Package ‘sf’

January 28, 2020

Version 0.8-1

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’ for projection conversions and datum transformations.

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

Depends methods, R (>= 3.3.0)

Imports classInt (>= 0.4-1), DBI (>= 0.8), graphics, grDevices, grid, magrittr, Rcpp (>= 0.12.18), stats, tools, units (>= 0.6-0), utils

Suggests blob, covr, dplyr (>= 0.8-3), ggplot2, knitr, lwgeom (>= 0.1-5), maps, mapview, microbenchmark, odb, pillar, pool, raster, rgdal, rgeos, rlang, rmarkdown, RPostgres (>= 1.1.0), RPostgreSQL, RSQLite, sp (>= 1.2-4), spatstat, spatstat.utils, stars (>= 0.2-0), testthat, tibble (>= 1.4.1), tidyr (>= 1.0-0), tmap (>= 2.0), vctrs

LinkingTo Rcpp

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

SystemRequirements C++11, GDAL (>= 2.0.1), GEOS (>= 3.4.0), PROJ (>= 4.8.0)

R topics documented:

'spatstat.R' 'stars.R' 'crop.R' 'gdal_utils.R' 'nearest.R'
'normalize.R' 'deprecated.R' 'z_range.R' 'm_range.R'
'shift_longitude.R' 'make_grid.R'

NeedsCompilation yes

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-01-28 11:20:07 UTC

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aggregate.an.sf

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 vectors with length equal to nrow(x) (see aggregate), or
            an object of class sf or sfc with geometries that are used to generate groupings,
            using the binary predicate specified by the argument 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? See details.
simplify   logical; see aggregate
join        logical spatial predicate function to use if by is a simple features object or ge-
            ometry; see st_join

Details

In case do_union is FALSE, aggregate will simply combine geometries using c.sfg. When poly-
gons sharing a boundary are combined, this leads to geometries that are invalid; see https://
github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/681.
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.

Note

Does not work using the formula notation involving ~ defined in 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)))
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_ag1 = aggregate(p, pol, mean))
plot(p_ag1) # geometry same as pol
# works when x overlaps multiple objects in 'by':
p_buff = st_buffer(p, 0.2)
plot(p_buff, add = TRUE)
(p_ag2 = aggregate(p_buff, pol, mean)) # increased mean of second
# with non-matching features
m3 = cbind(c(0, 0, -0.1, 0), c(0, 0.1, 0.1, 0))
pol = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(m3)), st_polygon(list(m1)), st_polygon(list(m2)))
(p_ag3 = aggregate(p, pol, mean))
plot(p_ag3)
# In case we need to pass an argument to the join function:
(p_ag4 = aggregate(p, pol, mean,
    join = function(x, y) st_is_within_distance(x, y, dist = 0.3)))

---

as

Methods to coerce simple features to Spatial* and Spatial*DataFrame objects

Description

as_Spatial() allows to convert sf and sfc to Spatial*DataFrame and Spatial* for sp compatibility. You can also use as(x,"Spatial") To transform sp objects to sf and sfc with as(x,"sf").

Usage

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

from  object of class sf, 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

Details

sp supports three dimensions for POINT and MULTIPoint (SpatialPoint*). Other geometries must be two-dimensional (XY). Dimensions can be dropped using st_zm() with what = "M" or what = "ZM". For converting simple features (i.e., sf objects) to their Spatial counterpart, use as(obj,"Spatial")

Value

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

Examples

nc <- st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
# convert to SpatialPolygonsDataFrame
spdf <- as_Spatial(nc)
# identical to
spdf <- as(nc, "Spatial")
# convert to SpatialPolygons
as(st_geometry(nc), "Spatial")
# back to sf
as(spdf, "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'
bind(..., deparse.level = 1)

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

... objects to bind; note that for the rbind and cbind methods, all objects have to be
of class sf; see dotsMethods
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, geom = 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)
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'PostgreSQLConnection,sf'
dbDataType(dbObj, obj)

## S4 method for signature 'DBIOBJECT,sf'
dbDataType(dbObj, obj)
```

Arguments

- `dbObj` : DBIOBJECT driver or connection.
- `obj` : Object to convert

---

**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.

---

**extension_map**

*Map extension to driver*

Description

Map extension to driver

Usage

`extension_map`

Format

An object of class list of length 24.
gdal

functions to interact with gdal not meant to be called directly by users
(but e.g. by stars::st_stars)

Description

functions to interact with gdal not meant to be called directly by users (but e.g. by stars::st_stars)

Usage

gdal_read(
  x,
  ..., 
  options = character(0),
  driver = character(0),
  read_data = TRUE,
  NA_value = NA_real_,
  RasterIO_parameters = list()
)

gdal_write(
  x,
  ..., 
  file,
  driver = "GTiff",
  options = character(0),
  type = "Float32",
  NA_value = NA_real_,
  geotransform,
  update = FALSE
)

gdal_inv_geotransform(gt)

gdal_crs(file, options = character(0))

gdal_metadata(
  file,
  domain_item = character(0),
  options = character(0),
  parse = TRUE
)

gdal_subdatasets(file, options = character(0), name = TRUE)

gdal_polygonize(
  x,
```r
mask = NULL,
file = tempfile(),
driver = "GTiff",
use_integer = TRUE,
geotransform,
breaks = classInt::classIntervals(na.omit(as.vector(x[[1]])))$brks,
use_contours = FALSE,
contour_lines = FALSE,
connect8 = FALSE,
...)

gdal_rasterize(sf, x, gt, file, driver = "GTiff", options = character())

Arguments

x character vector, possibly of length larger than 1 when more than one raster is read
...
options character; raster layer read options
driver character; when empty vector, driver is auto-detected.
read_data logical; if FALSE, only the imagery metadata is returned
NA_value (double) non-NA value to use for missing values; if NA, when writing missing values are not specially flagged in output dataset, when reading the default (dataset) missing values are used (if present / set).

RasterIO_parameters
list with named parameters to GDAL’s RasterIO; see the stars::read_stars documentation.

file character; file name
type gdal write type
geotransform length 6 numeric vector with GDAL geotransform parameters.
update logical; TRUE if in an existing raster file pixel values shall be updated.
gt double vector of length 6
domain_item character vector of length 0, 1 (with domain), or 2 (with domain and item); use "" for the default domain, use NA_character_ to query the domain names.
parse logical; should metadata be parsed into a named list (TRUE) or returned as character data?
name logical; retrieve name of subdataset? If FALSE, retrieve description
mask stars object with NA mask (0 where NA), or NULL
use_integer boolean; if TRUE, raster values are read as (and rounded to) unsigned 32-bit integers values; if FALSE they are read as 32-bit floating points numbers. The former is supposedly faster.
breaks numeric vector with break values for contour polygons (or lines)
```
use_contours logical;
contour_lines logical;
connect8 logical; if TRUE use 8 connection algorithm, rather than 4
sf object of class sf

Details

gdal_inv_geotransform returns the inverse geotransform
gdal_crs reads coordinate reference system from GDAL data set
get_metadata gets metadata of a raster layer
gdal_subdatasets returns the subdatasets of a gdal dataset

Value

object of class crs, see st_crs.
named list with metadata items
gdal_subdatasets returns a zero-length list if file does not have subdatasets, and else a named list with subdatasets.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
f = system.file("tif/L7_ETMs.tif", package="stars")
f = system.file("nc/avhrr-only-v2.19810901.nc", package = "stars")
gdal_metadata(f)
gdal_metadata(f, NA_character_)
try(gdal_metadata(f, "wrongDomain"))
gdal_metadata(f, c("", "AREA_OR_POINT"))
## End(Not run)
```
processing = character(0),
colorfilename = character(0)
)

Arguments

util character; one of info, warp, rasterize, translate, vectortranslate, buildvrt, demprocessing, nearblack, grid
source character; name of input layer(s); for warp or buildvrt this can be more than one
destination character; name of output layer
options character; raster layer read options
quiet logical; if TRUE, suppress printing of output for info
processing character; processing options for demprocessing
colorfilename character; name of color file for demprocessing (mandatory if processing="color-relief")

Value

info returns a character vector with the raster metadata; all other utils return (invisibly) a logical indicating success (i.e., TRUE); in case of failure, an error is raised.

Examples

if (sf_extSoftVersion()$"GDAL" > "2.1.0") {
  # info utils can be used to list information about about a raster
in_file <- system.file("tif/geomatrix.tif", package = "sf")
gdal_utils("info", in_file, options = c("-mm", "-proj4"))

  # vectortranslate utils can be used to convert simple features data between
in_file <- system.file("shape/storms_xyz.shp", package="sf")
out_file <- paste0(tempfile(), ".gpkg")
gdal_utils(
  util = "vectortranslate",
  source = in_file,
  destination = out_file, # output format must be specified for GDAL < 2.3
  options = c("-f", "GPKG")
)
  # The parameters can be specified as c("name") or c("name", "value"). The
  # vectortranslate utils can perform also various operations during the
  # conversion process. For example we can reproject the features during the
  # translation.
gdal_utils(
  util = "vectortranslate",
  source = in_file,
  destination = out_file,
  options = c("-f", "GPKG", # output file format for GDAL < 2.3
)}
Description

Perform geometric set operations with simple feature geometry collections

Usage

st_intersection(x, y)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_intersection(x, y)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_intersection(x, y)

st_difference(x, y)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_difference(x, y)

st_sym_difference(x, y)

st_snap(x, y, tolerance)

Arguments

x object of class sf, sfc or sfg
y object of class sf, sfc or sfg
tolerance tolerance values used for st_snap; numeric value or object of class units; may have tolerance values for each feature in x
Details


When called with missing \( y \), the \texttt{sfc} method for \texttt{st_intersection} returns all non-empty intersections of the geometries of \( x \); an attribute \texttt{idx} contains a list-column with the indexes of contributing geometries.

When called with a missing \( y \), the \texttt{sf} method for \texttt{st_intersection} returns an \texttt{sf} object with attributes taken from the contributing feature with lowest index; two fields are added: \texttt{n.overlaps} with the number of overlapping features in \( x \), and a list-column \texttt{origins} with indexes of all overlapping features.

When \texttt{st_difference} is called with a single argument, overlapping areas are erased from geometries that are indexed at greater numbers in the argument to \( x \); geometries that are empty or contained fully inside geometries with higher priority are removed entirely. The \texttt{st_difference.sfc} method with a single argument returns an object with an "idx" attribute with the original index for returned geometries.

