Package 'move2'

July 23, 2025

Title Processing and Analysing Animal Trajectories

Version 0.4.4

Description
Tools to handle, manipulate and explore trajectory data, with an emphasis on data from tracked animals. The package is designed to support large studies with several million location records and keep track of units where possible. Data import directly from 'movebank' <https://www.movebank.org/cms/movebank-main> and files is facilitated.

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

URL https://bartk.gitlab.io/move2/

BugReports https://gitlab.com/bartk/move2/-/issues

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports methods, assertthat, sf (>= 1.0.16), rlang, units, tidyselect, dplyr (>= 1.1.0), tibble, vroom (>= 1.6.1), cli, vctrs (>= 0.5.2), bit64 (>= 4.5.2)

Suggests knitr, askpass, digest, keyring, xml2, curl, magrittr, purrr, ggplot2, testthat (>= 3.0.0), rmarkdown, lwgeom, s2, move, raster, withr, lubridate, rnaturalearth, rnaturalearthdata, circular, tidyr, gganimate, prettymapr, gifski, ggspatial

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/testthat/parallel false

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2025-02-10 22:00:02 UTC

Contents

`filter_track_data` `dplyr` *functions to manipulate the track data*

Description

- `filter_track_data` filter data based on a track attribute (e.g. select all juveniles). Based on `filter`.
- `select_track_data` keep or drop attributes in the track data. Based on `select`.
- `mutate_track_data` create or modify attributes in the track data. Based on `mutate`.
- `group_by_track_data` group by one or more attribute of the track data (e.g. group by sex, by taxon, by life stage, etc). Based on `group_by`.

Usage

```
filter_track_data(.data, ..., .track_id = NULL)

select_track_data(.data, ...)

mutate_track_data(.data, ...)

group_by_track_data(
  .data,
  ...,
  .add = FALSE,
  .drop = dplyr::group_by_drop_default(.data)
)
```

Arguments

.data	the move2 object
...	The identifiers of one or more tracks to select or selection criteria based on track attributes
.track_id	A vector of the ids of the tracks to select
.add	see original function docs group_by
.drop	see original function docs group_by

Value

a move2 object

Examples

```
## simulating a move2 object with 4 tracks
data <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(tracks = letters[1:4])

## retaining tracks "b" and "d"
data |>
  filter_track_data(.track_id = c("b", "d"))

## adding the attribute "sex" to the track data
data <- data |>
  mutate_track_data(sex = c("m", "f", "f", "m"))

## retaining tracks of females
data |> filter_track_data(sex == "f")
```

movebank_download_study *Download data from movebank*

Description

- movebank_download_study downloads a complete study from Movebank by the study id or name.
- movebank_download_deployment downloads all tag, individual and deployment information and merges it into one data.frame
- movebank_download_study_info downloads all study level information, either for all studies, one study with the argument id or a subset, for example, license_type = "CC_0"
- movebank_retrieve is a more flexible function for retrieving information directly from the api.
- movebank_get_study_id using a character string retrieve the associated study id.

Usage

```
movebank_download_study(
  study_id,
  attributes = "all",
  ...,
  remove_movebank_outliers = TRUE
)

movebank_download_study_info(...)

movebank_download_deployment(study_id, ...)

movebank_retrieve(
  entity_type = NA,
  ...,
  handle = movebank_handle(),
  rename_columns = FALSE,
  omit_derived_data = TRUE,
  convert_spatial_columns = TRUE,
  progress = vroom::vroom_progress()
)

movebank_get_study_id(study_id, ...)
```

Arguments

study_id	the study id as a number or a character string can be used to identify a study. This character string needs to be unique enough to identify one and only one study. Argument applicable to all functions.

attributes — a character vector with the event data attributes to download. By default "all" are downloaded, this make it slightly slower, to speed up NULL can be used as it reduces it to the minimal set of required attributes (only for location data). Alternatively a vector of attributes can be provided (the minimal ones are automatically added). Argument applicable to movebank_download_study and movebank_retrieve. See 'Details' for more information.

... — arguments added to the movebank api call. See 'Details' for some common arguments.

remove_movebank_outliers — if TRUE outliers according to the movebank logic are removed. This should correspond to the visible attribute in movebank. Argument applicable to movebank_download_study and movebank_retrieve.

entity_type — the entity type of the data requested from movebank (e.g. "study", "tag", "event"). Alternatively it can be the complete api url for testing purposes. Argument applicable to movebank_retrieve.

handle — the curl handle used to perform the api call, generally this is extracted from the system keyring if correctly set up with movebank_store_credentials. Argument applicable to all functions.

rename_columns — if TRUE column names of properties that are repeated in the api output (e.g. id, local_identifier and comments) will be appended with the entity_type (e.g. "tag", "individual"). Argument applicable to movebank_download_study, movebank_download_study_info, movebank_retrieve.

omit_derived_data — derived data (e.g. timestamp_start, timestamp_end, number_of_events and number_of_deployments) is omitted from the result. The default is TRUE as this data quickly becomes unrepresentative if the results are processed. However in some occasions it might be worth retrieving it, for example if you want to identify deployment periods without downloading all data. Argument applicable to movebank_download_study and movebank_retrieve.

convert_spatial_columns — if TRUE column pairs containing spatial data will be converted to an sfc column. Argument applicable to all functions.

progress — if TRUE a progress bar will be displayed. More details can be found here vroom. Argument applicable to movebank_download_study and movebank_retrieve.

Details

Caution, when downloading data with movebank_download_study without specifying the sensor in the argument sensor_type_id (see below), all data of all sensors will be downloaded, but only the attributes of location sensors will be included. We recommend to always specify the sensor(s) to ensure that all associated attributes are downloaded. Use e.g. movebank_download_study_info(study_id=my_study_id)$se to find out which sensors are available in a given study. attributes = "all" is the default, and it will include only location sensor attributes if no sensor is specified in sensor_type_id. When sensors are specified, it will download all associated attributes of all sensors. attributes = NULL should only be used when downloading location data (by specifying the sensor), as only timestamp, location and track id is downloaded. To specify only a subset of attributes to download, check the list of attributes available for a specific sensor (e.g. GPS) in a given study, use

`movebank_retrieve(entity_type = "study_attribute", study_id = myStudyID, sensor_type_id = "gps")$short_name` (more details in "Downloading data from movebank" vignette).

