Package ‘trip’

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Description Functions for accessing and manipulating spatial data for animal tracking, with straightforward coercion from and to other formats. Filter for speed and create time spent maps from animal track data. There are coercion methods to convert between 'trip' and 'ltraj' from 'adehabitatLT', and between 'trip' and 'psp' and 'ppp' from 'spatstat'. Trip objects can be created from raw or grouped data frames, and from types in the 'sp', 'sf', 'amt', 'trackeR', 'mousetrap', and other packages.

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Author Michael D. Sumner [aut, cre], Sebastian Luque [ctb], Anthony Fischbach [ctb], Tomislav Hengl [ctb]
Maintainer Michael D. Sumner <mdsummer@gmail.com>
Description

Functions for accessing and manipulating spatial data for animal tracking, with straightforward coercion from and to other formats. Filter for speed and create time spent maps from animal track data. There are coercion methods to convert between ‘trip’ and ‘ltraj’ from ‘adehabitatLT’, and between ‘trip’ and ‘psp’ and ‘ppp’ from ‘spatstat’. Trip objects can be created from raw or grouped data frames, and from types in the ‘sp’, ‘sf’, ‘amt’, ‘trackeR’, and other packages.
adjust.duplicateTimes  Adjust duplicate DateTime values

Description

Duplicated DateTime values within ID are adjusted forward (recursively) by one second until no duplicates are present. This is considered reasonable way of avoiding the nonsensical problem of duplicate times.

Usage

adjust.duplicateTimes(time, id)

Arguments

time  vector of DateTime values
id    vector of ID values, matching DateTimes that are assumed sorted within ID

Details

This function is used to remove duplicate time records in animal track data, rather than removing the record completely.

Value

The adjusted DateTime vector is returned.

Warning

I have no idea what goes on at CLS when they output data that are either not ordered by time or have duplicates. If this problem exists in your data it's probably worth finding out why.

See Also

readArgos

Examples

```r
## DateTime with a duplicate within ID
tms <- Sys.time() + c(1:6, 6:10) * 10
id <- rep("a", length(tms))
range(diff(tms))

## duplicate record is now moved one second forward
tms.adj <- adjust.duplicateTimes(tms, id)
range(diff(tms.adj))
```
Assign numeric values for Argos "class" by matching the levels available to given numbers. An adjustment is made to allow sigma to be specified in kilometres, and the values returned are the approximate values for longlat degrees. It is assumed that the levels are part of an "ordered" factor from least precise to most precise.

Usage

```
argos.sigma(x, sigma = c(100, 80, 50, 20, 10, 4, 2), adjust = 111.12)
```

Arguments

- `x`: factor of Argos location quality "classes"
- `sigma`: numeric values (by default in kilometres)
- `adjust`: a numeric adjustment to convert from kms to degrees

Details

The available levels in Argos are `levels=c("Z", "B", "A", "0", "1", "2", "3")`.

The actual sigma values given by default are (as far as can be determined) a reasonable stab at what Argos believes.

Value

Numeric values for given levels.

Examples

```
cls <- ordered(sample(c("Z", "B", "A", "0", "1", "2", "3"), 30, replace=TRUE),
               levels=c("Z", "B", "A", "0", "1", "2", "3"))
argos.sigma(cls)
```
**as.Other**

\[ \text{As ("trip", other-classes)} \]

---

**Description**

Coering trip objects to other classes.

Function to create a SpatialLinesDataFrame from a trip object, resulting in a line segment for each implicit segment along the tracks. The object stores the start and end times, duration and the ID of the segment.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'trip'
as.ppp(x, ..., fatal)

## S3 method for class 'trip'
as.psp(x, ..., from, to)

as.track_xt.yt.trip(x, ..., from, to)

explode(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: trip object.
- `...`: reserved for future methods
- `fatal`: Logical value, see Details of `as.ppp`
- `x`: trip object
- `from`: see `as.psp` for that method.
- `to`: See `as.psp`.

**Value**

- `ppp` object
- `psp` object
- `SpatialLinesDataFrame`

SpatialLinesDataFrame object with each individual line segment identified by start/end time and trip ID
Examples

```r
## Not run:
 d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
 sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
 sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
 tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))

 as(tr, "ppp")
## End(Not run)
## Not run:
 d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
 sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
 sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
 tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))

 as.psp.trip(tr)
## End(Not run)
 d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
 sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
 sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
 tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))

 spldf <- explode(tr)
 summary(tr)
```

as.trip  Coercion from other classes to trip objects

Description

Coercing objects to trip class

Usage

as.trip(x, ...)

Arguments

x, ltr ltraj object

Arguments passed to other methods. Ignored for ltraj method.

Methods

coerce signature(from="ltraj", to="trip")
as.trip signature(x="ltraj")
cut.trip

Examples

d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))

if (require(adehabitatLT)) {
  ## l <- as.ltraj.trip(tr)
  ## ltraj2trip(l)
  ##as.trip(l)
}

---

**cut.trip**

Split trip events into exact time-based boundaries.

