

Package ‘sftime’

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Title Classes and Methods for Simple Feature Objects that Have a Time Column

Description Classes and methods for spatial objects that have a registered time column, in particular for irregular spatiotemporal data. The time column can be of any type, but needs to be ordinal. Regularly laid out spatiotemporal data (vector or raster data cubes) are handled by package 'stars'.

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Depends sf (>= 1.0.7)

Imports methods

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R topics documented:

bind 2

geos_binary_ops	3
geos_combine	5
plot.sftime	6
print.sftime	7
st_as_sftime	8
st_cast	10
st_crop.sftime	11
st_geometry	12
st_join	13
st_sftime	15
st_time	18
tidyverse	20
transform.sftime	28

Index	30
--------------	-----------

bind	<i>Bind rows (features) of sftime objects</i>
------	---

Description

Bind rows (features) of sftime objects

Bind columns (variables) of sftime objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
rbind(..., deparse.level = 1)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
cbind(..., deparse.level = 1, sf_column_name = NULL, tc_column_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

... Objects to bind; note that for the rbind and cbind methods, all objects have to be of class sftime; see [dotsMethods](#).

deparse.level An integer value; see [rbind](#).

sf_column_name Character value; specifies the active geometry column; passed on to [st_sftime](#).

tc_column_name Character value; specifies active time column; passed on to [st_sftime](#).

Details

Both rbind and cbind have non-standard method dispatch (see [cbind](#)): the rbind or cbind method for sftime objects is only called when all arguments to be combined are of class sftime.

If you need to cbind e.g. a data.frame to an sf, use [data.frame](#) directly and use [st_sftime](#) on its result, or use [bind_cols](#); see examples.

Value

`rbind` combines all `sftime` objects in ... row-wise and returns the combined `sftime` object.

`cbind` combines all `sftime` objects in ... column-wise and returns the combined `sftime` object. When called with multiple `sftime` objects warns about multiple time and geometry columns present when the time and geometry columns to use are not specified by using arguments `tc_column_name` and `sf_column_name`; see also [st_sftime](#).

Examples

```
g1 <- st_sfc(st_point(1:2))
x1 <- st_sftime(a = 3, geometry = g1, time = Sys.time())

g2 <- st_sfc(st_point(c(4, 6)))
x2 <- st_sftime(a = 4, geometry = g2, time = Sys.time())

rbind(x1, x2) # works because both tc1 and tc2 have the same class

## Not run:
st_time(x2) <- 1
rbind(x1, x2) # error because both tc1 and tc2 do not have the same class

## End(Not run)

cbind(x1, x2)

if (require(dplyr))
  dplyr::bind_cols(x1, x2)

df <- data.frame(x = 3)
st_sftime(data.frame(x1, df))
```

geos_binary_ops

Geometric operations on pairs of simple feature geometry sets (including sftime objects)

Description

Geometric operations on pairs of simple feature geometry sets (including `sftime` objects)

Intersection

Difference

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_intersection(x, y, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_difference(x, y, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_sym_difference(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` object of class `sftime`, `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`.
`y` object of class `sftime`, `sf`, `sfc` or `sfg`.
`...` See [geos_binary_ops](#).

Details

`st_intersection`: When called with a missing `y`, the `sftime` method for `st_intersection` returns an `sftime` object with attributes taken from the contributing feature with lowest index; two fields are added:

`n.overlaps` The number of overlapping features in `x`.

`origins` A list-column with indexes of all overlapping features.

`st_difference`: When `st_difference` is called with a single argument, overlapping areas are erased from geometries that are indexed at greater numbers in the argument to `x`; geometries that are empty or contained fully inside geometries with higher priority are removed entirely.

Value

The intersection, difference or symmetric difference between two sets of geometries. The returned object has the same class as that of the first argument (`x`) with the non-empty geometries resulting from applying the operation to all geometry pairs in `x` and `y`. In case `x` is of class `sf` or `sftime`, the matching attributes of the original object(s) are added. The `sfc` geometry list-column returned carries an attribute `idx`, which is an `n`-by-2 matrix with every row the index of the corresponding entries of `x` and `y`, respectively.

Examples

```
g <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1, 2)), st_point(c(1, 3)), st_point(c(2, 3)),
            st_point(c(2, 1)), st_point(c(3, 1)))
tc <- Sys.time() + 1:5
x1 <- st_sftime(a = 1:5, g, time = tc)
x2 <- st_buffer(x1, dist = 1)

## intersection

# only x provided (no y)
plot(st_intersection(x2))

# with arguments x and y provided
plot(st_intersection(x2, x1))
```

```

## difference

# only x provided (no y)
plot(st_difference(x2))

# with arguments x and y provided
plot(st_difference(x2, x1))

## symmetric difference
plot(st_sym_difference(x1, x2))

```

geos_combine

Combine or union feature geometries (including sftime objects)

Description

Combine or union feature geometries (including sftime objects)

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_union(x, y, ..., by_feature = FALSE, is_coverage = FALSE)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class sftime, sf, sfc or sfg.
y	An object of class sftime, sf, sfc or sfg (optional).
...	See geos_combine .
by_feature	See geos_combine .
is_coverage	See geos_combine .

