

Package ‘arcgislayers’

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Type Package

Title An Interface to ArcGIS Data Services

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Description Enables users of 'ArcGIS Enterprise', 'ArcGIS Online', or 'ArcGIS Platform' to read, write, publish, or manage vector and raster data via ArcGIS location services REST API endpoints
<<https://developers.arcgis.com/rest/>>.

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URL <https://developers.arcgis.com/r-bridge>,
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add_features	<i>Add Features to Feature Layer</i>
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Description

Delete features from a feature layer based on object ID, a where clause, or a spatial filter.

Usage

```
add_features(
  x,
  .data,
  chunk_size = 2000,
  match_on = c("name", "alias"),
  rollback_on_failure = TRUE,
  token = arc_token()
)

update_features(
  x,
  .data,
  match_on = c("name", "alias"),
  token = arc_token(),
  rollback_on_failure = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```

delete_features(
  x,
  object_ids = NULL,
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
  predicate = "intersects",
  rollback_on_failure = TRUE,
  token = arc_token(),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	an object of class FeatureLayer
.data	an object of class sf or data.frame
chunk_size	the maximum number of features to add at a time
match_on	whether to match on the alias or the field name. Default, the alias. See Details for more.
rollback_on_failure	default TRUE. Specifies whether the edits should be applied only if all submitted edits succeed.
token	default arc_token(). An httr2_token.
...	additional query parameters passed to the API.
object_ids	a numeric vector of object IDs to be deleted.
where	a simple SQL where statement indicating which features should be deleted. When the where statement evaluates to TRUE, those values will be deleted.
filter_geom	an object of class bbox, sfc or sfg used to filter query results based on a predicate function.
predicate	Spatial predicate to use with filter_geom. Default "intersects". Possible options are "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".

Details

[Experimental]

For a more detailed guide to adding, updating, and deleting features, view the tutorial on the [R-ArcGIS Bridge website](#).

Regarding the match_on argument: when publishing an object to an ArcGIS Portal from R, the object's names are provided as the alias. The object's names are subject to change according to the standards of the ArcGIS REST API. For example, "Sepal.Length" is changed to "Sepal_Width" in the name field but the alias remains "Sepal.Length". For that reason, we match on the alias name by default. Change this argument to match based on the field name.

Value

- `add_features()` returns a `data.frame` with columns `objectId`, `uniqueId`, `globalId`, `success`
- `update_features()` returns a list with an element named `updateResults` which is a `data.frame` with columns `objectId`, `uniqueId`, `globalId`, `success`
- `delete_features()` returns a list with an element named `deleteResults` which is a `data.frame` with columns `objectId`, `uniqueId`, `globalId`, `success`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# this is pseudo-code and will not work
flayer <- arc_open(furl)

# add sf objects to existing feature service
add_features(flayer, sfobj)

# delete all features
delete_features(flayer, where = "1 = 1")

# update features
update_features(flayer, dfobj)

## End(Not run)
```

`add_item`*Publish Content*

Description

Publishes an `sf` or `data.frame` object to an ArcGIS Portal as a `FeatureCollection`.

Usage

```
add_item(
  x,
  title,
  description = "",
  tags = character(0),
  snippet = "",
  categories = character(0),
  async = FALSE,
  type = "Feature Service",
  token = arc_token()
)

publish_item(
  item_id,
```

```

    publish_params = .publish_params(),
    file_type = "featureCollection",
    token = arc_token()
  )

  publish_layer(
    x,
    title,
    ...,
    publish_params = .publish_params(title, target_crs = sf::st_crs(x)),
    token = arc_token()
  )

  .publish_params(
    name = NULL,
    description = NULL,
    copyright = NULL,
    target_crs = 3857,
    max_record_count = 2000L
  )

