

Lecture 14

Map Structures and Attributes: Vectors and Rasters

GEOG 489

SPRING 2020

Quiz 5

Write a function to remove “NA” from a string

For example:

Input: x <- "Programming NA GIS NA"

Output: y <- "Programming GIS "

```
RMNA <- function(x){  
  y = gsub("NA", "", x)  
  return(y)  
}
```

```
RMNA <- function(x){  
  y = paste(unlist(strsplit(x, "NA")), collapse = "")  
  return(y)  
}
```

```
x <- "Programming NA GIS NA"  
RMNA(x)
```

Assignment 3

Your goal is to write a function that calculates a set of descriptive statistics for a data frame, and return the output in a list format.

Input: x=data frame, probs=quantile probabilities, na.rm (logical)

Output: list, one list component per column, named after the data frame columns
Sublist components (the components should be named "mean", "median", "sd", and "quantiles"):

- # mean: the column's mean

- # median: the column's median

- # sd: the column's standard deviation

- # quantiles: a matrix of probs vs. the quantile of x for those probs.

- # The matrix should have one prob/quantile per row.

- # The first column should be named "prob" and the second "quantile".

Assignment 3 will be due by the end of today (March 10)

Basic Definitions: GIS

Geographic Information System (GIS):

1. A database.
2. Spatial information.
3. A way of linking the database and spatial information and using these links.

Data Models

GIS uses two basic data models:

- **Vector**
- **Raster**

**LEARN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
VECTOR AND RASTER.**

Features and Maps

A GIS map is a scaled-down digital representation of point, line, area, and volume features.

Most GIS can handle raster AND vector.

However, only one at a time can be used for the internal organization of spatial data.

Different display and analysis functions favor one or the other model; i.e. “vector functions” vs. “raster functions”.

Basic Definitions: GIS

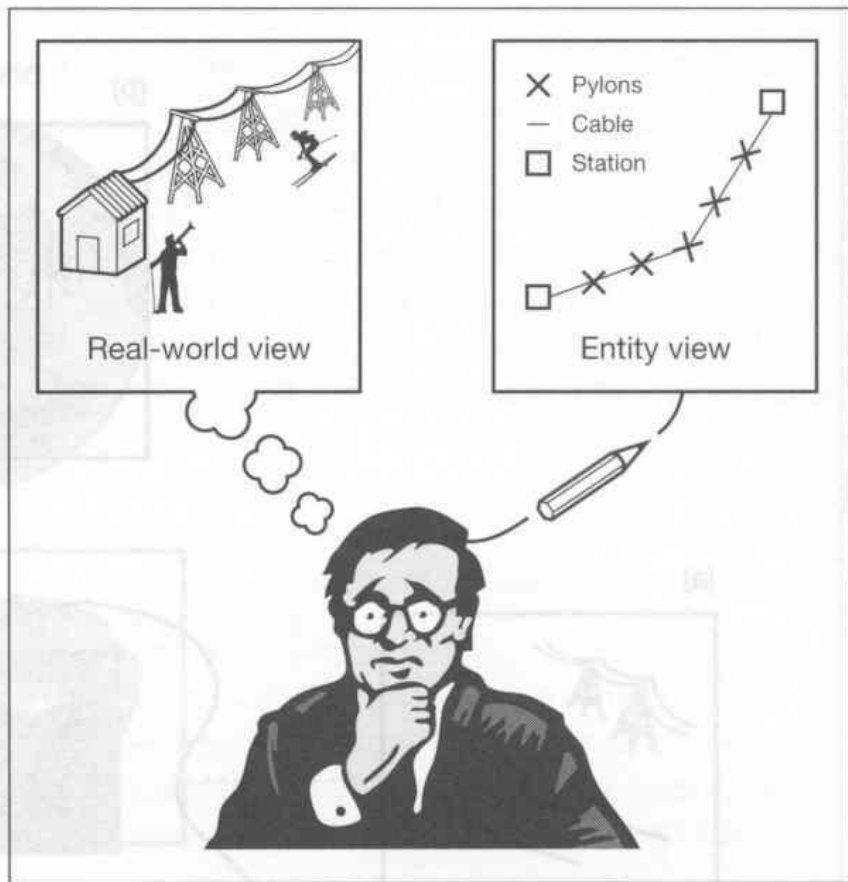
Geographic Information System (GIS):

1. A database.
2. Spatial information (**vector** or **raster** data model).
3. A way of linking the database and spatial information and using these links.

Vector

Definition: “A map data structure using the point or node and the connecting segment as the basic building block for representing geographical features.”

Vector Data Model



- Entities: spatial information is described by coordinates.
- Attributes: descriptions of each of the features.

Vector Data Model

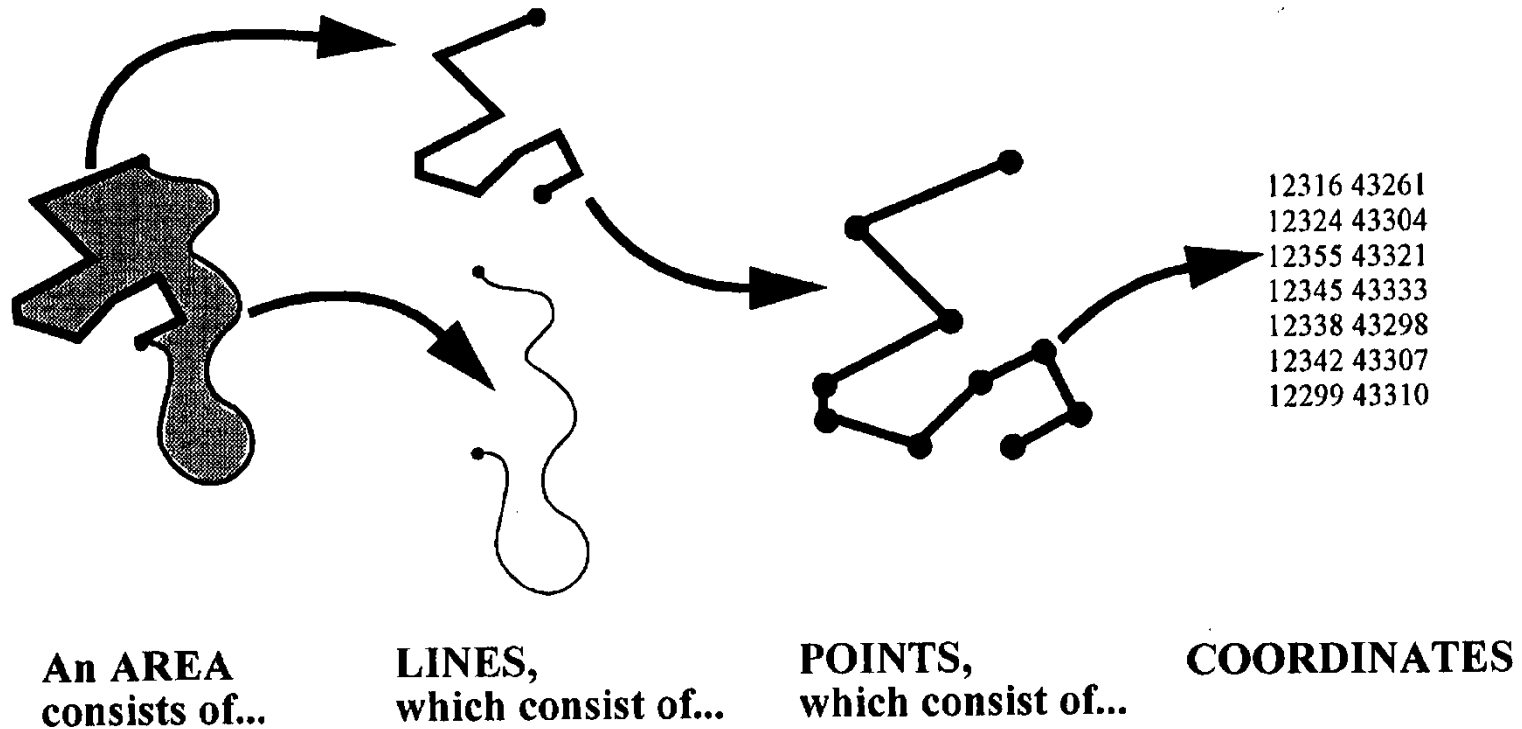
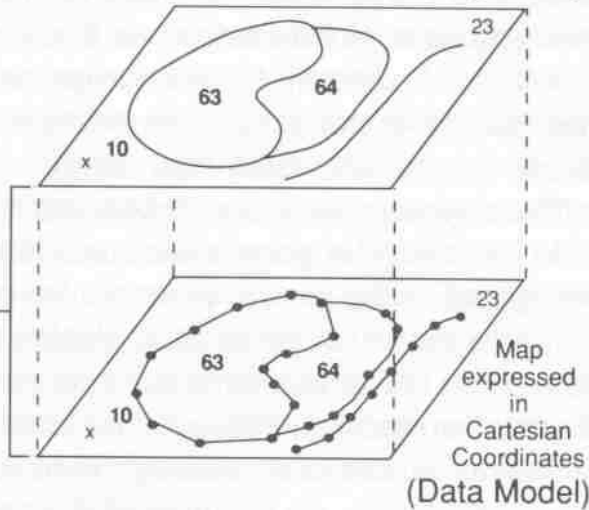


Figure 2.16 Geographic information has *dimension*. Areas are two-dimensional and consist of lines, which are one-dimensional and consist of points, which are zero-dimensional and consist of a coordinate pair.

graphic Spaghetti

THE "SPAGHETTI" DATA MODEL





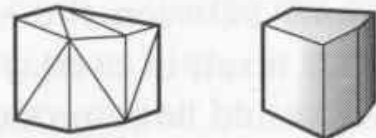
Original Map



Data Structure

FEATURE	NUMBER	LOCATION
Point	10	X Y (Single Point)
Line	23	$X_1 Y_1, X_2 Y_2, \dots, X_n Y_n$ (String)
Polygon	63	$X_1 Y_1, X_2 Y_2, \dots, X_1 Y_1$ (Closed Loop)
	64	$X_1 Y_1, X_2 Y_2, \dots, X_1 Y_1$ (Closed Loop)

Vector Data Model

Type	Examples of Graphic Representation	Digital Representation
Point		Coordinates: (x,y) in 2D; (x,y,z) in 3D
Line		(i) Ordered list of coordinates (chain) (ii) Mathematical function
Area		(i) Line in which the first point equals the last (ii) Set of lines if an area has holes
Surface		(i) Matrix of points (ii) Triangulated set of points (TIN) (iii) Mathematical functions (iv) Contour lines
Volume		Set of surfaces

Basic Definitions: GIS

Geographic Information System (GIS):

1. A database (attribute data).
2. Spatial information (vector or raster data model).
3. A way of linking the database and spatial information and using these links.

