Package: cartogramR (via r-universe)

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Title Continuous Cartogram

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Imports sf, data.table, cleancall

Suggests lwgeom

Description Procedures for making continuous cartogram. Procedures available are: flow based cartogram (Gastner & Newman (2004) <doi:10.1073/pnas.0400280101>), fast flow based cartogram (Gastner, Seguy & More (2018) <doi:10.1073/pnas.1712674115>), rubber band based cartogram (Dougenik et al. (1985) <doi:10.1111/j.0033-0124.1985.00075.x>).

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Encoding UTF-8

LinkingTo cleancall

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RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation yes

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`as.sf` *Coerce an object to a sf object*

Description

Coerce an object to a sf object

Usage

```
as.sf(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object to be coerced
`...`	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

an sf object

`as.sf.cartogramR` *Coerce a cartogramR to a sf object*

Description

Coerce a cartogramR to a sf object returning the sf object used to construct the cartogram with the cartogram as geometry and some more attributes

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cartogramR'
as.sf(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a cartogramR object
`...`	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

a sf object including all the data (attributes) contained in the original sf object used to construct the cartogram and

- original areas of region (`orig_area`)
- final/deformed areas of region (`final_area`)
- target areas of region (`target_area`)
- original centers (`x_orig_centers` and `y_orig_centers`)
- final centers (`x_final_centers` and `y_final_centers`)

`as.sfc` *Coerce an object to a sfc object*

Description

Coerce an object to a sfc object

Usage

```
as.sfc(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object to be coerced
...	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

a sfc object

---

as.sfc.cartogramR *Coerce a cartogramR to a sfc object*

Description

Coerce a cartogramR to a sfc object extracting the component cartogram of the cartogramR object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cartogramR'
as.sfc(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a cartogramR object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

a sfc object

---

as.sfmultipolygon *Transform a sf object with several rows (polygons) by region to an sf object with one row by region and thus one multipolygon by region*

Description

Transform a sf object with several rows (polygons) by region to an sf object with one row by region and thus one multipolygon by region

Usage

```
as.sfmultipolygon(data, idregion, closepolygon = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	a sf object
idregion	a character string which indicates the name of the column (in data object) which contains the region identifier.
closepolygon	a boolean (default to FALSE) if TRUE it controls if polygons are closed and if not add the first vertice at the end.

Value

a sf object with one row by region and one multipolygon by region.

---

cartogramR *Make a continuous cartogram (density equalizing maps)*

Description

Make a continuous cartogram (density equalizing maps)

Usage

```
cartogramR(
  data,
  count,
  method = c("gsm", "gn", "dcn", "GastnerSeguyMore", "GastnerNewman",
    "DougenikChrismanNiemeyer"),
  options = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	a sf object which contains at least two columns: obviously a geometry column (giving the map) and a column which contains a count by region (leading to a density by region, density to be equalized by deformation). Each row of data is a region and contains the simple feature geometry of type POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON. Polygon ring directions are not checked but exterior ring must counter clockwise and holes clockwise (use option check_ring_dir of sf::st_read to achieve the right orientation of ring direction on import or use check_ring_dir function)
count	a character string which indicates the name of the column (in data object) which contains the count by region.
method	the method to be used, can be one of the following: gsm or GastnerSeguyMore (default), gn or GastnerNewman, dcn or DougenikChrismanNiemeyer.
options	a named list given to cartogramR_options function which process options see cartogramR_options for details. Default to NULL.

Value

A cartogramR object: a list with the following components:

- cartogram: a sf object (in the same order of `data` or sorted by `idregion` see reordered argument) which contains the initial data (without the geometry) with three additionnal columns (orig_area: original areas of regions, final_area: final areas of regions in the cartogram and target_areas the targeted area) and a geometry part which is the cartogram (ie the initial polygons after deformation)
- orig_centers: the initial centers calculated with sf::st_point_on_surface
- final_centers: the centers after deformation
- gridx: (for flow-based method) final grid (x-axis) if requested (see cartogramR_options for details).
- gridy: (for flow-based method) final grid (y-axis) if requested (see cartogramR_options for details). with additionnal attributes.

