

Package ‘spatialrisk’

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Type Package

Title Calculating Spatial Risk

Version 0.7.2

Maintainer Martin Haringa <mtharinga@gmail.com>

BugReports <https://github.com/mtharinga/spatialrisk/issues>

Description Methods for spatial risk calculations. It offers an efficient approach to determine the sum of all observations within a circle of a certain radius. This might be beneficial for insurers who are required (by a recent European Commission regulation) to determine the maximum value of insured fire risk policies of all buildings that are partly or fully located within a circle of a radius of 200m. See Church (1974) <[doi:10.1007/BF01942293](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01942293)> for a description of the problem.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/mtharinga/spatialrisk>,
<https://mtharinga.github.io/spatialrisk/>

LazyData true

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppProgress

Imports classInt, data.table, dplyr, fs, ggplot2, lifecycle, mapview,
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Author Martin Haringa [aut, cre]

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choropleth	<i>Create choropleth map</i>
------------	------------------------------

Description

Takes an object produced by points_to_polygon(), and creates the corresponding choropleth map. The given clustering is according to the Fisher-Jenks algorithm. This commonly used method for choropleths seeks to reduce the variance within classes and maximize the variance between classes.

Usage

```
choropleth(  
  sf_object,  
  value = "output",  
  id_name = "areaname",  
  mode = "plot",
```

```

    n = 7,
    legend_title = "Clustering",
    palette = "viridis"
  )

```

Arguments

<code>sf_object</code>	object of class <code>sf</code>
<code>value</code>	column name to shade the polygons
<code>id_name</code>	column name of ids to plot
<code>mode</code>	choose between static ('plot' is default) and interactive map ('view')
<code>n</code>	number of clusters (default is 7)
<code>legend_title</code>	title of legend
<code>palette</code>	palette name or a vector of colors. See <code>tmaptools::palette_explorer()</code> for the named palettes. Use a <code>-</code> as prefix to reverse the palette. The default palette is "viridis".

Value

`tmap`

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```

test <- points_to_polygon(nl_provincie, insurance, sum(amount, na.rm = TRUE))
choropleth(test)
choropleth(test, id_name = "areaname", mode = "view")

```

`choropleth_ggplot2` *Map object of class `sf` using `ggplot2`*

Description

Takes an object produced by `choropleth_sf()`, and creates the corresponding choropleth map.

Usage

```

choropleth_ggplot2(
  sf_object,
  value = output,
  n = 7,
  dig.lab = 2,
  legend_title = "Class",
  option = "D",
  direction = 1
)

```

Arguments

<code>sf_object</code>	object of class <code>sf</code>
<code>value</code>	column to shade the polygons
<code>n</code>	number of clusters (default is 7)
<code>dig.lab</code>	number of digits in legend (default is 2)
<code>legend_title</code>	title of legend
<code>option</code>	a character string indicating the colormap option to use. Four options are available: "magma" (or "A"), "inferno" (or "B"), "plasma" (or "C"), "viridis" (or "D", the default option) and "cividis" (or "E").
<code>direction</code>	Sets the order of colors in the scale. If 1, the default, colors are ordered from darkest to lightest. If -1, the order of colors is reversed.

Value

ggplot map

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```

test <- points_to_polygon(nl_postcode2, insurance, sum(amount, na.rm = TRUE))
choropleth_ggplot2(test)

```

concentration

Concentration calculation

Description

Calculates the concentration, which is the sum of all observations within a circle of a certain radius.

