Package ‘s2’

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as_s2_geography  Create an S2 Geography Vector

Description

Geography vectors are arrays of points, lines, polygons, and/or collections of these. Geography vectors assume coordinates are longitude and latitude on a perfect sphere.

Usage

as_s2_geography(x, ...)

s2_geography()

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'
as_s2_geography(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'
as_s2_geography(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_point'
as_s2_geography(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkb'
as_s2_geography(x, ..., oriented = FALSE, check = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'WKB'
as_s2_geography

as_s2_geography(x, ..., oriented = FALSE, check = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'blob'
as_s2_geography(x, ..., oriented = FALSE, check = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkt'
as_s2_geography(x, ..., oriented = FALSE, check = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as_s2_geography(x, ..., oriented = FALSE, check = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'logical'
as_s2_geography(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'
as_wkb(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'
as_wkt(x, ...)

Arguments

x An object that can be converted to an s2_geography vector

... Unused

oriented TRUE if polygon ring directions are known to be correct (i.e., exterior rings are defined counter clockwise and interior rings are defined clockwise).

check Use check = FALSE to skip error on invalid geometries

Details

The coercion function as_s2_geography() is used to wrap the input of most functions in the s2 package so that you can use other objects with an unambiguous interpretation as a geography vector. Geography vectors have a minimal vctrs implementation, so you can use these objects in tibble, dplyr, and other packages that use the vctrs framework.

Value

An object with class s2_geography

See Also

s2_geog_from_wkb(), s2_geog_from_text(), s2_geog_point(), s2_make_line(), s2_make_polygon() for other ways to create geography vectors, and s2_as_binary() and s2_as_text() for other ways to export them.
Description

These functions operate on one or more geography vectors and return a geography vector.

Usage

s2_boundary(x)
s2_centroid(x)
s2_closest_point(x, y)
s2_minimum_clearance_line_between(x, y)
s2_difference(x, y, options = s2_options())
s2_sym_difference(x, y, options = s2_options())
s2_intersection(x, y, options = s2_options())
s2_union(x, y = NULL, options = s2_options())
s2_snap_to_grid(x, grid_size)
s2_simplify(x, tolerance, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_rebuild(x, options = s2_options())
s2_buffer_cells(
  x,
  distance,
  max_cells = 1000,
  min_level = -1,
  radius = s2_earth_radius_meters()
)
s2_centroid_agg(x, na.rm = FALSE)
s2_coverage_union_agg(x, options = s2_options(), na.rm = FALSE)
s2_rebuild_agg(x, options = s2_options(), na.rm = FALSE)
s2_union_agg(x, options = s2_options(), na.rm = FALSE)
Arguments

- **x**  
  geography vectors. These inputs are passed to `as_s2_geography()`, so you can pass other objects (e.g., character vectors of well-known text) directly.

- **y**  
  geography vectors. These inputs are passed to `as_s2_geography()`, so you can pass other objects (e.g., character vectors of well-known text) directly.

- **options**  
  An `s2_options()` object describing the polygon/polyline model to use and the snap level.

- **grid_size**  
  The grid size to which coordinates should be snapped; will be rounded to the nearest power of 10.

- **tolerance**  
  The minimum distance between vertexes to use when simplifying a geography.

- **radius**  
  Radius of the earth. Defaults to the average radius of the earth in meters as defined by `s2_earth_radius_meters()`.

- **distance**  
  The distance to buffer, in units of radius.

- **max_cells**  
  The maximum number of cells to approximate a buffer.

- **min_level**  
  The minimum cell level used to approximate a buffer (1 - 30). Setting this value too high will result in unnecessarily large geographies, but may help improve buffers along long, narrow regions.

- **na.rm**  
  For aggregate calculations use `na.rm = TRUE` to drop missing values.

