

Package ‘vectra’

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Title Columnar Query Engine for Larger-than-RAM Data

Version 0.11.3

Description A minimal columnar query engine with lazy execution on datasets larger than RAM. Provides 'dplyr'-like verbs (filter(), select(), mutate(), group_by(), summarise(), joins, window functions) and common aggregations (n(), sum(), mean(), min(), max(), sd(), first(), last()) backed by a pure C11 pull-based execution engine and a custom on-disk format ('.vtr'). Reads and writes 'GeoTIFF' (including tiled and 'BigTIFF' layouts) and a tiled raster format ('.vec') with overview pyramids and time cubes for larger-than-RAM raster data. Streams vector operations (spatial transforms, point-in-polygon and nearest-feature joins including a two-sided grid-partitioned join, select-by-location, clip, erase, dissolve, 'rasterization', 'polygonization', and contouring) through 'sf', and runs raster operations (zonal statistics, focal windows, terrain derivatives, resample or 'reproject' warp, polygon masking, map algebra, and 'mosaicking') in native C or over the tiled '.vec' format, one batch or tile at a time for data larger than RAM.

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Contents

across	4
append_vtr	5
arrange	6
as_embedding	7
bind_rows	7
block_fuzzy_lookup	8
block_lookup	9
chunk_feeder	10
collect	11
collect_chunked	12
collect_sf	14
contours	15
count	16
create_index	17
cross_join	18
delete_vtr	18
desc	19
diff_vtr	20
distinct	21
embedding_distance	22
explain	23
feature_knn	23
filter	25
floor_time	26
focal	27
fuzzy_join	28
geom_expressions	29
glimpse	31
grid	32
group_by	33
group_map	33
has_index	35
head.vectra_node	36
interval_join	36
kmer	37
left_join	38

link	40
lookup	40
mask	42
materialize	43
mosaic	44
mutate	45
offload	46
polygonize	48
print.vectra_node	49
proximity	50
pull	51
rasterize	52
rast_calc	54
rast_feature_distance	55
reframe	57
relocate	58
rename	59
resample	59
rolling	60
select	61
seq_expressions	62
slice	64
slice_head	64
spatial_centerline	65
spatial_clip	67
spatial_construct	69
spatial_dissolve	71
spatial_eliminate	73
spatial_explode	75
spatial_filter	76
spatial_join	78
spatial_knn	81
spatial_line_merge	83
spatial_locate	84
spatial_map	86
spatial_network	88
spatial_overlay	90
spatial_polygonize	93
spatial_route	95
spatial_service_area	97
spatial_simplify	99
spatial_smooth	100
spatial_snap	102
spatial_snap_grid	104
spatial_split	105
spatial_topology	107
st_write.vectra_node	109
summarise	110

tbl	111
tbl_bed	111
tbl_csv	113
tbl_fasta	114
tbl_fastq	115
tbl_sqlite	116
tbl_tiff	116
tbl_xlsx	117
terrain	118
tiff_band_names	119
tiff_crs	120
tiff_extract_points	121
tiff_metadata	122
transmute	123
ungroup	123
vectra_mem	124
vec_build_overviews	125
vec_close_raster	125
vec_extract_points	126
vec_open_raster	126
vec_raster_layout	127
vec_raster_times	127
vec_read_pixel_series	128
vec_read_time_slice	129
vec_read_window	129
vec_to_tiff	130
vec_write_raster	130
vec_write_time_cube	132
vtr_schema	133
warp	134
write_csv	135
write_sqlite	136
write_tiff	137
write_vtr	138
zonal	140

Index	142
--------------	------------

across	<i>Apply a function across multiple columns</i>
--------	---

Description

Used inside `mutate()` or `summarise()` to apply a function to multiple columns selected with `tidyselect`. Returns a named list of expressions.

Usage

```
across(.cols, .fns, ..., .names = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>.cols</code>	Column selection (tidyselect).
<code>.fns</code>	A function, formula, or named list of functions.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>.fns</code> .
<code>.names</code>	A glue-style naming pattern. Uses <code>{.col}</code> and <code>{.fn}</code> . Default: <code>"{.col}"</code> if <code>.fns</code> is a single function, <code>"{.col}_{.fn}"</code> if <code>.fns</code> is a named list.

Value

A named list used internally by `mutate/summarise`.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
# In summarise (conceptual; across is expanded to individual expressions)
unlink(f)
```

append_vtr

Append rows to an existing .vtr file

Description

Appends one or more new row groups to the end of an existing `.vtr` file without touching or recompressing existing row groups. The schema of `x` must exactly match the schema of the target file (same column names and types, in the same order).

Usage

```
append_vtr(x, path, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> (lazy query) or a <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>path</code>	File path of an existing <code>.vtr</code> file to append to.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to methods.

Details

The operation is not fully atomic: if the process is interrupted after new row groups are written but before the header is patched, the file will be in a corrupted state. Use `write_vtr()` for safety-critical write-once workloads.

Value

Invisible NULL.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars[1:10, ], f)
append_vtr(mtcars[11:20, ], f)
result <- tbl(f) |> collect()
stopifnot(nrow(result) == 20L)
unlink(f)
```

arrange	<i>Sort rows by column values</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

Sort rows by column values

Usage

```
arrange(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

- .data A vectra_node object.
- ... Column names (unquoted). Wrap in `desc()` for descending order.

Details

Uses an external merge sort with a 1 GB memory budget. When data exceeds this limit, sorted runs are spilled to temporary .vtr files and merged via a k-way min-heap. NAs sort last in ascending order.

This is a materializing operation.

Value

A new vectra_node with sorted rows.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> arrange(desc(mpg)) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

as_embedding	<i>Encode vectors as an embedding column</i>
--------------	--

Description

Packs numeric vectors into the hex float32 blobs vectra stores embedding columns as. Write the result as an ordinary character column; the distance functions `cosine()`, `l2()`, and `dot()` decode it inside the engine.

Usage

```
as_embedding(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A numeric matrix (one embedding per row), a list of equal-length numeric vectors, or a single numeric vector (one embedding).

Value

A character vector with one hex-encoded blob per embedding.

See Also

`cosine()`, `l2()`, `dot()`

Examples

```
m <- matrix(rnorm(12), nrow = 3)      # 3 embeddings of length 4
emb <- as_embedding(m)
df <- data.frame(id = 1:3, emb = emb)
```

bind_rows	<i>Bind rows or columns from multiple vectra tables</i>
-----------	---

Description

Bind rows or columns from multiple vectra tables

Usage

```
bind_rows(..., .id = NULL)
```

```
bind_cols(...)
```

Arguments

... vectra_node objects or data.frames to combine.
 .id Optional column name for a source identifier.

Details

When all inputs are vectra_node objects with identical column names and types and no .id is requested, bind_rows creates a streaming ConcatNode that iterates children sequentially without materializing.

Otherwise, inputs are collected and combined in R. Missing columns are filled with NA.

bind_cols requires the same number of rows in each input.

Value

A vectra_node (streaming) when all inputs are vectra_node with identical schemas and .id is NULL. Otherwise a data.frame.

Examples

```
f1 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f2 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(x = 1:3, y = 4:6), f1)
write_vtr(data.frame(x = 7:9, y = 10:12), f2)
bind_rows(tbl(f1), tbl(f2)) |> collect()
bind_cols(tbl(f1), tbl(f2))
unlink(c(f1, f2))
```

block_fuzzy_lookup	<i>Fuzzy-match query keys against a materialized block</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Computes string distances between query keys and a string column in a materialized block. Optionally uses exact-match blocking on a second column (e.g., genus) to reduce the search space.

Usage

```
block_fuzzy_lookup(
  block,
  column,
  keys,
  method = "dl",
  max_dist = 0.2,
  block_col = NULL,
  block_keys = NULL,
  n_threads = 4L
)
```

Arguments

block	A vectra_block from <code>materialize()</code> .
column	Character scalar. Name of the string column to fuzzy-match against.
keys	Character vector. Query strings to match.
method	Character. Distance method: "dl" (Damerau-Levenshtein, default), "levenshtein", or "jw" (Jaro-Winkler).
max_dist	Numeric. Maximum normalized distance (default 0.2).
block_col	Optional character scalar. Column name for exact-match blocking (e.g., genus). When provided, only rows where block_col matches the corresponding block_keys value are compared.
block_keys	Optional character vector (same length as keys). Exact-match values for blocking. Required when block_col is provided.
n_threads	Integer. Number of OpenMP threads (default 4L).

Value

A data.frame with columns query_idx (1-based position in keys), fuzzy_dist (normalized distance), plus all columns from the block.

block_lookup	<i>Probe a materialized block by column value</i>
--------------	---

Description

Performs a hash lookup on a string column of a materialized block. Returns all rows where the column value matches one of the query keys. Hash indices are built lazily on first use and cached for subsequent calls.

Usage

```
block_lookup(block, column, keys, ci = FALSE)
```

Arguments

block	A vectra_block from <code>materialize()</code> .
column	Character scalar. Name of the string column to match against.
keys	Character vector. Query values to look up.
ci	Logical. Case-insensitive matching (default FALSE).

Value

A data.frame with column query_idx (1-based position in keys) plus all columns from the block, for each (query, block_row) match pair.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
df <- data.frame(taxonID = 1:2,
                 canonicalName = c("Quercus robur", "Pinus sylvestris"))
write_vtr(df, f)
blk <- materialize(tbl(f))
hits <- block_lookup(blk, "canonicalName", c("Quercus robur"))
ci_hits <- block_lookup(blk, "canonicalName", c("quercus robur"), ci = TRUE)
unlink(f)
```

chunk_feeder

Turn a query into a resettable chunk generator

Description

Wraps a query so a pull-based consumer can read it one chunk at a time and re-read it from the start as many times as needed. The returned closure follows the `data(reset)` protocol that `biglm::biglm()` expects: called with `reset = TRUE` it rewinds to the beginning of the data, and called with `reset = FALSE` it returns the next chunk as a `data.frame`, or `NULL` once the data is exhausted. This lets `biglm()` fit a generalized linear model on a dataset larger than RAM, streaming each iteratively reweighted pass through the engine without ever holding the full design matrix.

Usage

```
chunk_feeder(.source)
```

Arguments

<code>.source</code>	Either a function of no arguments returning a fresh <code>vecetra_node</code> each time it is called (e.g. <code>function() tbl_csv("occ.csv") > select(presence, bio1, bio12)</code>), or an offloaded node from <code>offload()</code> . Every chunk must contain all variables the consumer's formula references.
----------------------	---

Details

Because a `vecetra` node is consumed as it streams, re-reading requires a fresh node on each pass. `chunk_feeder()` accepts either form: a *factory*, a function of no arguments that returns a new node each time it is called; or an offloaded node from `offload()`, which is backed by a file and replays from disk directly. On every `reset = TRUE` a fresh stream is started, so the same query is replayed on each pass.

Prefer feeding an `offload()` of the prepared query: the pipeline (`scan`, `joins`, `mutate`) runs once into the spill, and every reweighted pass is then a disk scan of the prepared columns rather than a re-run of the pipeline.

Value

A function `function(reset = FALSE)`. With `reset = TRUE` it rewinds and returns `invisible(NULL)`; with `reset = FALSE` it returns the next chunk as a `data.frame`, or `NULL` at end of stream.

See Also

`offload()` for the replay cache, and `collect_chunked()` for single-pass reductions that vectra drives.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)

feed <- chunk_feeder(function() tbl(f) |> select(mpg, wt, hp))
feed(reset = TRUE)      # rewind to the start of the stream
first <- feed()         # first chunk as a data.frame
head(first)

# Out-of-core GLM: prepare once with offload(), then bigglm() replays it.
if (requireNamespace("biglm", quietly = TRUE)) {
  s <- offload(tbl(f) |> select(mpg, wt, hp))
  fit <- biglm::bigglm(mpg ~ wt + hp, data = chunk_feeder(s),
                      family = gaussian())
  coef(fit)
}

unlink(f)
```

collect

Execute a lazy query and return a data.frame

Description

Pulls all batches from the execution plan and materializes the result as an R `data.frame`.

Usage

```
collect(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` A `vecetra_node` object.

`...` Ignored.

Value

A data.frame with the query results.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
result <- tbl(f) |> collect()
head(result)
unlink(f)
```

collect_chunked

Fold a function over a query, one batch at a time

Description

Streams a lazy query through R in bounded pieces and reduces them with `f`, instead of materializing the whole result the way `collect()` does. The engine pulls one batch (a data.frame of up to a few hundred thousand rows) at a time; `f` is called as `f(acc, chunk)` and its return value becomes the accumulator for the next batch. Peak memory is one batch plus whatever the accumulator holds, so a result far larger than RAM can be reduced to a small summary in a single pass.

Usage

```
collect_chunked(x, f, .init = NULL, combine = NULL, commutative = FALSE)

## Default S3 method:
collect_chunked(x, f, .init = NULL, combine = NULL, commutative = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'vectra_node'
collect_chunked(x, f, .init = NULL, combine = NULL, commutative = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'vectra_offload'
collect_chunked(x, f, .init = NULL, combine = NULL, commutative = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'vectra_shard'
collect_chunked(x, f, .init = NULL, combine = NULL, commutative = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'vectra_partition'
collect_chunked(x, f, .init = NULL, combine = NULL, commutative = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x` A `vectra_node` (from `tbl()`, `tbl_csv()`, `tbl_tiff()`, ... and any chain of verbs). It is consumed: after `collect_chunked()` returns, the stream is drained and `x` cannot be collected again.

<code>f</code>	A function of two arguments <code>function(acc, chunk)</code> returning the updated accumulator. <code>chunk</code> is a <code>data.frame</code> holding the next batch of rows.
<code>.init</code>	Initial accumulator value. Passed to <code>f</code> with the first batch and returned unchanged if the query yields no rows. When <code>combine</code> is supplied this is also the monoid identity (the value <code>combine</code> leaves unchanged).
<code>combine</code>	Optional function <code>function(acc, acc)</code> that merges two accumulators. Supplying it declares the reduction a monoid with <code>.init</code> as identity, which is what lets the fold run over the independent shards of a partition (<code>offload(x, by = ...)</code>) and have the partial results merged correctly. For a plain node the stream is a single sequence, so <code>combine</code> is not needed and is ignored.
<code>commutative</code>	Logical; declare that <code>combine</code> does not depend on the order of its arguments. Lets a partitioned fold merge shards in any order (no stable sort required). Default <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

This is the streaming counterpart to a fold (`Reduce()`): use it when the query returns more rows than fit in memory but the *reduction* is small. A running count, per-group sufficient statistics, the cross-products $X'X$ and $X'y$ behind a linear fit, an online mean or histogram - all accumulate in bounded space across the stream. When you instead need the model-fitting consumer to drive the iteration (and to re-read the data on each pass, as an iteratively reweighted GLM does), use `chunk_feeder()`.

Value

The final accumulator. For a node: `f` applied left-to-right across every batch, seeded with `.init`. For a partition: each shard folded with `f/.init`, then those per-shard accumulators merged with `combine`.

See Also

`chunk_feeder()` for pull-based consumers such as `biglm::bigglm()`, `offload()` for the replay cache and the partitioned monoidal reduce, `group_map()` and `group_modify()` for per-shard application, and `collect()` to materialize the full result.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)

# Row count without materializing the result.
collect_chunked(tbl(f), function(acc, chunk) acc + nrow(chunk), .init = 0L)

# Accumulate the normal-equation pieces  $X'X$  and  $X'y$  for an exact OLS fit
# of  $\text{mpg} \sim \text{wt} + \text{hp}$ , in one streaming pass.
acc <- collect_chunked(
  tbl(f) |> select(mpg, wt, hp),
  function(acc, chunk) {
    X <- cbind(1, chunk$wt, chunk$hp)
    y <- chunk$mpg
    list(XtX = acc$XtX + crossprod(X), Xty = acc$Xty + crossprod(X, y))
  }
)
```

```

    },
    .init = list(XtX = matrix(0, 3, 3), Xty = matrix(0, 3, 1))
  )
  solve(acc$XtX, acc$Xty)          # same as coef(lm(mpg ~ wt + hp, mtcars))
  unlink(f)

```

collect_sf

Materialize a spatial query as an sf object

Description

Collects a `vectra_node` (typically the result of [spatial_map\(\)](#) or [spatial_join\(\)](#)) into memory and rebuilds an `sf` object from its hex-WKB geometry column. The CRS defaults to the one carried on the node.

Usage

```
collect_sf(x, geom = "geometry", crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> with a hex-WKB / WKT geometry column, or a <code>data.frame</code> already collected from one.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the geometry column. Default "geometry".
<code>crs</code>	Override the coordinate reference system. Defaults to the CRS the node carries, or unknown.

Details

This is the spatial counterpart to [collect\(\)](#): use it when the final result fits in memory as `sf`. For a result still larger than RAM, keep it as a node and write it out with [write_vtr\(\)](#) (the geometry stays as a WKB string column) or reduce it with [collect_chunked\(\)](#).

Value

An `sf` object.

See Also

[spatial_map\(\)](#), [spatial_join\(\)](#), [collect\(\)](#).

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  NAME = nc$NAME,
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_geometry(nc), hex = TRUE)
), f)
result <- tbl(f) |> spatial_map(~ sf::st_centroid(.x), crs = sf::st_crs(nc))
collect_sf(result)
unlink(f)
```

contours

Extract contour iso-lines from a streamed raster

Description

Traces contour lines at one or more levels from a `.vec` raster with marching squares, reading the raster one tile-row strip at a time (each strip expanded by one row so a cell straddling the strip boundary is traced once). Each strip contributes line segments, which are accumulated into a lazy `vectra_node` carrying a level column and hex-WKB geometry. With `merge = TRUE` the segments of each level are joined into continuous lines.

Usage

```
contours(x, levels, band = 1L, merge = TRUE, crs = NA, flush_rows = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_raster</code> (from <code>vec_open_raster()</code>) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> raster.
<code>levels</code>	Numeric vector of contour levels to trace.
<code>band</code>	Band to contour (1-based). Default 1.
<code>merge</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> (default) join each level's segments into continuous lines with <code>sf::st_line_merge()</code> ; if <code>FALSE</code> return the raw per-cell segments.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system recorded on the node. Defaults to the raster's EPSG, else unknown.
<code>flush_rows</code>	Rows buffered before a spill flush. <code>NULL</code> (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Extraction is the *sort / partition* tier of the spatial toolbox: bounded to one haloed strip at a time. The optional final merge collects the segment set, which is small relative to the raster, and joins it per level; this is the small all-to-all step on the output, not on the grid. Geometry assembly and the merge are delegated to `sf` (an optional dependency).

Value

A vectra_node with a level column and a hex-WKB geometry column, materialise it with collect_sf().

See Also

polygonize() for area features, terrain() for the DEM derivatives contours often accompany, collect_sf() to materialise as sf.

Examples

```
z <- outer(1:20, 1:20, function(r, c) r + c)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(z, f, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 20, 20))

iso <- contours(f, levels = c(15, 25, 35))
collect_sf(iso)
unlink(f)
```

count	Count observations by group
-------	-----------------------------

Description

Count observations by group

Usage

```
count(x, ..., wt = NULL, sort = FALSE, name = NULL)

tally(x, wt = NULL, sort = FALSE, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

- x A vectra_node object.
- ... Grouping columns (unquoted).
- wt Column to weight by (unquoted). If NULL, counts rows.
- sort If TRUE, sort output in descending order of n.
- name Name of the count column (default "n").

Details

Equivalent to group_by(...) |> summarise(n = n()). When wt is provided, uses sum(wt) instead of n(). When sort = TRUE, results are sorted in descending order of the count column.

Value

A vectra_node with group columns and a count column.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> count(cyl) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

create_index	Create a hash index on a .vtr file column
--------------	---

Description

Builds a persistent hash index stored as a .vtri sidecar file alongside the .vtr file. The index maps key hashes to row group indices, enabling O(1) row group identification for equality predicates (filter(col == value)).

Usage

```
create_index(path, column, ci = FALSE)
```

Arguments

path	Path to a .vtr file.
column	Character vector. Name(s) of column(s) to index.
ci	Logical. Build a case-insensitive index? Default FALSE.

Details

For composite indexes on multiple columns, pass a character vector. Composite indexes accelerate AND-combined equality predicates (e.g., filter(col1 == "a", col2 == "b")).

The index is automatically loaded by [tbl\(\)](#) when present. It composes with zone-map pruning and binary search on sorted columns.

Value

Invisible NULL. The index is written as a .vtri sidecar file.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = letters, val = 1:26, stringsAsFactors = FALSE), f)
create_index(f, "id")
tbl(f) |> filter(id == "m") |> collect()
unlink(c(f, paste0(f, ".id.vtri")))
```

cross_join	<i>Cross join two vectra tables</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Returns every combination of rows from x and y (Cartesian product). Both tables are collected before joining.

Usage

```
cross_join(x, y, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node object or data.frame.
y	A vectra_node object or data.frame.
suffix	Suffixes for disambiguating column names (default c(".x", ".y")).
...	Ignored.

Value

A data.frame with `nrow(x) * nrow(y)` rows.

Examples

```
f1 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f2 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(a = 1:2), f1)
write_vtr(data.frame(b = c("x", "y", "z"), stringsAsFactors = FALSE), f2)
cross_join(tbl(f1), tbl(f2))
unlink(c(f1, f2))
```

delete_vtr	<i>Logically delete rows from a .vtr file</i>
------------	---

Description

Marks the specified 0-based physical row indices as deleted by writing (or updating) a tombstone side file (<path>.del). The original .vtr file is never modified. The next call to `tbl()` on the same path will automatically exclude the deleted rows.

Usage

```
delete_vtr(path, row_ids)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	File path of the <code>.vtr</code> file to delete rows from.
<code>row_ids</code>	A numeric vector of 0-based physical row indices to delete. Out-of-range indices are silently ignored on read (they will never match a real row).

Details

Tombstone files are cumulative: calling `delete_vtr()` multiple times on the same file merges all deletions (union, deduplicated). To undo deletions, remove the `.del` file manually with `unlink(paste0(path, ".del"))`.

Value

Invisible `NULL`.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)

# Delete the first and third rows (0-based indices 0 and 2)
delete_vtr(f, c(0, 2))

result <- tbl(f) |> collect()
stopifnot(nrow(result) == nrow(mtcars) - 2L)

unlink(c(f, paste0(f, ".del")))
```

desc

Mark a column for descending sort order

Description

Used inside `arrange()` to sort a column in descending order.

Usage

```
desc(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A column name.
----------------	----------------

Value

A marker used by `arrange()`.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> arrange(desc(mpg)) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

diff_vtr

Compute the logical diff between two .vtr files

Description

Streams both files and computes a set-level diff keyed on `key_col`. Returns a list with two elements:

Usage

```
diff_vtr(old_path, new_path, key_col)
```

Arguments

<code>old_path</code>	Path to the older .vtr file.
<code>new_path</code>	Path to the newer .vtr file.
<code>key_col</code>	Name of the column to use as the row key (must exist in both files with the same type).

Details

- added: a `vectra_node` (lazy `tbl()`) of rows present in `new_path` but not `old_path` (matched on `key_col`). Call `collect()` to materialise. The underlying temp file is deleted when the node is garbage-collected **or** when the calling R session ends via `on.exit()`.
- deleted: a vector of key values present in `old_path` but not `new_path`.

This is a **logical diff** (key-based set difference), not a binary file diff. Rows with the same key that have changed values are not reported as modified — use added and deleted together to detect updates (a key that appears in both means a row was replaced).

Value

A named list with elements `added` (a `vectra_node`) and `deleted` (a vector of key values).

Examples

```
f1 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f2 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
df1 <- data.frame(id = 1:5, val = letters[1:5], stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
df2 <- data.frame(id = c(3L, 4L, 5L, 6L, 7L),
                  val = c("C", "d", "e", "f", "g"),
                  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

```

write_vtr(df1, f1)
write_vtr(df2, f2)

d <- diff_vtr(f1, f2, "id")
# Rows 1 and 2 deleted; rows 6 and 7 added
stopifnot(all(d$deleted %in% c(1, 2)))
stopifnot(all(collect(d$added)$id %in% c(6, 7)))

unlink(c(f1, f2))

```

distinct	<i>Keep distinct/unique rows</i>
----------	----------------------------------

Description

Keep distinct/unique rows

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A vectra_node object.
<code>...</code>	Column names (unquoted). If empty, uses all columns.
<code>.keep_all</code>	If TRUE, keep all columns (not just those in <code>...</code>).

Details

Uses hash-based grouping with zero aggregations. When `.keep_all = TRUE` with a column subset, falls back to R's `duplicated()` with a message.

