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Maintainer Robert J. Hijmans <r.hijmans@gmail.com>

Description Methods for spatial data analysis with vector (points, lines, polygons) and raster (grid) data. Methods for vector data include geometric operations such as intersect and buffer. Raster methods include local, focal, global, zonal and geometric operations. The predict and interpolate methods facilitate the use of regression type (interpolation, machine learning) models for spatial prediction, including with satellite remote sensing data. Processing of very large files is supported. See the manual and tutorials on <https://rspatial.org/> to get started.

License GPL (>=3)

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`terra-package` *Description of the methods in the terra package*

Description

`terra` provides methods to manipulate geographic (spatial) data in "raster" and "vector" form. Raster data divide space into rectangular grid cells and they are commonly used to represent spatially continuous phenomena, such as elevation or the weather. Satellite images also have this data structure, and in that context grid cells are often referred to as pixels. In contrast, "vector" spatial data (points, lines, polygons) are typically used to represent discrete spatial entities, such as a road, country, or bus stop.

The package implements two main classes (data types): `SpatRaster` and `SpatVector`. `SpatRaster` supports handling large raster files that cannot be loaded into memory; local, focal, zonal, and global raster operations; polygon, line and point to raster conversion; integration with modeling methods to make spatial predictions; and more. `SpatVector` supports all types of geometric operations such as intersections.

Additional classes include `SpatExtent`, which is used to define a spatial extent (bounding box); `SpatRasterDataset`, which represents a collection of sub-datasets for the same area. Each sub-dataset is a SpatRaster with possibly many layers, and may, for example, represent different weather variables; and `SpatRasterCollection` and `SpatVectorCollection` that are equivalent to lists of `SpatRaster` or `SpatVector` objects. There is also a `SpatGraticule` class to assist in adding longitude/latitude lines and labels to a map with another coordinate reference system; and a `SpatNetwork` class for spatial graphs of nodes and edges (for example road or stream networks).

These classes hold a C++ pointer to the data "reference class". You should not write scripts that directly access this pointer, as its user-interface is not stable. These pointers make the code run fast, but they cannot be "serialized". That is they cannot be recovered from a saved R session, or passed to nodes on a computer cluster. Generally, you should use `writeRaster` to save `SpatRaster` objects to disk (and pass a filename or cell values to cluster nodes). Also see `wrap` and `saveRDS`. See these guidelines for parallelization with terra objects.

Below is a list of some of the most important methods grouped by theme.

SpatRaster

I. Creating, combining and sub-setting

rast	Create a SpatRaster from scratch, file, or another object
c	Combine SpatRasters (multiple layers)
add<-	Add a SpatRaster to another one
subset	Select layers of a SpatRaster
[[	Select layers of a SpatRaster
$	Select a layer of a SpatRaster
[[<-	Replace or add a SpatRaster layer
$<-	Replace or add a SpatRaster layer
selectRange	Select cell values from different layers using an index layer
rep	Repeat layers or a SpatRaster
split	Make a list of single layer SpatRasters
as.character	Get a character representation of a SpatRaster geometry

II. Changing the spatial extent or resolution

Also see the methods in section VIII

merge	Combine SpatRasters with different extents (but same origin and resolution)
mosaic	Combine SpatRasters with different extents using a function for overlapping cells
crop	Select a geographic subset of a SpatRaster
window / window<-	Get or set a processing window for virtual cropping
extend	Add rows and/or columns to a SpatRaster
trim	Trim a SpatRaster by removing exterior rows and/or columns that only have NAs
aggregate	Combine cells of a SpatRaster to create larger cells
disagg	Subdivide cells
resample	Resample (warp) values to a SpatRaster with a different origin and/or resolution
project	Project (warp) values to a SpatRaster with a different coordinate reference system
shift	Adjust the location of SpatRaster
flip	Flip values horizontally or vertically
rotate	Rotate values around the date-line (for lon/lat data)
t	Transpose a SpatRaster

III. Local (cell based) methods

Apply-like methods:

app	Apply a function to all cells, across layers, typically to summarize (as in `base::apply`)
tapp	Apply a function to groups of layers (as in `base::tapply` and `stats::aggregate`)
lapp	Apply a function to a SpatRaster, using its layers as arguments
sapp	Apply a function to each layer

rapp	Apply a function to a spatially variable range of layers
xapp	Apply a function across two SpatRasters layer-wise

Arithmetic, logical, and standard math methods:

Arith-methods	Standard arithmetic methods (+, -, *, ^, %%, %/%, /)
Compare-methods	Comparison methods for SpatRaster (==, !=, >, <, <=, >=, is.na, is.finite)
not.na	a one-step equivalent to !is.na
Summary-methods	mean, max, min, median, sum, range, prod, any, all, stdev, which.min, which.max, anyNA, noNA, allNA
modal	Modal value across layers
Logic-methods	Boolean methods (!, &, |)
Math-methods	abs, sign, sqrt, ceiling, floor, trunc, cummax, cummin, cumprod, cumsum, log, log10, log2, log1p, acos, acosh, asin, asinh, atan, atanh, exp, expm1, cos, cosh, sin, sinh, tan, tanh, round, signif
scale_linear	Linear rescaling to a numeric range
weighted.mean	Weighted mean of raster layers
where.min / where.max	Layer index of min/max per cell
match / %in%	Value matching for SpatRaster
rowSums / rowMeans	row summaries
colSums / colMeans	column summaries
as.bool	create a Boolean (logical) SpatRaster
as.int	create an integer (whole numbers) SpatRaster

Other methods:

approximate	Compute missing values for cells by interpolation across layers
roll	Rolling functions such as the rolling mean
clamp	Restrict cell values to a minimum and/or maximum value
cellSize	Compute the area of cells
surfArea	Surface area per raster cell considering slope
classify	(Re-)classify values
subst	Substitute (replace) cell values
cover	First layer covers second layer except where the first layer is NA
init	Initialize cells with new values
mask	Replace values in a SpatRaster based on values in another SpatRaster
which.lyr	which is the first layer that is TRUE?
segregate	Make a 0/1 layer for each unique value
rangeFill	Make a 0/1 SpatRaster for a time series
extractRange	Extract min–max range across layers
regress	Cell-based regression models
selectHighest	Keep highest values across layers
thresh	Threshold raster layers
identical	Test near-identity of SpatRaster objects
all.equal	Compare SpatRaster objects with a degree of tolerance

divide	Divide rasters in areas of equal cell value sums

IV. Zonal and global methods

expanse	Compute the summed area of cells
crosstab	Cross-tabulate two SpatRasters
freq	Frequency table of SpatRaster cell values
global	Summarize SpatRaster cell values with a function
quantile	Quantiles
layerCor	Correlation between layers
stretch	Stretch values
scale	Scale values
summary	Summary of the values of a SpatRaster (quartiles and mean)
unique	Get the unique values in a SpatRaster
zonal	Summarize a SpatRaster by zones in another SpatRaster

V. Situation (spatial context) based methods

adjacent	Identify cells that are adjacent to a set of cells of a SpatRaster
boundaries	Detection of boundaries (edges)
distance	Shortest distance to a cell that is not NA or to or from a vector object
gridDist	Shortest distance through adjacent grid cells
costDist	Shortest distance considering cell-varying friction
direction	Direction (azimuth) to or from cells that are not NA
focal	Focal (neighborhood; moving window; convolution) functions
focal3D	Three dimensional (row, col, lyr) focal functions
focalCpp	Faster focal by using custom C++ functions
focalReg	Regression between layers for focal areas
focalPairs	Apply a function (e.g. a correlation coefficient) to focal values for pairs of layers
focalMat	Make a focal weights matrix
focalValues	Extract focal window values
patches	Find patches (clumps)
sieve	Sieve filter to remove small patches
autocor	Compute global or local spatial autocorrelation
terrain	Compute slope, aspect and other terrain characteristics from elevation data
viewshed	Compute viewshed (showing areas that are visible from a particular location)
shade	Compute hill shade from slope and aspect layers
watershed	Watersheds from flow directions
flowAccumulation	Flow accumulation from flow directions
pitfinder	Find pits in elevation
NIDP	Immediate upstream flow counts

VI. Model predictions

predict	Predict a non-spatial (regression or classification) model to a SpatRaster
interpolate	Predict a spatial model to a SpatRaster
interpIDW	Inverse-distance-weighted interpolation
interpNear	Nearest neighbor interpolation
k_means	k-means clustering of SpatRaster data
princomp and prcomp	Principal Component Analysis (PCA) with raster data

VII. Accessing cell values

Apart from the functions listed below, you can also use indexing with [with cell numbers, and row and/or column numbers

values	cell values (fails with very large rasters)
values<-	Set new values to the cells of a SpatRaster
setValues	Set new values to the cells of a SpatRaster
as.matrix	Get cell values as a matrix
as.array	Get cell values as an array
as.data.frame	get cell values as a data.frame (including class labels)
extract	Extract cell values from a SpatRaster (with cell numbers, coordinates, points, lines, or polygons)
extractAlong	Extract cell values along a line such that the values are in the right order
spatSample	Take a sample (regular, random, stratified, weighted) from a SpatRaster
minmax	Get the minimum and maximum value of the cells of a SpatRaster (if known)
setMinMax	Compute the minimum and maximum value of a SpatRaster if these are not known

VIII. Getting and setting dimensions and some other properties

Get or set basic parameters of SpatRasters. If there are values associated with a SpatRaster (either in memory or via a link to a file) these are lost when you change the number of columns or rows or the resolution. This is not the case when the extent is changed (as the number of columns and rows will not be affected). Similarly, with **crs** you can set the coordinate reference system, but this does not transform the data (see project for that).

ncol	The number of columns
nrow	The number of rows

ncell	The number of cells (can not be set directly, only via ncol or nrow)
res	The resolution (x and y)
nlyr	Get or set the number of layers
names	Get or set the layer names
varnames / varnames<-	Get or set dataset names
longnames / longnames<-	Get or set dataset names
xres	The x resolution (can be set with res)
yres	The y resolution (can be set with res)
xmin	The minimum x coordinate (or longitude)
xmax	The maximum x coordinate (or longitude)
ymin	The minimum y coordinate (or latitude)
ymax	The maximum y coordinate (or latitude)
ext	Get or set the extent (minimum and maximum x and y coordinates; "bounding box")
origin	The origin of a SpatRaster
sources	Get the filename(s) to which a SpatRaster is linked
inMemory	Are the data sources in memory (or on disk)?
toMemory	Force data sources to memory (not recommended)?
compareGeom	Compare the geometry of SpatRasters
NAflag	Set the NA value (for reading from a file with insufficient metadata)
units / units<-	Layer measurement units
is.rotated	Whether a SpatRaster is rotated
has.geoloc	Whether a SpatRaster has GDAL geolocation arrays / GCPs
geoloc	Geolocation / GCP metadata for a SpatRaster
is.flipped	Whether a SpatRaster is flipped
datatype	Storage datatype of layers
scoff / scoff<-	Scale-offset values

IX. Computing row, column, cell numbers and coordinates

Cell numbers start at 1 in the upper-left corner. They increase within rows, from left to right, and then row by row from top to bottom. Likewise, row numbers start at 1 at the top of the raster, and column numbers start at 1 at the left side of the raster.

xFromCol	x-coordinates from column numbers
yFromRow	y-coordinates from row numbers
xFromCell	x-coordinates from cell numbers
yFromCell	y-coordinates from cell numbers
xyFromCell	x and y coordinates from cell numbers
colFromX	Column numbers from x-coordinates (or longitude)
rowFromY	Row numbers from y-coordinates (or latitude)
rowColFromCell	Row and column numbers from cell numbers
cellFromXY	Cell numbers from x and y coordinates
cellFromRowCol	Cell numbers from row and column numbers
cellFromRowColCombine	Cell numbers from all combinations of row and column numbers
cells	Cell numbers for a SpatVector or SpatExtent

X. Depth related methods

`depth` can be used to explicitly get or set a third or fourth dimension of a SpatRaster.

`depth`	Get or set depth dimension values
`depthName`	Set or get the depth name
`depthUnit`	Set or get the depth unit

XI. Time related methods

`time` can be used to explicitly get or set a third or fourth dimension of a SpatRaster.

`time`	Get or set time
`fillTime`	can add empty layers in between existing layers to assure that the time step between layers is constan
`mergeTime`	combine multiple rasters, perhaps partly overlapping in time, into a single time series
`clamp_ts`	Clamp time-series values

XII. Methods for categorical rasters

`is.factor`	Are there categorical layers?
`levels`	Get active categories, or set categories
`activeCat`	Get or set the active category
`cats`	Get categories (active and inactive)
`set.cats`	Set categories in place
`concats`	Combine SpatRasters with different categories
`catalyze`	Create a layer for each category
`as.numeric`	use the active category to create a non-categorical SpatRaster
`as.factor`	Make the layers of a SpatRaster categorical

XIII. Writing SpatRaster files

Basic:

`writeRaster`	Write all values of SpatRaster to disk. You can set the filetype, datatype, compression.
`writeCDF`	Write SpatRaster data to a netCDF file

Advanced:

readStart	Open file connections for efficient multi-chunk reading
readValues	Read some values from an opened file
readStop	Close file connections
writeStart	Open a file for writing
writeValues	Write some values to an opened file
writeStop	Close the file after writing
blocks	Get blocksize for reading files (when not writing)

XIV. Tiles

chunk	Iterate over raster chunks
makeVRT	Build a GDAL virtual raster (VRT) from files
vrt	Virtual raster from filenames or a collection
vrt_tiles	List VRT tile sources

XV. Miscellaneous SpatRaster methods

terraOptions	Show, set, or get session options, mostly to control memory use and to set write options
sources	Show the data sources of a SpatRaster
tmpFiles	Show or remove temporary files
mem_info	memory needs and availability
inMemory	Are the cell values in memory?
deepcopy	Deep copy of SpatRaster
describe	Summarize raster file sources
same.crs	Compare two CRS strings
ar_info	Inspect NetCDF-like multi-array files
gdal	set GDAL warning level
set/getGDALconfig	GDAL session utilities
meta	Metadata from a SpatRaster
metags / metags<-	Arbitrary metadata tags
tighten	combine data sources into one

XVI. SpatRasterDataset

A SpatRasterDataset contains SpatRasters that represent sub-datasets for the same area. They all have the same extent and resolution.

sds	Create a SpatRasterDataset from a file with subdatasets (ncdf or hdf) or from SpatRasters
[or $	Extract a SpatRaster
names	Get the names of the sub-datasets

XVII. SpatRasterCollections

A SpatRasterCollection is a vector of SpatRaster objects. Unlike for a SpatRasterDataset, there the extent and resolution of the SpatRasters do not need to match each other.

sprc	create a SpatRasterCollection from (a list of) SpatRasters
length	how many SpatRasters does the SpatRasterCollection have?
crop	crop a SpatRasterCollection
impose	force the members of SpatRasterCollection to the same geometry
merge	merge the members of a SpatRasterCollection
mosaic	mosaic (merge with a function for overlapping areas) the members of a SpatRasterCollection
[	extract a SpatRaster

SpatVector

XVIII. Create SpatVector objects

vect	Create a SpatVector from a file (for example a "shapefile") or from another object
vector_layers	list or delete layers in a vector database such as GPKG
rbind	append SpatVectors of the same geometry type
unique	remove duplicates
na.omit	remove empty geometries and/or fields that are NA
project	Project a SpatVector to a different coordinate reference system
writeVector	Write SpatVector data to disk
centroids	Get the centroids of a SpatVector
voronoi	Voronoi diagram
delaunay	Delaunay triangles
hull	Compute a convex, circular, or rectangular hull around the (geometries of) a SpatVector
fillHoles	Remove or extract holes from polygons
densify	Add vertices along lines or polygons
thinNodes	Remove vertices along lines or polygons
split	Split a SpatVector based on values of an attribute

XIX. Properties of SpatVector objects

geom	returns the geometries as matrix or WKT
crds	returns the coordinates as a matrix
ncol	The number of columns (of the attributes)
nrow	The number of rows (of the geometries and attributes)
names	Get or set the layer names
ext	Get the extent (minimum and maximum x and y coordinates; "bounding box")
crs	The coordinate reference system (map projection)
linearUnits	returns the linear units of the crs (in meter)
is.lonlat	Test if an object has (or may have) a longitude/latitude coordinate reference system
geomtype	Geometry type string
is.lines / is.points	Geometry type tests
has.z	Whether geometries store Z coordinates
is.polygons	

XX. Geometric queries

adjacent	find adjacent polygons
expanse	computes the area covered by polygons
nearby	find nearby geometries
nearest	find the nearest geometries
relate	geometric relationships such as "intersects", "overlaps", and "touches"
perim	computes the length of the perimeter of polygons, and the length of lines

XXI. Geometric operations

erase or "-"	erase (parts of) geometries
intersect or "*"	intersect geometries
union or "+"	Merge geometries
cover	update polygons
symdif	symmetrical difference of two polygons
aggregate	dissolve smaller polygons into larger ones
buffer	buffer geometries
disagg	split multi-geometries into separate geometries
crop	clip geometries using a rectangle (SpatExtent) or SpatVector
divide	divide polygons into equal areas
thin	remove geometries that are too close to another

XXII. SpatVector attributes

We use the term "attributes" for the tabular data (data.frame) associated with vector geometries.

extract	spatial queries between SpatVector and SpatVector (e.g. point in polygons)
spatSample	Take a regular or random point sample from polygons or lines
sel	select - interactively select geometries
click	identify attributes by clicking on a map
merge	Join a table with a SpatVector
as.data.frame	get attributes as a data.frame
as.list	get attributes as a list
values	Get the attributes of a SpatVector
values<-	Set new attributes to the geometries of a SpatVector
sort	sort SpatVector by the values in a field
query	Read features from a SpatVectorProxy

XXIII. Change geometries (for display, experimentation)

shift	change the position geometries by shifting their coordinates in horizontal and/or vertical direction
spin	rotate geometries around an origin
rescale	shrink (or expand) geometries, for example to make an inset map
flip	flip geometries vertically or horizontally
t	transpose geometries (switch x and y)
agitate	Randomly perturb coordinates for plotting

XXIV. Geometry properties and topology

width	the minimum diameter of the geometries
clearance	the minimum clearance of the geometries
sharedPaths	shared paths (arcs) between line or polygon geometries
simplifyGeom	simplify geometries
gaps	find gaps between polygon geometries
fillHoles	get or remove the polygon holes
makeNodes	create nodes on lines
mergeLines	connect lines to form polygons
removeDupNodes	remove duplicate nodes in geometries and optionally rounds the coordinates
is.valid	check if geometries are valid

makeValid	attempt to repair invalid geometries
snap	make boundaries of geometries identical if they are very close to each other
erase (single argument)	remove parts of geometries that overlap
union (single argument)	create new polygons such that there are no overlapping polygons
rotate	rotate to (dis-) connect them across the date-line
normalize.longitude	move geometries that are outside of the -180 to 180 degrees range.
elongate	make lines longer by extending both sides
combineGeoms	combine geometries that overlap, share a border, or are within a minimum distance of each othe
forceCCW	force counter-clockwise polygon winding

XXV. SpatVectorCollections

A SpatVectorCollection is a vector of SpatVector objects.

svc	create a SpatVectorCollection from (a list of) SpatVector objects
length	how many SpatVectors does the SpatVectorCollection have?
[	extract a SpatVector

XXVI. Coordinate reference system method

crs	Get or set the coordinate reference system (map projection) of a Spat* object
is.lonlat	Test if an object has (or may have) a longitude/latitude coordinate reference system
linearUnits	returns the linear units of the crs (in meter)

Other classes

XXVII. SpatExtent

ext	Create a SpatExtent object. For example to crop a Spatial dataset
intersect	Intersect two SpatExtent objects, same as -
union	Combine two SpatExtent objects, same as +
Math-methods	round/floor/ceiling of a SpatExtent
align	Align a SpatExtent with a SpatRaster
draw	Create a SpatExtent by drawing it on top of a map (plot)

XXVIII. SpatGraticule

graticule	Create a graticule
crop	crop a graticule
plot<SpatGraticule>	plot a graticule

XXIX. SpatNetwork

A SpatNetwork represents a spatial graph of nodes and edges (for example a road or stream network).

netw	Create a SpatNetwork from lines, an igraph, a file, or from scratch
net_nodes	Get the nodes as a SpatVector of points
net_edges	Get the edges as a SpatVector of lines
net_nnodes / net_nedges	Number of nodes or edges
net_directed	Is the network directed?
net_weights / net_weights<-	Get or set edge weights
shortestPath	Shortest paths between nodes (Dijkstra)
writeNetwork	Write a SpatNetwork to disk (GNM format)
crs / ext	Coordinate reference system and extent

General methods

XXX. Conversion between spatial data objects from different packages

You can coerce SpatRasters to Raster* objects, after loading the `raster` package, with `as(object, "Raster")`, or `raster(object)` or `brick(object)` or `stack(object)`

rast	SpatRaster from matrix and other objects
vect	SpatVector from `sf` or `Spatial*` vector data
sf::st_as_sf	sf object from SpatVector
rasterize	Rasterizing points, lines or polygons
rasterizeWin	Rasterize points with a moving window
rasterizeGeom	Rasterize attributes of geometries such as "count", "area", or "length"
as.points	Create points from a SpatRaster or SpatVector
as.lines	Create lines from a SpatRaster or SpatVector

as.polygons	Create polygons from a SpatRaster
as.contour	Contour lines from a SpatRaster

XXXI. Plotting

Maps:

plot	Plot a SpatRaster or SpatVector. The main method to create a map
panel	Combine multiple plots
points	Add points to a map
lines	Add lines to a map
polys	Add polygons to a map
text	Add text (such as the values of a SpatRaster or SpatVector) to a map
halo	Add text with a halo to a map
map.pal	Color palettes for mapping
image	Alternative to plot to make a map with a SpatRaster
plotRGB	Combine three layers (red, green, blue channels) into a single "real color" plot
plot<SpatGraticule>	plot a graticule
sbar	Add a scale bar to a map
north	Add a north arrow to a map
inset	Add a small inset (overview) map
add_legend	Add a legend to a map
add_box	Add a bounding box to a map
map_extent	Get the coordinates of a map's axes positions
dots	Make a dot-density map
cartogram	Make a cartogram
persp	Perspective plot of a SpatRaster
contour	Contour plot or filled-contour plot of a SpatRaster
colorize	Combine three layers (red, green, blue channels) into a single layer with a color-table
add_abline	Add abline to a map
add_mtext	Add margin text (mtext)
add_grid	Add a reference grid
animate	Animate raster or vector layers
plet	Make an interactive (leaflet) map
scatter plot	Scatter plot of two SpatRasters
has.colors	Do layers in a SpatRaster have a color table?
coltab / coltab<-	Get or set color tables

Interacting with a map:

zoom	Zoom in to a part of a map by drawing a bounding box on it
click	Query values of SpatRaster or SpatVector by clicking on a map
sel	Select a spatial subset of a SpatRaster or SpatVector by drawing on a map
draw	Create a SpatExtent or SpatVector by drawing on a map

Other plots:

plot	x-y scatter plot of the values of (a sample of) the layers of two SpatRaster objects
hist	Histogram of SpatRaster values
barplot	Bar plot of a SpatRaster
density	Density plot of SpatRaster values
pairs	Pairs plot for layers in a SpatRaster
boxplot	Box plot of the values of a SpatRaster

XXXII. Longitude/latitude data

Most methods that involve distance, area, direction, or sampling account for the Earth's shape when the coordinate reference system is longitude/latitude. Distances and lengths are then expressed in meters (unless noted otherwise), typically computed on the WGS84 ellipsoid with Karney's algorithm (GeographicLib). Areas are computed on the ellipsoid as well. For these quantities it is generally better to use lon/lat data than a planar (projected) CRS, because map projections distort distance, area and/or direction. These methods include distance, direction, gridDist, costDist, nearby, nearest, buffer, expanse, cellSize, perim, terrain, densify, elongate, agitate, spatSample, netw, shortestPath, and tessellate.

Some methods do **not** use geodesic algorithms, require a planar CRS, or interpret parameters in the units of the CRS (degrees for lon/lat).

Geometric "vector overlay" operations such as intersect, union, erase, symdif, crop do not adjust for lon/lat intersections (use densify to approximate it better if needed).

voronoi and hull treat longitude/latitude coordinates as if they were planar.

viewshed	Requires a planar CRS (not lon/lat)
surfArea	Requires a planar CRS with elevation in the same units
simplifyGeom, snap	tolerance is in CRS units (degrees for lon/lat)
voronoi	Snapping tolerance is in CRS units; the diagram is planar
rasterizeWin	Window size is in CRS units (no degree-to-meter conversion)
focalMat	Filter size is in CRS units
extract	search_radius for lon/lat uses mean latitude (approximate)

Comparison with the raster package

"terra" was written to replace the "raster" package. "terra" has a very similar, but simpler, interface; it is faster, and it can do much more. This section highlights some of the differences between the two packages.

XXXIII. New method names

terra has a single class SpatRaster for which raster has three (RasterLayer, RasterStack, RasterBrick). Likewise there is a single class for vector data SpatVector that replaces six Spatial* classes. Most method names are the same, but note the following important differences in method names with the raster package

raster package	terra package
raster, brick, stack	rast
rasterFromXYZ	rast(, type="xyz")
stack, addLayer	c
addLayer	add<-
area	cellSize or expanse
approxNA	approximate
calc	app
cellFromLine, cellFromPolygon,	cells
cellsFromExtent	cells
cellStats	global
clump	patches
compareRaster	compareGeom
corLocal	focalPairs
coordinates	crds
couldBeLonLat	is.lonlat
disaggregate	disagg
distanceFromPoints	distance
drawExtent, drawPoly, drawLine	draw
dropLayer	subset
extent	ext
getValues	values
isLonLat, isGlobalLonLat	is.lonlat
layerize	segregate
layerStats	layerCor
movingFun	roll
NAvalue	NAflag
nlayers	nlyr
overlay	lapp
unstack	as.list
projectRaster	project
rasterToPoints	as.points
rasterToPolygons	as.polygons
readAll	toMemory
reclassify, subs, cut	classify
sampleRandom, sampleRegular	spatSample
shapefile	vect
stackApply	tapp
stackSelect	selectRange

XXXIV. Changed behavior

Also note that even if function names are the same in `terra` and `raster`, their output can be different. In most cases this was done to get more consistency in the returned values (and thus fewer errors in the downstream code that uses them). In other cases it simply seemed better. Here are some examples:

`resample`	Results are not numerically identical when using `method="bilinear"`, especially at edges, and when
`as.polygons`	By default, `terra` returns dissolved polygons
`quantile`	computes by cell, across layers instead of the other way around
`extract`	By default, `terra` returns a matrix, with the first column the sequential ID of the vectors. `raster` returns a list (for lines or polygons) or a matrix (for points, but without the ID column). You can use `list=TRUE` to get the results as a list
`values`	`terra` always returns a matrix. `raster` returns a vector for a `RasterLayer`
`Summary-methods`	With `raster`, `mean(x, y)` and `mean(stack(x, y))` return the same result, a single layer with the mean of all cell values. This is also what `terra` returns with `mean(c(x, y))`, but with `mean(x, y)` the parallel mean is returned – that is, the computation is done layer-wise, and the number of layers in the output is the same as that of `x` and `y` (or the larger of the two if they are not the same). This affects all summary functions (`sum`, `mean`, `median`, `which.min`, `which.max`, `min`, `max`, `prod`, `any`, `all`, `stdev`), except `range`, which is not implemented for this case (you can use `min` and `max` instead)

Contributors

Except where indicated otherwise, the methods and functions in this package were written by Robert Hijmans. Andrew Gene Brown and Márcia Barbosa contributed many improvements to the code and documentation. Krzysztof Dyba contributed to documentation and github management and issues. Emanuele Cordano contributed functions for catchment related computations. The configuration scripts were written by Roger Bivand. Some of the code for using the GEOS library was adapted from code by Edzer Pebesma for `sf`. Michael Chirico, Barry Rowlingson, and Michael D. Sumner also made important contributions.

This package is an attempt to climb on the shoulders of giants (GDAL, PROJ, GEOS, NCDF, GeographicLib, Rcpp, R). Many people have contributed by asking questions or raising issues. Feedback and suggestions by Kodi Arfer, Kendon Bell, Jean-Luc Dupouey, Sarah Endicott, Derek Friend, Alex Ilich, Agustin Lobo, Gerald Nelson, Jakub Nowosad, and Monika Tomaszewska have been especially helpful.

`activeCat` *Active category*

Description

Get or set the active category of a multi-categorical SpatRaster layer

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
activeCat(x, layer=1)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
activeCat(x, layer=1)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
layer	positive integer, the layer number or name
value	positive integer or character, indicating which column in the categories to use. Note that when a number is used this index is zero based, and "1" refers to the second column. This is because the first column of the categories has the cell values, not categorical labels

Value

integer

See Also

levels, cats

Examples

```
set.seed(0)
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
values(r) <- sample(3, ncell(r), replace=TRUE) + 10
d <- data.frame(id=11:13, cover=c("forest", "water", "urban"), letters=letters[1:3], value=10:12)
levels(r) <- d

activeCat(r)
activeCat(r) <- 3
activeCat(r)
```

---

add — *Add (in place) a SpatRaster to another SpatRaster or to a SpatRasterDataset or SpatRasterCollection*

Description

Add (in place) a SpatRaster to another SpatRaster. Comparable with c, but without copying the object.

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
add(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset,SpatRaster'
add(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection,SpatRaster'
add(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset or SpatRasterCollection
value	SpatRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

c

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=5, ncols=9, vals=1:45)
x <- c(r, r*2)
add(x) <- r*3
x
```

---

add_abline — *add vertical and/or horizontal lines to a map made with terra*

Description

Adaptation of abline that allows adding a horizontal or vertical lines to a map. This function will place the lines in the locations within the mapped area as delineated by the axes. It is meant to be used when you specify your own tick marks, such that add_grid does not work.

Also see graticule

Usage

```
add_abline(h=NULL, v=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

h	the y-value(s) for horizontal line(s)
v	the x-value(s) for vertical line(s)
...	additional graphical parameters for drawing lines

See Also

add_grid, graticule, add_legend, add_box, add_mtext

Examples

```
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
atx <- seq(xmin(v), xmax(v), .1)
aty <- seq(ymin(v), ymax(v), .1)
plot(v, pax=list(xat=atx, yat=aty), ext=ext(v)+.2)
add_abline(h=aty, v=atx, lty=2, col="gray")
```

---

add_box *draw a box*

Description

Similar to box allowing adding a box around a map. This function will place the box around the mapped area.

Usage

```
add_box(...)
```

Arguments

...	arguments passed to lines

See Also

add_legend, add_grid, add_mtext

Examples

```
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
plot(v)
add_box(col="red", lwd=3, xpd=TRUE)
```

add_grid — *add a grid to a map made with terra*

Description

Adaptation of grid that allows adding a grid to a map. This function will place the grid in the locations within the mapped area as delineated by the axes.

If you set the tick marks yourself, you can use add_abline to create a grid.

Also see graticule

Usage

```
add_grid(nx=NULL, ny=nx, col="lightgray", lty="dotted", lwd=1)
```

Arguments

nx, ny	number of cells of the grid in x and y direction. When NULL, as per default, the grid aligns with the tick marks on the corresponding default axis (i.e., tickmarks as computed by axTicks). When NA, no grid lines are drawn in the corresponding direction
col	character or (integer) numeric; color of the grid lines
lty	character or (integer) numeric; line type of the grid lines
lwd	non-negative numeric giving line width of the grid lines

See Also

graticule, add_abline, add_legend, add_box, add_mtext

Examples

```
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
plot(v)
add_grid()
```

add_legend — *add a custom legend*

Description

Wrapper around legend that allows adding a custom legend to a map using a keyword such as "topleft" or "bottomright". This function will place the legend in the locations within the mapped area as delineated by the axes.

Usage

```
add_legend(x, y, xpd=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The keyword to be used to position the legend (or the x coordinate)
y	The y coordinate to be used to position the legend (if x is also a coordinate)
xpd	logical. If TRUE, the legend can be added outside the map area
...	arguments passed to legend

See Also

add_box, add_grid, add_mtext

Examples

```
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
plot(v)
points(centroids(v), col="red")
legend("topleft", legend = "centroids", pch = 20, xpd=NA, bg="white", col="red")
add_legend("topright", legend = "centroids", pch = 20, col="red")
```

---

add_mtext *add a margin text*

Description

Similar to mtext allowing adding a text to the margins of a map. This function uses the margins around the mapped area; not the margins that R would use.

Usage

```
add_mtext(text, side=3, line=0, adj=0.5, ...)
```

Arguments

text	character or expression vector specifying the text to be written
side	integer indicating the margin to use (1=bottom, 2=left, 3=top, 4=right)
line	numeric to move the text in or outwards
adj	numeric between 0 and 1 to align the text along the margin. Use 0 for left (sides 1 and 3) or bottom (sides 2 and 4), 1 for right or top, and 0.5, the default, to center it
...	arguments passed to text

See Also

add_legend, add_grid, add_box

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)

plot(r, axes=FALSE, legend=FALSE)
add_box()
for (i in 1:4) add_mtext("margin text", i, cex=i, col=i, line=2-i)

# align the text along the margin
plot(r, axes=FALSE, legend=FALSE)
add_box()
for (i in 1:4) {
 add_mtext("start", i, adj=0, col="blue")
 add_mtext("middle", i, adj=0.5, cex=1.5)
 add_mtext("end", i, adj=1, col="red")
}
```

---

adjacent *Adjacent cells or polygons*

Description

Identify cells that are adjacent to a set of raster cells. Or identify adjacent polygons

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
adjacent(x, cells, directions="rook", pairs=FALSE, include=FALSE, symmetrical=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
adjacent(x, type="rook", pairs=TRUE, symmetrical=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, or SpatVector of polygons
cells	vector of cell numbers for which adjacent cells should be found. Cell numbers start with 1 in the upper-left corner and increase from left to right and from top to bottom
directions	character or matrix to indicated the directions in which cells are considered connected. The following character values are allowed: "rook" or "4" for the horizontal and vertical neighbors; "bishop" to get the diagonal neighbors; "queen" or "8" to get the vertical, horizontal and diagonal neighbors; or "16" for knight and one-cell queen move neighbors. If directions is a matrix it should have odd dimensions and have logical (or 0, 1) values

pairs	logical. If TRUE, a two-column matrix of pairs of adjacent cells is returned. If x is a SpatRaster and pairs is FALSE, an n*m matrix is returned where the number of rows n is length(cells) and the number of columns m is the number of neighbors requested with directions
include	logical. Should the focal cells be included in the result?
type	character. One of "rook", "queen", "touches", or "intersects". "queen" and "touches" are synonyms. "rook" exclude polygons that touch at a single node only. "intersects" includes polygons that touch or overlap
symmetrical	logical. If TRUE and pairs=TRUE, an adjacent pair is only included once. For example, if polygon 1 is adjacent to polygon 3, the implied adjacency between 3 and 1 is not reported

Value

matrix

Note

When using global lon/lat rasters, adjacent cells at the other side of the date-line are included.

See Also

relate, nearby, nearest

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
adjacent(r, cells=c(1, 5, 55), directions="queen")
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, crs="+proj=utm +zone=1 +datum=WGS84")
adjacent(r, cells=11, directions="rook")

#same as
rk <- matrix(c(0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0), 3, 3)
adjacent(r, cells=11, directions=rk)

## note that with global lat/lon data the E and W connect
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, crs="+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
adjacent(r, cells=11, directions="rook")

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
a <- adjacent(v, symmetrical=TRUE)
head(a)
```

aggregate *Aggregate raster or vector data*

Description

Aggregate a SpatRaster to create a new SpatRaster with a lower resolution (larger cells). Aggregation groups rectangular areas to create larger cells. The value for the resulting cells is computed with a user-specified function. See resample for aggregating cells with a factor that is not an integer.

You can also aggregate ("dissolve") a SpatVector. This either combines all geometries into one geometry, or it combines the geometries that have the same value for the variable(s) specified with argument by.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
aggregate(x, fact=2, fun="mean", ..., cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
aggregate(x, by=NULL, dissolve=TRUE, fun="mean", count=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
fact	positive integer. Aggregation factor expressed as number of cells in each direction (horizontally and vertically). Or two integers (vertical (fact[1]) and horizontal (fact[2]) aggregation factor) or three integers (when also aggregating over layers)
fun	function used to aggregate values. Either an actual function, or for the following, their name: "mean", "max", "min", "median", "sum", "modal", "any", "all", "none", "prod", "which.min", "which.max", "table", "sd" (sample standard deviation) and "std" (population standard deviation)
...	additional arguments passed to fun, such as na.rm=TRUE
cores	positive integer. If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created. Ignored for C++ level implemented functions that are listed under fun
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster
by	character. The variable(s) used to group the geometries
dissolve	logical. Should borders between aggregated geometries be dissolved?
count	logical. If TRUE and by is not NULL, a variable "agg_n" is included that shows the number of input geometries for each output geometry

Details

Aggregation starts at the upper-left end of a SpatRaster. If a division of the number of columns or rows with `fact` does not return an integer, the extent of the resulting SpatRaster will be somewhat larger than that of the original SpatRaster. For example, if an input SpatRaster has 100 columns, and `fact=12`, the output SpatRaster will have 9 columns and the maximum x coordinate of the output SpatRaster is also adjusted.

The function `fun` should take multiple numbers, and return one or more numeric values. If multiple numbers are returned, the length of the returned vector should always be the same, also, for example, when the input is only NA values. For that reason, `range` works, but `unique` will fail in most cases.

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`disagg` to disaggregate, and `resample` for more complex changes in resolution and alignment

Examples

```
r <- rast()
# aggregated SpatRaster, no values
ra <- aggregate(r, fact=10)

values(r) <- runif(ncell(r))
# aggregated raster, max of the values
ra <- aggregate(r, fact=10, fun=max)

# aggregated raster, 'fact' parameter contains two values, max of the values
# same result as above
rb <- aggregate(r, fact=c(10,10), fun=max)

# groups of 10 rows and 2 columns are combined into new cells
rc <- aggregate(r, fact=c(10,2), fun=max)

# multiple layers
s <- c(r, r*2)
x <- aggregate(s, 20)


## SpatVector
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
va <- aggregate(v, "ID_1")

plot(va, "NAME_1", lwd=5, plg=list(x="topright"), mar=rep(2,4))
lines(v, lwd=3, col="light gray")
lines(va)
text(v, "ID_1", halo=TRUE)
```

agitate *Add noise to (jitter) a SpatVector of points*

Description

Add noise to (jitter) a SpatVector of points. Points are moved randomly within a specified distance.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
agitate(x, maxdist)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector. All other objects are passed to jitter
maxdist	positive number. The maximum distance from the original location, in meter for lon/lat, otherwise in the units of the CRS

Value

SpatVector

Examples

```
## SpatVector
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- as.points(vect(f)[1])
p <- agitate(v, 2500)
```

align *Align a SpatExtent*

Description

Align an SpatExtent with a SpatRaster This can be useful to create a new SpatRaster with the same origin and resolution as an existing SpatRaster. Do not use this to force data to match that really does not match (use e.g. resample or (dis)aggregate for this).

It is also possible to align a SpatExtent to a clean divisor.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,SpatRaster'
align(x, y, snap="near")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,numeric'
align(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatExtent
y	SpatRaster or numeric
snap	Character. One of "near", "in", or "out", to determine in which direction the extent should be aligned. To the nearest border, inwards or outwards

Value

SpatExtent

See Also

ext, draw

Examples

```
r <- rast()
e <- ext(-10.1, 9.9, -20.1, 19.9)
ea <- align(e, r)
e
ext(r)
ea

align(e, 0.5)
```

---

all.equal — *Compare two SpatRaster, SpatVector, or SpatExtent objects for equality*

Description

Compare two objects for (near) equality

In the case of SpatRasters, first the attributes of the objects are compared. If these are the same, a (perhaps small) sample of the raster cells is compared as well.

The sample size used can be increased with the `maxcell` argument. You can set it to `Inf`, but for large rasters your computer may not have sufficient memory. See the examples for a safe way to compare all values.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
all.equal(target, current, maxcell=100000, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
all.equal(target, current, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,SpatExtent'
all.equal(target, current, ...)
```

Arguments

target	SpatRaster, SpatVector, or SpatExtent
current	object of the same class as target
maxcell	positive integer. The size of the regular sample used to compare cell values
...	additional arguments passed to all.equal.numeric to compare cell values for SpatRaster and geometry and attribute values for SpatVectors

Value

Either TRUE or a character vector describing the differences between target and current.

See Also

identical, compareGeom

Examples

```
x <- sqrt(1:100)
mat <- matrix(x, 10, 10)
r1 <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, xmin=0, vals = x)
r2 <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, xmin=0, vals = mat)

all.equal(r1, r2)
all.equal(r1, r1*1)
all.equal(rast(r1), rast(r2))

# compare geometries
compareGeom(r1, r2)

# Compare all cell values for near equality
# as floating point number imprecision can be a problem
m <- minmax(r1 - r2)
all(abs(m) < 1e-7)

# comparison of cell values to create new SpatRaster
e <- r1 == r2
```

---

animate *Animate a map*

Description

Animate (sequentially plot) the layers of a SpatRaster, or a SpatVectorCollection, or the variables or geometries of a SpatVector, to create a movie.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
animate(x, pause=0.25, main, range=NULL, maxcell=50000, n=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
animate(x, pause=0.25, main="", n=1, vars=NULL, range=NULL, add=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorCollection'
animate(x, pause=0.25, n=1, vars=NULL, range=NULL, ext=NULL, add=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
pause	numeric. How long should the pause be between layers?
main	title for each layer. For SpatRaster, if not supplied, the z-value is used if available. Otherwise the names are used.
range	numeric vector of length 2. Range of values to plot, If NULL the range of all layers is used for rasters, or all variables for vectors if they are all numeric. If NA the range of each individual layer is used
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot. If maxcell < ncell(x), spatSample(type="regular") is used before plotting
n	integer > 0. Number of plotting loops
vars	numeric or character to indicate the variables to animate. If this is NULL, the geometries are animated instead
ext	SpatExtent object (or an object for which ext returns one) setting the spatial extent of the plot.
add	logical. Add the geometries to the current plot? When looping over geometries: if TRUE, add all geometries to the current plot. If NULL, add is set to FALSE for the first geometry and TRUE for the remaining ones. This argument is ignored when vars is not NULL
...	additional arguments passed to plot

Value

None

Author(s)

A. Márcia Barbosa, Robert J. Hijmans

See Also

plot

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
animate(r, n=1)

v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
animate(v[1:3, ], n=1, pause=0.3)
# animate(v, vars=names(v))

s <- svc(as.lines(v[3:5,]), v, v[1:3,], as.points(v))
animate(s, col="blue", alpha=0.3, pause=0.3)

# you can save an animation to file like this
# animation::saveGIF(terra::animate(v), "animation.gif")
```

---

app *Apply a function to the cells of a SpatRaster*

Description

Apply a function to the values of each cell of a SpatRaster. Similar to `apply` – think of each layer in a SpatRaster as a column (or row) in a matrix.

This is generally used to summarize the values of multiple layers into one layer; but this is not required.

app calls function `fun` with the raster data as first argument. Depending on the function supplied, the raster data is represented as either a matrix in which each layer is a column, or a vector representing a cell. The function should return a vector or matrix that is divisible by ncell(x). Thus, both "sum" and "rowSums" can be used, but "colSums" cannot be used.

You can also apply a function `fun` across datasets by layer of a `SpatRasterDataset`. In that case, summarization is by layer across SpatRasters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
app(x, fun, ..., cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
app(x, fun, ..., cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset
`fun`	a function that operates on a vector or matrix. This can be a function that is defined in base-R or in a package, or a function you write yourself (see examples). Functions that return complex output (e.g. a list) may need to be wrapped in your own function to simplify the output to a vector or matrix. The following functions have been re-implemented in C++ for speed: "sum", "mean",

	"median", "modal", "which", "which.min", "which.max", "min", "max", "prod", "any", "all", "none", "sd", "std", "first". To use the base-R function for say, "min", you could use something like `fun=function(i) min(i)` or the equivalent `fun = \(i) min(i)`
`...`	additional arguments for `fun`. These are typically numerical constants. They should *never* be another SpatRaster
`cores`	positive integer. If `cores` > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object. Ignored for functions that are implemented by terra in C++ (see under fun)
`filename`	character. Output filename
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`wopt`	list with named options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Details

To speed things up, parallelization is supported, but this is often not helpful, and it may actually be slower. There is only a speed gain if you have many cores (> 8) and/or a very complex (slow) function `fun`. If you write `fun` yourself, consider supplying a `cppFunction` made with the Rcpp package instead (or go have a cup of tea while the computer works for you).

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`lapp`, `tapp`, `Math-methods`, `roll`; `global` to summarize the values of a single SpatRaster

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
x <- c(r, sqrt(r), r+50)
s <- app(x, fun=sum)
s
# for a few generic functions like
# "sum", "mean", and "max" you can also do
sum(x)

## SpatRasterDataset
sd <- sds(x, x*2, x/3)
a <- app(sd, max)
a
# same as
max(x, x*2, x/3)
# and as (but slower)
b <- app(sd, function(i) max(i))


## also works for a single layer
```

```
f <- function(i) (i+1) * 2 * i + sqrt(i)
s <- app(r, f)
# same as above, but that is not memory-safe
# and has no filename argument
s <- f(r)

## Not run:
#### multiple cores
test0 <- app(x, sqrt)
test1 <- app(x, sqrt, cores=2)

testfun <- function(i) { 2 * sqrt(i) }
test2 <- app(x, fun=testfun, cores =2)

## this fails because testfun is not exported to the nodes
# test3 <- app(x, fun=function(i) testfun(i), cores=2)
## to export it, add it as argument to fun
test3 <- app(x, fun=function(i, ff) ff(i), cores =3, ff=testfun)

## End(Not run)
```

`approximate` *Estimate values for cell values that are* `NA` *by interpolating between layers*

Description

approximate uses the `stats` function `approx` to estimate values for cells that are `NA` by interpolation across layers. Layers are considered equidistant, unless argument `z` is used, or `time(x)` returns values that are not `NA`, in which case these values are used to determine distance between layers.

For estimation based on neighboring cells see `focal`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
approximate(x, method="linear", yleft, yright,
            rule=1, f=0, ties=mean, z=NULL, NArule=1,filename="",  ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`method`	specifies the interpolation method to be used. Choices are "linear" or "constant" (step function; see the example in `approx`
`yleft`	the value to be returned before a non-`NA` value is encountered. The default is defined by the value of rule given below
`yright`	the value to be returned after the last non-`NA` value is encountered. The default is defined by the value of rule given below

rule	an integer (of length 1 or 2) describing how interpolation is to take place at for the first and last cells (before or after any non-NA values are encountered). If rule is 1 then NAs are returned for such points and if it is 2, the value at the closest data extreme is used. Use, e.g., rule = 2:1, if the left and right side extrapolation should differ
f	for method = "constant" a number between 0 and 1 inclusive, indicating a compromise between left- and right-continuous step functions. If y0 and y1 are the values to the left and right of the point then the value is y0*(1-f)+y1*f so that f = 0) is right-continuous and f = 1 is left-continuous
ties	Handling of tied 'z' values. Either a function with a single vector argument returning a single number result or the string "ordered"
z	numeric vector to indicate the distance between layers (e.g., depth). The default is time(x) if these are not NA or else 1:nlys(x)
NArule	single integer used to determine what to do when only a single layer with a non-NA value is encountered (and linear interpolation is not possible). The default value of 1 indicates that all layers will get this value for that cell; all other values do not change the cell values
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

focal, fillTime

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5)
r1 <- setValues(r, runif(ncell(r)))
r2 <- setValues(r, runif(ncell(r)))
r3 <- setValues(r, runif(ncell(r)))
r4 <- setValues(r, runif(ncell(r)))
r5 <- setValues(r, NA)
r6 <- setValues(r, runif(ncell(r)))
r1[6:10] <- NA
r2[5:15] <- NA
r3[8:25] <- NA
s <- c(r1,r2,r3,r4,r5,r6)
s[1:5] <- NA
x1 <- approximate(s)
x2 <- approximate(s, rule=2)
x3 <- approximate(s, rule=2, z=c(1,2,3,5,14,15))
```

ar_info — *Describe a multi-dimensional array file*

Description

Describe a multi-dimensional array file (e.g., NetCDF)

Usage

```
ar_info(x, what="describe", simplify=TRUE, filter=TRUE, array="")
```

Arguments

x	character. The name of a netcdf (or similar) raster file
what	character that (partially) matches "describe", "arrays" or "dimensions"
simplify	logical. If TRUE and what="describe", simplify the output for readability
filter	logical. If TRUE and what="describe" filter arrays that (probably) dimensions
array	character. Required when what="dimensions"

Value

character or data.frame

See Also

describe

Arith-methods — *Arithmetic*

Description

Standard arithmetic operators for computations with SpatRasters. Computations are local (applied on a cell by cell basis). If multiple SpatRasters are used, these must have the same geometry (extent and resolution). These operators have been implemented:

+, -, *, /, ^, %%, %/%

You can also use a SpatRaster and a vector or a matrix. If you use a SpatRaster with a vector of multiple numbers, each element in the vector is considered a layer (with a constant value). If you use a SpatRaster with a matrix, the number of columns of the matrix must match the number of layers of the SpatRaster. The rows are used to match the cells. That is, if there are two rows, these match cells 1 and 2, and they are recycled to 3 and 4, etc.

The following methods have been implemented for (SpatExtent, SpatExtent): +, -, and the following for (SpatExtent, numeric): +, -, *, /, %%

Value

SpatRaster or SpatExtent

See Also

ifel to conveniently combine operations and Math-methods or app to use mathematical functions not implemented by the package.

Examples

```
r1 <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
v <- runif(ncell(r1))
v[10:20] <- NA
values(r1) <- v
r2 <- rast(r1)
values(r2) <- 1:ncell(r2) / ncell(r2)
r3 <- r1 + r2
r2 <- r1 / 10
r3 <- r1 * (r2 - 1 / r2)

b <- c(r1, r2, r3)
b2 <- b * 10

### SpatExtent methods
x <- ext(0.1, 2.2, 0, 3)
y <- ext(-2, 1, -2,2)
# union
x + y
# intersection
x * y

e <- x %% 2
e
e * 2
e / 2
e + 1
e - 1
```

---

as.arrows *Add directional arrows from a SpatRaster to a plot*

Description

Create directional arrows and add these to a plot, typically used to represent vector fields such as wind directions, drainage flow directions, or other angular data.

Usage

```
as.arrows(x, unit=c("degrees", "radians", "flowdir"),
       arrow_length=NA,clockwise=FALSE, angle_from_h_axis=0,
       angle_from_x_axis=angle_from_h_axis, length=0,...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with values representing angles or directions
unit	Character. Unit of the angle values in x. One of "degrees", "radians" or "flowdir". See terrain for flowdir
arrow_length	Numeric. Length of the arrows to be plotted
clockwise	Logical. Default is FALSE. If TRUE, angles measured in radians or degrees are considered clockwise
angle_from_x_axis	Anti-clockwise angle from x (or horizontal) axis to the reference direction
angle_from_h_axis	Anti-clockwise angle from x (or horizontal) axis to the reference direction. In the case of northing wind direction it is often used angle_from_x_axis=90, unit="deg", clockwise=TRUE
length, ...	Additional graphical parameters passed to arrows

Author(s)

Emanuele Cordano

See Also

arrows, terrain

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev_vinschgau.tif", package="terra"))
r <- aggregate(r, fact=2,fun=min)
d <- terrain(r, "flowdir")

plot(r,col=terrain.colors(10))
as.arrows(d, unit="flowdir", col="black")
```

---

as.character — *Create a text representation of (the skeleton of) an object*

Description

Create a text representation of (the skeleton of) an object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
as.character(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.character(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatExtent

Value

character

Examples

```
r <- rast()
r
as.character(r)

e <- ext(r)
e
as.character(e)
```

---

as.data.frame *SpatRaster or SpatVector to data.frame*

Description

Coerce a SpatRaster or SpatVector to a data.frame

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL, optional=FALSE, geom=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL, optional=FALSE, xy=FALSE,
 cells=FALSE, time=FALSE, na.rm=NA, wide=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
geom	character or NULL. If not NULL, either "WKT" or "HEX", to get the geometry included in Well-Known-Text or hexadecimal notation. If x has point geometry, it can also be "XY" to add the coordinates of each point

xy	logical. If TRUE, the coordinates of each raster cell are included
time	logical. If TRUE, the time data is included (if available)
na.rm	logical. If TRUE, cells that have a NA value in at least one layer are removed. If the argument is set to NA only cells that have NA values in all layers are removed
cells	logical. If TRUE, the cell numbers of each raster cell are included
wide	logical. If FALSE, the data.frame returned has a "long" format
...	Additional arguments passed to the data.frame
row.names	This argument is ignored
optional	This argument is ignored

Value

data.frame

See Also

as.list, as.matrix. See geom to only extract the geometry of a SpatVector

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
as.data.frame(v)
```

---

as.lines *Conversion to a SpatVector of lines*

Description

Conversion of a SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent to a SpatVector of lines.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.lines(x, na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
as.lines(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
as.lines(x, crs="")

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
as.lines(x, crs="", segments=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector, SpatExtent or matrix. If x is a matrix it should have two columns for a single line, or four columns, where each row has the start and end coordinates (x, y) for lines
na.rm	logical. Only show lines for cells that are not NA?
crs	character. The coordinate reference system (see crs)
segments	logical. Should (poly-)lines or polygons be disaggregated into their line-segments? See disagg

Value

SpatVector

See Also

as.points, as.polygons

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=2, nrows=2)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

as.lines(r)

as.lines(ext(r), crs=crs(r))

p <- as.polygons(r)
as.lines(p)


## with a matrix
s <- cbind(1:5, 1:5)
e <- cbind(1:5, 0)

as.lines(s)
as.lines(cbind(s, e), "+proj=longlat")
```

---

as.list *Coerce a Spat* object to a list*

Description

Coerce a SpatRaster, SpatRasterCollection, SpatRasterDataset, SpatVector or SpatVectorCollection to a list. With a SpatRaster, each layer becomes a list element. With a SpatRasterCollection or SpatRasterDataset, each SpatRaster becomes a list element. With a SpatVector, each variable (attribute) becomes a list element. With a SpatVectorCollection, each SpatVector becomes a list element.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.list(x, geom=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
as.list(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
as.list(x, geom=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorCollection'
as.list(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset, SpatRasterCollection, or SpatVector
geom	character or NULL. If not NULL, and x is a SpatVector, it should be either "WKT" or "HEX", to get the geometry included in Well-Known-Text or hexadecimal notation. If x has point geometry, it can also be "XY" to add the coordinates of each point. If x is a SpatRaster, any value that is not NULL will return a list with the parameters describing the geometry of the SpatRaster are returned
...	additional arguments. These are ignored

Value

list

See Also

see coerce for as.data.frame with a SpatRaster; and geom to only extract the geometry of a SpatVector

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
as.list(v)


s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra")) + 1
as.list(s)
```

as.points — *Conversion to a SpatVector of points*

Description

Conversion of a SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent to a SpatVector of points.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.points(x, values=TRUE, na.rm=TRUE, na.all=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
as.points(x, multi=FALSE, skiplast=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
as.points(x, crs="")
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent
values	logical; include cell values as attributes?
multi	logical. If TRUE a multi-point geometry is returned
skiplast	logical. If TRUE the last point of a polygon (which is the same as the first point) is not included
na.rm	logical. If TRUE cells that are NA are ignored
na.all	logical. If TRUE cells are only ignored if na.rm=TRUE and their value is NA for **all** layers instead of for any layer
crs	character. The coordinate reference system (see crs)

Value

SpatVector

See Also

as.lines, as.polygons

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=2, nrows=2)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

as.points(r)

p <- as.polygons(r)
as.points(p)
```

as.polygons — *Conversion to a SpatVector of polygons*

Description

Conversion of a SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent to a SpatVector of polygons.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.polygons(x, round=TRUE, aggregate=TRUE, values=TRUE,
  na.rm=TRUE, na.all=FALSE, extent=FALSE, digits=0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
as.polygons(x, extent=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
as.polygons(x, crs="")
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent
round	logical; If TRUE and aggregate=TRUE, values are rounded before aggregation. If this value is FALSE the SpatVector returned can have very many polygons and can be very large
aggregate	logical; combine cells with the same values? If TRUE only the first layer in x is processed
values	logical; include cell values as attributes?
extent	logical. if TRUE, a polygon for the extent of the SpatRaster or SpatVector is returned. If x is a SpatRaster, the polygon has vertices for each row and column, not just the four corners of the raster. This can be useful for more precise projection. If that is not required, it is more efficient to get the extent represented by only the four corners with as.polygons(ext(x), crs=crs(x))
na.rm	logical. If TRUE cells that are NA are ignored
na.all	logical. If TRUE cells are only ignored if na.rm=TRUE and their value is NA for **all** layers instead of for any layer
digits	integer. The number of digits for rounding (if round=TRUE)
crs	character. The coordinate reference system (see crs)
...	additional arguments. For backward compatibility. Will be removed in the future

Value

SpatVector

See Also

as.lines, as.points

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=2, nrows=2)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

p <- as.polygons(r)
p
```

---

as.raster *Coerce to a "raster" object*

Description

Implementation of the generic as.raster function to create a "raster" (small r) object. Such objects can be used for plotting with the rasterImage function. NOT TO BE CONFUSED with the Raster* (big R) objects defined by the 'raster' package!

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.raster(x, maxcell=500000, col)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot
col	vector of colors. The default is map.pal("viridis", 100)

Value

'raster' object

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=3, nrows=3)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
as.raster(r)
```

atan2 *Two argument arc-tangent*

Description

For SpatRasters x and y, atan2(y, x) returns the angle in radians for the tangent y/x, handling the case when x is zero. See Trig

See Math-methods for other trigonometric and mathematical functions that can be used with SpatRasters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
atan2(y, x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
atan_2(y, x, filename, ...)
```

Arguments

y	SpatRaster
x	SpatRaster
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

See Also

Math-methods

Examples

```
r1 <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
r2 <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
values(r1) <- (runif(ncell(r1))-0.5) * 10
values(r2) <- (runif(ncell(r1))-0.5) * 10
atan2(r1, r2)
```

`autocorrelation` *Spatial autocorrelation*

Description

Compute spatial autocorrelation for a numeric vector or a SpatRaster. You can compute standard (global) Moran's I or Geary's C, or local indicators of spatial autocorrelation (Anselin, 1995).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
autocor(x, w, method="moran")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
autocor(x, w=matrix(c(1,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,1),3), method="moran",
  global=TRUE, standardize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	numeric or SpatRaster
`w`	Spatial weights defined by or a rectangular matrix. For a SpatRaster this matrix must the sides must have an odd length (3, 5, ...)
`global`	logical. If `TRUE` global autocorrelation is computed instead of local autocorrelation
`standardize`	logical. If `TRUE`, apply row standardization to the weights matrix. This divides each weight by the row sum so that the weights for each cell sum to one. For Moran's I, row standardization ensures that the result is bounded between -1 and 1. Only used when `global=TRUE`
`method`	character. If `x` is numeric or SpatRaster: "moran" for Moran's I and "geary" for Geary's C. If `x` is numeric also: "Gi", "Gi*" (the Getis-Ord statistics), locmor (local Moran's I) and "mean" (local mean)

Details

The default setting uses a 3x3 neighborhood to compute "Queen's case" indices. You can use a filter (weights matrix) to do other things, such as "Rook's case", or different lags.

