

# Package ‘lwgeom’

February 21, 2024

**Version** 0.2-14

**Title** Bindings to Selected 'liblwgeom' Functions for Simple Features

**Description** Access to selected functions found in 'liblwgeom' <<https://github.com/postgis/postgis/tree/master/liblwgeom>>, the light-weight geometry library used by 'PostGIS' <<http://postgis.net/>>.

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.0)

**Imports** Rcpp, units, sf (>= 1.0-15)

**Suggests** covr, sp, geosphere, testthat

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, sf (>= 0.6-0)

**SystemRequirements** GEOS (>= 3.5.0), PROJ (>= 4.8.0), sqlite3

**License** GPL-2

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**URL** <https://r-spatial.github.io/lwgeom/>,  
<https://github.com/r-spatial/lwgeom>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/r-spatial/lwgeom/issues>

**Collate** init.R RcppExports.R geohash.R split.R subdivide.R valid.R  
transform.R bounding\_circle.R bearing.R snap\_to\_grid.R  
startpoint.R twkb.R perimeter.R clockwise.R geod.R wkt.R  
wrap\_x.R

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.1

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bounding_circle . . . . .	2
geod . . . . .	3
lwgeom_extSoftVersion . . . . .	4
lwgeom_make_valid . . . . .	5
perimeter . . . . .	5
st_astext . . . . .	6
st_as_sfc.TWKB . . . . .	6
st_force_polygon_cw . . . . .	7
st_geod_azimuth . . . . .	8
st_geohash . . . . .	8
st_is_polygon_cw . . . . .	9
st_linesubstring . . . . .	9
st_snap_to_grid . . . . .	10
st_split . . . . .	11
st_startpoint . . . . .	12
st_subdivide . . . . .	12
st_transform_proj . . . . .	13
st_wrap_x . . . . .	14
<b>Index</b>	<b>16</b>

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bounding_circle	<i>Generate the minimum bounding circle</i>
-----------------	---

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**Description**

Generate the minimum bounding circle

**Usage**

```
st_minimum_bounding_circle(x, nQuadSegs = 30)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class sfg, sfg or sf
nQuadSegs	number of segments per quadrant (passed to st_buffer)

**Details**

st\_minimum\_bounding\_circle uses the lwgeom\_calculate\_mbc method also used by the PostGIS command ST\_MinimumBoundingCircle.

**Value**

Object of the same class as x

**Examples**

```
library(sf)

x = st_multipoint(matrix(c(0,1,0,1),2,2))
y = st_multipoint(matrix(c(0,0,1,0,1,1),3,2))

mbcx = st_minimum_bounding_circle(x)
mbcy = st_minimum_bounding_circle(y)

if (.Platform$OS.type != "windows") {
  plot(mbcx, axes=TRUE); plot(x, add=TRUE)
  plot(mbcy, axes=TRUE); plot(y, add=TRUE)
}

nc = st_read(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"))
state = st_union(st_geometry(nc))

if (.Platform$OS.type != "windows") {
  plot(st_minimum_bounding_circle(state), asp=1)
  plot(state, add=TRUE)
}
```

---

geod

*liblwgeom geodetic functions*

---

**Description**

liblwgeom geodetic functions for length, area, segmentizing, covers

**Usage**

```
st_geod_area(x)

st_geod_length(x)

st_geod_segmentize(x, max_seg_length)

st_geod_covers(x, y, sparse = TRUE)

st_geod_covered_by(x, y, sparse = TRUE)

st_geod_distance(x, y, tolerance = 0, sparse = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x object of class sf, sfc or sfg  
max\_seg\_length segment length in degree, radians, or as a length unit (e.g., m)

y	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
sparse	logical; if TRUE, return a sparse matrix (object of class sgbp), otherwise, return a dense logical matrix.
tolerance	double or length units value: if positive, the first distance less than tolerance is returned, rather than the true distance

### Details

st\_area will give an error message when the area spans the equator and lwgeom is linked to a proj.4 version older than 4.9.0 (see [lwgeom\\_extSoftVersion](#))

longitude coordinates returned are rescaled to [-180,180)

