

PBS Mapping 2.57: User's Guide

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ABSTRACT

Schnute, J.T., Boers, N.M., Haigh, R., and Couture-Beil, A. 2008. *PBS Mapping 2.57: user's guide* revised from Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2549: vi + 118 p. Last updated Jul 24, 2008.

This report describes a second version of software designed to facilitate the compilation and analysis of fishery data, particularly data referenced by spatial coordinates. Our research stems from experiences with information on Canada's Pacific groundfish fisheries compiled at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS). Despite its origins in fishery data analysis, our software has broad applicability. The library *PBS Mapping* extends the R-statistical language to include two-dimensional plotting features similar to those commonly available in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Embedded C code speeds algorithms from computational geometry, such as finding polygons that contain specified point events or converting between longitude-latitude and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. We also present a number of convenient utilities for Microsoft Windows operating systems that support computational geometry outside the framework of R. Our results, which depend significantly on the work of students, illustrate the convergence of goals between academic training and applied research.

RÉSUMÉ

Schnute, J.T., Boers, N.M. Haigh, R., et Couture-Beil, A. 2008. *PBS Mapping 2.57: Guide de l'utilisateur révisé* de Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2549: vi + 118 p. Dernier mis à jour Jul 24, 2008.

Le présent rapport décrit la seconde version du logiciel conçu pour faciliter la compilation et l'analyse de données halieutiques, en particulier les données référencées par des coordonnées spatiales. Nos travaux de recherche ont capitalisé sur des expériences menées à l'aide de données sur les pêches des poissons démersaux le long du littoral Pacifique du Canada, données compilées à la Station biologique du Pacifique (SBP). Bien que conçu initialement pour l'analyse de données halieutiques, notre logiciel peut s'appliquer à toute une variété de domaines. La bibliothèque *PBS Mapping* (*Cartographie de la SBP*) étend le langage R pour inclure une capacité d'impression en deux dimensions semblable à celle habituellement disponible dans les systèmes d'information géographiques (SIG). Des modules en C permettent d'accélérer les algorithmes grâce à la géométrie numérique, en trouvant par exemple les polygones qui contiennent des événements ponctuels spécifiques ou en convertissant les longitudes et les latitudes en coordonnées de la projection transversale universelle (UTM). Nous présentons également un certain nombre d'applications intéressantes pour les systèmes d'exploitation Microsoft Windows, qui peuvent effectuer des opérations de géométrie numérique en dehors du cadre de travail R. Nos résultats, auxquels plusieurs étudiants ont grandement contribué, illustrent la convergence des objectifs de la formation académique et de la recherche appliquée.

PREFACE

During the last decade, I've had the pleasure of directing work by computer science students from various local universities. My research as a mathematician in fish stock assessment requires an extensive software toolkit, including statistical languages, compilers, and operating system utilities. It helps greatly to have bright, adaptive students who can learn new languages quickly, investigate software possibilities, answer technical questions, and design programs that assist scientific analysis. I'm particularly grateful for contributions from the following students:

- Robert Swan (University of Victoria), 1996;
- Mike Jensen (Malaspina University-College and Simon Fraser University), 1997 and 1999;
- Chris Grandin (Malaspina University-College), 2000 and 2001;
- Nick Henderson (Malaspina University-College), 2002;
- Nick Boers (Malaspina University-College), 2003-2006.
- Alex Couture-Beil (Malaspina University-College), 2005-2007

Starting in 1998, I began a formal connection with the Computing Science Department at Malaspina University-College (MUC). My discussions with faculty members, particularly Dr. Peter Walsh and Dr. Jim Uhl, highlighted the convergence of goals between academic training and scientific research. Projects designed for fish stock assessment give students an opportunity to further their computing science careers while producing useful software. Both MUC and the Pacific Biological Station (PBS), where I work, are located in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. This happy juxtaposition makes it easy to engage students in the exchange of ideas between academia and applied research. For example, Jim Uhl participated directly in Nick Boers' PBS work term during the summer of 2003. Nick had completed a course in computer graphics taught by Jim in the fall of 2002. Algorithms in the textbook (Foley et al. 1996) proved invaluable for writing software to produce maps of the British Columbia coast with related fishery information.

Quantitative fishery science requires a strong connection between theory and practice. In his book on computing theory, Michael Sipser (1997, p. xii) tells students that:

“... theory is good for you because studying it expands your mind. Computer technology changes quickly. Specific technical knowledge, though useful today, becomes outdated in just a few years. Consider instead the abilities to think, to express yourself clearly and precisely, to solve problems, and to know when you haven't solved a problem. These abilities have lasting value. Studying theory trains you in these areas.”

While dealing with the issues addressed here, I found myself asking simple questions that have numerically interesting answers. How do you locate fishing events within management areas or other polygons? How should regional boundaries on maps be clipped to lie within a smaller rectangle? I soon realised that I had touched upon the emerging field of computational geometry, where people have devised clever and efficient algorithms for addressing such questions.

Remarkably effective software can now be obtained freely from the Internet. I'm particularly fond of R, a version of the powerful statistical language S (and later S-PLUS) devised by Becker et al. (1988). Venables and Ripley (1999, 2000) give excellent guidance for

using either language. Although written originally for Unix, R has also been implemented for Microsoft's Windows operating systems. The web site <http://cran.r-project.org/> describes R as GNU S, "a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics". The GNU project (<http://www.gnu.org/>), where the recursive acronym GNU means "GNU's Not Unix", offers a wealth of free software including compilers for C/C++, Fortran, and Pascal. Code can be written in these compiled languages to speed computations that would otherwise run more slowly in R. Nick Boers has used such linkages intelligently to bring fast computational geometry into our R-package PBS Mapping.

To some extent, this report constitutes a second edition of an earlier report (Schnute et al. 2003) that describes a suite of software utilities developed at PBS. In particular, the package PBS Mapping has undergone extensive renovations and improvements, and this document provides a definitive manual for using version 2. To accommodate the new material presented here, my co-authors and I have decided to remove sections of the earlier report that discuss other PBS software utilities, free software available on the Internet, and related technical information. Readers of this current report may also wish to acquire the earlier version for additional material not included here.

I want to mention two milestones achieved during the production of PBS Mapping, Version 2. First, we have posted the current software as a contributed package on the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN, <http://cran.r-project.org/>). Thanks to a remarkable collection of Perl scripts developed for the R project, source code in both C and R, along with suitable documentation files, can be tested and compiled automatically for distribution as both source and binary packages. Nick Boers ensured that our source materials met the necessary standards, and (after we made minor changes in the C code to avoid compiler warnings) the authors of the CRAN web site in Vienna, Austria accepted our contribution. Second, Nick applied to the Canadian Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) for a grant to support graduate studies in computing science. His application cited his successful experience developing PBS Mapping, Version 1, as documented in Schnute et al. (2003). To the delight of Nick's supporters at PBS and MUC, he won a substantial award, in fact the only NSERC grant given to a student from MUC this year. Congratulations, Nick, from your colleagues at PBS and professors at MUC. We'll follow your career at the University of Alberta in Edmonton with great interest.

Jon Schnute

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes software written to facilitate the compilation and analysis of fishery data, particularly data referenced by spatial coordinates. Our work developed from experiences constructing databases that capture information from Canada's Pacific groundfish fisheries. Fishing events take place across a broad range of coastal waters and result in the capture of many species. Initially, we focused on issues related to database design and development, as described in previous reports by Schnute et al. (1996), Haigh and Schnute (1999), Rutherford (1999), Schnute et al. (2001, Section 2 and Appendix A), and Sinclair and Olsen (2002). Analyses of these databases shifted our attention to the problem of portraying and understanding such complex information. Maps with statistical information proved especially useful, and we found ourselves facing questions commonly addressed by Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Commercial GIS packages can be expensive, with an additional requirement for specialized training. Because analysts who deal with Pacific groundfish data often have experience using the statistical languages R (<http://cran.r-project.org/>, available for free) or S-PLUS (<http://www.insightful.com/>, available commercially), we began by writing bilingual functions for these languages to produce the maps required. Schnute et al. (2003) describe the package PBS Mapping, Version 1, which evolved from these early experiences. After another year of development, we extensively revised the software, and Schnute et al. (2004) presented a user's manual for PBS Mapping, Version 2. Subsequently, we have dropped the bilingual (R/S-PLUS) nature of PBS Mapping, producing revisions solely for R.

Section 2 covers the mapping software itself, which contains functions that perform numerous calculations on polygons. These include standard set theoretic operations (union, intersection, difference, exclusive-or), clipping, thinning, thickening, testing convexity, forming the convex hull, and calculating various statistics (such as mean, centroid, and area). We discuss public data that represent shorelines and ocean bathymetry, and the package includes sample data sets drawn from these sources. We also discuss the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection that gives a particularly accurate flat projection of the earth's surface. Our software can convert between longitude-latitude and UTM coordinates.

Section 3 documents a number of convenient command-line utilities, compiled separately from C code written for the PBS Mapping package. These make it possible to perform some of the polygon functions outside the framework of R. Appendices provide additional information about various topics related to PBS Mapping, including

- A. a package (PBSdata) of supplementary information for PBS Mapping, of interest to local users at PBS;
- B. an Internet source for global bathymetry data;
- C. alternative Generic Mapping Tools (GMT);
- D. source code for the figures in this report;
- E. function dependencies in PBS Mapping;
- F. documentation for PBS Mapping functions and data, including an indexed manual based on the *.Rd files.

We anticipate that our software will continue to change for the better, due to bug fixes and other improvements. This report documents version 2.50, which currently appears as a contributed package on the R archive (<http://cran.r-project.org/>). We will post subsequent versions as they become available. All software required to develop and use PBS Mapping is freely available from the Internet.

1.1. Software Installation

We provide two mapping packages:

- `PBSmapping` – the mapping software discussed in Section 1;
- `PBSdata` – various additional data sets relevant to fisheries investigated at PBS (Appendix A).

Installation of `PBSmapping` can be achieved in two ways – (1) navigate to: <http://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Descriptions/PBSmapping.html>, download the appropriate binary, and install from R using the menu <Packages><Install package(s) from local zip files...>, or (2) in R, use the menu <Packages><Install package(s)>, choose a CRAN mirror near you, highlight `PBSmapping`, and press OK. Note that the software is available in two forms:

- `PBSmapping_2.50.tar.gz` – source code for the R distribution, which can be used to build a binary package;
- `PBSmapping_2.50.zip` – binary package ready for installation into R;

The package `PBSdata` remains available to Fisheries and Oceans Canada personnel for installation from a local zip file (`PBSdata.zip`), which can be downloaded from the PBS Intranet website: <http://pacpbsgfis/sql/Default.htm>. Look for a link entitled “PBS Data for the `PBSmapping` Package”.

To remove `PBSmapping` from R, open the `library\` directory and delete the associated subdirectory `PBSmapping\`. Before loading a new version of a package, we recommend the removal of any previous version. Eventually, the installation files may have names that reflect a version number later than the current version.

Additionally two other PBS packages are available from CRAN that facilitate fisheries analysis and research:

- `PBSmodelling` – <http://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Descriptions/PBSmodelling.html>;
- `ddesolve` – <http://cran.r-project.org/src/contrib/Descriptions/ddesolve.html>.

The `PBSmodelling` library includes a directory called `PBStools` that contains useful batch files for building R packages and generating an indexed manual based on the `*.Rd` files.

2. PBS MAPPING 2.5: FUNCTIONS AND DATA

Niklaus Wirth, the author of Pascal and Modula-2, summarises the essence of software design in the title of his book *Algorithms + Data Structures = Programs* (Wirth 1975). Our software package PBS Mapping begins with data structures that embody two essential concepts. First, polygons define boundaries, such as shorelines and fishery management areas. Second, fishing events occur at specific locations defined by two geographical coordinates, such as longitude and latitude. The R language conveniently supports such structures through the concept of a *data frame*, essentially a database table in which rows and columns define records and fields, respectively. Objects like data frames in R can also have *attributes* that store additional properties, such as the projection used in defining a geographic coordinate system.

2.1. Data Structures for Maps

PBS Mapping introduces four data structures, each stored as a data frame. Field names, attributes, and other properties of these objects implicitly dictate their type. An object may also identify its type explicitly in the `class` attribute. Each type requires a particular structure, as outlined below.

PolySet

In our software, a *PolySet* data frame defines a collection of polygonal contours (i.e., line segments joined at vertices), based on four or five numerical fields:

- `PID` – the primary identification number for a contour;
- `SID` – (optional) the secondary identification number for a contour;
- `POS` – the position number associated with a vertex;
- `X` – the horizontal coordinate at a vertex;
- `Y` – the vertical coordinate at a vertex.

The simplest *PolySet* lacks an `SID` column, and each `PID` corresponds to a different contour. By analogy with a child’s “follow the dots” game, the `POS` field enumerates the vertices to be connected by straight lines. Coordinates (`X`, `Y`) specify the location of each vertex. Thus, in familiar mathematical notation, a contour consists of n points (x_i, y_i) with $i = 1, \dots, n$, where i corresponds to the `POS` index. A *PolySet* has two potential interpretations. The first associates a line segment with each successive pair of points from 1 to n , giving a *polyline* (in GIS terminology) composed of the sequential segments. The second includes a final line segment joining points n and 1, thus giving a *polygon*.

The secondary ID field allows us to define regions as composites of polygons. From this point of view, each primary ID identifies a collection of polygons distinguished by secondary IDs. For example, a single management area (`PID`) might consist of two fishing areas, each associated with a different `SID`. A secondary polygon can also correspond to an inner boundary, like the hole in a doughnut. We adopt the convention that `POS` goes from 1 to n along an outer boundary, but from n to 1 along an inner boundary, regardless of rotational direction. This

contrasts with other GIS software, such as ArcView (ESRI 1996), in which outer and inner boundaries correspond to clockwise and counter-clockwise directions, respectively.

The `SID` field in a `PolySet` with secondary IDs must have integer values that appear in ascending order for a given `PID`. Furthermore, inner boundaries must follow the outer boundary that encloses them. The `POS` field for each contour (`PID`, `SID`) must similarly appear as integers in strictly increasing or decreasing order, for outer and inner boundaries respectively. If the `POS` field erroneously contains floating-point numbers, `fixPOS` can renumber them as sequential integers, thus simplifying the insertion of a new point, such as point 3.5 between points 3 and 4.

A `PolySet` can have a `projection` attribute, which may be missing, that specifies a map projection. In the current version of PBS Mapping, `projection` can have character values `"LL"` or `"UTM"`, referring to “Longitude-Latitude” and “Universal Transverse Mercator”. We explain these projections more completely below. If `projection` is numeric, it specifies the aspect ratio r , the number of x units per y unit. Thus, r units of x on the graph occupy the same distance as one unit of y . Another optional attribute `zone` specifies the UTM zone (if `projection="UTM"`) or the preferred zone for conversion from Longitude-Latitude (if `projection="LL"`).

A data frame’s `class` attribute by default contains the string `"data.frame"`. Inserting the string `"PolySet"` as the `class` vector’s first element alters the behaviour of some functions. For example, the `summary` function will print details specific to a `PolySet`. Also, when `PBSprint` is `TRUE`, the `print` function will display a `PolySet`’s summary rather than the contents of the data frame.

PolyData

We define *PolyData* as a data frame with a first column named `PID` and (optionally) a second column named `SID`. Unlike a `PolySet`, where each contour has many records corresponding to the vertices, a `PolyData` object must have only one record for each `PID` or each (`PID`, `SID`) combination. Conceptually, this object associates data with contours, where the data correspond to additional fields in the data frame. The R language conveniently allows data frames to contain fields of various atomic modes (“logical”, “numeric”, “complex”, “character”, and “null”). For example, `PolyData` with the fields (`PID`, `PName`) might assign character names to a set of primary polygons. Additionally, if fields `X` and `Y` exist (perhaps representing locations for placing labels), consider adding attributes `zone` and `projection`. Inserting the string `"PolyData"` as the `class` attribute’s first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

Our software particularly uses `PolyData` to set various plotting characteristics. Consistent with graphical parameters used by the R functions `lines` and `polygon`, column names can specify graphical properties:

- `lty` – line type in drawing the border and/or shading lines;
- `col` – line or fill colour;

- `border` – border colour;
- `density` – density of shading lines;
- `angle` – angle of shading lines.

When drawing polylines (as opposed to closed polygons), only `lty` and `col` have meaning.

EventData

We define *EventData* as a data frame with at least three fields named (`EID`, `X`, `Y`). Conceptually, an *EventData* object describes events (`EID`) that take place at specific points (`X`, `Y`) in two-dimensional space. Additional fields specify measurements associated with these events. For example, in a fishery context *EventData* could describe fishing events associated with trawl tows, based on the fields:

- `EID` – fishing event (tow) identification number;
- `X`, `Y` – fishing location;
- `Duration` – length of time for the tow;
- `Depth` – average depth of the tow;
- `Catch` – biomass captured.

Like *PolyData*, *EventData* can have attributes `projection` and `zone`, which may be absent. Inserting the string "EventData" as the `class` attribute's first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

LocationSet

A *PolySet* can define regional boundaries for drawing a map, and *EventData* can give event points on the map. Which events occur in which regions? Our function `findPolys`, discussed in Section 2.3 below, solves this problem. The output lies in a *LocationSet*, a data frame with three or four columns (`EID`, `PID`, `SID`, `Bdry`), where `SID` may be missing. One row in a *LocationSet* means that the event `EID` occurs in the polygon (`PID`, `SID`). The boundary (`Bdry`) field specifies whether (`Bdry=T`) or not (`Bdry=F`) the event lies on the polygon boundary. If `SID` refers to an inner polygon boundary, then `EID` occurs in (`PID`, `SID`) only if `Bdry=T`. An event may occur in multiple polygons. Thus, the same `EID` can occur in multiple records. If an `EID` does not fall in any (`PID`, `SID`), or if it falls within a hole, it does not occur in the output *LocationSet*. Inserting the string "LocationSet" as the first element of a *LocationSet*'s `class` attribute alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

2.2. Map Projections

The simplest projection associates each point on the earth's surface with a longitude x ($-360^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$) and latitude y ($-90^\circ \leq y \leq 90^\circ$), where $x = 0^\circ$ on the Greenwich prime meridian. The chosen range of x depends on the region of interest, where negative longitudes refer to displacements west of the prime meridian. When plotted on a rectangular grid with equal distances for each degree of longitude and latitude, this projection exaggerates the size of objects

near the earth's poles, as illustrated in Figure 1. For points near the latitude y , a more realistic map uses the aspect ratio

$$(2.1) \quad r = \frac{1}{\cos y},$$

where r degrees of longitude x should occupy the same distance as 1 degree of latitude y .

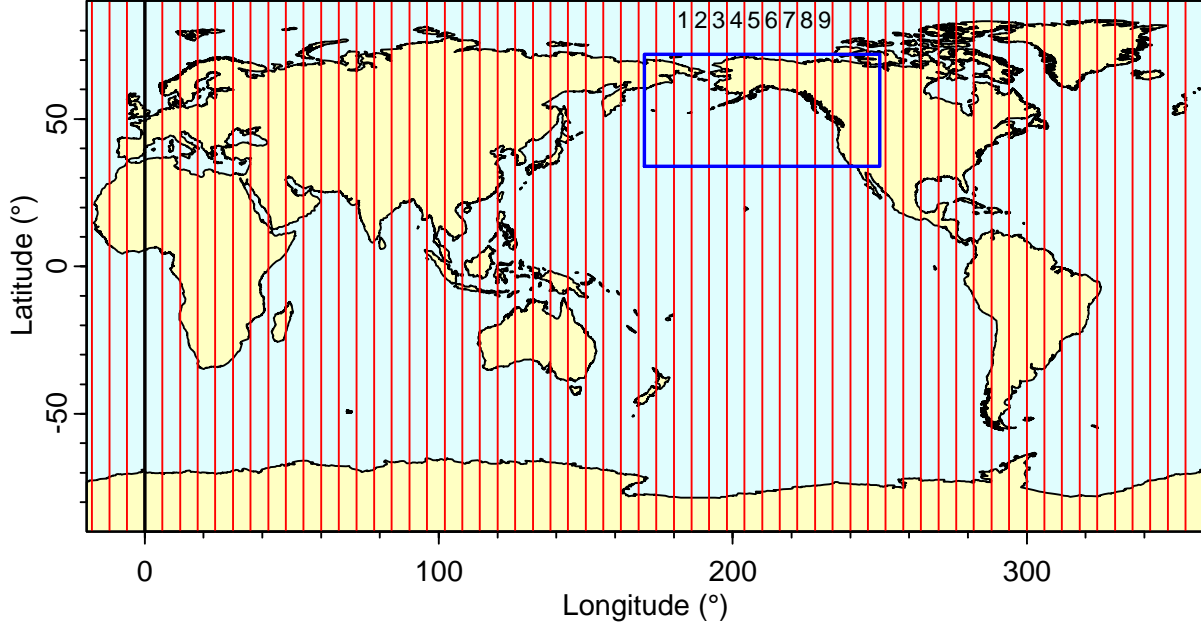


Figure 1. Map of the world projected in longitude-latitude coordinates. This image, based on our PolySet worldLL, uses the longitude range $-20^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ to produce a convenient cut in the eastern Atlantic Ocean. Red vertical lines show boundaries for the 60 Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zones, with explicit labels for zones 1 to 9. A black line indicates the prime meridian ($x = 0^\circ$). Our PolySet nepacLL lies within the clipping boundary shown as a blue rectangle.

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection gives a more realistic portrayal of the earth's surface within 60 standardized longitude zones. Each zone spans 6° , and zone i includes points with longitude x in the range

$$(2.2) \quad (-186 + 6i)^\circ < x \leq (-180 + 6i)^\circ \quad [\text{UTM zone } i]$$

The mid-longitude in (2.2)

$$(2.3) \quad x_i = (-183 + 6i)^\circ \quad [\text{Central meridian, zone } i]$$

defines the *central meridian* of zone i . In particular, zone 9 has central meridian -129° and covers the range

$$(2.3) \quad -132^\circ < x \leq -126^\circ. \quad [\text{UTM zone 9}]$$

Canada's Pacific coast lies in zones 8 to 10 (Figure 2), and the projection to zone 9 gives a reasonably accurate map for fisheries in this region.

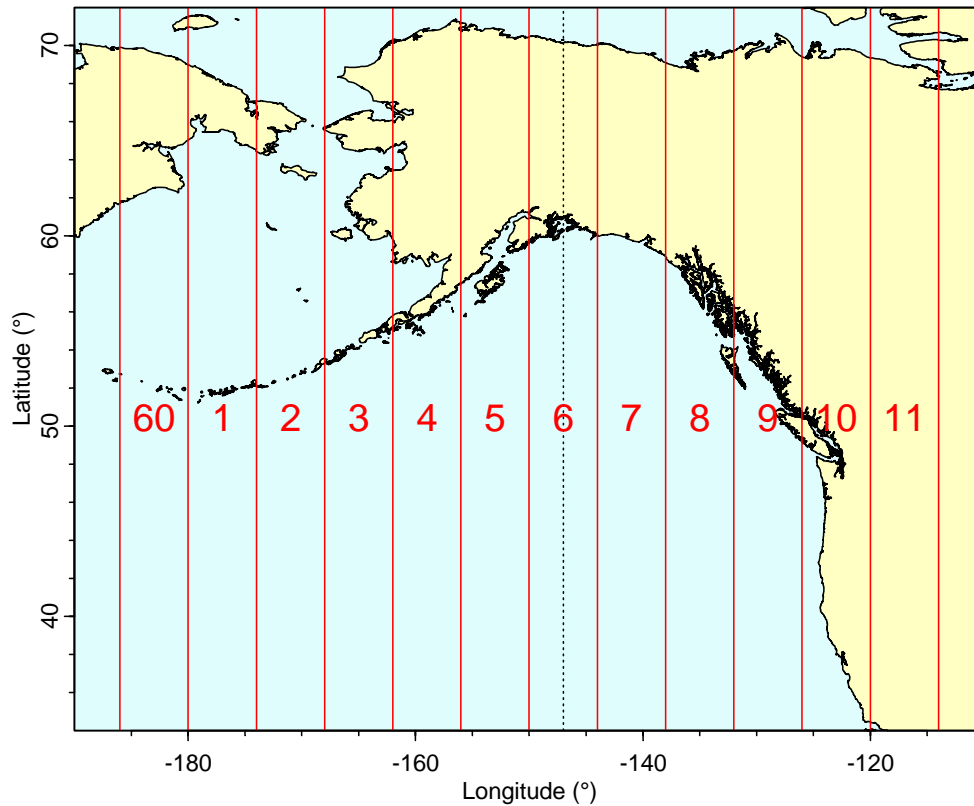


Figure 2. Shoreline data in longitude-latitude coordinates for the northeastern Pacific Ocean, as captured in our PolySet `nepacLL`. Vertical red lines display UTM boundaries for zones 60, 1, 2, ..., 11. A vertical dotted line indicates the central meridian of zone 6, near the centre of this figure.

Visually, UTM zones look like sections of orange peel cut from top to bottom. Each relatively narrow section can be flattened without too much distortion to give coordinates (X, Y) measured as actual distances, as illustrated by zone 6 in Figure 3. Complex formulas, compiled in detail by the UK Ordnance Survey (Anonymous 1998), allow conversion between two projections: the UTM *easting-northing* coordinates (X, Y) and the usual longitude-latitude coordinates (x, y) . These take account of the earth's ellipsoidal shape, with a wider diameter at the equator than the poles. The UTM projection scales distances exactly along two great circles: the equator and the central meridian, which act as X and Y axes, respectively. Along the equator, $Y = 0$ km by definition; elsewhere, Y indicates the distance north (positive Y) or south (negative Y) of the equator. The central meridian is assigned a standard easting $X = 500$ km, rather than the usual $X = 0$ km. This ensures that $X > 0$ km throughout the zone. In effect, the difference $X - 500$ km represents the distance east of the central meridian, where a negative distance corresponds to a westward displacement. These interpretations are exact along the equator and central meridian, but approximate elsewhere.

