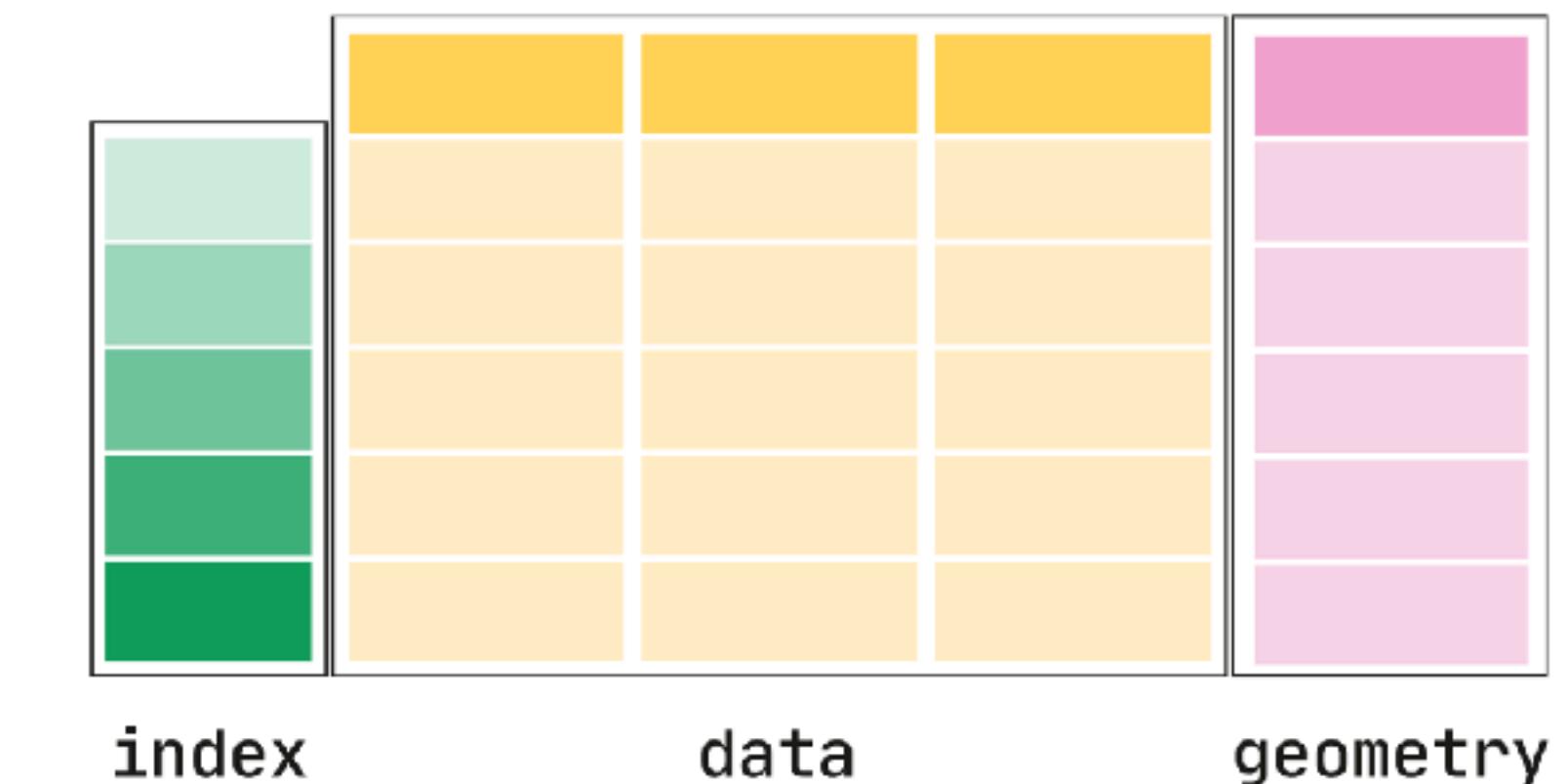
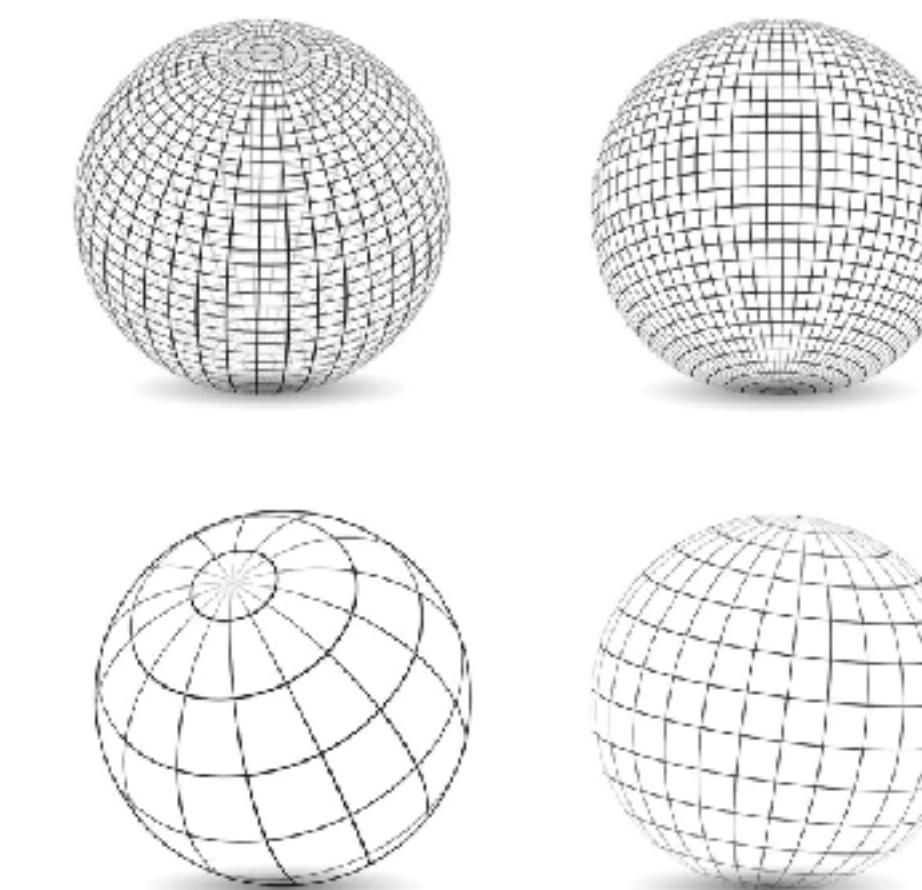
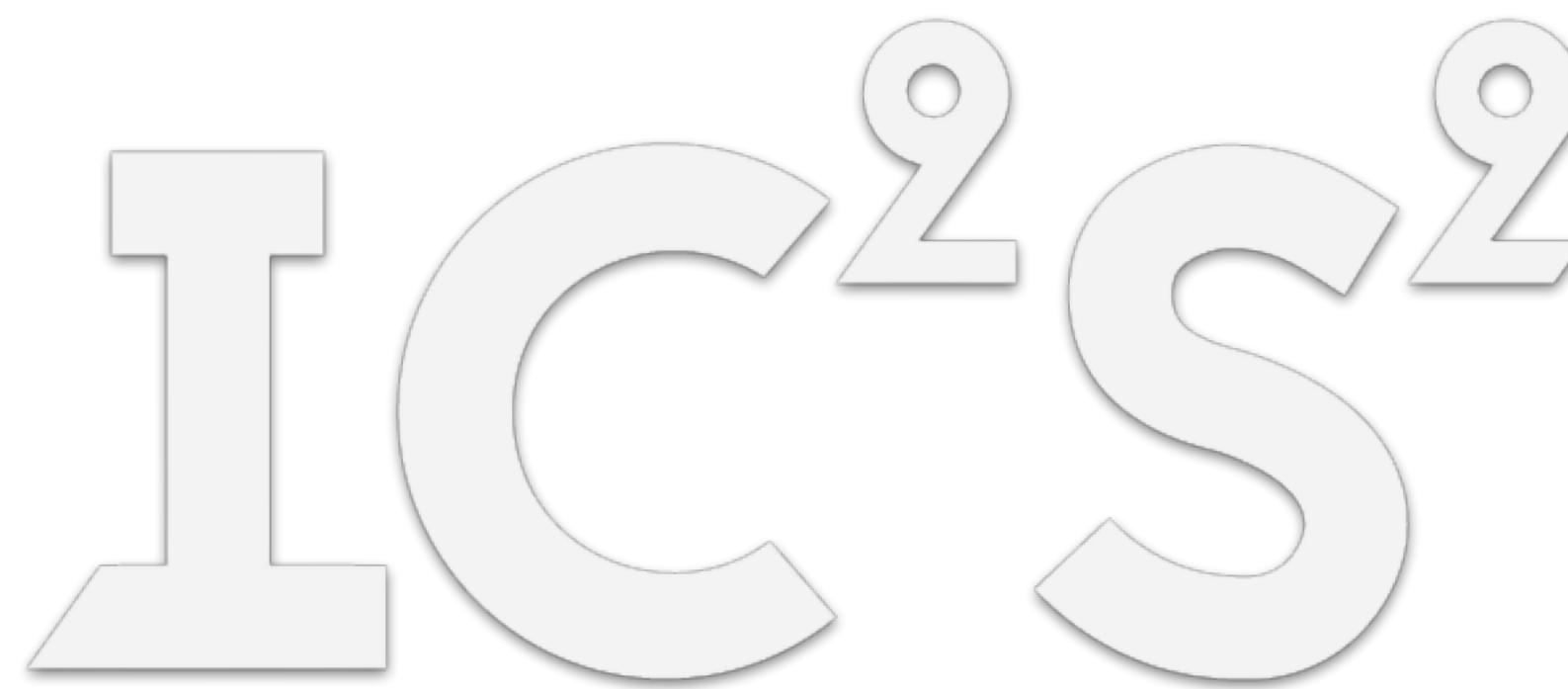


