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GDS4AE - *Geographic Data Science for Applied Economists*

- [Dani Arribas-Bel](#) [\[@darribas\]](#)
- [Diego Puga](#) [\[@ProfDiegoPuga\]](#)

Note

A PDF version of this course is available for download  [here](#)

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Citation

If you use materials from this resource in your own work, we recommend the following citation:

```
@article{darribas_gds_course,
  author = {Dani Arribas-Bel and Diego Puga},
  title = {Geographic Data Science for Applied Economists},
  year = 2022,
  annote = {\href{https://darribas.org/gds4ae}}
}
```

Overview

This resource provides an introduction to Geographic Data Science for applied economists using Python. It has been designed to be delivered within 15 hours of teaching, split into ten sessions of 1.5h each.

How to follow along

GDS4AE is best followed if you can interactively tinker with its content. To do that, you will need two things:

1. A computer set up with the Jupyter Lab environment and all the required libraries (please see the [Software stack](#) part in the [Infrastructure](#) section for instructions)
2. A local copy of the materials that you can run on your own computer (see the [repository](#) section in the [Infrastructure](#) section for instructions)

Blocks have different components:

- *Ahead of time...*: materials to go on your own ahead of the live session
- *Hands-on coding*: content for the live session
- *Next steps*: a few pointers to continue your journey on the area the block covers

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Content

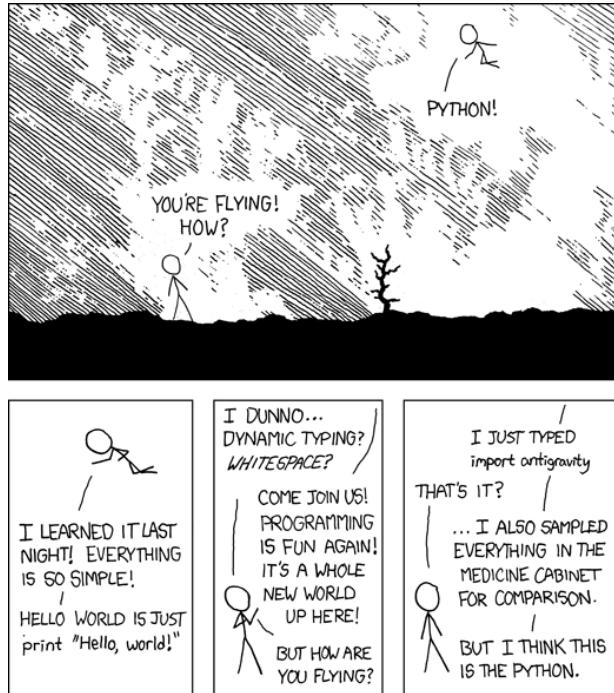
The structure of content is divided in nine blocks:

- [Introduction](#): get familiar with the computational environment of modern data science
- [Spatial Data](#): what do spatial data look like in Python?
- [Geovisualisation](#): make (good) data maps
- [Spatial Feature Engineering \(Part I\)](#) and [Part II](#): augment and massage your data using Geography before you feed them into your model
- [OpenStreetMap](#): acquire data from the largest geo-table in the world
- [Transport Costs](#): “getting there” doesn’t always cost the same
- [CARTO](#): explore publishing web maps with CARTO

Each block has its own section and is designed to be delivered in 1.5 hours approximately. The content of some of these blocks relies on external resources, all of them freely available. When that is the case, enough detail is provided in the to understand how additional material fits in.

Why Python?

There are several reasons why we have made this choice. Many of them are summarised nicely in [this article by The Economist](#) (paywalled).:w



Data

All the datasets used in this resource is freely available. Some of them have been developed in the context of the resource, others are borrowed from other resources. A full list of the datasets used, together with links to the original source, or to

[Skip to main content](#)

License

The materials in this course are published under a [Creative Commons BY-SA 4.0](#) license. This grants you the right to use them freely and (re-)distribute them so long as you give credit to the original creators (see the [Home page](#) for a suggested citation) and license derivative work under the same license.

Infrastructure

This page covers a few technical aspects on how the course is built, kept up to date, and how you can create a computational environment to run all the code it includes.

Software stack

This course is best followed if you can not only read its content but also interact with its code and even branch out to write your own code and play on your own. For that, you will need to have installed on your computer a series of interconnected software packages; this is what we call a stack.

Instructions on how to install a software stack that allows you to run the materials of this course depend on the operating system you are using. Detailed guides are available for the main systems on the following resource, provided by the [Geographic Data Science Lab](#):

https://gdsl-ul.github.io/soft_install/



Github repository

All the materials for this course and this website are available on the following Github repository:

[darribas/gds4ae](https://github.com/darribas/gds4ae)



If you are interested, you can download a compressed [.zip](#) file with the most up-to-date version of all the materials, including the HTML for this website at:

[darribas/gds4ae](https://github.com/darribas/gds4ae)

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Containerised backend

The course is developed, built and tested using the [gds_env](#), a containerised platform for Geographic Data Science. You can read more about the [gds_env](#) project at:

https://darribas.org/gds_env/



Binder

[Binder](#) is a service that allows you to run scientific projects in the cloud for free. Binder can spin up “ephemeral” instances that allow you to run code on the browser without any local setup. It is possible to run the course on Binder by clicking on the button below:

[launch binder](#)

⚠ Warning

It is important to note Binder instances are *ephemeral* in the sense that the data and content created in a session is **NOT** saved anywhere and is deleted as soon as the browser tab is closed.

Binder is also the backend this website relies on when you click on the rocket icon (🚀) on a page with code. Remember, you can play with the code interactively but, once you close the tab, all the changes are lost.

Introduction

Geographic Data Science

ⓘ Note

This section is adapted from [Block A](#) of the GDS Course [[AB19](#)].

Before we learn *how* to do Geographic Data Science or even *why* you would want to do it, let's start with *what* it is. We will rely on two resources:

[Skip to main content](#)

- First, in this video, Dani Arribas-Bel covers the building blocks at the First [Spatial Data Science Conference](#), organised by [CARTO](#)

20:50

- Second, *Geographic Data Science*, by Alex Singleton and Dani Arribas-Bel [[SAB19](#)]

[URL](#)



The computational stack

One of the core learning outcomes of this course is to get familiar with the modern computational environment that is used across industry and science to “do” Data Science. In this section, we will learn about ecosystem of concepts and tools that come together to provide the building blocks of much computational work in data science these days.

The Atlantic

The Scientific Paper Is Obsolete

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- *Ten simple rules for writing and sharing computational analyses in Jupyter Notebooks*, by Adam Rule et al. [[RBZ+19](#)]

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EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules for writing and sharing computational analyses in Jupyter Notebooks

Adam Rule¹, Amanda Birmingham², Cristal Zuniga³, Ilkay Altintas⁴, Shih-Cheng Huang^{5*}, Rob Knight^{2,5}, Nima Moshiri⁶, Mu-H. Nguyen⁴, Sara Brin Rosenthal², Fernando Pérez², Peter W. Rose⁴

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- *GIS and Computational Notebooks*, by Geoff Boeing and Dani Arribas-Bel [BAB20]

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://gisbok.ugisbok.org/bok/topic/gis-and-computational-notebooks>. The page title is "CP-27 - GIS and Computational Notebooks". On the left, there is a sidebar with a navigation menu: Topic Description, References, Author and citation info, Instructional Resources, Additional Resources, Related Topics, and Keywords. The main content area contains text about the benefits of using notebooks for spatial analysis and their alignment with open science principles. At the bottom, there is author and citation information: "Boeing, G., and Arribas-Bel, D. (2020). GIS and Computational Notebooks. *The Geographic Information Science & Technology Body of Knowledge* (1st Quarter 2021 Edition), John P. Wilson (Ed.) DOI: 10.2224/gistbok/2021.1.2".

Now we are familiar with the conceptual pillars on top of which we will be working, let's switch gears into a more practical perspective. The following two clips cover the basics of Jupyter Lab, the frontend that glues all the pieces together, and Jupyter Notebooks, the file format, application, and protocol that allows us to record, store and share workflows.

Note

The clips are sourced from [Block A](#) of the GDS Course [AB19]

Jupyter Lab

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Jupyter Notebooks

Spatial Data

Ahead of time...

This block is all about understanding spatial data, both conceptually and practically. Before your fingers get on the keyboard, the following readings will help you get going and familiar with core ideas:

- [Chapter 1](#) of the GDS Book [[RABWng](#)], which provides a conceptual overview of representing Geography in data
- [Chapter 3](#) of the GDS Book [[RABWng](#)], a sister chapter with a more applied perspective on how concepts are implemented in computer data structures

Additionally, parts of this block are based and source from [Block C](#) in the GDS Course [[AB19](#)].

Hands-on coding

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```
import pandas
import geopandas
import xarray, rioxarray
import contextily
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Points

Point geometries from columns

Sometimes, points are provided as separate columns in an otherwise non-spatial table. For example imagine we have an object `cols` which looks like:

```
cols.head()
```

	X	Y
0	0.259602	0.854351
1	0.661662	0.782427
2	0.932211	0.319130
3	0.395249	0.469885
4	0.303446	0.008525

In this case, we can convert those into proper geometries by:

```
pts = geopandas.GeoSeries(
    geopandas.points_from_xy(cols["X"], cols["Y"])
)
```

```
pts.info()
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```

<class 'geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 18399 entries, 0 to 18398
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   price              18399 non-null   object  
 1   price_usd          18399 non-null   float64 
 2   log1p_price_usd   18399 non-null   float64 
 3   accommodates       18399 non-null   int64   
 4   bathrooms          18399 non-null   object  
 5   bedrooms           18399 non-null   float64 
 6   beds               18399 non-null   float64 
 7   neighbourhood      18399 non-null   object  
 8   room_type          18399 non-null   object  
 9   property_type      18399 non-null   object  
 10  WiFi               18399 non-null   object  
 11  Coffee              18399 non-null   object  
 12  Gym                18399 non-null   object  
 13  Parking             18399 non-null   object  
 14  km_to_retiro       18399 non-null   float64 
 15  geometry            18399 non-null   geometry
dtypes: float64(5), geometry(1), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 2.2+ MB

```

`pts.head()`

	price	price_usd	log1p_price_usd	accommodates	bathrooms	bedrooms	beds	neighbourhood	room
0	\$60.00	60.0	4.110874	2	1 shared bath	1.0	1.0	Hispanoamérica	1
1	\$31.00	31.0	3.465736	1	1 bath	1.0	1.0	Cármenes	1
2	\$60.00	60.0	4.110874	6	2 baths	3.0	5.0	Legazpi	hol
3	\$115.00	115.0	4.753590	4	1.5 baths	2.0	3.0	Justicia	hol
4	\$26.00	26.0	3.295837	1	1 private bath	1.0	1.0	Legazpi	1

Challenge

Show the top ten values of `price` and `neighbourhood`

Lines

[Skip to main content](#)

```
lines.info()
```

```
<class 'geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 66499 entries, 0 to 66498
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   OGC_FID          66499 non-null   object  
 1   dm_id             66499 non-null   object  
 2   dist_barri        66483 non-null   object  
 3   average_quality   66499 non-null   float64 
 4   population_density 66499 non-null   float64 
 5   X                 66499 non-null   float64 
 6   Y                 66499 non-null   float64 
 7   value              5465 non-null   float64 
 8   geometry           66499 non-null   geometry
dtypes: float64(5), geometry(1), object(3)
memory usage: 4.6+ MB
```

```
lines.loc[0, "geometry"]
```



Challenge

Print descriptive statistics for `population_density` and `average_quality`

Polygons

```
polys.head()
```

	neighbourhood	neighbourhood_group	geometry
0	Palacio	Centro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.70584 40.42030, -3.70625 40...))
1	Embajadores	Centro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.70384 40.41432, -3.70277 40...))
2	Cortes	Centro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.69796 40.41929, -3.69645 40...))
3	Justicia	Centro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.69546 40.41898, -3.69645 40...))
4	Universidad	Centro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.70107 40.42134, -3.70155 40...))

```
polys.query("neighbourhood_group == 'Retiro'")
```

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	neighbourhood	neighbourhood_group		geometry
13	Pacífico	Retiro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.67015 40.40654, -3.67017 40...	
14	Adelfas	Retiro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.67283 40.39468, -3.67343 40...	
15	Estrella	Retiro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.66506 40.40647, -3.66512 40...	
16	Ibiza	Retiro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.66916 40.41796, -3.66927 40...	
17	Jerónimos	Retiro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.67874 40.40751, -3.67992 40...	
18	Niño Jesús	Retiro	MULTIPOLYGON (((-3.66994 40.40850, -3.67012 40...	

```
polys.neighbourhood_group.unique()
```

```
array(['Centro', 'Arganzuela', 'Retiro', 'Salamanca', 'Chamartín',
       'Moratalaz', 'Tetuán', 'Chamberí', 'Fuencarral - El Pardo',
       'Moncloa - Aravaca', 'Puente de Vallecas', 'Latina', 'Carabanchel',
       'Usera', 'Ciudad Lineal', 'Hortaleza', 'Villaverde',
       'Villa de Vallecas', 'Vicálvaro', 'San Blas - Canillejas',
       'Barajas'], dtype=object)
```

Challenge

Print the neighborhoods within the “Latina” group

Surfaces

```
sat
```

```
xarray.DataArray (band: 3, y: 3681, x: 3129)
```

```
[34553547 values with dtype=uint8]
```

▼ Coordinates:

band	(band)	int64 1 2 3	
x	(x)	float64 4.248e+05 4.248e+05 ... 4.56e+05	
y	(y)	float64 4.499e+06 4.499e+06 ... 4.463e+06	
spatial_ref	()	int64 0	

► Indexes: (3)

▼ Attributes:

AREA_OR...	Area
scale_factor :	1.0
add_offset :	0.0

[Skip to main content](#)

```
sat.sel(band=1)
```

xarray.DataArray (y: 3681, x: 3129)

[11517849 values with dtype=uint8]

▼ Coordinates:

band	(0)	int64	1
x	(x)	float64	4.248e+05 4.248e+05 ... 4.56e+05
y	(y)	float64	4.499e+06 4.499e+06 ... 4.463e+06
spatial_ref	(0)	int64	0



► Indexes: (2)

▼ Attributes:

AREA_OR...	Area
scale_factor :	1.0
add_offset :	0.0

```
sat.sel(  
    x=slice(430000, 440000), # x is ascending  
    y=slice(4480000, 4470000) # y is descending  
)
```

xarray.DataArray (band: 3, y: 1000, x: 1000)

[3000000 values with dtype=uint8]

▼ Coordinates:

band	(band)	int64	1 2 3
x	(x)	float64	4.3e+05 4.3e+05 ... 4.4e+05 4.4e+05
y	(y)	float64	4.48e+06 4.48e+06 ... 4.47e+06
spatial_ref	(0)	int64	0



► Indexes: (3)

▼ Attributes:

AREA_OR...	Area
scale_factor :	1.0
add_offset :	0.0

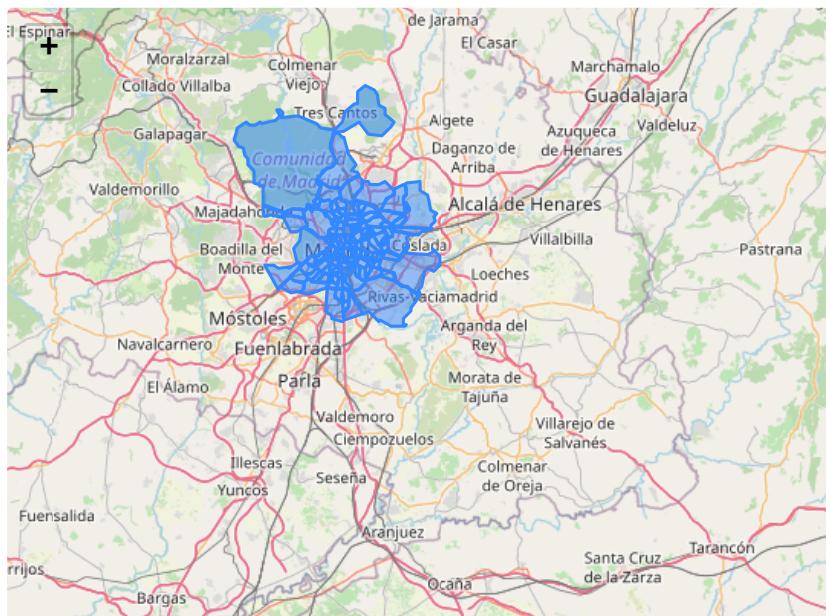
Challenge

Subset `sat` to band 2 and the section within [444444, 455555] of Easting and [4470000, 4480000] of Northing.

- How many pixels does it contain?
- What if you used bands 1 and 3 instead?

Visualisation

```
polys.explore()
```



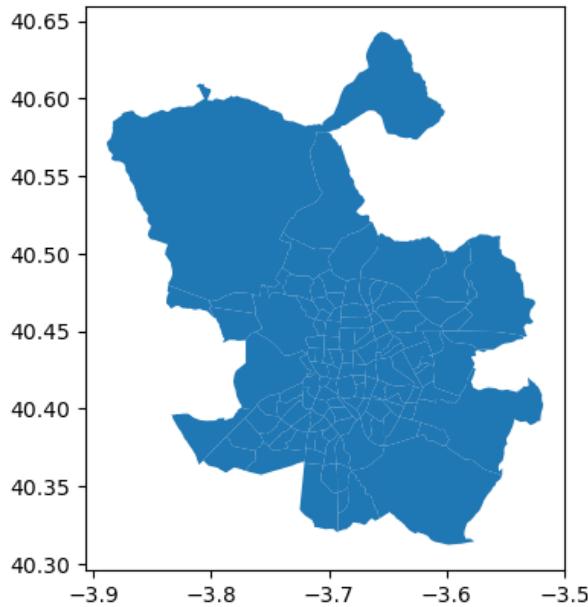
20 km
10 mi

Leaflet (<https://leafletjs.com>) | Data by © OpenStreetMap (<http://openstreetmap.org>), under ODbL (<http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

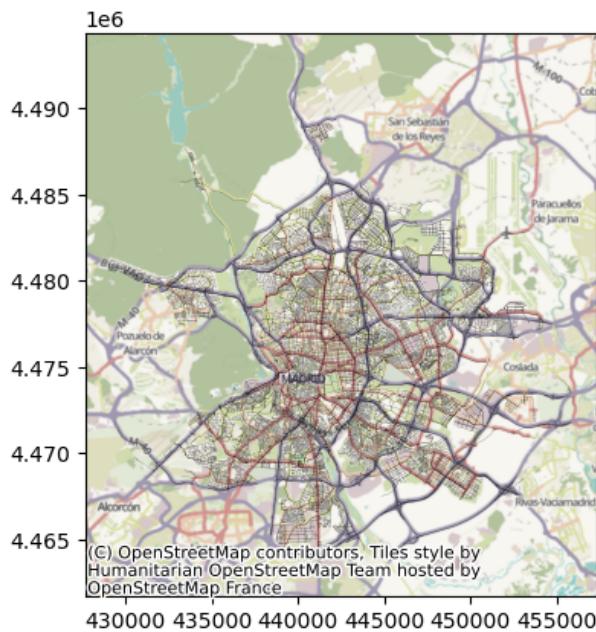
```
polys.plot()
```

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```
<Axes: >
```

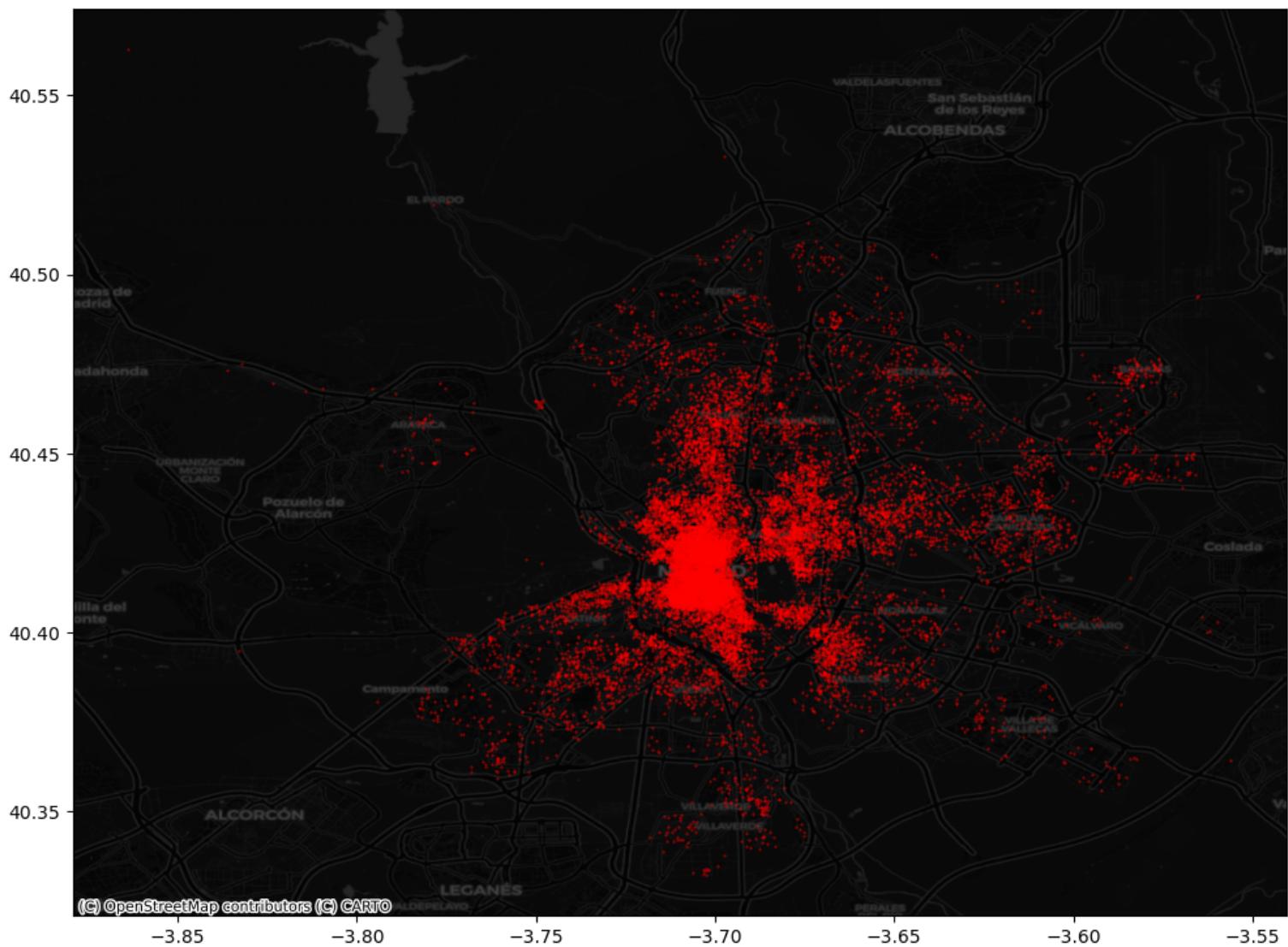


```
ax = lines.plot(linewidth=0.1, color="black")
contextily.add_basemap(ax, crs=lines.crs)
```