```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>data.frame</code> . This can be an <code>sf</code> object or <code>tibble</code> or any other subclass of <code>data.frame</code> .
title	A user-friendly string title for the layer that can be used in a table of contents.
description	a length 1 character vector containing the description of the item that is being added. Note that the value cannot be larger than 64kb.
tags	a character vector of tags to add to the item.
snippet	a length 1 character vector with no more than 2048 characters.
categories	a character vector of the categories of the item.
async	default <code>FALSE</code> . Cannot be changed at this time.
type	default <code>"Feature Service"</code> . Must not be changed at this time.
token	an <code>httr2_token</code> as created by <code>auth_code()</code> or similar
item_id	the ID of the item to be published.
publish_params	a list of named values of the <code>publishParameters</code> . Must match the values in the /publish endpoint documentation .
file_type	default <code>"featureCollection"</code> . Cannot be changed.
...	arguments passed into <code>add_item()</code> .
name	a scalar character of the name of the layer. Must be unique.
copyright	an optional character scalar containing copyright text to add to the published Feature Service.
target_crs	the CRS of the Feature Service to be created. By default, EPSG:3857.
max_record_count	the maximum number of records that can be returned from the created Feature Service.

Details

[Experimental]

- `add_item()` takes a data.frame like object and uploads it as an item in your portal.
- `publish_item()` takes an ID of an item in your portal and publishes it as a feature service.
- `publish_layer()` is a high-level wrapper that first adds an object as an item in your portal and subsequently publishes it for you.
- `.publish_params()` is a utility function to specify optional publish parameters such as copyright text, and the spatial reference of the published feature collection.

Note that there is *only* support for feature services meaning that only tables and feature layers can be made by these functions.

Publish Parameters:

When publishing an item to a portal, a number of **publish parameters** can be provided. Most importantly is the `targetSR` which will be the CRS of the hosted feature service. By default this is EPSG:3857.

`publish_layer()` will use the CRS of the input object, `x`, by default. If publishing content in two steps with `add_item()` and `publish_item()`, use `.publish_params()` to craft your publish parameters. Ensure that the CRS provided to `target_crs` matches that of the item you added with `add_item()`.

Value

A named list containing the url of the newly published service.

Examples

```
## Not run:
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"))
x <- nc[1:5, 13]

token <- auth_code()
set_arc_token(token)

publish_res <- publish_layer(
  x, "North Carolina SIDS sample"
)

## End(Not run)
```

arc_open

Open connection to remote resource

Description

Provided a URL, create an object referencing the remote resource. The resultant object acts as a reference to the remote data source.

Usage

```
arc_open(url, token = arc_token())
```

Arguments

url	The url of the remote resource. Must be of length one.
token	your authorization token.

Details

To extract data from the remote resource utilize `arc_select()` for objects of class `FeatureLayer` or `Table`. For `ImageServers`, utilize `arc_raster()`.

[Experimental]

Value

Depending on the provided URL returns a `FeatureLayer`, `Table`, `FeatureServer`, `ImageServer`, or `MapServer`. Each of these objects is a named list containing the properties of the service.

See Also

`arc_select` `arc_raster`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# FeatureLayer
furl <- paste0(
  "https://services3.arcgis.com/ZvidGQkLaDJxRSJ2/arcgis/rest/services/",
  "PLACES_LocalData_for_BetterHealth/FeatureServer/0"
)

arc_open(furl)

# Table
furl <- paste0(
  "https://services.arcgis.com/P3ePLMys2RVChkJx/arcgis/rest/services/",
  "USA_Wetlands/FeatureServer/1"
)

arc_open(furl)

# ImageServer
arc_open(
  "https://landsat2.arcgis.com/arcgis/rest/services/Landsat/MS/ImageServer"
)

# FeatureServer
furl <- paste0(
  "https://services3.arcgis.com/ZvidGQkLaDJxRSJ2/arcgis/rest/services/",
  "PLACES_LocalData_for_BetterHealth/FeatureServer"
```

```

)

arc_open(furl)

# MapServer
map_url <- paste0(
  "https://services.arcgisonline.com/ArcGIS/rest/services/",
  "World_Imagery/MapServer"
)

arc_open(map_url)

## End(Not run)

```

arc_raster

Read from an Image Server

Description

Given an ImageServer export an image as a terra SpatRaster object. See [terra::rast](#).

Usage