Model

The geometry model indicates whether or not a geometry includes its boundaries. Boundaries of line geometries are its end points. OPEN geometries do not contain their boundary (`model = "open"`); CLOSED geometries (`model = "closed"`) contain their boundary; SEMI-OPEN geometries (`model = "semi-open"`) contain half of their boundaries, such that when two polygons do not overlap or two lines do not cross, no point exist that belong to more than one of the geometries. (This latter form, half-closed, is not present in the OpenGIS "simple feature access" (SFA) standard nor DE9-IM on which that is based). The default values for `s2_contains()` (open) and covers/covered_by (closed) correspond to the SFA standard specification of these operators.

See Also

BigQuery’s geography function reference:

- `ST_BOUNDARY`
- `ST_CENTROID`
- `ST_CLOSESTPOINT`
- `ST_DIFFERENCE`
- `ST_INTERSECTION`
- `ST_UNION`
- `ST_SNAPTOGRID`
- `ST_SIMPLIFY`
- `ST_UNION_AGG`
- `ST_CENTROID_AGG`
Examples

# returns the boundary:
# empty for point, endpoints of a linestring,
# perimeter of a polygon
s2_boundary("POINT (-64 45)")
s2_boundary("LINESTRING (0 0, 10 0)")
s2_boundary("POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))")

# returns the area-weighted centroid, element-wise
s2_centroid("POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))")
s2_centroid("LINESTRING (0 0, 10 0)")

# returns the unweighted centroid of the entire input
s2_centroid_agg(c("POINT (0 0)", "POINT (10 0)"))

# returns the closest point on x to y
s2_closest_point(
    "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))", 
    "POINT (0 90)" # north pole!
)

# returns the shortest possible line between x and y
s2_minimum_clearance_line_between(
    "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))", 
    "POINT (0 90)" # north pole!
)

# binary operations: difference, symmetric difference, intersection and union
s2_difference(
    "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))", 
    "POLYGON ((5 5, 15 5, 15 15, 5 15, 5 5))", 
    # 32 bit platforms may need to set snap rounding 
    s2_options(snap = s2_snap_level(30))
)

s2_sym_difference(
    "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))", 
    "POLYGON ((5 5, 15 5, 15 15, 5 15, 5 5))", 
    # 32 bit platforms may need to set snap rounding 
    s2_options(snap = s2_snap_level(30))
)

s2_intersection(
    "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))", 
    "POLYGON ((5 5, 15 5, 15 15, 5 15, 5 5))", 
    # 32 bit platforms may need to set snap rounding 
    s2_options(snap = s2_snap_level(30))
)

s2_union(
    "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))", 
    "POLYGON ((5 5, 15 5, 15 15, 5 15, 5 5))", 
)
# 32 bit platforms may need to set snap rounding
s2_options(snap = s2_snap_level(30))

# use s2_union_agg() to aggregate geographies in a vector
s2_coverage_union_agg(
c(“POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))”,
“POLYGON ((5 5, 5 15, 15 15, 15 5, 5 5))”
),
# 32 bit platforms may need to set snap rounding
s2_options(snap = s2_snap_level(30))
)

# snap to grid rounds coordinates to a specified grid size
s2_snap_to_grid(“POINT (0.333333333333 0.666666666666)”, 1e-2)

---

**s2_bounds_cap**

*Compute feature-wise and aggregate bounds*

**Description**

`s2_bounds_rect()` returns a bounding latitude-longitude rectangle that contains the region; `s2_bounds_cap()` returns a bounding circle represented by a centre point (lat, lng) and an angle. The bound may not be tight for points, polylines and geometry collections. The rectangle returned may depend on the order of points or polylines. `lng_lo` values larger than `lng_hi` indicate regions that span the antimeridian, see the Fiji example.

**Usage**

`s2 Bounds_cap(x)`

`s2_bounds_rect(x)`

**Arguments**

`x` geography vectors. These inputs are passed to `as_s2_geography()`, so you can pass other objects (e.g., character vectors of well-known text) directly.

