

Package ‘magclass’

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Type Package

Title Data Class and Tools for Handling Spatial-Temporal Data

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Description Data class for increased interoperability working with spatial-temporal data together with corresponding functions and methods (conversions, basic calculations and basic data manipulation). The class distinguishes between spatial, temporal and other dimensions to facilitate the development and interoperability of tools build for it. Additional features are name-based addressing of data and internal consistency checks (e.g. checking for the right data order in calculations).

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magclass-package	<i>MAGPIE Class Functions</i>
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Description

Package containing the MAGPIE-Object-Class together with relevant functions and methods.

Details

Package:	magclass
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Author(s)

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Maintainer: Jan Philipp Dietrich <dietrich@pik-potsdam.de>

add_columns

add_columns

Description

Function adds new columns to the existing magpie object. The new columns are filled with NAs.

Usage

```
add_columns(x, addnm = c("new"), dim = 3.1)
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object which should be extended.
addnm	The new columns within dimension "dim"
dim	The number of the dimension that should be extended

Value

The extended MAGPIE object

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[add_dimension,mbind](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
a <- add_columns(population_magpie)
str(a)
fulldim(a)
```

add_dimension	<i>add_dimension</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Function adds a name dimension as dimension number "dim" with the name "add" with an empty data column with the name "nm".

Usage

```
add_dimension(x, dim = 3.1, add = "new", nm = "dummy")
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object which should be extended.
dim	The dimension number of the new dimension. 4 stands for the second name dimension.
add	The name of the new dimension
nm	The name of the first entry in dimension "add".

Value

The extended MAGPIE object

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[add_columns,mbind](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
a <- add_dimension(population_magpie)
str(a)
fulldim(a)
```

as.array-methods *~~ Methods for Function as.array ~~*

Description

~~ Methods for function as.array ~~

Usage

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

Arguments

x object which should be converted to an array

Methods

```
list("signature(x = \"ANY\")") standard as.array-method
list("signature(x = \"magpie\")") Conversion takes place just by removing MAGPIE-object specific elements
```

as.data.frame-methods *~~ Methods for Function as.data.frame ~~*

Description

~~ Methods for function as.data.frame ~~

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'magpie'
as.data.frame(x, rev = 1)
```

Arguments

x A MAGPIE-object

rev The revision of the algorithm that should be used for conversion. rev=1 creates columns with the predefined names Cell, Region, Year, Data1, Data2,... and Value, rev=2 uses the set names of the MAGPIE object for naming and adds an attribute "dimtype" to the data.frame which contains information about the types of the different columns (spatial, temporal, data or value).

Methods

list("signature(x = \"magpie\")) Conversion creates columns for Cell, Region, Year, Data1, Data2,... and Value

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
head(as.data.frame(population_magpie))
head(as.data.frame(population_magpie, rev=2))
```

calibrate_it

calibrate_it

Description

Standardized functions to calibrate values to a certain baseyear.

Usage

```
calibrate_it(origin, cal_to, cal_type = "convergence", cal_year = NULL,
  end_year = NULL, report_calibration_factors = FALSE)
```

Arguments

origin	Original Values (MAGPIE object)
cal_to	Values to calibrate to (MAGPIE object).
cal_type	"none" leaves the values as they are, "convergence" starts from the aim values and then linearly converges towards the values of origin, "growth_rate" uses the growth-rates of origin and applies them on aim.
cal_year	year on which the dataset should be calibrated.
end_year	only for cal_type="convergence". Year in which the calibration shall be faded out.
report_calibration_factors	prints out the multipliers which are used for calibration.

Value

Calibrated dataset.

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[convergence](#), [lin.convergence](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
test<-as.magpie(array(1000,dim(population_magpie[,,"A2"]),dimnames(population_magpie[,,"A2"])))
calibrate_it(origin=population_magpie,cal_to=test[,,"y1995",],cal_type="growth_rate")
calibrate_it(origin=population_magpie,cal_to=test[,,"y1995",],cal_type="convergence",
             cal_year="y1995", end_year="y2055")
calibrate_it(origin=population_magpie,cal_to=test[,,"y1995",],cal_type="none")
```

clean_magpie

MAGPIE-Clean

Description

Function cleans MAGPIE objects so that they follow some extended magpie object rules (currently it makes sure that the dimnames have names and removes cell numbers if it is purely regional data)

Usage

```
clean_magpie(x, what = "all")
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object which should be cleaned.
what	term defining what type of cleaning should be performed. Current modes are "cells" (removes cell numbers if the data seems to be regional - this should be used carefully as it might remove cell numbers in some cases in which they should not be removed), "sets" (making sure that all dimensions have names) and "all" (performing all available cleaning methods)

Value

The eventually corrected MAGPIE object

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
a <- clean_magpie(population_magpie)
```

collapseNames	<i>Collapse dataset names</i>
---------------	-------------------------------

Description

This function will remove names in the data dimension which are the same for each element (meaning that this data dimension contains exactly one element)

Usage

```
collapseNames(x, collapsedim = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object
collapsedim	If you want to remove the names of particular dimensions provide the dimensions here. Since the function only works in the third dimension, you have to count from there on (e.g. dim = 3.2 refers to collapsedim = 2). Alternatively, you can also specify the name of the dimension. Default: NULL. CAUTION with parameter collapsedim! You could also force him to remove dimnames, which are NOT the same for each element and so create duplicates in dimnames.

Value

The provided MAGPIE object with collapsed names

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich, David Klein, Xiaoxi Wang

See Also

[getNames](#), [setNames](#), "magpie"

Examples

```
x <- new_magpie("GLO", 2000, c("bla.a", "bla.b"))
print(x)
# An object of class "magpie"
# , , bla.a
#   y2000
```

```

# GLO.1    NA
# , , bla.b
#      y2000
# GLO.1    NA

print(collapseNames(x))
# An object of class "magpie"
# , , a
#      y2000
# GLO.1    NA
# , , b
#      y2000
# GLO.1    NA

print(collapseNames(x), collapseNames = 2)
# An object of class "magpie"
# , , bla
#      y2000
# GLO.1    NA
# , , bla
#      y2000
# GLO.1    NA

```

colSums-methods

~~ Methods for Function colSums and colMeans ~~

Description

~~ Methods for function colSums and colMeans ~~

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'magpie'
colSums(x, na.rm = FALSE, dims = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object on which calculation should be performed
na.rm	logical. Should missing values (including NaN) be omitted from the calculations?
dims	integer: Which dimensions are regarded as "rows" or "columns" to sum over. For row*, the sum or mean is over dimensions dims+1, ...; for col* it is over dimensions 1:dims.
...	further arguments passed to other colSums/colMeans methods

Methods

list("signature(x = \"ANY\")") normal colSums and colMeans method

list("signature(x = \"magpie\")") classical method prepared to handle MAgPIE objects

complete_magpie	<i>complete_magpie</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

MAgPIE objects can be incomplete to reduce memory. This function blows up a magpie object to its real dimensions, so you can apply unwrap.