**Description**

Split trip events within a single object into exact time boundaries, adding interpolated coordinates as required.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'trip'
cut(x, breaks, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A trip object.
- `breaks` A character string such as the breaks argument for `cut.POSIXt`, or alternatively a vector of date-time boundaries. (If the latter these must encompass all the time range of the entire trip object.)
- `...` Unused arguments.

**Details**

Motion between boundaries is assumed linear and extra coordinates are added at the cut points.

This function was completely rewritten in version 1.1-20.

**Value**

A list of trip objects, named by the time boundary in which they lie.

**Author(s)**

Michael D. Sumner and Sebastian Luque
See Also

See also tripGrid.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
set.seed(66)
d <- data.frame(x=1:100, y=rnorm(100, 1, 10),
    tms= as.POSIXct(as.character(Sys.time()), tz = "GMT") + c(seq(10, 1000, length=50),
    seq(100, 1500, length=50)), id=gl(2, 50))
sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))
cut(tr, "200 sec")

bound.dates <- seq(min(tr$tms) - 1, max(tr$tms) + 1, length=5)
trip.list <- cut(tr, bound.dates)
bb <- bbox(tr)
cn <- c(20, 8)
g <- sp::GridTopology(bb[, 1], apply(bb, 1, diff) / (cn - 1), cn)

tg <- tripGrid(tr, grid=g)
tg <- sp::as.image.SpatialGridDataFrame(tg)
tg$x <- tg$x - diff(tg$x[1:2]) / 2
tg$y <- tg$y - diff(tg$y[1:2]) / 2

op <- par(mfcol=c(4, 1))
for (i in 1:length(trip.list)) {
    plot(sp::coordinates(tr), pch=16, cex=0.7)
    title(names(trip.list)[i], cex.main=0.9)
    lines(trip.list[[i]])
    abline(h=tg$y, v=tg$x, col="grey")
    image(tripGrid(trip.list[[i]], grid=g), interpolate=FALSE,
        col=c("white", grey(seq(0.2, 0.7, length=256))),add=TRUE)
    abline(h=tg$y, v=tg$x, col="grey")
    lines(trip.list[[i]])
    points(trip.list[[i]], pch=16, cex=0.7)
}
par(op)
print("you may need to resize the window to see the grid data")

ocn <- c(200, 80)
g <- sp::GridTopology(bb[, 1], apply(bb, 1, diff) / (cn - 1), cn)

tg <- tripGrid(tr, grid=g)
tg <- sp::as.image.SpatialGridDataFrame(tg)
tg$x <- tg$x - diff(tg$x[1:2]) / 2
tg$y <- tg$y - diff(tg$y[1:2]) / 2

op <- par(mfcol=c(4, 1))
```
for (i in 1:length(trip.list)) {
    plot(sp::coordinates(tr), pch=16, cex=0.7)
    title(names(trip.list)[i], cex.main=0.9)
    image(tripGrid(trip.list[[i]]), grid=g, method="density", sigma=1),
    interpolate=FALSE,
    col=c("white", grey(seq(0.2, 0.7, length=256)),
    add=TRUE)
    lines(trip.list[[i]])
    points(trip.list[[i]], pch=16, cex=0.7)
}
par(op)
print("you may need to resize the window to see the grid data")

## End(Not run)
data("walrus818", package = "trip")
library(lubridate)
walrus_list <- cut(walrus818, seq(floor_date(min(walrus818$DataDT), "month"),
ceiling_date(max(walrus818$DataDT), "month"), by = "1 month"))
g <- rasterize(walrus818) * NA_real_
stk <- raster::stack(lapply(walrus_list, rasterize, grid = g))
st <- raster::aggregate(stk, fact = 4, fun = sum, na.rm = TRUE)
st[!st > 0] <- NA_real_

plot(st, col = oc.colors(52))

---

**filter.penSS**

*Non-destructive smoothing filter*

**Description**

Non-destructive filter for track data using penalty smoothing on velocity.

**Usage**

```r
filter.penSS(tr, lambda, first = TRUE, last = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **tr**
  A trip object.
- **lambda**
  Smoothing parameter, see Details.
- **first**
  Fix the first location and prevent it from being updated by the filter.
- **last**
  Fix the last location and prevent it from being updated by the filter.
- **...**
  Arguments passed on to `nlm`
Details

Destructive filters such as `speedfilter` can be recast using a penalty smoothing approach in the style of Green and Silverman (1994).

This filter works by penalizing the fit of the smoothed track to the observed locations by the sum of squared velocities. That is, we trade off goodness of fit against increasing the total sum of squared velocities.

When lambda=0 the smoothed track reproduces the raw track exactly. Increasing lambda favours tracks requiring less extreme velocities, at the expense of reproducing the original locations.