```

arc_raster(
  x,
  xmin,
  xmax,
  ymin,
  ymax,
  bbox_crs = NULL,
  crs = sf::st_crs(x),
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  format = "tiff",
  ...,
  raster_fn = NULL,
  token = arc_token()
)

```

Arguments

x	an ImageServer as created with arc_open().
xmin	the minimum bounding longitude value.
xmax	the maximum bounding longitude value.
ymin	that minimum bounding latitude value.
ymax	the maximum bounding latitude value.

bbox_crs	the CRS of the values passed to xmin, xmax, ymin, and ymax. If not specified, uses the CRS of x.
crs	the CRS of the resultant raster image and the provided bounding box defined by xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax (passed outSR query parameter).
width	default NULL. Cannot exceed x[["maxImageWidth"]].
height	default NULL. Cannot exceed x[["maxImageHeight"]].
format	default "tiff". Must be one of "jpgpng", "png", "png8", "png24", "jpg", "bmp", "gif", "tiff", "png32", "bip", "bsq", "lerc".
...	additional key value pairs to be passed to <code>httr2::req_body_form()</code> .
raster_fn	a scalar string with the name of the service raster function. See <code>list_service_raster_fns()</code> for available raster functions.
token	default <code>arc_token()</code> authorization token.

Details

[Experimental]

Value

An object of class `SpatRaster`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
img_url <- "https://landsat2.arcgis.com/arcgis/rest/services/Landsat/MS/ImageServer"

landsat <- arc_open(img_url)

arc_raster(
  landsat,
  xmin = -71,
  xmax = -67,
  ymin = 43,
  ymax = 47.5,
  bbox_crs = 4326,
  width = 100,
  height = 100
)

## End(Not run)
```

arc_read

*Read an ArcGIS FeatureLayer, Table, or ImageServer***Description**

`arc_read()` combines the functionality of `arc_open()` with `arc_select()` or `arc_raster()` to read an ArcGIS FeatureLayer, Table, or ImageServer to an sf or SpatRaster object. Optionally, set, check, or modify names for the returned data frame or sf object using the `col_names` and `name_repair` parameters. For ease of use and convenience, `arc_read()` allows users to access and query a FeatureLayer, Table, or ImageServer with a single function call instead of combining `arc_open()` and `arc_select()`. The conventions of `col_select` are based on functions for reading tabular data in the `{readr}` package.

Usage

```
arc_read(
  url,
  col_names = TRUE,
  col_select = NULL,
  n_max = Inf,
  name_repair = "unique",
  crs = NULL,
  ...,
  fields = NULL,
  alias = "drop",
  token = arc_token()
)
```

Arguments

<code>url</code>	The url of the remote resource. Must be of length one.
<code>col_names</code>	Default TRUE. Column names or name handling rule. <code>col_names</code> can be TRUE, FALSE, NULL, or a character vector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If TRUE, use existing default column names for the layer or table. If FALSE or NULL, column names will be generated automatically: X1, X2, X3 etc. • If <code>col_names</code> is a character vector, values replace the existing column names. <code>col_names</code> can't be length 0 or longer than the number of fields in the returned layer.
<code>col_select</code>	Default NULL. A character vector of the field names to be returned. By default, all fields are returned.
<code>n_max</code>	Defaults to Inf or an option set with <code>options("arctgislayers.n_max" = <max records>)</code> . Maximum number of records to return.
<code>name_repair</code>	Default "unique". See <code>vctrs::vec_as_names()</code> for details. If <code>name_repair</code> = NULL and <code>alias</code> = "replace" may include invalid names.

crs	the spatial reference to be returned. If the CRS is different than the CRS for the input FeatureLayer, a transformation will occur server-side. Ignored if x is a Table.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>arc_select()</code> if URL is a FeatureLayer or Table or <code>arc_raster()</code> if URL is an ImageLayer.
fields	Default NULL. a character vector of the field names to returned. By default all fields are returned. Ignored if <code>col_names</code> is supplied.
alias	Use of field alias values. Default <code>c("drop", "label", "replace")</code> . There are three options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "drop": field alias values are ignored. • "label": field alias values are assigned as a label attribute for each field. • "replace": field alias values replace existing column names. <code>col_names</code>
token	your authorization token.

