Attribute Tables and Tabular Data

Outline

- Scales of measurement
- Attribute tables
- "Joins" and "relations"
- Relational databases
- Importing tabular data

Attributes: Scales of Measurement

Nominal

- distinction ("a" is/is-not "b")
 - e.g. land cover class

Ordinal

- significance ("a" is Xer than "b")
 - sortable
 - e.g. good \rightarrow better \rightarrow best

Interval

- relative magnitude ("a" is N units Xer than "b")
 - interpolable
 - e.g. degrees Celsius

Scales of Measurement (cont'd)

Ratio

- absolute magnitude ("a" is N times Xer than "b")
 - scalable
 - true zero: absence of attribute
 - e.g. degrees Kelvin

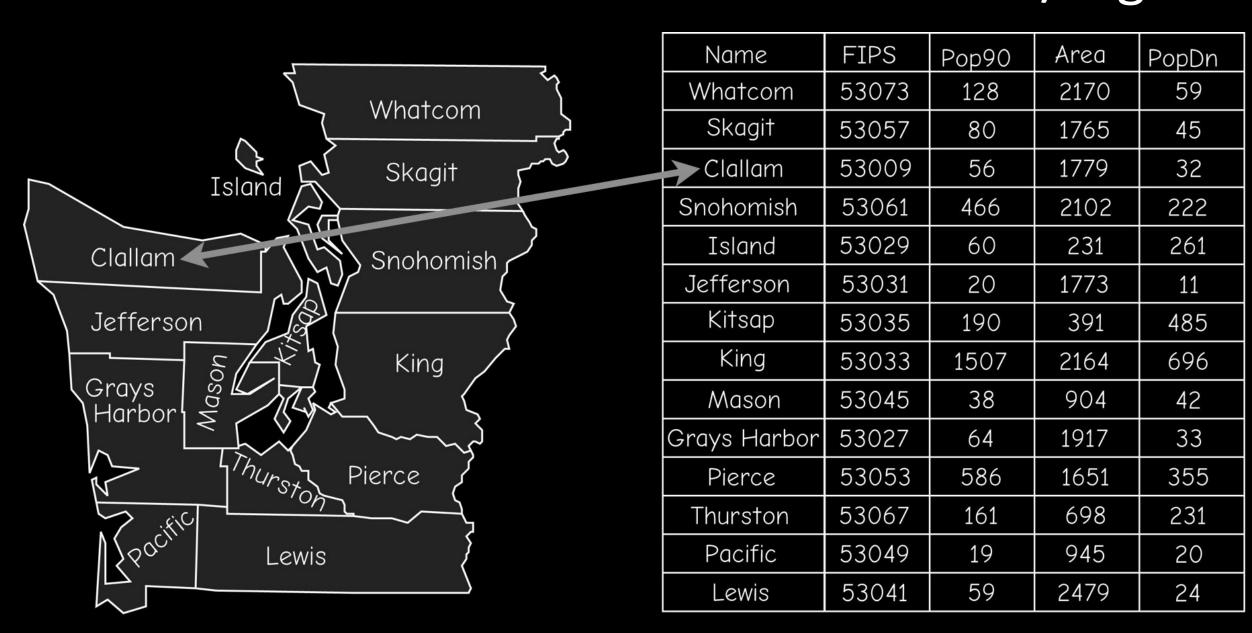
Cyclic

- direction
 - more common in geography than in other disciplines
 - "wrap-around" discontinuity at 2π (360°)
 - tricky to interpolate
 - e.g. terrain exposure ("south-facing slope")

