

# **Introduction to Data Models**

**Chapter 2, GIS Fundamentals, Bolstad & Manson**

Introduce the concept of data models

Introduce Cartesian and Spherical Coordinate Systems

Highlight peculiarities of spherical coordinates, distance, shape

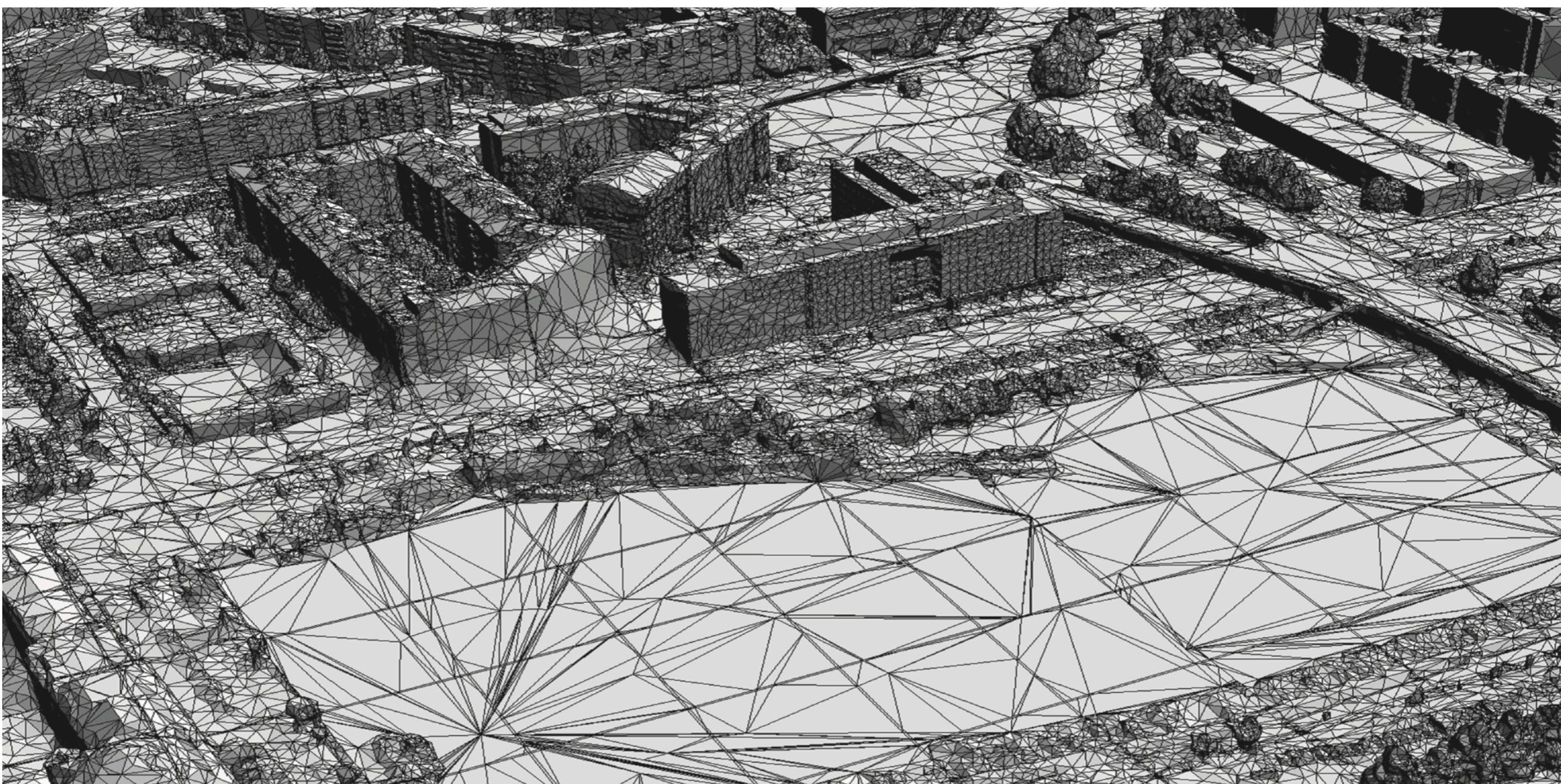
# Data Models

We approximate important parts of the **real world** with **data models**, organized in **data structures**



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# Real world



phenomena that exist

## Data model



| ID  | Area  | Type |
|-----|-------|------|
| 1   | 16.3  | PUB  |
| 2   | 7.9   | PEM  |
| 3   | 121.8 | U    |
| 4   | 10.1  | PUB  |
| ... | ...   | ...  |

