GEOG 204

LECTURE 4

1

Lit Review
Tutorial 4 outcomes needed

This week:

Spatial Analysis

2

Spatial Analysis

- In a GIS,
  - Data are usually grouped into layers (or themes).
  - The analysis functions of a GIS use the spatial and non-spatial data
  - Analysis functions are used
    - for maintenance of the data
    - Computing new information from the data
- Spatial Analysis can be viewed as:
  - Operations that use spatial data to derive new spatial information.
  - The most distinguishing purpose of a GIS

3

3

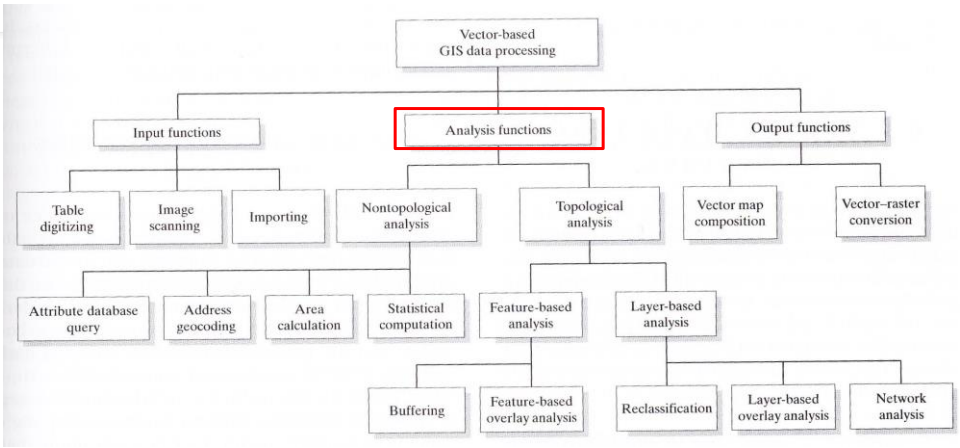
Spatial Analysis

- Analysis occurs using either:
  - **Spatial location** e.g. wetlands near a pipeline; houses within 5km
    - Distinguishes GIS from a non-spatial analysis
  - **Data attributes** e.g. wetlands with black spruce; houses in a given price range
    - Distinguishes GIS from 'non-GIS' mapping software
  - **Comparative spatial statistics**
    - e.g. trees are clustered.
    - e.g. wetlands clustered at local scale, uniform at regional scale
    - Statistical Spatial Data Analysis with ArcGIS, QGIS,….

4

4

Spatial Analysis



Source: C.P. Lo, A.K.W. Yeung (2007) Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems

5

5

Spatial Analysis

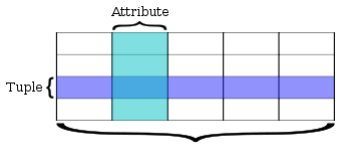
- Analysis functions
  - Non-topological functions
    - Attribute values of spatial data
  - Topological functions
    - Individual data objects
      - Feature-based
        - individual data objects
      - Layer-based
        - all objects in a layer

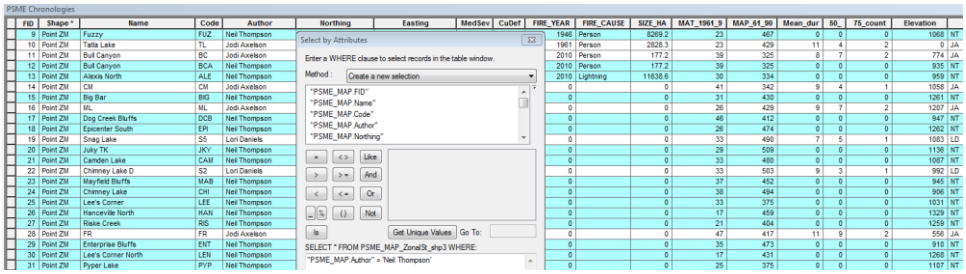
6

6

Nontopological Analysis

- SQL: Structured Query Language
- Goal: select only the features with (or without) particular values
- Relational table





7

Nontopological Analysis

- Attribute Database Query Operations
  - **SELECT**: Extract data items in specified rows of a table

