

GeoData Processing in Python

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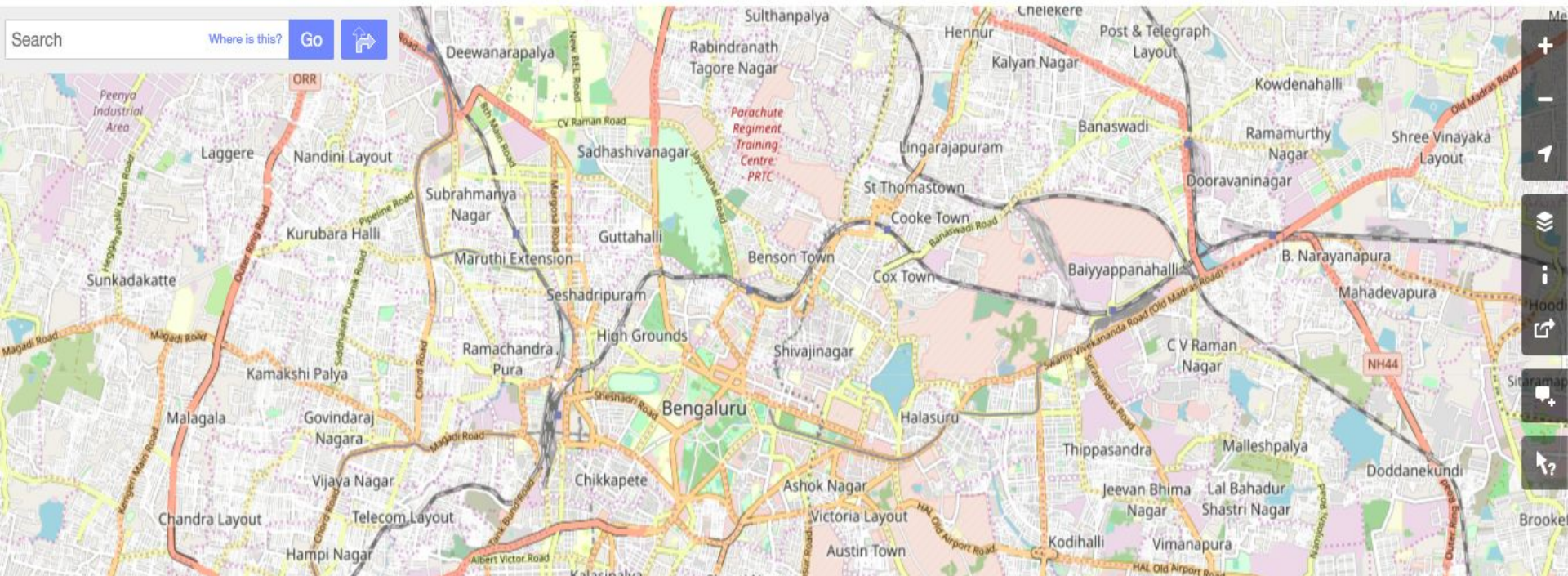
OpenStreetMap



Search

Where is this?

Go



www.openstreetmap.org

1 km

1 mi



“Wikipedia of Maps”

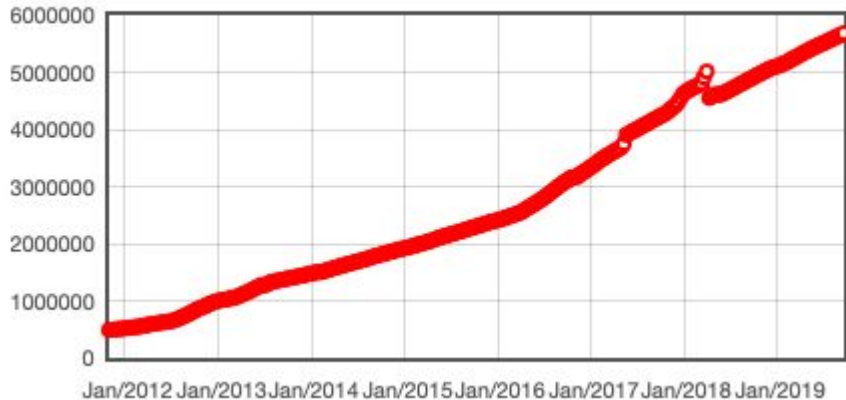
A man with short brown hair, wearing a dark grey blazer over a light blue checkered shirt, is looking directly at the camera while holding an open road map. The map shows a section of New Jersey with various roads and geographical features. In the background, there is a blurred street scene with a building, a yellow car, and a red car.

