Spectrum Spatial Python Package

The **`spectrumspatialpy`** package provides Python integration for the Spectrum Spatial services such as the Feature Service for querying spatial data. This notebook will walk through instantiating a `SpatialServer` object and describe and demonstrate the services that it exposes.

Setup and Prerequisites

Prerequisites are desicribed in the `Spectrum Python Setup` notebook.

Before using `spectrumspatialpy`, the `spectrumpy` package must be imported and a server instantiated as follows.

In [1]:
```
import spectrumpy
myServer=spectrumpy.Servers.getServer('localhost')
```

Instantiating a Spectrum Spatial service

A Spectrum Spatial service is instantiated using an established Spectrum server object. For example,

In [2]:
```
import spectrumspatialpy
mySpectrumSpatial=spectrumspatialpy.SpatialServer(myServer)
```

SpatialServer Object

There are several service objects that are accessible off the main Spectrum Spatial object (`mySpectrumSpatial`).

- `mySpectrumSpatial.FeatureService()` : Returns the **Feature Service** for this server.
- `mySpectrumSpatial.GeometryOperations()` : Returns the **Geometry Service** for this server. This does not correspond to the LIM Geometry service; rather, it exposes a method for converting a GeoJSON FeatureCollection to a GeoPandas GeoDataFrame.
- `mySpectrumSpatial.NamedResourceService()` : Returns the **Named Resource Service** for this server.
- `mySpectrumSpatial.Thematics()` : Returns the **Thematics Service** for this server. This does not correspond to a LIM service, it was created to contain some methods that are specifically designed to output a theme from Python into the repository. There will be an example below.

Spatial Data Access

The following section uses the Feature Service to list the available tables, define their schemas, and perform MISQL queries.

Feature Service

The `FeatureService` exposes several methods represented by the LIM FeatureService (http://support.pb.com/help/spectrum/18.2/en/webhelp/Spatial/index.html#Spatial/source/Developme

- listTables() : Prints to the output the available named tables at the server
- describeTable(tablePath) : Prints to the output a description of the table
- query() : Accepts an MISQL query and returns a GeoJSON FeatureCollection
- get() : Exposes a way to issue an arbitrary request against the Feature Service

In [3]:

```
ftrService = mySpectrumSpatial.FeatureService()
ftrService.listTables()
```

Out[3]:

```
['/Cary/BatchProcess/Catchments',
 '/Cary/BatchProcess/DangerArea_Chicago',
 '/Cary/BatchProcess/GeocodedCustomers',
 '/Cary/BatchProcess/Routes',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/BOCC',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/Buildings',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/Impervious_Surface_Other',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/Jurisdictions',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/MAT',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/Meck_CountyBoundary_20104326',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/Parcel_NoData',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/ParkParcels',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/Singlefamily_Impervious',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/TaxEasements',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/Zoning_Charlotte',
 '/Cary/Mecklenburg/streets4326',
 '/Cary/PB/Address Fabric/CAN_AddressFabric_201809',
 '/Cary/PB/Address Fabric/US_AddressFabric',
 '/Cary/PB/Demographics/Demographics/Groundview Family Demographics 200
```

In [4]:

```
ftrService.describeTable("/Samples/NamedTables/USA")
```

```
TABLE:/Samples/NamedTables/USA
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------
Obj                             Geometry
MI_Style                        Style
State_Name                      String
State                           String
Fips_Code                       String
Pop_1990                        Decimal  (10,0)
Pop_2000                        Decimal  (10,0)
Num_Hh_1990                     Decimal  (10,0)
Num_Hh_2000                     Integer
Med_Inc_1990                    Decimal  (10,0)
Med_Inc_2000                    Double
Pop_Urban_2000                  Integer
Pop_Rural_2000                  Integer
Pop_Male                        Decimal  (10,0)
Pop_Female                      Decimal  (10,0)
Pop_Cauc                        Decimal  (10,0)
```

MISQL Query

The query method accepts an [MISQL (http://support.pb.com/help/spectrum/18.2/en/webhelp/Spatial/index.html#Spatial/source/misql/misql](http://support.pb.com/help/spectrum/18.2/en/webhelp/Spatial/index.html#Spatial/source/misql/misql) query and returns a GeoJSON FeatureCollection. The following example returns all features from the USA sample dataset whose state name begins with 'N' and prints out some results. Note we return only the centroid of the state geometry only for the purposes of showing a geometry without generating too much output.

In [5]:

```python
query = "select State_Name, State, Fips_Code, Pop_1990, Pop_2000, MI_Centroid
    "from \"/Samples/NamedTables/USA\" " \
    "where State_Name LIKE 'N%'"
states = ftrService.query(query)
print(states)
```


{'type': 'FeatureCollection', 'features': [{'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'Nebraska', 'State': 'NE', 'Fips_Code': '31', 'Pop_1990': 1578385.0, 'Pop_2000': 1711263.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-99.680521, 41.50087]}, 'id': 28}, {'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'Nevada', 'State': 'NV', 'Fips_Code': '32', 'Pop_1990': 1201833.0, 'Pop_2000': 1998257.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-117.021761, 38.502190999999996]}, 'id': 29}, {'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'New Hampshire', 'State': 'NH', 'Fips_Code': '33', 'Pop_1990': 1109252.0, 'Pop_2000': 1235786.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-71.63089099999999, 44.001070999999996]}, 'id': 30}, {'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'New Jersey', 'State': 'NJ', 'Fips_Code': '34', 'Pop_1990': 7730188.0, 'Pop_2000': 8414350.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-74.7271, 40.142868]}, 'id': 31}, {'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'New Mexico', 'State': 'NM', 'Fips_Code': '35', 'Pop_1990': 1515069.0, 'Pop_2000': 1819046.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-106.02552, 34.16617]}, 'id': 32}, {'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'New York', 'State': 'NY', 'Fips_Code': '36', 'Pop_1990': 17990455.0, 'Pop_2000': 18976457.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-76.502057, 42.856215999999996]}, 'id': 33}, {'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'North Carolina', 'State': 'NC', 'Fips_Code': '37', 'Pop_1990': 6628637.0, 'Pop_2000': 8049313.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-80.018692, 35.213817]}, 'id': 34}, {'type': 'Feature', 'properties': {'State_Name': 'North Dakota', 'State': 'ND', 'Fips_Code': '38', 'Pop_1990': 638800.0, 'Pop_2000': 642200.0}, 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-100.30129099999999, 47.46788]}, 'id': 35}], 'Metadata': [{'name': 'State_Name', 'type': 'String'}, {'name': 'State', 'type': 'String'}, {'name': 'Fips_Code', 'type': 'String'}, {'name': 'Pop_1990', 'type': 'Decimal', 'fractionalDigits': 0, 'totalDigits': 10}, {'name': 'Pop_2000', 'type': 'Decimal', 'fractionalDigits': 0, 'totalDigits': 10}, {'name': 'MI_Centroid_Obj_', 'type': 'Geometry', 'crs': {'type': 'name', 'properties': {'name': 'epsg:4267'}}, 'bbox': [-117.021761, 34.16617, -71.63089099999999, 47.46788]}], 'bbox': [-117.021761, 34.16617, -71.63089099999999, 47.46788], 'crs': {'type': 'name', 'properties': {'name': 'epsg:4267'}}}

