

IS415 Geospatial Analytics and Applications

User Guide for

Spatial Pointers:

A Dynamic and Interactive Shiny App for Point Patterns Analysis

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How to use Spatial Pointers: your quick start guide

Welcome to Spatial Pointers - A Dynamic and Interactive Shiny App for Point Patterns Analysis (PPA).

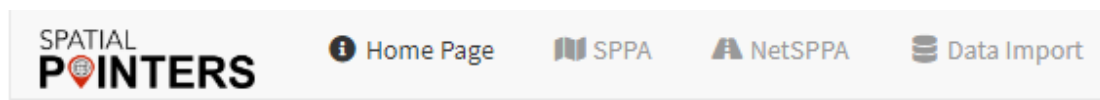
Our application will assist users with two kinds of Point Pattern Analysis: *Spatial Point Patterns Analysis and Network-Constrained Point Patterns Analysis*.

Application Link



https://yiling-yu.shinyapps.io/is415_project_shiny_app/

Navigation Tab Bar

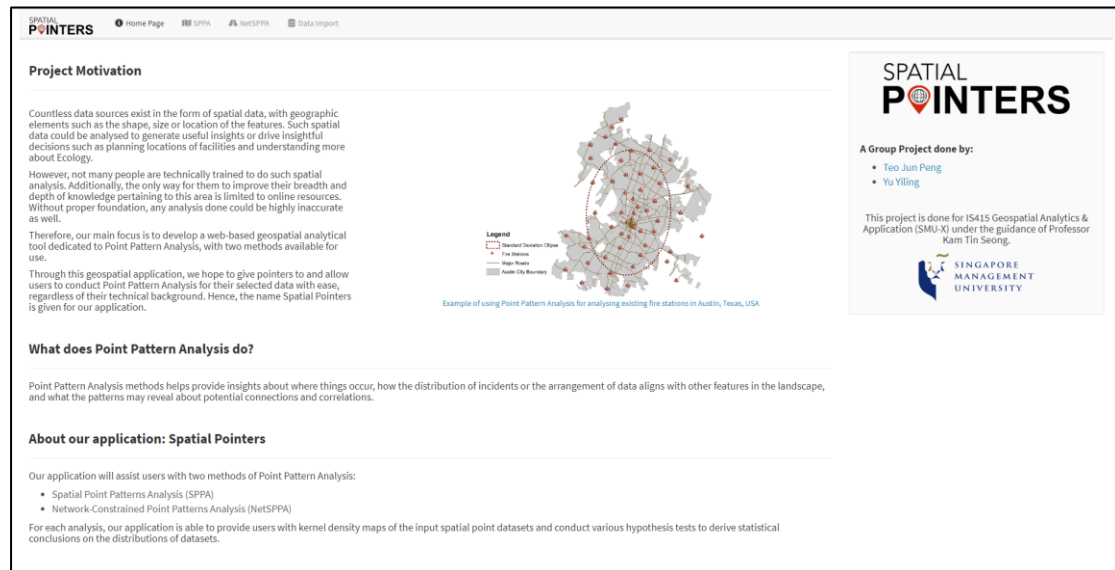


The Navigation Tab Bar is located at the top of the screen, which shows the different functionalities our application can provide for you.

By default, the tab bar is translucent: only when you click on a specific tab then it will distinguish itself as the current active tab through darkening.

However, to welcome you with an overview of our application the moment you access our application, the Home Page tab is set as the active tab by default.

1. Home Page

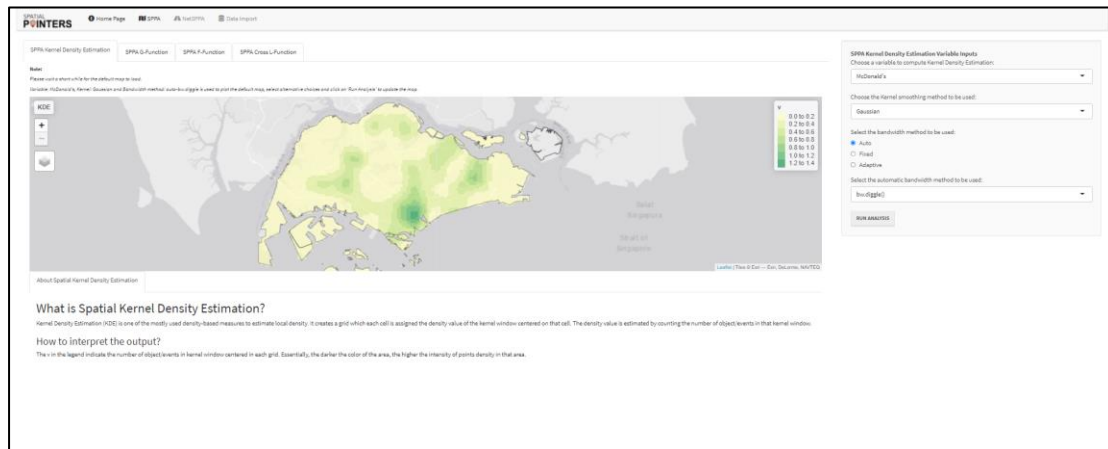


As mentioned above, the home page will be the first thing that greets you when you access our application.

From the home page, you can have a quick overview of the motivation behind our application, what our application is all about and also gain a quick understanding of what Point Pattern Analysis can do for you.

On the side panel located at the right, you can also access the LinkedIn profiles of the creators of Spatial Pointers to find out more about them.

2. SPPA



The SPPA is the second page that you can access in our application.

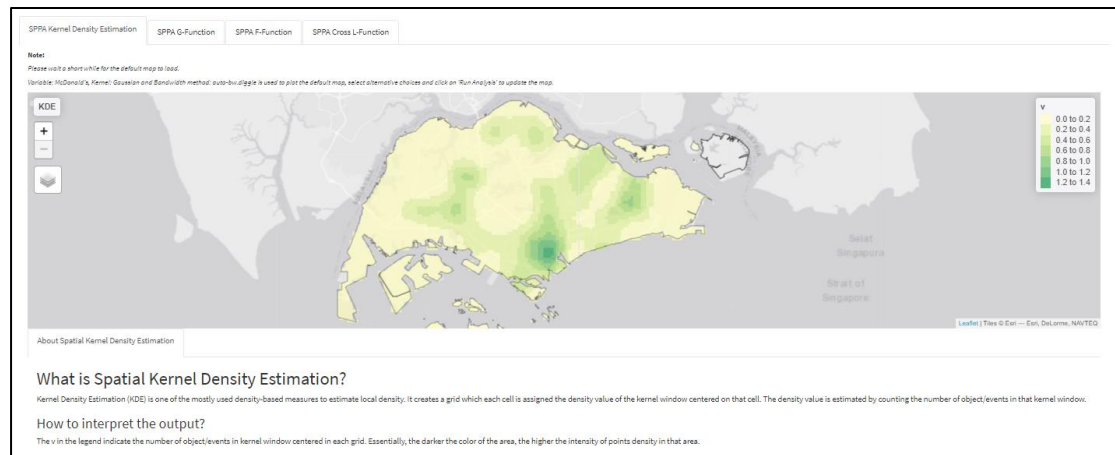
SPPA is short form for Spatial Point Patterns Analysis, the first of the two PPA analysis that our application provides you with.