Value

A trip object with updated coordinate values based on the filter - all the data, including original coordinates which are maintained in the trip data frame.

Author(s)

Simon Wotherspoon and Michael Sumner

References


See Also

`speedfilter`

Examples

```r
## Not run: ## Example takes a few minutes

## Fake some data

## Brownian motion tethered at each end
brownian.bridge <- function(n, r) {
  x <- cumsum(rnorm(n, 0, 1))
  x <- x - (x[1] + seq(0, 1, length=n) * (x[n] - x[1]))
  r * x
}

## Number of days and number of obs
days <- 50
n <- 200

## Make separation between obs gamma distributed
x <- rgamma(n, 3)
x <- cumsum(x)
x <- x/x[n]
```
## forceCompliance

**Function to ensure dates and times are in order with trip ID**

### Description

A convenience function, that removes duplicate rows, sorts by the date-times within ID, and removes duplicates from a data frame or SpatialPointsDataFrame.

### Usage

```r
forceCompliance(x, tor)
```

### Arguments

- **x**
  - `data.frame` or `SpatialPointsDataFrame`
- **tor**
  - character vector of names of date-times and trip ID columns

### Value

- `data.frame` or `SpatialPointsDataFrame`
Note

It's really important that data used are of a given quality, but this function makes the most common trip problems easy to apply.

See Also

trip

---

### homedist

**Calculate maximum distance from 'home' for each trip**

**Description**

This function returns a distance from a given 'home' coordinate for each individual trip. Use the home argument to provide a single, common 2-element (x,y or lon,lat) coordinate. If home is NULL (the default), then each individual trip’s first location is used.

**Usage**

```r
homedist(x, home = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : trip object
- `home` : see details

**Value**

numeric vector of distances in km (for longlat), or in the units of the trip’s projection

**See Also**

spDistsN1
makeGridTopology

Generate a GridTopology from a Spatial object

Description

Sensible defaults are assumed, to match the extents of data to a manageable grid.

Usage

makeGridTopology(obj, cells.dim = c(100, 100), xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, buffer = 0, cellsize = NULL, adjust2longlat = FALSE)

Arguments

- obj: any Spatial object, or other object for which bbox will work
- cells.dim: the number of cells of the grid, x then y
- xlim: x limits of the grid
- ylim: y limits of the grid
- buffer: proportional size of the buffer to add to the grid limits
- cellsize: pixel cell size
- adjust2longlat: assume cell size is in kilometres and provide simple adjustment for earth-radius cells at the north-south centre of the grid

Details

Approximations for kilometres in longlat can be made using cellsize and adjust2longlat.

oc.theme

SeaWiFS ocean colour colours

Description

Generate ocean colour colours, using the SeaWiFS scheme

Usage

oc.theme(x = 50)

oc.colors(n)

Arguments

- x: Number of colours to generate as part of a theme
- n: Number of colours to generate
rasterize

Rasterize trip objects based on line-segment attributes.

Description
Trip rasterize.

Arguments
- `x`: trip object
- `y`: Raster* object
- `field`: attribute from which differences will be calculated, defaults to the time-stamp between trip locations

Value
RasterLayer

Details
This is a high-contrast palette, log-scaled originally for ocean chlorophyll.

Value
A set of colours or a theme object.

See Also
Similar functions in sp `sp.theme, bpy.colors`

Examples
```r
## Not run:
oc.colors(10)
library(lattice)
trellis.par.set(oc.theme())
d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))
tg <- tripGrid(tr)
spplot(tg)
## End(Not run)
```
**Examples**

```r
d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
  ## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))

tr$temp <- sort(runif(nrow(tr)))
r <- rasterize(tr)

rasterize(tr, grid = r)
rasterize(tr, r, field = "temp")
  ## Not run:
rasterize(tr, method = "density")
rasterize(tr, method = "density", grid = r)

rasterize(tr, r, field = "tms")
rasterize(tr, r)

library(raster)
r2 <- aggregate(r, fact = 4)
rasterize(tr, grid = r2)
rasterize(tr, method = "density")
rasterize(tr, method = "density", grid = r2)
rasterize(tr, r2, field = "temp")
rasterize(tr, r2, field = "tms")
rasterize(tr, r2)

## End(Not run)
```

**Description**

Return a (Spatial) data frame of location records from raw Argos files. Multiple files may be read, and each set of records is appended to the data frame in turn. Basic validation of the data is enforced by default.

**Usage**

