



Introducing the RQGIS package

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Find the slides and the code



https://github.com/jannes-m/erum18_geocompr

Installing QGIS



- **Follow** the steps described in `vignette(install_guide, package = "RQGIS")`!

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- Windows users: Use the [OSGeo-network-installer](#) (also described in the vignette)!

Installing RQGIS



You can either install the developer...

```
devtools::install_github("jannes-m/RQGIS")
```

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install.packages("RQGIS")
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devtools::install_github("jannes-m/RQGIS")
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... or the CRAN version

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install.packages("RQGIS")
```

For more information and a short introduction by example refer to:

<https://github.com/jannes-m/RQGIS>

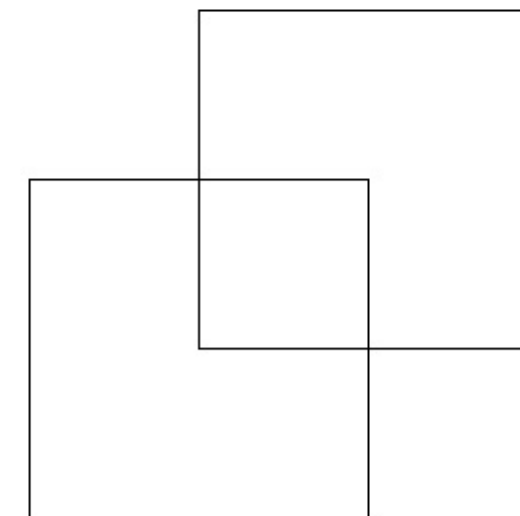
RQGIS by example



To introduce the RQGIS package, let's find the intersection between two polygons. For this we create two polygons using the `sf`-package.

```
library(sf)
coords_1 =
  matrix(data =
    c(0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0),
    ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)
coords_2 =
  matrix(data =
    c(-0.5, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5,
      0.5, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5, -0.5),
    ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)

poly_1 = st_polygon(list((coords_1))) %>%
  st_sfc %>%
  st_sf
poly_2 = st_polygon(list((coords_2))) %>%
  st_sfc %>%
  st_sf
plot(poly_1$geometry, xlim = c(-1, 1), ylim = c(-1, 1))
plot(poly_2$geometry, add = TRUE)
```



Find a QGIS algorithm



Now we would like to know which QGIS geoalgorithm we can use for this task. We assume that the word `intersec` will be part of the short description of the searched geoalgorithm

```
library(RQGIS)
set_env(dev = FALSE)
```

```
## $root
## [1] "C:/OSGeo4W64"
##
## $qgis_prefix_path
## [1] "C:/OSGeo4W64/apps/qgis-ltr"
##
## $python_plugins
## [1] "C:/OSGeo4W64/apps/qgis-ltr/python/plugins"
```

```
find_algorithms("intersec", name_only = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "qgis:intersection"          "qgis:lineintersections"
## [3] "saga:fuzzyintersectionand"  "saga:intersect"
## [5] "saga:linepolygonintersection" "saga:polygonselfintersection"
## [7] "saga:polygonlineintersection"
```

How to use it



To find out the parameter names and corresponding default values, use `get_usage`.

```
get_usage("qgis:intersection")
```

```
## ALGORITHM: Intersection
##     INPUT <ParameterVector>
##     INPUT2 <ParameterVector>
##     IGNORE_NULL <ParameterBoolean>
##     OUTPUT <OutputVector>
```

How to use it



To find out the parameter names and corresponding default values, use `get_usage`.

```
get_usage("qgis:intersection")
```

```
## ALGORITHM: Intersection
##     INPUT <ParameterVector>
##     INPUT2 <ParameterVector>
##     IGNORE_NULL <ParameterBoolean>
##     OUTPUT <OutputVector>
```

Here, we only have three function arguments, and automatic parameter collection is not necessary, but when I first looked at...

