OSGeo/R interfaces and upstream contributions

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The R package management system

- R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics.
- Packages add functionality to R, and can contain interpreted R code, compiled C, C++ and/or Fortran code, and can link to external libraries
- The Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) not only distributes packages, but importantly lets R developers see what packages might get broken as R develops (arm64, Windows Universal C RunTime UCRT)
- It also checks all > 18,000 CRAN packages daily on multiple platforms, also detecting changes in packages that break other packages, and warns package maintainers of the need to help each other
- So the R package management system is tightly integrated, and this is seen as important by the R community

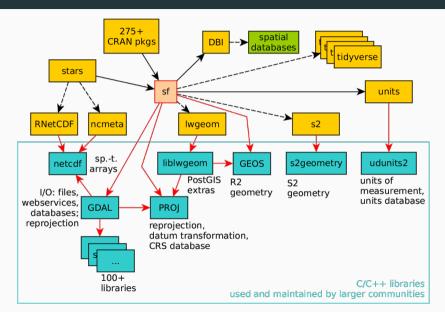
Binary packages for macOS and Windows

- Source packages can be installed by all users across platforms, but binary packages are
 provided for macOS and Windows to reduce install times, and to work around security
 hurdles (like permissions for rJava.dylib on macOS)
- These binary packages are built static when they include compiled code for these
 platforms; this includes external libraries, which then need to be easy to build as clean,
 static libraries
- Static linking should ensure that distributions are complete (Brian Ripley).
- This is the way that the R package management system attempts to stabilize its software environment, rather than choosing containers or environments of dynamically linked libraries

Reproducibility is important in the R community

- In R and S (R inherited a lot from S), reproducing statistics textbook examples was always central; even if bug-fixes change the output, we want to know what caused the change
- Journal of Statistical Software and the R Journal focus on reproducibility, and CRAN checking and testing tries to detect changes caused by changes in R, other R packages or external libraries
- Explicit and consistent version and dependency declaration is important in order to reconstruct the software environment underlying results
- Even setting locales can be important to see where changes are coming from; sometimes changes are many steps away in the dependency graph just in R packages, let alone in external software

OSGeo libraries supporting spatial data analysis in R



Upstream OSGeo libraries

- PRØJ is really important, and has been used to define coordinate reference systems and carry out coordinate operations (projection, transformation) for almost twenty years
- GEOS was first interfaced to an R package ten years ago, and its use has increased since then
- GDAL bindings were first created as an R package twenty years ago, initially just for raster data, but quickly extended to vector data
- R packages for spatial data have been updated as PRØJ, GEOS and GDAL have evolved, quite fast since the GDAL barn-raising occurred
- Following the development email lists: proj, geos-devel, gdal-dev, grass-user, grass-dev, grass-stats has been crucial

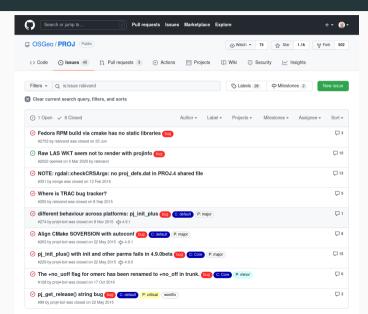
When upstream OSGeo libraries change

First steps

- Using the development email lists is really important, because it is there most changes are discussed, and issues especially around releases are highlighted
- Just yesterday for example, Greg Troxel commented on geos-devel WRT the forthcoming
 3.10 release: What really hurts in packaging is needing to synchronize things. The
 upcoming postgis release needs to work with a bunch of pgsql versions, not necessarily
 IMHO the released-tomorrow one, and it should work with all geos versions released a year
 ago or more recently.
- This is what R spatial packages need too: CentOS may be stuck with very old PROJ, GDAL and GEOS versions, but lots of labs use it
- Use repository issues/tickets; most of mine have been about version numbering and similar packaging issues

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PRØJ issues/tickets



Handling upstream changes

- Sometimes issues raised by R package maintainers, in concert with other packagers, lead over time to improved version declarations
- Installing beta and release candidate libraries, running R CMD check on maintained packages, and adapting early helps (though with many version checks in configure.ac and 58 #if in sf's compiled code source for PROJ, GEOS and GDAL versions)
- Once R packages interfacing external libraries have been adapted if necessary, it is time for reverse dependency checks on downstream R packages using the R interface packages
- Typically, now about 1,000 packages need checking; I time 5-core revdep check runs to about 5 hours, so a day+night on one core; these checks pick up usages not tested for or even dreamt of in interface packages

