Package ‘trackdf’

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Description

Copy class and attributes from the original version of an object to a modified version.

Usage

.reclass(x, result)

Arguments

x
  The original object, which has a class/attributes to copy
result
  The modified object, which is / might be missing the class/attributes.

Value

result, now with class/attributes restored.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>
**Description**

The following methods will convert track tables to and from other common formats used for processing tracking and spatial data.

**Usage**

```r
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)
## S3 method for class 'MoveStack'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)
## S3 method for class 'Move'
as_track(x, table = "df", ...)

as_move(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'track'
as_move(x, ...)

as_sp(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'track'
as_sp(x, ...)

as_ltraj(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'ltraj'
as_ltraj(x, ...)

as_ltraj(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
as_ltraj(x, ...)

as_telemetry(x, ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'track'
as_telemetry(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'moveData'
as_track(x, table = "df", type = c("LL", "UTM"), ...)

as_moveHMM(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'track'
as_moveHMM(x, ...)

### Arguments

- **x**
  - An object to convert.

- **table**
  - A string indicating the class of the table on which the track table should be built. It can be a `data.frame` ("df", the default), a `tibble` ("tbl"), or a `data.table` ("dt").

- **...**
  - Other parameters to be passed to:
    - `track_df`, `track_tbl` or `track_dt` if `as_track` is used.
    - `moveVis::df2move` if `as_move` is used.
    - `sp::SpatialPointsDataFrame` if `as_sp` is used.
    - `adehabitatLT::as.ltraj` if `as_ltraj` is used.
    - `ctmm::as.telemetry` if `as_telemetry` is used.
    - `moveHMM::prepData` if `as_moveHMM` is used.

- **type**
  - For converting `moveHMM::moveData` to track table only, a character string indicating the type of coordinates stored in the `moveHMM::moveData` object: "LL" if longitude/latitude (default), "UTM" if easting/northing.

### Value

The coordinates converted in the chosen format.

### Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

### See Also

`track_df`, `track_tbl`, `track_dt`

### Examples

```r
data(short_tracks)
if (requireNamespace("moveVis", quietly = TRUE)) {
  mv <- as_move(short_tracks)
  as_track(mv)
}
```
if (requireNamespace("sp", quietly = TRUE)) {
  sp <- as_sp(short_tracks)
  as_track(sp)
}

if (requireNamespace("adehabitatLT", quietly = TRUE)) {
  lt <- as_ltraj(short_tracks)
  as_track(lt)
}

if (requireNamespace("ctmm", quietly = TRUE)) {
  tl <- as_telemetry(short_tracks)
  as_track(tl)
}

if (requireNamespace("moveHMM", quietly = TRUE)) {
  hhm <- as_moveHMM(short_tracks, type = "LL")
  as_track(hhm)
}

---

dplyr_track  

Dplyr Methods For Track Tables

### Description

*dplyr* methods for track tables objects.

### Usage

- `select.track(.data, ...)`
- `rename.track(.data, ...)`
- `filter.track(.data, ...)`
- `arrange.track(.data, ...)`
- `mutate.track(.data, ...)`
- `transmute.track(.data, ...)`
- `summarise.track(.data, ...)`
- `summarize.track(.data, ...)`
- `group_by.track(.data, ...)`
is_geo

is_geo(x)

Arguments

- `x`: A track data table as produced by `track_df`.

Value

A logical.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

Examples

```r
data(tracks)
is_geo(tracks)
```
is_track  

Check Validity of Track Table

Description
Test whether a variable contains a track table as produced by track_df, track_tbl, or track_dt.

Usage
is_track(x)

Arguments
x  An object to test.

Value
A logical indicating whether the variable contains a track table (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

Author(s)
Simon Garnier, garnier@njit.edu

See Also
track_df, track_tbl, track_dt

Examples
data(short_tracks)

is_track(short_tracks)

n_dims  

Number of Spatial Dimensions of a Track Table

Description
Track tables produced by track_df can have 2 (x,y) or 3 (x, y, z) spatial dimensions. This function returns the number of spatial dimensions of a track table.

Usage
n_dims(x)
### Arguments

- **x**  
  A track data table as produced by `track_df`.

### Value

A numeric value.

### Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

### Examples

```r
data(tracks)
n_dims(tracks)
```

---

### Description

Track tables produced by `track_df` can contain multiple tracks (e.g., from different animals). This function returns the number of tracks in a track table.

### Usage

```r
n_tracks(x)
```

### Arguments

- **x**  
  A track data table as produced by `track_df`.

### Value

A numeric value.

### Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

### Examples

```r
data(tracks)
n_tracks(tracks)
```
Access/Modify the Projection of a Track Table

Description

Functions to access or modify the projection of a data table. Changing the projection will trigger automatically the conversion of the locations in the new coordinate system.

Usage

projection(x)
projection(x) <- value
project(x, value)

Arguments

x
A track table.
value
A character string or a sp::CRS object representing the projection of the coordinates. "+proj=longlat" is suitable for the outputs of most GPS trackers.

Value

A track table.

Note

It is not possible to modify the projection if missing coordinates are present.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

Examples

data(tracks)
projection(tracks)
tracks_projected <- project(tracks, "+proj=somerc")
projection(tracks_projected)
projection(tracks_projected) <- "+proj=longlat"
projection(tracks_projected)
**rbind_track**

*Bind Multiple Track Tables by Row*

**Description**

`rbind_track` uses `data.table::rbindlist` to combine track tables by rows, but makes sure that you cannot bind together two tables with different projections, that the projection attribute is inherited by the resulting track table, and that track tables based on different table classes are coerced to the same table class.

**Usage**

