

# Package: qualmap (via r-universe)

September 4, 2024

**Type** Package

**Title** Opinionated Approach for Digitizing Semi-Structured Qualitative GIS Data

**Version** 0.2.2

**Description** Provides a set of functions for taking qualitative GIS data, hand drawn on a map, and converting it to a simple features object. These tools are focused on data that are drawn on a map that contains some type of polygon features. For each area identified on the map, the id numbers of these polygons can be entered as vectors and transformed using qualmap.

**Depends** R (>= 3.6)

**License** GPL-3

**URL** <https://chris-prener.github.io/qualmap/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/chris-prener/qualmap/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**Imports** dplyr, glue, leaflet, purrr, rlang, sf

**Suggests** covr, ggplot2, testthat, tigris, tidycensus, knitr, rmarkdown

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Repository** <https://chris-prener.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/chris-prener/qualmap>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** dfa5938e10a4071fb78cfc948cb4fd512541267c

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qm_combine	<i>Combine objects</i>
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### Description

A wrapper around `dplyr::bind_rows` for combining cluster objects created with `qm_create` into a single tibble. Input data for `qm_combine` are validated using `qm_is_cluster` as part of the cluster object creation process.

### Usage

```
qm_combine(...)
```

### Arguments

... A list of cluster objects to be combined.

### Value

A single tibble with all observations from the listed cluster objects. This tibble is stored with a custom class of `qm_cluster` to facilitate data validation.

### See Also

`qm_create`, `qm_is_cluster`

### Examples

```
# load and format reference data
stl <- stLouis
stl <- dplyr::mutate(stl, TRACTCE = as.numeric(TRACTCE))

# create clusters
cluster1 <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 119300)
cluster2 <- qm_define(119300, 121200, 121100)

# create cluster objects
cluster_obj1 <- qm_create(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster1,
  rid = 1, cid = 1, category = "positive")
cluster_obj2 <- qm_create(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster2,
```

```

    rid = 1, cid = 2, category = "positive")

# combine cluster objects
clusters <- qm_combine(cluster_obj1, cluster_obj2)

```

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qm_create	<i>Create cluster object</i>
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## Description

Each vector of input values is converted to a tibble organized in a "tidy" fashion.

## Usage

```
qm_create(ref, key, value, rid, cid, category, ...)
```

## Arguments

ref	An sf object that serves as a master list of features
key	Name of geographic id variable in the ref object to match input values to
value	A vector of input values created with <code>qm_define</code>
rid	Respondent identification number; a user defined integer value that uniquely identifies respondents in the project
cid	Cluster identification number; a user defined integer value that uniquely identifies clusters
category	Category type; a user defined value that describes what the cluster represents
...	An unquoted list of variables from the sf object to include in the output

## Details

A cluster object contains a row for each feature in the reference data set. The key variable values are included in a variable named identically to the key. Three pieces of metadata are also included as arguments to provide data for subsetting later: a respondent identification number (`rid`), a cluster identification number (`cid`), and a category for the cluster type (`category`). These arguments are converted into values for the output variables `RID`, `CID`, and `CAT` respectively. Input data for `qm_create` are validated using `qm_validate` as part of the cluster object creation process.

## Value

A tibble with the cluster values merged with elements of the reference data. This tibble is stored with a custom class of `qm_cluster` to facilitate data validation.

## See Also

`qm_define`, `qm_validate`

## Examples

```
# load and format reference data
stl <- stLouis
stl <- dplyr::mutate(stl, TRACTCE = as.numeric(TRACTCE))

# create cluster
cluster <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 119300)

# create simple cluster object
cluster_obj1 <- qm_create(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster,
  rid = 1, cid = 1, category = "positive")

# create cluster object with additional variables added from reference data
cluster_obj2 <- qm_create(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster,
  rid = 1, cid = 1, category = "positive", NAME, NAMELSAD)
```

---

qm\_define

*Define input values*

---

## Description

A wrapper around `base::c` that is used for constructing vectors of individual feature values. Each output should correspond to a single cluster on the respondent's map.

## Usage

```
qm_define(...)
```

## Arguments

... A comma separated list of individual features

## Value

A vector list each feature.

## Examples

```
cluster <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 119300)
```

---

qm_is_cluster	<i>Validate cluster object</i>
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---

### Description

This function tests to see whether an object contains the characteristics of an object created by `qm_cluster`. It is used as part of the `qm_combine` and `qm_summarize` functions, and is exported so that it can be used interactively as well.

### Usage

```
qm_is_cluster(obj, verbose = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

<code>obj</code>	Object to test
<code>verbose</code>	A logical scalar; if TRUE, a tibble with test results is returned

### Value

A logical scalar that is TRUE if the given object contains the appropriate characteristics; if it does not, FALSE is returned.

### See Also

`qm_combine`, `qm_summarize`

### Examples

```
# load and format reference data
stl <- stLouis
stl <- dplyr::mutate(stl, TRACTCE = as.numeric(TRACTCE))

# create cluster
cluster <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 119300)

# create simple cluster object
cluster_obj <- qm_create(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster,
  rid = 1, cid = 1, category = "positive")

# test cluster object
qm_is_cluster(cluster_obj)
qm_is_cluster(cluster_obj, verbose = TRUE)
```

---

`qm_preview`*Preview Input*

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**Description**

This function renders the input vector as a polygon shapefile using the leaflet package.

**Usage**

```
qm_preview(ref, key, value)
```

**Arguments**

<code>ref</code>	An sf object that serves as a master list of features
<code>key</code>	Name of geographic id variable in the ref object to match input values to
<code>value</code>	A vector of input values created with <code>qm_define</code>

**Value**

An interactive leaflet map with the features from the defined vector specified in `value` highlighted in red.

**See Also**

`qm_define`

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# load and format reference data
stl <- stLouis
stl <- dplyr::mutate(stl, TRACTCE = as.numeric(TRACTCE))

# create cluster
cluster <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 119300)

# preview cluster
qm_preview(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster)

## End(Not run)
```

---

`qm_summarize`*Summarize Clusters*

---

## Description

This function creates a column that contains a single observation for each unique value in the key variable. For each feature, a count corresponding to the number of times that feature is identified in a cluster for the give category is also provided.