Example: PRØJ (correctly) bans UTM zone zero

```
> library(sf)
Linking to GEOS 3.9.1, GDAL 3.2.3, PROJ 7.2.1
> st_crs("+proj=utm")
Coordinate Reference System:
 User input: +proi=utm
  wkt.
PROJERSE"unknown".
    BASEGEOGCRS ["unknown".
        DATIMI"World Geodetic System 1984".
            FILETPSOTDE"WGS 84" 6378137 298 257223563
                LENGTHUNTTE"metre" 133
            IDF"EPSG",632671.
        PRIMEMI"Greenwich".0.
            ANGLEUNITF"degree".0.01745329251994337.
            IDF"EPSG",8901777,
    CONVERSIONE "UTM zone ON".
        METHOD["Transverse Mercator".
            TDF"EPSG", 980777.
        PARAMETERS" atitude of natural origin". 0.
            ANGLEUNIT["degree".0.0174532925199433].
            IDF"EPSG",880177.
        PARAMETER ("Longitude of natural origin", -183,
            ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],
            IDF"EPSG".880277.
        PARAMETER["Scale factor at natural origin".0.9996.
            SCALEUNITF"unity".17.
            IDF"EPSG", 880577.
        PARAMETER["False easting",500000.
            LENGTHUNITE"metre".17.
            TDF"FPSG", 889677.
        PARAMETER["False northing",0,
            LENGTHUNITF"metre".11.
            IDF"EPSG", 880777.
        IDF"EPSG", 1600077.
    CSFCartesian.21.
        AXIST"(E)".east.
            ORDER[1].
            LENGTHUNITF"metre".1.
                IDF"EPSG", 9001777.
        AXISF"(N)", north,
            ORDER[2],
            LENGTHUNIT["metre",1,
                IDF"EPSG".90017777
> library(sp)
> CRS("+proi=utm")
CRS arguments:
 +projetmenc +lat 0=0 +lon 0=-183 +k=0.9996 +x 0=500000 +v 0=0
+datum=WGS84 +units=m +no defs
```

```
rabivand commerced 24 days ago

The sprej-sites' problem is caused by OSG-sePFO.M2872 from OSG-sePFO.M2871 and applies in PFOU >= 8, probatly badgented to 8.0.1 and applies in 8.1.7 Perviously a non-esting zone 8 was generated.
```

Example: what happened to **+proj=ob_tran** in PRØJ 7.2.1RC

```
On Tue, 29 Dec 2020, Roger Bivand wrote:
> On Mon, 28 Dec 2020, Even Rouault wrote:
    On lundi 28 d?cembre 2020 16:41:09 CFT Kristian Evers wrote:
     Thanks for clearing this up, Even. The workflow is a bit cumbersome but
     with the knowledge you?ve provided here it should be possible for Roger
     to adapt the code to work around this.
222
     I agree that a function to determine if a CRS is derived would be a nice
     addition.
>>>
55
    Queued in https://github.com/OSGeo/PROJ/pull/2496 . I've targetted it for
    8.0. Could be easily backported if deemed necessary.
55
> Thanks! Handled with
> if (proj get type(target crs) == PJ TYPE GEOGRAPHIC 2D CRS && use ob tran) {
         if ((source crs = proj get source crs(PJ DEFAULT CTX, target crs)) ==
> 0)
> ...
> where use ob tran is declared by the user as TRUE if the user wishes, and the
> involved CRS include the projeob tran string.
> Tested OK with 7.2.1 RC1 and 7.2.0; now need to check for earlier releases.
> Current code on R-Forge SVN, revisions 1086-1088.
Check with PROJ 6.3.1/GDAL 3.0.4 OK.
No further problems with RC1.
Roger
```

Example: multiple proj.db across the EPSG 9/10 upgrade

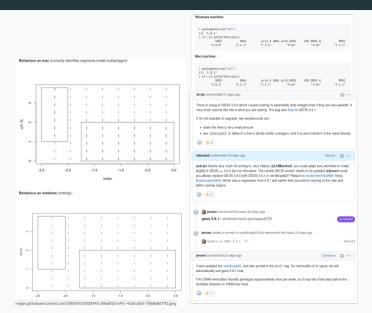
In rgrass7, getLocationProj() calls GRASS g.proj -w if GDAL and PROJ are post-barn-raising, but on Windows, R packages and GRASS may bundle different proj.db versions:

```
> getLocationProj()
ERROR 1: PROJ: proj as wkt: SQLite error on SELECT name, ellipsoid auth name,
ellipsoid code, prime meridian auth name, prime meridian code,
area of use auth name, area of use code, publication date,
deprecated FROM geodetic datum WHERE auth name = ? AND code = ?:
no such column: area of use auth name
[1] ""
> Sys.getenv("PROJ LIB")
[1] "C:/Users/RB/Documents/R/win-library/4.1/rgdal/proj"
```

Example: multiple proj.db across the EPSG 9/10 upgrade

```
> packageVersion("rgdal")
[1] '1.5.27'
> rgdal::rgdal extSoftVersion()
         GDAL GDAL with GEOS
                                        PROJ
                                                                       EPSG
                                                         sp
      "3.2.1"
               "TRUF"
                                     "7.2.1"
                                                    "1,4-5"
                                                                 "v10.008"
> library(RSQLite)
> db <- dbConnect(SQLite(), dbname=file.path(</pre>
 "C:/Program Files/GRASS GIS 7.8/share/proj", "proj.db"))
> (metadata <- dbReadTable(db. "metadata"))</pre>
           kev
                                                                    value
1 FPSG. VERSTON
                                                                   v9.8.6
> dbDisconnect(db)
```

Example: GEOS OverlayNG and GEOS 3.9.0/3.9.1 in dsims



Summary

- Without OSGeo libraries and the active and generous participation of their developers, there would be no R spatial
- Providing timely feedback upstream is essential for R spatial, and although irritating at times for upstream library developers, does not differ much from feedback from other packagers
- The broader R community is also interested in collaborating in efforts to clean up and test pkg-config, configure.ac and cmake especially for static builds, which will make handling new versions smoother
- We now have plenty of experience with Windows Univeral CRT too; also cross-compilation
 (spatialite has #include <Windows.h> but the file in MinGW is windows.h and of
 course the cross-building platform (MXE) is case sensitive ..., Tomas Kalibera)