Package 'sf'

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Version 0.5-4

Title Simple Features for R

Description Support for simple features, a standardized way to encode spatial vector data. Binds to GDAL for reading and writing data, to GEOS for geometrical operations, and to Proj.4 for projection conversions and datum transformations.

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

Imports utils, stats, tools, graphics, grDevices, grid, methods, Rcpp, DBI (>= 0.5), units (>= 0.4-6), magrittr

Suggests geosphere (>= 1.5-5), maptools, maps, rgdal, rgeos, sp (>= 1.2-4), RSQLite, RPostgreSQL, lazyeval, tibble, rlang, ggplot2, dplyr (>= 0.7-0), tidyr (>= 0.7-0), testthat, knitr, microbenchmark

LinkingTo Rcpp

VignetteBuilder knitr

SystemRequirements GDAL (>= 2.0.0), GEOS (>= 3.3.0), PROJ.4 (>= 4.8.0)

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URL https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/

BugReports https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/

Collate RcppExports.R init.R crs.R bbox.R read.R db.R sfc.R sfg.R sf.R bind.R wkb.R wkt.R plot.R geom.R transform.R sp.R grid.R arith.R tidyverse.R cast_sfg.R cast_sfc.R graticule.R datasets.R aggregate.R agr.R maps.R join.R sample.R valid.R geohash.R split.R

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Author Edzer Pebesma [aut, cre], Roger Bivand [ctb], Ian Cook [ctb], Tim Keitt [ctb], Michael Sumner [ctb],

Robin Lovelace [ctb],
Hadley Wickham [ctb],
Jeroen Ooms [ctb],
Etienne Racine [ctb]

Maintainer Edzer Pebesma <edzer.pebesma@uni-muenster.de>

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R topics documented:

`aggregate.sf` *aggregate an* `sf` *object*

Description

aggregate an `sf` object, possibly union-ing geometries

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sf'
aggregate(x, by, FUN, ..., do_union = TRUE, simplify = TRUE,
  join = st_intersects)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class sf
`by`	either a list of grouping elements, each as long as the variables in the data frame `x` (see aggregate), or an object of class `sf` or `sfc`, the geometries of which are used to find aggregation groups of `x` by using function `join`
`FUN`	function passed on to aggregate, in case `ids` was specified and attributes need to be grouped
`...`	arguments passed on to `FUN`

do_union	logical; should grouped geometries be unioned using st_union?
simplify	logical; see aggregate
join	logical spatial predicate function to use if by is a simple features object or geometry; see st_join

Value

an sf object with aggregated attributes and geometries; additional grouping variables having the names of names(ids) or are named Group.i for ids[[i]]; see aggregate.

Examples

```
m1 = cbind(c(0, 0, 1, 0), c(0, 1, 1, 0))
m2 = cbind(c(0, 1, 1, 0), c(0, 0, 1, 0))
pol = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(m1)), st_polygon(list(m2)))
library(sf)
set.seed(1985)
d = data.frame(matrix(runif(15), ncol = 3))
p = st_as_sf(x = d, coords = 1:2)
plot(pol)
plot(p, add = TRUE)
(p_ag = aggregate(p, pol, mean))
plot(p_ag) # geometry same as pol
# works when x overlaps multiple objects in 'by':
p_buff = st_buffer(p, 0.2)
plot(p_buff, add = TRUE)
aggregate(p_buff, pol, mean) # increased mean of second
```

---

as_Spatial *Methods to coerce simple feature objects to* Spatial* *objects*

Description

Methods to coerce simple feature objects to Spatial* objects

Usage

```
as_Spatial(from, cast = TRUE, IDs = paste0("ID", 1:length(from)))
```

Arguments

from	object of class sfc_POINT, sfc_MULTIPOINT, sfc_LINESTRING, sfc_MULTILINESTRING, sfc_POLYGON, or sfc_MULTIPOLYGON.
cast	logical; if TRUE, st_cast from before converting, so that e.g. GEOMETRY objects with a mix of POLYGON and MULTIPOLYGON are cast to MULTIPOLYGON.
IDs	character vector with IDs for the Spatial* geometries

Value

geometry-only object deriving from Spatial, of the appropriate class

Examples

```
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
as_Spatial(st_geometry(nc[1,]))
```

---

bgMap *This is data included in sf*

Description

This is data included in sf

---

bind *Bind rows (features) of sf objects*

Description

Bind rows (features) of sf objects

Bind columns (variables) of sf objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sf'
rbind(..., deparse.level = 1)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
cbind(..., deparse.level = 1, sf_column_name = NULL)

st_bind_cols(...)
```

Arguments

...	objects to bind
deparse.level	integer; see rbind
sf_column_name	character; specifies active geometry; passed on to st_sf

Details

both rbind and cbind have non-standard method dispatch (see cbind): the rbind or cbind method for sf objects is only called when all arguments to be binded are of class sf.

If you need to cbind e.g. a data.frame to an sf, use data.frame directly and use st_sf on its result, or use bind_cols; see examples.

st_bind_cols is deprecated; use cbind instead.

Value

cbind called with multiple sf objects warns about multiple geometry columns present when the geometry column to use is not specified by using argument sf_column_name; see also st_sf.

Examples

```
crs = st_crs(3857)
a = st_sf(a=1, geom = st_sfc(st_point(0:1)), crs = crs)
b = st_sf(a=1, geom = st_sfc(st_linestring(matrix(1:4,2))), crs = crs)
c = st_sf(a=4, geom = st_sfc(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(1:4,2)))), crs = crs)
rbind(a,b,c)
rbind(a,b)
rbind(a,b)
rbind(b,c)
cbind(a,b,c) # warns
if (require(dplyr))
  dplyr::bind_cols(a,b)
c = st_sf(a=4, geomc = st_sfc(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(1:4,2)))), crs = crs)
cbind(a,b,c, sf_column_name = "geomc")
df = data.frame(x=3)
st_sf(data.frame(c, df))
dplyr::bind_cols(c, df)
```

---

db_drivers *Drivers for which update should be* TRUE *by default*

Description

Drivers for which update should be TRUE by default

Usage

```
db_drivers
```

Format

An object of class character of length 12.

dplyr *Dplyr verb methods for sf objects*

Description

Dplyr verb methods for sf objects. Geometries are sticky, use as.data.frame to let codedplyr's own methods drop them.

Usage

```
filter.sf(.data, ..., .dots)

arrange.sf(.data, ..., .dots)

distinct.sf(.data, ..., .dots, .keep_all = FALSE)

group_by.sf(.data, ..., .dots, add = FALSE)

ungroup.sf(x, ...)

mutate.sf(.data, ..., .dots)

transmute.sf(.data, ..., .dots)

select.sf(.data, ...)

rename.sf(.data, ..., .dots)

slice.sf(.data, ..., .dots)

summarise.sf(.data, ..., .dots, do_union = TRUE)

gather.sf(data, key, value, ..., na.rm = FALSE, convert = FALSE,
  factor_key = FALSE)

spread.sf(data, key, value, fill = NA, convert = FALSE, drop = TRUE,
  sep = NULL)

sample_n.sf(tbl, size, replace = FALSE, weight = NULL,
  .env = parent.frame())

sample_frac.sf(tbl, size = 1, replace = FALSE, weight = NULL,
  .env = parent.frame())

nest.sf(data, ..., .key = "data")

separate.sf(data, col, into, sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", remove = TRUE,
```

```
  convert = FALSE, extra = "warn", fill = "warn", ...)

unite.sf(data, col, ..., sep = "_", remove = TRUE)

inner_join.sf(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

left_join.sf(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

right_join.sf(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

full_join.sf(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

semi_join.sf(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, ...)

anti_join.sf(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	data object of class sf
...	other arguments
.dots	see corresponding function in package dplyr
.keep_all	see corresponding function in dplyr
add	see corresponding function in dplyr
x	see left_join
do_union	logical; should geometries be unioned by using st_union, or simply be combined using st_combine? Using st_union resolves internal boundaries, but in case of unioning points may also change the order of the points.
data	see original function docs
key	see original function docs
value	see original function docs
na.rm	see original function docs
convert	see original function docs
factor_key	see original function docs
fill	see original function docs
drop	see original function docs
sep	see original function docs
tbl	see original function docs
size	see original function docs
replace	see original function docs
weight	see original function docs
.env	see original function docs
.key	see nest

col	see separate
into	see separate
remove	see separate
extra	see separate
y	see left_join
by	see left_join
copy	see left_join
suffix	see left_join

Details

`select` keeps the geometry regardless whether it is selected or not; to deselect it, first pipe through `as.data.frame` to let dplyr's own `select` drop it.

`nest.sf` assumes that a simple feature geometry list-column was among the columns that were nested.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
nc %>% filter(AREA > .1) %>% plot()
# plot 10 smallest counties in grey:
st_geometry(nc) %>% plot()
nc %>% select(AREA) %>% arrange(AREA) %>% slice(1:10) %>% plot(add = TRUE, col = 'grey')
title("the ten counties with smallest area")
nc[c(1:100, 1:10), ] %>% distinct() %>% nrow()
nc$area_cl = cut(nc$AREA, c(0, .1, .12, .15, .25))
nc %>% group_by(area_cl) %>% class()
nc2 <- nc %>% mutate(area10 = AREA/10)
nc %>% transmute(AREA = AREA/10, geometry = geometry) %>% class()
nc %>% transmute(AREA = AREA/10) %>% class()
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79) %>% names()
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79, geometry) %>% names()
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79) %>% class()
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79, geometry) %>% class()
nc2 <- nc %>% rename(area = AREA)
nc %>% slice(1:2)
nc$area_cl = cut(nc$AREA, c(0, .1, .12, .15, .25))
nc.g <- nc %>% group_by(area_cl)
nc.g %>% summarise(mean(AREA))
nc.g %>% summarise(mean(AREA)) %>% plot(col = grey(3:6 / 7))
nc %>% as.data.frame %>% summarise(mean(AREA))
library(tidyr)
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79, geometry) %>% gather(VAR, SID, -geometry) %>% summary()
library(tidyr)
nc$row = 1:100 # needed for spread to work
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79, geometry, row) %>%
gather(VAR, SID, -geometry, -row) %>%
spread(VAR, SID) %>% head()
```

```
storms.sf = st_as_sf(storms, coords = c("long", "lat"), crs = 4326)
x <- storms.sf %>% group_by(name, year) %>% nest
trs = lapply(x$data, function(tr) st_cast(st_combine(tr), "LINESTRING")[[1]]) %>% st_sfc(crs = 4326)
trs.sf = st_sf(x[,1:2], trs)
plot(trs.sf["year"], axes = TRUE)
```

`extension_map` *Map extension to driver*

Description

Map extension to driver

Usage

```
extension_map
```

Format

An object of class `list` of length 24.

`geos_binary_ops` *Geometric operations on pairs of simple feature geometry sets*

Description

Perform geometric set operations with simple feature geometry collections

Usage

```
st_intersection(x, y)

st_difference(x, y)

st_sym_difference(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`
y	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`

Details

A spatial index is built on argument `x`; see http://r-spatial.org/r/2017/06/22/spatial-index.html. The reference for the STR tree algorithm is: Leutenegger, Scott T., Mario A. Lopez, and Jeffrey Edgington. "STR: A simple and efficient algorithm for R-tree packing." Data Engineering, 1997. Proceedings. 13th international conference on. IEEE, 1997. For the pdf, search Google Scholar.

Value

The intersection, difference or symmetric difference between two sets of geometries. The returned object has the same class as that of the first argument (x) with the non-empty geometries resulting from applying the operation to all geometry pairs in x and y. In case x is of class sf, the matching attributes of the original object(s) are added. The sfc geometry list-column returned carries an attribute idx, which is an n-by-2 matrix with every row the index of the corresponding entries of x and y, respectively.

