MBA USP ESALQ

Spatial Analysis I

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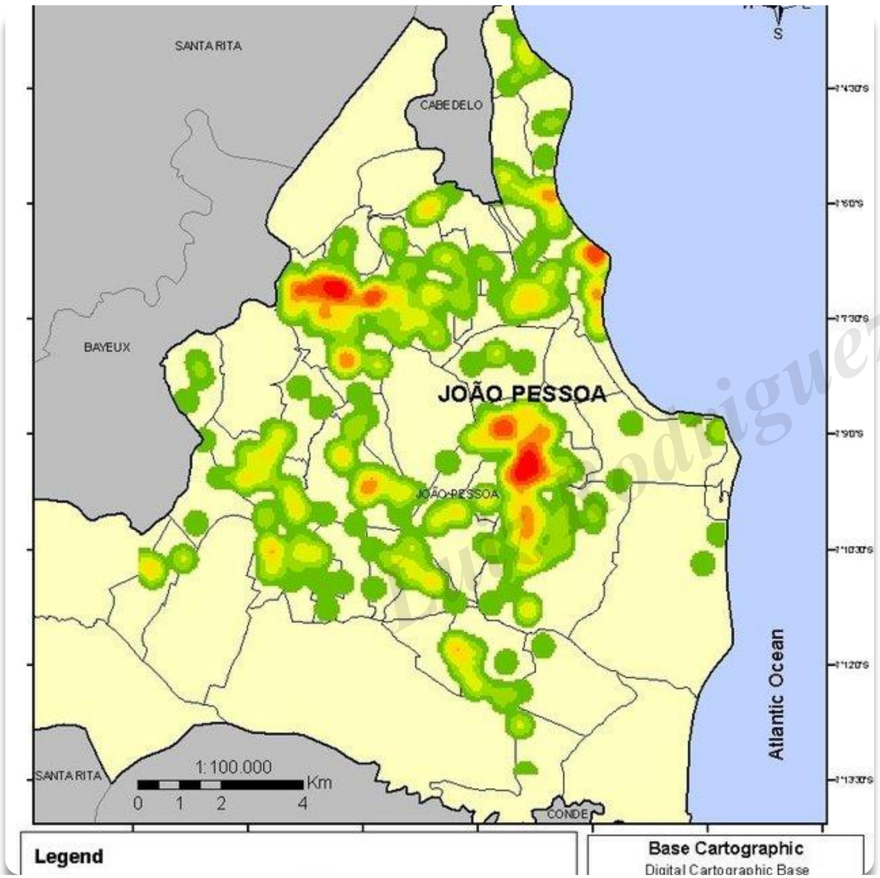
Spatial Data

- Our subject will approach **the spatial data**, differently from the logic studied until now. However, what is the difference between data and spatial data?

According to Fotheringham, Brunsdon and Charlton (2000) the ***spatial data*** *indicates how much a certain phenomenon varies, concerning where this variation occurs; and* ***the non-spatial data*** *indicates how much a certain phenomenon varies, without concerning where it occurs.*

- **First Law of Geography:** "everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things." (Tobler, 1970).