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 \texttt{sf}, the matching attributes of the original object(s) are added. The \texttt{sfc} geometry list-column returned carries an attribute \texttt{idx}, which is an \( n \)-by-2 matrix with every row the index of the corresponding entries of \( x \) and \( y \), respectively.

Note

To find whether pairs of simple feature geometries intersect, use the function \texttt{st_intersects} instead of \texttt{st_intersection}.

See Also

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

Examples

```r
set.seed(131)
library(sf)
m = rbind(c(0,0), c(1,0), c(1,1), c(0,1), c(0,0))
p = st_polygon(list(m))
n = 100
l = vector("list", n)
for (i in 1:n)
  l[[i]] = p + 10 * runif(2)
s = st_sfc(l)
```
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, ...)

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)

Arguments

x object of class sf, sfc or sfg
y object of class sf, sfc or sfg; if missing, x is used
sparse logical; should a sparse index list be returned (TRUE) or a dense logical matrix?
See below.
... ignored
prepared logical; prepare geometry for x, before looping over y? See Details.
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

If prepared is TRUE, and x contains POINT geometries and y contains polygons, then the polygon
geometries are prepared, rather than the points.

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.

If y is missing, 'st_predicate(x, x)' is effectively called, and a square matrix is returned with diago-
nal elements 'st_predicate(x[i], x[i])'.

Sparse geometry binary predicate (sgbp) lists have the following attributes: region.id with the
row.names of x (if any, else 1:n), ncol with the number of features in y, and predicate with the
name of the predicate used.

'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.

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 of feature i and j inter-
sect); if sparse=TRUE, an object of class sgbp with a sparse list representation of the same matrix,
with list element i an integer vector with all 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.
Note

For intersection on pairs of simple feature geometries, use the function \texttt{st_intersection} instead of \texttt{st_intersects}.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
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]]
\end{verbatim}

---

\textbf{geos\_combine} \hspace{1em} \textit{Combine or union feature geometries}

\textbf{Description}

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

\textbf{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
st\_combine(x)

st\_union(x, y, ..., by\_feature = FALSE)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} \hspace{1em} object of class \texttt{sf}, \texttt{sfc} or \texttt{sfg}
\item \texttt{y} \hspace{1em} object of class \texttt{sf}, \texttt{sfc} or \texttt{sfg} (optional)
\item \texttt{...} \hspace{1em} ignored
\item \texttt{by\_feature} \hspace{1em} logical; if \texttt{TRUE}, union each feature, if \texttt{FALSE} return a single feature that is the geometric union of the set of features
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Details}

\texttt{st\_combine} combines geometries without resolving borders, using \texttt{c.sfg} (analogous to \texttt{c} for ordinary vectors).

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

\begin{verbatim}
# Example usage
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]]
\end{verbatim}
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

\texttt{st\_combine} returns a single, combined geometry, with no resolved boundaries; returned geometries may well be invalid.

If \( y \) is missing, \texttt{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

\texttt{st\_intersection, st\_difference, st\_sym\_difference}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
nc = st\_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
st\_combine(nc)
plot(st\_union(nc))
\end{verbatim}

---

**geos\_measures**

Compute geometric measurements

Description

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

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
st\_area(x, ...)

st\_length(x)

st\_distance(
  x,
  y,
  ..., 
  dist\_fun, 
  by\_element = FALSE, 
  which = \text{ifelse(isTRUE(st\_is\_longlat(x)), "Great Circle", "Euclidean")}, 
  par = 0, 
  tolerance = 0
)
\end{verbatim}
Arguments

- **x**: object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg` (default)
- **y**: object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`, defaults to `x`
- **dist_fun**: deprecated
- **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.
- **which**: character; for Cartesian coordinates only: one of Euclidian, Hausdorff or Frechet; for geodetic coordinates, great circle distances are computed; see details
- **par**: for which equal to Hausdorff or Frechet, optionally use a value between 0 and 1 to densify the geometry
- **tolerance**: ignored if `st_is_longlat(x)` is `FALSE`; otherwise, if set to a positive value, the first distance smaller than `tolerance` will be returned, and true distance may be smaller; this may speed up computation. In meters, or a `units` object convertible to meters.

Details


Value

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

- **st_area** returns the area of a geometry, in the coordinate reference system used; in case `x` is in degrees longitude/latitude, `st_geod_area` is used for area calculation.
- **st_length** returns the length of a `LINESTRING` or `MULTILINESTRING` geometry, using the coordinate reference system. `POINT`, `MULTIPOINT`, `POLYGON` or `MULTIPOLYGON` geometries return zero.

If `by_element` is `FALSE`, `st_distance` returns a dense numeric matrix of dimension `length(x)` by `length(y)`; otherwise it returns a numeric vector of length `x` or `y`, the shorter one being recycled. Distances involving empty geometries are `NA`.

See Also

`st_dimension`, `st_cast` to convert geometry types

Examples

```r
b0 = st_polygon(list(rbind(c(-1,-1), c(1,-1), c(1,1), c(-1,1), c(-1,-1))))
b1 = b0 + 2
b2 = b0 + c(-0.2, 2)
x = st_sfc(b0, b1, b2)
st_area(x)
line = st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(30,30), c(40,40))), crs = 4326)
```
```r
geos_query

tst_length(line)

outer = matrix(c(0,0,10,0,10,0,10,0,0),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1,1,1),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,6,6,6,6,5,5,5),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)

poly = st_polygon(list(outer, hole1, hole2))
mpoly = st_multipolygon(list(
  list(outer, hole1, hole2),
  list(outer + 12, hole1 + 12)
))

st_length(st_sfc(poly, mpoly))
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)
```

---

**Description**

Dimension, simplicity, validity or is_empty queries on simple feature geometries

**Usage**

```
st_dimension(x, NA_if_empty = TRUE)
st_is_simple(x)
st_is_empty(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

\texttt{st\_dimension} returns a numeric vector with 0 for points, 1 for lines, 2 for surfaces, and, if \texttt{NA\_if\_empty} is \texttt{TRUE}, \texttt{NA} for empty geometries.

\texttt{st\_is\_simple} returns a logical vector, indicating for each geometry whether it is simple (e.g., not self-intersecting)

\texttt{st\_is\_empty} returns for each geometry whether it is empty

\texttt{st\_is\_valid} returns a logical vector indicating for each geometries of \texttt{x} whether it is valid.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
  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))))
  st\_is\_empty(st\_sfc(ls, st\_point(), st\_linestring()))
  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)
\end{verbatim}

Description

Geometric unary operations on simple feature geometry sets. These are all generics, with methods for \texttt{sfg}, \texttt{sfc} and \texttt{sf} objects, returning an object of the same class. All operations work on a per-feature basis, ignoring all other features.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
  st\_buffer(
    x,
    dist,
    nQuadSegs = 30,
    endCapStyle = "ROUND",
    joinStyle = "ROUND",
    mitreLimit = 1
  )
\end{verbatim}
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_node(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), for all or per-feature
- **endCapStyle**: character; style of line ends, one of 'ROUND', 'FLAT', 'SQUARE'
- **joinStyle**: character; style of line joins, one of 'ROUND', 'MITRE', 'BEVEL'
- **mitreLimit**: numeric; limit of extension for a join if joinStyle 'MITRE' is used (default 1.0, minimum 0.0)
- **preserveTopology**: logical; carry out topology preserving simplification? May be specified for each, or for all feature geometries. Note that topology is preserved only for single feature geometries, not for sets of them.
- **dTolerance**: numeric; tolerance parameter, specified for all or for each feature geometry.
- **bOnlyEdges**: logical; if TRUE, return lines, else return polygons
- **envelope**: object of class sfc or sfg containing a POLYGON with the envelope for a voronoi diagram; this only takes effect when it is larger than the default envelope, chosen when envelope is an empty polygon
- **...**: 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 `rad` or degree; segmentation in the long/lat case takes place along the great circle, using `st_geod_segmentize`.

**Details**

`st_buffer` computes a buffer around this geometry/each geometry. If any of `endCapStyle`, `joinStyle`, or `mitreLimit` are set to non-default values ('ROUND', 'ROUND', 1.0 respectively) then the underlying 'buffer with style' GEOS function is used. See postgis.net/docs/ST_Buffer.html for details.

`st_boundary` returns the boundary of a geometry

`st_convex_hull` creates the convex hull of a set of points

`st_simplify` simplifies lines by removing vertices

`st_triangulate` triangulates set of points (not constrained). `st_triangulate` requires GEOS version 3.4 or above

`st_voronoi` creates voronoi tessellation. `st_voronoi` requires GEOS version 3.5 or above

`st_polygonize` creates polygon from lines that form a closed ring. In case of `st_polygonize`, `x` must be an object of class `LINESTRING` or `MULTILINESTRING`, or an sfc geometry list-column object containing these

`st_line_merge` merges lines. In case of `st_line_merge`, `x` must be an object of class `MULTILINESTRING`, or an sfc geometry list-column object containing these

`st_centroid` gives the centroid of a geometry

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

`st_node` adds nodes to linear geometries at intersections without a node, and only works on individual linear geometries

`st_segmentize` adds points to straight lines

**Value**

An object of the same class of `x`, with manipulated geometry.

**Examples**

```r
defMaxLength
maximum length of a line segment. If x has geographical coordinates (long/lat),
defMaxLength is either a numeric expressed in meter, or an object of class units
with length units rad or degree; segmentation in the long/lat case takes place
along the great circle, using st_geod_segmentize.

dfMaxLength

Details

st_buffer computes a buffer around this geometry/each geometry. If any of endCapStyle, joinStyle,
or mitreLimit are set to non-default values ('ROUND', 'ROUND', 1.0 respectively) then the un-
derlying 'buffer with style' GEOS function is used. See postgis.net/docs/ST_Buffer.html for details.

st_boundary returns the boundary of a geometry

st_convex_hull creates the convex hull of a set of points

st_simplify simplifies lines by removing vertices

st_triangulate triangulates set of points (not constrained). st_triangulate requires GEOS
version 3.4 or above

st_voronoi creates voronoi tessellation. st_voronoi requires GEOS version 3.5 or above

st_polygonize creates polygon from lines that form a closed ring. In case of st_polygonize,
x must be an object of class LINESTRING or MULTILINESTRING, or an sfc geometry list-column
object containing these

st_line_merge merges lines. In case of st_line_merge, x must be an object of class MULTILINESTRING,
or an sfc geometry list-column object containing these

st_centroid gives the centroid of a geometry

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

st_node adds nodes to linear geometries at intersections without a node, and only works on individual linear geometries

st_segmentize adds points to straight lines

Value

an object of the same class of x, with manipulated geometry.

