

Vector Operations

Charles Kaylor

Purpose: To introduce vector operations, including buffer, map dissolve, and overlay operations.

Data

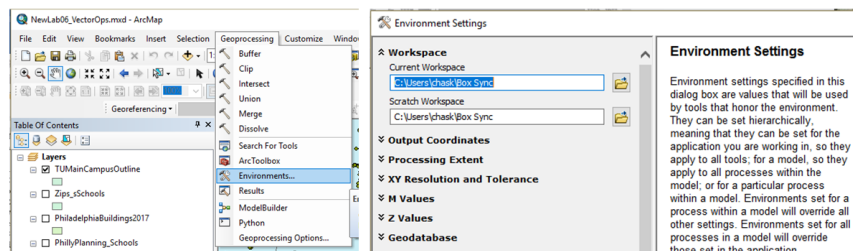
Note: The tutorial portion of this lab uses a variety of data layers to demonstrate how various vector operations work. After each section, remove all layers or close ArcMap. Also, the assignment portion of the lab uses a different set of layers.

We will work with data made publically available by the Pennsylvania Geospatial Clearinghouse (PASDA). For more details on how to download and prepare data, refer to Lab 2.

1. From PASDA, use the search function to find and download the following files layers:
 - Bike_Racks Year 2012
 - Philadelphia Buildings Year 2017
 - Philadelphia Planning Neighborhoods Year 2016
 - Philadelphia Planning Schools Year 2016
 - Bike_Networks Year 2016
 - Zipcodes_Poly Year 2016
 - Philadelphia Census Tracts 2010 Year 2010.

Some of these files will be used for the tutorial portion of the lab. Others will be used for the assignment. They will be referred to throughout this lab exercise by a short but clear name, such as “Bike Network” rather than “Philadelphia Bike Network”.

Next, set up your Environment in ArcCatalog and ArcMap. This will specify a location for all of your outputs when running different operations.



1. Select the Geoprocessing file menu, and choose Environments.
2. Set the Current and Scratch Workspace to your Workspace, as shown below, and click OK. You do not need to modify any of the other fields. Each time you run an operation, the output will be saved to your workspace. Be sure to set up your Environment in ArcMap and/or ArcCatalog each time you begin working.
3. In ArcCatalog, examine the properties of the shapefiles you just downloaded, paying attention to the XY Coordinate System tab. Because these data come from the City of Philadelphia by way of PASDA, they will most likely be in State Plane coordinates (NAD_1983_StatePlane_Pennsylvania_South_FIPS_3702_Feet). Make sure that this is the case for all of the files. Revisit earlier labs if you need a refresher. They have step-by-step instructions on managing coordinate systems in ArcGIS.
4. While in ArcCatalog, you should also rename these files. For instance, The census file, you might just call PA_Tracts (as it is referred to below). The prefixes (e.g., Philadelphia Streets) aren't necessary and will only cause you grief. You can eliminate them. As always, it always pays to make sure you can recognize the contents of a file from its name (however you go about that).
5. Open a new ArcMap window and add the Bike Network shapefile. Remember, the data frame in ArcGIS will adopt the coordinate system of the first layer added. Open the attribute table and find the field SHAPE_Leng, which provides a measurement of the length of each individual line segment measured in US feet (the native linear unit of the State Plane coordinate system).

Tutorial

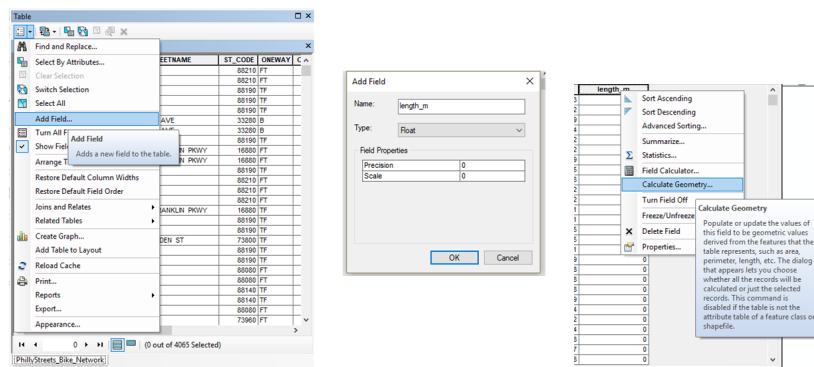
Note: **Vector operations** refers to a variety of tools that enable assessing interrelationships between multiple layers. While far from exhaustive, this lab tutorial walks through a set of extremely commonly used operations. Each section of the tutorial is essentially a standalone mini-tutorial that introduces how a specific operation works. You will notice that each of these operations has a variety of settings and capabilities beyond what you are instructed to do. Feel encouraged to explore the functionality of these tools. In the assignment, you will be asked to work with several of these tools in sequence, performing a classic **suitability analysis**, through which these tools identify optimal locations based on a set of criteria.