See Also

st_union for the union of simple features collections; intersect and setdiff for the base R set operations.

Examples

```
# A helper function that erases all of y from x:
st_erase = function(x, y) st_difference(x, st_union(st_combine(y)))
```

---

geos_binary_pred *Geometric binary predicates on pairs of simple feature geometry sets*

Description

Geometric binary predicates on pairs of simple feature geometry sets

Usage

```
st_intersects(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_disjoint(x, y = x, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_touches(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_crosses(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_within(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_contains(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_contains_properly(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_overlaps(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_equals(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = FALSE)

st_covers(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)
```

```
st_covered_by(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE)

st_equals_exact(x, y, par, sparse = TRUE, prepared = FALSE)

st_is_within_distance(x, y, dist, sparse = TRUE, prepared = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
y	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
sparse	logical; should a sparse index list be returned (TRUE) or a dense logical matrix? See below.
prepared	logical; prepare geometry for x, before looping over y?
par	numeric; parameter used for "equals_exact" (margin);
dist	distance threshold; geometry indexes with distances smaller or equal to this value are returned; numeric value or units value having distance units.

Details

For most predicates, a spatial index is built on argument x; see http://r-spatial.org/r/2017/06/22/spatial-index.html. Specifically, st_intersects, st_disjoint, st_touches st_crosses, st_within, st_contains, st_contains_properly, st_overlaps, st_equals, st_covers and st_covered_by all build spatial indexes for more efficient geometry calculations. st_relate, st_equals_exact, and st_is_within_distance do not.

'st_contains_properly(A,B)' is true if A intersects B's interior, but not its edges or exterior; A contains A, but A does not properly contain A.

See also st_relate and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DE-9IM for a more detailed description of the underlying algorithms.

st_equals_exact returns true for two geometries of the same type and their vertices corresponding by index are equal up to a specified tolerance.

st_is_within_distance returns a sparse matrix only, and can only be used for non-geographic (Cartesian) coordinates; use st_distance(x,y) <= dist to obtain the corresponding dense logical matrix.

Value

If sparse=FALSE, st_predicate (with predicate e.g. "intersects") returns a dense logical matrix with element i,j TRUE when predicate(x[i], y[j]) (e.g., when geometry i and j intersect); if sparse=TRUE, a sparse list representation of the same matrix, with list element i a numeric vector with the indices j for which predicate(x[i],y[j]) is TRUE (and hence integer(0) if none of them is TRUE). From the dense matrix, one can find out if one or more elements intersect by apply(mat, 1, any), and from the sparse list by lengths(lst) > 0, see examples below.

Examples

```
pts = st_sfc(st_point(c(.5,.5)), st_point(c(1.5, 1.5)), st_point(c(2.5, 2.5)))
pol = st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(2,0), c(2,2), c(0,2), c(0,0))))
(lst = st_intersects(pts, pol))
(mat = st_intersects(pts, pol, sparse = FALSE))
# which points fall inside a polygon?
apply(mat, 1, any)
lengths(lst) > 0
# which points fall inside the first polygon?
st_intersects(pol, pts)[[1]]
```

`geos_combine` *Combine or union feature geometries*

Description

Combine several feature geometries into one, with or without resolving internal boundaries

Usage

```
st_combine(x)

st_union(x, y, ..., by_feature = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`
`y`	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg` (optional)
`...`	ignored
`by_feature`	logical; if TRUE, union each feature, if FALSE return a single feature that is the geometric union of the set of features

Details

`st_combine` combines geometries without resolving borders, using c.sfg (analogous to c for ordinary vectors).

If `st_union` is called with a single argument, `x`, (with `y` missing) and `by_feature` is `FALSE` all geometries are unioned together and an `sfg` or single-geometry `sfc` object is returned. If `by_feature` is `TRUE` each feature geometry is unioned. This can for instance be used to resolve internal boundaries after polygons were combined using `st_combine`. If `y` is provided, all elements of `x` and `y` are unioned, pairwise (and `by_feature` is ignored). The former corresponds to gUnaryUnion, the latter to gUnion.

Unioning a set of overlapping polygons has the effect of merging the areas (i.e. the same effect as iteratively unioning all individual polygons together). Unioning a set of LineStrings has the effect of fully noding and dissolving the input linework. In this context "fully noded" means that there will be a node or endpoint in the output for every endpoint or line segment crossing in the input.

"Dissolved" means that any duplicate (e.g. coincident) line segments or portions of line segments will be reduced to a single line segment in the output. Unioning a set of Points has the effect of merging all identical points (producing a set with no duplicates).

Value

`st_combine` returns a single, combined geometry, with no resolved boundaries.

If `y` is missing, `st_union(x)` returns a single geometry with resolved boundaries, else the geometries for all unioned pairs of x[i] and y[j].

See Also

st_intersection, st_difference, st_sym_difference

Examples

```
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
st_combine(nc)
plot(st_union(nc))
```

---

geos_measures *Compute geometric measurements*

Description

Compute Euclidian or great circle distance between pairs of geometries, the area of a geometry, or the length of a geometry.

Usage

```
st_area(x)

st_length(x, dist_fun = geosphere::distGeo)

st_distance(x, y, dist_fun, by_element = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`
`dist_fun`	function to be used for great circle distances of geographical coordinates; for unprojected (long/lat) data, this should be a distance function of package geosphere, or compatible to that; it defaults to distGeo in that case; for other data metric lengths are computed.
`y`	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`, defaults to `x`
`by_element`	logical; if `TRUE`, return a vector with distance between the first elements of `x` and `y`, the second, etc. if `FALSE`, return the dense matrix with all pairwise distances.

Details

Function `dist_fun` should follow the pattern of the distance function distGeo: the first two arguments must be 2-column point matrices, the third the semi major axis (radius, in m), the third the ellipsoid flattening.

Value

If the coordinate reference system of `x` was set, these functions return values with unit of measurement; see units.

st_area returns the area of a geometry, in the coordinate reference system used; in case `x` is in degrees longitude/latitude, areaPolygon is used for area calculation.

st_length returns the length of a LINESTRING or MULTILINESTRING geometry, using the coordinate reference system. POINT or MULTIPOINT geometries return zero, POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON are converted into LINESTRING or MULTILINESTRING, respectively.

If `by_element` is `FALSE` a dense numeric matrix of dimension length(x) by length(y); otherwise a numeric vector of length `x` or `y`, the shorter one being recycled.

See Also

st_dimension

Examples

```
dist_vincenty = function(p1, p2, a, f) geosphere::distVincentyEllipsoid(p1, p2, a, a * (1-f), f)
line = st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(30,30), c(40,40))), crs = 4326)
st_length(line)
st_length(line, dist_fun = dist_vincenty)
p = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(0,1)), st_point(c(0,2)))
st_distance(p, p)
st_distance(p, p, by_element = TRUE)
```

---

geos_query *Dimension, simplicity or validity queries on simple feature geometries*

Description

Dimension, simplicity or validity queries on simple feature geometries

Usage

```
st_dimension(x, NA_if_empty = TRUE)

st_is_simple(x)

st_is_valid(x, NA_on_exception = TRUE, reason = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
NA_if_empty	logical; if TRUE, return NA for empty geometries
NA_on_exception	logical; if TRUE, for polygons that would otherwise raise a GEOS error (exception, e.g. for a POLYGON having more than zero but less than 4 points, or a LINESTRING having one point) return an NA rather than raising an error, and suppress warning messages (e.g. about self-intersection); if FALSE, regular GEOS errors and warnings will be emitted.
reason	logical; if TRUE, return a character with, for each geometry, the reason for invalidity, NA on exception, or "Valid Geometry" otherwise.

Value

st_dimension returns a numeric vector with 0 for points, 1 for lines, 2 for surfaces, and, if NA_if_empty is TRUE, NA for empty geometries.

st_is_simple returns a logical vector, indicating for each geometry whether it is simple (e.g., not self-intersecting)

st_is_valid returns a logical vector indicating for each geometries of x whether it is valid.

Examples

```
x = st_sfc(
st_point(0:1),
st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,1))),
st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,0),c(0,1),c(0,0)))),
st_multipoint(),
st_linestring(),
st_geometrycollection())
st_dimension(x)
st_dimension(x, FALSE)
ls = st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,1), c(1,0), c(0,1)))
st_is_simple(st_sfc(ls, st_point(c(0,0))))
p1 = st_as_sfc("POLYGON((0 0, 0 10, 10 0, 10 10, 0 0))")
st_is_valid(p1)
st_is_valid(st_sfc(st_point(0:1), p1[[1]]), reason = TRUE)
```

---

geos_unary *Geometric unary operations on (pairs of) simple feature geometry sets*

Description

Geometric unary operations on (pairs of) simple feature geometry sets

Usage

```
st_buffer(x, dist, nQuadSegs = 30)

st_boundary(x)

st_convex_hull(x)

st_simplify(x, preserveTopology = FALSE, dTolerance = 0)

st_triangulate(x, dTolerance = 0, bOnlyEdges = FALSE)

st_voronoi(x, envelope, dTolerance = 0, bOnlyEdges = FALSE)

st_polygonize(x)

st_line_merge(x)

st_centroid(x, ..., of_largest_polygon = FALSE)

st_point_on_surface(x)

st_segmentize(x, dfMaxLength, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sfg, sfg or sf
dist	numeric; buffer distance for all, or for each of the elements in x; in case dist is a units object, it should be convertible to arc_degree if x has geographic coordinates, and to st_crs(x)$units otherwise
nQuadSegs	integer; number of segments per quadrant (fourth of a circle)
preserveTopology	logical; carry out topology preserving simplification?
dTolerance	numeric; tolerance parameter
bOnlyEdges	logical; if TRUE, return lines, else return polygons
envelope	object of class sfc or sfg with the envelope for a voronoi diagram
...	ignored
of_largest_polygon	logical; for st_centroid: if TRUE, return centroid of the largest (sub)polygon of a MULTIPOLYGON rather than of the whole MULTIPOLYGON
dfMaxLength	maximum length of a line segment. If x has geographical coordinates (long/lat), dfMaxLength is either a numeric expressed in meter, or an object of class units with length units or unit rad, and segmentation takes place along the great circle, using gcIntermediate.

Details

st_triangulate requires GEOS version 3.4 or above

st_voronoi requires GEOS version 3.4 or above

in case of st_polygonize, x must be an object of class LINESTRING or MULTILINESTRING, or an sfc geometry list-column object containing these

in case of st_line_merge, x must be an object of class MULTILINESTRING, or an sfc geometry list-column object containing these

st_point_on_surface returns a point guaranteed to be on the (multi)surface.

Value

st_buffer, st_boundary, st_convex_hull, st_simplify, st_triangulate, st_voronoi, st_polygonize, st_line_merge, st_centroid and st_segmentize return an sfc or an sf object with the same number of geometries as x

Examples

