

Package: gdalraster (via r-universe)

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Title Bindings to the 'Geospatial Data Abstraction Library' Raster API

Version 1.11.1

Description Interface to the Raster API of the 'Geospatial Data Abstraction Library' ('GDAL', <<https://gdal.org>>). Bindings are implemented in an exposed C++ class encapsulating a 'GDALDataset' and its raster band objects, along with several stand-alone functions. These support manual creation of uninitialized datasets, creation from existing raster as template, read/set dataset parameters, low level I/O, color tables, raster attribute tables, virtual raster (VRT), and 'gdalwarp' wrapper for reprojection and mosaicing. Includes 'GDAL' algorithms ('dem_proc()', 'polygonize()', 'rasterize()', etc.), and functions for coordinate transformation and spatial reference systems. Calling signatures resemble the native C, C++ and Python APIs provided by the 'GDAL' project. Includes raster 'calc()' to evaluate a given R expression on a layer or stack of layers, with pixel x/y available as variables in the expression; and raster 'combine()' to identify and count unique pixel combinations across multiple input layers, with optional output of the pixel-level combination IDs. Provides raster display using base 'graphics'. Bindings to a subset of the 'OGR' API are also included for managing vector data sources. Bindings to a subset of the Virtual Systems Interface ('VSI') are also included to support operations on 'GDAL' virtual file systems. These are general utility functions that abstract file system operations on URLs, cloud storage services, 'Zip'/'GZip'/'7z'/'RAR' archives, and in-memory files. 'gdalraster' may be useful in applications that need scalable, low-level I/O, or prefer a direct 'GDAL' API.

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URL <https://usdaforestservice.github.io/gdalraster/>,
<https://github.com/USDAForestService/gdalraster>

BugReports <https://github.com/USDAForestService/gdalraster/issues>

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gdalraster-package *Bindings to the GDAL Raster API*

Description

gdalraster is an interface to the Geospatial Data Abstraction Library (GDAL) for low level raster I/O. Calling signatures resemble those of the native C, C++ and Python APIs provided by the GDAL project. See <https://gdal.org/api/> for details of the GDAL Raster API.

Details

Core functionality is contained in class `GDALRaster` and several related stand-alone functions:

- `GDALRaster-class` is an exposed C++ class that allows opening a raster dataset and calling methods on the `GDALDataset`, `GDALDriver` and `GDALRasterBand` objects in the underlying API (e.g., get/set parameters, read/write pixel data).
- raster creation: `create()`, `createCopy()`, `rasterFromRaster()`, `translate()`, `getCreationOptions()`
- virtual raster: `buildVRT()`, `rasterToVRT()`
- reproject/resample/crop/mosaic: `warp()`
- algorithms: `dem_proc()`, `fillNodata()`, `footprint()`, `polygonize()`, `rasterize()`, `sieveFilter()`, `GDALRaster$getChecksum()`
- raster attribute tables: `buildRAT()`, `displayRAT()`, `GDALRaster$getDefaultRAT()`, `GDALRaster$setDefaultRAT()`
- geotransform conversion: `apply_geotransform()`, `get_pixel_line()`, `inv_geotransform()`
- coordinate transformation: `transform_xy()`, `inv_project()`
- spatial reference convenience functions: `epsg_to_wkt()`, `srs_to_wkt()`, `srs_is_geographic()`, `srs_is_projected()`, `srs_is_same()`
- geometry convenience functions: `bbox_from_wkt()`, `bbox_to_wkt()`, `bbox_intersect()`, `bbox_union()`, `bbox_transform()`, `g_area()`, `g_buffer()`, `g_centroid()`, `g_contains()`, `g_crosses()`, `g_difference()`, `g_disjoint()`, `g_distance()`, `g_equals()`, `g_intersection()`, `g_intersects()`, `g_is_empty()`, `g_is_valid()`, `g_length()`, `g_name()`, `g_overlaps()`, `g_sym_difference()`, `g_touches()`, `g_transform()`, `g_union()`, `g_within()`, `geos_version()`
- data management: `addFilesInZip()`, `copyDatasetFiles()`, `deleteDataset()`, `renameDataset()`, `bandCopyWholeRaster()`
- OGR vector utilities: `ogr2ogr()`, `ogrinfo()`, `ogr_manage`, `ogr_define`
- virtual file systems: `VSIFile`, `vsi_clear_path_options()`, `vsi_copy_file()`, `vsi_curl_clear_cache()`, `vsi_get_disk_free_space()`, `vsi_get_file_metadata()`, `vsi_get_fs_options()`, `vsi_get_fs_prefixes()`, `vsi_mkdir()`, `vsi_read_dir()`, `vsi_rename()`, `vsi_rmdir()`, `vsi_set_path_option()`, `vsi_stat()`, `vsi_supports_rnd_write()`, `vsi_supports_seq_write()`, `vsi_sync()`, `vsi_unlink()`, `vsi_unlink_batch()`
- GDAL configuration: `gdal_version()`, `gdal_formats()`, `get_cache_used()`, `get_config_option()`, `set_config_option()`, `get_num_cpus()`, `get_usable_physical_ram()`, `has_spatialite()`, `http_enabled()`, `push_error_handler()`, `pop_error_handler()`, `dump_open_datasets()`
- PROJ configuration: `proj_version()`, `proj_search_paths()`, `proj_networking()`

Additional functionality includes:

- `RunningStats-class` calculates mean and variance in one pass. The min, max, sum, and count are also tracked (efficient summary statistics on data streams).
- `CmbTable-class` implements a hash table for counting unique combinations of integer values.
- `combine()` overlays multiple rasters so that a unique ID is assigned to each unique combination of input values. Pixel counts for each unique combination are obtained, and combination IDs are optionally written to an output raster.
- `calc()` evaluates an R expression for each pixel in a raster layer or stack of layers. Individual pixel coordinates are available as variables in the R expression, as either x/y in the raster projected coordinate system or inverse projected longitude/latitude.

- `plot_raster()` displays raster data using base R graphics. Supports single-band grayscale, RGB, color tables and color map functions (e.g., color ramp).

Note

Documentation for `GDALRaster-class` and several wrapper functions borrows from the GDAL API documentation, (c) 1998-2024, Frank Warmerdam, Even Rouault, and others, [MIT license](#).

Sample datasets included with the package are used in examples throughout the documentation. The sample data include [LANDFIRE](#) raster layers describing terrain, vegetation and wildland fuels (LF 2020 version), Landsat C2 Analysis Ready Data from [USGS Earth Explorer](#), and Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity ([MTBS](#)) fire perimeters from 1984-2022. Metadata for the sample datasets are in `inst/extdata/metadata.zip`.

`system.file()` is used in the examples to access the sample datasets. This enables the code to run regardless of where R is installed. Users will normally give file names as a regular full path or relative to the current working directory.

Author(s)

GDAL is by: Frank Warmerdam, Even Rouault and others
(see <https://github.com/OSGeo/gdal/graphs/contributors>)

R interface/additional functionality: Chris Toney

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See Also

GDAL Raster Data Model:
https://gdal.org/user/raster_data_model.html

Raster format descriptions:
<https://gdal.org/drivers/raster/index.html>

Geotransform tutorial:
https://gdal.org/tutorials/geotransforms_tut.html

GDAL Virtual File Systems:
https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html

addFilesInZip

Create/append to a potentially Seek-Optimized ZIP file (SOZip)

Description

`addFilesInZip()` will create new or open existing ZIP file, and add one or more compressed files potentially using the seek optimization extension. This function is basically a wrapper for `CPLAddFileInZip()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library, but optionally creates a new ZIP file first (with `CPLCreateZip()`). It provides a subset of functionality in the GDAL `sozip` command-line utility (<https://gdal.org/programs/sozip.html>). Requires GDAL \geq 3.7.

Usage

```

addFilesInZip(
    zip_file,
    add_files,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    full_paths = TRUE,
    sozip_enabled = NULL,
    sozip_chunk_size = NULL,
    sozip_min_file_size = NULL,
    num_threads = NULL,
    content_type = NULL,
    quiet = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>zip_file</code>	Filename of the ZIP file. Will be created if it does not exist or if <code>overwrite = TRUE</code> . Otherwise will append to an existing file.
<code>add_files</code>	Character vector of one or more input filenames to add.
<code>overwrite</code>	Logical scalar. Overwrite the target zip file if it already exists.
<code>full_paths</code>	Logical scalar. By default, the full path will be stored (relative to the current directory). <code>FALSE</code> to store just the name of a saved file (drop the path).
<code>sozip_enabled</code>	String. Whether to generate a SOZip index for the file. One of "AUTO" (the default), "YES" or "NO" (see Details).
<code>sozip_chunk_size</code>	The chunk size for a seek-optimized file. Defaults to 32768 bytes. The value is specified in bytes, or K and M suffix can be used respectively to specify a value in kilo-bytes or mega-bytes. Will be coerced to string.
<code>sozip_min_file_size</code>	The minimum file size to decide if a file should be seek-optimized, in <code>sozip_enabled="AUTO"</code> mode. Defaults to 1 MB byte. The value is specified in bytes, or K, M or G suffix can be used respectively to specify a value in kilo-bytes, mega-bytes or giga-bytes. Will be coerced to string.
<code>num_threads</code>	Number of threads used for SOZip generation. Defaults to "ALL_CPUS" or specify an integer value (coerced to string).
<code>content_type</code>	String Content-Type value for the file. This is stored as a key-value pair in the extra field extension 'KV' (0x564b) dedicated to storing key-value pair meta-data.
<code>quiet</code>	Logical scalar. <code>TRUE</code> for quiet mode, no progress messages emitted. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

A Seek-Optimized ZIP file (SOZip) contains one or more compressed files organized and annotated such that a SOZip-aware reader can perform very fast random access within the .zip file (see [https:](https://)

[//github.com/sozip/sozip-spec](https://github.com/sozip/sozip-spec)). Large compressed files can be accessed directly from SOZip without prior decompression. The .zip file is otherwise fully backward compatible.

If `sozip_enabled="AUTO"` (the default), a file is seek-optimized only if its size is above the values of `sozip_min_file_size` (default 1 MB) and `sozip_chunk_size` (default 32768). In "YES" mode, all input files will be seek-optimized. In "NO" mode, no input files will be seek-optimized. The default can be changed with the `CPL_SOZIP_ENABLED` configuration option.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

Note

The `GDAL_NUM_THREADS` configuration option can be set to `ALL_CPUS` or an integer value to specify the number of threads to use for SOZip-compressed files (see `set_config_option()`).

SOZip can be validated with:

```
vsi_get_file_metadata(zip_file, domain="ZIP")
```

where `zip_file` uses the `/vsizip/` prefix.

See Also

`vsi_get_file_metadata()`

Examples

```
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
zip_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_lcp.zip")

# Requires GDAL >= 3.7
if (as.integer(gdal_version())[2]) >= 3070000) {
  addFilesInZip(zip_file, lcp_file, full_paths=FALSE, sozip_enabled="YES",
               num_threads=1)

  print("Files in zip archive:")
  print(unzip(zip_file, list=TRUE))

  # Open with GDAL using Virtual File System handler '/vsizip/'
  # see: https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html#vsizip-zip-archives
  lcp_in_zip <- file.path("/vsizip", zip_file, "storm_lake.lcp")
  print("SOZip metadata:")
  print(vsi_get_file_metadata(lcp_in_zip, domain="ZIP"))

  ds <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_in_zip)
  ds$info()
  ds$close()

  vsi_unlink(zip_file)
}
```

apply_geotransform *Apply geotransform (raster column/row to geospatial x/y)*

Description

apply_geotransform() applies geotransform coefficients to raster coordinates in pixel/line space (column/row), converting into georeferenced (x/y) coordinates. Wrapper of GDALApplyGeoTransform() in the GDAL API, operating on matrix input.

Usage

```
apply_geotransform(col_row, gt)
```

Arguments

col_row	Numeric matrix of raster column/row (pixel/line) coordinates (or two-column data frame that will be coerced to numeric matrix).
gt	Either a numeric vector of length six containing the affine geotransform for the raster, or an object of class GDALRaster from which the geotransform will be obtained.

Value

Numeric matrix of geospatial x/y coordinates.

Note

Bounds checking on the input coordinates is done if gt is obtained from an object of class GDALRaster. See Note for [get_pixel_line\(\)](#).

See Also

[GDALRaster\\$getGeoTransform\(\)](#), [get_pixel_line\(\)](#)

Examples

```
raster_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, raster_file)

# compute some raster coordinates in column/row space
set.seed(42)
col_coords <- runif(10, min = 0, max = ds$getRasterXSize() - 0.00001)
row_coords <- runif(10, min = 0, max = ds$getRasterYSize() - 0.00001)
col_row <- cbind(col_coords, row_coords)

# convert to geospatial x/y coordinates
gt <- ds$getGeoTransform()
apply_geotransform(col_row, gt)
```

```
# or, using the class method
ds$apply_geotransform(col_row)

# bounds checking
col_row <- rbind(col_row, c(ds$getRasterXSize(), ds$getRasterYSize()))
ds$apply_geotransform(col_row)

ds$close()
```

bandCopyWholeRaster *Copy a whole raster band efficiently*

Description

bandCopyWholeRaster() copies the complete raster contents of one band to another similarly configured band. The source and destination bands must have the same xsize and ysize. The bands do not have to have the same data type. It implements efficient copying, in particular "chunking" the copy in substantial blocks. This is a wrapper for GDALRasterBandCopyWholeRaster() in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
bandCopyWholeRaster(
  src_filename,
  src_band,
  dst_filename,
  dst_band,
  options = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

src_filename	Filename of the source raster.
src_band	Band number in the source raster to be copied.
dst_filename	Filename of the destination raster.
dst_band	Band number in the destination raster to copy into.
options	Optional list of transfer hints in a vector of "NAME=VALUE" pairs. The currently supported options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "COMPRESSED=YES" to force alignment on target dataset block sizes to achieve best compression. "SKIP_HOLES=YES" to skip chunks that contain only empty blocks. Empty blocks are blocks that are generally not physically present in the file, and when read through GDAL, contain only pixels whose value is the nodata value when it is set, or whose value is 0 when the nodata value is not set. The query is done in an efficient way without reading the actual pixel values (if implemented by the raster format driver, otherwise will not be skipped).

quiet Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [create\(\)](#), [createCopy\(\)](#), [rasterFromRaster\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## copy Landsat data from a single-band file to a new multi-band image
b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
dst_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "sr_multi.tif")
rasterFromRaster(b5_file, dst_file, nbands=7, init=0)
opt <- c("COMPRESSED=YES", "SKIP_HOLES=YES")
bandCopyWholeRaster(b5_file, 1, dst_file, 5, options=opt)
ds <- new(GDALRaster, dst_file)
ds$getStatistics(band=5, approx_ok=FALSE, force=TRUE)
ds$close()

deleteDataset(dst_file)
```

bbox_from_wkt

Get the bounding box of a geometry specified in OGC WKT format

Description

`bbox_from_wkt()` returns the bounding box of a WKT 2D geometry (e.g., LINE, POLYGON, MULTIPOLYGON).

Usage

```
bbox_from_wkt(wkt, extend_x = 0, extend_y = 0)
```

Arguments

wkt	Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature 2D geometry.
extend_x	Numeric scalar. Distance to extend the output bounding box in both directions along the x-axis (results in <code>xmin = bbox[1] - extend_x</code> , <code>xmax = bbox[3] + extend_x</code>).
extend_y	Numeric scalar. Distance to extend the output bounding box in both directions along the y-axis (results in <code>ymin = bbox[2] - extend_y</code> , <code>ymax = bbox[4] + extend_y</code>).

Value

Numeric vector of length four containing the xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax of the geometry specified by wkt (possibly extended by values in extend_x, extend_y).

See Also

[bbox_to_wkt\(\)](#)

Examples

```
bnd <- "POLYGON ((324467.3 5104814.2, 323909.4 5104365.4, 323794.2
5103455.8, 324970.7 5102885.8, 326420.0 5103595.3, 326389.6 5104747.5,
325298.1 5104929.4, 325298.1 5104929.4, 324467.3 5104814.2))"
bbox_from_wkt(bnd, 100, 100)
```

bbox_intersect	<i>Bounding box intersection / union</i>
----------------	--

Description

`bbox_intersect()` returns the bounding box intersection, and `bbox_union()` returns the bounding box union, for input of either raster file names or list of bounding boxes. All of the inputs must be in the same projected coordinate system.

Usage

```
bbox_intersect(x, as_wkt = FALSE)
```

```
bbox_union(x, as_wkt = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Either a character vector of raster file names, or a list with each element a bounding box numeric vector (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax).
as_wkt	Logical. TRUE to return the bounding box as a polygon in OGC WKT format, or FALSE to return as a numeric vector.

Value

The intersection (`bbox_intersect()`) or union (`bbox_union()`) of inputs. If `as_wkt = FALSE`, a numeric vector of length four containing xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax. If `as_wkt = TRUE`, a character string containing OGC WKT for the bbox as POLYGON.

See Also

[bbox_from_wkt\(\)](#), [bbox_to_wkt\(\)](#)

Examples

```

bbox_list <- list()

elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storm1_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)
bbox_list[[1]] <- ds$bbox()
ds$close()

b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, b5_file)
bbox_list[[2]] <- ds$bbox()
ds$close()

bnd <- "POLYGON ((324467.3 5104814.2, 323909.4 5104365.4, 323794.2
5103455.8, 324970.7 5102885.8, 326420.0 5103595.3, 326389.6 5104747.5,
325298.1 5104929.4, 325298.1 5104929.4, 324467.3 5104814.2))"
bbox_list[[3]] <- bbox_from_wkt(bnd)

print(bbox_list)
bbox_intersect(bbox_list)
bbox_union(bbox_list)

```

bbox_to_wkt

Convert a bounding box to POLYGON in OGC WKT format

Description

`bbox_to_wkt()` returns a WKT POLYGON string for the given bounding box. Requires GDAL built with the GEOS library.

Usage

```
bbox_to_wkt(bbox, extend_x = 0, extend_y = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>bbox</code>	Numeric vector of length four containing <code>xmin</code> , <code>ymin</code> , <code>xmax</code> , <code>ymax</code> .
<code>extend_x</code>	Numeric scalar. Distance in units of <code>bbox</code> to extend the rectangle in both directions along the x-axis (results in <code>xmin = bbox[1] - extend_x</code> , <code>xmax = bbox[3] + extend_x</code>).
<code>extend_y</code>	Numeric scalar. Distance in units of <code>bbox</code> to extend the rectangle in both directions along the y-axis (results in <code>ymin = bbox[2] - extend_y</code> , <code>ymax = bbox[4] + extend_y</code>).

Value

Character string for an OGC WKT polygon. NA is returned if GDAL was built without the GEOS library.

See Also

[bbox_from_wkt\(\)](#), [g_buffer\(\)](#)

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storm1_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file, read_only=TRUE)
bbox_to_wkt(ds$bbox())
ds$close()
```

bbox_transform	<i>Transform a bounding box to a different projection</i>
----------------	---

Description

`bbox_transform()` is a convenience function for:

```
bbox_to_wkt(bbox) |>
  g_transform(srs_from, srs_to) |>
  bbox_from_wkt()
```

Usage

```
bbox_transform(bbox, srs_from, srs_to)
```

Arguments

bbox	Numeric vector of length four containing a bounding box (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax) to transform.
srs_from	Character string in OGC WKT format specifying the spatial reference system for bbox.
srs_to	Character string in OGC WKT format specifying the target spatial reference system.

Value

Numeric vector of length four containing a transformed bounding box (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax).

See Also

[g_transform\(\)](#), [bbox_from_wkt\(\)](#), [bbox_to_wkt\(\)](#)

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storm1_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)
ds$bbox()
bbox_transform(ds$bbox(), ds$getProjection(), epsg_to_wkt(4326))
ds$close()
```

 buildRAT

Build a GDAL Raster Attribute Table with VALUE, COUNT

Description

buildRAT() reads all pixels of an input raster to obtain the set of unique values and their counts. The result is returned as a data frame suitable for use with the class method GDALRaster\$setDefaultRAT(). The returned data frame might be further modified before setting as a Raster Attribute Table in a dataset, for example, by adding columns containing class names, color values, or other information (see Details). An optional input data frame containing such attributes may be given, in which case buildRAT() will attempt to join the additional columns and automatically assign the appropriate metadata on the output data frame (i.e., assign R attributes on the data frame and its columns that define usage in a GDAL Raster Attribute Table).

Usage

```
buildRAT(
  raster,
  band = 1L,
  col_names = c("VALUE", "COUNT"),
  table_type = "athematic",
  na_value = NULL,
  join_df = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

raster	Either a GDALRaster object, or a character string containing the file name of a raster dataset to open.
band	Integer scalar, band number to read (default 1L).
col_names	Character vector of length two containing names to use for column 1 (pixel values) and column 2 (pixel counts) in the output data frame (defaults are c("VALUE", "COUNT")).
table_type	Character string describing the type of the attribute table. One of either "thematic", or "athematic" for continuous data (the default).
na_value	Numeric scalar. If the set of unique pixel values has an NA, it will be recoded to na_value in the returned data frame. If NULL (the default), NA will not be recoded.
join_df	Optional data frame for joining additional attributes. Must have a column of unique values with the same name as col_names[1] ("VALUE" by default).
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

A GDAL Raster Attribute Table (or RAT) provides attribute information about pixel values. Raster attribute tables can be used to represent histograms, color tables, and classification information. Each row in the table applies to either a single pixel value or a range of values, and might have attributes such as the histogram count for that value (or range), the color that pixels of that value (or range) should be displayed, names of classes, or various other information.

Each column in a raster attribute table has a name, a type (integer, double, or string), and a `GDALRATFieldUsage`. The usage distinguishes columns with particular understood purposes (such as color, histogram count, class name), and columns that have other purposes not understood by the library (long labels, ancillary attributes, etc).

In the general case, each row has a field indicating the minimum pixel value falling into that category, and a field indicating the maximum pixel value. In the GDAL API, these are indicated with usage values of `GFU_Min` and `GFU_Max`. In the common case where each row is a discrete pixel value, a single column with usage `GFU_MinMax` would be used instead. In R, the table is represented as a data frame with column attribute "GFU" containing the field usage as a string, e.g., "Max", "Min" or "MinMax" (case-sensitive). The full set of possible field usage descriptors is:

GFU attr	GDAL enum	Description
"Generic"	GFU_Generic	General purpose field
"PixelCount"	GFU_PixelCount	Histogram pixel count
"Name"	GFU_Name	Class name
"Min"	GFU_Min	Class range minimum
"Max"	GFU_Max	Class range maximum
"MinMax"	GFU_MinMax	Class value (min=max)
"Red"	GFU_Red	Red class color (0-255)
"Green"	GFU_Green	Green class color (0-255)
"Blue"	GFU_Blue	Blue class color (0-255)
"Alpha"	GFU_Alpha	Alpha transparency (0-255)
"RedMin"	GFU_RedMin	Color range red minimum
"GreenMin"	GFU_GreenMin	Color range green minimum
"BlueMin"	GFU_BlueMin	Color range blue minimum
"AlphaMin"	GFU_AlphaMin	Color range alpha minimum
"RedMax"	GFU_RedMax	Color range red maximum
"GreenMax"	GFU_GreenMax	Color range green maximum
"BlueMax"	GFU_BlueMax	Color range blue maximum
"AlphaMax"	GFU_AlphaMax	Color range alpha maximum

`buildRAT()` assigns GFU "MinMax" on the column of pixel values (named "VALUE" by default) and GFU "PixelCount" on the column of counts (named "COUNT" by default). If `join_df` is given, the additional columns that result from joining will have GFU assigned automatically based on the column names (*ignoring case*). First, the additional column names are checked for containing the string "name" (e.g., "classname", "TypeName", "EVT_NAME", etc). The first matching column (if any) will be assigned a GFU of "Name" (=GFU_Name, the field usage descriptor for class names). Next, columns named "R" or "Red" will be assigned GFU "Red", columns named "G" or "Green" will be assigned GFU "Green", columns named "B" or "Blue" will be assigned GFU "Blue", and columns named "A" or "Alpha" will be assigned GFU "Alpha". Finally, any remaining columns that have not been assigned a GFU will be assigned "Generic".

In a variation of RAT, all the categories are of equal size and regularly spaced, and the categorization can be determined by knowing the value at which the categories start and the size of a category. This is called "Linear Binning" and the information is kept specially on the raster attribute table as a whole. In R, a RAT that uses linear binning would have the following attributes set on the data frame: attribute "Row0Min" = the numeric lower bound (pixel value) of the first category, and attribute "BinSize" = the numeric width of each category (in pixel value units). `buildRAT()` does not create tables with linear binning, but one could be created manually based on the specifications above, and applied to a raster with the class method `GDALRaster$setDefaultRAT()`.

A raster attribute table is thematic or athematic (continuous). In R, this is defined by an attribute on the data frame named "GDALRATTableType" with value of either "thematic" or "athematic".

Value

A data frame with at least two columns containing the set of unique pixel values and their counts. These columns have attribute "GFU" set to "MinMax" for the values, and "PixelCount" for the counts. If `join_df` is given, the returned data frame will have additional columns that result from `merge()`. The "GFU" attribute of the additional columns will be assigned automatically based on the column names (*case-insensitive* matching, see Details). The returned data frame has attribute "GDALRATTableType" set to `table_type`.

Note

The full raster will be scanned.

If `na_value` is not specified, then an NA pixel value (if present) will not be recoded in the output data frame. This may have implications if joining to other data (NA will not match), or when using the returned data frame to set a default RAT on a dataset (NA will be interpreted as the value that R uses internally to represent it for the type, e.g., -2147483648 for `NA_integer_`). In some cases, removing the row in the output data frame with value NA, rather than recoding, may be desirable (i.e., by removing manually or by side effect of joining via `merge()`, for example). Users should consider what is appropriate for a particular case.

See Also

[GDALRaster\\$getDefaultRAT\(\)](#), [GDALRaster\\$setDefaultRAT\(\)](#), [displayRAT\(\)](#)
[vignette\("raster-attribute-tables"\)](#)

Examples

```

evt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evt.tif", package="gdalraster")
# make a copy to modify
f <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_evt_tmp.tif")
file.copy(evt_file, f)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, f, read_only=FALSE)
ds$getDefaultRAT(band=1) # NULL

# get the full attribute table for LANDFIRE EVT from the CSV file
evt_csv <- system.file("extdata/LF20_EVT_220.csv", package="gdalraster")
evt_df <- read.csv(evt_csv)

```

```

nrow(evt_df)
head(evt_df)
evt_df <- evt_df[,1:7]

tbl <- buildRAT(ds,
               table_type = "thematic",
               na_value = -9999,
               join_df = evt_df)

nrow(tbl)
head(tbl)

# attributes on the data frame and its columns define usage in a GDAL RAT
attributes(tbl)
attributes(tbl$VALUE)
attributes(tbl$COUNT)
attributes(tbl$EVT_NAME)
attributes(tbl$EVT_LF)
attributes(tbl$EVT_PHYS)
attributes(tbl$R)
attributes(tbl$G)
attributes(tbl$B)

ds$setDefaultRAT(band=1, tbl)
ds$flushCache()

tbl2 <- ds$getDefaultRAT(band=1)
nrow(tbl2)
head(tbl2)

ds$close()
deleteDataset(f)

# Display
evt_gt <- displayRAT(tbl2, title = "Storm Lake EVT Raster Attribute Table")
class(evt_gt) # an object of class "gt_tbl" from package gt
# To show the table:
# evt_gt
# or simply call `displayRAT()` as above but without assignment
# `vignette("raster-attribute-tables")` has example output

```

buildVRT

Build a GDAL virtual raster from a list of datasets

Description

buildVRT() is a wrapper of the gdalbuildvrt command-line utility for building a VRT (Virtual Dataset) that is a mosaic of the list of input GDAL datasets (see <https://gdal.org/programs/gdalbuildvrt.html>).

Usage

```
buildVRT(vrt_filename, input_rasters, cl_arg = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>vrt_filename</code>	Character string. Filename of the output VRT.
<code>input_rasters</code>	Character vector of input raster filenames.
<code>cl_arg</code>	Optional character vector of command-line arguments to <code>gdalbuildvrt</code> .
<code>quiet</code>	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

Several command-line options are described in the GDAL documentation at the URL above. By default, the input files are considered as tiles of a larger mosaic and the VRT file has as many bands as one of the input files. Alternatively, the `-separate` argument can be used to put each input raster into a separate band in the VRT dataset.

Some amount of checks are done to assure that all files that will be put in the resulting VRT have similar characteristics: number of bands, projection, color interpretation.... If not, files that do not match the common characteristics will be skipped. (This is true in the default mode for virtual mosaicing, and not when using the `-separate` option).

