



Handling Vector Data

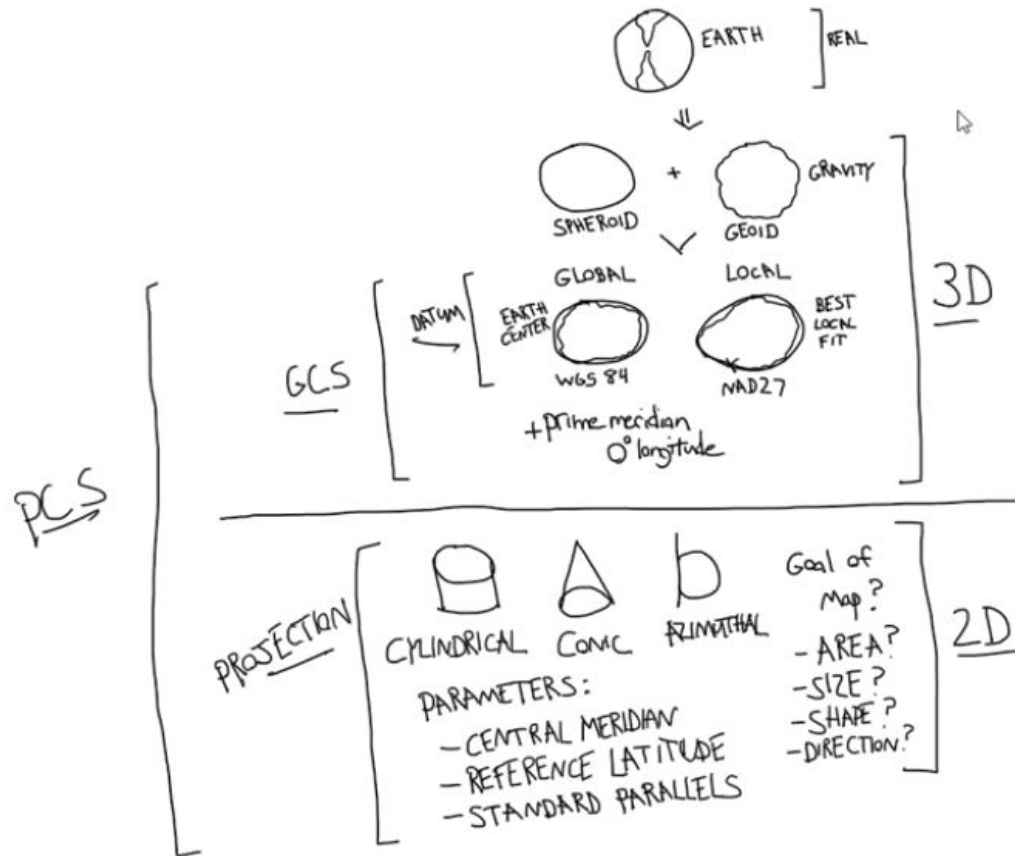
Lab_03: Network Analysis



Introduction

Challenge

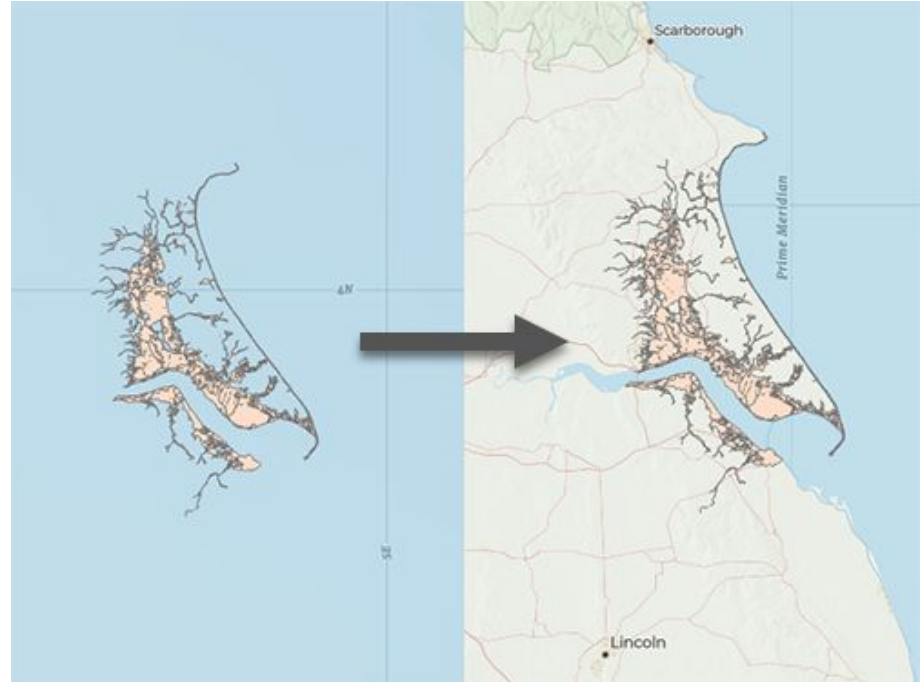
To go from 3D object
(Earth) to a 2D
representation (a map)



