Building Spatial Databases based on Location

HES 505 Fall 2022: Session 15

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Outline for today

- Update on assignments
- Refresher: Building a spatial analysis workflow
- Building a database for an analysis (part 2) based on location

Update on assignments

- Assignment 2 due by 14 Oct
- Self-assessment 2 due 21 Oct
- Resubmits
- Final Project

Objectives

By the end of today you should be able to:

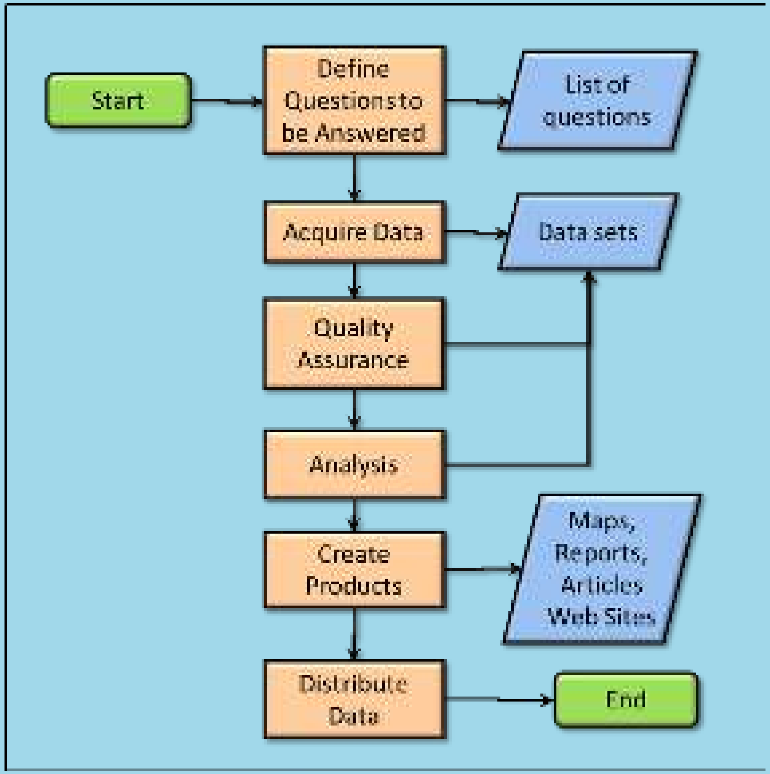
- Create new features based on topological relationships
- Use topological subsetting to reduce features
- Use spatial joins to add attributes based on location

Revisiting Spatial Analysis

What is spatial analysis?

> “The process of examining the locations, attributes, and relationships of features in spatial data through overlay and other analytical techniques in order to address a question or gain useful knowledge. Spatial analysis extracts or creates new information from spatial data”.
> — ESRI Dictionary

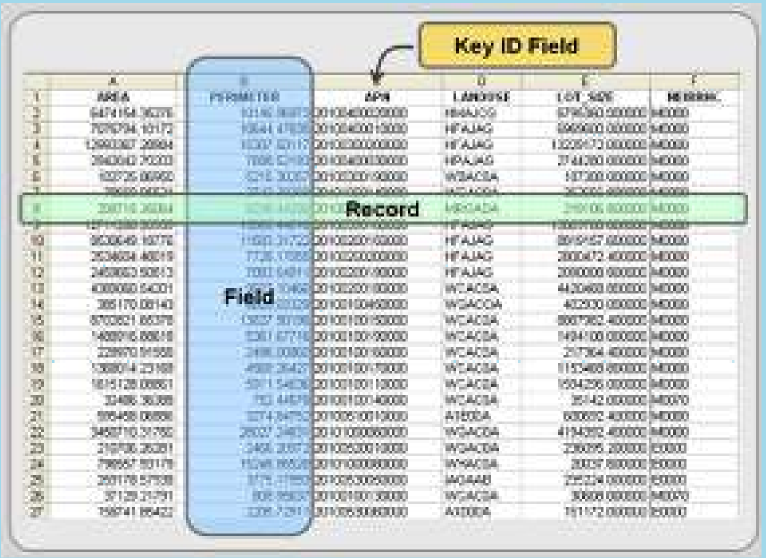
Workflows for spatial analysis



courtesy of Humboldt State University

- Align processing with objectives
- Imagining the visualizations and analysis clarifies file formats and variables
- Helps build reproducibility

Databases and Attributes



courtesy of Giscommons

- Attributes: Information that further describes a spatial feature
- Attributes → predictors for analysis
- Last week focus on thematic relations between datasets
  - Shared 'keys' help define linkages between objects
- Sometimes we are interested in attributes that describe location (overlaps, contains, distance)
- Sometimes we want to join based on location rather than thematic connections
  - **Must have the same CRS**

Calculating New Attributes

Attributes based on geometry and location (`measures`)

- Attributes like area and length can be useful for a number of analyses
  - Estimates of 'effort' in sampling designs
  - Offsets for modeling rates (e.g., Poisson regression)
- Need to assign the result of the function to a column in data frame (e.g., `$`, `mutate`, and `summarize`)
- Often useful to test before assigning

Estimating area

- `sf` bases area (and length) calculations on the map units of the CRS
- the `units` library allows conversion into a variety of units

```
nz.sf <- nz %>%
  mutate(area = st_area(nz
head(nz.sf$area, 3)
```

```
nz.sf$areakm <- units::set
head(nz.sf$areakm, 3)
```