The api is quite flexible for adjusting requests. This is elaborately documented in the movebank api documentation. To identify the available arguments, please note that `movebank_download_study` is based on the entity_type "event", `movebank_download_study_info` on the entity_type "study" and `movebank_download_deployment` on the entity_type "deployment", "individual" and "tag". Here a list of a few arguments that are common for the entity_type "event":

- `sensor_type_id` can be used to restrict the download to specific sensors. It can be either a character or and integer with the tag_type. For a full list of options see: `movebank_retrieve(entity_type='tag_type` values from the `id` and `external_id` columns are valid.
- `timestamp_start` and `timestamp_end` can be used to limit the temporal range to download. This argument can either be formatted as a `POSIXct` timestamp, `Date` or a character string (e.g. `"20080604133046000"`(yyyyMMddHHmmssSSS))
- `event_reduction_profile` might be useful to reduce the data downloaded (e.g. daily locations) possible values are character strings (e.g. `"EURING_01"`). For details see the movebank api documentation. Note that for the time being the required attributes need to be explicitly stated (e.g. `attributes = NULL`) as `"all"` does not work with the current movebank api.
- `individual_local_identifier` for selecting one or more individuals by the local identifier

For more elaborate usage see `vignette("movebank", package='move2')`

Value

`movebank_download_study` returns a `move2` object.
`movebank_retrieve`, `movebank_download_deployment`, `movebank_download_study_info` return a `data.frame/tbl`.
`movebank_get_study_id` returns a `big integer`.

See Also

Other movebank-download: `movebank_handle()`, `movebank_store_credentials()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
## download entire study (all data of all sensors)
movebank_download_study_info(study_id = 2911040)$sensor_type_ids
movebank_download_study(2911040, sensor_type_id = c("gps", "acceleration"))

## download data of one individual
movebank_download_study(2911040,
  individual_local_identifier = "unbanded-160"
)
## download gps data for multiple individuals
movebank_download_study(2911040,
  sensor_type_id = "gps",
  individual_local_identifier = c("1094-1094", "1103-1103")
)
movebank_download_study(2911040,
```

```
  sensor_type_id = "gps",
  individual_id = c(2911086, 2911065)
)
## download acceleration data of one or several individuals
movebank_download_study(2911040,
  sensor_type_id = "acceleration",
  individual_local_identifier = "1094-1094"
)
## download data of a specific time window and sensor
movebank_download_study(2911040,
  sensor_type_id = "gps",
  timestamp_start = as.POSIXct("2008-08-01 00:00:00"),
  timestamp_end = as.POSIXct("2008-08-03 00:00:00")
)

## download study filtered to one location per day
## (see movebank api documentation for options)
## also possible to add specific columns in "attributes"
movebank_download_study(2911040,
  sensor_type_id = "gps",
  event_reduction_profile = "EURING_01",
  attributes = NULL
)
## download data associated to tag, individual and deployment
movebank_download_deployment(2911040)
## download study information for all studies
movebank_download_study_info()
## download study information for all studies where you have
## access to download the data
movebank_download_study_info(i_have_download_access = TRUE)
## download study information for a specific study
movebank_download_study_info(id = 2911040)
## get study id
movebank_get_study_id(study_id = "Galapagos Albatrosses")
## Find studies you can download and have a creative commons zero license
## Note "CC_BY" is also frequently used
movebank_download_study_info(
  license_type = "CC_0",
  i_have_download_access = TRUE,
  attributes = c("name", "id")
)
## Download list of own studies
movebank_download_study_info(i_am_owner = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`movebank_get_vocabulary` *Retrieve information from the movebank vocabulary describing the columns*

Description

Retrieve information describing the columns from the 'Movebank Attribute Dictionary'

Usage

```
movebank_get_vocabulary(
  labels,
  xml = "http://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/collection/MVB/current/",
  omit_deprecated = TRUE,
  return_type = c("definition", "list", "xml", "uri")
)
```

Arguments

`labels`	Either a character vector with the column names to look up or a `move2` object from which the column names will be extracted. Matches are made both based on the preferred label and the alternative label in the vocabulary. If no argument is provided all movebank terms are returned
`xml`	Either a connection to the movebank vocabulary xml, a path to the vocabulary file or an url where it can be downloaded. The later is the default. By downloading the xml yourself the function will speed up and become independent of an internet connection being available.
`omit_deprecated`	If concepts are marked deprecated they are omitted from the set of possible labels to match.
`return_type`	A character scalar identifying the desired return type, see details for more information on the specific types.

Details

This function can return data in several formats (see `return_type` argument):

- `definition` A named text vector with the description of the term.
- `list` A list with all information for each term.
- `xml` A xml_node with the definition.
- `uri` A link to the full definitions page.

In case `labels` matches both a preferred and an alternative label the term with the preferred label is returned.

Value

A named list of the selected `return_type`, note that if deprecated are not omitted duplicated names can occur.

Examples

```
## the names of all terms used in movebank
movebank_get_vocabulary() |>
  names()
## retrieve one variable
movebank_get_vocabulary("gps hdop")
## Count the units used in movebank
movebank_get_vocabulary() |>
  unlist() |>
  grep(pattern = "Units:", value = TRUE) |>
  sub(replacement = "", pattern = ".*Units: ") |>
  sub(replacement = "", pattern = "; .*") |>
  table() |>
  sort()
## different return types:
movebank_get_vocabulary("light-level", return_type = "definition")
movebank_get_vocabulary("light-level", return_type = "xml")
movebank_get_vocabulary("light-level", return_type = "uri")
movebank_get_vocabulary("light-level", return_type = "list")
## get definitions of all column names of a move2 object, the conversion
## to a list is for better printing
data <- mt_read(mt_example())
movebank_get_vocabulary(data) |>
  as.list()
```

---

movebank_handle *Create a curl handle for accessing movebank*

Description

Create a curl handle for accessing movebank

Usage

```
movebank_handle(username = NULL, password = NULL)
```

Arguments

username	Optionally a username as a character string
password	Optionally a password as a character string

Details

If no credentials are provided the function tries to retrieve the username and password from the system keyring using the keyring package. If a username is provided but no password it is requested using askpass

Value

A handle that can be added to a request made with curl

See Also

Other movebank-download: movebank_download_study(), movebank_store_credentials()

Examples

```
movebank_handle("test_user", "test_password")
```

---

movebank_store_credentials

Store or remove credentials in the system keyring

Description

The function stores the credentials for accessing movebank, by default it checks if accessing movebank is possible, and fails when either the credentials are invalid or movebank cannot be reached. The force option can be used to override this. Once credentials are stored, these functions are not needed again as all call to movebank can use the credentials from the keyring.