Value

numeric or SpatRaster

References

Moran, P.A.P., 1950. Notes on continuous stochastic phenomena. Biometrika 37:17-23

Geary, R.C., 1954. The contiguity ratio and statistical mapping. The Incorporated Statistician 5: 115-145

Anselin, L., 1995. Local indicators of spatial association-LISA. Geographical Analysis 27:93-115
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indicators_of_spatial_association

See Also

The spdep package for additional and more general approaches for computing spatial autocorrelation

Examples

```
### raster
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, xmin=0)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

autocor(r)

# row-standardized (result bounded between -1 and 1)
autocor(r, standardize=TRUE)

# rook's case neighbors
f <- matrix(c(0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0), nrow=3)
autocor(r, f)

# local
rc <- autocor(r, w=f, global=FALSE)

### numeric (for vector data)
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
w <- relate(v, relation="touches")

# global
autocor(v$AREA, w)

# local
v$Gi <- autocor(v$AREA, w, "Gi")
plot(v, "Gi")
```

---

barplot *Bar plot of a SpatRaster*

Description

Create a barplot of the values of the first layer of a SpatRaster. For large datasets a regular sample with a size of approximately `maxcells` is used.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
barplot(height, maxcell=1000000, digits=0, breaks=NULL, col, ...)
```

Arguments

height	SpatRaster
maxcell	integer. To regularly subsample very large datasets
digits	integer used to determine how to round the values before tabulating. Set to NULL or to a large number if you do not want any rounding
breaks	breaks used to group the data as in cut
col	a color generating function such as rainbow (the default), or a vector of colors
...	additional arguments for plotting as in barplot

Value

A numeric vector (or matrix, when beside = TRUE) of the coordinates of the bar midpoints, useful for adding to the graph. See barplot

See Also

hist, boxplot

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
barplot(r, digits=-1, las=2, ylab="Frequency")

op <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
par(mai = c(1, 2, .5, .5))
barplot(r, breaks=10, col=c("red", "blue"), horiz=TRUE, digits=NULL, las=1)
par(op)
```

---

bestMatch *Similarity between points and raster cells*

Description

Determine for each grid cell which reference it is most similar to. A reference consists of a SpatVector with reference locations, or a data.frame or matrix in which each column matches a layer name in the SpatRaster.

Similarity is computed with the mean absolute or the mean squared differences between the cell and the reference, or with an alternative function you provide. It may be important to first scale the input.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
bestMatch(x, y, labels=NULL, fun="squared", ...,
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,data.frame'
bestMatch(x, y, labels=NULL, fun="squared", ...,
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,matrix'
bestMatch(x, y, labels=NULL, fun="squared", ...,
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	SpatVector, data.frame or matrix
labels	character. labels that correspond to each class (row in y
fun	character. One of "abs" for the mean absolute difference, or "squared" for the mean squared difference. Or a true function like terra:::match_sqr
...	additional arguments passed to fun. For the built-in functions this can be na.rm=TRUE
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/logo.tif", package = "terra")
r <- rast(f)

# locations of interest
pts <- vect(cbind(c(25.25, 34.324, 43.003), c(54.577, 46.489, 30.905)))
pts$code <- LETTERS[1:3]

plot(r)
points(pts, pch=20, cex=2, col="red")
text(pts, "code", pos=4, halo=TRUE)

x <- scale(r)

s1 <- bestMatch(x, pts, labels=pts$code)
plot(s1)

# same result
```

```
e <- extract(x, pts, ID=FALSE)
s2 <- bestMatch(x, e, labels=c("Ap", "Nt", "Ms"))
```

---

boundaries *Detect boundaries (edges)*

Description

Detect boundaries (edges). Boundaries are cells that have more than one class in the 4 or 8 cells surrounding it, or, if `classes=FALSE`, cells with values and cells with `NA`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
boundaries(x, classes=FALSE, inner=TRUE, directions=8,
  falseval=0, ignoreNA=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`inner`	logical. If `TRUE`, "inner" boundaries are returned, else "outer" boundaries are returned
`classes`	character. Logical. If `TRUE` all different values are (after rounding) distinguished, as well as `NA`. If `FALSE` (the default) only edges between `NA` and non-`NA` cells are considered
`directions`	integer. Which cells are considered adjacent? Should be 8 (Queen's case) or 4 (Rook's case)
`falseval`	numeric. The value to use for cells that are not a boundary and not `NA`
`ignoreNA`	logical. If `TRUE` and `classes=TRUE` external boundaries (with `NA` cells) are ignored, only boundaries between classes are returned (and the value of argument `inner` is irrelevant)
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster. Cell values are either 1 (a boundary) or 0 (not a boundary), or `NA`

See Also

`focal`, `patches`

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=18, ncols=36, xmin=0)
r[150:250] <- 1
r[251:450] <- 2
bi <- boundaries(r)
bo <- boundaries(r, inner=FALSE)
bc <- boundaries(r, classes=TRUE)
#plot(bc)
```

---

boxplot *Box plot of SpatRaster data*

Description

Box plot of layers in a SpatRaster

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
boxplot(x, y=NULL, maxcell=100000, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	NULL or a SpatRaster. If x is a SpatRaster it used to group the values of x by "zone"
maxcell	Integer. Number of cells to sample from datasets
...	additional arguments passed to graphics::boxplot

Value

boxplot returns a list (invisibly) that can be used with bxp

See Also

pairs, hist

Examples

```
r1 <- r2 <- r3 <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
set.seed(409)
values(r1) <- rnorm(ncell(r1), 100, 40)
values(r2) <- rnorm(ncell(r1), 80, 10)
values(r3) <- rnorm(ncell(r1), 120, 30)
s <- c(r1, r2, r3)
names(s) <- c("Apple", "Pear", "Cherry")

boxplot(s, notch=TRUE, col=c("red", "blue", "orange"), main="Box plot", ylab="random", las=1)
```

```
op <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
par(mar=c(4,6,2,2))
boxplot(s, horizontal=TRUE, col="lightskyblue", axes=FALSE)
axis(1)
axis(2, at=0:3, labels=c("", names(s)), las=1, cex.axis=.9, lty=0)
par(op)

## boxplot with 2 layers
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
y <- rasterize(v, r, "NAME_2")
b <- boxplot(r, y)
bxp(b)
```

`buffer` *Create a buffer around vector geometries or raster patches*

Description

Calculate a buffer around all cells that are not `NA` in a SpatRaster, or around the geometries of a SpatVector.

SpatRaster cells inside the buffer distance get a value of 1.

Note that the distance unit of the buffer `width` parameter is meters if the CRS is (`+proj=longlat`), and in map units (typically also meters) if not.

If your data has a longitude/latitude CRS do **not** project them to a planar CRS because that makes the results less precise (see Examples).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
buffer(x, width, background=0, include=TRUE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
buffer(x, width, quadsegs=10, capstyle="round",
  joinstyle="round", mitrelimit=NA, singlesided=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`width`	numeric. Unit is meter if `x` has a longitude/latitude CRS, or in the units of the coordinate reference system in other cases (typically also meter). The value should be > 0 if `x` is a SpatRaster. If `x` is a SpatVector, this argument is vectorized, meaning that you can provide a different value for each geometry in `x`; and you can also use the name of a variable in `x` that has the widths
`filename`	character. Output filename

...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster
background	numeric. value to assign to cells outside the buffer. If this value is zero or FALSE, a boolean SpatRaster is returned
include	logical. If TRUE the raster cells that are not NA are included in the buffer. Otherwise these cells get the background value
quadsegs	positive integer. Number of line segments to use to draw a quart circle
capstyle	character. One of "round", "square" or "flat". Ignored if is.lonlat(x)
joinstyle	character. One of "round", "mitre" or "bevel". Ignored if is.lonlat(x)
mitrelimit	numeric. Place an upper bound on a mitre join to avoid it from extending very far from acute angles in the input geometry. Ignored if is.lonlat(x)
singlesided	logical. If TRUE a buffer is constructed on only one side of each input line. Ignored if is.lonlat(x)

Value

Same as x

See Also

distance, elongate

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=36, nrows=18)
r[500] <- 1
b <- buffer(r, width=5000000)
plot(b)

v <- vect(rbind(c(170,10), c(0,60)), crs="+proj=merc")
b <- buffer(v, 20)
plot(b)
points(v)

crs(v) <- "+proj=longlat"
b <- buffer(v, 1500000)
plot(b)
points(v)
```

---

c *Combine SpatRaster or SpatVector objects*

Description

With c you can:

– Combine SpatRaster objects. They must have the same extent and resolution. However, if x is empty (has no cell values), its geometry is ignored with a warning. Two empty SpatRasters with the same geometry can also be combined (to get a summed number of layers). Also see add<-

– Add a SpatRaster to a SpatRasterDataset or SpatRasterCollection

– Add SpatVector objects to a new or existing SpatVectorCollection

To append SpatVectors, use rbind.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
c(x, ..., warn=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
c(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
c(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
c(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorCollection'
c(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector, SpatRasterDataset or SpatVectorCollection
warn	logical. If TRUE, a warning is emitted if x is an empty SpatRaster
...	as for x (you can only combine raster with raster data and vector with vector data)

Value

Same class as x

See Also

add<-

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=5, ncols=9)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
x <- c(r, r*2, r*3)
```

cartogram *Cartogram*

Description

Make a cartogram, that is, a map where the area of polygons is made proportional to another variable. This can be a good way to map raw count data (e.g. votes).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
cartogram(x, var, type="nc", inside=FALSE, exp=1)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
var	character. A variable name in x
type	character. Cartogram type, one of "nc" (non-contiguous) or "circles" (dorling)
inside	logical to compute the centroids. See centroids
exp	positive numeric that can be used to scale the output polygons

Value

SpatVector

See Also

plot, rescale

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
v$value <- 1:12
pnc <- cartogram(v, "value", "nc")
pcirc <- cartogram(v, "value", "circles")
plot(v, col="light gray", border="gray")
lines(pnc, col="red", lwd=2)
lines(pcirc, col="blue", lwd=2)
```

catalyze *Factors to numeric*

Description

Change a categorical layer into one or more numerical layers. With `as.numeric` you can transfer the active category values to cell values in a non-categorical SpatRaster. `catalyze` creates new layers for each category.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.numeric(x, index=NULL, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
catalyze(x, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`index`	positive integer or category indicating the category to use. If `NULL` the active category is used
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

Author(s)

Andrew Gene Brown, Robert J. Hijmans

See Also

`activeCat`, `cats`

Examples

```
set.seed(0)
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
values(r) <- sample(3, ncell(r), replace=TRUE) + 10
d <- data.frame(id=11:13, cover=c("forest", "water", "urban"), letters=letters[1:3], value=10:12)
levels(r) <- d
catalyze(r)

activeCat(r) <- 3
as.numeric(r)
```

cells *Get cell numbers*

Description

Get the cell numbers covered by a SpatVector or SpatExtent. Or that match values in a vector; or all non NA values.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,missing'
cells(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
cells(x, y, pairs=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
cells(x, y, method="simple", weights=FALSE, exact=FALSE,
    touches=is.lines(y), small=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatExtent'
cells(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	SpatVector, SpatExtent, 2-column matrix representing points, numeric representing values to match, or missing
method	character. Method for getting cell numbers for points. The default is "simple", the alternative is "bilinear". If it is "bilinear", the four nearest cells and their weights are returned
weights	logical. If TRUE and y has polygons, the approximate fraction of each cell that is covered is returned as well
pairs	logical. If TRUE the cell values matched area also returned
exact	logical. If TRUE and y has polygons, the exact fraction of each cell that is covered is returned as well
touches	logical. If TRUE, values for all cells touched by lines or polygons are extracted, not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon. Not relevant for points
small	logical. If TRUE, values for all cells in touched polygons are extracted if none of the cells center points is within the polygon; even if touches=FALSE

Value

numeric vector or matrix

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
r[c(1:25, 31:100)] <- NA
r <- ifel(r > 28, r + 10, r)

# all cell numbers of cells that are not NA
cells(r)

# cell numbers that match values
x <- cells(r, c(28,38))
x$lyr.1

# cells for points
m <- cbind(x=c(0,10,-30), y=c(40,-10,20))
cellFromXY(r, m)

v <- vect(m)
cells(r, v)
cells(r, v, method="bilinear")

# cells for polygons
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
r <- rast(v)
cv <- cells(r, v)
```

`cellSize` *Area covered by each raster cell*

Description

Compute the area covered by individual raster cells.

Computing the surface area of raster cells is especially relevant for longitude/latitude rasters.

But note that for both angular (longitude/latitude) and for planar (projected) coordinate reference systems raster cells sizes are generally not constant, unless you are using an equal-area coordinate reference system. For planar CRSs, the area is therefore not computed based on the linear units of the coordinate reference system, but rather by transforming cells to longitude/latitude. If you do not want that correction, you can use `transform=FALSE` or `init(x, prod(res(x)))`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
cellSize(x, mask=FALSE, lyrs=FALSE, unit="m", transform=TRUE, rcx=100, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
mask	logical. If TRUE, cells that are NA in x are also NA in the output
lyrs	logical. If TRUE and mask=TRUE, the output has the same number of layers as x. That is only useful in cases where the layers of x have different cells that are NA
unit	character. One of "m", "km", or "ha"
transform	logical. If TRUE, planar CRS data are transformed to lon/lat for accuracy
rcx	positive integer. The maximum number of rows and columns to be used to compute area of planar data if transform=TRUE. If x has more rows and/or columns, the raster is aggregated to match this limit, and values for the original cells are estimated by bilinear interpolation (see resample). This can save a lot of time
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

expanse, surfArea

Examples

```
# SpatRaster
r <- rast(nrows=18, ncols=36)
v <- 1:ncell(r)
v[200:400] <- NA
values(r) <- v

# size of each raster cell
a <- cellSize(r)

# illustration of distortion
r <- rast(ncols=90, nrows=45, ymin=-80, ymax=80)
m <- project(r, "+proj=merc")

bad <- init(m, prod(res(m)) / 1000000, wopt=list(names="naive"))
good <- cellSize(m, unit="km", names="corrected")
plot(c(good, bad), nc=1, mar=c(2,2,1,6))
```

centroids *Centroids*

Description

Get the centroids of polygons or lines, or centroid-like points that are guaranteed to be inside the polygons or on the lines.

Or get the (weighted) centroid of the cells with values (not NA) of a SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
centroids(x, inside=FALSE, correct=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
centroids(x, weighted=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
inside	logical. If TRUE the points returned are guaranteed to be inside the polygons or on the lines, but they are not the true centroids. True centroids may be outside a polygon, for example when a polygon is "bean shaped".
correct	If TRUE corrected centroids are returned for geometries in x that have a true centroid that is not inside the geometry. If inside=TRUE it is replaced with another point that is guaranteed to be inside the geometry. If it is FALSE, it is replaced with the nearest point on the border of the geometry
weighted	logical. If TRUE the centroids are computed as the weighted means of the coordinates of cells with values

Value

SpatVector of points

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
x <- centroids(v)
y <- centroids(v, TRUE)
z <- centroids(v, correct=TRUE) ## same as 'x' in this case


f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
centroids(r)
```

```
p <- vect("POLYGON ((5.9 50, 6.3 50, 6.5 49.8, 6.3 49.6, 5.9 49.5, 6.3 49.7, 6.3 49.9, 5.9 50))")
plot(p)
points(centroids(p), col="red", cex=2)
points(centroids(p, inside=TRUE), col="blue", cex=2)
points(centroids(p, inside=FALSE, correct=TRUE), col="green", cex=2)
```

---

chunk *Make a SpatRaster method memory-safe*

Description

This method allows for running a function that takes a SpatRaster as first argument in chunks (tiles). This can be useful if the function is not memory-safe, typically because it reads all the raster cell values into memory.

This method is not designed to be especially efficient, and there might be more efficient ways to accomplish what the goal of the function that is not memory-safe.

Also, some functions must have access to all cells at once to be valid. In those cases, chunk would return incorrect results.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
chunk(x, fun, ..., n=NULL, buffer=0, filename="", wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
fun	function that takes a SpatRaster as first argument
...	additional arguments for fun
n	NULL or positive integer to specifying the number of rows and columns for each chunk (or 2 numbers for a different number of rows and columns, as in getTileExtents
buffer	integer. The number of additional rows and columns added to each tile. Can be a single number, or two numbers to specify a separate number of rows and columns. This allows for creating overlapping tiles that can be used for computing spatial context dependent values with e.g. focal. The expansion is only inside x, no rows or columns outside of x are added
filename	character. Output filename
wopt	list with additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
f <- function(x, a = 0) {
 print("chunk")
 sum(x) + a
}

x <- chunk(s, f, a=100)
```

---

clamp *Clamp values*

Description

Clamp values to a minimum and maximum value. That is, all values below a lower threshold value and above the upper threshold value become either NA, or, if values=TRUE, become the threshold value

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
clamp(x, lower=-Inf, upper=Inf, values=TRUE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
clamp(x, lower=-Inf, upper=Inf, values=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or numeric vector
lower	numeric with the lowest acceptable value (you can specify a different value for each layer). Or a SpatRaster that has a single layer or the same number of layers as x
upper	numeric with the highest acceptable value (you can specify a different value for each layer). Or a SpatRaster that has a single layer or the same number of layers as x
values	logical. If FALSE values outside the clamping range become NA, if TRUE, they get the extreme values
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

object of the same class as x

See Also

classify, subst

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
rc <- clamp(r, 25, 75)
rc
```

---

clamp_ts *clamp time series data*

Description

clamp time-series data that are S shaped. The value in layers before the minimum value in a cell can be set to that minimum value, and the value in layers after the maximum value for a cell can be set to that maximum value.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
clamp_ts(x, min=FALSE, max=TRUE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
min	logical. If TRUE the time-series is clamped to the minimum value
max	logical. If TRUE the time-series is clamped to the maximum value
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

clamp, cummin, cummax

Examples

```
sigm <- function(x) { .8 / (1 + exp(-(x-10))) + runif(length(x))/4 }
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10, nlyr=50)
s <- seq(5.2, 15,.2)
set.seed(1)
values(r) <- t(replicate(100, sigm(s)))

x <- clamp_ts(r, TRUE, TRUE)

plot(unlist(r[4]))
lines(unlist(x[4]))
```

`classify` *Classify (or reclassify) cell values*

Description

Classify values of a SpatRaster. The function (re-)classifies groups of values to other values.

The classification is done based on the argument `rcl`. You can classify ranges by specifying a three-column matrix "from-to-becomes" or change specific values by using a two-column matrix "is-becomes". You can also supply a vector with "cuts" or the "number of cuts".

With "from-to-becomes" or "is-becomes" classification is done in the row order of the matrix. Thus, if there are overlapping ranges or values, the first time a number is within a range determines the reclassification value.

With "cuts" the values are sorted, so that the order in which they are provided does not matter.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
classify(x, rcl, include.lowest=FALSE, right=TRUE,
     others=NULL, brackets=TRUE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`rcl`	matrix for classification. This matrix must have 1, 2 or 3 columns. If there are three columns, the first two columns are "from" "to" of the input values, and the third column "becomes" has the new value for that range. The two column matrix ("is", "becomes") can be useful for classifying integer values. In that case, the arguments `right` and `include.lowest` are ignored. For this case, an optimized hash-based lookup is used for improved performance. Floating point values are supported and are matched exactly. A single column matrix (or a vector) is interpreted as a set of cuts if there is more than one value. In that case the values are classified based on their location in-between the cut-values.

If a single number is provided, that is used to make that number of cuts, at equal intervals between the lowest and highest values of the SpatRaster.

`include.lowest` logical, indicating if a value equal to the lowest value in `rcl` (or highest value in the second column, for `right=FALSE`) should be included.

`right` logical. If `TRUE`, the intervals are closed on the right (and open on the left). If `FALSE` they are open at the right and closed at the left. "open" means that the extreme value is *not* included in the interval. Thus, right-closed and left open is `(0,1]` = `{x | 0 < x <= 1}`. You can also close both sides with `right=NA`, that is only meaningful if you "from-to-becomes" classification with integers. For example to classify 1-5 -> 1, 6-10 -> 2, 11-15 -> 3. That may be easier to read and write than the equivalent 1-5 -> 1, 5-10 -> 2, 10-15 -> 3 with `right=TRUE` and `include.lowest=TRUE`

`others` numeric. If not `NULL` all values that are not matched are set to this value. Otherwise they retain their original value.

`brackets` logical. If `TRUE`, intervals are have parenthesis or brackets around them to indicate whether they are open or closed. Only applies if `rcl` is a vector (or single column matrix)

`filename` character. Output filename

`...` Additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

Note

classify works with the "raw" values of categorical rasters, ignoring the levels (labels, categories). To change the labels of categorical rasters, use `subst` instead.

For model-based classification see `predict`

Author(s)

Andrew Gene Brown, Robert J. Hijmans

See Also

`subst` for simpler from-to replacement, and `clamp`

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- (0:99)/99

## from-to-becomes
# classify the values into three groups
# all values >= 0 and <= 0.25 become 1, etc.
m <- c(0, 0.25, 1,
       0.25, 0.5, 2,
```

```
       0.5, 1, 3)
rclmat <- matrix(m, ncol=3, byrow=TRUE)
rc1 <- classify(r, rclmat, include.lowest=TRUE)

## cuts
# equivalent to the above, but now a categorical SpatRaster is returned
rc2 <- classify(r, c(0, 0.25, 0.5, 1), include.lowest=TRUE, brackets=TRUE)
freq(rc2)

## is-becomes
x <- round(r*3)
unique(x)
# replace 0 with NA
y <- classify(x, cbind(0, NA))
unique(y)

# multiple replacements
m <- rbind(c(2, 200), c(3, 300))
m

rcx1 <- classify(x, m)
unique(rcx1)

rcx2 <- classify(x, m, others=NA)
unique(rcx2)
```

---

click *Query by clicking on a map*

Description

Click on a map (plot) to get the coordinates or the values of a SpatRaster or SpatVector at that location. For a SpatRaster you can also get the coordinates and cell number of the location.

Note that for many installations this does not work well on the default RStudio plotting device. To work around that, you can first run `dev.new(noRStudioGD = TRUE)` which will create a separate window for plotting, then use `plot()` followed by `click()` and click on the map. It may also help to set your RStudio "Tools/Global Options/Appearance/Zoom" to 100%.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
click(x, n=10, id=FALSE, xy=FALSE, cell=FALSE, type="p", show=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
click(x,  n=10, id=FALSE, xy=FALSE, type="p", show=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
click(x, n=10, id=FALSE, type="p", show=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector, or missing
n	number of clicks on the plot (map)
id	logical. If TRUE, a numeric ID is shown on the map that corresponds to the row number of the output
xy	logical. If TRUE, xy coordinates are included in the output
cell	logical. If TRUE, cell numbers are included in the output
type	one of "n", "p", "l" or "o". If "p" or "o" the points are plotted; if "l" or "o" they are joined by lines. See locator
show	logical. Print the values after each click?
...	additional graphics parameters used if type != "n" for plotting the locations. See locator

Value

The value(s) of x at the point(s) clicked on (or touched by the box drawn). A data.frame with the value(s) of all layers of SpatRaster x for the cell(s) clicked on; or with the attributes of the geometries of SpatVector x that intersect with the box drawn).

Note

The plot only provides the coordinates for a spatial query, the values are read from the SpatRaster or SpatVector that is passed as an argument. Thus, you can extract values from an object that has not been plotted, as long as it spatially overlaps with the extent of the plot.

Unless the process is terminated prematurely values at most n positions are determined. The identification process can be terminated, depending on how you interact with R, by hitting Esc, or by clicking the right mouse button and selecting "Stop" from the menu, or from the "Stop" menu on the graphics window.

See Also

draw

Examples

```
## Not run:
r <-rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
plot(r)
click(r, n=1)
## now click on the plot (map)

## End(Not run)
```

coerce *Coercion to vector, matrix or array*

Description

Coercion of a SpatRaster to a vector, matrix or array. Or coerce a SpatExtent to a vector or matrix

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.vector(x, mode='any')

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.matrix(x, wide=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.array(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
as.array(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
as.vector(x, mode='any')

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
wide	logical. If FALSE each layer in the SpatRaster becomes a column in the matrix and each cell in the SpatRaster becomes a row. If TRUE each row in the SpatRaster becomes a row in the matrix and each column in the SpatRaster becomes a column in the matrix
mode	this argument is ignored
...	additional arguments (none implemented)

Value

vector, matrix, or array

See Also

as.data.frame and as.polygons

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=2, nrows=2)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

as.vector(r)
as.matrix(r)
as.matrix(r, wide=TRUE)
as.data.frame(r, xy=TRUE)
as.array(r)

as.vector(ext(r))
as.matrix(ext(r))
```

`colors` *Color table*

Description

Get or set color table(s) associated with a SpatRaster. Color tables are used for associating colors with values, for use in mapping (plot).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
coltab(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
coltab(x, ..., layer=1)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
has.colors(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`layer`	positive integer, the layer number or name
`value`	a two-column data.frame (first column the cell value, the second column the color); a vector of colors (the first one is the color for value 0 and so on); or a four (value,red,green,blue) or five (including alpha) column data.frame also from 0 to n; or NULL to remove the color table. You can also supply a list of such data.frames to set a color table to all layers
`...`	additional arguments (none implemented)

Value

data.frame

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=3, nrows=2, vals=1:6)
x <- c(r, r)
names(x) <- c("A", "B")

coltb <- data.frame(value=1:6, col=rainbow(6, end=.9))
coltb

plot(r)

has.colors(r)
coltab(r) <- coltb
plot(r)
has.colors(r)

tb <- coltab(r)
class(tb)
dim(tb[[1]])

coltab(x, layer="B") <- coltb
```

---

combineGeoms *Combine geometries*

Description

Combine the geometries of one SpatVector with those of another. Geometries can be combined based on overlap, shared boundaries and distance (in that order of operation).

The typical use-case of this method is when you are editing geometries and you have a number of small polygons in one SpatVector that should be part of the geometries of the other SpatVector; perhaps because they were small holes in between the borders of two SpatVectors.

To append SpatVectors use ‘rbind‘ and see methods like `intersect` and `union` for "normal" polygons combinations.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
combineGeoms(x, y, overlap=TRUE, boundary=TRUE, distance=TRUE,
 append=TRUE, minover=0.1, maxdist=Inf, dissolve=TRUE, erase=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector of polygons
`y`	SpatVector of polygons geometries that are to be combined with `x`
`overlap`	logical. If `TRUE`, a geometry is combined with the geometry it has most overlap with, if the overlap is above `minover`

boundary	logical. If TRUE, a geometry is combined with the geometry it has most shared border with
distance	logical. If TRUE, a geometry is combined with the geometry it is nearest to
append	logical. Should remaining geometries be appended to the output? Not relevant if distance=TRUE
minover	numeric. The fraction of the geometry in y that overlaps with a geometry in x. Below this threshold, geometries are not considered overlapping
maxdist	numeric. Geometries further away from each other than this distance (in meters) will not be combined
dissolve	logical. Should internal boundaries be dissolved?
erase	logical. If TRUE no new overlapping areas are created

Value

SpatVector

See Also

union, erase, intersect, sharedPaths, aggregate, rbind

Examples

```
x1 <- vect("POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 8 9, 0 9, 0 0))")
x2 <- vect("POLYGON ((10 4, 12 4, 12 7, 11 7, 11 6, 10 6, 10 4))")

y1 <- vect("POLYGON ((5 6, 15 6, 15 15, 5 15, 5 6))")
y2 <- vect("POLYGON ((8 2, 9 2, 9 3, 8 3, 8 2))")
y3 <- vect("POLYGON ((2 6, 3 6, 3 8, 2 8, 2 6))")
y4 <- vect("POLYGON ((2 12, 3 12, 3 13, 2 13, 2 12))")

x <- rbind(x1, x2)
values(x) <- data.frame(xid=1:2)
crs(x) <- "+proj=utm +zone=1"

y <- rbind(y1, y2, y3, y4)
values(y) <- data.frame(yid=letters[1:4])
crs(y) <- "+proj=utm +zone=1"

plot(rbind(x, y), border=c(rep("red",2), rep("blue", 4)), lwd=2)
text(x, "xid")
text(y, "yid")

v <- combineGeoms(x, y)
plot(v, col=c("red", "blue"))

v <- combineGeoms(x, y, boundary=FALSE, maxdist=1, minover=.05)
plot(v, col=rainbow(4))
```

Compare-methods *Compare and logical methods*

Description

Standard comparison and logical operators for computations with SpatRasters. Computations are local (applied on a cell by cell basis). If multiple SpatRasters are used, these must have the same geometry (extent and resolution). These operators have been implemented:

Logical: `!`, `&`, `|`, `isTRUE`, `isFALSE`

Compare: `==`, `!=`, `>`, `<`, `<=`, `>=`, `is.na`, `is.nan`, `is.finite`, `is.infinite`

See `not.na` for the inverse of `is.na`, and `noNA` to detect cells with missing value across layers.

The `compare` and `logic` methods implement these operators in a method that can return `NA` instead of `FALSE` and allows for setting an output filename.

The terra package does not distinguish between `NA` (not available) and `NaN` (not a number). In most cases this state is represented by `NaN`.

If you use a SpatRaster with a vector of multiple numbers, each element in the vector is considered a layer (with a constant value). If you use a SpatRaster with a matrix, the number of columns of the matrix must match the number of layers of the SpatRaster. The rows are used to match the cells. That is, if there are two rows, these match cells 1 and 2, and they are recycled to 3 and 4, etc.

The following method has been implemented for **(SpatExtent, SpatExtent)**: `==`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
compare(x, y, oper, falseNA=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
logic(x, oper, falseNA=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`y`	SpatRaster or numeric
`oper`	character. Operator name. For `compare` this can be one of `"=="`, `"!="`, `">"`, `"<"`, `">="`, `"<="` and for `logic` it can be one of `"!"`, `"is.na"`, `"not.na"`, `"allNA"`, `"anyNA"`, `"noneNA"`, `"is.infinite"`, `"is.finite"`, `"isTRUE"`, `"isFALSE"`
`falseNA`	logical. Should the result be `TRUE`, `NA` instead of `TRUE`, `FALSE`?
`filename`	character. Output filename
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster or SpatExtent

See Also

all.equal, Arith-methods. See ifel to conveniently combine operations and Math-methods or app to apply any R function to a SpatRaster.

Examples

```
r1 <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r1) <- runif(ncell(r1))
r1[10:20] <- NA
r2 <- rast(r1)
values(r2) <- 1:ncell(r2) / ncell(r2)

x <- is.na(r1)
!x
r1 == r2
compare(r1, r2, "==")
compare(r1, r2, "==", TRUE)
```

---

compareGeom *Compare geometries*

Description

Evaluate whether two SpatRasters have the same extent, number of rows and columns, projection, resolution, and origin (or a subset of these comparisons).

Or evaluate whether two SpatVectors have the same geometries, or whether a SpatVector has duplicated geometries.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
compareGeom(x, y, ..., lyrs=FALSE, crs=TRUE, warncrs=FALSE, ext=TRUE,
 rowcol=TRUE, res=FALSE, stopOnError=TRUE, messages=FALSE, tolerance=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
compareGeom(x, y, tolerance=0)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,missing'
compareGeom(x, y, tolerance=0)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
y	Same as x. If x is a SpatRaster, y can also be a list of SpatRasters. If x is a SpatVector, y can be missing
...	Additional SpatRasters
lyrs	logical. If TRUE, the number of layers is compared

crs	logical. If TRUE, coordinate reference systems are compared
warncrs	logical. If TRUE, a warning is given if the crs is different (instead of an error)
ext	logical. If TRUE, bounding boxes are compared
rowcol	logical. If TRUE, number of rows and columns of the objects are compared
res	logical. If TRUE, resolutions are compared (redundant when checking extent and rowcol)
stopOnError	logical. If TRUE, code execution stops if raster do not match
messages	logical. If TRUE, warning/error messages are printed even if stopOnError=FALSE
tolerance	numeric. For SpatRaster objects this is the difference in raster extent (expressed as the fraction of the raster resolution) that can be ignored when comparing alignment of rasters. If NULL the value shown by terraOptions is used

Value

logical (SpatRaster) or matrix of logical (SpatVector)

Examples

```
r1 <- rast()
r2 <- rast()
r3 <- rast()
compareGeom(r1, r2, r3)
nrow(r3) <- 10


## Not run:
# this fails because the number of rows is different
try(compareGeom(r1, r3))

## End(Not run)
```

---

concats *Concatenate categorical rasters*

Description

Combine two categorical rasters by concatenating their levels.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
concats(x, y, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster (with a single, categorical, layer)
y	SpatRaster (with a single, categorical, layer)
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

cats

Examples

```
set.seed(0)
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
values(r) <- sample(3, ncell(r), replace=TRUE)
levels(r) <- data.frame(id=1:3, cover=c("forest", "water", "urban"))

rr <- rast(r)
values(rr) <- sample(1:3, ncell(rr), replace=TRUE)
levels(rr) <- data.frame(id=c(1:3), color=c("red", "green", "blue"))

x <- concats(r, rr)
x
levels(x)[[1]]
```

---

contour *Contour plot*

Description

Contour lines (isolines) of a SpatRaster. Use add=TRUE to add the lines to the current plot. See graphics::contour for details.

if filled=TRUE, a new filled contour plot is made. See graphics::filled.contour for details.

as.contour returns the contour lines as a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
contour(x, maxcells=100000, filled=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.contour(x, maxcells=100000, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster. Only the first layer is used
maxcells	maximum number of pixels used to create the contours
filled	logical. If TRUE, a filled.contour plot is made
...	any argument that can be passed to contour or filled.contour (graphics package)

See Also

plot

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
plot(r)
contour(r, add=TRUE)

v <- as.contour(r)
plot(r)
lines(v)

contour(r, filled=TRUE, nlevels=5)

## if you want a SpatVector with contour lines
template <- disagg(rast(r), 10)
rr <- resample(r, template)
rr <- floor(rr/100) * 100
v <- as.polygons(rr)
plot(v, 1, col=terrain.colors(7))

## to combine filled contours with contour lines (or other spatial data)

br <- seq(100, 600, 100)
plot(r, breaks=br)
lines(as.contour(r, levels=br))

## or
x <- as.polygons(classify(r,  br))
plot(x, "elevation")
```

---

costDist *Cost-distance*

Description

Use a friction (cost) surface to compute the cost-distance from any cell to the border of one or more target cells.

Distances are computed by summing local distances between cells, which are connected with their neighbors in 8 directions, and assuming that the path has to go through the centers of one of the neighboring raster cells.

Distances are multiplied with the friction, thus to get the cost-distance, the friction surface must express the cost per unit distance (speed) of travel.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
costDist(x, target=0, scale=1, maxiter=50, nearest=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
target	numeric. value of the target cells (where to compute cost-distance to)
scale	numeric. Scale factor. The cost distance is divided by this number
maxiter	numeric. The maximum number of iterations. Increase this number if you get the warning that `costDistance did not converge`
nearest	logical. If `TRUE`, a second layer is returned with the cell number of the nearest target cell
filename	character. output filename (optional)
...	additional arguments as for `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster. If `nearest=TRUE`, a two-layer SpatRaster with the cost-distance in the first layer and the cell number of the nearest target in the second layer

See Also

`gridDist`, `distance`

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, crs="+proj=utm +zone=1 +datum=WGS84",
  xmin=0, xmax=5, ymin=0, ymax=5, vals=1)
r[13] <- 0
d <- costDist(r)
plot(d)
text(d, digits=1)

r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10,  xmin=0, xmax=10, ymin=0, ymax=10,
     vals=10, crs="+proj=utm +zone=1 +datum=WGS84")
r[4:5, c(1,10)] <- -10
```

```
r[2:3, 1] <- r[1, 2:4] <- r[2, 5] <- 0
r[3, 6] <- r[2, 7] <- r[1, 8:9] <- 0
r[, 4] <- 30
r[6, 6:10] <- NA
r[6:9, 6] <- NA

d <- costDist(r, -10, nearest=TRUE)
plot(d)
```

---

cover *Replace values with values from another object*

Description

Replace missing (NA) or other values in SpatRaster x with the values of SpatRaster y. Or replace missing values in the first layer with the first value encountered in other layers.

For polygons: areas of x that overlap with y are replaced by y or, if identity=TRUE intersected with y.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
cover(x, y, values=NA, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,missing'
cover(x, y, values=NA, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
cover(x, y, identity=FALSE, expand=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
y	Same as x or missing if x is a SpatRaster
values	numeric. The cell values in x to be replaced by the values in y
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster
identity	logical. If TRUE overlapping areas are intersected rather than replaced
expand	logical. Should parts of y that are outside of x be included?

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
r1 <- r2 <- rast(ncols=36, nrows=18)
values(r1) <- 1:ncell(r1)
values(r2) <- runif(ncell(r2))
r2 <- classify(r2, cbind(-Inf, 0.5, NA))
r3 <- cover(r2, r1)


p <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
e <- as.polygons(ext(6, 6.4, 49.75, 50))
values(e) <- data.frame(y=10)

cv <- cover(p, e)
plot(cv, col=rainbow(12))
ci <- cover(p, e, identity=TRUE)
lines(e, lwd=3)

plot(ci, col=rainbow(12))
lines(e, lwd=3)
```

`crds` *Get the coordinates of SpatVector geometries or SpatRaster cells*

Description

Get the coordinates of a SpatVector or SpatRaster cells. A matrix or data.frame of the x (longitude) and y (latitude) coordinates is returned.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
crds(x, df=FALSE, list=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
crds(x, df=FALSE, na.rm=TRUE, na.all=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`df`	logical. If `TRUE` a `data.frame` is returned instead of a matrix
`list`	logical. If `TRUE` a `list` is returned instead of a matrix
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE` cells that are `NA` are excluded. Ignored if the SpatRaster is a template with no associated cell values
`na.all`	logical. If `TRUE` cells are only ignored if `na.rm=TRUE` and their value is `NA` for **all** layers instead of for any layer

Value

matrix or data.frame

See Also

geom returns the complete structure of SpatVector geometries. For SpatRaster see xyFromCell

Examples

```
x1 <- rbind(c(-175,-20), c(-140,55), c(10, 0), c(-140,-60))
x2 <- rbind(c(-125,0), c(0,60), c(40,5), c(15,-45))
x3 <- rbind(c(-10,0), c(140,60), c(160,0), c(140,-55))
x4 <- rbind(c(80,0), c(105,13), c(120,2), c(105,-13))
z <- rbind(cbind(object=1, part=1, x1), cbind(object=2, part=1, x2),
           cbind(object=3, part=1, x3), cbind(object=3, part=2, x4))
colnames(z)[3:4] <- c('x', 'y')
z <- cbind(z, hole=0)
z[(z[, "object"]==3 & z[,"part"]==2), "hole"] <- 1

p <- vect(z, "polygons")
crds(p)

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
g <- crds(v)
head(g)
```

---

crop — *Cut out a geographic subset*

Description

Cut out a part of a SpatRaster or SpatVector.

You can crop a SpatRaster with a SpatExtent, or with another object from which an extent can be obtained. Note that the SpatRaster returned may not have exactly the same extent as the SpatExtent supplied because you can only select entire cells (rows and columns), and you cannot add new areas. See methods like resample and disagg to force SpatRasters to align and extend to add rows and/or columns.

You can only crop rectangular areas of a SpatRaster, but see argument mask=TRUE for setting cell values within SpatRaster to NA; or use the mask method after crop for additional masking options.

You can crop a SpatVector with another SpatVector. If these are not polygons, the minimum convex hull is used. Unlike with intersect the geometries and attributes of y are not transferred to the output. You can also crop a SpatVector with a rectangle (SpatRaster, SpatExtent).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
crop(x, y, snap="near", mask=FALSE, touches=TRUE, extend=FALSE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
crop(x, y, snap="near", extend=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
crop(x, y, snap="near", extend=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
crop(x, y, ext=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatGraticule'
crop(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
y	SpatRaster, SpatVector, SpatExtent, or any other object that has a SpatExtent (ext returns a SpatExtent)
snap	character. One of "near", "in", or "out". Used to align SpatExtent y to the geometry (cells) of x. You can snap the extent to the nearest cell boundaries; to the nearest cell boundaries that are inside the extent; or to the nearest cell boundaries that are outside the extent. This works independently of arguments mask and touches
mask	logical. Should y be used to mask? Only used if y is a SpatVector, SpatRaster or sf
touches	logical. If TRUE and mask=TRUE, all cells touched by lines or polygons will be masked, not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon
extend	logical. Should rows and/or columns be added if y is beyond the extent of x? Also see extend
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster
ext	logical. Use the extent of y instead of y. This also changes the behavior when y is an extent in two ways: (1) points that are on the extent boundary are removed and (2) lon/lat extents that go beyond -180 or 180 degrees longitude are wrapped around the earth to include areas at the other end of the dateline

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

intersect, subset, extend, trim, window for a virtual and sometimes more efficient way to crop a raster.

Examples

```
r <- rast(xmin=0, xmax=10, ymin=0, ymax=10, nrows=25, ncols=25)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
e <- ext(-5, 5, -5, 5)
rc <- crop(r, e)

# crop and mask
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
cm <- crop(r, v[9:12,], mask=TRUE)
plot(cm)
lines(v)

# crop vector
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
e <- ext(6.15, 6.3, 49.7, 49.8)
x <- crop(v, e)
plot(x, "NAME_1")
```

---

crosstab *Cross-tabulate*

Description

Cross-tabulate the layers of a SpatRaster to create a contingency table.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,missing'
crosstab(x, digits=0, long=FALSE, useNA=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
digits	integer. The number of digits for rounding the values before cross-tabulation
long	logical. If TRUE the results are returned in 'long' format data.frame instead of a table
useNA	logical, indicting if the table should includes counts of NA values

Value

A table or data.frame

Author(s)

Andrew Gene Brown, Robert J. Hijmans

See Also

freq, zonal

Examples

```
r <- s <- rast(nc=5, nr=5)
set.seed(1)
values(r) <- runif(ncell(r)) * 2
values(s) <- runif(ncell(r)) * 3
x <- c(r, s)

crosstab(x)

rs <- r/s
r[1:5] <- NA
s[20:25] <- NA
x <- c(r, s, rs)
crosstab(x, useNA=TRUE, long=TRUE)
```

---

crs — *Get or set a coordinate reference system*

Description

Get or set the coordinate reference system (CRS), also referred to as a "projection", of a SpatRaster or SpatVector.

Setting a new CRS does not change the data itself, it just changes the label. So you should only set the CRS of a dataset (if it does not come with one) to what it *is*, not to what you would *like it to be*. See project to *transform* an object from one CRS to another.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
crs(x, proj=FALSE, describe=FALSE, parse=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
crs(x, proj=FALSE, describe=FALSE, parse=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
crs(x, proj=FALSE, describe=FALSE, parse=FALSE)
```

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
crs(x, warn=FALSE)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatVector'
crs(x, warn=FALSE)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
proj	logical. If TRUE the crs is returned in PROJ-string notation
describe	logical. If TRUE the name, EPSG code, and the name and extent of the area of use are returned if known
warn	logical. If TRUE, a message is printed when the object already has a non-empty crs
value	character string describing a coordinate reference system. This can be in a WKT format, as a <authority:number> code such as "EPSG:4326", or a PROJ-string format such as "+proj=utm +zone=12" (see Note)
parse	logical. If TRUE, wkt parts are parsed into a vector (each line becomes an element)

Value

character or modified SpatRaster/Vector

Note

Projections are handled by the PROJ/GDAL libraries. The PROJ developers suggest to define a CRS with the WKT2 or <authority>:<code> notation. It is not practical to define one's own custom CRS with WKT2, and the <authority>:<code> system only covers a handful of (commonly used) CRSs. To work around this problem it is still possible to use the deprecated PROJ-string notation (+proj=...) with one major caveat: the datum should be WGS84 (or the equivalent NAD83) – if you want to transform your data to a coordinate reference system with a different datum. Thus as long as you use WGS84, or an ellipsoid instead of a datum, you can safely use PROJ-strings to represent your CRS; including to define your own custom CRS.

You can also set the crs to "local" to get an informal coordinate system on an arbitrary Euclidean (Cartesian) plane with units in meter.

See Also

same.crs, is.lonlat

Examples

```
r <- rast()
crs(r)
cat( crs(r) )
crs(r, describe=TRUE, proj=TRUE)
```

```
crs(r) <- "+proj=lcc +lat_1=48 +lat_2=33 +lon_0=-100 +ellps=WGS84"
cat(crs(r))

# You can use epsg codes
crs(r)  <- "epsg:25831"
crs(r, describe=TRUE)$area

crs("epsg:25831", describe=TRUE)
```

---

datatype *Data type of a SpatRaster or SpatVector*

Description

Get the data types of the fields (attributes, variables) of a SpatVector or of the file(s) associated with a SpatRaster. A (layer of a) SpatRaster has no datatype if it has no values, or if the values are in memory.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
datatype(x, bylyr=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
datatype(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
bylyr	logical. If TRUE a value is returned for each layer. Otherwise, a value is returned for each data source (such as a file)

Details

Setting the data type is useful if you want to write values to disk with writeRaster. In other cases you can use functions such as round and floor, or as.bool

raster datatypes are described by 5 characters. The first three indicate whether the values are integer or decimal values. The fourth character indicates the number of bytes used to save the values on disk, and the last character indicates whether the numbers are signed (that is, can be negative and positive values) or not (only zero and positive values allowed)

The following raster datatypes are available:

Datatype definition	minimum possible value	maximum possible value
INT1U	0	255
INT2U	0	65,535
INT4U	0	4,294,967,296

INT8U	0	18,446,744,073,709,551,616
INT1S	-128	128
INT2S	-32,767	32,767
INT4S	-2,147,483,647	2,147,483,647
INT8S	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808	9,223,372,036,854,775,808
FLT4S	-3.4e+38	3.4e+38
FLT8S	-1.7e+308	1.7e+308

For all integer and byte types the lowest (signed) or highest (unsigned) value is used to store NA. For float types NaN is used (following the IEEE 754 standard).

Note that very large integer numbers may be imprecise as they are internally represented as decimal numbers.

Also note that NaN may not be equally supported by all implementations. For example OGR SQL and SQLite queries generally convert NaN values to NULL.

INT4U and INT8U are available but they are best avoided as R does not support 32-bit or 64-bit unsigned integers. INT8U is a special case where the NA store value is 18446744073709549568 (UINT64_MAX - 1101) because of precision in decimal representation.

INT8U and INT8S require GDAL version 3.5 or higher. INT1S requires GDAL version 3.7 or higher.

Value

character

See Also

Raster data types to check / set the type of SpatRaster values.

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
datatype(v)

f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
datatype(r)

# no data type
datatype(rast())
```

deepcopy *Deep copy*

Description

Make a deep copy of a SpatRaster or SpatVector. This is occasionally useful when using an in-place replacement function that does not make copy, such as `set.ext`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
deepcopy(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
deepcopy(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector

Value

Same as x

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10, nl=3)
x <- r
y <- deepcopy(r)
ext(r)
set.ext(x, c(0,10,0,10))
ext(x)
ext(r)
ext(y)
```

densify *Add additional nodes to lines or polygons*

Description

Add additional nodes to lines or polygons. This can be useful to do prior to using `project` such that the path does not change too much.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
densify(x, interval, equalize=TRUE, flat=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
interval	positive number, specifying the desired minimum distance between nodes. The unit is meter for lonlat data, and in the linear unit of the crs for planar data
equalize	logical. If TRUE, new nodes are spread at equal intervals between old nodes
flat	logical. If TRUE, the earth's curvature is ignored for lonlat data, and the distance unit is degrees, not meter

Value

SpatVector

See Also

simplifyGeom, thinNodes

Examples

```
v <- vect(rbind(c(-120,-20), c(-80,5), c(-40,-60), c(-120,-20)),
  type="polygons", crs="+proj=longlat")
vd <- densify(v, 200000)

p <- project(v, "+proj=robin")
pd <- project(vd, "+proj=robin")

# good
plot(pd, col="gray", border="red", lwd=10)
points(pd, col="gray")

# bad
lines(p, col="blue", lwd=3)
points(p, col="blue", cex=2)
plot(p, col="blue", alpha=.1, add=TRUE)
legend("topright", c("good", "bad"), col=c("red", "blue"), lty=1, lwd=3)

## the other way around does not work
## unless the original data was truly planar (e.g. derived from a map)
x <- densify(p, 250000)
y <- project(x, "+proj=longlat")
# bad
plot(y)
# good
lines(vd, col="red")
```

density — *Density plot*

Description

Create density plots of the cell values of a SpatRaster

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
density(x, maxcells=100000, plot=TRUE, main, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
maxcells	the maximum number of (randomly sampled) cells to be used for creating the plot
plot	if TRUE produce a plot, else return a density object
main	character. Caption of plot(s)
...	additional arguments passed to plot

Value

density plot (and a density object, returned invisibly if plot=TRUE)

Examples

```
logo <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
density(logo)
```

deprecated — *deprecated methods*

Description

This method is no longer available. Use gridDist instead

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
gridDistance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object
...	additional arguments

depth *depth of SpatRaster layers*

Description

Get or set the depth of the layers of a SpatRaster. Experimental.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
depth(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
depth(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
depthName(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
depthName(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
depthUnit(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
depthUnit(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
value	numeric vector (depth), or character (depthName and depthUnit)

Value

numeric or SpatRaster

See Also

time

Examples

```
s <- rast(nlyr=3)

depth(s) <- c(0, pi/2, pi)
depth(s)

depthName(s) <- "angle"
```

```
depthUnit(s) <- "radians"
s
```

describe *describe*

Description

Describe the properties of spatial data in a file as generated with the "GDALinfo" tool.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
describe(x, sds=FALSE, meta=FALSE, parse=FALSE, options="", print=FALSE, open_opt="")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
describe(x, source, ...)
```

Arguments

x	character. The name of a file with spatial data. Or a fully specified subdataset within a file such as "NETCDF:\"AVHRR.nc\":NDVI"
sds	logical. If TRUE the description or metadata of the subdatasets is returned (if available)
meta	logical. Get the file level metadata instead
parse	logical. If TRUE, metadata for subdatasets is parsed into components (if meta=TRUE)
options	character. A vector of valid options (if meta=FALSE) including "json", "mm", "stats", "hist", "nogcp", "nomd", "norat", "noct", "nofl", "checksum", "proj4", "listmdd", "mdd <value>" where <value> specifies a domain or 'all', "wkt_format <value>" where value is one of 'WKT1', 'WKT2', 'WKT2_2015', or 'WKT2_2018', "sd <subdataset>" where <subdataset> is the name or identifier of a sub-dataset. See https://gdal.org/en/latest/programs/gdalinfo.html. Ignored if sds=TRUE
print	logical. If TRUE, print the results
open_opt	character. Driver specific open options
source	positive integer between 1 and nsrc(x)
...	additional arguments passed to the describe<character> method

Value

character (invisibly, if print=FALSE)

See Also

ar_info

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
describe(f)
describe(f, meta=TRUE)
#g <- describe(f, options=c("json", "nomd", "proj4"))
#head(g)
```

`diff` *Lagged differences*

Description

Compute the difference between consecutive layers in a SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
diff(x, lag=1, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`lag`	positive integer indicating which lag to use
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
d <- diff(s)
```

dimensions *Dimensions of a SpatRaster or SpatVector and related objects*

Description

Get the number of rows (nrow), columns (ncol), cells (ncell), layers (nlyr), sources (nsrc), the size (size = nlyr(x) * ncell(x)), or spatial resolution of a SpatRaster (res).

length returns the number of sub-datasets in a SpatRasterDataset or SpatVectorCollection.

For a SpatVector length(x) is the same as nrow(x).

You can also set the number of rows or columns or layers. When setting dimensions, all cell values are dropped.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
ncol(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
nrow(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
nlyr(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
ncell(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
size(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
nsrc(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
ncol(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
nrow(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
nlyr(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
res(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
res(x)<-value
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
xres(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
yres(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
ncol(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
nrow(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
length(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector or related objects
value	For ncol and nrow: positive integer. For res: one or two positive numbers

Value

integer

See Also

ext

Examples

```
r <- rast()
ncol(r)
nrow(r)
nlyr(r)
dim(r)
nsrc(r)
ncell(r)

rr  <- c(r,r)
nlyr(rr)
nsrc(rr)
ncell(rr)

nrow(r) <- 18
ncol(r) <- 36
# equivalent to
dim(r) <- c(18, 36)

dim(r)
```

```
dim(r) <- c(10, 10, 5)
dim(r)

xres(r)
yres(r)
res(r)

res(r) <- 1/120
# different xres and yres
res(r) <- c(1/120, 1/60)
```

---

direction *Direction*

Description

The direction (azimuth) to or from the nearest cell that is not NA. The direction is expressed in radians, unless you use argument degrees=TRUE.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
direction(x, from=FALSE, degrees=FALSE, method="cosine", filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
from	Logical. Default is FALSE. If TRUE, the direction from (instead of to) the nearest cell that is not NA is returned
degrees	Logical. If FALSE (the default) the unit of direction is radians.
method	character. Should be "geo", or "cosine". With "geo" the most precise but slower geodesic method of Karney (2003) is used. The "cosine" method is faster but less precise
filename	Character. Output filename (optional)
...	Additional arguments as for writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

distance

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncol=36,nrow=18, crs="+proj=merc")
values(r) <- NA
r[306] <- 1
b <- direction(r, degrees=TRUE)
plot(b)

crs(r) <- "+proj=longlat"
b <- direction(r)
plot(b)
```

`disagg` *Disaggregate raster cells or vector geometries*

Description

`SpatRaster`: Create a SpatRaster with a higher resolution (smaller cells). The values in the new SpatRaster are the same as in the larger original cells.

`SpatVector`: Separate multi-objects (points, lines, polygons) into single objects; or further into segments (for lines or polygons).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
disagg(x, fact, method="near", filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
disagg(x, segments=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`fact`	positive integer. Aggregation factor expressed as number of cells in each direction (horizontally and vertically). Or two integers (horizontal and vertical aggregation factor) or three integers (when also aggregating over layers)
`method`	character. Either "near" for nearest or "bilinear" for bilinear interpolation
`segments`	logical. Should (poly-)lines or polygons be disaggregated into their line-segments?
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

aggregate, resample

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
rd <- disagg(r, fact=c(10, 2))
ncol(rd)
nrow(rd)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
rd <- disagg(r, fact=c(4, 2))
```

---

distance *Geographic distance*

Description

If x is a **SpatRaster**:

If y is missing this method computes the distance, for all cells that are NA in SpatRaster x to the nearest cell that is not NA (or other values, see arguments "target" and "exclude").

If y is a numeric value, the cells with that value are ignored. That is, distance to or from these cells is not computed.

If y is a SpatVector, the distance to that SpatVector is computed for all cells, optionally after rasterization.

The distance is always expressed in meter if the coordinate reference system is longitude/latitude, and in map units otherwise. Map units are typically meter, but inspect crs(x) if in doubt.

Results are more precise, sometimes much more precise, when using longitude/latitude rather than a planar coordinate reference system, as these distort distance.

If x is a **SpatVector**:

If y is missing, a distance matrix between all objects in x is computed. A distance matrix object of class "dist" is returned.

If y is a SpatVector, the geographic distance between all objects is computed (and a matrix is returned). If both sets have the same number of points, and pairwise=TRUE, the distance between each pair of objects is computed, and a vector is returned.

If x is a **matrix**:

x should consist of two columns, the first with "x" (or longitude) and the second with "y" coordinates (or latitude). If y is also a matrix, the distance between each point in x and all points in y is computed, unless pairwise=TRUE

If y is missing, the distance between each point in x with all other points in x is computed, unless sequential=TRUE

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,missing'
distance(x, y, target=NA, exclude=NULL, unit="m", method="haversine",
   maxdist=NA, values=FALSE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
distance(x, y, unit="m", rasterize=FALSE, method="haversine", filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
distance(x, y, pairwise=FALSE, unit="m", method="haversine",
   use_nodes=FALSE, names=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,ANY'
distance(x, y, sequential=FALSE, pairs=FALSE, symmetrical=TRUE, unit="m",
   method="haversine", use_nodes=FALSE, names=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,matrix'
distance(x, y, lonlat, pairwise=FALSE, unit="m", method="geo")

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,missing'
distance(x, y, lonlat, sequential=FALSE, pairs=FALSE, symmetrical=TRUE,
   unit="m", method="geo")
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector, or two-column matrix with coordinates (x,y or lon,lat)
y	missing, numeric, SpatVector, or two-column matrix
target	numeric. The value of the cells for which distances to cells that are not NA should be computed
exclude	numeric. The value of the cells that should not be considered for computing distances
unit	character. Can be either "m" or "km"
method	character. One of "geo", "cosine" or "haversine". With "geo" the most precise but slower method of Karney (2003) is used. The other two methods are faster but less precise
maxdist	numeric. Distances above this value are set to NA
values	logical. If TRUE, the value of the nearest non-target cell is returned instead of the distance to that cell
rasterize	logical. If TRUE distance is computed from the cells covered by the geometries after rasterization. This can be much faster in some cases
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster
sequential	logical. If TRUE, the distance between sequential geometries is returned
pairwise	logical. If TRUE and if x and y have the same size (number of rows), the pairwise distances are returned instead of the distances between all elements

lonlat	logical. If TRUE the coordinates are interpreted as angular (longitude/latitude). If FALSE they are interpreted as planar
pairs	logical. If TRUE a "from", "to", "distance" matrix is returned
symmetrical	logical. If TRUE and pairs=TRUE, the distance between a pair is only included once. The distance between geometry 1 and 3 is included, but the (same) distance between 3 and 1 is not
use_nodes	logical. If TRUE and the crs is longitude/latitude, the nodes (vertices) of lines or polygons are used to compute distances, instead of the lines that connect them. This is faster, but can be less precise if the nodes are far apart
names	character. One (or two) variable names in x (and y) to label the distance matrix

Value

SpatRaster, numeric, matrix, or a distance matrix (object of class "dist")

Note

A distance matrix can be coerced into a regular matrix with as.matrix

References

Karney, C.F.F., 2013. Algorithms for geodesics, J. Geodesy 87: 43-55. doi:10.1007/s00190-012-0578-z.

See Also

nearest, nearby, gridDist, costDist

Examples

```
#lonlat
r <- rast(ncols=36, nrows=18, crs="+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
r[500] <- 1
d <- distance(r, unit="km")
plot(d / 1000)

#planar
rr <- rast(ncols=36, nrows=18, crs="+proj=utm +zone=1 +datum=WGS84")
rr[500] <- 1
d <- distance(rr)

rr[3:10, 3:10] <- 99
e <- distance(rr, exclude=99)

p1 <- vect(rbind(c(0,0), c(90,30), c(-90,-30)), crs="lonlat")
values(p1) <- data.frame(ID=LETTERS[1:3])
dp <- distance(r, p1)

d <- distance(p1)
d
```

```
as.matrix(d)

p2 <- vect(rbind(c(30,-30), c(25,40), c(-9,-3)), crs="+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
values(p2) <- data.frame(ID=letters[1:3])
dd <- distance(p1, p2, names=c("ID", "ID"))
dd
pd <- distance(p1, p2, pairwise=TRUE)
pd
pd == diag(dd)


# polygons, lines
crs <- "+proj=utm +zone=1"
p1 <- vect("POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 8 9, 0 9, 0 0))", crs=crs)
p2 <- vect("POLYGON ((5 6, 15 6, 15 15, 5 15, 5 6))", crs=crs)
p3 <- vect("POLYGON ((2 12, 3 12, 3 13, 2 13, 2 12))", crs=crs)
p <- rbind(p1, p2, p3)
L1 <- vect("LINESTRING(1 11, 4 6, 10 6)", crs=crs)
L2 <- vect("LINESTRING(8 14, 12 10)", crs=crs)
L3 <- vect("LINESTRING(1 8, 12 14)", crs=crs)
lns <- rbind(L1, L2, L3)
pts <- vect(cbind(c(7,10,10), c(3,5,6)), crs=crs)

distance(p1,p3)
distance(p)
distance(p,pts)
distance(p,lns)
distance(pts,lns)
```

---

distValues *Distance to reference values*

Description

For each cell, compute the distance in value-space to reference values. References are a matrix or data.frame whose columns match the layer names of x, or a SpatVector of locations from which values are extracted.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,matrix'
distValues(x, y, fun="squared", weights=NULL, ...,
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,data.frame'
distValues(x, y, fun="squared", weights=NULL, ...,
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
```

```
distValues(x, y, fun="squared", center=FALSE, scale=FALSE,
  weights=NULL, ..., filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	matrix, data.frame, or SpatVector
fun	character. "abs" (mean absolute difference), "squared" (mean squared difference) or a function
weights	numeric. Optional weights for the layers of x
center	logical or numeric. Passed to scale (SpatVector method only)
scale	logical or numeric. Passed to scale (SpatVector method only)
...	additional arguments passed to fun (for the built-in functions, na.rm=TRUE)
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

bestMatch, scale

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
pts <- vect(cbind(c(25.25, 34.324), c(54.577, 46.489)))
x <- scale(r)
d <- distValues(x, pts)
```

---

divide *Subdivide a raster or polygons*

Description

Divide a SpatRaster into n parts with approximately the same sum of weights (cell values).