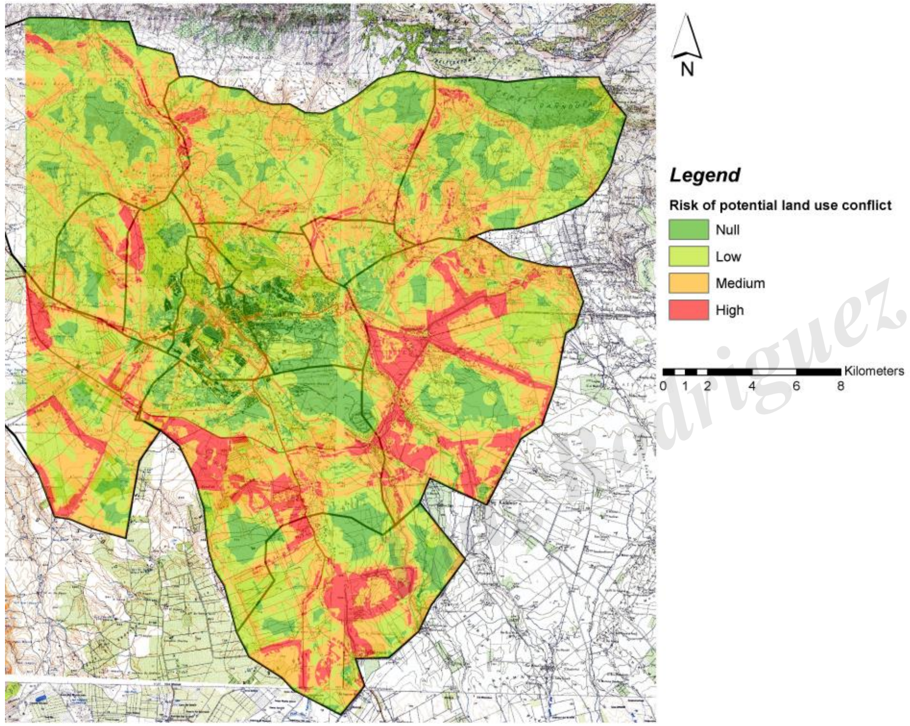
Example of the Functioning of Data Spatiality



Santana and Sá (2012)

- The example on the left regards the study of crimes in João Pessoa/PB in 2012.

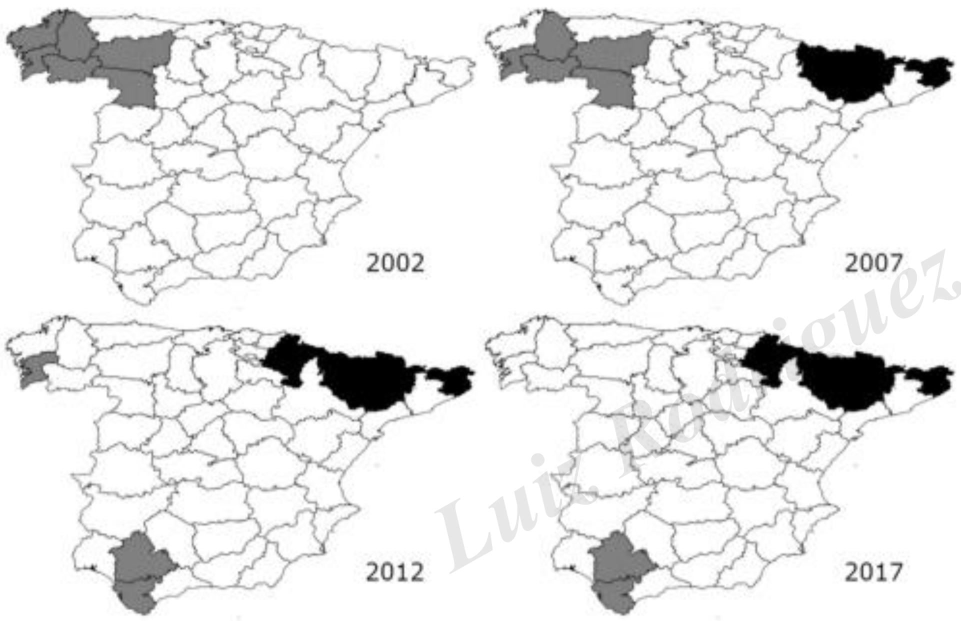
Example of the Functioning of Data Spatiality



Debolini, Valette, François and Chery (2015)

- The example on the left refers to the study of the potential of conflicts generated due to the land use in Mequinez, Moroccos.

Example of the Functioning of Data Spatiality



Almeida, Golpe and Álvarez (2020)

- The example on the left refers to spatial *clusters* regarding the pricing and purchase of tobacco at the frontier of Spain, from 2002 to 2017.

The Structuring of the Spatial Database

id	Zip code	expenses	children	latitude	longitude
Customer 1	04537-120	4,356.90	0	-23.5928180	-46.6787473
Customer 2	04533-020	3,999.01	1	-23.5872953	-46.6878729
			...		
Customer 3	05507-000	1,653.88	2	-23.5663135	-46.7125806
Customer 4	05503-120	1,522.65	2	-23.5701952	-46.7133214
			...		
Customer 5	03612-160	871.32	2	-23.5167665	-46.5381829
Customer 6	03614-030	888.09	3	-23.5163167	-46.5331962

The Use of R in an similar way to a *Software* of the *Geographic Information Systems* (GIS) Type.

