Package ‘trackdf’

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.. reclass

Maintain Class After Modification

Description

Copy class and attributes from the original version of an object to a modified version.

Usage

.. reclass(x, result)

Arguments

`x` The original object, which has a class/attributes to copy

`result` The modified object, which is / might be missing the class/attributes.

Value

result, now with class/attributes restored.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>
Description

The following methods will convert track tables to and from other common formats used for processing tracking and spatial data.

Usage

```r
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)
## S3 method for class 'MoveStack'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)

## S3 method for class 'Move'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)

as_move(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'track'
as_move(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPointsDataFrame'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)

as_sp(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'track'
as_sp(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ltraj'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)

as_ltraj(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'track'
as_ltraj(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)

as_telemetry(x, ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'track'
as_telemetry(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'moveData'
as_track(x, table = "df", type = c("LL", "UTM"), ...)

as_moveHMM(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'track'
as_moveHMM(x, ...)

### Arguments

- **x**: An object to convert.
- **table**: A string indicating the class of the table on which the track table should be built. It can be a **data.frame** ("df", the default), a **tibble** ("tbl"), or a **data.table** ("dt").
- **...**: Other parameters to be passed to:
  - **track_df**, **track_tbl** or **track_dt** if **as_track** is used.
  - **moveVis::df2move** if **as_move** is used.
  - **sp::SpatialPointsDataFrame** if **as_sp** is used.
  - **adehabitatLT::as.ltraj** if **as_ltraj** is used.
  - **ctmm::as.telemetry** if **as_telemetry** is used.
  - **moveHMM::prepData** if **as_moveHMM** is used.
- **type**: For converting **moveHMM::moveData** to track table only, a character string indicating the type of coordinates stored in the **moveHMM::moveData** object: "LL" if longitude/latitude (default), "UTM" if easting/northing.

### Value

The coordinates converted in the chosen format.

### Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

### See Also

**track_df, track_tbl, track_dt**

### Examples

data(short_tracks)

if (requireNamespace("moveVis", quietly = TRUE)) {
  mv <- as_move(short_tracks)
  as_track(mv)
dplyr_methods for track tables.

Description

dplyr methods for track tables objects.

Usage

select.track(.data, ...)
rename.track(.data, ...)
filter.track(.data, ...)
arrange.track(.data, ...)
mutate.track(.data, ...)
transmute.track(.data, ...)
summarise.track(.data, ...)
summarize.track(.data, ...)
group_by.track(.data, ...)
is_geo

ungroup.track(.data, ...)
sample_n.track(.data, ...)
sample_frac.track(.data, ...)
do.track(.data, ...)

Arguments

.data       A track table.
...

See Also

select, rename, filter, arrange, mutate, transmute, summarise, summarize, group_by, ungroup, sample_n, sample_frac, do

is_geo      Check if Track Table Uses Geographic Coordinates

Description

Track tables produced by `track_df` can use a cartesian (x, y, z) or a geographic (latitude, longitude, altitude) coordinate system. This function helps determine which is being used in a particular table.

Usage

is_geo(x)

Arguments

x       A track data table as produced by `track_df`.

Value

A logical.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

Examples

data(tracks)
is_geo(tracks)
is_track

Description
Test whether a variable contains a track table as produced by `track_df`, `track_tbl`, or `track_dt`.

Usage
```r
is_track(x)
```

Arguments
- `x` An object to test.

Value
A logical indicating whether the variable contains a track table (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

Author(s)
Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

See Also
- `track_df`, `track_tbl`, `track_dt`

Examples
```r
data(tracks)
is_track(tracks)
```

n_dims

Description
Track tables produced by `track_df` can have 2 (x,y) or 3 (x, y, z) spatial dimensions. This function returns the number of spatial dimensions of a track table.

Usage
```r
n_dims(x)
```
n_tracks

Arguments

x A track data table as produced by track_df.

Value

A numeric value.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

Examples

data(tracks)
n_dims(tracks)

Description

Track tables produced by track_df can contain multiple tracks (e.g., from different animals). This function returns the number of tracks in a track table.

Usage

n_tracks(x)

Arguments

x A track data table as produced by track_df.

Value

A numeric value.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

Examples

data(tracks)
n_tracks(tracks)
projection

Access/Modify the Projection of a Track Table

Description

Functions to access or modify the projection of a data table. Changing the projection will trigger automatically the conversion of the locations in the new coordinate system.

Usage

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

\[
\text{projection}(x) <- \text{value}
\]

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

Arguments

- **x**: A track table.
- **value**: A character string or a \texttt{sp::CRS} object representing the projection of the coordinates. \texttt{"+proj=longlat"} is suitable for the outputs of most GPS trackers.

Value

A track table.

Note

It is not possible to modify the projection if missing coordinates are present.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

Examples

data(tracks)

\[
\text{projection}(\text{tracks})
\]

\[
\text{tracks\_projected} <- \text{project}(\text{tracks}, \text{"+proj=somerc"})
\]

\[
\text{projection}(\text{tracks\_projected})
\]

\[
\text{projection}(\text{tracks\_projected}) <- \text{"+proj=longlat"}
\]

\[
\text{projection}(\text{tracks\_projected})
\]
**rbind_track**  
*Bind Multiple Track Tables by Row*

**Description**

rbind_track uses `data.table::rbindlist` to combine track tables by rows, but makes sure that you cannot bind together two tables with different projections, that the projection attribute is inherited by the resulting track table, and that track tables based on different table classes are coerced to the same table class.

**Usage**