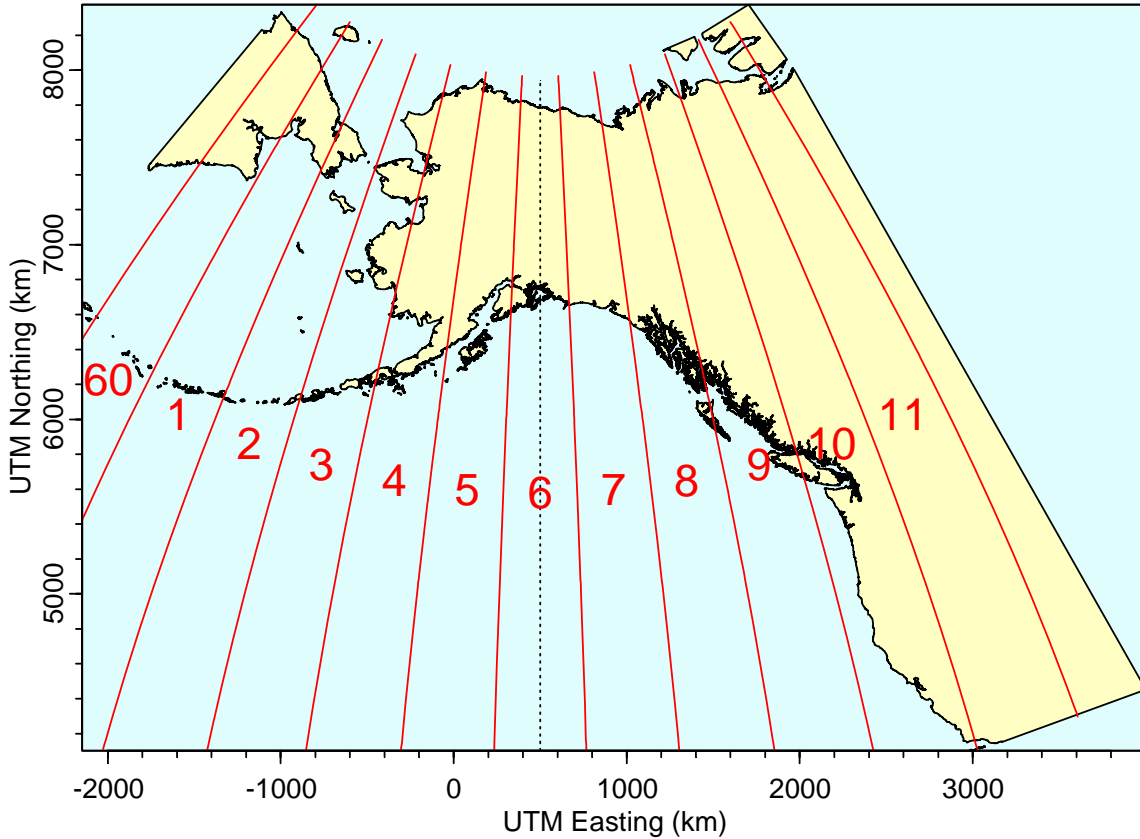


Figure 3. Shoreline data for the northeastern Pacific Ocean, projected in UTM coordinates (zone 6) from our PolySet `nepacLL`. Vertical red lines show UTM zone boundaries. The central axis of zone 6 (vertical dotted line at $x = 500$ km) corresponds to the central meridian shown in Figure 2.

2.3. PBS Mapping Functions and Algorithms

Our software produces maps from the data structures defined in Section 2.1. Following typical design concepts in R, it uses functions to generate plots, implement algorithms, and perform other tasks. Where possible, function arguments often have explicit default values. PBS Mapping includes many functions not mentioned in this section. We encourage readers to examine Appendix F, which gives detailed technical descriptions of all our software’s functions and other components.

Import Functions

The following functions provide some support for importing GIS data from other users and other mapping platforms:

- `importEvents` import a text file and convert into `EventData`.
- `importLocs` import a text file and convert into a `LocationSet`.

- `importPolys` import a text file and convert into a `PolySet` with optional `PolyData` attribute.
- `importGSHHS` import data from a GSHHS database and convert data into a `PolySet` with a `PolyData` attribute. GSHHS: A Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline Database, <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html>
See Section 2.4 below for more details.
- `importShapefile` imports an ESRI shapefile (`.shp`) into either a `PolySet` or `EventData`. The function relies on C-code provided by Roger Bivand’s package `maptools`.

Graphics Functions

In the R language, high-level commands (like `plot`) create new graphs; lower-level commands (like `points` and `lines`) add features to an existing graph. Similarly, we provide functions (`plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, `plotPolys`) that create graphs and others (`addLabels`, `addLines`, `addPoints`, `addPolys`, `addStipples`) that add graphical features.

Some of these plotting functions draw objects defined by a `PolySet`, while others expect `EventData`, a `LocationSet`, or `PolyData`. Both `plotLines` and `addLines` treat their input `PolySet` as polylines, with no connection between the last and first vertices. By contrast, `plotMap`, `plotPolys`, and `addPolys` regard their input as polygons, where a final line segment connects the last vertex to the first. The functions `plotMap` and `plotPolys` behave similarly, except that `plotMap`’s default behaviour guarantees the correct aspect ratio, as defined by either the `PolySet`’s `projection` attribute or the function’s `projection` argument. If both are specified, the attribute supersedes the argument. When this attribute is missing, `plotMap` uses a 1:1 projection. Table 1 summarises the default behaviour of our principal graphics commands. A user concerned with drawing maps, where the correct aspect ratio plays a key role, would likely initiate a graph with the `plotMap` function. However, `plotPolys`, `plotLines`, and `plotPoints` can also set the correct aspect ratio when passed a suitable `projection` argument.

Table 1. Behaviour of the principal graphics functions in the PBS Mapping software package.

Function	Creates a Graph	Plots as Polygons	Sets Aspect Ratio by Default
<code>addLabels</code>	No	-	-
<code>addLines</code>	No	No	-
<code>addPoints</code>	No	-	-
<code>addPolys</code>	No	Yes	-
<code>addStipples</code>	No	-	-
<code>plotLines</code>	Yes	No	No
<code>plotMap</code>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<code>plotPoints</code>	Yes	-	No
<code>plotPolys</code>	Yes	Yes	No

Our high-level graphics functions accept a common set of arguments, consistent with existing `par` parameters where possible. These include

- `xlim` and `ylim` to specify horizontal and vertical coordinate ranges;
- `projection` to specify the projection used in drawing the map or graph;
- `plt` to define the plot region relative to the figure region;
- `polyProps` to support plotting properties for individual contours (Section 2.1);
- `lty`, `cex`, `col`, `border`, `density`, `pch`, and `angle` to adjust properties of labels, lines, points, and polygons where applicable;
- `axes` to disable plotting axes;
- `tck` to control (major) tick mark lengths;
- `tckMinor`, a counterpart of `tck`, to set a different length for minor tick marks;
- `tckLab`, with Boolean values, to determine whether to include numeric tick labels.

We introduce `tckMinor` and `tckLab` to give finer control over the appearance of tick marks. Each of `tck`, `tckLab`, and `tckMinor` can have length one or two. A single value pertains to both axes, and two values specify distinct parameters for the horizontal and vertical axes, respectively.

Our low-level graphics functions (e.g., `addLines`) use many of the same arguments as their high-level counterparts (e.g., `plotLines`). However, they do not accept parameters that affect the overall plot, such as `xlim`, `ylim`, `projection`, `plt`, `axes`, or any of the `tck` arguments.

The `par` parameter `plt` plays a special role in PBS Mapping, because we use it to set the aspect ratio required for a particular `projection`. Recall that in R the plot region lies inside the figure region, which similarly lies inside the overall device region. The parameter `plt` specifies the plot region boundaries as fractions (left, right, bottom, top) of the current figure region. Our high-level plotting functions use the initial default value

```
plt=c(0.11,0.98,0.12,0.88),
```

but then alter `plt` by shrinking the width or height to achieve the required aspect ratio. In the function call, the argument `plt` can set a different default value, but again this may be changed by the graphics function to set the aspect ratio. In effect, the argument `plt` sets minimum margins for the plot within the figure region, but the aspect ratio may force the plot to shrink in width or height, giving wider margins in one direction.

Standard high-level commands in R (like `plot`) do not allow layout parameters (like `plt`) to be passed as arguments. Instead, users normally use `par` to set these parameters before invoking a graphics command. However, unlike normal graphics commands, those in PBS Mapping actually alter the margins, so we adopt a different approach in which `plt` is reset with each high-level command. Advanced users wishing to set the plot region using the `par` parameters `mai` or `mar` can disable the default initial size with the argument `plt=NULL`.

Computational Functions

PBS Mapping contains many functions that perform computations on PolySets and other data structures. Appendix F lists them all, but we give further details for some of them here, including formulas or algorithms for implementation and references for further reading. In alphabetic order, this list below highlights key features of selected functions in the package.

- `calcArea` computes polygon areas by the formula (Rokne 1996)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i),$$

for the area A of a polygon with vertices (x_i, y_i) , $i = 1, \dots, n$, where vertices 1 and n correspond to the same point: $(x_1, y_1) = (x_n, y_n)$. This formula assumes identical units for x and y (an aspect ratio 1), as in UTM coordinates. The function automatically converts longitude-latitude coordinates to UTM before calculating the area.

- `calcCentroid` computes polygon centroid coordinates (x, y) by the formulas (Bourke 1988)

$$x = \frac{1}{6A} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i + x_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6A} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (y_i + y_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$$

for a polygon with vertices (x_i, y_i) , $i = 1, \dots, n$, where vertices 1 and n correspond to the same point: $(x_1, y_1) = (x_n, y_n)$ and A is computed by the formula shown above in the definition of `calcArea`. These formulas scale automatically to the units of x and y and consequently do not depend on the projection attribute.

- `calcConvexHull` calculates the convex hull for a given set of points using the function `chull()` in R's package `grDevices`.
- `calcLength` calculates polyline lengths using Pythagoras' Theorem when the projection is UTM or 1. Thus, the distance d between points (x, y) and (x', y') is

$$d = \sqrt{(x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2}.$$

The function also supports longitude-latitude coordinates (x, y) by calculating great circle distances between polygon vertices. In this case, the distance d between two points is (Chamberlain 2001)

$$d = 2R \arcsin \left[\sqrt{\sin^2 \left(\frac{y' - y}{2} \right) + (\cos y)(\cos y') \sin^2 \left(\frac{x' - x}{2} \right)} \right],$$

where $R = 6371.3$ km denotes the earth's mean radius (Wikipedia 2004).

- `calcMidRange` calculates midpoints of the X and Y ranges for each given polygon.
- `calcSummary` calculates summary statistics for a PolySet, given a user-defined function.

- `calcVoronoi` calculates the Voronoi (Dirichlet) tessellation for a set of points (using the `deldir` function from the package `deldir`) and creates a `PolySet`. See Figure 8 of the `PBSmodelling` user’s guide (Schnute et al. 2006) for an example called `CalcVor`.
- `clipLines` (and `clipPolys`) clips polylines (and polygons) within a specified rectangle, possibly smaller than the bounding rectangle, using the Sutherland-Hodgman clipping algorithm (Foley et al. 1996, p. 124-127).
- `closePolys` adds corners from the bounding rectangle, if needed, to close polylines into polygons.
- `combinePolys` combines several polygons into a single polygon by modifying the `PID` and `SID` indices.
- `convCP` converts results from `contourlines` into a `PolySet`.
- `convDP` converts `EventData`/`PolyData` into a `PolySet`.
- `convLP` converts two polylines into a polygon.
- `convUL` converts between UTM and longitude-latitude coordinates using the extensive formulas presented in Anonymous (1998).
- `dividePolys` divides a single polygon (with several outer-contour components) into several polygons, a polygon for each outer contour, by modifying the `PID` and `SID` indices.
- `findCells` finds the cells in a grid `PolySet` that contain events specified in `EventData`, using the “crossings test” algorithm described later in this section.
- `findPolys` finds the polygons in a `PolySet` that contain events specified in `EventData`, using the “crossings test” algorithm described later in this section.
- `isConvex` determines which polygons in a `PolySet` are convex, using an algorithm described below.
- `isIntersecting` finds polygons that self-intersect by comparing each edge pairwise with every other edge.
- `joinPolys` performs set theoretic operations (union, intersection, difference, and exclusive-or) on polygons using the General Polygon Clipper (GPC) library by Murta (2004). See Figure 13 of the `PBSmodelling` user’s guide (Schnute et al. 2006) for an example called `FishTows`.
- `thickenPolys` adds vertices to polygons using an algorithm described below.
- `thinPolys` thins the number of polygon vertices, based on the Douglas-Peucker line simplification algorithm (Douglas and Peucker 1973), as illustrated in Figure 4.

Our function `isConvex` first calls `isIntersecting` to determine whether or not a polygon self-intersects. If it does, it cannot be convex and the result is `FALSE`. Otherwise, the function proceeds. Three sequential points in a non-self-intersecting polygon describe a left turn, a straight line, or a right turn. The function locates the first non-straight turn (left or right) in a polygon and checks that all subsequent turns are either the same or straight. If so, the polygon is convex; otherwise it is not.

Like `calcLength`, `thickenPolys` also supports the longitude-latitude projection. In this case, `tol` is measured in kilometres and distances are computed along great circles (Chamberlain 2001).

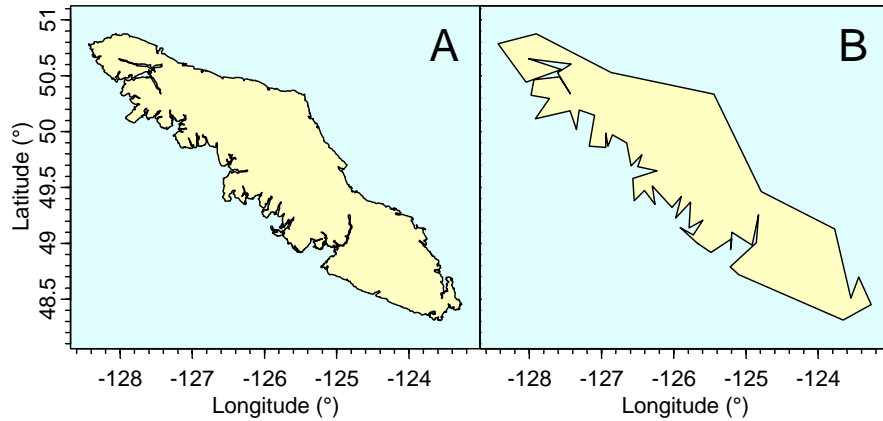


Figure 4. (A) Vancouver Island clipped from the PolySet `nepacLL` and (B) the result of applying `thinPolys` to this polygon with a tolerance of ten kilometres.

When the projection is UTM or 1, our function `thickenPolys` accepts a tolerance specified in X or Y units (kilometres in the UTM case). It operates in two distinct modes. When `keepOrig=TRUE`, it retains all original vertices and adds vertices, as required, along each edge. Thus, if the distance between two sequential original vertices exceeds the specified tolerance `tol`, it adds enough vertices spaced evenly between them so that sequential vertices lie at most the distance `tol` apart. When `keepOrig=FALSE`, the algorithm guarantees only that the first vertex of each polygon appears in the result. Starting at that vertex, the algorithm walks through the polygon while summing distances between vertices. When the cumulative distance exceeds `tol`, it adds a vertex on the line segment under inspection. It then resets the distance sum and continues walking the polygon from this new vertex.

Associating Points with Polygons

As discussed in the definition of `LocationSet` (Section 2.1), our function `findPolys` solves the “points-in-polygons” problem. Given a set of points (`EventData`) and a collection of polygons (a `PolySet`), which points lie in which polygons? Several algorithms solve this problem, including:

- **The angle summation (or winding number) test.** Sum the angles swept by a ray from the trial point to sequential vertices of the polygon. For a point outside the polygon, the angles sum to 0 because the ray sweeps back and forth, returning to the starting point. For an inside point, the ray traces a full circle, and the angles do not sum to zero.
- **The crossings test.** Draw a ray from the trial point in a fixed direction (e.g., upward). If the ray crosses an even number of polygon edges, the point must be outside. For an inside point, the number of crossings must be odd.

We use the crossings test because it performs faster than angle summation (Hains 1994, p. 26-27). The latter requires large numbers of trigonometric function calls.

After finding the polygons that contain various events, an analyst often wants to compute statistics associated with the events that occur inside each polygon. For example, in a fishery

context, what is the total catch from all fishing events within each management region? Our function `combineEvents` supports such calculations. The function `makeProps` can then relate polygon properties, such as colour used for plotting, to these computed statistical values.

Set Theoretic Operations

We include the function `joinPolys` to apply set theoretic operations (difference, intersection, union, and exclusive-or) to one or two `PolySets`. Our `joinPolys` function interfaces with the General Polygon Clipper (GPC) library developed by Alan Murta (2004) at the University of Manchester. We adopt some of his terminology in the discussion here. He defines a *generic polygon* (or *polygon set*) as zero or more disjoint polygonal contours that define boundaries of the polygon region. Some contours can represent inner boundaries that define holes in the region. Each contour can be convex, concave, or self-intersecting.

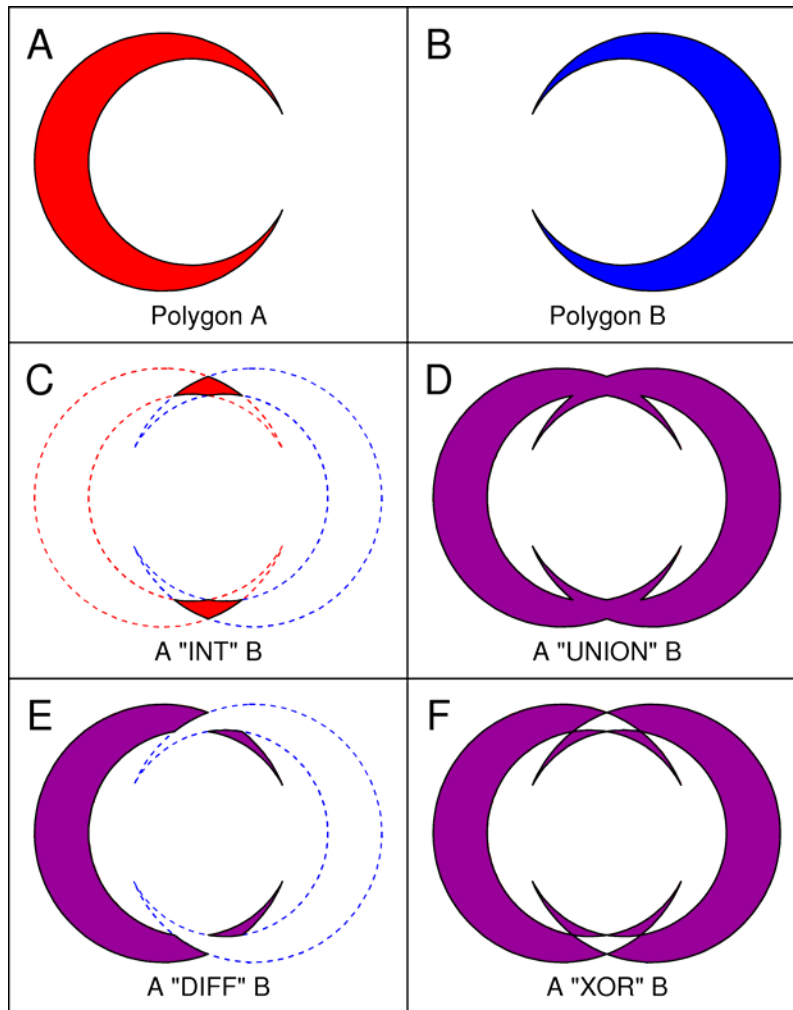


Figure 5. Example of the `joinPolys` logic operations. Panels A and B display the first and second `PolySets`, respectively. Panels C to F illustrate the intersection, union, difference, and exclusive-or operations, respectively.

In our PolySet, the polygons associated with each unique PID correspond to a generic polygon with some restrictions. Some of our functions do not support self-intersecting polygons. Furthermore, the SID contours cannot be arranged in arbitrary order because we require that hole contours follow the outer contours in which they lie.

The function `joinPolys` can also accept two PolySet arguments P and Q . In this case, the function returns a PolySet with all possible pairwise applications of op between generic polygons in P and Q . For example, if P contains (A, B, C) and Q contains (D, E) , then `joinPolys` returns a PolySet with six PIDs corresponding to the six generic polygons $A \text{ op } D$, $B \text{ op } D$, $C \text{ op } D$, $A \text{ op } E$, $B \text{ op } E$, and $C \text{ op } E$. More generally, if P and Q include m and n generic polygons, respectively, then the function returns a PolySet with $m \times n$ generic polygons. If $m = 1$ or $n = 1$, the output preserves PIDs from the PolySet with more than one generic polygon. Figure 5 illustrates the four supported set theoretic operations applied to crescent-shaped polygons A and B .

Applied to one PolySet P , our function `joinPolys` applies the set theoretic operation op sequentially to the generic polygons in P . For example, suppose that P contains three generic polygons (A, B, C) . Then the function returns a PolySet containing the generic polygon $((A \text{ op } B) \text{ op } C)$, represented as one PID with possibly many SIDs.

2.4. Shoreline Data

To portray fishery data along Canada’s Pacific coast, we need a PolySet that defines the relevant shoreline. Originally, we began with a polyline of the British Columbia coast, digitized manually from a marine map. To convert this object to a meaningful closed polygon, we devised the functions `fixBound` and `closePolys`. Satellite imagery and other sources, however, make our initial coastline obsolete. For example, Wessel and Smith (1996) have used information from the public domain to assemble a Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline (GSHHS, <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html>) database for the entire planet. They make this available via the Internet as binary files in five different resolutions: full (`gshhs_f.b`), high (`gshhs_h.b`), intermediate (`gshhs_i.b`), low (`gshhs_l.b`), and crude (`gshhs_c.b`). They also supply software as C source code for .

- converting the data to an ASCII (plain text) format (`gshhs.c`);
- thinning the data by reducing the number of points sensibly (`gshhs_dp.c`).

Their thinning software uses an algorithm devised by Douglas and Peucker (1973), whose initials `dp` appear in the file name. The `dp` is also an abbreviation of “decimate polygons”.

We have created a function called `importGSHHS` that works directly on a specified binary data file from Wessel (resolution choice left to the user) to create a `PBSmapping` PolySet. The user can choose to further alter the resolution of the newly created PolySet using our function `thinPolys`. Alternatively, the user can thin Wessel’s full-resolution database (`gshhs_f.b`) directly using `gshhs_dp.c` (after compilation to an executable file) to a desired resolution, then use `PBSmapping`’s `importGSHHS` on the modified binary database.

At the time of writing, `importGSHHS` supports Wessel’s format for data files version 1.5, created April 2, 2007.

PBS Mapping includes four data sets derived from the GSHHS databases (Table 2). These all use longitude-latitude (LL) coordinates. The `nepac` data sets contain the northeastern Pacific Ocean shoreline in a region that extends roughly from California to Alaska (Figure 2), and the `world` data sets cover the planet (Figure 1). As discussed in section 2.2, longitude coordinates x take continuous values meaningful for the intended map, with $x = 0^\circ$ on the Greenwich prime meridian.

Table 2. PolySets derived from various resolution GSHHS databases.

PolySet	Wessel DB	Thin	Longitude	Latitude	Vertices	Polygons
<code>nepacLL</code> *	<code>gshhs_h.b</code>	0.2 km	$-190^\circ \leq x \leq -110^\circ$	$34^\circ \leq y \leq 72^\circ$	75,305	495
<code>nepacLLhigh</code>	<code>gshhs_f.b</code>	0.1 km	$-190^\circ \leq x \leq -110^\circ$	$34^\circ \leq y \leq 72^\circ$	192,762	9,986
<code>worldLL</code> *	<code>gshhs_l.b</code>	5.0 km	$-20^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$	$-90^\circ \leq y \leq 84^\circ$	30,129	190
<code>worldLLhigh</code> *	<code>gshhs_i.b</code>	1.0 km	$-20^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$	$-90^\circ \leq y \leq 84^\circ$	187,101	1,367

*Excludes polygons with fewer than 15 vertices after thinning.

Explicitly, the commands to create the above PolySets are:

```
worldLL <-importGSHHS("gshhs_l.b", xlim=c(-20,360), ylim=c(-90,90), level=1,
  n=15, xoff=0)
worldLL <- .fixGSHHSWorld(worldLL)

worldLLhigh <-importGSHHS("gshhs_i.b", xlim=c(-20,360), ylim=c(-90,90),
  level=1, n=15, xoff=0)
worldLLhigh <- .fixGSHHSWorld(worldLLhigh)

nepacLL <-importGSHHS("gshhs_h.b", xlim=c(-190,-110), ylim=c(34,72), level=1,
  n=15, xoff=-360)

nepacLLhigh <-importGSHHS("gshhs_f.b", xlim=c(-190,-110), ylim=c(34,72),
  level=1, n=0, xoff=-360)
nepacLLhigh <- thinPolys(nepacLLhigh, tol=0.1, filter=3)
```

2.5. Bathymetry Data

Smith and Sandwell (1997) have produced global seafloor topography from satellite altimetry and ship depth soundings. Their database appears on the Internet at http://topex.ucsd.edu/cgi-bin/get_data.cgi. A web-based data acquisition form allows users to extract a region after entering longitude and latitude coordinate ranges. Appendix B documents how to import their data for use with PBS Mapping.

R provides a `contour` function to plot contour lines. This function lacks a `save` argument and does not return contour coordinates. Instead, the `contourLines` function

accomplishes this task, giving a list that captures continuous contours as single polylines (Figure 6).

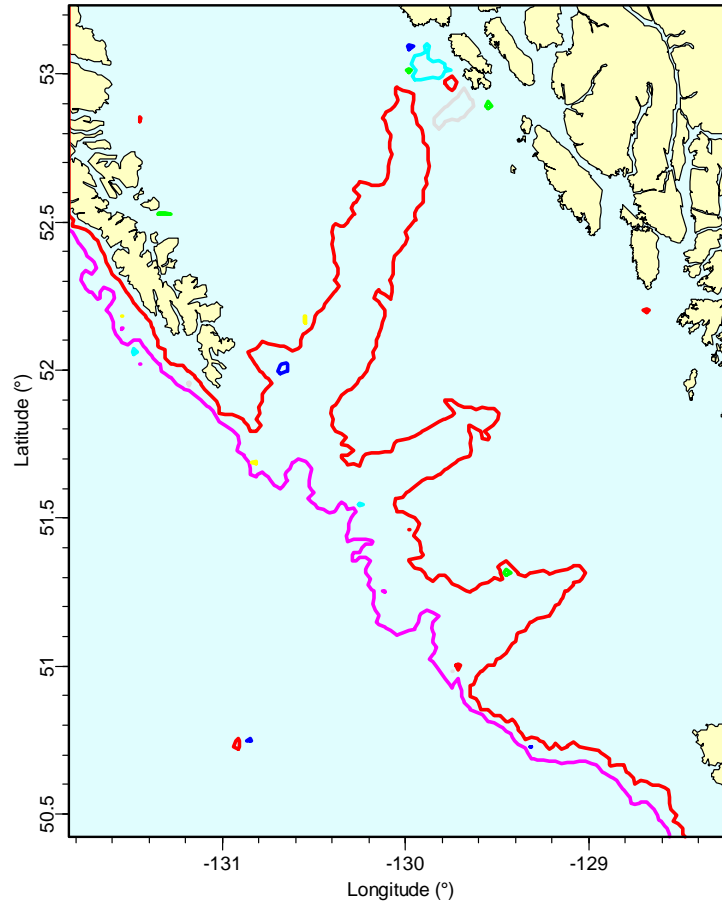


Figure 6. The R `contourLines` function returns a single polyline for each continuous contour.