Four sub tabs will be made available for use:

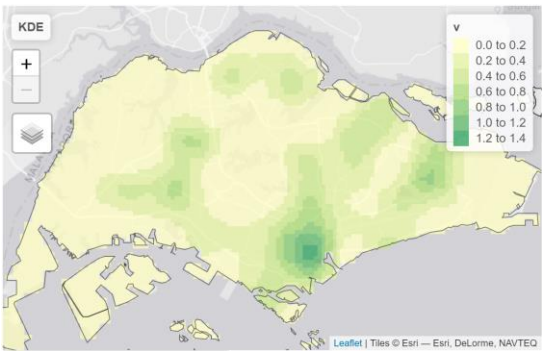


- 1) *SPPA Kernel Density Estimation*
- 2) *SPPA G-Function*
- 3) *SPPA F-Function*
- 4) *SPPA Cross L-Function*

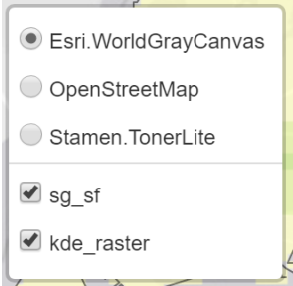
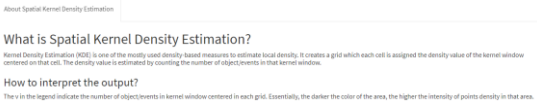
The layout of the sub tabs is similar in nature, with a main visualization panel on the left and a side panel for selection of inputs on the right.

2.1 SPPA Kernel Density Estimation



SPPA KDE Main Panel

Feature	Functionality
 <p>Map Visualization</p>	<p>This map is a visualization of the Spatial Kernel Density Estimation being computed.</p> <p>The v in the legend indicates the number of object/events in kernel window centered in each grid. Essentially, the darker the color of the area, the higher the intensity of points density in that area.</p>
 <p>Zoom Control</p>	<p>You can click on the '+' icon to zoom further into the map, and '-' to zoom further out. Alternatively, you can use your mouse scroll for zoom control too.</p> <p>The '-' icon is greyed out initially as a zoom limit has been set in the backend to ensure users are always seeing the best aspect ratio possible for the visualization.</p>
	<p>When you hover your cursor over this icon, the menu will appear, where you can select your desired base map.</p>

 <p>Base Map Control</p>	<p>Our application offers 3 different base maps, feel free to test them out to see which offers the best visualization for your use case.</p> <p>You also have the option to select/de-select `sg_sf` and `kde_raster`, which are the Singapore Costal Outline and the computed KDE raster layer respectively. Try de-selecting them to see what happens!</p>
 <p>About SPPA KDE Section</p>	<p>In this section, you can get a quick understanding of what is Spatial Kernel Density Estimation and how to interpret the output in the map visualization.</p>

SPPA Kernel Density Estimation Variable Inputs

Choose a variable to compute Kernel Density Estimation:

McDonald's

Choose the Kernel smoothing method to be used:

Gaussian

Select the bandwidth method to be used:

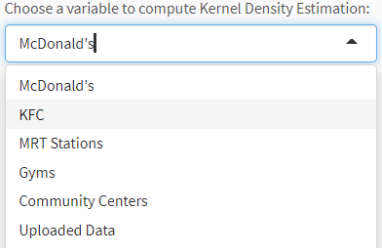
☒ Auto
 ☐ Fixed
 ☐ Adaptive

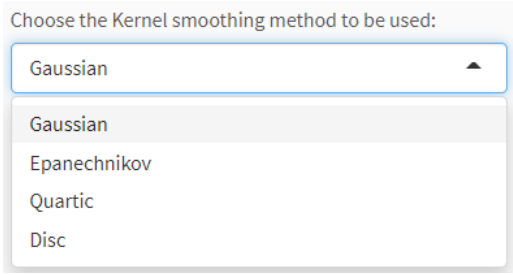
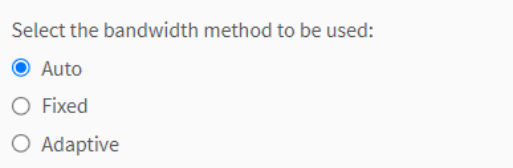
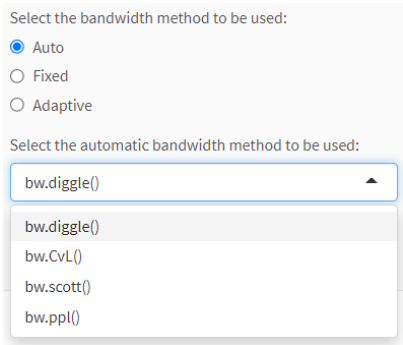
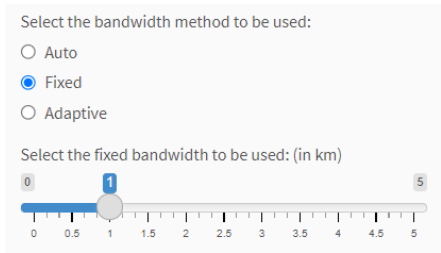
Select the automatic bandwidth method to be used:

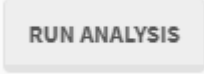
bw.diggle()

