****

**QGIS Lab Series**

**GST 103: Data Acquisition and Management**

**Lab 4: Spatial Data Quality**

**Objective – Learn to Assess Data Quality, Work with Metadata and Aggregate Data**

**Document Version:** **2014-08-19 (Final)**

**Author:**

Kurt Menke, GISP

****

**Contents**

[1 Introduction 2](#_Toc394934191)

[2 Objective: Learn to Assess Data Quality, Work with Metadata and Aggregate Data 2](#_Toc394934192)

[3 How Best to Use Video Walk Through with this Lab 2](#_Toc394934193)

[Task 1 Exploring Data Accuracy 2](#_Toc394934194)

[Task 2 Metadata 3](#_Toc394934195)

[Task 3 Data Aggregation 3](#_Toc394934196)

[5 Conclusion 3](#_Toc394934197)

[6 Discussion Questions 3](#_Toc394934198)

[7 Challenge Assignment 3](#_Toc394934199)

1. Introduction

Spatial data is becoming more and more common and available via the internet. However, the accuracy of the data is always a concern. As we are experiencing a growth in data availability, we should choose our sources wisely. Data repeatability is key factor. When it comes to data accuracy, not only do we look at the spatial component, but the attribute component as well. Metadata is a becoming a large component to data and it is a key factor in determining the completeness of data.

This lab includes the following tasks:

Task 1 Exploring Data Accuracy

Task 2 Metadata

Task 3 Data Aggregation

1. Objective: Learn to Assess Data Quality, Work with Metadata and Aggregate Data

This lab focuses on data and the accuracy thereof. You will be looking at the metadata and the standards of the metadata that some datasets require and have. You will also look at assessing the accuracy of the data and if it is usable or not.

1. How Best to Use Video Walk Through with this Lab

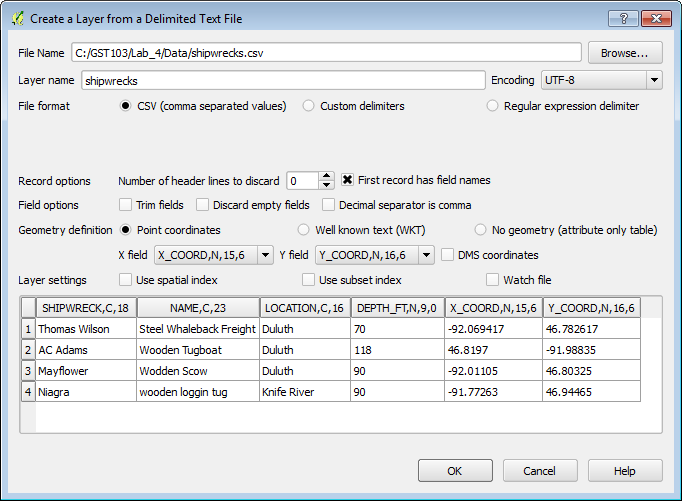
To aid in your completion of this lab, each lab task has an associated video that demonstrates how to complete the task. The intent of these videos is to help you move forward if you become stuck on a step in a task, or you wish to visually see every step required to complete the tasks.

We recommend that you do not watch the videos before you attempt the tasks. The reasoning for this is that while you are learning the software and searching for buttons, menus, etc…, you will better remember where these items are and, perhaps, discover other features along the way. With that being said, please use the videos in the way that will best facilitate your learning and successful completion of this lab.

1. Exploring Data Accuracy

Data accuracy is an important concept and this goes for the spatial data as well as the attribute data. The spatial and attribute data can be edited and changed but what if it is a noted problem in the data? Can we overlook certain points in the data that we know have been captured erroneously? We must be aware of the errors that are inherent in the data and the fixes that are provided. In this first task, you will create a point layer of shipwrecks from a text file containing the XY coordinates. You will then assess its accuracy.

