

# Geospatial Data

WORKING WITH GEOSPATIAL DATA IN PYTHON



## Instructors

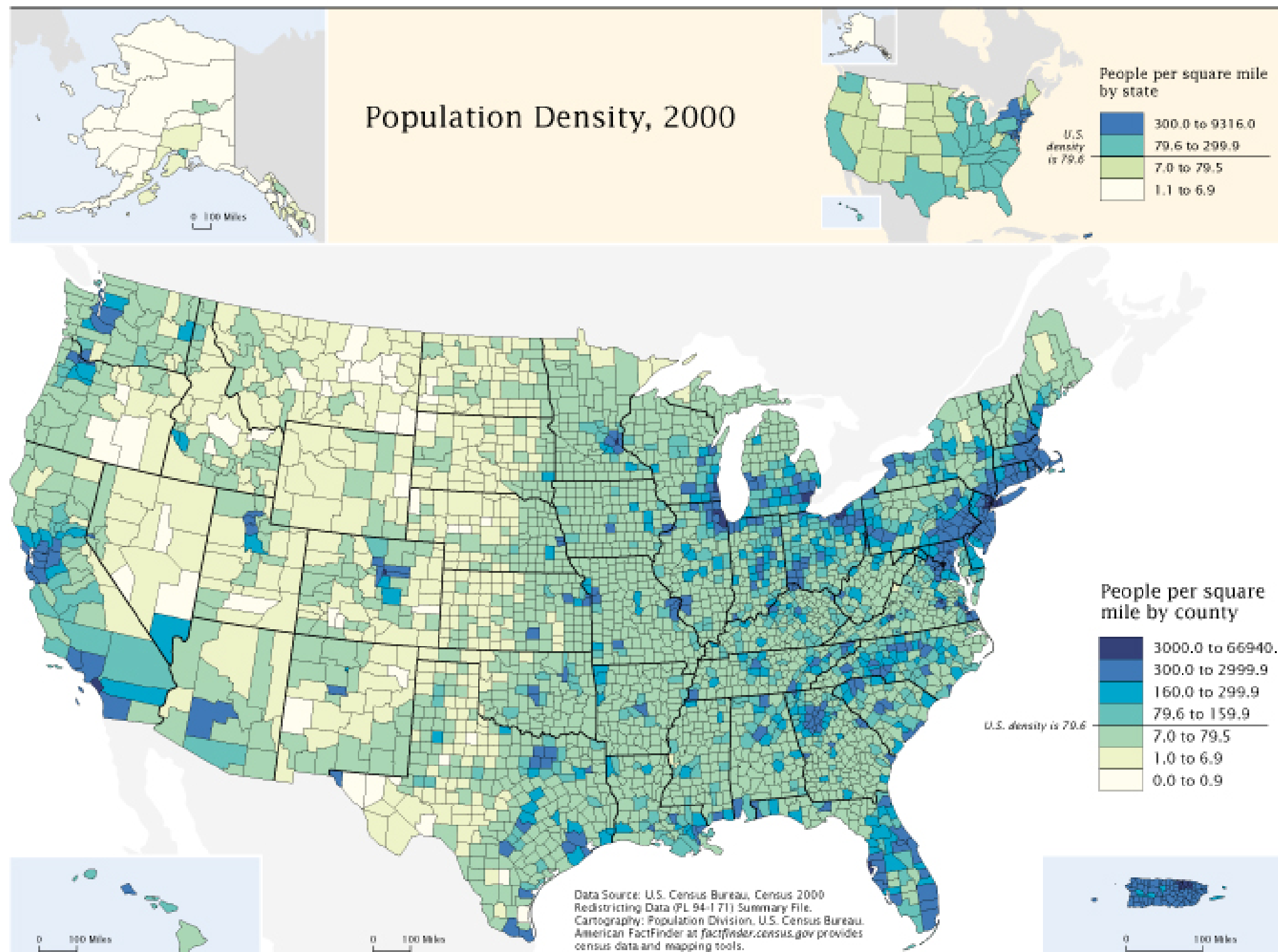
Joris Van den Bossche & Dani Arribas-Bel