```r
readArgos(x, correct.all = TRUE, dtFormat = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",
tz = "GMT", duplicateTimes.eps = 0.01,
p4 = "+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84", verbose = FALSE,
read_alt = NULL)

readDiag(x)
```
Arguments

x
  vector of file names of Argos "DAT" or "DIAG" files.
correct.all
  logical - enforce validity of data as much as possible? (see Details)
dtformat
  the DateTime format used by the Argos data "date" and "time" pasted together
tz
duplicateTimes
  timezone - GMT/UTC is assumed

duplicates
  what is the tolerance for times being duplicate?
p4
  PROJ.4 projection string. "+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84" is assumed
verbose
  if TRUE, details on date-time adjustment is reported
read_alt
  is NULL by default, with longitude and latitude read from the PRV message, if
  1 or 2 then attempt is made to read the alternative locations (but these are not
  always present)

Details

readArgos performs basic validation checks for class trip are made, and enforced based on
  correct.all:
  No duplicate records in the data, these are simply removed. Records are ordered by DateTime
  ("date", "time", "gmt") within ID ("ptt"). No duplicate DateTime values within ID are allowed: to
  enforce this the time values are moved forward by one second - this is done recursively and is not
  robust.
  If validation fails the function will return a SpatialPointsDataFrame. Files that are not obviously
  of the required format are skipped.
Argos location quality data "class" are ordered, assuming that the available levels is levels=c("Z", "B", "A", "0", "1", "9", "P", "D", "E", "Q", " R", "S", "X")
A projection string is added to the data, assuming the PROJ.4 longlat - if any longitudes are greater
  than 360 the PROJ.4 argument "+over" is added.
readDiag simply builds a data.frame.
  With read_alt the default value NULL returns the PRV location as-is. Some files may have a
  standardized location, and a dummy. If read_alt is set to 1 or 2 the corresponding "alternative"
  location is returned. 1 is a standardized location corresponding to the original PRV message, and 2
  is a "dummy" location.

Value

readArgos returns a trip object, if all goes well, or simply a SpatialPointsDataFrame.
readDiag returns a data.frame with 8 columns:
  • lon1,lat1 first pair of coordinates
  • lon1,lat1 second pair of coordinates
  • gmt DateTimes as POSIXct
  • id Platform Transmitting Terminal (PTT) ID
  • lq Argos location quality class
  • iq some other thing
Warning

This works on some Argos files I have seen, it is not a guaranteed method and is in no way linked officially to Argos.

References

The Argos data documentation was (ca. 2003) at http://www.argos-system.org/manual. Specific details on the PRV ("provide data") format were found in Chapter 4.4.8, originally at 'http://www.cls.fr/manuel/html/chap4/chap4_4_8.htm'.

See Also

trip, SpatialPointsDataFrame, adjust.duplicateTimes, for manipulating these data, and argos.sigma for relating a numeric value to Argos quality "classes".

sepIdGaps for splitting the IDs in these data on some minimum gap.

order, duplicated, ordered for general manipulation of this type.

Examples

```r
argosfile <- system.file("extdata/argos/98feb.dat", package = "trip", mustWork = TRUE)
argos <- readArgos(argosfile)
```

```
sda                        Filter track for speed, distance and angle.
```

Description

Create a filter index of a track for "bad" points with a combination of speed, distance and angle tests.

Usage

`sda(x, smax, ang = c(15, 25), distlim = c(2.5, 5), pre = NULL)`

Arguments

- `x`: trip object
- `smax`: maximum speed, in km/h
- `ang`: minimum turning angle/s in degrees
- `distlim`: maximum step lengths in km
- `pre`: include this filter in the removal

Details

This is an independent implementation from that in the package argosfilter by Freitas 2008.
Value

logical vector, with FALSE values where the tests failed

References


Description

A new set of ID levels can be created by separating those given based on a minimum gap in another set of data. This is useful for separating instruments identified only by their ID into separate events in time.

Usage

sepIdGaps(id, gapdata, minGap = 3600 * 24 * 7)

Arguments

id existing ID levels
-gapdata data matching id with gaps to use as separators
-minGap the minimum "gap" to use in gapdata to create a new ID level

Details

The assumption is that a week is a long time for a tag not to record anything.

Value

A new set of ID levels, named following the pattern that "ID" split into 3 would provided "ID", "ID\_2" and "ID\_3".

Warning

It is assumed that each vector provides is sorted by gapdata within id. No checking is done, and so it is suggested that this only be used on ID columns within existing, validated trip objects.

See Also

trip
speedfilter

Examples

```r
id <- gl(2, 8)
gd <- Sys.time() + 1:16
gd[c(4:6, 12:16)] <- gd[c(4:6, 12:16)] + 10000
sepIdGaps(id, gd, 1000)
```

---

speedfilter | *Filter track data for speed*

**Description**

Create a filter of a track for "bad" points implying a speed of motion that is unrealistic.

**Usage**

```r
speedfilter(x, max.speed = NULL, test = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` trip object
- `max.speed` speed in kilometres (or other unit) per hour, the unit is kilometres if the trip is in longitude latitude coordinates, or in the unit of the projection `projection` (usually metres per hour)
- `test` cut the algorithm short and just return first pass

**Details**

Using an algorithm (McConnell et al., 1992), points are tested for speed between previous / next and 2nd previous / next points. Contiguous sections with an root mean square speed above a given maximum have their highest rms point removed, then rms is recalculated, until all points are below the maximum. By default an (internal) root mean square function is used, this can be specified by the user.

