Package ‘sf’

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Version 1.0-8

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. Uses by default the ‘s2’ package for spherical geometry operations on ellipsoidal (long/lat) coordinates.

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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), s2 (>= 1.0.7), stats, tools, units (>= 0.7-0), utils

Suggests blob, covr, dplyr (>= 0.8-3), ggplot2, knitr, lwgeom (>= 0.2-1), maps, mapview, Matrix, microbenchmark, odbc, pbapply, pillar, pool, raster, rlang, rmarkdown, RPostgres (>= 1.1.0), RPostgreSQL, RSQLite, sp (>= 1.2-4), spatstat (>= 2.0-1), spatstat.geom, spatstat.random, spatstat.linnet, spatstat.utils, stars (>= 0.2-0), terra, testthat, tibble (>= 1.4.1), tidyR (>= 1.2.0), tidyselect (>= 1.0.0), tmap (>= 2.0), vctrs, wk

LinkingTo Rcpp

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

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SystemRequirements C++11, GDAL (>= 2.0.1), GEOS (>= 3.4.0), PROJ (>= 4.8.0), sqlite3

Collate 'RcppExports.R' 'init.R' 'crs.R' 'bbox.R' 'read.R' 'db.R'
'sfc.R' 'sf.R' 'sfg.R' 'bind.R' 'wkb.R' 'wkt.R' 'plot.R'
'geom-measures.R' 'geom-predicates.R' 'geom-transformers.R'
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'datasets.R' 'aggregate.R' 'agr.R' 'maps.R' 'join.R' 'sample.R'
'valid.R' 'collection_extract.R' 'jitter.R' 'sgbp.R'
'spatstat.R' 'stars.R' 'crop.R' 'gdal_utils.R' 'nearest.R'
'normalize.R' 'defunct.R' 'z_range.R' 'm_range.R'
'shift_longitude.R' 'make_grid.R' 's2.R' 'terra.R'
'geos-overlayng.R'

NeedsCompilation yes

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aggregate.sf

aggregate an sf object

Description

aggregate an sf object, possibly union-ing geometries

Usage

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

Arguments

x  object of class sf

by  either a list of grouping 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
aggregate.sf

- **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 geometry; see `st_join`

### Details

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

```r
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)))
```
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

```r
as_Spatial(from, cast = TRUE, IDs = paste0("ID", seq_along(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

Package sp supports three dimensions for POINT and MULTIPOLYGON (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

```r
nc <- st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
if (require(sp, quietly = TRUE)) {
  # 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**

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

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

st_bind_cols(...)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`: objects to bind; 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**

```r
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)
```
cbind(a,b,c) # warns
if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE))
dplyr::bind_cols(a,b)
c = st_sf(a=4, geomc = st_sfc(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(1:4,2)))), crs = crs)
cbind(a,b,c, sf_column_name = "geomc")
df = data.frame(x=3)
st_sf(data.frame(c, df))
if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE))
dplyr::bind_cols(c, df)

dbDataType, PostgreSQLConnection, sf-method

Determine database type for R vector

Description
Determine database type for R vector
Determine database type for R vector

Usage
## 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

dbWriteTable, PostgreSQLConnection, character, sf-method

Write sf object to Database

Description
Write sf object to Database
Write sf object to Database
Usage

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

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

Arguments

- **conn**: DBIOObject
- **name**: character vector of names (table names, fields, keywords).
- **value**: a data.frame.
- **...**: placeholder for future use.
- **row.names**: Add a row.name column, or a vector of length nrow(obj) containing row.names; default FALSE.
- **overwrite**: Will try to drop table before writing; default FALSE.
- **append**: Append rows to existing table; default FALSE.
- **field.types**: default NULL. Allows to override type conversion from R to PostgreSQL. See dbDataType() for details.
- **binary**: Send geometries serialized as Well-Known Binary (WKB); if FALSE, uses Well-Known Text (WKT). Defaults to TRUE (WKB).
---

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 26.

---

gdal

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

**Description**

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

```r
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,
  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())

gdal_extract(f, pts, bilinear = FALSE)

gdal_read_mdim(file, array_name = character(0), options = character(0))

gdal_write_mdim(x, file, dimension_values, units)

gdal_create(f, nxy, values, crs, xlim, ylim)

Arguments

x character vector, possibly of length larger than 1 when more than one raster is read
...
options open 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 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
f character; file name
pts points matrix
bilinear logical; use bilinear interpolation, rather than nearest neighbor?
array_name array name
dimension_values list with dimension values
units character; units names (udunits conform) corresponding to dimension_values
nxy integer vector of length 2
values fill value
crs object of class crs
xlim numeric
ylim numeric

Details

These functions are exported for the single purpose of being used by package stars, they are not meant to be used directly and may change or disappear without prior notice or deprecation warnings.
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)
```
Description

add or remove overviews to/from a raster image

Usage

```r
gdal_addo(
  file,
  overviews = c(2, 4, 8, 16),
  method = "NEAREST",
  layers = integer(0),
  options = character(0),
  clean = FALSE,
  read_only = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `file` character; file name
- `overviews` integer; overview levels
- `method` character; method to create overview; one of: nearest, average, rms, gauss, cubic, cubic spline, lanczos, average_mp, average magphase, mode
- `layers` integer; layers to create overviews for (default: all)
- `options` character; dataset opening options
- `clean` logical; if TRUE only remove overviews, do not add
- `read_only` logical; if TRUE, add overviews to another file with extension .ovr added to file

Value

TRUE, invisibly, on success

See Also

gdal_utils for access to other gdal utilities that have a C API
Description

Native interface to gdal utils

Usage

\[
gdal_utils( 
    util = "info", 
    source, 
    destination, 
    options = character(0), 
    quiet = !(util %in% c("info", "mdiminfo")), 
    processing = character(0), 
    colorfilename = character(0) 
)
\]

Arguments

- **util**: character; one of info, warp, rasterize, translate, vectortranslate (for ogr2ogr), buildvrt, demprocessing, nearblack, grid, mdiminfo and mdimtranslate (the last two requiring GDAL 3.1)
- **source**: character; name of input layer(s); for warp, buildvrt or mdimtranslate this can be more than one
- **destination**: character; name of output layer
- **options**: character; options for the utility
- **quiet**: logical; if TRUE, suppress printing the output for info and mdiminfo, and suppress printing progress
- **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.

See Also

gdal_addo for adding overlays to a raster file; st_layers to query geometry type(s) and crs from layers in a (vector) data source
Examples

```r
if (sf_extSoftVersion()["GDAL"] > "2.1.0") {
  # info utils can be used to list information about about a raster
  # dataset. More info: https://gdal.org/programs/gdalinfo.html
  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
    "-s_srs", "EPSG:4326", # input file SRS
    "-t_srs", "EPSG:2264", # output file SRS
    "-overwrite"
  )
)

st_read(out_file)
# The parameter s_srs had to be specified because, in this case, the in_file
# has no associated SRS.
st_read(in_file)
}
```

---

**geos_binary_ops**

*Geometric operations on pairs of simple feature geometry sets*

**Description**

Perform geometric set operations with simple feature geometry collections

**Usage**

```r
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
- **...**: arguments passed on to s2_options
- **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 sfc method for st_intersection returns all non-empty intersections of the geometries of x; an attribute idx contains a list-column with the indexes of contributing geometries.

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

When 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 st_difference.sfc method with a single argument returns an object with an "idx" attribute with the orginal index for returned geometries.

st_snap snaps the vertices and segments of a geometry to another geometry’s vertices. If y contains more than one geometry, its geometries are merged into a collection before snapping to that collection.
(from the GEOS docs:) "A snap distance tolerance is used to control where snapping is performed. Snapping one geometry to another can improve robustness for overlay operations by eliminating nearly-coincident edges (which cause problems during noding and intersection calculation). Too much snapping can result in invalid topology being created, so the number and location of snapped vertices is decided using heuristics to determine when it is safe to snap. This can result in some potential snaps being omitted, however."

**Value**

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

**Note**

To find whether pairs of simple feature geometries intersect, use the function `st_intersects` instead of `st_intersection`.

When using GEOS and not using s2 polygons contain their boundary. When using s2 this is determined by the model defaults of `s2_options`, which can be overridden via the ... argument, e.g. model = "closed" to force DE-9IM compliant behaviour of polygons (and reproduce GEOS results).

