Introduction to Spatial Database Systems

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Spatial Databases: A Tour, Shashi Shekhar and Sanjay Chawla

Value of SDBMS

- Traditional (non-spatial) database management systems provide:
  - Persistence across failures
  - Allows concurrent access to data
  - Scalability to search queries on very large datasets which do not fit inside main memories of computers
  - Efficient for non-spatial queries, but not for spatial queries
- Non-spatial queries:
  - List the names of all bookstore with more than ten thousand titles.
  - List the names of ten customers, in terms of sales, in the year 2001
- Spatial Queries:
  - List the names of all bookstores with ten miles of Minneapolis
  - List all customers who live in Tennessee and its adjoining states

Value of SDBMS - Spatial Data Examples

- Examples of non-spatial data
  - Names, phone numbers, email addresses of people
- Examples of Spatial data
  - Census Data
  - NASA satellites imagery - terabytes of data per day
  - Weather and Climate Data
  - Rivers, Farms, ecological impact
  - Medical Imaging

Value of SDBMS - Users, Application Domains

- Many important application domains have spatial data and queries. Some Examples follow:
  - **Army Field Commander**: Has there been any significant enemy troop movement since last night?
  - **Insurance Risk Manager**: Which homes are most likely to be affected in the next great flood on the Mississippi?
  - **Medical Doctor**: Based on this patient's MRI, have we treated somebody with a similar condition ?
  - **Molecular Biologist**:Is the topology of the amino acid biosynthesis gene in the genome found in any other sequence feature map in the database ?
  - **Astronomer**:Find all blue galaxies within 2 arcmin of quasars.

Applications+

• Various fields/applications require management of geometric, geographic or *spatial* data:

- A geographic space: surface of the earth
- Man-made space: layout of VLSI design
- Model of rat brain

What is a SDBMS ?

• A SDBMS is a software module that

- can work with an underlying DBMS
- supports spatial data models, spatial abstract data types (ADTs) and a query language from which these ADTs are callable
- supports spatial indexing, efficient algorithms for processing spatial operations, and domain specific rules for query optimization

• Example: Oracle Spatial Extension

- can work with Oracle 10g DBMS
- Has spatial data types (e.g. polygon), operations (e.g. overlap) callable from SQL3 query language
- Has spatial indices, e.g. R-trees

What is an SDBMS?*

- Common challenge: dealing with large collections of relatively simple geometric objects
- Different from *image* and *pictorial* database systems:
    - Containing sets of objects in space rather than images or pictures of a space

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SDBMS Example

- Consider a spatial dataset with:
    - County boundary (dashed white line)
    - Census block - name, area, population, boundary (dark line)
    - Water bodies (dark polygons)
    - Satellite Imagery (gray scale pixels)

- Storage in a SDBMS table:

```
create table census_blocks (
  name        string,
  area float,
  population  number,
  boundary    polygon );
```

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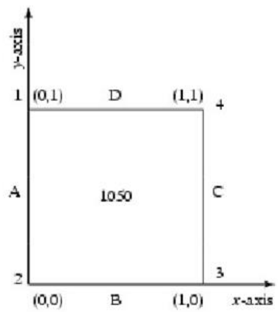
Modeling Spatial Data in Traditional DBMS

- A row in the table census_blocks
- Question: Is Polyline datatype supported in DBMS?



Census_blocks

Name	Area	Population	Boundary
1050	1	1839	Polyline((0,0),(0,1),(1,1),(1,0))

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Spatial Data Types and Traditional Databases

- Traditional relational DBMS
  - Support simple data types, e.g. number, strings, date
  - Modeling Spatial data types is tedious
- Example: next slide shows modeling of polygon using numbers
  - Three new tables: polygon, edge, points
    - Note: Polygon is a polyline where last point and first point are same
  - A simple unit sqaure represented as 16 rows across 3 tables
  - Simple spatial operators, e.g. area(), require joining tables
  - Tedious and computationally inefficient

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Mapping “census_table” into a Relational Database