An abstraction, relevant phenomena and properties

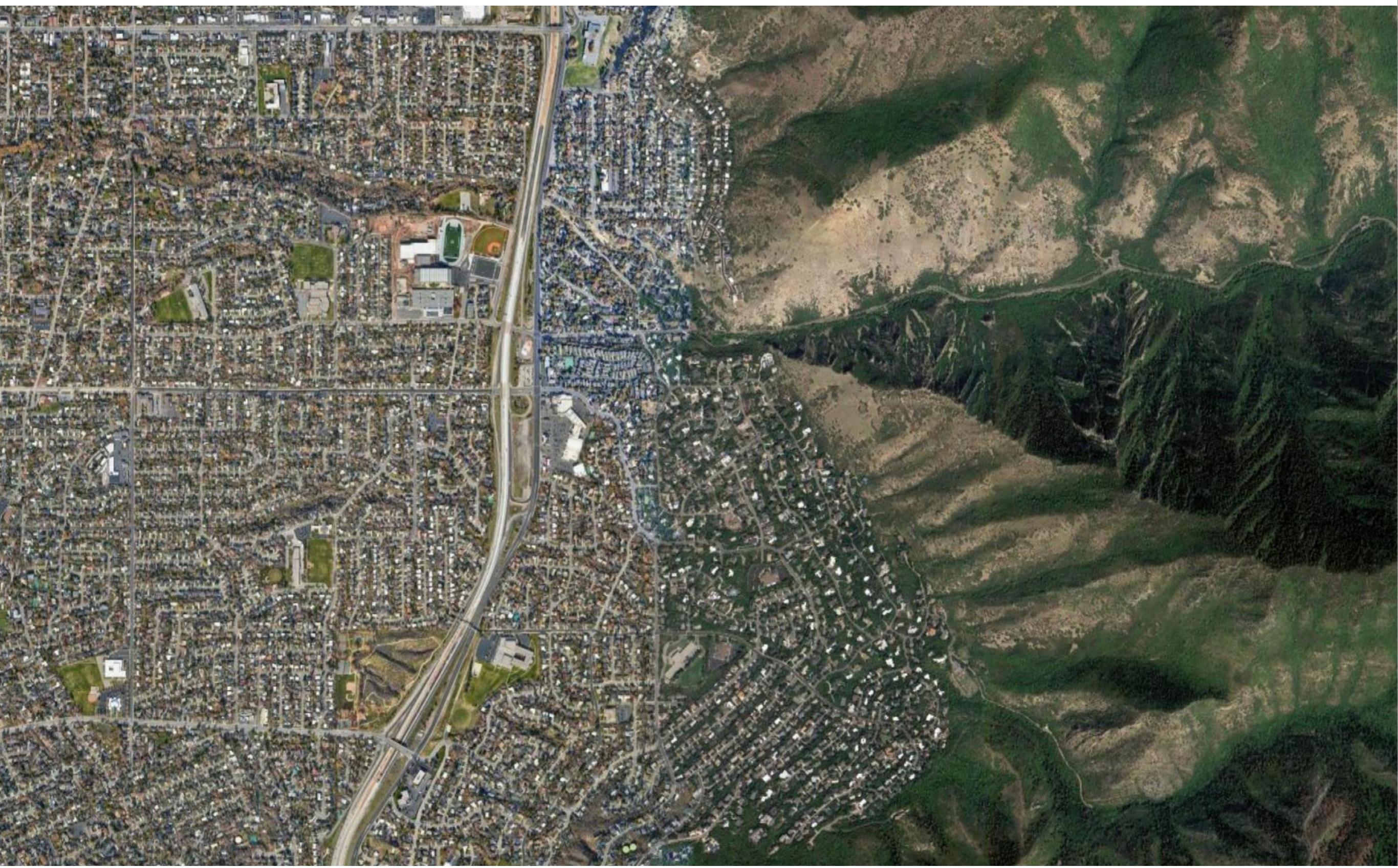
## Data structure

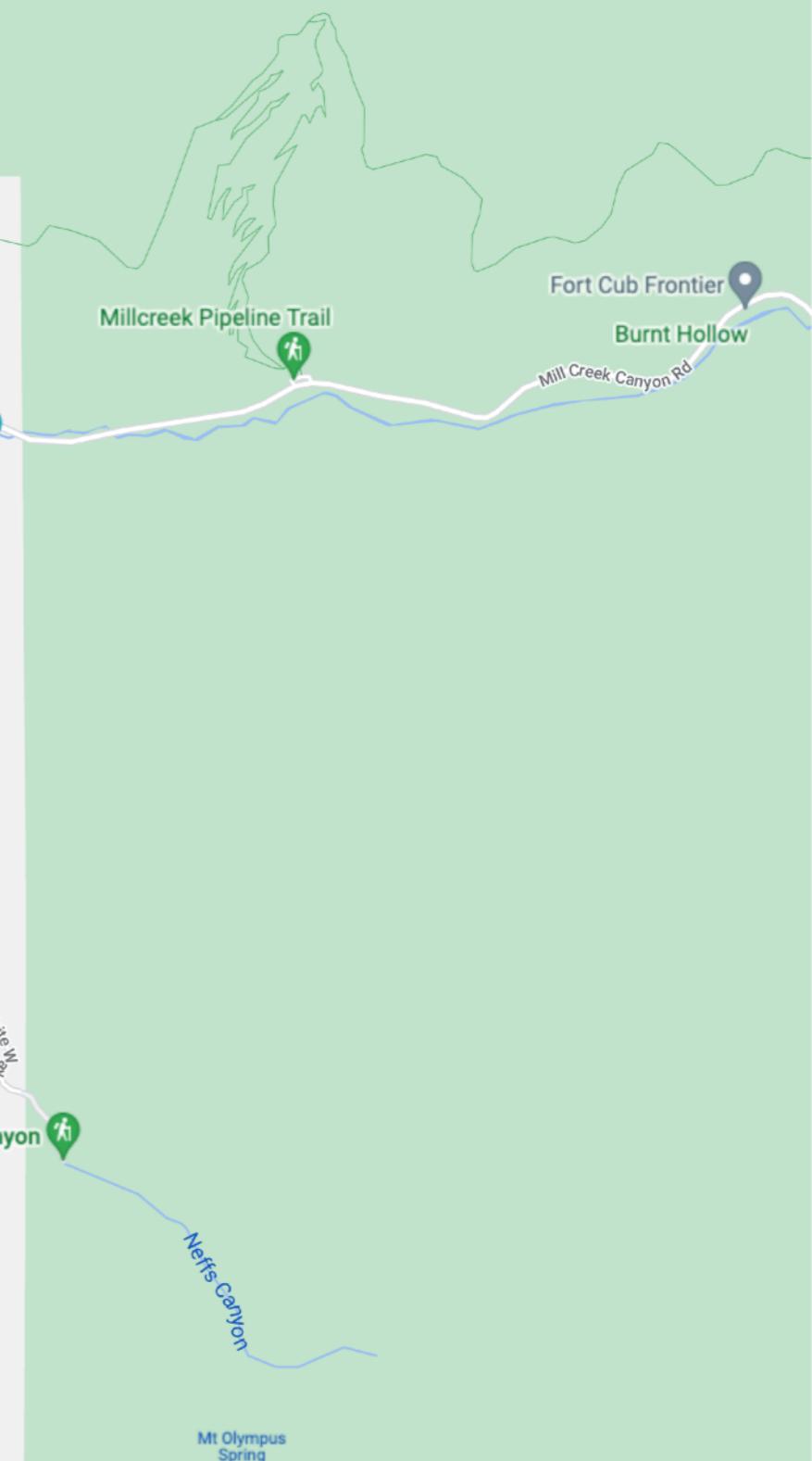
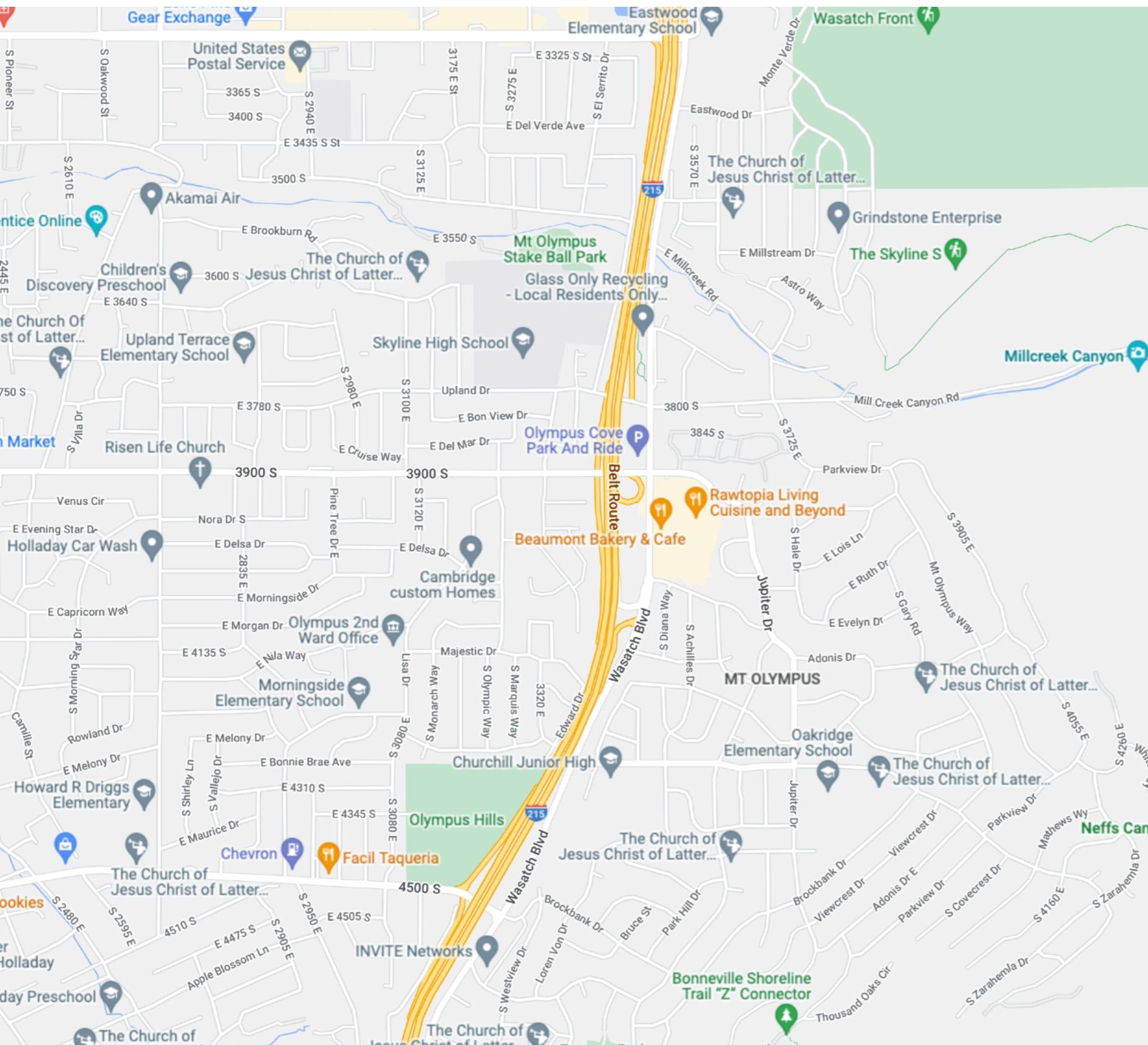
| X   | Y   |
|-----|-----|
| 1.2 | 4.7 |
| 5.8 | 3.6 |
| 8.9 | 7.2 |
| .   |     |
| .   |     |