```
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
plot(st_convex_hull(nc))
plot(nc, border = grey(.5))
set.seed(1)
x = st_multipoint(matrix(runif(10),,2))
box = st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,0),c(1,1),c(0,1),c(0,0))))
if (sf_extSoftVersion()["GEOS"] >= "3.5.0") {
 v = st_sfc(st_voronoi(x, st_sfc(box)))
 plot(v, col = 0, border = 1, axes = TRUE)
 plot(box, add = TRUE, col = 0, border = 1) # a larger box is returned, as documented
 plot(x, add = TRUE, col = 'red', cex=2, pch=16)
 plot(st_intersection(st_cast(v), box)) # clip to smaller box
 plot(x, add = TRUE, col = 'red', cex=2, pch=16)
}
mls = st_multilinestring(list(matrix(c(0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0),,2,byrow=TRUE)))
st_polygonize(st_sfc(mls))
mls = st_multilinestring(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,1)), rbind(c(2,0), c(1,1))))
st_line_merge(st_sfc(mls))
plot(nc, axes = TRUE)
plot(st_centroid(nc), add = TRUE, pch = 3)
mp = st_combine(st_buffer(st_sfc(lapply(1:3, function(x) st_point(c(x,x)))), 0.2 * 1:3))
plot(mp)
plot(st_centroid(mp), add = TRUE, col = 'red') # centroid of combined geometry
plot(st_centroid(mp, of_largest_polygon = TRUE), add = TRUE, col = 'blue', pch = 3)
plot(nc, axes = TRUE)
plot(st_point_on_surface(nc), add = TRUE, pch = 3)
sf = st_sf(a=1, geom=st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,1)))), crs = 4326)
seg = st_segmentize(sf, units::set_units(100, km))
seg = st_segmentize(sf, units::set_units(0.01, rad))
nrow(seg$geom[[1]])
```

is_driver_available *Check if driver is available*

Description

Search through the driver table if driver is listed

Usage

```
is_driver_available(drv, drivers = st_drivers())
```

Arguments

drv	character. Name of driver
drivers	data.frame. Table containing driver names and support. Default is from st_drivers

is_driver_can *Check if a driver can perform an action*

Description

Search through the driver table to match a driver name with an action (e.g. "write") and check if the action is supported.

Usage

```
is_driver_can(drv, drivers = st_drivers(), operation = "write")
```

Arguments

drv	character. Name of driver
drivers	data.frame. Table containing driver names and support. Default is from st_drivers
operation	character. What action to check

merge.sf *merge method for sf and data.frame object*

Description

merge method for sf and data.frame object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sf'
merge(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf
y	object of class data.frame
...	arguments passed on to merge.data.frame

Examples

```
a = data.frame(a = 1:3, b = 5:7)
st_geometry(a) = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(1,1)), st_point(c(2,2)))
b = data.frame(x = c("a", "b", "c"), b = c(2,5,6))
merge(a, b)
merge(a, b, all = TRUE)
```

Ops.sfg *S3 Ops Group Generic Functions (multiply and add/subtract) for affine transformation*

Description

Ops functions for simple feature geometry objects (constrained to multiplication and addition)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfg'
Ops(e1, e2)
```

Arguments

e1	object of class sfg
e2	numeric; in case of multiplication an n x n matrix, in case of addition or subtraction a vector of length n, with n the number of dimensions of the geometry

Value

object of class sfg

Examples

```
st_point(c(1,2,3)) + 4
st_point(c(1,2,3)) * 3 + 4
m = matrix(0, 2, 2)
diag(m) = c(1, 3)
# affine:
st_point(c(1,2)) * m + c(2,5)
# world in 0-360 range:
library(maps)
w = st_as_sf(map('world', plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))
w2 = (st_geometry(w) + c(360,90)) %% c(360) - c(0,90)
plot(w2, axes = TRUE)
```

---

plot *Plot sf object*

Description

Plot sf object

blue-pink-yellow color scale

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sf'
plot(x, y, ..., ncol = 10, col = NULL, max.plot = 9)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_POINT'
plot(x, y, ..., pch = 1, cex = 1, col = 1, bg = 0,
  lwd = 1, lty = 1, type = "p", add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_MULTIPOINT'
plot(x, y, ..., pch = 1, cex = 1, col = 1,
  bg = 0, lwd = 1, lty = 1, type = "p", add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_LINESTRING'
plot(x, y, ..., lty = 1, lwd = 1, col = 1,
  pch = 1, type = "l", add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_CIRCULARSTRING'
plot(x, y, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_MULTILINESTRING'
plot(x, y, ..., lty = 1, lwd = 1, col = 1,
```

```
  pch = 1, type = "l", add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_POLYGON'
plot(x, y, ..., lty = 1, lwd = 1, col = NA,
  cex = 1, pch = NA, border = 1, add = FALSE, rule = "winding")

## S3 method for class 'sfc_MULTIPOLYGON'
plot(x, y, ..., lty = 1, lwd = 1, col = NA,
  border = 1, add = FALSE, rule = "winding")

## S3 method for class 'sfc_GEOMETRYCOLLECTION'
plot(x, y, ..., pch = 1, cex = 1, bg = 0,
  lty = 1, lwd = 1, col = 1, border = 1, add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_GEOMETRY'
plot(x, y, ..., pch = 1, cex = 1, bg = 0,
  lty = 1, lwd = 1, col = 1, border = 1, add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
plot(x, ...)

plot_sf(x, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, asp = NA, axes = FALSE,
  bgc = par("bg"), ..., xaxs, yaxs, lab, setParUsrBB = FALSE,
  bgMap = NULL, expandBB = c(0, 0, 0, 0), graticule = NA_crs_,
  col_graticule = "grey")

sf.colors(n = 10, xc, cutoff.tails = c(0.35, 0.2), alpha = 1,
  categorical = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf
y	ignored
...	further specifications, see plot_sf and plot
ncol	integer; default number of colors to be used
col	color
max.plot	integer; lower boundary to maximum number of attributes to plot (defaults to 9)
pch	plotting symbol
cex	symbol size
bg	symbol background color
lwd	line width
lty	line type
type	plot type: 'p' for points, 'l' for lines, 'b' for both
add	logical; add to current plot?
border	color of polygon border

rule	see polypath
xlim	see plot.window
ylim	see plot.window
asp	see below, and see par
axes	logical; should axes be plotted? (default FALSE)
bgc	background color
xaxs	see par
yaxs	see par
lab	see par
setParUsrBB	default FALSE; set the par "usr" bounding box; see below
bgMap	object of class ggmap, or returned by function RgoogleMaps::GetMap
expandBB	numeric; fractional values to expand the bounding box with, in each direction (bottom, left, top, right)
graticule	logical, or object of class crs (e.g., st_crs(4326) for a WGS84 graticule), or object created by st_graticule; TRUE will give the WGS84 graticule or object returned by st_graticule
col_graticule	color to used for the graticule (if present)
n	integer; number of colors
xc	factor or numeric vector, for which colors need to be returned
cutoff.tails	numeric, in [0,0.5] start and end values
alpha	numeric, in [0,1], transparency
categorical	logical; should a categorical color ramp be returned? if x is a factor, yes.

Details

plot.sf maximally plots max.plot maps with colors following from attribute columns, one map per attribute. It uses sf.colors for default colors. For more control over individual maps, set parameter mfrow with par prior to plotting, and plot single maps one by one.

plot.sfc plots the geometry, additional parameters can be passed on to control color, lines or symbols.

plot_sf sets up the plotting area, axes, graticule, or webmap background; it is called by all plot methods before anything is drawn.

The argument setParUsrBB may be used to pass the logical value TRUE to functions within plot.Spatial. When set to TRUE, par("usr") will be overwritten with c(xlim, ylim), which defaults to the bounding box of the spatial object. This is only needed in the particular context of graphic output to a specified device with given width and height, to be matched to the spatial object, when using par("xaxs") and par("yaxs") in addition to par(mar=c(0,0,0,0)).

The default aspect for map plots is 1; if however data are not projected (coordinates are long/lat), the aspect is by default set to 1/cos(My * pi)/180) with My the y coordinate of the middle of the map (the mean of ylim, which defaults to the y range of bounding box). This implies an Equirectangular projection.

sf.colors was taken from bpy.colors, with modified cutoff.tails defaults; for categorical, colors were taken from http://www.colorbrewer2.org/ (if n < 9, Set2, else Set3).

Examples

```
# plot linestrings:
l1 = st_linestring(matrix(runif(6)-0.5,,2))
l2 = st_linestring(matrix(runif(6)-0.5,,2))
l3 = st_linestring(matrix(runif(6)-0.5,,2))
s = st_sf(a=2:4, b=st_sfc(l1,l2,l3))
plot(s, col = s$a, axes = FALSE)
plot(s, col = s$a)
ll = "+init=epsg:4326 +proj=longlat +datum=WGS84 +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0"
st_crs(s) = ll
plot(s, col = s$a, axes = TRUE)
plot(s, col = s$a, lty = s$a, lwd = s$a, pch = s$a, type = 'b')
l4 = st_linestring(matrix(runif(6),,2))
plot(st_sf(a=1,b=st_sfc(l4)), add = TRUE)
# plot multilinestrings:
ml1 = st_multilinestring(list(l1, l2))
ml2 = st_multilinestring(list(l3, l4))
ml = st_sf(a = 2:3, b = st_sfc(ml1, ml2))
plot(ml, col = ml$a, lty = ml$a, lwd = ml$a, pch = ml$a, type = 'b')
# plot points:
p1 = st_point(c(1,2))
p2 = st_point(c(3,3))
p3 = st_point(c(3,0))
p = st_sf(a=2:4, b=st_sfc(p1,p2,p3))
plot(p, col = s$a, axes = TRUE)
plot(p, col = s$a)
plot(p, col = p$a, pch = p$a, cex = p$a, bg = s$a, lwd = 2, lty = 2, type = 'b')
p4 = st_point(c(2,2))
plot(st_sf(a=1, st_sfc(p4)), add = TRUE)
# multipoints:
mp1 = st_multipoint(matrix(1:4,2))
mp2 = st_multipoint(matrix(5:8,2))
mp = st_sf(a = 2:3, b = st_sfc(mp1, mp2))
plot(mp)
plot(mp, col = mp$a, pch = mp$a, cex = mp$a, bg = mp$a, lwd = mp$a, lty = mp$a, type = 'b')
# polygon:
outer = matrix(c(0,0,10,0,10,10,0,10,0,0),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1,1),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,6,6,6,5,5,5),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
pl1 = st_polygon(list(outer, hole1, hole2))
pl2 = st_polygon(list(outer+10, hole1+10, hole2+10))
po = st_sf(a = 2:3, st_sfc(pl1,pl2))
plot(po, col = po$a, border = rev(po$a), lwd=3)
# multipolygon
r10 = matrix(rep(c(0,10),each=5),5)
pl1 = list(outer, hole1, hole2)
pl2 = list(outer+10, hole1+10, hole2+10)
pl3 = list(outer+r10, hole1+r10, hole2+r10)
mpo1 = st_multipolygon(list(pl1,pl2))
mpo2 = st_multipolygon(list(pl3))
mpo = st_sf(a=2:3, b=st_sfc(mpo1,mpo2))
plot(mpo, col = mpo$a, border = rev(mpo$a), lwd = 2)
```

```
# geometrycollection:
gc1 = st_geometrycollection(list(mpo1, st_point(c(21,21)), l1 * 2 + 21))
gc2 = st_geometrycollection(list(mpo2, l2 - 2, l3 - 2, st_point(c(-1,-1))))
gc = st_sf(a=2:3, b = st_sfc(gc1,gc2))
plot(gc, cex = gc$a, col = gc$a, border = rev(gc$a) + 2, lwd = 2)
sf.colors(10)
```

`prefix_map` *Map prefix to driver*

Description

Map prefix to driver

Usage

```
prefix_map
```

Format

An object of class `list` of length 10.

