Package: geojsonR (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title A GeoJson Processing Toolkit

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BugReports https://github.com/mlampros/geojsonR/issues

URL https://github.com/mlampros/geojsonR

Description Includes functions for processing GeoJson objects <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GeoJSON> relying on 'RFC 7946' <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/pdf/rfc7946.pdf>. The geojson encoding is based on 'json11', a tiny JSON library for 'C++11' <https://github.com/dropbox/json11>. Furthermore, the source code is exported in R through the 'Rcpp' and 'RcppArmadillo' packages.

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SystemRequirements libarmadillo: apt-get install -y libarmadillo-dev (deb)

Depends R(>= 3.2.3)

Imports Rcpp (>= 0.12.9), R6

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo (>= 0.7.6)

Suggests testthat, covr, knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Repository https://mlampros.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/mlampros/geojsonr

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha c3edebad327afc9554ba26434d1b51c5ac2732d6

Contents

`Dump_From_GeoJson` *returns a json-dump from a geojson file*

Description

returns a json-dump from a geojson file

Usage

```
Dump_From_GeoJson(url_file)
```

Arguments

`url_file`	either a string specifying the input path to a file OR a valid url (beginning with 'http..') pointing to a geojson object

Value

a character string (json dump)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(geojsonR)

res = Dump_From_GeoJson("/myfolder/point.geojson")

## End(Not run)
```

`Features_2Collection` *creates a FeatureCollection dump from multiple Feature geojson objects*

Description

creates a FeatureCollection dump from multiple Feature geojson objects

Usage

```
Features_2Collection(
  Features_files_vec,
  bbox_vec = NULL,
  write_path = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`Features_files_vec`	a character vector specifying paths to files (Feature geojson objects)
`bbox_vec`	either NULL or a numeric vector
`write_path`	either NULL or a character string specifying a valid path to a file (preferably with a *.geojson extension*) where the output data will be saved
`verbose`	a boolean. If TRUE then information will be printed out in the console

Details

The *Features_2Collection* function utilizes internally a for-loop. In case of an error set the *verbose* parameter to TRUE to find out which file leads to this error.

Value

a FeatureCollection dump

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(geojsonR)

vec_files = c("/myfolder/Feature1.geojson", "/myfolder/Feature2.geojson",
              "/myfolder/Feature3.geojson", "/myfolder/Feature4.geojson",
              "/myfolder/Feature5.geojson")

res = Features_2Collection(vec_files, bbox_vec = NULL)

## End(Not run)
```

FROM_GeoJson *reads GeoJson data*

Description

reads GeoJson data

Usage

```
FROM_GeoJson(
  url_file_string,
  Flatten_Coords = FALSE,
  Average_Coordinates = FALSE,
  To_List = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

url_file_string	a string specifying the input path to a file OR a geojson object (in form of a character string) OR a valid url (beginning with 'http..') pointing to a geojson object
Flatten_Coords	either TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE then the properties member of the geojson file will be omitted during parsing.
Average_Coordinates	either TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE then additionally a geojson-dump and the average latitude and longitude of the geometry object will be returned.
To_List	either TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE then the *coordinates* of the geometry object will be returned in form of a list, otherwise in form of a numeric matrix.

Details

The *FROM_GeoJson* function is based on the 'RFC 7946' specification. Thus, geojson files/strings which include property-names other than the 'RFC 7946' specifies will return an error. To avoid errors of that kind a user should take advantage of the *FROM_GeoJson_Schema* function, which is not as strict concerning the property names.

Value

a (nested) list

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(geojsonR)
```

```
# INPUT IS A FILE

res = FROM_GeoJson(url_file_string = "/myfolder/feature_collection.geojson")


# INPUT IS A GEOJSON (character string)

tmp_str = '{ "type": "MultiPolygon", "coordinates": [
  [[[102.0, 2.0], [103.0, 2.0], [103.0, 3.0], [102.0, 3.0], [102.0, 2.0]]],
  [[[100.0, 0.0], [101.0, 0.0], [101.0, 1.0], [100.0, 1.0], [100.0, 0.0]],
   [[100.2, 0.2], [100.8, 0.2], [100.8, 0.8], [100.2, 0.8], [100.2, 0.2]]]
  ]
}'

res = FROM_GeoJson(url_file_string = tmp_str)