Part 1: Data Handling Data & Geometry, CRS, Libraries

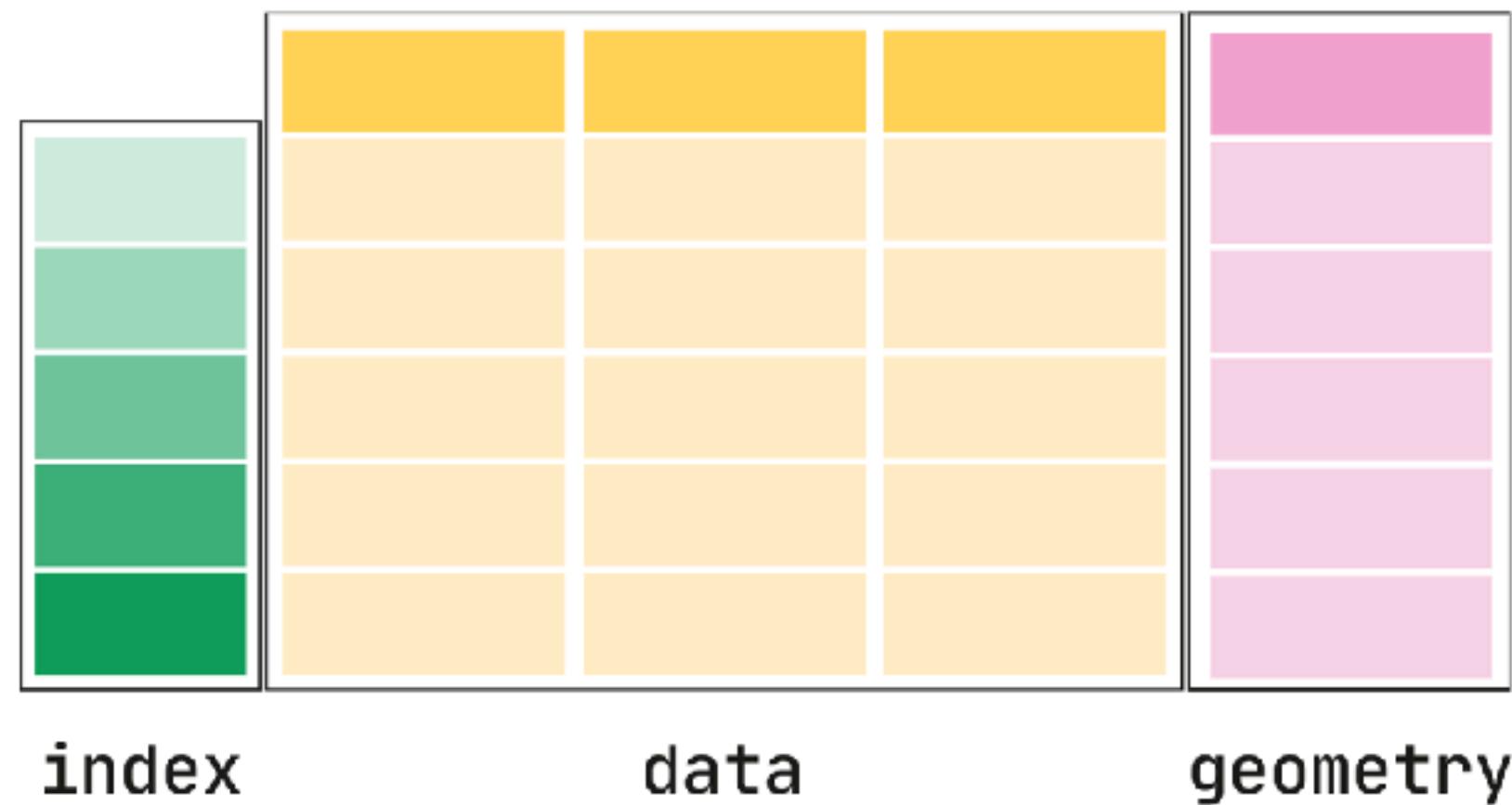
Michael Szell

Jul 17, 2023

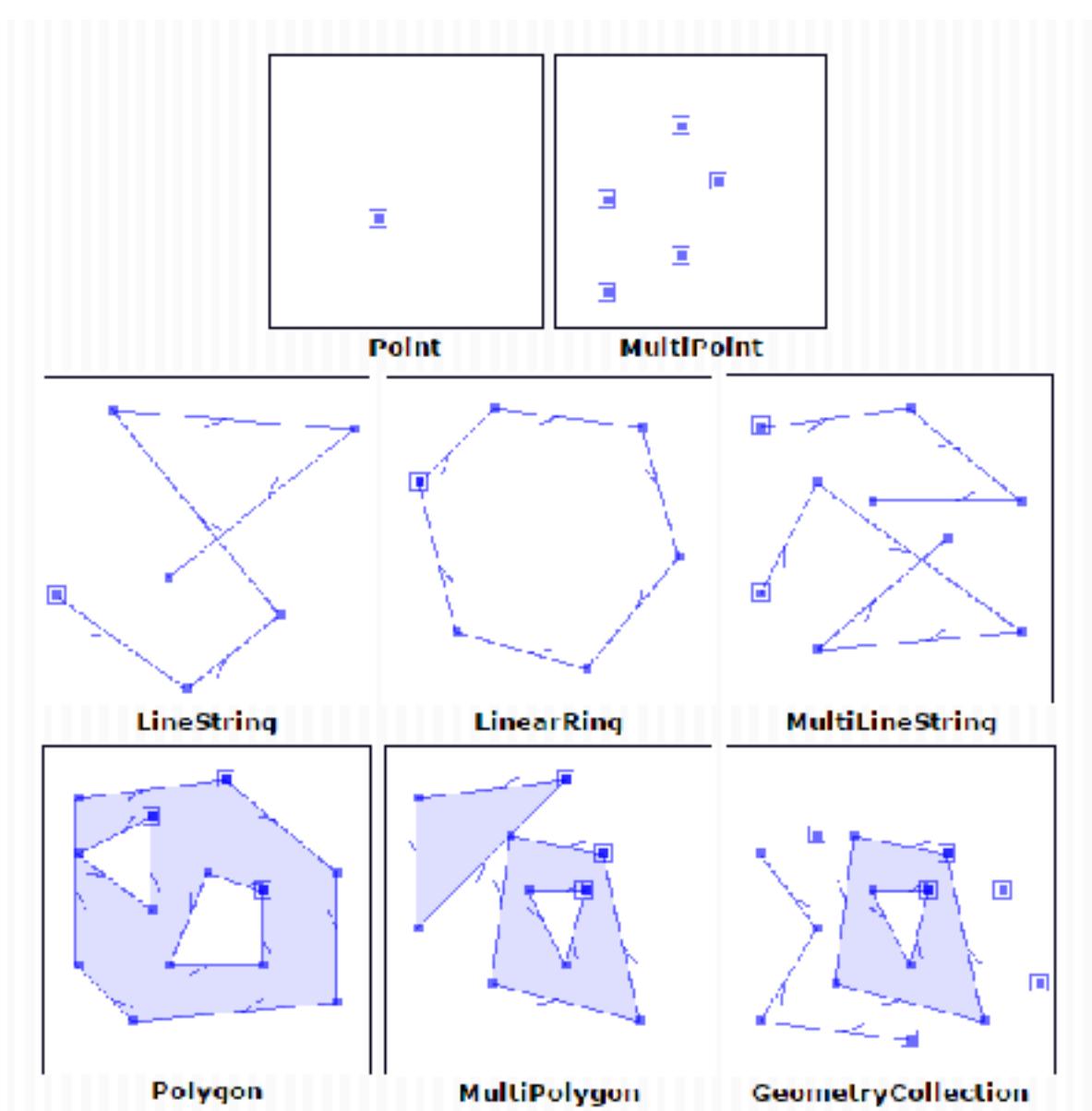


In this session you will learn about geospatial data basics

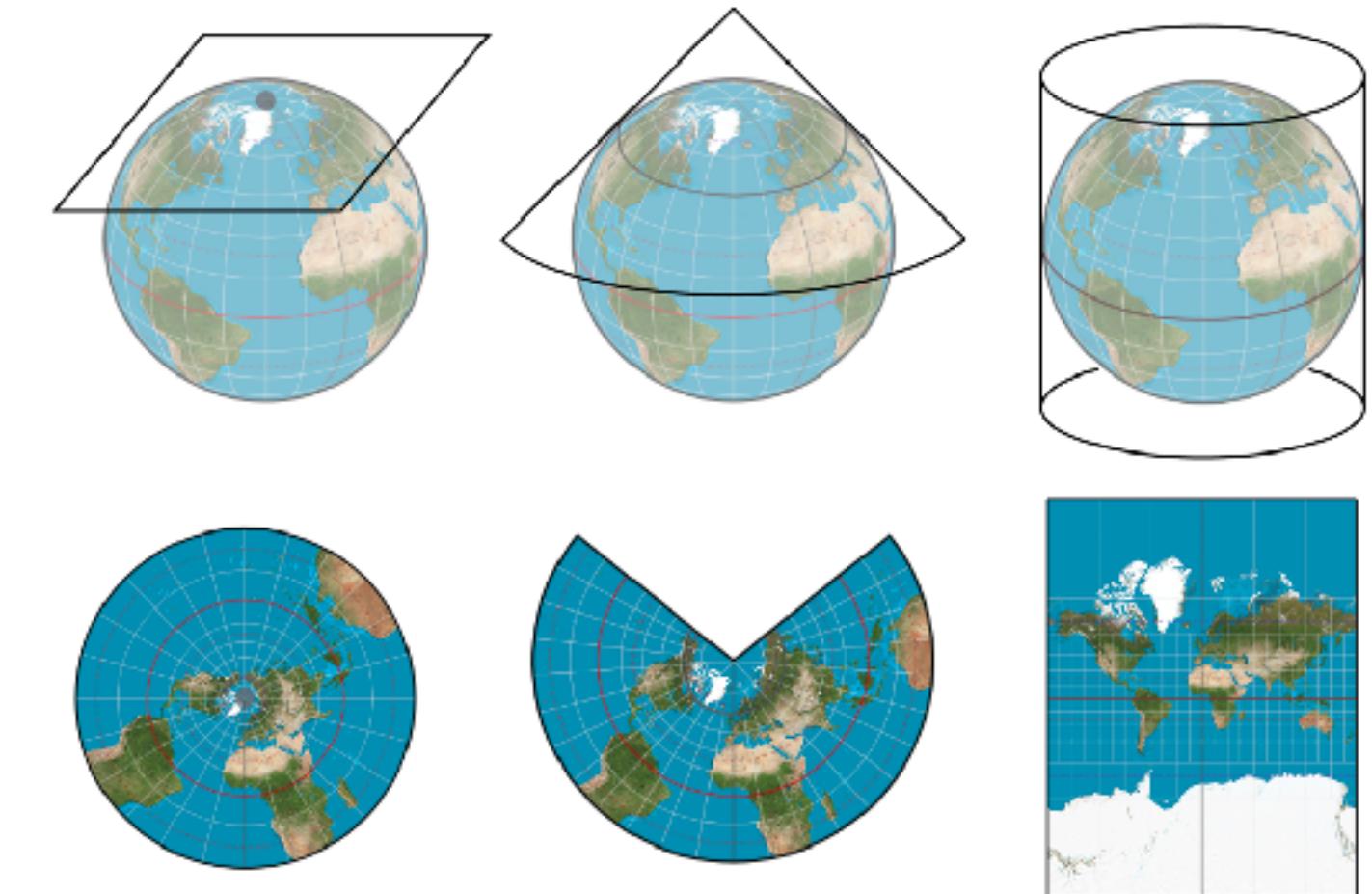
GeoPandas / How to work with vector data

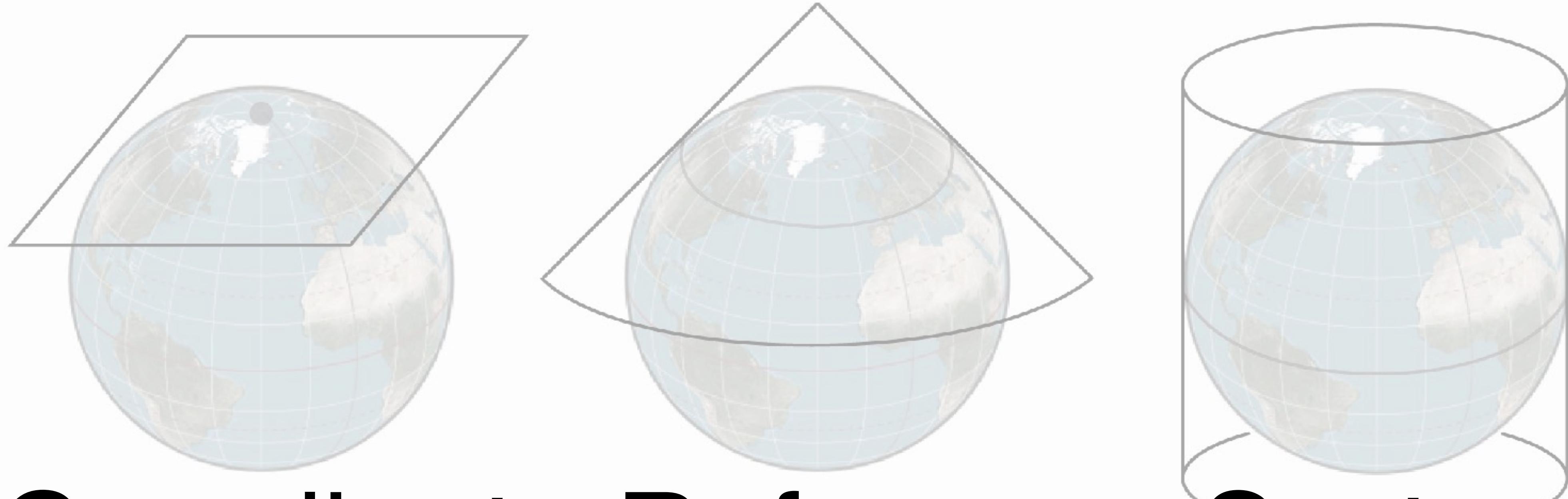


Shapely / Manipulating geometry

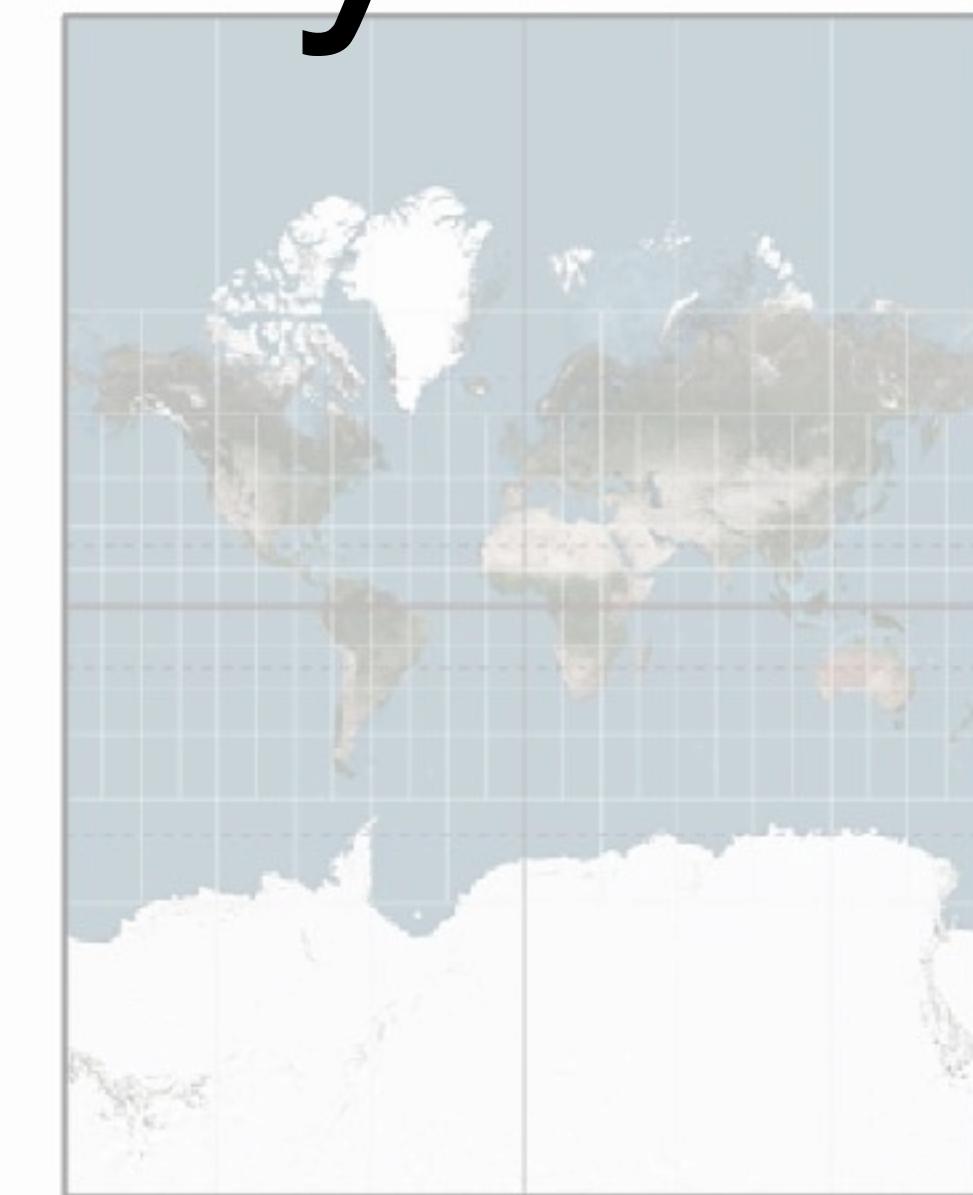
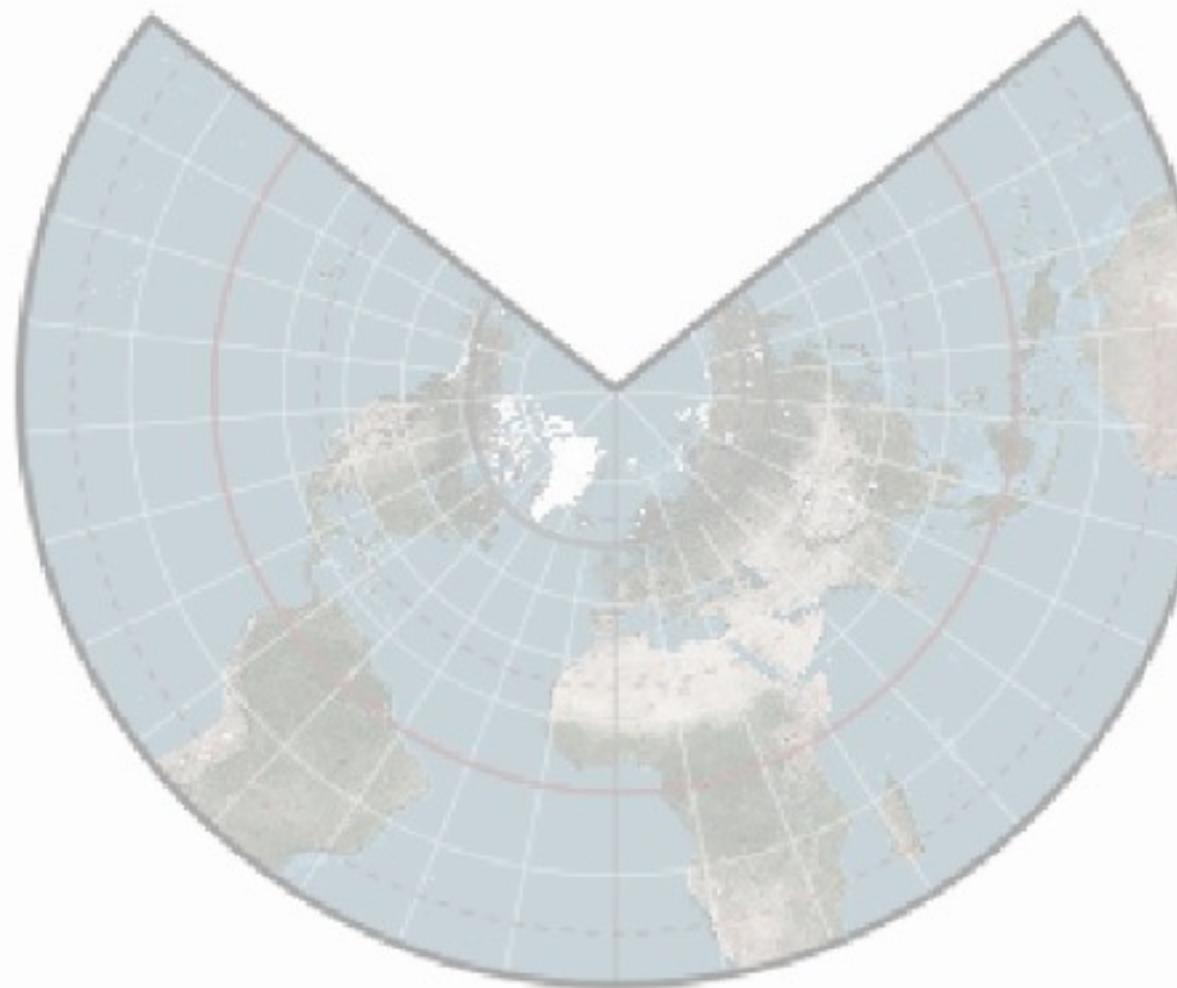
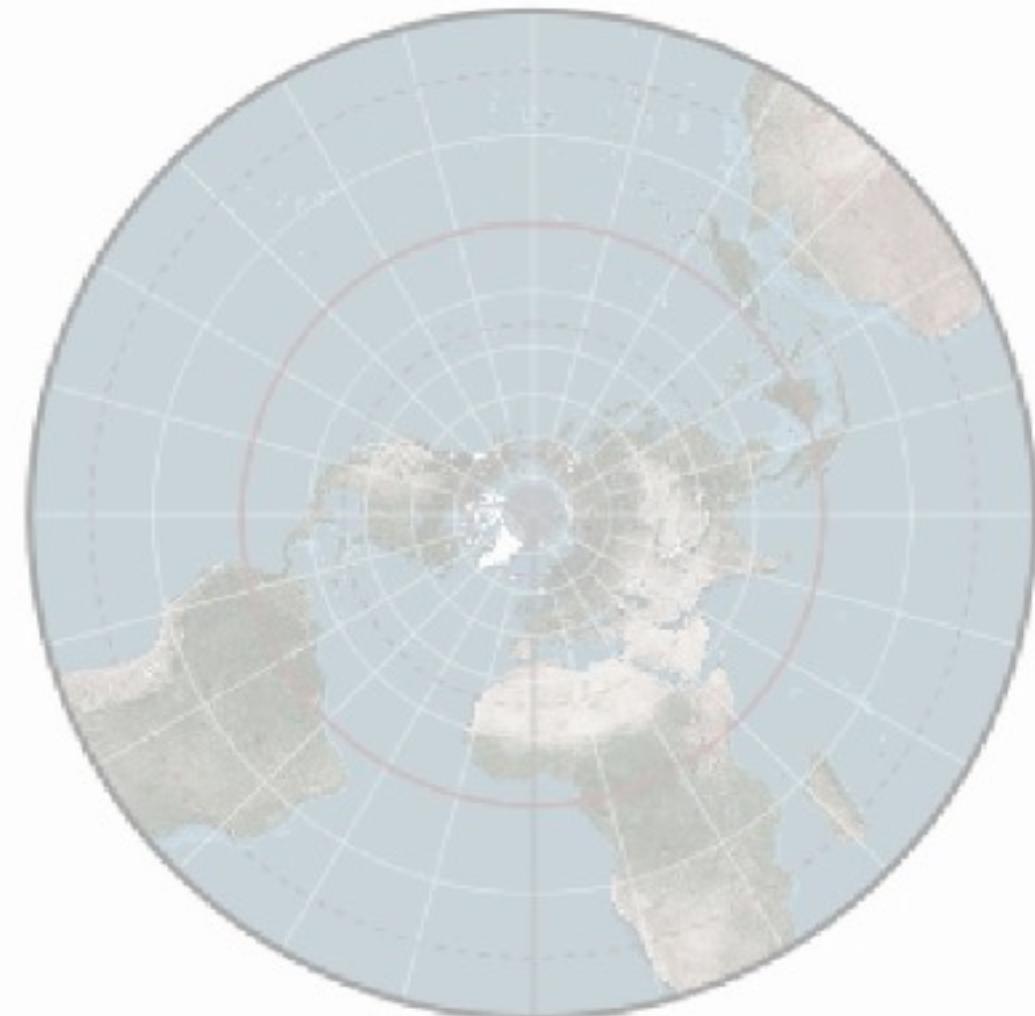


