Package: wk (via r-universe)

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Title Lightweight Well-Known Geometry Parsing

Version 0.9.4

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Description Provides a minimal R and C++ API for parsing well-known binary and well-known text representation of geometries to and from R-native formats. Well-known binary is compact and fast to parse; well-known text is human-readable and is useful for writing tests. These formats are useful in R only if the information they contain can be accessed in R, for which high-performance functions are provided here.

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`crc` *2D Circle Vectors*

Description

2D Circle Vectors

Usage

```
crc(x = double(), y = double(), r = double(), crs = wk_crs_auto())

as_crc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_crc'
as_crc(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as_crc(x, ..., crs = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as_crc(x, ..., crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x, y`	Coordinates of the center
`r`	Circle radius
`crs`	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.
`...`	Extra arguments passed to `as_crc()`.

Value

A vector along the recycled length of bounds.

Examples

```
crc(1, 2, 3)
```

`crc_x` *Circle accessors*

Description

Circle accessors

Usage

```
crc_x(x)

crc_y(x)

crc_center(x)

crc_r(x)
```

Arguments

x	A `crc()` vector

Value

Components of the `crc()` vector

Examples

```
x <- crc(1, 2, r = 3)
crc_x(x)
crc_y(x)
crc_r(x)
crc_center(x)
```

grd *Raster-like objects*

Description

grd() objects are just an array (any object with more than two dim()s) and a bounding box (a rct(), which may or may not have a wk_crs() attached). The ordering of the dimensions is y (indices increasing downwards), x (indices increasing to the right). This follows the ordering of as.raster()/rasterImage() and aligns with the printing of matrices.

Usage

```
grd(
  bbox = NULL,
  nx = NULL,
  ny = NULL,
  dx = NULL,
  dy = NULL,
  type = c("polygons", "corners", "centers")
)

grd_rct(data, bbox = rct(0, 0, dim(data)[2], dim(data)[1]))

grd_xy(data, bbox = rct(0, 0, dim(data)[2] - 1, dim(data)[1] - 1))

as_grd_rct(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
as_grd_rct(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
as_grd_rct(x, ...)

as_grd_xy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
as_grd_xy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
as_grd_xy(x, ...)
```

Arguments

bbox	A rct() containing the bounds and CRS of the object. You can specify a rct() with xmin > xmax or ymin > ymax which will flip the underlying data and return an object with a normalized bounding box and data.

nx, ny, dx, dy	Either a number of cells in the x- and y- directions or delta in the x- and y-directions (in which case bbox must be specified).
type	Use "polygons" to return a grid whose objects can be represented using an rct(); use "centers" to return a grid whose objects are the center of the rct() grid; use "corners" to return a grid along the corners of bbox.
data	An object with two or more dimensions. Most usefully, a matrix.
x	An object to convert to a grid
...	Passed to S3 methods

Value

- grd() returns a grd_rct() for type == "polygons or a grd_xy() otherwise.
- grd_rct() returns an object of class "wk_grd_rct".
- grd_xy() returns an object of class "wk_grd_xy".

Examples

```
# create a grid with no data (just for coordinates)
(grid <- grd(nx = 2, ny = 2))
as_rct(grid)
as_xy(grid)
plot(grid, border = "black")

# more usefully, wraps a matrix or nd array + bbox
# approx volcano in New Zealand Transverse Mercator
bbox <- rct(
  5917000,       1757000 + 870,
  5917000 + 610, 1757000,
  crs = "EPSG:2193"
)
(grid <- grd_rct(volcano, bbox))

# these come with a reasonable default plot method for matrix data
plot(grid)

# you can set the data or the bounding box after creation
grid$bbox <- rct(0, 0, 1, 1)

# subset by indices or rct
plot(grid[1:2, 1:2])
plot(grid[c(start = NA, stop = NA, step = 2), c(start = NA, stop = NA, step = 2)])
plot(grid[rct(0, 0, 0.5, 0.5)])
```

grd_cell *Grid cell operators*

Description

Grid cell operators

Usage

```
grd_cell(grid, point, ..., snap = grd_snap_next)

grd_cell_range(
  grid,
  bbox = wk_bbox(grid),
  ...,
  step = 1L,
  snap = grd_snap_next
)

grd_cell_rct(grid, i, j = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
grd_cell_rct(grid, i, j = NULL, ..., out_of_bounds = "keep")

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
grd_cell_rct(grid, i, j = NULL, ..., out_of_bounds = "keep")

grd_cell_xy(grid, i, j = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
grd_cell_xy(grid, i, j = NULL, ..., out_of_bounds = "keep")

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
grd_cell_xy(grid, i, j = NULL, ..., out_of_bounds = "keep")
```

Arguments

grid	A grd_xy(), grd_rct(), or other object implementing grd_*() methods.
point	A handleable of points.
...	Unused
snap	A function that transforms real-valued indices to integer indices (e.g., floor(), ceiling(), or round()). For grd_cell_range(), a list() with exactly two elements to be called for the minimum and maximum index values, respectively.
bbox	An rct() object.
step	The difference between adjascent indices in the output

i, j	1-based index values. i indices correspond to decreasing y values; j indices correspond to increasing x values. Values outside the range 1:nrow|ncol(data) will be censored to NA including 0 and negative values.
out_of_bounds	One of 'keep', 'censor', 'discard', or 'squish'

Value

- grd_cell(): returns a list(i, j) of index values corresponding to the input points and adjusted according to snap. Index values will be outside dim(grid) for points outside wk_bbox(grid) including negative values.
- grd_cell_range() returns a slice describing the range of indices in the i and j directions.
- grd_cell_rct() returns a rct() of the cell extent at i, j.
- grd_cell_xy() returns a xy() of the cell center at i, j.

Examples

```
grid <- grd(nx = 3, ny = 2)
grd_cell(grid, xy(0.5, 0.5))
grd_cell_range(grid, grid$bbox)
grd_cell_rct(grid, 1, 1)
grd_cell_xy(grid, 1, 1)
```

---

grd_extract *Extract values from a grid*

Description

Unlike grd_subset(), which subsets like a matrix, grd_extract() returns values.

Usage