In a virtual mosaic, if there is spatial overlap between input rasters then the order of files appearing in the list of sources matter: files that are listed at the end are the ones from which the data will be fetched. Note that nodata will be taken into account to potentially fetch data from less priority datasets.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

See Also

[rasterToVRT\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# build a virtual 3-band RGB raster from individual Landsat band files
b4_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b4_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
b6_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b6_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
band_files <- c(b6_file, b5_file, b4_file)
vrt_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storm1_b6_b5_b4.vrt")
buildVRT(vrt_file, band_files, cl_arg = "-separate")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, vrt_file)
ds$getRasterCount()
plot_raster(ds, nbands=3, main="Landsat 6-5-4 (vegetative analysis)")
ds$close()

vsi_unlink(vrt_file)
```

Description

`calc()` evaluates an R expression for each pixel in a raster layer or stack of layers. Each layer is defined by a raster filename, band number, and a variable name to use in the R expression. If not specified, band defaults to 1 for each input raster. Variable names default to LETTERS if not specified (A (layer 1), B (layer 2), ...). All of the input layers must have the same extent and cell size. The projection will be read from the first raster in the list of inputs. Individual pixel coordinates are also available as variables in the R expression, as either *x/y* in the raster projected coordinate system or inverse projected longitude/latitude. Multiband output is supported as of `gdalraster 1.11.0`.

Usage

```
calc(
  expr,
  rasterfiles,
  bands = NULL,
  var.names = NULL,
  dstfile = tempfile("rastcalc", fileext = ".tif"),
  fmt = NULL,
  dtName = "Int16",
  out_band = NULL,
  options = NULL,
  nodata_value = NULL,
  setRasterNodataValue = FALSE,
  usePixelLonLat = NULL,
  write_mode = "safe",
  quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>expr</code>	An R expression as a character string (e.g., "A + B").
<code>rasterfiles</code>	Character vector of source raster filenames.
<code>bands</code>	Integer vector of band numbers to use for each raster layer.
<code>var.names</code>	Character vector of variable names to use for each raster layer.
<code>dstfile</code>	Character filename of output raster.
<code>fmt</code>	Output raster format name (e.g., "GTiff" or "HFA"). Will attempt to guess from the output filename if not specified.
<code>dtName</code>	Character name of output data type (e.g., Byte, Int16, UInt16, Int32, UInt32, Float32).
<code>out_band</code>	Integer band number(s) in <code>dstfile</code> for writing output. Defaults to 1. Multiband output is supported as of <code>gdalraster 1.11.0</code> , in which case <code>out_band</code> would be a vector of band numbers.

options	Optional list of format-specific creation options in a vector of "NAME=VALUE" pairs (e.g., <code>options = c("COMPRESS=LZW")</code> to set LZW compression during creation of a GTiff file).
nodata_value	Numeric value to assign if <code>expr</code> returns NA.
setRasterNodataValue	Logical. TRUE will attempt to set the raster format nodata value to <code>nodata_value</code> , or FALSE not to set a raster nodata value.
usePixelLonLat	This argument is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Variable names <code>pixelLon</code> and <code>pixelLat</code> can be used in <code>expr</code> , and the pixel x/y coordinates will be inverse projected to longitude/latitude (adds computation time).
write_mode	Character. Name of the file write mode for output. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>safe</code> - execution stops if <code>dstfile</code> already exists (no output written) • <code>overwrite</code> - if <code>dstfile</code> exists it will be overwritten with a new file • <code>update</code> - if <code>dstfile</code> exists, will attempt to open in update mode and write output to <code>out_band</code>
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

The variables in `expr` are vectors of length `raster xsize` (row vectors of the input raster layer(s)). The expression should return a vector also of length `raster xsize` (an output row). Four special variable names are available in `expr`: `pixelX` and `pixelY` provide pixel center coordinates in projection units. `pixelLon` and `pixelLat` can also be used, in which case the pixel x/y coordinates will be inverse projected to longitude/latitude (in the same geographic coordinate system used by the input projection, which is read from the first input raster). Note that inverse projection adds computation time.

To refer to specific bands in a multi-band input file, repeat the filename in `rasterfiles` and specify corresponding band numbers in `bands`, along with optional variable names in `var.names`, for example,

```
rasterfiles = c("multiband.tif", "multiband.tif")
bands = c(4, 5)
var.names = c("B4", "B5")
```

Output will be written to `dstfile`. To update a file that already exists, set `write_mode = "update"` and set `out_band` to an existing band number(s) in `dstfile` (new bands cannot be created in `dstfile`).

To write multiband output, `expr` must return a vector of values interleaved by band. This is equivalent to, and can also be returned as, a matrix `m` with `nrow(m)` equal to `length()` of an input vector, and `ncol(m)` equal to the number of output bands. In matrix form, each column contains a vector of output values for a band. `length(m)` must be equal to the `length()` of an input vector multiplied by `length(out_band)`. The dimensions described above are assumed and not read from the return value of `expr`.

Value

Returns the output filename invisibly.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [combine\(\)](#), [rasterToVRT\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Using pixel longitude/latitude

# Hopkins bioclimatic index (HI) as described in:
# Bechtold, 2004, West. J. Appl. For. 19(4):245-251.
# Integrates elevation, latitude and longitude into an index of the
# phenological occurrence of springtime. Here it is relativized to
# mean values for an eight-state region in the western US.
# Positive HI means spring is delayed by that number of days relative
# to the reference position, while negative values indicate spring is
# advanced. The original equation had elevation units as feet, so
# converting m to ft in `expr`.

elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")

# expression to calculate HI
expr <- "round( ((ELEV_M * 3.281 - 5449) / 100) +
              ((pixelLat - 42.16) * 4) +
              ((-116.39 - pixelLon) * 1.25) )"

# calc() writes to a tempfile by default
hi_file <- calc(expr = expr,
               rasterfiles = elev_file,
               var.names = "ELEV_M",
               dtName = "Int16",
               nodata_value = -32767,
               setRasterNodataValue = TRUE)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, hi_file)
# min, max, mean, sd
ds$getStatistics(band=1, approx_ok=FALSE, force=TRUE)
ds$close()
deleteDataset(hi_file)

## Calculate normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)

# Landast band 4 (red) and band 5 (near infrared):
b4_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b4_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")

expr <- "((B5 * 0.0000275 - 0.2) - (B4 * 0.0000275 - 0.2)) /
          ((B5 * 0.0000275 - 0.2) + (B4 * 0.0000275 - 0.2))"
ndvi_file <- calc(expr = expr,
                 rasterfiles = c(b4_file, b5_file),
                 var.names = c("B4", "B5"),
                 dtName = "Float32",
                 nodata_value = -32767,
```

```

setRasterNodataValue = TRUE)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, ndvi_file)
ds$getStatistics(band=1, approx_ok=FALSE, force=TRUE)
ds$close()
deleteDataset(ndvi_file)

## Reclassify a variable by rule set

# Combine two raster layers and look for specific combinations. Then
# recode to a new value by rule set.
#
# Based on example in:
# Stratton, R.D. 2009. Guidebook on LANDFIRE fuels data acquisition,
# critique, modification, maintenance, and model calibration.
# Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-220. U.S. Department of Agriculture,
# Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 54 p.
# Context: Refine national-scale fuels data to improve fire simulation
# results in localized applications.
# Issue: Areas with steep slopes (40+ degrees) were mapped as
# GR1 (101; short, sparse dry climate grass) and
# GR2 (102; low load, dry climate grass) but were not carrying fire.
# Resolution: After viewing these areas in Google Earth,
# NB9 (99; bare ground) was selected as the replacement fuel model.

# look for combinations of slope >= 40 and FBFM 101 or 102
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
rasterfiles <- c(lcp_file, lcp_file)
var.names <- c("SLP", "FBFM")
bands <- c(2, 4)
tbl <- combine(rasterfiles, var.names, bands)
nrow(tbl)
tbl_subset <- subset(tbl, SLP >= 40 & FBFM %in% c(101,102))
print(tbl_subset)      # twelve combinations meet the criteria
sum(tbl_subset$count)  # 85 total pixels

# recode these pixels to 99 (bare ground)
# the LCP driver does not support in-place write so make a copy as GTiff
tif_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_lndscp.tif")
createCopy("GTiff", tif_file, lcp_file)

expr <- "ifelse( SLP >= 40 & FBFM %in% c(101,102), 99, FBFM)"
calc(expr = expr,
      rasterfiles = c(lcp_file, lcp_file),
      bands = c(2, 4),
      var.names = c("SLP", "FBFM"),
      dstfile = tif_file,
      out_band = 4,
      write_mode = "update")

# verify the ouput
rasterfiles <- c(tif_file, tif_file)

```

```
tbl <- combine(rasterfiles, var.names, bands)
tbl_subset <- subset(tbl, SLP >= 40 & FBFM %in% c(101,102))
print(tbl_subset)
sum(tbl_subset$count)

# if LCP file format is needed:
# createCopy("LCP", "storml_edited.lcp", tif_file)

deleteDataset(tif_file)
```

CmbTable-class

Class for counting unique combinations of integers

Description

CmbTable implements a hash table having a vector of integers as the key, and the count of occurrences of each unique integer combination as the value. A unique ID is assigned to each unique combination of input values.

Arguments

keyLen The number of integer values comprising each combination.
varNames Character vector of names for the variables in the combination.

Value

An object of class CmbTable. Contains a hash table having a vector of keyLen integers as the key and the count of occurrences of each unique integer combination as the value, along with methods that operate on the table as described in Details. CmbTable is a C++ class exposed directly to R (via RCPP_EXPOSED_CLASS). Methods of the class are accessed in R using the \$ operator.

Usage

```
## Constructors
cmb <- new(CmbTable, keyLen)
# or, with variable names
cmb <- new(CmbTable, keyLen, varNames)

## Methods (see Details)
cmb$update(int_cmb, incr)
cmb$updateFromMatrix(int_cmb, incr)
cmb$updateFromMatrixByRow(int_cmb, incr)
cmb$asDataFrame()
cmb$asMatrix()
```


Details

`new(CmbTable, keyLen)` Constructor. Variable names will be assigned as V1, V2, Returns an object of class CmbTable.

`new(CmbTable, keyLen, varNames)` Alternate constructor to specify variable names. Returns an object of class CmbTable.

`$update(int_cmb, incr)` Updates the hash table for the integer combination in the numeric vector `int_cmb` (coerced to integer by truncation). If this combination exists in the table, its count will be incremented by `incr`. If the combination is not found in the table, it will be inserted with count set to `incr`. Returns the unique ID assigned to this combination. Combination IDs are sequential integers starting at 1.

`$updateFromMatrix(int_cmb, incr)` This method is the same as `$update()` but for a numeric matrix of integer combinations `int_cmb` (coerced to integer by truncation). The matrix is arranged with each column vector forming an integer combination. For example, the rows of the matrix could be one row each from a set of `keyLen` rasters all read at the same extent and pixel resolution (i.e., row-by-row raster overlay). The method calls `$update()` on each combination (each column of `int_cmb`), incrementing count by `incr` for existing combinations, or inserting new combinations with count set to `incr`. Returns a numeric vector of length `ncol(int_cmb)` containing the IDs assigned to the combinations.

`$updateFromMatrixByRow(int_cmb, incr)` This method is the same as `$updateFromMatrix()` above except the integer combinations are in rows of the matrix `int_cmb` (columns are the variables). The method calls `$update()` on each combination (each row of `int_cmb`), incrementing count by `incr` for existing combinations, or inserting new combinations with count set to `incr`. Returns a numeric vector of length `nrow(int_cmb)` containing the IDs assigned to the combinations.

`$asDataFrame()` Returns the CmbTable as a data frame with column `cmbid` containing the unique combination IDs, column `count` containing the counts of occurrences, and `keyLen` columns (with names from `varNames`) containing the integer values comprising each unique combination.

`$asMatrix()` Returns the CmbTable as a matrix with column 1 (`cmbid`) containing the unique combination IDs, column 2 (`count`) containing the counts of occurrences, and columns 3:`keyLen+2` (with names from `varNames`) containing the integer values comprising each unique combination.

Examples

```
m <- matrix(c(1,2,3,1,2,3,4,5,6,1,3,2,4,5,6,1,1,1), 3, 6, byrow=FALSE)
rownames(m) <- c("layer1", "layer2", "layer3")
print(m)
cmb <- new(CmbTable, 3, rownames(m))
cmb$updateFromMatrix(m, 1)
cmb$asDataFrame()
cmb$update(c(4,5,6), 1)
cmb$update(c(1,3,5), 1)
cmb$asDataFrame()
```

```
# same as above but matrix arranged with integer combinations in the rows
m <- matrix(c(1,2,3,1,2,3,4,5,6,1,3,2,4,5,6,1,1,1), 6, 3, byrow=TRUE)
colnames(m) <- c("V1", "V2", "V3")
print(m)
cmb <- new(CmbTable, 3)
cmb$updateFromMatrixByRow(m, 1)
```

```

cmb$asDataFrame()
cmb$update(c(4,5,6), 1)
cmb$update(c(1,3,5), 1)
cmb$asDataFrame()

```

combine

Raster overlay for unique combinations

Description

`combine()` overlays multiple rasters so that a unique ID is assigned to each unique combination of input values. The input raster layers typically have integer data types (floating point will be coerced to integer by truncation), and must have the same projection, extent and cell size. Pixel counts for each unique combination are obtained, and combination IDs are optionally written to an output raster.

Usage

```

combine(
  rasterfiles,
  var.names = NULL,
  bands = NULL,
  dstfile = NULL,
  fmt = NULL,
  dtName = "UInt32",
  options = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>rasterfiles</code>	Character vector of raster filenames to combine.
<code>var.names</code>	Character vector of <code>length(rasterfiles)</code> containing variable names for each raster layer. Defaults will be assigned if <code>var.names</code> are omitted.
<code>bands</code>	Numeric vector of <code>length(rasterfiles)</code> containing the band number to use for each raster in <code>rasterfiles</code> . Band 1 will be used for each input raster if bands are not specified.
<code>dstfile</code>	Character. Optional output raster filename for writing the per-pixel combination IDs. The output raster will be created (and overwritten if it already exists).
<code>fmt</code>	Character. Output raster format name (e.g., "GTiff" or "HFA").
<code>dtName</code>	Character. Output raster data type name. Combination IDs are sequential integers starting at 1. The data type for the output raster should be large enough to accommodate the potential number of unique combinations of the input values (e.g., "UInt16" or the default "UInt32").

options	Optional list of format-specific creation options in a vector of "NAME=VALUE" pairs (e.g., options = c("COMPRESS=LZW") to set LZW compression during creation of a GTiff file).
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, progress bar and messages will be suppressed. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

To specify input raster layers that are bands of a multi-band raster file, repeat the filename in rasterfiles and provide the corresponding band numbers in bands. For example:

```
rasterfiles <- c("multi-band.tif", "multi-band.tif", "other.tif")
bands <- c(4, 5, 1)
var.names <- c("multi_b4", "multi_b5", "other")
```

[rasterToVRT\(\)](#) provides options for virtual clipping, resampling and pixel alignment, which may be helpful here if the input rasters are not already aligned on a common extent and cell size.

If an output raster of combination IDs is written, the user should verify that the number of combinations obtained did not exceed the range of the output data type. Combination IDs are sequential integers starting at 1. Typical output data types are the unsigned types: Byte (0 to 255), UInt16 (0 to 65,535) and UInt32 (the default, 0 to 4,294,967,295).

Value

A data frame with column cmbid containing the combination IDs, column count containing the pixel counts for each combination, and length(rasterfiles) columns named var.names containing the integer values comprising each unique combination.

See Also

[CmbTable-class](#), [GDALRaster-class](#), [calc\(\)](#), [rasterToVRT\(\)](#)

[buildRAT\(\)](#) to compute a table of the unique pixel values and their counts for a single raster layer

Examples

```
evt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evt.tif", package="gdalraster")
evc_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evc.tif", package="gdalraster")
evh_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evh.tif", package="gdalraster")
rasterfiles <- c(evt_file, evc_file, evh_file)
var.names <- c("veg_type", "veg_cov", "veg_ht")
tbl <- combine(rasterfiles, var.names)
nrow(tbl)
tbl <- tbl[order(-tbl$count),]
head(tbl, n = 20)

# combine two bands from a multi-band file and write the combination IDs
# to an output raster
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
rasterfiles <- c(lcp_file, lcp_file)
bands <- c(4, 5)
```

```

var.names <- c("fbfm", "tree_cov")
cmb_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "fbfm_cov_cmbid.tif")
opt <- c("COMPRESS=LZW")
tbl <- combine(rasterfiles, var.names, bands, cmb_file, options = opt)
head(tbl)
ds <- new(GDALRaster, cmb_file)
ds$info()
ds$close()
deleteDataset(cmb_file)

```

copyDatasetFiles	<i>Copy the files of a dataset</i>
------------------	------------------------------------

Description

copyDatasetFiles() copies all the files associated with a dataset. Wrapper for GDALCopyDatasetFiles() in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
copyDatasetFiles(new_filename, old_filename, format = "")
```

Arguments

new_filename	New name for the dataset (copied to).
old_filename	Old name for the dataset (copied from).
format	Raster format short name (e.g., "GTiff"). If set to empty string "" (the default), will attempt to guess the raster format from old_filename.

Value

Logical TRUE if no error or FALSE on failure.

Note

If format is set to an empty string "" (the default) then the function will try to identify the driver from old_filename. This is done internally in GDAL by invoking the Identify method of each registered GDALDriver in turn. The first driver that successfully identifies the file name will be returned. An error is raised if a format cannot be determined from the passed file name.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [create\(\)](#), [createCopy\(\)](#), [deleteDataset\(\)](#), [renameDataset\(\)](#), [vsi_copy_file\(\)](#)

Examples

```

lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_file)
ds$getFileList()
ds$close()

lcp_tmp <- file.path(tempdir(), "storm_lake_copy.lcp")
copyDatasetFiles(lcp_tmp, lcp_file)
ds_copy <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_tmp)
ds_copy$getFileList()
ds_copy$close()

deleteDataset(lcp_tmp)

```

create	<i>Create a new uninitialized raster</i>
--------	--

Description

create() makes an empty raster in the specified format.

Usage

```
create(format, dst_filename, xsize, ysize, nbands, dataType, options = NULL)
```

Arguments

format	Raster format short name (e.g., "GTiff").
dst_filename	Filename to create.
xsize	Integer width of raster in pixels.
ysize	Integer height of raster in pixels.
nbands	Integer number of bands.
dataType	Character data type name. (e.g., common data types include Byte, Int16, UInt16, Int32, Float32).
options	Optional list of format-specific creation options in a vector of "NAME=VALUE" pairs (e.g., options = c("COMPRESS=LZW") to set LZW compression during creation of a GTiff file). The APPEND_SUBDATASET=YES option can be specified to avoid prior destruction of existing dataset.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [createCopy\(\)](#), [rasterFromRaster\(\)](#), [getCreationOptions\(\)](#)

Examples

```

new_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "newdata.tif")
create(format="GTiff", dst_filename=new_file, xsize=143, ysize=107,
        nbands=1, dataType="Int16")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, new_file, read_only=FALSE)
## EPSG:26912 - NAD83 / UTM zone 12N
ds$setProjection(eps_g_to_wkt(26912))
gt <- c(323476.1, 30, 0, 5105082.0, 0, -30)
ds$setGeoTransform(gt)
ds$setNoDataValue(band = 1, -9999)
ds$fillRaster(band = 1, -9999, 0)
## ...
## close the dataset when done
ds$close()

deleteDataset(new_file)

```

createColorRamp

Create a color ramp

Description

createColorRamp() is a wrapper for GDALCreateColorRamp() in the GDAL API. It automatically creates a color ramp from one color entry to another. Output is an integer matrix in color table format for use with GDALRaster\$setColorTable().

Usage

```

createColorRamp(
  start_index,
  start_color,
  end_index,
  end_color,
  palette_interp = "RGB"
)

```

Arguments

start_index	Integer start index (raster value).
start_color	Integer vector of length three or four. A color entry value to start the ramp (e.g., RGB values).
end_index	Integer end index (raster value).
end_color	Integer vector of length three or four. A color entry value to end the ramp (e.g., RGB values).
palette_interp	One of "Gray", "RGB" (the default), "CMYK" or "HLS" describing interpretation of start_color and end_color values (see GDAL Color Table).

Value

Integer matrix with five columns containing the color ramp from `start_index` to `end_index`, with raster index values in column 1 and color entries in columns 2:5).

Note

`createColorRamp()` could be called several times, using `rbind()` to combine multiple ramps into the same color table. Possible duplicate rows in the resulting table are not a problem when used in `GDALRaster$setColorTable()` (i.e., when `end_color` of one ramp is the same as `start_color` of the next ramp).

See Also

[GDALRaster\\$getColorTable\(\)](#), [GDALRaster\\$getPaletteInterp\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create a color ramp for tree canopy cover percent
# band 5 of an LCP file contains canopy cover
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_file)
ds$setDescription(band=5)
ds$getMetadata(band=5, domain="")
ds$close()

# create a GTiff file with Byte data type for the canopy cover band
# recode nodata -9999 to 255
tcc_file <- calc(expr = "ifelse(CANCOV == -9999, 255, CANCOV)",
  rasterfiles = lcp_file,
  bands = 5,
  var.names = "CANCOV",
  fmt = "GTiff",
  dtName = "Byte",
  nodata_value = 255,
  setRasterNodataValue = TRUE)

ds_tcc <- new(GDALRaster, tcc_file, read_only=FALSE)

# create a color ramp from 0 to 100 and set as the color table
colors <- createColorRamp(start_index = 0,
  start_color = c(211, 211, 211),
  end_index = 100,
  end_color = c(0, 100, 0))

print(colors)
ds_tcc$setColorTable(band=1, col_tbl=colors, palette_interp="RGB")
ds_tcc$setRasterColorInterp(band=1, col_interp="Palette")

# close and re-open the dataset in read_only mode
ds_tcc$open(read_only=TRUE)
```

```

plot_raster(ds_tcc, interpolate=FALSE, legend=TRUE,
            main="Storm Lake Tree Canopy Cover (%)")
ds_tcc$close()

deleteDataset(tcc_file)

```

createCopy

Create a copy of a raster

Description

createCopy() copies a raster dataset, optionally changing the format. The extent, cell size, number of bands, data type, projection, and geotransform are all copied from the source raster.

Usage

```

createCopy(
  format,
  dst_filename,
  src_filename,
  strict = FALSE,
  options = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

format	Format short name for the output raster (e.g., "GTiff" or "HFA").
dst_filename	Filename to create.
src_filename	Filename of source raster.
strict	Logical. TRUE if the copy must be strictly equivalent, or more normally FALSE indicating that the copy may adapt as needed for the output format.
options	Optional list of format-specific creation options in a vector of "NAME=VALUE" pairs (e.g., options = c("COMPRESS=LZW") to set LZW compression during creation of a GTiff file). The APPEND_SUBDATASET=YES option can be specified to avoid prior destruction of existing dataset.
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will be not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [create\(\)](#), [rasterFromRaster\(\)](#), [getCreationOptions\(\)](#), [translate\(\)](#)

Examples

```

lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
tif_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_lndscp.tif")
opt <- c("COMPRESS=LZW")
createCopy(format="GTiff", dst_filename=tif_file, src_filename=lcp_file,
           options=opt)
file.size(lcp_file)
file.size(tif_file)
ds <- new(GDALRaster, tif_file, read_only=FALSE)
ds$getMetadata(band=0, domain="IMAGE_STRUCTURE")
for (band in 1:ds$getRasterCount())
  ds$setNoDataValue(band, -9999)
ds$getStatistics(band=1, approx_ok=FALSE, force=TRUE)
ds$close()

deleteDataset(tif_file)

```

 DEFAULT_DEM_PROC

List of default DEM processing options

Description

These values are used in `dem_proc()` as the default processing options:

```

list(
  hillshade = c("-z", "1", "-s", "1", "-az", "315",
               "-alt", "45", "-alg", "Horn",
               "-combined", "-compute_edges"),
  slope = c("-s", "1", "-alg", "Horn", "-compute_edges"),
  aspect = c("-alg", "Horn", "-compute_edges"),
  color_relief = character(),
  TRI = c("-alg", "Riley", "-compute_edges"),
  TPI = c("-compute_edges"),
  roughness = c("-compute_edges")
)

```

Usage

```
DEFAULT_DEM_PROC
```

Format

An object of class `list` of length 7.

See Also

[dem_proc\(\)](#)

<https://gdal.org/programs/gdaldem.html> for a description of all available command-line options for each processing mode

DEFAULT_NODATA *List of default nodata values by raster data type*

Description

These values are currently used in `gdalraster` when a nodata value is needed but has not been specified:

```
list("Byte" = 255, "Int8" = -128,
     "UInt16" = 65535, "Int16" = -32767,
     "UInt32" = 4294967293, "Int32" = -2147483647,
     "Float32" = -99999.0, "Float64" = -99999.0)
```

Usage

DEFAULT_NODATA

Format

An object of class `list` of length 8.

deleteDataset *Delete named dataset*

Description

`deleteDataset()` will attempt to delete the named dataset in a format specific fashion. Full featured drivers will delete all associated files, database objects, or whatever is appropriate. The default behavior when no format specific behavior is provided is to attempt to delete all the files that would be returned by `GDALRaster$getFileList()` on the dataset. The named dataset should not be open in any existing `GDALRaster` objects when `deleteDataset()` is called. Wrapper for `GDALDeleteDataset()` in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
deleteDataset(filename, format = "")
```

Arguments

filename	Filename to delete (should not be open in a <code>GDALRaster</code> object).
format	Raster format short name (e.g., "GTiff"). If set to empty string "" (the default), will attempt to guess the raster format from filename.

Value

Logical TRUE if no error or FALSE on failure.

Note

If format is set to an empty string "" (the default) then the function will try to identify the driver from filename. This is done internally in GDAL by invoking the Identify method of each registered GDALDriver in turn. The first driver that successfully identifies the file name will be returned. An error is raised if a format cannot be determined from the passed file name.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [create\(\)](#), [createCopy\(\)](#), [copyDatasetFiles\(\)](#), [renameDataset\(\)](#)

Examples

```
b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
b5_tmp <- file.path(tempdir(), "b5_tmp.tif")
file.copy(b5_file, b5_tmp)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, b5_tmp)
ds$buildOverviews("BILINEAR", levels = c(2, 4, 8), bands = c(1))
files <- ds$getFileList()
print(files)
ds$close()
file.exists(files)
deleteDataset(b5_tmp)
file.exists(files)
```

dem_proc

GDAL DEM processing

Description

dem_proc() generates DEM derivatives from an input elevation raster. This function is a wrapper for the gdaldem command-line utility. See <https://gdal.org/programs/gdaldem.html> for details.

Usage

```
dem_proc(
  mode,
  srcfile,
  dstfile,
  mode_options = DEFAULT_DEM_PROC[[mode]],
  color_file = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

mode	Character. Name of the DEM processing mode. One of hillshade, slope, aspect, color-relief, TRI, TPI or roughness.
srcfile	Filename of the source elevation raster.
dstfile	Filename of the output raster.
mode_options	An optional character vector of command-line options (see DEFAULT_DEM_PROC for default values).
color_file	Filename of a text file containing lines formatted as: "elevation_value red green blue". Only used when mode = "color-relief".
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

Note

Band 1 of the source elevation raster is read by default, but this can be changed by including a `-b` command-line argument in `mode_options`. See the [documentation for gdal-dem](#) for a description of all available options for each processing mode.

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storm1_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
slp_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storm1_slp.tif")
dem_proc("slope", elev_file, slp_file)

deleteDataset(slp_file)
```

displayRAT

Display a GDAL Raster Attribute Table

Description

displayRAT() generates a presentation table. Colors are shown if the Raster Attribute Table contains RGB columns. This function requires package `gt`.

Usage

```
displayRAT(tbl, title = "Raster Attribute Table")
```

Arguments

tbl	A data frame formatted as a GDAL RAT (e.g., as returned by buildRAT() or GDALRaster\$getDefaultRAT()).
title	Character string to be used in the table title.

Value

An object of class "gt_tbl" (i.e., a table created with `gt::gt()`).

See Also

[buildRAT\(\)](#), [GDALRaster\\$getDefaultRAT\(\)](#)

[vignette\("raster-attribute-tables"\)](#)

Examples

```
# see examples for `buildRAT()`
```

dump_open_datasets	<i>Report open datasets</i>
--------------------	-----------------------------

Description

`dump_open_datasets()` dumps a list of all open datasets (shared or not) to the console. This function is primarily intended to assist in debugging "dataset leaks" and reference counting issues. The information reported includes the dataset name, referenced count, shared status, driver name, size, and band count. This is a wrapper for `GDALDumpOpenDatasets()` with output to the console.

Usage

```
dump_open_datasets()
```

Value

Number of open datasets.

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storm1_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)
dump_open_datasets()
ds2 <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)
dump_open_datasets()
# open without using shared mode
ds3 <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file, read_only = TRUE,
          open_options = NULL, shared = FALSE)
dump_open_datasets()
ds$close()
dump_open_datasets()
ds2$close()
dump_open_datasets()
ds3$close()
dump_open_datasets()
```

`epsg_to_wkt`*Convert spatial reference from EPSG code to OGC Well Known Text*

Description

`epsg_to_wkt()` exports the spatial reference for an EPSG code to WKT format.

Usage

```
epsg_to_wkt(epsg, pretty = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>epsg</code>	Integer EPSG code.
<code>pretty</code>	Logical. TRUE to return a nicely formatted WKT string for display to a person. FALSE for a regular WKT string (the default).

Details

As of GDAL 3.0, the default format for WKT export is OGC WKT 1. The WKT version can be overridden by using the `OSR_WKT_FORMAT` configuration option (see [set_config_option\(\)](#)). Valid values are one of: `SFSQL`, `WKT1_SIMPLE`, `WKT1`, `WKT1_GDAL`, `WKT1_ESRI`, `WKT2_2015`, `WKT2_2018`, `WKT2`, `DEFAULT`. If `SFSQL`, a WKT1 string without `AXIS`, `TOWGS84`, `AUTHORITY` or `EXTENSION` node is returned. If `WKT1_SIMPLE`, a WKT1 string without `AXIS`, `AUTHORITY` or `EXTENSION` node is returned. `WKT1` is an alias of `WKT1_GDAL`. `WKT2` will default to the latest revision implemented (currently `WKT2_2018`). `WKT2_2019` can be used as an alias of `WKT2_2018` since GDAL 3.2

Value

Character string containing OGC WKT.

See Also

[srs_to_wkt\(\)](#)

Examples

```
epsg_to_wkt(5070)
writeLines(epsg_to_wkt(5070, pretty=TRUE))
set_config_option("OSR_WKT_FORMAT", "WKT2")
writeLines(epsg_to_wkt(5070, pretty=TRUE))
set_config_option("OSR_WKT_FORMAT", "")
```

fillNodata

Fill selected pixels by interpolation from surrounding areas

Description

fillNodata() is a wrapper for GDALFillNodata() in the GDAL Algorithms API. This algorithm will interpolate values for all designated nodata pixels (pixels having an intrinsic nodata value, or marked by zero-valued pixels in the optional raster specified in mask_file). For each nodata pixel, a four direction conic search is done to find values to interpolate from (using inverse distance weighting). Once all values are interpolated, zero or more smoothing iterations (3x3 average filters on interpolated pixels) are applied to smooth out artifacts.