Details

See [geos_combine](#).

Value

If y is missing, st_union(x) returns a single geometry with resolved boundaries, else the geometries for all unioned pairs of x[i] and y[j].

Examples

```
# union simple features in an sftime object
g <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1, 2)), st_point(c(1, 3)), st_point(c(2, 3)),
           st_point(c(2, 1)), st_point(c(3, 1)))
tc <- Sys.time() + 1:5
x <- st_sftime(a = 1:5, g, time = tc)

# only x provided (no y)
plot(st_union(st_buffer(x, dist = 1)))

# with arguments x and y provided
plot(st_union(st_buffer(x, dist = 1), st_buffer(x, dist = 0.5)), "a")
```

plot.sftime

Plots an sftime object

Description

plot.sftime

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
plot(x, y, ..., number = 6, tcuts)
```

Arguments

x	The <code>sftime</code> object to be plotted.
y	A character value; The variable name to be plotted; if missing, the first variable is plotted.
...	Additional arguments; Passed on to <code>plot.sf</code> .
number	A numeric value; The number of panels to be plotted, cannot be larger than the number of timestamps; ignored when <code>tcuts</code> is provided.
tcuts	predefined temporal ranges assigned to each map; if missing, will be determined as equal spans according to <code>number</code> .

Value

Returns NULL and creates as side effect a plot for x.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
coords <- matrix(runif(100), ncol = 2)
g <- st_sfc(lapply(1:50, function(i) st_point(coords[i, ])))
sft <- st_sftime(a = 1:50, g, time = as.POSIXct("2020-09-01 00:00:00") + 0:49 * 3600 * 6)

plot(sft)
```

print.sftime	<i>Prints an sftime object</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

Description

Prints an sftime object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
print(x, ..., n = getOption("sf_max_print", default = 10))
```

Arguments

x	An object of class sftime.
...	Currently unused arguments, for compatibility.
n	Numeric value; maximum number of printed elements.

Value

x (invisible).

Examples

```
g <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1, 2)), st_point(c(1, 3)), st_point(c(2, 3)),
            st_point(c(2, 1)), st_point(c(3, 1)))
tc <- Sys.time() + 1:5
x <- st_sftime(a = 1:5, g, time = tc)
print(x)
print(x[0, ])
```

st_as_sftime	<i>Convert a foreign object to an sftime object</i>
--------------	---

Description

Convert a foreign object to an sftime object

Usage

```
st_as_sftime(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ST'  
st_as_sftime(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'Track'  
st_as_sftime(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'Tracks'  
st_as_sftime(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'TracksCollection'  
st_as_sftime(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'sftime'  
st_as_sftime(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'sf'  
st_as_sftime(x, ..., time_column_name = NULL)  
  
## S3 method for class 'stars'  
st_as_sftime(x, ..., long = TRUE, time_column_name = NULL)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
st_as_sftime(  
  x,  
  ...,  
  agr = NA_agr_,  
  coords,  
  wkt,  
  dim = "XYZ",  
  remove = TRUE,  
  na.fail = TRUE,  
  sf_column_name = NULL,  
  time_column_name = NULL,  
  time_column_last = FALSE  
)
```


Arguments

x	An object to be converted into an object of class <code>sftime</code> .
...	Further arguments passed to methods.
time_column_name	A character value; name of the active time column. In case there is more than one and <code>time_column_name</code> is NULL, the first one is taken.
long	A logical value; See <code>st_as_sf</code> . Typically, <code>long</code> should be set to TRUE since time information typically is a dimension of a stars object.
agr	A character vector; see details section of <code>st_sf</code> .
coords	In case of point data: names or numbers of the numeric columns holding coordinates.
wkt	The name or number of the character column that holds WKT encoded geometries.
dim	Passed on to <code>st_point</code> (only when argument <code>coords</code> is given).
remove	A logical value; when <code>coords</code> or <code>wkt</code> is given, remove these columns from <code>code.data.frame</code> ?
na.fail	A logical value; if TRUE, raise an error if coordinates contain missing values.
sf_column_name	A character value; name of the active list-column with simple feature geometries; in case there is more than one and <code>sf_column_name</code> is NULL, the first one is taken.
time_column_last	A logical value; if TRUE, the active time column is always put last, otherwise column order is left unmodified. If both <code>sfc_last</code> and <code>time_column_last</code> are TRUE, the active time column is put last.

Value

x converted to an `sftime` object.

`st_as_sftime.Tracks` furthermore adds a column `track_name` with the names of the tracks slot of the input `Tracks` object.

`st_as_sftime.TracksCollection` furthermore adds the columns `tracks_name` with the names of the `tracksCollection` slot and `track_name` with the names of the tracks slot of the input `Tracks` object.

Examples

