

# Geographic Data Science – guest lecture

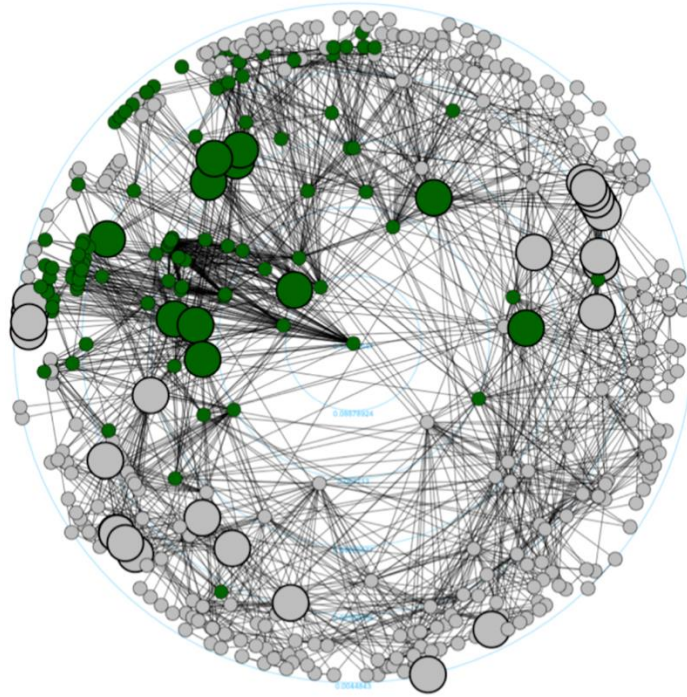
Sándor Juhász



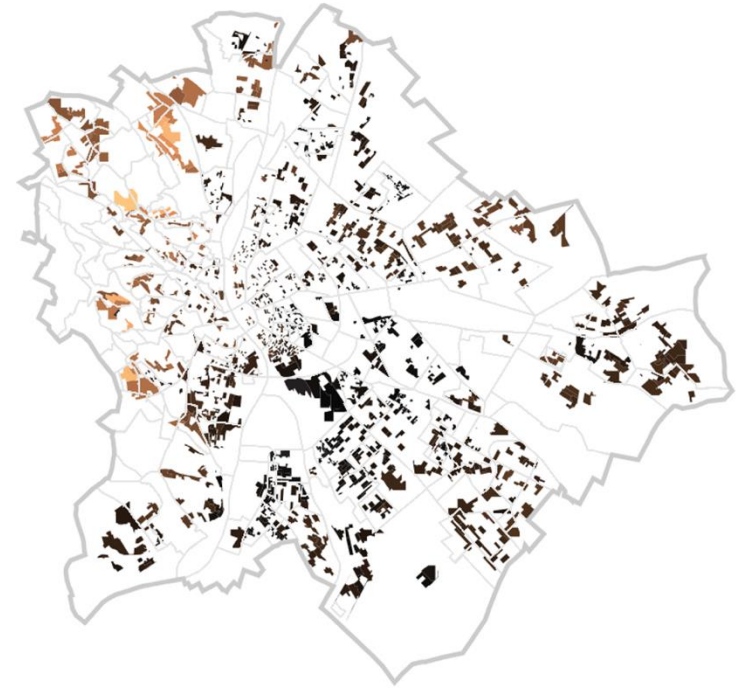


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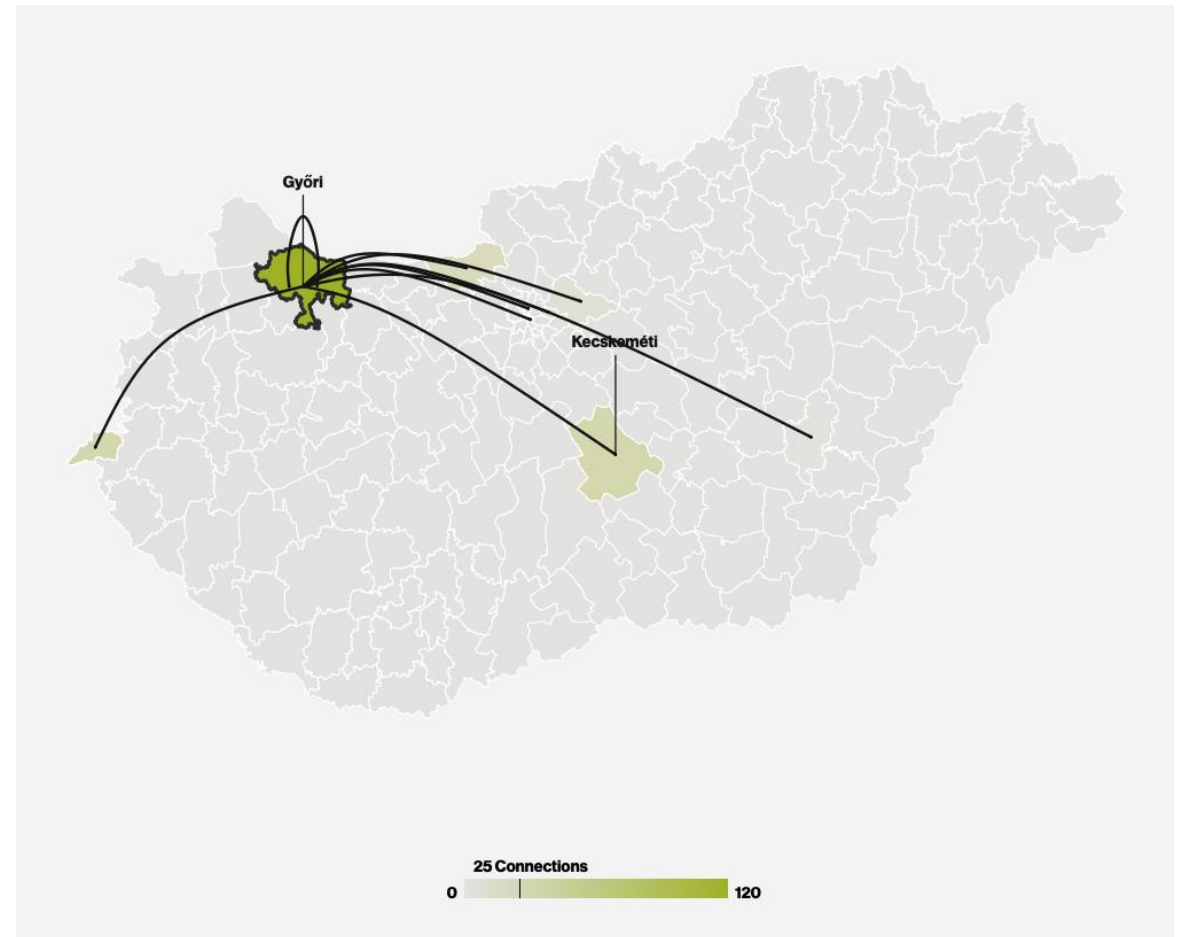
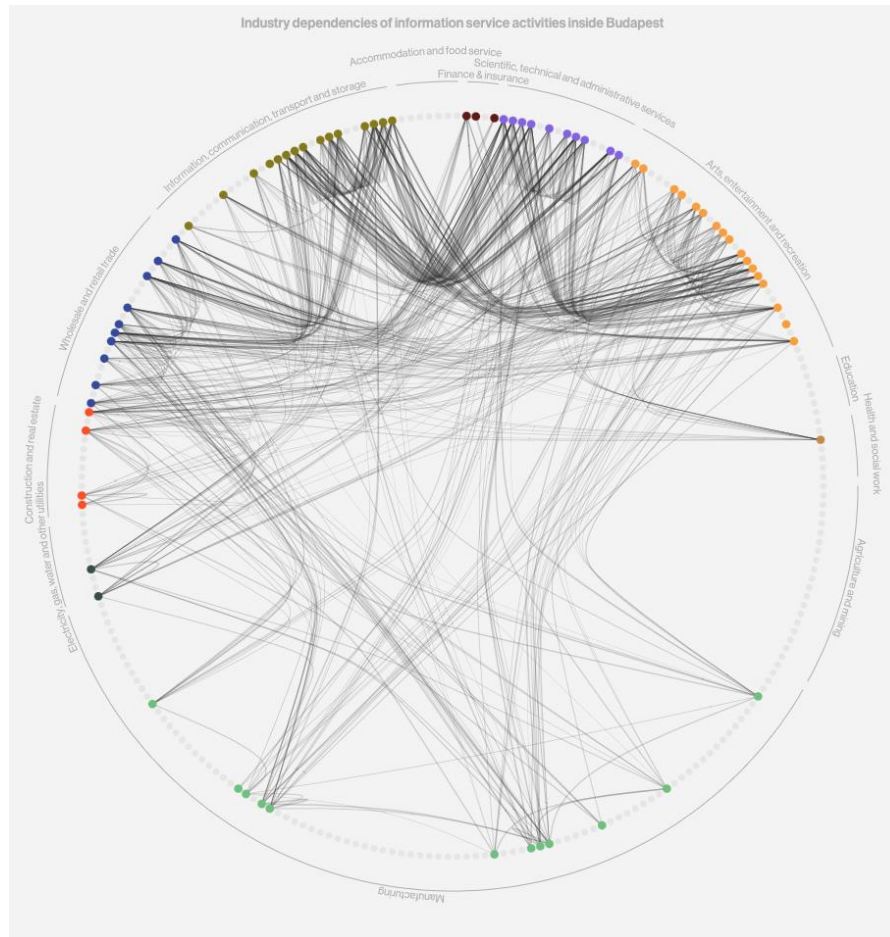


**SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
NETWORKS**



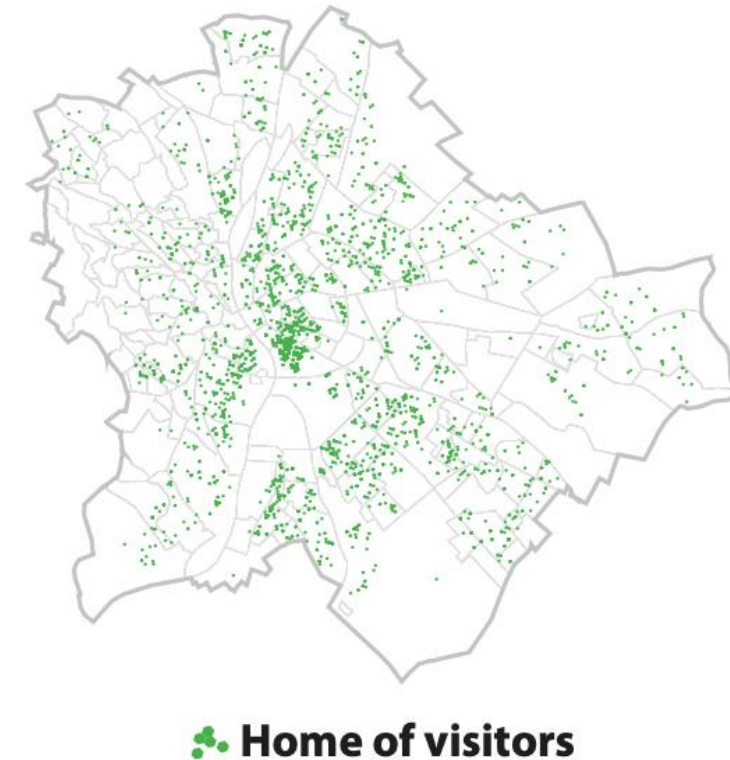
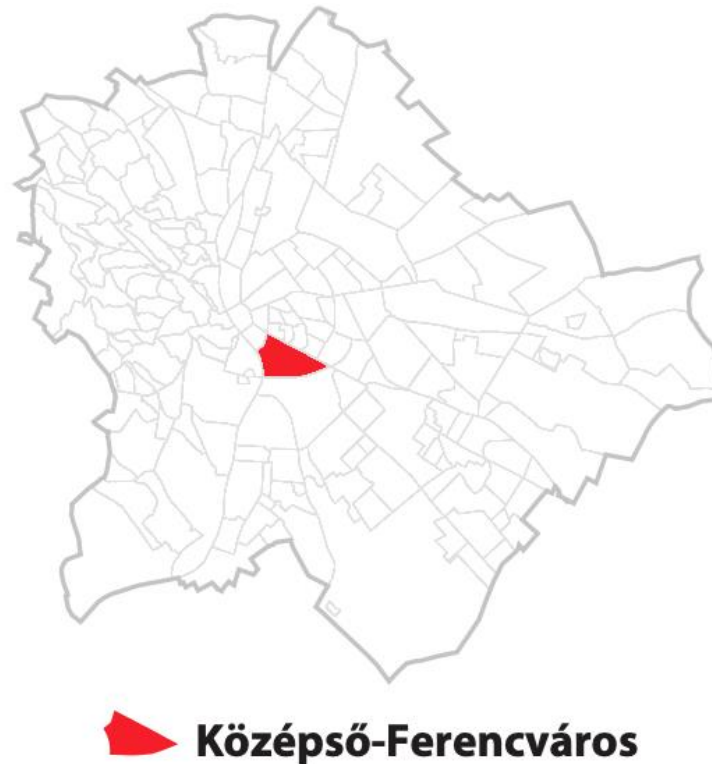
**URBAN  
DATA SCIENCE**

# Current research – Supply networks and labor flows



<https://vis.csh.ac.at/colocation-suppliers/>

# Current research – Cities through individual mobility data





# Geographic Data Science

- Full course in **Social Data Science 1-year MA program** (spring semester)
- We follow giants with local twists  
<http://darribas.org/gds18/>
- Tutorials by the NERDS  
(<https://nerds.itu.dk>)



**Michael Szell**  
Assoc Prof  
ITU Copenhagen



**Anastassia Vybornova**  
PhD Student  
ITU Copenhagen



**Dani Arribas-Bel**  
Professor in Geographic Data Science  
University of Liverpool (UK)

# Geographic Data Science – today

- What is GDS (Geographic Data Science)?
- Why learn about it?
- Data and python libraries
- Statistical tools and applications

**Geographic Data Science** is all the things that exist in 'regular' data science – but with a focus on **space** and **location**