`rawToHex` *Convert raw vector(s) into hexadecimal character string(s)*

Description

Convert raw vector(s) into hexadecimal character string(s)

Usage

```
rawToHex(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	raw vector, or list with raw vectors

sf *Create sf object*

Description

Create sf, which extends data.frame-like objects with a simple feature list column

Usage

```
st_sf(..., agr = NA_agr_, row.names,
  stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(), crs, precision,
  sf_column_name = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE, op = st_intersects]
```

Arguments

...	column elements to be binded into an sf object or a single list or data.frame with such columns; at least one of these columns shall be a geometry list-column of class sfc or be a list-column that can be converted into an sfc by st_as_sfc.
agr	character vector; see details below.
row.names	row.names for the created sf object
stringsAsFactors	logical; logical: should character vectors be converted to factors? The 'factory-fresh' default is TRUE, but this can be changed by setting options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE).
crs	coordinate reference system: integer with the EPSG code, or character with proj4string
precision	numeric; see st_as_binary
sf_column_name	character; name of the active list-column with simple feature geometries; in case there are more than one and sf_column_name is not given, the first one is taken.
x	object of class sf
i	record selection, see [.data.frame
j	variable selection, see [.data.frame
drop	logical, default FALSE; if TRUE drop the geometry column and return a data.frame, else make the geometry sticky and return a sf object.
op	function; geometrical binary predicate function to apply when i is a simple feature object

Details

agr, attribute-geometry-relationship, specifies for each non-geometry attribute column how it relates to the geometry, and can have one of following values: "constant", "aggregate", "identity". "constant" is used for attributes that are constant throughout the geometry (e.g. land use), "aggregate" where the attribute is an aggregate value over the geometry (e.g. population density or population count), "identity" when the attributes uniquely identifies the geometry of particular "thing", such as a building ID or a city name. The default value, NA_agr_, implies we don't know.

When confronted with a data.frame-like object, 'st_sf' will try to find a geometry column of class 'sfc', and otherwise try to convert list-columns when available into a geometry column, using st_as_sfc.

[.sf will return a data.frame or vector if the geometry column (of class sfc) is dropped (drop=TRUE), an sfc object if only the geometry column is selected, and otherwise return an sf object; see also [.data.frame; for [.sf ... arguments are passed to op.

Examples

```
g = st_sfc(st_point(1:2))
st_sf(a=3,g)
st_sf(g, a=3)
st_sf(a=3, st_sfc(st_point(1:2))) # better to name it!
# create empty structure with preallocated empty geometries:
nrows <- 10
geometry = st_sfc(lapply(1:nrows, function(x) st_geometrycollection()))
df <- st_sf(id = 1:nrows, geometry = geometry)
g = st_sfc(st_point(1:2), st_point(3:4))
s = st_sf(a=3:4, g)
s[1,]
class(s[1,])
s[,1]
class(s[,1])
s[,2]
class(s[,2])
g = st_sf(a=2:3, g)
pol = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(cbind(c(0,3,3,0,0),c(0,0,3,3,0)))))
h = st_sf(r = 5, pol)
g[h,]
h[g,]
```

---

sfc *Create simple feature collection object of class sfc from list*

Description

Create simple feature list column, set class, and add coordinate reference system

Usage

```
st_sfc(..., crs = NA_crs_, precision = 0)
```

Arguments

...	zero or more simple feature geometries (objects of class sfg), or a single list of such objects; NULL values will get replaced by empty geometries.
crs	coordinate reference system: integer with the EPSG code, or character with proj4string
precision	numeric; see st_as_binary

Details

A simple feature collection object is a list of class c("stc_TYPE", "sfc") which typically contains objects of identical type; in case of a mix of types or an empty set, TYPE is set to the superclass GEOMETRY.

Value

an object of class sfc, which is a classed list-column with simple feature geometries.

Examples

```
pt1 = st_point(c(0,1))
pt2 = st_point(c(1,1))
(sfc = st_sfc(pt1, pt2))
d = st_sf(data.frame(a=1:2, geom=sfc))
```

---

sf_extSoftVersion *Provide the external dependencies versions of the libraries linked to sf*

Description

Provide the external dependencies versions of the libraries linked to sf

Usage

```
sf_extSoftVersion()
```

st *Create simple feature from a numeric vector, matrix or list*

Description

Create simple feature from a numeric vector, matrix or list

Usage

```
st_point(x = c(NA_real_, NA_real_), dim = "XYZ")

st_multipoint(x = matrix(numeric(0), 0, 2), dim = "XYZ")

st_linestring(x = matrix(numeric(0), 0, 2), dim = "XYZ")

st_polygon(x = list(), dim = if (length(x)) "XYZ" else "XY")

st_multilinestring(x = list(), dim = if (length(x)) "XYZ" else "XY")

st_multipolygon(x = list(), dim = if (length(x)) "XYZ" else "XY")

st_geometrycollection(x = list(), dims = "XY")

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
print(x, ..., digits = 0)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
head(x, n = 10L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
format(x, ..., digits = 30)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
c(..., recursive = FALSE, flatten = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	for st_point, numeric vector (or one-row-matrix) of length 2, 3 or 4; for st_linestring and st_multipoint, numeric matrix with points in rows; for st_polygon and st_multilinestring, list with numeric matrices with points in rows; for st_multipolygon, list of lists with numeric matrices; for st_geometrycollection list with (non-geometrycollection) simple feature objects

dim	character, indicating dimensions: "XY", "XYZ", "XYM", or "XYZM"; only really needed for three-dimensional points (which can be either XYZ or XYM) or empty geometries; see details
dims	character; specify dimensionality in case of an empty (NULL) geometrycollection, in which case x is the empty list().
...	objects to be pasted together into a single simple feature
digits	integer; number of characters to be printed (max 30; 0 means print everything)
n	integer; number of elements to be selected
recursive	logical; ignored
flatten	logical; if TRUE, try to simplify results; if FALSE, return geometrycollection containing all objects

Details

"XYZ" refers to coordinates where the third dimension represents altitude, "XYM" refers to three-dimensional coordinates where the third dimension refers to something else ("M" for measure); checking of the sanity of x may be only partial.

When flatten=TRUE, this method may merge points into a multipoint structure, and may not preserve order, and hence cannot be reverted. When given fish, it returns fish soup.

Value

object of the same nature as x, but with appropriate class attribute set

as.matrix returns the set of points that form a geometry as a single matrix, where each point is a row; use unlist(x, recursive = FALSE) to get sets of matrices.

Examples

```
(p1 = st_point(c(1,2)))
class(p1)
st_bbox(p1)
(p2 = st_point(c(1,2,3)))
class(p2)
(p3 = st_point(c(1,2,3), "XYM"))
pts = matrix(1:10, , 2)
(mp1 = st_multipoint(pts))
pts = matrix(1:15, , 3)
(mp2 = st_multipoint(pts))
(mp3 = st_multipoint(pts, "XYM"))
pts = matrix(1:20, , 4)
(mp4 = st_multipoint(pts))
pts = matrix(1:10, , 2)
(ls1 = st_linestring(pts))
pts = matrix(1:15, , 3)
(ls2 = st_linestring(pts))
(ls3 = st_linestring(pts, "XYM"))
pts = matrix(1:20, , 4)
(ls4 = st_linestring(pts))
```

```
outer = matrix(c(0,0,10,0,10,10,0,10,0,0),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1,1),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,6,6,6,5,5,5),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
pts = list(outer, hole1, hole2)
(ml1 = st_multilinestring(pts))
pts3 = lapply(pts, function(x) cbind(x, 0))
(ml2 = st_multilinestring(pts3))
(ml3 = st_multilinestring(pts3, "XYM"))
pts4 = lapply(pts3, function(x) cbind(x, 0))
(ml4 = st_multilinestring(pts4))
outer = matrix(c(0,0,10,0,10,10,0,10,0,0),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1,1),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,6,6,6,5,5,5),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
pts = list(outer, hole1, hole2)
(pl1 = st_polygon(pts))
pts3 = lapply(pts, function(x) cbind(x, 0))
(pl2 = st_polygon(pts3))
(pl3 = st_polygon(pts3, "XYM"))
pts4 = lapply(pts3, function(x) cbind(x, 0))
(pl4 = st_polygon(pts4))
pol1 = list(outer, hole1, hole2)
pol2 = list(outer + 12, hole1 + 12)
pol3 = list(outer + 24)
mp = list(pol1,pol2,pol3)
(mp1 = st_multipolygon(mp))
pts3 = lapply(mp, function(x) lapply(x, function(y) cbind(y, 0)))
(mp2 = st_multipolygon(pts3))
(mp3 = st_multipolygon(pts3, "XYM"))
pts4 = lapply(mp2, function(x) lapply(x, function(y) cbind(y, 0)))
(mp4 = st_multipolygon(pts4))
(gc = st_geometrycollection(list(p1, ls1, pl1, mp1)))
st_geometrycollection() # empty geometry
c(st_point(1:2), st_point(5:6))
c(st_point(1:2), st_multipoint(matrix(5:8,2)))
c(st_multipoint(matrix(1:4,2)), st_multipoint(matrix(5:8,2)))
c(st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3)), st_linestring(matrix(11:16,3)))
c(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(1:6,3))), st_multilinestring(list(matrix(11:16,3))))
pl = list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,0), c(1,1), c(0,1), c(0,0)))
c(st_polygon(pl), st_polygon(pl))
c(st_polygon(pl), st_multipolygon(list(pl)))
c(st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3)), st_point(1:2))
c(st_geometrycollection(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3)))),
  st_geometrycollection(list(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(11:16,3))))))
c(st_geometrycollection(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3)))),
  st_multilinestring(list(matrix(11:16,3))), st_point(5:6),
  st_geometrycollection(list(st_point(10:11))))
```

---

st_agr *get or set relation_to_geometry attribute of an* sf *object*

Description

get or set relation_to_geometry attribute of an sf object

Usage

```
NA_agr_

st_agr(x, ...)

st_agr(x) <- value

st_set_agr(x, value)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf
...	ignored
value	character, or factor with appropriate levels; if named, names should correspond to the non-geometry list-column columns of x

Format

An object of class factor of length 1.

Details

NA_agr_ is the agr object with a missing value.

---

st_as_binary *Convert sfc object to an WKB object*

Description

Convert sfc object to an WKB object

Usage

```
st_as_binary(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_as_binary(x, ..., EWKB = FALSE, endian = .Platform$endian,
  pureR = FALSE, precision = attr(x, "precision"), hex = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_as_binary(x, ..., endian = .Platform$endian, EWKB = FALSE,
  pureR = FALSE, hex = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	object to convert
...	ignored
EWKB	logical; use EWKB (PostGIS), or (default) ISO-WKB?
endian	character; either "big" or "little"; default: use that of platform
pureR	logical; use pure R solution, or C++?
precision	numeric; if zero, do not modify; to reduce precision: negative values convert to float (4-byte real); positive values convert to round(x*precision)/precision. See details.
hex	logical; return as (unclassed) hexadecimal encoded character vector?

Details

st_as_binary is called on sfc objects on their way to the GDAL or GEOS libraries, and hence does rounding (if requested) on the fly before e.g. computing spatial predicates like st_intersects. The examples show a round-trip of an sfc to and from binary.

For the precision model used, see also https://locationtech.github.io/jts/javadoc/org/locationtech/jts/geom/PrecisionModel.html. There, it is written that: "... to specify 3 decimal places of precision, use a scale factor of 1000. To specify -3 decimal places of precision (i.e. rounding to the nearest 1000), use a scale factor of 0.001.". Note that ALL coordinates, so also Z or M values (if present) are affected.