```
ax = pts.plot(color="red", figsize=(12, 12), markersize=0.1)
contextily.add_basemap(
    ax,
    crs = pts.crs,
    source = contextily.providers.CartoDB.DarkMatter
);
```

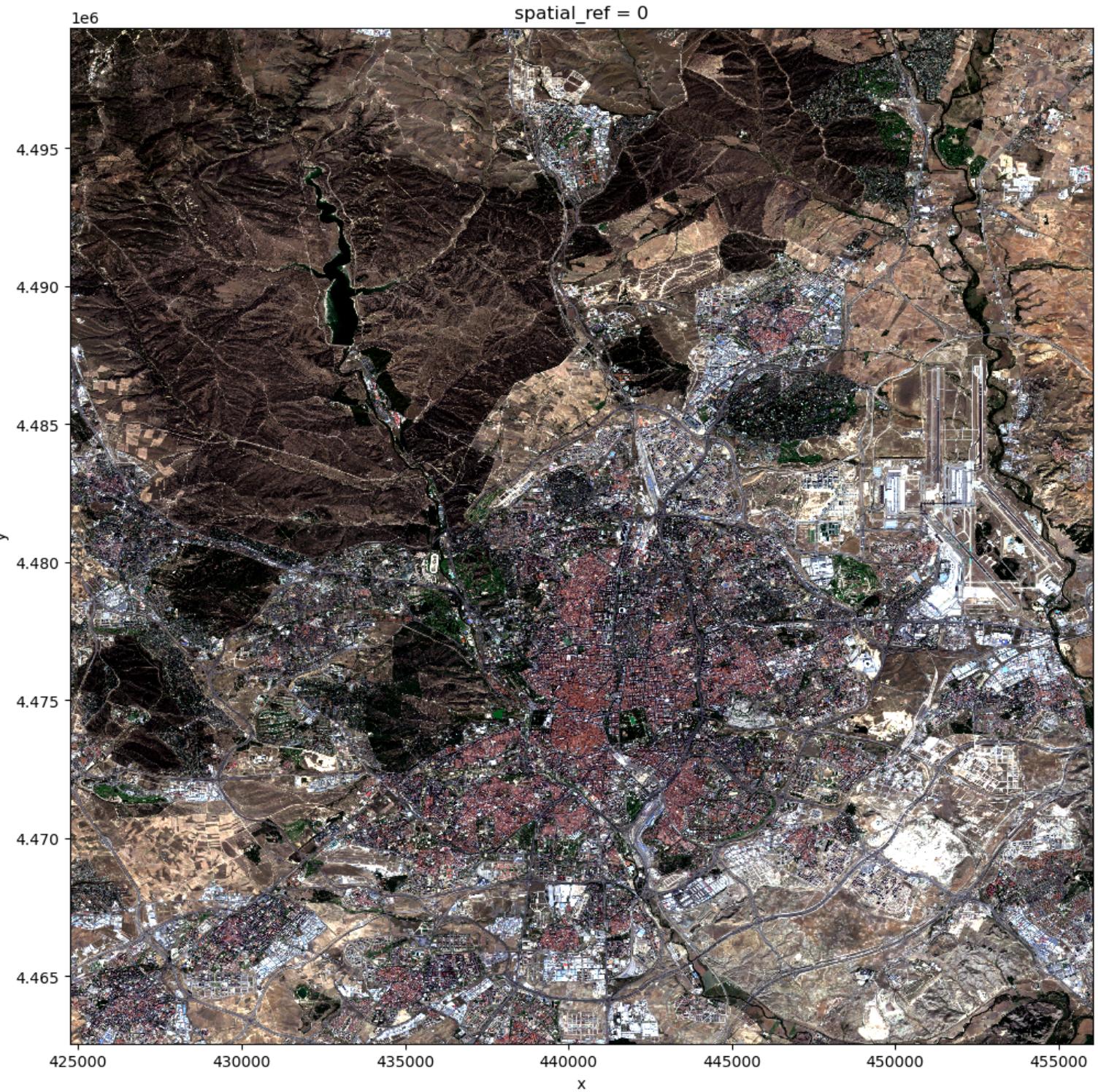
[Skip to main content](#)



```
sat.plot.imshow(figsize=(12, 12))
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f7803bc36d0>
```

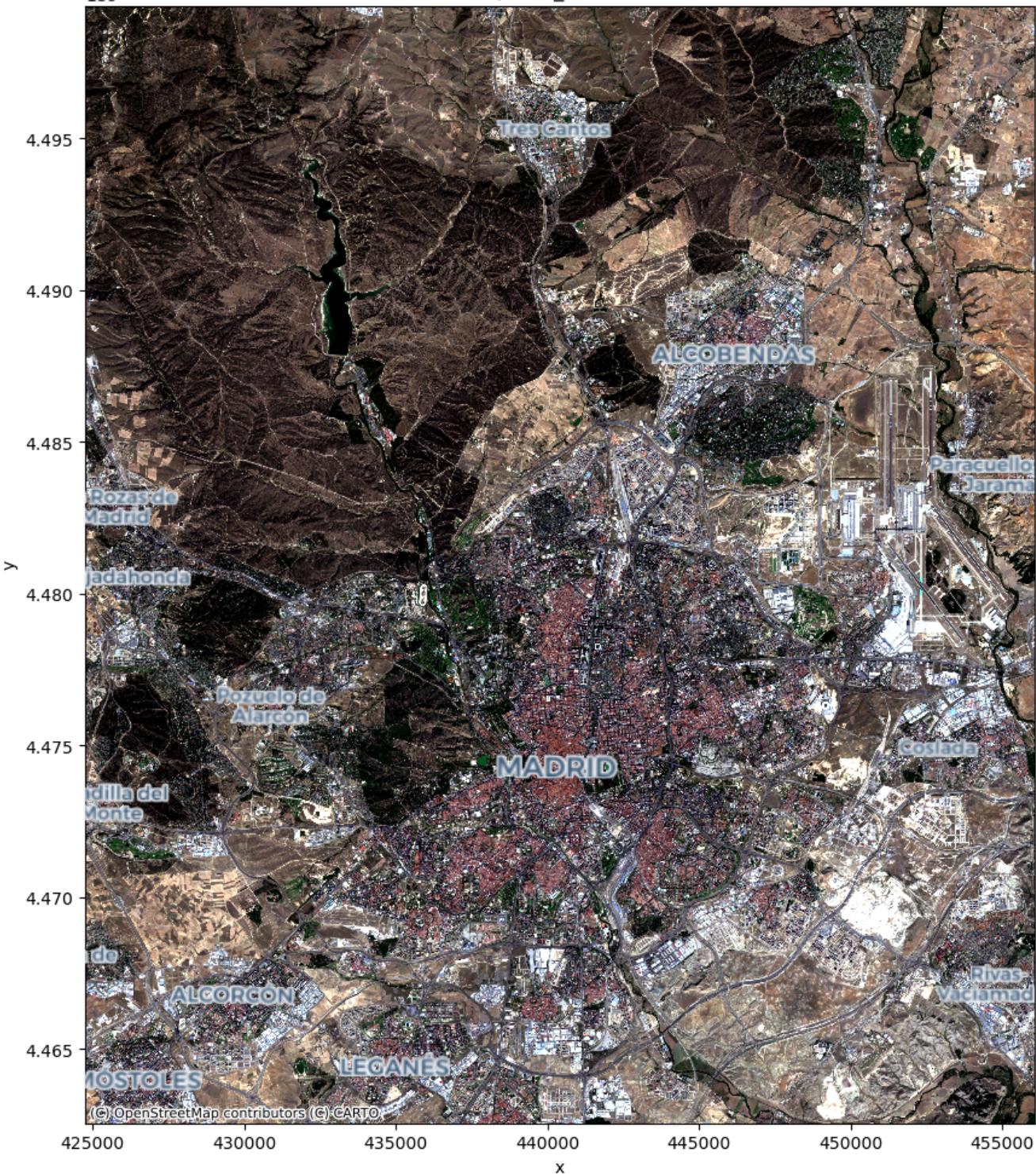


```
f, ax = plt.subplots(1, figsize=(12, 12))
sat.plot.imshow(ax=ax)
contextily.add_basemap(
    ax,
    crs=sat.rio.crs,
    source=contextily.providers.CartoDB.VoyagerOnlyLabels,
    zoom=11,
```

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1e6

spatial_ref = 0



Challenge

Make three plots of `sat`, plotting one single band in each

Spatial operations

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(Re-)Projections

```
pts.crs
```

```
<Geographic 2D CRS: EPSG:4326>
Name: WGS 84
Axis Info [ellipsoidal]:
- Lat[north]: Geodetic latitude (degree)
- Lon[east]: Geodetic longitude (degree)
Area of Use:
- name: World.
- bounds: (-180.0, -90.0, 180.0, 90.0)
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble
- Ellipsoid: WGS 84
- Prime Meridian: Greenwich
```

```
sat.rio.crs
```

```
CRS.from_epsg(32630)
```

```
pts.to_crs(sat.rio.crs).crs
```

```
<Projected CRS: EPSG:32630>
Name: WGS 84 / UTM zone 30N
Axis Info [cartesian]:
- [east]: Easting (metre)
- [north]: Northing (metre)
Area of Use:
- undefined
Coordinate Operation:
- name: UTM zone 30N
- method: Transverse Mercator
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984
- Ellipsoid: WGS 84
- Prime Meridian: Greenwich
```

```
sat.rio.reproject(pts.crs).rio.crs
```

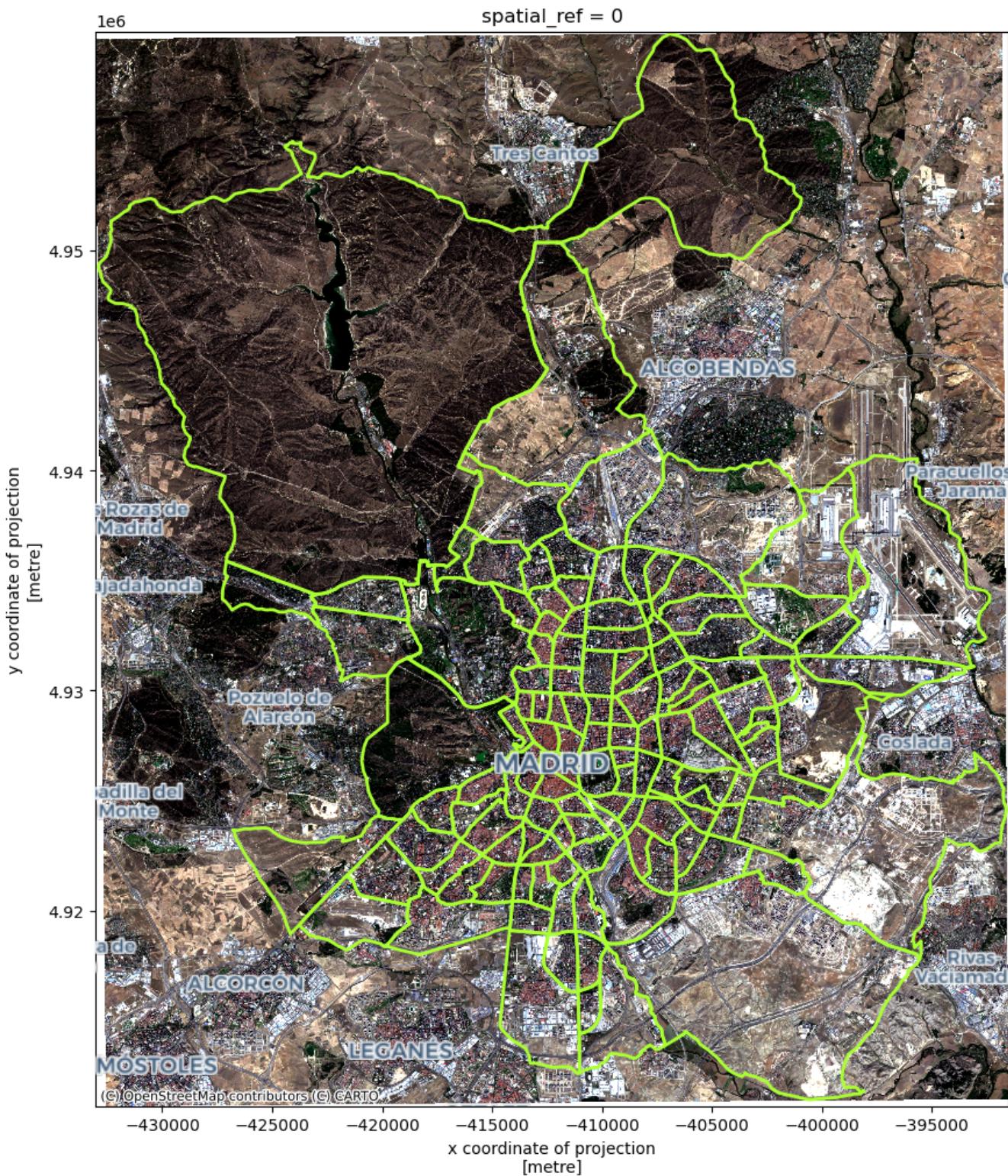
```
CRS.from_epsg(4326)
```

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```
# All into Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
f, ax = plt.subplots(1, figsize=(12, 12))
## Satellite image
sat.rio.reproject(
    "EPSG:3857"
).plot.imshow(
    ax=ax
)
## Neighbourhoods
polys.to_crs(epsg=3857).plot(
    linewidth=2,
    edgecolor="xkcd:lime",
    facecolor="none",
    ax=ax
)
## Labels
contextily.add_basemap( # No need to reproject
    ax,
    source=contextily.providers.CartoDB.VoyagerOnlyLabels,
);
```

1e6

spatial_ref = 0



Centroids

polys.centroid

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```
/tmp/ipykernel_2058/2101097851.py:1: UserWarning: Geometry is in a geographic CRS. Results from 'centroic  
polys.centroid
```

```
0      POINT (-3.71398 40.41543)  
1      POINT (-3.70237 40.40925)  
2      POINT (-3.69674 40.41485)  
3      POINT (-3.69657 40.42367)  
4      POINT (-3.70698 40.42568)  
...  
123     POINT (-3.59135 40.45656)  
124     POINT (-3.59723 40.48441)  
125     POINT (-3.55847 40.47613)  
126     POINT (-3.57889 40.47471)  
127     POINT (-3.60718 40.46415)  
Length: 128, dtype: geometry
```

```
lines.centroid
```

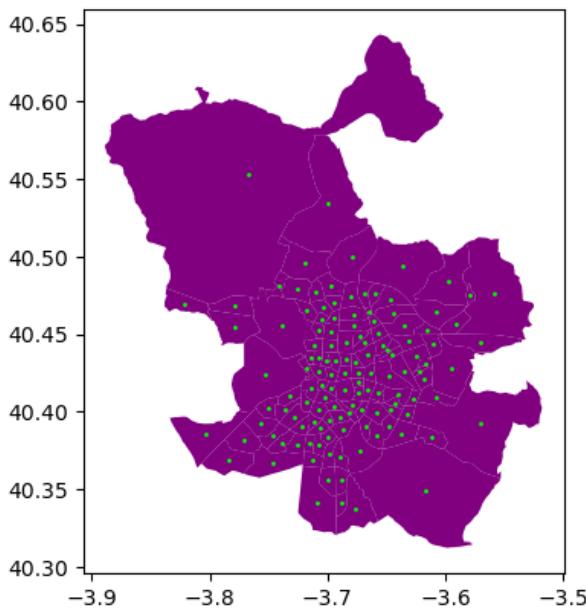
```
0      POINT (444133.737 4482808.936)  
1      POINT (444192.064 4482878.034)  
2      POINT (444134.563 4482885.414)  
3      POINT (445612.661 4479335.686)  
4      POINT (445606.311 4479354.437)  
...  
66494    POINT (451980.378 4478407.920)  
66495    POINT (436975.438 4473143.749)  
66496    POINT (442218.600 4478415.561)  
66497    POINT (442213.869 4478346.700)  
66498    POINT (442233.760 4478278.748)  
Length: 66499, dtype: geometry
```

```
ax = polys.plot(color="purple")  
polys.centroid.plot(  
    ax=ax, color="lime", markersize=1  
)
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
/tmp/ipykernel_2058/1054587808.py:2: UserWarning: Geometry is in a geographic CRS. Results from 'centroic  
polys.centroid.plot(
```

```
<Axes: >
```



Spatial joins

```
sj = geopandas.sjoin(  
    lines,  
    polys.to_crs(lines.crs)  
)
```

```
sj.info()
```

```
<class 'geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame'>  
Index: 69420 entries, 0 to 66438  
Data columns (total 12 columns):  
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype     
---  --     
 0   OGC_FID          69420 non-null   object    
 1   dm_id            69420 non-null   object    
 2   dist_barri       69414 non-null   object    
 3   average_quality  69420 non-null   float64   
 4   population_density 69420 non-null   float64   
 5   X                69420 non-null   float64   
 6   Y                69420 non-null   float64   
 7   value             5769 non-null   float64   
 8   geometry          69420 non-null   geometry  
 9   index_right       69420 non-null   int64    
 10  neighbourhood     69420 non-null   object    
 11  neighbourhood_group 69420 non-null   object    
 dtypes: float64(5), geometry(1), int64(1), object(5)
```

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Areas

```
areas = polys.to_crs(  
    epsg=25830  
).area * 1e-6 # Km2  
areas.head()
```

```
0    1.471037  
1    1.033253  
2    0.592049  
3    0.742031  
4    0.947616  
dtype: float64
```

Distances

```
cemfi = geopandas.tools.geocode(  
    "Calle Casado del Alisal, 5, Madrid"  
).to_crs(epsg=25830)  
cemfi
```

	geometry	address
0	POINT (441477.245 4473939.537)	5, Calle Casado del Alisal, 28014, Calle Casad...

```
polys.to_crs(  
    cemfi.crs  
).distance(  
    cemfi.geometry  
)
```

```
/tmp/ipykernel_2058/176561454.py:1: UserWarning: The indices of the two GeoSeries are different.  
polys.to_crs()
```

```
0      1491.338749  
1          NaN  
2          NaN  
3          NaN  
4          NaN  
...  
123         NaN  
124         NaN  
125         NaN  
126         NaN  
127         NaN  
Length: 128, dtype: float64
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
d2cemfi = polys.to_crs(  
    cemfi.crs  
)  
.distance(  
    cemfi.geometry[0] # NO index  
)  
d2cemfi.head()
```

```
0    1491.338749  
1    565.418135  
2    278.121017  
3    650.926572  
4    1196.771601  
dtype: float64
```

Challenge

Give [Task III](#) in this block of the GDS course a go

Next steps

If you are interested in following up on some of the topics explored in this block, the following pointers might be useful:

- Although we have seen here [geopandas](#) only, all non-geographic operations on geo-tables are really thanks to [pandas](#), the workhorse for tabular data in Python. Their [official documentation](#) is an excellent first stop. If you prefer a book, McKinney (2012) [[McK12](#)] is a great one.
- For more detail on geographic operations on geo-tables, the [Geopandas official documentation](#) is a great place to continue the journey.
- Surfaces, as covered here, are really an example of multi-dimensional labelled arrays. The library we use, [xarray](#) represents the cutting edge for working with these data structures in Python, and [their documentation](#) is a great place to wrap your head around how data of this type can be manipulated. For geographic extensions (CRS handling, reprojections, etc.), we have used [rioxarray](#) under the hood, and [its documentation](#) is also well worth checking.

Geovisualisation

Ahead of time...

This block is all about visualising statistical data on top of a geography. Although this task looks simple, there are a few technical and conceptual building blocks that it helps to understand before we try to make our own maps. Aim to complete the following readings by the time we get our hands on the keyboard:

- [Block D](#) of the GDS course [[AB19](#)], which provides an introduction to choropleths (statistical maps)
- [Chapter 5](#) of the GDS Book [[RABWng](#)], discussing choropleths in more detail

[Skip to main content](#)

Hands-on coding

```
import geopandas
import xarray, rioxarray
import contextily
import seaborn as sns
from pysal.viz import mapclassify as mc
from legendgram import legendgram
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import palettable.matplotlib as palmpl
from splot.mapping import vba_choropleth
```

Data

```
db.info()
```

```
<class 'geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 198 entries, 0 to 197
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  --  
 0   adm2_name    198 non-null    object 
 1   adm2_altnm   122 non-null    object 
 2   motor_mean   198 non-null    float64
 3   walk_mean    198 non-null    float64
 4   no2_mean     198 non-null    float64
 5   geometry     198 non-null    geometry
dtypes: float64(3), geometry(1), object(2)
memory usage: 9.4+ KB
```

We will use the average measurement of [nitrogen dioxide](#) (`no2_mean`) by region throughout the block.

To make visualisation a bit easier below, we create an additional column with values rescaled:

```
db["no2_viz"] = db["no2_mean"] * 1e5
```

This way, numbers are larger and will fit more easily on legends:

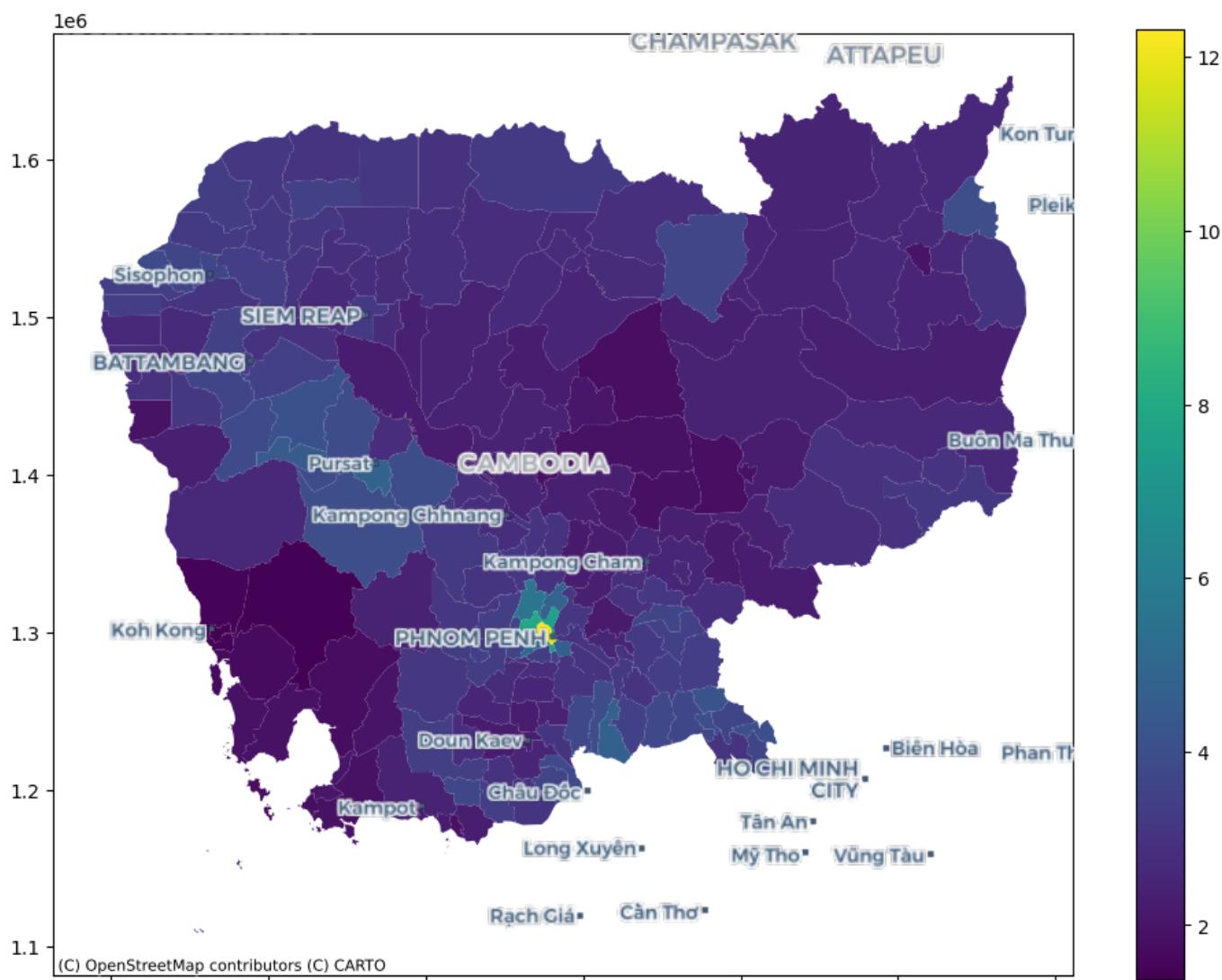
```
db[["no2_mean", "no2_viz"]].describe()
```

[Skip to main content](#)

	no2_mean	no2_viz
count	198.000000	198.000000
mean	0.000032	3.236567
std	0.000017	1.743538
min	0.000014	1.377641
25%	0.000024	2.427438
50%	0.000029	2.922031
75%	0.000034	3.390426
max	0.000123	12.323324

Choropleths

▶ Show code cell source



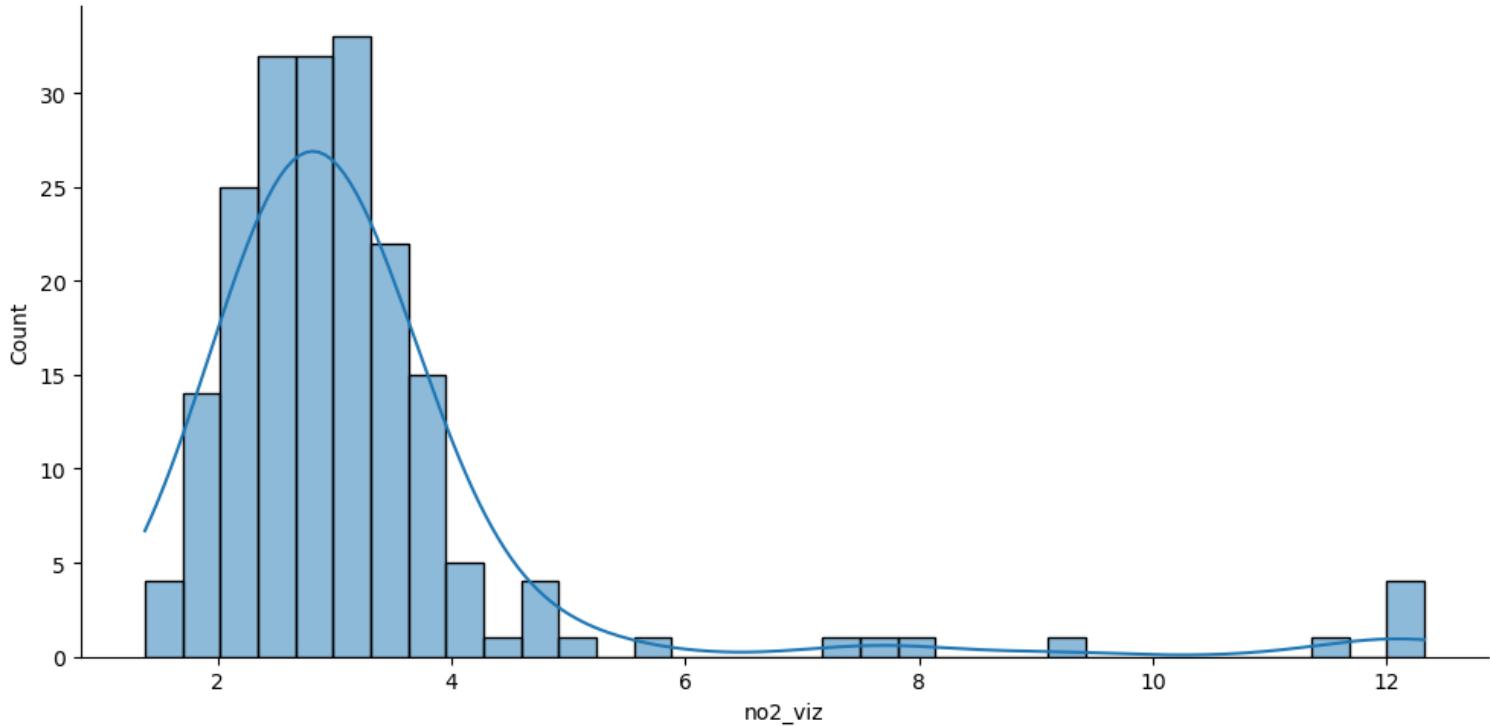
[Skip to main content](#)

A classification problem