References

- Dougenik, J., Chrisman, R. & Niemeyer, D. (1985). An algorithm to construct continuous area cartograms. Professional Geographer **37**: 75-81.
- Gastner, M. & Newman, M.E.J. (2004). Diffusion-based method for producing density equalizing maps. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **101**:7499-7504
- Gastner, M., Seguy, V. & More, P. (2018). Fast flow-based algorithm for creating density-equalizing map projections. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, **115**:E2156-E2164, website: go-cart

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
plot(carto)
summary(carto)
```

`cartogramR_options` *Set the options of cartogramR in the correct format*

Description

Set the options of cartogramR in the correct format

Usage

```
cartogramR_options(
  options,
  method = c("gsm", "gn", "dcn", "GastnerSeguyMore", "GastnerNewman",
    "DougenikChrismanNiemeyer")
)
```

Arguments

`options` a named list with some (or all) the following components:

- absrel: (all method) boolean, if `TRUE` relative convergence if `FALSE` absolute convergence (default to `TRUE`)
- abserror: (all method) Areas on cartogram differ at most by an (absolute value of) error of abserror. That is, $max_{polygons}|area_o n_c artogram - target_a rea| <= abserror$ (default to 10000)
- abstol: (`"dcn"`) the absolute convergence error tolerance: $max_{polygons}\}|area(i) - area(i-1)|$ default to 1000
- relerror: (all method) Areas on cartogram differ at most by an (absolute value of) relative error of relerror. That is, $max_{polygons}\}|area_o n_c artogram/target_a rea - 1| <= relerror$ (default to 0.01)
- reltol: (`"dcn"`) the absolute convergence tolerance: $max_{polygons}\}abs(area(i) - area(i-1))/area(i-1)$ default to 1e-3
- L: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) integer, gives the value of `L` (default is 512), must be a power of two (for fftw)
- maxit: (all method) the maximum number of iterations, default to 50 for `"gsm" or "gn"` and 5000 for `"dcn"`.
- maxit_internal: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) the maximum number of internal iterations, default to 10000.
- min_deltat: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) the time step minimum, default to 1e-14.
- mp: (all method) if a region contains exactly zero population, it will be replaced by mp times the smallest (strictly) positive population in any region (default to 0.2)
- pf: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) Determines space between map and boundary (default to 1.5)
- sigma: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) Width of Gaussian blur to smoothen the density (default to 5)
- maxinc: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) number of times algorithm is allowed to increase (default to 3)
- center: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) either a character string (only possible choices are `"centroid"` or `"point_on_surface"`) or a function. If the object is a function, it will be used to calculate the "center" of polygons; `"point_on_surface"` will use the function sf::st_point_on_surface while `"centroid"` (the default) will use sf::st_centroid.
- grid: (`"gsm" or "gn"`) boolean, if `TRUE` export the final grid from flow algorithm (default to `TRUE`). Setting to `FALSE`
- check.ring.dir: (all method) boolean, if `TRUE` controls polygons orientation (default to `TRUE`)
- check.only: (all method) boolean, if `TRUE` control only polygons orientation
- check.duplicated: (all method) boolean, if `TRUE` controls if polygons have duplicated points (default to `TRUE`)
- verbose: (all method) integer giving the verbosity level (default to `0`, not verbose)

- num_threads: (all method) int, number of threads (default to 1). For "dcn" used for centroid calculations. If multipolygons/regions have huge number of points it can be useful to set it to a small number (2 or 3 ?). For "gsm" useful for large grid. num_threads=-1 means that open MP will choose the number of threads using maximum.

method — the method to be used, can be one of the following: gsm or GastnerSeguyMore (default), gn or GastnerNewman, dcn or DougenikChrismanNiemeyer.

Value

a list to be processed by cartogramR

References

- Dougenik, J., Chrisman, R. & Niemeyer, D. (1985). An algorithm to construct continuous area cartograms. Professional Geographer **37**: 75-81.
- Gastner, M. & Newman, M. E. J. (2004). Diffusion-based method for producing density equalizing maps. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **101**:7499-7504
- Gastner, M., Seguy, V. & More, P. (2018). Fast flow-based algorithm for creating density-equalizing map projections. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, **115**:E2156-E2164

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto1 <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64", options=list(verbose=1, L=256))
plot(carto1)
```

---

check_ring_dir *Polygon rings directions are checked and corrected if asked.*

Description

Polygon ring are seen from above: exterior ring counter clockwise, holes clockwise

Usage

```
check_ring_dir(polygons, check.only = TRUE)
```

Arguments

polygons — a sfc object which contains simple feature geometry of types POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON

check.only — a boolean which indicates if the function only checks the ring direction (check.only=TRUE) or checks and corrects the polygon direction (check.only=FALSE)

Value

Either a logical vector which indicates if line i of polygons is in the right direction (TRUE) or not or the corrected sfc object

Examples

```
data(usa)
all(check_ring_dir(sf::st_geometry(usa), check.only=TRUE))
```

