

## HW5: assigned 4/26, due 5/1 by 11:59 PM

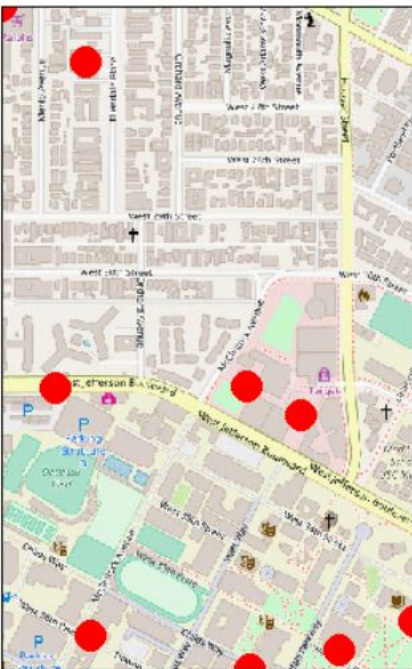
Total points: 6 [3+3]

With this HW, you get a chance to dip your toes into the 'R' ocean :) The assignment consists of rendering ('plotting'), using R functions that are in spatial-data-oriented packages ("libraries"), the (lat,long) location data you collected for your HW3.

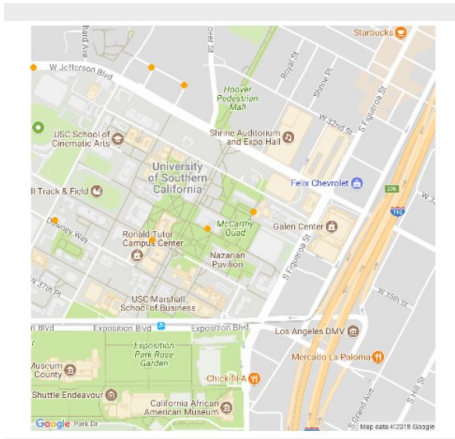
The 'point' (!) is to make you experience geospatial data handling in R. R's powerful, extensive capabilities (via add-on packages) and simple syntax make it possible to query, analyze and display a variety of spatial data.

**You'd need to plot the points you collected for HW3, in two different ways, over a raster map.**

The first way [3 points] uses the 'tmap, tmaptools, rgdal, sp, OpenStreetMap, osmdata' packages, and produces this kind of result:



The second technique [3 points] uses the 'PBSmapping, ggmap' packages, and generates such an output



Don't worry about the blurriness of the resulting images (there are ways to fix it if you do this 'for real' in the future).

Make sure you install R (<https://cran.r-project.org/>), then, RStudio (<https://www.rstudio.com/>) - you'll do the HW using RStudio [RStudio is an IDE for the underlying R distribution]. Here (<https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/R-intro.pdf>) is the 'official' intro to R - you do NOT read/know it in its entirety, do this HW! Reading sections 1-7 of this shorter intro' (<https://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/Torfs+Brauer+Short-R-Intro.pdf>) should be sufficient.

For both techniques, you'd need a 'shapefile' (which consists of .shp, .shx, .prj and .dbf files, all in the same directory): convert your HW3's kml file that contains just the points you surveyed (without convex hull and nearest neighbors etc.), into a shapefile, using this link: <https://mygeodata.cloud/converter/kml-to-shp> (<https://mygeodata.cloud/converter/kml-to-shp>) You'd upload your .kml, click on 'Convert', download the resulting .zip file and unpack it in a folder - that folder will contain a .shp, .shx, .prj and .c set of files; of these, you'd use the .shp file in your function calls (the .shp file contents point to spatial data and metadata stored in the other three files). Note: start with a simple filename such as hw5.kml, not something like hw3.txt.kml etc. [otherwise you'll run into problems when you use the resulting .shp file!]

Here (starter.Rmd) is a starter.Rmd "R notebook" (where R code as well as Markdown text can be kept, hence the .Rmd extension), with VERY valuable hints I'm providing - it tells you, **step by step, what to do for each of the two techniques (what packages to use, and what functions to call in them!)**.