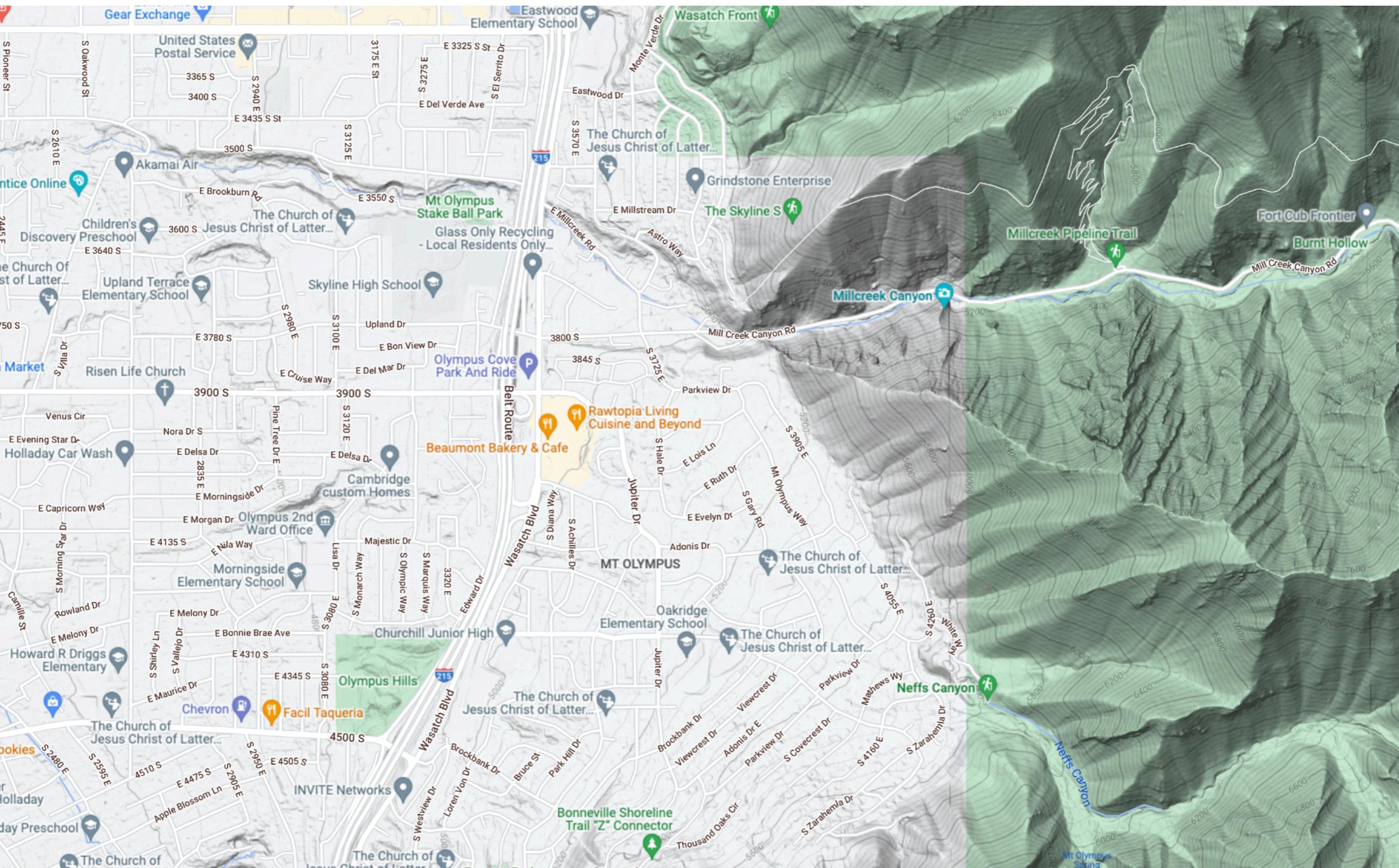
computer representation

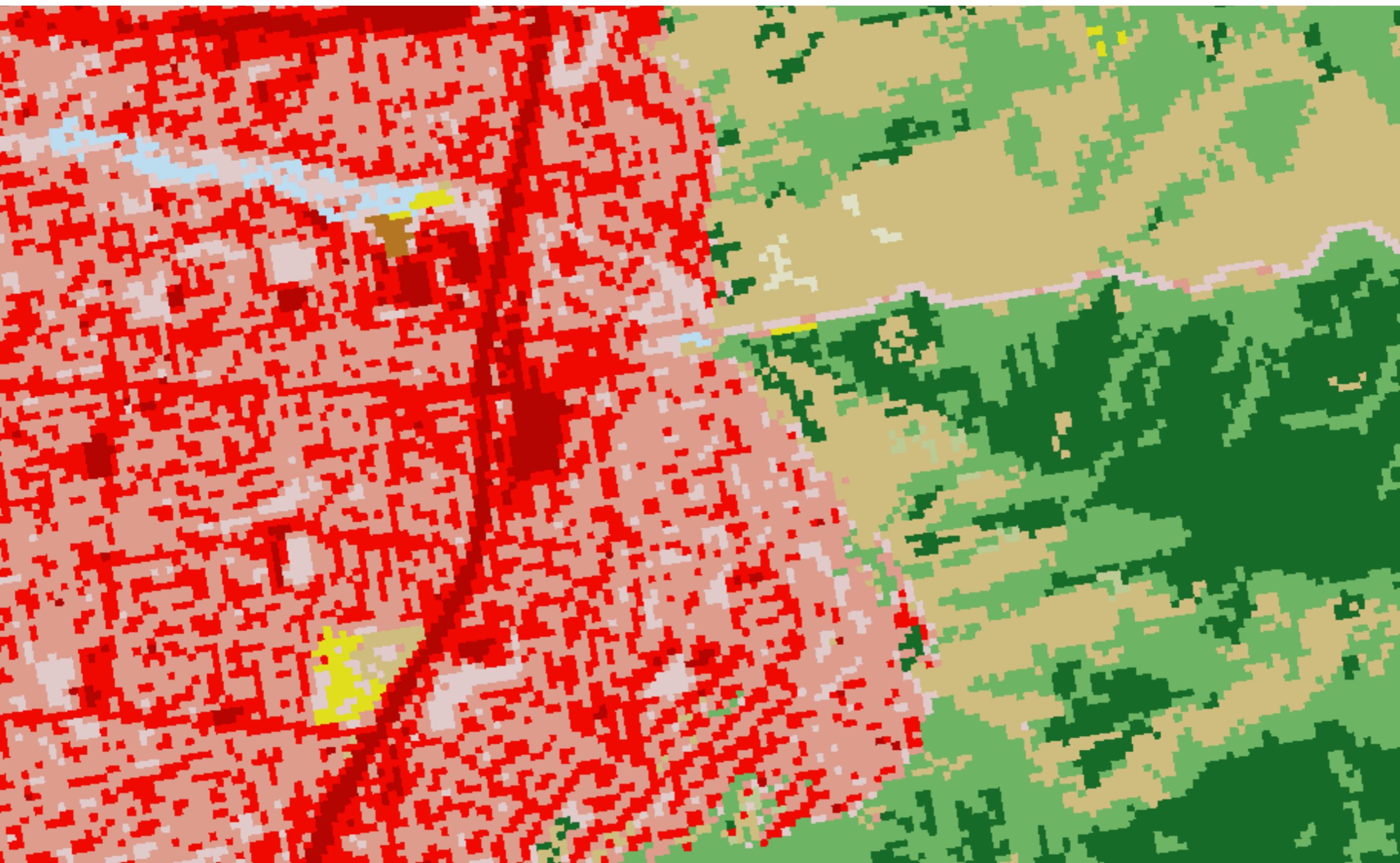
## Machine code

10011101  
00110110  
10110100

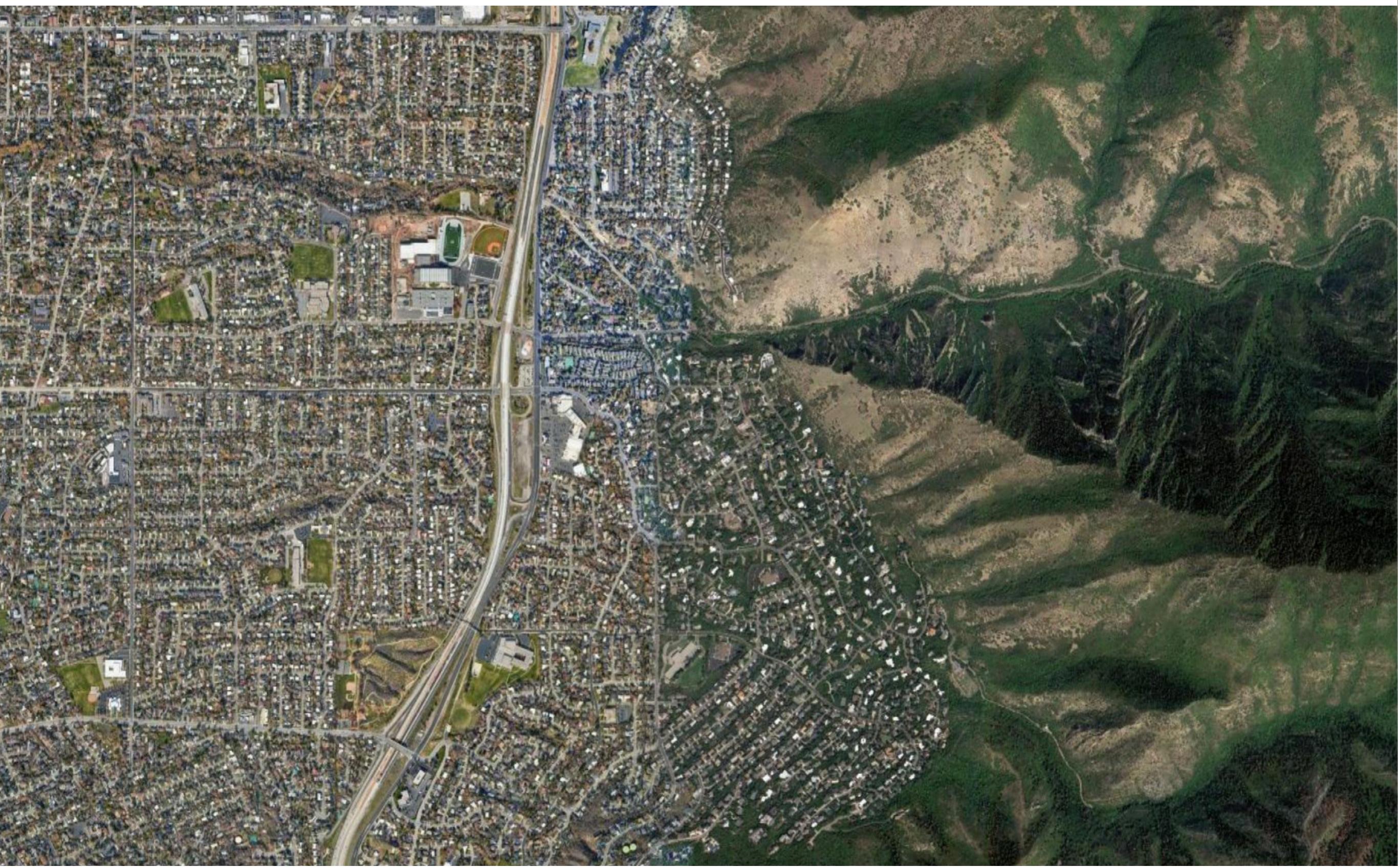








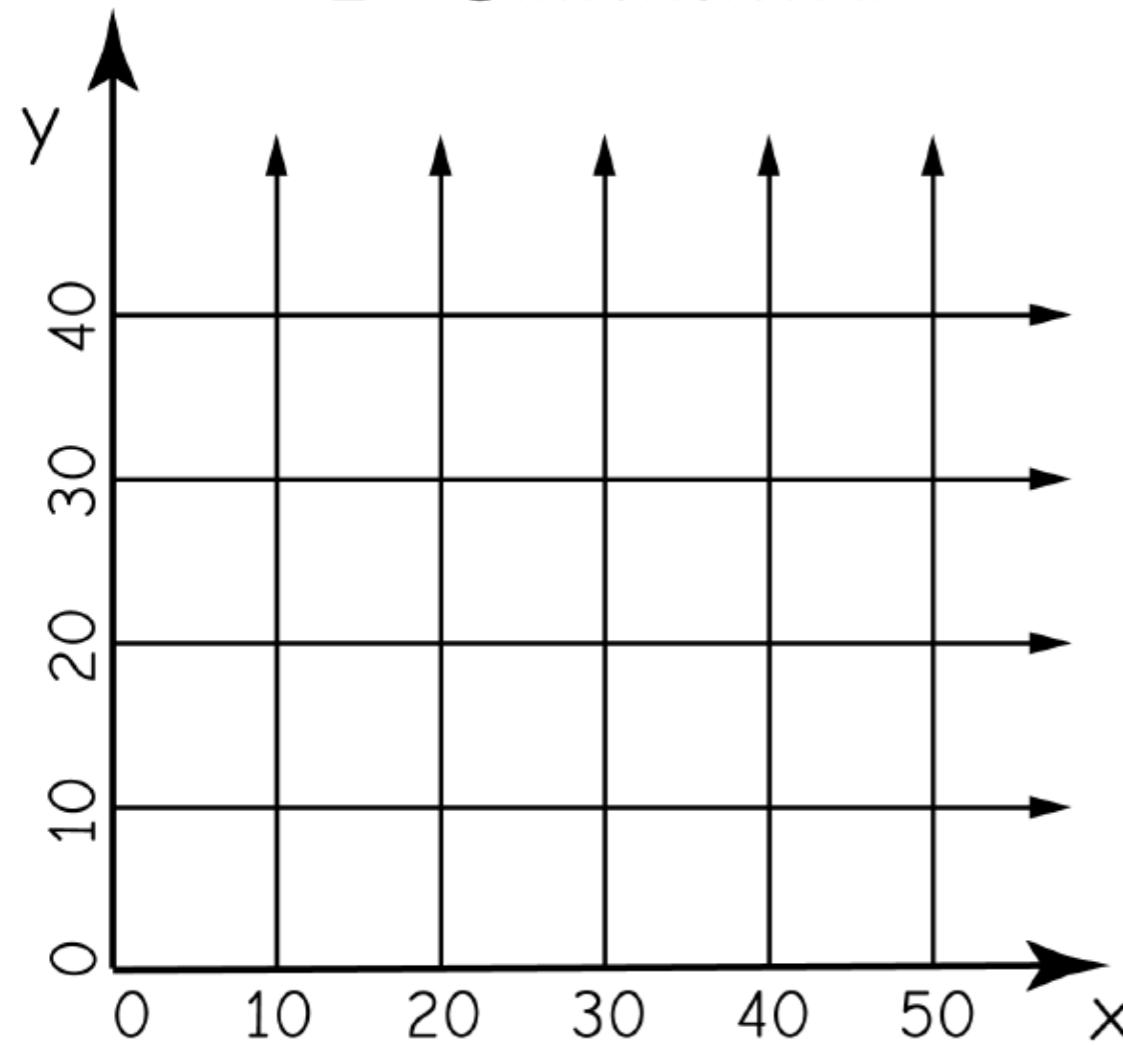