# What is Geospatial Data?


Geospatial data are **data** with location information

# What is Geospatial Data?

Geospatial data are data with **location** information




Dani Arribas-Bel – Ride



12:54 PM on Sunday, October 2, 2016

Lunch Ride

Add a description



STRAVA LABS

View Flybys

40.3km

Distance

1:44:53

Moving Time

223m

Elevation

173w

Estimated Avg Power

1,088kj

Energy Output

Speed

Avg

23.1km/h

Max

46.8km/h

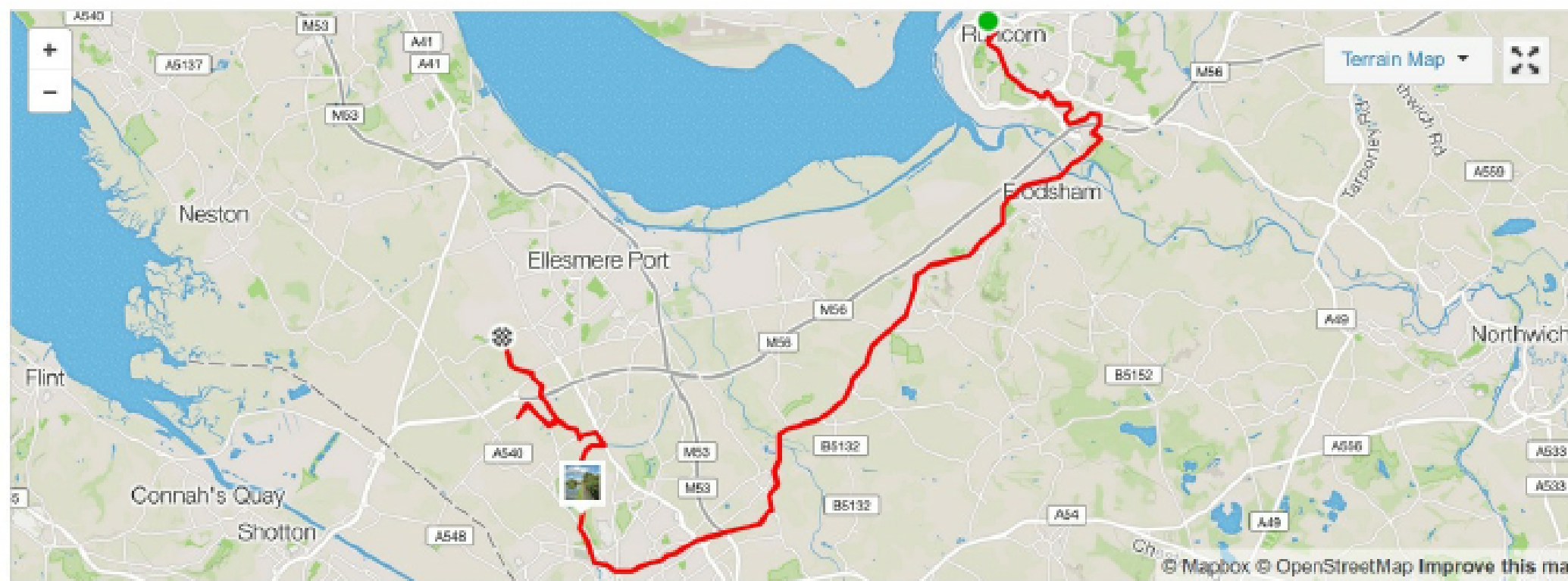
Show More

Elapsed Time

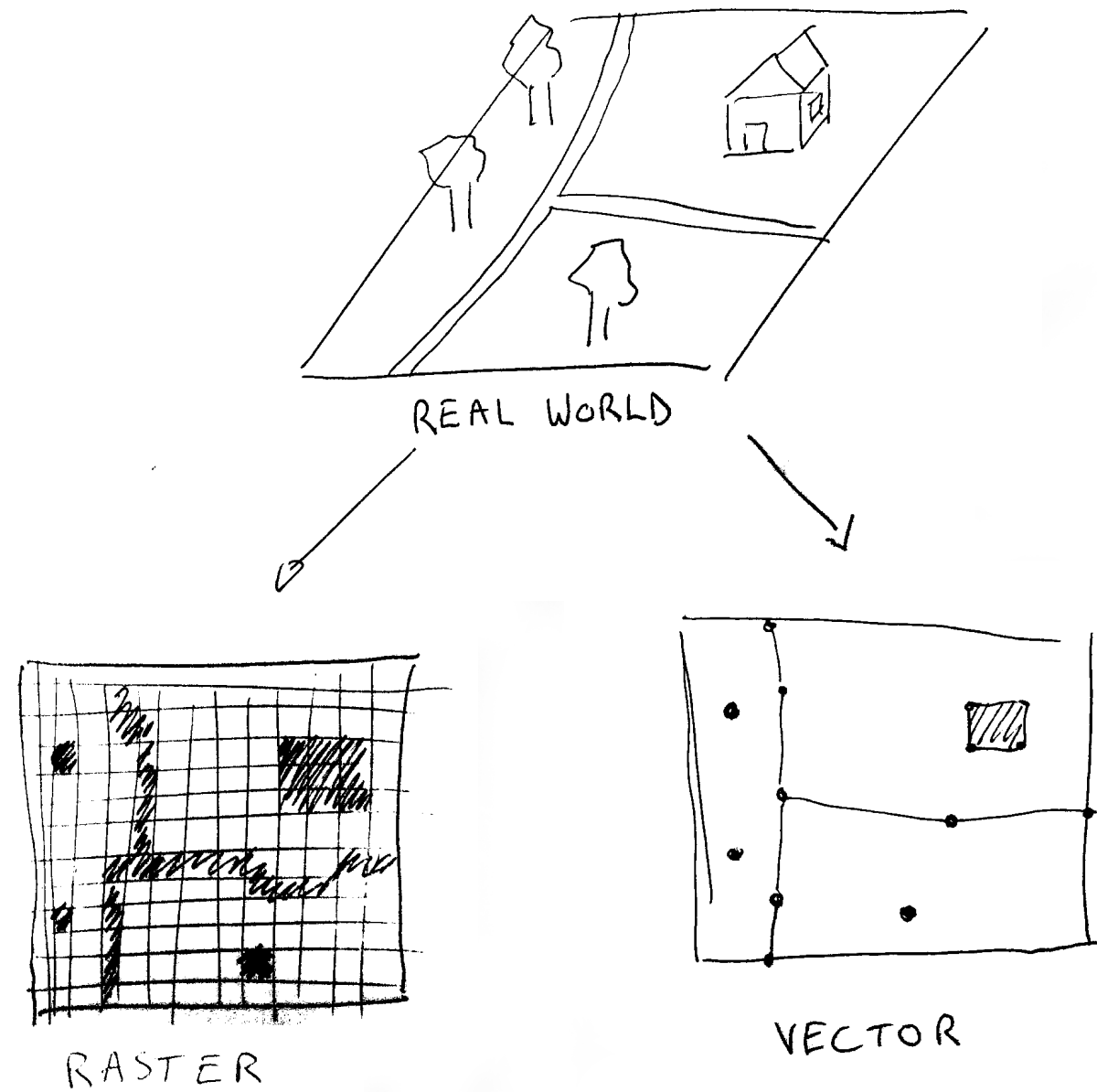
2:08:22

Device: [Strava Android App](#)