Examples

```
x = st_sfc(st_point(c(1/3, 1/6)), precision = 1000)
st_as_sfc(st_as_binary(x)) # rounds
```

---

st_as_grob *Convert sf* object to a grob*

Description

Convert sf* object to an grid graphics object (grob)

Usage

```
st_as_grob(x, ..., units = "native")
```

Arguments

x	object to be converted into an object class grob
...	passed on to the xxxGrob function, e.g. gp = gpar(col = 'red')
units	units; see unit

st_as_sf *Convert foreign object to an sf object*

Description

Convert foreign object to an sf object

Usage

```
st_as_sf(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
st_as_sf(x, ..., agr = NA_agr_, coords, wkt,
  dim = "XYZ", remove = TRUE, na.fail = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_as_sf(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Spatial'
st_as_sf(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'map'
st_as_sf(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object to be converted into an object class sf
...	passed on to st_sf, might included crs
agr	character vector; see details section of st_sf
coords	in case of point data: names or numbers of the numeric columns holding coordinates
wkt	name or number of the character column that holds WKT encoded geometries
dim	passed on to st_point (only when argument coords is given)
remove	logical; when coords or wkt is given, remove these columns from data.frame?
na.fail	logical; if TRUE, raise an error if coordinates contain missing values

Details

setting argument wkt annihilates the use of argument coords. If x contains a column called "geometry", coords will result in overwriting of this column by the sfc geometry list-column. Setting wkt will replace this column with the geometry list-column, unless remove_coordinates is FALSE.

Examples

```
pt1 = st_point(c(0,1))
pt2 = st_point(c(1,1))
st_sfc(pt1, pt2)
d = data.frame(a = 1:2)
d$geom = st_sfc(pt1, pt2)
df = st_as_sf(d)
d$geom = c("POINT(0 0)", "POINT(0 1)")
df = st_as_sf(d, wkt = "geom")
d$geom2 = st_sfc(pt1, pt2)
st_as_sf(d) # should warn
data(meuse, package = "sp")
meuse_sf = st_as_sf(meuse, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = 28992, agr = "constant")
meuse_sf[1:3,]
summary(meuse_sf)
library(sp)
x = rbind(c(-1,-1), c(1,-1), c(1,1), c(-1,1), c(-1,-1))
x1 = 0.1 * x + 0.1
x2 = 0.1 * x + 0.4
x3 = 0.1 * x + 0.7
y = x + 3
y1 = x1 + 3
y3 = x3 + 3
m = matrix(c(3, 0), 5, 2, byrow = TRUE)
z = x + m
z1 = x1 + m
z2 = x2 + m
z3 = x3 + m
p1 = Polygons(list( Polygon(x[5:1,]), Polygon(x2), Polygon(x3),
   Polygon(y[5:1,]), Polygon(y1), Polygon(x1), Polygon(y3)), "ID1")
p2 = Polygons(list( Polygon(z[5:1,]), Polygon(z2), Polygon(z3), Polygon(z1)),
  "ID2")
if (require("rgeos")) {
  r = createSPComment(SpatialPolygons(list(p1,p2)))
  comment(r)
  comment(r@polygons[[1]])
  scan(text = comment(r@polygons[[1]]), quiet = TRUE)
  library(sf)
  a = st_as_sf(r)
  summary(a)
}
demo(meuse, ask = FALSE, echo = FALSE)
summary(st_as_sf(meuse))
summary(st_as_sf(meuse.grid))
summary(st_as_sf(meuse.area))
summary(st_as_sf(meuse.riv))
summary(st_as_sf(as(meuse.riv, "SpatialLines")))
pol.grd = as(meuse.grid, "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame")
summary(st_as_sf(pol.grd))
summary(st_as_sf(as(pol.grd, "SpatialLinesDataFrame")))
```

st_as_sfc *Convert foreign geometry object to an sfc object*

Description

Convert foreign geometry object to an sfc object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., crs = NA_crs_)

## S3 method for class 'blob'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bbox'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'WKB'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., EWKB = FALSE, spatialite = FALSE,
  pureR = FALSE, crs = NA_crs_)

## S3 method for class 'character'
st_as_sfc(x, crs = NA_integer_, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)

st_as_sfc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPoints'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPixels'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialMultiPoints'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialLines'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., forceMulti = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., forceMulti = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'map'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object to convert
...	further arguments
crs	integer or character; coordinate reference system for the geometry, see st_crs
EWKB	logical; if TRUE, parse as EWKB (extended WKB; PostGIS: ST_AsEWKB), otherwise as ISO WKB (PostGIS: ST_AsBinary)
spatialite	logical; if TRUE, WKB is assumed to be in the spatialite dialect, see https://www.gaia-gis.it/gaia-sins/BLOB-Geometry.html; this is only supported in native endian-ness (i.e., files written on system with the same endian-ness as that on which it is being read).
pureR	logical; if TRUE, use only R code, if FALSE, use compiled (C++) code; use TRUE when the endian-ness of the binary differs from the host machine (.Platform$endian).
forceMulti	logical; if TRUE, force coercion into MULTIPOLYGON or MULTILINE objects, else autodetect

Details

When converting from WKB, the object x is either a character vector such as typically obtained from PostGIS (either with leading "0x" or without), or a list with raw vectors representing the features in binary (raw) form.

If x is a character vector, it should be a vector containing the well-known-text representations of a single geometry for each vector element.

If x is a factor, it is converted to character.

Examples

```
wkb = structure(list("0101000020407100000000000801A064100000000AC5C1441"), class = "WKB")
st_as_sfc(wkb, EWKB = TRUE)
wkb = structure(list("0x0101000020407100000000000801A064100000000AC5C1441"), class = "WKB")
st_as_sfc(wkb, EWKB = TRUE)
```

---

st_as_text *Return Well-known Text representation of simple feature geometry or coordinate reference system*

Description

Return Well-known Text representation of simple feature geometry or coordinate reference system

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'crs'
st_as_text(x, ..., pretty = FALSE)

st_as_text(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_as_text(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_as_text(x, ..., EWKT = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sfg, sfc or crs
...	passed on to WKT_name
pretty	logical; if TRUE, print human-readable well-known-text representation of a coordinate reference system
EWKT	logical; if TRUE, print SRID=xxx; before the WKT string if epsg is available

Details

To suppress printing of SRID, EWKT=FALSE can be passed as parameter.

Examples

```
st_as_text(st_point(1:2))
```

---

st_bbox *Return bounding of a simple feature or simple feature set*

Description

Return bounding of a simple feature or simple feature set

Usage

```
NA_bbox_

st_bbox(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{POINT}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{MULTIPOINT}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{LINESTRING}(obj)
```

\method{st_bbox}{POLYGON}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{MULTILINESTRING}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{MULTIPOLYGON}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{GEOMETRYCOLLECTION}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{MULTISURFACE}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{MULTICURVE}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{CURVEPOLYGON}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{COMPOUNDCURVE}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{POLYHEDRALSURFACE}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{TIN}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{TRIANGLE}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{CIRCULARSTRING}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{sfc}(obj)

\method{st_bbox}{sf}(obj)

Arguments

obj	object to compute the bounding box from

Format

An object of class bbox of length 4.

Details

NA_bbox_ is the bbox object with a missing value.

Value

a numeric vector of length four, with xmin, ymin, xmax and ymax values; if obj is of class sf or sfc, the object returned has a class bbox, an attribute crs and a method to print the bbox and an st_crs method to retrieve the coordinate reference system corresponding to obj (and hence the bounding box).

st_cast *Cast geometry to another type: either simplify, or cast explicitly*

Description

Cast geometry to another type: either simplify, or cast explicitly

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOLYGON'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTILINESTRING'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOINT'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POLYGON'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LINESTRING'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POINT'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CIRCULARSTRING'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTISURFACE'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'COMPOUNDCURVE'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CURVE'
st_cast(x, to, ...)

st_cast(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_cast(x, to, ..., ids = seq_along(x), group_or_split = TRUE)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_cast(x, to, ..., warn = TRUE, do_split = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'sfc_CIRCULARSTRING'
st_cast(x, to, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sfg, sfc or sf
to	character; target type, if missing, simplification is tried; when x is of type sfg (i.e., a single geometry) then to needs to be specified.
...	ignored
ids	integer vector, denoting how geometries should be grouped (default: no grouping)
group_or_split	logical; if TRUE, group or split geometries; if FALSE, carry out a 1-1 per-geometry conversion.
warn	logical; if TRUE, warn if attributes are assigned to sub-geometries
do_split	logical; if TRUE, allow splitting of geometries in sub-geometries

Details

the st_cast method for sf objects can only split geometries, e.g. cast MULTIPOINT into multiple POINT features. In case of splitting, attributes are repeated and a warning is issued when non-constant attributes are assigned to sub-geometries. To merge feature geometries and attribute values, use aggregate or summarise.

Value

object of class to if successful, or unmodified object if unsuccessful. If information gets lost while type casting, a warning is raised.

In case to is missing, st_cast.sfc will coerce combinations of "POINT" and "MULTIPOINT", "LINESTRING" and "MULTILINESTRING", "POLYGON" and "MULTIPOLYGON" into their "MULTI..." form, or in case all geometries are "GEOMETRYCOLLECTION" will return a list of all the contents of the "GEOMETRYCOLLECTION" objects, or else do nothing. In case to is specified, if to is "GEOMETRY", geometries are not converted, else, st_cast will try to coerce all elements into to; ids may be specified to group e.g. "POINT" objects into a "MULTIPOINT", if not specified no grouping takes place. If e.g. a "sfc_MULTIPOINT" is cast to a "sfc_POINT", the objects are split, so no information gets lost, unless group_or_split is FALSE.

Examples

```
example(st_read)
mpl <- nc$geometry[[4]]
#st_cast(x) ## error 'argument "to" is missing, with no default'
cast_all <- function(xg) {
  lapply(c("MULTIPOLYGON", "MULTILINESTRING", "MULTIPOINT", "POLYGON", "LINESTRING", "POINT"),
      function(x) st_cast(xg, x))
}
```

```
st_sfc(cast_all(mpl))
## no closing coordinates should remain for multipoint
any(duplicated(unclass(st_cast(mpl, "MULTIPOINT"))))  ## should be FALSE
## number of duplicated coordinates in the linestrings should equal the number of polygon rings
## (... in this case, won't always be true)
sum(duplicated(do.call(rbind, unclass(st_cast(mpl, "MULTILINESTRING"))))
     ) == sum(unlist(lapply(mpl, length)))  ## should be TRUE

p1 <- structure(c(0, 1, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 4, 0), .Dim = c(6L, 2L))
p2 <- structure(c(1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1), .Dim = c(4L, 2L))
st_polygon(list(p1, p2))
mls <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "MULTILINESTRING")
st_sfc(cast_all(mls))
mpt <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "MULTIPOINT")
st_sfc(cast_all(mpt))
pl <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "POLYGON")
st_sfc(cast_all(pl))
ls <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "LINESTRING")
st_sfc(cast_all(ls))
pt <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "POINT")
## st_sfc(cast_all(pt))  ## Error: cannot create MULTIPOLYGON from POINT
st_sfc(lapply(c("POINT", "MULTIPOINT"), function(x) st_cast(pt, x)))
s = st_multipoint(rbind(c(1,0)))
st_cast(s, "POINT")
```

`st_cast_sfc_default` *Coerce geometry to MULTI* geometry*

Description

Mixes of POINTS and MULTIPOINTS, LINESTRING and MULTILINESTRING, POLYGON and MULTIPOLYGON are returned as MULTIPOINTS, MULTILINESTRING and MULTIPOLYGONS respectively

Usage

```
st_cast_sfc_default(x)
```

Arguments

x	list of geometries or simple features

Details

Geometries that are already MULTI* are left unchanged. Features that can't be cast to a single MULTI* geometry are return as a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

st_coordinates *retrieve coordinates in matrix form*

Description

retrieve coordinates in matrix form

Usage

```
st_coordinates(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
...	ignored

Value

matrix with coordinates (X, Y, possibly Z and/or M) in rows, possibly followed by integer indicators L1,...,L3 that point out to which structure the coordinate belongs; for POINT this is absent (each coordinate is a feature), for LINESTRING L1 refers to the feature, for MULTIPOLYGON L1 refers to the main ring or holes, L2 to the ring id in the MULTIPOLYGON, and L3 to the simple feature.

st_crs *Retrieve coordinate reference system from object*

Description

Retrieve coordinate reference system from sf or sfc object

Set or replace retrieve coordinate reference system from object

Usage

```
st_crs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_crs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
st_crs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
st_crs(x, ..., wkt)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
```

```
st_crs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bbox'
st_crs(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'crs'
st_crs(x, ...)

st_crs(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'sf'
st_crs(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'sfc'
st_crs(x) <- value

st_set_crs(x, value)

NA_crs_

## S3 method for class 'crs'
is.na(x)

## S3 method for class 'crs'
x$name
```

Arguments

x	numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc
...	ignored
wkt	character well-known-text representation of the crs
value	one of (i) character: a valid proj4string (ii) integer, a valid EPSG value (numeric), or (iii) a list containing named elements `proj4string` (character) and/or `epsg` (integer) with (i) and (ii).
name	element name; `epsg` or `proj4string`, or one of `proj4strings` named components without the `+`; see examples

Format

An object of class `crs` of length 2.