This is a materializing operation.

Value

A vectra_node with unique rows.

Examples

```

f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> distinct(cyl) |> collect()
unlink(f)

```

embedding_distance	<i>Embedding distance functions</i>
--------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Distance and similarity functions over embedding columns (see [as_embedding\(\)](#)), usable inside [mutate\(\)](#) / [filter\(\)](#) like any other expression. The query side is either another embedding column or a constant numeric vector. Decoding and the arithmetic run in C, one row at a time, parallelized over rows.

Usage

```
cosine(x, y)
```

```
l2(x, y)
```

```
dot(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	An embedding column.
y	An embedding column, or a constant numeric query vector.

Details

`cosine()` returns cosine distance ($1 - \text{similarity}$) and `l2()` Euclidean distance, so smaller means nearer – pair them with `slice_min()` for nearest-neighbour search. `dot()` returns the inner product, where larger means nearer (`slice_max()`).

Value

A double column.

See Also

[as_embedding\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
q <- rnorm(128)
tbl("vecs.vtr") |>
  mutate(d = cosine(emb, q)) |>
  slice_min(d, n = 10) |>
  collect()

## End(Not run)
```

explain	<i>Print the execution plan for a vectra query</i>
---------	--

Description

Shows the node types, column schemas, and structure of the lazy query plan.

Usage

explain(x, ...)

Arguments

x A vectra_node object.
... Ignored.

Value

Invisible x.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> filter(cyl > 4) |> select(mpg, cyl) |> explain()
unlink(f)
```

feature_knn	<i>Nearest neighbours of a streamed layer in predictor space</i>
-------------	--

Description

Streams a query side x through the engine and, for each row, returns the mean distance to its nearest neighbours in a resident reference cloud y – where distance is measured in *predictor* (attribute) space, not on coordinates. This is the continuous half of the MOP transferability metric (Owens et al. 2013): the mean environmental distance from a projection cell to the nearest part of a calibration cloud. Where `spatial_knn()` measures geographic proximity with GEOS, `feature_knn()` measures environmental novelty with an L2 or Mahalanobis distance in n-variable space.

Usage

```
feature_knn(
  x,
  y,
  vars = NULL,
  k = NULL,
  percentage = NULL,
  metric = c("euclidean", "mahalanobis"),
  dist_col = "knn_distance",
  nthreads = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_csv()</code> , ...): the streamed query side. Its predictor columns are read one batch at a time.
y	A data.frame or numeric matrix: the resident reference cloud, one column per predictor. Rows with any NA are dropped.
vars	Character vector of predictor column names present in both x and y. Defaults to the column names of y.
k	Number of nearest neighbours to average over. Supply exactly one of k or percentage.
percentage	Percent of the reference cloud to average over (the nearest $\text{ceil}(\text{percentage}/100 * \text{nrow}(y))$ neighbours). Supply exactly one of k or percentage.
metric	"euclidean" (default) for straight L2 distance in predictor units, or "mahalanobis" for distance whitened by the reference cloud's covariance.
dist_col	Name of the appended distance column. Default "knn_distance".
nthreads	Threads for the per-batch distance scan. NULL (default) uses all available (capped to two under R CMD check).
flush_rows	Rows to buffer before spilling a run file. NULL (default) spills by the streaming memory budget instead.

Details

The reference cloud is materialized once, whitened for the chosen metric, and held resident; the query side streams one batch at a time, so the projection side can exceed memory while peak memory stays at one batch plus the resident cloud. The neighbour count is either an absolute k or the nearest percentage% of the cloud ($\text{ceil}(\text{percentage}/100 * \text{nrow}(y))$), matching MOP's proportion-of-reference formulation.

Value

A vectra_node of x's columns plus dist_col, backed by temporary .vtr spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

References

Owens, H.L. et al. (2013) Constraints on interpretation of ecological niche models by limited environmental ranges on calibration areas. *Ecological Modelling* 263:10-18.

See Also

[rast_feature_distance\(\)](#) for the same distance computed out-of-core over a projection raster, [spatial_knn\(\)](#) for geographic nearest neighbours.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
ref <- data.frame(bio1 = rnorm(500, 10, 2), bio12 = rnorm(500, 800, 50))
qy <- data.frame(bio1 = c(10, 20), bio12 = c(800, 400))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(qy, f)

# Row 1 sits in the cloud (small distance); row 2 is far outside it.
tbl(f) |>
  feature_knn(ref, percentage = 5) |>
  collect()
unlink(f)
```

filter	<i>Filter rows of a vectra query</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

Description

Filter rows of a vectra query

Usage

```
filter(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A vectra_node object.
...	Filter expressions (combined with &).

Details

Filter uses zero-copy selection vectors: matching rows are indexed without copying data. Multiple conditions are combined with &. Supported expression types: arithmetic (+, -, *, /, %%), comparison (==, !=, <, <=, >, >=), boolean (&, |, !), `is.na()`, and string functions (`nchar()`, `substr()`, `grepl()` with fixed patterns).

NA comparisons return NA (SQL semantics). Use `is.na()` to filter NAs explicitly.

This is a streaming operation (constant memory per batch).

Value

A new vectra_node with the filter applied.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> filter(cyl > 4) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

floor_time	<i>Floor a datetime column to a calendar grid</i>
------------	---

Description

Truncates a Date or POSIXct column down to a unit boundary – the basis for time bucketing. Usable inside `mutate()` / `filter()`; `resample()` calls it for you.

Usage

```
floor_time(t, unit)
```

Arguments

- t A Date or POSIXct column (stored as days / seconds since the epoch).
- unit A bucket size as a string: a count and a unit, e.g. "hour", "15 min", "day", "week", "3 months", "quarter", "year".

Details

The result is returned in the column’s own scale (days for Date, seconds for POSIXct), so it remains a valid instant. The engine does not re-attach the Date/POSIXct class to a computed column, so a floored column collects as the underlying numeric epoch; wrap with `as.POSIXct(x, origin = "1970-01-01", tz = "UTC")` or `as.Date(x, origin = "1970-01-01")` if you need the class back.

Value

A numeric (epoch) column.

See Also

```
resample()
```

Description

Applies a moving window to a `.vec` raster, reading the input one tile-row strip at a time – each strip expanded by the kernel radius (a halo read) so window neighbours are available without ever holding the whole grid resident. The per-window statistic is computed in C. When `path` is given the output is streamed straight back to a new `.vec` one tile-row at a time, so neither the input nor the output band is ever fully in memory; this is the raster op that runs out of core where an in-memory engine needs the whole raster at once.

Usage

```
focal(
  x,
  w = matrix(1, 3, 3),
  fun = c("mean", "sum", "min", "max", "sd", "median"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  band = 1L,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vecra_raster</code> (from vec_open_raster()) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> raster.
<code>w</code>	A numeric weight matrix with odd dimensions, or a single positive odd integer <code>k</code> for a <code>k x k</code> window of ones. Default <code>matrix(1, 3, 3)</code> .
<code>fun</code>	Window statistic: one of "sum", "mean", "min", "max", "sd", "median". Default "mean".
<code>na.rm</code>	Skip nodata cells inside the window (TRUE, default) or let them propagate NA (FALSE).
<code>band</code>	Band to read (1-based). Default 1.
<code>path</code>	Optional output <code>.vec</code> path. When given the result is streamed to disk and the opened vec_open_raster() handle is returned invisibly; when NULL the result is returned as an in-memory matrix.
<code>dtype</code>	Storage dtype for <code>.vec</code> output (see vec_write_raster()). Default "f32".
<code>compression</code>	Compression effort for <code>.vec</code> output. Default "fast".

Details

This is the *sort/partition* tier of the spatial toolbox: bounded to one haloed strip at a time, exploiting tile locality.

The window *w* is a numeric weight matrix with odd dimensions (or a single odd integer *k*, shorthand for a *k* × *k* matrix of ones). NA weights mark cells outside the window. For *fun* = "sum"/"mean" the weights scale the values (sum is `sum(w * x)`, mean is `sum(w * x) / sum(w)`); for the other statistics a finite weight only marks membership. With `na.rm = TRUE` (the default) nodata cells inside the window are skipped; with `na.rm = FALSE` any nodata cell – including a window that runs off the raster edge – makes the result NA, matching the resident behaviour.

Value

When *path* is NULL, a numeric matrix (row 1 northmost) carrying *gt*, *extent*, *crs*, and *fun* attributes. When *path* is given, the written *vecra_raster* handle (invisibly).

See Also

[terrain\(\)](#) for DEM derivatives built on the same strip pass, [zonal\(\)](#) for per-zone summaries.

Examples

```
m <- matrix(1:36, 6, 6, byrow = TRUE)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(m, f, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 6, 6))

# 3x3 mean smoother; edge cells see off-raster neighbours.
focal(f, w = matrix(1, 3, 3), fun = "mean")
unlink(f)
```

fuzzy_join

Fuzzy join two vectra tables by string distance

Description

Joins two tables using approximate string matching on key columns. Optionally blocks by a second column (e.g., *genus*) for performance — only rows sharing the same blocking key are compared.

Usage

```
fuzzy_join(
  x,
  y,
  by,
  method = "dl",
  max_dist = 0.2,
  block_by = NULL,
```

```

    n_threads = 4L,
    suffix = ".y"
  )

```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node object (probe / query side).
y	A vectra_node object (build / reference side).
by	A named character vector of length 1: c("probe_col" = "build_col"). The columns to compute string distance on.
method	Character. Distance algorithm: "dl" (Damerau-Levenshtein, default), "levenshtein", or "jw" (Jaro-Winkler).
max_dist	Numeric. Maximum normalized distance (0-1) to keep a match. Default 0.2.
block_by	Optional named character vector of length 1: c("probe_col" = "build_col"). Rows must match exactly on these columns before distance is computed. Dramatically reduces comparisons.
n_threads	Integer. Number of OpenMP threads for parallel distance computation over partitions. Default 4L.
suffix	Character. Suffix appended to build-side column names that collide with probe-side names. Default ".y".

Value

A vectra_node with all probe columns, all build columns (suffixed on collision), and a fuzzy_dist column (double).

geom_expressions	<i>Geometry functions inside mutate(), filter(), and summarise()</i>
------------------	--

Description

vectra recognizes a family of `st_*` geometry functions directly inside expression verbs. They run on the GEOS C library straight off the hex-WKB geometry column, one row at a time, with no per-batch round-trip through `sf`: `tbl(f) |> filter(st_area(geometry) > 1e6)` prunes the stream in C, and `mutate(centroid = st_centroid(geometry))` adds a new hex-WKB geometry column. The computation is planar, in the geometry's own coordinate units, exactly as the streaming spatial verbs are.

Details

These names are interpreted by the expression engine; they are not exported R functions and are not called as such. They are available only inside `mutate()`, `transmute()`, `filter()`, and a grouped `summarise()` over a vectra_node. The geometry argument is the hex-WKB column (named geometry by convention). A function that returns a geometry produces another hex-WKB column; materialize it with `collect_sf()` (point it at the column with `geom =`), or write it with `write_tiff()/sf::st_write()`.

Measures (return a number)

`st_area(g)` Area of polygonal geometry (0 for lines and points).

`st_length(g)`, `st_perimeter(g)` Length of a line, or the perimeter (boundary length) of a polygon. The two names are aliases.

`st_x(g)`, `st_y(g)` Coordinate of a point geometry; NA for a non-point.

`st_npoints(g)` Number of coordinates in the geometry.

`st_ngeometries(g)` Number of sub-geometries in a collection or multi-geometry (1 for a single geometry).

`st_distance(a, b)` Shortest planar distance between two geometries (see the binary second argument below).

Predicates (return TRUE / FALSE)

Unary: `st_is_valid(g)`, `st_is_empty(g)`, `st_is_simple(g)`.

Binary topological relations, each taking a second geometry: `st_intersects`, `st_within`, `st_contains`, `st_overlaps`, `st_touches`, `st_crosses`, `st_equals`, `st_disjoint`, `st_covers`, `st_covered_by`.
Used in `filter()` they keep the rows where the relation holds.

Type (returns a string)

`st_geometry_type(g)` gives the GEOS geometry type name ("Point", "Polygon", "MultiPolygon", ...).

Transforms (return a geometry)

`st_centroid(g)` Area (or length, or vertex) centroid.

`st_point_on_surface(g)` A point guaranteed to lie on the geometry.

`st_boundary(g)` The topological boundary.

`st_envelope(g)` The axis-aligned bounding rectangle.

`st_convex_hull(g)` The convex hull.

`st_make_valid(g)` Repair an invalid geometry.

`st_buffer(g, dist)` Buffer by `dist` (round joins, 8 segments per quadrant).

`st_simplify(g, tol)` Topology-preserving Douglas-Peucker simplification with tolerance `tol`.

The second geometry of a binary op

For `st_distance` and the binary predicates, the second argument can be another geometry column (compared row by row), a constant `sf/sfc` object (a multi-feature object is unioned to one geometry), or a hex-WKB string. A constant is parsed once and reused across every row, so testing a whole stream against one area of interest stays cheap.

Missing geometry

A missing (NA) or unparseable geometry, or an operation that has no answer (a coordinate of a non-point, distance to a missing geometry), yields NA for that row rather than an error.

See Also

`mutate()`, `filter()`, `collect_sf()` to materialize a geometry result as sf; `spatial_map()` for an arbitrary per-feature sf transform; `spatial_filter()` and `spatial_join()` for relating a stream to a resident reference layer.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("sf", quietly = TRUE)) {
  nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
  f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
  write_vtr(data.frame(
    NAME      = nc$NAME,
    geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_geometry(nc), hex = TRUE)
  ), f)

  # measures: add area and perimeter columns
  tbl(f) |>
    mutate(area = st_area(geometry), perim = st_perimeter(geometry)) |>
    select(NAME, area, perim) |>
    collect() |>
    head()

  # predicate: keep counties intersecting an area of interest
  ao_i <- sf::st_as_sfc(sf::st_bbox(
    c(xmin = -81.5, ymin = 36.2, xmax = -80.5, ymax = 36.6)))
  tbl(f) |> filter(st_intersects(geometry, ao_i)) |> collect() |> nrow()

  # transform: replace each county with its centroid, materialize as sf
  tbl(f) |>
    mutate(geometry = st_centroid(geometry)) |>
    select(NAME, geometry) |>
    collect_sf()

  unlink(f)
}
```

glimpse

Get a glimpse of a vectra table

Description

Shows column names, types, and a preview of the first few values without collecting the full result.

Usage

```
glimpse(x, width = 5L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node object.
width	Maximum number of preview rows to fetch (default 5).
...	Ignored.

Value

Invisible x.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> glimpse()
unlink(f)
```

grid	<i>Define a uniform grid for a partitioned spatial join</i>
------	---

Description

Describes the regular grid that `spatial_join()` uses to partition two streamed layers for the both-sides-larger-than-RAM case. Cell (cx, cy) covers `[origin_x + cx * cellsize_x, origin_x + (cx + 1) * cellsize_x]` and likewise in y, so a coordinate maps to the cell `floor((coord - origin) / cellsize)`. Pick a cellsize comparable to the scale of the join (large enough that most cells hold a workable shard, small enough that one cell's features fit in memory); for an extended-on-extended join choose it larger than the left features.

Usage

```
grid(cellsize, origin = c(0, 0))
```

Arguments

cellsize	Cell size: a single number for square cells, or <code>c(cellsize_x, cellsize_y)</code> .
origin	Grid origin <code>c(x0, y0)</code> (a cell corner). Default <code>c(0, 0)</code> .

Value

A `vectra_grid` specification to pass as `spatial_join(partition =)`.

See Also

`spatial_join()` for the join it partitions.

Examples

```
grid(1000)
grid(c(0.5, 0.25), origin = c(-180, -90))
```

group_by	<i>Group a vectra query by columns</i>
----------	--

Description

Group a vectra query by columns

Usage

```
group_by(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A vectra_node object.
...	Grouping column names (unquoted).

Value

A vectra_node with grouping information stored.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> group_by(cyl) |> summarise(avg = mean(mpg)) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

group_map	<i>Apply a function to each shard of a partition</i>
-----------	--

Description

Run a function once per shard of a partition (`offload(x, by = ...)`) and gather the results. Each shard is read into memory as a `data.frame` and passed to `.f` together with its key, so a model that couples rows within a group becomes a set of independent per-shard fits. This is the per-group counterpart to `collect_chunked()`, which instead merges every shard into a single accumulator.

Usage

```
group_map(.data, .f, ...)

## S3 method for class 'vectra_partition'
group_map(.data, .f, ...)

group_modify(.data, .f, ...)

## S3 method for class 'vectra_partition'
group_modify(.data, .f, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A <code>vectra_partition</code> from <code>offload()</code> with a <code>by</code> key.
<code>.f</code>	A function applied to each shard. It receives the shard as a <code>data.frame</code> and the shard key (a string) as its first two arguments; any further arguments in <code>...</code> follow. A purrr-style formula such as <code>~lm(y ~ x, .x)</code> also works, with <code>.x</code> the shard data and <code>.y</code> the key. For <code>group_modify()</code> , <code>.f</code> must return a <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>.f</code> .

Details

`group_map()` returns a named list, one element per shard keyed by the shard key, and places no constraint on what `.f` returns. Use it for per-group results that do not rebind into a table, such as fitted models.

`group_modify()` expects `.f` to return a `data.frame` for each shard and binds those frames into one. When a shard's result does not already carry the partition key column, the key is added as a leading column (named after the partition's `by`), so every row records the shard it came from. Use it for per-group summaries that recombine into a single table.

Each shard is materialized in full before `.f` sees it, so partition the query on a key whose groups fit in memory. For a reduction that stays bounded without ever holding a whole group, fold the partition with `collect_chunked()` instead.

Value

`group_map()` returns a named list with one element per shard. `group_modify()` returns a single `data.frame`: the per-shard results row-bound, with the shard key restored as a column when `.f` dropped it.

See Also

`offload()` to build a partition, and `collect_chunked()` for the partitioned monoidal reduce.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
p <- offload(tbl(f), by = "cyl")
```

```
# One fit per shard, returned as a named list keyed by cyl.
fits <- group_map(p, function(d, cyl) coef(lm(mpg ~ wt, data = d)))
fits

# Per-shard summaries recombined into one table, key restored as a column.
group_modify(p, function(d, cyl)
  data.frame(n = nrow(d), mean_mpg = mean(d$mpg)))
unlink(f)
```

has_index	<i>Check if a hash index exists for a .vtr column</i>
-----------	---

Description

Check if a hash index exists for a .vtr column

Usage

```
has_index(path, column)
```

Arguments

path	Path to a .vtr file.
column	Character vector. Name(s) of column(s).

Value

Logical scalar: TRUE if a .vtri index file exists.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = letters, val = 1:26, stringsAsFactors = FALSE), f)
has_index(f, "id") # FALSE
create_index(f, "id")
has_index(f, "id") # TRUE
unlink(c(f, paste0(f, ".id.vtri")))
```

head.vectra_node	<i>Limit results to first n rows</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Limit results to first n rows

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'vectra_node'
head(x, n = 6L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node object.
n	Number of rows to return.
...	Ignored.

Value

A data.frame with the first n rows.

interval_join	<i>Interval (range overlap) join of two vectra tables</i>
---------------	---

Description

Joins each row of x to every row of y whose [start, end] interval overlaps it – the one-dimensional analogue of a spatial bounding-box join (`data.table::foverlaps`, `GenomicRanges::findOverlaps`). An optional equality key in `by` restricts overlap testing to rows that share that key (a chromosome, a sensor id), the same role a regular join's `by` plays.

Usage

```
interval_join(
  x,
  y,
  start,
  end,
  by = NULL,
  type = c("inner", "left"),
  closed = TRUE,
  n_threads = 4L,
  suffix = ".y"
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node (the streamed / probe side).
<code>y</code>	A vectra_node (the resident / build side).
<code>start</code>	The interval start columns, as <code>c("x_col" = "y_col")</code> or a single name shared by both sides.
<code>end</code>	The interval end columns, in the same form as <code>start</code> .
<code>by</code>	Optional equality key restricting overlap to rows that match on it, as <code>c("x_col" = "y_col")</code> or a single shared name. NULL (default) tests every pair.
<code>type</code>	"inner" (default) keeps only overlapping pairs; "left" keeps every x row, filling y columns with NA where nothing overlaps.
<code>closed</code>	Logical. TRUE (default) counts intervals that touch at an endpoint as overlapping; FALSE requires a strictly positive overlap.
<code>n_threads</code>	Integer. OpenMP threads for the per-group sweep. Default 4L.
<code>suffix</code>	Character. Suffix appended to y column names that collide with x names. Default ".y".

Details

Both sides are read into memory, then within each by group a sweep over the interval endpoints emits each overlapping pair once, scaling with the number of overlaps rather than the product of the row counts.

Value

A vectra_node with all x columns followed by all y columns (suffixed on collision).

kmer	<i>k-mer spectrum of a sequence column</i>
------	--

Description

Counts every fixed-length subsequence (k-mer) of a nucleotide string column, grouped by zero or more key columns. The result is one row per distinct (group, k-mer): the grouping columns, a kmer column, and an integer count. This is the set-wise counterpart to the per-row [seq_expressions](#) family — it materializes the whole spectrum, so it is a blocking step like [summarise\(\)](#), but the k-mer table is the only state held, not the input.

Usage

```
kmer(x, seq, k = 4, by = NULL, canonical = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node object.
seq	The sequence column (unquoted). Defaults to seq, the column <code>tbl_fasta()</code> and <code>tbl_fastq()</code> produce.
k	k-mer length, an integer in 1:32 (default 4).
by	Grouping column(s): an unquoted name, <code>c(col1, col2)</code> , or a character vector. NULL (default) counts one spectrum over the whole input.
canonical	If TRUE, collapse each k-mer with its reverse complement (default FALSE).

Details

Each k-mer is packed into 2 bits per base (A/C/G/T) and counted in a native hash table, so k is limited to 1:32. A window containing any non-ACGT base (N, an IUPAC ambiguity code, or a gap) is skipped, matching the convention of dedicated k-mer counters. With `canonical = TRUE`, a k-mer and its reverse complement are counted together under the lexicographically smaller of the two — the usual choice for strand-agnostic data.

Row order in the result is unspecified; pipe into `arrange()` for a stable order.

Value

A vectra_node with the grouping columns, a kmer column, and a count column.

See Also

[seq_expressions](#), `tbl_fasta()`

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = c("a", "b"),
                      seq = c("ACGTACGT", "AAAAT"),
                      stringsAsFactors = FALSE), f)
tbl(f) |> kmer(seq, k = 3, by = id) |> arrange(id, kmer) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

left_join	<i>Join two vectra tables</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

Join two vectra tables

Usage

```

left_join(x, y, by = NULL, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

right_join(x, y, by = NULL, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

full_join(x, y, by = NULL, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)

anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vetra_node</code> object (left table).
<code>y</code>	A <code>vetra_node</code> object (right table).
<code>by</code>	A character vector of column names to join by, or a named vector like <code>c("a" = "b")</code> . <code>NULL</code> for natural join (common columns).
<code>suffix</code>	A character vector of length 2 for disambiguating non-key columns with the same name (default <code>c(".x", ".y")</code>).
<code>...</code>	Ignored.

Details

All joins use a build-right, probe-left hash join. The entire right-side table is materialized into a hash table; left-side batches stream through. Memory cost is proportional to the right-side table size.

NA keys never match (SQL NULL semantics). Key types are auto-coerced following the `bool < int64 < double` hierarchy. Joining string against numeric keys is an error.

Value

A `vetra_node` with the joined result.

Examples

```

f1 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f2 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = c(1, 2, 3), x = c(10, 20, 30)), f1)
write_vtr(data.frame(id = c(1, 2, 4), y = c(100, 200, 400)), f2)
left_join(tbl(f1), tbl(f2), by = "id") |> collect()
unlink(c(f1, f2))

```

link	<i>Define a link between a fact table and a dimension table</i>
------	---

Description

Creates a link descriptor that specifies how to join a dimension table to a fact table via one or more key columns.

Usage

```
link(key, node)
```

Arguments

key	A character vector or named character vector specifying join keys. Unnamed: same column name in both tables. Named: <code>c("fact_col" = "dim_col")</code> .
node	A <code>vectra_node</code> object (the dimension table). Must be file-backed (created via <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_csv()</code> , or <code>tbl_sqlite()</code>).

Value

A `vectra_link` object.

Examples

```
f_obs <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f_sp <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(sp_id = 1:3, value = c(10, 20, 30)), f_obs)
write_vtr(data.frame(sp_id = 1:3, name = c("A", "B", "C")), f_sp)
lnk <- link("sp_id", tbl(f_sp))
unlink(c(f_obs, f_sp))
```

lookup	<i>Look up columns from linked dimension tables</i>
--------	---

Description

Resolves columns from dimension tables registered in a `vtr_schema()`, automatically building the necessary join tree. Reports unmatched keys as a diagnostic message.

Usage

```
lookup(.schema, ..., .join = "left", .report = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>.schema</code>	A <code>vetra_schema</code> object.
<code>...</code>	Column references: bare names for fact columns, or <code>dimension\$column</code> for dimension columns.
<code>.join</code>	Join type: "left" (default, keeps all fact rows) or "inner" (drops unmatched fact rows).
<code>.report</code>	Logical. If TRUE (default), print a message with the number of unmatched keys per dimension.