Usage

```
fillNodata(
    filename,
    band,
    mask_file = "",
    max_dist = 100,
    smooth_iterations = 0,
    quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

filename	Filename of input raster in which to fill nodata pixels.
band	Integer band number to modify in place.
mask_file	Optional filename of raster to use as a validity mask (band 1 is used, zero marks nodata pixels, non-zero marks valid pixels).
max_dist	Maximum distance (in pixels) that the algorithm will search out for values to interpolate (100 pixels by default).
smooth_iterations	The number of 3x3 average filter smoothing iterations to run after the interpolation to dampen artifacts (0 by default).
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

Note

The input raster will be modified in place. It should not be open in a GDALRaster object while processing with fillNodata().

Examples

```
## fill nodata edge pixels in the elevation raster
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")

## get count of nodata
tbl <- buildRAT(elev_file)
head(tbl)
tbl[is.na(tbl$VALUE),]

## make a copy that will be modified
mod_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_elev_fill.tif")
file.copy(elev_file, mod_file)

fillNodata(mod_file, band=1)

mod_tbl = buildRAT(mod_file)
head(mod_tbl)
mod_tbl[is.na(mod_tbl$VALUE),]

deleteDataset(mod_file)
```

footprint

Compute footprint of a raster

Description

`footprint()` is a wrapper of the `gdal_footprint` command-line utility (see https://gdal.org/programs/gdal_footprint.html). The function can be used to compute the footprint of a raster file, taking into account nodata values (or more generally the mask band attached to the raster bands), and generating polygons/multipolygons corresponding to areas where pixels are valid, and write to an output vector file. Refer to the GDAL documentation at the URL above for a list of command-line arguments that can be passed in `cl_arg`. Requires GDAL >= 3.8.

Usage

```
footprint(src_filename, dst_filename, cl_arg = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>src_filename</code>	Character string. Filename of the source raster.
<code>dst_filename</code>	Character string. Filename of the destination vector. If the file and the output layer exist, the new footprint is appended to them, unless the <code>-overwrite</code> command-line argument is used.
<code>cl_arg</code>	Optional character vector of command-line arguments for <code>gdal_footprint</code> .

Details

Post-vectorization geometric operations are applied in the following order:

- optional splitting (`-split_polys`)
- optional densification (`-densify`)
- optional reprojection (`-t_srs`)
- optional filtering by minimum ring area (`-min_ring_area`)
- optional application of convex hull (`-convex_hull`)
- optional simplification (`-simplify`)
- limitation of number of points (`-max_points`)

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

See Also

[polygonize\(\)](#)

Examples

```
evt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evt.tif", package="gdalraster")
out_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml.geojson")

# Requires GDAL >= 3.8
if (as.integer(gdal_version()[2]) >= 3080000) {
  # command-line arguments for gdal_footprint
  args <- c("-t_srs", "EPSG:4326")
  footprint(evt_file, out_file, args)

  deleteDataset(out_file)
}
```

GDALRaster-class

Class encapsulating a raster dataset and associated band objects

Description

GDALRaster provides an interface for accessing a raster dataset via GDAL and calling methods on the underlying GDALDataset, GDALDriver and GDALRasterBand objects. See <https://gdal.org/api/index.html> for details of the GDAL Raster API.

Arguments

filename	Character string containing the file name of a raster dataset to open, as full path or relative to the current working directory. In some cases, filename may not refer to a local file system, but instead contain format-specific information on how to access a dataset such as database connection string, URL, /vsiPREFIX/, etc. (see GDAL raster format descriptions: https://gdal.org/drivers/raster/index.html).
read_only	Logical. TRUE to open the dataset read-only (the default), or FALSE to open with write access.
open_options	Optional character vector of NAME=VALUE pairs specifying dataset open options.
shared	Logical. FALSE to open the dataset without using shared mode. Default is TRUE (see Note).

Value

An object of class GDALRaster which contains a pointer to the opened dataset, and methods that operate on the dataset as described in Details. GDALRaster is a C++ class exposed directly to R (via RCPP_EXPOSED_CLASS). Fields and methods of the class are accessed using the \$ operator. The read/write fields can be used for per-object settings.

Usage

```
## Constructors
# read-only by default:
ds <- new(GDALRaster, filename)
# for update access:
ds <- new(GDALRaster, filename, read_only = FALSE)
# to use dataset open options:
ds <- new(GDALRaster, filename, read_only = TRUE|FALSE, open_options)
# to open without shared mode:
new(GDALRaster, filename, read_only, open_options, shared = FALSE)

## Read/write fields (see Details)
ds$infoOptions
ds$quiet
ds$readByteAsRaw

## Methods (see Details)
ds$getFilename()
ds$open(read_only)
ds$isOpen()
ds$getFileList()

ds$info()
ds$infoAsJSON()

ds$getDriverShortName()
```

```
ds$getDriverLongName()

ds$getRasterXSize()
ds$getRasterYSize()
ds$getGeoTransform()
ds$setGeoTransform(transform)
ds$getProjection()
ds$getProjectionRef()
ds$setProjection(projection)
ds$bbox()
ds$res()
ds$dim()
ds$apply_geotransform(col_row)
ds$get_pixel_line(xy)

ds$getRasterCount()
ds$getDescription(band)
ds$setDescription(band, desc)
ds$getBlockSize(band)
ds$getActualBlockSize(band, xblockoff, yblockoff)
ds$getOverviewCount(band)
ds$buildOverviews(resampling, levels, bands)
ds$getDataTypeName(band)
ds$getNoDataValue(band)
ds$setNoDataValue(band, nodata_value)
ds$deleteNoDataValue(band)
ds$getUnitType(band)
ds$setUnitType(band, unit_type)
ds$getScale(band)
ds$setScale(band, scale)
ds$getOffset(band)
ds$setOffset(band, offset)
ds$getRasterColorInterp(band)
ds$setRasterColorInterp(band, col_interp)

ds$getMinMax(band, approx_ok)
ds$getStatistics(band, approx_ok, force)
ds$clearStatistics()
ds$getHistogram(band, min, max, num_buckets, incl_out_of_range, approx_ok)
ds$getDefaultHistogram(band, force)

ds$getMetadata(band, domain)
ds$getMetadataItem(band, mdi_name, domain)
ds$setMetadataItem(band, mdi_name, mdi_value, domain)
ds$getMetadataDomainList(band)

ds$read(band, xoff, yoff, xsize, ysize, out_xsize, out_ysize)
ds$write(band, xoff, yoff, xsize, ysize, rasterData)
```

```

ds$fillRaster(value, ivalue)

ds$getColorTable(band)
ds$getPaletteInterp(band)
ds$setColorTable(band, col_tbl, palette_interp)

ds$getDefaultRAT(band)
ds$setDefaultRAT(band, df)

ds$flushCache()

ds$getChecksum(band, xoff, yoff, xsize, ysize)

ds$close()

```

Details

`new(GDALRaster, filename, read_only)` Constructor. Returns an object of class GDALRaster. `read_only` defaults to TRUE if not specified.

`new(GDALRaster, filename, read_only, open_options)` Alternate constructor for passing dataset `open_options`, a character vector of NAME=VALUE pairs. `read_only` is required for this form of the constructor, TRUE for read-only, or FALSE to open with write access. Returns an object of class GDALRaster.

`new(GDALRaster, filename, read_only, open_options, shared)` Alternate constructor for specifying the shared mode for dataset opening. `shared` defaults to TRUE but can be set to FALSE with this constructor (see Note). All parameters are required with this form of the constructor, but `open_options` can be NULL. Returns an object of class GDALRaster.

`$infoOptions` Read/write field. A character vector of command-line arguments to control the output of `$info()` and `$infoAsJSON()` (see below). Defaults to `character(0)`. Can be set to a vector of strings specifying arguments to the `gdalinfo` command-line utility, e.g., `c("-nomd", "-norat", "-noct")`. Restore the default by setting to empty string `""` or `character(0)`.

`$quiet` Read/write field. A logical value, FALSE by default. This field can be set to TRUE which will suppress various messages as well as progress reporting for potentially long-running processes such as building overviews and computation of statistics and histograms.

`$readByteAsRaw` Read/write field. A logical value, FALSE by default. This field can be set to TRUE which will affect the data type returned by `$read()` and `read_ds()`. When the underlying band data type is 'Byte' and `readByteAsRaw` is TRUE the output type will be raw rather than integer. See also the `as_raw` argument to `read_ds()` to control this in a non-persistent setting. If the underlying band data type is not Byte this setting has no effect.

`$getFilename()` Returns a character string containing the filename associated with this GDALRaster object (filename originally used to open the dataset).

`$open(read_only)` (Re-)opens the raster dataset on the existing filename. Use this method to open a dataset that has been closed using `$close()`. May be used to re-open a dataset with a different read/write access (`read_only` set to TRUE or FALSE). The method will first close an open dataset, so it is not required to call `$close()` explicitly in this case. No return value, called for side effects.

`$isOpen()` Returns logical indicating whether the associated raster dataset is open.

`$getFileList()` Returns a character vector of files believed to be part of this dataset. If it returns an empty string (""), it means there is believed to be no local file system files associated with the dataset (e.g., a virtual file system). The returned filenames will normally be relative or absolute paths depending on the path used to originally open the dataset.

`$info()` Prints various information about the raster dataset to the console (no return value, called for that side effect only). Equivalent to the output of the `gdalinfo` command-line utility (`gdalinfo filename`, if using the default `infoOptions`). See the field `$infoOptions` above for setting the arguments to `gdalinfo`.

`$infoAsJSON()` Returns information about the raster dataset as a JSON-formatted string. Equivalent to the output of the `gdalinfo` command-line utility (`gdalinfo -json filename`, if using the default `infoOptions`). See the field `$infoOptions` above for setting the arguments to `gdalinfo`.

`$getDriverShortName()` Returns the short name of the raster format driver.

`$getDriverLongName()` Returns the long name of the raster format driver.

`$getRasterXSize()` Returns the number of pixels along the x dimension.

`$getRasterYSize()` Returns the number of pixels along the y dimension.

`$getGeoTransform()` Returns the affine transformation coefficients for transforming between pixel/line raster space (column/row) and projection coordinate space (geospatial x/y). The return value is a numeric vector of length six. See https://gdal.org/tutorials/geotransforms_tut.html for details of the affine transformation. *With 1-based indexing in R*, the `geotransform` vector contains (in map units of the raster spatial reference system):

GT[1]	x-coordinate of upper-left corner of the upper-left pixel
GT[2]	x-component of pixel width
GT[3]	row rotation (zero for north-up raster)
GT[4]	y-coordinate of upper-left corner of the upper-left pixel
GT[5]	column rotation (zero for north-up raster)
GT[6]	y-component of pixel height (negative for north-up raster)

`$setGeoTransform(transform)` Sets the affine transformation coefficients on this dataset. `transform` is a numeric vector of length six. Returns logical TRUE on success or FALSE if the `geotransform` could not be set.

`$getProjection()` Returns the coordinate reference system of the raster as an OGC WKT format string. Equivalent to `ds$getProjectionRef()`.

`$getProjectionRef()` Returns the coordinate reference system of the raster as an OGC WKT format string. An empty string is returned when a projection definition is not available.

`$setProjection(projection)` Sets the projection reference for this dataset. `projection` is a string in OGC WKT format. Returns logical TRUE on success or FALSE if the projection could not be set.

`$bbox()` Returns a numeric vector of length four containing the bounding box (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax) assuming this is a north-up raster.

`$res()` Returns a numeric vector of length two containing the resolution (pixel width, pixel height as positive values) assuming this is a north-up raster.

`$dim()` Returns an integer vector of length three containing the raster dimensions. Equivalent to: `c(ds$getRasterXSize(), ds$getRasterYSize(), ds$getRasterCount())`

`$apply_geotransform(col_row)` Applies geotransform coefficients to raster coordinates in pixel/line space (column/row), converting into georeferenced (x/y) coordinates. `col_row` is a numeric matrix of raster col/row coordinates (or two-column data frame that will be coerced to numeric matrix). Returns a numeric matrix of geospatial x/y coordinates. See the stand-alone function of the same name ([apply_geotransform\(\)](#)) for more info and examples.

`$get_pixel_line(xy)` Converts geospatial coordinates to pixel/line (raster column/row numbers). `xy` is a numeric matrix of geospatial x,y coordinates in the same spatial reference system as the raster (or two-column data frame that will be coerced to numeric matrix). Returns an integer matrix of raster pixel/line. See the stand-alone function of the same name ([get_pixel_line\(\)](#)) for more info and examples.

`$getRasterCount()` Returns the number of raster bands on this dataset. For the methods described below that operate on individual bands, the band argument is the integer band number (1-based).

`$getDescription(band)` Returns a string containing the description for band. An empty string is returned if no description is set for the band. (Setting `band = 0` will return the dataset-level description.)

`$setDescription(band, desc)` Sets a description for band. `desc` is the character string to set. No return value.

`$getBlockSize(band)` Returns an integer vector of length two (`xsize`, `ysize`) containing the "natural" block size of band. GDAL has a concept of the natural block size of rasters so that applications can organize data access efficiently for some file formats. The natural block size is the block size that is most efficient for accessing the format. For many formats this is simply a whole row in which case block `xsize` is the same as `$getRasterXSize()` and block `ysize` is 1. However, for tiled images block size will typically be the tile size. Note that the X and Y block sizes don't have to divide the image size evenly, meaning that right and bottom edge blocks may be incomplete.

`$getActualBlockSize(band, xblockoff, yblockoff)` Returns an integer vector of length two (`xvalid`, `yvalid`) containing the actual block size for a given block offset in band. Handles partial blocks at the edges of the raster and returns the true number of pixels. `xblockoff` is an integer scalar, the horizontal block offset for which to calculate the number of valid pixels, with zero indicating the left most block, 1 the next block, etc. `yblockoff` is likewise the vertical block offset, with zero indicating the top most block, 1 the next block, etc.

`$getOverviewCount(band)` Returns the number of overview layers (a.k.a. pyramids) available for band.

`$buildOverviews(resampling, levels, bands)` Build one or more raster overview images using the specified downsampling algorithm. `resampling` is a character string, one of AVERAGE, AVERAGE_MAGPHASE, RMS, BILINEAR, CUBIC, CUBICSPLINE, GAUSS, LANCZOS, MODE, NEAREST or NONE. `levels` is an integer vector giving the list of overview decimation factors to build (e.g., `c(2, 4, 8)`), or 0 to delete all overviews (at least for external overviews (.ovr) and GTiff internal overviews). `bands` is an integer vector giving a list of band numbers to build overviews for, or 0 to build for all bands. Note that for GTiff, overviews will be created internally if the dataset is open in update mode, while external overviews (.ovr) will be created if the dataset is open read-only. External overviews created in GTiff format may be compressed using the COMPRESS_OVERVIEW configuration option. All compression methods supported by the GTiff driver are available (e.g., `set_config_option("COMPRESS_OVERVIEW", "LZW")`). Since GDAL 3.6, COMPRESS_OVERVIEW is honoured when creating internal overviews of GTiff files. The [GDAL documentation for gdaladdo](#) command-line utility describes additional configuration for overview building. See also [set_config_option\(\)](#). No return value, called for side effects.

`$getDataTypeName(band)` Returns the name of the pixel data type for band. The possible data types are:

Unknown	Unknown or unspecified type
Byte	8-bit unsigned integer
Int8	8-bit signed integer (GDAL >= 3.7)
UInt16	16-bit unsigned integer
Int16	16-bit signed integer
UInt32	32-bit unsigned integer
Int32	32-bit signed integer
UInt64	64-bit unsigned integer (GDAL >= 3.5)
Int64	64-bit signed integer (GDAL >= 3.5)
Float32	32-bit floating point
Float64	64-bit floating point
CInt16	Complex Int16
CInt32	Complex Int32
CFloat32	Complex Float32
CFloat64	Complex Float64

Some raster formats including GeoTIFF ("GTiff") and Erdas Imagine .img ("HFA") support sub-byte data types. Rasters can be created with these data types by specifying the "NBITS=n" creation option where n=1...7 for GTiff or n=1/2/4 for HFA. In these cases, `$getDataTypeName()` reports the apparent type "Byte". GTiff also supports n=9...15 (UInt16 type) and n=17...31 (UInt32 type), and n=16 is accepted for Float32 to generate half-precision floating point values.

`$getNoDataValue(band)` Returns the nodata value for band if one exists. This is generally a special value defined to mark pixels that are not valid data. NA is returned if a nodata value is not defined for band. Not all raster formats support a designated nodata value.

`$setNoDataValue(band, nodata_value)` Sets the nodata value for band. `nodata_value` is a numeric value to be defined as the nodata marker. Depending on the format, changing the nodata value may or may not have an effect on the pixel values of a raster that has just been created (often not). It is thus advised to call `$fillRaster()` explicitly if the intent is to initialize the raster to the nodata value. In any case, changing an existing nodata value, when one already exists on an initialized dataset, has no effect on the pixels whose values matched the previous nodata value. Returns logical TRUE on success or FALSE if the nodata value could not be set.

`$deleteNoDataValue(band)` Removes the nodata value for band. This affects only the definition of the nodata value for raster formats that support one (does not modify pixel values). No return value. An error is raised if the nodata value cannot be removed.

`$getUnitType(band)` Returns the name of the unit type of the pixel values for band (e.g., "m" or "ft"). An empty string "" is returned if no units are available.

`$setUnitType(band, unit_type)` Sets the name of the unit type of the pixel values for band. `unit_type` should be one of empty string "" (the default indicating it is unknown), "m" indicating meters, or "ft" indicating feet, though other nonstandard values are allowed. Returns logical TRUE on success or FALSE if the unit type could not be set.

`$getScale(band)` Returns the pixel value scale (units value = (raw value * scale) + offset) for band. This value (in combination with the `$getOffset()` value) can be used to transform raw pixel values into the units returned by `$getUnitType()`. Returns NA if a scale value is not defined for this band.

`$setScale(band, scale)` Sets the pixel value scale (units value = (raw value * scale) + offset) for band. Many raster formats do not implement this method. Returns logical TRUE on success or FALSE if the scale could not be set.

`$getOffset(band)` Returns the pixel value offset (units value = (raw value * scale) + offset) for band. This value (in combination with the `$setScale()` value) can be used to transform raw pixel values into the units returned by `$getUnitType()`. Returns NA if an offset value is not defined for this band.

`$setOffset(band, offset)` Sets the pixel value offset (units value = (raw value * scale) + offset) for band. Many raster formats do not implement this method. Returns logical TRUE on success or FALSE if the offset could not be set.

`$getRasterColorInterp(band)` Returns a string describing the color interpretation for band. The color interpretation values and their meanings are:

Undefined	Undefined
Gray	Grayscale
Palette	Paletted (see associated color table)
Red	Red band of RGBA image
Green	Green band of RGBA image
Blue	Blue band of RGBA image
Alpha	Alpha (0=transparent, 255=opaque)
Hue	Hue band of HLS image
Saturation	Saturation band of HLS image
Lightness	Lightness band of HLS image
Cyan	Cyan band of CMYK image
Magenta	Magenta band of CMYK image
Yellow	Yellow band of CMYK image
Black	Black band of CMYK image
YCbCr_Y	Y Luminance
YCbCr_Cb	Cb Chroma
YCbCr_Cr	Cr Chroma

`$setRasterColorInterp(band, col_interp)` Sets the color interpretation for band. See above for the list of valid values for `col_interp` (passed as a string).

`$getMinMax(band, approx_ok)` Returns a numeric vector of length two containing the min/max values for band. If `approx_ok` is TRUE and the raster format knows these values intrinsically then those values will be returned. If that doesn't work, a subsample of blocks will be read to get an approximate min/max. If the band has a nodata value it will be excluded from the minimum and maximum. If `approx_ok` is FALSE, then all pixels will be read and used to compute an exact range.

`$getStatistics(band, approx_ok, force)` Returns a numeric vector of length four containing the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation of pixel values in band (excluding nodata pixels). Some raster formats will cache statistics allowing fast retrieval after the first request.

`approx_ok`:

- TRUE: Approximate statistics are sufficient, in which case overviews or a subset of raster tiles may be used in computing the statistics.
- FALSE: All pixels will be read and used to compute statistics (if computation is forced).

force:

- TRUE: The raster will be scanned to compute statistics. Once computed, statistics will generally be “set” back on the raster band if the format supports caching statistics. (Note: ComputeStatistics() in the GDAL API is called automatically here. This is a change in the behavior of GetStatistics() in the API, to a definitive force.)
- FALSE: Results will only be returned if it can be done quickly (i.e., without scanning the raster, typically by using pre-existing STATISTICS_XXX metadata items). NAs will be returned if statistics cannot be obtained quickly.

`$clearStatistics()` Clear statistics. Only implemented for now in PAM supported datasets (Persistent Auxiliary Metadata via .aux.xml file). GDAL >= 3.2.

`$getHistogram(band, min, max, num_buckets, incl_out_of_range, approx_ok)`

Computes raster histogram for band. min is the lower bound of the histogram. max is the upper bound of the histogram. num_buckets is the number of buckets to use (bucket size is (max - min) / num_buckets). incl_out_of_range is a logical scalar: if TRUE values below the histogram range will be mapped into the first bucket and values above will be mapped into the last bucket, if FALSE out of range values are discarded. approx_ok is a logical scalar: TRUE if an approximate histogram is OK (generally faster), or FALSE for an exactly computed histogram. Returns the histogram as a numeric vector of length num_buckets.

`$getDefaultHistogram(band, force)` Returns a default raster histogram for band. In the GDAL API, this method is overridden by derived classes (such as GDALPamRasterBand,VRTDataset, HFADataset...) that may be able to fetch efficiently an already stored histogram. force is a logical scalar: TRUE to force the computation of a default histogram; or if FALSE and no default histogram is available, a warning is emitted and the returned list has a 0-length histogram vector. Returns a list of length four containing named elements \$min (lower bound), \$max (upper bound), \$num_buckets (number of buckets), and \$histogram (a numeric vector of length num_buckets).

`$getMetadata(band, domain)` Returns a character vector of all metadata name=value pairs that exist in the specified domain, or "" (empty string) if there are no metadata items in domain (metadata in the context of the GDAL Raster Data Model: https://gdal.org/user/raster_data_model.html). Set band = 0 to retrieve dataset-level metadata, or to an integer band number to retrieve band-level metadata. Set domain = "" (empty string) to retrieve metadata in the default domain.

`$getMetadataItem(band, mdi_name, domain)` Returns the value of a specific metadata item named mdi_name in the specified domain, or "" (empty string) if no matching item is found. Set band = 0 to retrieve dataset-level metadata, or to an integer band number to retrieve band-level metadata. Set domain = "" (empty string) to retrieve an item in the default domain.

`$setMetadataItem(band, mdi_name, mdi_value, domain)` Sets the value (mdi_value) of a specific metadata item named mdi_name in the specified domain. Set band = 0 to set dataset-level metadata, or to an integer band number to set band-level metadata. Set domain = "" (empty string) to set an item in the default domain.

`$getMetadataDomainList(band)` Returns a character vector of metadata domains or "" (empty string). Set band = 0 to retrieve dataset-level domains, or to an integer band number to retrieve band-level domains.

`$read(band, xoff, yoff, xsize, ysize, out_xsize, out_ysize)` Reads a region of raster data from band. The method takes care of pixel decimation / replication if the output size (out_xsize * out_ysize) is different than the size of the region being accessed (xsize * ysize). xoff is the

pixel (column) offset to the top left corner of the region of the band to be accessed (zero to start from the left side). `yoff` is the line (row) offset to the top left corner of the region of the band to be accessed (zero to start from the top). *Note that raster row/column offsets use 0-based indexing.* `xsize` is the width in pixels of the region to be accessed. `ysize` is the height in pixels of the region to be accessed. `out_xsize` is the width of the output array into which the desired region will be read (typically the same value as `xsize`). `out_ysize` is the height of the output array into which the desired region will be read (typically the same value as `ysize`). Returns a numeric or complex vector containing the values that were read. It is organized in left to right, top to bottom pixel order. NA will be returned in place of the nodata value if the raster dataset has a nodata value defined for this band. Data are read as R integer type when possible for the raster data type (Byte, Int8, Int16, UInt16, Int32), otherwise as type double (UInt32, Float32, Float64). No rescaling of the data is performed (see `$getScale()` and `$getOffset()` above). An error is raised if the read operation fails. See also the setting `$readByteAsRaw` above.

`$write(band, xoff, yoff, xsize, ysize, rasterData)` Writes a region of raster data to `band`. `xoff` is the pixel (column) offset to the top left corner of the region of the band to be accessed (zero to start from the left side). `yoff` is the line (row) offset to the top left corner of the region of the band to be accessed (zero to start from the top). *Note that raster row/column offsets use 0-based indexing.* `xsize` is the width in pixels of the region to write. `ysize` is the height in pixels of the region to write. `rasterData` is a numeric or complex vector containing values to write. It is organized in left to right, top to bottom pixel order. NA in `rasterData` should be replaced with a suitable nodata value prior to writing (see `$getNoDataValue()` and `$setNoDataValue()` above). An error is raised if the operation fails (no return value).

`$getColorTable(band)` Returns the color table associated with `band`, or NULL if there is no associated color table. The color table is returned as an integer matrix with five columns. To associate a color with a raster pixel, the pixel value is used as a subscript into the color table. This means that the colors are always applied starting at zero and ascending (see [GDAL Color Table](#)). Column 1 contains the pixel values. Interpretation of columns 2:5 depends on the value of `$getPaletteInterp()` (see below). For "RGB", columns 2:5 contain red, green, blue, alpha as 0-255 integer values.

`$getPaletteInterp(band)` If `band` has an associated color table, this method returns a character string with the palette interpretation for columns 2:5 of the table. An empty string ("") is returned if `band` does not have an associated color table. The palette interpretation values and their meanings are:

Gray	column 2 contains grayscale values (columns 3:5 unused)
RGB	columns 2:5 contain red, green, blue, alpha
CMYK	columns 2:5 contain cyan, magenta, yellow, black
HLS	columns 2:4 contain hue, lightness, saturation (column 5 unused)

`$setColorTable(band, col_tbl, palette_interp)` Sets the raster color table for `band` (see [GDAL Color Table](#)). `col_tbl` is an integer matrix or data frame with either four or five columns (see `$getColorTable()` above). Column 1 contains the pixel values. Valid values are integers 0 and larger (note that GTiff format supports color tables only for Byte and UInt16 bands). Negative values will be skipped with a warning emitted. Interpretation of columns 2:5 depends on the value of `$getPaletteInterp()` (see above). For RGB, columns 2:4 contain red, green, blue as 0-255 integer values, and an optional column 5 contains alpha transparency values (defaults to 255 opaque). `palette_interp` is a string, one of Gray, RGB, CMYK or HLS (see `$getPaletteInterp()` above). Returns logical TRUE on success or FALSE if the color table could not be set.

`$getDefaultRAT(band)` Returns the Raster Attribute Table for band as a data frame, or NULL if there is no associated Raster Attribute Table. See the stand-alone function `buildRAT()` for details of the Raster Attribute Table format.

`$setDefaultRAT(band, df)` Sets a default Raster Attribute Table for band from data frame `df`. The input data frame will be checked for attribute "GDALRATTableType" which can have values of "thematic" or "athematic" (for continuous data). Columns of the data frame will be checked for attribute "GFU" (for "GDAL field usage"). If the "GFU" attribute is missing, a value of "Generic" will be used (corresponding to `GFU_Generic` in the GDAL API, for general purpose field). Columns with other, specific field usage values should generally be present in `df`, such as fields containing the set of unique (discrete) pixel values (GFU "MinMax"), pixel counts (GFU "PixelCount"), class names (GFU "Name"), color values (GFUs "Red", "Green", "Blue"), etc. The data frame will also be checked for attributes "Row0Min" and "BinSize" which can have numeric values that describe linear binning. See the stand-alone function `buildRAT()` for details of the GDAL Raster Attribute Table format and its representation as data frame.

`$flushCache()` Flush all write cached data to disk. Any raster data written via GDAL calls, but buffered internally will be written to disk. Using this method does not preclude calling `$close()` to properly close the dataset and ensure that important data not addressed by `$flushCache()` is written in the file (see also `$open()` above). No return value, called for side effect.

`$getChecksum(band, xoff, yoff, xsize, ysize)` Returns a 16-bit integer (0-65535) checksum from a region of raster data on band. Floating point data are converted to 32-bit integer so decimal portions of such raster data will not affect the checksum. Real and imaginary components of complex bands influence the result. `xoff` is the pixel (column) offset of the window to read. `yoff` is the line (row) offset of the window to read. *Raster row/column offsets use 0-based indexing*. `xsize` is the width in pixels of the window to read. `ysize` is the height in pixels of the window to read.

`$close()` Closes the GDAL dataset (no return value, called for side effects). Calling `$close()` results in proper cleanup, and flushing of any pending writes. Forgetting to close a dataset opened in update mode on some formats such as GTiff could result in being unable to open it afterwards. The GDALRaster object is still available after calling `$close()`. The dataset can be re-opened on the existing filename with `$open(read_only=TRUE)` or `$open(read_only=FALSE)`.

Note

If a dataset object is opened with update access (`read_only = FALSE`), it is not recommended to open a new dataset on the same underlying filename.

Datasets are opened in shared mode by default. This allows the sharing of GDALDataset handles for a dataset with other callers that open shared on the same filename, if the dataset is opened from the same thread. Functions in `gdalraster` that do processing will open input datasets in shared mode. This provides potential efficiency for cases when an object of class GDALRaster is already open in read-only mode on the same filename (avoids overhead associated with initial dataset opening by using the existing handle, and potentially makes use of existing data in the GDAL block cache). Opening in shared mode can be disabled by specifying the optional `shared` parameter in the class constructor.