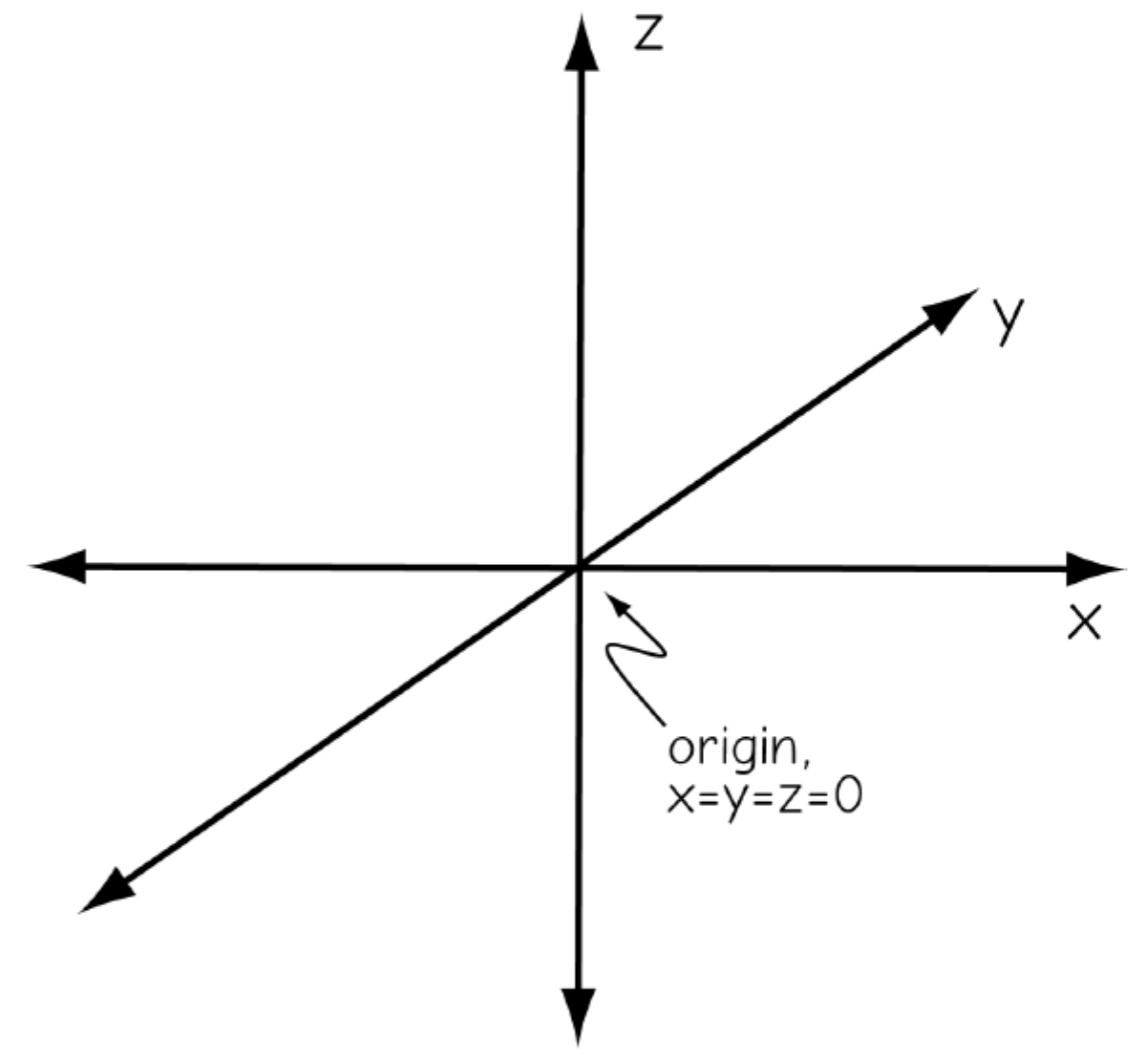
# Coordinates - the Geographic in GIS

## Cartesian Coordinate Systems

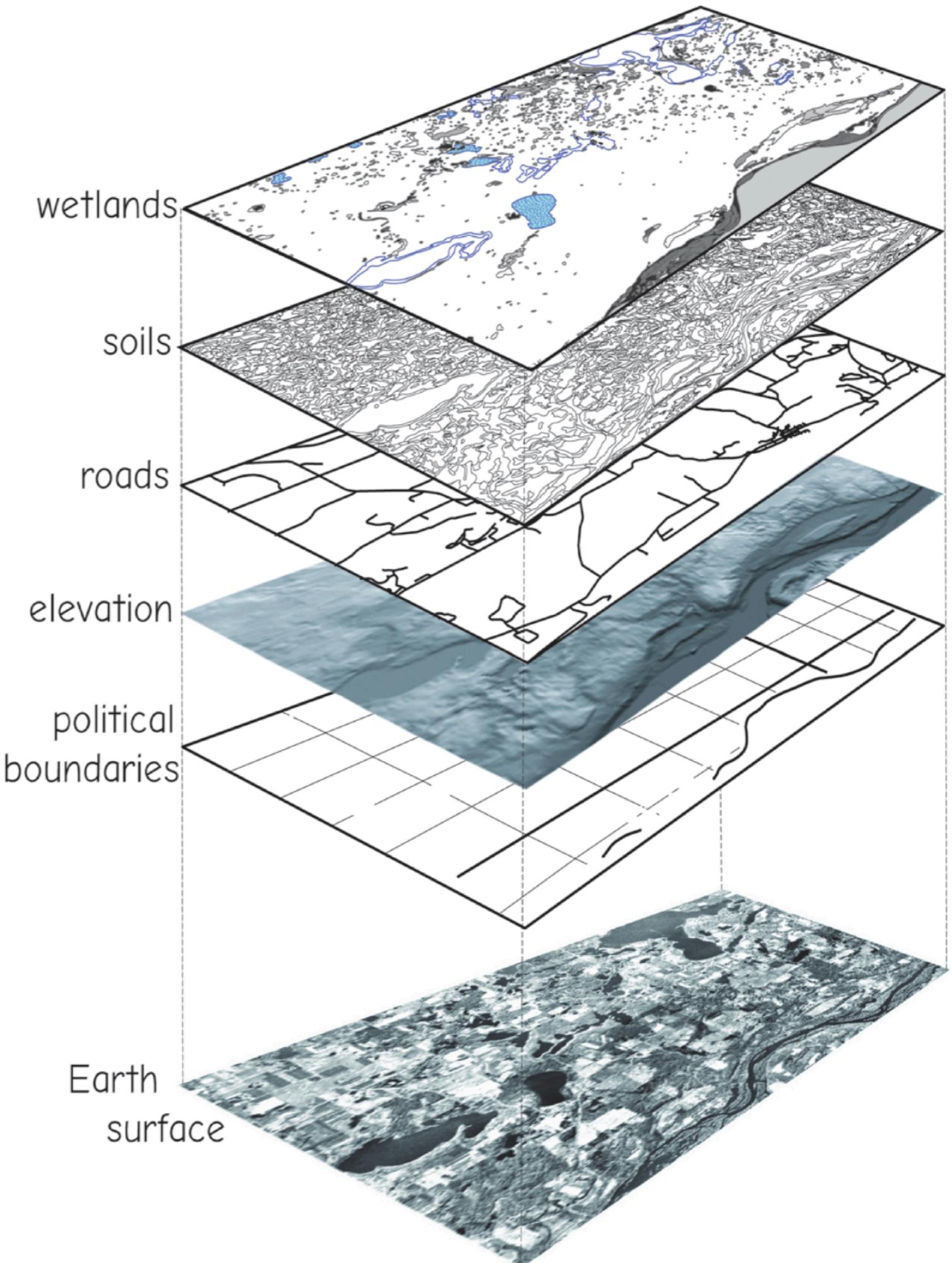
2 - Dimensional

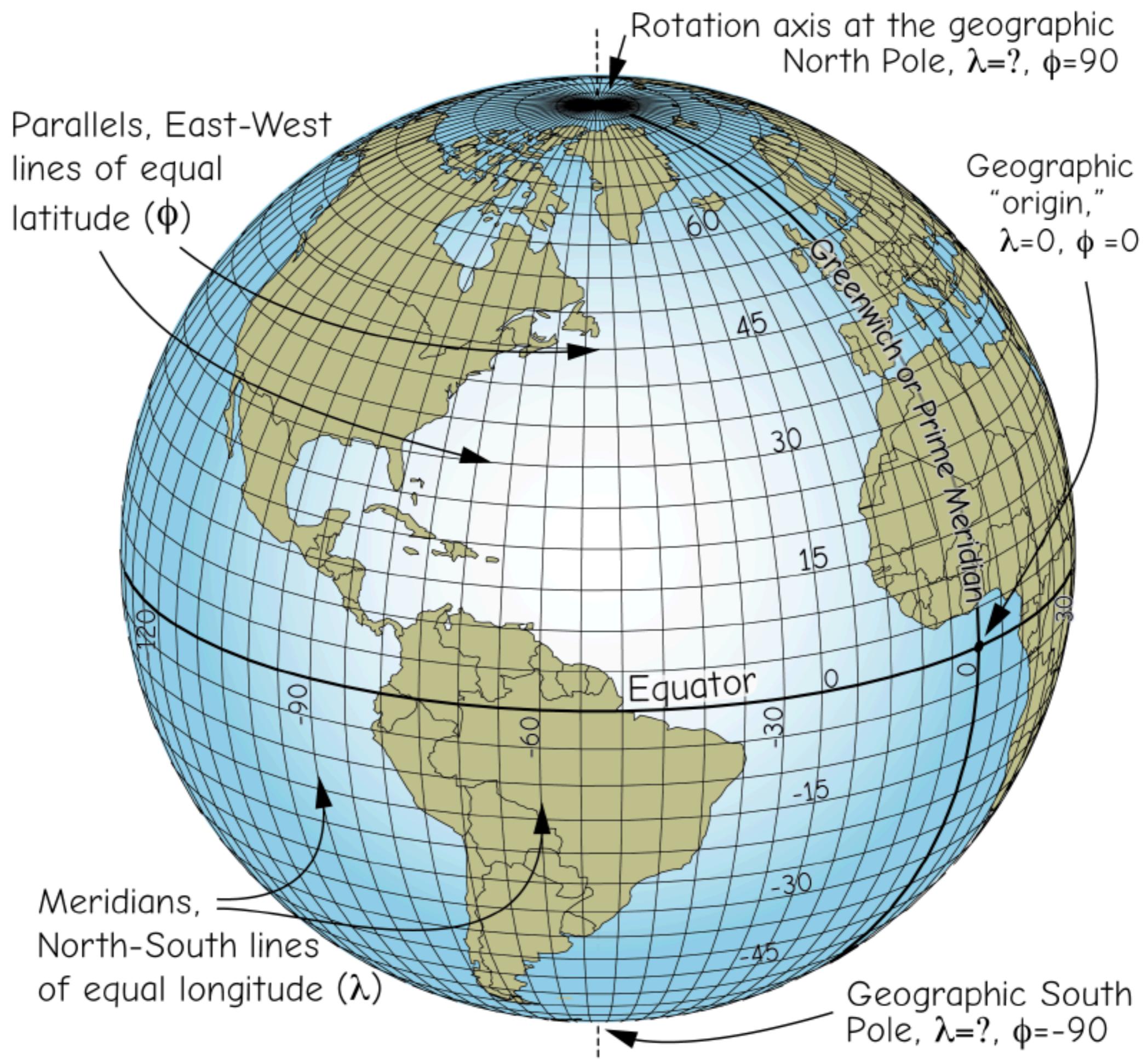


3 - Dimensional