For more details on the usage of the keyring, how passwords are handled and handling multiple accounts see vignette("movebank", package="move2")

Usage

```
movebank_store_credentials(
  username,
  password,
  key_name = getOption("move2_movebank_key_name"),
  force = FALSE
)

movebank_remove_credentials(key_name = getOption("move2_movebank_key_name"))
```

Arguments

username	A string with the movebank username
password	Either a string or missing, if missing then the password is asked for using askpass
key_name	The name of the key in the keyring. By default this is stored in getOption("move2_movebank_key_name" this might be useful if you have multiple accounts
force	If TRUE, when accessing movebank fails the key is stored anyway.

Value

TRUE invisible if successful

See Also

Other movebank-download: movebank_download_study(), movebank_handle()

Examples

```
## Not run:
movebank_store_credentials("bart")

## End(Not run)
```

---

mt_aeqd_crs *Create a AEQD coordinate reference system*

Description

The CRS can be centered around the centroid or center of a move2 object or a reference location

Usage

```
mt_aeqd_crs(x, center = c("centroid", "center"), units = c("m", "km"))
```

Arguments

x	An object of the class sf or sfc, for example a move2 to determine the center from. This argument is only required if center is a character.
center	Either the method to identify the coordinates of the center of x or the center as a numeric, POINT or a sf/sfc of length 1. "centroid" calculates the centroid of a collection of points while "center" calculates the center from the range of the locations.
units	The units of the AEQD projection either m or km for meter or kilometer respectively

Value

An object of the class crs that can for example be used for re projecting

Examples

```
mt_aeqd_crs(center = c(10, 45))
mt_aeqd_crs(center = sf::st_point(c(10, 45)), units = "km")

m <- mt_read(mt_example())
mt_aeqd_crs(center = sf::st_geometry(m)[5])
mt_aeqd_crs(m)
aeqd_crs <- mt_aeqd_crs(m, "center", "km")
aeqd_crs
sf::st_transform(m, aeqd_crs)
```

mt_as_move2 *Create a new move2 object*

Description

Create a new move2 object from a data.frame, sf, telemetry, telemetry list, track_xyt, Move or MoveStack object

Usage

```
mt_as_move2(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
mt_as_move2(x, time_column, track_id_column, track_attributes = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
mt_as_move2(x, time_column, track_id_column, track_attributes = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'track_xyt'
mt_as_move2(x, time_column, track_id_column, track_attributes = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
mt_as_move2(x, time_column, track_id_column, track_attributes = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
mt_as_move2(x, time_column, track_id_column, track_attributes = "", ...)

## S3 method for class '.MoveTrack'
mt_as_move2(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A data.frame, sf, telemetry, telemetry list, track_xyt, Move or MoveStack object
...	Additional arguments passed to st_as_sf if x is a data.frame, see the details below for more information
time_column	The name of the column in x containing timestamps
track_id_column	The name of the column in x containing the track identities
track_attributes	The name(s) of the column(s) that contain track level attributes

Details

Frequently used arguments to st_as_sf are:

- coords a character vector indicating the columns used as coordinates, the length is generally two, for x and y, but can also be more if z is included
- sf_column_name if a geometry column is present the name of the geometry column to use as coordinates as a character scalar
- crs the coordinate reference system to use, either as character, number or a crs object for more details see st_crs
- na.fail normally when the coordinate columns are converted to spatial points NA values cause an error, if set to FALSE empty points are allowed

Value

A move2 object

See Also

Other move2-convert: to_move()

Examples

```
## create a move2 object from a data.frame and defining projection
n <- 5
data <- data.frame(
  x = cumsum(rnorm(n)), y = cumsum(rnorm(n)),
  time = seq(n), track = "a"
)
mt_as_move2(data,
  coords = c("x", "y"), time_column = "time",
  track_id_column = "track"
) |> sf::st_set_crs(4326L)

## Dealing with empty coordinates:
## If the data frame contains NA coordinates, the coords argument in sf
## will fail. An alternative is to first create an sfc column,
## or to use the na.fail argument
nn <- 3
data <- data.frame(
  x = c(cumsum(rnorm(n)), rep(NA, nn)), y = c(cumsum(rnorm(n)), rep(NA, nn)),
  time = seq(n + nn), track = "a",
  sensor = c(rep("sensor1", n), rep("sensor2", nn)),
  sensor2values = c(rep(NA, n), runif(nn))
)
mt_as_move2(data,
  coords = c("x", "y"),
  na.fail = FALSE,
  time_column = "time",
  track_id_column = "track"
)

## create a move2 object from a sf object
data$geometry <- sf::st_sfc(apply(data[, c("x", "y")], 1, sf::st_point, simplify = FALSE))
mt_as_move2(data,
```

```
  sf_column_name = c("geometry"), time_column = "time",
  track_id_column = "track"
)
```

`mt_as_track_attribute` *Move one or more columns to track attributes or event attributes*

Description

- `mt_as_track_attribute`: move a column from the event to the track attributes
- `mt_as_event_attribute`: move a column from the track to the event attributes

Usage

```
mt_as_track_attribute(x, ..., .keep = FALSE)

mt_as_event_attribute(x, ..., .keep = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	The move2 object
`...`	the names of columns to move, it is also possible to use `helpers`.
`.keep`	a logical if the variables also kept in their original location

Details

When one or more of the selected columns contain more then one unique value per track an error is raised.

Value

An object of the class `move2` with the column(s) moved

See Also

- `mt_track_data()` to retrieve the track attribute table
- `mt_set_track_data()` to replace attribute table with new values

Examples

```
sim_data <- mt_sim_brownian_motion()
sim_data$sex <- "female"

## different ways to move column "sex" from event to track attribute
sim_data |> mt_as_track_attribute(sex)
sim_data |> mt_as_track_attribute(starts_with("s"))
sim_data |> mt_as_track_attribute(any_of(c("sex", "age")))
```

`mt_azimuth` *Calculate azimuths or turn angles*

Description

- `mt_azimuth`: calculates the heading/azimuth/direction of movement of each segment between consecutive locations of a track.
- `mt_turnangle`: calculates the relative angle between consecutive segments.