1. The data for this lab is located in: ***GST103\Lab\_4\Data****.*
2. **Open QGIS Desktop** and **add** the **great\_lakes.shp** shapefile.
3. **Click** the **Add Delimited text** layer  button. Fill out the form as in **Figure 1**.
   1. File Name: Browse to the lab data folder and select **shipwrecks.csv**
   2. Layer name: **shipwrecks**
   3. File format: **CSV**
   4. Check First record has field names
   5. Geometry definition: **Point coordinates**
   6. X field: **X\_COORD,N,15,6**
   7. Y field: **Y\_COORD,N,16,6**
   8. Click **OK**



**Figure 1: Create a Layer from a Delimited Text File**

1. **Right click** on the layer and **choose** **Zoom to layer.**
2. Notice that one point is well away from the others.
3. **Open** the **attribute table** for **shipwrecks**. Notice the coordinate values for the **AC Adams**. The X and Y values are in the wrong columns. This was a data entry error. **Close** the **attribute table** and **remove** the **shipwreck**s layer.

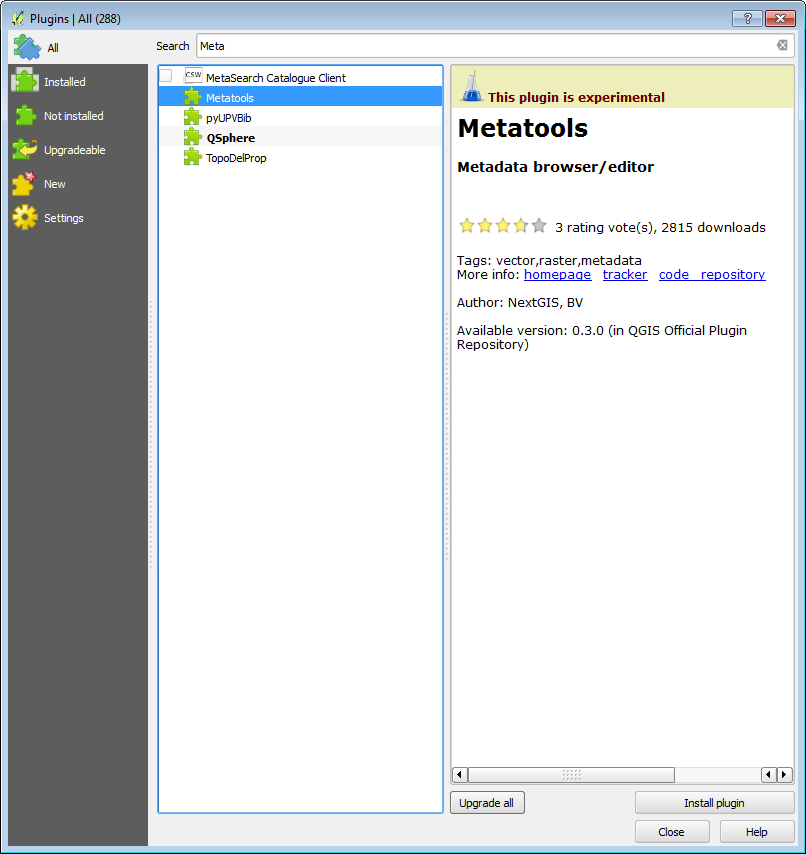
**NOTE:** Another common issue that occurs with coordinate data are rounding errors or truncated coordinates. For example, people may round UTM coordinates to the nearest thousand when working off of USGS topographic maps. This may be due to the fact that these maps list the UTM coordinate values every 1,000 meters.

**NOTE**: When creating a point layer from a delimited text file the coordinates are being mapping just within QGIS. The data are still not in a GIS format, such as a shapefile. To create a permanent GIS layer you would right click on the layer and save it as a shapefile or other format.

1. **Open the CSV and edit it**. You can use a text editor such as Notepad or a spreadsheet program such as Open Office Calc, Microsoft Excel etc. Edit the incorrect coordinates. **Recreate** the layer from the corrected delimited text file.
2. The data points should all fall near the western end of Lake Superior.
3. One must always be careful about data and not take their accuracy for granted. It is your responsibility to discover and fix errors. You cannot rely on the software to understand such mistakes.
4. Metadata

In this task, you will be looking at the metadata section of spatial data. When data is purchased, or published online by an agency or organization, we expect to have a complete dataset. This includes the spatial data, the attribute data and the metadata. Metadata data about data, and is the one sure way we can understand the source, how it was created, what scale it was created at, what the spatial reference is, what kinds of accuracy can we expect etc. All datasets have some error associated with them. After all they are models of the real world, not the real world. We need to be able to determine if a datasets accuracy and scale is acceptable. Metadata is important when using other peoples data or providing data to others.

