Package 'raptr'

April 11, 2019

Type Package

Title Representative and Adequate Prioritization Toolkit in R

Version 0.1.4

Description Biodiversity is in crisis. The overarching aim of conservation
is to preserve biodiversity patterns and processes. To this end, protected
areas are established to buffer species and preserve biodiversity processes.
But resources are limited and so protected areas must be cost-effective.
This package contains tools to generate plans for protected areas
(prioritizations), using spatially explicit targets for biodiversity
patterns and processes. To obtain solutions in a feasible amount of time,
this package uses the commercial 'Gurobi' software package (obtained from
<http://www.gurobi.com/>). For more information on using
this package, see Hanson et al. (2018) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12862>.

Imports utils, methods, assertthat, Matrix, boot, grDevices,
PBSmapping, graphics, stats, scales, shape, adehabitatHR,
RgoogleMaps, RandomFields, RColorBrewer, plyr, parallel,
doParallel, rgeos, rgdal, hypervolume(>= 2.0.7), ks, gdalUtils,
mvtnorm, ggplot2

Depends R(>= 3.1.0), sp, raster

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppEigen, BH

LazyData true

License GPL-3

URL https://jeffrey-hanson.com/raptr,
https://github.com/jeffreyhanson/raptr

BugReports https://github.com/jeffreyhanson/raptr/issues

VignetteBuilder knitr

Suggests knitr, roxygen2, dplyr, vegan, gurobi, gridExtra, rgl,
testthat

SystemRequirements C++11

Collate 'dependencies.R' 'RcppExports.R' 'raptr-internal.R'
'generics.R' 'DemandPoints.R' 'misc.R' 'PlanningUnitPoints.R'
'AttributeSpace.R' 'AttributeSpaces.R' 'GurobiOpts.R'
'ManualOpts.R' 'calcSpeciesAverageInPus.R' 'calcBoundaryData.R'
'RapData.R' 'RapReliableOpts.R' 'RapResults.R'
'RapUnreliableOpts.R' 'RapUnsolved.R' 'RapSolved.R'
'SpatialPolygons2PolySet.R' 'data.R' 'rap.R' 'raptr.R'
'rrap.proportion.held.R' 'sim.pus.R' 'sim.space.R'
'sim.species.R' 'urap.proportion.held.R' 'zzz.R'

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

NeedsCompilation yes

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Repository CRAN

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R topics documented:

amount.held *Extract amount held for a solution*

Description

This function returns the amount held for each species in a solution.

Usage

```
amount.held(x, y, species)

## S3 method for class 'RapSolved'
amount.held(x, y = 0, species = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	RapResults or RapSolved object.
y	Available inputs include: NULL to return all values, integer number specifying the solution for which the value should be returned, and 0 to return the value for the best solution.
species	NULL for all species or integer indicating species.

Value

matrix or numeric vector depending on arguments.

See Also

RapResults, RapSolved.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# amount held (\%) in best solution for each species
amount.held(sim_rs, 0)

# amount held (\%) in best solution for species 1
amount.held(sim_rs, 0, 1)

# amount held (\%) in second solution for each species
amount.held(sim_rs, 2)

# amount held (\%) in each solution for each species
amount.held(sim_rs, NULL)
```

amount.target *Amount targets*

Description

This function sets or returns the target amounts for each species.

Usage

```
amount.target(x, species)

amount.target(x, species) <- value

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
amount.target(x, species = NULL)

## S3 replacement method for class 'RapData'
amount.target(x, species = NULL) <- value

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
amount.target(x, species = NULL)

## S3 replacement method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
amount.target(x, species = NULL) <- value
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.
`species`	`NULL` for all species or `integer` indicating species.
`value`	`numeric` new target.

Value

codenumeric vector.

See Also

`RapData`, `RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# extract amount targets for all species
amount.target(sim_rs)
```

```
# set amount targets for all species
amount.target(sim_rs) <- 0.1

# extract amount targets for first species
amount.target(sim_rs, 1)

# set amount targets for for first species
amount.target(sim_rs, 1) <- 0.5
```

---

as.list *Convert object to list*

Description

Convert `GurobiOpts` object to list.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'GurobiOpts'
as.list(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`GurobiOpts` object.
`...`	not used.

Value

`list`

Note

This function will not include the `NumberSolutions` slot, the `MultipleSolutionsMethod` slot, or the `TimeLimit` slot if it is not finite.

See Also

`GurobiOpts`.

Examples

```
# make GuboriOpts object
x <- GurobiOpts()

# convert to list
as.list(x)
```

AttributeSpace — *Create new AttributeSpace object*

Description

This function creates a new `AttributeSpace` object.

Usage

```
AttributeSpace(planning.unit.points, demand.points, species)
```

Arguments

`planning.unit.points`	`PlanningUnitPoints` for planning unit in the space.
`demand.points`	`DemandPoints` object for the space.
`species`	`integer` species id to indicate which species the space is associated with.

See Also

`DemandPoints-class`, `PlanningUnitPoints-class`.

Examples

```
space <- AttributeSpace(
 PlanningUnitPoints(
   matrix(rnorm(100), ncol = 2),
   seq_len(50)),
 DemandPoints(
   matrix(rnorm(100), ncol = 2),
   runif(50)),
 species = 1L)
```

AttributeSpace-class — *AttributeSpace: An S4 class to represent an attribute space.*

Description

This class is used to store planning unit points and demand points for a single species in an attribute space.

Slots

`planning.unit.points` `PlanningUnitPoints` for planning unit in the space.

`demand.points` `DemandPoints` object for the space.

`species` `integer` species id to indicate which species the space is associated with.

See Also

`DemandPoints-class`, `PlanningUnitPoints-class`.

`AttributeSpaces` *Create new AttributeSpaces object*

Description

This function creates a new `AttributeSpaces` object.

Usage

```
AttributeSpaces(spaces, name)
```

Arguments

`spaces`	`list` of `AttributeSpace` objects for different species.
`name`	`character` name to identify the attribute space.

See Also

`AttributeSpace-class`.

Examples

```
space1 <- AttributeSpace(
  PlanningUnitPoints(
    matrix(rnorm(100), ncol = 2),
    seq_len(50)),
  DemandPoints(
    matrix(rnorm(100), ncol = 2),
    runif(50)),
  species = 1L)

space2 <- AttributeSpace(
  PlanningUnitPoints(
    matrix(rnorm(100), ncol = 2),
    seq_len(50)),
  DemandPoints(
    matrix(rnorm(100), ncol = 2),
    runif(50)),
  species = 2L)

spaces <- AttributeSpaces(list(space1, space2), "spaces")
```

`AttributeSpaces-class` *AttributeSpaces: An S4 class to represent a collection of attribute spaces for different species.*

Description

This class is used to store a collection of attribute spaces for different species.

Slots

`spaces` `list` of `AttributeSpace` objects for different species.

`name` `character` name to identify the attribute space.

See Also

`AttributeSpace-class`.

`blank.raster` *Blank raster*

Description

This functions creates a blank raster based on the spatial extent of a Spatial object.

Usage

```
blank.raster(x, res)
```

Arguments

`x`	`Spatial-class` object.
`res`	`numeric vector` specifying resolution of the output raster in the x and y dimensions. If `vector` is of length one, then the pixels are assumed to be square.

Examples

```
# make SpatialPolygons
polys <- sim.pus(225L)

# make RasterLayer from SpatialPolygons
blank.raster(polys, 1)
```

calcBoundaryData *Calculate boundary data for planning units*

Description

This function calculates boundary length data for `PolySet`, `SpatialPolygons`, and `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` objects. Be aware that this function is designed with performance in mind, and as a consequence, if this function is used improperly then it may crash R. Furthermore, multipart polygons with touching edges will likely result in inaccuracies. If argument set to `SpatialPolygons` or `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`, this will be converted to PolySet before processing.

Usage

```
calcBoundaryData(x, tol, length.factor, edge.factor)

## S3 method for class 'PolySet'
calcBoundaryData(x, tol = 0.001, length.factor = 1,
  edge.factor = 1)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
calcBoundaryData(x, tol = 0.001,
  length.factor = 1, edge.factor = 1)
```

Arguments

`x`	`PolySet`, `SpatialPolygons` or `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` object.
`tol`	`numeric` to specify precision of calculations. In other words, how far apart vertices have to be to be considered different?
`length.factor`	`numeric` to scale boundary lengths.
`edge.factor`	`numeric` to scale boundary lengths for edges that do not have any neighbors, such as those that occur along the margins.
`...`	not used.

Value

`data.frame` with 'id1' (`integer`), 'id2' (`integer`), and 'amount' (`numeric`) columns.

See Also

This function is based on the algorithm in QMARXAN `https://github.com/tsw-apropos/qmarxan` for calculating boundary length.