# Data as Thematic Layers



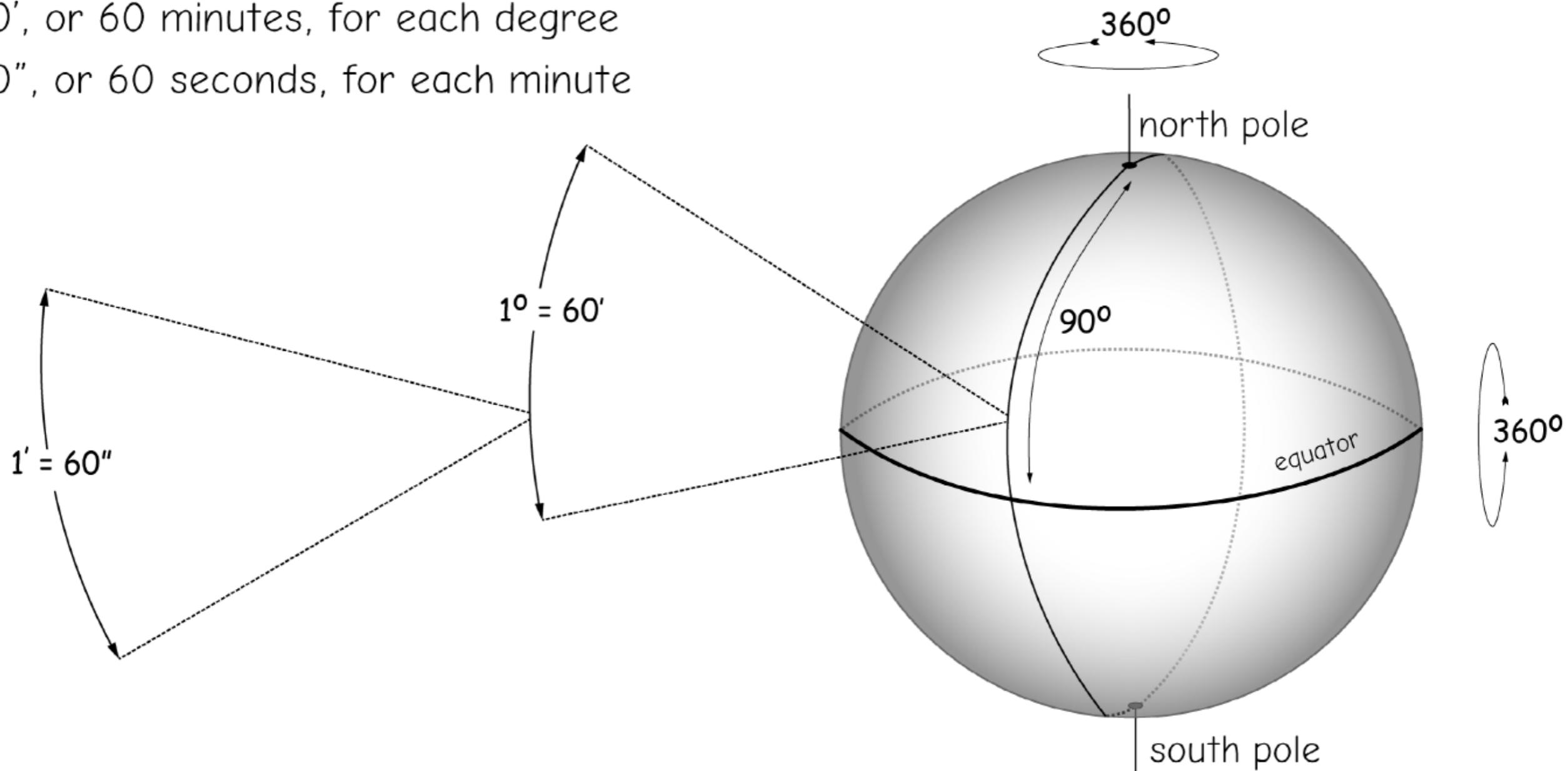


# Spherical Coordinates - Lat/long

360° to circle the sphere

60', or 60 minutes, for each degree

60", or 60 seconds, for each minute

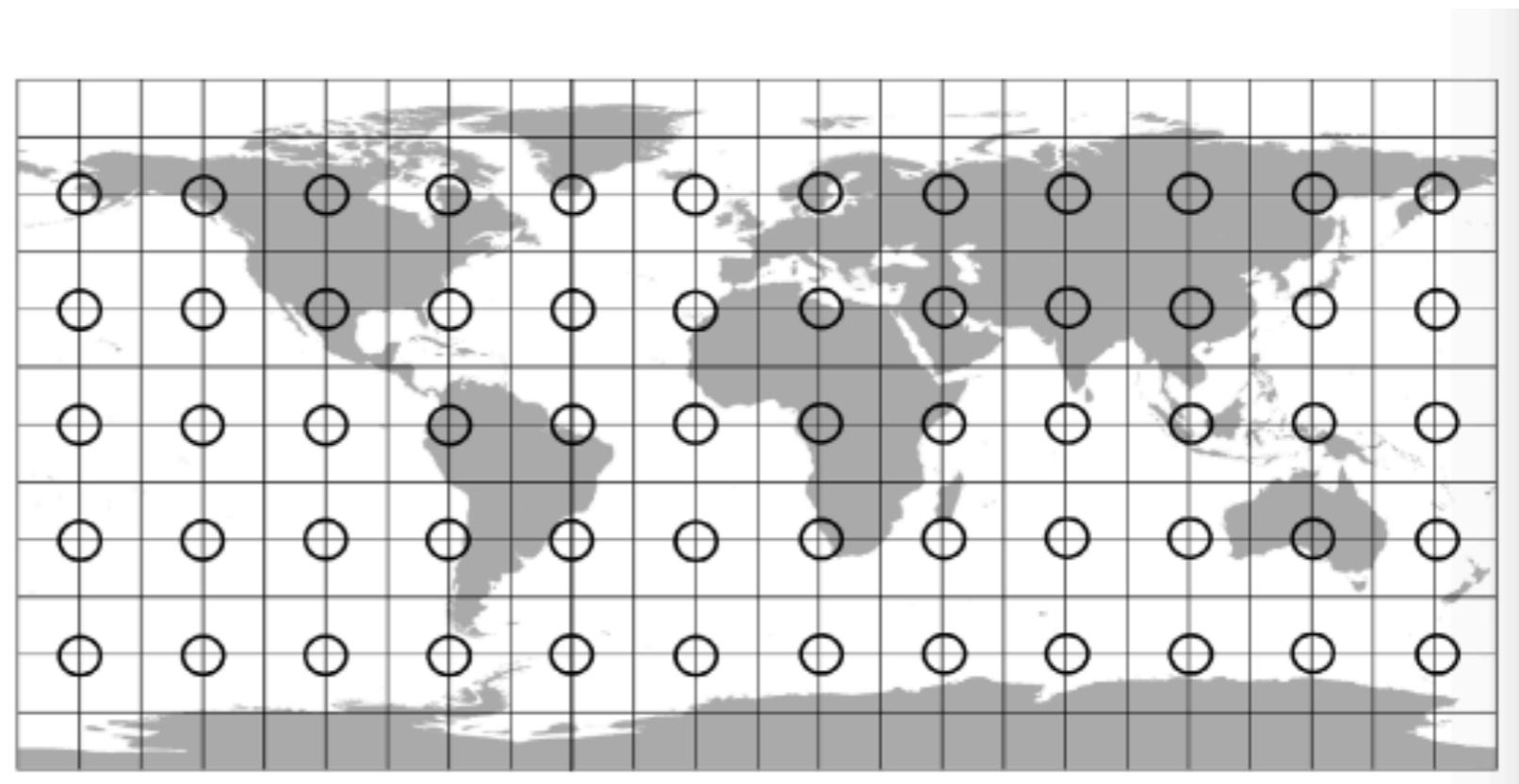
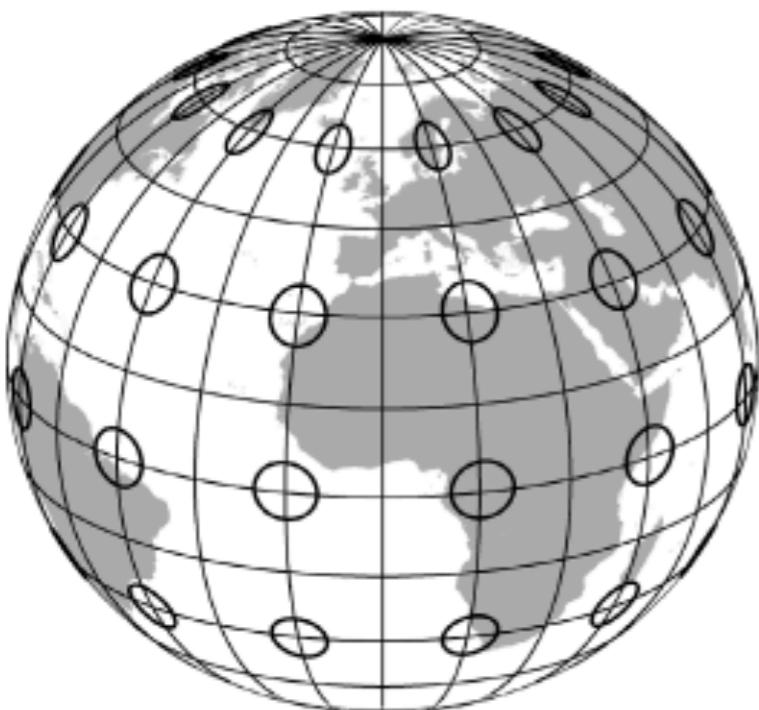