1. **Open** **QGIS Desktop** if it not already.
2. **Add** the **tl\_2010\_35\_place10.shp** shapefile to QGIS. This is metropolitan areas of New Mexico.
3. You can open the Layer properties and click on the Metadata tab to see some basic information regarding the layer. However, actual metadata is a U.S. Federal standard maintained by the [Federal Geographic Data Committee](https://www.fgdc.gov/). One of the files that composes a shapefile is a metadata file. It can take several forms: text, HTML or XML. These can be opened in a text editor or in a web browser. However, there is also a QGIS plugin to read and edit metadata files.
4. From the menu bar choose **Plugins 🡪 Manage and Install plugins**. **Click** on the **Settings** tab and **click** the ***Show also experimental plugins*** option. Next click on the All tab and search for Meta. Locate the Metatools plugin and install it (**Figure 2**). **Close** the **Plugins** window.

****

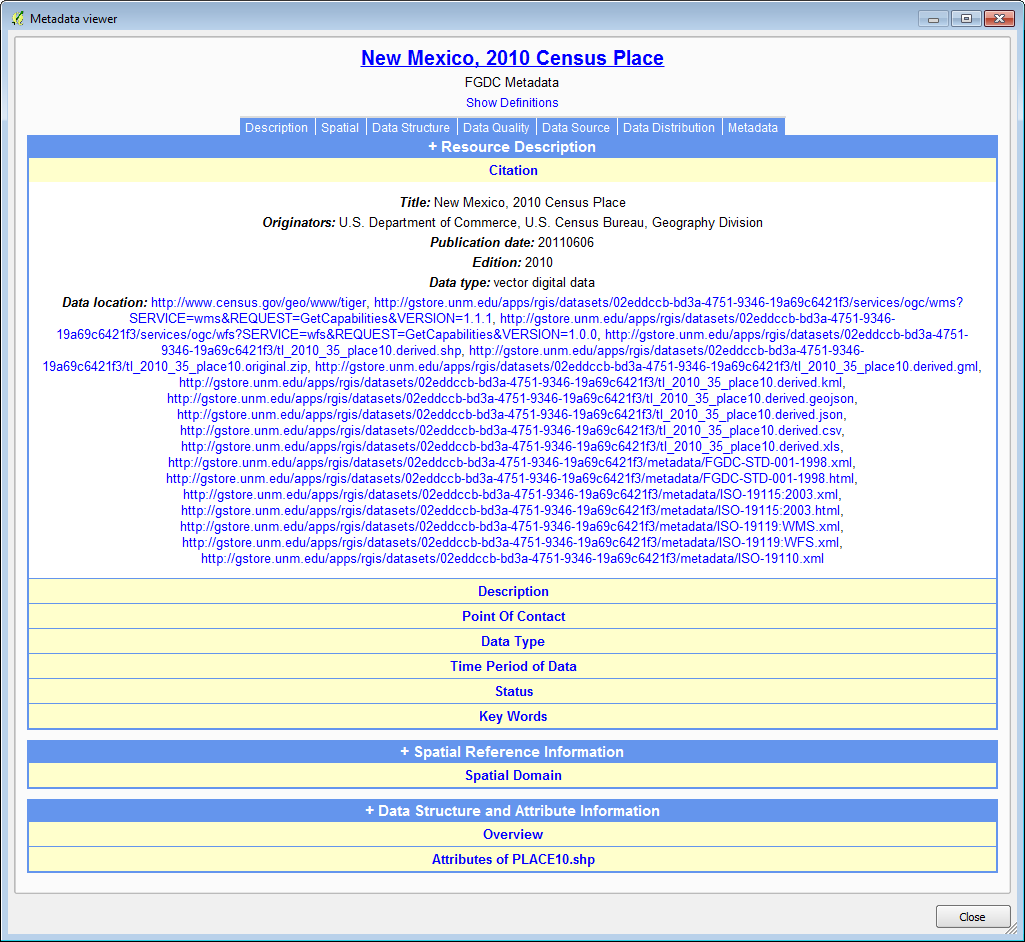
**Figure 2: Installing the Metatools Plugin**

1. This is an experimental plugin at this point. However, it is well conceived and very useful. It loads a toolbar with several tools (**Figure 3**).