```
db["no2_viz"].unique().shape
```

```
(198, )
```

```
sns.displot(db, x="no2_viz", kde=True, aspect=2);
```



How to assign colors?

⚠️ Attention

To build an intuition behind each classification algorithm more easily, we create a helper method ([plot_classi](#)) that generates a visualisation of a given classification.

Toggle the cell below if you are interested in the code behind it.

▶ Show code cell source

- Equal intervals

```
classi = mc.EqualInterval(db["no2_viz"], k=7)  
classi
```

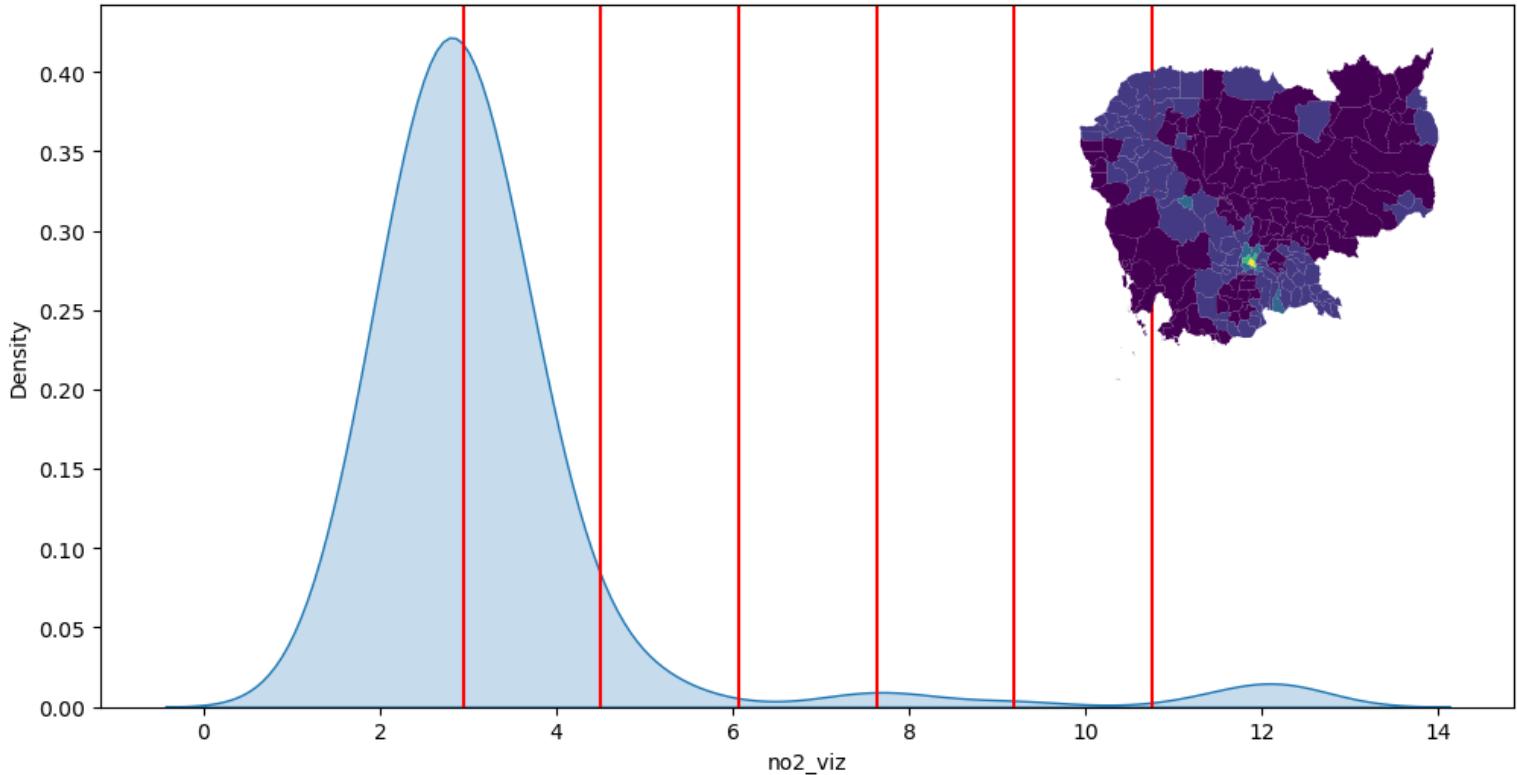
[Skip to main content](#)

EqualInterval

Interval	Count

[1.38, 2.94]	103
(2.94, 4.50]	80
(4.50, 6.07]	6
(6.07, 7.63]	1
(7.63, 9.20]	3
(9.20, 10.76]	0
(10.76, 12.32]	5

EqualInterval



- Quantiles

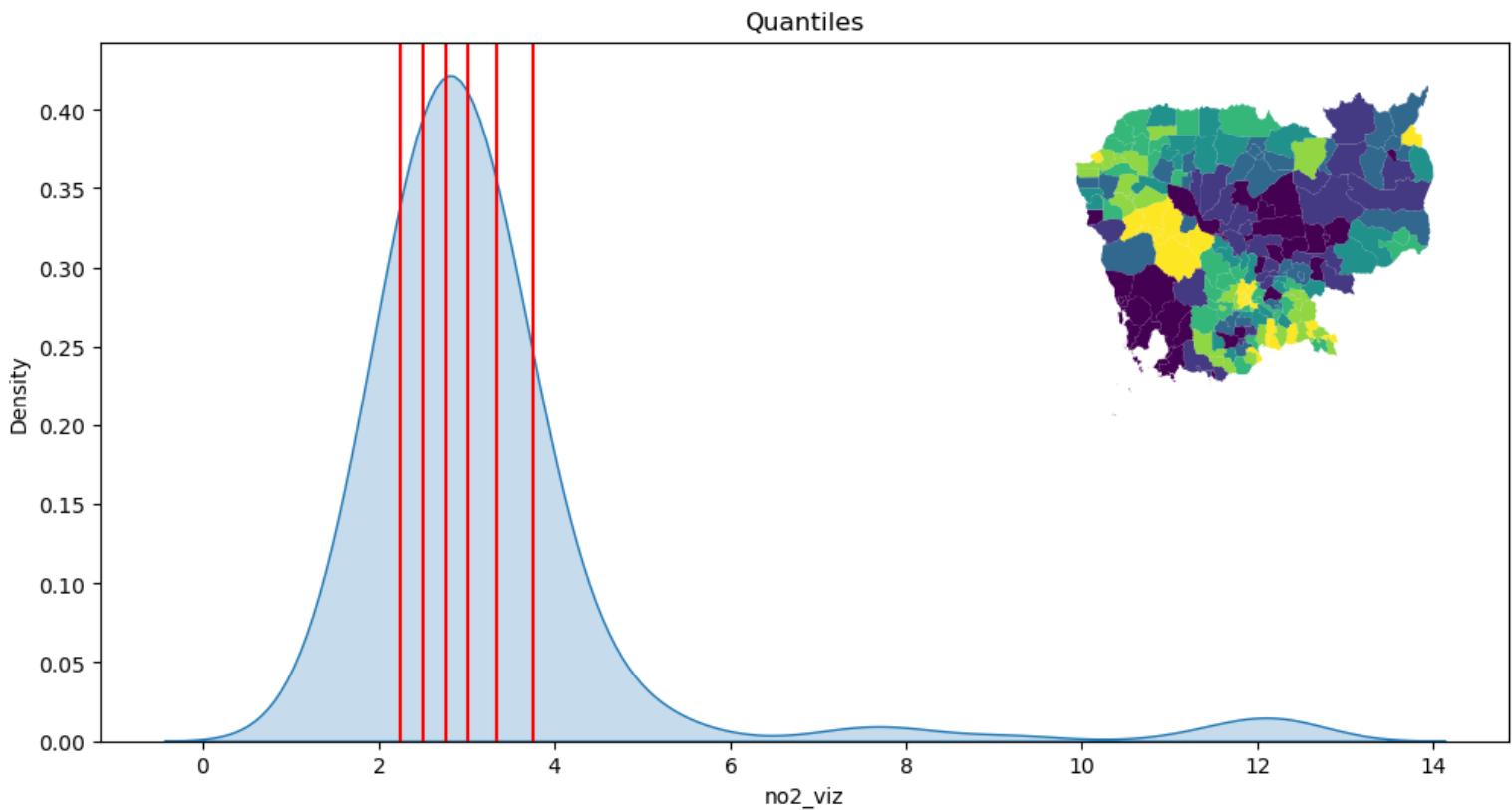
```
classi = mc.Quantiles(db["no2_viz"], k=7)
classi
```

Quantiles

Interval	Count

[1.38, 2.24]	29
(2.24, 2.50]	28
(2.50, 2.76]	28
(2.76, 3.02]	28
(3.02, 3.35]	28
(3.35, 3.76]	28
(3.76, 12.32]	29

[Skip to main content](#)

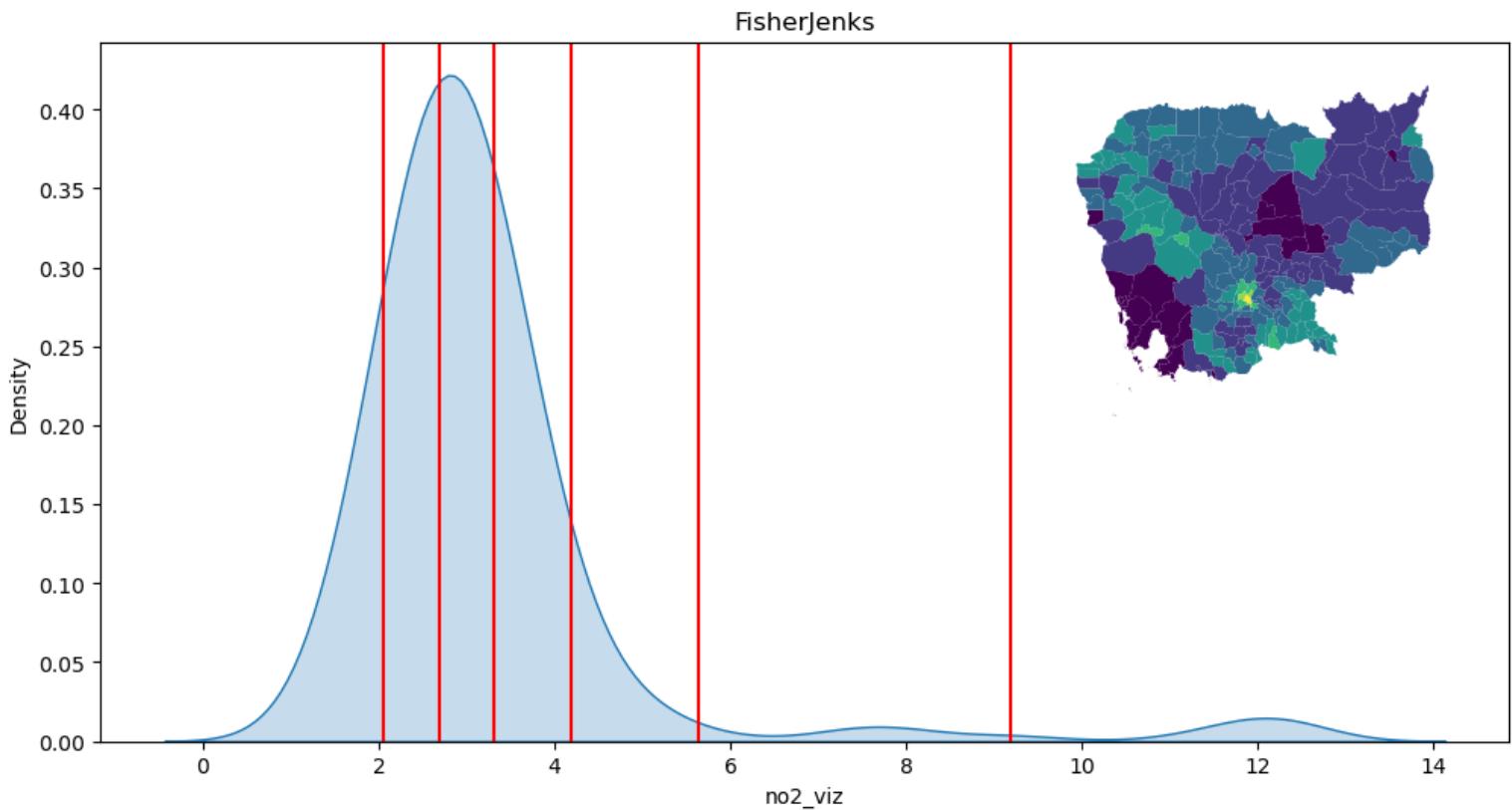


- Fisher-Jenks

```
classi = mc.FisherJenks(db["no2_viz"], k=7)
classi
```

FisherJenks

Interval	Count
<hr/>	
[1.38, 2.06]	20
(2.06, 2.69]	58
(2.69, 3.30]	62
(3.30, 4.19]	42
(4.19, 5.64]	7
(5.64, 9.19]	4
(9.19, 12.32]	5



Now let's dig into the internals of `classi`:

`classi`

`FisherJenks`

Interval	Count
<hr/>	
[1.38, 2.06]	20
(2.06, 2.69]	58
(2.69, 3.30]	62
(3.30, 4.19]	42
(4.19, 5.64]	7
(5.64, 9.19]	4
(9.19, 12.32]	5

`classi.k`

7

`classi.bins`

```
array([ 2.05617382,  2.6925931 ,  3.30281182,  4.19124954,  5.63804861,
```

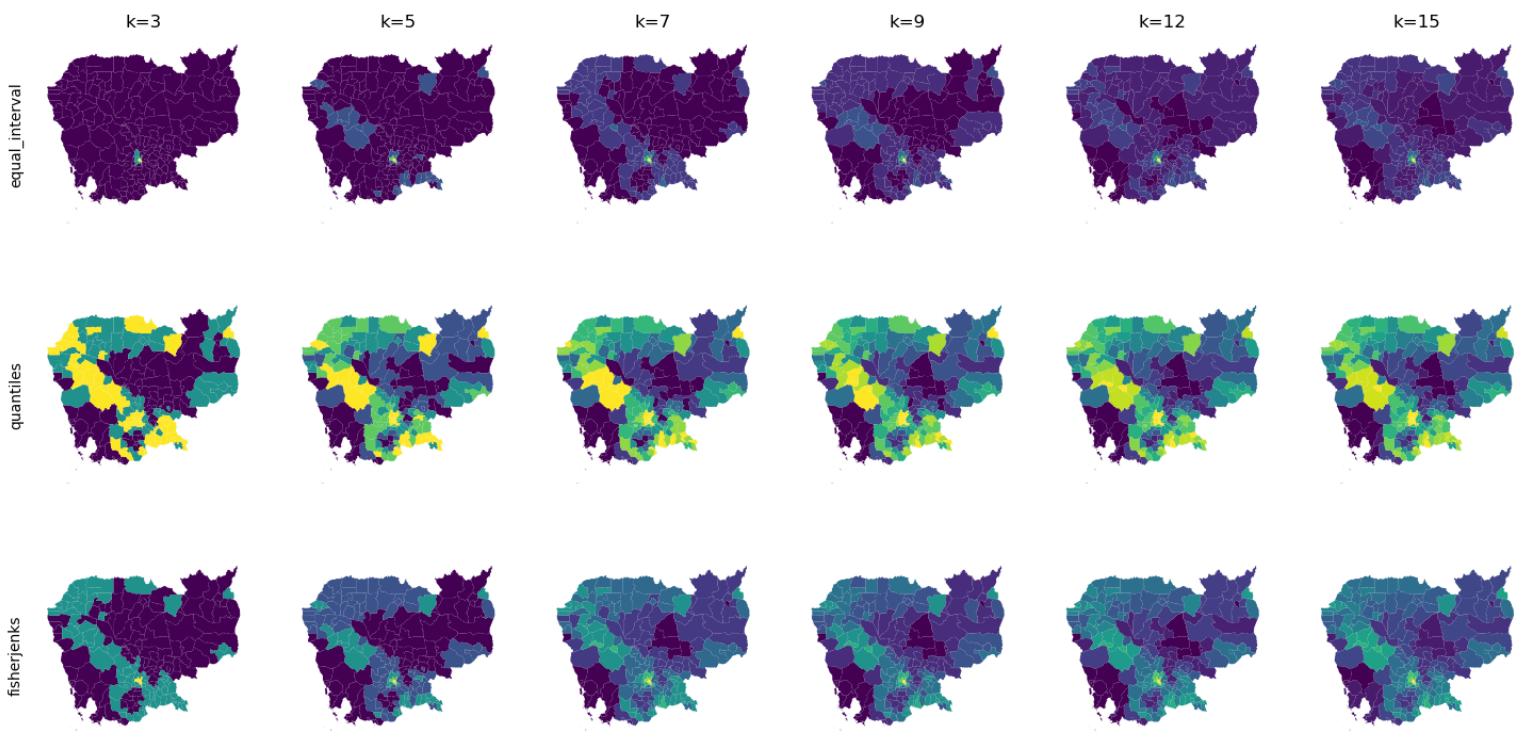
[Skip to main content](#)

classi.yb

```
array([2, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 6, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0, 1, 1, 3, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 6, 5, 6, 2, 2, 3, 6, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 0, 2, 5, 6, 4, 5, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1])
```

How many colors?

► Show code cell source



Using the *right* color

-  **Categories**, non-ordered
-  Graduated, **sequential**
-  Graduated, **divergent**

[Skip to main content](#)

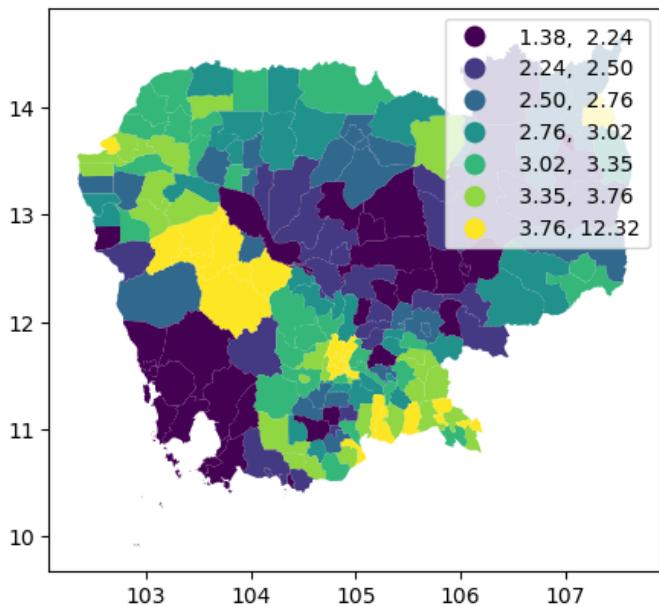
Choropleths on Geo-Tables

Streamlined

How can we create classifications from data on geo-tables? Two ways:

- Directly within `plot` (only for some algorithms)

```
db.plot(  
    "no2_viz", scheme="quantiles", k=7, legend=True  
);
```



Challenge

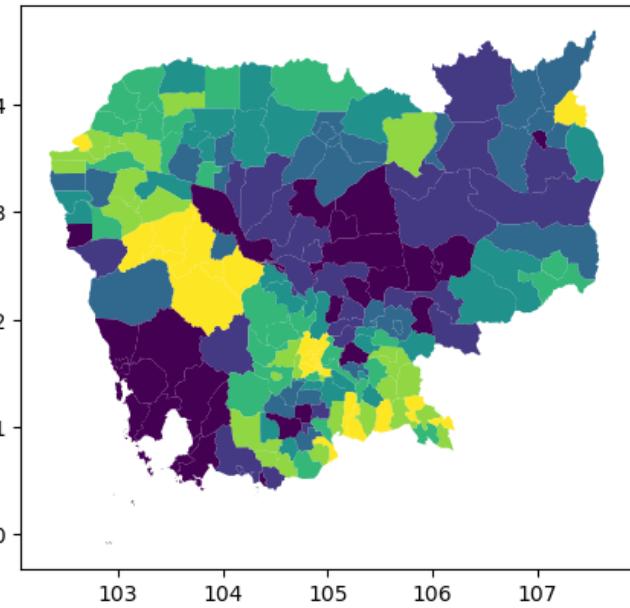
Create an equal interval map with five bins for `no2_viz`

Manual approach

This is valid for any algorithm and provides much more flexibility at the cost of effort.