RUN ANALYSIS

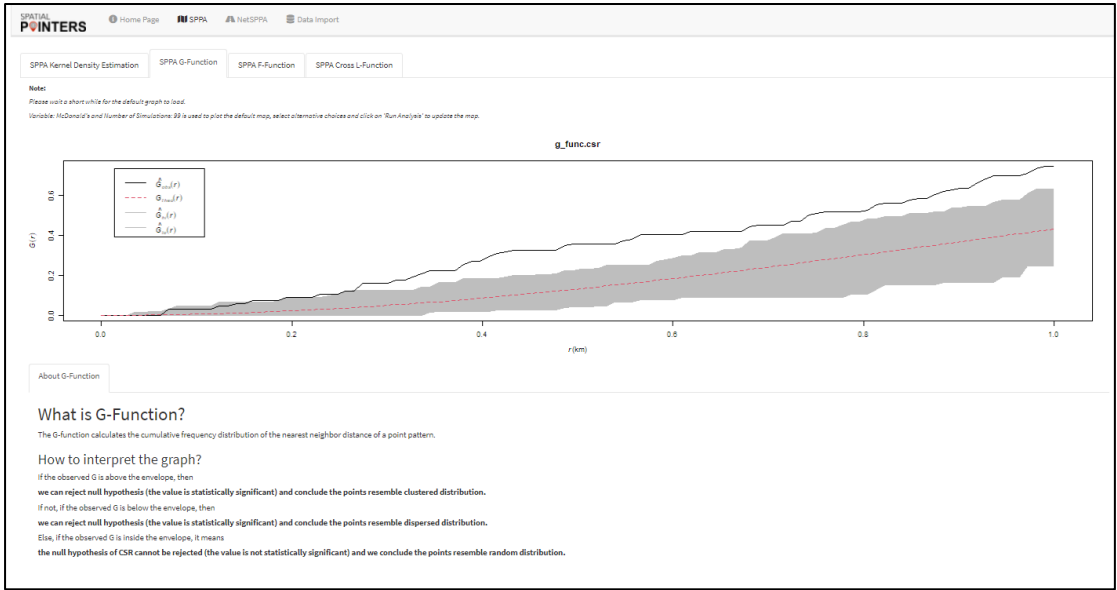
SPPA KDE Side Panel

Feature	Functionality
 <p>Variable for SPPA KDE</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the variable to compute SPPA KDE. `McDonald's` is selected as the variable for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `KFC`, `MRT Stations`, `Gyms`, `Community Centers` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p>

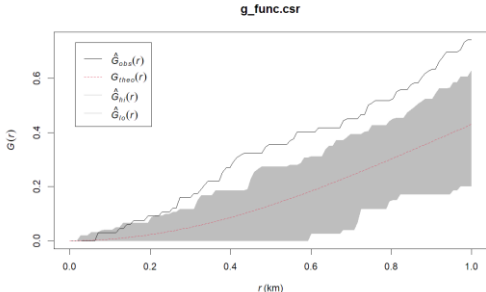
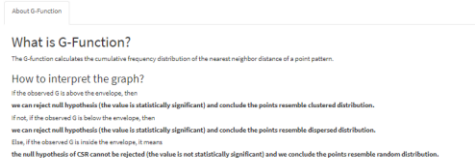
 <p>SPPA KDE Kernel Selection</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the kernel method to compute SPPA KDE. `Gaussian` is selected as the kernel method for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `Epanechnikov`, `Quartic` and `Disc`.</p> <p>Find out more about the differences between the various kernels here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kernel_(statistics)</p>
 <p>SPPA KDE Bandwidth Method Selection</p>	<p>From these radio buttons, you can select the bandwidth method compute SPPA KDE. `Auto` is selected as the default bandwidth method.</p> <p>Other options are `Fixed` and `Adaptive`.</p>
 <p>Automatic Bandwidth Method Selection</p>	<p>For automatic bandwidth method, you can select the specific functions to be used for computing the SPPA KDE bandwidth from this dropdown list. `bw.diggle()` is selected as the default bandwidth function.</p> <p>Other options are `bw.CvL()`, `bw.scott()` and `bw.ppl()`.</p> <p>Find out more about the differences between the various functions here: https://search.r-project.org/CRAN/refmans/spatstat.core/html/density.ppp.html</p>
 <p>Fixed Bandwidth Method Selection</p>	<p>For fixed bandwidth method, you can choose the specific bandwidth to perform the KDE from this slider.</p> <p>`1(km)` is selected as the default kernel bandwidth, but you may choose any number between `0` and `5` (in km).</p>

<div data-bbox="282 230 722 358"> <p>Select the bandwidth method to be used:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Auto</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fixed</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Adaptive</p> </div> <p>Adaptive Bandwidth Method Selection</p>	<p>For adaptive bandwidth method, once you choose it, the bandwidth will be automatically calculated for your KDE map.</p>
<div data-bbox="371 515 630 629">  </div> <p>Run Analysis Button</p>	<p>This feature is the most important out of the bunch, because the map visualizations will only update after this button is clicked.</p> <p>Therefore, do remember to click on this `Run Analysis` button to see the updated changes after selecting your desired variable, kernel, and bandwidth method.</p>

2.2 SPPA G-Function



SPPA G-Function Main Panel

Feature	Functionality
<div><p>Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on G-Function Visualization</p></div>	<p>This graph is the visualization of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on G-Function for the selected variable.</p> <p>The graph illustrates the spatial distribution (clustering, dispersion, or randomness) of point features (which in this case, is our chosen variable from the side panel) over a wide range of scales.</p>
<div><p>About SPPA G-Function Section</p></div>	<p>In this section, you can get a quick understanding of what is G-Function and how to interpret the graph output.</p>

SPPA G-Function Variable Inputs

Choose a variable to compute G-Function:

McDonald's

Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)