Examples

```
# simulate planning units
sim_pus <- sim.pus(225L)

# calculate boundary data
bound.dat <- calcBoundaryData(sim_pus)

# print summary of boundary data
summary(bound.dat)
```

`calcSpeciesAverageInPus` *Calculate average value for species data in planning units*

Description

This function calculates the average of species values in each planning unit. Be aware that using polygons with overlaps will result in inaccuracies. By default all polygons will be treated as having separate ids.

Usage

```
calcSpeciesAverageInPus(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
calcSpeciesAverageInPus(x, y,
  ids = seq_len(nlayers(y)), ncores = 1, gdal = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
calcSpeciesAverageInPus(x, y,
  ids = seq_len(nlayers(y)), ncores = 1, gdal = FALSE,
  field = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`SpatialPolygons` or `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` object.
`...`	not used.
`y`	`RasterLayer-class`, `RasterStack-class`, or `RasterBrick-class` object.
`ids`	`integer` vector of ids. Defaults to indices of layers in argument to `y`.
`ncores`	`integer` number of cores to use for processing. Defaults to 1.
`gdal`	`logical` Should raster processing be performed using GDAL libraries? Defaults to `FALSE`.
`field`	`integer` index or `character` name of column with planning unit ids. Valid only when `x` is a `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` object. Default behavior is to treat each polygon as a different planning unit.

Value

data.frame with sum of raster values in each polygon.

See Also

is.gdalInstalled, http://www.gdal.org/, http://trac.osgeo.org/gdal/wiki/DownloadingGdalBinaries.

Examples

```
# simulate data
sim_pus <- sim.pus(225L)
sim_spp <- lapply(c("uniform", "normal", "bimodal"), sim.species, n = 1,
                  res = 1, x = sim_pus)

# calculate average for 1 species
puvspr1.dat <- calcSpeciesAverageInPus(sim_pus, sim_spp[[1]])

# calculate average for multiple species
puvspr2.dat <- calcSpeciesAverageInPus(sim_pus, stack(sim_spp))
```

---

casestudy_data   *Case-study dataset for a conservation planning exercise*

Description

This dataset contains data to generate example prioritizations for the pale-headed Rosella (*Platycercus adscitus*) in Queensland, Australia.

Usage

```
cs_pus

cs_space

cs_spp
```

Format

cs_pus: SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, cs_spp: RasterLayer-class, cs_space: RasterStack-class.

Details

The objects in the dataset are listed below.

cs_pus SpatialPolygonsDataFrame planning units. The units were generated as $30 km^2$ squares across the species' range, and then clipped to the Queensland, Australia (using data obtained from the http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1259.0.30.001?OpenDocument). They were then overlaid with Australia's protected area network (obtained from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) at http://www.protectedplanet.net/). This attribute table has 3 fields. The area field denotes the amount of land encompassed by each unit, the cost field is set to 1 for all units, and the status field indicates if 50% or more of the units' extent is covered by protected areas.

cs_spp RasterLayer-class probability distribution map for the *P. adscitus* clipped to Queensland, Australia. This map was derived from records obtained from The Atlas of Living Australia (http://ala.org.au/).

cs_space stack describing broad-scale climate variation across Queensland (obtained from http://www.worldclim.org/, and resampled to $10 km^2$ resolution).

Examples

```
# load data
data(cs_pus, cs_spp, cs_space)

# plot data

plot(cs_pus)
plot(cs_spp)
plot(cs_space)
```

DemandPoints *Create new DemandPoints object*

Description

This function creates a new DemandPoints object

Usage

```
DemandPoints(coords, weights)
```

Arguments

coords	matrix of coordinates for each demand point.
weights	numeric weights for each demand point.

See Also

DemandPoints-class.

Examples

```
# make demand points
dps <- DemandPoints(
 matrix(rnorm(100), ncol=2),
 runif(50))

# print object
print(dps)
```

DemandPoints-class *DemandPoints: An S4 class to represent demand points*

Description

This class is used to store demand point information.

Slots

`coords` `matrix` of coordinates for each demand point.

`weights` `numeric` weights for each demand point.

See Also

`DemandPoints`.

---

dp.subset *Subset demand points*

Description

Subset demand points from a `RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.

Usage

```
dp.subset(x, space, species, points)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
dp.subset(x, space, species, points)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
dp.subset(x, space, species, points)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.
`space`	`integer` vector to specify the index of the space to subset demand points from.
`species`	`integer` vector to specify the index of the species to subset demand points from.
`points`	`integer` vector to specify the index of demand points to subset.

Value

`RapData` or `RapUnsolved` object depending on input object.

See Also

`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru)

# generate new object with first 10 planning units
sim_ru2 <- dp.subset(sim_ru, 1, 1, seq_len(10))
```

`GurobiOpts` *Create GurobiOpts object*

Description

This function creates a new GurobiOpts object.

Usage

```
GurobiOpts(Threads = 1L, MIPGap = 0.1, Method = 0L, Presolve = 2L,
  TimeLimit = NA_integer_, NumberSolutions = 1L,
  MultipleSolutionsMethod = c("benders.cuts", "solution.pool.0",
  "solution.pool.1", "solution.pool.2")[1])
```

Arguments

`Threads`	`integer` number of cores to use for processing. Defaults to 1L.
`MIPGap`	`numeric` MIP gap specifying minimum solution quality. Defaults to 0.1.
`Method`	`integer` Algorithm to use for solving model. Defaults to 0L.
`Presolve`	`integer` code for level of computation in presolve (lp_solve parameter). Defaults to 2.
`TimeLimit`	`integer` number of seconds to allow for solving. Defaults to `NA_integer_`, and so a time limit is not imposed.

`NumberSolutions`
: `integer` number of solutions to generate. Defaults to 1L.

`MultipleSolutionsMethod`
: `integer` name of method to obtain multiple solutions (used when `NumberSolutions` is greater than one). Available options are `"benders.cuts"`, `"solution.pool.0"`, `"solution.pool.1"`, and `"solution.pool.2"`. The `"benders.cuts"` method produces a set of distinct solutions that are all within the optimality gap. The `"solution.pool.0"` method returns all solutions identified whilst trying to find a solution that is within the specified optimality gap. The `"solution.pool.1"` method finds one solution within the optimality gap and a number of additional solutions that are of any level of quality (such that the total number of solutions is equal to `number_solutions`). The `"solution.pool.2"` finds a specified number of solutions that are nearest to optimality. The search pool methods correspond to the parameters used by the Gurobi software suite (see `http://www.gurobi.com/documentation/8.0/refman/poolsearchmode.html#parameter:PoolSearchMode`). Defaults to `"benders.cuts"`.

Value

`GurobiOpts` object

See Also

`GurobiOpts-class`.

Examples

```
# create GurobiOpts object using default parameters
GurobiOpts(Threads = 1L, MIPGap = 0.1, Method = 0L, Presolve=2L,
           TimeLimit = NA_integer_, NumberSolutions = 1L)
```

`GurobiOpts-class` *GurobiOpts: An S4 class to represent Gurobi parameters*

Description

This class is used to store Gurobi input parameters.

Slots

`Threads` `integer` number of cores to use for processing. Defaults to 1L.

`MIPGap` `numeric` MIP gap specifying minimum solution quality. Defaults to 0.1.

`Method` `integer` Algorithm to use for solving model. Defaults to 0L.

`Presolve` `integer` code for level of computation in presolve. Defaults to 2.

`TimeLimit` `integer` number of seconds to allow for solving. Defaults to NA_integer_, and so a time limit is not imposed.

`NumberSolutions` `integer` number of solutions to generate. Defaults to 1L.

`MultipleSolutionsMethod` `integer` name of method to obtain multiple solutions (used when `NumberSolutions` is greater than one). Available options are `"benders.cuts"`, `"solution.pool.0"`, `"solution.pool.1"`, and `"solution.pool.2"`. The `"benders.cuts"` method produces a set of distinct solutions that are all within the optimality gap. The `"solution.pool.0"` method returns all solutions identified whilst trying to find a solution that is within the specified optimality gap. The `"solution.pool.1"` method finds one solution within the optimality gap and a number of additional solutions that are of any level of quality (such that the total number of solutions is equal to `number_solutions`). The `"solution.pool.2"` finds a specified number of solutions that are nearest to optimality. The search pool methods correspond to the parameters used by the Gurobi software suite (see `http://www.gurobi.com/documentation/8.0/refman/poolsearchmode.html#parameter:PoolSearchMode`). Defaults to `"benders.cuts"`.

See Also

`GurobiOpts`.

`is.gdalInstalled` *Test if GDAL is installed on computer*

Description

This function tests if GDAL is installed on the computer. If not, download it here: `http://download.osgeo.org/gdal`.

Usage

```
is.gdalInstalled()
```

Value

`logical` is GDAL installed?

See Also

`gdal_setInstallation`.

Examples

```
# check if gdal is installed on system

is.gdalInstalled()
```

`is.GurobiInstalled` *Test if Gurobi is installed*

Description

This function determines if the Gurobi R package is installed on the computer and that it can be used `options`.

Usage

```
is.GurobiInstalled(verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`verbose`	`logical` should messages be printed?