    SELECT <attribute_name> FROM <table> WHERE <condition_statement>

  - **JOIN (RELATIONAL JOIN):** Merges two tables based on the values in the columns of the tables

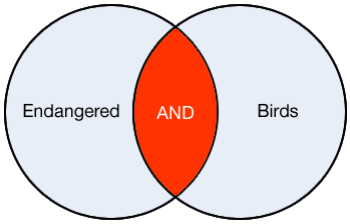
    [a select statement] *<table_1> JOIN <table_2> ON table_1.attribute= table_2.attribute*
    [a condition statement]

8

8

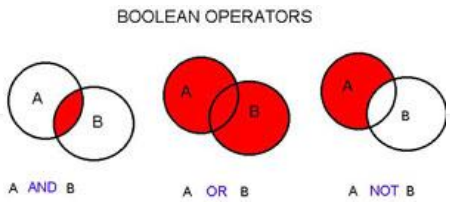
Nontopological Analysis

- **Boolean Logic** (after George Boole, a 19th century mathematician)
  - "Create an expression reducible to a true or false condition".
- **SQL can use:**
  - **Boolean Operators**
    - **And** (narrows the selection)
    - **Or** (expands the selection)
    - **Not** (excludes/reduces results)
    - **XOR** (A or B, but not both)
    - **Like (Similarity)**
      - **% is wildcard**
  - Relational Operators (=, >, <, >=, <=)
  - Arithmetic Operators (+, - *, /)



9

Boolean Operators (to combine conditions)



Selection by attribute

type = pine AND age > 100 ... selects all old growth pine

type = pine OR age > 100 selects all pine and any type older than 100

These may require the use of brackets to avoid ambiguity in complex queries e.g.

type = pine OR type = fir AND age > 100 selects any pine plus old growth fir

type = (pine OR type = fir) AND age > 100 selects old growth (pine and fir)

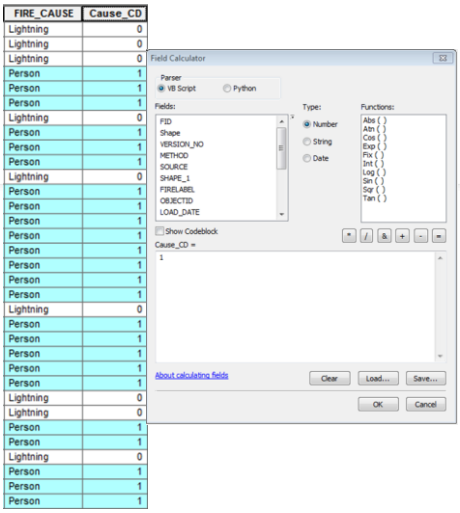
10

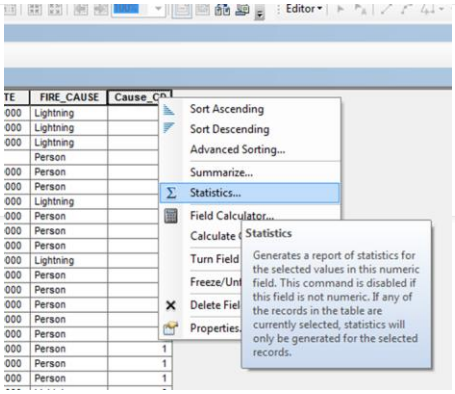
Nontopological Analysis

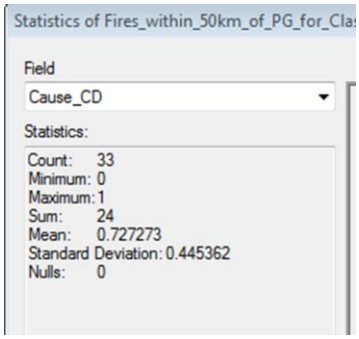
- Statistical Computation
  - Extension of attribute data query
  - Conventional statistical measures such as:
    - mean, maximum, minimum, range, standard deviation, frequency
    - Note: These are aspatial statistics
    - Note: Can't do statistics on text field.