Coordinate systems

-Q: Why do we need a coordinate system? 🤔

-A: Without a common coordinate reference, GIS data layers won't line up properly! 💡



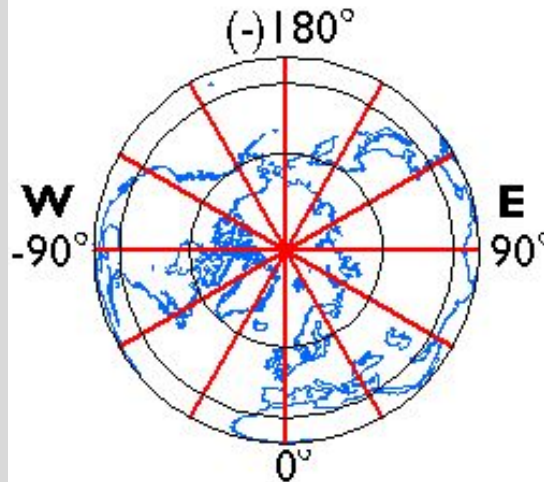
<https://learn.arcgis.com/en/projects/fix-data-when-it-appears-in-the-wrong-place/>

Defining key terms

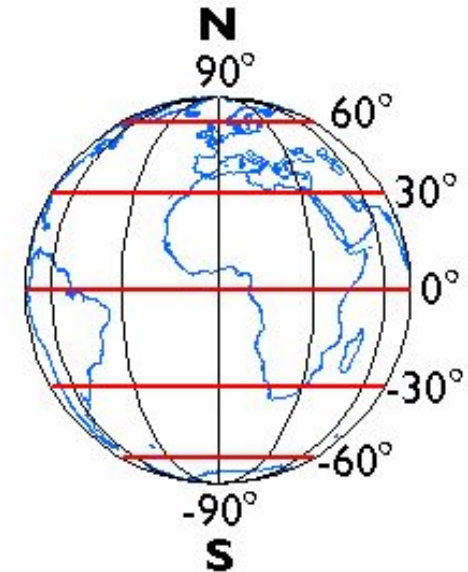
Geographic Coordinate System (GCS)

- Identifies locations on the **curved surface** of the Earth
- Locations are defined by two values:

Latitude and Longitude



Longitude

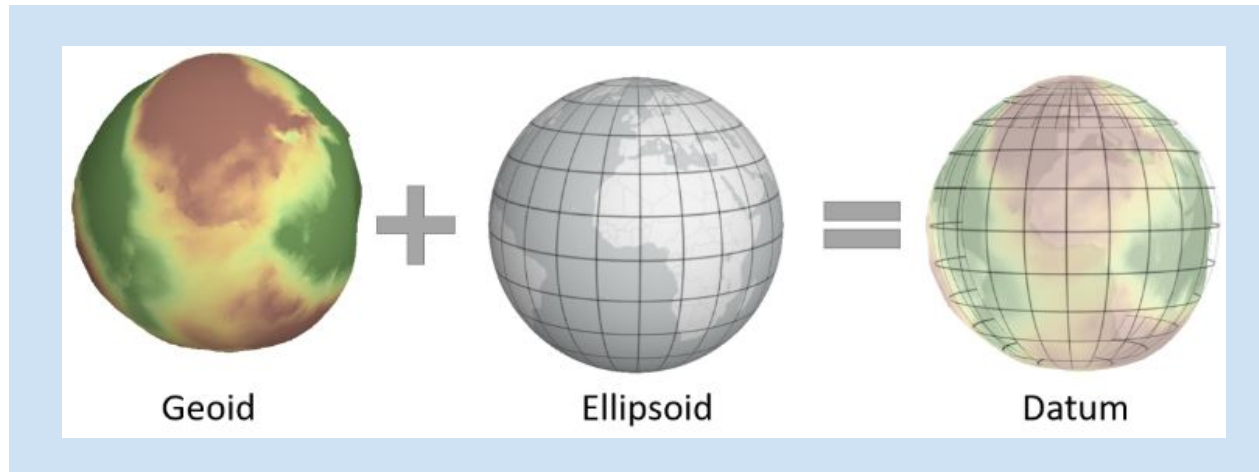


Latitude

Defining key terms

A GCS is defined by three components

1. Geoid
2. Ellipsoid
3. Datum



https://mgimond.github.io/Spatial/chp09_0.html

Defining key terms

Datum

An incorrect datum can place you hundreds of meters from your actual position!

