

Analysing Urban form using big data

A primer for urban data science in python

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Center for Urban Studies, Kyiv National University, October 2021

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Background

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Urban Form

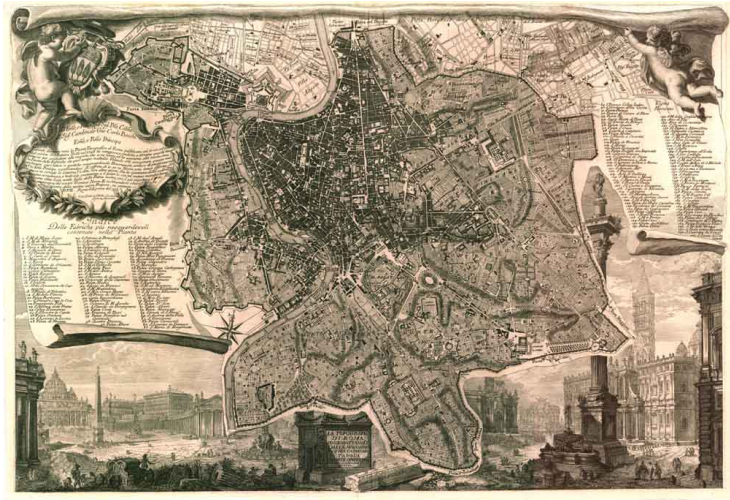


Figure: The Nolli map, 1748, wikipedia

Urban Form



Figure: Map of Rome created for the State of the Map 2019 social event by Adam Rousell and Sabrina Marx using OpenStreetMap data and QGIS.

Urban Form

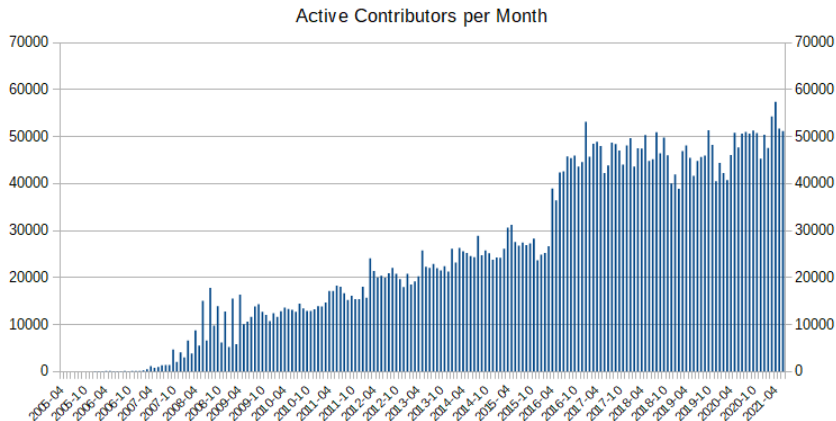


Figure: Contributions to open source mapping has been growing, reaching 100 million contributions this year

In the age of ubiquitous urban data

In the age of ubiquitous urban data
computational toolkits open up a new era of worldwide urban form analysis

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to integrated quantitative and qualitative perspectives into urban planning.

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Spatial information (and in turn information management) plays a central role in urban planning as nearly all urban and human processes are spatially-situated.

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User-contributed big data about spatial infrastructure that allow us to examine the physical flows of people, goods, and information through urban space.

Python for urban data science



Figure: Kyiv



Figure: Lviv



Figure: Odesa

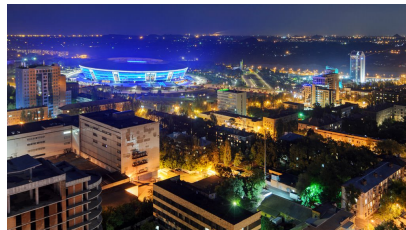


Figure: Donetsk

Python for urban data science



Figure: Kyiv



Figure: Lviv



Figure: Odesa

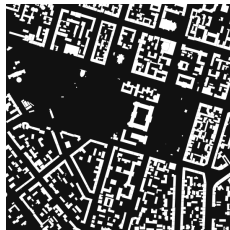


Figure: Donetsk

Python for urban data science



Figure: Kyiv

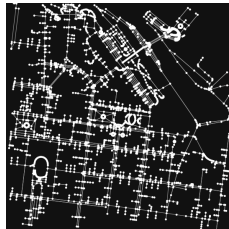


Figure: Lviv

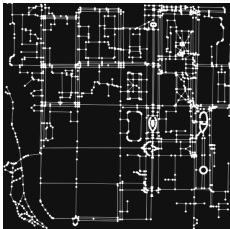


Figure: Odesa

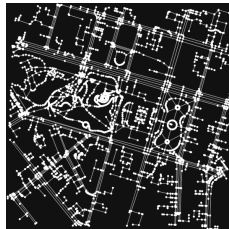


Figure: Donetsk

City Street Network Orientation

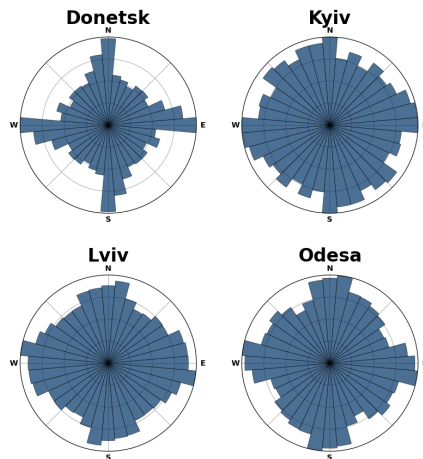


Figure: Rose diagrams of the street orientations in Ukraine's major cities

Through the tools of urban morphology and computer science, spatial information allows us to see how urban planning, design organize and order space [Boe17].

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The rose diagrams compress the complexity of street network orientation to help us understand similarities and differences in the spatial ordering of the city's streets [Boe19].



G. Boeing, *Osmnx: New methods for acquiring, constructing, analyzing, and visualizing complex street networks*, Computers, Environment and Urban Systems **65** (2017), 26–139.



———, *Spatial information and the legibility of urban form: Big data in urban morphology*, Journal of Information Management **56** (2019), no. 102013.