



Big Spatial Data

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the code **12 62 27**



 Mentimeter

Did you create data today? If so how?

Nope, just garbage

No

Streaming music

Yep, I checked in with my OV
Chipcard

Instagram

WhatsApp, email, discord, OV

No

WhatsApp

Listened to a podcast

Ran models

maybe movement data, but I
just got up

Yes, location.

Pause scroll

 34

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the code **12 62 27**

 **Mentimeter**

Did you create spatial data today? If so how?

Mapillary

No

Yes, by making a video

no

Find my iphone

No

No

No

Google maps?

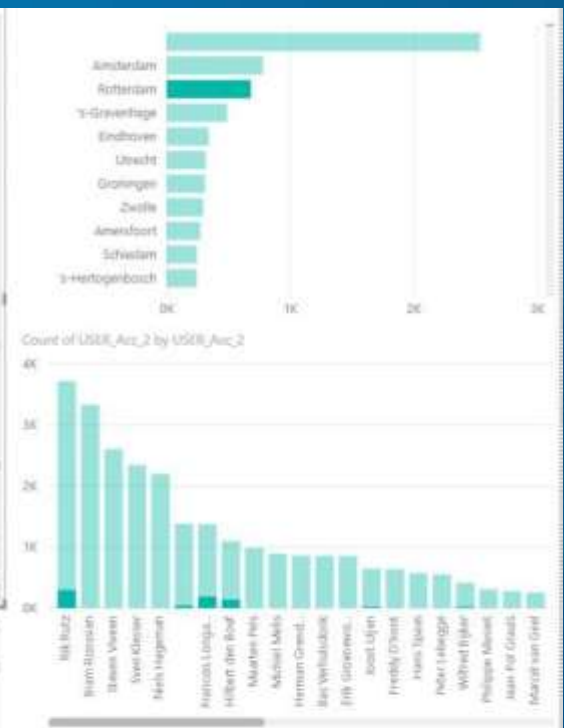
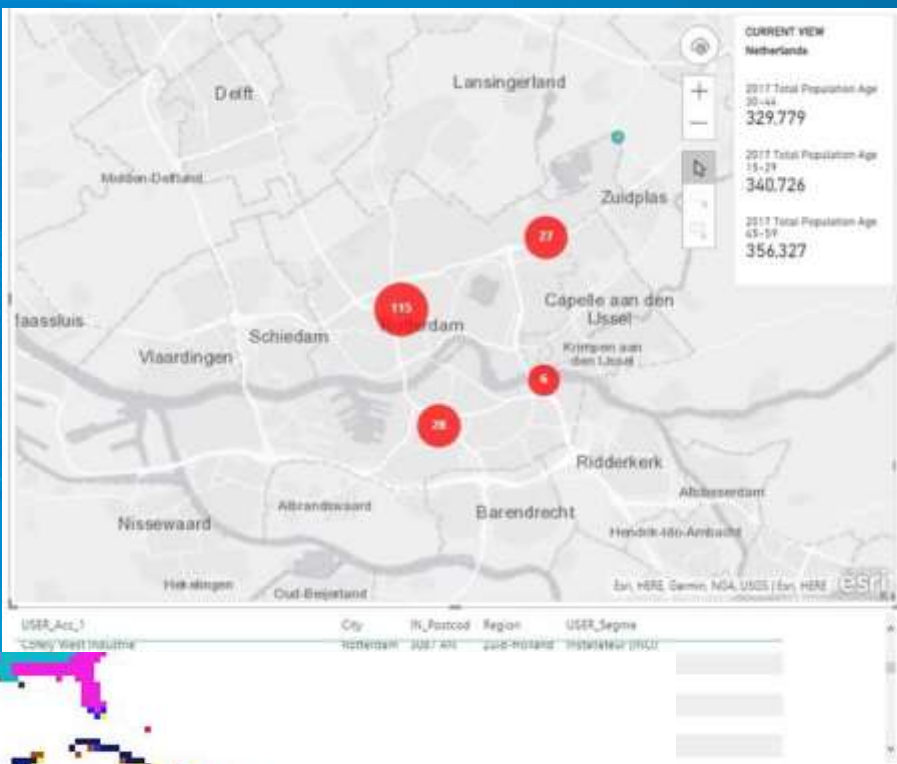
Gps tracked probably

Android

Yes, took video of surroundings
for mapillary, but uploading was

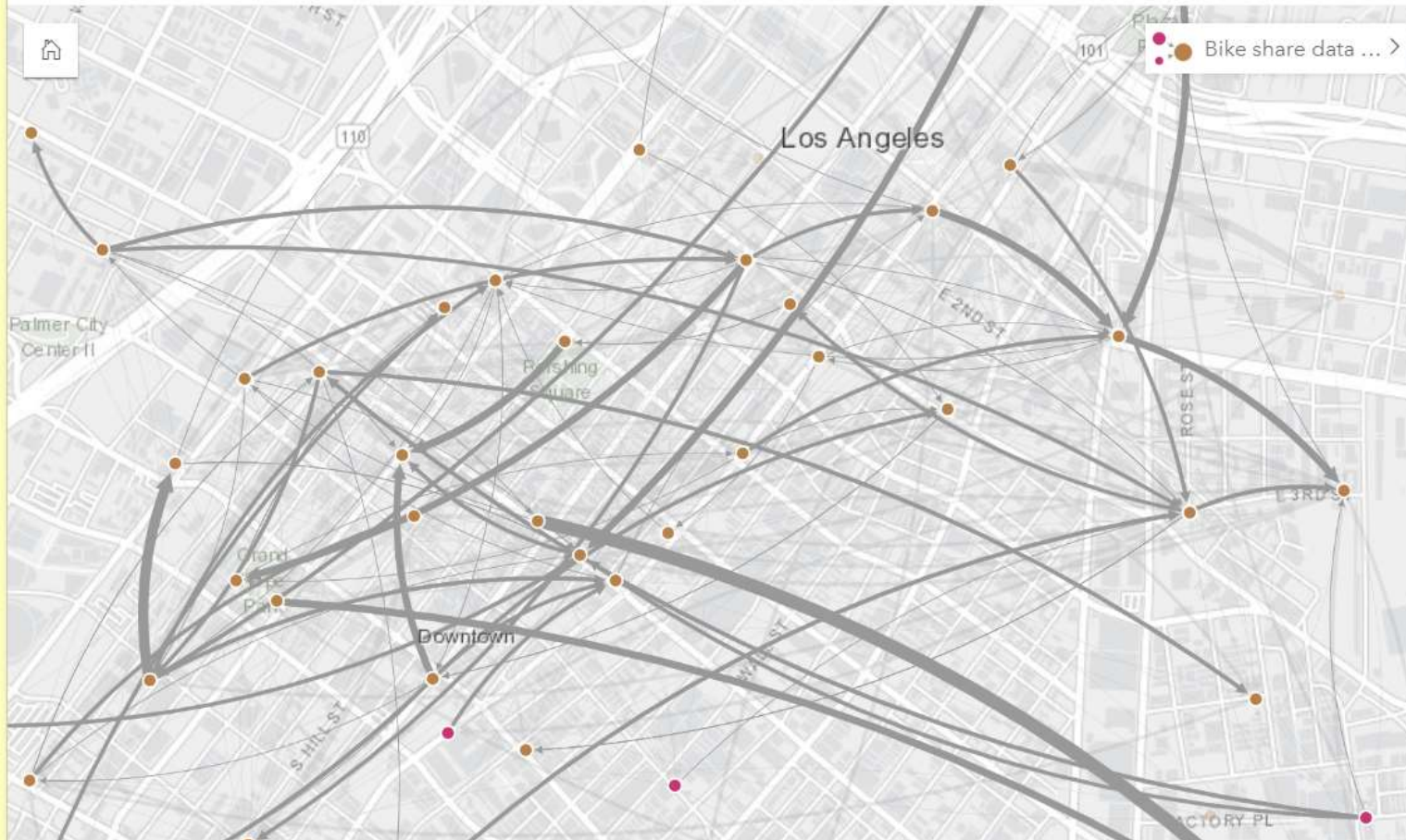
Pause scroll

 **22**

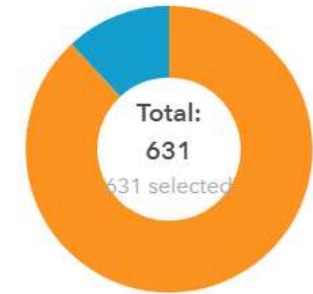



[Explore the data](#)
[Network Analysis](#)
[Bike sharing in a day](#)

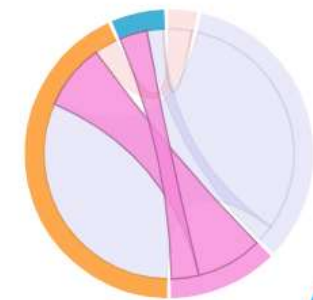

Link charts - weakly geographic. duration per trip



Number of trips per route cate...



Route category per passholde...



Totl duration (min) per passhol...



Learning goals

Understand the role of data science and its societal impact

Recognise the knowledge discovery processes in applied data science

Identify trends and developments in big data technologies

Apply selected big data technologies to solve real-world problems



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Assignment

1. **Collect data with Mapillary**

Capture (at least) 100 images in a stream of images. Start at the UU Campus and focus on a poorly mapped area. You are free to explore other areas and topics of interest as well.

The one student with the most images captured will be rewarded.

2. **Read an article on Machine Learning and ArcGIS.**

<http://www.esri.com/~media/Files/Pdfs/news/arcuser/0518/Machine%20Learning%20in%20ArcGIS.pdf>

Question: Predictive analysis in combination with spatial analysis can assist in finding hot spots for traffic accidents, as illustrated in the article. In this example are traffic accidents predicted based on a number of factors. Can you think of any additional factor that will make more accurate analysis, and one that creates a less accurate analysis?