So, by what was demonstrated, is there a need to use a pre-established map?

The answer is NO. The map is a graphic resource that, depending on the purposes of your study, it can or cannot exist. In contrast, the consideration of geographical positions is really important.

- In the course, we will learn to deal with objects of *shapefiles*, *simple features*, *spatial points* and *rasters* types.

Attention with Object Classes

Remember that it's necessary to use the `class()` function to observe in which class a certain object of R language belongs.




In the examples above, the classes of objects would be the forms; the objects would be the cookies. Each object class of R has their own specificities.

Attention with the Choice of a *Coordinate Reference System (CRS)*

- In a simple way, a CRS indicates coordinates on the Earth surface (e.g. longitude and latitude);

- It is necessary to pay attention in your choice since there are coordinates that consider geodesic measures, others consider euclidean measures; others consider the Earth's center of mass; others assume arbitrary points.

Objects of the *Shapefile* Class

Shapefiles: presentation

- The *shapefiles* are **files** that contain information of a certain geography, including its location and format, commonly used in GIS *softwares*, as mentioned by Lansley and Cheshire (2018).

- To summarize, the *shapefiles* correspond to sets of files that allow the existence of a map that are linked to a database. These files have extensions *.shp, *.shx, *.dbf e *.prj, at least.
  - *.shp: file that contains the geometry, that is, the polygons that will make the map;
  - *.dbf: file that contains the database;
  - *.shx: file that relates the files *.shp and *.dbf;
  - *.prj: file that describes which geographical projection system the map uses.

Opening a *shapefile* in R

- Main library adopted by the course: `rgdal`

- Basic process for opening *shapefiles* in R:

```
readOGR (dsn = 2"shapefile_sp"2, layer = 3"estado_sp"3)
```

Name of the folder where the files that form the *shapefile* are.

Main nomenclature of files that form the *shapefile*

Objects of the *Simple Feature* Class

Generating a *simple feature* object in R

- According to Pebesma (2018) the objects of the *simple feature* type refer, in general, to the *data frames* that have vectors with information of geographic reference.
- Main library adopted by the course: `sf`
- Therefore, the first step is to have a data frame that contains columns regarding the geographical position of the observations.
- Then, it's possible to convert the data frame into a simple feature object using the `st_as_sf()` function:

```
st_as_sf(x = seu data frame aqui,
coords = variables of longitude and latitude here,
crs = coordinate reference system here)
```

Objects of the *Spatial Points* Class

Generating a *spatial points* object in R

- They are similar objects to the sf class, that can or cannot have a linked database.
- The main library adopted by the course is the **sp**;
- The sp objects are usually obtained using the `SpatialPoints()` or `SpatialPointsDataFrame()` functions:

```
SpatialPoints(coords = variables of longitude and latitude here,
proj4string = projection reference system here)

SpatialPointsDataFrame(data = your data frame here,
coords = variables of longitude and latitude here,
proj4string = projection reference system here)
```

