Spatial Workspace

Spatial Workspace is an automated web platform to generate and organize spatial data of points and areas from addresses (text). In addition, the platform allows the analysis of the fractal dimension of georeferenced data using the Correlation Dimension method and the compatibility with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the construction of choropleth maps and other types of spatial analysis, such as kernel maps.

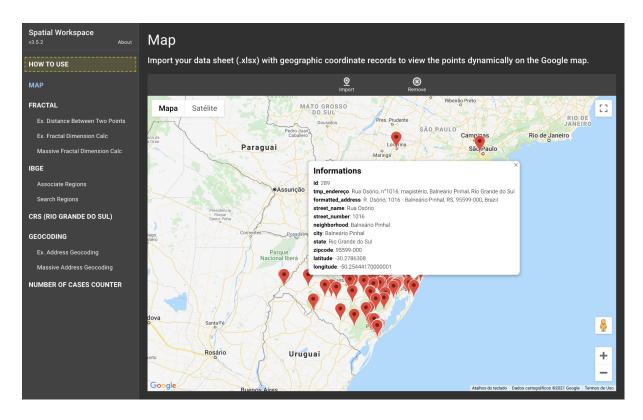
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MAP

In this interface, it is possible to import georeferenced data (latitude and longitude) from a spreadsheet file (.xlsx) for dynamic visualization of events on the Google map. By clicking on the points on the map, it is possible to view the information associated with them.

In addition, this view makes it possible to observe which event points are within your study area or not.

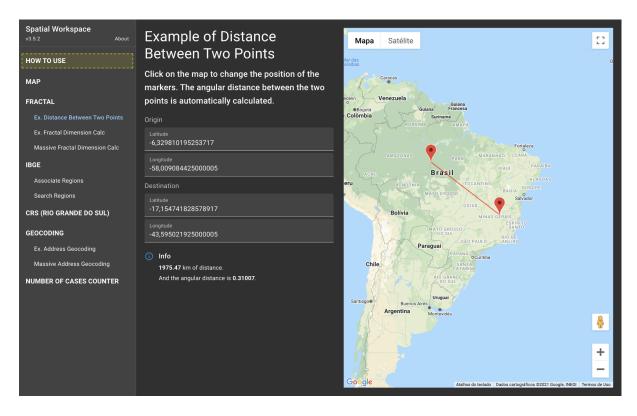


FRACTAL

Ex. Distance Between Two Points

This interface exemplifies the angular distance between 2 pairs of events. By clicking on the map it is possible to change the location of events (source and destination). The angular and kilometers distance between events is automatically calculated after clicking on the map. This interface can be used for educational purposes.

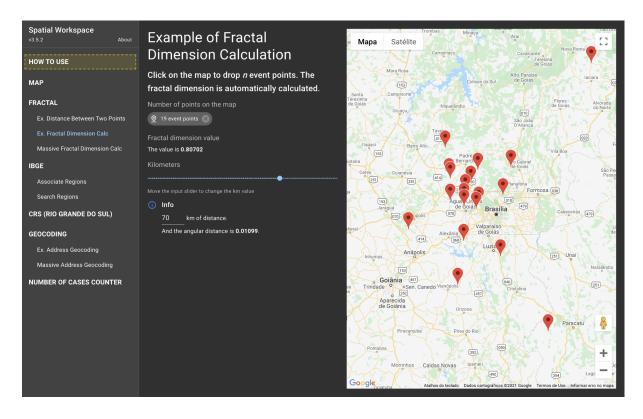
More information on angular distance calculation can be seen at: click here.



Ex. Fractal Dimension Calc

This interface exemplifies the calculation of the fractal dimension through the Correlation Dimension method between n pairs of events. Click on the map to add new event points. The fractal dimension calculation is automatically calculated after clicking on the map. Variations between the distance of events can be performed on the input slide. This interface can be used for educational purposes.