Our function `convCP` converts the list output from `contourLines` into a list object that has two components: a `PolySet` with contour coordinates and `PolyData` with the depth of each contour. The package `PBSdata` includes a data set (`isobaths`) of bathymetric contours for Canada’s Pacific coast. In addition, several functions ease the manual procedure of converting polylines into polygons, including

- `convLP` to convert two polylines into a single polygon;
- `closePolys` to close the polygons in a `PolySet`;
- `fixBound` to fix the boundary points of a `PolySet`.

2.6. Examples and Applications

Our library includes an illustrative `PolySet` `towTracks` containing the longitude-latitude coordinates of 45 tow tracks from a longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) survey in 2001. Figure 7 portrays these data relative to the west coast of Vancouver Island, drawn with

shoreline data clipped from the PolySet `nepacLL`. The PolyData object `towData` specifies the depth of each tow, represented in the figure by colours corresponding to depth intervals (black = 500-800 m, red = 800-1200 m, dark blue = 1200-1600 m).

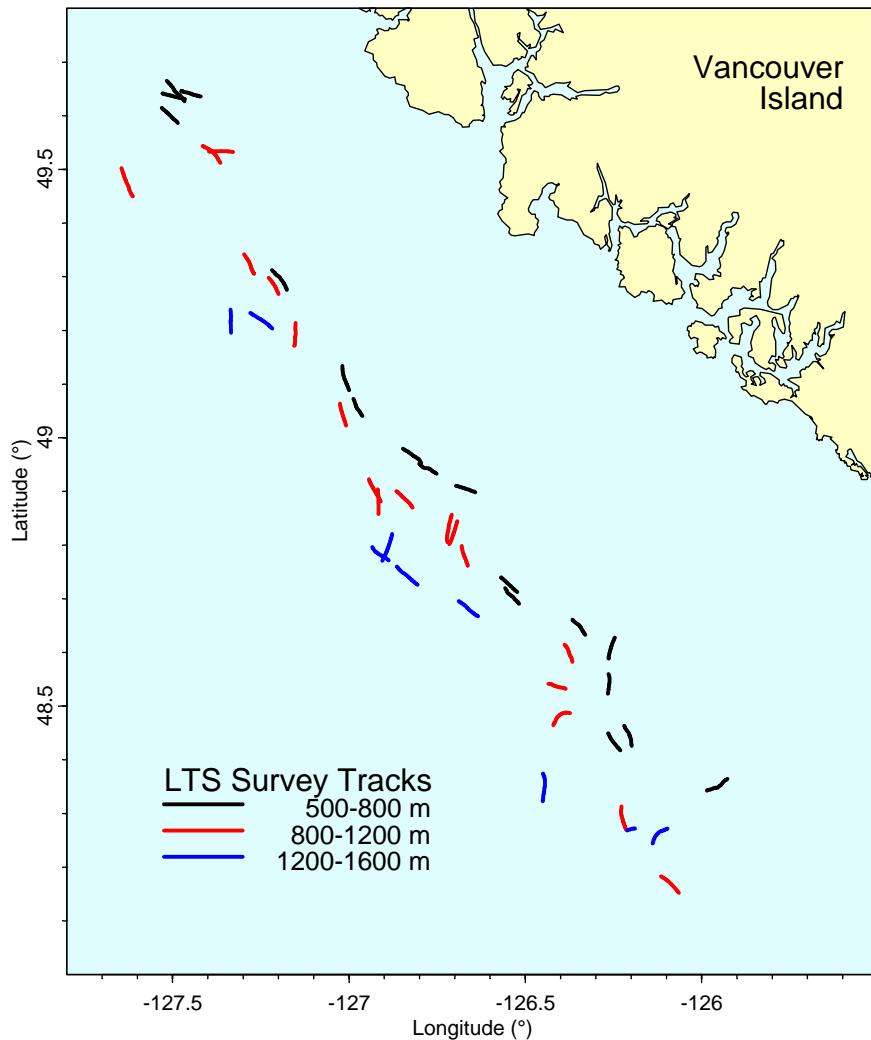


Figure 7. Tracks for 45 tows performed during the 2001 longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) survey along the west coast of Vancouver Island (Starr et al. 2002). Each tow track is colour-coded by depth stratum. Data: PolySet `towTracks` and PolyData `towData`.

Figure 8 illustrates the use of our software to calculate polygon areas using the function `calcArea`. We examine a region along the south-west British Columbia coast that includes a cluster of islands in the Strait of Georgia. Shoreline data come from the PolySet `nepacLLhigh`. Because area calculations do not make sense in the longitude-latitude projection, we convert the PolySet to UTM coordinates, with comparable X and Y coordinates (km), and then clip to the desired region. (The `calcArea` function will also automatically convert PolySets with `projection="LL"` to UTM before calculation.) The figure shows areas for six selected islands, highlighted in yellow. Island centroids, derived using `calcCentroid`, give reference coordinates for printing island names and areas.

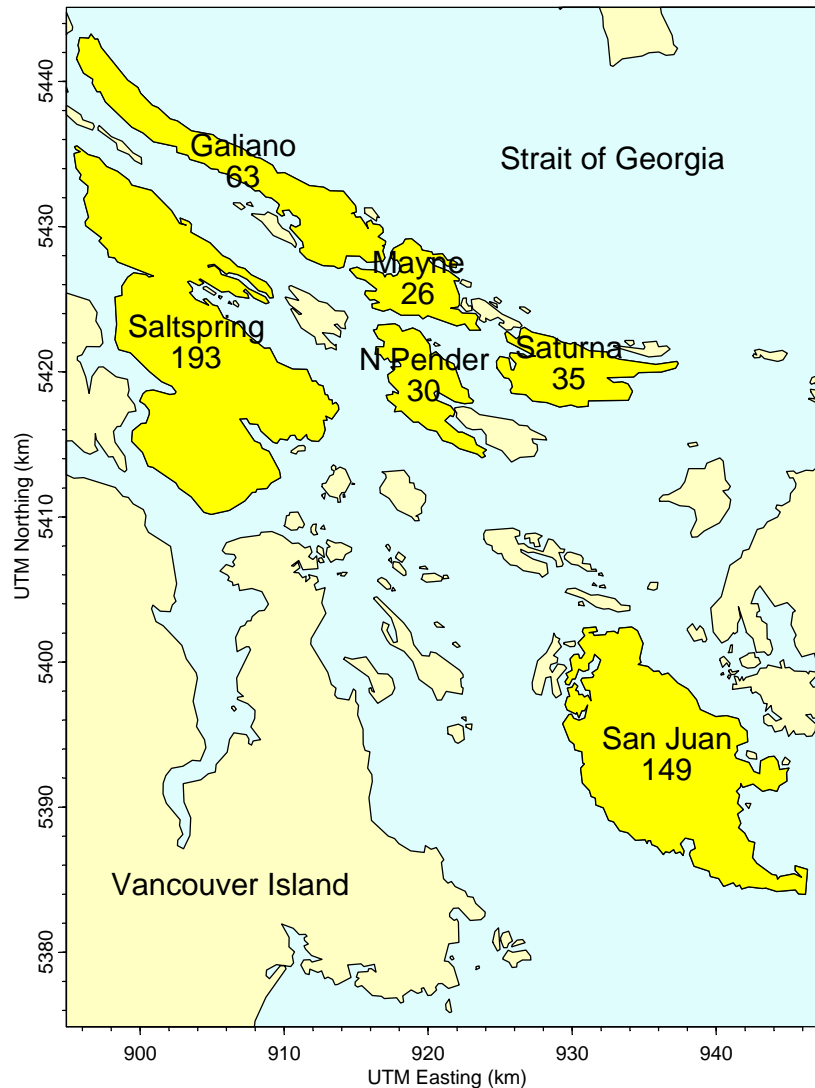


Figure 8. Areas (km²) of selected islands in the southern Strait of Georgia. Shoreline data have been clipped from `nepacLLhigh` after conversion to UTM coordinates.

Figure 9 portrays data from Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*) surveys conducted along the central BC coast during the years 1966-1989. The `EventData` object `surveyData` contains information from each tow, including the longitude, latitude, depth, catch, and effort (tow duration). These data also imply the computed value of catch per unit effort (CPUE = catch/effort). Code for this figure includes the following key function calls:

- `plotMap` to draw a coastal map of this region, clipped from `nepacLL`;
- `makeGrid` to create a grid in the region of interest;
- `findCells` to associate tows with the appropriate grid cells;
- `combineEvents` to calculate the mean CPUE within each cell;
- `addPolys` to draw cells with colours (in the `polyProps` argument) scaled to the CPUE;
- `points` (the native R function) to plot events on the map.

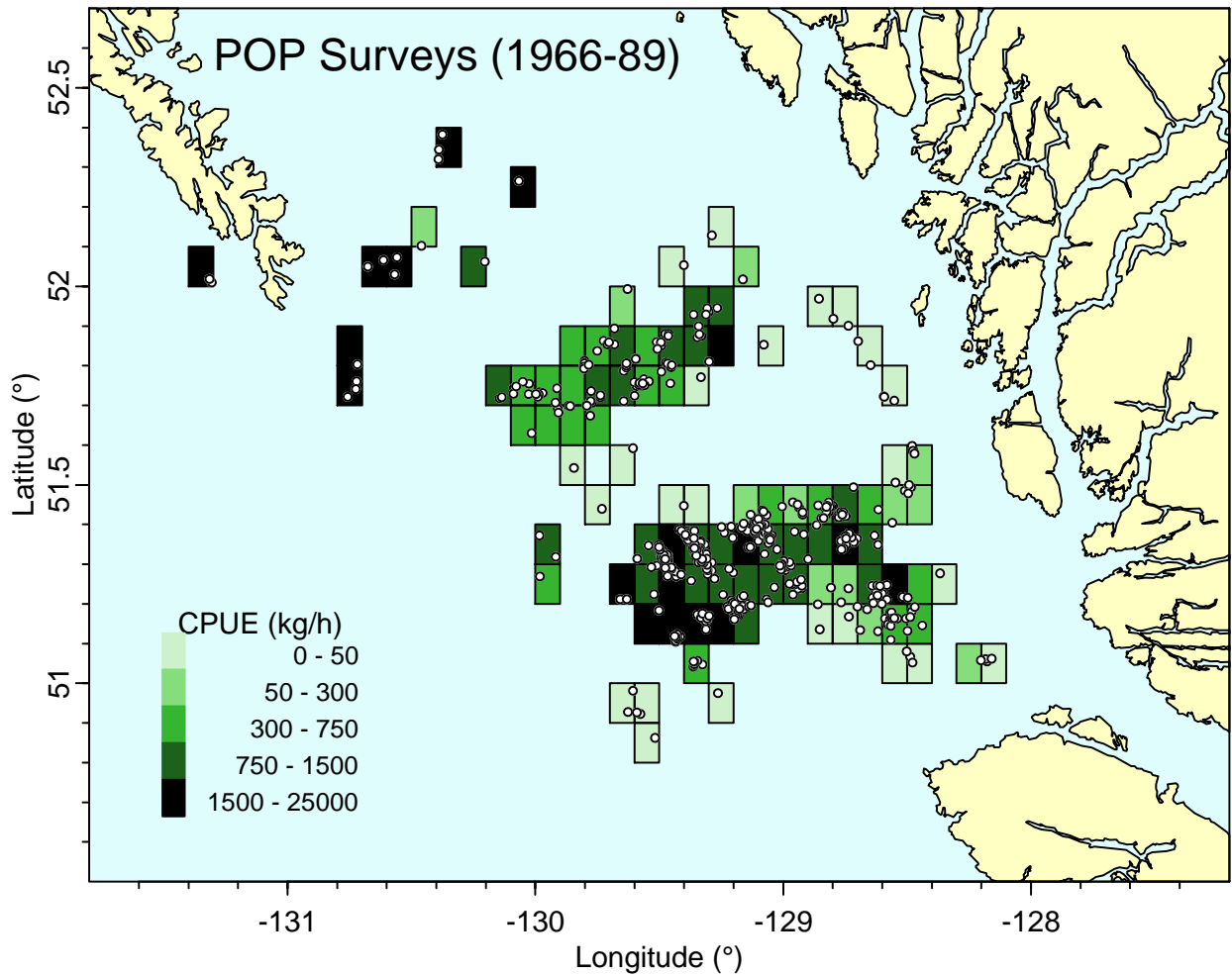
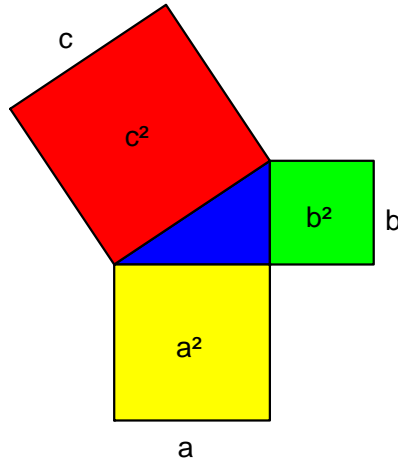


Figure 9. Portrayal of surveyData from Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*) surveys in the central coast region of British Columbia from 1966-89, with shoreline data clipped from nepacLL. Colours portray the mean catch per unit effort (CPUE) within each grid cell (0.1° by 0.1°). Circles show locations of individual tows.

PBS Mapping can also display non-geographical data, such as technical drawings, network diagrams, and transportation schematics. For example, we use a PolySet to construct the proof of Pythagoras' Theorem in Figure 10, where the caption explains the logic leading to the famous result $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Incidentally, Devlin (1998, chapter 6, p. 221) mentions an historical incident that nicely distinguishes maps from network diagrams. A now familiar drawing of the London Underground (see the PDF file marked "Standard Tube map" at the web site <http://www.tfl.gov.uk/gettingaround/1106.aspx>) fails to represent geography correctly, but contains exactly the information passengers need to navigate the system. It took two years for the designer, Henry C. Beck, to persuade his superiors that his drawing would prove useful to the public.

Pythagoras' Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Proof:

$$(a + b)^2 = 4 \text{ triangles} + a^2 + b^2 = 4 \text{ triangles} + c^2$$

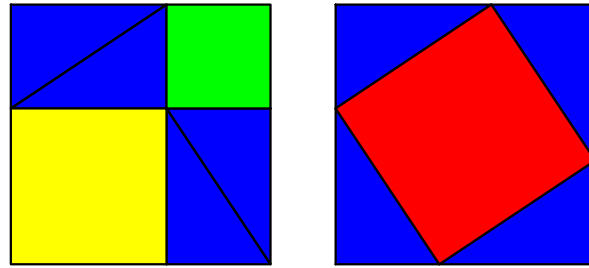


Figure 10. Proof of Pythagoras' Theorem. A PolySet defines all geometric objects in this figure, and PolyData determine the colours for plotting. Four blue triangles plus the yellow square (a^2) and the green square (b^2) equal four blue triangles plus the red square (c^2); consequently, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

2.7. Strengths, Limitations, and Alternatives

PBS Mapping works with data exported from database tables, where records may not have a definite order. The POS field in our PolySet definition imposes the required order for polylines and polygons. This field also provides a convenient means of distinguishing inner and outer boundaries. Our PolySets have a flat structure with at most two levels, corresponding to primary and secondary IDs. We have found these limitations acceptable in the context of our work. Sceptical readers might challenge our choices and prefer more complex hierarchical structures. For example, Becker and Wilks (1993, 1995) define polygons as composites of polylines, so that a common boundary between two regions need be defined only once and then referenced in each regional definition. In our approach, all vertices of a common boundary must be repeated in each regional definition.

We designed our software explicitly to address a few key issues in the spatial representation of fishery data:

- easy importation from databases, Geographic Information Systems, and other sources, such as the shoreline data compiled by Wessel and Smith (1996);
- precise control over the boundaries chosen for clipping from a larger map;
- support for longitude-latitude and UTM easting-northing coordinates;
- computational ability to associate events with polygons in which they lie;
- flexible plotting tools that summarise events within grids and other polygons.

Different purposes could well lead to other designs.

In addition to their comprehensive shoreline database, Wessel and Smith have designed and released a free collection of Generic Mapping Tools (GMT; <http://gmt.soest.hawaii.edu/>) that provide a serious alternative to our software. These tools operate in the DOS/UNIX environment and support many more projections than PBS Mapping. They also store polygons in a more efficient file format than our PolySet data frames. We designed PBS Mapping for the R environment, with its rich support for statistical and mathematical analysis. We have also included numerous algorithms from computational geometry, such as `findPolys` and `joinPolys`. Readers may, however, find GMT more useful for map formats not supported in PBS Mapping. Appendix C shows some comparative examples of code written in both environments.

Because PBS Mapping includes features often supported by a Geographic Information System (GIS), a free GIS package might also provide an alternative to the software described here. The FreeGIS web site (<http://www.freegis.org>) summarizes the current status of free GIS programs and data. Their listings receive frequent updates and show a pattern of steady growth.

3. COMMAND-LINE UTILITIES

The PBS Mapping package for R includes several algorithms that we have also implemented as stand-alone command-line utilities. These can handle very large data sets that may be too large for the R working environment. Furthermore, some users may wish to implement computational geometry calculations without reference to the R language. Our utilities make this possible by directly processing text files with the appropriate data format. They have been compiled with the same C code used for the dynamically linked library (DLL) in R. For each utility, a corresponding `.c` file provides a front end to shared code for the algorithms. Source code appears in the R library directory `\PBSmapping\Utils\`.

3.1. `clipPolys.exe` (Clip Polygons)

The application `clipPolys.exe` reads an ASCII file containing a PolySet (explained further below) and then clips it. The command

```
clipPolys.exe /i IFILE [/o OFFILE] [/x MIN_X] [/X MAX_X] [/y MIN_Y]  
               [/Y MAX_Y]
```

has five arguments as follows:

- `/i IFILE` ASCII input file containing a PolySet (required);
- `/o OFFILE` ASCII output file (defaults to standard output);
- `/x MIN_X` lower X limit (defaults to minimum X in the PolySet);
- `/X MAX_X` upper X limit (defaults to maximum X in the PolySet);
- `/y MIN_Y` lower Y limit (defaults to minimum Y in the PolySet);
- `/Y MAX_Y` upper Y limit (defaults to maximum Y in the PolySet).

The first line of the PolySet input file must contain the field names (PID, SID, POS, X, Y), where SID is optional. Subsequent lines must contain the data, with the same number of fields per row as in the header line. All fields must be delimited by white space. The program generates a properly formatted PolySet. By default (unless otherwise specified by `/o`), this result goes to standard output, which can be redirected to a text file (e.g., `> file.txt`).

3.2. `convUL.exe` (Convert between UTM and LL)

The application `convUL.exe` reads an ASCII file containing two fields named X and Y, as described further below. The command

```
convUL.exe /i IFILE [/o OFFILE] (/u | /l) [/m] /z ZONE
```

has the arguments:

- `/i IFILE` ASCII input file containing the X and Y data (required);
- `/o OFFILE` ASCII output file (defaults to standard output);
- `/u` (or `/l`) convert to UTM (longitude-latitude) coordinates (required);

- `/m` use metres instead of kilometres as UTM measurement;
- `/z ZONE` source or destination zone for the UTM coordinates (required).

The input file must have an initial header line with field names, including `X` and `Y`. Subsequent lines contain the data, with all fields separated by white space. The program converts each (`X`, `Y`) pair to a new pair (`X2`, `Y2`). The output file matches the input file, with the fields (`X2`, `Y2`) appended to the end of each line. The default standard output can be redirected to a text file.

3.3. `findPolys.exe` (Points-in-Polygons)

The application `findPolys.exe` reads two ASCII files: one containing a PolySet and the other containing EventData. The program then determines which events fall inside the available polygons. The command

```
findPolys.exe /p POLY_FILE /e EVENT_FILE [/o OFILE]
```

has the arguments:

- `/p POLY_FILE` ASCII input file containing the PolySet (required);
- `/e EVENT_FILE` ASCII input file containing EventData (required);
- `/o OFILE` ASCII output file (defaults to standard output).

The header line in both input files must contain field names, and subsequent lines must contain the relevant fields of data delimited by white space. The PolySet must have field names (`PID`, `SID`, `POS`, `X`, `Y`), where `SID` is optional. The EventData must have fields (`EID`, `X`, `Y`). The program writes a properly formatted LocationSet with three or four columns (`EID`, `PID`, `SID`, `Bdry`), where `SID` may be missing (Section 2.1). The default standard output can be redirected to a text file.

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Appendix A. PBS Data

This appendix documents the objects available in PBS Data. The R-package `PBSdata` is not distributed on CRAN but remains available to Fisheries and Oceans Canada personnel for installation from a local zip file (`PBSdata.zip`), which can be downloaded from the PBS Intranet website: <http://pacpbsgfiis/sql/Default.htm>. Look for a link entitled “PBS Data for the PBSmapping Package”.

Table A1. Data sets available in PBS Data.

Object	Description
<code>bcnames</code>	British Columbia Geographical Names Data
<code>ledge</code>	Beginner's Ledge for Longspine Thornyhead (WCVI)
<code>cable</code>	Global Crossing Fibre Optic Cable in Canada's EEZ
<code>hart</code>	Species Hart Codes
<code>hsgrid</code>	Hecate Strait Survey Grid
<code>hsisob</code>	Hecate Strait Isobaths
<code>isobath</code>	Isobaths (100-1800 m, at 100 m intervals)
<code>locality</code>	Localities in Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission Minor Areas
<code>ltea</code>	Longspine Thornyhead Exploratory Management Areas
<code>ltmose07</code>	Longspine Thornyhead Fishing Grounds (WCVI)
<code>ltmose12</code>	Longspine Thornyhead Fishing Grounds (WCVI)
<code>ltsa</code>	Longspine Thornyhead Survey Strata (WCVI)
<code>ltsa.bad</code>	Longspine Thornyhead Survey Areas - Bad
<code>ltxa</code>	Longspine Thornyhead Experimental Management Areas
<code>major</code>	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission Major Areas
<code>minor</code>	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission Minor Areas
<code>namerLL</code>	North American Atlas - Bathymetry
<code>pfma</code>	Pacific Fishery Management Areas
<code>pl230</code>	230 Degree True Line from Lookout Island
<code>pmfc</code>	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission
<code>popa</code>	Pacific Ocean Perch (POP) Proposed Assessment Areas
<code>qcssa</code>	Queen Charlotte Sound Survey Strata
<code>rca</code>	Rockfish Conservation Areas
<code>spn</code>	Species Code Vector
<code>spongeReefs</code>	Sponge Reef Bioherms on the BC Continental Shelf
<code>srfa</code>	Slope Rockfish Assessment Areas
<code>srfs</code>	Slope Rockfish Assessment Subareas
<code>trawlability</code>	Fishermen Knowledge of Towable Bottom
<code>wcvisa</code>	West Coast of Vancouver Island Survey Strata

Appendix B. Bathymetry Data

Smith and Sandwell (1997) have produced a global seafloor topography database from satellite altimetry and ship depth soundings. Using the web-based data acquisition form at http://topex.ucsd.edu/cgi-bin/get_data.cgi, users can extract a region from this database. The form returns an ASCII file containing X, Y, and Z coordinates. To use this data file with PBS Mapping, first load it into R with the native function `read.table`, which creates a data frame with three fields. Our function `makeTopography` can convert this data frame to a list object with vectors `x` and `y` and an outer product matrix `z`, ready for use by the functions `contour` or `contourLines`. In particular, `contourLines` produces a list object that can be easily converted to a PolySet using `convCP`, which in turn produces a list object consisting of a PolySet (with contour coordinates) and PolyData (with the depth of each contour).

Example

Bathymetry for a small section of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, where a user would specify coordinates `xlim=c(-162,-158)` and `ylim=c(53,57)` in the web-based acquisition form referenced above, and save Topography to a file called `aleutian.txt` (also provided in the library directory `PBSmapping\extra`).

```
require(PBSmapping);
isob <- c(100,500,1000,2500,5000);
icol <- rgb(0,0,seq(255,100,len=length(isob)),max=255);

afile <- paste(system.file(package="PBSmapping"),
               "/extra/aleutian.txt",sep="")
aleutian <- read.table(afile, header=F,col.names=c("x","y","z"))
aleutian$x <- aleutian$x - 360
aleutian$z <- -aleutian$z
alBathy <- makeTopography(aleutian)
alCL <- contourLines(alBathy,levels=isob)
alCP <- convCP(alCL)
alPoly <- alCP$PolySet
attr(alPoly,"projection") <- "LL"

plotMap(alPoly,type="n");
addLines(alPoly,col=icol);
data(nepacLL); addPolys(nepacLL,col="gold");
legend(x="topleft",bty="n",col=icol,lwd=2,legend=as.character(isob));
```

Appendix C. Generic Mapping Tools (GMT)

Generic Mapping Tools (GMT) and PBS Mapping have many similar features, although they operate in different environments. We built PBS Mapping for the R statistical platform, whereas Wessel and Smith developed GMT to run as commands for the UNIX operating system. Each environment imposes limitations on its respective tools. The following discussion focuses on image types, one of the fundamental areas where the programs differ.

Images are commonly stored in two basic formats, raster and vector. The raster (or bit map) format uses a grid of squares, where each square is assigned characteristics like colour and transparency. The image's resolution, often measured in "dots per inch", determines the density of the grid. When this density is less than the resolution of the output device, the image may appear jagged because distinct squares are visible. Choosing a sufficiently high-resolution image for an output device may result in a large file size. The vector format stores coordinates for control points of lines, curves, and other shapes. Scaling algorithms use these coordinates to produce an image at any specified size with a consistently smooth appearance. In a mapping context, vector formats are usually preferred over raster formats.