****

**Figure 3: Metatools Toolbar**

1. **NOTE**: If you are working on a Windows computer you will need to open the Python Console for the tool to run. To do this **click Plugins 🡪 Python Console.** Other operating systems such as MAC OSX and Linux may not require this step.
2. **Select** the **tl\_2010\_35\_place10** layerand **click** the **View metadata ** button**.**
3. The **Metadata Viewer** will open (**Figure 4**).



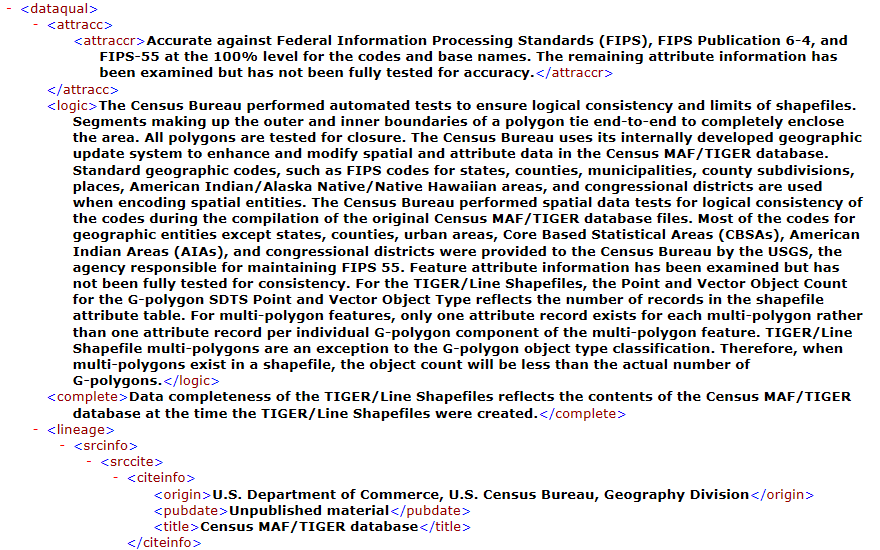
**Figure 4: Metadata Viewer**

1. Metatools parses the metadata file and presents it in an easily readable format.

The FGDC Metadata Standard contains six major sections as seen below.

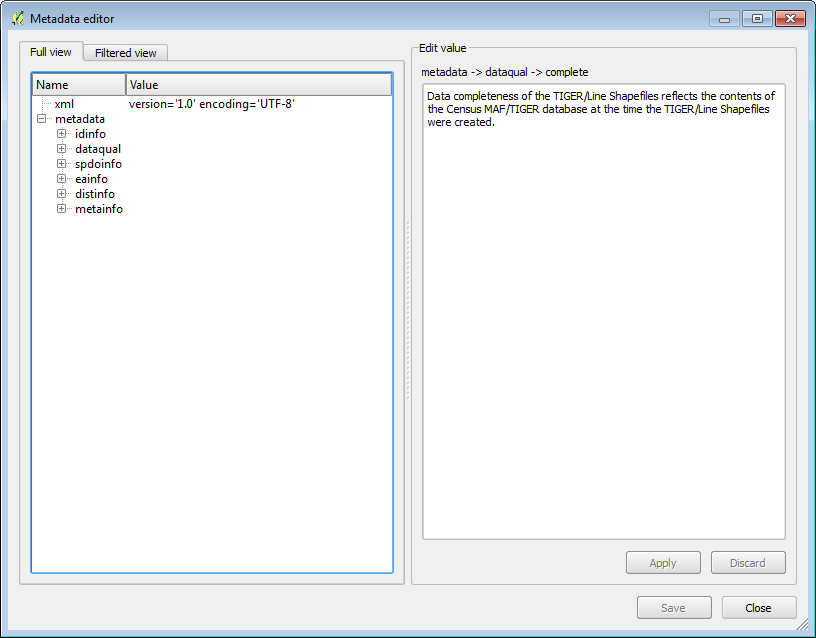
* **Identification Information** – Includes the data title and abstract
* **Data Quality Information** –Information about the accuracy and precision of the data, including the processing steps taken to produce it.
* **Spatial Organization Information** – Information about the file format
* **Spatial Reference Information** – The coordinate reference system used including: projection/coordinate system, datum, and other parameters.
* **Entity and Attribute Information** – Explanations on the field types and data contained within each attribute column.
* **Distribution Information** – Contact information of the data provider.