```
classi = mc.Quantiles(db["no2_viz"], k=7)  
db.assign(  
    classes=classi.yb  
).plot("classes");
```

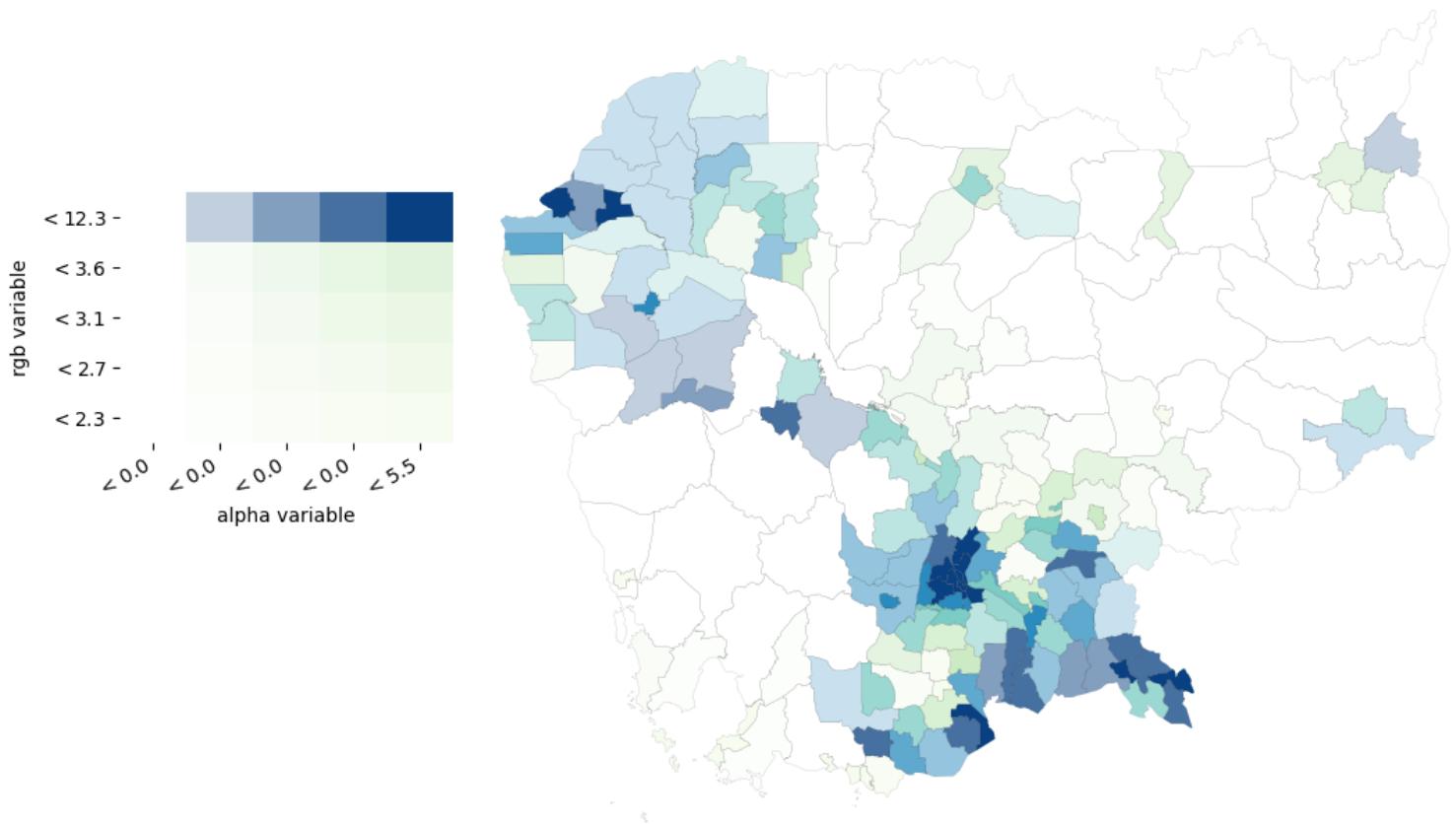
[Skip to main content](#)



Value by alpha mapping

```
db['area_inv'] = 1 / db.to_crs(epsg=5726).area
```

► Show code cell source



Legendgrams

Legendgrams are a way to more closely connect the statistical characteristics of your data to the map display.

⚠ Warning

Legendgrams are *experimental* at the moment so the code is a bit more involved and less stable. Use at your own risk!

Unfold the cell for an example.

▶ Show code cell content

💡 Challenge

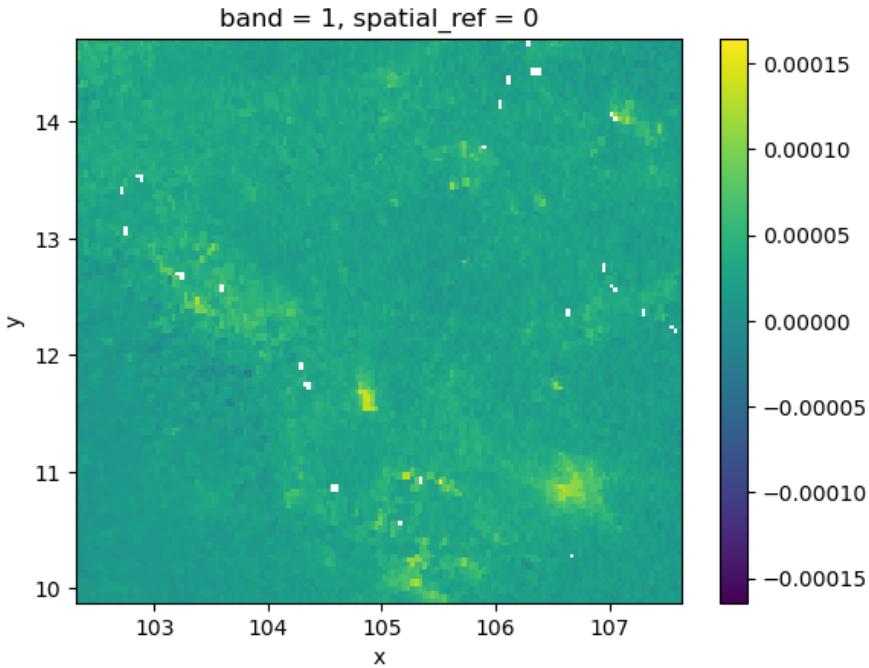
Give [Task 1](#) in [this block](#) of the GDS course a go.

Choropleths on surfaces

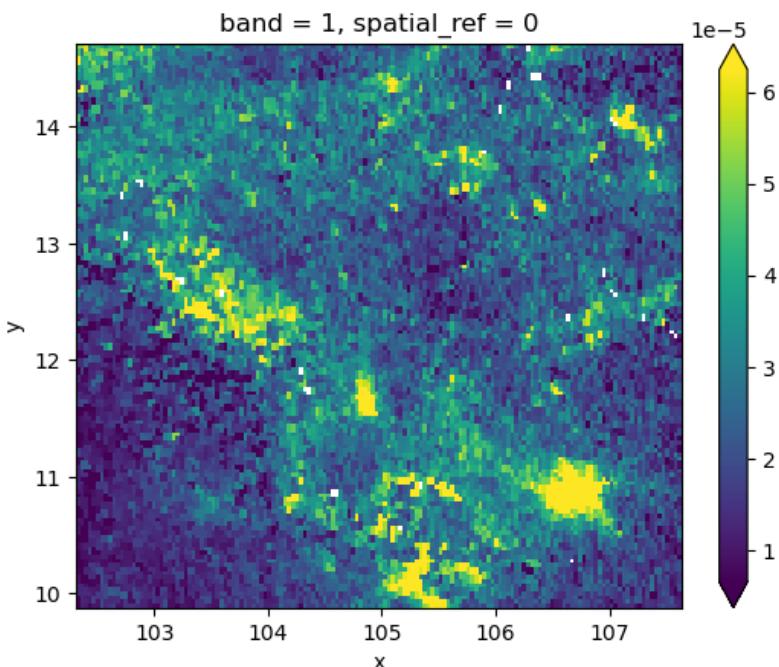
[Skip to main content](#)

- (Implicit) continuous equal interval

```
grid.where(  
    grid != grid.rio.nodata  
) .plot(cmap="viridis");
```



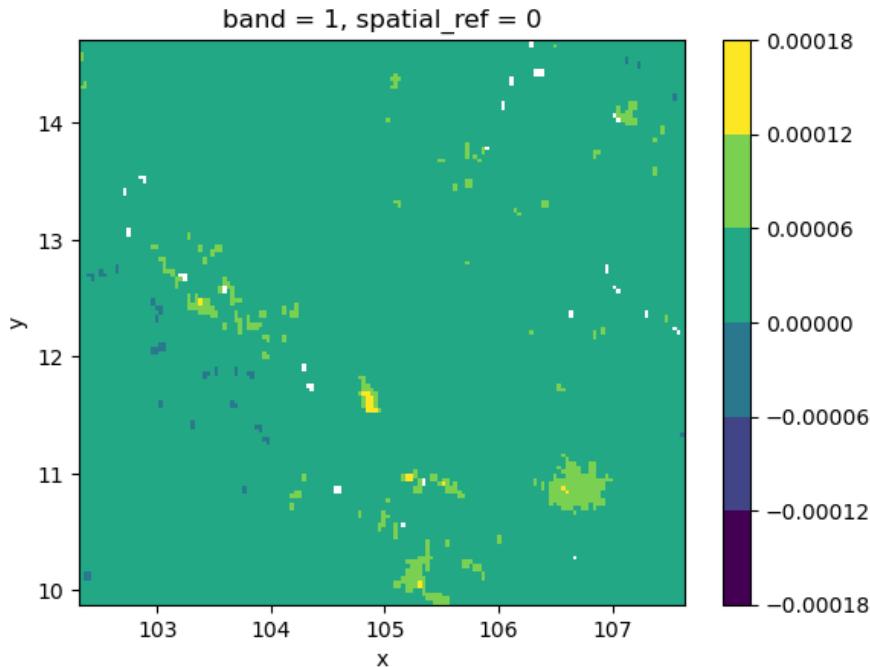
```
grid.where(  
    grid != grid.rio.nodata  
) .plot(cmap="viridis", robust=True);
```



[Skip to main content](#)

```
grid.where(  
    grid != grid.rio.nodata  
).plot(cmap="viridis", levels=7)
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x7fdd6012bcd0>
```

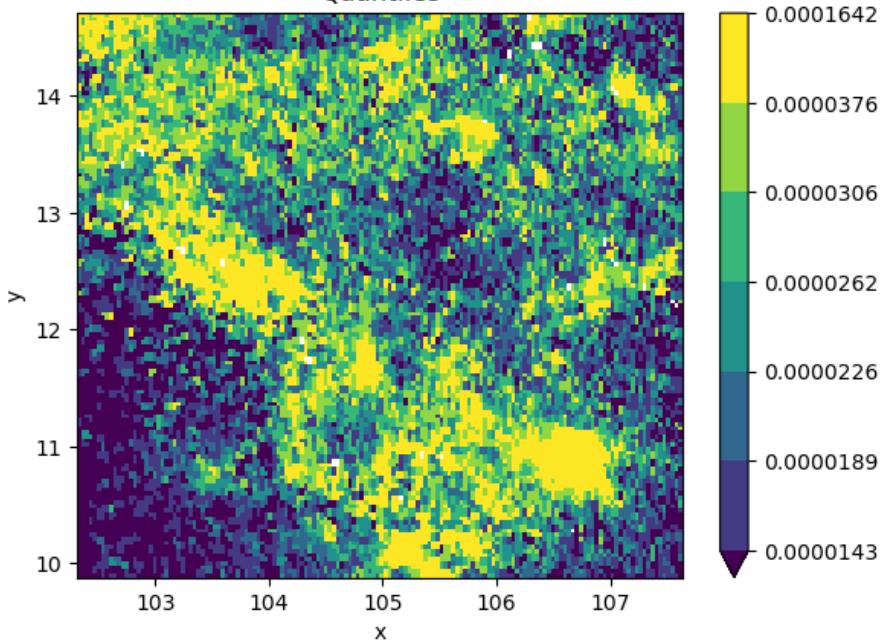


- Combining with `mapclassify`

```
grid_nona = grid.where(  
    grid != grid.rio.nodata  
)  
  
classi = mc.Quantiles(  
    grid_nona.to_series().dropna(), k=7  
)  
  
grid_nona.plot(  
    cmap="viridis", levels=classi.bins  
)  
plt.title(classi.name);
```

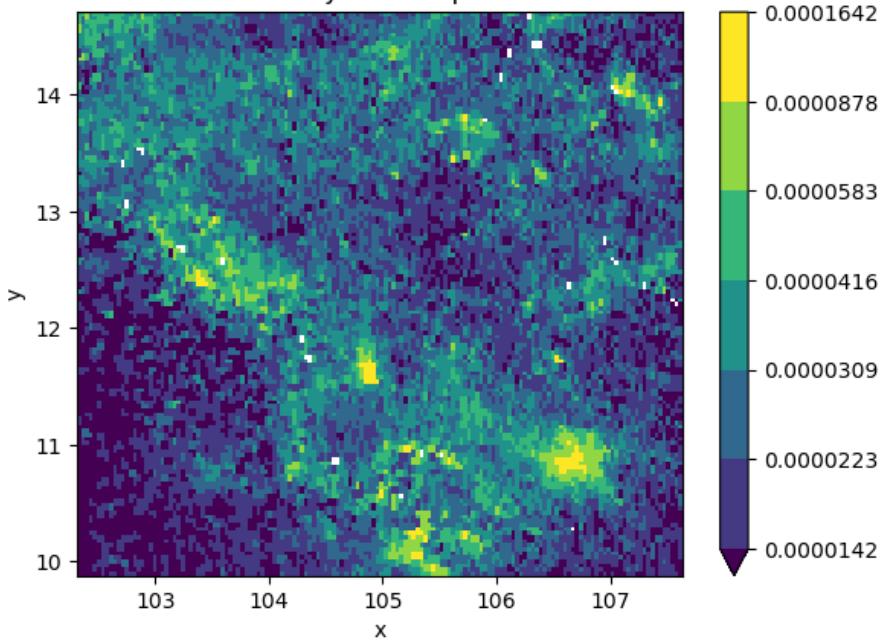
[Skip to main content](#)

Quantiles



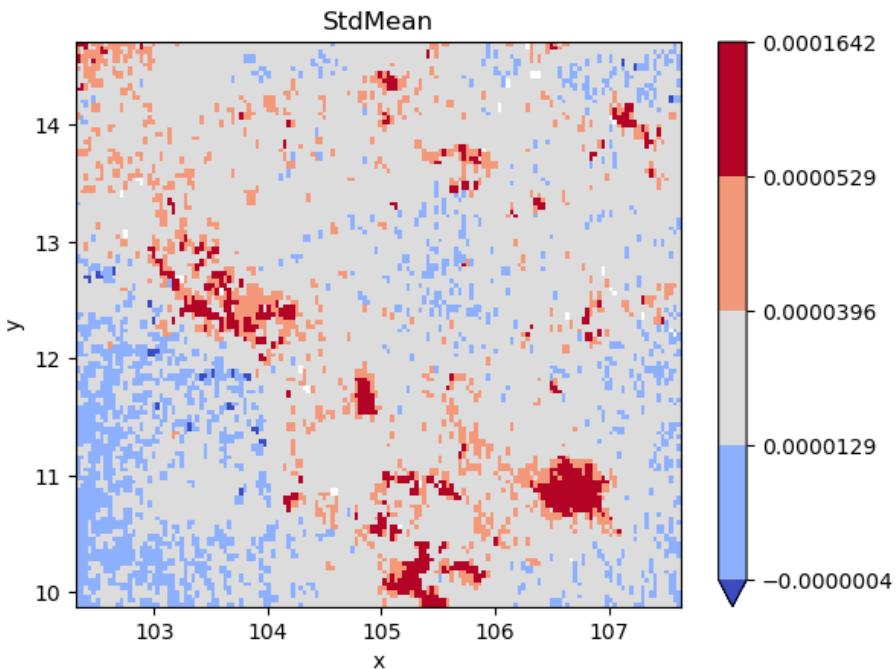
► Show code cell source

FisherJenksSampled

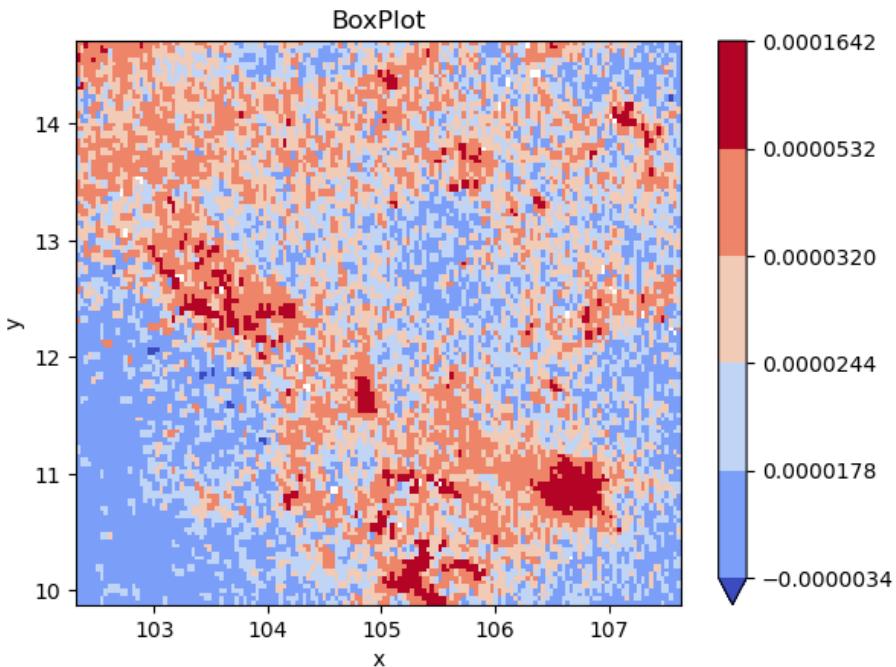


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[Skip to main content](#)



► Show code cell source



Challenge

Read the satellite image for Madrid used in the [previous section](#) and create three choropleths, one for each band, using the colormaps [Reds](#), [Greens](#), [Blues](#).

Play with different classification algorithms.

- Do the results change notably?

[Skip to main content](#)

Next steps

If you are interested in statistical maps based on classification, here are two recommendations to check out next:

- On the technical side, the [documentation for `mapclassify`](#) (including its [tutorials](#)) provides more detail and illustrates more classification algorithms than those reviewed in this block
- On a more conceptual note, Cynthia Brewer's "Designing better maps" [[Bre15](#)] is an excellent blueprint for good map making.

Spatial Feature Engineering (I)

Map Matching

Ahead of time...

Feature Engineering is a common term in machine learning that refers to the processes and transformations involved in turning data from the state in which the modeller access them into what is then fed to a model. This can take several forms, from standardisation of the input data, to the derivation of numeric scores that better describe aspects (*features*) of the data we are using.

Spatial Feature Engineering refers to operations we can use to derive "views" or summaries of our data that we can use in models, *using space* as the key medium to create them.

There is only one reading to complete for this block, [Chapter 12](#) of the GDS Book [[RABWng](#)]. The first block of Spatial Feature Engineering in this course loosely follows the first part of the chapter ([Map Matching](#)), so focus on this first sections for the block.

Hands-on coding

```
import pandas
import geopandas
import xarray, rioxarray
import contextily
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Check both geo-tables and the surface are in the same CRS:

```
(regions.crs.to_epsg() ==
cities.crs.to_epsg() ==
pollution.rio.crs.to_epsg())
)
```

[Skip to main content](#)

True

Polygons to points

In which region is a city?

```
sj = geopandas.sjoin(cities, regions)
```

```
#   City name | Region name  
sj[["UC_NM_MN", "adm2_name"]]
```

	UC_NM_MN	adm2_name
0	Sampov Lun	Sampov Lun
1	Khum Pech Chenda	Phnum Proek
2	Poipet	Paoy Paet
3	Sisophon	Serei Saophoan
4	Battambang	Battambang
5	Siem Reap	Siem Reap
6	Sihanoukville	Preah Sihanouk
7	N/A	Trapeang Prasat
8	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
9	Phnom Penh	Tuol Kouk
10	Kampong Cham	Kampong Cham

Challenge

Using the Madrid AirBnb [properties](#) and [neighbourhoods](#) dataset, can you determine the neighbourhood group of the first ten properties?

Points to polygons

If we were after the number of cities per region, it is a similar approach, with a ([groupby](#)) twist at the end:

```
regions.set_index(  
    "adm2_name"  
).assign(  
    city_count=sj.groupby("adm2_name").size()  
).info()
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
<class 'geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame'>
Index: 198 entries, Mongkol Borei to Administrative unit not available
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   adm2_altnm    122 non-null   object  
 1   motor_mean    198 non-null   float64 
 2   walk_mean     198 non-null   float64 
 3   no2_mean      198 non-null   float64 
 4   geometry      198 non-null   geometry 
 5   city_count    11 non-null   float64 
dtypes: float64(4), geometry(1), object(1)
memory usage: 18.9+ KB
```

Challenge

Using the Madrid AirBnb [properties](#), can you compute how many properties each neighbourhood group has?

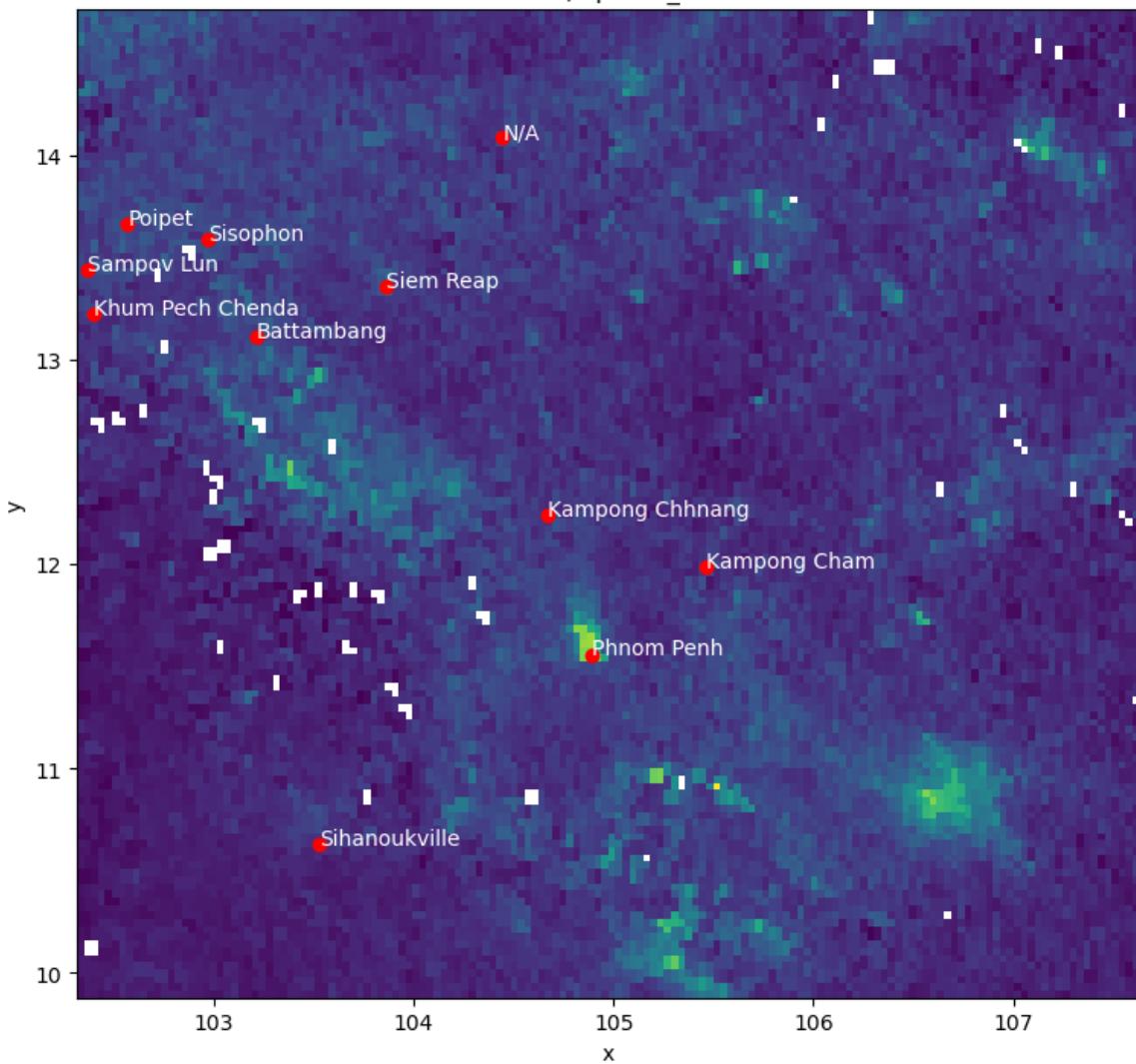
Surface to points

Consider attaching to each city in [cities](#) the pollution level, as expressed in [pollution](#).