Details

Column references use `dimension$column` syntax (e.g., `species$name`). Columns from the fact table can be referenced by name directly.

When `.report = TRUE`, each needed dimension is checked for unmatched keys by opening fresh scans of the fact and dimension tables. This adds one extra read pass per dimension but does not affect the lazy result node.

Only dimensions referenced in `...` are joined. Unreferenced dimensions are never scanned.

Value

A `vetra_node` with the selected columns.

Examples

```
f_obs <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f_sp  <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f_ct  <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(sp_id = 1:4, ct_code = c("AT", "DE", "FR", "XX"),
  value = 10:13), f_obs)
write_vtr(data.frame(sp_id = 1:3,
  name = c("Oak", "Beech", "Pine")), f_sp)
write_vtr(data.frame(ct_code = c("AT", "DE", "FR"),
  gdp = c(400, 3800, 2700)), f_ct)

s <- vtr_schema(
  fact = tbl(f_obs),
  species = link("sp_id", tbl(f_sp)),
  country = link("ct_code", tbl(f_ct))
)

# Pull columns from any linked dimension
result <- lookup(s, value, species$name, country$gdp)
collect(result)

unlink(c(f_obs, f_sp, f_ct))
```

mask	<i>Mask a streamed raster to a polygon layer</i>
------	--

Description

Keeps the pixels of a `.vec` raster whose cell centre falls inside a resident polygon layer and sets the rest to background, reading the raster one tile-row strip at a time so the whole grid is never resident. It is the raster counterpart of `spatial_clip()`: the streamed side is the (large) raster and the small mask layer stays in memory. With `inverse = TRUE` the inside is cleared and the outside kept.

Usage

```
mask(
  x,
  mask,
  inverse = FALSE,
  band = NULL,
  background = NA_real_,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vecra_raster</code> (from <code>vec_open_raster()</code>) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> raster.
<code>mask</code>	An <code>sf</code> or <code>sfc</code> polygon layer to clip against. When it carries no CRS it inherits the raster's EPSG.
<code>inverse</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> (default) keep pixels inside mask; if <code>TRUE</code> keep the pixels outside it.
<code>band</code>	Band(s) to mask (1-based). Default <code>NULL</code> masks every band.
<code>background</code>	Value written to cleared pixels. Default <code>NA_real_</code> .
<code>path</code>	Optional output <code>.vec</code> path. When given the result is streamed to disk and the opened <code>vec_open_raster()</code> handle is returned invisibly; when <code>NULL</code> the result is returned in memory (a matrix for one band, a list of matrices for several).
<code>dtype</code>	Storage dtype for <code>.vec</code> output (see <code>vec_write_raster()</code>). Default <code>"f32"</code> .
<code>compression</code>	Compression effort for <code>.vec</code> output. Default <code>"fast"</code> .

Details

This is the *monoid fold* tier of the spatial toolbox: bounded to one strip plus the resident mask, a single streaming pass, no spill. A pixel is tested against the mask only when its centre falls in the mask bounding box, so the point-in-polygon work stays proportional to the overlap rather than the whole grid. Point-in-polygon is delegated to `sf` (an optional dependency); topology and CRS handling are `sf`'s.

Value

When path is NULL, a numeric matrix (one band) or a list of matrices (several), each carrying gt, extent, and crs attributes (row 1 northmost). When path is given, the written vectra_raster handle (invisibly).

See Also

[spatial_clip\(\)](#) for the vector analogue, [zonal\(\)](#) for per-zone summaries over the same pixel-in-polygon assignment.

Examples

```
vals <- matrix(1:100, 10, 10, byrow = TRUE)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(vals, f, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 10, 10))

disc <- sf::st_buffer(sf::st_sfc(sf::st_point(c(5, 5))), 3)
inside <- mask(f, disc)
sum(!is.na(inside))
unlink(f)
```

materialize*Materialize a vectra node into a reusable in-memory block*

Description

Consumes a vectra node (pulling all batches) and stores the result as a persistent columnar block in memory. Unlike nodes, blocks can be probed repeatedly via [block_lookup\(\)](#) without re-scanning.

Usage

```
materialize(.data)
```

Arguments

.data A vectra_node (consumed; cannot be used after this call).

Value

A vectra_block object (external pointer to C-level ColumnBlock).

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
df <- data.frame(taxonID = 1:3,
                 canonicalName = c("Quercus robur", "Pinus sylvestris",
                                   "Fagus sylvatica"))

write_vtr(df, f)
blk <- materialize(tbl(f) |> select(taxonID, canonicalName))
hits <- block_lookup(blk, "canonicalName",
                    c("Quercus robur", "Pinus sylvestris"))
unlink(f)
```

mosaic

Merge aligned rasters onto a common grid

Description

Combines several `.vec` rasters that share a resolution and cell grid into one raster spanning their union, resolving overlap with `fun`. The output is walked one tile-row strip at a time and each input contributes only the window overlapping the current strip, so neither the inputs nor the output are held whole in memory.

Usage

```
mosaic(
  rasters,
  fun = c("first", "last", "mean", "sum", "min", "max"),
  band = 1L,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>rasters</code>	A list of <code>vectra_raster</code> handles or <code>.vec</code> paths sharing resolution and grid alignment.
<code>fun</code>	Overlap rule where inputs cover the same cell: "first" (the earliest input in <code>rasters</code> , default), "last", "mean", "sum", "min", or "max". Cells covered by no input come back NA.
<code>band</code>	Band read from every input (1-based). Default 1.
<code>path</code>	Optional output <code>.vec</code> path. When given the result is streamed to disk and the opened vec_open_raster() handle is returned invisibly; when NULL the result is returned as an in-memory matrix.
<code>dtype</code>	Storage dtype for <code>.vec</code> output (see vec_write_raster()). Default "f32".
<code>compression</code>	Compression effort for <code>.vec</code> output. Default "fast".

Details

This is the *monoid fold* tier of the spatial toolbox: each output strip folds the overlapping input windows, bounded memory, no spill. The inputs must share resolution and lie on a common cell grid; `warp()` them onto a shared grid first if they do not. No `sf` is needed.

Value

When path is NULL, a numeric matrix on the union grid (row 1 northmost) carrying gt, extent, and crs attributes. When path is given, the written vectra_raster handle (invisibly).

See Also

`warp()` to bring rasters onto a shared grid, `rast_calc()` for cellwise combination of already-aligned rasters.

Examples

```
a <- matrix(1, 4, 4); b <- matrix(2, 4, 4)
fa <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec"); fb <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(a, fa, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 4, 4))
vec_write_raster(b, fb, dtype = "f64", extent = c(2, 2, 6, 6))

m <- mosaic(list(fa, fb), fun = "mean")
dim(m)
unlink(c(fa, fb))
```

mutate	<i>Add or transform columns</i>
--------	---------------------------------

Description

Add or transform columns

Usage

```
mutate(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `.data` A vectra_node object.
- `...` Named expressions for new or transformed columns.

Details

Supported expression types: arithmetic (+, -, *, /, %%), comparison, boolean, `is.na()`, `nchar()`, `substr()`, `grepl()` (fixed match only). Window functions (`row_number()`, `rank()`, `dense_rank()`, `lag()`, `lead()`, `cumsum()`, `cummean()`, `cummin()`, `cummax()`) are detected automatically and routed to a dedicated window node.

When grouped, window functions respect partition boundaries.

This is a streaming operation for regular expressions; window functions materialize all rows within each partition.

Value

A new `vecra_node` with mutated columns.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> mutate(kpl = mpg * 0.425144) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

offload

Spill a query to disk and stream it back (the offload functor)

Description

Materializes a query once to disk and returns a stream that holds the same rows, so every later pass is a disk scan instead of a re-run of the upstream pipeline. The materialization streams batch by batch, so peak memory stays at one batch regardless of result size. This is the bridge from the bounded single-pass world of `collect_chunked()` to out-of-core fits.

Usage

```
offload(
  x,
  by = NULL,
  n = NULL,
  method = c("auto", "level", "range", "hash"),
  path = NULL,
  compress = c("fast", "small", "none"),
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vecetra_node</code> to materialize.
<code>by</code>	Optional name (string) of a partition key column. When supplied, the result is a partition rather than a single node.
<code>n</code>	Number of buckets for <code>method = "range"</code> or <code>"hash"</code> . Ignored for a one-shard-per-value partition.
<code>method</code>	Partition strategy: <code>"auto"</code> (default; one shard per value for a discrete key, <code>n</code> ranges for a numeric key), <code>"level"</code> (one shard per distinct value), <code>"range"</code> (<code>n</code> equal-width value ranges), or <code>"hash"</code> (<code>n</code> buckets by a stable hash of the key, co-locating each key).
<code>path</code>	Optional file path for a durable replay-cache spill (used only when <code>by</code> is <code>NULL</code>). When <code>NULL</code> a temporary file is used and removed when the returned node is garbage-collected.
<code>compress</code>	Compression for spill files, passed to <code>write_vtr()</code> : <code>"fast"</code> (default), <code>"small"</code> , or <code>"none"</code> .
<code>flush_rows</code>	Row cap on each shard buffer during partition routing. <code>NULL</code> (the default) instead flushes once the buffered bytes cross the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vecetra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vecetra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

With no `by`, `offload()` returns a **replay cache**: a `vecetra_node` backed by one `.vtr` file. Feed it to a pull-based consumer such as `biglm::bigglm()` through `chunk_feeder()`, which accepts an offloaded node directly, so each iteratively reweighted pass reads the prepared columns from disk rather than rebuilding them. Bake the selects and mutates into the query you offload, and replay does no further work.

With `by`, `offload()` returns a **partition**: the rows split into disjoint shards, one per key value (discrete key) or per value range (`method = "range"`, or any numeric key), written in a single streaming pass. A partition prints as a list of shards and behaves like one: `length()`, `names()` (the keys), `p[["key"]]` (a shard node), and `lapply(p, ...)` all work. Fold it with `collect_chunked()` (supplying `combine`). The union of the shards reproduces the input; row totals are checked.

Value

A `vecetra_node` (no `by`) or a `vecetra_partition` (with `by`), each carrying a cost grade shown by `print()` and `explain()`.

See Also

`chunk_feeder()` (accepts an offloaded node), `collect_chunked()` for the partitioned monoidal reduce, and `arrange()` for the external-sort instance.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
```

```
# Replay cache: same rows, now on disk.
s <- offload(tbl(f) |> filter(cyl > 4) |> select(mpg, wt, hp))
nrow(collect(s))

# Partition by a key: a list of per-shard nodes.
p <- offload(tbl(f), by = "cyl")
names(p)
length(p)
nrow(collect(p[[1]]))
unlink(f)
```

polygonize

Vectorise a raster into polygons

Description

Converts a `.vec` raster into polygon features, the inverse of `rasterize()`. The raster is read one tile-row strip at a time; within each strip equal-valued cells along a row collapse to a rectangle, and (with `dissolve = TRUE`) the rectangles are then merged by value through `spatial_dissolve()` so each distinct value becomes a single polygon spanning the whole raster. The result is a lazy `vecra_node` carrying a value column and hex-WKB geometry.

Usage

```
polygonize(
  x,
  band = 1L,
  dissolve = TRUE,
  na_rm = TRUE,
  values = "value",
  crs = NA,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vecra_raster</code> (from <code>vec_open_raster()</code>) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> raster.
<code>band</code>	Band to vectorise (1-based). Default 1.
<code>dissolve</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> (default) merge cells of equal value into one polygon per value; if <code>FALSE</code> emit one square polygon per cell.
<code>na_rm</code>	Drop nodata cells (<code>TRUE</code> , default) or vectorise them as a value.
<code>values</code>	Name of the output value column. Default "value".
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system recorded on the node. Defaults to the raster's EPSG, else unknown.

`flush_rows` Rows buffered before a spill flush. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of `vectra_mem()`, set with `options(vectra.memory = )`); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Extraction is the *monoid fold* tier (one strip at a time); the by-value dissolve rides the *sort/partition* tier of `spatial_dissolve()`, localising each value to a shard before the union. Geometry assembly is delegated to **sf** (an optional dependency).

Value

A `vectra_node` with the value column and a hex-WKB geometry column, materialise it with `collect_sf()`.

See Also

`rasterize()` for the inverse, `contours()` for iso-lines, `collect_sf()` to materialise as **sf**.

Examples

```
m <- matrix(c(1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3), 4, 4,
             byrow = TRUE)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(m, f, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 4, 4))

polys <- polygonize(f)
collect_sf(polys)
unlink(f)
```

print.vectra_node	<i>Print a vectra query node</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Print a vectra query node

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'vectra_node'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> object.
<code>...</code>	Ignored.

Value

Invisible x.

proximity	<i>Euclidean distance to the nearest feature (proximity)</i>
-----------	--

Description

Computes, for every cell of a `.vec` raster, the straight-line Euclidean distance to the nearest feature cell, in CRS units. Feature cells are the non-NA cells by default, or the cells whose value is in `target`. This is the raster proximity / Euclidean-distance staple, the distance companion to [rasterize\(\)](#).

Usage

```
proximity(
  x,
  target = NULL,
  band = 1L,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vecra_raster</code> (from vec_open_raster()) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> raster.
<code>target</code>	Optional numeric vector of feature values. When <code>NULL</code> (default) every non-NA cell is a feature; otherwise a cell is a feature when its value is in <code>target</code> .
<code>band</code>	Band to read (1-based). Default 1.
<code>path</code>	Optional output <code>.vec</code> path. When given the result is streamed to disk and the opened vec_open_raster() handle is returned invisibly; when <code>NULL</code> the result is returned as an in-memory matrix.
<code>dtype</code>	Storage dtype for <code>.vec</code> output (see vec_write_raster()). Default "f32".
<code>compression</code>	Compression effort for <code>.vec</code> output. Default "fast".

Details

The exact Euclidean distance transform is separable (Felzenszwalb and Huttenlocher 2012): a one-dimensional lower-envelope-of-parabolas transform along the rows, then the same transform along the columns, each linear in the line length and each line independent. `vecra` runs it as four streamed passes over tile-row strips, with an out-of-core transpose between the row pass and the column pass, so the whole grid is never resident. The row pass scales squared distances by the `x` resolution and the column pass by the `y` resolution, so the result is exact on anisotropic (non-square) cells. This places proximity on the sort / partition tier of the spatial toolbox.

Distances are straight-line Euclidean in the raster CRS units. Cost-distance, which accumulates a per-cell friction along the path, is a global shortest-path problem and stays resident: `collect()` the raster and run a resident solver for that.

Value

When path is NULL, a numeric matrix (row 1 northmost) carrying gt, extent, and crs attributes, with distance in CRS units and NA where the raster holds no feature anywhere. When path is given, the written vectra_raster handle (invisibly).

See Also

`rasterize()` to build a raster from streamed points, `mask()` to clip a raster to a polygon layer.

Examples

```
m <- matrix(NA_real_, 12, 12)
m[3, 4] <- 1; m[9, 10] <- 1
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(m, f, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 12, 12))

d <- proximity(f)
round(d[1:3, 1:3], 2)
unlink(f)
```

pull

Extract a single column as a vector

Description

Extract a single column as a vector

Usage

```
pull(.data, var = -1)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A vectra_node object.
<code>var</code>	Column name (unquoted) or positive integer position.

Value

A vector.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> pull(mpg) |> head()
unlink(f)
```

rasterize

Rasterize a streamed point layer onto a fixed grid

Description

Folds a larger-than-RAM stream of points into a fixed raster grid one batch at a time. The grid (template) is held resident in memory while the points flow past the engine, so peak memory is the grid plus one batch regardless of how many points there are – the streaming counterpart to running `terra::rasterize()` on a point set that has to fit in RAM. Each point's coordinate is mapped to its grid cell through the raster geotransform and the per-cell value is accumulated in C.

Usage

```
rasterize(
  x,
  template = NULL,
  field = NULL,
  fun = c("count", "sum", "mean", "min", "max"),
  extent = NULL,
  res = NULL,
  dims = NULL,
  coords = c("x", "y"),
  geom = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  background = NA_real_,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32"
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | A <code>vectra_node</code> streaming the points (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_csv()</code> , any verb chain). It is consumed by the stream. |
| <code>template</code> | Optional grid to borrow geometry and CRS from: a <code>vectra_raster</code> (from <code>vec_open_raster()</code>), or a numeric <code>c(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)</code> extent. When omitted, supply extent with <code>res</code> or <code>dims</code> . |
| <code>field</code> | Name of a numeric column to aggregate. Required for every fun except "count" (which ignores it). |

fun	Reduction over the points in each cell: one of "count", "sum", "mean", "min", "max". NA values in field are skipped.
extent	Numeric c(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax) defining the grid extent when no template is given.
res	Cell size: a single number for square cells, or c(xres, yres). The cell counts are rounded to fit extent exactly. Supply res or dims.
dims	Grid shape c(nrow, ncol), an alternative to res.
coords	Length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns. Default c("x", "y"). Ignored when geom is supplied.
geom	Name of a hex-WKB point-geometry column to rasterize instead of coordinate columns. Requires sf.
crs	Coordinate reference system recorded on the output, in any form sf::st_crs() accepts or a bare EPSG integer. Defaults to the template's, then the node's, else unknown.
background	Value for cells that receive no point. Default NA_real_.
path	Optional output path. When given, the grid is written to a .vec raster via vec_write_raster() and the opened vec_open_raster() handle is returned invisibly. When NULL, the grid is returned in memory.
dtype	Storage dtype for the .vec output (see vec_write_raster()). Default "f32".

Details

The reduction fun is a monoid over the points falling in each cell: "count" tallies points (no field needed); "sum", "mean", "min", "max" aggregate a numeric field. Cells that receive no point take the background value (NA by default). This is the *monoid fold* tier of the spatial toolbox: bounded memory, a single streaming pass, no spill.

Points arrive either as two numeric coordinate columns (coords, the default and fully **sf**-free path – the headline larger-than-RAM case) or decoded from a hex-WKB point-geometry column (geom, which needs **sf**). Geometry input is expected to be points (one coordinate per row); line and polygon coverage rasterization is out of scope here.

Value

When path is NULL, a numeric matrix with nrow grid rows (row 1 northmost) and ncol grid columns, carrying gt, extent, res, crs, and fun attributes. When path is given, the written vectra_raster handle (invisibly).

See Also

[vec_write_raster\(\)](#) and [vec_to_tiff\(\)](#) for raster output, [spatial_join\(\)](#) to instead tag points with polygon attributes.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 1e4
```

```
pts <- data.frame(x = runif(n, 0, 10), y = runif(n, 0, 10), z = rnorm(n))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(pts, f)

# Point density on a 10x10 grid, streamed: the grid is resident, the
# points are not.
counts <- tbl(f) |> rasterize(extent = c(0, 0, 10, 10), dims = c(10, 10))
counts

# Mean of z per cell.
zmean <- tbl(f) |>
  rasterize(extent = c(0, 0, 10, 10), dims = c(10, 10),
            field = "z", fun = "mean")
unlink(f)
```

rast_calc

Cellwise calculation over aligned rasters (map algebra)

Description

Evaluates an expression cell by cell across one or more `.vec` rasters that share a grid, reading every input one tile-row strip at a time so no whole band is ever resident. Inside `expr` each name in `rasters` refers to that raster's strip as a numeric vector, so ordinary vectorised R expresses the calculation: a band index $(nir - red) / (nir + red)$, a reclassification `cut(dem, breaks)`, a threshold `ifelse(slope > 30, 1L, 0L)`, or arithmetic across layers. The result is written one strip at a time to a single-band output.

Usage

```
rast_calc(
  rasters,
  expr,
  band = 1L,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>rasters</code>	A named list of <code>vectra_raster</code> handles or <code>.vec</code> paths sharing a grid. The names are the variables available inside <code>expr</code> .
<code>expr</code>	An expression in those names producing one value per cell (or a scalar, recycled). Evaluated against each strip with the caller's environment as the enclosing scope.
<code>band</code>	Band read from every input (1-based). Default 1.

path	Optional output .vec path. When given the result is streamed to disk and the opened <code>vec_open_raster()</code> handle is returned invisibly; when NULL the result is returned as an in-memory matrix.
dtype	Storage dtype for .vec output (see <code>vec_write_raster()</code>). Default "f32".
compression	Compression effort for .vec output. Default "fast".

Details

This is the *monoid fold* tier of the spatial toolbox: bounded to one strip per input, a single streaming pass, no spill. The rasters must share dimensions and geotransform; `warp()` them onto a common grid first if they do not. No `sf` is needed.

Value

When path is NULL, a numeric matrix (row 1 northmost) carrying gt, extent, and crs attributes. When path is given, the written vectra_raster handle (invisibly).

See Also

`warp()` to align rasters onto a shared grid first, `focal()` for neighbourhood rather than cellwise calculation.

Examples

```
nir <- matrix(c(40, 50, 60, 70), 2, 2)
red <- matrix(c(10, 20, 30, 40), 2, 2)
fn <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec"); fr <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(nir, fn, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 2, 2))
vec_write_raster(red, fr, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 2, 2))

ndvi <- rast_calc(list(nir = fn, red = fr), (nir - red) / (nir + red))
round(ndvi, 3)
unlink(c(fn, fr))
```

`rast_feature_distance` *Predictor-space nearest-neighbour distance surface over a raster*

Description

Computes, aligned to the grid of a projection raster `x`, a surface of the mean distance in predictor space from each cell to the nearest cells of a reference raster `reference`. Both are multi-band environmental rasters with one band per predictor. This is the raster, out-of-core counterpart of `feature_knn()`: the reference raster is read once into memory and indexed, while `x` is walked one tile-row strip at a time and streamed to the sink, so the projection side is larger-than-RAM. `x` and `reference` need not share a grid – the output follows `x`.

Usage

```

rast_feature_distance(
  x,
  reference,
  vars = NULL,
  k = NULL,
  percentage = NULL,
  metric = c("euclidean", "mahalanobis"),
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  nthreads = NULL,
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)

```

Arguments

x, reference	vecetra_raster handles or paths to .vec rasters: the raster to score and the reference raster, with matching bands (predictors) in the same order.
vars	Predictors to use: band names, band indices, or NULL (default, all bands). Names resolve against x's band names.
k	Number of nearest reference cells to average over. Supply exactly one of k or percentage.
percentage	Percent of the reference cells to average over (the nearest $\text{ceil}(\text{percentage}/100 * N)$). Supply exactly one of k or percentage.
metric	"euclidean" (default) or "mahalanobis" (whitened by the reference covariance).
path	Optional output .vec path. When given the surface is streamed to disk and the opened vec_open_raster() handle is returned invisibly; when NULL the surface is returned as an in-memory matrix.
dtype	Storage dtype for .vec output. Default "f32".
nthreads	Threads for the distance scan. NULL (default) uses all available (capped to two under R CMD check).
compression	Compression effort for .vec output. Default "fast".

Details

The distance is the mean distance to the nearest k, or nearest percentage% of the reference cells ($\text{ceil}(\text{percentage}/100 * N)$), under a Euclidean or Mahalanobis metric. Supply exactly one of k or percentage.

This is the streaming distance surface behind an environmental-novelty or transferability diagnostic such as MOP (Owens et al. 2013). The strict non-analogous-conditions layers (per-predictor out-of-range counts) are a separate, already-native computation – a per-band range reduce plus [rast_calc\(\)](#) – and are shown alongside this surface in the vignette("sdm"); this function is the continuous-distance piece only.

x and reference must be .vec rasters (or paths to them); bring GeoTIFFs onto the .vec grid with [warp\(\)](#) first.

Value

With `path = NULL`, a numeric matrix on `x`'s grid (row 1 northmost) carrying `gt`, `extent`, and `crs` attributes. With `path` given, the written single-band `vecra_raster` handle (invisibly). Cells with any NA predictor come back NA.

References

Owens, H.L. et al. (2013) Constraints on interpretation of ecological niche models by limited environmental ranges on calibration areas. *Ecological Modelling* 263:10-18.

See Also

[feature_knn\(\)](#) for the table-level primitive, [warp\(\)](#) to bring rasters onto a shared grid, [rast_calc\(\)](#) for cellwise raster algebra.

Examples

```
# Two-band reference and projection rasters.
set.seed(1)
r1 <- matrix(rnorm(400, 10, 2), 20, 20)
r2 <- matrix(rnorm(400, 800, 40), 20, 20)
x1 <- r1 + 3          # projection shifted warmer/drier -> more novel
x2 <- r2 - 60
fr <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec"); fx <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(array(c(r1, r2), c(20, 20, 2)), fr, dtype = "f64",
                  extent = c(0, 0, 20, 20), band_names = c("bio1", "bio12"))
vec_write_raster(array(c(x1, x2), c(20, 20, 2)), fx, dtype = "f64",
                  extent = c(0, 0, 20, 20), band_names = c("bio1", "bio12"))

d <- rast_feature_distance(fx, fr, percentage = 10)
round(mean(d), 2)
unlink(c(fr, fx))
```

reframe

Summarise with variable-length output per group

Description

Like [summarise\(\)](#) but allows expressions that return more than one row per group. Currently implemented via `collect()` fallback.

Usage

```
reframe(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data A vectra_node object.
... Named expressions.