```r
rbind_track(...)  
```

**Arguments**

```r
...  
```

Track tables to combine. Each argument can either be a track table or a list of track tables. The track tables must have the same projection.

**Value**

A track table.

**Author(s)**

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

**Examples**

```r
data(tracks)
rbind_track(tracks, tracks)
rbind_track(list(tracks, tracks))
```

---

**short_tracks**  
*Trajectories of Two Goats Through the Namibian Desert (short version)*

**Description**

A dataset containing the trajectories of two goats through the Namibian desert.

**Usage**

```r
short_tracks  
```
tracks

**Format**

A track table with 18 rows and 4 variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>Identity of the goat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>Time of the observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Tracks**

*Trajectories of Two Goats Through the Namibian Desert*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing the trajectories of two goats through the Namibian desert.

**Usage**

tracks

**Format**

A track table with 7194 rows and 4 variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>Identity of the goat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>Time of the observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Track**

*Build a Track Table*

---

**Description**

track constructs track tables based on `data.frame` (the default), `tibble`, or `data.table`. track is a convenience function that executes track_df, track_tbl, or track_dt based on the value of the 'table' parameter. Track tables can be used like the data structure they are build upon but with a notable difference: they have an extra attribute to store the projection of the track coordinates, and modifying the projection will automatically trigger the appropriate conversion of the coordinates.
Usage

track(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz, table = "df")

track_df(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz)

track_tbl(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz)

track_dt(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz)

Arguments

x, y, z Numeric vectors representing the coordinates of the locations. x and y are required. z can be ignored if the trajectories are 2-dimensional. Note: if the vectors are not of the same length, the shorter ones will be recycled to match the length of the longer one.

t A numeric vector or a vector of objects that can be coerced to date-time objects by link[lubridate]{as_datetime} representing the times (or frames) at which each location was recorded. If numeric, the origin and period of the time points can be set using origin and period below.

id A vector that can be coerced to a character vector by as.character representing the identity of the animal to which each location belong.

... A set of name-value pairs. Arguments are evaluated sequentially, so you can refer to previously created elements. These arguments are processed with rlang::quos() and support unquote via !! and unquote-splice via !!!.

proj A character string or a sp::CRS object representing the projection of the coordinates. Leave empty if the coordinates are not projected (e.g., output of video tracking). "+proj=longlat" is suitable for the outputs of most GPS trackers.

origin Something that can be coerced to a date-time object by link[lubridate]{as_datetime} representing the start date and time of the observations when t is a numeric vector.

period A character vector in a shorthand format (e.g. "1 second") or ISO 8601 specification. This is used when t is a numeric vector to represent time unit of the observations. All unambiguous name units and abbreviations are supported, "m" stands for months, "M" for minutes unless ISO 8601 "P" modifier is present (see examples). Fractional units are supported but the fractional part is always converted to seconds. See period for more details.

tz A time zone name. See OlsonNames.

table A string indicating the class of the table on which the track table should be built. It can be a data.frame ("df", the default), a tibble ("tbl"), or a data.table ("dt").

Value

A track table, which is a colloquial term for an object of class track.
Extract or Replace Parts of a Track Table

Description

Accessing columns, rows, or cells via $, [], or [ is mostly similar to regular data frames. However, the behavior is sometimes different for track tables based on tibble and data.table. For more info, refer to tibble's and data.table's subsetting documentation.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'track'
x[...]

## S3 replacement method for class 'track'
x[...] <- value
```

Arguments

- `x` A track table.
- `...` Other parameters to be passed to the extracting/subsetting functions of data.frame, tibble, and data.table.
- `value` A suitable replacement value: it will be repeated a whole number of times if necessary and it may be coerced: see the 'Coercion' section in data.frame. If ‘NULL’, deletes the column if a single column is selected.
Value

A subset of the track table is [ is called, or a modified version of the track table if [<= is called.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

See Also

track_df, track_tbl, track_dt

Examples

data(tracks)

tracks[1]
tracks[1, ]
tracks[1, 1]
tracks$id[tracks$id == "1"] <- "0"
tracks[tracks[, 1] == "0", 1] <- "1"
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