Usage

```
mt_azimuth(x, units)

mt_turnangle(x, units)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `move2` object. Timestamps must be ordered within tracks and only contain location data and it must be in a geographic coordinate system or without a coordinate reference system (See 'Details').
`units`	Optional. Valid values are `character`, `symbolic_units` or `units`, for more details see the `value` argument of units::as_units. If no units are stated (default) the function flexibly determines the units to return. Fixing the units can be useful if specific return units are for example required for subsequent functions. This argument only takes effect if the initial return value already has units.

Details

`mt_is_time_ordered_non_empty_points` can be used to check if the timestamps are ordered and if the object only contains location data. To omit empty locations use e.g. `dplyr::filter(x,!sf::st_is_empty(x))`.

Currently the calculation of both angles is only implemented for data in a geographic coordinate system and data without coordinates reference system. To reproject the data into long/lat use e.g. `sf::st_transform(x, crs="EPSG:4326")`

Azimuths for geographic coordinates are calculated using `lwgeom::st_geod_azimuth()`. The angles are relative to the North pole.

Value

A vector of angles, currently default is in radians (between `-pi` and `pi`).

In `mt_azimuth` north is represented by 0, positive values are movements towards the east, and negative values towards the west. The last value for each track will be `NA`.

In `mt_turnangle` negative values are left turns and positive right turns. The first and the last value for each track will be `NA`.

See Also

Other track-measures: `mt_distance()`, `mt_time()`

Examples

```
data <- mt_sim_brownian_motion()
mt_azimuth(data)
mt_turnangle(data)

x <- mt_read(mt_example())[330:340, ]
mt_azimuth(x)
mt_turnangle(x)
```

`mt_distance` *Return distances or speeds between locations*

Description

The distance or speed is calculated between consecutive locations

Usage

```
mt_distance(x, units)

mt_speed(x, units)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `move2` object. Timestamps must be ordered within tracks and only contain location data (See 'Details').
`units`	Optional. Valid values are `character`, `symbolic_units` or `units`, for more details see the `value` argument of units::as_units. If no units are stated (default) the function flexibly determines the units to return. Fixing the units can be useful if specific return units are for example required for subsequent functions. This argument only takes effect if the initial return value already has units.

Details

`mt_is_time_ordered_non_empty_points` can be used to check if the timestamps are ordered and if the object only contains location data. To omit empty locations use e.g. `dplyr::filter(x,!sf::st_is_empty(x))`.

Distances are calculated using sf::st_distance.

Value

a vector of the same length as the `move2` object containing the distances/speeds between locations. Each element is the distance/speed to the next location. The last value for each track will be `NA`. Units are included when the data have a coordinate reference system set.

See Also

Other track-measures: `mt_azimuth()`, `mt_time()`

Examples

```
## distance between consecutive locations
mt_sim_brownian_motion() |>
  mt_distance() |>
  head()
## When the data has a coordinate reference system set,
## units are included
dist <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:4) |>
  sf::st_set_crs(4326L) |>
  mt_distance()
dist
## transform units of output
units::set_units(dist, km)

## speed between consecutive locations
mt_sim_brownian_motion() |> mt_speed()

## When projections are provided units are included
data <- mt_read(mt_example())[330:340, ]
speed_calc <- data |>
  mt_speed()
speed_calc
## transform units of output
units::set_units(speed_calc, m / s)

## Different projection gives same speed
data |>
  sf::st_transform("+proj=aeqd +units=km +lon_0=-73.9 +lat_0=42.7") |>
  mt_speed() |>
  units::set_units(m / s)
```

`mt_example` *Get path to* `move2` *example data*

Description

The `move2` package comes with an example data files that is directly downloaded from movebank.

Usage

```
mt_example(
  file = c("fishers.csv.gz", "Galapagos_Albatrosses-1332012225316982996.zip")
)
```

Arguments

file	The name of the file for which the path needs to be retrieved.

Details

The fisher example dataset is the study "Martes pennanti LaPoint New York" (study id: 69258089), shared under the CC-BY-NC license. For more information on the data see LaPoint et al. (2013) Landscape Ecology. doi: 10.1007/s10980-013-9910-0 . This csv file is gz compressed for reduction in package size.

The Galapagos Albatrosses (study id: 2911040) dataset annotated with environmental data using the Env-DATA system. For this dataset two individuals (4261-2228 & 2131-2131) were selected. Data was annotated with wind and an productivity variables.

Value

The path to the example file of the move2 package

See Also

- mt_read() to read in the file

Examples

```
## Get path to one example
mt_example()
mt_example("Galapagos_Albatrosses-1332012225316982996.zip")
```

---

mt_filter_movebank_visible

Identify records that are not outliers according to the logic used in movebank

---

Description

- mt_filter_movebank_visible: returns a move2 object with all visible data, i.e., excluding all records marked as outliers according to the logic used in movebank (See *Details*)
- mt_movebank_visible: indicates with TRUE the visible records, and with FALSE those marked as outliers according to the logic used in movebank (See *Details*)

Usage

```
mt_filter_movebank_visible(x)

mt_movebank_visible(x)
```

Arguments

x	a move2 object

Details

These functions rely on the columns 'visible', 'algorithm_marked_outlier', 'import_marked_outlier', 'manually_marked_outlier', and/or 'manually_marked_valid'. All of them are expected to be logical. More details can be found in the movebank vocabulary

Value

`mt_movebank_visible`returns a logical vector indicating the records that are valid.
`mt_filter_movebank_visible` returns a filtered `move2` object

See Also

Other filter: `mt_filter_per_interval()`, `mt_filter_unique()`

Examples

```
m <- mt_read(mt_example())
table(mt_movebank_visible(m))
mt_filter_movebank_visible(m)
```

---

mt_filter_per_interval

Find subset of records based on time windows

Description

- `mt_filter_per_interval`: returns a `move2` with the selected records
- `mt_per_interval`: returns a logical vector indicating the selected records

Usage

```
mt_filter_per_interval(x, ...)

mt_per_interval(
  x,
  criterion = c("first", "random", "last"),
  unit = "hour",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	a move2 object
`...`	additional arguments to `mt_per_interval` and `floor_date`, for example the day that starts the week
`criterion`	the criterion of what record to select per time interval

unit — the time units to select the first record per. This can also be a multiple of units (e.g. "30 seconds"). For more details see floor_date

Details

The function selects one event per defined interval (time window). The time lag between the selected events does not necessarily correspond to the defined interval. For example, if the defined time interval is "1 hour" with the criterion "first", the function will select the event that is closest to every full hour, so if the first event of a track is at 10:45 and the second at 11:05, both of them will be selected, as they fall into different hour windows, but the time lag between them is 20 minutes. When sampling down a track, the time lags mostly correspond to the defined time interval, except the first time lag, and when there are gaps in the data.

Value

mt_per_interval returns a logical vector indicating the selected records.
mt_filter_per_interval returns a filtered move2 object

See Also

Other filter: mt_filter_movebank_visible(), mt_filter_unique()

Examples