Value

A data.frame (not a lazy node).

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(g = c("a", "a", "b"), x = c(1, 2, 3)), f)
tbl(f) |> group_by(g) |> reframe(range_x = range(x))
unlink(f)
```

relocate	<i>Relocate columns</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Relocate columns

Usage

```
relocate(.data, ..., .before = NULL, .after = NULL)
```

Arguments

.data A vectra_node object.
... Column names to move.
.before Column name to place before (unquoted).
.after Column name to place after (unquoted).

Value

A new vectra_node with reordered columns.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> relocate(hp, wt, .before = cyl) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

rename	<i>Rename columns</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

Rename columns

Usage

```
rename(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A vectra_node object.
...	Rename pairs: new_name = old_name.

Value

A new vectra_node with renamed columns.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> rename(miles_per_gallon = mpg) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

resample	<i>Resample a time series to a calendar grid</i>
----------	--

Description

Buckets a datetime column to a grid (every) and aggregates within each bucket – the time-series form of group_by() + summarise(). Equivalent to mutate(<time> = floor_time(<time>, every)), group_by(<time>), then summarise(...).

Usage

```
resample(.data, time, every, ..., .name = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A vectra_node.
<code>time</code>	The datetime column to bucket (unquoted).
<code>every</code>	Bucket size as a string, e.g. "1 hour", "15 min", "day", "month" (see floor_time()).
<code>...</code>	Named aggregation expressions, as in summarise() (e.g. <code>mean_temp = mean(temp)</code>).
<code>.name</code>	Optional name for the bucket column. Defaults to the name of <code>time</code> (the original column, replaced by its floored value).

Value

A vectra_node with one row per occupied bucket: the bucket column followed by the aggregates. The bucket collects as a numeric epoch value (see [floor_time\(\)](#) on restoring the date class).

See Also

[floor_time\(\)](#), [summarise\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tbl("readings.vtr") |>
  resample(timestamp, "1 hour", mean_temp = mean(temp), n = n()) |>
  collect()

## End(Not run)
```

rolling

Time-based rolling aggregates

Description

Trailing rolling aggregates over a datetime window, usable inside [mutate\(\)](#). For each row, the aggregate covers the rows whose time falls in $(\text{time} - \text{every}, \text{time}]$ – the row itself and everything within one window before it. With an upstream [group_by\(\)](#), windows are computed within each group. NA values are skipped.

Usage

```
roll_sum(x, time, every)

roll_mean(x, time, every)

roll_min(x, time, every)

roll_max(x, time, every)

roll_n(time, every)
```

Arguments

x	Value column to aggregate (not needed for roll_n).
time	Datetime column defining the window.
every	Window span as a fixed-width duration string.

Details

time must be a Date or POSIXct column; every is a fixed-width duration string ("15 min", "1 hour", "7 days") – calendar units (month, year) are not allowed because their length varies.

Value

A double column.

See Also

[resample\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tbl("readings.vtr") |>
  group_by(sensor) |>
  mutate(avg_1h = roll_mean(temp, t, "1 hour"),
         n_1h   = roll_n(t, "1 hour")) |>
  collect()

## End(Not run)
```

select	<i>Select columns from a vectra query</i>
--------	---

Description

Select columns from a vectra query

Usage

```
select(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A vectra_node object.
...	Column names (unquoted).

Value

A new `vecra_node` with only the selected columns.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> select(mpg, cyl) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

seq_expressions	<i>Biological-sequence functions inside mutate(), filter(), and summarise()</i>
-----------------	---

Description

`vecra` recognizes a family of `seq_*` functions directly inside expression verbs. A DNA, RNA, or protein sequence rides through the engine as an ordinary ASCII string column; these functions decode it in C one row at a time and compute a measure, a transformed sequence, or an edit distance straight off it, streaming at engine speed with no round-trip through **Biostrings**. `tbl_fasta("reads.fa") |> mutate(gc = seq_gc(seq))` adds a GC-content column; `filter(seq_dist(seq, ref) <= 3)` prunes the stream in C.

Details

These names are interpreted by the expression engine; they are not exported R functions and are not called as such. They are available only inside `mutate()`, `transmute()`, `filter()`, and a grouped `summarise()` over a `vecra_node`. The sequence argument is an ordinary string column.

Measures

`seq_length(x)` Number of characters in the sequence (integer).
`seq_gc(x)` GC fraction: the count of G and C divided by the sequence length, in $[0, 1]$ (double). Case-insensitive; only literal G/C are counted, so an ambiguity code such as S does not contribute.

Transforms (return a sequence)

`seq_revcomp(x)` Reverse complement.
`seq_complement(x)` Complement, DNA alphabet (A<->T), with the IUPAC ambiguity codes mapped to their complements and case preserved. A U is complemented to A; transcribe first for an RNA-alphabet complement.
`seq_reverse(x)` Reverse the sequence (no complement).
`seq_transcribe(x)` Swap T<->U, turning DNA into RNA and RNA into DNA (case preserved).

`seq_translate(x, table = 1)` Translate in reading frame 1 to a protein sequence using the standard genetic code (NCBI `transl_table 1`; `table` currently accepts only 1). A trailing partial codon is dropped; a codon containing any non-ACGTU base yields X, a stop codon *.

`seq_subseq(x, start, width)` Substring of width characters starting at 1-based `start`, clamped to the sequence. `start` and `width` may be columns or constants.

Distance

`seq_dist(x, ref, method = "levenshtein")` Edit distance between each sequence and a reference (integer). `ref` is another sequence column (compared row by row) or a single constant string (compared against every row). `method` is "levenshtein" (default; also "lv", "edit"), "dl" / "damerau" / "osa" for the optimal-string-alignment Damerau-Levenshtein distance, or "hamming" (substitutions only; NA when the two sequences differ in length).

Missing sequence

A missing (NA) cell yields NA for that row rather than an error, matching the `st_*` and embedding-distance contract. Unexpected characters are processed as-is (passed through by complement, translated to X).

See Also

[mutate\(\)](#), [filter\(\)](#); [geom_expressions](#) and the embedding distances (cosine, l2, dot) for the other per-row blob-column families.

Examples

```
reads <- data.frame(
  id = c("r1", "r2", "r3"),
  seq = c("ATGGCCATTGTA", "GGGCCCTTTAAA", "ATGTAA"),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(reads, f)

tbl(f) |>
  mutate(
    len = seq_length(seq),
    gc = seq_gc(seq),
    rc = seq_revcomp(seq),
    aa = seq_translate(seq),
    d = seq_dist(seq, "ATGGCCATTGTA")
  ) |>
  collect()

unlink(f)
```

slice	Select rows by position
-------	-------------------------

Description

Select rows by position

Usage

```
slice(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

- .data A vectra_node object.
- ... Integer row indices (positive or negative).

Value

A data.frame with the selected rows.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> slice(1, 3, 5)
unlink(f)
```

slice_head	Select first or last rows
------------	---------------------------

Description

Select first or last rows

Usage

```
slice_head(.data, n = 1L)

slice_tail(.data, n = 1L)

slice_min(.data, order_by, n = 1L, with_ties = TRUE)

slice_max(.data, order_by, n = 1L, with_ties = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A vectra_node object.
<code>n</code>	Number of rows to select.
<code>order_by</code>	Column to order by (for slice_min/slice_max).
<code>with_ties</code>	If TRUE (default), includes all rows that tie with the nth value. If FALSE, returns exactly n rows.

Details

When `slice_min()/slice_max()` follow `group_by()`, the n smallest/largest rows are taken within each group and the whole winning row is kept (every column, including geometry carried as a string). `with_ties = FALSE` returns exactly n rows per group; `with_ties = TRUE` keeps rows tied at the nth value via min-rank. The `n = 1, with_ties = FALSE` case streams: it holds only the running winner per group, so memory scales with the number of groups (the result size), not the input. Other grouped cases buffer their input.

Value

A `vectra_node` for `slice_head()`, for grouped `slice_min()/slice_max()`, and for ungrouped `slice_min/max(..., with_ties = FALSE)`. A `data.frame` for `slice_tail()` and ungrouped `slice_min/max(..., with_ties = TRUE)` (the default), since these must materialize all rows.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> slice_head(n = 3) |> collect()
tbl(f) |> slice_min(order_by = mpg, n = 3) |> collect()
tbl(f) |> slice_max(order_by = mpg, n = 3) |> collect()
# earliest row per group, geometry/attrs preserved:
tbl(f) |> group_by(cyl) |> slice_min(mpg, n = 1, with_ties = FALSE) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_centerline	<i>Trace the centerline (medial axis) of streamed polygons</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Approximates the centerline of every polygon in a streamed layer, one batch at a time – the medial axis a per-feature transform such as a buffer cannot produce. Each polygon's boundary is densified and its Voronoi diagram taken; the Voronoi edges that fall inside the polygon trace the points equidistant from two stretches of boundary, which is its skeleton, and they are merged into maximal lines. This is the usual approximation for river or road centerlines from a filled shape; prune drops the short branches that the skeleton grows toward convex corners. A non-polygon geometry passes through unchanged.

Usage

```
spatial_centerline(
  x,
  density = NULL,
  prune = 0,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>density</code>	Boundary sampling spacing in CRS units: the polygon outline is densified to at most this vertex spacing before the Voronoi diagram is built. <code>NULL</code> (default) uses one-hundredth of each polygon's bounding-box diagonal.
<code>prune</code>	Drop centerline branches shorter than this length (CRS units), removing the short spurs the skeleton grows toward convex corners. <code>0</code> (default) keeps every branch.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
<code>out_geom</code>	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to <code>geom</code> (or "geometry" when <code>coords</code> is used).
<code>flush_rows</code>	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. <code>NULL</code> (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

The centerline is an approximation whose detail is set by `density` (the boundary sampling spacing): finer sampling traces the axis more closely at more cost. Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; the Voronoi construction is `sf`/GEOS and expects projected or unprojected planar data. The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of the centerlines, each carrying its source polygon's attributes (replicated if the centerline is several lines) and the input CRS, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

See Also

[spatial_construct\(\)](#) with `kind = "pole"` for the single deepest interior point, [spatial_simplify\(\)](#) to simplify a coverage, [collect_sf\(\)](#) to materialize as sf.

Examples

```
road <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(
  c(0, 0), c(10, 0), c(10, 2), c(0, 2), c(0, 0))))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(road), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# The centerline runs down the middle of the strip.
tbl(f) |> spatial_centerline(density = 0.25, prune = 0.5) |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_clip

Clip or erase a streamed layer against a resident mask

Description

Streams a large layer `x` through the engine and cuts each batch's geometry against a small resident mask (a study boundary, a buffer, a set of patches). By default this clips – the intersection with the mask, the GIS "Clip" tool – keeping only the parts of `x` that fall inside mask. With `erase = TRUE` it instead erases – the difference, the "Erase"/"Difference" tool – keeping the parts of `x` outside mask. The mask is dissolved to a single geometry once and held resident while the billion-row left stream flows past one batch at a time.

Usage

```
spatial_clip(
  x,
  mask,
  erase = FALSE,
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`x` A vectra_node (from [tbl\(\)](#), [tbl_tiff\(\)](#), any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.

mask	An sf or sfc object whose dissolved geometry clips (or, with erase = TRUE, erases) the stream.
erase	If TRUE, keep the parts of x <i>outside</i> mask (difference) rather than inside (intersection). Default FALSE.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
coords	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. c("x", "y")), for inputs such as <code>tiff_extract_points()</code> output. The coordinate columns are retained.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to geom (or "geometry" when coords is used).
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; use `collect_sf()` to materialize. On projected or unprojected planar data the cut runs natively on the GEOS C API straight off the hex-WKB column (the mask parsed once); geographic coordinates with spherical geometry on (`sf::sf_use_s2()`) and coordinate-assembled (coords) input cut through `sf` instead. When mask carries no CRS it inherits the stream's.

Value

A `vectra_node` of the cut geometry with x's attributes, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

`spatial_filter()` to keep whole features by location without cutting them, `spatial_map()` for per-feature transforms, `collect_sf()`.

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
mask <- sf::st_union(nc[nc$NAME %in% c("Ashe", "Alleghany"), ])

f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  NAME = nc$NAME,
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_geometry(nc), hex = TRUE)
), f)
```

```
# Clip every county polygon to the two-county mask, streaming.
clipped <- tbl(f) |> spatial_clip(mask, crs = sf::st_crs(nc))
collect_sf(clipped)
unlink(f)
```

spatial_construct

Build a set-wise geometry construction, optionally per group

Description

Constructs one geometry (or a tessellation) from a whole set of features – the constructions a per-feature `spatial_map()` cannot express because they need every feature in scope at once. Like `spatial_dissolve()` it rides the **partition tier**: `x` is spilled once and routed into one disjoint shard per by group in a single bounded pass, then each shard's geometry is combined and the construction built with `sf`. With no `by`, the whole layer yields one construction. Peak memory is the routing budget during the pass, then one group's geometry while it is built – partition on a key whose groups fit in memory.

Usage

```
spatial_construct(
  x,
  kind = .CONSTRUCT_KINDS,
  by = NULL,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  ratio = 0.3,
  allow_holes = FALSE,
  tolerance = 0,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>kind</code>	The construction to build; one of the values above.
<code>by</code>	Character vector of attribute columns to construct within: one construction (or tessellation) per distinct combination of their values. <code>NULL</code> (default) builds a single construction from the whole layer.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.

ratio	For kind = "concave_hull", the concaveness in $[0, 1]$ (1 is the convex hull). Default 0.3.
allow_holes	For kind = "concave_hull", whether the hull may contain holes. Default FALSE.
tolerance	Distance tolerance for the kinds that take one ("inscribed_circle", "pole", "voronoi", "delaunay"). 0 (default) lets the inscribed-circle kinds derive a tolerance from the extent and the tessellations use the GEOS default.
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

kind selects the construction:

"convex_hull" the convex hull of the set.

"concave_hull" the concave hull (ratio, allow_holes).

"envelope" the axis-aligned bounding rectangle.

"oriented_box" the minimum-area rotated bounding rectangle.

"enclosing_circle" the minimum bounding circle.

"inscribed_circle" the maximum inscribed circle (largest circle that fits inside the set's union).

"pole" the pole of inaccessibility – the centre of the maximum inscribed circle, the point inside the shape farthest from its edges.

"voronoi" the Voronoi tessellation, one polygon per cell.

"delaunay" the Delaunay triangulation, one polygon per triangle.

The enclosing kinds and pole emit one feature per group; voronoi and delaunay emit one feature per cell, each carrying the group's by values.

Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; use `collect_sf()` to materialize. Topology is `sf`/GEOS throughout (an optional dependency, Suggests); some constructions need projected coordinates.

Value

A `vectra_node` of the construction – one row per group for the enclosing kinds, one row per cell for the tessellations – carrying the by columns and the input CRS, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

See Also

`spatial_dissolve()` to merge a group into one feature, `spatial_map()` for per-feature transforms, `collect_sf()` to materialize.

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
nc$band <- nc$SID74 > 5
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  band = nc$band,
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_geometry(nc), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# One convex hull per band.
tbl(f) |>
  spatial_construct("convex_hull", by = "band", crs = sf::st_crs(nc)) |>
  collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_dissolve	<i>Dissolve geometries by group</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Unions the geometries within each by group into a single feature (the GIS "Dissolve" tool), optionally summarising attributes. Unlike the streamed per-batch verbs, dissolve needs every geometry of a group together to union them, so it rides the **partition tier**: `x` is spilled once and routed into one disjoint shard per group in a single bounded pass, then each shard is read in and unioned with `sf`. Peak memory is the routing budget during the pass, then one group's geometries while it is unioned – partition the input on a key whose groups fit in memory. With no `by`, the whole layer dissolves into one feature.

Usage

```
spatial_dissolve(
  x,
  by = NULL,
  ...,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  .fun = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>by</code>	Character vector of attribute columns to dissolve within: one output feature per distinct combination of their values. <code>NULL</code> (default) dissolves the entire layer into a single feature.

...	Further arguments passed to <code>sf::st_union()</code> (e.g. <code>is_coverage = TRUE</code>).
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
.fun	Optional named list of attribute summaries. Each element is a function taking the group's data.frame and returning a length-1 value; the list name becomes the output column (e.g. <code>.fun = list(total = function(d) sum(d\$pop))</code>). Default NULL keeps only the by columns and the dissolved geometry.
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; use `collect_sf()` to materialize. On projected or unprojected planar data each group is unioned natively on the GEOS C API straight off the hex-WKB column; geographic coordinates with spherical geometry on (`sf::sf_use_s2()`), or any extra `sf::st_union()` arguments (e.g. `is_coverage = TRUE`), union through `sf` instead. The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of one row per group – the by columns, any `.fun` summaries, and the dissolved geometry – backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected, carrying the input CRS for `collect_sf()`.

See Also

`spatial_overlay()` to split overlaps apart rather than merge them, `offload()` for the partition tier this rides on, `collect_sf()`.

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
nc$band <- nc$SID74 > 5 # an attribute to dissolve within
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  band = nc$band, BIR74 = nc$BIR74,
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_geometry(nc), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# Merge the counties into two features by `band`, summing births.
merged <- tbl(f) |>
  spatial_dissolve(by = "band", crs = sf::st_crs(nc),
```

```

                                .fun = list(births = function(d) sum(d$BIR74)))
collect_sf(merged)
unlink(f)

```

spatial_eliminate	<i>Merge sliver polygons into a neighbour</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Cleans a polygon coverage by absorbing every feature whose area is below `max_area` into an adjacent feature (the QGIS "Eliminate Selected Polygons"): the sliver removal a per-feature transform cannot do, because the target a sliver merges into is one of its neighbours, not the sliver itself. Each small feature is joined to the neighbour it shares the longest border with (or the largest-area neighbour, with `into = "largest_area"`); chains of slivers collapse so a connected run of small features flows to its single largest member, whose attribute row survives. A small feature with no neighbour is kept unchanged, so nothing vanishes. Like `spatial_dissolve()` it rides the **partition tier**: `x` is spilled once and routed into one disjoint shard per by group in a single bounded pass, and each group is cleaned as an independent coverage. Peak memory is the routing budget during the pass, then one group's geometry while its slivers are merged – partition on a key whose groups fit in memory. With no by, the whole layer is one coverage.

Usage

```

spatial_eliminate(
  x,
  max_area,
  by = NULL,
  into = c("longest_border", "largest_area"),
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  flush_rows = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>max_area</code>	Area threshold in CRS units squared: a feature smaller than this is a sliver and is merged into a neighbour. Larger values absorb more.
<code>by</code>	Character vector of attribute columns whose groups are each cleaned as an independent coverage. NULL (default) treats the whole layer as one coverage.
<code>into</code>	How to pick the neighbour a sliver merges into: "longest_border" (default) the neighbour sharing the longest boundary, or "largest_area" the neighbour with the greatest area.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.

crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Adjacency and shared-border length are `sf`/GEOS (`sf::st_intersects`, `sf::st_boundary`, `sf::st_intersection`) and expect projected or unprojected planar data; `max_area` is in CRS units squared. Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node. The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of the cleaned coverage – one row per surviving feature, each carrying its (largest member's) attributes and the input CRS, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

See Also

`spatial_dissolve()` to merge geometries by attribute, `spatial_simplify()` for coverage-preserving simplification, `spatial_topology()` for the shared-edge adjacency, `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
big    <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(
  c(0, 0), c(10, 0), c(10, 10), c(0, 10), c(0, 0))))
sliver <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(
  c(10, 0), c(10.3, 0), c(10.3, 10), c(10, 10), c(10, 0))))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = c("keep", "sliver"),
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(big, sliver), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# The thin sliver is absorbed into the square it borders.
tbl(f) |> spatial_eliminate(max_area = 5) |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_explode

*Explode multipart geometries into single-part features***Description**

Streams a lazy vectra query and splits every multipart geometry into its component single-part geometries: a MULTIPOLYGON becomes one row per polygon, a MULTILINESTRING one row per linestring, a MULTIPOINT one row per point, and a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION one row per member (recursively). The attributes of the source feature are copied onto each part. Already single-part geometries pass through unchanged, as does an empty geometry (kept as one row). This is the streaming counterpart of the QGIS "multipart to singleparts" tool and of `sf::st_cast()` to a single-part type.

Usage

```
spatial_explode(
  x,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  part = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to geom (or "geometry" when coords is used).
part	Optional name of an integer column numbering the parts within each source feature, 1-based. Default NULL adds no such column.
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

One batch is decoded, exploded, and spilled at a time, so peak memory tracks one batch and its parts, not the whole layer.

Value

A vectra_node of single-part features, backed by temporary .vtr spills (removed when the node is garbage-collected) and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

[spatial_map\(\)](#) for per-feature transforms, [spatial_dissolve\(\)](#) to merge features the other way, [collect_sf\(\)](#) to materialize as sf.

Examples

```
mp <- sf::st_multipolygon(list(
  list(rbind(c(0, 0), c(1, 0), c(1, 1), c(0, 1), c(0, 0))),
  list(rbind(c(2, 2), c(3, 2), c(3, 3), c(2, 3), c(2, 2)))))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = 1L,
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(mp), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# One row per polygon, attributes copied, parts numbered.
tbl(f) |> spatial_explode(part = "part_id") |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_filter

Keep streamed rows by their spatial relation to a resident layer

Description

Streams a large left side x through the engine and keeps each row whose geometry satisfies an **sf** binary predicate against a small resident layer y (select by location). This is the spatial counterpart to a [semi_join\(\)](#): rows are filtered, never duplicated, and no columns are added, so the output carries x 's schema unchanged. With `negate = TRUE` it keeps the rows that do *not* match (select by location, inverted). The billion-row left stream never materializes; y (a study region, habitat patches, a coastline buffer, ...) stays resident.

Usage

```
spatial_filter(
  x,
  y,
  predicate = NULL,
  negate = FALSE,
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  flush_rows = NULL,
```

```
    ...
  )
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
y	An sf or sfc object: the resident locator layer to test against.
predicate	An sf binary predicate function, e.g. <code>sf::st_intersects</code> (default), <code>sf::st_within</code> , <code>sf::st_covered_by</code> , <code>sf::st_is_within_distance</code> . A left row is kept when the predicate reports at least one match against y.
negate	If TRUE, keep the rows with no match instead (the inverted select-by-location). Default FALSE.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
coords	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. <code>c("x", "y")</code>), for inputs such as <code>tiff_extract_points()</code> output. The coordinate columns are retained.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.
...	Further arguments passed to predicate, e.g. <code>dist =</code> for <code>sf::st_is_within_distance</code> .

Details

For the recognised predicates – the topological ones (intersects, within, contains, overlaps, covers, covered by, touches, crosses), equals, disjoint, and within-distance (`sf::st_is_within_distance`, whose radius is passed as `dist =`) – on projected or unprojected planar data, the test runs natively on the GEOS C API straight off the hex-WKB column: y is parsed once into a spatial index and each batch is tested in C, with no per-batch round-trip through sf. Coordinate-assembled (coords) point input runs natively too, building each point in C rather than through sf; disjoint is the one exception there (its matches are the bounding boxes the index prunes away) and keeps the sf loop, as it does for the join. Geographic coordinates with spherical geometry on (`sf::sf_use_s2()`) and any other predicate use sf instead, preserving its semantics. When y carries no CRS it inherits the stream's so the predicate does not reject on a mismatch.