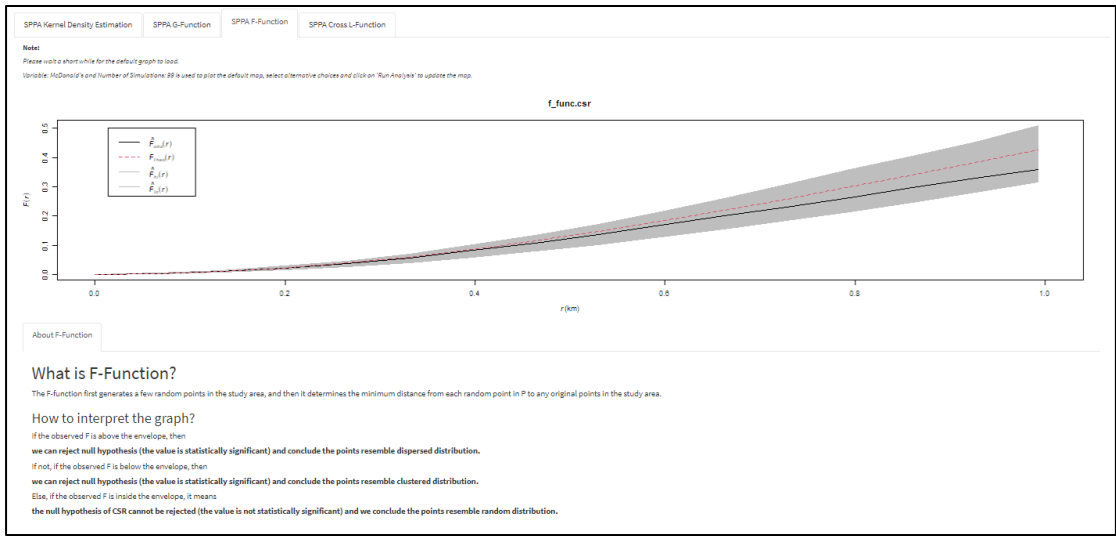
99

RUN ANALYSIS

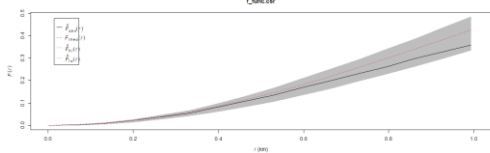
SPPA G-Function Side Panel

Feature	Functionality
<div> <div>Choose a variable to compute G-Function:</div> <div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div>KFC</div> <div>MRT Stations</div> <div>Gyms</div> <div>Community Centers</div> <div>Uploaded Data</div> </div> </div> <div>Variable for G-Function</div> </div>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the variable to compute G-Function. `McDonald's` is selected as the variable for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `KFC`, `MRT Stations`, `Gyms`, `Community Centers` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p>
<div> <div>Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)</div> <div>99</div> <div>No. of Simulations</div> </div>	<p>Through this input box, you can key in the number of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR to run on the G-Function.</p> <p>`99` is the default value for our graph, but you may input a number between `0` to `1000`.</p> <p>Find out more about Monte Carlo simulations here: https://www.ibm.com/sq-en/cloud/learn/monte-carlo-simulation</p>
<div> <div> <div>RUN ANALYSIS</div> <div>Run Analysis Button</div> </div> </div>	<p>Same as other side panels, the graph visualizations will only update after this button is clicked.</p> <p>Therefore, do remember to click on this `Run Analysis` button to see the updated changes after selecting your desired variable and number of simulations.</p>

2.3 SPPA F-Function



SPPA F-Function Main Panel

Feature	Functionality
 <p>Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on F-Function Visualization</p>	<p>This graph is the visualization of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on F-Function for the selected variable.</p> <p>The graph illustrates the spatial distribution (clustering, dispersion, or randomness) of point features (which in this case, is our chosen variable from the side panel) over a wide range of scales.</p>
<p>About F-Function</p> <p>What is F-Function? The F-Function first generates a few random points in the study area, and then it determines the minimum distance from each random point in P to any original points in the study area.</p> <p>How to interpret the graph? If the observed F is above the envelope, then we can reject null hypothesis (the value is statistically significant) and conclude the points resemble dispersed distribution. If not, if the observed F is below the envelope, then we can reject null hypothesis (the value is statistically significant) and conclude the points resemble clustered distribution. Else, if the observed F is inside the envelope, it means the null hypothesis of CSR cannot be rejected (the value is not statistically significant) and we conclude the points resemble random distribution.</p> <p>About SPPA F-Function Section</p>	<p>In this section, you can get a quick understanding of what is F-Function and how to interpret the graph output.</p>

SPPA F-Function Variable Inputs

Choose a variable to compute F-Function:

McDonald's

Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)

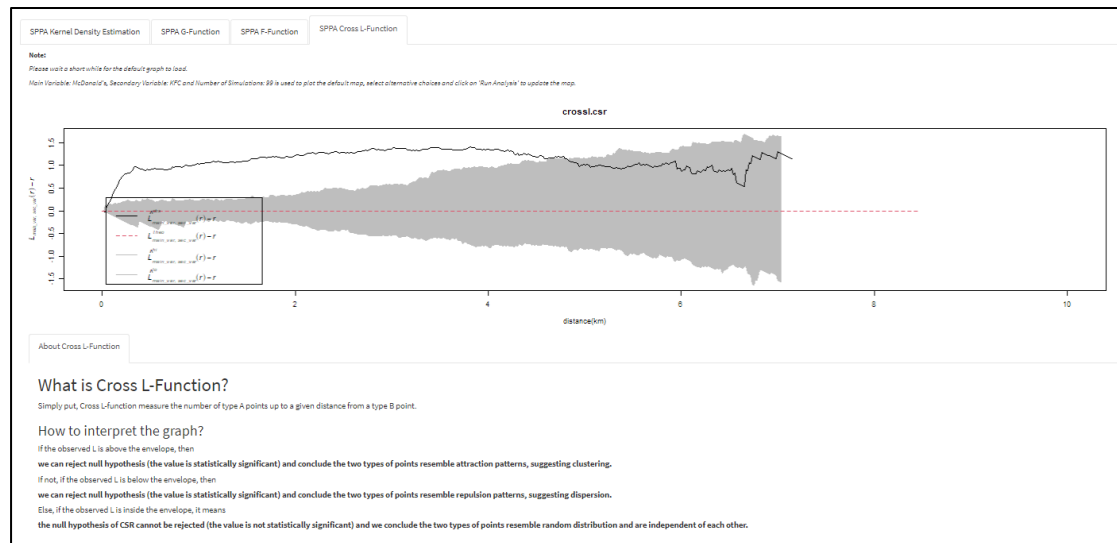
99

RUN ANALYSIS

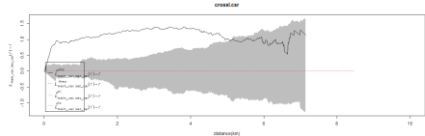
SPPA F-Function Side Panel

Feature	Functionality
<div> <div>Choose a variable to compute F-Function:</div> <div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div>KFC</div> <div>MRT Stations</div> <div>Gyms</div> <div>Community Centers</div> <div>Uploaded Data</div> </div> </div> <div>Variable for F-Function</div> </div>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the variable to compute F-Function. `McDonald's` is selected as the variable for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `KFC`, `MRT Stations`, `Gyms`, `Community Centers` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p>
<div> <div>Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)</div> <div>99</div> <div>No. of Simulations</div> </div>	<p>Through this input box, you can key in the number of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR to run on the F-Function.</p> <p>`99` is the default value for our graph, but you may input a number between `0` to `1000`.</p> <p>Find out more about Monte Carlo simulations here: https://www.ibm.com/sg-en/cloud/learn/monte-carlo-simulation</p>
<div> <div> <div>RUN ANALYSIS</div> <div>Run Analysis Button</div> </div> </div>	<p>Same as other side panels, the graph visualizations will only update after this button is clicked.</p> <p>Therefore, do remember to click on this `Run Analysis` button to see the updated changes after selecting your desired variable and number of simulations.</p>

2.4 SPPA Cross L-Function



SPPA Cross L-Function Main Panel

Feature	Functionality
 <p>Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on Cross L-Function Visualization</p>	<p>This graph is the visualization of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on Cross L-Function for the selected main (A) and secondary (B) variables.</p> <p>The graph illustrates the spatial dependence (clustering, dispersion, or randomness) between point A features and point B features over a wide range of scales.</p>
<p>About Cross L-Function</p> <p>What is Cross L-Function? Simply put, Cross L-Function measure the number of type A points up to a given distance from a type B point.</p> <p>How to interpret the graph? If the observed L is above the envelope, then we can reject null hypothesis (the value is statistically significant) and conclude the two types of points resemble attraction patterns, suggesting clustering. If not, if the observed L is below the envelope, then we can reject null hypothesis (the value is statistically significant) and conclude the two types of points resemble repulsion patterns, suggesting dispersion. Else, if the observed L is inside the envelope, it means the null hypothesis of CSR cannot be rejected (the value is not statistically significant) and we conclude the two types of points resemble random distribution and are independent of each other.</p> <p>About SPPA Cross L-Function Section</p>	<p>In this section, you can get a quick understanding of what is Cross L-Function and how to interpret the graph output.</p>

