Package 'sugarbag'

January 8, 2020

Title Create Tessellated Hexagon Maps

Version 0.1.2

Description Create a hexagon tilegram from spatial polygons. Each polygon is represented by a hexagon tile, placed as close to it's original centroid as possible, with a focus on maintaining spatial relationship to a focal point. Developed to aid visualisation and analysis of spatial distributions across Australia, which can be challenging due to the concentration of the population on the coast and wide open interior.

URL https://srkobakian.github.io/sugarbag/, https://github.com/srkobakian/sugarbag

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), dplyr (>= 0.7.8)

Imports geosphere (>= 1.5), lwgeom(>= 0.1-7), purrr (>= 0.2.5), rlang, rmapshaper (>= 0.4.1), sf (>= 0.7), tibble (>= 1.4.2), tidyr (>= 0.8)

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

Suggests ggplot2 (>= 3.1.0), knitr, pkgdown, rmarkdown, spData, testthat (>= 2.1.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Stephanie Kobakian [aut, cre], Dianne Cook [aut, ths]

Maintainer Stephanie Kobakian <stephanie.kobakian@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-01-08 20:40:02 UTC

R topics documented:

`allocate` *Allocate polygon centroids to hexagons in a grid*

Description

Chooses a hexagon centroid for each polygon in the shape file, from a grid spanning the longitudes and latitudes in the expanded bounding box.

Usage

```
allocate(
  centroids,
  hex_grid,
  sf_id = names(centroids)[1],
  hex_size,
  hex_filter,
  use_neighbours = neighbours,
  focal_points = NULL,
  width,
  verbose
)
```

Arguments

`centroids`	a data frame with centroids of non empty polygons
`hex_grid`	a data frame containing all possible hexagon points
`sf_id`	a string to indicate the column to identify individual polygons

hex_size	a float value in degrees for the diameter of the hexagons
hex_filter	amount of hexagons around centroid to consider
use_neighbours	providing the sf data set to find spatial neighbours
focal_points	a data frame of reference locations when allocating hexagons, capital cities of Australia are used in the example
width	a numeric indicating the angle used to filter the hexagon grid
verbose	a boolean to indicate whether to show polygon id

Value

a data frame of all allocated hexagon points

Examples

```
# Create centroids set
centroids <- create_centroids(tas_lga, sf_id = "LGA_CODE16")
# Create hexagon location grid
data(capital_cities)
grid <- create_grid(centroids = centroids, hex_size = 0.2, buffer_dist = 1.2)
# Allocate polygon centroids to hexagon grid points
hex_allocated <- allocate(
  centroids = centroids,
  hex_grid = grid,
  hex_size = 0.2, # same size used in create_grid
  hex_filter = 10,
  use_neighbours = tas_lga,
  focal_points = capital_cities,
  width = 30, verbose = TRUE
)
# same column used in create_centroids
# create a set of hexagon points for plotting
fort_hex <- fortify_hexagon(data = hex_allocated, sf_id = "LGA_CODE16", hex_size = 0.2)
# plot the hexagons
```

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capital_cities *The point locations of Australian capital cities.*

Description

A dataset containing the longitude and latitude values of Australian capital cities.

Usage

```
capital_cities
```

Format

A data frame with 8 rows and 3 variables:

points name of cities

longitude location of point in longitude degrees

latitude location of point in latitude degrees

`closest_focal_point` *For the polygon provided, find the closest focal point in the set provided*

Description

For one row of an sf data frame, calculate the distance to the closest focal point. Return the name of the focal point, and the angle between focal point and centroid.

Usage

```
closest_focal_point(centroid, focal_points)
```

Arguments

`centroid`	a data frame describing one centroid
`focal_points`	a data frame of the longitude and latitude values

Value

data frame containing the name and location of the closest focal

Examples

```
# Create a set of polygon centroids
centroids <- create_centroids(tas_sa2, "SA2_5DIG16")

# Find the closest capital city for the first centroid
closest_focal_point(centroids[1, ], capital_cities)
```

`create_buffer` *Expand points to extend beyond the outermost centroids*

Description

This function takes the bounding box of a group of polygons, or a specific table of minimum and maximum longitudes and latitudes to create points for each polygon to be allocated to that will tesselate into hexagons.