Retrieve Line Length and Polygon Area Measurements

Here, you will learn how to use ArcMap to calculate line length and polygon area and encode these values in an attribute table.

Here, we will add a new field and populate the field with new length values in meters.

1. Add a new field to the Bike Network shapefile and call it **Length_m**. Make it a float, and press OK.
2. Right click on the header for the new cell (where it says **SHAPE_Leng**) of the field at the top of the column and go to Calculate Geometry.



3. Click Yes to confirm you want to edit this field. In the Calculate Geometry

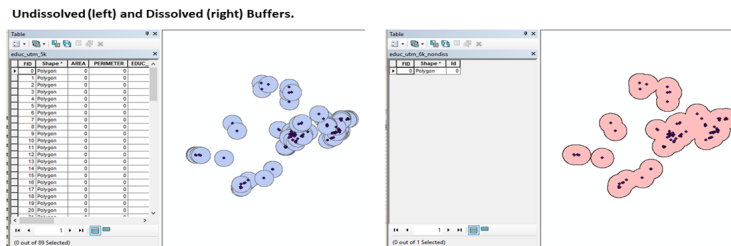
dialog box make sure the Units: reads Meters [m]. Click OK. You should see the new length values appear in the new field.

4. Add the Zipcodes Poly shapefile to ArcMap and open its attribute table. Find the SHAPE_Area field. This field encodes the area of each zip code in square feet.
5. Create a new field called Area_m and calculate its value to be the area in square meters. Follow the same procedures as for the Bike Network but choose to calculate Area in square meters.
6. Remove all data layers from ArcMap.

Buffer

Here, you will learn how to use ArcMap to perform a buffer operation on points and lines.

1. Add the Schools shapefile to ArcMap.
2. The Buffer tool can be accessed two ways. For quick access, from the Geoprocessing menu, select Buffer. The Buffer tool can also be accessed from the ArcToolbox. Open ArcToolbox in ArcMap, and go to Analysis Tools→Proximity→Buffer.
3. Drag Schools.shp into the input features box. Call the output shapefile **schools_buf300m** and make sure it saves to your workspace (which might or might not be the default location). For the Distance box, under Linear Unit, enter 300 meters. For Dissolve Type choose ALL. Leave the rest of the options as the defaults. Press OK.
4. View the new **schools_buf1k** shapefile in ArcMap. Zoom in to where there are clusters of schools to see how the buffers merge together (i.e. are dissolved as single polygons in these locations).
5. Repeat the buffer operation with this shapefile (Schools), experimenting with different settings in the Buffer tool. For example, change the distance in the Linear Unit option to a larger value and try the NONE dissolve option. Note that the operation can take a lot of time given certain settings. These types of operations can require significant processing power.