SPPA Cross L-Function Variable Inputs

Choose the main variable to compute Cross L-Function:

McDonald's

Choose the secondary variable (cannot be the same as main variable) to compute Cross L-Function:

KFC


Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)

99

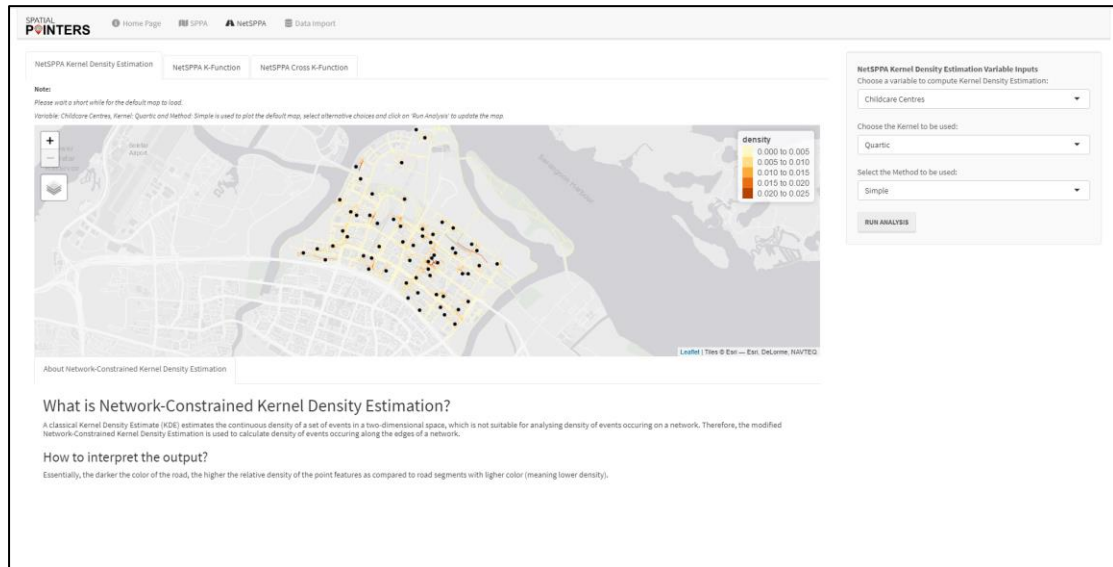
RUN ANALYSIS

SPPA Cross L-Function Side Panel

Feature	Functionality
<div> <p>Choose the main variable to compute Cross L-Function:</p> <div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div>KFC</div> <div>MRT Stations</div> <div>Gyms</div> <div>Community Centers</div> <div>Uploaded Data</div> </div> </div> <p>Main Variable for Cross L-Function</p> </div>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the main variable to compute Cross L-Function. `McDonald's` is selected as the main variable for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `KFC`, `MRT Stations`, `Gyms`, `Community Centers` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p>
<div> <p>Choose the secondary variable (cannot be the same as main variable) to compute Cross L-Function:</p> <div> <div>KFC</div> <div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div>KFC</div> <div>MRT Stations</div> <div>Gyms</div> <div>Community Centers</div> <div>Uploaded Data</div> </div> </div> <p>Secondary Variable for Cross L-Function</p> </div>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the secondary variable to compute Cross L-Function. `KFC` is selected as the secondary variable for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `McDonald's`, `MRT Stations`, `Gyms`, `Community Centers` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`. However, the chosen secondary variable cannot be the same as the main variable.</p>
<div> <p>Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)</p> <div>99</div> <p>No. of Simulations</p> </div>	<p>Through this input box, you can key in the number of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR to run on the Cross L-Function.</p> <p>`99` is the default value for our graph, but you may input a number between `0` to `1000`.</p>

	Find out more about Monte Carlo simulations here: https://www.ibm.com/sg-en/cloud/learn/monte-carlo-simulation
 <p>Run Analysis Button</p>	<p>Same as other side panels, the graph visualizations will only update after this button is clicked.</p> <p>Therefore, do remember to click on this `Run Analysis` button to see the updated changes after selecting your desired variables and number of simulations.</p>

3. NetSPPA



The NetSPPA is the third page that you can access in our application.

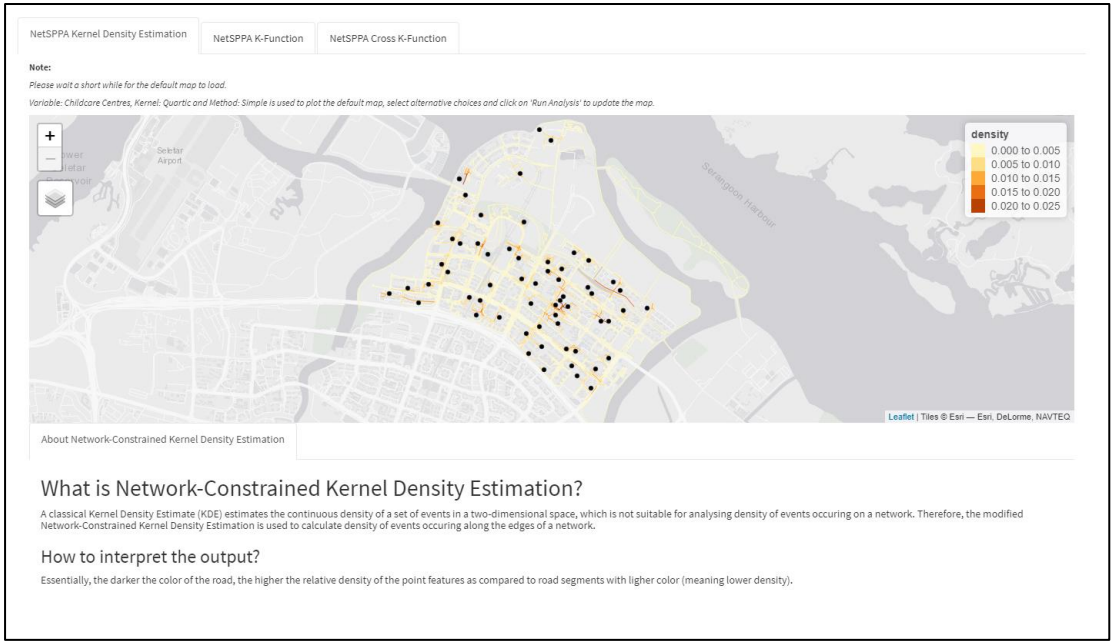
NetSPPA is short form for Network-Constrained Spatial Point Patterns Analysis, the second of the two PPA analysis that our application provides you with.