Examples

```
plot(st_buffer(l1, dist = 1, nQuadSegs= 5), reset = FALSE, main = "nQuadSegs: 5")
plot(l1,col='blue',add=TRUE)
par(op)

l2 = st_as_sfc("LINESTRING(0 0,1 5,3 2)")
op = par(mfrow = c(2, 3))
plot(st_buffer(l2, dist = 1, joinStyle="ROUND"), reset = FALSE, main = "joinStyle: ROUND")
plot(l2, col = 'blue', add = TRUE)
plot(st_buffer(l2, dist = 1, joinStyle="MITRE"), reset = FALSE, main = "joinStyle: MITRE")
plot(l2, col = 'blue', add = TRUE)
plot(st_buffer(l2, dist = 1, joinStyle="BEVEL"), reset = FALSE, main = "joinStyle: BEVEL")
plot(l2, col = 'blue', add = TRUE)
plot(st_buffer(l2, dist = 1, joinStyle="MITRE", mitreLimit=0.5), reset = FALSE, main = "mitreLimit: 0.5")
plot(l2, col = 'blue', add = TRUE)
plot(st_buffer(l2, dist = 1, joinStyle="MITRE", mitreLimit=1), reset = FALSE, main = "mitreLimit: 1")
plot(l2, col = 'blue', add = TRUE)
plot(st_buffer(l2, dist = 1, joinStyle="MITRE", mitreLimit=3), reset = FALSE, main = "mitreLimit: 3")
plot(l2, col = 'blue', add = TRUE)
par(op)
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)
  # matching Voronoi polygons to data points:
  # https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/1030
  # generate 50 random unif points:
  n = 100
  pts = st_as_sf(data.frame(matrix(runif(n), , 2), id = 1:(n/2)), coords = c("X1", "X2"))
  # compute Voronoi polygons:
  pols = st_collection_extract(st_voronoi(do.call(c, st_geometry(pts))))
  # match them to points:
  pts$pols = pols[unlist(st_intersects(pts, pols))]
  plot(pts["id"], pch = 16) # ID is color
  plot(st_set_geometry(pts, "pols")["id"], xlim = c(0,1), ylim = c(0,1), reset = FALSE)
  plot(st_geometry(pts), add = TRUE)
}
mls = st_multilinestring(list(matrix(c(0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0),,,2,byrow=TRUE)))
st_polygonize(st_sfc(mls))
mls = st_multilinestring(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,1)), rbind(c(2,0), c(1,1))))
st_line_merge(st_sfc(mls))
plot(nc, axes = TRUE)
plot(st_centroid(nc), add = TRUE, pch = 3)
mp = st_combine(st_buffer(st_sfc(lapply(1:3, function(x) st_point(c(x,x)))), 0.2 * 1:3))
plot(mp)
plot(st_centroid(mp), add = TRUE, col = 'red') # centroid of combined geometry
plot(st_centroid(mp, of_largest_polygon = TRUE), add = TRUE, col = 'blue', pch = 3)
plot(nc, axes = TRUE)
plot(st_point_on_surface(nc), add = TRUE, pch = 3)
(l = st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,1), c(0,1), c(1,0), c(0,0))))
st_polygonize(st_node(l))
st_node(st_multilinestring(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,1), c(0,1), c(1,0), c(0,0)))))
sf = st_sf(a=1, geom=st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,1))))), crs = 4326)
seg = st_segmentize(sf, units::set_units(100, km))
seg = st_segmentize(sf, units::set_units(0.01, rad))
nrow(seg$geom[[1]])

---

internal

Internal functions

Description

Internal functions

Usage

.stop_geos(msg)

Arguments

msg error message

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**

```r
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

---

is_geometry_column  
*Check if the columns could be of a coercable type for sf*

**Description**

Check if the columns could be of a coercable type for sf

**Usage**

```r
is_geometry_column(con, x, classes = ")
```

**Arguments**

- `con` database connection
- `x` inherits data.frame
- `classes` classes inherited
**merge.sf**  

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

**Description**

merge method for sf and data.frame object

**Usage**

```r
## 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**

```r
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)
```

**nc**  

**North Carolina SIDS data**

**Description**

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) sample data for North Carolina counties, two time periods (1974-78 and 1979-84). The details of the columns can be found on the seealso URL, spdep package's vignette. Please note that, though this is basically the same as `nc.sids` dataset in spData package, `nc` only contains a subset of variables. The differences are also discussed on the vignette.

**See Also**

[https://r-spatial.github.io/spdep/articles/sids.html](https://r-spatial.github.io/spdep/articles/sids.html)
Ops

S3 Ops Group Generic Functions for simple feature geometries

Description

S3 Ops Group Generic Functions for simple feature geometries

Usage

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

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

Arguments

e1 object of class sfg or sfc
e2 numeric, or object of class sfg; in case e1 is of class sfc also an object of class sfc is allowed

Details

in case e2 is numeric, +, -, *, /,
If e1 is of class sfc, and e2 is a length 2 numeric, then it is considered a two-dimensional point (and if needed repeated as such) only for operations + and -, in other cases the individual numbers are repeated; see commented examples.

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)
w3 = st_wrap_dateline(st_set_crs(w2 - c(180,0), 4326)) + c(180,0)
plot(st_set_crs(w3, 4326), axes = TRUE)
(mp <- st_point(c(1,2)) + st_point(c(3,4))) # MULTIPOINT (1 2, 3 4)
mp - st_point(c(3,4)) # POINT (1 2)
opar = par(mfrow = c(2,2), mar = c(0, 0, 1, 0))
a = st_buffer(st_point(c(0,0)), 2)
b = a + c(2, 0)
p = function(m) { plot(c(a,b)); plot(eval(parse(text=m)), col=grey(.9), add = TRUE); title(m) }
lapply(c('a | b', 'a / b', 'a & b', 'a %/% b'), p)
par(opar)
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(0:1), st_point(2:3))
sfc + c(2,3) # added to EACH geometry
sfc * c(2,3) # first geometry multiplied by 2, second by 3
nc = st_transform(st_read(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf")), 32119) # nc state plane, m
b = st_buffer(st_centroid(st_union(nc)), units::set_units(50, km)) # shoot a hole in nc:
plot(st_geometry(nc) / b, col = grey(.9))

```
plot sf object

Description

plot one or more attributes of an sf object on a map

Usage

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

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

get_key_pos(x, ...)
```
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 = "evenodd"
)

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

## 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 = ifelse(st_dimension(x) == 2, NA, 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",
border
)

sf.colors(n = 10, 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 and details.
main title for plot (NULL to remove)
pal palette function, similar to rainbow, or palette values; if omitted, sf.colors is used
nbbreaks number of colors breaks (ignored for factor or character variables)
breaks either a numeric vector with the actual breaks, or a name of a method accepted by the style argument of classIntervals
max.plot integer; lower boundary to maximum number of attributes to plot; the default value (9) can be overriden by setting the global option sf_max.plot, e.g. options(sf_max.plot=2)
key.pos integer; side to plot a color key: 1 bottom, 2 left, 3 top, 4 right; set to NULL to omit key, or -1 to select automatically. If multiple columns are plotted in a single function call by default no key is plotted and every submap is stretched individually; if a key is requested (and col is missing) all maps are colored according to a single key. Auto select depends on plot size, map aspect, and, if set, parameter asp.
key.length amount of space reserved for the key along its axis, length of the scale bar
key.width amount of space reserved for the key (incl. labels), thickness/width of the scale bar
reset logical; if FALSE, keep the plot in a mode that allows adding further map elements; if TRUE restore original mode after plotting; see details.
logz logical: if TRUE, use log10-scale for the attribute variable. In that case, breaks and at need to be given as log10-values; see examples.
pch plotting symbol
plot

```r
plot
```cex
symbol size
col
color for plotting features; if \text{length}(col) does not equal 1 or \text{nrow}(x), a warning is emitted that colors will be recycled. Specifying col suppresses plotting the legend key.
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? Note that when using add=TRUE, you may have to set reset=FALSE in the first plot command.
border
color of polygon border(s)
rule
see \text{polypath}; for winding, exterior ring direction should be opposite that of the holes; with \text{evenodd}, plotting is robust against misspecified ring directions
xlim
see \text{plot.window}
ylim
see \text{plot.window}
asp
see below, and see \text{par}
axes
logical; should axes be plotted? (default FALSE)
bgc
background color
xaxs
see \text{par}
yaxs
see \text{par}
lab
see \text{par}
setParUsrBB
default FALSE; set the \text{par} "usr" bounding box; see below
bgMap
object of class ggmap, or returned by function \text{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 \text{crs} (e.g., \text{st_crs}(4326) for a WGS84 graticule), or object created by \text{st_graticule}; TRUE will give the WGS84 graticule or object returned by \text{st_graticule}
col_graticule
color to used for the graticule (if present)
n
integer; number of colors
cutoff.tails
numeric, in \[0,0.5\] start and end values
alpha
numeric, in \[0,1\], transparency
categorical
logical; do we want colors for a categorical variable? (see details)
```

Details

\text{plot.sf} maximally plots \text{max.plot} maps with colors following from attribute columns, one map per attribute. It uses \text{sf.colors} for default colors. For more control over placement of individual maps, set parameter \text{mfrow} with \text{par} prior to plotting, and plot single maps one by one; note that this only works in combination with setting parameters key.pos=NULL (no legend) and \text{reset}=FALSE.
plot.sfc plots the geometry, additional parameters can be passed on to control color, lines or symbols.

When setting reset to FALSE, the original device parameters are lost, and the device must be reset using dev.off() in order to reset it.

parameter at can be set to specify where labels are placed along the key; see examples.

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.

non-categorical colors from sf.colors were taken from bpy.colors, with modified cutoff.tails defaults If categorical is TRUE, default colors are from http://www.colorbrewer2.org/ (if n < 9, Set2, else Set3).