Usage

```
create_buffer(centroids, grid, hex_size, buffer_dist, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`centroids`	data frame of centroids to be allocated
`grid`	data frame of hexagon centroids
`hex_size`	a float value in degrees for the diameter of the hexagons
`buffer_dist`	distance to extend beyond the geometry provided
`verbose`	a boolean to indicate whether to show function progress

Value

data frame of hexagon centroids

`create_centroids` *Create a data frame of longitude and latitude centroids of each polygon.*

Description

Create a data frame of longitude and latitude centroids of each polygon.

Usage

```
create_centroids(shp_sf, sf_id, largest = TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`shp_sf`	an sf object, a data set with a simple feature list column
`sf_id`	a string to indicate the column to identify individual polygons
`largest`	logical; for `st_centroid`: if `TRUE`, return centroid of the largest subpolygon of a `MULTIPOLYGON` rather than the whole `MULTIPOLYGON`
`verbose`	a boolean to indicate whether to show function progress

Value

a tibble containing longitude and latitude

Examples

```
centroids <- create_centroids(tas_lga, "LGA_CODE16")
```

`create_grid` *Create a grid of evenly spaced points to allow hexagons to tesselate*

Description

This function takes the bounding box of a group of polygons, or a specific table of minimum and maximum longitudes and latitudes to create points for each polygon to be allocated to that will tesselate into hexagons.

Usage

```
create_grid(centroids, hex_size, buffer_dist, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`centroids`	data frame of centroids to be allocated
`hex_size`	a float value in degrees for the diameter of the hexagons
`buffer_dist`	distance to extend beyond the geometry provided
`verbose`	a boolean to indicate whether to show function progress

Value

grid

Examples

```
# Create a set of centroids for grid to overlay
centroids <- create_centroids(tas_lga, "LGA_CODE16")
# Create the grid
grid <- create_grid(centroids = centroids, hex_size = 0.2, buffer_dist = 1.2, verbose = FALSE)
```

`create_hexmap` *Create a tesselated hexagon map from a set of polygons*

Description

Allocates each polygon in a shape file to a grid point to create a map of tesselated hexagons. The spatial relationships of areas are preserved while the geographic shape of each area is lost.

Usage

```
create_hexmap(
  shp,
  sf_id,
  hex_size = NULL,
  buffer_dist = NULL,
  hex_filter = 10,
  neighbours = NULL,
  f_width = 30,
  focal_points = NULL,
  order_sf_id = NULL,
  export_shp = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`shp`	a shape file, if class is SPDF, will be converted to sf
`sf_id`	name of a unique column that distinguishes areas
`hex_size`	a float value in degrees for the diameter of the hexagons
`buffer_dist`	distance in degrees to extend beyond the geometry provided
`hex_filter`	amount of hexagons around centroid to consider
`neighbours`	use the shp sf set to find spatial neighbours
`f_width`	the angle used to filter the grid points around a centroid
`focal_points`	a data frame of reference locations when allocating hexagons, capital cities of Australia are used in the example
`order_sf_id`	a string name of a column to order by for allocating
`export_shp`	export the simple features set
`verbose`	a boolean to indicate whether to show function progress

Value

a data set containing longitude and latitude of allocated hexagon points for each non null geometry passed in the shape file

Examples

```
data(tas_sa2)
data(capital_cities)
hexmap <- create_hexmap(
  shp = tas_lga,
  sf_id = "LGA_CODE16",
  focal_points = capital_cities, verbose = TRUE
)
```

`filter_grid_points` *Filter full set of grid points for those within range of original point*

Description

Takes only the closest available gridpoints as possible hexagon centroids to allocate polygons.

Usage

```
filter_grid_points(
  f_grid,
  f_centroid,
  focal_points = NULL,
  f_dist = filter_dist,
  angle_width = width,
  h_size = hex_size
)
```

Arguments

`f_grid`	complete grid of hexagon centroids
`f_centroid`	the longitude and latitude values for the current centroid
`focal_points`	a tibble of focal locations, an optional argument that allows allocation of polygons to hexagon centroids in ascending order of the distance to the closest focal point. It also filters the grid points to those within a 30 degree range of the angle from focal point to centroid. The default "capitals" uses the locations of the Australian capital cities as focal points.
`f_dist`	a distance in degrees, used as a boundary to filter the hexagon centroids considered for each polygon centroid to be allocated.
`angle_width`	a numeric used to filter the hexagon grid
`h_size`	a float value in degrees for the diameter of the hexagons

Value

a tibble of filtered grid points

`fortify_hexagon` *Creates the points that define a hexagon polygon for plotting*

Description

Creates the points that define a hexagon polygon for plotting

Usage

```
fortify_hexagon(data, sf_id, hex_size)
```

Arguments

`data`	a data frame created by the allocate function
`sf_id`	a string to indicate the column to identify individual polygons
`hex_size`	a float value in degrees for the diameter of the hexagons

