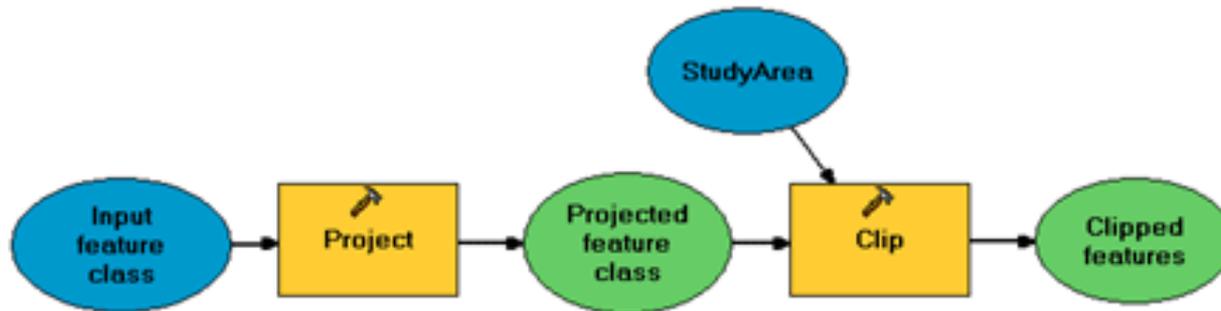


VECTOR ANALYSIS: QUERIES, MEASUREMENTS & TRANSFORMATIONS

GIS Analysis | Winter 2016

Spatial Analysis

- Operations performed on spatial data that add value
- Can reveal things that might otherwise be invisible -
-- it can make what is implicit, explicit



Vector Analysis

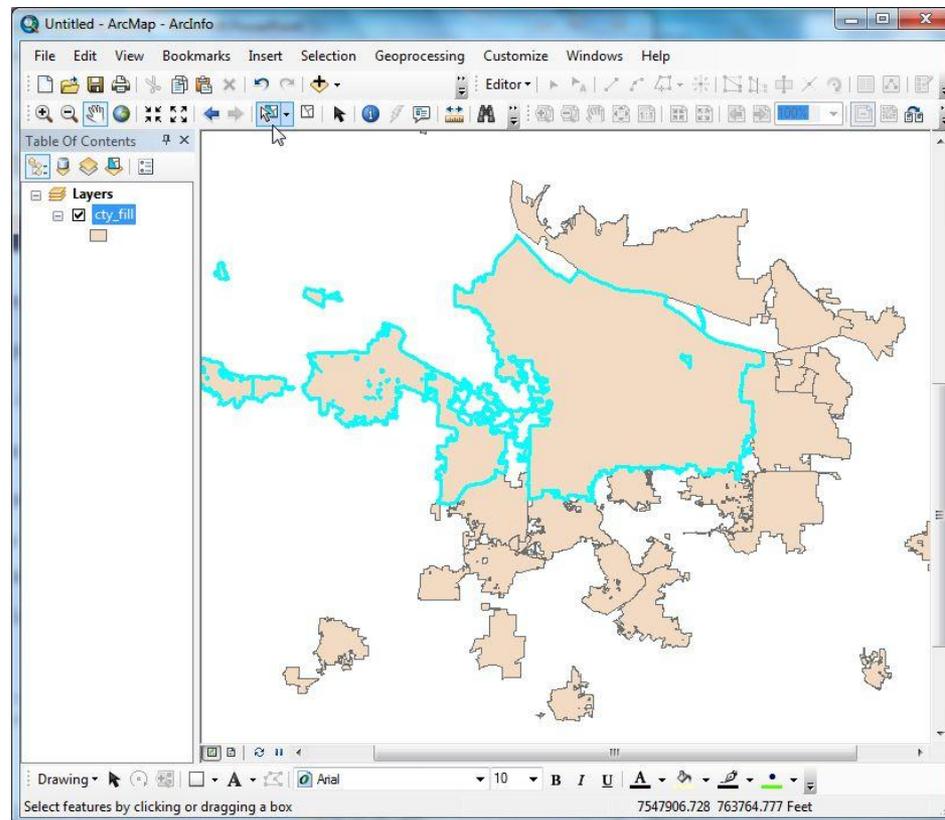
- **Queries/Selections**
- Measurements
- Transformations