Usage

```
concentration(  
  sub,  
  full,  
  value,  
  lon_sub = lon,  
  lat_sub = lat,  
  lon_full = lon,  
  lat_full = lat,  
  radius = 200,  
  display_progress = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

sub	data.frame of target points to calculate concentration risk for, including at least columns for longitude and latitude.
full	data.frame containing reference points, where the function finds locations within a radius from the target points. Should include at least columns for longitude, latitude, and the value of interest to summarize.
value	column name with value of interest to summarize in full.
lon_sub	column name in sub for longitude (default is lon).
lat_sub	column name in sub for latitude (default is lat).
lon_full	column name in full for longitude in full (default is lon).
lat_full	column name in full for latitude in full (default is lat).
radius	numeric. Radius of the circle in meters (default is 200).
display_progress	boolean indicating whether to show progress bar (TRUE/FALSE). Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A data.frame equal to sub including an additional column concentration.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(location = c("p1", "p2"), lon = c(6.561561, 6.561398),  
  lat = c(53.21369, 53.21326))  
concentration(df, Groningen, value = amount, radius = 100)
```

convert_crs_df	<i>Convert Coordinate Reference System (CRS)</i>
----------------	--

Description

Convert Coordinate Reference System (CRS) of a data.frame from one CRS to another.

Usage

```
convert_crs_df(  
  df,  
  crs_from = 3035,  
  crs_to = 4326,  
  lon_from = "x",  
  lat_from = "y",  
  lon_to = "lon",  
  lat_to = "lat"  
)
```

Arguments

df	data.frame to be converted.
crs_from	CRS code of the original coordinate system (default: 3035).
crs_to	CRS code of the target coordinate system (default: 4326).
lon_from	column name of longitude values in df (default: "x").
lat_from	column name of latitude values in df (default: "y").
lon_to	column name for longitude values in the converted data frame (default: "lon").
lat_to	column name for latitude values in the converted data frame (default: "lat").

Value

data.frame with converted coordinates

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

`find_highest_concentration`*Find highest concentration*

Description

Determines the central coordinates of a circle with a constant radius that maximizes the coverage of demand points.

Usage

```
find_highest_concentration(  
    df,  
    value,  
    top_n = 1,  
    radius = 200,  
    cell_size = 100,  
    grid_precision = 1,  
    lon = "lon",  
    lat = "lat",  
    crs_metric = 3035,  
    print_progress = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	data.frame. Should include at least columns for longitude, latitude, and the value of interest to summarize.
<code>value</code>	column name with value of interest to summarize in <code>df</code> .
<code>top_n</code>	positive integer value greater or equal to 1 (default is 1).
<code>radius</code>	numeric. Radius of the circle in meters (default is 200).
<code>cell_size</code>	numeric. Size of cell in meters (default is 100).
<code>grid_precision</code>	numeric. Precision of grid in meters (default is 1).
<code>lon</code>	column name in <code>df</code> with longitude (default is "lon"). Should be in EPSG:4326.
<code>lat</code>	column name in <code>df</code> with latitude (default is "lat"). Should be in EPSG:4326.
<code>crs_metric</code>	numeric. The metric Coordinate Reference System (CRS) is used solely in the background calculations. For European coordinates, EPSG:3035 (default) is recommended. For the United States, EPSG:6317 can be utilized. For Asia and the Pacific regions, EPSG:8859 is recommended.
<code>print_progress</code>	print progress iteration steps.

Details

A recent regulation by the European Commission mandates insurance companies to report the maximum value of insured fire risk policies for all buildings partially or fully situated within a circle with a radius of 200 meters (see Article 132 - fire risk sub-module - of the Delegated Regulation). This article captures the risk of catastrophic fire or explosion, including as a result of terrorist attacks. The sub-module is based on the scenario that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking incurs a loss equal to the capital insured for each building located partly or fully within a radius of 200 meters.

This problem resembles a Maximal Covering Location Problem (MCLP) with a fixed radius, belonging to the category of facility location problems. The main aim is to select the best locations for a predetermined number of facilities to achieve maximum coverage of demand points within a specified radius of each facility. In essence, the objective is to identify optimal facility locations to cover as many demand points as feasible, while ensuring that each demand point falls within the designated distance (radius) of at least one facility.

Value

A list with two elements:

1. A data.frame containing the top_n concentrations as specified by top_n.
2. A data.frame containing the rows from df that correspond to the top_n concentrations.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

References

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) (2015). Solvency II Delegated Act 2015/35. Official Journal of the European Union, 58:124.

Examples