# Why is this relevant?

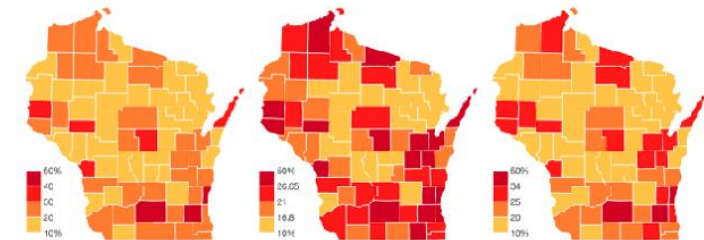
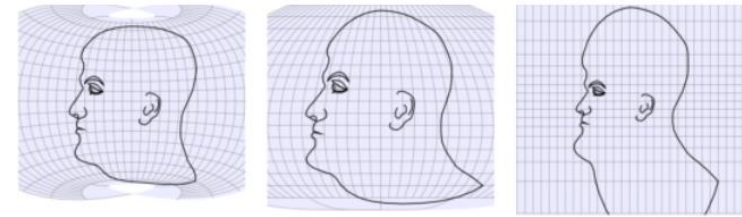
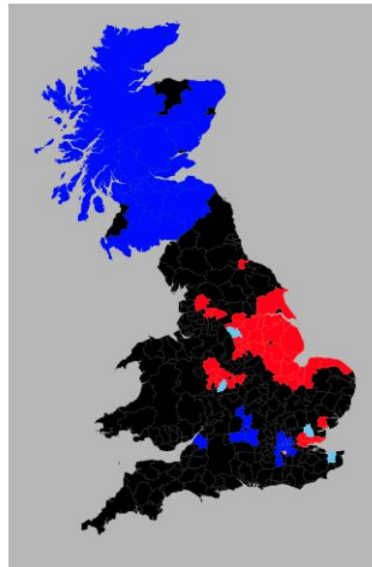
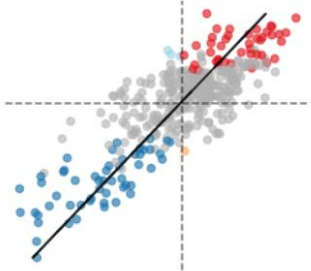
More and more social and economical data are spatial

Need for statistical tools to correctly handle space

We need to be aware of pitfalls

$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{lag}} = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} y_j \right)_i = \mathbf{W} \mathbf{y}$$

$$I = \frac{n}{\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij}} \frac{\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} z_i z_j}{\sum_i z_i^2}$$





# What is geographic data?

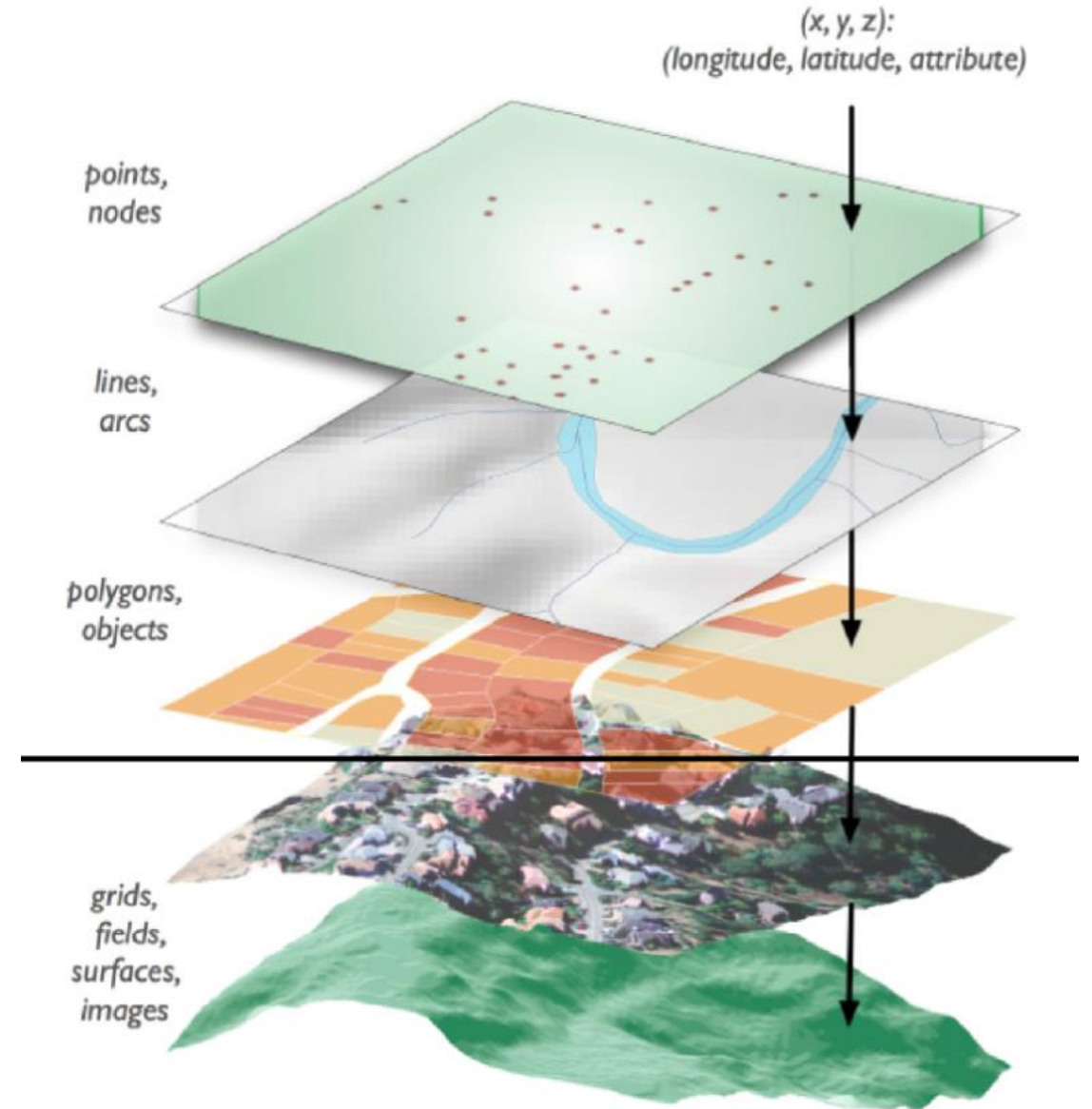
**Geographic or geospatial data** is information that describes objects, events or other features with a location on or near the surface of the earth

- Coordinates (latitude, longitude)
- Attributes (temperature, ...)
- Temporal information (time stamp, ...)