# Geographic Coordinates are Inherently Distorted

Meridians Converge at the Poles

The distance spanned by a degree in the latitude (x) direction is different near the Equator than near the Poles

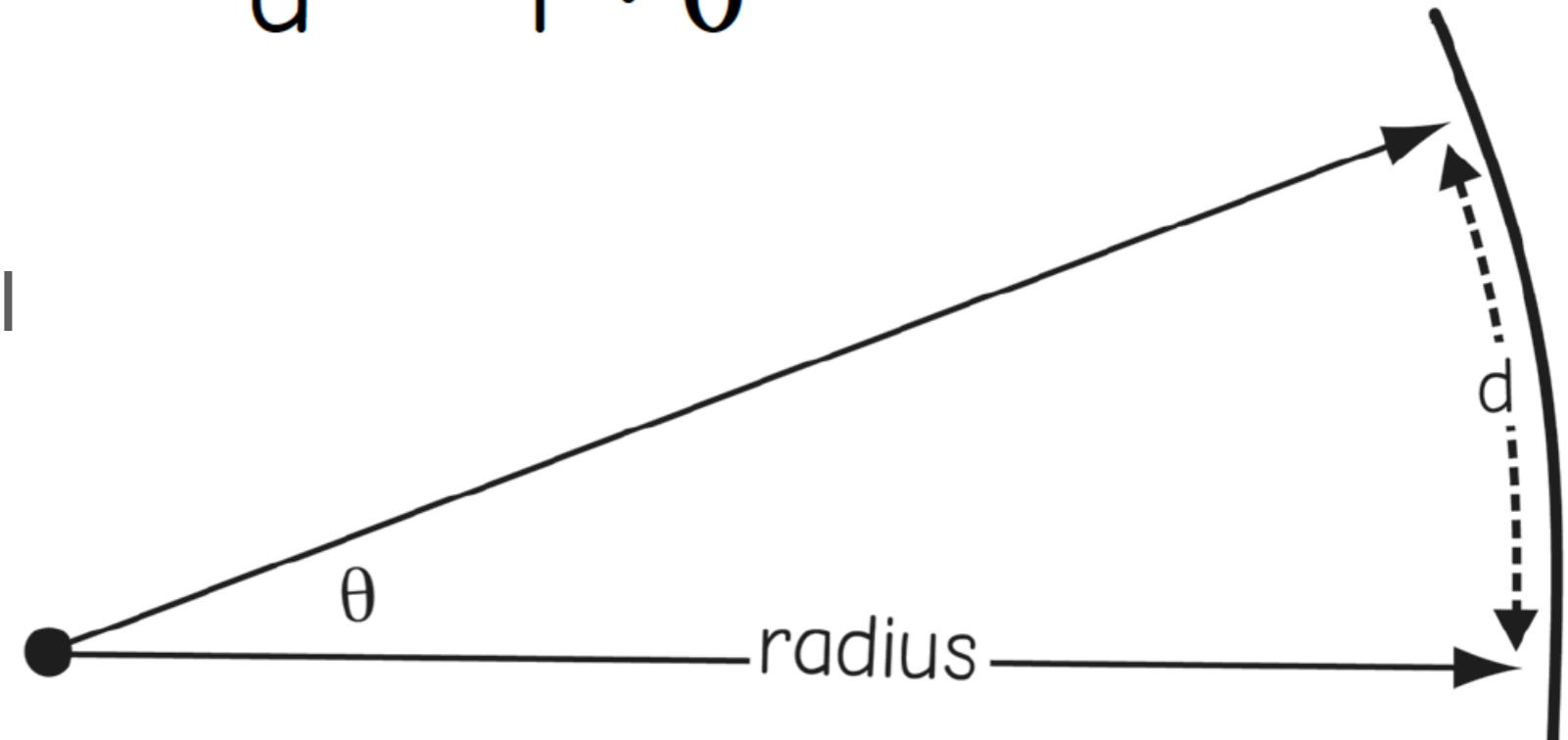
This distorts distance, shape, and direction in a Cartesian plot



# Surface Distances on a Sphere (first approximation)

- It's an approximation
- Theta is the non-directional angle, and will usually not equal the difference in latitudes/longitudes
- Theta is measured in radians

$$d = r \cdot \theta$$



$$d = \text{radius} \cdot \theta$$

where  $\theta$  is measured in radians,  
with  
 $1 \text{ radian} = 57.2957^\circ$

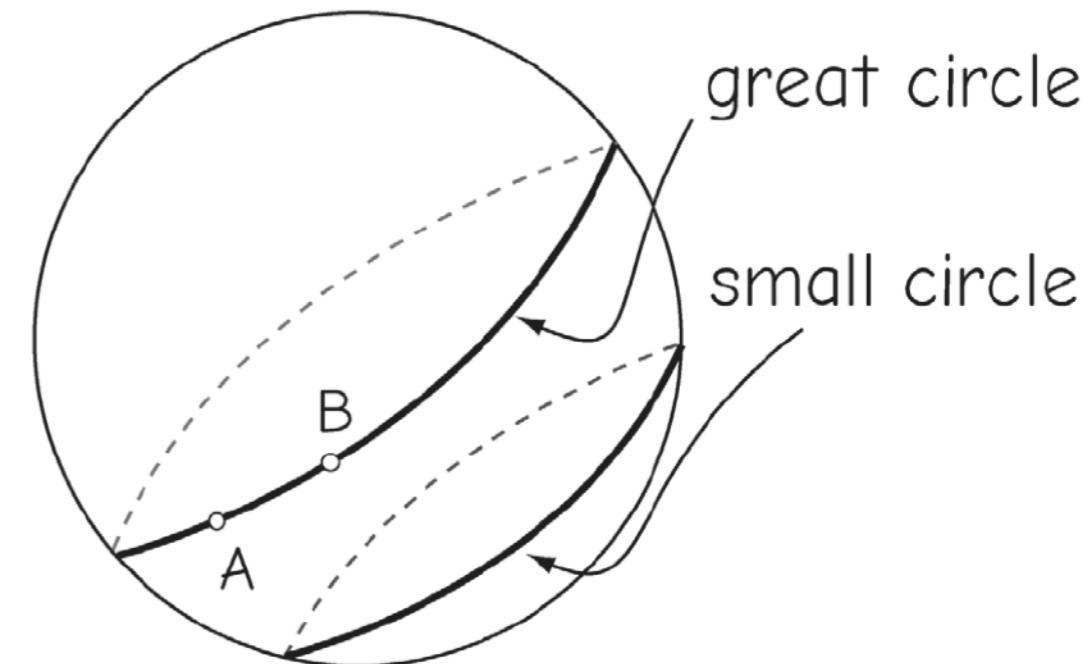
# True Distances on A Globe a Bit More Complicated

## Great Circle Distance

Spherical approximation

Consider two points on the Earth's surface,

A with latitude, longitude of  $(\phi_A, \lambda_A)$ , and  
B with latitude, longitude of  $(\phi_B, \lambda_B)$



The great circle distance between points on a sphere is given by the formula:

$$d = r \cdot 2 \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\left[ \left( \sin^2 \left( \frac{\Delta\phi}{2} \right) \right) + \cos(\phi_A) \cdot \cos(\phi_B) \cdot \sin^2 \left( \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) \right]}$$