Divides a SpatVector of polygons into n compact and approximately equal area parts. The results are not deterministic so you should use set.seed to be able to reproduce your results. If you get a warning about non-convergence, you can increase the number of iterations used with additional argument iter.max

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
divide(x, n=2, start="ns", as.raster=FALSE, na.rm=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
divide(x, n=5, w=NULL, alpha=1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector of polygons
n	numeric. Can be a single positive integer to indicate the number of parts (SpatVector) or the number of splits (SpatRaster). If x is a SpatRaster, it can also be a vector with values -2, -1, 1, or 2. Where 1 means one split and 2 means two splits, and the negative sign indicates an East-West (vertical) split as opposed to a North-South split. If x is a SpatVector it can be a list with at least one of these elements: `horizontal` and `vertical` that specify the proportions of the area that splits should cover. This can either be a single fraction such as 1/3, or a sequence of fractions in ascending order such as `c(1/4, 1/2, 1)`
start	character. To indicate the initial direction of splitting the raster. "ns" for North-South (horizontal) or "ew" for East-West (vertical)
as.raster	logical. If `FALSE` a SpatVector is returned. If `FALSE`, a SpatRaster is returned. If `NA` a list with a SpatRaster and a SpatVector is returned
na.rm	logical. If `TRUE` cells in x that are `NA` are not included in the output
w	SpatRaster with, for example, environmental data
alpha	numeric. One or two numbers that act as weights for the x and y coordinates
...	additional arguments such as `iter.max` passed on to `kmeans`

Value

SpatVector or SpatRaster, or a list with both

See Also

`thresh`; `makeTiles`; `split`; `segregate`

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
x <- divide(r, 3)
# plot(r); lines(x)


f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
d <- divide(v, 3)
dv <- divide(v, list(h=.5))
```

dots *Make a dot-density map*

Description

Create the dots for a dot-density map and add these to the current map. Dot-density maps are made to display count data. For example of population counts, where each dot represents n persons. The dots are returned as a `SpatVector`. It there is an active graphics device, the dots are added to it with `points`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
dots(x, field, size,  ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector
`field`	character of numeric indicating field name. Or numeric vector of the same length as `x`
`size`	positive number indicating the number of cases associated with each dot
`...`	graphical arguments passed to `points`

Value

SpatVector (invisibly)

See Also

`plot`, `cartogram`, `points`

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
v$population <- 1000*(1:12)^2
plot(v, lwd=3, col="light gray", border="white")
d <- dots(v, "population", 1000, col="red", cex=.75)
lines(v)
d
```

draw *Draw a polygon, line, extent, or points*

Description

Draw on a plot (map) to get a SpatVector or SpatExtent object for later use. After calling the function, start clicking on the map. When you are done, press ESC. You can also preset the maximum number of clicks.

Note that for many installations this does not work well on the default RStudio plotting device. To work around that, you can first run `dev.new(noRStudioGD = TRUE)` which will create a separate window for plotting, then use `plot()` followed by `draw()` and clicking on the map. It may also help to set your RStudio "Tools/Global Options/Appearance/Zoom" to 100%.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
draw(x="extent", col="red", lwd=2, id=FALSE, n=1000, xpd=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	character. The type of object to draw. One of "extent", "polygon", "line", or "points"
col	the color to be used
lwd	the width of the lines to be drawn
id	logical. If TRUE, a numeric ID is shown on the map
n	the maximum number of clicks (does not apply when `x=="extent"` in which case n is always 2)
xpd	logical. If TRUE, you can draw outside the current plotting area
...	additional graphics arguments for drawing

Value

SpatVector or SpatExtent

See Also

click

elongate *elongate lines*

Description

Elongate SpatVector lines

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
elongate(x, length=1, flat=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
length	positive number indicating how much the lines should be elongated at each end. The unit is meter is the crs is lonlat and it is the same as the linear unit of the crs on other cases (also meter in most cases)
flat	logical. If TRUE, the earth's curvature is ignored for lonlat data, and the distance unit is degrees, not meter

Value

SpatVector

See Also

buffer, crop, erase, extend

Examples

```
v <- vect(cbind(c(0,1,2), c(0,0,2)), "lines", crs="lonlat")
e <- elongate(v, 100000)
plot(e)
points(e)
geom(e)
```

erase *Erase parts of a SpatVector object*

Description

Erase parts of a SpatVector with another SpatVector or with a SpatExtent. You can also erase (parts of) polygons with the other polygons of the same SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
erase(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,missing'
erase(x, sequential=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatExtent'
erase(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
y	SpatVector or SpatExtent
sequential	logical. Should areas be erased sequentially? See Details

Details

If polygons are erased sequentially, everything that is covered by the first polygon is removed from all other polygons, then everything that is covered by (what is remaining of) the second polygon is removed, etc.

If polygons are not erased sequentially, all overlapping areas are erased and only the areas covered by a single geometry are returned.

Value

SpatVector or SpatExtent

See Also

crop and intersect for the inverse.

The equivalent for SpatRaster is mask

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)

# polygons with polygons or extent

e <- ext(5.6, 6, 49.55, 49.7)
x <- erase(v, e)

p <- vect("POLYGON ((5.8 49.8, 6 49.9, 6.15 49.8, 6 49.6, 5.8 49.8))")
y <- erase(v, p)

# lines with polygons
lns <- as.lines(rast(v, ncol=10, nrow=10))[12:22]
eln <- erase(lns, v)
plot(v)
lines(lns, col='blue', lwd=4, lty=3)
lines(eln, col='red', lwd=2)


## self-erase
h <- convHull(v[-12], "NAME_1")
he <- erase(h)
plot(h, lwd=2, border="red", lty=2)
lines(he, col="gray", lwd=3)
```

`expanse` *Get the expanse (area) of individual polygons or for all (summed) raster cells*

Description

Compute the area covered by polygons or for all raster cells that are not `NA`.

This method computes areas for longitude/latitude rasters, as the size of the cells is constant in degrees, but not in square meters. But it can also be important if the coordinate reference system is planar, but not equal-area.

For vector data, the best way to compute area is to use the longitude/latitude CRS. This is contrary to (erroneous, but popular) belief that you should use a planar coordinate reference system. Where applicable, the transformation to lon/lat is done automatically, if `transform=TRUE`.

Note that it is important that polygon geometries are valid. If they are not valid, the computed area may be wrong. You can check for validity with `is.valid` and fix some problems with `makeValid`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
expanse(x, unit="m", transform=TRUE, byValue=FALSE,
   zones=NULL, wide=FALSE, usenames=FALSE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
expanse(x, unit="m", transform=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
unit	character. Output unit of area. One of "m", "km", or "ha"
transform	logical. If TRUE, planar CRS are transformed to lon/lat for accuracy
byValue	logical. If TRUE, the area for each unique cell value is returned
zones	NULL or SpatRaster with the same geometry identifying zones in x
wide	logical. Should the results be in "wide" rather than "long" format?
usenames	logical. If TRUE layers are identified by their names instead of their numbers

Value

SpatRaster: data.frame with at least two columns ("layer" and "area") and possibly also "value" (if byValue is TRUE), and "zone" (if zones is TRUE). If x has no values, the total area of all cells is returned. Otherwise, the area of all cells that are not NA is returned.

SpatVector: numeric (one value for each (multi-) polygon geometry.

See Also

cellSize for a the size of individual cells of a raster, that can be summed with global or with zonal to get the area for different zones; surfArea for a raster with elevation values, taking into account the sloping nature of the surface.

Examples

```
### SpatRaster
r <- rast(nrows=18, ncols=36)
v <- 1:ncell(r)
v[200:400] <- NA
values(r) <- v

# summed area in km2
expanse(r, unit="km")

# all cells
expanse(rast(r), unit="km")

r <- rast(ncols=90, nrows=45, ymin=-80, ymax=80)
m <- project(r, "+proj=merc")

expanse(m, unit="km")
expanse(m, unit="km", transform=FALSE)

m2 <- c(m, m)
values(m2) <- cbind(c(1,2,NA,NA), c(11:14))
expanse(m2, unit="km", byValue=TRUE, wide=TRUE)
```

```
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
r <- round((r-50)/100)
levels(r) <- data.frame(id=1:5, name=c("forest", "water", "urban", "crops", "grass"))
expanse(r, byValue=TRUE)

g <- rasterize(v, r, "NAME_1")
expanse(r, byValue=TRUE, zones=g, wide=TRUE)


### SpatVector
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))

a <- expanse(v)
a
sum(a)
```

---

ext *Create, get or set a SpatExtent*

Description

Get a SpatExtent of a SpatRaster, SpatVector, or other spatial objects. Or create a SpatExtent from four numbers (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax).

You can set the extent of a SpatRaster, but you cannot set the extent of a SpatVector (see rescale for that). See set.ext to set the extent in place.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
ext(x, cells=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
ext(x)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
ext(x, ..., xy=FALSE)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatExtent'
ext(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
ext(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector, a numeric vector of length four (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax), a single numeric (xmin; see additional arguments under . . .), or missing (in which case the output is the global extent in lon-lat coordinates)
cells	positive integer (cell) numbers to subset the extent to area covered by these cells
value	SpatExtent, or numeric vector of length four (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)
...	if x is a single numeric value, additional numeric values for xmax, ymin, and ymax
xy	logical. Set this to TRUE to indicate that coordinates are in (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax) order, instead of in the terra standard order of (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)

Value

A SpatExtent object.

See Also

xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax

Examples

```
ext()

r <- rast()
e <- ext(r)
as.vector(e)
as.character(e)

ext(r) <- c(0, 2.5, 0, 1.5)
r
er <- ext(r)

round(er)
# go "in"
floor(er)
# go "out"
ceiling(er)

ext(r) <- e
```

---

extend *Extend*

Description

Enlarge the spatial extent of a SpatRaster. See crop if you (also) want to remove rows or columns.

Note that you can only enlarge SpatRasters with entire rows and columns. Therefore, the extent of the output SpatRaster may not be exactly the same as the requested. Depending on argument snap it may be a bit smaller or larger.

You can also enlarge a SpatExtent with this method, or with an algebraic notation (see examples)

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
extend(x, y, snap="near", fill=NA, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
extend(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatExtent
y	If x is a SpatRaster, y should be a SpatExtent, or an object from which it can be extracted (such as SpatRaster and SpatVector objects). Alternatively, you can provide one, two or four non-negative integers indicating the number of rows and columns that need to be added at each side (a single positive integer when the number of rows and columns to be added is equal; or 2 number (columns, rows), or four (left column, right column, bottom row, top row). If x is a SpatExtent, y should likewise be a numeric vector of 1, 2, or 4 elements
snap	character. One of "near", "in", or "out". Used to align y to the geometry of x
fill	numeric. The value used to for the new raster cells
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster or SpatExtent

See Also

trim, crop, merge, ext, resample, elongate

Examples

```
r <- rast(xmin=-150, xmax=-120, ymin=30, ymax=60, ncols=36, nrows=18)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
e <- ext(-180, -100, 40, 70)
re <- extend(r, e)

# extend with a number of rows and columns (at each side)
```

```
re2 <- extend(r, c(2,10))

# SpatExtent
e <- ext(r)
e
extend(e, 10)
extend(e, c(10, -10, 0, 20))


# add 10 columns / rows on all sides
e + 10
# double extent
e * 2
# increase extent by 25%
e * 1.25
```

---

extract *Extract values from a SpatRaster or polygon SpatVector*

Description

Extract values from a SpatRaster or a polygon SpatVector for a set of locations. The locations can be a SpatVector (points, lines, polygons), a data.frame or matrix with (x, y) or (longitude, latitude – in that order!) coordinates, or a vector with cell numbers.

When argument `y` is a `SpatVector` the first column has the ID (record number) of the `SpatVector` used (unless you set `ID=FALSE`).

Alternatively, you can use `zonal` after using `rasterize` with a `SpatVector` (this may be more efficient in some cases).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
extract(x, y, fun=NULL, method="simple", cells=FALSE, xy=FALSE,
    ID=TRUE, weights=FALSE, exact=FALSE, touches=is.lines(y), small=TRUE,
 layer=NULL, bind=FALSE, raw=FALSE, search_radius=0, wide=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatExtent'
extract(x, y, cells=FALSE, xy=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,matrix'
extract(x, y, cells=FALSE, method="simple")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
extract(x, y, xy=FALSE, raw=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
extract(x, y, count=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector of polygons
y	SpatVector (points, lines, or polygons). Alternatively, for points, a 2-column matrix or data.frame (x, y) or (lon, lat). Or a vector with cell numbers
fun	function to summarize the extracted data by line or polygon geometry, such as sum, as well as terra built-in functions "isNA", and "notNA" to get the count of cells that are not NA, and "sum2" (the sum of squares). You can use fun=table to tabulate raster values for each line or polygon geometry. If weights=TRUE or exact=TRUE only mean, sum, min, max and table are accepted — and these functions consider the fraction of a cell that is covered when computing the mean or the sum. Ignored if y has point geometry.
method	character. method for extracting values with points ("simple" or "bilinear"). With "simple" values for the cell a point falls in are returned. With "bilinear" the returned values are interpolated from the values of the four nearest raster cells
cells	logical. If TRUE the cell numbers are also returned, unless fun is not NULL. Also see cells
xy	logical. If TRUE the coordinates of the cells are also returned, unless fun is not NULL. See xyFromCell
ID	logical. Should an ID column be added? If so, the first column returned has the IDs (record numbers) of y
weights	logical. If TRUE and y has polygons, the approximate fraction of each cell that is covered is returned as well. This changes the effect of argument fun
exact	logical. If TRUE and y has polygons, the exact fraction of each cell that is covered is returned as well. This changes the effect of argument fun
touches	logical. If TRUE, values for all cells touched by lines or polygons are extracted, not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon. Not relevant for points; and always considered TRUE when weights=TRUE or exact=TRUE
small	logical. If TRUE, values for all cells in touched polygons are extracted if none of the cells center points is within the polygon; even if touches=FALSE
layer	character or numeric to select the layer to extract from for each geometry. If layer is a character it can be a name in y or a vector of layer names. If it is numeric, it must be integer values between 1 and nlyr(x)
bind	logical. If TRUE, a SpatVector is returned consisting of the input SpatVector y and the cbind-ed extracted values
raw	logical. If TRUE, a matrix is returned with the "raw" numeric cell values. If FALSE, a data.frame is returned and the cell values are transformed to factor, logical, or integer values, where appropriate
search_radius	positive number. A search-radius that is used when y has point geometry. If this value is larger than zero, it is the maximum distance used to find a cell with a value that is nearest to the cell that the point falls in if that cell that has a missing (NA) value. The value of this nearest cell, the distance to the original cell, and the new cell number are returned. The radius should be expressed in m if the data

have lon/lat coordinates or in the distance unit of the crs in other cases (typically also m). For lon/lat data, the mean latitude of the points is used to compute the distances, so this may be imprecise for data with a large latitudinal range

`wide` logical. Only relevant when `fun="table"`. If `TRUE`, and `x` has a single layer, the table is returned in the wide format

`...` additional arguments to `fun` if `y` is a SpatVector. For example `na.rm=TRUE`. Or arguments passed to the `SpatRaster,SpatVector` method if `y` is a matrix (such as the `method` and `cells` arguments)

`count` logical. If `TRUE` and `x` has polygons geometry and `y` has points geometry, the number of points in polygons is returned

Value

data.frame, matrix or SpatVector

See Also

values, zonal, extractAlong, extractRange, rapp

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, xmin=0, xmax=5, ymin=0, ymax=5)
values(r) <- 1:25
xy <- cbind(lon=c(0.5,2.5), lat=c(0.5,2.5))
p <- vect(xy, crs="+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")

extract(r, xy)
extract(r, p)

r[1,]
r[5]
r[,5]

r[c(0:2, 99:101)]

f <- system.file("ex/meuse.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)

xy <- cbind(179000, 330000)
xy <- rbind(xy-100, xy, xy+1000)
extract(r, xy)

p <- vect(xy)
g <- geom(p)
g

extract(r, p)

x <- r + 10
extract(x, p)
```

```
i <- cellFromXY(r, xy)
x[i]
r[i]

y <- c(x,x*2,x*3)
y[i]

## extract with a polygon
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
v <- v[1:2,]

rf <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
x <- rast(rf)
extract(x, v, mean, na.rm=TRUE)

z <- rast(v, resolution=.1, names="test")
values(z) <- 1:ncell(z)
e <- extract(z, v, ID=TRUE)
e
tapply(e[,2], e[,1], mean, na.rm=TRUE)

x <- c(z, z*2, z/3)
names(x) <- letters[1:3]

e <- extract(x, v, ID=TRUE)
de <- data.frame(e)
aggregate(de[,2:4], de[,1,drop=FALSE], mean)
```

`extractAlong` *extract values along lines*

Description

Extract raster values along a line. That is, the returned values are ordered along the line. That is not the case with `extract`

Usage

```
extractAlong(x, y, ID=TRUE, cells=FALSE, xy=FALSE, online=FALSE, bilinear=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`y`	SpatVector with lines geometry
`ID`	logical. Should an ID column be added? If so, the first column returned has the IDs (record numbers) of input SpatVector `y`
`cells`	logical. If `TRUE` the cell numbers are also returned

xy	logical. If TRUE the coordinates of the cells traversed by y are also returned. See xyFromCell
online	logical. If TRUE the returned coordinates are snapped to y
bilinear	logical. If TRUE the returned raster values computed with bilinear interpolation from the nearest four cells. Only relevant if online=TRUE

Value

data.frame

See Also

extract

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=36, nrows=18, vals=1:(18*36))
cds1 <- rbind(c(-50,0), c(0,60), c(40,5), c(15,-45), c(-10,-25))
cds2 <- rbind(c(80,20), c(140,60), c(160,0), c(140,-55))
lines <- vect(list(cds1, cds2), "lines")

extractAlong(r, lines)
```

---

extractRange *Extract values for a range of layers from a SpatRaster*

Description

Extract values from a SpatRaster for a set of locations and a range of layers. To extract values for a single or all layers, use extract

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
extractRange(x, y, first, last, lyr_fun=NULL,
  geom_fun=NULL, ID=FALSE, na.rm=TRUE, bind=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	SpatVector (points, lines, or polygons). Alternatively, for points, a 2-column matrix or data.frame (x, y) or (lon, lat). Or a vector with cell numbers
first	layer name of number, indicating the first layer in the range of layers to be considered
last	layer name or number, indicating the last layer in the range to be considered
lyr_fun	function to summarize the extracted data across layers

geom_fun	function to summarize the extracted data for each line or polygon geometry. Ignored if y has point geometry
ID	logical. Should an ID column be added? If so, the first column returned has the IDs (record numbers) of y
na.rm	logical. Should missing values be ignored?
bind	logical. If TRUE, the extracted values are cbind-ed to y
...	additional arguments passed to extract

Value

numeric or data.frame

See Also

extract

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
xy <- data.frame(x=c(50,80), y=c(30, 60))
extract(r, xy)
extract(r, xy, layer=c("red", "green"))

extractRange(r, xy, first=1:2, last=3:2)
extractRange(r, xy, first=1:2, last=3:2, lyr_fun=sum)
```

---

extremes *Get or compute the minimum and maximum cell values*

Description

The minimum and maximum value of a SpatRaster are returned or computed (from a file on disk if necessary) and stored in the object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
minmax(x, compute=FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
hasMinMax(x)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
setMinMax(x, force=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
compute	logical. If TRUE min and max values are computed if they are not available
force	logical. If TRUE min and max values are recomputed even if already available

Value

minmax: numeric matrix of minimum and maximum cell values by layer

hasMinMax: logical indicating whether the min and max values are available.

setMinMax: nothing. Used for the side-effect of computing the minimum and maximum values of a SpatRaster

See Also

where.min, where.max

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
minmax(r)
```

---

factors *Categorical rasters*

Description

A SpatRaster layer can represent a categorical variable (factor). Like factors, SpatRaster categories are stored as integers that have an associated label.

The categories can be inspected with levels and cats. They are represented by a data.frame that must have two or more columns, the first one identifying the (integer) cell values and the other column(s) providing the category labels.

If there are multiple columns with categories, you can set the "active" category to choose the one you want to use.

cats returns the entire data.frame, whereas levels only return two columns: the index and the active category.

To set categories for the first layer of a SpatRaster, you can provide levels<- with a data.frame or a list with a data.frame. To set categories for multiple layers you can provide levels<- with a list with one element (that either has a data.frame or is NULL) for each layer. Use categories to set the categories for a specific layer or specific layers.

droplevels removes categories that are not used (declared but not present as values in the raster) if levels=NULL.

simplifyLevels combines duplicate levels into one.

addCats adds additional categories to a layer that already is categorical. It adds new variables, not new levels of an existing categorical variable.

combineLevels combines the levels of all layers of x and sets them to all layers. That fails if there are labeling conflicts between layers

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
levels(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
levels(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
cats(x, layer)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
categories(x, layer=1, value, active=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
droplevels(x, level=NULL, layer=1)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
simplifyLevels(x, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
addCats(x, value, merge=FALSE, layer=1)

combineLevels(x, assign=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
layer	the layer name or number (positive integer); or 0 for all layers
value	a data.frame (ID, category) that define the categories. Or NULL to remove them
active	positive integer, indicating the column in value to be used as the active category (zero based to skip the first column with the cell values; that is 1 is the second column in value)
level	the categories to remove for the layer specified with layer
merge	logical. If TRUE, the categories are combined with merge using the first column of value as ID. If FALSE the categories are combined with cbind
assign	logical. Assign the combined levels to all layers of x? If FALSE, the levels are returned
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster, data.frame, list of data.frames (levels, cats), or logical (is.factor)

See Also

activeCat, catalyze, set.cats, as.factor, is.factor

Examples

```
set.seed(0)
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
values(r) <- sample(3, ncell(r), replace=TRUE)
is.factor(r)

cls <- data.frame(id=1:3, cover=c("forest", "water", "urban"))
levels(r) <- cls
is.factor(r)
r

plot(r, col=c("green", "blue", "light gray"))
text(r, digits=3, cex=.75, halo=TRUE)

levels(r) <- data.frame(id=1:3, cover=c("forest", "water", "forest"))
levels(simplifyLevels(r))



# raster starts at 3
x <- r + 2
is.factor(x)

# Multiple categories
d <- data.frame(id=3:5, cover=cls[,2], letters=letters[1:3], value=10:12)
levels(x) <- d
x

# get current index
activeCat(x)
# set index
activeCat(x) <- 3
activeCat(x)
activeCat(x) <- "letters"
plot(x, col=c("green", "blue", "light gray"))
text(x, digits=3, cex=.75, halo=TRUE)

r <- as.numeric(x)
r

p <- as.polygons(x)
plot(p, "letters", col=c("green", "blue", "light gray"))
```

---

fillHoles *Remove or extract holes from polygons, or fill holes in raster data*

Description

Remove the holes in SpatVector polygons. If `inverse=TRUE` the holes are returned (as polygons).

Or remove "holes" in SpatRasters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
fillHoles(x, inverse=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
fillHoles(x, nearest=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector
`inverse`	logical. If `TRUE` the holes are returned as polygons
`nearest`	logical. If `FALSE` only holes that are surrounded by cells with the same value are filled. Otherwise, the values of the nearest cell that is not `NA` is assigned

Value

SpatVector

See Also

snap, gaps

Examples

```
x <- rbind(c(50,0), c(140,60), c(160,0), c(140,-55))
hole <- rbind(c(80,0), c(105,13), c(120,2), c(105,-13))

z <- rbind(cbind(object=1, part=1, x, hole=0),
     cbind(object=1, part=1, hole, hole=1))
colnames(z)[3:4] <- c('x', 'y')
p <- vect(z, "polygons", atts=data.frame(id=1), crs="local")
p

f <- fillHoles(p)
g <- fillHoles(p, inverse=TRUE)

plot(p, lwd=16, border="gray", col="light yellow")
polys(f, border="blue", lwd=3, density=4, col="orange")
polys(g, col="white", lwd=3)


## SpatRaster
v <- vect(c("POLYGON ((81.572 36.629, 98.508 9.624, 80 0, 99.902 -10.349,
 84.662 -34.709, 50 0, 81.572 36.629))", "POLYGON ((140 60, 160 0,
 140 -55, 84.662 -34.709, 99.902 -10.349, 105 -13, 120 2, 105 13,
```

```
 98.508 9.624, 81.572 36.629, 140 60))"))
v <- rbind(v, shift(p ,-120))
v$ID <- 1:nrow(v)
r <- rasterize(v, rast(xmin=-80, crs="local"), "ID")

f1 <- fillHoles(r)
f2 <- fillHoles(r, nearest=TRUE)
```

`fillTime` *Fill time gaps in a SpatRaster*

Description

Add empty layers in between existing layers such that the time step between each layer is the same. See `approximate` to estimate values for these layer (and other missing values)

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
fillTime(x, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	list with named options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`approximate`

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
s <- c(r, r)
time(s) <- as.Date("2001-01-01") + c(0:2, 5:7)
time(s)
ss <- fillTime(s)
time(ss)

a <- approximate(ss)
```

flip *Flip or reverse a raster*

Description

Flip the values of a SpatRaster by inverting the order of the rows (direction= "vertical") or the columns (direction="horizontal").

rev is the same as a horizontal *and* a vertical flip.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
flip(x, direction="vertical", filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
flip(x, direction="vertical")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rev(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
direction	character. Should (partially) match "vertical" to flip by rows, or "horizontal" to flip by columns
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

trans, rotate

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrow=18, ncol=36)
m <- matrix(1:ncell(r), nrow=18)
values(r) <- as.vector(t(m))
rx <- flip(r, direction="h")

values(r) <- as.vector(m)
ry <- flip(r, direction="v")

v <- rev(r)
```

flowAccumulation *Flow accumulation*

Description

Computes flow accumulation or the total contributing area in terms of numbers of cells upstream of each cell.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
flowAccumulation(x, weight=NULL, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with flow direction, see terrain.
weight	SpatRaster with weight/score data. For example, cell area or precipitation
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

The algorithm is an adaptation of the one proposed by Zhou et al., 2019.

Value

SpatRaster

Author(s)

Emanuele Cordano

References

Zhou, G., Wei, H. & Fu, S. A fast and simple algorithm for calculating flow accumulation matrices from raster digital elevation. Front. Earth Sci. 13, 317–326 (2019). doi:10.1007/s11707-018-0725-9. Also see: https://ica-abs.copernicus.org/articles/1/434/2019/

See Also

terrain,watershed, NIDP

Examples

```
elev1 <- array(NA,c(9,9))
elev2 <- elev1
dx <- 1
dy <- 1
for (r in 1:nrow(elev1)) {
  y <- (r-5)*dx
  for (c in 1:ncol(elev1)) {

    x <- (c-5)*dy
    elev1[r,c] <- 5*(x^2+y^2)
    elev2[r,c] <- 10+5*(abs(x))-0.001*y
  }
}


## Elevation raster
elev1 <- rast(elev1)
elev2 <- rast(elev2)

t(array(elev1[],rev(dim(elev1)[1:2])))
t(array(elev2[],rev(dim(elev2)[1:2])))

plot(elev1)
plot(elev2)

## Flow direction raster
flowdir1<- terrain(elev1,v="flowdir")
flowdir2<- terrain(elev2,v="flowdir")

t(array(flowdir1[],rev(dim(flowdir1)[1:2])))
t(array(flowdir2[],rev(dim(flowdir2)[1:2])))

plot(flowdir1)
plot(flowdir2)

##
flow_acc1 <- flowAccumulation((flowdir1))
flow_acc2 <- flowAccumulation((flowdir2))

weight <- elev1*0+10

flow_acc1w <- flowAccumulation(flowdir1,weight)
flow_acc2w <- flowAccumulation(flowdir2,weight)

t(array(flow_acc1w[],rev(dim(flow_acc1w)[1:2])))
t(array(flow_acc2w[],rev(dim(flow_acc2w)[1:2])))

plot(flow_acc1w)
plot(flow_acc2w)
```

```
## Application with example elevation data

elev <- rast(system.file('ex/elev.tif',package="terra"))
flowdir <- terrain(elev,"flowdir")

weight <- cellSize(elev,unit="km")
flowacc_weight <- flowAccumulation(flowdir,weight)
flowacc  <- flowAccumulation(flowdir)
```

---

flowdir *Path-Based Nondisperive Flow Direction*

Description

Computes nondispersive flow/drainage direction according to path-based methods over grid-based digital elevation models. This is an alternative to `terrain(v="flowdir")`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
flowDir(x, lambda=0.5, deviation_type=c("ltd","lad"), max_iters=10^6, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster with elevation data
`lambda`	Parameter between 0 and 1
`deviation_type`	Character. Available options are `"ltd"` (the default) and `"lad"`. If `"ltd"`, nondispersive flow directions are determined using the least transversal deviation (LTD) criterion. If `"lad"`, nondispersive flow directions are determined using the least angular deviation (LAD) criterion. See Orlandini et al. (2003) for details.
`max_iters`	maximum iterations for drainage path starting points detection
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Details

The algorithm is an adaptation of the one proposed by Li et al. (2022) and Orlandini et al. (2003). This function is experimental and under development: results are to be verified.

Value

SpatRaster

Author(s)

Emanuele Cordano

References

Orlandini, S., G. Moretti, M. Franchini, B. Aldighieri, and B. Testa (2003). Path-based methods for the determination of nondispersive drainage directions in grid-based digital elevation models, Water Resour. Res., 39, 1144, doi:10.1029/2002WR001639, 6. https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2002WR001639

Li, Z., Shi, P., Yang, T., Wang, C., Yong, B., & Song, Y. (2022). An improved D8-LTD for the extraction of total contributing area (TCA) by adopting the strategies of path independency and local dispersion. Water Resources Research, 58, e2021WR030948. https://doi.org/10.1029/2021WR030948 https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2021WR030948

Useful presentation: http://www.idrologia.unimore.it/orlandini/web-archive/seminars/nyc-2008-2.pdf

See Also

terrain, watershed, flowAccumulation

Examples

```
elev1 <- array(NA,c(9,9))
elev2 <- elev1
dx <- 1
dy <- 1
for (r in 1:nrow(elev1)) {
  y <- (r-5)*dx
  for (c in 1:ncol(elev1)) {
    x <- (c-5)*dy
    elev1[r,c] <- 5*(x^2+y^2)
    elev2[r,c] <- 10+5*(abs(x))-0.001*y
  }
}

## Elevation raster
elev1 <- rast(elev1)
elev2 <- rast(elev2)

t(array(elev1[],rev(dim(elev1)[1:2])))
t(array(elev2[],rev(dim(elev2)[1:2])))

plot(elev1)
plot(elev2)

## Flow direction raster
fdir1 <- flowDir(elev1, lambda=1)
fdir2 <- flowDir(elev2, lambda=1)

elev <- rast(system.file('ex/elev.tif',package="terra"))

fdirlad1 <- flowDir(elev, lambda=0.5, deviation_type="lad")
fdirlad2 <- flowDir(elev, lambda=0.5, deviation_type="lad")
```

focal *Focal values*

Description

Calculate focal ("moving window") values for each cell.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
focal(x, w=3, fun="sum", ..., na.policy="all", fillvalue=NA,
  expand=FALSE, silent=TRUE, cores=1, cpkgs=NULL,
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
w	window. The window can be defined as one (for a square) or two numbers (row, col); or with an odd-sized weights matrix. See Details.
fun	function that takes multiple numbers, and returns a numeric vector (one or multiple numbers). For example, mean, modal, min or max
...	additional arguments passed to fun such as na.rm
na.policy	character. Can be used to determine the cells of x for which focal values should be computed. Must be one of "all" (compute for all cells), "only" (only for cells that are NA) or "omit" (skip cells that are NA). Note that the value of this argument does not affect which cells around each focal cell are included in the computations (use na.rm=TRUE to ignore cells that are NA for that)
fillvalue	numeric. The value of the cells in the virtual rows and columns outside of the raster
expand	logical. If TRUE, the value of the cells in the virtual rows and columns outside of the raster are set to be the same as the value on the border. Only available for "built-in" funs such as mean, sum, min and max
silent	logical. If FALSE error messages are printed that may occur when trying fun to determine the length of the returned value. This can be useful in debugging a fun that does not work
cores	controls per-block parallelism when fun is a user-supplied R function (the "built-in" funs such as "mean" and "sum" are already multi-threaded via TBB and ignore cores). Can be a positive integer (the number of local PSOCK workers), an existing parallel::cluster, the string "future" to use the currently registered future plan, or a future strategy itself (e.g. future::multisession). The per-block focal-values matrix is split into row-chunks and dispatched across workers
cpkgs	character. Names of R packages to load on each worker when cores > 1 – pass any package that fun depends on

filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

The window used must have odd dimensions. If you need even sides, you can use a matrix and add a column or row of NA's to mask out values.

Window values are typically 1 or NA to indicate whether a value is used or ignored in computations, respectively. NA values in w can be useful for creating non-rectangular (e.g. circular) windows.

A weights matrix of numeric values can also be supplied to w. In the case of a weights matrix, cells with NA weights will be ignored, and the rest of the values in the focal window will be multiplied by the corresponding weight prior to 'fun' being applied. Note, na.rm does not need to be TRUE if w contains NA values as these cells are ignored in computations.

The "mean" function is a special case, where supplying weights to w will instead calculate a weighted mean.

The "sum" function returns NA if all focal cells are NA and na.rm=TRUE. R would normally return a zero in these cases. See the difference between focal(x, fun=sum, na.rm=TRUE) and focal(x, fun=\(i) sum(i, na.rm=TRUE))

Example weight matrices

Laplacian filter: filter=matrix(c(0,1,0,1,-4,1,0,1,0), nrow=3)

Sobel filters (for edge detection):

fx=matrix(c(-1,-2,-1,0,0,0,1,2,1), nrow=3)

fy=matrix(c(1,0,-1,2,0,-2,1,0,-1), nrow=3)

Value

SpatRaster

Note

When using global lon/lat rasters, the focal window "wraps around" the date-line.

See Also

focalMat, focalValues, focal3D, focalPairs, focalReg, focalCpp

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10, ext(0, 10, 0, 10))
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

f <- focal(r, w=3, fun=function(x, ...) quantile(x, c(.25, .5, .75), ...), na.rm=TRUE)

f <- focal(r, w=3, fun="mean")

# the following two statements are equivalent:
```

```
a <- focal(r, w=matrix(1/9, nc=3, nr=3))
b <- focal(r, w=3, fun=mean, na.rm=FALSE)

# but this is different
d <- focal(r, w=3, fun=mean, na.rm=TRUE)

## illustrating the effect of different
## combinations of na.rm and na.policy
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
r[45:50, 45:50] <- NA

# also try "mean" or "min"
f <- "sum"
# na.rm=FALSE
plot(focal(r, 5, f), fun=lines(v))

# na.rm=TRUE
plot(focal(r, 5, f, na.rm=TRUE), fun=lines(v))

# only change cells that are NA
plot(focal(r, 5, f, na.policy="only", na.rm=TRUE), fun=lines(v))

# do not change cells that are NA
plot(focal(r, 5, f, na.policy="omit", na.rm=TRUE), fun=lines(v))

# does not do anything
# focal(r, 5, f, na.policy="only", na.rm=FALSE)


# parallel apply for a user-supplied R function (no effect on built-in funs)
r <- rast(ncols=200, nrows=200, ext(0, 200, 0, 200), vals=runif(40000))
f <- focal(r, w=5, fun=function(x) quantile(x, 0.9, na.rm=TRUE), cores=2)
```

---

focal3D *Three-dimensional focal values*

Description

Calculate focal ("moving window") values for the three-dimensional neighborhood (window) of focal cells. See focal for two-dimensional focal computation.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
focal3D(x, w=3, fun=mean, ..., na.policy="all", fillvalue=NA, pad=FALSE,
 padvalue=fillvalue, expand=FALSE, silent=TRUE,
 filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
w	window. A rectangular prism (cuboid) defined by three numbers or by a three-dimensional array. The values are used as weights, and are usually zero, one, NA, or fractions. The window used must have odd dimensions. If you desire to use even sides, you can use an array, and pad the values with rows and/or columns that contain only NAs.
fun	function that takes multiple numbers, and returns one or multiple numbers for each focal area. For example mean, modal, min or max
...	additional arguments passed to fun such as na.rm
na.policy	character. Can be used to determine the cells of x, in the central layer, for which focal values should be computed. Must be one of "all" (compute for all cells), "only" (only for cells that are NA) or "omit" (skip cells that are NA). Note that the value of this argument does not affect which cells around each focal cell are included in the computations (use na.rm=TRUE to ignore cells that are NA in the computation of the focal value)
fillvalue	numeric. The value of the cells in the virtual rows and columns outside of the raster
pad	logical. Add virtual layers before the first and after the last layer
padvalue	numeric. The value of the cells in the virtual layers
expand	logical. Add virtual layers before the first or after the last layer that are the same as the first or last layers. If TRUE, arguments pad and padvalue are ignored
silent	logical. If FALSE error messages are printed that may occur when trying fun to determine the length of the returned value. This can be useful in debugging a function passed to fun that does not work
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

focal

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
x <- focal3D(r, c(5,5,3), na.rm=TRUE)

a <- array(c(0,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0, rep(1,9), 0,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0), c(3,3,3))
a[a==0] <- NA
z <- focal3D(r, a, na.rm=TRUE)
```

focalCpp *Compute focal values with an iterating C++ function*

Description

Calculate focal values with a C++ function that iterates over cells to speed up computations by avoiding an R loop (with apply).

See focal for an easier to use method.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
focalCpp(x, w=3, fun, ..., fillvalue=NA,
  silent=TRUE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
w	window. The window can be defined as one (for a square) or two numbers (row, col); or with an odd-sized weights matrix. See the Details section in focal
fun	cppFunction that iterates over cells. For C++ functions that operate on a single focal window, or for R functions use focal instead. The function must have at least three arguments. The first argument can have any name, but it must be a Rcpp::NumericVector, Rcpp::IntegerVector or a std::vector<double>. This is the container that receives the focal values. The other two arguments ni and wi must be of type size_t. ni represents the number of cells and nw represents the size of (number of elements in) the window
...	additional arguments to fun
fillvalue	numeric. The value of the cells in the virtual rows and columns outside of the raster
silent	logical. If FALSE error messages are printed that may occur when trying fun to determine the length of the returned value. This can be useful in debugging a fun that does not work
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

focal, focalValues

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(Rcpp)
cppFunction(
 'NumericVector sum_and_multiply(NumericVector x, double m, size_t ni, size_t nw) {
  NumericVector out(ni);
  // loop over cells
  size_t start = 0;
  for (size_t i=0; i<ni; i++) {
   size_t end = start + nw;
   // compute something for a window
   double v = 0;
   // loop over the values of a window
   for (size_t j=start; j<end; j++) {
    v += x[j];
   }
   out[i] = v * m;
   start = end;
  }
  return out;
 }'
)

nr <- nc <- 10
r <- rast(ncols=nc, nrows=nr, ext= c(0, nc, 0, nr))
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

raw <- focalCpp(r, w=3, fun=sum_and_multiply, fillvalue=0, m=10)

# same as
f1 <- focal(r, w=3, fun=sum, fillvalue=0) *10
all(values(f1) == values(raw))

# and as
ffun <- function(x, m) { sum(x) * m }
f2 <- focal(r, w=3, fun=ffun, fillvalue=0, m=10)


# You can also use an R function with focalCpp but this
# is not recommended

R_sm_iter <- function(x, m, ni, nw) {
 out <- NULL
 for (i in 1:ni) {
  start <- (i-1) * nw + 1
  out[i] <- sum(x[start:(start+nw-1)]) * m
 }
 out
}

fr <- focalCpp(r, w=3, fun=R_sm_iter, fillvalue=0, m=10)
```

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

---

focalMat *Focal weights matrix*

Description

Make a focal ("moving window") weight matrix for use in the `focal` function. The sum of the values adds up to one.

Usage

```
focalMat(x, d, type=c('circle', 'Gauss', 'rectangle'), fillNA=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`d`	numeric. If `type=circle`, the radius of the circle (in units of the crs). If `type=rectangle` the dimension of the rectangle (one or two numbers). If `type=Gauss` the size of sigma, and optionally another number to determine the size of the matrix returned (default is 3*sigma)
`type`	character indicating the type of filter to be returned
`fillNA`	logical. If `TRUE`, zeros are set to `NA` such that they are ignored in the computations. Only applies to `type="circle"`

Value

matrix that can be used with `focal`

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=180, nrows=180, xmin=0)
focalMat(r, 2, "circle")

focalMat(r, c(2,3), "rect")

# Gaussian filter for square cells
gf <- focalMat(r, 1, "Gauss")
```

focalPairs *Focal function across two layers*

Description

Calculate values such as a correlation coefficient for focal regions in two neighboring layers. A function is applied to the first and second layer, then to the second and third layer, etc.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
focalPairs(x, w=3, fun, ..., fillvalue=NA,
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with at least two layers
w	numeric or matrix to define the focal window. The window an be defined as one (for a square) or two numbers (row, col); or with an odd-sized weights matrix. See the Details section in focal. Note that if a matrix with numbers other than zero or one are used, the values are used as weights. For this to work, fun must have an argument weights
fun	a function with at least two arguments (one for each layer). There is a built-in function "pearson" (for both the weighted and the unweighted Pearson correlation coefficient. This function has an additional argument na.rm=FALSE
...	additional arguments for fun
fillvalue	numeric. The value of the cells in the virtual rows and columns outside of the raster
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

layerCor, focalReg, focal, focal3D

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
set.seed(0)
r[[1]] <- flip(r[[1]], "horizontal")
r[[2]] <- flip(r[[2]], "vertical") + init(rast(r,1), runif)
r[[3]] <- init(rast(r,1), runif)

x <- focalPairs(r, w=5, "pearson", na.rm=TRUE)
plot(x)


# suppress warning "the standard deviation is zero"
suppressWarnings(x <- focalPairs(r, w=5, "pearson", use="complete.obs"))

z <- focalPairs(r, w=9, function(x, y) mean(x) + mean(y))
```

---

focalReg *Focal regression*

Description

Calculate values for a moving-window by comparing the value in one layers with the values in one to many other layers. A typical case is the computation of the coefficients for a focal linear regression model.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
focalReg(x, w=3, fun="ols", ..., fillvalue=NA, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with at least two layers. The first is the "Y" (dependent) variable and the remainder are the "X" (independent) variables
w	numeric or matrix to define the focal window. The window an be defined as one (for a square) or two numbers (row, col); or with an odd-sized weights matrix. See the Details section in focal. Note that if a matrix with numbers other than zero or one are used, the values are used as weights. For this to work, fun must have an argument weights
fun	a function with at least two arguments (one for each layer). There is a built-in function "ols" for both the weighted and unweighted Ordinary Least Square regression. This function has an additional argument na.rm=FALSE and intercept=TRUE
...	additional arguments for fun
fillvalue	numeric. The value of the cells in the virtual rows and columns outside of the raster
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

focal, focal3D, focalValues

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10, ext(0, 10, 0, 10))
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
x <- c(r, init(r, runif) * r)
f <- focalReg(x, 3)
```

---

focalValues *Get focal values*

Description

Get a matrix in which each row had the focal values of a cell. These are the values of a cell and a rectangular window around it.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
focalValues(x, w=3, row=1, nrows=nrow(x), fill=NA)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
w	window. The window can be defined as one (for a square) or two odd numbers (row, col); or with an odd sized matrix
row	positive integer. Row number to start from, should be between 1 and nrow(x)
nrows	positive integer. How many rows?
fill	numeric used as values for imaginary cells outside the raster

Value

matrix

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncol=4, nrow=4, crs="+proj=utm +zone=1 +datum=WGS84")
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
focalValues(r)
```

forceCCW *force counter-clockwise polygons*

Description

Assure that the nodes of outer rings of polygons are in counter-clockwise order.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
forceCCW(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector of polygons

Value

SpatVector

Examples

```
p <- vect("POLYGON ((2 45, 2 55, 18 55, 18 45, 2 45))")
pcc <- forceCCW(p)
geom(pcc, wkt=TRUE)
```

freq *Frequency table*

Description

Frequency table of the values of a SpatRaster. NAs are not counted unless value=NA.

You can provide a SpatVector or additional SpatRaster to define zones for which to do tabulations.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
freq(x, digits=0, value=NULL, bylayer=TRUE, usenames=FALSE,
  zones=NULL, wide=FALSE, touches=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
digits	integer. Used for rounding the values before tabulation. Ignored if NA
value	numeric. An optional single value to only count the number of cells with that value. This value can be NA
bylayer	logical. If TRUE tabulation is done by layer
usenames	logical. If TRUE layers are identified by their names instead of their numbers Only relevant if bylayer is TRUE
zones	SpatRaster or SpatVector to define zones for which the tabulation should be done
wide	logical. Should the results be "wide" instead of "long"?
touches	logical. If TRUE, all cells touched by lines or polygons will be included, not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon. Only relevant if zones is a SpatVector

Value

A data.frame with 3 columns (layer, value, count) unless bylayer=FALSE in which case adata.frame with two columns is returned (value, count).

Author(s)

Andrew Gene Brown, Robert J. Hijmans

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
set.seed(2)
values(r) <- sample(5, ncell(r), replace=TRUE)

freq(r)

x <- c(r, r/3)
freq(x, bylayer=FALSE)
freq(x)

freq(x, digits=1)
freq(x, digits=-1)

freq(x, value=5)
```

furdist *Distance to the furthest location on a geometry*

Description

For each point in x, compute the distance to the *furthest* location on the edge of the geometries in y. This is the counterpart of distance, which returns the distance to the *nearest* location.

The "edge" is the boundary of polygons, the line itself for lines, and the points for a points geometry.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
furdist(x, y, pairwise=FALSE, unit="m")
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector of points. The location(s) from which the distance is measured
y	SpatVector of points, lines, or polygons. The geometries whose furthest edge location is measured
pairwise	logical. If TRUE and if x and y have the same number of geometries (or one of them has a single geometry), the pairwise distances (point i of x with geometry i of y) are returned. If FALSE, the distances for all combinations are returned
unit	character. Can be either "m" or "km"

Value

If pairwise=TRUE a numeric vector with one distance for each pair. Otherwise a data.frame with columns "from" (the index of the point in x), "to" (the index of the geometry in y) and "distance".

See Also

distance, nearest, snapTo

Examples

```
# planar
crs <- "+proj=utm +zone=1"
p <- vect("POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 8 9, 0 9, 0 0))", crs=crs)
pts <- vect(cbind(c(1, 5), c(1, 5)), crs=crs)

furdist(pts, p)
furdist(pts, p, unit="km")

# longitude/latitude
pp <- vect("POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))", crs="lonlat")
q <- vect(cbind(5, 5), crs="lonlat")
furdist(q, pp, unit="km")
```

gaps — *Find gaps between polygons*

Description

Get the gaps between polygons of a SpatVector

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
gaps(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector

Value

SpatVector

See Also

sharedPaths, topology, and fillHoles to get or remove polygon holes

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
h <- convHull(v[-12], "NAME_1")
g <- gaps(h)
```

gdal — *GDAL version, supported file formats, cache size, and PROJ coordinate transformation control*

Description

Set the GDAL warning level or get a data.frame with the available GDAL drivers (file formats), or, if warn=NA and drivers=FALSE, you get the version numbers of one or all of the GDAL, PROJ and GEOS libraries.

GDAL is the software library that terra builds on to read and write spatial data and for some raster data processing. PROJ is used for transformation of coordinates ("projection") and GEOS is used for geometric operations with vector data.

The current GDAL configuration options are obtained with getGDALconfig and changed with setGDALconfig.

gdal_has_pam reports whether the linked GDAL was built with PAM support.

proj_ok checks if the PROJ database with CRS definitions can be found.

projNetwork controls whether PROJ can access network resources for coordinate transformations. By default, network access is enabled to provide high-accuracy grid-based datum transformations where available. When disabled, PROJ falls back to "ballpark transformations" (of unknown accuracy) which could lead to errors of hundreds of meters in some cases. When enabled, PROJ downloads transformation grids from https://cdn.proj.org, requiring network connectivity and valid SSL certificates. After a successful run, the files are cached locally.

projPaths gets or sets the search paths that PROJ uses to find coordinate system definitions and transformation grids. This allows users to specify custom locations for PROJ data files, such as when using offline installations or custom grid files. By default, it operates on PROJ search paths, but can also set GDAL search paths when with_proj=FALSE.

Usage

```
gdal(warn=NA, drivers=FALSE, ...)
gdalCache(size=NA)
setGDALconfig(option, value="")
getGDALconfig(option)
gdal_has_pam()
clearVSIcache()
libVersion(lib="all", parse=FALSE)
unloadGDALdrivers(x)
proj_ok()
projNetwork(enable, url="")
projPaths(paths, with_proj = TRUE)
```

Arguments

warn	If NA and drivers=FALSE, the version of the library specified by lib is returned. Otherwise, the value should be an integer between 1 and 4 representing the level of GDAL warnings and errors that are passed to R. 1 = warnings and errors; 2 = errors only (recoverable errors as a warning); 3 = irrecoverable errors only; 4 = ignore all errors and warnings. The default setting is 2
drivers	logical. If TRUE a data.frame with the raster and vector data formats that are available.
...	additional arguments (for backwards compatibility only)
size	numeric. The new cache size in MB. terra sets the GDAL block cache to 64 MB when the package is loaded, unless environment variable GDAL_CACHEMAX was already set. Use gdalCache to change it afterwards
option	character. GDAL configuration option name, or a "name=value" string (in which case the value argument is ignored)
value	character. value for GDAL configuration option. Use "" to reset it to its default value
lib	character. "gdal", "proj", "geos", "TBB", or any other value to get the versions numbers of the first three and a logical value indicating whether TBB parallelization is available

parse	logical. Should the version be parsed into three numerical values (major, minor and sub versions)?
x	character. Drivers names such as "GTiff" to be unloaded. Or "" to reload all drivers
enable	logical. If TRUE, enable PROJ network access for high-accuracy grid-based transformations. If FALSE, disable network access and use ballpark transformations. If missing, return the current network status
url	character. Optional URL for PROJ network endpoint. If empty string (default), uses PROJ's default network settings (https://cdn.proj.org)
paths	character. Vector of file paths to directories containing PROJ data files. If missing, returns the current search paths
with_proj	logical. If TRUE (default), set PROJ search paths. If FALSE, set GDAL search paths

Value

character vector in most cases.

Note

While some spatial analyses may not be greatly affected by PROJ network settings (ballpark vs. grid-based transformations), the differences can be significant, especially when a transformation involves a shift in datum between different coordinate reference systems. For applications requiring high positional accuracy, ensure network access is enabled or grids are locally available. Grids can be pre-downloaded using the projsync utility or installed via system packages, such as proj-data on Ubuntu/Debian systems. Downloaded grids are cached locally and then reused for subsequent transformations.

On Windows, PROJ network access may fail with SSL certificate errors (e.g. "schannel: CertGetCertificateChain trust error"). If you see these warnings during project operations, you can use projNetwork(FALSE) to disable network access and silence them. To fix the underlying SSL issue, ensure your system's certificate store is up to date, or install the required PROJ datum grids locally.

See Also

describe for file-level metadata "GDALinfo"

Examples

```
gdal()
gdal(2)
#head(gdal(drivers=TRUE))
libVersion("all", TRUE)
projNetwork()
projPaths()
projPaths(c("/custom/proj/path"))
```

geom *Get the geometry (coordinates) of a SpatVector*

Description

Get the geometry of a SpatVector. If `wkt=FALSE`, this is a five-column matrix or data.frame: the vector object ID, the IDs for the parts of each object (e.g. five polygons that together are one spatial object), the x (longitude) and y (latitude) coordinates, and a flag indicating whether the part is a "hole" (only relevant for polygons).

If `wkt=TRUE`, the "well-known text" representation is returned as a character vector. If `hex=TRUE`, the "hexadecimal" representation is returned as a character vector. If `wkb=TRUE`, the "well-known binary" representation is returned as a list of raw vectors.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
geom(x, wkt=FALSE, hex=FALSE, wkb=FALSE, df=FALSE, list=FALSE, xnm="x", ynm="y")
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector
`wkt`	logical. If `TRUE` the WKT geometry is returned (unless `hex` is also `TRUE`)
`hex`	logical. If `TRUE` the hexadecimal geometry is returned
`wkb`	logical. If `TRUE` the raw WKB geometry is returned (unless either of `hex` or `wkt` is also `TRUE`)
`df`	logical. If `TRUE` a `data.frame` is returned instead of a matrix (only if `wkt=FALSE`, `hex=FALSE`, and `list=FALSE`)
`list`	logical. If `TRUE` a nested `list` is returned with data.frames of coordinates
`xnm`	character. If `list=TRUE` the "x" column name for the coordinates data.frame
`ynm`	character. If `list=TRUE` the "y" column name for the coordinates data.frame

Value

matrix, vector, data.frame, or list

See Also

`crds`, `xyFromCell`

Examples

```
x1 <- rbind(c(-175,-20), c(-140,55), c(10, 0), c(-140,-60))
x2 <- rbind(c(-125,0), c(0,60), c(40,5), c(15,-45))
x3 <- rbind(c(-10,0), c(140,60), c(160,0), c(140,-55))
x4 <- rbind(c(80,0), c(105,13), c(120,2), c(105,-13))
z <- rbind(cbind(object=1, part=1, x1), cbind(object=2, part=1, x2),
           cbind(object=3, part=1, x3), cbind(object=3, part=2,  x4))
colnames(z)[3:4] <- c('x', 'y')
z <- cbind(z, hole=0)
z[(z[, "object"]==3 & z[,"part"]==2), "hole"] <- 1

p <- vect(z, "polygons")
geom(p)

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
g <- geom(v)
head(g)

w <- geom(v, wkt=TRUE)
substr(w, 1, 60)
```

---

geomtype *Geometry type of a SpatVector*

Description

Get the geometry type (points, lines, or polygons) of a SpatVector. See datatype for the data types of the fields (attributes, variables) of a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
geomtype(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
is.points(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
is.lines(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
is.polygons(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector

Value

character

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)

geomtype(v)
is.polygons(v)
is.lines(v)
is.points(v)

names(v)
datatype(v)
```

---

global *global statistics*

Description

Compute global statistics, that is summarized values of an entire SpatRaster.

If `x` is very large `global` can fail, except when `fun` is one of these built-in functions "mean", "min", "max", "sum", "prod", "range" (min and max), "rms" (root mean square), "sd" (sample standard deviation), "std" (population standard deviation), "isNA" (number of cells that are NA), "notNA" (number of cells that are not NA), "anyNA", "anynotNA". Note that "anyNA" and "anynotNA" cannot be combined with other functions.

The reason that this can fail with large raster and a custom function is that all values need to be loaded into memory. To circumvent this problem you can run `global` with a sample of the cells.

You can compute a weighted mean or sum by providing a SpatRaster with weights.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
global(x, fun="mean", weights=NULL, maxcell=Inf, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`fun`	function to be applied to summarize the values of each raster layer. Either as one or more of these built-in character values: "max", "min", "mean", "sum", "range", "rms" (root mean square), "sd", "std" (population sd, using `n` rather than `n-1`), "isNA", "notNA", "anyNA", "anynotNA"; or a proper R function (but these may fail for very large SpatRasters unless you specify `maxcell`)
`...`	additional arguments passed on to `fun`
`weights`	NULL or SpatRaster
`maxcell`	positive integer used to take a regular sample of `x`. Ignored by the built-in functions.

Value

A `data.frame` with a row for each layer

See Also

`zonal` for "zonal" statistics, and `app` or `Summary-methods` for "local" statistics, and `extract` for summarizing values for polygons. Also see `focal` for "focal" or "moving window" operations.

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
global(r, "sum")
global(r, "mean", na.rm=TRUE)
x <- c(r, r/10)
global(x, c("sum", "mean", "sd"), na.rm=TRUE)

global(x, function(i) min(i) / max(i))
```

---

graticule *Create a graticule*

Description

Create a graticule. That is, a grid of lon/lat lines that can be used on a projected map.

The object returned, a SpatGraticule, can be plotted with `plot` and `lines`. There is also a `crop` method.

Usage

```
graticule(lon=30, lat=30, crs="")
```

Arguments

`lon`	numeric. Either a single number (the interval between longitudes), or a vector with longitudes
`lat`	numeric. Either a single number (the interval between latitudes), or a vector with latitudes
`crs`	character. The coordinate reference system to use

Value

SpatGraticule

See Also

`plot<SpatGraticule>`.

Examples

```
g <- graticule(60, 30, crs="+proj=robin")
g
graticule(90, c(-90, -60, -23.5, 0, 23.5, 60, 90), crs="+proj=robin")
```

---

gridDist *Distance on a grid*

Description

The function calculates the distance to cells of a SpatRaster when the path has to go through the centers of the eight neighboring raster cells.