Assignment

3. Review a storymap on **Unlocking Information from Imagery**, <http://arcg.is/ieHSj>

Two questions about this storymap:

Object recognition can be helpful with data acquisition on different zoom levels. Can you think of two examples from different zoom levels where object recognition in combination with neural networks can have meaningful results?

Deep learning can facilitate raster classification, but still can be limited by manual choices such as amount of categories. Can you think of any risks on your analysis that stems from these limitations?



What We Do

We build ArcGIS,
the world's most
powerful
mapping and
spatial analytics
software



Why We Do It

We believe The
Science of Where
can unlock data's
full potential in
every
organization



Who We Are

We are the global
market leader in
GIS and have
helped customers
improve results
since 1969





Programme

Lecture: The spatial perspective on data

Discussion: Spatial applications of big data

Break

Lecture: Big spatial data in society

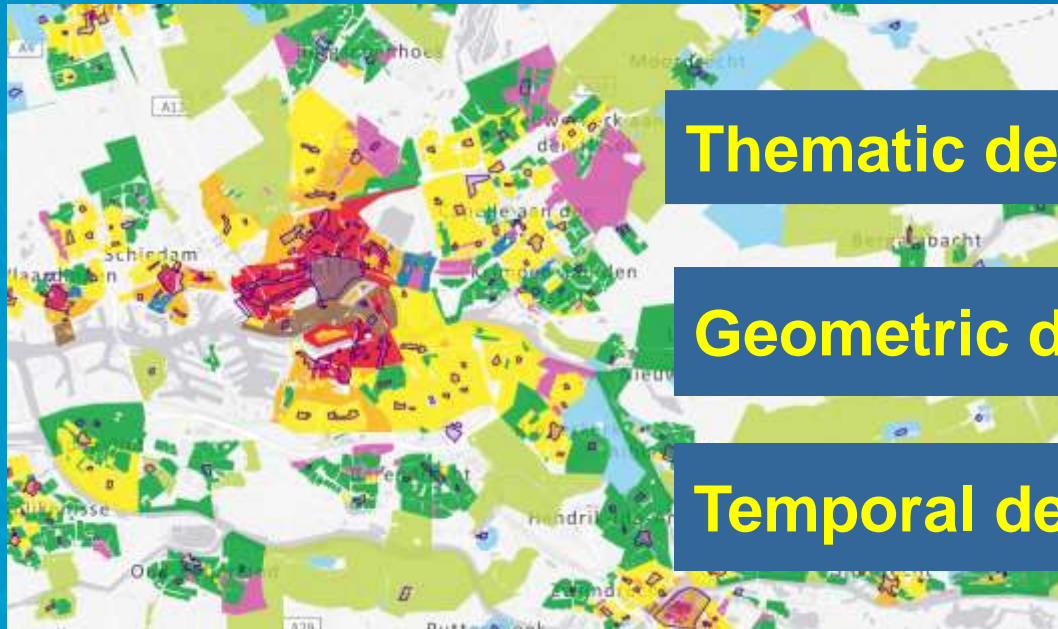
Reflection



The Spatial perspective on data



Describing reality



Thematic description (what)

Geometric description (where)

Temporal description (when)

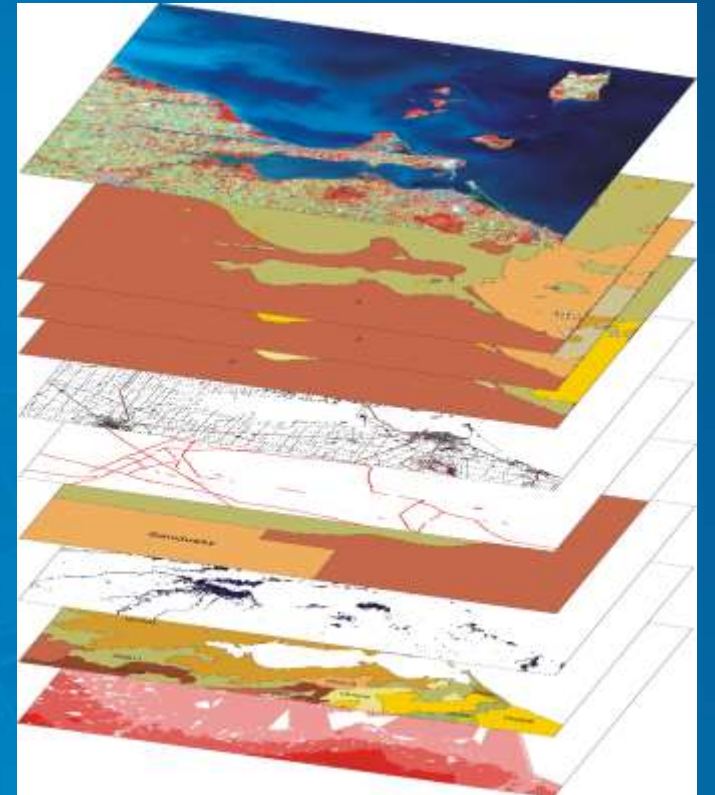


END 4324

How GIS* works

Data is stored as a collection of thematic layers

....