**See Also**

`st_union` for the union of simple features collections; `intersect` and `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)
plot(s, col = sf.colors(categorical = TRUE, alpha = .5))
title("overlapping squares")
d = st_difference(s) # sequential differences: s1, s2-s1, s3-s2-s1, ...
plot(d, col = sf.colors(categorical = TRUE, alpha = .5))
title("non-overlapping differences")
i = st_intersection(s) # all intersections
plot(i, col = sf.colors(categorical = TRUE, alpha = .5))
title("non-overlapping intersections")
summary(lengths(st_overlaps(s, s))) # includes self-counts!
summary(lengths(st_overlaps(d, d))
summary(lengths(st_overlaps(i, i)))
```
sf = st_sf(s)
 i = st_intersection(sf) # all intersections
 plot(i[["n.overlaps"]])
 summary(i$n.overlaps - lengths(i$origins))
 # A helper function that erases all of y from x:
 st_erase = function(x, y) st_difference(x, st_union(st_combine(y)))
 poly = st_polygon(list(cbind(c(0, 0, 1, 1, 0), c(0, 1, 1, 0, 0))))
 lines = st_multilinestring(list(
   cbind(c(0, 1, 1, 1.05)),
   cbind(c(0, 1, c(0, -.05)),
   cbind(c(1, .95, 1), c(1.05, .5, -.05))
 ))
 snapped = st_snap(poly, lines, tolerance=.1)
 plot(snapped, col="red")
 plot(poly, border="green", add=TRUE)
 plot(lines, lwd=2, col="blue", add=TRUE)

---

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

**Description**

Geometric binary predicates on pairs of simple feature geometry sets

**Usage**

- `st_intersects(x, y, sparse = TRUE, ...)`
- `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, ..., model = "open")`
- `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,
  ...,
retain_unique = FALSE,
remove_self = FALSE
)

st_covers(x, y, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE, ..., model = "closed")

st_covered_by(x, y = x, sparse = TRUE, prepared = TRUE, ..., model = "closed")

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

st_is_within_distance(x, y = x, 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.

... passed on to s2_options

prepared logical; prepare geometry for x, before looping over y? See Details.

model character; polygon/polyline model; one of "open", "semi-open" or "closed"; see
Details.

retain_unique logical; if TRUE (and y is missing) return only indexes of points larger than
the current index; this can be used to select unique geometries, see examples.
This argument can be used for all geometry predicates; see als distinct.sf to find
records where geometries AND attributes are distinct.

remove_self logical; if TRUE (and y is missing) return only indexes of geometries different
from the current index; this can be used to omit self-intersections; see examples.
This argument can be used for all geometry predicates

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 https://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 do not; st_is_within_distance uses a spatial index for geographic coor-
dinates when sf_use_s2() is true.

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.

For `model`, see https://github.com/r-spatial/s2/issues/32

`'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` intersect); 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 a zero-length integer vector 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 `st_intersection` instead of `st_intersects`.

Examples

```r
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]]
# remove duplicate geometries:
p1 = st_point(0:1)
p2 = st_point(2:1)
p = st_sf(a = letters[1:8], geom = st_sfc(p1, p1, p2, p1, p1, p2, p2, p1))
(st_equals(p)
st_equals(p, remove_self = TRUE)
(u = st_equals(p, retain_unique = TRUE))
# retain the records with unique geometries:
p[-unlist(u),]
```
Combine or union feature geometries

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

Usage
```
st_combine(x)
st_union(x, y, ..., by_feature = FALSE, is_coverage = FALSE)
```

Arguments
- `x`: object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`
- `y`: object of class `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg` (optional)
- `...`: ignored
- `by_feature`: logical; if TRUE, union each feature, if FALSE return a single feature that is the geometric union of the set of features
- `is_coverage`: logical; if TRUE, use an optimized algorithm for features that form a polygonal coverage (have no overlaps)

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

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

Unioning a set of overlapping polygons has the effect of merging the areas (i.e. the same effect as iteratively unioning all individual polygons together). Unioning a set of LineStrings has the effect of fully noding and dissolving the input linework. In this context "fully noded" means that there will be a node or endpoint in the output for every endpoint or line segment crossing in the input. "Dissolved" means that any duplicate (e.g. coincident) line segments or portions of line segments will be reduced to a single line segment in the output. Unioning a set of Points has the effect of merging all identical points (producing a set with no duplicates).

Value
- `st_combine` returns a single, combined geometry, with no resolved boundaries; returned geometries may well be invalid.

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

See Also

st_intersection, st_difference, st_sym_difference

Examples

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

describe

describe()

generate

generate()

Description

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

Usage

st_area(x, ...)

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

st_distance(
  x,
  y,
  ..., 
  dist_fun,
  by_element = FALSE,
  which = ifelse(isTRUE(st_is_longlat(x)), "Great Circle", "Euclidean"),
  par = 0,
  tolerance = 0
)

Arguments

x  object of class sf, sfc or sfg
...
  passed on to s2_distance or s2_distance_matrix
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 Euclidean, 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

great circle distance calculations use by default spherical distances (\texttt{s2\_distance} or \texttt{s2\_distance\_matrix}); if \texttt{sf\_use\_s2()} is FALSE, ellipsoidal distances are computed using \texttt{st\_geod\_distance} which uses function \texttt{geod\_inverse} from GeographicLib (part of PROJ); see Karney, Charles FF, 2013, Algorithms for geodesics, Journal of Geodesy 87(1), 43–55

Value

If the coordinate reference system of \(x\) was set, these functions return values with unit of measurement; see \texttt{set\_units}.

\texttt{st\_area} returns the area of a geometry, in the coordinate reference system used; in case \(x\) is in degrees longitude/latitude, \texttt{st\_geod\_area} is used for area calculation.

\texttt{st\_length} returns the length of a \texttt{LINESTRING} or \texttt{MULTILINESTRING} geometry, using the coordinate reference system. \texttt{POINT}, \texttt{MULTIPOINT}, \texttt{POLYGON} or \texttt{MULTIPOLYGON} geometries return zero.

If \texttt{by\_element} is FALSE \texttt{st\_distance} returns a dense numeric matrix of dimension \(\text{length}(x)\) by \(\text{length}(y)\); otherwise it returns a numeric vector of length \(x\) or \(y\), the shorter one being recycled. Distances involving empty geometries are \texttt{NA}.

See Also

\texttt{st\_dimension}, \texttt{st\_cast} to convert geometry types

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
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)
st\_length(line)

table = matrix(c(0,0,10,0,10,0,0,0,0), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1,2,2), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,6,6,6,5,5,5,5), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
poly = st\_polygon(list(table, hole1, hole2))
mpoly = st\_multipolygon(list(}
\end{verbatim}
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)

Arguments

x object of class sf, sfc or sfg

NA_if_empty logical; if TRUE, return NA for empty geometries

Value

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

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

st_is_empty returns for each geometry whether it is empty

Examples

x = st_sfc(
  st_point(0:1),
  st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,1))),
  st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(1,0),c(0,1),c(0,0)))),
  st_multipoint(),
  st_linestring(),
  st_geometrycollection())

st_dimension(x)
Geometric unary operations on simple feature geometry sets

Description

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

Usage

```r
st_buffer(x, dist, nQuadSegs = 30, endCapStyle = "ROUND", joinStyle = "ROUND", mitreLimit = 1, singleSide = FALSE, ...)
```

```r
st_boundary(x)
```

```r
st_convex_hull(x)
```

```r
st_simplify(x, preserveTopology, dTolerance = 0)
```

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

```r
st_inscribed_circle(x, dTolerance, ...)
```

```r
st_minimum_rotated_rectangle(x, ...)
```

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