Value

A vectra_node of the kept rows with x's schema, backed by temporary .vtr spills and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

`spatial_join()` to tag rows with y's attributes, `spatial_clip()` to cut geometry against a mask, `filter()` for attribute predicates.

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
region <- nc[nc$NAME %in% c("Ashe", "Alleghany", "Surry"), "NAME"]

set.seed(1)
pts <- sf::st_coordinates(sf::st_sample(nc, 300))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = seq_len(nrow(pts)), x = pts[, 1], y = pts[, 2]), f)

# Keep only the points that fall inside the three-county region, streaming.
inside <- tbl(f) |>
  spatial_filter(region, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = sf::st_crs(nc))
nrow(collect(inside))
unlink(f)
```

spatial_join

Spatial join a streamed query against a resident sf object

Description

Streams a large left side x through the engine and joins each batch against a small right side y held resident in memory, using an `sf` binary predicate (`st_intersects` by default). This is the spatial analogue of a hash join with the small side on the build side: the billion-row left stream never materializes, while y (admin polygons, habitat patches, ...) stays in RAM. The dominant real workload it serves is tagging huge point sets with the polygon they fall in.

Usage

```
spatial_join(
  x,
  y,
  join = NULL,
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  left = TRUE,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
  partition = NULL,
  y_geom = NULL,
  y_coords = NULL,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL,
```

```
    ...
  )
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (from tbl() , tbl_tiff() , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
y	The right side of the join: an sf object held resident (the default), or – when partition is given – a streamed vectra_node.
join	An sf binary predicate function, e.g. sf::st_intersects (default), sf::st_within , sf::st_contains , sf::st_nearest_feature .
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
coords	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. <code>c("x", "y")</code>), for inputs such as tiff_extract_points() output. The coordinate columns are retained.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form sf::st_crs() accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
left	If TRUE (default) keep every left row (left join); if FALSE keep only matches (inner join).
suffix	Length-2 character vector disambiguating columns present on both sides. Default <code>c(".x", ".y")</code> .
partition	Optional grid() specification enabling the two-sided streamed path, in which y is itself a vectra_node. Default NULL keeps the resident-y path.
y_geom, y_coords	Geometry transport for a streamed y under partition: the name of y's hex-WKB geometry column (y_geom, default the left geom), or a length-2 character vector of y's coordinate columns (y_coords). Ignored without partition.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to geom (or "geometry" when coords is used).
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of vectra_mem() , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.
...	Further arguments passed to sf::st_join() .

Details

For the recognised predicates – the topological ones (intersects, within, contains, overlaps, covers, covered by, touches, crosses), equals, within-distance ([sf::st_is_within_distance](#), radius passed as `dist =`), and nearest feature ([sf::st_nearest_feature](#)) – on projected or unprojected planar data, the match runs natively on the GEOS C API straight off the hex-WKB column: y is parsed once into a spatial index, each batch's matches come back from C, and y's attributes are attached in R without

decoding the left side to **sf**. Coordinate-assembled (coords) point input runs natively too, building each point in C (the emitted point geometry is built in C as well). Geographic coordinates with spherical geometry on (`sf::sf_use_s2()`), a disjoint join (whose matches are the bounding-box complement an index cannot prune), and other extra `sf::st_join()` arguments use **sf** instead, preserving its semantics.

When both sides are larger than RAM, pass `partition = grid(cellsize)` and a streamed `vecetra_node` as `y`: both inputs are binned to a uniform spatial grid, then joined one shard at a time. Each left feature is assigned to the single grid cell of its reference point while each right feature is replicated to every cell its bounding box overlaps, so a left row is emitted exactly once and the result equals the resident join. This is exact for point left geometries (the dominant case – tagging a huge point set with the polygon it falls in) and finds, for an extended left feature, the matches whose right bounding box overlaps the left reference cell; choose a `cellsize` larger than the left features for an extended-on-extended join. The partition path serves topological predicates (intersects, within, contains, overlaps, covers, covered by). It also serves `sf::st_nearest_feature`: because nearest is not local to one cell, each left feature then searches its own cell and the eight around it, so the true nearest is found when it lies within one cell of the left reference cell (pick a `cellsize` at least the largest expected nearest distance). Topology and CRS handling are **sf**'s; `vecetra` supplies the stream and the grid partition.

Value

A `vecetra_node` of the joined stream, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills and carrying the left CRS.

See Also

`spatial_map()` for per-feature transforms, `collect_sf()` to materialize as **sf**, `offload()` to partition both-sides-huge joins.

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)

# A stream of points, stored with x/y coordinate columns.
set.seed(1)
pts <- sf::st_coordinates(sf::st_sample(nc, 200))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = seq_len(nrow(pts)), x = pts[, 1], y = pts[, 2]), f)

# Tag each point with the county it falls in, streaming.
tagged <- tbl(f) |>
  spatial_join(nc["NAME"], join = sf::st_intersects,
              coords = c("x", "y"), crs = sf::st_crs(nc))
head(collect(tagged))

# Both sides streamed: bin to a grid and join per shard. Here y is a
# vecetra_node rather than a resident sf object.
g <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  NAME = nc$NAME,
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_geometry(nc), hex = TRUE)
), g)
```

```

tagged2 <- tbl(f) |>
  spatial_join(tbl(g), coords = c("x", "y"), crs = sf::st_crs(nc),
    partition = grid(0.5))
head(collect(tagged2))
unlink(c(f, g))

```

spatial_knn

k nearest neighbours of a streamed layer, with distances

Description

Streams a large left side *x* through the engine and, for each feature, finds the *k* nearest features of a small resident layer *y*, returning one row per (left, neighbour) pair with the neighbour's rank, identifier, and distance. Where `spatial_join()` with `sf::st_nearest_feature` attaches only the single nearest match, this returns the top *k* and the distances themselves – the nearest-*k* query and the building block of a distance matrix. The billion-row left stream never materializes; *y* (the candidate neighbours) stays resident.

Usage

```

spatial_knn(
  x,
  y,
  k = 1L,
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  y_id = NULL,
  id_col = "neighbor",
  dist_col = "distance",
  rank_col = "rank",
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)

```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| <i>x</i> | A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream. |
| <i>y</i> | An sf or sfc object: the resident candidate-neighbour layer. |
| <i>k</i> | Number of nearest neighbours to return per left feature (capped at the number of <i>y</i> features). Default 1. |
| <i>geom</i> | Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <i>coords</i> is given. |

<code>coords</code>	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. <code>c("x", "y")</code>), for inputs such as <code>tiff_extract_points()</code> output. The coordinate columns are retained.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
<code>y_id</code>	Optional name of a column in y whose value identifies each neighbour in the output. Default NULL uses y's 1-based row index.
<code>id_col, dist_col, rank_col</code>	Names of the output columns holding the neighbour identifier, the distance, and the 1-based rank (1 = nearest). Defaults "neighbor", "distance", "rank".
<code>out_geom</code>	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to <code>geom</code> (or "geometry" when <code>coords</code> is used).
<code>flush_rows</code>	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Distances are `sf`'s `sf::st_distance()`: planar (CRS units) on projected or unprojected planar data, great-circle (metres) on geographic coordinates with spherical geometry on (`sf::sf_use_s2()`). Each batch forms its left-by-y distance matrix, so y should be the small side; when y carries no CRS it inherits the stream's. The left geometry rides through unchanged (replicated once per neighbour). The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of one row per (left, neighbour) pair – x's columns (geometry included) plus the rank, neighbour identifier, and distance – backed by temporary `.vtr` spills (removed when the node is garbage- collected) and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

`spatial_join()` for a nearest-feature attribute join, `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
towns <- sf::st_centroid(sf::st_geometry(nc))[1:5]
towns <- sf::st_sf(town = nc$NAME[1:5], geometry = towns)

set.seed(1)
pts <- sf::st_coordinates(sf::st_sample(nc, 100))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = seq_len(nrow(pts)), x = pts[, 1], y = pts[, 2]), f)

# The two nearest towns to each point, with distances.
```

```
tbl(f) |>
  spatial_knn(towns, k = 2, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = sf::st_crs(nc),
             y_id = "town") |>
  collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_line_merge	<i>Merge contiguous line segments into maximal lines</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Sews the line segments of each group into the longest possible linestrings (`sf::st_line_merge`, the line counterpart of a dissolve): segments that meet end to end become one chain, and each chain is emitted as its own row. Where a plain union of lines returns a single multilinestring of all the parts, this joins the parts through their shared endpoints; at a crossing where more than two segments meet the merge is ambiguous and the segments stay separate. Like `spatial_dissolve()` it rides the **partition tier**: `x` is spilled once and routed into one disjoint shard per by group in a single bounded pass, then each group's segments are merged together. Peak memory is the routing budget during the pass, then one group's geometry while it is merged. With no by, the whole layer is merged at once.

Usage

```
spatial_line_merge(
  x,
  by = NULL,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>by</code>	Character vector of attribute columns to merge within: one set of maximal lines per distinct combination of their values. <code>NULL</code> (default) merges the whole layer at once.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.

flush_rows Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of `vectra_mem()`, set with `options(vectra.memory = )`); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Each merged line is new geometry built from the whole group, so it carries the by columns only, not the attributes of any single source segment. Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node. The **sf** package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of one row per maximal merged line, carrying the by columns and the input CRS, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

See Also

`spatial_dissolve()` to union geometries by group, `spatial_explode()` for the opposite direction (multipart to single part), `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
seg <- sf::st_sfc(
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 0), c(1, 0))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(1, 0), c(2, 0))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(2, 0), c(3, 0)))
)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(seg, hex = TRUE)
), f)

# The three end-to-end segments become one line.
tbl(f) |> spatial_line_merge() |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_locate

Locate streamed points along a resident line layer

Description

Streams a large point layer `x` through the engine and, for each point, finds the nearest line of a small resident line layer and where the point falls along it – linear referencing (`sf::st_line_project`). Each point gets the identifier of its nearest line, the **measure** (distance along that line from its start to the point's projection), and the perpendicular distance to the line. With `snap = TRUE` the point geometry is moved onto the line at that measure. This is the two-layer companion to a per-feature

`sf::st_line_interpolate`, which goes the other way (a measure back to a point); the billion-row point stream never materializes, while `line` (the reference network) stays resident.

Usage

```
spatial_locate(
  x,
  line,
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  y_id = NULL,
  id_col = "line",
  measure_col = "measure",
  dist_col = "distance",
  snap = FALSE,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>line</code>	An <code>sf</code> or <code>sfc</code> object of the reference lines (the resident layer).
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
<code>coords</code>	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. <code>c("x", "y")</code>), for inputs such as <code>tiff_extract_points()</code> output. The coordinate columns are retained.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
<code>y_id</code>	Optional name of a column in <code>line</code> whose value identifies the matched line in the output. Default <code>NULL</code> uses <code>line</code> 's 1-based row index.
<code>id_col, measure_col, dist_col</code>	Names of the output columns holding the matched-line identifier, the measure along the line, and the perpendicular distance. Defaults "line", "measure", "distance".
<code>snap</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , replace each point's geometry with its projection onto the nearest line. Default <code>FALSE</code> keeps the original points.
<code>out_geom</code>	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to <code>geom</code> (or "geometry" when <code>coords</code> is used).
<code>flush_rows</code>	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. <code>NULL</code> (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Nearest line and distance are **sf**'s [sf::st_nearest_feature](#) and [sf::st_distance](#): planar (CRS units) on projected or unprojected planar data, great-circle (metres) on geographic coordinates with spherical geometry on ([sf::sf_use_s2\(\)](#)). Points arrive either as a hex-WKB geometry column ([geom](#)) or as two coordinate columns ([coords](#)). The **sf** package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A [vectra_node](#) of [x](#)'s rows – geometry included (or snapped onto the line) – plus the matched-line identifier, the measure, and the perpendicular distance, backed by temporary [.vtr](#) spills (removed when the node is garbage-collected) and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

[spatial_knn\(\)](#) for nearest neighbours with distances, [spatial_join\(\)](#) for a nearest-feature attribute join, [spatial_map\(\)](#) with `~ sf::st_line_interpolate(line, .x$m)` for the inverse, [collect_sf\(\)](#) to materialize as **sf**.

Examples

```
line <- sf::st_sfc(
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 0), c(10, 0))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 5), c(0, 15))))
line <- sf::st_sf(road = c("main", "side"), geometry = line)
pts <- data.frame(id = 1:2, x = c(3, 1), y = c(1, 9))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(pts, f)

# Each point's position along its nearest road.
tbl(f) |>
  spatial_locate(line, coords = c("x", "y"), y_id = "road") |>
  collect()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_map

Stream a query through an *sf* transform

Description

Applies a per-feature **sf** operation (buffer, centroid, area, CRS transform, simplify, ...) to a lazy [vectra](#) query one batch at a time and returns a new lazy node. The engine pulls one batch, hands it to [fn](#) as an **sf** object, encodes the result back into the stream, and spills to disk, so peak memory is one batch regardless of result size. This is the streaming, larger-than-RAM counterpart to running the same **sf** call on a whole in-memory table.

Usage

```
spatial_map(
  x,
  fn,
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
fn	A function (or purrr-style formula such as <code>~ sf::st_buffer(.x, 1000)</code>) taking one sf batch and returning an sf object, sfc, or plain data.frame. The active geometry of the return becomes the output geometry.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
coords	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. <code>c("x", "y")</code>), for inputs such as <code>tiff_extract_points()</code> output. The coordinate columns are retained.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to geom (or "geometry" when coords is used).
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in an ordinary string column (vectra has no native geometry type), and the coordinate reference system is carried on the returned node rather than in the .vtr file. Use `collect_sf()` to materialize the result as an sf object, or `collect()` to get the underlying data.frame with the WKB string column.

Topology is delegated entirely to sf/GEOS; vectra only supplies the streaming. The sf package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A vectra_node backed by temporary .vtr spills (removed when the node is garbage-collected), carrying the output CRS for `collect_sf()`.

See Also

[spatial_join\(\)](#) to join a streamed side against a resident sf object, [collect_sf\(\)](#) to materialize as sf.

Examples

```
nc <- sf::st_read(system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf"), quiet = TRUE)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  NAME = nc$NAME,
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_centroid(sf::st_geometry(nc)),
    hex = TRUE)
), f)

# Buffer every county centroid by 0.1 degree, streaming.
buffered <- tbl(f) |>
  spatial_map(~ sf::st_buffer(.x, 0.1), crs = sf::st_crs(nc))
collect_sf(buffered)
unlink(f)
```

spatial_network

Build a routable network graph from a line layer

Description

Builds the node-edge graph a shortest-path query needs: nodes at line endpoints, edges weighted by geometry length or a cost column. The graph is held resident in an external pointer and passed to [spatial_route\(\)](#) and [spatial_service_area\(\)](#), which stream origin (and destination) batches past it. This is the network counterpart of a resident sf y in [spatial_knn\(\)](#): the graph is the resident budget (bounded by the network size), while the query side scales by streaming.

Usage

```
spatial_network(
  lines,
  weight = NULL,
  directed = FALSE,
  direction = NULL,
  weight_to = NULL,
  tolerance = 0,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA
)
```

Arguments

lines	An sf or sfc object of (multi)linestrings, or a vectra_node carrying a hex-WKB line geometry column (it is materialised).
weight	Name of a column in lines holding each edge's traversal cost. NULL (default) uses the geometry length (<code>sf::st_length()</code>).
directed	If TRUE, edges are one-way (by direction, or the digitised from->to direction). FALSE (default) makes every edge two-way.
direction	Name of a column of one-way codes, used when directed: "B" two-way, "FT" from->to only, "TF" to->from only, "N" closed (the +/-0 sign convention is also accepted). NULL uses "FT" for every line, or "B" when weight_to is given.
weight_to	Name of a column holding the reverse-direction cost on a two-way edge of a directed graph. NULL reuses weight.
tolerance	Endpoints within this distance (CRS units) are snapped to one node. 0 (default) joins only exactly-coincident endpoints.
geom, crs	Geometry column name and CRS, as in <code>spatial_map()</code> . The CRS defaults to the one lines carries.

Details

Endpoints within tolerance of each other are snapped to a single node, so a layer whose touching lines do not share exactly-equal endpoint coordinates still connects. The input must be (multi)linestrings; a MULTILINESTRING is split into its parts, each becoming one edge with the source attributes. Lines are treated as already split at their junctions (the usual road-network convention); two lines that merely cross in their interiors are not connected unless they share an endpoint. The graph and the Dijkstra solver are native C; `sf` (an optional dependency, Suggests) supplies only the geometry.

Value

A `vectra_network` object: the resident graph (an external pointer plus the node coordinates, edge table, and source-line geometry needed to snap queries and rebuild routes). Print it to see the node, edge, and connected-component counts.

See Also

`spatial_route()` for shortest paths and origin-destination costs, `spatial_service_area()` for reachability and isochrones.

Examples

```
# A small grid of streets.
mk <- function(x1, y1, x2, y2)
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(x1, y1), c(x2, y2)))
streets <- sf::st_sfc(
  mk(0, 0, 1, 0), mk(1, 0, 2, 0), mk(0, 0, 0, 1),
  mk(0, 1, 1, 1), mk(1, 0, 1, 1), mk(1, 1, 2, 1), mk(2, 0, 2, 1))
net <- spatial_network(streets)
net
```

spatial_overlay	<i>Self-overlay a polygon layer into disjoint pieces (QGIS-style Union)</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Splits a polygon layer along all its own overlaps into disjoint pieces and returns a lazy node with one row per piece per covering polygon: where k polygons overlap, that piece appears k times, each row carrying one source polygon's attributes. This is the union overlay GIS tools expose as "Union (single layer)", with the overlap retained once per contributing feature rather than dissolved. Resolve the duplicates with a grouped `slice_min()` / `slice_max()` – for example earliest designation year wins: `group_by(piece_id) |> slice_min(year)`.

Usage

```
spatial_overlay(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  vars = NULL,
  vars_y = NULL,
  how = c("intersection", "union", "identity", "symdiff"),
  piece = "piece_id",
  geom = "geometry",
  grid = NULL,
  precision = NULL,
  dedup = TRUE,
  exact = FALSE,
  flush_rows = NULL,
  mem_limit = NULL,
  threads = NULL,
  quiet = TRUE,
  layer = NULL,
  query = NULL,
  layer_y = NULL,
  query_y = NULL,
  read_chunk = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | An sf object with polygon or multipolygon geometry, or a single path to a vector file (e.g. a GeoPackage). A path is read in feature batches via <code>layer</code> / <code>query</code> , so the whole layer is never held in memory at once – peak memory then tracks the cleaned geometry, not the source size, which lets a larger-than-RAM layer overlay on a modest machine. |
| <code>y</code> | Optional second layer to overlay <code>x</code> against, in the same forms <code>x</code> accepts (an sf object or a file path read via <code>layer_y</code> / <code>query_y</code>). It must share the CRS of <code>x</code> . NULL (the default) self-unions <code>x</code> . |

vars	Character vector of attribute columns of x to carry onto each piece. Default NULL keeps them all; name a subset to keep the streamed output narrow.
vars_y	Character vector of attribute columns of y to carry onto each piece (two-layer overlay only). Default NULL keeps them all. A name shared with an x column is disambiguated with a .x / .y suffix in the output.
how	For a two-layer overlay, which pieces to keep: "intersection" (covered by both layers; the default), "union" (every piece of either, the absent side's attributes filled with NA), "identity" (all of x, split by y, with y's attributes where it covers and NA elsewhere), or "symdiff" (pieces in exactly one layer). Ignored when y = NULL.
piece	Name of the integer piece-id column added to the output (the key you group by to resolve overlaps). Default "piece_id".
geom	Name of the output hex-WKB geometry column. Default "geometry".
grid	Fixed-precision snapping grid size in CRS units. Coordinates are snapped to this grid before nodding so near-duplicate shared boundaries merge into one. NULL (the default) derives it from coordinate magnitude ($\max(\text{abs}(\text{st_bbox}(x))) * 3e-8$), which suits projected layers. Pass a number to override when that default is too coarse for fine geometry (or too coarse because an outlier coordinate inflated the magnitude), or 0 to disable snapping entirely.
precision	Fixed-precision grid size, in CRS units, for nodding the boundary linework. Nodding on a fixed grid is deterministic and avoids the floating noder's repair-and-retry on dense overlapping linework, which is what makes a large dense layer feasible to overlay. It is far finer than grid so intersection points are not collapsed. NULL (the default) derives it from coordinate magnitude ($\max(\text{abs}(\text{st_bbox}(x))) * 1e-13$); pass a number to override, or 0 to node in floating precision.
dedup	Overlay one representative per group of byte-identical cleaned geometries and fan the per-record attributes back onto its pieces afterwards. Duplicates add no faces, so the result is identical; this only removes the redundant nodding when many records are stacked over one site (common in WDPA-style data). TRUE by default; set FALSE to overlay every record.
exact	How a piece is credited to the inputs that cover it. Each piece is a face of the arrangement of all input boundaries, so it lies wholly inside or outside every input up to snap-rounding slivers along the boundary. With FALSE (the default) the whole face is credited to each input whose interior contains the face's representative point, and the piece geometry is the face; per-input covered area is then exact up to about the nodding precision times the face perimeter. With TRUE each face is intersected with every partially covering input and credited that intersection area, giving areas exact to the snapping grid at the cost of extra geometry work and thin boundary slivers as separate pieces.
flush_rows	Exploded rows buffered before a spill flush. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.
mem_limit	Approximate peak working-set budget in bytes, bounding the per-tile size (<code>tile_bytes = mem_limit / (threads * 24)</code>). It is a throughput knob with an interior optimum, not "bigger is faster": too small replicates features across many tiles,

	too large nodes too much linework per tile (a superlinear cost), and a budget of tens of GB runs slower than the default on a dense layer. Lower it for tighter memory. NULL (the default) scales with threads to hold the per-tile size near its measured optimum, capped by the session budget <code>vecetra_mem()</code> (<code>options(vecetra.memory =)</code>).
threads	Number of OpenMP threads for the per-component overlay within a chunk. 0 (the default, via <code>getOption("vecetra.overlay_threads", 0)</code>) uses all available cores.
quiet	If FALSE, show a text progress bar over the overlay chunks.
layer	When x is a file path, the name of the layer to read. Ignored for an sf x. Supply this or query.
query	When x is a file path, a SQL statement selecting the features to overlay (read in batches via LIMIT/OFFSET); use it instead of layer for a subset or join. With query and no layer, pass grid explicitly, since the layer extent cannot be read from the file metadata.
layer_y, query_y	The layer / query equivalents for a file-path y.
read_chunk	Features per read/parse batch. NULL (default) sizes it from available RAM. Smaller batches lower peak memory; larger ones do fewer round trips.

Details

The topology is done once with **sf**/GEOS and tiled over connected overlap clusters (disjoint clusters never share a piece, so the tiling is exact and bounded in memory), then the exploded pieces are streamed to a `.vtr` and handed back as a lazy node. Geometry rides through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column; the CRS is carried on the node for `collect_sf()`.

The overlay runs on a fixed-precision model: coordinates are snapped to a grid derived from their own magnitude so the pieces come out disjoint and their areas reconstruct the union of the inputs, instead of drifting by the fraction of a percent that floating-point sliver artefacts on invalid input otherwise introduce. Inputs are also passed through `sf::st_make_valid()`.

With a second layer y, the same machinery overlays two layers instead of self-unioning one: both layers are noded together into one planar partition, and each piece carries the attributes of the x record and the y record that cover it. how selects which pieces to keep – the intersection (pieces covered by both), the union (every piece of either), x split by y ("identity"), or the parts in exactly one layer ("symdiff"). With y = NULL (the default) the function self-unions x and how is ignored.

Value

A `vecetra_node` over the exploded overlay, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected, carrying the CRS of x for `collect_sf()`. For a self-union it is one row per piece per covering polygon; for a two-layer overlay one row per piece per covering x-record / y-record pair, with the columns of both layers.