Census_blocks

Name	Area	Population	boundary-ID
340	1	1839	1050

Polygon

boundary-ID	edge-name
1050	A
1050	B
1050	C
1050	D

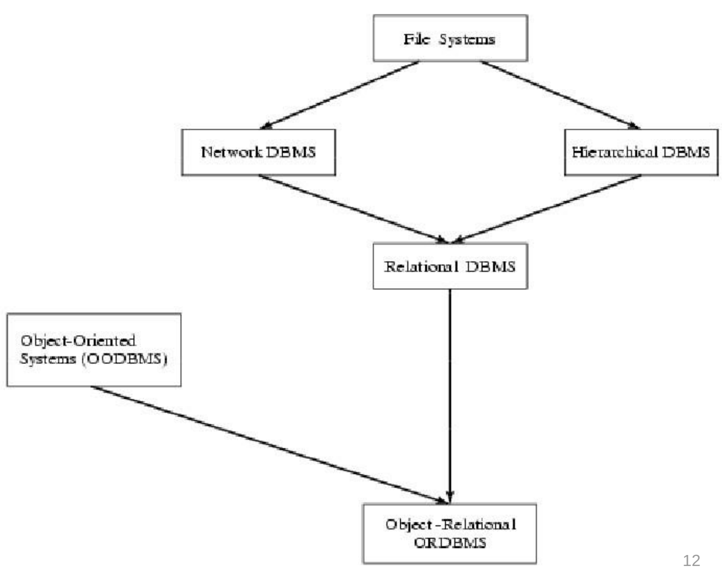
Edge

edge-name	endpoint
A	1
A	2
B	2
B	3
C	3
C	4
D	4
D	1

Point

endpoint	x-coor	y-coor
1	0	1
2	0	0
3	1	0
4	1	1

Evolution of DBMS technology



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Spatial Data Types and Post-relational Databases

- Post-relational DBMS
  - Support user defined abstract data types
  - Spatial data types (e.g. polygon) can be added
- Choice of post-relational DBMS
  - Object oriented (OO) DBMS
  - Object relational (OR) DBMS
- A spatial database is a collection of spatial data types, operators, indices, processing strategies, etc. and can work with many post-relational DBMS as well as programming languages like Java, Visual Basic etc.

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How is a SDBMS different from a GIS ?

- GIS is a software to visualize and analyze spatial data using spatial analysis functions such as
  - **Search** Thematic search, search by region, (re-)classification
  - **Location analysis** Buffer, corridor, overlay
  - **Terrain analysis** Slope/aspect, catchment, drainage network
  - **Flow analysis** Connectivity, shortest path
  - **Distribution** Change detection, proximity, nearest neighbor
  - **Spatial analysis/Statistics** Pattern, centrality, autocorrelation, indices of similarity, topology: hole description
  - **Measurements** Distance, perimeter, shape, adjacency, direction
- GIS uses SDBMS
  - to store, search, query, share large spatial data sets

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How is a SDBMS different from a GIS ?

- SDBMS focuses on
  - Efficient storage, querying, sharing of large spatial datasets
  - Provides simpler set based query operations
  - Example operations: search by region, overlay, nearest neighbor, distance, adjacency, perimeter etc.
  - Uses spatial indices and query optimization to speedup queries over large spatial datasets.
- SDBMS may be used by applications other than GIS
  - Astronomy, Genomics, Multimedia information systems, ...
- Will one use a GIS or a SDBM to answer the following:
  - How many neighboring countries does USA have?
  - Which country has highest number of neighbors?

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Three meanings of the acronym GIS

- Geographic Information Services
  - Web-sites and service centers for casual users, e.g. travelers
  - Example: Service (e.g. AAA, mapquest) for route planning
- Geographic Information Systems
  - Software for professional users, e.g. cartographers
  - Example: ESRI Arc/View software
- Geographic Information Science
  - Concepts, frameworks, theories to formalize use and development of geographic information systems and services
  - Example: design spatial data types and operations for querying

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Components of a SDBMS

- Recall: a SDBMS is a software module that
  - can work with an underlying DBMS
  - supports spatial data models, spatial ADTs and a query language from which these ADTs are callable
  - supports spatial indexing, algorithms for processing spatial operations, and domain specific rules for query optimization
- Components include
  - spatial data model, query language, query processing, file organization and indices, query optimization, etc.