### Note

this function should is used by [st\\_distance](#), do not use it directly

### Examples

```
library(sf)
nc = st_read(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"))
st_geod_area(nc[1:3,])
# st_area(nc[1:3,])
l = st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(7,52), c(8,53))), crs = 4326)
st_geod_length(l)
library(units)
pol = st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,0), c(0,60), c(60,60), c(0,0))))
x = st_sfc(pol, crs = 4326)
seg = st_geod_segmentize(x[1], set_units(10, km))
plot(seg, graticule = TRUE, axes = TRUE)
pole = st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,80), c(120,80), c(240,80), c(0,80))))
pt = st_point(c(0,90))
x = st_sfc(pole, pt, crs = 4326)
st_geod_covers(x[c(1,1,1)], x[c(2,2,2,2)])
pole = st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0,80), c(120,80), c(240,80), c(0,80))))
pt = st_point(c(30,70))
x = st_sfc(pole, pt, crs = 4326)
st_geod_distance(x, x)
```

---

lwgeom\_extSoftVersion *Provide the external dependencies versions of the libraries linked to sf*

---

### Description

Provide the external dependencies versions of the libraries linked to sf

### Usage

```
lwgeom_extSoftVersion()
```

---

lwgeom_make_valid	<i>Make an invalid geometry valid</i>
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---

**Description**

Make an invalid geometry valid

**Usage**

```
lwgeom_make_valid(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class sfc
---	---------------------

---

perimeter	<i>compute perimeter from polygons or other geometries</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

compute perimeter from polygons or other geometries

**Usage**

```
st_perimeter_lwgeom(x)
```

```
st_perimeter(x)
```

```
st_perimeter_2d(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
---	--------------------------------

**Value**

numerical vector with perimeter for each feature (geometry), with unit of measure when possible

---

st_astext	<i>Return Well-known Text representation of simple feature geometry</i>
-----------	---

---

### Description

Return Well-known Text representation of simple feature geometry or coordinate reference system

### Usage

```
st_astext(x, digits = options("digits"), ..., EWKT = FALSE)
```

```
st_asewkt(x, digits = options("digits"))
```

### Arguments

x	object of class sfg, sfc, or sf
digits	integer; number of decimal digits to print
...	ignored
EWKT	logical; use PostGIS Enhanced WKT (includes srid)

### Details

The returned WKT representation of simple feature geometry conforms to the [simple features access](#) specification and extensions (if EWKT = TRUE), [known as EWKT](#), supported by PostGIS and other simple features implementations for addition of SRID to a WKT string.

st\_asewkt() returns the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.

### Examples

```
library(sf)
pt <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1.0002,2.3030303)), crs = 4326)
st_astext(pt, 3)
st_asewkt(pt, 3)
```

---

st_as_sfc.TWKB	<i>create sfc object from tiny well-known binary (twkb)</i>
----------------	---

---

### Description

create sfc object from tiny well-known binary (twkb)

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'TWKB'
st_as_sfc(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    list with raw vectors, of class TWKB  
 ...                  ignored

**See Also**

<https://github.com/TWKB/Specification/blob/master/twkb.md>

**Examples**

```
l = structure(list(as.raw(c(0x02, 0x00, 0x02, 0x02, 0x02, 0x08, 0x08))), class = "TWKB")
library(sf) # load generic
st_as_sf(l)
```

---

st\_force\_polygon\_cw    *Force a POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON to be clockwise*

---

**Description**

Check if a POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON is clockwise, and if not make it so. According to the 'Right-hand-rule', outer rings should be clockwise, and inner holes should be counter-clockwise

**Usage**

```
st_force_polygon_cw(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    object with polygon geometries

**Value**

object of the same class as x

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
polys <- st_sf(cw = c(FALSE, TRUE),
               st_as_sf(c('POLYGON ((0 0, 1 0, 1 1, 0 0))',
                          'POLYGON ((1 1, 2 2, 2 1, 1 1))')))

st_force_polygon_cw(polys)
st_force_polygon_cw(st_geometry(polys))
st_force_polygon_cw(st_geometry(polys)[[1]])
```

---

st_geod_azimuth	<i>compute azimuth between sequence of points</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

compute azimuth between sequence of points

**Usage**

```
st_geod_azimuth(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
---	--------------------------------

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
p = st_sfc(st_point(c(7,52)), st_point(c(8,53)), crs = 4326)
st_geod_azimuth(p)
```