If the coordinates of the `trip` data are not projected, or NA the distance calculation assumes longlat and kilometres (great circle). For projected coordinates the speed must match the units of the coordinate system. (The PROJ.4 argument "units=km" is suggested).

**Value**

Logical vector matching positions in the coordinate records that pass the filter.
Warning

This algorithm is destructive, and provides little information about location uncertainty. It is provided because it’s commonly used and provides an illustrative benchmark for further work.

It is possible for the filter to become stuck in an infinite loop, depending on the function passed to the filter. Several minutes is probably too long for hundreds of points, test on smaller sections if unsure.

Note

This algorithm was originally taken from IDL code by David Watts at the Australian Antarctic Division, and used in various other environments before the development of this version.

Author(s)

David Watts and Michael D. Sumner

References


See Also

sda for a fast distance angle filter to combine with speed filtering

Description

Object to identify DateTimes and IDs in a Spatial object.

Usage

TimeOrderedRecords(x)

Arguments

x Character vector of 2 elements specifying the data columns of DateTimes and IDs

Value

TimeOrderedRecords holds a 2-element character vector, naming the data columns of DateTimes and IDs.
TimeOrderedRecords-class

A class for the identifiers of DateTime and ID records in spatial data.

Description

The main use of this class and creator function is for SpatialPointsDataFrames which are used with TimeOrderedRecords for the class trip.

Slots

TOR.columns: 2-element vector of class "character"

Note

Future versions may change significantly, this class is very basic and could probably be implemented in a better way. Specifying TOR columns by formula would be a useful addition.

See Also

TimeOrderedRecords, trip for creating trip objects, and trip-class for that class

Examples

##' tor <- TimeOrderedRecords(c("datetime", "ID"))

trackAngle

Determine internal angles along a track

Description

Calculate the angles between subsequent 2-D coordinates using Great Circle distance (spherical) methods.

Usage

trackAngle(x)

## S3 method for class 'trip'
trackAngle(x)

## Default S3 method:
trackAngle(x)
trackDistance

Arguments

\( x \)
trip object, or matrix of 2-columns, with x/y coordinates

Details

If \( x \) is a trip object, the return result has an extra element for the start and end point of each individual trip, with value NA.

This is an optimized hybrid of "raster::bearing" and gzAzimuth.

Value

Vector of angles (degrees) between coordinates.

Description

Calculate the distances between subsequent 2-D coordinates using Euclidean or Great Circle distance (WGS84 ellipsoid) methods.

Usage

\[
\text{trackDistance}(x1, y1, x2, y2, \text{longlat} = \text{TRUE}, \text{prev} = \text{FALSE})
\]

Arguments

\( x1 \)
trip object, matrix of 2-columns, with x/y coordinates OR a vector of x start coordinates

\( y1 \)
vector of y start coordinates, if \( x1 \) is not a matrix

\( x2 \)
vector of x end coordinates, if \( x1 \) is not a matrix

\( y2 \)
vector of y end coordinates, if \( x1 \) is not a matrix

\( \text{longlat} \)
if \( \text{FALSE} \), Euclidean distance, if \( \text{TRUE} \) Great Circle distance

\( \text{prev} \)
if \( \text{TRUE} \) and \( x1 \) is a trip, the return value has a padded end value ("prev"ious), rather than start ("next")

Details

If \( x1 \) is a trip object, arguments \( x2, x3, y2 \) are ignored and the return result has an extra element for the start point of each individual trip, with value 0.0.

The \( \text{prev} \) argument is ignore unless \( x1 \) is a trip.

Distance values are in the units of the input coordinate system when \( \text{longlat} \) is \( \text{FALSE} \), and in kilometres when \( \text{longlat} \) is \( \text{TRUE} \).

This originally used spdistsN1 but now implements the sp gdist source directly in R.
Value

Vector of distances between coordinates.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand and Michael Sumner

References

Original source taken from sp package.

Examples

d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))

## the method knows this is a trip, so there is a distance for every
## point, including 0s as the start and at transitions between
## individual trips
trackDistance(tr)

## the default method does not know about the trips, so this is
##(n-1) distances between all points
## trackDistance(coordinates(tr), longlat = FALSE)

## we get NA at the start, end and at transitions between trips

## Not run:
require(rgdal)
trackAngle(tr)

## End(Not run)
Usage

gettornames(obj)
getTimeID(obj)

## S3 method for class 'summary.TRdata'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

obj trip object.
x trip object
... currently ignored

Value

gettornames retrieves the column names from an object extending the class TimeOrderedRecords, and getTimeID returns the data as a data frame from an object extending the class TimeOrderedRecords.

