Vector Data Analysis

Topics

- Spatial query
- Spatial join
- Overlay analysis
- Proximity analysis
- Reading
 - Chapter 9

Query by Attributes

- Geospatial data have attributes and location
- Modern DBMS store both attributes and location in a database
- Structured Query Language (SQL) can be used to query data based on attributes

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					Que	ery Wizard	l
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Method :	Create a r	new selec	tion				•
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"PERIMET	'ER''	>	> =	And	'Orang	eburg'	
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Attribute Query

• SELECT * FROM KansasCountyTable WHERE POP2000 > 200000

	III Attributes of KansasCountyTable												
	OID	NAME	POP2000	WHITE	BLACK	AMERI_ES	ASIAN	HAWN_PI	~				
	91	Allen	14385	13637	234	112	38	0					
	101	Anderson	8110	7900	26	60	18	2					
	89	Atchison	16774	15369	893	93	57	10					
	39	Barber	5307	5151	20	31	5	0					
	11	Barton	28205	26225	323	145	66	3					
	92	Bourbon	15379	14466	474	129	56	7					
	88	Brown	10724	9316	167	946	22	1					
	89	Butlar	50/82	56471	<u>810</u>	5/1	230	10					
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	OID	NAME	POP2000	WHITE	BLACK	AMERI_ES	ASIAN	HAWN_PI						
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	41	Sedgwick	452869	359489	41367	5041	15137 26							
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Spatial Query

- Spatial queries use spatial relationships among features as the conditions
- Features are highlighted on maps **and** in tables after queries



Spatial Query--Intersection

• Find the counties in South Carolina that I-26 **passes through**.



Spatial Query--Containment

Find the BBQ restaurants that are **inside** the Richland County, SC



Spatial Query--Proximity

Find the BBQ restaurants that are within 5 km of I-26



Spatial Query—Adjacency

Find states that are adjacent to Missouri.



Simple and Complex Expressions

- Conditions are formed as expressions in the WHERE clause in SQL in attribute queries
- A simple expression consists of two operands and one logical operator
 - [Operand] [Logical Operator] [Operand]
 - An operand can be a field/column or a constant
 - A logical operator can be any of the followings
 - =, >, <, <>, >=, <=, like
- A complex expression is a set of expressions connected by Boolean connectors
 - Boolean connectors are AND, OR and NOT

How To Specify Spatial Relationships

- Many different kinds of spatial relationships may exist
- Many of them are hard to define precisely in English
 - intersect, overlap, and cross can mean the same or slightly different relationships
- Spatial relationships depend on the type of features involved
 - Points can not contain polygons
- Some common spatial relationships are supported by most GIS systems
 - intersection, containment, and proximity
- The 9-intersect model *precisely* describes spatial relationships

The 9-Intersection Model (9IM)

- Decompose a feature into Interior (A_{\cdot}) , Boundary (∂A) , and Exterior (A_{-}) components
 - Point, line and polygon
- Define spatial relationships between features based on the intersection of those components
 - $-3 * 3 = 9 \rightarrow$ 9-intersection model

		Feature B							
		Interior	Boundary	Exterior					
Feature	Interior	T/F	T/F	T/F					
A	Boundary	T/F	T/F	T/F					
	Exterior	T/F	T/F	T/F					



9IM

- 3-by-3 binary matrix
 - Each cell can be either True or False
 - $-2^9 = 512$ possible relationships
- Define common spatial relationships
 - Aggregate several matrices as one named relationship
 - T, F, * (don't care as long as the Ts and Fs are there)

Intersects	$\begin{bmatrix} T & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	[* T * * * * * * *	[* * * T * * * * *	[* * * * T * * * *]
	T******	*T******	***T****	****T****
Within (inside)	$\begin{bmatrix} T & * & F \\ * & * & F \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$			
(maide)	T*F**F***			
CoveredBy	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} & \ast & \mathbf{F} \\ \ast & \ast & \mathbf{F} \\ \ast & \ast & \ast \end{bmatrix}$	[* T F * * F * * *	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & F \\ T & * & F \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	[**F *TF ***]
-	T*F**F***	*TF**F***	**FT*F***	**F*TF***

DE-9IM

• Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model (DE-9IM)

 $\text{DE9IM}(a,b) = \begin{bmatrix} \dim(I(a) \cap I(b)) & \dim(I(a) \cap B(b)) & \dim(I(a) \cap E(b)) \\ \dim(B(a) \cap I(b)) & \dim(B(a) \cap B(b)) & \dim(B(a) \cap E(b)) \\ \dim(E(a) \cap I(b)) & \dim(E(a) \cap B(b)) & \dim(E(a) \cap E(b)) \end{bmatrix}$

- Based on the *dimensionality* of the intersection of the 3 components
- -1 (empty), 0 (point), 1 (line), 2 (area)
- 9-intersection model (9IM) is a special case
 - Convert intersection dimension into True/False
 - $-1 \text{ (empty)} \rightarrow \text{False}$
 - 0 (point), 1 (line), 2 (area) → True

DE-9IM Example



Named Spatial Relationships in ArcGIS

Spatial selection method:

Target layer(s) features intersect the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features intersect the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features intersect (3d) the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within a distance of the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within a distance of (3d) the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features contain the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features completely contain the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features completely within the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within (Clementini) the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are within (Clementini) the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are identical to the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are identical to the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features share a line segment with the Source layer feature

 Target layer(s) features are crossed by the outline of the Source layer feature

"target layer/input feature" is the layer from which features are selected

"source layer/selecting feature" is the reference layer used to select features from "target layer"

Spatial Query in ArcGIS

• Select a feature by click or by drawing a feature on map





Spatial Query in ArcGIS



Compound Queries

- Queries that use both attribute and spatial conditions. Carry out in steps
- Find the counties in South Carolina that I-26 passes through and their population is greater than 200,000