Unlike R, the UNIX environment does not have native support for generating images. Wessel and Smith decided that GMT programs would output (optionally encapsulated) postscript files. This vector-based format is more popular in UNIX than Windows and is poorly supported by some word processors, such as Microsoft Word. On the other hand, PBS Mapping inherits support from the R environment for common raster (e.g., BMP, JPG) and vector (e.g., WMF) file formats. Users of Windows operating systems may find PBS Mapping's output somewhat more convenient than that from GMT.

Converting GMT's postscript output to a better-supported graphics format can be achieved through the Ghostscript graphical user interface GSview (<http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/gsview/>). Through an option in GSview's "Edit" menu, the program converts PS files to the popular EMF and WMF vector formats. However, we obtained somewhat erratic results from this process and had greater success with raster images produced with the convert option in the "File" menu.

Figure C1 and Figure C2 compare PBS Mapping with GMT. We show the code used to produce these images in both environments. Although one R command can span multiple lines, one GMT command cannot. For clarity, however, we span GMT commands across multiple lines in the listing below. In familiar UNIX notation, we indicate spanning by escaping the new-line character with a backslash (\).

Code for Figure C1

R: (Panel A)

```
data(nepacLL);
plotMap(nepacLL,
        xlim=c(-129.3, -122.2),
        ylim=c(47.5, 51.5),
        plt=c(0.16, 0.97, 0.16, 0.97),
        col=rgb(255, 255, 195,
                maxColorValue=255),
        bg=rgb(224, 253, 254,
                maxColorValue=255),
        tck=c(-0.03),
        cex = 1.8,
        mgp=c(1.9, 0.7, 0));
```

load the nepacLL data set
plot the nepacLL data set
limit the region horizontally
limit the region vertically
specify the plot region size
set the foreground colour
set the background colour
set the tick mark length
adjust the font size
adjust the axis label locations

GMT: (Panel B)

```
gmtset ANOT_FONT_SIZE = 26p
pscoast -Dh \
  -A0/0/1 \
  -R-129.3/-122.2/47.5/51.5 \
  -JM7i \
  -G255/255/195 \
  -S224/253/254 \
  -Ba2/a1WSne \
  -W0.5p \
  -P \
  > GMT-VI.ps
```

set the annotation font size
plot the high resolution data set
skip inner polygons (holes)
limit the region horizontally and vertically
use the Mercator projection, 7 inches wide
set the foreground colour
set the background colour
mark every 2 (X) and 1 (Y) degrees on W & S axes
set the pen width to 0.5 points
portrait mode
output to the postscript file GMT-VI.ps

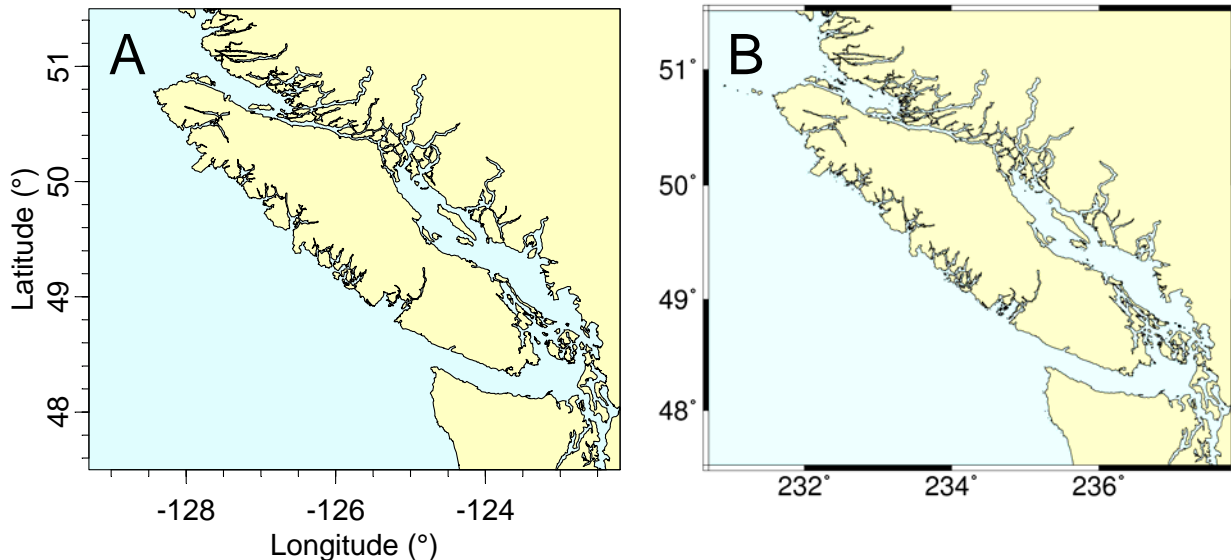


Figure C1. (A) Vancouver Island, as plotted in PBS Mapping, compared with (B) the same region as output from GMT.

Code for Figure C2

R: (Panel A)

```
data(nepacLL);
plotMap(nepacLL,
        xlim=c(-127.89, -125.68),
        ylim=c(47.85, 49.97),
        plt=c(0.16, 0.97, 0.16, 0.97),
        col=rgb(255, 255, 195,
                maxColorValue=255),
        bg=rgb(224, 253, 254,
                maxColorValue=255),
        tck=c(-0.03),
        cex=1.8,
        mgp=c(1.9, 0.7, 0));
data(towTracks);
addLines(towTracks,
         col=rgb(255, 0, 0,
                 maxColorValue=255),
         lwd=0.5);
```

load the nepacLL data set
plot the nepacLL data set
limit the region horizontally
limit the region vertically
specify the plot region size
set the foreground colour
set the background colour
set the tick mark length
adjust the font size
adjust the axis label locations
load the towTracks data set
add the towTracks data set
set the colour
set the line width

GMT: (Panel B)

```
gmtset ANOT_FONT_SIZE = 20p
pscoast -Dh \
  -R-127.89/-125.68/47.85/49.97 \
  -JM5i \
  -G255/255/195 \
  -S224/253/254 \
  -Ba0.5/a0.5WSne \
  -W0.5p \
  -P \
  -K \
  > GMT-Tow.ps
psxy -R-127.89/-125.68/47.85/49.97 \
  -JM5i \
  -W0.5p/255/0/0 \
  -M \
  -H0 \
  -O \
  < GMT-Tow.txt \
  >> GMT-Tow.ps
```

set the annotation font size
plot the high resolution data set
limit the region horizontally and vertically
use the Mercator projection, 5 inches wide
set the foreground colour
set the background colour
mark every 0.5 (X) and 0.5 (Y) degrees on W & S axes
set the pen width to 0.5 points
portrait mode
allow for appending more plot code
output to the postscript file GMT-Tow.ps
limit the region
add using the Mercator projection, 5 inches wide
set the pen width to 0.5 points and set the colour
ASCII file contains multiple polylines
ASCII file does not contain a header
overlay; lay plot on top of earlier one
input ASCII file GMT-Tow.txt
append output to the postscript file GMT-Tow.ps

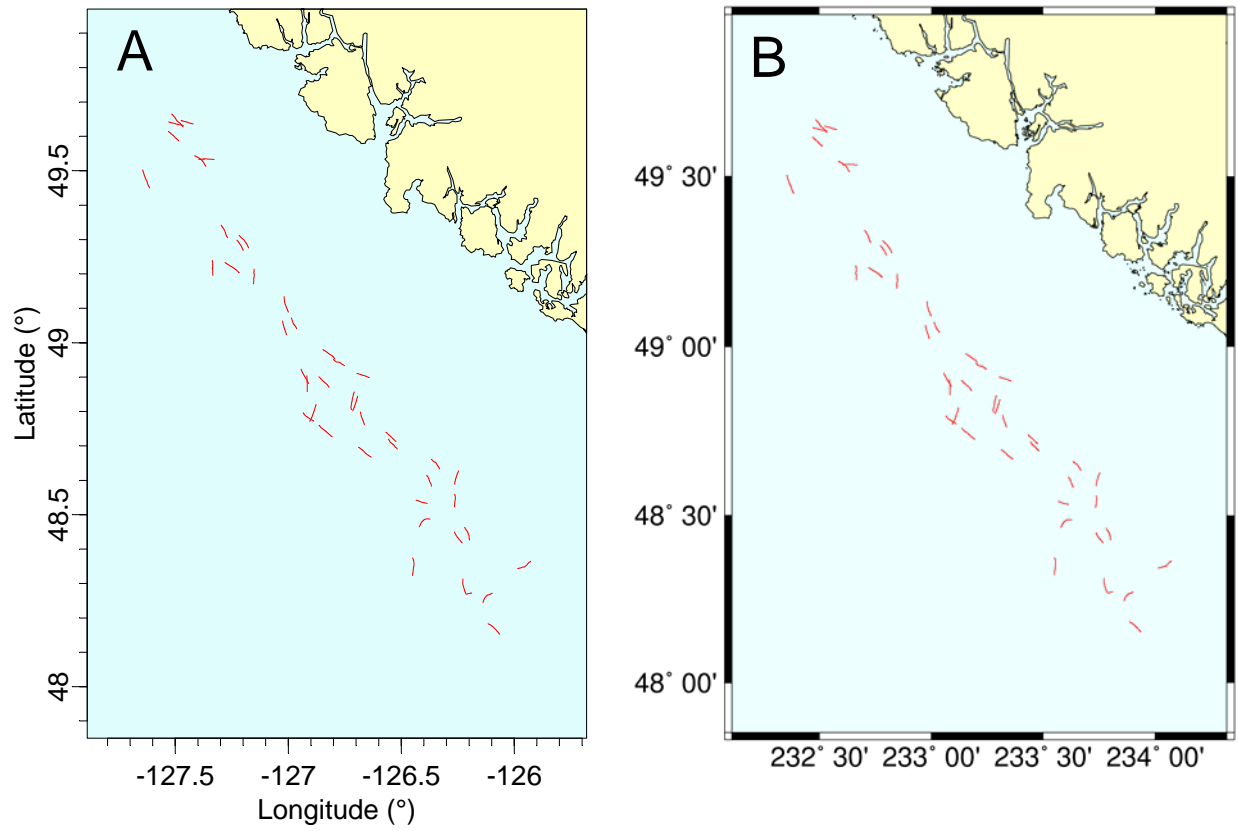


Figure C2. Tow tracks off the west coast of Vancouver Island drawn by (A) PBS Mapping (B) GMT produced (B).

Format of GMT-tow.txt:

```
>                                     # a '>' signifies the start of each polyline
-126.26545 48.523133                 # vertices follow: X coordinate, white space, Y coordinate
-126.265233 48.523716
-126.265183 48.524283
...
>
-126.385483 48.532567
-126.3861 48.5327
-126.3868 48.53285
...
```

Appendix D. Source Code for Figures

To help beginners use PBS Mapping, we include source code for all figures in this report. An initialization function handles most compatibility issues. For example, it creates a global list `PBSval` of colours, dots, and dashes.

Initialization Function

```
.initPBS <- function(new=F) {
# Sets up colour table and global settings for the demo figures.
#=====
  PBSnam <- c("PBSclr", "PBSdot", "PBSdash")
  PBSclr <- list(black=c(0,0,0),          sea=c(224,253,254),      land=c(255,255,195),
                red=c(255,0,0),          green=c(0,255,0),        blue=c(0,0,255),
                yellow=c(255,255,0),      cyan=c(0,255,255),       magenta=c(255,0,255),
                purple=c(150,0,150),      lettuce=c(205,241,203),    moss=c(132,221,124),
                irish=c(54,182,48),       forest=c(29,98,27),      white=c(255,255,255),
                fog=c(223,223,223) )
  if (!exists("PBSval") | new==T | (exists("PBSval") &&
all(names(PBSval$PBSclr)!=names(PBSclr)))) {
    require(PBSmapping)
    PBSclr <- lapply(PBSclr,function(v) {rgb(v[1],v[2],v[3],maxColorValue=255) })
    PBSdot <- 3; PBSdash <- 2
    PBSval <- as.list(PBSnam); names(PBSval) <- PBSnam
    for (i in PBSnam) PBSval[[i]] <- get(i)
    assign("PBSval", PBSval, pos=1) } }
```

Figure 1 – World UTM Zones

```
.PBSfig01 <- function() { # World UTM Zones
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBSclr
  data(worldLL); data(nepacLL)
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  plotMap(worldLL, ylim=c(-90, 90), bg=clr$sea, col=clr$land, tck=-0.023,
          mgp=c(1.9, 0.7, 0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98))
  # add UTM zone boundaries
  abline(v=seq(-18, 360, by=6), lty=1, col=clr$red)
  # add prime meridian
  abline(v=0, lty=1, lwd=2, col=clr$black)
  # calculate the limits of the 'nepacLL' PolySet
  xlim <- range(nepacLL$X) + 360
  ylim <- range(nepacLL$Y)
  # create and then add the 'nepacLL' rectangle
  region <- data.frame(PID=rep(1,4), POS=1:4, X=c(xlim[1],xlim[2],xlim[2],xlim[1]),
                      Y=c(ylim[1],ylim[1],ylim[2],ylim[2]))
  region <- as.PolySet(region, projection="LL")
  addPolys(region, lwd=2, border=clr$blue, density=0)
  # add labels for some UTM zones
  text(x=seq(183.2, by=6, length=9), y=rep(85,9), adj=0.5, cex=0.65, label=1:9)
  box() }
```

Figure 2 – nepacLL UTM Zones in LL Space

```
.PBSfig02 <- function() { # nepacLL UTM Zones in LL Space
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBSclr; dot <- PBSval$PBSdot
  data(nepacLL)
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  plotMap(nepacLL, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.014,
          mgp=c(1.9,0.7,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98)) }
```

```
# add lines separating UTM zones
utms <- seq(-186, -110, 6)
abline(v=utms, col=clr$red)
# add the central meridian of zone 6
abline(v=-147, lty=dot, col=clr$black)
# create and then add labels for the UTM zones
cutm <- diff(utms) / 2
nzon <- length(cutm)
cutm <- cutm + utms[1:nzon]
text(cutm,rep(50.75,nzon),c(60,1:(nzon-1)),cex=1.3,col=clr$red)
box() }
```

Figure 3 – nepacLL UTM Zones in UTM Space

```
.PBSfig03 <- function() { # nepacLL UTM Zones in UTM Space
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBSclr; dot <- PBSval$PBSdot
  data(nepacLL)
  zone <- 6; xlim <- range(nepacLL$X); ylim <- range(nepacLL$Y)
  utms <- seq(-186,-110,6) #'utms' vector for creating PolySet and EventData below
  # create UTM zones
  lutms <- data.frame(PID=rep(1:length(utms), each=2),
    POS=rep(c(1,2), times=length(utms)), X=rep(utms,each=2),
    Y = rep(c(ylim[1], ylim[2]), times=length(utms)))
  lutms <- as.PolySet(lutms, projection="LL", zone=zone)
  lutms <- thickenPolys(lutms, tol=25, close=FALSE)
  uutms <- convUL(lutms)
  # create label locations (central meridians)
  lcms <- data.frame(EID=1:(length(diff(utms)/2)),
    X=utms[1:(length(utms)-1)]+diff(utms)/2,
    Y=rep(50.75, length(diff(utms)/2)))
  lcms <- as.EventData(lcms, projection="LL", zone=zone)
  ucms <- convUL(lcms)
  nepacUTM <- nepacLL; attr(nepacUTM,"zone") <- zone # convert to correct zone
  nepacUTM <- convUL(nepacUTM)
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  plotMap(nepacUTM, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.017,
    mgp=c(1.9,0.7,0), cex=1.0, plt=c(0.07,0.97,0.07,0.98))
  addLines(uutms, col=clr$red)
  lines(x=c(500, 500),y=c(4100,7940),lty=dot,col=clr$black)
  text(ucms$X,ucms$Y,c(60,1:(length(utms)-2)),cex=1.3,col=clr$red)
  box() }
```

Figure 4 – thinPolys on Vancouver Island

```
.PBSfig04 <- function() { # thinPolys on Vancouver Island
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBSclr;
  data(nepacLL)
  par(mfrow=c(1,2),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  vi <- nepacLL[nepacLL$PID==33,]
  xlim <- range(vi$X) + c(-0.25, 0.25); ylim <- range(vi$Y) + c(-0.25, 0.25)
  # plot left figure (normal Vancouver Island)
  plotMap(vi, xlim, ylim, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.028,
    mgp=c(1.9,0.7,0), cex=1.0, plt=c(0.14,1.00,0.07,0.97))
  text(x=xlim[2]-0.5, y=ylim[2]-0.3, "A", cex=1.6)
  # plot right figure (thinned Vancouver Island)
  plotMap(thinPolys(vi, tol=10), xlim, ylim, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea,
    tck=c(-0.028, 0), tckLab=c(TRUE, FALSE),
    mgp=c(1.9, 0.7, 0), cex=1.0, plt=c(0.00, 0.86, 0.07, 0.97))
  text(x=xlim[2]-0.5, y=ylim[2]-0.3, "B", cex=1.6)
  box() }
```

Figure 5 – joinPolys on Crescents

```
.PBSfig05 <- function() { # joinPolys on Crescents
  .initPBS(); clr <- PBSval$PBSclr; dash <- PBSval$PBSdash
  radius <- c(5, 4) # two radii of the circles
  size <- abs(diff(radius)) + 0.1 # size of crescent
  shiftB <- 3.5 # distance to shift second crescent
  pts <- 120 # points in outer circle
  cex <- 1.0 # character expansion for labels
  off <- 1.2 # panel label offset
  xlim <- c(0, radius[1]*2 + shiftB) + c(-1,1)
  ylim <- c(0, radius[1]*2) + c(-2,1)
  Mmin <- .10 # minimum OMI
  Rdin <- par()$din[2]/par()$din[1]
  Rfig <- (3*diff(ylim))/(2*diff(xlim))
  if (Rdin > Rfig) {
    width <- par()$din[1] - 2 * Mmin
    height <- width * (3*diff(ylim))/(2*diff(xlim))
    Mmax <- (par()$din[2] - height) / 2
    parOmi <- c(Mmax,Mmin,Mmax,Mmin) }
  else {
    height <- par()$din[2] - 2 * Mmin
    width <- height * (2*diff(xlim))/(3*diff(ylim))
    Mmax <- (par()$din[1] - width) / 2
    parOmi <- c(Mmin,Mmax,Mmin,Mmax) }
  polyA <- list()
  for (i in 1:length(radius)) {
    polyA[[i]] <- as.PolySet(data.frame(PID=rep(1,pts), POS = 1:pts,
      X =radius[i]*cos(seq(0, 2*pi, len=pts)),
      Y =radius[i]*sin(seq(0, 2*pi, len=pts))), projection = 1)
    polyA[[i]][, c("X","Y")] <- polyA[[i]][, c("X","Y")] + radius[i] }
  # centre B within A
  polyA[[2]][,c("X","Y")] <- polyA[[2]][,c("X","Y")] + (radius[1]-radius[2])
  # shift B right
  polyA[[2]]$X <- polyA[[2]]$X + size
  # create 'polysA' and 'polysB'
  polyA <- as.PolySet(joinPolys(polyA[[1]], polyA[[2]], operation="DIFF"), proj=1)
  polyB <- polyA
  polyB$X <- abs(polyB$X - (radius[1] * 2)) + shiftB
  par(mfrow=c(3,2),mai=c(0,0,0,0),omi=parOmi) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  lab <- list()
  lab$text <- c("Polygon A", "Polygon B", "A \"INT\" B", "A \"UNION\" B",
    "A \"DIFF\" B", "A \"XOR\" B")
  lab$cex <- rep(cex, 6); lab$x <- rep(mean(xlim), 6); lab$y <- rep(-0.8, 6)
  # panel A: polyA
  plotMap(polyA,xlim=xlim,ylim=ylim,xlab="",ylab="",axes=F,col=clr$red,plt=NULL)
  text(lab$text[1], x=lab$x[1], y=lab$y[1], cex=lab$cex[1])
  text(xlim[1]+off, ylim[2]-off, "A", cex=1.6); box()
  # panel B: polyB
  plotMap(polyB,xlim=xlim,ylim=ylim,xlab="",ylab="",axes=F,col=clr$blue,plt=NULL)
  text(lab$text[2], x=lab$x[2], y=lab$y[2], cex=lab$cex[2])
  text(xlim[1]+off, ylim[2]-off, "B", cex=1.6); box()
  # panels C to F
  ops <- c(NA, NA, "INT", "UNION", "DIFF", "XOR")
  cols <- c(NA, NA, clr$red, clr$purple, clr$purple, clr$purple)
  panel <- c(NA, NA, "C", "D", "E", "F")
  for (i in 3:6) {
    plotMap(NULL,xlim=xlim,ylim=ylim,proj=1,xlab="",ylab="",axes=F,plt=NULL)
    addPolys(polyA, border=clr$red, lty=dash)
    addPolys(polyB, border=clr$blue, lty=dash)
    addPolys(joinPolys(polyA, polyB, operation=ops[i]), col=cols[i])
    text(lab$text[i], x=lab$x[i], y=lab$y[i], cex=lab$cex[i])
    text(xlim[1]+off, ylim[2]-off, panel[i], cex=1.6); box(); } }
```

Figure 6 – contourLines in Queen Charlotte Sound

```
.PBSfig06 <- function() { # contourLines in Queen Charlotte Sound
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBSclr;
  data(nepacLL); data(bcBathymetry);
  isob <- contourLines(bcBathymetry, levels=c(250, 1000))
  p <- convCP(isob)
  attr(p$PolySet,"projection") <- "LL"
  p$PolyData$col <- rep(c(clr$red, clr$green, clr$blue, clr$yellow,
    clr$cyan, clr$magenta, clr$fog), length=nrow(p$PolyData))
  xlim <- c(-131.8382, -128.2188)
  ylim <- c(50.42407, 53.232476)
  region <- clipPolys(nepacLL, xlim=xlim, ylim=ylim)
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #----Plot-the-figure-----
  plotMap(region, xlim=xlim, ylim=ylim, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-0.02,
    mgp=c(2,.75,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98))
  addLines(p$PolySet, polyProps=p$PolyData, lwd=3)
  box() }
```

Figure 7 – towTracks from Longspine Thornyhead Survey

```
.PBSfig07 <- function() { # towTracks from Longspine Thornyhead Survey
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBSclr;
  data(nepacLL); data(towTracks); data(towData);
  # add a colour column 'col' to 'towData'
  pdata <- towData; pdata$Z <- pdata$dep
  pdata <- makeProps(pdata, breaks=c(500,800,1200,1600), "col",
    c(clr$black, clr$red, clr$blue))
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  plotMap(nepacLL, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, xlim=c(-127.8,-125.5), ylim=c(48,49.8),
    tck=-0.01, mgp=c(2,.5,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,1,.08,.98))
  addLines(towTracks, polyProps=pdata, lwd=3)
  # right-justify the legend labels
  temp <- legend(x=-127.6, y=48.4, legend=c(" "," "," "), lwd=3, bty="n",
    text.width=strwidth("1200-1600 m"), col=c(clr$black,clr$red,clr$blue))
  text(temp$rect$left+temp$rect$w, temp$text$y,
    c("500-800 m", "800-1200 m", "1200-1600 m"), pos=2)
  text(temp$rect$left+temp$rect$w/2,temp$rect$top,pos=3,"LTS Survey Tracks");
  text(-125.6,49.7,"Vancouver\nIsland",cex=1.2,adj=1)
  box() }
```

Figure 8 – calcArea of the Southern Gulf Islands

```
.PBSfig08 <- function() { # calcArea of the Southern Gulf Islands
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBSclr;
  data (nepacLLhigh)
  xlim <- c(-123.6, -122.95); ylim <- c(48.4, 49); zone <- 9
  # assign 'nepacLLhigh' to 'nepacUTMhigh' (S62) and change to UTM coordinates
  nepacUTMhigh <- nepacLLhigh; attr(nepacUTMhigh,"zone" ) <- zone
  nepacUTMhigh <- convUL(nepacUTMhigh)
  # convert limits to UTM
  temp <- data.frame(PID=1:4,POS=rep(1,4),X=c(xlim,xlim),Y=c(ylim,rev(ylim)))
  temp <- convUL(as.PolySet(temp, projection="LL", zone=zone))
  xlim <- range(temp$X); ylim <- range(temp$Y)
  # prepare areas
  isles <- clipPolys(nepacUTMhigh,xlim,ylim)
  areas <- calcArea(isles);
  # PIDs and labels for Gulf Islands
```

```
bigPID <- areas[rev(order(areas$area)),][c(2:4,6:8),"PID"];
labelData <- data.frame(PID = bigPID,
  label=c("Saltspring","San Juan","Galiano","Saturna","N Pender","Mayne"))
labelData <- merge(labelData, areas, all.x=TRUE)
labelData$label <- paste(as.character(labelData$label),
  round(labelData$area), sep="\n")
par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
plotMap(isles, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, tck=-.010,
  mgp=c(1.9,.7,0), cex=1, plt=c(.07,.98,.07,.98))
# add the highlighted Gulf Islands
bigisles <- isles[is.element(isles$PID,labelData$PID),]
addPolys(bigisles,col=clr$yellow)
labXY <- calcCentroid(isles)
labXY$Y<- labXY$Y + 2 # centre vertically
labelData <- merge(labelData, labXY, all.x = TRUE)
attr(labelData,"projection") <- "UTM"
addLabels(labelData, placement="DATA", cex=1.25)
text(898,5385,"Vancouver Island",adj=0, cex=1.25)
text(925,5435,"Strait of Georgia",adj=0, cex=1.25) }
```

