CE203: Geospatial Engineering

Assignment 4: Vector Selection and Proximity Analysis

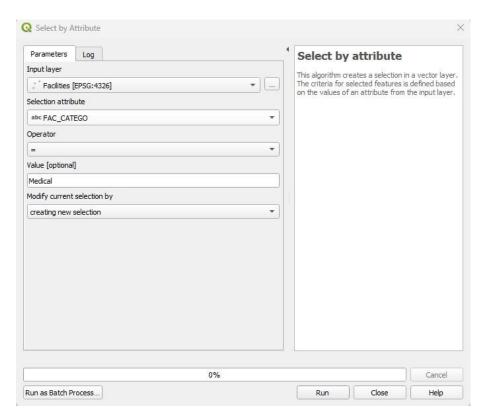
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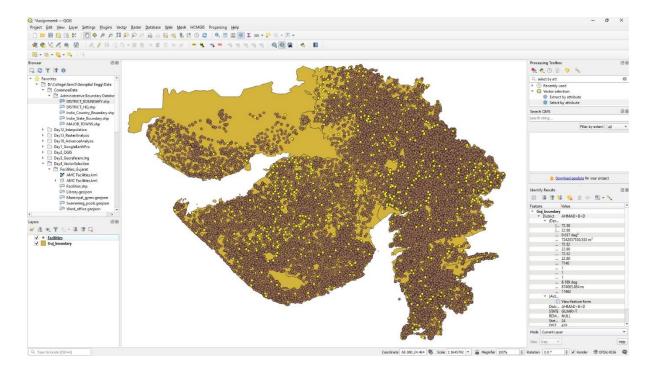
Analysis of Rural Facilities in Gujarat: The Ministry of Rural Development, under its GeoSadak initiative, provides geospatial data related to important facilities such as agro, medical, educational, and administrative services. This data aids in planning future infrastructure projects by analyzing nearby facilities. In this exercise, we will explore the data pertaining to various facilities and extract information relevant to future development. Through this analysis, we will answer the following questions:

1. How many medical facilities are available in Gujarat?

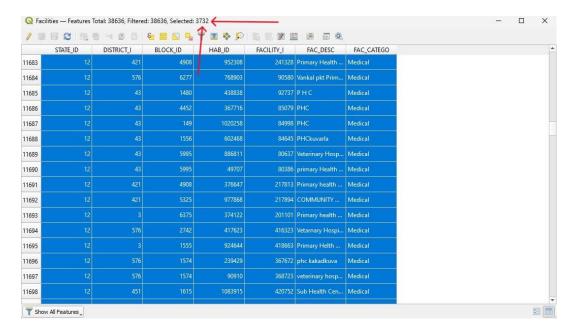
So, to count the number of medical facilities in Gujrat, import the facilities layer into QGIS. Use Vector Selection and Select by Attribute to select the medical value in the FAC_CATEGO attribute.



Press Run and then we can see all the medical facilities selected and represented by different colour, we can verify it by the image below,



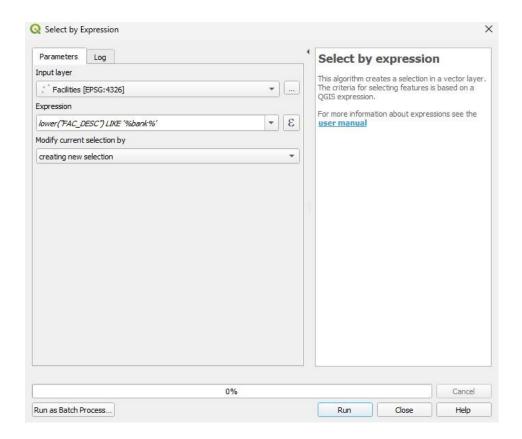
So, the **Yellow** dots amongst the brown on the map represents the medical facilities. We can refer to the attributes table to count the number of medical facilities.



So, from attribute table we can say that there are 3732 Medical facilities in Gujarat.