Attribute Data

Definition: a characteristic of a feature that contains a measurement or value for the feature.

Can be labels, categories, numbers, dates, etc.

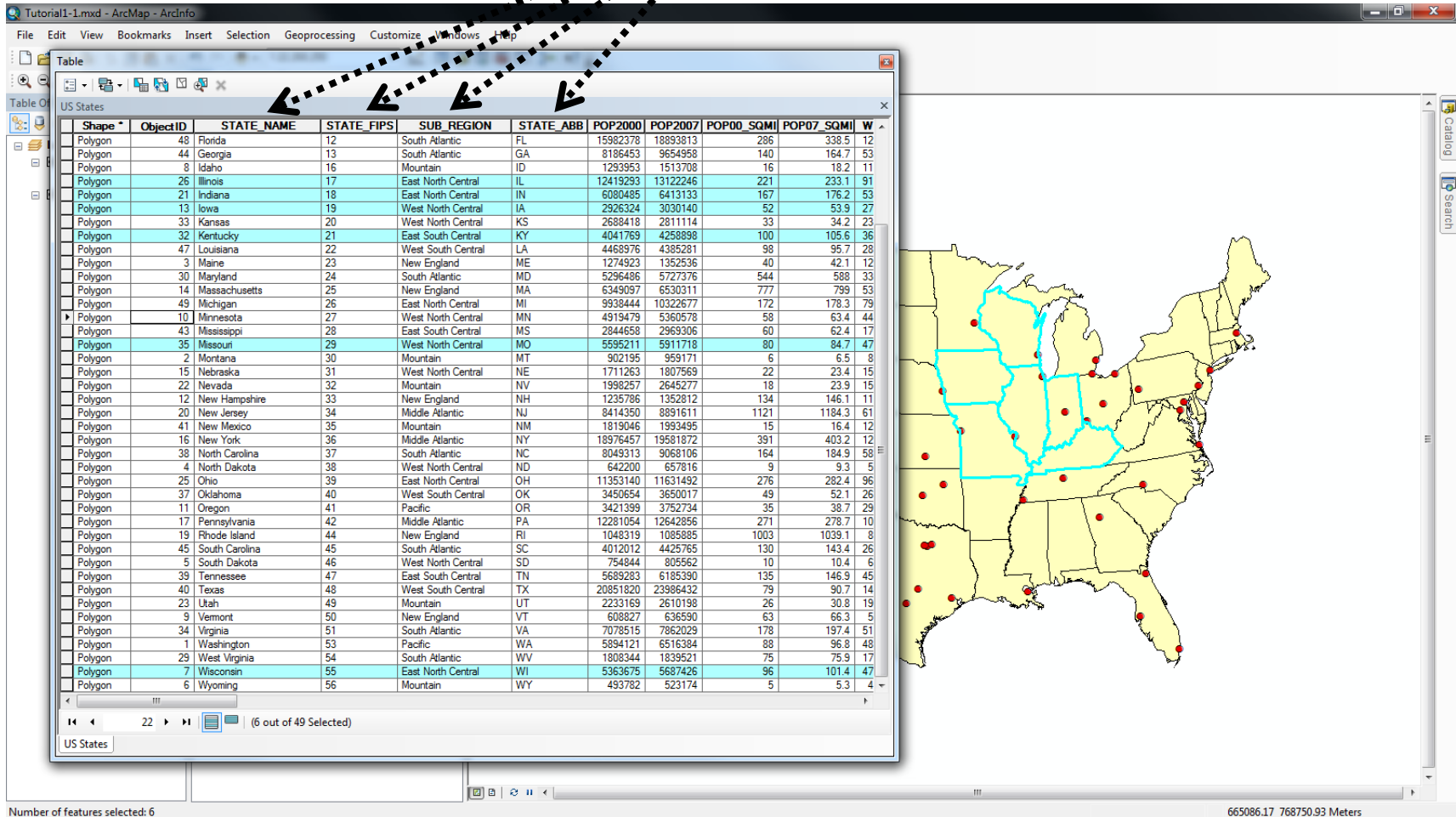
“Spreadsheet” definition: a column in a table.

The **NON-SPATIAL** part of a GIS feature.

Some (almost) synonyms you will hear:

- Spreadsheet
- Table
- Flat file
- Matrix

Attribute Data



Attribute Data Storage

Attribute data is often stored separately from the spatial data.

Simple attribute data is often stored as a table.

Complex attribute data is often stored in a database.

Basic Definitions: GIS

Geographic Information System (GIS):

1. A database (attribute data).
2. Spatial information (vector or raster data model).
3. **A way of linking the database and spatial information** and using these links.

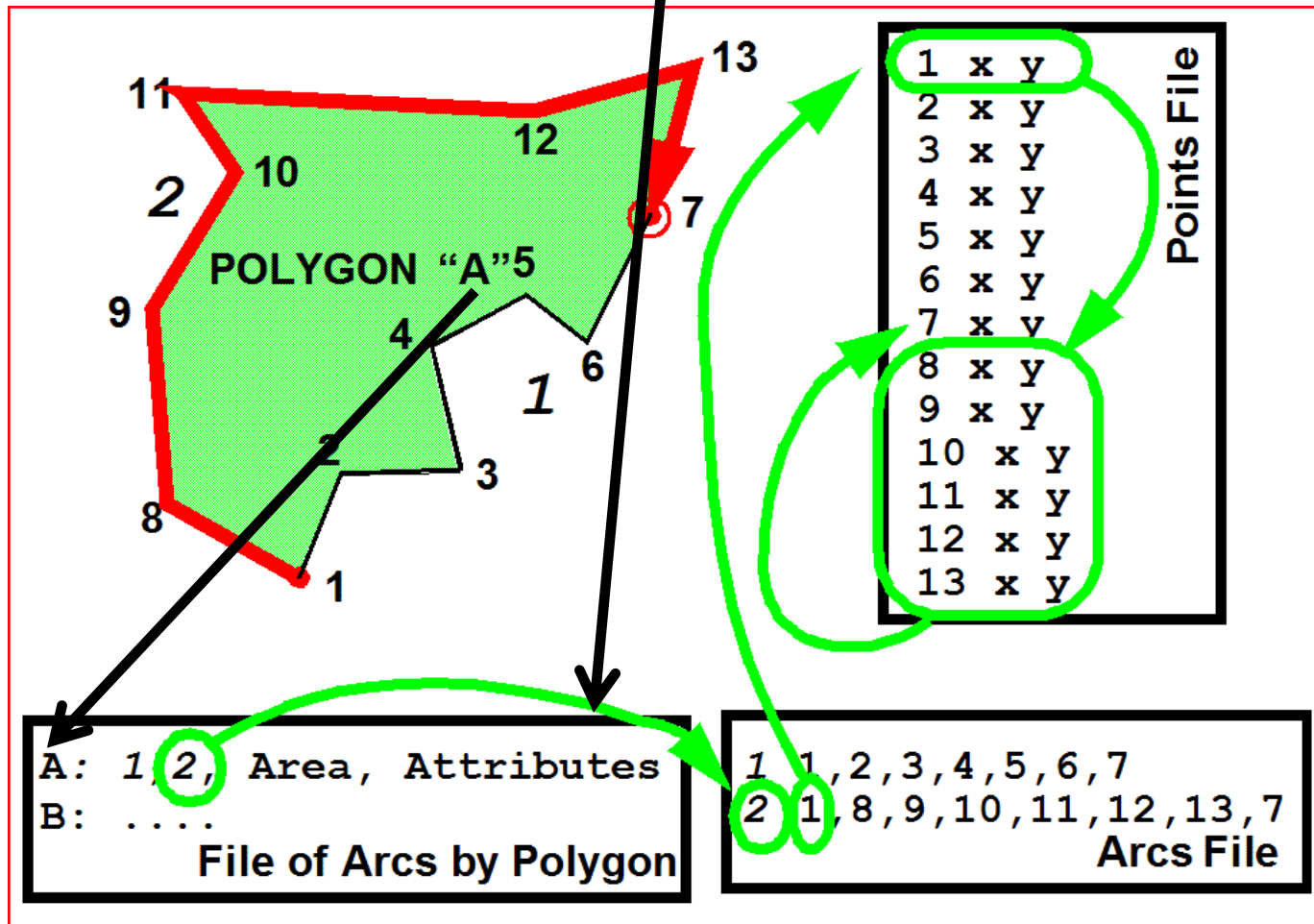
Linking Attributes to Arc/Node

Recall that each vector type has a “feature ID” (aka “FID”):