The default distance (when `scale=1`, is meters if the coordinate reference system (CRS) of the SpatRaster is longitude/latitude (`+proj=longlat`) and in the linear units of the CRS (typically meters) in other cases.

Distances are computed by summing local distances between cells, which are connected with their neighbors in 8 directions.

The shortest distance to the cells with the `target` value is computed for all cells that are not `NA`. Cells that are `NA` cannot be traversed and are ignored, unless the target itself is `NA`, in which case the distance to the nearest cell that is not `NA` is computed for all cells that are `NA`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
gridDist(x, target=0, scale=1, maxiter=50, nearest=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`target`	numeric. value of the target cells (where to compute distance to)
`scale`	numeric. Scale factor. For longitude/latitude data 1 = "m" and 1000 = "km". For planar data that is also the case of the distance unit of the crs is "m"
`maxiter`	numeric. The maximum number of iterations. Increase this number if you get the warning that `costDistance` did not converge. Only relevant when target is not `NA`
`nearest`	logical. If `TRUE`, a second layer is returned with the cell number of the nearest target cell. Only relevant when target is not `NA`
`filename`	character. output filename (optional)
`...`	additional arguments as for `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster. If `nearest=TRUE`, a two-layer SpatRaster with the distance in the first layer and the cell number of the nearest target in the second layer

See Also

See distance for "as the crow flies" distance, and costDist for distance across a landscape with variable friction

Examples

```
# global lon/lat raster
r <- rast(ncol=10,nrow=10, vals=1)
r[48] <- 0
r[66:68] <- NA
d <- gridDist(r)
plot(d)


# planar
crs(r) <- "+proj=utm +zone=15 +ellps=GRS80 +datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs"
d <- gridDist(r)
plot(d)

# distance to cells that are not NA
rr <- classify(r, cbind(1, NA))
dd <- gridDist(rr, NA)
```

---

halo *Add halo-ed text to a plot*

Description

Add text to a plot that has a "halo". That is, a buffer around it to enhance visibility.

Usage

```
halo(x, y=NULL, labels, col="black", hc="white", hw=0.1, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y	numeric. coordinates where the text labels should be written
labels	character. The text to be written
col	character. The main color to be used
hc	character. The halo color
hw	numeric. The halo width
...	additional arguments to pass to text

See Also

text, plot

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=4, ncols=4)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
plot(r, col="blue", legend=FALSE)

text(-100, 20, "hello", cex=2)
halo(50, 20, "hello", cex=2)

halo(0, -20, "world", font=3, hc="light blue", cex=2, hw=.2)
halo(0, 90, "world", font=2, cex=2, hw=.2, xpd=TRUE, pos=2)
halo(0, 90, "world", col="white", font=2, hc="blue", cex=2, hw=.2, xpd=TRUE, pos=4)
```

---

has.geoloc *Geolocation arrays and GCPs*

Description

Detect whether a SpatRaster source has GDAL geolocation arrays (e.g. satellite swath / curvilinear NetCDF) and/or Ground Control Points (GCPs), and report the associated spatial reference and array paths.

When a file has no conventional geotransform but does have a `GEOLOCATION` metadata domain (or GCPs), `rast` stores that information on the source and, if the dataset itself has no CRS, applies the geolocation/GCP CRS automatically so that `project` can use the arrays.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
has.geoloc(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
geoloc(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster

Value

`has.geoloc`: logical, one value per raster data source.

`geoloc`: `data.frame` with one row per source and columns `geolocation` (logical), `gcps` (logical), `srs` (character), `x` / `y` (paths to the X/Y geolocation datasets when present).

See Also

`project`, `rectify`, `is.rotated`, `crs`

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
has.geoloc(r)
geoloc(r)
```

---

has.z *Does a SpatVector have Z coordinates?*

Description

Returns TRUE if any geometry part (or polygon hole) stores Z values.

Z storage is optional: empty Z means a conventional 2D geometry. When Z is present it is included in geom and crds, preserved by writeVector / vect file I/O (25D geometries), and by coercion to/from **sf** (see also https://github.com/rspatial/terra/issues/824).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
has.z(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector

Value

logical

See Also

geom, crds, vect

Examples

```
v <- vect(cbind(1:3, 1:3))
has.z(v)
```

headtail — *head and tail of a SpatRaster or SpatVector*

Description

Show the head (first values) or tail (last values) of a SpatRaster or of the attributes of a SpatVector.

Usage

```
head(x, ...)
tail(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
...	additional arguments passed on to other methods

Value

matrix (SpatRaster) or data.frame (SpatVector)

See Also

show, geom

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=25, ncols=25)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
head(r)
tail(r)
```

hist — *Histogram*

Description

Create a histogram of the values of a SpatRaster. For large datasets a sample of `maxcell` is used.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
hist(x, layer, maxcell=1000000, plot=TRUE, maxnl=16, main, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
layer	positive integer or character to indicate layer numbers (or names). If missing, all layers up to maxnl are used
maxcell	integer. To regularly sample very large objects
plot	logical. Plot the histogram or only return the histogram values
maxnl	positive integer. The maximum number of layers to use. Ignored if layer is not missing
main	character. Main title(s) for the plot. Default is the value of names
...	additional arguments. See hist

Value

This function is principally used for plotting a histogram, but it also returns an object of class "histogram" (invisibly if plot=TRUE).

See Also

pairs, boxplot

Examples

```
r1 <- r2 <- rast(nrows=50, ncols=50)
values(r1) <- runif(ncell(r1))
values(r2) <- runif(ncell(r1))
rs <- r1 + r2
rp <- r1 * r2

opar <- par(no.readonly =TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(rs, main='sum')
plot(rp, main='product')
hist(rs)
a <- hist(rp)
a
x <- c(rs, rp, sqrt(rs))
hist(x)
par(opar)
```

---

hull — *Convex, concave, rectangular and circular hulls*

Description

Compute hulls around SpatVector geometries. This can be the convex hull, the minimal bounding rotated rectangle, the minimal bounding circle, or a concave hull. The concaveness of the concave hull can be specified in different ways.

The old method convHull is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
hull(x, type="convex", by="", param=1, allowHoles=TRUE, tight=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
type	character. One of "convex", "rectangle", "circle", "concave_ratio", "concave_length"
by	character (variable name), to get a new geometry for groups of input geometries. Use "" to get a hull around all geometries combined. Use NA to get a hull around each geometry in x
param	numeric between 0 and 1. For the "concave_*" types only. For type="concave_ratio" this is the edge length ratio value, between 0 and 1. For type="concave_length" this the maximum edge length (a value > 0). For type="concave_polygons" this specifies the maximum Edge Length as a fraction of the difference between the longest and shortest edge lengths between the polygons. This normalizes the maximum edge length to be scale-free. A value of 1 produces the convex hull; a value of 0 produces the original polygons
allowHoles	logical. May the output polygons contain holes? For "concave_*" methods only
tight	logical. Should the hull follow the outer boundaries of the input polygons? For "concave_length" with polygon geometry only

Details

A concave hull is a polygon which contains all the points of the input. It can be a better representation of the input data (typically points) than the convex hull. There are many possible concave hulls with different degrees of concaveness. These can be created with argument param.

The hull is constructed by removing the longest outer edges of the Delaunay Triangulation of the space between the polygons, until the target criterion param is reached. If type="concave_ratio", param expresses the ratio between the lengths of the longest and shortest edges. 1 produces the convex hull; 0 produces a hull with maximum concaveness. If type="concave_length", param specifies the maximm edge length. A large value produces the convex hull, 0 produces the hull of maximum concaveness.

Value

SpatVector

Examples

```
p <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
h <- hull(p)

plot(p)
lines(h, col="orange")

hh <- hull(p, "convex", by="NAME_1")
lines(hh, col="purple")
```

```
pts <- centroids(p)
plot(pts, ext=ext(p)+0.1)
lines(hull(pts, type="convex"), col="darkgreen")
lines(hull(pts, type="rect"), col="blue")
lines(hull(pts, type="circle"), col="red")
```

---

identical *Compare two SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent objects for equality*

Description

When, comparing two SpatRasters for equality, first the attributes of the objects are compared. If these are the same, a the raster cells are compared as well. This can be time consuming, and you may prefer to use a sample instead with `all.equal`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
identical(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
identical(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,SpatExtent'
identical(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector, or SpatExtent
y	object of the same class as x

Value

single logical value

See Also

`all.equal`, `compareGeom`

Examples

```
x <- sqrt(1:100)
mat <- matrix(x, 10, 10)
r1 <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, xmin=0, vals = x)
r2 <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, xmin=0, vals = t(mat))

identical(r1, r2)
identical(r1, r1*1)
identical(rast(r1), rast(r2))
```

`ifel` *ifelse for SpatRasters*

Description

Implementation of `ifelse` for SpatRasters. This method allows for a concise expression of what can otherwise be achieved with a combination of `classify`, `mask`, and `cover`.

`ifel` is an `R` equivalent to the `Con` method in ArcGIS (arcpy).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
ifel(test, yes, no, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`test`	SpatRaster with logical (TRUE/FALSE) values
`yes`	SpatRaster or numeric
`no`	SpatRaster or numeric
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=5, ncols=5, xmin=0, xmax=1, ymin=0, ymax=1)
values(r) <- c(-10:0, NA, NA, NA, 0:10)

x <- ifel(r > 1, 1, r)
# same as
a <- classify(r, cbind(1, Inf, 1))
# or
b <- app(r, fun=function(i) {i[i > 1] <- 1; i})
# or
```

```
d <- clamp(r, -Inf, 1)
# or (not recommended for large datasets)
e <- r
e[e>1] <- 1

## other examples
f <- ifel(is.na(r), 100, r)

z <- ifel(r > -2 & r < 2, 100, 0)

# nested expressions
y <- ifel(r > 1, 1, ifel(r < -1, -1, r))

k <- ifel(r > 0, r+10, ifel(r < 0, r-10, 3))
```

---

image *SpatRaster image method*

Description

Plot (make a map of) the values of a SpatRaster via `image`. See `plot` if you need more fancy options such as a legend.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
image(x, y=1, maxcell=500000, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	positive integer indicating the layer to be plotted, or a character indicating the name of the layer
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot
...	additional arguments as for `graphics::image`

See Also

`plot`

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
image(r)
image(r, col=rainbow(24))
```

impose — *Impose the geometry of a SpatRaster to those in a SpatRasterCollection.*

Description

Warp the members of a SpatRasterCollection to match the geometry of a SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
impose(x, y, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRasterCollection
y	SpatRaster
filename	character. Output filename
...	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

resample

initialize — *Initialize a SpatRaster with values*

Description

Create a SpatRaster with values reflecting a cell property: "x", "y", "xy", "col", "row", "cell" or "chess". Alternatively, a function can be used. In that case, cell values are initialized without reference to pre-existing values. E.g., initialize with a random number (fun=runif). While there are more direct ways of achieving this for small objects (see examples) for which a vector with all values can be created in memory, the init function will also work for SpatRasters with many cells.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
init(x, fun, ..., mask=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
fun	function to be applied. This must be a either single number, multiple numbers, a function, or one of a set of known character values. A function must take the number of cells as a single argument to return a vector of values with a length equal to the number of cells, such as fun=runif. Allowed character values are "x", "y", "row", "col", "cell", and "chess" to get the x or y coordinate or both, row, col or cell number or a chessboard pattern (alternating 0 and 1 values)
...	additional arguments passed to fun
mask	logical. If TRUE, cells that are NA in x (which must have values) are set to NA in the output
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=5, xmin=0, xmax=10, ymin=0, ymax=5)
x <- init(r, fun="cell")
y <- init(r, fun=runif)

# initialize with a single value
z <- init(r, fun=8)

# keep NA cells of x
e <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
lat <- init(e, fun="y", mask=TRUE)
```

---

inplace *Change values in-place*

Description

These "in-place" replacement methods assign new value to an object without making a copy. That is efficient, but if there is a copy of the object that you made by standard assignment (e.g. with y <- x), that copy is also changed.

set.names is the in-place replacement version of names<-.

set.ext is the in-place replacement version of ext<-

set.values is the in-place replacement version of [<-.

set.cats is the in-place replacement version of categories

set.crs is the in-place replacement version of crs<-

set.window is the in-place replacement version of window<-

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
set.names(x, value, index=1:nlyr(x), validate=FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
set.names(x, value, index=1:length(x), validate=FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
set.names(x, value, index=1:ncol(x), validate=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
set.ext(x, value)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
set.ext(x, value)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
set.crs(x, value)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
set.crs(x, value)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
set.values(x, cells, values, layer=0)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
set.values(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
set.cats(x, layer=1, value, active=1)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
set.RGB(x, value, type="rgb")
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`value`	character for `set.names`. For `set.cats`: a data.frame with columns (value, category) or vector with category names. For `set.RGB` 3 or 4 numbers indicating the RGB(A) layers
`index`	positive integer indicating layer(s) to assign a name to
`validate`	logical. Make names valid and/or unique?
`cells`	cell numbers or missing
`values`	replacement values or missing to load all values into memory
`layer`	positive integer(s) indicating to which layer(s) to you want to assign these categories or to which you want to set these values. A number < 1 indicates "all layers"
`active`	positive integer indicating the active category (column number in `value`, but not counting the first column
`type`	character. The color space. One of "rgb" "hsv", "hsi" and "hsl"

Value

logical (invisibly)

Examples

```
s <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, nlyrs=3)
x <- s
names(s)
names(s) <- c("a", "b", "c")
names(s)
names(x)

x <- s
set.names(s, c("e", "f", "g"))
names(s)
names(x)

set.ext(x, c(0,180,0,90))

f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)

#values from file to memory
set.values(r)

# change values
set.values(r, 1:1000, 900)
```

`inset` *Make an inset map*

Description

Make an inset map or scale the extent of a SpatVector

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
inset(x, e, loc="", scale=0.2, background="white",
 perimeter=TRUE, box=NULL, pper, pbox, offset=0.1, add=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
inset(x, e, loc="", scale=0.2, background="white",
 perimeter=TRUE, box=NULL, pper, pbox, offset=0.1, add=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
inext(x, e, y=NULL, gap=0)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector, SpatRaster
e	SpatExtent to set the size and location of the inset. Or missing
loc	character. One of "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right", "center"
scale	numeric. The relative size of the inset, used when x is missing
background	color for the background of the inset. Use NA for no background color
perimeter	logical. If TRUE a perimeter (border) is drawn around the inset
box	SpatExtent or missing, to draw a box on the inset, e.g. to show where the map is located in a larger area
pper	list with graphical parameters (arguments) such as col and lwd for the perimeter line
pbox	list with graphical parameters (arguments) such as col and lwd for the box (line)
offset	numeric. Value between 0.1 and 1 to indicate the relative distance between what is mapped and the bounding box
add	logical. Add the inset to the map?
...	additional arguments passed to plot for the drawing of x
y	SpatVector. If not NULL, y is scaled based with the parameters for x. This is useful, for example, when x represent boundaries, and y points within these boundaries
gap	numeric to add space between the SpatVector and the SpatExtent

Value

scaled and shifted SpatVector or SpatRaster (returned invisibly)

See Also

sbar, rescale, shift

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
x <- v[v$NAME_2 == "Diekirch", ]

plot(x, density=10, col="blue")
inset(v)

# more elaborate
plot(x, density=10, col="blue")
inset(v, col = "brown", border="lightgrey", perimeter=TRUE,
  pper=list(col="orange", lwd=3, lty=2),
  box=ext(x), pbox=list(col="blue", lwd=2))

cols <- rep("light grey", 12)
```

```
cols[2] <- "red"
e <- ext(c(6.2, 6.3, 49.9, 50))
b <- ext(x)+0.02
inset(v, e=e, col=cols, box=b)

# with a SpatRaster
ff <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(ff)
r <- crop(r, ext(x) + .01)
plot(r, type="int", mar=c(2,2,2,2), plg=list(x="topright"))
lines(v, lwd=1.5)
lines(x, lwd=2.5)
inset(v, col=cols, loc="topleft", scale=0.15)

# a more complex one
plot(r, plg=list(title="meter\n", shrink=.2, cex=.8))
lines(v, lwd=4, col="white")
lines(v, lwd=1.5)
lines(x, lwd=2.5)
text(x, "NAME_2", cex=1.5, halo=TRUE)
sbar(6, c(6.04, 49.785), type="bar", below="km", label=c(0,3,6), cex=.8)
s <- inset(v, col=cols, box=b, scale=.2, loc="topright", background="light yellow",
 pbox=list(lwd=2, lty=5, col="blue"))

# note the returned inset SpatVector
s
lines(s, col="orange")
```

`interpIDW` *Interpolate points using a moving window*

Description

Interpolate points within a moving window using inverse distance weighting. The maximum number of points used can be restricted, optionally by selecting the nearest points.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
interpIDW(x, y, field, radius, power=2, smooth=0,
       maxPoints=Inf, minPoints=1, near=TRUE, fill=NA, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,matrix'
interpIDW(x, y, radius, power=2, smooth=0,
       maxPoints=Inf, minPoints=1, near=TRUE, fill=NA, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster

y	SpatVector or matrix with three columns (x,y,z)
field	character. field name in SpatVector y
radius	numeric. The radius of the circle (single number). If near=FALSE, it is also possible to use two or three numbers. Two numbers are interpreted as the radii of an ellipse (x and y-axis). A third number should indicated the desired, counter clockwise, rotation of the ellipse (in degrees)
power	numeric. Weighting power
smooth	numeric. Smoothing parameter
minPoints	numeric. The minimum number of points to use. If fewer points are found in a search ellipse it is considered empty and the fill value is returned
maxPoints	numeric. The maximum number of points to consider in a search area. Additional points are ignored. If fewer points are found, the fill value is returned
near	logical. Should the nearest points within the neighborhood be used if maxPoints is reached?
fill	numeric. value to use to fill empty cells
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

rasterizeWin, rasterize, interpNear, interpolate

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncol=100, nrow=100, crs="local", xmin=0, xmax=50, ymin=0, ymax=50)
set.seed(100)
x <- runif(25, 5, 45)
y <- runif(25, 5, 45)
z <- sample(25)
xyz <- cbind(x,y,z)

x <- interpIDW(r, xyz, radius=5, power=1, smooth=1, maxPoints=5)
```

interpNear *Nearest neighbor interpolation*

Description

Nearest neighbor interpolation of points, using a moving window

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
interpNear(x, y, field, radius, interpolate=FALSE, fill=NA, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,matrix'
interpNear(x, y, radius, interpolate=FALSE, fill=NA, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	SpatVector or matrix with three columns (x,y,z)
field	character. field name in SpatVector y
radius	numeric. The radius of the circle (single number). If interpolate=FALSE it is also possible to use two or three numbers. Two numbers are interpreted as the radii of an ellipse (x and y-axis). A third number should indicated the desired, counter clockwise, rotation of the ellipse (in degrees)
interpolate	logical. Should the nearest neighbor values be linearly interpolated between points?
fill	numeric. value to use to fill empty cells
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

rasterizeWin, rasterize, interpIDW, interpolate

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncol=100, nrow=100, crs="local", xmin=0, xmax=50, ymin=0, ymax=50)
set.seed(100)
x <- runif(25, 5, 45)
y <- runif(25, 5, 45)
z <- sample(25)
xyz <- cbind(x,y,z)
```

```
x <- interpNear(r, xyz, radius=5)

p <- vect(data.frame(xyz), geom=c("x", "y"))
v <- voronoi(p)

plot(x, col=rainbow(25))
lines(v)

# plot(v, col=rainbow(25)); points(p)
```

`interpolation` *Spatial interpolation*

Description

Make a SpatRaster with interpolated values using a fitted model object of classes such as "gstat" (gstat package) or "Krige" (fields package), or any other model that has location (e.g., "x" and "y", or "longitude" and "latitude") as predictors (independent variables). If x and y are the only predictors, it is most efficient if you provide an empty (no associated data in memory or on file) SpatRaster for which you want predictions. If there are more spatial predictor variables, provide these as a SpatRaster in the first argument of the function. If you do not have x and y locations as implicit predictors in your model you should use `predict` instead.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
interpolate(object, model, fun=predict, ..., xyNames=c("x", "y"),
       factors=NULL, const=NULL, index = NULL, cores=1, cpkgs=NULL,
    na.rm=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`object`	SpatRaster
`model`	model object
`fun`	function. Default value is "predict", but can be replaced with e.g. "predict.se" (depending on the class of `model`), or a custom function (see examples)
`...`	additional arguments passed to `fun`
`xyNames`	character. variable names that the model uses for the spatial coordinates. E.g., `c("longitude", "latitude")`
`factors`	list with levels for factor variables. The list elements should be named with names that correspond to names in `object` such that they can be matched. This argument may be omitted for some models from which the levels can be extracted from the `model` object
`const`	data.frame. Can be used to add a constant for which there is no SpatRaster for model predictions. This is particularly useful if the constant is a character-like factor value

index	positive integer or NULL. Allows for selecting of the variable returned if the model returns multiple variables
cores	positive integer. If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used
cpkgs	character. The package(s) that need to be loaded on the nodes to be able to run the model.predict function (see examples in predict)
na.rm	logical. If TRUE, cells with NA values in the predictors are removed from the computation. This option prevents errors with models that cannot handle NA values. In most other cases this will not affect the output. An exception is when predicting with a model that returns predicted values even if some (or all!) variables are NA
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

predict, interpIDW, interpNear

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
ra <- aggregate(r, 10)
xy <- data.frame(xyFromCell(ra, 1:ncell(ra)))
v <- values(ra)
i <- !is.na(v)
xy <- xy[i,]
v <- v[i]

## Not run:
library(fields)
tps <- Tps(xy, v)
p <- rast(r)

# use model to predict values at all locations
p <- interpolate(p, tps)
p <- mask(p, r)
plot(p)

### change "fun" from predict to fields::predictSE to get the TPS standard error
## need to use "rast(p)" to remove the values
se <- interpolate(rast(p), tps, fun=predictSE)
se <- mask(se, r)
plot(se)
```

```
### another predictor variable, "e"
e <- (init(r, "x") * init(r, "y")) / 100000000
names(e) <- "e"

z <- as.matrix(extract(e, xy)[,-1])

## add as another independent variable
xyz <- cbind(xy, z)
tps2 <- Tps(xyz, v)
p2 <- interpolate(e, tps2, xyOnly=FALSE)

## as a linear covariate
tps3 <- Tps(xy, v, Z=z)

## Z is a separate argument in Krig.predict, so we need a new function
## Internally (in interpolate) a matrix is formed of x, y, and elev (Z)

pfun <- function(model, x, ...) {
   predict(model, x[,1:2], Z=x[,3], ...)
}
p3 <- interpolate(e, tps3, fun=pfun)


#### gstat examples
library(gstat)
library(sp)
data(meuse)

### inverse distance weighted (IDW)
r <- rast(system.file("ex/meuse.tif", package="terra"))
mg <- gstat(id = "zinc", formula = zinc~1, locations = ~x+y, data=meuse,
            nmax=7, set=list(idp = .5))
z <- interpolate(r, mg, debug.level=0, index=1)
z <- mask(z, r)

## with a model built with an `sf` object you need to provide custom function

library(sf)
sfmeuse <- st_as_sf(meuse, coords = c("x", "y"), crs=crs(r))
mgsf <- gstat(id = "zinc", formula = zinc~1, data=sfmeuse,  nmax=7, set=list(idp = .5))

interpolate_gstat <- function(model, x, crs, ...) {
 v <- st_as_sf(x, coords=c("x", "y"), crs=crs)
 p <- predict(model, v, ...)
 as.data.frame(p)[,1:2]
}

zsf <- interpolate(r, mgsf, debug.level=0, fun=interpolate_gstat, crs=crs(r), index=1)
zsf <- mask(zsf, r)

### kriging

### ordinary kriging
```

```
v <- variogram(log(zinc)~1, ~x+y, data=meuse)
mv <- fit.variogram(v, vgm(1, "Sph", 300, 1))
gOK <- gstat(NULL, "log.zinc", log(zinc)~1, meuse, locations=~x+y, model=mv)
OK <- interpolate(r, gOK, debug.level=0)

## universal kriging
vu <- variogram(log(zinc)~elev, ~x+y, data=meuse)
mu <- fit.variogram(vu, vgm(1, "Sph", 300, 1))
gUK <- gstat(NULL, "log.zinc", log(zinc)~elev, meuse, locations=~x+y, model=mu)
names(r) <- "elev"
UK <- interpolate(r, gUK, debug.level=0)

## co-kriging
gCoK <- gstat(NULL, 'log.zinc', log(zinc)~1, meuse, locations=~x+y)
gCoK <- gstat(gCoK, 'elev', elev~1, meuse, locations=~x+y)
gCoK <- gstat(gCoK, 'cadmium', cadmium~1, meuse, locations=~x+y)
gCoK <- gstat(gCoK, 'copper', copper~1, meuse, locations=~x+y)
coV <- variogram(gCoK)
plot(coV, type='b', main='Co-variogram')
coV.fit <- fit.lmc(coV, gCoK, vgm(model='Sph', range=1000))
coV.fit
plot(coV, coV.fit, main='Fitted Co-variogram')
coK <- interpolate(r, coV.fit, debug.level=0)
plot(coK)

## End(Not run)
```

`intersect` *Intersection*

Description

You can intersect SpatVectors with each other or with a SpatExtent. Intersecting points with points uses the extent of `y` to get the intersection. Intersecting of points and lines is not supported because of numerical inaccuracies with that. You can use `buffer`, to create polygons from lines and use these with intersect.

You can also intersect two SpatExtents.

When intersecting two SpatRasters these need to be aligned (have the same origin and spatial resolution). The values of the returned SpatRaster are `TRUE` where both input rasters have values, `FALSE` where one has values, and `NA` in all other cells.

When intersecting a SpatExtent and a SpatRaster, the SpatExtent is first aligned to the raster cell boundaries.

See `crop` for the intersection of a SpatRaster with a SpatExtent (or the extent of a SpatRaster or SpatVector) if you want a SpatRaster (not a SpatExtent) as output.

See `is.related(x, y, "intersects")` to find out which geometries of a SpatVector intersect. You can spatially subset a SpatVector with another one with `x[y]`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
intersect(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatExtent'
intersect(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,SpatVector'
intersect(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,SpatExtent'
intersect(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
intersect(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatExtent'
intersect(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,SpatRaster'
intersect(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector, SpatExtent, or SpatRaster
y	SpatVector, SpatExtent, or SpatRaster

Value

Same as x

See Also

union, crop, relate, [

Examples

```
e1 <- ext(-10, 10, -20, 20)
e2 <- ext(0, 20, -40, 5)
intersect(e1, e2)

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
e <- ext(5.6, 6, 49.55, 49.7)
x <- intersect(v, e)

p <- vect(c("POLYGON ((5.8 49.8, 6 49.9, 6.15 49.8, 6 49.6, 5.8 49.8))",
"POLYGON ((6.3 49.9, 6.2 49.7, 6.3 49.6, 6.5 49.8, 6.3 49.9))"), crs=crs(v))
values(p) <- data.frame(pid=1:2, area=expanse(p))
```

```
y <- intersect(v, p)

r <- s <- rast(ncol=5, nrow=5, xmin=1, xmax=5, ymin=1, ymax=5)
r[5:20] <- 5:20
s[11:20] <- 11:20
rs <- intersect(r, s)

u <- shift(r, .8)
us <- intersect(u, s)
```

`is.bool` *Raster value types*

Description

The values in a SpatRaster layer are by default numeric, but they can also be set to be logical (Boolean), integer, or categorical (factor).

For a `SpatRaster`, `as.logical` and `isTRUE` is equivalent to `as.bool`. `isFALSE` is equivalent to `!as.bool`, and `as.integer` is the same as `as.int`.

`as.bool` and `as.int` force the values into the correct range (e.g. whole integers) but in-memory cell values are still stored as numeric. They will behave like the assigned types, though, and will be written to files with that data type (if the file type supports it).

See `levels` and `cats` to create categorical layers by setting labels.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
is.num(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
is.bool(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.bool(x, filename, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
is.int(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.int(x, filename, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
is.factor(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
as.factor(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
filename	character. Output filename
...	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

The as.* methods return a new SpatRaster, whereas the is.* methods return a logical value for each layer in x.

See Also

levels and cats to create categorical layers (and set labels).

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, vals=1:100)
is.bool(r)
z <- as.bool(r)
is.bool(z)

x <- r > 25
is.bool(x)

rr <- r/2
is.int(rr)
is.int(round(rr))
```

---

is.empty — *Check if a SpatExtent or SpatVector is empty*

Description

An empty SpatExtent has no area

An empty SpatVector has no geometries.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
is.empty(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
is.empty(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector or SpatExtent

Value

logical

Examples

```
e <- ext(0,0,0,0)
is.valid(e)
is.empty(e)

v <- vect()
is.valid(v)
is.empty(v)
```

---

is.flipped *Is a SpatRaster flipped?*

Description

Check if a SpatRaster is "flipped" vertically, and may need to be adjusted with `flip` before it can be used.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
is.flipped(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster

Value

logical. One value for each raster data *source*

See Also

`flip`, `is.rotated`, `has.geoloc`

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
is.flipped(r)
```

`is.lonlat` *Check for longitude/latitude crs*

Description

Test whether a SpatRaster or SpatVector has a longitude/latitude coordinate reference system (CRS), or perhaps has one. That is, when the CRS is unknown ("") but the x coordinates are within -181 and 181 and the y coordinates are within -90.1 and 90.1. For a SpatRaster you can also test if it has a longitude/latitude CRS and it is "global" (covers all longitudes).

A warning is given if the CRS is missing or if it is specified as longitude/latitude but the coordinates do not match that.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
is.lonlat(x, perhaps=FALSE, warn=TRUE, global=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
is.lonlat(x, perhaps=FALSE, warn=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
is.lonlat(x, perhaps=FALSE, warn=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`perhaps`	logical. If `TRUE` and the CRS is unknown, the method returns `TRUE` if the coordinates are plausible for longitude/latitude
`warn`	logical. If `TRUE`, a warning is given if the CRS is unknown but assumed to be lon/lat and `perhaps=TRUE`
`global`	logical. If `TRUE`, the method tests if the raster covers all longitudes (from -180 to 180 degrees) such that the extreme columns are in fact adjacent

Value

logical or NA

Examples

```
r <- rast()
is.lonlat(r)
is.lonlat(r, global=TRUE)

crs(r) <- ""
is.lonlat(r)
is.lonlat(r, perhaps=TRUE, warn=FALSE)
```

```
crs(r) <- "+proj=lcc +lat_1=48 +lat_2=33 +lon_0=-100 +ellps=WGS84"
is.lonlat(r)
```

---

is.rotated *Check for rotation*

Description

Check if a SpatRaster is "rotated" and needs to be rectified before it can be used

See rectify

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
is.rotated(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster

Value

logical. One value for each raster data *source*

See Also

rectify, is.flipped, has.geoloc

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, vals=1:100)
is.rotated(r)
```

---

is.valid *Check or fix polygon or extent validity*

Description

Check the validity of polygons or attempt to fix it. Or check the validity of a SpatExtent.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
is.valid(x, messages=FALSE, as.points=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
makeValid(x, buffer=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
is.valid(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector or SpatExtent
messages	logical. If TRUE the error messages are returned
as.points	logical. If TRUE, it is attempted to return locations where polygons are invalid as a SpatVector or points
buffer	logical. If TRUE the zero-width buffer method is used to create valid polygons. Be careful when using this method because it may result in data loss. For example, only a single part of a self-intersecting may be preserved. See the example below

Value

logical

See Also

topology

Examples

```
w <- vect("POLYGON ((0 -5, 10 0, 10 -10, 0 -5))")
is.valid(w)

w <- vect("POLYGON ((0 -5, 10 0, 10 -10, 4 -2, 0 -5))")
is.valid(w)
is.valid(w, TRUE)
v1 <- makeValid(w)
is.valid(v1)
v2 <- makeValid(w, buffer=TRUE)

plot(disagg(v1), col=c("light blue", "gray"))
# valid but incomplete
lines(v2, col="red", lwd=3)

plot(w)
points(cbind(4.54, -2.72), cex=2, col="red")

e <- ext(0, 1, 0, 1)
```

```
is.valid(e)

ee <- ext(0, 0, 0, 0)
is.valid(ee)
```

---

k_means *k_means*

Description

Compute k-means clusters for a SpatRaster. For large SpatRasters (with `ncell(x)` > `maxcell`) this is done in two steps. First a sample of the cells is used to compute the cluster centers. Then each cell is assigned to a cluster by computing the distance to these centers.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
k_means(x, centers=3, ..., maxcell=1000000, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`centers`	either the number of clusters, or a set of initial (distinct) cluster centres. If a number, a random set of (distinct) cells in `x` is chosen as the initial centres
`...`	additional arguments passed to `kmeans`
`maxcell`	positive integer. The size of the regular sample used if it is smaller than `ncell(x)`
`filename`	character. Output filename (ignored if `as.raster=FALSE`)
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`wopt`	list with additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`kmeans`

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/logo.tif", package = "terra")
r <- rast(f)
km <- k_means(r, centers=5)
km
```

lapp — *Apply a function to layers of a SpatRaster, or sub-datasets of a SpatRasterDataset*

Description

Apply a function to a SpatRaster, using layers as arguments.

The number of arguments in function `fun` must match the number of layers in the SpatRaster (or the number of sub-datasets in the SpatRasterDataset). For example, if you want to multiply two layers, you could use this function: `fun=function(x,y){return(x*y)}` percentage: `fun=function(x,y){return(100 * x / y)}`. If you combine three layers you could use `fun=function(x,y,z){return((x + y) * z)}`

Before you use the function, test it to make sure that it is vectorized. That is, it should work for vectors longer than one, not only for single numbers. Or if the input SpatRaster(s) have multiple layers, it should work for a matrix (multiple cells) of input data (or matrices in the case of a SpatRasterDataSet). The function must return the same number of elements as its input vectors, or multiples of that. Also make sure that the function is `NA`-proof: it should returns the same number of values when some or all input values are `NA`. And the function must return a vector or a matrix, not a `data.frame`. To test it, run it with `do.call(fun, data)` (see examples).

Use `app` for summarize functions such as `sum`, that take any number of arguments; and `tapp` to do so for groups of layers.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
lapp(x, fun, ..., usenames=FALSE, cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
lapp(x, fun, ..., usenames=FALSE, recycle=FALSE,
  cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset
`fun`	a function that takes a vector and can be applied to each cell of `x`
`...`	additional arguments to be passed to `fun`
`usenames`	logical. Use the layer names (or dataset names if `x` is a SpatRasterDataset) to match the function arguments? If `FALSE`, argument matching is by position
`cores`	positive integer. If `cores > 1`, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object. The benefit of using this option is often small, if it is even positive. Using a fast function `fun` can be a much more effective way to speed things up
`recycle`	logical. Recycle layers to match the subdataset with the largest number of layers
`filename`	character. Output filename
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`wopt`	list with named options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

Note

Use sapp or lapply to apply a function that takes a SpatRaster as argument to each layer of a SpatRaster (that is rarely necessary).

See Also

app, tapp, math

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra")) + 1
ss <- s[[2:1]]

fvi <- function(x, y){ (x - y ) / (x + y) }
# test the function
data <- list(c(1:5,NA), 6:1)
do.call(fvi, data)

x <- lapp(ss, fun=fvi )

# which is the same as supplying the layers to "fun"
# in some cases this will be much faster
y <- fvi(s[[2]], s[[1]])

f2 <- function(x, y, z){ (z - y + 1) / (x + y + 1) }
p1 <- lapp(s, fun=f2 )

p2 <- lapp(s[[1:2]], f2, z=200)

# the usenames argument

fvi2 <- function(red, green){ (red - green ) / (red + green) }
names(s)
x1 <- lapp(s[[1:2]], fvi2, usenames=TRUE)
x2 <- lapp(s[[2:1]], fvi2, usenames=TRUE)
# x1 and x2 are the same, despite the change in the order of the layers
# x4 is also the same, but x3 is not
x3 <- lapp(s[[2:1]], fvi2, usenames=FALSE)

# these fail because there are too many layers in s
# x4 <- lapp(s, fvi2, usenames=TRUE)
# x5 <- lapp(s, fvi2, usenames=FALSE)

pairs(c(x1, x2, x3))

## SpatRasterDataset
x <- sds(s, s[[1]]+50)
fun <- function(x, y) { x/y }
```

```
# test "fun"
data <- list(matrix(1:9, ncol=3), matrix(9:1, ncol=3))
do.call(fun, data)

lapp(x, fun, recycle=TRUE)

# the same, more concisely
z <- s / (s[[1]]+50)
```

---

layerCor *Correlation and (weighted) covariance*

Description

Compute correlation, (weighted) covariance, or similar summary statistics that compare the values of all pairs of the layers of a SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
layerCor(x, fun, w, asSample=TRUE, use="everything", maxcell=Inf, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
fun	character. The statistic to compute: either "cov" (covariance), "weighted.cov" (weighted covariance), or "cor" (pearson correlation coefficient). You can also supply your own function that takes two vectors as argument to compute a single number
w	SpatRaster with the weights to compute the weighted covariance. It should have a single layer and the same geometry as x
asSample	logical. If TRUE, the statistic for a sample (denominator is n-1) is computed, rather than for the population (denominator is n). Only for the standard functions
use	character. To decide how to handle missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of "everything", "complete.obs", "pairwise.complete.obs", "masked.complete". With "pairwise.complete.obs", the value for a pair of layers is computed for all cells that are not NA in that pair. Therefore, it may be that the (number of) cells used varies between pairs. The benefit of this approach is that all available data is used. Use "complete.obs", if you want to only use the values from cells that are not NA in any of the layers. By using "masked.complete" you indicate that all layers have NA values in the same cells
maxcell	positive integer. The maximum number of cells to be used. If this is smaller than ncell(x), a regular sample of x is used
...	additional arguments for fun (if it is a proper function)

Value

If fun is one of the three standard statistics, you get a list with three items: the correlation or (weighted) covariance matrix, the (weighted) means, and the number of data cells in each comparison. The means are also a matrix because they may depend on the combination of layers if different cells have missing values and these are excluded from the computation. The rows of the mean matrix represent the layer whose (weighted) mean is being calculated and the columns represent the layer it is being paired with. Only cells with non-missing observations for both layers are used in the calculation of the (weighted) mean. The diagonals of the mean and n matrices are set to missing.

If fun is a function, you get a single matrix.

References

For the weighted covariance:

- Canty, M.J. and A.A. Nielsen, 2008. Automatic radiometric normalization of multitemporal satellite imagery with the iteratively re-weighted MAD transformation. Remote Sensing of Environment 112:1025-1036.
- Nielsen, A.A., 2007. The regularized iteratively reweighted MAD method for change detection in multi- and hyperspectral data. IEEE Transactions on Image Processing 16(2):463-478.

See Also

global, cov.wt, weighted.mean

Examples

```
b <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
layerCor(b, "cor")

layerCor(b, "cov")

# weigh by column number
w <- init(b, fun="col")
layerCor(b, "weighted.cov", w=w)

# specify another function
layerCor(b, function(x, y) cor(x, y, method="spearman"))
```

---

legend_cont *Add a continuous legend*

Description

Add a continuous (color gradient) legend to an existing plot. This can be used with any base plot, not just plot,SpatRaster,numeric-method. The legend is drawn as a color bar with tick marks and labels.

Usage

```
legend_cont(x="right", y=NULL, legend, col,
    size=NULL, title=NULL, at=NULL, digits=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	character or numeric. Position of the legend. Keywords: "right", "left", "top", "bottom", "topright", "bottomright". Or a numeric x-coordinate (see y)
y	numeric. Optional y-coordinate(s) for the legend position, used when x is numeric
legend	SpatRaster or numeric vector. Used to determine the value range of the legend. If a SpatRaster, the range is taken from minmax. If numeric (e.g. c(min, max)), the range of the values is used
col	character. Vector of colors for the gradient. If missing, the default palette is used (map.pal("viridis", 100))
size	numeric. One or two values to control the size of the legend bar. The first value scales the length (0 to 1), the second scales the width
title	character. Title to display above or beside the legend bar
at	numeric. Specific values at which to place tick marks. If NULL (the default), ticks are placed automatically with pretty
digits	non-negative integer. Number of decimal places for tick labels. If NULL (the default) an appropriate number is computed from the range
...	Additional legend parameters: bg (background color behind the legend, e.g. "white"), cex, horiz, reverse, labels, tic (or tick), tic.col, tic.lwd, tic.box.col, and others (see the plg argument in plot,SpatRaster,numeric-method for details)

Value

Invisible list with the legend parameters (can be used for further customization).

See Also

add_legend, add_box, plot,SpatRaster,numeric-method

Examples

```
# with a SpatRaster
r <- rast(ncols=40, nrows=40, xmin=0, xmax=1, ymin=0, ymax=1, vals=runif(1600))
plot(r, legend=FALSE, mar=c(3.1, 3.1, 2.1, 7.1))
legend_cont("right", legend=r)

# horizontal
plot(r, legend=FALSE, mar=c(6.1, 3.1, 2.1, 2.1))
legend_cont("bottom", legend=r, horiz=TRUE, title="values")
```

```
# on the map
plot(r, legend=FALSE, alpha=0.1)
legend_cont(0.1, legend=r)
legend_cont(0.3, c(0.5, 0.9), legend=r, bg="white")
legend_cont(c(0.4, 0.8), 0.2, horiz=TRUE, legend=r, bg="white")


# with a numeric range and custom colors
cols <- heat.colors(100)
vals <- seq(5,95,10)
par(mar=c(3.1, 3.1, 2.1, 7.1))
plot(1:10, col=cols[vals], cex=2, pch=20)
legend_cont("right", legend=c(1, 100), col=cols)
```

`linearUnits` *Linear units of the coordinate reference system*

Description

Get the linear units of the coordinate reference system (crs) of a SpatRaster or SpatVector expressed in m. The value returned is used internally to transform area and perimeter measures to meters. The value returned for longitude/latitude crs is zero.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
linearUnits(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
linearUnits(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector

Value

numeric (meter)

See Also

crs

Examples

```
x <- rast()
crs(x) <- ""
linearUnits(x)

crs(x) <- "+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"
linearUnits(x)

crs(x) <- "+proj=utm +zone=1 +units=cm"
linearUnits(x)

crs(x) <- "+proj=utm +zone=1 +units=km"
linearUnits(x)

crs(x) <- "+proj=utm +zone=1 +units=us-ft"
linearUnits(x)
```

`lines` *Add points, lines, or polygons to a map*

Description

Add vector geometries to a plot (map) with `points`, `lines`, or `polys`.

These are simpler alternatives for `plot(x, add=TRUE)`

These methods also work for a small(!) SpatRaster. Only cells that are not NA in the first layer are used.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
points(x, y=NULL, col, cex=0.7, pch=16, alpha=1, jitter=0, legend=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
lines(x, y=NULL, col, lwd=1, lty=1, arrows=FALSE, alpha=1, legend=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
polys(x, y=NULL, col, border="black", lwd=1, lty=1, alpha=1, legend=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
points(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
lines(x, mx=10000, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
polys(x, mx=10000, dissolve=TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
points(x, col="black", alpha=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
lines(x, col="black", alpha=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
polys(x, col, alpha=1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector or SpatExtent
y	missing, or a character (variable name) or positive integer (column number) to color the geometries by the values of that variable of x. With lines, y can also be a SpatVector; if both x and y have point geometry and the same number of rows, lines are drawn between pairs of points
col	character. Colors
legend	logical. If TRUE and y is a variable name/number, a legend is shown
border	character. color(s) of the polygon borders. Use NULL or NA to not draw a border
cex	numeric. point size magnifier. See par
pch	positive integer, point type. See points. On some (linux) devices, the default symbol "16" is not a very smooth circle. You can use "20" instead (it takes a bit longer to draw) or "1" for an open circle
alpha	number between 0 and 1 to set transparency
jitter	numeric. The amount of random noise used to adjust label positions, possibly avoiding overlaps. See argument 'factor' in jitter
lwd	numeric, line-width. See par
lty	positive integer, line type. See par
arrows	logical. If TRUE and y is a SpatVector, arrows are drawn instead of lines. See arrows for additional arguments
mx	positive number. If the number of cells of SpatRaster x is higher, the method will fail with an error message
dissolve	logical. Should boundaries between cells with the same value be removed?
...	additional graphical arguments such as lwd, cex and pch

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)

r <- rast(v)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
plot(r)
lines(v)
points(v)
```

```
# color by the values of a variable
plot(v, col="light gray", border="white")
lines(v, "NAME_1", lwd=5)
points(centroids(v), "AREA", cex=2, legend="topright")
```

---

make.RGB *Create an RGB SpatRaster*

Description

Make a Red-Green-Blue SpatRaster from a single layer

Usage

```
make.RGB(x, col=grDevices::rainbow(25), breaks=NULL, alpha=FALSE, colNA="white",
  zlim=NULL, zlimcol=NULL, ext=NULL, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	RasterLayer
col	A color palette, that is a vector of n contiguous colors generated by functions like terrain.colors, heat.colors, topo.colors or one of your own making, perhaps using colorRampPalette. If none is provided, rainbow(25) is used unless x has a 'color table'
breaks	numeric. A set of finite numeric breakpoints for the colours: must have one more breakpoint than colour and be in increasing order
alpha	If TRUE a fourth layer to set the background transparency is added
colNA	color for the background (NA values)
zlim	vector of length 2. Range of values to plot
zlimcol	If NULL the values outside the range of zlim get the color of the extremes of the range. If zlimcol has any other value, the values outside the zlim range get the color of NA values (see colNA)
ext	SpatExtent. Can be used to spatially subset the area covered to a region of interest
filename	character. Output filename
...	options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

RGB

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
x <- make.RGB(r)
plot(x)
```

---

makeTiles *Make tiles or get their extents*

Description

Divide a SpatRaster into "tiles". The cells of another SpatRaster (normally with a much lower resolution) or a SpatVector with polygon geometry can be used to define the tiles. You can also provide one or two numbers to indicate the number of rows and columns per tile.

`getTileExtents` returns the extents of the (virtual) tiles, while `makeTiles` creates files for the tiles and returns their filenames.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
makeTiles(x, y, filename="tile_.tif", extend=FALSE,
  na.rm=FALSE, buffer=0, value="files", overwrite=FALSE, ...)


## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
getTileExtents(x, y, extend=FALSE, buffer=0, cores=1)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`y`	SpatRaster or SpatVector defining the zones; or a positive integer specifying the number of rows and columns for each zone (or 2 numbers to differentiate the number of rows and columns). For `getTileExtents`, `y` may also be missing or `NULL`, in which case a tile size is computed automatically (see *Details*)
`filename`	character. Output filename template. Filenames will be altered by adding the tile number for each tile
`extend`	logical. If `TRUE`, the extent of `y` is expanded to assure that it covers all of `x`
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE`, tiles with only missing values are ignored
`buffer`	integer. The number of additional rows and columns added to each tile. Can be a single number, or two numbers to specify a separate number of rows and columns. This allows for creating overlapping tiles that can be used for computing spatial context dependent values with e.g. `focal`. The expansion is only inside `x`, no rows or columns outside of `x` are added
`cores`	integer (only used by `getTileExtents` when `y` is missing). The number of worker processes that will consume the tiles. Larger values lead to smaller per-worker tiles so that the concurrent peak memory stays within budget. See *Details*

value	character. The type of return value desired. Either "files" (for the filenames), "raster" (for a SpatRaster), or "collection" (for a SpatRasterCollection)
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, existing tiles are overwritten; otherwise they are skipped (without error or warning)
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

When y is missing in getTileExtents, the tile size is chosen so that

- tiles align to whole GDAL blocks of the source file(s) (as reported by fileBlocksize). When no source block size is reported, a default of 256 rows by 256 columns is used.
- the per-worker peak memory (cells per tile × nlyr × 8 bytes × a small ncopies factor) stays within cores workers' share of terraOptions("memfrac") of free RAM (see free_RAM, terraOptions).
- there are at least a few tiles per worker, so the work load-balances.
- the result never exceeds the raster's own dimensions.

In practice this means that for a tiled GeoTIFF / COG, tiles are an integer multiple of the file block size; for an in-memory or non-tiled raster the result is roughly square.

Value

makeTiles returns a character (filenames), SpatRaster or SpatRasterCollection value. getTileExtents returns a matrix with extents

See Also

vrt to create a SpatRaster from tiles; crop for sub-setting arbitrary parts of a SpatRaster; divide to divide a SpatRaster into parts.

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=100, nrows=100)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
x <- rast(ncols=2, nrows=2)

getTileExtents(r, x)
getTileExtents(r, x, buffer=3)

# auto: tile size from GDAL block size and a per-worker memory budget
getTileExtents(r)            # cores = 1
getTileExtents(r, cores=4)   # smaller tiles, sized for 4 concurrent workers


filename <- paste0(tempfile(), "_.tif")
ff <- makeTiles(r, x, filename)
ff

vrt(ff)
```

makeVRT *Make a VRT header file*

Description

Create a VRT header file for a "flat binary" raster file that needs a header file to be able to read it, but does not have it.

Usage

```
makeVRT(filename, nrow, ncol, nlyr=1, extent, xmin, ymin, xres, yres=xres, xycenter=TRUE,
  crs="+proj=longlat", lyrnms="", datatype, NAflag=NA, bandorder="BIL", byteorder="LSB",
   toptobottom=TRUE, offset=0, scale=1)
```

Arguments

filename	character. raster filename (without the ".vrt" extension)
nrow	positive integer, the number of rows
ncol	positive integer, the number of columns
nlyr	positive integer, the number of layers
extent	SpatExtent or missing
xmin	numeric. minimum x coordinate (only used if extent is missing)
ymin	numeric. minimum y coordinate (only used if extent is missing)
xres	positive number. x resolution
yres	positive number. y resolution)
xycenter	logical. If TRUE, xmin and xmax represent the coordinates of the center of the extreme cell, instead of the coordinates of the outside corner. Only used if extent is missing
crs	character. Coordinate reference system description
lyrnms	character. Layer names
datatype	character. One of "INT2S", "INT4S", "INT1U", "INT2U", "INT4U", "FLT4S", "FLT8S". If missing, this is guessed from the file size (INT1U for 1 byte per value, INT2S for 2 bytes and FLT4S for 4 bytes per value). This may be wrong because, for example, 2 bytes per value may in fact be INT2U (with the U for unsigned) values
NAflag	numeric. The value used as the "NA flag"
bandorder	character. One of "BIL", "BIP", or "BSQ". That is Band Interleaved by Line, or by Pixel, or Band SeQuential
byteorder	character. One of "LSB", "MSB". "MSB" is common for files generated on Linux systems, whereas "LSB" is common for files generated on windows
toptobottom	logical. If FALSE, the values are read bottom to top
offset	numeric. offset to be applied
scale	numeric. scale to be applied

Value

character (.VRT filename)

See Also

vrt to create a vrt for a collection of raster tiles

---

map.pal *color palettes for mapping*

Description

Get a color palette for mapping. These palettes were copied from GRASS r.colors

Usage

```
map.pal(name, n=50, ...)
```

Arguments

name	character (name of a palette, see Details), or missing (to get the available names)
n	numeric. The number of colors
...	additional arguments that are passed to colorRamp

Details

Name	Description
aspect	aspect oriented grey colors
bcyr	blue through cyan through yellow to red
bgyr	blue through green through yellow to red
blues	white to blue
byg	blue through yellow to green
byr	blue through yellow to red
curvature	for terrain curvatures
differences	differences oriented colors
elevation	maps relative ranges of raster values to elevation color ramp
grass	GRASS GIS green (perceptually uniform)
greens	white to green
grey	grey scale
gyr	green through yellow to red
haxby	relative colors for bathymetry or topography
inferno	perceptually uniform sequential colors inferno
magma	perceptually uniform sequential colors
oranges	white to orange
plasma	perceptually uniform sequential colors

rainbow	rainbow colors
ramp	color ramp
random	random colors
reds	white to red
roygbiv	
rstcurv	terrain curvature
ryb	red through yellow to blue
ryg	red through yellow to green
sepia	yellowish-brown through to white
viridis	perceptually uniform sequential colors
water	water depth
wave	color wave

Value

none

See Also

terrain.colors

Examples

```
map.pal("elevation", 10)

r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
plot(r, col=map.pal("elevation"))

map.pal()
```

---

map_extent *Get the coordinates of the extent of a map*

Description

Helper function for creating custom map elements that are aligned with the axes of a map (base plot created with a SpatRaster and/or SpatVector). For example, you may need to know the coordinates for the upper-left corner of a map to add some information there.

Unlike the standard base plot, terra keeps the axis aligned with the data. For that reason you cannot use `par()$usr` to get these coordinates.

The coordinates returned by this function are used in, for example, add_legend such that a legend can be automatically placed in the a particular corner.

This function only returns meaningful results of the active plot (canvas) was create with a call to `plot` with a SpatRaster or SpatVector as first argument.

Usage

```
map_extent()
```

See Also

add_legend, add_grid, add_box

Examples

```
r <- rast(xmin=0, xmax=10, ymin=0, ymax=10, res=1, vals=1:100)
plot(r)

map_extent()
par()$usr
```

---

mask — *Mask values in a SpatRaster or SpatVector*

Description

If x is a SpatRaster: Create a new SpatRaster that has the same values as SpatRaster x, except for the cells that are NA (or other maskvalue) in another SpatRaster (the 'mask'), or the cells that are not covered by a SpatVector or SpatExtent. These cells become NA (or another updatevalue).

If x is a SpatVector or SpatExtent: Select geometries of x that intersect, or not intersect, with the geometries of y.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
mask(x, mask, inverse=FALSE, maskvalues=NA,
   updatevalue=NA, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
mask(x, mask, inverse=FALSE, updatevalue=NA,
 touches=TRUE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatExtent'
mask(x, mask, inverse=FALSE, updatevalue=NA,
 touches=TRUE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
mask(x, mask, inverse=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatExtent'
mask(x, mask, inverse=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
mask	SpatRaster or SpatVector
inverse	logical. If TRUE, areas on mask that are _not_ the maskvalue are masked
maskvalues	numeric. The value(s) in mask that indicate which cells of x should be masked (change their value to updatevalue (default = NA))
updatevalue	numeric. The value that masked cells should become (if they are not NA)
touches	logical. If TRUE, all cells touched by lines or polygons will be masked, not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

subst, crop

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
msk <- ifel(r < 400, NA, 1)

m <- mask(r, msk)

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)[1,]

mv1 <- mask(r, v)
mv2 <- crop(r, v, mask=TRUE)
```

---

match — *Value matching for SpatRasters*

Description

match returns a SpatRaster with the position of the matched values. The cell values are the index of the table argument.

%in% returns a 0/1 (FALSE/TRUE) SpatRaster indicating if the cells values were matched or not.

Usage

```
match(x, table, nomatch = NA_integer_, incomparables = NULL)

x %in% table
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
table	vector of the values to be matched against
nomatch	the value to be returned in the case when no match is found. Note that it is coerced to integer
incomparables	a vector of values that cannot be matched. Any value in x matching a value in this vector is assigned the nomatch value. For historical reasons, FALSE is equivalent to NULL

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

app, match

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
values(r) <- 1:100
m <- match(r, c(5:10, 50:55))
n <- r %in% c(5:10, 50:55)
```

Math-methods *General mathematical methods*

Description

Standard mathematical methods for computations with SpatRasters. Computations are local (applied on a cell by cell basis). If multiple SpatRasters are used, these must have the same extent and resolution. These have been implemented:

abs, sign, sqrt, ceiling, floor, trunc, cummax, cummin, cumprod, cumsum, log, log10, log2, log1p, acos, acosh, asin, asinh, atan, atanh, exp, expm1, cos, cosh, sin, sinh, tan, tanh, round, signif

Instead of directly calling these methods, you can also provide their name to the math method. This is useful if you want to provide an output filename.

The following methods have been implemented for SpatExtent: round, floor, ceiling

round has also been implemented for SpatVector, to round the coordinates of the geometries.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sqrt(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
log(x, base=exp(1))

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
round(x, digits=0)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
math(x, fun, digits=0, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
round(x, digits=4)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
cumsum(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
base	a positive or complex number: the base with respect to which logarithms are computed
digits	Number of digits for rounding
fun	character. Math function name
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster or SpatExtent

See Also

See app to use mathematical functions not implemented by the package, and Arith-methods for arithmetical operations. Use roll for rolling functions.

Examples

```
r1 <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
v <- runif(ncell(r1))
v[10:20] <- NA
values(r1) <- v
r2 <- rast(r1)
values(r2) <- 1:ncell(r2) / ncell(r2)
r <- c(r1, r2)
```

```
s <- sqrt(r)
# same as
math(r, "sqrt")

round(s, 1)

cumsum(r)
```

---

mem *Memory available and needed*

Description

mem_info prints the amount of RAM that is required and available to process a SpatRaster.

free_RAM returns the amount of RAM that is available

Usage

```
mem_info(x, n=1, print=TRUE)

free_RAM()
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
n	positive integer. The number of copies of x that are needed
print	logical. print memory info?

Value

free_RAM returns the amount of available RAM in kilobytes

Examples

```
mem_info(rast())

free_RAM()
```

merge *Merge SpatRasters, or merge a SpatVector with a data.frame*

Description

Merge multiple SpatRasters to create a new SpatRaster with a larger spatial extent. The SpatRasters should all have the same coordinate reference system. They should normally also have the same spatial origin and resolution, but automatic resampling can be done depending on the algorithm used (see argument `algo`). In areas where the SpatRasters overlap, the values of the SpatRaster that is first in the sequence of arguments (or in the SpatRasterCollection) will be retained (unless `first=FALSE`).

There is also a method for merging SpatVector with a data.frame; that is, to join the data.frame to the attribute table of the SpatVector.

See `classify` to merge a SpatRaster with a `data.frame`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
merge(x, y, ..., first=TRUE, na.rm=TRUE, algo=1, resample=FALSE, method="",
   filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection,missing'
merge(x, first=TRUE, na.rm=TRUE, algo=1, resample=FALSE, method="", filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,data.frame'
merge(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster, SpatRasterCollection, or SpatVector
`y`	missing if `x` is a SpatRasterCollection. SpatRaster if `x` is a SpatRaster. data.frame if `x` is a SpatVector
`...`	if `x` is a SpatRaster: additional objects of the same class as `x`. If `x` is a SpatRaster-Collection: options for writing files as in `writeRaster`. If `x` is a SpatVector, the same arguments as in `merge`
`first`	logical. If `TRUE`, in areas where rasters overlap, the first value is used. Otherwise the last value is used
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE` missing values are ignored. This is only used for algo 1; the other two always ignore missing values
`algo`	integer. You can use 1, 2 or 3 to pick a merge algorithm. algo 1 is generally faster than algo 2, but it may have poorer file compression. Algo 3 creates a virtual raster (see `vrt`). This is very quick and can be a good approach if the merge raster is used as input to a next step in the analysis. It allows any amount of misalignment and resamples without giving a warning. Otherwise its speed is similar to that of algo 2

resample	logical. If TRUE input rasters are resampled if they do not align (same origin and resolution) with the first raster
method	character. The resampling method used (only if resample is TRUE and algo is 1 or 2). One of "nearest", "bilinear", "cubic", "cubicspline", "lanczos", "average", "mode" as in resample. If the value is "", "nearest" is used for categorical rasters and "bilinear" for other rasters
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster or SpatVector

See Also

Combining tiles with vrt may be more efficient than using merge.