WGS84, World Geodetic System of 1984 for global use

NAD83, North American Datum 1983 for North America

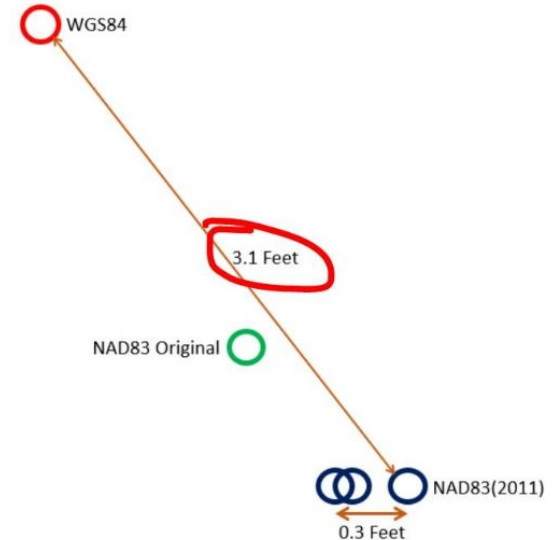
ETRS89, European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 for Europe

The global standard, used by GPS and for most international applications!



LFUCG GPS STA 0047

NAD83 vs WGS84



Defining key terms

Projected Coordinate System (PCS)

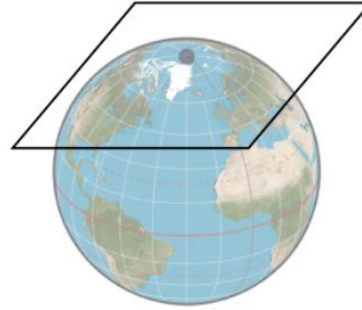
- Identifies locations & measuring features on a **flat surface**
- Transforming data from GCS to PCS requires mathematical projection. There are three broad categories:

Planar/Azimuthal

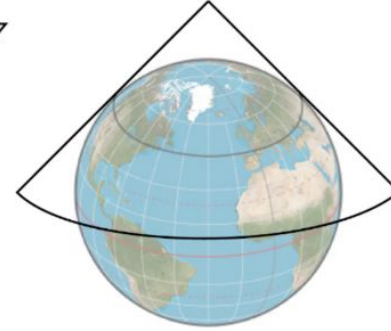
Conical

Cylindrical

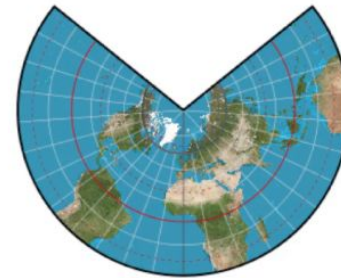
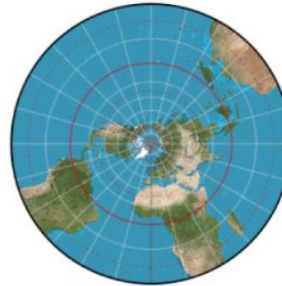
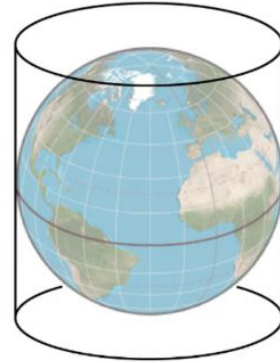
Planar/Azimuthal