```
x <- find_highest_concentration(Groningen, "amount")
plot(x)

y <- find_highest_concentration(
  Groningen, "amount", top_n = 2, cell_size = 50
)
plot(y)
```

Groningen*Coordinates of houses in Groningen*

Description

A dataset of postal codes and the corresponding spatial locations in terms of a latitude and a longitude.

Usage

Groningen

Format

A data frame with 25000 rows and 8 variables:

street Name of street

number Number of house

letter Letter of house

suffix Suffix to number of house

postal_code Postal code of house

city The name of the city

lon Longitude (in degrees)

lat Latitude (in degrees)

amount Random value

Source

The BAG is the Dutch registry for Buildings and addresses (Basisregistratie adressen en gebouwen).

haversine*Haversine great circle distance*

Description

Calculates the shortest distance between two points on the Earth's surface using the Haversine formula, also known as the great-circle distance or "as the crow flies".

Usage

```
haversine(lat_from, lon_from, lat_to, lon_to, r = 6378137)
```

Arguments

lat_from	Latitude of the starting point.
lon_from	Longitude of the starting point.
lat_to	Latitude of the destination point.
lon_to	Longitude of the destination point.
r	Radius of the Earth in meters (default = 6378137).

Details

The Haversine ('half-versed-sine') formula was published by R.W. Sinnott in 1984, although it has been known for much longer.

Value

Vector of distances in the same unit as r (default in meters).

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

References

Sinnott, R.W, 1984. Virtues of the Haversine. Sky and Telescope 68(2): 159.

Examples

```
haversine(53.24007, 6.520386, 53.24054, 6.520386)
```

highest_concentration *Highest concentration risk*

Description

Find the centre coordinates of a circle with a fixed radius that maximizes the coverage of total fire risk insured. 'highest_concentration()' returns the coordinates (lon/lat) and the corresponding concentration. The concentration is defined as the sum of all observations within a circle of a certain radius. See [concentration](#) for determining concentration for pre-defined coordinates.

Usage

```
highest_concentration(
  df,
  value,
  lon = lon,
  lat = lat,
  lowerbound = NULL,
  radius = 200,
  grid_distance = 25,
  gh_precision = 6,
  display_progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	data.frame of locations, should at least include column for longitude, latitude and sum insured.
<code>value</code>	column name with value of interest to summarize (e.g. sum insured).
<code>lon</code>	column name with longitude (defaults to 'lon').
<code>lat</code>	column name with latitude (defaults to 'lat').
<code>lowerbound</code>	set lowerbound.
<code>radius</code>	radius (in meters) (default is 200m).
<code>grid_distance</code>	distance (in meters) for precision of concentration risk (default is 25m). 'neighborhood_search()' can be used to search for coordinates with even higher concentrations in the neighborhood of the highest concentrations.
<code>gh_precision</code>	set precision for geohash.
<code>display_progress</code>	show progress bar (TRUE/FALSE). Defaults to TRUE.

Details

A recently European Commission regulation requires insurance companies to determine the maximum value of insured fire risk policies of all buildings that are partly or fully located within circle of a radius of 200m (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU), 2015, Article 132). The problem can be stated as: "find the centre coordinates of a circle with a fixed radius that maximizes the coverage of total fire risk insured". This can be viewed as a particular instance of the Maximal Covering Location Problem (MCLP) with fixed radius. See Gomes (2018) for a solution to the maximum fire risk insured capital problem using a multi-start local search meta-heuristic. The computational performance of `highest_concentration()` is investigated to overcome the long times the MCLP algorithm is taking. `highest_concentration()` is written in C++, and for 500,000 buildings it needs about 5-10 seconds to determine the maximum value of insured fire risk policies that are partly or fully located within circle of a radius of 200m.

Value

data.frame with coordinates (lon/lat) with the highest concentrations

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

References

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) (2015). Solvency II Delegated Act 2015/35. Official Journal of the European Union, 58:124.