Bike: CrossBeast



# How we record the real world

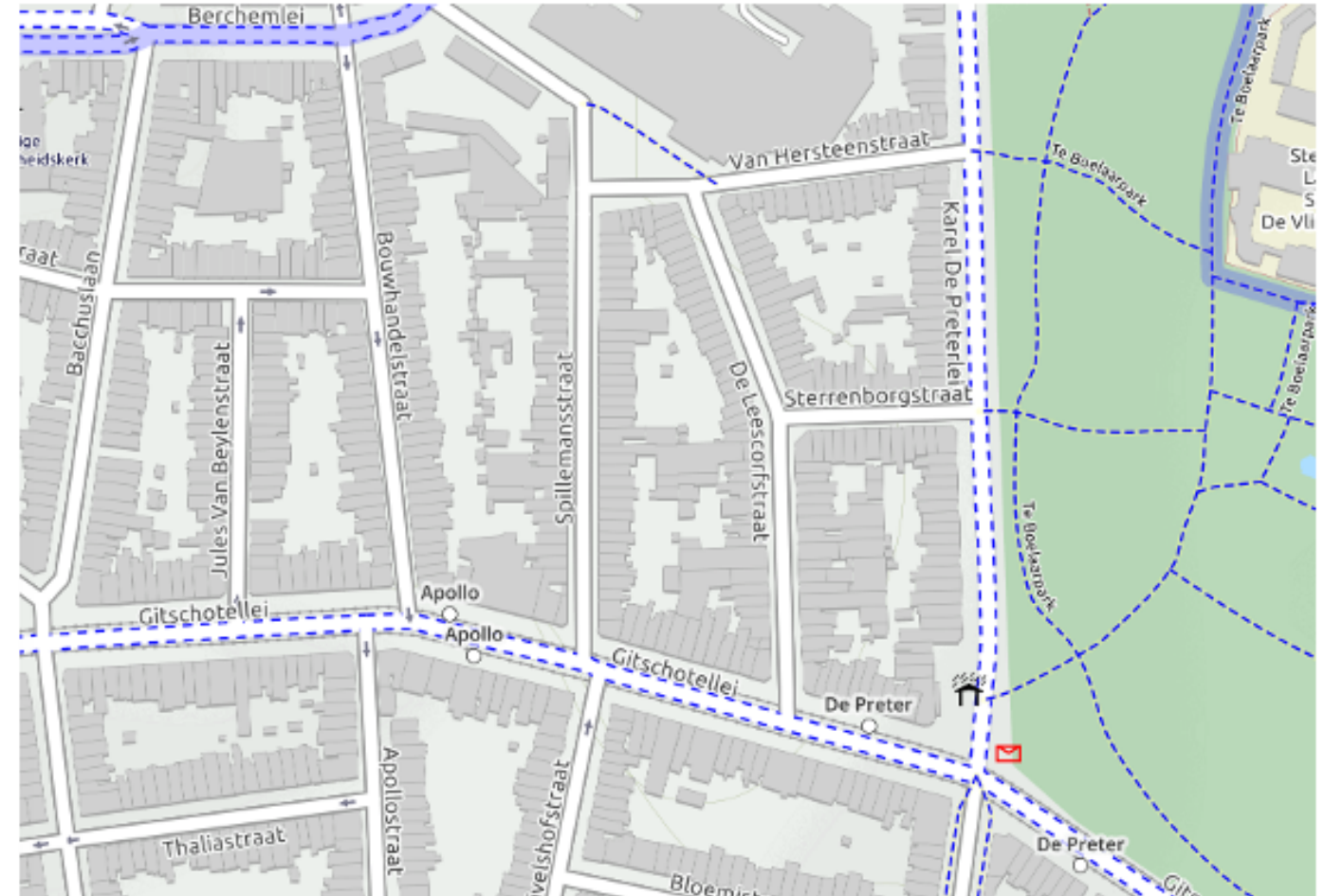




# Raster versus vector data



Raster



Vector

# Vector features

"Discrete" representations that turn the world into:

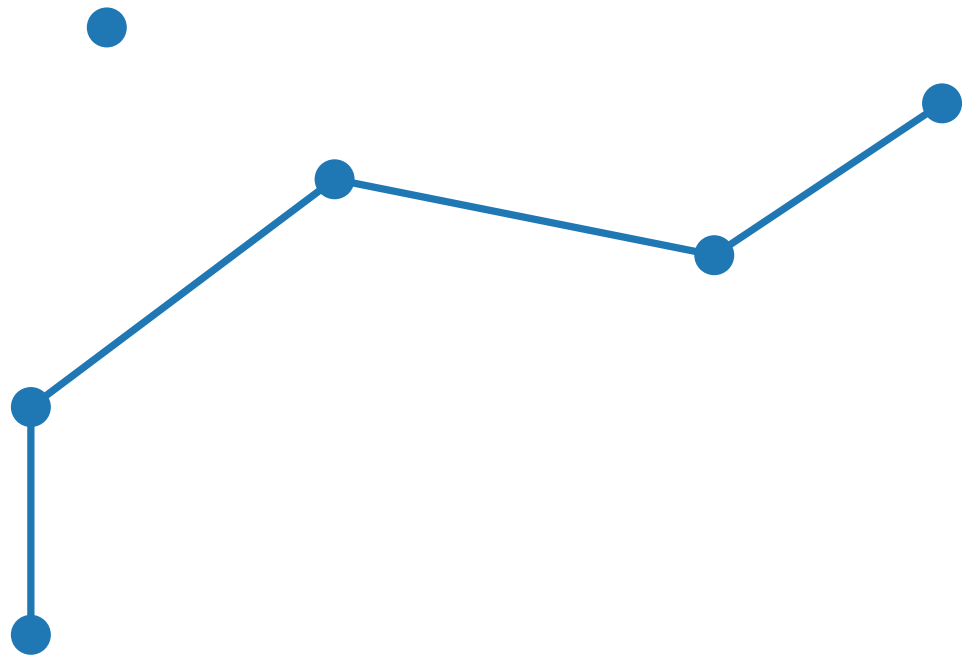


`Point(2, 10)`



# Vector features

"Discrete" representations that turn the world into:

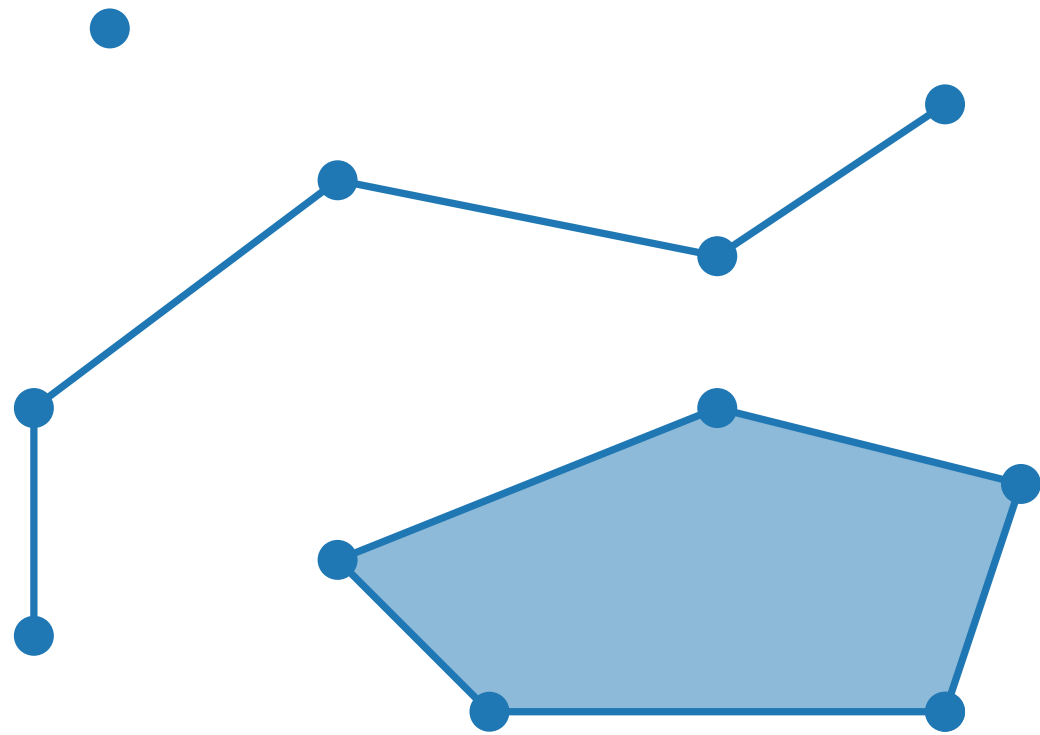


`Point(2, 10)`

`LineString([(1, 2), (1, 5), ...])`

# Vector features

"Discrete" representations that turn the world into:



`Point(2, 10)`

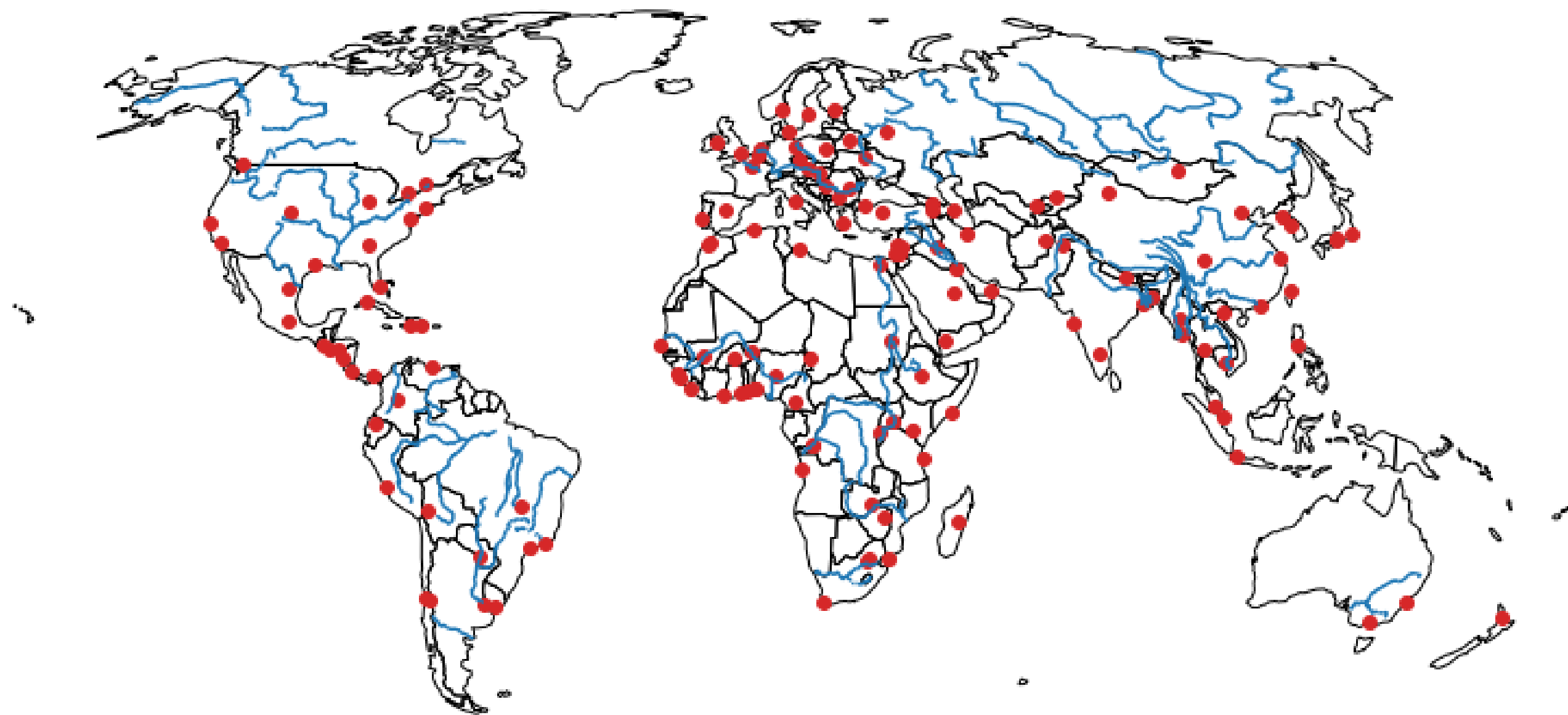
`LineString([(1, 2), (1, 5), ...])`

`Polygon([(13, 1), (14, 4), ...])`

Feature consisting of multiple geometries: eg `MultiPolygon`









# Vector attribute data

Vector features can have information associated that describe them: **attributes**

Tabular vector data:

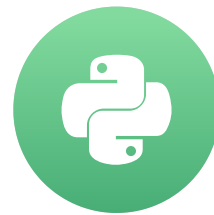
	name	capital	population	geometry
0	Afghanistan	Kabul	34124811.0	POLYGON ((61.21081709172574 35.65007233330923,...
1	Angola	Luanda	29310273.0	(POLYGON ((23.90415368011818 -11.7222815894063...
2	Albania	Tirana	3047987.0	POLYGON ((21.0200403174764 40.84272695572588, ...
...	...	...	...	...
174	South Africa	Cape Town	54841552.0	POLYGON ((19.89576785653443 -24.76779021576059...
175	Zambia	Lusaka	15972000.0	POLYGON ((23.21504845550606 -17.52311614346598...
176	Zimbabwe	Harare	13805084.0	POLYGON ((29.43218834810904 -22.09131275806759...

# Let's practice!

WORKING WITH GEOSPATIAL DATA IN PYTHON

# Introduction to GeoPandas

WORKING WITH GEOSPATIAL DATA IN PYTHON



**Joris Van den Bossche**

Open source software developer and  
teacher, GeoPandas maintainer

# Spatial specific data formats

```
restaurants = pd.read_csv("datasets/paris_restaurants.csv")  
restaurants.head()
```

		type	x	y
0		Restaurant européen	259641.6	6251867.4
1		Restaurant traditionnel français	259572.3	6252030.2
2		Restaurant traditionnel français	259657.2	6252143.8
3	Restaurant indien, pakistanais et Moyen Orient		259684.4	6252203.6
4		Restaurant traditionnel français	259597.9	6252230.0

In the rest of the course:

- spatial file formats (Shapefiles, GeoJSON, GeoPackage, ...)
- GeoPandas: pandas dataframes with support for spatial data

# Importing geospatial data with GeoPandas

```
import geopandas
```

```
countries = geopandas.read_file("countries.geojson")
```