```
# modified from spacetime:
library(sp)
library(spacetime)

sp <- cbind(x = c(0,0,1), y = c(0,1,1))
row.names(sp) <- paste("point", 1:nrow(sp), sep="")
sp <- SpatialPoints(sp)
time <- as.POSIXct("2010-08-05") + 3600 * (10:12)
x <- STI(sp, time)
```

```

st_as_sftime(x)

# convert a Track object from package trajectories to an sftime object
library(trajectories)
x1_Track <- trajectories::rTrack(n = 100)
x1_Track@data$speed <- sort(rnorm(length(x1_Track)))
x1_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x1_Track)

# convert a Tracks object from package trajectories to an sftime object
x2_Tracks <- trajectories::rTracks(m = 6)
x2_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x2_Tracks)

# convert a TracksCollection object from package trajectories to an sftime object
x3_TracksCollection <- trajectories::rTracksCollection(p = 2, m = 3, n = 50)
x3_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x3_TracksCollection)

# convert an sftime object to an sftime object
st_as_sftime(x3_sftime)

# convert an sf object to an sftime object
g <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1, 2)), st_point(c(1, 3)), st_point(c(2, 3)),
            st_point(c(2, 1)), st_point(c(3, 1)))
x4_sf <- st_sf(a = 1:5, g, time = Sys.time() + 1:5)
x4_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x4_sf)

# convert a Tracks object from package trajectories to an sftime object
x5_stars <- stars::read_stars(system.file("nc/bcsd_obs_1999.nc", package = "stars"))
x5_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x5_stars, time_column_name = "time")

# this requires some thought to not accidentally drop time dimensions. For
# example, setting `merge = TRUE` will drop the time dimension and thus throw
# an error:
## Not run:
x5_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x5_stars, merge = TRUE, time_column_name = "time")

## End(Not run)

# convert a data frame to an sftime object
x5_df <-
  data.frame(a = 1:5, g, time = Sys.time() + 1:5, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
x5_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x5_df)

```

st_cast

Cast geometry to another type: either simplify, or cast explicitly

Description

Cast geometry to another type: either simplify, or cast explicitly

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_cast(x, to, ..., warn = TRUE, do_split = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class sftime.
to	character; target type, if missing, simplification is tried; when x is of type sfg (i.e., a single geometry) then to needs to be specified.
...	ignored
warn	logical; if TRUE, warn if attributes are assigned to sub-geometries
do_split	logical; if TRUE, allow splitting of geometries in sub-geometries

Value

x with changed geometry type.

Examples

```
# cast from POINT to LINESTRING
g <- st_sfc(st_point(1:2), st_point(c(2, 4)))
time <- Sys.time()
x <-
  st_sftime(a = 3:4, g, time = time) %>%
  dplyr::group_by(time) %>%
  dplyr::summarize(do_union = TRUE) %>%
  st_cast(to = "LINESTRING")
```

st_crop.sftime	<i>Crop an sftime object to a specific rectangle</i>
----------------	--

Description

Crop an sftime object to a specific rectangle

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_crop(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class sftime.
y	A numeric vector with named elements xmin, ymin, xmax and ymax, or an object of class bbox, or an object for which there is an <code>st_bbox</code> method to convert it to a bbox object.
...	Additional arguments; Ignored.

Details

See [st_crop](#).

Value

x cropped using y.

Examples

```
# modified from sf:
box <- c(xmin = 0, ymin = 0, xmax = 1, ymax = 1)
pol <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_buffer(sf::st_point(c(0.5, 0.5)), 0.6))
pol_sftime <- st_sftime(a = 1, geom = pol, time = Sys.time() + 1:2 * 1000)

pol_sftime_cropped <- sf::st_crop(pol_sftime, sf::st_bbox(box))

class(pol_sftime_cropped)
plot(pol_sftime_cropped)
```

st_geometry

Drops the geometry column of sftime objects

Description

Drops the geometry column of an sftime object. This will also drop the sftime class attribute and time_column attribute.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_drop_geometry(x, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x          An sftime object.
...        ignored
```

Value

x without geometry column and without sftime and sf class.

Examples

```
# dropping the geometry column will also drop the `sftime` class:
g <- st_sfc(st_point(1:2))
time <- Sys.time()
x <- st_sftime(a = 3, g, time = time)
st_drop_geometry(x)
```

st_join	<i>Spatial join, spatial filter for sftime objects</i>
---------	--

Description

Spatial join, spatial filter for sftime objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_join(
  x,
  y,
  join = st_intersects,
  ...,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
  left = TRUE,
  largest = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_filter(x, y, ..., .predicate = st_intersects)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class sftime or sf.
y	An object of class sftime or sf.
join	A geometry predicate function with the same profile as st_intersects ; see details.
...	for st_join: arguments passed on to the join function or to st_intersection when largest is TRUE; for st_filter arguments passed on to the .predicate function, e.g. prepared, or a pattern for st_relate
suffix	length 2 character vector; see merge
left	logical; if TRUE return the left join, otherwise an inner join; see details. see also left_join
largest	logical; if TRUE, return x features augmented with the fields of y that have the largest overlap with each of the features of x; see https://github.com/r-spatial/sf/issues/578
.predicate	A geometry predicate function with the same profile as st_intersects ; see details.