Coordinate reference systems (CRS)





Coordinate Reference Systems



Coordinate Reference System (CRS)

Geographic RS



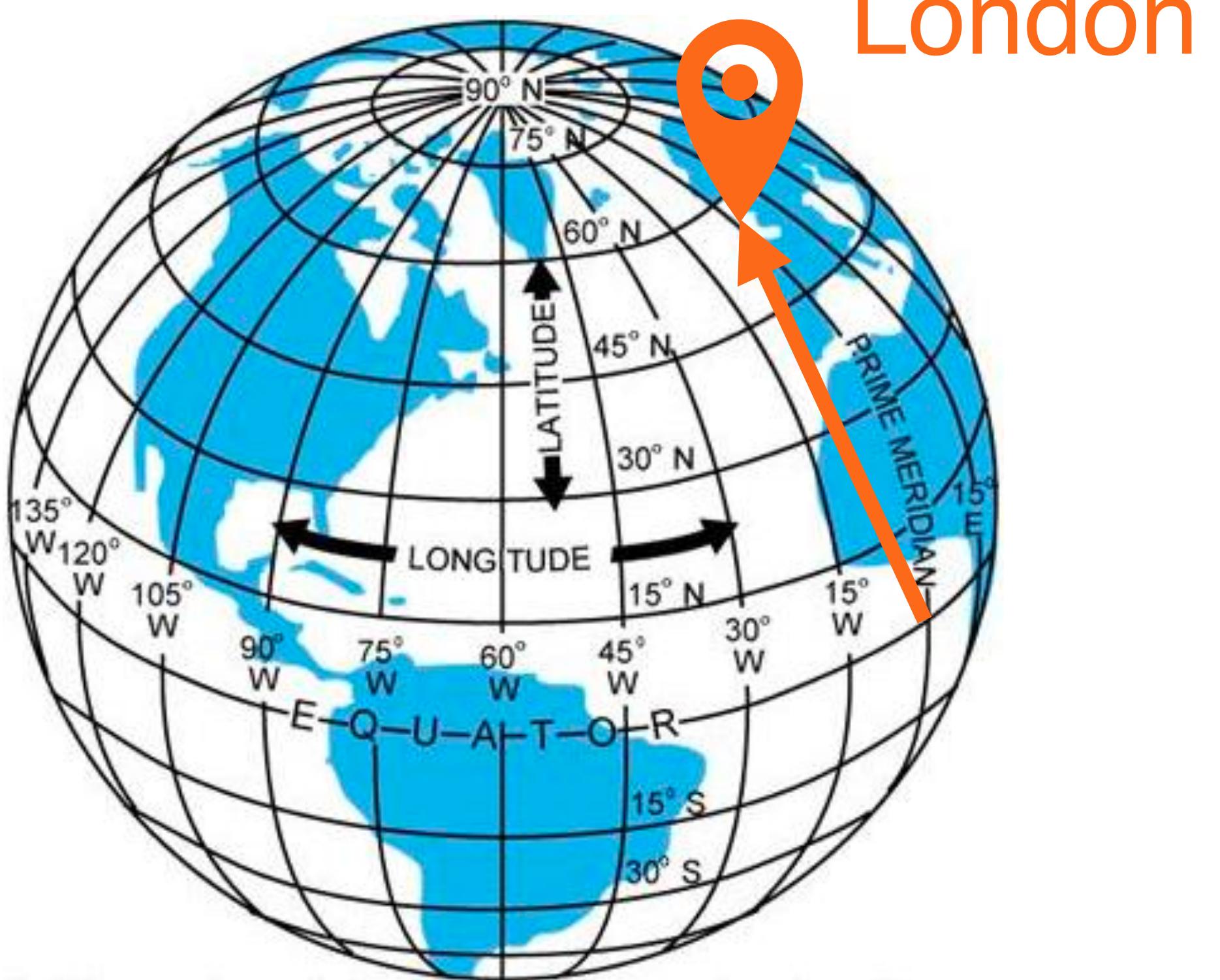
London

$$(\phi, \lambda) = (-0.1, 51.5)$$

Longitude Degrees N/S from equator
Latitude Degrees W/E from meridian

Coordinate Reference System (CRS)

Geographic RS

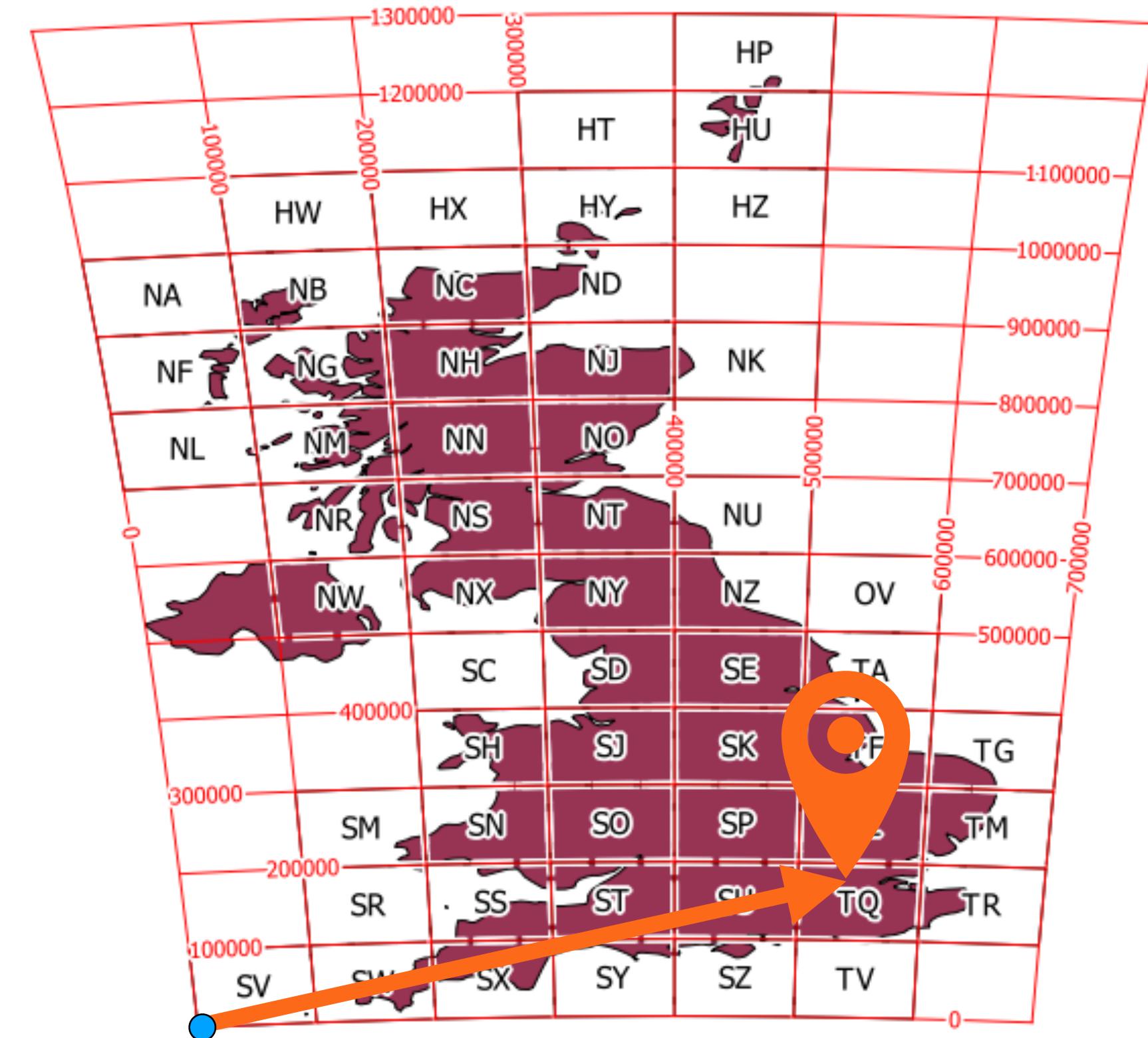


London

$$(\phi, \lambda) = (-0.1, 51.5)$$

Longitude Degrees N/S from equator
Latitude Degrees W/E from meridian

Projected RS

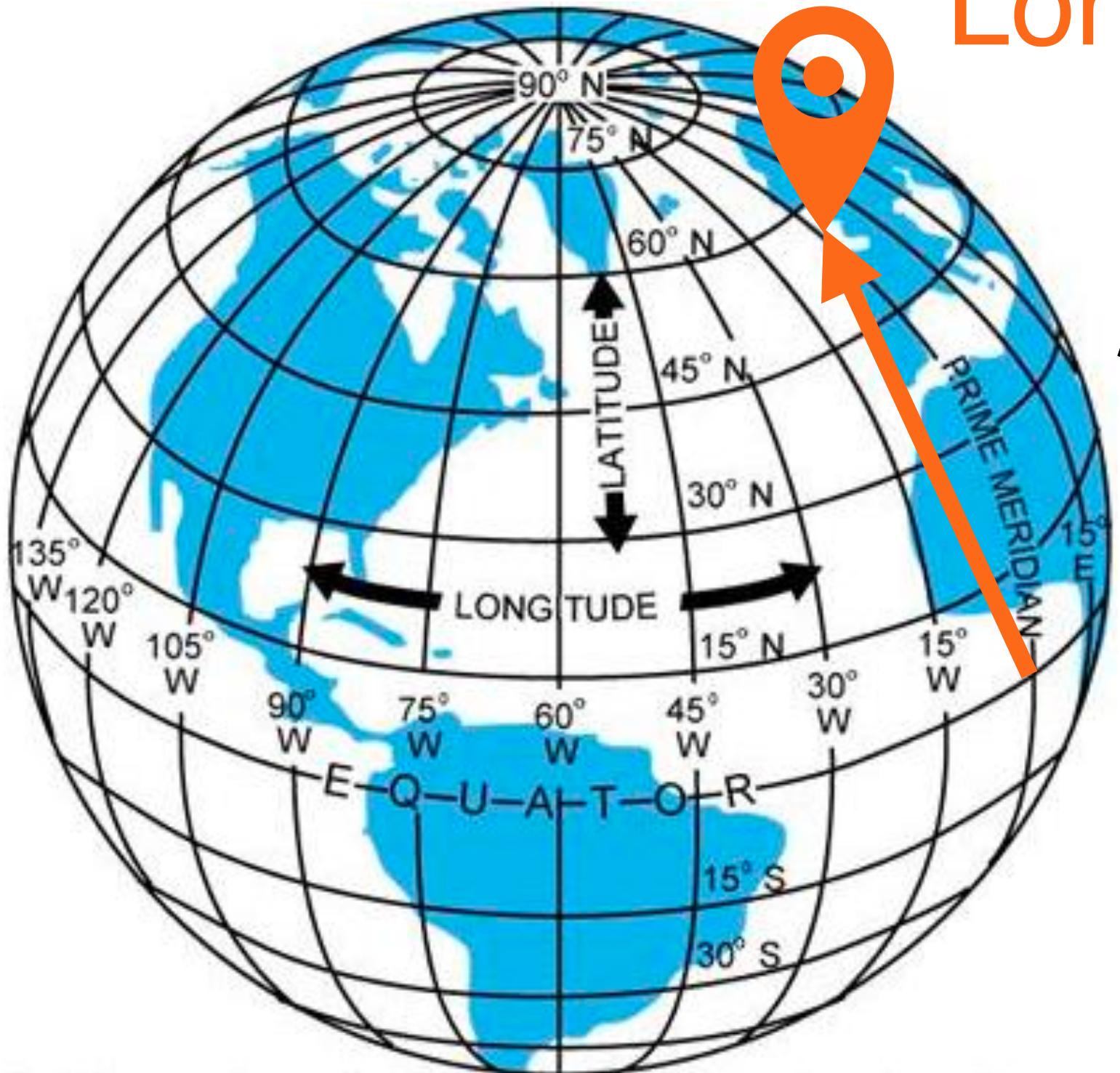


$$(x,y) = (530000, 180000)$$

Easting Meters east from origin (bottom left)
Northing Meters north from origin (bottom left)

Coordinate Reference System (CRS)