Attributes

stored/organized in tables

Record



Attribute or Item

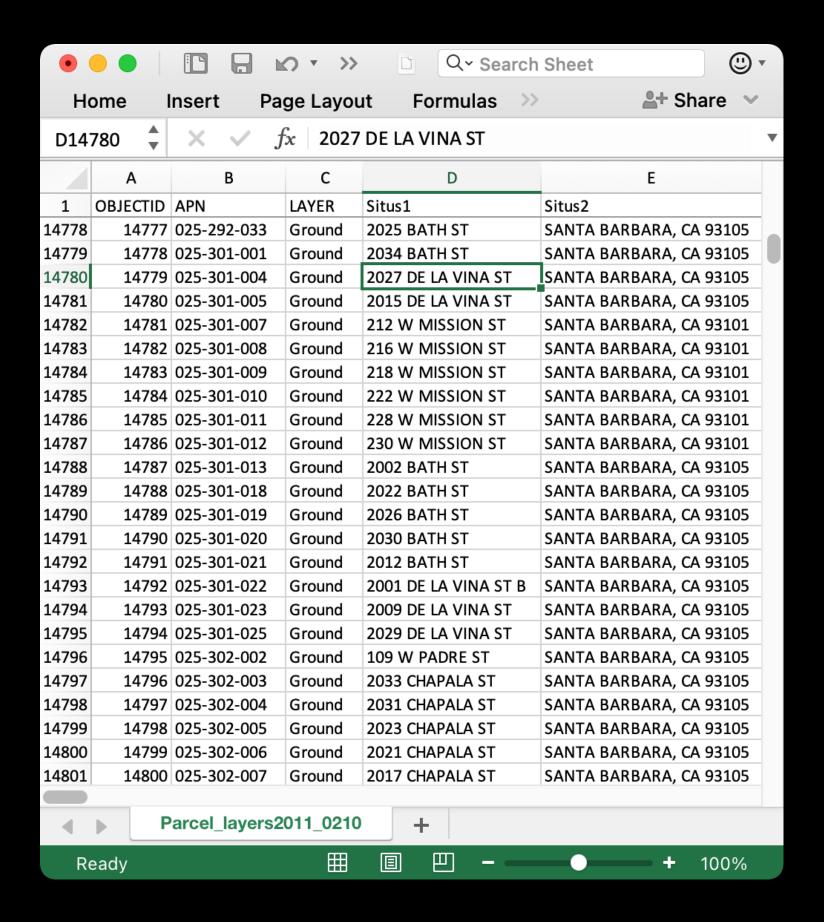
Name	FIPS	Pop90	Area	PopDn
Whatcom	53073	128	2170	59
Skagit	53057	80	1765	15
Clallam	53009	56	1779	32
Snonomisi	- 530ói -	400	2102	222
Island	53029	60	231	261
Jefferson	53031	20	1773	11
Kitsap	53035	190	391	485

- row = spatial feature
- column = attribute
- row_i ∩ column_j = value of attribute j for feature i

James Frew • ESM 263 • Winter 2022

Rendering the Attribute Table

in spreadsheet (.dbf file)



in QGIS



Table Characteristics

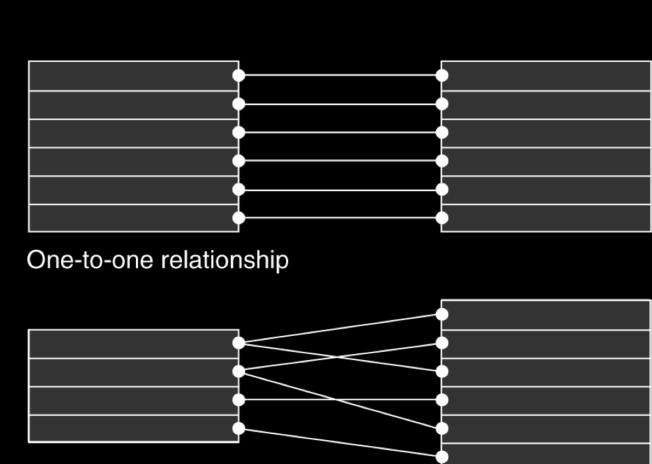
- All tables
 - Row order doesn't matter
 - rows can be ordered on any column value(s)
 - Columns are typed
 - QGIS: integer (32- and 64-bit), real, text, date
- Feature attribute tables
 - 1 row per feature
 - table row ← feature ID → geometry object
 - 1 table per feature class
 - shapefile, coverage, geodatabase feature class, ...