Two data-models

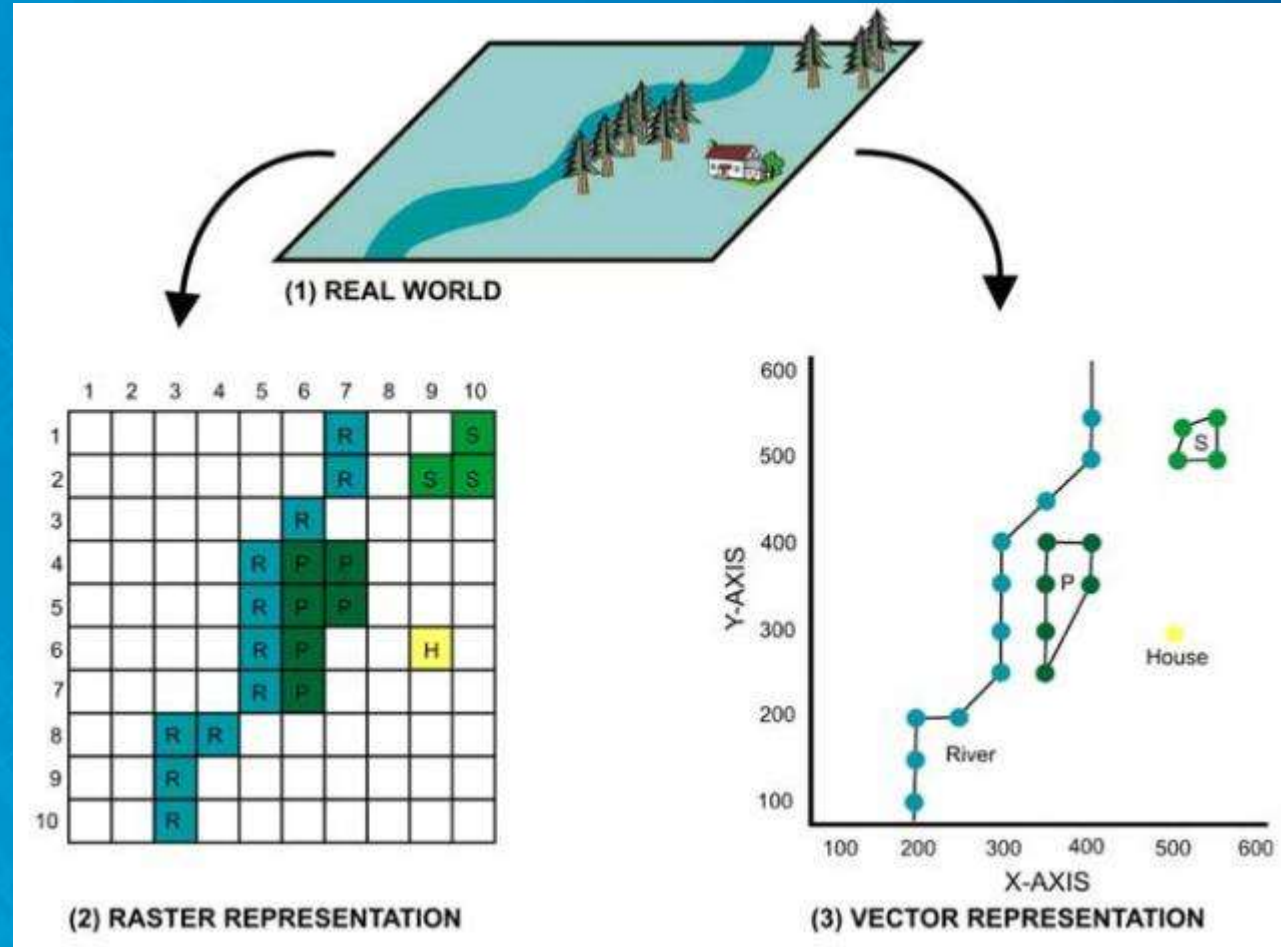


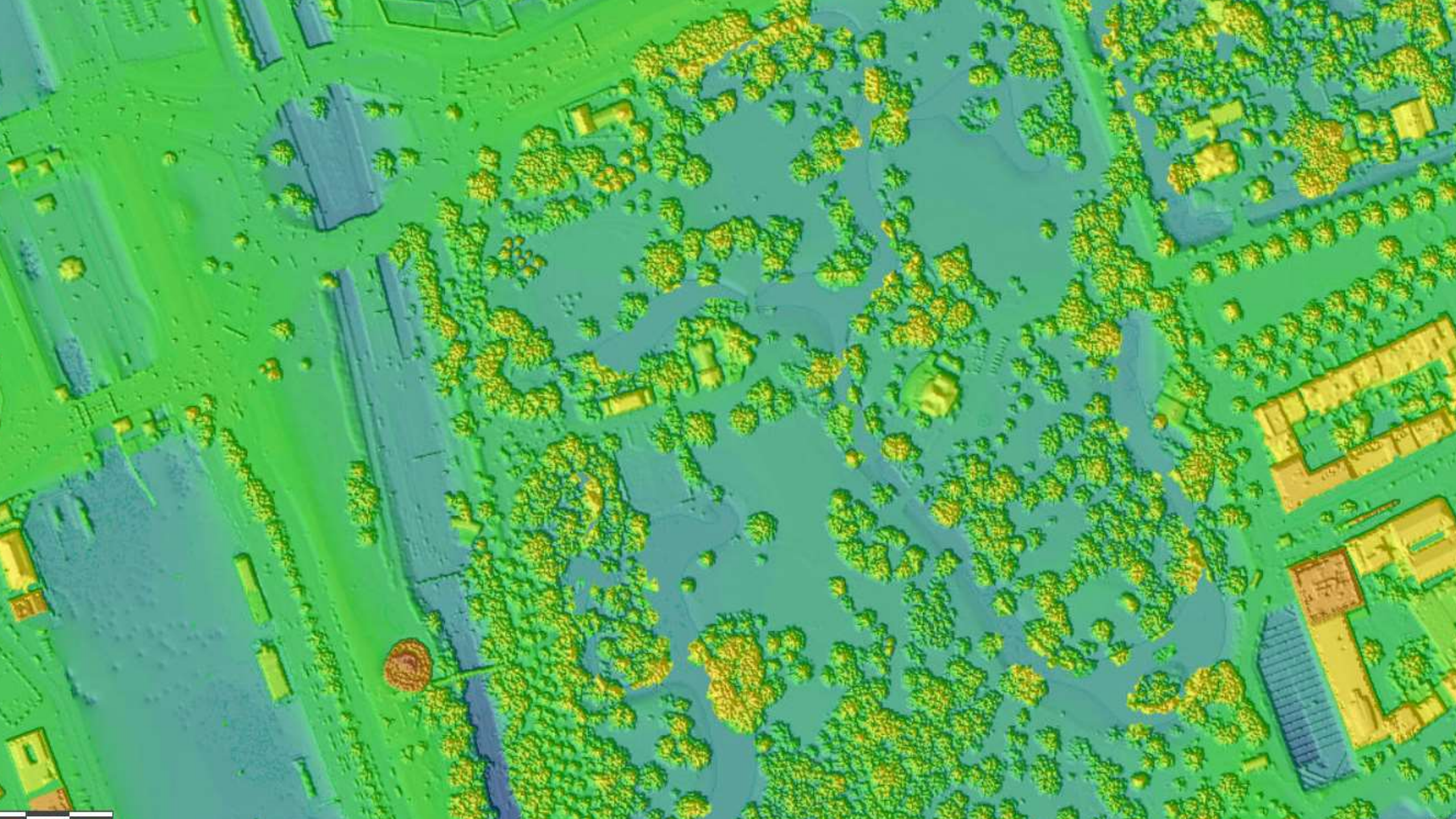
Two components:

- Geometric data
- Attribute data

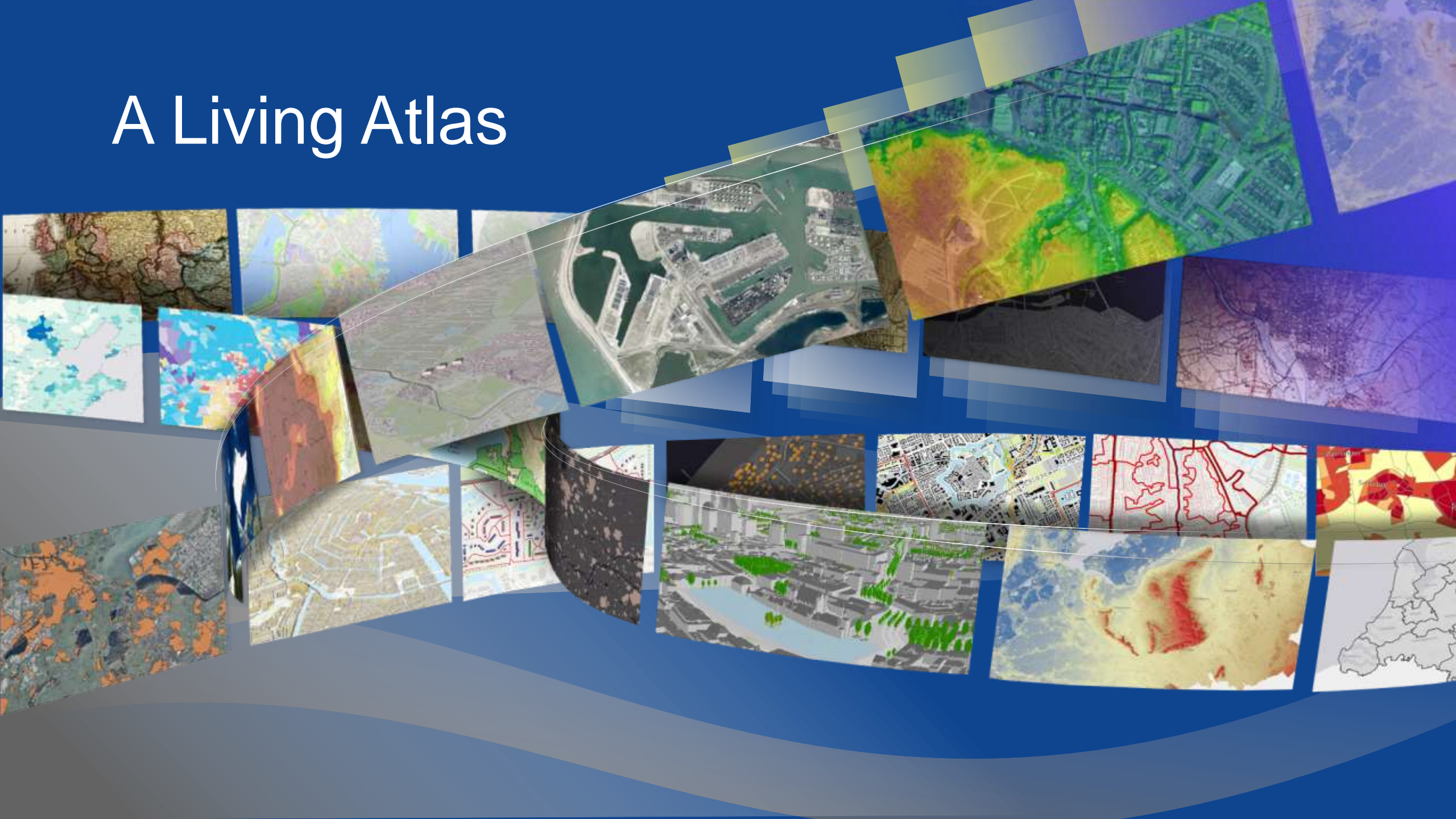
Two representation models:

- **Vector data model**, discrete objects (e.g. Clear boundaries, trees, railroad tracks)
- **Raster data model**; Continuous phenomena (e.g. temperature, slope, elevation etc.)