# INPUT IS A URL

res = FROM_GeoJson(url_file_string = "http://www.EXAMPLE_web_page.geojson")

## End(Not run)
```

`FROM_GeoJson_Schema` *reads GeoJson data using a one-word-schema*

Description

reads GeoJson data using a one-word-schema

Usage

```
FROM_GeoJson_Schema(
  url_file_string,
  geometry_name = "",
  Average_Coordinates = FALSE,
  To_List = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`url_file_string`	a string specifying the input path to a file OR a geojson object (in form of a character string) OR a valid url (beginning with 'http..') pointing to a geojson object
`geometry_name`	a string specifying the geometry name in the geojson string/file. The *geometry_name* functions as a one-word schema and can significantly speed up the parsing of the data.

`Average_Coordinates`
: either TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE then additionally a geojson-dump and the average latitude and longitude of the geometry object will be returned.

`To_List`
: either TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE then the *coordinates* of the geometry object will be returned in form of a list, otherwise in form of a numeric matrix.

Details

This function is appropriate when the property-names do not match exactly the 'RFC 7946' specification (for instance if the *geometry* object-name appears as *location* as is the case sometimes in mongodb queries). The user can then specify the *geometry_name* as it exactly appears in the .geojson string/file (consult the example for more details). If no *geometry_name* is given then recursion will be used, which increases the processing time. In case that the input .geojson object is of *type* : *Point*, *LineString*, *MultiPoint*, *Polygon*, *GeometryCollection*, *MultiLineString*, *MultiPolygon*, *Feature* or *FeatureCollection* with a second attribute name : *coordinates*, then the *geometry_name* parameter is not necessary.

Value

a (nested) list

Examples

```
library(geojsonR)


# INPUT IS A GEOJSON (character string)

tmp_str = '{
            "name" : "example_name",
            "location" : {
                "type" : "Point",
                "coordinates" : [ -120.24, 39.21 ]
              }
           }'

res = FROM_GeoJson_Schema(url_file_string = tmp_str, geometry_name = "location")
```

---

merge_files *merge json files (or any kind of text files) from a directory*

Description

merge json files (or any kind of text files) from a directory

Usage

```
merge_files(
  INPUT_FOLDER,
  OUTPUT_FILE,
  CONCAT_DELIMITER = "\n",
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

INPUT_FOLDER	a character string specifying a path to the input folder
OUTPUT_FILE	a character string specifying a path to the output file
CONCAT_DELIMITER	a character string specifying the delimiter to use when merging the files
verbose	either TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE then information will be printed in the console.

Details

This function is meant for json files but it can be applied to any kind of text files. It takes an input folder (*INPUT_FOLDER*) and an output file (*OUTPUT_FILE*) and merges all files from the *INPUT_FOLDER* to a single *OUTPUT_FILE* using the concatenation delimiter (*CONCAT_DELIMITER*).

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(geojsonR)

merge_files(INPUT_FOLDER = "/my_folder/", OUTPUT_FILE = "output_file.json")

## End(Not run)
```

---

save_R_list_Features_2_FeatureCollection

creates a FeatureCollection from R list objects (see the details section about the limitations of this function)

Description

creates a FeatureCollection from R list objects (see the details section about the limitations of this function)