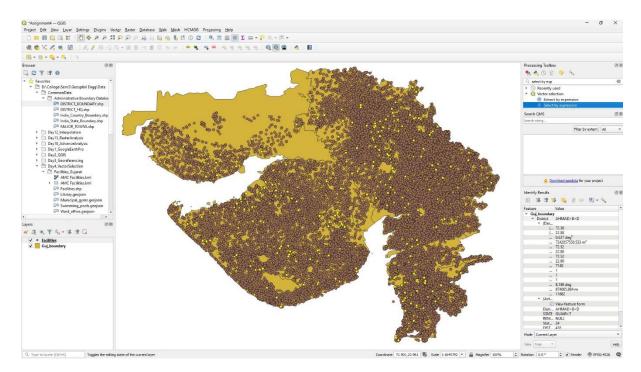
2. How many bank facilities are available in Gujarat?

For calculating the number of bank facilities we need to check under Facility Description (FAC_DESC) attribute of the attribute table. Also, we need to whether the value contains the keyword Bank in it. So, we'll proceed by choosing **Select by Expression** and enter the below values,

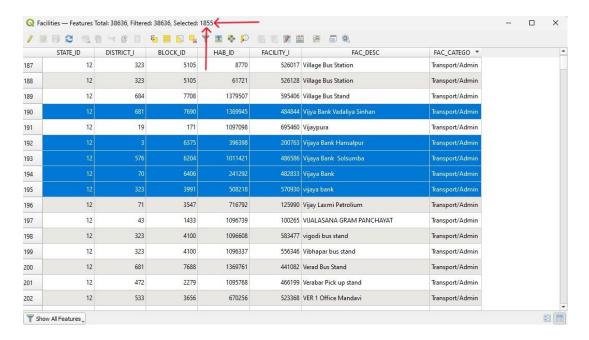


The expression *lower* ("FAC_DESC") *LIKE* '% bank%' will firstly convert all the value to lower case (to also consider Case Sensitive elements) and then check for the keyword bank in it.

After we hit the RUN button the bank facilities will be marked on the map with different colours.



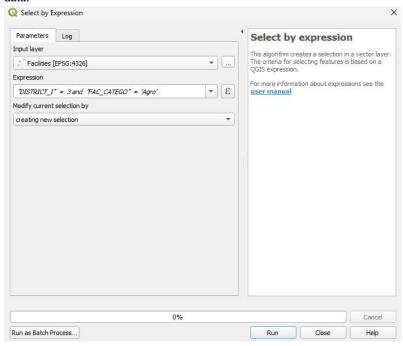
We can refer to the attributes table to count the number of bank facilities.



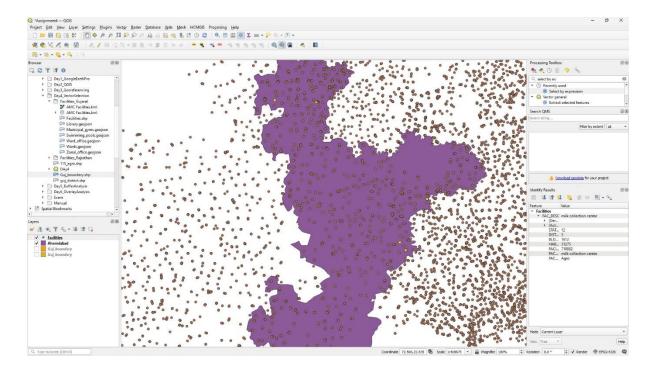
So, from attribute table we can say that there are 1855 Bank facilities in Gujarat.

3. How many agro facilities are available in the Ahmedabad district?

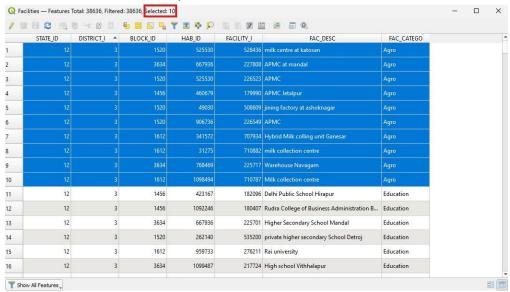
To calculate the number of agro facilities in the Ahmedabad district, we'll use the Select by Expression option and use the expression "DISTRICT" = 3 and "FAC_CATEGO" = 'Agro' for selecting the



Then we overlay the data on Ahmedabad map. The agro facilities are shown in the map below,