Gomes M.I., Afonso L.B., Chibeles-Martins N., Fradinho J.M. (2018). Multi-start Local Search Procedure for the Maximum Fire Risk Insured Capital Problem. In: Lee J., Rinaldi G., Mahjoub A. (eds) Combinatorial Optimization. ISCO 2018. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 10856. Springer, Cham. <doi:10.1007/978-3-319-96151-4_19>

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Find highest concentration with a precision of a grid of 25 meters
hc1 <- highest_concentration(Groningen, amount, radius = 200,
  grid_distance = 25)

# Look for coordinates with even higher concentrations in the
# neighborhood of the coordinates with the highest concentration
hc1_nghb <- neighborhood_gh_search(hc1, max.call = 7000)
print(hc1_nghb)

# Create map with geohashes above the lowerbound
# The highest concentration lies in one of the geohashes
plot(hc1)

# Create map with highest concentration
plot(hc1_nghb)

## End(Not run)
```

insurance

Sum insured per postal code in the Netherlands

Description

A dataset of postal codes with their sum insured, population and the corresponding spatial locations in terms of a latitude and a longitude.

Usage

insurance

Format

A data frame with 29,990 rows and 5 variables:

postcode 6-digit postal code

population_pc4 Population per 4-digit postal code

amount Sum insured

lon Longitude (in degrees) of the corresponding 6-digit postal code

lat Latitude (in degrees) of the corresponding 6-digit postal code

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

interpolate_spline	<i>Splines on the sphere</i>
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Description

Spline interpolation and smoothing on the sphere.

Usage

```
interpolate_spline(
  observations,
  targets,
  value,
  lon_obs = lon,
  lat_obs = lat,
  lon_targets = lon,
  lat_targets = lat,
  k = 50
)
```

Arguments

observations	data.frame of observations.
targets	data.frame of locations to calculate the interpolated and smoothed values for (target points).
value	Column with values in observations.
lon_obs	Column in observations with longitude (lon is default).
lat_obs	Column in observations with latitude (lat is default).
lon_targets	Column in targets with longitude (lon is default).
lat_targets	Column in targets with latitude (lat is default).
k	(default 50) is the basis dimension. For small data sets reduce k manually rather than using default.

Details

observations should include at least columns for longitude and latitude.

targets should include at least columns for longitude, latitude and value of interest to interpolate and smooth.

A smooth of the general type discussed in Duchon (1977) is used: the sphere is embedded in a 3D Euclidean space, but smoothing employs a penalty based on second derivatives (so that locally as the smoothing parameter tends to zero we recover a "normal" thin plate spline on the tangent space). This is an unpublished suggestion of Jean Duchon.

Value

Object equal to object targets including an extra column with predicted values.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

References

[Splines on the sphere](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
target <- sf::st_drop_geometry(nl_postcode3)
obs <- dplyr::sample_n(insurance, 1000)
pop_df <- interpolate_spline(obs, target, population_pc4, k = 20)
pop_sf <- dplyr::left_join(nl_postcode3, pop_df)
choropleth(pop_sf, value = "population_pc4_pred", n = 13)

## End(Not run)
```

knmi_historic_data	<i>Retrieve historic weather data for the Netherlands</i>
--------------------	---

Description

This function retrieves historic weather data collected by the official KNMI weather stations. See `spatialrisk::knmi_stations` for a list of the official KNMI weather stations.

Usage

```
knmi_historic_data(startyear, endyear)
```

Arguments

startyear start year for historic weather data.
 endyear end year for historic weather data.

Format

The returned data frame contains the following columns:

- station = ID of measurement station;
- date = Date;
- FH = Hourly mean wind speed (in 0.1 m/s);
- FX = Maximum wind gust (in 0.1 m/s) during the hourly division;
- DR = Precipitation duration (in 0.1 hour) during the hourly division;
- RH = Hourly precipitation amount (in 0.1 mm) (-1 for <0.05 mm);
- city = City where the measurement station is located;
- lon = Longitude of station (crs = 4326);
- lat = Latitude of station (crs = 4326).