The `$read()` method will perform automatic resampling if the specified output size (`out_xsize * out_ysize`) is different than the size of the region being read (`xsize * ysize`). In that case, the `GDAL_RASTERIO_RESAMPLING` configuration option could also be set to override the default resampling to one of BILINEAR, CUBIC, CUBICSPLINE, LANCZOS, AVERAGE or MODE (see `set_config_option()`).

See Also

Package overview in [help\("gdalraster-package"\)](#)
 vignette("raster-api-tutorial")
[read_ds\(\)](#) convenience wrapper for GDALRaster\$read()

Examples

```
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_file)

## print information about the dataset to the console
ds$info()

## retrieve the raster format name
ds$getDriverShortName()
ds$getDriverLongName()

## retrieve a list of files composing the dataset
ds$getFileList()

## retrieve dataset parameters
ds$getRasterXSize()
ds$getRasterYSize()
ds$getGeoTransform()
ds$getProjection()
ds$getRasterCount()
ds$bbox()
ds$res()
ds$dim()

## retrieve some band-level parameters
ds$getDescription(band = 1)
ds$getBlockSize(band = 1)
ds$getOverviewCount(band = 1)
ds$getDataTypeName(band = 1)
# LCP format does not support an intrinsic nodata value so this returns NA:
ds$getNoDataValue(band = 1)

## LCP driver reports several dataset- and band-level metadata
## see the format description at https://gdal.org/drivers/raster/lcp.html
## set band = 0 to retrieve dataset-level metadata
## set domain = "" (empty string) for the default metadata domain
ds$getMetadata(band = 0, domain = "")

## retrieve metadata for a band as a vector of name=value pairs
ds$getMetadata(band = 4, domain = "")

## retrieve the value of a specific metadata item
ds$getMetadataItem(band = 2, mdi_name = "SLOPE_UNIT_NAME", domain = "")

## read one row of pixel values from band 1 (elevation)
```

```

## raster row/column index are 0-based
## the upper left corner is the origin
## read the tenth row:
ncols <- ds$getRasterXSize()
rowdata <- ds$read(band = 1, xoff = 0, yoff = 9,
                  xsize = ncols, ysize = 1,
                  out_xsize = ncols, out_ysize = 1)

head(rowdata)

ds$close()

## create a new raster using lcp_file as a template
new_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_newdata.tif")
rasterFromRaster(srcfile = lcp_file,
                 dstfile = new_file,
                 nbands = 1,
                 dtName = "Byte",
                 init = -9999)

ds_new <- new(GDALRaster, new_file, read_only = FALSE)

## write random values to all pixels
set.seed(42)
ncols <- ds_new$getRasterXSize()
nrows <- ds_new$getRasterYSize()
for (row in 0:(nrows - 1)) {
  rowdata <- round(runif(ncols, 0, 100))
  ds_new$write(band = 1,
              xoff = 0,
              yoff = row,
              xsize = ncols,
              ysize = 1,
              rowdata)
}

## re-open in read-only mode when done writing
## this will ensure flushing of any pending writes (implicit $close)
ds_new$open(read_only = TRUE)

## getStatistics returns min, max, mean, sd, and sets stats in the metadata
ds_new$getStatistics(band = 1, approx_ok = FALSE, force = TRUE)
ds_new$getMetadataItem(band = 1, "STATISTICS_MEAN", "")

## close the dataset for proper cleanup
ds_new$close()
deleteDataset(new_file)

## using a GDAL Virtual File System handler '/vsicurl/'
## see: https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html
url <- "/vsicurl/https://raw.githubusercontent.com/"
url <- paste0(url, "usdaforests-service/gdalraster/main/sample-data/")
url <- paste0(url, "lf_elev_220_mt_hood_utm.tif")

```

```

set_config_option("GDAL_HTTP_CONNECTTIMEOUT", "20")
set_config_option("GDAL_HTTP_TIMEOUT", "20")
if (http_enabled() && vsi_stat(url)) {
  ds <- new(GDALRaster, url)
  plot_raster(ds, legend = TRUE, main = "Mount Hood elevation (m)")
  ds$close()
}
set_config_option("GDAL_HTTP_CONNECTTIMEOUT", "")
set_config_option("GDAL_HTTP_TIMEOUT", "")

```

gdal_formats

Retrieve information on GDAL format drivers for raster and vector

Description

gdal_formats() returns a table of the supported raster and vector formats, with information about the capabilities of each format driver.

Usage

```
gdal_formats(format = "")
```

Arguments

format A character string containing a driver short name. By default, information for all configured raster and vector format drivers will be returned.

Value

A data frame containing the format short name, long name, raster (logical), vector (logical), read/write flag (ro is read-only, w supports CreateCopy, w+ supports Create), virtual I/O supported (logical), and subdatasets (logical).

Note

Virtual I/O refers to operations on GDAL Virtual File Systems. See https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html#virtual-file-systems.

Examples

```

nrow(gdal_formats())
head(gdal_formats())

gdal_formats("GPKG")

```

gdal_version	<i>Get GDAL version</i>
--------------	-------------------------

Description

gdal_version() returns runtime version information.

Usage

```
gdal_version()
```

Value

Character vector of length four containing:

- "-version" - one line version message, e.g., "GDAL 3.6.3, released 2023/03/12"
- "GDAL_VERSION_NUM" - formatted as a string, e.g., "3060300" for GDAL 3.6.3.0
- "GDAL_RELEASE_DATE" - formatted as a string, e.g., "20230312"
- "GDAL_RELEASE_NAME" - e.g., "3.6.3"

Examples

```
gdal_version()
```

geos_version	<i>Get GEOS version</i>
--------------	-------------------------

Description

geos_version() returns version information for the GEOS library in use by GDAL. Requires GDAL \geq 3.4.

Usage

```
geos_version()
```

Value

A list of length four containing:

- name - a string formatted as "major.minor.patch"
- major - major version as integer
- minor - minor version as integer
- patch - patch version as integer

List elements will be NA if GDAL $<$ 3.4.

See Also

[gdal_version\(\)](#), [proj_version\(\)](#)

Examples

```
geos_version()
```

`getCreationOptions` *Return the list of creation options of a GDAL driver*

Description

`getCreationOptions()` returns the list of creation options supported by a GDAL format driver as an XML string (invisibly). Wrapper for `GDALGetDriverCreationOptionList()` in the GDAL API. Information about the available creation options is also printed to the console by default.

Usage

```
getCreationOptions(format, filter = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>format</code>	Raster format short name (e.g., "GTiff").
<code>filter</code>	Optional character vector of creation option names. Controls only the amount of information printed to the console. By default, information for all creation options is printed. Can be set to empty string "" to disable printing information to the console.

Value

Invisibly, an XML string that describes the full list of creation options or empty string "" (full output of `GDALGetDriverCreationOptionList()` in the GDAL API).

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [create\(\)](#), [createCopy\(\)](#)

Examples

```
getCreationOptions("GTiff", filter="COMPRESS")
```

get_cache_used	<i>Get the size of memory in use by the GDAL block cache</i>
----------------	--

Description

get_cache_used() returns the amount of memory currently in use for GDAL block caching. This is a wrapper for GDALGetCacheUsed64() with return value as MB.

Usage

```
get_cache_used()
```

Value

Integer. Amount of cache memory in use in MB.

See Also

[GDAL Block Cache](#)

Examples

```
get_cache_used()
```

get_config_option	<i>Get GDAL configuration option</i>
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

get_config_option() gets the value of GDAL runtime configuration option. Configuration options are essentially global variables the user can set. They are used to alter the default behavior of certain raster format drivers, and in some cases the GDAL core. For a full description and listing of available options see <https://gdal.org/user/configoptions.html>.

Usage

```
get_config_option(key)
```

Arguments

key	Character name of a configuration option.
-----	---

Value

Character. The value of a (key, value) option previously set with set_config_option(). An empty string ("") is returned if key is not found.

See Also

[set_config_option\(\)](#)

vignette("gdal-config-quick-ref")

Examples

```
## this option is set during initialization of the gdalraster package
get_config_option("OGR_CT_FORCE_TRADITIONAL_GIS_ORDER")
```

get_num_cpus	<i>Get the number of processors detected by GDAL</i>
--------------	--

Description

get_num_cpus() returns the number of processors detected by GDAL. Wrapper of CPLGetNumCPUs() in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
get_num_cpus()
```

Value

Integer scalar, number of CPUs.

Examples

```
get_num_cpus()
```

get_pixel_line	<i>Raster pixel/line from geospatial x,y coordinates</i>
----------------	--

Description

get_pixel_line() converts geospatial coordinates to pixel/line (raster column, row numbers). The upper left corner pixel is the raster origin (0,0) with column, row increasing left to right, top to bottom.

Usage

```
get_pixel_line(xy, gt)
```

Arguments

xy	Numeric matrix of geospatial x,y coordinates in the same spatial reference system as gt (or two-column data frame that will be coerced to numeric matrix).
gt	Either a numeric vector of length six containing the affine geotransform for the raster, or an object of class GDALRaster from which the geotransform will be obtained (see Note).

Value

Integer matrix of raster pixel/line.

Note

This function applies the inverse geotransform to the input points. If gt is given as the numeric vector, no bounds checking is done (i.e., min pixel/line could be less than zero and max pixel/line could be greater than the raster x/y size). If gt is obtained from an object of class GDALRaster, then NA is returned for points that fall outside the raster extent and a warning emitted giving the number points that were outside. This latter case is equivalent to calling the `$get_pixel_line()` class method on the GDALRaster object (see Examples).

See Also

[GDALRaster\\$getGeoTransform\(\)](#), [inv_geotransform\(\)](#)

Examples

```
pt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_pts.csv", package="gdalraster")
# id, x, y in NAD83 / UTM zone 12N
pts <- read.csv(pt_file)
print(pts)

raster_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, raster_file)
gt <- ds$getGeoTransform()
get_pixel_line(pts[, -1], gt)

# or, using the class method
ds$get_pixel_line(pts[, -1])

# add a point outside the raster extent
pts[11, ] <- c(11, 323318, 5105104)
get_pixel_line(pts[, -1], gt)

# with bounds checking on the raster extent
ds$get_pixel_line(pts[, -1])

ds$close()
```

```
get_usable_physical_ram
```

Get usable physical RAM reported by GDAL

Description

get_usable_physical_ram() returns the total physical RAM, usable by a process, in bytes. It will limit to 2 GB for 32 bit processes. Starting with GDAL 2.4.0, it will also take into account resource limits (virtual memory) on Posix systems. Starting with GDAL 3.6.1, it will also take into account RLIMIT_RSS on Linux. Wrapper of CPLGetUsablePhysicalRAM() in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
get_usable_physical_ram()
```

Value

Numeric scalar, number of bytes as bit64::integer64 type (or 0 in case of failure).

Note

This memory may already be partly used by other processes.

Examples

```
get_usable_physical_ram()
```

```
g_area
```

Compute the area of a geometry

Description

g_area() computes the area for a LinearRing, Polygon or MultiPolygon. Undefined for all other geometry types (returns zero).

Usage

```
g_area(wkt)
```

Arguments

wkt Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

Value

Numeric scalar. Area of the geometry or 0.

Note

LinearRing is a non-standard geometry type, used in GDAL just for geometry creation.

g_binary_op

Binary operations on WKT geometries

Description

These functions implement operations on pairs of geometries in OGC WKT format.

Usage

```
g_intersection(this_geom, other_geom)
```

```
g_union(this_geom, other_geom)
```

```
g_difference(this_geom, other_geom)
```

```
g_sym_difference(this_geom, other_geom)
```

Arguments

this_geom Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

other_geom Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

Details

These functions use the GEOS library via GDAL headers.

g_intersection() returns a new geometry which is the region of intersection of the two geometries operated on. g_intersects() can be used to test if two geometries intersect.

g_union() returns a new geometry which is the region of union of the two geometries operated on.

g_difference() returns a new geometry which is the region of this geometry with the region of the other geometry removed.

g_sym_difference() returns a new geometry which is the symmetric difference of this geometry and the other geometry (union minus intersection).

Value

Character string. The resulting geometry as OGC WKT.

Note

Geometry validity is not checked. In case you are unsure of the validity of the input geometries, call g_is_valid() before, otherwise the result might be wrong.

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)
g1 <- ds$bbox() |> bbox_to_wkt()
ds$close()

g2 <- "POLYGON ((327381.9 5104541.2, 326824.0 5104092.5, 326708.8 5103182.9,
  327885.2 5102612.9, 329334.5 5103322.4, 329304.2 5104474.5, 328212.7
  5104656.4, 328212.7 5104656.4, 327381.9 5104541.2))"

# see spatial predicate definitions at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DE-9IM
g_intersects(g1, g2) # TRUE
g_overlaps(g1, g2) # TRUE
# therefore,
g_contains(g1, g2) # FALSE

g_sym_difference(g1, g2) |> g_area()

g3 <- g_intersection(g1, g2)
g4 <- g_union(g1, g2)
g_difference(g4, g3) |> g_area()
```

g_binary_pred

Geometry binary predicates operating on WKT

Description

These functions implement tests for pairs of geometries in OGC WKT format.

Usage

```
g_intersects(this_geom, other_geom)

g_disjoint(this_geom, other_geom)

g_touches(this_geom, other_geom)

g_contains(this_geom, other_geom)

g_within(this_geom, other_geom)

g_crosses(this_geom, other_geom)

g_overlaps(this_geom, other_geom)

g_equals(this_geom, other_geom)
```

Arguments

 this_geom Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.
 other_geom Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

Details

These functions use the GEOS library via GDAL headers.

g_intersects() tests whether two geometries intersect.

g_disjoint() tests if this geometry and the other geometry are disjoint.

g_touches() tests if this geometry and the other geometry are touching.

g_contains() tests if this geometry contains the other geometry.

g_within() tests if this geometry is within the other geometry.

g_crosses() tests if this geometry and the other geometry are crossing.

g_overlaps() tests if this geometry and the other geometry overlap, that is, their intersection has a non-zero area (they have some but not all points in common).

g_equals() tests whether two geometries are equivalent. The GDAL documentation says: "This operation implements the SQL/MM ST_OrderingEquals() operation. The comparison is done in a structural way, that is to say that the geometry types must be identical, as well as the number and ordering of sub-geometries and vertices. Or equivalently, two geometries are considered equal by this method if their WKT/WKB representation is equal. Note: this must be distinguished from equality in a spatial way."

Value

Logical scalar

Note

Geometry validity is not checked. In case you are unsure of the validity of the input geometries, call g_is_valid() before, otherwise the result might be wrong.

See Also

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DE-9IM>

g_buffer

Compute buffer of a WKT geometry

Description

g_buffer() builds a new geometry containing the buffer region around the geometry on which it is invoked. The buffer is a polygon containing the region within the buffer distance of the original geometry.

Usage

```
g_buffer(wkt, dist, quad_segs = 30L)
```

Arguments

wkt	Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature 2D geometry.
dist	Numeric buffer distance in units of the wkt geometry.
quad_segs	Integer number of segments used to define a 90 degree curve (quadrant of a circle). Large values result in large numbers of vertices in the resulting buffer geometry while small numbers reduce the accuracy of the result.

Value

Character string for an OGC WKT polygon.

See Also

[bbox_from_wkt\(\)](#), [bbox_to_wkt\(\)](#)

Examples

```
g_buffer(wkt = "POINT (0 0)", dist = 10)
```

g_centroid	<i>Compute the centroid of a geometry</i>
------------	---

Description

g_centroid() returns a vector of point X, point Y.

Usage

```
g_centroid(wkt)
```

Arguments

wkt	Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.
-----	--

Details

The GDAL documentation states "This method relates to the SFCOM ISurface::get_Centroid() method however the current implementation based on GEOS can operate on other geometry types such as multipoint, linestring, geometrycollection such as multipolygons. OGC SF SQL 1.1 defines the operation for surfaces (polygons). SQL/MM-Part 3 defines the operation for surfaces and multisurfaces (multipolygons)."

Value

Numeric vector of length 2 containing the centroid (X, Y).

g_distance	<i>Compute the distance between two geometries</i>
------------	--

Description

g_distance() returns the distance between two geometries or -1 if an error occurs. Returns the shortest distance between the two geometries. The distance is expressed into the same unit as the coordinates of the geometries.

Usage

```
g_distance(this_geom, other_geom)
```

Arguments

this_geom	Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.
other_geom	Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

Value

Numeric. Distance or '-1' if an error occurs.

Note

Geometry validity is not checked. In case you are unsure of the validity of the input geometries, call g_is_valid() before, otherwise the result might be wrong.

Examples

```
g_distance("POINT (0 0)", "POINT (5 12)")
```

g_is_empty	<i>Test if a geometry is empty</i>
------------	------------------------------------

Description

g_is_empty() tests whether a geometry has no points.

Usage

```
g_is_empty(wkt)
```

Arguments

wkt	Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.
-----	--

Value

logical scalar. TRUE if the geometry has no points, otherwise FALSE.

Examples

```
g1 <- "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"
g2 <- "POLYGON ((5 1, 9 5, 9 1, 5 1))"
g_difference(g2, g1) |> g_is_empty()
```

g_is_valid

Test if a geometry is valid

Description

g_is_valid() tests whether a geometry is valid.

Usage

```
g_is_valid(wkt)
```

Arguments

wkt Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

Value

logical scalar. TRUE if the geometry is valid, otherwise FALSE.

Examples

```
g1 <- "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"
g_is_valid(g1)

g2 <- "POLYGON ((0 0, 10 10, 10 0, 0 1))"
g_is_valid(g2)
```

g_length	<i>Compute the length of a geometry</i>
----------	---

Description

g_length() computes the length for LineString or MultiCurve objects. Undefined for all other geometry types (returns zero).

Usage

```
g_length(wkt)
```

Arguments

wkt Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

Value

Numeric scalar. Length of the geometry or 0.

Examples

```
g_length("LINESTRING (0 0, 3 4)")
```

g_name	<i>Extract the geometry type name from a WKT geometry</i>
--------	---

Description

g_name() returns the name for this geometry type in well known text format.

Usage

```
g_name(wkt)
```

Arguments

wkt Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.

Value

WKT name for this geometry type.

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)
bbox_to_wkt(ds$bbox()) |> g_name()
ds$close()
```

g_transform	<i>Apply a coordinate transformation to a WKT geometry</i>
-------------	--

Description

g_transform() will transform the coordinates of a geometry from their current spatial reference system to a new target spatial reference system. Normally this means reprojecting the vectors, but it could include datum shifts, and changes of units.

Usage

```
g_transform(
    wkt,
    srs_from,
    srs_to,
    wrap_date_line = FALSE,
    date_line_offset = 10L
)
```

Arguments

wkt	Character. OGC WKT string for a simple feature geometry.
srs_from	Character string in OGC WKT format specifying the spatial reference system for the geometry given by wkt.
srs_to	Character string in OGC WKT format specifying the target spatial reference system.
wrap_date_line	Logical scalar. TRUE to correct geometries that incorrectly go from a longitude on a side of the antimeridian to the other side. Defaults to FALSE.
date_line_offset	Integer scalar. Longitude gap in degree. Defaults to 10.

Value

Character string for a transformed OGC WKT geometry.

Note

This function uses the OGR_GeomTransformer_Create() and OGR_GeomTransformer_Transform() functions in the GDAL API: "This is an enhanced version of OGR_G_Transform(). When reprojecting geometries from a Polar Stereographic projection or a projection naturally crossing the antimeridian (like UTM Zone 60) to a geographic CRS, it will cut geometries along the antimeridian. So a LineString might be returned as a MultiLineString."

The wrap_date_line = TRUE option might be specified for circumstances to correct geometries that incorrectly go from a longitude on a side of the antimeridian to the other side, e.g., LINESTRING (-179 0, 179 0) will be transformed to MULTILINESTRING ((-179 0, -180 0), (180 0, 179 0)). For that use case, srs_to might be the same as srs_from.

See Also[bbox_transform\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)

# the convenience function bbox_transform() does this:
bbox_to_wkt(ds$bbox()) |>
  g_transform(ds$getProjection(), epsg_to_wkt(4326)) |>
  bbox_from_wkt()

ds$close()

# correct geometries that incorrectly go from a longitude on a side of the
# antimeridian to the other side
geom <- "LINESTRING (-179 0,179 0)"
srs <- epsg_to_wkt(4326)
g_transform(geom, srs, srs, wrap_date_line = TRUE)
```

has_geos

Is GEOS available?

Description

has_geos() returns a logical value indicating whether GDAL was built against the GEOS library. GDAL built with GEOS is a system requirement as of gdalraster 1.10.0, so this function will always return TRUE (may be removed in a future version).

Usage

```
has_geos()
```

Value

Logical. TRUE if GEOS is available, otherwise FALSE.

Examples

```
has_geos()
```

has_spatialite	<i>Is SpatiaLite available?</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

has_spatialite() returns a logical value indicating whether GDAL was built with support for the SpatiaLite library. SpatiaLite extends the SQLite core to support full Spatial SQL capabilities.

Usage

```
has_spatialite()
```

Details

GDAL supports executing SQL statements against a datasource. For most file formats (e.g. Shapefiles, GeoJSON, FlatGeobuf files), the built-in OGR SQL dialect will be used by default. It is also possible to request the alternate "SQLite" dialect, which will use the SQLite engine to evaluate commands on GDAL datasets. This assumes that GDAL is built with support for SQLite, and preferably with SpatiaLite support too to benefit from spatial functions.

Value

Logical scalar. TRUE if SpatiaLite is available to GDAL.

Note

All GDAL/OGR drivers for database systems, e.g., PostgreSQL / PostGIS, Oracle Spatial, SQLite / SpatiaLite RDBMS, GeoPackage, etc., override the GDALDataset::ExecuteSQL() function with a dedicated implementation and, by default, pass the SQL statements directly to the underlying RDBMS. In these cases the SQL syntax varies in some particulars from OGR SQL. Also, anything possible in SQL can then be accomplished for these particular databases. For those drivers, it is also possible to explicitly request the OGRSQL or SQLite dialects, although performance will generally be much less than the native SQL engine of those database systems.

See Also

[ogrinfo\(\)](#), [ogr_execute_sql\(\)](#)

OGR SQL dialect and SQLITE SQL dialect:

https://gdal.org/user/ogr_sql_sqlite_dialect.html

Examples

```
has_spatialite()
```

http_enabled	<i>Check if GDAL CPLHTTP services can be useful (libcurl)</i>
--------------	---

Description

http_enabled() returns TRUE if libcurl support is enabled. Wrapper of CPLHTTPEnabled() in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
http_enabled()
```

Value

Logical scalar, TRUE if GDAL was built with libcurl support.

Examples

```
http_enabled()
```

inv_geotransform	<i>Invert geotransform</i>
------------------	----------------------------

Description

inv_geotransform() inverts a vector of geotransform coefficients. This converts the equation from being:
raster pixel/line (column/row) -> geospatial x/y coordinate
to:
geospatial x/y coordinate -> raster pixel/line (column/row)

Usage

```
inv_geotransform(gt)
```

Arguments

gt Numeric vector of length six containing the geotransform to invert.

Value

Numeric vector of length six containing the inverted geotransform. The output vector will contain NAs if the input geotransform is uninvertable.

See Also

[GDALRaster\\$getGeoTransform\(\)](#), [get_pixel_line\(\)](#)

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)
invgt <- ds$getGeoTransform() |> inv_geotransform()
ds$close()

ptX = 324181.7
ptY = 5103901.4

## for a point x, y in the spatial reference system of elev_file
## raster pixel (column number):
pixel <- floor(invgt[1] +
              invgt[2] * ptX +
              invgt[3] * ptY)

## raster line (row number):
line <- floor(invgt[4] +
             invgt[5] * ptX +
             invgt[6] * ptY)

## get_pixel_line() applies this conversion
```

 inv_project

Inverse project geospatial x/y coordinates to longitude/latitude

Description

inv_project() transforms geospatial x/y coordinates to longitude/latitude in the same geographic coordinate system used by the given projected spatial reference system. The output long/lat can optionally be set to a specific geographic coordinate system by specifying a well known name (see Details).

Usage

```
inv_project(pts, srs, well_known_gcs = "")
```

Arguments

pts	A two-column data frame or numeric matrix containing geospatial x/y coordinates.
srs	Character string in OGC WKT format specifying the projected spatial reference system for pts.
well_known_gcs	Optional character string containing a supported well known name of a geographic coordinate system (see Details for supported values).

Details

By default, the geographic coordinate system of the projection specified by `srs` will be used. If a specific geographic coordinate system is desired, then `well_known_gcs` can be set to one of the values below:

EPSG:n	where n is the code of a geographic coordinate system
WGS84	same as EPSG:4326
WGS72	same as EPSG:4322
NAD83	same as EPSG:4269
NAD27	same as EPSG:4267
CRS84	same as WGS84
CRS72	same as WGS72
CRS27	same as NAD27

The returned array will always be in longitude, latitude order (traditional GIS order) regardless of the axis order defined for the names above.

Value

Numeric array of longitude, latitude. An error is raised if the transformation cannot be performed.

See Also

[transform_xy\(\)](#)

Examples

```
pt_file <- system.file("extdata/storm1_pts.csv", package="gdalraster")
## id, x, y in NAD83 / UTM zone 12N
pts <- read.csv(pt_file)
print(pts)
inv_project(pts[,-1], epsg_to_wkt(26912))
inv_project(pts[,-1], epsg_to_wkt(26912), "NAD27")
```

ogr2ogr

Convert vector data between different formats

Description

`ogr2ogr()` is a wrapper of the `ogr2ogr` command-line utility (see <https://gdal.org/programs/ogr2ogr.html>). This function can be used to convert simple features data between file formats. It can also perform various operations during the process, such as spatial or attribute selection, reducing the set of attributes, setting the output coordinate system or even reprojecting the features during translation. Refer to the GDAL documentation at the URL above for a description of command-line arguments that can be passed in `cl_arg`.

Usage

```
ogr2ogr(
  src_dsn,
  dst_dsn,
  src_layers = NULL,
  cl_arg = NULL,
  open_options = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>src_dsn</code>	Character string. Data source name of the source vector dataset.
<code>dst_dsn</code>	Character string. Data source name of the destination vector dataset.
<code>src_layers</code>	Optional character vector of layer names in the source dataset. Defaults to all layers.
<code>cl_arg</code>	Optional character vector of command-line arguments for the GDAL <code>ogr2ogr</code> command-line utility (see URL above).
<code>open_options</code>	Optional character vector of dataset open options.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

Note

For progress reporting, see command-line argument `-progress`: Display progress on terminal. Only works if input layers have the "fast feature count" capability.

See Also

[ogrinfo\(\)](#), the [ogr_manage](#) utilities

[translate\(\)](#) for raster data

Examples

```
src <- system.file("extdata/ynp_fires_1984_2022.gpkg", package="gdalraster")

# Convert GeoPackage to Shapefile
shp_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "ynp_fires.shp")
ogr2ogr(src, shp_file, src_layers = "mtbs_perims")

# Reproject to WGS84
ynp_wgs84 <- file.path(tempdir(), "ynp_fires_wgs84.gpkg")
args <- c("-t_srs", "EPSG:4326")
ogr2ogr(src, ynp_wgs84, cl_arg = args)

# Clip to a bounding box (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax in the source SRS)
# This will select features whose geometry intersects the bounding box.
# The geometries themselves will not be clipped unless "-clipsrc" is
```

```

# specified.
# The source SRS can be overridden with "-spat_srs" "<srs_def>"
ynp_clip <- file.path(tempdir(), "ynp_fires_aoi_clip.gpkg")
bb <- c(469685.97, 11442.45, 544069.63, 85508.15)
args <- c("-spat", bb)
ogr2ogr(src, ynp_clip, cl_arg = args)

# Filter features by a -where clause
ynp_filtered <- file.path(tempdir(), "ynp_fires_2000_2022.gpkg")
sql <- "ig_year >= 2000 ORDER BY ig_year"
args <- c("-where", sql)
ogr2ogr(src, ynp_filtered, src_layers = "mtbs_perims", cl_arg = args)

deleteDataset(shp_file)
deleteDataset(ynp_wgs84)
deleteDataset(ynp_clip)
deleteDataset(ynp_filtered)

```

ogrinfo

*Retrieve information about a vector data source***Description**

ogrinfo() is a wrapper of the ogrinfo command-line utility (see <https://gdal.org/programs/ogrinfo.html>). This function lists information about an OGR-supported data source. It is also possible to edit data with SQL statements. Refer to the GDAL documentation at the URL above for a description of command-line arguments that can be passed in cl_arg. Requires GDAL >= 3.7.

Usage

```

ogrinfo(
  dsn,
  layers = NULL,
  cl_arg = as.character(c("-so", "-nomd")),
  open_options = NULL,
  read_only = TRUE,
  cout = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

dsn	Character string. Data source name (e.g., filename, database connection string, etc.)
layers	Optional character vector of layer names in the source dataset.
cl_arg	Optional character vector of command-line arguments for the ogrinfo command-line utility in GDAL (see URL above for reference). The default is c("-so", "-nomd") (see Note).
open_options	Optional character vector of dataset open options.

read_only	Logical scalar. TRUE to open the data source read-only (the default), or FALSE to open with write access.
cout	Logical scalar. TRUE to write info to the standard C output stream (the default). FALSE to suppress console output.

Value

Invisibly, a character string containing information about the vector dataset, or empty string ("") in case of error.

Note

The command-line argument `-so` provides a summary only, i.e., does not include details about every single feature of a layer. `-nomd` suppresses metadata printing. Some datasets may contain a lot of metadata strings.

