

APPLICATION OF GIS FOR GAP ANALYSIS IN CULTURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN QUANG BINH PROVINCE, VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

Quang Binh province is located in the North Center Coast region of Vietnam. Beside the unique values of geology, geomorphology and biodiversity have been exploited to develop the type of tourism based on nature, Quang Binh has also many potential for cultural tourism development. In tourism development, gap analysis shows the gap between development potential and current investment. This is an important basis to reallocate service resources compatible with development potential, towards utilisation of cultural resources sensibly and sustainable tourism development by location. This research designed process diagram of GIS application for gap analysis in cultural tourism development in Quang Binh province, gathered and processed GIS data, calculated input elements weight by AHP and analysed in GIS to build result maps. Based on result maps, the research suggested some solutions to use sensibly in cultural tourism development space at this area.

EVALUATE THE ACCURACY OF GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE IN SATELLITE IMAGERY CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

Based on cloud-based platform, Google Earth Engine (GEE) has a capacity of storage and analysis of a large free data. GEE combines a petabyte-scale archive of publicly available remotely sensed imagery and other data, its computational infrastructure is optimized for parallel processing of geospatial data, multi date at global scale. At the present, free remote sensing data includes of Landsat, Sentinel and MODIS is integrated into GEE that can be directly analysed through service of Google Cloud Storage. In the field of remote sensing, these remote sensing images can be analysed and classified for land cover mapping, land cover change, urban mapping, deforestation detection by scientists in academic and scientific institutions, government at either small and large scale. This report presents comparison and evaluation on accuracy of land cover classification of Landsat 8 images using Support Vector Machine classifier. The results show that the classification images on Google Earth Engine and ENVI are similar. The overall accuracy are 79,25% in GEE and 86,95% in ENVI. Statistical z test indicates that this difference is not statistically significant. This evaluation can support further studies on taking advances of GEE in remote sensing data analysis.