1. **Click** on **Description** to expand that section. This provides an abstract and purpose for the data.
2. The viewer isn’t completely parsing this metadata file. If you **click** on the **Data Quality** section it is blank.
3. To see the **Data Quality** section, **open** the **Lab\_4\Data\ tl\_2010\_35\_place10.shp.xml** file in a web browser. You should be able to double click on it and have your operating system locate the associated program. This is the raw XML.
4. This is certainly harder to look at than the parsed display in Metatools. Fortunately, all metadata files have the same sections in the same order. This is due to having a standard.
5. **Scroll down** past the abstract and you will find a tag called **<dataqual>.** This section contains the Logical Consistency Report, which details the tests used to determine the data quality (**Figure 5**).

****

**Figure 5: Logical Consistency Report in Web Browser**

1. Slightly farther down you will find the **<attr>** section. This section details all of the attribute columns.
2. **Close** the **web browser** with the metadata XML displayed.
3. **Close** the **Metadata Viewer.**
4. **Click** on the **Edit Metadata**  button to open the **Metadata editor**. Expand metadata and you will see abbreviated listings of the six FGDC metadata sections.(**Figure 6**).

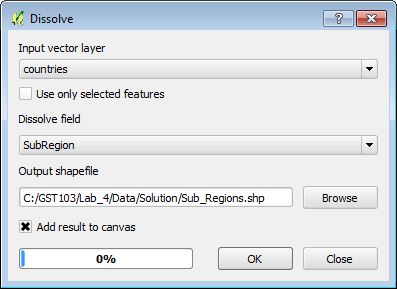


**Figure 6: Metatools Metadata Editor**

1. **Expand dataqual**. If you click on an entry such as logic you will see that entry. You can use this editor to edit the text and save the metadata.
2. **Close the Metadata Editor**.
3. The **Import** and **Export** buttons  allow you to save out a copy of the metadata. Many organizations will set up a metadata template with items that will be the same from metadata file to metadata file, such as contact information. If you have such a template, you can use the **Import** tool to import the metadata template. The **Metadata Editor** can then be used to complete the record.
4. Data Aggregation