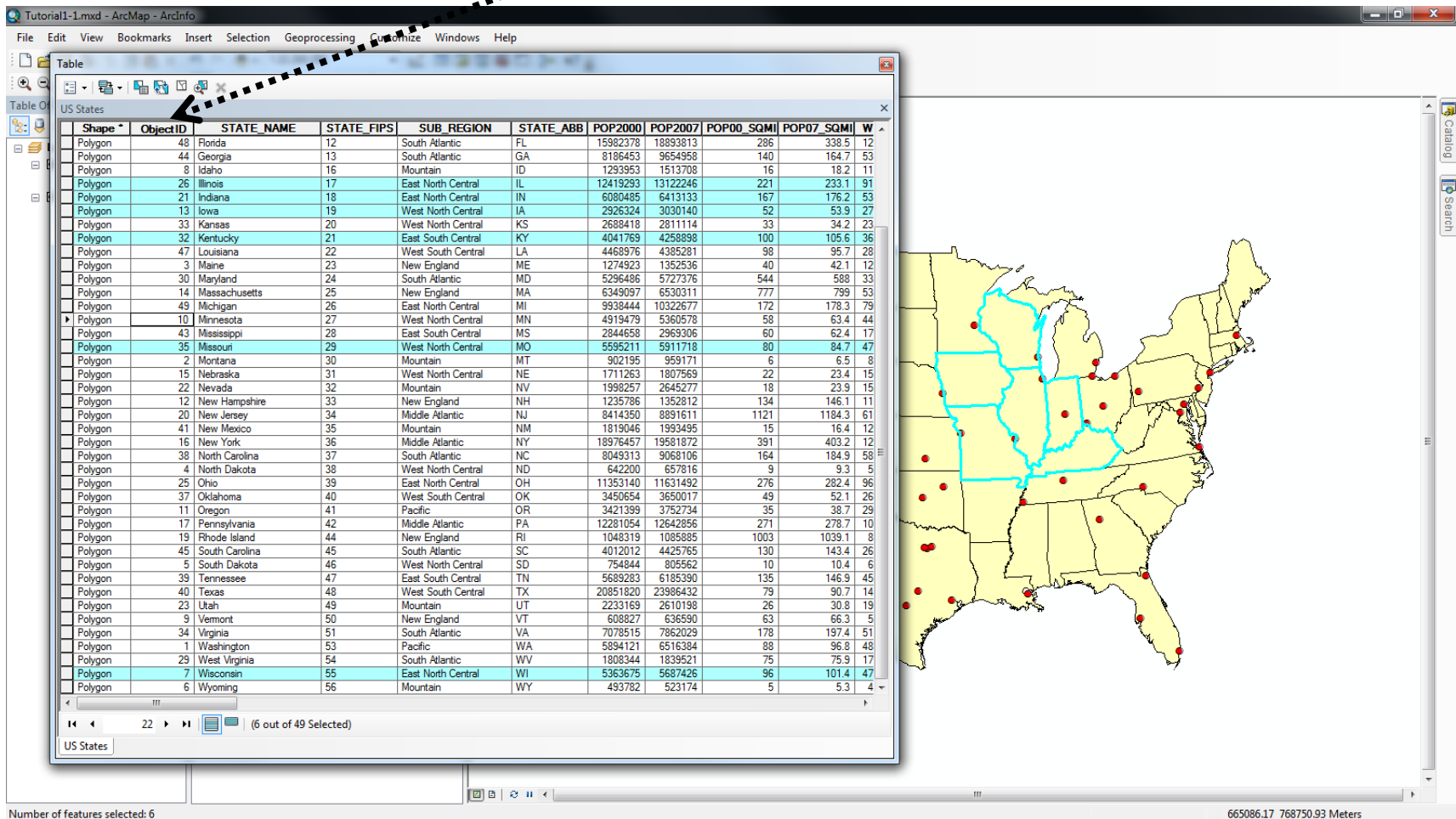
- Point ID
- Line ID
- Polygon ID
- Triangle ID (TINs)

These feature IDs can be used to both link points to arcs to polygons, but also to attribute data via the ObjectID field.

Linking Attributes to Arc/Node



Linking Attributes to Arc/Node



The ObjectID is a unique value for each feature in a layer.

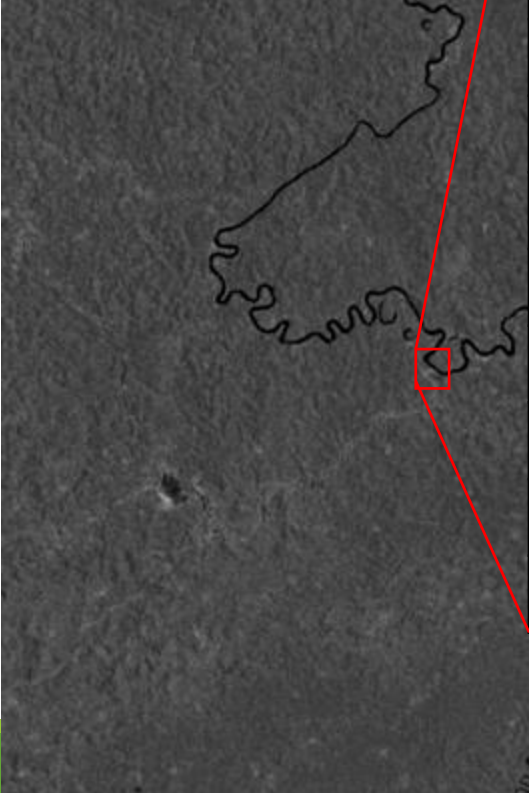
Rasters...

First, some synonyms:

- Rasters
- Grids
- Images
- Matrices
- Arrays
- Digital images or digital photographs

What Is A Digital Image?

Digital Number (DN)



70	53	41	64	84	85	81	88	91	87
79	77	45	38	59	77	84	86	85	85
80	82	69	44	32	45	72	86	82	78
88	79	86	87	65	40	41	75	79	78
93	86	93	106	106	84	56	43	58	75
104	104	100	101	95	91	83	51	39	56
105	110	97	88	84	85	87	77	59	44
96	103	89	79	79	75	77	79	74	72
87	93	97	90	82	76	70	67	61	71
79	81	88	97	93	85	78	74	70	72
81	75	78	85	94	97	92	84	80	72

Digital numbers (DNs) typically range from 0 to 255; 0 to 511; 0 to 1023, etc. These ranges are binary scales: $2^8=256$; $2^9=512$; $2^{10}=1024$.

What your computer sees...

Rasters (Grids)

Rasters are rectangular (fixed number of columns and rows).

Rasters can have several “bands” (layers) to add a third dimension.

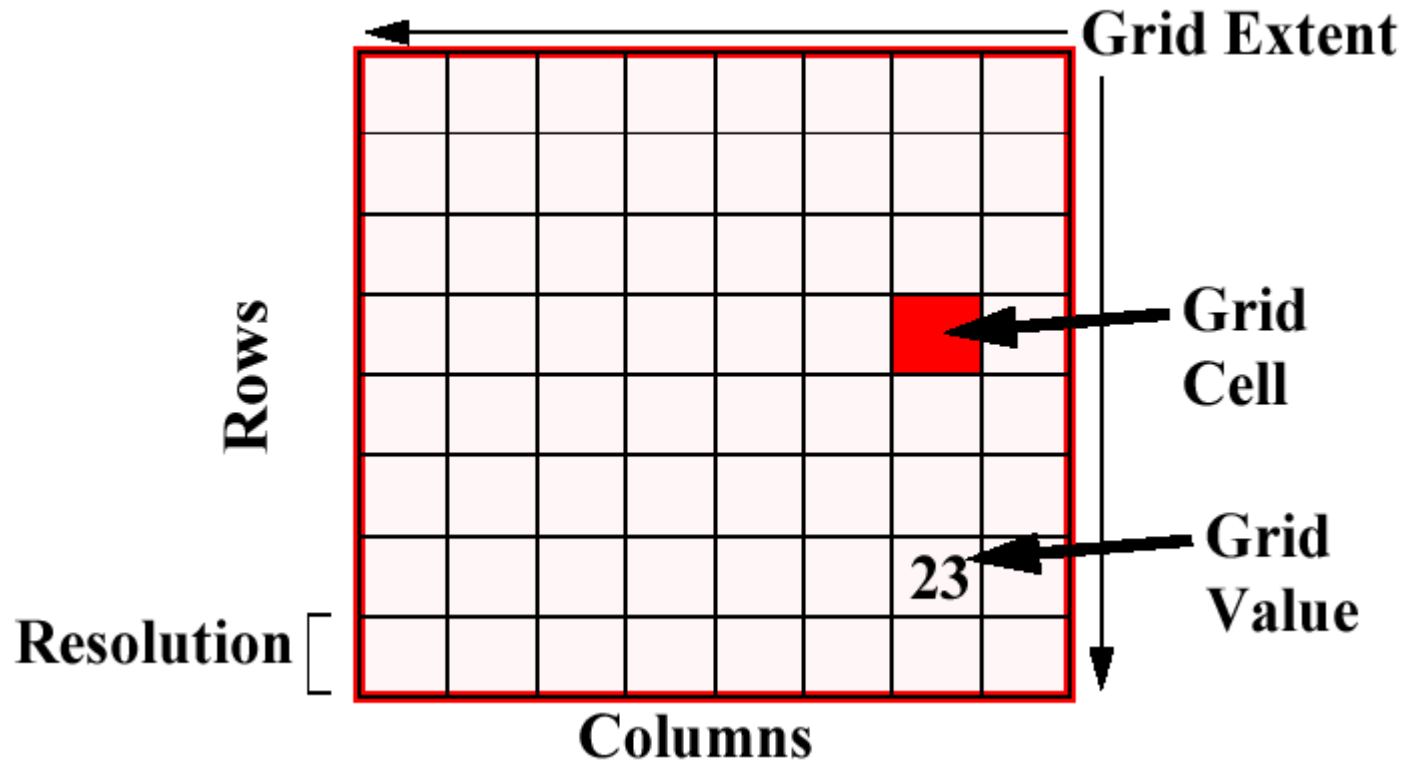
The “building block” of a raster is the **cell** (aka “pixel”).

Each cell (pixel) represents an **area**.

Each cell holds **one** numerical attribute.

Every cell in the raster has a value, even if the value is “missing”.