```
grd_extract(grid, i = NULL, j = NULL)

grd_extract_nearest(grid, point, out_of_bounds = c("censor", "squish"))

grd_data_extract(grid_data, i = NULL, j = NULL)
```

Arguments

grid	A grd_xy(), grd_rct(), or other object implementing grd_*() methods.
i, j	Index values as in grd_subset() except recycled to a common size.
point	A handleable of points.
out_of_bounds	One of 'keep', 'censor', 'discard', or 'squish'
grid_data	The data member of a grd(). This is typically an array but can also be an S3 object with an array-like subset method. The native raster is special-cased as its subset method requires non-standard handling.

Value

A matrix or vector with two fewer dimensions than the input.

`grd_snap_next` *Index snap functions*

Description

These functions can be used in `grd_cell()` and `grd_cell_range()`. These functions differ in the way they round 0.5: `grd_snap_next()` always rounds up and `grd_snap_previous()` always rounds down. You can also use `floor()` and `ceiling()` as index snap functions.

Usage

```
grd_snap_next(x)

grd_snap_previous(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A vector of rescaled but non-integer indices

Value

A vector of integer indices

Examples

```
grd_snap_next(seq(0, 2, 0.25))
grd_snap_previous(seq(0, 2, 0.25))
```

`grd_subset` *Subset grid objects*

Description

The `grd_subset()` method handles the subsetting of a `grd()` in x-y space. Ordering of indices is not considered and logical indies are recycled silently along dimensions. The result of a `grd_subset()` is always a `grd()` of the same type whose relationship to x-y space has not changed.

Usage

```
grd_subset(grid, i = NULL, j = NULL, ...)

grd_crop(grid, bbox, ..., step = 1L, snap = NULL)

grd_extend(grid, bbox, ..., step = 1L, snap = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
grd_crop(grid, bbox, ..., step = 1L, snap = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
grd_crop(grid, bbox, ..., step = 1L, snap = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
grd_extend(grid, bbox, ..., step = 1L, snap = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
grd_extend(grid, bbox, ..., step = 1L, snap = NULL)

grd_data_subset(grid_data, i = NULL, j = NULL)
```

Arguments

grid	A grd_xy(), grd_rct(), or other object implementing grd_*() methods.
i, j	1-based index values. i indices correspond to decreasing y values; j indices correspond to increasing x values. Values outside the range 1:nrow|ncol(data) will be censored to NA including 0 and negative values.
...	Passed to subset methods
bbox	An rct() object.
step	The difference between adjascent indices in the output
snap	A function that transforms real-valued indices to integer indices (e.g., floor(), ceiling(), or round()). For grd_cell_range(), a list() with exactly two elements to be called for the minimum and maximum index values, respectively.
grid_data	The data member of a grd(). This is typically an array but can also be an S3 object with an array-like subset method. The native raster is special-cased as its subset method requires non-standard handling.

Value

A modified grid whose cell centres have not changed location as a result of the subset.

Examples

```
grid <- grd_rct(volcano)
grd_subset(grid, 1:20, 1:30)
grd_crop(grid, rct(-10, -10, 10, 10))
grd_extend(grid, rct(-10, -10, 10, 10))
```

grd_summary *Grid information*

Description

Grid information

Usage

```
grd_summary(grid)
```

Arguments

grid	A grd_xy(), grd_rct(), or other object implementing grd_*() methods.

Value

- grd_summary() returns a list() with components xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax, nx, ny, dx, dy, width, and height.

Examples

```
grd_summary(grd(nx = 3, ny = 2))
```

grd_tile *Extract normalized grid tiles*

Description

Unlike grd_tile_template(), which returns a grd() whose elements are the boundaries of the specified tiles with no data attached, grd_tile() returns the actual tile with the data.

Usage

```
grd_tile(grid, level, i, j = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
grd_tile(grid, level, i, j = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
grd_tile(grid, level, i, j = NULL)
```

Arguments

grid	A grd_xy(), grd_rct(), or other object implementing grd_*() methods.
level	An integer describing the overview level. This is related to the step value by a power of 2 (i.e., a level of 1 indicates a step of 2, a level of 2 indicates a step of 4, etc.).
i, j	1-based index values. i indices correspond to decreasing y values; j indices correspond to increasing x values. Values outside the range 1:nrow|ncol(data) will be censored to NA including 0 and negative values.

Value

A grd_subset()ed version

Examples

```
grid <- grd_rct(volcano)
plot(grd_tile(grid, 4, 1, 1))

plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 1, 1), add = TRUE)
plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 1, 2), add = TRUE)
plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 2, 1), add = TRUE)
plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 2, 2), add = TRUE)

grid <- as_grd_xy(grd_tile(grid, 4, 1, 1))
plot(grid, add = TRUE, pch = ".")
plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 1, 1), add = TRUE, col = "green", pch = ".")
plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 1, 2), add = TRUE, col = "red", pch = ".")
plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 2, 1), add = TRUE, col = "blue", pch = ".")
plot(grd_tile(grid, 3, 2, 2), add = TRUE, col = "magenta", pch = ".")
```

---

grd_tile_template *Compute overview grid tile*

Description

A useful workflow for raster data in a memory bounded environment is to chunk a grid into sections or tiles. These functions compute tiles suitable for such processing. Use grd_tile_summary() to generate statistics for level values to choose for your application.

Usage

```
grd_tile_template(grid, level)

grd_tile_summary(grid, levels = NULL)
```

Arguments

grid	A grd_xy(), grd_rct(), or other object implementing grd_*() methods.
level	An integer describing the overview level. This is related to the step value by a power of 2 (i.e., a level of 1 indicates a step of 2, a level of 2 indicates a step of 4, etc.).
levels	A vector of level values or NULL to use a sequence from 0 to the level that would result in a 1 x 1 grid.

Value

A grd()

Examples

```
grid <- grd_rct(volcano)
grd_tile_summary(grid)
grd_tile_template(grid, 3)
```

---

handle_wkt_without_vector_size

Test handlers for handling of unknown size vectors

Description

Test handlers for handling of unknown size vectors

Usage

```
handle_wkt_without_vector_size(handleable, handler)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
handler	A wk_handler object.

Examples

```
handle_wkt_without_vector_size(wkt(), wk_vector_meta_handler())
```

new_wk_crc *S3 details for crc objects*

Description

S3 details for crc objects

Usage

```
new_wk_crc(x = list(x = double(), y = double(), r = double()), crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A crc()
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.

new_wk_grd *S3 details for grid objects*

Description

S3 details for grid objects

Usage

```
new_wk_grd(x, subclass = character())
```

Arguments

x	A grd()
subclass	An optional subclass.