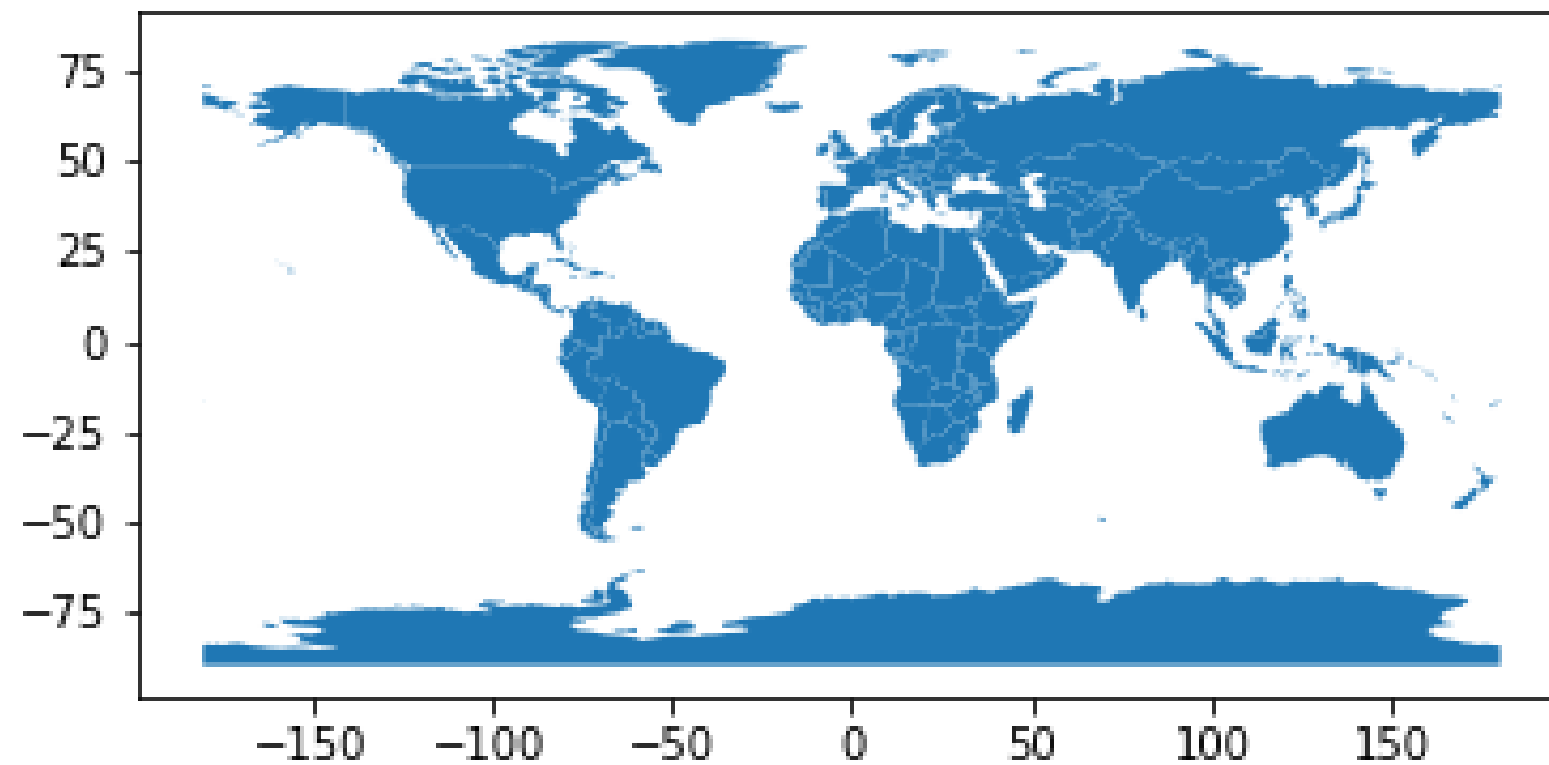
```
countries.head()
```

	name	continent	gdp	geometry
0	Afghanistan	Asia	64080.0	POLYGON ((61.21 35.65, 62.23 35...
1	Angola	Africa	189000.0	MULTIPOLYGON (((23.90 -11.72, 2...
2	Albania	Europe	33900.0	POLYGON ((21.02 40.84, 21.00 40...
4	Argentina	South America	879400.0	MULTIPOLYGON (((-66.96 -54.90, ...
5	Armenia	Asia	26300.0	POLYGON ((43.58 41.09, 44.97 41...



# Quickly visualizing spatial data with GeoPandas

```
countries.plot()
```



# The GeoDataFrame

```
countries.head()
```

	name	continent	gdp	geometry
0	Afghanistan	Asia	64080.0	POLYGON ((61.21 35.65, 62.23 35...
1	Angola	Africa	189000.0	MULTIPOLYGON (((23.90 -11.72, 2...
2	Albania	Europe	33900.0	POLYGON ((21.02 40.84, 21.00 40...
...				

```
type(countries)
```

```
geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame
```

# The GeoDataFrame

```
countries.head()
```

```
   name      continent      gdp      geometry
0  Afghanistan      Asia  64080.0  POLYGON ((61.21 35.65, 62.23 35...
1    Angola      Africa 189000.0  MULTIPOLYGON (((23.90 -11.72, 2...
2   Albania      Europe  33900.0  POLYGON ((21.02 40.84, 21.00 40...
...
```

A GeoDataFrame represents a tabular, geospatial vector dataset:

- a **'geometry'** column: that holds the geometry information
- other columns: **attributes** describe each of the geometries

# The 'geometry' attribute

```
countries.geometry
```

```
0      POLYGON ((61.21 35.65, 62.23 35...  
1      MULTIPOLYGON (((23.90 -11.72, 2...  
      ...  
175     POLYGON ((23.22 -17.52, 22.56 -...  
176     POLYGON ((29.43 -22.09, 28.79 -...  
Name: geometry, Length: 176, dtype: object
```

```
type(countries.geometry)
```

```
geopandas.geoseries.GeoSeries
```

# Spatial aware DataFrame

```
countries.geometry.area
```

```
0      63.593500
1     103.599439
2       3.185163
...
174    112.718524
175     62.789498
176     32.280371
Length: 177, dtype: float64
```



# Summary

A `GeoDataFrame` is like a pandas `DataFrame`:

- all features of normal pandas `DataFrames` still work

but supercharged with spatial functionality:

- `plot()` method
- `geometry` attribute (`GeoSeries`)
- spatial-specific attributes and methods (e.g. `area` )

# Let's practice!

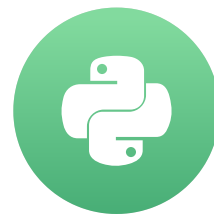
WORKING WITH GEOSPATIAL DATA IN PYTHON

# Exploring and visualizing spatial data and its attributes

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# Filtering data

```
countries.head()
```

```
   name      continent      gdp      geometry
0  Afghanistan      Asia  64080.0  POLYGON ((61.21 35.65, 62.23 35...
1    Angola      Africa 189000.0  MULTIPOLYGON (((23.90 -11.72, 2...
...
```

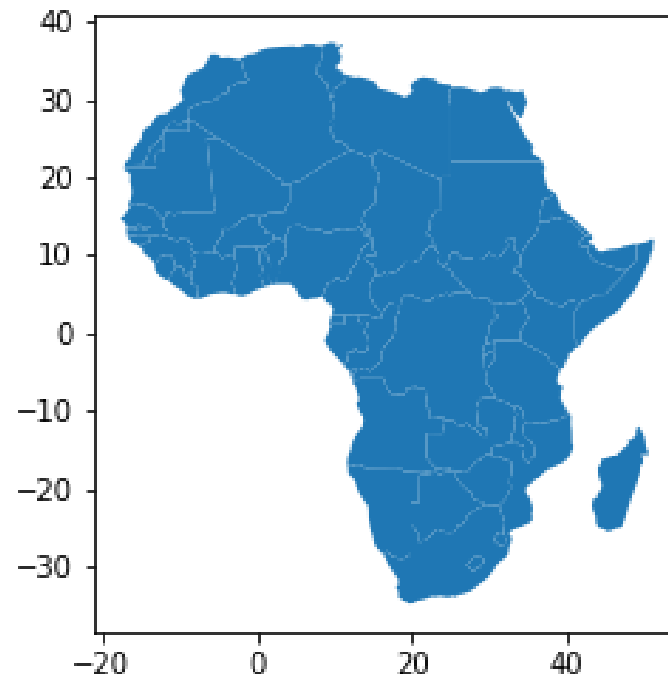
```
countries['continent'] == 'Africa'
```

```
0    False
1     True
...
175    True
176    True
```