Usage

```
complete_magpie(x, fill = NA)
```

Arguments

x MAgPIE object which should be completed.
fill Value that shall be written into the missing entries

Value

The completed MAgPIE object

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[add_dimension](#), [clean_magpie](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
a <- complete_magpie(population_magpie)
b <- add_dimension(a)
c <- add_dimension(a, nm="dummy2")
incomplete<-mbind(b[, ,1],c)
d<-complete_magpie(incomplete)
```

convergence	<i>convergence</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Cross-Fades the values of one MAGPIE object into the values of another over a certain time

Usage

```
convergence(origin, aim, start_year = NULL, end_year = NULL,
            direction = NULL, type = "smooth", par = 1.5)
```

Arguments

origin	an object with one name-column
aim	Can be twofold: An magpie object or a numeric value.
start_year	year in which the convergence from origin to aim starts. If set to NULL the the first year of aim is used as start_year
end_year	year in which the convergence from origin to aim shall be (nearly) reached. If set to NULL the the last year of aim is used as end_year.
direction	NULL, "up" or "down". NULL means normal convergence in both directions, "up" is only a convergence if $origin < aim$, "down" means only a convergence if $origin > aim$
type	"smooth", "s", "linear" or "decay". Describes the type of convergence: linear means a linear conversion, s is an s-curve which starts from origin in start_year and reaches aim precisely in end_year. After 50 percent of the convergence time, it reaches about the middle of the two values. Its based on the function $\min(1, pos^4/(0.07+pos^4)*1.07)$ smooth is a conversion based on the function $x^3/(0.1+x^3)$. In the latter case only 90% of convergence will be reached in the end year, because full convergence is reached in infinity. decay is a conversion based on the function $x/(1.5 + x)^{2.5}$.
par	parameter value for convergence function; currently only used for type="decay"

Value

returns a time-series with the same timesteps as origin, which lineary fades into the values of the aim object

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky, Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[lin.convergence](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
population <- add_columns(population_magpie, "MIX")
population[, , "MIX"] <- convergence(population[, , "A2"], population[, , "B1"])
```

convert.report	<i>Converts a report from one model to another</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function converts the content of a reporting file from one model to another

Usage

```
convert.report(rep, inmodel = NULL, outmodel = "MAGPIE", full = FALSE,
  as.list = TRUE)
```

Arguments

rep	Report. Either the file name of a mif file or a report already read in R.
inmodel	Model the input comes from. If NULL the script tries to detect the inmodel automatically.
outmodel	Model format the data should be converted to. Currently, "MAGPIE" and "RE-MIND" are available
full	Boolean deciding whether only the converted output should be returned (FALSE) or the new output together with the input (TRUE)
as.list	if TRUE a list is returned (default), if FALSE it is tried to merge all information in one MAGPIE object (still under development and works currently only if the entries for the different models and scenarios have exactly the same regions and years).

Details

The function converts data based on a region mapping and transformation rules which are stored in the variable magclassdata which comes with this library.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[read.report](#), [write.report](#), [magclassdata](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: convert.report("report.mif")
```

copy.attributes	<i>Copy Attributes</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

This function copies attributes from one object and assigns them to another.

Usage

```
copy.attributes(from, to, delete = c("names", "row.names", "class", "dim",
  "dimnames"), delete2 = NULL)
```

```
copy.attributes(to, delete = c("names", "row.names", "class", "dim",
  "dimnames"), delete2 = NULL) <- value
```

Arguments

from	object from which the attributes should be taken
to	object to which the attributes should be written
delete	attributes which should not be copied. By default this are class specific attributes which might cause problems if copied to another object. But you can add or remove attributes from the vector.
delete2	Identical to delete and just added for convenience for the case that you want to delete additional attributes but do not want to repeat the vector given in delete. In the function both vectors, delete and delete2, are just merged to one deletion vector.
value	Same as "from" (object from which the attributes should be taken)

Functions

- `copy.attributes<-`: assign attributes from object "value"

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

Examples

```
from <- array(12)
attr(from,"blablab") <- "I am an attribute!"
attr(from,"blablab2") <- "I am another attribute!"

print(attributes(from))

to <- as.magpie(0)
print(attributes(to))

copy.attributes(to) <- from
print(attributes(to))
```

copy.magpie

Copy MAgPIE-files

Description

This function copies MAgPIE-files from one location to another. During the copying it is also possible to change the file type (e.g. from 'mz' to 'csv')

Usage

```
copy.magpie(input_file, output_file)
```

Arguments

input_file	file, that should be copied
output_file	copy destination

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#)

Examples

```
# copy.magpie("bla.csv", "blub.mz")
```

dimCode	<i>dimCode</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Function converts a dimension name or number to a dimension Code used for MAgPIE objects

Usage

```
dimCode(dim, x, missing = 0)
```

Arguments

dim	A vector of dimension numbers or dimension names which should be translated
x	MAgPIE object in which the dimensions should be searched for.
missing	Either a value to which a dimension should be set in case that it is not found (default is 0), or "stop" indicating that the function should throw an error in these cases.

Value

A dimension code identifying the dimension. Either a integer which represents the main dimensions (1=spatial, 2=temporal, 3=data) or a numeric, representing the subdimensions of a dimension (e.g. 3.2 for the second data dimension).

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[mselect](#), [getDim](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)  
dimCode(c("t", "scenario", "blablub"), population_magpie)
```

dimOrder	<i>dimOrder</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Changes the order of the 3rd dimension in a magpie object similar to unwrapping and applying the aperm command, but more efficient.

Usage

```
dimOrder(x, perm)
```

Arguments

x	magpie object
perm	vector with the new order of the 3rd dimension

Value

magpie object

Author(s)

Benjamin Leon Bodirsky

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data("population_magpie")  
x<-setNames(population_magpie,c("kj","kej"))*population_magpie  
dimOrder(x=x,perm=c(2,1))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

dimReduce	<i>dimReduce</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

Remove dimensions which contain identical data for all elements in it

Usage

```
dimReduce(x, dim_exclude = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x` MAgPIE object which should be reduced
`dim_exclude` Vector with names of dimensions which must not be reduced

Value

The reduced MAgPIE object

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[add_dimension](#)

Examples

```
#create data with 5 identical scenarios
p <- add_dimension(population_magpie, nm = paste0("scen", 1:5))
p
dimReduce(p)

#set years to same value
p[, , ] <- setYears(p[, 1, ], NULL)
p
dimReduce(p)

#set regions to same value
p[, , ] <- setCells(p[1, , ], "GLO")
p
dimReduce(p)
```

dimSums

Summation over dimensions

Description

This function sums over any dimension of a magpie object or an array

Usage

```
dimSums(x, na.rm = FALSE, dims = NULL, dim = 3, sep = ".", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A MAgPIE-object or an array
<code>na.rm</code>	logical. Should missing values (including NaN) be omitted from the calculations?
<code>dims</code>	Deprecaeted version of argument <code>dim</code> . Please use <code>dim</code> instead (it is just it there for back compatibility and will be removed soon.)
<code>dim</code>	The dimensions(s) to sum over. A vector of integers or characters (dimension names). If the MAgPIE object has more than 1 actual dimension collected in the third real dimension, each actual dimension can be summed over using the corresponding <code>dim</code> code (see dimCode for more information)
<code>sep</code>	A character separating joined dimension names
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>rowSums</code> internally

Value

<code>value</code>	A MAgPIE object or an array (depending on the format of <code>x</code>) with values summed over the specified dimensions
--------------------	---

Author(s)

Markus Bonsch, Ina Neher, Benjamin Bodirsky, Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[rowSums](#), [dimSums](#), [dimCode](#)

Examples

```
test<-as.magpie(array(1:4,dim=c(2,2)))
dimSums(test,dim=c(1,3))
dimSums(test[, , 1],na.rm=TRUE,dim=c(1,2))
```

escapeRegex

escapeRegex

Description

Escapes all symbols in a string which have a special meaning in regular expressions.