Value

An object inheriting from 'grd'

new_wk_rct *S3 details for rct objects*

Description

S3 details for rct objects

Usage

```
new_wk_rct(
  x = list(xmin = double(), ymin = double(), xmax = double(), ymax = double()),
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	A rct()
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.

new_wk_wkb *S3 Details for wk_wkb*

Description

S3 Details for wk_wkb

Usage

```
new_wk_wkb(x = list(), crs = NULL, geodesic = NULL)

validate_wk_wkb(x)

is_wk_wkb(x)
```

Arguments

x	A (possibly) wkb() vector
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.
geodesic	TRUE if edges must be interpolated as geodesics when coordinates are spherical, FALSE otherwise.

new_wk_wkt *S3 Details for wk_wkt*

Description

S3 Details for wk_wkt

Usage

```
new_wk_wkt(x = character(), crs = NULL, geodesic = NULL)

is_wk_wkt(x)

validate_wk_wkt(x)
```

Arguments

x	A (possibly) wkt() vector
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.
geodesic	TRUE if edges must be interpolated as geodesics when coordinates are spherical, FALSE otherwise.

new_wk_xy *S3 details for xy objects*

Description

S3 details for xy objects

Usage

```
new_wk_xy(x = list(x = double(), y = double()), crs = NULL)

new_wk_xyz(x = list(x = double(), y = double(), z = double()), crs = NULL)

new_wk_xym(x = list(x = double(), y = double(), m = double()), crs = NULL)

new_wk_xyzm(
  x = list(x = double(), y = double(), z = double(), m = double()),
  crs = NULL
)

validate_wk_xy(x)

validate_wk_xyz(x)
```

```
validate_wk_xym(x)

validate_wk_xyzm(x)
```

Arguments

x	A xy() object.
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.

---

plot.wk_grd_xy *Plot grid objects*

Description

Plot grid objects

Usage

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

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
plot(
  x,
  ...,
  image = NULL,
  interpolate = FALSE,
  oversample = 4,
  border = NA,
  asp = 1,
  bbox = NULL,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  add = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	A wkb() or wkt()
...	Passed to plotting functions for features: graphics::points() for point and multipoint geometries, graphics::lines() for linestring and multilinestring geometries, and graphics::polypath() for polygon and multipolygon geometries.
image	A raster or nativeRaster to pass to graphics::rasterImage(). use NULL to do a quick-and-dirty rescale of the data such that the low value is black and the high value is white.

interpolate	Use TRUE to perform interpolation between color values.
oversample	A scale on the number of pixels on the device to use for sampling estimation of large raster values. Use Inf to disable.
border	Color to use for polygon borders. Use NULL for the default and NA to skip plotting borders.
asp, xlab, ylab	Passed to graphics::plot()
bbox	The limits of the plot as a rct() or compatible object
add	Should a new plot be created, or should handleable be added to the existing plot?

Value

x, invisibly.

Examples

```
plot(grd_rct(volcano))
plot(grd_xy(volcano))
```

---

rct *2D rectangle vectors*

Description

2D rectangle vectors

Usage

```
rct(
  xmin = double(),
  ymin = double(),
  xmax = double(),
  ymax = double(),
  crs = wk_crs_auto()
)

as_rct(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_rct'
as_rct(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as_rct(x, ..., crs = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as_rct(x, ..., crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax	Rectangle bounds.
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.
x	An object to be converted to a rct().
...	Extra arguments passed to as_rct().

Value

A vector along the recycled length of bounds.

Examples

```
rct(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

---

rct_xmin *Rectangle accessors and operators*

Description

Rectangle accessors and operators

Usage

```
rct_xmin(x)

rct_ymin(x)

rct_xmax(x)

rct_ymax(x)

rct_width(x)

rct_height(x)

rct_intersects(x, y)

rct_contains(x, y)

rct_intersection(x, y)
```

Arguments

x, y	rct() vectors

Value

- `rct_xmin()`, `rct_xmax()`, `rct_ymin()`, and `rct_ymax()` return the components of the `rct()`.

Examples

```
x <- rct(0, 0, 10, 10)
y <- rct(5, 5, 15, 15)

rct_xmin(x)
rct_ymin(x)
rct_xmax(x)
rct_ymax(x)
rct_height(x)
rct_width(x)
rct_intersects(x, y)
rct_intersection(x, y)
rct_contains(x, y)
rct_contains(x, rct(4, 4, 6, 6))
```

`vctrs-methods` *Vctrs methods*

Description

Vctrs methods

Usage

```
vec_cast.wk_wkb(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_wkb(x, y, ...)

vec_cast.wk_wkt(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_wkt(x, y, ...)

vec_cast.wk_xy(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_xy(x, y, ...)

vec_cast.wk_xyz(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_xyz(x, y, ...)

vec_cast.wk_xym(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_xym(x, y, ...)
```

```
vec_cast.wk_xyzm(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_xyzm(x, y, ...)

vec_cast.wk_rct(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_rct(x, y, ...)

vec_cast.wk_crc(x, to, ...)

vec_ptype2.wk_crc(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y, to, ...	See vctrs::vec_cast() and vctrs::vec_ptype2().

---

wk_bbox *2D bounding rectangles*

Description

2D bounding rectangles

Usage

```
wk_bbox(handleable, ...)

wk_envelope(handleable, ...)

## Default S3 method:
wk_bbox(handleable, ...)

## Default S3 method:
wk_envelope(handleable, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_rct'
wk_envelope(handleable, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_crc'
wk_envelope(handleable, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_xy'
wk_envelope(handleable, ...)

wk_bbox_handler()

wk_envelope_handler()
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.

Value

A rct() of length 1.

Examples

```
wk_bbox(wkt("LINESTRING (1 2, 3 5)"))
```

---

wk_chunk_strategy_single

Chunking strategies

Description

It is often impractical, inefficient, or impossible to perform an operation on a vector of geometries with all the geometries loaded into memory at the same time. These functions help generalize the pattern of split-apply-combine to one or more handlers recycled along a common length. These functions are designed for developers rather than users and should be considered experimental.

Usage

```
wk_chunk_strategy_single()

wk_chunk_strategy_feature(n_chunks = NULL, chunk_size = NULL)

wk_chunk_strategy_coordinates(n_chunks = NULL, chunk_size = NULL, reduce = "*")
```

Arguments

n_chunks, chunk_size	Exactly one of the number of chunks or the chunk size. For wk_chunk_strategy_feature() the chunk size refers to the number of features; for wk_chunk_strategy_coordinates() this refers to the number of coordinates as calculated from multiple handleables using reduce.
reduce	For wk_chunk_strategy_coordinates() this refers to the function used with Reduce() to combine coordinate counts from more than one handleable.

Value

A function that returns a data.frame with columns from and to when called with a handleable and the feature count.

Examples

```
feat <- c(as_wkt(xy(1:4, 1:4)), wkt("LINESTRING (1 1, 2 2)"))
wk_chunk_strategy_single()(list(feat), 5)
wk_chunk_strategy_feature(chunk_size = 2)(list(feat), 5)
wk_chunk_strategy_coordinates(chunk_size = 2)(list(feat), 5)
```

---

wk_count *Count geometry components*

Description

Counts the number of geometries, rings, and coordinates found within each feature. As opposed to wk_meta(), this handler will iterate over the entire geometry.

Usage

```
wk_count(handleable, ...)