Objects of the *Raster* Class

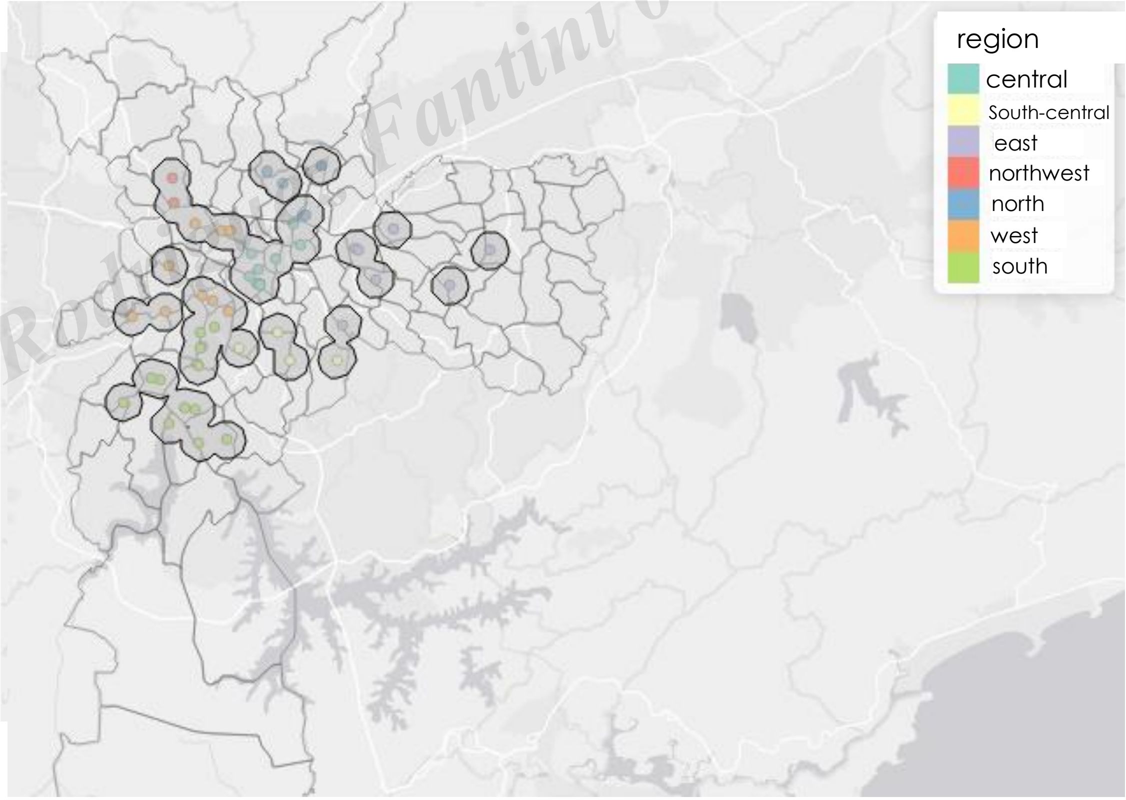
Rasters: presentation

- *Raster* objects are those that contain images with descriptions of each of the pixels that make them. This type of resource presents a georeferenced image (format *.tiff, *.jpeg, *.bmp, etc.) instead of polygons or points.
- The main library adopted by the course will be the **`raster`**;
- Basic process for opening *rasters* in R:

```
raster(raster = "raster_sp/relevo_sp.tif")
```