**Value**

Both functions return a data.frame:

- `s2_bounds_rect()`: Columns `minlng`, `minlat`, `maxlng`, `maxlat` (degrees)
- `s2_bounds_cap()`: Columns `lng`, `lat`, `angle` (degrees)
Examples

s2_bounds_cap(s2_data_countries("Antarctica"))
s2_bounds_cap(s2_data_countries("Netherlands"))
s2_bounds_cap(s2_data_countries("Fiji"))

s2_bounds_rect(s2_data_countries("Antarctica"))
s2_bounds_rect(s2_data_countries("Netherlands"))
s2_bounds_rect(s2_data_countries("Fiji"))

---

s2_cell

Create S2 Cell vectors

Description

The S2 cell indexing system forms the basis for spatial indexing in the S2 library. On their own, S2 cells can represent points or areas. As a union, a vector of S2 cells can approximate a line or polygon. These functions allow direct access to the S2 cell indexing system and are designed to have minimal overhead such that looping and recursion have acceptable performance when used within R code.

Usage

s2_cell(x = character())
s2_cell_sentinel()
s2_cell_invalid()
s2_cell_sentinel()
as_s2_cell(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_cell'
as_s2_cell(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as_s2_cell(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'
as_s2_cell(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'
as_s2_cell(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_point'
as_s2_cell(x, ...)
new_s2_cell(x)

Arguments

x The canonical S2 cell identifier as a character vector.
... Passed to methods

Details

Under the hood, S2 cell vectors are represented in R as vectors of type double(. This works
because S2 cell identifiers are 64 bits wide, as are doubles on all systems where R runs (The same trick
is used by the bit64 package to represent signed 64-bit integers). As a happy accident, NA_real_ is
not a valid or meaningful cell identifier, so missing value support in the way R users might expect
is preserved. It is worth noting that the underlying value of s2_cell_sentinel() would normally
be considered NA; however, as it is meaningful and useful when programming with S2 cells, custom
is.na() and comparison methods are implemented such that s2_cell_sentinel() is greater than
all valid S2 cells and not considered missing. Users can and should implement compiled code that
uses the underlying bytes of the vector, ensuring that the class of any returned object that should be
interpreted in this way is constructed with new_s2_cell().

Value

An object of class s2_cell

Examples

s2_cell("4b59a0cd83b5de49")
as_s2_cell(s2_lnglat(-64, 45))
as_s2_cell(s2_data_cities("Ottawa"))

s2_cell_is_valid S2 cell operators

Description

S2 cell operators

Usage

s2_cell_is_valid(x)
s2_cell_debug_string(x)
s2_cell_to_lnglat(x)
s2_cell_center(x)
s2_cell_boundary(x)
s2_cell_polygon(x)
s2_cell_vertex(x, k)
s2_cell_level(x)
s2_cell_is_leaf(x)
s2_cell_is_face(x)
s2_cell_area(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_cell_area_approx(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_cell_parent(x, level = -1L)
s2_cell_child(x, k)
s2_cell_edge_neighbour(x, k)
s2_cell_contains(x, y)
s2_cell_distance(x, y, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_cell_max_distance(x, y, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_cell_may_intersect(x, y)

Arguments

- x, y: An s2_cell() vector
- k: An integer between 1 and 4
- radius: The radius to use (e.g., s2_earth_radius_meters())
- level: An integer between 0 and 30, inclusive.

Description

These functions are similar to accessors and predicates, but instead of recycling x and y to a common length and returning a vector of that length, these functions return a vector of length x with each element i containing information about how the entire vector y relates to the feature at x[i].
Usage

s2_closest_feature(x, y)

s2_closest_edges(x, y, k, min_distance = -1, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

s2_farthest_feature(x, y)

s2_distance_matrix(x, y, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

s2_max_distance_matrix(x, y, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

s2_contains_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "open"))

s2_within_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "open"))

s2_covers_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "closed"))

s2_covered_by_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "closed"))

s2_intersects_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options())

s2_disjoint_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options())

s2_equals_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options())

s2_touches_matrix(x, y, options = s2_options())

s2_dwithin_matrix(x, y, distance, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

s2_may_intersect_matrix(x, y, max_edges_per_cell = 50, max_feature_cells = 4)

Arguments

x, y  Geography vectors, coerced using as_s2_geography(). x is considered the source, whereas y is considered the target.

k  The number of closest edges to consider when searching. Note that in S2 a point is also considered an edge.