Details

[Experimental]

Value

An sf object, a data.frame, or an object of class SpatRaster.

See Also

[arc_select\(\)](#); [arc_raster\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
furl <- "https://sampleserver6.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/rest/services/Census/MapServer/3"

# read entire service
arc_read(furl)

# apply tolower() to column names
arc_read(url, name_repair = tolower)

# use paste0 to prevent CRAN check NOTE
furl <- paste0(
  "https://sampleserver6.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/rest/services/",
  "EmergencyFacilities/FeatureServer/0"
)

# use field aliases as column names
arc_read(furl, alias = "replace")

# read an ImageServer directly
img_url <- "https://landsat2.arcgis.com/arcgis/rest/services/Landsat/MS/ImageServer"
```

```

arc_read(
  img_url,
  width = 100, height = 100,
  xmin = -71, ymin = 43,
  xmax = -67, ymax = 47.5,
  bbox_crs = 4326
)

## End(Not run)

```

arc_select

Query a Feature Service

Description

`arc_select()` takes a `FeatureLayer`, `Table`, or `ImageServer` object and returns data from the layer as an `sf` object or `data.frame` respectively.

Usage

```

arc_select(
  x,
  ...,
  fields = NULL,
  where = NULL,
  crs = sf::st_crs(x),
  geometry = TRUE,
  filter_geom = NULL,
  predicate = "intersects",
  n_max = Inf,
  page_size = NULL,
  token = arc_token()
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>FeatureLayer</code> , <code>Table</code> , or <code>ImageServer</code> .
<code>...</code>	additional query parameters passed to the API.
<code>fields</code>	a character vector of the field names that you wish to be returned. By default all fields are returned.
<code>where</code>	a simple SQL where statement indicating which features should be selected.
<code>crs</code>	the spatial reference to be returned. If the CRS is different than the CRS for the input <code>FeatureLayer</code> , a transformation will occur server-side. Ignored if <code>x</code> is a <code>Table</code> .
<code>geometry</code>	default <code>TRUE</code> . If geometries should be returned. Ignored for <code>Table</code> objects.

filter_geom	an object of class bbox, sfc or sfg used to filter query results based on a predicate function.
predicate	Spatial predicate to use with filter_geom. Default "intersects". Possible options are "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
n_max	the maximum number of features to return. By default returns every feature available. Unused at the moment.
page_size	the maximum number of features to return per request. Useful when requests return a 500 error code. See Details.
token	your authorization token.

Details

See [reference documentation](#) for possible arguments.

FeatureLayers can contain very dense geometries with a lot of coordinates. In those cases, the feature service may time out before all geometries can be returned. To address this issue, we can reduce the number of features returned per each request by reducing the value of the page_size parameter.

arc_select() works by sending a single request that counts the number of features that will be returned by the current query. That number is then used to calculate how many "pages" of responses are needed to fetch all the results. The number of features returned (page size) is set to the maxRecordCount property of the layer by default. However, by setting page_size to be smaller than the maxRecordCount we can return fewer geometries per page and avoid time outs.

[Experimental]

Value

An sf object, or a data.frame

Examples

```
## Not run:
# define the feature layer url
furl <- paste0(
  "https://services3.arcgis.com/ZvidGQkLaDJxRSJ2/arcgis/rest",
  "/services/PLACES_LocalData_for_BetterHealth/FeatureServer/0"
)

flayer <- arc_open(furl)

arc_select(
  flayer,
  fields = c("StateAbbr", "TotalPopulation")
)

arc_select(
  flayer,
  fields = c("OBJECTID", "PlaceName"),
```

```
    where = "TotalPopulation > 1000000"  
  )  
  
  ## End(Not run)
```

clear_query

Utility functions

Description

Utility functions

Usage

```
clear_query(x)  
list_fields(x)  
pull_field_aliases(x)  
list_items(x)  
refresh_layer(x)
```

Arguments

x an object of class FeatureLayer, Table, or ImageServer.