Usage

```
save_R_list_Features_2_FeatureCollection(
  input_list,
  path_to_file = "",
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

input_list	a list object that includes 1 or more geojson R list Features
path_to_file	either an empty string ("") or a valid path to a file where the output FeatureCollection will be saved
verbose	a boolean. If TRUE then information will be printed out in the console

Details

- it allows the following attributes: *'type'*, *'id'*, *'properties'* and *'geometry'*
- it allows only coordinates of type *'Polygon'* or *'MultiPolygon'* to be processed. In case of a *'Polygon'* there are 2 cases: (a.) Polygon WITHOUT interior rings (a numeric matrix is expected) and (b.) Polygon WITH interior rings (a list of numeric matrices is expected). See the test-cases if you receive an error for the correct format of the input data. In case of a *'MultiPolygon'* both Polygons with OR without interior rings can be included. Multipolygons are of the form: list of lists where each SUBLIST can be either a numeric matrix (Polygon without interior rings) or a list (Polygon with interior rings)
- the *properties* attribute must be a list that can take only *character strings*, *numeric* and *integer* values of SIZE 1. In case that any of the input properties is of SIZE > 1 then it will throw an error.

The *input_list* parameter can be EITHER created from scratch OR GeoJson Features (in form of a FeatureCollection) can be loaded in R and modified so that this list can be processed by this function

Value

a FeatureCollection in form of a character string

a FeatureCollection saved in a file

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(geojsonR)

#------------------------------------------------
# valid example that will save the data to a file
#------------------------------------------------

Feature1 = list(type ="Feature",
                id = 1L,
                properties = list(prop1 = 'id', prop2 = 1.0234),
                geometry = list(type = 'Polygon',
                                coordinates = matrix(runif(20), nrow = 10, ncol = 2)))

Feature2 = list(type ="Feature",
                id = 2L,
                properties = list(prop1 = 'non-id', prop2 = 6.0987),
                geometry = list(type = 'MultiPolygon',
                              coordinates = list(matrix(runif(20), nrow = 10, ncol = 2),
```

```
                                                matrix(runif(20), nrow = 10, ncol = 2))))

    list_features = list(Feature1, Feature2)

    path_feat_col = tempfile(fileext = '.geojson')

    res = save_R_list_Features_2_FeatureCollection(input_list = list_features,
                                                   path_to_file = path_feat_col,
                                                   verbose = TRUE)

    #-------------------------------------
    # validate that the file can be loaded
    #-------------------------------------

    res_load = FROM_GeoJson_Schema(url_file_string = path_feat_col)
    str(res_load)


    #-----------------------------------------------------
    # INVALID data types such as NA's will throw an ERROR
    #-----------------------------------------------------


    Feature1 = list(type ="Feature",
                    id = 1L,
                    properties = list(prop1 = NA, prop2 = 1.0234),
                    geometry = list(type = 'Polygon',
                                    coordinates = matrix(runif(20), nrow = 10, ncol = 2)))

    list_features = list(Feature1, Feature2)

    path_feat_col = tempfile(fileext = '.geojson')

    res = save_R_list_Features_2_FeatureCollection(input_list = list_features,
                                                   path_to_file = path_feat_col,
                                                   verbose = TRUE)

    ## End(Not run)
```

---

shiny_from_JSON *secondary function for shiny Applications*

Description

secondary function for shiny Applications

Usage

```
shiny_from_JSON(input_file)
```

Arguments

input_file	a character string specifying a path to a file

Details

This function is meant for *shiny Applications*. To read a GeoJson file use either the *FROM_GeoJson* or *FROM_GeoJson_Schema* function.

Value

a (nested) list

TO_GeoJson *converts data to a GeoJson object*

Description

converts data to a GeoJson object

converts data to a GeoJson object

Usage

```
# utl <- TO_GeoJson$new()
```

Value

a List

Methods

```
TO_GeoJson$new()
```

———

```
Point(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

———

```
MultiPoint(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

———

```
LineString(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

———

```
MultiLineString(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

———

```
Polygon(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

———

```
MultiPolygon(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

```
------
GeometryCollection(data, stringify = FALSE)
------
Feature(data, stringify = FALSE)
------
FeatureCollection(data, stringify = FALSE)
------
```

Methods

Public methods:

- TO_GeoJson$new()
- TO_GeoJson$Point()
- TO_GeoJson$MultiPoint()
- TO_GeoJson$LineString()
- TO_GeoJson$MultiLineString()
- TO_GeoJson$Polygon()
- TO_GeoJson$MultiPolygon()
- TO_GeoJson$GeometryCollection()
- TO_GeoJson$Feature()
- TO_GeoJson$FeatureCollection()
- TO_GeoJson$clone()

Method new():