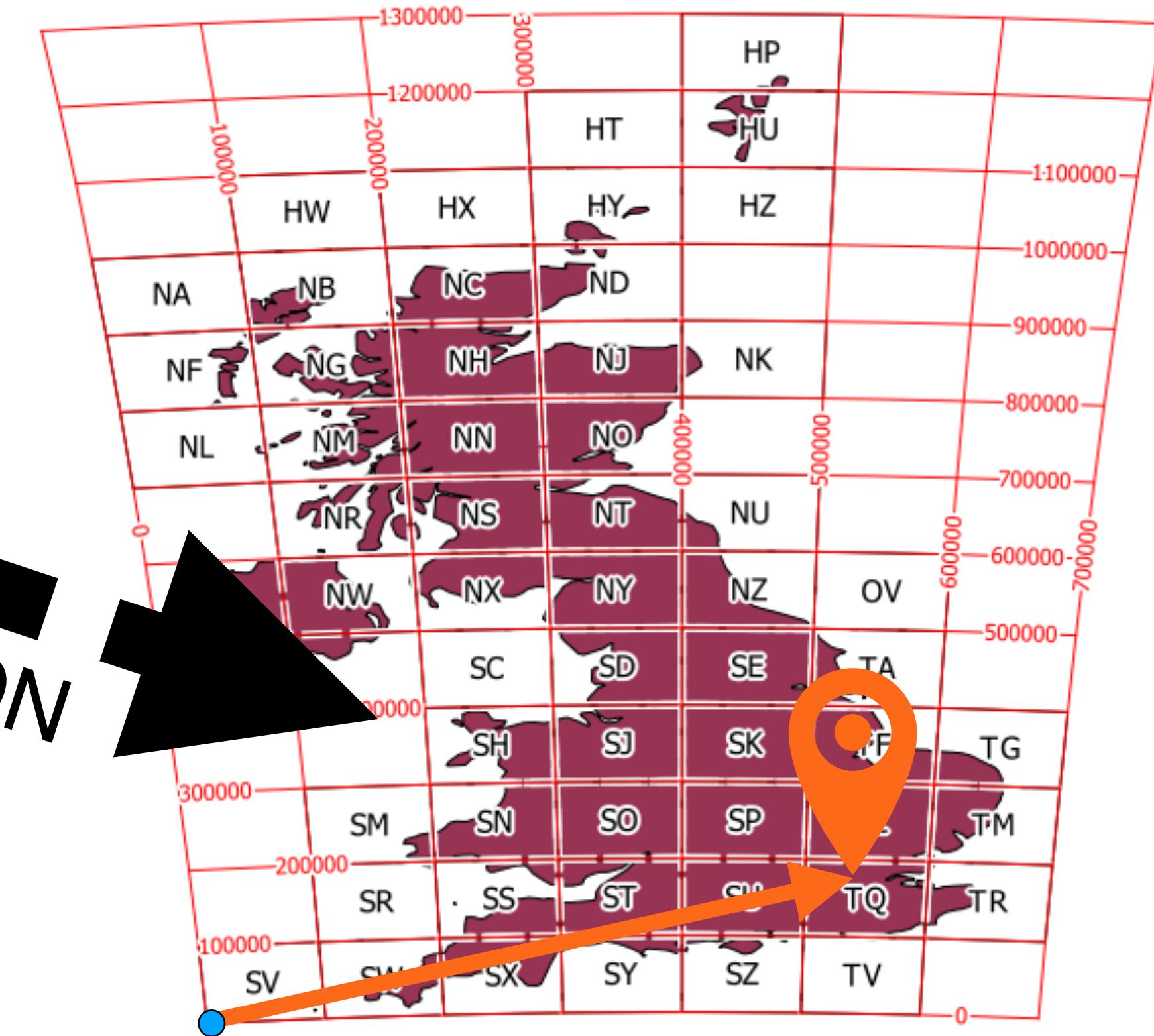
Geographic RS



$$(\phi, \lambda) = (-0.1, 51.5)$$

Longitude Degrees N/S from equator
Latitude Degrees W/E from meridian

Projected RS

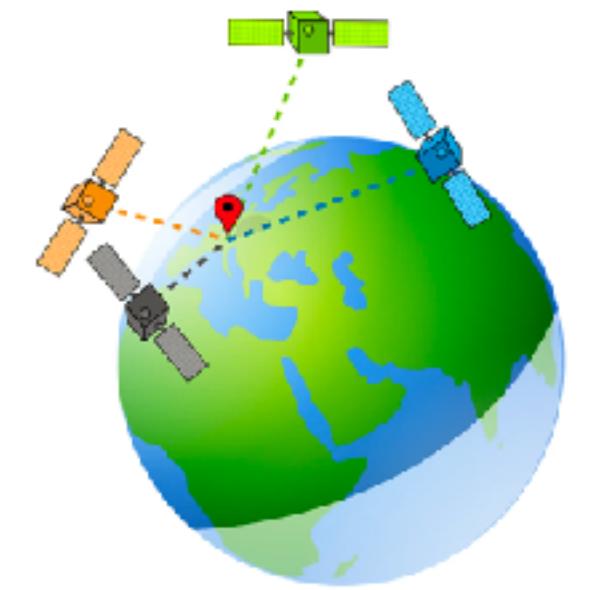


$$(x,y) = (530000, 180000)$$

Easting Meters east from origin (bottom left)
Northing Meters north from origin (bottom left)

Common world-spanning reference systems

WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984) / EPSG:4326



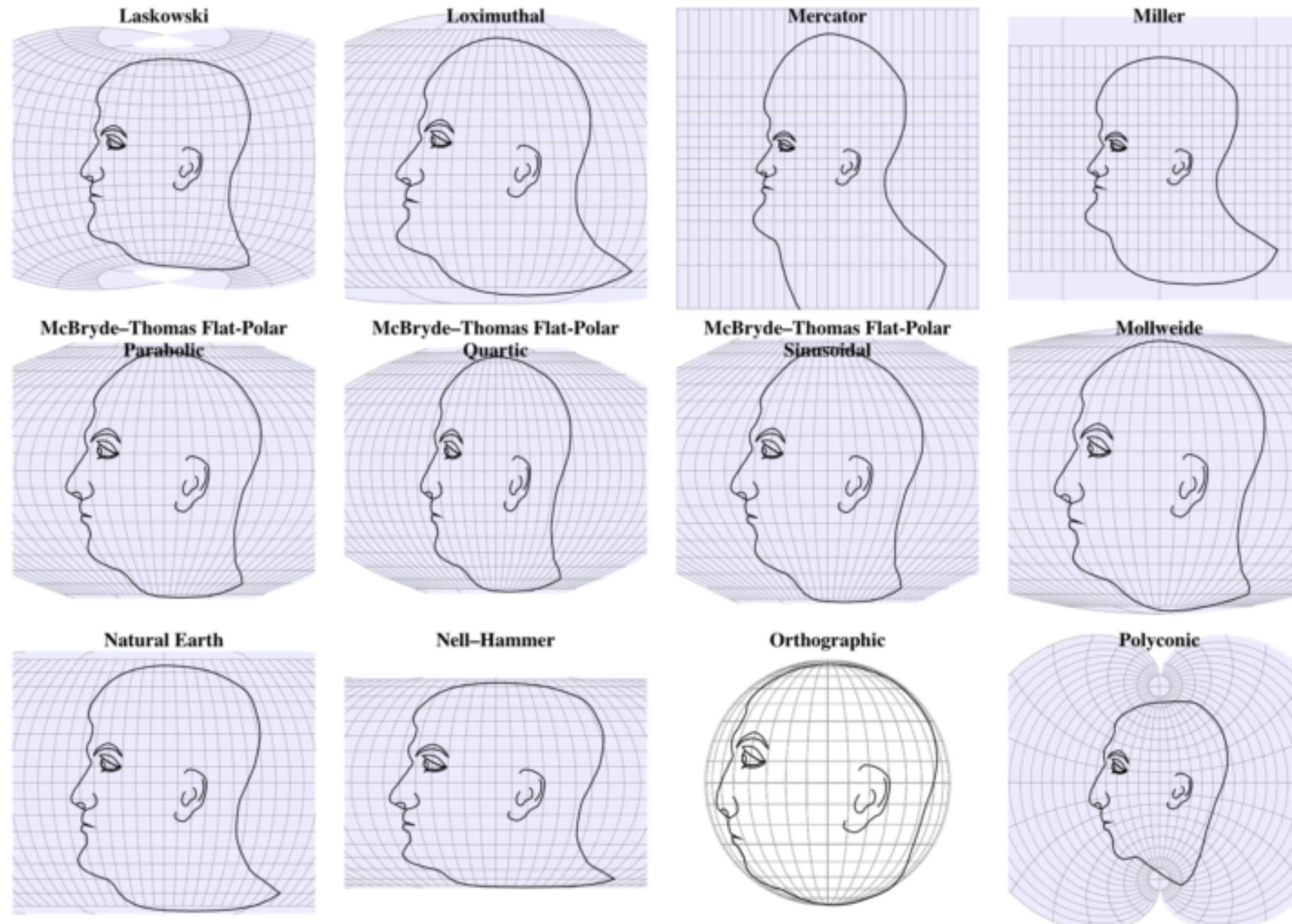
WGS 84 - Web/Pseudo-Mercator / EPSG:3857



Google Maps



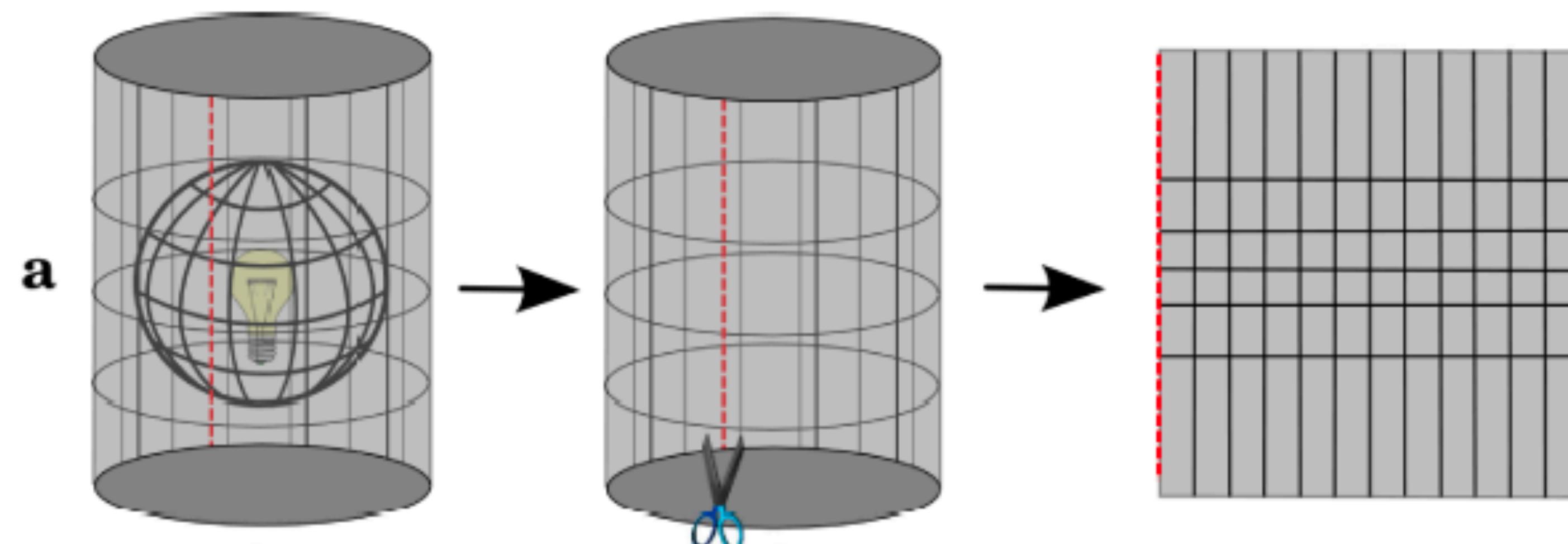
All map projections are wrong (but some are useful)



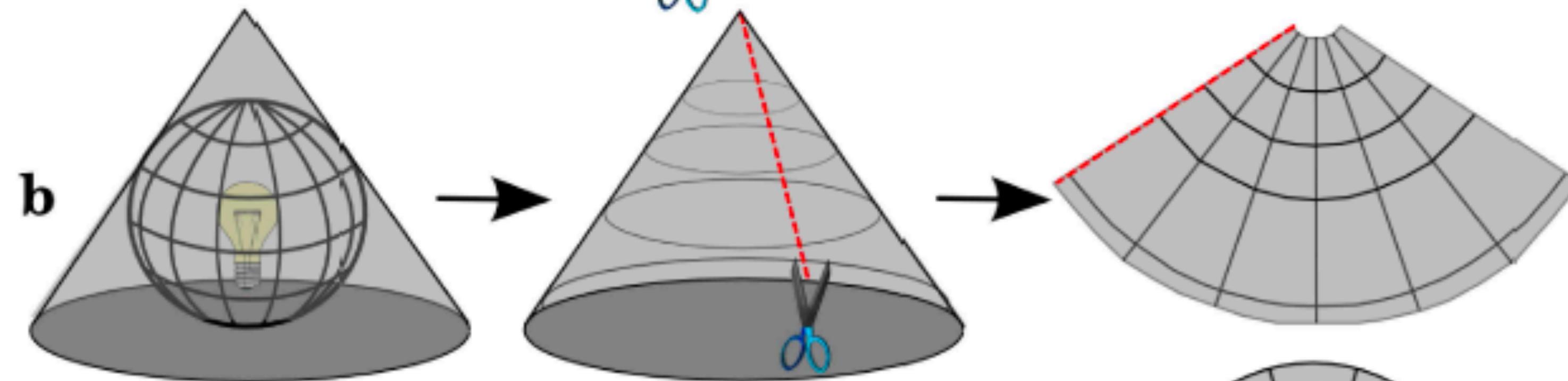
<https://www.thetruesize.com/>

3 families of map projections

Cylindrical



Conical



Planar



Map Projection Families

Map projections are optimized for different things

Azimuthal: preserve directions

Conformal: preserve local angular relationships

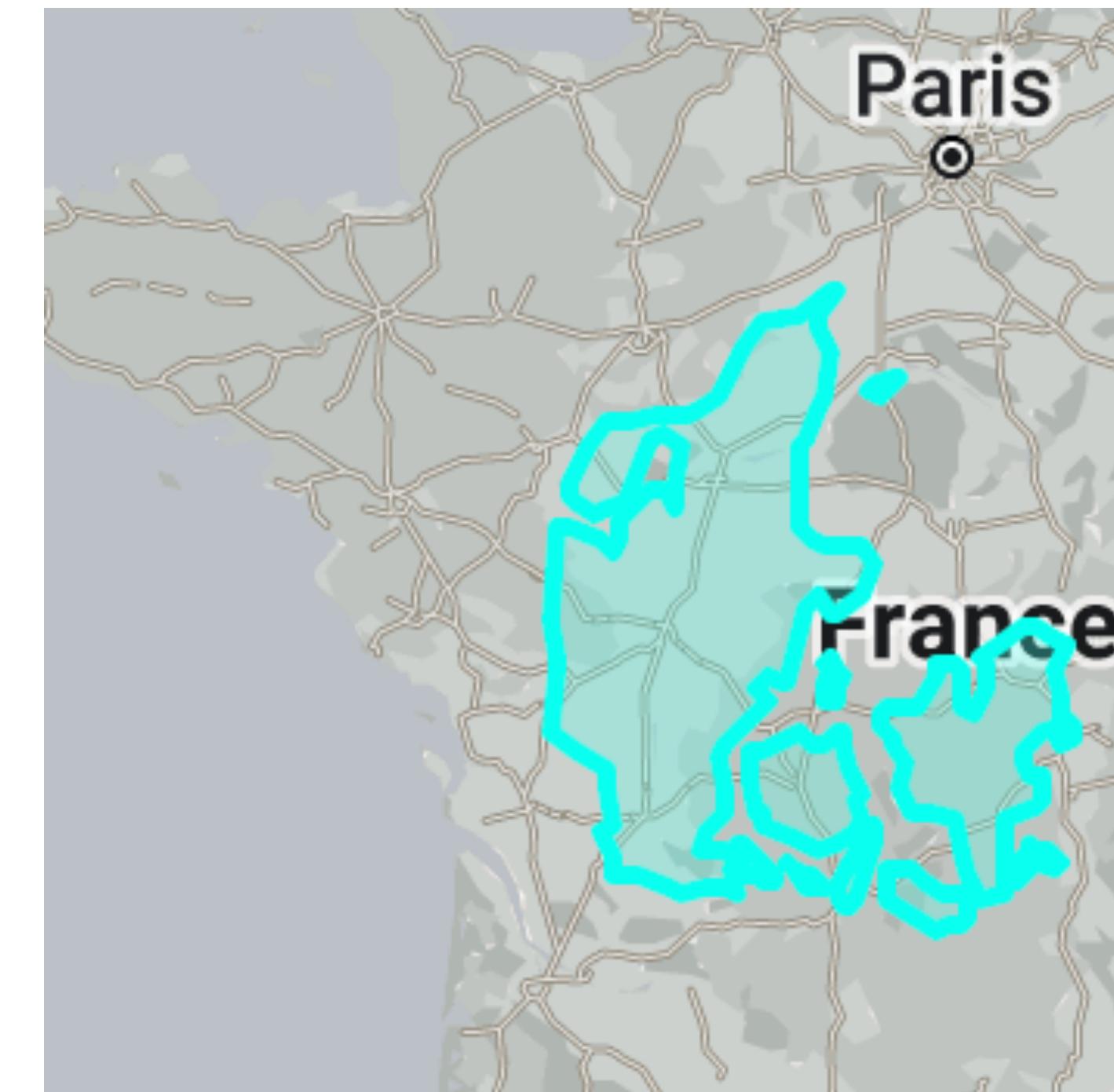
Equal area or equivalent: preserve relative areas

Equidistant: preserve distances

Compromise: does not preserve either areas or angles, but finds a compromise between the two, typically to present a more aesthetically pleasing map while reducing excessive distortion

The biggest **pitfall**: Wrong or missing CRS!