Value

`logical` Is it installed and ready to use?

See Also

`options`.

Examples

```
# check if Gurobi is installed
is.GurobiInstalled()

# print cached status of installation
options()$GurobiInstalled
```

`logging.file` *Log file*

Description

This function returns the Gurobi log file (*.log) associated with solving an optimization problem.

Usage

```
logging.file(x, y)

## S3 method for class 'RapResults'
logging.file(x, y = 0)

## S3 method for class 'RapSolved'
logging.file(x, y = 0)
```

Arguments

x	`RapResults` or `RapSolved` object.
y	Available inputs include: `NULL` to return all values, `integer` number specifying the solution for which the log file should be returned, and `0` to return log file for the best solution.

Note

The term logging file was used due to collisions with the `log` function.

See Also

`RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# log file for the best solution
cat(logging.file(sim_rs, 0))

# log file for the second solution
cat(logging.file(sim_rs, 2))

# log files for all solutions
cat(logging.file(sim_rs, NULL))
```

`make.DemandPoints` *Generate demand points for RAP*

Description

This function generates demand points to characterize a distribution of points.

Usage

```
make.DemandPoints(points, n = 100L, quantile = 0.5,
  kernel.method = c("ks", "hypervolume")[1], ...)
```

Arguments

`points`	`matrix` object containing points.
`n`	`integer` number of demand points to use for each attribute space for each species. Defaults to `100L`.
`quantile`	`numeric` quantile to generate demand points within. If 0 then demand points are generated across the full range of values the `points` intersect. Defaults to `0.5`.
`kernel.method`	`character` name of kernel method to use to generate demand points. Defaults to `'ks'`.
`...`	arguments passed to kernel density estimating functions

Details

Broadly speaking, demand points are generated by fitting a kernal to the input `points`. A shape is then fit to the extent of the kernal, and then points are randomly generated inside the shape. The demand points are generated as random points inside the shape. The weights for each demand point are calculated the estimated density of input points at the demand point. By supplying 'ks' as an argument to `method` in `kernel.method`, the shape is defined using a minimum convex polygon `mcp` and `kde` is used to fit the kernel. Note this can only be used when the data is low-dimensional (d < 3). By supplying `"hypervolume"` as an argument to `method`, the `hypervolume` function is used to create the demand points. This method can be used for hyper-dimensional data ($d << 3$).

Value

`DemandPoints` object.

See Also

`hypervolume`, `kde`, `mcp`.

Examples

```
# set random number generator seed
set.seed(500)

# load data
data(cs_spp, cs_space)

# generate species points
species.points <- randomPoints(cs_spp[[1]], n = 100, prob = TRUE)
env.points <- raster::extract(cs_space, species.points)

# generate demand points for a 1d space using ks
dps1 <- make.DemandPoints(points = env.points[, 1], kernel.method = "ks")
```

```
# print object
print(dps1)


# generate demand points for a 2d space using hypervolume
dps2 <- make.DemandPoints(points = env.points,
                          kernel.method = "hypervolume",
                          samples.per.point = 50,
                          verbose = FALSE)

# print object
print(dps2)
```

`make.RapData` *Make data for RAP using minimal inputs*

Description

This function prepares spatially explicit planning unit, species data, and landscape data layers for RAP processing.

Usage

```
make.RapData(pus, species, spaces = NULL, amount.target = 0.2,
  space.target = 0.2, n.demand.points = 100L, kernel.method = c("ks",
  "hypervolume")[1], quantile = 0.5, species.points = NULL,
  n.species.points = ceiling(0.2 * raster::cellStats(species, "sum")),
  include.geographic.space = TRUE, scale = TRUE, verbose = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

`pus`	`SpatialPolygons` with planning unit data.
`species`	`raster` with species probability distribution data.
`spaces`	`list` of/or `raster` representing projects of attribute space over geographic space. Use a `list` to denote separate attribute spaces.
`amount.target`	`numeric` vector for area targets (%) for each species. Defaults to 0.2 for each attribute space for each species.
`space.target`	`numeric` vector for attribute space targets (%) for each species. Defaults to 0.2 for each attribute space for each species and each space.
`n.demand.points`	`integer` number of demand points to use for each attribute space for each species. Defaults to 100L.
`kernel.method`	`character` name of kernel method to use to generate demand points. Use either `"ks"` or `"hypervolume"`.

`quantile`	`numeric` quantile to generate demand points within. If `species.points` intersect. Defaults to 0.5.
`species.points`	`list` of/or `SpatialPointsDataFrame` or `SpatialPoints` with species presence records. Use a `list` of objects to represent different species. Must have the same number of elements as `species`. If not supplied then use `n.species.points` to sample points from the species distributions.
`n.species.points`	`numeric` vector specifying the number points to sample the species distributions to use to generate demand points. Defaults to 20% of the distribution.
`include.geographic.space`	`logical` should the geographic space be considered an attribute space?
`scale`	`logical` scale the attribute spaces to unit mean and standard deviation? This prevents overflow. Defaults to `TRUE`.
`verbose`	`logical` print statements during processing?
`...`	additional arguments to `calcBoundaryData` and `calcSpeciesAverageInPus`.

See Also

`RapData-class`, `RapData`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(cs_pus, cs_spp, cs_space)

# make RapData object using the first 10 planning units in the dat
x <- make.RapData(cs_pus[1:10,], cs_spp, cs_space,
                  include.geographic.space = TRUE)
# print object
print(x)
```

`ManualOpts` *Create ManualOpts object*

Description

This function creates a new ManualOpts object.

Usage

```
ManualOpts(NumberSolutions = 1L)
```

Arguments

`NumberSolutions`	`integer` number of solutions to generate. Defaults to 1L.

Value

ManualOpts object

See Also

ManualOpts-class.

Examples

```
# create ManualOpts object
ManualOpts(NumberSolutions = 1L)
```

ManualOpts-class *ManualOpts: An S4 class to represent parameters for manually specified solutions*

Description

This class is used to store parameters.

Slots

`NumberSolutions` `integer` number of solutions.

See Also

ManualOpts.

---

maximum.targets *Maximum targets*

Description

This function accepts a RapUnsolved object and returns a `data.frame` containing the amount-based and space-based targets for each species and attribute space. These are calculated using a prioritization that contains all the available planning units. Note that the maximum amount-based targets are always 1.

Usage

```
maximum.targets(x, verbose)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
maximum.targets(x, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapUnsolved` or `RapSolved` object.
`verbose`	`logical` should messages be printed during calculations? Defaults to `FALSE`.

Value

`data.frame` object.

Examples

```
# load RapSolved objects
data(sim_ru)

# calculate maximum metrics
maximum.targets(sim_ru)
```

`names` *Names*

Description

This function sets or returns the species names in an object.

Usage

```
## S3 replacement method for class 'RapData'
names(x) <- value

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
names(x)

## S3 replacement method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
names(x) <- value

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
names(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.
`value`	new species names.

See Also

`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# show names
names(sim_rs)

# change names
names(sim_rs) <- c('spp1', 'spp2', 'spp3')

# show new names
names(sim_rs)
```

`PlanningUnitPoints` *Create new PlanningUnitPoints object*

Description

This function creates a new `PlanningUnitPoints` object.

Usage

```
PlanningUnitPoints(coords, ids)
```

Arguments

`coords`	`matrix` coordinates for each point.
`ids`	`integer` planning unit ids.

See Also

`AttributeSpace-class`.

Examples

```
# create PlanningUnitPoints object
x <- PlanningUnitPoints(matrix(rnorm(150), ncol = 1), seq_len(150))

# print object
print(x)
```

`PlanningUnitPoints-class` *PlanningUnitPoints: An S4 class to represent planning units in an attribute space*

Description

This class is used to planning units in an attribute space.

Slots

`coords` `matrix` coordinates for each point.

`ids` `integer` planning unit ids.

See Also

`AttributeSpace`.