min_distance  The minimum distance to consider when searching for edges. This filter is applied after the search is complete (i.e., may cause fewer than k values to be returned).

radius  Radius of the earth. Defaults to the average radius of the earth in meters as defined by s2_earth_radius_meters().

options  An s2_options() object describing the polygon/polyline model to use and the snap level.

distance  A distance on the surface of the earth in the same units as radius.
max_edges_per_cell

For `s2_may_intersect_matrix()`, this value controls the nature of the index on `y`, with higher values leading to coarser index. Values should be between 10 and 50; the default of 50 is adequate for most use cases, but for specialized operations users may wish to use a lower value to increase performance.

max_feature_cells

For `s2_may_intersect_matrix()`, this value controls the approximation of `x` used to identify potential intersections on `y`. The default value of 4 gives the best performance for most operations, but for specialized operations users may wish to use a higher value to increase performance.

Value

A vector of length `x`.

See Also

See pairwise predicate functions (e.g., `s2_intersects()`).

Examples

city_names <- c("Vatican City", "San Marino", "Luxembourg")
cities <- s2_data_cities(city_names)
country_names <- s2_data_tbl_countries$name
countries <- s2_data_countries()

# closest feature returns y indices of the closest feature
# for each feature in x
country_names[s2_closest_feature(cities, countries)]

# farthest feature returns y indices of the farthest feature
# for each feature in x
country_names[s2_farthest_feature(cities, countries)]

# use s2_closest_edges() to find the k-nearest neighbours
nearest <- s2_closest_edges(cities, cities, k = 2, min_distance = 0)
city_names
city_names[unlist(nearest)]

# predicate matrices
country_names[s2_intersects_matrix(cities, countries)[[1]]]

# distance matrices
s2_distance_matrix(cities, cities)
s2_max_distance_matrix(cities, countries[1:4])
**S2 Geography Predicates**

**Description**
These functions operate two geography vectors (pairwise), and return a logical vector.

**Usage**

```r
s2_contains(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "open"))
s2_within(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "open"))
s2_covered_by(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "closed"))
s2_covers(x, y, options = s2_options(model = "closed"))
s2_disjoint(x, y, options = s2_options())
s2_intersects(x, y, options = s2_options())
s2_equals(x, y, options = s2_options())

s2_intersects_box(
  x,
  lng1,
  lat1,
  lng2,
  lat2,
  detail = 1000,
  options = s2_options()
)

s2_touches(x, y, options = s2_options())

s2_dwithin(x, y, distance, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
```

**Arguments**

- **x**
  - geography vectors. These inputs are passed to `as_s2_geography()`, so you can pass other objects (e.g., character vectors of well-known text) directly.

- **y**
  - geography vectors. These inputs are passed to `as_s2_geography()`, so you can pass other objects (e.g., character vectors of well-known text) directly.

- **options**
  - An `s2_options()` object describing the polygon/polyline model to use and the snap level.
s2_contains

lng1, lat1, lng2, lat2
   A latitude/longitude range

detail       The number of points with which to approximate non-geodesic edges.
distance     A distance on the surface of the earth in the same units as radius.

radius       Radius of the earth. Defaults to the average radius of the earth in meters as defined by s2_earth_radius_meters().

Model

The geometry model indicates whether or not a geometry includes its boundaries. Boundaries of line geometries are its end points. OPEN geometries do not contain their boundary (model = "open"); CLOSED geometries (model = "closed") contain their boundary; SEMI-OPEN geometries (model = "semi-open") contain half of their boundaries, such that when two polygons do not overlap or two lines do not cross, no point exist that belong to more than one of the geometries. (This latter form, half-closed, is not present in the OpenGIS "simple feature access" (SFA) standard nor DE9-IM on which that is based). The default values for s2_contains() (open) and covers/covered_by (closed) correspond to the SFA standard specification of these operators.