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Spatial Taxonomy, Data Models

- Spatial Taxonomy:
  - multitude of descriptions available to organize space.
  - Topology models homeomorphic relationships, e.g. overlap
  - Euclidean space models distance and direction in a plane
  - Graphs models connectivity, Shortest-Path
- Spatial data models
  - rules to identify identifiable objects and properties of space
  - Object model help manage identifiable things, e.g. mountains, cities, land-parcels etc.
  - Field model help manage continuous and amorphous phenomenon, e.g. wetlands, satellite imagery, snowfall etc.

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Modeling*

• WLOG assume 2-D and GIS application, two basic things need to be represented:

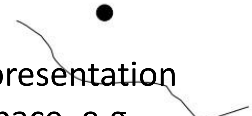
- Objects in space: cities, forests, or rivers
- ・ modeling *single objects*
- Space: say something about every point in space (e.g., partition of a country into districts)
- ・ modeling *spatially related collections of objects*

Modeling**

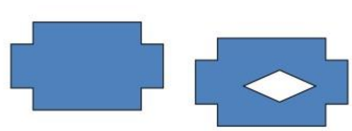
• Fundamental abstractions for modeling single objects:

- Point: object represented only by its location in space, e.g., center of a state

- Line (actually a curve or ployline): representation of moving through or connections in space, e.g., road, river

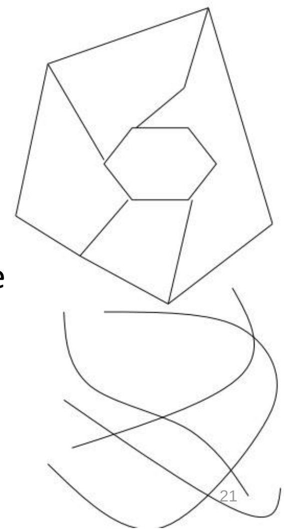


- Region: representation of an extent in 2d-space, e.g., lake, city



Modeling*

- Instances of spatially related collections of objects:
  - Partition: set of **region** objects that are required to be disjoint (adjacency or region objects with common boundaries), e.g., thematic maps
  - Networks: embedded graph in plane consisting of set of points (vertices) and lines (edges) objects, e.g. highways, power supply lines, rivers



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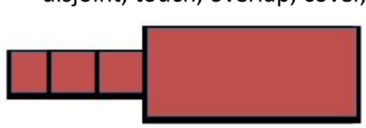
Modeling*

- Spatial relationships:
  - *Topological* relationships: e.g., adjacent, inside, disjoint. Are invariant under topological transformations like translation, scaling, rotation
  - *Direction* relationships: e.g., above, below, or north_of, southwest_of,
  - *Metric* relationships: e.g., distance
- Enumeration of all possible topological relationships between two simple regions (no holes, connected):
  - Based on comparing two objects boundaries (dA) and interiors (A_o), there are 4 sets each of which be empty or not = $2^4=16$.
    8 of these are not valid and 2 symmetric so:
- 6 valid topological relationships:
  - disjoint, touch, overlap, cover, in, equal



Enqualap

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Modeling*
*

- DBMS data model must be extended by SDTs at the level of atomic data types (such as integer, string), or better be open for user-defined types (OR-DBMS approach):

relation states (sname: STRING; area: REGION; spop: INTEGER)

relation cities (cname: STRING; center: POINT; ext: REGION; cpop: INTEGER);

relation rivers (rname: STRING; route: LINE)

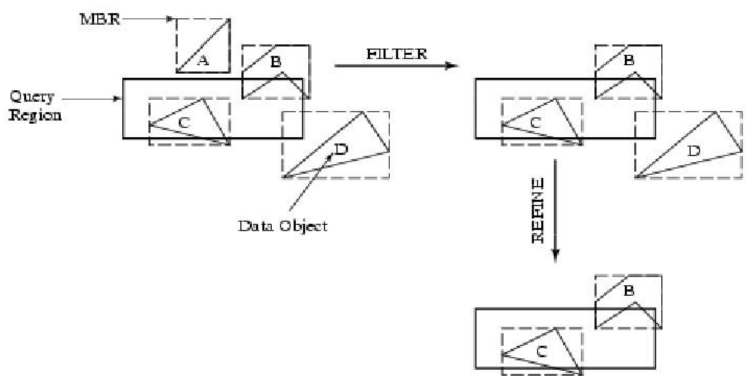
Spatial Query Language

- Spatial query language
  - Spatial data types
    - e.g. point, linestring, polygon, …
  - Spatial operations
    - e.g. overlap, distance, nearest neighbor, …
  - Callable from a query language (e.g. SQL3) of underlying DBMS

```
SELECT     S.name
FROM Senator S
WHERE S.district.Area() > 300
```