In [6]:
```
# Iterate through the individual features and properties to display some outp
features = states["features"]
for i in range(len(features)):
    properties = features[i]["properties"]
    print (properties["State_Name"], end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (properties["State"], end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (properties["Fips_Code"], end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (str(properties["Pop_1990"]), end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (str(properties["Pop_2000"]), end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (str(features[i]["geometry"]['coordinates'][0]), end='')
    print (",", end='')
    print (str(features[i]["geometry"]['coordinates'][1]), end='')
    print ("")
```

```
Nebraska        NE      31      1578385.0       1711263.0       -99.680521,
41.50087
Nevada  NV      32      1201833.0       1998257.0       -117.021761,38.5021
90999999996
New Hampshire   NH      33      1109252.0       1235786.0       -71.6308909
9999999,44.001070999999996
New Jersey      NJ      34      7730188.0       8414350.0       -74.7271,4
0.142868
New Mexico      NM      35      1515069.0       1819046.0       -106.02552,
34.16617
New York        NY      36      17990455.0      18976457.0      -76.502057,
42.856215999999996
North Carolina  NC      37      6628637.0       8049313.0       -80.018692,
35.213817
North Dakota    ND      38      638800.0        642200.0        -100.301290
99999999,47.46788
```

Combining Geocoding, Routing and Spatial

The `spectrumpy` and `spectrumspatialpy` packages allow integrated use of any Spectrum capabilities exposed by the server. This example below will combine **Geocoding**, **Routing**, and **Spatial** to produce an elevation profile plot of a route between two addresses.

The example below will perform these steps:

- geocode two addresses
- Invoke a custom data flow that accepts two lon/lat pairs, calls the Route stage and returns the route geometry
- Determine the elevation of node in the route (max of 1000)
- Create a plot using `matplotlib` of the elevation values

NOTE: This section makes the following assumptions:

- Spectrum Enterprise Geocoding Module (EGM) is installed and has the `GeocodeUSAddress` configured with a geocoding database named `"us"`
- Spectrum Enterprise Routing Module (ERM) is installed
- The provided dataflow named `spectrumspatialpy_route` is imported and exposed.
- A routing database for the US is installed and named `US Rouoting` which is referenced within the dataflow.

In [7]:

```
start_address = "4750 Walnut St, Boulder, CO 80301"
end_address = "1 Market St, San Francisco, CA 94105"
```

In [8]:

```
start_geocode = mySerer.SpectrumServices().GeocodeUSAddress(Data_AddressLine
                                                             Option_Dataset="us",
                                                             Option_OutputRecordType="Lat
end_geocode = myServer.SpectrumServices().GeocodeUSAddress(Data_AddressLine1=
                                                             Option_Dataset="us",
                                                             Option_OutputRecordType="Lat
```

In [9]:

```python
print(start_geocode)
print(end_geocode)
```

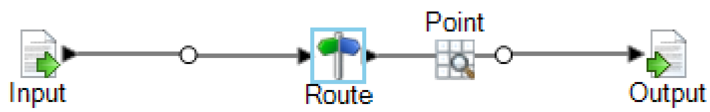

```
{
  "output_port" : [ {
    "Latitude" : "40.018297",
    "Longitude" : "-105.240967",
    "StreetSide" : "L",
    "FirmName" : "",
    "AddressLine1" : "4750 Walnut St",
    "AddressLine2" : "",
    "LastLine" : "Boulder, CO  80301-2532",
    "StreetName" : "Walnut",
    "CrossStreetName" : "",
    "LeadingDirectional" : "",
    "CrossStreetLeadingDirectional" : "",
    "HouseNumber" : "4750",
    "HouseNumber2" : "",
    "TrailingDirectional" : "",
    "CrossStreetTrailingDirectional" : "",
    "StreetSuffix" : "St",
    "CrossStreetSuffix" : "",
    "ApartmentLabel" : "",
    "ApartmentLabel2" : "",
    "ApartmentNumber" : "",
    "ApartmentNumber2" : "",
    "AdditionalInputData" : "",
    "City" : "Boulder",
    "StateProvince" : "CO",
    "PostalCode.Base" : "80301",
    "PostalCode.AddOn" : "2532",
    "PostalCode" : "80301-2532",
    "PrivateMailbox.Designator" : "",
    "PrivateMailbox" : "",
    "USUrbanName" : "",
    "Country" : "United States of America",
    "RRHC" : "",
    "LocationCode" : "AP05",
    "MatchCode" : "S80",
    "StreetDataType" : "MASTER LOCATION",
    "Confidence" : "100",
    "ProcessedBy" : "KGL",
    "StreetSegmentPoints" : [ ],
    "PBKey" : "P00003PZZOIE",
    "Status" : "",
    "Status.Code" : "",
    "Status.Description" : "",
    "user_fields" : [ ]
  } ]
}
{
  "output_port" : [ {
    "Latitude" : "37.793872",
    "Longitude" : "-122.394865",
    "StreetSide" : "L",
    "FirmName" : "Steuart Tower",
    "AddressLine1" : "1 Market St",
```

```
        "AddressLine2" : "",
        "LastLine" : "San Francisco, CA  94105-1420",
        "StreetName" : "Market",
        "CrossStreetName" : "",
        "LeadingDirectional" : "",
        "CrossStreetLeadingDirectional" : "",
        "HouseNumber" : "1",
        "HouseNumber2" : "",
        "TrailingDirectional" : "",
        "CrossStreetTrailingDirectional" : "",
        "StreetSuffix" : "St",
        "CrossStreetSuffix" : "",
        "ApartmentLabel" : "",
        "ApartmentLabel2" : "",
        "ApartmentNumber" : "",
        "ApartmentNumber2" : "",
        "AdditionalInputData" : "",
        "City" : "San Francisco",
        "StateProvince" : "CA",
        "PostalCode.Base" : "94105",
        "PostalCode.AddOn" : "1420",
        "PostalCode" : "94105-1420",
        "PrivateMailbox.Designator" : "",
        "PrivateMailbox" : "",
        "USUrbanName" : "",
        "Country" : "United States of America",
        "RRHC" : "",
        "LocationCode" : "AP05",
        "MatchCode" : "S80",
        "StreetDataType" : "MASTER LOCATION",
        "Confidence" : "100",
        "ProcessedBy" : "KGL",
        "StreetSegmentPoints" : [ ],
        "PBKey" : "P00002T4SV3T",
        "Status" : "",
        "Status.Code" : "",
        "Status.Description" : "",
        "user_fields" : [ ]
      } ]
    }
```