```r
st_polygonize(x)
```

```r
st_line_merge(x)
```

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

```r
```

```r
```

```r
```

```r
```
st_point_on_surface(x)

st_reverse(x)

st_node(x)

st_segmentize(x, dfMaxLength, ...)

Arguments

x object of class sfg, sfc 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)

singleSide logical; if TRUE, single-sided buffers are returned for linear geometries, in which case negative dist values give buffers on the right-hand side, positive on the left.

... ignored

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. If not specified (i.e. the default), then it is internally set equal to FALSE when the input data is specified with projected coordinates or sf_use_s2() returns FALSE. Ignored in all the other cases (with a warning when set equal to FALSE) since the function implicitly calls s2::s2_simplify which always preserve topological relationships (per single feature).

dTolerance numeric; tolerance parameter, specified for all or for each feature geometry. If you run st_simplify, the input data is specified with long-lat coordinates and sf_use_s2() returns TRUE, then the value of dTolerance must be specified in meters.

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

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 underly-
ing '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_inscribed_circle returns the maximum inscribed circle for polygon geometries. For st_inscribed_circle,
if nQuadSegs is 0 a 2-point LINESTRING is returned with the center point and a boundary point of
every circle, otherwise a circle (buffer) is returned where nQuadSegs controls the number of points
per quadrant to approximate the circle. st_inscribed_circle requires GEOS version 3.9 or above

st_minimum_rotated_rectangle returns the minimum rotated rectangular POLYGON which en-
closes the input geometry. The rectangle has width equal to the minimum diameter, and a longer
length. If the convex hill of the input is degenerate (a line or point) a linestring or point is returned.

st_voronoi creates voronoi tesselation. 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_reverse reverses the nodes in a line

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

st_segmentize adds points to straight lines

Value

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

Examples

## st_buffer, style options (taken from rgeos gBuffer)
l1 = st_as_sfc("LINESTRING(0 0,1 5,4 5,5 2,8 2,9 4,4 6.5)")
op = par(mfrow=c(2,3))
plot(st_buffer(l1, dist = 1, endCapStyle="ROUND"), reset = FALSE, main = "endCapStyle: ROUND")
plot(l1,col='blue',add=TRUE)

plot(st_buffer(l1, dist = 1, endCapStyle="FLAT"), reset = FALSE, main = "endCapStyle: FLAT")
plot(l1,col='blue',add=TRUE)

plot(st_buffer(l1, dist = 1, endCapStyle="SQUARE"), reset = FALSE, main = "endCapStyle: SQUARE")
plot(l1,col='blue',add=TRUE)

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

plot(st_buffer(l1, dist = 1, nQuadSegs=2), reset = FALSE, main = "nQuadSegs: 2")
plot(l1,col='blue',add=TRUE)

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

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)

nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
nc_g = st_geometry(nc)
plot(st_convex_hull(nc_g))

# st_simplify examples:
op = par(mfrow = c(2, 3), mar = rep(0, 4))
plot(nc_g[1])
plot(st_simplify(nc_g[1], dTolerance = 1e3)) # 1000m
plot(st_simplify(nc_g[1], dTolerance = 5e3)) # 5000m
nc_g_planar = st_transform(nc_g, 2264) # planar coordinates, US foot
plot(nc_g_planar[1])
plot(st_simplify(nc_g_planar[1], dTolerance = 1e3)) # 1000 foot
plot(st_simplify(nc_g_planar[1], dTolerance = 5e3)) # 5000 foot
par(op)

if (compareVersion(sf_extSoftVersion()[["GEOS"]], "3.9.0") > -1) {
  nc_t = st_transform(nc, 'EPSG:2264')
  x = st_inscribed_circle(st_geometry(nc_t))
  plot(st_geometry(nc_t), asp = 1, col = grey(.9))
}
plot(x, add = TRUE, col = '#ff9999')
}
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 (compareVersion(sf_extSoftVersion()[['GEOS']], "3.5.0") > -1) {
  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(st_intersection(st_cast(v), box))  # clip to smaller box
  plot(x, add = TRUE, col = 'red', cex=2, pch=16)
}
set.seed(1)
mls = st_multilinestring(list(matrix(c(0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0), 2, byrow=TRUE)))
mls = st_multilinestring(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,1)), rbind(c(2,0), c(1,1))))
plot(nc_g, axes = TRUE)
plot(st_point_on_surface(nc_g), add = TRUE, pch = 3, col = 'red')
if (compareVersion(sf_extSoftVersion()[['GEOS']], "3.7.0") > -1) {
  st_reverse(st_linestring(rbind(c(1,1), c(2,2), c(3,3))))
}
(l = st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,1), c(0,1), c(1,0), c(0,0))))
st_polygonize(st_sfc(l))
st_node(st_multilinestring(lbind(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)
if (require(lwgeom, quietly = TRUE)) {
  seg = st_segmentize(sf, units::set_units(100, km))
  seg = st_segmentize(sf, units::set_units(0.01, rad))
  nrow(seg$geom[1])
}
Internal functions

Description

Internal functions

Usage

.stop_geos(msg)

Arguments

msg error message

interpolate_aw Areal-weighted interpolation of polygon data

Description

Areal-weighted interpolation of polygon data

Usage

st_interpolate_aw(x, to, extensive, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_interpolate_aw(x, to, extensive, ..., keep_NA = FALSE)

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.
... ignored
keep_NA logical; if TRUE, return all features in to, if FALSE return only those with non-NA values (but with row.names the index corresponding to the feature in to)
Examples

```r
c = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
g = st_make_grid(nc, n = c(10, 5))
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)
```

---

**is_driver_available**  
*Check if driver is available*

**Description**

Search through the driver table if driver is listed

**Usage**

```r
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

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

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

Arguments

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

Examples

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

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

```r
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:
if (require(maps, quietly = TRUE)) {
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)
par(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))
```

Description

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

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'sf'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  ..., 
  main,
  pal = NULL,
  nbreaks = 10,
  breaks = "pretty",
  max.plot = if (is.null(n <- getOption("sf_max.plot"))) 9 else n,
  key.pos = get_key_pos(x, ...),
```
key.length = 0.618,
key.width = lcm(1.8),
reset = TRUE,
logz = FALSE,
extent = x,
xlim = st_bbox(extent)[c(1, 3)],
ylim = st_bbox(extent)[c(2, 4)]
)

get_key_pos(x, ...)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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,
  extent = x
)

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
nbreaks 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 overridden 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 completely, 0 to only not plot the 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 ele-
ments; if TRUE restore original mode after plotting sf objects with attributes; 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.
extent object with an st_bbox method to define plot extent; defaults to x
xlim see plot.window
ylim see plot.window
pch plotting symbol
cex symbol size
col color for plotting features; if length(col) does not equal 1 or nrow(x), a warn-
ing 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); using NA hides them
rule see polypath; for winding, exterior ring direction should be opposite that of the
holes; with evenodd, plotting is robust against misspecified ring directions
xpd see par; sets polygon clipping strategy; only implemented for POLYGON and
MULTIPOLYGON
asp see below, and see par
axes logical; should axes be plotted? (default FALSE)
bgc background color
xaxs see par
yaxs see par
lab see par
setParUsrBB default FALSE; set the par “usr” bounding box; see below
bgMap object of class ggmap, or returned by function RgoogleMaps::GetMap
expandBB numeric; fractional values to expand the bounding box with, in each direction (bottom, left, top, right)
graticule logical, or object of class crs (e.g., st_crs(4326) for a WGS84 graticule), or object created by st_graticule; TRUE will give the WGS84 graticule or object returned by st_graticule
col_graticule color to used for the graticule (if present)
n integer; number of colors
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

plot.sf maximally plots max.plot maps with colors following from attribute columns, one map per attribute. It uses sf.colors for default colors. For more control over placement of individual maps, set parameter mfrow with 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 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 https://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"])
# plot multiple:
plot(nc[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 arbitray plot:
layout(matrix(1:2, ncol = 2), widths = c(1, lcm(2)))
plot(1)
.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**

**Description**

Map prefix to driver

**Usage**

prefix_map

**Format**

An object of class list of length 10.

---

### proj_tools

**Manage PROJ settings**

**Description**

Manage PROJ search path and network settings
Usage

sf_proj_search_paths(paths = character(0))

sf_proj_network(enable = FALSE, url = character(0))

sf_proj_pipelines(
  source_crs,
  target_crs,
  authority = character(0),
  AOI = numeric(0),
  Use = "NONE",
  grid_availability = "USED",
  desired_accuracy = -1,
  strict_containment = FALSE,
  axis_order_authority_compliant = st_axis_order()
)

Arguments

paths       the search path to be set; omit if no paths need to be set
enable      logical; set this to enable (TRUE) or disable (FALSE) the proj network search facility
url         character; use this to specify and override the default proj network CDN
source_crs  object of class ‘crs’ or character
target_crs  object of class ‘crs’ or character
authority   character; constrain output pipelines to those of authority
AOI         length four numeric; desired area of interest for the resulting coordinate transformations (west, south, east, north, in degrees). For an area of interest crossing the anti-meridian, west will be greater than east.
Use         one of "NONE", "BOTH", "INTERSECTION", "SMALLEST", indicating how AOI’s of source_crs and target_crs are being used
grid_availability character; one of "USED" (Grid availability is only used for sorting results. Operations where some grids are missing will be sorted last), "DISCARD" (Completely discard an operation if a required grid is missing), "IGNORED" (Ignore grid availability at all. Results will be presented as if all grids were available.), or "AVAILABLE" (Results will be presented as if grids known to PROJ (that is registered in the grid_alternatives table of its database) were available. Used typically when networking is enabled.)
desired_accuracy numeric; only return pipelines with at least this accuracy
strict_containment logical; default FALSE; permit partial matching of the area of interest; if TRUE strictly contain the area of interest. The area of interest is either as given in AOI, or as implied by the source/target coordinate reference systems
axis_order_authority_compliant
logical; if FALSE always choose ‘x’ or longitude for the first axis; if TRUE, follow the axis orders given by the coordinate reference systems when constructing the for the first axis; if FALSE, follow the axis orders given by

Value
'sf_proj_search_paths()' returns the search path (possibly after setting it)
'sf_proj_network' when called without arguments returns a logical indicating whether network search of datum grids is enabled, when called with arguments it returns a character vector with the URL of the CDN used (or specified with 'url').
'sf_proj_pipelines' returns a table with candidate coordinate transformation pipelines along with their accuracy; ‘NA’ accuracy indicates ballpark accuracy.

---

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

---

s2  functions for spherical geometry, using s2 package
---

Description
functions for spherical geometry, using the s2 package based on the google s2geometry.io library

Usage
sf_use_s2(use_s2)
st_as_s2(x, ...)

  ## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_as_s2(x, ...)

  ## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_as_s2(x, ..., oriented = FALSE, rebuild = FALSE)
Arguments

use_s2  logical; if TRUE, use the s2 spherical geometry package for geographical coordinate operations

x  object of class sf, sfc or sfg

...  passed on

oriented  logical; if FALSE, polygons that cover more than half of the globe are inverted; if TRUE, no reversal takes place and it is assumed that the inside of the polygon is to the left of the polygon’s path.

rebuild  logical; call s2_rebuild on the geometry (think of this as a st_make_valid on the sphere)

Details

st_as_s2 converts an sf POLYGON object into a form readable by s2.

Value

sf_use_s2 returns the value of this variable before (re)setting it, invisibly if use_s2 is not missing.

Examples

m = rbind(c(-1,-1), c(1,-1), c(1,1), c(-1,1), c(-1,-1))
m1 = rbind(c(-1,-1), c(1,-1), c(1,1), c(-1,1), c(-1,0), c(-1,-1))
m0 = m[5:1,]
mp = st_multipolygon(list(
    list(m, 0.8 * m0, 0.01 * m1 + 0.9),
    list(0.7* m, 0.6*m0),
    list(0.5 * m0),
    list(m+2),
    list(m+4,(.9*m0)+4)
))
sf = st_sfc(mp, mp, crs = 'EPSG:4326')
s2 = st_as_s2(sf)

sf  

Create sf object

Description

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

\[
\text{st}\_\text{sf}(\
  \ldots, \\
  \text{agr} = \text{NA}\_\text{agr}_-, \\
  \text{row.names}, \\
  \text{stringsAsFactors} = \text{sf}\_\text{stringsAsFactors}(), \\
  \text{crs}, \\
  \text{precision}, \\
  \text{sf}\_\text{column}_\text{name} = \text{NULL}, \\
  \text{check}\_\text{ring}\_\text{dir} = \text{FALSE}, \\
  \text{sfc}\_\text{last} = \text{TRUE} \\
)
\]

## S3 method for class 'sf'

\[
x[i, j, \ldots, \text{drop} = \text{FALSE}, \text{op} = \text{st}\_\text{intersects}]
\]

## S3 method for class 'sf'

\[
\text{print}(x, \ldots, n = \text{getOption}\("\text{sf}\_\text{max}\_\text{print}\", \text{default} = 10))
\]

Arguments

\ldots\hspace{1cm}\text{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\hspace{1cm}\text{character vector; see details below.}

row.names\hspace{1cm}\text{row.names for the created sf object}

stringsAsFactors\hspace{1cm}\text{logical; see st\_read}

\text{crs}\hspace{1cm}\text{coordinate reference system, something suitable as input to st\_crs}

\text{precision}\hspace{1cm}\text{numeric; see st\_as\_binary}

\text{sf}\_\text{column}\_\text{name}\hspace{1cm}\text{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.}

\text{check}\_\text{ring}\_\text{dir}\hspace{1cm}\text{see st\_read}

\text{sfc}\_\text{last}\hspace{1cm}\text{logical; if TRUE, sfc columns are always put last, otherwise column order is left unmodified.}

x\hspace{1cm}\text{object of class sf}

i\hspace{1cm}\text{record selection, see [.data.frame}

j\hspace{1cm}\text{variable selection, see [.data.frame}

\text{drop}\hspace{1cm}\text{logical, default FALSE; if TRUE drop the geometry column and return a data.frame, else make the geometry sticky and return a sf object.}

\text{op}\hspace{1cm}\text{function; geometrical binary predicate function to apply when i is a simple feature object}

n\hspace{1cm}\text{maximum number of features to print; can be set globally by options(sf\_max\_print=\ldots)
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 a single value is provided to agr, it is cascaded across all input columns; otherwise, a named vector like c(feature1='constant', ...) will set agr value to 'constant' for the input column named feature1. See demo(nc) for a worked example of this.

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

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

Examples

g = st_sfc(st_point(1:2))
st_sf(a=3,g)
st_sf(g, a=3)
st_sf(a=3, st_sfc(st_point(1:2))) # better to name it!
# create empty structure with preallocated empty geometries:
nrows <- 10
g <- st_sfc(lapply(1:nrows, function(x) st_geometrycollection()))
ge <- 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-defunct

Deprecated functions in sf

Description

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

\[
st\_read\_db(
    conn = NULL,
    table = NULL,
    query = NULL,
    geom\_column = NULL,
    EWKB = TRUE,
    ...
)
\]

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 \texttt{st\_as\_sf}

Details

The \texttt{geom\_column} argument is deprecated. The function will automatically find the geometry type columns. For the \texttt{RPostgreSQL} drivers it will try to cast all the character columns, which can be long for very wide tables.

Details

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{st\_read\_db} & \quad \text{now a synonym for} \quad \text{st\_read} \\
\text{st\_write\_db} & \quad \text{now a synonym for} \quad \text{st\_write}
\end{align*}
\]

\section*{Description}

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

Usage

\[
\text{st\_sfc}(\quad)
\]
...,
crs = NA_crs_,
precision = 0,
check_ring_dir = FALSE,
dim,
recompute_bbox = 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
dim character; if this function is called without valid geometries, this argument may carry the right dimension to set empty geometries
recompute_bbox logical; use TRUE to force recomputation of the bounding box

Details

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

Value

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

Examples

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

sf_extSoftVersion

Provide the external dependencies versions of the libraries linked to sf

Description

Provide the external dependencies versions of the libraries linked to sf

Usage

sf_extSoftVersion()
**sf_project**       *directly transform a set of coordinates*

**Description**

directly transform a set of coordinates

**Usage**