Steve Coast Founder, OpenStreetMap

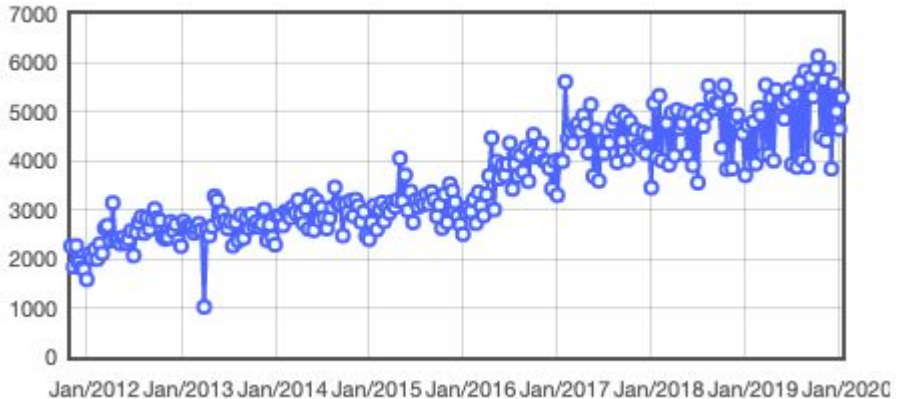
OpenStreetMap is an
open-source, global, and
editable geodata source that
anyone can use and improve.

60M in Community

No. of registered OSM members



No. of daily active members overall



<http://osmstats.neis-one.org/>



<https://flickr.com/photos/thomersch/48769513121/in/album-72157710997572098/lightbox/>



Вторая пензенская картотечеринка // Second mapping party in Penza, Russia by Alexander Kachkaev, [CC BY 2.0](#)

Search

Where is this?

Go



Anyone can edit OpenStreetMap

1 km
1 mi



Edit feature



Inspect



Point



Line



Area

Add Feature

Undo / Redo

Save



Park

[Zoom to this](#)

▼ All fields

Name



Cubbon Park



Multilingual Name



Kannada



ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ಉದ್ಯಾನ

Operator



Unknown

Address



123

Street



City



Postcode



Hours



Unknown...



Search

Where is this?

Go



Who uses OpenStreetMap?

1 km
1 mi

Search

Where is this?

Go



GeoData



**Geographic Data, or GeoData
represents things that have a
location.**

This can include defined physical or abstract features like

- **roads**
- **buildings**
- **census boundaries**

It can also include **temporal or ephemeral events**, like

- Cloud cover
- Geo-located tweets

Geodata typically
is **stored** and
managed in one of
two formats:

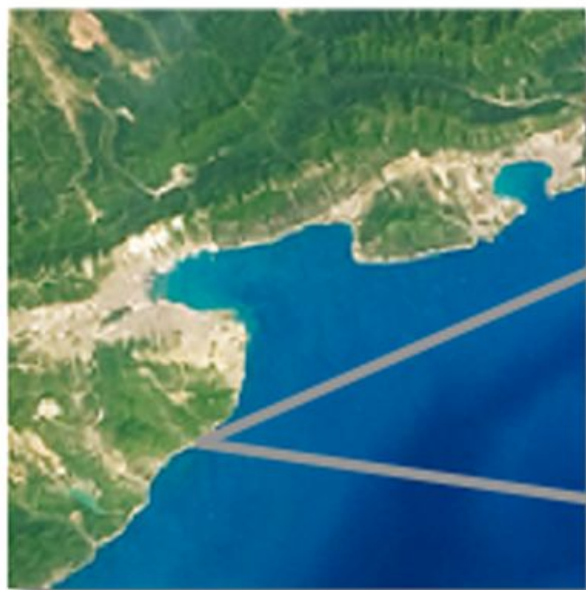
- **raster** data
- **vector** data

A pixelated world map is shown in the background. The landmasses are colored in shades of green and yellow, while the oceans are a light blue. The map has a low-resolution, blocky appearance.