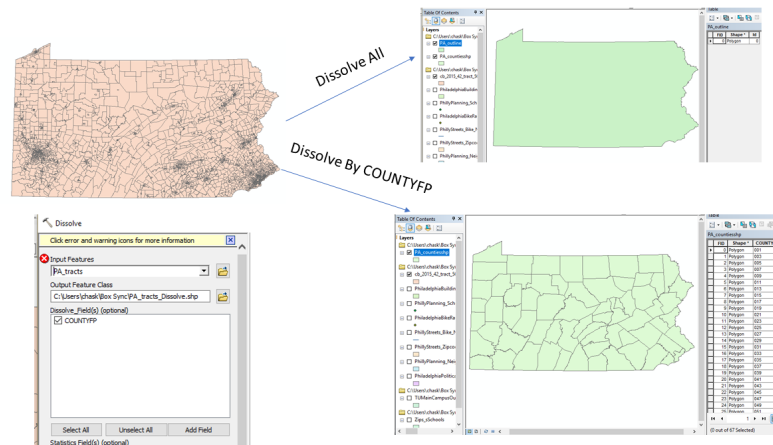


6. Once you have created a buffer with the NONE dissolve option compare the results to the original (dissolve ALL) buffer. The key to understanding the difference is in comparing both the visible features but, as importantly, the difference in the attribute tables. Note: in the image that in the undissolved buffer there is a one-to-one correspondence between each original object and the buffers the operation creates. The attribute table looks precisely like the attribute table from the Schools file. In the dissolved buffer, however, the result combines all of the buffers into a single object. You can think of this as a binary: the areas within 1 km of an educational institution (inside the shapefile) as opposed to those that are not. We will use dissolved buffers later on this lab because they are useful analytically (as you'll see).
7. Open the attribute table for `schools_buf300m`, noting again that although there are multiple polygons displayed on screen, there is only a single record in the attribute table (this is called a “multipart object”).
8. In some cases, it is useful to have an individual record for each feature. To make this conversion, where each polygon is represented as a single record in the attribute table, go to ArcToolbox>Data Management Tools>Features>Multipart to Singlepart and input `schools_buf1k` and name the output `schools_buf1k_single`. Open the output table from the resulting shapefile and confirm that it has multiple records—one for each feature.
9. When you are finished, close ArcMap.

Map Dissolve

Here, you will learn how to use ArcMap to generalize a data layer by dissolving all of the features and dissolving into adjacent polygons with identical values.

1. Add the **PA_Tracts** shapefile. Go to the Geoprocessing file menu and select Dissolve. Note that the Dissolve tool can also be accessed from ArcToolbox (ArcToolbox→Data Management Tools→Generalization→Dissolve).
2. Drag the **PA_Tracts** shapefile into the input box. Name the resulting file **PA_outline**. Leave all the other commands alone and press OK. Take a close look at the attribute file and the result. The operation has dissolved all the boundaries between the tracts, resulting in an outline of the entire set of features (i.e., the entire state of Pennsylvania). You'll notice that the resulting feature has one entry in the attribute table.



3. Now compare what you have just done to what happens when you dissolve by an attribute. Open the attribute table of **PA_Tracts** and find the field **COUNTYFP(10)**. This field is a 3-digit identifier for each individual county (e.g. 091 for Montgomery County) in the state. You'll notice that the GEOID code full name for all the tracts in Philadelphia begins 42101 (42 for Pennsylvania; 101 for Philadelphia County). Of course, many individual tracts share the same value for this field. It is thus possible to perform a map dissolve operation on the **tracts_utm** shapefile, using the **FIPSSTC0** field as the dissolve field.
4. Drag the **tracts_utm** shapefile into the input box. Name the output shapefile **PA_Counties**. Under the Dissolve Field option click **COUNTYFP**. Press OK.
5. View the resulting shapefile in ArcMap. You'll see that the tracts have been dissolved by the county identifier, resulting in a shapefile of county

outlines.

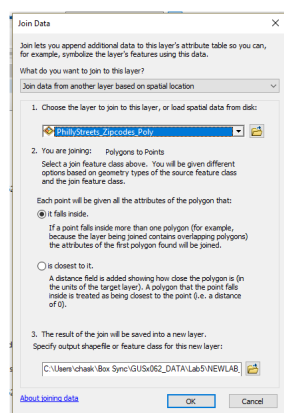
6. Remove all layers from ArcMap.

Point in Polygon Overlay

Here, you will learn how to use ArcMap to perform a point in polygon overlay, also called a **spatial join**. You have seen such an operation before. When you need to know which polygon a point is within, you can do so by joining the attributes of a polygons layer to a set of points. Here, we will determine which zip code each of the point locations from the Schools shapefile lies within.

1. Add the Schools shapefile point shapefile and the polygon Zipcodes shapefile to a new ArcMap window. Review each of their attribute tables and note the fields that are included in each.
2. Right click the Schools shapefile and choose Joins and Relates→Join.
3. In the new window, the top drop down menu should read **Join data from another based on spatial location**.