## Default S3 method:
wk_count(handleable, ...)

wk_count_handler()
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.

Value

A data.frame with one row for every feature encountered and columns:

- n_geom: The number of geometries encountered, including the root geometry. Will be zero for a null feature.
- n_ring: The number of rings encountered. Will be zero for a null feature.
- n_coord: The number of coordinates encountered. Will be zero for a null feature.

Examples

```
wk_count(as_wkt("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))
wk_count(as_wkb("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))
```

wk_crs *Set and get vector CRS*

Description

The wk package doesn't operate on CRS objects, but does propagate them through subsetting and concatenation. A CRS object can be any R object, and x can be any object whose 'crs' attribute carries a CRS. These functions are S3 generics to keep them from being used on objects that do not use this system of CRS propagation.

Usage

```
wk_crs(x)

## S3 method for class 'wk_vctr'
wk_crs(x)

## S3 method for class 'wk_rcrd'
wk_crs(x)

wk_crs(x) <- value

wk_set_crs(x, crs)

wk_crs_output(...)

wk_is_geodesic_output(...)
```

Arguments

x, ...	Objects whose "crs" attribute is used to carry a CRS.
value	See crs.
crs	An object that can be interpreted as a CRS

wk_crs_equal *Compare CRS objects*

Description

The wk_crs_equal() function uses special S3 dispatch on wk_crs_equal_generic() to evaluate whether or not two CRS values can be considered equal. When implementing wk_crs_equal_generic(), every attempt should be made to make wk_crs_equal(x, y) and wk_crs_equal(y, x) return identically.

Usage

```
wk_crs_equal(x, y)

wk_crs_equal_generic(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y	Objects stored in the crs attribute of a vector.
...	Unused

Value

TRUE if x and y can be considered equal, FALSE otherwise.

---

wk_crs_inherit *Special CRS values*

Description

The CRS handling in the wk package requires two sentinel CRS values. The first, wk_crs_inherit(), signals that the vector should inherit a CRS of another vector if combined. This is useful for empty, NULL, and/or zero-length geometries. The second, wk_crs_auto(), is used as the default argument of crs for constructors so that zero-length geometries are assigned a CRS of wk_crs_inherit() by default.

Usage

```
wk_crs_inherit()

wk_crs_longlat(crs = NULL)

wk_crs_auto()

wk_crs_auto_value(x, crs)
```

Arguments

crs	A value for the coordinate reference system supplied by the user.
x	A raw input to a construuctor whose length and crs attributte is used to determine the default CRS returned by wk_crs_auto().

Examples

```
wk_crs_auto_value(list(), wk_crs_auto())
wk_crs_auto_value(list(), 1234)
wk_crs_auto_value(list(NULL), wk_crs_auto())
```

wk_crs_proj_definition *CRS object generic methods*

Description

CRS object generic methods

Usage

```
wk_crs_proj_definition(crs, proj_version = NULL, verbose = FALSE)

wk_crs_projjson(crs)

## S3 method for class '`NULL`'
wk_crs_proj_definition(crs, proj_version = NULL, verbose = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'wk_crs_inherit'
wk_crs_proj_definition(crs, proj_version = NULL, verbose = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'character'
wk_crs_proj_definition(crs, proj_version = NULL, verbose = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'double'
wk_crs_proj_definition(crs, proj_version = NULL, verbose = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'integer'
wk_crs_proj_definition(crs, proj_version = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

crs	An arbitrary R object
proj_version	A package_version() of the PROJ version, or NULL if the PROJ version is unknown.
verbose	Use TRUE to request a more verbose version of the PROJ definition (e.g., PROJJSON). The default of FALSE should return the most compact version that completely describes the CRS. An authority:code string (e.g., "OGC:CRS84") is the recommended way to represent a CRS when verbose is FALSE, if possible, falling back to the most recent version of WKT2 or PROJJSON.

Value

- wk_crs_proj_definition() Returns a string used to represent the CRS in PROJ. For recent PROJ version you'll want to return PROJJSON; however you should check proj_version if you want this to work with older versions of PROJ.
- wk_crs_projjson() Returns a PROJJSON string or NA_character_ if this representation is unknown or can't be calculated.

Examples

```
wk_crs_proj_definition("EPSG:4326")
```

---

wk_debug *Debug filters and handlers*

Description

Debug filters and handlers

Usage

```
wk_debug(handleable, handler = wk_void_handler(), ...)

wk_debug_filter(handler = wk_void_handler())
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
handler	A wk_handler object.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.

Value

The result of the handler.

Examples

```
wk_debug(wkt("POINT (1 1)"))
wk_handle(wkt("POINT (1 1)"), wk_debug_filter())
```

---

wk_example *Create example geometry objects*

Description

Create example geometry objects

Usage

```
wk_example(which = "nc", crs = NA, geodesic = FALSE)

wk_example_wkt
```

Arguments

`which`	An example name. Valid example names are • "nc" (data derived from the sf package) • "point", "linestring", "polygon", "multipoint", "multilinestring", "multipolygon", "geometrycollection" • One of the above with the "_z", "_m", or "_zm" suffix.
`crs`	An object that can be interpreted as a CRS
`geodesic`	`TRUE` if edges must be interpolated as geodesics when coordinates are spherical, `FALSE` otherwise.

Format

An object of class `list` of length 29.

Value

A `wkt()` with the specified example.

Examples

```
wk_example("polygon")
```

---

wk_flatten *Extract simple geometries*

Description

Extract simple geometries

Usage

```
wk_flatten(handleable, ..., max_depth = 1)

wk_flatten_filter(handler, max_depth = 1L, add_details = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`handleable`	A geometry vector (e.g., `wkb()`, `wkt()`, `xy()`, `rct()`, or `sf::st_sfc()`) for which `wk_handle()` is defined.
`...`	Passed to the `wk_handle()` method.
`max_depth`	The maximum (outer) depth to remove.
`handler`	A wk_handler object.
`add_details`	Use `TRUE` to add a "wk_details" attribute, which contains columns `feature_id`, `part_id`, and `ring_id`.