`dist_between_vertices` *Analyse some of the grid options*

Description

Analyse some of the grid options

Usage

```
dist_between_vertices(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	a sf object to be used in cartogram.

Value

a ‘dbv.cartogramR‘ object which is a data-table which contains distance between vertices (‘dbv‘) and polygons names (‘L1‘, ‘L2‘, ‘L3‘) inherited from [sf::st_coordinates]

Examples

```
data(usa)
dbv <- dist_between_vertices(data=usa)
summary(dbv)
```

france_dept *Map of the population of mainland France (year 2018)*

Description

This data set is a basemap of mainland France with the population in 2018 (pop2018), the number of physicians in 2018 (n_physicians), the number of general practitioner in 2018 (n_gp) and the number of general practitioner for 100000 inhabitants in 2018 (n_gp_per100000) in each department (dept_name or id).

Usage

```
data(france_dept)
```

Format

A sf object containing 8 columns of data and the geometry Projected CRS: RGF93 / Lambert-93 (EPSG : 2154)

Source

https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/admin-express/#_

References

- https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2012713#tableau-TCRD_004_tab1_departements
- https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2012677#tableau-TCRD_068_tab1_departements

france_rivers *Map of french rivers of mainland France*

Description

This data set is a basemap of mainland french rivers (name or id).

Usage

```
data(france_rivers)
```

Format

A sf object containing 2 columns of data and the geometry Projected CRS: RGF93 / Lambert-93 (EPSG : 2154)

Source

https://geoservices.ign.fr/telechargement-api

from_coord_polygon *Transform from coordinates system used in the polygons to coordinates system used in flow based cartogram*

Description

Apply the mapping from the coordinates system used in the polygons (caracterised by the CRS) to the coordinates system used in flow based cartogram

Usage

```
from_coord_polygon(coord, carto)
```

Arguments

coord	a vector of length 2 or a two columns matrix containing xy coordinates to transform
carto	a cartogramR object

Value

a vector of length 2 or a two columns matrix containing xy coordinates in the coordinate systems of polygons used to build the cartogram

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
from_coord_polygon(c(-0.007, -0.348), carto)
```

grid_analysis *Analyse some of the grid options*

Description

Analyse some of the grid options

Usage

```
grid_analysis(data, gridpower2 = 8:11, pf = 1.5, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	a sf object to be used in cartogram.
gridpower2	a vector of exponent (to be raised at the power of 2) that gives the log2(size) of the grid (default to '8:11')
pf	Determines space between map and boundary (default to 1.5)
verbose	a boolean object to set on verbose mode (default to 'TRUE')

Value

a 'gridanalysis.cartogramR' object which is a matrix

Examples

```
data(usa)
ga <- grid_analysis(data=usa, gridpower2=4:8, verbose=TRUE)
summary(ga)
```

---

make_layer *Make a layer*

Description

Create a sfc object containing final centers, original centers, centers displacement, original graticule or final graticule.

Usage

```
make_layer(
  x,
 type = c("final_centers", "original_centers", "centers_translation", "final_graticule",
    "original_graticule")
)
```

Arguments

x	a cartogramR object
type	a character string giving the type of layer: - "final_centers": if method is dcn, sf::st_centroid is applied on deformed/cartogram region ; if method is gsm or gn (ie flow based), initial "centers" are calculated and the cartogram deformation is applied on these "centers" giving the final_centers. - "original_centers" if method is dcn, sf::st_centroid is applied on original regions); if method is gsm or gn (ie flow based), initial "centers" are calculated using cartogramR center option see cartogramR_options. - "centers_translation" linestring giving the movement of centers due to the deformation used to have the cartogram - "final_graticule" (method gsm or gn) graticule obtained by the cartogram algorithm - "original_graticule" (method gsm or gn) graticule used by the cartogram algorithm

Value

a sfc object

`plot.cartogramR` *Plot a cartogram object*

Description

Plot a cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cartogramR'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a cartogram object
`...`	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

No return value, called for side effects

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
plot(carto)
```

`plot.dbv.cartogramR` *Plot a dbv.cartogram object*

Description

Plot a dbv.cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dbv.cartogramR'
plot(x, which = 1:2, ask = TRUE, key = TRUE, last = 10, probminx = 0.9, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a dbv.cartogram object
which	if a subset of the plots is required, specify a subset of the numbers 1:2
ask	logical; if TRUE, the user is asked before each plot, see par(ask=.)
key	logical; if TRUE, a legend is drawn
last	draw the density of distance between vertices for the last coordinates
probminx	the sample quantiles (of distance between vertices) corresponding to the probability is used as a minimum of x-axis for the density plot (used only if last is NULL)
...	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The first plot is the density of distance between consecutive vertice by region. Only the upper quantiles are shown. The second plot is a barplot by region of the number of vertice divided by the perimeter of the region