Structure of a 2-D Raster (Grid)



Some Parameters of a Raster

Number of columns (ncol) and number of rows (nrow)

Number of cells= ncol x nrow

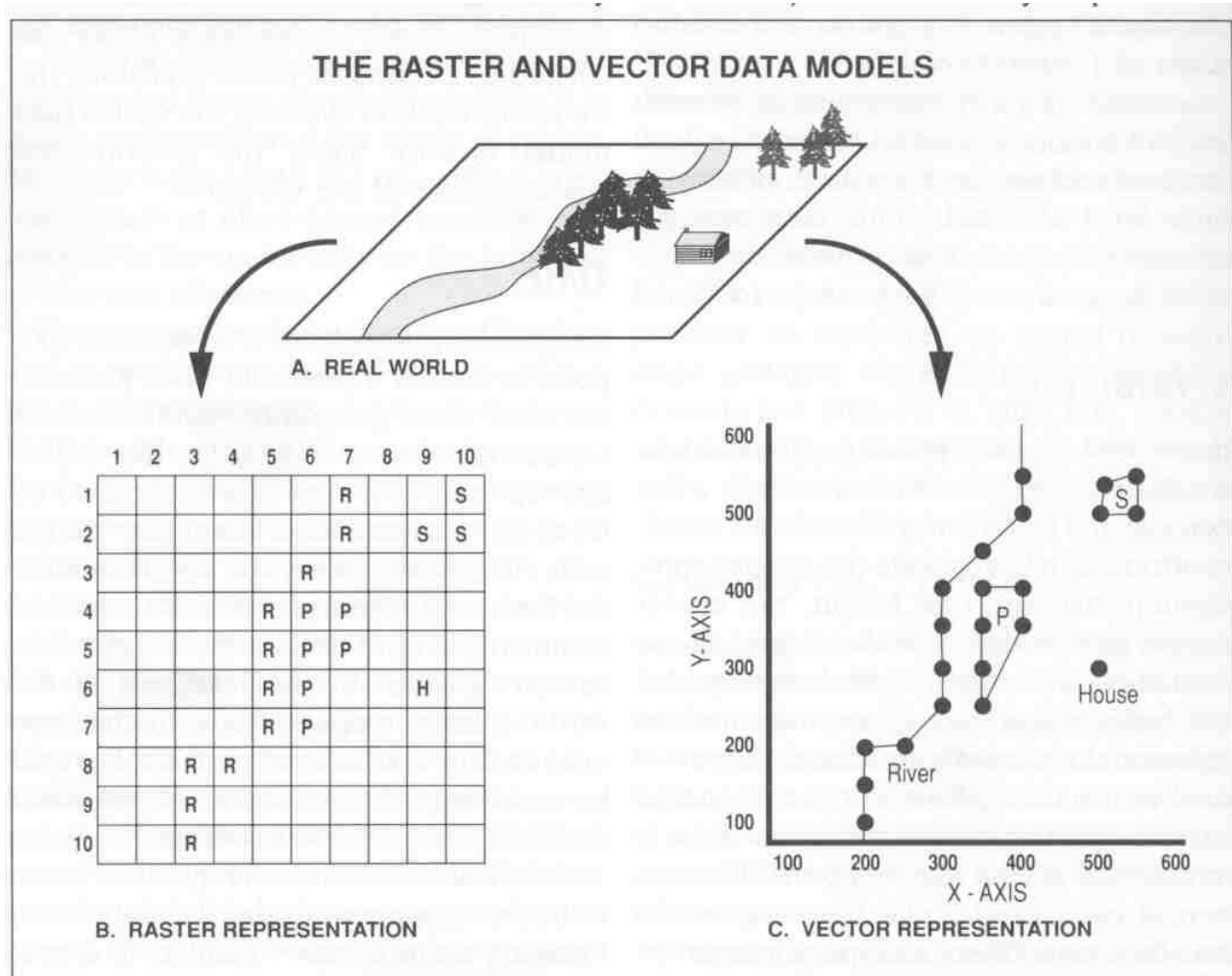
Cell size = the **resolution** of the cell.

- Either described in terms of area of the cell (e.g. m²)...
- ...or in terms of a length **if the cell is square** (e.g. m)

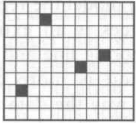

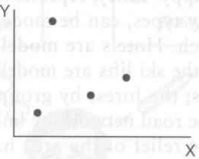
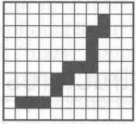
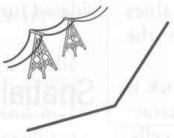
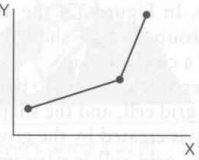
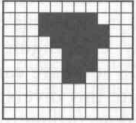
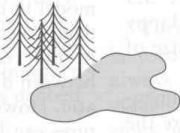
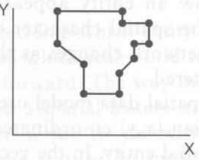
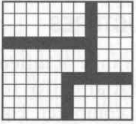
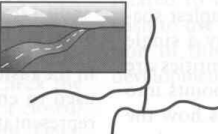
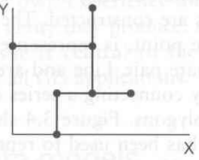
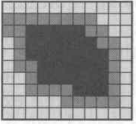

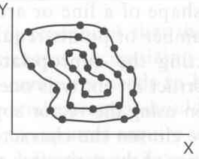
Extent:

- Either the total area of the raster (number of cells * cell area)...
- ...or the corner coordinates of the raster (the **bounding box**).

Raster vs. Vector



Raster vs. Vector

The raster view of the world	Happy Valley spatial entities	The vector view of the world
	 Points: hotels	
	 Lines: ski lifts	
	 Areas: forest	
	 Network: roads	
	 Surface: elevation	

Information must be coerced to a raster grid cell.

Points, lines and areas are not explicitly stored; they are implicit.

Rasters: the Good and the Bad

The Good:

Represent surfaces well.

Localized topology.

Scanned or remotely sensed data is “natively” raster.

Easy to read/write.

Easy to display.

Maps directly onto programming structures (array); many raster operations are easily parallellized.

Can be highly compressed.

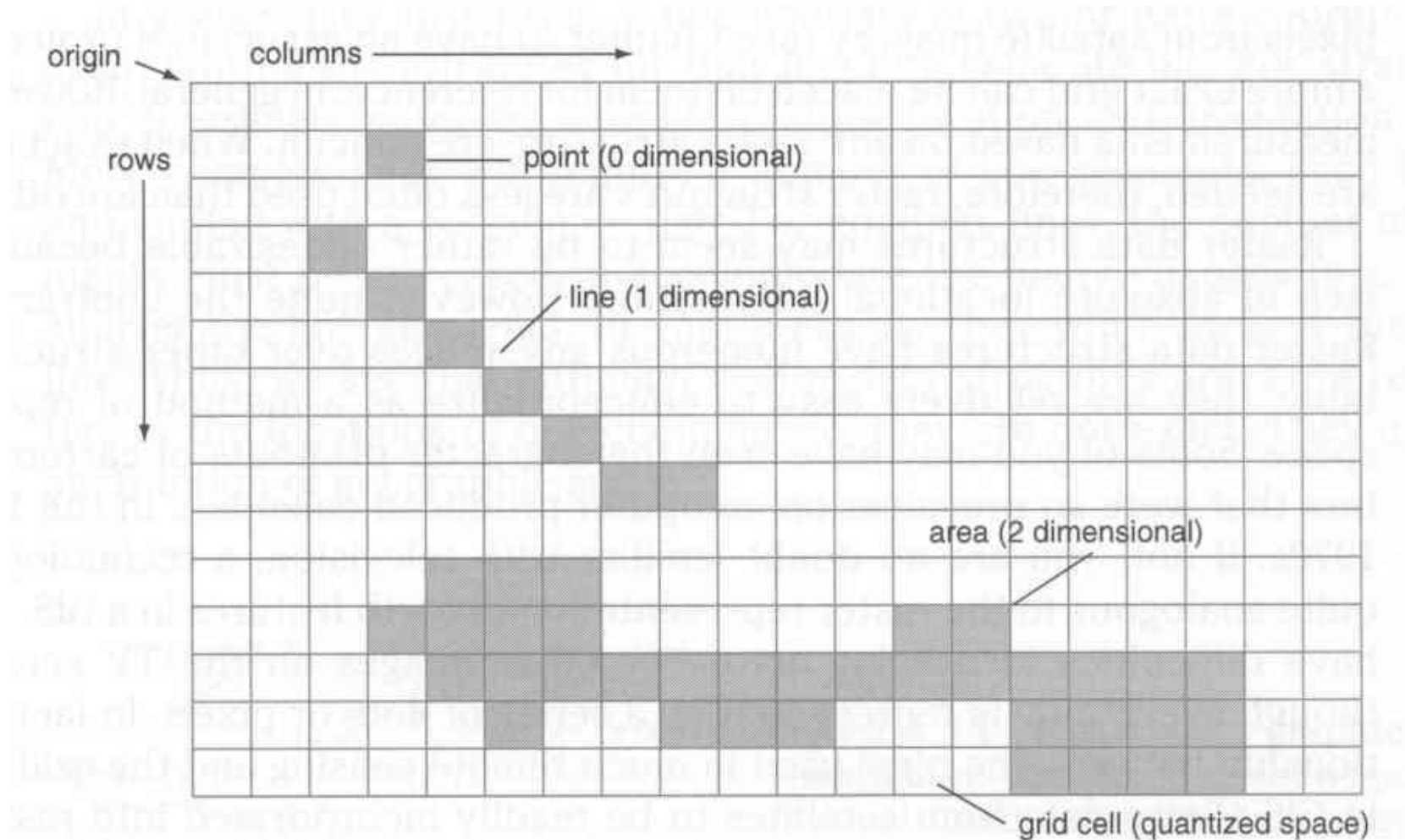
The Bad:

Represent points, lines and areas poorly.

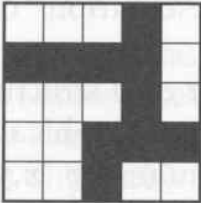
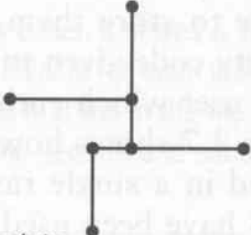
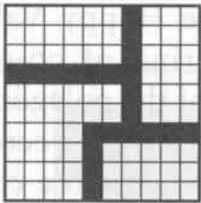

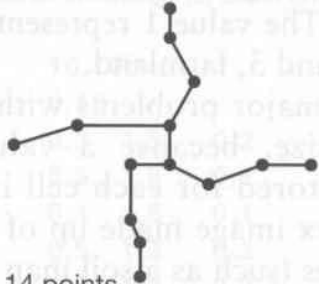
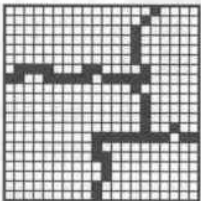

Mixed pixel problem.

Lots of redundant or missing data that must be stored.

Rasterizing Points, Lines and Areas



Spatial Resolution

 <p>5 × 5 Grid</p>	Resolution is important for raster and vector	 <p>7 points</p>
 <p>10 × 10 Grid</p>	 <p>Network: roads</p>	 <p>14 points</p>
 <p>20 × 20 Grid</p>	Tradeoff: fidelity and storage based on sampling interval	 <p>21 points</p>

3-d Rasters

Rasters can store multiple “bands”.