Check your CRS!



The 2nd biggest **pitfall**: (lat,lon) vs. (lon,lat)

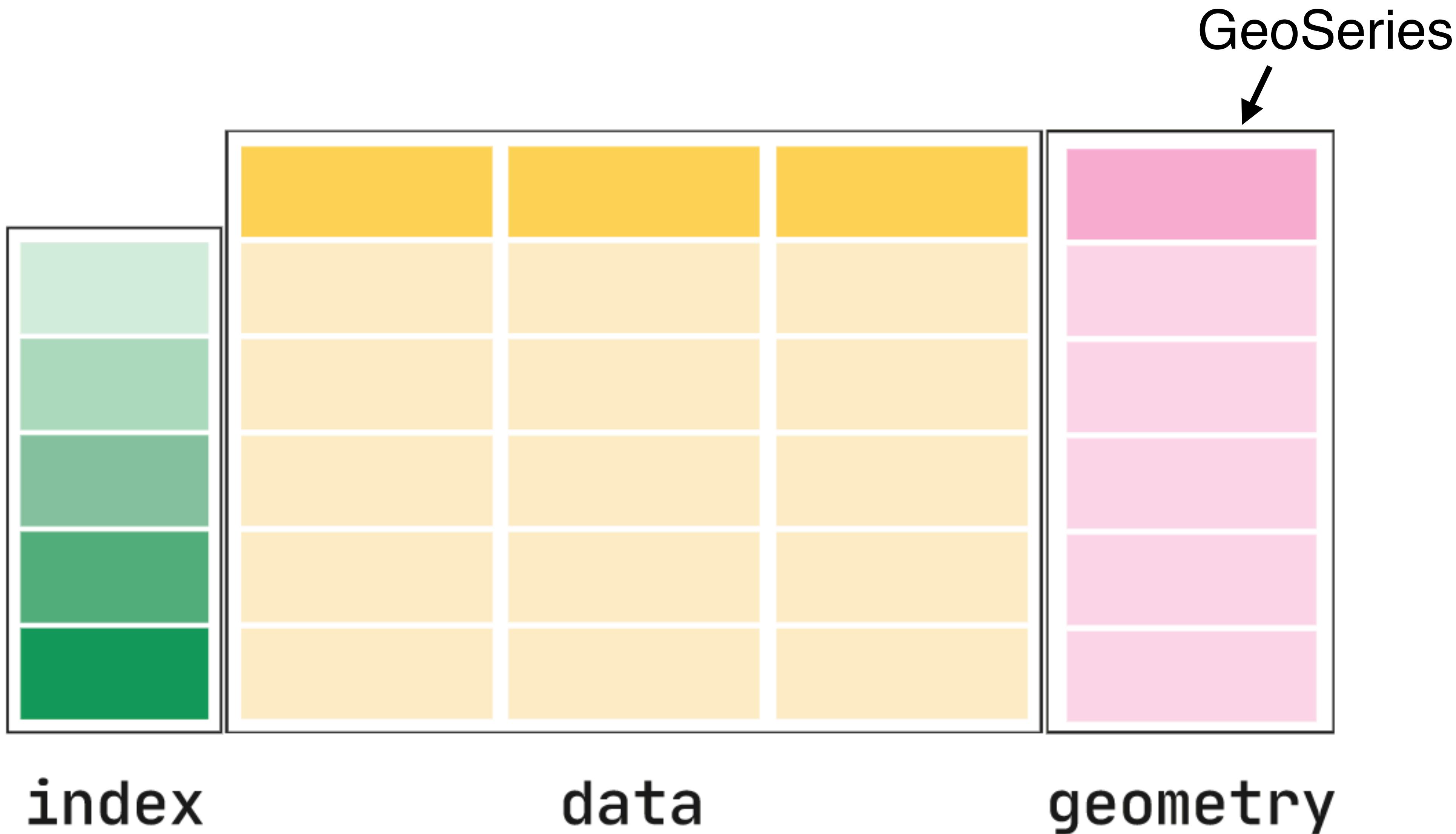
lon, lat	lat, lon
<p>formats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• GeoJSON ref• KML ref• Shapefile ref• WKT ref• WKB ref• geobuf ref	<p>formats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• GeoRSS ref• Encoded Polyline (Google) ref• iCalendar ref
<p>javascript apis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OpenLayers ref• d3 ref• ArcGIS API for JavaScript ref• Mapbox GL JS ref	<p>javascript apis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leaflet ref• Google Maps API ref



GeoPandas

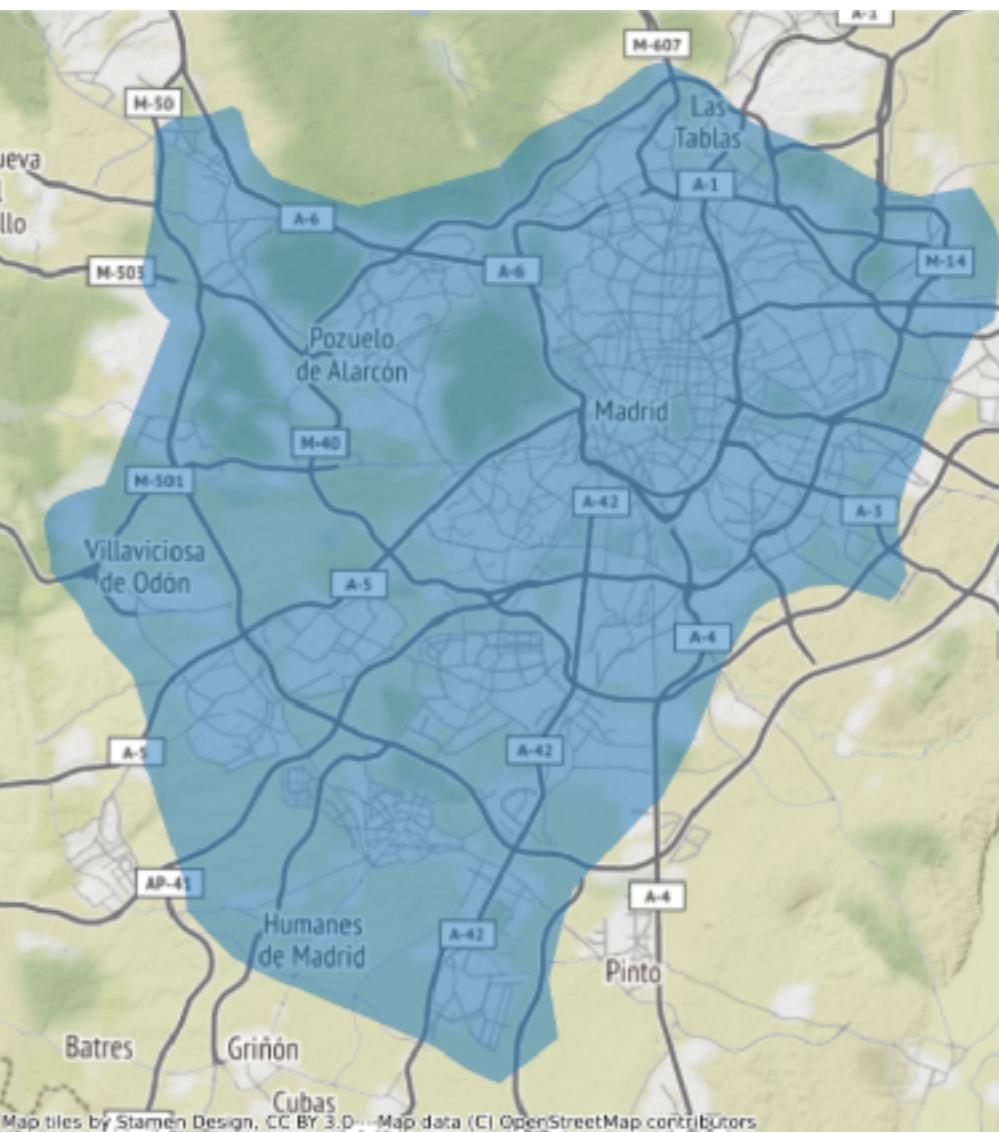
The spatial extension of pandas

The GeoDataFrame (gdf)

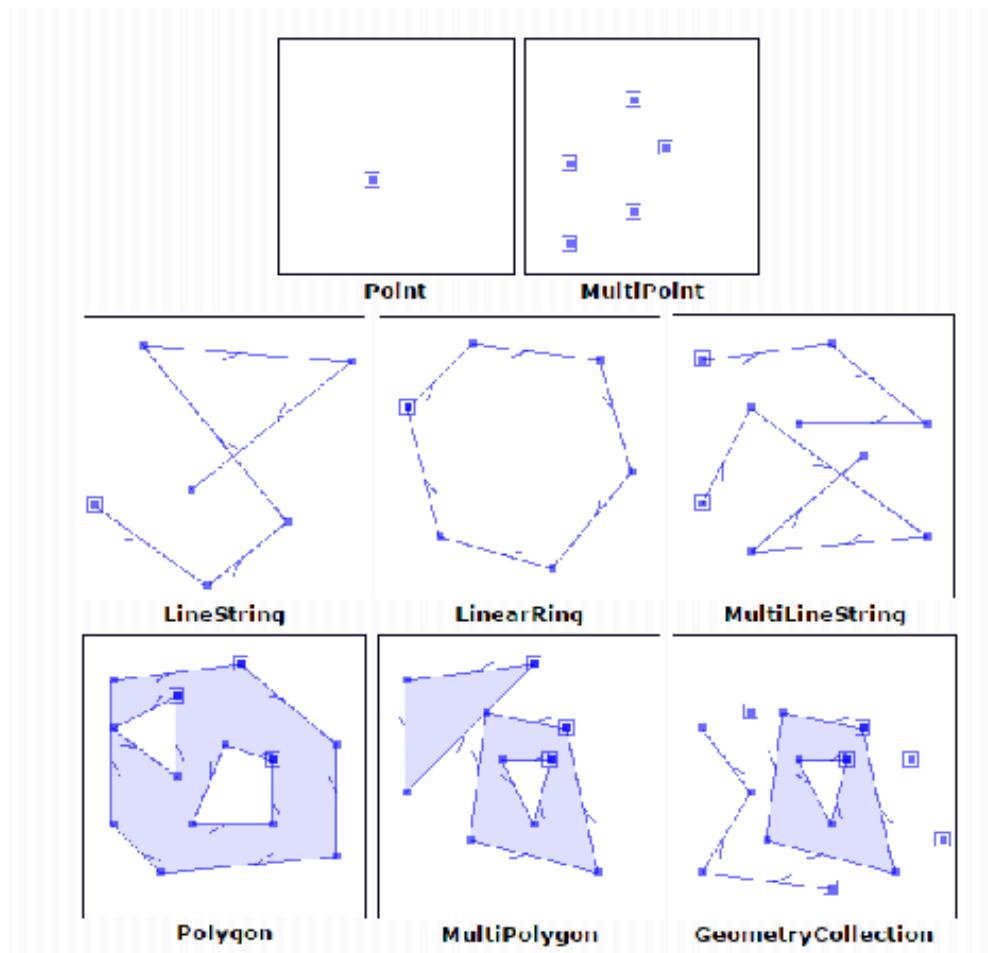


GeoPandas features

Uses Shapely for geometries



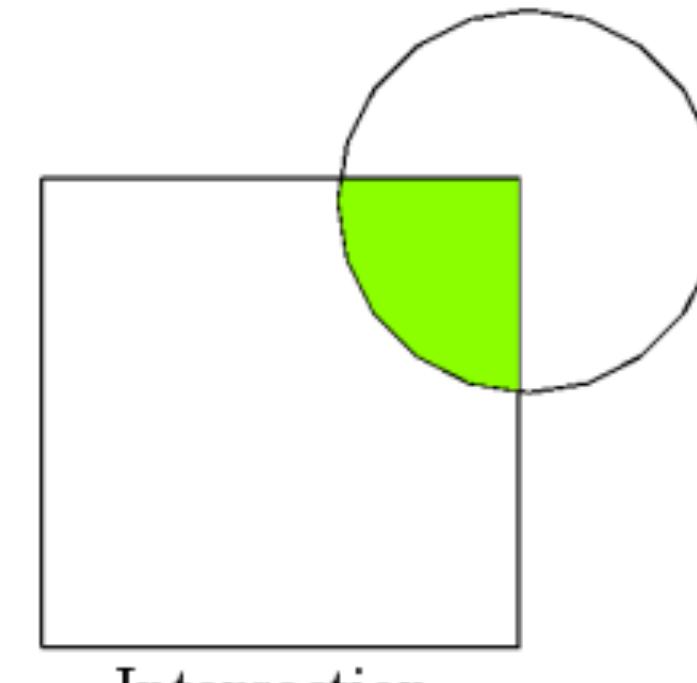
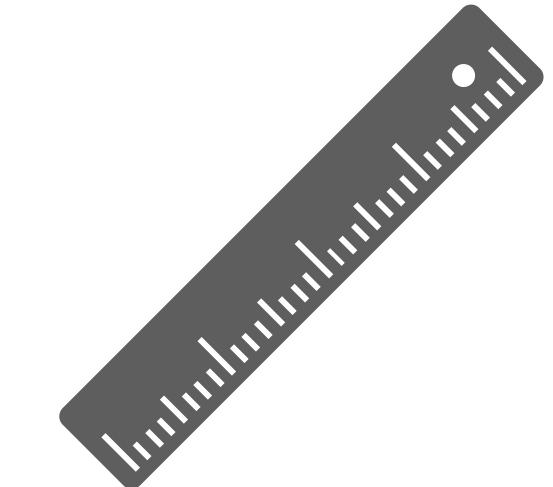
Static maps



CRS support



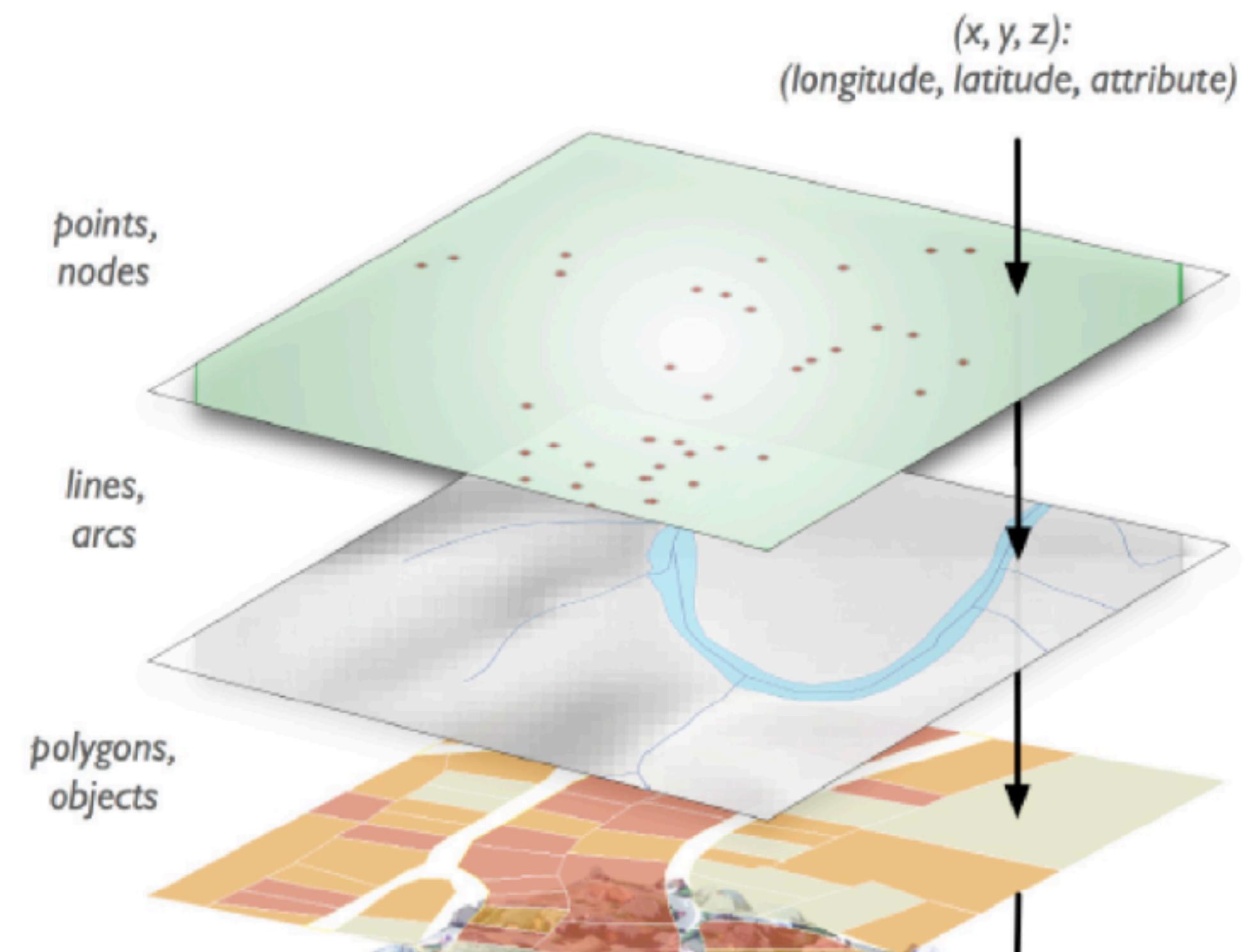
Spatial operations



Intersection

GeoPandas handles **vector** data

Vector: Geometric objects
.gpkg, .shp, .svg, geojson



Raster: Grid of pixels
.tif, .jpg, .png, .bmp



Use rasterio for raster data

Image: Maggi Kelly, UC Berkeley

File formats matter

Geopackage - 'universal'