Queries | Selections

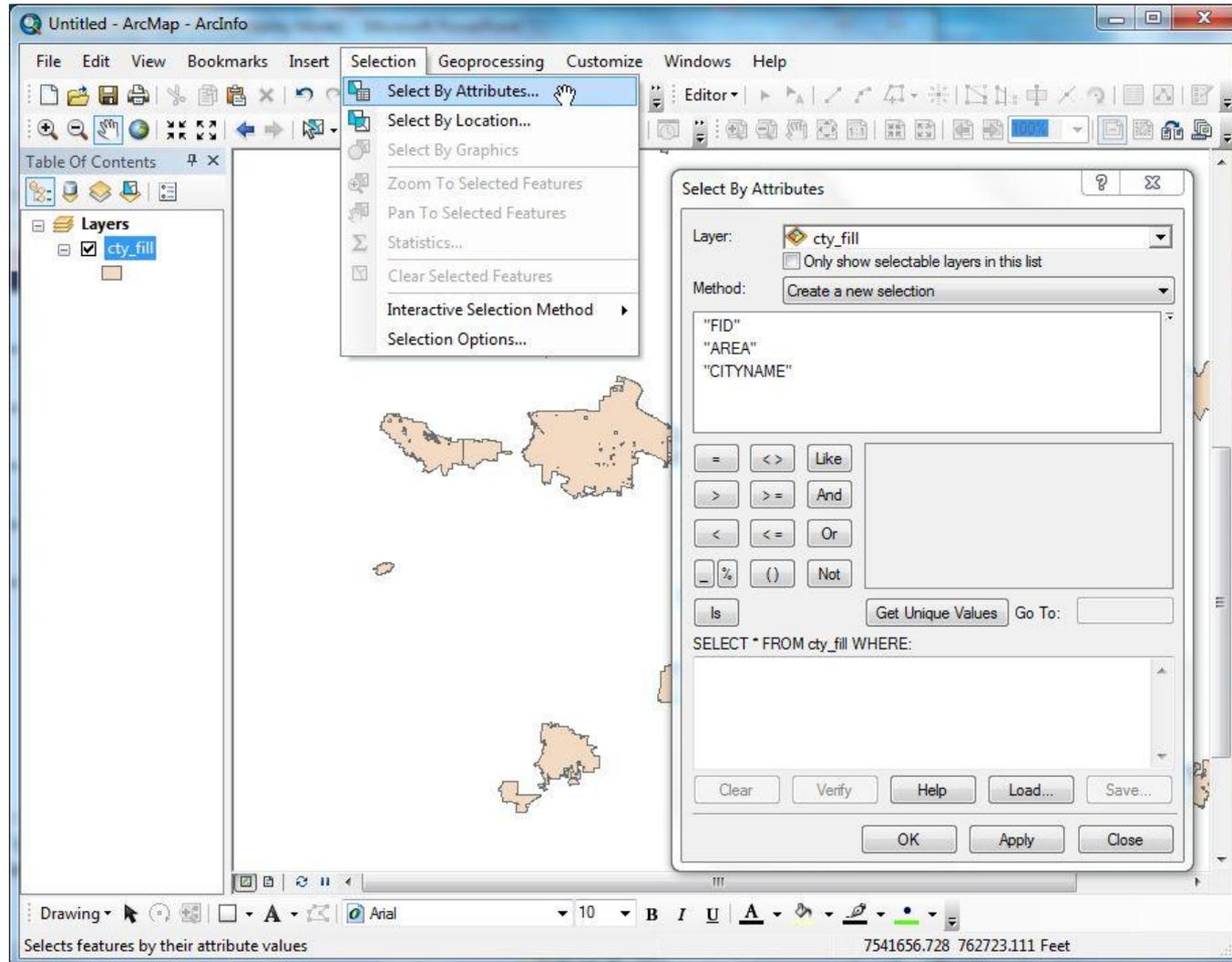
- Queries/Selections are the *most basic* analytical operations
 - ▣ Answer simple *questions* posed by the user
 - ▣ No changes in the database occur
 - ▣ No new data is created