# Standard data formats

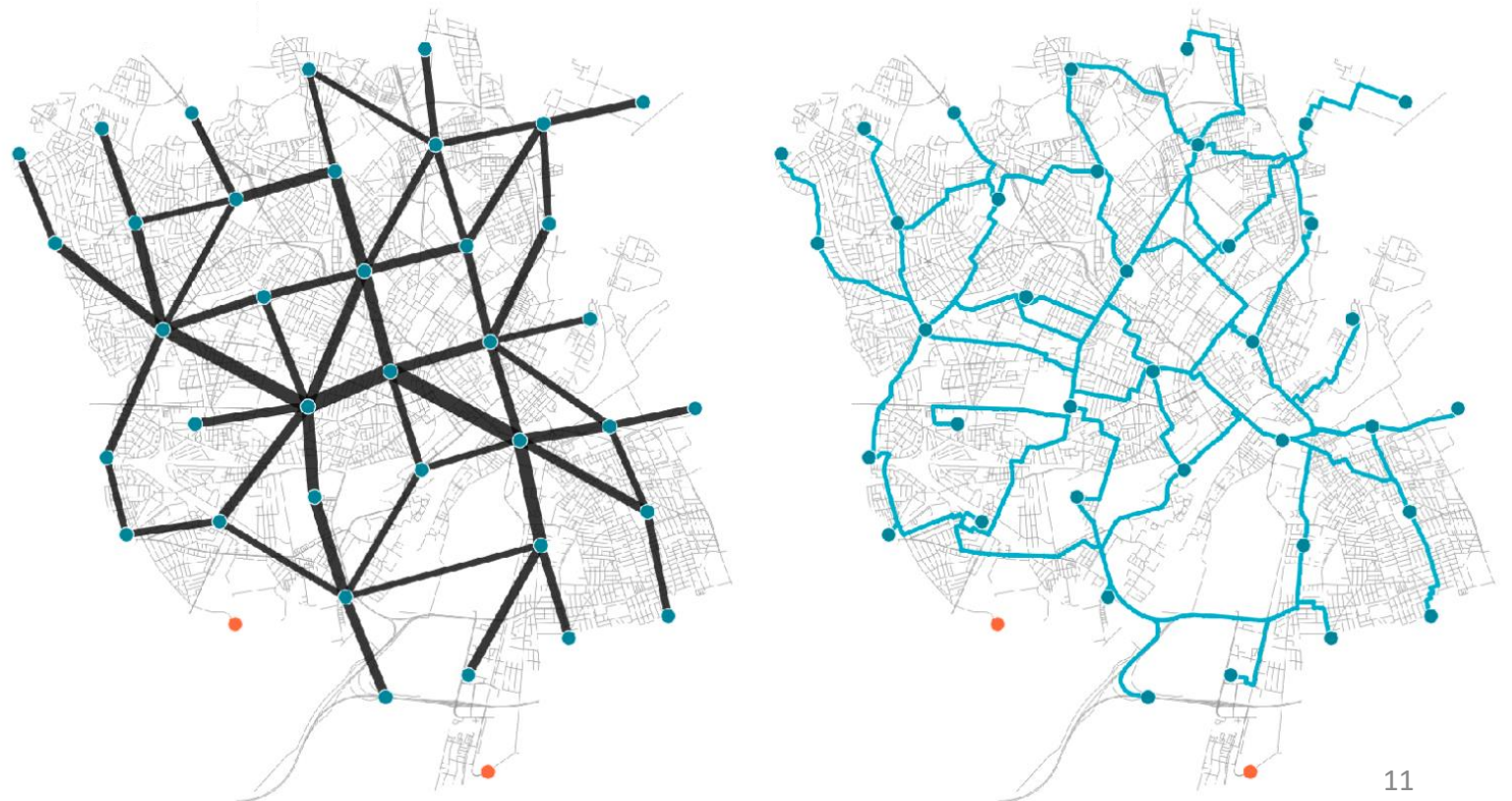
**Vector data:** geometric objects  
.gpkg, .shp, .svg, .geojson

**Raster data:** grid of pixels  
.tif, .jpg, .png, .bmp



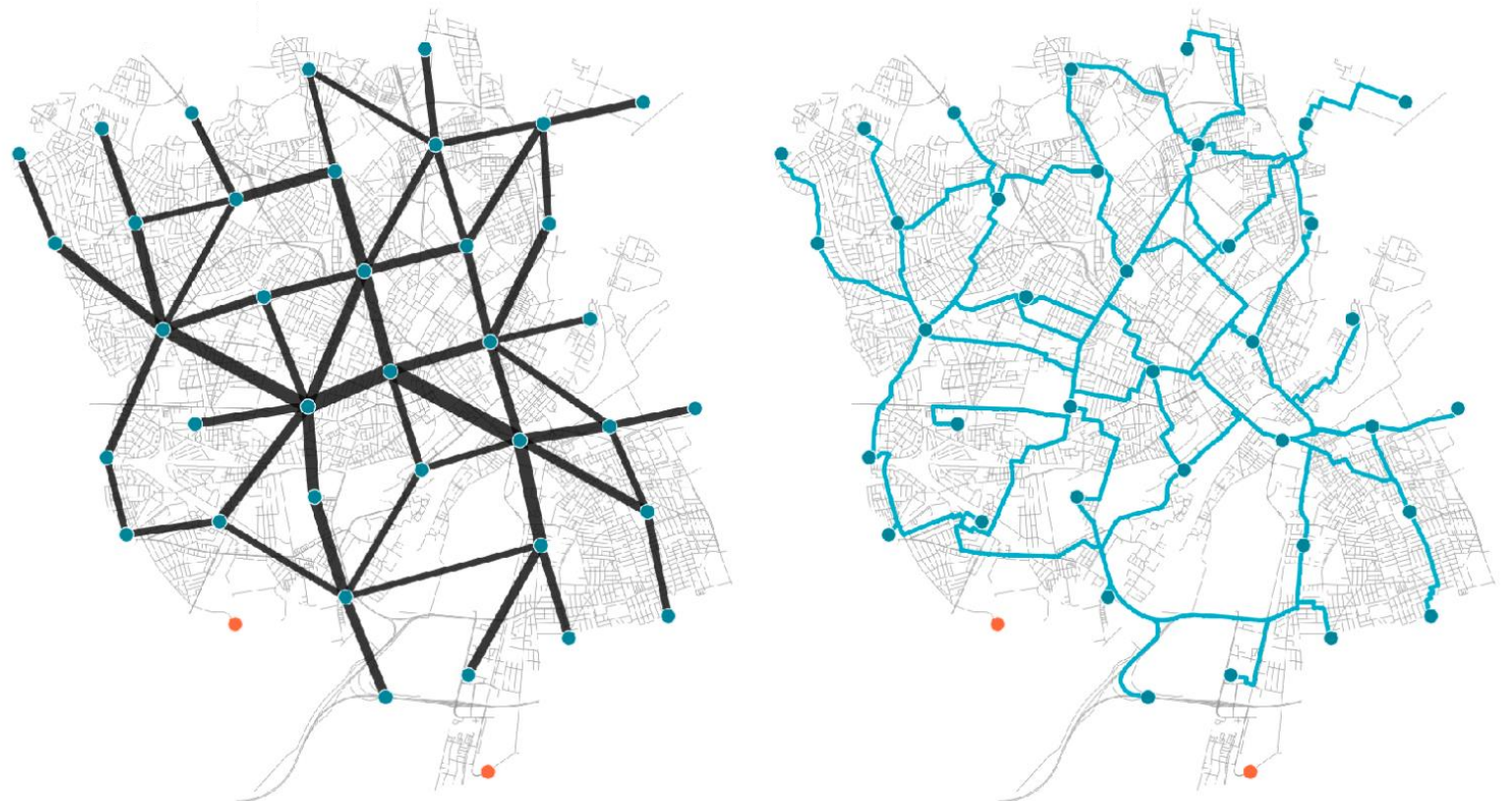
# Network data

Structure (topology), embedded in space



# Tobler's first law of geography

Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things



# How do things relate in space?

How to formalize, operationalize and visualize this question?