Usage

```
escapeRegex(x)
```

Arguments

x String or vector of strings that should be escaped.

Value

The escaped strings.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[grep](#)

fulldim

Reconstructs full dimensionality of MAgPIE objects

Description

If a MAgPIE object is created from a source with more than one data dimension, these data dimensions are combined to a single dimension. `fulldim` reconstructs the original dimensionality and reports it.

Usage

```
fulldim(x, sep = ".")
```

Arguments

x A MAgPIE-object
sep A character separating joined dimension names

Value

A list containing in the first element the `dim` output and in the second element the `dimnames` output of the reconstructed array.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[as.magpie](#), [unwrap](#), [wrap](#)

Examples

```
a <- as.magpie(array(1:6,c(3,2),list(c("bla","blub","ble"),c("up","down"))))
fulldim(a)
```

getCells

Get Cells

Description

Extracts cell names of a MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
getCells(x)
```

```
getCells(x) <- value
```

```
setCells(object, nm = "GLO.1")
```

Arguments

x, object	MAgPIE object
value, nm	cell names the data should be set to.

Details

setCells is a shortcut to use a MAgPIE object with manipulated cell names. setCells uses the variable names "object" and "nm" in order to be consistent to the already existing function setNames.

Value

getCells returns cell names of the MAgPIE-object, whereas setCells returns the MAgPIE object with the manipulated cell names.

Functions

- getCells<-: set cell names
- setCells: set cell names

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[getRegions](#), [getNames](#), [setNames](#), [getCPR](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#), "magpie"

Examples

```
a <- as.magpie(1)
getCells(a)
setCells(a, "AFR.1")
```

getComment

getComment

Description

Extracts the comment from a MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
getComment(x)

getComment(x) <- value

setComment(object, nm = NULL)
```

Arguments

x, object	MAgPIE object
value, nm	A vector containing the comment.

Value

`getComment` returns the comment attached to a MAgPIE-object, NULL if no comment is present.
`setComment` returns the magpie object with the modified comment.

Functions

- `getComment<-`: set comment
- `setComment`: set comment

Author(s)

Markus Bonsch

See Also

[getRegions](#), [getNames](#), [getYears](#), [getCPR](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#), "magpie"

Examples

```
a <- as.magpie(1)
#returns NULL
getComment(a)
#set the comment
getComment(a)<-c("bla", "blubb")
getComment(a)
```

`getCPR`*Get cells per region*

Description

Counts how many cells each region has and returns it as vector

Usage

```
getCPR(x)
```

Arguments

x MAgPIE object or a resolution written as numeric (currently only data for 0.5 degree resolution is available).

Value

cells per region

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[getRegions](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#)

Examples

```
# a <- read.magpie("example.mz")
# getCPR(a)
getCPR(0.5)
```

getDim

getDim

Description

Function which tries to detect the dimension to which the given elems belong

Usage

```
getDim(elems, x)
```

Arguments

elems	A vector of characters containing the elements that should be found in the MAg-PIE object
x	MAGPIE object in which elems should be searched for.

Value

The name of the dimension in which elems were found.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[mcalc.dimCode](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
magclass:::getDim(c("AFR", "CPA"), population_magpie)
```

getItems*Get Items*

Description

Extract items of a given (sub-)dimension of a MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
getItems(x, dim)
```


Arguments

x	MAGPIE object
dim	Dimension for which the items should be returned. Either number or name of dimension. See dimCode for more details.

Value

items of the requested dimension in the MAGPIE-object

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[dimCode](#)

Examples

```
getItems(population_magpie,"scenario")
getItems(population_magpie,3.1)
```

getNames	<i>Get dataset names</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

Extracts dataset names of a MAGPIE-object

Usage

```
getNames(x, fulldim = FALSE, dim = NULL)

getNames(x, dim = NULL) <- value
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object
fulldim	specifies, how the object is treated. In case of FALSE, it is assumed that x is 3 dimensional and <code>dimnames(x)[[3]]</code> is returned. In case of TRUE, the <code>dimnames</code> of the real third dimension names are returned
dim	Argument to choose a specific data dimension either by name of the dimension or by number of the data dimension.
value	a vector of names current names should be replaced with. If only one data element exists you can also set the name to NULL.

Details

setNames is a shortcut to use a MAgPIE object with manipulated data names. The setNames method uses the variable names "object" and "nm" in order to be consistent to the already existing function setNames.

Value

getNames returns data names of the MAgPIE-object, whereas setNames returns the MAgPIE object with the manipulated data names.

Functions

- getNames<-: set names

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[setNames-methods](#), [getRegions](#), [getYears](#), [getCPR](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie.ndata](#), "magpie"

Examples

```
a <- as.magpie(1)
getNames(a)
setNames(a, "bla")

x <- new.magpie("GLO", 2000, c("a.o1", "b.o1", "a.o2"))
getNames(x, dim=2)

getSets(x, fulldim=FALSE)[3] <- "bla.blub"
getNames(x, dim="bla")

getSets(x)[4] <- "ble"
getNames(x, dim="ble") <- c("Hi", "Bye")
x
```

getRegionList

Get a list of celluare region-belongings

Description

Extracts a vector containing the region of each cell of a MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
getRegionList(x)
```

```
getRegionList(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x MAgPIE object

value A vector with ncell elements containing the regions of each cell.

Value

A vector with ncell elements containing the region of each cell.

Functions

- `getRegionList<-`: set region names

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[getRegions](#), [getYears](#), [getNames](#), [getCPR](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#), ["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
# a <- read.magpie("example.mz")  
# getRegionList(a)
```

`getRegions`

Get regions

Description

Extracts regions of a MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
getRegions(x)
```

```
getRegions(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object
value	Vector containing the new region names of the MAGPIE objects. If you also want to change the mapping of regions to cell please use getRegionList instead.

Value

Regions of the MAGPIE-object

Functions

- `getRegions<-`: overwrite region names

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[getYears](#), [getNames](#), [getCPR](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#), ["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
# a <- read.magpie("example.mz")
# getRegions(a)
```

getSets

Get sets

Description

Extracts sets of a MAGPIE-object if available

Usage

```
getSets(x, fulldim = TRUE, sep = ".")
getSets(x, fulldim = TRUE, sep = ".") <- value
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object
fulldim	bool: Consider dimension 3 as a possible aggregate of more dimensions (TRUE) or stick to it as one dimension (FALSE)
sep	A character separating joined dimension names
value	A vector with set names you want to replace the current set names of the object with.