```
data <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(as.POSIXct("2022-1-1") + 1:10)
data |> mt_filter_per_interval(criterion = "random")
data |> mt_filter_per_interval(unit = "3 secs")
data[mt_per_interval(data, unit = "6 secs"), ]
```

---

mt_filter_unique *Filter out duplicated records from a* move2 *object*

Description

- mt_filter_unique: returns a move2 from which duplicated records have been removed
- mt_unique: returns a logical vector indicating the unique records By default columns that have a duplicated timestamps and track identifier are filtered

Usage

```
mt_filter_unique(x, ...)

mt_unique(
  x,
  criterion = c("subsets", "subsets_equal", "sample", "first", "last"),
  additional_columns = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	The move2 object to filter
...	Arguments passed on to the mt_unique function like criterion and arguments to the equivalence function when one of the "subsets" criteria is use, this allows for example controlling the tolerance (base::all.equal())
criterion	The criterion to decide what records to filter out. For more information see *Details* below.
additional_columns	In some cases different sensors or tracking devices might have the same combination of time and track identifier. It might, for example, be desirable to retain records from an accelerometer and gps recorded at the same time. This argument can be used to indicate additional column to include in the grouping within which the records should not be duplicated. See the examples below for its usage.

Details

To make an informed choice of how to remove duplicates, we recommend to first try to understand why the data set has duplicates.

Several methods for filtering duplicates are available the options can be controlled through the criterion argument:

- "subsets": Only records that are a subset of other records are omitted. Some tracking devices first transmit an smaller dataset that does not contain all information, therefore some records may be the same as others only containing additional NA values. This strategy only omits those (duplicated) records. As a result duplicates that contain unique information are retained, the dataset is thus not guaranteed to not have unique records afterwards.
- "subsets_equal": The same as "subsets" however not exact equivalence is tested using base::identical() but rather base::all.equal() is used. This makes it possible to allow for small numeric differences to be considered equal. This can however reduce speed considerably.
- "sample": In this case one record is randomly selected from the duplicated records.
- "first": Select the first location from a set of duplicated locations. Note that reordering the data will affect which record is selected. For movebank data no specific order is enforced, ensure that the order of the locations is like you expect (same goes for "last").
- "last": Select the last location from a set of duplicated locations.

Value

mt_uniquereturns a logical vector indicating the unique records.
mt_filter_unique returns a filtered move2 object

See Also

Other filter: mt_filter_movebank_visible(), mt_filter_per_interval()

Examples

```
m <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:2)[rep(1:4, 4), ]
m$sensor_type <- as.character(gl(2, 4))
m$sensor_type_2 <- as.character(gl(2, 8))
table(mt_unique(m, "sample"))
mt_filter_unique(m[, c("time", "track", "geometry")])
mt_filter_unique(m[, c("time", "track", "geometry", "sensor_type")],
  additional_columns = sensor_type
)
if (requireNamespace("dplyr")) {
 mt_filter_unique(m, additional_columns = across(all_of(c("sensor_type", "sensor_type_2"))))
}
mt_filter_unique(m, "sample")
mt_filter_unique(m, "first")
m$sensor_type[1:12] <- NA
mt_filter_unique(m[, c("time", "track", "geometry", "sensor_type")])


## Sometimes it is desirable to not consider specific columns for finding
## the unique records. For example the record identifier like `event_id`
## in movebank This can be done by reducing the data.frame used to identify
## the unique records e.g.:
m$event_id <- seq_len(nrow(m))
m[mt_unique(m |> dplyr::select(-event_id, -ends_with("type_2"))), ]
## Note that because we subset the full original data.frame the
## columns are not lost


## This example is to retain the duplicate entry which contains the least
## number of columns with NA values
require(dplyr)
mv <- mt_read(mt_example())
mv <- dplyr::bind_rows(mv, mv[1:10, ])
mv[, "eobs:used-time-to-get-fix"] <- NA
mv_no_dup <- mv %>%
  mutate(n_na = rowSums(is.na(pick(everything())))) %>%
  arrange(n_na) %>%
  mt_filter_unique(criterion = "first") %>%
  arrange(mt_track_id()) %>%
  arrange(mt_track_id(), mt_time())
```

---

mt_interpolate *Linearly interpolate locations*

Description

Linear interpolation along the straight line between consecutive locations.

Usage

```
mt_interpolate(x, time, max_time_lag, omit = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A move2 object
time	The times to interpolate to, if missing the interpolation is to the empty locations. Alternatively if the timestamps in x are POSIXct then also an interval can be provided. For details on the interval specification see floor_date.
max_time_lag	The maximal time lag to interpolate over, if not provided any interval is interpolated
omit	If the original location that do not match a value in time should be omitted. This only takes affect when time is not missing.

Details

Each interpolation is done along a straight path from the previous to the next location. Interpolation is done with st_line_sample when there is no CRS provided and s2_interpolate_normalized when the data has a projection.

Value

A move2 object with the interpolated locations

Examples

```
data <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(t = c(0, 0.6, 3, 3.5))
## interpolating at specific times
mt_interpolate(data, c(.5, 1.5, 2.5))
## interpolating to empty locations
data$geometry[c(1, 3)] <- sf::st_point() ## creating empty locations
mt_interpolate(data)

fishers <- mt_read(mt_example())[1:200, ]
mt_interpolate(fishers, "2 hours")
## omit the original records
mt_interpolate(fishers, "2 hours", omit = TRUE)
```

---

mt_is_track_id_cleaved

Functions for asserting properties of a move2 *object*

Description

- `mt_is_track_id_cleaved()` asserts all tracks are grouped in the data set, they occur consecutively.
- `mt_is_time_ordered()` checks if all tracks are groups and if timestamps within a track are ascending (i.e. the time differences between successive locations are equal or above 0).
- `mt_has_unique_location_time_records()` checks if all records with a location have a unique timestamp (i.e. checks for duplicated timestamps within a track).
- `mt_is_time_ordered_non_empty_points()` this assertion combines the `mt_is_time_ordered()` and `mt_has_no_empty_points()` assertions and thus ensures that each record has a location and timestamps are ordered.
- `mt_has_no_empty_points()` asserts all geometries are points and that there are no empty points.
- `mt_is_move2()` asserts `x` inherits the class `move2`

Usage

