sTopology

March 6, 2015

`sTopology` *Function to define the topology of a map grid*

Description

`sTopology` is supposed to define the topology of a 2D map grid. The topological shape can be either a supra-hexagonal grid or a hexagonal/rectangle sheet. It returns an object of "sTopol" class, containing: the total number of hexagons/rectangles in the grid, the grid xy-dimensions, the grid lattice, the grid shape, and the 2D coordinates of all hexagons/rectangles in the grid. The 2D coordinates can be directly used to measure distances between any pair of lattice hexagons/rectangles.

Usage

```
sTopology(data = NULL, xdim = NULL, ydim = NULL, nHex = NULL,
lattice = c("hexa", "rect"), shape = c("suprahex", "sheet"))
```

Arguments

`data`	a data frame or matrix of input data
`xdim`	an integer specifying x-dimension of the grid
`ydim`	an integer specifying y-dimension of the grid
`nHex`	the number of hexagons/rectangles in the grid
`lattice`	the grid lattice, either "hexa" for a hexagon or "rect" for a rectangle
`shape`	the grid shape, either "suprahex" for a supra-hexagonal grid or "sheet" for a hexagonal/rectangle sheet

Value

an object of class "sTopol", a list with following components:

- `nHex`: the total number of hexagons/rectanges in the grid. It is not always the same as the input nHex (if any); see "Note" below for the explaination
- `xdim`: x-dimension of the grid
- `ydim`: y-dimension of the grid
- `lattice`: the grid lattice
- `shape`: the grid shape
- `coord`: a matrix of nHex x 2, with each row corresponding to the coordinates of a hexagon/rectangle in the 2D map grid
- `call`: the call that produced this result

Note

The output of nHex depends on the input arguments and grid shape:

- How the input parameters are used to determine nHex is taken priority in the following order: "xdim & ydim" > "nHex" > "data"
- If both of xdim and ydim are given, $nHex = xdim * ydim$ for the "sheet" shape, $r = (min(xdim, ydim) + 1)/2$ for the "suprahex" shape
- If only data is input, $nHex = 5 * sqrt(dlen)$, where dlen is the number of rows of the input data
- With nHex in hand, it depends on the grid shape:
  - For "sheet" shape, xy-dimensions of sheet grid is determined according to the square root of the two biggest eigenvalues of the input data
  - For "suprahex" shape, see sHexGrid for calculating the grid radius r. The xdim (and ydim) is related to r via $xdim = 2 * r - 1$

See Also

sHexGrid, visHexMapping

Examples

```
# For "suprahex" shape
sTopol <- sTopology(xdim=3, ydim=3, lattice="hexa", shape="suprahex")

# Error: "The suprahex shape grid only allows for hexagonal lattice"
# sTopol <- sTopology(xdim=3, ydim=3, lattice="rect", shape="suprahex")

# For "sheet" shape with hexagonal lattice
sTopol <- sTopology(xdim=3, ydim=3, lattice="hexa", shape="sheet")

# For "sheet" shape with rectangle lattice
sTopol <- sTopology(xdim=3, ydim=3, lattice="rect", shape="sheet")

# By default, nHex=19 (i.e., r=3; xdim=ydim=5) for "suprahex" shape
sTopol <- sTopology(shape="suprahex")

# By default, xdim=ydim=5 (i.e., nHex=25) for "sheet" shape
sTopol <- sTopology(shape="sheet")

# Determine the topolopy of a supra-hexagonal grid based on input data
# 1) generate an iid normal random matrix of 100x10
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*10,mean=0,sd=1), nrow=100, ncol=10)
# 2) from this input matrix, determine nHex=5*sqrt(nrow(data))=50,
# but it returns nHex=61, via "sHexGrid(nHex=50)", to make sure a supra-hexagonal grid
sTopol <- sTopology(data=data, lattice="hexa", shape="suprahex")

# visualise a supre-hexagonal grid
visHexMapping(sTopol,mappingType="indexes")
```