Details

Alternative values for argument join are:

- [st_contains_properly](#)

- [st_contains](#)
- [st_covered_by](#)
- [st_covers](#)
- [st_crosses](#)
- [st_disjoint](#)
- [st_equals_exact](#)
- [st_equals](#)
- [st_is_within_distance](#)
- [st_nearest_feature](#)
- [st_overlaps](#)
- [st_touches](#)
- [st_within](#)
- any user-defined function of the same profile as the above

A left join returns all records of the x object with y fields for non-matched records filled with NA values; an inner join returns only records that spatially match.

Value

An object of class `sftime`, joined based on geometry.

Examples

```
g1 <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1,1)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(3,3)))
x1 <- st_sftime(a = 1:3, geometry = g1, time = Sys.time())

g2 <- st_sfc(st_point(c(10,10)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(2,2)), st_point(c(3,3)))
x2 <- st_sftime(a = 11:14, geometry = g2, time = Sys.time())

## st_join

# left spatial join with st_intersects
st_join(x1, x2)

# inner spatial join with st_intersects
st_join(x1, x2, left = FALSE)

## st_filter

st_filter(x1, x2)
st_filter(x2, x1)
```

st_sftime	<i>Construct an sftime object from all its components</i>
-----------	---

Description

Construct an sftime object from all its components

Usage

```
st_sftime(
  ...,
  agr = sf::NA_agr_,
  row.names,
  stringsAsFactors = TRUE,
  crs,
  precision,
  sf_column_name = NULL,
  time_column_name = NULL,
  check_ring_dir = FALSE,
  sfc_last = TRUE,
  time_column_last = TRUE
)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE, op = sf::st_intersects]

## S3 replacement method for class 'sftime'
x[[i]] <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'sftime'
x$i <- value
```

Arguments

...	Column elements to be binded into an sftime object or a single list or data.frame with such columns. At least one of these columns shall be a geometry list-column of class sfc and one shall be a time column (to be specified with time_column_name).
agr	A character vector; see details below.
row.names	row.names for the created sf object.
stringsAsFactors	A logical value; see st_read .
crs	Coordinate reference system, something suitable as input to st_crs .
precision	A numeric value; see st_as_binary .
sf_column_name	A character value; name of the active list-column with simple feature geometries; in case there is more than one and sf_column_name is NULL, the first one is taken.

time_column_name	A character value; name of the active time column. In case time_column_name is NULL, the first <code>POSIXct</code> column is taken. If there is no <code>POSIXct</code> column, the first <code>Date</code> column is taken.
check_ring_dir	A logical value; see <code>st_read</code> .
sfc_last	A logical value; if TRUE, sfc columns are always put last, otherwise column order is left unmodified.
time_column_last	A logical value; if TRUE, the active time column is always put last, otherwise column order is left unmodified. If both sfc_last and time_column_last are TRUE, the active time column is put last.
x	An object of class <code>sf</code> .
i	Record selection, see <code>[.data.frame]</code>
j	Variable selection, see <code>[.data.frame]</code>
drop	A logical value, default FALSE; if TRUE drop the geometry column and return a <code>data.frame</code> , else make the geometry sticky and return an <code>sf</code> object.
op	A function; geometrical binary predicate function to apply when i is a simple feature object.
value	An object to insert into x.

Details

See also `[.data.frame]`; for `[.sftime ...]` arguments are passed to `op`.

Value

`st_sftime`: An object of class `sftime`.

Returned objects for subsetting functions: `[.sf` will return a `data.frame` or vector if the geometry column (of class `sfc`) is dropped (`drop=TRUE`), an `sfc` object if only the geometry column is selected, and otherwise return an `sftime` object.

Examples

```
## construction with an sfc object
library(sf)
g <- st_sfc(st_point(1:2))
tc <- Sys.time()
st_sftime(a = 3, g, time = tc)

## construction with an sf object
## Not run:
st_sftime(st_sf(a = 3, g), time = tc)
# error, because if ... contains a data.frame-like object, no other objects
# may be passed through ... . Instead, add the time column before.

## End(Not run)

st_sftime(st_sf(a = 3, g, time = tc))
```



```

## Subsetting
g <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1, 2)), st_point(c(1, 3)), st_point(c(2, 3)),
            st_point(c(2, 1)), st_point(c(3, 1)))
tc <- Sys.time() + 1:5
x <- st_sftime(a = 1:5, g, time = tc)

# rows
x[1, ]
class(x[1, ])

x[x$a < 3, ]
class(x[x$a < 3, ])

# columns
x[, 1]
class(x[, 1]) # drops time column as for ordinary data.frame subsetting,
# keeps geometry column of sf object

x[, 3]
class(x[, 3]) # keeps time column because it is explicitly selected,
# keeps geometry column of sf object, returns an sftime object

x[, 3, drop = TRUE]
class(x[, 3, drop = TRUE]) # if the geometry column is dropped, not only the
# sf class is dropped, but also the sftime class

x["a"]
class(x["a"]) # Time columns are not sticky: If a column is selected by a
# character vector and this does not contain the active time column, the time
# column is dropped.

x[c("a", "time")]
class(x[c("a", "time")]) # keeps the time column

# with sf or sftime object
pol = st_sfc(st_polygon(list(cbind(c(0,2,2,0,0),c(0,0,2,2,0))))))
h = st_sf(r = 5, pol)

x[h, ]
class(x[h, ]) # returns sftime object

h[x, ]
class(h[x, ]) # returns sf object

## Assigning values to columns

# assigning new values to a non-time column
x[["a"]] <- 5:1
class(x)

# assigning allowed new values to the time column
x[["time"]] <- Sys.time() + 1:5