See mosaic for averaging or blending the values of overlapping regions.

See classify to merge a SpatRaster and a data.frame and union to combine SpatExtent objects.

Examples

```
x <- rast(xmin=-110, xmax=-80, ymin=40, ymax=70, res=1, vals=1)
y <- rast(xmin=-85, xmax=-55, ymax=60, ymin=30, res=1, vals=2)
z <- rast(xmin=-60, xmax=-30, ymax=50, ymin=20, res=1, vals=3)

m1 <- merge(x, y, z)
m2 <- merge(z, y, x)
m3 <- merge(y, x, z)
# panel(c(m1, m2, m3))

# if you have many SpatRasters, it may be convenient
# to make a SpatRasterCollection
# s <- sprc(list(x, y, z))
s <- sprc(x, y, z)

sm1 <- merge(s, algo=1, first=FALSE)
sm2 <- merge(s, algo=2, first=FALSE)
#sm3 <- merge(s, algo=3, first=FALSE)

## SpatVector with data.frame
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
p <- vect(f)
dfr <- data.frame(District=p$NAME_1, Canton=p$NAME_2, Value=round(runif(length(p), 100, 1000)))
dfr <- dfr[1:5, ]
pm <- merge(p, dfr, all.x=TRUE, by.x=c('NAME_1', 'NAME_2'), by.y=c('District', 'Canton'))
pm
values(pm)
```

mergeTime *merge SpatRasters by timelines to create a single timeseries*

Description

Combine SpatRasters with partly overlapping time-stamps to create a single time series. If there is no overlap between the SpatRasters there is no point in using this function (use `c` instead).

Also note that time gaps are not filled. You can use `fillTime` to do that.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
mergeTime(x, fun=mean, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRasterDataset
`fun`	A function that reduces a vector to a single number, such as `mean` or `min`
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	list with named options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
s1 <- c(r, r)
time(s1) <- as.Date("2001-01-01") + 0:5
s1 <- s1/10
time(s1) <- as.Date("2001-01-07") + 0:5
s2 <- s1*10
time(s2) <- as.Date("2001-01-05") + 0:5
x <- sds(s1, s1, s2)

m <- mergeTime(x, mean)
```

meta *meta*

Description

Get metadata associated with the sources or layers of a SpatRaster

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
meta(x, layers=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
layers	logical. Should the layer level metadata be returned?

Value

list

metags *Set or get metadata*

Description

You can set arbitrary metadata to (layers of) a SpatRaster using "name=value", or "domain:name=value" tags or a two (name, value) or three column (name, value, domain) matrix or data.frame.

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
metags(x, layer=NULL, domain="")<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
metags(x, layer=NULL, name=NULL)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
metags(x, dataset=NULL)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
metags(x, dataset=NULL, name=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
layer	NULL, positive integer or character. If the value is NULL, the tags assigned or returned are for the SpatRaster. Otherwise for the layer number(s) or name(s)
domain	character. Only used if not specified by `value`. Use "" for the default domain. Depending on the file format used this may the only domain supported when writing files
name	character
value	character of "name=value" or two-column (name, value) or three-column (name, value, domain) matrix or data.frame
dataset	NULL, positive integer or character. If the value is NULL, the tags assigned or returned are for the SpatRasterDataset/SpatRasterCollection. Otherwise for the dataset number(s) or name(s)

Value

SpatRaster (`metags<-`), or data.frame

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncol=5, nrow=5)
m <- cbind(c("one", "two", "three"), c("ABC", "123", "hello"))
metags(r) <- m
metags(r)

metags(r) <- c("another_tag=another_value", "one more=this value")
metags(r)

metags(r) <- cbind("test", "this", "mydomain")
metags(r)

metags(r, name="two")

# remove a tag
metags(r) <- cbind("one", "")
metags(r) <- "two="
metags(r)

# remove all tags
metags(r) <- NULL
metags(r)
```

---

modal *modal value*

Description

Compute the mode (most frequent value). For a SpatRaster this is done for each cell across layers. For a vector (or other atomic object) it is computed from the values of `x` and any additional arguments in `...`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
modal(x, ..., ties="first", na.rm=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
modal(x, ..., ties="random", na.rm=FALSE, freq=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or a vector (numeric, integer, logical, character, or factor)
`...`	additional argument of the same type as `x`, or numeric (SpatRaster method)
`ties`	character. Indicates how to treat ties. Either "random", "lowest", "highest", "first", or "NA"
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE`, `NA` values are ignored. If `FALSE`, `NA` is returned if `x` has any `NA` values
`freq`	logical. If `TRUE`, the frequency of the modal value is returned instead of the value itself
`filename`	character. Output filename
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`wopt`	list with named options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster, or a single value (or its frequency if `freq=TRUE`)

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
r <- c(r/2, r, r*2)
m <- modal(r)

modal(c(1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2), ties="lowest")
```

mosaic *mosaic SpatRasters*

Description

Combine adjacent and (partly) overlapping SpatRasters to form a single new SpatRaster. Values in overlapping cells are averaged (by default) or can be computed with another function.

With the "blend" function, smooth gradients in overlapping zones are created by weighting each raster's contribution by the distance from the cell to the raster's nearest edge.

The SpatRasters must have the same origin and spatial resolution.

If rasters do not overlap, or if their values do not need to be computed, you can use `merge` instead.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
mosaic(x, y, ..., fun="mean", resample=FALSE, method="",
  filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection,missing'
mosaic(x, fun="mean", resample=FALSE, method="", filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatRasterCollection
`y`	SpatRaster if `x` is a SpatRaster, otherwise missing
`...`	additional SpatRasters
`fun`	character. One of "blend", "mean", "median", "min", "max", "modal", "sum", "first", "last"
`resample`	logical. If `TRUE` input rasters are resampled if they do not align (same origin and resolution) with the first raster
`method`	character. The resampling method used. One of "nearest", "bilinear", "cubic", "cubicspline", "lanczos", "average", "mode" as in `resample`. If `NULL`, "nearest" is used for categorical rasters and "bilinear" for other rasters
`filename`	character. Output filename
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`wopt`	list with named options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`merge`

Examples

```
x <- rast(xmin=-110, xmax=-60, ymin=40, ymax=70, res=1, vals=1)
y <- rast(xmin=-95, xmax=-45, ymax=60, ymin=30, res=1, vals=2)
z <- rast(xmin=-80, xmax=-30, ymax=50, ymin=20, res=1, vals=3)

m1 <- mosaic(x, y, z)

m2 <- mosaic(z, y, x)

# with a SpatRasterCollection
spc <- sprc(list(x, y, z))

m <- mosaic(spc)

b <- mosaic(spc, fun="blend")
```

`na.omit` *Find and remove geometries that are NA*

Description

Find geometries that are NA; or remove geometries and/or records that are `NA`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
is.na(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
na.omit(object, field=NA, geom=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector
`object`	SpatVector
`field`	character or NA. If `NA`, missing values in the attributes are ignored. Other values are either one or more field (variable) names, or `""` to consider all fields
`geom`	logical. If `TRUE` empty geometries are removed

Value

SpatVector

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
v$test <- c(1,2,NA)
nrow(v)
x <- na.omit(v, "test")
nrow(x)
```

NAflag *Set the NA flag*

Description

The main purpose of this method is to allow correct reading of a SpatRaster that is based on a file that has an incorrect or missing NA flag. The file is not changed, but the flagged value is set to NA when values are read from the file. In contrast, if the cell values are in memory the change is made immediately. NAflag does *not* return the "NoData Value" that is stored in the file (use describe to find that value.

To change cell values, you can use classify

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
NAflag(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
NAflag(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
value	numeric. The value to be interpreted as NA; set this before reading the values from the file. This can be a single value, or multiple values, one for each data source (file / subdataset)

Value

none or numeric

See Also

classify

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))[[1]]
NAflag(s) <- 255
plot(s)
NAflag(s)
```

names *Names of Spat* objects*

Description

Get or set the names of the layers of a SpatRaster or the attributes of a SpatVector.

See set.names for in-place setting of names.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
names(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
names(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
names(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
names(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
names(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatVector'
names(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset, or SpatVector
value	character (vector)

Value

character

Note

terra enforces neither unique nor valid names. See make.unique to create unique names and make.names to make syntactically valid names.

Examples

```
s <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, nlyrs=3)
nlyr(s)
names(s)
```

```
names(s) <- c("a", "b", "c")
names(s)

# SpatVector names
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
names(v)
names(v) <- paste0(substr(names(v), 1, 2), "_", 1:ncol(v))
names(v)
```

---

nearest *nearby geometries*

Description

Identify geometries that are near to each other. Either get the index of all geometries within a certain distance, or the k nearest neighbors, or (with `nearest`) get the nearest points between two geometries.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
nearby(x, y=NULL, distance=0, k=1, centroids=TRUE, symmetrical=TRUE, method="geo")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
nearest(x, y, pairs=FALSE, centroids=TRUE, lines=FALSE, method="geo")
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector
`y`	SpatVector or NULL
`distance`	numeric. Maximum distance. Expressed in meters for lon/lat data (the geodesic distance is computed using `method`), and in the units of the CRS for projected data.
`k`	positive integer. number of neighbors. Ignored if `distance > 0`
`centroids`	logical. Should the centroids of polygons be used?
`symmetrical`	logical. If `TRUE`, a near pair is only included once. That is, if geometry 1 is near to geometry 3, the implied nearness between 3 and 1 is not reported. Ignored if `k` neighbors are returned
`method`	character. One of "geo", "haversine", "cosine". With "geo" the most precise but slower method of Karney (2003) is used. The other two methods are faster but less precise
`pairs`	logical. If `TRUE` pairwise nearest points are returned (only relevant when using at least one SpatVector of lines or polygons
`lines`	logical. If `TRUE` lines between the nearest points instead of (the nearest) points

Value

matrix

See Also

distance, relate, adjacent

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
nearby(v, distance=12000)
```

---

netw *Build a SpatNetwork*

Description

netw creates r a SpatNetwork, in the same spirit as vect for SpatVector or rast for SpatRaster. It dispatches on the class of its first argument:

- netw() – an empty network.
- netw(<SpatVector of lines>, ...) – builds a network by noding the input lines (every place where two lines cross becomes a node, the line pieces between consecutive nodes become edges). The full coordinate sequence between nodes is preserved.
- netw(<igraph>, ...) – builds a network from an igraph object. Vertex attributes give the node coordinates; an optional weight edge attribute supplies edge weights. Edges become straight 2-point lines between their end nodes (igraph carries no edge geometry).
- netw(<filename>, ...) – reads a network from disk. Currently only the GDAL Geographic Network Model (GNM) format is supported. Use writeNetwork for the write side.
- netw(<SpatNetwork>, ...) – identity (returns the input unchanged).

The same coercions are also exposed via methods::as: as(v, "SpatNetwork"), as(g, "SpatNetwork"), as(net, "igraph").

The accessors net_nodes, net_edges, net_nnodes, net_nedges, net_directed and net_weights return parts of the network as ordinary SpatVectors and primitives. .

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing'
netw(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
netw(x, snap=0, merge=TRUE, directed=FALSE, weights=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'igraph'
```

```
netw(x, x_attr="x", y_attr="y", weight_attr="weight", crs=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
netw(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
netw(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
net_nodes(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
net_edges(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
net_nnodes(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
net_nedges(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
net_directed(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
net_weights(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the input. For netw: a SpatVector of lines, an igraph, a filename pointing to a GNM dataset, an existing SpatNetwork, or missing (for an empty network). For the accessor methods: a SpatNetwork.
snap	numeric. Snapping tolerance, in map units, for netw,SpatVector-method. If > 0, line endpoints (and other vertices) within snap of each other are coalesced before noding. Use this to repair small digitizing gaps in road centerlines. Default 0.
merge	logical. If TRUE (the default), runs of degree-2 shared endpoints are stitched back into single edges, so that only true junctions and dangling endpoints become nodes. Set FALSE to keep every endpoint of every input feature as a node (useful when the input has been pre-segmented and you want to preserve those breaks).
directed	logical. If TRUE, the network is directed and the orientation of each edge (from_node → to_node) is the legal travel direction. Use this for water flow or one-way streets. Default FALSE.
weights	One of: TRUE (the default) to weight each edge by its geometric length (in meters when the CRS is lon/lat, otherwise in CRS units scaled to meters when the unit is known); FALSE for an unweighted network; a numeric vector of length nedges for custom edge weights; or a single character string giving the name of a numeric column of x – in which case each output edge gets the column value of its source feature (with edges that could not be attributed falling back to their geometric length, with a warning).
x_attr, y_attr	For netw,igraph-method: names of the vertex attributes giving node coordinates. Defaults match what as(net, "igraph") writes.
weight_attr	For netw,igraph-method: name of the edge attribute to use as weights. Defaults to "weight" (the igraph convention).

crs	character. For netw,igraph-method: optional CRS to assign to the SpatNetwork. If NULL, the crs graph attribute is used when present.
...	additional arguments (currently ignored).

Details

The construction from a SpatVector uses GEOS to "node" the input: all input lines are merged and split at every interior crossing, and exactly-coincident pieces are dissolved. With merge=TRUE, runs of edges connected through degree-2 nodes are then re-fused into a single edge – so a long road that was digitized as many short segments shows up as one edge per stretch between real junctions.

Per-edge attribute forwarding: each output edge is associated with the first input feature whose geometry covers the edge midpoint (within snap, or a small fraction of the bounding box if snap == 0). The 1-based row index of that input feature is stored as the source_id column on net_edges(), and the corresponding row of the input data.frame is copied into the edge attribute table. When merge=TRUE, an edge can span multiple source features that happened to be collinear and connected; only one source's attributes are forwarded in that case.

net_nodes() returns a SpatVector of points, one per node, with a degree column (number of incident edges). For directed networks, in_degree and out_degree columns are added.

net_edges() returns a SpatVector of lines, one per edge, with columns from_node, to_node, source_id, length (cached geometric length, in meters for lon/lat) and – when the network is weighted – a weight column. Any forwarded source attributes follow.

net_weights(net) returns the per-edge weights (or NULL for unweighted networks). net_weights(net) <- v replaces the weights with a numeric vector of length net_nedges(net); setting it to NULL marks the network as unweighted.

For the igraph entry point: forward (SpatNetwork -> igraph) preserves topology, directedness, edge weights, node coordinates (as vertex attributes x and y), additional edge columns from net_edges(), and the CRS (WKT2, on the graph attribute crs). Reverse (igraph -> SpatNetwork) is intentionally lossy: each output edge becomes a straight 2-point line between its end nodes since igraph carries no edge geometry. The igraph package is a Suggested dependency of terra; install it before calling these methods.

Value

A SpatNetwork for netw; a SpatVector for net_nodes/net_edges; an integer for net_nnodes/net_nedges; logical for net_directed; numeric (or NULL) for net_weights.

See Also

shortestPath, writeNetwork

Examples

```
# Two crossing roads
a <- vect("LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)", crs="local")
b <- vect("LINESTRING(0 10, 10 0)", crs="local")
roads <- rbind(a, b)
roads$name <- c("A", "B")
```

```
net <- netw(roads)
net
net_nnodes(net)   # 5: 4 ends + 1 crossing
net_nedges(net)   # 4: each road is split in two
net_weights(net)  # length-based, all sqrt(50)

# Directed network (e.g. a stream network: from_node -> to_node is downstream)
streams <- netw(roads, directed=TRUE)
net_directed(streams)
net_nodes(streams)  # in_degree, out_degree columns appear

# Custom weights
net_weights(net) <- net_weights(net) * 1.5

# Coercion via setAs
net2 <- as(roads, "SpatNetwork")

## Not run:
# igraph round-trip (requires igraph)
g    <- as(net, "igraph")
back <- netw(g)        # or as(g, "SpatNetwork")

## End(Not run)

# Plot
plot(net)
```

NIDP *Number of immediate adjacent cells flowing into each cell*

Description

Compute the number of immediate adjacent cells flowing into each cell

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
NIDP(x, filename="",...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with flow-direction. See terrain
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

NIDP is computed first to compute flow-accumulation with the algorithm by Zhou et al., 2019.

Value

SpatRaster

Author(s)

Emanuele Cordano

References

Zhou, G., Wei, H. & Fu, S. A fast and simple algorithm for calculating flow accumulation matrices from raster digital elevation. Front. Earth Sci. 13, 317–326 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11707-018-0725-9 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11707-018-0725-9

See Also

flowAccumulation

Examples

```
elev1 <- array(NA,c(9,9))
elev2 <- elev1
dx <- 1
dy <- 1
for (r in 1:nrow(elev1)) {
  y <- (r-5)*dx
  for (c in 1:ncol(elev1)) {

    x <- (c-5)*dy
    elev1[r,c] <- 5*(x^2+y^2)
    elev2[r,c] <- 10+5*(abs(x))-0.001*y ### 5*(x^2+y^2)
  }
}


## Elevation Raster
elev1 <- rast(elev1)
elev2 <- rast(elev2)

t(array(elev1[],rev(dim(elev1)[1:2])))
t(array(elev2[],rev(dim(elev2)[1:2])))

plot(elev1)
plot(elev2)

## Flow Direction Raster
flowdir1<- terrain(elev1,v="flowdir")
flowdir2<- terrain(elev2,v="flowdir")


t(array(flowdir1[],rev(dim(flowdir1)[1:2])))
t(array(flowdir2[],rev(dim(flowdir2)[1:2])))
```

```
plot(flowdir1)
plot(flowdir2)

##
nidp1 <- NIDP((flowdir1))
nidp2 <- NIDP((flowdir2))

t(array(nidp1[],rev(dim(nidp1)[1:2])))
t(array(nidp2[],rev(dim(nidp2)[1:2])))

plot(nidp1)
plot(nidp2)
```

`normalize.longitude` *normalize vector data that crosses the dateline*

Description

Normalize the longitude of geometries, move them if they are outside of the -180 to 180 degrees range.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
normalize.longitude(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector

Value

SpatVector

See Also

rotate for SpatRaster

Examples

```
p <- vect("POLYGON ((120 10, 230 75, 230 -75, 120 10))")
normalize.longitude(p)
```

north *North arrow*

Description

Add a (North) arrow to a map

Usage

```
north(xy=NULL, type=1, label="N", angle=0, d, head=0.1, xpd=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

xy	numeric. x and y coordinates to place the arrow. It can also be one of following character values: "bottomleft", "bottom", "bottomright", "topleft", "top", "topright", "left", "right", or NULL
type	integer between 1 and 12, or a character (unicode) representation of a right pointing arrow such as `"\u27A9"`. You may need to install the fonts for this. See here: https://stackoverflow.com/a/79747858/635245
label	character, to be printed near the arrow
angle	numeric. The angle of the arrow in degrees
d	numeric. Distance covered by the arrow in plot coordinates. Only applies to `type=1`
head	numeric. The size of the arrow "head", for `type=1`
xpd	logical. If `TRUE`, the arrow can be outside the plot area
...	graphical arguments to be passed to other methods

Value

none

See Also

sbar, plot, inset

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/meuse.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
plot(r)
north()
north(c(178550, 332500), d=250)

## Not run:
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
```

```
r <- rast(f)
plot(r, type="interval")
north(type=3, cex=.8)
north(xy=c(6.7, 49.9), type=2, angle=45, label="NE")
north(xy=c(6.6, 49.7), type=5, cex=1.25)
north(xy=c(5.65, 49.6), type=9)
north(d=.05, xy=c(5.65, 50), angle=180, label="S", lwd=2, col="blue")


## all arrows
r <- rast(res=10)
values(r) <- 1
plot(r, col="white", axes=FALSE, legend=FALSE, mar=c(0,0,0,0), reset=TRUE)
for (i in 1:12) {
 x = -200+i*30
 north(xy=cbind(x,30), type=i)
 text(x, -20, i, xpd=TRUE)
}


## End(Not run)
```

`not.na` *is not NA*

Description

Shortcut method to avoid the two-step `!is.na(x)`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
not.na(x, falseNA=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`falseNA`	logical. If `TRUE`, the output cell values are either `TRUE`, for cells that are not `NA` in `x`, or `NA` for the cells that are `NA` in `x`. Otherwise, the output values are either `TRUE` or `FALSE`
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

Compare-methods

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, vals=1, ext=c(0,1,0,1))
r[10:20] <- NA
x <- not.na(r)
y <- not.na(r, falseNA=TRUE)
unique(values(c(x, y)))
```

---

nseg *Number of segments*

Description

Count the number of segments in a SpatVector of lines or polygons

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
nseg(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector

Value

numeric

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
nseg(v)
```

options *Options*

Description

Get or set general options.

Usage

```
terraOptions(..., print=TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	option names and values (see Details). Or missing, to get or show the current options
print	logical. If TRUE the option names and values are printed

Details

The following options are available.

memfrac - value between 0 and 0.9 (larger values give a warning). The fraction of RAM that may be used by the program.

memmin - if memory required is below this threshold (in GB), the memory is assumed to be available. Otherwise, terra checks if it is available.

memmax - the maximum amount of RAM (in GB) that terra is allowed to use when processing a raster dataset. Should be less than what is detected (see mem_info), and higher values are ignored. Set it to a negative number or NA to not set this option. terraOptions only shows the value of memmax if it is set.

tempdir - directory where temporary files are written. The default is path returned by tempdir().

datatype - default data type. See writeRaster.

todisk - logical. If TRUE write all raster data to disk (temp file if no file name is specified). For debugging.

progress - non-negative integer. A progress bar is shown if the number of chunks in which the data is processed is larger than this number. No progress bar is shown if the value is zero.

verbose - logical. If TRUE debugging info is printed for some functions.

tolerance - numeric. Difference in raster extent (expressed as the fraction of the raster resolution) that can be ignored when comparing alignment of rasters.

parallel - logical. If TRUE multiple threads are used (using the TBB library) where that was implemented (including distance calculations on SpatVector and some focal computations). Use libVersion to check whether TBB support is available.

threads - non-negative integer. Cap on the number of threads used by parallel computation (when parallel=TRUE), by GDAL warp (in project and resample when threads=TRUE), and for compressed GeoTIFF writing. The default is 16. This cap avoids run-away thread counts on machines

with very many cores; more threads rarely help as most parallel computations are limited by memory bandwidth. No more threads than the number of available CPUs are used on machines with fewer CPUs. Set it to `0` to remove the cap ("use all CPUs"). Lower values are useful to leave room for other processes, or when running multiple R processes at the same time.

Value

list. Invisibly if `print=TRUE`

Note

It is possible to set your own default options in "etc/.Rprofile.site" of your R installation like this

`options(terra_default=list(tempdir="d:/temp", memfrac=.4))`

But that may not be a good practice. It is clearer to set your favorite options at the beginning of each script.

Examples

```
terraOptions()
terraOptions(memfrac=0.5, tempdir = "c:/temp")
terraOptions(progress=10)
terraOptions(parallel=TRUE, threads=4)   # use TBB, capped at 4 threads
terraOptions()
```

`origin` *Origin*

Description

Get or set the coordinates of the point of origin of a SpatRaster. This is the point closest to (0, 0) that you could get if you moved towards that point in steps of the x and y resolution.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
origin(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
origin(x)<-value
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`value`	numeric vector of length 1 or 2

Value

A vector of two numbers (x and y coordinates)

Examples

```
r <- rast(xmin=-0.5, xmax = 9.5, ncols=10)
origin(r)
origin(r) <- c(0,0)
r
```

---

pairs *Pairs plot (matrix of scatterplots)*

Description

Pair plots of layers in a SpatRaster. This is a wrapper around graphics function pairs.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
pairs(x, hist=TRUE, cor=TRUE, use="pairwise.complete.obs", maxcells=100000, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
hist	logical. If TRUE a histogram of the values is shown on the diagonal
cor	logical. If TRUE the correlation coefficient is shown in the upper panels
use	argument passed to the cor function
maxcells	integer. Number of pixels to sample from each layer of a large SpatRaster
...	additional arguments (graphical parameters)

See Also

boxplot, hist

Examples

```
r <-rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
s <- c(r, 1/r, sqrt(r))
names(s) <- c("elevation", "inverse", "sqrt")
pairs(s)

# to make individual histograms:
hist(r)
# or scatter plots:
plot(s[[1]], s[[2]])
```

panel *Map panel*

Description

Show multiple maps that share a single legend.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
panel(x, main, loc.main="topleft", nc, nr, maxnl=16,
 maxcell=500000, box=FALSE, pax=list(), plg=list(), range=NULL, halo=TRUE,
 type=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
main	character. Main plot titles (one for each layer to be plotted). You can use arguments cex.main, font.main, col.main to change the appearance
loc.main	numeric of character to set the location of the main title. Either two coordinates, or a character value such as "topleft")
nc	positive integer. Optional. The number of columns to divide the plotting device in (when plotting multiple layers)
nr	positive integer. Optional. The number of rows to divide the plotting device in (when plotting multiple layers)
maxnl	positive integer. Maximum number of layers to plot (for a multi-layer object)
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot
box	logical. Should a box be drawn around the map?
plg	see plot
pax	see plot
range	numeric. minimum and maximum values to be used for the continuous legend
halo	logical. Use a halo around main (the title)?
type	character. Type of map/legend. One of "continuous", "classes", or "interval". If not specified, the type is chosen based on the data
...	arguments passed to plot("SpatRaster", "numeric") and additional graphical arguments

See Also

plot and see rasterVis::levelplot and tidyterra::autoplot for more sophisticated panel plots.

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
x <- c(r, r/2, r*2, r)
names(x) <- paste0("(", LETTERS[1:4], ")")
panel(x)
panel(x, fun=function() lines(v), loc.main="topright")
```

---

patches *Detect patches (clumps) of cells*

Description

Detect patches (clumps). Patches are groups of cells that are surrounded by cells that are NA. Set zeroAsNA to TRUE to also identify patches separated by cells with values of zero.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
patches(x, directions=4, values=FALSE, zeroAsNA=FALSE, allowGaps=TRUE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
directions	integer indicating which cells are considered adjacent. Should be 8 (Queen's case) or 4 (Rook's case)
values	logical. If TRUE use cell values to distinguish patches. If FALSE, all cells that are not NA are considered identical
zeroAsNA	logical. If TRUE treat cells that are zero as if they were NA. Ignored if values=TRUE
allowGaps	logical. If TRUE there may be gaps in the patch IDs (e.g. you may have patch IDs 1, 2, 3 and 5, but not 4). If it is FALSE, these numbers will be recoded from 1 to the number of patches (4 in this example)
filename	character. Output filename
...	options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster. Cell values are patch numbers

Author(s)

Andrew Gene Brown, Robert J. Hijmans

See Also

focal, boundaries

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=18, ncols=36, xmin=0)
r[1:2, 5:8] <- 1
r[5:8, 2:6] <- 1
r[7:12, 22:36] <- 1
r[15:16, 18:29] <- 1
p <- patches(r)

# zero as background instead of NA
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, xmin=0, vals=0)
r[3, 3] <- 10
r[4, 4] <- 10
r[5, 5:8] <- 12
r[6, 6:9] <- 12

# treat zeros as NA

p4 <- patches(r, zeroAsNA=TRUE)
p8 <- patches(r, 8, zeroAsNA=TRUE)

### patches for different values
p <- patches(r, values=TRUE)

### patch ID values are not guaranteed to be consecutive
r <- rast(nrows=5, ncols=10, xmin=0)
set.seed(0)
values(r)<- round(runif(ncell(r))*0.7)
rp <- patches(r, directions=8, zeroAsNA=TRUE)
plot(rp, type="classes"); text(rp)

## unless you set allowGaps=FALSE
rp <- patches(r, directions=8, zeroAsNA=TRUE, allowGaps=FALSE)
plot(rp, type="classes"); text(rp)

### use zonal to remove small patches
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
x <- classify(r, cbind(-Inf, 400, NA))
y <- patches(x)
# remove patches smaller than 100 ha
rz <- zonal(cellSize(y, unit="ha"), y, sum, as.raster=TRUE)
s <- ifel(rz < 250, NA, y)
```

`perim` *Perimeter or length*

Description

This method returns the length of lines or the perimeter of polygons.

When the coordinate reference system is not longitude/latitude, you may get more accurate results by first transforming the data to longitude/latitude with `project`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
perim(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector

Value

numeric (m)

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
perim(v)
```

`persp` *Perspective plot*

Description

Perspective plot of a SpatRaster. This is an implementation of a generic function in the graphics package.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
persp(x, maxcells=100000, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster. Only the first layer is used
maxcells	integer > 0. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot. If `maxpixels` < `ncell(x)`, `spatSample(method="regular")` is used before plotting
...	Any argument that can be passed to `persp` (graphics package)

See Also

`persp`, `contour`, `plot`

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
persp(r)
```

pitfiller *Pit Filler*

Description

Fills pits (depressions with no outlet) in a elevation raster using the PEM4PIT terrain erosion model.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
pitfiller(x, pit, flowdir, niter = 10, lambda = 0,
              deviation_type = "lad", max_iters=10^6, U = 1, D = 300, beta = 0.9,
                 theta_exp = 0.5, filename = "", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with elevation values
pit	SpatRaster with pits identified with values > 0. See pitfinder
flowdir	SpatRaster with flow direction. See flowDir
niter	Number of iterations
lambda	Deviation parameter
deviation_type	Type of deviation. See flowDir
max_iters	Maximum iterations for drainage path starting points detection. See flowDir
U	Uplift rate. See Details
D	Diffusion coefficient. See Details
beta	Erosion coefficient. See Details
theta_exp	Exponent for contributing area. See Details
filename	Character. Output filename
...	Additional arguments for writing files, as in writeRaster

Details

The PEM4PIT (Physical Erosion Model for PIT and flat areas correction) equation [Grimaldi at al, 2007] corrects DEMs by simulating erosion processes. It improves hydrologic modeling by enhancing flow direction and contributing area representation. Function is still experimental.

The model is based on the steady-state sediment balance equation:

$$0 = U - \beta A^{\theta} \left(\frac{z - z_d}{\Delta l} \right) + \frac{4D}{\Delta x^2} \left(\bar{z} - z \right)$$

Rearranging terms to isolate z:

$$\beta A^{\theta} \left(\frac{z - z_d}{\Delta l} \right) = U + \frac{4D}{\Delta x^2} \left(\bar{z} - z \right)$$

Distributing terms:

$$\beta A^{\theta} \frac{z}{\Delta l} - \beta A^{\theta} \frac{z_d}{\Delta l} = U + \frac{4D\bar{z}}{\Delta x^2} - \frac{4Dz}{\Delta x^2}$$

Combining like terms:

$$\beta A^{\theta} \frac{z}{\Delta l} + \frac{4Dz}{\Delta x^2} = U + \frac{4D\bar{z}}{\Delta x^2} + \beta A^{\theta} \frac{z_d}{\Delta l}$$

Factoring out z:

$$z \left(\beta A^{\theta} \frac{1}{\Delta l} + \frac{4D}{\Delta x^2} \right) = U + \frac{4D\bar{z}}{\Delta x^2} + \beta A^{\theta} \frac{z_d}{\Delta l}$$

Solving for z:

$$z = \frac{U \Delta l \Delta x^2 + 4D \Delta l \bar{z} + \beta A^{\theta} \Delta x^2 z_d}{\beta A^{\theta} \Delta x^2 + 4D \Delta l}$$

Value

A `SpatRaster` with pits filled.

Author(s)

Emanuele Cordano

References

Grimaldi, S., Nardi, F., Di Benedetto, F., Istanbulluoglu, E., & Bras, R. L. (2007). A physically-based method for removing pits in digital elevation models. *Advances in Water Resources*, 30(10), 2151–2158. doi:10.1016/j.advwatres.2006.11.016

Tucker, G. E., & Bras, R. L. (1998). Hillslope processes, drainage density, and landscape morphology. *Water Resources Research*, 34(10), 2751–2764. doi:10.1029/98WR01474

Niemann, J. D., Bras, R. L., & Veneziano, D. (2003). A physically based interpolation method for fluvially eroded topography. *Water Resources Research*, 39, 1017. doi:10.1029/2001WR001050

Niemann, J. D., Bras, R. L., Veneziano, D., & Rinaldo, A. (2001). Impacts of surface elevation on the growth and scaling properties of simulated river networks. *Geomorphology*, 40(1–2), 37–55. doi:10.1016/S0169555X(01)000368

See Also

`terrain`, `watershed`, `flowDir`, `pitfinder`

Examples

```
elev <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package = "terra"))
elev <- project(elev, "epsg:32632")

lambda <- 0.5 ## try also 0 (default)
flowdir <- flowDir(elev, lambda = lambda)
pits <- pitfinder(flowdir, pits_on_boundary = FALSE)
fill <- pitfiller(elev, pits, flowdir, lambda=lambda)

elev2 <- pitfiller(x = elev, pit = pits, flowdir = flowdir, lambda = lambda)
flowdir2 <- terrain(elev2, "flowdir")
flowdir2 <- flowDir(elev2, lambda = lambda)
pits2 <- pitfinder(flowdir2, pits_on_boundary = FALSE)
fill2 <- pitfiller(elev, pits2, flowdir2, lambda=lambda)
```

`pitfinder` *Find pits (depressions with no outlet)*

Description

find pits (depressions with no outlet) using a flow direction raster, to support the delineation of catchments.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
pitfinder(x,pits_on_boundary=TRUE,filename="",...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster with flow-direcion. See `flowDir`
`pits_on_boundary`	logical if `TRUE` (default) pits are considered also on the boundary. If `FALSE` pits are considered only within the terrain domain.
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

`SpatRaster` with positive integers (1, 2, 3, ...) to identify pits and zero elsewhere.

Author(s)

Emanuele Cordano

See Also

`terrain`, `watershed`, `flowAccumulation`, `NIDP`

Examples

```
## example elevation data

elev <- array(NA,c(9,9))
dx <- 1
dy <- 1
for (r in 1:nrow(elev)) {
 x <- (r-5)*dx
 for (c in 1:ncol(elev)) {
  y <- (c-5)*dy
  elev[r,c] <- 10+5*(x^2+y^2)
    }
}

elev <- cbind(elev,elev,elev,elev)
elev <- rbind(elev,elev,elev,elev)
elev <- rast(elev)

## Flow Directions

flowdir<- terrain(elev,v="flowdir")
t(array(flowdir[],rev(dim(flowdir)[1:2])))

## detect pits
pits <- pitfinder(flowdir)

## Application with example DEM

elev <- rast(system.file('ex/elev.tif',package="terra"))
flowdir <- terrain(elev, "flowdir")

pits <- pitfinder(flowdir)
pits2 <- pitfinder(flowdir, pits_on_boundary=FALSE)
plot((pits>0)==(pits2>0))
```

---

plet *Plot with leaflet*

Description

Plot a SpatRaster(Collection) or SpatVector(s) to make an interactive leaflet map that is displayed in your browser.

The arguments of `plet` are similar to those of `plot`, making it easier to use leaflet (if you also use plot).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
plet(x, y=1, col, alpha=0.8, main=names(x),
```

```
 tiles=c("Streets", "Esri.WorldImagery", "OpenTopoMap"),
 wrap=TRUE, maxcell=500000, stretch=NULL, legend="bottomright",
 shared=FALSE, panel=FALSE, collapse=TRUE, type=NULL, breaks=NULL,
 breakby="eqint", range=NULL, fill_range=FALSE, hover=FALSE, map=NULL, ...)


## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
plet(x, col, alpha=0.8, main=names(x),
 tiles=c("Streets", "Esri.WorldImagery", "OpenTopoMap"),
 wrap=TRUE, maxcell=500000, stretch=NULL, legend="bottomright", type=NULL,
 breaks=NULL, breakby="eqint", range=NULL, fill_range=FALSE, map=NULL, ...)


## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
plet(x, y="", col, main=y, cex=1,
 lwd=2, lty=NULL, border="black", alpha=c(0.3, 1), popup=TRUE, label=FALSE,
 split=FALSE, tiles=c("Streets", "Esri.WorldImagery", "OpenTopoMap"),
 wrap=TRUE, legend="bottomright", collapse=FALSE, type=NULL, breaks=NULL,
 breakby="eqint", sort=TRUE, reverse=FALSE, map=NULL, fill=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
plet(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorCollection'
plet(x, y="", col, main=y, cex=1,
 lwd=2, lty=NULL, border="black", alpha=c(0.3, 1), popup=TRUE, label=FALSE,
 tiles=c("Streets", "Esri.WorldImagery", "OpenTopoMap"),
 wrap=TRUE, legend="bottomright", collapse=FALSE, type=NULL, breaks=NULL,
 breakby="eqint", sort=TRUE, reverse=FALSE, map=NULL, fill=NULL, ...)


## S4 method for signature 'leaflet'
lines(x, y, field="", col, lwd=2, lty=NULL, alpha=1,
 label=NULL, popup=FALSE, legend="bottomright", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'leaflet'
points(x, y, field="", col, border=col, cex=1, lwd=2, lty=NULL,
 alpha=c(.3, 1), label=1:nrow(y), popup=FALSE, legend="bottomright", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'leaflet'
polys(x, y, field="", col, lwd=2, lty=NULL,
 border="black", alpha=c(0.3, 1), popup=TRUE, label=NULL,
 legend="bottomright", fill=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector, or leaflet object. If x is a data.frame, an attempt is made to create a SpatVector from it with the `vect` method for a data.frame

y	missing, or positive integer, or character (variable or layer name) indicating the layer(s) to be plotted. If x is a SpatRaster, you can select multiple layers. If x is a leaflet object, y is the SpatVector to be added to the map
field	character (variable name) or positive integer (column number) to color the points, lines, or polygons by the values of that variable of SpatVector y (if x is a leaflet object). Use "" to not color by a variable
col	character. Vector of colors or a color generating function. If x is a SpatVectorCollection, you can provide a list with colors and/or functions, with one list element for each SpatVector
alpha	one or two numbers between 0 and 1 to set the transparency for lines (0 is transparent, 1 is opaque). The first number is to fill the points/lines/polygons, the second for the outline
tiles	character or NULL. Names of background tile providers
wrap	logical. if TRUE, tiles wrap around
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot
stretch	NULL or character ("lin" or "hist") to stretch RGB rasters. See plotRGB
legend	character to indicate the legend position ("bottomleft", "bottomright", "topleft" or "topright") or NULL to suppress the legend
main	character. Title for the legend. The length should be 1 if x is a SpatVector and length nlyr(x) if x is a SpatVector
shared	logical. Should the legend be the same for all rasters (if multiple layers of SpatRaster x are mapped)
map	leaflet object
...	additional arguments for drawing points, lines, or polygons passed on the relevant leaflet function
border	character. Color for the polygon borders
collapse	logical. Should the layers "control" panel be collapsed?
split	logical. If TRUE a check-box is created to toggle each value in y (If x is a SpatVector)
cex	numeric. point size magnifier. See par
lwd	numeric. line-width. See par
lty	character to specify a "dash-array". For example "3 5" indicates three pixels lines with five pixel gaps
popup	logical. Should pop-ups be created?
label	logical. Should mouse-over labels be added?
panel	logical. Should SpatRaster layers be shown as a panel"
type	character. Type of map/legend. One of "classes", or "interval". If not specified, the type is chosen based on the data. Use "" to suppress the legend
breaks	numeric. Either a single number to indicate the number of breaks desired, or the actual breaks. When providing this argument, the default legend becomes "interval"

breakby	character or function. Either "eqint" for equal interval breaks, "cases" for equal quantile breaks. If a function is supplied it should take a single argument (a vector of values) and create groups
sort	logical. If TRUE legends with character values are sorted. You can also supply a vector of the unique values, in the order in which you want them to appear in the legend
range	numeric. minimum and maximum values to be used for the continuous legend. You can use NA for one of these to only set the minimum or maximum value
fill_range	logical. If TRUE, values outside of range get the colors of the extreme values; otherwise they get colored as NA
hover	logical. If TRUE, the approximate raster cell values are shown when hovering the mouse over the map. Not available for RGB rasters or panel mode
reverse	logical. If TRUE, the legends order is reversed
fill	do not use. Will be removed

See Also

plot

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (require(leaflet) && (packageVersion("leaflet") > "2.1.1")) {

v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
p <- spatSample(as.polygons(v, ext=TRUE), 30)
values(p) = data.frame(id=11:40, value=rep(LETTERS[1:3], 10))

m <- plet(v, "NAME_1", tiles="", border="blue")
m <- points(m, p, col="red", cex=2, popup=TRUE)
lines(m, v, lwd=1, col="white")

# color by the values of a variable
plet(v, tiles="") |> points(p, cex=8)
plet(v, "NAME_1", tiles="") |> points(p, field="value", cex=8, alpha=.9,
    col=c("red", "blue", "yellow"), popup=TRUE)

plet(v, "NAME_1", split=TRUE, alpha=.2) |>
  points(p, col="white", border="red", cex=12, popup=TRUE, lwd=3, lty="1 4",
    clusterOptions = leaflet::markerClusterOptions())

# SpatVectorCollection

s <- svc(v, p)
names(s) <- c("the polys", "set of points")
plet(s, col=c("red", "blue"), lwd=1)

# SpatRaster

r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
```

```
plet(r, main="Hi\nthere", tiles=NULL) |> lines(v, lwd=1)

# hover to see raster values
plet(r, hover=TRUE)

plet(r, tiles="OpenTopoMap") |> lines(v, lwd=2, col="blue")

x <- c(r, 50*classify(r, 5))
names(x) <- c("first", "second")

# each their own legend
plet(x, 1:2, collapse=FALSE) |> lines(v, lwd=2, col="blue", lty="5,5")

# shared legend
plet(x, 1:2, shared=TRUE, collapse=FALSE) |> lines(v, lwd=2, col="blue")

}
## End(Not run)
```

---

plot *Make a map*

Description

Plot the values of a SpatRaster or SpatVector to make a map.

See points, lines or polys to add a SpatVector to an existing map (or use argument add=TRUE).

There is a separate help file for plotting a SpatGraticule or SpatExtent.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
plot(x, y=1, col, type=NULL, mar=NULL, legend=TRUE, axes=!add, plg=list(), pax=list(),
    maxcell=500000, smooth=FALSE, range=NULL, fill_range=FALSE, levels=NULL,
 all_levels=FALSE, breaks=NULL, breakby="eqint", fun=NULL, colNA=NULL, alpha=NULL,
 sort=FALSE, reverse=FALSE, grid=FALSE, zebra=FALSE, ext=NULL, reset=FALSE,
 add=FALSE, buffer=FALSE, background=NULL, box=axes, clip=TRUE, overview=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,missing'
plot(x, y, main, mar=NULL, nc, nr, maxnl=16, maxcell=500000, add=FALSE,
 plg=list(), pax=list(), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,character'
plot(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,character'
plot(x, y, col=NULL, type=NULL, mar=NULL, legend=TRUE, axes=!add, plg=list(), pax=list(),
   main="", range=NULL, fill_range=FALSE, breaks=NULL, breakby="eqint", fun=NULL,
 colNA=NA, alpha=NULL, grid=FALSE, zebra=FALSE, ext=NULL, sort=TRUE, reverse=FALSE,
```

```
 nr, nc, add=FALSE, buffer=TRUE, background=NULL, box=axes, clip=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,numeric'
plot(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,missing'
plot(x, y, values=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorCollection,missing'
plot(x, y, main, mar=NULL, nc, nr, maxnl=16, col=NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorCollection,numeric'
plot(x, y, main, mar=NULL, ext=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
y	missing or positive integer or name indicating the layer(s) or attributes(s) to be plotted
col	character vector to specify the colors to use. The default is `map.pal("viridis", 100)`. The default can be changed with the `terra.pal` option. For example: `options(terra.pal=terrain.colors(10))`. If `x` is a `SpatRaster` it can also be a `data.frame` with two columns (value, color) for a "classes" type legend or with three columns (from, to, color) for an "interval" type legend. If `x` is a `SpatVector` it can also be a `data.frame` with two columns (value, color) or a named vector (value=color) for a "classes" type legend. If `x` is a SpatVectorCollection, a list can be provided with colors for each SpatVector
type	character. Type of map/legend. One of "continuous", "classes", or "interval". If not specified, the type is chosen based on the data
mar	numeric vector of length 4 to set the margins of the plot (to make space for the legend). The default is (3.1, 3.1, 2.1, 7.1) for a single plot with a legend and (3.1, 3.1, 2.1, 2.1) otherwise. The default for a RGB raster is 0. Use `mar=NA` to not set the margins
legend	logical or character. If not `FALSE` a legend is drawn. The character value can be used to indicate where the legend is to be drawn. For example "topright" or "bottomleft". Use `plg` for more refined placement. Not supported for continuous legends (the default for raster data)
axes	logical. Draw axes?
buffer	logical. If `TRUE` the plotting area is made slightly larger than the extent of `x`
background	background color. By default, the color is taken from `par("bg")` (usually white; in some cases transparent)
box	logical. Should a box be drawn around the map?
clip	logical. Should the axes be clipped to the extent of `x`?
overview	logical. Should "overviews" be used for fast rendering? This can result in much faster plotting of raster files that have overviews (e.g. "COG" format) and are

accessed over a http connection. However, these overviews generally show aggregate values, thus reducing the range of the actual values. If NULL, the argument is set to TRUE for rasters that are accessed over http and FALSE in other cases

plg

list with parameters for drawing the legend. See the arguments for legend.

A legend can be placed by specifying arguments x and y. For a continuous legend y can have two values. x can also be a SpatExtent. Furthermore, x can be a keyword such "topleft" and "bottomright" to place the legend at these locations inside the map rectangle. For a continuous legend, only the placement keywords "left", "right", "top", "bottom", "topright", "bottomright" are recognized; and when using these keywords, the legend is placed outside of the map rectangle. The placement of the legend can be altered with argument nudge that moves the location in the directions specified with one value (x direction) or two values (x, y). For a continuous legend it can also have four values (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax). When supplying coordinates, use horiz=TRUE to get a horizontal legend.

Additional parameters for continuous legends include:

- digits integer. The number of digits to print after the decimal point
- size to change the height and/or width; the defaults are c(1,1)
- at to set the location of the tickmarks
- format as in formatC to format the numbers. For example, you can use format="g" for scientific notation. The default is "f"
- tick One of these partially matched values: "through", "in", "middle", "out", or "none", to choose a tickmark placement/length that is different from the default "throughout".
- tick.length to change the tickmark length (default = 1). Only relevant when tick is "throughout" or "out".
- tick.col, tick.box.col and tick.lwd to change the appearance of the tickmarks
- title add a legend title
- title.srt to rotate the legend title
- title.x and title.y to place the legend title at specific coordinates
- bg background color behind the legend (e.g. "white") for visibility when drawn on top of a map

pax

list with parameters for drawing axes. See the arguments for axis. Additional parameters include:

- side numeric to indicate for which of the axes to draw a line. Default is 1:4 (only noticeable when box=FALSE).
- tick numeric to indicate for which of the axes to draw tickmarks. Default is 1:2 unless side is changed, in which case the default is the same as side
- lab numeric to indicate for which of the axes to draw labels. Default is 1:2 unless side is changed, in which case the default is the same as side
- xat/yat numeric with the values at which tickmarks are to be drawn on the horizontal/vertical axis.
- xlabs/ylabs this can either be a logical value specifying whether (numerical) annotations are to be made at the tickmarks, or a character or expression vector of labels to be placed at the tickmarks of the horizontal/vertical axis.

- retro a logical value that can be set to TRUE to use a sexagesimal notation for the labels (degrees/minutes/hemisphere) instead of the standard decimal notation. For longitude/latitude data only. See graticule for projected data.

maxcell — positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot

smooth — logical. If TRUE the cell values are smoothed (only if a continuous legend is used)

range — numeric. minimum and maximum values to be used for the continuous legend. You can use NA for one of these to only set the minimum or maximum value

fill_range — logical. If TRUE, values outside of range get the colors of the extreme values; otherwise they get colored as NA

levels — character. labels for the legend when type="classes"

all_levels — logical. If TRUE, the legend shows all levels of a categorical raster, even if they are not present in the data

breaks — numeric. Either a single number to indicate the number of breaks desired, or the actual breaks. When providing this argument, the default legend becomes "interval"

breakby — character or function. Either "eqint" for equal interval breaks, "cases" for equal quantile breaks. If a function is supplied, it should take a single argument (a vector of values) and create groups

fun — function to be called after plotting each SpatRaster layer to add something to each map (such as text, legend, lines). For example, with SpatVector v, you could do fun=function() lines(v). The function may have one argument, representing the layer that is plotted (1 to the number of layers)

colNA — character. color for the NA values

alpha — Either a single numeric between 0 and 1 to set the transparency for all colors (0 is transparent, 1 is opaque) or a SpatRaster with values between 0 and 1 to set the transparency by cell. To set the transparency for a given color, set it to the colors directly

sort — logical. If TRUE legends with categorical values are sorted. If x is a SpatVector you can also supply a vector of the unique values, in the order in which you want them to appear in the legend

reverse — logical. If TRUE, the legend order is reversed

grid — logical. If TRUE grid lines are drawn. Their properties such as type and color can be set with the pax argument. The grid is drawn first such that it is covered by x. See add_grid to add grid lines on top of the map

zebra — logical. If TRUE a "zebra-box" is added to the axes (ignored when add=TRUE). The width of the zebra-box can be set with additional argument zebra.cex. The colors can be changed with additional argument zebra.col

nc — positive integer. Optional. The number of columns to divide the plotting device in (when plotting multiple layers)

nr — positive integer. Optional. The number of rows to divide the plotting device in (when plotting multiple layers)

main	character. Main plot titles (one for each layer to be plotted). You can use arguments cex.main, font.main, col.main to change the appearance; and loc.main to change the location of the main title (either two coordinates, or a character value such as "topleft"). You can also use sub="" for a subtitle. See title
maxnl	positive integer. Maximum number of layers to plot (for a multi-layer object).
add	logical. If TRUE add the object to the current plot
ext	SpatExtent or other object for which ext returns one. Can be used instead of xlim and ylim to set the extent of the plot
reset	logical. If TRUE the margins (see argument mar) are reset to what they were before calling plot; doing so may affect the display of additional objects that are added to the map (e.g. with lines)
values	Either a vector with values to be used for plotting or a two-column data.frame, where the first column matches a variable in x and the second column has the values to be plotted
...	arguments passed to plot("SpatRaster", "numeric") and additional graphical arguments

See Also

points, lines, polys, image

Add map elements: text, sbar, north, add_legend, add_box

plot a SpatGraticule or SpatExtent,

multiple layers: plotRGB, panel

other plot types: scatterplot, hist, pairs, density, persp, contour, boxplot, barplot

Examples

```
## SpatRaster
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
plot(r)

plot(r, type="interval")

plot(r, plg=list(x=6.35, y = c(49.9, 50.1), title="Legend\nTitle", title.cex=0.9),
  pax=list(side=1:4, retro=FALSE))
north(cbind(5.8, 50.1))

d <- classify(r, c(100,200,300,400,500,600))
plot(d)

plot(d, type="interval", breaks=1:5)
plot(d, type="interval", breaks=c(1,4,5), plg=list(legend=c("1-4", "4-5")))
plot(d, type="classes", xlim=c(5.6, 6.6),
 plg=list(legend=c("Mr", "Xx", "As", "Zx", "Bb"), x="bottomleft"))
```

```
x <- trunc(r/200)
levels(x) <- data.frame(id=0:2, element=c("earth", "wind", "fire"))
plot(x, plg=list(x="topright"),mar=c(2,2,2,2))

oldpar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)

# two plots with the same legend
dev.new(width=6, height=4, noRStudioGD = TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(r, range=c(50,600), mar=c(1,1,1,4))
plot(r/2, range=c(50,600), mar=c(1,1,1,4))

# as we only need one legend (also see the "panel" method):
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(r, range=c(50,600), mar=c(2, 2, 2, 2), plg=list(size=0.9, cex=.8),
 pax=list(side=1:2, cex.axis=.6), box=FALSE)
#text(182500, 335000, "Two maps, one plot", xpd=NA)
plot(r/2, range=c(50,600), mar=c(2, 2, 2, 2), legend=FALSE,
 pax=list(side=c(1,4), cex.axis=.6), box=FALSE)

par(oldpar)

# multi-layer with RGB
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
s
plot(s)
# remove RGB
plot(s*1)
# or use layers
plot(s, 1)
plot(s, 1:3)

# fix legend by linking values and colors

x = rast(nrows = 2, ncols = 2, vals=1)
y = rast(nrows = 2, ncols = 2, vals=c(1,2,2,1))
cols = data.frame(id=1:2, col=c("red", "blue"))
plot(c(x,y), col=cols)

r  = rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, vals=1:100)
dr = data.frame(from=c(5,33,66,150), to=c(33, 66, 95,200), col=rainbow(4))
plot(r, col=dr)

### SpatVector

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)

plot(v)

plot(v, "NAME_2", col=rainbow(12), border=c("gray", "blue"), lwd=3, zebra=TRUE)
```

```
plot(v, 2, pax=list(side=1:2), plg=list(x=6.16, y=50.17, cex=.8), xlim=c(5.7, 6.7))

plot(v, 4, pax=list(side=1:2), plg=list(x=6.2, y=50.2, ncol=2), main="", box=FALSE)

plot(v, 1, plg=list(x=5.8, y=49.37, horiz=TRUE, cex=1.1), main="", mar=c(5,2,0.5,0.5))

plot(v, density=1:12, angle=seq(18, 360, 20), col=rainbow(12))


plot(v, "AREA", type="interval", breaks=3, mar=c(3.1, 3.1, 2.1, 3.1),
  plg=list(x="topright"), main="")

plot(v, "AREA", type="interval", breaks=c(0,200,250,350),
 mar=c(2,2,2,2), xlim=c(5.7, 6.75),
 plg=list(legend=c("<200", "200-250", ">250"), cex=1, bty="o",
 x=6.3, y=50.15, box.lwd=2, bg="light yellow", title="My legend"))
```

`plot_extent` *Plot a SpatExtent*

Description

Plot a SpatExtent. Use `lines` to add a SpatExtent to an existing map.

See `plot` for plotting other object types.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,missing'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatExtent
y	missing
...	additional graphical arguments for lines

See Also

`plot`

Examples

```
r <- rast()
plot(ext(r))
```

plot_graticule *Plot a graticule*

Description

Plot a SpatGraticule. You can create a SpatGraticule with graticule.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatGraticule,missing'
plot(x, y, background=NULL, col="black", mar=NULL, labels=TRUE,
 retro=FALSE, lab.loc=c(1,1), lab.lon=NULL, lab.lat=NULL, lab.cex=0.65,
 lab.col="black", off.lat=0.25, off.lon=0.25, box=FALSE, box.col="black",
 tickmarks=FALSE, add=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
y	missing or positive integer or name indicating the layer(s) to be plotted
background	background color. If NULL, no background is drawn
mar	numeric vector of length 4 to set the margins of the plot. To make space for the legend you may use something like c(3.1, 3.1, 2.1, 7.1). To fill the plotting canvas, you can use c(0,0,0,0. Use NA to not set the margins
col	character. Color for the graticule lines
labels	logical. If TRUE, show graticule labels
retro	logical. If TRUE, show "retro" instead of decimal labels with the graticule
lab.loc	numeric. The first number indicates where the longitude graticule labels should be drawn (1=bottom, 2=top, NA=not drawn, any other number=top and bottom). The second number indicates where the latitude graticule labels should be drawn (1=left, 2=right, NA=not drawn, any other number=left and right)
lab.lon	positive integers between 1 and the number of labels, indicating which longitude graticule labels should be included
lab.lat	positive integers between 1 and the number of labels, indicating which latitude graticule labels should be included
lab.cex	double. size of the label font
lab.col	character. color of the labels
off.lon	numeric. longitude labels offset
off.lat	numeric. latitude labels offset
box	logical. If TRUE, the outer lines of the graticule are drawn on top with a sold line lty=1
box.col	character. color of the outer lines of the graticule if box=TRUE
tickmarks	logical. If TRUE, tickmarks are added
add	logical. Add the graticule to the current plot?
...	additional graphical arguments passed to lines

See Also

graticule, plot, points, lines, polys, image, scatterplot, scale bar: sbar, north arrow: north

Examples

```
g <- graticule(60, 30, crs="+proj=robin")

#plot(g, background="azure", col="red", lty=2, box=TRUE)
#plot(g, background="azure", col="light gray", lab.loc=c(1,2),
#  lab.lon=c(2,4,6), lab.lat=3:5, lty=3, retro=TRUE)
```

---

plotRGB *Red-Green-Blue plot of a multi-layered SpatRaster*

Description

Make a Red-Green-Blue plot based on three layers in a SpatRaster. The layers (sometimes referred to as "bands" because they may represent different bandwidths in the electromagnetic spectrum) are combined such that they represent the red, green and blue channel. This function can be used to make "true" (or "false") color images from Landsat and other multi-spectral satellite images.

Note that the margins of the plot are set to zero (no axes or titles are visible) but can be set with the mar argument.

An alternative way to plot RGB images is to first use colorize to create a single layer SpatRaster with a color-table and then use plot.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
plotRGB(x, r=1, g=2, b=3, a=NULL, scale=NULL, mar=0,
  stretch=NULL, smooth=TRUE, colNA="white", alpha=NULL, bgalpha=NULL,
  zlim=NULL, zcol=FALSE, axes=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
r	integer between 1 and nlyr(x). Layer to use as the Red channel
g	integer between 1 and nlyr(x). Layer to use as the Green channel
b	integer between 1 and nlyr(x). Layer to use as the Blue channel
a	NULL or integer between 1 and nlyr(x). Layer to use as the alpha (transparency) channel. If not NULL, argument alpha is ignored
scale	integer. Maximum (possible) value in the three channels. Defaults to 255 or to the maximum value of x if that is known and larger than 255
mar	numeric vector recycled to length 4 to set the margins of the plot. Use mar=NULL or mar=NA to not set the margins

stretch	character. Option to stretch the values to increase contrast: "lin" (linear) or "hist" (histogram). The linear stretch uses stretch with arguments minq=0.02 and maxq=0.98
smooth	logical. If TRUE, smooth the image when drawing to get the appearance of a higher spatial resolution
colNA	color. The color used for cells that have NA values
alpha	transparency. Integer between 0 (transparent) and 255 (opaque)
bgalpha	Background transparency. Integer between 0 (transparent) and 255 (opaque)
zlim	numeric vector of length 2. Range of values to plot (optional). If this is set, and stretch="lin" is used, then the values are stretched within the range of zlim. This allows creating consistent coloring between SpatRasters with different cell-value ranges, even when stretching the colors for improved contrast
zcol	logical. If TRUE the values outside the range of zlim get the color of the extremes of the range. Otherwise, the values outside the zlim range get the color of NA values (see argument "colNA")
axes	logical. If TRUE axes are drawn (and arguments such as main="title" will be honored)
...	graphical parameters as in plot<SpatRaster-method>

See Also

plot, colorize, RGB

Examples

```
b <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
plotRGB(b)
plotRGB(b, mar=2)
plotRGB(b, 3, 2, 1)

b[1000:2000] <- NA
plotRGB(b, 3, 2, 1, stretch="hist")
```

---

prcomp *SpatRaster PCA with prcomp*

Description

Compute principal components for SpatRaster layers. This method may be preferred to princomp for its greater numerical accuracy. However, it is slower and for very large rasters it can only be done with a sample. This may be good enough but see princomp if you want to use all values. Unlike princomp, in this method the sample variances are used with n-1 as the denominator.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
prcomp(x, retx=TRUE, center=TRUE, scale.=FALSE,
  tol=NULL, rank.=NULL, maxcell=Inf)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
retx	a logical value indicating whether the rotated variables should be returned
center	a logical value indicating whether the variables should be shifted to be zero centered. Alternately, a vector of length equal the number of layers of x can be supplied. The value is passed to scale
scale.	a logical value indicating whether the variables should be scaled to have unit variance before the analysis takes place. The default is FALSE for consistency with S, but in general scaling is advisable. Alternatively, a vector of length equal the number of layers of x can be supplied. The value is passed to scale
tol	a value indicating the magnitude below which components should be omitted. (Components are omitted if their standard deviations are less than or equal to tol times the standard deviation of the first component.) With the default null setting, no components are omitted (unless rank. is specified less than min(dim(x))). Other settings for tol could be tol = 0 or tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps), which would omit essentially constant components
rank.	optionally, a number specifying the maximal rank, i.e., maximal number of principal components to be used. Can be set as alternative or in addition to tol, useful notably when the desired rank is considerably smaller than the dimensions of the matrix
maxcell	positive integer. The maximum number of cells to be used. If this is smaller than ncell(x), a regular sample of x is used

Value

prcomp object

Note

prcomp may change the layer names if they are not valid. See make.names. In that case, you will get a warning, and would need to also make the layer names of x valid before using predict. Even better would be to change them before calling prcomp.