Examples

```r
nc = st_read(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"), quiet = TRUE)
# plot single attribute, auto-legend:
plot(nc["SID74"], reset = FALSE)

# plot multiple:
plot(nc[c("SID74", "SID79")]) # better use ggplot2::geom_sf to facet and get a single legend!

# adding to a plot of an sf object only works when using reset=FALSE in the first plot:
plot(nc["SID74"], reset = FALSE)
plot(st_centroid(st_geometry(nc)), add = TRUE)

# log10 z-scale:
plot(nc["SID74"], logz = TRUE, breaks = c(0,.5,1,1.5,2), at = c(0,.5,1,1.5,2))

# and we need to reset the plotting device after that, e.g. by layout(1)

# when plotting only geometries, the reset=FALSE is not needed:
plot(st_geometry(nc))
plot(st_geometry(nc)[1], col = 'red', add = TRUE)

# add a custom legend to an arbitrary plot:
layout(matrix(1:2, ncol = 2), widths = c(1, lcm(2)))
plot()
.image_scale(1:10, col = sf.colors(9), key.length = lcm(8), key.pos = 4, at = 1:10)
sf.colors(10)
```

prefix_map

Map prefix to driver
**rawToHex**

**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,
  check_ring_dir = FALSE,
  sfc_last = TRUE)
S3 method for class 'sf'

```r
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE, op = st_intersects]

S3 method for class 'sf'

```r
print(x, ..., n = getOption("sf_max_print", default = 10))

### 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 is more than one and sf_column_name is NULL, the first one is taken.

check_ring_dir 
- see st_read

sfc_last 
- logical; if TRUE, sfc columns are always put last, otherwise column order is left unmodified.

x 
- object of class sf

i 
- record selection, see [.data.frame

j 
- variable selection, see [.data.frame

don 
- 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

n 
- maximum number of features to print; can be set globally by options(sf_max_print=...)

### 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 \texttt{st_as_sfc}.

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

### Examples

```r
# create empty structure with preallocated empty geometries:
# rows <- 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,]
```

---

### sf-deprecated

**Deprecated functions in sf**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sf-deprecated</th>
<th>Deprecation status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

These functions are provided for compatibility with older version of sf. They may eventually be completely removed.

**Usage**

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

- `conn` open database connection
- `table` table name
- `query` SQL query to select records; see details
- `geom_column` deprecated. Geometry column name
- `EWKB` logical; is the WKB of type EWKB? if missing, defaults to TRUE
- `...` parameter(s) passed on to `st_as_sf`

Details

The `geom_column` argument is deprecated. The function will automatically find the geometry type columns. For the `RPostgreSQL` drivers it will try to cast all the character columns, which can be long for very wide tables.

Details

- `st_read_db` now a synonym for `st_read`
- `st_write_db` now a synonym for `st_write`

---

`sfc` Create simple feature geometry list column

Description

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

Usage

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

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`
- `check_ring_dir` see `st_read`
Details

A simple feature geometry list-column is a list of class \texttt{c(“stc\_TYPE”,”sfc”)} which most often contains objects of identical type; in case of a mix of types or an empty set, \texttt{TYPE} is set to the superclass \texttt{GEOMETRY}.

Value

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

Examples

```r
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**

```r
sf\_extSoftVersion()
```

---

**sf\_project**

directly transform a set of coordinates

**Description**

directly transform a set of coordinates

**Usage**

```r
sf\_project(from, to, pts, keep = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `from`: character; proj4string of pts
- `to`: character; target coordinate reference system
- `pts`: two-column numeric matrix, or object that can be coerced into a matrix
- `keep`: logical value controlling the handling of unprojectable points. If 'keep' is 'TRUE', then such points will yield ‘Inf’ or ‘-Inf’ in the return value; otherwise an error is reported and nothing is returned.
Methods for dealing with sparse geometry binary predicate lists

Usage

## S3 method for class 'sgbp'
print(x, ..., n = 10, max_nb = 10)

## S3 method for class 'sgbp'
t(x)

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

## S3 method for class 'sgbp'
dim(x)

Arguments

- x: object of class sgbp
- ...: ignored
- n: integer; maximum number of items to print
- max_nb: integer; maximum number of neighbours to print for each item

Details

sgbp are sparse matrices, stored as a list with integer vectors holding the ordered TRUE indices of each row. This means that for a dense, m × n matrix Q and a list L, if Q[i,j] is TRUE then j is an element of \( L[[i]] \). Reversed: when \( k \) is the value of \( L[[i]][j] \), then \( Q[i,k] \) is TRUE.

Create simple feature from a numeric vector, matrix or list

Description

Create simple feature from a numeric vector, matrix or list
Usage

```r
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")
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'sfg'
print(x, ..., width = 0)
## S3 method for class 'sfg'
head(x, n = 10L, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sfg'
format(x, ..., width = 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
- `width`: 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 geometry collection 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

```r
(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(0,0,10,0,10,0,10,0,0,0),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,2,2,2,1,1,1,1,1),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5),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(0,0,10,0,10,0,10,0,0,0),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,2,1,1,1),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
```

stars

hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,6,6,6,6,5,5,5), 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(pl1, pl2, 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(1:16,3)))
c(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(1:6,3))), st_multilinestring(list(matrix(1:16,3))))
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_linegurement(matrix(1:6,3)), st_point(1:2))
c(st_multipolygon(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3)))),
  st_multipolygon(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3))))
  st_multipolygon(list(matrix(1:16,3))))
pl = list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,0), c(1,1), c(0,1), c(0,0))
(c(st_polygon(pl), st_multipolygon(list(pl)))
c(st_multipolygon(list(matrix(1:6,3)), st_point(1:2))
c(st_multipolygon(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3))))),
  st_multipolygon(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6,3))))
  st_multipolygon(list(matrix(1:16,3))))
  st_point(5:6),
  st_multipolygon(list(st_point(10:11))))

stars functions only exported to be used internally by stars

Description
functions only exported to be used internally by stars

Usage
.get_layout(bb, n, total_size, key.pos, key.length)
.degAxis(side, at, labels, ..., lon, lat, ndiscr, reset)
.image_scale(z,
col,
breaks = NULL,
key.pos,
add.axis = TRUE,
at = NULL,
..., 
axes = FALSE,
key.length,
logz = FALSE
)

.image_scale_factor(
  z,
  col,
breaks = NULL,
key.pos,
add.axis = TRUE,
..., 
axes = FALSE,
key.width,
key.length
)

Arguments

bb          ignore
n           ignore
total_size  ignore
key.pos     ignore
key.length  ignore
side        ignore
at          ignore
labels      ignore
...         ignore
lon          ignore
lat          ignore
ndiscr      ignore
reset       ignore
z           ignore
col          ignore
breaks      ignore
add.axis    ignore
axes        ignore
logz        ignore
key.width   ignore
**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

\texttt{st\_as\_binary(x, \ldots)}

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

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

Arguments

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

Details

\texttt{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 \texttt{st\_intersects}. The examples show a round-trip of an sfc to and from binary.

For the precision model used, see also \url{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

# examples of setting precision:
st_point(c(1/3, 1/6)) %>% st_sfc(precision = 1000) %>% st_as_binary %>% st_as_sfc
st_point(c(1/3, 1/6)) %>% st_sfc(precision = 100) %>% st_as_binary %>% st_as_sfc
st_point(1e6 * c(1/3, 1/6)) %>% st_sfc(precision = 0.01) %>% st_as_binary %>% st_as_sfc
st_point(1e6 * c(1/3, 1/6)) %>% st_sfc(precision = 0.001) %>% st_as_binary %>% st_as_sfc

st_as_grob

Convert sf* object to a grob

Description

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

Usage

st_as_grob(x, ...)

Arguments

x object to be converted into an object class grob
...

passed on to the xxxGrob function, e.g. gp = gpar(col = 'red')

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

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

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

## S3 method for class 'map'
st_as_sf(x, ..., fill = TRUE, group = TRUE)

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

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

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

### Arguments

- **x**
  - object to be converted into an object class sf
- **...**
  - passed on to st_sf, might included named arguments crs or precision
- **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
- **sf_column_name**
  - character; name of the active list-column with simple feature geometries; in case there is more than one and sf_column_name is NULL, the first one is taken.
- **fill**
  - logical; the value for fill that was used in the call to map.
- **group**
  - logical; if TRUE, group id labels from map by their prefix before :

### 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")))  
if (require(spatstat)) {  
g = st_as_sf(gorillas)
st_as_sfc

Convert foreign geometry object to an sfc object

Description

Convert foreign geometry object to an sfc object

Usage

sf_as_sfc.pq_geometry(
  x,
  ..., 
  EWKB = TRUE,
  spatialite = FALSE,
  pureR = FALSE,
  crs = NA_crs_
)

## 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 'raw'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)
st_as_sfc

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

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

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPoints'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., precision = 0)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPixels'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., precision = 0)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialMultiPoints'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., precision = 0)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialLines'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., precision = 0, forceMulti = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
st_as_sfc(x, ..., precision = 0, forceMulti = FALSE)

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

Arguments

x  object to convert
...
  further arguments
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).
crs  integer or character; coordinate reference system for the
GeoJSON  logical; if TRUE, try to read geometries from GeoJSON text strings geometry, see st_crs()
precision  precision value; see st_as_binary
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 well-known-text, or Postgis EWKT or GeoJSON representations of a single geometry for each vector element.

If \( x \) is a factor, it is converted to character.

Examples

```r
wkb = structure(list("0101000020407100000000000000801A064100000000AC5C1441"), class = "WKB")
st_as_sfc(wkb, EWKB = TRUE)
wkb = structure(list("0x0101000020407100000000000000801A064100000000AC5C1441"), class = "WKB")
st_as_sfc(wkb, EWKB = TRUE)
st_as_sfc(st_as_binary(st_sfc(st_point(0:1))[[1]], crs = 4326)
st_as_sfc("SRID=3978;LINESTRING(1663106 -105415,1664320 -104617)"")
```

**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

```r
## 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 \( \text{sfg, sfc or crs} \)
- \( ... \) modifiers; in particular digits can be passed to control the number of digits used
- \( \text{pretty} \) logical; if TRUE, print human-readable well-known-text representation of a coordinate reference system
- \( \text{EWKT} \) logical; if TRUE, print SRID=xxx; before the WKT string if \( \text{epsg} \) is available
Details

The returned WKT representation of simple feature geometry conforms to the simple features access specification and extensions, known as EWKT, supported by PostGIS and other simple features implementations for addition of SRID to a WKT string.