```

```

class(x)

# assigning new values to the time column which invalidate the time column
x[["time"]] <- list(letters[1:2])
class(x)

# assigning new values with ``
x$time <- Sys.time() + 1:5
class(x)

```

st_time	<i>Get, set, or replace time information</i>
---------	--

Description

Get, set, or replace time information

Usage

```

st_time(obj, ...)

st_time(x, ...) <- value

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
st_time(obj, ...)

## S3 replacement method for class 'sf'
st_time(x, ..., time_column_name = "time") <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'sftime'
st_time(x, ...) <- value

st_set_time(x, value, ...)

st_drop_time(x)

```

Arguments

obj	An object of class sftime.
...	Additional arguments; Ignored.
x	An object of class sftime or sf.
value	An object for which <code>is_sortable</code> returns TRUE or an object of class character, or NULL.
time_column_name	Character value; The name of the column to set as active time column in x.

Details

In case value is character and x is of class sftime, the active time column (as indicated by attribute time_column) is set to x[[value]].

The replacement function applied to sftime objects will overwrite the active time column, if value is NULL, it will remove it and coerce x to an sftime object.

st_drop_time drops the time column of its argument, and reclasses it accordingly.

Value

st_time returns the content of the active time column of an sftime object. Assigning an object for which `is_sortable` returns TRUE to an sf object creates an sftime object. Assigning an object for which `is_sortable` returns TRUE to an sftime object replaces the active time column by this object.

Examples

```
# from sftime object
g <- st_sfc(st_point(1:2))
time <- Sys.time()
x <- st_sftime(a = 3, g, time = time)
st_time(x)

## assign a vector with time information

# to sf object
x <- st_sf(a = 3, g)
st_time(x) <- time
x

# to sftime object
x <- st_sftime(a = 3, g, time = time)
st_time(x) <- Sys.time()

## remove time column from sftime object
st_time(x) <- NULL

## pipe-friendly

# assign time column to sf object
x <- st_sf(a = 3, g)
x <- st_set_time(x, time)

# remove time column from sftime object
st_set_time(x, NULL)

## drop time column and class

# same as x <- st_set_time(x, NULL)
st_drop_time(x)
```

`tidyverse`*'tidyverse' methods for sftime objects*

Description

'tidyverse' methods for sftime objects. Geometries are sticky, use `as.data.frame` to let dplyr's own methods drop them. Use these methods without the `.sftime` suffix and after loading the 'tidyverse' package with the generic (or after loading package 'tidyverse').