`plot` *Plot object*

Description

This function plots the solutions contained in `RapSolved` objects. It can be used to show a single solution, or the the selection frequencies of planning units contained in a single `RapSolved` object. Additionally, two `RapSolved` objects can be supplied to plot the differences between them.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'RapSolved,numeric'
plot(x, y, basemap = "none",
 pu.color.palette = c("#e5f5f9", "#00441b", "#FFFF00", "#FF0000"), alpha =
 ifelse(basemap == "none", 1, 0.7), grayscale = FALSE, main = NULL,
 force.reset = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'RapSolved,missing'
plot(x, y, basemap = "none",
pu.color.palette = c("PuBu", "#FFFF00", "#FF0000"),
alpha = ifelse(basemap == "none", 1, 0.7),
grayscale = FALSE, main = NULL,
force.reset = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'RapSolved,RapSolved'
plot(x, y, i = NULL, j = i,
basemap = "none",
pu.color.palette = ifelse(is.null(i), c("RdYlBu", "#FFFF00",
"#FF0000"), "Accent"),
alpha = ifelse(basemap == "none", 1, 0.7),
grayscale = FALSE, main = NULL, force.reset = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	RapSolved object.
y	Available inputs are: NULL to plot selection frequencies, numeric number to plot a specific solution, 0 to plot the best solution, and a RapSolved object to plot differences in solutions between objects. Defaults to NULL.
i	Available inputs are: NULL to plot selection frequencies. numeric to plot a specific solution, 0 to plot the best solution. This argument is only used when y is a RapSolved object. Defaults to NULL.
j	Available inputs are: NULL to plot selection frequencies. numeric to plot a specific solution, 0 to plot the best solution. This argument is only used when y is a RapSolved object. Defaults to argument j.
basemap	character object indicating the type of basemap to use (see basemap). Valid options include "none", "roadmap", "mobile", "satellite", "terrain", "hybrid", "mapmaker-roadmap", "mapmaker-hybrid". Defaults to "none".
pu.color.palette	character name of colors or color palette (brewer.pal) to indicate planning unit statuses. Defaults to c("grey30", "green", "yellow", "black","gray80", "red", "orange")
alpha	numeric value to indicating the transparency level for coloring the planning units.
grayscale	logical should the basemap be gray-scaled?
main	character title for the plot. Defaults to NULL and a default title is used.
force.reset	logical if basemap data has been cached, should it be re-downloaded?

See Also

RapSolved.

Examples

```
# load example data set with solutions
data(sim_rs)

# plot selection frequencies
plot(sim_rs)

# plot best solution
plot(sim_rs, 0)

# plot second solution
plot(sim_rs, 2)

# plot different between best and second solutions
plot(sim_rs, sim_rs, 0 ,2)
```

PolySet-class *PolySet*

Description

Object contains PolySet data.

See Also

PolySet.

print *Print objects*

Description

Prints objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'AttributeSpace'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'AttributeSpaces'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'GurobiOpts'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'ManualOpts'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'RapReliableOpts'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'RapResults'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnreliableOpts'
print(x, ..., header = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolved'
```

```
print(x, ...)

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

Arguments

`x`	`GurobiOpts`, `RapUnreliableOpts`, `RapReliableOpts`, `RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, `RapResults`, or `RapSolved` object.
`...`	not used.
`header`	`logical` should object header be included?

See Also

`GurobiOpts`, `RapUnreliableOpts`, `RapReliableOpts`, `RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, `RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru, sim_rs)

# print GurobiOpts object
print(GurobiOpts())

# print RapReliableOpts object
print(RapReliableOpts())

# print RapUnreliableOpts object
print(RapUnreliableOpts())

# print RapData object
print(sim_ru@data)

# print RapUnsolved object
print(sim_ru)

# print RapResults object
print(sim_rs@results)

# print RapSolved object
print(sim_rs)
```

`prob.subset` *Subset probabilities above a threshold*

Description

This function subsets out probabilities assigned to planning units above a threshold. It effectively sets the probability that species inhabit planning units to zero if they are below the threshold.

Usage

```
prob.subset(x, species, threshold)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
prob.subset(x, species, threshold)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
prob.subset(x, species, threshold)
```

Arguments

x	RapData, RapUnsolved, or RapSolved object.
species	integer vector specifying the index of the species to which the threshold should be applied.
threshold	numeric probability to use a threshold.

Value

RapData or RapUnsolved object depending on input object.

See Also

RapData, RapUnsolved, RapSolved.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru)

# generate new object with first 10 planning units
sim_ru2 <- prob.subset(sim_ru, seq_len(3), c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3))
```

---

pu.subset *Subset planning units*

Description

Subset planning units from a RapData, RapUnsolved, or RapSolved object.

Usage

```
pu.subset(x, pu)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
pu.subset(x, pu)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
pu.subset(x, pu)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.
`pu`	`integer` vector to specify the index of planning units to subset.

Value

`RapData` or `RapUnsolved` object depending on input object.

See Also

`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru)

# generate new object with first 10 planning units
sim_ru2 <- pu.subset(sim_ru, seq_len(10))
```

`randomPoints` *Sample random points from a RasterLayer*

Description

This function generates random points in a `raster` object.

Usage

```
randomPoints(mask, n, prob = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`mask`	`raster` object
`n`	`integer` number of points to sample
`prob`	`logical` should the raster values be used as weights? Defaults to `FALSE`.

Value

`matrix` with x-coordinates, y-coordinates, and cell values.

See Also

This function is similar to `dismo::randomPoints`.

Examples

```
# simulate data
sim_pus <- sim.pus(225L)
sim_spp <- sim.species(sim_pus, model = "normal", n = 1, res = 0.25)

# generate points
pts1 <- randomPoints(sim_spp, n = 5)
pts2 <- randomPoints(sim_spp, n = 5, prob = TRUE)

# plot points
plot(sim_spp)
points(pts1, col = "red")
points(pts2, col = "black")
```

---

rap *Generate prioritizations using RAP*

Description

This is a general function to create Rap objects from scratch and solve them to generate solutions.

Usage

```
rap(pus, species, spaces = NULL, formulation = c("unreliable",
  "reliable")[1], solve = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`pus`	`SpatialPolygons` object representing planning units.
`species`	`raster` object with species distribution data.
`spaces`	`list` of `raster` objects. Each elements denotes the spatial distribution for each space. Defaults to `NULL`.
`formulation`	`character` to indicate if the `"unreliable"` or `"reliable"` formulation should be used to generate prioritizations. Defaults to `"unreliable"`.
`solve`	`logical` should solutions be generated?
`...`	arguments are passed to `GurobiOpts`, `make.RapData`, and `RapReliableOpts` or `RapUnreliableOpts` functions.

Value

`RapSolved` object if `solve` is `TRUE`, otherwise an `RapUnsolved` is returned.

Note

Type `vignette("raptr")` to see the package vignette for a tutorial.

See Also

GurobiOpts, RapReliableOpts, RapUnreliableOpts RapData, RapResults, RapUnsolved, RapSolved.

RapData *Create new RapData object*

Description

This function creates a "RapData" object using pre-processed data.

Usage

```
RapData(pu, species, targets, pu.species.probabilities, attribute.spaces,
  boundary, polygons = NA, skipchecks = FALSE, .cache = new.env())
```

Arguments

pu	data.frame planning unit data. Columns must be "cost" (numeric), "area" (numeric), and "status" (integer).
species	data.frame with species data. Columns must be "name" (character).
targets	data.frame with species data. Columns must be "species" (integer), "target" (integer), "proportion" (numeric).
pu.species.probabilities	data.frame with data on the probability of species in each planning unit. Columns must be "species", (integer), "pu" (integer), and "value" (numeric).
attribute.spaces	list of AttributeSpaces objects with the demand points and planning unit coordinates.
boundary	data.frame with data on the shared boundary length of planning units. Columns must be "id1" (integer), "id2" (integer), and "boundary" (integer).
polygons	PolySet planning unit spatial data or NULL if data not available.
skipchecks	logical Skip data integrity checks? May improve speed for big data sets.
.cache	environment used to cache calculations.

Value

RapData object

Note

Generally, users are not encouraged to change arguments to .cache.

See Also

PolySet, SpatialPoints, SpatialPointsDataFrame, make.RapData, RapData-class.

Examples

```
# load data
data(cs_pus, cs_spp, cs_space)

# create data for RapData object
attribute.spaces <- list(
  AttributeSpaces(name = "geographic", list(
    AttributeSpace(
      planning.unit.points = PlanningUnitPoints(
        rgeos::gCentroid(cs_pus[1:10,], byid = TRUE)@coords, seq_len(10)),
      demand.points = make.DemandPoints(
        randomPoints(cs_spp[[1]], n = 10, prob = TRUE)),
      species = 1L))),
  AttributeSpaces(name = "environmental", list(
    AttributeSpace(
      planning.unit.points = PlanningUnitPoints(
        raster::extract(cs_space[[1]], cs_pus[1:10,], fun = mean),
        seq_len(10)),
      demand.points = make.DemandPoints(
        cs_space[[1]][raster::Which(!is.na(cs_space[[1]]))]),
        species = 1L))))
pu.species.probabilities <- calcSpeciesAverageInPus(cs_pus[1:10,],
                                                    cs_spp[[1]])
polygons <- SpatialPolygons2PolySet(cs_pus[1:10,])
boundary <- calcBoundaryData(cs_pus[1:10,])

x <- RapData(pu = cs_pus@data[1:10,], species = data.frame(name = "test"),
             target = data.frame(species = 1L, target = 0:2,
                                 proportion = 0.2),
             pu.species.probabilities = pu.species.probabilities,
             attribute.spaces = attribute.spaces,
             polygons = polygons,
             boundary = boundary)

# print object
print(x)
```

RapData-class   *RapData: An S4 class to represent RAP input data*

Description

This class is used to store RAP input data.

Slots

polygons PolySet planning unit spatial data or NULL if data not available.

pu data.frame planning unit data. Columns must be "cost" (numeric), "area" (numeric), and "status" (integer).