Note: As is so often the case, there's an additional way to implement spatial join functions in ArcGIS generally, the "Spatial Join" tool. In Toolbox, click on Analysis Tools→Overlay→Spatial Join. You will see that compared to the route we are taking (Joins and Relates→Join), the more comprehensive Spatial Join tool offers quite a few additional options. It is worth exploring more fully if you are interested in getting a deeper understanding of point- and line-in-polygon operations.



Join Data

Join lets you append additional data to this layer's attribute table so you can, for example, symbolize the layer's features using this data.

What do you want to join to this layer?

Join data from another layer based on spatial location

1. Choose the layer to join to this layer, or load spatial data from disk:

PhillyGreen_Zipcodes_Poly

2. You are joining: Polygons to Points

Select a join feature class above. You will be given different options based on geometry types of the source feature class and the join feature class.

Each point will be given all the attributes of the polygon that:

- ☒ it falls inside.
- ☐ it falls inside.
- ☐ it is closest to it.

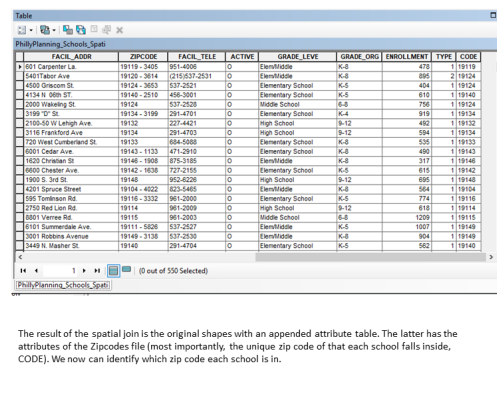
A distance field is added showing how close the polygon is (in the units of the target layer). A polygon that the point falls inside is treated as being closest to the point (i.e., a distance of 0).

3. The result of the join will be saved into a new layer. Specify output shapefile or feature class for this new layer:

C:\Users\chuck\Box Sync\GIS\DATA\Lab5\NEWLAB

About joining data

OK Cancel



Table

PhillyPlanning_Schools_Spatial

FACIL_ADDR	ZIPCODE	FACIL_TYLE	ACTIVE	GRADE_LIVE	GRADE_ORIG	ENROLLMENT	TYPE	CODE
1421 Carpenter Ln	19119-1405	951-4008	O	Elementary	K-8	410	1	19119
5401 Tabor Ave	19126-3614	(215)537-2531	O	Elementary	K-8	895	2	19124
4800 Giescom St	19124-3603	537-2521	O	Elementary School	K-8	404	1	19124
4124 N. 50th St	19142-2910	456-5001	O	Elementary School	K-8	810	1	19140
2000 Wakeing St	19124	537-2528	O	Middle School	6-8	786	1	19124
3108 10 th St	19134-3199	294-4701	O	Elementary School	K-4	910	1	19134
2100-50 W Lehigh Ave	19132	227-4421	O	High School	9-12	482	1	19132
2116 Franklin Ave	19134	297-4703	O	High School	9-12	384	1	19134
700 West Cumberland St	19133	884-5888	O	Elementary School	K-8	555	1	19133
6001 Cedar Ave	19143-1133	475-2919	O	Elementary School	K-8	490	1	19143
1420 Cheshire St	19148-1808	875-5185	O	Elementary	K-8	317	1	19148
6603 Chester Ave	19142-1838	727-2155	O	Elementary School	K-8	815	1	19142
1600 S 3rd St	19148	942-4228	O	High School	9-12	695	1	19148
4201 Spruce Street	19104-4022	823-5465	O	Elementary	K-8	564	1	19104
590 Tomlinson Rd	19116-3332	961-2000	O	Elementary School	K-8	774	1	19116
2710 Red Lion Rd	19114	961-2009	O	High School	9-12	818	1	19114
8801 Varney Rd	19115	961-2003	O	Middle School	6-8	1209	1	19115
8101 Summerdale Ave	19111-6526	537-2527	O	Elementary	K-8	1007	1	19148
3001 Robins Avenue	19149-3138	537-2530	O	Elementary	K-8	804	1	19149
3449 N. Master St	19140	297-4704	O	Elementary School	K-8	562	1	19140

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500

0 out of 500 Selected

PhillyPlanning_Schools_Spatial

The result of the spatial join is the original shapes with an appended attribute table. The latter has the attributes of the Zipcodes file (most importantly, the unique zip code of that each school falls inside, CODE). We now can identify which zip code each school is in.