---

st_geohash	<i>compute geohash from (average) coordinates</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

compute geohash from (average) coordinates

**Usage**

```
st_geohash(x, precision = 0)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class sf, sfc or sfg
precision	integer; precision (length) of geohash returned. From the liblwgeom source: “where the precision is non-positive, a precision based on the bounds of the feature. Big features have loose precision. Small features have tight precision.”

**Details**

see <http://geohash.org/> or <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geohash>.

**Value**

character vector with geohashes



**Examples**

```
library(sf)
lwgeom::st_geohash(st_sfc(st_point(c(1.5,3.5)), st_point(c(0,90))), 2)
lwgeom::st_geohash(st_sfc(st_point(c(1.5,3.5)), st_point(c(0,90))), 10)
```

---

st_is_polygon_cw	<i>Check if a POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON is clockwise</i>
------------------	--

---

**Description**

Check if a POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON is clockwise. According to the 'Right-hand-rule', outer rings should be clockwise, and inner holes should be counter-clockwise

**Usage**

```
st_is_polygon_cw(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    object with polygon geometries

**Value**

logical with length the same number of features in 'x'

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
polys <- st_sf(cw = c(FALSE, TRUE),
               st_as_sfc(c('POLYGON ((0 0, 1 0, 1 1, 0 0))',
                           'POLYGON ((1 1, 2 2, 2 1, 1 1)'))))

st_is_polygon_cw(polys)
st_is_polygon_cw(st_geometry(polys))
st_is_polygon_cw(st_geometry(polys)[[1]])
```

---

st_linesubstring	<i>get substring from linestring</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

get substring from linestring

**Usage**

```
st_linesubstring(x, from, to, tolerance, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class sfc, sf or sfg
from	relative distance from origin (in [0,1])
to	relative distance from origin (in [0,1])
tolerance	tolerance parameter, when to snap to line node
...	ignored

**Value**

object of class sfc

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
lines = st_sfc(st_linestring(rbind(c(0,0), c(1,2), c(2,0))), crs = 4326)
spl = st_linesubstring(lines, 0.2, 0.8) # should warn
plot(st_geometry(lines), col = 'red', lwd = 3)
plot(spl, col = 'black', lwd = 3, add = TRUE)
st_linesubstring(lines, 0.49999, 0.8) # three points
st_linesubstring(lines, 0.49999, 0.8, 0.001) # two points: snap start to second node
```

---

st_snap_to_grid	<i>Snap geometries to a grid</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Snap geometries to a grid

**Usage**

```
st_snap_to_grid(x, size, origin)
```

**Arguments**

x	object with geometries to be snapped
size	numeric or (length) units object; grid cell size in x-, y- (and possibly z- and m-) directions
origin	numeric; origin of the grid

**Value**

object of the same class as x

**Examples**

```

# obtain data
library(sf)
x = st_read(system.file("gpkg/nc.gpkg", package="sf"), quiet = TRUE)[1, ] %>%
  st_geometry %>%
  st_transform(3395)

# snap to a grid of 5000 m
err = try(y <- st_snap_to_grid(x, 5000))

# plot data for visual comparison
if (!inherits(err, "try-error")) {
  opar = par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
  plot(x, main = "original data")
  plot(y, main = "snapped to 5000 m")
  par(opar)
}

```

---

st\_split

*Return a collection of geometries resulting by splitting a geometry*


---

**Description**

Return a collection of geometries resulting by splitting a geometry

**Usage**

```
st_split(x, y)
```

**Arguments**

**x** object with geometries to be splitted

**y** object split with (blade); if y contains more than one feature geometry, the geometries are [st\\_combine](#) 'd

**Value**

object of the same class as x

**Examples**

```

library(sf)
l = st_as_sfc('MULTILINESTRING((10 10, 190 190), (15 15, 30 30, 100 90))')
pt = st_sfc(st_point(c(30,30)))
st_split(l, pt)

```

---

st_startpoint	<i>Return the start and end points from lines</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Return the start and end points from lines

**Usage**

```
st_startpoint(x)
```

```
st_endpoint(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    line of class sf, sfc or sfg

**Details**

see [https://postgis.net/docs/ST\\_StartPoint.html](https://postgis.net/docs/ST_StartPoint.html) and [https://postgis.net/docs/ST\\_EndPoint.html](https://postgis.net/docs/ST_EndPoint.html).