Three sub tabs will be made available for use:



- 1) *NetSPPA Kernel Density Estimation*
- 2) *NetSPPA K-Function*
- 3) *NetSPPA Cross K-Function*


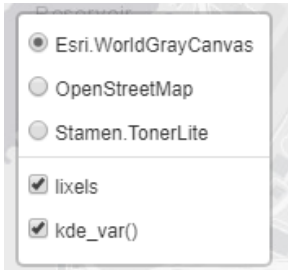

The layout of the sub tabs is similar in nature, with a main visualization panel on the left and a side panel for selection of inputs on the right.

3.1 NetSPPA Kernel Density Estimation



NetSPPA KDE Main Panel

Feature	Functionality
<div></div> <div>Map Visualization</div>	<p>This map is a visualization of the Network-Constrained Kernel Density Estimation being computed.</p> <p>The points are the variables, and the network is shown in the color range yellow-orange, with the darker the color (darker orange), the higher the intensity of points density along the network.</p>
<div></div> <div>Zoom Control</div>	<p>You can click on the '+' icon to zoom further into the map, and '-' to zoom further out. Alternatively, you can use your mouse scroll for zoom control too.</p> <p>The '-' icon is greyed out initially as a zoom limit has been set in the backend to ensure users are always seeing the best aspect ratio possible for the visualization.</p>

  <p>Base Map Control</p>	<p>When you hover your cursor over this icon, the menu will appear, where you can select your desired base map.</p> <p>Our application offers 3 different base maps, feel free to test them out to see which offers the best visualization for your use case.</p> <p>You also have the option to select/de-select `lixels` and `kde_var()`, which are the network and the points respectively. Try de-selecting them to see what happens!</p>
 <p>About NetSPPA KDE Section</p>	<p>In this section, you can get a quick understanding of what is Spatial Kernel Density Estimation and how to interpret the output in the map visualization.</p>

NetSPPA Kernel Density Estimation Variable Inputs

Choose a variable to compute Kernel Density Estimation:

Childcare Centres

Choose the Kernel to be used:

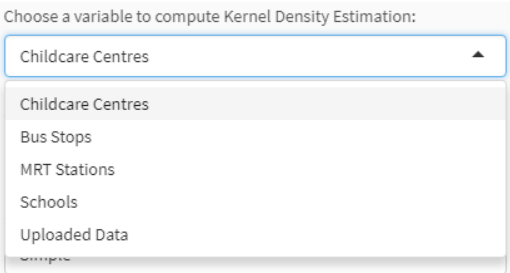
Quartic

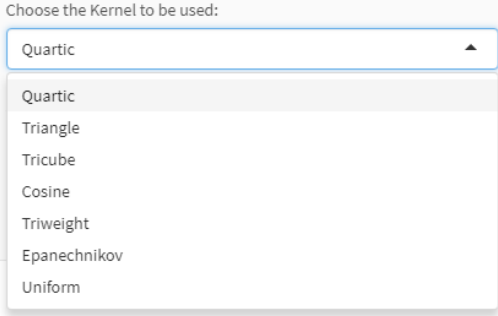
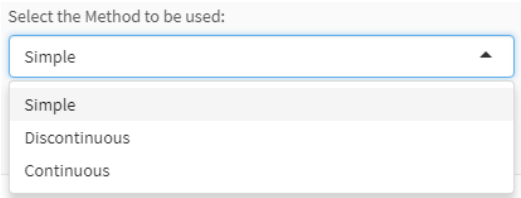
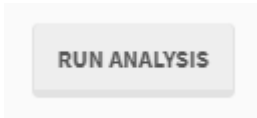
Select the Method to be used:

Simple

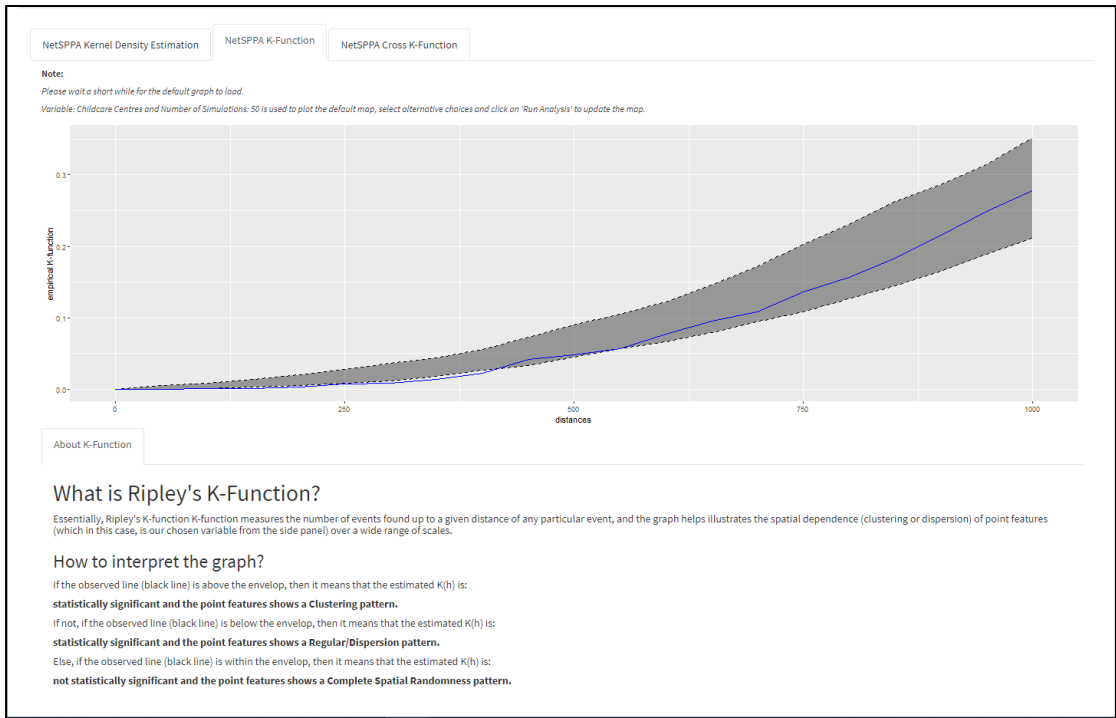
RUN ANALYSIS

NetSPPA KDE Side Panel

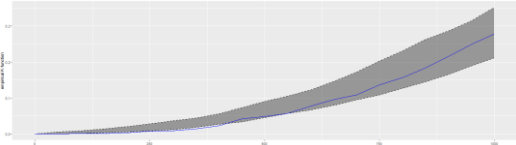

Feature	Functionality
 <p>Variable for NetSPPA KDE</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the variable to compute NetSPPA KDE. `Childcare Centres` is selected as the variable for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `Bus Stops`, `MRT Stations`, `Schools` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p>