## Practice sessions

Part 1 – Introduction to geographic data

Part 2 – OSM and spatial networks

Part 3 – Spatial autocorrelation and gravity models

<https://github.com/sandorjuhasz/geoDS-guest-lectures>



# Procedural part of Geographic Data Science

DB handling



PostgreSQL



mongoDB®

Procedural



python™



Point and click GIS



ArcGIS

# Procedural part – geographic data basics

- Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)
- Libraries and data handling

# Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)

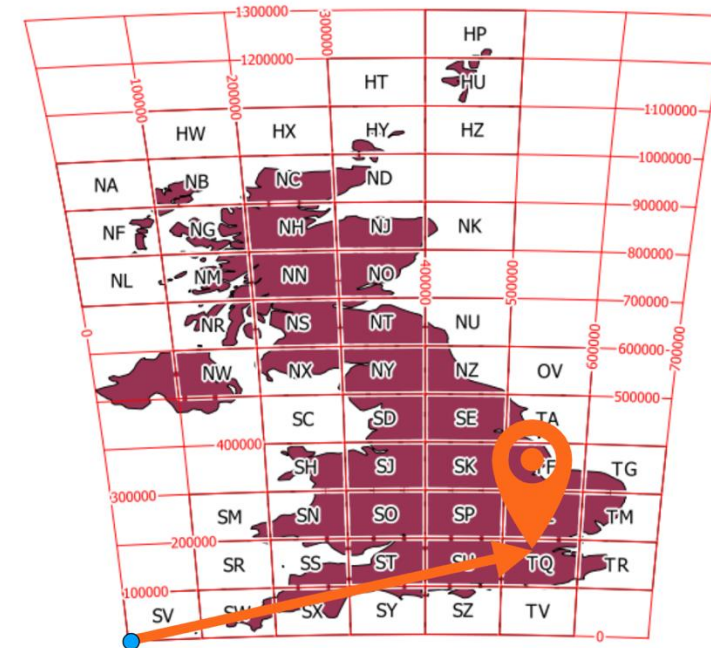
Geographic RS



$$(\phi, \lambda) = (-0.1, 51.5)$$

Longitude    Degrees N/S from equator  
Latitude    Degrees W/E from meridian

Projected RS



$$(x, y) = (530000, 180000)$$

Easting    Meters east from origin (bottom left)  
Northing    Meters north from origin (bottom left)

# Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)

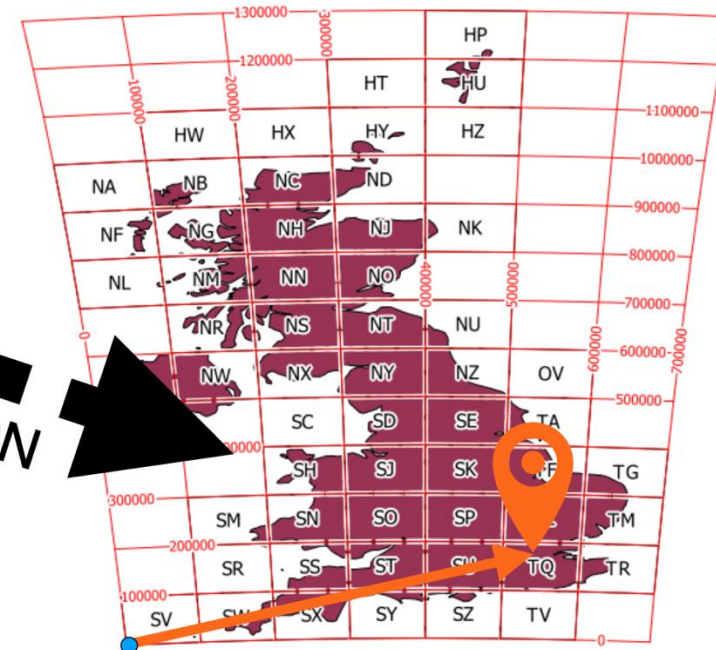
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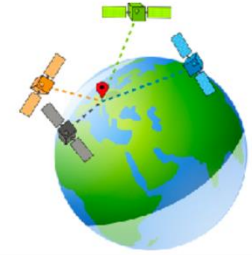


$$(x, y) = (530000, 180000)$$

Easting    Meters east from origin (bottom left)  
Northing    Meters north from origin (bottom left)

# Common world-spanning reference systems

WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984) / EPSG:4326



WGS 84 - Web/Pseudo-Mercator / EPSG:3857



Google Maps

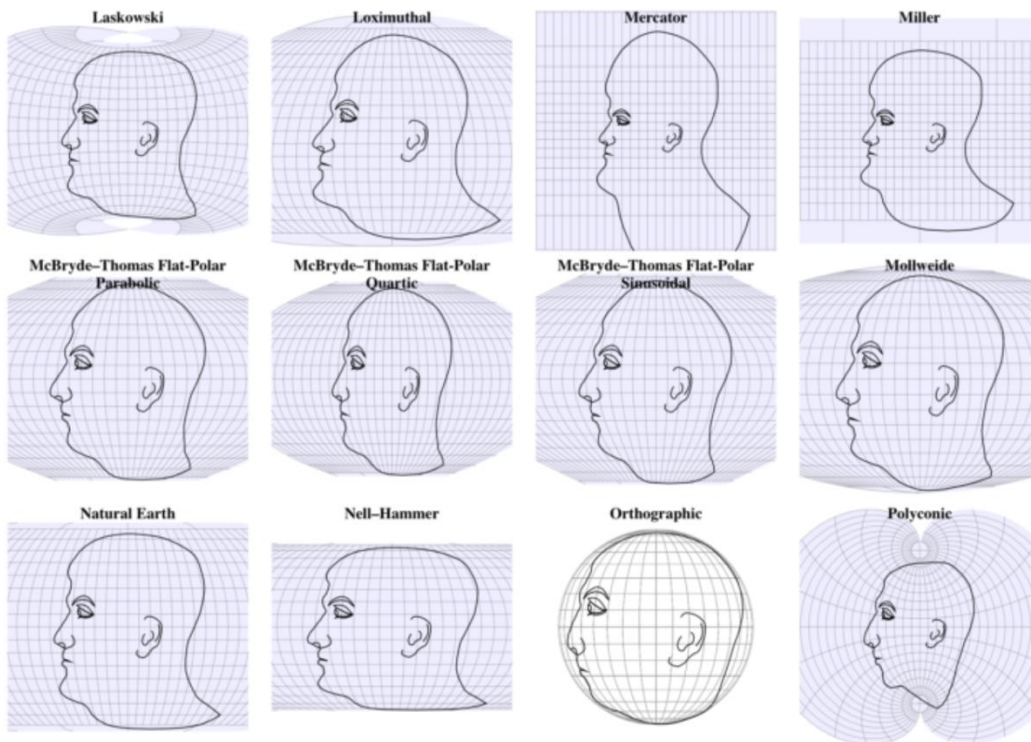




# All map projections are wrong

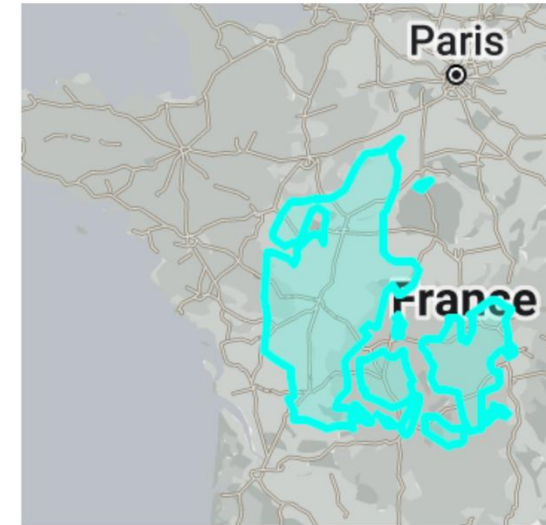
... but some are useful

<https://www.thetruesize.com/>



# Usual pitfalls

Nr. 1 – wrong or missing CRS!