Figure 9 – combineEvents in Queen Charlotte Sound

```
.PBSfig09 <- function() { # combineEvents in Queen Charlotte Sound
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBScclr;
  data(nepacLL); data(surveyData);
  events <- surveyData
  xl <- c(-131.8, -127.2); yl <- c(50.5, 52.7)
  # prepare EventData; clip it, omit NA entries, and calculate CPUE
  events <- events[events$X >= xl[1] & events$X <= xl[2] &
    events$Y >= yl[1] & events$Y <= yl[2], ]
  events <- na.omit(events)
  events$cpue <- events$catch/(events$effort/60)
  # make a grid for the Queen Charlotte Sound
  grid <- makeGrid(x=seq(-131.6,-127.6,.1), y=seq(50.6,52.6,.1),
    projection="LL", zone=9)
  # locate EventData in grid
  locData<- findCells(events, grid)
  events$Z <- events$cpue
  pdata <- combineEvents(events, locData, FUN=mean)
  brks <- c(0,50,300,750,1500,25000); lbrks <- length(brks)
  cols <- c(clr$lettuce, clr$moss, clr$irish, clr$forest, clr$black)
  pdata <- makeProps(pdata, brks, "col", cols)
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  plotMap(nepacLL, col=clr$land, bg=clr$sea, xlim=xl, ylim=yl, tck=-0.015,
    mgp=c(2,.5,0), cex=1.2, plt=c(.08,.98,.08,.98))
  addPolys(grid, polyProps=pdata)
  for (i in 1:nrow(events)) {
    # plot one point at a time for clarity
    points(events$X[i], events$Y[i], pch=16,cex=0.50,col=clr$white)
    points(events$X[i], events$Y[i], pch=1, cex=0.55,col=clr$black) }
  yrtxt <- paste("(",min(events$year),"-",
    substring(max(events$year),3),")",sep="")
  text(xl[1]+.5,yl[2]-.1,paste("POP Surveys",yrtxt),cex=1.2,adj=0)
  # add a legend; right-justify the legend labels
  temp <- legend(x=xl[1]+.3, y=yl[1]+.7, legend = rep(" ", 5),
    text.width=strwidth("1500 - 25000"), bty="n", fill=cols)
  text(temp$rect$left + temp$rect$w, temp$text$y, pos=2,
    paste(brks[1:(lbrks-1)],brks[2:lbrks], sep=" - "))
  text(temp$rect$left+temp$rect$w/2,temp$rect$top,pos=3,"CPUE (kg/h)",cex=1); }
```

Figure 10 – Pythagoras' Theorem Visualized

```
.PBSfig10 <- function() { # Pythagoras' Theorem Visualized
  .initPBS()
  clr <- PBSval$PBScclr;
  data(pythagoras)
  # create properties for colouring the polygons
  pythProps <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 6:13, 4, 15, 3, 5, 2, 14),
    Z=c(rep(1, 9), rep(2, 2), rep(3, 2), rep(4, 2)))
  pythProps <- makeProps(pythProps, c(0, 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1), "col",
    c(clr$blue, clr$red, clr$yellow, clr$green))
  par(mfrow=c(1,1),omi=c(0,0,0,0)) #-----Plot-the-figure-----
  plotMap(pythagoras, plt=c(.01,.99,.01,.95), lwd=2,
    xlim=c(.09,1.91), ylim=c(0.19,2.86), polyProps=pythProps,
    axes=F, xlab="", ylab="", main="Pythagoras' Theorem: a\262 + b\262 = c\262")
  text(x = 0.1, y = 1.19, adj=0, "Proof:")
  text(x = 0.1, y = 1.10, adj=0,
    "(a + b)\262 = 4 triangles + a\262 + b\262 = 4 triangles + c\262")
  labels <- data.frame(X=c(1.02,1.66,0.65),Y=c(1.50,2.20,2.76),label=c("a","b","c"))
  text(labels$X, labels$Y, as.character(labels$label), cex=1.2)
  text(1.03, 1.81, "a\262", cex=1.2, col=clr$black)
  text(1.43, 2.21, "b\262", cex=1.2, col=clr$black)
  text(0.87, 2.46, "c\262", cex=1.2, col=clr$black) }
```

Run command file “PBSfigs.r”

```
.PBSfigs <- function(nfigs=1:10) { # Draw all figures with numbers in nfigs
  #while (!is.null(dev.list())) dev.off(dev.cur())
  for (i in nfigs) {
    figStr <- paste(".PBSfig",ifelse(i<10,"0",""),i,sep="")
    get(figStr());
    cat(figStr); readline(); } }
```

Appendix E. PBS Mapping Function Dependencies

This appendix documents function dependencies within PBS Mapping. All functions appear as underlined entries in the alphabetic list. If a function depends on others, the list of dependencies appears below the underlined name. Following a standard in UNIX and R, functions whose name begins with a period (*dot functions*) are considered hidden from the user, who would normally use only the non-hidden functions that call them. The names here apply primarily to the R working environment, but functions designated ‘(C)’ are implemented in C source code and compiled in the DLL for the mapping package. R invokes these functions with the call `.C(...)`.

<u>.addAxis</u>	<u>.fixGSHHSWorld</u>	<u>.validatePolyProps</u>
<u>.addCorners</u>	findPolys	<u>.validateData</u>
calcConvexHull	fixPOS	
<u>.addFeature</u>	<u>.getBasename</u>	<u>.validatePolySet</u>
<u>.addProps</u>	<u>.getGridPars</u>	<u>.validateXYData</u>
<u>.validatePolyProps</u>	makeGrid	<u>.validateData</u>
<u>.addLabels</u>	<u>.initPlotRegion</u>	
<u>.addProps</u>	<u>.insertNAs</u>	
<u>.calcDist</u>	<u>.mat2df</u>	
<u>.calcOrientation</u>	<u>.plotMaps</u>	
calcOrientation (C)	.addAxis	
<u>.checkClipLimits</u>	.addLabels	
<u>.checkProjection</u>	.initPlotRegion	
<u>.checkRDEps</u>	.validateXYData	
	addLines	
	addPoints	
	addPolys	
<u>.clip</u>	<u>.preparePolyProps</u>	
clip (C)	.createIDs	
extractPolyData	<u>.validatePolyData</u>	
<u>.closestPoint</u>	<u>.rollupPolys</u>	
	rollupPolys (C)	
<u>.createFastIDdig</u>	<u>.validateData</u>	
<u>.createGridIDs</u>	.createIDs	
<u>.createIDs</u>	<u>.validateEventData</u>	
<u>.createFastIDdig</u>	<u>.validateData</u>	
<u>.expandEdges</u>	<u>.validateLocationSet</u>	
<u>.closestPoint</u>	<u>.validateData</u>	
calcConvexHull	<u>.validatePolyData</u>	
	<u>.validateData</u>	

<u>addLabels</u> .addFeature .checkProjection .validateEventData .validatePolyData .validatePolySet calcCentroid calcMidRange calcSummary is.EventData is.PolyData	<u>as.EventData</u> .validateEventData is.EventData <u>as.LocationSet</u> .validateLocationSet is.LocationSet <u>as.PolyData</u> .validatePolyData is.PolyData	<u>clipLines</u> .clip .validatePolySet is.PolySet <u>clipPolys</u> .clip .validatePolySet is.PolySet <u>closePolys</u> .validatePolySet closePolys (C) is.PolySet
<u>addLines</u> .addProps .checkProjection .clip .createFastIDDig .createIDs .preparePolyProps .validatePolyProps .validatePolySet is.PolyData	<u>as.PolySet</u> .validatePolySet is.PolySet <u>calcArea</u> .rollupPolys .validatePolySet calcArea (C) convUL is.PolyData	<u>combineEvents</u> .validateEventData is.PolyData <u>combinePolys</u> .validatePolySet .createIDs
<u>addPoints</u> .addFeature .checkProjection .validateEventData .validatePolyData is.PolyData	<u>calcCentroid</u> .rollupPolys .validatePolySet calcCentroid (C) is.PolyData	<u>convCP</u> is.PolyData <u>convDP</u> .validatePolyData is.PolySet
<u>addPolys</u> .addProps .checkProjection .clip .createFastIDDig .createIDs .preparePolyProps .rollupPolys .validatePolyProps .validatePolySet is.PolyData	<u>calcConvexHull</u> .validateXYData grDevices::chull is.PolySet <u>calcLength</u> .validatePolySet .rollupPolys .calcDist .createIDs	<u>convLP</u> .validatePolySet is.PolySet <u>convUL</u> .validateXYData convUL (C)
<u>addStipples</u> .addFeature .checkProjection .clip .validatePolySet findPolys is.PolyData thickenPolys	<u>calcMidRange</u> .validatePolySet calcSummary is.PolyData <u>calcSummary</u> .createIDs .rollupPolys .validatePolySet is.PolyData	<u>dividePolys</u> .validatePolySet .createIDs <u>extractPolyData</u> .createIDs .validatePolySet is.PolyData
<u>appendPolys</u> .validatePolySet is.PolySet	<u>calcVoronoi</u> .checkRDep .validateXYData deldir::deldir .addCorners .expandEdges	

<u>findCells</u> .validateEventData .validatePolySet findCells (C) is.LocationSet	<u>isConvex</u> .validatePolySet is.PolyData isConvex (C)	<u>print.LocationSet</u> summary.LocationSet
<u>findPolys</u> .validateEventData .validatePolySet findPolys (C) is.LocationSet	<u>isIntersecting</u> .validatePolySet is.PolyData isIntersecting (C)	<u>print.PolyData</u> summary.PolyData
<u>fixBound</u> .validatePolySet is.PolySet	<u>joinPolys</u> .validatePolySet is.PolySet joinPolys (C)	<u>print.PolySet</u> summary.PolySet
<u>fixPOS</u> .rollupPolys .validatePolySet is.PolySet	<u>locateEvents</u> is.EventData	<u>print.summary.PBS</u>
<u>importEvents</u> as.EventData	<u>locatePolys</u> .validatePolyData is.PolySet	<u>summary.EventData</u>
<u>importGSHHS</u> checkClipLimits importGSHHS (C)	<u>makeGrid</u> is.PolySet	<u>summary.LocationSet</u> .createIDs
<u>importLocs</u> as.LocationSet	<u>makeProps</u> .validatePolyData is.PolyData	<u>summary.PolyData</u> .createIDs
<u>importPolys</u> as.PolySet as.PolyData	<u>makeTopography</u>	<u>summary.PolySet</u> .createIDs
<u>importShapefile</u> .checkRDEps .getBasename maptools:Rshapeget (C) .calcOrientation foreign:read.dbf	<u>outputGSHHS</u> checkClipLimits convGSHHS (C)	<u>thickenPolys</u> .calcDist .createIDs .validatePolySet is.PolySet thickenPolys (C)
<u>is.EventData</u> .validateEventData	<u>plotLines</u> .plotMaps is.PolyData	<u>thinPolys</u> .validatePolySet is.PolySet thinPolys (C)
<u>is.LocationSet</u> .validateLocationSet	<u>plotMap</u> .plotMaps is.PolyData	
<u>is.PolyData</u> .validatePolyData	<u>plotPoints</u> .plotMaps is.PolyData	
<u>is.PolySet</u> .validatePolySet	<u>plotPolys</u> .plotMaps is.PolyData	
	<u>print.EventData</u> summary.EventData	

Appendix F. PBS Mapping Functions and Data

This appendix documents the objects (functions and data) available in PBS Mapping. Subsequent pages give indexed technical documentation for every object generated from *.Rd files written for the R documentation system. The package PBSmodelling includes a directory called PBStools\ that contains useful batch files for building R packages, including the creation of the indexed manual included after Table F1.

Table F1. Functions and data sets in PBS Mapping, arranged alphabetically within categories.

Category	Object	Description
User constant	PBSprint	Specify whether to print summaries
Import functions	importEvents	Import a text file and convert into EventData
	importLocs	Import a text file and convert into a LocationSet
	importPolys	Import a text file and convert into a PolySet
	importGSHHS	Import data from a GSHHS database
	importShapefile	Import an ESRI shapefile
Plotting functions	addLabels	Add labels to an existing plot
	addLines	Add a PolySet to an existing plot as polylines
	addPoints	Add EventData/PolyData to an existing plot as points
	addPolys	Add a PolySet to an existing plot as polygons
	addStipples	Add stipples to an existing plot
	plotLines	Plot a PolySet as polylines
	plotMap	Plot a PolySet as a map
	plotPoints	Plot EventData/PolyData as points
Computational functions	plotPolys	Plot a PolySet as polygons
	appendPolys	Append a two-column matrix to a PolySet
	calcArea	Calculate the areas of polygons
	calcCentroid	Calculate the centroids of polygons
	calcConvexHull	Calculate the convex hull for a set of points
	calcLength	Calculate the length of polylines
	calcMidRange	Calculate midpoints of the X and Y ranges for polygons
	calcSummary	Apply functions to polygons in a PolySet
	calcVoronoi	Calculate Voronoi tessellation for a set of points
	clipLines	Clip a PolySet as polylines
	clipPolys	Clip a PolySet as polygons
	closePolys	Close a PolySet
	combineEvents	Combine measurements of events in same polygon
	combinePolys	Combine several polygons into a single polygon
	convCP	Convert results from contourlines into PolySet
	convDP	Convert EventData/PolyData into a PolySet
	convLP	Convert polylines into a polygon
	convUL	Convert coordinates between UTM/LL projections
	dividePolys	Divide a single polygon into several polygons
	extractPolyData	Extract PolyData from a PolySet

Category	Object	Description
	findCells	Find cells in a grid that contain events in EventData
	findPolys	Find polygons that contain events in EventData
	fixBound	Fix the boundary points of a PolySet
	fixPOS	Fix the POS column of a PolySet
	isConvex	Determine whether polygons are convex
	isIntersecting	Determine whether polygons are self-intersecting
	joinPolys	Join one or two PolySets using a set theoretic operation
	locateEvents	Locate events on the current plot
	locatePolys	Locate polygons on the current plot
	makeGrid	Make a grid of polygons
	makeProps	Make polygon properties
	makeTopography	Make topography data from freely available online data
	thickenPolys	Thicken a PolySet of polygons
	thinPolys	Thin a PolySet of polygons
Object-related functions	as.	Coerce a data frame to an object with class:
	EventData	EventData
	LocationSet	LocationSet
	PolyData	PolyData
	PolySet	PolySet
	is.	Determine whether an object is:
	EventData	EventData
	LocationSet	a LocationSet
	PolyData	PolyData
	PolySet	a PolySet
	print.	Print:
	EventData	an EventData object
	LocationSet	a LocationSet object
	PolyData	a PolyData object
	PolySet	a PolySet object
	summary.PBS	the summary of a PBS Mapping object
	summary.	Summarize:
	EventData	EventData
	LocationSet	a LocationSet
	PolyData	PolyData
	PolySet	a PolySet
Data sets	bcBathymetry	Bathymetry data spanning British Columbia's coast
	nepacLL	Northeast Pacific shoreline (normal resolution)
	nepacLLhigh	Northeast Pacific shoreline (high resolution)
	pythagoras	Pythagoras' theorem diagram PolySet
	surveyData	Survey data
	towData	Tow data
	towTracks	Tow track polyline data
	worldLL	World ocean shoreline (normal resolution)
	worldLLhigh	World ocean shoreline (high resolution)

Package ‘PBSmapping’

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Title PBS Mapping 2.57

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Depends R (>= 2.6.0)

Suggests foreign, maptools, deldir

Description This software has evolved from fisheries research conducted at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS) in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. It extends the R language to include two-dimensional plotting features similar to those commonly available in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Embedded C code speeds algorithms from computational geometry, such as finding polygons that contain specified point events or converting between longitude-latitude and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. It includes data for a global shoreline and other data sets in the public domain. The R directory ‘../library/PBSmapping/doc’ includes a complete user guide PBSmapping-UG.pdf. To use this package effectively, please consult the guide.

License GPL (>= 2)

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EventData	<i>EventData Objects</i>
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Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect EventData will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.EventData` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class `EventData`.

`is.EventData` returns `TRUE` if its argument is of class `EventData`.

Usage

```
as.EventData(x, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
is.EventData(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data frame to be coerced or tested.
<code>projection</code>	optional <code>projection</code> attribute to add to <code>EventData</code> , possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>zone</code>	optional <code>zone</code> attribute to add to <code>EventData</code> , possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>fullValidation</code>	Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , fully test <code>x</code> .

Details

We define `EventData` as a data frame with at least three fields named (`EID`, `X`, `Y`). Conceptually, an `EventData` object describes events that take place at specific points (`X`, `Y`) in two-dimensional space. Additional fields specify measurements associated with these events. For example, in a fishery context `EventData` could describe fishing events associated with trawl tows, based on the fields:

- `EID` - fishing event (tow) identification number;
- `X`, `Y` - fishing location;
- `Duration` - length of time for the tow;

- Depth - average depth of the tow;
- Catch - biomass captured.

Like [PolyData](#), `EventData` can have attributes `projection` and `zone`, which may be absent. Inserting the string `"EventData"` as the class attribute's first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

Value

The `as.EventData` method returns an object with classes `"EventData"` and `"data.frame"`, in that order.

See Also

[LocationSet](#), [PolyData](#), [PolySet](#).

LocationSet

LocationSet Objects

Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect `LocationSet`'s will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.LocationSet` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class `LocationSet`.

`is.LocationSet` returns `TRUE` if its argument is of class `LocationSet`.

Usage

```
as.LocationSet(x)
is.LocationSet(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x` data frame to be coerced or tested.
`fullValidation` Boolean value; if `TRUE`, fully test `x`.

Details

A [PolySet](#) can define regional boundaries for drawing a map, and [EventData](#) can give event points on the map. Which events occur in which regions? Our function `findPolys` resolves this problem. The output lies in a `LocationSet`, a data frame with three or four columns (`EID`, `PID`, `SID`, `Bdry`), where `SID` may be missing. One row in a `LocationSet` means that the event `EID` occurs in the polygon (`PID`, `SID`). The boundary (`Bdry`) field specifies whether (`Bdry=T`) or not (`Bdry=F`) the event lies on the polygon boundary. If `SID` refers to an inner polygon boundary, then `EID` occurs in (`PID`, `SID`) only if `Bdry=T`. An event may occur in multiple polygons. Thus, the same `EID` can occur in multiple records. If an `EID` does not fall in any (`PID`, `SID`), or if it falls within

a hole, it does not occur in the output `LocationSet`. Inserting the string `"LocationSet"` as the first element of a `LocationSet`'s `class` attribute alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is `TRUE`) and `summary`.

Value

The `as.LocationSet` method returns an object with classes `"LocationSet"` and `"data.frame"`, in that order.

See Also

[EventData](#), [PolyData](#), [PolySet](#).

PBSmapping

PBS Mapping: Draws Maps and Implements Other GIS Procedures

Description

This software has evolved from fisheries research conducted at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS) in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. It extends the R language to include two-dimensional plotting features similar to those commonly available in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Embedded C code speeds algorithms from computational geometry, such as finding polygons that contain specified point events or converting between longitude-latitude and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. It includes data for a global shoreline and other data sets in the public domain. For a complete user guide, see the file `"PBSmapping-UG.pdf"` in the directory `library/PBSmapping` of the local R installation.

PBSprint

Specify Whether to Print Summaries

Description

Specify whether PBS Mapping should print object summaries or not. If not, data objects are displayed as normal.

Usage

```
PBSprint
```

Details

If `PBSprint = TRUE`, the mapping software will print summaries rather than the data frames for `EventData`, `LocationSet`, `PolyData`, and `PolySet` objects. If `PBSprint = FALSE`, it will print the data frames.

This variable's default value is `FALSE`.

Value

TRUE or FALSE, depending on the user's preference.

See Also

[summary](#).

PolyData	<i>PolyData Objects</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect PolyData will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.PolyData` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class PolyData.

`is.PolyData` returns TRUE if its argument is of class PolyData.

Usage

```
as.PolyData(x, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
is.PolyData(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `x` data frame to be coerced or tested.
- `projection` optional `projection` attribute to add to PolyData, possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
- `zone` optional `zone` attribute to add to PolyData, possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
- `fullValidation` Boolean value; if TRUE, fully test `x`.

Details

We define PolyData as a data frame with a first column named `PID` and (optionally) a second column named `SID`. Unlike a [PolySet](#), where each contour has many records corresponding to the vertices, a PolyData object must have only one record for each `PID` or each (`PID`, `SID`) combination. Conceptually, this object associates data with contours, where the data correspond to additional fields in the data frame. The R/S language conveniently allows data frames to contain fields of various atomic modes (`"logical"`, `"numeric"`, `"complex"`, `"character"`, and `"null"`). For example, PolyData with the fields (`PID`, `PName`) might assign character names to a set of primary polygons. Additionally, if fields `X` and `Y` exist (perhaps representing locations for placing labels), consider adding attributes `zone` and `projection`. Inserting the string `"PolyData"` as the class attribute's first element alters the behaviour of some functions, including `print` (if `PBSprint` is TRUE) and `summary`.

Our software particularly uses `PolyData` to set various plotting characteristics. Consistent with graphical parameters used by the R/S functions `lines` and `polygon`, column names can specify graphical properties:

- `lty` - line type in drawing the border and/or shading lines;
- `col` - line or fill colour;
- `border` - border colour;
- `density` - density of shading lines;
- `angle` - angle of shading lines.

When drawing polylines (as opposed to closed polygons), only `lty` and `col` have meaning.

Value

The `as.PolyData` method returns an object with classes `"PolyData"` and `"data.frame"`, in that order.

See Also

[EventData](#), [LocationSet](#), [PolySet](#).

PolySet

PolySet Objects

Description

PBS Mapping functions that expect `PolySet`'s will accept properly formatted data frames in their place (see 'Details').

`as.PolySet` attempts to coerce a data frame to an object with class `PolySet`.

`is.PolySet` returns `TRUE` if its argument is of class `PolySet`.

Usage

```
as.PolySet(x, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
is.PolySet(x, fullValidation = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data frame to be coerced or tested.
<code>projection</code>	optional <code>projection</code> attribute to add to the <code>PolySet</code> , possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>zone</code>	optional <code>zone</code> attribute to add to the <code>PolySet</code> , possibly overwriting an existing attribute.
<code>fullValidation</code>	Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , fully test <code>x</code> .

Details

In our software, a PolySet data frame defines a collection of polygonal contours (i.e., line segments joined at vertices), based on four or five numerical fields:

- `PID` - the primary identification number for a contour;
- `SID` - optional, the secondary identification number for a contour;
- `POS` - the position number associated with a vertex;
- `X` - the horizontal coordinate at a vertex;
- `Y` - the vertical coordinate at a vertex.

The simplest PolySet lacks an `SID` column, and each `PID` corresponds to a different contour. By analogy with a child's "follow the dots" game, the `POS` field enumerates the vertices to be connected by straight lines. Coordinates (`X`, `Y`) specify the location of each vertex. Thus, in familiar mathematical notation, a contour consists of n points (x_i, y_i) with $i = 1, \dots, n$, where i corresponds to the `POS` index. A PolySet has two potential interpretations. The first associates a line segment with each successive pair of points from 1 to n , giving a *polyline* (in GIS terminology) composed of the sequential segments. The second includes a final line segment joining points n and 1, thus giving a *polygon*.

The secondary ID field allows us to define regions as composites of polygons. From this point of view, each primary ID identifies a collection of polygons distinguished by secondary IDs. For example, a single management area (`PID`) might consist of two fishing areas, each defined by a unique `SID`. A secondary polygon can also correspond to an inner boundary, like the hole in a doughnut. We adopt the convention that `POS` goes from 1 to n along an outer boundary, but from n to 1 along an inner boundary, regardless of rotational direction. This contrasts with other GIS software, such as ArcView (ESRI 1996), in which outer and inner boundaries correspond to clockwise and counter-clockwise directions, respectively.

The `SID` field in a PolySet with secondary IDs must have integer values that appear in ascending order for a given `PID`. Furthermore, inner boundaries must follow the outer boundary that encloses them. The `POS` field for each contour (`PID`, `SID`) must similarly appear as integers in strictly increasing or decreasing order, for outer and inner boundaries respectively. If the `POS` field erroneously contains floating-point numbers, `fixPOS` can renumber them as sequential integers, thus simplifying the insertion of a new point, such as point 3.5 between points 3 and 4.

A PolySet can have a `projection` attribute, which may be missing, that specifies a map projection. In the current version of PBS Mapping, `projection` can have character values "LL" or "UTM", referring to "Longitude-Latitude" and "Universal Transverse Mercator". We explain these projections more completely below. If `projection` is numeric, it specifies the aspect ratio r , the number of x units per y unit. Thus, r units of x on the graph occupy the same distance as one unit of y . Another optional attribute `zone` specifies the UTM zone (if `projection`="UTM") or the preferred zone for conversion from Longitude-Latitude (if `projection`="LL").

A data frame's class attribute by default contains the string "data.frame". Inserting the string "PolySet" as the class vector's first element alters the behaviour of some functions. For example, the `summary` function will print details specific to a PolySet. Also, when `PBSprint` is TRUE, the print function will display a PolySet's summary rather than the contents of the data frame.

Value

The `as.PolySet` method returns an object with classes `"PolySet"` and `"data.frame"`, in that order.

References

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI). 1996. ArcView GIS: the geographic information system for everyone. ESRI Press, Redlands, California.

See Also

[EventData](#), [LocationSet](#), [PolyData](#).

addLabels

Add Labels to an Existing Plot

Description

Add the `label` column of `data` to the existing plot.

Usage

```
addLabels (data, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
           placement = "DATA", polys = NULL, rollup = 3,
           cex = NULL, col = NULL, font = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	EventData or PolyData to add (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which labels to plot and their properties. <code>par</code> parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>placement</code>	one of <code>"DATA"</code> , <code>"CENTROID"</code> , <code>"MEAN_RANGE"</code> , or <code>"MEAN_XY"</code> .
<code>polys</code>	PolySet to use for calculating label placement.
<code>rollup</code>	level of detail at which to process <code>polys</code> , and it should match that in <code>data</code> . 1 = PIDs only, 2 = outer contours only, and 3 = no roll-up.
<code>cex</code>	vector describing character expansion factors (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>col</code>	vector describing colours (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>font</code>	vector describing fonts (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>...</code>	additional <code>par</code> parameters for the <code>text</code> function.

Details

If data is [EventData](#), it must minimally contain the columns EID, X, Y, and label. Since the EID column does not match a column in polys, set `placement = "DATA"`. The function plots each label at its corresponding X/Y coordinate.

If data is [PolyData](#), it must minimally contain the columns PID and label. If it also contains X and Y columns, set `placement = "DATA"` to plot labels at those coordinates. Otherwise, set `placement` to one of "CENTROID", "MEAN_RANGE", or "MEAN_XY". When `placement != "DATA"`, supply a [PolySet](#) polys. Using this [PolySet](#), the function calculates a centroid, mean range, or mean X/Y coordinate for each polygon, and then links those [PolyData](#) with data by PID/SID to determine label coordinates.

If data contains both PID and EID columns, the function assumes it is [PolyData](#) and ignores the EID column.

For additional help on the arguments `cex`, `col`, and `font`, please see [par](#).

Value

[EventData](#) or [PolyData](#) with X and Y columns that can subsequently reproduce the labels on the plot. Modify this data frame to tweak label positions.

See Also

[addPoints](#), [calcCentroid](#), [calcMidRange](#), [calcSummary](#), [EventData](#), [plotPoints](#), [PolyData](#).

Examples

```
#--- create sample PolyData to label Vancouver Island
labelData <- data.frame(PID=33, label="Vancouver Island");
#--- load data
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- plot the map
plotMap (nepacLL, xlim=c(-129, -122.6), ylim=c(48, 51.1))
#--- add the labels
addLabels (labelData, placement="CENTROID", polys=nepacLL, col=2)
```

addLines

Add a PolySet to an Existing Plot as Polylines

Description

Add a [PolySet](#) to an existing plot, where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polyline.

Usage

```
addLines (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL,
          polyProps = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to add (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which polylines to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>lty</code>	vector of line types (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>col</code>	vector of colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>...</code>	additional par parameters for the lines function.