Value

handleable transformed such that collections have been expanded and only simple geometries (point, linestring, polygon) remain.

Examples

```
wk_flatten(wkt("MULTIPOINT (1 1, 2 2, 3 3)"))
wk_flatten(
  wkt("GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (POINT (0 1))))"),
  max_depth = 2
)
```

---

wk_format *Format well-known geometry for printing*

Description

Provides an abbreviated version of the well-known text representation of a geometry. This returns a constant number of coordinates for each geometry, so is safe to use for geometry vectors with many (potentially large) features. Parse errors are passed on to the format string and do not cause this handler to error.

Usage

```
wk_format(handleable, precision = 7, trim = TRUE, max_coords = 6, ...)

wkt_format_handler(precision = 7, trim = TRUE, max_coords = 6)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
precision	If trim is TRUE, the total number of significant digits to keep for each result or the number of digits after the decimal place otherwise.
trim	Use FALSE to keep trailing zeroes after the decimal place.
max_coords	The maximum number of coordinates to include in the output.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.

Value

A character vector of abbreviated well-known text.

Examples

```
wk_format(wkt("MULTIPOLYGON (((0 0, 10 0, 0 10, 0 0)))"))
wk_format(new_wk_wkt("POINT ENTPY"))
wk_handle(
  wkt("MULTIPOLYGON (((0 0, 10 0, 0 10, 0 0)))"),
  wkt_format_handler()
)
```

`wk_handle.data.frame` *Use data.frame with wk*

Description

Use data.frame with wk

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
wk_restore(handleable, result, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
wk_restore(handleable, result, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
wk_translate(handleable, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
wk_translate(handleable, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
wk_translate(handleable, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
wk_restore(handleable, result, ...)
```

Arguments

`handleable`	A geometry vector (e.g., `wkb()`, `wkt()`, `xy()`, `rct()`, or `sf::st_sfc()`) for which `wk_handle()` is defined.
`handler`	A wk_handler object.
`...`	Passed to the `wk_handle()` method.
`result`	The result of a filter operation intended to be a transformation.
`to`	A prototype object.

Examples

```
wk_handle(data.frame(a = wkt("POINT (0 1)")), wkb_writer())
wk_translate(wkt("POINT (0 1)"), data.frame(col_name = wkb()))
wk_translate(data.frame(a = wkt("POINT (0 1)")), data.frame(wkb()))
```

`wk_handle.wk_crc` *Read geometry vectors*

Description

The handler is the basic building block of the wk package. In particular, the `wk_handle()` generic allows operations written as handlers to "just work" with many different input types. The wk package provides the `wk_void()` handler, the `wk_format()` handler, the `wk_debug()` handler, the `wk_problems()` handler, and `wk_writer()`s for `wkb()`, `wkt()`, `xy()`, and `sf::st_sfc()`) vectors.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wk_crc'
wk_handle(
  handleable,
  handler,
  ...,
  n_segments = getOption("wk.crc_n_segments", NULL),
  resolution = getOption("wk.crc_resolution", NULL)
)

## S3 method for class 'wk_rct'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkb'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkt'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_xy'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

is_handleable(handleable)

new_wk_handler(handler_ptr, subclass = character())
```

```
is_wk_handler(handler)

as_wk_handler(handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfg'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bbox'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ...)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
handler	A wk_handler object.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
n_segments, resolution	The number of segments to use when approximating a circle. The default uses getOption("wk.crc_n_segments") so that this value can be set for implicit conversions (e.g., as_wkb()). Alternatively, set the minimum distance between points on the circle (used to estimate n_segments). The default is obtained using getOption("wk.crc_resolution").
handler_ptr	An external pointer to a newly created WK handler
subclass	The handler subclass

Value

A WK handler.

---

wk_handle.wk_grd_xy *Handler interface for grid objects*

Description

Handler interface for grid objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_xy'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ..., data_order = c("y", "x"))

## S3 method for class 'wk_grd_rct'
wk_handle(handleable, handler, ..., data_order = c("y", "x"))
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
handler	A wk_handler object.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
data_order	A vector of length 2 describing the order in which values should appear. The default, c("y", "x"), will output values in the same order as the default matrix storage in R (column-major). You can prefix a dimension with - to reverse the order of a dimension (e.g., c("-y", "x")).

Value

The result of the handler.

Examples

```
wk_handle(grd(nx = 3, ny = 3), wkt_writer())
wk_handle(grd(nx = 3, ny = 3, type = "centers"), wkt_writer())
```

---

wk_handle_slice.data.frame

Handle specific regions of objects

Description

Handle specific regions of objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
wk_handle_slice(handleable, handler, from = NULL, to = NULL, ...)

wk_handle_slice(
  handleable,
  handler = wk_writer(handleable),
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
wk_handle_slice(
  handleable,
  handler = wk_writer(handleable),
  from = NULL,
```

```
  to = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
handler	A wk_handler object.
from	1-based index of the feature to start from
to	1-based index of the feature to end at
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.

Value

A subset of handleable

Examples

```
wk_handle_slice(xy(1:5, 1:5), wkt_writer(), from = 3, to = 5)
wk_handle_slice(
  data.frame(let = letters[1:5], geom = xy(1:5, 1:5)),
  wkt_writer(),
  from = 3, to = 5
)
```

---

wk_identity *Copy a geometry vector*

Description

Copy a geometry vector

Usage

```
wk_identity(handleable, ...)

wk_identity_filter(handler)

wk_restore(handleable, result, ...)

## Default S3 method:
wk_restore(handleable, result, ...)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
handler	A wk_handler object.
result	The result of a filter operation intended to be a transformation.

Value

A copy of handleable.

Examples

```
wk_identity(wkt("POINT (1 2)"))
```

---

wk_is_geodesic *Set and get vector geodesic edge interpolation*

Description

Set and get vector geodesic edge interpolation

Usage