A Living Atlas



ArcGIS Online ▶

Over 1 Million Public Items, ~200 Tb of Data

160 Million Map Requests by 1.6 Million Users *Per Day*

4-5 Billion Map Tile Requests *Per Month*



DATA MANAGEMENT
AND INTEGRATION

ACTION

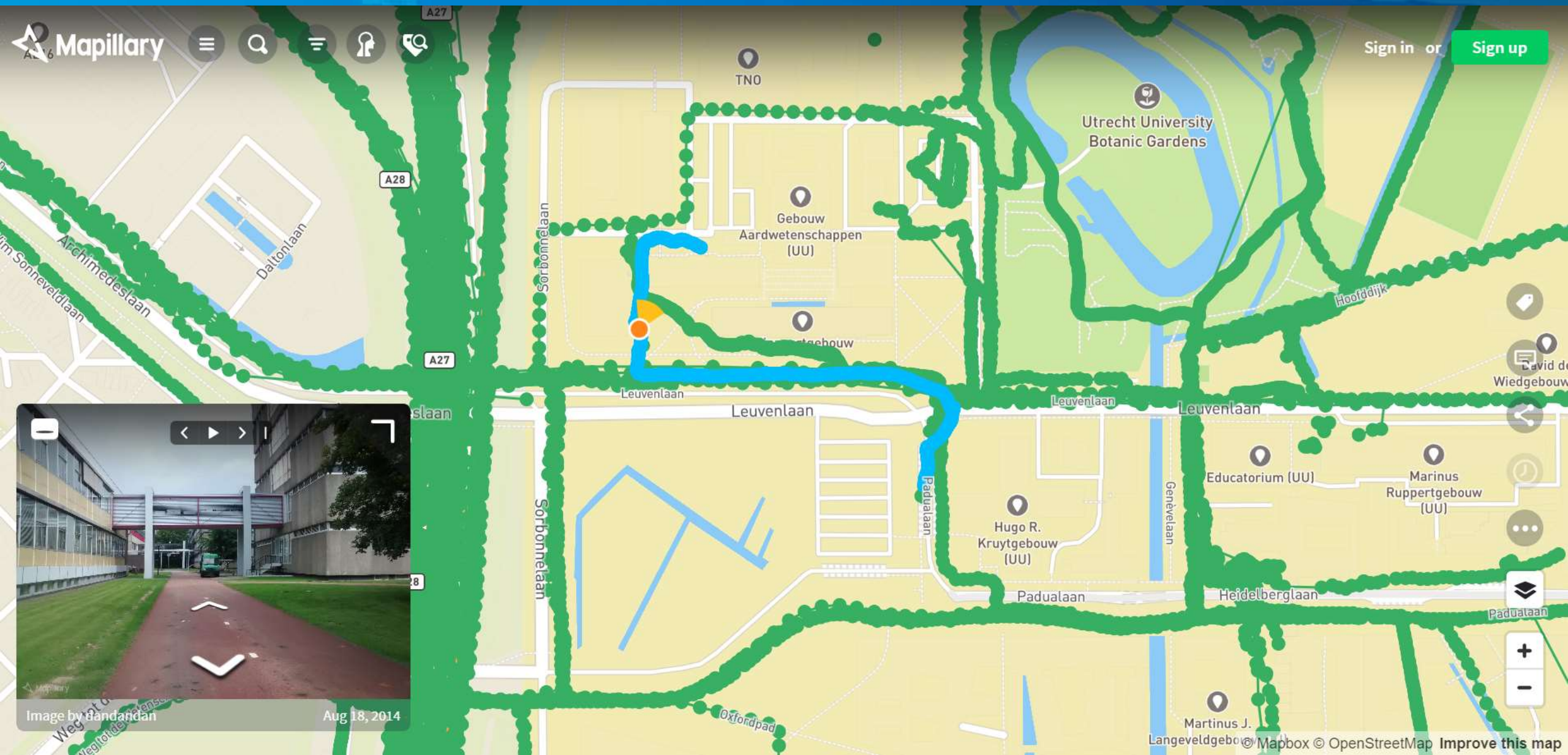
VISUALIZATION
AND MAPPING

DECISION-
MAKING

ANALYSIS AND
MODELING

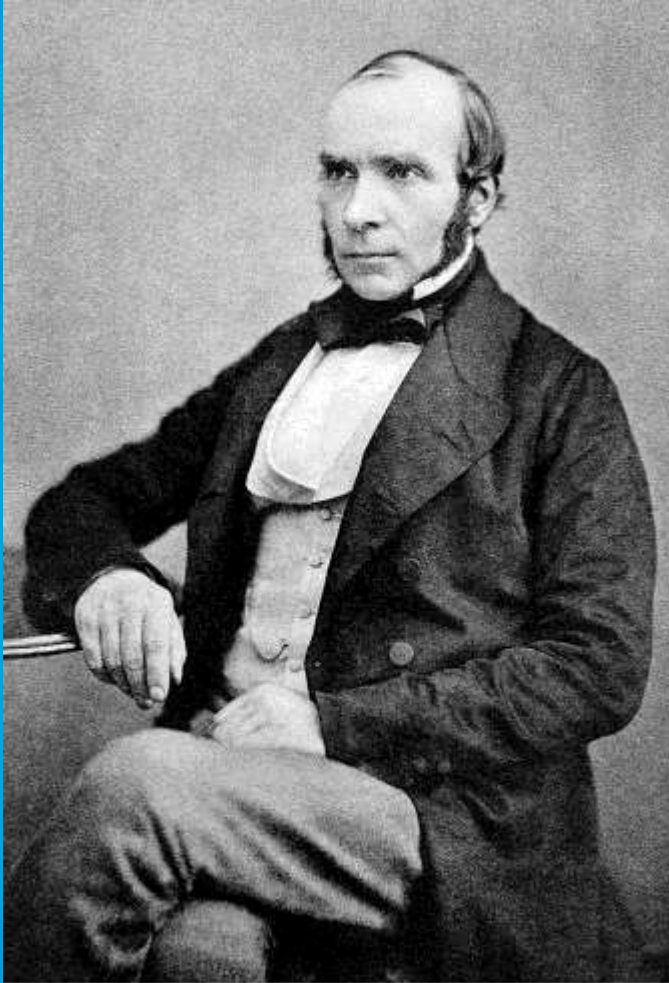
PLANNING AND
DESIGN



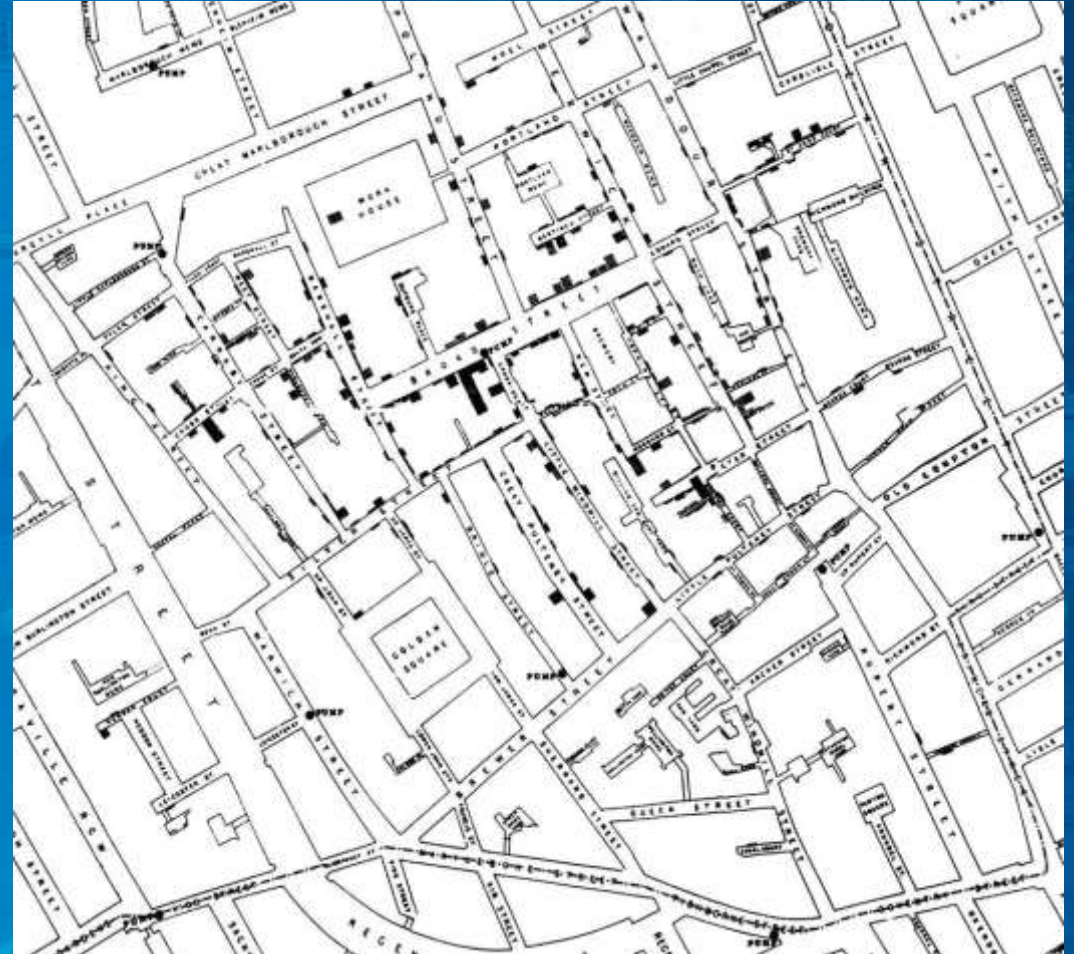




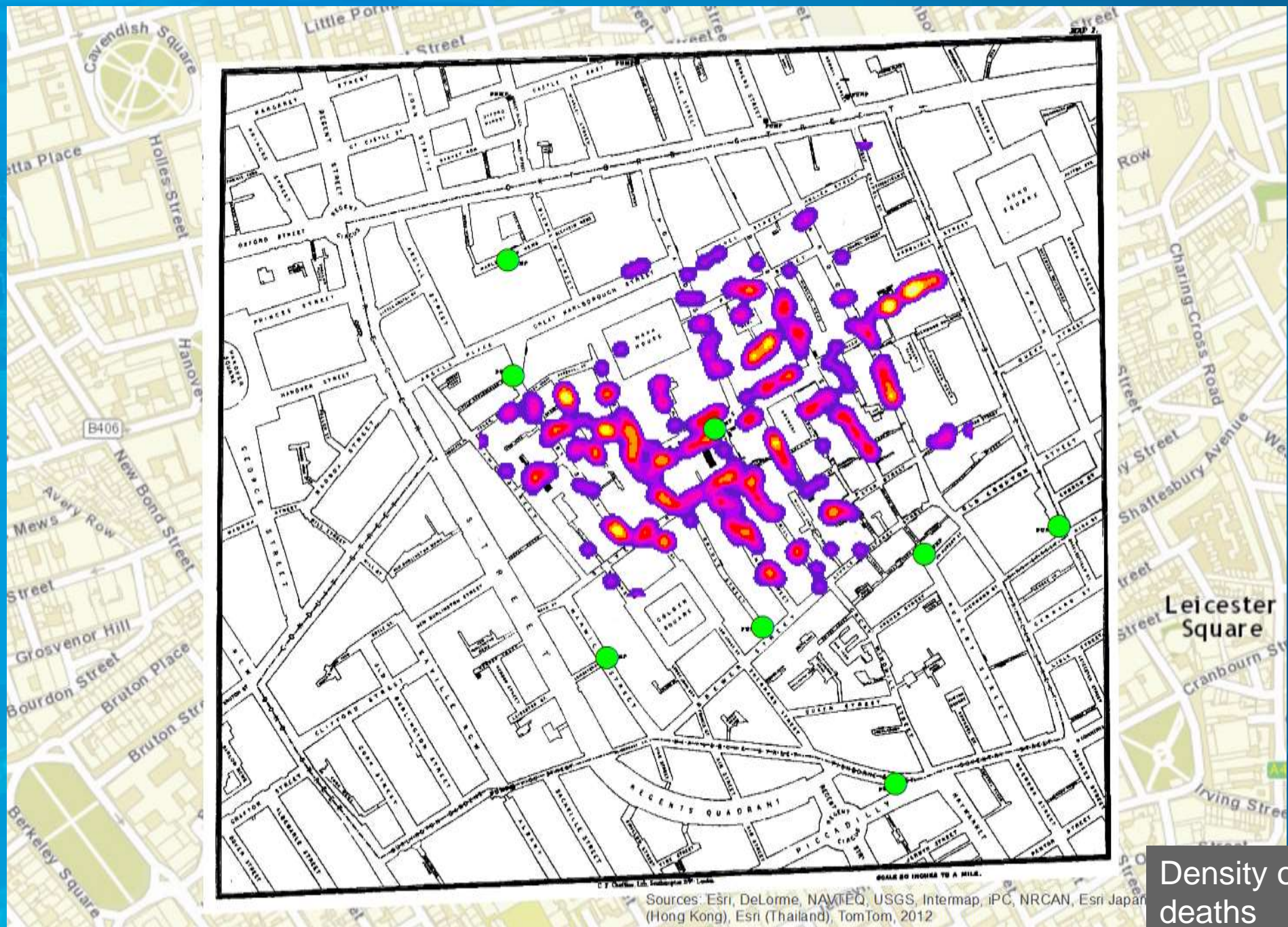