Usage`inner_join.sftime(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)``left_join.sftime(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)``right_join.sftime(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)``full_join.sftime(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)``semi_join.sftime(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)``anti_join.sftime(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)``filter.sftime(.data, ..., .dots)``arrange.sftime(.data, ..., .dots)``group_by.sftime(.data, ..., add = FALSE)``ungroup.sftime(.data, ...)``rowwise.sftime(.data, ...)``mutate.sftime(.data, ..., .dots)``transmute.sftime(.data, ..., .dots)``select.sftime(.data, ...)``rename.sftime(.data, ...)``slice.sftime(.data, ..., .dots)``summarise.sftime(.data, ..., .dots, do_union = TRUE, is_coverage = FALSE)``summarize.sftime(.data, ..., .dots, do_union = TRUE, is_coverage = FALSE)`

```
distinct.sftime(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
gather(
  data,
  key,
  value,
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  convert = FALSE,
  factor_key = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
pivot_longer(
  data,
  cols,
  names_to = "name",
  names_prefix = NULL,
  names_sep = NULL,
  names_pattern = NULL,
  names_ptypes = NULL,
  names_transform = NULL,
  names_repair = "check_unique",
  values_to = "value",
  values_drop_na = FALSE,
  values_ptypes = NULL,
  values_transform = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
spread(data, key, value, fill = NA, convert = FALSE, drop = TRUE, sep = NULL)

sample_n.sftime(
  tbl,
  size,
  replace = FALSE,
  weight = NULL,
  .env = parent.frame()
)

sample_frac.sftime(
  tbl,
  size = 1,
  replace = FALSE,
  weight = NULL,
  .env = parent.frame()
)
```

```

)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
nest(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
unnest(data, ..., .preserve = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
separate(
  data,
  col,
  into,
  sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+",
  remove = TRUE,
  convert = FALSE,
  extra = "warn",
  fill = "warn",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
unite(data, col, ..., sep = "_", remove = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'sftime'
separate_rows(data, ..., sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", convert = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>sftime</code> .
<code>y</code>	A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from <code>dbplyr</code> or <code>dtplyr</code>). See <i>Methods</i> , below, for more details.
<code>by</code>	A character vector of variables to join by. If <code>NULL</code> , the default, <code>*_join()</code> will perform a natural join, using all variables in common across <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> . A message lists the variables so that you can check they're correct; suppress the message by supplying <code>by</code> explicitly. To join by different variables on <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> , use a named vector. For example, <code>by = c("a" = "b")</code> will match <code>x\$a</code> to <code>y\$b</code> . To join by multiple variables, use a vector with length <code>> 1</code> . For example, <code>by = c("a", "b")</code> will match <code>x\$a</code> to <code>y\$a</code> and <code>x\$b</code> to <code>y\$b</code> . Use a named vector to match different variables in <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> . For example, <code>by = c("a" = "b", "c" = "d")</code> will match <code>x\$a</code> to <code>y\$b</code> and <code>x\$c</code> to <code>y\$d</code> . To perform a cross-join, generating all combinations of <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> , use <code>by = character()</code> .
<code>copy</code>	If <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> are not from the same data source, and <code>copy</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , then <code>y</code> will be copied into the same <code>src</code> as <code>x</code> . This allows you to join tables across <code>srcs</code> , but it is a potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.
<code>suffix</code>	If there are non-joined duplicate variables in <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> , these suffixes will be added to the output to disambiguate them. Should be a character vector of length 2.

...	other arguments
.data	An object of class <code>st_ime</code> .
.dots	see corresponding function in package <code>dplyr</code>
add	see corresponding function in <code>dplyr</code>
do_union	logical; in case <code>summary</code> does not create a geometry column, should geometries be created by unioning using <code>st_union</code> , or simply by combining using <code>st_combine</code> ? Using <code>st_union</code> resolves internal boundaries, but in case of unioning points, this will likely change the order of the points; see Details.
is_coverage	logical; if <code>do_union</code> is TRUE, use an optimized algorithm for features that form a polygonal coverage (have no overlaps)
.keep_all	see corresponding function in <code>dplyr</code>
data	see original function docs
key	see original function docs
value	see original function docs
na.rm	see original function docs
convert	see separate_rows
factor_key	see original function docs
cols	<code><tidy-select></code> Columns to pivot into longer format.
names_to	A string specifying the name of the column to create from the data stored in the column names of data. Can be a character vector, creating multiple columns, if <code>names_sep</code> or <code>names_pattern</code> is provided. In this case, there are two special values you can take advantage of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA will discard that component of the name. • <code>.value</code> indicates that component of the name defines the name of the column containing the cell values, overriding <code>values_to</code>.
names_prefix	A regular expression used to remove matching text from the start of each variable name.
names_sep	If <code>names_to</code> contains multiple values, these arguments control how the column name is broken up. <code>names_sep</code> takes the same specification as <code>separate()</code> , and can either be a numeric vector (specifying positions to break on), or a single string (specifying a regular expression to split on). <code>names_pattern</code> takes the same specification as <code>extract()</code> , a regular expression containing matching groups (<code>()</code>). If these arguments do not give you enough control, use <code>pivot_longer_spec()</code> to create a <code>spec</code> object and process manually as needed.
names_pattern	If <code>names_to</code> contains multiple values, these arguments control how the column name is broken up. <code>names_sep</code> takes the same specification as <code>separate()</code> , and can either be a numeric vector (specifying positions to break on), or a single string (specifying a regular expression to split on).

	<p><code>names_pattern</code> takes the same specification as <code>extract()</code>, a regular expression containing matching groups (<code>()</code>).</p> <p>If these arguments do not give you enough control, use <code>pivot_longer_spec()</code> to create a <code>spec</code> object and process manually as needed.</p>
<code>names_ptypes</code>	<p>A list of column name-prototype pairs. A prototype (or <code>ptype</code> for short) is a zero-length vector (like <code>integer()</code> or <code>numeric()</code>) that defines the type, class, and attributes of a vector. Use these arguments to confirm that the created columns are the types that you expect.</p> <p>If not specified, the type of the columns generated from <code>names_to</code> will be character, and the type of the variables generated from <code>values_to</code> will be the common type of the input columns used to generate them.</p>
<code>names_transform</code>	<p>A list of column name-function pairs. Use these arguments if you need to change the type of specific columns. For example, <code>names_transform = list(week = as.integer)</code> would convert a character week variable to an integer.</p>
<code>names_repair</code>	<p>What happens if the output has invalid column names? The default, "check_unique" is to error if the columns are duplicated. Use "minimal" to allow duplicates in the output, or "unique" to de-duplicated by adding numeric suffixes. See <code>vctrs::vec_as_names()</code> for more options.</p>
<code>values_to</code>	<p>A string specifying the name of the column to create from the data stored in cell values. If <code>names_to</code> is a character containing the special <code>.value</code> sentinel, this value will be ignored, and the name of the value column will be derived from part of the existing column names.</p>
<code>values_drop_na</code>	<p>If TRUE, will drop rows that contain only NAs in the <code>value_to</code> column. This effectively converts explicit missing values to implicit missing values, and should generally be used only when missing values in data were created by its structure.</p>
<code>values_ptypes</code>	<p>A list of column name-prototype pairs. A prototype (or <code>ptype</code> for short) is a zero-length vector (like <code>integer()</code> or <code>numeric()</code>) that defines the type, class, and attributes of a vector. Use these arguments to confirm that the created columns are the types that you expect.</p> <p>If not specified, the type of the columns generated from <code>names_to</code> will be character, and the type of the variables generated from <code>values_to</code> will be the common type of the input columns used to generate them.</p>
<code>values_transform</code>	<p>A list of column name-function pairs. Use these arguments if you need to change the type of specific columns. For example, <code>names_transform = list(week = as.integer)</code> would convert a character week variable to an integer.</p>
<code>fill</code>	see original function docs
<code>drop</code>	see original function docs
<code>sep</code>	see separate_rows
<code>tbl</code>	see original function docs
<code>size</code>	see original function docs
<code>replace</code>	see original function docs

weight	see original function docs
.env	see original function docs
.preserve	see unnest
col	see separate
into	see separate
remove	see separate
extra	see separate

Value

- For `_join` methods: An object of class `sftime` representing the joining result of `x` and `y`. See [mutate-joins](#).
- For `filter`: See [filter](#).
- For `arrange`: See [arrange](#).
- For `group_by` and `ungroup`: A grouped `sftime` object. See [arrange](#).
- For `rowwise`: An `sftime` object. See [rowwise](#).
- For `mutate` and `transmute`: See [mutate](#).
- For `select`: See [select](#). If the active time column is not explicitly selected, a `sf` object is returned.
- For `rename`: See [rename](#).
- For `slice`: See [slice](#).
- For `summarize` and `summarise`: See [summarise](#).
- For `distinct`: See [distinct](#).
- For `gather`: See [gather](#).

Examples