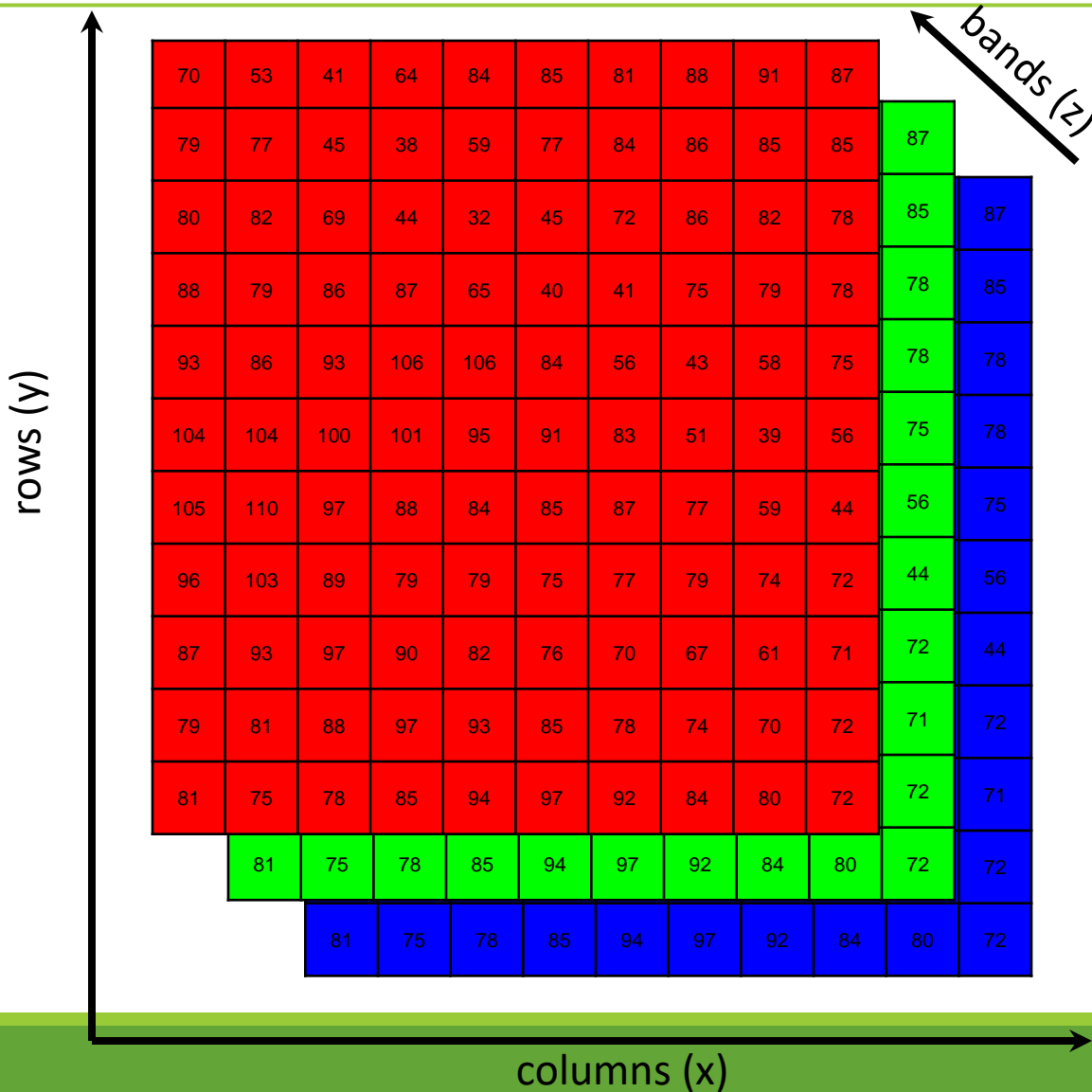
Each band has the same number of rows and columns (and data type, pixel size, etc.)

The header will add a new parameter: **number of bands**

A digital camera stores three bands, representing “red”, “green” and “blue”.

Some remote sensing devices can collect over 200 (!) different colors and store them in a single raster image.

3-d Rasters

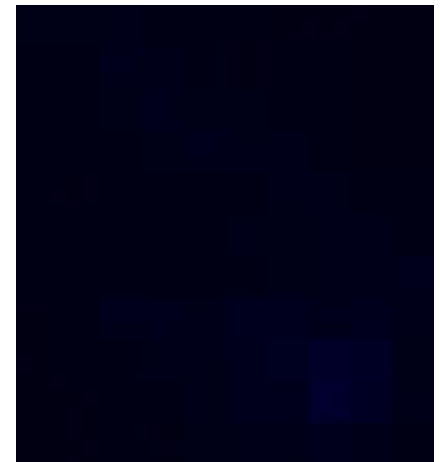
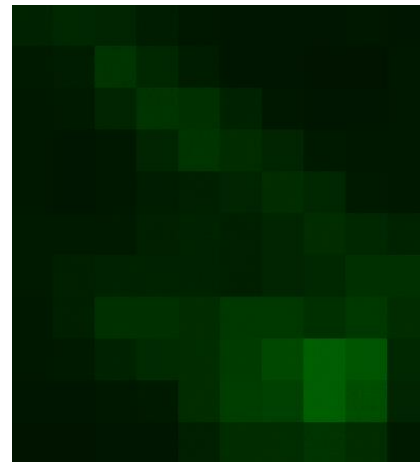
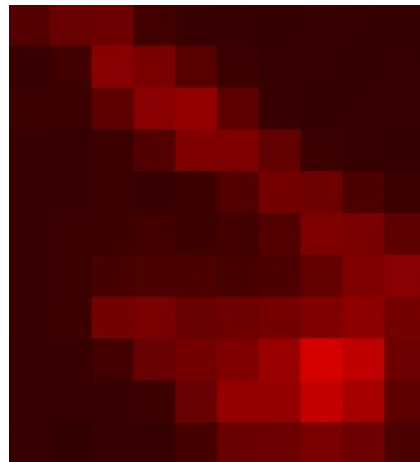
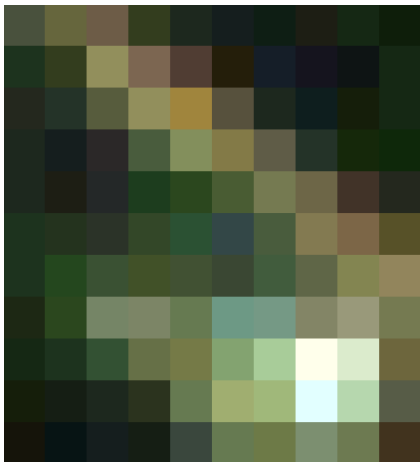


Greyscale vs. RGB



Greyscale is typically used to display a *single band*...

...while **RGB** (“Red”, “Green”, “Blue”) images can display 3 *bands*, corresponding to the red, green and blue phosphors on a monitor. Computer monitor colors are *additive*, meaning “true” red + green + blue = white.



Raster Attributes

Rasters can be linked to attribute tables just like vectors.

The raster cells must represent “IDs”.

Often, however, rasters encode a single attribute without the need for a separate attribute table.

Raster Attributes

70	53	41	64	84	85	81	88	91	87
79	77	45	38	59	77	84	86	85	85
80	82	69	44	32	45	72	86	82	78
88	79	86	87	65	40	41	75	79	78
93	86	93	106	106	84	56	43	58	75
104	104	100	101	95	91	83	51	39	56
105	110	97	88	84	85	87	77	59	44
96	103	89	79	79	75	77	79	74	72
87	93	97	90	82	76	70	67	61	71
79	81	88	97	93	85	78	74	70	72
81	75	78	85	94	97	92	84	80	72