Value

Sets of the MAGPIE-object. If no information about contained sets is available NULL

Functions

- `getSets<-`: replace set names

Author(s)

Markus Bonsch

See Also

[getRegions](#), [getNames](#), [getYears](#), [getCPR](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#), ["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
a <- new.magpie("GLO.1", 2000, c("a.o1", "b.o1", "a.o2"))
getSets(a) <- c("reg", "cell", "t", "bla", "blub")
getSets(a)

getSets(a)[4] <- "BLA"
getSets(a, fulldim=FALSE)
getSets(a)
```

getYears

Get years

Description

Extracts years of a MAGPIE-object

Usage

```
getYears(x, as.integer = FALSE)

getYears(x) <- value

setYears(object, nm = NULL)
```

Arguments

x, object	MAGPIE object
as.integer	Switch to decide, if output should be the used year-name (e.g. "y1995") or the year as integer value (e.g. 1995)
value, nm	Years the data should be set to. Either supplied as a vector of integers or a vector of characters in the predefined year format ("y0000"). If only 1 year exist you can also set the name of the year to NULL.

Details

setYears is a shortcut to use a MAGPIE object with manipulated year names. setYears uses the variable names "object" and "nm" in order to be consistent to the already existing function setNames.

Value

getYears returns years of the MAGPIE-object, whereas setYears returns the MAGPIE object with the manipulated years.

Functions

- `getYears<-`: rename years
- `setYears`: set years

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[getRegions](#), [getNames](#), [setNames](#), [getCPR](#), [read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#), ["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
a <- as.magpie(1)
getYears(a)
setYears(a, 1995)
```

head.magpie	<i>head/tail</i>
-------------	------------------

Description

head and tail methods for MAgPIE objects to extract the head or tail of an object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'magpie'  
head(x, n1 = 3L, n2 = 6L, n3 = 2L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	MAgPIE object
n1, n2, n3	number of lines in first, second and third dimension that should be returned. If the given number is higher than the length of the dimension all entries in this dimension will be returned.
...	arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Value

head returns the first n1 x n2 x n3 entries, tail returns the last n1 x n2 x n3 entries.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[head](#), [tail](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)  
head(population_magpie)  
tail(population_magpie,2,4,1)
```

is.temporal	<i>is.temporal, is.spatial</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

Functions to find out whether a vector consists of strings consistent with the definition for auto-detection of temporal or spatial data.

Usage

```
is.temporal(x)
```

Arguments

x	A vector
---	----------

Value

Returns TRUE or FALSE

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

Examples

```
is.temporal(1991:1993)
is.spatial(c("GLO", "AFR"))
```

isYear	<i>isYear</i>
--------	---------------

Description

Function to find out whether a vector consists of strings in the format "yXXXX" or "XXXX" with X being a number

Usage

```
isYear(x, with_y = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector
with_y	indicates which dataformat years have to have (4-digit without y (e.g.1984) or 5digit including y (y1984))

Value

Returns a vector of the length of x with TRUE and FALSE

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

Examples

```
x<-c("1955","y1853","12a4")
isYear(x, with_y=TRUE)
isYear(x, with_y=FALSE)
```

lin.convergence	<i>lin.convergence</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Cross-Fades the values of one MAGPIE object into the values of another over a certain time

Usage

```
lin.convergence(origin, aim, convergence_time_steps = NULL,
  start_year = NULL, end_year = NULL, before = "stable",
  after = "stable")
```

Arguments

origin	an object with one name-column
aim	Can be twofold: An object with one name-column and the same timesteps as origin. Then the model fades over from timestep 1, in which the value of origin is valid, to the last timestep, n which the value of aim is valid. In the second case, the aim object has to have only one timestep, which is also in origin. Then, the data will be faded from the value of origin in the first timestep to the value of aim in the timestep passed on by aim.
convergence_time_steps	In the case of timesteps(origin)==timesteps(aim), convergence_time_steps delivers the number of time_steps in which the convergence process shall be completed (e.g. 6 for y2055).
start_year	year in which the convergence from origin to aim starts. Value can also be a year not contained in the dataset.
end_year	year in which the convergence from origin to aim shall be reached. Value can also be a year not contained in the dataset. Can be used only alternatively to convergence_time_steps.

before	"stable" leaves the value at origin. If a year is entered, convergence begins at aim, reaches origin at start_year, and goes back to aim until end_year.
after	"stable" leaves the value at aim. All other values let the convergence continue in the same speed even beyond the end_year, such that the values of aim are left.

Value

returns a time-series with the same timesteps as origin, which lineary fades into the values of the aim object

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[lin.convergence](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
population <- add_columns(population_magpie, "MIX")
population[, "MIX"] <- lin.convergence(population[, "A2"], population[, "B1"],
                                     convergence_time_steps=10)
```

lowpass

Lowpass Filter

Description

Filters high frequencies out of a time series. The filter has the structure $x'(n) = (x(n-1) + 2 * x(n) + x(n+1)) / 4$

Usage

```
lowpass(x, i = 1, fix = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of data points, that should be filtered or MAgPIE object
i	number of iterations the filter should be applied to the data
fix	Fixes the starting and/or ending data point. Default value is NULL which doesn't fix any point. Available options are: "start" for fixing the starting point, "end" for fixing the ending point and "both" for fixing both ends of the data.

Value

The filtered data vector or MAgPIE object

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich, Misko Stevanovic

Examples

```
lowpass(c(1,2,11,3,4))
# to fix the starting point
lowpass(c(0,9,1,5,14,20,6,11,0), i=2, fix="start")
```

magclassdata	<i>magclassdata</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

General magclass-dataset

Details

Please do not directly access that data. It should be only used by library functions.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

magpie-class	<i>Class "magpie" ~~~</i>
--------------	---------------------------

Description

The MAgPIE class is a data format for cellular MAgPIE data with a close relationship to the array data format. `is.magpie` tests if `x` is an MAgPIE-object, as `.magpie` transforms `x` to an MAgPIE-object (if possible).

Arguments

x	An object that should be either tested or transformed as/to an MAgPIE-object.
...	additional arguments supplied for the conversion to a MAgPIE object. Allowed arguments for arrays and dataframes are <code>spatial</code> and <code>temporal</code> both expecting a vector of dimension or column numbers which contain the spatial or temporal information. By default both arguments are set to <code>NULL</code> which means that the <code>as.magpie</code> will try to detect automatically the temporal and spatial dimensions. The arguments will just overwrite the automatic detection. If you want to specify that the data does not contain a spatial or temporal dimension you can set the corresponding argument to 0. In addition <code>as.magpie</code> for data.frames is also expecting an argument called <code>datacol</code> which expects a number stating which is the first column containing data. This argument should be used if the dimensions are not detected correctly, e.g. if the last dimension column contains years which are then detected as values and therefore interpreted as first data column. In addition an argument <code>tidy=TRUE</code> can be used to indicate that the data.frame structure is following the rules of tidy data (last column is the data column all other columns contain dimension information). This information will help the conversion. <code>sep</code> defines the dimension separator (default is ".") and <code>replacement</code> defines how the separator as a reserved character should be converted in order to not mess up with the object (default "_").

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("magpie", data, dim, dimnames, ...)`. MAgPIE objects have three dimensions (`cells,years,datatype`) and the dimensionnames of the first dimension have the structure "REGION.cellnumber". MAgPIE-objects behave the same like array-objects with 2 exceptions:

1. Dimensions of the object will not collapse (e.g. `x[1,1,1]` will remain 3D instead of becoming 1D)
2. It is possible to extract full regions just by typing `x["REGIONNAME",,]`.

Please mind following standards:

Header must not contain any purely numeric entries, but combinations of characters and numbers are allowed (e.g. "bla","12" is forbidden, whereas "bla","b12" is allowed)

Years always have the structure "y" + 4-digit number, e.g. "y1995"

Regions always have the structure 3 capital letters, e.g. "AFR" or "GLO"

This standards are necessary to allow the scripts to detect headers, years and regions properly and to have a distinction to other data.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[read.magpie](#), [write.magpie](#), [getRegions](#), [getYears](#), [getNames](#), [getCPR](#), [ncells](#), [nyears](#), [ndata](#)

Examples

```
showClass("magpie")

data(population_magpie)

# returning PA0 and PAS for 2025
population_magpie["PA",2025,,pmatch="left"]

# returning CPA for 2025
population_magpie["PA",2025,,pmatch="right"]

# returning CPA PA0 and PAS for 2025
population_magpie["PA",2025,,pmatch=TRUE]

# returning PAS and 2025
population_magpie["PAS",2025,]

# returning everything but values for PAS or values for 2025
population_magpie["PAS",2025,,invert=TRUE]
```

magpieComp

magpieComp

Description

Function that compares two magpie objects.

