GEOG 491/891: Special Topics - Spatial Analysis in R

Week 05.02: more spatial functions and oddities

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Today's schedule

- Open discussion
- Some more basic spatial operations
- Activity

Anything to discuss? Questions?

This week is SUPPOSED to be "point pattern analysis", but we're going to be flexible

(Chapters 5 & 6 are extensive)

This week's focus: simple geospatial operations and getting comfortable with them

Continue from your datasets from last time

today's setup

```
library(tidyverse)
library(sf)
library(GISTools)
library(tmap)
# data:
streams <- sf::read_sf("./data/Streams_303_d_.shp")</pre>
counties <- sf::read_sf("./data/County_Boundaries-_Census.shp")</pre>
parks <- sf::read sf("./data/State Park Locations.shp")</pre>
lc <- counties %>% dplyr::filter(., NAME10 == "Lancaster")
lc_303ds <- sf::st_intersection(streams, lc)</pre>
lc parks <- sf::st intersection(parks, lc)</pre>
```

Intersection vs. a clip

What's the difference?

We used sf::st_intersection as an example:

```
lc_303ds <- sf::st_intersection(streams, lc)</pre>
```

Your book offers an alternative shortcut:

```
allegedly.a.clip <- streams[lc,]
```

this is supposed to be a "clip", but it is NOT (as of 2021-09-21)

How might you know?

What does this discrepancy tell us about our methods?

Your book also provides some useful functions as part of the GISTools package

poly.areas(counties)

What happened?

Beware mixing and matching data types

```
counties %>% as_Spatial() %>% poly.areas()
```

But might there be problems with this as well?

Always know your projection

(who can remind me what a projection is...)

sf uses "well known text" (WKT) to def. projections

(see: https://epsg.io)

reproject the data, or in sf parlance, "transform" it

```
parks_p <- sf::st_transform(parks, 26914)
counties_p <- sf::st_transform(counties, 26914)</pre>
```

then calculate areas

```
counties %>% as_Spatial() %>% poly.areas()
# or
counties %>% sf::st_transform(., 26914) %>% sf::st_area()
```

How would you calculate the difference in area due to a projection? why/when might it matter?

it matters in distance calculations as well

Who wants to breakdown this code?

```
lc_303ds_p <- sf::st_transform(lc_303ds, 26914)
lc_parks_p <- sf::st_transform(lc_parks, 26914)
sf::st_distance(lc_303ds_p, lc_parks_p)</pre>
```

What's the output?

Your final task

Today's task

- Calculate the distance betwen parks and 303d streams in Lancaster County
- Then, calculate the *difference* between projected and unprojected distances
- Then, make a histogram of those differences (better termed "errors")

If you have time, continue from Monday

- find all of the state parks within 0.5 miles of a 303d stream
- plot just those points WITH the corresponding stream segment
- use color to distinguish the points and stream segments

GO!

For this week

- Chapters 5 & 6
- Practice, practice, practice
- Lab 01 due