```
mt_is_track_id_cleaved(x)

mt_is_time_ordered(x, non_zero = FALSE)

mt_has_unique_location_time_records(x)

mt_is_time_ordered_non_empty_points(x, non_zero = FALSE)

mt_has_no_empty_points(x)

mt_is_move2(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `move2` object
`non_zero`	If `TRUE` only intervals longer than 0 are considered ordered (i.e. no coinciding timestamps), if `FALSE` also 0 intervals are considered ordered

Details

For these functions an `on_failure` error function is defined. This results in meaningful error messages when the function is used in combination with `assert_that`. These functions can also be used in normal logical operations as `TRUE` or `FALSE` is returned.

Value

a logical value if the asserted property is `TRUE` or `FALSE`

Examples

```
## examples of what to do if assertion if FALSE
n <- 8
data <- data.frame(
  x = cumsum(rnorm(n)), y = cumsum(rnorm(n)),
  time = seq(n), track = sample(c("a", "b"), size = n, replace = TRUE)
)
data <- rbind(data, data[sample(nrow(data), 2), ]) # adding duplicate timestamps
mv <- mt_as_move2(data,
  coords = c("x", "y"),
  time_column = "time",
  track_id_column = "track"
)
mv$geometry[c(1, 3)] <- sf::st_point() # adding empty locations

mt_is_track_id_cleaved(mv)
mv <- dplyr::arrange(mv, mt_track_id(mv))

mt_is_time_ordered(mv)
mv <- dplyr::arrange(mv, mt_track_id(mv), mt_time(mv))

mt_has_unique_location_time_records(mv)
mv <- mt_filter_unique(mv)

mt_has_no_empty_points(mv)
mv <- dplyr::filter(mv, !sf::st_is_empty(mv))

## example of using the assertions with assertthat
if (requireNamespace("assertthat")) {
  m <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(t = 1:2, tracks = 2)
  assertthat::see_if(mt_is_track_id_cleaved(m))
  assertthat::see_if(mt_is_track_id_cleaved(m[c(3, 1, 2, 4), ]))
  assertthat::see_if(mt_is_time_ordered(m[c(2:1, 3, 4), ]))
  assertthat::see_if(mt_has_unique_location_time_records(m[c(1, 1, 2, 3, 4), ]))
  assertthat::see_if(mt_is_move2(m$time))
}
```

---

mt_read *Reading files downloaded from movebank*

Description

Reading files downloaded from movebank

Usage

```
mt_read(file, ...)
```

Arguments

file	The file path to read or a R connection (for details see connections). Files can either be csv files from movebank or zip files that are created using Env-DATA.
...	Arguments passed on to vroom, for example col_select

Details

Files can be gz compressed and if the same columns are present multiple files can be read simultaneously. Using the pipe command in R and some command line tools it is possible to select specific days or months.

When using the col_select argument of vroom it is possible to speed up file reading considerably while reducing memory consumption. Especially columns containing acceleration values can become quite large.

For files that contain both a individual-local-identifier and a tag-local-identifier column a check is preformed if individuals have been wearing multiple tags over time. If this is the case tracks are created based on the combination of both id's. A new column names individual-tag-local-identifier in created, which will correspond to the track ids. This somewhat resembles the movebank logic however the track ids do not necessarily correspond to the deployments in movebank as this information is not contained in exported csv's.

Value

An object of the class move2

See Also

- mt_example() for the path to an example file.

Examples

```
path_fishers <- mt_example()

mt_read(path_fishers)

## Reduce the mount of data read this might provide memory advantages
## and speed up reading
mt_read(path_fishers, col_select = c(
  "location-long", "location-lat",
  "timestamp", "individual-local-identifier"
))
## Read Galapagos Albatross data that has been annotated
mt_read(mt_example("Galapagos_Albatrosses-1332012225316982996.zip"))
## Notice this produces a warning as some units are not recognized
## This can be prevented by installing the units
## Not run:
units::install_unit("gC", "g", "Grams of carbon")

## End(Not run)
```

```
## Not run:
## Reading can also be manipulted to speed up or reduce memory consumption
## Here we assume the Galapagos albatross data has been downloaded
mt_read("~/Downloads/Galapagos Albatrosses.csv")
## Exclude the column 'eobs:accelerations-raw'
mt_read("~/Downloads/Galapagos Albatrosses.csv",
  col_select = (!`eobs:accelerations-raw`)
)
## Only read records from July 2008 using a system pipe where the data
## is already filtered before reading into R
mt_read(pipe('cat "~/Downloads/Galapagos Albatrosses.csv" | grep "2008-07\\|time"'))

## End(Not run)
```

`mt_segments` *Create a* `LINESTRING` *for each track segment*

Description

Creates a `LINESTRING` for each segment between consecutive points within a track.

Usage

```
mt_segments(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `move2` object.

Details

The last location of each track is formed by a `POINT` as no segment can be formed.

Value

A `sfc` object containing `LINESTRING`s for each segment of a trajectory.

See Also

- `mt_track_lines()` For transforming the full tracks into one `LINESTRING`.

Examples

```
track <- mt_sim_brownian_motion()
mt_segments(track)
## adding the segments as an attribute to the move2 object
track$segments <- mt_segments(track)
track
```

`mt_sim_brownian_motion` *Simulate Brownian motion*

Description

Creates a `move2` object with simulated data following a Brownian motion

Usage

```
mt_sim_brownian_motion(
  t = 1L:10L,
  sigma = 1L,
  tracks = 2L,
  start_location = c(0L, 0L),
  track_id = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`t`	a vector of timestamps, numeric values or times to simulate for. If multiple tracks are created this vector will be used for all of them, alternatively a list with a vector per track can be provided.
`sigma`	The Brownian motion variance movement rate $[\frac{\sigma}{time}]$ either as scalar number or a vector with a number per segment. Not that this argument is the movement rate so the motion variance will be adjusted for the length of the interval. Alternatively a function that is integrated over time in the simulation function, this function needs to be vectorized (if needed see `Vectorize`). If a list is provided one element of the list is taken per track.
`tracks`	Either the number of tracks or a vector containing the names of the tracks.
`start_location`	Either one or a list of start locations, as a vector with two numbers.
`track_id`	The identifier of the track if a single track is requested.