Value

a data frame of the seven points used to draw a hexagon

Examples

```
# Create centroids set
centroids <- create_centroids(tas_lga, "LGA_CODE16")
# Create hexagon location grid
grid <- create_grid(centroids = centroids, hex_size = 0.2, buffer_dist = 1.2)
# Allocate polygon centroids to hexagon grid points
allocated <- allocate(
  centroids = centroids,
  sf_id = "LGA_CODE16",
  hex_grid = grid,
  hex_size = 0.2, # same size used in create_grid
  hex_filter = 1,
  use_neighbours = tas_lga,
  width = 30,
  focal_points = capital_cities,
  verbose = TRUE
)
# same column used in create_centroids
fortify_hexagon(data = allocated, sf_id = "LGA_CODE16", hex_size = 0.2)
```

fortify_sfc *Convert a simple features tibble to tibble for plotting.*

Description

This will contain individual points for plotting the polygon, indicating the longitude and latitude, order of points, if a hole is present, the piece, id and group.

Usage

```
fortify_sfc(sfc_df, keep = NULL)
```

Arguments

sfc_df	a simples features data set
keep	ratio of points to keep

Value

a tibble point of long lat points used to plot polygons

fp19 *2019 Australian Federal election data: First preference votes for candidates (House of Representatives) in each electorate.*

Description

A dataset containing first preference vote counts, candidate names, and other results for the House of Representatives from the 2016 Australian federal election. The data were obtained from the Australian Electoral Commission, and downloaded from https://results.aec.gov.au/24310/Website/Downloads/HouseFirstPrefsByPartyDownload-24310.csv

Usage

```
fp19
```

Format

A data frame with the following variables:

- StateAbAbbreviation for state name
- UniqueIDnumeric identifier that links the electoral division with Census and other election datasets.
- DivisionNmElectoral division name
- BallotPositionCandidate's position on the ballot

- CandidateIDCandidate ID
- SurnameCandidate surname
- GivenNmCandidate given name
- PartyAbAbbreviation for political party name
- PartyNmPolitical party name
- ElectedWhether the candidate was elected (Y/N)
- HistoricElectedWhether the candidate is the incumbent member
- OrdinaryVotesNumber of ordinary votes cast at the electorate for the candidate
- PercentPercentage of ordinary votes for the candidate

`homeless` *The amount of homeless people in each Statistical Area at Level 2 in 2016.*

Description

A data frame of the Statistical Area at Level 2 names and amount of homeless

Usage

```
homeless
```

Format

A data frame with 545 rows and 2 variables:

homeless amount of homeless people

SA2_NAME16 name of the Statistical Area at Level 2

`read_shape` *Read in the shape file as sf object*

Description

read_shape

Usage

```
read_shape(shp_path, simplify = TRUE, keep = 0.1)
```

Arguments

shp_path	character vector location of shape file, extension .shp
simplify	a boolean to decide whether to simplify the shape file using rmapshaper, keeping all shapes.
keep	ratio of points to keep

Value

an sf data frame, with a column of non null geometries

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Download resource from sugarbag site
# https://srkobakian.github.io/sugarbag/articles/abs-data.html
# Find the location of extracted shape data
shape <- read_shape(shp_path = file.choose())

## End(Not run)
```

---

tas_lga *The polygons of Tasmanian Local Government Areas in 2016.*

Description

A simple features dataset containing the polygons for all Australian LGAs in 2016.

Usage

```
tas_lga
```

Format

A simple features data frame with 39 rows and 6 variables:

LGA_CODE16 code for the Local Government Area

LGA_NAME16 name of the Local Government Area

STE_CODE16 code for the state containing the Local Government Area

STE_NAME16 name of the state containing the Local Government Area

AREA_SQKM area contained in the polygon

geometry describes where on Earth the polygon is located

tas_sa2 *The polygons of Tasmanian Statistical Areas in 2016.*

Description

A simple features dataset containing the polygons for all Tasmanian SA2s in 2016.

Usage

```
tas_sa2
```

Format

A simple features data frame with 99 rows and 15 variables:

SA2_MAIN16 complete code of the Statistical Area

SA2_5DIG16 simple code for the Statistical Area

SA2_NAME16 name of the Statistical Area

SA3_CODE16 code for the SA3 containing the Statistical Area

SA3_NAME16 name of the SA3 containing the Statistical Area

SA4_CODE16 code for the SA4 containing the Statistical Area

SA4_NAME16 name of the SA4 containing the Statistical Area

GCC_CODE16 code for the Greater Capital City region containing the Statistical Area

GCC_NAME16 name of the Greater Capital City region containing the Statistical Area

STE_CODE16 code for the state containing the Statistical Area

STE_NAME16 name of the state containing the Statistical Area

AREASQKM16 area contained in the polygon

id distinguishes SA2 regions

population amount of people living within the region

SA2_CODE16 code of the Statistical Area

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