Estimating Density in Polygons

- Creating new features based on the frequency of occurrence
- Clarifying graphics
- Underlies quadrat sampling for point patterns
- Two steps: count and area

Estimating Density in Polygons

```
nz.df <- nz %>%
mutate(counts = lengths(st_intersects(., r
        area = st_area(nz),
        density = counts/area)
head(st_drop_geometry(nz.df[,7:10]))
```

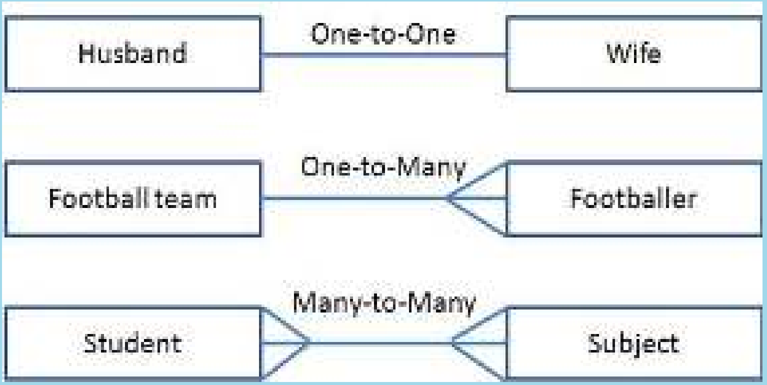
Estimating Density in Polygons

Estimating Distance

- As a covariate
- For use in covariance matrices
- As a means of assigning connections in networks

Estimating Single Point Distance

- `st_distance` returns distances between all features in `x` and all features in `y`
- One-to-One relationship requires choosing a single point for `y`



Estimating Single Point Distance

- Subsetting y into a single feature

```
canterbury = nz %>% filter(Name == "Canterbury")
canterbury_height = nz_height[canterbury, ]
co = filter(nz, grepl("Canter|Otag", Name))
st_distance(nz_height[1:3, ], co)
```

Estimating Single Point Distance

- Using nearest neighbor distances

```
ua <- urban_areas(cb = FALSE, progress_bar
  filter(., UATYP10 == "U") %>%
  filter(., str_detect(NAME10, "ID")) %>%
  st_transform(., crs=2163)

#get index of nearest ID city
nearest <-  st_nearest_feature(ua)
#estimate distance
(dist = st_distance(ua, ua[nearest,], by_e
```

Topological Subsetting

Topological Subsetting

- Topological relations describe the spatial relationships between objects
- We can use the overlap (or not) of vector data to subset the data based on topology
- Need *valid* geometries
- Easiest way is to use `[` notation, but also most restrictive

```
ctby_height <-  nz_height[canterbury, ]
```

Topological Subsetting

- Lots of verbs in `sf` for doing this (e.g., `st_intersects`, `st_contains`, `st_touches`)
- see `?geos_binary_pred` for a full list
- Creates an **implicit** attribute (the *records* in `x` that are “in” `y`)

Using `sparse=TRUE`

```
st_intersects(nz_height, co,
                    sparse = TRUE)[1:3]

lengths(st_intersects(nz_height,
                                co, sparse =
```

Topological Subsetting

- The `sparse` option controls how the results are returned
- We can then find out if one or more elements satisfies the criteria

Using `sparse=FALSE`

```
st_intersects(nz_height, co, sparse = FALSE)[1:3,]

apply(st_intersects(nz_height, co, sparse = FALSE), 1,any)[1:3]
```

Topological Subsetting

```
canterbury_height3 = nz_height %>%
  filter(st_intersects(x = ., y = canterbu
```

Spatial Joins

Spatial Joins

- `sf` package provides `st_join` for vectors
- Allows joins based on the predicates (`st_intersects`, `st_touches`, `st_within_distance`, etc.)
- Default is a left join

Spatial Joins

```
set.seed(2018)
(bb = st_bbox(world)) # the world'
#>    xmin    ymin    xmax    ymax
#> -180.0   -89.9   180.0    83.6
random_df = data.frame(
  x = runif(n = 10, min = bb[1], m
  y = runif(n = 10, min = bb[2], m
)
random_points = random_df |>
  st_as_sf(coords = c("x", "y")) |
  st_set_crs("EPSG:4326") # set ge

random_joined = st_join(random_poi
```

Spatial Joins

- Sometimes we may want to be less restrictive
- Just because objects don't touch doesn't mean they don't relate to each other
- Can use `predicates` in `st_join`
- Remember that default is `left_join` (so the number of records can grow if multiple matches)

Spatial Joins

```
any(st_touches(cycle_hire, cycle_hire_osm, sparse
z = st_join(cycle_hire, cycle_hire_osm, st_is_with
nrow(cycle_hire)
nrow(z)
```

Extending Joins

Extending Joins

- Sometimes we are interested in analyzing locations that contain the overlap between two vectors
  - How much of home range *a* occurs on soil type *b*
  - How much of each Census tract is contained with a service provision area?
- `st_intersection`, `st_union`, and `st_difference` return new geometries that we can use as records in our spatial database

```
intersect_pct <- st_intersection(n
   mutate(intersect_area = st_area
   dplyr::select(NAME, intersect_a
   st_drop_geometry()

nc <- mutate(nc, county_area = st_

# Merge by county name
nc <- merge(nc, intersect_pct, by

# Calculate coverage
nc <- nc %>%
   mutate(coverage = as.numeric(in
```

Extending Joins