Table

US States

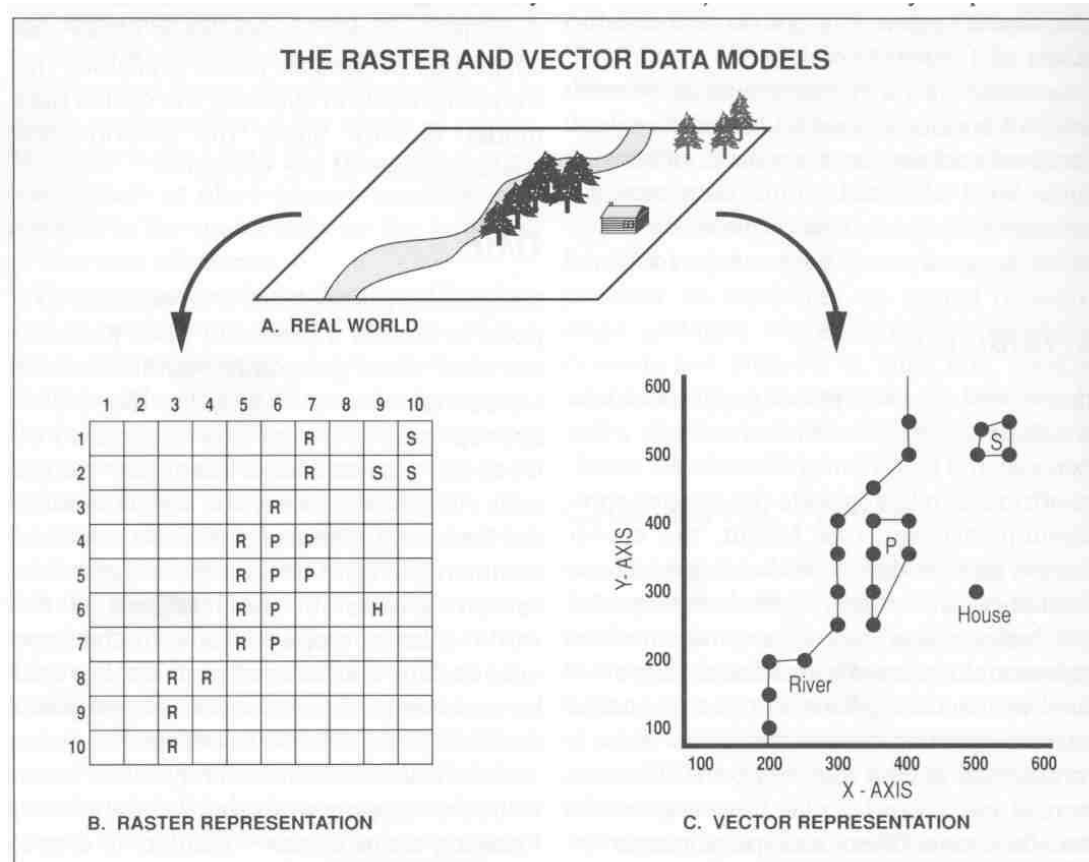
Shape	ObjectID	STATE_NAME	STATE_FIPS	SUB_REGION	STATE_ABB	POP2000	POP2007	POP00_SQMI	POP07_SQMI	W
Polygon	48	Florida	12	South Atlantic	FL	15982378	18893813	286	338.5	12
Polygon	44	Georgia	13	South Atlantic	GA	8186453	9654958	140	164.7	53
Polygon	8	Idaho	16	Mountain	ID	1293953	1513708	16	18.2	11
Polygon	26	Illinois	17	East North Central	IL	12419293	13122246	221	233.1	91
Polygon	21	Indiana	18	East North Central	IN	6080485	6413133	167	176.2	53
Polygon	13	Iowa	19	West North Central	IA	2926324	3030140	52	53.9	27
Polygon	33	Kansas	20	West North Central	KS	2688418	2811114	33	34.2	23
Polygon	32	Kentucky	21	East South Central	KY	4041769	4258898	100	105.6	36
Polygon	47	Louisiana	22	West South Central	LA	4468976	4385281	98	95.7	28
Polygon	3	Maine	23	New England	ME	1274923	1352636	40	42.1	12
Polygon	30	Maryland	24	South Atlantic	MD	5296486	5727376	544	588.3	33
Polygon	14	Massachusetts	25	New England	MA	6349097	6530311	777	799.5	53
Polygon	49	Michigan	26	East North Central	MI	9938444	10322677	172	178.3	79
Polygon	10	Minnesota	27	West North Central	MN	4919479	5360578	58	63.4	44
Polygon	43	Mississippi	28	East South Central	MS	2844658	2969306	60	62.4	17
Polygon	35	Missouri	29	West North Central	MO	5595211	5911718	80	84.7	47
Polygon	2	Montana	30	Mountain	MT	902195	959171	6	6.5	8
Polygon	15	Nebraska	31	West North Central	NE	1711263	1807568	22	23.4	15
Polygon	22	Nevada	32	Mountain	NV	1998257	2645277	18	23.9	15
Polygon	12	New Hampshire	33	New England	NH	1235786	1352812	134	146.1	11
Polygon	20	New Jersey	34	Middle Atlantic	NJ	8414350	8891611	1121	1184.3	61
Polygon	41	New Mexico	35	Mountain	NM	1819046	1993495	15	16.4	12
Polygon	16	New York	36	Middle Atlantic	NY	18976457	19581872	391	403.2	12
Polygon	38	North Carolina	37	South Atlantic	NC	8049313	9068106	164	184.9	58
Polygon	4	North Dakota	38	West North Central	ND	642200	657816	9	9.3	5
Polygon	25	Ohio	39	East North Central	OH	11353140	11631492	276	282.4	96
Polygon	37	Oklahoma	40	West South Central	OK	3450654	3650017	49	52.1	26
Polygon	11	Oregon	41	Pacific	OR	3421399	3752734	35	38.7	29
Polygon	17	Pennsylvania	42	Middle Atlantic	PA	12281054	12642856	271	278.7	10
Polygon	19	Rhode Island	44	New England	RI	1048319	1088585	1003	1039.1	8
Polygon	45	South Carolina	45	South Atlantic	SC	4012012	4425765	130	143.4	26
Polygon	5	South Dakota	46	West North Central	SD	754844	805562	10	10.4	6
Polygon	39	Tennessee	47	East South Central	TN	5689283	6185390	135	146.9	45
Polygon	40	Texas	48	West South Central	TX	20851820	23986432	79	90.7	14
Polygon	23	Utah	49	Mountain	UT	2233169	2610198	26	30.8	19
Polygon	9	Vermont	50	New England	VT	608827	638590	63	66.3	5
Polygon	34	Virginia	51	South Atlantic	VA	7078515	7862029	178	197.4	51
Polygon	1	Washington	53	Pacific	WA	5894121	6516384	88	96.8	48
Polygon	29	West Virginia	54	South Atlantic	WV	1808344	1839521	75	75.9	17
Polygon	7	Wisconsin	55	East North Central	WI	5363675	5687426	96	101.4	47
Polygon	6	Wyoming	56	Mountain	WY	493782	523174	5	5.3	4

US States

Rasters can be linked by
their cell values

Review of Rasters vs. Vectors

Both formats are abstractions of the real world.



Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Both formats store information about their components' positions in two-dimensional space (**coordinates**).

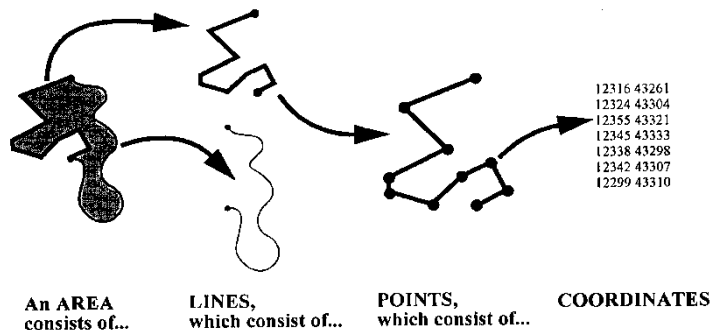
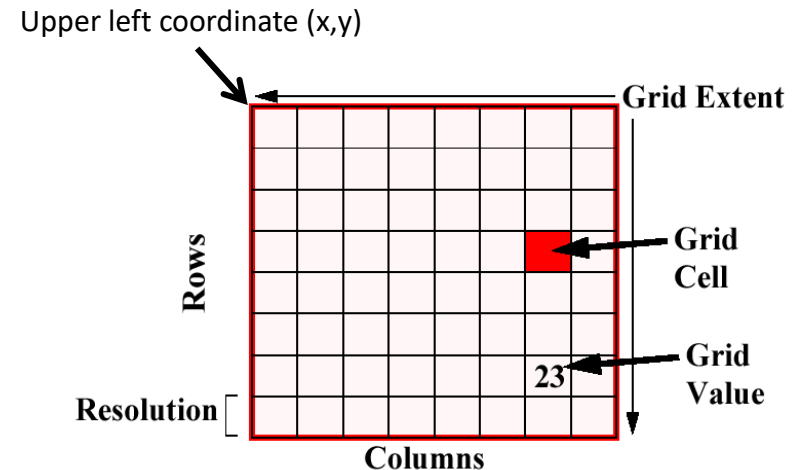


Figure 2.16 Geographic information has *dimension*. Areas are two-dimensional and consist of lines, which are one-dimensional and consist of points, which are zero-dimensional and consist of a coordinate pair.

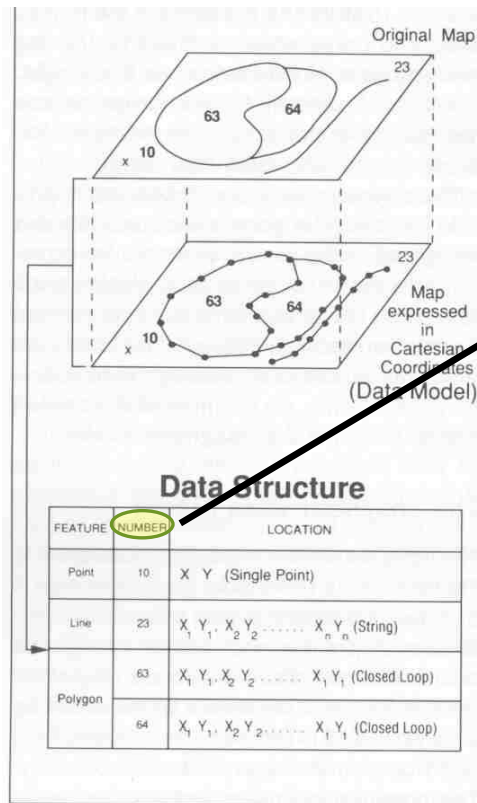
Vector coordinates are determined by knowing the coordinates of the nodes.



Grid cell coordinates are determined by knowing the coordinates of the upper left corner and the cell resolution.

Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Both formats can be linked to an attribute table.



Table

US States

Shape	ObjectID	STATE_NAME	STATE_FIPS	SUB_REGION	STATE_ABB	POP2000	POP2007	POP00_SQMI	POP07_SQMI	W
Polygon	48	Florida	12	South Atlantic	FL	15862378	18893813	286	338.5	12
Polygon	44	Georgia	13	South Atlantic	GA	8186453	9654958	140	164.7	53
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Polygon	3	Maine	23	New England	ME	1274923	1352636	40	42.1	12
Polygon	30	Maryland	24	South Atlantic	MD	5296486	5727376	544	588.3	33
Polygon	14	Massachusetts	25	New England	MA	6349097	6530311	777	799.5	53
Polygon	49	Michigan	26	East North Central	MI	9938444	10322677	172	178.3	79
Polygon	10	Minnesota	27	West North Central	MN	4919479	5360578	58	63.4	44
Polygon	43	Mississippi	28	East South Central	MS	2844658	2969306	60	62.4	17
Polygon	35	Missouri	29	West North Central	MO	5595211	5911718	80	84.7	47
Polygon	2	Montana	30	Mountain	MT	902195	959171	6	6.5	8
Polygon	15	Nebraska	31	West North Central	NE	1711263	1807568	22	23.4	15
Polygon	22	Nevada	32	Mountain	NV	1998257	2645277	18	23.9	15
Polygon	12	New Hampshire	33	New England	NH	1235786	1352812	134	146.1	11
Polygon	20	New Jersey	34	Middle Atlantic	NJ	8414350	8891611	1121	1184.3	61
Polygon	41	New Mexico	35	Mountain	NM	1819046	1993495	15	16.4	12
Polygon	16	New York	36	Middle Atlantic	NY	18976457	19581872	391	403.2	12
Polygon	38	North Carolina	37	South Atlantic	NC	8049313	9068106	164	184.9	58
Polygon	4	North Dakota	38	West North Central	ND	642200	657816	9	9.3	5
Polygon	25	Ohio	39	East North Central	OH	11353140	11631492	276	282.4	96
Polygon	37	Oklahoma	40	West South Central	OK	3450654	3550017	49	52.1	26
Polygon	11	Oregon	41	Pacific	OR	3421399	3752734	35	38.7	29
Polygon	17	Pennsylvania	42	Middle Atlantic	PA	12281054	12642856	271	278.7	10
Polygon	19	Rhode Island	44	New England	RI	1048319	1085885	1003	1039.1	8
Polygon	45	South Carolina	45	South Atlantic	SC	4012012	4425765	130	143.4	26
Polygon	5	South Dakota	46	West North Central	SD	754844	805562	10	10.4	6
Polygon	39	Tennessee	47	East South Central	TN	5689283	6185390	135	146.9	45
Polygon	40	Texas	48	West South Central	TX	20851820	23986432	79	90.7	14
Polygon	23	Utah	49	Mountain	UT	2233169	2610198	26	30.8	19
Polygon	9	Vermont	50	New England	VT	608827	638590	63	66.3	5
Polygon	34	Virginia	51	South Atlantic	VA	7078515	7862029	178	197.4	51
Polygon	1	Washington	53	Pacific	WA	5894121	6516384	88	96.8	48
Polygon	29	West Virginia	54	South Atlantic	WV	1808344	1839521	75	75.9	17
Polygon	7	Wisconsin	55	East North Central	WI	5363675	5687426	96	101.4	47
Polygon	6	Wyoming	56	Mountain	WY	493782	523174	5	5.3	4

22 (6 out of 49 Selected)

US States

Vectors are linked by their feature IDs (FIDs)

Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Both formats can be linked to an attribute table.