```r
sf_add_proj_units()

sf_project(
  from = character(0),
  to = character(0),
  pts,
  keep = FALSE,
  warn = TRUE,
  authority_compliant = st_axis_order()
)
```

**Arguments**

- **from**: character description of source CRS, or object of class `crs`, or pipeline describing a transformation
- **to**: character description of target CRS, or object of class `crs`
- **pts**: two-, three- or four-column numeric matrix, or object that can be coerced into a matrix; columns 3 and 4 contain z and t values.
- **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.
- **warn**: logical; if TRUE, warn when non-finite values are generated
- **authority_compliant**: logical; TRUE means handle axis order authority compliant (e.g. EPSG:4326 implying x=lat, y=lon), FALSE means use visualisation order (i.e. always x=lon, y=lat)

**Details**

`sf_add_proj_units` loads the PROJ units ‘link’, ‘us_in’, ‘ind_yd’, ‘ind_ft’, and ‘ind_ch’ into the udunits database, and returns TRUE invisibly on success.

**Value**

two-column numeric matrix with transformed/converted coordinates, returning invalid values as Inf
Examples

sf_add_proj_units()

sgbp

Methods for dealing with sparse geometry binary predicate lists

Description

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
...
 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, \( m \times n \) 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

Usage

```
st_point(x = c(NA_real_, NA_real_), dim = "XYZ")
st_multipoint(x = matrix(numeric(0), 0, 2), dim = "XYZ")
st_linestring(x = matrix(numeric(0), 0, 2), dim = "XYZ")
st_polygon(x = list(), dim = if (length(x)) "XYZ" else "XY")
st_multilinestring(x = list(), dim = if (length(x)) "XYZ" else "XY")
st_multipolygon(x = list(), dim = if (length(x)) "XYZ" else "XY")
st_geometrycollection(x = list(), dims = "XY")
```

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 geometrycollection containing all objects

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

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

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

Examples

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

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.
stars

functions only exported to be used internally by stars

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

ml1 = st_multilinestring(pts)
pts3 = lapply(pts, function(x) cbind(x, 0))
ml2 = st_multilinestring(pts3)
ml3 = st_multilinestring(pts3, "XYM")
pts4 = lapply(pts3, function(x) cbind(x, 0))
ml4 = st_multilinestring(pts4)

outer = matrix(c(0,0,10,0,10,0,0,10,0,0), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1,1), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,6,6,6,5,5,5), 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 = st_polygon(pts)
pol2 = st_polygon(pts2)
pol3 = list(outer + 12, hole1 + 12)
pol4 = 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)

ge = st_geometrycollection(list(pl1, ls1, pl1, mp1))

st_geometrycollection() # empty geometry
c(st_point(1:2), st_point(5:6))
c(st_point(1:2), st_multipoint(matrix(5:8, 2)))
c(st_multipoint(matrix(1:4, 2)), st_multipoint(matrix(5:8, 2)))
c(st_linestring(matrix(1:6, 3)), st_linestring(matrix(11:16, 3)))
c(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(1:6, 3))), st_multilinestring(list(matrix(11:16, 3))))
pl = list(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,0), c(1,1), c(0,1), c(0,0))
c(st_polygon(pl), st_polygon(pl))
c(st_polygon(pl), st_multipolygon(list(pl)))
c(st_linestring(matrix(1:6, 3)), st_point(1:2))
c(st_geometrycollection(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6, 3)))),
   st_geometrycollection(list(st_multilinestring(list(matrix(11:16, 3)))))
   c(st_geometrycollection(list(st_point(1:2), st_linestring(matrix(1:6, 3))),
   st_multilinestring(list(matrix(11:16, 3))), st_point(5:6),
   st_geometrycollection(list(st_point(10:11))))

stars
Description

functions only exported to be used internally by stars

Usage

.get_layout(bb, n, total_size, key.pos, key.length, mfrow = NULL)

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,
    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
mfrow length-2 integer vector with number of rows, columns
side ignore
at ignore
labels ignore
... 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
...
value      character, or factor with appropriate levels; if named, names should correspond
to the non-geometry list-column columns of x

**Format**

An object of class factor of length 1.

**Details**

NA_agr_ is the agr object with a missing value.
st_as_binary

Convert sfc object to an WKB object

Description

Convert sfc object to an WKB object

Usage

st_as_binary(x, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_as_binary(
  x,
  ..., 
  endian = .Platform$endian,
  EWKB = FALSE,
  pureR = FALSE,
  hex = FALSE,
  srid = 0
)

Arguments

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

\texttt{st\_as\_binary} is called on \texttt{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 \texttt{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

\begin{verbatim}
# 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
\end{verbatim}

\section*{\texttt{st\_as\_grob}} \hfill \textit{Convert sf* object to a grob}

\subsection*{Description}

Convert \texttt{sf*} object to an grid graphics object (\texttt{grob})

\subsection*{Usage}

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

\subsection*{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} object to be converted into an object class \texttt{grob}
  \item \texttt{\ldots} \hspace{1cm} passed on to the \texttt{xxxGrob} function, e.g. \texttt{gp = gpar(col = 'red')}
\end{itemize}

\section*{\texttt{st\_as\_sf}} \hfill \textit{Convert foreign object to an sf object}

\subsection*{Description}

Convert foreign object to an \texttt{sf} object
Usage

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

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
st\_as\_sf(  
  x,  
  \ldots,  
  agr = NA\_agr_,  
  coords,  
  wkt,  
  dim = "XYZ",  
  remove = TRUE,  
  na.fail = TRUE,  
  sf\_column\_name = NULL
)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'sf'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'Spatial'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'map'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots, fill = TRUE, group = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'ppp'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'psp'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'lpp'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 's2\_geography'
st\_as\_sf(x, \ldots, crs = st\_crs(4326))
```

