

GIST 4302/5302: Spatial Analysis and Modeling

Review

Guofeng Cao

www.gis.ttu.edu/starlab



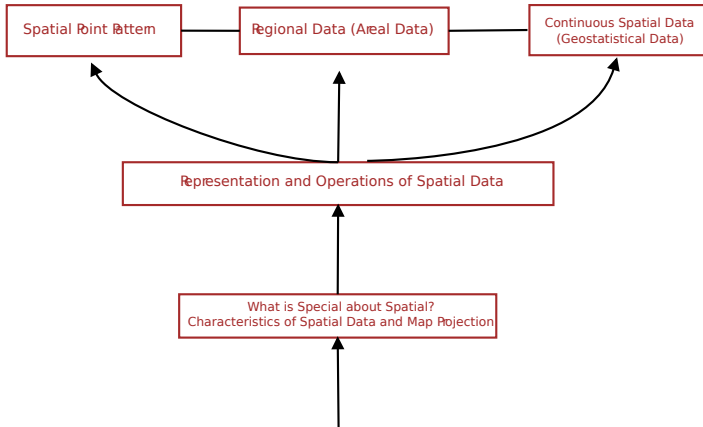
Department of Geosciences
Texas Tech University

guofeng.cao@ttu.edu

Spring 2019



Course Outlines





Statistical tools

- histogram
- mean, median, variance
- covariance, correlation coefficient
- p-value
- QQ-plot, box-plot

Pitfalls of spatial data

- MAUP
 - zone effect
 - scale effect
- Ecological fallacy



Geographic distribution

- mean center, median center
- standard distance, standard ellipsoid distance

Point pattern analysis methods

- 1st order
 - Quadrat methods
 - Density estimation
- 2nd order
 - nearest neighbour distance
 - distance functions K,G



Hypothesis testing of CSR

- CSR: complete spatial randomness
- Hypothesis testing

Lab

- Lab 7: Point Pattern Analysis
- Homework assignment



Areal data and spatial autocorrelation

Basics

- Spatial neighbourhood
- Spatial weight matrix

Measuring spatial autocorrelation

- Joint count
- Moran's I and Moran's I scatter plot
- Hypothesis testing
 - permutation test

Consequences of ignoring spatial autocorrelation

Lab

- Lab 8-a: Getting started with GeoDa
- Lab 8-b: Exploratory analysis using GeoDa



Representation of spatial fields

- Contours
- Lattice
- TIN



Spatial interpolation

- Deterministic interpolator
 - Nearest neighbour
 - Natural neighbours
 - Trend surface
 - Inverse distance weighting
 - Spatial splines
 - Triangulation
- Stochastic interpolator
 - Kriging family of methods

How to make choices of different spatial interpolation methods?



Kriging

- Semivariogram, covariogram
 - Range, nugget, sill
 - Empirical semivariogram and theoretical semivariogram models
- Kriging
- Advantages of Kriging over deterministic methods, such as IDW

Lab

- Lab 9: Spatial interpolation and Kriging



Lab topics

- Map projection
- Find what's inside
- Find what's nearby
- Raster spatial analysis
- Model builder
- Geocoding
- Point pattern analysis
- Exploratory analysis (Moran's I)
- Spatial interpolation
- Kriging



Software

- ArcMap
 - Arctoolbox: 3D analyst, spatial analysis, spatial statistics, geostatistics
- GeoDa (open-source)
- OpenStreetMap (mapathon)



Spatial autocorrelation

- First law of geography
- These terms often used interchangeably: spatial autocorrelation, spatial patterns, spatial dependence, spatial context

Methods and tools to explore and measure spatial autocorrelation

- Point pattern → K and G functions, kernel density estimation
- Areal data → Moran's I
- Geostatistical data → Semi-variogram (i.e., covariogram)



Read and use maps/geospatial data critically!

- Map projection
- Scale and zone of the geospaital data (remember MAUP?)
- In the spatial methods we covered, parameters can be 'manipulated' to show different results
 - Look at these parameters when reading maps
 - Include these parameters when showing resultant maps



Project presentation and report

Project presentation

- Next week during lab times, Wednesday lab moves to next Friday afternoon 1:30pm (May 10th).
- PechaKucha style (20x20), about 7 minutes each group

Project report due: COB Sunday, May 12th

- Put your report on your folder on Techshare
- Upload your project materials, including presentation, datasets and results to your folder on Techshare

Format of 2nd exam

- May 7th, 12:30-1:30, Science 234 (classroom)
- Open books and open notes, but access to any digital devices (e.g, phones, tables, computers) are not allowed
- Multiple choices (with possible multiple correct answers) plus writing questions



Graduate level class and links

Graduate class available

- Geog 5330: Applied Spatial and Spatiotemporal Data Analysis
- Graduate level class
- Counted toward the GIS certificate

Map links

- <http://www.gis.ttu.edu/gist4302/links.html>
- @ttugis, @guofengcao



Thanks

Course evaluation

- Online evaluation now, you should have received the link.

Thank you, any questions/comments