Examples

```
st_as_text(st_point(1:2))
st_as_text(st_sfc(st_point(c(-90,40)), crs = 4326), EWKT = TRUE)
```

---

**st_bbox**

Return bounding of a simple feature or simple feature set

Description

Return bounding of a simple feature or simple feature set

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'bbox'
is.na(x)
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POINT'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOINT'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LINESTRING'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POLYGON'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTILINESTRING'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOLYGON'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTISURFACE'
st_bbox(obj, ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'MULTICURVE'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CURVEPOLYGON'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'COMPOUNDCURVE'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POLYHEDRALSURFACE'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TIN'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TRIANGLE'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CIRCULARSTRING'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

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

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

## S3 method for class 'Spatial'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Raster'
st_bbox(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Extent'
st_bbox(obj, ..., crs = NA_crs_)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
st_bbox(obj, ..., crs = NA_crs_)

NA_bbox_

### Arguments

- **x**: object of class bbox
- **obj**: object to compute the bounding box from
- **...**: ignored
st_cast

object of class crs, or argument to st_crs, specifying the CRS of this bounding box.

Format

An object of class bbox of length 4.

Details

NA_bbox_ represents the missing value for a bbox object

Value

a numeric vector of length four, with xmin, ymin, xmax and ymax values; if obj is of class sf, sfc, Spatial or Raster, 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_as_sfc has a methods for bbox objects to generate a polygon around the four bounding box points.

Examples

a = st_sf(a = 1:2, geom = st_sfc(st_point(0:1), st_point(1:2)), crs = 4326)
st_bbox(a)
st_as_sfc(st_bbox(a))
st_bbox(c(xmin = 16.1, xmax = 16.6, ymax = 48.6, ymin = 47.9), crs = st_crs(4326))

st_cast

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 'MULTICURVE'  
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 \texttt{st_cast} method for \texttt{sf} objects can only split geometries, e.g. cast \texttt{MULTIPOINT} into multiple \texttt{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 \texttt{aggregate} or \texttt{summarise}.

Value

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

In case \texttt{to} is missing, \texttt{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 \texttt{to} is specified, if \texttt{to} is "GEOMETRY", geometries are not converted, else, \texttt{st_cast} will try to coerce all elements into \texttt{to}; \texttt{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 \texttt{group_or_split} is FALSE.

Examples

```r
# example(st_read)
c = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
mpl <- c$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

pl <- structure(c(0, 1, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 4, 0), .Dim = c(6L, 2L))
p2 <- structure(c(1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1), .Dim = c(4L, 2L))
st_polygon(list(pl, 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 MULTIPOLYGON 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_collection_extract Given an object with geometries of type GEOMETRY or GEOMETRYCOLLECTION, return an object consisting only of elements of the specified type.

Description
Similar to ST_CollectionExtract in PostGIS. If there are no sub-geometries of the specified type, an empty geometry is returned.

Usage
st_collection_extract(
  x,
  type = c("POLYGON", "POINT", "LINESTRING"),
  warn = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_collection_extract(
  x,
Arguments

- **x**: an object of class sf, sfc or sfg that has mixed geometry (GEOMETRY or GEOMETRYCOLLECTION).
- **type**: character; one of "POLYGON", "POINT", "LINESTRING"
- **warn**: logical; if TRUE, warn if attributes are assigned to sub-geometries when casting (see `st_cast`)

Value

An object having the same class as x, with geometries consisting only of elements of the specified type. For sfg objects, an sfg object is returned if there is only one geometry of the specified type, otherwise the geometries are combined into an sfc object of the relevant type. If any subgeometries in the input are MULTI, then all of the subgeometries in the output will be MULTI.

Examples

```r
pt <- st_point(c(1, 0))
ls <- st_linestring(matrix(c(4, 3, 0, 0), ncol = 2))
poly1 <- st_polygon(list(matrix(c(5.5, 7, 6, 5.5, 0, 0, -0.5, -0.5, 0), ncol = 2)))
poly2 <- st_polygon(list(matrix(c(6.6, 8, 7, 6.6, 1, 1, 1.5, 1.5, 1), ncol = 2)))
multipoly <- st_multipolygon(list(poly1, poly2))
i <- st_geometrycollection(list(pt, ls, poly1, poly2))
j <- st_geometrycollection(list(pt, ls, poly1, poly2, multipoly))
st_collection_extract(i, "POLYGON")
st_collection_extract(i, "POINT")
st_collection_extract(i, "LINESTRING")
## A GEOMETRYCOLLECTION
aa <- rbind(st_sf(a=1, geom = st_sfc(i)), st_sf(a=2, geom = st_sfc(j)))
```
## With sf objects

```r
st_collection_extract(aa, "POLYGON")
st_collection_extract(aa, "LINESTRING")
st_collection_extract(aa, "POINT")
```

## With sfc objects

```r
st_collection_extract(st_geometry(aa), "POLYGON")
st_collection_extract(st_geometry(aa), "LINESTRING")
st_collection_extract(st_geometry(aa), "POINT")
```

## A GEOMETRY of single types

```r
bb <- rbind(
st_sf(a = 1, geom = st_sfc(pt)),
st_sf(a = 2, geom = st_sfc(ls)),
st_sf(a = 3, geom = st_sfc(poly1)),
st_sf(a = 4, geom = st_sfc(multipoly))
)
```

```r
st_collection_extract(bb, "POLYGON")
```

## A GEOMETRY of mixed single types and GEOMETRYCOLLECTIONS

```r
cc <- rbind(aa, bb)
```

```r
st_collection_extract(cc, "POLYGON")
```

---

### st_coordinates

**retrieve coordinates in matrix form**

#### Description

retrieve coordinates in matrix form

#### Usage

```r
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.
Description

crop an sf object to a specific rectangle

Usage

```r
st_crop(x, y, ...)  
```

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
```r
st_crop(x, y, ..., xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
```

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

Arguments

- `x`: object of class sf or sfc
- `y`: numeric vector with named elements `xmin`, `ymin`, `xmax` and `ymax`, or object of class bbox, or object for which there is an `st_bbox` method to convert it to a bbox object
- `...`: ignored
- `xmin`: minimum x extent of cropping area
- `ymin`: minimum y extent of cropping area
- `xmax`: maximum x extent of cropping area
- `ymax`: maximum y extent of cropping area

Details

setting arguments `xmin`, `ymin`, `xmax` and `ymax` implies that argument `y` gets ignored.

Examples

```r
box = c(xmin = 0, ymin = 0, xmax = 1, ymax = 1)  
pol = st_sfc(st_buffer(st_point(c(.5, .5)), .6))  
pol_sf = st_sf(a=1, geom=pol)  
plot(st_crop(pol, box))  
plot(st_crop(pol_sf, st_bbox(box)))  
# alternative:  
plot(st_crop(pol, xmin = 0, ymin = 0, xmax = 1, ymax = 1))
```
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, proj4text = "", valid = TRUE, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_crs(x, ..., parameters = FALSE)

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

## S3 method for class 'CRS'
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

proj4text character. Must be used in conjunction with valid = FALSE.

valid default TRUE. This allows to create crs without checking against the local proj4 database. It can be used to synchronize crs with a remote database, but avoid it as much as possible.

wkt character well-known-text representation of the crs

parameters logical; FALSE by default; if TRUE return a list of coordinate reference system parameters, with named elements SemiMajor, InvFlattening, units_gdal, IsVertical, WktPretty, and Wkt

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). Comparison of two objects of class crs uses the GDAL function OGRSpatialReference::IsSame.

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

```r
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
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=m")$b  # numeric
st_crs("+init=epsg:3857 +units=m")$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 all the drivers that are readable, and which may be written. The field `vsi` refers to the driver’s capability to read/create datasets through the VSI*L API. See GDAL website for additional details on driver support.

#### Value

A `data.frame` with driver metadata.

#### Examples

`st_drivers()`
Get, set, or replace geometry from an sf object

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

```r
st_geometry(obj, ...)
```

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

```r
st_geometry(obj, ...)
```

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

```r
st_geometry(obj, ...)
```

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

```r
st_geometry(x) <- value
st_set_geometry(x, value)
st_drop_geometry(x)
```

### 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_geometry<- 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.

st_drop_geometry drops the geometry of its argument, and reclasses it accordingly
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

```r
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

```r
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

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. Un-
necessary 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 = 3, 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] - 90, pos = 3, 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, ...)
st_is

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)
# verify mass preservation (pycnophylactic) property:
sum(a2$BIR74) / sum(nc$BIR74)
a1$intensive = a1$BIR74
a1$extensive = a2$BIR74
plot(a1[c("intensive", "extensive")], key.pos = 4)

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_sfc(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**

```r
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_jitter**  
*jitter geometries*

**Description**

jitter geometries

**Usage**

```r
st_jitter(x, amount, factor = 0.002)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  object of class `sf` or `sfc`
- `amount`  
  numeric; amount of jittering applied; if missing, the amount is set to `factor` * the bounding box diagonal; units of coordinates.
- `factor`  
  numeric; fractional amount of jittering to be applied

**Details**

Jitters coordinates with an amount such that `runif(1,-amount,amount)` is added to the coordinates. X- and y-coordinates are jittered independently but all coordinates of a single geometry are jittered with the same amount, meaning that the geometry shape does not change. For longlat data, a latitude correction is made such that jittering in East and North directions are identical in distance in the center of the bounding box of `x`. 
Examples

nc = read_sf(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"))
pts = st_centroid(st_geometry(nc))
plot(pts)
plot(st_jitter(pts, .05), add = TRUE, col = 'red')
plot(st_geometry(nc))
plot(st_jitter(st_geometry(nc), factor = .01), add = TRUE, col = '#ff8888')

Description

spatial join, spatial filter

Usage

st_join(x, y, join, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_join(
x,
y,
join = st_intersects,
..., 
suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
left = TRUE,
largest = FALSE
)

st_filter(x, y, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_filter(x, y, ..., .predicate = st_intersects)

Arguments

x object of class sf
y object of class sf
join geometry predicate function with the same profile as st_intersects; see details
... arguments passed on to the join or .predicate function, e.g. prepared, or a pattern for st_relate
suffix length 2 character vector; see merge
left logical; if TRUE return the left join, otherwise an inner join; see details. see also left_join
largest logical; if TRUE, return x features augmented with the fields of y that have the largest overlap with each of the features of x; see https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/578

.predicate geometry predicate function with the same profile as st_intersects; see details

Details

alternative values for argument join are:

- st_contains_properly
- st_contains
- st_covered_by
- st_covers
- st_crosses
- st_disjoint
- st_equals_exact
- st_equals
- st_is_within_distance
- st_nearest_feature
- st_overlaps
- st_touches
- st_within
- any user-defined function of the same profile as the above

A left join returns all records of the x object with y fields for non-matched records filled with NA values; an inner join returns only records that spatially match.

Value

an object of class sf, joined based on geometry

Examples