Arguments

- **x**: object to be converted into an object class \texttt{sf}
- **\ldots**: passed on to \texttt{st\_sf}, might included named arguments \texttt{crs} or \texttt{precision}
- **agr**: character vector; see details section of \texttt{st\_sf}
- **coords**: in case of point data: names or numbers of the numeric columns holding coordinates
**st_as_sf**

- **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 : 
- **crs**: coordinate reference system to be assigned; object of class `crs`

### 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` is FALSE.

### Examples

```r
pt1 = st_point(c(0,1))
pt2 = st_point(c(1,1))
st_sf_c(pt1, pt2)
d = data.frame(a = 1:2)
d$geom = st_sf_c(pt1, pt2)
df = st_as_sf(d)
d$geom = c("POINT(0 0)", "POINT(0 1)")
df = st_as_sf(d, wkt = "geom")
d$geom2 = st_sf_c(pt1, pt2)
st_as_sf(d) # should warn
if (require(sp, quietly = TRUE)) {
  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)
}
```

```r
if (require(sp, quietly = TRUE)) {
  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
pl = 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")
r = SpatialPolygons(list(p1,p2))
a = suppressWarnings(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.geom)) {
  g = st_as_sf(gorillas)
  # select only the points:
  g[st_is(g, "POINT"),]
}
if (require(spatstat.linnet)) {
  data(chicago)
  plot(st_as_sf(chicago)["label"])
  plot(st_as_sf(chicago)[-1,"label"])

---

**st_as_sfc**

*Convert foreign geometry object to an sfc object*

### Description

Convert foreign geometry object to an sfc object

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'pq_geometry'
st_as_sfc(
  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, ...)

## 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, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'
st_as_sfc(
  x, 
  ..., 
)
crs = st_crs(4326),
    endian = match(.Platform$endian, c("big", "little")) - 1L
)

Arguments

x            object to convert
...
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 coordinate reference system to be assigned; object of class crs
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
endian integer; 0 or 1: defaults to the endian of the native machine

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

wkb = structure(list("01010000204071000000000000801A06410000000AC5C1441"),
               class = "WKB")
st_as_sfc(wkb, EWKB = TRUE)
wkb = structure(list("0x01010000204071000000000000801A06410000000AC5C1441"),
               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)")
description

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

usage

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

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

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

arguments

x object of class sfg, sfc or crs
...
modifiers; in particular digits can be passed to control the number of digits used
projjson logical; if TRUE, return projjson form (requires GDAL 3.1 and PROJ 6.2), else return well-known-text form
pretty logical; if TRUE, print human-readable well-known-text representation of a coordinate reference system
EWKT logical; if TRUE, print SRID=xxx; before the WKT string if epsg is available

details

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 a 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)
### 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, ...)
```
## Arguments

- **x**
  - object of class `bbox`

- **obj**
  - object to compute the bounding box from

- **...**
  - for `format.bbox`, passed on to `format` to format individual numbers

- **crs**
  - 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

```r
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_

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```r
st_cast(x, to, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'MULTISURFACE'

```r
st_cast(x, to, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'COMPOUNDCURVE'

```r
st_cast(x, to, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'MULTICURVE'

```r
st_cast(x, to, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'CURVE'

```r
st_cast(x, to, ...)
```

```r
st_cast(x, to, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'sfc'

```r
st_cast(x, to, ..., ids = seq_along(x), group_or_split = TRUE)
```

## S3 method for class 'sf'

```r
st_cast(x, to, ..., warn = TRUE, do_split = TRUE)
```

## S3 method for class 'sfc_CIRCULARSTRING'

```r
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

When converting a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION to COMPOUNDCURVE, MULTISURFACE or CURVEPOLYGON, the user is responsible for the validity of the resulting object: no checks are being carried out by the software.

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

**Value**

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

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

**Examples**

```r
# example(st_read)
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
mpl <- nc$geometry[[4]]
#st_cast(x) ## error 'argument "to" is missing, with no default'
cast_all <- function(xg) {
  lapply(c("MULTIPOLYGON", "MULTILINESTRING", "MULTIPOINT", "POLYGON", "LINESTRING", "POINT"),
        function(x) st_cast(xg, x))
}
st_sfc(cast_all(mpl))
## no closing coordinates should remain for multipoint
any(duplicated(unclass(st_cast(mpl, "MULTIPOINT")))) ## should be FALSE
## number of duplicated coordinates in the linestrings should equal the number of polygon rings
## (... in this case, won't always be true)
sum(duplicated(do.call(rbind, unclass(st_cast(mpl, "MULTILINESTRING"))))
  ) == sum(unlist(lapply(mpl, length))) ## should be TRUE

p1 <- structure(c(0, 1, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 4, 0), .Dim = c(6L, 2L))
p2 <- structure(c(1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1), .Dim = c(4L, 2L))
st_polygon(list(p1, p2))
mls <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "MULTILINESTRING")
st_sfc(cast_all(mls))
mpt <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "MULTIPOINT")
st_sfc(cast_all(mpt))
pl <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "POLYGON")
st_sfc(cast_all(pl))
ls <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "LINESTRING")
st_sfc(cast_all(ls))
pt <- st_cast(nc$geometry[[4]], "POINT")
## st_sfc(cast_all(pt)) ## Error: cannot create MULTIPOINT 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,
  type = c("POLYGON", "POINT", "LINESTRING"),
  warn = FALSE
)
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_collection_extract(
x,
type = c("POLYGON", "POINT", "LINESTRING"),
warn = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_collection_extract(
x,
type = c("POLYGON", "POINT", "LINESTRING"),
warn = FALSE
)

**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
coll <- st_collection_extract(list(st_point(c(1, 0)), st_linestring(matrix(c(4, 3, 0, 0), ncol = 2)), st_polygon(list(st_polygon(matrix(c(5.5, 7, 7, 6, 5.5, 0, 0, -0.5, -0.5, 0), ncol = 2)))), st_polygon(matrix(c(6.6, 8, 8, 7, 6.6, 1, 1, 1.5, 1.5, 1), ncol = 2))))

i <- st_collection_extract(coll, "POLYGON")

## A GEOMETRYCOLLECTION
aa <- rbind(st_sf(a=1, geom = st_sfc(i)), st_sf(a=2, geom = st_sfc(j)))

## With sf objects
st_collection_extract(aa, "POLYGON")
```
st_coordinates

st_collection_extract(aa, "LINESTRING")
st_collection_extract(aa, "POINT")

## With sfc objects
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
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))
)
st_collection_extract(bb, "POLYGON")

## A GEOMETRY of mixed single types and GEOMETRYCOLLECTIONS
cc <- rbind(aa, bb)
st_collection_extract(cc, "POLYGON")

---

**st_coordinates**

retrieve coordinates in matrix form

**Description**

retrieve coordinates in matrix form

**Usage**

`st_coordinates(x, ...)`

**Arguments**

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

**Value**

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

crop an sf object to a specific rectangle

Description

crop an sf object to a specific rectangle

Usage

\[
\text{st\_crop}(x, y, \ldots)
\]

\#
S3 method for class 'sfc'
\text{st\_crop}(x, y, \ldots, \text{xmin}, \text{ymin}, \text{xmax}, \text{ymax})

\#
S3 method for class 'sf'
\text{st\_crop}(x, y, \ldots)

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
- **\ldots**: 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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{box} &= \text{c}(\text{xmin} = 0, \text{ymin} = 0, \text{xmax} = 1, \text{ymax} = 1) \\
\text{pol} &= \text{st\_sfc(\text{st\_buffer(\text{st\_point(c(.5, .5)), .6}))}} \\
\text{pol\_sf} &= \text{st\_sf(a=1, geom=pol)} \\
\text{plot(\text{st\_crop(pol, box))}} \\
\text{plot(\text{st\_crop(pol\_sf, st\_bbox(box))})} \\
\text{# alternative:} \\
\text{plot(\text{st\_crop(pol, xmin = 0, ymin = 0, xmax = 1, ymax = 1))}
\end{align*}
\]
st_crs

Retrieve coordinate reference system from object

Description
Retrieve coordinate reference system from sf or sfc object
Set or replace retrieve coordinate reference system from object

Usage

st_crs(x, ...)