John Snow



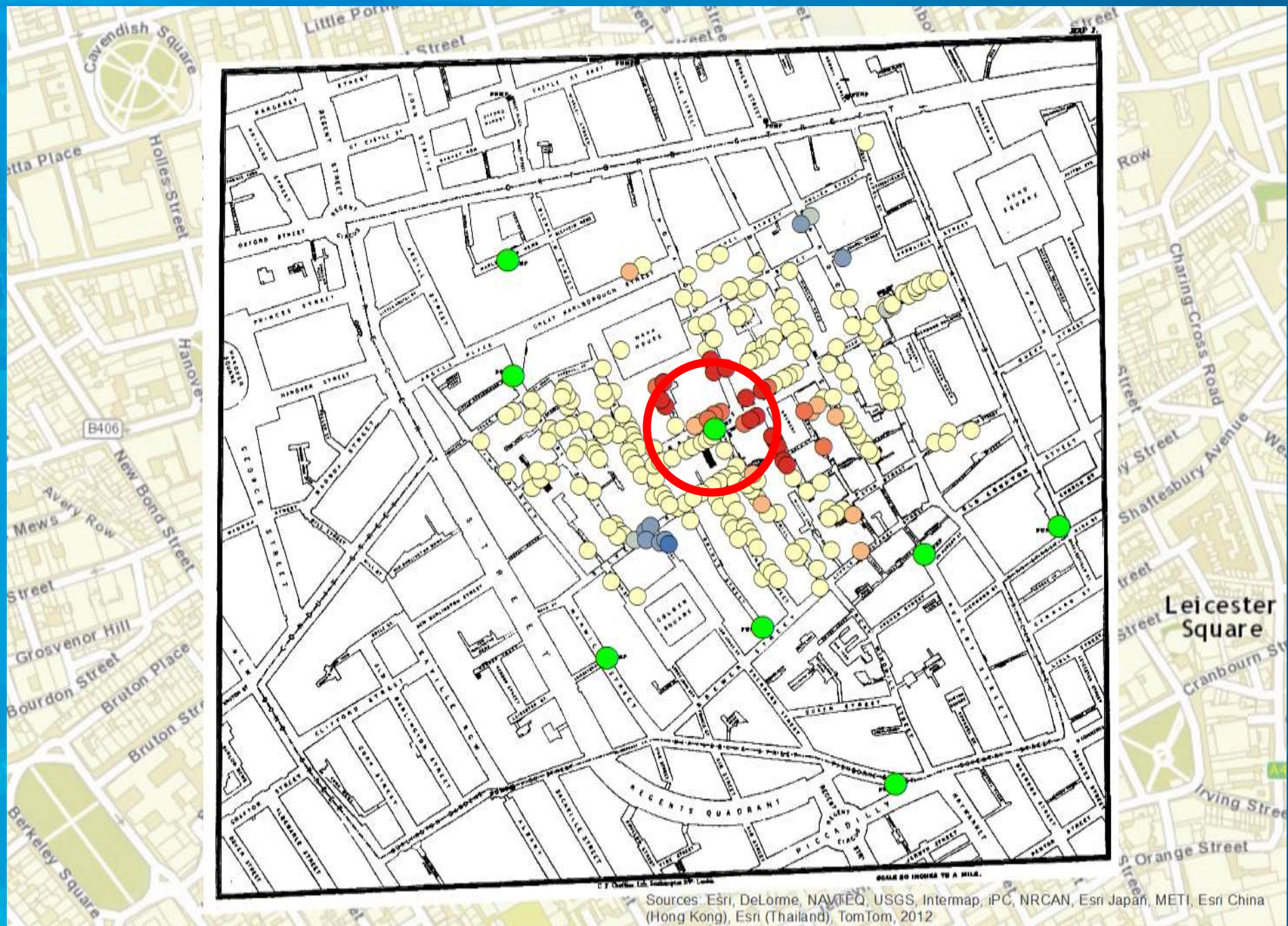
John Snow







Density of location of deaths



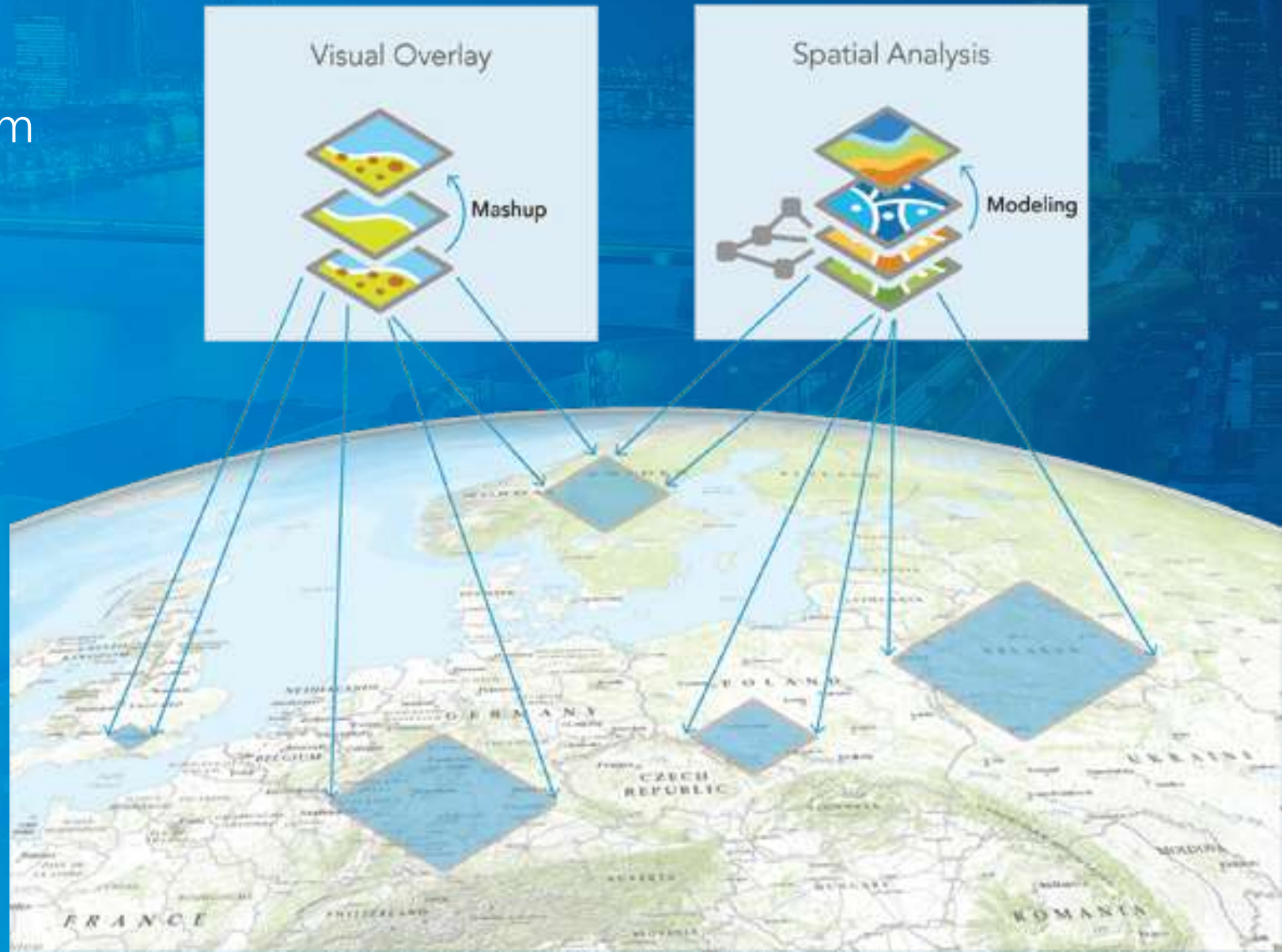
Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, Intermap, iPC, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, 2012

What is GIS?

A geographic information system (GIS) lets us:

Visualize
Question
Analyze
Interpret

our data to understand
relationships, patterns, and
trends to obtain location
intelligence.