See Also

princomp, prcomp

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/logo.tif", package = "terra")
r <- rast(f)
pca <- prcomp(r)
x <- predict(r, pca)

# use "index" to get a subset of the components
p <- predict(r, pca, index=1:2)
```

---

predict *Spatial model predictions*

Description

Make a SpatRaster with predictions from a fitted model object (for example, obtained with `glm` or `randomForest`). The first argument is a SpatRaster object with the predictor variables. The `names` in the SpatRaster should exactly match those expected by the model. Any regression like model for which a predict method has been implemented (or can be implemented) can be used.

The method should work if the model's predict function returns a vector, matrix or data.frame (or a list that can be coerced to a data.frame). In other cases it may be necessary to provide a custom "predict" function that wraps the model's predict function to return the values in the required form. See the examples.

This approach of using model predictions is commonly used in remote sensing (for the classification of satellite images) and in ecology, for species distribution modeling.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
predict(object, model, fun=predict, ..., const=NULL, na.rm=FALSE,
       index=NULL, cores=1, cpkgs=NULL, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`object`	SpatRaster
`model`	fitted model of any class that has a "predict" method (or for which you can supply a similar method as `fun` argument. E.g. glm, gam, or randomForest
`fun`	function. The predict function that takes `model` as first argument. The default value is `predict`, but can be replaced with e.g. predict.se (depending on the type of model), or your own custom function
`...`	additional arguments for `fun`
`const`	data.frame. Can be used to add a constant value as a predictor variable so that you do not need to make a SpatRaster layer for it

na.rm	logical. If TRUE, cells with NA values in the any of the layers of x are removed from the computation (even if the NA cell is in a layer that is not used as a variable in the model). This option prevents errors with models that cannot handle NA values when making predictions. In most other cases this will not affect the output. However, there are some models that return predicted values even if some (or all) variables are NA
index	integer or character. Can be used to select a subset of the model output variables
cores	positive integer. If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used
cpkgs	character. The package(s) that need to be loaded on the nodes to be able to run the model.predict function (see examples)
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

interpolate for spatial model prediction

Examples

```
logo <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
names(logo) <- c("red", "green", "blue")
p <- matrix(c(48, 48, 48, 53, 50, 46, 54, 70, 84, 85, 74, 84, 95, 85,
   66, 42, 26, 4, 19, 17, 7, 14, 26, 29, 39, 45, 51, 56, 46, 38, 31,
   22, 34, 60, 70, 73, 63, 46, 43, 28), ncol=2)

a <- matrix(c(22, 33, 64, 85, 92, 94, 59, 27, 30, 64, 60, 33, 31, 9,
   99, 67, 15, 5, 4, 30, 8, 37, 42, 27, 19, 69, 60, 73, 3, 5, 21,
   37, 52, 70, 74, 9, 13, 4, 17, 47), ncol=2)

xy <- rbind(cbind(1, p), cbind(0, a))

# extract predictor values for points
e <- extract(logo, xy[,2:3])

# combine with response (excluding the ID column)
v <- data.frame(cbind(pa=xy[,1], e))

#build a model, here with glm
model <- glm(formula=pa~., data=v)

#predict to a raster
r1 <- predict(logo, model)
```

```
plot(r1)
points(p, bg='blue', pch=21)
points(a, bg='red', pch=21)

# logistic regression
model <- glm(formula=pa~., data=v, family="binomial")
r1log <- predict(logo, model, type="response")

# to get the probability and standard error
r1se <- predict(logo, model, se.fit=TRUE)

# or provide a custom predict function

predfun <- function(model, data) {
  v <- predict(model, data, se.fit=TRUE)
  cbind(p=as.vector(v$fit), se=as.vector(v$se.fit))
}

r2 <- predict(logo, model, fun=predfun)

### principal components of a SpatRaster
pca <- prcomp(logo)

# or use sampling if you have a large raster
# and cannot process all cell values
sr <- spatSample(logo, 100000, "regular")
pca <- prcomp(sr)

x <- predict(logo, pca)
plot(x)

## parallelization
## Not run:
## simple case with GLM
model <- glm(formula=pa~., data=v)
p <- predict(logo, model, cores=2)

## The above does not work with a model from a contributed
## package, as the package needs to be loaded in each core.
## Below are three approaches to deal with that

library(randomForest)
rfm <- randomForest(formula=pa~., data=v)

## approach 0 (not parallel)
rp0 <- predict(logo, rfm)

## approach 1, use the "cpkgs" argument
rp1 <- predict(logo, rfm, cores=2, cpkgs="randomForest")

## approach 2, write a custom predict function that loads the package
rfun <- function(mod, dat, ...) {
 library(randomForest)
```

```
 predict(mod, dat, ...)
}
rp2 <- predict(logo, rfm, fun=rfun, cores=2)

## approach 3, write a parallelized custom predict function
rfun <- function(mod, dat, ...) {
 ncls <- length(cls)
 nr <- nrow(dat)
 s <- split(dat, rep(1:ncls, each=ceiling(nr/ncls), length.out=nr))
 unlist(  parallel::clusterApply(cls, s, function(x, ...) predict(mod, x, ...))  )
}

library(parallel)
cls <- parallel::makeCluster(2)
parallel::clusterExport(cls, c("rfm", "rfun", "randomForest"))
rp3 <- predict(logo, rfm, fun=rfun)
parallel::stopCluster(cls)

plot(c(rp0, rp1, rp2, rp3))


### with two output variables (probabilities for each class)
v$pa <- as.factor(v$pa)
rfm2 <- randomForest(formula=pa~., data=v)
rfp <- predict(logo, rfm2, cores=2, type="prob", cpkgs="randomForest")

## End(Not run)
```

---

princomp *SpatRaster PCA with princomp*

Description

Compute principal components for SpatRaster layers. This method can use all values to compute the principal components, even for very large rasters. This is because it computes the covariance matrix by processing the data in chunks, if necessary, using `layerCor`. The population covariance is used (not the sample, with `n-1` denominator, covariance).

Alternatively, you can specify `maxcell` or sample raster values to a data.frame to speed up calculations for very large rasters (see the examples below).

See `prcomp` for an alternative method that has higher numerical accuracy, but is slower, and for very large rasters can only be accomplished with a sample since all values must be read into memory.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
princomp(x, cor=FALSE, fix_sign=TRUE, use="pairwise.complete.obs", maxcell=Inf)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
cor	logical. If FALSE, the covariance matrix is used. Otherwise the correlation matrix is used
fix_sign	logical. If TRUE, the signs of the loadings and scores are chosen so that the first element of each loading is non-negative
use	character. To decide how to handle missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings "everything", "complete.obs", "pairwise.complete.obs", or "masked.complete". With "pairwise.complete.obs", the covariance between a pair of layers is computed for all cells that are not NA in that pair. Therefore, it may be that the (number of) cells used varies between pairs. The benefit of this approach is that all available data is used. Use "complete.obs", if you want to only use the values from cells that are not NA in any of the layers. By using "masked.complete" you indicate that all layers have NA values in the same cells
maxcell	positive integer. The maximum number of cells to be used. If this is smaller than ncell(x), a regular sample of x is used

Value

princomp object

Author(s)

Alex Ilich and Robert Hijmans, based on a similar method by Benjamin Leutner

See Also

prcomp princomp

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/logo.tif", package = "terra")
r <- rast(f)
pca <- princomp(r)
x <- predict(r, pca)

# use "index" to get a subset of the components
p <- predict(r, pca, index=1:2)

### use princomp directly
pca2 <- princomp(values(r),  fix_sign = TRUE)
p2 <- predict(r, pca2)

### may need to use sampling with a large raster
### here with prcomp instead of princomp
sr <- spatSample(r, 100000, "regular")
pca3 <- prcomp(sr)
p3 <- predict(r, pca3)
```

proj_pipelines *Find CRS transformation pipelines*

Description

Find candidate coordinate transformation pipelines between two coordinate reference systems. This can be used to examine which transformations are available, whether they require grid files, and what accuracy they provide. You can use a selected pipeline with the `project` methods

Usage

```
proj_pipelines(from, to, authority="", AOI=NULL, use="NONE",
 grid_availability="USED", desired_accuracy=-1.0, strict_containment=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`from` character, SpatRaster, SpatVector, or any object from which `crs()` can extract a CRS

`to` same types as for `from`

`authority` character. Constrain output pipelines to those from this authority (e.g. `"EPSG"`). Default `""` means no constraint

`AOI` SpatExtent. Area of interest for the transformation in degrees. For an area of interest crossing the anti-meridian, west should be greater than east, e.g. `ext(150, 210, 0, 30)`

`use` character. One of `"NONE"`, `"BOTH"`, `"INTERSECTION"`, `"SMALLEST"`, indicating how areas of interest of source and target CRS are used. Ignored when `AOI` is specified

`grid_availability` character. One of `"USED"` (grid availability is used for sorting; operations with missing grids are sorted last), `"DISCARD"` (discard operations if a required grid is missing), `"IGNORED"` (ignore grid availability; results presented as if all grids were available), or `"AVAILABLE"` (results presented as if grids known to PROJ were available; typical when networking is enabled)

`desired_accuracy` numeric. Only return pipelines with at least this accuracy (in metres). Use `-1` (the default) to impose no accuracy constraint

`strict_containment` logical. If `FALSE` (the default), permit partial matching of the area of interest. If `TRUE`, the area of interest must be strictly contained

Value

A `data.frame` with "pipelines" and the following columns:

description human-readable description

definition PROJ pipeline definition string

has_inverse logical; whether the pipeline has an inverse

accuracy accuracy in metres; -1 indicates unknown (ballpark) accuracy

grid_count number of grids required by this pipeline

instantiable logical; whether the pipeline can be used (all required grids are available)

Note

Requires PROJ >= 7.1 (inc" 3). See projNetwork to enable online grid downloading.

See Also

crs, project, same.crs, projNetwork

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Simple case: WGS84 to UTM zone 32N
proj_pipelines("EPSG:4326", "EPSG:32632")

# Many pipelines between NAD83/Conus Albers and WGS84
pp <- proj_pipelines("EPSG:5070", "EPSG:4326")
nrow(pp)

# Only pipelines that work without downloading grids
pp_local <- proj_pipelines("EPSG:5070", "EPSG:4326", grid_availability="DISCARD")
pp_local

# Using a SpatRaster as input
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10, crs="EPSG:4326")
proj_pipelines(r, "EPSG:3857")

## End(Not run)
```

---

project *Change the coordinate reference system*

Description

Change the coordinate reference system ("project") of a SpatVector, SpatRaster or a matrix with coordinates.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
project(x, y, method, mask=FALSE, align_only=FALSE, res=NULL,
 origin=NULL, threads=FALSE, use_gdal=TRUE, by_util=FALSE, pipeline="",
 warpOpts=NULL, transOpts=NULL, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
project(x, y, partial=FALSE, pipeline="", transOpts=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
project(x, from, to)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
project(x, from, to)
```

Arguments

`x` SpatRaster, SpatVector, SpatExtent or matrix (with x and y columns) whose coordinates to project

`y` if `x` is a SpatRaster, the preferred approach is for `y` to be a SpatRaster as well, serving as a template for the geometry (extent and resolution) of the output SpatRaster. Alternatively, you can provide a coordinate reference system (CRS) description.

You can use the following formats to define coordinate reference systems: WKT, PROJ.4 (e.g., `+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84`), or an EPSG code (e.g., `"epsg:4326"`). But note that the PROJ.4 notation has been deprecated, and you can only use it with the WGS84/NAD83 and NAD27 datums. Other datums are silently ignored.

If `x` is a SpatVector, you can provide a crs definition as discussed above, or any other object from which such a crs can be extracted with `crs`

`partial` logical. If `TRUE`, geometries that can only partially be represented in the output crs are included in the output

`method` character. Method used for estimating the new cell values of a SpatRaster. One of:

`bilinear`: bilinear interpolation (3x3 cell window). This is used by default if the first layer of `x` is not categorical

`mean`: This can be a good choice with continuous variables if the output cells overlap with multiple input cells.

`near`: nearest neighbor. This is used by default if the first layer of `x` is categorical. This method is not a good choice for continuous values.

`mode`: The modal value. This can be a good choice for categorical rasters, if the output cells overlap with multiple input cells.

`cubic`: cubic interpolation (5x5 cell window).

`cubicspline`: cubic B-spline interpolation. (5x5 cell window).

`lanczos`: Lanczos windowed sinc resampling. (7x7 cell window).

`sum`: the weighted sum of all non-NA contributing grid cells.

min, q1, median, q3, max: the minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, or maximum value.

rms: the root-mean-square value of all non-NA contributing grid cells.

mask — logical. If TRUE, mask out areas outside the input extent. For example, to avoid data wrapping around the date-line (see example with Robinson projection). To remove cells that are NA in y (if y is a SpatRaster) you can use the mask method after calling project (this function)

align_only — logical. If TRUE, and y is a SpatRaster, the template is used for the spatial resolution and origin, but the extent is set such that all of the extent of x is included

res — numeric. Can be used to set the resolution of the output raster if y is a CRS

origin — numeric. Can be used to set the origin of the output raster if y is a CRS

threads — logical or positive integer. If TRUE, multiple threads are used (faster for large files), no more than the "threads" setting of terraOptions. A number sets the thread count for this call directly

use_gdal — logical. If TRUE the GDAL-warp algorithm is used. Otherwise, a slower internal algorithm is used that may be more accurate if there is much variation in the cell sizes of the output raster. Only the near and bilinear algorithms are available for the internal algorithm

by_util — logical. If TRUE and use_gdal=TRUE, the GDAL warp utility is used

pipeline — character. A PROJ pipeline string to use for the coordinate transformation instead of letting GDAL select one automatically. You can use proj_pipelines to find available pipelines. When a pipeline is set, y is still used to set the output CRS

warpOpts — character. GDAL warp options as "KEY=VALUE" strings (SpatRaster only). Examples: c("SAMPLE_GRID=YES", "SAMPLE_STEPS=100", "SOURCE_EXTRA=8"). See the GDALWarpOptions documentation at https://gdal.org/en/stable/api/gdalwarp_cpp.html. Ignored when use_gdal=FALSE

transOpts — character. Transformer options as "KEY=VALUE" strings. For SpatRaster these are GDAL -to options (see GDALCreateGenImgProjTransformer2). For SpatVector they are mapped onto OGRCoordinateTransformationOptions. Examples: c("ALLOW_BALLPARK=NO", "DESIRED_ACCURACY=1", "AREA_OF_INTEREST=-100,30,-90,40"). If x is a SpatRaster, y is a SpatRaster, and AREA_OF_INTEREST is not already in transOpts, the lon/lat extent of y is appended automatically. Ignored for SpatRaster when use_gdal=FALSE

filename — character. Output filename

... — additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

from — character. Coordinate reference system of x

to — character. Output coordinate reference system

Value

SpatVector or SpatRaster

Note

The PROJ.4 notation of coordinate reference systems has been partly deprecated in the GDAL/PROJ library that is used by this function. You can still use this notation, but *only* with the WGS84 datum. Other datums are silently ignored.

Transforming (projecting) raster data is fundamentally different from transforming vector data. Vector data can be transformed and back-transformed without loss in precision and without changes in the values. This is not the case with raster data. In each transformation the values for the new cells are estimated in some fashion. Therefore, if you need to match raster and vector data for analysis, you should generally transform the vector data.

When using this method with a `SpatRaster`, the preferable approach is to provide a template `SpatRaster` as argument `y`. The template is then another raster dataset that you want your data to align with. If you do not have a template to begin with, you can do `project(rast(x), crs)` and then manipulate the output to get the template you want. For example, where possible use whole numbers for the extent and resolution so that you do not have to worry about small differences in the future. You can use commands like `dim(z) = c(180, 360)` or `res(z) <- 100000`.

The output resolution should generally be similar to the input resolution, but there is no "correct" resolution in raster transformation. It is not obvious what this resolution is if you are using lon/lat data that spans a large North-South extent.

See Also

`crs`, `resample`, `warp_scale`, `proj_pipelines` and `projNetwork` to enable or disable PROJ network access for datum grid downloads.

Examples

```
## SpatRaster
## Not run:
a <- rast(ncols=40, nrows=40, xmin=-110, xmax=-90, ymin=40, ymax=60,
          crs="+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
values(a) <- 1:ncell(a)
newcrs="+proj=lcc +lat_1=48 +lat_2=33 +lon_0=-100 +datum=WGS84"
b <- rast(ncols=94, nrows=124, xmin=-944881, xmax=935118, ymin=4664377, ymax=7144377, crs=newcrs)
w <- project(a, b)


## SpatVector
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
crs(v, proj=TRUE)
cat(crs(v), "\n")

project(v, "+proj=moll")
project(v, "EPSG:2169")

## End(Not run)
```

quantile *Quantiles of spatial data*

Description

Compute quantiles for each cell across the layers of a SpatRaster.

You can use `global(x, fun=quantile)` to instead compute quantiles across cells for each layer.

You can also use this method to compute quantiles of the numeric variables of a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
quantile(x, probs=seq(0, 1, 0.25), na.rm=FALSE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
quantile(x, probs=seq(0, 1, 0.25), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`probs`	numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1]
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE`, `NA`'s are removed from `x` before the quantiles are computed
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster with layers representing quantiles

See Also

`app`

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
rr <- c(r/2, r, r*2)
qr <- quantile(rr)
qr

## Not run:
# same but slower
qa <- app(rr, quantile)

## End(Not run)

#quantile by layer instead of by cell
qg <- global(r, quantile)
```

query *Query a SpatVectorProxy object*

Description

Query a SpatVectorProxy to extract a subset

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorProxy'
query(x, start=1, n=nrow(x), vars=NULL, where=NULL,
    extent=NULL, filter=NULL, sql=NULL, dialect="", what="")
```

Arguments

x	SpatVectorProxy
start	positive integer. The record to start reading at
n	positive integer. The number of records requested
vars	character. Variable names. Must be a subset of `names(x)`
where	character. expression like "NAME_1='California' AND ID > 3" , to subset records. Note that start and n are applied after executing the where statement
extent	Spat* object. The extent of the object is used as a spatial filter to select the geometries to read. Ignored if `filter` is not `NULL`
filter	SpatVector. Used as a spatial filter to select geometries to read (the convex hull is used for lines or points)
sql	character. Arbitrary SQL statement. If used, arguments "start", "n", "vars" and "where" are ignored
what	character indicating what to read. Either `""` for geometries and attributes, or `"geoms"` to only read the geometries, `"attributes"` to only read the attributes (that are returned as a data.frame)
dialect	character. The SQL dialect to use (if any). For example: "SQLite"

Value

SpatVector

See Also

vect

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f, proxy=TRUE)
v

x <- query(v, vars=c("ID_2", "NAME_2"), start=5, n=2)
x

query(v, vars=c("ID_2", "NAME_1", "NAME_2"), where="NAME_1='Grevenmacher' AND ID_2 > 6")

## with an extent
e <- ext(5.9, 6.3, 49.9, 50)
x <- query(v, extent=e)

## with polygons
p <- as.polygons(e)
x <- query(v, filter=p)
x
```

---

rangeFill *Fill layers with a range*

Description

Fill layers with cell-varying ranges defined by a start and end SpatRaster. The range must start at 1 and end at a user-defined maximum. Output values are either zero (not in the range) or one (in the range).

For example, for a cell with `start=3`, `end=5` and with `limit=8`, the output for that cell would be `0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rangeFill(x, limit, circular=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster with at two layers. The cell values of the first layer indicate the start of the range (1 based); the cell values are indicate the end of the range
`limit`	numeric > 1. The range size
`circular`	logical. If `TRUE` the values are considered circular, such as the days of the year. In that case, if first > last the layers used are c(first:limit, 1:last). Otherwise, if `circular=FALSE`, such a range would be considered invalid and `NA` would be used
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

rapp

Examples

```
x <- y <- rast(ncol=2, nrow=2)
values(x) <- c(NA, 1:3)
values(y) <- c(NA, 4:6)

r <- rangeFill(c(x, y), 8)
```

---

rapp *Range-apply*

Description

Apply a function to a range of the layers of a SpatRaster that varies by cell. The range is specified for each cell with one or two SpatRasters (arguments `first` and `last`). For either `first` or `last` you can use a single number instead.

You cannot use single numbers for both `first` and `last` because in that case you could use app or Summary-methods, perhaps subsetting the layers of a SpatRaster.

See selectRange to create a new SpatRaster by extracting one or more values starting at a cell-varying layer.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rapp(x, first, last, fun, ..., allyrs=FALSE, fill=NA,
        clamp=FALSE, circular=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`first`	SpatRaster or positive integer between 1 and nlyr(x), indicating the first layer in the range of layers to be considered
`last`	SpatRaster or positive integer between 1 and nlyr(x), indicating the last layer in the range to be considered
`fun`	function to be applied
`...`	additional arguments passed to `fun`
`allyrs`	logical. If `TRUE`, values for all layers are passed to `fun` but the values outside of the range are set to `fill`

fill	numeric. The fill value for the values outside of the range, for when allyrs=TRUE
clamp	logical. If FALSE and the specified range is outside 1:nlyr(x) all cells are considered NA. Otherwise, the invalid part of the range is ignored
circular	logical. If TRUE the values are considered circular, such as the days of the year. In that case, if first > last the layers used are c(first:nlyr(x), 1:last). Otherwise, the range would be considered invalid and NA would be returned
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

selectRange, app, Summary-methods, lapp, tapp

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=9, nrows=9)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
s <- c(r, r, r, r, r, r)
s <- s * 1:6
s[1:2] <- NA
start <- end <- rast(r)
start[] <- 1:3
end[]   <- 4:6
a <- rapp(s, start, end, fun="mean")
b <- rapp(s, start, 2, fun="mean")

# cumsum from start to nlyr(x). return all layers
r <- rapp(s, start, nlyr(s), cumsum, allyrs=TRUE, fill=0)
# return only the final value
rr <- rapp(s, start, nlyr(s), function(i) max(cumsum(i)))
```

---

rast *Create a SpatRaster*

Description

Methods to create a SpatRaster. These objects can be created from scratch, from a filename, or from another object.

A SpatRaster represents a spatially referenced surface divided into three dimensional cells (rows, columns, and layers).

When a SpatRaster is created from one or more files, it does not load the cell (pixel) values into memory (RAM). It only reads the parameters that describe the geometry of the SpatRaster, such as

the number of rows and columns and the coordinate reference system. The actual values will be read when needed.

Note that there are operating system level limitations to the number of files that can be opened simultaneously. Using a SpatRaster of very many files (e.g. 10,000) may cause R to crash when you use it in a computation. In situations like that you may need to split up the task or combine data into fewer (multi-layer) files. Also note that the GTiff format used for temporary files cannot store more than 65,535 layers in a single file.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
rast(x, subds=0, lyrs=NULL, drivers=NULL, opts=NULL, win=NULL,
  snap="near", vsi=FALSE, raw=FALSE, noflip=FALSE,
  guessCRS=TRUE, domains="", md=NULL, dims=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
rast(x, nrows=180, ncols=360, nlyrs=1, xmin=-180, xmax=180, ymin=-90,
  ymax=90, crs, extent, resolution, vals, names, time, units)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rast(x, nlyrs=nlyr(x), names, vals, keeptime=TRUE,
  keepunits=FALSE, props=FALSE, tags=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
rast(x, type="", crs="", digits=6, extent=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
rast(x, type="xyz", crs="", digits=6, extent=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
rast(x, crs="", extent=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
rast(x, warn=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
rast(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
rast(x, type="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
rast(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	filename (character), missing, SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset, SpatExtent, SpatVector, matrix, array, list of SpatRasters. For other types it will be attempted to create a SpatRaster via `as(x, "SpatRaster")`

subds	positive integer or character to select a sub-dataset. If zero or "", all sub-datasets are returned (if possible)
lyrs	positive integer or character to select a subset of layers (a.k.a. "bands"). If x has multiple filenames, the same layer numbers are selected from each of the files, unless numbers larger than the number of layers of the first data source are included
drivers	character. GDAL drivers to consider
opts	character. GDAL dataset open options
win	SpatExtent to set a window (area of interest)
snap	character. One of "near", "in", or "out", to indicate how the extent of window should be "snapped" to x
vsi	logical. If TRUE, "/vsicurl/" is prepended to filenames that start with "http". There are many VSI configuration options that can be set with setGDALconfig
raw	logical. If TRUE, scale and offset values are ignored. See scoff to get these parameters
noflip	logical. If TRUE, a raster (e.g. JPEG image) that is not georeferenced and that GDAL assigns a flipped extent to (ymax < ymin), is not considered flipped. This avoids the need to flip the raster vertically
guessCRS	logical. If TRUE and the file does not specify a CRS but has an extent that is within longitude/latitude bounds, the longitude/latitude crs is assigned to the SpatRaster
domains	character. Metadata domains to read (see metags to retrieve their values if there are any). "" is the default domain
md	logical. If TRUE, the multi-dimensional GDAL API is used for reading the file. This API can only be used for a few file formats (netCDF/HDF5) and can sometimes provide notably faster reading of data with many (time) steps in the third or higher dimension. If no subdataset is selected with subds, all usable arrays are combined into one SpatRaster (like md=FALSE); a warning reports how many variables and layers were combined when there is more than one variable.
dims	numeric. Specify the order of the dimensions to read atypical multidimensional files. See ar_info. Not implemented yet
nrows	positive integer. Number of rows
ncols	positive integer. Number of columns
nlyrs	positive integer. Number of layers
xmin	minimum x coordinate (left border)
xmax	maximum x coordinate (right border)
ymin	minimum y coordinate (bottom border)
ymax	maximum y coordinate (top border)
crs	character. Description of the Coordinate Reference System (map projection) in PROJ.4, WKT or authority:code notation. See crs. If this argument is missing, and the x coordinates are within -360 .. 360 and the y coordinates are within -90 .. 90, longitude/latitude is assigned

keeptime	logical. If FALSE the time stamps are discarded
keepunits	logical. If FALSE the layer units are discarded
props	logical. If TRUE the properties (categories and color-table) are kept
tags	logical. If TRUE the user specified metadata tags are kept (see metags).
extent	object of class SpatExtent. If present, the arguments xmin, xmax, ymin and ymax are ignored
resolution	numeric vector of length 1 or 2 to set the spatial resolution (see res). If this argument is used, arguments ncols and nrows are ignored
vals	numeric. An optional vector with cell values (if fewer values are provided, these are recycled to reach the number of cells)
names	character. An optional vector with layer names (must match the number of layers)
time	time or date stamps for each layer
units	character. units for each layer
type	character. If the value is "xyz", x must be a SpatVector with point geometry, or a matrix or data.frame with at least two columns, the first with x (or longitude) and the second with y (or latitude) coordinates that represent the centers of raster cells. The additional columns are the values associated with the raster cells. If the value is "xylz", x must have four columns with the third representing the layer and the fourth the cell values. If the value is "", the resulting SpatRaster will have the same number of rows and columns as x.
digits	integer to set the precision for detecting whether points are on a regular grid (a low number of digits is a low precision). Only used when type="xyz"
warn	logical. If TRUE, a warning about empty rasters may be emitted
...	additional arguments passed on to the rast,missing-method

Details

Files are read with the GDAL library. GDAL guesses the file format from the name, and/or tries reading it with different "drivers" (see gdal) until it succeeds. In very few cases this may cause a file to be opened with the wrong driver, and some information may be lost. For example, when a netCDF file is opened with the HDF5 driver. You can avoid that by using argument `rast("filename.ncdf", drivers="NETCDF")`

These classes hold a C++ pointer to the data "reference class" and that creates some limitations. They cannot be recovered from a saved R session either or directly passed to nodes on a computer cluster. Generally, you should use writeRaster to save SpatRaster objects to disk (and pass a filename or cell values to cluster nodes). Also see wrap.

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

sds to create a SpatRasterDataset (SpatRasters with the same geometry representing different variables or higher dimension), sprc to create a SpatRasterCollection (to combine SpatRasters with different geometries), and vect for vector (points, lines, polygons) data

Examples

```
# Create a SpatRaster from scratch
x <- rast(nrows=108, ncols=21, xmin=0, xmax=10)

# Create a SpatRaster from a file
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)

# A file with multiple layers. This one is special as the layers are RGB color channels
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))

# remove the color channels
#plot(s)
#RGB(s) <- NULL
#plot(s)

# Create a skeleton with no associated cell values
rast(s)

# from a matrix
m <- matrix(1:25, nrow=5, ncol=5)
rm <- rast(m)

# from a "xyz" data.frame
d <- as.data.frame(rm, xy=TRUE)
head(d)
rast(d, type="xyz")
```

`rasterize` *Rasterize vector data*

Description

Transfer values associated with the geometries of vector data to a raster

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatRaster'
rasterize(x, y, field="", fun, ..., background=NA, touches=FALSE, update=FALSE,
 cover=FALSE, by=NULL, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,SpatRaster'
rasterize(x, y, values=1, fun, ..., background=NA, update=FALSE,
 by=NULL, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector or a two-column matrix (point coordinates) or data.frame
y	SpatRaster
field	character or numeric. If field is a character, it should be a variable name in x. If field is numeric it typically is a single number or a vector of length nrow(x). The values are recycled to nrow(x)
values	typically a numeric vector of length 1 or nrow(x). If the length is below nrow(x), the values will be recycled to nrow(x). Only used when x is a matrix. Can also be a matrix or data.frame. value is accepted as a synonym
fun	summarizing function for when there are multiple geometries in one cell. For lines and polygons, you can only use "min", "max", "mean", "count" and "sum". For points you can use any function that returns a single number; for example mean, length (to get a count), min, max. The following are also (or only) accepted as character strings: "first", "last", "pa", "sum", "mean", "count", "min", "max", "prod", "modal"
...	additional arguments passed to fun
background	numeric. Value to put in the cells that are not covered by any of the features of x. Default is NA
touches	logical. If TRUE, all cells touched by lines or polygons are affected, not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon. If touches=TRUE, add cannot be TRUE
update	logical. If TRUE, the values of the input SpatRaster are updated
cover	logical. If TRUE and the geometry of x is polygons, the fraction of a cell that is covered by the polygons is returned. This is estimated by determining presence/absence of the polygon in at least 100 sub-cells (more of there are very few cells)
by	character or numeric value(s) to split x into multiple groups. There will be a separate layer for each group returned. If x is a SpatVector, by can be a column number or name. If x is a matrix, by should be a vector that identifies group membership for each row in x
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

rasterizeGeom, rasterizeWin, mask

Examples

```
r <- rast(xmin=0, ncols=18, nrows=18)

# generate points
set.seed(1)
p <- spatSample(r, 1000, xy=TRUE, replace=TRUE)

# rasterize points as a matrix
x <- rasterize(p, r, fun=sum)
y <- rasterize(p, r, values=1:nrow(p), fun=max)
ym <- rasterize(p, r, values=sample(10, 1000, replace=TRUE), fun="modal")

# rasterize points as a SpatVector
pv <- vect(p)
xv <- rasterize(pv, r, fun=sum)

# Polygons
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
r <- rast(v, ncols=75, nrows=100)
z <- rasterize(v, r, "NAME_2")
plot(z)
lines(v)
```

---

rasterizeGeom *Rasterize geometric properties of vector data*

Description

Rasterization of geometric properties of vector data. You can get the count of the number of geometries in each cell; the area covered by polygons; the length of the lines; or the number of lines that cross the boundary of each cell. See `rasterize` for standard rasterization (of attribute values associated with geometries).

The area of polygons is intended for summing the area of polygons that are relatively small relative to the raster cells, and for when there may be multiple polygons per cell. See `rasterize(fun="sum")` for counting large polygons and `rasterize(cover=TRUE)` to get the fraction that is covered by larger polygons.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatRaster'
rasterizeGeom(x, y, fun="count", unit="m", filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
y	SpatRaster
fun	character. "count", "area", "length", or "crosses"

unit	character. "m" or "km"
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

rasterize

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
r <- rast(v, res=.1)

# length of lines
lns <- as.lines(v)
x <- rasterizeGeom(lns, r, fun="length", "km")

# count of points
set.seed(44)
pts <- spatSample(v, 100)
y <- rasterizeGeom(pts, r)

# area of polygons
pols <- buffer(pts, 1000)
z <- rasterizeGeom(pols, r, fun="area")
```

---

rasterizeWin *Rasterize points with a moving window*

Description

Rasterize points using a circle (or ellipse) as moving window. For each raster cell, the points (x, y) that fall within the window centered on that cell are considered. A function is used to compute a summary value (e.g. "mean") for the values (z) associated with these points.

This can result in much smoother results compared to the standard rasterize method.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatRaster'
rasterizeWin(x, y, field, win="circle", pars, fun, ..., cvars=FALSE,
     minPoints=1, fill=NA, filename="", wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame,SpatRaster'
rasterizeWin(x, y, win="circle", pars, fun, ..., cvars=FALSE,
        minPoints=1, fill=NA, filename="", wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector or matrix with at least three columns ((x, y) coordinates and a variable to be rasterized)
y	SpatRaster
field	character. field name in SpatVector x with the values to rasterize
win	character to choose the window type. Can be "circle", "ellipse", "rectangle", or "buffer"
pars	parameters to define the window. If win="circle" or win="buffer", a single number to set the radius of the circle or the width of the buffer. If win="ellipse", either two numbers (the x and y-axis) or three numbers the axes and a rotation (in degrees). If win="rectangle", either two (width, height) or three (width, height) and the rotation in degrees. The unit of the radius/width/height/axis parameters is that of the coordinate reference system (it is not expressed as cells). That is, if you have a lon/lat crs, there is no conversion of degrees to meters or vice-versa.
fun	function to summarize the values for each cell. If cvars=FALSE, functions must take a numeric vector and return (in all cases) one or more numbers. If cvars=TRUE, and multiple variables are used, the function must take a single argument (a data.frame with the names variables). For win="circle" and win="ellipse" there are two additional character values that can be used: "distto" (average distance to the points from the center of the cell) and "distbetween" (average distance between the points inside the window)
...	additional named arguments passed to fun
minPoints	numeric. The minimum number of points to use. If fewer points are found in a search ellipse it is considered empty and the fill value is returned
fill	numeric. value to use to fill cells with empty search areas
cvars	logical. When using multiple fields, should fun operate on all of them at once? If not, fun is applied to each variable separately
filename	character. Output filename
wopt	list with additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

rasterize, rasterizeGeom, interpNear, interpIDW

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncol=100, nrow=100, crs="local", xmin=0, xmax=50, ymin=0, ymax=50)
set.seed(100)
x <- runif(50, 5, 45)
y <- runif(50, 5, 45)
z <- sample(50)
```

```
xyz <- data.frame(x,y,z)

r <- rasterizeWin(xyz, r, fun="count", pars=5)

rfuns <- c("count", "min", "max", "mean")
x <- lapply(rfuns, function(f) rasterizeWin(xyz, r, fun=f, pars=5))
names(x) <- rfuns
x <- rast(x)
#plot(x)
```

`rcl` *Combine row, column, and layer numbers*

Description

Get a matrix with the combination of row, column, and layer numbers

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rcl(x, row=NULL, col=NULL, lyr=NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`row`	positive integer that are row number(s), a list thereof, or NULL for all rows
`col`	as above for columns
`lyr`	as above for layers

Details

If a list is used for at least one of `row`, `col` or `lyr`, these are evaluated in parallel. That is combinations are made for each list element, not across list elements. If, in this case another argument is not a list it has to have either length 1 (used for all cases) or have the same length as the (longest) list, in which case the value is coerced into a list with `as.list`

If multiple arguments are a list but they have different lengths, they are recycled to the longest list.

Value

matrix

See Also

`rowColCombine`, `cellFromRowCol`

Examples

```
x <- rast(ncol=5, nrow=5, nlyr=2)
values(x) <- 1:size(x)

rcl(x, 1, 2:3, 1:2)

i <- rcl(x, 1, list(1:2, 3:4), 1:2)
i

# get the values for these cells
x[i]
```

---

readwrite *Read from, or write to, file*

Description

Methods to read from or write chunks of values to or from a file. These are low level methods for programmers. Use writeRaster if you want to save an entire SpatRaster to file in one step. It is much easier to use.

To write chunks, begin by opening a file with `writeStart`, then write values to it in chunks using the list that is returned by `writeStart`. When writing is done, close the file with `writeStop`.

`blocks` only returns chunk size information. This can be useful when reading, but not writing, raster data

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
readStart(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
readStop(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
readValues(x, row=1, nrows=nrow(x), col=1, ncols=ncol(x), mat=FALSE, dataframe=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,character'
writeStart(x, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, n=4, sources="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
writeStop(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,vector'
writeValues(x, v, start, nrows, col=1, ncols=ncol(x))

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
blocks(x, n=4)
```

```
fileBlocksize(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
filename	character. Output filename
v	vector with cell values to be written
start	integer. Row number (counting starts at 1) from where to start writing v
row	positive integer. Row number to start from, should be between 1 and nrow(x)
nrows	positive integer. How many rows?
col	positive integer. Column number to start from, should be between 1 and ncol(x)
ncols	positive integer. How many columns? Default is the number of columns left after the start column
mat	logical. If TRUE, values are returned as a numeric matrix instead of as a vector, except when dataframe=TRUE. If any of the layers of x is a factor, the level index is returned, not the label. Use dataframe=TRUE to get the labels
dataframe	logical. If TRUE, values are returned as a data.frame instead of as a vector (also if matrix is TRUE)
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
n	positive integer indicating how many copies the data may be in memory at any point in time. This is used to determine how many blocks (large) datasets need to be read
sources	character. Filenames that may not be overwritten because they are used as input to the function. Can be obtained with sources(x)
...	For writeStart: additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster For readValues: additional arguments for data.frame (and thus only relevant when dataframe=TRUE)

Value

readValues returns a vector, matrix, or data.frame

writeStart returns a list that can be used for processing the file in chunks.

The other methods invisibly return a logical value indicating whether they were successful or not. Their purpose is the side-effect of opening or closing files.

rectify *Rectify a SpatRaster*

Description

Rectify a rotated SpatRaster into a non-rotated object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rectify(x, method="bilinear", aoi=NULL, snap=TRUE,
         threads=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster to be rectified
method	character. Method used to for resampling. See resample
aoi	SpatExtent or SpatRaster to crop x to a smaller area of interest; Using a SpatRaster allowing to set the exact output extent and output resolution
snap	logical. If TRUE, the origin and resolution of the output are the same as would the case when aoi = NULL. Only relevant if aoi is a SpatExtent
threads	logical or positive integer. If TRUE, multiple threads are used (faster for large files), no more than the "threads" setting of terraOptions. A number sets the thread count for this call directly
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

is.rotated

regress *Cell level regression*

Description

Run a regression model for each cell of a SpatRaster. The independent variable can be defined either by:

- a `numeric` vector of length `nlyr(y)` – one covariate that varies across the layers but is constant across cells (e.g. time);
- a `SpatRaster` of the same number of layers as `y` – one covariate that varies both across layers and across cells;
- a `data.frame` with one row per layer of `y` and one column per predictor – multiple covariates that vary across layers but are constant across cells (e.g. an experimental design like NPK fertilizer levels).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
regress(y, x, formula=y~x, na.rm=FALSE, cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
regress(y, x, formula=y~x, na.rm=FALSE, cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,data.frame'
regress(y, x, formula=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`y`	SpatRaster. The dependent variable. Each layer is one observation per cell.
`x`	The independent variable(s): • `SpatRaster` of the same number of layers as `y`; • `numeric` vector of length `nlyr(y)`; • `data.frame` with `nlyr(y)` rows and one column per predictor (no `NA`s allowed).
`formula`	regression formula. For the `numeric` and `SpatRaster` methods the default is `y ~ x`; you can add additional terms such as `I(x^2)`. For the `data.frame` method the default (when `formula=NULL`) is `y ~ .`, expanding to all columns of `x`; you can also pass a custom formula whose right-hand side references the column names of `x` (the left-hand side is ignored).
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE`, layers with `NA` response in a given cell are dropped before fitting. A cell whose remaining row count drops below the number of regression coefficients yields all `NA`s.
`cores`	positive integer. If `cores > 1`, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.

filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
...	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster. One layer per regression coefficient, named after the corresponding column of model.matrix(formula, x) (e.g. (Intercept), the names of the predictors, and any interaction or polynomial terms).

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
x <- regress(s, 1:nlyr(s))

# data.frame method: a small NPK fertilizer experiment.
# Suppose `y` has one layer per (N, P, K) treatment.
## Not run:
NPK <- data.frame(
    N = c(0, 0, 0, 50, 50, 50, 100, 100, 100),
    P = c(0, 25, 50, 0, 25, 50, 0, 25, 50),
    K = c(0, 0, 0, 10, 10, 10, 20, 20, 20)
)
y <- rast(ncol=2, nrow=2, nlyr=nrow(NPK))
values(y) <- rep(1:nrow(NPK) * 200, each=4)

# Default formula y ~ N + P + K:
fit <- regress(y, NPK)

# Custom formula with interactions and a quadratic term:
fit2 <- regress(y, NPK, formula = yield ~ N + P + K + I(N^2) + N:P)

## End(Not run)
```

---

relate *Spatial relationships between geometries*

Description

relate returns a logical matrix indicating the presence or absence of a specific spatial relationships between the geometries in x and y.

is.related returns a logical vector indicating the presence or absence of a specific spatial relationships between x and any of the geometries in y.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
relate(x, y, relation, pairs=FALSE, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,missing'
relate(x, y, relation, pairs=FALSE, na.rm=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
is.related(x, y, relation)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector or SpatExtent
y	missing or as for x
relation	character. One of "intersects", "touches", "crosses", "overlaps", "within", "contains", "covers", "coveredby", "disjoint", or "equals". It can also be a "DE-9IM" string such as "FF*FF****". See Wikipedia or GeoTools doc
pairs	logical. If TRUE a two-column matrix is returned with the indices of the cases where the requested relation is TRUE. This is especially helpful when dealing with many geometries as the returned value is generally much smaller
na.rm	logical. If TRUE and pairs=TRUE, geometries in x for which there is no related geometry in y are omitted

Value

matrix (relate) or vector (is.related)

See Also

compareGeom to check if the geometries are identical (equivalent to the "equals" relation)

adjacent, nearby, intersect, crop

Examples

```
# polygons
p1 <- vect("POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 8 9, 0 9, 0 0))")
p2 <- vect("POLYGON ((5 6, 15 6, 15 15, 5 15, 5 6))")
p3 <- vect("POLYGON ((8 2, 9 2, 9 3, 8 3, 8 2))")
p4 <- vect("POLYGON ((2 6, 3 6, 3 8, 2 8, 2 6))")
p5 <- vect("POLYGON ((2 12, 3 12, 3 13, 2 13, 2 12))")
p6 <- vect("POLYGON ((10 4, 12 4, 12 7, 11 7, 11 6, 10 6, 10 4))")

p <- rbind(p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6)
plot(p, col=rainbow(6, alpha=.5))
lines(p, lwd=2)
text(p)

## relate SpatVectors
relate(p1, p2, "intersects")
relate(p1, p3, "touches")
relate(p1, p5, "disjoint")
relate(rbind(p1, p2), p4, "disjoint")
```

```
## relate geometries within SpatVectors
# which are completely separated?
relate(p, relation="disjoint")

# which touch (not overlap or within)?
relate(p, relation="touches")
# which overlap (not merely touch, and not within)?
relate(p, relation="overlaps")
# which are within (not merely overlap)?
relate(p, relation="within")

# do they touch or overlap or are within?
relate(p, relation="intersects")

all(relate(p, relation="intersects") ==
  (relate(p, relation="overlaps") |
   relate(p, relation="touches") |
   relate(p, relation="within")))

#for polygons, "coveredby" is "within"
relate(p, relation="coveredby")

# polygons, lines, and points

pp <- rbind(p1, p2)
L1 <- vect("LINESTRING(1 11, 4 6, 10 6)")
L2 <- vect("LINESTRING(8 14, 12 10)")
L3 <- vect("LINESTRING(1 8, 12 14)")
lns <- rbind(L1, L2, L3)
pts <- vect(cbind(c(7,10,10), c(3,5,6)))

plot(pp, col=rainbow(2, alpha=.5))
text(pp, paste0("POL", 1:2), halo=TRUE)
lines(pp, lwd=2)
lines(lns, col=rainbow(3), lwd=4)
text(lns, paste0("L", 1:3), halo=TRUE)
points(pts, cex=1.5)
text(pts, paste0("PT", 1:3), halo=TRUE, pos=4)


relate(lns, relation="crosses")
relate(lns, pp, relation="crosses")
relate(lns, pp, relation="touches")
relate(lns, pp, relation="intersects")

relate(lns, pp, relation="within")
# polygons can contain lines or points, not the other way around
relate(lns, pp, relation="contains")
relate(pp, lns, relation="contains")
# points and lines can be covered by polygons
relate(lns, pp, relation="coveredby")

relate(pts, pp, "within")
```

```
relate(pts, pp, "touches")
relate(pts, lns, "touches")
```

---

rep *Replicate layers*

Description

Replicate layers in a SpatRaster

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rep(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
...	arguments as in rep

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
x <- rep(s, 2)
nlyr(x)
names(x)
x
```

---

replace_dollar *Replace with $<-*

Description

Replace a layer of a SpatRaster, or an attribute variable of a SpatVector

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
x$name <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatVector'
x$name<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatExtent'
x$name <- value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent
name	character. If x is a SpatRaster: layer name. If x is a SpatVector: variable name. If x is a SpatExtent: "xmin", "xmax". "ymin" or "ymax"
value	if x is a SpatRaster, a SpatRaster for which this TRUE: nlyr(value) == length(i); if x is a SpatVector, a vector of new values; if x is a SpatExtent a single number

Value

Same as x

See Also

[[<-, [<-, $

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
v$ID_1 <- LETTERS[1:12]
v$new <- sample(12)
values(v)
```

---

replace_layers *Replace layers or variables*

Description

Replace the layers of SpatRaster with (layers from) another SpatRaster or replace variables of a SpatVector. You can also create new layers/variables with these methods.

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
x[[i]] <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,character'
x[[i]] <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatVector,numeric'
x[[i]] <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatVector,character'
x[[i]] <- value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
i	if x is a SpatRaster: layer number(s) of name(s). If x is a SpatVector: variable number(s) or name(s) (column of the attributes)
value	if x is a SpatRaster: SpatRaster for which this TRUE: `nlyr(value) == length(i)`. if x is a SpatVector: vector or data.frame

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`$<-`, `[<-`

Examples

```
# raster
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
s[["red"]] <- mean(s)
s[[2]] <- sqrt(s[[1]])

# vector
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
v[["ID_1"]] <- 12:1
```

---

replace_values *Replace values of a SpatRaster*

Description

Replace values of a SpatRaster. These are convenience functions for smaller objects only. For larger rasters see `classify` or `subst`

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, k] <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatVector,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j] <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatExtent,numeric,missing'
x[i, j] <- value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
i	row numbers. numeric, logical, or missing for all rows. Can also be a SpatRaster or SpatVector
j	column numbers. numeric, logical or missing for all columns
k	layer number. numeric, logical or missing for all layers
value	numeric, matrix, or data.frame

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

classify, subst, set.values, values, [[<-

Examples

```
## SpatRaster
r <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, xmin=0, xmax=5, ymin=0, ymax=5)
r[] <- 1:25
r[1,] <- 5
r[,2] <- 10
r[r>10] <- NA

## SpatVector
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
v[2,2] <- "hello"
v[1,] <- v[10,]
v[,3] <- v[,1]
v[2, "NAME_2"] <- "terra"
head(v, 3)
```

`resample` *Transfer values of a SpatRaster to another one with a different geometry*

Description

resample transfers values between SpatRaster objects that do not align (have a different origin and/or resolution). See `project` to change the coordinate reference system (crs).

If the origin and extent of the input and output are the same, you should consider using these other functions instead: `aggregate`, `disagg`, `extend` or `crop`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
resample(x, y, method, threads=FALSE, by_util=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster to be resampled
`y`	SpatRaster with the geometry that `x` should be resampled to. You can also provide one or two positive numbers to set the resolution of the output raster relative to the input raster
`method`	character. Method used for estimating the new cell values. One of: `bilinear`: bilinear interpolation (3x3 cell window). This is used by default if the first layer of `x` is not categorical `mean`: This can be a good choice with continuous variables if the output cells overlap with multiple input cells. `near`: nearest neighbor. This is used by default if the first layer of `x` is categorical. This method is not a good choice for continuous values. `modal`: The modal value. This can be a good choice for categorical rasters, if the output cells overlap with multiple input cells. `cubic`: cubic interpolation (5x5 cell window). `cubicspline`: cubic B-spline interpolation. (5x5 cell window). `lanczos`: Lanczos windowed sinc resampling. (7x7 cell window). `sum`: the weighted sum of all non-NA contributing grid cells. `min, q1, median, q3, max`: the minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, or maximum value. `rms`: the root-mean-square value of all non-NA contributing grid cells.
`threads`	logical or positive integer. If `TRUE`, multiple threads are used (faster for large files), no more than the "threads" setting of `terraOptions`. A number sets the thread count for this call directly
`by_util`	logical. If `TRUE` the GDAL warp utility is used
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

aggregate, disagg, crop, project

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=3, ncols=3, xmin=0, xmax=10, ymin=0, ymax=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
s <- rast(nrows=25, ncols=30, xmin=1, xmax=11, ymin=-1, ymax=11)
x <- resample(r, s, method="bilinear")
```

---

rescale *rescale*

Description

Rescale a SpatVector or SpatRaster. This may be useful to make small inset maps or for georeferencing.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rescale(x, fx=0.5, fy=fx, x0, y0)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
rescale(x, fx=0.5, fy=fx, x0, y0)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector or SpatRaster
fx	numeric > 0. The horizontal scaling factor
fy	numeric > 0. The vertical scaling factor
x0	numeric. x-coordinate of the center of rescaling. If missing, the center of the extent of x is used
y0	numeric. y-coordinate of the center of rescaling. If missing, the center of the extent of x is used

Value

Same as x

See Also

t, shift, flip, rotate, inset, cartogram

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
w <- rescale(v, 0.2)
plot(v)
lines(w, col="red")
```

RGB *Layers representing colors*

Description

With RGB you can get or set the layers to be used as Red, Green and Blue when plotting a SpatRaster. Currently, a benefit of this is that plot will send the object to plotRGB. You can also associate the layers with another color space (HSV, HSI or HSL)

With colorize you can convert a three-layer RGB SpatRaster into other color spaces. You can also convert it into a single-layer SpatRaster with a color-table.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
RGB(x, value=NULL, type="rgb")

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
RGB(x, ..., type="rgb")<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
colorize(x, to="hsv", alpha=FALSE, stretch=NULL,
 grays=FALSE, NAzero=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
has.RGB(x, strict=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
value	three (or four) positive integers indicating the layers that are red, green and blue (and optionally a fourth transparency layer). Or NULL to remove the RGB settings
type	character. The color space. One of "rgb" "hsv", "hsi" and "hsl"
to	character. The color space to transform the values to. If x has RGB set, you can transform these to "hsv", "hsi" and "hsl", or use "col" to create a single layer with a color table. You can also use "rgb" to back transform to RGB
alpha	logical. Should an alpha (transparency) channel be included? Only used if x has a color-table and to="rgb"

stretch	character. Option to stretch the values to increase contrast: "lin" (linear) or "hist" (histogram). Only used for transforming RGB to col
grays	logical. If TRUE, a gray-scale color-table is created. Only used for transforming RGB to col
NAzero	logical. If TRUE, NAs are treated as zeros such that a color can be returned if at least one of the three channels has a value. Only used for transforming RGB to ("col")
strict	logical. If TRUE, the function returns FALSE if a color space such as "hsv", "hsi" and "hsl" is used
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

See Also

make.RGB, set.RGB

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
RGB(r)
plot(r)
has.RGB(r)
RGB(r) <- NULL
has.RGB(r)
plot(r)
RGB(r) <- c(3,1,2)
# same as
# r <- RGB(r, c(3,1,2))

plot(r)

RGB(r) <- 1:3
x <- colorize(r, "col")
y <- colorize(r, "hsv")
z <- colorize(y, "rgb")
```

---

roll *Rolling (moving) functions*

Description

Compute "rolling" or "moving" values, such as the "rolling average" for each cell in a SpatRaster.

See focal for spatially moving averages and similar computations. And see cumsum and other cum* functions to compute cumulate values.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
roll(x, n, fun=mean, type="around", circular=FALSE,
   na.rm=FALSE, filename="", ..., wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
roll(x, n, fun=mean, type="around", circular=FALSE, na.rm=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or numeric
n	integer > 1. The size of the "window", that is, the number of sequential cells to use in fun
fun	a function like mean, min, max, sum
type	character. One of "around", "to", or "from". The choice indicates which values should be used in the computation. The focal cell is always used. If type is "around", (n-1)/2 before and after the focal cell are also included. If type = "from", n-1 cells are after the focal cell are included. If type = "to", n-1 cells before the focal cell are included. For example, when using n=3 for element 5 of a vector; "around" used elements 4,5,6; "to" used elements 3,4,5, and "from" uses elements 5,6,7
circular	logical. If TRUE, the data are considered to have a circular nature (e.g. days or months of the year), such that there are no missing values before first or after the last value.
na.rm	logical. If TRUE, NA values should be ignored (by fun)
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for fun
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

Same as x

See Also

cumsum, focal

Examples

```
## numeric
roll(1:12, 3, mean)
roll(1:12, 3, mean, "to")
roll(1:12, 3, mean, circular=TRUE)

## SpatRaster
r <- rast(ncol=2, nrow=2, nlyr=10, vals=1)
r[1,2] <- 2
```

```
r[2,2] <- 4

values(roll(r, n=3, "sum", "from", na.rm=FALSE))
values(roll(r, n=3, "sum", "from", na.rm=TRUE))
values(roll(r, n=3, "sum", "from", circular=TRUE))

values(roll(r, n=3, "sum", "to", na.rm=TRUE))

values(roll(r, n=3, "sum", "around", circular=TRUE))
```

`rotate` *Rotate data along longitude*

Description

Rotate a SpatRaster that has longitude coordinates from 0 to 360, to standard coordinates between -180 and 180 degrees (or vice-versa). Longitude between 0 and 360 is frequently used in global climate models.

Rotate a SpatVector as for a SpatRaster with, or with `split=FALSE` to correct for coordinates that are connected across the date line (and end up at the "other side" of the longitude scale).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rotate(x, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
rotate(x, longitude=0, split=TRUE, left=TRUE, normalize=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`filename`	character. Output filename
`...`	additional arguments for writing files as in `writeRaster`
`longitude`	numeric. The longitude around which to rotate
`split`	logical. Should geometries be split at `longitude`?
`left`	logical. Rotate to the left or to the right?
`normalize`	logical. Should the output be normalized to longitudes between -180 and 180? See `normalize.longitude`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`shift` and `spin`

Examples

```
x <- rast(nrows=9, ncols=18, nl=3, xmin=0, xmax=360)
v <- rep(as.vector(t(matrix(1:ncell(x), nrow=9, ncol=18))), 3)
values(x) <- v
z <- rotate(x)

## Not run:
#SpatVector
p <- rbind(c(3847903, 1983584 ), c(3847903, 5801864), c(8301883, 5801864), c(8301883, 1983584 ))
p <- vect(p, "polygons", crs="+init=EPSG:3347")
d <- densify(p, 100000)
g <- project(d, "+proj=longlat")

x <- rotate(g, 50)
plot(g)
lines(x, col="red")

## End(Not run)

## rotate countries to 0-360 longitude
#w <- geodata::world(path=".")
#x <- rotate(w, long=0, split=TRUE, left=FALSE)
```

---

rowSums *row/col sums and means for SpatRaster*

Description

Sum or average values of SpatRaster layers by row or column.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rowSums(x, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1L, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
colSums(x, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1L, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
rowMeans(x, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1L, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
colMeans(x, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
na.rm	logical. If TRUE, NA values are ignored
dims	this argument is ignored
...	additional arguments (none implemented)

Value

matrix

See Also

See `global` for summing all cells values

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=2, nrows=5, nl=2, vals=1:20)
rowSums(r)
colSums(r)
colMeans(r)
```

---

same.crs — *Compare coordinate reference systems*

Description

The function takes two coordinate reference system descriptions and compares them for equality.