```
get_usage("grass7:r.slope.aspect")
```



ALGORITHM: r.slope.aspect - Generates raster layers of slope, aspect, curvature, elevation <ParameterRaster>
format <ParameterSelection>
precision <ParameterSelection>
-a <ParameterBoolean>
zscale <ParameterNumber>
min_slope <ParameterNumber>
GRASS_REGION_PARAMETER <ParameterExtent>
GRASS_REGION_CELL_SIZE_PARAMETER <ParameterNumber>
slope <OutputRaster>
aspect <OutputRaster>
pcurvature <OutputRaster>
tcurvature <OutputRaster>
dx <OutputRaster>
dy <OutputRaster>
dxx <OutputRaster>
dyy <OutputRaster>
dxy <OutputRaster>

format(Format for reporting the slope)
0 - degrees
1 - percent

precision(Type of output aspect and slope layer)
0 - FCELL
1 - CELL
2 - DCELL

But looking at the QGIS GUI.



r.slope.aspect - Generates raster layers of slope, aspect, curvatures and partial derivatives from a... ? X

Parameters Log Help Run as batch process...

Elevation
[Dropdown menu] ...

Format for reporting the slope
degrees [Dropdown menu]

Type of output aspect and slope layer
CELL [Dropdown menu]

Multiplicative factor to convert elevation units to meters
1,000000 [Spin box] ...

Minimum slope val. (in percent) for which aspect is computed
0,000000 [Spin box] ...

GRASS GIS 7 region extent (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)
[Leave blank to use min covering extent] ...

GRASS GIS 7 region cellsize (leave 0 for default)
0,000000 [Spin box] ...

Slope
[Save to temporary file] ...

0%

Run Close

Convenience function

get_args_man



```
params = get_args_man(alg = "grass7:r.slope.aspect")
params[1:10]
```

```
## Choosing default values for following parameters:
## format: 0
## precision: 0
## See get_options('grass7:r.slope.aspect') for all available options.
```

```
## $elevation
## [1] "None"
##
## $format
## [1] "0"
##
## $precision
## [1] "0"
##
## $-a`
## [1] "True"
##
## $zscale
## [1] "1.0"
```

```
## $min_slope
## [1] "0.0"
##
## $GRASS_REGION_PARAMETER
## [1] "\"None\""
##
## $GRASS_REGION_CELL_SIZE_PARAMETER
## [1] "0.0"
##
## $slope
## [1] "None"
##
## $aspect
## [1] "None"
```

Access the online help



By the way, use `open_help` to access the online help and possibly find out more about a specific gealgorithm:

```
library(RQGIS)
open_help(alg = "grass7:r.slope.aspect")
```



GRASS GIS manual: r.slope.aspect - Mozilla Firefox

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GitHub - jannes-m/RQGIS... GRASS GIS manual: r.slope...

https://grass.osgeo. Search

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NAME

r.slope.aspect - Generates raster maps of slope, aspect, curvatures and partial derivatives from an elevation raster map. Aspect is calculated counterclockwise from east.

KEYWORDS

[raster](#), [terrain](#), [aspect](#), [slope](#), [curvature](#)

SYNOPSIS

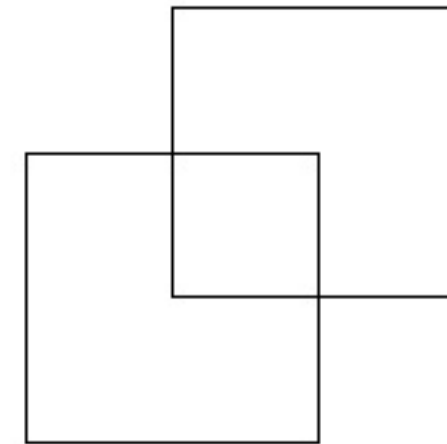
```
r.slope.aspect
r.slope.aspect --help
r.slope.aspect [-a] elevation=name [slope=name] [aspect=name]
[format=string] [precision=string] [pcurvature=name]
[tcurvature=name] [dx=name] [dy=name] [dxx=name] [dyy=name]
```



Back to our use case



We have created two polygons using `sf`, and would like to find the intersection between the two.



Back to our use case



We also know the name of the geoalgorithm (`qgis:intersection`), and its parameters