**Value**

sf object representing start and end points

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
m = matrix(c(0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 4), ncol = 2)
l = st_sfc(st_linestring(m))
lwgeom::st_startpoint(l)
lwgeom::st_endpoint(l)
l2 = st_sfc(st_linestring(m), st_linestring(m[3:1, ]))
lwgeom::st_startpoint(l2)
lwgeom::st_endpoint(l2)
```

---

st_subdivide	<i>Return a collection of geometries resulting by subdividing a geometry</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Return a collection of geometries resulting by subdividing a geometry

**Usage**

```
st_subdivide(x, max_vertices)
```

**Arguments**

x                    object with geometries to be subdivided  
 max\_vertices       integer; maximum size of the subgeometries (at least 8)

**Value**

object of the same class as x

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
demo(nc, ask = FALSE, echo = FALSE)
x = st_subdivide(nc, 10)
plot(x[1])
```

---

st_transform_proj	<i>Transform or convert coordinates of simple features directly with Proj.4 (bypassing GDAL)</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

Transform or convert coordinates of simple features directly with Proj.4 (bypassing GDAL)

**Usage**

```
st_transform_proj(x, crs, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
st_transform_proj(x, crs, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
st_transform_proj(x, crs, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
st_transform_proj(x, crs, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    object of class sf, sfc or sfg  
 crs                  character; target CRS, or, in case of a length 2 character vector, source and target CRS  
 ...                  ignored

**Details**

Transforms coordinates of object to new projection, using PROJ directly rather than the GDAL API used by `st_transform`.

If `crs` is a single CRS, it forms the target CRS, and in that case the source CRS is obtained as `st_crs(x)`. Since this presumes that the source CRS is accepted by GDAL (which is not always the case), a second option is to specify the source and target CRS as two proj4strings in argument `crs`. In the latter case, `st_crs(x)` is ignored and may well be NA.

The `st_transform_proj` method for `sfg` objects assumes that the CRS of the object is available as an attribute of that name.

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
p1 = st_point(c(7,52))
p2 = st_point(c(-30,20))
sfc = st_sfc(p1, p2, crs = 4326)
sfc
st_transform_proj(sfc, "+proj=wintri")
library(sf)
nc = st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package="sf"))
st_transform_proj(nc[1,], "+proj=wintri +over")
st_transform_proj(structure(p1, proj4string = "+init=epsg:4326"), "+init=epsg:3857")
```

---

st_wrap_x	<i>Splits input geometries by a vertical line and moves components falling on one side of that line by a fixed amount</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Splits input geometries by a vertical line and moves components falling on one side of that line by a fixed amount

**Usage**

```
st_wrap_x(x, wrap, move)
```

**Arguments**

x	object with geometries to be split
wrap	x value of split line
move	amount by which geometries falling to the left of the line should be translated to the right

**Value**

object of the same class as x

**Examples**

```
library(sf)
demo(nc, ask = FALSE, echo = FALSE)
x = st_wrap_x(nc, -78, 10)
plot(x[1])
```

# Index

bounding\_circle, 2

geod, 3

lwgeom\_extSoftVersion, 4, 4

lwgeom\_make\_valid, 5

perimeter, 5

st\_as\_sfc.TWKB, 6

st\_asewkt (st\_astext), 6

st\_astext, 6

st\_combine, 11

st\_distance, 4

st\_endpoint (st\_startpoint), 12

st\_force\_polygon\_cw, 7

st\_geod\_area (geod), 3

st\_geod\_azimuth, 8

st\_geod\_covered\_by (geod), 3

st\_geod\_covers (geod), 3

st\_geod\_distance (geod), 3

st\_geod\_length (geod), 3

st\_geod\_segmentize (geod), 3

st\_geohash, 8

st\_is\_polygon\_cw, 9

st\_linesubstring, 9

st\_minimum\_bounding\_circle  
(bounding\_circle), 2

st\_perimeter (perimeter), 5

st\_perimeter\_2d (perimeter), 5

st\_perimeter\_lwgeom (perimeter), 5

st\_snap\_to\_grid, 10

st\_split, 11

st\_startpoint, 12

st\_subdivide, 12

st\_transform, 14

st\_transform\_proj, 13

st\_wrap\_x, 14