See Also

Matrix versions of these predicates (e.g., s2_intersects_matrix()).
BigQuery’s geography function reference:

- ST_CONTAINS
- ST_COVEREDBY
- ST_COVERS
- ST_DISJOINT
- ST_EQUALS
- ST_INTERSECTS
- ST_INTERSECTSBOX
- ST_TOUCHES
- ST_WITHIN
- ST_DWITHIN

Examples

```r
s2_contains(         
   "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",   
   c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")            
)

s2_within(          
   c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)") ,         
   "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))"   
)

s2_covered_by(     
```

```
s2_contains

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
)

s2_covers

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
)

s2_disjoint

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
)

s2_intersects

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
)

s2_Equals

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c(
    "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
    "POLYGON ((10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0, 10 0))",
    "POLYGON ((-1 -1, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, -1 -1))"
  )
)

s2_intersects

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
)

s2_intersects_box

  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
  0, 0, 10, 10
)

s2_touches

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 0, 1 1, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (0 0)", "POINT (0.5 0.75)", "POINT (0 0.5)"
)

s2_dwithin

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
  0 # distance in meters
)

s2_dwithin

  "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))",
  c("POINT (5 5)", "POINT (-1 1)")
  1e6 # distance in meters
s2_data_tbl_countries  

**Low-resolution world boundaries, timezones, and cities**

### Description

Well-known binary versions of the *Natural Earth* low-resolution world boundaries and timezone boundaries.

### Usage

```r
s2_data_tbl_countries
s2_data_tbl_timezones
s2_data_tbl_cities
s2_data_countries(name = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- **name**  
The name of a country, continent, city, or NULL for all features.
- **utc_offset_min**, **utc_offset_max**  
  Minimum and/or maximum timezone offsets.

### Format

A data.frame with columns `name` (character), and `geometry` (wk_wkb)

An object of class `data.frame` with 120 rows and 2 columns.

An object of class `data.frame` with 243 rows and 3 columns.

### Source

*Natural Earth Data*
s2_earth_radius_meters

Examples

head(s2_data_countries())
s2_data_countries("Germany")
s2_data_countries("Europe")

head(s2_data_timezones())
s2_data_timezones(-4)

head(s2_data_cities())
s2_data_cities("Cairo")

s2_earth_radius_meters

Earth Constants

Description

According to Yoder (1995), the radius of the earth is 6371.01 km. These functions are used to set the
default radius for functions that return a distance or accept a distance as input (e.g., s2_distance() and s2_dwithin()).

Usage

s2_earth_radius_meters()

References

Earth Physics, A Handbook of Physical Constants, AGU Reference Shelf 1, American Geophysical
Union, Table 2. doi: 10.1029/RF001p0001

Examples

s2_earth_radius_meters()

s2_geog_point

Create and Format Geography Vectors

Description

These functions create and export geography vectors. Unlike the BigQuery geography constructors, these functions do not sanitize invalid or redundant input using s2_union(). Note that when creating polygons using s2_make_polygon(), rings can be open or closed.
Usage

s2_geog_point(longitude, latitude)

s2_make_line(longitude, latitude, feature_id = 1L)

s2_make_polygon(
  longitude,
  latitude,
  feature_id = 1L,
  ring_id = 1L,
  oriented = FALSE,
  check = TRUE
)

s2_geog_from_text(wkt_string, oriented = FALSE, check = TRUE)

s2_geog_from_wkb(wkb_bytes, oriented = FALSE, check = TRUE)

s2_as_text(x, precision = 16, trim = TRUE)

s2_as_binary(x, endian = wk::wk_platform_endian())

Arguments

longitude, latitude
  Vectors of latitude and longitude

feature_id, ring_id
  Vectors for which a change in sequential values indicates a new feature or ring. Use factor() to convert from a character vector.

oriented
  TRUE if polygon ring directions are known to be correct (i.e., exterior rings are defined counter clockwise and interior rings are defined clockwise).

check
  Use check = FALSE to skip error on invalid geometries

wkt_string
  Well-known text

wkb_bytes
  A list() of raw()

x
  geography vectors. These inputs are passed to as_s2_geography(), so you can pass other objects (e.g., character vectors of well-known text) directly.

precision
  The number of significant digits to export when writing well-known text. If trim = FALSE, the number of digits after the decimal place.

trim
  Should trailing zeroes be included after the decimal place?

endian
  The endian-ness of the well-known binary. See wk::wk_platform_endian().