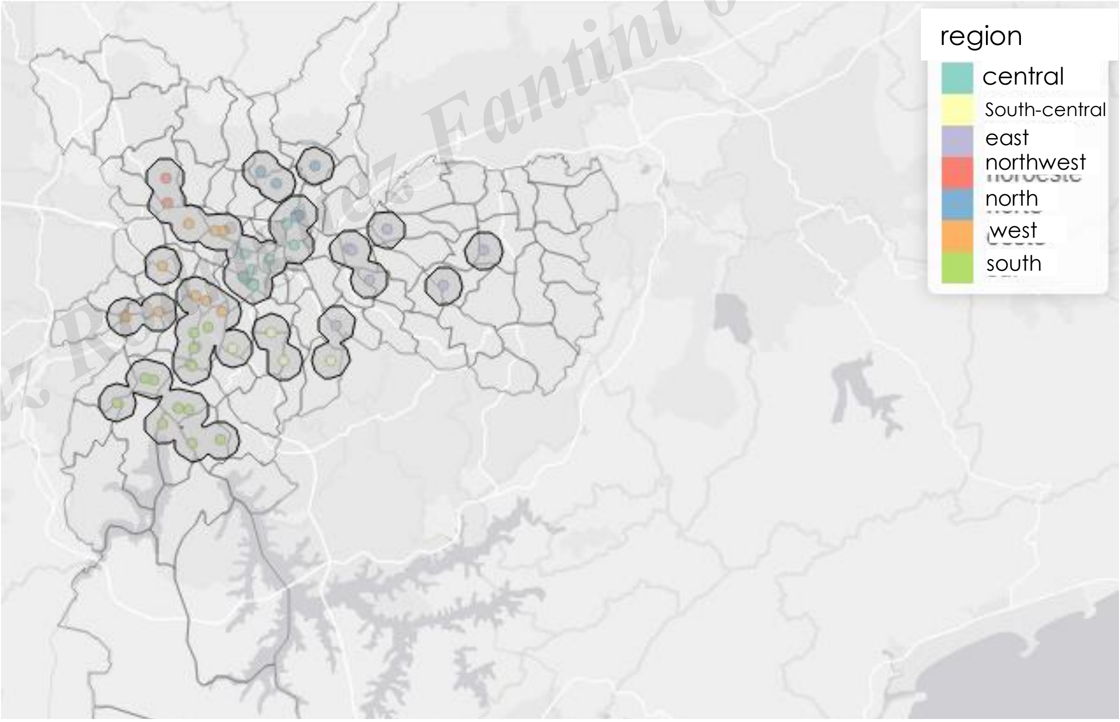
Buffer Analysis

- *Buffering* is a technique to measure distances outward from the center of a certain geographical point.



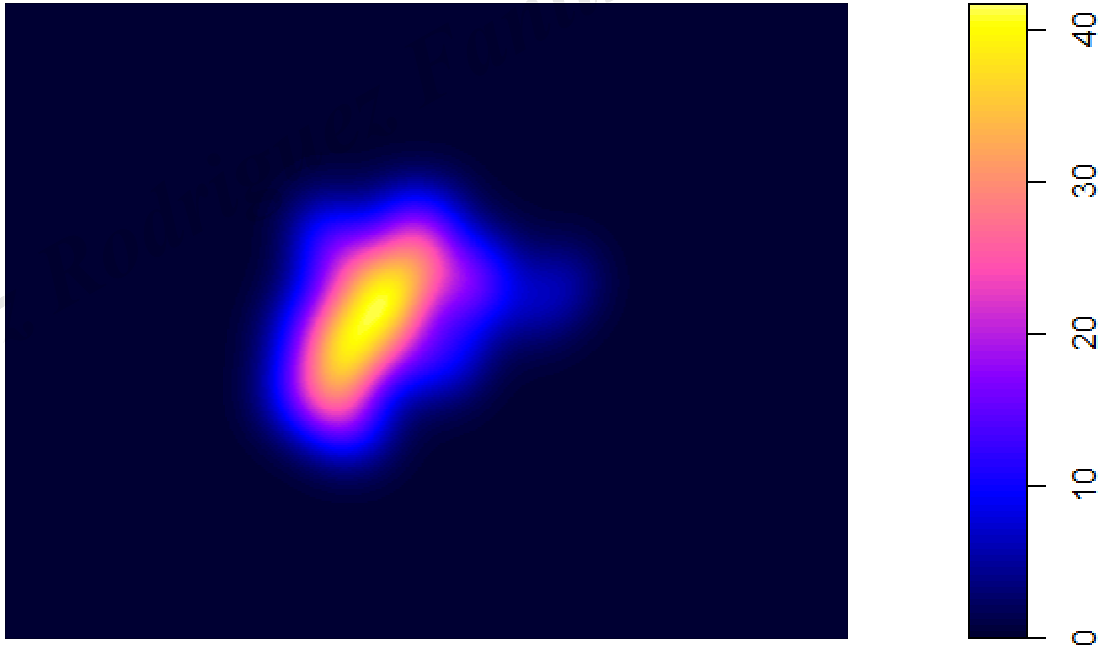
Buffer Union

- *Buffer Union* is a technique that combines the points of *outputs* of the *buffering* technique.



Kernel Densities

- The *kernel densities* technique measures the density of the presence of points of interest in a certain geographical area.



Kernel Densities

- According to Silverman (1986), the calculation of densities for a location $(x, y)$is done in the following way:

$$Densidade = \frac{1}{(raio)^2} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \frac{3}{\pi} \times pop_i \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{dist_i}{raio} \right)^2 \right]^2 \right\}$$

in which:

$i = 1,2,\ldots,n$and it refers to locations in addition to (x, y); Include only points in the sum if they are inside the distance of the place(x, y);

pop_iit indicates the population of observations in the field i;

$dist_i$it points the distance between the point $i$and the location(x, y).

The calculated density is multiplied by the number of points or by the sum of the population field, if there is any.

References

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