See Also

[ogr2ogr\(\)](#), the [ogr_manage](#) utilities

Examples

```
src <- system.file("extdata/ynp_fires_1984_2022.gpkg", package="gdalraster")

# Requires GDAL >= 3.7
if (as.integer(gdal_version()[2]) >= 3070000) {
  # Get the names of the layers in a GeoPackage file.
  ogrinfo(src)

  # Summary of a layer
  ogrinfo(src, "mtbs_perims")

  # JSON format
  args <- c("-json", "-nomd")
  json <- ogrinfo(src, "mtbs_perims", args, cout = FALSE)
  #info <- jsonlite::fromJSON(json)

  # Query an attribute to restrict the output of the features in a layer
  args <- c("-ro", "-nomd", "-where", "ig_year = 2020")
  ogrinfo(src, "mtbs_perims", args)

  # Copy to a temporary in-memory file that is writeable
  src_mem <- paste0("/vsimem/", basename(src))
  vsi_copy_file(src, src_mem)
  print(src_mem)

  # Add a column to a layer
  args <- c("-sql", "ALTER TABLE mtbs_perims ADD burn_bnd_ha float")
  ogrinfo(src_mem, cl_arg = args, read_only = FALSE)

  # Update values of the column with SQL and specify a dialect
  sql <- "UPDATE mtbs_perims SET burn_bnd_ha = (burn_bnd_ac / 2.471)"
}
```

```

args <- c("-dialect", "sqlite", "-sql", sql)
ogrinfo(src_mem, cl_arg = args, read_only = FALSE)

vsi_unlink(src_mem)
}

```

ogr_define

OGR feature class definition for vector data

Description

This topic contains documentation and helper functions for defining an OGR feature class. `ogr_def_field()` creates an attribute field definition, a list containing the field data type and potentially other optional field properties. `ogr_def_geom_field()` similarly creates a geometry field definition. A list containing zero or more attribute field definitions, along with one or more geometry field definitions, comprise an OGR feature class definition (a.k.a. layer definition). `ogr_def_layer()` initializes such a list with a geometry field. Attribute fields can be added to a feature class definition with calls to `ogr_def_field()` as in the examples.

Usage

```

ogr_def_field(
  fld_type,
  fld_subtype = NULL,
  fld_width = NULL,
  fld_precision = NULL,
  is_nullable = NULL,
  is_unique = NULL,
  is_ignored = NULL,
  default_value = NULL
)

ogr_def_geom_field(
  geom_type,
  srs = NULL,
  is_nullable = NULL,
  is_ignored = NULL
)

ogr_def_layer(geom_type, geom_fld_name = "geom", srs = NULL)

```

Arguments

<code>fld_type</code>	Character string containing the name of a field data type (e.g., OFTInteger, OFTReal, OFTString).
<code>fld_subtype</code>	Character string containing the name of a field subtype. One of OFSTNone (the default), OFSTBoolean, OFSTInt16, OFSTFloat32, OFSTJSON, OFSTUUID.

<code>fld_width</code>	Optional integer scalar specifying max number of characters.
<code>fld_precision</code>	Optional integer scalar specifying number of digits after the decimal point.
<code>is_nullable</code>	Optional NOT NULL field constraint (logical scalar). Defaults to TRUE.
<code>is_unique</code>	Optional UNIQUE constraint on the field (logical scalar). Defaults to FALSE.
<code>is_ignored</code>	Whether field is ignored when retrieving features (logical scalar). Defaults to FALSE.
<code>default_value</code>	Optional default value for the field as a character string.
<code>geom_type</code>	Character string specifying a geometry type (see Details).
<code>srs</code>	Character string containing a spatial reference system definition as OGC WKT or other well-known format (e.g., the input formats usable with <code>srs_to_wkt()</code>).
<code>geom_fld_name</code>	Character string specifying a geometry field name Defaults to "geometry".

Details

All features in an OGR Layer share a common schema (feature class), modeled in GDAL as OGR Feature Definition. The feature class definition includes the set of attribute fields and their data types and the geometry field(s). In R, a feature class definition is represented as a list, having as names the attribute/geometry field names, with each list element holding a field definition.

An attribute field definition is a list with named elements:

```

$type      : OGR Field Type ("OFTReal", "OFTString" etc.)
$type      : optional ("OFSTBoolean", ...)
$width     : optional max number of characters
$precision : optional number of digits after the decimal point
$is_nullable: optional NOT NULL constraint (logical scalar)
$is_unique : optional UNIQUE constraint (logical scalar)
$default   : optional default value as character string
$is_ignored : optionally ignored when retrieving features (logical scalar)
$is_geom   : FALSE (the default) for attribute fields

```

An OGR field type is specified as a character string with possible values: `OFTInteger`, `OFTIntegerList`, `OFTReal`, `OFTRealList`, `OFTString`, `OFTStringList`, `OFTBinary`, `OFTDate`, `OFTTime`, `OFTDateTime`, `OFTInteger64`, `OFTInteger64List`.

An optional field subtype is specified as a character string with possible values: `OFSTNone`, `OFSTBoolean`, `OFSTInt16`, `OFSTFloat32`, `OFSTJSON`, `OFSTUUID`.

By default, fields are nullable, have no unique constraint, and are not ignored (i.e., not omitted when fetching features). Not-null and unique constraints are not supported by all format drivers.

A default field value is taken into account by format drivers (generally those with a SQL interface) that support it at field creation time. If given in the field definition, `$default` must be a character string. The accepted values are "NULL", a numeric value (e.g., "0"), a literal value enclosed between single quote characters (e.g., "'a default value'", with any inner single quote characters escaped by repetition of the single quote character), "CURRENT_TIMESTAMP", "CURRENT_TIME", "CURRENT_DATE" or a driver-specific expression (that might be ignored by other drivers). For a datetime literal value, format should be "'YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS[.sss]'" (considered as UTC time).

A geometry field definition is a list with named elements:

```

$type      : geom type ("Point", "Polygon", etc.)
$srs       : optional spatial reference as WKT string
$is_nullable: optional NOT NULL constraint (logical scalar)
$is_ignored : optionally ignored when retrieving features (logical scalar)
$is_geom    : TRUE (required) for geometry fields

```

Typically, there is one geometry field on a layer, but some formats support more than one geometry column per table (e.g., PostGIS).

Geometry types are specified as a character string containing OGC WKT. Common types include: Point, LineString, Polygon, MultiPoint, MultiLineString, MultiPolygon. See the GDAL documentation for a list of all supported geometry types:

https://gdal.org/api/vector_c_api.html#_CPPv418OGRwkbGeometryType

Format drivers may or may not support not-null constraints on attribute and geometry fields. If they support creating fields with not-null constraints, this is generally before creating any features to the layer. In some cases, a not-null constraint may be available as a layer creation option. For example, GeoPackage format has a layer creation option `GEOMETRY_NULLABLE=[YES/NO]`.

Note

The feature id (FID) is a special property of a feature and not treated as an attribute of the feature. Additional information is given in the GDAL documentation for the [OGR SQL](#) and [SQLite SQL](#) dialects. Implications for SQL statements and result sets may depend on the dialect used.

Some vector formats do not support schema definition prior to creating features. For example, with GeoJSON only the *Feature* object has a member with name *properties*. The specification does not require all *Feature* objects in a collection to have the same schema of properties, nor does it require all *Feature* objects in a collection to have geometry of the same type (<https://geojson.org/>).

See Also

[ogr_ds_create\(\)](#), [ogr_layer_create\(\)](#), [ogr_field_create\(\)](#), [ogrinfo\(\)](#)

WKT representation of geometry:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-known_text_representation_of_geometry

Examples

```

dsn <- file.path(tempdir(), "test.sqlite")
opt <- NULL
if (has_spatialite())
  opt <- "SPATIALITE=YES"
ogr_ds_create("SQLite", dsn, dsco = opt)

# define a layer
defn <- ogr_def_layer("Point", srs = epsg_to_wkt(4326))
defn$fld1_int64 <- ogr_def_field("OFTInteger64")
defn$fld2_string <- ogr_def_field("OFTString")

if (ogr_ds_test_cap(dsn)$CreateLayer)
  ogr_layer_create(dsn, "layer1", layer_defn = defn)

```

```
ogr_ds_layer_names(dsn)
ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, "layer1")

deleteDataset(dsn)
```

ogr_manage

Utility functions for managing vector data sources

Description

This set of functions can be used to create new vector datasets, test existence of dataset/layer/field, test dataset and layer capabilities, create new layers in an existing dataset, delete layers, create new attribute and geometry fields on an existing layer, rename and delete fields, and edit data with SQL statements.

Usage

```
ogr_ds_exists(dsn, with_update = FALSE)

ogr_ds_format(dsn)

ogr_ds_test_cap(dsn, with_update = TRUE)

ogr_ds_create(
  format,
  dsn,
  layer = NULL,
  layer_defn = NULL,
  geom_type = NULL,
  srs = NULL,
  fld_name = NULL,
  fld_type = NULL,
  dsco = NULL,
  lco = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE
)

ogr_ds_layer_count(dsn)

ogr_ds_layer_names(dsn)

ogr_layer_exists(dsn, layer)

ogr_layer_test_cap(dsn, layer, with_update = TRUE)

ogr_layer_create(
  dsn,
```



```
    layer,  
    layer_defn = NULL,  
    geom_type = NULL,  
    srs = NULL,  
    lco = NULL  
)  
  
ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, layer)  
  
ogr_layer_delete(dsn, layer)  
  
ogr_field_index(dsn, layer, fld_name)  
  
ogr_field_create(  
    dsn,  
    layer,  
    fld_name,  
    fld_defn = NULL,  
    fld_type = "OFTInteger",  
    fld_subtype = "OFSTNone",  
    fld_width = 0L,  
    fld_precision = 0L,  
    is_nullable = TRUE,  
    is_ignored = FALSE,  
    is_unique = FALSE,  
    default_value = ""  
)  
  
ogr_geom_field_create(  
    dsn,  
    layer,  
    fld_name,  
    geom_fld_defn = NULL,  
    geom_type = NULL,  
    srs = NULL,  
    is_nullable = TRUE,  
    is_ignored = FALSE  
)  
  
ogr_field_rename(dsn, layer, fld_name, new_name)  
  
ogr_field_delete(dsn, layer, fld_name)  
  
ogr_execute_sql(dsn, sql, spatial_filter = NULL, dialect = NULL)
```

Arguments

dsn Character string. The vector data source name, e.g., a filename or database connection string.

with_update	Logical scalar. TRUE to request update access when opening the dataset, or FALSE to open read-only.
format	GDAL short name of the vector format as character string. Examples of some common output formats include: "GPKG", "FlatGeobuf", "ESRI Shapefile", "SQLite".
layer	Character string for a layer name in a vector dataset.
layer_defn	A feature class definition for layer as a list of zero or more attribute field definitions, and at least one geometry field definition (see ogr_define). Each field definition is a list with named elements containing values for the field \$type and other properties. If layer_defn is given, it will be used and any additional parameters passed that relate to the feature class definition will be ignored (i.e., geom_type and srs, as well as fld_name and fld_type in ogr_ds_create()). The first geometry field definition in layer_defn defines the geometry type and spatial reference system for the layer (the geom field definition must contain \$type, and should also contain \$srs when creating a layer from a feature class definition).
geom_type	Character string specifying a geometry type (see Details).
srs	Character string containing a spatial reference system definition as OGC WKT or other well-known format (e.g., the input formats usable with srs_to_wkt()).
fld_name	Character string containing the name of an attribute field in layer.
fld_type	Character string containing the name of a field data type (e.g., OFTInteger, OFTReal, OFTString).
dsco	Optional character vector of format-specific creation options for dsn ("NAME=VALUE" pairs).
lco	Optional character vector of format-specific creation options for layer ("NAME=VALUE" pairs).
overwrite	Logical scalar. TRUE to overwrite dsn if it already exists when calling ogr_ds_create() . Default is FALSE.
fld_defn	A field definition as list (see ogr_def_field()). Additional arguments in ogr_field_create() will be ignored if a fld_defn is given.
fld_subtype	Character string containing the name of a field subtype. One of OFSTNone (the default), OFSTBoolean, OFSTInt16, OFSTFloat32, OFSTJSON, OFSTUUID.
fld_width	Optional integer scalar specifying max number of characters.
fld_precision	Optional integer scalar specifying number of digits after the decimal point.
is_nullable	Optional NOT NULL field constraint (logical scalar). Defaults to TRUE.
is_ignored	Whether field is ignored when retrieving features (logical scalar). Defaults to FALSE.
is_unique	Optional UNIQUE constraint on the field (logical scalar). Defaults to FALSE.
default_value	Optional default value for the field as a character string.
geom_fld_defn	A geometry field definition as list (see ogr_def_geom_field()). Additional arguments in ogr_geom_field_create() will be ignored if a geom_fld_defn is given.

<code>new_name</code>	Character string containing a new name to assign.
<code>sql</code>	Character string containing an SQL statement (see Note).
<code>spatial_filter</code>	Either a numeric vector of length four containing a bounding box (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax), or a character string containing a geometry as OGC WKT, representing a spatial filter.
<code>dialect</code>	Character string specifying the SQL dialect to use. The OGR SQL engine ("OGRSQL") will be used by default if a value is not given. The "SQLite" dialect can also be used (see Note).

Details

These functions are complementary to `ogrinfo()` and `ogr2ogr()` for vector data management. They are also intended to support vector I/O in a future release of `gdalraster`. Bindings to OGR wrap portions of the GDAL Vector API (`ogr_core.h` and `ogr_api.h`, https://gdal.org/api/vector_c_api.html).

`ogr_ds_exists()` tests whether a vector dataset can be opened from the given data source name (DSN), potentially testing for update access. Returns a logical scalar.

`ogr_ds_format()` returns a character string containing the short name of the format driver for a given DSN, or NULL if the dataset cannot be opened as a vector source.

`ogr_ds_test_cap()` tests the capabilities of a vector data source, attempting to open it with update access by default. Returns a list of capabilities with values TRUE or FALSE, or NULL is returned if `dsn` cannot be opened with the requested access. Wrapper of `GDALDatasetTestCapability()` in the GDAL API. The returned list contains the following named elements:

- `CreateLayer`: TRUE if this datasource can create new layers
- `DeleteLayer`: TRUE if this datasource can delete existing layers
- `CreateGeomFieldAfterCreateLayer`: TRUE if the layers of this datasource support geometry field creation just after layer creation
- `CurveGeometries`: TRUE if this datasource supports curve geometries
- `Transactions`: TRUE if this datasource supports (efficient) transactions
- `EmulatedTransactions`: TRUE if this datasource supports transactions through emulation
- `RandomLayerRead`: TRUE if this datasource has a dedicated `GetNextFeature()` implementation, potentially returning features from layers in a non-sequential way
- `RandomLayerWrite`: TRUE if this datasource supports calling `CreateFeature()` on layers in a non-sequential way

`ogr_ds_create()` creates a new vector datasource, optionally also creating a layer, and optionally creating one or more fields on the layer. The attribute fields and geometry field(s) to create can be specified as a feature class definition (`layer_defn` as list, see `ogr_define`), or alternatively, by giving the `geom_type` and `srs`, optionally along with one `fld_name` and `fld_type` to be created in the layer. Returns a logical scalar, TRUE indicating success.

`ogr_ds_layer_count()` returns the number of layers in a vector dataset.

`ogr_ds_layer_names()` returns a character vector of layer names in a vector dataset, or NULL if no layers are found.

`ogr_layer_exists()` tests whether a layer can be accessed by name in a given vector dataset. Returns a logical scalar.

`ogr_layer_test_cap()` tests whether a layer supports named capabilities, attempting to open the dataset with update access by default. Returns a list of capabilities with values TRUE or FALSE. NULL is returned if dsn cannot be opened with the requested access, or layer cannot be found. The returned list contains the following named elements: RandomRead, SequentialWrite, RandomWrite, UpsertFeature, FastSpatialFilter, FastFeatureCount, FastGetExtent, FastSetNextByIndex, CreateField, CreateGeomField, DeleteField, ReorderFields, AlterFieldDefn, AlterGeomFieldDefn, DeleteFeature, StringsAsUTF8, Transactions, CurveGeometries. See the GDAL documentation for [OGR_L_TestCapability\(\)](#).

`ogr_layer_create()` creates a new layer in an existing vector data source, with a specified geometry type and spatial reference definition. This function also accepts a feature class definition given as a list of field names and their definitions (see [ogr_define\(\)](#)). (Note: use `ogr_ds_create()` to create single-layer formats such as "ESRI Shapefile", "FlatGeobuf", "GeoJSON", etc.) Returns a logical scalar, TRUE indicating success.

`ogr_layer_field_names()` returns a character vector of field names on a layer, or NULL if no fields are found.

`ogr_layer_delete()` deletes an existing layer in a vector dataset. Returns a logical scalar, TRUE indicating success.

`ogr_field_index()` tests for existence of an attribute field by name. Returns the field index on the layer (0-based), or -1 if the field does not exist.

`ogr_field_create()` creates a new attribute field of specified data type in a given DSN/layer. Several optional field properties can be specified in addition to the type. Returns a logical scalar, TRUE indicating success.

`ogr_geom_field_create()` creates a new geometry field of specified type in a given DSN/layer. Returns a logical scalar, TRUE indicating success.

`ogr_field_rename()` renames an existing field on a vector layer. Not all format drivers support this function. Some drivers may only support renaming a field while there are still no features in the layer. `AlterFieldDefn` is the relevant layer capability to check. Returns a logical scalar, TRUE indicating success.

`ogr_field_delete()` deletes an existing field on a vector layer. Not all format drivers support this function. Some drivers may only support deleting a field while there are still no features in the layer. Returns a logical scalar, TRUE indicating success.

`ogr_execute_sql()` executes an SQL statement against the data store. This function can be used to modify the schema or edit data using SQL (e.g., ALTER TABLE, DROP TABLE, CREATE INDEX, DROP INDEX, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE). Currently, this function does not return a result set for a SELECT statement. Returns NULL invisibly. Wrapper of `GDALDatasetExecuteSQL()` in the GDAL C API.

Note

The OGR SQL document linked under **See Also** contains information on the SQL dialect supported internally by GDAL/OGR. Some format drivers (e.g., PostGIS) pass the SQL directly through to the underlying RDBMS (unless OGRSQL is explicitly passed as the dialect). The SQLite dialect can also be requested with the `SQLite` string passed as the `dialect` argument of `ogr_execute_sql()`. This assumes that GDAL/OGR is built with support for SQLite, and preferably also with Spatialite

support to benefit from spatial functions. The GDAL document for SQLite dialect has detailed information.

Other SQL dialects may also be present for some vector formats. For example, the "INDIRECT_SQLITE" dialect might potentially be used with GeoPackage format (<https://gdal.org/drivers/vector/gpkg.html#sql>).

The function `ogrinfo()` can also be used to edit data with SQL statements (GDAL >= 3.7).

The name of the geometry column of a layer is empty ("") with some formats such as ESRI Shapefile and FlatGeobuf. Implications for SQL may depend on the dialect used. See the GDAL documentation for the "OGR SQL" and "SQLite" dialects for details.

See Also

[gdal_formats\(\)](#), [has_spatialite\(\)](#), [ogr_def_field\(\)](#), [ogr_def_layer\(\)](#), [ogrinfo\(\)](#), [ogr2ogr\(\)](#)

OGR SQL dialect and SQLite SQL dialect:

https://gdal.org/user/ogr_sql_sqlite_dialect.html

Examples

```
dsn <- file.path(tempdir(), "test1.gpkg")
ogr_ds_create("GPKG", dsn)
ogr_ds_exists(dsn, with_update = TRUE)
ogr_ds_layer_count(dsn)
ogr_ds_test_cap(dsn)
ogr_layer_exists(dsn, "layer1")
if (ogr_ds_test_cap(dsn)$CreateLayer) {
  opt <- c("GEOMETRY_NULLABLE=NO", "DESCRIPTION=test layer")
  ogr_layer_create(dsn, "layer1", geom_type = "Polygon", srs = "EPSG:5070",
                  lco = opt)
}
ogr_ds_layer_count(dsn)
ogr_layer_exists(dsn, "layer1")
ogr_ds_layer_names(dsn)

ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, "layer1")
ogr_field_index(dsn, "layer1", "field1")
if (ogr_layer_test_cap(dsn, "layer1")$CreateField) {
  ogr_field_create(dsn, "layer1", "field1",
                  fld_type = "OFTInteger64",
                  is_nullable = FALSE)
  ogr_field_create(dsn, "layer1", "field2",
                  fld_type = "OFTString")
}
ogr_field_index(dsn, "layer1", "field1")
ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, "layer1")

# delete a field
if (ogr_layer_test_cap(dsn, "layer1")$DeleteField) {
  ogr_field_delete(dsn, "layer1", "field2")
}
ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, "layer1")
```

```

# define a feature class (layer definition)
defn <- ogr_def_layer("Point", srs = epsg_to_wkt(4326))
# add the attribute fields
defn$fld1_name <- ogr_def_field("OFTInteger64",
                               is_nullable = FALSE,
                               is_unique = TRUE)
defn$fld2_name <- ogr_def_field("OFTString",
                               fld_width = 25,
                               is_nullable = FALSE,
                               default_value = "'a default string'")
defn$third_field <- ogr_def_field("OFTReal",
                                  default_value = "0.0")

ogr_layer_create(dsn, "layer2", layer_defn = defn)
ogr_ds_layer_names(dsn)
ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, "layer2")

# add a field using SQL instead
sql <- "ALTER TABLE layer2 ADD field4 float"
ogr_execute_sql(dsn, sql)
ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, "layer2")

# rename a field
if (ogr_layer_test_cap(dsn, "layer1")$AlterFieldDefn) {
  ogr_field_rename(dsn, "layer2", "field4", "renamed_field")
}
ogr_layer_field_names(dsn, "layer2")

# GDAL >= 3.7
if (as.integer(gdal_version()[2]) >= 3070000)
  ogrinfo(dsn, "layer2")

deleteDataset(dsn)

# edit data using SQL
src <- system.file("extdata/ynp_fires_1984_2022.gpkg", package="gdalraster")
perims_shp <- file.path(tempdir(), "mtbs_perims.shp")
ogr2ogr(src, perims_shp, src_layers = "mtbs_perims")
ogr_ds_format(perims_shp)
ogr_ds_layer_names(perims_shp)
ogr_layer_field_names(perims_shp, "mtbs_perims")

if (ogr_layer_test_cap(perims_shp, "mtbs_perims")$CreateField) {
  sql <- "ALTER TABLE mtbs_perims ADD burn_bnd_ha float"
  ogr_execute_sql(perims_shp, sql)
  # with GDAL >= 3.7, equivalent to:
  # ogrinfo(perims_shp, cl_arg = c("-sql", sql), read_only = FALSE)
}

sql <- "UPDATE mtbs_perims SET burn_bnd_ha = (burn_bnd_ac / 2.471)"
ogr_execute_sql(perims_shp, sql, dialect = "SQLite")
ogr_layer_field_names(perims_shp, "mtbs_perims")

```

```
# if GDAL >= 3.7:
#   ogrinfo(perims_shp, "mtbs_perims")
# or, for output incl. the feature data (omit the default "-so" arg):
#   ogrinfo(perims_shp, "mtbs_perims", cl_arg = "-nomd")

deleteDataset(perims_shp)
```

plot_raster

Display raster data

Description

plot_raster() displays raster data using base graphics.

Usage

```
plot_raster(
  data,
  xsize = NULL,
  ysize = NULL,
  nbands = 1,
  max_pixels = 2.5e+07,
  col_tbl = NULL,
  maxColorValue = 1,
  normalize = TRUE,
  minmax_def = NULL,
  minmax_pct_cut = NULL,
  col_map_fn = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  interpolate = TRUE,
  asp = 1,
  axes = TRUE,
  main = "",
  xlab = "x",
  ylab = "y",
  xaxs = "i",
  yaxs = "i",
  legend = FALSE,
  digits = 2,
  na_col = rgb(0, 0, 0, 0),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	Either a GDALRaster object from which data will be read, or a numeric vector of pixel values arranged in left to right, top to bottom order, or a list of band vectors. If input is vector or list, the information in attribute <code>gis</code> will be used if present (see <code>read_ds()</code>), potentially ignoring values below for <code>xsize</code> , <code>ysize</code> , <code>nbands</code> .
xsize	The number of pixels along the x dimension in data. If data is a GDALRaster object, specifies the size at which the raster will be read (used for argument <code>out_xsize</code> in <code>GDALRaster\$read()</code>). By default, the entire raster will be read at full resolution.
ysize	The number of pixels along the y dimension in data. If data is a GDALRaster object, specifies the size at which the raster will be read (used for argument <code>out_ysize</code> in <code>GDALRaster\$read()</code>). By default, the entire raster will be read at full resolution.
nbands	The number of bands in data. Must be either 1 (grayscale) or 3 (RGB). For RGB, data are interleaved by band.
max_pixels	The maximum number of pixels that the function will attempt to display (per band). An error is raised if $(xsize * ysize)$ exceeds this value. Setting to NULL turns off this check.
col_tbl	A color table as a matrix or data frame with four or five columns. Column 1 contains the numeric pixel values. Columns 2:4 contain the intensities of the red, green and blue primaries (0:1 by default, or use integer 0:255 by setting <code>maxColorValue = 255</code>). An optional column 5 may contain alpha transparency values, 0 for fully transparent to 1 (or <code>maxColorValue</code>) for opaque (the default if column 5 is missing). If data is a GDALRaster object, a built-in color table will be used automatically if one exists in the dataset.
maxColorValue	A number giving the maximum of the color values range in <code>col_tbl</code> (see above). The default is 1.
normalize	Logical. TRUE to rescale pixel values so that their range is $[0, 1]$, normalized to the full range of the pixel data by default (<code>min(data)</code> , <code>max(data)</code> , per band). Ignored if <code>col_tbl</code> is used. Set <code>normalize</code> to FALSE if a color map function is used that operates on raw pixel values (see <code>col_map_fn</code> below).
minmax_def	Normalize to user-defined min/max values (in terms of the pixel data, per band). For single-band grayscale, a numeric vector of length two containing min, max. For 3-band RGB, a numeric vector of length six containing <code>b1_min</code> , <code>b2_min</code> , <code>b3_min</code> , <code>b1_max</code> , <code>b2_max</code> , <code>b3_max</code> .
minmax_pct_cut	Normalize to a truncated range of the pixel data using percentile cutoffs (removes outliers). A numeric vector of length two giving the percentiles to use (e.g., <code>c(2, 98)</code>). Applied per band. Ignored if <code>minmax_def</code> is used.
col_map_fn	An optional color map function (default is <code>grDevices::gray</code> for single-band data or <code>grDevices::rgb</code> for 3-band). Ignored if <code>col_tbl</code> is used. Set <code>normalize</code> to FALSE if using a color map function that operates on raw pixel values.
xlim	Numeric vector of length two giving the x coordinate range. If data is a GDALRaster object, the default is the raster <code>xmin</code> , <code>xmax</code> in georeferenced coordinates, otherwise the default uses pixel/line coordinates (<code>c(0, xsize)</code>).

ylim	Numeric vector of length two giving the y coordinate range. If data is a GDALRaster object, the default is the raster ymin, ymax in georeferenced coordinates, otherwise the default uses pixel/line coordinates (c(ysize, 0)).
interpolate	Logical indicating whether to apply linear interpolation to the image when drawing (default TRUE).
asp	Numeric. The aspect ratio y/x (see ?plot.window).
axes	Logical. TRUE to draw axes (the default).
main	The main title (on top).
xlab	Title for the x axis (see ?title).
ylab	Title for the y axis (see ?title).
xaxs	The style of axis interval calculation to be used for the x axis (see ?par).
yaxs	The style of axis interval calculation to be used for the y axis (see ?par).
legend	Logical indicating whether to include a legend on the plot. Currently, legends are only supported for continuous data. A color table will be used if one is specified or the raster has a built-in color table, otherwise the value for col_map_fn will be used.
digits	The number of digits to display after the decimal point in the legend labels when raster data are floating point.
na_col	Color to use for NA as a 7- or 9-character hexadecimal code. The default is transparent ("#00000000", the return value of rgb(0, 0, 0, 0)).
...	Other parameters to be passed to plot.default().

Note

plot_raster() uses the function graphics::rasterImage() for plotting which is not supported on some devices (see ?rasterImage).

If data is an object of class GDALRaster, then plot_raster() will attempt to read the entire raster into memory by default (unless the number of pixels per band would exceed max_pixels). A reduced resolution overview can be read by setting xsize, ysize smaller than the raster size on disk. (If data is instead specified as a vector of pixel values, a reduced resolution overview would be read by setting out_xsize and out_ysize smaller than the raster region defined by xsize, ysize in a call to GDALRaster\$read()). The GDAL_RASTERIO_RESAMPLING configuration option can be defined to override the default resampling (NEAREST) to one of BILINEAR, CUBIC, CUBICSPLINE, LANCZOS, AVERAGE or MODE, for example:

```
set_config_option("GDAL_RASTERIO_RESAMPLING", "BILINEAR")
```

See Also

[GDALRaster\\$read\(\)](#), [read_ds\(\)](#), [set_config_option\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Elevation
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file)

# grayscale
plot_raster(ds, legend=TRUE, main="Storm Lake elevation (m)")

# color ramp from user-defined palette
elev_pal <- c("#00A60E", "#63C600", "#E6E600", "#E9BD3B",
             "#ECB176", "#EFC2B3", "#F2F2F2")
ramp <- scales::colour_ramp(elev_pal, alpha=FALSE)
plot_raster(ds, col_map_fn=ramp, legend=TRUE,
            main="Storm Lake elevation (m)")

ds$close()

## Landsat band combination
b4_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b4_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
b6_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b6_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
band_files <- c(b6_file, b5_file, b4_file)

r <- vector("integer")
for (f in band_files) {
  ds <- new(GDALRaster, f)
  dm <- ds$dim()
  r <- c(r, read_ds(ds))
  ds$close()
}

plot_raster(r, xsize=dm[1], ysize=dm[2], nbands=3,
            main="Landsat 6-5-4 (vegetative analysis)")

## LANDFIRE Existing Vegetation Cover (EVC) with color map
evc_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evc.tif", package="gdalraster")

# colors from the CSV attribute table distributed by LANDFIRE
evc_csv <- system.file("extdata/LF20_EVC_220.csv", package="gdalraster")
vat <- read.csv(evc_csv)
head(vat)
vat <- vat[,c(1,6:8)]

ds <- new(GDALRaster, evc_file)
plot_raster(ds, col_tbl=vat, interpolate=FALSE,
            main="Storm Lake LANDFIRE EVC")

ds$close()

```

Description

`polygonize()` creates vector polygons for all connected regions of pixels in a source raster sharing a common pixel value. Each polygon is created with an attribute indicating the pixel value of that polygon. A raster mask may also be provided to determine which pixels are eligible for processing. The function will create the output vector layer if it does not already exist, otherwise it will try to append to an existing one. This function is a wrapper of `GDALPolygonize` in the GDAL Algorithms API. It provides essentially the same functionality as the `gdal_polygonize.py` command-line program (https://gdal.org/programs/gdal_polygonize.html).