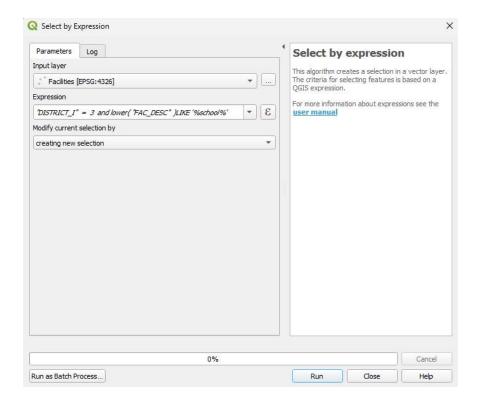
To check the count of total number of agro facilities in the area we'll check the Attribute Table, here is how the Attribute table look like,



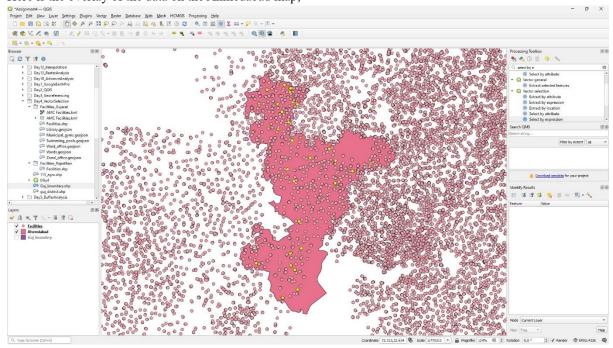
From the attribute table we know that there are ${\bf 10}$ Agro facilities in Ahemdabad.

4. How many schools are available in the Ahmedabad district?

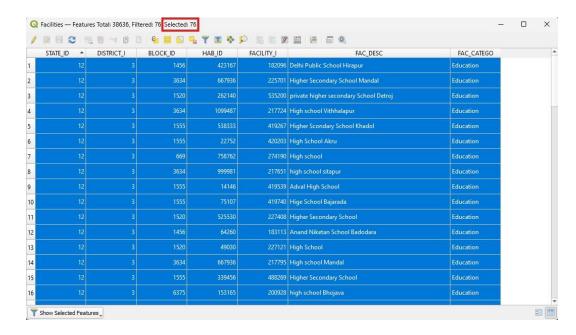
To calculate the number of School facilities in the Ahmedabad district which can be selected by Education in FAC_CATEGO. So, we'll use the Select by Expression option and use the expression "DISTRICT" = 3 and lower("FAC_DESC")LIKE '%school%' for selecting the data.



Here is the overlay of the data on the Ahmedabad map,



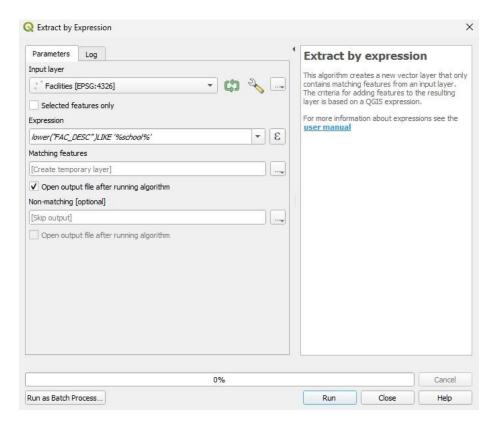
To know the count, we head towards the Attribute table,



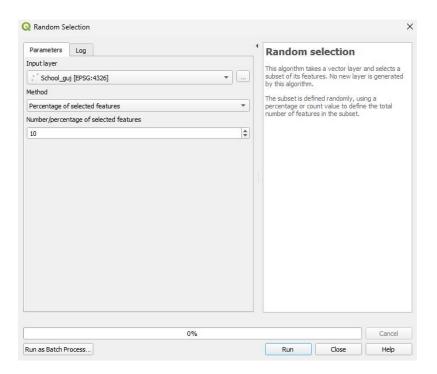
From attribute table data we know that there are 76 schools in Ahmedabad district.