See Also

`slice_min()` / `slice_max()` to resolve each piece to one winner, `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
# Two overlapping squares designated in different years.
sq <- function(a, b) sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(
  c(a, 0), c(b, 0), c(b, 1), c(a, 1), c(a, 0))))
polys <- sf::st_sf(year = c(1990L, 2010L),
  geometry = sf::st_sfc(sq(0, 2), sq(1, 3)))

# Split into disjoint pieces; earliest year wins where they overlap.
first <- spatial_overlay(polys) |>
  group_by(piece_id) |>
  slice_min(year, n = 1, with_ties = FALSE) |>
  collect_sf()
first

# Two-layer overlay: intersect the squares with a zone layer, keeping both
# sets of attributes on each overlapping piece.
zones <- sf::st_sf(zone = c("A", "B"),
  geometry = sf::st_sfc(sq(0, 1.5), sq(1.5, 3)))
inter <- spatial_overlay(polys, zones, how = "intersection") |> collect_sf()
inter
```

spatial_polygonize	<i>Build polygonal faces from a line network</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Forms the polygons enclosed by a set of lines (the QGIS "Polygonize", GEOS Polygonize): the inverse of taking polygon boundaries. The lines of each group are unioned and noded so every crossing becomes a shared vertex, then the faces of that planar arrangement are returned, one per row. A pile of lines that does not close any area yields no faces. Like [spatial_dissolve\(\)](#) and [spatial_construct\(\)](#) it rides the **partition tier**: `x` is spilled once and routed into one disjoint shard per by group in a single bounded pass, then each group's lines are polygonized together. Peak memory is the routing budget during the pass, then one group's geometry while its faces are built – partition on a key whose groups fit in memory. With no by, the whole layer yields one set of faces.

Usage

```
spatial_polygonize(
  x,
  by = NULL,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
by	Character vector of attribute columns to polygonize within: one set of faces per distinct combination of their values. NULL (default) polygonizes the whole layer at once.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Each face is new geometry built from the whole group, so it carries the by columns only, not the attributes of any single source line. Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; the nodding is `sf`/GEOS and expects projected or unprojected planar data. The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A vectra_node of one row per face, carrying the by columns and the input CRS, backed by temporary .vtr spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

See Also

`spatial_split()` to cut existing polygons by a blade, `spatial_construct()` for hulls and tessellations, `spatial_dissolve()` to merge geometries by group, `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
grid <- sf::st_sfc(
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 0), c(2, 0))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 1), c(2, 1))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 2), c(2, 2))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 0), c(0, 2))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(1, 0), c(1, 2))),
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(2, 0), c(2, 2)))
)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(grid, hex = TRUE)
), f)
```

```
# The four unit cells enclosed by the grid of lines.
tbl(f) |> spatial_polygonize() |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_route

Shortest paths and origin-destination costs over a network

Description

Streams a layer of origins `x` past a resident `spatial_network()` and, for each origin, finds the shortest path to one or more destinations `to`. Each origin and destination is snapped to its nearest graph node; the solver (native-C Dijkstra) returns one row per (origin, destination) pair with the total cost and, by default, the route geometry. With `geometry = FALSE` only the cost is returned, so a destination set per origin yields the origin-destination cost matrix in long form. The billion-origin stream never materialises; the graph stays resident.

Usage

```
spatial_route(
  x,
  network,
  to,
  to_id = NULL,
  geometry = TRUE,
  cost_col = "cost",
  dest_col = "destination",
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vecetra_node</code> of origin features (point geometry, or coords).
<code>network</code>	A <code>vecetra_network</code> from <code>spatial_network()</code> .
<code>to</code>	An <code>sf/sfc</code> of destination points. One destination routes every origin to it; several produce one row per (origin, destination).
<code>to_id</code>	Optional column in <code>to</code> identifying each destination in the output. <code>NULL</code> (default) uses the 1-based destination index.
<code>geometry</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> (default) each row carries the route line; if <code>FALSE</code> only the cost column (the cost-matrix form, no geometry).
<code>cost_col, dest_col</code>	Names of the output cost and destination-identifier columns. Defaults <code>"cost"</code> , <code>"destination"</code> .

geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
coords	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. <code>c("x", "y")</code>), for inputs such as <code>tiff_extract_points()</code> output. The coordinate columns are retained.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to geom (or "geometry" when coords is used).
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

An unreachable destination returns an infinite cost and an empty geometry rather than dropping the row, so a cost matrix stays rectangular. Snapping is to the nearest node, so place origins and destinations on or near the network; costs are in the units of the network's weight (or CRS length units when the graph was built from geometry length). The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node`: one row per (origin, destination) carrying x's attributes, the destination id, the cost, and (when `geometry = TRUE`) the route geometry. Backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected, and carrying the network CRS.

See Also

`spatial_network()` to build the graph, `spatial_service_area()` for reachability, `collect_sf()` to materialize routes as `sf`.

Examples

```
mk <- function(x1, y1, x2, y2)
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(x1, y1), c(x2, y2)))
streets <- sf::st_sfc(
  mk(0, 0, 1, 0), mk(1, 0, 2, 0), mk(0, 0, 0, 1),
  mk(0, 1, 1, 1), mk(1, 0, 1, 1), mk(1, 1, 2, 1), mk(2, 0, 2, 1))
net <- spatial_network(streets)

f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = 1:2, x = c(0, 0), y = c(0, 1)), f)
dest <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_point(c(2, 1)))

tbl(f) |>
```

```

    spatial_route(net, to = dest, coords = c("x", "y")) |>
    collect_sf()
  unlink(f)

```

`spatial_service_area` *Service areas and isochrones over a network*

Description

Streams a layer of origins `x` past a resident `spatial_network()` and, for each origin, finds every part of the network reachable within a cost budget - the service area, or, with several budgets, nested travel-cost isochrone bands. Each origin is snapped to its nearest graph node and a budget-bounded Dijkstra (native C) collects the reachable nodes; the reachable set is returned as the convex hull (output = "polygon", the generalised service area), the reachable edges ("lines"), or the reachable nodes ("nodes").

Usage

```

spatial_service_area(
  x,
  network,
  cost,
  output = c("polygon", "lines", "nodes"),
  band_col = "band",
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node of origin features (point geometry, or coords).
<code>network</code>	A vectra_network from <code>spatial_network()</code> .
<code>cost</code>	A cost budget (scalar), or several budgets for nested isochrone bands (e.g. <code>c(5, 10, 15)</code>).
<code>output</code>	"polygon" (default) for the convex hull of the reachable nodes, "lines" for the reachable edges, or "nodes" for the reachable nodes as a multipoint.
<code>band_col</code>	Name of the output column holding each row's budget. Default "band".
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
<code>coords</code>	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. <code>c("x", "y")</code>), for inputs such as <code>tiff_extract_points()</code> output. The coordinate columns are retained.

<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
<code>out_geom</code>	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to <code>geom</code> (or <code>"geometry"</code> when <code>coords</code> is used).
<code>flush_rows</code>	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

A vector cost returns one row per (origin, band), each band the area reachable within that budget, so the rows nest from the smallest budget out. Costs are in the network's weight units. The convex-hull polygon is a generalisation; use `output = "lines"` for the exact reachable network. The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node`: one row per (origin, band) carrying `x`'s attributes, the band value, and the service-area geometry. Backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected, and carrying the network CRS.

See Also

`spatial_network()` to build the graph, `spatial_route()` for shortest paths, `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
mk <- function(x1, y1, x2, y2)
  sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(x1, y1), c(x2, y2)))
streets <- sf::st_sfc(
  mk(0, 0, 1, 0), mk(1, 0, 2, 0), mk(0, 0, 0, 1),
  mk(0, 1, 1, 1), mk(1, 0, 1, 1), mk(1, 1, 2, 1), mk(2, 0, 2, 1))
net <- spatial_network(streets)

f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(id = 1L, x = 0, y = 0), f)

tbl(f) |>
  spatial_service_area(net, cost = c(1, 2), output = "lines",
    coords = c("x", "y")) |>
  collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_simplify

Simplify a polygon coverage without tearing shared edges

Description

Simplifies polygon boundaries while keeping a shared border between two polygons identical on both sides, so adjacent polygons stay edge-matched with no slivers or gaps – the topology-preserving simplification that a per-feature `spatial_map(~ sf::st_simplify(.x))` cannot give, because it simplifies each polygon’s copy of a shared border independently. The boundaries of each group are unioned so a shared border is one line, noded into arcs at every junction, each arc simplified once (its junction endpoints pinned), and the arcs re-polygonized; each resulting face inherits the attributes of the source polygon containing it. Like `spatial_dissolve()` it rides the **partition tier**: `x` is spilled once and routed into one disjoint shard per by group in a single bounded pass, and each group is simplified as an independent coverage. Peak memory is the routing budget during the pass, then one group’s geometry while it is simplified – partition on a key whose groups fit in memory. With no by, the whole layer is one coverage.

Usage

```
spatial_simplify(
  x,
  tolerance,
  by = NULL,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>tolerance</code>	Distance tolerance for the boundary simplification, in CRS units: vertices that deviate less than this from the simplified line are dropped. Larger values simplify more.
<code>by</code>	Character vector of attribute columns whose groups are each simplified as an independent coverage. <code>NULL</code> (default) treats the whole layer as one coverage.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
<code>flush_rows</code>	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. <code>NULL</code> (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer’s size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

The simplification is topology-preserving Douglas-Peucker (`dTolerance = tolerance`) on the noded boundary arcs. Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; the noding is **sf**/GEOS and expects projected or unprojected planar data. The **sf** package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of the simplified polygons, each carrying its source feature's attributes and the input CRS, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

See Also

`spatial_map()` with `~ sf::st_simplify(.x)` for independent per-feature simplification, `spatial_smooth()` for Chaikin corner-rounding, `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
p1 <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(
  c(0, 0), c(1, 0), c(1, 0.5), c(1, 1), c(0, 1), c(0, 0))))
p2 <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(
  c(1, 0), c(2, 0), c(2, 1), c(1, 1), c(1, 0.5), c(1, 0))))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = c("a", "b"),
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(p1, p2), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# The shared edge is simplified once, so the two polygons stay edge-matched.
tbl(f) |> spatial_simplify(tolerance = 0.6) |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_smooth

Smooth streamed line and polygon geometry

Description

Rounds the corners of every line and polygon in a streamed layer by Chaikin corner-cutting, one batch at a time. Each iteration replaces every vertex with two points a quarter and three-quarters of the way along its adjacent edges, so sharp angles become a sequence of short chamfers that read as a smooth curve; more iterations give a smoother result with more vertices. Open lines keep their endpoints (`keep_ends`); polygon rings are cut cyclically and shrink slightly, as Chaikin smoothing does. Point geometry passes through unchanged.

Usage

```
spatial_smooth(
  x,
  iterations = 2L,
  keep_ends = TRUE,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>iterations</code>	Number of corner-cutting passes (a positive integer). Each pass roughly doubles the vertex count. Default 2.
<code>keep_ends</code>	If TRUE (default), pin the first and last vertex of an open line so it is not shortened at its tips. Ignored for closed rings.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
<code>out_geom</code>	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to <code>geom</code> (or "geometry" when <code>coords</code> is used).
<code>flush_rows</code>	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

The smoothing is computed directly on the coordinates (no GEOS call), so it is dependency-light; `sf` is used only to decode and rebuild each batch. Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; use `collect_sf()` to materialize.

Value

A `vectra_node` of the smoothed geometry with `x`'s attributes, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills (removed when the node is garbage-collected) and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

`spatial_map()` for per-feature transforms such as densifying with `~ sf::st_segmentize(.x, dfMaxLength)` or sampling points along a line with `~ sf::st_line_sample(.x, n)`, `collect_sf()` to materialize as sf.

Examples

```
zig <- sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 0), c(1, 1), c(2, 0), c(3, 1), c(4, 0)))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = 1L, geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(zig), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# Smooth the zig-zag with three corner-cutting passes.
tbl(f) |> spatial_smooth(iterations = 3) |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_snap

*Snap a streamed layer toward a resident reference layer***Description**

Streams a large layer *x* through the engine and snaps each batch's vertices toward a small resident reference layer *y* when they lie within tolerance (in CRS units), one batch at a time (the QGIS "snap geometries to layer"). Vertices and edges of *x* closer than tolerance to *y* are pulled onto *y*, which closes the small gaps and overshoots between two layers that should share a boundary. The reference layer stays resident while the billion-row left stream flows past; the snap itself is **sf**'s `sf::st_snap()`.

Usage

```
spatial_snap(
  x,
  y,
  tolerance,
  geom = "geometry",
  coords = NULL,
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x A vectra_node (from `tbl()`, `tbl_tiff()`, any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.

y	An sf or sfc object: the resident reference layer to snap toward.
tolerance	Snapping distance in CRS units (a positive number). Vertices and edges of x within this distance of y are moved onto y.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
coords	Optional length-2 character vector naming the x and y coordinate columns to assemble point geometry from (e.g. c("x", "y")), for inputs such as tiff_extract_points() output. The coordinate columns are retained.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form sf::st_crs() accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to geom (or "geometry" when coords is used).
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of vectra_mem() , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; use [collect_sf\(\)](#) to materialize. When y carries no CRS it inherits the stream's. The **sf** package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of the snapped geometry with x's attributes, backed by temporary `.vtr` spills (removed when the node is garbage-collected) and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

[spatial_snap_grid\(\)](#) to snap to a grid instead of a layer, [spatial_clip\(\)](#) for the resident-mask streaming pattern, [collect_sf\(\)](#).

Examples

```
ref <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 0), c(10, 0))))
line <- sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(0, 0.2), c(5, 0.1), c(10, 0.2)))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = 1L, geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(line), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# Pull the near-zero vertices down onto the reference line.
tbl(f) |> spatial_snap(ref, tolerance = 0.5) |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_snap_grid

Snap a streamed layer's coordinates to a fixed grid

Description

Rounds every coordinate of a streamed layer to a regular grid of spacing size (in CRS units) and repairs the result, one batch at a time. This is the fixed-precision snap-rounding the overlay noder ([spatial_overlay\(\)](#)) applies internally, exposed as a standalone verb: it merges near-coincident vertices and removes the slivers that floating-point coordinates leave between shared boundaries, so a layer can be cleaned (or pre-noded to a common precision) without running a full overlay. Snapping is done in C straight off the hex-WKB column; one cleaned geometry comes back per input feature, so attributes ride through untouched.

Usage

```
spatial_snap_grid(
  x,
  size,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  out_geom = NULL,
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	A <code>vectra_node</code> (from tbl() , tbl_tiff() , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
size	Grid spacing in CRS units (a positive number). Coordinates are rounded to the nearest multiple; a larger size snaps more aggressively.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when <code>coords</code> is given.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form sf::st_crs() accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to <code>geom</code> (or "geometry" when <code>coords</code> is used).
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of vectra_mem() , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; use `collect_sf()` to materialize. The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A vectra_node of the snapped geometry with x's attributes, backed by temporary .vtr spills (removed when the node is garbage-collected) and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

`spatial_snap()` to snap toward another layer instead of a grid, `spatial_overlay()` whose nodding uses the same snap-rounding, `collect_sf()`.

Examples

```
p <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0.04, 0.03), c(1.02, 0.01),
                             c(0.98, 1.03), c(0.01, 0.97), c(0.04, 0.03))))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = 1L, geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(p), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# Snap the jittered corners back onto a 0.1 grid.
tbl(f) |> spatial_snap_grid(0.1) |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_split

Split a streamed layer by a resident blade, or return its crossing points

Description

Streams a large layer `x` through the engine and cuts each batch's geometry against a small resident blade layer (the QGIS "split with lines"), one batch at a time. With `extract = "pieces"` (the default) every feature is divided where the blade crosses it – a polygon into the faces the blade carves out, a line into the arcs between crossings – and each piece is emitted as its own row with the source attributes copied; a feature the blade does not cross passes through as a single piece. With `extract = "points"` the verb instead returns, per feature, the points where it meets the blade (the "line intersections" tool), dropping features that do not cross.

Usage

```
spatial_split(
  x,
  blade,
  extract = c("pieces", "points"),
```

```

geom = "geometry",
crs = NA,
out_geom = NULL,
flush_rows = NULL
)

```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (from <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_tiff()</code> , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
blade	An sf or sfc object whose geometry cuts the stream (typically lines, but any geometry whose boundary can node x).
extract	"pieces" (default) to emit the split pieces, or "points" to emit the intersection points of each feature with the blade.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
out_geom	Name of the output geometry column. Defaults to geom (or "geometry" when coords is used).
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

The split is built from **sf**/GEOS noding and polygonization, so it expects projected or unprojected planar data; geographic coordinates are best projected first. The blade is dissolved to one geometry once and held resident while the left stream flows past. Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; when blade carries no CRS it inherits the stream's. The **sf** package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A vectra_node: with `extract = "pieces"`, one row per piece carrying x's attributes; with `extract = "points"`, one row per crossing feature carrying its intersection points. Backed by temporary .vtr spills (removed when the node is garbage-collected) and carrying the input CRS.

See Also

`spatial_clip()` to cut against a mask without dividing into pieces, `spatial_overlay()` to node two polygon layers into a partition, `collect_sf()` to materialize as sf.

Examples

```
sq <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0, 0), c(4, 0), c(4, 4), c(0, 4), c(0, 0))))
blade <- sf::st_sfc(sf::st_linestring(rbind(c(2, -1), c(2, 5))))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = 1L, geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(sq), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# Split the square into two halves along the blade.
tbl(f) |> spatial_split(blade) |> collect_sf()
unlink(f)
```

spatial_topology

Build the shared-edge topology of a polygon coverage

Description

Decomposes a polygon coverage into the arcs of its planar topology: each border is returned once, tagged with the polygons on either side. Where the raw boundaries of adjacent polygons each carry their own copy of a shared edge, this nodes the unioned boundaries so a shared border is a single arc carrying the identifiers of both neighbours – the "build topology" of a GIS, and the adjacency a dissolve or a coverage edit needs. An internal arc names two faces; an outer arc names one and leaves the other side NA. Like [spatial_dissolve\(\)](#) it rides the **partition tier**: *x* is spilled once and routed into one disjoint shard per by group in a single bounded pass, and each group is treated as an independent coverage. Peak memory is the routing budget during the pass, then one group's geometry while its arcs are built.

Usage

```
spatial_topology(
  x,
  id = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NA,
  face_cols = c("face1", "face2"),
  flush_rows = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| <i>x</i> | A vectra_node (from tbl() , tbl_tiff() , any verb chain, ...). It is consumed by the stream. |
| <i>id</i> | Optional name of a column of <i>x</i> whose value identifies each polygon in the face columns. NULL (default) uses the 1-based feature order within the group. |

by	Character vector of attribute columns whose groups are each built as an independent coverage. NULL (default) treats the whole layer as one coverage.
geom	Name of the input geometry column holding hex-WKB or WKT strings. Default "geometry". Ignored when coords is given.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the input geometry, in any form <code>sf::st_crs()</code> accepts (EPSG integer, WKT, proj string). Defaults to the CRS the upstream node carries, or unknown.
face_cols	Length-2 character vector naming the two output columns that hold the identifiers of the polygons on either side of each arc. Default <code>c("face1", "face2")</code> .
flush_rows	Transformed rows buffered before a spill flush. Larger values mean fewer, bigger temporary files. NULL (the default) instead flushes once a spill buffer's size crosses the streaming memory budget (a fraction of <code>vectra_mem()</code> , set with <code>options(vectra.memory =)</code>); an explicit value caps each buffer at that many rows.

Details

Geometry travels through the engine as hex-encoded WKB in a string column and the CRS is carried on the returned node; the noding is `sf`/GEOS and expects projected or unprojected planar data. The `sf` package is an optional dependency (Suggests).

Value

A `vectra_node` of one row per arc – the arc geometry plus the two face-identifier columns (and any by columns) – carrying the input CRS and backed by temporary `.vtr` spills removed when the node is garbage-collected.

See Also

`spatial_polygonize()` to rebuild faces from arcs, `spatial_dissolve()` to merge geometries by group, `collect_sf()` to materialize as `sf`.

Examples

```
p1 <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0, 0), c(1, 0), c(1, 1), c(0, 1), c(0, 0))))
p2 <- sf::st_polygon(list(rbind(c(1, 0), c(2, 0), c(2, 1), c(1, 1), c(1, 0))))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(
  id = c("a", "b"),
  geometry = sf::st_as_binary(sf::st_sfc(p1, p2), hex = TRUE)
), f)

# The shared edge appears once, tagged with both neighbours.
tbl(f) |> spatial_topology(id = "id") |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

st_write.vectra_node *Stream a vectra node's geometry to a vector file*

Description

An `sf::st_write()` method (also reached through `sf::write_sf()`) for a `vectra_node`: writes the result a batch at a time, appending each, so the whole layer is never held in memory. This is the streaming counterpart to `collect_sf(x) |> sf::st_write(...)` – that route materializes every feature as an `sf` object first, which for a multi-million-feature result dominates memory; this route's peak is one batch.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'vectra_node'
st_write(
  obj,
  dsn,
  layer = NULL,
  ...,
  geom = "geometry",
  crs = NULL,
  delete_dsn = FALSE,
  quiet = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> whose rows carry a hex-WKB geometry column (from <code>spatial_overlay()</code> , a grouped <code>slice_min()</code> / <code>slice_max()</code> resolution, a <code>.vtr</code> scan, ...). It is consumed by the stream.
<code>dsn</code>	Destination data source name (file path).
<code>layer</code>	Layer name. <code>NULL</code> lets <code>sf</code> derive it from <code>dsn</code> .
<code>...</code>	Unused; for S3 generic compatibility.
<code>geom</code>	Name of the hex-WKB geometry column. Default "geometry".
<code>crs</code>	CRS to tag the output with. <code>NULL</code> takes the CRS carried on the node.
<code>delete_dsn</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , remove an existing <code>dsn</code> before writing.
<code>quiet</code>	Passed to <code>sf::st_write()</code> .

Value

The `dsn`, invisibly.

See Also

`collect_sf()` to materialize the whole result as one `sf` object.

summarise

Summarise grouped data

Description

Summarise grouped data

Usage

```
summarise(.data, ..., .groups = NULL)
```

```
summarize(.data, ..., .groups = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A grouped vectra_node (from <code>group_by()</code>).
<code>...</code>	Named aggregation expressions using <code>n()</code> , <code>sum()</code> , <code>mean()</code> , <code>min()</code> , <code>max()</code> , <code>sd()</code> , <code>var()</code> , <code>first()</code> , <code>last()</code> , <code>any()</code> , <code>all()</code> , <code>median()</code> , <code>n_distinct()</code> .
<code>.groups</code>	How to handle groups in the result. One of "drop_last" (default), "drop", or "keep".

Details

Aggregation is hash-based by default. When the engine detects it is advantageous, it switches to a sort-based path that can spill to disk, keeping memory bounded regardless of group count.

All aggregation functions accept `na.rm = TRUE` to skip NA values. Without `na.rm`, any NA in a group poisons the result (returns NA). R-matching edge cases: `sum(na.rm = TRUE)` on all-NA returns 0, `mean(na.rm = TRUE)` on all-NA returns NaN, `min/max(na.rm = TRUE)` on all-NA returns Inf/-Inf with a warning.

This is a materializing operation.

Value

A vectra_node with one row per group.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> group_by(cyl) |> summarise(avg_mpg = mean(mpg)) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

tbl	Create a lazy table reference from a .vtr file
-----	--

Description

Opens a vectral file and returns a lazy query node. No data is read until `collect()` is called.

Usage

```
tbl(path)
```

Arguments

path	Path to a .vtr file.
------	----------------------

Value

A `vecetra_node` object representing a lazy scan of the file.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
node <- tbl(f)
print(node)
unlink(f)
```

tbl_bed	Create a lazy table reference from a BED file
---------	---

Description

Streams a BED (Browser Extensible Data) file of genomic features as rows, one row per feature. Columns follow the BED specification in order: `chrom`, `start`, `end`, `name`, `score`, `strand`, `thickStart`, `thickEnd`, `itemRgb`, `blockCount`, `blockSizes`, `blockStarts`; any fields beyond the twelfth (a "BED N+" file) are read as strings named `V13`, `V14`, ... The column count is fixed by the first feature line and every later line must match it. Features stream one batch at a time, so a genome-scale interval set never fully materializes. Gzip-compressed files (`.bed.gz`) are read transparently. No data is read until `collect()` is called.

Usage

```
tbl_bed(path, batch_size = .DEFAULT_BATCH_SIZE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Path to a .bed file, optionally gzip-compressed.
<code>batch_size</code>	Number of features per batch (default 65536).
<code>quiet</code>	If FALSE (default), report the feature count when the scan completes.

Details

Fields are whitespace-delimited (tab or space), and blank lines, # comments, and UCSC track/browser directive lines are skipped. `chrom`, `start`, and `end` are required; `start` and `end` are integers (a non-integer there stops the scan). Optional integer fields (`score`, `thickStart`, `thickEnd`, `blockCount`) accept `.` or `NA` as missing. When the scan reaches the end of the file it reports the number of features read (suppress with `quiet = TRUE`).