`species` `data.frame` with species data. Columns must be "name" (`character`.

`targets` `data.frame` with species data. Columns must be "species" (`integer`), "target" (`integer`), "proportion" (`numeric`).

`pu.species.probabilities` `data.frame` with data on the probability of species in each planning unit. Columns must be "species" (`integer`), "pu" (`integer`), and "value" (`numeric`).

`attribute.spaces` `list` of `AttributeSpaces` objects with the demand points and planning unit coordinates.

`boundary` `data.frame` with data on the shared boundary length of planning units. Columns must be "id1" (`integer`), "id2" (`integer`), and "boundary" (`numeric`).

`skipchecks` `logical` Skip data integrity checks? May improve speed for big data sets.

`.cache` `environment` used to cache calculations.

See Also

`PolySet`.

`RapOpts-class` *RapOpts class*

Description

Object is either `RapReliableOpts` or `RapUnreliableOpts`.

`RapReliableOpts` *Create RapReliableOpts object*

Description

This function creates a new RapReliableOpts object.

Usage

```
RapReliableOpts(BLM = 0, failure.multiplier = 1.1, max.r.level = 5L)
```

Arguments

`BLM`	`numeric` boundary length modifier. Defaults to 0.
`failure.multiplier`	`numeric` multiplier for failure planning unit. Defaults to 1.1.
`max.r.level`	`numeric` maximum R failure level for approximation. Defaults to 5L.

Value

`RapReliableOpts` object

See Also

RapReliableOpts-class.

Examples

```
# create RapReliableOpts using defaults
RapReliableOpts(BLM = 0, failure.multiplier = 1.1, max.r.level = 5L)
```

RapReliableOpts-class *RapReliableOpts: An S4 class to represent input parameters for the reliable formulation of RAP.*

Description

This class is used to store input parameters for the reliable formulation of RAP.

Slots

`BLM` `numeric` boundary length modifier. Defaults to 0.

`failure.multiplier` `numeric` multiplier for failure planning unit. Defaults to 1.1.

`max.r.level` `numeric` maximum R failure level for approximation. Defaults to 5L.

See Also

RapReliableOpts.

RapResults *Create RapResults object*

Description

This function creates a new `RapResults` object.

Usage

```
RapResults(summary, selections, amount.held, space.held, logging.file,
  .cache = new.env())
```

Arguments

`summary`	`data.frame` with summary information on solutions. See details below for more information.
`selections`	`matrix` with binary selections. The cell x_{ij} denotes if planning unit j is selected in the i'th solution.
`amount.held`	`matrix` with the amount held for each species in each solution.
`space.held`	`matrix` with the proportion of attribute space sampled for each species in each solution.
`logging.file`	`character` Gurobi log files.
`.cache`	`environment` used to cache calculations.

Details

The `summary` table follows Marxan conventions (summary.dat in `http://marxan.net/downloads/uq_marxan_web_2/module5.html`). The columns are:

Run_Number The index of each solution in the object.

Status The status of the solution. The values in this column correspond to outputs from the Gurobi software package (`http://www.gurobi.com/documentation/6.5/refman/optimization_status_codes.html`).

Score The objective function for the solution.

Cost Total cost associated with a solution.

Planning_Units Number of planning units selected in a solution.

Connectivity_Total The total amount of shared boundary length between all planning units. All solutions in the same object should have equal values for this column.

Connectivity_In The amount of shared boundary length among planning units selected in the solution.

Connectivity_Edge The amount of exposed boundary length in the solution.

Connectivity_Out The number of shared boundary length among planning units not selected in the solution.

Connectivity_Fraction The ratio of shared boundary length in the solution (`Connectivity_In`) to the total amount of boundary length (`Connectivity_Edge`). This ratio is an indicator of solution quality. Solutions with a lower ratio will have less planning units and will be more efficient.

Value

`RapResults` object

Note

slot `best` is automatically determined based on data in `summary`.

See Also

`RapResults-class` `read.RapResults`.

`RapResults-class` *RapResults: An S4 class to represent RAP results*

Description

This class is used to store RAP results.

Details

The `summary` table follows Marxan conventions ("summary.dat" in `http://marxan.net/downloads/uq_marxan_web_2/module5.html`). The columns are:

Run_Number The index of each solution in the object.

Status The status of the solution. The values in this column correspond to outputs from the Gurobi software package (`http://www.gurobi.com/documentation/6.5/refman/optimization_status_codes.html`).

Score The objective function for the solution.

Cost Total cost associated with a solution.

Planning_Units Number of planning units selected in a solution.

Connectivity_Total The total amount of shared boundary length between all planning units. All solutions in the same object should have equal values for this column.

Connectivity_In The amount of shared boundary length among planning units selected in the solution.

Connectivity_Edge The amount of exposed boundary length in the solution.

Connectivity_Out The number of shared boundary length among planning units not selected in the solution.

Connectivity_Fraction The ratio of shared boundary length in the solution (`Connectivity_In`) to the total amount of boundary length (`Connectivity_Edge`). This ratio is an indicator of solution quality. Solutions with a lower ratio will have less planning units and will be more efficient.

Slots

`summary` `data.frame` with summary information on solutions.

`selections` `matrix` with binary selections. The cell x_{ij} denotes if planning unit j is selected in the i'th solution.

`amount.held` `matrix` with the amount held for each species in each solution.

`space.held` `matrix` with the proportion of attribute space sampled for each species in each solution.

`best` `integer` with index of best solution.

`logging.file` `character` Gurobi log files.

`.cache` `environment` used to store extra data.

See Also

RapResults, read.RapResults.

RapSolved *Create new RapSolved object*

Description

This function creates a RapSolved object.

Usage

```
RapSolved(unsolved, solver, results)
```

Arguments

unsolved	RapUnsolved object.
solver	GurobiOpts or ManualOpts object.
results	RapResults object.

Value

RapSolved object.

See Also

RapSolved-class, RapResults-class, link{solve}.

RapSolved-class *RapSolved: An S4 class to represent RAP inputs and outputs*

Description

This class is used to store RAP input and output data in addition to input parameters.

Slots

opts RapReliableOpts or RapUnreliableOpts object used to store input parameters.

solver GurobiOpts or ManualOpts object used to store solver information/parameters.

data RapData object used to store input data.

results RapResults object used to store results.

See Also

RapReliableOpts-class, RapUnreliableOpts-class, RapData-class, RapResults-class.

raptr *raptr: Representative and Adequate Prioritization Toolkit in R*

Description

Biodiversity is in crisis. The overarching aim of conservation is to preserve biodiversity patterns and processes. To this end, protected areas are established to buffer species and preserve biodiversity processes. But resources are limited and so protected areas must be cost-effective. This package contains tools to generate plans for protected areas (prioritizations). Conservation planning data are used to construct an optimization problem, which is then solved to yield prioritizations. To solve the optimization problems in a feasible amount of time, this package uses the commercial 'Gurobi' software package (obtained from <http://www.gurobi.com/>). For more information on using this package, see Hanson et al. (2017) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12862>.

Details

The main classes used in this package are used to store input data and prioritizations:

`GurobiOpts-class` parameters for solving optimization problems using Gurobi.

`RapReliableOpts-class` parameters for the reliable formulation of RAP.

`RapUnreliableOpts-class` parameters for the unreliable formulation of RAP.

`RapData-class` planning unit, species data, and demand points for RAP.

`RapUnsolved-class` contains all the data and input parameters required to generate prioritizations using RAP. This class contains a `GurobiOpts-class` object, a `RapReliableOpts-class` or `RapUnreliableOpts-class` object, and a `RapData-class` object.

`RapResults-class` prioritizations and summary statistics on their performance.

`RapSolved-class` contains all the input data, parameters and output data. This class contains all the objects in a `RapUnsolved` object and also a `RapResults-class` object.

Type `vignette("raptr")` for a tutorial on how to use this package.

RapUnreliableOpts *Create RapUnreliableOpts object*

Description

This function creates a new RapUnreliableOpts object.

Usage

```
RapUnreliableOpts(BLM = 0)
```

Arguments

BLM	`numeric` boundary length modifier. Defaults to 0.

Value

RapUnreliableOpts object

See Also

RapUnreliableOpts-class.

Examples

```
# create RapUnreliableOpts using defaults
RapUnreliableOpts(BLM = 0)
```

RapUnreliableOpts-class *RapUnreliableOpts: An S4 class to represent parameters for the unreliable RAP problem*

Description

This class is used to store input parameters for the unreliable RAP problem formulation.

Slots

BLM numeric boundary length modifier. Defaults to 0.

RapUnsolved *Create a new RapUnsolved object*

Description

This function creates a RapUnsolved object using a GurobiOpts, a RapReliableOpts or RapUnreliableOpts object, and a RapData object.

Usage

```
RapUnsolved(opts, data)
```

Arguments

opts	RapReliableOpts or RapUnreliableOpts object.
data	RapData object.

Value

RapUnsolved object.

See Also

RapReliableOpts-class, RapUnreliableOpts-class, RapData-class.