Details

[Experimental]

- `list_fields()` returns a data.frame of the fields in a FeatureLayer or Table
- `list_items()` returns a data.frame containing the layers or tables in a FeatureServer or MapServer
- `clear_query()` removes any saved query in a FeatureLayer or Table object
- `refresh_layer()` syncs a FeatureLayer or Table with the remote resource picking up any changes that may have been made upstream. Returns an object of class x.
- `pull_field_aliases()` returns a named list of the field aliases from a FeatureLayer or Table

Value

See Details.

Examples

```
## Not run:
furl <- paste0(
  "https://services3.arcgis.com/ZvidGQkLaDJxRSJ2/arcgis/rest/services/",
  "PLACES_LocalData_for_BetterHealth/FeatureServer/0"
)

flayer <- arc_open(furl)

# list fields available in a layer
list_fields(flayer)

# remove any queries stored in the query attribute
clear_query(update_params(flayer, outFields = "*"))

# refresh metadata of an object
refresh_layer(flayer)

map_url <- paste0(
  "https://services.arcgisonline.com/ArcGIS/rest/services/",
  "World_Imagery/MapServer"
)

# list all items in a server object
list_items(arc_open(map_url))

## End(Not run)
```

create_feature_server *Create a FeatureServer*

Description

Creates an empty FeatureServer with no additional layers.

Usage

```
create_feature_server(
  service_name,
  description = "",
  crs = 3857,
  capabilities = c("create", "delete", "query", "update", "editing"),
  query_formats = c("json", "geojson"),
  initial_extent = list(xmin = NULL, xmax = NULL, ymin = NULL, ymax = NULL),
  max_record_count = 1000L,
  allow_updates = TRUE,
  copyright = "",
  has_static_data = FALSE,
  xss_prevention = xss_defaults(),
```

```

    token = arc_token()
)

xss_defaults()

```

Arguments

service_name	Feature Service name.
description	default blank. The description of the feature server.
crs	default 3857. A coordinate reference system to set for the feature server. Must be compatible with <code>sf::st_crs()</code> .
capabilities	default full capabilities. Character vector of capabilities.
query_formats	default json and geojson. May be restricted by site-wide settings.
initial_extent	optional. A named list with element of <code>xmin</code> , <code>xmax</code> , <code>ymin</code> , and <code>ymax</code> . Values must be in the same CRS as <code>crs</code> .
max_record_count	default 1000. The maximum number of records that can be retrieved from a layer in one request.
allow_updates	default TRUE. Determine if geometries can be updated.
copyright	default blank. Copyright notice to provide in the Feature Server
has_static_data	default FALSE. Indicates if data is changing.
xss_prevention	cross-site-scripting prevention is enabled by default. See details for more.
token	an <code>httr2_token</code> as created by <code>auth_code()</code> or similar

Details

[Experimental]

Value

If a `FeatureServer` is created successfully, a `FeatureServer` object is returned based on the newly created feature server's url.

Examples

```

## Not run:
  set_arc_token(auth_code())
  create_feature_server("My empty feature server")

## End(Not run)

```

encode_field_values *Set coded values for FeatureLayer or Table data frame*

Description

`encode_field_values()` can replace column values based on codedValue type field domains from a corresponding Table or FeatureLayer object created with `arc_open()`.

Usage

```
encode_field_values(
  .data,
  .layer,
  field = NULL,
  codes = c("replace", "label"),
  call = rlang::caller_env()
)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame returned by <code>arc_select()</code> or <code>arc_read()</code> .
<code>.layer</code>	A Table or FeatureLayer object. Required.
<code>field</code>	Default NULL. Field or fields to replace. Fields that do not have coded value domains are ignored.
<code>codes</code>	Use of field alias values. Defaults to "replace". There are two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "replace": coded values replace existing column values. • "label": coded values are applied as value labels via a "label" attribute.
<code>call</code>	The execution environment of a currently running function, e.g. <code>caller_env()</code> . The function will be mentioned in error messages as the source of the error. See the <code>call</code> argument of <code>abort()</code> for more information.

Value

A data.frame with fields encoded with their respective domains.

Examples