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

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

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

## 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

## S3 method for class 'crs'

format(x, ...)

st_axis_order(authority_compliant = logical(0))

### Arguments

x numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc

... ignored

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

dimension one of (i) character: a string accepted by GDAL, (ii) integer, a valid EPSG value (numeric), or (iii) an object of class crs.

name element name

authority_compliant logical; specify whether axis order should be handled compliant to the authority; if omitted, the current value is printed.

### 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 input (user input, e.g. "EPSG:4326" or "WGS84" or a proj4string), and wkt, an automatically generated wkt2 representation of the crs. If x is identical to the wkt2 representation, and the CRS has a name, this name is used for the input field.

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.

NA_crs_ is the crs object with missing values for input and wkt.

the $ method for crs objects retrieves named elements using the GDAL interface; named elements include "SemiMajor", "SemiMinor", "InvFlattening", "IsGeographic", "units_gdal", "IsVertical", "WktPretty", "Wkt", "Name", "proj4string", "epsg", "yx" and "ud_unit" (this may be subject to changes in future GDAL versions).

format.crs returns NA if the crs is missing valued, or else the name of a crs if it is different from "unknown", or else the user input if it was set, or else its "proj4string" representation;
st_axis_order can be used to get and set the axis order: TRUE indicates axes order according to the authority (e.g. EPSG:4326 defining coordinates to be latitude, longitude pairs), FALSE indicates the usual GIS (display) order (longitude, latitude). This can be useful when data are read, or have to be written, with coordinates in authority compliant order. The return value is the current state of this (FALSE, by default).

Value

If x is numeric, return crs object for EPSG:x; if x is character, return crs object for x; if x is of class sf or sfc, return its crs object.

Object of class crs, which is a list with elements input (length-1 character) and wkt (length-1 character). Elements may be NA valued; if all elements are NA the CRS is missing valued, and coordinates are assumed to relate to an arbitrary Cartesian coordinate system.

st_axis_order returns the (logical) current value if called without argument, or (invisibly) the previous value if it is being set.

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
sfc = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(1,1)))
sfc %>% st_set_crs(4326) %>% st_transform(3857)
st_crs("EPSG:3857")$input
st_crs(3857)$proj4string
st_crs(3857)$b # numeric
st_crs(3857)$units # character
pt = st_sfc(st_point(c(0, 60)), crs = 4326)
# st_axis_order() only has effect in GDAL >= 2.5.0:
st_axis_order() # query default: FALSE means interpret pt as (longitude latitude)
st_transform(pt, 3857)[[1]]
old_value = FALSE
if (sf_extSoftVersion()["GDAL"] >= "2.5.0")
  (old_value = st_axis_order(TRUE))
# now interpret pt as (latitude longitude), as EPSG:4326 prescribes:
st_axis_order() # query current value
st_transform(pt, 3857)[[1]]
st_axis_order(old_value) # set back to old value
```

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()

---

st.geometry  Get, set, replace or rename geometry from an sf object

Description

Get, set, replace or rename geometry from an sf object

Usage

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

    st_geometry(obj, ...)

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

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

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

    st.geometry(x) <- value
### st_set_geometry

\[
\text{st_set_geometry}(x, \text{value})
\]

\[
\text{st_drop_geometry}(x, \ldots)
\]

#### S3 method for class 'sf'

\[
\text{st_drop_geometry}(x, \ldots)
\]

#### Default S3 method:

\[
\text{st_drop_geometry}(x, \ldots)
\]

#### Arguments

- **obj**: object of class \texttt{sf} or \texttt{sfc}
- **\ldots**: ignored
- **x**: object of class \texttt{data.frame} or \texttt{sf}
- **value**: object of class \texttt{sfc}, or character to set, replace, or rename the geometry of \texttt{x}

#### Details

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

The replacement function applied to \texttt{sfc} objects will overwrite the geometry list-column, if \texttt{value} is \texttt{NULL}, it will remove it and coerce \texttt{x} to a \texttt{data.frame}.

If \texttt{x} is of class \texttt{sf}, \texttt{st_drop_geometry} drops the geometry of its argument, and reclasses it accordingly; otherwise it does nothing.

#### Value

\texttt{st_geometry returns an object of class sfc, a list-column with geometries}

\texttt{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

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

### Arguments

- **x**: object of class `sf` or `sfc`
- **by_geometry**: logical; if `TRUE`, return geometry type of each geometry, else return geometry type of the set

### Value

a factor with the geometry type of each simple feature geometry in `x`, or that of the whole set

## st_graticule

Compute graticules and their parameters

### Description
Compute graticules and their parameters

### Usage

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

Value

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

Use of graticules

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

Examples

```r
library(sf)
if (require(maps, quietly = TRUE)) {

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')
```
st_is(x, type)

Description

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

Usage

st_is(x, type)

Arguments

x
  object of class sf, sfc or sfg

type
  character; class, or set of classes, to test against

Examples

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

**Description**

Assert whether simple feature coordinates are longlat degrees

**Usage**

\[
\text{st_is_longlat}(x)
\]

**Arguments**

- `x`: object of class `sf` or `sfc`, or otherwise an object of a class that has an `st_crs` method returning a `crs` object

**Value**

TRUE if `x` has geographic coordinates, FALSE if it has projected coordinates, or NA if `is.na(st_crs(x))`.

### st_jitter

**Description**

Jitter geometries

**Usage**

\[
\text{st_jitter}(x, \text{amount}, \text{factor} = 0.002)
\]

**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, -\text{amount}, \text{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`.

---

*Please note: The content above is directly transcribed from the provided image without any further processing or formatting.*
**Examples**

```r
c = st_read(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')
```

---

**st_join**

*spatial join, spatial filter*

**Description**

spatial join, spatial filter

**Usage**

```r
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
)
```

```r
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
- **...**
  - for st_join: arguments passed on to the join function or to st_intersection when largest is TRUE; for st_filter arguments passed on to the .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
st_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.

To replicate the results of st_within(x, y) you will need to use st_join(x, y, join = "st_within", left = FALSE).

Value

an object of class sf, joined based on geometry

Examples

a = st_sf(a = 1:3,
geom = st_sfc(st_point(c(1,1)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(3,3))))
b = st_sf(a = 11:14,
geom = st_sfc(st_point(c(10,10)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(3,3))))
st_join(a, b)
st_join(a, b, left = FALSE)
# two ways to aggregate y's attribute values outcome over x's geometries:
st_join(a, b) %>% aggregate(list(.a.x), mean)
if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  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(st_as_sfc(st_bbox(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  

Return properties of layers in a datasource

Description

Return properties of 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

Value

list object of class sf_layers with elements

name  
name of the layer

geometry  
list with for each layer the geometry types

features  
number of features (if reported; see do_count)

fields  
number of fields

crs  
list with for each layer the crs object
Sample points on a linear geometry

Usage

\texttt{st\_line\_sample(x, n, density, type = "regular", sample = NULL)}

Arguments

\textbf{x} \hspace{2cm} \text{object of class \textsf{sf}, \textsf{sfc} or \textsf{sfg}}

\textbf{n} \hspace{2cm} \text{integer; number of points to choose per geometry; if missing, } n \text{ will be computed as } \text{round(density} \times \text{st\_length(geom))}.

\textbf{density} \hspace{2cm} \text{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 \textsf{units}}.

\textbf{type} \hspace{2cm} \text{character; indicate the sampling type, either "regular" or "random"}

\textbf{sample} \hspace{2cm} \text{numeric; a vector of numbers between 0 and 1 indicating the points to sample - if defined sample overrules } n, \text{ density and type.}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
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))
\end{verbatim}
st_make_grid

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

Description

Create a square or hexagonal grid covering the bounding box of the geometry 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

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:
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, ...)
```

plot(st_make_grid(sfc, cellsize = .1, square = FALSE, offset = c(0, .05 / (sqrt(3)/2))))
plot(sfc, add = TRUE)
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
g = st_make_grid(nc)
plot(g)
plot(st_geometry(nc), add = TRUE)
# g[nc] selects cells that intersect with nc:
plot(g[nc], col = '#ff000088', add = TRUE)
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_m_range(obj, ..., crs = NA_crs_)

NA_m_range_

Arguments

x object of class m_range

obj object to compute the m 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 m_range of length 2.

Details

NA_m_range_ represents the missing value for a m_range object
**Value**

A numeric vector of length two, with \texttt{mmin} and \texttt{mmax} values; if \texttt{obj} is of class \texttt{sf} or \texttt{sfc} the object if \texttt{obj} is of class \texttt{sf} or \texttt{sfc} the object returned has a class \texttt{m_range}

**Examples**

```r
a = st_sf(a = 1:2, geom = st_sfc(st_point(0:3), st_point(1:4)), crs = 4326)
st_m_range(a)
st_m_range(c(mmin = 16.1, mmax = 16.6), crs = st_crs(4326))
```

---

**st_nearest_feature**  
get index of nearest feature

**Description**

get index of nearest feature

**Usage**