Examples

```
# set random number generator seed
set.seed(500)

# load data
data(cs_pus, cs_spp)

# create inputs for RapUnsolved
ro <- RapUnreliableOpts()
rd <- make.RapData(cs_pus[seq_len(10), ], cs_spp, NULL,
                   include.geographic.space = TRUE,n.demand.points = 5L)

# create RapUnsolved object
ru <- RapUnsolved(ro, rd)

# print object
print(ru)
```

RapUnsolved-class *RapUnsolved: An S4 class to represent RAP inputs*

Description

This class is used to store RAP input data and input parameters.

Slots

`opts` RapReliableOpts or RapUnreliableOpts object used to store input parameters.

`data` RapData object used to store input data.

See Also

RapReliableOpts-class, RapUnreliableOpts-class, RapData-class.

rasterizeGDAL *Rasterize polygon data using GDAL*

Description

This function converts a `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` to a `RasterLayer` using GDAL. It is expected to be faster than `rasterize` for large datasets. However, it will be significantly slower for small datasets because the data will need to be written and read from disk.

Usage

```
rasterizeGDAL(x, y, field = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	`SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` object.
`y`	`raster` with dimensions, extent, and resolution to be used as a template for new raster.
`field`	`character` column name with values to burn into the output raster. If not supplied, default behaviour is to burn polygon indices into the `raster`.

Value

`RasterLayer` object.

See Also

`rasterize`, `is.gdalInstalled`.

Examples

```
# load dat
data(cs_pus,cs_spp)

# rasterize spatial polygon data
x <- rasterizeGDAL(cs_pus[1:5,], cs_spp[[1]])

# plot data
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
plot(cs_pus[1:5,], main = "original data")
plot(x, main = "rasterized data")
```

rrap.proportion.held *Proportion held using reliable RAP formulation.*

Description

This is a convenience function to quickly calculate the proportion of variation that one set of points captures in a another set of points using the reliable formulation.

Usage

```
rrap.proportion.held(pu.coordinates, pu.probabilities, dp.coordinates,
  dp.weights, failure.distance,
  maximum.r.level = as.integer(length(pu.probabilities)))
```

Arguments

`pu.coordinates`	`matrix` of planning unit coordinates.
`pu.probabilities`	`numeric` vector of planning unit probabilities.
`dp.coordinates`	`matrix` of demand point coordinates.
`dp.weights`	`numeric` vector of demand point weights.
`failure.distance`	`numeric` indicating the cost of the failure planning unit.
`maximum.r.level`	`integer` maximum failure (R) level to use for calculations.

Value

`numeric` value indicating the proportion of variation that the demand points explain in the planning units

Examples

```
rrap.proportion.held(as.matrix(iris[1:2,-5]), runif(1:2),
                     as.matrix(iris[1:5,-5]), runif(1:5), 10)
```

score *Solution score*

Description

Extract solution score from `RapResults` or `RapSolved` object.

Usage

```
score(x, y)

## S3 method for class 'RapResults'
score(x, y = 0)

## S3 method for class 'RapSolved'
score(x, y = 0)
```

Arguments

x	`RapResults` or `RapSolved` object.
y	Available inputs include: `NULL` to return all scores, `integer` number specifying the solution for which the score should be returned, and `0` to return score for the best solution.

Value

`matrix` or `numeric` vector with solution score(s) depending on arguments.

See Also

`RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# score for the best solution
score(sim_rs, 0)

# score for the second solution
score(sim_rs, 2)

# score for all solutions
score(sim_rs, NULL)
```

`selections` *Extract solution selections*

Description

Extract selections for a given solution from a `RapResults` or `RapSolved` object.

Usage

```
selections(x, y)

## S3 method for class 'RapResults'
selections(x, y = 0)

## S3 method for class 'RapSolved'
selections(x, y = 0)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapResults` or `RapSolved` object.
`y`	`NULL` to return all values, `integer` 0 to return values for the best solution, `integer` value greater than 0 for `y`'th solution value.
`...`	not used.

Value

`matrix` or `numeric` vector depending on arguments.

See Also

`RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# selections for the best solution
selections(sim_rs, 0)

# selections for the second solution
selections(sim_rs, 2)

# selections for each solution
selections(sim_rs)
```

show *Show objects*

Description

Shows objects.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'GurobiOpts'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ManualOpts'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'RapData'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'RapReliableOpts'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'RapResults'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'RapUnreliableOpts'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'RapUnsolved'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'RapSolved'
show(object)
```

Arguments

object	`GurobiOpts`, `RapUnreliableOpts`, `RapReliableOpts`, `RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, `RapResults`, or `RapSolved` object.

See Also

`GurobiOpts`, `RapUnreliableOpts`, `RapReliableOpts`, `RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, `RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru, sim_rs)

# show GurobiOpts object
```

```
GurobiOpts()

# show RapReliableOpts object
RapReliableOpts()

# show RapUnreliableOpts object
RapUnreliableOpts()

# show RapData object
sim_ru@data

# show RapUnsolved object
sim_ru

# show RapResults object
sim_rs@results

# show RapSolved object
sim_rs
```

---

sim.pus *Simulate planning units*

Description

This function simulates planning units for RAP.

Usage

```
sim.pus(n, xmn = -sqrt(n)/2, xmx = sqrt(n)/2, ymn = -sqrt(n)/2,
  ymx = sqrt(n)/2)
```

Arguments

n	`integer` number of planning units. `sqrt(n)` must yield a valid number.
xmn	`numeric` value for minimum x-coordinate.
xmx	`numeric` value for maximum x-coordinate.
ymn	`numeric` value for minimum y-coordinate.
ymx	`numeric` value for maximum y-coordinate.

Details

Square planning units are generated in the shape of a square. Default coordinate arguments are such that the planning units will be centered at origin. The data slot contains an "id" (`integer`), "cost" (`numeric`), "status" (`integer`), and "area" (`numeric`).

Value

`SpatialPolygons` with planning units.

Examples

```
# generate 225 sqauare planning units arranged in a square
# with 1 unit height / width
x <- sim.pus(225)

# generate 225 rectangular pus arranged in a square
y <- sim.pus(225, xmn = -5, xmx = 10, ymn = -5, ymx = 5)

par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(x, main = "x")
plot(y, main = "y")
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
```

`sim.space` *Simulate attribute space data for RAP*

Description

This function simulates attribute space data for RAP.

Usage

```
sim.space(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RasterLayer'
sim.space(x, d = 2,
  model = RandomFields::RMgauss(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
sim.space(x, res, d = 2,
  model = RandomFields::RMgauss(), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RasterLayer` or `SpatialPolygons` object delineate the spatial extent to delineate study area.
`...`	parameters passed to `RandomFields`.
`d`	`integer` number of dimensions. Defaults to 2.
`model`	`RMmodel` model to simulate species distributions with. Defaults `RPgauss`.
`res`	`numeric` resolution to simulate distributions. Only needed when `SpatialPolygons` supplied.

Details

Distributions are simulated by passing `model` to `RFsimulate`.

Value

RasterStack with layers for each dimension of the space.

See Also

RFsimulate.

Examples

```
# simulate plannign units
sim_pus <- sim.pus(225L)

# simulate 1d space using RasterLayer
s1 <- sim.space(blank.raster(sim_pus, 1), d = 1)

# simulate 1d space using SpatialPolygons
s2 <- sim.space(sim_pus, res = 1, d = 1)

# simulate 2d space using SpatialPolygons
s3 <- sim.space(sim_pus, res = 1, d = 2)

# plot simulated spaces
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(s1, main = "s1")
plot(s2, main = "s2")
plot(s3[[1]], main = "s3: first dimension")
plot(s3[[2]], main = "s3: second dimension")
```

---

sim.species *Simulate species distribution data for RAP*

Description

This function simulates species distributions for RAP.

Usage

```
sim.species(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RasterLayer'
sim.species(x, n = 1, model = list("uniform",
  "normal", "bimodal", RandomFields::RPgauss())[[1]], ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
sim.species(x, res, n = 1,
  model = list("normal", "uniform", "bimodal",
  RandomFields::RPgauss())[[1]], ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RasterLayer-class` or `SpatialPolygons` object delineate the spatial extent to delineate study area.
`...`	parameters passed to `RandomFields`.
`n`	`integer` number of species. Defaults to 1.
`model`	`RMmodel` model to simulate species distributions with. Defaults `RPgauss`.
`res`	`numeric` resolution to simulate distributions. Only needed when `SpatialPolygons` supplied.

Details

Distributions are simulated by passing `model` to `RFsimulate` and converting to logistic values using `inv.logit`.

Value

`RasterStack` with layers for each species.

See Also

`RFsimulate`.