Usage

```
polygonize(  
    raster_file,  
    out_dsn,  
    out_layer,  
    fld_name = "DN",  
    out_fmt = NULL,  
    connectedness = 4,  
    src_band = 1,  
    mask_file = NULL,  
    nomask = FALSE,  
    overwrite = FALSE,  
    dsco = NULL,  
    lco = NULL,  
    quiet = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>raster_file</code>	Filename of the source raster.
<code>out_dsn</code>	The destination vector filename to which the polygons will be written (or database connection string).
<code>out_layer</code>	Name of the layer for writing the polygon features. For single-layer file formats such as "ESRI Shapefile", the layer name is the same as the filename without the path or extension (e.g., <code>out_dsn = "path_to_file/polygon_output.shp"</code> , the layer name is "polygon_output").
<code>fld_name</code>	Name of an integer attribute field in <code>out_layer</code> to which the pixel values will be written. Will be created if necessary when using an existing layer.
<code>out_fmt</code>	GDAL short name of the output vector format. If unspecified, the function will attempt to guess the format from the filename/connection string.
<code>connectedness</code>	Integer scalar. Must be either 4 or 8. For the default 4-connectedness, pixels with the same value are considered connected only if they touch along one of the four sides, while 8-connectedness also includes pixels that touch at one of the corners.
<code>src_band</code>	The band on <code>raster_file</code> to build the polygons from (default is 1).

mask_file	Use the first band of the specified raster as a validity mask (zero is invalid, non-zero is valid). If not specified, the default validity mask for the input band (such as nodata, or alpha masks) will be used (unless nomask is set to TRUE).
nomask	Logical scalar. If TRUE, do not use the default validity mask for the input band (such as nodata, or alpha masks). Default is FALSE.
overwrite	Logical scalar. If TRUE, overwrite out_layer if it already exists. Default is FALSE.
dsko	Optional character vector of format-specific creation options for out_dsn ("NAME=VALUE" pairs).
lco	Optional character vector of format-specific creation options for out_layer ("NAME=VALUE" pairs).
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

Polygon features will be created on the output layer, with polygon geometries representing the polygons. The polygon geometries will be in the georeferenced coordinate system of the raster (based on the geotransform of the source dataset). It is acceptable for the output layer to already have features. If the output layer does not already exist, it will be created with coordinate system matching the source raster.

The algorithm attempts to minimize memory use so that very large rasters can be processed. However, if the raster has many polygons or very large/complex polygons, the memory use for holding polygon enumerations and active polygon geometries may grow to be quite large.

The algorithm will generally produce very dense polygon geometries, with edges that follow exactly on pixel boundaries for all non-interior pixels. For non-thematic raster data (such as satellite images) the result will essentially be one small polygon per pixel, and memory and output layer sizes will be substantial. The algorithm is primarily intended for relatively simple thematic rasters, masks, and classification results.

Note

The source pixel band values are read into a signed 64-bit integer buffer (Int64) by GDALPolygonize, so floating point or complex bands will be implicitly truncated before processing.

When 8-connectedness is used, many of the resulting polygons will likely be invalid due to ring self-intersection (in the strict OGC definition of polygon validity). They may be suitable as-is for certain purposes such as calculating geometry attributes (area, perimeter). Package `sf` has `st_make_valid()`, PostGIS has `ST_MakeValid()`, and QGIS has vector processing utility "Fix geometries" (single polygons can become MultiPolygon in the case of self-intersections).

If writing to a SQLite database format as either GPKG (GeoPackage vector) or SQLite (Spatialite vector), setting the `SQLITE_USE_OGR_VFS` and `OGR_SQLITE_JOURNAL` configuration options may increase performance substantially. If writing to PostgreSQL (PostGIS vector), setting `PG_USE_COPY=YES` is faster:

```
# SQLite: GPKG (.gpkg) and Spatialite (.sqlite)
# enable extra buffering/caching by the GDAL/OGR I/O layer
set_config_option("SQLITE_USE_OGR_VFS", "YES")
```

```
# set the journal mode for the SQLite database to MEMORY
set_config_option("OGR_SQLITE_JOURNAL", "MEMORY")

# PostgreSQL / PostGIS
# use COPY for inserting data rather than INSERT
set_config_option("PG_USE_COPY", "YES")
```

See Also

[rasterize\(\)](#)
[vignette\("gdal-config-quick-ref"\)](#)

Examples

```
evt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evt.tif", package="gdalraster")
dsn <- file.path(tempdir(), "storm_lake.gpkg")
layer <- "lf_evt"
fld <- "evt_value"
set_config_option("SQLITE_USE_OGR_VFS", "YES")
set_config_option("OGR_SQLITE_JOURNAL", "MEMORY")
polygonize(evt_file, dsn, layer, fld)
set_config_option("SQLITE_USE_OGR_VFS", "")
set_config_option("OGR_SQLITE_JOURNAL", "")
deleteDataset(dsn)
```

pop_error_handler *Pop error handler off stack*

Description

`pop_error_handler()` is a wrapper for `CPLPopErrorHandler()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library. Discards the current error handler on the error handler stack, and restores the one in use before the last `push_error_handler()` call. This method has no effect if there are no error handlers on the current thread's error handler stack.

Usage

```
pop_error_handler()
```

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

See Also

[push_error_handler\(\)](#)

Examples

```
push_error_handler("quiet")
# ...
pop_error_handler()
```

proj_networking	<i>Check, enable or disable PROJ networking capabilities</i>
-----------------	--

Description

proj_networking() returns the status of PROJ networking capabilities, optionally enabling or disabling first. Requires GDAL 3.4 or later and PROJ 7 or later.

Usage

```
proj_networking(enabled = NULL)
```

Arguments

enabled	Optional logical scalar. Set to TRUE to enable networking capabilities or FALSE to disable.
---------	---

Value

Logical TRUE if PROJ networking capabilities are enabled (as indicated by the return value of OSRGetPROJEnableNetwork() in the GDAL Spatial Reference System C API). Logical NA is returned if GDAL < 3.4.

See Also

[proj_version\(\)](#), [proj_search_paths\(\)](#)

[PROJ-data on GitHub](#), [PROJ Content Delivery Network](#)

Examples

```
proj_networking()
```

proj_search_paths	<i>Get or set search path(s) for PROJ resource files</i>
-------------------	--

Description

proj_search_paths() returns the search path(s) for PROJ resource files, optionally setting them first.

Usage

```
proj_search_paths(paths = NULL)
```

Arguments

paths Optional character vector containing one or more directory paths to set.

Value

A character vector containing the currently used search path(s) for PROJ resource files. An empty string ("") is returned if no search paths are returned by the function OSRGetPROJSearchPaths() in the GDAL Spatial Reference System C API.

See Also

[proj_version\(\)](#), [proj_networking\(\)](#)

Examples

```
proj_search_paths()
```

proj_version	<i>Get PROJ version</i>
--------------	-------------------------

Description

proj_version() returns version information for the PROJ library in use by GDAL.

Usage

```
proj_version()
```

Value

A list of length four containing:

- name - a string formatted as "major.minor.patch"
- major - major version as integer
- minor - minor version as integer
- patch - patch version as integer

See Also

[gdal_version\(\)](#), [geos_version\(\)](#), [proj_search_paths\(\)](#), [proj_networking\(\)](#)

Examples

```
proj_version()
```

<code>push_error_handler</code>	<i>Push a new GDAL CPLError handler</i>
---------------------------------	---

Description

`push_error_handler()` is a wrapper for `CPLPushErrorHandler()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library. This pushes a new error handler on the thread-local error handler stack. This handler will be used until removed with `pop_error_handler()`. A typical use is to temporarily set `CPLQuietErrorHandler()` which doesn't make any attempt to report passed error or warning messages, but will process debug messages via `CPLDefaultErrorHandler`.

Usage

```
push_error_handler(handler)
```

Arguments

<code>handler</code>	Character name of the error handler to push. One of quiet, logging or default.
----------------------	--

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

Setting `handler = "logging"` will use `CPLLoggingErrorHandler()`, error handler that logs into the file defined by the `CPL_LOG` configuration option, or `stderr` otherwise.

This only affects error reporting from GDAL.

See Also

[pop_error_handler\(\)](#)

Examples

```
push_error_handler("quiet")
# ...
pop_error_handler()
```

rasterFromRaster	<i>Create a raster from an existing raster as template</i>
------------------	--

Description

rasterFromRaster() creates a new raster with spatial reference, extent and resolution taken from a template raster, without copying data. Optionally changes the format, number of bands, data type and nodata value, sets driver-specific dataset creation options, and initializes to a value.

Usage

```
rasterFromRaster(
  srcfile,
  dstfile,
  fmt = NULL,
  nbands = NULL,
  dtName = NULL,
  options = NULL,
  init = NULL,
  dstnodata = init
)
```

Arguments

srcfile	Source raster filename.
dstfile	Output raster filename.
fmt	Output raster format name (e.g., "GTiff" or "HFA"). Will attempt to guess from the output filename if fmt is not specified.
nbands	Number of output bands.
dtName	Output raster data type name. Commonly used types include "Byte", "Int16", "UInt16", "Int32" and "Float32".
options	Optional list of format-specific creation options in a vector of "NAME=VALUE" pairs (e.g., options = c("COMPRESS=LZW") to set LZW compression during creation of a GTiff file).
init	Numeric value to initialize all pixels in the output raster.
dstnodata	Numeric nodata value for the output raster.

Value

Returns the destination filename invisibly.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [create\(\)](#), [createCopy\(\)](#), [bandCopyWholeRaster\(\)](#), [translate\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# band 2 in a FARSITE landscape file has slope degrees
# convert slope degrees to slope percent in a new raster
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds_lcp <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_file)
ds_lcp$getMetadata(band=2, domain="")

slpp_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storm1_slpp.tif")
opt = c("COMPRESS=LZW")
rasterFromRaster(srcfile = lcp_file,
                 dstfile = slpp_file,
                 nbands = 1,
                 dtName = "Int16",
                 options = opt,
                 init = -32767)
ds_slp <- new(GDALRaster, slpp_file, read_only=FALSE)

# slpp_file is initialized to -32767 and nodata value set
ds_slp$getNoDataValue(band=1)

# extent and cell size are the same as lcp_file
ds_lcp$bbox()
ds_lcp$res()
ds_slp$bbox()
ds_slp$res()

# convert slope degrees in lcp_file band 2 to slope percent in slpp_file
# bring through LCP nodata -9999 to the output nodata value
ncols <- ds_slp$getRasterXSize()
nrows <- ds_slp$getRasterYSize()
for (row in 0:(nrows-1)) {
  rowdata <- ds_lcp$read(band=2,
                       xoff=0, yoff=row,
                       xsize=ncols, ysize=1,
                       out_xsize=ncols, out_ysize=1)
  rowslpp <- tan(rowdata*pi/180) * 100
  rowslpp[rowdata==-9999] <- -32767
  dim(rowslpp) <- c(1, ncols)
  ds_slp$write(band=1, xoff=0, yoff=row, xsize=ncols, ysize=1, rowslpp)
}

# min, max, mean, sd
ds_slp$getStatistics(band=1, approx_ok=FALSE, force=TRUE)

ds_slp$close()
ds_lcp$close()
deleteDataset(slpp_file)
```

rasterize

Burn vector geometries into a raster

Description

rasterize() burns vector geometries (points, lines, or polygons) into the band(s) of a raster dataset. Vectors are read from any GDAL OGR-supported vector format. This function is a wrapper for the gdal_rasterize command-line utility (https://gdal.org/programs/gdal_rasterize.html).

Usage

```
rasterize(
    src_dsn,
    dstfile,
    band = NULL,
    layer = NULL,
    where = NULL,
    sql = NULL,
    burn_value = NULL,
    burn_attr = NULL,
    invert = NULL,
    te = NULL,
    tr = NULL,
    tap = NULL,
    ts = NULL,
    dtName = NULL,
    dstnodata = NULL,
    init = NULL,
    fmt = NULL,
    co = NULL,
    add_options = NULL,
    quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

src_dsn	Data source name for the input vector layer (filename or connection string).
dstfile	Filename of the output raster. Must support update mode access. This file will be created (or overwritten if it already exists - see Note).
band	Numeric vector. The band(s) to burn values into (for existing dstfile). The default is to burn into band 1. Not used when creating a new raster.
layer	Character vector of layer names(s) from src_dsn that will be used for input features. At least one layer name or a sql option must be specified.
where	An optional SQL WHERE style query string to select features to burn in from the input layer(s).

sql	An SQL statement to be evaluated against <code>src_dsn</code> to produce a virtual layer of features to be burned in (alternative to <code>layer</code>).
burn_value	A fixed numeric value to burn into a band for all features. A numeric vector can be supplied, one burn value per band being written to.
burn_attr	Character string. Name of an attribute field on the features to be used for a burn-in value. The value will be burned into all output bands.
invert	Logical scalar. TRUE to invert rasterization. Burn the fixed burn value, or the burn value associated with the first feature, into all parts of the raster not inside the provided polygon.
te	Numeric vector of length four. Sets the output raster extent. The values must be expressed in georeferenced units. If not specified, the extent of the output raster will be the extent of the vector layer.
tr	Numeric vector of length two. Sets the target pixel resolution. The values must be expressed in georeferenced units. Both must be positive.
tap	Logical scalar. (target aligned pixels) Align the coordinates of the extent of the output raster to the values of <code>tr</code> , such that the aligned extent includes the minimum extent. Alignment means that <code>xmin / resx</code> , <code>ymin / resy</code> , <code>xmax / resx</code> and <code>ymax / resy</code> are integer values.
ts	Numeric vector of length two. Sets the output raster size in pixels (<code>xsize</code> , <code>ysize</code>). Note that <code>ts</code> cannot be used with <code>tr</code> .
dtName	Character name of output raster data type, e.g., <code>Byte</code> , <code>Int16</code> , <code>UInt16</code> , <code>Int32</code> , <code>UInt32</code> , <code>Float32</code> , <code>Float64</code> . Defaults to <code>Float64</code> .
dstnodata	Numeric scalar. Assign a nodata value to output bands.
init	Numeric vector. Pre-initialize the output raster band(s) with these value(s). However, it is not marked as the nodata value in the output file. If only one value is given, the same value is used in all the bands.
fmt	Output raster format short name (e.g., <code>"GTiff"</code>). Will attempt to guess from the output filename if <code>fmt</code> is not specified.
co	Optional list of format-specific creation options for the output raster in a vector of <code>"NAME=VALUE"</code> pairs (e.g., <code>options = c("TILED=YES", "COMPRESS=LZW")</code> to set LZW compression during creation of a tiled <code>GTiff</code> file).
add_options	An optional character vector of additional command-line options to <code>gdal_rasterize</code> (see the <code>gdal_rasterize</code> documentation at the URL above for all available options).
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

Note

The function creates a new target raster when any of the `fmt`, `dstnodata`, `init`, `co`, `te`, `tr`, `tap`, `ts`, or `dtName` arguments are used. The resolution or size must be specified using the `tr` or `ts` argument for all new rasters. The target raster will be overwritten if it already exists and any of these creation-related options are used.

See Also

[polygonize\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# MTBS fire perimeters for Yellowstone National Park 1984-2022
dsn <- system.file("extdata/ynp_fires_1984_2022.gpkg", package="gdalraster")
sql <- "SELECT * FROM mtbs_perims ORDER BY mtbs_perims.ig_year"
out_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "ynp_fires_1984_2022.tif")

rasterize(src_dsn = dsn,
          dstfile = out_file,
          sql = sql,
          burn_attr = "ig_year",
          tr = c(90,90),
          tap = TRUE,
          dtName = "Int16",
          dstnodata = -9999,
          init = -9999,
          co = c("TILED=YES", "COMPRESS=LZW"))

ds <- new(GDALRaster, out_file)
pal <- scales::viridis_pal(end = 0.8, direction = -1)(6)
ramp <- scales::colour_ramp(pal)
plot_raster(ds, legend = TRUE, col_map_fn = ramp, na_col = "#d9d9d9",
            main="YNP Fires 1984-2022 - Most Recent Burn Year")

ds$close()
deleteDataset(out_file)
```

rasterToVRT

Create a GDAL virtual raster derived from one source dataset

Description

`rasterToVRT()` creates a virtual raster dataset (VRT format) derived from one source dataset with options for virtual subsetting, virtually resampling the source data at a different pixel resolution, or applying a virtual kernel filter. (See [buildVRT\(\)](#) for virtual mosaicing.)

Usage

```
rasterToVRT(
  srcfile,
  relativeToVRT = FALSE,
  vrtfile = tempfile("tmprast", fileext = ".vrt"),
  resolution = NULL,
  subwindow = NULL,
  src_align = TRUE,
  resampling = "nearest",
```

```

    krnl = NULL,
    normalized = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

<code>srcfile</code>	Source raster filename.
<code>relativeToVRT</code>	Logical. Indicates whether the source filename should be interpreted as relative to the .vrt file (TRUE) or not relative to the .vrt file (FALSE, the default). If TRUE, the .vrt file is assumed to be in the same directory as <code>srcfile</code> and <code>basename(srcfile)</code> is used in the .vrt file. Use TRUE if the .vrt file will always be stored in the same directory with <code>srcfile</code> .
<code>vrtfile</code>	Output VRT filename.
<code>resolution</code>	A numeric vector of length two (<code>xres</code> , <code>yres</code>). The pixel size must be expressed in georeferenced units. Both must be positive values. The source pixel size is used if <code>resolution</code> is not specified.
<code>subwindow</code>	A numeric vector of length four (<code>xmin</code> , <code>ymin</code> , <code>xmax</code> , <code>ymax</code>). Selects subwindow of the source raster with corners given in georeferenced coordinates (in the source CRS). If not given, the upper left corner of the VRT will be the same as source, and the VRT extent will be the same or larger than source depending on <code>resolution</code> .
<code>src_align</code>	Logical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE: the upper left corner of the VRT extent will be set to the upper left corner of the source pixel that contains subwindow <code>xmin</code>, <code>ymax</code>. The VRT will be pixel-aligned with source if the VRT <code>resolution</code> is the same as the source pixel size, otherwise VRT extent will be the minimum rectangle that contains subwindow for the given pixel size. Often, <code>src_align=TRUE</code> when selecting a raster minimum bounding box for a vector polygon. • FALSE: the VRT upper left corner will be exactly subwindow <code>xmin</code>, <code>ymax</code>, and the VRT extent will be the minimum rectangle that contains subwindow for the given pixel size. If subwindow is not given, the source raster extent is used in which case <code>src_align=FALSE</code> has no effect. Use <code>src_align=FALSE</code> to pixel-align two rasters of different sizes, i.e., when the intent is target alignment.
<code>resampling</code>	The resampling method to use if <code>xsize</code> , <code>ysize</code> of the VRT is different than the size of the underlying source rectangle (in number of pixels). The values allowed are nearest, bilinear, cubic, cubicspline, lanczos, average and mode (as character).
<code>krnl</code>	A filtering kernel specified as pixel coefficients. <code>krnl</code> is a array with dimensions (<code>size</code> , <code>size</code>), where <code>size</code> must be an odd number. <code>krnl</code> can also be given as a vector with length <code>size</code> x <code>size</code> . For example, a 3x3 average filter is given by: <pre> krnl <- c(0.11111, 0.11111, 0.11111, 0.11111, 0.11111, 0.11111, 0.11111, 0.11111, 0.11111) </pre>
<code>normalized</code>	A kernel cannot be applied to sub-sampled or over-sampled data. Logical. Indicates whether the kernel is normalized. Defaults to TRUE.

Details

`rasterToVRT()` can be used to virtually clip and pixel-align various raster layers with each other or in relation to vector polygon boundaries. It also supports VRT kernel filtering.

A VRT dataset is saved as a plain-text file with extension `.vrt`. This file contains a description of the dataset in an XML format. The description includes the source raster filename which can be a full path (`relativeToVRT = FALSE`) or relative path (`relativeToVRT = TRUE`). For relative path, `rasterToVRT()` assumes that the `.vrt` file will be in the same directory as the source file and uses `basename(srcfile)`. The elements of the XML schema describe how the source data will be read, along with algorithms potentially applied and so forth. Documentation of the XML format for `.vrt` is at: <https://gdal.org/drivers/raster/vrt.html>.

Since `.vrt` is a small plain-text file it is fast to write and requires little storage space. Read performance is not degraded for certain simple operations (e.g., virtual clip without resampling). Reading will be slower for virtual resampling to a different pixel resolution or virtual kernel filtering since the operations are performed on-the-fly (but `.vrt` does not require the up front writing of a resampled or kernel-filtered raster to a regular format). VRT is sometimes useful as an intermediate raster in a series of processing steps, e.g., as a tempfile (the default).

GDAL VRT format has several capabilities and uses beyond those covered by `rasterToVRT()`. See the URL above for a full discussion.

Value

Returns the VRT filename invisibly.

Note

Pixel alignment is specified in terms of the source raster pixels (i.e., `srcfile` of the virtual raster). The use case in mind is virtually clipping a raster to the bounding box of a vector polygon and keeping pixels aligned with `srcfile` (`src_align = TRUE`). `src_align` would be set to `FALSE` if the intent is "target alignment". For example, if `subwindow` is the bounding box of another raster with a different layout, then also setting `resolution` to the pixel resolution of the target raster and `src_align = FALSE` will result in a virtual raster pixel-aligned with the target (i.e., pixels in the virtual raster are no longer aligned with its `srcfile`). Resampling defaults to nearest if not specified. Examples for both cases of `src_align` are given below.

`rasterToVRT()` assumes `srcfile` is a north-up raster.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [bbox_from_wkt\(\)](#), [buildVRT\(\)](#)
[warp\(\)](#) can write VRT for virtual reprojection

Examples

```
## resample

evt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evt.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, evt_file)
ds$res()
ds$bbox()
```

```

ds$close()

# table of the unique pixel values and their counts
tbl <- buildRAT(evt_file)
print(tbl)
sum(tbl$COUNT)

# resample at 90-m resolution
# EVT is thematic vegetation type so use a majority value
vrt_file <- rasterToVRT(evt_file,
                        resolution=c(90,90),
                        resampling="mode")

# .vrt is a small xml file pointing to the source raster
file.size(vrt_file)

tbl90m <- buildRAT(vrt_file)
print(tbl90m)
sum(tbl90m$COUNT)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, vrt_file)
ds$res()
ds$bbox()
ds$close()
vsi_unlink(vrt_file)

## clip

evt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evt.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds_evt <- new(GDALRaster, evt_file)
ds_evt$bbox()

# WKT string for a boundary within the EVT extent
bnd = "POLYGON ((324467.3 5104814.2, 323909.4 5104365.4, 323794.2
5103455.8, 324970.7 5102885.8, 326420.0 5103595.3, 326389.6 5104747.5,
325298.1 5104929.4, 325298.1 5104929.4, 324467.3 5104814.2))"

# src_align = TRUE
vrt_file <- rasterToVRT(evt_file,
                        subwindow = bbox_from_wkt(bnd),
                        src_align=TRUE)
ds_vrt <- new(GDALRaster, vrt_file)

# VRT is a virtual clip, pixel-aligned with the EVT raster
bbox_from_wkt(bnd)
ds_vrt$bbox()
ds_vrt$res()

ds_vrt$close()
vsi_unlink(vrt_file)

# src_align = FALSE

```



```

vrt_file <- rasterToVRT(evt_file,
                        subwindow = bbox_from_wkt(bnd),
                        src_align=FALSE)
ds_vrt_noalign <- new(GDALRaster, vrt_file)

# VRT upper left corner (xmin, ymax) is exactly bnd xmin, ymax
ds_vrt_noalign$bbox()
ds_vrt_noalign$res()

ds_vrt_noalign$close()
vsi_unlink(vrt_file)
ds_evt$close()

## subset and pixel align two rasters

# FARSITE landscape file for the Storm Lake area
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds_lcp <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_file)

# Landsat band 5 file covering the Storm Lake area
b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds_b5 <- new(GDALRaster, b5_file)

ds_lcp$bbox() # 323476.1 5101872.0 327766.1 5105082.0
ds_lcp$res()  # 30 30

ds_b5$bbox() # 323400.9 5101815.8 327870.9 5105175.8
ds_b5$res()  # 30 30

# src_align = FALSE because we need target alignment in this case:
vrt_file <- rasterToVRT(b5_file,
                        resolution = ds_lcp$res(),
                        subwindow = ds_lcp$bbox(),
                        src_align = FALSE)
ds_b5vrt <- new(GDALRaster, vrt_file)

ds_b5vrt$bbox() # 323476.1 5101872.0 327766.1 5105082.0
ds_b5vrt$res()  # 30 30

# read the the Landsat file pixel-aligned with the LCP file
# summarize band 5 reflectance where FBFM = 165
# LCP band 4 contains FBFM (a classification of fuel beds):
ds_lcp$getMetadata(band=4, domain="")

# verify Landsat nodata (0):
ds_b5vrt$getNoDataValue(band=1)
# will be read as NA and omitted from stats
rs <- new(RunningStats, na_rm=TRUE)

ncols <- ds_lcp$getRasterXSize()
nrows <- ds_lcp$getRasterYSize()
for (row in 0:(nrows-1)) {

```

```

row_fbfm <- ds_lcp$read(band=4, xoff=0, yoff=row,
                      xsize=ncols, ysize=1,
                      out_xsize=ncols, out_ysize=1)
row_b5 <- ds_b5vrt$read(band=1, xoff=0, yoff=row,
                      xsize=ncols, ysize=1,
                      out_xsize=ncols, out_ysize=1)
rs$update(row_b5[row_fbfm == 165])
}
rs$get_count()
rs$get_mean()
rs$get_min()
rs$get_max()
rs$get_sum()
rs$get_var()
rs$get_sd()

ds_b5vrt$close()
vsi_unlink(vrt_file)
ds_lcp$close()
ds_b5$close()

```

read_ds

Convenience wrapper for GDALRaster\$read()

Description

`read_ds()` will read from a raster dataset that is already open in a `GDALRaster` object. By default, it attempts to read the full raster extent from all bands at full resolution. `read_ds()` is sometimes more convenient than `GDALRaster$read()`, e.g., to read specific multiple bands for display with [plot_raster\(\)](#), or simply for the argument defaults to read an entire raster into memory (see Note).

Usage

```

read_ds(
  ds,
  bands = NULL,
  xoff = 0,
  yoff = 0,
  xsize = ds$getRasterXSize(),
  ysize = ds$getRasterYSize(),
  out_xsize = xsize,
  out_ysize = ysize,
  as_list = FALSE,
  as_raw = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>ds</code>	An object of class GDALRaster in open state.
<code>bands</code>	Integer vector of band numbers to read. By default all bands will be read.
<code>xoff</code>	Integer. The pixel (column) offset to the top left corner of the raster region to be read (zero to start from the left side).
<code>yoff</code>	Integer. The line (row) offset to the top left corner of the raster region to be read (zero to start from the top).
<code>xsize</code>	Integer. The width in pixels of the region to be read.
<code>ysize</code>	Integer. The height in pixels of the region to be read.
<code>out_xsize</code>	Integer. The width in pixels of the output buffer into which the desired region will be read (e.g., to read a reduced resolution overview).
<code>out_ysize</code>	Integer. The height in pixels of the output buffer into which the desired region will be read (e.g., to read a reduced resolution overview).
<code>as_list</code>	Logical. If TRUE, return output as a list of band vectors. If FALSE (the default), output is a vector of pixel data interleaved by band.
<code>as_raw</code>	Logical. If TRUE and the underlying data type is Byte, return output as R's raw vector type. This maps to the setting <code>\$readByteAsRaw</code> on the GDALRaster object, which is used to temporarily update that field in this function. To control this behaviour in a persistent way on a data set see <code>\$readByteAsRaw</code> in GDALRaster-class .

Details

NA will be returned in place of the nodata value if the raster dataset has a nodata value defined for the band. Data are read as R integer type when possible for the raster data type (Byte, Int8, Int16, UInt16, Int32), otherwise as type double (UInt32, Float32, Float64).

The output object has attribute `gis`, a list containing:

```
$type = "raster"
$bbox = c(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
$dim = c(xsize, ysize, nbands)
$srs = <projection as WKT2 string>
```

The WKT version used for the projection string can be overridden by setting the `OSR_WKT_FORMAT` configuration option. See [srs_to_wkt\(\)](#) for a list of supported values.

Value

If `as_list = FALSE` (the default), a numeric or complex vector containing the values that were read. It is organized in left to right, top to bottom pixel order, interleaved by band. If `as_list = TRUE`, a list with number of elements equal to the number of bands read. Each element contains a numeric or complex vector containing the pixel data read for the band.

Note

There is small overhead in calling `read_ds()` compared with calling `GDALRaster$read()` directly. This would only matter if calling the function repeatedly to read a raster in chunks. For the case of reading a large raster in many chunks, it will be optimal performance-wise to call `GDALRaster$read()` directly.

By default, this function will attempt to read the full raster into memory. It generally should not be called on large raster datasets using the default argument values. The memory size in bytes of the returned vector will be approximately $(xsize * ysize * number\ of\ bands * 4)$ for data read as integer, and $(xsize * ysize * number\ of\ bands * 8)$ for data read as double (plus small object overhead for the vector).