```r
rbind_track(...)  
```

**Arguments**

*...*

Track tables to combine. Each argument can either be a track table or a list of track tables. The track tables must have the same projection.

**Value**

A track table.

**Author(s)**

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

**Examples**

```r
data(short_tracks)

rbind_track(short_tracks, short_tracks)
rbind_track(list(short_tracks, short_tracks))
```

**short_tracks**

*Trajectories of Two Goats Through the Namibian Desert (short version)*

**Description**

A dataset containing the trajectories of two goats through the Namibian desert.

**Usage**

```r
short_tracks
```
Format

A track table with 18 rows and 4 variables:

- **id**: Identity of the goat
- **t**: Time of the observation
- **x**: Longitude
- **y**: Latitude

---

*tracks*  
*Trajectories of Two Goats Through the Namibian Desert*

Description

A dataset containing the trajectories of two goats through the Namibian desert.

Usage

```r
tracks
```

Format

A track table with 7194 rows and 4 variables:

- **id**: Identity of the goat
- **t**: Time of the observation
- **x**: Longitude
- **y**: Latitude

---

*track_*  
*Build a Track Table*

Description

`track` constructs track tables based on `data.frame` (the default), `tibble`, or `data.table`. `track` is a convenience function that executes `track_df`, `track_tbl`, or `track_dt` based on the value of the 'table' parameter. Track tables can be used like the data structure they are build upon but with a notable difference: they have an extra attribute to store the projection of the track coordinates, and modifying the projection will automatically trigger the appropriate conversion of the coordinates.
Usage

track(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz, format, table = "df")

track_df(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz, format)

track_tbl(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz, format)

track_dt(x, y, z, t, id, ..., proj, origin, period, tz, format)

Arguments

x, y, z Numeric vectors representing the coordinates of the locations. x and y are re-
quired. z can be ignored if the trajectories are 2-dimensional. Note: if the
vectors are not of the same length, the shorter ones will be recycled to match the
length of the longer one.

t A numeric vector or a vector of objects that can be coerced to date-time objects
by as_datetime representing the times (or frames) at which each location was
recorded. If numeric, the origin and period of the time points can be set using
origin and period below.

id A vector that can be coerced to a character vector by as.character representing
the identity of the animal to which each location belong.

... A set of name-value pairs. Arguments are evaluated sequentially, so you can re-
fer to previously created elements. These arguments are processed with rlang::quos() and support unquote via !! and unquote-splice via !!!.
Use := to create columns that start with a dot.

proj A character string or a sp::CRS object representing the projection of the coor-
dinates. Leave empty if the coordinates are not projected (e.g., output of video
tracking). "+proj=longlat" is suitable for the output of most GPS trackers.

origin Something that can be coerced to a date-time object by as_datetime representing
the start date and time of the observations when t is a numeric vector.

period A character vector in a shorthand format (e.g. "1 second") or ISO 8601 spec-
fication. This is used when t is a numeric vector to represent time unit of
the observations. All unambiguous name units and abbreviations are supported,
"m" stands for months, "M" for minutes unless ISO 8601 "P" modifier is present
(see examples). Fractional units are supported but the fractional part is always
converted to seconds. See period for more details.

tz A time zone name. See OlsonNames.

format A character string indicating the formatting of 't'. See strftime for how to
specify this parameter.

When supplied parsing is performed by strptime(). For this reason consider
using specialized parsing functions in lubridate.

table A string indicating the class of the table on which the track table should be built.
It can be a data.frame ("df", the default), a tibble ("tbl"), or a data.table
("dt").
Value

A track table, which is a colloquial term for an object of class `track`.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

Examples

data(short_tracks)

t_df <- track(x = short_tracks$x, y = short_tracks$y, t = short_tracks$t,
id = short_tracks$id, proj = "+proj=longlat", tz = "Africa/Windhoek", table = "df")

t_df <- track_df(x = short_tracks$x, y = short_tracks$y, t = short_tracks$t,
id = short_tracks$id, proj = "+proj=longlat", tz = "Africa/Windhoek")
	

t_tbl <- track_tbl(x = short_tracks$x, y = short_tracks$y, t = short_tracks$t,
id = short_tracks$id, proj = "+proj=longlat", tz = "Africa/Windhoek")

t_dt <- track_dt(x = short_tracks$x, y = short_tracks$y, t = short_tracks$t,
id = short_tracks$id, proj = "+proj=longlat", tz = "Africa/Windhoek")

[.track

Extract or Replace Parts of a Track Table

Description

Accessing columns, rows, or cells via $, [, or [ is mostly similar to regular `data frames`. However, the behavior is sometimes different for track tables based on `tibble` and `data.table`. For more info, refer to `tibble`'s and `data.table`'s subsetting documentation.

Usage

```r
# S3 method for class 'track'
x[..., ]

# S3 replacement method for class 'track'
x[..., ] <- value
```

Arguments

- `x` A track table.
- `...` Other parameters to be passed to the extracting/subsetting functions of `data.frame`, `tibble`, and `data.table`.
- `value` A suitable replacement value: it will be repeated a whole number of times if necessary and it may be coerced: see the ‘Coercion’ section in `data.frame`. If ‘NULL’, deletes the column if a single column is selected.
Value

A subset of the track table is [ is called, or a modified version of the track table if [<= is called.

Author(s)

Simon Garnier, <garnier@njit.edu>

See Also

track_df, track_tbl, track_dt

Examples

data(short_tracks)

short_tracks[1]
short_tracks[1, ]
short_tracks[1, 1]
short_tracks$id[short_tracks$id == "1"] <- "0"
short_tracks[short_tracks[, 1] == "0", 1] <- "1"
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