RASTER

**Raster data stores
its geographic
information in
pixels**

Image



Pixels



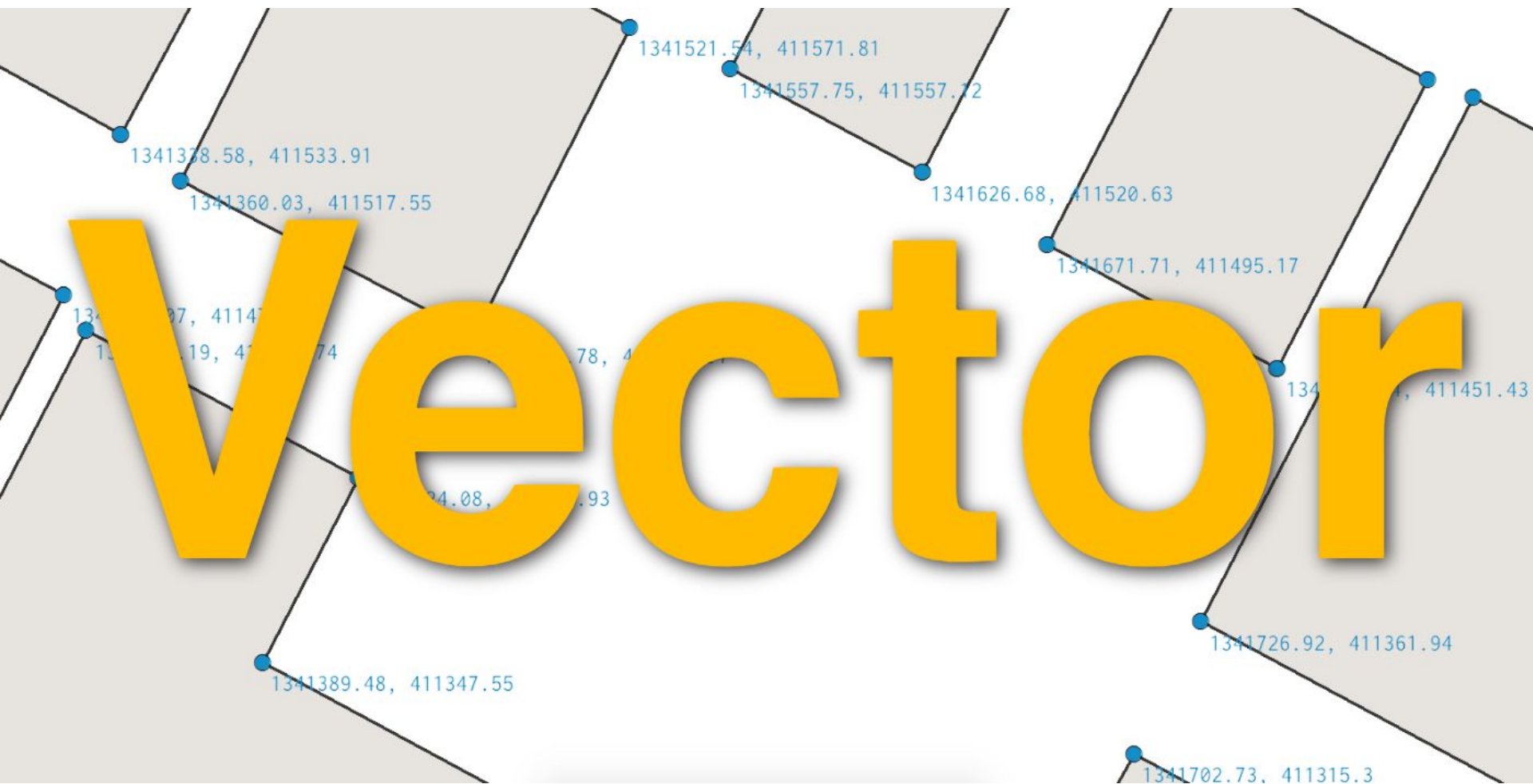
**Pixels can represent
color, height, slope,
direction...and many
other classifications or
gradients.**

Raster data is commonly encountered in:

- **satellite imagery**
- **weather data**
- **digital elevation model**

In **OSM**, raster data is provided in the form of **satellite imagery**.

Vector



Vector data stores
geometry, attribute,
and location
information

No matter how
much you 'zoom
in', you **won't see
pixels.**

**Vector data is
dynamically
rendered.**

Search

Where is this?