See Also

[GDALRaster\\$read\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# read three bands from a multi-band dataset
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, lcp_file)

# as a vector of pixel data interleaved by band
r <- read_ds(ds, bands=c(6,5,4))
typeof(r)
length(r)
object.size(r)

# as a list of band vectors
r <- read_ds(ds, bands=c(6,5,4), as_list=TRUE)
typeof(r)
length(r)
object.size(r)

# gis attribute list
attr(r, "gis")

ds$close()
```

renameDataset

Rename a dataset

Description

`renameDataset()` renames a dataset in a format-specific way (e.g., rename associated files as appropriate). This could include moving the dataset to a new directory or even a new filesystem. The dataset should not be open in any existing `GDALRaster` objects when `renameDataset()` is called. Wrapper for `GDALRenameDataset()` in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
renameDataset(new_filename, old_filename, format = "")
```

Arguments

new_filename	New name for the dataset.
old_filename	Old name for the dataset (should not be open in a GDALRaster object).
format	Raster format short name (e.g., "GTiff"). If set to empty string "" (the default), will attempt to guess the raster format from old_filename.

Value

Logical TRUE if no error or FALSE on failure.

Note

If format is set to an empty string "" (the default) then the function will try to identify the driver from old_filename. This is done internally in GDAL by invoking the Identify method of each registered GDALDriver in turn. The first driver that successfully identifies the file name will be returned. An error is raised if a format cannot be determined from the passed file name.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [create\(\)](#), [createCopy\(\)](#), [deleteDataset\(\)](#), [copyDatasetFiles\(\)](#)

Examples

```
b5_file <- system.file("extdata/sr_b5_20200829.tif", package="gdalraster")
b5_tmp <- file.path(tempdir(), "b5_tmp.tif")
file.copy(b5_file, b5_tmp)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, b5_tmp)
ds$buildOverviews("BILINEAR", levels = c(2, 4, 8), bands = c(1))
ds$getFileList()
ds$close()
b5_tmp2 <- file.path(tempdir(), "b5_tmp_renamed.tif")
renameDataset(b5_tmp2, b5_tmp)
ds <- new(GDALRaster, b5_tmp2)
ds$getFileList()
ds$close()

deleteDataset(b5_tmp2)
```

RunningStats-class *Class to calculate mean and variance in one pass*

Description

RunningStats computes summary statistics on a data stream efficiently. Mean and variance are calculated with Welford's online algorithm (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithms_for_calculating_variance). The min, max, sum and count are also tracked. The input data values are not stored in memory, so this class can be used to compute statistics for very large data streams.

Arguments

na_rm Logical scalar. TRUE to remove NA from the input data or FALSE to retain NA (defaults to TRUE).

Value

An object of class RunningStats. A RunningStats object maintains the current minimum, maximum, mean, variance, sum and count of values that have been read from the stream. It can be updated repeatedly with new values (i.e., chunks of data read from the input stream), but its memory footprint is negligible. Class methods for updating with new values and retrieving current values of statistics are described in Details. RunningStats is a C++ class exposed directly to R (via RCPP_EXPOSED_CLASS). Methods of the class are accessed in R using the \$ operator.

Usage

```
## Constructor
rs <- new(RunningStats, na_rm)

## Methods (see Details)
rs$update(newvalues)
rs$get_count()
rs$get_mean()
rs$get_min()
rs$get_max()
rs$get_sum()
rs$get_var()
rs$get_sd()
rs$reset()
```

Details

`new(RunningStats, na_rm)` Constructor. Returns an object of class RunningStats.

`$update(newvalues)` Updates the RunningStats object with a numeric vector of newvalues (i.e., a chunk of values from the data stream). No return value, called for side effects.

`$get_count()` Returns the count of values received from the data stream.

`$get_mean()` Returns the mean of values received from the data stream.
`$get_min()` Returns the minimum value received from the data stream.
`$get_max()` Returns the maximum value received from the data stream.
`$get_sum()` Returns the sum of values received from the data stream.
`$get_var()` Returns the variance of values from the data stream (denominator $n - 1$).
`$get_sd()` Returns the standard deviation of values from the data stream (denominator $n - 1$).
`$reset()` Clears the RunningStats object to its initialized state (count = 0). No return value, called for side effects.

Note

The intended use is computing summary statistics for specific subsets or zones of a raster that could be defined in various ways and are generally not contiguous. The algorithm as implemented here incurs the cost of floating point division for each new value updated (i.e., per pixel), but is reasonably efficient for the use case. Note that GDAL internally uses an optimized version of Welford's algorithm to compute raster statistics as described in detail by Rouault, 2016 (<https://github.com/OSGeo/gdal/blob/master/gcore/statistics.txt>). The class method `GDALRaster$getStatistics()` is a GDAL API wrapper that computes statistics for a whole raster band.

Examples

```
set.seed(42)

rs <- new(RunningStats, na_rm=TRUE)
chunk <- runif(1000)
rs$update(chunk)
object.size(rs)

rs$get_count()
length(chunk)

rs$get_mean()
mean(chunk)

rs$get_min()
min(chunk)

rs$get_max()
max(chunk)

rs$get_var()
var(chunk)

rs$get_sd()
sd(chunk)

## 10^9 values read in 10,000 chunks
```

```
## should take under 1 minute on most PC hardware
for (i in 1:1e4) {
  chunk <- runif(1e5)
  rs$update(chunk)
}
rs$get_count()
rs$get_mean()
rs$get_var()

object.size(rs)
```

set_config_option *Set GDAL configuration option*

Description

set_config_option() sets a GDAL runtime configuration option. Configuration options are essentially global variables the user can set. They are used to alter the default behavior of certain raster format drivers, and in some cases the GDAL core. For a full description and listing of available options see <https://gdal.org/user/configoptions.html>.

Usage

```
set_config_option(key, value)
```

Arguments

key	Character name of a configuration option.
value	Character value to set for the option. value = "" (empty string) will unset a value previously set by set_config_option().

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

See Also

```
get_config_option()
vignette("gdal-config-quick-ref")
```

Examples

```
set_config_option("GDAL_CACHEMAX", "10%")
get_config_option("GDAL_CACHEMAX")
## unset:
set_config_option("GDAL_CACHEMAX", "")
```

sieveFilter	<i>Remove small raster polygons</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

sieveFilter() is a wrapper for GDALSieveFilter() in the GDAL Algorithms API. It removes raster polygons smaller than a provided threshold size (in pixels) and replaces them with the pixel value of the largest neighbour polygon.

Usage

```
sieveFilter(
    src_filename,
    src_band,
    dst_filename,
    dst_band,
    size_threshold,
    connectedness,
    mask_filename = "",
    mask_band = 0L,
    options = NULL,
    quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

src_filename	Filename of the source raster to be processed.
src_band	Band number in the source raster to be processed.
dst_filename	Filename of the output raster. It may be the same as src_filename to update the source file in place.
dst_band	Band number in dst_filename to write output. It may be the same as src_band to update the source raster in place.
size_threshold	Integer. Raster polygons with sizes (in pixels) smaller than this value will be merged into their largest neighbour.
connectedness	Integer. Either 4 indicating that diagonal pixels are not considered directly adjacent for polygon membership purposes, or 8 indicating they are.
mask_filename	Optional filename of raster to use as a mask.
mask_band	Band number in mask_filename to use as a mask. All pixels in the mask band with a value other than zero will be considered suitable for inclusion in polygons.
options	Algorithm options as a character vector of name=value pairs. None currently supported.
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

Polygons are determined as regions of the raster where the pixels all have the same value, and that are contiguous (connected). Pixels determined to be "nodata" per the mask band will not be treated as part of a polygon regardless of their pixel values. Nodata areas will never be changed nor affect polygon sizes. Polygons smaller than the threshold with no neighbours that are as large as the threshold will not be altered. Polygons surrounded by nodata areas will therefore not be altered.

The algorithm makes three passes over the input file to enumerate the polygons and collect limited information about them. Memory use is proportional to the number of polygons (roughly 24 bytes per polygon), but is not directly related to the size of the raster. So very large raster files can be processed effectively if there aren't too many polygons. But extremely noisy rasters with many one pixel polygons will end up being expensive (in memory) to process.

The input dataset is read as integer data which means that floating point values are rounded to integers.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

Examples

```
## remove single-pixel polygons from the vegetation type layer (EVT)
evt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_evt.tif", package="gdalraster")

# create a blank raster to hold the output
evt_mmu_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_evt_mmu2.tif")
rasterFromRaster(srcfile = evt_file,
                 dstfile = evt_mmu_file,
                 init = 32767)

# create a mask to exclude water pixels from the algorithm
# recode water (7292) to 0
expr <- "ifelse(EVT == 7292, 0, EVT)"
mask_file <- calc(expr = expr,
                 rasterfiles = evt_file,
                 var.names = "EVT")

# create a version of EVT with two-pixel minimum mapping unit
sieveFilter(src_filename = evt_file,
            src_band = 1,
            dst_filename = evt_mmu_file,
            dst_band = 1,
            size_threshold = 2,
            connectedness = 8,
            mask_filename = mask_file,
            mask_band = 1)

deleteDataset(mask_file)
deleteDataset(evt_mmu_file)
```

srs_is_geographic	<i>Check if WKT definition is a geographic coordinate system</i>
-------------------	--

Description

srs_is_geographic() will attempt to import the given WKT string as a spatial reference system, and returns TRUE if the root is a GEOGCS node. This is a wrapper for OSRIsGeographic() in the GDAL Spatial Reference System C API.

Usage

```
srs_is_geographic(srs)
```

Arguments

srs	Character OGC WKT string for a spatial reference system
-----	---

Value

Logical. TRUE if srs is geographic, otherwise FALSE

See Also

[srs_is_projected\(\)](#), [srs_is_same\(\)](#)

Examples

```
srs_is_geographic(eps_g_to_wkt(5070))  
srs_is_geographic(srs_to_wkt("WGS84"))
```

srs_is_projected	<i>Check if WKT definition is a projected coordinate system</i>
------------------	---

Description

srs_is_projected() will attempt to import the given WKT string as a spatial reference system (SRS), and returns TRUE if the SRS contains a PROJCS node indicating a it is a projected coordinate system. This is a wrapper for OSRIsProjected() in the GDAL Spatial Reference System C API.

Usage

```
srs_is_projected(srs)
```

Arguments

srs	Character OGC WKT string for a spatial reference system
-----	---

Value

Logical. TRUE if srs is projected, otherwise FALSE

See Also

[srs_is_geographic\(\)](#), [srs_is_same\(\)](#)

Examples

```
srs_is_projected(epsg_to_wkt(5070))
srs_is_projected(srs_to_wkt("WGS84"))
```

srs_is_same

Do these two spatial references describe the same system?

Description

srs_is_same() returns TRUE if these two spatial references describe the same system. This is a wrapper for OSRIsSame() in the GDAL Spatial Reference System C API.

Usage

```
srs_is_same(
  srs1,
  srs2,
  criterion = "",
  ignore_axis_mapping = FALSE,
  ignore_coord_epoch = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

srs1	Character string. OGC WKT for a spatial reference system.
srs2	Character string. OGC WKT for a spatial reference system.
criterion	Character string. One of STRICT, EQUIVALENT, EQUIVALENT_EXCEPT_AXIS_ORDER_GEOGCRS. Defaults to EQUIVALENT_EXCEPT_AXIS_ORDER_GEOGCRS.
ignore_axis_mapping	Logical scalar. If TRUE, sets IGNORE_DATA_AXIS_TO_SRS_AXIS_MAPPING=YES in the call to OSRIsSameEx() in the GDAL Spatial Reference System API. Defaults to NO.
ignore_coord_epoch	Logical scalar. If TRUE, sets IGNORE_COORDINATE_EPOCH=YES in the call to OSRIsSameEx() in the GDAL Spatial Reference System API. Defaults to NO.

Value

Logical. TRUE if these two spatial references describe the same system, otherwise FALSE.

See Also

[srs_is_geographic\(\)](#), [srs_is_projected\(\)](#)

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
ds <- new(GDALRaster, elev_file, TRUE)
srs_is_same(ds$getProjectionRef(), epsg_to_wkt(26912))
srs_is_same(ds$getProjectionRef(), epsg_to_wkt(5070))
ds$close()
```

srs_to_wkt

Convert various spatial reference formats to Well Known Text

Description

`srs_to_wkt()` converts a spatial reference system (SRS) definition in various text formats to WKT. The function will examine the input SRS, try to deduce the format, and then export it to WKT.

Usage

```
srs_to_wkt(srs, pretty = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>srs</code>	Character string containing an SRS definition in various formats (see Details).
<code>pretty</code>	Logical. TRUE to return a nicely formatted WKT string for display to a person. FALSE for a regular WKT string (the default).

Details

This is a wrapper for `OSRSetFromUserInput()` in the GDAL Spatial Reference System C API with output to WKT. The input SRS may take the following forms:

- WKT - to convert WKT versions (see below)
- EPSG:n - EPSG code n
- AUTO:proj_id,unit_id,lon0,lat0 - WMS auto projections
- urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::n - OGC URNs
- PROJ.4 definitions
- filename - file to read for WKT, XML or PROJ.4 definition
- well known name such as NAD27, NAD83, WGS84 or WGS72
- IGNF:xxxx, ESRI:xxxx - definitions from the PROJ database
- PROJJSON (PROJ >= 6.2)

This function is intended to be flexible, but by its nature it is imprecise as it must guess information about the format intended. [epsg_to_wkt\(\)](#) could be used instead for EPSG codes.

As of GDAL 3.0, the default format for WKT export is OGC WKT 1. The WKT version can be overridden by using the `OSR_WKT_FORMAT` configuration option (see [set_config_option\(\)](#)). Valid values are one of: `SFSQL`, `WKT1_SIMPLE`, `WKT1`, `WKT1_GDAL`, `WKT1_ESRI`, `WKT2_2015`, `WKT2_2018`, `WKT2`, `DEFAULT`. If `SFSQL`, a WKT1 string without `AXIS`, `TOWGS84`, `AUTHORITY` or `EXTENSION` node is returned. If `WKT1_SIMPLE`, a WKT1 string without `AXIS`, `AUTHORITY` or `EXTENSION` node is returned. `WKT1` is an alias of `WKT1_GDAL`. `WKT2` will default to the latest revision implemented (currently `WKT2_2018`). `WKT2_2019` can be used as an alias of `WKT2_2018` since GDAL 3.2

Value

Character string containing OGC WKT.

See Also

[epsg_to_wkt\(\)](#)

Examples

```
srs_to_wkt("NAD83")
writeLines(srs_to_wkt("NAD83", pretty=TRUE))
set_config_option("OSR_WKT_FORMAT", "WKT2")
writeLines(srs_to_wkt("NAD83", pretty=TRUE))
set_config_option("OSR_WKT_FORMAT", "")
```

transform_xy

Transform geospatial x/y coordinates

Description

`transform_xy()` transforms geospatial x/y coordinates to a new projection.

Usage

```
transform_xy(pts, srs_from, srs_to)
```

Arguments

<code>pts</code>	A two-column data frame or numeric matrix containing geospatial x/y coordinates.
<code>srs_from</code>	Character string in OGC WKT format specifying the spatial reference system for <code>pts</code> .
<code>srs_to</code>	Character string in OGC WKT format specifying the output spatial reference system.

Value

Numeric array of geospatial x/y coordinates in the projection specified by `srs_to`.

See Also

[epsg_to_wkt\(\)](#), [srs_to_wkt\(\)](#), [inv_project\(\)](#)

Examples

```
pt_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_pts.csv", package="gdalraster")
pts <- read.csv(pt_file)
print(pts)
## id, x, y in NAD83 / UTM zone 12N
## transform to NAD83 / CONUS Albers
transform_xy(pts = pts[,-1],
             srs_from = epsg_to_wkt(26912),
             srs_to = epsg_to_wkt(5070))
```

translate

Convert raster data between different formats

Description

`translate()` is a wrapper of the `gdal_translate` command-line utility (see https://gdal.org/programs/gdal_translate.html). The function can be used to convert raster data between different formats, potentially performing some operations like subsetting, resampling, and rescaling pixels in the process. Refer to the GDAL documentation at the URL above for a list of command-line arguments that can be passed in `cl_arg`.

Usage

```
translate(src_filename, dst_filename, cl_arg = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>src_filename</code>	Character string. Filename of the source raster.
<code>dst_filename</code>	Character string. Filename of the output raster.
<code>cl_arg</code>	Optional character vector of command-line arguments for <code>gdal_translate</code> (see URL above).
<code>quiet</code>	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [rasterFromRaster\(\)](#), [warp\(\)](#)
[ogr2ogr\(\)](#) for vector data

Examples

```
# convert the elevation raster to Erdas Imagine format and resample to 90m
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")

# command-line arguments for gdal_translate
args <- c("-tr", "90", "90", "-r", "average")
args <- c(args, "-of", "HFA", "-co", "COMPRESSED=YES")

img_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_elev_90m.img")
translate(elev_file, img_file, args)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, img_file)
ds$getDriverLongName()
ds$bbox()
ds$res()
ds$getStatistics(band=1, approx_ok=FALSE, force=TRUE)
ds$close()

deleteDataset(img_file)
```

VSIFile-class

*Class wrapping the GDAL VSIVirtualHandle API for binary file I/O***Description**

VSIFile provides bindings to the GDAL VSIVirtualHandle API. Encapsulates a VSIVirtualHandle (https://gdal.org/api/cpl_cpp.html#_CPPv416VSIVirtualHandle). This API abstracts binary file I/O across "regular" file systems, URLs, cloud storage services, Zip/GZip/7z/RAR, and in-memory files. It provides analogs of several Standard C file I/O functions, allowing virtualization of disk I/O so that non-file data sources can be made to appear as files.

Arguments

filename	Character string containing the filename to open. It may be a file in a regular local filesystem, or a filename with a GDAL /vsiPREFIX/ (see https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html).
access	Character string containing the access requested (i.e., "r", "r+", "w", "w+). Defaults to "r". Binary access is always implied and the "b" does not need to be included in access.

Access	Explanation	If file exists
"r"	open file for reading	read from start

"r+"	open file for read/write	read from start
"w"	create file for writing	destroy contents
"w+"	create file for read/write	destroy contents

options Optional character vector of NAME=VALUE pairs specifying filesystem-dependent options (GDAL >= 3.3, see Details).

Value

An object of class VSIFile which contains a pointer to a VSIVirtualHandle, and methods that operate on the file as described in Details. VSIFile is a C++ class exposed directly to R (via RCPP_EXPOSED_CLASS). Methods of the class are accessed using the \$ operator.

Usage

```
## Constructors
vf <- new(VSIFile, filename)
# specifying access:
vf <- new(VSIFile, filename, access)
# specifying access and options (both required):
vf <- new(VSIFile, filename, access, options)

## Methods (see Details)
vf$seek(offset, origin)
vf$tell()
vf$rewind()
vf$read(nbytes)
vf$write(object)
vf$eof()
vf$truncate(new_size)
vf$flush()
vf$ingest(max_size)

vf$close()
vf$open()
vf$get_filename()
vf$get_access()
vf$set_access(access)
```

Details

`new(VSIFile, filename)` Constructor. Returns an object of class VSIFile, or an error is raised if a file handle cannot be obtained.

`new(VSIFile, filename, access)` Alternate constructor for passing access as a character string (e.g., "r", "r+", "w", "w+"). Returns an object of class VSIFile with an open file handle, or an error is raised if a file handle cannot be obtained.

`new(VSIFile, filename, access, options)` Alternate constructor for passing access as a character string, and options as a character vector of "NAME=VALUE" pairs (both arguments required,

GDAL \geq 3.3 required for options support). Returns an object of class VSIFile with an open file handle, or an error is raised if a file handle cannot be obtained.

The options argument is highly file system dependent. Supported options as of GDAL 3.9 include:

- MIME headers such as Content-Type and Content-Encoding are supported for the `/vsis3/`, `/vsigs/`, `/vsiaz/`, `/vsiadls/` file systems.
- `DISABLE_READDIR_ON_OPEN=YES/NO` (GDAL \geq 3.6) for `/vsicurl/` and other network-based file systems. By default, directory file listing is done, unless YES is specified.
- `WRITE_THROUGH=YES` (GDAL \geq 3.8) for Windows regular files to set the `FILE_FLAG_WRITE_THROUGH` flag to the `CreateFile()` function. In that mode, the data are written to the system cache but are flushed to disk without delay.

`$seek(offset, origin)` Seek to a requested offset in the file. `offset` is given as a positive numeric scalar, optionally as `bit64::integer64` type. `origin` is given as a character string, one of `SEEK_SET`, `SEEK_CUR` or `SEEK_END`. Package global constants are defined for convenience, so these can be passed unquoted. Note that `offset` is an unsigned type, so `SEEK_CUR` can only be used for positive seek. If negative seek is needed, use:

```
vf$seek(vf$tell() + negative_offset, SEEK_SET)
```

Returns 0 on success or -1 on failure.

`$tell()` Returns the current file read/write offset in bytes from the beginning of the file. The return value is a numeric scalar carrying the `integer64` class attribute.

`$rewind()` Rewind the file pointer to the beginning of the file. This is equivalent to `vf$seek(0, SEEK_SET)`. No return value, called for that side effect.

`$read(nbytes)` Read `nbytes` bytes from the file at the current offset. Returns a vector of R raw type, or NULL if the operation fails.

`$write(object)` Write bytes to the file at the current offset. `object` is a raw vector. Returns the number of bytes successfully written, as numeric scalar carrying the `integer64` class attribute. See also base R `charToRaw()` / `rawToChar()`, convert to or from raw vectors, and `readBin()` / `writeBin()` which read binary data from or write binary data to a raw vector.

`$eof()` Test for end of file. Returns TRUE if an end-of-file condition occurred during the previous read operation. The end-of-file flag is cleared by a successful call to `$seek()`.

`$truncate(new_size)` Truncate/expand the file to the specified `new_size`, given as a positive numeric scalar, optionally as `bit64::integer64` type. Returns 0 on success.

`$flush()` Flush pending writes to disk. For files in write or update mode and on file system types where it is applicable, all pending output on the file is flushed to the physical disk. On Windows regular files, this method does nothing, unless the `VSI_FLUSH=YES` configuration option is set (and only when the file has not been opened with the `WRITE_THROUGH` option). Returns 0 on success or -1 on error.

`$ingest(max_size)` Ingest a file into memory. Read the whole content of the file into a raw vector. `max_size` is the maximum size of file allowed, given as a numeric scalar, optionally as `bit64::integer64` type. If no limit, set to a negative value. Returns a raw vector, or NULL if the operation fails.

`$close()` Closes the file. The file should always be closed when I/O has been completed. Returns 0 on success or -1 on error.

`$open()` This method can be used to re-open the file after it has been closed, using the same filename, and same options if any are set. The file will be opened using access as currently set. The `$set_access()` method can be called to change the requested access while the file is closed. No return value. An error is raised if a file handle cannot be obtained.

`$get_filename()` Returns a character string containing the filename associated with this VSIFile object (the filename originally used to create the object).

`$get_access()` Returns a character string containing the access as currently set on this VSIFile object.

`$set_access(access)` Sets the requested read/write access on this VSIFile object, given as a character string (i.e., "r", "r+", "w", "w+"). The access can be changed only while the VSIFile object is closed, and will apply when it is re-opened with a call to `$open()`. Returns 0 on success or -1 on error.

Note

File offsets are given as R numeric (i.e., double type), optionally carrying the `bit64::integer64` class attribute. They are returned as numeric with the `integer64` class attribute attached. The `integer64` type is signed, so the maximum file offset supported by this interface is 9223372036854775807 (the value of `bit64::lim.integer64()[2]`).

Some virtual file systems allow only sequential write, so no seeks or read operations are then allowed (e.g., AWS S3 files with `/vsi3/`). Starting with GDAL 3.2, a configuration option can be set with:

```
set_config_option("CPL_VSIL_USE_TEMP_FILE_FOR_RANDOM_WRITE", "YES")
```

in which case random-write access is possible (involves the creation of a temporary local file, whose location is controlled by the `CPL_TMPDIR` configuration option). In this case, setting access to "w+" may be needed for writing with seek and read operations (if creating a new file, otherwise, "r+" to open an existing file), while "w" access would allow sequential write only.

See Also

GDAL Virtual File Systems (compressed, network hosted, etc...):

`/vsimem`, `/vsizip`, `/vsitar`, `/vsicurl`, ...

https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html

`vsi_copy_file()`, `vsi_read_dir()`, `vsi_stat()`, `vsi_unlink()`

Examples

```
# The examples make use of the FARSITE LCP format specification at:
# https://gdal.org/drivers/raster/lcp.html
# An LCP file is a raw format with a 7,316-byte header. The format
# specification gives byte offsets and data types for fields in the header.
```

```
lcp_file <- system.file("extdata/storm_lake.lcp", package="gdalraster")
```

```
# identify a FARSITE v.4 LCP file
# function to check if the first three fields have valid data
```

```

# input is the first twelve raw bytes in the file
is_lcp <- function(bytes) {
  values <- readBin(bytes, "integer", n = 3)
  if ((values[1] == 20 || values[1] == 21) &&
      (values[2] == 20 || values[2] == 21) &&
      (values[3] >= -90 && values[3] <= 90)) {

    return(TRUE)
  } else {
    return(FALSE)
  }
}

vf <- new(VSIFile, lcp_file)
vf$read(12) |> is_lcp()

vf$tell()

# read the whole file into memory
bytes <- vf$ingest(-1)
vf$close()

# write to a VSI in-memory file
mem_file <- "/vsimem/storml_copy.lcp"
vf <- new(VSIFile, mem_file, "w")
vf$write(bytes)

vf$tell()
vf$rewind()
vf$tell()

vf$seek(0, SEEK_END)
(vf$tell() == vsi_stat(lcp_file, "size")) # TRUE

vf$rewind()
vf$read(12) |> is_lcp()

# read/write an integer field
# write invalid data for the Latitude field and then set back
# save the original first
vf$seek(8, SEEK_SET)
lat_orig <- vf$read(4)
readBin(lat_orig, "integer") # 46
# latitude -99 out of range
vf$seek(8, SEEK_SET)
writeBin(-99L, raw()) |> vf$write()
vf$rewind()
vf$read(12) |> is_lcp() # FALSE
vf$seek(8, SEEK_SET)
vf$read(4) |> readBin("integer") # -99
# set back to original
vf$seek(8, SEEK_SET)
vf$write(lat_orig)

```

```

vf$rewind()
vf$read(12) |> is_lcp() # TRUE

# read a vector of doubles - xmax, xmin, ymax, ymin
# 327766.1, 323476.1, 5105082.0, 5101872.0
vf$seek(4172, SEEK_SET)
vf$read(32) |> readBin("double", n = 4)

# read a short int, the canopy cover units
vf$seek(4232, SEEK_SET)
vf$read(2) |> readBin("integer", size = 2) # 1 = "percent"

# read the Description field
vf$seek(6804, SEEK_SET)
bytes <- vf$read(512)
rawToChar(bytes)

# edit the Description
desc <- paste(rawToChar(bytes),
              "Storm Lake AOI,",
              "Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Montana.")

vf$seek(6804, SEEK_SET)
charToRaw(desc) |> vf$write()
vf$close()

# verify the file as a raster dataset
ds <- new(GDALRaster, mem_file)
ds$info()

# retrieve Description from the metadata
# band = 0 for dataset-level metadata, domain = "" for default domain
ds$getMetadata(band = 0, domain = "")
ds$getMetadataItem(band = 0, mdi_name = "DESCRIPTION", domain = "")

ds$close()
vsi_unlink(mem_file)

```

vsi_clear_path_options

Clear path specific configuration options

Description

vsi_clear_path_options() clears path specific options previously set with vsi_set_path_option(). Wrapper for VSIClearPathSpecificOptions() in the GDAL Common Portability Library. Requires GDAL >= 3.6.

Usage

```
vsi_clear_path_options(path_prefix)
```

Arguments

path_prefix Character string. If set to "" (empty string), all path specific options are cleared. If set to a path prefix, only those options set with vsi_set_path_option(path_prefix, ...) will be cleared.

Value

No return value, called for side effect.

Note

No particular care is taken to remove options from RAM in a secure way.

See Also

[vsi_set_path_option\(\)](#)

vsi_constants

Constants for VSIFile\$seek()

Description

These are package global constants for convenience in calling VSIFile\$seek().

Usage

SEEK_SET

SEEK_CUR

SEEK_END

Format

An object of class character of length 1.

An object of class character of length 1.

An object of class character of length 1.

vsi_copy_file	<i>Copy a source file to a target filename</i>
---------------	--

Description

vsi_copy_file() is a wrapper for VSICopyFile() in the GDAL Common Portability Library. The GDAL VSI functions allow virtualization of disk I/O so that non file data sources can be made to appear as files. See https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html. Requires GDAL >= 3.7.

Usage

```
vsi_copy_file(src_file, target_file, show_progress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

src_file	Character string. Filename of the source file.
target_file	Character string. Filename of the target file.
show_progress	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will be displayed (the size of src_file will be retrieved in GDAL with VSISatL()). Default is FALSE.

Details

The following copies are made fully on the target server, without local download from source and upload to target:

- /vsi3/ -> /vsi3/
- /vsigs/ -> /vsigs/
- /vsiaz/ -> /vsiaz/
- /vsiadls/ -> /vsiadls/
- any of the above or /vsicurl/ -> /vsiaz/ (starting with GDAL 3.8)

Value

0 on success or -1 on an error.

Note

If target_file has the form /vsizip/foo.zip/bar, the default options described for the function addFilesInZip() will be in effect.

See Also

[copyDatasetFiles\(\)](#), [vsi_stat\(\)](#), [vsi_sync\(\)](#)

Examples

```
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
tmp_file <- "/vsimem/elev_temp.tif"

# Requires GDAL >= 3.7
if (as.integer(gdal_version()[2]) >= 3070000) {
  result <- vsi_copy_file(elev_file, tmp_file)
  print(result)
  print(vsi_stat(tmp_file, "size"))

  vsi_unlink(tmp_file)
}
```

vsi_curl_clear_cache *Clean cache associated with /vsicurl/ and related file systems*

Description

vsi_curl_clear_cache() cleans the local cache associated with /vsicurl/ (and related file systems). This function is a wrapper for VSICurlClearCache() and VSICurlPartialClearCache() in the GDAL Common Portability Library. See Details for the GDAL documentation.