```
layer <- arc_open(
  "https://geodata.baltimorecity.gov/egis/rest/services/Housing/dmxOwnership/MapServer/0"
)

res <- arc_select(
  layer,
  n_max = 100,
  where = "RESPAGCY <> ' '",
  fields = "RESPAGCY"
```

```
)
encoded <- encode_field_values(res, layer)
table(encoded$RESPAGCY)
```

get_layer

Extract a layer from a Feature or Map Server

Description

These helpers provide easy access to the layers contained in a FeatureServer, MapServer, or GroupLayer.

Usage

```
get_layer(x, id = NULL, name = NULL, token = arc_token())
```

```
get_all_layers(x, token = arc_token())
```

```
get_layers(x, id = NULL, name = NULL, token = arc_token())
```

Arguments

x	an object of class FeatureServer, MapServer, or GroupLayer.
id	default NULL. A numeric vector of unique ID of the layer you want to retrieve. This is a scalar in get_layer().
name	default NULL. The name associated with the layer you want to retrieve. name is mutually exclusive with id. This is a scalar in get_layer().
token	your authorization token.

Details

[Experimental]

The id and name arguments must match the field values of the respective names as seen in the output of list_items()

Value

- get_layer() returns a single FeatureLayer or Table based on its ID
- get_layers() returns a list of the items specified by the id or name argument
- get_all_layers() returns a named list with an element layers and tables. Each a list containing FeatureLayer and Tables respectively.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# FeatureServer
furl <- paste0(
  "https://services3.arcgis.com/ZvidGQkLaDJxRSJ2/arcgis/rest/services/",
  "PLACES_LocalData_for_BetterHealth/FeatureServer"
)

fserv <- arc_open(furl)

fserv
get_layer(fserv, 0)
get_layers(fserv, name = c("Tracts", "ZCTAs"))
get_all_layers(fserv)

## End(Not run)
```

get_layer_estimates *Get Estimates*

Description

Get Estimates

Usage

```
get_layer_estimates(x, token = arc_token())
```

Arguments

x an object of class FeatureLayer, Table, or ImageServer.
token your authorization token.

Value

A named list containing all estimate info. If extent is present, it is available as an object of class bbox.

References

[ArcGIS REST Doc](#)

Examples

```

furl <- paste0(
  "https://services.arcgis.com/P3ePLMys2RVChkJx/ArcGIS/rest/services/",
  "USA_Counties_Generalized_Boundaries/FeatureServer/0"
)

county_fl <- arc_open(furl)
get_layer_estimates(county_fl)

```

```
list_service_raster_fns
```

List Available Raster Functions

Description

This function returns the rasterFunctionInfos field of the ImageServer's metadata as a data.frame. If the field does not exist then an error is emitted.

Usage

```

list_service_raster_fns(
  x,
  arg = rlang::caller_arg(x),
  call = rlang::caller_call()
)

```

Arguments

x	an ImageServer.
arg	An argument name in the current function.
call	The execution environment of a currently running function, e.g. call = caller_env(). The corresponding function call is retrieved and mentioned in error messages as the source of the error. You only need to supply call when throwing a condition from a helper function which wouldn't be relevant to mention in the message. Can also be NULL or a defused function call to respectively not display any call or hard-code a code to display. For more information about error calls, see Including function calls in error messages .