Examples

```
# make polygons
sim_pus <- sim.pus(225L)

# simulate 1 uniform species distribution using RasterLayer
s1 <- sim.species(blank.raster(sim_pus, 1), n = 1, model = "uniform")

# simulate 1 uniform species distribution based on SpatialPolygons
s2 <- sim.species(sim_pus, res = 1, n = 1, model = "uniform")

# simulate 1 normal species distributions
s3 <- sim.species(sim_pus, res = 1, n = 1, model = "normal")

# simulate 1 bimodal species distribution
s4 <- sim.species(sim_pus, res = 1, n = 1, model = "bimodal")

# simulate 1 species distribution using a RModel object from RandomFields
s5 <- sim.species(sim_pus, res = 1, n = 1, model = RandomFields::RPgauss())

# simulate 5 species distribution using a RModel object from RandomFields
s6 <- sim.species(sim_pus, res = 1, n = 5, model = RandomFields::RPgauss())

# plot simulations
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(s2, main = "constant")
plot(s3, main = "normal")
plot(s4, main = "bimodal")
plot(s5, main = "RPgauss()")
```

---

simulated_data *Simulated dataset for a conservation planning exercise*

Description

This dataset contains all the data needed to generate prioritizations for three simulated species. This dataset contains planning units, species distribution maps, and demand points for each species. For the purposes of exploring the behaviour of the problem, demand points were generated using the centroids of planning units and the probability that they are occupied by the species. Note that methodology is not encouraged for real-world conservation planning.

Usage

```
sim_ru

sim_rs
```

Format

`SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`, `RasterStack-class`, `list` of `DemandPoints` objects.

Details

The species were simulated to represent various simplified species distributions.

uniform This species has an equal probability (0.5) of occurring in all planning units.

normal This species has a single range-core where it is most likely to be found. It is less likely to be found in areas further away from the center of its range.

bimodal This species has two distinct ecotypes. Each ecotype has its own core and marginal area.

The objects contained in this dataset are listed below.

sim_ru A `RapUnsolved` object with all the simulated data.

sim_rs A `RapSolved` object with 5 near-optimal solutions.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru, sim_rs)

# plot species distributions
spp.plot(sim_ru, 1)
spp.plot(sim_ru, 2)
spp.plot(sim_ru, 3)
```

```
# plot selection frequencies
plot(sim_rs)

# plot best solution
plot(sim_rs, 0)
```

solve *Solve RAP object*

Description

This function uses Gurobi to find prioritizations using the input parameter and data stored in a `RapUnsolved` object, and returns a `RapSolved` object with outputs in it.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'RapUnsolOrSol,missing'
solve(a, b, ..., verbose = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'RapUnsolOrSol,GurobiOpts'
solve(a, b, verbose = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'RapUnsolOrSol,matrix'
solve(a, b, verbose = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'RapUnsolOrSol,numeric'
solve(a, b, verbose = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'RapUnsolOrSol,logical'
solve(a, b, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`a`	`RapUnsolved` or `RapSolved` object.
`b`	`missing` to generate solutions using Gurobi. Prioritizations can be specified using `logical`, `numeric`, or `matrix` objects. This may be useful for evaluating the performance of solutions obtained using other software.
`verbose`	`logical` should messages be printed during creation of the initial model matrix?.
`...`	not used.

Value

`RapSolved` object

Note

This function is used to solve a RapUnsolved object that has all of its inputs generated. The rap function (without lower case 'r') provides a more general interface for generating inputs and outputs.

See Also

RapUnsolved, RapSolved.

Examples

```
# load RapUnsolved object
data(sim_ru)

# solve it using Gurobi
sim_rs <- solve(sim_ru)

# evaluate manually specified solution using planning unit indices
sim_rs2 <- solve(sim_ru, seq_len(10))

# evaluate manually specifed solution using binary selections
sim_rs3 <- solve(sim_ru, c(rep(TRUE, 10), rep(FALSE, 90)))

#  evaluate multiple manually specified solutions
sim_rs4 <- solve(sim_ru, matrix(sample(c(0, 1), size = 500, replace = TRUE),
                 ncol = 100, nrow = 5))
```

SolverOpts-class *SolverOpts class*

Description

Object stores parameters used to solve problems.

See Also

GurobiOpts.

space.held — *Extract attribute space held for a solution*

Description

This function returns the attribute space held for each species in a solution.

Usage

```
space.held(x, y, species, space)

## S3 method for class 'RapSolved'
space.held(x, y = 0, species = NULL,
  space = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapResults` or `RapSolved` object.
`y`	Available inputs include: `NULL` to return all values, `integer` number specifying the solution for which the value should be returned, and `0` to return the value for the best solution.
`species`	`NULL` for all species or `integer` indicating species.
`space`	`NULL` for all spaces or `integer` indicating a specific space.

Value

codematrix object.

See Also

`RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# space held (\%) for each species in best solution
space.held(sim_rs, 0)

# space held (\%) for each species in second solution
space.held(sim_rs, 2)

# space held (\%) for each species in each solution
space.held(sim_rs)
```

space.plot *Plot space*

Description

This function plots the distribution of planning units and the distribution of demand points for a particular species in an attribute space. Note that this function only works for attribute spaces with one, two, or three dimensions.

Usage

```
space.plot(x, species, space, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
space.plot(x, species, space = 1,
  pu.color.palette = c("#4D4D4D4D", "#00FF0080", "#FFFF0080",
  "#FF00004D"), main = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolved'
space.plot(x, species, space = 1,
  pu.color.palette = c("#4D4D4D4D", "#00FF0080", "#FFFF0080",
  "#FF00004D"), main = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapSolved'
space.plot(x, species, space = 1, y = 0,
  pu.color.palette = c("#4D4D4D4D", "#00FF0080", "#FFFF0080",
  "#FF00004D"), main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.
`species`	`character` name of species, or `integer` index for species.
`space`	`integer` index of attribute space.
`...`	not used.
`pu.color.palette`	`character` name of colors or color palette (`brewer.pal`) to indicate planning unit statuses. Defaults to `c("grey30", "green", "black", "red")` which indicate non selected, selected, locked in, and locked out (respectively).
`main`	`character` title for the plot. Defaults to `NULL` and a default title is used.
`y`	`integer` number specifying the solution to be plotted. The value `0` can be used to plot the best solution.

Examples

```
# load RapSolved objects
data(sim_ru, sim_rs)

# plot first species in first attribute space
space.plot(sim_ru, 1, 1)

# plot distribution of solutions for first species in first attribute space
space.plot(sim_rs, 1, 1)
```

`space.target` *Attribute space targets*

Description

This function sets or returns the attribute space targets for each species.

Usage

```
space.target(x, species, space)

space.target(x, species, space) <- value

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
space.target(x, species = NULL, space = NULL)

## S3 replacement method for class 'RapData'
space.target(x, species = NULL,
  space = NULL) <- value

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
space.target(x, species = NULL, space = NULL)

## S3 replacement method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
space.target(x, species = NULL,
  space = NULL) <- value
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.
`species`	`NULL` for all species or `integer` indicating species.
`space`	`NULL` for all spaces or `integer` indicating a specific space.
`value`	`numeric` new target.

Value

numeric matrix.

See Also

RapData, RapResults, RapSolved.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# extract space targets for all species
space.target(sim_rs)

# set space targets for all species
space.target(sim_rs) <- 0.1

# extract target for first species for first space
space.target(sim_rs, 1, 1)

# set space targets for first species for first space
space.target(sim_rs, 1, 1) <- 0.5
```

SpatialPolygons2PolySet *Convert SpatialPolygons to PolySet data*

Description

This function converts spatial SpatialPolygons and SpatialPolygonsDataFrame objects to PolySet objects.

Usage

```
SpatialPolygons2PolySet(x, n_preallocate)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
SpatialPolygons2PolySet(x,
  n_preallocate = 10000L)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPolygons'
SpatialPolygons2PolySet(x,
  n_preallocate = 10000L)
```

Arguments

x	SpatialPolygons or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object.
n_preallocate	integer How much memory should be preallocated for processing? Ideally, this number should equal the number of vertices in the SpatialPolygons object. If data processing is taking too long consider increasing this value.

Value

PolySet object.

Note

Be aware that this function is designed to be as fast as possible, but as a result it depends on C++ code and if used inappropriately this function will crash R.

See Also

For a slower, more stable equivalent see maptools::SpatialPolygons2PolySet.

Examples

```
# generate SpatialPolygons object
sim_pus <- sim.pus(225L)

# convert to PolySet
x <- SpatialPolygons2PolySet(sim_pus)
```

spp.plot *Plot species*

Description

This function plots the distribution of species across the study area.