In [10]:

```
import json

json_start_geocode = json.loads(start_geocode)
json_end_geocode = json.loads(end_geocode)
latitude1 = json_start_geocode['output_port'][0]["Latitude"]
longitude1 = json_start_geocode['output_port'][0]["Longitude"]
latitude2 = json_end_geocode['output_port'][0]["Latitude"]
longitude2 = json_end_geocode['output_port'][0]["Longitude"]
```

This notebook includes a dataflow named `spectrumspatialpy_route` under the `dataflows` folder which must be imported into your Spectrum for this notebook to run. The dataflow is defined as follows:



In [11]:

```
# NOTE: This a long running service and needs the notebook started with the c
#       --NotebookApp.iopub_data_rate_limit=1000000000.0
#
sroute = myServer.SpectrumServices().spectrumspatialpy_route(
    Data_latitude1=latitude1,
    Data_longitude1=longitude1,
    Data_latitude2=latitude2,
    Data_longitude2=longitude2)
jroute = json.loads(sroute)
nodes = jroute['Output'][0]['RouteGeometry']['Pos']
print(nodes)
```


```
[{'X': -105.240967, 'Y': 40.018297, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.24096, 'Y': 40.
018349, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.24096, 'Y': 40.018349, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -10
5.24096, 'Y': 40.018349, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.240988, 'Y': 40.018363,
'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.241085, 'Y': 40.018432, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.24116
3, 'Y': 40.018483, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.24127, 'Y': 40.018506, 'Z': 0.
0}, {'X': -105.241704, 'Y': 40.018571, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.241704, 'Y':
40.018571, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.241622, 'Y': 40.018993, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X':
-105.241622, 'Y': 40.018993, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.241595, 'Y': 40.01921
3, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.241595, 'Y': 40.019213, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.24
2084, 'Y': 40.019265, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.242153, 'Y': 40.019283, 'Z':
0.0}, {'X': -105.242153, 'Y': 40.019283, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.242195,
'Y': 40.019294, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.242318, 'Y': 40.019356, 'Z': 0.0},
{'X': -105.242318, 'Y': 40.019356, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.242326, 'Y': 40.
01936, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.242503, 'Y': 40.019508, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -10
5.242605, 'Y': 40.019561, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.24272, 'Y': 40.019597,
'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.243247, 'Y': 40.019655, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.24336
5, 'Y': 40.019655, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.243365, 'Y': 40.019655, 'Z': 0.
0}, {'X': -105.243374, 'Y': 40.019655, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.243504, 'Y':
40.019635, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X': -105.243858, 'Y': 40.019521, 'Z': 0.0}, {'X':
```


Now we will convert each coordinate in the route to an elevation. Spectrum Spatial includes an elevation grid file at `/Samples/NamedTables/MRRWorldTable` . The elevation for a specific coordinate can be determined using the [MI_GridValueAt (http://support.pb.com/help/spectrum/18.2/en/webhelp/Spatial/index.html#Spatial/source/misql/misql]() function. A route could contain many intermediate nodes so this logic will bundle multiple nodes into a single MISQL query. It does this by breaking the total number of nodes in the route into an outer set (by dividing by 100) and then within each set it will split it into 10 nodes and generate an MISQL query for each of the 10.

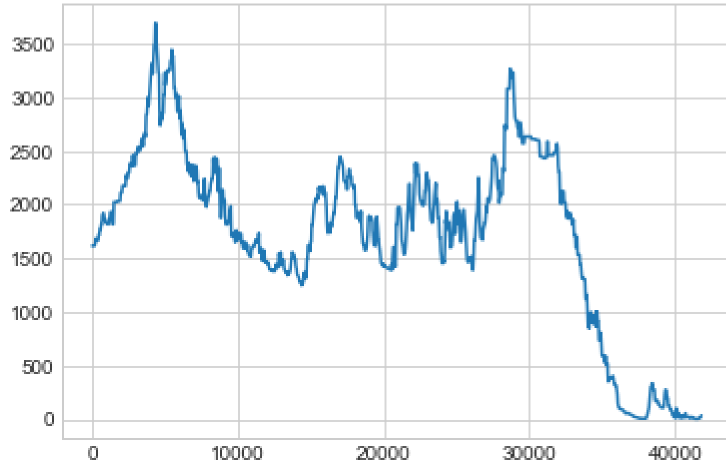
In [12]:

```
outer_step = int(len(nodes) / 100)
inner_step = int(outer_step / 10)

plot_x = []
plot_y = []

for iouter in range(0, len(nodes), outer_step):
    query = "select "
    first=True
    idx = 1
    for iinner in range(iouter, iouter + outer_step, inner_step):
        if iinner <= len(nodes):
            node = nodes[iinner]
            x = node["X"]
            y = node["Y"]
            if not first:
                query += ","
            first=False
            query += "MI_GridValueAt(MI_RASTER, MI_POINT(" + str(x) + ", " +
            idx += 1
    query += " from \"/Samples/NamedTables/MRRWorldTable\""
    fc = ftrService.query(query)
    idx = 1
    for iinner in range(iouter, iouter + outer_step, inner_step):
        if iinner <= len(nodes):
            node = nodes[iinner]
            x = node["X"]
            y = node["Y"]
            elevation = fc['features'][0]['properties']['VAL_' + str(idx)]
            plot_x.append(iinner)
            plot_y.append(elevation)
            idx += 1
```