GeoJSON - web-optimized

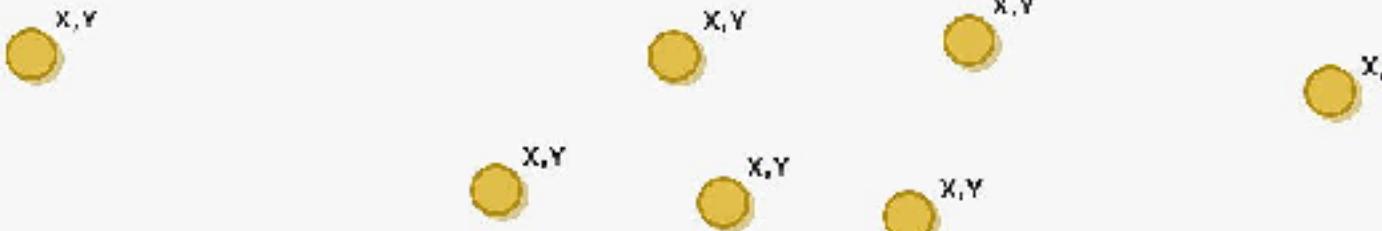
CSV

Shapefiles - old classic

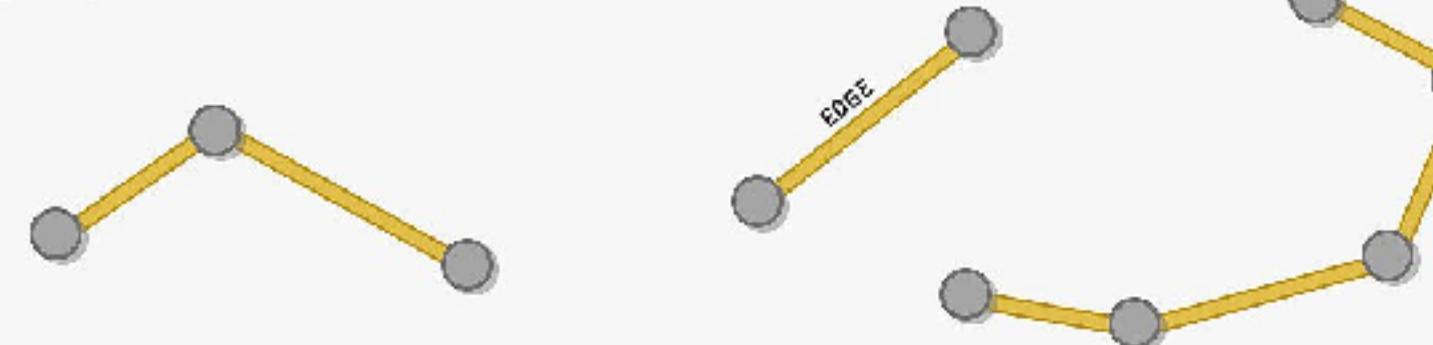


The basic geometric objects are handled by shapely

Point (node, vertex)
INDIVIDUAL X,Y LOCATIONS
E.g., label, manhole, tower locations

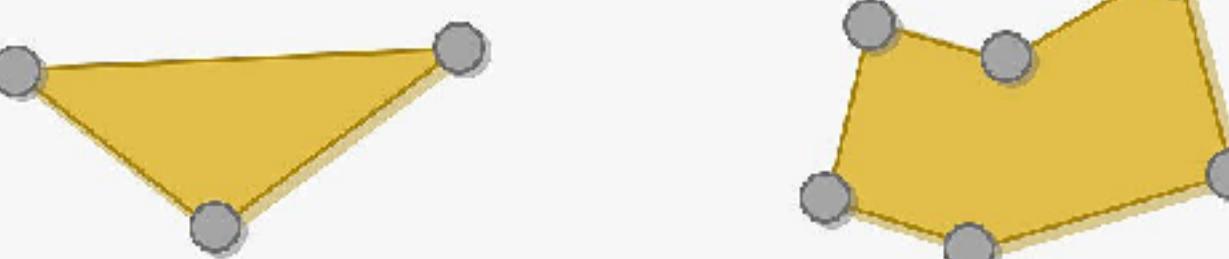


Line (chain)
2 OR MORE POINTS THAT ARE CONNECTED*
E.g., paths, roads, streams

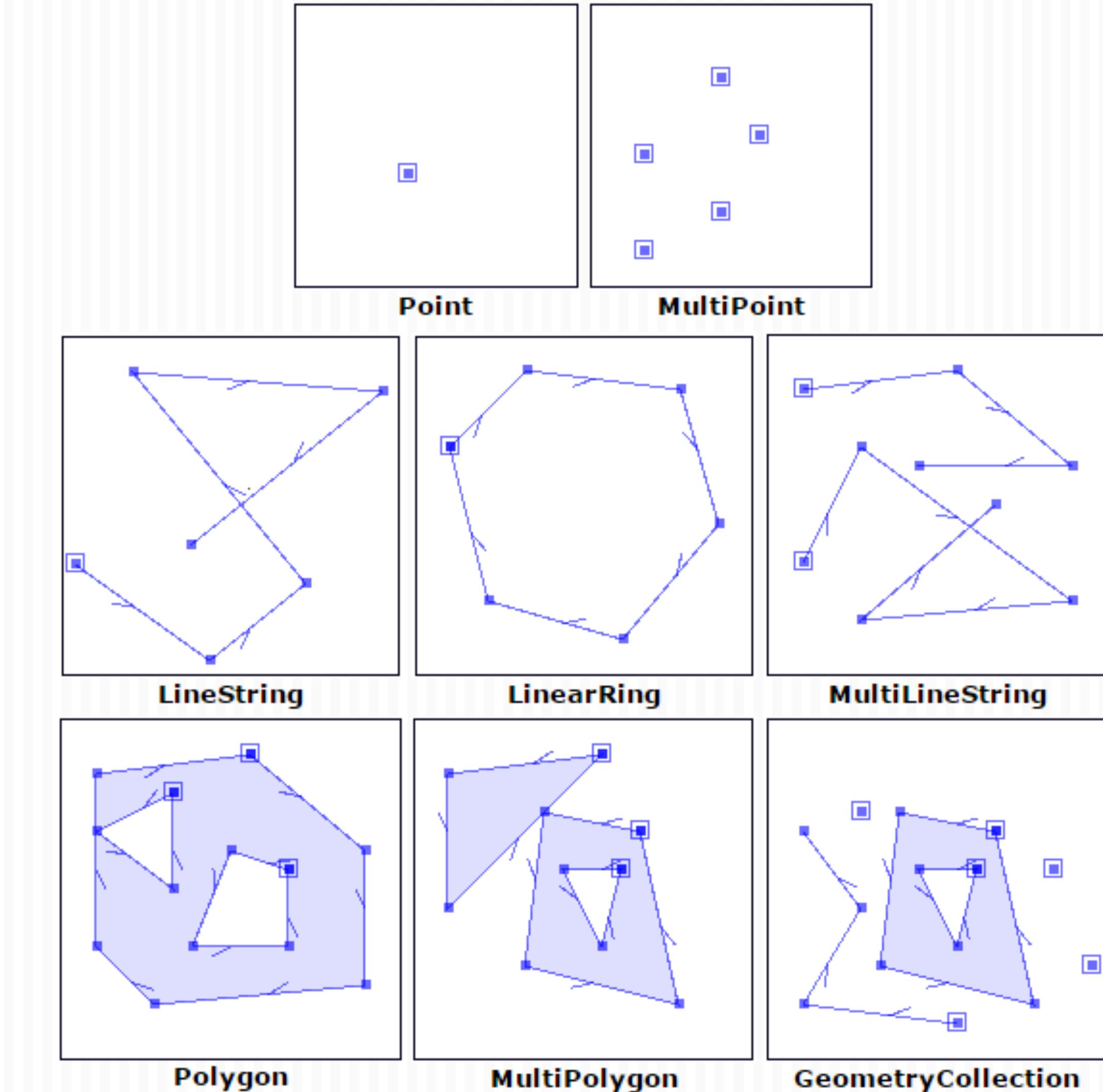


* 2 connected points also known as edge or arc.

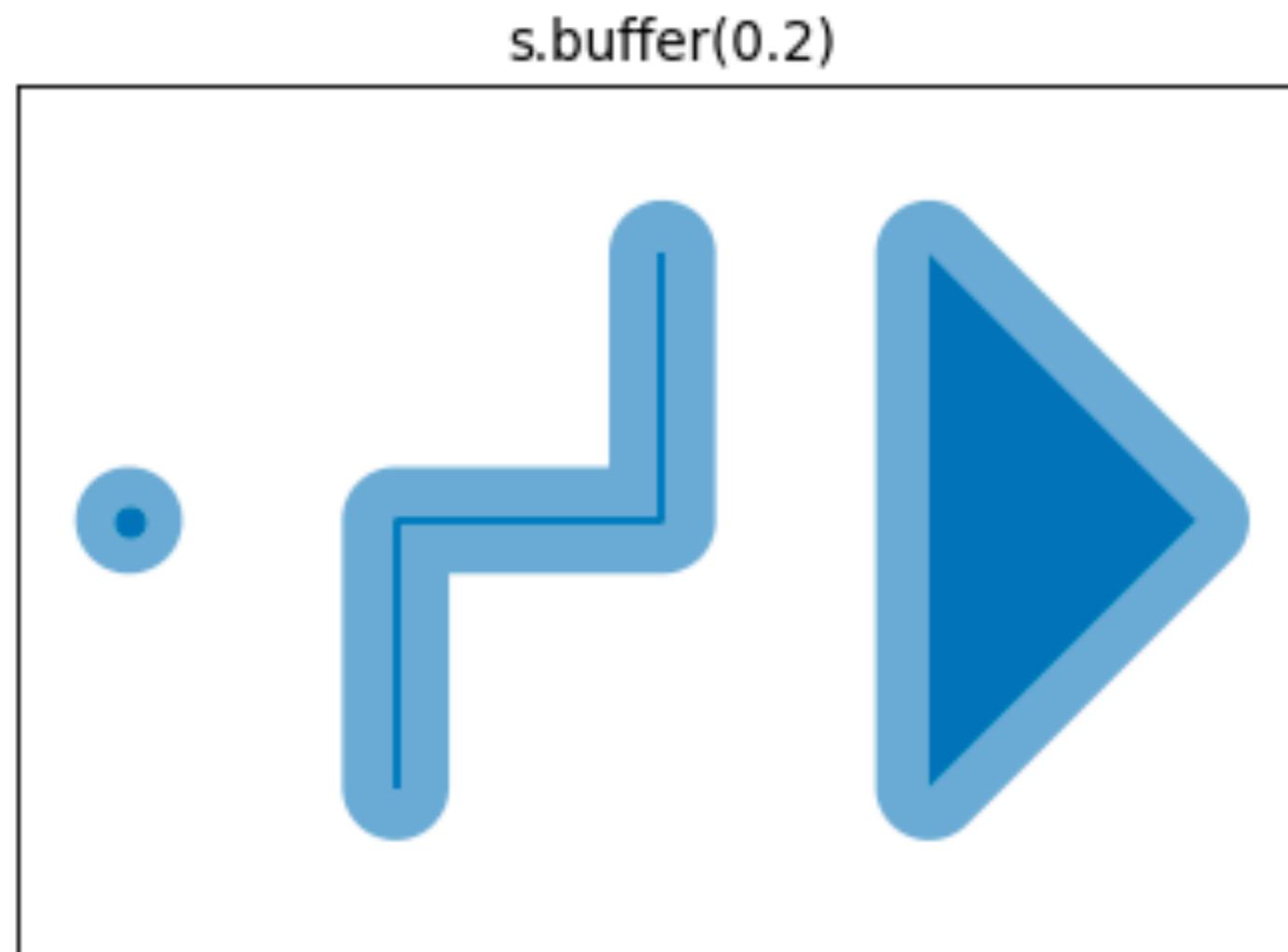
Polygon (area segment)
3 OR MORE VERTICES THAT ARE CONNECTED AND CLOSED
E.g., Land/water boundaries, buildings