Usage

```
spp.plot(x, species, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
spp.plot(x, species, prob.color.palette = "YlGnBu",
  pu.color.palette = c("#4D4D4D", "#00FF00", "#FFFF00", "#FF0000"),
  basemap = "none", alpha = ifelse(basemap == "none", 1, 0.7),
  grayscale = FALSE, main = NULL, force.reset = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolved'
spp.plot(x, species, prob.color.palette = "YlGnBu",
  pu.color.palette = c("#4D4D4D", "#00FF00", "#FFFF00", "#FF0000"),
  basemap = "none", alpha = ifelse(basemap == "none", 1, 0.7),
  grayscale = FALSE, main = NULL, force.reset = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapSolved'
spp.plot(x, species, y = 0,
  prob.color.palette = "YlGnBu", pu.color.palette = c("#4D4D4D",
  "#00FF00", "#FFFF00", "#FF0000"), basemap = "none",
  alpha = ifelse(basemap == "none", 1, 0.7), grayscale = FALSE,
  main = NULL, force.reset = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`RapData`, `RapUnsolved`, or `RapSolved` object.
`species`	`character` name of species, or `integer` index for species.
`...`	not used.
`prob.color.palette`	`character` name of color palette to denote probability of occupancy of the species in planning units (see `brewer.pal`). Defaults to `"YlGnBu"`.
`pu.color.palette`	`character` name of colors or color palette (`brewer.pal`) to indicate planning unit statuses. Defaults to `c("grey30", "green", "black", "red")` which indicate non selected, selected, locked in, and locked out (respectively).
`basemap`	`character` object indicating the type of basemap to use (see `basemap`). Valid options include `"none"`, `"roadmap"`, `"mobile"`, `"satellite"`, `"terrain"`, `"hybrid"`, `"mapmaker-roadmap"`, `"mapmaker-hybrid"`. Defaults to `"none"`.
`alpha`	`numeric` value to indicating the transparency level for plotting the planning units.
`grayscale`	`logical` should the basemap be gray-scaled?
`main`	`character` title for the plot. Defaults to `NULL` and a default title is used.
`force.reset`	`logical` if basemap data has been cached, should it be re-downloaded?
`y`	`NULL` `integer` 0 to return values for the best solution, `integer` value greater than 0 for y'th solution value.

Examples

```
# load RapSolved objects
data(sim_ru, sim_rs)

# plot first species in sim_ru
spp.plot(sim_ru, species = 1)

# plot "bimodal" species in sim_rs
spp.plot(sim_rs, species = "bimodal")
```

spp.subset *Subset species*

Description

Subset species from a RapData, RapUnsolved, or RapSolved object.

Usage

```
spp.subset(x, species)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
spp.subset(x, species)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
spp.subset(x, species)
```

Arguments

x	RapData, RapUnsolved, or RapSolved object.
species	`integer`, or `character` vectors to specify the index or species names to subset.

Value

RapData or RapUnsolved object depending on input object.

See Also

RapData, RapUnsolved, RapSolved.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru)

# generate new object with only species 1
sim_ru2 <- spp.subset(sim_ru, 1)
```

`summary` *Summary of solutions*

Description

Extracts summary of solutions in a `RapResults` or `RapSolved` object.

Arguments

`object`	`RapResults`, or `RapSolved` object.
`...`	not used.

Details

This table follows Marxan conventions ("summary.dat" in `http://marxan.net/downloads/uq_marxan_web_2/module5.html`). The columns are:

Run_Number The index of each solution in the object.

Status The status of the solution. The values in this column correspond to outputs from the Gurobi software package (`http://www.gurobi.com/documentation/6.5/refman/optimization_status_codes.html`).

Score The objective function for the solution.

Cost Total cost associated with a solution.

Planning_Units Number of planning units selected in a solution.

Connectivity_Total The total amount of shared boundary length between all planning units. All solutions in the same object should have equal values for this column.

Connectivity_In The amount of shared boundary length among planning units selected in the solution.

Connectivity_Edge The amount of exposed boundary length in the solution.

Connectivity_Out The number of shared boundary length among planning units not selected in the solution.

Connectivity_Fraction The ratio of shared boundary length in the solution (`Connectivity_In`) to the total amount of boundary length (`Connectivity_Edge`). This ratio is an indicator of solution quality. Solutions with a lower ratio will have less planning units and will be more efficient.

Value

`data.frame`

See Also

`RapResults`, `RapSolved`.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_rs)

# show summary
summary(sim_rs)
```

update Update object

Description

This function updates parameters or data stored in an existing GurobiOpts, RapUnreliableOpts, RapReliableOpts, RapData, RapUnsolved, or RapSolved object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'GurobiOpts'
update(object, Threads = NULL, MIPGap = NULL,
  Method = NULL, Presolve = NULL, TimeLimit = NULL,
  NumberSolutions = NULL, MultipleSolutionsMethod = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ManualOpts'
update(object, NumberSolutions = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapData'
update(object, species = NULL, space = NULL,
  name = NULL, amount.target = NULL, space.target = NULL,
  pu = NULL, cost = NULL, status = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapReliableOpts'
update(object, BLM = NULL,
  failure.multiplier = NULL, max.r.level = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnreliableOpts'
update(object, BLM = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RapUnsolOrSol'
update(object, ..., formulation = NULL,
  solve = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	GurobiOpts, RapUnreliableOpts, RapReliableOpts, RapData, RapUnsolved, or RapSolved object.
Threads	integer number of cores to use for processing.

MIPGap	numeric MIP gap specifying minimum solution quality.
Method	integer Algorithm to use for solving model.
Presolve	integer code for level of computation in presolve.
TimeLimit	integer number of seconds to allow for solving.
NumberSolutions	integer number of solutions to generate.
MultipleSolutionsMethod	integer name of method to obtain multiple solutions (used when NumberSolutions is greater than one). Available options are "benders.cuts", "solution.pool.0", "solution.pool.1", and "solution.pool.2". The "benders.cuts" method produces a set of distinct solutions that are all within the optimality gap. The "solution.pool.0" method returns all solutions identified whilst trying to find a solution that is within the specified optimality gap. The "solution.pool.1" method finds one solution within the optimality gap and a number of additional solutions that are of any level of quality (such that the total number of solutions is equal to number_solutions). The "solution.pool.2" finds a specified number of solutions that are nearest to optimality. The search pool methods correspond to the parameters used by the Gurobi software suite (see http://www.gurobi.com/documentation/8.0/refman/poolsearchmode.html#parameter:PoolSearchMode). Defaults to "benders.cuts".
...	parameters passed to update.RapReliableOpts, update.RapUnreliableOpts, or update.RapData.
species	integer or character denoting species for which targets or name should be updated.
space	integer denoting space for which targets should be updated.
name	character to rename species.
amount.target	numeric vector for new area targets (%) for the specified species.
space.target	numeric vector for new attribute space targets (%) for the specified species and attribute spaces.
pu	integer planning unit indices that need to be updated.
cost	numeric new costs for specified planning units.
status	integer new statuses for specified planning units.
BLM	numeric boundary length modifier.
failure.multiplier	numeric multiplier for failure planning unit.
max.r.level	numeric maximum R failure level for approximation.
formulation	character indicating new problem formulation to use. This can be either "unreliable" or "reliable". The default is NULL so that formulation in object is used.
solve	logical should the problem be solved? This argument is only valid for RapUnsolved and RapSolved objects. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

GurobiOpts-class, RapUnreliableOpts-class, RapReliableOpts-class, RapData-class, RapUnsolved-class, or RapSolved-class object depending on argument to x.

See Also

GurobiOpts-class, RapUnreliableOpts-class, RapReliableOpts-class, RapData-class, RapUnsolved-class, RapSolved-class.

Examples

```
# load data
data(sim_ru, sim_rs)

# GurobiOpts
x <- GurobiOpts(MIPGap = 0.7)
y <- update(x, MIPGap = 0.1)
print(x)
print(y)

# RapUnreliableOpts
x <- RapUnreliableOpts(BLM = 10)
y <- update(x, BLM = 2)
print(x)
print(y)

# RapReliableOpts
x <- RapReliableOpts(failure.multiplier = 2)
y <- update(x, failure.multiplier = 4)
print(x)
print(y)

# RapData
x <- sim_ru@data
y <- update(x, space.target = c(0.4, 0.7, 0.1))
print(space.target(x))
print(space.target(y))

## RapUnsolved
x <- sim_ru
y <- update(x, amount.target = c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3), BLM = 3, solve = FALSE)
print(x@opts@BLM); print(amount.target(x))
print(y@opts@BLM); print(space.target(y))

## RapSolved
x <- sim_rs
y <- update(x, space.target = c(0.4, 0.6, 0.9), BLM = 100, Presolve = 1L,
            solve = FALSE)
print(x@opts@BLM); print(amount.target(x))
print(y@opts@BLM); print(space.target(y))
```

urap.proportion.held *Proportion held using unreliable RAP formulation.*

Description

This is a convenience function to quickly calculate the proportion of variation that one set of points captures in a another set of points using the unreliable formulation.

Usage

```
urap.proportion.held(x, y, y.weights = rep(1, nrow(y)))
```

Arguments

`x`	`matrix` of points
`y`	`matrix` of points
`y.weights`	`numeric` vector of weights for each point in `y`. Defaults to equal weights for all points in `y`.

Value

`numeric` value indicating the proportion of variation that `x` explains in `y`

Examples

```
urap.proportion.held(as.matrix(iris[1:2,-5]), as.matrix(iris[1:5,-5]))
```

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