4. Choose Zipcodes as the layer to join to the Schools layer. You are given a choice of how to associate each polygon with a given point. Here, choose “it falls inside”.
5. Name your new shapefile (**Schools_wZip** will suffice).
6. Press OK
7. View the new shapefile’s attribute table. You will observe that the attributes from the Zipcodes file are now appended to the attributes of the original Schools shapefile.

You can also join points to polygons. The problem, however, is that many points can fall within a single polygon. Since we cannot store multiple values of a single attribute for a single polygon (a violation of first normal form), the software provides a few options for transforming potentially multiple point values to a single value for each polygon.

1. Right click on the Zipcodes shapefile and choose Joins and Relates→Join. In the new window, the top drop down menu should read “Join data from another based on spatial location”.
2. Choose the Schools shapefile as the layer to join to the Zipcodes layer
3. Note that it now reads “You are joining: points to polygons”. You are given a choice for how to summarize the point data. Option one counts the number of points within each polygon and then offers some statistical functions based on combining the attributes of multiple points that fall within each polygon. Option two simply takes the point nearest the polygon, or if many points fall within a single polygon, it takes the first point that the algorithm comes to.
4. Here, choose the first option (you don’t have to choose any statistical summary option).
5. Choose a name for your new shapefile.
6. View the new shapefile and open its attribute table. You should see a new field called Count that contains the number of Schools points that fall within each polygon.
7. Remove all the layers from ArcMap.

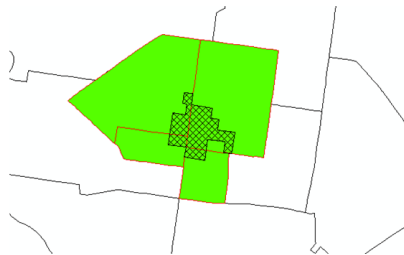
Line in Polygon Overlay

Here, you will learn how to use ArcMap to perform a line in polygon overlay. You can also do a line in polygon overlay in a manner analogous to the point in polygon overlay demonstrated above. Here, however, multiple lines can fall within a single polygon, and multiple polygons can fall across a single line. Thus, the user must supply the method of summarizing multiple values for both spatial joins from polygon onto line layers and from line onto polygon layers.

1. Use the Bike_Network and Zipcodes shapefiles in ArcMap to experiment with different line in polygon overlay parameterizations. Try the spatial join in each direction as you did with Schools and Zipcodes above.
2. Observe the shapes themselves as well as the attribute tables and note how new attributes have been appended as a result of the operations.
3. Remove all the layers from ArcMap.

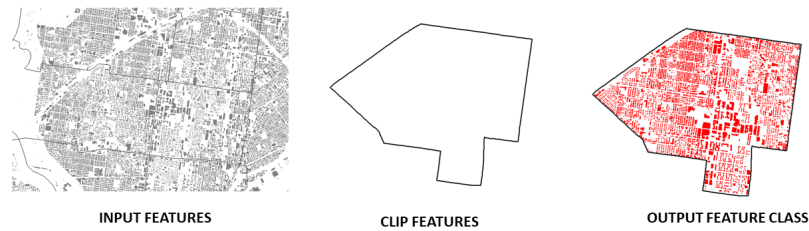
Polygon Overlay: Clip

Here, you will learn how to use ArcMap to perform a clip operation. A Clip operation is akin to a “cookie cutter” operation whereby one layer is clipped to the boundaries of another. For instance, say you were interested in which buildings fall within the City of Philadelphia’s recognized neighborhoods, it is possible to extract the buildings that fall within these neighborhoods as a separate shapefile. 1. Add the Neighborhoods and Buildings shapefiles to ArcMap.



2. Create a new shapefile that represents only the neighborhoods around Temple’s Main Campus Montgomery County. You can do this by using a Select by Attributes operation, selecting the following neighborhoods: NORTH CENTRAL, CECIL B. MOORE, YORKTOWN, and NORTH PHILA. Export the selected features to a new shapefile called TU_area. Make sure the file exports to your workspace (again, this location might not be the default) and is specified to export as a shapefile.
3. Now dissolve the resulting shapefile to make it a single object, the outline of the combined neighborhoods. Call it TU_Area_diss

4. Go to the Geoprocessing file menu and select Clip. Note that the clip tool can also be accessed from ArcToolbox (ArcToolbox→Analysis Tools→Extract→Clip).