```r
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))
# example of largest = TRUE:
nc <- st_transform(st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf")), 2264)
gr = st_sf(
    label = apply(expand.grid(1:10, LETTERS[10:1])[,2:1], 1, paste0, collapse = " "),
    geom = st_make_grid(nc))
```
gr$col = sf.colors(10, categorical = TRUE, alpha = .3)
# cut, to check, NA's work out:
gr = gr[-(1:30),]
nc_j <- st_join(nc, gr, largest = TRUE)
# the two datasets:
opar = par(mfrow = c(2,1), mar = rep(0,4))
plot(st_geometry(nc_j))
plot(st_geometry(gr), add = TRUE, col = gr$col)
text(st_coordinates(st_centroid(gr)), labels = gr$label)
# the joined dataset:
plot(st_geometry(nc_j), border = 'black', col = nc_j$col)
text(st_coordinates(st_centroid(nc_j)), labels = nc_j$label, cex = .8)
plot(st_geometry(gr), border = 'green', add = TRUE)
par(opar)

---

**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**

Create a regular tessellation over the bounding box of an sf or sfc object

**Description**

Create a square or hexagonal grid over the bounding box of an 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)[c("xmin", "ymin")],  
    n = c(10, 10),  
    crs = if (missing(x)) NA_crs_ else st_crs(x),  
    what = "polygons",  
    square = TRUE,  
    flat_topped = FALSE)
```
Arguments

- **x**: object of class sf or sfc
- **cellsize**: target cellsize
- **offset**: numeric of length 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; coordinate reference system of the target of the target grid. In case argument `x` is missing, if `x` is not missing, its crs is inherited.
- **what**: character; one of: "polygons", "corners", or "centers"
- **square**: logical; if FALSE, create hexagonal grid
- **flat_topped**: logical; if TRUE generate flat topped hexagons, else generate pointy topped

Value

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

Examples

```r
plot(st_make_grid(what = "centers"), axes = TRUE)
plot(st_make_grid(what = "corners"), add = TRUE, col = 'green', pch=3)
sfc = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,0), c(1,1), c(0,0)))))
plot(st_make_grid(sfc, cellsize = .1, square = FALSE))
plot(sfc, add = TRUE)
# non-default offset:
plot(st_make_grid(sfc, cellsize = .1, square = FALSE, offset = c(0, .05 / (sqrt(3)/2))))
plot(sfc, add = TRUE)
```

---

### st_m_range

*Return `m` range of a simple feature or simple feature set*

**Description**

Return `m` range of a simple feature or simple feature set

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'm_range'
is.na(x)

st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POINT'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOINT'
```
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LINESTRING'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POLYGON'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTILINESTRING'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOLYGON'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTISURFACE'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTICURVE'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CURVEPOLYGON'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'COMPOUNDCURVE'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POLYHEDRALSURFACE'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TIN'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TRIANGLE'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CIRCULARSTRING'
st_m_range(obj, ...)

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

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

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
### st_nearest_feature

Get index of nearest feature

#### Description

Get index of nearest feature

#### Usage

```r
st_nearest_feature(x, y)
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: object of class `sfg`, `sfc` or `sf`  
- `y`: object of class `sfg`, `sfc` or `sf`
Value

for each feature (geometry) in x the index of the nearest feature (geometry) in y

See Also

*st_nearest_points* for finding the nearest points for pairs of feature geometries

Examples

```r
ls1 = st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,0)))
ls2 = st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0.1), c(1,0.1)))
ls3 = st_linestring(rbind(c(0,1), c(1,1)))
(l = st_sfc(ls1, ls2, ls3))

p1 = st_point(c(0.1, -0.1))
p2 = st_point(c(0.1, 0.11))
p3 = st_point(c(0.1, 0.09))
p4 = st_point(c(0.1, 0.9))
(p = st_sfc(p1, p2, p3, p4))
try(st_nearest_feature(p, l))
try(st_nearest_points(p, l[st_nearest_feature(p,l)], pairwise = TRUE))

r = sqrt(2)/10
b1 = st_buffer(st_point(c(.1,.1)), r)
b2 = st_buffer(st_point(c(.9,.9)), r)
b3 = st_buffer(st_point(c(.9,.1)), r)
circles = st_sfc(b1, b2, b3)
plot(circles, col = NA, border = 2:4)
pts = st_sfc(st_point(c(.3,.1)), st_point(c(.6,.2)), st_point(c(.6,.6)), st_point(c(.4,.8)))
plot(pts, add = TRUE, col = 1)
# draw points to nearest circle:
nearest = try(st_nearest_feature(pts, circles))
if (inherits(nearest, "try-error")) # GEOS 3.6.1 not available
  nearest = c(1, 3, 2, 2)
ls = st_nearest_points(pts, circles[nearest], pairwise = TRUE)
plot(ls, col = 5:8, add = TRUE)
```

---

**st_nearest_points**

get nearest points between pairs of geometries

Description

get nearest points between pairs of geometries
st_nearest_points

Usage

  st_nearest_points(x, y, ...)

  ## S3 method for class 'sfc'
  st_nearest_points(x, y, ..., pairwise = FALSE)

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

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

Arguments

  x  object of class sfg, sfc or sf
  y  object of class sfg, sfc or sf
  ... ignored
  pairwise logical; if FALSE (default) return nearest points between all pairs, if TRUE, return nearest points between subsequent pairs.

Value

  an sfc object with all two-point LINESTRING geometries of point pairs from the first to the second geometry, of length x * y, with y cycling fastest. See examples for ideas how to convert these to POINT geometries.

See Also

  st_nearest_feature for finding the nearest feature

Examples

  r = sqrt(2)/10
  pt1 = st_point(c(.1,.1))
  pt2 = st_point(c(.9,.9))
  pt3 = st_point(c(.9,.1))
  b1 = st_buffer(pt1, r)
  b2 = st_buffer(pt2, r)
  b3 = st_buffer(pt3, r)
  (ls0 = st_nearest_points(b1, b2)) # sfg
  (ls = st_nearest_points(st_sfc(b1), st_sfc(b2, b3))) # sfc
  plot(b1, xlim = c(-.2,1.2), ylim = c(-.2,1.2), col = NA, border = 'green')
  plot(st_sfc(b2, b3), add = TRUE, col = NA, border = 'blue')
  plot(ls, add = TRUE, col = 'red')

  nc = read_sf(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"))
  plot(st_geometry(nc))
  ls = st_nearest_points(nc[1,], nc)
  plot(ls, col = 'red', add = TRUE)
pts = st_cast(ls, "POINT") # gives all start & end points
# starting, "from" points, corresponding to x:
plot(pts[seq(1, 200, 2)], add = TRUE, col = 'blue')
# ending, "to" points, corresponding to y:
plot(pts[seq(2, 200, 2)], add = TRUE, col = 'green')

---

**st_normalize**

Normalize simple features

**Description**

`st_normalize` transforms the coordinates in the input feature to fall between 0 and 1. By default the current domain is set to the bounding box of the input, but other domains can be used as well.

**Usage**

```r
st_normalize(x, domain = st_bbox(x), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` object of class sf, sfc or sfg
- `domain` The domain `x` should be normalized from as a length 4 vector of the form `c(xmin,ymin,xmax,ymax)`. Defaults to the bounding box of `x`
- `...` ignored

**Examples**

```r
p1 = st_point(c(7,52))
st_normalize(p1, domain = c(0, 0, 10, 100))

p2 = st_point(c(-30,20))
sfc = st_sfc(p1, p2, crs = 4326)
sfc
sfc_norm <- st_normalize(sfc)
st_bbox(sfc_norm)
```
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, or object of class units with distance units (but see details); see st_as_binary for how to do this.
value precision value

Details

If precision is a units object, the object on which we set precision must have a coordinate reference system with compatible distance units.

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 or write_sf, st_make_valid in package lwgeom; 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.

See Also

st_as_binary for an explanation of what setting precision does, and the examples therein.
Examples

```r
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 Well-Know Binary geometries to sfc.

**Usage**

```r
st_read(dsn, layer, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'character'
st_read(
  dsn,
  layer,
  ..., 
  query = NA,
  options = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE,
  geometry_column = 1L,
  type = 0,
  promote_to_multi = TRUE,
  stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(),
  int64_as_string = FALSE,
  check_ring_dir = FALSE,
  fid_column_name = character(0),
  drivers = character(0),
  wkt_filter = character(0)
)
```

```r
read_sf(..., quiet = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = FALSE, as_tibble = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'DBIObject'
st_read(
  dsn = NULL,
  layer = NULL,
  query = NULL,
  EWKB = TRUE,
  ...) 
```

---

**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 Well-Know Binary geometries to sfc.

**Usage**

```r
st_read(dsn, layer, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'character'
st_read(
  dsn,
  layer,
  ..., 
  query = NA,
  options = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE,
  geometry_column = 1L,
  type = 0,
  promote_to_multi = TRUE,
  stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(),
  int64_as_string = FALSE,
  check_ring_dir = FALSE,
  fid_column_name = character(0),
  drivers = character(0),
  wkt_filter = character(0)
)
```

```r
read_sf(..., quiet = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = FALSE, as_tibble = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'DBIObject'
st_read(
  dsn = NULL,
  layer = NULL,
  query = NULL,
  EWKB = TRUE,
  ...)
```
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. It can also be an open database connection.
- **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. If dsn is a database connection, then layer can be a table name or a database identifier (see Id). It is also possible to omit layer and rather use the query argument.
- **query**: parameter(s) passed on to `st_as_sf`
- **options**: character; driver dependent dataset open options, multiple options supported. For possible values, see the "Open options" section of the GDAL documentation of the corresponding driver, and https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/1157 for an example.
- **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 for `st_read` and FALSE for `read_sf`, but this can be changed globally by e.g. the R command `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 $2^{53}$).
- **check_ring_dir**: logical; if TRUE, polygon ring directions are checked and if necessary corrected (when seen from above: exterior ring counter clockwise, holes clockwise)
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st_read

fid_column_name
character; name of column to write feature IDs to; defaults to not doing this

drivers
character; limited set of driver short names to be tried (default: try all)

wkt_filter
character; WKT representation of a spatial filter (may be used as bounding box, selecting overlapping geometries); see examples

as_tibble
logical; should the returned table be of class tibble or data.frame?

EWKB
logical; is the WKB of type EWKB? if missing, defaults to TRUE

Details

for geometry_column, see also https://trac.osgeo.org/gdal/wiki/rfc41_multiple_geometry_fields

for values for type 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.

