

Python for Spatial Data Analysis

Module GG3209 - Second Part

Dr. Fernando Benitez-Paez

2023-02-23

Table of contents

1	Getting started	3
2	Content	4
3	University Staff	5
4	Our Research	6
5	Introduction	7
6	Working with tabular Data	8
7	Working with Spatial Data	9
8	Unsupervised statistical learning – Clustering	10
9	Auxiliary Data	11
	References	12

1 Getting started

Welcome to the handbook for the second part of the module **GG3209 Spatial Analysis with GIS**. This part of this module is about Python and how we can use this powerful programming language to deal and analyse spatial data, whether is in Vector or Raster format. While in the first part of the GG3209 module you were mostly focus in the use of QGIS ([ADD LINK](#)) the powerful and open source GIS tool to work with spatial data, however in this part we will cover an introduction to Python, and its use for manipulation of spatial data and deployment of spatial analysis models.

Python has been multiple times catalogued as the one of the most popular programming technologies and it is widely used as a scripting language in the GIScience world. Students will learn how to set up their own development environment with a popular tool called Jupyter Notebooks, then learn how to manipulate vector and raster data and finish with running clustering methods, as a useful methodology for dissertations.

2 Content

Introduction to Python, Jupyter Notebooks, and GIT - Working with tabular and spatial data in Python - Clustering models This part will establish a comprehensive introduction to Python (an easy to learn and powerful development programming language) and its use for manipulation of spatial data and deployment of spatial analysis models. Python has been multiple times catalogued as the one of the most popular programming technologies and it is widely used as a scripting language in the GIScience world. Students will learn how to set up their own development environment with a popular tool called 3 Jupyter Notebooks, then learn how to manipulate vector and raster data and finish with running clustering methods, as a useful methodology for dissertations.

To learn more about Quarto books visit <https://quarto.org/docs/books>.

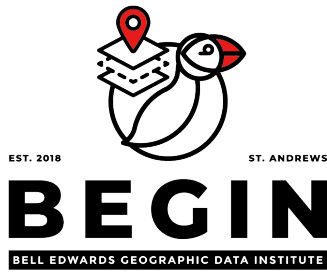
3 University Staff

Module Co-ordinators: [Dr Urška Demšar](#) or [Dr Fernando Benitez-Paez](#)

Office hours: By appointment online and live during the labs

Lab assistants: [Dr Charlotte van der Lijn](#) , Ali Moayedi, Benjamin Ong, Georg Kodl

4 Our Research



If you want to know more about why spatial data holds the key to unlocking a deeper understanding of our planet and its intricate systems. Let's BEGIN a spatial and data-driven conversation and be part of our multidisciplinary group in St Andrews.

<https://begin.wp.st-andrews.ac.uk/>

5 Introduction

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

This is a test for Intro, Push and actions to refresh auto the website.

6 Working with tabular Data

This lecture

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

7 Working with Spatial Data

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

8 Unsupervised statistical learning – Clustering

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

9 Auxiliary Data

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

References

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. “Literate Programming.” *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.