In [13]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('seaborn-whitegrid')
import numpy as np
```

In [14]:
```
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes()
ax.plot(plot_x, plot_y);
```



Mapping and Thematic Analysis

Start by selecting data about the states from the USA sample table provided with Spectrum Spatial.

In [15]:
```
query = "select State_Name, State, Fips_Code, Pop_1990, Pop_2000, MI_Centroic
    "from \"/Samples/NamedTables/USA\" " \
    "where State_Name LIKE 'N%'"
states = ftrService.query(query)
```

In [16]:
```
# Iterate through the individual features and properties to display some outp
features = states["features"]
for i in range(len(features)):
    properties = features[i]["properties"]
    print (properties["State_Name"], end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (properties["State"], end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (properties["Fips_Code"], end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (str(properties["Pop_1990"]), end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (str(properties["Pop_2000"]), end='')
    print ("\t", end='')
    print (str(features[i]["geometry"]['coordinates'][0]), end='')
    print (",", end='')
    print (str(features[i]["geometry"]['coordinates'][1]), end='')
    print ("")
```

```
Nebraska        NE      31      1578385.0       1711263.0       -99.680521,
41.50087
Nevada  NV      32      1201833.0       1998257.0       -117.021761,38.5021
90999999996
New Hampshire   NH      33      1109252.0       1235786.0       -71.6308909
9999999,44.001070999999996
New Jersey      NJ      34      7730188.0       8414350.0       -74.7271,4
0.142868
New Mexico      NM      35      1515069.0       1819046.0       -106.02552,
34.16617
New York        NY      36      17990455.0      18976457.0      -76.502057,
42.856215999999996
North Carolina  NC      37      6628637.0       8049313.0       -80.018692,
35.213817
North Dakota    ND      38      638800.0        642200.0        -100.301290
99999999,47.46788
```

Display query results using Leaflet (embedded within this notebook)

The ipyleaflet package enables a leaflet map to be embedded directly within a Jupyter notebook (or python session). The map is interactive and allows for the ability to insert a feature collection (GeoJSON).

In [17]:
```
import ipyleaflet
```

In [18]:
```
center = [38.992415, -95.147358]
zoom = 4
m = ipyleaflet.Map(center=center, zoom=zoom)
# Creating the map does not display it in the notebook's output. To do that,
# output it by entering the variable (m) on a line by itself. The line below
# out since we haven't added our query results to the map yet so we'll wait t
# in a few cells
#m
```

In [19]:
```
# Reissue the states query to include the full geometry which was truncated d
query = "select State_Name, State, Fips_Code, Pop_1990, Pop_2000, OBJ " \
    "from \"/Samples/NamedTables/USA\" " \
    "where State_Name LIKE 'N%'"
states = ftrService.query(query)
```

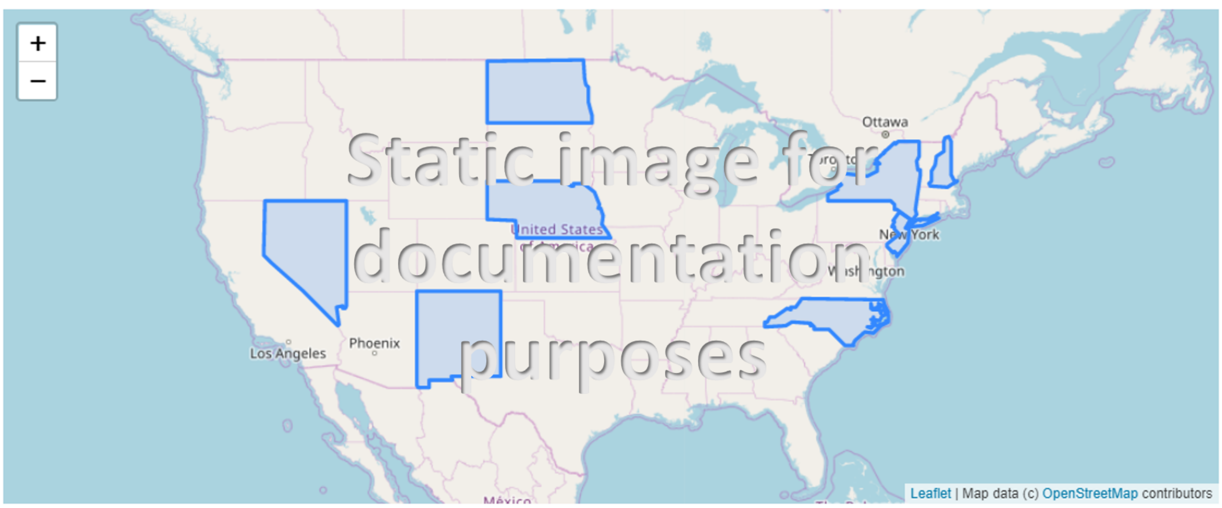
In [20]:
```
# Create the output layer for our query results and add the layer to the map
states_layer=ipyleaflet.GeoJSON(data=states)
m.add_layer(states_layer)
```

Display the map! Note this is an interactive map embedded directly into the notebook. Later steps below will update the map shown here.

In [21]:
```
m
```

A Jupyter widget could not be displayed because the widget state could not be found. This could happen if the kernel storing the widget is no longer available, or if the widget state was not saved in the notebook. You may be able to create the widget by running the appropriate cells.

The map should look like this



Style and Thematics

The features added to the map used a default leaflet style. Many analytic use cases will want to apply color and other styling to the features to visually represent the data results. The Thematics Service in the Spectrum python package assist with this process. Currently it only works with Individual Value themes.

Thematics Service

The `Thematics` service exposes a set of utility methods for creating and persisting thematics. It does not correspond directly to a LIM service. The methods exposed are:

- apply_indiv_value_theme(data, theme_property, indiv_value_theme_buckets) : Applies styles to a geojson feature collection. `data` supplies the feature collection, `theme_property` identifies the property on the features in `data` that is used to look up the style, and `indiv_value_theme_buckets` contains an array of 2-member arrays containing values in the `theme_property` property and a style object.
- generate_range_theme_buckets(data_series, n_bins, start_color, end_color) : splits a data series into a specified number of bins and spreads colors for each bin from `start_color` to `end_color` . See below in this notebook for a detailed example.
- convert_to_indiv_value(data, theme_property, ranges, lookup_table, stroke_color, stroke_weight, fill_opacity, all_others_fill_color) : Converts a range theme to an individual value theme on a feature collection. See below in this notebook for a detailed example.
- write_indiv_value_theme(path, layer_name, table_name, theme_property, value_map) : Converts the theme into a NamedLayer definition and uses the `NamedResourceService` to write the new layer definition into the Spectrum Spatial repository.
- write_map(map_path, map_name, layers, center, zoom=10000, zoomUnit="mi") : Creates a NamedMap definition and writes it into the Spectrum Spatial repository. Typically used with thematic layers created from `write_indiv_value_theme`

Named Resource Service

This service corresponds to the [NamedResourceService (http://support.pb.com/help/spectrum/18.2/en/webhelp/Spatial/index.html#Spatial/source/Services/na](http://support.pb.com/help/spectrum/18.2/en/webhelp/Spatial/index.html#Spatial/source/Services/na)
Methods exposed currently are:

- listNamedResources(path) : Lists the named resosources at this server within the specified path. Use '/' for the root to return all resources.
- does_exist(path, name) : Indicates True/False if the specified named resource exists.
- upsert(path, name, sz_resource) : Inserts or updates the named resource with the specified contents.

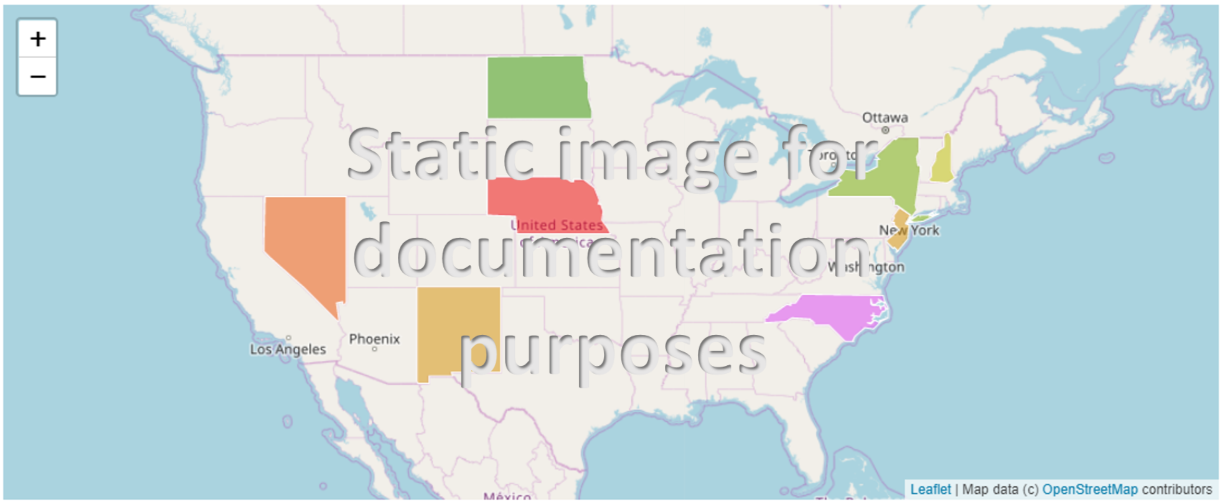
Below is a hardcoded Individual Value theme mapping values of the State column to style objects that leaflet will read. The style objects correspond to the geoJson.setStyle properties found in [the Leaflet Documentation (http://leafletjs.com/reference-1.2.0.html)](http://leafletjs.com/reference-1.2.0.html).

In [22]:
```
thematicsService = mySpectrumSpatial.Thematics()
```

In [23]:
```
ivTheme= [
    ['NE', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#f00000', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
    ['NV', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#ea4e00', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
    ['NH', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#bfbf00', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
    ['NJ', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#d58e00', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
    ['NM', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#d58e00', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
    ['NY', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#72aa00', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
    ['NC', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#dc42f4', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
    ['ND', {'color': 'white', 'fillColor': '#329500', 'fillOpacity': 0.5, 'we
]
```

In [24]:
```python
# Let's use the Thematics service to apply that Indiv Value theme to our feat
# leaflet map shown above.
thematicsService.apply_indiv_value_theme(states, 'State', ivTheme)
m.remove_layer(states_layer)
states_layer = ipyleaflet.GeoJSON(data=states)
m.add_layer(states_layer)
```

The leaflet map shown above should now look like this:



Write Results, Map, and Theme to Spectrum Spatial

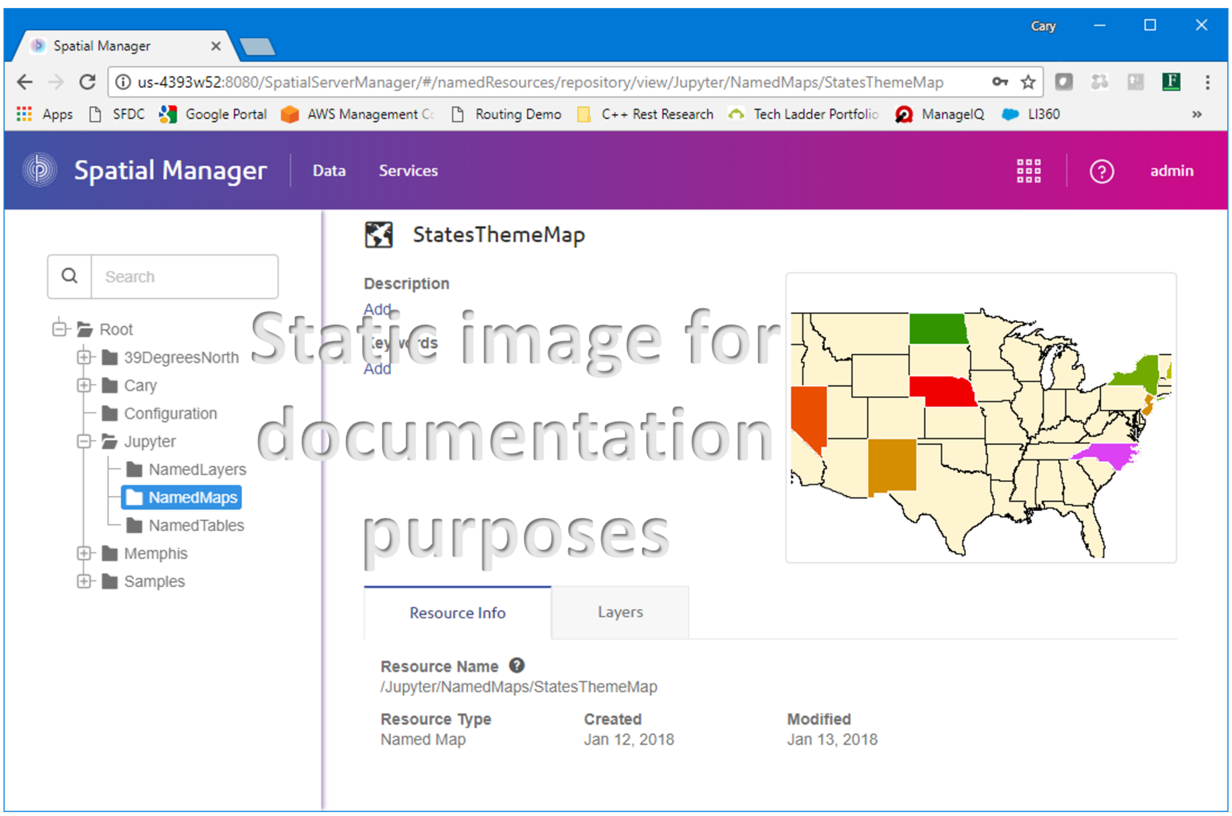
Often we may want to write our results to Spectrum Spatial so that they can be used in applications such as Spectrum Spatial Analyst. In this small demonstration example, we have a custom query with custom styling. The FeatureService class in our Spectrum python package includes a method for creating a NamedTable using a View and the Thematics class provides the ability to output a new map with an Individual value theme. The calls below will use these capabilities. The Spatial Manager can be used to visualize the newly created view table and map.

In [25]:
```python
ftrService.createViewTable(query, "/Jupyter/NamedTables", "StatesQuery", ["/S
```

In [26]:

```
thematicsService.write_indiv_value_theme(
    "/Jupyter/NamedLayers",              # Layer path (will be created if it d
    "StatesThemeLayer",                  # NamedLayer name
    "/Jupyter/NamedTables/StatesQuery",  # NamedTable data source
    "State", ivTheme)                    # Theme: Column name in datasource ar

thematicsService.write_map(
    "/Jupyter/NamedMaps",                # Map path (will be created if it doe
    "StatesThemeMap",                    # NamedMap name
    [                                    # NamedLayers in the map - array of 2
        ["/Jupyter/NamedLayers",         #     first is NamedLayer's path
         "StatesThemeLayer"],            #     second is the NamedLayer's name
        ["/Samples/NamedLayers",
        "USALayer"]
    ],
    center, 2500, "mi")                  # Map view (center, zoom, and zoom ur
```

If you now go check your Spatial Manager application, in the folder `/Jupyter/NamedMaps` should be a map named `StatesThemeMap` and should look like this:



Spatial Data Science using Pandas and GeoPandas

Pandas is a Python package that is very popular amongst data scientists. It organizes data into Series and DataFrame object types (essentially 1D and 2D, respectively). GeoPandas is an extension to Pandas that adds support for Geometry as a data type. In this section of the notebook, we will produce a thematic map based on Pandas-based calculations.
To keep the example simple, we want to theme the USA map based on the total length of highways that intersect each state in the US_HIWAY sample table.

In [27]:

```
# First we will ask Spectrum Spatial to relate the state boundaries and highw
# together and compute the intersection lengths.
query = \
    'SELECT USA.State as State, '\
    '     MI_Length(MI_Intersection(USA.OBJ,US_HIWAY.OBJ),\'mi\',\'Spherical\
    'FROM "/Samples/NamedTables/USA" as USA, ' \
    '     "/Samples/NamedTables/US_HIWAY" as US_HIWAY ' \
    'WHERE USA.OBJ intersects US_HIWAY.OBJ'
ftrCollection = ftrService.query(query)
# The resulting feature collection has no geometry and two properties (State
```

In [28]:

```
# The Spectrum python package's GeometryService provides a method to convert
# a GeoJSON feature collection into a GeoPandas GeoDataFrame object. We will
# so that we can then work with the data in this format
geoDataFrame = mySpectrumSpatial.GeometryOperations().GeoJSON2GeoDataFrame(ft
geoDataFrame.head() # Outputs the top 5 records to the notebook to see what's
```

Out[28]:

	State	len
0	AL	63.331702
1	AZ	390.301822
2	CA	239.078008
3	FL	360.017392
4	LA	272.916371

In [29]:

```
# Now that we have a DataFrame, we can manipulate it further using any Pythor
# commands desired. What we will do here is to aggregate the DataFrame based
# property.
stateHiwayGroups = geoDataFrame.groupby("State") # Returns a DataFrameGroupBy
stateHiwayLens = stateHiwayGroups["len"]         # Returns a SeriesGroupBy ob
stateHiwayTotalDistance = stateHiwayLens.sum()   # Returns a Series object wi
stateHiwayTotalDistance.head()
```

Out[29]:

```
State
AL     863.453504
AR     514.167079
AZ    1158.319852
CA    2361.937791
CO     931.712126
Name: len, dtype: float64
```

In [30]:

```
# Now that we have a Pandas Series object which is a 1-D list of aggregate le
# hiways that intersect a state and the label for each entry in the Series is
# the next step is to group these values into ranges (bins). This is done usi
# which exposes a method named generate_range_theme_buckets using the Pandas
#   https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.qcut.html
stateHiwayRangeBins = thematicsService.generate_range_theme_buckets(
    stateHiwayTotalDistance, # Data Series
    3,                       # Number of Bins
    "green",                 # Start Color (least miles of highways)
    "red")                   # End Color   (most miles of highways)
# Display the contents of the bins which is simply an array of pairs in which
# is the value and the second value is a color. Notice the color of the last
# In this example, we asked for 3 bins and the list has 4 entries but only 3
# is the min value of the data while the last enty is the max data value.
for bucket, color in stateHiwayRangeBins:
    print(bucket, end='')
    print(' = ', end='')
    print (color.get_hex(), end='')
    print ("")
```

```
9.102988989997751 = #008000
628.9037002938525 = #bfbf00
945.1694169454437 = #f00
3052.490097833472 = #f00
```

In [31]:

```
# To use this in Leaflet, we will assign the color to each feature based on w
# it resides in. This is done through a helper function on the Thematics clas
# Spectrum python package named convert_to_indiv_value()
#
# First we need the states data (so far all we have read in was based on stat
# beginning with N but here we want to display all states in our map)
states = ftrService.query('SELECT State,OBJ FROM "/Samples/NamedTables/USA"')
# Now that we have our full set of state objects,
ivTheme = thematicsService.convert_to_indiv_value(
    states,                 # Feature Collection
    'State',                # Theme expression column in the Feature Collectio
                            # Series label in the data Series lookup table (be
    stateHiwayRangeBins,    # Bin data - mapping of ranges to colors
    stateHiwayTotalDistance, # Series that correlates feature expressions (St
                            # to data values (sum of lengths of hiways in that
    'white', 1, 0.50, 'white') # Default color properties if not found in the
```

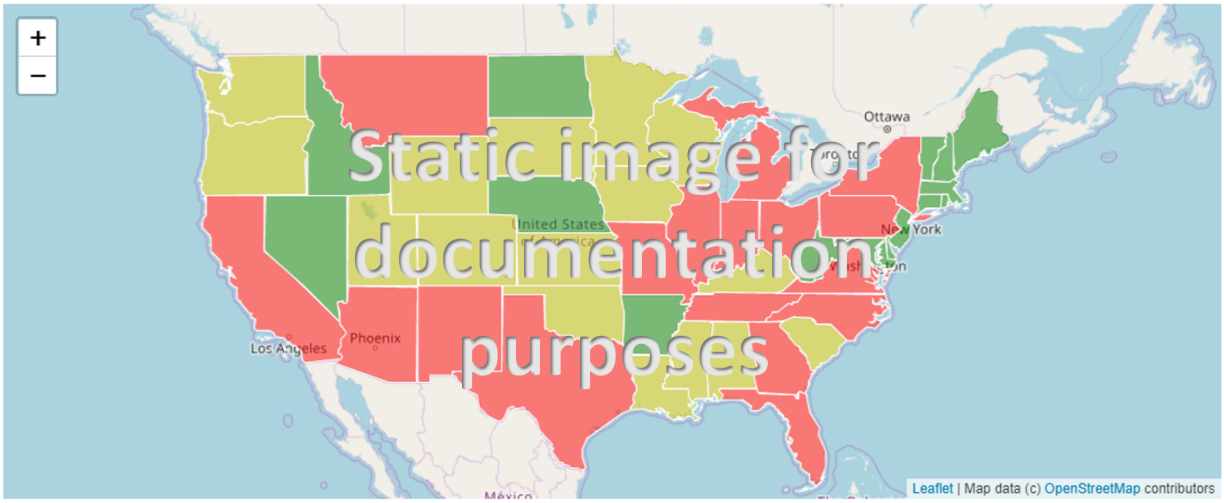
In [32]:

```
# Like we did earlier, we can now apply this individual value theme (which is
# of features identified by a value - State in this case - to a color) to the
# Note we could have done that as part of the above call and maybe should. Bu
# supports actual individual value use cases like earlier so we're just using
thematicsService.apply_indiv_value_theme(states, 'State', ivTheme)
```

In [33]:

```
# Finally remove and readd our layer in the map - you will need to scroll you
# up after this runs to see the result.
m.remove_layer(states_layer)
states_layer = ipyleaflet.GeoJSON(data=states)
m.add_layer(states_layer)
```

The leaflet map embedded in the notebook above should now look like this:



The resulting map shows states shaded as red, yellow, or green based on the total miles of highways from the US_HIWAY file that run through it. This analysis is a bit unfair since very small states like Rhode Island or Connecticut would always have smaller totals that very large states like Texas or California. What may make a better analytic result would be to divide the milage by the area of the state and re-compute the thematic. This next cell does all of that in one cell since we've already seen all of these samples.

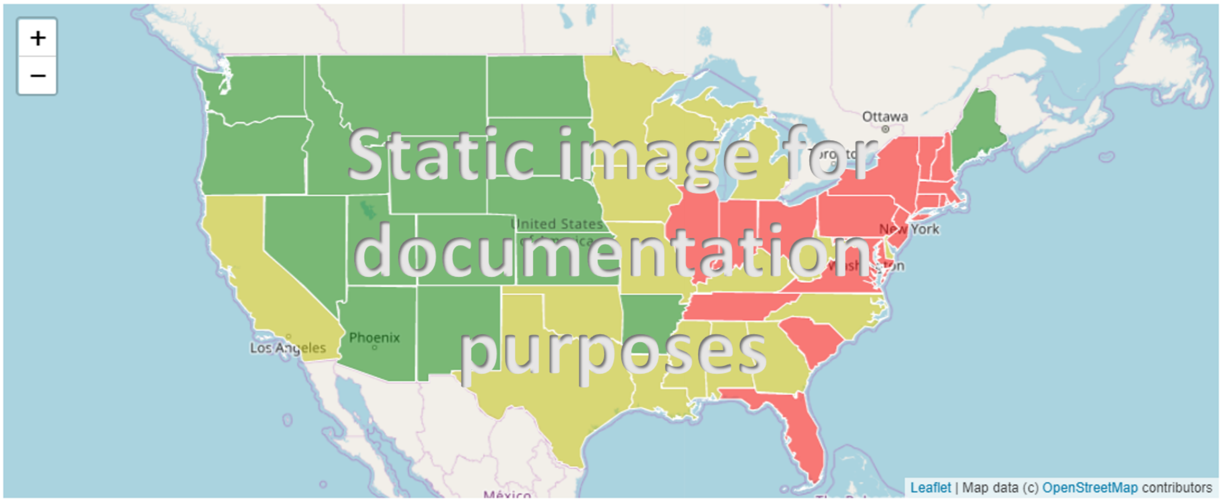
In [34]:

```
query = \
    'SELECT State, '\
    '     MI_Area(OBJ,\'sq mi\',\'Spherical\') as Area ' \
    'FROM "/Samples/NamedTables/USA" as USA '
areas = ftrService.query(query)
stateAreas = mySpectrumSpatial.GeometryOperations().GeoJSON2GeoDataFrame(area
stateHiwayDistancePerSqMile = stateHiwayTotalDistance / stateAreas
stateHiwayRangeBins = thematicsService.generate_range_theme_buckets(
    stateHiwayDistancePerSqMile, 3,"green","red")
ivTheme = thematicsService.convert_to_indiv_value(
    states, 'State', stateHiwayRangeBins,
    stateHiwayDistancePerSqMile,'white', 1, 0.50, 'white')
thematicsService.apply_indiv_value_theme(states, 'State', ivTheme)
m.remove_layer(states_layer)
states_layer = ipyleaflet.GeoJSON(data=states)
m.add_layer(states_layer)
```

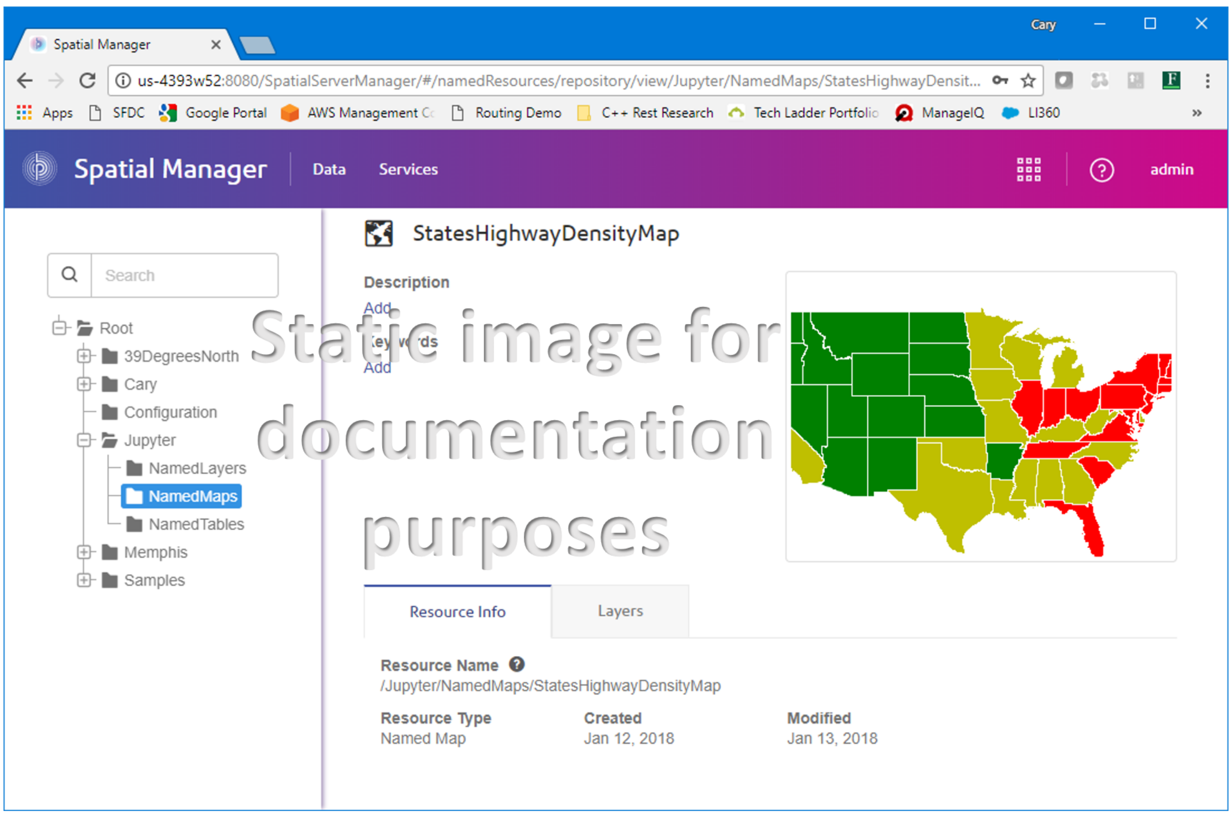
In [35]:

```
# And finally Let's write this Theme to Spectrum Spatial's repository as well
thematicsService.write_indiv_value_theme(
    "/Jupyter/NamedLayers","StatesHighwayDensityLayer",
    "/Samples/NamedTables/USA","State", ivTheme)
thematicsService.write_map("/Jupyter/NamedMaps", "StatesHighwayDensityMap",
    [["/Jupyter/NamedLayers","StatesHighwayDensityLayer"]], center, 2500, "mi
```

The leaflet map should now look like this:



And in Spatial Manager should be a map named `StatesHighwayDensityMap` and should look like this:



In [ ]:

```

```

In [ ]:

```

```