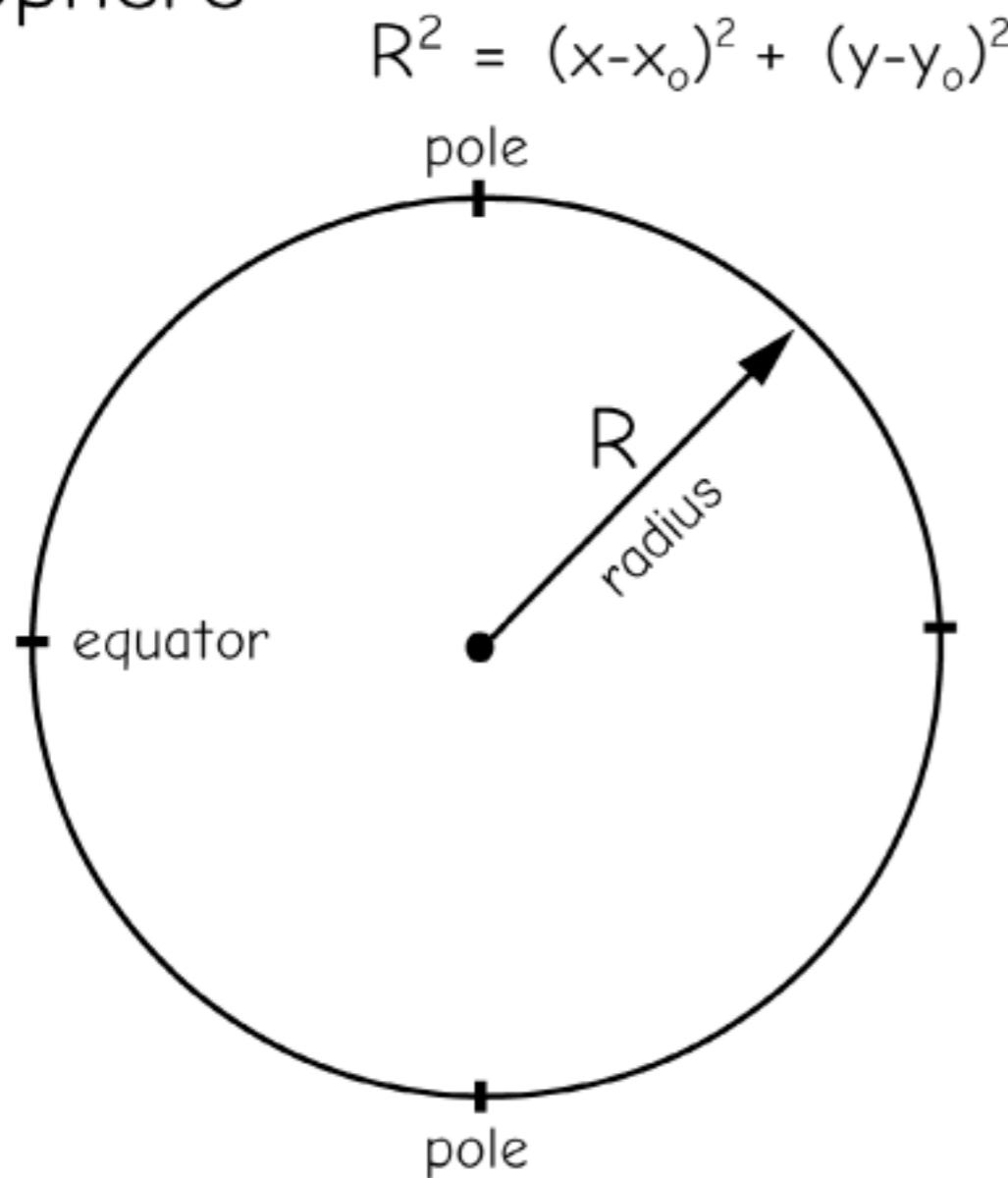
Great Circle Distances often appear curved on Cartesian plots, despite being the shortest distance between points



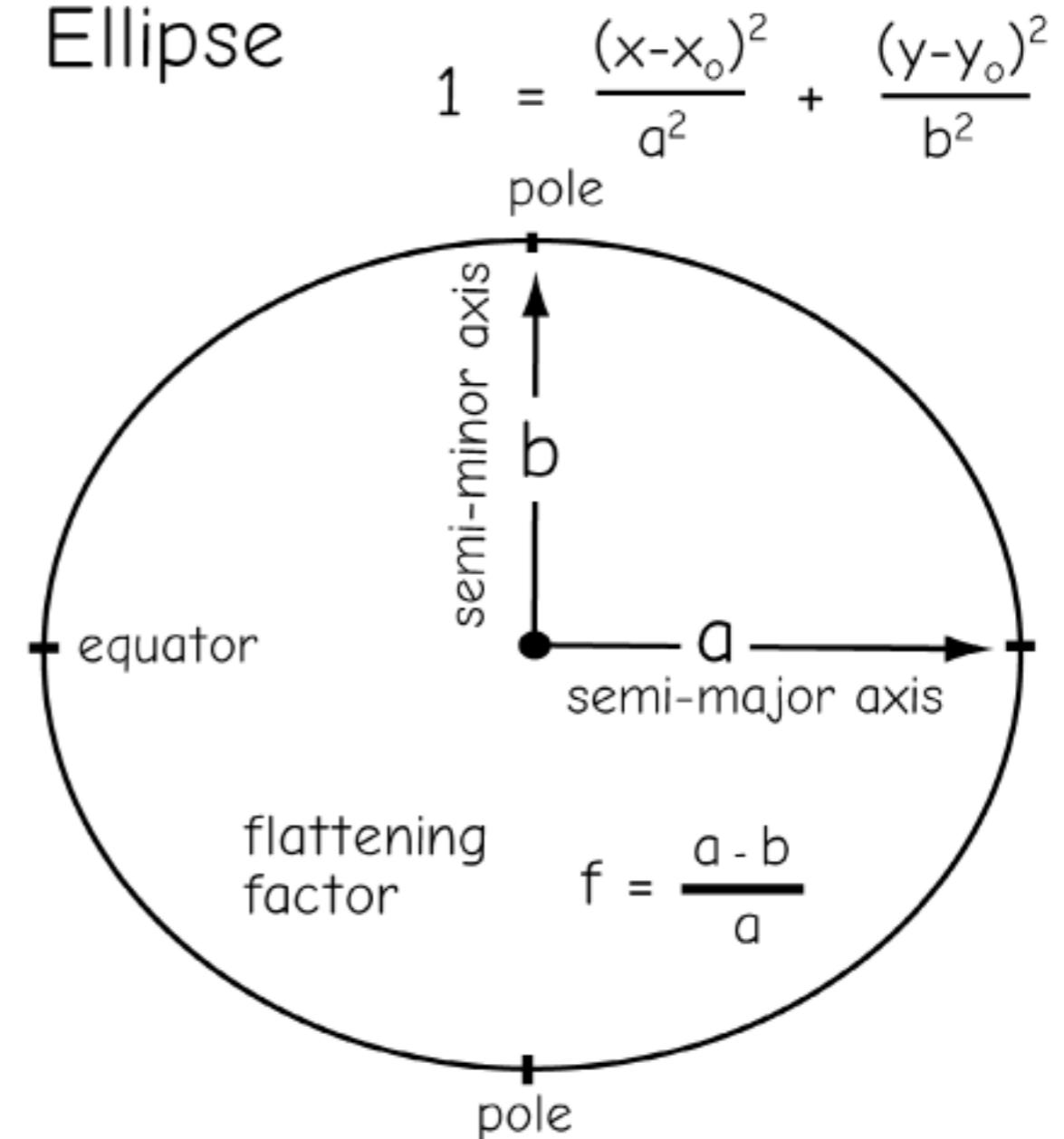
# It's Even More Complicated - An Ellipsoid is a Better Approximation of the Earth's Shape