Nr. 2 – (lat,lon) vs. (lon,lat)

lon, lat	lat, lon
<div>formats</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GeoJSON <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• KML <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• Shapefile <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• WKT <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• WKB <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• geobuf <a href="#">ref</a></li></ul>	<div>formats</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GeoRSS <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• Encoded Polylines (Google) <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• iCalendar <a href="#">ref</a></li></ul>
<div>javascript apis</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• OpenLayers <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• d3 <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• ArcGIS API for JavaScript <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• Mapbox GL JS <a href="#">ref</a></li></ul>	<div>javascript apis</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leaflet <a href="#">ref</a></li><li>• Google Maps API <a href="#">ref</a></li></ul>

# Data handling and libraries

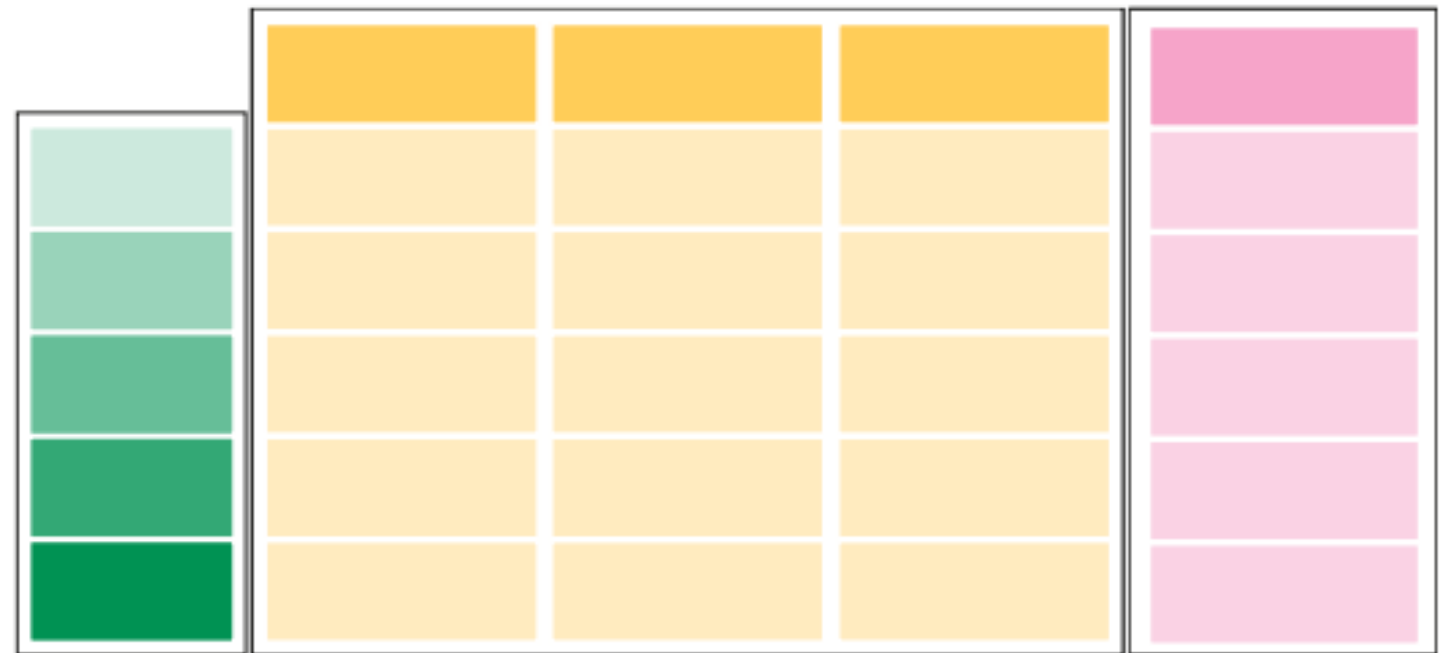