Connecting Tables

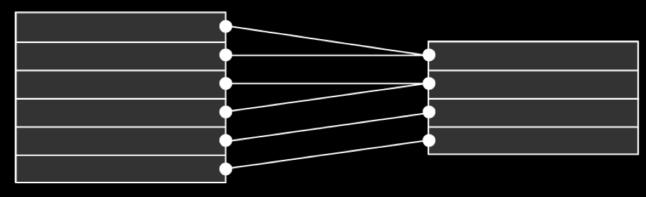
What if attributes are in more than 1 table?

- Create relationships between tables
 - cardinality:

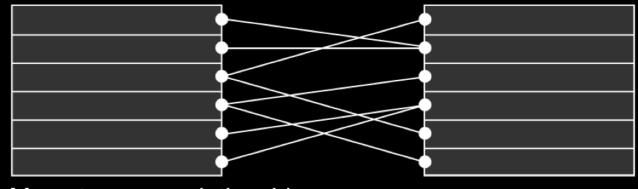
#rows(table1) ← #rows(table2)



One-to-many relationship



Many-to-one relationship



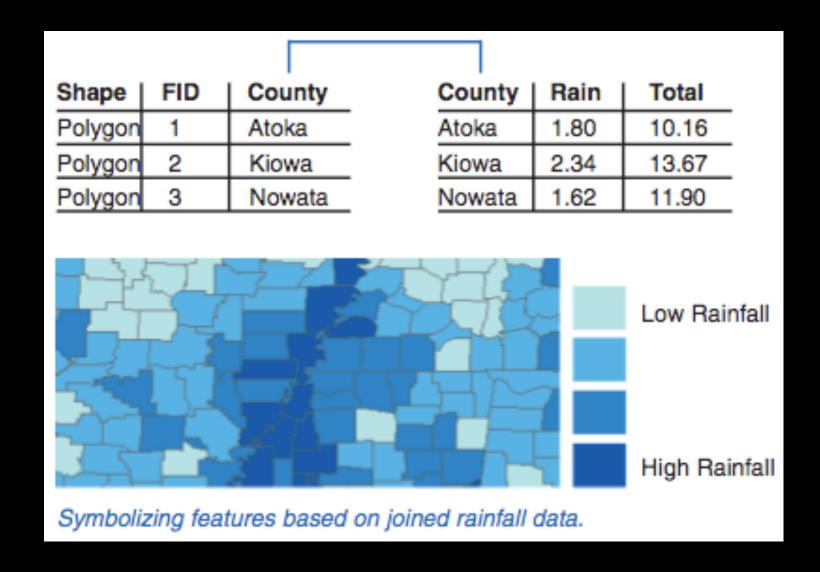
Many-to-many relationship

Connecting Tables in QGIS

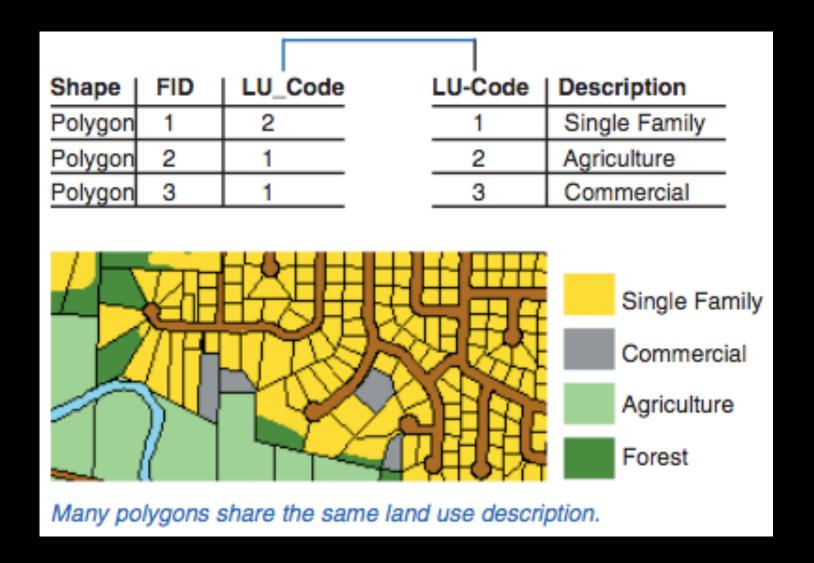
- Connect tables using common key values
 - join: concatenates
 - must be 1:1 or many:1
 - join attributes concatenated to target attribute table
 - property of *layer* within project
 - relation: links (but keeps separate)
 - may be 1:many
 - (many:many possible, but takes some fiddling)
 - only visible when features are queried (e.g. Identify)
 - property of project