See Also

trip-class, for the use of this class with SpatialPointsDataFrame.
trip

Examples

tor <- TimeOrderedRecords(c("time", "id"))
gettornames(tor)

---

trip-class A class for sets of animal trips (track data).

Description

An extension of SpatialPointsDataFrame by including "TimeOrderedRecords". The records within the data frame are explicitly ordered by DateTime data within IDs.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form trip(obj="SpatialPointsDataFrame", TORnames="TimeOrderedRecords"). The object contains all the slots present within a SpatialPointsDataFrame, particularly data which contains columns of at least those specified by TOR.columns.
See Also

trip for examples of directly using the class.

trip-accessors describes methods for accessing information on trip objects.

Examples

```
showClass("trip")

d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))
sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id"))

summary(tr)
plot(tr)
lines(tr)

dim(tr)
names(tr)
subset(tr, id == "2")
as.data.frame(tr)

tr[1:3,]
tr[,1]
tr[[1]]
```

---

**trip-methods**

*Function to handle animal track data, organized as trip objects*

**Description**

Create an object of class trip, extending the basic functionality of `SpatialPointsDataFrame` by specifying the data columns that define the "TimeOrdered" quality of the records.

**Usage**

```
trip(obj, TORnames, correct_all = TRUE)

trip(obj) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'trip,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]
```
Arguments

**obj**
A data frame, a grouped data frame or a `SpatialPointsDataFrame` containing at least two columns with the DateTime and ID data as per TORNames. See Details.

**TORNames**
Either a `TimeOrderedRecords` object, or a 2-element character vector specifying the DateTime and ID column of `obj`.

**correct_all**
logical value, if TRUE the input data is corrected for common problems.

**value**
A 4-element character vector specifying the X, Y, DateTime coordinates and ID of `obj`.

**x**
trip object.

**i, j, ...**
indices specifying elements to extract.

**drop**
unused but necessary for method consistency.

Details

The original form of `trip()` required very strict input as a `SpatialPointsDataFrame` and specifying which were the time and ID columns, but the input can be more flexible. If the object is a grouped data frame (`dplyr-style`) then the (first) grouping is assumed to define individual trips and that columns 1, 2, 3 are the x-, y-, time-coordinates in that order. It can also be a `trip` object for redefining TORNames.

The `trip()` function can ingest `track_xyt`, `telemetry`, `SpatialPointsDataFrame`, `sf`, `trackEdata`, `grouped_df`, `data.frame`, `tbl_df`, `mousetrap`, and in some cases lists of those objects. Please get in touch if you think something that should work does not.

Track data often contains problems, with missing values in location or time, times out of order or with duplicated times. The `correct_all` argument is set to TRUE by default and will report any inconsistencies. Data really should be checked first rather than relying on this auto-clean up. The following problems are common:

- duplicated records (every column with the same value in another row)
- duplicated date-time values
- missing date-time values, or missing x or y coordinates
- records out of order within trip ID

For some data types there’s no formal structure, but a simple convention such as a set of names in a data frame. For example, the VTrack package has `AATAMS1` which may be turned into a trip with `trip(AATAMS1 %>% dplyr::select(longitude, latitude, timestamp, tag.ID, everything()))`

In time we can add support for all kinds of variants, detected by the names and contents.

See Chapter 2 of the trip thesis for more details.

Value

A trip object, with the usual slots of a `SpatialPointsDataFrame` and the added `TimeOrderedRecords`. For the most part this can be treated as a `data.frame` with `Spatial` coordinates.
Methods

Most of the methods available are by virtue of the sp package. Some, such as `split.data.frame` have been added to SPDF so that trip has the same functionality.

```r
trip signature(obj="SpatialPointsDataFrame", TORnames="ANY"): The main construction.
trip signature(obj="SpatialPointsDataFrame", TORnames="TimeOrderedRecords"): Object and TimeOrdered records class.
trip signature(obj="ANY", TORnames="TimeOrderedRecords"): create a trip object from a data frame.
trip signature(obj="trip", TORnames="ANY"): (Re)-create a trip object using a character vector for TORNames.
trip signature(obj="trip", TORnames="TimeOrderedRecords"): (re)-create a trip object using a TimeOrderedRecords object.
```

See Also

`speedfilter`, and `tripGrid` for simplistic speed filtering and spatial time spent gridding.