See Also

See as_s2_geography() for other ways to construct geography vectors.

BigQuery’s geography function reference:
• ST_GEOGPOINT
• ST_MAKELINE
• ST_MAKEPOLYGON
• ST_GEOGFROMTEXT
• ST_GEOGFROMWKB
• ST_ASTEXT
• ST_ASBINARY

Examples

# create point geographies using coordinate values:
s2_geog_point(-64, 45)

# create line geographies using coordinate values:
s2_make_line(c(-64, 8), c(45, 71))

# optionally, separate features using feature_id:
s2_make_line(
  c(-64, 8, -27, -27), c(45, 71, 0, 45),
  feature_id = c(1, 1, 2, 2)
)

# create polygon geographies using coordinate values:
# (rings can be open or closed)
s2_make_polygon(c(-45, 8, 0), c(64, 71, 90))

# optionally, separate rings and/or features using
# ring_id and/or feature_id
s2_make_polygon(
  c(20, 10, 10, 30, 45, 30, 20, 20, 40, 20, 45),
  c(35, 30, 10, 5, 20, 20, 15, 25, 40, 45, 30),
  feature_id = c(rep(1, 8), rep(2, 3)),
  ring_id = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1)
)

# import and export well-known text
(geog <- s2_geog_from_text("POINT (-64 45)"))
s2_as_text(geog)

# import and export well-known binary
(geog <- s2_geog_from_wkb(wk::as_wkb("POINT (-64 45)"))
s2_as_binary(geog)
Description

Accessors extract information about geography vectors.

Usage

s2_is_collection(x)
s2_is_valid(x)
s2_is_valid_detail(x)
s2_dimension(x)
s2_num_points(x)
s2_is_empty(x)
s2_area(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_length(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_perimeter(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_x(x)
s2_y(x)
s2_distance(x, y, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())
s2_max_distance(x, y, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

Arguments

x, y  

geography vectors. These inputs are passed to as_s2_geography(), so you can pass other objects (e.g., character vectors of well-known text) directly.

radius  

Radius of the earth. Defaults to the average radius of the earth in meters as defined by s2_earth_radius_meters().

See Also

BigQuery’s geography function reference:

- ST_ISCOLLECTION
- ST_DIMENSION
- ST_NUMPOINTS
- ST_ISEMPTY
- ST_AREA
• ST_LENGTH
• ST_PERIMETER
• ST_X
• ST_Y
• ST_DISTANCE
• ST_MAXDISTANCE

Examples

# s2_is_collection() tests for multiple geometries in one feature
s2_is_collection(c("POINT (-64 45)", "MULTIPOINT ((-64 45), (8 72))"))

# s2_dimension() returns 0 for point, 1 for line, 2 for polygon
s2_dimension(c(
  "GEOMETRYCOLLECTION EMPTY",
  "POINT (-64 45)",
  "LINESTRING (-64 45, 8 72)",
  "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))",
  "GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (POINT (-64 45), LINESTRING (-64 45, 8 72))"
))

# s2_num_points() counts points
s2_num_points(c("POINT (-64 45)", "LINESTRING (-64 45, 8 72)"))

# s2_is_empty tests for emptiness
s2_is_empty(c("POINT (-64 45)", "POINT EMPTY")

# calculate area, length, and perimeter
s2_area("POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))")
s2_perimeter("POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))")
s2_length(s2_boundary("POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"))

# extract x and y coordinates from points
s2_x(c("POINT (-64 45)", "POINT EMPTY"))
s2_y(c("POINT (-64 45)", "POINT EMPTY")

# calculate minimum and maximum distance between two geometries
s2_distance("POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))",
"POINT (-64 45)")
s2_max_distance("POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))",
"POINT (-64 45)")
Create an S2 LngLat Vector

Description
This class represents a latitude and longitude on the Earth’s surface. Most calculations in S2 convert this to a `as_s2_point()`, which is a unit vector representation of this value.