5. Select 10% random schools in Gujarat for the upcoming inspection of the Swachh Bharat Mission.

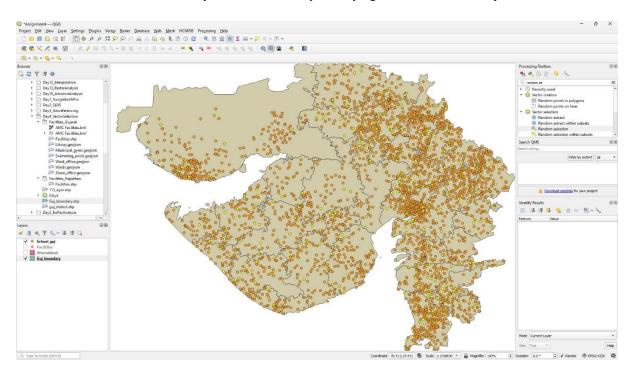
First of all, let's extract the schools data from the Facilities layer by using Extract by Expression and put the expression *lower*("FAC_DESC")*LIKE* '%school%' to extract all the schools.



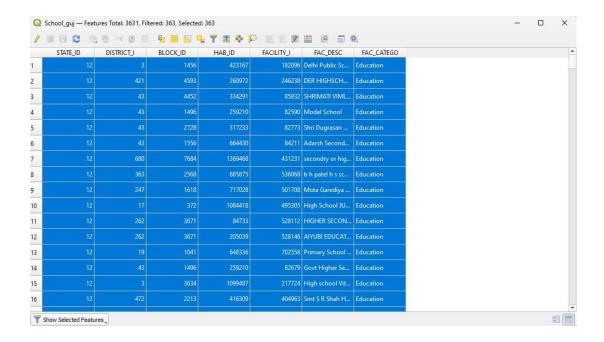
So now we can use Random Selection option to randomly select 10 % schools for upcoming inspection of the Swachh Bharat Mission.



Also, we can visualize the randomly selected schools by overlaying them on the State Map,



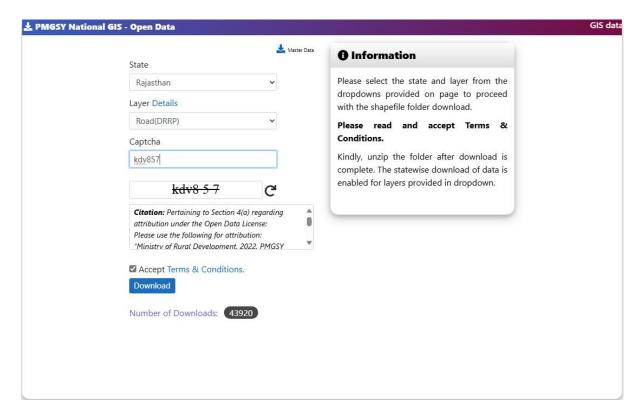
Also, from Attribute Table we can see that from 3631 schools 363 schools are selected by random.



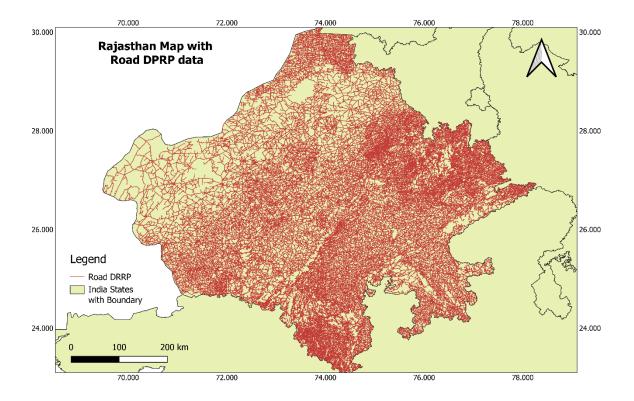
Plan your own analysis:

• Download any line, point, or polygon data from the internet.

For this part of the question, I have used this website <u>PMGSY National GIS - Open Data PMGSY GeoSadak (geosadak-pmgsy.nic.in)</u> to download the Road (DRRP) data of state **Rajasthan**.