▶ Show code cell source

[Skip to main content](#)

band = 1, spatial_ref = 0



```
from rasterstats import point_query

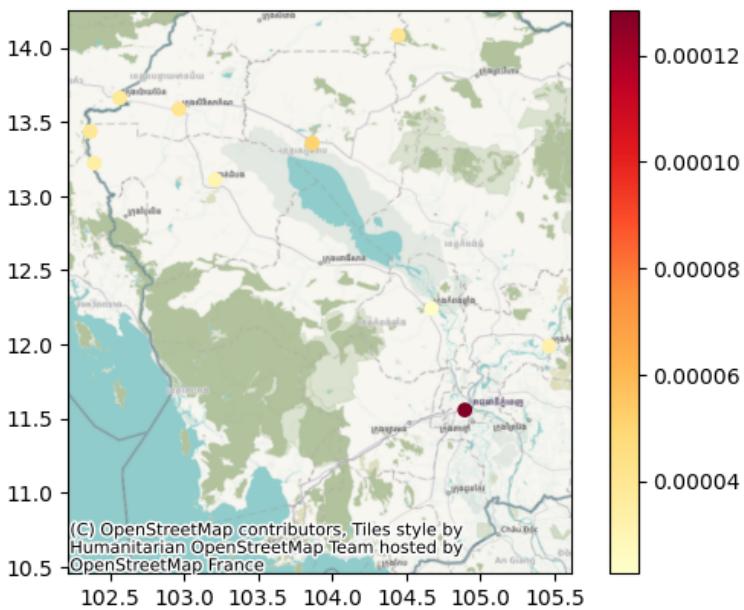
city_pollution = point_query(
    cities,
    pollution.values,
    affine=pollution.rio.transform(),
    nodata=pollution.rio.nodata
)
city_pollution
```

```
[3.9397064813333136e-05,
 3.4949825609644426e-05,
 3.825255125820345e-05,
 4.103826573585785e-05,
 3.067677208474005e-05,
 5.108273256655399e-05,
 2.2592785882580366e-05,
 4.050414400882722e-05,
 2.4383652926989897e-05,
 0.0001285838935209779,
 3.258245740282522e-05]
```

[Skip to main content](#)

And we can map these on the city locations:

```
ax = cities.assign(  
    pollution=city_pollution  
)  
.plot(  
    "pollution",  
    cmap="YlOrRd",  
    legend=True  
)  
  
contextily.add_basemap(  
    ax=ax, crs=cities.crs,  
);
```



Challenge

Can you calculate the pollution level at the centroid of each Cambodian region in the [regional aggregates](#) dataset? how does it compare to their average value?

Surface to polygons

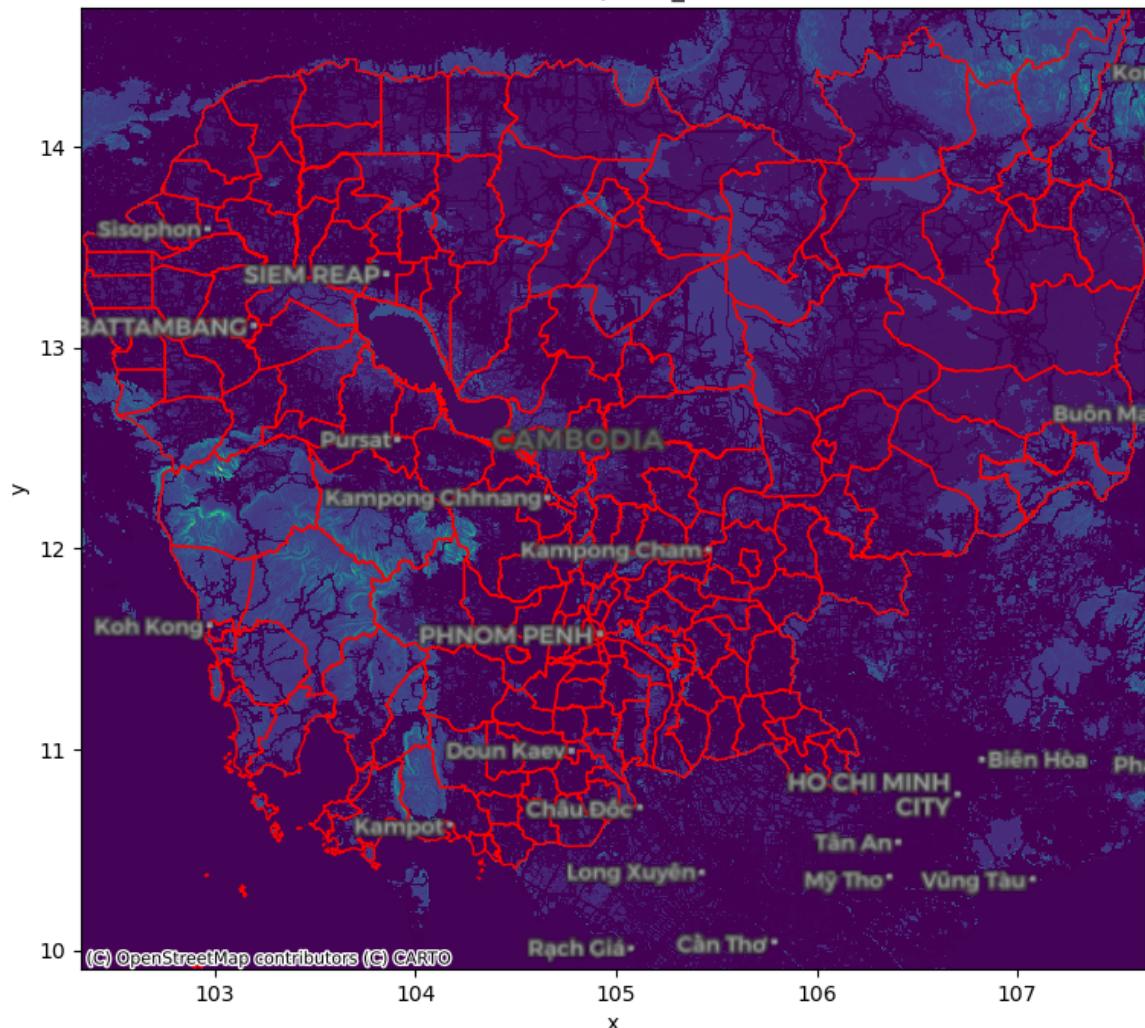
Instead of transferring to points, we want to aggregate all the information in a surface that falls *within* a polygon.

For this case, we will use the motorised friction surface. The question we are asking thus is: *what is the average degree of friction of each region?* Or, in other words: *what regions are harder to get through with motorised transport?*

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[Skip to main content](#)

band = 1, spatial_ref = 0



Again, we can rely on `rasterstats`:

```
from rasterstats import zonal_stats

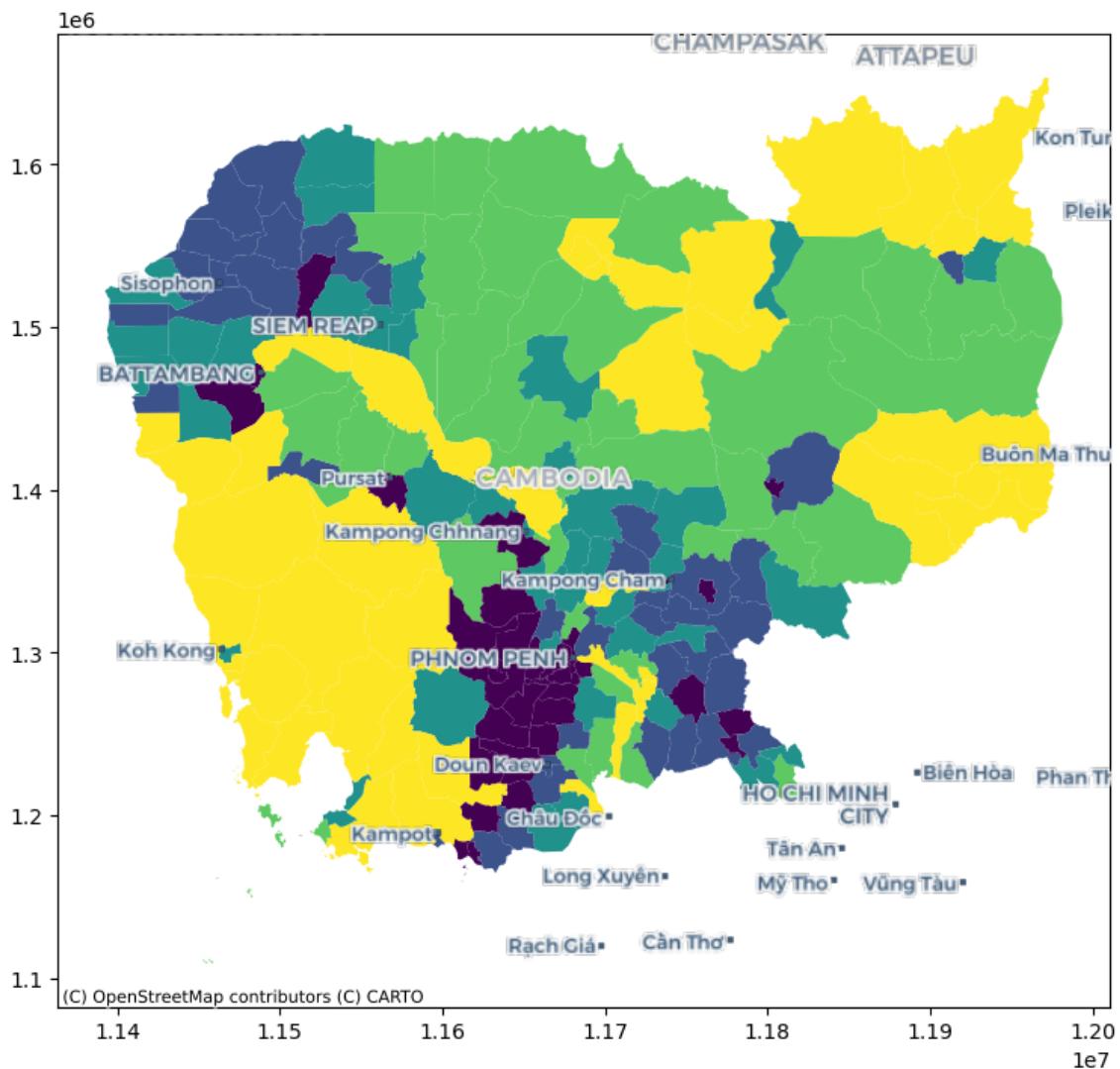
regional_friction = pandas.DataFrame(
    zonal_stats(
        regions,
        friction.values,
        affine=friction.rio.transform(),
        nodata=friction.rio.nodata
    ),
    index=regions.index
)
regional_friction.head()
```

[Skip to main content](#)

	min	max	mean	count
0	0.001200	0.037000	0.006494	979
1	0.001200	0.060000	0.007094	1317
2	0.001200	0.024112	0.006878	324
3	0.001333	0.060000	0.009543	758
4	0.001200	0.060132	0.008619	55

This can then also be mapped onto the polygon geography:

► Show code cell source



Challenge

Replicate the analysis above to obtain the average friction for each region using the walking surface ([cambodia_2020_walking_friction_surface.tif](#)).

[Skip to main content](#)

Surface to surface

If we want to align the `pollution` surface with that of `friction`, we need to resample them to make them “fit on the same frame”.

```
pollution.shape
```

```
(138, 152)
```

```
friction.shape
```

```
(574, 636)
```

This involves either moving one surface to the frame of the other one, or both into an entirely new one. For the sake of the illustration, we will do the latter and select a frame that is 300 by 400 pixels. Note this involves stretching (upsampling) `pollution`, while compressing (downsampling) `friction`.

```
# Define dimensions
dimX, dimY = 300, 400
minx, miny, maxx, maxy = pollution.rio.bounds()
# Create XY indices
ys = np.linspace(miny, maxy, dimY)
xs = np.linspace(minx, maxx, dimX)
# Set up placeholder array
canvas = xarray.DataArray(
    np.zeros((dimY, dimX)),
    coords=[ys, xs],
    dims=["y", "x"])
).rio.write_crs(4326) # Add CRS
```

```
cvs_pollution = pollution.rio.reproject_match(canvas)
cvs_friction = friction.rio.reproject_match(canvas)
```

```
cvs_pollution.shape
```

```
(400, 300)
```

```
cvs_pollution.shape == cvs_friction.shape
```

```
True
```

Challenge

Transfer the `pollution` surface to the frame of `friction`, and viceversa.

Attention

The following methods involve modelling and are thus more sophisticated. Take these as a conceptual introduction with an empirical illustration, but keep in mind there are extensive literatures on each of them and these cover some of the simplest cases.

Points to points

For this example, we will assume that, instead of a surface with pollution values, we only have available a sample of points and we would like to obtain estimates for other locations.

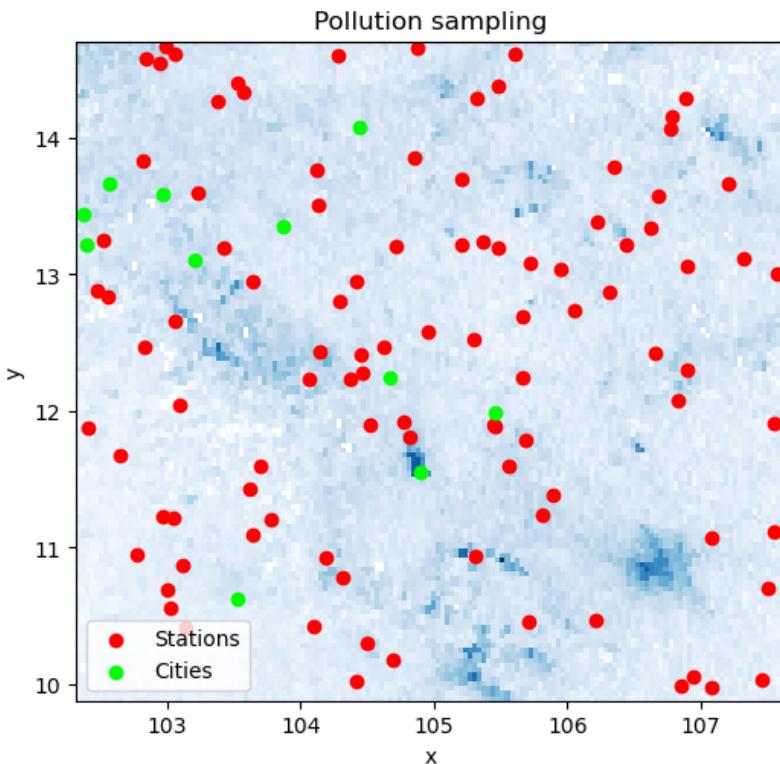
For that we will first generate 100 random points within the extent of `pollution` which we will take as the location of our measurement stations:

```
np.random.seed(123456)

bb = pollution.rio.bounds()
station_xs = np.random.uniform(bb[0], bb[2], 100)
station_ys = np.random.uniform(bb[1], bb[3], 100)
stations = geopandas.GeoSeries(
    geopandas.points_from_xy(station_xs, station_ys),
    crs="EPSG:4326"
)
```

Our station values come from the `pollution` surface, but we assume we do not have access to the latter, and we would like to obtain estimates for the location of the cities:

► Show code cell source



We will need the location and the pollution measurements for every station as separate arrays. Before we do that, since we will be calculating distances, we convert our coordinates to [a system](#) expressed in metres.

```
stations_mt = stations.to_crs(epsg=5726)
station_xys = np.array(
    [stations_mt.geometry.x, stations_mt.geometry.y]
).T
```

We also need to extract the pollution measurements for each station location:

```
station_measurements = np.array(
    point_query(
        stations,
        pollution.values,
        affine=pollution.rio.transform(),
        nodata=pollution.rio.nodata
    )
)
```

And finally, we will also need the locations of each city expressed in the same coordinate system:

```
cities_mt = cities.to_crs(epsg=5726)
city_xys = np.array(
    [cities_mt.geometry.x, cities_mt.geometry.y]
).T
```

For this illustration, we will use a k -nearest neighbors regression that estimates the value for each target point ([cities](#) in our case) as the average weighted by distance of its k nearest neighbors. In this illustration we will use $k = 10$.

[Skip to main content](#)

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor  
  
model = KNeighborsRegressor(  
    n_neighbors=10, weights="distance"  
).fit(station_xys, station_measurements)
```

Once we have trained the model, we can use it to obtain predictions for each city location:

```
predictions = model.predict(city_xys)
```

These can be compared with the originally observed values:

```
p2p_comparison = pandas.DataFrame(  
    {  
        "Observed": city_pollution,  
        "Predicted": predictions  
    },  
    index=cities["UC_NM_MN"]  
)
```

```
p2p_comparison
```

	Observed	Predicted
UC_NM_MN		
Sampov Lun	0.000039	0.000027
Khum Pech Chenda	0.000035	0.000025
Poipet	0.000038	0.000030
Sisophon	0.000041	0.000030
Battambang	0.000031	0.000027
Siem Reap	0.000051	0.000027
Sihanoukville	0.000023	0.000019
N/A	0.000041	0.000028
Kampong Chhnang	0.000024	0.000032
Phnom Penh	0.000129	0.000042
Kampong Cham	0.000033	0.000033

🔔 Challenge

Replicate the analysis above with $k = 15$ and $k = 5$. Do results change? Why do you think that is?

[Skip to main content](#)

Points to surface

Imagine we do not have a surface like `pollution` but we need it. In this context, if you have measurements from some locations, such as in `stations`, we can use the approach reviewed above to generate a surface. The trick to do this is to realise that we can generate a *uniform* grid of target locations that we can then express as a surface.

We will set as our target locations those of the pixels in the target surface we have seen [above](#):

```
canvas_mt = canvas.rio.reproject(5726)
```

```
xy_pairs = canvas_mt.to_series().index
xys = np.array([
    xy_pairs.get_level_values("x"),
    xy_pairs.get_level_values("y")
]).T
```

To obtain pollution estimates at each location, we can `predict` with `model`:

```
predictions_grid = model.predict(xys)
```

And with these at hand, we can convert them into a surface:

```
predictions_series = pandas.DataFrame(
    {"predictions_grid": predictions_grid}
).join(
    pandas.DataFrame(xys, columns=["x", "y"])
).set_index(["y", "x"])

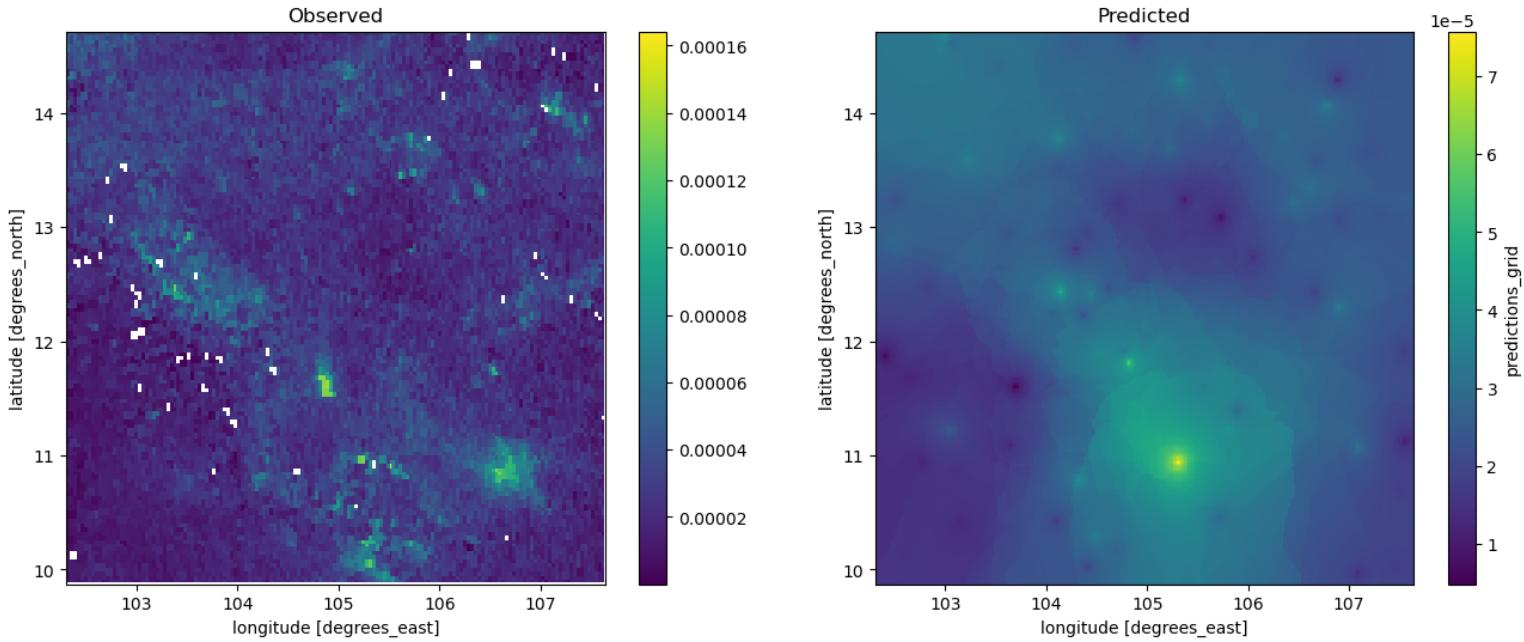
predictions_surface = xarray.DataArray().from_series(
    predictions_series["predictions_grid"]
).rio.write_crs(canvas_mt.rio.crs)
```

```
f, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(16, 6))

cvs_pollution.where(
    cvs_pollution>0
).plot(ax=axs[0])
axs[0].set_title("Observed")

predictions_surface.where(
    predictions_surface>0
).rio.reproject_match(
    cvs_pollution
).plot(ax=axs[1])
axs[1].set_title("Predicted")

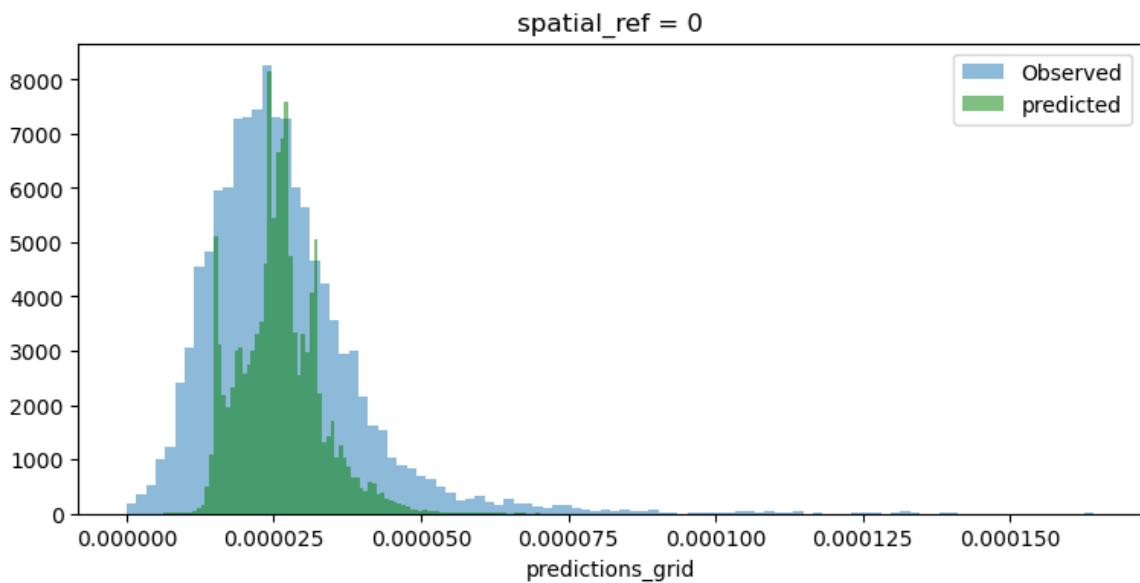
plt.show()
```



```

f, ax = plt.subplots(1, figsize=(9, 4))
cvs_pollution.where(
    cvs_pollution>0
).plot_hist(
    bins=100, alpha=0.5, ax=ax, label="Observed"
)
predictions_surface.rio.reproject_match(
    cvs_pollution
).plot.hist(
    bins=100, alpha=0.5, ax=ax, color="g", label="predicted"
)
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



Room for improvement but, remember this was a rough first pass!