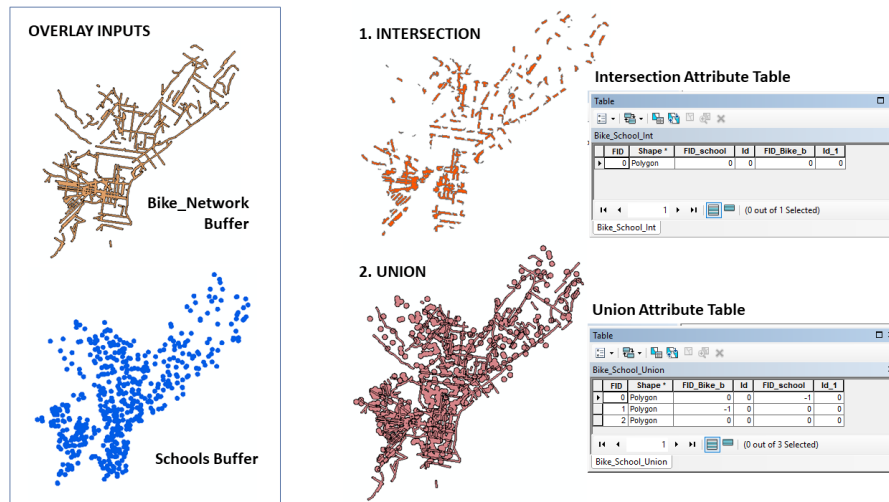
5. Drag Buildings into the input features box. Drag TU_area into the clip features box. Name the output shapefile Bldgs_TU.
6. View the new shapefile. It should include only those building footprints that are within the bounds of the TU_area shapefile.
7. Remove all the layers from ArcMap.

Polygon Overlay: Intersection and Union

Here, you will learn how to use ArcMap to perform a two polygon overlay operation—Intersection and Union. The intersection overlay operation creates a new data layer from the areas that overlap when you overlay multiple polygons shape files (that is, the areas that are spatially coincident). Say you were interested in finding areas that were both close to schools and bike networks. An intersection operation would show you what these are.

1. Open ArcMap and add the Bike_Network shapefile and the schools_buf300m (that you created earlier).
2. Create a 100 meter dissolved buffer (Dissolve Type: ALL) around the Bike_Network shapefile, naming the new file Bike_Net_buf100m.
3. Go to the Geoprocessing file menu and select Intersect. Note that this tool can also be accessed from ArcToolbox (ArcToolbox→Analysis Tools→Overlay→Intersect).
4. Drag schools_buf300m and Bike_Net_buf100m into the input features box. Call the output bike_edu_bufint

5. View the resulting shapefile. It should include the area spatially coincident to both layers. Now view the attribute table. It should also contain attributes of both input shapefiles. Note that the **Area_M** file is no longer up to date and would need to be recalculated (if used for subsequent analysis).



Now we'll perform a similar overlay, this time using the Union tool (see the Geoprocessing file menu).

1. Choose the **schools_buf300m** and **Bike_Net_buf100m** shapefiles again and call the output **bike_edu_bufun.shp**.
2. View the result. The resulting shapefile should contain those areas that are within 300m of a school or are in within 100m of the bike network (i.e. all the area covered by both polygon data layers).
3. Please note that if your buffers weren't dissolved (an option in the buffer dialogue) your union table will be hard to decipher. If you get a long attribute table in your union go back and try your buffers again.
4. The key to understanding the output of the union is the attribute table. In the attribute table, find the field that begins **FID_**. Note that there are different values for this field, including -1. The values that are greater than -1 indicate that this polygon is inside the **educ_buf300m** buffer, while a value of -1 indicates the polygon is outside the buffer. This is how ArcGIS keeps track of what is inside or outside of a buffer. To demonstrate this, perform a selection selecting those polygons that are greater than 1 for this field. You should see polygons within the education shapefile buffer selected. Switch selection to see the polygons outside the educational shapefile buffer selected.

Multipart to Singlepart

As you inspect the results of the intersection operation from above, you'll notice that there are multiple discrete features in the resulting file. But the attribute only has one record in it. This is called a "multipart object."