Usage

```
same.crs(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	character, SpatRaster, SpatVector, CRS, or other object that returns something intelligible with `crs(x)`
y	same types as for `x`

Value

logical

Examples

```
r <- rast()
same.crs(r, "+proj=longlat")

same.crs(r, "+proj=utm +zone=1")
```

sapp — *Apply a terra function that takes only a single layer and returns a SpatRaster to all layers of a SpatRaster*

Description

Apply to all layers of a SpatRaster a function that only takes a single layer SpatRaster and returns a SpatRaster (these are rare). In most cases you can also use `lapply` or `sapply` for this.

Or apply the same method to each sub-dataset (SpatRaster) in a SpatRasterDataset

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sapp(x, fun, ..., filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
sapp(x, fun, ..., filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset
`fun`	if `x` is a `SpatRaster`: a function that takes a SpatRaster argument and can be applied to each layer of `x` (e.g. `terrain`. if `x` is a `SpatRasterDataset`: a function that is applied to all layers of the SpatRasters in `x` (e.g. `mean`
`...`	additional arguments to be passed to `fun`
`filename`	character. Output filename
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`wopt`	list with named options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

`lapp`, `app`, `tapp`, `lapply`

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra")) + 1

#SpatRasterDataset
sd <- sds(s*2, s/2)
y <- sapp(sd, mean)
z <- sapp(sd, function(i) 2 * mean(i))
```

sbar *scale bar*

Description

Add a scale bar to a map

Usage

```
sbar(d, xy=NULL, type="line", divs=2, below="", lonlat=NULL, labels,
 adj=c(0.5, -1), lwd=2, xpd=TRUE, ticks=FALSE, scaleby=1, halo=TRUE,
 col="black", fill=c("black", "white"), border="black", bg=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

d	numeric. Distance covered by the scale bar. It should be in the units of the coordinates of the plot (map), or in km for angular (longitude/latitude) coordinates; see argument `lonlat`. It can also be missing
xy	numeric. x and y coordinates to place the scale bar. It can also be one of following character values: "bottomleft", "bottom", "bottomright", "topleft", "top", "topright", "left", "right", or NULL
type	one of "line" or "bar"
divs	number of divisions for a bar: 2 or 4
below	character. Text to go below the scale bar (e.g., "kilometers")
lonlat	logical or NULL. If logical, `TRUE` indicates if the plot is using longitude/latitude coordinates. If `NULL` this is guessed from the plot's coordinates
labels	vector of three numbers to label the scale bar (beginning, midpoint, end)
adj	adjustment for text placement
lwd	line width for the "line" type of the scale bar
xpd	logical. If `TRUE`, the scale bar can be outside the plotting area
ticks	logical or numeric. If not `FALSE`, tick marks are added to a "line" scale bar. The length of the tick marks can be specified
scaleby	numeric. If `labels` is not provided. The labels are divided by this number. For example, use 1000 to go from m to km
halo	logical. If `TRUE` the "line" type scale bar gets a white background
col	the font color for the labels
fill	the fill color(s) for the bar
border	the color of the border around the bar
bg	background color behind the scale bar (e.g. `"white"` or `rgb(1,1,1,0.7)`) for visibility on complex maps. Default is `NULL` (no background)
...	graphical arguments to be passed to other methods

Value

none

See Also

north, plot, inset

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/meuse.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
plot(r)
sbar()
sbar(1000, xy=c(178500, 333500), type="bar", divs=4, cex=.8)
sbar(1000, xy="bottomright", divs=3, cex=.8, ticks=TRUE)


f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
plot(r, type="interval")
sbar(20, c(6.2, 50.1), type="bar", cex=.8, divs=4)
sbar(15, c(6.3, 50), type="bar", below="km", label=c(0,7.5,15), cex=.8)
sbar(15, c(6.6, 49.8), cex=.8, label=c(0,"km",15))
sbar(15, c(6.6, 49.7), cex=.8, label="15 kilometer", lwd=5)
sbar(15, c(6.6, 49.6), divs=4, cex=.8, below="km")
```

---

scale *Scale values*

Description

Center and/or scale raster data. For details see scale

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
scale(x, center=TRUE, scale=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
center	logical or numeric. If TRUE, centering is done by subtracting the layer means (omitting NAs), and if FALSE, no centering is done. If center is a numeric vector (recycled to nlyr(x)), then each layer of x has the corresponding value from center subtracted from it.
scale	logical or numeric. If TRUE, scaling is done by dividing the (centered) layers of x by their standard deviations if center is TRUE, and the root mean square otherwise. If scale is FALSE, no scaling is done. If scale is a numeric vector (recycled to nlyr(x)), each layer of x is divided by the corresponding value. Scaling is done after centering.

Value

SpatRaster

The result has attributes "scaled:center" and/or "scaled:scale", as in scale, when centering and/or scaling is requested.

See Also

scale_linear

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
s <- scale(r)
attr(s, "scaled:center")
attr(s, "scaled:scale")

## the equivalent, computed in steps
m <- global(r, "mean")
rr <- r - m[,1]
rms <- global(rr, "rms")
ss <- rr / rms[,1]
```

---

scale_linear *Scale values linearly*

Description

Linear scaling of raster cell values between a specified minimum and maximum value.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
scale_linear(x, min=0, max=1, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
min	minimum value to scale to
max	maximum value to scale to
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

scale

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
s1 <- scale_linear(r)
s2 <- scale_linear(r, 1, 10)
```

---

scatterplot *Scatterplot of two SpatRaster layers*

Description

Scatterplot of the values of two SpatRaster layers

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
plot(x, y, maxcell=100000, warn=TRUE, nc, nr,
   maxnl=16, smooth=FALSE, gridded=FALSE, ncol=25, nrow=25, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	SpatRaster
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use for the plot
nc	positive integer. Optional. The number of columns to divide the plotting device in (when plotting multiple layers)
nr	positive integer. Optional. The number of rows to divide the plotting device in (when plotting multiple layers)
maxnl	positive integer. Maximum number of layers to plot (for multi-layer objects)
smooth	logical. If TRUE show a smooth scatterplot (see smoothScatter
gridded	logical. If TRUE the scatterplot is gridded (counts by cells)
warn	boolean. Show a warning if a sample of the pixels is used (for scatterplot only)
ncol	positive integer. Number of columns for gridding
nrow	positive integer. Number of rows for gridding
...	additional graphical arguments

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
plot(s[[1]], s[[2]])
plot(s, sqrt(s[[3:1]]))
```

scoff *Scale (gain) and offset*

Description

These functions can be used to get or set the scale (gain) and offset parameters used to transform values when reading raster data from a file. The parameters are applied to the raw values using the formula below:

`value <- value * scale + offset`

The default value for scale is 1 and for offset is 0. 'scale' is sometimes referred to as 'gain'.

Note that setting the scale and/or offset are intended to be used with values that are stored in a file. When values are memory, assigning scale or offset values will lead to the immediate computation of new values; in such cases it would be clearer to use `Arith-methods`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
scoff(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
scoff(x)<-value
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`value`	two-column matrix with scale (first column) and offset (second column) for each layer. Or `NULL` to remove all scale and offset values

Value

matrix or changed SpatRaster

Examples

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra"))
minmax(r)
scoff(r)
r[4603]

scoff(r) <- cbind(10, 5)
minmax(r)
scoff(r)
r[4603]
```

sds *Create a SpatRasterDataset*

Description

Methods to create a SpatRasterDataset. This is an object to hold "sub-datasets", each represented by a SpatRaster that may have multiple layers. All sub-datasets must have the same raster geometry (extent and resolution). You can use a SpatRasterCollection (see sprc) to combine SpatRasters with different geometries.

See describe for getting information about the sub-datasets present in a file.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing'
sds(x)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
sds(x, ids=0, opts=NULL, raw=FALSE, noflip=FALSE, guessCRS=TRUE, domains="", md=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sds(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
sds(x)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
sds(x, crs="", extent=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	character (filename), or SpatRaster, or list of SpatRasters, or missing. If multiple filenames are provided, it is attempted to make SpatRasters from these, and combine them into a SpatRasterDataset
ids	optional. vector of integer subdataset ids. Ignored if the first value is not a positive integer
opts	character. GDAL dataset open options
raw	logical. If TRUE, scale and offset values are ignored
noflip	logical. If TRUE, a raster (e.g. JPEG image) that is not georeferenced and that GDAL assigns a flipped extent to (ymax < ymin), is not considered flipped. This avoids the need to flip the raster vertically
guessCRS	logical. If TRUE and the file does not specify a CRS but has an extent that is within longitude/latitude bounds, the longitude/latitude crs is assigned to the SpatRaster
domains	character. Metadata domains to read (see metags to retrieve their values if there are any). "" is the default domain

md	logical. If TRUE, the multi-dimensional GDAL API is used for reading the file. This API can only be used for a few file formats (netCDF/HDF5) and can sometimes provide notably faster reading of data with many (time) steps in the third or higher dimension. If no subdataset is selected with subds, all usable arrays are combined into one SpatRaster (like md=FALSE); a warning reports how many variables and layers were combined when there is more than one variable.
crs	character. Description of the Coordinate Reference System (map projection) in PROJ.4, WKT or authority:code notation. If this argument is missing, and the x coordinates are within -360 .. 360 and the y coordinates are within -90 .. 90, longitude/latitude is assigned
extent	SpatExtent
...	additional SpatRaster objects

Value

SpatRasterDataset

See Also

sprc, describe

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
x <- sds(s, s/2)
names(x) <- c("first", "second")
x
length(x)

# extract the second SpatRaster
x[2]

a <- array(1:9, c(3,3,3,3))
sds(a)
```

---

segregate *segregate*

Description

Create a SpatRaster with a layer for each class (value, or subset of the values) in the input SpatRaster. For example, if the input has vegetation types, this function will create a layer (presence/absence; dummy variable) for each of these classes.

This is called "one-hot encoding" or "dummy encoding" (for a dummy encoding scheme you can remove (any) one of the output layers as it is redundant).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
segregate(x, classes=NULL, keep=FALSE, other=0, round=FALSE, digits=0, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
classes	numeric. The values (classes) for which layers should be made. If NULL all classes are used
keep	logical. If TRUE, cells that are of the class represented by a layer get that value, rather than a value of 1
other	numeric. Value to assign to cells that are not of the class represented by a layer
round	logical. Should the values be rounded first?
digits	integer. Number of digits to round the values to
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

split

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=5, ncols=5)
values(r) <- rep(c(1:4, NA), each=5)
b <- segregate(r)
bb <- segregate(r, keep=TRUE, other=NA)
```

---

sel *Spatial selection*

Description

Geometrically subset SpatRaster or SpatVector by drawing on a plot (map).

Note that for many installations this does not work well on the default RStudio plotting device. To work around that, you can first run `dev.new(noRStudioGD = TRUE)` which will create a separate window for plotting, then use `plot()` followed by `sel()` and click on the map. It may also help to set your RStudio "Tools/Global Options/Appearance/Zoom" to 100%.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sel(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
sel(x, use="rec", show=TRUE, col="cyan", draw=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
use	character indicating what to draw. One of "rec" (rectangle) or "pol" (polygon)
show	logical. If TRUE the selected geometries are shown on the map
col	color to be used for drawing if draw=TRUE
draw	logical. If TRUE the area drawn to select geometries is shown on the map
...	additional graphics arguments for drawing the selected geometries

Value

SpatRaster or SpatVector

See Also

crop and intersect to make an intersection and click and text to see cell values or geometry attributes.

Use draw to draw a SpatExtent of SpatVector that you want to keep.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# select a subset of a SpatRaster
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
plot(r)
s <- sel(r) # now click on the map twice

# plot the selection on a new canvas:
x11()
plot(s)

# vector
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
plot(v)
x <- sel(v) # now click on the map twice
x

## End(Not run)
```

selectHighest — *select cells with high or low values*

Description

Identify n cells that have the highest or lowest values in the first layer of a SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
selectHighest(x, n, low=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster. Only the first layer is processed
n	The number of cells to select
low	logical. If TRUE, the lowest values are selected instead of the highest values

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
x <- selectHighest(r, 1000)
y <- selectHighest(r, 1000, TRUE)

m <- merge(y-1, x)
levels(m) <- data.frame(id=0:1, elevation=c("low", "high"))
plot(m)
```

selectRange — *Select the values of a range of layers, as specified by cell values in another SpatRaster*

Description

Use a single layer SpatRaster to select cell values from different layers in a multi-layer SpatRaster. The values of the SpatRaster to select layers (y) should be whole numbers between 1 and nlyr(x) (values outside this range are ignored).

See rapp for applying a function to a range of variable size.

See extract for extraction of values by cell, point, or otherwise.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
selectRange(x, y, z=1, repint=0, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	SpatRaster. Cell values must be positive integers. They indicate the first layer to select for each cell
z	positive integer. The number of layers to select
repint	integer > 1 and < nlyr(x) allowing for repeated selection at a fixed interval. For example, if x has 36 layers, and the value of a cell in y=2 and repint = 12, the values for layers 2, 14 and 26 are returned
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

rapp, tapp, extract

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- 1
s <- c(r, r+2, r+5)
s <- c(s, s)
set.seed(1)
values(r) <- sample(3, ncell(r), replace=TRUE)
x <- selectRange(s, r)

x <- selectRange(s, r, 3)
```

---

serialize *saveRDS and serialize for SpatVector and SpatRaster**

Description

serialize and saveRDS for SpatVector, SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset and SpatRasterCollection. Note that these objects will first be "packed" with wrap, and after unserialize/readRDS they need to be unpacked with rast or vect.

Extensive use of these functions is not recommended. Especially for SpatRaster it is generally much more efficient to use writeRaster and write, e.g., a GTiff file.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
saveRDS(object, file="", ascii = FALSE, version = NULL, compress=TRUE, refhook = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
saveRDS(object, file="", ascii = FALSE, version = NULL, compress=TRUE, refhook = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
saveRDS(object, file="", ascii = FALSE, version = NULL, compress=TRUE, refhook = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
saveRDS(object, file="", ascii = FALSE, version = NULL, compress=TRUE, refhook = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
serialize(object, connection, ascii = FALSE, xdr = TRUE, version = NULL, refhook = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
serialize(object, connection, ascii = FALSE, xdr = TRUE, version = NULL, refhook = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	SpatVector, SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset or SpatRasterCollection
file	file name to save object to
connection	see serialize
ascii	see serialize or saveRDS
version	see serialize or saveRDS
compress	see serialize or saveRDS
refhook	see serialize or saveRDS
xdr	see serialize or saveRDS

Value

Packed* object

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
p <- serialize(v, NULL)
head(p)
x <- unserialize(p)
x
```

setValues *Set the values of raster cells or of geometry attributes*

Description

Set cell values of a SpatRaster or the attributes of a SpatVector. For large SpatRasters use `init` instead to set values.

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,ANY'
values(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,ANY'
setValues(x, values, keeptime=TRUE, keepunits=TRUE, keepnames=FALSE, props=FALSE)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatVector,ANY'
values(x)<-value
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`value`	For SpatRaster: numeric, matrix or data.frame. The length of the numeric values must match the total number of cells (ncell(x) * nlyr(x)), or be a single value. The number of columns of the matrix or data.frame must match the number of layers of `x`, and the number of rows must match the number of cells of `x`. It is also possible to use a matrix with the same number of rows as `x` and the number of columns that matches `ncol(x) * nlyr(x)`. For SpatVector: data.frame, matrix, vector, or NULL
`values`	Same as for `value`
`keeptime`	logical. If `TRUE` the time stamps are kept
`keepunits`	logical. If `FALSE` the units are discarded
`keepnames`	logical. If `FALSE` the layer names are replaced by the column names in `y` (if present)
`props`	logical. If `TRUE` the properties (categories and color-table) are kept

Value

The same object type as `x`

See Also

`values`, `init`

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
x <- setValues(r, 1:ncell(r))
x
values(x) <- runif(ncell(x))
x
head(x)

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
values(v) <- data.frame(ID=1:12, name=letters[1:12])
head(v)
```

---

shade *Hill shading*

Description

Compute hill-shade from slope and aspect layers (both in radians). Slope and aspect can be computed with function terrain.

A hill-shade layer is often used as a backdrop on top of which another, semi-transparent, layer is drawn.

Usage

```
shade(slope, aspect, angle=45, direction=0, normalize=FALSE,
   filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

slope	SpatRaster with slope values (in radians)
aspect	SpatRaster with aspect values (in radians)
angle	The elevation angle(s) of the light source (sun), in degrees
direction	The direction (azimuth) angle(s) of the light source (sun), in degrees
normalize	Logical. If TRUE, values below zero are set to zero and the results are multiplied with 255
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

References

Horn, B.K.P., 1981. Hill shading and the reflectance map. Proceedings of the IEEE 69(1):14-47

See Also

terrain

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
# disaggregating because the resolution of this raster is a bit low
# you generally should not do that with your own data
r <- disagg(r, 10, method="bilinear")

slope <- terrain(r, "slope", unit="radians")
aspect <- terrain(r, "aspect", unit="radians")
hill <- shade(slope, aspect, 40, 270)
plot(hill, col=grey(0:100/100), legend=FALSE, mar=c(2,2,1,4))
plot(r, col=rainbow(25, alpha=0.35), add=TRUE)

# A better hill shade may be achieved by combining
# different angles and directions. For example
hh <- shade(slope, aspect, angle=30, direction=c(225, 270, 315, 360))
h1 <- Reduce(mean, hh)
h2 <- mean(hh)
```

---

sharedPaths *Shared paths*

Description

Get shared paths of line or polygon geometries. This can for geometries in a single SpatVector, or between two SpatVectors

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
sharedPaths(x, y=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector of lines or polygons
y	missing or SpatVector of lines or polygons

Value

SpatVector

See Also

gaps, topology

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
plot(v, col="light gray")
text(v, halo=TRUE)

x <- sharedPaths(v)
lines(x, col="red", lwd=2)
text(x, col="blue", halo=TRUE, cex=0.8)
head(x)

z <- sharedPaths(v[3,], v[12,])
```

---

shift *Shift*

Description

Shift a SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent to another location.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
shift(x, dx=0, dy=0, filename="", to, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
shift(x, dx=0, dy=0, to)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
shift(x, dx=0, dy=0, to)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent
dx	numeric. The shift in horizontal direction
dy	numeric. The shift in vertical direction
to	SpatExtent, or an object from which an extent can be extracted (see ext); or two coordinates (x, y) for the new center of x. One of the two coordinates may be NA to shift only in the other direction. If to is used, dx and dy cannot be used
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

Same as x

See Also

flip, rotate

Examples

```
r <- rast(xmin=0, xmax=1, ymin=0, ymax=1)
r <- shift(r, dx=1, dy=-1)

e <- ext(r)
shift(e, 5, 5)

# center on another object or on coordinates
e2 <- ext(10, 12, 4, 8)
shift(e, to=e2)
shift(e, to=c(11, 6))
shift(e, to=c(11, NA))
```

---

shortestPath — *Shortest paths on a SpatNetwork*

Description

Compute shortest paths between pairs of nodes on a SpatNetwork using Dijkstra's algorithm. The path weight is the sum of net_weights along the traversed edges – by default this is geometric length in meters (geodesic for lon/lat data, planar Euclidean otherwise), but custom weights such as travel time can be set with net_weights<- or via the weights argument of netw.

The function honours net_directed(net): in a directed network only edges traversed in their stored from_node \eqn{\to} to_node orientation are allowed, which is what you want for one-way streets or stream networks.

The result is a SpatVector of lines that follow the original (sinuous) edge geometries, so that the returned features can be plotted, projected and written like any other SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork'
shortestPath(x, from, to, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatNetwork
from	integer. One or more 1-based node ids (rows of net_nodes(x)) to start from.
to	integer. One or more 1-based node ids to reach. Either from or to may be length 1 to be recycled against the other; otherwise the two must have the same length.
...	additional arguments (currently ignored)

Details

The implementation builds a single adjacency list from `net_edges(x)` and then runs one Dijkstra single-source shortest-path traversal per unique source node, caching the result so that querying many destinations from the same origin is efficient. Negative or `NA` edge weights are treated as zero (Dijkstra cannot handle negative cycles).

When a destination is unreachable from its source the corresponding output feature has an empty geometry and `NA` distance. When `from == to` the distance is `0` and the geometry is empty.

Value

A `SpatVector` of lines with one feature per (`from`, `to`) pair, with columns

- `from`: 1-based source node id
- `to`: 1-based destination node id
- `distance`: total path weight (`NA` if unreachable)

See Also

`netw`, `net_weights`

Examples

```
# Two crossing roads
a <- vect("LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)", crs = "local")
b <- vect("LINESTRING(0 10, 10 0)", crs = "local")
roads <- rbind(a, b)
roads$speed <- c(50, 100)   # km/h, used as a "cost" column

net <- netw(roads)
sp <- shortestPath(net, from = 1, to = 4)
sp$distance

# Multiple destinations from one source
shortestPath(net, from = 1, to = c(2, 3, 4, 5))$distance

# Custom weights from a column of the source SpatVector
nslow <- netw(roads, weights = "speed")
shortestPath(nslow, from = 1, to = 4)$distance
```

`sieve` *Sieve filter*

Description

Apply a sieve filter. That is, remove "noise", by changing small clumps of cells with a value that is different from the surrounding cells, to the value of the largest neighboring clump.

Note that the numerical input values are truncated to integers.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sieve(x, threshold, directions=8, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, single layer with integer or categorical values
threshold	positive integer. Only clumps smaller than this threshold will be removed
directions	numeric to indicate which cells are connected. Either 4 to only consider the horizontal and vertical neighbors ("rook"), or 8 to consider the vertical, horizontal and diagonal neighbors
filename	character. Output filename
...	Options for writing files as in writeRaster

See Also

focal

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=18, ncols=18, xmin=0, vals=0, crs="local")
r[2, 5] <- 1
r[5:8, 2:3] <- 2
r[7:12, 10:15] <- 3
r[15:16, 15:18] <- 4
freq(r, bylayer=FALSE)

x <- sieve(r, 8)
y <- sieve(r, 9)
```

---

simplifyGeom *simplifyGeom geometries*

Description

Reduce the number of nodes used to represent geometries.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
simplifyGeom(x, tolerance=0.1, preserveTopology=TRUE, makeValid=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector of lines or polygons
tolerance	numeric. The minimum distance between nodes in units of the crs (i.e. degrees for long/lat)
preserveTopology	logical. If TRUE the topology of output geometries is preserved
makeValid	logical. If TRUE, makeValid is run after simplification to assure that the output polygons are valid

Value

SpatVector

See Also

densify, sharedPaths, gaps, is.valid

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
w <- simplifyGeom(v, .02, makeValid=FALSE)
e <- erase(w)
g <- gaps(e)
plot(e, lwd=5, border="light gray")
polys(g, col="red", border="red")
```

---

snapTo — *Snap points to the edge of lines or polygons*

Description

Move the points in x onto the edge of the corresponding line or polygon in y. A point that touches the the target geometry is not changed. A point that is outside the geometry is moved to the nearest location on the edge (the boundary of a polygon, or the line itself).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
snapTo(x, y, paired=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector of points
y	SpatVector of lines or polygons. Either with the same number of geometries as there are points in x, or with a single geometry
paired	logical. If TRUE the points in x are paired with the geometries in y (point i with geometry i). y may instead have a single geometry, in which case all points are snapped to that geometry. Otherwise the points in x are snapped to any geometry in y
...	additional arguments. None implemented

Value

SpatVector of points

See Also

nearest, distance, furdist

Examples

```
crs <- "+proj=utm +zone=1"
p <- vect("POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 8 9, 0 9, 0 0))", crs=crs)

# one point inside the polygon (unchanged), one outside (snapped to the edge)
pts <- vect(cbind(c(4, 12), c(4, 4)), crs=crs)
s <- snapTo(pts, p)
crds(s)

# snap to a line
L <- vect("LINESTRING (0 0, 10 0)", crs=crs)
q <- vect(cbind(c(5, 5), c(0, 3)), crs=crs)
crds(snapTo(q, L))
```

---

sort — *Sort a SpatRaster or SpatVector*

Description

Sort the cell values of a SpatRaster across layers. You can also compute the sorting order.

Or sort the records of SpatVector (or data.frame) by specifying the column number(s) or names(s) to sort on.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sort(x, decreasing=FALSE, order=FALSE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
sort(x, v, decreasing=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
decreasing	logical. If TRUE, sorting is in decreasing order
order	logical. If TRUE the sorting order is returned instead of the sorted values
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster
v	character or numeric indicating the column(s) to sort on

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
r <- c(r, r/2, r*2)
sort(r)

ord <- sort(r, order=TRUE)
# these two are the same
ord[[1]]
which.min(r)
```

---

sources *Data sources of a SpatRaster*

Description

Get the data sources of a SpatRaster or SpatVector or related object. Sources are either files (or similar resources) or "", meaning that they are in memory. You can use hasValues to check if in-memory layers actually have cell values.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sources(x, nlyr=FALSE, bands=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
sources(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
hasValues(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
inMemory(x, bylayer=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatRasterCollection, SpatVector or SpatVectorProxy
nlyr	logical. If TRUE for each source, the number of layers is returned
bands	logical. If TRUE for each source, the "bands" used, that is, the layer number in the source file, are returned
bylayer	logical. If TRUE a value is returned for each layer instead of for each source

Value

A vector of filenames, or "" when there is no filename, if nlyr and bands are both FALSE. Otherwise a data.frame

See Also

toMemory

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
s <- rast(r)
values(s) <- 1:ncell(s)
rs <- c(r,r,s,r)
sources(rs)
hasValues(r)
x <- rast()
hasValues(x)
```

SpatExtent-class *Class "SpatExtent"*

Description

Objects of class SpatExtent are used to define the spatial extent (extremes) of objects of the SpatRaster class.

Objects from the Class

You can use the ext function to create SpatExtent objects, or to extract them from a SpatRaster, SpatVector or related objects.

Methods

show display values of a SpatExtent object

Examples

```
e <- ext(-180, 180, -90, 90)
e
```

SpatRaster-class *SpatRaster class*

Description

A SpatRaster represents a rectangular part of the world that is sub-divided into rectangular cells of equal area (in terms of the units of the coordinate reference system). For each cell can have multiple values ("layers"). An object of the SpatRaster class can point to one or more files on disk that hold the cell values, and/or it can hold these values in memory. These objects can be created with the rast method.

A SpatRasterDataset is a collection of sub-datasets, where each is a SpatRaster with the same raster geometry (extent and resolution) and coordinate reference system. Sub-datasets are often used to represent different variables (e.g. temperature and precipitation), or a fourth dimension (e.g. height, depth or time) if the sub-datasets already have three dimensions (multiple layers). It can be created with the sds method.

A SpatRasterCollection is a collection of SpatRasters with no restriction in the extent or other geometric parameters. It can be created with the sprc method.

Examples

```
rast()
```

spatSample *Take a sample from a spatial object*

Description

Take a spatial sample from a SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent. Sampling a SpatVector or SpatExtent always returns a SpatVector of points.

With a SpatRaster, you can get cell values, cell numbers (cells=TRUE), coordinates (xy=TRUE) or (when method="regular" and as.raster=TRUE) get a new SpatRaster with the same extent, but fewer cells.

In order to assure regularity when requesting a regular sample, the number of cells or points returned may not be exactly the same as the size requested unless you use exact=TRUE (and do not use na.rm=TRUE). Alternatively, use method="spread" to get an approximately regular sample for the cells that are not NA.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
spatSample(x, size, method="random", replace=FALSE, na.rm=FALSE,
   as.raster=FALSE, as.df=TRUE, as.points=FALSE, as.mask=FALSE, values=hasValues(x),
 cells=FALSE, xy=FALSE, ext=NULL, warn=TRUE, weights=NULL, exp=5, exhaustive=FALSE,
 exact=FALSE, each=TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
spatSample(x, size, method="random", strata=NULL, chess="")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
spatSample(x, size, method="random", lonlat, as.points=FALSE, exact=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent
size	numeric. The sample size. If x is a SpatVector, you can also provide a vector of the same length as x in which case sampling is done separately for each geometry. If x is a SpatRaster, and you are using method="regular" you can specify the size as two numbers (number of rows and columns). Note that when using method="stratified", the sample size is returned for each stratum
method	character. Should be one of "regular", "random", or, if x is a SpatRaster, "stratified" (each value in x is a stratum), "weights" (each value in x is a probability weight), or "spread" (an approximately regular sample, using compact zones generated with k_means clustering of the raster cell locations). An additional method for SpatRaster is "display" which is used to quickly create a subsample for mapping. It uses regular sampling but this method should not be used in data analysis because the results may depend on whether the data are on-disk or in-memory
replace	logical. If TRUE, sampling is with replacement (if method="random")
na.rm	logical. If TRUE, NAs are removed. Not used with method="spread" or as.raster=TRUE
as.raster	logical. If TRUE, a SpatRaster is returned
as.df	logical. If TRUE, a data.frame is returned instead of a matrix
as.points	logical. If TRUE, a SpatVector of points is returned
as.mask	logical. If TRUE x is returned, with its values "masked" by the sample. That is, only cells that are included in the sample retain their values
values	logical. If TRUE raster cell values are returned
cells	logical. If TRUE, cell numbers are returned. If method="stratified" this is always set to TRUE if xy=FALSE
xy	logical. If TRUE, cell coordinates are returned
ext	SpatExtent or NULL to restrict sampling to a subset of the area of x
warn	logical. Give a warning if the sample size returned is smaller than requested
weights	SpatRaster. Used to provide weights when method="stratified"
lonlat	logical. If TRUE, sampling of a SpatExtent is weighted by cos(latitude). For SpatRaster and SpatVector this done based on the crs, but it is ignored if as.raster=TRUE
exp	numeric >= 1. "Expansion factor" that is multiplied with size to get an initial sample used for stratified samples and random samples with na.rm=TRUE to try to get at least size samples

exhaustive	logical. If TRUE and (method=="random" and na.rm=TRUE) or method=="stratified", all cells that are not NA are determined and a sample is taken from these cells. This is useful when you are dealing with a very large raster that is sparse (most cells are NA). Otherwise, the default approach may not find enough samples. This should not be used in other cases, especially not with large rasters that mostly have values
exact	logical. If TRUE and method=="regular", the sample returned is exactly size, perhaps at the expense of some regularity. Otherwise you get at least size many samples. Ignored for lon/lat rasters
each	logical. If TRUE and method=="stratified", the sample returned is size for each stratum. Otherwise size is the total sample size
...	additional arguments passed to k_means when method="kmeans"
strata	if not NULL, stratified random sampling is done, taking size samples from each stratum. If x has polygon geometry, strata must be a field name (or index) in x. If x has point geometry, strata can be a SpatVector of polygons or a SpatRaster
chess	character. One of "", "white", or "black". For stratified sampling if strata is a SpatRaster. If not "", samples are only taken from alternate cells, organized like the "white" or "black" fields on a chessboard

Value

numeric matrix, data.frame, SpatRaster or SpatVector

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
s <- spatSample(r, 10, as.raster=TRUE)
spatSample(r, 5)
spatSample(r, 5, na.rm=TRUE)
spatSample(r, 5, "regular")

## if you require cell numbers and/or coordinates
size <- 6
spatSample(r, 6, "random", cells=TRUE, xy=TRUE, values=FALSE)

# regular, with values
spatSample(r, 6, "regular", cells=TRUE, xy=TRUE)

# stratified
rr <- rast(ncol=10, nrow=10, names="stratum")
set.seed(1)
values(rr) <- round(runif(ncell(rr), 1, 3))
spatSample(rr, 2, "stratified", xy=TRUE)

s <- spatSample(rr, 5, "stratified", as.points=TRUE, each=FALSE)
plot(rr, plg=list(title="raster"))
plot(s, 1, add=TRUE, plg=list(x=185, y=1, title="points"), col=rainbow(5))

# spread
```

```
s <- spatSample(r, 10, "spread", as.points=TRUE)
plot(r); points(s)

## SpatExtent
e <- ext(r)
spatSample(e, 10, "random", lonlat=TRUE)

## SpatVector
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)

# sample the geometries
i <- sample(v, 3)

# sample points in geometries
p <- spatSample(v, 3)
```

`SpatVector-class` *Class "SpatVector"*

Description

`SpatVector` can represent points, lines or polygons.

`SpatVectorCollection` can hold a collection of SpatVectors

`SpatVectorProxy` is a SpatVector for which the data are on-disk instead of in memory.

`spin` *spin a SpatVector*

Description

Spin (rotate) the geometry of a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
spin(x, angle, x0, y0)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector
`angle`	numeric. Angle of rotation in degrees
`x0`	numeric. x-coordinate of the center of rotation. If missing, the center of the extent of `x` is used
`y0`	numeric. y-coordinate of the center of rotation. If missing, the center of the extent of `x` is used

Value

SpatVector

See Also

rescale, t, shift

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
w <- spin(v, 180)
plot(v)
lines(w, col="red")

# lower-right corner as center
e <- as.vector(ext(v))
x <- spin(v, 45, e[1], e[3])
```

---

split — *Split a SpatRaster or SpatVector*

Description

Split a SpatRaster by layer, or a SpatVector by attributes. You can also split the geometry of a SpatVector of polygon or lines with another SpatVector of polygon or lines.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,ANY'
split(x, f)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,ANY'
split(x, f)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
split(x, f, min_node_dist=10000)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
f	If x is a SpatRaster: a vector of the length nlyr(x). If x is a SpatVector: one or more variable names, or a vector of the same length as x, or a list of such vectors. If x is a SpatVector of polygons, you can also use a SpatVector of lines or polygons to split the polygon geometries
min_node_dist	positive number indicating the minimum node distance to use (in m) for longitude/latitude data. To ensure this minimum distance between nodes, additional nodes are added as needed, to improve precision. See densify

Value

list or SpatVector

See Also

segregate; divide; makeTiles

Examples

```
## split layers
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
y <- split(s, c(1,2,1))
sds(y)

## split attributes
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
x <- split(v, "NAME_1")

## split geometries
v <- v[1:5,]
line <- vect(matrix(c(5.79, 6.22, 5.75, 6.1, 5.8,
 50.14, 50.05, 49.88, 49.85, 49.71), ncol=2), "line")
s <- split(v, line)
```

---

sprc — *Create a SpatRasterCollection*

Description

Methods to create a SpatRasterCollection. This is an object to hold a collection (list) of SpatRasters. There are no restrictions on the similarity of the SpatRaster geometry.

They can be used to combine several SpatRasters to be used with merge or mosaic

You can create a SpatRasterCollection from a file with subdatasets.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
sprc(x, ids=0, opts=NULL, raw=FALSE, noflip=FALSE, guessCRS=TRUE, domains="", group=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sprc(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
sprc(x)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
sprc(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, list with SpatRasters, missing, or filename
ids	optional. vector of integer subdataset ids. Ignored if the first value is not a positive integer
opts	character. GDAL dataset open options
raw	logical. If TRUE, scale and offset values are ignored
noflip	logical. If TRUE, a raster (e.g. JPEG image) that is not georeferenced and that GDAL assigns a flipped extent to (ymax < ymin), is not considered flipped. This avoids the need to flip the raster vertically
guessCRS	logical. If TRUE and the file does not specify a CRS but has an extent that is within longitude/latitude bounds, the longitude/latitude crs is assigned to the SpatRaster
domains	character. Metadata domains to read (see metags to retrieve their values if there are any. "" is the default domain
group	logical. If TRUE, files that share the same raster geometry are combined into a single multi-layer SpatRaster. Useful when tiles are split across folders with one file per band (e.g. Sentinel-2 / Landsat)
...	additional SpatRasters

Value

SpatRasterCollection

See Also

sds

Examples

```
x <- rast(xmin=-110, xmax=-50, ymin=40, ymax=70, ncols=60, nrows=30)
y <- rast(xmin=-80, xmax=-20, ymax=60, ymin=30)
res(y) <- res(x)
values(x) <- 1:ncell(x)
values(y) <- 1:ncell(y)

z <- sprc(x, y)
z
```

stretch *Stretch*

Description

Linear or histogram equalization stretch of values in a SpatRaster.

For linear stretch, provide the desired output range (minv and maxv) and the lower and upper bounds in the original data, either as quantiles (minq and maxq), or as cell values (smin and smax). If smin and smax are both not NA, minq and maxq are ignored.

For histogram equalization, these arguments are ignored, but you can provide the desired scale of the output and the maximum number of cells that is used to compute the histogram (empirical cumulative distribution function).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
stretch(x, minv=0, maxv=255, minq=0, maxq=1, smin=NA, smax=NA,
  histeq=FALSE, scale=1, maxcell=500000, bylayer=TRUE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
minv	numeric >= 0 and smaller than maxv. lower bound of stretched value
maxv	numeric <= 255 and larger than maxv. upper bound of stretched value
minq	numeric >= 0 and smaller than maxq. lower quantile bound of original value. Ignored if smin is supplied
maxq	numeric <= 1 and larger than minq. upper quantile bound of original value. Ignored if smax is supplied
smin	numeric < smax. user supplied lower value for the layers, to be used instead of a quantile computed by the function itself
smax	numeric > smin. user supplied upper value for the layers, to be used instead of a quantile computed by the function itself
histeq	logical. If TRUE histogram equalization is used instead of linear stretch
scale	numeric. The scale (maximum value) of the output if histeq=TRUE
maxcell	positive integer. The size of the regular sample used to compute the histogram or quantiles
bylayer	logical. If TRUE stretching is done for each layer individually
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
r <- rast(nc=10, nr=10)
values(r) <- rep(1:25, 4)
rs <- stretch(r)
s <- c(r, r*2)
sr <- stretch(s)
```

---

subset *Subset a SpatRaster or a SpatVector*

Description

Select a subset of layers from a SpatRaster or select a subset of records (row) and/or variables (columns) from a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
subset(x, subset, negate=FALSE, NSE=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
subset(x, subset, select, drop=FALSE, NSE=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
subset	if x is a SpatRaster: integer or character to select layers if x is a SpatVector: logical expression indicating the rows to keep (missing values are taken as FALSE), or another Spat* object in which case the extent is used to spatially subset the intersecting geometries
select	expression, indicating columns to select
negate	logical. If TRUE all layers that are **not** in the subset are selected
NSE	logical. If TRUE, non-standard evaluation (the use of unquoted variable names) is allowed. Set this to FALSE when calling subset from a function
drop	logical. If TRUE, the geometries will be dropped, and a data.frame is returned
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

if x is a SpatRaster: SpatRaster

if x is a SpatVector: SpatVector or, if drop=TRUE, a data.frame.

See Also

$, [[, [

Examples

```
### SpatRaster
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
subset(s, 2:3)
subset(s, c(3,2,3,1))

#equivalent to
s[[ c(3,2,3,1) ]]

s[[c("red", "green")]]
s$red

# expression based (partial) matching of names with single brackets
s["re"]
s["^re"]

# not with double brackets
# s[["re"]]


### SpatVector

v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))

subset(v, v$NAME_1 == "Diekirch", c("NAME_1", "NAME_2"))

subset(v, NAME_1 == "Diekirch", c(NAME_1, NAME_2), NSE=TRUE)

# or like this
v[2:3,]
v[1:2, 2:3]
v[1:2, c("NAME_1", "NAME_2")]

# or by location, i.e. by spatial overlap with another object
poly <- as.polygons(ext(6, 6.4, 49.75, 50))
subset(v, poly)
v[poly]
```

---

subset_dollar *Subset a SpatRaster or a SpatVector*

Description

Select a subset of layers from a SpatRaster or select a subset of records (row) and/or variables (columns) from a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
x$name
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent
name	character. If x is a SpatRaster: layer name. If x is a SpatVector: variable name. If x is a SpatExtent: xmin, xmax, ymin or ymax

Value

if x is a SpatRaster: SpatRaster

if x is a SpatVector: SpatVector or, if drop=TRUE, a data.frame.

See Also

subset, [, [[, extract

Examples

```
### SpatRaster
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
subset(s, 2:3)
subset(s, c(3,2,3,1))
#equivalent to
s[[ c(3,2,3,1) ]]

s[[c("red", "green")]]
s$red

# expression based (partial) matching of names with single brackets
s["re"]
s["^re"]

# not with double brackets
# s[["re"]]


### SpatVector

v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
v[2:3,]
v[1:2, 2:3]

subset(v, v$NAME_1 == "Diekirch", c("NAME_1", "NAME_2"))

subset(v, NAME_1 == "Diekirch", c(NAME_1, NAME_2), NSE=TRUE)
```

subset_double *Subset a SpatRaster or a SpatVector*

Description

Select a subset of layers from a SpatRaster or select a subset of records (row) and/or variables (columns) from a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric,missing'
x[[i, j]]

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset,ANY,ANY'
x[[i, j, drop=TRUE]]

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,numeric,missing'
x[[i, j, drop=FALSE]]
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
i	if x is a SpatRaster: integer, logical, or character to select layers if x is a SpatVector: integer, logical, or character to select variables
j	missing, or, for SpatRasterDataset only, numeric
drop	logical. If TRUE, the geometries will be dropped, and a data.frame is returned

Value

if x is a SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset: SpatRaster

if x is a SpatVector: a data.frame.

See Also

subset, $, [, extract

Examples

```
### SpatRaster
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
s[[ 1:2 ]]

s[[c("red", "green")]]

# expression based (partial) matching of names with single brackets
s["re"]
s["^re"]
```

```
# does not with double brackets
# s[["re"]]


### SpatVector

v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
v[[2:3]]

# to keep the geometry use
v[,2:3]
```

---

subset_single *Extract values from a SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent*

Description

Extract values from a SpatRaster; a subset of records (row) and/or variables (columns) from a SpatVector; or a number from a SpatExtent.

You can use indices (row, column, layer or cell numbers) to extract. You can also use other Spat* objects.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, k]

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,numeric,numeric'
x[i, j, drop=FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector,missing'
x[i, j]

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,numeric,missing'
x[i, j]
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or SpatExtent
i	if x is a SpatRaster: numeric, logical or missing to select rows or, if j is missing, to select cells numbers. if x is a SpatVector: numeric or missing to select rows. if i is another SpatVector: get a new SpatVector with the geometries that intersect. if x is a SpatExtent: integer between 1 and 4.
j	numeric, logical, or missing to select columns

k	numeric, character, or missing to select layers
drop	logical. If FALSE an object of the same class as x is returned

Value

numeric if x is a SpatExtent. Same as x if drop=FALSE. Otherwise a data.frame

See Also

extract, subset, $, [[

Examples

```
### SpatRaster
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
r[3638]
rowColFromCell(r, 3638)
r[39, 28]
x <- r[39:40, 28:29, drop=FALSE]
as.matrix(x, wide=TRUE)

### SpatVector

v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
v[2:3,]
v[1:2, 2:3]
v[1:2, 2:3, drop=TRUE]
```

---

subst *replace cell values*

Description

Substitute (replace) cell values of a SpatRaster with a new value. See classify for more complex/flexible replacement.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
subst(x, from, to, others=NULL, raw=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster

from	numeric value(s). Normally a vector of the same length as 'to'. If x has multiple layers, it can also be a matrix of numeric value(s) where nrow(x) == length(to). In that case the output has a single layer, with values based on the combination of the values of the input layers. For single-layer replacement with numeric vectors, an optimized hash-based lookup is used. Floating point values are supported and are matched exactly.
to	numeric value(s). Normally a vector of the same length as 'from'. If x has a single layer, it can also be a matrix of numeric value(s) where nrow(x) == length(from). In that case the output has multiple layers, one for each column in to
others	numeric. If not NULL all values that are not matched are set to this value. Otherwise they retain their original value.
raw	logical. If TRUE, the values in from and to are the raw cell values, not the categorical labels. Only relevant if is.factor(x)
filename	character. Output filename
...	Additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

Author(s)

Andrew Gene Brown, Robert J. Hijmans

See Also

classify, clamp

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, xmin=0, xmax=1, ymin=0, ymax=1, crs="")
r <- init(r, 1:6)
x <- subst(r, 3, 7)
x <- subst(r, 2:3, NA)
x <- subst(x, NA, 10)

# multiple output layers
z <- subst(r, 2:3, cbind(20,30))

# multiple input layers
rr <- c(r, r+1, r+2)
m <- rbind(c(1:3), c(3:5))
zz <- subst(rr, m, c(100, 200))
```

summarize *Summarize*

Description

Compute summary statistics for cells, either across layers or between layers (parallel summary).

The following summary methods are available for SpatRaster: `any`, `anyNA`, `all`, `allNA`, `nany`, `noNA`, `max`, `min`, `mean`, `median`, `prod`, `range`, `stdev`, `sum`, `which.min`, `which.max`. See `modal` to compute the mode and `app` to compute summary statistics that are not included here. `nany` stands for "not any" or "none" and allows to do `!all(x)` in one computation instead of two.

Because generic functions are used, the method applied is chosen based on the first argument: "`x`". This means that if `r` is a SpatRaster, `mean(r, 5)` will work, but `mean(5, r)` will not work.

The `mean` method has an argument "trim" that is ignored.

If `pop=TRUE` `stdev` computes the population standard deviation, computed as:

`f <- function(x) sqrt(sum((x-mean(x))^2) / length(x))`

This is different than the sample standard deviation returned by `sd` (which uses `n-1` as denominator).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
min(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
max(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
range(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
prod(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
sum(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
any(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
all(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
nany(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
range(x, ..., na.rm=FALSE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
which.min(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
which.max(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
stdev(x, ..., pop=TRUE, na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
mean(x, ..., trim=NA, na.rm=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
median(x, na.rm=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
anyNA(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
countNA(x, n=0)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
noNA(x, falseNA=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
allNA(x, falseNA=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
...	additional SpatRasters or numeric values; and arguments par for parallel summarization (see Details), and filename, overwrite and wopt as for writeRaster
na.rm	logical. If TRUE, NA values are ignored. If FALSE, NA is returned if x has any NA values
trim	ignored
pop	logical. If TRUE, the population standard deviation is computed. Otherwise the sample standard deviation is computed
falseNA	logical. If TRUE, cells that would otherwise be FALSE are set to NA
n	integer. If n > 0, cell values are TRUE if at least n of its layers are NA

Details

Additional argument par can be used for "parallel" summarizing a SpatRaster and a numeric or logical value. If a SpatRaster x has three layers, max(x, 5) will return a single layer (the number five is treated as a layer in which all cells have value five). In contrast max(x, 5, par=TRUE) returns three layers (the number five is treated as another SpatRaster with a single layer with all cells having the value five.

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

app, Math-methods, modal, which.lyr

Examples

```
set.seed(0)
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, nlyrs=3)
values(r) <- runif(ncell(r) * nlyr(r))

x <- mean(r)
# note how this returns one layer
x <- sum(c(r, r[[2]]), 5)

# and this returns three layers
y <- sum(r, r[[2]], 5)

max(r)

## when adding a number, do you want 1 layer or all layers?
# 1 layer
max(r, 0.5)

# all layers
max(r, 0.5, par=TRUE)

y <- stdev(r)
# not the same as
yy <- app(r, sd)

z <- stdev(r, r*2)

x <- mean(r, filename=paste0(tempfile(), ".tif"))


v <- values(r)
set.seed(3)
v[sample(length(v), 50)] <- NA
values(r) <- v
is.na(r)
anyNA(r)
allNA(r)
countNA(r)
countNA(r, 2)
```

summary *summary*

Description

Compute summary statistics (min, max, mean, and quartiles) for SpatRaster using base summary method. A sample is used for very large files.

For single or other statistics see Summary-methods, global, and quantile

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
summary(object, size=100000, warn=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	SpatRaster or SpatVector
size	positive integer. Size of a regular sample used for large datasets (see spatSample)
warn	logical. If TRUE a warning is given if a sample is used
...	additional arguments passed on to the base summary method

Value

matrix with (an estimate of) the median, minimum and maximum values, the first and third quartiles, and the number of cells with NA values

See Also

Summary-methods, global, quantile

Examples

```
set.seed(0)
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, nlyrs=3)
values(r) <- runif(nlyr(r)*ncell(r))
summary(r)
```

surfArea *Compute surface area from elevation data*

Description

It is often said that if Wales was flattened out it would have an area bigger than England. This function computes the surface area for a raster with elevation values, taking into account the sloping nature of the surface.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
surfArea(x, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with elevation values. Currently the raster CRS must be planar and have the same distance units (e.g. m) as the elevation values
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

Author(s)

Barry Rowlingson

References

Jenness, Jeff S., 2004. Calculating Landscape Surface Area from Digital Elevation Models. Wildlife Society Bulletin 32(3): 829-839

See Also

expanse, cellSize

Examples

```
v <- rast(volcano, crs="local")
x <- terra::surfArea(v)
```

svc *Create a SpatVectorCollection*

Description

Methods to create a SpatVectorCollection. This is an object to hold "sub-datasets", each a SpatVector, perhaps of different geometry type.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing'
svc(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
svc(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
svc(x)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
svc(x, layer="", query="", dialect="", extent=NULL, filter=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector, character (filename), list with SpatVectors, or missing
...	Additional SpatVectors
layer	character. layer name to select a layer from a file (database) with multiple layers
query	character. A query to subset the dataset
dialect	character. The SQL dialect to use (if any). For example: "SQLite". "" refers to the default OGR-SQL dialect
extent	Spat* object. The extent of the object is used as a spatial filter to select the geometries to read. Ignored if filter is not NULL
filter	SpatVector. Used as a spatial filter to select geometries to read (the convex hull is used for lines or points). It is guaranteed that all features that overlap with the extent of filter will be returned. It can happen that additional geometries are returned

Value

SpatVectorCollection

See Also

sprc

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
x <- svc()
x <- svc(v, v[1:3,], as.lines(v[3:5,]), as.points(v))
length(x)
x

# extract
x[3]

# replace
x[2] <- as.lines(v[1,])
```

---

symdif *Symmetrical difference*

Description

Symmetrical difference of polygons

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
symdif(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
y	SpatVector

Value

SpatVector

See Also

erase

Examples

```
p <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
b <- as.polygons(ext(6, 6.4, 49.75, 50))
#sd <- symdif(p, b)
#plot(sd, col=rainbow(12))
```

tapp *Apply a function to subsets of layers of a SpatRaster*

Description

Apply a function to subsets of layers of a SpatRaster (similar to `tapply` and `aggregate`). The layers are combined based on the `index`.

The number of layers in the output SpatRaster equals the number of unique values in `index` times the number of values that the supplied function returns for a single vector of numbers.

For example, if you have a SpatRaster with 6 layers, you can use `index=c(1,1,1,2,2,2)` and `fun=sum`. This will return a SpatRaster with two layers. The first layer is the sum of the first three layers in the input SpatRaster, and the second layer is the sum of the last three layers in the input SpatRaster. Indices are recycled such that `index=c(1,2)` would also return a SpatRaster with two layers (one based on the odd layers (1,3,5), the other based on the even layers (2,4,6)).

The index can also be one of the following values to group by time period (if `x` has the appropriate `time` values): "years", "months", "yearmonths", "dekads", "yeardekads", "weeks" (the ISO 8601 week number, see Details), "yearweeks", "days", "doy" (day of the year), "7days" (seven-day periods starting at Jan 1 of each year), "10days", or "15days". It can also be a function that makes groups from time values.

See `app` or `Summary-methods` if you want to use a more efficient function that returns multiple layers based on **all** layers in the SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
tapp(x, index, fun, ..., cores=1, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`index`	factor or numeric (integer). Vector of length `nlyr(x)` (shorter vectors are recycled) grouping the input layers. It can also be one of the following values: "years", "months", "yearmonths", "days", "week" (ISO 8601 week number), or "doy" (day of the year)
`fun`	function to be applied. The following functions have been re-implemented in C++ for speed: "sum", "mean", "median", "modal", "which", "which.min", "which.max", "min", "max", "prod", "any", "all", "none", "sd", "std", "first". To use the base-R function for say, "min", you could use something like `fun = \(i) min(i)`
`...`	additional arguments passed to `fun`
`cores`	positive integer. If `cores > 1`, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object. Ignored for functions that are implemented by terra in C++ (see under fun)
`filename`	character. Output filename

overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

"week" follows the ISO 8601 definition. Weeks start on Monday. If the week containing 1 January has four or more days in the new year, then it is considered week "01". Otherwise, it is the last week of the previous year (week "52" or "53", and the next week is week 1.

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

app, Summary-methods

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
s <- c(r, r, r, r, r, r)
s <- s * 1:6
b1 <- tapp(s, index=c(1,1,1,2,2,2), fun=sum)
b1
b2 <- tapp(s, c(1,2,3,1,2,3), fun=sum)
b2
```

---

terrain *terrain characteristics*

Description

Compute terrain characteristics from elevation data. The elevation values should be in the same units as the map units (typically meter) for projected (planar) raster data. They should be in meter when the coordinate reference system is longitude/latitude.

For accuracy, always compute these values on the original data (do not first change the projection). Distances (needed for slope and aspect) for longitude/latitude data are computed on the WGS84 ellipsoid with Karney's algorithm.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
terrain(x, v="slope", neighbors=8, unit="degrees", filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, single layer with elevation values. Values should have the same unit as the map units, or in meters when the crs is longitude/latitude
v	character. One or more of these options: slope, aspect, TPI, TRI, TRIriley, TRIrmsd, roughness, flowdir (see Details)
unit	character. "degrees" or "radians" for the output of "slope" and "aspect"
neighbors	integer. Indicating how many neighboring cells to use to compute slope or aspect with. Either 8 (queen case) or 4 (rook case)
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

When neighbors=4, slope and aspect are computed according to Fleming and Hoffer (1979) and Ritter (1987). When neighbors=8, slope and aspect are computed according to Horn (1981). The Horn algorithm may be best for rough surfaces, and the Fleming and Hoffer algorithm may be better for smoother surfaces (Jones, 1997; Burrough and McDonnell, 1998).

If slope = 0, aspect is set to 0.5*pi radians (or 90 degrees if unit="degrees"). When computing slope or aspect, the coordinate reference system of x must be known for the algorithm to differentiate between planar and longitude/latitude data.

terrain is not vectorized over "neighbors" or "unit" – only the first value is used.

flowdir returns the "flow direction" (of water), that is the direction of the greatest drop in elevation (or the smallest rise if all neighbors are higher). They are encoded as powers of 2 (0 to 7). The cell to the right of the focal cell is 1, the one below that is 2, and so on:

32	64	128
16	x	1
8	4	2

Cells without lower neighboring cells are encoded as zero.

If two cells have the same drop in elevation, a random cell is picked. That is not ideal as it may prevent the creation of connected flow networks. ArcGIS implements the approach of Greenlee (1987) and I might adopt that in the future.

Most terrain indices are according to Wilson et al. (2007), as in gdaldem. TRI (Terrain Ruggedness Index) is the mean of the absolute differences between the value of a cell and its 8 surrounding cells. TPI (Topographic Position Index, or Bathymetric Position Index if on seafloor) is the difference between the value of a cell and the mean value of its 8 surrounding cells. Roughness is the difference between the maximum and the minimum value of a cell and its 8 surrounding cells.

TRIriley (TRI according to Riley et al., 2007) returns the square root of summed squared differences between the value of a cell and its 8 surrounding cells. TRIrmsd computes the square root of the mean of the squared differences between these cells.

These measures can also be computed with focal functions:

TRI <- focal(x, w=3, fun=\(x) sum(abs(x[-5]-x[5]))/8)

TPI <- focal(x, w=3, fun=\(x) x[5] - mean(x[-5]))

rough <- focal(x, w=3, fun=\(x) max(x) - min(x))

References

Burrough, P., and R.A. McDonnell, 1998. Principles of Geographical Information Systems. Oxford University Press.

Fleming, M.D. and Hoffer, R.M., 1979. Machine processing of Landsat MSS data and DMA topographic data for forest cover type mapping. LARS Technical Report 062879. Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Horn, B.K.P., 1981. Hill shading and the reflectance map. Proceedings of the IEEE 69:14-47

Jones, K.H., 1998. A comparison of algorithms used to compute hill slope as a property of the DEM. Computers & Geosciences 24: 315-323

Karney, C.F.F., 2013. Algorithms for geodesics, J. Geodesy 87: 43-55. doi:10.1007/s00190-012-0578-z.

Riley, S.J., De Gloria, S.D., Elliot, R. (1999): A Terrain Ruggedness that Quantifies Topographic Heterogeneity. Intermountain Journal of Science 5: 23-27.

Ritter, P., 1987. A vector-based terrain and aspect generation algorithm. Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing 53: 1109-1111

Wilson et al 2007, Multiscale Terrain Analysis of Multibeam Bathymetry Data for Habitat Mapping on the Continental Slope. Marine Geodesy 30:3-35

See Also

viewshed

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
x <- terrain(r, "slope")
```

---

tessellate *Create a tessellation*

Description

Create a tessellation of polygons with no gaps or overlaps that cover constant area. The polygons can be hexagons or rectangles. For lon/lat coordinates it is also possible to use (Goldberg) polyhedrons with 12 pentagonal cells and 10*(n^2-1) hexagonal cells, of approximately equal size. Hexagons have constant area, but varying shape with lon/lat coordinates.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
tessellate(x, size, n, type="hexagon", flat_top=FALSE, align="fit", geo=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatVector or other object from which a SpatExtent can be extracted. If missing, a global lon/lat extent is used
size	positive number. The "across-flats" distance of a hexagon, or the center-to-center distance to the nearest neighbour in the dominant direction. The unit is the unit of the input crs, or meters for longitude/latitude data. Size is approximate for polyhedrons
n	positive integer. Polyhedron subdivision frequency. The output has 10*n^2 + 2 cells in total (12 pentagons + 10*(n^2 - 1) hexagons). If this is supplied, argument size is ignored
type	character. One of "hexagons", "rectangles", or "polyhedron"
flat_top	logical. If TRUE, hexagons have two horizontal (flat) edges; if FALSE (the default) they have two vertical edges and a vertex pointing up and down (pointy-top)
align	character. rectangle alignment, one of "fit" (all retangles fit within the extent, creating variability in size), "align" all rectangles (except perhaps the polar rectangles) have equal-area, but may stick out of the extent), or "cube" (rectangles are "cubes" in terms of naive longitude/latitude math, and may stick out of the extent)
geo	logical. If TRUE, and x is a SpatExtent, the coordinates of x are interpreted longitude/latitude. If it is NULL the coordinates are used to guess the CRS from the coordinates. If FALSE the CRS is set to "local" if x does not have a CRS

Value

SpatVector of polygons

See Also

as.polygons

Examples

```
# planar hexagons (exact tiling, equal Cartesian area)
e <- ext(0, 100, 0, 100)
h <- tessellate(e, size=10)
plot(h)

# flat-top hexagons over a raster's extent
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, xmin=0, xmax=100, ymin=0, ymax=80, crs="local")
h2 <- tessellate(r, size=15, flat_top=TRUE)
plot(h2)

# rectangles
r1 <- tessellate(r, size=15, type="rect", geo=FALSE)
r2 <- tessellate(ext(r), size=1000000, type="rect", geo=TRUE)
r3 <- tessellate(ext(r), size=1000000, type="rect", align="equal", geo=TRUE)
r4 <- tessellate(ext(r), size=1000000, type="rect", align="cube", geo=TRUE)
```

```
# global lon/lat equal-area hexagon tessellation
g <- tessellate(size=1000000, geo=TRUE)
g

# global polyhedron, frequency 10 -> 12 pentagons + 990 hexagons
g1 <- tessellate(n=10, type="polyhedron")
g1$size <- expanse(g1)
plot(g1, "type", col=c("tomato", "skyblue"))
plot(g1, "size")


# the truncated icosahedron ("football"): n=1, 12 pentagons + 0 hexagons
g2 <- tessellate(n=1, type="polyhedron")

# specify cell size in meters instead of frequency
g3 <- tessellate(size=1000000, type="polyhedron")
```

`text` *Add labels to a map*

Description

Plots labels, that is a textual (rather than color) representation of values, on top an existing plot (map).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
text(x, labels, digits=0, halo=FALSE, hc="white", hw=0.1, jitter=0, xpd=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
text(x, labels, halo=FALSE, inside=FALSE, hc="white", hw=0.1, jitter=0, xpd=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`labels`	character. Optional. Vector of labels with `length(x)` or a variable name from `names(x)`
`digits`	integer. How many digits should be used?
`halo`	logical. If `TRUE` a "halo" is printed around the text
`hc`	character. The halo color
`hw`	numeric. The halo width
`inside`	logical. Should the text always be placed inside one the sub-geometries?
`jitter`	numeric. The amount of random noise used to adjust label positions, possibly avoiding overlaps. See argument 'factor' in `jitter`

xpd	logical or NA. If FALSE, the text is clipped to the plot region, if TRUE, the text is clipped to the figure region, and if NA, the text is clipped to the device region
...	additional arguments to pass to graphics function text

See Also

text, plot, halo

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=4, ncols=4)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)

plot(r)
text(r)

set.seed(123)
text(r, jitter = 2, col = "red", halo = TRUE)

plot(r)
text(r, halo=TRUE, hc="blue", col="white", hw=0.2)

plot(r, col=rainbow(16))
text(r, col=c("black", "white"), vfont=c("sans serif", "bold"), cex=2)
```

---

thin *Subset geometries by minimum distance*

Description

thin return a subset of geometries such that all remaining geometries are at least d apart from each other. This uses greedy spatial thinning: the first geometry is always kept, and subsequent geometries are only kept if they are at least d away from all previously kept geometries.

thinNodes reduces the number of nodes to represent line or polygon geometries

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
thin(x, d, unit="m")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
thinNodes(x, d, unit="m", makeValid=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
d	positive numeric. The minimum distance between geometries or nodes
unit	character. "m" (meter, the default) or "km" (kilometer)
makeValid	logical. If TRUE an attempt is made to assure that thinned polygon geometries are valid (e.g., not self intersecting)

Value

SpatVector

See Also

densify, distance, nearby, nearest

Examples

```
p <- vect( matrix(c(0, .5, .6, 5, 5.5, 50), ncol=2, nrow=6), crs="lonlat")
values(p) <- data.frame(id=1:6)
nrow(p)

# points that are at least 200 km apart
p2 <- thin(p, 200000)
nrow(p2)

# same, using km
p3 <- thin(p, 200, unit="km")
nrow(p3)
```

---

thresh *Thresholding*

Description

Compute a threshold to divide the values of a SpatRaster into two groups, and use that threshold to classify the raster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
thresh(x, method="otsu", maxcell=1000000, combine=FALSE,
   as.raster=TRUE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
method	character. One of "mean", "median" or "otsu" for Otsu's method
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells to use to compute the threshold
combine	logical. If TRUE the layers of x are combined to compute a single threshold
as.raster	logical. If TRUE a classified SpatRaster is returned. Otherwise the threshold(s) are returned
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

numeric or SpatRaster

References

Otsu, N. (1979). A Threshold Selection Method from Gray-Level Histograms. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, **9(1)**, 62-66. doi:10.1109/TSMC.1979.4310076

See Also

divide

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
thresh(s, "mean", as.raster=FALSE)
thresh(s, "mean", combine=TRUE, as.raster=FALSE)


plot(thresh(s, "otsu"))
```

---

tighten *tighten SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset objects*

Description

Combines data sources within a SpatRaster (that are in memory, or from the same file) to allow for faster processing.

Or combine sub-datasets into a SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
tighten(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
tighten(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrow=5, ncol=9, vals=1:45)
x <- c(r, r*2, r*3)
x
tighten(x)
```

---

tile_apply *Parallelize a SpatRaster function*

Description

The function splits a SpatRaster into virtual tiles and applies a user supplied function to each tile, and assembles the per-tile results back into a single SpatRaster. The work can be distributed over a cluster of worker processes.