Usage

```
magpieComp(bench, comp, reg = NA)
```

Arguments

bench	A MAgPIE object.
comp	A MAgPIE object.
reg	The region(s) you want to focus on

Details

Function that compares two magpie objects.

Value

a list containing a1) the names found only in bench, a2) the names found only in comp, b) a sorted data frame with the largest relative difference between bench and comp in percentage values, and c) a magclass object with the same values

Author(s)

Anastasis Giannousakis

<code>magpieResolution</code>	<i>magpieResolution</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------------

Description

Returns the Resolution of a MAgPIE object

Usage

```
magpieResolution(object)
```

Arguments

`object` An MAgPIE object

Value

"glo", "reg" or "cell"

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[population_magpie](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)  
magpieResolution(population_magpie)
```

`magpiesort`*MAgPIE-Sort*

Description

Brings the spatial and temporal structure of MAgPIE objects in the right order. This function is especially useful when you create new MAgPIE objects as the order typically should be correct for MAgPIE objects.

Usage

```
magpiesort(x)
```

Arguments

`x` MAgPIE object which might not be in the right order.

Value

The eventually corrected MAgPIE object (right order in spatial in temporal dimension)

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
a <- magpiesort(population_magpie)
```

`magpie_expand`*magpie_expand*

Description

Expands a MAgPIE object based on a reference

Usage

```
magpie_expand(x, ref)
```

Arguments

x MAgPIE object that should be expanded
 ref MAgPIE object that serves as a reference

Details

Expansion means here that the dimensions of x are expanded accordingly to ref. Please note that this is really only about expansion. In the case that one dimension of ref is smaller than of x nothing happens with this dimension. At the moment magpie_expand is only internally available in the magclass library

You can influence the verbosity of this function by setting the option "magclass.verbosity". By default verbosity is set to 2 which means that warnings as well as notes are returned. Setting verbosity to 1 means that only warnings are returned but no notes. This is done by options(verbosity.level=1)

Value

An expanded version of x.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[as.magpie](#), [options](#)

Examples

```
a <- new.magpie(c("AFR", "CPA"), "y1995", c("m", "n"))
b <- new.magpie("GLO", "y1995", c("bla", "blub"))
magpie_expand(b, a)
options(magclass.verbosity=1)
magpie_expand(b, a)
```

 magpply

magpply

Description

apply command for magpieobjects. Very efficient for replacing loops.

Usage

```
magpply(X, FUN, MARGIN, ..., integrate = FALSE)
```


Arguments

X	magpie object
FUN	function that shall be applied X
MARGIN	dimension over which FUN shall be applied (like a loop over that dimension). This dimension will be preserved in the output object
...	further parameters passed on to FUN
integrate	if TRUE, the output will be filled into an magpie object of the same dimensionality as X

Value

magpie object

Author(s)

Benjamin Leon Bodirsky

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("population_magpie")
magpply(population_magpie,FUN=sum,MARGIN=2)
fourdim<-population_magpie*setNames(population_magpie,c("jkk","lk"))
magpply(fourdim,FUN=sum,MARGIN=c(1,3.1))
magpply(fourdim,FUN=function(x){return(x+1)},MARGIN=c(1,3.1),integrate=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

mbind

mbind

Description

Merges MAgPIE-objects with identical structure in two dimensions. If data differs in the temporal or spatial dimension each year or region/cell must appear only once!

Usage

```
mbind(...)
```

Arguments

... MAgPIE objects or a list of MAgPIE objects that should be merged.

Details

`mbind2` is a reimplementation from `mbind` which had the aim to increase its overall memory efficiency. However, it is not clear which function is better and there are also some changes in behaviour of both functions. Therefore, the new version was just added as `mbind2` instead of using it as a full replacement for `mbind`.

Value

The merged MAgPIE object

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich, Misko Stevanovic

See Also

["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
m <- new.magpie(c("AFR", "CPA", "EUR"), c(1995, 2005), "Data1", fill=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6))
ms <- dimSums(m, dims=1)
mbind(m, ms)
my <- new.magpie(getRegions(m), 2010, getNames(m), fill=c(6, 6, 4))
mbind(m, my)
md <- new.magpie(getRegions(m), getYears(m), "Data2", fill=c(7, 6, 5, 7, 8, 9))
mbind(m, md)

data(population_magpie)
a <- mbind(population_magpie, population_magpie)
dim(population_magpie)
dim(a)
```

mcalc

mcalc

Description

Select values from a MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
mcalc(x, f, dim = NULL, append = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object
f	A formula describing the calculation that should be performed
dim	The dimension in which the manipulation should take place. If set to NULL function tries to detect the dimension automatically.
append	If set to TRUE the result will be appended to x, otherwise the result will be returned.

Details

This functions only work for MAGPIE objects with named dimensions as the dimension name (set_name) has to be used to indicate in which dimension the entries should be searched for!

Value

The calculated MAGPIE object in the case that append is set to FALSE. Otherwise nothing is returned (as x is appended in place)

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[mselect](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
population_magpie
mcalc(population_magpie,X12 ~ A2*B1,append=TRUE)
population_magpie
mcalc(population_magpie,`Nearly B1` ~ 0.5*A2 + 99.5*B1)
```

mselect

MSelect

Description

Select values from a MAGPIE-object

Usage

```
mselect(x, ..., collapseNames = FALSE)

mselect(x, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object
...	entry selections of the form <code>set_name=c(set_elem1,set_elem2)</code> . Alternatively a single list element containing these selections can be provided.
collapseNames	Boolean which decides whether names should be collapsed or not.
value	values on which the selected magpie entries should be set.

Details

This functions only work for MAGPIE objects with named dimensions as the dimension name (`set_name`) has to be used to indicate in which dimension the entries should be searched for!

Value

The reduced MAGPIE object containing only the selected entries or the full MAGPIE object in which a selection of entries was manipulated.

Functions

- `mselect<-`: replace values in magpie object

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[collapseNames](#), ["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
population_magpie
mselect(population_magpie,i=c("AFR","EUR"),scenario="A2",t="y2035")
```

ncells	<i>Count elements</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

Functions to count the number of cells/years/datasets/regions of an MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
ncells(x)
```

```
ndata(x, fulldim = FALSE)
```

```
nregions(x)
```

```
nyears(x)
```

Arguments

x	A MAgPIE-object
fulldim	specifies, how the object is treated. In case of FALSE, it is assumed that x is 3 dimensional and <code>dimnames(x)[[3]]</code> is returned. In case of TRUE, the dimnames of the real third dimension names are returned

Value

value	The number of cells/years/datasets/regions of x
-------	---

Functions

- `ndata`: count datasets
- `nregions`: count regions
- `nyears`: count years

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

Examples

```
a <- is.magpie(NULL)
ncells(a)
nyears(a)
ndata(a)
nregions(a)
```

`new.magpie`*new.magpie*

Description

Creates a new MAgPIE object

Usage

```
new.magpie(cells_and_regions = "GLO", years = NULL, names = NULL,  
           fill = NA, sort = FALSE, sets = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>cells_and_regions</code>	Either the region names (e.g. "AFR"), or the cells (e.g. 1:10), or both in combination (e.g. "AFR.1"). NULL means no spatial element.
<code>years</code>	dimnames for years in the format "yXXXXX" or as integers. NULL means one year which is not further specified
<code>names</code>	dimnames for names. NULL means one data element which is not further specified
<code>fill</code>	Default value for the MAgPIE object
<code>sort</code>	Boolean. Decides, whether output should be sorted or not.
<code>sets</code>	A vector of dimension names. See getSets for more information.