Value

No return value, called for side effects

Examples

```
data(usa)
precarto <- precartogramR(usa, method="dcn")
plot(precarto)
```

---

plot.gridanalysis.cartogramR

Plot a gridanalysis.cartogram object

Description

Plot a gridanalysis.cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gridanalysis.cartogramR'
plot(
  x,
  nthsmallest = 5,
  redrawxaxis = TRUE,
  type = "b",
  xlab = NULL,
```

```
  ylab = NULL,
  ylim = c(0, 20),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a gridanalysis.cartogram object
nthsmallest	plot only the nthsmallest values among all polygons
redrawxaxis	if TRUE redraw ticks and labels of x axe at grid size on log scale
type	character string (length 1 vector) or vector of 1-character strings indicating the type of plot for each polygons, see graphics::matplot for all possible types.
xlab	titles for x axe, as in graphics::matplot.
ylab	titles for y axe, as in graphics::matplot.
ylim	ranges of y axe, as in graphics::matplot.
...	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

No return value, called for side effects

Examples

```
data(usa)
precarto <- precartogramR(usa, method="gsm", pf=1.2, verbose=TRUE)
plot(precarto)
```

---

precartogramR *Make a pre cartogram analysis*

Description

Make a pre cartogram analysis

Usage

```
precartogramR(
  data,
  method = c("gsm", "gn", "dcn", "GastnerSeguyMore", "GastnerNewman",
    "DougenikChrismanNiemeyer"),
  gridpower2 = 8:11,
  pf = 1.5,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	a sf object which contains at least two columns: obviously a geometry column (giving the map) and a column which contains a count by region (leading to a density by region, density to be equalized by deformation). Each row of data is a region and contains the simple feature geometry of type POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON. Polygon ring directions are not checked but exterior ring must counter clockwise and holes clockwise (use option check_ring_dir of sf::st_read to achieve the right orientation of ring direction on import or use check_ring_dir function)
method	the method to be used, can be one of the following: gsm or GastnerSeguyMore (default), gn or GastnerNewman, dcn or DougenikChrismanNiemeyer.
gridpower2	a vector of exponent (to be raised at the power of 2) that gives the log2(size) of the grid (default to 8:11); meaningful for method gsm or GastnerSeguyMore (default), gn or GastnerNewman
pf	Determines space between map and boundary (default to 1.5); meaningful for method gsm or GastnerSeguyMore (default), gn or GastnerNewman
verbose	a boolean object to set on verbose mode (default to FALSE); meaningful for method gsm or GastnerSeguyMore (default), gn or GastnerNewman

Value

either a dbv.cartogramR object (if method is dcn or DougenikChrismanNiemeyer) see dist_between_vertices for details or a gridanalysis.cartogramR (if method is gsm or GastnerSeguyMore (default), gn or GastnerNewman) see grid_analysis for details

References

- Dougenik, J., Chrisman, R. & Niemeyer, D. (1985). An algorithm to construct continuous area cartograms. Professional Geographer **37**: 75-81.
- Gastner, M. & Newman, M.E.J. (2004). Diffusion-based method for producing density equalizing maps. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **101**:7499-7504
- Gastner, M., Seguy, V. & More, P. (2018). Fast flow-based algorithm for creating density-equalizing map projections. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, **115**:E2156-E2164

Examples

```
data(usa)
precarto <- precartogramR(usa)
plot(precarto)
summary(precarto)
```

print.cartogramR *Print a cartogram object*

Description

Print a cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cartogramR'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a cartogramR object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

No return value, called for side effects

print.summary.cartogramR *Print a summary of a cartogram object*

Description

Print a summary of a cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.cartogramR'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a summary.cartogramR object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods. The following argument is available at this level : digits, the number of significant digits to use when printing.

Value

x.

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
summary(carto)
```

`residuals.cartogramR` *Errors of a cartogram object*

Description

Errors of a cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cartogramR'
residuals(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	a cartogramR object
`...`	arguments passed to or from other methods. The following arguments are available: - type; a character string giving the type of residuals (see details; can be abbreviated) - "relative error" - "absolute error" - "symmetric difference" - center; a character string giving the type of center (can be abbreviated): - "point_on_surface" (sf::st_point_on_surface applied on original and on deformed/cartogram region). - "deformed_center" (the center function, see cartogramR_options, is applied on region and this center follows the deformation giving the center on the deformed/cartogram region) - "centroid" (centroid of original and deformed/cartogram region). - initial_data; the initial sf object given as input of cartogramR. Only needed for symmetric differences residuals.