Value

a data.frame of the available raster functions.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# use paste to avoid cran note
furl <- paste0(
  "https://di-usfsdata.img.arcgis.com/arcgis/rest/services",
  "/FIA_BIGMAP_2018_Species_Aboveground_Biomass/ImageServer"
)

service <- arc_open(furl)
raster_fns <- list_service_raster_fns(service)
head(raster_fns)

## End(Not run)
```

```
prepare_spatial_filter
```

Prepare JSON for use as a spatial filter based on feature geometry or bounding box input

Description

`prepare_spatial_filter()` prepares a named list with ESRI JSON geometry for use as a spatial filter based on a a sfc, sfg, or bbox input object.

`match_spatial_rel()` takes a scalar character vector with a predicate name to a type of ESRI spatial relation.

Usage

```
prepare_spatial_filter(
  filter_geom,
  crs,
  predicate,
  error_call = rlang::caller_env()
)

match_spatial_rel(predicate, error_call = rlang::caller_env())
```

Arguments

<code>filter_geom</code>	an object of class <code>bbox</code> , <code>sfc</code> or <code>sfg</code> used to filter query results based on a predicate function.
<code>crs</code>	a representation of a coordinate reference system.
<code>predicate</code>	Spatial predicate to use with <code>filter_geom</code> . Default "intersects". Possible options are "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
<code>error_call</code>	default <code>rlang::caller_env()</code> .

Details

Using sfc objects as filter_geom

[Experimental]

If an sfc object is provided it will be transformed to the layers spatial reference. If the sfc is missing a CRS (or is an sfg object) it is assumed to use the same spatial reference as the FeatureLayer. If the sfc object has multiple features, the features are unioned with `sf::st_union()`. If an sfc object has MULTIPOLYGON geometry, the features are cast to POLYGON geometry and only the first element is used.

Value

`prepare_spatial_filter()` returns a named list with the geometryType, geometry (as Esri JSON), and spatial relation predicate.

`match_spatial_rel()` returns one of the following spatial binary predicates:

- `esriSpatialRelIntersects`
- `esriSpatialRelContains`
- `esriSpatialRelCrosses`
- `esriSpatialRelOverlaps`
- `esriSpatialRelTouches`
- `esriSpatialRelWithin`

Examples

```
prepare_spatial_filter(sf::st_point(c(0, 5)), 4326, "intersects")
```

query_layer_attachments

Query and download attachments

Description

Get metadata about attachments associated with features in a layer. Query attachment information using `query_layer_attachments()` and download attachments using `download_attachments()`.

Usage

```
query_layer_attachments(  
  x,  
  definition_expression = "1=1",  
  attachments_definition_expression = NULL,  
  object_ids = NULL,  
  global_ids = NULL,  
  attachment_types = NULL,  
  keywords = NULL,
```

```

    return_metadata = TRUE,
    ...,
    token = arc_token()
)

download_attachments(
  attachments,
  out_dir,
  ...,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  .progress = TRUE,
  token = arc_token()
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>FeatureLayer</code> , <code>Table</code> , or <code>ImageServer</code> .
<code>definition_expression</code>	default <code>1 = 1</code> . A SQL where clause that is applied to the layer. Only those records that conform to this expression will be returned. This parameter is required if neither <code>object_ids</code> or <code>global_ids</code> have been defined.
<code>attachments_definition_expression</code>	default <code>NULL</code> . A SQL where clause that is applied to the attachment metadata. only attachments that conform to this expression will be returned.
<code>object_ids</code>	mutually exclusive with <code>definition_expression</code> and <code>global_ids</code> . The object IDs of the features to query attachments of.
<code>global_ids</code>	mutually exclusive with <code>definition_expression</code> and <code>object_ids</code> . The global IDs of the features to query attachments of.
<code>attachment_types</code>	default <code>NULL</code> . A character vector of attachment types to filter on.
<code>keywords</code>	default <code>NULL</code> . A character vector of the keywords to filter on.
<code>return_metadata</code>	default <code>TRUE</code> . Returns metadata stored in the <code>exifInfo</code> field.
<code>...</code>	unused
<code>token</code>	your authorization token.
<code>attachments</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> created by <code>query_layer_attachments()</code> . Must contain the columns <code>name</code> , <code>url</code> , and <code>contentType</code> .
<code>out_dir</code>	the path to the folder to download the file
<code>overwrite</code>	default <code>FALSE</code> . A
<code>.progress</code>	default <code>TRUE</code> . Whether a progress bar should be provided.

Value

`query_layer_attachments()` returns a `data.frame`.