Value

an empty magpie object filled with fill, with the given dimnames

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky, Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[as.magpie](#)

Examples

```
a <- new.magpie(1:10, 1995:2000)  
b <- new.magpie(c("AFR", "CPA"), "y1995", c("bla", "blub"), sets=c("i", "t", "value"))  
c <- new.magpie()
```

old_dim_convention *old_dim_convention*

Description

Transforms new dim convention (e.g. 3.2) into old dim convention(e.g. 4)

Usage

```
old_dim_convention(dim)
```

Arguments

dim The dim number in the new convention

Value

The dim number according to the old convention

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[add_columns](#), [add_dimension](#)

Examples

```
dim=old_dim_convention(3.2)
dim=old_dim_convention(1.1)
```

place_x_in_y *place_x_in_y*

Description

Function positions magpie object x into magpie object y.

Usage

```
place_x_in_y(x, y, expand = T)
```

Arguments

x	Object to be placed.
y	Object in which x shall be placed
expand	T: if x is larger than y, new columns are added.

Value

The combination of x and y. x overwrites y values which are in the same place.

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

See Also

[add_dimension](#), [add_columns](#), [mbind](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
x <- population_magpie[, "y1995", ]*0.2
a <- place_x_in_y(x, population_magpie)
```

population_magpie *population_magpie*

Description

Example dataset for a regional MAgPIE object

Value

A2 and B1 population scenario from SRES

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky

print.magpie	<i>print</i>
--------------	--------------

Description

print method for MAgPIE objects for convenient display of magpie data.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'magpie'  
print(x, drop = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	MAgPIE object
drop	argument which controls whether empty dimensions should be skipped or not.
...	arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Value

print displays the given MAgPIE object on screen.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[print](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)  
print(population_magpie)  
print(population_magpie[,1,], drop=FALSE)  
print(population_magpie[,1,])
```

 read.magpie

Read MAgPIE-object from file

Description

Reads a MAgPIE-file and converts it to a 3D array of the structure (cells,years,datacolumn)

Usage

```
read.magpie(file_name, file_folder = "", file_type = NULL,
  as.array = FALSE, old_format = FALSE, comment.char = "*",
  check.names = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file_name	file name including file ending (wildcards are supported). Optionally also the full path can be specified here (instead of splitting it to file_name and file_folder)
file_folder	folder the file is located in (alternatively you can also specify the full path in file_name - wildcards are supported)
file_type	format the data is stored in. Currently 12 formats are available: "cs2" (cellular standard MAgPIE format), "csv" (regional standard MAgPIE format), "cs3" (multidimensional format compatible to GAMS), "cs4" (alternative multidimensional format compatible to GAMS, in contrast to cs3 it can also handle sparse data), "csvr", "cs2r", "cs3r" and "cs4r" which are the same formats as the previous mentioned ones with the only difference that they have a REMIND compatible format, "m" (binary MAgPIE format "magpie"), "mz" (compressed binary MAgPIE format "magpie zipped") "put" (format used primarily for the REMIND-MAgPIE coupling) and "asc", (ASCII-Grid format as used by ArcGis) . If file_type=NULL the file ending of the file_name is used as format. If format is different to the formats mentioned standard MAgPIE format is assumed.
as.array	Should the input be transformed to an array? This can be useful for regional or global inputs, but all advantages of the magpie-class are lost.
old_format	used to read files in old MAgPIE-format (unused space was not located at the beginning of the file), will be removed soon.
comment.char	character: a character vector of length one containing a single character or an empty string. Use "" to turn off the interpretation of comments altogether. If a comment is found it will be stored in attr("comment"). In text files the comment has to be at the beginning of the file in order to be recognized by read.magpie.
check.names	logical. If TRUE then the names of the variables in the data frame are checked to ensure that they are syntactically valid variable names. Same functionality as in read.table.

Details

This function reads from 10 different MAgPIE file_types. "cs2" is the new standard format for cellular data with or without header and the first columns (year,regiospatial) or only (regiospatial), "csv" is the standard format for regional data with or without header and the first columns (year,region,cellnumber) or only (region,cellnumber). "cs3" is a format similar to csv and cs2, but with the difference that it supports multidimensional data in a format which can be read by GAMS, "put" is a newly supported format which is mostly used for the REMIND-MAgPIE coupling. This format is only partly supported at the moment. "asc" is the AsciiGrid format (for example used for Arc Gis data). "nc" is the netCDF format (only "nc" files written by write.magpie can be read). All these variants are read without further specification. "magpie" (.m) and "magpie zipped" (.mz) are new formats developed to allow a less storage intensive management of MAgPIE-data. The only difference between both formats is that .mz is gzipped whereas .m is not compressed. So .mz needs less memory, whereas .m might have a higher compatibility to other languages.

Since library version 1.4 read.magpie can also read regional or global MAgPIE csv-files.

Value

x MAgPIE-object

Note

The binary MAgPIE formats .m and .mz have the following content/structure (you only have to care for that if you want to implement read.magpie/write.magpie functions in other languages):

```
[ FileFormatVersion | Current file format version number (currently 2) | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ nchar_comment | Number of characters of the file comment | integer | 4 Byte ]
[ nchar_sets | Number of characters of all regionnames + 2 delimiter | integer | 2 Byte]
[ not used | Bytes reserved for later file format improvements | integer | 92 Byte ]
[ nyears | Number of years | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ year_list | All years of the dataset (0, if year is not present) | integer | 2*nyears Byte ]
[ nregions | Number of regions | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ nchar_reg | Number of characters of all regionnames + (nreg-1) for delimiters | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ regions | Regionnames saved as reg1\nreg2 (\n is the delimiter) | character | 1*nchar_reg Byte ]
[ cpr | Cells per region | integer | 4*nreg Byte ]
[ nelem | Total number of data elements | integer | 4 Byte ]
[ nchar_data | Number of char. of all datanames + (ndata - 1) for delimiters | integer | 4 Byte ]
[ datanames | Names saved in the format data1\ndata2 (\n as del.) | character | 1*nchar_data Byte ]
[ data | Data of the MAgPIE array in vectorized form | numeric | 4*nelem Byte ]
[ comment | Comment with additional information about the data | character | 1*nchar_comment Byte ]
[ sets | Set names with \n as delimiter | character | 1*nchar_sets Byte]
```

Please note that if your data in the spatial dimension is not ordered by region name each new appearance of a region which already appeared before will be treated and counted as a new region (e.g. AFR.1,AFR.2,CPA.3,CPA.4,AFR.5 will count AFR twice and nregions will be set to 3!).

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

["magpie"](#), [write.magpie](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
a <- read.magpie("lpj_yield_ir.csv")  
write.magpie(a,"lpj_yield_ir.mz")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

read.report

Read file in report format

Description

This function reads the content of a reporting file (a file in the model intercomparison file format *.mif) into a list of MAgPIE objects or a single MAgPIE object

Usage

```
read.report(file, as.list = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	file name the object should be read from.
as.list	if TRUE a list is returned (default), if FALSE it is tried to merge all information in one MAgPIE object (still under development and works currently only if the entries for the different models and scenarios have exactly the same regions and years).