Coordinates are read faithfully. BED `start` is 0-based and `end` is half-open (the first position past the feature), and both are returned exactly as stored — no coordinate is rewritten. Two features that abut (end of one equal to start of the next) share no base. To overlap-join BED tables with those half-open semantics — matching `bedtools` and `GenomicRanges::findOverlaps()` — pass `closed = FALSE` to `interval_join()`, which requires a strictly positive overlap and so does not pair abutting features:

```
peaks <- tbl_bed("peaks.bed")
genes <- tbl_bed("genes.bed")
interval_join(peaks, genes, start = "start", end = "end",
              by = "chrom", closed = FALSE)
```

Value

A `vectra_node` object representing a lazy scan of the BED file.

See Also

[interval_join\(\)](#), [tbl_fasta\(\)](#)

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".bed")
writeLines(c("chr1\t100\t200\tfeatA\t0\t+",
             "chr1\t150\t400\tfeatB\t0\t-",
             "chr2\t500\t900\tfeatC\t0\t+"), f)
node <- tbl_bed(f, quiet = TRUE)
node |> filter(chrom == "chr1") |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

tbl_csv

*Create a lazy table reference from a delimited text file***Description**

Opens a delimited text file (CSV, TSV, or any single-character separator) for lazy, streaming query execution. Column types are inferred from the first 1000 rows. No data is read until `collect()` is called. Gzip-compressed files (`.csv.gz`, `.tsv.gz`) are supported transparently.

Usage

```
tbl_csv(path, batch_size = .DEFAULT_BATCH_SIZE, delim = ",")
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Path to a delimited text file, optionally gzip-compressed.
<code>batch_size</code>	Number of rows per batch (default 65536).
<code>delim</code>	Single-character field separator (default <code>" , "</code>). Use <code>"\t"</code> for tab-separated and <code>";"</code> for semicolon-separated files.

Details

The field separator is set by `delim`, so tab-separated files (GBIF occurrence exports, TSV dumps) and semicolon-separated files (many European exports) are read natively without a transcode step. Quoting follows RFC 4180 for every delimiter: a field wrapped in double quotes may contain the delimiter, newlines, and doubled quotes.

Value

A `vectra_node` object representing a lazy scan of the file.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
write.csv(mtcars, f, row.names = FALSE)
node <- tbl_csv(f)
print(node)
unlink(f)

# Tab-separated (e.g. a GBIF occurrence export)
g <- tempfile(fileext = ".tsv")
write.table(mtcars, g, sep = "\t", row.names = FALSE, quote = FALSE)
tbl_csv(g, delim = "\t") |> collect() |> head()
unlink(g)
```

tbl_fasta

*Create a lazy table reference from a FASTA file***Description**

Streams a FASTA file of biological sequences as rows: one row per record with columns `id`, `desc`, and `seq`. `id` is the first whitespace-delimited token of the header line, `desc` is the remainder (an empty string when the header carries no description), and `seq` is the sequence with line breaks removed. Records stream one batch at a time, so a read set larger than RAM never fully materializes. Gzip-compressed files (`.fasta.gz`, `.fa.gz`) are read transparently. No data is read until [collect\(\)](#) is called.

Usage

```
tbl_fasta(path, batch_size = .DEFAULT_BATCH_SIZE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Path to a <code>.fasta/.fa</code> file, optionally gzip-compressed.
<code>batch_size</code>	Number of records per batch (default 65536).
<code>quiet</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> (default), report the record count when the scan completes.

Details

The `seq_*` expression family (`seq_revcomp()`, `seq_gc()`, `seq_translate()`, `seq_dist()`, ...) operates on the `seq` column directly inside [mutate\(\)/filter\(\)](#). See [seq_expressions](#).

A record cut short is a loud error, not a silent drop: a header that is not the first non-blank token, or a byte where a `>` is expected, stops the scan. When the scan reaches the end of the file it reports the number of records read (suppress with `quiet = TRUE`).

Value

A `vectra_node` object representing a lazy scan of the FASTA file.

See Also

[tbl_fastq\(\)](#), [seq_expressions](#)

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".fasta")
writeLines(c(">seq1 first", "ACGTACGT", ">seq2 second", "GGGGCCCC"), f)
node <- tbl_fasta(f, quiet = TRUE)
node |> mutate(gc = seq_gc(seq)) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

tbl_fastq

*Create a lazy table reference from a FASTQ file***Description**

Streams a FASTQ file as rows: one row per record with columns `id`, `desc`, `seq`, and `qual` (the raw quality string, same length as `seq`). `id` and `desc` are split from the header as in [tbl_fasta\(\)](#). Records stream one batch at a time, so a read set larger than RAM never fully materializes. Gzip-compressed files (`.fastq.gz`, `.fq.gz`) are read transparently. No data is read until [collect\(\)](#) is called.

Usage

```
tbl_fastq(path, batch_size = .DEFAULT_BATCH_SIZE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Path to a <code>.fastq/</code> <code>.fq</code> file, optionally gzip-compressed.
<code>batch_size</code>	Number of records per batch (default 65536).
<code>quiet</code>	If FALSE (default), report the record count when the scan completes.

Details

Records are parsed in the standard four-line form (header, sequence, + separator, quality). A record cut short — a missing sequence, separator, or quality line, or a quality string whose length does not match the sequence — is a loud error, not a silent drop. When the scan reaches the end of the file it reports the number of records read (suppress with `quiet = TRUE`).

Value

A `vectra_node` object representing a lazy scan of the FASTQ file.

See Also

[tbl_fasta\(\)](#), [seq_expressions](#)

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".fastq")
writeLines(c("@r1 read one", "ACGT", "+", "IIII",
             "@r2 read two", "GGCC", "+", "!!!!"), f)
node <- tbl_fastq(f, quiet = TRUE)
node |> mutate(len = seq_length(seq)) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

tbl_sqlite	Create a lazy table reference from a SQLite database
------------	--

Description

Opens a SQLite database and lazily scans a table. Column types are inferred from declared types in the CREATE TABLE statement. All filtering, grouping, and aggregation is handled by vectra's C engine — no SQL parsing needed. No data is read until `collect()` is called.

Usage

```
tbl_sqlite(path, table, batch_size = .DEFAULT_BATCH_SIZE)
```

Arguments

- path Path to a SQLite database file.
- table Name of the table to scan.
- batch_size Number of rows per batch (default 65536).

Value

A vectra_node object representing a lazy scan of the table.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".sqlite")
write_sqlite(mtcars, f, "cars")
node <- tbl_sqlite(f, "cars")
node |> filter(cyl == 6) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

tbl_tiff	Create a lazy table reference from a GeoTIFF raster
----------	---

Description

Opens a GeoTIFF file and returns a lazy query node. Each pixel becomes a row with columns x, y, band1, band2, etc. Coordinates are pixel centers derived from the affine geotransform. NoData values become NA.

Usage

```
tbl_tiff(path, batch_size = .TIFF_BATCH_SIZE)
```

Arguments

- path Path to a GeoTIFF file.
- batch_size Number of raster rows per batch (default 256).

Details

Use `filter(x >= ..., y <= ...)` for extent-based cropping and `filter(band1 > ...)` for value-based cropping. Results can be converted back to a raster with `terra::rast(df, type = "xyz")`.

Value

A `vectra_node` object representing a lazy scan of the raster.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
df <- data.frame(x = as.double(rep(1:4, 3)),
                y = as.double(rep(1:3, each = 4)),
                band1 = as.double(1:12))
write_tiff(df, f)
node <- tbl_tiff(f)
node |> filter(band1 > 6) |> collect()
unlink(f)
```

tbl_xlsx	Create a lazy table reference from an Excel (.xlsx) file
----------	--

Description

Reads a sheet from an Excel workbook into a `vectra` node for lazy query execution. The sheet is read into memory via `openxlsx2::read_xlsx()` and then converted to `vectra`'s internal format. Requires the **openxlsx2** package.

Usage

```
tbl_xlsx(path, sheet = 1L, batch_size = .DEFAULT_BATCH_SIZE)
```

Arguments

- path Path to an `.xlsx` file.
- sheet Sheet to read: either a name (character) or 1-based index (integer). Default 1L (first sheet).
- batch_size Number of rows per batch (default 65536).

Value

A `vectra_node` object representing a lazy scan of the sheet.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("openxlsx2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  f <- tempfile(fileext = ".xlsx")
  openxlsx2::write_xlsx(mtcars, f)
  node <- tbl_xlsx(f)
  node |> filter(cyl == 6) |> collect()
  unlink(f)
}
```

terrain	<i>Terrain derivatives from a streamed elevation raster</i>
---------	---

Description

Computes DEM derivatives from a `.vec` elevation raster with Horn's 3x3 method, on the same haloed tile-row strip pass as `focal()` – the input is read one strip at a time and, when path is given, the outputs are streamed straight back to a multi-band `.vec`. Matches **terra**'s `terrain()` / `shade()` conventions.

Usage

```
terrain(
  x,
  v = c("slope", "aspect", "hillshade", "TPI", "roughness", "TRI"),
  unit = c("degrees", "radians"),
  azimuth = 315,
  altitude = 45,
  band = 1L,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vectra_raster</code> (from <code>vec_open_raster()</code>) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> elevation raster.
<code>v</code>	Derivatives to compute, any of "slope", "aspect", "hillshade", "TPI" (topographic position index), "roughness", "TRI" (terrain ruggedness index). The return follows the input: one matrix for a single <code>v</code> , a named list for several.
<code>unit</code>	Angular unit for slope and aspect: "degrees" (default) or "radians".

azimuth, altitude	Sun position for "hillshade", in degrees. Defaults 315 (NW) and 45.
band	Band to read (1-based). Default 1.
path	Optional output .vec path (one band per v, named after v). When given the result is streamed to disk and the opened vec_open_raster() handle is returned invisibly; when NULL the result is returned in memory.
dtype	Storage dtype for .vec output (see vec_write_raster()). Default "f32".
compression	Compression effort for .vec output. Default "fast".

Details

Slope and aspect use the Horn (1981) finite-difference gradient over the 3x3 neighbourhood; aspect is degrees clockwise from north (flat cells return 90). hillshade is the cosine of the incidence angle for the given sun position, clamped at 0. TPI is the cell minus the mean of its eight neighbours; roughness is the range over the 3x3; TRI is the mean absolute difference to the eight neighbours. Cells whose 3x3 neighbourhood touches a nodata value or the raster edge return NA.

Value

When path is NULL: a numeric matrix for a single v, or a named list of matrices for several, each carrying gt, extent, and crs attributes (row 1 northmost). When path is given, the written multi-band vectra_raster handle (invisibly).

See Also

[focal\(\)](#) for arbitrary moving windows.

Examples

```
# A tilted surface so slope and aspect are well defined.
z <- outer(1:8, 1:8, function(r, c) 10 + 2 * c + r)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(z, f, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 8, 8))

slp <- terrain(f, v = "slope")
deriv <- terrain(f, v = c("slope", "aspect", "hillshade"))
names(deriv)
unlink(f)
```

tiff_band_names

Read per-band names from a GeoTIFF

Description

Returns the band names embedded in the file's GDAL_METADATA XML (TIFF tag 42112). GDAL writes per-band names as `<Item name="DESCRIPTION" sample="N" role="description">...</Item>` entries, where sample is the 0-based band index. Bands without a name in the XML are reported as NA. Files with no GDAL_METADATA tag at all return a length-nbands vector of NA_character_.

Usage

```
tiff_band_names(path)
```

Arguments

path Path to a GeoTIFF file.

Details

This is a small, dependency-free scanner intended for the common case (`terra::names(r) <- ...` and similar). For arbitrary XML, parse the raw string from `tiff_metadata()` yourself.

Value

A character vector of length `nbands`. Element `i` is the name of band `i` (or `NA_character_` if the file does not name it).

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
df <- data.frame(x = rep(1:2, 2), y = rep(1:2, each = 2),
                band1 = as.double(1:4), band2 = as.double(5:8))
xml <- paste0(
  "<GDALMetadata>",
  "<Item name=\"DESCRIPTION\" sample=\"0\" role=\"description\">temperature</Item>",
  "<Item name=\"DESCRIPTION\" sample=\"1\" role=\"description\">humidity</Item>",
  "</GDALMetadata>")
write_tiff(df, f, metadata = xml)
tiff_band_names(f)
unlink(f)
```

tiff_crs

Read CRS metadata from a GeoTIFF

Description

Returns the spatial reference system embedded in a GeoTIFF, parsed from the GeoKey directory (TIFF tag 34735). The projected CRS EPSG (PCSTypeGeoKey 3072) is preferred over the geographic CRS EPSG (GeographicTypeGeoKey 2048). Citation strings are read from GeoAsciiParams (tag 34737) with priority PCS > GeoTIFF > geographic.

Usage

```
tiff_crs(path)
```

Arguments

path Path to a GeoTIFF file.

Details

Files written without a GeoKey directory return NA for both fields.

Value

A list with elements epsg (integer or NA_integer_) and citation (character or NA_character_).

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
df <- data.frame(x = 1:4, y = rep(1:2, each = 2), band1 = as.double(1:4))
write_tiff(df, f)
tiff_crs(f) # epsg = NA, citation = NA - vectra writer omits GeoKeys
unlink(f)
```

tiff_extract_points	<i>Extract raster values at point coordinates</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Samples band values from a GeoTIFF at specific (x, y) locations using the file's affine geotransform. Only the strips containing query points are read, making this efficient for sparse point sets on large rasters.

Usage

```
tiff_extract_points(path, x, y = NULL)
```

Arguments

path Path to a GeoTIFF file.

x Numeric vector of x coordinates, or a data.frame / matrix with columns named x and y.

y Numeric vector of y coordinates (ignored if x is a data.frame).

Details

Points that fall outside the raster extent return NA for all bands. Pixel assignment uses nearest-pixel rounding (i.e., the point is assigned to the pixel whose center is closest).

Value

A data.frame with columns x, y, band1, band2, etc. One row per input point, in the same order as the input.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
df <- data.frame(x = as.double(rep(1:4, 3)),
                y = as.double(rep(1:3, each = 4)),
                band1 = as.double(1:12))
write_tiff(df, f)

# Sample at specific locations via data.frame
pts <- data.frame(x = c(2, 3), y = c(1, 2))
tiff_extract_points(f, pts)

# Or pass x and y separately
tiff_extract_points(f, x = c(2, 3), y = c(1, 2))
unlink(f)
```

tiff_metadata

Read GDAL_METADATA from a GeoTIFF

Description

Returns the GDAL_METADATA XML string (TIFF tag 42112) embedded in a GeoTIFF file. Returns NA if the tag is not present.

Usage

```
tiff_metadata(path)
```

Arguments

path Path to a GeoTIFF file.

Value

A single character string containing the XML, or NA_character_.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
df <- data.frame(x = 1:4, y = rep(1:2, each = 2), band1 = as.double(1:4))
write_tiff(df, f, metadata = "<GDALMetadata></GDALMetadata>")
tiff_metadata(f)
unlink(f)
```

transmute	<i>Keep only columns from mutate expressions</i>
-----------	--

Description

Like `mutate()` but drops all other columns.

Usage

```
transmute(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A vectra_node object.
<code>...</code>	Named expressions.

Value

A new vectra_node with only the computed columns.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> transmute(kpl = mpg * 0.425) |> collect() |> head()
unlink(f)
```

ungroup	<i>Remove grouping from a vectra query</i>
---------	--

Description

Remove grouping from a vectra query

Usage

```
ungroup(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node object.
<code>...</code>	Ignored.

Value

An ungrouped vecetra_node.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)
tbl(f) |> group_by(cyl) |> ungroup()
unlink(f)
```

vecetra_mem	<i>Resolve the vecetra memory budget</i>
-------------	--

Description

The single memory ceiling every buffering subsystem derives its working budget from: the external sort’s spill threshold, the self-overlay tile cap, spatial run-file flushes, partition routing, and the spilling hash join. Resolution order is an explicit limit, then `getOption("vecetra.memory")`, then a default of half the detected system RAM. The auto-detected default is floored at 1 GB; an explicit limit or option is honored as given (down to 1 KB), so a smaller budget can be requested deliberately.

Usage

```
vecetra_mem(limit = NULL)
```

Arguments

limit	Optional per-call override: a byte count or a string such as "8GB". NULL (the default) falls back to the option, then to auto-detection.
-------	--

Details

Set the session budget with `options(vecetra.memory = "8GB")` (a string with a K/M/G/T suffix) or `options(vecetra.memory = 8e9)` (a byte count). Row-group size (`batch_size`) is a separate cache-locality knob and is not affected.

Value

The budget in bytes, as a numeric scalar, never below 1 GB.

Examples

```
vecetra_mem()
vecetra_mem("4GB")
```

vec_build_overviews *Build overview pyramids for a .vec raster*

Description

Appends `n_levels - 1` reduced-resolution copies of the raster to the file. Each level is computed by 2x downsampling the previous level with the chosen kernel. Reading via `vec_read_window(level = L)` picks tiles at level `L`; the file's `n_levels` is updated in place.

Usage

```
vec_build_overviews(
  path,
  levels,
  resampling = c("average", "nearest", "bilinear", "mode", "gauss"),
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Path to a .vec raster file. The file is modified in place.
<code>levels</code>	Total levels including level 0 (so <code>levels = 5</code> adds four overviews: levels 1..4). Must be in <code>[2, 16]</code> .
<code>resampling</code>	One of "nearest", "average", "bilinear", "mode", "gauss". "average" is the right choice for continuous rasters; "mode" for categorical/land-cover.
<code>compression</code>	Compression effort for the new tiles. Defaults to "fast" because overview tiles are usually one-shot writes.

Value

Invisible NULL.

vec_close_raster *Close a .vec raster handle*

Description

Idempotent. The handle is also auto-released by R's garbage collector.

Usage

```
vec_close_raster(r)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	A <code>vecra_raster</code> returned by <code>vec_open_raster()</code> .
----------------	--

Value

Invisible NULL.

vec_extract_points	<i>Extract band values at (x, y) points from a .vec raster</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Extract band values at (x, y) points from a .vec raster

Usage

```
vec_extract_points(r, x, y)
```

Arguments

r	A vectra_raster from vec_open_raster().
x	Numeric vector of x coordinates in CRS units.
y	Numeric vector of y coordinates, same length as x.

Value

A data.frame with columns x, y, then one column per band (named after r\$band_names if recorded, otherwise band1, band2, ...). NA marks pixels outside the raster or matching nodata.

vec_open_raster	<i>Open a .vec raster</i>
-----------------	---------------------------

Description

Lazy open: parses the header and tile index but does not decode any tiles. Returns a list with metadata and an external pointer handle. The pointer is auto-finalized when garbage collected; call vec_close_raster() to release earlier.

Usage

```
vec_open_raster(path)
```

Arguments

path	Path to a .vec raster file.
------	-----------------------------

Value

A vectra_raster list with elements: ptr, width, height, n_bands, tile_size, dtype, gt, epsg, nodata, band_names.

vec_raster_layout	<i>Tile layout of an open .vec raster</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Returns "image" (default Phase 6 layout — one tile per (band, time, ty, tx)) or "pixel" (Phase 6b transpose layout — one tile per (band, ty, tx) holding the full time stack).

Usage

```
vec_raster_layout(r)
```

Arguments

r	A vectra_raster.
---	------------------

Value

Character(1) "image" or "pixel".

vec_raster_times	<i>Distinct time stamps stored in a .vec time cube</i>
------------------	--

Description

Returns the ascending vector of time stamps recorded for the given (band, level). Pixel-major files store one consolidated table; image- major files derive the list from the per-tile time field.

Usage

```
vec_raster_times(r, band = 1L, level = 0L)
```

Arguments

r	A vectra_raster.
band	1-based band index.
level	Overview level.

Value

Numeric vector of stamps (length 0 when the file has no time information).

`vec_read_pixel_series` *Read the full time series at a single pixel from a .vec time cube*

Description

Returns a numeric vector of length `n_time` — one value per time step recorded in the file, in ascending time-stamp order.

Usage

```
vec_read_pixel_series(
  r,
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  col = NULL,
  row = NULL,
  band = 1L,
  level = 0L
)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	A <code>vecra_raster</code> from <code>vec_open_raster()</code> .
<code>x, y</code>	Pixel coordinates. Either both <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> (CRS units; the geotransform is used to map to <code>col/row</code>) or both <code>col</code> and <code>row</code> (1-based pixel indices).
<code>col, row</code>	1-based pixel coordinates (alternative to <code>x/y</code>).
<code>band</code>	Band index (1-based).
<code>level</code>	Overview level. Default 0.

Details

For pixel-major files (written with `vec_write_time_cube(layout = "pixel")`) this is the optimal access pattern: a single tile decode yields all time values for the pixel. For image-major files the reader scans the index for distinct time stamps, decodes one spatial tile per stamp, and extracts the pixel from each — correct but `n_time` slower than the optimal layout.

Value

A numeric vector of length `n_time`. NA marks pixels outside the raster or matching nodata. The corresponding time stamps can be obtained from `vec_raster_times(r, band, level)`.

vec_read_time_slice *Read a single time slice from a .vec time cube*

Description

Performs a linear scan of the index for tiles with `time == time` and decodes the matching window. The lookup is $O(n_tiles)$ per call — Phase 6’s optimized hash-map lookup is a follow-up.

Usage

```
vec_read_time_slice(r, time, band = 1L, level = 0L, cols = NULL, rows = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	A <code>vecetra_raster</code> from <code>vec_open_raster()</code> .
<code>time</code>	Time value to match (numeric/integer).
<code>band</code>	Band index (1-based).
<code>level</code>	Overview level. Default 0.
<code>cols, rows</code>	1-based ranges, same as <code>vec_read_window</code> .

Value

A numeric matrix.

vec_read_window *Read a window of pixels from a .vec raster*

Description

Decodes only the tiles overlapping the requested window. Pixels outside the raster extent come back as NA.

Usage

```
vec_read_window(r, band = 1L, level = 0L, cols = NULL, rows = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	A <code>vecetra_raster</code> from <code>vec_open_raster()</code> .
<code>band</code>	Band index (1-based). Default 1.
<code>level</code>	Overview level — 0 = full resolution, 1 = half, 2 = quarter, etc. Must be $< r\$n_levels$ (which is 1 unless <code>vec_build_overviews()</code> has been run on the file).
<code>cols</code>	1-based column range <code>c(col_min, col_max)</code> . Inclusive. Coordinates are in the chosen level’s pixel grid (so at level 1 the raster is half as wide). Default <code>c(1, level_width)</code> .
<code>rows</code>	1-based row range <code>c(row_min, row_max)</code> . Inclusive. Default <code>c(1, level_height)</code> .

Value

A numeric matrix with `nrow = row_max - row_min + 1` and `ncol = col_max - col_min + 1`. Nodata pixels become NA.

vec_to_tiff	<i>Export a .vec raster to GeoTIFF</i>
-------------	--

Description

Writes the level-0 pixels of a .vec raster to a GeoTIFF file. The TIFF inherits dtype, geotransform, EPSG, and nodata from the source. Strip layout; the writer supports "none", "deflate", and "lzw" compression. LZW also applies horizontal differencing (Predictor 2) for integer pixel types, which dramatically improves compression on smooth raster data and matches the layout most production GIS tools produce by default. Tiled and BigTIFF output land in a follow-up.

Usage

```
vec_to_tiff(r, path, compression = c("deflate", "lzw", "none"))
```

Arguments

- r Either a path to a .vec raster or a vectra_raster returned by vec_open_raster(). If a handle is passed it is left open.
- path Output .tif path.
- compression One of "deflate" (default), "lzw", or "none".

Value

Invisible NULL.

vec_write_raster	<i>Write a raster matrix or 3D array to a .vec raster file</i>
------------------	--

Description

Writes a row-major raster (one band) or a band-major 3D array (multi-band) to the VECR raster format. Each tile is encoded as a self-describing tdc block (PRED_2D + BYTE_SHUFFLE + LZ).