70	53	41	64	84	85	81	88	91	87
79	77	45	38	59	77	84	86	85	85
80	82	69	44	32	45	72	86	82	78
88	79	86	87	65	40	41	75	79	78
93	86	93	106	106	84	56	43	58	75
104	104	100	101	95	91	83	51	39	56
105	110	97	88	84	85	87	77	59	44
96	103	89	79	79	75	77	79	74	72
87	93	97	90	82	76	70	67	61	71
79	81	88	97	93	85	78	74	70	72
81	75	78	85	94	97	92	84	80	72

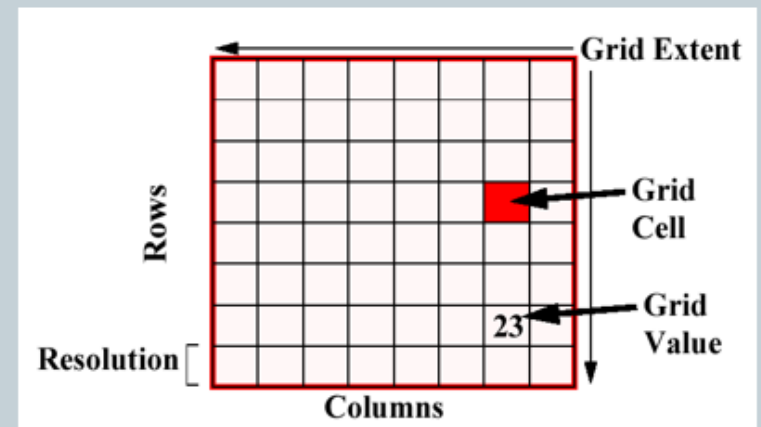
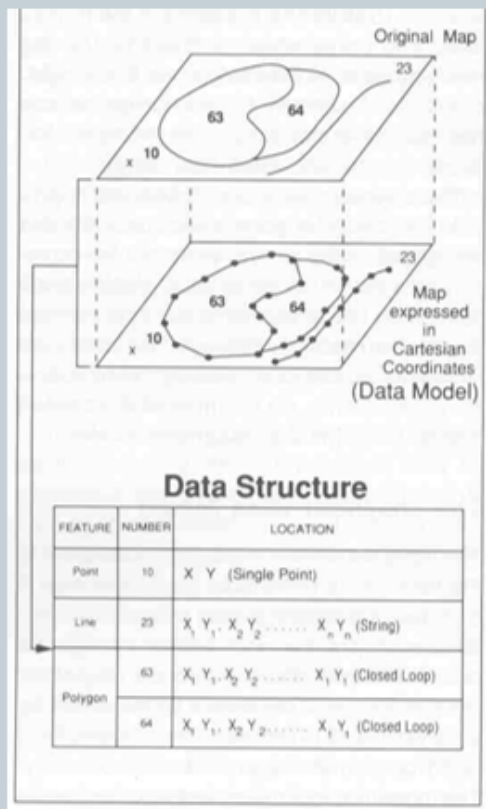
Shape	ObjectID	STATE_NAME	STATE_FIPS	SUB_REGION	STATE_ABB	POP2000	POP2007	POP00_SQMI	POP07_SQMI	W
Polygon	48	Florida	12	South Atlantic	FL	15982378	18893813	286	338.5	12
Polygon	44	Georgia	13	South Atlantic	GA	8186453	9654958	140	164.7	53
Polygon	8	Idaho	16	Mountain	ID	1293953	1513708	16	18.2	11
Polygon	26	Illinois	17	East North Central	IL	12419293	13122246	221	233.1	91
Polygon	21	Indiana	18	East North Central	IN	6080485	6413133	167	176.2	53
Polygon	13	Iowa	19	West North Central	IA	2926324	3030140	52	53.9	27
Polygon	33	Kansas	20	West North Central	KS	2688418	2811114	33	34.2	23
Polygon	32	Kentucky	21	East South Central	KY	4041769	4258898	100	105.6	36
Polygon	47	Louisiana	22	West South Central	LA	4468976	4385281	98	95.7	28
Polygon	3	Maine	23	New England	ME	1274923	1352636	40	42.1	12
Polygon	30	Maryland	24	South Atlantic	MD	5296486	5727376	544	588.3	33
Polygon	14	Massachusetts	25	New England	MA	6349097	6530311	777	799.5	53
Polygon	49	Michigan	26	East North Central	MI	9938444	10322677	172	178.3	79
Polygon	10	Minnesota	27	West North Central	MN	4919479	5360578	58	63.4	44
Polygon	43	Mississippi	28	East South Central	MS	2844658	2969306	60	62.4	17
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Polygon	22	Nevada	32	Mountain	NV	1998257	2645277	18	23.9	15
Polygon	12	New Hampshire	33	New England	NH	1235786	1352812	134	146.1	11
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Polygon	38	North Carolina	37	South Atlantic	NC	8049313	9068106	164	184.9	58
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Polygon	25	Ohio	39	East North Central	OH	11353140	11631492	276	282.4	96
Polygon	37	Oklahoma	40	West North Central	OK	3450654	3650017	49	52.1	26
Polygon	11	Oregon	41	Pacific	OR	3421399	3752734	35	38.7	29
Polygon	17	Pennsylvania	42	Middle Atlantic	PA	12281054	12642856	271	278.7	10
Polygon	19	Rhode Island	44	New England	RI	1048319	1088585	1003	1039.1	8
Polygon	45	South Carolina	45	South Atlantic	SC	4012012	4425765	130	143.4	26
Polygon	5	South Dakota	46	West North Central	SD	754844	805562	10	10.4	6
Polygon	39	Tennessee	47	East South Central	TN	5689283	6185390	135	146.9	45
Polygon	40	Texas	48	West South Central	TX	20851820	23986432	79	90.7	14
Polygon	23	Utah	49	Mountain	UT	2233169	2610198	26	30.8	19
Polygon	9	Vermont	50	New England	VT	608827	638590	63	66.3	5
Polygon	34	Virginia	51	South Atlantic	VA	7078515	7862029	178	197.4	51
Polygon	1	Washington	53	Pacific	WA	5894121	6516384	88	96.8	48
Polygon	29	West Virginia	54	South Atlantic	WV	1808344	1839521	75	75.9	17
Polygon	7	Wisconsin	55	East North Central	WI	5363675	5687426	96	101.4	47
Polygon	6	Wyoming	56	Mountain	WY	493782	523174	5	5.3	4

Rasters are linked by their
cell values

Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

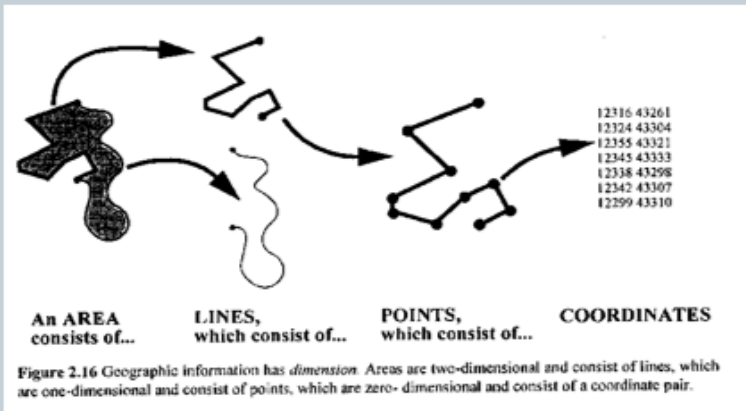
The building block of a vector is the node.

The building block of the raster is the cell.

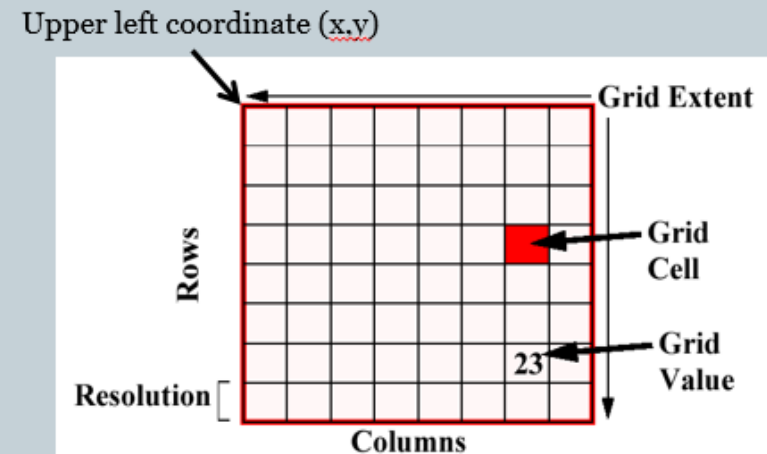


Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Vectors store positions precisely