# Filtering data

```
countries_africa = countries[countries['continent'] == 'Africa']
```

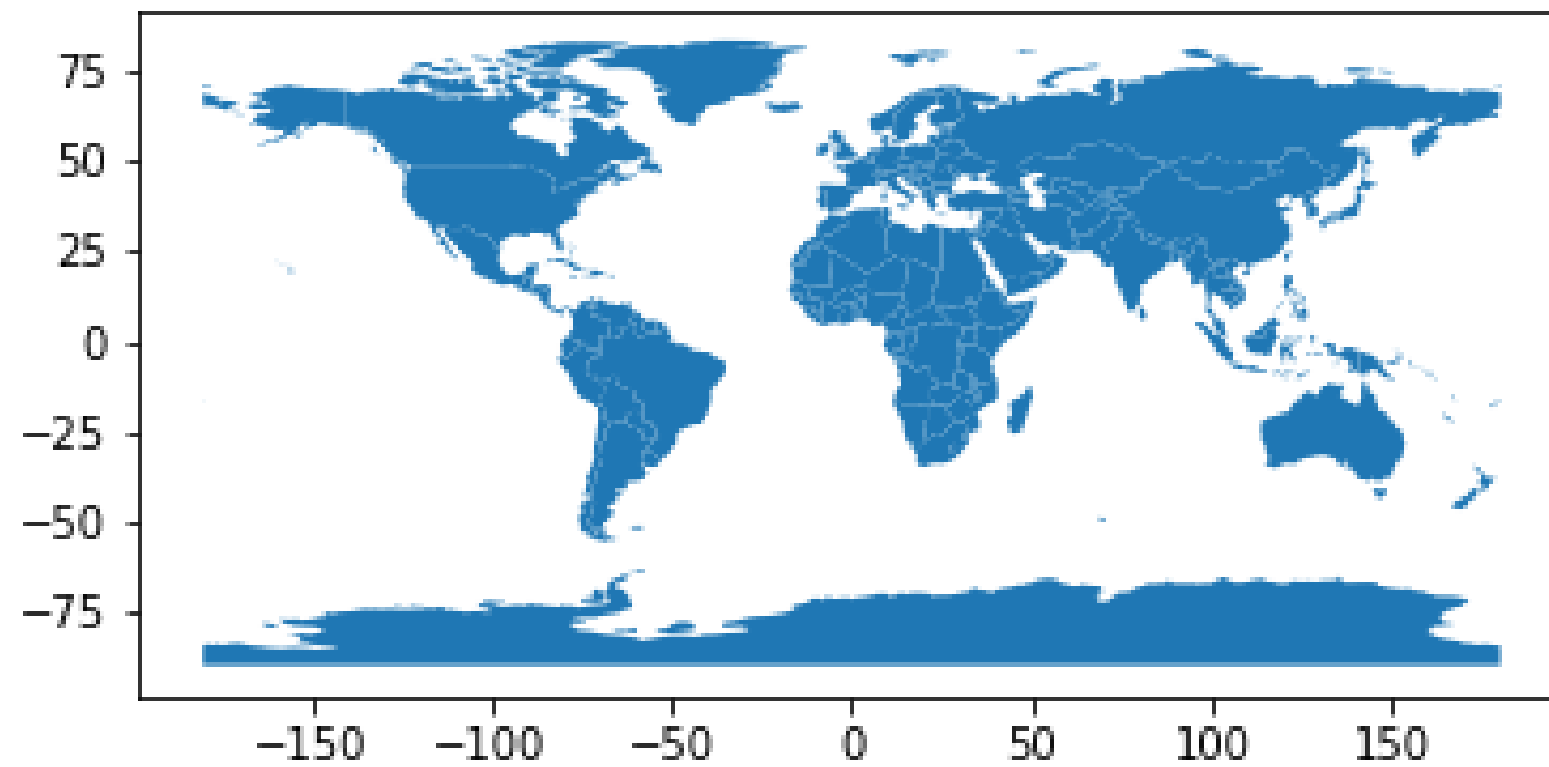
```
countries_africa.plot()
```





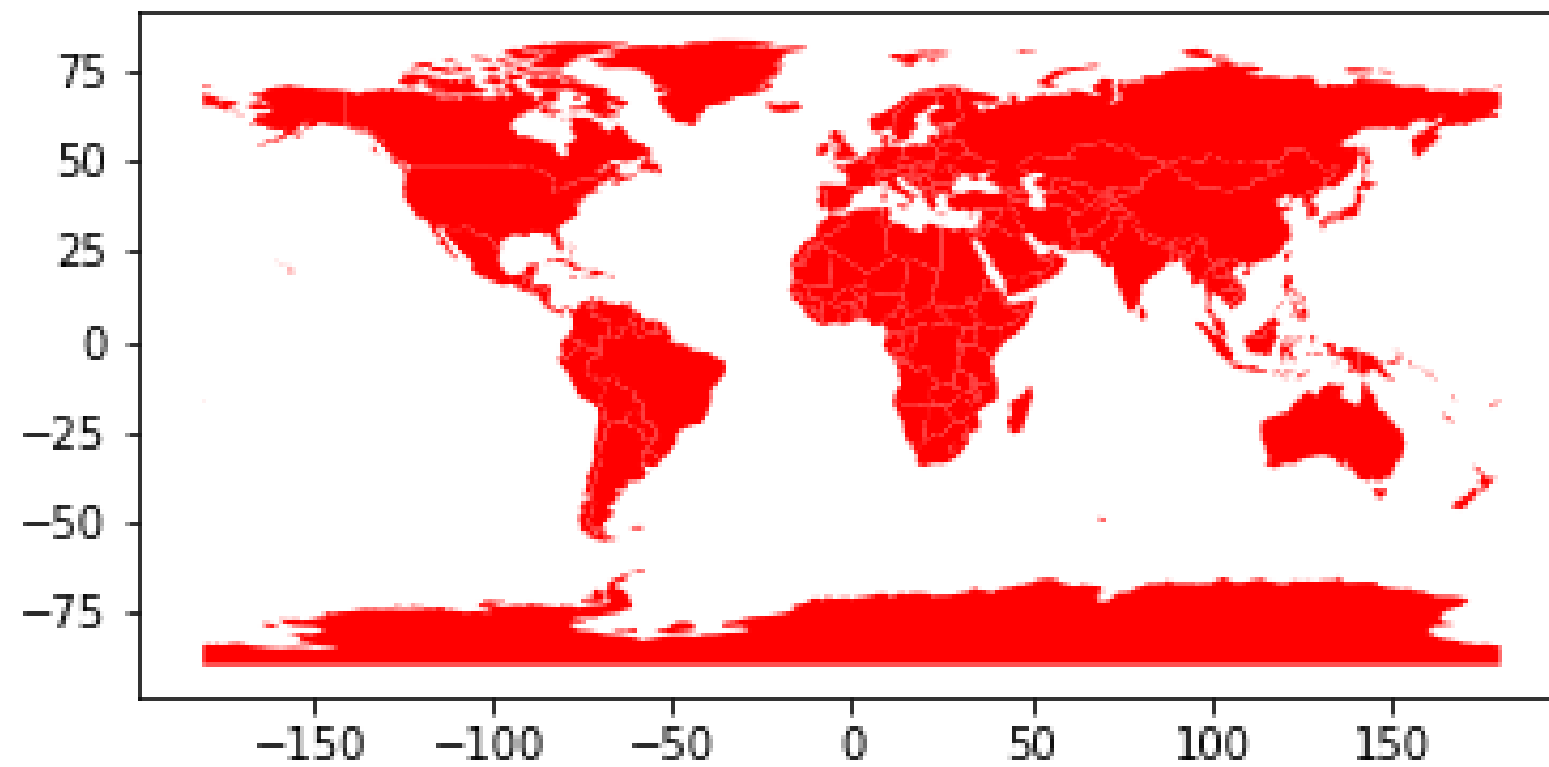
# Visualizing spatial data

```
countries.plot()
```



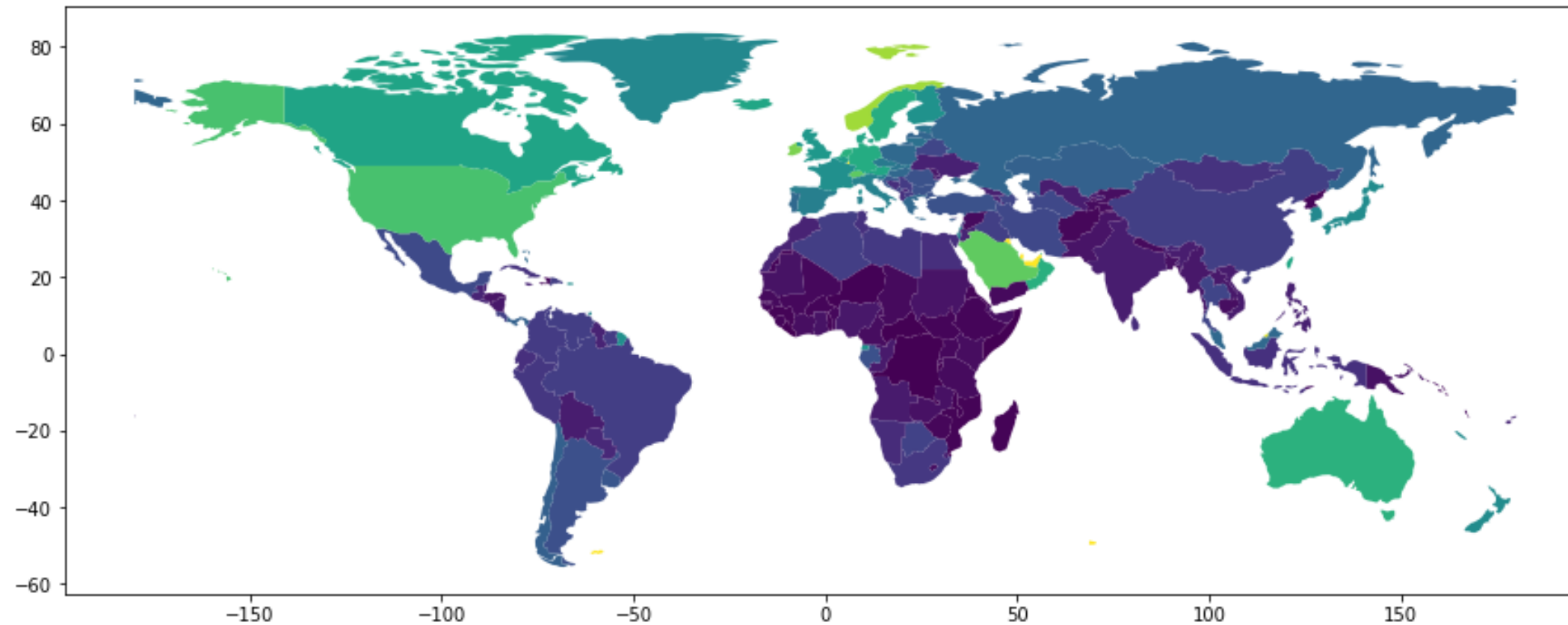
# Adjusting the color: uniform color

```
countries.plot(color="red")
```



# Adjusting the color: based on attribute values

```
countries.plot(column='gdp_per_cap')
```



# Multi-layered plot

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 6))  
countries.plot(ax=ax)  
cities.plot(ax=ax, color='red', markersize=10)  
ax.set_axis_off()
```



# Let's practice!

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