Usage

```
vec_write_raster(
  x,
  path,
  dtype = "f32",
  tile_size = 512L,
  extent = NULL,
  gt = NULL,
  epsg = 0L,
  nodata = NA_real_,
  band_names = NULL,
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric matrix <code>c(rows, cols)</code> for a single band, or a numeric 3D array <code>c(rows, cols, bands)</code> for multi-band.
<code>path</code>	Output file path.
<code>dtype</code>	Storage dtype, one of "f64", "f32", "i8", "u8", "i16", "u16", "i32", "u32", "i64", "u64". Defaults to "f32" for floating-point input — "f64" doubles file size with no information gain for typical climate rasters.
<code>tile_size</code>	Square tile edge in pixels. Default 512.
<code>extent</code>	Numeric vector <code>c(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)</code> . Used together with the raster dimensions to derive the geotransform. Either <code>extent</code> or <code>gt</code> must be supplied for georeferenced output.
<code>gt</code>	Numeric(6) GDAL-style geotransform. Overrides <code>extent</code> if both are given.
<code>epsg</code>	EPSG code (integer) or 0L for none.
<code>nodata</code>	Nodata value, or <code>NA_real_</code> to skip recording one.
<code>band_names</code>	Optional character vector of length equal to the number of bands.
<code>compression</code>	Compression effort, one of "fast" (single spec, fast encode), "balanced" (probe two entropy coders, ~2x encode time), or "max" (probe six candidate specs per tile, slowest encode but smallest file). Decode cost is unchanged across levels because each tile records its own codec spec. Default "fast".

Value

Invisible NULL.

vec_write_time_cube *Write a 4D time-cube raster to .vec*

Description

Each (band, time) combination becomes a stack of tiles tagged with the chosen time stamp. Stamps are stored as int64 in the per-tile index entry; a value of 0 is reserved for "untimed" so this writer remaps any caller-supplied 0 to 1 internally.

Usage

```
vec_write_time_cube(
    x,
    times,
    path,
    dtype = "f32",
    tile_size = 512L,
    layout = c("image", "pixel"),
    extent = NULL,
    gt = NULL,
    epsg = 0L,
    nodata = NA_real_,
    band_names = NULL,
    compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric 4D array c(rows, cols, bands, time).
times	Numeric/integer vector with length(times) == dim(x)[4], in the unit of your choice (epoch ms, year, step index).
path	Output .vec path.
dtype	Storage dtype (see vec_write_raster).
tile_size	Tile edge in pixels.
layout	Tile layout — one of "image" (default; one tile per (band, time, ty, tx), optimal for "give me one full image at time T" reads) or "pixel" (Phase 6b; one tile per (band, ty, tx) holding the full time stack as [tw*th, n_time], optimal for "give me the time series at pixel (x, y)" reads).
extent, gt, epsg, nodata, band_names, compression	Same semantics as vec_write_raster().

Value

Invisible NULL.

vtr_schema

Create a star schema over linked vectra tables

Description

Registers a fact table with named dimension links. The schema enables `lookup()` to resolve columns from dimension tables without writing explicit joins.

Usage

```
vtr_schema(fact, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>fact</code>	A <code>vectra_node</code> object (the central fact table). Must be file-backed (created via <code>tbl()</code> , <code>tbl_csv()</code> , or <code>tbl_sqlite()</code>).
<code>...</code>	Named <code>vectra_link</code> objects created by <code>link()</code> . Names become the dimension aliases used in <code>lookup()</code> (e.g., <code>species\$name</code>).

Value

A `vectra_schema` object.

Examples

```
f_obs <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f_sp  <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
f_ct  <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(data.frame(sp_id = 1:3, ct_code = c("AT", "DE", "FR"),
                     value = 10:12), f_obs)
write_vtr(data.frame(sp_id = 1:3,
                     name = c("Oak", "Beech", "Pine")), f_sp)
write_vtr(data.frame(ct_code = c("AT", "DE", "FR"),
                     gdp = c(400, 3800, 2700)), f_ct)

s <- vtr_schema(
  fact = tbl(f_obs),
  species = link("sp_id", tbl(f_sp)),
  country = link("ct_code", tbl(f_ct))
)
print(s)
unlink(c(f_obs, f_sp, f_ct))
```

warp

*Resample or reproject a streamed raster onto a target grid***Description**

Warp a `.vec` raster onto a target grid, walking the *output* one tile-row strip at a time. For each strip the target pixel-centre coordinates are built, projected into the source coordinate reference system when the two CRSs differ (delegated to PROJ via `sf`), mapped through the source geotransform to fractional source pixels, and sampled from the bounded source window those coordinates fall in. The output is assembled in memory or streamed straight back to a new `.vec`, so the whole output grid is never resident; the source is read in bounded windows rather than held whole.

Usage

```
warp(
  x,
  template,
  method = c("near", "bilinear", "cubic"),
  band = 1L,
  path = NULL,
  dtype = "f32",
  compression = c("fast", "balanced", "max")
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>vecra_raster</code> (from vec_open_raster()) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> raster to warp.
<code>template</code>	The target grid: a <code>vecra_raster</code> / <code>.vec</code> path whose grid and CRS are borrowed, or a list <code>list(crs =, extent =, res =, dims =)</code> . With <code>crs</code> and <code>res</code> but no <code>extent</code> , the target extent is the source's corners projected into <code>crs</code> .
<code>method</code>	Resampling method: "near", "bilinear", or "cubic". Default "near".
<code>band</code>	Band to warp (1-based). Default 1.
<code>path</code>	Optional output <code>.vec</code> path. When given the result is streamed to disk and the opened vec_open_raster() handle is returned invisibly; when <code>NULL</code> the result is returned as an in-memory matrix.
<code>dtype</code>	Storage dtype for <code>.vec</code> output (see vec_write_raster()). Default "f32".
<code>compression</code>	Compression effort for <code>.vec</code> output. Default "fast".

Details

This is the *sort / partition* tier of the spatial toolbox: each output strip reads the source window it projects onto. For a mild reprojection or a plain resample that window is a thin band; a strong reprojection can make it large, but the output stays streamed throughout.

Sampling follows the GDAL / **terra** convention (pixel centres at half-integer coordinates). "near" takes the nearest source cell; "bilinear" the 2x2 weighted mean; "cubic" the 4x4 cubic convolution (Catmull-Rom, a = -0.5). A target cell whose sampling kernel reaches outside the source extent, or touches a nodata cell, comes back NA.

Reprojection happens only when both rasters carry a known EPSG code and the codes differ; otherwise warp() resamples within a shared CRS and needs no sf.

Value

When path is NULL, a numeric matrix on the target grid (row 1 northmost) carrying gt, extent, and crs attributes. When path is given, the written vectra_raster handle (invisibly).

See Also

[rasterize\(\)](#) to build a raster from streamed vector features, [focal\(\)](#) for moving-window statistics.

Examples

```
z <- outer(1:8, 1:8, function(r, c) r + 2 * c)
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(z, f, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 8, 8))

# Resample onto a finer grid over the same extent.
fine <- warp(f, list(extent = c(0, 0, 8, 8), res = 0.5), method = "bilinear")
dim(fine)
unlink(f)
```

write_csv

Write query results or a data.frame to a CSV file

Description

For vectra_node inputs, data is streamed batch-by-batch to disk without materializing the full result in memory. For data.frame inputs, the data is written directly.

Usage

```
write_csv(x, path, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (lazy query) or a data.frame.
path	File path for the output CSV file.
...	Reserved for future use.

Value

Invisible NULL.

Examples

```
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars[1:5, ], f)
csv <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
tbl(f) |> write_csv(csv)
unlink(c(f, csv))
```

write_sqlite	<i>Write query results or a data.frame to a SQLite table</i>
--------------	--

Description

For vectra_node inputs, data is streamed batch-by-batch to disk without materializing the full result in memory. For data.frame inputs, the data is written directly.

Usage

```
write_sqlite(x, path, table, ...)
```

Arguments

- x A vectra_node (lazy query) or a data.frame.
- path File path for the SQLite database.
- table Name of the table to create/write into.
- ... Reserved for future use.

Value

Invisible NULL.

Examples

```
db <- tempfile(fileext = ".sqlite")
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars[1:5, ], f)
tbl(f) |> write_sqlite(db, "cars")
unlink(c(f, db))
```

write_tiff

*Write query results to a GeoTIFF file***Description**

The data must contain x and y columns (pixel center coordinates) and one or more numeric band columns. Grid dimensions and geotransform are inferred from the x/y coordinate arrays. Missing pixels are written as NaN (or the type-appropriate nodata value for integer pixel types).

Usage

```
write_tiff(
  x,
  path,
  compress = FALSE,
  pixel_type = "float64",
  metadata = NULL,
  crs = NULL,
  tiled = FALSE,
  tile_size = 256L,
  bigtiff = "auto",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A vectra_node (lazy query) or a data.frame.
path	File path for the output GeoTIFF file.
compress	Logical; use DEFLATE compression? Default FALSE.
pixel_type	Character string specifying the output pixel type. One of "float64" (default), "float32", "int16", "int32", "uint8", or "uint16".
metadata	Optional character string of GDAL_METADATA XML to embed in the file (tag 42112). Use tiff_metadata() to read it back.
crs	Optional CRS to embed as a GeoKey directory (TIFF tag 34735). Accepts an integer EPSG code, an "EPSG:xxxx" string, or a list with named fields epsg, geographic (TRUE/FALSE), and optionally citation. Codes that are not auto-classified as projected/geographic default to projected; pass geographic = TRUE to override. Use tiff_crs() to read it back.
tiled	Logical; write a tiled GeoTIFF (TIFF tags 322/323/324/325) instead of strips. Default FALSE. Tiled layout enables random-access block reads and is required for Cloud-Optimized GeoTIFF (COG).
tile_size	Integer; tile edge length in pixels. Must be a positive multiple of 16 (TIFF spec). Either a single value (square tiles) or a length-2 vector c(width, height). Default 256. Edge tiles at the right and bottom of the image are padded to full tile size with the NoData / NaN value.

bigtiff	Controls BigTIFF dispatch. "auto" (default) emits BigTIFF when the expected raw payload would exceed the classic-TIFF 4 GB ceiling, otherwise emits classic TIFF. TRUE forces BigTIFF (magic 0x002B, 64-bit offsets), useful for round-trip tests on small data. FALSE forces classic TIFF — beware that classic TIFF will silently corrupt outputs larger than 4 GB. Tiled BigTIFF is not yet supported.
...	Reserved for future use.

Value

Invisible NULL.

Examples

```
# Write as int16 with DEFLATE compression and an EPSG:4326 GeoKey
df <- data.frame(x = 1:4, y = rep(1:2, each = 2), band1 = c(100, 200, 300, 400))
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
write_tiff(df, f, compress = TRUE, pixel_type = "int16", crs = 4326L)
tiff_crs(f)
unlink(f)
```

write_vtr

Write data to a .vtr file

Description

For vectra_node inputs (lazy queries from any format: CSV, SQLite, TIFF, or another .vtr), data is streamed batch-by-batch to disk without materializing the full result in memory. Each batch becomes one row group. The output file is written atomically (via temp file + rename) so readers never see a partial file.

Usage

```
write_vtr(
  x,
  path,
  compress = c("fast", "small", "none"),
  batch_size = NULL,
  col_types = NULL,
  quantize = NULL,
  spatial = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vectra_node (lazy query) or a data.frame.
<code>path</code>	File path for the output .vtr file.
<code>compress</code>	Compression level: "fast" (default, byte-shuffle + greedy LZ), "small" (per-block adaptive — tries greedy LZ, separated-streams LZ, and LZ + Huffman entropy coding, and writes whichever shrank the block the most; never worse than "fast" on any block, typically 10-25 percent smaller files at the cost of slower encode), or "none".
<code>batch_size</code>	Target number of rows per row group in the output file. Defaults to 131072 for data.frames (1 MB per double column, cache-friendly for decompression). For nodes, defaults to NULL (one row group per upstream batch).
<code>col_types</code>	Optional named character vector specifying narrow integer storage types. Names must match column names; values must be "int8", "int16", or "int32". Only applies to integer columns. Example: <code>col_types = c(age = "int8", year = "int16")</code> .
<code>quantize</code>	Optional named list for lossy quantization of double columns. Each element is named after a column and is itself a named list with <code>scale</code> (or <code>precision = 1/scale</code>), <code>type</code> ("int8", "int16", "int32"; default "int16"), and optionally <code>offset</code> (default 0). Example: <code>quantize = list(temp = list(precision = 0.001, type = "int16"))</code> .
<code>spatial</code>	Optional list for 2D spatial predictor encoding. Either a global spec applied to all numeric columns (<code>list(nx = 2000, ny = 2000)</code>) or per-column specs (<code>list(temp = list(nx = 2000, ny = 2000))</code>). When provided, a spatial predictor removes smooth 2D trends before compression, dramatically improving compression of raster data. Combines with <code>quantize</code> for maximum effect.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to methods.

Details

For data.frame inputs, the data is written directly from memory.

Value

Invisible NULL.

Examples

```
# From a data.frame
f <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
write_vtr(mtcars, f)

# Streaming format conversion (CSV -> VTR)
csv <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
write.csv(mtcars, csv, row.names = FALSE)
f2 <- tempfile(fileext = ".vtr")
tbl_csv(csv) |> write_vtr(f2)
```

```
unlink(c(f, f2, csv))
```

zonal

Summarise raster values within zones

Description

Reduces a raster to one summary row per zone, streaming the raster one tile-row strip at a time so the whole grid never has to be resident. Zones come either from a second raster aligned to the value grid (each pixel's zone is that raster's value, the `terra::zonal` pattern) or from an `sf` polygon layer (each pixel is assigned the polygon its centre falls in). The per-zone running moments (count, sum, sum of squares, min, max) are folded in memory as strips arrive, so peak memory is one strip plus the small per-zone table regardless of raster size. This is the *monoid fold* tier of the spatial toolbox: bounded memory, a single streaming pass, no spill.

Usage

```
zonal(
  raster,
  zones,
  fun = "mean",
  band = 1L,
  zone_band = 1L,
  zone_field = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

raster	A <code>vecra_raster</code> (from <code>vec_open_raster()</code>) or a path to a <code>.vec</code> raster holding the values to summarise.
zones	The zones to summarise within: a <code>vecra_raster</code> / <code>.vec</code> path aligned to raster (zone id per pixel), or an <code>sf</code> / <code>sfc</code> polygon layer.
fun	One or more of "mean", "sum", "count", "min", "max", "sd". Each becomes a column in the result. Default "mean".
band	Band of the value raster to summarise (1-based). Default 1.
zone_band	Band of a raster zones holding the zone ids. Default 1.
zone_field	For an <code>sf</code> zones layer, the column giving each polygon's zone id. Default NULL uses the polygon row index 1:n.
na.rm	If TRUE (default) skip nodata pixels; if FALSE let a nodata pixel propagate NA to its zone's statistics.

Details

sd is derived from the streamed moments ($\sqrt{(\text{sum2} - \text{sum}^2 / n) / (n - 1)}$), so it needs no second pass. With `na.rm = TRUE` (the default) nodata pixels are skipped; with `na.rm = FALSE` any nodata pixel in a zone makes that zone's sum/mean/min/max/sd NA, matching the resident behaviour. count always reports the number of non-nodata cells in the zone.

Polygon zones assign each pixel centre to a polygon natively on the GEOS C API (the polygons parsed once into a spatial index, every strip's centres located in C), so **sf** is touched only to read the polygons in; geographic polygons with spherical geometry on (`sf::sf_use_s2()`) keep the **sf** point-in-polygon path. Raster zones are fully **sf**-free. The zone raster must share the value raster's dimensions and geotransform.

Value

A data.frame with a zone column (sorted) followed by one column per fun, one row per zone.

See Also

[rasterize\(\)](#) to build a value raster from streamed points, [vec_open_raster\(\)](#) to open the inputs.

Examples

```
# A value raster and an aligned 2x2-block zone raster on a 4x4 grid.
vals <- matrix(1:16, 4, 4, byrow = TRUE)
zone <- matrix(c(1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2,
                3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4), 4, 4, byrow = TRUE)
fv <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec"); fz <- tempfile(fileext = ".vec")
vec_write_raster(vals, fv, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 4, 4))
vec_write_raster(zone, fz, dtype = "f64", extent = c(0, 0, 4, 4))

zonal(fv, fz, fun = c("mean", "sum", "count"))
unlink(c(fv, fz))
```

Index

across, [4](#)
anti_join(left_join), [38](#)
append_vtr, [5](#)
arrange, [6](#)
arrange(), [19](#), [38](#), [47](#)
as_embedding, [7](#)
as_embedding(), [22](#)

bind_cols(bind_rows), [7](#)
bind_rows, [7](#)
block_fuzzy_lookup, [8](#)
block_lookup, [9](#)
block_lookup(), [43](#)

chunk_feeder, [10](#)
chunk_feeder(), [13](#), [47](#)
collect, [11](#)
collect(), [12–14](#), [20](#), [51](#), [87](#), [111](#), [113–116](#)
collect_chunked, [12](#)
collect_chunked(), [11](#), [14](#), [33](#), [34](#), [46](#), [47](#)
collect_sf, [14](#)
collect_sf(), [16](#), [29](#), [31](#), [49](#), [67](#), [68](#), [70](#), [72](#),
[74](#), [76](#), [80](#), [82](#), [84](#), [86–88](#), [92](#), [94](#), [96](#),
[98](#), [100–103](#), [105](#), [106](#), [108](#), [109](#)
contours, [15](#)
contours(), [49](#)
cosine(embedding_distance), [22](#)
cosine(), [7](#)
count, [16](#)
create_index, [17](#)
cross_join, [18](#)

delete_vtr, [18](#)
desc, [19](#)
desc(), [6](#)
diff_vtr, [20](#)
distinct, [21](#)
dot(embedding_distance), [22](#)
dot(), [7](#)
embedding_distance, [22](#)

explain, [23](#)
explain(), [47](#)

feature_knn, [23](#)
feature_knn(), [55](#), [57](#)
filter, [25](#)
filter(), [22](#), [26](#), [29–31](#), [62](#), [63](#), [78](#), [114](#)
floor_time, [26](#)
floor_time(), [60](#)
focal, [27](#)
focal(), [55](#), [118](#), [119](#), [135](#)
full_join(left_join), [38](#)
fuzzy_join, [28](#)

geom_expressions, [29](#), [63](#)
glimpse, [31](#)
grid, [32](#)
grid(), [79](#)
group_by, [33](#)
group_by(), [60](#), [65](#), [110](#)
group_map, [33](#)
group_map(), [13](#)
group_modify(group_map), [33](#)
group_modify(), [13](#)

has_index, [35](#)
head.vectra_node, [36](#)

inner_join(left_join), [38](#)
interval_join, [36](#)
interval_join(), [112](#)

kmer, [37](#)

l2(embedding_distance), [22](#)
l2(), [7](#)
left_join, [38](#)
link, [40](#)
link(), [133](#)
lookup, [40](#)
lookup(), [133](#)

- mask, 42
- mask(), 51
- materialize, 43
- materialize(), 9
- mosaic, 44
- mutate, 45
- mutate(), 4, 22, 26, 29, 31, 60, 62, 63, 114, 123
- offload, 46
- offload(), 10, 11, 13, 34, 72, 80
- openxlsx2::read_xlsx(), 117
- polygonize, 48
- polygonize(), 16
- print(), 47
- print.vectra_node, 49
- proximity, 50
- pull, 51
- rast_calc, 54
- rast_calc(), 45, 56, 57
- rast_feature_distance, 55
- rast_feature_distance(), 25
- rasterize, 52
- rasterize(), 48–51, 135, 141
- reframe, 57
- relocate, 58
- rename, 59
- resample, 59
- resample(), 26, 61
- right_join(left_join), 38
- roll_max(rolling), 60
- roll_mean(rolling), 60
- roll_min(rolling), 60
- roll_n(rolling), 60
- roll_sum(rolling), 60
- rolling, 60
- select, 61
- semi_join(left_join), 38
- semi_join(), 76
- seq_expressions, 37, 38, 62, 114, 115
- sf::st_boundary, 74
- sf::st_cast(), 75
- sf::st_contains, 79
- sf::st_covered_by, 77
- sf::st_crs(), 53, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83, 85, 87, 94, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 106, 108
- sf::st_distance, 86
- sf::st_distance(), 82
- sf::st_intersection, 74
- sf::st_intersects, 74, 77, 79
- sf::st_is_within_distance, 77, 79
- sf::st_join(), 79, 80
- sf::st_length(), 89
- sf::st_line_merge(), 15
- sf::st_make_valid(), 92
- sf::st_nearest_feature, 79–81, 86
- sf::st_snap(), 102
- sf::st_union(), 72
- sf::st_within, 77, 79
- sf::st_write(), 109
- sf::write_sf(), 109
- slice, 64
- slice_head, 64
- slice_max(slice_head), 64
- slice_max(), 90, 92, 109
- slice_min(slice_head), 64
- slice_min(), 90, 92, 109
- slice_tail(slice_head), 64
- spatial_centerline, 65
- spatial_clip, 67
- spatial_clip(), 42, 43, 78, 103, 106
- spatial_construct, 69
- spatial_construct(), 67, 93, 94
- spatial_dissolve, 71
- spatial_dissolve(), 48, 49, 69, 70, 73, 74, 76, 83, 84, 93, 94, 99, 107, 108
- spatial_eliminate, 73
- spatial_explode, 75
- spatial_explode(), 84
- spatial_filter, 76
- spatial_filter(), 31, 68
- spatial_join, 78
- spatial_join(), 14, 31, 32, 53, 78, 81, 82, 86, 88
- spatial_knn, 81
- spatial_knn(), 23, 25, 86, 88
- spatial_line_merge, 83
- spatial_locate, 84
- spatial_map, 86
- spatial_map(), 14, 31, 68–70, 76, 80, 86, 89, 100, 102
- spatial_network, 88
- spatial_network(), 95–98
- spatial_overlay, 90

- `spatial_overlay()`, 72, 104–106, 109
- `spatial_polygonize`, 93
- `spatial_polygonize()`, 108
- `spatial_route`, 95
- `spatial_route()`, 88, 89, 98
- `spatial_service_area`, 97
- `spatial_service_area()`, 88, 89, 96
- `spatial_simplify`, 99
- `spatial_simplify()`, 67, 74
- `spatial_smooth`, 100
- `spatial_smooth()`, 100
- `spatial_snap`, 102
- `spatial_snap()`, 105
- `spatial_snap_grid`, 104
- `spatial_snap_grid()`, 103
- `spatial_split`, 105
- `spatial_split()`, 94
- `spatial_topology`, 107
- `spatial_topology()`, 74
- `st_write.vectra_node`, 109
- `summarise`, 110
- `summarise()`, 4, 29, 37, 57, 60, 62
- `summarize (summarise)`, 110
-
- `tally (count)`, 16
- `tbl`, 111
- `tbl()`, 12, 17, 18, 20, 24, 40, 52, 66, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 94, 99, 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 133
- `tbl_bed`, 111
- `tbl_csv`, 113
- `tbl_csv()`, 12, 24, 40, 52, 133
- `tbl_fasta`, 114
- `tbl_fasta()`, 38, 112, 115
- `tbl_fastq`, 115
- `tbl_fastq()`, 38, 114
- `tbl_sqlite`, 116
- `tbl_sqlite()`, 40, 133
- `tbl_tiff`, 116
- `tbl_tiff()`, 12, 66, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 94, 99, 101, 102, 104, 106, 107
- `tbl_xlsx`, 117
- `terrain`, 118
- `terrain()`, 16, 28
- `tiff_band_names`, 119
- `tiff_crs`, 120
- `tiff_crs()`, 137
- `tiff_extract_points`, 121
- `tiff_extract_points()`, 68, 77, 79, 82, 85, 87, 96, 97, 103
- `tiff_metadata`, 122
- `tiff_metadata()`, 120, 137
- `transmute`, 123
- `transmute()`, 29, 62
-
- `ungroup`, 123
-
- `vec_build_overviews`, 125
- `vec_close_raster`, 125
- `vec_extract_points`, 126
- `vec_open_raster`, 126
- `vec_open_raster()`, 15, 27, 42, 44, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 118, 119, 134, 140, 141
- `vec_raster_layout`, 127
- `vec_raster_times`, 127
- `vec_read_pixel_series`, 128
- `vec_read_time_slice`, 129
- `vec_read_window`, 129
- `vec_to_tiff`, 130
- `vec_to_tiff()`, 53
- `vec_write_raster`, 130
- `vec_write_raster()`, 27, 42, 44, 50, 53, 55, 119, 134
- `vec_write_time_cube`, 132
- `vectra_mem`, 124
- `vectra_mem()`, 15, 47, 49, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 82, 84, 85, 87, 91, 92, 94, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 106, 108
- `vtr_schema`, 133
- `vtr_schema()`, 40
-
- `warp`, 134
- `warp()`, 45, 55–57
- `write_csv`, 135
- `write_sqlite`, 136
- `write_tiff`, 137
- `write_tiff()`, 29
- `write_vtr`, 138
- `write_vtr()`, 14, 47
-
- `zonal`, 140
- `zonal()`, 28, 43