Statistical Tools in ArcGIS

Classification

- Maximum Likelihood Classification
- Random Trees
- Support Vector Machine

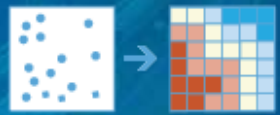
Clustering

- Spatially Constrained Multivariate Clustering
- Density-based Clustering
- Image Segmentation
- Hot Spot Analysis
- Cluster and Outlier Analysis
- Space Time Pattern Mining



Prediction

- Empirical Bayesian Kriging
- Areal Interpolation
- EBK Regression Prediction
- Ordinary Least Squares Regression and Exploratory Regression
- Geographically Weighted Regression



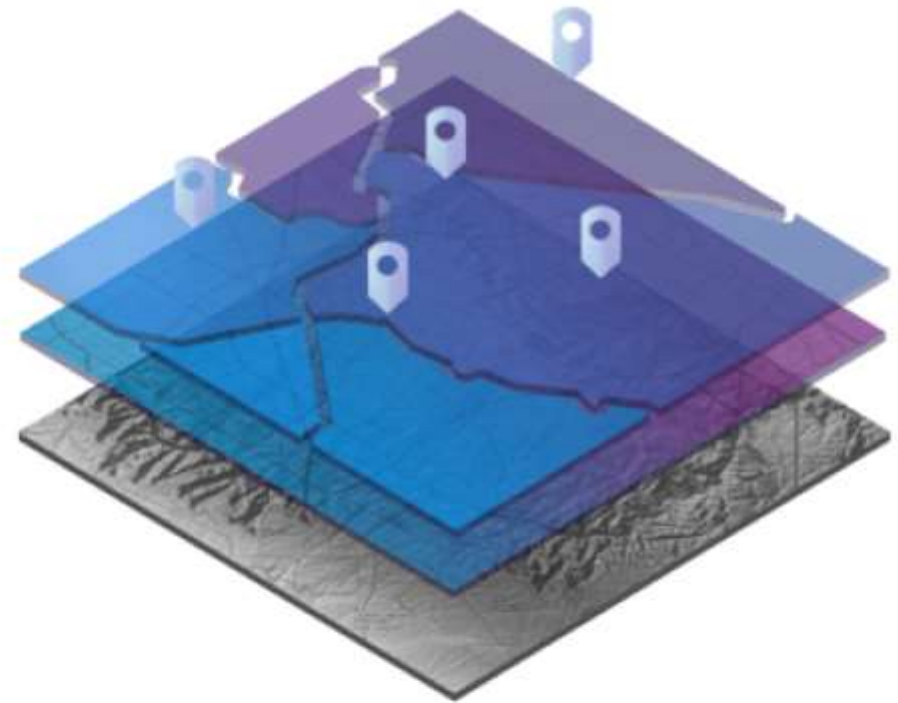
People are saying...

Gartner, 2017:

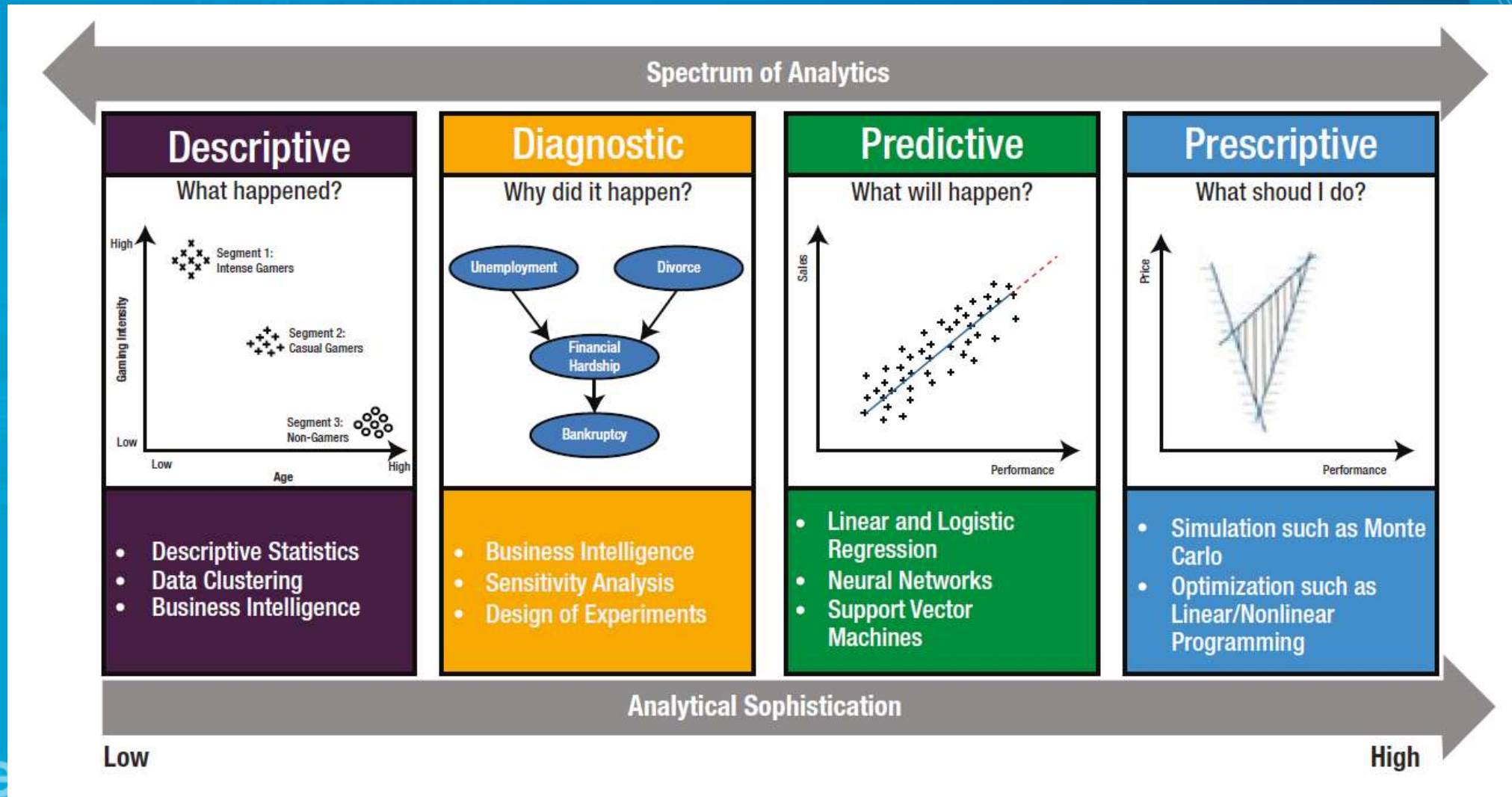
“Properly **analyzing location** can provide insights that support and improve decision making in everything from marketing to supply chain logistics and operations.”

“Gaining access to **location-based streams of insight on consumers** will be critical for organizations striving to become digital businesses.”

“**New tools and access to data** are now allowing the power of location intelligence to be unleashed across many more business areas and to a much broader base of users.”



How do we use platforms for Analysis?



(source: courtesy of Brian Hilton)

Accidents Probability Prediction

using Scikit Learn XGBoost with ArcGIS Pro

Machine Learning in ArcGIS

By Lauren Bennett, Esri Spatial Analyst

↓ Based on the analysis of seven years of traffic accident data, the model predicted areas with the highest risk for accidents. These are shown in red. The analysis considered many factors associated with accidents: weather, time of day, speed limit, proximity to an intersection, and road characteristics. The locations of actual accidents are shown as red/yellow points.



A2: Can you think of any additional factor that will make more accurate analysis, and one that creates a less accurate analysis?

What would Cause an Accident?



Temperature
Sun, Mon, Fri..



Wind Speed
Fast, Slow..



Visibility
High/Low



Snow Depth
High/Low



Day of the Week
Sun, Mon, Fri..



Time of the Day
12:45, 23:00



Month
Feb, Dec..



Road Width
20-30 M



Road Alignment
Straight / Curved



**Proximity to
Intersections**



Speed Limit
120 km/h



Sun Direction
East, West



Daily Traffic
AADT



**Proximity to
Billboards**

...



Spatial Applications of big data

Discussion



A Venn diagram consisting of three concentric circles. The outermost circle is light purple and contains the text 'Artificial Intelligence'. Inside it is a medium-sized light purple circle containing the text 'Machine Learning'. The innermost circle is green and contains the text 'Deep Learning'. The circles are centered on a blue-tinted background image of a city skyline with a bridge and water.