 <p>Choose the Kernel to be used:</p> <p>Quartic</p> <p>Quartic Triangle Tricube Cosine Triweight Epanechnikov Uniform</p> <p>NetSPPA KDE Kernel Selection</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the kernel method to be used to compute NetSPPA KDE. `Quartic` is selected as the kernel method for computing the default map..</p> <p>Other options are `Triangle`, `Tricube`, `Cosine`, `Triweight`, `Epanechnikov` and `Uniform`.</p> <p>Find out more about the differences between the various kernels here: https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/spNetwork/vignettes/NKDE.html</p>
 <p>Select the Method to be used:</p> <p>Simple</p> <p>Simple Discontinuous Continuous</p> <p>NetSPPA KDE Method Selection</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the method to compute NetSPPA KDE. `Simple` is selected as the method for computing the default map.</p> <p>Other options are `Discontinuous` and `Continuous`.</p> <p>Find out more about the differences between the various methods here: https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/spNetwork/vignettes/NKDE.html</p>
 <p>Run Analysis Button</p>	<p>This feature is the most important out of the bunch, because the map visualisation will only update after this button is clicked.</p> <p>Therefore, do remember to click on this `Run Analysis` button to see the updated changes after selecting your desired variable, kernel, and method.</p>

3.2 NetSPPA K-Function



NetSPPA K-Function Main Panel

Feature	Functionality
 <p>Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on K-Function Visualization</p>	<p>This graph is the visualization of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on K-Function for the selected variable.</p> <p>The graph illustrates the spatial distribution (clustering, dispersion, or randomness) of point features (which in this case, is our chosen variable from the side panel) over a wide range of scales.</p>
 <p>About NetSPPA K-Function Section</p>	<p>In this section, you can get a quick understanding of what is K-Function and how to interpret the graph output.</p>

NetSPPA K-Function Variable Inputs

Choose a variable to compute K-Function:

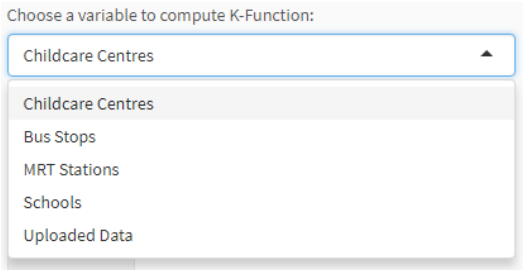
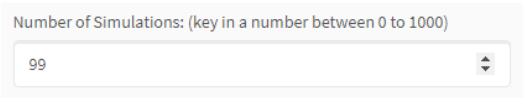

Childcare Centres ▼

Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)

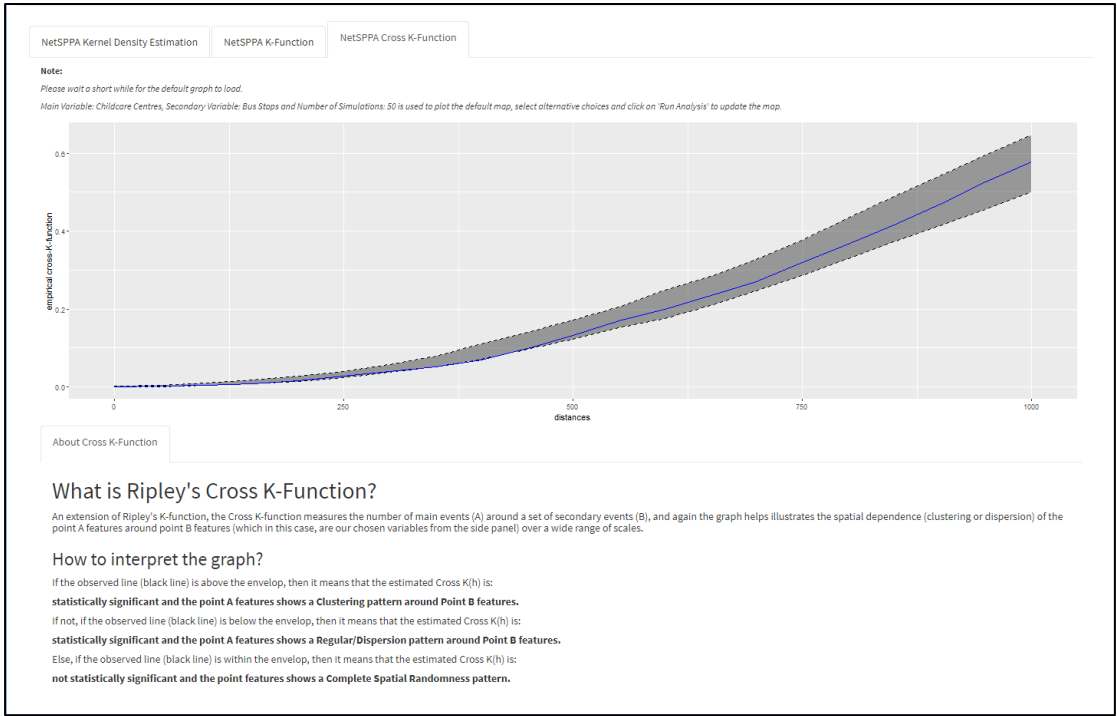
99

RUN ANALYSIS

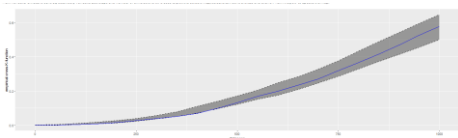
NetSPPA K-Function Side Panel

Feature	Functionality
 <p>Variable for K-Function</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the variable to compute K-Function. `Childcare Centres` is selected as the variable for computing the default graph.</p> <p>Other options are `Bus Stops`, `MRT Stations`, `Schools` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p>
 <p>No. of Simulations</p>	<p>Through this input box, you can key in the number of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR to run on the K-Function.</p> <p>`99` is the default value for our graph, but you may input a number between `0` to `1000`.</p> <p>Find out more about Monte Carlo simulations here: https://www.ibm.com/sq-en/cloud/learn/monte-carlo-simulation</p>
 <p>Run Analysis Button</p>	<p>Same as other side panels, the graph visualizations will only update after this button is clicked.</p> <p>Therefore, do remember to click on this `Run Analysis` button to see the updated changes after selecting your desired variables and number of simulations.</p>