`download_attachments()` returns a list. If an error occurs, the condition is captured and returned in the list. Otherwise the path to the file that was downloaded is returned.

References

[ArcGIS REST API Documentation](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# create a url path that isn't too wide for CRAN
furl <- paste(
  c(
    "https://services1.arcgis.com/hLJbHVT9ZrDIZK0I",
    "arcgis/rest/services/v8_Wide_Area_Search_Form_Feature_Layer___a2fe9c",
    "FeatureServer/0"
  ),
  collapse = "/"
)
# connect to the layer
layer <- arc_open(furl)

# get the attachment info
att <- query_layer_attachments(layer)

# download them to a path
download_attachments(att, "layer_attachments")

## End(Not run)
```

set_layer_aliases	<i>Set column labels or names based FeatureLayer or Table data frame field aliases</i>
-------------------	--

Description

`set_layer_aliases()` can replace or label column names based on the the field aliases from a corresponding Table or FeatureLayer object created with `arc_open()`. Optionally repair names using `vctrs::vec_as_names()`.

Usage

```
set_layer_aliases(
  .data,
  .layer,
  name_repair = "unique",
  alias = c("replace", "label"),
  call = rlang::caller_env()
)
```


Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame returned by <code>arc_select()</code> or <code>arc_read()</code> .
<code>.layer</code>	A Table or FeatureLayer object. Required.
<code>name_repair</code>	Default "unique". See <code>vctrs::vec_as_names()</code> for details. If <code>name_repair = NULL</code> and <code>alias = "replace"</code> may include invalid names.
<code>alias</code>	Use of field alias values. Defaults to "replace". There are two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "label": field alias values are assigned as a label attribute for each field. • "replace": field alias values replace existing column names.
<code>call</code>	The execution environment of a currently running function, e.g. <code>caller_env()</code> . The function will be mentioned in error messages as the source of the error. See the <code>call</code> argument of <code>abort()</code> for more information.

Value

A data.frame. When `alias = "replace"`, the column names are modified. When `alias = "label"` each column has a new label attribute.

Examples

```
furl <- paste0(
  "https://services.arcgis.com/P3ePLMys2RVChkJx/ArcGIS/",
  "rest/services/USA_Counties_Generalized_Boundaries/FeatureServer/0"
)

# open the feature service
flayer <- arc_open(furl)

# select first five rows
five_counties <- arc_select(flayer, n_max = 5)

# add aliases
with_aliases <- set_layer_aliases(five_counties, flayer)

# preview the new names
str(with_aliases, give.attr = FALSE)
```

truncate_layer

Truncate a Feature Layer

Description

Removes all features in a Feature Layer or Table and resets the object ID counter. Truncating a Feature Layer does not change the schema of the data (does not add, remove, or alter existing database columns, constraints, or indexes).

Usage

```
truncate_layer(x, async = FALSE, attachment_only = FALSE, token = arc_token())
```

Arguments

x an object of class FeatureLayer, Table, or ImageServer.

async default FALSE. It is recommended to set TRUE for larger datasets.

attachment_only default FALSE. Deletes all the attachments for this layer. None of the layer features will be deleted when TRUE.

token your authorization token.

Value

a named list with the name "success" and a value of TRUE or FALSE

References

[ArcGIS Developers Rest API Doc](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
  
# authorize using code flow  
set_arc_token(auth_code())  
  
# create a FeatureLayer object  
flayer <- arc_open("your-feature-layer-url")  
  
# truncate it  
truncate_layer(flayer)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

update_params

Modify query parameters

Description

`update_params()` takes named arguments and updates the query.

Usage

```
update_params(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x a FeatureLayer or Table object
... key value pairs of query parameters and values.

Value

An object of the same class as x

Examples

```
## Not run:  
furl <- paste0(  
  "https://services.arcgis.com/P3ePLMys2RVChkJx/ArcGIS/rest/services/",  
  "USA_Major_Cities_/FeatureServer/0"  
)  
  
flayer <- arc_open(furl)  
update_params(flayer, outFields = "NAME")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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