```
g1 <- st_sfc(st_point(1:2), st_point(c(5, 8)), st_point(c(2, 9)))
x1 <- st_sftime(a = 1:3, geometry = g1, time = Sys.time())

g2 <- st_sfc(st_point(c(4, 6)), st_point(c(4, 6)), st_point(c(4, 6)))
x2 <- st_sftime(a = 2:4, geometry = g2, time = Sys.time())

library(dplyr)

## inner_join
inner_join(x1, as.data.frame(x2), by = "a") # note: the active time column is
# time.x and the active geometry column geometry.x

inner_join(x2, as.data.frame(x1), by = "a")

## left_join
left_join(x1, as.data.frame(x2), by = "a")

left_join(x2, as.data.frame(x1), by = "a")
```

```
## right_join
right_join(x1, as.data.frame(x2), by = "a")

right_join(x2, as.data.frame(x1), by = "a")

## full_join
full_join(x1, as.data.frame(x2), by = "a")

full_join(x2, as.data.frame(x1), by = "a")

## semi_join
semi_join(x1, as.data.frame(x2), by = "a")

semi_join(x2, as.data.frame(x1), by = "a")

## anti_join
anti_join(x1, as.data.frame(x2), by = "a")

anti_join(x2, as.data.frame(x1), by = "a")

## filter
filter(x1, a <= 2)

## arrange
arrange(x1, dplyr::desc(a))

## group_by
group_by(x1, time)

## ungroup
ungroup(group_by(x1, time))

## rowwise
x1 %>%
  mutate(a1 = 5:7) %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(a2 = mean(a, a1))

## mutate
x1 %>%
  mutate(a1 = 5:7)

## transmute
x1 %>%
  transmute(a1 = 5:7)

## select
x1 %>%
  select(-time) %>%
  select(geometry)

## rename
```

```
x1 %>%
  rename(a1 = a)

## slice
x1 %>%
  slice(1:2)

## summarise
x1 %>%
  summarise(time = mean(time))

x1 %>%
  summarize(time = mean(time))

## distinct
x1 %>%
  distinct(geometry)

## gather
library(tidyr)
x1 %>%
  mutate(a1 = 5:7) %>%
  gather(key = "variable", value = "value", a, a1)

## pivot_longer
x1 %>%
  mutate(a1 = 5:7) %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c("a", "a1"), names_to = "variable", values_to = "value")

## spread
x1 %>%
  mutate(a1 = 5:7) %>%
  gather(key = "variable", value = "value", a, a1) %>%
  spread(key = "variable", value = "value")