Value

Data frame containing weather data and meta data for weather station locations.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```
## Not run:
knmi_historic_data(2015, 2019)

## End(Not run)
```

knmi_stations	<i>KNMI stations</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

A data frame containing the IDs and meta-data on the official KNMI weather stations.

Usage

```
knmi_stations
```

Format

A data frame with 50 rows and 7 variables:

station ID of the station (209-391)
city City where the station is located
lon Longitude of station (crs = 4326)
lat Latitude of the station (crs = 4326)
altitude Altitude of the station (in meters)
X X coordinate of the station (crs = 32631)
Y Y coordinate of the station (crs = 32631)

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

neighborhood_gh_search

Search for coordinates with higher concentrations within geohash

Description

[highest_concentration](#) returns the highest concentration within a portfolio based on grid points. However, higher concentrations can be found within two grid points. ‘neighborhood_gh_search()’ looks for even higher concentrations in the neighborhood of the grid points with the highest concentrations. This optimization is done by means of Simulated Annealing.

Usage

```
neighborhood_gh_search(
  hc,
  highest_geohash = 1,
  max.call = 1000,
  verbose = TRUE,
  seed = 1
)
```

Arguments

hc	object of class ‘concentration’ obtained from ‘highest_concentration()’
highest_geohash	the number of geohashes the searching algorithm is applied to. Defaults to 1 (i.e. algorithm is only applied to the geohash with the highest concentration).
max.call	maximum number of calls to the concentration function (i.e. the number of coordinates in the neighborhood of the highest concentration). Defaults to 1000.
verbose	show messages from the algorithm (TRUE/FALSE). Defaults to FALSE.
seed	set seed

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Find highest concentration with a precision of a grid of 25 meters
hc1 <- highest_concentration(Groningen, amount, radius = 200,
  grid_distance = 25)

# Increase the number of calls for more extensive search
hc1_nghb <- neighborhood_gh_search(hc1, max.call = 7000, highest_geohash = 1)
hc2_nghb <- neighborhood_gh_search(hc1, max.call = 7000, highest_geohash = 2)
plot(hc1_nghb)
plot(hc2_nghb)

## End(Not run)
```

nl_corop

*Object of class sf for COROP regions in the Netherlands***Description**

An object of class sf (simple feature) for COROP regions in the Netherlands.

Usage

nl_corop

Format

A simple feature object with 40 rows and 5 variables:

corop_nr corop number

areaname corop name

geometry geometry object of COROP region

lon longitude of the corop centroid

lat latitude of the corop centroid

Details

A COROP region is a regional area within the Netherlands. These regions are used for analytical purposes by, among others, Statistics Netherlands. The Dutch abbreviation stands for Coördinatiecommissie Regionaal Onderzoeksprogramma, literally the Coordination Commission Regional Research Programme.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

nl_gemeente

Object of class sf for municipalities in the Netherlands

Description

An object of class sf (simple feature) for municipalities (Dutch: gemeentes) in the Netherlands in the year 2021.

Usage

```
nl_gemeente
```

Format

A simple feature object with 380 rows and 6 variables:

id id of gemeente

code code of gemeente

areaname name of gemeente

lon longitude of the gemeente centroid

lat latitude of the gemeente centroid

geometry geometry object of gemeente

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

nl_postcode2

Object of class sf for 2-digit postcode regions in the Netherlands

Description

An object of class sf (simple feature) for 2-digit postal codes (Dutch: postcode) regions in the Netherlands.

Usage

```
nl_postcode2
```

Format

A simple feature object with 90 rows and 4 variables:

areaname 2-digit postal code

geometry geometry object of postal code

lon longitude of the 2-digit postal code centroid

lat latitude of the 2-digit postal code centroid

Details

Postal codes in the Netherlands, known as postcodes, are alphanumeric, consisting of four digits followed by two uppercase letters. The first two digits indicate a city and a region, the second two digits and the two letters indicate a range of house numbers, usually on the same street.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

nl_postcode3

Object of class sf for 3-digit postcode regions in the Netherlands

Description

An object of class sf (simple feature) for 3-digit postal codes (Dutch: postcode) regions in the Netherlands.