The spatial extension for pandas

# Data handling and libraries

<https://geopandas.org/>

GeoDataFrame



GeoSeries

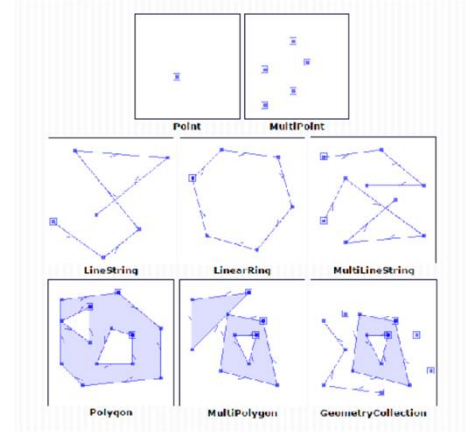
index

data

geometry

# Data handling and libraries

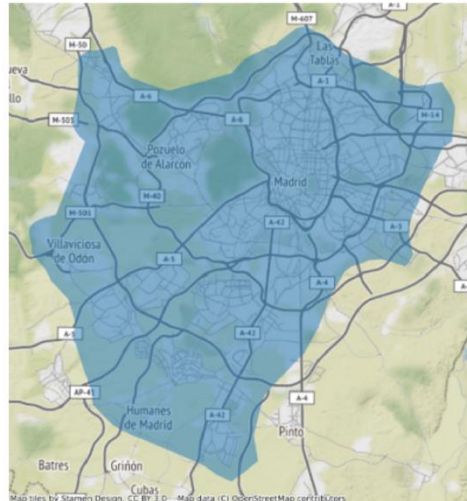
Uses Shapely for geometries



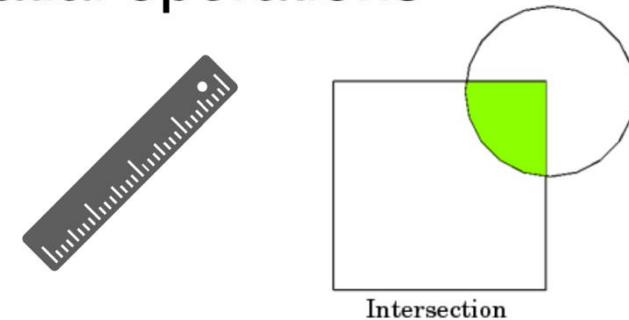
CRS support



Static maps



Spatial operations

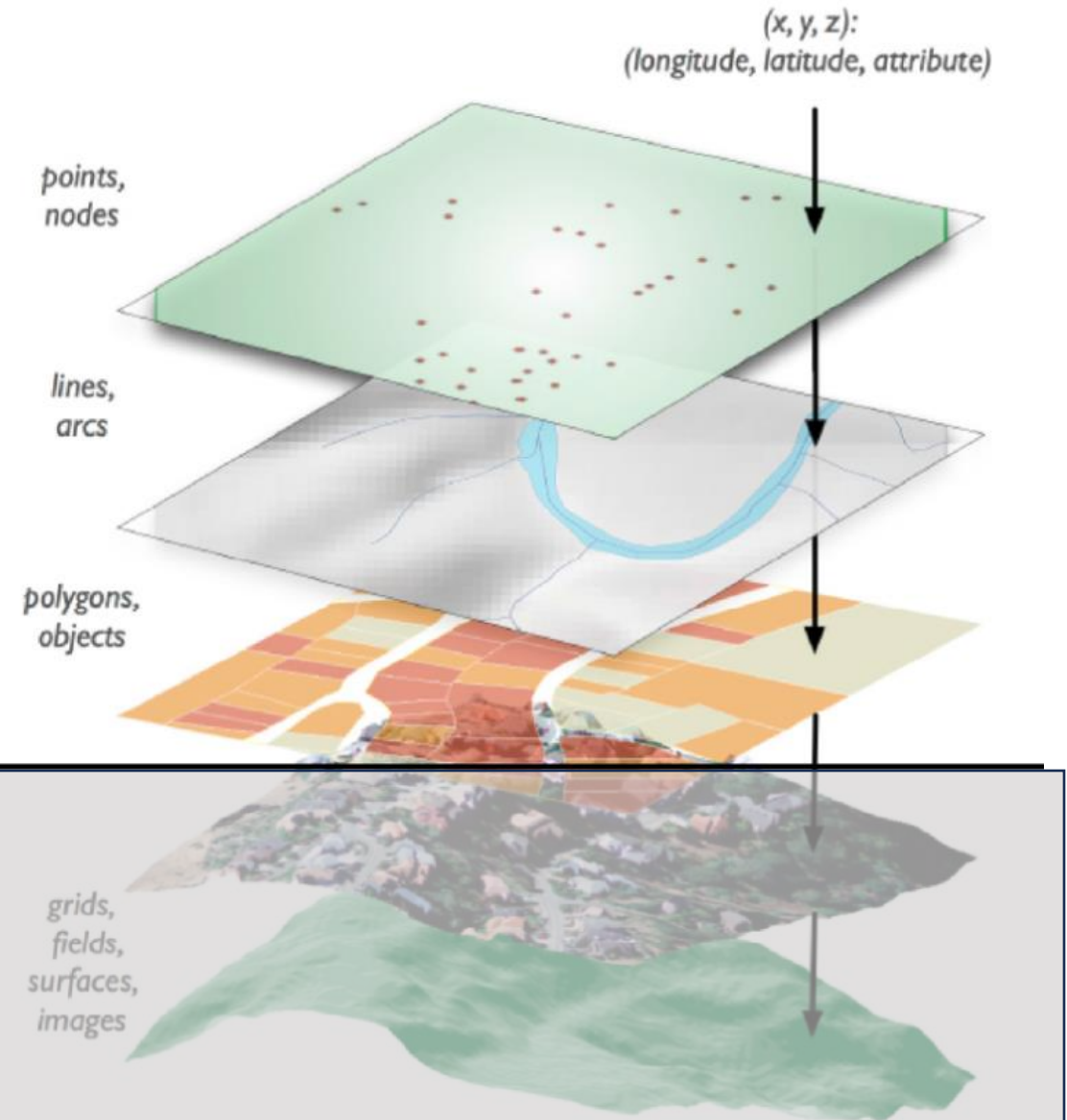




# GeoPandas handles vector data

**Vector data:** geometric objects  
.gpkg, .shp, .svg, .geojson

**Raster data:** grid of pixels  
.tif, .jpg, .png, .bmp



(rasterio – for raster data)

Source: Kelly, M. UC Berkeley

# Data handling – file formats

*Geopackage* – ‘universal’

*GeoJSON* – web-optimized

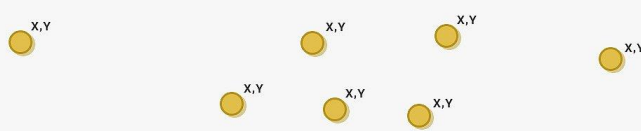
*CSV*

*Shapefiles* – old school

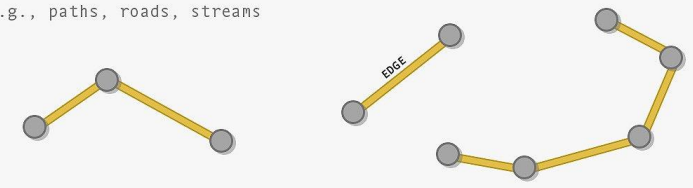
....

# Basic geometric objects are handled by shapely

**Point (node, vertex)**  
INDIVIDUAL X,Y LOCATIONS  
E.g., label, manhole, tower locations

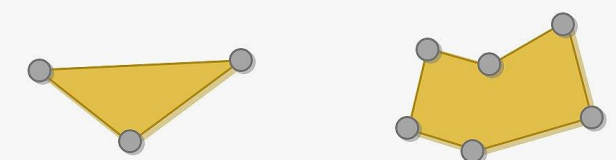


**Line (chain)**  
2 OR MORE POINTS THAT ARE CONNECTED\*  
E.g., paths, roads, streams

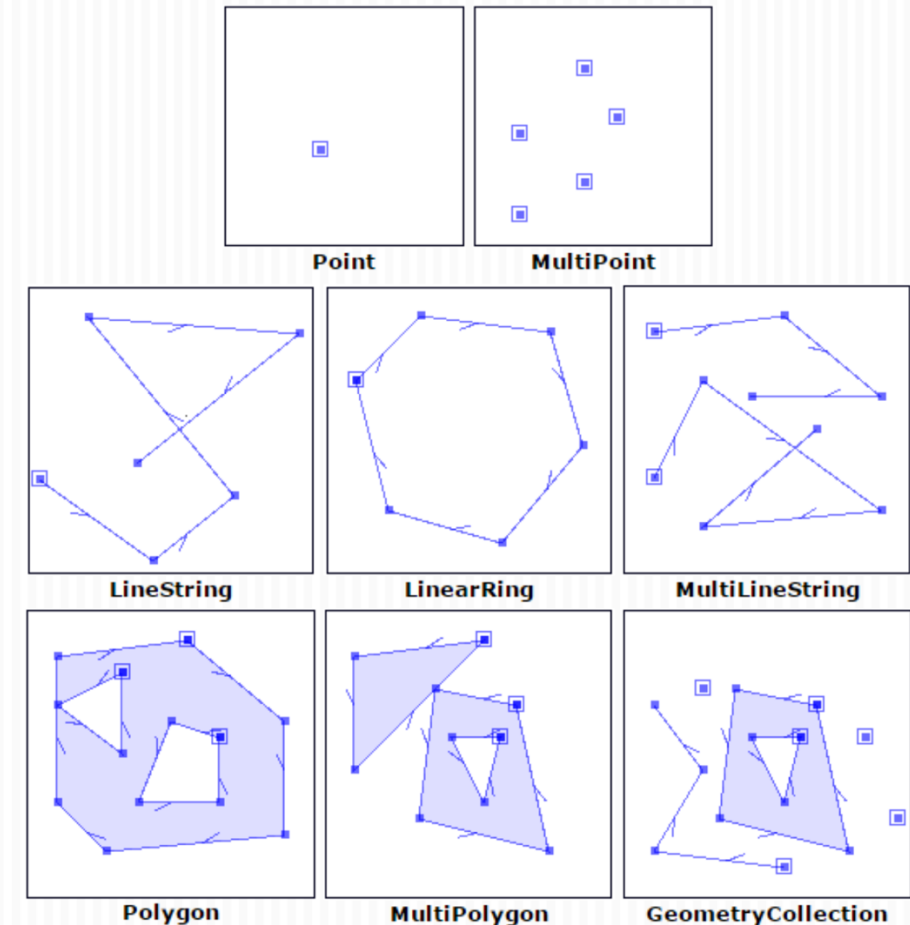


\* 2 connected points also known as edge or arc.