Usage

```
vsi_curl_clear_cache(partial = FALSE, file_prefix = "", quiet = TRUE)
```

Arguments

partial	Logical scalar. Whether to clear the cache only for a given filename (see Details).
file_prefix	Character string. Filename prefix to use if partial = TRUE.
quiet	Logical scalar. TRUE (the default) to wrap the API call in a quiet error handler, or FALSE to print any potential error messages to the console.

Details

/vsicurl/ (and related file systems like /vsi3/, /vsigs/, /vsiaz/, /vsioss/, /vsiswift/) cache a number of metadata and data for faster execution in read-only scenarios. But when the content on the server-side may change during the same process, those mechanisms can prevent opening new files, or give an outdated version of them. If partial = TRUE, cleans the local cache associated for a given filename (and its subfiles and subdirectories if it is a directory).

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Examples

```
vsi_curl_clear_cache()
```

vsi_get_disk_free_space

Return free disk space available on the filesystem

Description

vsi_get_disk_free_space() returns the free disk space available on the filesystem. Wrapper for VSIGetDiskFreeSpace() in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
vsi_get_disk_free_space(path)
```

Arguments

path Character string. A directory of the filesystem to query.

Value

Numeric scalar. The free space in bytes (as bit64::integer64 type), or -1 in case of error.

Examples

```
tmp_dir <- file.path("/vsimem", "tmpdir")
vsi_mkdir(tmp_dir)
vsi_get_disk_free_space(tmp_dir)
vsi_rmdir(tmp_dir)
```

vsi_get_file_metadata *Get metadata on files*

Description

vsi_get_file_metadata() returns metadata for file system objects. Implemented for network-like filesystems. Starting with GDAL 3.7, implemented for /vsizip/ with SOZip metadata. Wrapper of VSIGetFileMetadata() in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
vsi_get_file_metadata(filename, domain)
```

Arguments

filename Character string. The path of the file system object to be queried.
domain Character string. Metadata domain to query. Depends on the file system, see Details.

Details

The metadata available depends on the file system. The following are supported as of GDAL 3.9:

- **HEADERS**: to get HTTP headers for network-like filesystems (*/vsicurl/*, */vsi3/*, */vsgis/*, etc).
- **TAGS**: for */vsi3/*, to get S3 Object tagging information. For */vsiaz/*, to get blob tags.
- **STATUS**: specific to */vsiadls/*: returns all system-defined properties for a path (seems in practice to be a subset of **HEADERS**).
- **ACL**: specific to */vsiadls/* and */vsigs/*: returns the access control list for a path. For */vsigs/*, a single XML=`xml_content` string is returned.
- **METADATA**: specific to */vsiaz/*: blob metadata (this will be a subset of what `domain=HEADERS` returns).
- **ZIP**: specific to */vsizip/*: to obtain ZIP specific metadata, in particular if a file is SOZIP-enabled (`SOZIP_VALID=YES`).

Value

A named list of values, or NULL in case of error or empty list.

See Also

[vsi_stat\(\)](#), [addFilesInZip\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create an SOZip-enabled file and validate
# Requires GDAL >= 3.7
f <- system.file("extdata/ynp_fires_1984_2022.gpkg", package="gdalraster")

if (as.integer(gdal_version()[2]) >= 3070000) {
  zip_file <- tempfile(fileext=".zip")
  addFilesInZip(zip_file, f, full_paths=FALSE, sozip_enabled="YES")
  zip_vsi <- file.path("/vsizip", zip_file)
  print("Files in zip archive:")
  print(vsi_read_dir(zip_vsi))
  print("SOZip metadata:")
  print(vsi_get_file_metadata(zip_vsi, domain="ZIP"))

  vsi_unlink(zip_file)
}
```

`vsi_get_fs_options` *Return the list of options associated with a virtual file system handler*

Description

`vsi_get_fs_options()` returns the list of options associated with a virtual file system handler. Those options may be set as configuration options with `set_config_option()`. Wrapper for `VSIGetFileSystemOptions()` in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
vsi_get_fs_options(filename, as_list = TRUE)
```

Arguments

filename	Filename, or prefix of a virtual file system handler.
as_list	Logical scalar. If TRUE (the default), the XML string returned by GDAL will be coerced to list. FALSE to return the configuration options as a serialized XML string.

Value

An XML string, or empty string ("") if no options are declared. If `as_list = TRUE` (the default), the XML string will be coerced to list with `xml2::as_list()`.

See Also

[set_config_option\(\)](#), [vsi_get_fs_prefixes\(\)](#)
https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html

Examples

```
vsi_get_fs_options("/vsimem/")  
  
vsi_get_fs_options("/vsizip/")  
  
vsi_get_fs_options("/vsizip/", as_list = FALSE)
```

`vsi_get_fs_prefixes` *Return the list of virtual file system handlers currently registered*

Description

`vsi_get_fs_prefixes()` returns the list of prefixes for virtual file system handlers currently registered (e.g., `"/vsimem/"`, `"/vsicurl/"`, etc). Wrapper for `VSIGetFileSystemsPrefixes()` in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
vsi_get_fs_prefixes()
```

Value

Character vector containing prefixes of the virtual file system handlers.

See Also

[vsi_get_fs_options\(\)](#)

https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html

Examples

```
vsi_get_fs_prefixes()
```

vsi_mkdir	<i>Create a directory</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

`vsi_mkdir()` creates a new directory with the indicated mode. For POSIX-style systems, the mode is modified by the file creation mask (`umask`). However, some file systems and platforms may not use `umask`, or they may ignore the mode completely. So a reasonable cross-platform default mode value is `0755`. With `recursive = TRUE`, creates a directory and all its ancestors. This function is a wrapper for `VSIMkdir()` and `VSIMkdirRecursive()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
vsi_mkdir(path, mode = "0755", recursive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Character string. The path to the directory to create.
<code>mode</code>	Character string. The permissions mode in octal with prefix <code>0</code> , e.g., <code>"0755"</code> (the default).
<code>recursive</code>	Logical scalar. <code>TRUE</code> to create the directory and its ancestors. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .

Value

`0` on success or `-1` on an error.

See Also

[vsi_read_dir\(\)](#), [vsi_rmdir\(\)](#)

Examples

```
new_dir <- file.path(tempdir(), "newdir")
vsi_mkdir(new_dir)
vsi_stat(new_dir, "type")
vsi_rmdir(new_dir)
```

vsi_read_dir	<i>Read names in a directory</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

Description

`vsi_read_dir()` abstracts access to directory contents. It returns a character vector containing the names of files and directories in this directory. This function is a wrapper for `VSIReadDirEx()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
vsi_read_dir(path, max_files = 0L)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Character string. The relative or absolute path of a directory to read.
<code>max_files</code>	Integer scalar. The maximum number of files after which to stop, or 0 for no limit (see Note).

Value

A character vector containing the names of files and directories in the directory given by `path`. An empty string ("") is returned if `path` does not exist.

Note

If `max_files` is set to a positive number, directory listing will stop after that limit has been reached. Note that to indicate truncation, at least one element more than the `max_files` limit will be returned. If the length of the returned character vector is lesser or equal to `max_files`, then no truncation occurred.

See Also

[vsi_mkdir\(\)](#), [vsi_rmdir\(\)](#), [vsi_stat\(\)](#), [vsi_sync\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# regular file system for illustration
data_dir <- system.file("extdata", package="gdalraster")
vsi_read_dir(data_dir)
```

vsi_rename	<i>Rename a file</i>
------------	----------------------

Description

`vsi_rename()` renames a file object in the file system. The GDAL documentation states it should be possible to rename a file onto a new filesystem, but it is safest if this function is only used to rename files that remain in the same directory. This function goes through the GDAL `VSIFileHandler` virtualization and may work on unusual filesystems such as in memory. It is a wrapper for `VSIRename()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library. Analog of the POSIX `rename()` function.

Usage

```
vsi_rename(oldpath, newpath)
```

Arguments

<code>oldpath</code>	Character string. The name of the file to be renamed.
<code>newpath</code>	Character string. The name the file should be given.

Value

0 on success or -1 on an error.

See Also

[renameDataset\(\)](#), [vsi_copy_file\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# regular file system for illustration
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
tmp_file <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
file.copy(elev_file, tmp_file)
new_file <- file.path(dirname(tmp_file), "storml_elev_copy.tif")
vsi_rename(tmp_file, new_file)
vsi_stat(new_file)
vsi_unlink(new_file)
```

vsi_rmdir	<i>Delete a directory</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

`vsi_rmdir()` deletes a directory object from the file system. On some systems the directory must be empty before it can be deleted. With `recursive = TRUE`, deletes a directory object and its content from the file system. This function goes through the GDAL `VSIFileHandler` virtualization and may work on unusual filesystems such as in memory. It is a wrapper for `VSIRmdir()` and `VSIRmdirRecursive()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
vsi_rmdir(path, recursive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Character string. The path to the directory to be deleted.
<code>recursive</code>	Logical scalar. TRUE to delete the directory and its content. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

0 on success or -1 on an error.

Note

`/vsi3/` has an efficient implementation for deleting recursively. Starting with GDAL 3.4, `/vsigs/` has an efficient implementation for deleting recursively, provided that OAuth2 authentication is used.

See Also

[deleteDataset\(\)](#), [vsi_mkdir\(\)](#), [vsi_read_dir\(\)](#), [vsi_unlink\(\)](#)

Examples

```
new_dir <- file.path(tempdir(), "newdir")
vsi_mkdir(new_dir)
vsi_rmdir(new_dir)
```

vsi_set_path_option *Set a path specific option for a given path prefix*

Description

vsi_set_path_option() sets a path specific option for a given path prefix. Such an option is typically, but not limited to, setting credentials for a virtual file system. Wrapper for VSISetPathSpecificOption() in the GDAL Common Portability Library. Requires GDAL >= 3.6.

Usage

```
vsi_set_path_option(path_prefix, key, value)
```

Arguments

path_prefix	Character string. A path prefix of a virtual file system handler. Typically of the form /vsiXXX/bucket.
key	Character string. Option key.
value	Character string. Option value. Passing value = "" (empty string) will unset a value previously set by vsi_set_path_option().

Details

Options may also be set with set_config_option(), but vsi_set_path_option() allows specifying them with a granularity at the level of a file path. This makes it easier if using the same virtual file system but with different credentials (e.g., different credentials for buckets "/vsi3/foo" and "/vsi3/bar"). This is supported for the following virtual file systems: /vsi3/, /vsigs/, /vsiaz/, /vsioss/, /vsiwebhdfs, /vsiswift.

Value

No return value, called for side effect.

Note

Setting options for a path starting with /vsiXXX/ will also apply for /vsiXXX_streaming/ requests. No particular care is taken to store options in RAM in a secure way. So they might accidentally hit persistent storage if swapping occurs, or someone with access to the memory allocated by the process may be able to read them.

See Also

[set_config_option\(\)](#), [vsi_clear_path_options\(\)](#)

vsi_stat	<i>Get filesystem object info</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

Description

`vsi_stat()` fetches status information about a filesystem object (file, directory, etc). This function goes through the GDAL `VSIFileHandler` virtualization and may work on unusual filesystems such as in memory. It is a wrapper for `VSIStatExL()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library. Analog of the POSIX `stat()` function.

Usage

```
vsi_stat(filename, info = "exists")
```

Arguments

<code>filename</code>	Character string. The path of the filesystem object to be queried.
<code>info</code>	Character string. The type of information to fetch, one of "exists" (the default), "type" or "size".

Value

If `info = "exists"`, returns logical TRUE if the file system object exists, otherwise FALSE. If `info = "type"`, returns a character string with one of "file" (regular file), "dir" (directory), "symlink" (symbolic link), or empty string (""). If `info = "size"`, returns the file size in bytes (as `integer64` type), or -1 if an error occurs.

Note

For portability, `vsi_stat()` supports a subset of `stat()`-type information for filesystem objects. This function is primarily intended for use with GDAL virtual file systems (e.g., URLs, cloud storage systems, ZIP/GZip/7z/RAR archives, in-memory files). The base R function `utils::file_test()` could be used instead for file tests on regular local filesystems.

See Also

GDAL Virtual File Systems:
https://gdal.org/user/virtual_file_systems.html

Examples

```
data_dir <- system.file("extdata", package="gdalraster")
vsi_stat(data_dir)
vsi_stat(data_dir, "type")
# stat() on a directory doesn't return the sum of the file sizes in it,
# but rather how much space is used by the directory entry
vsi_stat(data_dir, "size")
```

```

elev_file <- file.path(data_dir, "storml_elev.tif")
vsi_stat(elev_file)
vsi_stat(elev_file, "type")
vsi_stat(elev_file, "size")

nonexistent <- file.path(data_dir, "nonexistent.tif")
vsi_stat(nonexistent)
vsi_stat(nonexistent, "type")
vsi_stat(nonexistent, "size")

# /vsicurl/ file system handler
base_url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/usdaforests/forestservice/"
f <- "gdalraster/main/sample-data/landsat_c2ard_sr_mt_hood_jul2022_utm.tif"
url_file <- paste0("/vsicurl/", base_url, f)

vsi_stat(url_file)
vsi_stat(url_file, "type")
vsi_stat(url_file, "size")

```

vsi_supports_rnd_write

Return whether the filesystem supports random write

Description

vsi_supports_rnd_write() returns whether the filesystem supports random write. Wrapper for VSISupportsRandomWrite() in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
vsi_supports_rnd_write(filename, allow_local_tmpfile)
```

Arguments

filename	Character string. The path of the filesystem object to be tested.
allow_local_tmpfile	Logical scalar. TRUE if the filesystem is allowed to use a local temporary file before uploading to the target location.

Value

Logical scalar. TRUE if random write is supported.

Note

The location GDAL uses for temporary files can be forced via the CPL_TMPDIR configuration option.

See Also

[vsi_supports_seq_write\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Requires GDAL >= 3.6
if (as.integer(gdal_version()[2]) >= 3060000)
  vsi_supports_rnd_write("/vsimem/test-mem-file.gpkg", TRUE)
```

vsi_supports_seq_write

Return whether the filesystem supports sequential write

Description

vsi_supports_seq_write() returns whether the filesystem supports sequential write. Wrapper for VSISupportsSequentialWrite() in the GDAL API.

Usage

```
vsi_supports_seq_write(filename, allow_local_tmpfile)
```

Arguments

filename Character string. The path of the filesystem object to be tested.

allow_local_tmpfile Logical scalar. TRUE if the filesystem is allowed to use a local temporary file before uploading to the target location.

Value

Logical scalar. TRUE if sequential write is supported.

Note

The location GDAL uses for temporary files can be forced via the CPL_TMPDIR configuration option.

See Also

[vsi_supports_rnd_write\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Requires GDAL >= 3.6
if (as.integer(gdal_version()[2]) >= 3060000)
  vsi_supports_seq_write("/vsimem/test-mem-file.gpkg", TRUE)
```

vsi_sync

Synchronize a source file/directory with a target file/directory

Description

vsi_sync() is a wrapper for VSISync() in the GDAL Common Portability Library. The GDAL documentation is given in Details.

Usage

```
vsi_sync(src, target, show_progress = FALSE, options = NULL)
```

Arguments

src	Character string. Source file or directory.
target	Character string. Target file or directory.
show_progress	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.
options	Character vector of NAME=VALUE pairs (see Details).

Details

VSISync() is an analog of the Linux rsync utility. In the current implementation, rsync would be more efficient for local file copying, but VSISync() main interest is when the source or target is a remote file system like /vsi3/ or /vsigs/, in which case it can take into account the timestamps of the files (or optionally the ETag/MD5Sum) to avoid unneeded copy operations. This is only implemented efficiently for:

- local filesystem <-> remote filesystem
- remote filesystem <-> remote filesystem (starting with GDAL 3.1)
Where the source and target remote filesystems are the same and one of /vsi3/, /vsigs/ or /vsiaz/. Or when the target is /vsiaz/ and the source is /vsi3/, /vsigs/, /vsiadls/ or /vsicurl/ (starting with GDAL 3.8)

Similarly to rsync behavior, if the source filename ends with a slash, it means that the content of the directory must be copied, but not the directory name. For example, assuming "/home/even/foo" contains a file "bar", VSISync("/home/even/foo/", "/mnt/media", ...) will create a "/mnt/media/bar" file. Whereas VSISync("/home/even/foo", "/mnt/media", ...) will create a "/mnt/media/foo" directory which contains a bar file.

The options argument accepts a character vector of name=value pairs. Currently accepted options are:

- RECURSIVE=NO (the default is YES)

- SYNC_STRATEGY=TIMESTAMP/ETAG/OVERWRITE. Determines which criterion is used to determine if a target file must be replaced when it already exists and has the same file size as the source. Only applies for a source or target being a network filesystem. The default is TIMESTAMP (similarly to how 'aws s3 sync' works), that is to say that for an upload operation, a remote file is replaced if it has a different size or if it is older than the source. For a download operation, a local file is replaced if it has a different size or if it is newer than the remote file. The ETAG strategy assumes that the ETag metadata of the remote file is the MD5Sum of the file content, which is only true in the case of /vsi3/ for files not using KMS server side encryption and uploaded in a single PUT operation (so smaller than 50 MB given the default used by GDAL). Only to be used for /vsi3/, /vsigs/ or other filesystems using a MD5Sum as ETAG. The OVERWRITE strategy (GDAL >= 3.2) will always overwrite the target file with the source one.
- NUM_THREADS=integer. Number of threads to use for parallel file copying. Only use for when /vsi3/, /vsigs/, /vsiaz/ or /vsiadls/ is in source or target. The default is 10 since GDAL 3.3.
- CHUNK_SIZE=integer. Maximum size of chunk (in bytes) to use to split large objects when downloading them from /vsi3/, /vsigs/, /vsiaz/ or /vsiadls/ to local file system, or for upload to /vsi3/, /vsiaz/ or /vsiadls/ from local file system. Only used if NUM_THREADS > 1. For upload to /vsi3/, this chunk size must be set at least to 5 MB. The default is 8 MB since GDAL 3.3.
- x-amz-KEY=value. (GDAL >= 3.5) MIME header to pass during creation of a /vsi3/ object.
- x-goog-KEY=value. (GDAL >= 3.5) MIME header to pass during creation of a /vsigs/ object.
- x-ms-KEY=value. (GDAL >= 3.5) MIME header to pass during creation of a /vsiaz/ or /vsiadls/ object.

Value

Logical scalar, TRUE on success or FALSE on an error.

See Also

[copyDatasetFiles\(\)](#), [vsi_copy_file\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# sample-data is a directory in the git repository for gdalraster that is
# not included in the R package:
# https://github.com/USDAForestService/gdalraster/tree/main/sample-data
# A copy of sample-data in an AWS S3 bucket, and a partial copy in an
# Azure Blob container, were used to generate the example below.

src <- "/vsi3/gdalraster-sample-data/"
# s3://gdalraster-sample-data is not public, set credentials
set_config_option("AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID", "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx")
set_config_option("AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY", "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx")
```

```

vsi_read_dir(src)
#> [1] "README.md"
#> [2] "bl_mrbl_ng_jul2004_rgb_720x360.tif"
#> [3] "blue_marble_ng_neo_metadata.xml"
#> [4] "landsat_c2ard_sr_mt_hood_jul2022_utm.json"
#> [5] "landsat_c2ard_sr_mt_hood_jul2022_utm.tif"
#> [6] "lf_elev_220_metadata.html"
#> [7] "lf_elev_220_mt_hood_utm.tif"
#> [8] "lf_fbfm40_220_metadata.html"
#> [9] "lf_fbfm40_220_mt_hood_utm.tif"

dst <- "/vsiaz/sampledata"
set_config_option("AZURE_STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING",
                  "<connection_string_for_gdalraster_account>")
vsi_read_dir(dst)
#> [1] "lf_elev_220_metadata.html" "lf_elev_220_mt_hood_utm.tif"

# GDAL VSISync() supports direct copy for /vsi3/ -> /vsiaz/ (GDAL >= 3.8)
result <- vsi_sync(src, dst, show_progress = TRUE)
#> 0...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100 - done.
print(result)
#> [1] TRUE
vsi_read_dir(dst)
#> [1] "README.md"
#> [2] "bl_mrbl_ng_jul2004_rgb_720x360.tif"
#> [3] "blue_marble_ng_neo_metadata.xml"
#> [4] "landsat_c2ard_sr_mt_hood_jul2022_utm.json"
#> [5] "landsat_c2ard_sr_mt_hood_jul2022_utm.tif"
#> [6] "lf_elev_220_metadata.html"
#> [7] "lf_elev_220_mt_hood_utm.tif"
#> [8] "lf_fbfm40_220_metadata.html"
#> [9] "lf_fbfm40_220_mt_hood_utm.tif"

## End(Not run)

```

vsi_unlink

Delete a file

Description

vsi_unlink() deletes a file object from the file system. This function goes through the GDAL VSIFileHandler virtualization and may work on unusual filesystems such as in memory. It is a wrapper for VSIUnlink() in the GDAL Common Portability Library. Analog of the POSIX unlink() function.

Usage

```
vsi_unlink(filename)
```

Arguments

filename Character string. The path of the file to be deleted.

Value

0 on success or -1 on an error.

See Also

[deleteDataset\(\)](#), [vsi_rmdir\(\)](#), [vsi_unlink_batch\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# regular file system for illustration
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storm1_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
tmp_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "tmp.tif")
file.copy(elev_file, tmp_file)
vsi_stat(tmp_file)
vsi_unlink(tmp_file)
vsi_stat(tmp_file)
```

vsi_unlink_batch	<i>Delete several files in a batch</i>
------------------	--

Description

`vsi_unlink_batch()` deletes a list of files passed in a character vector. All files should belong to the same file system handler. This is implemented efficiently for `/vsi3/` and `/vsigs/` (provided for `/vsigs/` that OAuth2 authentication is used). This function is a wrapper for `VSIUnlinkBatch()` in the GDAL Common Portability Library.

Usage

```
vsi_unlink_batch(filenamees)
```

Arguments

filenamees Character vector. The list of files to delete.

Value

Logical vector of length(`filenamees`) with values depending on the success of deletion of the corresponding file. NULL might be returned in case of a more general error (for example, files belonging to different file system handlers).

See Also

[deleteDataset\(\)](#), [vsi_rmdir\(\)](#), [vsi_unlink\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# regular file system for illustration
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")
tcc_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_tcc.tif", package="gdalraster")

tmp_elev <- file.path(tempdir(), "tmp_elev.tif")
file.copy(elev_file, tmp_elev)
tmp_tcc <- file.path(tempdir(), "tmp_tcc.tif")
file.copy(tcc_file, tmp_tcc)
vsi_unlink_batch(c(tmp_elev, tmp_tcc))
```

warp

Raster reprojection and mosaicing

Description

warp() is a wrapper of the gdalwarp command-line utility for raster mosaicing, reprojection and warping (see <https://gdal.org/programs/gdalwarp.html>). The function can reproject to any supported spatial reference system (SRS). It can also be used to crop, resample, and optionally write output to a different raster format. See Details for a list of commonly used processing options that can be passed as arguments to warp().

Usage

```
warp(src_files, dst_filename, t_srs, cl_arg = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

src_files	Character vector of source file(s) to be reprojected.
dst_filename	Character string. Filename of the output raster.
t_srs	Character string. Target spatial reference system. Usually an EPSG code ("EPSG:#####") or a well known text (WKT) SRS definition. If empty string "", the spatial reference of src_files[1] will be used (see Note).
cl_arg	Optional character vector of command-line arguments to gdalwarp in addition to -t_srs (see Details).
quiet	Logical scalar. If TRUE, a progress bar will not be displayed. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

Several processing options can be performed in one call to warp() by passing the necessary command-line arguments. The following list describes several commonly used arguments. Note that gdalwarp supports a large number of arguments that enable a variety of different processing options. Users are encouraged to review the original source documentation provided by the GDAL project at the URL above for the full list.

- -te <xmin> <ymin> <xmax> <ymax>
Georeferenced extents of output file to be created (in target SRS by default).

- `-te_srs <srs_def>`
SRS in which to interpret the coordinates given with `-te` (if different than `t_srs`).
- `-tr <xres> <yres>`
Output pixel resolution (in target georeferenced units).
- `-tap`
(target aligned pixels) align the coordinates of the extent of the output file to the values of the `-tr`, such that the aligned extent includes the minimum extent. Alignment means that `xmin / resx`, `ymin / resy`, `xmax / resx` and `ymax / resy` are integer values.
- `-ovr <level>|AUTO|AUTO-<n>|NONE`
Specify which overview level of source files must be used. The default choice, `AUTO`, will select the overview level whose resolution is the closest to the target resolution. Specify an integer value (0-based, i.e., 0=1st overview level) to select a particular level. Specify `AUTO-n` where `n` is an integer greater or equal to 1, to select an overview level below the `AUTO` one. Or specify `NONE` to force the base resolution to be used (can be useful if overviews have been generated with a low quality resampling method, and the warping is done using a higher quality resampling method).
- `-wo <NAME>=<VALUE>`
Set a warp option as described in the GDAL documentation for `GDALWarpOptions`. Multiple `-wo` may be given. See also `-multi` below.
- `-ot <type>`
Force the output raster bands to have a specific data type supported by the format, which may be one of the following: `Byte`, `Int8`, `UInt16`, `Int16`, `UInt32`, `Int32`, `UInt64`, `Int64`, `Float32`, `Float64`, `CInt16`, `CInt32`, `CFloat32` or `CFloat64`.
- `-r <resampling_method>`
Resampling method to use. Available methods are: `near` (nearest neighbour, the default), `bilinear`, `cubic`, `cubicspline`, `lanczos`, `average`, `rms` (root mean square, GDAL \geq 3.3), `mode`, `max`, `min`, `med`, `q1` (first quartile), `q3` (third quartile), `sum` (GDAL \geq 3.1).
- `-srcnodata "<value>[<value>]..."`
Set nodata masking values for input bands (different values can be supplied for each band). If more than one value is supplied all values should be quoted to keep them together as a single operating system argument. Masked values will not be used in interpolation. Use a value of `None` to ignore intrinsic nodata settings on the source dataset. If `-srcnodata` is not explicitly set, but the source dataset has nodata values, they will be taken into account by default.
- `-dstnodata "<value>[<value>]..."`
Set nodata values for output bands (different values can be supplied for each band). If more than one value is supplied all values should be quoted to keep them together as a single operating system argument. New files will be initialized to this value and if possible the nodata value will be recorded in the output file. Use a value of `"None"` to ensure that nodata is not defined. If this argument is not used then nodata values will be copied from the source dataset.
- `-wm <memory_in_mb>`
Set the amount of memory that the warp API is allowed to use for caching. The value is interpreted as being in megabytes if the value is <10000 . For values ≥ 10000 , this is interpreted as bytes. The warper will total up the memory required to hold the input and output image arrays and any auxiliary masking arrays and if they are larger than the "warp memory" allowed it will subdivide the chunk into smaller chunks and try again. If the `-wm` value is very small there is some extra overhead in doing many small chunks so setting it larger is better but it is a matter of diminishing returns.

- `-multi`
Use multithreaded warping implementation. Two threads will be used to process chunks of image and perform input/output operation simultaneously. Note that computation is not multithreaded itself. To do that, you can use the `-wo NUM_THREADS=va1/ALL_CPUS` option, which can be combined with `-multi`.
- `-of <format>` Set the output raster format. Will be guessed from the extension if not specified. Use the short format name (e.g., "GTiff").
- `-co <NAME>=<VALUE>`
Set one or more format specific creation options for the output dataset. For example, the GeoTIFF driver supports creation options to control compression, and whether the file should be tiled. `getCreationOptions()` can be used to look up available creation options, but the GDAL [Raster drivers](#) documentation is the definitive reference for format specific options. Multiple `-co` may be given, e.g.,

```
c("-co", "COMPRESS=LZW", "-co", "BIGTIFF=YES")
```
- `-overwrite`
Overwrite the target dataset if it already exists. Overwriting means deleting and recreating the file from scratch. Note that if this option is not specified and the output file already exists, it will be updated in place.

The documentation for `gdalwarp` describes additional command-line options related to spatial reference systems, source nodata values, alpha bands, polygon cutlines as mask including blending, and more.

Mosaicing into an existing output file is supported if the output file already exists. The spatial extent of the existing file will not be modified to accommodate new data, so you may have to remove it in that case, or use the `-overwrite` option.

Command-line options are passed to `warp()` as a character vector. The elements of the vector are the individual options followed by their individual values, e.g.,

```
cl_arg = c("-tr", "30", "30", "-r", "bilinear"))
```

to set the target pixel resolution to 30 x 30 in target georeferenced units and use bilinear resampling.

Value

Logical indicating success (invisible TRUE). An error is raised if the operation fails.

Note

`warp()` can be used to reproject and also perform other processing such as crop, resample, and mosaic. This processing is generally done with a single function call by passing arguments for the target (output) pixel resolution, extent, resampling method, nodata value, format, and so forth. If `warp()` is called with `t_srs` set to "" (empty string), the target spatial reference will be set to that of `src_files[1]`, so that the processing options given in `cl_arg` will be performed without reprojecting (in the case of one input raster or multiple inputs that all use the same spatial reference system, otherwise would reproject inputs to the SRS of `src_files[1]` when they are different).

See Also

[GDALRaster-class](#), [srs_to_wkt\(\)](#), [translate\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# reproject the elevation raster to NAD83 / CONUS Albers (EPSG:5070)
elev_file <- system.file("extdata/storml_elev.tif", package="gdalraster")

# command-line arguments for gdalwarp
# resample to 90-m resolution and keep pixels aligned:
args <- c("-tr", "90", "90", "-r", "cubic", "-tap")
# write to Erdas Imagine format (HFA) with compression:
args <- c(args, "-of", "HFA", "-co", "COMPRESSED=YES")

alb83_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "storml_elev_alb83.img")
warp(elev_file, alb83_file, t_srs="EPSG:5070", cl_arg = args)

ds <- new(GDALRaster, alb83_file)
ds$getDriverLongName()
ds$getProjectionRef()
ds$res()
ds$getStatistics(band=1, approx_ok=FALSE, force=TRUE)
ds$close()

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