Conical



Cylindrical



Mercator projection

The orange peel problem in Cartography

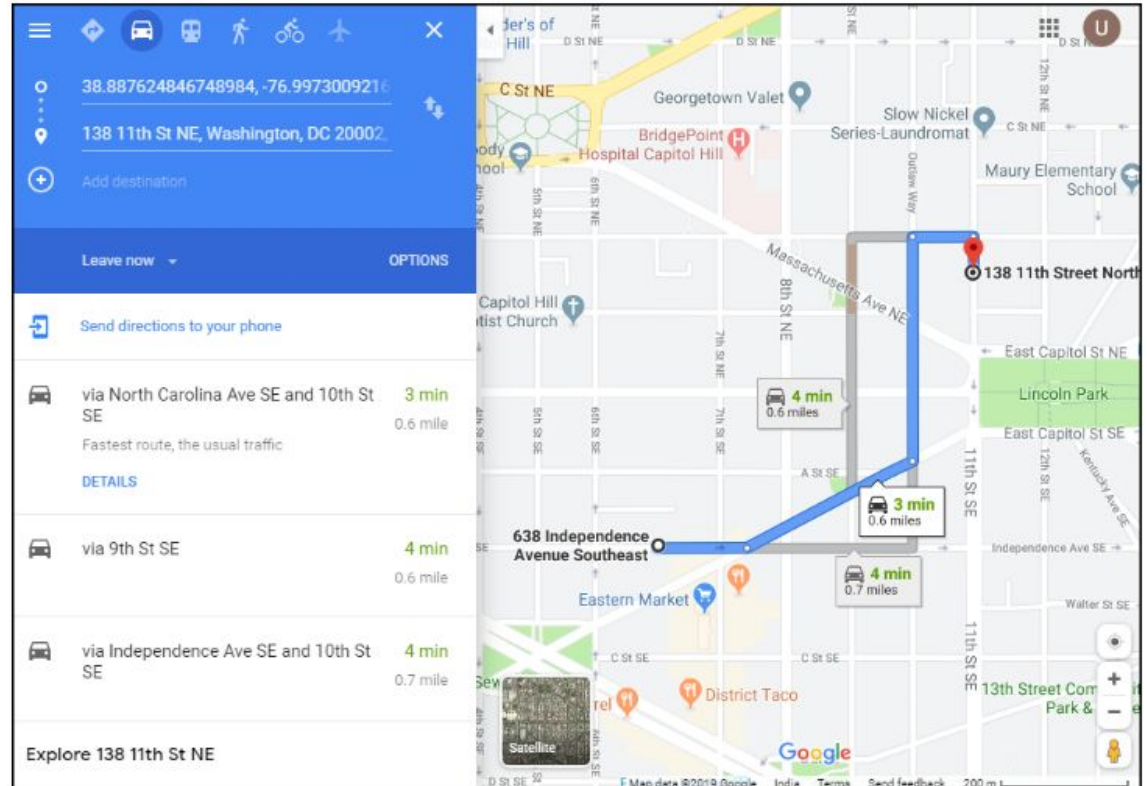


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LN_tCKdI9cE

Network analysis

-Q: How does Google Maps find the fastest route?

-A: It uses network analysis. A set of GIS tools that model and analyze movement along connected lines!



Network analysis & QGIS

A network is made of:

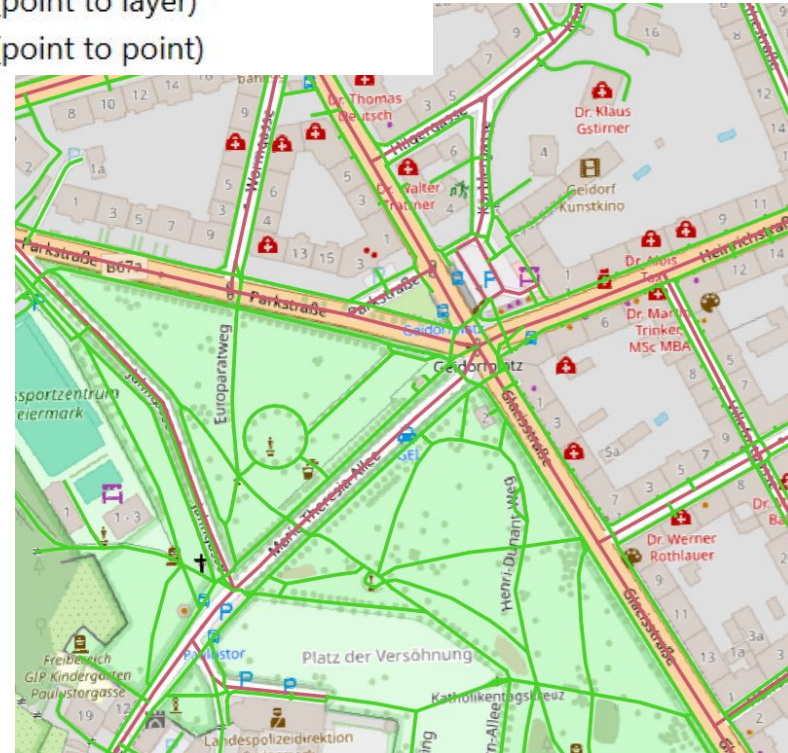
- Nodes, connection points (intersections)
- Edges, paths between nodes (roads)