[Skip to main content](#)

Challenge

Train a model with pollution measurements from each city location and generate a surface from it. *How does the output compare to the one above? Why do you think that is?*

Polygons to polygons

In this final example, we transfer data from a polygon geography to *another* polygon geography. Effectively, we re-apportion values from one set of areas to another based on the extent of shared area.

Our illustration will cover how to move pollution estimates from `regions` into a uniform hexagonal grid we will first create.

```
import tobler

hex_grid = tobler.util.h3fy(
    regions, resolution=5
)
```

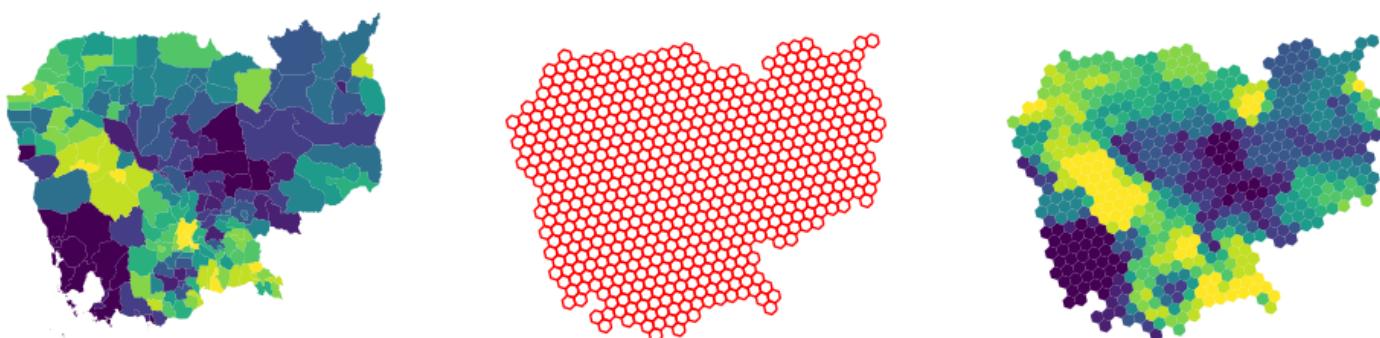
Not that pollution is expressed as an *intensive* (rate) variable. We need to recognise this when specifying the interpolation model:

```
%%time
pollution_hex = tobler.area_weighted.area_interpolate(
    regions.assign(geometry=regions.buffer(0)).to_crs(epsg=5726),
    hex_grid.to_crs(epsg=5726),
    intensive_variables=["no2_mean"]
)
```

```
CPU times: user 440 ms, sys: 4.92 ms, total: 445 ms
Wall time: 447 ms
```

And the results look like:

► Show code cell source



[Skip to main content](#)

Challenge

Replicate the analytis using `resolution = 4`. How is the result different? Why?

Next steps

If you are interested in learning more about spatial feature engineering through map matching, the following pointers might be useful to delve deeper into specific types of “data transfer”:

- The `datashader` library is a great option to transfer geo-tables into surfaces, providing tooling to perform these operations in a highly efficient and performant way.
- When aggregating surfaces into geo-tables, the library `rasterstats` contains most if not all of the machinery you will need.
- For transfers from polygon to polygon geographies, `tobler` is your friend. Its official documentation contains examples for different use cases.

Spatial Feature Engineering (II)

Map Synthesis

Ahead of time...

In this second part of Spatial Feature Engineering, we turn to Map Synthesis. There is only one reading to complete for this block, [Chapter 12](#) of the GDS Book [[RABWng](#)]. This block of Spatial Feature Engineering in this course loosely follows the second part of the chapter ([Map Synthesis](#)).

Hands-on coding

```
import pandas, geopandas
import numpy as np
import contextily
import tobler
```

We will be working with a modified version of `pts`:

- Since we will require distance calculations, we will switch to the Spanish official projection
- To make calculations in the illustration near-instantaneous, we will work with a smaller (random) sample of Airbnb properties (10% of the total)

```
db = pts.sample(
    frac=0.1, random_state=123
    # ... other options
```

[Skip to main content](#)

As you can see in the description, the new CRS is expressed in metres:

```
db.crs
```

```
<Projected CRS: EPSG:25830>
Name: ETRS89 / UTM zone 30N
Axis Info [cartesian]:
- E[east]: Easting (metre)
- N[north]: Northing (metre)
Area of Use:
- name: Europe between 6°W and 0°W: Faroe Islands offshore; Ireland - offshore; Jan Mayen - offshore; Nor
- bounds: (-6.0, 35.26, 0.01, 80.49)
Coordinate Operation:
- name: UTM zone 30N
- method: Transverse Mercator
Datum: European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 ensemble
- Ellipsoid: GRS 1980
- Prime Meridian: Greenwich
```

Distance buffers

How many Airbnb's are within 500m of each Airbnb?

```
from pysal.lib import weights
```

Using `DistanceBand`, we can build a spatial weights matrix that assigns `1` to each observation within 500m, and `0` otherwise.

```
%%time
w500m = weights.DistanceBand.from_dataframe(
    db, threshold=500, binary=True
)
```

```
CPU times: user 283 ms, sys: 16.8 ms, total: 300 ms
Wall time: 303 ms
```

```
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/libpysal/weights/weights.py:224: UserWarning: The weights
There are 86 disconnected components.
There are 47 islands with ids: 6878, 16772, 15006, 1336, 3168, 15193, 1043, 5257, 4943, 12849, 10609, 11
warnings.warn(message)
```

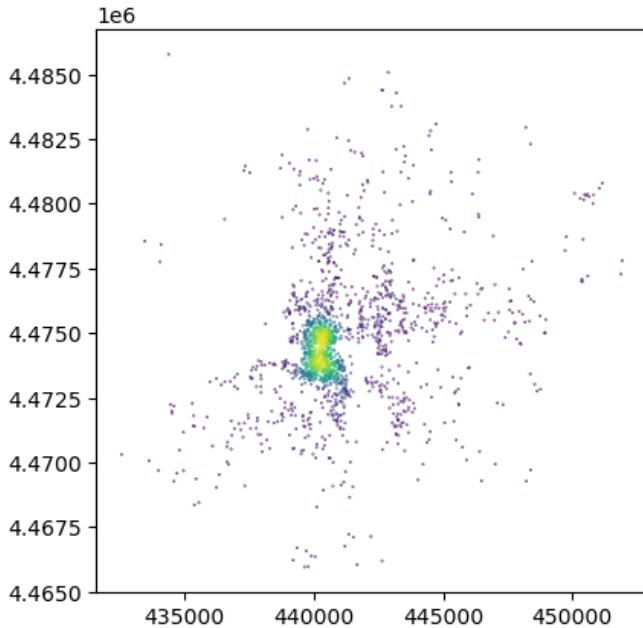
The number of neighbors can be accessed through the `cardinalities` attribute:

```
n_neis = pandas.Series(w500m.cardinalities)
n_neis.head()
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
11297    213
2659      5
16242     21
15565      9
14707    159
dtype: int64
```

► Show code cell source



Challenge

Calculate the number of Airbnb properties within 250m of each other property. *What is the average?*

Distance rings

How many Airbnb's are between 500m and 1km of each Airbnb?

```
%%time
w1km = weights.DistanceBand.from_dataframe(
    db, threshold=1000, binary=True
)
```

```
CPU times: user 915 ms, sys: 67.5 ms, total: 982 ms
Wall time: 995 ms
```

```
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/libpsal/weights/weights.py:224: UserWarning: The weights
There are 20 disconnected components.
There are 5 islands with ids: 4943, 12849, 15467, 13525, 11932.
warnings.warn(message)
```

[Skip to main content](#)

Now, we could do simply a subtraction:

```
n_ring_neis = pandas.Series(w1km.cardinalities) - n_neis
```

Or, if we need to know *which is which*, we can use set operations on weights:

```
w_ring = weights.w_difference(w1km, w500m, constrained=False)
```

```
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/libpsal/weights/weights.py:224: UserWarning: The weights
There are 34 disconnected components.
There are 23 islands with ids: 3744, 4143, 4857, 4943, 6986, 8345, 8399, 9062, 10592, 10865, 11574, 1161
warnings.warn(message)
```

And we can confirm they're both the same:

```
(pandas.Series(w_ring.cardinalities) - n_ring_neis).sum()
```

```
0
```

🔔 Challenge

Can you create a plot with the following two lines?

- One depicting the average number of properties within a range of 50m, 100m, 250m, 500m, 750m
- Another one with the *increase* of average neighbors for the same distances above

Cluster membership (points)

We can use the spatial configuration of observations to classify them as part of clusters or not, which can then be encoded, for example, as dummy variables in a model.

```
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN

min_pct = 2
min_pts = len(db) * min_pct // 100
eps = 500
```

We will illustrate it with a minimum number of points of `min_pct` % of the sample and a maximum radius of `eps` metres.

[Skip to main content](#)

```

model = DBSCAN(min_samples=min_pts, eps=eps)
model.fit(
    db.assign(
        x=db.geometry.x
    ).assign(
        y=db.geometry.y
    )[['x', 'y']]
);

```

We will attach the labels to `db` for easy access:

```
db["labels"] = model.labels_
```

We can define boundaries to turn point clusters into polygons if that fits our needs better:

```

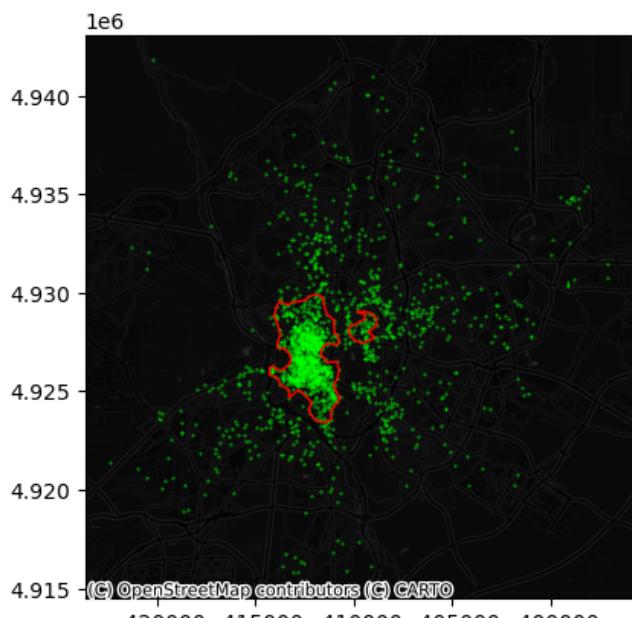
from pysal.lib import cg

boundaries = []
cl_ids = [i for i in db["labels"].unique() if i != -1]
for cl_id in cl_ids:
    sub = db.query(f"labels == {cl_id}")
    cluster_boundaries = cg.alpha_shape_auto(
        np.array(
            [sub.geometry.x, sub.geometry.y]
        ).T,
    )
    boundaries.append(cluster_boundaries)
boundaries = geopandas.GeoSeries(
    boundaries, index=cl_ids, crs=db.crs
)

```

And we can see what the clusters look like:

► Show code cell source



[Skip to main content](#)

Challenge

How does the map above change if you require 5% of points instead of 2% for a candidate cluster to be considered so?

Cluster membership (polygons)

We can take a similar approach as above if we have polygon geographies instead of points. Rather than using DBSCAN, here we can rely on local indicators of spatial association (LISAs) to pick up spatial concentrations of high or low values.

For the illustration, we will aggregate the location of Airbnb properties to a regular hexagonal grid, similar to how we generated it when [transferring from polygons to polygons](#). First we create a polygon covering the extent of points:

```
one = geopandas.GeoSeries(  
    [cg.alpha_shape_auto(  
        np.array(  
            [db.geometry.x, db.geometry.y]  
        ).T,  
    )],  
    crs=db.crs  
)
```

Then we can tessellate:

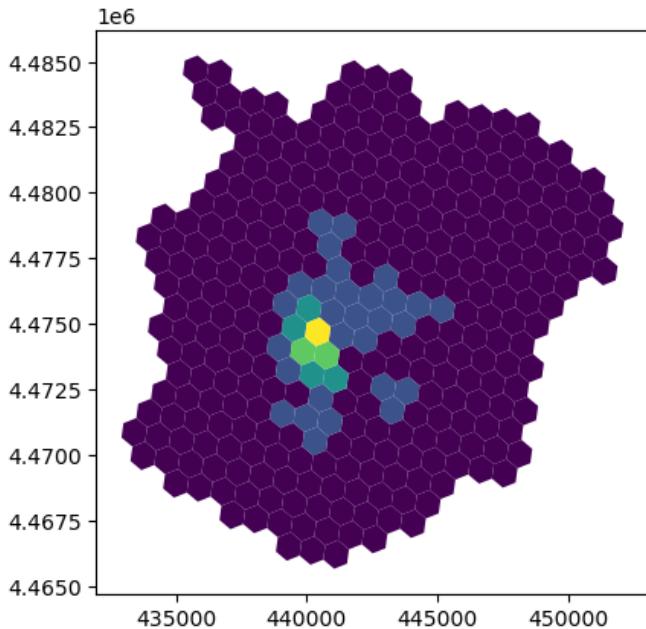
```
abb_hex = tobler.util.h3fy(  
    one, resolution=8  
)
```

```
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/pyproj/crs/crs.py:1293: UserWarning: You will likely lose  
    proj = self._crs.to_proj4(version=version)
```

And obtain a count of points in each polygon:

```
counts = geopandas.sjoin(  
    db, abb_hex  
)  
.groupby(  
    "index_right"  
)  
.size()  
  
abb_hex["count"] = counts  
abb_hex["count"] = abb_hex["count"].fillna(0)  
  
abb_hex.plot("count", scheme="fisherjenks");
```

[Skip to main content](#)



To identify spatial clusters, we rely on `esda`:

```
from pysal.explore import esda
```

```
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/numba/core/decorators.py:262: NumbaDeprecationWarning: nu
  warnings.warn(msg, NumbaDeprecationWarning)
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/numba/core/decorators.py:262: NumbaDeprecationWarning: nu
  warnings.warn(msg, NumbaDeprecationWarning)
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/quantecon/lss.py:20: NumbaDeprecationWarning: The 'nopyth
  def simulate_linear_model(A, x0, v, ts_length):
/opt/conda/envs/gds/lib/python3.9/site-packages/spaghetti/network.py:40: FutureWarning: The next major re
  warnings.warn(dep_msg, FutureWarning, stacklevel=1)
```

And compute the LISA statistics:

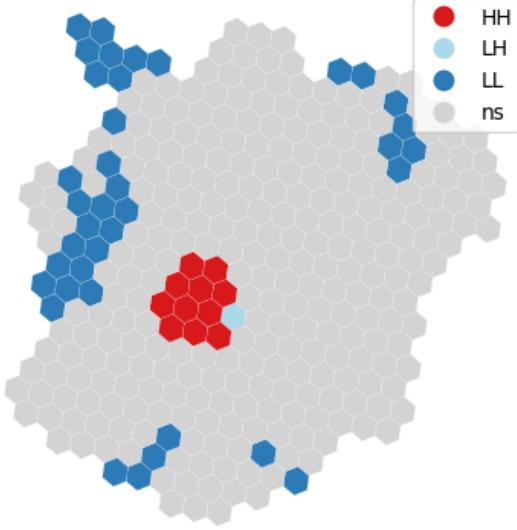
```
w = weights.Queen.from_dataframe(abb_hex)
lisa = esda.Moran_Local(abb_hex["count"], w)
```

```
/tmp/ipykernel_2683/2473509840.py:1: FutureWarning: `use_index` defaults to False but will default to Tru
w = weights.Queen.from_dataframe(abb_hex)
```

For a visual inspection of the clusters, `splot`:

```
from pysal.viz import splot
from splot.esda import lisa_cluster
```

```
lisa_cluster(lisa, abb_hex, p=0.01);
```



And, if we want to extract the labels for each polygon, we can do so from the `lisa` object:

```
lisa.q * (lisa.p_sim < 0.01)
```

Next steps

If you want a bit more background into some of the techniques reviewed in this block, the following might be of interest:

- [Block E](#) of the GDS Course [AB19] will introduce you to more techniques like the LISAs seen above to explore the spatial dimension of the statistical properties of your data. If you want a more detailed read, [Chapter 4](#) of the GDS Book [RABWng] will do just that.
 - [Block E](#) of the GDS Course [AB19] will introduce you to more techniques like the LISAs seen above to explore the spatial dimension of the statistical properties of your data. If you want a more detailed read, [Chapter 7](#) of the GDS Book [RABWng] will do just that.
 - [Block H](#) of the GDS Course [AB19] will introduce you to more techniques for exploring point patterns. If you want a more comprehensive read [Chapter 8](#) of the GDS Book [RARWng] will do just that

[Skip to main content](#)

OpenStreetMap

Ahead of time...

This session is all about OpenStreetMap. To provide an overview of what the project is, whether you have never heard of it or you are somewhat familiar, the following will set your mind “on course”:

- The following short clip provides a general overview of what OpenStreetMap is

Two Minute Tutorials: What is OpenStreetMap?



- [This recent piece](#) contains several interesting points about how OpenStreetMap is currently being created and some of the implications this model may have.
- Anderson et al. (2019) [[ASP19](#)] provides some of the academic underpinnings to the views expressed in Morrison’s piece

Hands-on coding

```
import geopandas
import contextily
from IPython.display import GeoJSON
```

Since some of the query options we will discuss involve pre-defined extents, we will read the Madrid neighbourhoods dataset first:

To make some of the examples below easy on OpenStreetMap servers, we will single out the smallest neighborhood:

```
areas = neis.to_crs(
    epsg=32630
).area

smallest = neis[areas == areas.min()]
smallest
```

neighbourhood neighbourhood_group

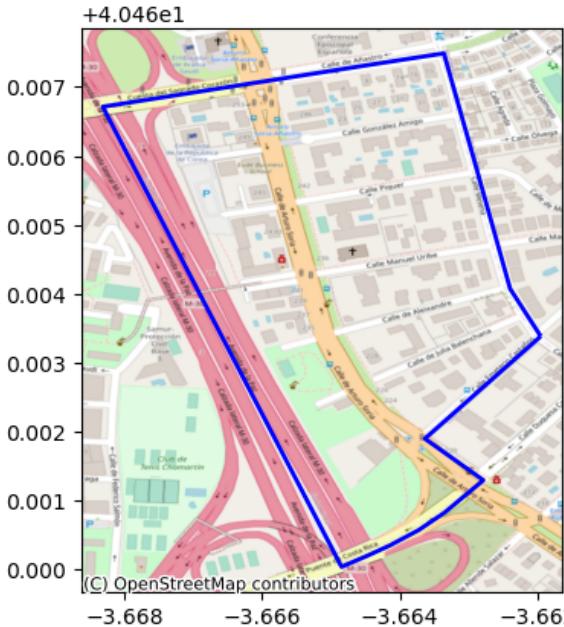
geometry

[Skip to main content](#)

```

ax = smallest.plot(
    facecolor="none", edgecolor="blue", linewidth=2
)
contextily.add_basemap(
    ax,
    crs=smallest.crs,
    source=contextily.providers.OpenStreetMap.Mapnik
);

```



osmnx

```
import osmnx as ox
```

► Show code cell source

Tip

Much of the methods covered here rely on the `osmnx.features` module. Check out its reference [here](#)

There are two broad areas to keep in mind when querying data on OpenStreetMap through `osmnx`:

- The interface to specify the *extent* of the search
- The *nature* of the entities being queried. Here, the interface relies entirely on OpenStreetMap's tagging system. Given the distributed nature of the project, this is variable, but a good place to start is:

<https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Tags>

[Skip to main content](#)

```
received_entities = ox.features_from_XXX(  
    <extent>, tags={<key>: True/<value(s)>}, ...  
)
```

The `<extent>` can take several forms:

▶ Show code cell source

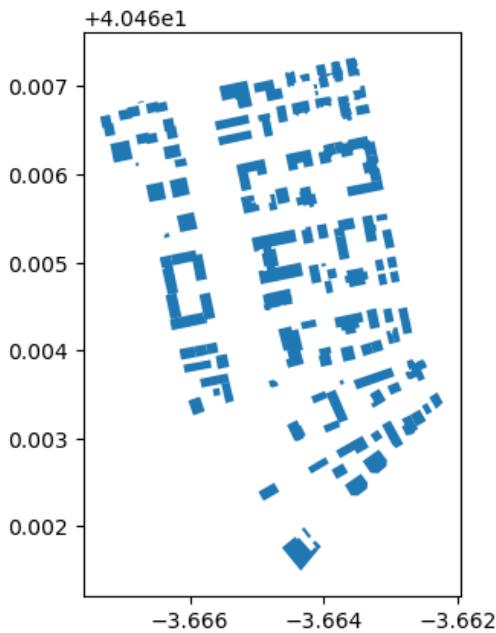
```
['features_from_address',  
'features_from_bbox',  
'features_from_place',  
'features_from_point',  
'features_from_polygon',  
'features_from_xml']
```

The `tags` follow the [official feature spec](#).