Interactive Selection Tool

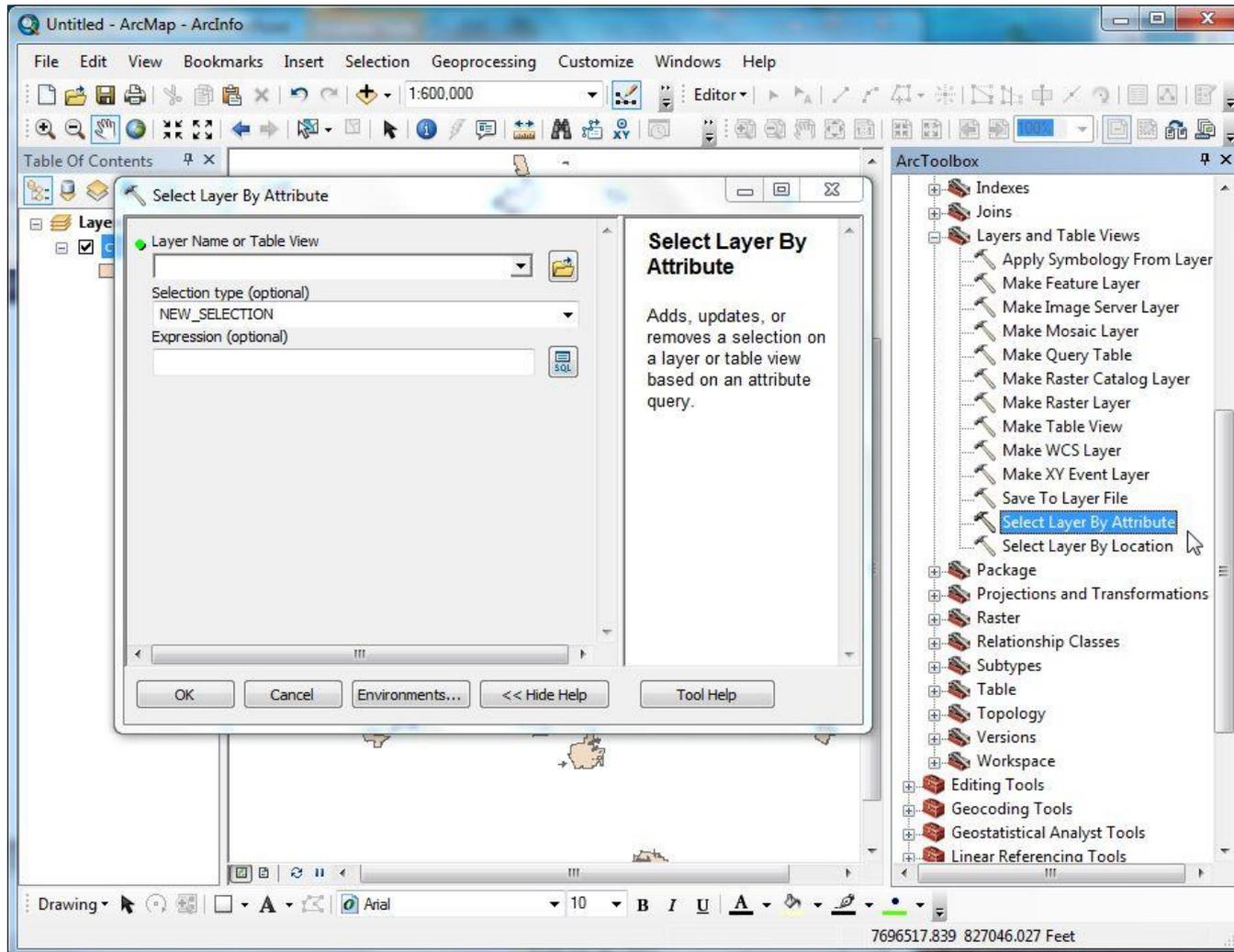
- Found on the **Tools** Toolbar
- No counterpart in ArcToolbox