Note that stray files in data source directories (such as *.dbf) may lead to spurious errors that accompanying *.shp are missing.

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

For query with a character dsn the query text is handed to ‘ExecuteSQL’ on the GDAL/OGR data set and will result in the creation of a new layer (and layer is ignored). See ‘OGRSQL’ https://gdal.org/user/ogr_sql_dialect.html for details. Please note that the ‘FID’ special field is driver-dependent, and may be either 0-based (e.g. ESRI Shapefile), 1-based (e.g. MapInfo) or arbitrary (e.g. OSM). Other features of OGRSQL are also likely to be driver dependent. The available layer names may be obtained with st_layers. Care will be required to properly escape the use of some layer names.

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. read_sf returns an sf-tibble rather than an sf-data.frame. write_sf delete layers by default: it overwrites existing files without asking or warning.

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)

The function will automatically find the ‘geometry’ type columns for drivers that support it. For the other drivers, it will try to cast all the character columns, which can be slow for very wide tables.

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`.

See Also

`st_layers`, `st_drivers`

Examples

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

## only three fields by select clause
## only two features by where clause
nc_sql = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"),
    query = "SELECT NAME, SID74, FIPS FROM "nc" WHERE BIR74 > 20000")

## Not run:
library(sp)
example(meuse, ask = FALSE, echo = FALSE)
try(st_write(st_as_sf(meuse), "PG:dbname=postgis", "meuse",
    layer_options = "OVERWRITE=true"))
try(st_meuse <- st_read("PG:dbname=postgis", "meuse"))
if (exists("st_meuse"))
    summary(st_meuse)

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
## note that we need special escaping of layer within single quotes (nc.gpkg)
## and that geom needs to be included in the select, otherwise we don't detect it
layer <- st_layers(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package = "sf"))$name[1]
nc_gpkg_sql = st_read(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package = "sf"),
    query = sprintf("SELECT NAME, SID74, FIPS, geom FROM "%s" WHERE BIR74 > 20000", layer))

## End(Not run)

# spatial filter, as wkt:
wk = st_as_text(st_geometry(nc[1,]))
# filter by (bbox overlaps of) first feature geometry:
read_sf(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"), wkt_filter = wk)
# 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]]}\n"ера, x = read_sf(geojson_txt)

## Not run:
library(RPostgreSQL)
try(conn <- dbConnect(PostgreSQL(), dbname = "postgis"))
if (exists("conn") && !inherits(conn, "try-error")) {
    x = st_read(conn, "meuse", query = "select * from meuse limit 3;")
```
x = st_read(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**

\[
st_{\text{relate}}(x, y, \text{pattern} = \text{NA\_character\_}, \text{sparse} = !\text{is.na(pattern)})
\]

**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 \(IxIy,IxBy,IxEy,BxIy,BxBy,BxEy,ExIy,ExBy,ExEy\) 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, a dense logical matrix or sparse index list returned 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DE-9IM) for further explanation.

**Examples**

\[
\begin{align*}
p1 &= \text{st\_point}(c(0,0)) \\
p2 &= \text{st\_point}(c(2,2)) \\
pol1 &= \text{st\_polygon}([rbind(c(0,0),c(1,0),c(1,1),c(0,1),c(0,0)))) - 0.5 \\
pol2 &= \text{pol1} + 1 \\
pol3 &= \text{pol1} + 2 \\
\text{st\_relate}(\text{st\_sfc}(p1, p2), \text{st\_sfc}(pol1, pol2, pol3)) \\
sfc &= \text{st\_sfc}(\text{st\_point}(c(0,0)), \text{st\_point}(c(3,3))) \\
\text{grd} &= \text{st\_make\_grid}(\text{sfc}, n = c(3,3)) \\
\text{st\_intersects}(\text{grd})
\end{align*}
\]
Description
Sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features. By default, returns a pre-specified number of points that is equal to size (if type = "random") or an approximation of size (for other sampling types). spatstat methods are interfaced and do not use the size argument.

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

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.
- **...**: passed on to sample for multipoint sampling, or to spatstat functions for spatstat sampling types (see details)
- **type**: character; indicates the spatial sampling type: one of random, hexagonal (triangular really), regular, or one of the spatstat methods such as Thomas for calling spatstat::rThomas (see Details).
- **exact**: logical; should the length of output be exactly the same as specified by size? TRUE by default. Only applies to polygons, and when type = "random".

Details
The function is vectorised: it samples size points across all geometries in the object if size is a single number, or the specified number of points in each feature if size is a vector of integers equal in length to the geometry of x.

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](http://mathworld.wolfram.com/SpherePointPicking.html)

For regular or hexagonal sampling of polygons, the resulting size is only an approximation.

As parameter called offset can be passed to control ("fix") regular or hexagonal sampling: for polygons a length 2 numeric vector (by default: a random point from st_bbox(x)); for lines use a number like runif(1).

Sampling methods from package spatstat are interfaced (see examples), and need their own parameters to be set. For instance, to use spatstat::rThomas(), set type = "Thomas".

```r
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****")
```

```r
st_sample

"sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features"
```

```r
Description
Sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features. By default, returns a pre-specified number of points that is equal to size (if type = "random") or an approximation of size (for other sampling types). spatstat methods are interfaced and do not use the size argument.

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

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.
- **...**: passed on to sample for multipoint sampling, or to spatstat functions for spatstat sampling types (see details)
- **type**: character; indicates the spatial sampling type: one of random, hexagonal (triangular really), regular, or one of the spatstat methods such as Thomas for calling spatstat::rThomas (see Details).
- **exact**: logical; should the length of output be exactly the same as specified by size? TRUE by default. Only applies to polygons, and when type = "random".

Details
The function is vectorised: it samples size points across all geometries in the object if size is a single number, or the specified number of points in each feature if size is a vector of integers equal in length to the geometry of x.

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](http://mathworld.wolfram.com/SpherePointPicking.html)

For regular or hexagonal sampling of polygons, the resulting size is only an approximation.

As parameter called offset can be passed to control ("fix") regular or hexagonal sampling: for polygons a length 2 numeric vector (by default: a random point from st_bbox(x)); for lines use a number like runif(1).

Sampling methods from package spatstat are interfaced (see examples), and need their own parameters to be set. For instance, to use spatstat::rThomas(), set type = "Thomas".

```r
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****")
```

```r
st_sample

"sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features"
```
Value

an sfc object containing the sampled POINT geometries

Examples

nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
p1 = st_sample(nc[[1:3], ], 6)
p2 = st_sample(nc[[1:3], ], 1:3)
plot(st_geometry(nc[[1:3]]))
plot(p1, add = TRUE)
plot(p2, add = TRUE, pch = 2)
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)
if (sf_extSoftVersion()["proj.4"] >= "4.9.0")
  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)
if (sf_extSoftVersion()["proj.4"] >= "4.9.0") {
  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(90,10),c(0,90),c(0,0)))))  # NOT long/lat:
plot(x)
p_exact = st_sample(x, 1000, exact = TRUE)
p_not_exact = st_sample(x, 1000, exact = FALSE)
length(p_exact); length(p_not_exact)
plot(x, 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))
if (sf_extSoftVersion()["proj.4"] >= "4.9.0") {
  p = st_sample(x, 1000)
  st_sample(p, 3)
}
# hexagonal:
sfc = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,0), c(1,1), c(0,0))))))
plot(sfc)
h = st_sample(sfc, 100, type = "hexagonal")
h1 = st_sample(sfc, 100, type = "hexagonal")
plot(h, add = TRUE)
plot(h1, col = 'red', add = TRUE)
c(length(h), length(h1))  # approximate!
pt = st_multipoint(matrix(c(1:20),2))
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)
plot(st_sample(ls, 80))
# spatstat example:
if (require(spatstat)) {
x <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(10, 0), c(10, 10), c(0, 0))))))
st_shift_longitude

# for spatstat::rThomas(), set type = "Thomas":
pts <- st_sample(x, kappa = 1, mu = 10, scale = 0.1, type = "Thomas")

---

st_shift_longitude  Shift or re-center geographical coordinates for a Pacific view

Description

All longitudes < 0 are added to 360, to avoid for instance parts of Alaska being represented on the far left and right of a plot because they have values straddling 180 degrees. In general, using a projected coordinate reference system is to be preferred, but this method permits a geographical coordinate reference system to be used. This is the sf equivalent of recenter in the sp package and ST_ShiftLongitude in PostGIS.

Usage

st_shift_longitude(x)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_shift_longitude(x, ...)

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

Arguments

x  object of class sf or sfc
...
 ignored

Examples

## sf
pt1 = st_point(c(-170, 50))
pt2 = st_point(c(170, 50))
(sfc = st_sfc(pt1, pt2))
sfc = st_set_crs(sfc, 4326)
st_shift_longitude(sfc)

## sf
d = st_as_sf(data.frame(id = 1:2, geometry = sfc))
st_shift_longitude(d)
**st_transform**

Transform or convert coordinates of simple feature

---

**Description**

Transform or convert coordinates of simple feature

**Usage**

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

# 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, quiet)

# S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_wrap_dateline(x, options = "WRAPDATELINE=YES", quiet = TRUE)

# S3 method for class 'sf'
st_wrap_dateline(x, options = "WRAPDATELINE=YES", quiet = TRUE)

# S3 method for class 'sfg'
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?
- **use_gdal**: logical: this parameter is deprecated. For transformations using PROJ.4 directly rather than indirectly through GDAL, use `st_transform_proj` of package lwgeom (see Details)
st_transform

- **type**: character; one of `have_datum_files`, `proj`, `ellps`, `datum`, `units` or `prime_meridians`; see Details.
- **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.

`st_transform` uses GDAL for coordinate transformations; internally, GDAL converts the proj4string into a well-known-text representation, before passing that on to PROJ.4. In this process, some information can get lost. Adding parameter `+wktext` to the proj4string definition may resolve this; see https://github.com/edzer/sp/issues/42.

Some PROJ.4 projections are not supported by GDAL, e.g. "+proj=wintri" because it does not have an inverse projection. Projecting to unsupported projections can be done by `st_transformProj`, part of package lwgeom. Note that the unsupported proj4string cannot be passed as argument to `st_crs`, but has to be given as character string.

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 when type is equal to `proj`, `ellps`, `datum` or `units`; when type equals `have_datum_files` a boolean is returned indicating whether datum files are installed and accessible (checking for `conus`).