## Mathematical Definition of Our Earth

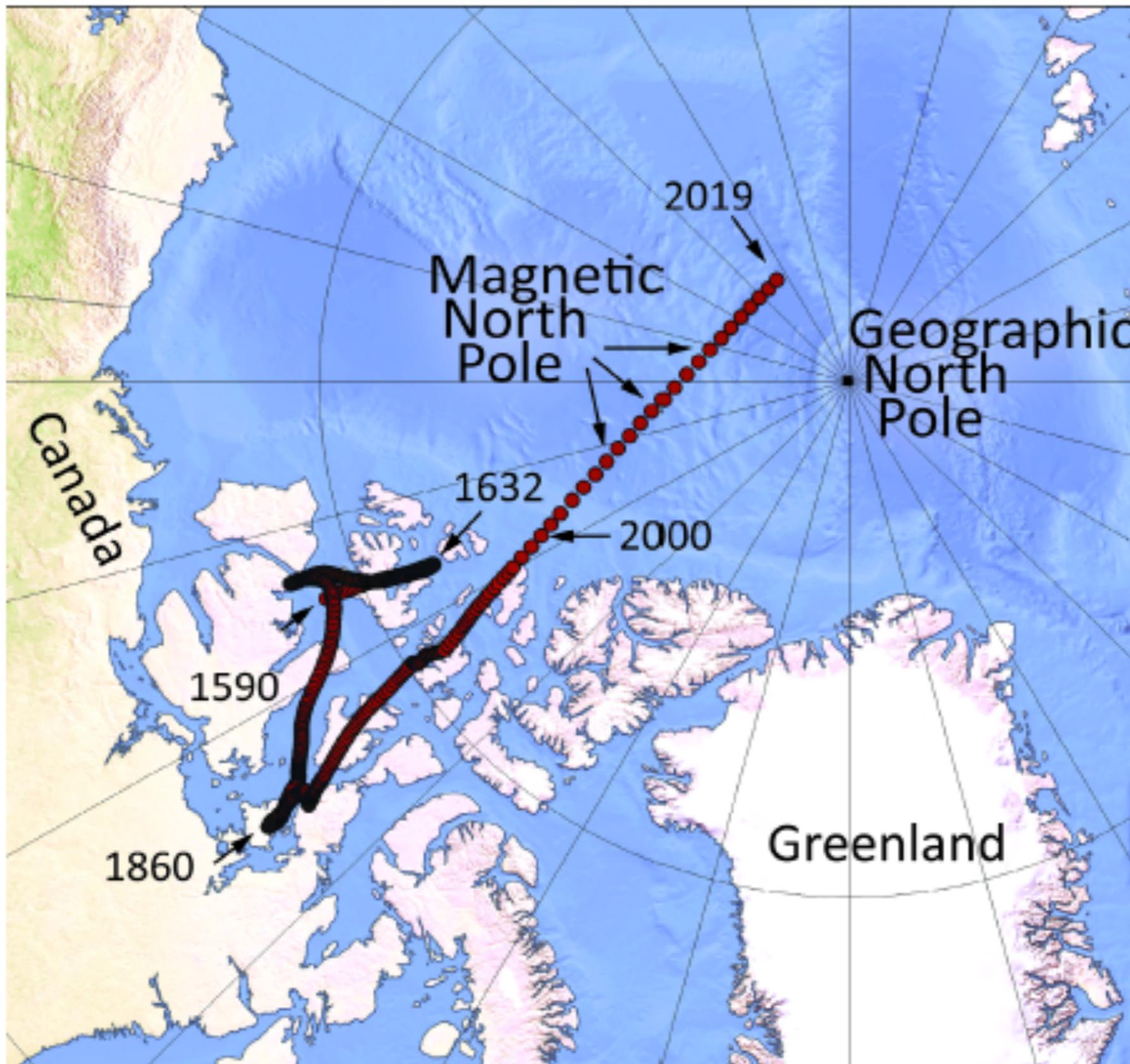
Sphere



Ellipse



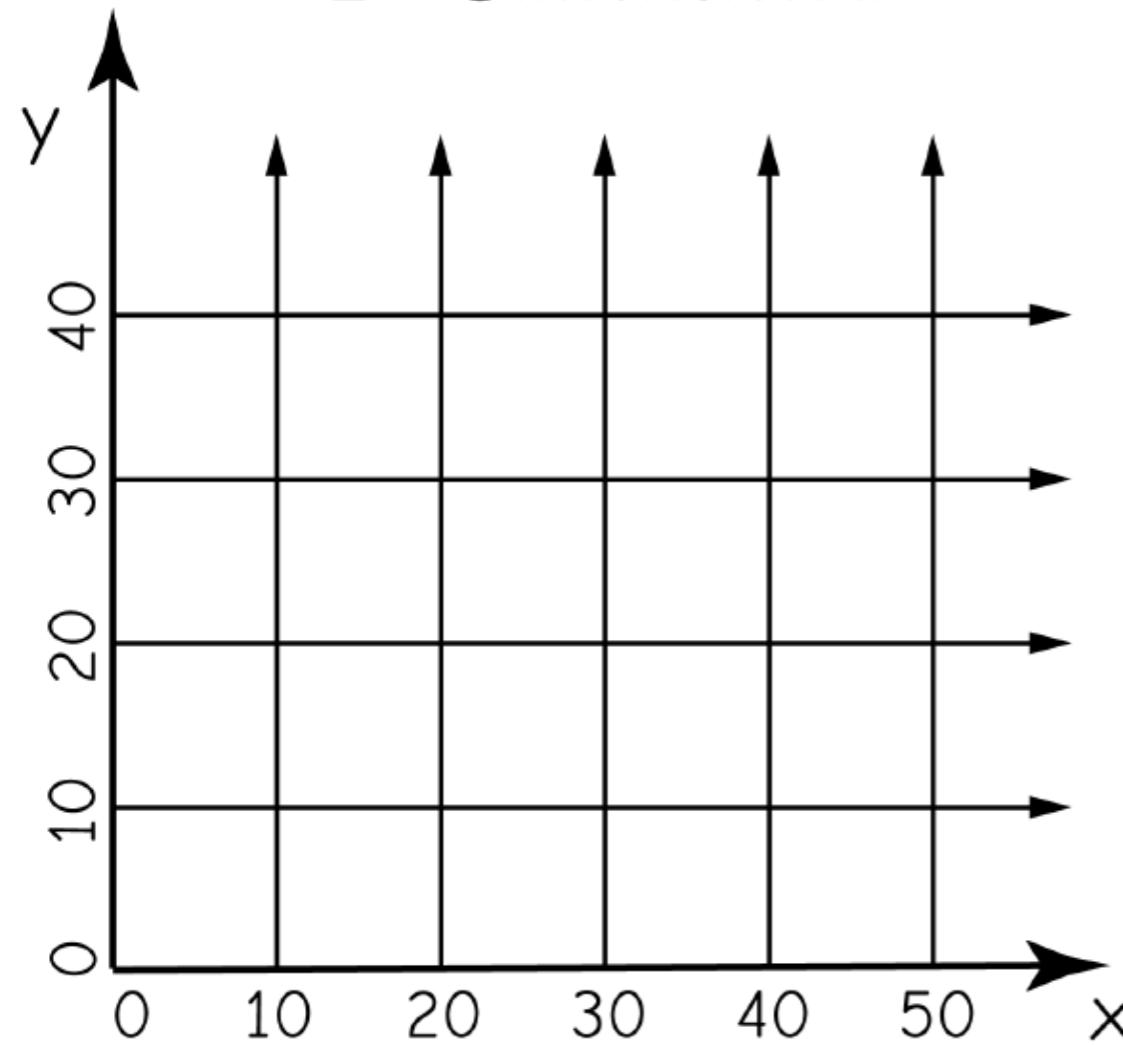
# Our System References Rotational North Pole, not A Wandering Magnetic North Pole



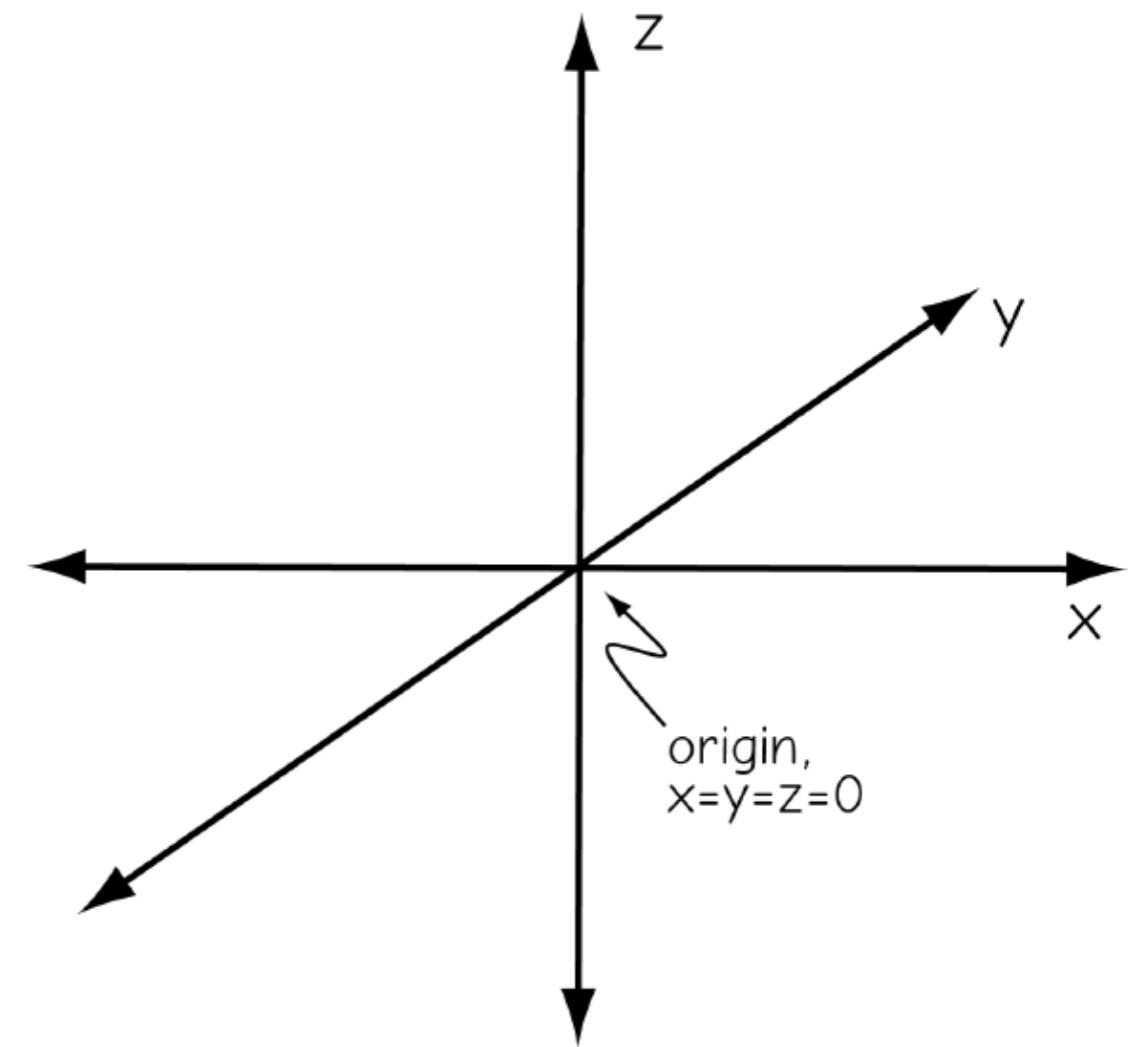
# Most of Our GIS Layers Stored, Manipulated in Cartesian Coordinate Systems

## Cartesian Coordinate Systems

2 - Dimensional



3 - Dimensional



# Introduction to Data Models

## Chapter 2, GIS Fundamentals, Bolstad & Manson

Data models are an intermediate abstraction, between the real world and computer code

We primarily use Cartesian coordinates to store our data in layers, but features on the Earth are best located using spherical coordinates

Spherical coordinates aren't "well behaved" when treated like Cartesian coordinates - longitudes converge, only one "straight line" distance is correct