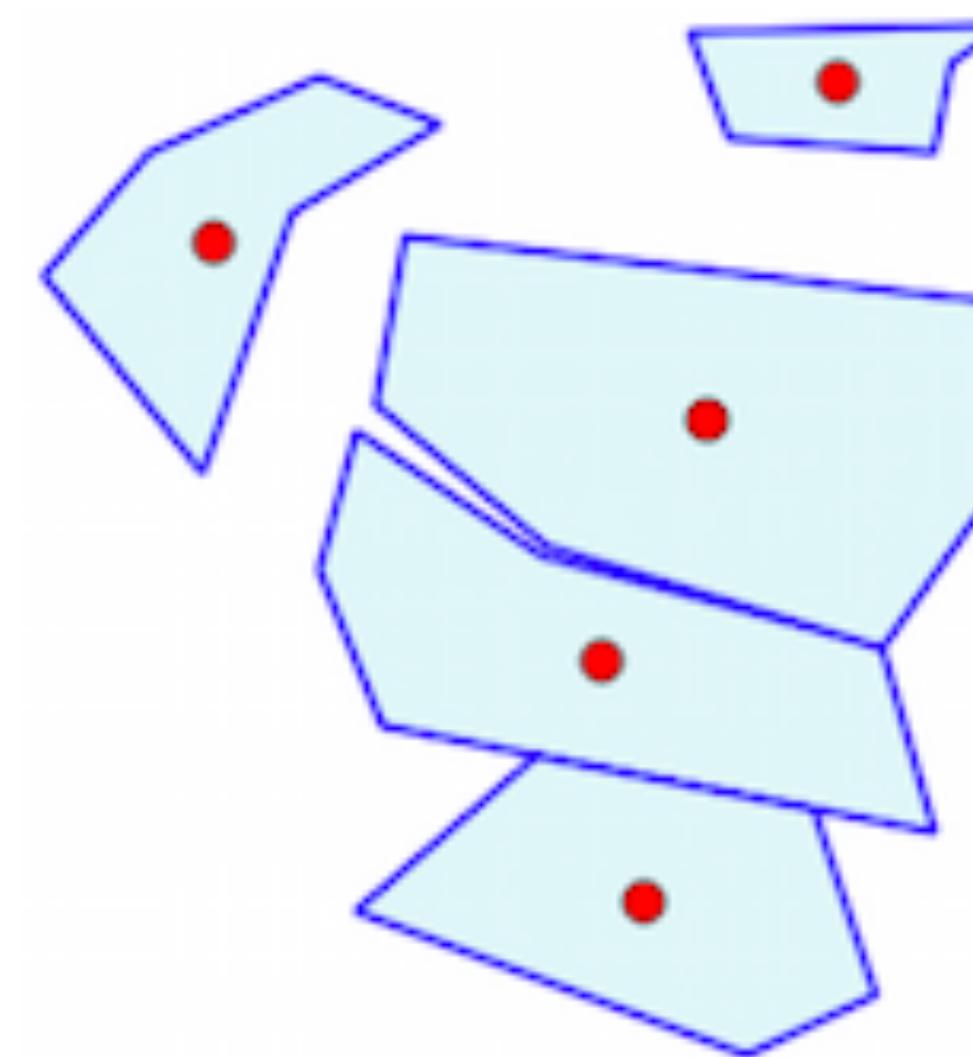
<https://www.learndatasci.com>



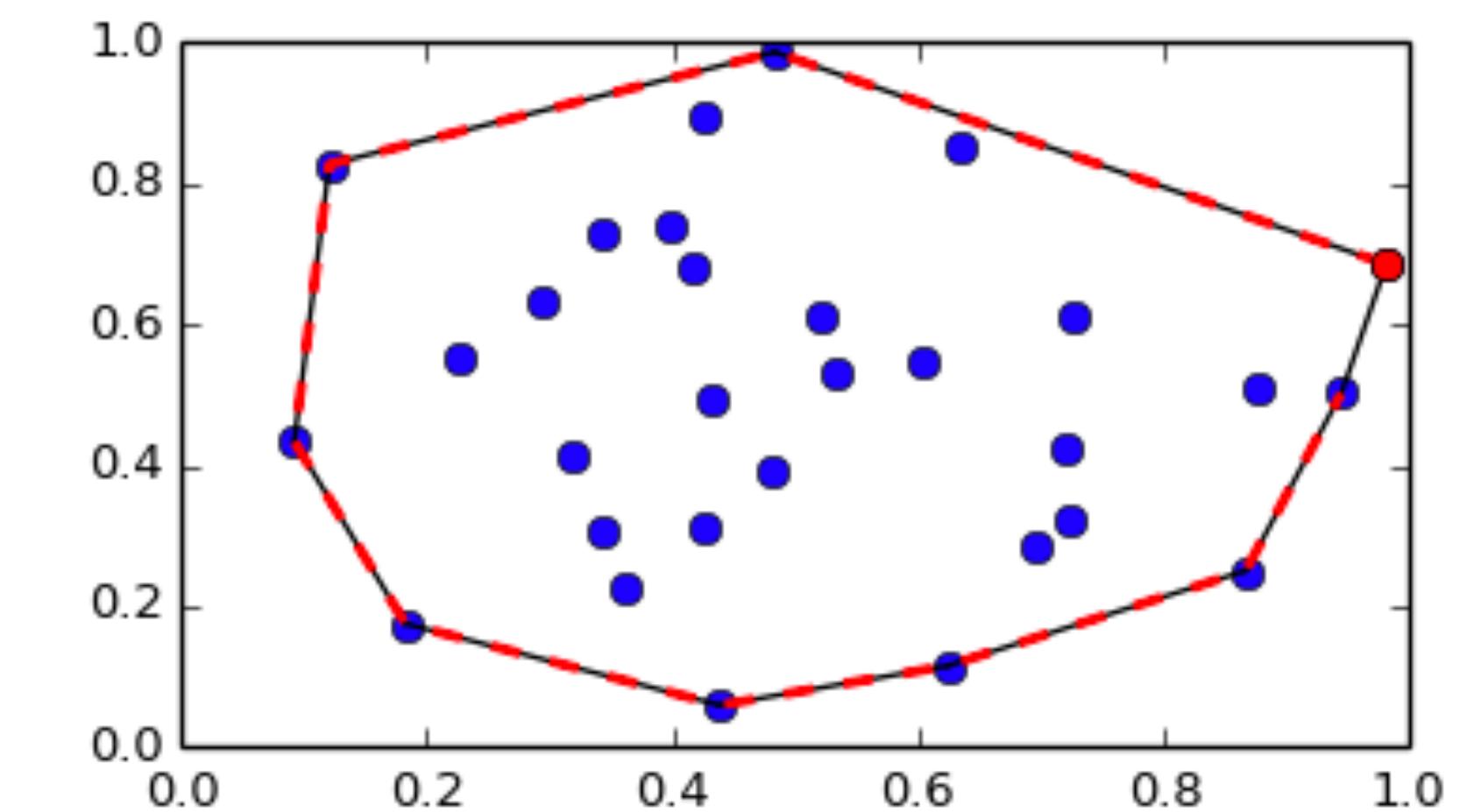
Geometric Manipulations



`gdf.buffer(10)`

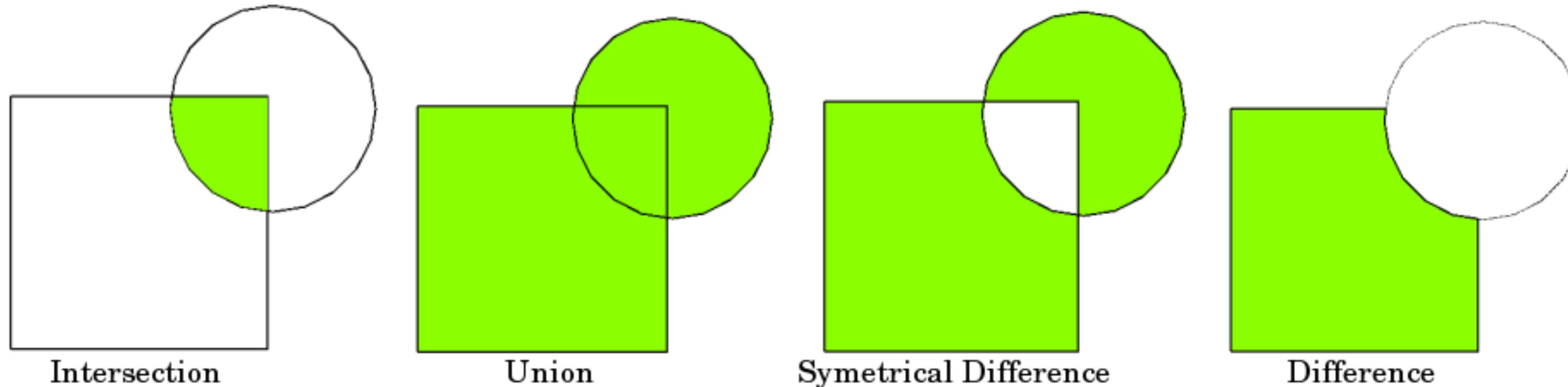


`gdf.centroid`



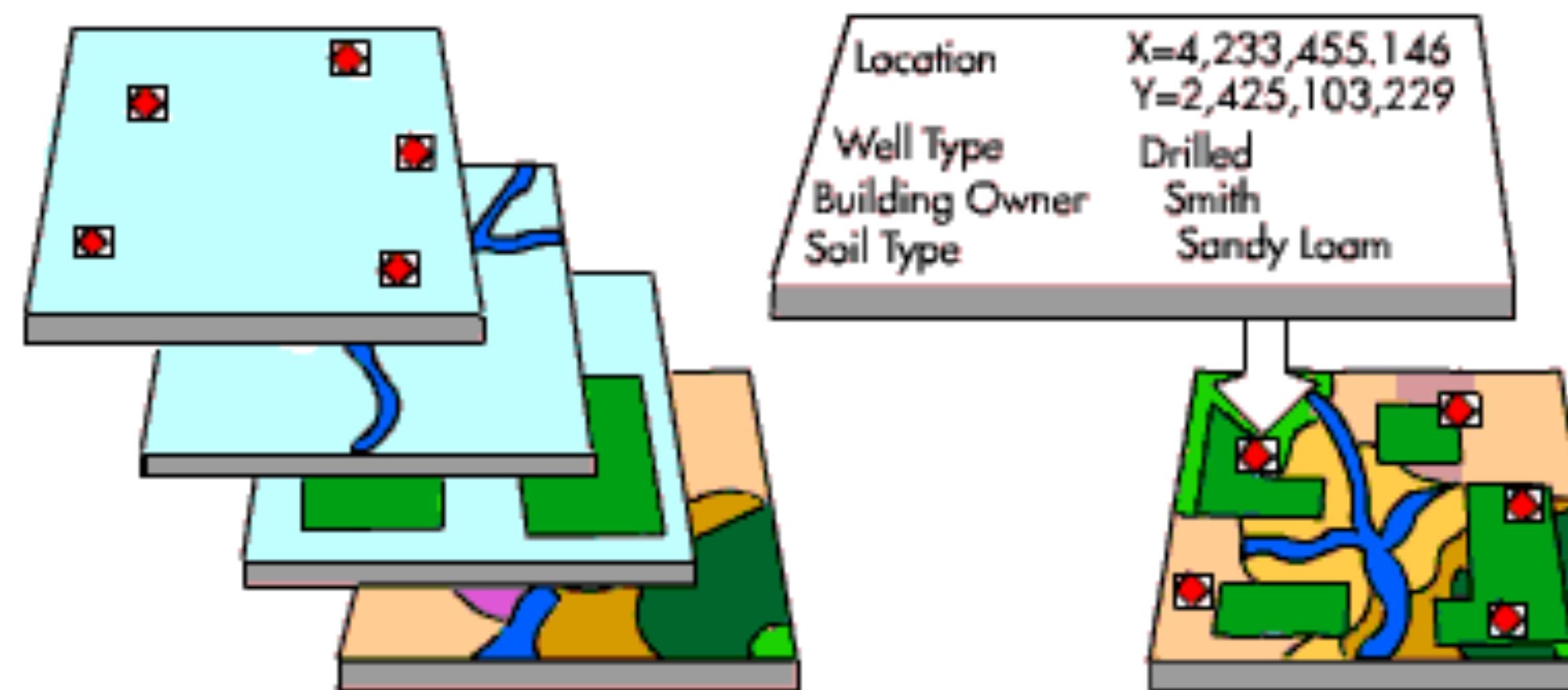
`gdf.convex_hull`

Set based operations



```
intersection = gdf1.overlay(gdf2, how='intersection')
```

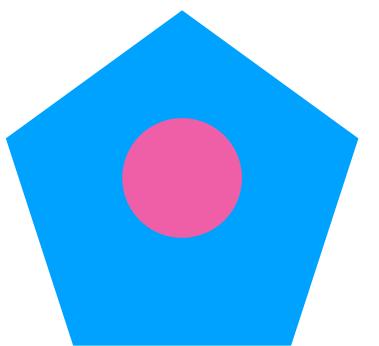
Spatial join



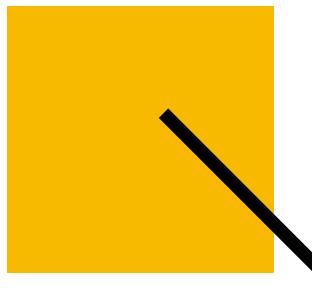
```
join = point_gdf.sjoin(poly_gdf)
```