Go



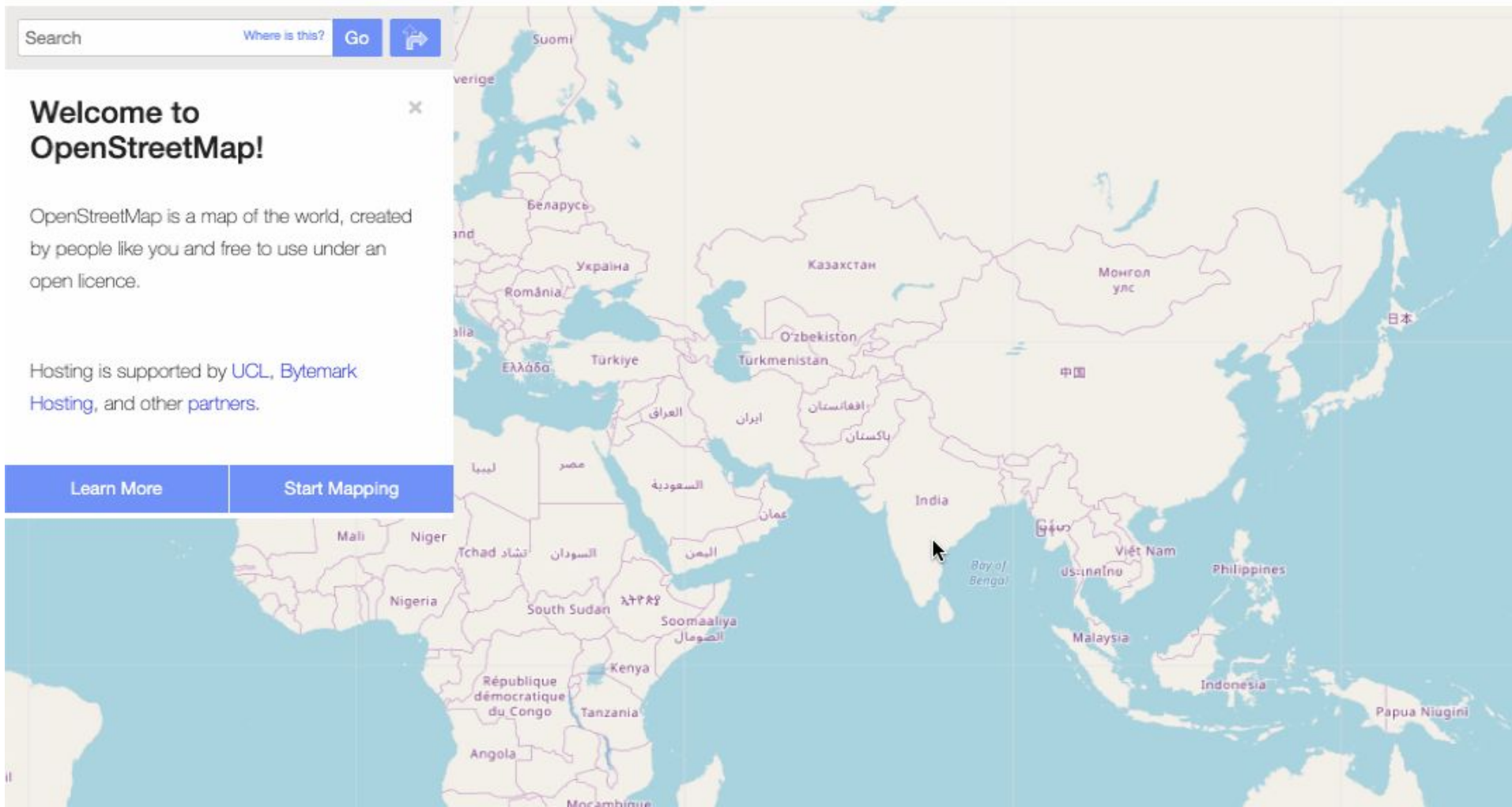
Welcome to OpenStreetMap!

OpenStreetMap is a map of the world, created by people like you and free to use under an open licence.

Hosting is supported by [UCL](#), [Bytemark Hosting](#), and other [partners](#).

Learn More

Start Mapping



**Vector comes
(primarily) in three
geometric flavors:**

Point



0, 0

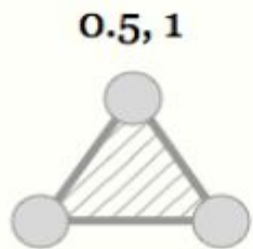
Line



0, 0

1, 0

Polygon



0.5, 1

0, 0

1, 0

On **OSM** this translates to:

- point = node
- line = way/linestring
- polygon = area

Attributes are an
important
component of
vector data.

**A vector dataset
usually stores lots
of individual
features.**

Each individual vector feature is like a **row** in a table. Each table **column** is an **attribute**.

You'll notice that if you have selected a **building or **street**, you'll see on the map the feature is shown as series of of connected **points** and **lines**.**

Coordinates!