Details

The *crs functions create, get, set or replace the `crs` attribute of a simple feature geometry list-column. This attribute is of class `crs`, and is a list consisting of `epsg` (integer EPSG code) and `proj4string` (character). Two objects of class `crs` are semantically identical when: (1) they are completely identical, or (2) they have identical proj4string but one of them has a missing EPSG ID. As a consequence, equivalent but different proj4strings, e.g. `"+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"` and

"+datum=WGS84 +proj=longlat" , are considered different. The operators == and != are overloaded for crs objects to establish semantical identity.

In case a coordinate reference system is replaced, no transformation takes place and a warning is raised to stress this. EPSG values are either read from proj4strings that contain +init=epsg:... or set to 4326 in case the proj4string contains +proj=longlat and +datum=WGS84, literally.

If both epsg and proj4string are provided, they are assumed to be consistent. In processing them, the EPSG code, if not missing valued, is used and the proj4string is derived from it by a call to GDAL (which in turn will call PROJ.4). Warnings are raised when epsg is not consistent with a proj4string that is already present.

NA_crs_ is the crs object with missing values for epsg and proj4string.

Value

If x is numeric, return crs object for SRID x; if x is character, return crs object for proj4string x; if wkt is given, return crs object for well-known-text representation wkt; if x is of class sf or sfc, return its crs object.

Object of class crs, which is a list with elements epsg (length-1 integer) and proj4string (length-1 character).

Examples

```
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(1,1)))
sf = st_sf(a = 1:2, geom = sfc)
st_crs(sf) = 4326
st_geometry(sf)
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(1,1)))
st_crs(sfc) = 4326
sfc
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(1,1)))
library(dplyr)
x = sfc %>% st_set_crs(4326) %>% st_transform(3857)
x
st_crs("+init=epsg:3857")$epsg
st_crs("+init=epsg:3857")$proj4string
st_crs("+init=epsg:3857 +units=km")$b     # numeric
st_crs("+init=epsg:3857 +units=km")$units # character
```

---

st_drivers *Get GDAL drivers*

Description

Get a list of the available GDAL drivers

Usage

```
st_drivers(what = "vector")
```

Arguments

what	character: "vector" or "raster", anything else will return all drivers.

Details

The drivers available will depend on the installation of GDAL/OGR, and can vary; the st_drivers() function shows which are available, and which may be written (but all are assumed to be readable). Note that stray files in data source directories (such as *.dbf) may lead to spurious errors that accompanying *.shp are missing.

Value

a data.frame with driver metadata

Examples

```
st_drivers()
```

---

st_geohash *compute geohash from (average) coordinates (requires lwgeom)*

Description

compute geohash from (average) coordinates (requires lwgeom)

Usage

```
st_geohash(x, precision = 0)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
precision	integer; precision (length) of geohash returned; when omitted, precision 10 is taken.

Details

see http://geohash.org/ or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geohash. in case a geometry contains more than one point, the geohash for the average of the points in the geometry is returned.

Value

character vector with geohashes

Examples

```
if (!is.na(sf_extSoftVersion()["lwgeom"])) {
 st_geohash(st_sfc(st_point(c(1.5,3.5)), st_point(c(0,90))), 2)
 st_geohash(st_sfc(st_point(c(1.5,3.5)), st_point(c(0,90))), 10)
}
```

---

st_geometry *Get, set, or replace geometry from an sf object*

Description

Get, set, or replace geometry from an sf object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_geometry(obj, ...)

st_geometry(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_geometry(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_geometry(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_geometry(obj, ...)

st_geometry(x) <- value

st_set_geometry(x, value)
```

Arguments

obj	object of class sf or sfc
...	ignored
x	object of class data.frame
value	object of class sfc, or character

Details

when applied to a data.frame and when value is an object of class sfc, st_set_geometry and st_geomtry<- will first check for the existence of an attribute sf_column and overwrite that, or else look for list-columns of class sfc and overwrite the first of that, or else write the geometry list-column to a column named geometry. In case value is character and x is of class sf, the "active" geometry column is set to x[[value]].

the replacement function applied to sf objects will overwrite the geometry list-column, if value is NULL, it will remove it and coerce x to a data.frame.

Value

st_geometry returns an object of class sfc, a list-column with geometries

st_geometry returns an object of class sfc. Assigning geometry to a data.frame creates an sf object, assigning it to an sf object replaces the geometry list-column.

Examples

```
df = data.frame(a = 1:2)
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(c(3,4)), st_point(c(10,11)))
st_geometry(sfc)
st_geometry(df) <- sfc
class(df)
st_geometry(df)
st_geometry(df) <- sfc # replaces
st_geometry(df) <- NULL # remove geometry, coerce to data.frame
sf <- st_set_geometry(df, sfc) # set geometry, return sf
st_set_geometry(sf, NULL) # remove geometry, coerce to data.frame
```

---

st_geometry_type *Return geometry type of an object*

Description

Return geometry type of an object, as a factor

Usage

```
st_geometry_type(x)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf or sfc

Value

a factor with the geometry type of each simple feature in x

st_graticule *Compute graticules and their parameters*

Description

Compute graticules and their parameters

Usage

```
st_graticule(x = c(-180, -90, 180, 90), crs = st_crs(x),
  datum = st_crs(4326), ..., lon = NULL, lat = NULL, ndiscr = 100,
  margin = 0.001)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg or numeric vector with bounding box given as (minx, miny, maxx, maxy).
crs	object of class crs, with the display coordinate reference system
datum	either an object of class crs with the coordinate reference system for the graticules, or NULL in which case a grid in the coordinate system of x is drawn, or NA, in which case an empty sf object is returned.
...	ignored
lon	numeric; degrees east for the meridians
lat	numeric; degrees north for the parallels
ndiscr	integer; number of points to discretize a parallel or meridian
margin	numeric; small number to trim a longlat bounding box that touches or crosses +/-180 long or +/-90 latitude.

Value

an object of class sf with additional attributes describing the type (E: meridian, N: parallel) degree value, label, start and end coordinates and angle; see example.

Use of graticules

In cartographic visualization, the use of graticules is not advised, unless the graphical output will be used for measurement or navigation, or the direction of North is important for the interpretation of the content, or the content is intended to display distortions and artifacts created by projection. Unnecessary use of graticules only adds visual clutter but little relevant information. Use of coastlines, administrative boundaries or place names permits most viewers of the output to orient themselves better than a graticule.

Examples

```
library(sf)
library(maps)

usa = st_as_sf(map('usa', plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))
laea = st_crs("+proj=laea +lat_0=30 +lon_0=-95") # Lambert equal area
usa <- st_transform(usa, laea)

bb = st_bbox(usa)
bbox = st_linestring(rbind(c( bb[1],bb[2]),c( bb[3],bb[2]),
   c( bb[3],bb[4]),c( bb[1],bb[4]),c( bb[1],bb[2])))

g = st_graticule(usa)
plot(usa, xlim = 1.2 * c(-2450853.4, 2186391.9))
plot(g[1], add = TRUE, col = 'grey')
plot(bbox, add = TRUE)
points(g$x_start, g$y_start, col = 'red')
points(g$x_end, g$y_end, col = 'blue')

invisible(lapply(seq_len(nrow(g)), function(i) {
if (g$type[i] == "N" && g$x_start[i] - min(g$x_start) < 1000)
text(g[i,"x_start"], g[i,"y_start"], labels = parse(text = g[i,"degree_label"]),
srt = g$angle_start[i], pos = 2, cex = .7)
if (g$type[i] == "E" && g$y_start[i] - min(g$y_start) < 1000)
text(g[i,"x_start"], g[i,"y_start"], labels = parse(text = g[i,"degree_label"]),
srt = g$angle_start[i] - 90, pos = 1, cex = .7)
if (g$type[i] == "N" && g$x_end[i] - max(g$x_end) > -1000)
text(g[i,"x_end"], g[i,"y_end"], labels = parse(text = g[i,"degree_label"]),
srt = g$angle_end[i], pos = 4, cex = .7)
if (g$type[i] == "E" && g$y_end[i] - max(g$y_end) > -1000)
text(g[i,"x_end"], g[i,"y_end"], labels = parse(text = g[i,"degree_label"]),
srt = g$angle_end[i] - 90, pos = 3, cex = .7)
}))
plot(usa, graticule = st_crs(4326), axes = TRUE, lon = seq(-60,-130,by=-10))
```

`st_interpolate_aw` *Areal-weighted interpolation of polygon data*

Description

Areal-weighted interpolation of polygon data

Usage

```
st_interpolate_aw(x, to, extensive)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, for which we want to aggregate attributes
to	object of class sf or sfc, with the target geometries
extensive	logical; if TRUE, the attribute variables are assumed to be spatially extensive (like population) and the sum is preserved, otherwise, spatially intensive (like population density) and the mean is preserved.

Examples

```
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
g = st_make_grid(nc, n = c(20,10))
a1 = st_interpolate_aw(nc["BIR74"], g, extensive = FALSE)
sum(a1$BIR74) / sum(nc$BIR74) # not close to one: property is assumed spatially intensive
a2 = st_interpolate_aw(nc["BIR74"], g, extensive = TRUE)
sum(a2$BIR74) / sum(nc$BIR74)
a1$intensive = a1$BIR74
a1$extensive = a2$BIR74
plot(a1[c("intensive", "extensive")])
```

---

st_is *test equality between the geometry type and a class or set of classes*

Description

test equality between the geometry type and a class or set of classes

Usage

```
st_is(x, type)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
type	character; class, or set of classes, to test against

Examples

```
st_is(st_point(0:1), "POINT")
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(0:1), st_linestring(matrix(1:6,,2)))
st_is(sfc, "POINT")
st_is(sfc, "POLYGON")
st_is(sfc, "LINESTRING")
st_is(st_sf(a = 1:2, sfc), "LINESTRING")
st_is(sfc, c("POINT", "LINESTRING"))
```

st_is_longlat *Assert whether simple feature coordinates are longlat degrees*

Description

Assert whether simple feature coordinates are longlat degrees

Usage

```
st_is_longlat(x)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf or sfc

Value

TRUE if +proj=longlat is part of the proj4string, NA if this string is missing, FALSE otherwise

st_join *spatial left or inner join*

Description

spatial left or inner join

Usage

```
st_join(x, y, join = st_intersects, FUN, suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
  left = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf
y	object of class sf
join	geometry predicate function with the same profile as st_intersects; see details
FUN	deprecated;
suffix	length 2 character vector; see merge
left	logical; if TRUE carry out left join, else inner join; see also left_join
...	arguments passed on to the join function (e.g. prepared, or a pattern for st_relate)

Details

alternative values for argument `join` are: st_disjoint st_touches st_crosses st_within st_contains st_overlaps st_covers st_covered_by st_equals or st_equals_exact, or user-defined functions of the same profile

Value

an object of class `sf`, joined based on geometry

Examples

```
a = st_sf(a = 1:3,
 geom = st_sfc(st_point(c(1,1)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(3,3))))
b = st_sf(a = 11:14,
 geom = st_sfc(st_point(c(10,10)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(3,3))))
st_join(a, b)
st_join(a, b, left = FALSE)
# two ways to aggregate y's attribute values outcome over x's geometries:
st_join(a, b) %>% aggregate(list(.$a.x), mean)
library(dplyr)
st_join(a, b) %>% group_by(a.x) %>% summarise(mean(a.y))
```

---

st_layers *List layers in a datasource*

Description

List layers in a datasource

Usage

```
st_layers(dsn, options = character(0), do_count = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`dsn`	data source name (interpretation varies by driver - for some drivers, `dsn` is a file name, but may also be a folder, or contain the name and access credentials of a database)
`options`	character; driver dependent dataset open options, multiple options supported.
`do_count`	logical; if TRUE, count the features by reading them, even if their count is not reported by the driver

st_line_sample *Sample points on a linear geometry*

Description

Sample points on a linear geometry

Usage

```
st_line_sample(x, n, density, type = "regular", sample = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
n	integer; number of points to choose per geometry; if missing, n will be computed as round(density * st_length(geom)).
density	numeric; density (points per distance unit) of the sampling, possibly a vector of length equal to the number of features (otherwise recycled); density may be of class units.
type	character; indicate the sampling type, either "regular" or "random"
sample	numeric; a vector of numbers between 0 and 1 indicating the points to sample - if defined sample overrules n, density and type.