```
wk_is_geodesic(x)

wk_set_geodesic(x, geodesic)

wk_is_geodesic(x) <- value

wk_geodesic_inherit()
```

Arguments

x	An R object that contains edges
geodesic	TRUE if edges must be interpolated as geodesics when coordinates are spherical, FALSE otherwise.
value	See geodesic.

Value

TRUE if edges must be interpolated as geodesics when coordinates are spherical, FALSE otherwise.

wk_linestring *Create lines, polygons, and collections*

Description

Create lines, polygons, and collections

Usage

```
wk_linestring(handleable, feature_id = 1L, ..., geodesic = NULL)

wk_polygon(handleable, feature_id = 1L, ring_id = 1L, ..., geodesic = NULL)

wk_collection(
  handleable,
  geometry_type = wk_geometry_type("geometrycollection"),
  feature_id = 1L,
  ...
)

wk_linestring_filter(handler, feature_id = 1L)

wk_polygon_filter(handler, feature_id = 1L, ring_id = 1L)

wk_collection_filter(
  handler,
  geometry_type = wk_geometry_type("geometrycollection"),
  feature_id = 1L
)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
feature_id	An identifier where changes in sequential values indicate a new feature. This is recycled silently as needed.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
geodesic	Use TRUE or FALSE to explicitly force the geodesic-ness of the output.
ring_id	An identifier where changes in sequential values indicate a new ring. Rings are automatically closed. This is recycled silently as needed.
geometry_type	The collection type to create.
handler	A wk_handler object.

Value

An object of the same class as handleable with whose coordinates have been assembled into the given type.

Examples

```
wk_linestring(xy(c(1, 1), c(2, 3)))
wk_polygon(xy(c(0, 1, 0), c(0, 0, 1)))
wk_collection(xy(c(1, 1), c(2, 3)))
```

`wk_meta` *Extract feature-level meta*

Description

These functions return the non-coordinate information of a geometry and/or vector. They do not parse an entire geometry/vector and are intended to be very fast even for large vectors.

Usage

```
wk_meta(handleable, ...)

## Default S3 method:
wk_meta(handleable, ...)

wk_vector_meta(handleable, ...)

## Default S3 method:
wk_vector_meta(handleable, ...)

wk_meta_handler()

wk_vector_meta_handler()

wk_geometry_type_label(geometry_type)

wk_geometry_type(geometry_type_label)
```

Arguments

`handleable`	A geometry vector (e.g., `wkb()`, `wkt()`, `xy()`, `rct()`, or `sf::st_sfc()`) for which `wk_handle()` is defined.
`...`	Passed to the `wk_handle()` method.
`geometry_type`	An integer code for the geometry type. These integers follow the WKB specification (e.g., 1 for point, 7 for geometrycollection).
`geometry_type_label`	A character vector of (lowercase) geometry type labels as would be found in WKT (e.g., point, geometrycollection).

Value

A data.frame with columns:

- `geometry_type`: An integer identifying the geometry type. A value of 0 indicates that the types of geometry in the vector are not known without parsing the entire vector.
- `size`: For points and linestrings, the number of coordinates; for polygons, the number of rings; for collections, the number of child geometries. A value of zero indicates an EMPTY geometry. A value of `NA` means this value is unknown without parsing the entire geometry.
- `has_z`: `TRUE` if coordinates contain a Z value. A value of `NA` means this value is unknown without parsing the entire vector.
- `has_m`: `TRUE` if coordinates contain an M value. A value of `NA` means this value is unknown without parsing the entire vector.
- `srid`: An integer identifying a CRS or NA if this value was not provided.
- `precision`: A grid size or 0.0 if a grid size was not provided. Note that coordinate values may not have been rounded; the grid size only refers to the level of detail with which they should be interpreted.
- `is_empty`: `TRUE` if there is at least one non-empty coordinate. For the purposes of this value, a non-empty coordinate is one that contains at least one value that is not `NA` or `NaN`.

Examples

```
wk_vector_meta(as_wkt("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))
wk_meta(as_wkt("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))
wk_meta(as_wkb("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))

wk_geometry_type_label(1:7)
wk_geometry_type(c("point", "geometrycollection"))
```

---

wk_orient *Orient polygon coordinates*

Description

Orient polygon coordinates

Usage

```
wk_orient(handleable, ..., direction = wk_counterclockwise())

wk_orient_filter(handler, direction = wk_counterclockwise())

wk_clockwise()

wk_counterclockwise()
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
direction	The winding polygon winding direction
handler	A wk_handler object.

Value

handleable with consistently oriented polygons, in direction winding order.

Examples

```
wk_orient(wkt("POLYGON ((0 0, 1 0, 1 1, 0 1, 0 0))"))
wk_orient(
  wkt("POLYGON ((0 0, 0 1, 1 1, 1 0, 0 0))"),
  direction = wk_clockwise()
)
```

---

wk_plot *Plot well-known geometry vectors*

Description

Plot well-known geometry vectors

Usage

```
wk_plot(
  handleable,
  ...,
  asp = 1,
  bbox = NULL,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  rule = "evenodd",
  add = FALSE
)

## Default S3 method:
wk_plot(
  handleable,
  ...,
  asp = 1,
  bbox = NULL,
```

```
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  rule = "evenodd",
  add = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkt'
plot(
  x,
  ...,
  asp = 1,
  bbox = NULL,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  rule = "evenodd",
  add = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkb'
plot(
  x,
  ...,
  asp = 1,
  bbox = NULL,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  rule = "evenodd",
  add = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'wk_xy'
plot(x, ..., asp = 1, bbox = NULL, xlab = "", ylab = "", add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'wk_rct'
plot(x, ..., asp = 1, bbox = NULL, xlab = "", ylab = "", add = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'wk_crc'
plot(x, ..., asp = 1, bbox = NULL, xlab = "", ylab = "", add = FALSE)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to plotting functions for features: graphics::points() for point and multipoint geometries, graphics::lines() for linestring and multilinestring geometries, and graphics::polypath() for polygon and multipolygon geometries.
asp, xlab, ylab	Passed to graphics::plot()

bbox	The limits of the plot as a rct() or compatible object
rule	The rule to use for filling polygons (see graphics::polypath())
add	Should a new plot be created, or should handleable be added to the existing plot?
x	A wkb() or wkt()

Value

The input, invisibly.

Examples

```
plot(as_wkt("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))
plot(as_wkb("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))
```

---

wk_problems *Validate well-known binary and well-known text*

Description

The problems handler returns a character vector of parse errors and can be used to validate input of any type for which wk_handle() is defined.