Nontopological Analysis

- Spatial Calculation
  - Spatial calculation of position, area, perimeter, distance, proximity
    - Algorithms are well known
  - An intermediate step to obtain new attribute data to support specific spatial analyses
  - Be sure that data are preprocessed
    - projection, coordinate transformation, measurement unit conversion



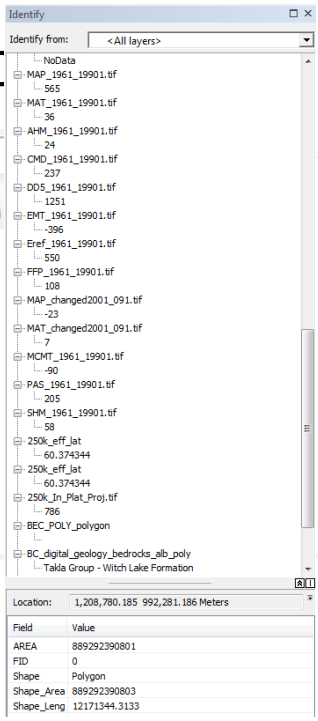




Statistics and the Field Calculator

13

Selection in ArcMap



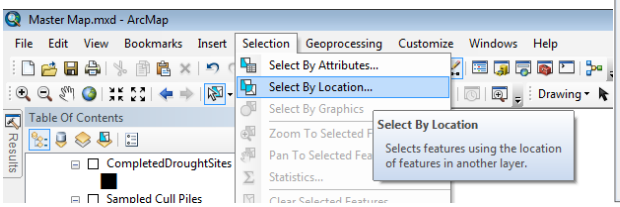
- Manual selection
- By Location
- By Attributes

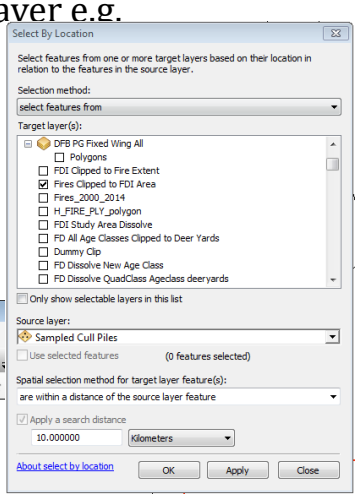
- Show attributes from
  - All layers
  - Selected layer
  - Visible layers
  - Top-most layer

Once you have selected something, the selection will be all ArcGIS sees by default.
CAUTION when you export, analyze, compare

Select by Location

- Selects features from one data set based on their spatial relationship with another layer e.g.
  - Are within a distance of
  - Are within
  - Are completely within
  - Share a line segment with
  - Intersect

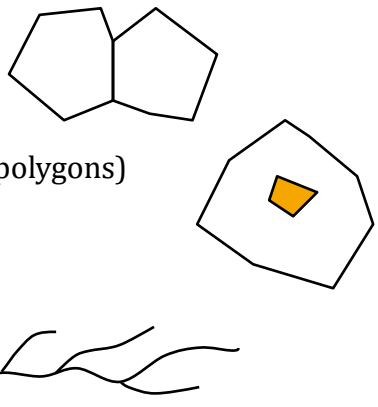




15

Topological Functions

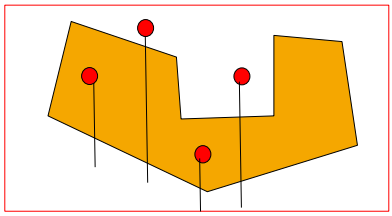
- Topology: spatial relationship between entities
  - Adjacency (polygons)
  - Containment (e.g. points in polygons)
  - Connectivity (lines)



16

Topological Functions

- Feature-Based Analysis: Find relationships between features of one layer and those of another
  - Common functions: Point in polygon, adjacency, connectivity, buffering
    - Point in polygon matching: whether a given point feature falls inside a polygon