Usage

```
tile_apply(x, fun, cores=1, cpkgs=NULL, tiles=NULL, buffer=0, ...,
 filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list(), overlap_fun=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster. Preferably backed by a file so that workers can re-open it cheaply; in-memory rasters are shipped to the workers via wrap
fun	function. Takes a SpatRaster as its first argument and must return a SpatRaster. It is called once per tile, with the windowed x as the first argument and any extra ... arguments appended

cores	one of: an integer (> 1 creates a PSOCK cluster of that size, torn down at the end of the call); a cluster object created with parallel::makeCluster; the string "future" (use future_lapply with the currently-active future::plan); or a future strategy object (e.g. future::multisession()), which is set as the plan for the duration of the call. The "future" and plan-object paths require the **future** and **future.apply** packages
cpkgs	character. Names of packages that must be loaded on each worker before fun is called (e.g. "randomForest")
tiles	specification of the tiles. If NULL (the default), the tile size is chosen automatically and a per-worker memory budget that depends on cores (see getTileExtents. Otherwise one of: a SpatExtent; a list of SpatExtents; a 4-column matrix of extents (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax) as returned by getTileExtents; a SpatRaster or SpatVector that defines the tile geometry; or one or two integers specifying the number of rows and columns *per tile* (passed on to getTileExtents)
buffer	integer. Number of additional rows and columns (one number, or two for separate row/column buffers) of x to read on each side of every tile, so that fun can compute neighbourhood-dependent values (e.g. focal) without edge artefacts. The result of fun is then cropped back to the un-buffered tile extent before it is written, so the per-tile outputs are non-overlapping. Only used when tiles = NULL; ignored with a warning otherwise (when supplying tiles explicitly, build the overlap into the tiles yourself with getTileExtents(..., buffer=) and pick an overlap_fun)
...	additional arguments passed to fun. When cores > 1 these are serialized and shipped to each worker; SpatRaster, SpatVector and other **terra** objects in ... are automatically wrapped and unwrapped
filename	character. Output filename for the assembled result. When empty (the default) and overlap_fun = NULL, a virtual raster (VRT) is returned that references the per-tile files (see *Details*)
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten if it exists
wopt	list. Writing options as in writeRaster
overlap_fun	character or NULL. The function name used by mosaic to combine overlapping cells (e.g. "mean", "min", "max", "sum", "first"). Use this when tiles was built with overlap (e.g. getTileExtents(..., buffer=)). When NULL (the default), tiles are assembled with vrt, which is correct for non-overlapping tiles (including the auto path with buffer, which crops away the overlap) and is essentially free

Details

Buffered tiles for focal-style operations. When tiles = NULL and buffer > 0, each tile is read on an expanded extent of (buffer cells on each side, clamped to x's extent), fun is applied, and the result is cropped back to the un-buffered tile extent before it is written. This avoids the edge effects that operations like focal would otherwise produce at tile boundaries.

The per-tile files are then assembled into the final SpatRaster:

- When overlap_fun = NULL (the default), the assembly is a virtual raster (vrt). This is fast and correct as long as the tiles do not overlap. If they do, the value of the last tile in the overlapping regions is used.

- When overlap_fun is set (e.g. "mean"), the assembly uses mosaic and applies the function to the values of overlapping cells.

If filename is empty and a VRT is returned, the tiled data files are kept for the rest of the R session, but they are lost after the session.

Extra arguments passed via ... must be named when cores > 1.

Value

A SpatRaster.

See Also

getTileExtents, makeTiles, mosaic, vrt, window, wrap

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)

# not parallel
# Returned object is a VRT backed by per-tile files in tempdir().
out1 <- tile_apply(r, function(x) x * 2)

# focal, use a buffer wide enough for the focal window
out3 <- tile_apply(r, function(x) focal(x, w=5, fun="mean",
  na.rm=TRUE), buffer=2)

# parallel on 2 workers
## Not run:
out4 <- tile_apply(r, function(x) x * 2, cores=2)

# pass extra arguments by name; nested terra objects are auto-wrapped
out5 <- tile_apply(r, function(x, k) x * k, cores=2, tiles=50, k=10)

# use a future plan instead of a cluster
if (requireNamespace("future", quietly=TRUE) &&
    requireNamespace("future.apply", quietly=TRUE)) {
    future::plan(future::multisession, workers=2)
    out6 <- tile_apply(r, function(x) x * 2, cores="future")
    future::plan(future::sequential)
}

## End(Not run)
```

time *time of SpatRaster layers*

Description

Get or set the time of the layers of a SpatRaster. Time can be stored as POSIXlt (date and time, with a resolution of seconds, and a time zone), Date, "months", "years", or "yearmonths".

timeInfo and has.time are helper functions to understand what a time data a SpatRaster has.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
has.time(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
time(x, format="")

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
time(x, tstep="")<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
timeInfo(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset
format	One of "", "seconds" (POSIXlt), "days" (Date), "yearmonths" (decimal years), "years", "months". If "", the returned format is (based on) the format that was used to set the time
value	Date, POSIXt, yearmon (defined in package zoo), or numeric
tstep	One of "years", "months", "yearmonths". Used when value is numeric. Ignored when value is of type Date, POSIXt, or yearmon

Value

time: POSIXlt, Date, or numeric timeInfo: data.frame with time step and time zone information (if available) has.time: logical

See Also

depth

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))

# Date"
d <- as.Date("2001-05-04") + 0:2
time(s) <- d
time(s)

# POSIX (date/time with a resolution of seconds)
time(s) <- as.POSIXlt(d)
time(s)

# with time zone
time(s) <- as.POSIXlt(Sys.time(), "America/New_York") + 0:2
time(s)
timeInfo(s)

# years
time(s, tstep="years") <- 2000 + 0:2
s

time(s, tstep="months") <- 1:3
s
```

---

tmpFiles *Temporary files*

Description

List and optionally remove temporary files created by the terra package. These files are created when an output SpatRaster may be too large to store in memory (RAM). This can happen when no filename is provided to a function and when using functions where you cannot provide a filename.

Temporary files are automatically removed at the end of each R session that ends normally. You can use `tmpFiles` to see the files in the current sessions, including those that are orphaned (not connected to a SpatRaster object any more) and from other (perhaps old) sessions, and remove all the temporary files.

Usage

```
tmpFiles(current=TRUE, orphan=FALSE, old=FALSE, remove=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`current`	logical. If `TRUE`, temporary files from the current R session are included
`orphan`	logical. If `TRUE`, temporary files from the current R session that are no longer associated with a SpatRaster (if `current` is `TRUE` these are also included)

old	logical. If TRUE, temporary files from other "R" sessions. Unless you are running multiple instances of R at the same time, these are from old (possibly crashed) R sessions and should be removed
remove	logical. If TRUE, temporary files are removed

Value

character

See Also

terraOptions

Examples

```
tmpFiles()
```

---

toMemory *Read all cell values into memory*

Description

Reads all cell values of a SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset into memory.

Using this method is discouraged as it is not necessary for processing the data and may lead to excessive memory use that will slow down your computer or worse. It cannot be used for SpatRasters that are based on very large files.

The method may be useful if a relatively small dataset is used repeatedly, such that efficiency gains are made because the values only need to be read from disk once.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
toMemory(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
toMemory(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset

Value

Same as x

See Also

values, as.data.frame, readValues, inMemory

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
sources(r)
inMemory(r)
x <- toMemory(r)
inMemory(x)
```

---

topology *Vector topology methods*

Description

makeNodes create nodes on lines

mergeLines connect lines to form polygons

removeDupNodes removes duplicate nodes in geometries and optionally rounds the coordinates

emptyGeoms returns the indices of empty (null) geometries. is.na also checks if any of the coordinates is NA.

snap makes boundaries of geometries identical if they are very close to each other. The tolerance is expressed in the coordinate reference system's units: meters (or feet, etc.) for projected data, and **degrees** for lon/lat data. To snap lon/lat geometries with a tolerance expressed in meters, project the data to a metric CRS first with project, snap, then project back. simplifyGeom uses the same convention.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
mergeLines(x)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
snap(x, y=NULL, tolerance)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
removeDupNodes(x, digits = -1)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
makeNodes(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector of lines or polygons
y	SpatVector of lines or polygons to snap to. If NULL snapping is to the other geometries in x
tolerance	numeric. Snapping tolerance, expressed in the units of the CRS of x (i.e. meters or feet for projected data, **degrees** for lon/lat data). One degree of latitude is approximately 111 km.
digits	numeric. Number of digits used in rounding. Ignored if < 0

Value

SpatVector

See Also

sharedPaths, gaps, simplifyGeom, forceCCW, fillHoles

Examples

```
p1 <- as.polygons(ext(0,1,0,1))
p2 <- as.polygons(ext(1.1,2,0,1))

p <- rbind(p1, p2)

y <- snap(p, tol=.15)
plot(p, lwd=3, col="light gray")
lines(y, col="red", lwd=2)
```

---

transpose *Transpose*

Description

Transpose a SpatRaster or SpatVector

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
t(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
t(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
trans(x, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

flip, rotate

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=18, ncols=36)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
tr1 <- t(r)
tr2 <- trans(r)
ttr <- trans(tr2)
```

---

trim *Trim a SpatRaster*

Description

Trim (shrink) a SpatRaster by removing outer rows and columns that are NA or another value.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
trim(x, padding=0, value=NA, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
padding	integer. Number of outer rows/columns to keep
value	numeric. The value of outer rows or columns that are to be removed
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

extend

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10, xmin=0,xmax=10,ymin=0,ymax=10)
v <- rep(NA, ncell(r))
v[c(12,34,69)] <- 1:3
values(r) <- v
s <- trim(r)
```

union *Geometric union SpatVector or SpatExtent objects*

Description

Combine SpatVector or SpatExtent objects. If you want to simply append polygon SpatVectors use `rbind` instead. `union` also intersect overlapping polygons between, but not within, objects.

Union for lines and points simply combines the two data sets; without any geometric intersections. This is equivalent to `rbind`. Attributes are joined.

If `x` and `y` have a different geometry type, a SpatVectorCollection is returned.

If a single SpatVector is supplied, overlapping polygons are intersected. Original attributes are lost. New attributes allow for determining how many, and which, polygons overlapped.

SpatExtent: Objects are combined into their union; this is equivalent to `+`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
union(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,missing'
union(x, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent,SpatExtent'
union(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatVector or SpatExtent
`y`	Same as `x` or missing

Value

SpatVector or SpatExtent

See Also

`rbind`

`intersect`

`combineGeoms`

`merge` and `mosaic` to union SpatRasters.

`crop` and `extend` for the union of SpatRaster and SpatExtent.

`merge` for merging a data.frame with attributes of a SpatVector.

`aggregate` to dissolve SpatVector objects.

Examples

```
e1 <- ext(-10, 10, -20, 20)
e2 <- ext(0, 20, -40, 5)
union(e1, e2)

#SpatVector
v <- vect(system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra"))
v <- v[,3:4]
p <- vect(c("POLYGON ((5.8 49.8, 6 49.9, 6.15 49.8, 6 49.65, 5.8 49.8))",
"POLYGON ((6.3 49.9, 6.2 49.7, 6.3 49.6, 6.5 49.8, 6.3 49.9))"), crs=crs(v))
values(p) <- data.frame(pid=1:2, value=expanse(p))
u <- union(v, p)
plot(u, "pid")

b <- buffer(v, 1000)

u <- union(b)
u$sum <- rowSums(as.data.frame(u))
plot(u, "sum")
```

`unique` *Unique values*

Description

This method returns the unique values in a SpatRaster, or removes duplicates records (geometry and attributes) in a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
unique(x, incomparables=FALSE, digits=NA, na.rm=TRUE, as.raster=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
unique(x, incomparables=FALSE, geom=TRUE, atts=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`incomparables`	logical. If `FALSE` and `x` is a SpatRaster: the unique values are determined for all layers together, and the result is a matrix. If `TRUE`, each layer is evaluated separately, and a list is returned. If `x` is a SpatVector this argument is as for a `data.frame`
`digits`	integer. The number of digits for rounding the values before finding the unique values. Use `NA` means to not do any rounding
`na.rm`	logical. If `TRUE`, `NaN` is included if there are any missing values

as.raster	logical. If TRUE, a single-layer categorical SpatRaster with the unique values is returned
...	additional arguments passed on to unique or identical
geom	logical. If TRUE the geometries are considered to determine uniqueness
atts	logical. If TRUE the attribute values are considered to determine uniqueness

Value

If x is a SpatRaster: data.frame or list (if incomparables=FALSE)

If x is a SpatVector: SpatVector

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5)
values(r) <- rep(1:5, each=5)
unique(r)
s <- c(r, round(r/3))
unique(s)
unique(s,TRUE)

unique(s, as.raster=TRUE)


v <- vect(cbind(x=c(1:5,1:5), y=c(5:1,5:1)),
  crs="+proj=utm +zone=1 +datum=WGS84")
nrow(v)
u <- unique(v)
nrow(u)

values(v) <- c(1:5, 1:3, 5:4)
unique(v)
```

---

units *units of SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset*

Description

Get or set the units of the layers of a SpatRaster or the datasets in a SpatRasterDataset.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
units(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
units(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
```

```
units(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
units(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
value	character

Value

character

See Also

time, names

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))

units(s) <- c("m/s", "kg", "ha")
units(s)
s

units(s) <- "kg"
units(s)
```

---

update — *Update a raster file*

Description

Update metadata or cell values of a file that is the data source of a SpatRaster. This modifies the file on disk directly without reading the entire raster into memory.

BE CAREFUL with this function as you are overwriting data in an existing file.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
update(object, crs=FALSE, extent=FALSE, names=FALSE,
    cells=NULL, values=NULL, layer=0)
```

Arguments

object	SpatRaster with a file source
crs	logical. Should the coordinate reference system be updated?
extent	logical. Should the extent be updated?
names	logical. Should the names be updated?
cells	numeric. Cell numbers to update (1-indexed). Must be used together with values
values	numeric. New values for the specified cells. Can be a single value (recycled), one value per cell (applied to all layers), or length(cells) * length(layer) values (one per cell per layer, in layer-major order)
layer	numeric or character. Layer(s) to update. Use 0 (default) to update all layers. Positive integers or layer names select specific layers

Details

The cells and values arguments allow updating specific cell values on disk without loading the raster into memory. This is useful for modifying very large rasters that cannot fit in memory. See set.values for modifying values of in-memory rasters.

Value

SpatRaster (invisibly)

Examples

```
## update metadata
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
fname <- paste0(tempfile(), ".tif")
x <- writeRaster(s*1, fname)

ext(x) <- ext(x) + 1
crs(x) <- "+proj=utm +zone=1"
names(x) <- LETTERS[1:3]

update(x, crs=TRUE, extent=TRUE, names=TRUE)

rast(fname)

## update cell values on disk
r <- rast(nrows=10, ncols=10, vals=1:100)
f <- paste0(tempfile(), ".tif")
x <- writeRaster(r, f)
x[c(1, 2, 50, 51, 100)]
update(x, cells=c(1, 50, 100), values=c(999, 888, 777))
rast(f)[c(1, 2, 50, 51, 100)]

## update specific layer only
r <- rast(nrows=5, ncols=5, nlyr=3, vals=1:75)
f <- paste0(tempfile(), ".tif")
```

```
x <- writeRaster(r, f, datatype="FLT4S")
x[c(1, 2, 25, 26)]
update(x, cells=c(1, 25), values=c(0, 0), layer=2)
rast(f)[c(1, 2, 25, 26)]
```

---

values *Cell values and geometry attributes*

Description

Get the cell values of a SpatRaster or the attributes of a SpatVector.

By default all values returned are numeric. This is because a vector or matrix can only store one data type, and a SpatRaster may consist of multiple data types. However, if all layers have integer or logical values, the returned values also have that datatype.

Note that with `values(x, dataframe=TRUE)` and `as.data.frame(x)` the values returned match the type of each layer, and can be a mix of numeric, logical, integer, and factor.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
values(x, mat=TRUE, dataframe=FALSE, row=1,
    nrows=nrow(x), col=1, ncols=ncol(x), na.rm=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
values(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster or SpatVector
`mat`	logical. If `TRUE`, values are returned as a matrix instead of as a vector, except when dataframe is `TRUE`
`dataframe`	logical. If `TRUE`, values are returned as a `data.frame` instead of as a vector (also if matrix is `TRUE`)
`row`	positive integer. Row number to start from, should be between 1 and nrow(x)
`nrows`	positive integer. How many rows?
`col`	positive integer. Column number to start from, should be between 1 and ncol(x)
`ncols`	positive integer. How many columns? Default is the number of columns left after the start column
`na.rm`	logical. Remove `NA`s?
`...`	additional arguments passed to `data.frame`

Details

If x is a SpatRaster, and mat=FALSE, the values are returned as a vector. In cell-order by layer. If mat=TRUE, a matrix is returned in which the values of each layer are represented by a column (with ncell(x) rows). The values per layer are in cell-order, that is, from top-left, to top-right and then down by row. Use as.matrix(x, wide=TRUE) for an alternative matrix representation where the number of rows and columns matches that of x.

Value

matrix or data.frame

Note

raster values that are NA (missing) are represented by NaN (not-a-number) unless argument dataframe is TRUE.

See Also

values<-, focalValues, as.data.frame

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
r
x <- values(r)
x[3650:3655, ]
r[3650:3655]


ff <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(ff)
y <- values(v)
head(y)
```

---

varnames *variable and long variable names*

Description

Set or get names for each dataset (variable) in a SpatRasterDataset.

Each SpatRaster *data source* can also have a variable name and a long variable name. They are set when reading a file with possibly multiple sub-datasets (e.g. NetCDF or HDF5 format) into a single SpatRaster. Each sub-dataset is a separate "data-source" in the SpatRaster. Note that newly created or derived SpatRasters always have a single variable (data source), and therefore the variable names are lost when processing a multi-variable SpatRaster. Thus the variable names are mostly useful to understand a SpatRaster created from some files and for managing SpatRasterDatasets.

See names for the more commonly used *layer* names.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
varnames(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
varnames(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
longnames(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
longnames(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
varnames(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
varnames(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
longnames(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
longnames(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset
value	character (vector)

Value

character

Note

terra enforces neither unique nor valid names. See `make.unique` to create unique names and `make.names` to make syntactically valid names.

Examples

```
s <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, nlyrs=3)
names(s) <- c("a", "b", "c")
x <- sds(s, s)
varnames(x) <- c("one", "two")
x
```

vect *Create SpatVector objects*

Description

Methods to create a SpatVector from a filename or other R object.

A filename can be for a Shapefile, GeoPackage, GeoJSON, Keyhole Markup Language (KML) or any other spatial vector file format.

You can use a data.frame to make a SpatVector of points. If the variables to be used are not specified with argument geom, the method looks for candidate variables. If variables are found and these appear to be longitude/latitude, the "+proj=longlat" crs is assigned unless another crs is specified.

You can also use a two-column matrix to make a SpatVector of points, or a "geom" matrix to make a SpatVector of any supported geometry (see examples and geom).

You can supply a list of SpatVectors to append them into a single SpatVector.

SpatVectors can also be created from "Well Known Text", and from spatial vector data objects defined in the sf or sp packages.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
vect(x, layer="", query="", dialect="", extent=NULL, filter=NULL,
  crs="", proxy=FALSE, what="", opts=NULL, kml.extended=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
vect(x, type="points", atts=NULL, crs="")

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
vect(x, geom=NULL, crs=NULL, keepgeom=FALSE, quiet=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
vect(x, type="points", crs="")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
vect(x, crs="")

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVectorCollection'
vect(x)

## S4 method for signature 'sf'
vect(x)
```

Arguments

x character. A filename; or a "Well Known Text" or GeoJSON string; SpatExtent, data.frame (to make a SpatVector of points); a "geom" matrix to make a

SpatVector of any supported geometry (see examples and geom); a spatial vector data object defined in the sf or sp packages; or a list with either matrices with coordinates, or raw "Well Known Binary" (WKB) blobs

layer — character. layer name to select a layer from a file (database) with multiple layers

query — character. A query to subset the dataset

dialect — character. The SQL dialect to use (if any). For example: "SQLite". "" refers to the default OGR-SQL dialect

extent — Spat* object. The extent of the object is used as a spatial filter to select the geometries to read. Ignored if filter is not NULL

filter — SpatVector. Used as a spatial filter to select geometries to read (the convex hull is used for lines or points). It is guaranteed that all features that overlap with the extent of filter will be returned. It can happen that additional geometries are returned

type — character. Geometry type. Must be "points", "lines", or "polygons". Ignored if x is a WKB list

atts — data.frame with the attributes. The number of rows must match the number of geometrical elements

crs — character. The coordinate reference system in one of the following formats: WKT/WKT2, <authority>:<code>, or PROJ-string notation (see crs). If x is a data.frame, crs==NULL, and geom is c("lon", "lat") or a variation thereof, "+proj=longlat" is assigned

proxy — logical. If TRUE a SpatVectorProxy is returned

what — character indicating what to read. Either "" for geometries and attributes, or "geoms" to only read the geometries, "attributes" to only read the attributes (that are returned as a data.frame)

opts — character. GDAL dataset open options. For example "ENCODING=LATIN1"

kml.extended — logical or NULL. For .kml and .kmz files: GDAL's KML driver (common on Windows) often reads only Name and Description, while the LIBKML driver (common on Linux) may add many KML structure fields as columns (often empty). With NULL (default) or TRUE, if the suggested XML package is available, terra parses ExtendedData and replaces the attribute table when the placemark count matches the vector's feature count (same order as <Placemark> elements with geometry). For .kmz, the archive is unpacked to a temporary directory, preferring doc.kml if present. With FALSE, GDAL fields are kept. Ignored when proxy=TRUE or what != "".

geom — character. The field name(s) with the geometry data. Either two names for x and y coordinates of points, or a single name for a single column with WKT geometries. If NULL the function will use or c("x", "y"), c("lon", "lat"), c("longitude", "latitude") and a few variations thereof, if one of these pairs is in the data

keepgeom — logical. If TRUE the geom variable(s), e.g. spatial coordinates, is (are) also included in the attributes table

quiet — logical. If FALSE a warning is given when x is a data.frame and the values for geom and/or the crs are guessed from the data

Value

SpatVector

See Also

geom, vector_layers

Examples

```
### SpatVector from file
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
f
v <- vect(f)
v

## subsetting (large) files
## with attribute query
v <- vect(f, query="SELECT NAME_1, NAME_2, ID_2 FROM lux WHERE ID_2 < 4")

## with an extent
e <- ext(5.9, 6.3, 49.9, 50)
v <- vect(f, extent=e)

## with polygons
p <- as.polygons(e)
v <- vect(f, filter=p)


### SpatVector from a geom matrix
x1 <- rbind(c(-180,-20), c(-140,55), c(10, 0), c(-140,-60))
x2 <- rbind(c(-10,0), c(140,60), c(160,0), c(140,-55))
x3 <- rbind(c(-125,0), c(0,60), c(40,5), c(15,-45))
hole <- rbind(c(80,0), c(105,13), c(120,2), c(105,-13))
z <- rbind(cbind(object=1, part=1, x1, hole=0), cbind(object=2, part=1, x3, hole=0),
   cbind(object=3, part=1, x2, hole=0), cbind(object=3, part=1, hole, hole=1))
colnames(z)[3:4] <- c('x', 'y')

p <- vect(z, "polygons")
p

z[z[, "hole"]==1, "object"] <- 4
lns <- vect(z[,1:4], "lines")
plot(p)
lines(lns, col="red", lwd=2)

### from wkt
v <- vect("POLYGON ((0 -5, 10 0, 10 -10, 0 -5))")

wkt <- c("MULTIPOLYGON ( ((40 40, 20 45, 45 30, 40 40)),
((20 35, 10 30, 10 10, 30 5, 45 20, 20 35),(30 20, 20 15, 20 25, 30 20)))",
"POLYGON ((0 -5, 10 0, 10 -10, 0 -5))")
w <- vect(wkt)
```

```
# combine two SpatVectors
vw <- rbind(w, v)

# add a data.frame
d <- data.frame(id=1:2, name=c("a", "b"))
values(w) <- d

# add data.frame on creation, here from a geom matrix
g <- geom(w)
d <- data.frame(id=1:2, name=c("a", "b"))
m <- vect(g, "polygons", atts=d, crs="+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")

### SpatVector from a data.frame
d$wkt <- wkt
x <- vect(d, geom="wkt")

d$wkt <- NULL
d$lon <- c(0,10)
d$lat <- c(0,10)
x <- vect(d, geom=c("lon", "lat"))

# SpatVector to sf
#sf::st_as_sf(x)
```

`vector_layers` *List or remove layers from a vector file*

Description

List or remove layers from a vector file that supports layers such as GPKG

Usage

```
vector_layers(filename, delete="", return_error=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`filename`	character. filename
`delete`	character. layers to be deleted (ignored if the value is `""`)
`return_error`	logical. If `TRUE`, an error occurs if some layers cannot be deleted. Otherwise a warning is given

viewshed *Compute a viewshed*

Description

Use elevation data to compute the locations that can be seen, or how much higher they would have to be to be seen, from a certain position. The raster data coordinate reference system must be planar (not lon/lat), with the elevation values in the same unit as the distance unit of the coordinate reference system.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
viewshed(x, loc, observer=1.80, target=0, curvcoef=6/7, output="yes/no", filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, single layer with elevation values. Values should have the same unit as the map units
loc	location (x and y coordinates) or a cell number
observer	numeric. The height above the elevation data of the observer
target	numeric. The height above the elevation data of the targets
curvcoef	numeric. Coefficient to consider the effect of the curvature of the earth and refraction of the atmosphere. The elevation values are corrected with: `elevation = elevation - curvcoeff * (distance)^2 / (earth_diameter)`. This means that with the default value of 0.85714, you lose sight of about 1 meter of elevation for each 385 m of planar distance
output	character. Can be "yes/no" to get a binary (logical) output showing what areas are visible; "land" to get the height above the current elevation that would be visible; or "sea" the elevation above sea level that would be visible
filename	character. Output filename
...	Options for writing files as in `writeRaster`

References

The algorithm used is by Wang et al.: https://www.asprs.org/wp-content/uploads/pers/2000journal/january/2000_jan_87-90.pdf.

See Also

`terrain`

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
x <- project(r, "EPSG:2169")
p <- cbind(70300, 96982)
v <- viewshed(x, p, 0, 0, 0.85714)
```

---

voronoi *Voronoi diagram and Delaunay triangles*

Description

Get a Voronoi diagram or Delaunay triangles for points, or the nodes of lines or polygons

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
voronoi(x, bnd=NULL, tolerance=0, as.lines=FALSE, deldir=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
delaunay(x, tolerance=0, as.lines=FALSE, constrained=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
bnd	SpatVector to set the outer boundary of the voronoi diagram
tolerance	numeric >= 0. Snapping tolerance applied to the input vertices before computing the diagram (0 is no snapping). Expressed in the units of the CRS of x, i.e. meters or feet for projected data and **degrees** for lon/lat data.
as.lines	logical. If TRUE, lines are returned without the outer boundary
constrained	logical. If TRUE, a constrained delaunay triangulation is returned
deldir	logical. If TRUE, the deldir is used instead of the GEOS C++ library method. It has been reported that deldir does not choke on very large data sets

Value

SpatVector

Examples

```
wkt <- c("MULTIPOLYGON ( ((40 40, 20 45, 45 30, 40 40)),
  ((20 35, 10 30, 10 10, 30 5, 45 20, 20 35),(30 20, 20 15, 20 25, 30 20)))",
  "POLYGON ((0 -5, 10 0, 10 -10, 0 -5))")
x <- vect(wkt)
v <- voronoi(x)
v
```

```
d <- delaunay(x)
d

plot(v, lwd=2, col=rainbow(15))
lines(x, col="gray", lwd=2)
points(x)
```

---

vrt *Virtual Raster Dataset*

Description

Create a Virtual Raster Dataset (VRT) from a collection of file-based raster datasets (tiles). See gdalbuildvrt for details.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
vrt(x, filename="", options=NULL, overwrite=FALSE, set_names=FALSE, return_filename=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
vrt(x, filename="", options=NULL, overwrite=FALSE, return_filename=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRasterCollection or character vector with filenames of raster "tiles". That is, files that have data for, typically non-overlapping, sub-regions of a raster. See makeTiles
filename	character. output VRT filename
options	character. All arguments as separate vector elements. Options as for gdalbuildvrt
overwrite	logical. Should filename be overwritten if it exists?
set_names	logical. Add the layer names of the first tile to the vrt? If options includes "-separate" the name of each source file is added, and each input goes into a separate band in the VRT dataset
return_filename	logical. If TRUE the filename is returned, otherwise a SpatRaster is returned

Value

SpatRaster

Note

A VRT can reference very many datasets. These are not all opened at the same time. The default is to open not more than 100 files. To increase performance, this maximum limit can be increased by setting the GDAL_MAX_DATASET_POOL_SIZE configuration option to a bigger value with setGDALconfig. Note that a typical user process on Linux is limited to 1024 simultaneously opened files.

See Also

makeTiles to create tiles; makeVRT to create a .vrt file for a binary raster file that does not have a header file. vrt_tiles to get the filenames of the tiles in a VRT.

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=100, nrows=100)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
x <- rast(ncols=2, nrows=2)
filename <- paste0(tempfile(), "_.tif")
ff <- makeTiles(r, x, filename)
ff

#vrtfile <- paste0(tempfile(), ".vrt")
#v <- vrt(ff, vrtfile)


## output in lower resolution
#vrtfile <- paste0(tempfile(), ".vrt")
#v <- vrt(ff, vrtfile, options = c("-tr", 5, 5))
#head(readLines(vrtfile))
#v
```

---

vrt_tiles *filenames of VRT tiles*

Description

Get the filenames of the tiles in a Virtual Raster Dataset (VRT)

Usage

```
vrt_tiles(x)
```

Arguments

x	character (filename) or SpatRaster

Value

character

See Also

vrt

---

warp_scale *Compute warp resampling scale*

Description

Compute the ratio between source and destination pixel sizes for use with project. These values correspond to the GDAL warp options XSCALE and YSCALE. By default, GDAL computes them independently for each processing chunk, which can produce visible block-boundary artifacts when the ratio varies across the raster (particularly in projections with significant deformation). Setting fixed values via `project(..., xscale=, yscale=)` eliminates these artifacts.

The function samples a grid of points in the source raster, projects them to the destination CRS, and returns summary statistics of the local resampling ratios.

Usage

```
warp_scale(x, y, n=21)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster. The source raster
y	SpatRaster or character. A template raster or a CRS description for the destination
n	integer. Number of sample points along each axis (the total number of sample points is n*n)

Value

A list with two named numeric vectors (xscale and yscale), each containing the quantiles (0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%) of the local resampling ratio across the sampled points. The median ("50%") is typically the best choice for a global fixed scale. Values equal one for no resampling, below one for downsampling, and above one for upsampling.

See Also

project

Examples

```
## Not run:
a <- rast(ncols=360, nrows=180, xmin=-180, xmax=180, ymin=-90, ymax=90,
          crs="+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
values(a) <- 1:ncell(a)

sc <- warp_scale(a, "+proj=robin")
```

```
sc
# Use the median values
b <- project(a, "+proj=robin", xscale=sc$xscale["50%"], yscale=sc$yscale["50%"])

## End(Not run)
```

---

watershed *Catchment delineation*

Description

delineate the area covered by a catchment from a SpatRaster with flow direction and a pour-point (catchment outlet).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
watershed(x, pourpoint, filename="",...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster with flow direction. See terrain.
pourpoint	matrix or SpatVector with the pour point location
filename	character. Output filename
...	additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

Author(s)

Ezio Crestaz, Emanuele Cordano, Roman Seliger

Examples

```
elev <- rast(system.file('ex/elev_vinschgau.tif', package="terra"))
flowdir <- terrain(elev, "flowdir")
## pour point at Naturns
pp <- cbind(653358.3, 5168222)
w <- watershed(flowdir, pp)
```

weighted.mean *Weighted mean of layers*

Description

Compute the weighted mean for each cell of the layers of a SpatRaster. The weights can be spatially variable or not.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
weighted.mean(x, w, na.rm=FALSE, filename="", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
weighted.mean(x, w, na.rm=FALSE, filename="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
w	A vector of weights (one number for each layer), or for spatially variable weights, a SpatRaster with weights (should have the same extent, resolution and number of layers as x)
na.rm	Logical. Should missing values be removed?
filename	character. Output filename
...	options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

Summary-methods, weighted.mean

Examples

```
b <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))

# give least weight to first layer, most to last layer
wm1 <- weighted.mean(b, w=1:3)

# spatially varying weights
# weigh by column number
w1 <- init(b, "col")

# weigh by row number
w2 <- init(b, "row")
```

```
w <- c(w1, w2, w2)

wm2 <- weighted.mean(b, w=w)
```

---

where *Where are the cells with the min or max values?*

Description

This method returns the cell numbers for the cells with the min or max values of each layer in a SpatRaster.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
where.min(x, values=TRUE, list=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
where.max(x, values=TRUE, list=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
values	logical. If TRUE the min or max values are also returned
list	logical. If TRUE a list is returned instead of a matrix

Value

matrix or list

See Also

which and Summary-methods for which.min and which.max

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
where.min(r)
```

which.lyr — *Which cells are TRUE?*

Description

This method returns a single layer SpatRaster with cell values indicating the first layer in the input that is TRUE. All numbers that are not zero (or FALSE), are considered to be TRUE.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
which.lyr(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

isTRUE, which, See Summary-methods for which.min and which.max

Examples

```
s <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package="terra"))
x <- which.lyr(s > 100)
```

width — *SpatVector geometric properties*

Description

width returns the minimum diameter of the geometry, defined as the smallest band that contains the geometry, where a band is a strip of the plane defined by two parallel lines. This can be thought of as the smallest hole that the geometry can be moved through, with a single rotation.

clearance returns the minimum clearance of a geometry. The minimum clearance is the smallest amount by which a vertex could be moved to produce an invalid polygon, a non-simple linestring, or a multipoint with repeated points. If a geometry has a minimum clearance of 'mc', it can be said that "no two distinct vertices in the geometry are separated by less than "mc". No vertex is closer than "mc" to a line segment of which it is not an endpoint".

If the minimum clearance cannot be defined for a geometry (such as with a single point), NA is returned.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
width(x, as.lines=FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
clearance(x, as.lines=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector of lines or polygons
as.lines	logical. If TRUE lines are returned that define the width or clearance

Value

numeric or SpatVector

See Also

hull

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)

width(v)
clearance(v)

width_lines <- width(v, as.lines=TRUE)
plot(v)
lines(width_lines, col="blue")
```

---

window *Set a window*

Description

Assign a window (area of interest) to a SpatRaster with a SpatExtent, or set it to NULL to remove the window. This is similar to crop without actually creating a new dataset.

The window is intersect with the extent of the SpatRaster. It is envisioned that in a future version, the window may also go outside these boundaries.

Usage

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
window(x)<-value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
window(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
value	SpatExtent

Value

none for window<- and logical for window

See Also

crop, extend

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
global(r, "mean", na.rm=TRUE)
e <- ext(c(5.9, 6,49.95, 50))

window(r) <- e
global(r, "mean", na.rm=TRUE)
r

x <- rast(f)
xe <- crop(x, e)
global(xe, "mean", na.rm=TRUE)

b <- c(xe, r)
window(b)
b

window(r) <- NULL
r
```

---

wrap *wrap and unwrap*

Description

Use wrap to pack a SpatVector or SpatRaster* to create a Packed* object. Packed objects can be passed over a connection that serializes (e.g. to nodes on a computer cluster). At the receiving end they need to be unpacked with unwrap.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
wrap(x, proxy=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
wrap(x, proxy=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterCollection'
wrap(x, proxy=FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
wrap(x)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
unwrap(x)
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector, SpatRaster, SpatRasterDataset or SpatRasterCollection
proxy	logical. If FALSE raster cell values are forced to memory if possible. If TRUE, a reference to source filenames is stored for data sources that are not in memory

Value

wrap: Packed* object

unwrap: SpatVector, SpatRaster, SpatRasterCollection, SpatRasterDataset

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
p <- wrap(v)
p
vv <- vect(p)
vv
```

---

wrapCache *SpatRaster wrap with caching options*

Description

Use wrap to pack a SpatRaster with caching options. See wrap for the general approach that is easier and better to use in most cases.

This method allows for specifying a folder, or filenames, to cache all sources of a SpatRaster in a specific location (on disk).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
wrapCache(x, filename=NULL, path=NULL, overwrite=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
filename	character. A single filename, or one filename per SpatRaster data source. If not NULL, the raster sources are saved in these files
path	character. If not NULL, the path where raster sources will be saved. Ignored if filenames is not NULL
overwrite	Should existing files be overwritten when files or path is not NULL? If this value is not TRUE or FALSE, only files that do not exist are created
...	Additional arguments for writeRaster. Only used for raster sources that are in memory, as other sources are cached by copying the files

Value

PackedSpatRaster

See Also

wrap, unwrap

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)

x <- wrapCache(r, path=tempdir())
x
```

---

writeCDF *Write raster data to a NetCDF file*

Description

Write a SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset to a NetCDF file.

When using a SpatRasterDataset, the varname, longname, and unit should be set in the object (see examples).

Always use the ".nc" or ".cdf" file extension to assure that the file can be properly read again by GDAL

You can write multiple rasters (variables) that are two (x, y), three (x, y, z or x, y, time) or four dimensional (x, y, z, time).

See depth and time for specifying the axes of the third and/or fourth dimension(s).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
writeCDF(x, filename, varname, longname="", unit="", split=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
writeCDF(x, filename, overwrite=FALSE, timename="time", atts="",
    gridmap="", prec="float", compression=NA, missval, tags=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatRasterDataset
filename	character. Output filename
varname	character. Name of the dataset
longname	character. Long name of the dataset
unit	character. Unit of the data
split	logical. If TRUE each layer of x is treated as a sub-dataset
atts	character. A vector of additional global attributes to write. They must be formatted like c("x=a value", "y=abc")
gridmap	character. The crs is always written to the file in standard formats. With this argument you can also write the format commonly used in netcdf files. Something like c("grid_mapping_name=lambert_azimuthal_equal_area", "longitude_of_projection_orig "latitude_of_projection_origin=52", "false_easting=4321000", "false_northing=3210000"
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
timename	character. The name of the "time" dimension
prec	character. One of "double", "float", "integer", "short", "byte" or "char"
compression	Can be set to an integer between 1 (least compression) and 9 (most compression)
missval	numeric, the number used to indicate missing values
tags	logical. If TRUE the values returned by metags are written to the file as attributes
...	additional arguments passed on to the SpatRasterDataset method, and from there possibly to ncvar_def

Value

SpatRaster or SpatDataSet

See Also

see writeRaster for writing other file formats

Examples

```
f <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package="terra")
r <- rast(f)
fname <- paste0(tempfile(), ".nc")
rr <- writeCDF(r, fname, overwrite=TRUE, varname="alt",
```

```
      longname="elevation in m above sea level", unit="m")

a <- rast(ncols=5, nrows=5, nl=50)
values(a) <- 1:prod(dim(a))
time(a) <- as.Date("2020-12-31") + 1:nlyr(a)
aa <- writeCDF(a, fname, overwrite=TRUE, varname="power",
      longname="my nice data", unit="U/Pa")

b <- sqrt(a)
s <- sds(a, b)
names(s) <- c("temp", "prec")
longnames(s) <- c("temperature (C)", "precipitation (mm)")
units(s) <- c("°C", "mm")
ss <- writeCDF(s, fname, overwrite=TRUE)

# four dimensional
r1 <- rast(nrow=5, ncol=5, vals=1:100, nlyr=4)
depth(r1) <- c(0, 2, 0, 2)
time(r1) <- c(as.Date("2012-12-12") + c(1,1,2,2))
depthName(r1) <- "angle"

r2 <- rast(nrow=5, ncol=5, vals=1:150, nlyr=6)
depth(r2) <- c(10, 10, 20, 20, 30, 30)
time(r2) <- c(as.Date("2012-12-12") + c(1:2, 1:2, 1:2))
depthName(r2) <- "height"
depthUnit(r2) <- "cm"

s <- sds(r1, r2)
names(s) <- c("TH", "DBZH")
units(s) <- c("-", "Pa")
x <- writeCDF(s, filename = fname, overwrite=TRUE)
x[1]
time(x[1])
depth(x[1])

x[2]
time(x[2])
depth(x[2])

# for CRAN
file.remove(fname)
```

`writeNetwork` *Write a SpatNetwork to disk*

Description

Write a `SpatNetwork` to disk as a GDAL Geographic Network Model (GNM) dataset. Use `netw(filename)` to read it back in.

A GNM dataset stores the network topology, the node and edge geometries, the edge weights, the directedness flag and the network's spatial reference in a self-contained directory (`filetype="GNMFile"`) or single OGR-compatible database (`filetype="GNMDatabase"`). It is the only widely-supported on-disk format that round-trips a topological network with both geometry and attributes.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatNetwork,character'
writeNetwork(x, filename, filetype="GNMFile", overwrite=FALSE, options=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`SpatNetwork`.
`filename`	character. Path to write to. For `filetype="GNMFile"` this is the path of the network directory; the directory must not exist (or `overwrite=TRUE` must be passed). For `filetype="GNMDatabase"` this is the connection string of the underlying database.
`filetype`	character. One of `"GNMFile"` (the default; a directory of small OGR layer files) or `"GNMDatabase"` (a single OGR-compatible database).
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE` and `filename` already exists, it is removed before writing.
`options`	character. Optional driver-specific creation options, formatted as `"NAME=VALUE"` (see the GDAL GNM driver documentation). Defaults to no options.
`...`	additional arguments (currently ignored).

Details

A `"GNMFile"` dataset is a directory containing two "class" layers (`nodes` and `edges`) plus the GNM system layers (`_gnm_meta`, `_gnm_graph`, `_gnm_features`, `_gnm_srs.prj`). The default backend is ESRI Shapefile, so a freshly-written network is just a directory of `.shp/.dbf/.shx/.prj/.dbf` files plus the system files.

What round-trips through GNM and what doesn't:

- Preserved exactly: node coordinates, edge geometries, the topology incidence list, the edge length cache, the edge weight cache, directedness, and the network's CRS.
- Lost: `source_id` attribution and any user-attached columns on `net_edges()` or `net_nodes()` that go beyond the GNM-defined fields. (GNM has no concept of user attribute schemas on its class layers.)

GNM support requires GDAL $\geq$ 2.4 built with the GNM component enabled. If your GDAL was built without GNM, this function fails with a message and `netw(filename)` cannot read GNM datasets back in.

Value

Invisibly `TRUE` on success. On failure terra raises an error.

See Also

`netw`, `shortestPath`

Examples

```
## Not run:
v <- vect(rbind(
  "LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)",
  "LINESTRING(0 10, 10 0)"
), crs = "EPSG:32633")
n <- netw(v)

dst <- file.path(tempdir(), "mynet")
writeNetwork(n, dst, overwrite = TRUE)

# Read back through netw():
n2 <- netw(dst)

## End(Not run)
```

`writeRaster` *Write raster data to a file*

Description

Write a SpatRaster to a file.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,character'
writeRaster(x, filename, overwrite=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	SpatRaster
`filename`	character. Output filename. Can be a single filename, or as many filenames as `nlyr(x)` to write a file for each layer
`overwrite`	logical. If `TRUE`, `filename` is overwritten
`...`	additional arguments for writing files. See Details

Details

In writeRaster, and in other methods that generate SpatRasters, options for writing raster files to disk can be provided as additional arguments or, in a few cases, as the `wopt` argument (a named list) if the additional arguments are already used for a different purpose. See `terraOptions` to get or set default values. The following options are available:

name	description
`datatype`	values accepted are "INT1U", "INT2U", "INT2S", "INT4U", "INT4S", "FLT4S", "FLT8S". With GDAL >= 3.5 y
`filetype`	file format expressed as GDAL driver names. If this argument is not supplied, the driver is derived from the filena
`gdal`	GDAL driver specific datasource creation options. See the GDAL documentation. For example, with the GeoTiff

tempdir	the path where temporary files are to be written to.
progress	positive integer. If the number of chunks is larger, a progress bar is shown.
memfrac	numeric between 0 and 0.9 (higher values give a warning). The fraction of available RAM that terra is allowed to
memmax	the maximum amount of RAM (in GB) that terra can use when processing a raster dataset. Should be less than wl
names	output layer names.
NAflag	numeric. value to represent missing (NA or NaN) values. See note
scale	numeric. Cell values written to disk are divided by this value (default is 1). See scoff
offset	numeric. Value that is subtracted from the cell values written to disk (default is 0). See scoff
verbose	logical. If TRUE debugging information is printed
steps	positive integers. In how many steps (chunks) do you want to process the data (for debugging)
todisk	logical. If TRUE processing operates as if the dataset is very large and needs to be written to a temporary file (for c
metadata	character, see metags<- to write metadata

Value

SpatRaster. This function is used for the side-effect of writing values to a file.

Note

GeoTiff files are, by default, written with LZW compression. If you do not want compression, use gdal="COMPRESS=NONE".

When writing integer values the lowest available value (given the datatype) is used to represent NA for signed types, and the highest value is used for unsigned values. For example, this can be a problem with byte data (between 0 and 255) as the value 255 is reserved for NA. To keep the value 255, you need to set another value as NAflag, or do not set a NAflag (with NAflag=NA).

See Also

see writeCDF for writing NetCDF files.

Examples

```
r <- rast(nrows=5, ncols=5, vals=1:25)

# create a temporary filename for the example
f <- file.path(tempdir(), "test.tif")

writeRaster(r, f, overwrite=TRUE)

writeRaster(r, f, overwrite=TRUE, gdal=c("COMPRESS=NONE", "TFW=YES"), datatype='INT1U')

## Or with a wopt argument:

writeRaster(r, f, overwrite=TRUE, wopt= list(gdal=c("COMPRESS=NONE"), datatype='INT1U'))

## remove the file
unlink(f)
```

writeVector *Write SpatVector data to a file*

Description

Write a SpatVector to a file. You can choose one of many file formats.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,character'
writeVector(x, filename, filetype=NULL, layer=NULL, insert=FALSE,
    overwrite=FALSE, options="ENCODING=UTF-8")
```

Arguments

x	SpatVector
filename	character. Output filename
filetype	character. A file format associated with a GDAL "driver" such as "ESRI Shapefile". See gdal(drivers=TRUE) or the GDAL docs. If NULL it is attempted to guess the filetype from the filename extension
layer	character. Output layer name. If NULL the filename is used
insert	logical. If TRUE, a new layer is inserted into the file, or an existing layer overwritten (if overwrite=TRUE), if the format supports it (e.g. GPKG allows that). See vector_layers to remove a layer
overwrite	logical. If TRUE and insert=FALSE, filename is overwritten if the file format and layer structure permits it. If TRUE and insert=TRUE, only the target layer is overwritten if the format supports it (e.g. GPKG).
options	character. Format specific GDAL options such as "ENCODING=UTF-8". Use NULL or "" to not use any options

Examples

```
v <- vect(cbind(1:5,1:5))
crs(v) <- "+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"
v$id <- 1:length(v)
v$name <- letters[1:length(v)]
tmpf1 <- paste0(tempfile(), ".gpkg")
writeVector(v, tmpf1, overwrite=TRUE)
x <- vect(tmpf1)

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)
tmpf2 <- paste0(tempfile(), ".gpkg")
writeVector(v, tmpf2, overwrite=TRUE)
y <- vect(tmpf2)
```

xapp *Apply a function to the cells of two SpatRasters*

Description

Apply a function to the values of each cell of two (multilayer) SpatRasters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
xapp(x, y, fun, ..., filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
y	SpatRaster with the same geometry as x
fun	a function that operates on two vectors
...	additional arguments for fun. These are typically numerical constants. They should *never* be another SpatRaster
filename	character. Output filename
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

SpatRaster

See Also

app, lapp, tapp, Math-methods, roll

Examples

```
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10, nlyr=5)
set.seed(1)
r <- init(r, runif)
s <- init(r, runif)
x <- xapp(r, s, fun=cor)
```

xmin *Get or set single values of an extent*

Description

Get or set single values of an extent. Values can be set for a SpatExtent or SpatRaster, but not for a SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
xmin(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
xmax(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
ymin(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
ymax(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
xmin(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
xmax(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
ymin(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
ymax(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
xmin(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
xmax(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
ymin(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
ymax(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
```

```
xmin(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
xmax(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
ymin(x)<-value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
ymax(x)<-value
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster, SpatExtent, or SpatVector
value	numeric

Value

SpatExtent or numeric coordinate

See Also

ext

Examples

```
r <- rast()
ext(r)
ext(c(0, 20, 0, 20))

xmin(r)
xmin(r) <- 0
xmin(r)
```

---

xyRowColCell — *Coordinates from a row, column or cell number and vice versa*

Description

Get coordinates of the center of raster cells for a row, column, or cell number of a SpatRaster. Or get row, column, or cell numbers from coordinates or from each other.

Cell numbers start at 1 in the upper left corner, and increase from left to right, and then from top to bottom. The last cell number equals the number of cells of the SpatRaster (see ncell). Row numbers start at 1 at the top, column numbers start at 1 at the left.

When computing row, column, or cell numbers from coordinates, and coordinates fall on the edge of two or four cells, they are assigned to the right-most and/or lowest cell. That is, in these cases of ambiguity, the highest row, column, or cell number is returned.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
xFromCol(object, col)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
yFromRow(object, row)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
xyFromCell(object, cell)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
xFromCell(object, cell)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
yFromCell(object, cell)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
colFromX(object, x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
rowFromY(object, y)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric,numeric'
cellFromRowCol(object, row, col)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric,numeric'
cellFromRowColCombine(object, row, col)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric,numeric'
rowColCombine(object, row, col)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
rowFromCell(object, cell)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
colFromCell(object, cell)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,numeric'
rowColFromCell(object, cell)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,matrix'
cellFromXY(object, xy)
```

Arguments

`object`	SpatRaster
`cell`	integer. cell number(s)
`col`	integer. column number(s) or missing (equivalent to all columns)

row	integer. row number(s) or missing (equivalent to all rows)
x	x coordinate(s)
y	y coordinate(s)
xy	matrix of x and y coordinates

Value

xFromCol, yFromCol, xFromCell, yFromCell: vector of x or y coordinates

xyFromCell: matrix(x,y) with coordinate pairs

colFromX, rowFromY, cellFromXY, cellFromRowCol, rowFromCell, colFromCell: vector of row, column, or cell numbers

rowColFromCell, rowColCombine: matrix of row and column numbers

See Also

crds

Examples

```
r <- rast()

xFromCol(r, c(1, 120, 180))
yFromRow(r, 90)
xyFromCell(r, 10000)
xyFromCell(r, c(0, 1, 32581, ncell(r), ncell(r)+1))

cellFromRowCol(r, 5, 5)
cellFromRowCol(r, 1:2, 1:2)
cellFromRowCol(r, 1, 1:3)

# all combinations
cellFromRowColCombine(r, 1:2, 1:2)

colFromX(r, 10)
rowFromY(r, 10)
xy <- cbind(lon=c(10,5), lat=c(15, 88))
cellFromXY(r, xy)

# if no row/col specified all are returned
range(xFromCol(r))
length(yFromRow(r))
```

zonal *Zonal statistics*

Description

Compute zonal statistics, that is summarize values of a SpatRaster for each "zone" defined by another SpatRaster, or by a SpatVector with polygon geometry.

If fun is a true R function, the <SpatRaster,SpatRaster> method may fail when using very large SpatRasters, except for the functions ("mean", "min", "max", "sum", "isNA", and "notNA").

You can also summarize values of a SpatVector for each polygon (zone) defined by another SpatVector.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
zonal(x, z, fun="mean", ..., w=NULL, wide=TRUE,
  as.raster=FALSE, filename="", overwrite=FALSE, wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatVector'
zonal(x, z, fun="mean", na.rm=FALSE, w=NULL, weights=FALSE,
  exact=FALSE, touches=FALSE, small=TRUE, as.raster=FALSE,
  as.polygons=FALSE, wide=TRUE, filename="", wopt=list())

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector,SpatVector'
zonal(x, z, fun=mean, ..., weighted=FALSE, as.polygons=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster or SpatVector
z	SpatRaster with cell-values representing zones or a SpatVector with each polygon geometry representing a zone. z can have multiple layers to define intersecting zones
fun	function to be applied to summarize the values by zone. Either as character: "mean", "min", "max", "sum", "isNA", and "notNA" (these work for zones with many cells), and, for smaller zones only, a proper function
...	additional arguments passed to fun, such as na.rm=TRUE
w	SpatRaster with weights. Should have a single-layer with non-negative values
wide	logical. Should the values returned in a wide format? For the SpatRaster, SpatRaster method this only affects the results when nlyr(z) == 2. For the SpatRaster, SpatVector method this only affects the results when fun=table
as.raster	logical. If TRUE, a SpatRaster is returned with the zonal statistic for each zone
filename	character. Output filename (ignored if as.raster=FALSE)
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten
wopt	list with additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

weights	logical. If TRUE and z has polygons, the approximate fraction of each cell that is covered is used to compute a weighted mean
exact	logical. If TRUE and z has polygons, the exact fraction of each cell that is covered is returned as well, for example to compute a weighted mean
touches	logical. If TRUE, values for all cells touched by lines or polygons are extracted, not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon. Not relevant for points; and always considered TRUE when weights=TRUE or exact=TRUE
small	logical. If TRUE, values for all cells in touched polygons are extracted if none of the cells center points is within the polygon; even if touches=FALSE
weighted	logical. If TRUE, a weighted.mean is computed and fun is ignored. Weights are based on the length of the lines or the area of the polygons in x that intersect with z. This argument is ignored of x is a SpatVector or points
as.polygons	logical. Should the zonal statistics be combined with the geometry of z?
na.rm	logical. If TRUE, NAs are removed

Value

A data.frame with a value for each zone, or a SpatRaster, or SpatVector of polygons.

See Also

See global for "global" statistics (i.e., all of x is considered a single zone), app for local statistics, and extract for an alternative way to summarize values of a SpatRaster with a SpatVector. With aggregate you can compute statistics for cell blocks defined by a number of rows and columns.

Examples

```
### SpatRaster, SpatRaster
r <- rast(ncols=10, nrows=10)
values(r) <- 1:ncell(r)
z <- rast(r)
values(z) <- rep(c(1:2, NA, 3:4), each=20)
names(z) <- "zone"
zonal(r, z, "sum", na.rm=TRUE)

# with weights
w <- init(r, "col")
zonal(r, z, w=w, "mean", na.rm=TRUE)

# multiple layers
r <- rast(system.file("ex/logo.tif", package = "terra"))
# zonal layer
z <- rast(r, 1)
names(z) <- "zone"
values(z) <- rep(c(1:2, NA, c(3:4)), each=ncell(r)/5, length.out=ncell(r))

zonal(r, z, "mean", na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
# raster of zonal values
zr <- zonal(r, z, "mean", na.rm = TRUE, as.raster=TRUE)


### SpatRaster, SpatVector
x <- rast(ncol=2,nrow=2, vals=1:4, xmin=0, xmax=1, ymin=0, ymax=1, crs="+proj=utm +zone=1")
p <- as.polygons(x)
pp <- shift(p, .2)
r <- disagg(x, 4)

zonal(r, p)
zonal(r, p, sum)
zonal(x, pp, exact=TRUE)
zonal(c(x, x*10), pp, w=x)


### SpatVector, SpatVector

f <- system.file("ex/lux.shp", package="terra")
v <- vect(f)[,c(2,4)]

p <- spatSample(v, 100)
values(p) <- data.frame(b2=1:100, ssep1=100:1)

zonal(p, v, mean)
```

---

zoom *Zoom in on a map*

Description

Zoom in on a map (plot) by providing a new extent, by default this is done by clicking twice on the map.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
zoom(x, e=draw(), maxcell=100000, layer=1, new=FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
zoom(x, e=draw(), new=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	SpatRaster
e	SpatExtent
maxcell	positive integer. Maximum number of cells used for the map
layer	positive integer to select the layer to be used
new	logical. If TRUE, the zoomed in map will appear on a new device (window)
...	additional arguments passed to plot

Value

SpatExtent (invisibly)

See Also

draw, plot

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