Usage

```
wk_problems(handleable, ...)

wk_problems_handler()
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.

Value

A character vector of parsing errors. NA signifies that there was no parsing error.

Examples

```
wk_problems(new_wk_wkt(c("POINT EMTPY", "POINT (20 30)")))
wk_handle(
  new_wk_wkt(c("POINT EMTPY", "POINT (20 30)")),
  wk_problems_handler()
)
```

wk_proj_crs_view *Common CRS Representations*

Description

These fixtures are calculated from PROJ version 9.1.0 and the database built from its source. They are used internally to transform and inspect coordinate reference systems.

Usage

```
wk_proj_crs_view

wk_proj_crs_json
```

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 13387 rows and 7 columns.

An object of class `data.frame` with 13387 rows and 3 columns.

Examples

```
head(wk_proj_crs_view)
colnames(wk_proj_crs_json)
```

wk_set_z *Set coordinate values*

Description

Set coordinate values

Usage

```
wk_set_z(handleable, z, ...)

wk_set_m(handleable, m, ...)

wk_drop_z(handleable, ...)

wk_drop_m(handleable, ...)

wk_trans_set(value, use_z = NA, use_m = NA)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
z, m	A vector of Z or M values applied feature-wise and recycled along handleable. Use NA to keep the existing value of a given feature.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
value	An xy(), xyz(), xym(), or xyzm() of coordinates used to replace values in the input. Use NA to keep the existing value.
use_z, use_m	Used to declare the output type. Use TRUE to ensure the output has that dimension, FALSE to ensure it does not, and NA to leave the dimension unchanged.

Examples

```
wk_set_z(wkt("POINT (0 1)"), 2)
wk_set_m(wkt("POINT (0 1)"), 2)
wk_drop_z(wkt("POINT ZM (0 1 2 3)"))
wk_drop_m(wkt("POINT ZM (0 1 2 3)"))
```

---

wk_trans_affine *Affine transformer*

Description

Affine transformer

Usage

```
wk_trans_affine(trans_matrix)

wk_affine_identity()

wk_affine_rotate(rotation_deg)

wk_affine_scale(scale_x = 1, scale_y = 1)

wk_affine_translate(dx = 0, dy = 0)

wk_affine_fit(src, dst)

wk_affine_rescale(rct_in, rct_out)

wk_affine_compose(...)

wk_affine_invert(x)
```

Arguments

trans_matrix	A 3x3 transformation matrix
rotation_deg	A rotation to apply in degrees counterclockwise.
scale_x, scale_y	Scale factor to apply in the x and y directions, respectively
dx, dy	Coordinate offsets in the x and y direction
src, dst	Point vectors of control points used to estimate the affine mapping (using base::qr.solve()).
rct_in, rct_out	The input and output bounds
...	Zero or more transforms in the order they should be applied.
x	A wk_trans_affine()

---

wk_trans_explicit *Transform using explicit coordinate values*

Description

A wk_trans implementation that replaces coordinate values using a vector of pre-calculated coordinates. This is used to perform generic transforms using R functions and system calls that are impossible or impractical to implement at the C level.

Usage

```
wk_trans_explicit(value, use_z = NA, use_m = NA)
```

Arguments

value	An xy(), xyz(), xym(), or xyzm() of coordinates used to replace values in the input. Use NA to keep the existing value.
use_z, use_m	Used to declare the output type. Use TRUE to ensure the output has that dimension, FALSE to ensure it does not, and NA to leave the dimension unchanged.

See Also

wk_coords() which has a replacement version "wk_coords<-"

Examples

```
trans <- wk_trans_explicit(xy(1:5, 1:5))
wk_transform(rep(xy(0, 0), 5), trans)
```

wk_trans_inverse *Generic transform class*

Description

Generic transform class

Usage

```
wk_trans_inverse(trans, ...)

as_wk_trans(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_trans'
as_wk_trans(x, ...)

new_wk_trans(trans_ptr, subclass = character())
```

Arguments

trans	An external pointer to a wk_trans object
...	Passed to S3 methods
x	An object to be converted to a transform.
trans_ptr	An external pointer to a wk_trans_t transform struct.
subclass	An optional subclass to apply to the pointer

wk_transform *Apply coordinate transformations*

Description

Apply coordinate transformations

Usage

```
wk_transform(handleable, trans, ...)

wk_transform_filter(handler, trans)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
trans	An external pointer to a wk_trans object
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
handler	A wk_handler object.

Examples

```
wk_transform(xy(0, 0), wk_affine_translate(2, 3))
```

`wk_translate.sfc` *Translate geometry vectors*

Description

Translate geometry vectors

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
wk_translate(handleable, to, ...)

wk_translate(handleable, to, ...)

## Default S3 method:
wk_translate(handleable, to, ...)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., `wkb()`, `wkt()`, `xy()`, `rct()`, or `sf::st_sfc()`) for which `wk_handle()` is defined.
to	A prototype object.
...	Passed to the `wk_handle()` method.

`wk_vertices` *Extract vertices*

Description

These functions provide ways to extract individual coordinate values. Whereas `wk_vertices()` returns a vector of coordinates as in the same format as the input, `wk_coords()` returns a data frame with coordinates as columns.

Usage

```
wk_vertices(handleable, ...)

wk_coords(handleable, ...)

wk_coords(handleable, use_z = NA, use_m = NA) <- value

wk_vertex_filter(handler, add_details = FALSE)
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.
use_z, use_m	Used to declare the output type. Use TRUE to ensure the output has that dimension, FALSE to ensure it does not, and NA to leave the dimension unchanged.
value	An xy(), xyz(), xym(), or xyzm() of coordinates used to replace values in the input. Use NA to keep the existing value.
handler	A wk_handler object.
add_details	Use TRUE to add a "wk_details" attribute, which contains columns feature_id, part_id, and ring_id.

Details

wk_coords<- is the replacement-function version of 'wk_coords'. Using the engine of wk_trans_explicit() the coordinates of an object can be transformed in a generic way using R functions as needed.

Value

- wk_vertices() extracts vertices and returns the in the same format as the handler
- wk_coords() returns a data frame with columns columns feature_id (the index of the feature from whence it came), part_id (an arbitrary integer identifying the point, line, or polygon from whence it came), ring_id (an arbitrary integer identifying individual rings within polygons), and one column per coordinate (x, y, and/or z and/or m).