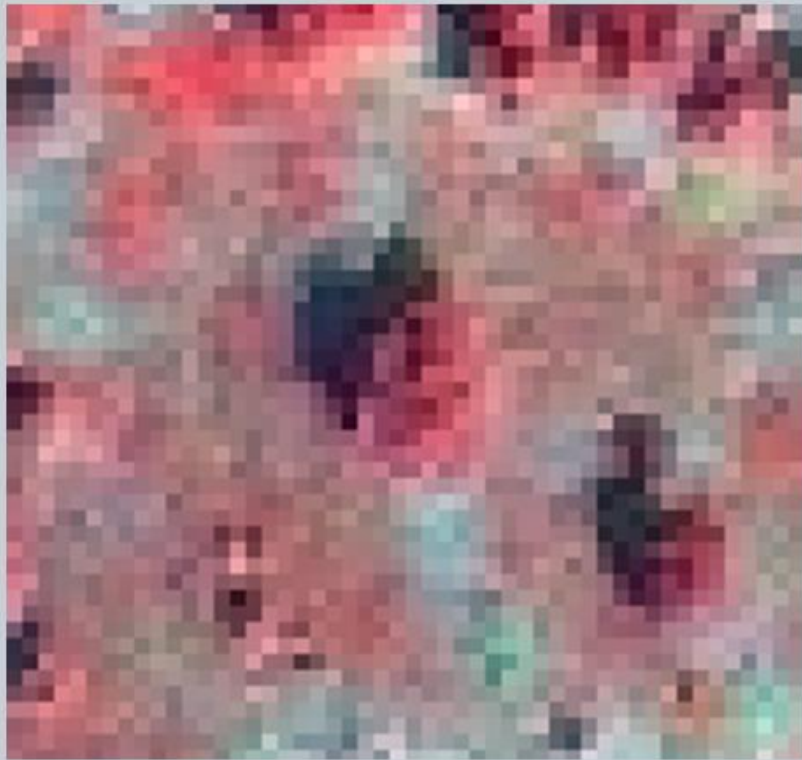


Raster positions are “snapped” to the cell

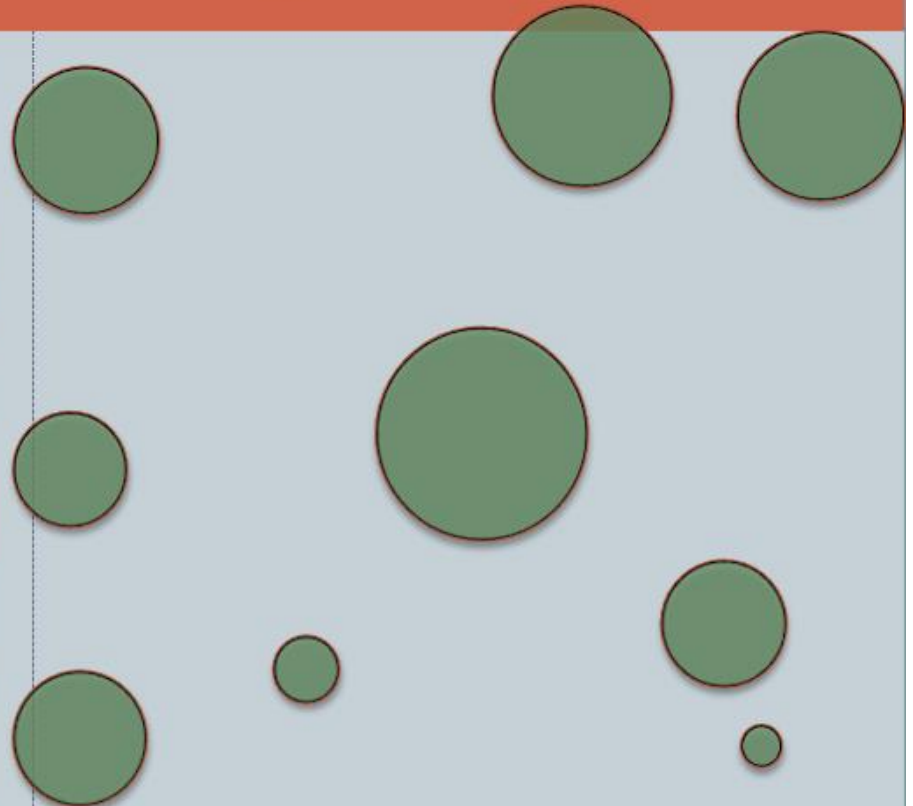


Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Rasters represent surfaces well

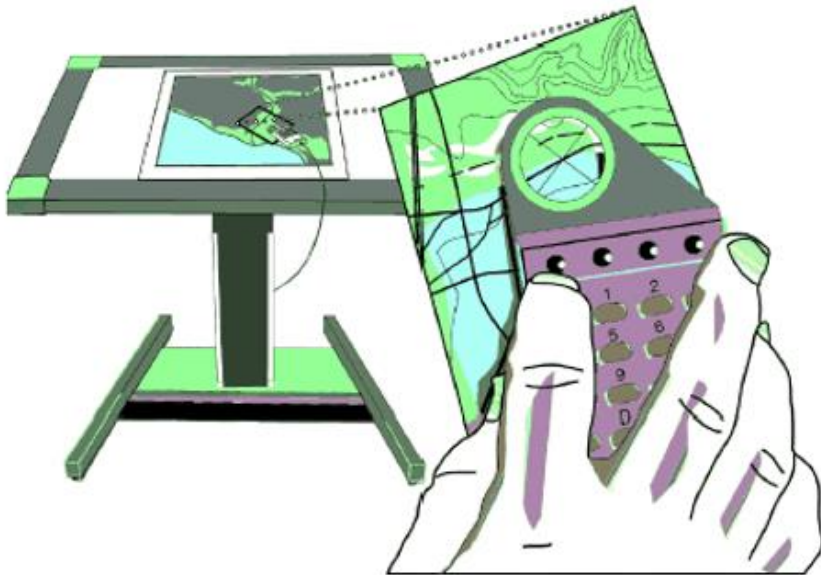


Vectors represent discrete objects well



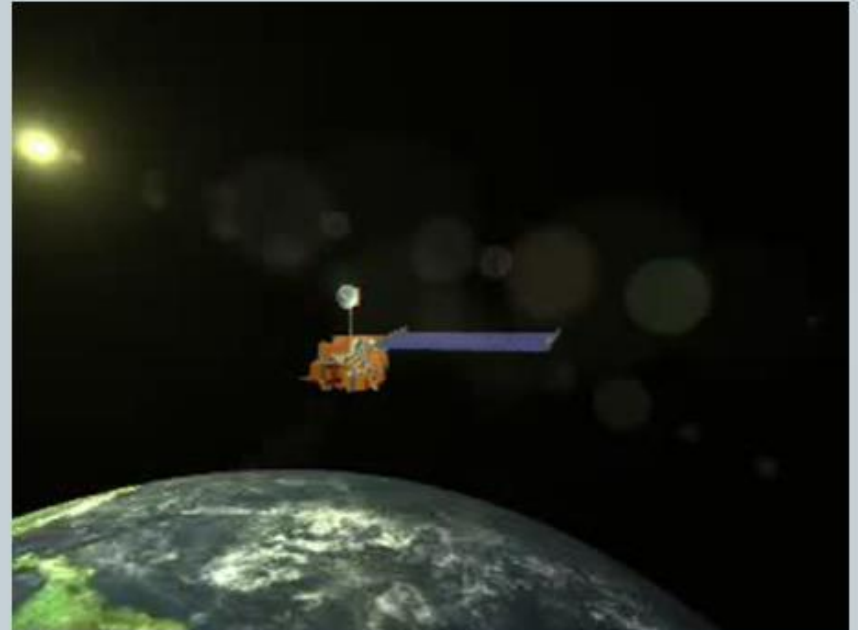
Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Vectors often come from digitizing



1. Digitizer cursor transmits a pulse from an electromagnetic coil under the view lens.
2. Pulse is picked up by nearest grid wires under tablet surface.
3. Result is sent to computer after conversion to x and y units.

Rasters often come from remote sensing

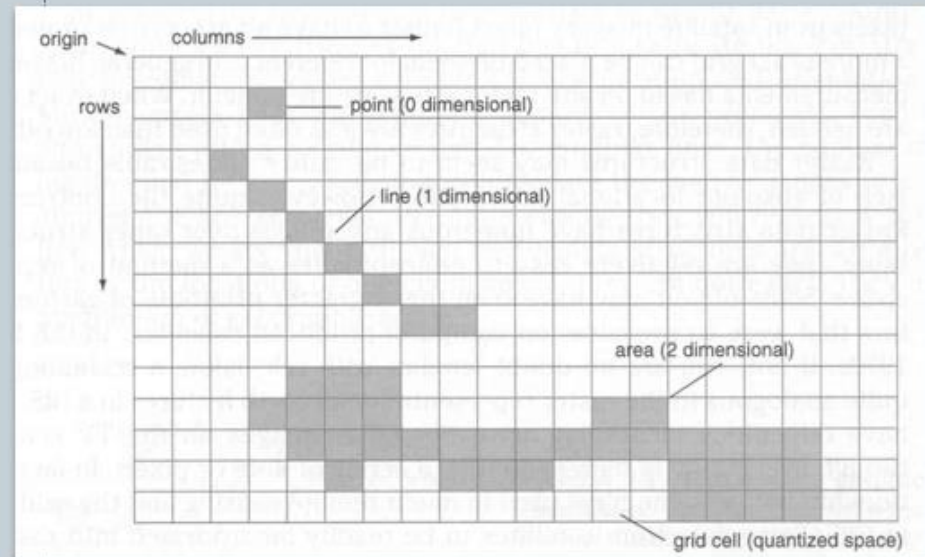


Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Vectors can precisely represent rasters

70	53	41	64	84	85	81	88	91	87
79	77	45	38	59	77	84	86	85	85
80	82	69	44	32	45	72	86	82	78
88	79	86	87	65	40	41	75	79	78
93	86	93	106	106	84	56	43	58	75
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105	110	97	88	84	85	87	77	59	44
96	103	89	79	79	75	77	79	74	72
87	93	97	90	82	76	70	67	61	71
79	81	88	97	93	85	78	74	70	72
81	75	78	85	94	97	92	84	80	72

Rasters cannot precisely represent vectors



Each grid cell can be converted to a square polygon.

All vectors must be coerced to grid cells.

Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Vector formats are relatively complex

- Multiple files representing arcs, nodes, polygons, topology, projection, and attribute information.

Raster formats are relatively simple

- Header file
- Raster data

Review of Vectors vs. Rasters

Vector – HPC more difficult

- High performance computing (HPC) with vectors requires advanced topological and database algorithms (complex).

Raster – HPC simple

- High performance computing (HPC) with rasters usually just requires sending “chunks” of the raster to different processors (simple).