## sample_n
set.seed(234)
x1 %>%
  sample_n(size = 10, replace = TRUE)

## sample_frac
x1 %>%
  sample_frac(size = 10, replace = TRUE) %>%
  sample_frac(size = 0.1, replace = FALSE)

## nest
x1 %>%
  nest(a1 = -time)

## unnest
x1 %>%
  mutate(a1 = list(1, c(1, 2), 5)) %>%
  unnest(a1)
```

```
## separate
x1 %>%
  mutate(x = c(NA, "a.b", "a.d")) %>%
  separate(x, c("A", "B"))

## unite
x1 %>%
  mutate(x = c(NA, "a.b", "a.d")) %>%
  separate(x, c("A", "B")) %>%
  unite(x, c("A", "B"))

## separate_rows
x1 %>%
  mutate(z = c("1", "2,3,4", "5,6")) %>%
  separate_rows(z, convert = TRUE)
```

transform.sftime

Transform method for sftime objects

Description

Can be used to create or modify attribute variables; for transforming geometries see [st_transform](#), and all other functions starting with `st_`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
transform(`_data`, ...)
```

Arguments

```
_data      An object of class sftime.
...        Further arguments of the form new_variable=expression
```

Value

`_data` (an `sftime` object) with modified attribute values (columns).

Examples

```
# create an sftime object
g <- st_sfc(st_point(c(1, 2)), st_point(c(1, 3)), st_point(c(2, 3)),
  st_point(c(2, 1)), st_point(c(3, 1)))
x <-
  data.frame(a = 1:5, g, time = Sys.time() + 1:5, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
x_sftime <- st_as_sftime(x)
x_sftime
```

```
# modify values in column a  
transform(x_sftime, a = rev(a))
```

Index

[.data.frame, [16](#)
[.sftime (st_sftime), [15](#)
[[<- .sftime (st_sftime), [15](#)
\$<- .sftime (st_sftime), [15](#)

anti_join.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
arrange, [25](#)
arrange.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
as.data.frame, [20](#)

bind, [2](#)
bind_cols, [2](#)

cbind, [2](#)
cbind.sftime (bind), [2](#)

data.frame, [2](#)
Date, [16](#)
distinct, [25](#)
distinct.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
dotsMethods, [2](#)

extract(), [23](#), [24](#)

filter, [25](#)
filter.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
full_join.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)

gather, [25](#)
gather.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
geos_binary_ops, [3](#), [4](#)
geos_combine, [5](#), [5](#)
group_by.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)

inner_join.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
is_sortable, [18](#), [19](#)

left_join, [13](#)
left_join.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)

merge, [13](#)

mutate, [25](#)
mutate.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)

nest.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)

pivot_longer.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
plot (plot.sftime), [6](#)
plot.sf, [6](#)
plot.sftime, [6](#)
POSIXct, [16](#)
print.sftime, [7](#)

rbind, [2](#)
rbind.sftime (bind), [2](#)
rename, [25](#)
rename.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
right_join.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
rowwise, [25](#)
rowwise.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)

sample_frac.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
sample_n.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
select, [25](#)
select.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
semi_join.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
separate, [25](#)
separate(), [23](#)
separate.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
separate_rows, [23](#), [24](#)
separate_rows.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
sftime, [6](#), [9](#), [19](#), [28](#)
slice, [25](#)
slice.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
spread.sftime (tidyverse), [20](#)
st_as_binary, [15](#)
st_as_sf, [9](#)
st_as_sftime, [8](#)
st_bbox, [11](#)
st_cast, [10](#)
st_combine, [23](#)

`st_contains`, 14
`st_contains_properly`, 13
`st_covered_by`, 14
`st_covers`, 14
`st_crop`, 12
`st_crop.sftime`, 11
`st_crosses`, 14
`st_crs`, 15
`st_difference.sftime` (`geos_binary_ops`), 3
`st_disjoint`, 14
`st_drop_geometry.sftime` (`st_geometry`), 12
`st_drop_time` (`st_time`), 18
`st_equals`, 14
`st_equals_exact`, 14
`st_filter.sftime` (`st_join`), 13
`st_geometry`, 12
`st_intersection.sftime` (`geos_binary_ops`), 3
`st_intersects`, 13
`st_is_within_distance`, 14
`st_join`, 13
`st_nearest_feature`, 14
`st_overlaps`, 14
`st_point`, 9
`st_read`, 15, 16
`st_relate`, 13
`st_set_time` (`st_time`), 18
`st_sf`, 9
`st_sftime`, 2, 3, 15
`st_sym_difference.sftime` (`geos_binary_ops`), 3
`st_time`, 18
`st_time<-` (`st_time`), 18
`st_touches`, 14
`st_transform`, 28
`st_union`, 23
`st_union.sftime` (`geos_combine`), 5
`st_within`, 14
`summarise`, 25
`summarise.sftime` (`tidyverse`), 20
`summarize.sftime` (`tidyverse`), 20

`tidyverse`, 20
`transform.sftime`, 28
`transmute.sftime` (`tidyverse`), 20

`ungroup.sftime` (`tidyverse`), 20

`unite.sftime` (`tidyverse`), 20
`unnest`, 25
`unnest.sftime` (`tidyverse`), 20

`vctrs::vec_as_names`(), 24