```r
st_nearest_feature(
  x,
  y,
  ...,  
  check_crs = TRUE,
  longlat = isTRUE(st_is_longlat(x))
)
```

**Arguments**

- \texttt{x}  
  object of class \texttt{sfg}, \texttt{sfc} or \texttt{sf}
- \texttt{y}  
  object of class \texttt{sfg}, \texttt{sfc} or \texttt{sf}; if missing, features in \texttt{x} will be compared to all remaining features in \texttt{x}.
- \texttt{...}  
  ignored
- \texttt{check_crs}  
  logical; should \texttt{x} and \texttt{y} be checked for CRS equality?
- \texttt{longlat}  
  logical; does \texttt{x} have ellipsoidal coordinates?

**Value**

For each feature (geometry) in \texttt{x} the index of the nearest feature (geometry) in set \texttt{y}, or in the remaining set of \texttt{x} if \texttt{y} is missing; empty geometries result in \texttt{NA} indexes

**See Also**

- \texttt{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
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,.3)), 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)

# compute distance between pairs of nearest features:
st_distance(pts, circles[nearest], by_element = TRUE)
```

---

**st_nearest_points**  
*get nearest points between pairs of geometries*

**Description**

get nearest points between pairs of geometries

**Usage**

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

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

```r
## 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.

### Details
in case x lies inside y, when using S2, the end points are on polygon boundaries, when using GEOS the end point are identical to x.

### 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
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 = st_read(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

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

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)

st_precision

Get precision

Description

Get precision
Set precision

Usage

st_precision(x)

st_set_precision(x, precision)

st_precision(x) <- value
Arguments

x object of class sfc or sf
precision numeric, 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

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, ...)```

## S3 method for class 'character'

```r
st_read(
  dsn,
  layer,
  ..., 
  query = NA,
  options = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE,
  geometry_column = 1L,
  type = 0,
  promote_to_multi = TRUE,
  stringsAsFactors = sf_stringsAsFactors(),
  int64_as_string = FALSE,
  check_ring_dir = FALSE,
  fid_column_name = character(0),
  drivers = character(0),
  wkt_filter = character(0),
  optional = FALSE
)
```

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

## S3 method for class 'DBIOobject'

```r
st_read(
  dsn = NULL,
  layer = NULL,
  query = NULL,
  EWKB = TRUE,
  quiet = TRUE,
  as_tibble = FALSE,
  geometry_column = NULL,
  ... 
)
```

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 1d). It is also possible to omit
layer and rather use the query argument.

... parameter(s) passed on to `st_as_sf`

`query` SQL query to select records; see details

`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; should character vectors be converted to factors? Default for `read_sf` or R version >= 4.1.0 is `FALSE`, for `st_read` and R version < 4.1.0 equal to `default.stringsAsFactors()`

`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)

`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

`optional` logical; passed to `as.data.frame`; always `TRUE` when `as_tibble` is `TRUE`

`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](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](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
```

```r
## 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:
wkt = st_as_text(st_geometry(nc[1,]))
# filter by (bbox overlaps of) first feature geometry:
st_read(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"), wkt_filter = wkt)
# read geojson from string:
geojson_text <- paste("\"type\":\"MultiPoint\",\"coordinates\":",
  "[[3.2,4],[3.4,6],[3.8,4.4],[3.5,3.8],[3.4,3.6],[3.9,4.5]]"]")
x = st_read(geojson_text)
x

## 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

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

Arguments

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

Value

In case `pattern` is not given, `st_relate` returns a dense character matrix; element [i,j] has nine characters, referring to the DE9-IM relationship between x[i] and y[j], encoded as IxIy,IxBy,IxEy,BxIy,BxBy,BxEy,ExIy,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

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

---

**st_sample**

Sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features

Description

Sample points on or in (sets of) spatial features. By default, returns a pre-specified number of points that is equal to `size` (if `type = "random"` and `exact = TRUE`) or an approximation of `size` otherwise. spatstat methods are interfaced and do not use the `size` argument, see examples.
Usage

```r
st_sample(x, size, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_sample(
  x,
  size,
  ..., 
  type = "random",
  exact = TRUE,
  warn_if_not_integer = TRUE,
  by_polygon = FALSE,
  progress = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_sample(x, size, ...)
```

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.random::rThomas (see Details).
- **exact** logical; should the length of output be exactly
- **warn_if_not_integer** logical; if FALSE then no warning is emitted if size is not an integer
- **by_polygon** logical; for MULTIPOLYGON geometries, should the effort be split by POLYGON? See https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/1480 the same as specified by size? TRUE by default. Only applies to polygons, and when type = "random".
- **progress** logical; if TRUE show progress bar (only if size is a vector).

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

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 \( \text{st_bbox}(x) \)); for lines use a number like \( \text{runif}(1) \).

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

**Value**

an \( \text{sfc} \) object containing the sampled POINT geometries

**Examples**

```r
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)
if (require(lwgeom, quietly = TRUE)) { # for st_segmentize()
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(st_sample(x, 1000), add = TRUE)
x = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(rbind(c(-180,-90),c(180,-90),c(180,90),c(-180,90),c(-180,-90))))),
  crs=st_crs(4326))
# FIXME:
#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")
```
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

```r
## sfc
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'

```r
st_transform(x, crs = st_crs(x), ...,
    aoi = numeric(0),
    pipeline = character(0),
    reverse = FALSE,
    desired_accuracy = -1,
    allow_ballpark = TRUE,
    partial = TRUE,
    check = FALSE)
```

## S3 method for class 'sf'

```r
st_transform(x, crs = st_crs(x), ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'sfg'

```r
st_transform(x, crs = st_crs(x), ...)
```

```r
st_wrap_dateline(x, options, quiet)
```

## S3 method for class 'sfc'

```r
st_wrap_dateline(x, options = "WRAPDATELINE=NO", quiet = TRUE)
```
## st_transform

```r
## 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)

sf_proj_info(type = "proj", path)
```

### Arguments

- `x` object of class sf, sfc or sfg
- `crs` target coordinate reference system: object of class ‘crs’, or input string for `st_crs`
- `...` ignored
- `aoi` area of interest, in degrees: WestLongitude, SouthLatitude, EastLongitude, NorthLatitude
- `pipeline` character; coordinate operation pipeline, for overriding the default operation
- `reverse` boolean; has only an effect when pipeline is defined: if TRUE, the inverse operation of the pipeline is applied
- `desired_accuracy` numeric; Only coordinate operations that offer an accuracy of at least the one specified will be considered; a negative value disables this feature (requires GDAL >= 3.3)
- `allow_ballpark` logical; are ballpark (low accuracy) transformations allowed? (requires GDAL >= 3.3)
- `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; if TRUE, perform a sanity check on resulting polygons
- `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?
- `type` character; one of have_datum_files, proj.ellps, datum, units or prime меридианы; see Details.
- `path` character; PROJ search path to be set

### Details

Transforms coordinates of object to new projection. Features that cannot be transformed are returned as empty geometries. Transforms using the `pipeline=` argument may fail if there is ambiguity in the axis order of the specified coordinate reference system; if you need the traditional GIS order, use "OGC:CRS84", not "EPSG:4326". Extra care is needed with the ESRI Shapefile format, because WKT1 does not store axis order unambiguously.

The `st_transform` method for sfg objects assumes that the CRS of the object is available as an attribute of that name.
For a discussion of using options, see https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/280 and https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/541

sf_proj_info lists the available projections, ellipses, datums, units, or data search path of the PROJ library when type is equal to proj, ellps, datum, units or path; when type equals have_datum_files a boolean is returned indicating whether datum files are installed and accessible (checking for conus).

for PROJ >= 6, sf_proj_info does not provide option type = "datums". PROJ < 6 does not provide the option type = "prime_meridians".

for PROJ >= 7.1.0, the "units" query of sf_proj_info returns the to_meter variable as numeric, previous versions return a character vector containing a numeric expression.

See Also

Projecting simple feature geometries to projections not supported by GDAL may be done by st_transform_proj, part of package lwgeom.

sf_project projects a matrix of coordinates, bypassing GDAL altogether

Examples