Join

• 1 to 1



Many to 1

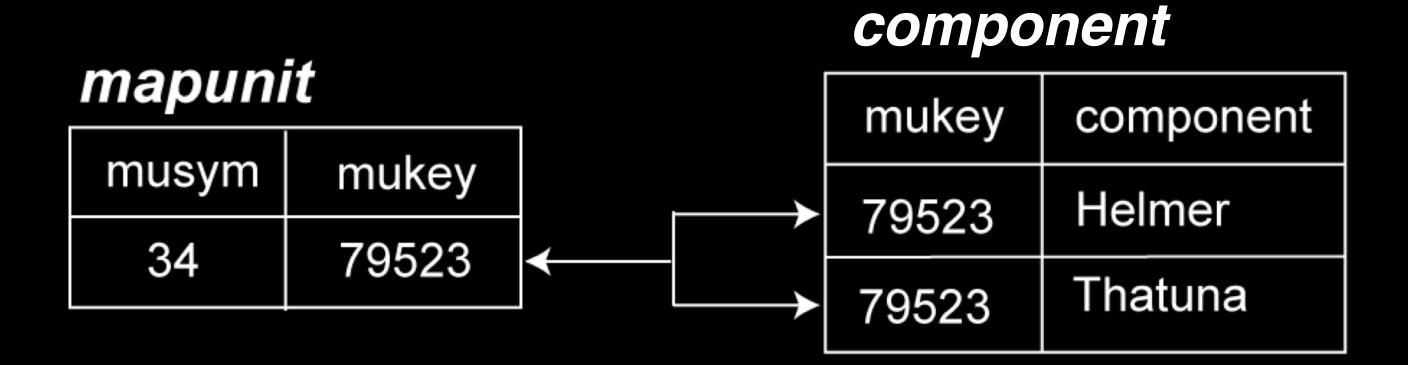


James Frew • ESM 263 • Winter 2022

10

Relation

- 1 to many
 - e.g. one soil map unit → two soil components



- NB: can't join 1-to-many: why?
 - would have to replicate features

Summary: Tables in QGIS

QGIS isn't quite a database

- Enforces 1 feature ←> 1 attribute table row
 - Joins and relations are part of project, not data
- Can't query multiple tables simultaneously
 - Have to explicitly join or relate them first

Tables in a Database

- Table = entity (a kind of thing)
 - e.g. professor
- Row = instance of an entity (a single thing)
 - e.g. Frew
 - also called: tuple
- Column = attribute of an entity
 - e.g. shoe size

A database is **really picky** about what you put in a table...

Table Rules

- Only one value in each cell (intersection of row and column)
- All values in a column are about the same subject
- Each row is unique
- Column order doesn't matter
- Row order doesn't matter

Usually Need More than 1 Table

Avoid redundancy:

if single table, then attribute values **shared** by >1 instance must be **repeated** in each instance

- e.g. 58 students taking 263
- 263 meets in Bren 3035Zoom 892 8584 2911 (sigh...)
- 58 student records have Zoom 892 8584 2911 as meeting "place"
- what happens when class "moves"?

Consequences of redundancy

- more sensitive to typos and transcription errors
- fragile updates: have to change multiple copies
- confusion: which one is the truth?