Details

Note that when lists are provided as in input the names of these lists are ignored. Individuals are simulated by order.

If `t` is numeric the movement rate (`sigma`) is assumed to be expressed per unit `t`, if `t` is a timestamp or a date, `sigma` is assumed to be expressed per second.

Value

a move2 object

Examples

```
mt_sim_brownian_motion() |> plot()
mt_sim_brownian_motion(list(1:10, 1:100)) |>
  mt_track_lines() |>
  plot()
mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:200,
  sigma = .25, letters[1:4],
  list(c(0, 0), c(10, 0), c(0, 10), c(10, 10))
) |>
  mt_track_lines() |>
  plot()
```

---

mt_stack *Combine multiple* move2 *objects into one*

Description

This function does a similar job to dplyr::bind_rows(), when columns are missing of any of the objects, they are added.

Usage

```
mt_stack(
  ...,
  .track_combine = c("check_unique", "merge", "merge_list", "rename"),
  .track_id_repair = c("unique", "universal", "unique_quiet", "universal_quiet")
)
```

Arguments

...	Either a list of move2 objects to combine or the objects to combine as separate arguments
.track_combine	A character string indicating the way duplicated tracks should be resolved. By default ("check_unique") an error is raised if different objects contain tracks with the same name. With "merge" and "merge_list" tracks with the same name can be merged, and with "rename" non unique tracks can be renamed.
.track_id_repair	The way in which names should be repaired when renaming is done, see vctrs::vec_as_names() for more details on each option

Details

An attempt is made to combine objects that have a different track_id_column or time_column, however this is only done if it can be done without data loss.

When objects are too different (e.g. different projection or different types of time columns that cannot be combine) and error is raised. When tracks have the same name in different objects to combine this will results in an error.

When merging several tracks, the track attributes of these tracks are also combined. For track data this can result in conflicts. With "merge" unique values are selected if not one unique value is present a warning is raised. With "merge_list" a list column is created for each track attribute that can be summarized later.

Value

An object of the class `move2`

See Also

rbind

Examples

```
a <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:2, tracks = c("a", "b"))
b <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:2, tracks = c("g", "h"))
mt_stack(a, b)

## having different columns does not cause problems
a$extra_data <- 1:nrow(a)
mt_stack(list(a, b))


## Combining different datasets works
fishers <- mt_read(mt_example(), n_max = 100, col_select = c(
  "eobs:used-time-to-get-fix",
  "location-long", "location-lat", "timestamp", "individual-local-identifier"
))

## Objects to stack need to have the same CRS, use either st_set_crs
## or st_transform depending what is appropriate
random_track <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(
  t = as.POSIXct("1970-1-1") + 1:3,
  tracks = factor(letters[1:2])
) |> sf::st_set_crs(4326)
mt_time(random_track) <- "timestamp"
mt_stack(
  random_track,
  fishers
)
track_1 <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(tracks = letters[1:3], t = 1:3) |>
  mutate_track_data(sex = "f")
track_2 <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(tracks = letters[3:4], t = 4:6) |>
  mutate_track_data(sex = c("f", "m"))
mt_stack(track_1, track_2,
  .track_combine = "merge_list"
)
mt_stack(track_1, track_2,
  .track_combine = "merge"
)
```

```
if (requireNamespace("units")) {
  males <- tail(filter_track_data(
    fishers,
    grepl("M", `individual-local-identifier`)
  ), 5)
  females <- filter_track_data(
    fishers,
    grepl("F", `individual-local-identifier`)
  )
  females$`eobs:used-time-to-get-fix` <- units::set_units(
    females$`eobs:used-time-to-get-fix`,
    "hours"
  )
  females <- tail(females, 5)
 ## combining with different units works correctly (units are unified with correct conversion)
  mt_stack(males, females)
}
```

`mt_time` *Retrieve/replace timestamps or get the interval duration between locations*

Description

- `mt_time()` retrieve timestamps
- `mt_time(x) <- value` and `mt_set_time(x, value)` replace timestamps with new values, set new column to define time or rename time column
- `mt_time_lags()` returns time lags, i.e. duration interval between consecutive locations

Usage

```
mt_time(x)

mt_time(x) <- value

mt_set_time(x, value)

mt_time_lags(x, units)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `move2` object
`value`	either a vector with new timestamps, the name of the new column to define time as a scalar character (this column must be present in the event table), or a scalar character to rename the time column.

units — Optional. Valid values are character, symbolic_units or units, for more details see the value argument of units::as_units. If no units are stated (default) the function flexibly determines the units to return. Fixing the units can be useful if specific return units are for example required for subsequent functions. This argument only takes effect if the initial return value already has units.

Details

Time lags are calculated as the time difference to the next location.

When calculating time lags between locations NA values are used for the transitions between tracks. This is because the interval between the last location of the previous track and first of the next track do not make sense.

Value

mt_time() returns a vector of timestamps, depending on the type of data these can be either POSIXct, dateor numeric
mt_time_lags() returns a vector of the time lags as numeric or units depending on the type of data.

See Also

Other track-measures: mt_azimuth(), mt_distance()

Examples

```
## in the simulated track, time is numeric, so the time lags are also numeric
x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:3)
x |> mt_time()
x |> mt_time_lags()

## here the simulated track has timestamps, so the time lags have units
x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(as.POSIXct((1:3) * 60^2, origin = "1970-1-1"), tracks = 1)
x |> mt_time()
x |> mt_time_lags()
x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(as.Date(1:3, "1990-1-1"), tracks = 2)
x |> mt_time()
x |> mt_time_lags()

## units of the time lags can also be transformed, e.g. from days to hours
tl <- x |> mt_time_lags()
units::set_units(tl, h)

x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(t = as.POSIXct(1:3, , origin = "1970-1-1"), tracks = 2)
## providing a vector with new timestamps
head(mt_time(x))
mt_time(x) <- 1:nrow(x)
head(mt_time(x))

## renaming the column defining time
mt_time_column(x)
```

```
mt_time(x) <- "my_new_time_name"
mt_time_column(x)

## setting a new column to define time
x$new_time <- as.POSIXct(1:6, origin = "2020-1-1")
mt_time(x) <- "new_time"
mt_time_column(x)
head(mt_time(x))
```

`mt_time_column` *Get or set the name of the column containing the* `track_id` *and* `time`

Description

- `mt_time_column()` returns the name of the column containing the timestamps
- `mt_track_id_column()` returns the name of the column containing the track ids
- `mt_set_time_column()` set the column that should be used as time column
- `mt_set_track_id_column()` set the column that should be used as track id column (the column has to be present in event and track table)

Usage

```
mt_time_column(x)

mt_track_id_column(x)

mt_set_time_column(x, value)

mt_set_track_id_column(x, value)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `move2` object
`value`	a character string of the new column name

Details

The set functions purely update the attribute containing the column name after checking the minimal requirements.