Spatial queries

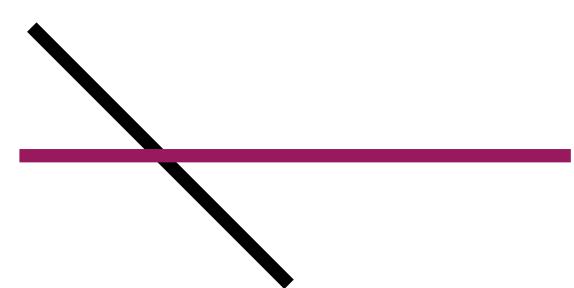
`point.within(poly)`



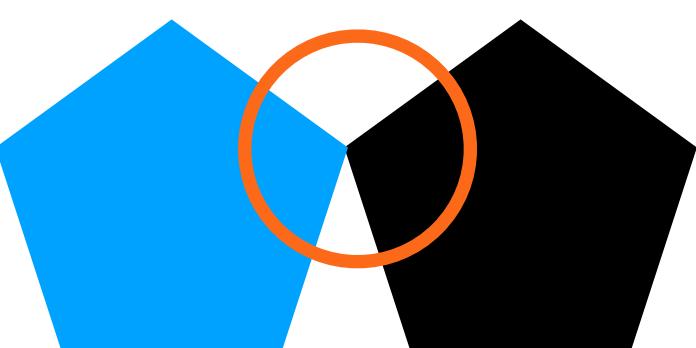
`line.intersects(poly)`



`line1.crosses(line2)`



`poly1.touches(poly2)`



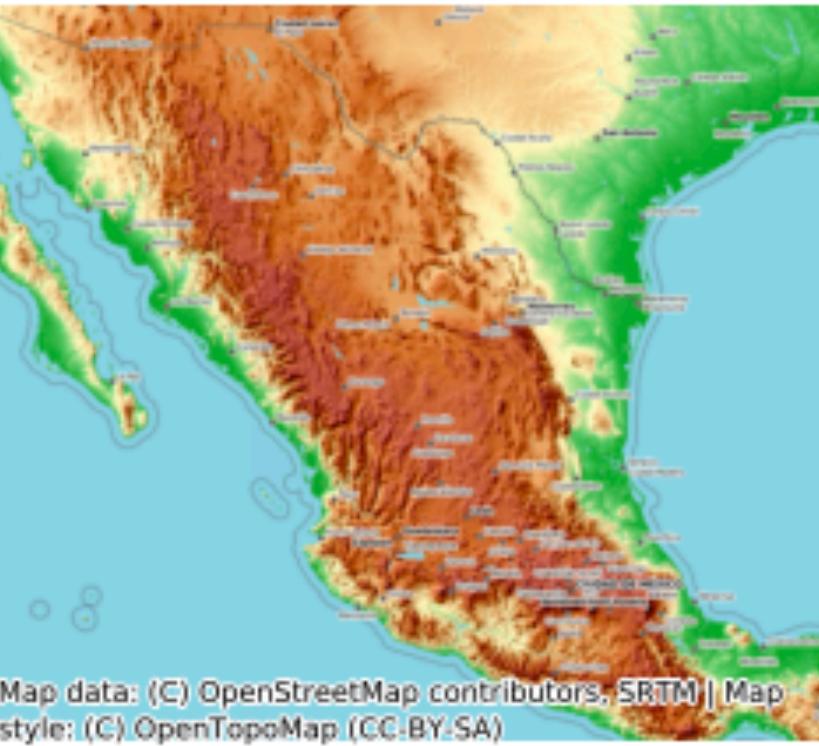
`etc....`

Contextily adds a basemap to your data

OpenStreetMap.Mapnik



OpenTopoMap



Stamen.Toner



Stamen.TonerLite



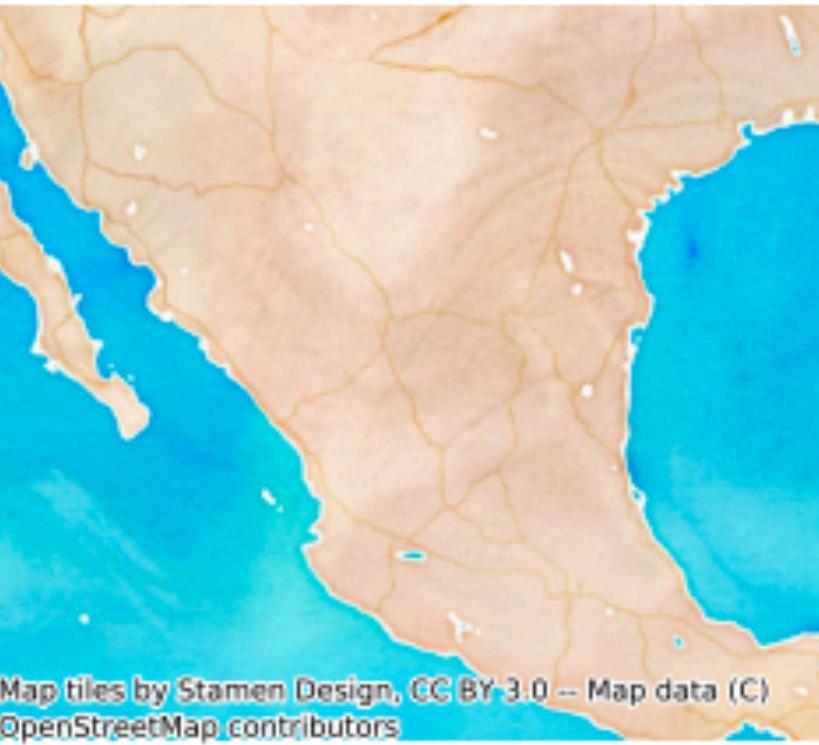
Stamen.Terrain



Stamen.TerrainBackground



Stamen.Watercolor



NASAGIBS.ViirsEarthAtNight2012



CartoDB.Positron



CartoDB.Voyager



Jupyter

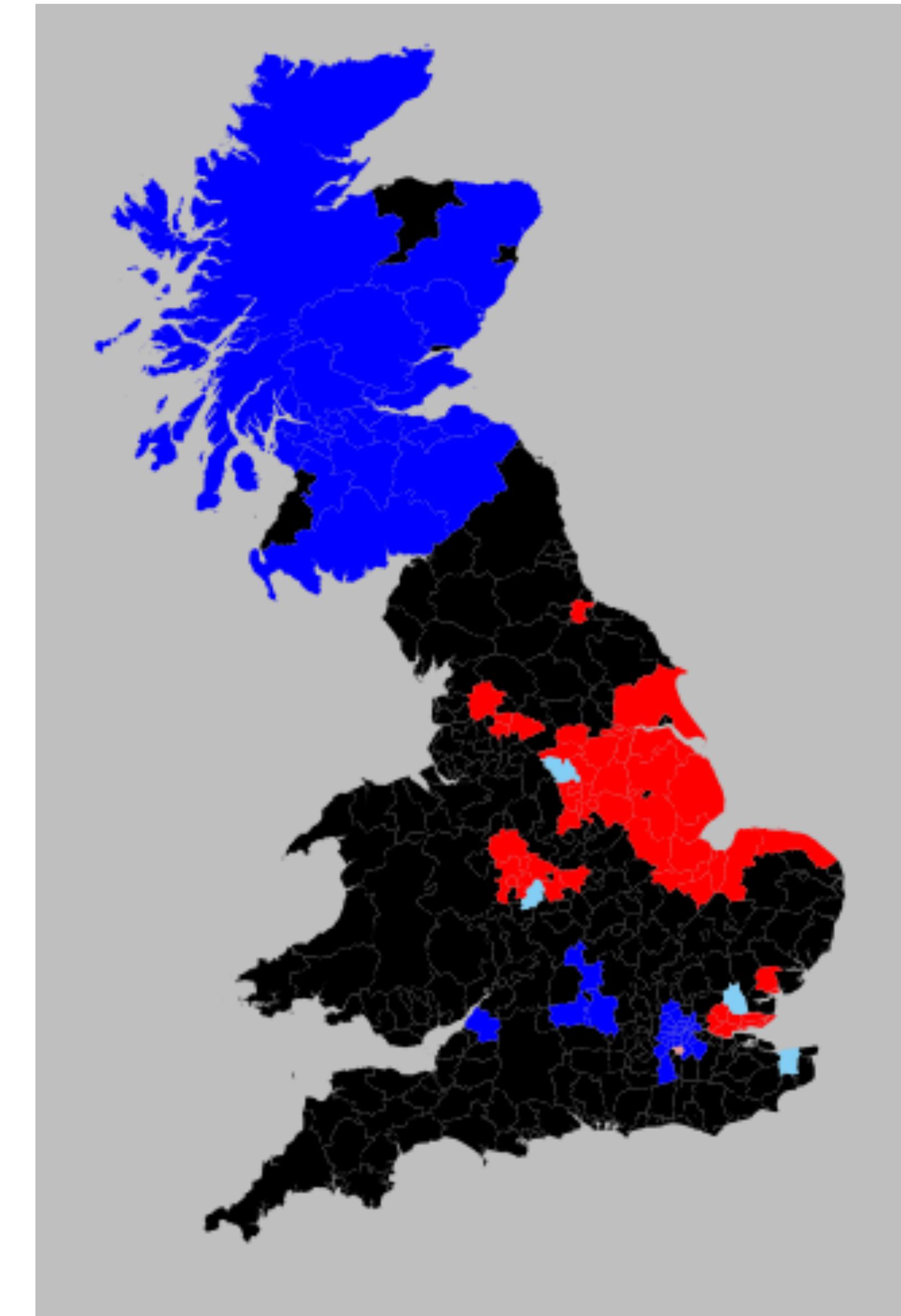
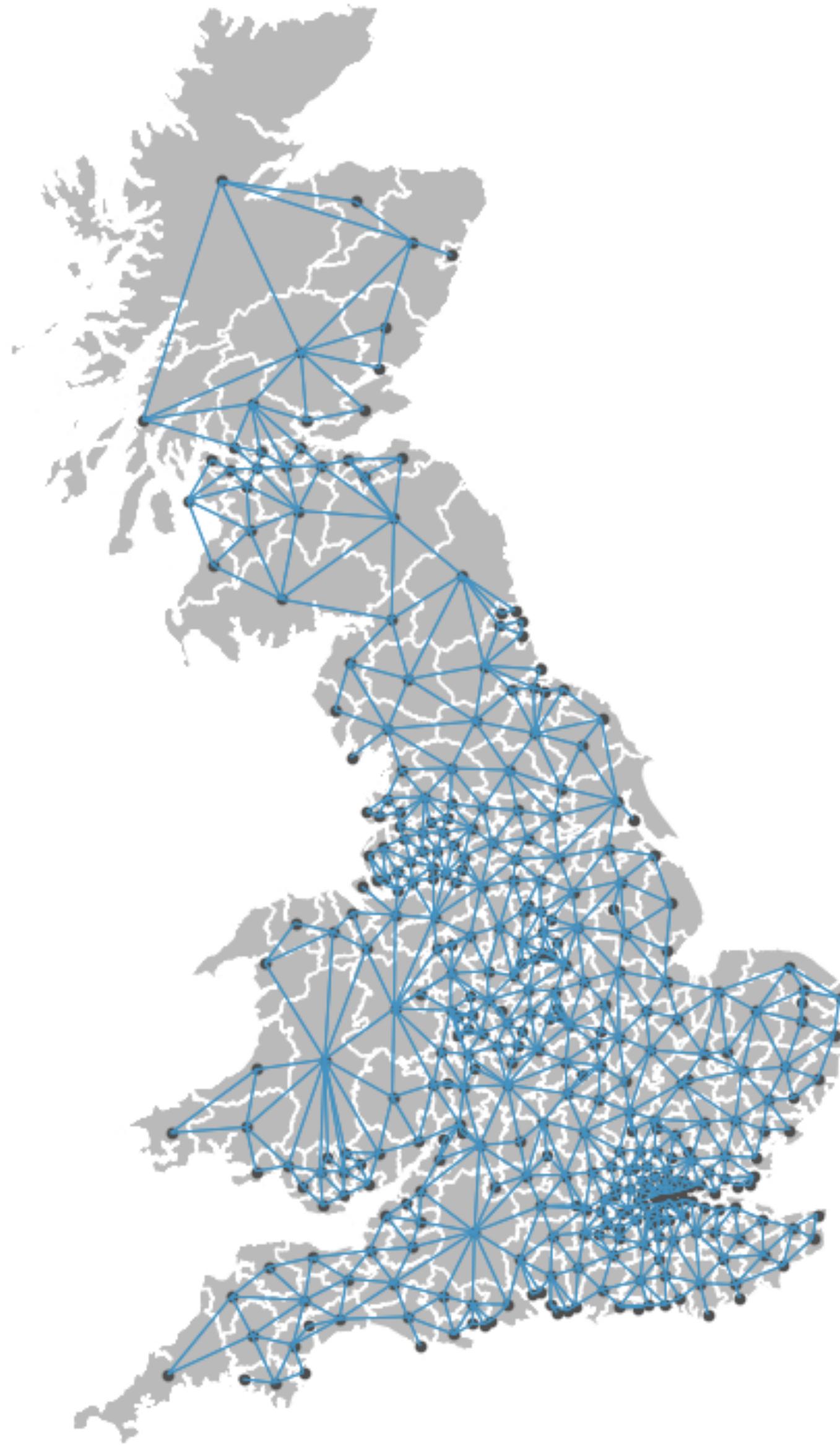
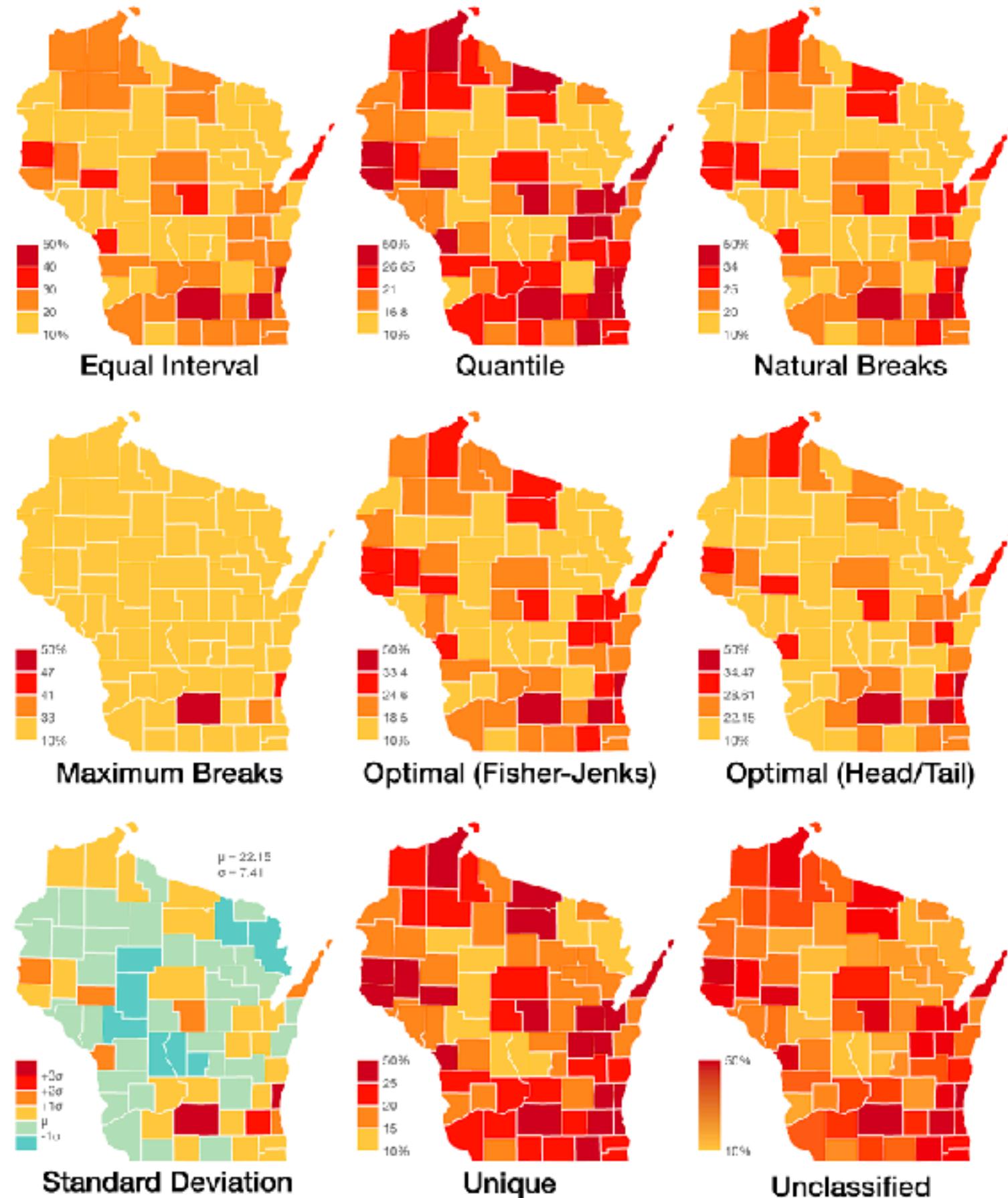
part1/part1datahandling.ipynb

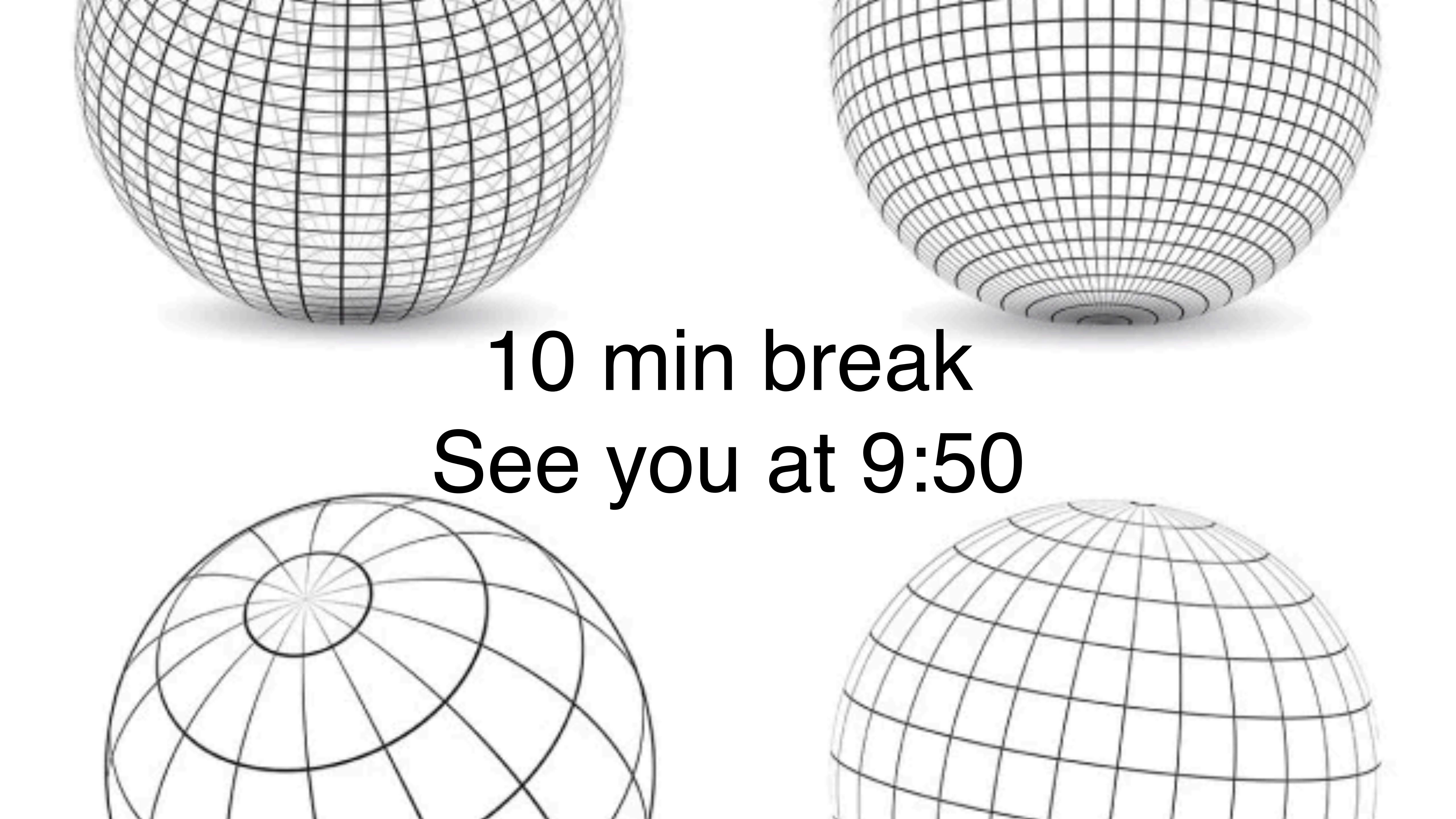
github.com/NERDSITU/gdstutorial

We now know how to...

- Read vector data with *GeoPandas*
- Make simple maps with *matplotlib* and *contextily*
- Do spatial operations like buffering
- Understand and modify the data's CRS

Next session: Choropleth maps, Spatial autocorrelation



The background features four wireframe spheres of varying sizes and orientations, all rendered in black lines on a white background.

10 min break

See you at 9:50