Join Attribute Tables

	FID	Shape*	ID	FIPSSTCO	TRT2000	STFID	^		OID	STFID	POP2000	WHITE	BLACK	1
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Ļ	1	Polygon	2	20045	000200	20045000200			1	20045000200	6497	5083	609	t.
	2	Polygon	3	20045	000300	20045000300				20045000300	6746	6017	151	
	3	Polygon	4	20045	000400	20045000400				20045000400	5052	4437	450	ł
	4	Polygon	5	20045	000501	20045000501				20045000400	0000	4437	400	+
	5	Polygon	6	20045	000502	20045000502			4	20045000501	3626	2883	333	4
	6	Polygon	7	20045	000601	20045000601			5	20045000502	5556	4974	160	
	7	Polygon	8	20045	000602	20045000602	-		6	20045000601	7707	6810	362	6
	8	Polygon	9	20045	000701	20045000701			7	20045000602	1166	1076	38	T
	9	Polygon	10	20045	000702	20045000702			8	20045000701	3939	3486	159	Ē.
	10	Polygon	11	20045	000797	20045000797			g	20045000702	6283	5363	302	t
	11	Polygon	12	20045	000801	20045000801			10	20045000797	4940	4440	120	
	12	Polygon	13	20045	000802	20045000802				20010000101			.20	÷.
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	Attributes of DouglasCensusTracts											
	DouglasCensusTracts.MinPer	population.OID	population.STFID	population.POP2000	population.WHITE	population.BLACK	^					
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	21.76	1	20045000200	6497	5083	609						
	10.81	2	20045000300	6746	6017	151						
	25.45	3	20045000400	5952	4437	459						
	20.49	4	20045000501	3626	2883	333						
	10.48	5	20045000502	5556	4974	160						
	11.64	6	20045000601	7707	6810	362						
	7.72	7	20045000602	1166	1076	38						
	11 5	8	20045000701	2020	3486	150	×					
<						>						
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- Common field
- Equality relationship
- Attributes are copied.

Spatial Join

Join attributes based on the spatial relationships between features on two maps

110 Sumter St

2104 Main St

🛞 Attrib	outes of Count	ies.shp				- 🗆 ×
Shape	Алега	Cntyname	Fap195	90 Fap2000	Medhhinc	
Polygon	2120187264.	0 Spartanburg	22680	0 252842	26941	-
Polygon	1028112960.	0 Cherokee	4450	6 49914	24655	
Polygon	1799873792.	0 York	13149	7 155044	31288	
Polygon	1436664448.	0 Lancaster	5451	6 57912	25320	-
Polygon	1335706496.	0 Union	3033	7 30979	21526	
Polygon	1960777600.	0 Anderson	14519	6 163654	25748	
Polygon	1517263104.	0 Chester	3217	0 34077	23054	
Polygon	1256249344.	0 Marlboro	2936	1 30279	18068	
Polygon	1917486208.	0 Kershaw	4359	9 49946	28282	
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Shape	Idnum	Name			Add	
Point	1 Aiken Off	ice Supply & Bookshop In	ic	106 Park Av	e	
Point	2 University	of South Carolina Aiken	Campus Boo	171 Universi	ty Pkwy	
Point	3 Columbia	Athenaeum Inc		1527 Senate	St	-
Point	4 Columbia	Bible College Bookstore	7435 Montic			
Point	6 B Dalton	Bookseller, Store no 279	7201 Two N	otch Rd		
Point	12 University	of South Carolina Salkał	natchie Book	628 Spruce :	st	
Point	15 Midlands	Technical College Books	tore, Beltline	316 Beltline I	Blvd	
Point	19 Shephero	s' Corner		64200 Game	ers Ferru Bd	

Point

Point

23 Trinity Cathedral Bookstore

31 Lighthouse Christian Supply

- Geometry/location as the join fields
- Spatial relationship (instead of attribute relationship)

Join Data

Join lets you append additional data to this layer's attribute table so you can, for example, symbolize the layer's features using this data.

What do you want to join to this layer?

Join data from another layer based on spatial location

1. Choose the layer to join to this layer, or load spatial data from disk:

istates

2. You are joining: Polylines to Points

C Average C Minimum

C Each point will be given a summary of the numeric attributes of the lines that intersect it, and a count field showing how many lines intersect it.

How do you want the attributes to be summarized?

Standard Deviation □ Sum □ Maximum □ Variance

OK.

•

- 🖻

2

Cancel

×

- Each point will be given all the attributes of the line that is closest to it, and a distance field showing how close that line is (in map units).
- 3. The result of the join will be saved into a new layer.

Specify output shapefile or feature class for this new layer:

M:\Labs\lab6\Join_Output_4.shp

About joining data...

Spatial Join Example

Join nearest interstates to book stores

	Attributes of Join_Output_3			×						
	NAME	ROUTE	Distance							
E	The Map Shop	I- 185	341.237231							
	Reader's Market/ K Mart No 03240	I- 185	6874.613874							
	Southern Historical Press	I- 185	361.416461							
	The Book Shelf	I- 185	4192.025308							
	Whittershins Bookstore and Cafe	I- 185	388.828790							
	Burry Bookstore Inc	1-20	18670.016237							
	Coker College Bookstore	1-20	18905.366324							
	Reader's Market/ K Mart No 04873	1-20	2983.402827							
	Saint Leo College Center	1-20	26580.983580							
	Bookfinder's International	1-20	4576.711553							
	Turn of the Page	1-20	5348.705087							
	Rays	1-20	4567.469677	-						
Record: III I III Show: All Selected Records (0 o										