PROJ >= 6 does not provide option `type = "datums"`. PROJ < 6 does not provide the option `type = "prime_meridians"`.

For a discussion of using options, see https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/280 and https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/541

**Examples**

```r
deflate <- st_wrap_dateline(wrld, options = c("WRAPDATELINE=YES", "DATELINEOFFSET=180"))
```
quiet = TRUE)
wrld_moll <- st_transform(wrld_wrap, "+proj=moll")
plot(st_geometry(wrld_moll), col = "transparent")

---

**st_viewport**

Create viewport from sf, sfc or sfg object

**Description**

Create viewport from sf, sfc or sfg object

**Usage**

```r
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**

```r
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

Usage

st_write(obj, dsn, layer, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_write(obj, dsn, layer, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_write(
  obj,
  dsn,
  layer = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
st_write(obj, dsn, layer = NULL, ...)

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

## S4 method for signature 'PostgreSQLConnection,character,sf'
dbWriteTable(
  conn,
  name,
  value,
  ...
)

row.names = FALSE,
overwrite = FALSE,
append = FALSE,
field.types = NULL,
factorsAsCharacter = TRUE,
binary = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'DBIOobject,character,sf'
dbWriteTable(
  conn,
  name,
  value,
  ...
  row.names = FALSE,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  append = FALSE,
  field.types = NULL,
  factorsAsCharacter = TRUE,
  binary = TRUE
)

### 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) or a Database Connection (currently official support is for RPostgreSQL connections)
- **layer**: layer name (varies by driver, may be a file name without extension); if layer is missing, the `basename` of `dsn` is taken.
- **...**: other arguments passed to `dbWriteTable` when `dsn` is a Database Connection
- **driver**: character; name of driver to be used; if missing and `dsn` is not a Database Connection, 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](http://www.gdal.org/ogr_formats.html).
- **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, or adding records to a layer. See also the next two arguments and Details.
- **delete_dsn**: logical; delete data source `dsn` before attempting to write?
- **delete_layer**: logical; delete layer `layer` before attempting to write?
\texttt{st_write}

\begin{verbatim}

\textbf{fid_column_name}  
character, name of column with feature IDs; if specified, this column is no longer
written as feature attribute.

\textbf{conn}  
\texttt{DBIOObject}

\textbf{name}  
character vector of names (table names, fields, keywords).

\textbf{value}  
a data.frame.

\textbf{row.names}  
Add a \texttt{row.name} column, or a vector of length \texttt{nrow(obj)} containing row.names; default FALSE.

\textbf{overwrite}  
Will try to drop table before writing; default FALSE.

\textbf{append}  
Append rows to existing table; default FALSE.

\textbf{field.types}  
default NULL. Allows to override type conversion from R to PostgreSQL. See \texttt{dbDataType()} for details.

\textbf{binary}  
Send geometries serialized as Well-Known Binary (WKB); if FALSE, uses Well-
Known Text (WKT). Defaults to TRUE (WKB).

\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Details}

Columns (variables) of a class not supported are dropped with a warning.

When updating an existing layer, records are appended to it if the updating object has the right
variable names and types. If names don’t match an error is raised. If types don’t match, behaviour
is undefined: GDAL may raise warnings or errors or fail silently.

When deleting layers or data sources is not successful, no error is emitted. \texttt{delete_dsn} and
\texttt{delete_layer} should be handled with care; the former may erase complete directories or databases.

\textbf{Value}

\texttt{obj}, invisibly; in case \texttt{obj} is of class \texttt{sfc}, it is returned as an \texttt{sf} object.

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{st_drivers}

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
st_write(nc, paste0(tempdir(), "/", "nc.shp"))
st_write(nc, paste0(tempdir(), "/", "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)
# writes X and Y as columns:
st_write(meuse_sf, paste0(tempdir(), "/", "meuse.csv"), layer_options = "GEOMETRY=AS_XY")
st_write(meuse_sf, paste0(tempdir(), "/", "meuse.csv"), layer_options = "GEOMETRY=AS_WKT", delete_dsn=TRUE) # overwrites

## Not run:
library(sp)
example(meuse, ask = FALSE, echo = FALSE)
try(st_write(st_as_sf(meuse), "PG:dbname=postgis", "meuse_sf",
layer_options = c("OVERWRITE=yes", "LAUNDER=true")))
\end{verbatim}
demo(nc, ask = FALSE)
try(st_write(nc, "PG:dbname=postgis", "sids", layer_options = "OVERWRITE=true"))

## 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**

```r
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**

```r
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)
```
Description

Return 'z' range of a simple feature or simple feature set

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'z_range'
is.na(x)

st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POINT'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOINT'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LINestring'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'POLYGON'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTILINESTRING'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTIPOlygon'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTISURFACE'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'MULTICURVE'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CURVEPOLYGON'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

## S3 method for class 'COMPOUND CURVE'
st_z_range(obj, ...)
```
### st_z_range

#### S3 method for class 'POLYHEDRALSURFACE'

```r
st_z_range(obj, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'TIN'

```r
st_z_range(obj, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'TRIANGLE'

```r
st_z_range(obj, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'CIRCULARSTRING'

```r
st_z_range(obj, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'sfc'

```r
st_z_range(obj, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'sf'

```r
st_z_range(obj, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'numeric'

```r
st_z_range(obj, ..., crs = NA_crs_)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` object of class `z_range`
- `obj` object to compute the z range from
- `...` ignored
- `crs` object of class `crs`, or argument to `st_crs`, specifying the CRS of this bounding box.

**Format**

An object of class `z_range` of length 2.

**Details**

`NA_z_range_` represents the missing value for a `z_range` object

**Value**

A numeric vector of length two, with `zmin` and `zmax` values; if `obj` is of class `sf` or `sfc` the object returned has a class `z_range`

**Examples**

```r
a = st_sf(a = 1:2, geom = st_sfc(st_point(0:2), st_point(1:3)), crs = 4326)
st_z_range(a)
st_z_range(c(zmin = 16.1, zmax = 16.6), crs = st_crs(4326))
```
### summary.sfc

**Summarize simple feature column**

**Description**

Summarize simple feature column

**Usage**

```r
## 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 string

### tibble

**Summarize simple feature type for tibble**

**Description**

Summarize simple feature type for tibble

**Usage**

```r
type_sum.sfc(x, ...)
obj_sum.sfc(x)
pillar_shaft.sfc(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

see `type_sum`
Tidyverse methods for sf objects (remove .sf suffix!)

Description

Tidyverse methods for sf objects. Geometries are sticky, use as.data.frame to let dplyr’s own methods drop them. Use these methods without the .sf suffix and after loading the tidyverse package with the generic (or after loading package tidyverse).

Usage

filter.sf(.data, ..., .dots)
arrange.sf(.data, ..., .dots)
group_by.sf(.data, ..., add = FALSE)
ungroup.sf(x, ...)
mutate.sf(.data, ..., .dots)
transmute.sf(.data, ..., .dots)
select.sf(.data, ...)
rename.sf(.data, ...)
slice.sf(.data, ..., .dots)
summarise.sf(.data, ..., .dots, do_union = TRUE)
distinct.sf(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)
gather.sf(
  data,
  key,
  value,
  ...,  
  na.rm = FALSE,
  convert = FALSE,
  factor_key = FALSE
)

spread.sf(
  data,
  key,
  value,
tidyverse

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, ...)

separate.sf(
  data,
  col,
  into,
  sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+",
  remove = TRUE,
  convert = FALSE,
  extra = "warn",
  fill = "warn",
  ...
)

separate_rows.sf(data, ..., sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", convert = FALSE)

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

unnest.sf(data, ..., .preserve = NULL)

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, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

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

Arguments

.data  data object of class sf
...
.dots  see corresponding function in package dplyr
.add   see corresponding function in dplyr
.x     tbls to join
do_union logical; in case summary does not create a geometry column, should geometries be created by unioning using st_union, or simply by combining using st_combine? Using st_union resolves internal boundaries, but in case of unioning points, this will likely change the order of the points; see Details.
.keep_all  see corresponding function in dplyr
data  see original function docs
.key  see original function docs
.value  see original function docs
.na.rm  see original function docs
.convert  see separate_rows
.factor_key  see original function docs
.fill  see original function docs
.drop  see original function docs
.sep  see separate_rows
.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
.col  see separate
.into  see separate
.remove  see separate
.extra  see separate
.preserve  see unnest
.y  tbls to join
by  a character vector of variables to join by. If NULL, the default, \_*_join() will do a natural join, using all variables with common names across the two tables. A message lists the variables so that you can check they’re right (to suppress the message, simply explicitly list the variables that you want to join).
To join by different variables on x and y use a named vector. For example, by = c("a" = "b") will match x.a to y.b.
.copy  If x and y are not from the same data source, and copy is TRUE, then y will be copied into the same src as x. This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it is a potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.
suffix  If there are non-joined duplicate variables in x and y, these suffixes will be added to the output to disambiguate them. Should be a character vector of length 2.
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.

In case one or more of the arguments (expressions) in the summarise call creates a geometry list-column, the first of these will be the (active) geometry of the returned object. If this is not the case, a geometry column is created, depending on the value of do_union.

In case do_union is FALSE, summarise will simply combine geometries using c.sfg. When polygons sharing a boundary are combined, this leads to geometries that are invalid; see for instance https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/681.

distinct gives distinct records for which all attributes and geometries are distinct; st_equals is used to find out which geometries are distinct.

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

Value

an object of class sf

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$area_cl = cut(nc$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(SID74, SID79) %>% names()
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79) %>% geometry %>% names()
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79) %>% class()
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79, geometry) %>% class()
nc2 <- nc %>% rename(Var = 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))
nc[c(1:100, 1:10), ] %>% distinct() %>% nrow()
library(tidyr)
nc %>% select(SID74, SID79) %>% 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)

---

**vctrs**

**vctrs methods for sf objects**

**Description**

vctrs methods for sf objects

**Usage**

```r
vec_ptype2.sfc(x, y, ...)
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
vec_ptype2.sfc(x, y, ..., x_arg = "x", y_arg = "y")
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
vec_ptype2.sfc(x, y, ...)
```

```r
vec_cast.sfc(x, to, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
vec_cast.sfc(x, to, ...)
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
vec_cast.sfc(x, to, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: Vector types.
- **y**: Vector types.
- **...**: These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.
- **x_arg**, **y_arg**: Argument names for x and y.
- **to**: Type to cast to. If NULL, x will be returned as is.
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<td>write_sf</td>
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