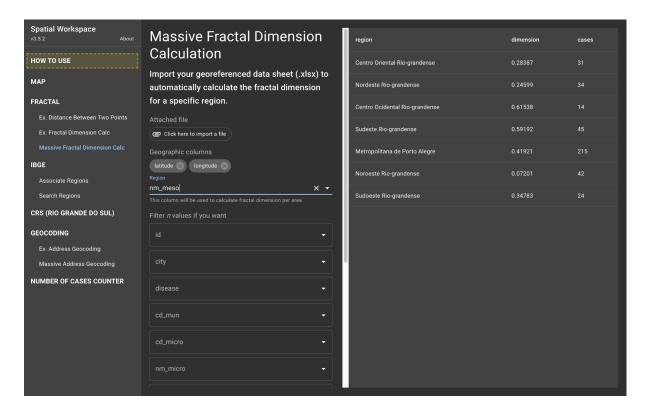
More information about the Correlation Dimension method can be seen in the scientific article: "Identifying spatial clustering properties of the 1997–2003 Liguria (Northern Italy) forest-fire sequence".



Massive Fractal Dimension Calc

In this interface, it is possible to calculate the fractal dimension, through the Correlation Dimension method, of a set of georeferenced data. To calculate the fractal dimension you must import a data file in .xlsx format and select the columns that represent the geographic coordinates (lat & lng). After that, you must choose an area of interest so that the calculation can be performed in a comparative way between the areas.

It is also possible to perform a filter on the data, for example: records of a certain race or disease. The fractal dimension is dynamically calculated and presented in the table on the side. Variations between the distance of events can be performed on the input slide. By clicking on the "submit" button, it is possible to download the information presented in the table.



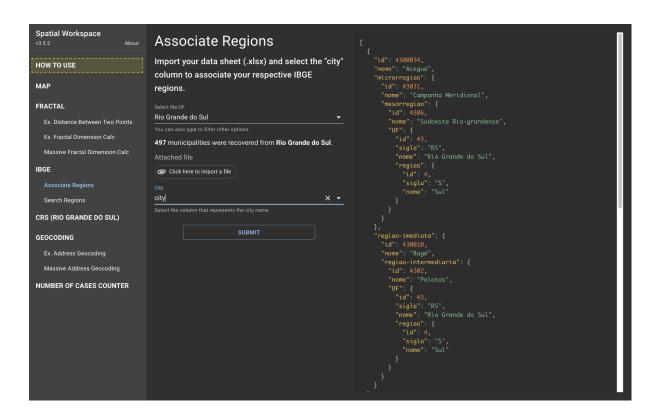
IBGE

Associate Regions

In this interface, it is possible to associate the political-administrative regions of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) to the cities in its dataset. To make the association, you must select the Federative Unit (UF) under study. When selecting, it is dynamically retrieved, from the API of Localities of IBGE, all the cities of the UF selected with the regions where they belong.

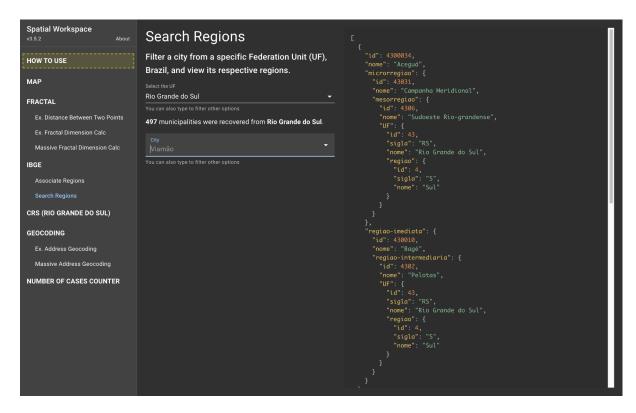
After selecting the Federative Unit, import a data file in .xlsx format and select the column that represents the city of your records to carry out the association of regions. Clicking the "submit" button downloads a .xlsx file with the association generated between cities and regions. The records that were successful in the region association will be on the "success" sheet. The records that possibly failed in the region association will be on the "failures" sheet. For the records that failed, it is recommended to observe if there is any difference between the name of the record in the .xlsx file and the name listed by the IBGE Localities API.

Note: the associations generated facilitate the construction of thematic maps in QGIS and ArcGIS. More information about the IBGE Locations API can be seen at: click here.