Usage

```r
s2_lnglat(lng, lat)

as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'

```r
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_point'

```r
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'

```r
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'matrix'

```r
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'

```r
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'

```r
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'

```r
as_wkb(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'

```r
as.wkt(x, ...)
```

Arguments

| lat, lng | Vectors of latitude and longitude values in degrees. |
| x | A `s2_lnglat()` vector or an object that can be coerced to one. |
| ... | Unused |

Value

An object with class `s2_lnglat`
s2_options

Examples

s2_lnglat(45, -64) # Halifax, Nova Scotia!
as.data.frame(s2_lnglat(45, -64))

---

s2_options  Geography Operation Options

Description

These functions specify defaults for options used to perform operations and construct geometries. These are used in predicates (e.g., `s2_intersects()`), and boolean operations (e.g., `s2_intersection()`) to specify the model for containment and how new geometries should be constructed.

Usage

```r
s2_options(
  model = NULL,
  snap = s2_snap_identity(),
  snap_radius = -1,
  duplicate_edges = FALSE,
  edge_type = "directed",
  validate = FALSE,
  polyline_type = "path",
  polyline_sibling_pairs = "keep",
  simplify_edge_chains = FALSE,
  split_crossing_edges = FALSE,
  idempotent = FALSE,
  dimensions = c("point", "polyline", "polygon")
)
```

s2_snap_identity()

s2_snap_level(level)

s2_snap_precision(precision)

s2_snap_distance(distance)

Arguments

- **model**: One of 'open', 'semi-open' (default for polygons), or 'closed' (default for polylines). See section 'Model'
- **snap**: Use `s2_snap_identity()`, `s2_snap_distance()`, `s2_snap_level()`, or `s2_snap_precision()` to specify how or if coordinate rounding should occur.
snap_radius  As opposed to the snap function, which specifies the maximum distance a vertex should move, the snap radius (in radians) sets the minimum distance between vertices of the output that don’t cause vertices to move more than the distance specified by the snap function. This can be used to simplify the result of a boolean operation. Use -1 to specify that any minimum distance is acceptable.

duplicate_edges
   Use TRUE to keep duplicate edges (e.g., duplicate points).

duplicate_edges
   Use TRUE to validate the result from the builder.

duplicate_edges
   One of ‘directed’ (default) or ‘undirected’.

duplicate_edges
   One of ‘path’ (default) or ‘walk’. If ‘walk’, polylines that backtrack are preserved.

duplicate_edges
   One of ‘discard’ (default) or ‘keep’.

duplicate_edges
   Use TRUE to remove vertices that are within snap_radius of the original vertex.

duplicate_edges
   Use TRUE to split crossing polyline edges when creating geometries.

duplicate_edges
   Use FALSE to apply snap even if snapping is not necessary to satisfy vertex constraints.

duplicate_edges
   A combination of ‘point’, ‘polyline’, and/or ‘polygon’ that can used to constrain the output of s2_rebuild() or a boolean operation.

duplicate_edges
   A value from 0 to 30 corresponding to the cell level at which snapping should occur.

duplicate_edges
   A number by which coordinates should be multiplied before being rounded. Rounded to the nearest exponent of 10.

duplicate_edges
   A distance (in radians) denoting the maximum distance a vertex should move in the snapping process.

Model

The geometry model indicates whether or not a geometry includes its boundaries. Boundaries of line geometries are its end points. OPEN geometries do not contain their boundary (model = "open"); CLOSED geometries (model = "closed") contain their boundary; SEMI-OPEN geometries (model = "semi-open") contain half of their boundaries, such that when two polygons do not overlap or two lines do not cross, no point exist that belong to more than one of the geometries. (This latter form, half-closed, is not present in the OpenGIS "simple feature access" (SFA) standard nor DE9-IM on which that is based). The default values for s2_contains() (open) and covers/covers_by (closed) correspond to the SFA standard specification of these operators.

Examples

# use s2_options() to specify containment models, snap level
# layer creation options, and builder options
s2_options(model = "closed", snap = s2_snap_level(30))
Description

In S2 terminology, a "point" is a 3-dimensional unit vector representation of an `s2{lnglat(v)}`. Internally, all s2 objects are stored as 3-dimensional unit vectors.