Details

The error vector contains the values of the differences between actual area of regions in the cartogram and theorical area (obtained with conservation of total area and constant density over region in the final cartogram)

```
Relative error are the error vector divided by the theorical area

Symmetric difference are the symmetric difference between
actual area of regions in the cartogram and the original
area. Each region is scaled to have an area equal to 1 and centered
around the chosen center.
```

Value

A numeric vector which contains for each region observed area minus theorical area

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
residuals(carto)
```

`summary.cartogramR` *Summary of a cartogram object*

Description

Summary of a cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cartogramR'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	a cartogramR object
`...`	arguments passed to or from other methods. The following arguments are available: - digits integer, used for number formatting with signif if not specified (i.e., `[missing](.)`, `[signif]()` will not be called anymore (since \R >= 3.4.0, where the default has been changed to only round in the `print` and `format` methods). - quantile.type integer code used in `quantile(*, type=quantile.type)`. - center character string code used in residuals.cartogramR. - initial_data; the initial sf object given as input of cartogramR. Only needed for symmetric differences residuals.

Value

A summary.cartogramR object: a list with the following components:

- qrr, the summary of absolute relative residuals
- qres, the summary of absolute residuals
- qsymdiff, the summary of all pairwise symmetric difference beween two scaled (multi)polygons representative of two regions. These residuals are calculated only if `initial_data` argument is provided.

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
summary(carto)
```

---

summary.dbv.cartogramR

Summary of a dbv.cartogram object

Description

Summary of a dbv.cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dbv.cartogramR'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a dbv.cartogramR object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

a data-table which contains by region (L3)

- the sample quantiles corresponding to the probability 0.8, 0.85, ...,1
- the total number of vertices divided by the perimeter of the region (the sum of all polygons perimeter of the region, NbyPerim)

Examples

```
data(usa)
dbv <- dist_between_vertices(data=usa)
summary(dbv)
```

summary.gridanalysis.cartogramR *Summary of a gridanalysis.cartogram object*

Description

Summary of a gridanalysis.cartogram object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gridanalysis.cartogramR'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a gridanalysis.cartogramR object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A vector which indicate the grid size necessary to have more than steps grid points in each polygon

Examples

```
data(usa)
ga <- grid_analysis(data=usa, gridpower2=4:9)
summary(ga)
```

to_coord_polygon *Transform from coordinates system used in flow based cartogram to coordinates system used in the polygons*

Description

Apply the mapping from the coordinates system used in flow based cartogram to the coordinates system used in the polygons (caracterised by the CRS)

Usage

```
to_coord_polygon(coord, carto)
```

Arguments

coord	a vector of length 2 or a two columns matrix containing xy coordinates to transform
carto	a cartogramR object

Value

a vector of length 2 or a two columns matrix containing xy coordinates in the coordinate systems of polygons used to build the cartogram

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
to_coord_polygon(c(256,256), carto)
```

---

usa *Map of the number of electors in each state of the USA*

Description

This data set is a basemap of the conterminous USA with the the number of electors in the 49 states from 1964 to 2020.

Usage

```
data(usa)
```

Format

A sf object containing 24 columns of data and the geometry. Projected CRS: US National Atlas Equal Area (EPSG:2163)

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warp_features *Apply the deformation used to build a cartogram to a set of simple geometry coordinates*

Description

Apply the deformation used to build a cartogram to a set of simple geometry coordinates or simple features. The resulting simple geometry object can be used to add geometry features on the cartogram.

Usage

```
warp_features(sfgeom, carto, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

sfgeom	a sf or a sfc object which contains simple feature geometry of types in the following POINT, MULTIPOINT, LINESTRING, MULTILINESTRING, POLYGON, 'MULTIPOLYGON
carto	a cartogramR object
verbose	a boolean object to set on verbose mode (default to FALSE)

Value

a sf or a sfc object which contains simple feature geometry transformed

Examples

```
data(usa)
carto <- cartogramR(usa, "electors64")
LA <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_point(c(-118.243685, 34.052234)))
sf::st_crs(LA) <- 4326
moregeom <- warp_features(LA, carto)
plot(carto)
plot(moregeom, add=TRUE, col=2, pch=15)
```

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