```r
p1 = st_point(c(7,52))
p2 = st_point(c(-30,20))
sfc = st_sfc(p1, p2, crs = 4326)
sfc
st_transform(sfc, 3857)
st_transform(st_sf(a=2:1, geom=sfc), "+init=epsg:3857")
try(st_transform(sfc, 3857, aoi = c(-280,-90,180,90)))
if (sf_extSoftVersion()["GDAL"] >= "3.0.0") {
st_transform(sfc, pipeline =
  "+proj=pipeline +step +proj=axisswap +order=2,1") # reverse axes
  st_transform(sfc, pipeline =
  "+proj=pipeline +step +proj=axisswap +order=2,1", reverse = TRUE) # also reverse axes
}
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
nc_area(nc[1,]) # area from long/lat
st_area(st_transform(nc[1,], 32119)) # NC state plane, m
st_area(st_transform(nc[1,], 2264)) # NC state plane, US foot
library(units)
set_units(st_area(st_transform(nc[1,], 2264)), m^2)
st_transform(structure(p1, proj4string = "+init=epsg:4326"), "+init=epsg:3857")
st_wrap_dateline(st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(-179,0),c(179,0))), crs = 4326))
if (require(maps, quietly = TRUE)) {
  wrld <- st_as_sf(maps::map("world", fill = TRUE, plot = FALSE))
  wrld_wrap <- 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")
}
sf_proj_info("datum")
```
Create viewport from sf, sfc or sfg object

Description

Create viewport from sf, sfc or sfg object

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

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

Value

The output of the call to viewport

Examples

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

Description

Write simple features object to file or database

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,
  ..., 
  driver = guess_driver_can_write(dsn),
  dataset_options = NULL,
  layer_options = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE,
  factorsAsCharacter = TRUE,
  append = NA,
  delete_dsn = FALSE,
  delete_layer = !is.na(append) && !append,
  fid_column_name = NULL,
  config_options = character(0)
)

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

write_sf(..., quiet = TRUE, append = FALSE, delete_layer = !append)

st_delete(
  dsn,
  layer = character(0),
  driver = guess_driver_can_write(dsn),
  quiet = FALSE
)

Arguments

obj  object of class sf or sfc
`st_write` data source name. Interpretation varies by driver: can be a filename, a folder, a database name, or a Database Connection (we officially test support for `RPostgres::Postgres()` connections).

layer layer name. Varies by driver, may be a file name without extension; for database connection, it is the name of the table. 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 [https://gdal.org/drivers/vector/index.html](https://gdal.org/drivers/vector/index.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` levels to character strings (TRUE, default), otherwise into numbers when factorsAsCharacter is FALSE. For database connections, factorsAsCharacter is always TRUE.

append logical; should we append to an existing layer, or replace it? if TRUE append, if FALSE replace. The default for `st_write` is NA which raises an error if the layer exists. The default for `write_sf` is FALSE, which overwrites any existing data. See also next two arguments for more control on overwrite behavior.

delete_dsn logical; delete data source `dsn` before attempting to write?

delete_layer logical; delete layer `layer` before attempting to write? The default for `st_write` is FALSE which raises an error if the layer exists. The default for `write_sf` is TRUE.

fid_column_name character, name of column with feature IDs; if

config_options character, named vector with GDAL config options specified, this column is no longer written as feature attribute.

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. `delete_dsn` and `delete_layer` should be handled with care; the former may erase complete directories or databases. `st_delete` deletes layer(s) in a data source, or a data source if layers are omitted; it returns TRUE on success, FALSE on failure, invisibly.

Value

`obj`, invisibly
### 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)
```

**st_z_range**

Return ‘z’ range of a simple feature or simple feature set

**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 'COMPOUNDCURVE'
st_z_range(obj, ...)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NA_z_range_

### 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

Summarize simple feature item 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](#).

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

- `dplyr_reconstruct.sf(data, template)`
- `filter.sf(.data, ..., .dots)`
- `arrange.sf(.data, ..., .dots)`
- `group_by.sf(.data, ..., add = FALSE)`
- `ungroup.sf(x, ...)`
- `rowwise.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, is_coverage = FALSE)`
- `distinct.sf(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)`
- `gather.sf(`
data,
key,
value,
...
na.rm = FALSE,
convert = FALSE,
factor_key = FALSE
)

pivot_longer.sf(
data,
cols,
names_to = "name",
names_prefix = NULL,
names_sep = NULL,
names_pattern = NULL,
names_ptypes = NULL,
names_transform = NULL,
names_repair = "check_unique",
values_to = "value",
values_drop_na = FALSE,
values_ptypes = NULL,
values_transform = NULL,
...
)

pivot_wider.sf(
data,
id_cols = NULL,
names_from,
names_prefix = "",
names_sep = "_",
names_glue = NULL,
names_sort = FALSE,
names_repair = "check_unique",
values_from,
values_fill = NULL,
values_fn = NULL,
...
)

spread.sf(
data,
key,
value,
fill = NA,
convert = FALSE,
drop = TRUE,
tidyverse

```r
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 see original function docs
template see original function docs
.data data object of class sf
...
.dots other arguments
add see corresponding function in package dplyr
x A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.
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.
.is_coverage logical; if do_union is TRUE, use an optimized algorithm for features that form a polygonal coverage (have no overlaps)
.keep_all see corresponding function in dplyr
key see original function docs
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y

A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from dbplyr or dplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.

by

A character vector of variables to join by.

If NULL, the default, *_join() will perform a natural join, using all variables in common across x and y. A message lists the variables so that you can check they’re correct; suppress the message by supplying by explicitly.

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.

To join by multiple variables, use a vector with length > 1. For example, by = c("a", "b") will match x$a to y$a and x$b to y$b. Use a named vector to match different variables in x and y. For example, by = c("a" = "b", "c" = "d") will match x$a to y$b and x$c to y$d.

To perform a cross-join, generating all combinations of x and y, use by = character().

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

```r
if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc = read_sf(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")
  nc2 <- nc %>% mutate(area10 = AREA/10)
  nc %>% slice(1:2)
}

# plot 10 smallest counties in grey:
if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  st_geometry(nc) %>% plot()
  nc %>% select(AREA) %>% arrange(AREA) %>% slice(1:10) %>% plot(add = TRUE, col = 'grey')
  title("the ten counties with smallest area")
}

if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc$area_cl = cut(nc$AREA, c(0, .1, .12, .15, .25))
  nc %>% group_by(area_cl) %>% class()
}

if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc2 <- nc %>% mutate(area10 = AREA/10)
}

if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc %>% transmute(AREA = AREA/10, geometry = geometry) %>% class()
  nc %>% transmute(AREA = AREA/10) %>% class()
}

if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc %>% select(SID74, SID79) %>% names()
  nc %>% select(SID74, SID79, geometry) %>% names()
  nc %>% select(SID74, SID79) %>% class()
  nc %>% select(SID74, SID79, geometry) %>% class()
}

if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc2 <- nc %>% rename(area = AREA)
}

if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc %>% slice(1:2)
}

if (require(dplyr, quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc$area_cl = cut(nc$AREA, c(0, .1, .12, .15, .25))
  nc.g <- nc %>% group_by(area_cl)
```
transform.sf

transform method for sf objects

Description

Can be used to create or modify attribute variables; for transforming geometries see st_transform, and all other functions starting with st_.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'sf'
transform('_data', ...)  
```

Arguments

- `_data` object of class sf
  - `...` Further arguments of the form new_variable=expression

Examples

```r
a = data.frame(x1 = 1:3, x2 = 5:7)
st_geometry(a) = st_sfc(st_point(c(0,0)), st_point(c(1,1)), st_point(c(2,2)))
transform(a, x1_sq = x1^2)
transform(a, x1_x2 = x1*x2)
```
Description

Checks whether a geometry is valid, or makes an invalid geometry valid

Usage

```r
st_is_valid(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_is_valid(x, ..., NA_on_exception = TRUE, reason = FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_is_valid(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_is_valid(x, ...)

st_make_valid(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_make_valid(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_make_valid(
  x,
  ..., oriented = FALSE,
  s2_options = s2::s2_options(snap = s2::s2_snap_precision(1e+07)),
  geos_method = "valid_structure",
  geos_keep_collapsed = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `x` object of class sfg, sfg or sf
- `...` ignored
- `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.
oriented logical; only relevant if \texttt{st\_is\_longlat(x)} is TRUE; see \texttt{s2}

\texttt{s2\_options} only relevant if \texttt{st\_is\_longlat(x)} is TRUE; options for \texttt{s2\_rebuild}, see \texttt{s2\_options} and Details.

\texttt{geos\_method} character; either "valid_linework" (Original method, combines all rings into a set of noded lines and then extracts valid polygons from that linework) or "valid\_structure" (Structured method, first makes all rings valid then merges shells and subtracts holes from shells to generate valid result. Assumes that holes and shells are correctly categorized.) (requires GEOS \textgeq 3.10.1)

\texttt{geos\_keep\_collapsed} logical; When this parameter is not set to FALSE, the "valid\_structure" method will keep any component that has collapsed into a lower dimensionality. For example, a ring collapsing to a line, or a line collapsing to a point (requires GEOS \textgeq 3.10.1)

\textbf{Details}

For projected geometries, \texttt{st\_make\_valid} uses the \texttt{lwgeom\_makevalid} method also used by the PostGIS command \texttt{ST\_makevalid} if the GEOS version linked to is smaller than 3.8.0, and otherwise the version shipped in GEOS; for geometries having ellipsoidal coordinates \texttt{s2::s2\_rebuild} is being used.

if \texttt{s2\_options} is not specified and \texttt{x} has a non-zero precision set, then this precision value will be used as the value in \texttt{s2\_snap\_precision}, passed on to \texttt{s2\_options}, rather than the \texttt{1e7} default.

\textbf{Value}

\texttt{st\_is\_valid} returns a logical vector indicating for each geometries of \texttt{x} whether it is valid. \texttt{st\_make\_valid} returns an object with a topologically valid geometry.

Object of the same class as \texttt{x}

\textbf{Examples}

```r
pl = st\_as\_sfc("POLYGON((0 0, 0 10, 10 0, 10 10, 0 0))")
st\_is\_valid(pl)

st\_is\_valid(st\_sfc(st\_point(0:1), pl[[1]]), reason = TRUE)

library(sf)
x = st\_sfc(st\_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0),c(0.5,0),c(0.5,0.5),c(0.5,0),c(1,0),c(1,1),c(0,1),c(0,0)))))
suppressWarnings(st\_is\_valid(x))
y = st\_make\_valid(x)
st\_is\_valid(y)
y %>% st\_cast()
```

\textbf{vctrs methods for sf objects}

\textbf{Description}

vctrs methods for sf objects
Usage

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

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

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

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

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

## 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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