Examples

```
ls = st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(0,1))),
st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(10,0))))
st_line_sample(ls, density = 1)
ls = st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(0,1))),
 st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(.1,0))), crs = 4326)
try(st_line_sample(ls, density = 1/1000)) # error
st_line_sample(st_transform(ls, 3857), n = 5) # five points for each line
st_line_sample(st_transform(ls, 3857), n = c(1, 3)) # one and three points
st_line_sample(st_transform(ls, 3857), density = 1/1000) # one per km
st_line_sample(st_transform(ls, 3857), density = c(1/1000, 1/10000)) # one per km, one per 10 km
st_line_sample(st_transform(ls, 3857), density = units::set_units(1, 1/km)) # one per km
# five equidistant points including start and end:
st_line_sample(st_transform(ls, 3857), sample = c(0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1))
```

st_make_grid *Make a rectangular grid over the bounding box of a sf or sfc object*

Description

Make a rectangular grid over the bounding box of a sf or sfc object

Usage

```
st_make_grid(x, cellsize = c(diff(st_bbox(x)[c(1, 3)]), diff(st_bbox(x)[c(2,
  4)]))/n, offset = st_bbox(x)[1:2], n = c(10, 10), crs = if (missing(x))
  NA_crs_ else st_crs(x), what = "polygons")
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf or sfc
cellsize	target cellsize
offset	numeric of lengt 2; lower left corner coordinates (x, y) of the grid
n	integer of length 1 or 2, number of grid cells in x and y direction (columns, rows)
crs	object of class crs
what	character; one of: "polygons", "corners", or "centers"

Value

Object of class sfc (simple feature geometry list column) with, depending on what, rectangular polygons, corner points of these polygons, or center points of these polygons.

Examples

```
plot(st_make_grid(what = "centers"), axes = TRUE)
plot(st_make_grid(what = "corners"), add = TRUE, col = 'green', pch=3)
```

st_precision *Get precision*

Description

Get precision

Set precision

Usage

```
st_precision(x)

st_set_precision(x, precision)

st_precision(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	object of class sfc or sf
precision	numeric; see st_as_binary for how to do this.
value	precision value

Details

Setting a precision has no direct effect on coordinates of geometries, but merely set an attribute tag to an sfc object. The effect takes place in st_as_binary or, more precise, in the C++ function CPL_write_wkb, where simple feature geometries are being serialized to well-known-binary (WKB). This happens always when routines are called in GEOS library (geometrical operations or predicates), for writing geometries using st_write, write_sf or st_write_db, and (if present) for liblwgeom (st_make_valid); also aggregate and summarise by default union geometries, which calls a GEOS library function. Routines in these libraries receive rounded coordinates, and possibly return results based on them. st_as_binary contains an example of a roundtrip of sfc geometries through WKB, in order to see the rounding happening to R data.

The reason to support precision is that geometrical operations in GEOS or liblwgeom may work better at reduced precision. For writing data from R to external resources it is harder to think of a good reason to limiting precision.

Examples

```
x <- st_sfc(st_point(c(pi, pi)))
st_precision(x)
st_precision(x) <- 0.01
st_precision(x)
```

---

st_read *Read simple features or layers from file or database*

Description

Read simple features from file or database, or retrieve layer names and their geometry type(s)

Read PostGIS table directly through DBI and RPostgreSQL interface, converting binary

Usage

```
st_read(dsn, layer, ..., options = NULL, quiet = FALSE,
  geometry_column = 1L, type = 0, promote_to_multi = TRUE,
  stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(), int64_as_string = FALSE)

read_sf(..., quiet = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

st_read_db(conn = NULL, table = NULL, query = NULL, geom_column = NULL,
  EWKB, ...)
```

Arguments

dsn	data source name (interpretation varies by driver - for some drivers, dsn is a file name, but may also be a folder, or contain the name and access credentials of a database); in case of GeoJSON, dsn may be the character string holding the geojson data
layer	layer name (varies by driver, may be a file name without extension); in case layer is missing, st_read will read the first layer of dsn, give a warning and (unless quiet = TRUE) print a message when there are multiple layers, or give an error if there are no layers in dsn.
...	parameter(s) passed on to st_as_sf
options	character; driver dependent dataset open options, multiple options supported.
quiet	logical; suppress info on name, driver, size and spatial reference, or signaling no or multiple layers
geometry_column	integer or character; in case of multiple geometry fields, which one to take?
type	integer; ISO number of desired simple feature type; see details. If left zero, and promote_to_multi is TRUE, in case of mixed feature geometry types, conversion to the highest numeric type value found will be attempted. A vector with different values for each geometry column can be given.
promote_to_multi	logical; in case of a mix of Point and MultiPoint, or of LineString and MultiLineString, or of Polygon and MultiPolygon, convert all to the Multi variety; defaults to TRUE
stringsAsFactors	logical; logical: should character vectors be converted to factors? The 'factory-fresh' default is TRUE, but this can be changed by setting options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE).
int64_as_string	logical; if TRUE, Int64 attributes are returned as string; if FALSE, they are returned as double and a warning is given when precision is lost (i.e., values are larger than 2^53).
conn	open database connection
table	table name
query	SQL query to select records; see details

geom_column	character or integer: indicator of name or position of the geometry column; if not provided, the last column of type character is chosen
EWKB	logical; is the WKB is of type EWKB? if missing, defaults to TRUE if conn is of class codePostgreSQLConnection or PqConnection, and to FALSE otherwise

Details

for geometry_column, see also https://trac.osgeo.org/gdal/wiki/rfc41_multiple_geometry_fields; for type values see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-known_text#Well-known_binary, but note that not every target value may lead to successful conversion. The typical conversion from POLYGON (3) to MULTIPOLYGON (6) should work; the other way around (type=3), secondary rings from MULTIPOLYGONS may be dropped without warnings. promote_to_multi is handled on a per-geometry column basis; type may be specified for each geometry column.

In case of problems reading shapefiles from USB drives on OSX, please see https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/252.

read_sf and write_sf are aliases for st_read and st_write, respectively, with some modified default arguments. read_sf and write_sf are quiet by default: they do not print information about the data source. write_sf delete layers by default: it overwrites existing files.

if table is not given but query is, the spatial reference system (crs) of the table queried is only available in case it has been stored into each geometry record (e.g., by PostGIS, when using EWKB)

in case geom_column is missing: if table is missing, this function will try to read the name of the geometry column from table geometry_columns, in other cases, or when this fails, the geom_column is assumed to be the last column of mode character. If table is missing, the SRID cannot be read and resolved into a proj4string by the database, and a warning will be given.

Value

object of class sf when a layer was successfully read; in case argument layer is missing and data source dsn does not contain a single layer, an object of class sf_layers is returned with the layer names, each with their geometry type(s). Note that the number of layers may also be zero.

Note

The use of system.file in examples make sure that examples run regardless where R is installed: typical users will not use system.file but give the file name directly, either with full path or relative to the current working directory (see getwd). "Shapefiles" consist of several files with the same basename that reside in the same directory, only one of them having extension .shp.

Examples

```
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
summary(nc) # note that AREA was computed using Euclidian area on lon/lat degrees

## Not run:
  library(sp)
  example(meuse, ask = FALSE, echo = FALSE)
  st_write(st_as_sf(meuse), "PG:dbname=postgis", "meuse",
       layer_options = "OVERWRITE=true")
  st_meuse = st_read("PG:dbname=postgis", "meuse")
```

```
  summary(st_meuse)

## End(Not run)
# read geojson from string:
geojson_txt <- paste("{\"type\":\"MultiPoint\",\"coordinates\":",
   "[[3.2,4],[3,4.6],[3.8,4.4],[3.5,3.8],[3.4,3.6],[3.9,4.5]]}")
x = read_sf(geojson_txt)
x
## Not run:
library(RPostgreSQL)
conn = dbConnect(PostgreSQL(), dbname = "postgis")
x = st_read_db(conn, "meuse", query = "select * from meuse limit 3;")
x = st_read_db(conn, table = "public.meuse")
print(st_crs(x)) # SRID resolved by the database, not by GDAL!
dbDisconnect(conn)
## End(Not run)
```

`st_relate` *Compute DE9-IM relation between pairs of geometries, or match it to a given pattern*

Description

Compute DE9-IM relation between pairs of geometries, or match it to a given pattern

Usage

```
st_relate(x, y, pattern = NA_character_, sparse = !is.na(pattern))
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`
`y`	object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`
`pattern`	character; define the pattern to match to, see details.
`sparse`	logical; should a sparse matrix be returned (TRUE) or a dense matrix?

Value

In case `pattern` is not given, `st_relate` returns a dense `character` matrix; element [i,j] has nine characters, referring to the DE9-IM relationship between x[i] and y[j], encoded as IxIy,IxBy,IxEy,BxIy,BxBy,BxEy,ExIy,ExB where I refers to interior, B to boundary, and E to exterior, and e.g. BxIy the dimensionality of the intersection of the the boundary of x[i] and the interior of y[j], which is one of 0,1,2,F, digits denoting dimensionality, F denoting not intersecting. When `pattern` is given, returns a dense logical matrix or sparse index list with matches to the given pattern; see st_intersection for a description of the returned matrix or list. See also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DE-9IM for further explanation.

Examples

```
p1 = st_point(c(0,0))
p2 = st_point(c(2,2))
pol1 = st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,0),c(1,1),c(0,1),c(0,0)))) - 0.5
pol2 = pol1 + 1
pol3 = pol1 + 2
st_relate(st_sfc(p1, p2), st_sfc(pol1, pol2, pol3))
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(3,3)))
grd = st_make_grid(sfc, n = c(3,3))
st_intersects(grd)
st_relate(grd, pattern = "****1****") # sides, not corners, internals
st_relate(grd, pattern = "****0****") # only corners touch
st_rook = function(a, b = a) st_relate(a, b, pattern = "F***1****")
st_rook(grd)
# queen neighbours, see \url{https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/234#issuecomment-300511129}
st_queen <- function(a, b = a) st_relate(a, b, pattern = "F***T****")
```

---

st_sample *sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features*

Description

sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features

Usage