How Databases Use Multiple Tables

- Eliminate redundancy by **normalizing** single table into multiple tables
 - Each table = single kind of thing
 - Each row = single thing
- Preserve relationships
 by references between tables
 - Collapse redundant attributes into single key (attribute shared between tables)
 - Relationships implied by matching key values

How Databases Use Multiple Tables

Forests Trails Forest Name Forest-ID Size Location Forest-ID Trail Name Nantahala N. Carolina | 184,447 | Bryson's Knob 2 N. Carolina 92,271 Cherokee Slickrock Falls North Fork Cade's Cove 2 Cade's Cove Appalachian Appalachian Table from Relational Join Trail Name Forest-ID Location Size Forest Name N. Carolina Bryson's Knob 184,447 Nantahala N. Carolina 184,447 North Fork Nantahala Nantahala N. Carolina 184,447 Cade's Cove N. Carolina Nantahala Appalachian 184,447 Slickrock Falls Cherokee N. Carolina 92,271

92,271

92,271

Cade's Cove

Appalachian

-

N. Carolina

N. Carolina

Cherokee

Cherokee

2

2

Keys

A **key** uniquely identifies, and can therefore be used as a reference to, a single row

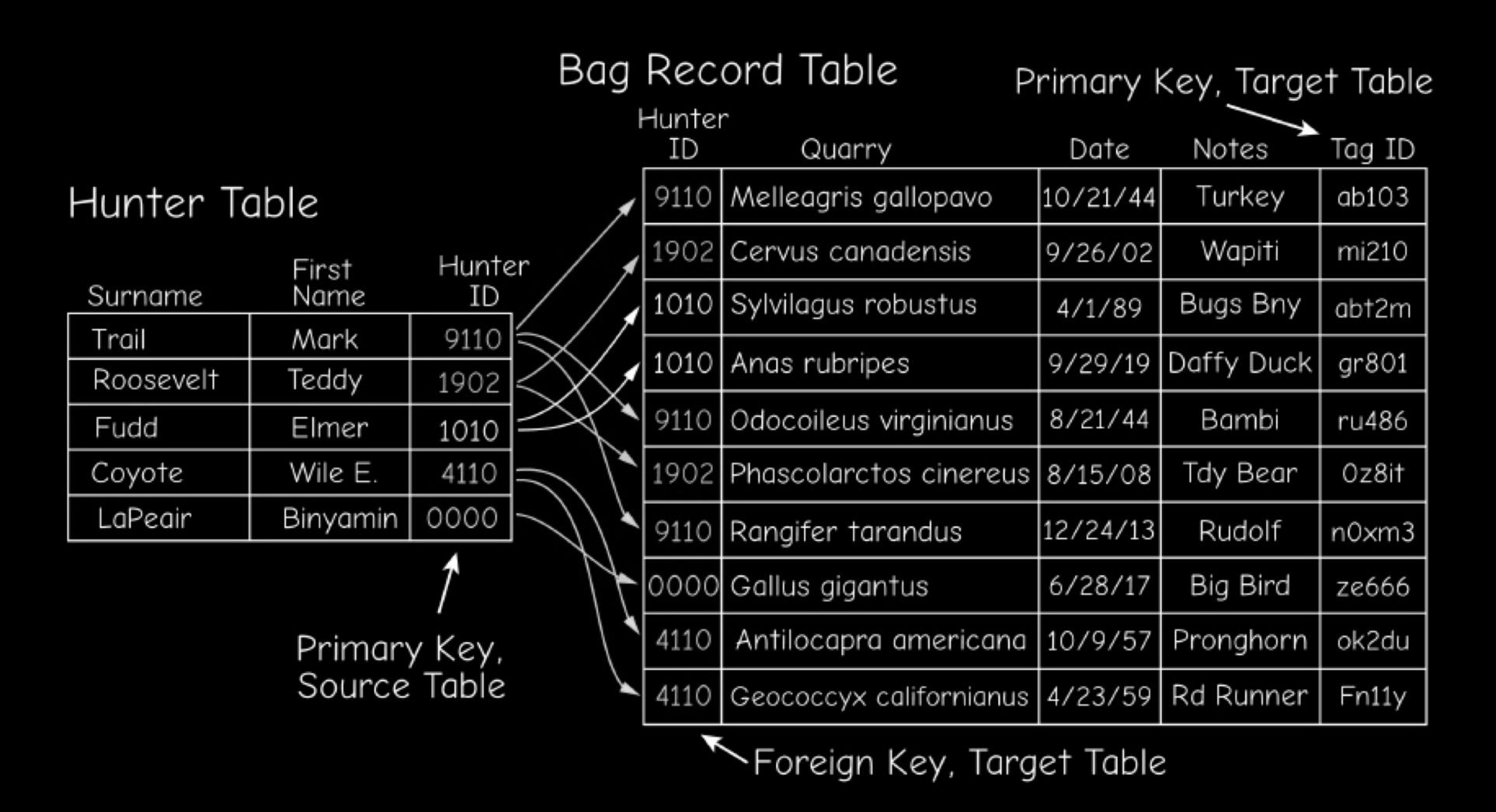
Primary key

- attribute whose value uniquely identifies a row
 - Data values that are naturally unique
 - may be more than 1 attribute
 - Arbitrary/synthetic value
 - e.g. auto-incrementing counter

Foreign key

- attribute whose value corresponds to another row's (usually in another table) primary key
- Foreign keys are how databases maintain explicit relationships between rows, within or between tables

Keys



Land Records table, unnormalized form

parcel-ID	Alderman	Tship-ID	Tship_name	Thall-add	Own-ID	Own_name	Own_add
2303	Johnson	12	Birch	15W	122	Devlin	123_pine
618	DeSilva	14	Grant	35E	457	Suarez	453_highland
9473	Johnson	12	Birch	15W	337	Yamane	72_lotus