Query Processing

- Efficient algorithms to answer spatial queries
- Common Strategy - filter and refine
  - Filter Step:Query Region overlaps with MBRs of B,C and D
  - Refine Step: Query Region overlaps with B and C



Querying*

Fundamental spatial algebra operations:

- *Spatial selection*: returning those objects satisfying a spatial predicate with the query object
  - “ ll cities in Bavaria”
    SELECT sname FROM cities c WHERE c.center inside Bavaria.area
  - “ ll rivers intersecting a query window”
    SELECT * FROM rivers r WHERE r.route intersects Window
  - “ ll big cities no more than 100 Kms from Hagen”
    SELECT cname FROM cities c WHERE dist(c.center, Hagen.center) < 100 and c.pop > 500k
    (conjunction with other predicates and query optimization)

Querying**

- *Spatial join:* A join which compares any two joined objects based on a predicate on their spatial attribute values.
  - "For each river pass through Bavaria, find all cities within less than 50 Kms."

```
SELECT r.rname, c.cname, length(intersection(r.route, c.area))
FROM rivers r, cities c
WHERE r.route intersects Bavaria.area and
      dist(r.route,c.area) < 50 Km
```

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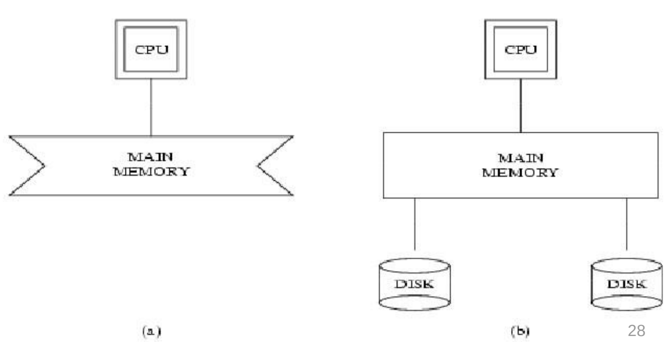
File Organization and Indices

- A difference between GIS and SDBMS assumptions
  - GIS algorithms: dataset is loaded in main memory (a)
  - SDBMS: dataset is on secondary storage e.g disk (b)
  - SDBMS uses space filling curves and spatial indices
    - to efficiently search disk resident large spatial datasets



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Organizing spatial data with space filling curves

- •Issue:
  - •Sorting is not naturally defined on spatial data
  - •Many efficient search methods are based on sorting datasets
- •Space filling curves
  - •Impose an ordering on the locations in a multi-dimensional space
  - •Examples: row-order (a), z-order (b)
  - • Allow use of traditional efficient search methods on spatial data
  - • More details on next sessions

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

(a)

7	8	14	16
5	6	13	15
2	4	10	12
1	3	9	11

(b)

Spatial Indexing

- •To expedite spatial selection (as well as other operations such as spatial joins, …)
- •It organizes space and the objects in it in some way so that only parts of the space and a subset of the objects need to be considered to answer a query.
- •Two main approaches:
  - •Dedicated spatial data structures (e.g., R-tree)
  - •Spatial objects mapped to a 1-D space to utilize standard indexing techniques (e.g., B-tree)

Spatial Data Mining

- Analysis of spatial data is of many types
  - Deductive Querying, e.g. searching, sorting, overlays
  - Inductive Mining, e.g. statistics, correlation, clustering,classification, …
- Data mining is a systematic and semi-automated search for interesting non-trivial patterns in large spatial databases

- Example applications include
  - Infer land-use classification from satellite imagery
  - Identify cancer clusters and geographic factors with high correlation
  - Identify crime hotspots to assign police patrols and social workers

Summary

- SDBMS is valuable to many important applications
- SDBMS is a software module
  - works with an underlying DBMS
  - provides spatial ADTs callable from a query language
  - provides methods for efficient processing of spatial queries
- Components of SDBMS include
  - spatial data model, spatial data types and operators,
  - spatial query language, processing and optimization
  - spatial data mining
- SDBMS is used to store, query and share spatial data for GIS as well as other applications