Usage

```r
s2_point(x, y, z)

as_s2_point(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'

```r
as_s2_point(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'

```r
as_s2_point(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'matrix'

```r
as_s2_point(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_point'

```r
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_point'

```r
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x, y, z` Vectors of latitude and longitude values in degrees.
- `...` Unused

Value

An object with class `s2_point`

Examples

```r
lnglat <- s2{lnglat(-64, 45)}  # Halifax, Nova Scotia!
as_s2_point(lnglat)
as.data.frame(as_s2_point(lnglat))
```
**s2_project**  
*Linear referencing*

**Description**
Linear referencing

**Usage**
- `s2_project(x, y, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())`
- `s2_project_normalized(x, y)`
- `s2_interpolate(x, distance, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())`
- `s2_interpolate_normalized(x, distance_normalized)`

**Arguments**
- **x** A simple polyline geography vector
- **y** A simple point geography vector. The point will be snapped to the nearest point on x for the purposes of interpolation.
- **radius** Radius of the earth. Defaults to the average radius of the earth in meters as defined by `s2_earth_radius_meters()`.
- **distance** A distance along x in radius units.
- **distance_normalized** A distance normalized to `s2_length()` of x.

**Value**
- `s2_interpolate()` returns the point on x, distance meters along the line.
- `s2_interpolate_normalized()` returns the point on x interpolated to a fraction along the line.
- `s2_project()` returns the distance that point occurs along x.
- `s2_project_normalized()` returns the distance_normalized along x where point occurs.

**Examples**
- `s2_project_normalized("LINESTRING (0 0, 0 90)", "POINT (0 22.5)")`
- `s2_project("LINESTRING (0 0, 0 90)", "POINT (0 22.5)")`
- `s2_interpolate_normalized("LINESTRING (0 0, 0 90)", 0.25)`
- `s2_interpolate("LINESTRING (0 0, 0 90)", 2501890)`
s2_unprojection_filter

Low-level wk filters and handlers

Description

Low-level wk filters and handlers

Usage

s2_unprojection_filter(
  handler,
  projection = s2_projection_plate_carree(),
  tessellate_tol = Inf
)

s2_projection_filter(
  handler,
  projection = s2_projection_plate_carree(),
  tessellate_tol = Inf
)

s2_projection_plate_carree()

s2_projection_mercator()

Arguments

handler A wk_handler object.
projection One of s2_projection_plate_carree() or s2_projection_mercator()
tessellate_tol An angle in radians. Points will not be added if a line segment is within this
distance of a point.

Value

• s2_unprojection_filter(), s2_projection_filter(): A new wk_handler()
• s2_projection_plate_carree(), s2_projection_mercator(): An external pointer to an
  S2 projection.

Examples

library(wk)

# simple conversion of individual coordinates *to* unit sphere
# space
wk_handle(
  wkt("LINestring (0 0, 0 45, -60 45)"),
s2_unprojection_filter(wkt_format_handler(5))
)

# simple conversion of individual coordinates *from* unit sphere
# space
wk_handle(
    wkt("LINESTRING Z (1 0 0, 0.7071 0 0.7071, 0.3536 -0.6124 0.7071)"),
    s2_projection_filter(wkt_format_handler(5))
)

# use tessellate_tol to force points to be added to an edge
# unprojection will ensure an edge maintains its cartesian
# assumption when transformed to the unit sphere
# (i.e., what you probably want when importing a geography)
wk_handle(
    wkt("LINESTRING (0 0, 45, -60 45)"),
    s2_unprojection_filter(wkt_format_handler(5), tessellate_tol = 0.001)
)

# projection will ensure an edge maintains its geodesic
# assumption when transformed to projected space
# (i.e., what you probably want when exporting a geography)
wk_handle(
    wkt("LINESTRING Z (1 0 0, 0.7071 0 0.7071, 0.3536 -0.6124 0.7071)"),
    s2_projection_filter(wkt_format_handler(5), tessellate_tol = 0.001)
)
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