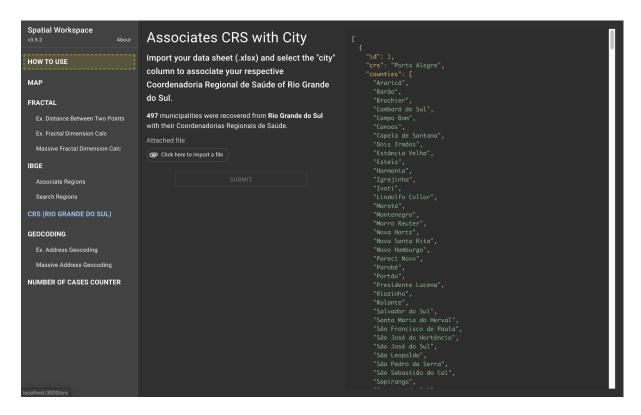
Search Regions

In this interface it is possible to filter cities from a specific Federative Unit (UF) and view their regions. In addition, this view makes it possible to find possible spelling errors between your data and the data available in IBGE's API for locations.



CRS (RIO GRANDE DO SUL)

In this interface, it is possible to associate the Regional Health Coordinations of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, to the cities in your dataset. To carry out the association, it is necessary to import a data file in .xlsx format and select the column that represents the city of your records. Clicking the "submit" button downloads a .xlsx file with the association made.

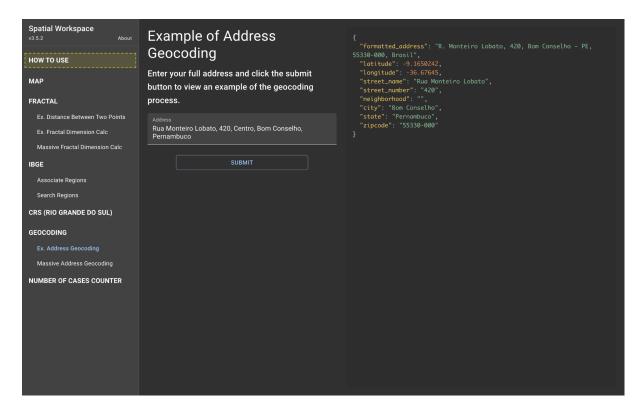


GEOCODING

Ex. Address Geocoding

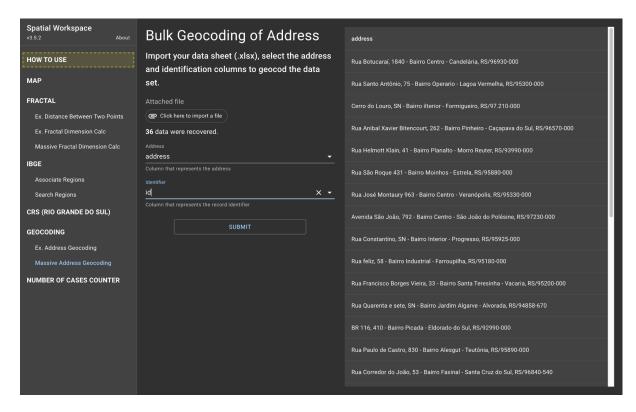
This interface exemplifies the georeferencing of an address record. To perform accurate georeferencing, the complete address of a location is required. When you type the address and click the "submit" button, a request is sent to the Google Maps API Geocoding service. The data returned from the API is handled locally and presented to users in an organized way in the following structure: formatted address, latitude, longitude, street name, house number, neighborhood, city, state and zip code.

More information about the Google Maps Geocoding API can be accessed at: click here.



Massive Address Geocoding

In this interface it is possible to perform mass georeferencing of address records. To perform the georeferencing it is necessary to import a data file in .xlsx format, select the column that represents the address of the records and select the column that identifies the records (this column is intended to organize the records). By clicking on the "submit" button, the georeferencing of records is started. Upon completion, a .xlsx file with georeferenced records will be automatically downloaded. In the .xlsx file there will be 2 sheets, one with the records that possibly failed the georeferencing, due to lack of information or spelling errors, and another sheet with the records that were successful.



NUMBER OF CASES COUNTER

In this interface it is possible to automatically count the number of occurrences of a text or numerical value in a dataset. To perform the count, it is necessary to import a data file in .xlsx format and select the variable/column of interest for counting. The count data will be presented in the table opposite. If necessary, it is also possible to perform a filtering on the dataset. If clicked on "submit", the data presented in the table is downloaded in an .xlsx file.