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$new()
```

Method Point():

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$Point(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method MultiPoint():

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$MultiPoint(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `LineString()`**:**

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$LineString(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `MultiLineString()`**:**

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$MultiLineString(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `Polygon()`**:**

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$Polygon(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `MultiPolygon()`**:**

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$MultiPolygon(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `GeometryCollection()`**:**

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$GeometryCollection(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `Feature()`**:**

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$Feature(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `FeatureCollection()`**:**

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$FeatureCollection(data, stringify = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`data` a list specifying the geojson geometry object

`stringify` either TRUE or FALSE, specifying if the output should also include a geojson-dump (as a character string)

Method `clone()`**:** The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
TO_GeoJson$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
library(geojsonR)


# initialize class

init = TO_GeoJson$new()


# Examples covering all geometry-objects


# Point

point_dat = c(100, 1.01)

point = init$Point(point_dat, stringify = TRUE)
point


# MultiPoint

multi_point_dat = list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01))

multi_point = init$MultiPoint(multi_point_dat, stringify = TRUE)
multi_point


# LineString
```

```
linestring_dat = list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01))

line_string = init$LineString(linestring_dat, stringify = TRUE)
line_string


# MultiLineString

multilinestring_dat = list(list(c(100, 0.0), c(101, 1.0)), list(c(102, 2.0), c(103, 3.0)))

multiline_string = init$MultiLineString(multilinestring_dat, stringify = TRUE)
multiline_string


# Polygon (WITHOUT interior rings)

polygon_WITHOUT_dat = list(list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01), c(100, 1.0), c(100, 1.01)))

polygon_without = init$Polygon(polygon_WITHOUT_dat, stringify = TRUE)
polygon_without


# Polygon (WITH interior rings)

polygon_WITH_dat = list(list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01), c(100, 1.0), c(100, 1.01)),

                  list(c(50, 0.5), c(50, 0.8), c(50, 0.9), c(50, 0.5)))

polygon_with = init$Polygon(polygon_WITH_dat, stringify = TRUE)
polygon_with


# MultiPolygon

# the first polygon is without interior rings and the second one is with interior rings

multi_polygon_dat = list(list(list(c(102, 2.0), c(103, 2.0), c(103, 3.0), c(102, 2.0))),

                         list(list(c(100, 0.0), c(101, 1.0), c(101, 1.0), c(100, 0.0)),

                        list(c(100.2, 0.2), c(100.2, 0.8), c(100.8, 0.8), c(100.2, 0.2))))

multi_polygon = init$MultiPolygon(multi_polygon_dat, stringify = TRUE)
multi_polygon



# GeometryCollection (named list)


Point = c(100, 1.01)
```

```
MultiPoint = list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01))

MultiLineString = list(list(c(100, 0.0), c(101, 1.0)),

                  list(c(102, 2.0), c(103, 3.0)))

LineString = list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01))

MultiLineString = list(list(c(100, 0.0), c(101, 1.0)),

                  list(c(102, 2.0), c(103, 3.0)))

Polygon = list(list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01), c(100, 1.0), c(100, 1.01)))

Polygon = list(list(c(100, 1.01), c(200, 2.01), c(100, 1.0), c(100, 1.01)),

               list(c(50, 0.5), c(50, 0.8), c(50, 0.9), c(50, 0.5)))

MultiPolygon = list(list(list(c(102, 2.0), c(103, 2.0), c(103, 3.0), c(102, 2.0))),

                    list(list(c(100, 0.0), c(101, 1.0), c(101, 1.0), c(100, 0.0)),

                    list(c(100.2, 0.2), c(100.2, 0.8), c(100.8, 0.8), c(100.2, 0.2))))


geometry_collection_dat = list(Point = Point, MultiPoint = MultiPoint,

                               MultiLineString = MultiLineString, LineString = LineString,

                                 MultiLineString = MultiLineString, Polygon = Polygon,

                                 Polygon = Polygon, MultiPolygon = MultiPolygon)


geometry_col = init$GeometryCollection(geometry_collection_dat, stringify = TRUE)
geometry_col


# Feature (named list)


# Empty 'properties' list

feature_dat1 = list(id = 1, bbox = c(1,2,3,4), geometry = list(Point = c(100, 1.01)),

                    properties = list())


# Nested 'properties' list

feature_dat2 = list(id = "1", bbox = c(1,2,3,4), geometry = list(Point = c(100, 1.01)),

                    properties = list(prop0 = 'value0',
```

```
                                    prop1 = 0.0, vec = c(1,2,3), lst = list(a = 1, d = 2)))


feature_obj = init$Feature(feature_dat2, stringify = TRUE)
feature_obj
cat(feature_obj$json_dump)



# FeatureCollection (named list)


# takes as input the previously created 'feature_dat1', 'feature_dat2'

feature_col_dat = list(bbox = c(-10.01, -10.01, 10.01, 10.01),

                       features = list(Feature = feature_dat1, Feature = feature_dat2))
feature_col_dat


feature_collection_obj = init$FeatureCollection(feature_col_dat, stringify = TRUE)
feature_collection_obj
cat(feature_collection_obj$json_dump)
```

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