Own-ID	Own_name	Own_add	Own-ID	Own_name	Own_add
337	Yamane	72_lotus	890	Prestovic	12_clayton
890	Prestovic	12_clayton	231	Sherman	64_richmond
	-	-	— ;	-	_

Land Records table, first normal form (1NF)

parcel-ID	Alderman	Tship-ID	Tship_name	Thall-add	Own-ID	Own_name	Own_add
2303	Johnson	12	Birch	15W	122	Devlin	123_pine
2303	Johnson	12	Birch	15W	337	Yamane	72_lotus
2303	Johnson	12	Birch	15W	890	Prestovic	12_clayton
618	DeSilva	14	Grant	35E	457	Suarez	453_highland
618	DeSilva	14	Grant	35E	890	Prestovic	12_clayton
618	DeSilva	14	Grant	35E	231	Sherman	64_richmond
9473	Johnson	12	Birch	15W	337	Yamane	72_lotus

Land records tables, second normal form (2NF)

Land Records Table 1

parcel-ID	Alderman	Tship-ID	Tship_name	Thall-add
2303	Johnson	12	Birch	15W
618	DeSilva	14	Grant	35E
9473	Johnson	12	Birch	15W

Land Records Table 2

Own-ID	Own_name	Own_add
122	Devlin	123_pine
337	Yamane	72_lotus
890	Prestovic	12_clayton
457	Suarez	453_highland
231	Sherman	64_richmond

Land Records Table 3

parcel-ID	Own-ID
2303	122
2303	337
2303	890
618	457
618	890
618	231
9473	337

Land records, third normal form

Land Records 1a

FD: Parcel-ID → Tship-ID

Parcel-ID	Tship-ID
2303	12
618	14
9473	12

Land Records 1b

FD: Tship-ID - Tship_name, Thall_add, Alderman

Tship-ID	Tship_name	Thall_add	Alderman
12	Birch	35W	Johnson
14	Grant	35E	DeSilva

Land Records 2

FD: Own-ID - Own_name, Own_add

Own-ID	Own_name	Own_add
122	Devlin	123_pine
337	Yamane	72_lotus
890	Prestovic	12_clayton
457	Suarez	453_highland
231	Sherman	64_richmond

Land Records 3

No Functional Dependencies

Parcel-ID	Own-ID
2303	122
2303	337
2303	890
618	457
618	890
618	231
9473	337

References

- Chang, K.T., "Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, 5th ed." ISBN 007729436X
- Bolstad, P., "GIS Fundamentals, 6th ed." ISBN 978-1-59399-552-2