Package ‘s2’

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Title Spherical Geometry Operators Using the S2 Geometry Library

Version 1.0.4

Description Provides R bindings for Google's s2 library for geometric calculations on the sphere. High-performance constructors and exporters provide high compatibility with existing spatial packages, transformers construct new geometries from existing geometries, predicates provide a means to select geometries based on spatial relationships, and accessors extract information about geometries.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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LinkingTo Rcpp, wk

Imports Rcpp, wk

Suggests testthat, vctrs


BugReports https://github.com/r-spatial/s2/issues

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Dewey Dunnington [aut] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9415-4582>), Edzer Pebesma [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8049-7069>), Ege Rubak [aut], Jeroen Ooms [ctb] (configure script), Google, Inc. [cph] (Original s2geometry.io source code)

Maintainer Edzer Pebesma <edzer.pebesma@uni-muenster.de>

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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**

```r
as_s2_geography(x, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:
```r
as_s2_geography(x, ...)
```

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

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

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

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

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

## S3 method for class 'blob'
as_s2_geography

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
...
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_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.
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))",
)


```r
# 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_union_agg(c(
  "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))
)

# 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_closest_feature**  **Matrix Functions**

### 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 containing information about how the entire vector y relates to the feature at x[i].

### Usage

- `s2_closest_feature(x, y)`
- `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)`
**s2_closest_feature**

**Arguments**

- **x, y** Geography vectors, coerced using `as_s2_geography()`. `x` is considered the source, where as `y` is considered the target.

- **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**

```r
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)]

# 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_contains  

S2 Geography Predicates

Description

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

Usage

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

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("POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 0))")
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 1, 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
s2_data_tbl_countries
s2_data_tbl_timezones
s2_data_tbl_cities
s2_data_countries(name = NULL)
s2_data_timezones(utc_offset_min = NULL, utc_offset_max = utc_offset_min)
s2_data_cities(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
Examples

```r
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**

```r
s2_earth_radius_meters()
```

**References**


**Examples**

```r
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.
s2_geog_point

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, 1, 2, 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)

dimension(x)

num_points(x)

is_empty(x)

area(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

length(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

perimeter(x, radius = s2_earth_radius_meters())

x

y

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

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)"

---

s2_lnglat 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
```
s2_lnglat(lng, lat)

as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_point'
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as_s2_lnglat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

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

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

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'
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`

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

```r
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).
**s2_point**

Create an S2 Point Vector

**Description**

In S2 terminology, a "point" is a 3-dimensional unit vector representation of an `s2_lnglat()`. Internally, all s2 objects are stored as 3-dimensional unit vectors.

**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.

**Examples**

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

s2_point(x, y, z)
as_s2_point(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_point'
as_s2_point(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_lnglat'
as_s2_point(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_geography'
as_s2_point(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as_s2_point(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 's2_point'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

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

Arguments

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

Value

An object with class s2_point

Examples

lnglat <- s2_lnglat(-64, 45) # Halifax, Nova Scotia!
as_s2_point(lnglat)
as.data.frame(as_s2_point(lnglat))
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