For `mt_set_track_id_column()` the column has to be present in event and track table, if this is not the case consider using `mt_track_id()`.

Value

`mt_time_column` and `mt_track_id_column` return character string of the column name
`mt_set_time_column` and `mt_set_track_id_column` return an updated `move2` object

See Also

`mt_time()` to retrieve or change timestamps from each record.
`mt_track_id()` to retrieve or change the track id from each record.

Examples

```
## getting the column names
mt_sim_brownian_motion() |> mt_time_column()
mt_sim_brownian_motion() |> mt_track_id_column()

## setting 'time' to a new column
x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion()
x$date <- as.Date("2020-1-1") + x$time * 3
x |> mt_time_lags()
x |>
  mt_set_time_column("date") |>
  mt_time_lags()
```

---

mt_track_data *Setting and retrieving the track data in* move2 *objects*

Description

- `mt_track_data()` retrieve track attribute table
- `mt_set_track_data()` replace the attribute table

Usage

```
mt_track_data(x)

mt_set_track_data(x, data)
```

Arguments

x	the move2 object
data	the new track data. This data.frame must contain the column with the track ids, the column name must be the same as in the move2 object.

Value

`mt_track_data` returns a data.frame containing the track attribute data.
`mt_set_track_data` returns the move2 object with updated track data

Examples

```
mt_sim_brownian_motion() |>
  mutate_track_data(sex = c("f", "m")) |>
  mt_track_data()
x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:2, tracks = letters[1:4])
mt_set_track_data(x, data.frame(track = letters[1:4], age = 2:5))
```

`mt_track_id` *Retrieve the column with track ids or get the number of tracks*

Description

- `mt_track_id()` retrieve track ids
- `mt_track_id(x) <- value` and `mt_set_track_id(x, value)` replace track ids with new values, set new column to define tracks or rename track id column
- `mt_n_tracks()` returns the number of tracks

Usage

```
mt_track_id(x)

mt_track_id(x) <- value

mt_set_track_id(x, value)

mt_n_tracks(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `move2` object
`value`	either a vector with new track id values, the name of the new column to define track ids as a scalar character (this column must be present in either the event or track table), or a scalar character to rename the track id column. IF `value` is `NULL` the move2 class is dropped and a object of the class `sf` is returned.

Details

The vector containing the new track ids must be of the same length as the event table.

To set a new column defining the track ids, this column has to be present in the event table. See examples.

When changing the track ids with new values that results in the combination of several tracks, the track attributes of these tracks are also combined. This is done by creating a lists within each column. See examples.

Value

`mt_track_id` returns a vector of the length of the number of locations that indicated the points belonging to one track.
`mt_n_tracks` returns the number of tracks.

Examples

```
x <- mt_read(mt_example())
mt_n_tracks(x)
unique(mt_track_id(x))
mt_track_id(x) |> table()
x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(t = 1:10, tracks = 2) |>
  dplyr::mutate(attrib_evnt = gl(4, 5, labels = c("XX", "YY", "TT", "ZZ"))) |>
  mutate_track_data(attrib_trk = c("a", "b"))

## providing a vector with new track ids
unique(mt_track_id(x))
mt_track_id(x) <- c(rep("track_1", 10), rep("track_2", 10))
unique(mt_track_id(x))

## renaming the track id column
mt_track_id_column(x)
mt_track_id(x) <- "my_new_track_name"
mt_track_id_column(x)

## setting a new column to define track ids
## 1. when this column is present in the track table it has to be
## moved to the event table
names(mt_track_data(x))
x <- mt_as_event_attribute(x, "attrib_trk")
mt_track_id(x) <- "attrib_trk"
mt_track_id_column(x)
unique(mt_track_id(x))

## 2. using an existing column in the event table
mt_track_id(x) <- "attrib_evnt"
mt_track_id_column(x)
unique(mt_track_id(x))

## example of track data attributes being combined
m <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:3, tracks = letters[5:8]) |>
  mutate_track_data(sex = c("f", "f", "m", "m"), age = c(4, 4, 5, 6), old_track = track)
new_m <- m |> mt_set_track_id(c(rep("a", 6), rep("b", 6)))
mt_track_data(new_m)
```

---

mt_track_lines *Convert trajectories into lines*

Description

Converts each track into one line

Usage

```
mt_track_lines(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A move object
...	Arguments passed on to the summarise function

Details

Note that all empty points are removed before summarizing. Arguments passed with ... thus only summarize for the non empty locations.

Value

A sf::sf object with a LINESTRING representing the track as geometry for each track. The track_data for each track is included as well as the products from summarize

See Also

- mt_segments() For transforming all segments to a LINESTRING separately

Examples

```
mt_sim_brownian_motion() |>
  mt_track_lines(
    n = dplyr::n(),
    minTime = min(time),
    maxTime = max(time)
  )
## empty points are not counted in summary statistic
x <- mt_sim_brownian_motion(1:3)
x$geometry[[2]] <- sf::st_point()
x |> mt_track_lines(
  n = dplyr::n()
)
## plot of the tracks as a line
mt_sim_brownian_motion(
  tracks = letters[1:2],
  start_location = list(c(0, 0), c(10, 0))
) |>
  mt_track_lines() |>
  plot()
```

to_move *Convert a move2 object to a move object*

Description

Convert a move2 object to a move object

Usage

```
to_move(x)
```

Arguments

x	a move2 object.

Details

Note that the individuals are ordered as they occur in the event data in the created MoveStack-class object as the order needs to correspond there between the event and track data for move.

Value

an object of the class Move/MoveStack

to_move converts back to a objects from the move package. When multiple individuals are provided a MoveStack-class is created otherwise a Move-class object.

See Also

Other move2-convert: mt_as_move2()

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("move")) {
  data(leroy, package = "move")
  leroy_move2 <- mt_as_move2(leroy)
  to_move(leroy_move2)
}
```

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