Usage

```
nl_postcode3
```

Format

A simple feature object with 799 rows and 3 variables:

areaname 3-digit postal code

geometry geometry object of postal code

lon longitude of the 3-digit postal code centroid

lat latitude of the 3-digit postal code centroid

Details

Postal codes in the Netherlands, known as postcodes, are alphanumeric, consisting of four digits followed by two uppercase letters. The first two digits indicate a city and a region, the second two digits and the two letters indicate a range of house numbers, usually on the same street.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

nl_postcode4

*Object of class sf for 4-digit postcode regions in the Netherlands***Description**

An object of class `sf` (simple feature) for 4-digit postal codes (Dutch: postcode) regions in the Netherlands.

Usage

```
nl_postcode4
```

Format

A simple feature object with 4053 rows and 7 variables:

pc4 4-digit postal code

areaname name of corresponding 4-digit postal code

city name of city

biggest_20cities pc4 is in one of the following twenty (biggest) cities in the Netherlands: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 's-Gravenhage, Utrecht, Eindhoven, Tilburg, Groningen, Almere, Breda, Nijmegen, Enschede, Apeldoorn, Haarlem, Amersfoort, Arnhem, 's-Hertogenbosch, Zoetermeer, Zwolle, Maastricht, Leiden.

geometry geometry object of postal code

lon longitude of the 4-digit postal code centroid

lat latitude of the 4-digit postal code centroid

Details

Postal codes in the Netherlands, known as postcodes, are alphanumeric, consisting of four digits followed by two uppercase letters. The first two digits indicate a city and a region, the second two digits and the two letters indicate a range of house numbers, usually on the same street.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

nl_provincie	<i>Object of class sf for provinces in the Netherlands</i>
--------------	--

Description

An object of class sf (simple feature) for provinces (Dutch: provincies) in the Netherlands.

Usage

```
nl_provincie
```

Format

A simple feature object with 12 rows and 4 variables:

areaname province name
geometry geometry object of province
lon longitude of the province centroid
lat latitude of the province centroid

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

plot.conc	<i>Automatically create a plot for objects obtained from highest_concentration()</i>
-----------	--

Description

Takes an object produced by 'highest_concentration()', and creates an interactive map.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'conc'
plot(
  x,
  grid_points = TRUE,
  legend_title = NULL,
  palette = "viridis",
  legend_position = "bottomleft",
  providers = c("CartoDB.Positron", "nlmaps.luchtfoto"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	object of class ‘conc’ obtained from ‘highest_concentration()’
grid_points	show grid points (TRUE), or objects (FALSE)
legend_title	title of legend
palette	palette for grid points (defaults to "viridis")
legend_position	legend position for grid points legend (defaults to "bottomleft")
providers	providers to show. See ‘leaflet::providers’ for a list.
...	additional arguments affecting the interactive map produced

Value

Interactive view of geohashes with highest concentrations

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

plot.concentration	<i>Automatically create a plot for objects obtained from find_highest_concentration()</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Automatically create a plot for objects obtained from find_highest_concentration().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'concentration'
plot(
  x,
  type = c("concentration", "focal", "rasterized", "updated_focal"),
  color1 = NULL,
  max.rad = 20,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	x object of class concentration obtained from highest_concentration()
type	is one of "concentration" (default), "rasterized", "focal", "updated_focal". See details for more information.
color1	color when one concentration is plotted (default is "#4B0055").
max.rad	maximal radius for size of circles in plot (default is 20).
...	additional arguments.

Details

More info for type:

1. "concentration": this is..
2. "focal": this is..
3. "rasterized": this is..
4. "updated_focal": this is..