3.3 NetSPPA Cross K-Function



NetSPPA Cross K-Function Main Panel

Feature	Functionality
<div><p>Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on Cross K-Function Visualization</p></div>	<p>This graph is the visualization of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR on Cross K-Function for the selected main (A) and secondary (B) variables.</p> <p>The graph illustrates the spatial dependence (clustering, dispersion, or randomness) between point A features and point B features over a wide range of scales.</p>
<div><div><div>About Network-Constrained Kernel Density Estimation</div><div><p>What is Network-Constrained Kernel Density Estimation?</p><p>A Network Kernel Density Estimation (NKDE) calculates the continuous density of a set of events in two dimensional space, which is not suitable for analyzing density of events occurring on a network. Therefore, the modified Network Kernel Density Estimation is used to calculate density of events occurring along the segment of a network.</p><p>How to interpret the output?</p><p>Essentially, the darker the color of the road, the higher the relative density of the point features as compared to road segments with higher color (meaning lower density).</p></div></div><p>About NetSPPA Cross K-Function Section</p></div>	<p>In this section, you can get a quick understanding of what is Cross K-Function and how to interpret the graph output.</p>

NetSPPA Cross K-Function Variable Inputs
Choose the main variable to compute Cross K-Function:

Childcare Centres ▼

Choose the secondary variable (cannot be the same as main variable) to compute Cross K-Function:

Bus Stops ▼

Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)

99

RUN ANALYSIS

NetSPPA Cross K-Function Side Panel

Feature	Functionality
<p>Choose the main variable to compute Cross K-Function:</p> <p>Childcare Centres ▲</p> <p>Childcare Centres</p> <p>Bus Stops</p> <p>MRT Stations</p> <p>Schools</p> <p>Uploaded Data</p> <p>Main Variable for Cross K-Function</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the main variable to compute Cross K-Function. `Childcare Centres` is selected as the main variable for computing the default graph.</p> <p>Other options are `Bus Stops`, `MRT Stations`, `Schools` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p>
<p>Choose the secondary variable (cannot be the same as main variable) to compute Cross K-Function:</p> <p>Bus Stops ▲</p> <p>Childcare Centres</p> <p>Bus Stops</p> <p>MRT Stations</p> <p>Schools</p> <p>Uploaded Data</p> <p>Secondary Variable for Cross K-Function</p>	<p>From this drop-down list, you can select the secondary variable to compute Cross K-Function. `Bus Stops` is selected as the secondary variable for computing the default graph.</p> <p>Other options are `Childcare Centres`, `MRT Stations`, `Schools` and your own custom uploaded data `Uploaded Data`.</p> <p>However, the chosen secondary variable cannot be the same as the main variable.</p>
<p>Number of Simulations: (key in a number between 0 to 1000)</p> <p>99</p> <p>No. of Simulations</p>	<p>Through this input box, you can key in the number of Monte Carlo simulation test of CSR to run on the Cross K-Function.</p> <p>`99` is the default value for our graph, but you may input a number between `0` to `1000`.</p> <p>Find out more about Monte Carlo simulations here: https://www.ibm.com/sg-en/cloud/learn/monte-carlo-simulation</p>

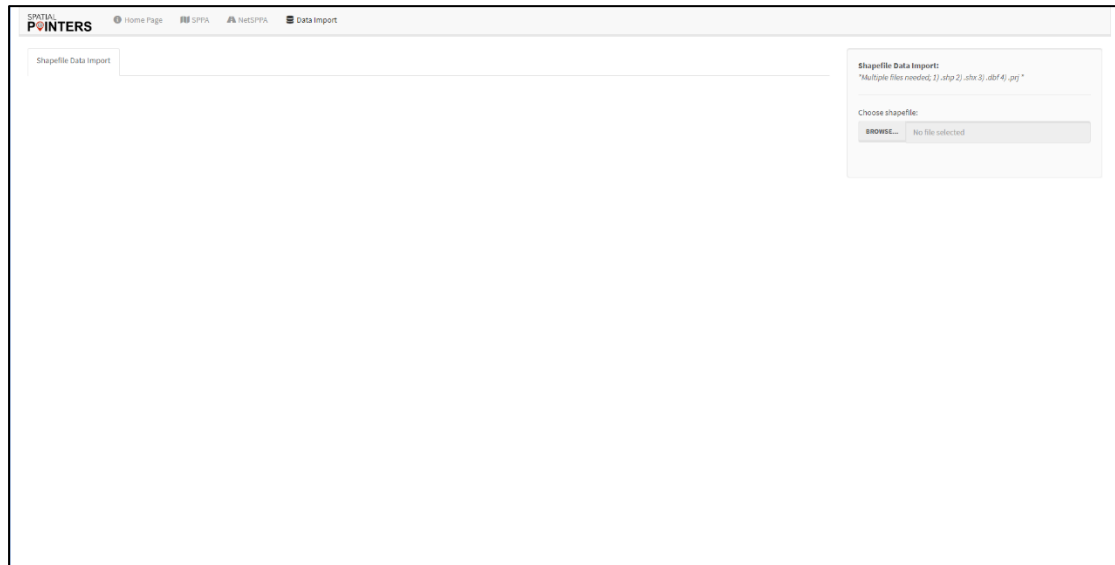


Run Analysis Button

Same as other side panels, **the graph visualizations will only update after this button is clicked.**

Therefore, do remember to **click on this `Run Analysis` button to see the updated changes** after selecting your desired variables and number of simulations.

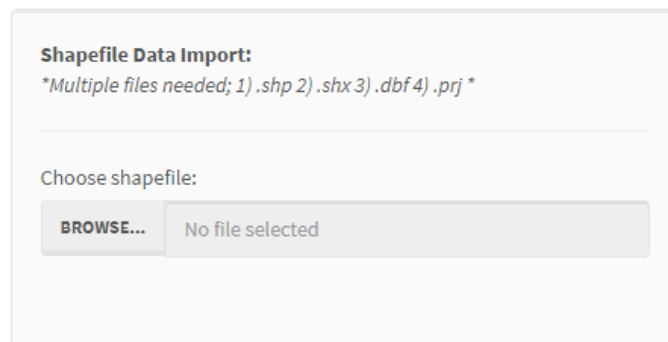
4. Data Import



Data Import Main Panel

The Data Import is the fourth page that you can access in our application.

As the name suggests, this tab is catered for users to import their data in shapefile format.



Data Import Side Panel

Feature	Functionality
<div><div>Choose shapefile:</div><div><div>BROWSE...</div><div>No file selected</div></div></div> <p>Shapefile Upload Button</p>	<p>Once clicked, you can choose the various files to be uploaded (i.e. at least 4 needed: 1) .shp 2) .shx 3) .dbf 4) .prj). The minimum 4 types of files are needed to ensure the shapefile has the essential information that it needs.</p> <p><i>P.S. Our application is facing errors with this function at the backend server currently, but our intention behind this function is stated as above.</i></p>