QGIS can compute:

- Shortest path
- Service area

Network analysis

- Service area (from layer)
- Service area (from point)
- Shortest path (layer to point)
- Shortest path (point to layer)
- Shortest path (point to point)



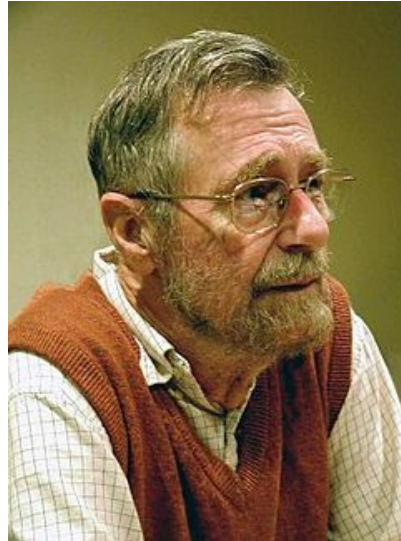
Shortest path

~ Questions related to the shortest path analysis ~

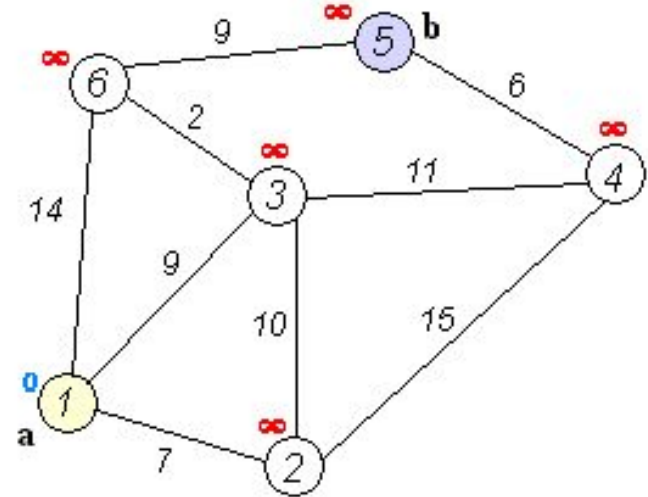
What is the fastest route from home to work?

How can city planners design road networks to minimize congestion and improve mobility?

How can utility companies find the shortest route for laying cables or pipes between two points?



Dijkstra's Algorithm



402.467 / Applied GIS Fundamentals

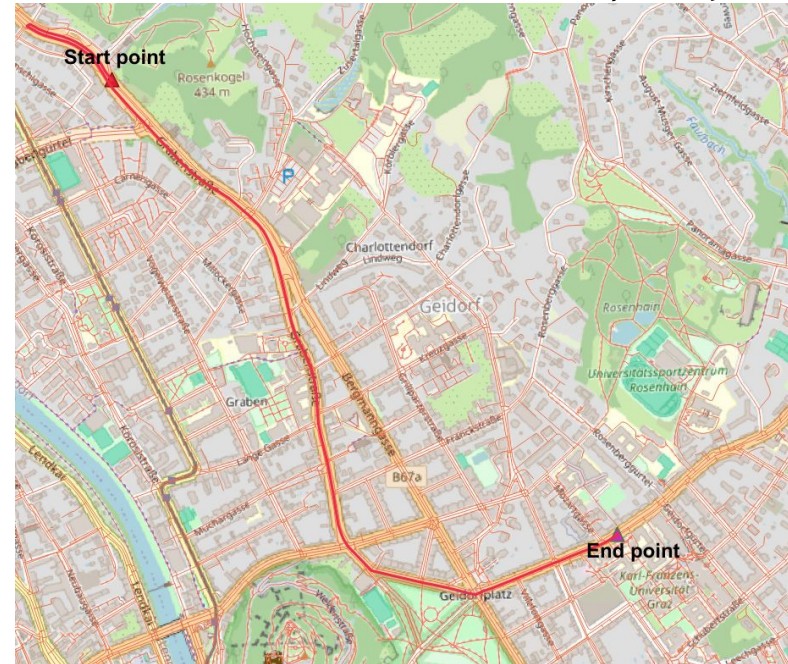
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dijkstra%27s_algorithm

Shortest path example

What is the shortest path from start point to end point by foot?



What is the fastest path from start point to end point by car?



Takeaway

Coordinate Systems	Network Analysis
"WHERE I AM"	"HOW I GET THERE"
Tells you exactly where things are on a map	Shows you the best way to get from one place to another

Why do both topics rely on spatial accuracy?

Accurate routing depends on correct spatial referencing!