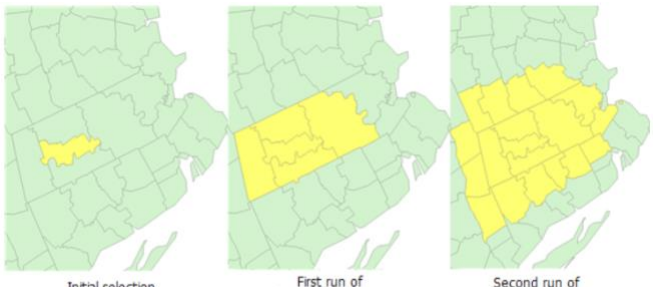
Plumb-line algorithm

Odd number of intersections: **In**
Even number of intersections: **Out**

17

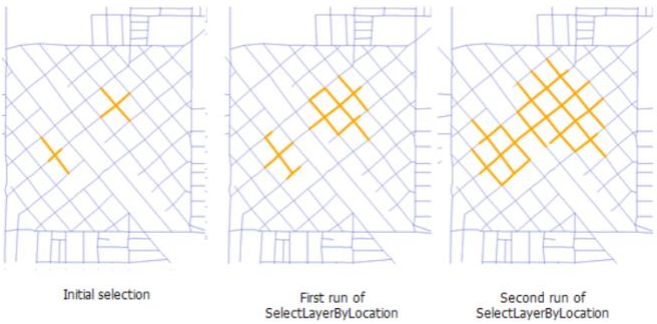
17

Touch = adjacency



`SelectLayerByLocation counties BOUNDARY_TOUCHES counties`

Are connected with



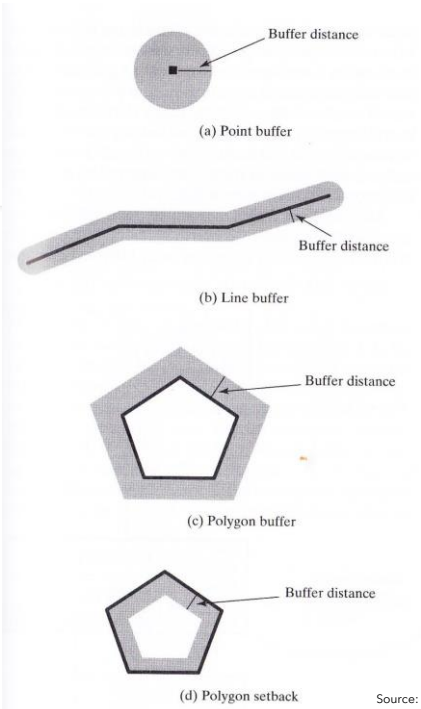
18

Topological Functions

- Buffering
  - A buffer is a zone covering a specified distance around a spatial feature
    - Buffer zones are polygons.
    - Buffer distance is usually user defined
    - Boundaries of overlapping buffer zones are automatically dissolved to give a single coherent buffer polygon

19

19



Useful when evaluating charactering of an area surrounding a feature.

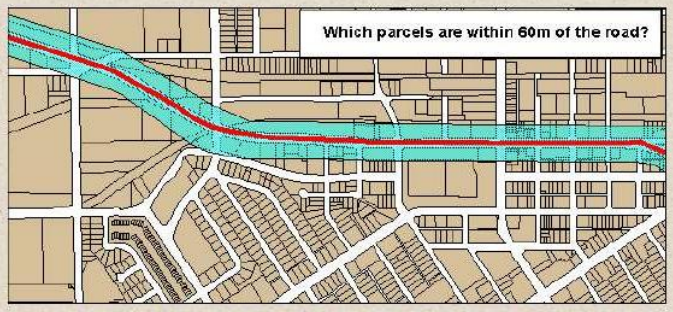
- properties/population with walking distance of a bus stop
- delineation of restricted zones around sensitive sites

Source: C.P. Lo, A.K.W. Yeung (2007) Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems

20

20

Applications of BUFFER

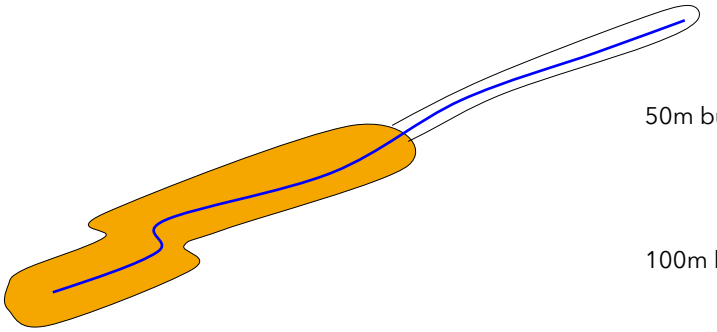


For example: consideration of widening of existing roadway, to identify parcels affected by underground utility line additions, etc.