1341378.58, 411533.91

1341360.03, 411517.55

1341521.54, 411571.81

1341557.75, 411557.72

1341626.68, 411520.63

1341671.71, 411495.17

1341326.03, 411477.43

1341326.03, 411451.74

1341465.18, 411451.74

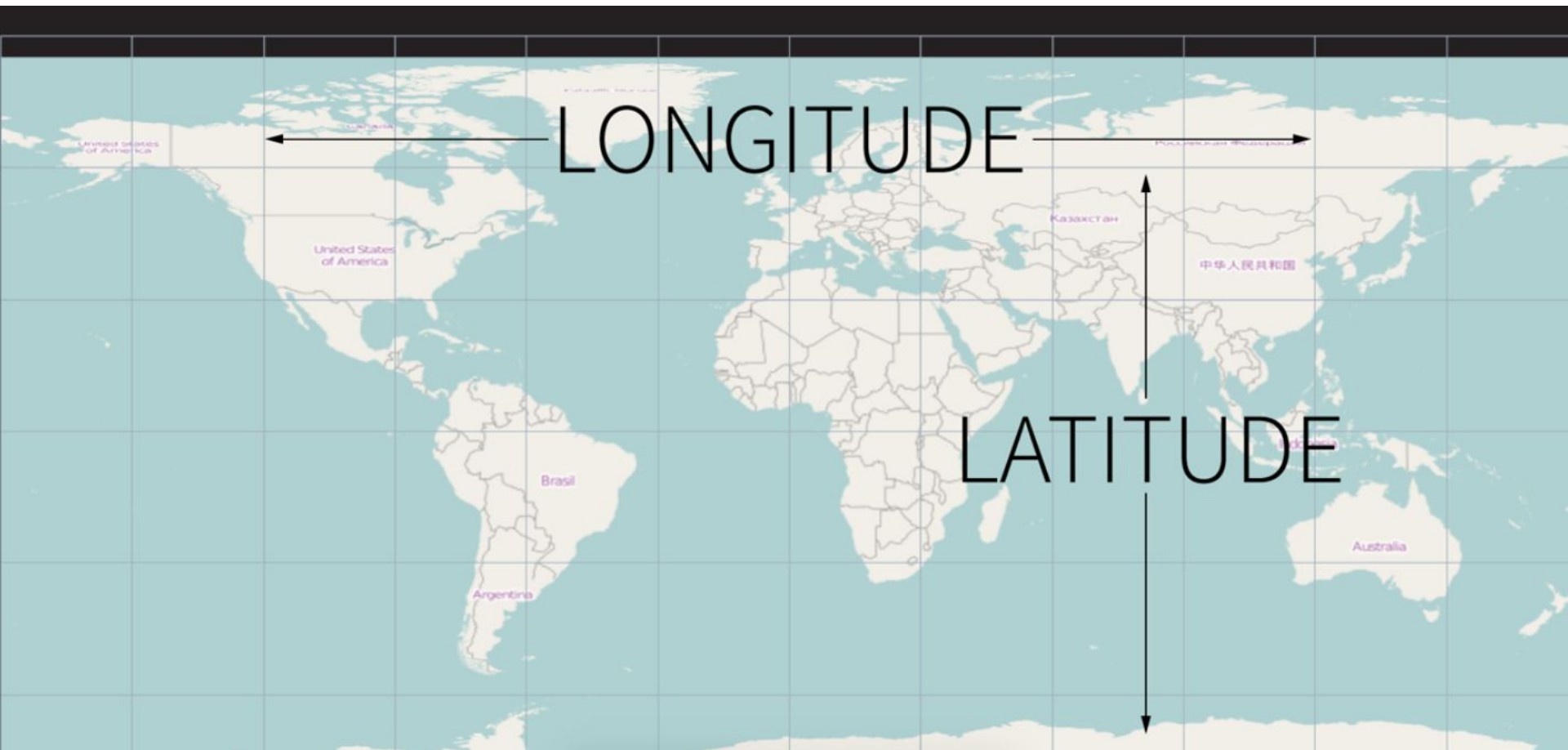
1341751.34, 411451.43

1341424.08, 411412.93

1341389.48, 411347.55

1341726.92, 411361.94

Locations are identified
using **latitude /
longitude** (lat/lon)
decimal degrees.



LONGITUDE

LATITUDE

LATITUDE	north-south	horizontal lines, different circumferences	-90 to +90 decimal degrees
LONGITUDE	east-west	vertical lines, same circumferences	0 to 180 decimal degrees

You can **access OSM data** through:

- **OSM API**
- **Overpass Turbo**
- **GeoFabrik extracts**
- **QA Tiles**

File formats:

- **GeoJSON**
- **Shape File**
- **KML**
- **PBF**
- **GeoPackage**

Code & Data Repository

<https://github.com/srm-soumya/intro-spatial-analysis>

<https://github.com/openbangalore/bangalore>

Shapely

- Create a **Line** or **Polygon** from a **Collection** of **Point** -geometries
- Coordinate pairs are represented as **tuples**
- Calculate areas/length/bounds etc. of input geometries
- Conduct geometric operations based on the input geometries such as **Union**, **Difference**, **Distance** etc.
- Conduct spatial queries between geometries such as **Intersects**, **Touches**, **Crosses**, **Within** etc.

Geopandas

- combines the capabilities of the data analysis library **pandas** with other packages like **shapely**.
- Main data structures **GeoSeries** and **GeoDataFrame** extend the capabilities of **Series** and **DataFrames** from pandas.
- A **GeoDataFrame** should contain geometry which holds **Geoseries** data
- Possible to use all of the functionalities of the Shapely module when dealing with geometries in geopandas.
- **.plot()** -function from geopandas that creates a map based on the geometries of the data.

OSMnx

- Retrieve, construct, analyze, and visualize street networks, buildings and certain points of interest from OSM
- <http://bit.ly/osmnx-example>