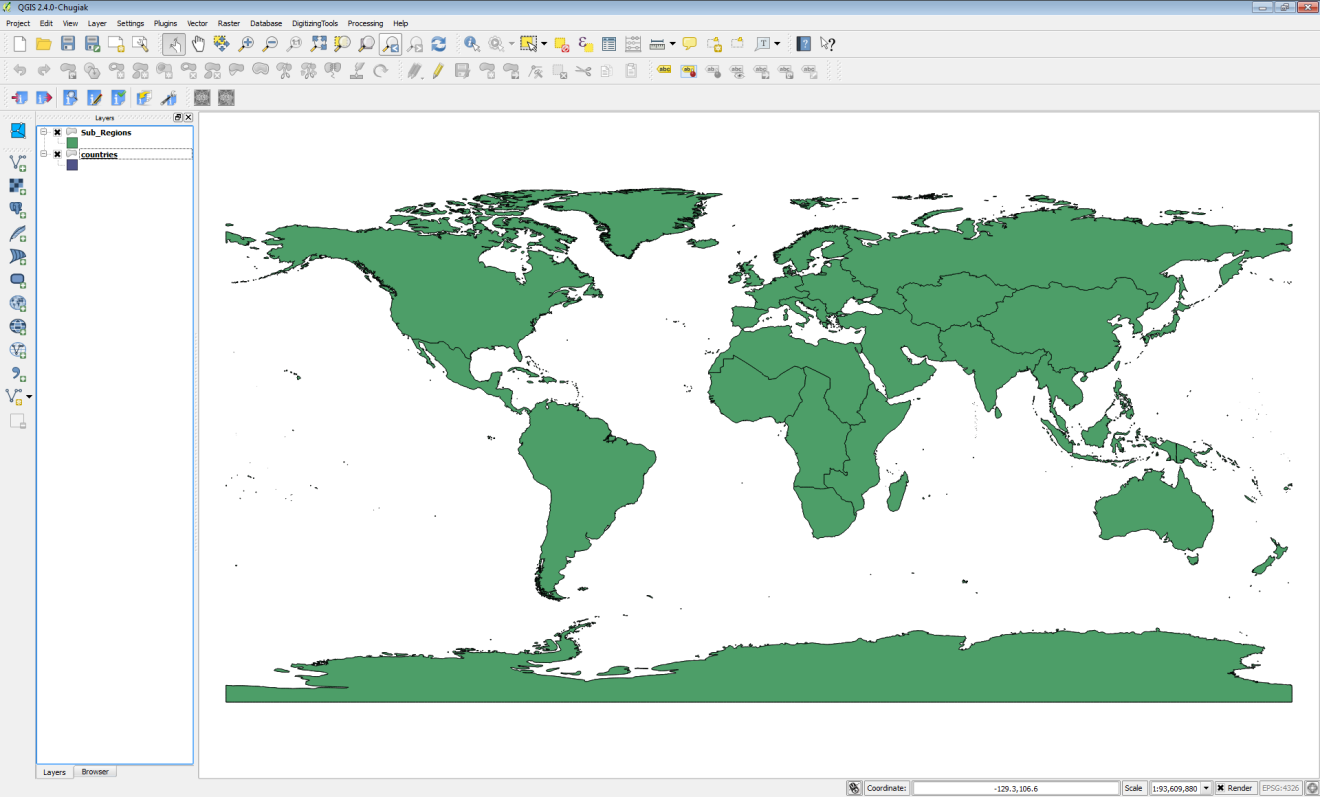
Data aggregation is the process where data is joined, merged, or generalized to suit a need. This may be done in such a way to protect the information at a lower level.

1. **Open** **QGIS Desktop** if it not already.
2. **Add** the **countries.shp** shapefile to QGIS.
3. From the menu bar choose **Vector 🡪 Geoprocessing Tools 🡪 Dissolve**.
4. Set up the dissolve tool to dissolve based on the SubRegion attribute field. Name the output Sub\_Regions.shp (**Figure 7**).



**Figure 7: Dissolve**

1. The result is an example of data aggregation. All the data in the map will be mapped using those regions (**Figure 8**). In this scenario, all data by country will be aggregated to the sub region level.



**Figure 8: Data Aggregation via a Dissolve**

5 Conclusion

Spatial and Attribute data accuracy is important. Having a complete data set and keeping track of all the edits and errors is also important. Metadata serves as a background on the data provided to us. It supplies us with vital information regarding the use and resolution of the data. If you read the metadata, you may be able to determine that the data is not a good fit for your project before trying to edit and manipulate it. Data aggregation is a way to abstract the data and to remove data levels from the data. In task 3, you changed the lowest level in the data from countries to sub regions. This is important but we need to be aware of the consequences of our actions when mapping data and how the accuracy is changed when we manipulate it.

6 Discussion Questions

1. Does metadata need to be written for all datasets? Explain.
2. Why do we need a metadata standard?
3. How can data aggregation problematic in a real world mapping scenario?

7 Challenge Assignment

Add the NM\_Game\_Management\_Units shapefile to QGIS. View the metadata. Take note of the Horizontal Coordinate System.

What is provided as the Positional Accuracy?

Aggregate the Game Management Units into Cougar Zones.

Add a Delimited Text layer of cougar\_sample\_points. Note: once mapped the CRS for the cougar sample points will need to be defined. QGIS will default to a geographic CRS and you will have to redefine the CRS in Layer Properties. They are in the same CRS as the Game Management Units.

Do all the cougar sample points fall correctly in New Mexico?

If not can you identify the issue with any points that are not falling in the correct location?