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```
x <- find_highest_concentration(Groningen, "amount")
plot(x, "concentration")
plot(x, "rasterized")
plot(x, "focal")
plot(x, "updated_focal")
```

plot.neighborhood	<i>Automatically create a plot for objects obtained from neighborhood_gh_search()</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Takes an object produced by 'neighborhood_gh_search()', and creates an interactive map.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'neighborhood'
plot(
  x,
  buffer = 0,
  legend_title = NULL,
  palette = "viridis",
  legend_position = "bottomleft",
  palette_circle = "YlOrRd",
  legend_position_circle = "bottomright",
  legend_title_circle = "Highest concentration",
  providers = c("CartoDB.Positron", "nlmaps.luchtfoto"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	object neighborhood object produced by ‘neighborhood_gh_search()’
buffer	numeric value, show objects within buffer (in meters) from circle (defaults to 0)
legend_title	title of legend
palette	palette for points (defaults to "viridis")
legend_position	legend position for points legend (defaults to "bottomleft")
palette_circle	palette for circles (default to "YlOrRd")
legend_position_circle	legend position for circles legend (defaults to "bottomright")
legend_title_circle	title of legend for circles
providers	providers to show. See ‘leaflet::providers’ for a list.
...	additional arguments affecting the interactive map produced

Value

Interactive view of highest concentration on map

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

plot_points	<i>Create map with points</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

Description

Create map for a data.frame containing points.

Usage

```
plot_points(df, value, lon = "lon", lat = "lat", crs = 4326, at = NULL)
```

Arguments

df	data.frame containing columns for longitude and latitude.
value	column in df to be visualized.
lon	column in df containing longitude values.
lat	column in df containing latitude values.
crs	crs code for the coordinate reference system (default is 4326).
at	the breakpoints used for visualisation.

Examples

```
## Not run:
plot_points(Groningen, value = "amount")

## End(Not run)
```

points_in_circle	<i>Filter observations within circle</i>
------------------	--

Description

Filter all observations in a data.frame that fall within a circle of a specified radius drawn around a given latitude and longitude point.

Usage

```
points_in_circle(
  data,
  lon_center,
  lat_center,
  lon = lon,
  lat = lat,
  radius = 200
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame with at least columns for longitude and latitude.
lon_center	numeric. Representing the longitude of the circle's center.
lat_center	numeric. Representing the latitude of the circle's center.
lon	column name in data containing longitudes (default is lon).
lat	column name in data containing latitudes (default is lat).
radius	radius of the circle in meters (default is 200m).

Value

A subset of the input data.frame containing only the observations that fall within the specified circle.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```
points_in_circle(Groningen, lon_center = 6.571561, lat_center = 53.21326,
  radius = 60)
```

points_in_circle_vec *Filter observations within circle (vectorized)*

Description

Filter all observations in a data.frame that fall within a circle of a specified radius drawn around a given latitude and longitude point.

Usage

```
points_in_circle_vec(  
  data,  
  lon_center,  
  lat_center,  
  lon = lon,  
  lat = lat,  
  radius = 200  
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame with at least columns for longitude and latitude.
lon_center	numeric. Representing the longitude of the circle's center.
lat_center	numeric. Representing the latitude of the circle's center.
lon	column name in data containing longitudes (default is lon).
lat	column name in data containing latitudes (default is lat).
radius	radius of the circle in meters (default is 200m).

Value

A subset of the input data.frame containing only the observations that fall within the specified circle.

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```
points_in_circle_vec(Groningen, lon_center = c(6.571561, 6.56561),  
  lat_center = c(53.21326, 53.20326), radius = 60)
```

points_to_polygon	<i>Map points to polygons</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Join a data.frame containing coordinates (longitude and latitude) to polygon geometries. Arithmetic operations are then applied to the attributes of the joined coordinates to obtain aggregated values for each polygon.

Usage

```
points_to_polygon(sf_map, df, oper, crs = 4326, outside_print = FALSE)
```

Arguments

sf_map	object of class sf representing the polygon geometries.
df	data.frame containing coordinates (column names should be 'lon' and 'lat')
oper	arithmetic operation to be applied on the polygon level.
crs	coordinate reference system (default is 4326).
outside_print	logical indicating whether to print points that are not within a polygon (default is FALSE).

Value

An object of class sf

Author(s)

Martin Haringa

Examples

```
points_to_polygon(nl_postcode2, insurance, sum(amount, na.rm = TRUE))  
## Not run:  
shp_read <- sf::st_read("~/path/to/file.shp")  
points_to_polygon(shp_read, insurance, sum(amount, na.rm = TRUE))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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