Buildings

```
blgs = ox.features_from_polygon(  
    smallest.squeeze().geometry, tags={"building": True}  
)
```

```
blgs.plot();
```



```
blgs.info()
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
<class 'geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame'>
MultiIndex: 115 entries, ('way', 442595762) to ('way', 577690922)
Data columns (total 27 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   name              2 non-null      object  
 1   amenity           2 non-null      object  
 2   geometry          115 non-null    geometry 
 3   nodes              115 non-null    object  
 4   building           115 non-null    object  
 5   addr:housenumber  21 non-null     object  
 6   addr:postcode      3 non-null     object  
 7   addr:street        9 non-null     object  
 8   denomination       1 non-null     object  
 9   phone              2 non-null     object  
 10  religion           1 non-null     object  
 11  source             1 non-null     object  
 12  source:date        1 non-null     object  
 13  url               1 non-null     object  
 14  wheelchair         1 non-null     object  
 15  building:levels   11 non-null    object  
 16  addr:city          8 non-null     object  
 17  addr:country       6 non-null     object  
 18  wikidata           1 non-null     object  
 19  website            1 non-null     object  
 20  country            1 non-null     object  
 21  diplomatic         1 non-null     object  
 22  name:en            1 non-null     object  
 23  name:fr            1 non-null     object  
 24  name:ko            1 non-null     object  
 25  office              1 non-null     object  
 26  target              1 non-null     object  
dtypes: geometry(1), object(26)
memory usage: 29.7+ KB
```

```
blgs.head()
```

		name	amenity	geometry	nodes	building	addr:houseumber	addr:postc
element_type	osmid							
way	442595762			POLYGON ((-3.66377 40.46317, -3.66363 40.46322...)	[4402722774, 4402722775, 4402722776, 440272277...)	yes		
		NaN	NaN				NaN	I
	442595763	NaN	NaN	POLYGON ((-3.66394 40.46346, -3.66415 40.46339...)	[4402722778, 4402722779, 4402722780, 440272278...)	yes		
		NaN	NaN				NaN	I
	442595764	NaN	NaN	POLYGON ((-3.66379 40.46321, -3.66401 40.46314...)	[4402722782, 4402722783, 4402722784, 440272278...)	yes		
		NaN	NaN				NaN	I
	442595765	NaN	NaN	POLYGON ((-3.66351 40.46356, -3.66294 40.46371...)	[4402722786, 4402722787, 4402722788, 440272278...)	yes		
		NaN	NaN				NaN	I
	442596830	NaN	NaN	POLYGON ((-3.66293 40.46289, -3.66281 40.46294...)	[4402729658, 4402729659, 4402729660, 440272966...)	yes		
		NaN	NaN				NaN	I

5 rows × 27 columns

If you want to visit the entity online, you can do so at:

https://www.openstreetmap.org/<unique_id>

Challenge

Extract the building footprints for the Sol neighbourhood in [neis](#)

Other polygons

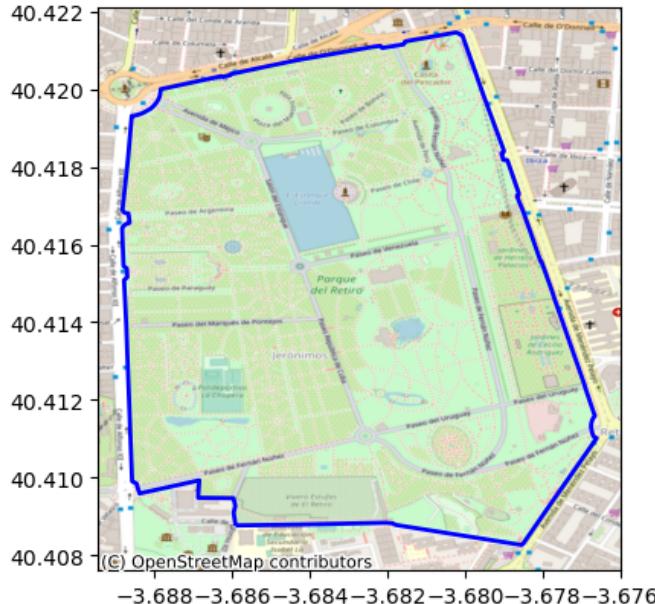
```
park = ox.features_from_place(  
    "Parque El Retiro, Madrid", tags={"leisure": "park"}  
)
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```

ax = park.plot(
    facecolor="none", edgecolor="blue", linewidth=2
)
contextily.add_basemap(
    ax,
    crs=smallest.crs,
    source=contextily.providers.OpenStreetMap.Mapnik
);

```



Points of interest

Bars around Atocha station:

```

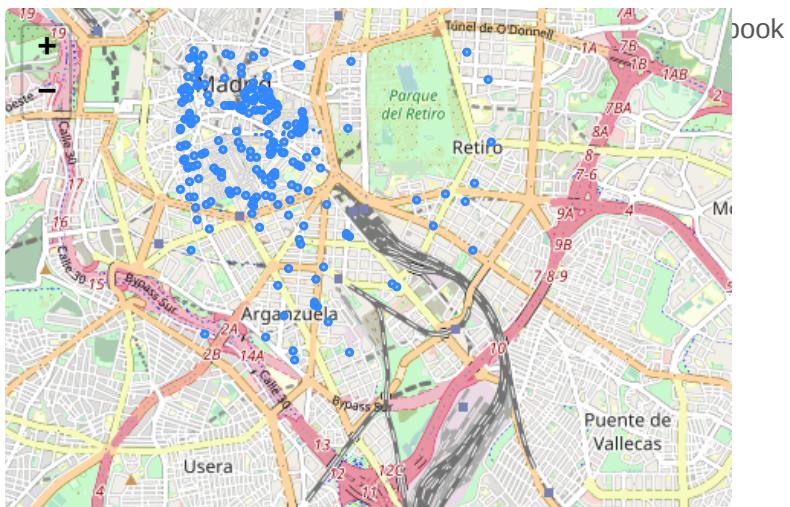
bars = ox.features_from_address(
    "Puerta de Atocha, Madrid", tags={"amenity": "bar"}, dist=1500
)

```

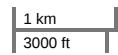
We can quickly explore with [GeoJSON](#):

```
bars.explore()
```

[Skip to main content](#)



book



Leaflet (<https://leafletjs.com>) | Data by © OpenStreetMap (<http://openstreetmap.org>), under ODbL (<http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

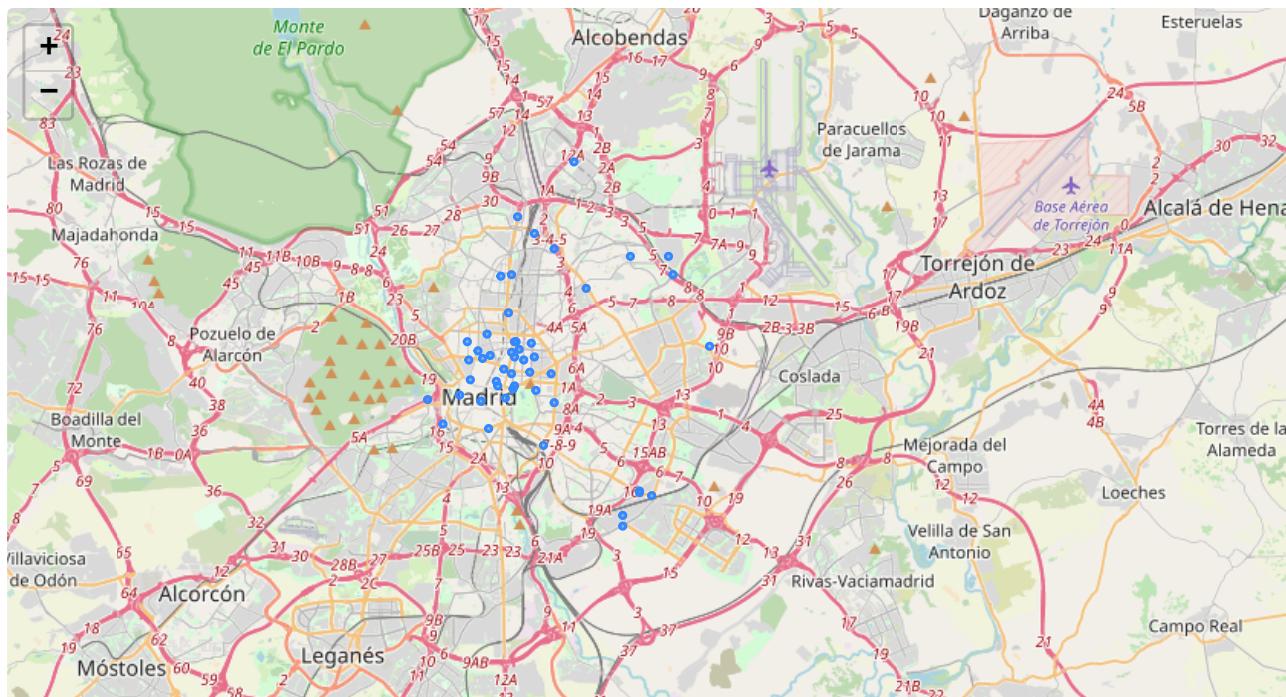
And stores within Malasaña:

```
shops = ox.features_from_address(
    "Malasaña, Madrid, Spain", # Boundary to search within
    tags={
        "shop": True,
        "landuse": ["retail", "commercial"],
        "building": "retail"
    },
    dist=1000
)
```

We use `features_from_place` for delineated areas ("polygonal entities"):

```
cs = ox.features_from_place(
    "Madrid, Spain",
    tags={"amenity": "charging_station"}
)
cs.explore()
```

[Skip to main content](#)



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Similarly, we can work with location data. For example, searches around a given point:

```
bakeries = ox.features_from_point(
    (40.418881103417675, -3.692044615745544),
    tags={"shop": "bakery", "craft": "bakery"},
    dist=500
)
GeoJSON(bakeries.__geo_interface__)
```

<IPython.display.GeoJSON object>

Challenge

- How many music shops does OSM record within 750 metres of Puerta de Alcalá?
- Are there more restaurants or clothing shops within the polygon that represents the Pacífico neighbourhood in [neis](#) table?

Streets

Street data can be obtained as another type of entity, as above; or as a graph object.

[Skip to main content](#)

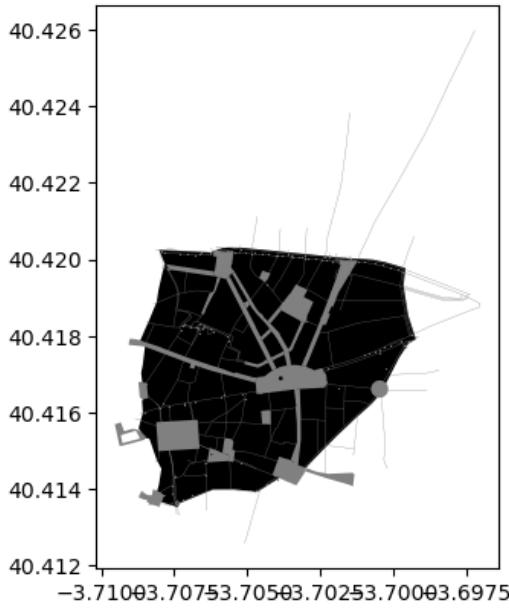
```

centro = ox.features_from_polygon(
    neis.query("neighbourhood == 'Sol'").squeeze().geometry,
    tags={"highway": True}
)

```

We can get a quick peak into what is returned (grey), compared to the region we used for the query:

► Show code cell source



This however will return all sorts of things:

`centro.geometry`

```

element_type osmid
node          21734214      POINT (-3.70427 40.41662)
              21734250      POINT (-3.70802 40.41612)
              21734252      POINT (-3.70847 40.41677)
              21968134      POINT (-3.69945 40.41786)
              21968197      POINT (-3.70054 40.41645)
              ...
way           907553665     LINESTRING (-3.70686 40.41380, -3.70719 40.41369)
              909056211     LINESTRING (-3.70705 40.42021, -3.70680 40.42020)
relation      5662178      POLYGON ((-3.70948 40.41551, -3.70952 40.41563...
              7424032      POLYGON ((-3.70263 40.41712, -3.70253 40.41714...
              8765884      POLYGON ((-3.70636 40.41475, -3.70635 40.41481...
Name: geometry, Length: 609, dtype: geometry

```

Spatial graphs

This returns clean, processed *graph* objects for the street network:

[Skip to main content](#)

```
centro_gr = ox.graph_from_polygon(  
    neis.query("neighbourhood == 'Sol'").squeeze().geometry,  
)
```

```
centro_gr
```

```
<networkx.classes.multidigraph.MultiDiGraph at 0x7fb37850c610>
```

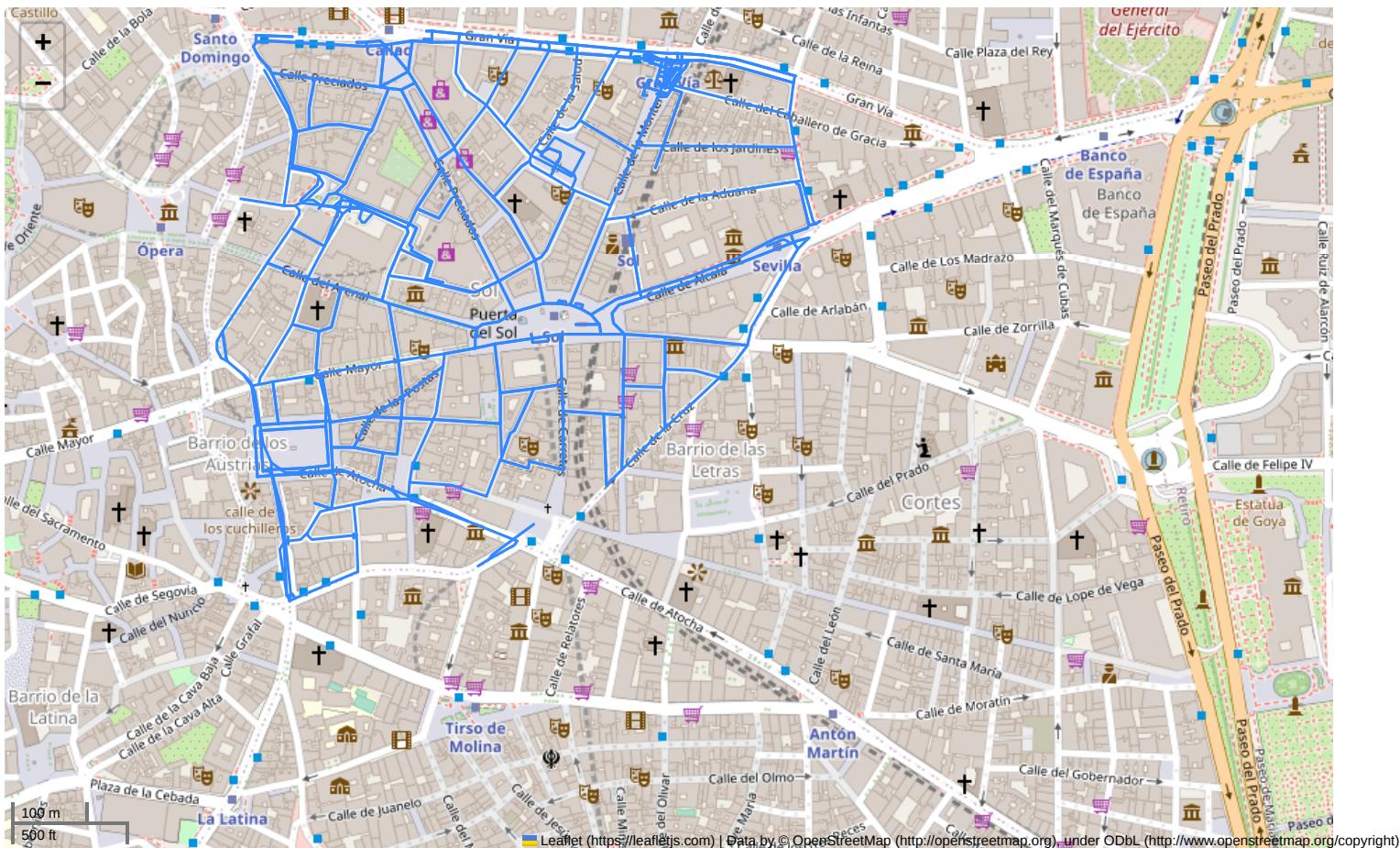
And to visualise it:

```
ox.plot_figure_ground(centro_gr);
```



```
(  
    ox.graph_to_gdfs(centro_gr, nodes=False)  
    .explore()  
)
```

[Skip to main content](#)



Challenge

How many bookshops are within a 50m radius of the Paseo de la Castellana?

Bonus tip: this one involves the following steps:

- Extracting the street segment for Paseo de la Castellana
- Drawing a 50m buffer around it
- Querying OSM for bookshops

Next steps

If you found the content in this block useful, the following resources represent some suggestions on where to go next:

- Parts of the block are inspired and informed by Geoff Boeing's excellent [course on Urban Data Science](#)
- More in depth content about [osmnx](#) is available in the [official examples collection](#)
- Boeing (2020) [Boe20] illustrates how OpenStreetMap can be used to analyse urban form ([Open Access](#))

Transport costs

[Skip to main content](#)

Ahead of time...

Hands-on coding

```
import momepy
import geopandas
import contextily
import xarray, rioxarray
import osmnx as ox
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

► Show code cell source

pandana graphs

```
import pandana
```

Before building the routing network, we convert to graph and back in `momepy` to “clean” the network and ensure it complies with requirements for routing.

```
%time
nodes, edges = momepy.nx_to_gdf( # Convert back to geo-table
    momepy.gdf_to_nx(           # Convert to a clean NX graph
        streets.explode(index_parts='True')      # We "explode" to avoid multi-part rows
    )
)
nodes = nodes.set_index("nodeID")# Reindex nodes on ID
```

```
CPU times: user 3.2 s, sys: 76.5 ms, total: 3.27 s
Wall time: 3.24 s
```

Once we have nodes and edges “clean” from the graph representation, we can build a `pandana.Network` object we will use for routing:

```
streets_pdn = pandana.Network(
    nodes.geometry.x,
    nodes.geometry.y,
    edges["node_start"],
    edges["node_end"],
    edges[["mm_len"]]
)
streets_pdn
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
Generating contraction hierarchies with 16 threads.  
Setting CH node vector of size 49985  
Setting CH edge vector of size 66499  
Range graph removed 444 edges of 132998  
. 10% . 20% . 30% . 40% . 50% . 60% . 70% . 80% . 90% . 100%
```

```
<pandana.network.Network at 0x7fbdbc3db5d00>
```

Shortest-path routing

How do I go from A to B?

For example, from the first Airbnb in the geo-table...

```
first = abbs.loc[[0], :].to_crs(streets.crs)
```

...to Puerta del Sol.

```
import geopy  
geopy.geocoders.options.default_user_agent = "gds4ae"  
sol = geopandas.tools.geocode(  
    "Puerta del Sol, Madrid", geopy.Nominatim  
)  
.to_crs(streets.crs)  
sol
```

	geometry	address
0	POINT (440247.314 4474264.131)	Puerta del Sol, Barrio de los Austrias, Sol, C...

First we *snap* locations to the network:

```
pt_nodes = streets_pdn.get_node_ids(  
    [first.geometry.x.iloc[0], sol.geometry.x.iloc[0]],  
    [first.geometry.y.iloc[0], sol.geometry.y.iloc[0]]  
)  
pt_nodes
```

```
0      3071  
1      35731  
Name: node_id, dtype: int64
```

Then we can route the shortest path:

```
route_nodes = streets_pdn.shortest_path(  
    pt_nodes[0], pt_nodes[1]  
)  
route_nodes
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
array([ 3071,  3476,  8268,  8266,  8267, 18695, 18693, 1432, 1430,
       353,  8175,  8176, 18121, 17476, 16858, 14322, 16857, 17810,
      44795, 41220, 41217, 41221, 41652, 18924, 18928, 48943, 18931,
     21094, 21095, 23219, 15398, 15399, 15400, 47446, 47447, 23276,
    47448, 23259, 23260, 23261, 27951, 27952, 27953, 48327, 11950,
   11949, 11944, 19475, 19476, 27333, 30088, 43294, 11940, 11941,
  11942, 48325, 37484, 48316, 15893, 15890, 15891, 29954, 25453,
   7341, 34991, 23608, 28217, 21648, 21649, 21651, 39075, 25108,
  25102, 25101, 25100, 48518, 47287, 34623, 31187, 29615, 48556,
  22844, 48553, 48555, 40922, 40921, 40923, 48585, 46372, 46371,
  46370, 45675, 45676, 38778, 38777, 19144, 20498, 20497, 20499,
  47737, 42303, 42302, 35730, 35727, 35729, 35731])
```

With this information, we can build the route line manually:

```
from shapely.geometry import LineString

def route_nodes_to_line(nodes, network):
    pts = network.nodes_df.loc[nodes, :]
    s = geopandas.GeoDataFrame(
        {"src_node": [nodes[0]], "tgt_node": [nodes[1]]},
        geometry=[LineString(pts.values)],
        crs=streets.crs
    )
    return s
```

We can calculate the route:

```
route = route_nodes_to_line(route_nodes, streets_pdn)
```

And we get it back as a geo-table (with one row):

```
route
```

	src_node	tgt_node	geometry
0	3071	3476	LINESTRING (442606.507 4478714.516, 442597.100...

If we wanted to obtain the length of the route:

```
route_len = streets_pdn.shortest_path_length(
    pt_nodes[0], pt_nodes[1]
)
round(route_len / 1000, 3) # Dist in Km
```

5.514

Challenge

- What is the network distance between CEMFI and Puerta del Sol?
- BONUS I: how much longer is it than if you could fly in a straight line?
- BONUS II: if one walks at a speed of 5 Km/h, how long does the walk take you?

Weighted routing

How do I go from A to B passing by the “best” buildings?

This is really an extension of standard routing that takes advantage of the flexibility of `pandana.Network` objects.

The overall process is the same; the main difference is, when we build the `Network` object, to replace distance (`mm_len`) with a measure that *combines* distance and building quality. Note that we want to *maximise* building quality, but the routing algorithms use a *minimisation* function. Hence, our composite index will need to reflect that.

The strategy is divided in the following steps:

1. Re-scale distance between 0 and 1
2. Build a measure inverse to building quality in the [0, 1] range
3. Generate a combined measure (`wdist`) by picking a weighting parameter
4. Build a new `Network` object that incorporates `wdist` instead of distance
5. Compute route between the two points of interest

For 1., we can use the scaler in `scikit-learn`:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import minmax_scale
```

Then generate and attach to `edges` a scaled version of `mm_len`:

```
edges["scaled_dist"] = minmax_scale(edges["mm_len"])
```

We move on to 2., with a similar approach. We will use the negative of the building quality average (`average_quality`):

```
edges["scaled_inv_bquality"] = minmax_scale(  
    -edges["average_quality"]  
)
```

Taking 1. and 2. into 3. we can build `wdist`. For this example, we will give each dimension the same weight (0.5), but this is at discretion of the researcher.

```
w = 0.5  
edges["wdist"] = (  
    edges["scaled_dist"] * w +  
    edges["scaled_inv_bquality"] * (1-w))
```

[Skip to main content](#)

Now we can recreate the **Network** object based on our new measure (4.) and provide routing. Since it is the same process as with distance, we will do it all in one go:

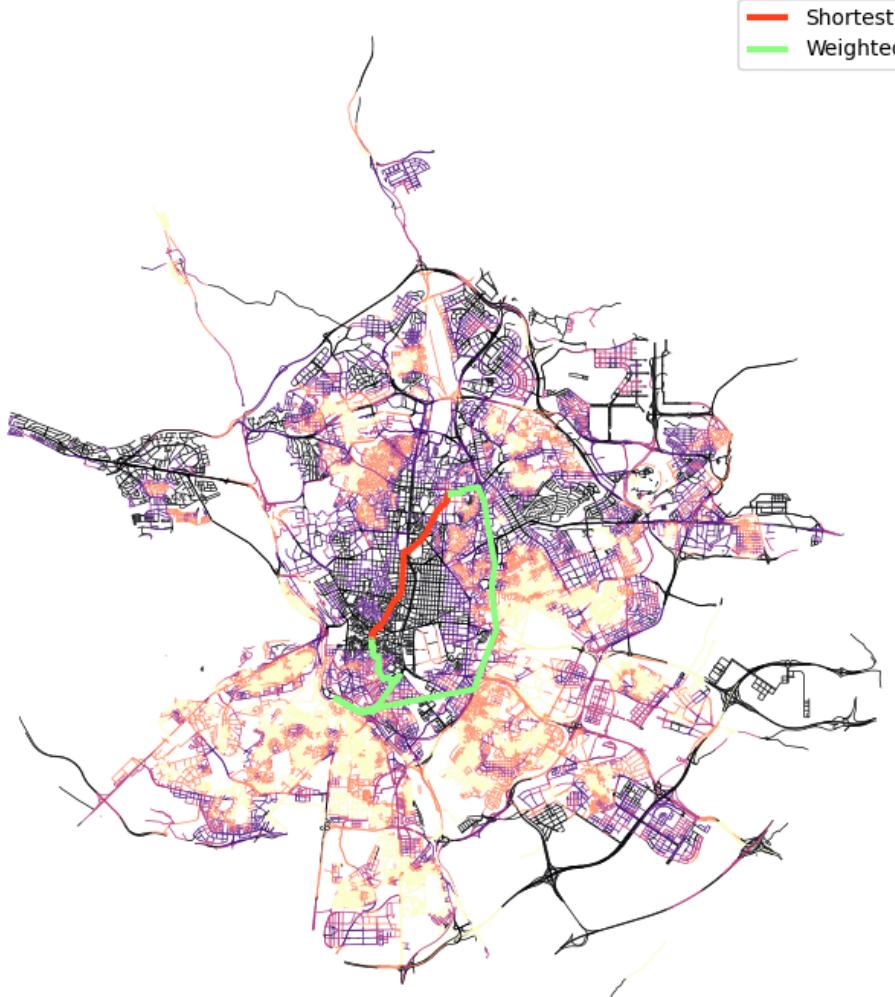
```
# Build new graph object
w_graph = pandana.Network(
    nodes.geometry.x,
    nodes.geometry.y,
    edges["node_start"],
    edges["node_end"],
    edges[["wdist"]])
)
# Snap locations to their nearest node
pt_nodes = w_graph.get_node_ids(
    [first.geometry.x.iloc[0], sol.geometry.x.iloc[0]],
    [first.geometry.y.iloc[0], sol.geometry.y.iloc[0]])
)
# Generate route
w_route_nodes = w_graph.shortest_path(
    pt_nodes[0], pt_nodes[1])
)
# Build LineString
w_route = route_nodes_to_line(
    w_route_nodes, w_graph
)
```

```
Generating contraction hierarchies with 16 threads.
Setting CH node vector of size 49985
Setting CH edge vector of size 66499
Range graph removed 444 edges of 132998
. 10% . 20% . 30% . 40% . 50% . 60% . 70% . 80% . 90% . 100%
```

Now we are ready to display it on a map:

► Show code cell source

[Skip to main content](#)



Challenge

1. Explore the differences in the output of weighted routing if you change the weight between distance and the additional constrain.
2. Recreate weighted routing using the linearity of street segments. How can you go from A to B avoiding long streets?