21

Topological Functions

- *Variable buffer distances* (assigned by attribute)
  - Different buffer size depending on stream attribute
  - e.g. stream protection status

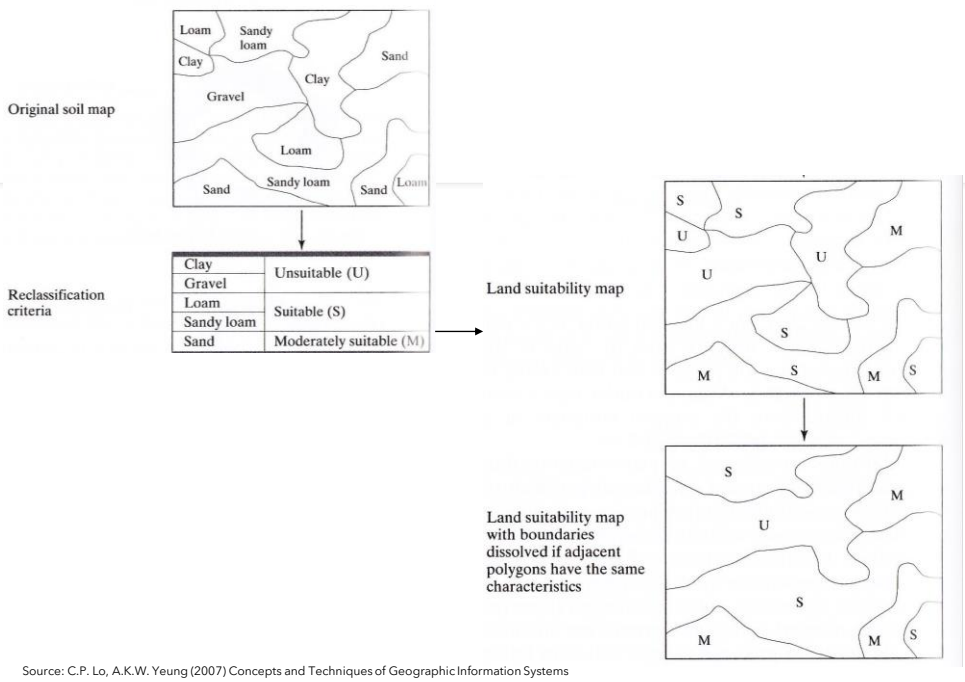


22

Topological Functions

- Reclassification
  - Database simplification process
    - reduces (modifies) the categories in attribute data
  - Two step process
    - Nontopological: select attribute e.g. a range of values and assign them a new class
    - Topological: dissolve according to new classification scheme

23

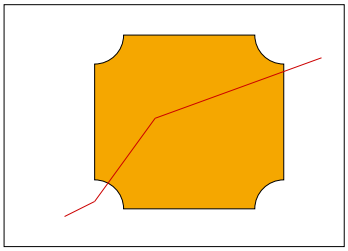


Source: C.P. Lo, A.K.W. Yeung (2007) Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems

24

The Concept of GIS Overlay

- Overlay addresses the relationship of the overlap between spatial features.
- Overlay combines the spatial *and* attribute data of two input themes.



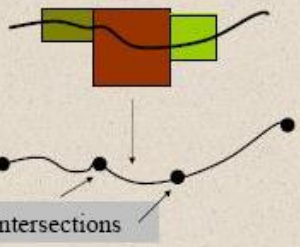
Three input feature types, overlay cover is always polygon:

1) point-in-polygon, → points are output
2) line-in-polygon, → lines are output
3) polygon-in-polygon → polygons are output