```
## ALGORITHM: Intersection
## INPUT <ParameterVector>
## INPUT2 <ParameterVector>
## IGNORE_NULL <ParameterBoolean>
## OUTPUT <OutputVector>
```

Back to our use case



We also know the name of the geoalgorithm (`qgis:intersection`), and its parameters

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## ALGORITHM: Intersection
## INPUT <ParameterVector>
## INPUT2 <ParameterVector>
## IGNORE_NULL <ParameterBoolean>
## OUTPUT <OutputVector>
```

Hence, we have to specify `INPUT`, `INPUT2` and `OUTPUT`. We can do so using R named arguments.

Run QGIS from within R



```
int = run_qgis("qgis:intersection",  
              INPUT = poly_1,  
              INPUT2 = poly_2,  
              OUTPUT = file.path(tempdir(), "out.shp"),  
              load_output = TRUE)
```

```
## $OUTPUT  
## [1] "C:/Users/pi37pat/AppData/Local/Temp/Rtmpm0dKNQ/out.shp"
```

Spatial objects as inputs



```
int = run_qgis("qgis:intersection",  
              INPUT = poly_1,  
              INPUT2 = poly_2,  
              OUTPUT = file.path(tempdir(), "out.shp"),  
              load_output = TRUE)
```

Load QGIS output into R

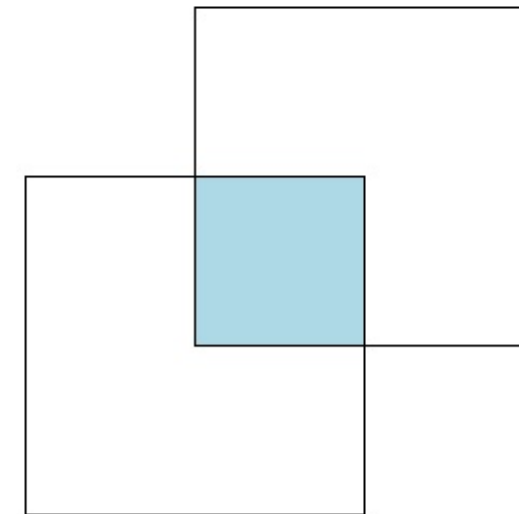


```
int = run_qgis("qgis:intersection",  
              INPUT = poly_1,  
              INPUT2 = poly_2,  
              OUTPUT = file.path(tempdir(), "out.shp"),  
              load_output = TRUE)
```

Visualizing the result



```
plot(poly_1$geometry,  
      xlim = c(-1, 1),  
      ylim = c(-1, 1))  
plot(poly_2$geometry,  
      add = TRUE)  
plot(int$geometry,  
      col = "lightblue",  
      add = TRUE)
```



Further reading



- RQGIS R journal paper
- <https://geocompr.robinlovelace.net/gis.html>

Your turn



1. Let us (together) reproduce the `qgis:intersection` example (download code).

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2. Since we could also use `sf` to do the intersection (see also task 3), we will now compute the SAGA wetness index - an geoalgorithm unavailable in R.
Calculate the SAGA wetness index of `data(dem)` using RQGIS. If you are faster than the others or if you have trouble using SAGA, calculate the slope, the aspect (and the curvatures) of `data(dem)` using GRASS through RQGIS.

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3. Optional: calculate the intersection of `poly_1` and `poly_2` with the help of `sf`, SAGA and/or GRASS (hint: `overlay` and `open_help`).
4. Optional: Select randomly a point from `random_points` and find all `dem` pixels that can be seen from this point (hint: `viewshed`). Visualize your result. Plot a hillshade, and on top of it the digital elevation model, your viewshed output and the point. Additionally, give `mapview` a try.