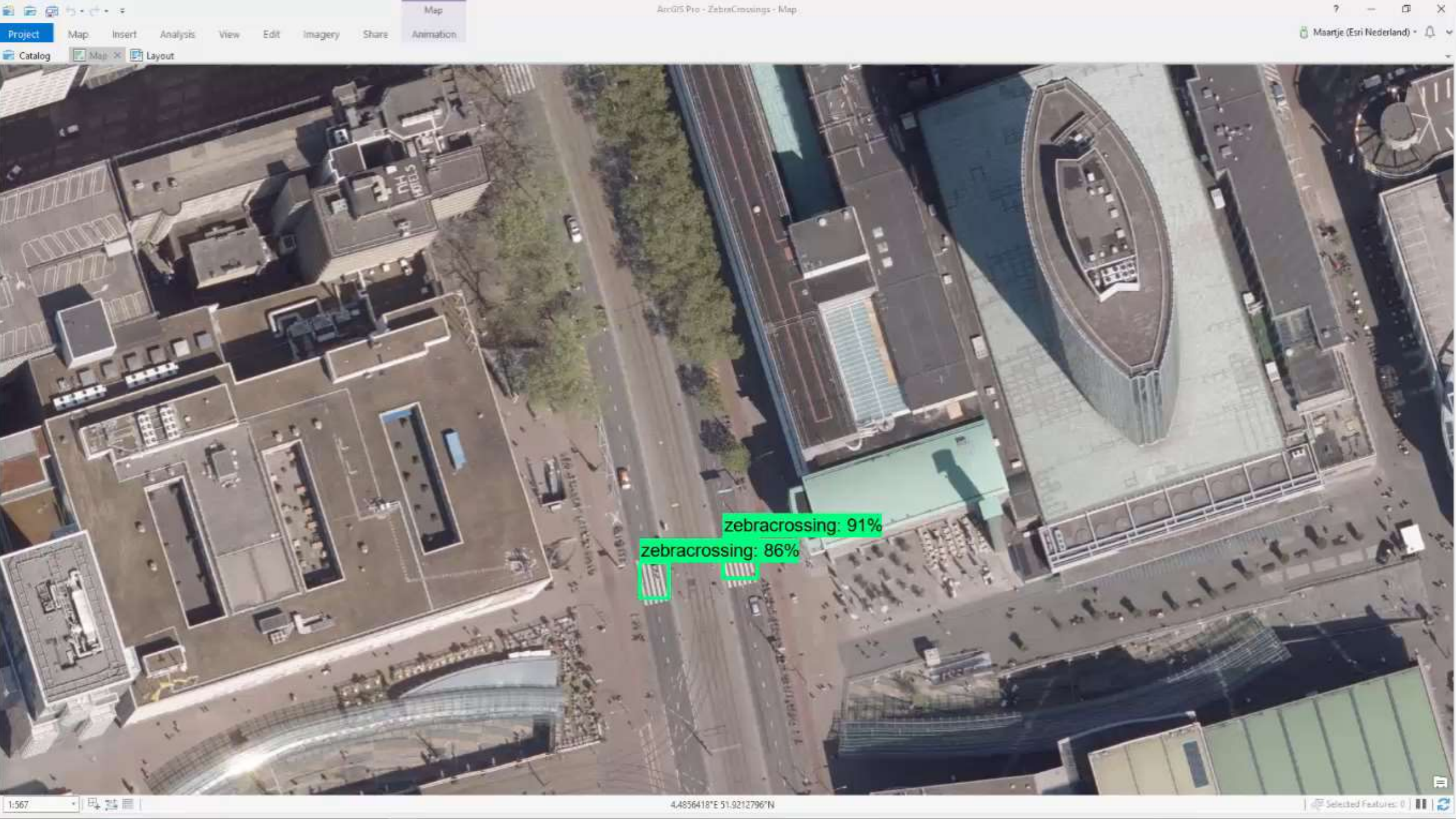
Artificial Intelligence

**Machine
Learning**

**Deep
Learning**



via Boredpanda.com



zebracrossing: 91%

zebracrossing: 86%



Discussion:

Propose a specific societal challenge,
which can best be solved spatially.



Break



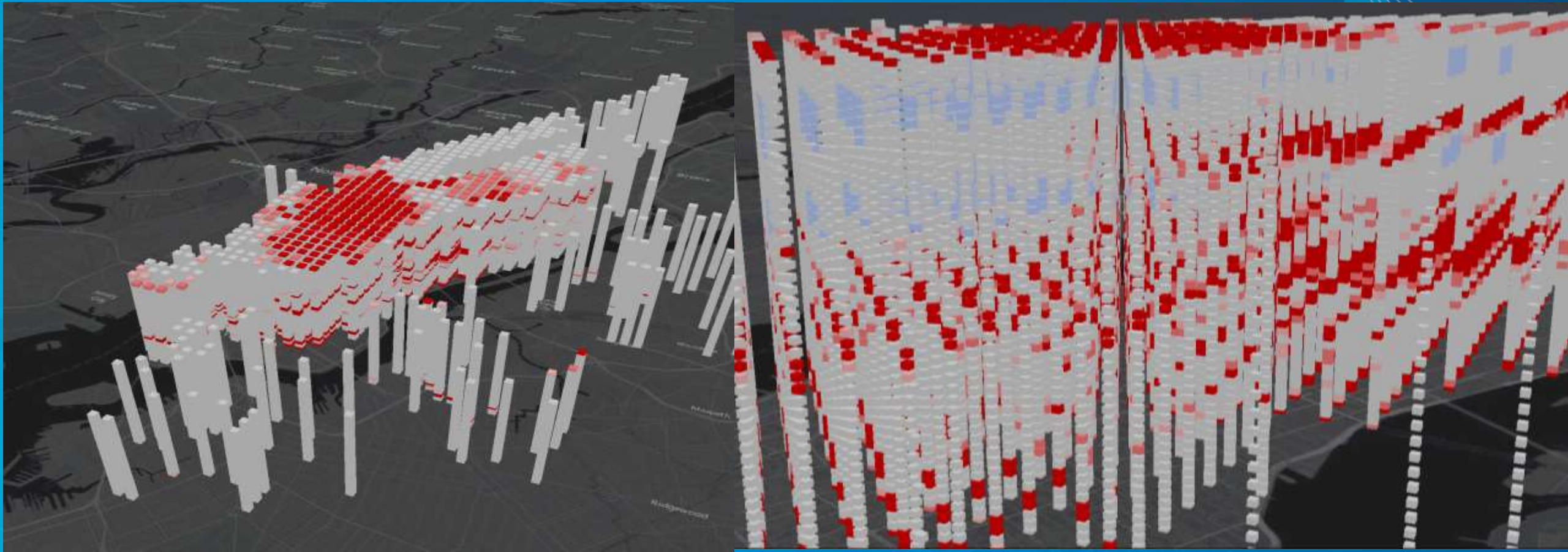
Reflection:

Propose a specific societal challenge,
which can best be solved spatially.



Big Spatial Data in society

Spatial Big Data and Analytics





NYC CRIME TRENDS

Find address or place



500 METERS

1000 METERS

JAN INCIDENTS WITHIN 500 METERS

8



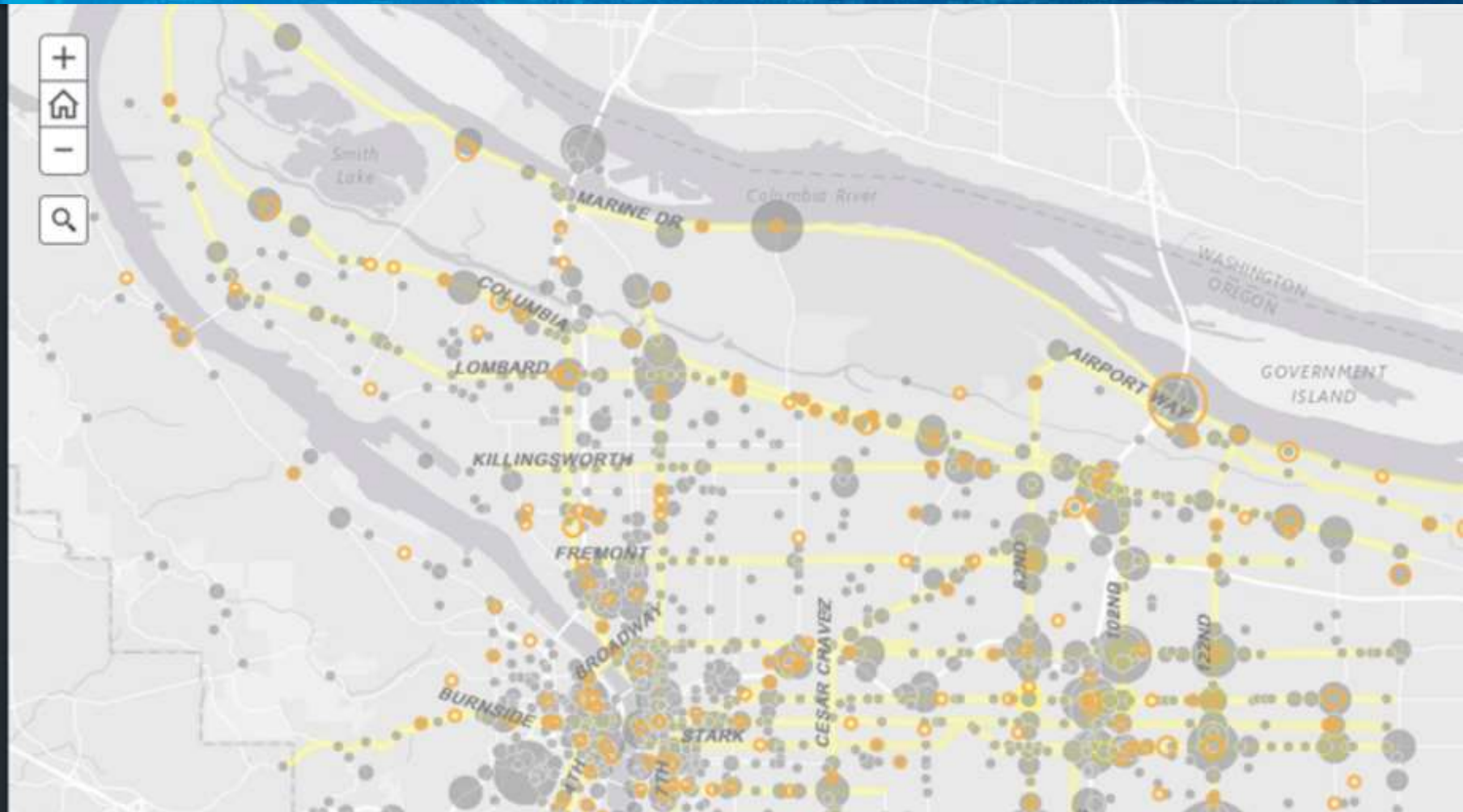
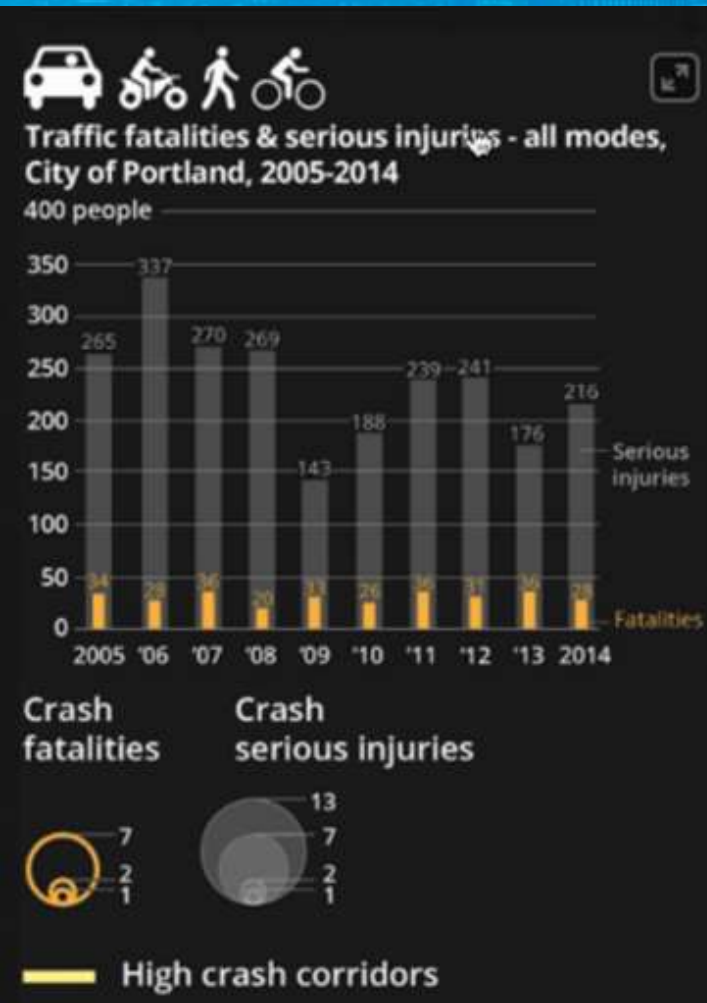
JAN

