

Geospatial analysis in Scala

Roxana Tesileanu

roxana.te@web.de
INCDS, Romania

October 2017

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Geoprocessing using GDAL	1
2.1	Types of spatial data	3
2.2	Reading vector data	3
2.3	Overlay analyses	3
2.4	Proximity analyses	3
2.5	Writing vector data	3
2.6	Reading raster data	3
2.7	Pixels resizing	3
2.8	Moving window analyses	3
2.9	Map algebra	3
3	Geostatistics using Geotrellis	3

1 Introduction

The aim of the present paper is to investigate the use of some of the existing libraries for geospatial analysis available in Scala, the Geospatial Data Abstraction Library (GDAL) and Geotrellis, for performing the main geospatial analysis tasks: manipulating vector and raster data (geoprocessing) and geostatistics. The former task will be approached using GDAL and the later using Geotrellis.

2 Geoprocessing using GDAL

Using a programming language for geospatial analysis allows you to customize your analyses instead of being limited to what the software user interface allows. This is one of the most important advantages of open source software [1].

The GDAL library is one of the open source libraries used in this work. It was written in C and C++ and has bindings for several languages (Java, Perl and Python).

In order to use GDAL, you need to install it on your machine, and for its import in Scala you need to install its Java bindings along with it. For installation details you can look at the GDAL homepage <http://www.gdal.org/>, download GDAL and follow the instructions for building from source, which might not be an easy task, depending on your operating system. Thanks to the efforts of the UbuntuGIS team (<https://wiki.ubuntu.com/UbuntuGIS>), on Ubuntu, the installation procedure of GDAL and its bindings is done rapidly. Firstly, you need to add the ubuntuGIS PPA, which offers the official stable UbuntuGIS packages, to your system (<https://launchpad.net/ubuntu/+archive/ubuntu/ppa>). This is done with the commands:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ubuntugis/ppa
sudo apt-get update.
```

Next, you install GDAL on your machine with the commands (<http://www.sarasafavi.com/installing-gdalgr-on-ubuntu.html>, <https://packages.ubuntu.com/source/trusty/gdal>):

```
sudo apt-get install libproj-dev, gdal-bin, libgdal-dev, libgdal-doc
sudo apt-get update.
```

Finally, you add the Java bindings to your GDAL package (<https://launchpad.net/ubuntu/+source/proj>):

```
sudo apt-get install libgdal-java, libproj-java.
```

In order to import GDAL in Scala, you have to add its jar to the project's classpath. An easy way of managing dependencies of a Scala project is to use SBT (for further details see [2]). In this way you can take advantage of the most convenient way to place the gdal jar to the project's classpath, namely, to place a copy of it into the lib directory of the Scala project, now that the actual installation has already taken place.

The following subsections will offer a background in geoprocessing, starting with manipulating vector data (reading and writing files of different vector data formats and performing overlay and proximity analyses), and continuing with manipulating raster data (reading and writing files of different raster data formats, resizing pixels, performing moving window analyses and map algebra).

- 2.1 Types of spatial data
- 2.2 Reading vector data
- 2.3 Overlay analyses
- 2.4 Proximity analyses
- 2.5 Writing vector data
- 2.6 Reading raster data
- 2.7 Pixels resizing
- 2.8 Moving window analyses
- 2.9 Map algebra

3 Geostatistics using Geotrellis

References

- [1] Chris Garrard. *Geoprocessing with Python*. Manning Publications Co., Shelter Island, 2016.
- [2] Roxana Tesileanu. Using Linux as a development platform for Scala projects, 2017.