Occasionally it is useful analytically to break those discrete objects apart. For instance, if you needed to know the area of each of the features, because they are encoded as a single object. The multipart to singlepart tool creates a new feature for each non-contiguous feature. So each "blob" you see in the intersection file would become a new object in the resulting file, with a unique record in the resulting attribute table (allowing you to add a field and calculate the area of each). The geography of the file will not change - only the attribute table. 1. Select the part of the union table that is within the school buffer, but outside of the bike network buffer. 0 for the school buffer column and -1 for the bike network buffer. (You just created this union file with the bike network buffer and the school buffer) 2. Right click on the union .shp file in the table of contents and click on data and export data and create a new shape file out of the union selection. You can call it School_not_Network 3. Press control + F to bring up the search dialogue. Type in 'multipart' Choose the tool multipart to singlepart. 4. Drag in School_not_work as the input. Name the new file multipart_school_not_work. Press ok. 5. Inspect the resulting file. The map features of multipart_school_not_work look exactly like School_not_work. Inspect the attribute table, however, and you'll see that the new file has a different record for each discrete feature from the school_not_work file.

ASSIGNMENT

Objectives

Biking has become an increasingly popular mode of transportation in Philadelphia, and bike advocacy organizations have started to lobby for the City to install additional bike racks. A number of bike racks have been installed along the sidewalks with heavy bike traffic. Although the number of bike racks around the Temple area has increased substantially over the past few years, so has the number of people looking to lock their bikes near campus, forcing a lot of people to improvise.

The objective of this assignment is to identify areas for potential bike racks in the neighborhoods surrounding Temple University's Main Campus. These bike racks should be:

1. Within 75 feet of the Philadelphia bike network
2. Within 20 feet of a building
3. Not within 500 feet of an existing bike rack.

4. An area between 300 and 1000 square feet.

Use the following layers for this analysis:

- Bike Racks
- Bike Network
- Buildings
- Neighborhoods - use the shapefile called **TU_Area_diss** that you created in the tutorial using the Clip function

Note: the City of Philadelphia's bike racks are separate from Temple University's. Assume for the purpose of the lab that the city is using this analysis as a first cut to determine suitable areas. A second step, not part of this lab, would then be to determine which of these areas are already served by Temple University bike racks.

Deliverables

Turn in a report addressing this objective. This report should include a map of the potential area(s) in which to add a bike rack. All shapefiles should be in StatePlane Pennsylvania South. Your lab should also include a flowchart/cartographic model to illustrate your methodology.

Getting Started

When you perform spatial operations, the measurements are calculated in terms of the measurement units of the assigned coordinate reference system. Therefore, before you begin working, make sure all layers are in State Plane Pennsylvania South coordinates.

1. Buffer the Bike Racks, Bike Networks, and Buildings shapefiles based on the distance criteria listed above using the Buffer tool (Analysis Tools→Proximity→Buffer) to calculate the buffers around the bike network, buildings, and existing bike racks.
2. When buffering, make sure to choose Dissolve Type = ALL. Additionally, when you are buffering the buildings, please choose the Side Type to be OUTSIDE_ONLY so that your buffer does not include the building footprint.
3. Once you have your buffers, clip the buffered features to the neighborhoods adjacent to Temple using the TU_area shapefile created above.
4. Using a combination of the intersect and union tools select areas that are within 100 feet of a bike network and 30 feet of a building but NOT within 200 feet of an existing bike rack.

5. Once you have selected the suitable bike rack areas, you may need to use the Multipart to Single Part tool to create a new record for each polygon. You will then need to calculate the area for each of the polygons.

NOTE: All of the tools that you need to complete the lab are described in the lab tutorial. If you are unsure of where to find a tool or how to use it, please refer back to the description in the tutorial or ask the instructor.

Write a lab report that includes:

- **Introduction:** State the goal of the analysis
- **Data and Methods:** State the data layers and the analytical steps taken. Refer to the flowchart.
- **Results:** Report on the location of the proposed bike racks. Refer to the map.
- **Discussion:** Interpret your results. Consider the limitation of this analysis, and discuss what variable you could add to make the analysis better.
- **Tables and Figures:** Include one map that correctly displays the requested information and one flowchart that documents the analytical steps taken. Insert both at the end of the report, each on a separate page, with a label (e.g. Figure 1). Be sure to cite each figure in the body of the report text.