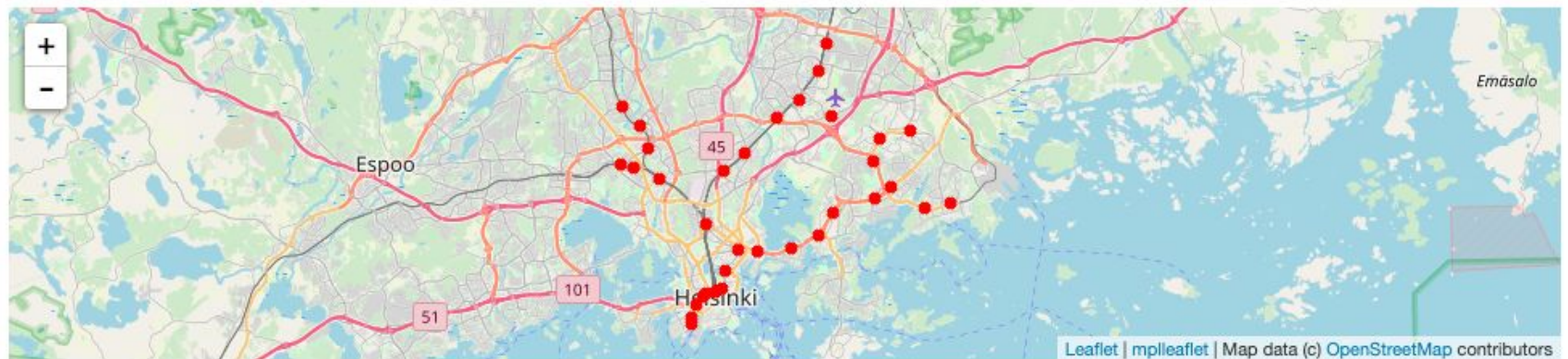
Interactive Maps with mplleaflet and Folium

```
In [51]: # 1. Plot data:
ax = points.plot(markersize = 50, color = "red")

# 2. Convert plot to a web map:
mplleaflet.display(fig=ax.figure, crs=points.crs)

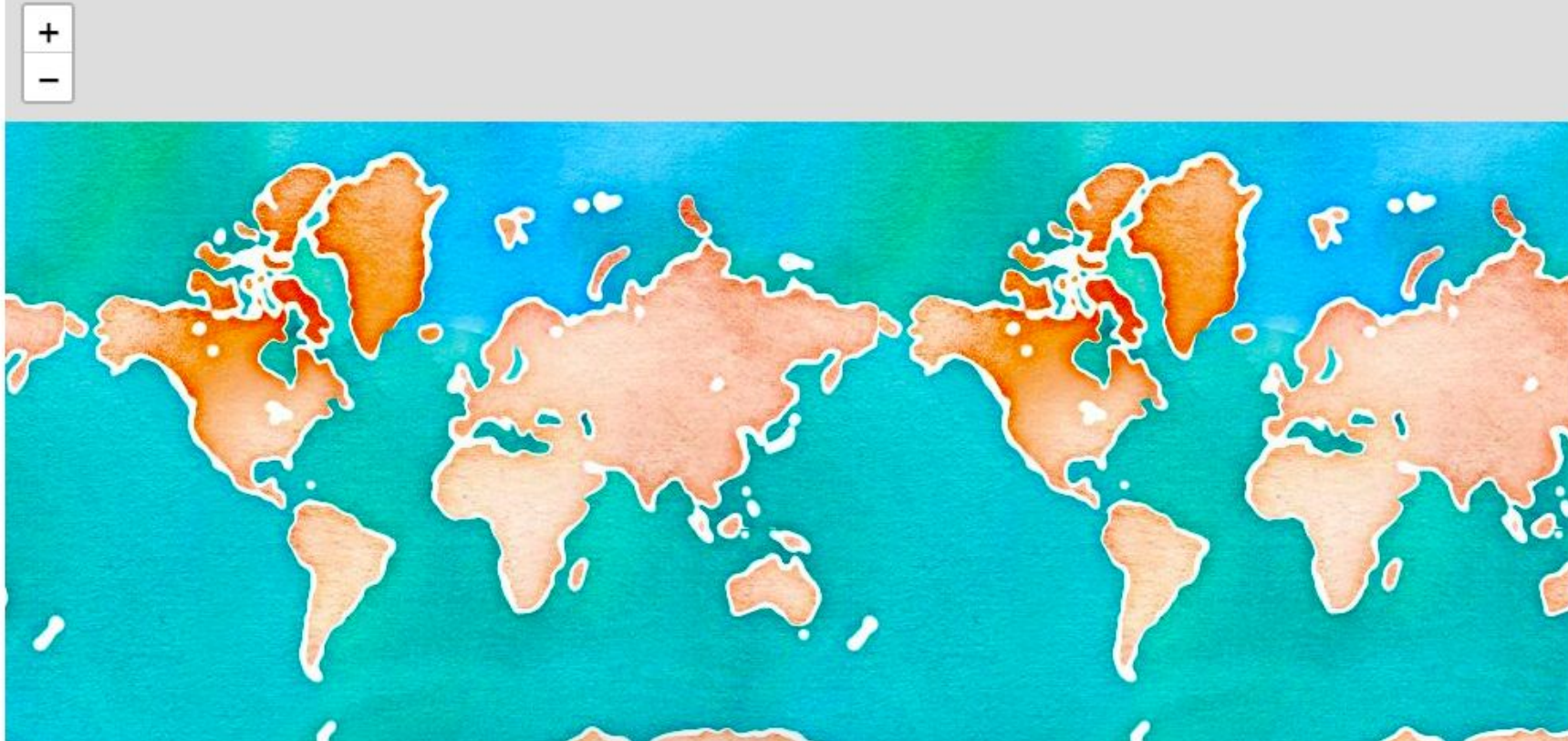
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pyproj/crs.py:77: FutureWarning: '+init=<authority>:<code>' syntax is deprecated. '<authority>:<code>' is the preferred initialization method.
  return _prepare_from_string(" ".join(pjargs))
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pyproj/crs.py:77: FutureWarning: '+init=<authority>:<code>' syntax is deprecated. '<authority>:<code>' is the preferred initialization method.
  return _prepare_from_string(" ".join(pjargs))
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/lib/python3.7/site-packages/IPython/core/display.py:701: UserWarning: Consider using IPython.display.IFrame instead
  warnings.warn("Consider using IPython.display.IFrame instead")
```