## Usage

```
qm_summarize(ref, key, clusters, category, count, geometry = TRUE, use.na = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

<code>ref</code>	An sf object that serves as a master list of features
<code>key</code>	Name of geographic id variable in the ref object to match input values to
<code>clusters</code>	A tibble created by <code>qm_combine</code> with two or more clusters worth of data
<code>category</code>	Value of the CAT variable to be analyzed
<code>count</code>	How should clusters be summarized: by counting each time a feature is included in a cluster (" <code>clusters</code> ") or by counting the number of respondents (" <code>respondents</code> ") who associated a feature with the given category.
<code>geometry</code>	A logical scalar that returns the full geometry and attributes of ref when TRUE (default). If FALSE, only the key and count of features is returned after validation.
<code>use.na</code>	A logical scalar that returns NA values in the count variable if a feature is not included in any clusters when TRUE. If FALSE (default), a 0 value is returned in the count variable for each feature that is not included in any clusters. This parameter only impacts output if the geometry argument is TRUE.

## Value

A tibble or a sf object (if `geometry = TRUE`) that contains a count of the number of clusters a given feature is included in. The tibble option (when `geometry = FALSE`) will only return valid features. The sf option (default; when `geometry = TRUE`) will return all features with either zeros (when `use.na = FALSE`) or NA values (when `use.na = TRUE`) for features not included in any clusters.

## See Also

`qm_combine`

**Examples**

```

# load and format reference data
stl <- stLouis
stl <- dplyr::mutate(stl, TRACTCE = as.numeric(TRACTCE))

# create clusters
cluster1 <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 119300)
cluster2 <- qm_define(119300, 121200, 121100)

# create cluster objects
cluster_obj1 <- qm_create(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster1,
  rid = 1, cid = 1, category = "positive")
cluster_obj2 <- qm_create(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = cluster2,
  rid = 1, cid = 2, category = "positive")

# combine cluster objects
clusters <- qm_combine(cluster_obj1, cluster_obj2)

# summarize cluster objects
positive1 <- qm_summarize(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, clusters = clusters, category = "positive",
  count = "clusters")
class(positive1)
mean(positive1$positive)

# summarize cluster objects with NA's instead of 0's
positive2 <- qm_summarize(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, clusters = clusters, category = "positive",
  count = "clusters", use.na = TRUE)
class(positive2)
mean(positive2$positive, na.rm = TRUE)

# return tibble of valid features only
positive3 <- qm_summarize(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, clusters = clusters, category = "positive",
  count = "clusters", geometry = FALSE)
class(positive3)
mean(positive3$positive)

# count respondents instead of clusters
positive4 <- qm_summarize(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, clusters = clusters, category = "positive",
  count = "respondents")
mean(positive4$positive)

```

---

qm\_validate

*Validate input vector*


---

**Description**

This function ensures that the input vector values match valid values in a source shapefile.



**Usage**

```
qm_validate(ref, key, value)
```

**Arguments**

ref	An sf object that serves as a master list of features
key	Name of geographic id variable in the ref object to match input values to
value	A vector of input values created with <code>qm_define</code>

**Value**

A logical scalar that is TRUE if all input values match values in the key variable.

**See Also**

`qm_define`

**Examples**

```
# load and format reference data
stl <- stLouis
stl <- dplyr::mutate(stl, TRACTCE = as.numeric(TRACTCE))

# create clusters
clusterValid <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 119300)
clusterError <- qm_define(118600, 119101, 800000)

# validate clusters
qm_validate(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = clusterValid)

qm_validate(ref = stl, key = TRACTCE, value = clusterError)
```

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qm\_verify

*Verify Previously Saved Cluster Data*

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**Description**

Users may wish to save long-form combined cluster data as a .csv file or similar after combining individual clusters with `qm_combine`. The `qm_verify` function allows users to import data from any file type readable by R, and verify that it has the column names needed for `qm_summarize`.

**Usage**

```
qm_verify(clusters)
```

**Arguments**

`clusters` An object created by `qm_combine` with two or more clusters worth of data that has been previously saved and requires verification before summarization.

**Value**

A tibble stored with a custom class of `qm_cluster` to facilitate data validation.

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stLouis	<i>St. Louis Census Tracts, 2016</i>
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**Description**

A simple features data set containing the geometry and associated attributes for the 2016 City of St. Louis census tracts.

**Usage**

```
data(stLouis)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 106 rows and 7 variables:

**STATEFP** state FIPS code

**COUNTYFP** county FIPS code

**TRACTCE** tract FIPS code

**GEOID** full GEOID string

**NAME** tract FIPS code, decimal

**NAMELSAD** tract name

**geometry** simple features geometry

**Note**

These data have been modified from the full version available from the Census Bureau - some variables related to geometry and geography type have been removed.

**Source**

U.S. Census Bureau

```
#' @examples str(stLouis) head(stLouis)
```

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