Please rename the starter.Rmd file to HW5\_yourName.Rmd, and start to fill in code and notes. Load your .Rmd into RStudio, and start adding code blocks (cells) plus annotations; you can run code in each cell block (marked by backticks at the top and at the bottom) by clicking on the little green arrow at the top right of the cell (that way you can develop and test just the code in that cell, as opposed to all the code in the notebook; that said, it is also possible to execute all the code in the notebook, from the topmost cell to the bottom - look in the options for the 'Run' button that is the top of the UI):

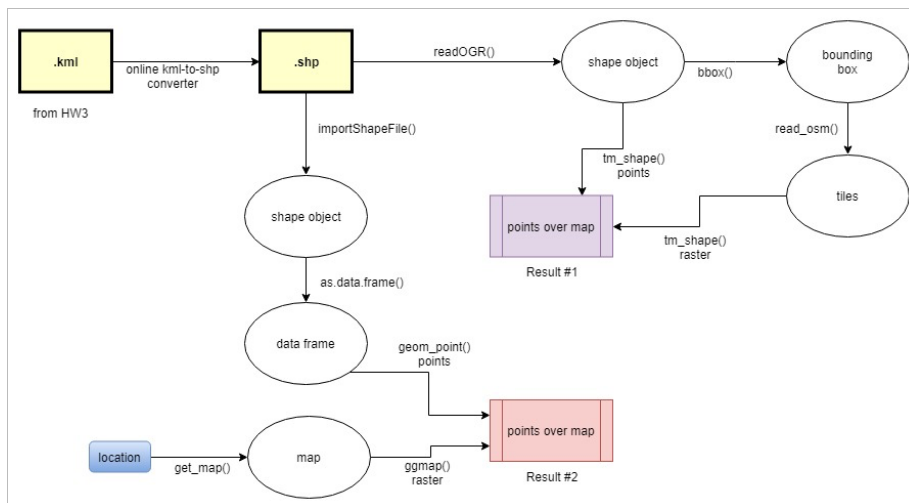
```

1 ---
2 title: "HW5 notebook"
3 output: html_notebook
4 ---
5
6 Here is the first method for overlaying shape data on a raster.
7
8 Use the following packages (install them first), then use them via
9 the library() call: tmap, tmaptools, rgdal, sp, osmdata
10
11 These calls are useful: readOGR(), tmaptools::read_osm(),
12 tm_shape(), tm_raster(), tm_polygons(), tm_dots()
13
14 1. readOGR() your shapefile, store it in a var
15 2. read_osm() the bbox of #1 above, store it in a var
16 3. do tm_shape() on #2 + tm_raster() +
17 tm_shape() on #1 + tm_dots() to specify point color and size
18
19 ```{r}
20 # type code here, click on the green arrow at the top right of this block
21 ...
22
23
24 And here's the second.
25
26 Use these packages: PBSmapping, ggmap
27 And these calls: importShapefile(), as.data.frame(), get_map(), ggmap(),
28 geom_point()
29
30 1. importShapefile() into a var
31 2. convert it (#1 above) to a dataframe, store it in a var
32 3. get_map() with a location that's in your collection of (lat, long),
33 store it in a var
34 4. do ggmap() on #3, + geom_point() on #2
35
36 ```{r}
37 ...
38

```

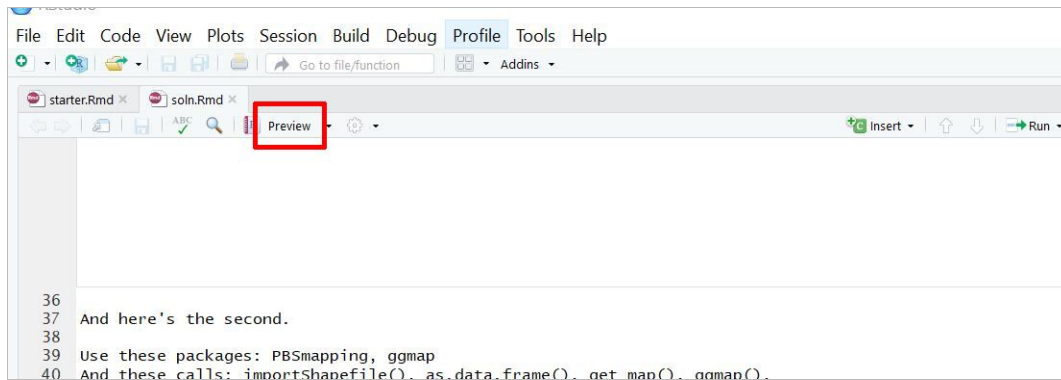
Save your .Rmd (R Markdown) notebook file often, as you continue working on the two techniques. Consider creating little cells for experimenting, and annotating each with notes. Don't throw any code away (by overwriting it), in case you want to refer to it again later; instead, create a new cell, transfer code from existing cells if needed, and continue exploring. Here ([https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/articles\\_intro.html](https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/articles_intro.html)) is a nice intro' to R Markdown. Also, just fyi - similar 'notebooks' are used in Python (<https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/A-gallery-of-interesting-Jupyter-Notebooks>) as well.