Out[51]:



```
In [14]: m = folium.Map(location=[40.730610, -73.935242], tiles='Stamen WaterColor',  
                        zoom_start=12, control_scale=True, prefer_canvas=True)  
m
```

Out[14]:




```
In [44]: from folium.plugins import HeatMap
```

```
# Create a Map instance
```

```
m = folium.Map(location=[60.25, 24.8], tiles = 'stamentoner', zoom_start=10, control_scale=True)
```

```
# Add heatmap to map instance
```

```
# Available parameters: HeatMap(data, name=None, min_opacity=0.5, max_zoom=18, max_val=1.0, radius=25, blur=15, gradient=HeatMap(locations)).add_to(m)
```

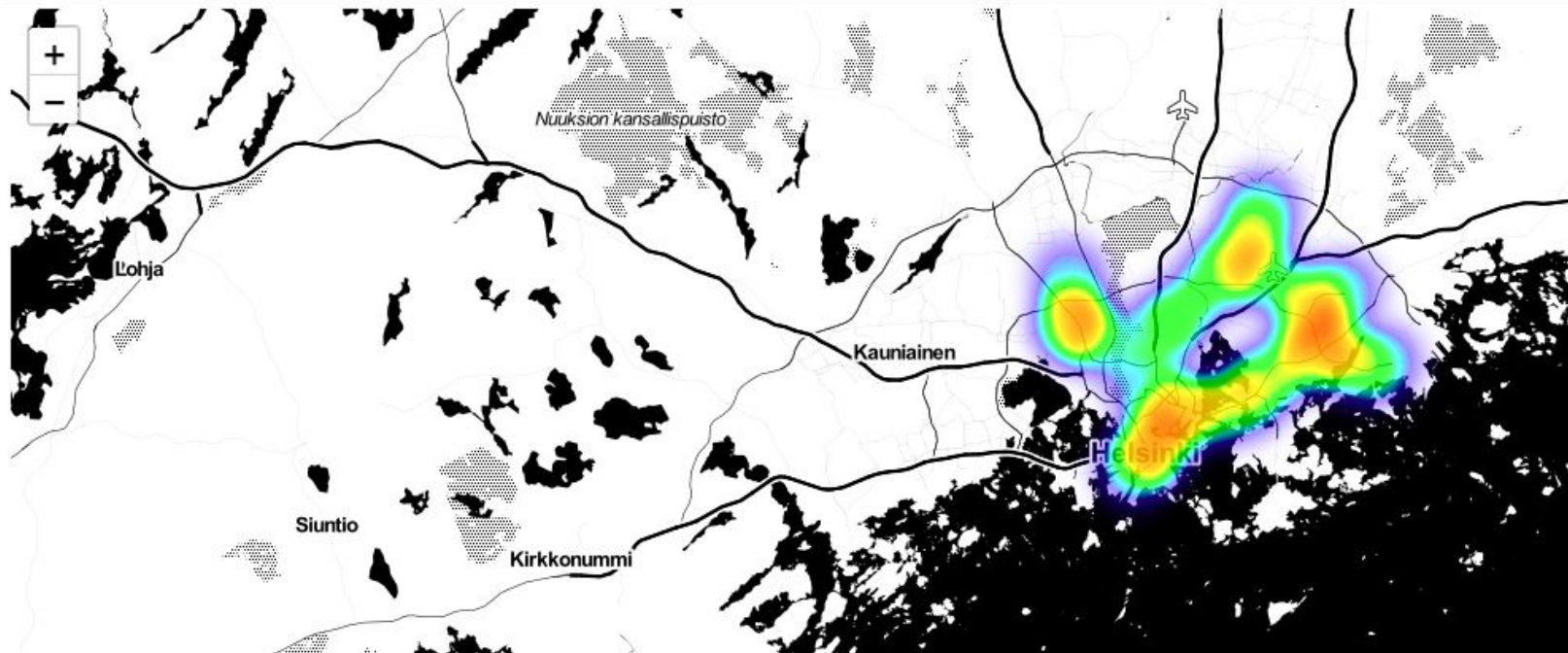
```
# Alternative syntax:
```

```
#m.add_child(HeatMap(points_array, radius=15))
```

```
# Show map
```

```
m
```