Details

The plotting routine does not connect the last vertex of each discrete polyline to the first vertex of that polyline. It clips `polys` to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting.

For additional help on the arguments `lty` and `col`, please see [par](#).

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the `PolyProps` used to create the plot.

See Also

[calcLength](#), [clipLines](#), [closePolys](#), [convLP](#), [fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#), [locatePolys](#), [plotLines](#), [thinPolys](#), [thickenPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1,4),POS=1:4,X=c(0,1,1,0),Y=c(0,0,1,1))
polys <- as.PolySet(polys, projection=1)
#--- plot the PolySet
plotLines(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5), projection=1)
#--- add the PolySet to the plot (in a different style)
addLines(polys, lwd=5, col=3)
```

addPoints

Add EventData/PolyData to an Existing Plot as Points

Description

Add [EventData/PolyData](#) to an existing plot, where each unique `EID` describes a point.

Usage

```
addPoints (data, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
           cex = NULL, col = NULL, pch = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	EventData or PolyData to add (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which points to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>cex</code>	vector describing character expansion factors (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>col</code>	vector describing colours (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>pch</code>	vector describing plotting characters (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>...</code>	additional par parameters for the points function.

Details

This function clips data to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting. It only adds [PolyData](#) containing X and Y columns.

For additional help on the arguments `cex`, `col`, and `pch`, please see [par](#).

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the `PolyProps` used to create the plot.

See Also

[combineEvents](#), [convDP](#), [findPolys](#), [locateEvents](#), [plotPoints](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R")) {
  data(nepacLL)
  data(surveyData)
}
#--- plot a map
plotMap(nepacLL, xlim=c(-136, -125), ylim=c(48, 57))
#--- add events
addPoints(surveyData, col=1:7)
```

addPolys

Add a PolySet to an Existing Plot as Polygons

Description

Add a [PolySet](#) to an existing plot, where each unique (`PID`, `SID`) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
addPolys (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
          border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, colHoles = NULL,
          density = NA, angle = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to add (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which polygons to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>border</code>	vector describing edge colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>lty</code>	vector describing line types (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>col</code>	vector describing fill colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>colHoles</code>	vector describing hole colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>). The default, <code>NULL</code> , should be used in most cases as it renders holes transparent. <code>colHoles</code> is designed solely to eliminate retrace lines when images are converted to PDF format. If <code>colHoles</code> is specified, underlying information (i.e., previously plotted shapes) will be obliterated. If <code>NA</code> is specified, only outer polygons are drawn, consequently filling holes.
<code>density</code>	vector describing shading line densities (lines per inch, cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>angle</code>	vector describing shading line angles (degrees, cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>...</code>	additional par parameters for the polygon function.

Details

The plotting routine connects the last vertex of each discrete polygon to the first vertex of that polygon. It supports both borders (`border`, `lty`) and fills (`col`, `density`, `angle`). It clips `polys` to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting.

For additional help on the arguments `border`, `lty`, `col`, `density`, and `angle`, please see [polygon](#) and [par](#).

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the `PolyProps` used to create the plot.

See Also

[addLabels](#), [addStipples](#), [clipPolys](#), [closePolys](#), [fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#), [locatePolys](#), [plotLines](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPoints](#), [plotPolys](#), [thinPolys](#), [thickenPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1,4),POS=1:4,X=c(0,1,1,0),Y=c(0,0,1,1))
polys <- as.PolySet(polys, projection=1)
#--- plot the PolySet
plotPolys(polys,xlim=c(-.5,1.5),ylim=c(-.5,1.5),density=0,projection=1)
#--- add the PolySet to the plot (in a different style)
addPolys(polys, col=3)
```

addStipples	<i>Add Stipples to an Existing Plot</i>
-------------	---

Description

Add stipples to an existing plot.

Usage

```
addStipples (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, polyProps = NULL,
             side = 1, density = 1, distance = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet that provides the stipple boundaries (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which polygons to stipple and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>side</code>	one of -1, 0, or 1, corresponding to outside, both sides, or inside, respectively.
<code>density</code>	density of points, relative to the default.
<code>distance</code>	distance to offset points, measured as a percentage of the absolute difference in <code>xlim</code> .
<code>...</code>	additional par parameters for the points function.

Details

This function locates stipples based on the [PolySet](#) `polys` and does not stipple degenerate lines.

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the `PolyProps` used to create the plot.

See Also

[addPoints](#), [addPolys](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPoints](#), [plotPolys](#), [points](#), [PolySet](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R")) {
  data(nepacLL)
}
#--- plot a map
plotMap(nepacLL, xlim=c(-128.66, -122.83), ylim=c(48.00, 51.16))
#--- add stippling
addStipples(nepacLL, col=2, pch=19, cex=0.25)
```

appendPolys

Append a Two-Column Matrix to a PolySet

Description

Append a two-column matrix to a [PolySet](#), assigning PID and possibly SID values automatically or as specified in its arguments.

Usage

```
appendPolys (polys, mat, PID = NULL, SID = NULL, isHole = FALSE)
```

Arguments

polys	existing PolySet ; if NULL, creates a new PolySet (<i>required</i>).
mat	two-column matrix to append (<i>required</i>).
PID	new polygon's PID.
SID	new polygon's SID.
isHole	Boolean value; if TRUE, mat represents a hole.

Details

If polys contains an SID column and the SID argument equals NULL, this function uses the next available SID.

If polys does not contain an SID column and the caller passes an SID argument, all existing polygons will receive an SID of 1. The new polygon's SID will match the SID argument.

If isHole = TRUE, the polygon's POS values will appropriately represent a hole (reverse order of POS).

If (PID, SID) already exists in the [PolySet](#), the function will issue a warning and duplicate those identifiers.

Value

[PolySet](#) containing mat appended to polys. The function retains attributes from polys.

See Also

[addPolys](#), [clipPolys](#), [closePolys](#), [convLP](#), [fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#), [joinPolys](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- create two simple matrices
a <- matrix(data=c(0,0,1,0,1,1,0,1), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE);
b <- matrix(data=c(2,2,3,2,3,3,2,3), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE);
#--- build a PolySet from them
polys <- appendPolys(NULL, a);
polys <- appendPolys(polys, b);
#--- print the result
print (polys);
```

bcBathymetry

Bathymetry Data Spanning British Columbia's Coast

Description

Bathymetry data spanning British Columbia's coast.

Usage

```
data(bcBathymetry)
```

Format

Three-element list: x = vector of horizontal grid line locations, y = vector of vertical grid line locations, z = (x by y) matrix containing water depths measured in meters. Positive values indicate distance below sea level and negative values above it.

[contour](#) and [contourLines](#) expect data in this format. [convCP](#) converts the output from [contourLines](#) into a [PolySet](#).

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

Bathymetry data acquired from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of San Diego.

Using their online form, we requested bathymetry data for the complete [nepacLL](#) region. At forty megabytes, the data were not suitable for distribution in our mapping package. Therefore, we reduced the data to the range $-140^\circ \leq x \leq -122^\circ$ and $47^\circ \leq y \leq 61^\circ$.

References

Smith, W. H. F., and D. T. Sandwell, Global seafloor topography from satellite altimetry and ship depth soundings, *Science*, v. 277, p. 1957-1962, 26 Sept., 1997.
http://topex.ucsd.edu/WWW_html/mar_topo.html

See Also

[contour](#), [contourLines](#), [convCP](#), [nepacLL](#), [nepacLLhigh](#).

calcArea	<i>Calculate the Areas of Polygons</i>
----------	--

Description

Calculate the areas of polygons found in a [PolySet](#).

Usage

```
calcArea (polys, rollup = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, by summing all the polygons with the same PID, 2 = outer contours only, by subtracting holes from their parent, and 3 = no roll-up.

Details

If `rollup` equals 1, the results contain an area for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain areas for each unique (PID, SID).

Outer polygons have positive areas and inner polygons negative areas. When polygons are rolled up, the routine sums the positive and negative areas and consequently accounts for holes.

If the [PolySet](#)'s `projection` attribute equals "LL", the function projects the [PolySet](#) in UTM first. If the [PolySet](#)'s `zone` attribute exists, it uses it for the conversion. Otherwise, it computes the mean longitude and uses that value to determine the zone. The longitude range of zone i is $-186 + 6i^\circ < x \leq -180 + 6i^\circ$.

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), and `area`. If the projection equals "LL" or "UTM", the units of area are square kilometres.

See Also

[calcCentroid](#), [calcLength](#), [calcMidRange](#), [calcSummary](#), [locatePolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- convert LL to UTM so calculation makes sense
attr(nepacLL, "zone") <- 9
nepacUTM <- convUL(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the areas
print(calcArea(nepacUTM))
```

calcCentroid

*Calculate the Centroids of Polygons***Description**

Calculate the centroids of polygons found in a [PolySet](#).

Usage

```
calcCentroid (polys, rollup = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, 2 = outer contours only, and 3 = no roll-up. When rollup equals 1 and 2, the function appropriately adjusts for polygons with holes.

Details

If rollup equals 1, the results contain a centroid for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain a centroid for each unique (PID, SID).

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), X, and Y.

See Also

[calcArea](#), [calcLength](#), [calcMidRange](#), [calcSummary](#), [locateEvents](#), [locatePolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the centroids for several polygons
print(calcCentroid(nepacLL[is.element(nepacLL$PID, c(33, 39, 47)), ]))
```

calcConvexHull	<i>Calculate the Convex Hull for a Set of Points</i>
----------------	--

Description

Calculate the convex hull for a set of points.

Usage

```
calcConvexHull (xydata, keepExtra=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`xydata` a data frame with columns X and Y containing spatial coordinates.
`keepExtra` logical: if TRUE, retain any additional columns from the input data frame `xydata`.

Details

This routine uses the function `chull()` in the package `grDevices`. By default, it ignores all columns other than X and Y; however, the user can choose to retain additional columns in `xydata` by specifying `keepExtra=TRUE`.

Value

[PolySet](#) with columns PID, POS, X, Y, and additional columns in `xydata` if `keepExtra=TRUE`.

See Also

[addPoints](#), [addPolys](#), [calcArea](#), [calcCentroid](#), [calcMidRange](#), [calcSummary](#),
[locateEvents](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPoints](#), [plotPolys](#).

Examples

```
data(surveyData)
#--- plot the convex hull, and then plot the points
plotMap(calcConvexHull(surveyData), col="moccasin")
addPoints(surveyData, col="blue", pch=17, cex=.6);
```

calcLength	<i>Calculate the Length of Polylines</i>
------------	--

Description

Calculate the length of polylines found in a [PolySet](#).

Usage

```
calcLength (polys, rollup = 3, close = FALSE)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, summing the lengths of each SID within each PID, and 3 = no roll-up. Note: rollup 2 has no meaning in this function and, if specified, will be reset to 3.
close	Boolean value; if TRUE, include the distance between each polygon's last and first vertex, if necessary.

Details

If `rollup` equals 1, the results contain an entry for each unique PID only. Setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain an entry for each unique (PID, SID).

If the `projection` attribute equals "LL", this routine uses Great Circle distances to compute the surface length of each polyline. In doing so, the algorithm simplifies Earth to a sphere.

If the `projection` attribute equals "UTM" or 1, this routine uses Pythagoras' Theorem to calculate lengths.

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), and length. If `projection` equals "UTM" or "LL", lengths are in kilometres. Otherwise, lengths are in the same unit as the input [PolySet](#).

See Also

[calcArea](#), [calcCentroid](#), [calcMidRange](#), [calcSummary](#), [locatePolys](#).

Examples

```
### load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
### calculate the perimeter of Vancouver Island
print(calcLength(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ]))
```

calcMidRange	<i>Calculate the Midpoint of the X/Y Ranges of Polygons</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculate the midpoint of the X/Y ranges of polygons found in a [PolySet](#).

Usage

```
calcMidRange (polys, rollup = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, 2 = outer contours only, and 3 = no roll-up.

Details

If `rollup` equals 1, the results contain a mean range for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain a mean range for each unique (PID, SID).

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), X, and Y.

See Also

[calcArea](#), [calcCentroid](#), [calcLength](#), [calcSummary](#).

Examples

```

#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the centroids for several polygons
print(calcMidRange(nepacLL[is.element(nepacLL$PID, c(33, 39, 47)), ]))

```

calcSummary

*Apply Functions to Polygons in a PolySet***Description**

Apply functions to polygons in a [PolySet](#).

Usage

```
calcSummary (polys, rollup = 3, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
rollup	level of detail in the results; 1 = PIDs only, by removing the SID column, and then passing each PID into FUN, 2 = outer contours only, by making hole SIDs equal to their parent's SID, and then passing each (PID, SID) into FUN, and 3 = no roll-up.
FUN	the function to apply; it must accept a vector and return a vector or scalar.
...	optional arguments for FUN.

Details

If `rollup` equals 1, the results contain an entry for each unique PID only. When it equals 2, they contain entries for outer contours only. Finally, setting it to 3 prevents roll-up, and they contain an entry for each unique (PID, SID).

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), X, and Y. If FUN returns a vector of length greater than 1 (say n), names the columns X1, X2, ..., X n and Y1, Y2, ..., Y n .

See Also

[calcArea](#), [calcCentroid](#), [calcConvexHull](#), [calcLength](#), [calcMidRange](#), [combineEvents](#), [findPolys](#), [locateEvents](#), [locatePolys](#), [makeGrid](#), [makeProps](#).

Examples

```

#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- calculate and print the centroids for several polygons
print(calcSummary(nepacLL[is.element(nepacLL$PID, c(33, 39, 47))], ],
              rollup = 3, FUN = mean))

```

calcVoronoi

*Calculate the Voronoi (Dirichlet) Tessellation for a Set of Points***Description**

Calculate the Voronoi (Dirichlet) tessellation for a set of points.

Usage

```
calcVoronoi (xydata, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, eps = 1e-09, frac = 0.0001)
```

Arguments

xydata	a data frame with columns X and Y containing the points.
xlim	range of X-coordinates; a bounding box for the coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates; a bounding box for the coordinates.
eps	the value of epsilon used in testing whether a quantity is zero.
frac	used to detect duplicate input points, which meet the condition $ x1 - x2 < \text{frac} \times (\text{xmax} - \text{xmin})$ and $ y1 - y2 < \text{frac} \times (\text{ymax} - \text{ymin})$.

Details

This routine ignores all columns other than X and Y.

If the user leaves `xlim` and `ylim` unspecified, the function defaults to the range of the data with each extent expanded by ten percent of the range.

This function sets the attribute `projection` to 1 and the attribute `zone` to NULL as it assumes this projection in its calculations.

Value

[PolySet](#) with columns PID, POS, X, and Y.

See Also

[addPoints](#), [addPolys](#), [calcArea](#), [calcCentroid](#), [calcConvexHull](#), [calcMidRange](#), [calcSummary](#), [locateEvents](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPoints](#), [plotPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- create some EventData
events <- as.EventData(data.frame(EID=1:200,
                                  X=rnorm(200),
                                  Y=rnorm(200)),
                      projection=1)
#--- calculate the Voronoi tessellation
polys <- calcVoronoi(events)
#--- create PolyData to color it based on area
```

```

polyData <- calcArea(polys)
names(polyData)[is.element(names(polyData), "area")] <- "Z"
colSeq <- seq(0.4, 0.95, length=4)
polyData <- makeProps(polyData,
  breaks=quantile(polyData$Z, c(0, .25, .5, .75, 1)),
  propName="col",
  propVals=rgb(colSeq, colSeq, colSeq))
#--- plot the tessellation
plotMap(polys, polyProps=polyData)
#--- plot the points
addPoints(events, pch=19)

```

clipLines

Clip a PolySet as Polylines

Description

Clip a [PolySet](#), where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polyline.

Usage

```
clipLines (polys, xlim, ylim, keepExtra = FALSE)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to clip.
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
keepExtra	Boolean value; if TRUE, tries to carry forward any non-standard columns into the result.

Details

For each discrete polyline, the function does not connect vertices 1 and N. It recalculates the POS values for each vertex, saving the old values in a column named `oldPOS`. For new vertices, it sets `oldPOS` to NA.

Value

[PolySet](#) containing the input data, with some points added or removed. A new column `oldPOS` records the original POS value for each vertex.

See Also

[clipPolys](#), [fixBound](#).

Examples

```
#--- create a triangle to clip
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 3), POS=1:3, X=c(0,1,0), Y=c(0,0.5,1))
#--- clip the triangle in the X direction, and plot the results
plotLines(clipLines(polys, xlim=c(0,.75), ylim=range(polys[, "Y"])))
```

clipPolys

*Clip a PolySet as Polygons***Description**

Clip a [PolySet](#), where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
clipPolys (polys, xlim, ylim, keepExtra = FALSE)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to clip.
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
keepExtra	Boolean value; if TRUE, tries to carry forward any non-standard columns into the result.

Details

For each discrete polygon, the function connects vertices 1 and N. It recalculates the POS values for each vertex, saving the old values in a column named `oldPOS`. For new vertices, it sets `oldPOS` to NA.

Value

[PolySet](#) containing the input data, with some points added or removed. A new column `oldPOS` records the original POS value for each vertex.

See Also

[clipLines](#), [fixBound](#).

Examples

```
#--- create a triangle that will be clipped
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 3), POS=1:3, X=c(0,1,.5), Y=c(0,0,1))
#--- clip the triangle in the X direction, and plot the results
plotPolys(clipPolys(polys, xlim=c(0,.75), ylim=range(polys[, "Y"])),
           col=2);
```

closePolys

*Close a PolySet***Description**

Close a [PolySet](#) of polylines to form polygons.

Usage

```
closePolys (polys)
```

Arguments

`polys` [PolySet](#) to close.

Details

Generally, run `fixBound` before this function. The ranges of a [PolySet](#)'s X and Y columns define the boundary. For each discrete polygon, this function determines if the first and last points lie on a boundary. If both points lie on the same boundary, it adds no points. However, if they lie on different boundaries, it may add one or two corners to the polygon.

When the boundaries are adjacent, one corner will be added as follows:

- top boundary + left boundary implies add top-left corner;
- top boundary + right boundary implies add top-right corner;
- bottom boundary + left boundary implies add bottom-left corner;
- bottom boundary + right boundary implies add bottom-right corner.

When the boundaries are opposite, it first adds the corner closest to a starting or ending polygon vertex. This determines a side (left-right or bottom-top) that connects the opposite boundaries. Then, it adds the other corner of that side to close the polygon.

Value

[PolySet](#) identical to `polys`, except for possible additional corner points.

See Also

[fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#).

Examples

```
#--- 4 corners
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4),
                    POS=c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2),
                    X = c(0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3),
                    Y = c(1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2))
plotPolys(closePolys(polys), col=2)
```

```
#--- 2 corners and 1 opposite
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3),
                    POS=c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3),
                    X = c(0, 1, 0, 1, 5, 6, 1.5),
                    Y = c(1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1.5, 3))
plotPolys(closePolys(polys), col=2)
```

combineEvents	<i>Combine Measurements of Events</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Combine measurements associated with events that occur in the same polygon.

Usage

```
combineEvents (events, locs, FUN, ..., bdryOK = TRUE)
```

Arguments

events	EventData with at least four columns (EID, X, Y, Z).
locs	LocationSet usually resulting from a call to findPolys .
FUN	a function that produces a scalar from a vector (e.g., mean , sum).
...	optional arguments for FUN.
bdryOK	Boolean value; if TRUE, include boundary points.

Details

This function combines measurements associated with events that occur in the same polygon. Each event (EID) has a corresponding measurement Z. The `locs` data frame (usually output from [findPolys](#)) places events within polygons. Thus, each polygon (PID, SID) determines a set of events within it, and a corresponding vector of measurements Z_v . The function returns $FUN(Z_v)$, a summary of measurements within each polygon.

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*if in locs*), and Z.

See Also

[findCells](#), [findPolys](#), [locateEvents](#), [locatePolys](#), [makeGrid](#), [makeProps](#).

Examples

```
#--- create an EventData data frame: let each event have Z = 1
events <- data.frame(EID=1:10, X=1:10, Y=1:10, Z=rep(1, 10))
#--- example output from findPolys where 1 event occurred in the first
#--- polygon, 3 in the second, and 6 in the third
locs <- data.frame(EID=1:10, PID=c(rep(1, 1), rep(2, 3), rep(3, 6)),
                  Bdry=rep(0, 10))
#--- sum the Z column of the events in each polygon, and print the result
print(combineEvents(events=events, locs=locs, FUN=sum))
```

combinePolys

Combine Several Polygons into a Single Polygon

Description

Combine several polygons into a single polygon by modifying the `PID` and `SID` indices.

Usage

```
combinePolys (polys)
```

Arguments

`polys` [PolySet](#) with one or more polygons, each with possibly several components/holes.

Details

This function accepts a [PolySet](#) containing one or more polygons (`PIDs`), each with one or more components or holes (`SIDs`). The `SID` column need not exist in the input. The function combines these polygons into a single polygon by simply renumbering the `PID` and `SID` indices. The resulting [PolySet](#) contains a single `PID` (with the value 1) and uses the `SID` value to differentiate between polygons, their components, and holes.

Value

[PolySet](#), possibly with the addition of an `SID` column if it did not already exist. The function may also reorder columns such that `PID`, `SID`, `POS`, `X` and `Y` appear first, in that order.

See Also

[dividePolys](#)

convCP

*Convert Contour Lines into a PolySet***Description**

Convert output from [contourLines](#) into a [PolySet](#).

Usage

```
convCP (data, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	contour line data, often from the contourLines function.
projection	optional projection attribute to add to the PolySet.
zone	optional zone attribute to add to the PolySet.

Details

data contains a list as described below. The [contourLines](#) function create a list suitable for the data argument.

A three-element list describes each contour. The named elements in this list include the scalar level, the vector x, and the vector y. Vectors x and y must have equal lengths. A higher-level list (data) contains one or more of these contours lists.

Value

A list with two named elements [PolySet](#) and [PolyData](#). The [PolySet](#) element contains a [PolySet](#) representation of the contour lines. The [PolyData](#) element links each contour line (PID, SID) with a level.

See Also

[contour](#), [contourLines](#), [convLP](#), [makeTopography](#).

Examples

```
### create sample data for the contourLines() function
x <- seq(-0.5, 0.8, length=50);
y <- x;
z <- outer(x, y, FUN = function(x,y) { sin(2*pi*(x^2+y^2))^2; } );
data <- contourLines(x, y, z, levels=c(0.2, 0.8));
### pass that sample data into convCP()
result <- convCP(data);
### plot the result
plotLines(result$PolySet, projection=1);
print(result$PolyData);
```

convDP

*Convert EventData/PolyData into a PolySet***Description**

Convert [EventData/PolyData](#) into a [PolySet](#).

Usage

```
convDP (data, xColumns, yColumns)
```

Arguments

data	PolyData or EventData .
xColumns	vector of X-column names.
yColumns	vector of Y-column names.

Details

This function expects data to contain several X- and Y-columns. For example, consider data with columns x1, y1, x2, and y2. Suppose `xColumns = c("x1", "x2")` and `yColumns = c("y1", "y2")`. The result will contain `nrow(data)` polygons. Each one will have two vertices, (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) and POS values 1 and 2, respectively. If data includes an SID column, so will the result.

If data contains an EID and not a PID column, the function uses the EIDs as PIDs.

If data contains both PID and EID columns, the function assumes it is [PolyData](#) and ignores the EID column.

Value

[PolySet](#) with the same PIDs as those given in data. If data has an SID column, the result will include it.

See Also

[addPoints](#), [plotPoints](#).

Examples

```
#--- create sample PolyData
polyData <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 2, 3),
                      x1=c(1, 3, 5), y1=c(1, 3, 2),
                      x2=c(1, 4, 5), y2=c(2, 4, 1),
                      x3=c(2, 4, 6), y3=c(2, 3, 1));

#--- print PolyData
print(polyData);
```

```

#--- make a PolySet from PolyData
polys <- convDP(polyData,
                xColumns=c("x1", "x2", "x3"),
                yColumns=c("y1", "y2", "y3"));
#--- print and plot the PolySet
print(polys);
plotLines(polys, xlim=c(0, 7), ylim=c(0, 5), col=2);

```

convLP

*Convert Polylines into a Polygon***Description**

Convert two polylines into a polygon.

Usage

```
convLP (polyA, polyB, reverse = TRUE)
```

Arguments

polyA	PolySet containing a polyline.
polyB	PolySet containing a polyline.
reverse	Boolean value; if TRUE, reverse polyB's vertices.

Details

The resulting [PolySet](#) contains all the vertices from polyA in their original order. If reverse = TRUE, this function appends the vertices from polyB in the reverse order (nrow(polyB) : 1). Otherwise, it appends them in their original order. The PID column equals the PID of polyA. No SID column appears in the result. The resulting polygon is an exterior boundary.

Value

[PolySet](#) with a single PID that is the same as polyA. The result contains all the vertices in polyA and polyB. It has the same projection and zone attributes as those in the input PolySets. If an input PolySet's attributes equal NULL, the function uses the other PolySet's. If the PolySet attributes conflict, the result's attribute equals NULL.

See Also

[addLines](#), [appendPolys](#), [closePolys](#), [convCP](#), [joinPolys](#), [plotLines](#).

Examples

```
#--- create two polylines
polyline1 <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 2), POS=1:2, X=c(1, 4), Y=c(1, 4));
polyline2 <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 2), POS=1:2, X=c(2, 5), Y=c(1, 4));

#--- create two plots to demonstrate the effect of `reverse`
par(mfrow=c(2, 1))
plotPolys(convLP(polyline1, polyline2, reverse = TRUE), col=2);
plotPolys(convLP(polyline1, polyline2, reverse = FALSE), col=3);
```

convUL

Convert Coordinates between UTM and Lon/Lat

Description

Convert coordinates between UTM and Lon/Lat.