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[write.report](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
  read.report("report.csv")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

remind2magpie	<i>Remind2MAGPIE</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Converts a MAgPIE object with Remind regions to a MAgPIE object with MAgPIE regions

Usage

```
remind2magpie(x)
```

Arguments

x MAgPIE object with Remind regions

Value

MAgPIE object with MAgPIE regions

Author(s)

Florian Humpenoeder

See Also

["magpie"](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: a <- remind2magpie(remind_c_prices)
```

round-methods	<i>Round-method for MAgPIE objects</i>
---------------	--

Description

Round-method for MAgPIE-objects respectively. Works exactly as for arrays.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'magpie'
round(x, digits = 0)
```

Arguments

x	a magpie object
digits	integer indicating the number of decimal places (round) or significant digits (signif) to be used. Negative values are allowed.

Methods

x = "magpie" works as round(x) for arrays.

rowSums-methods	<i>~~ Methods for Function rowSums and rowMeans ~~</i>
-----------------	--

Description

~~ Methods for function rowSums and rowMeans~~

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'magpie'
rowSums(x, na.rm = FALSE, dims = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object on which calculation should be performed
na.rm	logical. Should missing values (including NaN) be omitted from the calculations?
dims	integer: Which dimensions are regarded as "rows" or "columns" to sum over. For row*, the sum or mean is over dimensions dims+1, ...; for col* it is over dimensions 1:dims.
...	further arguments passed to other colSums/colMeans methods

Methods

list("signature(x = \"ANY\")") normal rowSums and rowMeans method

list("signature(x = \"magpie\")") classical method prepared to handle MAgPIE objects

setNames-methods *Get dataset names*

Description

Extracts dataset names of a MAgPIE-object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'magpie'
setNames(object = nm, nm)
```

Arguments

object	MAgPIE object
nm	a vector of names current names should be replaced with. If only one data element exists you can also set the name to NULL.

Details

setNames is a shortcut to use a MAgPIE object with manipulated data names. The setNames method uses the variable names "object" and "nm" in order to be consistent to the already existing function setNames.

Methods

list("signature(object = \"ANY\")") normal setNames method

list("signature(object = \"magpie\")") setNames for MAgPIE objects

See Also

[getNames](#),

time_interpolate *time_interpolate*

Description

Function to extrapolate missing years in MAgPIE objects.

Usage

```
time_interpolate(dataset, interpolated_year,
  integrate_interpolated_years = FALSE, extrapolation_type = "linear")
```

Arguments

`dataset` An MAgPIE object

`interpolated_year` Vector of years, of which values are required. Can be in the formats 1999 or y1999.

`integrate_interpolated_years` FALSE returns only the dataset of the interpolated year, TRUE returns the whole dataset, including all years of data and the interpolated year

`extrapolation_type` Determines what happens if extrapolation is required, i.e. if a requested year lies outside the range of years in dataset. Specify "linear" for a linear extrapolation. "constant" uses the value from dataset closest in time to the requested year.

Value

Uses linear extrapolation to estimate the values of the interpolated year, using the values of the two surrounding years. If the value is before or after the years in data, the two closest neighbours are used for extrapolation.

Author(s)

Benjamin Bodirsky, Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[lin.convergence](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
time_interpolate(population_magpie, "y2000", integrate=TRUE)
time_interpolate(population_magpie, c("y1980", "y2000"), integrate=TRUE, extrapolation_type="constant")
```

unwrap

Unwrap

Description

Reconstruct the full dimensionality of a MAgPIE object

Usage

```
unwrap(x, sep = ".")
```

Arguments

x	A MAgPIE object
sep	A character separating joined dimension names

Value

An array with the full dimensionality of the original data

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[wrap](#), [fulldim](#)

Examples

```
a <- as.magpie(array(1:6,c(3,2),list(c("bla","blub","ble"),c("up","down"))))
fulldim(a)
unwrap(a)
```

where

where

Description

Analysis function for magpie objects

Usage

```
where(x, plot = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x` A logical statement with a magpie object
`plot` deprecated. Use the function `whereplot` in package `luplot`.

Value

A list of analysis parameters

Author(s)

Benjamin Leon Bodirsky

See Also

`whereplot` in package `luplot`

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
test<-population_magpie
dimnames(test)[[1]]<-c("AFG", "DEU", "FRA", "EGY", "IND", "IDN", "RUS", "CHN", "USA", "YEM")
where(test>500)
```

wrap

Wrap

Description

Reshape an array or a matrix by permuting and/or joining dimensions.

Usage

```
wrap(x, map = list(NA), sep = ".")
```

Arguments

`x` An array
`map` A list of length equal to the number of dimensions in the reshaped array. Each element should be an integer vectors specifying the dimensions to be joined in corresponding new dimension. One element may equal `NA` to indicate that that dimension should be a join of all non-specified (remaining) dimensions. Default is to wrap everything into a vector.
`sep` A character separating joined dimension names

Note

This function is extracted from the R.utils library which is licensed under LGPL>=2.1 and written by Henrik Bengtsson.

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson, Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[unwrap](#), [fulldim](#)

write.magpie	<i>Write MAgPIE-object to file</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Writes a MAgPIE-3D-array (cells,years,datacolumn) to a file in one of three MAgPIE formats (standard, "magpie", "magpie zipped")

Usage

```
write.magpie(x, file_name, file_folder = "", file_type = NULL,
  append = FALSE, comment = NULL, comment.char = "*", mode = NULL,
  nc_compression = 9)
```

Arguments

x	MAgPIE-object
file_name	file name including file ending (wildcards are supported). Optionally also the full path can be specified here (instead of splitting it to file_name and file_folder)
file_folder	folder the file should be written to (alternatively you can also specify the full path in file_name - wildcards are supported)
file_type	Format the data should be stored as. Currently 11 formats are available: "cs2" (cellular standard MAgPIE format), "csv" (regional standard MAgPIE format), "cs3" (Format for multidimensional MAgPIE data, compatible to GAMS), "cs4" (alternative multidimensional format compatible to GAMS, in contrast to cs3 it can also handle sparse data), "csvr", "cs2r", "cs3r" and "cs4r" which are the same formats as the previous mentioned ones with the only difference that they have a REMIND compatible format, "m" (binary MAgPIE format "magpie"), "mz" (compressed binary MAgPIE format "magpie zipped"), "asc" (ASCII grid format / only available for 0.5deg data) and "nc" (netCDF format / only available for 0.5deg data). If file_type=NULL the file ending of the file_name is used as format. If format is different to the formats mentioned standard MAgPIE format is assumed. Please be aware that the file_name is independent of the file_type you choose here, so no additional file ending will be added!

append	Decides whether an existing file should be overwritten (FALSE) or the data should be added to it (TRUE). Append = TRUE only works if the existing data can be combined with the new data using the mbind function
comment	Vector of strings: Optional comment giving additional information about the data. If different to NULL this will overwrite the content of attr(x,"comment")
comment.char	character: a character vector of length one containing a single character or an empty string. Use "" to turn off the interpretation of comments altogether.
mode	File permissions the file should be written with as 3-digit number (e.g. "777" means full access for user, group and all, "750" means full access for user, read access for group and no access for anybody else). Set to NULL system defaults will be used. Access codes are identical to the codes used in unix function chmod.
nc_compression	Only used if file_type="nc". Sets the compression level for netCDF files (default is 9). If set to an integer between 1 (least compression) and 9 (most compression), the netCDF file is written in netCDF version 4 format. If set to NA, the netCDF file is written in netCDF version 3 format.