Out[44]:

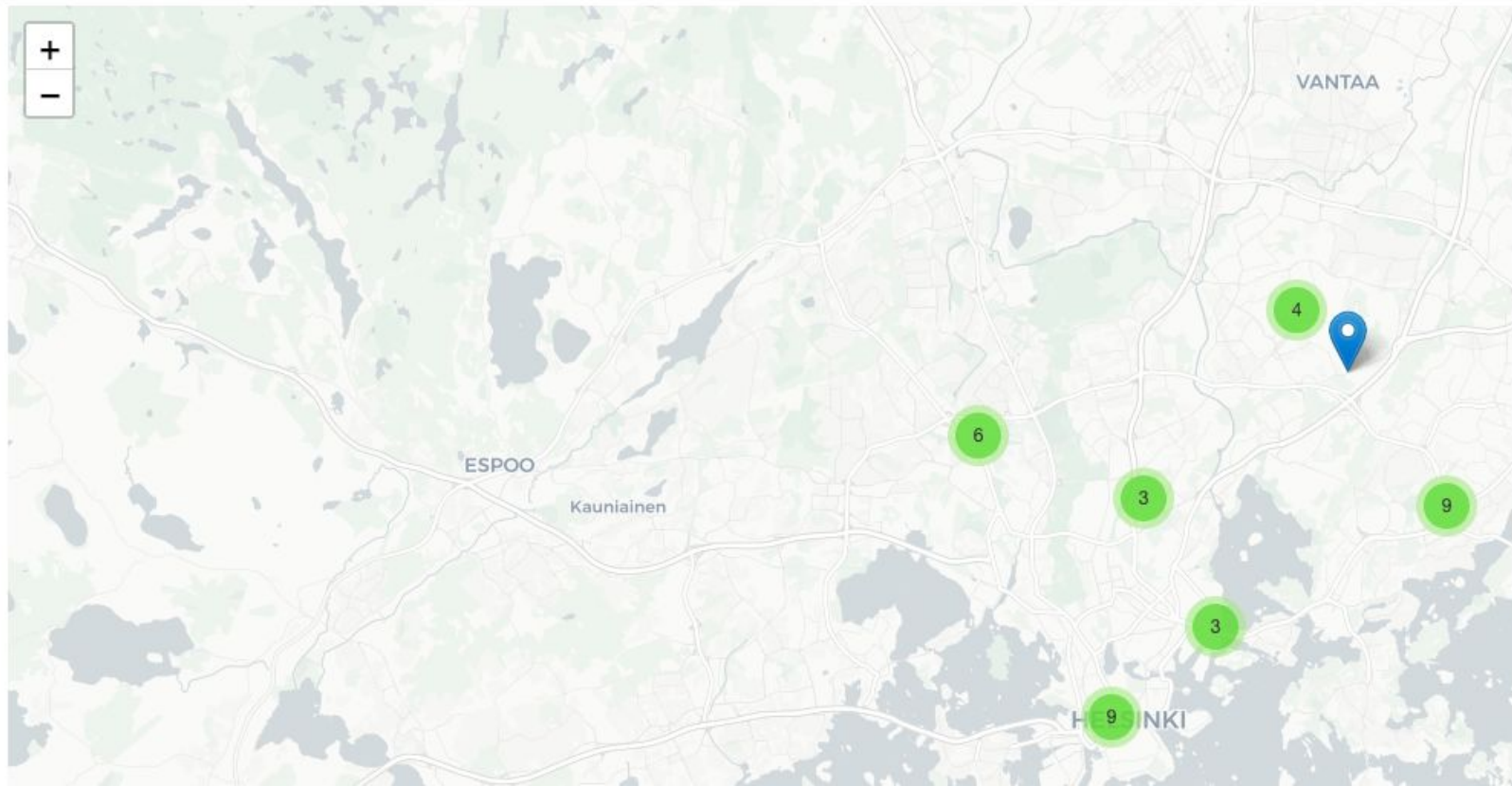


```
In [48]: # Create a folium marker cluster
marker_cluster = MarkerCluster(locations)

# Add marker cluster to map
marker_cluster.add_to(m)

# Show map
m
```

Out[48]:



GDAL , Geopandas , Shapely, OSMnx, Networkx

Fiona (alternative for geopandas).

Pyproj Performs cartographic transformations and geodetic computations

Rasterio → Clean and fast and geospatial raster I/O for Python.

Pysal → Library of spatial analysis functions written in Python.

Geopy → Geocoding library: coordinates to address <-> address to coordinates.

Contextily → Add background basemaps for your (static) map visualizations

GeoViews → Interactive Maps for the web.

Geoplot → High-level geospatial data visualization library for Python.

Cartopy → Make drawing maps for data analysis and visualisation as easy as possible.

Scipy.spatial → Spatial algorithms and data structures.

Rtree → Spatial indexing for Python for quick spatial lookups.

RSGISLib → Remote Sensing and GIS Software Library for Python.