Proximity

What is the nearest internet cafe for Airbnb's without WiFi?

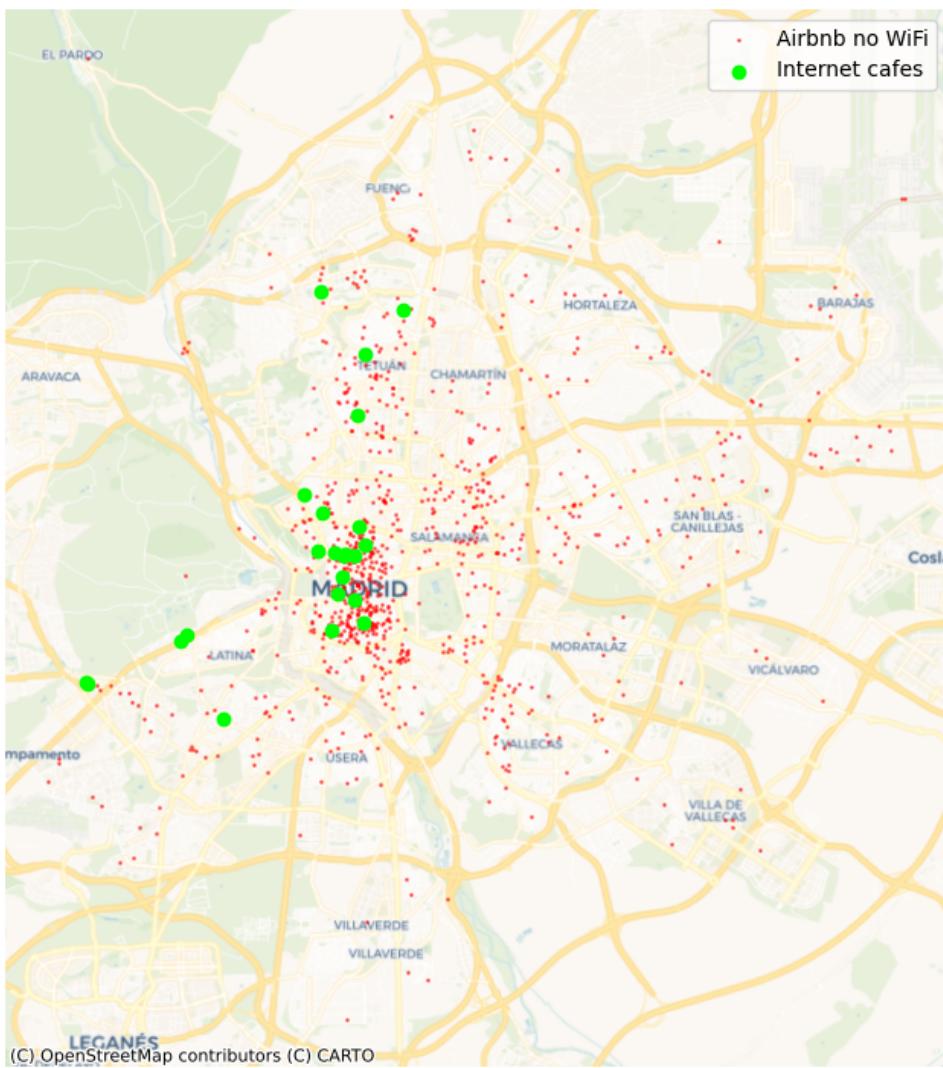
First we identify Airbnb's without WiFi:

```
no_wifi = abbs.query(
    "WiFi == '0'"
).to_crs(streets.crs)
```

[Skip to main content](#)

```
icafe = ox.features_from_place("Madrid, Spain", tags={"amenity": "internet_cafe"}).to_crs(streets.crs).reset_index()
```

► Show code cell source



The logic for this operation is the following:

1. Add the points of interest (POIs, the internet cafes) to the network object (`streets_pdn`)
2. Find the nearest node to each POI
3. Find the nearest node to each Airbnb without WiFi
4. Connect each Airbnb to its nearest internet cafe

We can add the internet cafes to the network object (1.) with the `set_pois` method:

[Skip to main content](#)

```

streets_pdn.set_pois(
    category="Internet cafes", # Our name for the layer in the `Network` object
    maxitems=1,               # Use to count only nearest cafe
    maxdist=100000,           # 100km so everything is included
    x_col=icafes.geometry.x,  # X coords of cafes
    y_col=icafes.geometry.y,  # Y coords of cafes
)

```

Once the cafes are added to the network, we can find the nearest one to each node (2.):

```

cafe2nnode = streets_pdn.nearest_pois(
    100000,                  # Max distance to look for
    "Internet cafes",        # POIs to look for
    num_pois=1,               # No. of POIs to include
    include_poi_ids=True # Store POI ID
).join(# Then add the internet cafee IDs and name
      icafes[['osmid', 'name']],
      on="poi1"
).rename(# Rename the distance from node to cafe
        columns={1: "dist2icafe"}
)
cafe2nnode.head()

```

	nodeID	dist2icafe	poi1	osmid	name
0	5101.421875	9.0	3.770327e+09	Silver Envíos 2	
1	5190.265137	9.0	3.770327e+09	Silver Envíos 2	
2	5252.475098	9.0	3.770327e+09	Silver Envíos 2	
3	5095.101074	9.0	3.770327e+09	Silver Envíos 2	
4	5676.117188	9.0	3.770327e+09	Silver Envíos 2	

Note that, to make things easier down the line, we can link `cafe2nnode` to the cafe IDs.

And we can also link Airbnb's to nodes (3.) following a similar approach as we have seen above:

```

abbs_nnode = streets_pdn.get_node_ids(
    no_wifi.geometry.x, no_wifi.geometry.y
)
abbs_nnode.head()

```

```

26      8872
50     10905
62      41158
63      34257
221     32215
Name: node_id, dtype: int64

```

[Skip to main content](#)

```

abb_icafe = no_wifi[
    ["geometry"]      # Keep only geometries of ABBs w/o WiFi
].assign(
    nnode=abbs_nnode # Attach to these ABBs the nearest node in the network
).join(
    cafe2nnode,      # Join to each ABB the nearest cafe using node IDs
    on="nnode"
)
abb_icafe.head()

```

	geometry	nnode	dist2icafe	poi1	osmid	name
26	POINT (443128.256 4483599.841)	8872	4926.223145	9.0	3.770327e+09	Silver Envíos 2
50	POINT (441885.677 4475916.602)	10905	1876.392944	19.0	6.922981e+09	Locutorio
62	POINT (440439.640 4476480.771)	41158	1164.812988	17.0	5.573414e+09	NaN
63	POINT (438485.311 4471714.377)	34257	1466.537964	5.0	2.304485e+09	NaN
221	POINT (439941.104 4473117.914)	32215	354.268005	15.0	5.412145e+09	NaN

Challenge

Calculate distances to nearest internet cafe for ABBs *with WiFi*. On average, which of the two groups (with and without WiFi) are closer to internet cafes?

Accessibility

This flips the previous question on its head and, instead of asking what is the nearest POI to a given point, along the network (irrespective of distance), it asks *how many POIs can I access within a network-based distance radius?*

```

%%time
parks = ox.features_from_place(
    "Madrid, Spain", tags={"leisure": "park"}
).to_crs(streets.crs)

```

CPU times: user 382 ms, sys: 461 µs, total: 382 ms
Wall time: 385 ms

How many parks are within 500m(-euclidean) of an Airbnb?

We draw a radius of 500m around each Airbnb:

```

buffers = geopandas.GeoDataFrame(
    geometry=abbs.to_crs(
        streets.crs
    ).buffer(
        500
)

```

[Skip to main content](#)

Then intersect it with the location of parks, and count by buffer (ie. Airbnb):

```
park_count = geopandas.sjoin(  
    parks, buffers  
)  
.groupby(  
    "index_right"  
)  
.size()
```

How many parks are within 500m(-network) of an Airbnb?

We need to approach this as a calculation *within* the network. The logic of steps thus looks like:

1. Use the aggregation module in `pandana` to count the number of parks within 500m of each node in the network
2. Extract the counts for the nodes nearest to Airbnb properties
3. Assign park counts to each Airbnb

We can set up the aggregate engine (1.). This involves three steps:

a. Obtain nearest node for each park

```
parks_nnode = streets_pdn.get_node_ids(  
    parks.centroid.x, parks.centroid.y  
)
```

b. Insert the parks' nearest node through `set` so it can be “aggregated”

```
streets_pdn.set(  
    parks_nnode, name="Parks"  
)
```

c. “Aggregate” for a distance of 500m, effectively counting the number of parks within 500m of each node

```
parks_by_node = streets_pdn.aggregate(  
    distance=500, type="count", name="Parks"  
)  
parks_by_node.head()
```

```
nodeID  
0      5.0  
1      5.0  
2      6.0  
3      8.0  
4      1.0  
dtype: float64
```

At this point, we have the number of parks within 500m of every node in the network. To identify those that correspond to each Airbnb (3.), we first pull out the nearest nodes to each ABB:

[Skip to main content](#)

```
abbs_xys = abbs.to_crs(streets.crs).geometry
abbs_nnode = streets_pdn.get_node_ids(
    abbs_xys.x, abbs_xys.y
)
```

And use the list to assign the count of the nearest node to each Airbnb:

```
park_count_network = abbs_nnode.map(
    parks_by_node
)
park_count_network.head()
```

```
0      4.0
1      9.0
2      5.0
3      0.0
4     12.0
Name: node_id, dtype: float64
```

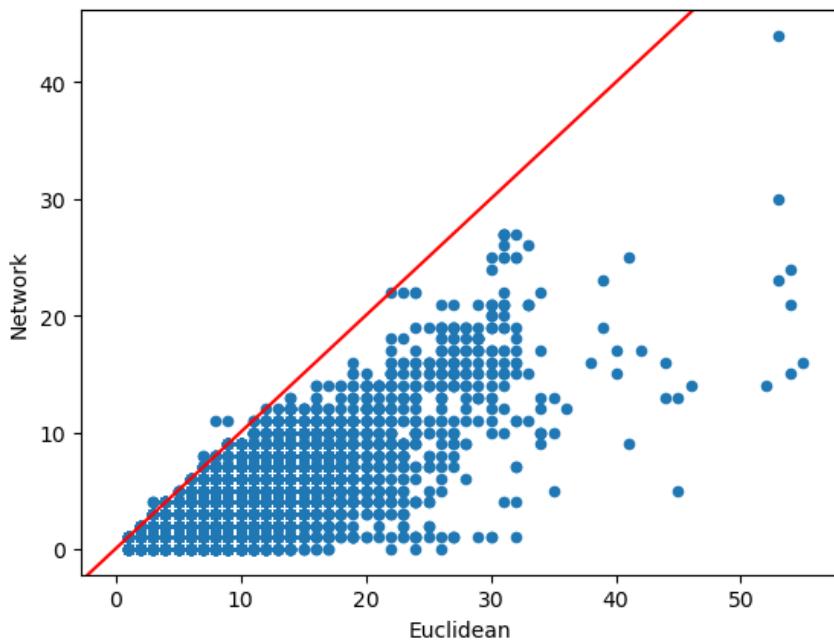
For which areas do both differ most?

We can compare the two counts above to explore to what extent the street layout is constraining access to nearby parks.

```
park_comp = geopandas.GeoDataFrame(
{
    "Euclidean": park_count,
    "Network": park_count_network
},
geometry=abbs.geometry,
crs=abbs.crs
)
```

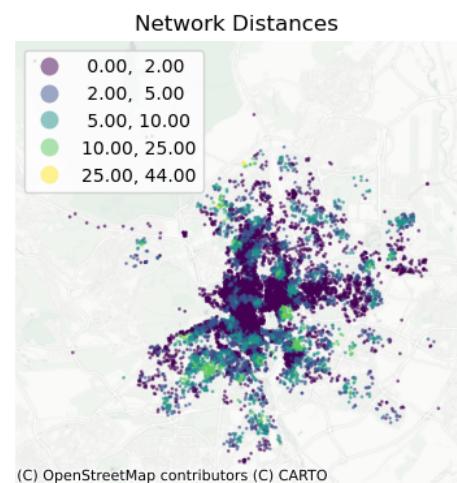
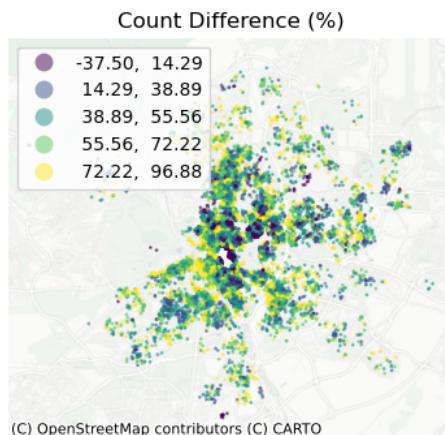
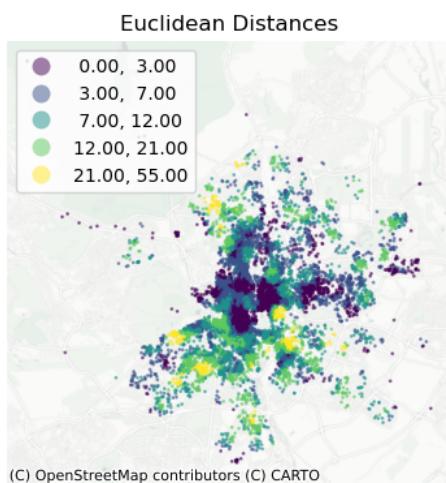
```
ax = park_comp.plot.scatter("Euclidean", "Network")
ax.axline([0, 0], [1, 1], color='red');# 45deg line
```

[Skip to main content](#)



And, geographically:

▶ Show code cell source



Challenge

Calculate accessibility to other ABBs from each ABB through the network. *How many ABBs can you access within 500m of each ABB?*

Note you will need to use the locations of ABBs both as the source and the target for routing in this case.

Next steps

If you found the content in this block useful, the following resources represent some suggestions on where to go next:

[Skip to main content](#)

- The [pandana](#) [tutorial](#) and [documentation](#) are excellent places to get a more detailed and comprehensive view into the functionality of the library

Web mapping with CARTO

Ahead of time...

! Important

REQUIRED You will need to have a (free) account with CARTO to complete this session.

There are several ways of obtaining a free account. The recommended one is to sign up for [CARTO for education](#). Follow the steps provided in the link, which boil down to:

1. Sign up for Github (if you do not have an account already)
2. Apply for the Github Education Pack
3. Wait for verification and confirm. **This could take from 1h to several days.**
4. Claim your CARTO student account

⚠ Danger

IMPORTANT Do *not* sign up for a free trial, as this is limited to a couple of weeks

Hands-on

In this session, we will explore the [CARTO platform](#). This will be a whirlwind tour of some of the main things you can do within the platform, and its potential.

Data

For this overview, we will use the dataset of [Cambodian regions](#) we have used earlier in the course.

Workflow

Data ingestion

- Data Explorer
- Import data (remote link)
 - Regions

[Skip to main content](#)

My first map

- Map Vs data pages
- Create a map
- Parts of Builder
 - Map view
 - Sources
 - Layers
- Control tabs
 - Layer properties
 - Widgets
 - Interactions
 - Legend
 - Basemap
- Perspective

Interactivity

- Pan, zoom
- Tooltips
- Widgets

Choropleths

- Color palettes
- Algorithms

3D

- Enable 3D

Publishing and sharing

- Publish
- Publish updates

Challenge

Pick a dataset from the [GDS Book](#) (or an alternative dataset you're familiar with) and replicate the workflow above to make a map.

[Skip to main content](#)

Next steps

Datasets

This section covers the datasets required to run the course interactively. For archival reasons, all of those listed here have been mirrored in the repository for this course so, if you have [downloaded the course](#), you already have a local copy of them.

Madrid

Airbnb properties

Source

This dataset has been sourced from the course [“Spatial Modelling for Data Scientists”](#). The file imported here corresponds to the [v0.1.0](#) version.

This dataset contains a pre-processed set of properties advertised on the AirBnb website within the region of Madrid (Spain), together with house characteristics.

- Data file [madrid_abb.gpkg](#)
- Code used to generate the file [\[URL\]](#)
- Furhter information [\[URL\]](#)



This dataset is licensed under a [CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication](#).

Airbnb neighbourhoods

Source

This dataset has been directly sourced from the website [Inside Airbnb](#). The file was imported on February 10th 2021.

This dataset contains neighbourhood boundaries for the city of Madrid, as provided by Inside Airbnb.

- Data file [!\[\]\(43902b8d85d259bfa4d1162acf4bb822_img.jpg\) neighbourhoods.geojson](#)
- Furhter information [\[URL\]](#)



This dataset is licensed under a [CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication](#).

This dataset contains the street layout of Madrid as well as scores of habitability, where available, associated with street segments. The data originate from the [Arturo Project](#), by [300,000Km/s](#), and the available file here is a slimmed down version of their official [street layout](#) distributed by the project.

- Data file [!\[\]\(d7a54ae65bcc7bfaf892373ebf7a5d5a_img.jpg\) arturo_streets.gpkg](#)
- Code used to generate the file [!\[\]\(d40edfbba0c89ca1337221072b603b0a_img.jpg\) \[Page\]](#)
- Furhter information [!\[\]\(cb3354706b68432a65b4e20984150b96_img.jpg\) \[URL\]](#)



This dataset is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).

Sentinel 2 - 120m mosaic

This dataset contains four scenes for the region of Madrid (Spain) extracted from the [Digital Twin Sandbox Sentinel-2 collection](#), by the SentinelHub. Each scene corresponds to the following dates in 2019:

- January 1st
- April 1st
- July 10th
- November 17th

Each scene includes red, green, blue and near-infrared bands.

- Data files ([!\[\]\(2bcdc17af96342b9e7f9583f71ec87a0_img.jpg\) Jan 1st](#), [!\[\]\(07e19b9d354596b745e18b0217a5d9df_img.jpg\) Apr 1st](#), [!\[\]\(f8cd1e1f5221104d1b8fa705a1ea140b_img.jpg\) Jul 10th](#), [!\[\]\(1c6dfe28ff5a29f7ac03d364b8e2a4b1_img.jpg\) Nov 27th](#))
- Code used to generate the file [!\[\]\(9b7cbcab06a3b5634a1d3e758550a12e_img.jpg\) \[Page\]](#)
- Furhter information [!\[\]\(990483c4f67a59ebb4f603a1a704b781_img.jpg\) \[URL\]](#)



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Sentinel 2 - 10m GHS composite

This dataset contains a scene for the region of Madrid (Spain) extracted from the [GHS Composite S2](#), by the European Commission.

- Data file [!\[\]\(e4c906d079da86004a16012ee44ffa81_img.jpg\) madrid_scene_s2_10_tc.tif](#)
- Code used to generate the file [!\[\]\(38f7cc9631a1a352bdb4cce97049e270_img.jpg\) \[Page\]](#)
- Furhter information [!\[\]\(2d755ddc71497eda7caf05967bd95bd4_img.jpg\) \[URL\]](#)



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Cambodia

[Skip to main content](#)

Pollution

Surface with NO_2 measurements (tropospheric column) information attached from Sentinel 5.

- Data file [!\[\]\(1ad53017baba922c95a6c4c0e7fbd21c_img.jpg\) cambodia_s5_no2.tif](#)
- Code used to generate the file [\[Page\]](#)
- Furhter information [\[URL\]](#)

Friction surfaces

This dataset is an extraction of the following two data products by Weiss et al. (2020) [[WNVR+20](#)] and distributed through the [Malaria Atlas Project](#):

- Global friction surface enumerating land-based travel walking-only speed without access to motorized transport for a nominal year 2019 (Minutes required to travel one metre)
- Global friction surface enumerating land-based travel speed with access to motorized transport for a nominal year 2019 (Minutes required to travel one metre)

Each is provided on a separate file.

- Data files ([!\[\]\(6b733d7fdaf2b8e5236e889d2de0c2fe_img.jpg\) Motorized](#) and [!\[\]\(b4b677fb6a379dfc865168ce455dea82_img.jpg\) Walking](#))
- Code used to generate the file [\[Page\]](#)
- Furhter information [\[URL\]](#)

Regional aggregates

Source

This dataset relies on boundaries from the [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#). [The file](#) is provided by the World Food Programme through the Humanitarian Data Exchange and was accessed on February 15th 2021.

[Pollution](#) and [friction](#) aggregated at Level 2 (municipality) administrative boundaries for Cambodia.

- Data file [!\[\]\(59cb814009c377e612b3a95f5a2c769e_img.jpg\) cambodia_regional.gpkg](#)
- Code used to generate the file [\[Page\]](#)



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Cambodian cities

Extract from the Urban Centre Database (UCDB), version 1.2, of the centroid for Cambodian cities.

- Data file [!\[\]\(1852941f7990021247fac0cedd5de65f_img.jpg\) cambodian_cities_gpkg](#)

[Skip to main content](#)

- Furhter information [[URL](#)]



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Further Resources

If this course is successful, it will leave you wanting to learn more about using Python for (Geographic) Data Science. See below a few resources that are good “next steps”.

Courses

- The “Automating GIS processes”, by Vuokko Heikinheimo and Henrikki Tenkanen is a great overview of GIS with a modern Python stack:

<https://autogis-site.readthedocs.io/>

- The “GDS Course” by Dani Arribas-Bel [AB19] is an introductory level overview of Geographic Data Science, including notebooks, slides and video clips.

https://darribas.org/gds_course

Books

- “*Python for Geographic Data Analysis*”, by Henrikki Tenkanen, Vuokko Heikinheimo and David Whipp:

<https://pythongis.org/>

- “*Geographic Data Science in Python*”, by Sergio J. Rey, Dani Arribas-Bel and Levi J. Wolf:

<https://geographicdata.science>

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