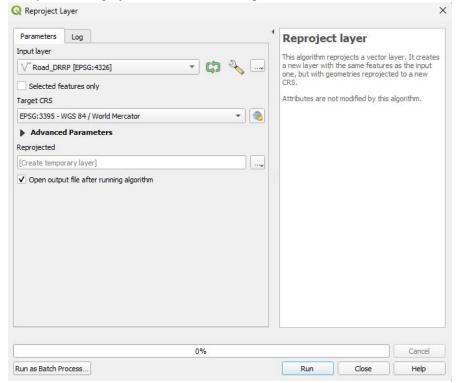
Also you can directly download the data from this <u>link</u>. Here is how the imported data look like,



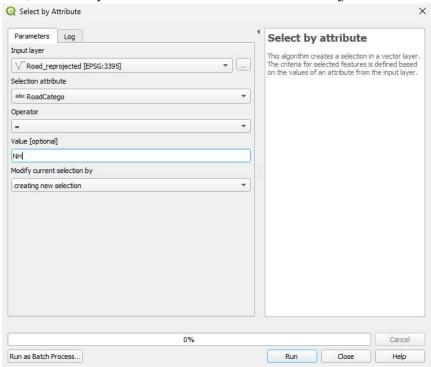
• Frame a question that involves the use of vector selection and buffer analysis. I have framed the question as,

Which major district roads (MDR) fall within a 5 km buffer of national highways (NH) in Rajasthan?

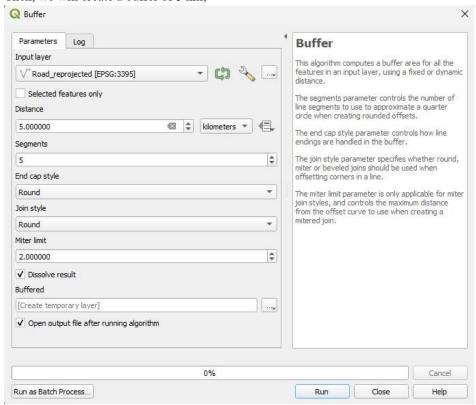
Firstly, we will reproject the data as it is in degrees as we want to create 5Km buffer.



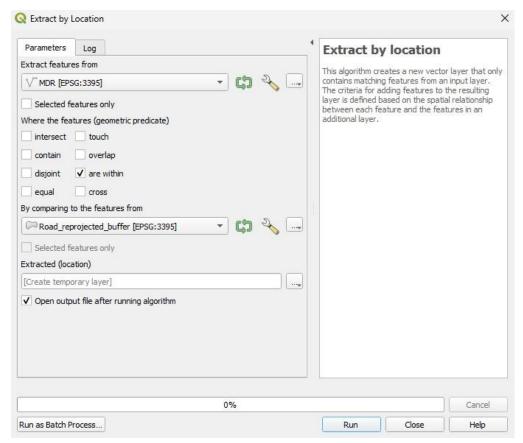
First, use Select by Attribute to filter for roads in the RoadCatego NH.



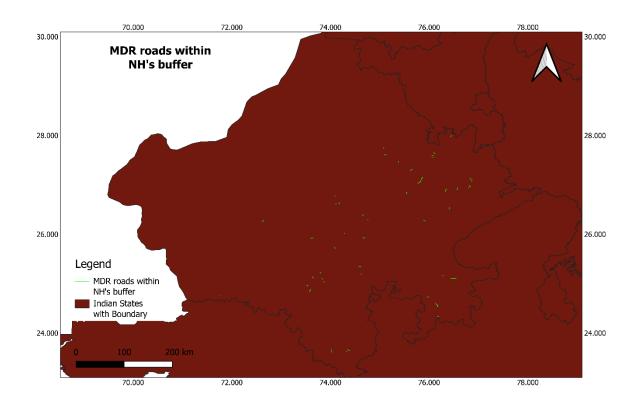
Then, we will create a buffer of 5 km,



Once the buffer is created, we will extract the MDR roads within the buffer region by using Extract by Location.



And finally we can visualize the major district roads (MDR) fall within a 5 km buffer of national highways (NH) in Rajasthan,



• Write a 100-word note on the selected topic.

This analysis aims to identify which major district roads (MDR) in Rajasthan fall within a 5 km buffer of national highways (NH). By creating a buffer around NH, we can evaluate the proximity of MDR roads to larger transportation routes. This proximity is important for improving connectivity, ensuring that smaller district roads link efficiently to major highways, facilitating smoother travel across regions. The results of this analysis can aid infrastructure planning, allowing for better allocation of resources to road maintenance and development. This is essential for enhancing local mobility, supporting regional economic activities, and improving access to essential services. This also represent the overall the development of the area.