Usage

```
convUL (xydata, km=TRUE)
```

Arguments

xydata	data frame with columns X and Y.
km	use UTM coordinates in kilometres if true, or metres if false.

Details

xydata must possess a `projection` attribute that identifies the current projection. If the data frame contains UTM coordinates, it must also have a `zone` attribute equal to a number between 1 and 60 (inclusive). If it contains longitude/latitude coordinates and the `zone` attribute is missing, the function computes the mean longitude and uses that value to determine the zone. The longitude range of zone i is $-186 + 6i^\circ < x \leq -180 + 6i^\circ$.

This function converts the X and Y columns of xydata from "LL" to "UTM" or vice-versa. After the conversion, it adjusts the data frame's attributes accordingly.

Value

A data frame identical to xydata, except that the X and Y columns contain the results of the conversion and the `projection` attribute matches the new projection.

See Also

[closePolys](#), [fixBound](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data
data(nepacLL, package="PBSmapping")
#--- set the zone attribute
attr(nepacLL, "zone") <- 9
#--- convert and plot the result
nepacUTM <- convUL(nepacLL)
plotMap(nepacUTM)
```

dividePolys

Divide a Single Polygon into Several Polygons

Description

Divide a single polygon (with several outer-contour components) into several polygons, a polygon for each outer contour, by modifying the `PID` and `SID` indices.

Usage

```
dividePolys (polys)
```

Arguments

`polys` [PolySet](#) with one or more polygons, each with possibly several components/holes.

Details

Given the input [PolySet](#), this function renumbers the `PID` and `SID` indices so that each outer contour has a unique `PID` and is followed by all of its holes, identifying them with `SIDs` greater than one.

Value

[PolySet](#), possibly with the addition of an `SID` column if it did not already exist. The function may also reorder columns such that `PID`, `SID`, `POS`, `X` and `Y` appear first, in that order.

See Also

[combinePolys](#).

extractPolyData	<i>Extract PolyData from a PolySet</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Extract [PolyData](#) from a [PolySet](#). Columns for the [PolyData](#) include those other than `PID`, `SID`, `POS`, `oldPOS`, `X`, and `Y`.

Usage

```
extractPolyData (polys)
```

Arguments

`polys` [PolySet](#) to use.

Details

This function identifies the [PolySet](#)'s extra columns and determines if those columns contain unique values for each (`PID`, `SID`). Where they do, the (`PID`, `SID`) will appear in the [PolyData](#) output with that unique value. Where they do not, the extra column will contain `NA`s for that (`PID`, `SID`).

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns `PID`, `SID`, and any extra columns.

See Also

[makeProps](#), [PolyData](#), [PolySet](#).

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet with an extra column
polys <- data.frame(PID = c(rep(1, 10), rep(2, 10)),
                    POS = c(1:10, 1:10),
                    X = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)),
                    Y = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)),
                    colour = (c(rep("green", 10), rep("red", 10))));
#--- extract the PolyData
print(extractPolyData(polys))
```

findCells

*Find the Grid Cells that Contain Events***Description**

Find the grid cells in a [PolySet](#) that contain events specified in [EventData](#). Similar to [findPolys](#), except this function requires a [PolySet](#) resulting from [makeGrid](#). This restriction allows this function to calculate the result with greater efficiency.

Usage

```
findCells (events, polys)
```

Arguments

events [EventData](#) to use.
 polys [PolySet](#) to use.

Details

The resulting data frame, a [LocationSet](#), contains the columns EID, PID, SID (*if in polys*), and Bdry, where an event (EID) occurs in a polygon (PID, SID). The Boolean variable Bdry indicates whether an event lies on a polygon's edge. Note that if an event lies properly outside of all the polygons, then a record with (EID, PID, SID) does not occur in the output. It may happen, however, that an event occurs in multiple polygons (i.e., on two or more boundaries). Thus, the same EID can occur more than once in the output.

Value

[LocationSet](#) that links events with polygons.

See Also

[combineEvents](#), [findPolys](#), [locateEvents](#), [locatePolys](#), [LocationSet](#), [makeGrid](#).

Examples

```
#--- create some EventData: points in a diagonal line
events <- data.frame(EID=1:11, X=seq(0, 2, length=11),
                     Y=seq(0, 2, length=11))
events <- as.EventData(events, projection=1);
#--- create a PolySet (a grid)
polys <- makeGrid (x=seq(0, 2, by=0.50), y=seq(0, 2, by=0.50),
                  projection=1)
#--- show a picture
plotPolys(polys, xlim=range(polys$X)+c(-0.1, 0.1),
          ylim=range(polys$Y)+c(-0.1, 0.1), projection=1)
addPoints(events, col=2);
#--- run findCells and print the results
```

```

fc <- findCells(events, polys)
fc <- fc[order(fc$EID, fc$PID, fc$SID), ]
fc$label <- paste(fc$PID, fc$SID, sep=", ")
print (fc)
#--- add labels to the graph
addLabels(as.PolyData(fc[!duplicated(paste(fc$PID,fc$SID)), ],
                    projection=1),
          placement="CENTROID", polys=as.PolySet(polys, projection=1),
          col=4)

```

findPolys

Find the Polygons that Contain Events

Description

Find the polygons in a [PolySet](#) that contain events specified in [EventData](#).

Usage

```
findPolys (events, polys, maxRows = 1e+05)
```

Arguments

events	EventData to use.
polys	PolySet to use.
maxRows	estimated maximum number of rows in the output LocationSet .

Details

The resulting data frame, a [LocationSet](#), contains the columns EID, PID, SID (*if in polys*), and Bdry, where an event (EID) occurs in a polygon (PID, SID) and SID does not correspond to an inner boundary. The Boolean variable Bdry indicates whether an event lies on a polygon's edge. Note that if an event lies properly outside of all the polygons, then a record with (EID, PID, SID) does not occur in the output. It may happen, however, that an event occurs in multiple polygons. Thus, the same EID can occur more than once in the output.

Value

[LocationSet](#) that links events with polygons.

See Also

[combineEvents](#), [findCells](#), [locateEvents](#), [locatePolys](#), [LocationSet](#), [makeGrid](#).

Examples

```
#--- create some EventData: a column of points at X = 0.5
events <- data.frame(EID=1:10, X=.5, Y=seq(0, 2, length=10))
events <- as.EventData(events, projection=1);
#--- create a PolySet: two squares with the second above the first
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(rep(1, 4), rep(2, 4)), POS=c(1:4, 1:4),
                    X=c(0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0),
                    Y=c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
polys <- as.PolySet(polys, projection=1);
#--- show a picture
plotPolys(polys, xlim=range(polys$X)+c(-0.1, 0.1),
          ylim=range(polys$Y)+c(-0.1, 0.1), projection=1);
addPoints(events, col=2);
#--- run findPolys and print the results
print(findPolys(events, polys))
```

fixBound

Fix the Boundary Points of a PolySet

Description

The ranges of a [PolySet](#)'s X and Y columns define its boundary. This function fixes a [PolySet](#)'s vertices by moving vertices near a boundary to the actual boundary.

Usage

```
fixBound (polys, tol)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to fix.
<code>tol</code>	vector (length 1 or 2) specifying a percentage of the ranges to use in defining <i>near</i> to a boundary. If <code>tol</code> has two elements, the first specifies the tolerance for the x-axis and the second the y-axis. If it has only one element, the function uses the same tolerance for both axes.

Details

When moving vertices to a boundary, the function moves them strictly horizontally or vertically, as appropriate.

Value

[PolySet](#) identical to the input, except for possible changes in the X and Y columns.

See Also

[closePolys](#), [fixPOS](#), [isConvex](#), [isIntersecting](#), [PolySet](#).

Examples

```
#--- set up a long horizontal and long vertical line to extend the plot's
#--- limits, and then try fixing the bounds of a line in the top-left
#--- corner and a line in the bottom-right corner
polys <- data.frame(PID=c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4),
                    POS=c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2),
                    X = c(0, 10, 5, 5, 0.1, 4.9, 5.1, 9.9),
                    Y = c(5, 5, 0, 10, 5.1, 9.9, 0.1, 4.9))
polys <- fixBound(polys, tol=0.0100001)
plotLines(polys)
```

fixPOS

Fix the POS Column of a PolySet

Description

Fix the POS column of a [PolySet](#) by recalculating it using sequential integers.

Usage

```
fixPOS (polys, exteriorCCW = NA)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to fix.
exteriorCCW	Boolean value; if TRUE, orders exterior polygon vertices in a counter-clockwise direction. If FALSE, orders them in a clockwise direction. If NA, maintains their original order.

Details

This function recalculates the POS values of each (PID, SID) as either 1 to N or N to 1, depending on the order of POS (ascending or descending) in the input data. POS values in the input must be properly ordered (ascending or descending), but they may contain fractional values. For example, POS = 2.5 might correspond to a point manually added between POS = 2 and POS = 3. If exteriorCCW = NA, all other columns remain unchanged. Otherwise, it orders the X and Y columns according to exteriorCCW.

Value

[PolySet](#) with the same columns as the input, except for possible changes to the POS, X, and Y columns.

See Also

[closePolys](#), [fixBound](#), [isConvex](#), [isIntersecting](#), [PolySet](#).

Examples

```

#--- create a PolySet with broken POS numbering
polys <- data.frame(PID = c(rep(1, 10), rep(2, 10)),
                    POS = c(seq(2, 10, length = 10), seq(10, 2, length = 10)),
                    X = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)),
                    Y = c(rep(1, 10), rep(1, 10)))
#--- fix the POS numbering
polys <- fixPOS(polys)
#--- print the results
print(polys)

```

importEvents	<i>Import EventData from a text file</i>
--------------	--

Description

Import a text file and convert into EventData

Usage

```
importEvents(EventData, projection=NULL, zone=NULL)
```

Arguments

EventData	filename of EventData text file.
projection	optional projection attribute to add to EventData.
zone	optional zone attribute to add to EventData.

Value

An imported EventData.

See Also

[importPolys](#), [importLocs](#), [importGSHHS](#), [importShapefile](#)

importGSHHS

*Import data from a GSHHS database***Description**

Import data from a GSHHS database and convert data into a PolySet with a PolyData attribute.

Usage

```
importGSHHS(gshhsDB, xlim, ylim, level=1, n=0, xoff=-360)
```

Arguments

<code>gshhsDB</code>	filename of binary GSHHS database. If no file is specified, look for <code>gshhs_f.b</code> in the root of the PBSmapping library directory.
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates to clip. Range should match the transform <code>xoff</code> .
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates to clip.
<code>level</code>	import polygons of level 1 (land), 2 (lakes on land), 3 (islands in lakes), 4 (ponds on islands). Multiple layers are specified in a vector.
<code>n</code>	retain polygons of at least <code>n</code> vertices.
<code>xoff</code>	transform the X-coordinates by specified amount.

Details

This routine requires a binary GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shore-line) database file. The GSHHS database has been released in the public domain and may be downloaded from <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html>. At the time of writing, the most recent database is `gshhs_1.5.zip`. This version uses binary packing of the header information.

This routine will return a PolySet object directly to R.

The PolyData attribute contains four fields: 1) PID which maps poly data to a polygon in the PolySet, 2) LEVEL to indicate the type of polygon (1=land, 2=lake, 3=island, 4=pond), 3) SOURCE to indicate the source of the data (1=WVS, not 1=CIA (WDBII)), and 4) GREENWICH (1 if poly crosses greenwich, 0 otherwise).

Value

A PolySet with a PolyData attribute.

See Also

[importEvents](#), [importLocs](#), [importPolys](#), [importShapefile](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
#function to properly plot the 4 levels in order working
#from 1 (land) to 4 (ponds on islands in lakes on land)
plotInOrder <- function(polys, ...)
{
  myCols = c("gold1", "steelblue2", "gold1", "steelblue2")
  projection <- attr(polys, "projection")
  if (is.null(projection))
    stop("projection attribute is null")
  Pdata <- attr(polys, "PolyData")
  if (is.null(Pdata))
    stop("PolyData attribute is null")

  plotMap(NULL, xlim=c(min(polys$X), max(polys$X)),
           ylim=c(min(polys$Y), max(polys$Y)), projection=projection, ...)

  #extract all polygons of a certain level
  #(could probably be done more efficiently)
  for(i in 1:4) {
    PIDs <- Pdata[Pdata$LEVEL==i,]$PID
    if (length(PIDs)==0) next
    tmp <- NULL
    for (p in PIDs) {
      if (is.null(tmp))
        tmp <- polys[(polys$PID==p),]
      else
        tmp <- rbind(tmp, polys[(polys$PID==p),])
    }
    attr(tmp, "PolyData") <- Pdata
    addPolys(tmp, col=myCols[i])
  }
}

# You will have to download a copy of `gshhs_f.b'
# from http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html
# and place it in the PBSmapping library root.

# clip out Manitoulin Island area which includes all four levels
x <- importGSHHS(xlim=c(-84, -81), ylim=c(45.3, 46.5), level=1:4)

#plot map data and a label
plotInOrder(x, main="Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada")
text(-82.08, 45.706, "Manitoulin Isl")

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Import a text file and convert into a LocationSet.

Usage

```
importLocs(LocationSet)
```

Arguments

LocationSet filename of LocationSet text file.

Value

An imported LocationSet.

See Also

[importPolys](#), [importEvents](#), [importGSHHS](#), [importShapefile](#)

<code>importPolys</code>	<i>Import PolySet from a text file</i>
--------------------------	--

Description

Import a text file and convert into a PolySet with optional PolyData attribute.

Usage

```
importPolys(PolySet, PolyData=NULL, projection=NULL, zone=NULL)
```

Arguments

PolySet filename of PolySet text file.
PolyData optional filename of PolyData text file.
projection optional projection attribute to add to EventData.
zone optional zone attribute to add to EventData.

Value

An imported PolySet with optional PolyData attribute.

See Also

[importEvents](#), [importLocs](#), [importGSHHS](#), [importShapefile](#)

importShapefile *Import an ESRI Shapefile*

Description

Import an ESRI shapefile (.shp) into either a [PolySet](#) or [EventData](#).

Usage

```
importShapefile (fn, readDBF = TRUE, projection = NULL, zone = NULL)
```

Arguments

fn	file name of the shapefile to import; specifying the extension is optional.
readDBF	Boolean value; if TRUE, it also imports the .dbf (a database containing the feature attributes) associated with the shapefile.
projection	optional projection attribute to override the internally derived value.
zone	optional zone attribute to override the default value of NULL.

Details

This routine imports an ESRI shapefile (.shp) into either a [PolySet](#) or [EventData](#), depending on the type of shapefile. It supports types 1 (Point), 3 (PolyLine), and 5 (Polygon) and imports type 1 into [EventData](#) and types 3 and 5 into a [PolySet](#). In addition to the shapefile (.shp), it requires the related index file (.shx).

If a database containing feature attributes (.dbf) exists, it also imports this database by default. For [EventData](#), it binds the database columns to the [EventData](#) object. For a [PolySet](#), it saves the database in a [PolyData](#) object and attaches that object to the [PolySet](#) in an attribute named "PolyData".

If a .prj file exists, this information is attached as an attribute. If the first 3 characters are 'GEO', then a geographic projection is assumed and projection="LL". If the first 4 characters are 'PROJ', and 'UTM' occurs elsewhere in the string, then the Universal Transverse Mercator projection is assumed and projection="UTM". Otherwise, projection=1.

If an .xml file exists, this information is attached as an attribute.

Value

For points, [EventData](#) with columns EID, X, and Y, possibly with other columns from the attribute database. For polylines and polygons, a [PolySet](#) with columns PID, SID, POS, X, Y and attribute projection. Other attributes that may or may not be attached: parent.child (boolean vector from original input), shpType (numeric shape type: 1, 3, or 5), prj (projection information from .prj file, xml (metadata from an .xml file), [PolyData](#) (data from the attribute database .dbf), and zone (UTM zone).

See Also

[importGSHHS](#), [importEvents](#), [importLocs](#), [importPolys](#)

isConvex

*Determine Whether Polygons are Convex***Description**

Determine whether polygons found in a [PolySet](#) are convex.

Usage

```
isConvex (polys)
```

Arguments

`polys` [PolySet](#) to use.

Details

Convex polygons do not self-intersect. In a convex polygon, only the first and last vertices may share the same coordinates (i.e., the polygons are optionally closed).

The function does not give special consideration to holes. It returns a value for each unique (PID, SID), regardless of whether a contour represents a hole.

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), and convex. Column `convex` contains Boolean values.

See Also

[isIntersecting](#), [PolySet](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL);
#--- calculate then print the polygons that are convex
p <- isConvex(nepacLL);
#--- nepacLL actually contains no convex polygons
print(p[p$convex, ]);
```

isIntersecting	<i>Determine Whether Polygons are Self-Intersecting</i>
----------------	---

Description

Determine whether polygons found in a [PolySet](#) are self-intersecting.

Usage

```
isIntersecting (polys, numericResult = FALSE)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to use.
numericResult	Boolean value; if TRUE, returns the number of intersections.

Details

When `numericResult = TRUE`, this function counts intersections as the algorithm processes them. It counts certain types (i.e., those involving vertices and those where an edge retraces over an edge) more than once.

The function does not give special consideration to holes. It returns a value for each unique (PID, SID), regardless of whether a contour represents a hole.

Value

[PolyData](#) with columns PID, SID (*may be missing*), and `intersecting`. If `numericResult` is TRUE, `intersecting` contains the number of intersections. Otherwise, it contains a Boolean value.

See Also

[isConvex](#), [PolySet](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL);
#--- calculate then print the polygons that are self-intersecting
p <- isIntersecting(nepacLL, numericResult = FALSE);
print(p[p$intersecting, ]);
```

joinPolys

*Join One or Two PolySets using a Logic Operation***Description**

Join one or two [PolySets](#) using a logic operation.

Usage

```
joinPolys(polysA, polysB=NULL, operation="INT", maxVert=1e+05)
```

Arguments

polysA	PolySet to join.
polysB	optional second PolySet with which to join.
operation	one of "DIFF", "INT", "UNION", or "XOR", representing difference, intersection, union, and exclusive-or, respectively.
maxVert	estimated maximum number of vertices in the output PolySet .

Details

This function interfaces with the General Polygon Clipper library (<http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/aig/staff/alan/software/>) produced by Alan Murta at the University of Manchester. Consequently, we adopt some of his terminology in the details below.

Murta (2004) defines a *generic polygon* (or *polygon set*) as zero or more disjoint boundaries of arbitrary configuration. He relates a *boundary* to a contour, where each may be convex, concave or self-intersecting. In a [PolySet](#), the polygons associated with each unique PID loosely correspond to a generic polygon, as they can represent both inner and outer boundaries. Our use of the term *generic polygon* includes the restrictions imposed by a [PolySet](#). For example, the polygons for a given PID cannot be arranged arbitrarily.

If polysB is NULL, this function sequentially applies the operation between the generic polygons in polysA. For example, suppose polysA contains three generic polygons (A, B, C). The function outputs the [PolySet](#) containing ((A op B) op C).

If polysB is not NULL, this function applies operation between each generic polygon in polysA and each one in polysB. For example, suppose polysA contains two generic polygons (A, B) and polysB contains two generic polygons (C, D). The function's output is the concatenation of A op C, B op C, A op D, B op D, with PIDs 1 to 4, respectively. Generally there are n times m comparisons, where n = number of polygons in polysA and m = number of polygons in polysB. If polysB contains only one generic polygon, the function maintains the PIDs from polysA. It also maintains them when polysA contains only one generic polygon and the operation is difference. Otherwise, if polysA contains only one generic polygon, it maintains the PIDs from polysB.

Value

If `polysB` is `NULL`, the resulting **PolySet** contains a single generic polygon (one `PID`), possibly with several components (`SIDs`). The function recalculates the `PID` and `SID` columns.

If `polysB` is not `NULL`, the resulting **PolySet** contains one or more generic polygons (`PIDs`), each with possibly several components (`SIDs`). The function recalculates the `SID` column, and depending on the input, it may recalculate the `PID` column.

References

Murta, A. 2004. A general polygon clipping library. Accessed: July 29, 2004.
<http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/aig/staff/alan/software/gpc.html>

See Also

[addPolys](#), [appendPolys](#), [clipPolys](#), [closePolys](#), [fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#), [locatePolys](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPoints](#), [thickenPolys](#), [thinPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- create a triangle to use in clipping
polysB <- data.frame(PID=rep(1, 3), POS=1:3,
  X=c(-127.5, -124.5, -125.6), Y = c(49.2, 50.3, 48.6))
#--- intersect nepacLL with the single polygon, and plot the result
plotMap(joinPolys(nepacLL, polysB), col=5)
#--- add nepacLL in a different line type to emphasize the intersection
addPolys(nepacLL, border=2, lty=8, density=0)
```

locateEvents

Locate Events on the Current Plot

Description

Locate events on the current plot (using the [locator](#) function).

Usage

```
locateEvents (EID, n = 512, type = "p", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>EID</code>	vector of event IDs (<i>optional</i>).
<code>n</code>	maximum number of events to locate.
<code>type</code>	one of "n", "p", "l", or "o". If "p" or "o", then the points are plotted; if "l" or "o", then the points are joined by lines.
<code>...</code>	additional par parameters for the locator function.

Details

This function allows its user to define events with mouse clicks on the current plot via the `locator` function. The arguments `n` and `type` are the usual parameters of the `locator` function. If `EID` is not missing, then `n = length(EID)`.

On exit from `locator`, suppose the user defined m events. If `EID` was missing, then the output data frame will contain m events. However, if `EID` exists, then the output data frame will contain `length(EID)` events, and both `X` and `Y` will be `NA` for events `EID[(m+1):n]`. The `na.omit` function can remove rows with `NAs`.

Value

`EventData` with columns `EID`, `X`, and `Y`, and `projection` attribute equal to the map's projection. The function does not set the `zone` attribute.

See Also

`addPoints`, `combineEvents`, `convDP`, `EventData`, `findCells`, `findPolys`, `plotPoints`.

Examples

```
#--- define five events on the current plot, numbering them 10 to 14
## Not run: events <- locateEvents(EID = 10:14)
```

locatePolys

Locate Polygons on the Current Plot

Description

Locate polygons on the current plot (using the `locator` function).

Usage

```
locatePolys (pdata, n = 512, type = "o", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>pdata</code>	<code>PolyData</code> (<i>optional</i>) with columns <code>PID</code> and <code>SID</code> (<i>optional</i>), with two more optional columns <code>n</code> and <code>type</code> .
<code>n</code>	maximum number of points to locate.
<code>type</code>	one of "n", "p", "l", or "o". If "p" or "o", then the points are plotted; if "l" or "o", then the points are joined by lines.
<code>...</code>	additional <code>par</code> parameters for the <code>locator</code> function.

Details

This function allows its user to define polygons with mouse clicks on the current plot via the `locator` function. The arguments `n` and `type` are the usual parameters for the `locator` function, but the user can specify them for each individual (PID, SID) in a `pdata` object.

If a `pdata` object exists, the function ignores columns other than PID, SID, `n`, and `type`. If `pdata` includes `n`, then an outer boundary has `n > 0` and an inner boundary has `n < 0`.

On exit from `locator`, suppose the user defined m vertices for a given polygon. For that polygon, the X and Y columns will contain NAs where `POS = (m+1) : n` for outer-boundaries and `POS = (|n|-m) : 1` for inner-boundaries. The `na.omit` function can remove rows with NAs.

If a `pdata` object does not exist, the output contains only one polygon with a PID equal to 1. One inner-boundary polygon (`POS` goes from `n` to 1) can be generated by supplying a negative `n`.

If `type = "o"` or `type = "l"`, the function draws a line connecting the last and first vertices.

Value

`PolySet` with `projection` attribute equal to the map's projection. The function does not set the `zone` attribute.

See Also

`addPolys`, `appendPolys`, `clipPolys`, `closePolys`, `findCells`, `findPolys`, `fixPOS`, `joinPolys`, `plotMap`, `plotPolys`, `thickenPolys`, `thinPolys`.

Examples

```
#--- define one polygon with up to 5 vertices on the current plot
## Not run: polys <- locatePolys(n = 5)
```

makeGrid	<i>Make a Grid of Polygons</i>
----------	--------------------------------

Description

Make a grid of polygons, using PIDs and SIDs according to the input arguments.

Usage

```
makeGrid(x, y, byrow=TRUE, addSID=TRUE, projection=NULL, zone=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of X-coordinates (of length m).
<code>y</code>	vector of Y-coordinates (of length n).
<code>byrow</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, increment PID along X.
<code>addSID</code>	Boolean value; if TRUE, include an SID column in the resulting <code>PolySet</code> .
<code>projection</code>	optional projection attribute to add to the <code>PolySet</code> .
<code>zone</code>	optional zone attribute to add to the <code>PolySet</code> .

Details

This function makes a grid of polygons, labeling them according to `byrow` and `addSID`. In the following description, the variables i and j indicate column and row numbers, respectively, where the lower-left cell of the grid is (1, 1).

- `byrow = TRUE` and `addSID = FALSE` implies $PID = i + (j - 1) \times (m - 1)$
- `byrow = FALSE` and `addSID = FALSE` implies $PID = j + (i - 1) \times (n - 1)$
- `byrow = TRUE` and `addSID = TRUE` implies $PID = i, SID = j$
- `byrow = FALSE` and `addSID = TRUE` implies $PID = j, SID = i$

Value

PolySet with columns `PID`, `SID` (if `addSID = TRUE`), `POS`, `X`, and `Y`. The **PolySet** is a set of rectangular grid cells with vertices:

$(x_i, y_j), (x_{i+1}, y_j), (x_{i+1}, y_{j+1}), (x_i, y_{j+1})$.

See Also

[addPolys](#), [clipPolys](#), [combineEvents](#), [findCells](#), [findPolys](#), [PolySet](#), [thickenPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- make a 10 x 10 grid
polyGrid <- makeGrid(x=0:10, y=0:10)
#--- plot the grid
plotPolys(polyGrid, density=0, projection=1)
```

makeProps

Make Polygon Properties

Description

Append a column for a polygon property (e.g., `border` or `lty`) to **PolyData** based on measurements in the **PolyData**'s `Z` column.