```
st_sample(x, size, ..., type = "random")
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf or sfc
size	sample size(s) requested; either total size, or a numeric vector with sample sizes for each feature geometry. When sampling polygons, the returned sampling size may differ from the requested size, as the bounding box is sampled, and sampled points intersecting the polygon are returned.
...	ignored, or passed on to sample for multipoint sampling
type	character; indicates the spatial sampling type; only random is implemented right now

Details

if x has dimension 2 (polygons) and geographical coordinates (long/lat), uniform random sampling on the sphere is applied, see e.g. http://mathworld.wolfram.com/SpherePointPicking.html

Examples

```
x = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(90,0),c(90,90),c(0,90),c(0,0)))), crs = st_crs(4326))
plot(x, axes = TRUE, graticule = TRUE)
plot(p <- st_sample(x, 1000), add = TRUE)
x2 = st_transform(st_segmentize(x,1e4), st_crs("+proj=ortho +lat_0=30 +lon_0=45"))
g = st_transform(st_graticule(), st_crs("+proj=ortho +lat_0=30 +lon_0=45"))
plot(x2, graticule = g)
p2 = st_transform(p, st_crs("+proj=ortho +lat_0=30 +lon_0=45"))
plot(p2, add = TRUE)
x = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(90,0),c(90,90),c(0,90),c(0,0))))) # NOT long/lat:
plot(x)
plot(st_sample(x, 1000), add = TRUE)
x = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(-180,-90),c(180,-90),c(180,90),c(-180,90),c(-180,-90)))),
 crs=st_crs(4326))
p = st_sample(x, 1000)
pt = st_multipoint(matrix(1:20,,2))
st_sample(p, 3)
ls = st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(0,1))),
 st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(.1,0))),
 st_linestring(rbind(c(0,1),c(.1,1))),
 st_linestring(rbind(c(2,2),c(2,2.00001))))
st_sample(ls, 80)
```

`st_split` *Return a collection of geometries resulting by splitting a geometry*

Description

Return a collection of geometries resulting by splitting a geometry

Usage

```
st_split(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	object with geometries to be splitted
y	object split with (blade); if y contains more than one feature geometry, the geometries are st_combined

Details

`st_split` is only available if the package was linked against liblwgeom, which is currently not the case for the binary CRAN distributions; see the package source code repository for instructions how to install liblwgeom. The example below shows how to run-time check the availability of liblwgeom.

Value

object of the same class as x

Examples

```
l = st_as_sfc('MULTILINESTRING((10 10, 190 190), (15 15, 30 30, 100 90))')
pt = st_sfc(st_point(c(30,30)))
if (!is.na(sf_extSoftVersion()["lwgeom"])) {
  st_split(l, pt)
}
```

---

st_transform *Transform or convert coordinates of simple feature*

Description

Transform or convert coordinates of simple feature

Usage

```
st_transform(x, crs, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_transform(x, crs, ..., partial = TRUE, check = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_transform(x, crs, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_transform(x, crs, ...)

st_proj_info(type = "proj")

st_wrap_dateline(x, options = "WRAPDATELINE=YES", quiet = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
crs	coordinate reference system: integer with the EPSG code, or character with proj4string
...	ignored
partial	logical; allow for partial projection, if not all points of a geometry can be projected (corresponds to setting environment variable OGR_ENABLE_PARTIAL_REPROJECTION to TRUE)
check	logical; perform a sanity check on resulting polygons?
type	character; one of proj, ellps, datum or units

options	character; should have "WRAPDATELINE=YES" to function; another parameter that is used is "DATELINEOFFSET=10" (where 10 is the default value)
quiet	logical; print options after they have been parsed?

Details

Transforms coordinates of object to new projection. Features that cannot be transformed are returned as empty geometries.

The st_transform method for sfg objects assumes that the CRS of the object is available as an attribute of that name.

st_proj_info lists the available projections, ellipses, datums or units supported by the Proj.4 library

For a discussion of using options, see https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/280

Examples

```
p1 = st_point(c(7,52))
p2 = st_point(c(-30,20))
sfc = st_sfc(p1, p2, crs = 4326)
sfc
st_transform(sfc, 3857)
st_transform(st_sf(a=2:1, geom=sfc), "+init=epsg:3857")
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
st_area(nc[1,]) # area, using geosphere::areaPolygon
st_area(st_transform(nc[1,], 32119)) # NC state plane, m
st_area(st_transform(nc[1,], 2264)) # NC state plane, US foot
library(units)
set_units(st_area(st_transform(nc[1,], 2264)), m^2)
st_transform(structure(p1, proj4string = "+init=epsg:4326"), "+init=epsg:3857")
st_proj_info("datum")
st_wrap_dateline(st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(-179,0),c(179,0))), crs = 4326))
```

---

st_viewport *Create viewport from sf, sfc or sfg object*

Description

Create viewport from sf, sfc or sfg object

Usage

```
st_viewport(x, ..., bbox = st_bbox(x), asp)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg object
...	parameters passed on to viewport
bbox	the bounding box used for aspect ratio
asp	numeric; target aspect ratio (y/x), see Details

Details

parameters `width`, `height`, `xscale` and `yscale` are set such that aspect ratio is honoured and plot size is maximized in the current viewport; others can be passed as `...`

If `asp` is missing, it is taken as 1, except when `isTRUE(st_is_longlat(x))`, in which case it is set to `1.0 /cos(y)`, with `y` the middle of the latitude bounding box.

Value

The output of the call to viewport

Examples

```
library(grid)
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
grid.newpage()
pushViewport(viewport(width = 0.8, height = 0.8))
pushViewport(st_viewport(nc))
invisible(lapply(st_geometry(nc), function(x) grid.draw(st_as_grob(x, gp = gpar(fill = 'red')))))
```

---

st_write *Write simple features object to file or database*

Description

Write simple features object to file or database

Write simple feature table to a spatial database

Usage

```
st_write(obj, dsn, layer = file_path_sans_ext(basename(dsn)),
  driver = guess_driver_can_write(dsn), ..., dataset_options = NULL,
  layer_options = NULL, quiet = FALSE, factorsAsCharacter = TRUE,
  update = driver %in% db_drivers, delete_dsn = FALSE,
  delete_layer = FALSE)

write_sf(..., quiet = TRUE, delete_layer = TRUE)

st_write_db(conn = NULL, obj, table = deparse(substitute(obj)),
  geom_name = "wkb_geometry", ..., drop = FALSE, debug = FALSE,
  binary = TRUE, append = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`obj`	object of class `sf` or `sfc`
`dsn`	data source name (interpretation varies by driver - for some drivers, dsn is a file name, but may also be a folder or contain a database name)

layer	layer name (varies by driver, may be a file name without extension); if layer is missing, the basename of dsn is taken.
driver	character; driver name to be used, if missing, a driver name is guessed from dsn; st_drivers() returns the drivers that are available with their properties; links to full driver documentation are found at http://www.gdal.org/ogr_formats.html.
...	ignored for st_write, for st_write_db arguments passed on to dbWriteTable
dataset_options	character; driver dependent dataset creation options; multiple options supported.
layer_options	character; driver dependent layer creation options; multiple options supported.
quiet	logical; suppress info on name, driver, size and spatial reference
factorsAsCharacter	logical; convert factor objects into character strings (default), else into numbers by as.numeric.
update	logical; FALSE by default for single-layer drivers but TRUE by default for database drivers as defined by db_drivers. For database-type drivers (e.g. GPKG) TRUE values will make GDAL try to update (append to) the existing data source, e.g. adding a table to an existing database.
delete_dsn	logical; delete data source dsn before attempting to write?
delete_layer	logical; delete layer layer before attempting to write? (not yet implemented)
conn	open database connection
table	character; name for the table in the database, possibly of length 2, c("schema", "name"); default schema is public
geom_name	name of the geometry column in the database
drop	logical; should table be dropped first?
debug	logical; print SQL statements to screen before executing them.
binary	logical; use well-known-binary for transfer?
append	logical; append to table? (NOTE: experimental, might not work)

Details

columns (variables) of a class not supported are dropped with a warning. When deleting layers or data sources is not successful, no error is emitted. delete_dsn and delete_layers should be handled with care; the former may erase complete directories or databases.

st_write_db was written with help of Josh London, see https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/285

See Also

st_drivers

Examples

```
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
st_write(nc, "nc.shp")
st_write(nc, "nc.shp", delete_layer = TRUE) # overwrites
data(meuse, package = "sp") # loads data.frame from sp
meuse_sf = st_as_sf(meuse, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = 28992)
st_write(meuse_sf, "meuse.csv", layer_options = "GEOMETRY=AS_XY") # writes X and Y as columns
st_write(meuse_sf, "meuse.csv", layer_options = "GEOMETRY=AS_WKT", delete_dsn=TRUE) # overwrites
## Not run:
library(sp)
example(meuse, ask = FALSE, echo = FALSE)
st_write(st_as_sf(meuse), "PG:dbname=postgis", "meuse_sf",
    layer_options = c("OVERWRITE=yes", "LAUNDER=true"))
demo(nc, ask = FALSE)
st_write(nc, "PG:dbname=postgis", "sids", layer_options = "OVERWRITE=true")
## End(Not run)
## Not run:
  library(sp)
  data(meuse)
  sf = st_as_sf(meuse, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = 28992)
  library(RPostgreSQL)
  conn = dbConnect(PostgreSQL(), dbname = "postgis")
  st_write_db(conn, sf, "meuse_tbl", drop = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

st_zm *Drop or add Z and/or M dimensions from feature geometries*

Description

Drop Z and/or M dimensions from feature geometries, resetting classes appropriately

Usage

```
st_zm(x, ..., drop = TRUE, what = "ZM")
```

Arguments

x	object of class sfg, sfc or sf
...	ignored
drop	logical; drop, or (FALSE) add?
what	character which dimensions to drop or add

Details

Only combinations drop=TRUE, what = "ZM", and drop=FALSE, what="Z" are supported so far. In case add=TRUE, x should have XY geometry, and zero values are added for Z.

Examples

```
st_zm(st_linestring(matrix(1:32,8)))
x = st_sfc(st_linestring(matrix(1:32,8)), st_linestring(matrix(1:8,2)))
st_zm(x)
a = st_sf(a = 1:2, geom=x)
st_zm(a)
```

`summary.sfc` *Summarize simple feature column*

Description

Summarize simple feature column

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
summary(object, ..., maxsum = 7L, maxp4s = 10L)
```

Arguments

`object`	object of class `sfc`
`...`	ignored
`maxsum`	maximum number of classes to summarize the simple feature column to
`maxp4s`	maximum number of characters to print from the PROJ.4 string

---

`tibble` *Summarize simple feature type for tibble*

Description

Summarize simple feature type for tibble

Summarize simple feature item for tibble

Usage

```
type_sum.sfc(x, ...)

obj_sum.sfc(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class sfc
`...`	ignored

valid *Make an invalid geometry valid*

Description

Make an invalid geometry valid

Usage

```
st_make_valid(x)
```

Arguments

x	object of class sfg, sfg or sf

Details

st_make_valid uses the lwgeom_makevalid method also used by the PostGIS command ST_makevalid. It is only available if the package was linked against liblwgeom, which is currently not the case for the binary CRAN distributions; see the package source code repository for instructions how to install liblwgeom. The example below shows how to run-time check the availability of liblwgeom.

Value

Object of the same class as x

Examples

```
x = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(0.5,0),c(0.5,0.5),c(0.5,0),c(1,0),c(1,1),c(0,1),c(0,0)))))
if (!is.na(sf_extSoftVersion()["lwgeom"])) {
  suppressWarnings(st_is_valid(x))
  y = st_make_valid(x)
  st_is_valid(y)
  y %>% st_cast()
}
```

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