Spatial modelling with the R-GRASS Interface

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Case Study Usage Scenarios

Outline



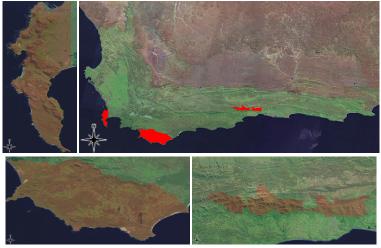
2 Usage Scenarios

- GRASS as spatial DB
- R as script engine
- both combined



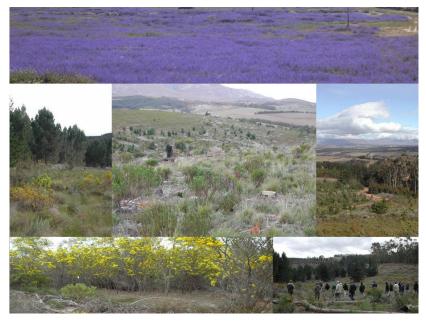
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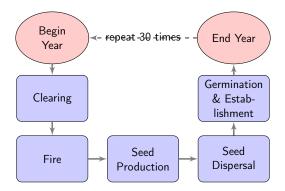
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From: Krug et al. (2010). Clearing of invasive alien plants under different budget scenarios: using a simulation model to test efficiency. Biological Invasions 12.

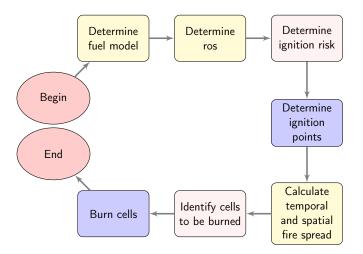
Why do we worry about aliens?





From: Krug et al. (2010). Clearing of invasive alien plants under different budget scenarios: using a simulation model to test efficiency. Biological Invasions 12.

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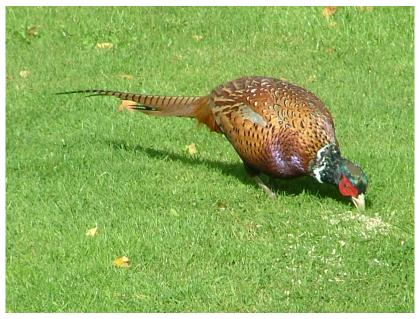
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| Case Study | GRASS as spatial |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Usage Scenarios | R as script engine |
| | both combined |

Different scenarios

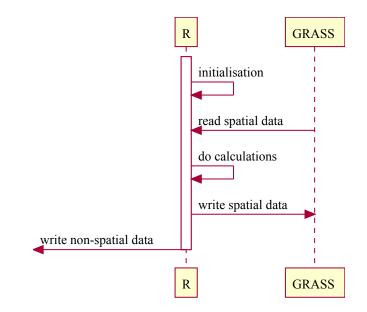
- GRASS as DB for spatial data
- 2 R as scripting language
- Ombination of both





Dave B. Wieseman

GRASS as spatial DB



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Requirements

- Connect to spatial data DB
- read spatial data
- write spatial data

Packages

- spgrass6
- rgdal
- SQLiteMap
- RSAGA



Initialisation GRASS

```
initGRASS(
1
          gisBase = parms(ASM)$grassPATH,
          home = tempdir(),
          SG = region,
          gisDbase = paste(getwd(), "/../", sep=""),
          location = "grass",
          mapset = "AlienSpreadSim",
          override = TRUE
          )
```

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read from GRASS

```
readRAST6 <- function(
1
2
                                 . . . ,
3
                                ignore.stderr=!Debug,
                                useGDAL=gdalGRASSenabled
4
5
                                ) {
             oldWarn <- options()$warn</pre>
6
             options(warn=-1)
7
             result <- spgrass6::readRAST6(</pre>
8
9
                       . . . ,
                       ignore.stderr=ignore.stderr,
10
                       useGDAL=useGDAL,
11
                       plugin=FALSE
12
             )
13
             options(warn=oldWarn)
14
             return(result)
15
    }
16
```

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- making connection to GRASS easier and more "transparent" for user
- session wide options for reading / writing spatial data spatial commands — use options?
- "Native" interface $R \iff GRASS$ direct link
- primary spatial back-end for storage
- a "spatial dbi package" with different back-ends in other packages — mainly connect, read, write, delete and some query functions
- switch between different connections to spatial sources



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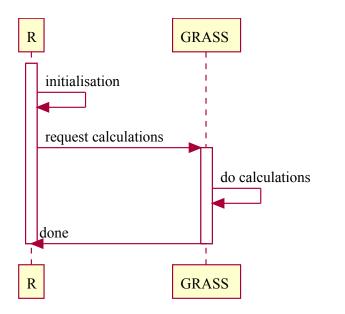


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R as script engine



Case Study Usage Scenarios GRASS as spatial DB R as script engine both combined

Requirements

- Connect to GIS
- Execute commands in GIS

Packages

- spgrass6
- RSAGA
- SQLiteMap



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access GRASS functions

```
1
   execGRASS(
            cmd = "r.spread",
2
            flags = c("o"),
3
            parameters = list(
4
                     max = "ros.2006.max",
5
                     dir = "ros.2006.maxdir",
6
7
                     base = "ros.2006.base",
                     start = "ignition_2006_Points",
8
                     output = "SpreadTime_2006"
9
10
            ),
11
            ignore.stderr = !Debug
12
13
   )
```

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- implementation of r.mapcalc (not relevant any more for GRASS 7?)
- session wide options for executing GRASS commands use options?
- use ... as an alternative way of passing parameter to GRASS function?
- primary GIS backend for analysis



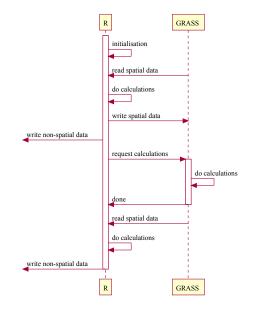
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both combined



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Requirements

- Frequent data exchange $R \iff GRASS$
- Working with a MASK
- Easily portable to other computer (PCs, hpc, ...)

Improvements

- Increased speed in reading / writing
- Paralelization of routines (map arithmetic)



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Conclusions

- Good infrastructure for GIS work
- Room for improvements

We should not reinvent the wheel, but rather make it run smoother



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