Usage

```
makeProps(pdata, breaks, propName="col", propVals=1:(length(breaks)-1))
```

Arguments

<code>pdata</code>	PolyData with a <code>Z</code> column.
<code>breaks</code>	either a vector of cut points or a scalar denoting the number of intervals that <code>Z</code> is to be cut into.
<code>propName</code>	name of the new column to append to <code>pdata</code> .
<code>propVals</code>	vector of values to associate with <code>Z</code> breaks.

Details

This function acts like the `cut` function to produce **PolyData** suitable for the `polyProps` plotting argument (see `addLabels`, `addLines`, `addPoints`, `addPolys`, `addStipples`, `plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, and `plotPolys`). The `Z` column of `pdata` is equivalent to the data vector `x` of the `cut` function.

Value

PolyData with the same columns as `pdata` plus an additional column `propName`.

See Also

`addLabels`, `addLines`, `addPoints`, `addPolys`, `addStipples`, `plotLines`, `plotMap`, `plotPoints`, `plotPolys`, **PolyData**, **PolySet**.

Examples

```
#--- create a PolyData object
pd <- data.frame(PID=1:10, Z=1:10)

#--- using 3 intervals, create a column named `col` and populate it with
#--- the supplied values
makeProps(pdata = pd, breaks = 3, propName = "col",
          propVals = c(1:3))
```

makeTopography

Make Topography Data From Freely Available Online Data

Description

Make topography data suitable for the `contour` and `contourLines` functions using freely available global seafloor topography data.

Usage

```
makeTopography (data, func=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data frame with three optionally-named columns: <code>X</code> , <code>Y</code> , and <code>Z</code> . The columns must appear in that order.
<code>func</code>	function to summarize <code>Z</code> if <code>(X,Y)</code> points are duplicated. Defaults to <code>mean()</code> if no function is specified.

Details

Data obtained through the acquisition form at http://topex.ucsd.edu/cgi-bin/get_data.cgi is suitable for this function. `read.table` will import its ASCII files into R/S, creating the `data` argument for this function.

When creating data for regions with longitude values spanning -180° to 0° , consider subtracting 360 from the result's X coordinates (`x`).

When creating bathymetry data, consider negating the result's elevations (`z`) to give depths positive values.

Combinations of (X,Y) do not need to be complete (`z[x, y]=NA`) or unique (`z[x, y]=func(Z[x, y])`).

Value

List with elements `x`, `y`, and `z`. `x` and `y` are vectors, while `z` is a matrix. `contour` and `contourLines` expect data conforming to this list format.

See Also

`contour`, `contourLines`, `convCP`, `read.table`.

Examples

```
#--- Example 1: Sample data frame and conversion.
file <- data.frame(X=c(1,1,2,2),Y=c(3,4,3,4),Z=c(5,6,7,8))
print(makeTopography(file));

#--- Example 2: Aleutian Islands bathymetry
require(PBSmapping);
isob <- c(100,500,1000,2500,5000);
icol <- rgb(0,0,seq(255,100,len=length(isob)),max=255);
afile <- paste(system.file(package="PBSmapping"),
"/Extra/aleutian.txt",sep="")
aleutian <- read.table(afile, header=FALSE,
  col.names=c("x","y","z"))
aleutian$x <- aleutian$x - 360
aleutian$z <- -aleutian$z
alBathy <- makeTopography(aleutian)
alCL <- contourLines(alBathy,levels=isob)
alCP <- convCP(alCL)
alPoly <- alCP$PolySet
attr(alPoly,"projection") <- "LL"
plotMap(alPoly,type="n");
addLines(alPoly,col=icol);
data(nepacLL); addPolys(nepacLL,col="gold");
legend(x="topleft",bty="n",col=icol,lwd=2,
  legend=as.character(isob));
```

nepacLL*Shoreline of the Northeast Pacific Ocean (Normal Resolution)*

Description

[PolySet](#) of polygons for the northeast Pacific Ocean shoreline.

Usage

```
data(nepacLL)
```

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: `projection = "LL"`.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database `gshhs_h.b`.

Download from <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html>

```
nepacLL <-importGSHHS("gshhs_h.b", xlim=c(-190,-110), ylim=c(34,72),  
                      level=1, n=15, xoff=-360)
```

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101: 8741-8743.

http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel_pubs.html

See Also

[importGSHHS](#), [addPolys](#), [bcBathymetry](#), [clipPolys](#), [nepacLLhigh](#), [plotPolys](#), [plotMap](#), [thickenPolys](#), [thinPolys](#).

`nepacLLhigh`*Shoreline of the Northeast Pacific Ocean (High Resolution)*

Description

[PolySet](#) of polygons for the northeast Pacific Ocean shoreline.

Usage

```
data(nepacLLhigh)
```

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: projection = "LL".

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database `gshhs_f.b`.

Download from <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html>

```
nepacLLhigh <- importGSHHS("gshhs_f.b", xlim=c(-190,-110),  
                           ylim=c(34,72), level=1, n=0, xoff=-360)  
nepacLLhigh <- thinPolys(nepacLLhigh, tol=0.1, filter=3)
```

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, Journal of Geophysical Research 101: 8741-8743.

http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel_pubs.html

See Also

[importGSHHS](#), [addPolys](#), [bcBathymetry](#), [clipPolys](#), [nepacLL](#), [plotPolys](#), [plotMap](#), [thickenPolys](#), [thinPolys](#).

plotLines	<i>Plot a PolySet as Polylines</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

Description

Plot a [PolySet](#) as polylines.

Usage

```
plotLines (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,
           plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
           lty = NULL, col = NULL, bg = 0, axes = TRUE,
           tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to plot (<i>required</i>).
xlim	range of X-coordinates.
ylim	range of Y-coordinates.
projection	desired projection when PolySet lacks a <code>projection</code> attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check polys for a projection attribute.
plt	four element numeric vector (<code>x1</code> , <code>x2</code> , <code>y1</code> , <code>y2</code>) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to NULL if <code>mai</code> in <code>par</code> is desired.
polyProps	PolyData specifying which polylines to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
lty	vector describing line types (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
col	vector describing colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
bg	background colour of the plot.
axes	Boolean value; if TRUE, plot axes.
tckLab	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if TRUE, label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
tck	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If <code>tckLab = TRUE</code> , these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
tckMinor	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
...	additional par parameters, or the arguments <code>main</code> , <code>sub</code> , <code>xlab</code> , or <code>ylab</code> for the title function.

Details

This function plots a [PolySet](#), where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polyline. It does not connect each polyline's last vertex to its first. Unlike [plotMap](#), the function ignores the aspect ratio. It clips `polys` to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting.

The function creates a blank plot when `polys` equals `NULL`. In this case, the user must supply both `xlim` and `ylim` arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument `type = "n"` as part of `...`, which is equivalent to specifying `polys = NULL`, but requires a [PolySet](#). In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the [plot](#) function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to [par](#) parameters such as `col`.

For additional help on the arguments `lty` and `col`, please see [par](#).

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the `PolyProps` used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, [par](#) parameters such as `plt`, `mai`, and `mar` will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

[addLines](#), [calcLength](#), [clipLines](#), [closePolys](#), [convLP](#), [fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#), [locatePolys](#), [thinPolys](#), [thickenPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1,4), POS=1:4, X=c(0,1,1,0), Y=c(0,0,1,1))
#--- plot the PolySet
plotLines(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5))
```

plotMap

Plot a PolySet as a Map

Description

Plot a [PolySet](#) as a map, using the correct aspect ratio.

Usage

```
plotMap (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = TRUE,
         plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
         border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, colHoles = NULL,
         density = NA, angle = NULL, bg = 0, axes = TRUE,
         tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to plot (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>projection</code>	desired projection when PolySet lacks a <code>projection</code> attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check <code>polys</code> for a <code>projection</code> attribute.
<code>plt</code>	four element numeric vector (<code>x1</code> , <code>x2</code> , <code>y1</code> , <code>y2</code>) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to <code>NULL</code> if <code>mai</code> in <code>par</code> is desired.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which polygons to plot and their properties. <code>par</code> parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>border</code>	vector describing edge colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>lty</code>	vector describing line types (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>col</code>	vector describing fill colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>colHoles</code>	vector describing hole colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>). The default, <code>NULL</code> , should be used in most cases as it renders holes transparent. <code>colHoles</code> is designed solely to eliminate retrace lines when images are converted to PDF format. If <code>colHoles</code> is specified, underlying information (i.e., previously plotted shapes) will be obliterated. If <code>NA</code> is specified, only outer polygons are drawn, consequently filling holes.
<code>density</code>	vector describing shading line densities (lines per inch, cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>angle</code>	vector describing shading line angles (degrees, cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>bg</code>	background colour of the plot.
<code>axes</code>	Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , plot axes.
<code>tckLab</code>	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if <code>TRUE</code> , label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>tck</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If <code>tckLab = TRUE</code> , these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>tckMinor</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>...</code>	additional <code>par</code> parameters, or the arguments <code>main</code> , <code>sub</code> , <code>xlab</code> , or <code>ylab</code> for the <code>title</code> function.

Details

This function plots a [PolySet](#), where each unique (`PID`, `SID`) describes a polygon. It connects each polygon's last vertex to its first. The function supports both borders (`border`, `lty`) and

fills (col, density, angle). When supplied with the appropriate arguments, it can draw only borders or only fills. Unlike [plotLines](#) and [plotPolys](#), it uses the aspect ratio supplied in the projection attribute of polys. If this attribute is missing, it attempts to use its projection argument. In the absence of both, it uses a default aspect ratio of 1:1. It clips polys to xlim and ylim before plotting.

The function creates a blank plot when polys equals NULL. In this case, the user must supply both xlim and ylim arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument type = "n" as part of ..., which is equivalent to specifying polys = NULL, but requires a [PolySet](#). In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the [plot](#) function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to [par](#) parameters such as col.

For additional help on the arguments border, lty, col, density, and angle, please see [polygon](#) and [par](#).

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the PolyProps used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, [par](#) parameters such as plt, mai, and mar will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

[addLabels](#), [addPolys](#), [addStipples](#), [clipPolys](#), [closePolys](#), [fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#), [locatePolys](#), [plotLines](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPoints](#), [thinPolys](#), [thickenPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1,4), POS=1:4, X=c(0,1,1,0), Y=c(0,0,1,1))
#--- plot the PolySet
plotMap(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5), density=0, projection=1)
```

plotPoints

Plot EventData/PolyData as Points

Description

Plot [EventData/PolyData](#), where each unique EID or (PID, SID) describes a point.

Usage

```
plotPoints (data, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,
            plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
            cex = NULL, col = NULL, pch = NULL, axes = TRUE,
            tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	EventData or PolyData to plot (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>projection</code>	desired projection when PolySet lacks a <code>projection</code> attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check <code>polys</code> for a <code>projection</code> attribute.
<code>plt</code>	four element numeric vector (<code>x1</code> , <code>x2</code> , <code>y1</code> , <code>y2</code>) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to <code>NULL</code> if <code>main</code> in <code>par</code> is desired.
<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which points to plot and their properties. <code>par</code> parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>cex</code>	vector describing character expansion factors (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>col</code>	vector describing colours (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>pch</code>	vector describing plotting characters (cycled by <code>EID</code> or <code>PID</code>).
<code>axes</code>	Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , plot axes.
<code>tckLab</code>	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if <code>TRUE</code> , label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>tck</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If <code>tckLab = TRUE</code> , these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>tckMinor</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>...</code>	additional <code>par</code> parameters, or the arguments <code>main</code> , <code>sub</code> , <code>xlab</code> , or <code>ylab</code> for the <code>title</code> function.

Details

This function clips data to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting. It only adds [PolyData](#) containing X and Y columns.

The function creates a blank plot when `polys` equals `NULL`. In this case, the user must supply both `xlim` and `ylim` arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument `type = "n"` as part of `...`, which is equivalent to specifying `polys = NULL`, but requires a [PolySet](#). In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the `plot` function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to `par` parameters such as `col`.

For additional help on the arguments `cex`, `col`, and `pch`, please see `par`.

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the `PolyProps` used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, `par` parameters such as `plt`, `mai`, and `mar` will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

`addPoints`, `combineEvents`, `convDP`, `findPolys`, `locateEvents`.

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R")) {
  data(nepacLL)
  data(surveyData)
}
#--- plot a map
plotMap(nepacLL, xlim=c(-136, -125), ylim=c(48, 57))
#--- add events
addPoints(surveyData, col=1:7)
```

plotPolys

Plot a PolySet as Polygons

Description

Plot a [PolySet](#) as polygons.

Usage

```
plotPolys (polys, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, projection = FALSE,
           plt = c(0.11, 0.98, 0.12, 0.88), polyProps = NULL,
           border = NULL, lty = NULL, col = NULL, colHoles = NULL,
           density = NA, angle = NULL, bg = 0, axes = TRUE,
           tckLab = TRUE, tck = 0.014, tckMinor = 0.5 * tck, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>polys</code>	PolySet to plot (<i>required</i>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of X-coordinates.
<code>ylim</code>	range of Y-coordinates.
<code>projection</code>	desired projection when PolySet lacks a <code>projection</code> attribute; one of "LL", "UTM", or a numeric value. If Boolean, specifies whether to check <code>polys</code> for a projection attribute.
<code>plt</code>	four element numeric vector (<code>x1</code> , <code>x2</code> , <code>y1</code> , <code>y2</code>) giving the coordinates of the plot region measured as a fraction of the figure region. Set to NULL if <code>mai</code> in <code>par</code> is desired.

<code>polyProps</code>	PolyData specifying which polygons to plot and their properties. par parameters passed as direct arguments supersede these data.
<code>border</code>	vector describing edge colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>lty</code>	vector describing line types (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>col</code>	vector describing fill colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>colHoles</code>	vector describing hole colours (cycled by <code>PID</code>). The default, <code>NULL</code> , should be used in most cases as it renders holes transparent. <code>colHoles</code> is designed solely to eliminate retrace lines when images are converted to PDF format. If <code>colHoles</code> is specified, underlying information (i.e., previously plotted shapes) will be obliterated. If <code>NA</code> is specified, only outer polygons are drawn, consequently filling holes.
<code>density</code>	vector describing shading line densities (lines per inch, cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>angle</code>	vector describing shading line angles (degrees, cycled by <code>PID</code>).
<code>bg</code>	background colour of the plot.
<code>axes</code>	Boolean value; if <code>TRUE</code> , plot axes.
<code>tckLab</code>	Boolean vector (length 1 or 2); if <code>TRUE</code> , label the major tick marks. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>tck</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. If <code>tckLab = TRUE</code> , these tick marks will be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>tckMinor</code>	numeric vector (length 1 or 2) describing the length of tick marks as a fraction of the smallest dimension. These tick marks can not be automatically labelled. If given a two-element vector, the first element describes the tick marks on the x-axis and the second element describes those on the y-axis.
<code>...</code>	additional par parameters, or the arguments <code>main</code> , <code>sub</code> , <code>xlab</code> , or <code>ylab</code> for the title function.

Details

This function plots a [PolySet](#), where each unique (`PID`, `SID`) describes a polygon. It connects each polygon's last vertex to its first. The function supports both borders (`border`, `lty`) and fills (`col`, `density`, `angle`). When supplied with the appropriate arguments, it can draw only borders or only fills. Unlike [plotMap](#), it ignores the aspect ratio. It clips `polys` to `xlim` and `ylim` before plotting.

This function creates a blank plot when `polys` equals `NULL`. In this case, the user must supply both `xlim` and `ylim` arguments. Alternatively, it accepts the argument `type = "n"` as part of `...`, which is equivalent to specifying `polys = NULL`, but requires a [PolySet](#). In both cases, the function's behaviour changes slightly. To resemble the [plot](#) function, it plots the border, labels, and other parts according to [par](#) parameters such as `col`.

For additional help on the arguments `border`, `lty`, `col`, `density`, and `angle`, please see [polygon](#) and [par](#).

Value

[PolyData](#) consisting of the [PolyProps](#) used to create the plot.

Note

To satisfy the aspect ratio, this plotting routine resizes the plot region. Consequently, [par](#) parameters such as [plt](#), [mai](#), and [mar](#) will change. When the function terminates, these changes persist to allow for additions to the plot.

See Also

[addLabels](#), [addPolys](#), [addStipples](#), [clipPolys](#), [closePolys](#), [fixBound](#), [fixPOS](#), [locatePolys](#), [plotLines](#), [plotMap](#), [plotPoints](#), [thinPolys](#), [thickenPolys](#).

Examples

```

#--- create a PolySet to plot
polys <- data.frame(PID=rep(1,4), POS=1:4, X=c(0,1,1,0), Y=c(0,0,1,1))
#--- plot the PolySet
plotPolys(polys, xlim=c(-.5,1.5), ylim=c(-.5,1.5), density=0)

```

print

Print PBS Mapping Objects

Description

This function displays information about a PBS Mapping object.

[summary.EventData](#), [summary.LocationSet](#), [summary.PolyData](#), and [summary.PolySet](#) produce an object with class `summary.PBS`.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'EventData':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'LocationSet':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'PolyData':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'PolySet':
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.PBS':
print(x, ...)

```

Arguments

`x` a PBS Mapping object of appropriate class.
`...` additional arguments to [print](#).

See Also

[EventData](#), [LocationSet](#), [PBSprint](#), [PolyData](#), [PolySet](#), [summary](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- change to summary printing style
PBSprint <- TRUE
#--- print the PolySet
print(nepacLL)
```

pythagoras

Pythagoras' Theorem Diagram PolySet

Description

[PolySet](#) of shapes to prove Pythagoras' Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Usage

```
data(pythagoras)
```

Format

4 column data frame: `PID` = primary polygon ID, `POS` = position of each vertex within a given polyline, `X` = X-coordinate, and `Y` = Y-coordinate. Attributes: `projection` = 1.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

An artificial construct to illustrate the proof of Pythagoras' Theorem using trigonometry.

See Also

[addPolys](#), [plotPolys](#), [plotMap](#), [PolySet](#).

summary

*Summarize PBS Mapping Objects***Description**

summary method for PBS Mapping classes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'EventData':
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'LocationSet':
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'PolyData':
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'PolySet':
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a PBS Mapping object, such as EventData, a LocationSet, PolyData, or a Poly-Set.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

After creating a list of summary statistics, this function assigns the class "summary.PBS" to the output in order to accomplish formatted printing via `print.summary.PBS`.

Value

A list of summary statistics.

See Also

[EventData](#), [LocationSet](#), [PBSprint](#), [PolyData](#), [PolySet](#).

Examples

```
### load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(surveyData)
print(summary(surveyData))
```

`surveyData`*Survey Data*

Description

[EventData](#) of Pacific ocean perch (POP) tow information (1966-89).

Usage

```
data(surveyData)
```

Format

Data frame consisting of 9 columns: `PID` = primary polygon ID, `POS` = position of each vertex within a given polygon, `X` = longitude coordinate, `Y` = latitude coordinate, `trip` = trip ID, `tow` = tow number in trip, `catch` = catch of POP (kg), `effort` = tow effort (minutes), `depth` = fishing depth (m), and `year` = year of survey trip. Attributes: `projection` = "LL", `zone` = 9.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

The GFBio database, maintained at the Pacific Biological Station (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N7), archives catches and related biological data from commercial groundfish fishing trips and research/assessment cruises off the west coast of British Columbia (BC).

The POP (*Sebastes alutus*) survey data were extracted from GFBio. The data extraction covers bottom trawl surveys that focus primarily on POP biomass estimation: 1966-89 for the central BC coast and 1970-85 for the west coast of Vancouver Island. Additionally, a 1989 cruise along the entire BC coast concentrated on the collection of biological samples. Schnute et al. (2001) provide a more comprehensive history of POP surveys including the subset of data presented here.

References

Schnute, J.T., R. Haigh, B.A. Krishka, and P. Starr. 2001. Pacific ocean perch assessment for the west coast of Canada in 2001. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat Research Document 2001/138, 90 p.

See Also

[addPoints](#), [combineEvents](#), [EventData](#), [findPolys](#), [makeGrid](#), [plotPoints](#).

thickenPolys	<i>Thicken a PolySet of Polygons</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Thicken a [PolySet](#), where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
thickenPolys (polys, tol = 1, filter = 3, keepOrig = TRUE,
              close = TRUE)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to thicken.
tol	tolerance (in kilometers when proj is "LL" and "UTM"; otherwise, same units as polys).
filter	minimum number of vertices per result polygon.
keepOrig	Boolean value; if TRUE, keep the original points in the PolySet .
close	Boolean value; if TRUE, create intermediate vertices between each polygon's last and first vertex, if necessary.

Details

This function thickens each polygon within polys according to the input arguments.

If keepOrig = TRUE, all of the original vertices appear in the result. It calculates the distance between two sequential original vertices, and if that distance exceeds tol, it adds a sufficient number of vertices spaced evenly between the two original vertices so that the distance between vertices no longer exceeds tol. If close = TRUE, it adds intermediate vertices between the last and first vertices when necessary.

If keepOrig = FALSE, only the first vertex of each polygon is guaranteed to appear in the results. From this first vertex, the algorithm walks the polygon summing the distance between vertices. When this cumulative distance exceeds tol, it adds a vertex on the line segment under inspection. After doing so, it resets the distance sum, and walks the polygon from this new vertex. If close = TRUE, it will walk the line segment from the last vertex to the first.

Value

[PolySet](#) containing the thickened data. The function recalculates the POS values for each polygon.

See Also

[thinPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- plot Vancouver Island
plotMap(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ])
#--- calculate a thickened version using a 30 kilometers tolerance,
#--- without keeping the original points
p <- thickenPolys(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ], tol = 30, keepOrig = FALSE)
#--- convert the PolySet to EventData by dropping the PID column and
#--- renaming POS to EID
p <- p[-1];
names(p)[1] <- "EID";
#--- convert the now invalid PolySet into a data frame, and then into
#--- EventData
p <- as.EventData(as.data.frame(p), projection="LL");
#--- plot the results
addPoints(p, col=2, pch=19)
```

thinPolys

Thin a PolySet of Polygons

Description

Thin a [PolySet](#), where each unique (PID, SID) describes a polygon.

Usage

```
thinPolys (polys, tol = 1, filter = 3)
```

Arguments

polys	PolySet to thin.
tol	tolerance (in kilometers when proj is "LL" and "UTM"; otherwise, same units as polys).
filter	minimum number of vertices per result polygon.

Details

This function executes the Douglas-Peucker line simplification algorithm on each polygon within polys.

Value

[PolySet](#) containing the thinned data. The function recalculates the POS values for each polygon.

See Also

[thickenPolys](#).

Examples

```
#--- load the data (if using R)
if (!is.null(version$language) && (version$language == "R"))
  data(nepacLL)
#--- plot a thinned version of Vancouver Island (3 km tolerance)
plotMap(thinPolys(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ], tol = 3))
#--- add the original Vancouver Island in a different line type to
#--- emphasize the difference
addPolys(nepacLL[nepacLL$PID == 33, ], border=2, lty=8, density=0)
```

towData

Tow Track Data

Description

[PolyData](#) of tow information for a longspine thornyhead survey (2001).

Usage

```
data(towData)
```

Format

Data frame consisting of 8 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, Y = latitude coordinate, depth = fishing depth (m), effort = tow effort (minutes), distance = tow track distance (km), catch = catch of longspine thornyhead (kg), and year = year of survey. Attributes: projection = "LL", zone = 9.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

The GFBio database, maintained at the Pacific Biological Station (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N7), archives catches and related biological data from commercial groundfish fishing trips and research/assessment cruises off the west coast of British Columbia (BC). The longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) survey data were extracted from GFBio. Information on the first 45 tows from the 2001 survey (Starr et al. 2002) are included here. Effort is time (minutes) from winch lock-up to winch release.

References

Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2002. Trawl survey for thornyhead biomass estimation off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 15 - October 2, 2001. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2421, 60 p.

See Also

[makeProps](#), [PolyData](#), [towTracks](#).

towTracks

Tow Track Polyline Data

Description

[PolySet](#) of geo-referenced polyline tow track data from a longspine thornyhead survey (2001).

Usage

```
data(towTracks)
```

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polyline, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: projection = "LL", zone = 9.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

The longspine thornyhead (*Sebastolobus altivelis*) tow track spatial coordinates are available at the Pacific Biological Station (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N7). The geo-referenced coordinates of the first 45 tows from the 2001 survey (Starr et al. 2002) are included here. Coordinates are recorded once per minute between winch lock-up and winch release.

References

Starr, P.J., B.A. Krishka, and E.M. Choromanski. 2002. Trawl survey for thornyhead biomass estimation off the west coast of Vancouver Island, September 15 - October 2, 2001. Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2421, 60 p.

See Also

[addLines](#), [calcLength](#), [clipLines](#), [plotLines](#), [PolySet](#), [towData](#).

worldLL

*Shorelines of the World (Normal Resolution)***Description**

[PolySet](#) of polygons for the global shorelines.

Usage

```
data(worldLL)
```

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: projection = "LL".

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database gshhs_l.b.

Download from <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html>

```
worldLL <-importGSHHS("gshhs_l.b", xlim=c(-20,360), ylim=c(-90,90),
                     level=1, n=15, xoff=0)
worldLL <- .fixGSHHSWorld(worldLL)
```

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, Journal of Geophysical Research 101: 8741-8743.

http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel_pubs.html

See Also

[importGSHHS](#), [addPolys](#), [clipPolys](#), [plotPolys](#), [plotMap](#), [thickenPolys](#), [thinPolys](#), [worldLLhigh](#).

worldLLhigh	<i>Shorelines of the World (High Resolution)</i>
-------------	--

Description

[PolySet](#) of polygons for the global shorelines.

Usage

```
data(worldLLhigh)
```

Format

Data frame consisting of 4 columns: PID = primary polygon ID, POS = position of each vertex within a given polygon, X = longitude coordinate, and Y = latitude coordinate. Attributes: `projection = "LL"`.

Note

In R, the data must be loaded using the [data](#) function.

Source

Polygon data from the GSHHS (Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline) database `gshhs_i.b`.

Download from <http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/wessel/gshhs/gshhs.html>

```
worldLLhigh <-importGSHHS("gshhs_i.b", xlim=c(-20,360),
                          ylim=c(-90,90), level=1, n=15, xoff=0)
worldLLhigh <- .fixGSHHSWorld(worldLLhigh)
```

References

Wessel, P., and W.H.F. Smith. 1996. A global, self-consistent, hierarchical, high-resolution shoreline database, *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101: 8741-8743.

http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/pwessel_pubs.html

See Also

[importGSHHS](#), [addPolys](#), [clipPolys](#), [plotPolys](#), [plotMap](#), [thickenPolys](#), [thinPolys](#), [worldLL](#).

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