Details

This function can write 9 different MAGPIE file_types. "cs2" is the new standard format for cellular data with or without header and the first columns (year,regiospatial) or only (regiospatial), "csv" is the standard format for regional data with or without header and the first columns (year,region,cellnumber) or only (region,cellnumber), "cs3" is another csv format which is specifically designed for multidimensional data for usage in GAMS. All these variants are written without further specification. "magpie" (.m) and "magpie zipped" (.mz) are new formats developed to allow a less storage intensive management of MAGPIE-data. The only difference between both formats is that .mz is gzipped whereas .m is not compressed. So .mz needs less memory, whereas .m might have a higher compatibility to other languages. "asc" is the ASCII grid format. "nc" is the netCDF format. It can only be applied for half degree data and writes one file per year per data column. In the case that more than one year and data column is supplied several files are written with the structure filename_year_datacolumn.asc

Note

The binary MAGPIE formats .m and .mz have the following content/structure (you only have to care for that if you want to implement read.magpie/write.magpie functions in other languages):

```
[ FileFormatVersion | Current file format version number (currently 2) | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ nchar_comment | Number of characters of the file comment | integer | 4 Byte ]
[ nchar_sets | Number of characters of all regionnames + 2 delimiter | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ not used | Bytes reserved for later file format improvements | integer | 92 Byte ]
[ nyears | Number of years | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ year_list | All years of the dataset (0, if year is not present) | integer | 2*nyears Byte ]
[ nregions | Number of regions | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ nchar_reg | Number of characters of all regionnames + (nreg-1) for delimiters | integer | 2 Byte ]
[ regions | Regionnames saved as reg1\nreg2 (\n is the delimiter) | character | 1*nchar_reg Byte ]
[ cpr | Cells per region | integer | 4*nreg Byte ]
[ nelelem | Total number of data elements | integer | 4 Byte ]
```

```
[ nchar_data | Number of char. of all datanames + (ndata - 1) for delimiters | integer | 4 Byte ]
[ datanames | Names saved in the format data1\ndata2 (\n as del.) | character | 1*nchar_data Byte ]
[ data | Data of the MAgPIE array in vectorized form | numeric | 4*nelem Byte ]
[ comment | Comment with additional information about the data | character | 1*nchar_comment
Byte ]
[ sets | Set names with \n as delimiter | character | 1*nchar_sets Byte]
```

Please note that if your data in the spatial dimension is not ordered by region name each new appearance of a region which already appeared before will be treated and counted as a new region (e.g. AFR.1,AFR.2,CPA.3,CPA.4,AFR.5 will count AFR twice and nregions will be set to 3!).

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

`"magpie"`, `read.magpie`, `mbind`

Examples

```
# a <- read.magpie("lpj_yield_ir.csv")
# write.magpie(a,"lpj_yield_ir.mz")
```

write.report

Write file in report format

Description

This function writes the content of a MAgPIE object into a file or returns it directly using the reporting format as it is used for many model intercomparisons.

Usage

```
write.report(x, file = NULL, model = "MAgPIE", scenario = "default",
  unit = NA, ndigit = 4, append = FALSE, skipempty = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	MAgPIE object or a list of lists with MAgPIE objects as created by read.report. In the latter case settings for model and scenario are overwritten by the information given in the list.
file	file name the object should be written to. If NULL the formatted content is returned
model	Name of the model which calculated the results

scenario	The scenario which was used to get that results.
unit	Unit of the data. Only relevant if unit is not already supplied in Dimnames (format "name (unit)"). Can be either a single string or a vector of strings with a length equal to the number of different data elements in the MAgPIE object
ndigit	Number of digits the output should have
append	Logical which decides whether data should be added to an existing file or an existing file should be overwritten
skipempty	Determines whether empty entries (all data NA) should be written to file or not.

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[read.report](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(population_magpie)  
write.report(population_magpie)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

write.report2

Write file in report format

Description

This function writes the content of a MAgPIE object into a file or returns it directly using the reporting format as it is used for many model intercomparisons. It is a rewritten version of write.report and will probably replace write.report somewhen in the future

Usage

```
write.report2(x, file = NULL, model = NULL, scenario = NULL,  
             unit = NULL, ndigit = 4, append = FALSE, skipempty = TRUE,  
             extracols = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	MAGPIE object or a list of lists with MAGPIE objects as created by read.report. In the latter case settings for model and scenario are overwritten by the information given in the list.
file	file name the object should be written to. If NULL the formatted content is returned
model	Name of the model which calculated the results
scenario	The scenario which was used to get that results.
unit	Unit of the data. Only relevant if unit is not already supplied in Dimnames (format "name (unit)"). Can be either a single string or a vector of strings with a length equal to the number of different data elements in the MAGPIE object
ndigit	Number of digits the output should have
append	Logical which decides whether data should be added to an existing file or an existing file should be overwritten
skipempty	Determines whether empty entries (all data NA) should be written to file or not.
extracols	names of dimensions which should appear in the output as additional columns

Author(s)

Jan Philipp Dietrich

See Also

[read.report](#)

Examples

```
data(population_magpie)
write.report2(population_magpie)
```

write.reportProject *Write file in specific project format*

Description

Reads in a reporting.mif or uses a magpie object based on a read in reporting.mif, substitutes names of variables according to the mappping, mutliplies by an optional factor in a column named "factor" of the mapping, and saves the output in a new *.mif

Usage

```
write.reportProject(mif, mapping, file = NULL, max_file_size = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

mif	Lists with magpie-objects or a magpie-object as created by read.report or a path to a report.mif
mapping	mapping of the variable names of the read in mif. the header is used for naming. The format of the mapping should be: 1st column the standard naming in PIK mif format. X further columns that contain the indicator names in the reporting format. Can also contain several indicator columns (e.g Variable and Item). Optional columns with reserved names are unit, weight, and factor. Factor is a number that the results will be multiplied with (e.g. to transform CO2 into C) Weight is needed if several mif indicators shall be aggregated to one reporting indicator. You always need a weight column if you have multiple mif to one reporting mappings. If you have a weight column, you have to have values in it for all indicators. If NULL, the results are added up; if you provide an indicator name (of a mif indicator), this indicator will be used for the weighting of a weighted mean. Unit is a name of the unit without () Example: "mif";"agmip";"Item";"unit";"weight";"factor" "Nutrition + Calorie Supply (kcal/capita/day)";"CALO";"AGR";"kcal/capita/day";"NULL";1
file	name of the project specific report, default=NULL means that the names of the header of the reporting is used
max_file_size	maximum file size in MB; if size of file exceeds max_file_size reporting is split into multiple files
...	arguments passed to write.report and write.report2

Author(s)

Christoph Bertram, Lavinia Baumstark, Anastasis Giannousakis, Florian Humpenoeder

See Also

[write.report](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
write.reportProject("REMIND_generic_test.mif", "Mapping_generic_ADVANCE.csv")

## End(Not run)
```


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