Examples

```r
d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10), tms=Sys.time() + 1:10, id=gl(2, 5))

## the simplest way to create a trip is by order of columns
trip(d)

## or a grouped data frame can be used, the grouping is used as the trip ID
## library(dplyr)
## # use everything() to keep all other columns
## d %>% group_by(id) %>% select(x, y, tms, everything())

sp::coordinates(d) <- ~x+y
## this avoids complaints later, but these are not real track data (!)
sp::proj4string(d) <- sp::CRS("+proj=laea +ellps=sphere")
(tr <- trip(d, c("tms", "id")))

## real world data in CSV
mi_dat <- read.csv(system.file("extdata/MI_albatross_sub10.csv", package = "trip"),
                   stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
## installed subset because the data is quite dense
## mi_dat <- mi_dat[seq(1, nrow(mi_dat), by = 10), ]
mi_dat$gmt <- as.POSIXct(mi_dat$gmt, tz = "UTC")
mi_dat$sp_id <- sprintf("%s_%s_%s", mi_dat$species,
                       substr(mi_dat$breeding_status, 1, 1), mi_dat$band, mi_dat$tag_id)
sp::coordinates(mi_dat) <- c("lon", "lat")
## there are many warnings, but the outcome is fine
## (sp_id == 'WAI_14030938_2123' has < 3 locations as does LMi_12143650_14257)
mi_dat <- trip(mi_dat, c("gmt", "sp_id"))
```
plot(mi_dat, pch = ".")
#lines(mi_dat)  # ugly

mi_dat_polar <- sp::spTransform(mi_dat, "+proj=stere +lat_0=-90 +lon_0=154 +datum=WGS84")
plot(mi_dat_polar, pch = ".")
lines(mi_dat_polar)

## Not run:
## a simple example with the common fixes required for basic track data

dat <- read.csv("trackfile.csv")
names(dat)  # e.g. [1] "long" "lat" "seal" "date" "local" "lq"
library(sp)
coordinates(dat) <- c("long", "lat")

## date/times may be in a particular time zone, please check
dat$gmt <- as.POSIXct(strptime(paste(dat$date, dat$local),
  "%d-%b-%y %H:%M:%S"), tz="GMT")

## if there are problems in the data, this will error
tr <- trip(dat, c("gmt", "seal"))

## the following code tries to fix common problems

## remove completely-duplicated rows
dat <- dat[!duplicated(dat), ]
## order the rows by seal, then by time
dat <- dat[order(dat$seal, dat$gmt), ]
## fudge duplicated times
dat$gmt <- adjust.duplicateTimes(dat$gmt, dat$seal)

## finally, convert to Spatial and create trip object
coordinates(dat) <- c("long", "lat")
tr <- trip(dat, c("gmt", "seal"))

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
if (require(adehabitatLT)) {
  data(porpoise)
  porpoise <- as.trip(porpoise)
  proj4string(porpoise) <- CRS("+proj=utm +zone=21 +ellps=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs")
  summary(porpoise)
}

## extended example to check that our projection metadata is correct
library(maptools)
data(world_simpl)
library(rgeos)
library(raster)
trip.split.exact

### 3 degrees either side (for half a zone . . . )

```r
ext <- as(extent(sp::spTransform(porpoise, CRS(proj4string(wrld_simpl))) + 3, "SpatialPolygons")
proj4string(ext) <- CRS(proj4string(wrld_simpl))
```

```r
# crop to the buffered tracks, and project to its native CRS
w <- sp::spTransform(gIntersection(wrld_simpl[grep("United States", wrld_simpl$NAME), ], ext),
                     CRS(proj4string(porpoise)))
```

```r
plot(w)
lines(porpoise)
```

### 3 degrees either side (for half a zone . . . )

```r
## End(Not run)
```

---

### trip.split.exact

#### Deprecated functions in trip

**Description**

These functions will be declared defunct in a future release.

**Usage**

- `as.SpatialLinesDataFrame.trip(from)`
  - `trip.split.exact(x, dates)`
- `as.ltraj.trip(xy)`
- `as.trip.SpatialLinesDataFrame(from)`
- `tripTransform(x, crs, . . . )`

**Arguments**

- `from`: trip object
- `x`: see `cut.trip`
- `dates`: see `cut.trip`
- `xy`: trip object
- `crs`: CRS object, or PROJ.4 string accepted by `CRS`
- `...`: Further arguments to `spTransform`

**See Also**

- `cut.trip, as.Other`
Generate a grid of time spent by line-to-cell gridding

Description

Create a grid of time spent from an object of class `trip` by exact cell crossing methods, weighted by the time between locations for separate trip events.

Usage

```
tripGrid(x, grid = NULL, method = "pixellate", ...)```

Arguments

- `x`: object of class `trip`
- `grid`: GridTopology - will be generated automatically if NULL
- `method`: pixellate or density
- `...`: pass arguments to density.psp if that method is chosen (and temporary mechanism to direct users of legacy methods to `tripGrid.interp`)

Details

Zero-length lines cannot be summed directly, their time value is summed by assuming the line is a point. A warning used to be given, but as it achieved nothing but create confusion it has been removed. The density method returns proportionate values, not summed time durations.

See `pixellate.psp` and `pixellate.ppp` for the details on the method used. See `density.psp` for method="density".

Trip events are assumed to start and end as per the object passed in. To work with inferred "cutoff" positions see `split.trip.exact`.

Value

`tripGrid` returns an object of class `SpatialGridDataFrame`, with one column "z" containing the time spent in each cell in seconds.
Generate a grid of time spent using approximate methods

Description

Create a grid of time spent from an object of class `trip` by approximating the time between locations for separate trip events.

Usage