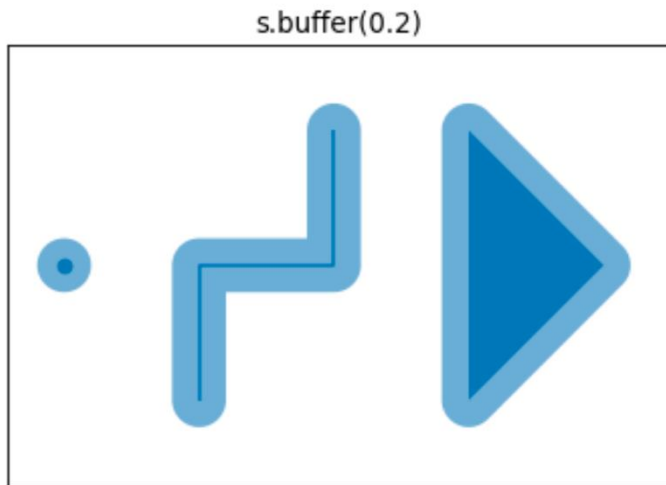
**Polygon (area segment)**  
3 OR MORE VERTICES THAT ARE CONNECTED AND CLOSED  
E.g., Land/water boundaries, buildings



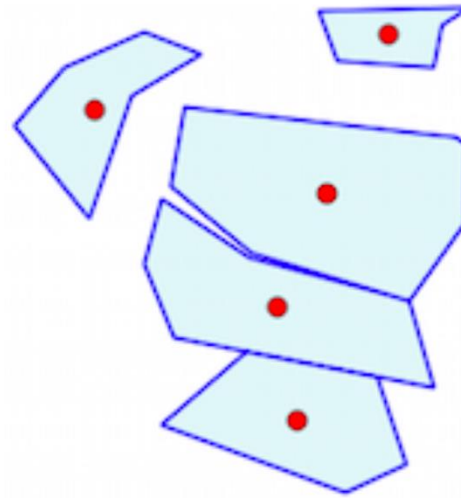
<https://www.learndatasci.com>



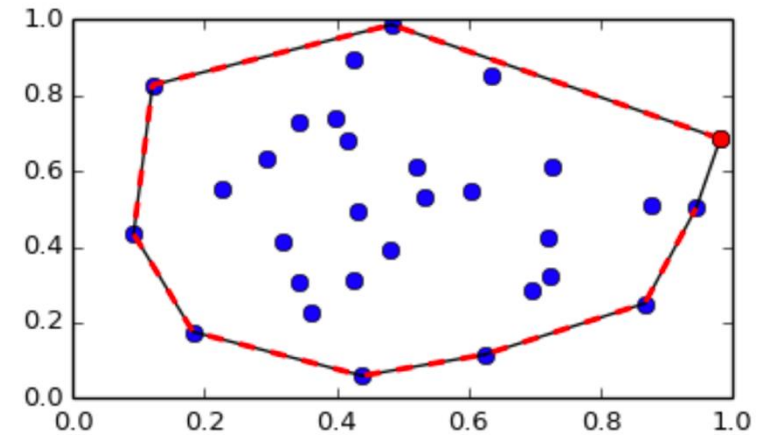
# Spatial data operations in GeoPandas/Shapely



`gdf.buffer(10)`



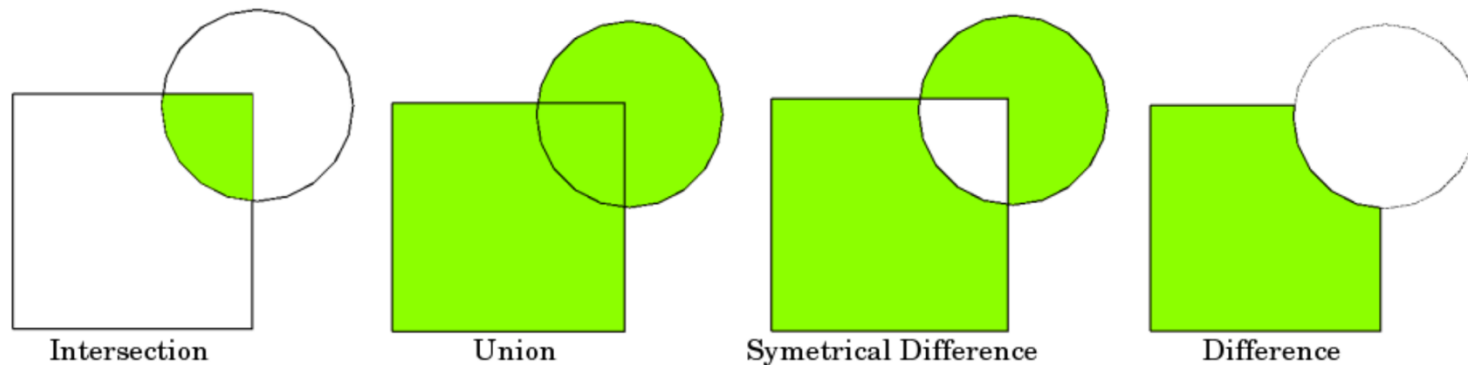
`gdf.centroid`



`gdf.convex_hull`

# Spatial data operations in GeoPandas/Shapely

## Set based operations

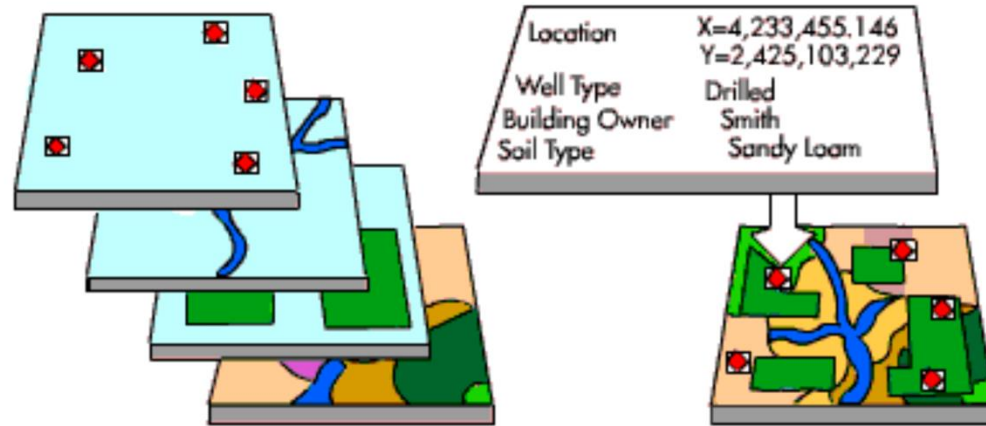


```
intersection = gdf1.overlay(gdf2, how='intersection')
```



# Spatial data operations in GeoPandas

## Spatial join



```
join = point_gdf.sjoin(poly_gdf)
```

# Spatial data operations in GeoPandas/Shapely

## Spatial queries

`point.within(poly)`



`line.intersects(poly)`



`line1.crosses(line2)`



`poly1.touches(poly2)`



...and many more!

**Thank you! Let's explore together!**

[sandorjuhasz.com](http://sandorjuhasz.com)