25

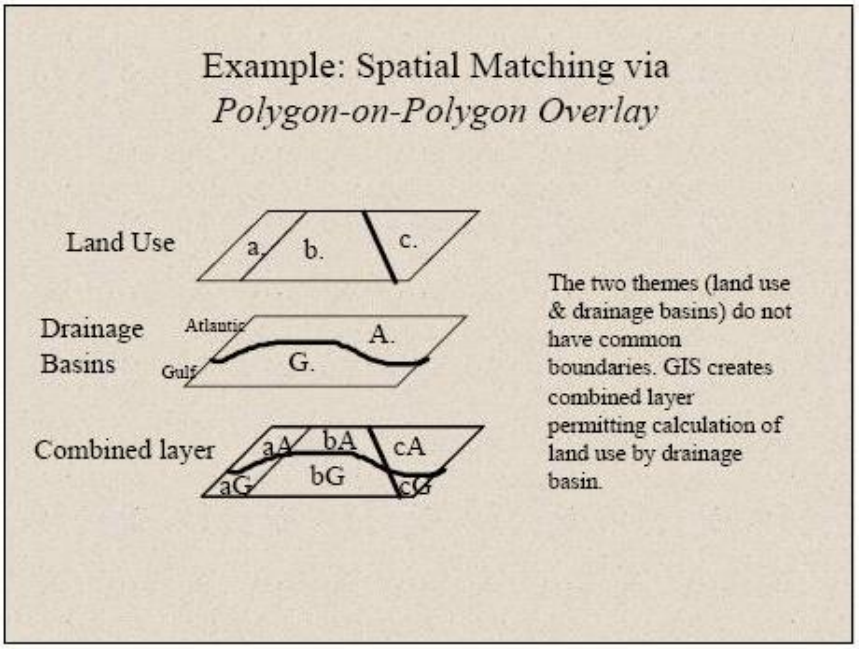
Line Feature Types and Map Overlay

- Line - in - Polygon
  - Input Theme
  - Overlay Theme



- Attach attributes of polygon to line that traverses through polygon
- Example - What types of soils does a proposed road cross?
- Line is actually broken into different line segments at polygon boundaries. Each line segment takes on attributes for the polygon it overlays.

26



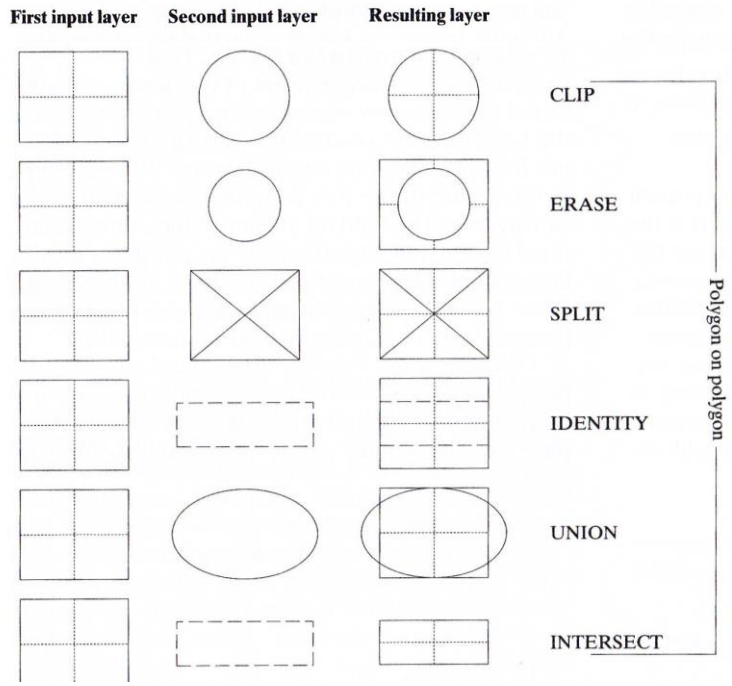
27

Topological Functions

- Topological Overlay Operators
  - UNION: Overlays polygons and keeps all areas in both layers. Never clips data
  - INTERSECT: Keeps potions of the first input layer that fall within the second input layer
  - IDENTITY: Overlays polygons and keeps all input features
  - CLIP: Cuts out the first input layer using the second input layer as a cookie cutter
  - ERASE: Erases part of the first input layer using the second input layer
  - SPLIT: Divide the polygons in the first input layer into a number of smaller polygons based on the second input layer

28

28


First input layer
Second input layer
Resulting layer
CLIP
ERASE
SPLIT
IDENTITY
UNION
INTERSECT
Polygon on polygon

29

29