```r
tripGrid.interp(x, grid = NULL, method = "count", dur = NULL, ...)

kdePoints(x, h = NULL, grid = NULL, resetTime = TRUE, ...)

countPoints(x, dur = 1, grid = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x` object of class `trip`
- `grid` GridTopology - will be generated automatically if NULL
- `method` name of method for quantifying time spent, see Details
- `dur` The "dur"ation of time used to interpolate between available locations (see Details)
- `h` kernel bandwidth
- `resetTime` rescale result back to the total duration of the input
- `...` other arguments passed to `interpequal` or `kdePoints`

Details

This set of functions was the the original `tripGrid` from prior to version 1.1-6. `tripGrid` should be used for more exact and fast calculations assuming linear motion between fixes.

The intention is for `tripGrid.interp` to be used for exploring approximate methods of line-to-cell gridding.

Trip locations are first interpolated, based on an equal-time spacing between records. These interpolated points are then "binned" to a grid of cells. The time spacing is specified by the `dur` (duration) argument to `interpequal` in seconds (i.e. `dur=3600` is used for 1 hour). Shorter time periods will require longer computation with a closer approximation to the total time spent in the gridded result. Currently there are methods "count" and "kde" for quantifying time spent, corresponding to the functions "countPoints" and "kdePoints". "kde" uses kernel density to smooth the locations, "count" simply counts the points falling in a grid cell.

Value

`tripGrid` returns an object of class `SpatialGridDataFrame`, with one column "z" containing the time spent in each cell in seconds. If `kdePoints` is used the units are not related to the time values and must be scaled for further use.
write_track_kml

See Also

`bandwidth.nrd` for the calculation of bandwidth values used internally when not supplied by the user.

---

walrus818  
*Walrus tracking data set.*

---

Description

Behavior of Pacific Walruses Tracked from the Alaska Coast of the Chukchi Sea.

Details

Data set is provided as a `trip` object. This is the abstract for the work:

"We tracked movements and haulout foraging behavior of walruses instrumented with satellite-linked data loggers from the Alaskan shores of the Chukchi Sea during the autumn of 2009 (n=13) and 2010 (n=2)." Jay, C. V. and Fischbach, A.S.

Examples

```r
data(walrus818)
plot(walrus818)
lines(walrus818)

#dontdoanything
## library(mapview)
##mapview(as(walrus818, "SpatialLinesDataFrame"), burst = TRUE)
```

---

write_track_kml  
*Create a time-continuous KML file*

---

Description

Export track data to a KML file, for use in Google Earth the continuous time slider.

Usage

```r
write_track_kml(id, lon, lat, utc, z = NULL,
                 kml_file = tempfile(fileext = ".kmz"), name = NULL,
                 altitude_mode = c("absolute", "clampToGround", "clampToSeaFloor",
                                   "relativeToGround", "relativeToSeaFloor"))
```
Arguments

- **id**: vector of grouping IDs (or a trip object)
- **lon**: vector of longitude (ignored if id is a trip)
- **lat**: vector of latitude (ignored if id is a trip)
- **utc**: vector of POSIXct date-times (ignored if id is a trip)
- **z**: vector of elevations, this cannot be set if 'id' is a trip
- **kml_file**: filename for KML (KML or KMZ) (must end in .kml or .kmz)
- **name**: internal name of dat (derived from kml_file if not specified)
- **altitude_mode**: the altitude mode, 'absolute', 'clampToGround', 'clampToSeaFloor', 'relativeToGround', or 'relativeToSeaFloor', see Details

Details

To include altitude set every argument explicitly, by input of separate 'id', 'lon', 'lat', 'utc' and 'z' arguments. If the first argument 'id' is a trip object there is no facility to include the 'z' altitude values.

If 'z' is included it is applied as a third coordinate, with 'altitude_mode' controlling the interpretation, see [https://developers.google.com/kml/documentation/altitudemode](https://developers.google.com/kml/documentation/altitudemode). If the 'kml_file' ends with ".kmz" the file is compressed, otherwise it must end with ".kml" and the compression archive step is not applied.

Sadly the interactive time slider is only available with the desktop version of Google Earth, the data loads into the browser version but can’t be interactive.

Value

character vector, file name location of file produced

Author(s)

Original implementation by Tomislav Hengl in the 'plotKML' package for 'SpatialLinesDataFrame', adapted by M. Sumner for use in continuous-time form.

Examples

```r
# Not run:
kfile <- write_track_kml(walrus818[seq(1, 1000, by = 5), ])  
print(kfile)  
unlink(kfile)

# End(Not run)
```
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