Examples

```
wk_vertices(wkt("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))
wk_coords(wkt("LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)"))

# wk_coords() replacement function
x <- xy(1:5, 1:5)
y <- as_wkt(x)
wk_coords(y) <- cbind(5:1, 0:4)
wk_coords(x) <- y[5:1]
y
x
```

---

wk_void *Do nothing*

Description

This handler does nothing and returns NULL. It is useful for benchmarking readers and handlers and when using filters that have side-effects (e.g., wk_debug()). Note that this handler stops on the first parse error; to see a list of parse errors see the wk_problems() handler.

Usage

```
wk_void(handleable, ...)

wk_void_handler()
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the wk_handle() method.

Value

NULL

Examples

```
wk_void(wkt("POINT (1 4)"))
wk_handle(wkt("POINT (1 4)"), wk_void_handler())
```

---

wk_writer.sfc *Write geometry vectors*

Description

When writing transformation functions, it is often useful to know which handler should be used to create a (potentially modified) version of an object. Some transformers (e.g., wk_vertices()) modify the geometry type of an object, in which case a generic writer is needed. This defaults to wkb_writer() because it is fast and can handle all geometry types.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfc'
wk_writer(handleable, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
wk_writer(handleable, ...)

sfc_writer(promote_multi = FALSE)

wkb_writer(buffer_size = 2048L, endian = NA_integer_)

wkt_writer(precision = 16L, trim = TRUE)

wk_writer(handleable, ..., generic = FALSE)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
wk_writer(handleable, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkt'
wk_writer(handleable, ..., precision = 16, trim = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkb'
wk_writer(handleable, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wk_xy'
wk_writer(handleable, ..., generic = FALSE)

xy_writer()
```

Arguments

handleable	A geometry vector (e.g., wkb(), wkt(), xy(), rct(), or sf::st_sfc()) for which wk_handle() is defined.
...	Passed to the writer constructor.
promote_multi	Use TRUE to promote all simple geometries to a multi type when reading to sfc. This is useful to increase the likelihood that the sfc will contain a single geometry type.
buffer_size	Control the initial buffer size used when writing WKB.
endian	Use 1 for little endian, 0 for big endian, or NA for system endian.
precision	If trim is TRUE, the total number of significant digits to keep for each result or the number of digits after the decimal place otherwise.
trim	Use FALSE to keep trailing zeroes after the decimal place.
generic	Use TRUE to obtain a writer that can write all geometry types.

Value

A wk_handler.

---

wkb *Mark lists of raw vectors as well-known binary*

Description

Mark lists of raw vectors as well-known binary

Usage

```
wkb(x = list(), crs = wk_crs_auto(), geodesic = FALSE)

parse_wkb(x, crs = wk_crs_auto(), geodesic = FALSE)

wk_platform_endian()

as_wkb(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as_wkb(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as_wkb(x, ..., crs = NULL, geodesic = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkb'
as_wkb(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'blob'
as_wkb(x, ..., crs = NULL, geodesic = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'WKB'
as_wkb(x, ..., crs = NULL, geodesic = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A list() of raw() vectors or NULL.
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.
geodesic	TRUE if edges must be interpolated as geodesics when coordinates are spherical, FALSE otherwise.
...	Unused

Value

A new_wk_wkb()

Examples

```
as_wkb("POINT (20 10)")
```

---

wkb_to_hex *Convert well-known binary to hex*

Description

Convert well-known binary to hex

Usage

```
wkb_to_hex(x)
```

Arguments

x	A wkb() vector

Value

A hex encoded wkb() vector

Examples

```
x <- as_wkb(xyz(1:5, 6:10, 11:15))
wkb_to_hex(x)
```

---

wkb_translate_wkt *Deprecated functions*

Description

These functions are deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Usage

```
wkb_translate_wkt(wkb, ..., precision = 16, trim = TRUE)

wkb_translate_wkb(wkb, ..., endian = NA_integer_)

wkt_translate_wkt(wkt, ..., precision = 16, trim = TRUE)

wkt_translate_wkb(wkt, ..., endian = NA_integer_)
```

Arguments

wkb	A list() of raw() vectors, such as that returned by sf::st_as_binary().
...	Used to keep backward compatibility with previous versions of these functions.
precision	The rounding precision to use when writing (number of decimal places).
trim	Trim unnecessary zeroes in the output?
endian	Force the endian of the resulting WKB.
wkt	A character vector containing well-known text.

wkt *Mark character vectors as well-known text*

Description

Mark character vectors as well-known text

Usage

```
wkt(x = character(), crs = wk_crs_auto(), geodesic = FALSE)

parse_wkt(x, crs = wk_crs_auto(), geodesic = FALSE)

as_wkt(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as_wkt(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as_wkt(x, ..., crs = NULL, geodesic = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'wk_wkt'
as_wkt(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A character() vector containing well-known text.
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.
geodesic	TRUE if edges must be interpolated as geodesics when coordinates are spherical, FALSE otherwise.
...	Unused

Value

A new_wk_wkt()

Examples

```
wkt("POINT (20 10)")
```

xy *Efficient point vectors*

Description

Efficient point vectors

Usage

```
xy(x = double(), y = double(), crs = wk_crs_auto())

xyz(x = double(), y = double(), z = double(), crs = wk_crs_auto())

xym(x = double(), y = double(), m = double(), crs = wk_crs_auto())

xyzm(
  x = double(),
  y = double(),
  z = double(),
  m = double(),
  crs = wk_crs_auto()
)

xy_dims(x)

as_xy(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as_xy(x, ..., dims = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'wk_xy'
as_xy(x, ..., dims = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as_xy(x, ..., crs = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as_xy(x, ..., dims = NULL, crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

x, y, z, m	Coordinate values.
crs	A value to be propagated as the CRS for this vector.
...	Passed to methods.
dims	A set containing one or more of c("x", "y", "z", "m").

Value

A vector of coordinate values.

Examples

```
xy(1:5, 1:5)
xyz(1:5, 1:5, 10)
xym(1:5, 1:5, 10)
xyzm(1:5, 1:5, 10, 12)

# NA, NA maps to a null/na feature; NaN, NaN maps to EMPTY
as_wkt(xy(NaN, NaN))
as_wkt(xy(NA, NA))
```

---

xy_x *XY vector extractors*

Description

XY vector extractors

Usage

```
xy_x(x)

xy_y(x)

xy_z(x)

xy_m(x)
```

Arguments

x	An `xy()` vector

Value

Components of the `xy()` vector or NULL if the dimension is missing

Examples

```
x <- xyz(1:5, 6:10, 11:15)
xy_x(x)
xy_y(x)
xy_z(x)
xy_m(x)
```

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