JUN

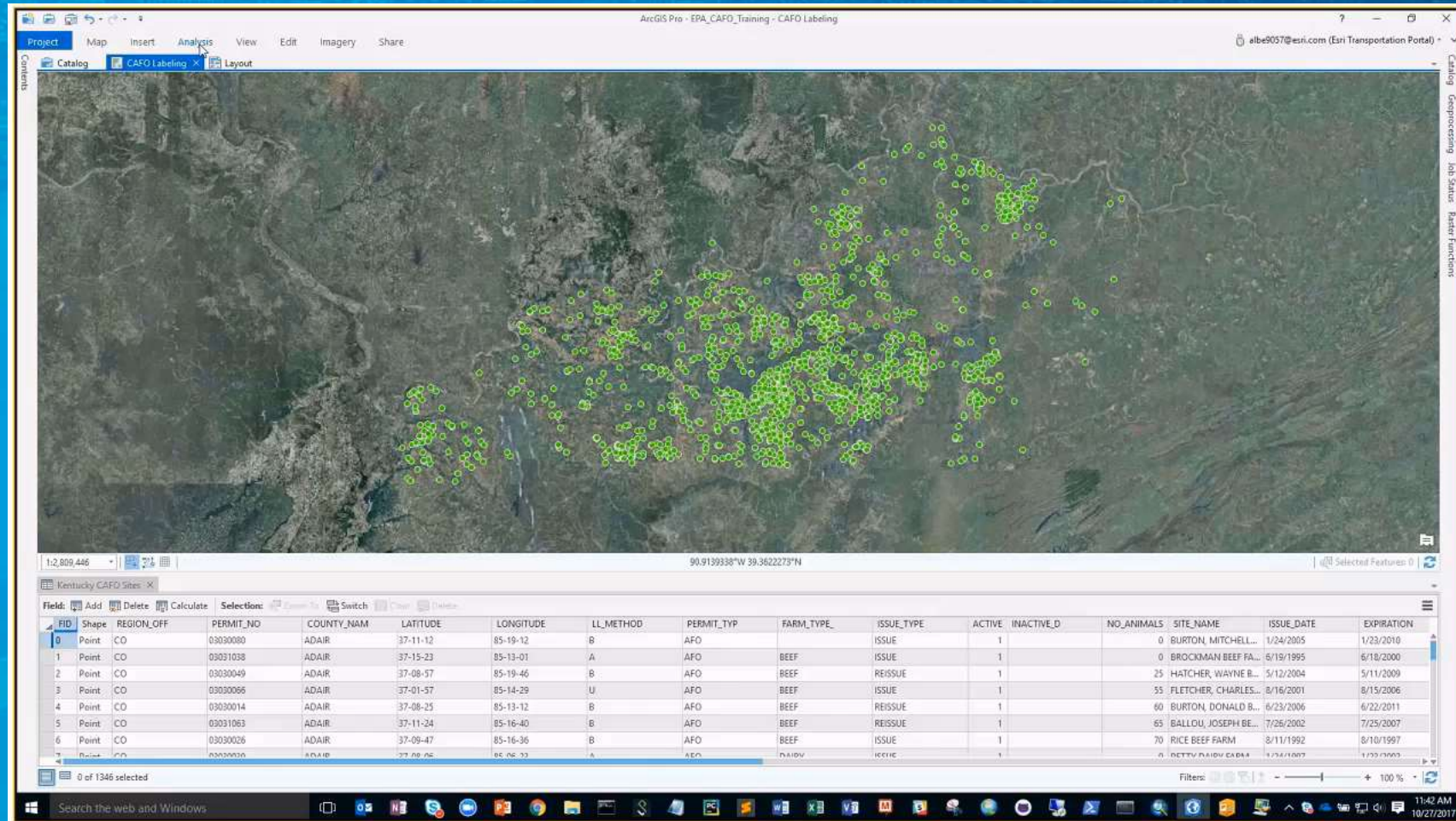
DEC

Source: NYC Open Data - 2018

Understand movement patterns

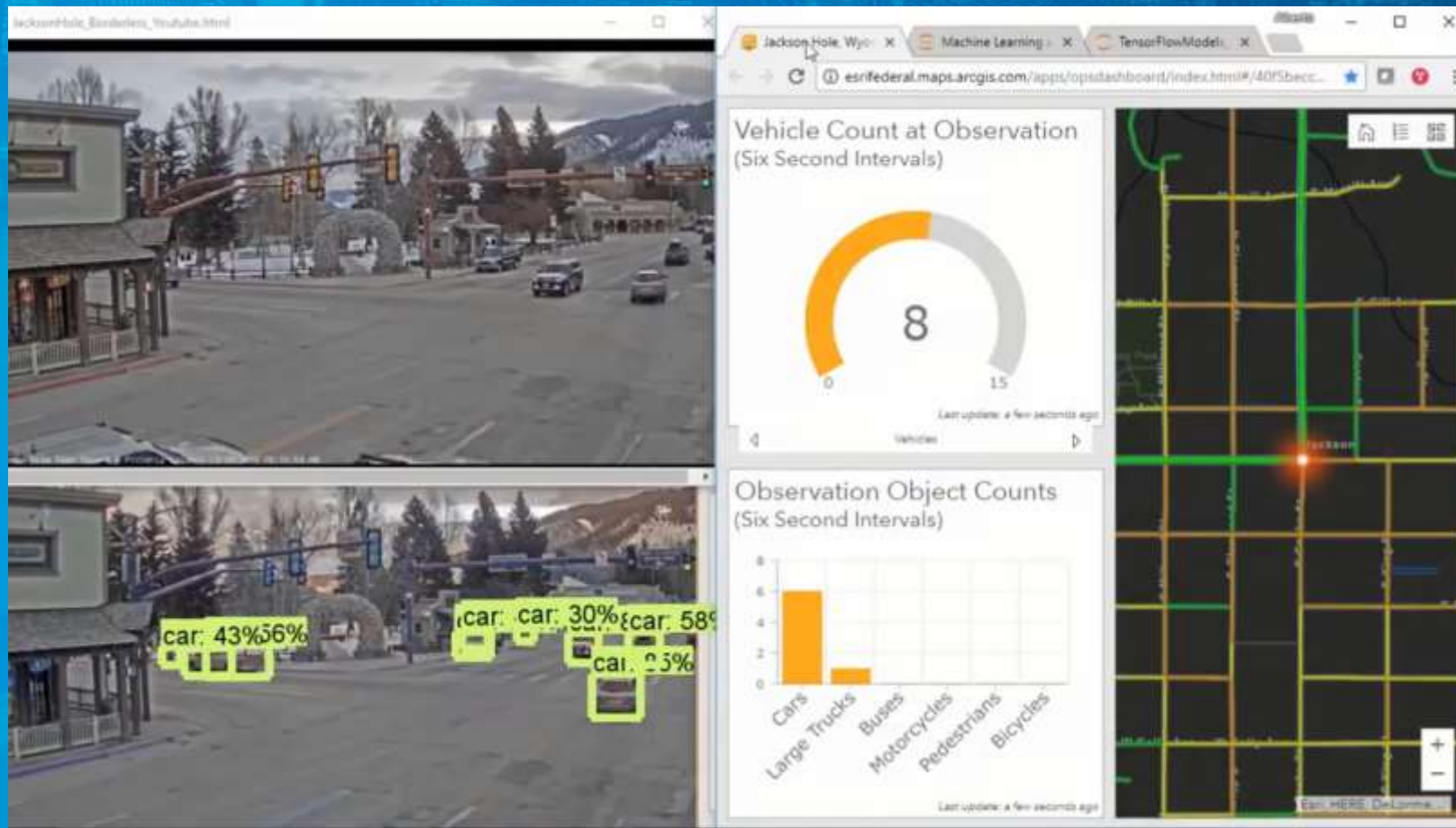


Object Detection from Satellite Imagery



using Deep Learning with ArcGIS Pro

Real-Time Activity Detection



using Deep Learning with ArcGIS API for Python and Ops Dashboard



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Space time pattern mining tools, zoals 'Emerging Hotspot Analysis', gebruiken om verborgen patronen te ontdekken in geodata. Krijg jij hier energie van? Dan zijn wij op zoek naar jou!

stage data science met geodata

Als stagiair op de afdeling Product Consultancy hou jij je bezig met de nieuwste tools om ruimtelijke patronen in grote datasets te ontdekken. Deze tools, zoals 'Time Series Clustering' en 'Create Space Time Cube' zijn op hun beurt gebaseerd op recente ontwikkelingen op het gebied van Data Science, zoals machine learning. Jij zet deze tools in om diepgaande analyses uit te voeren op diverse datasets, zoals alle verkeersongevallen van 2003 tot 2017. De patronen die je herkent, worden gebruikt om bijvoorbeeld beleid



**STAGE DATA SCIENCE
MET GEODATA**

WAT JE DOET

WAT WIJ VRAGEN

WAT WIJ JOU BIEDEN

**ENTHOUSIAST
GEWORDEN?**



Big Spatial Data