Here is a **very helpful** diagram that shows how input location data is transformed via various calls, to produce the two required maps:

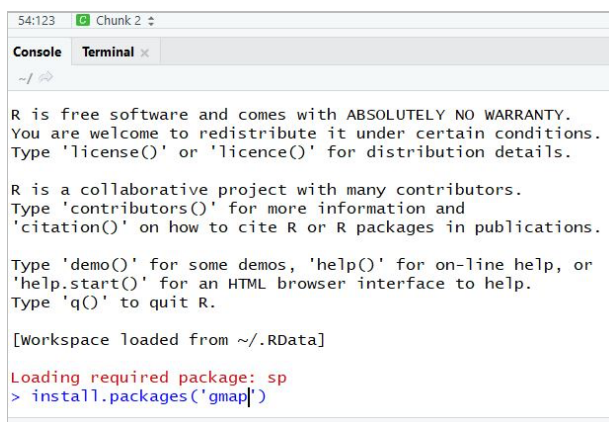


## Notes:

- if a .nb.html doesn't appear automatically when you save your .Rmd, do 'File -> Knit Document' to generate it
- if your .nb.html isn't 'self-contained' (doesn't seem to upload to the Dropbox submission folder properly), do a 'Preview' (click on the Prev button) instead of doing 'Knit Document':



- if Preview doesn't generate a self-contained .nb.html either, create a .zip file of the entire directory that contains the .nb.html, and upload .zip file - do this ONLY if your .nb.html doesn't upload properly
- it is better to do 'install.packages()' via the shell/console, rather than in a code block [in other words, type install.packages('ggmap'), for example, into the shell]:



- if you're on Ubuntu, you might need to search around online a bit, for possible help with installing packages; eg. for rgdal, see <https://philmikejones.wordpress.com/2014/07/14/installing-rgdal-in-r-on-linux/> (<https://philmikejones.wordpress.com/2014/07/14/installing-rgdal-in-r-on-linux/>)

Here are R-specific pages to inspire/inform you [many contain code, illustrating function calls you'd use both parts of your HW (look at the starred ones in particular)]:

- <https://cran.r-project.org/web/views/Spatial.html> (<https://cran.r-project.org/web/views/Spatial.html>)
- <http://spatial.ly/> (<http://spatial.ly/>)
- <http://oscarperpinan.github.io/spacetime-vis/> (<http://oscarperpinan.github.io/spacetime-vis/>)
- <https://geocompr.robinlovelace.net/spatial-class.html> (<https://geocompr.robinlovelace.net/spatial-class.html>)
- <https://github.com/Robinlovelace/Creating-maps-in-R> (<https://github.com/Robinlovelace/Creating-maps-in-R>)
- \* <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/tmap/vignettes/tmap-nutshell.html#plotting-with-tmap-elements> (<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/tmap/vignettes/tmap-nutshell.html#plotting-with-tmap-elements>)
- \* <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2078468/plotting-shapefiles-on-top-of-google-map-tiles> (<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2078468/plotting-shapefiles-on-top-of-google-map-tiles>)
- \* <https://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/~frazier/RSpatialGuides/ggmap/ggmapCheatsheet.pdf> (<https://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/~frazier/RSpatialGuides/ggmap/ggmapCheatsheet.pdf>)
- \* <https://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/scicomp/usecases/shapeFileToKML> (<https://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/scicomp/usecases/shapeFileToKML>)

**What to submit:** your R notebook (.Rmd), and, a "rendered", publishable browser page (.nb.html) [or alternately, a .zip file instead of .nb.html].