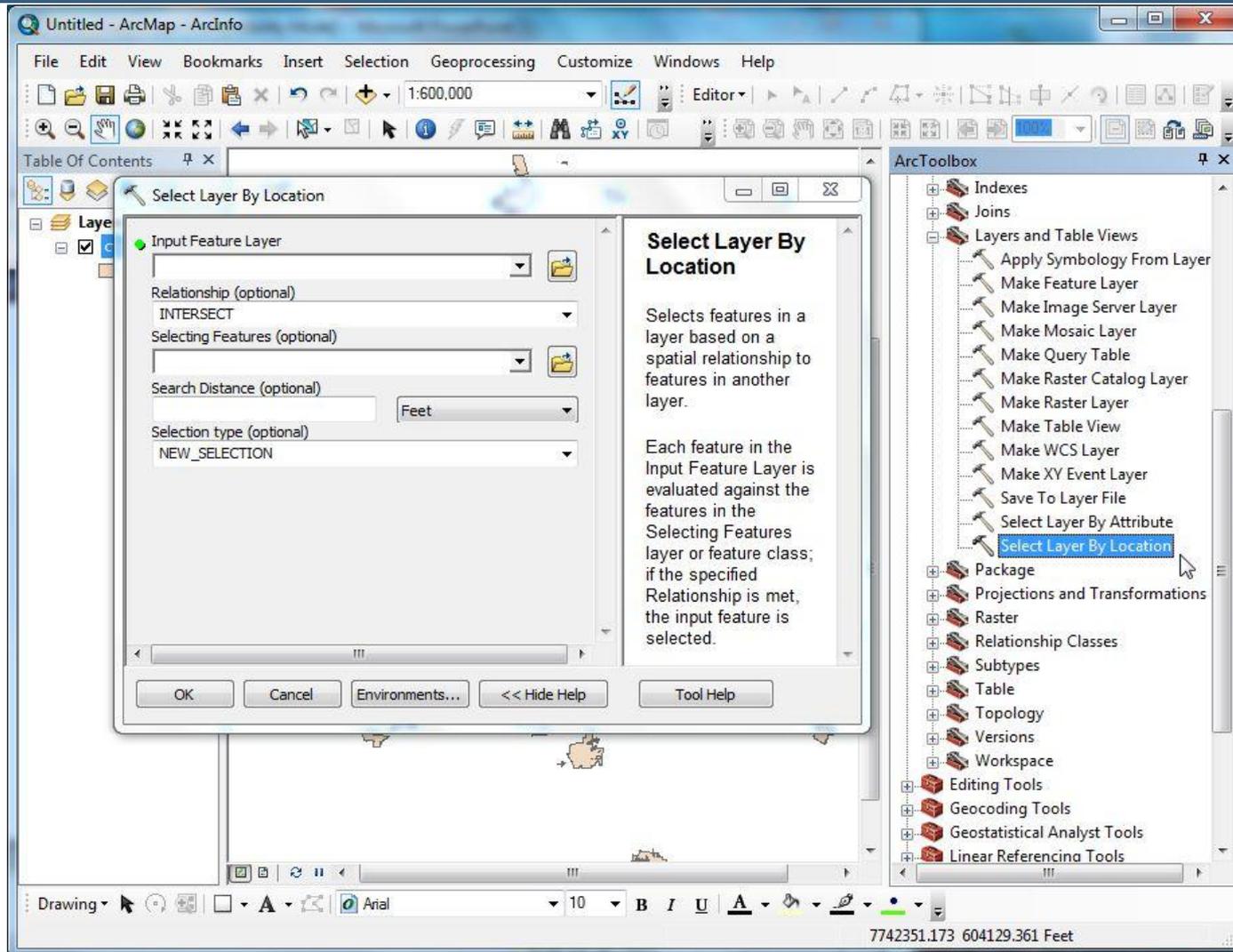
Select by Attributes



Select by Attributes - ArcToolbox



Select by Location - ArcToolbox



Vector Analysis

- Queries/Selections
- **Measurements**
- Transformations

Measurements

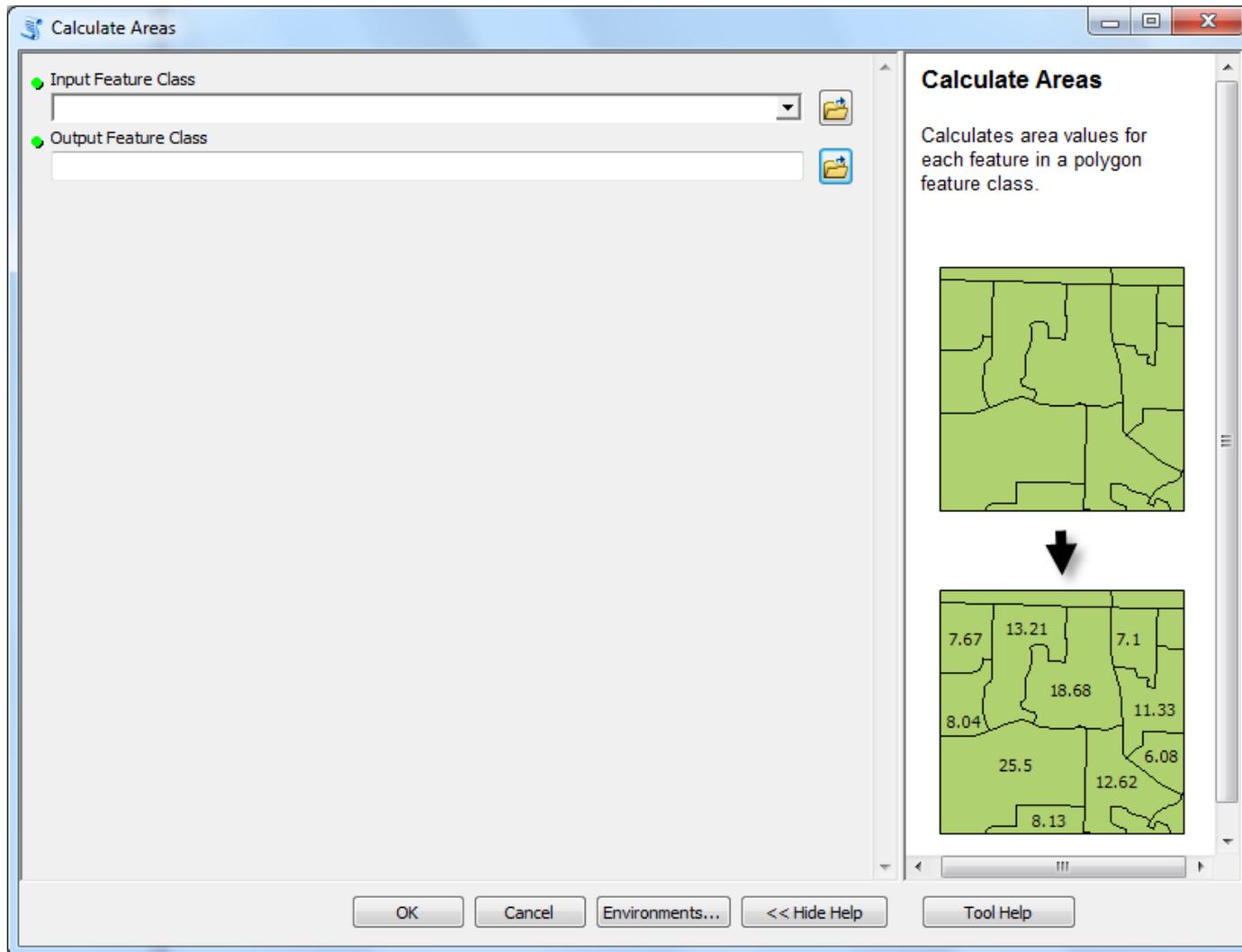
- Calculations of length, area, distance, etc.
- Easy to do in GIS, difficult and tedious to do on paper maps

Attribute table – Calculate Geometry

The screenshot displays a GIS software interface with an attribute table titled "States". The table contains columns for SUB_REGION, STATE_ABBR, POP2000, POP2005, POP00_SQMI, POP05_SQMI, WHITE, BLACK, and AMERILES. A context menu is open over the POP05_SQMI column, showing various options. The status bar at the bottom indicates "(0 out of 51 Selected)".

SUB_REGION	STATE_ABBR	POP2000	POP2005	POP00_SQMI	POP05_SQMI	WHITE	BLACK	AMERILES
Pacific	HI	1211537	1277055	189.9				35
Pacific	WA	5894121	6319255	87.6				01
Mountain	MT	902195	929880	6.1				68
New England	ME	1274923	1317758	39.6				98
West North Central	ND	642200	637399	9.1				29
West North Central	SD	754844	783954	9.8				83
Mountain	WY	493782	510057	5				33
East North Central	WI	5363675	5600519	95.6				28
Mountain	ID	1293953	1428234	15.5				45
New England	VT	608827	622817	63.4				20
West North Central	MN	4919479	5257496	58.2				67
Pacific	OR	3421399	3657282	35.2				11
New England	NH	1235786	1317967	133.5				64
West North Central	IA	2926324	2967823	52				89
New England	MA	6340007	6471004	770.0				45

Calculate Areas - ArcToolbox



Vector Analysis

- Queries/Selections
- Measurements
- **Transformations**

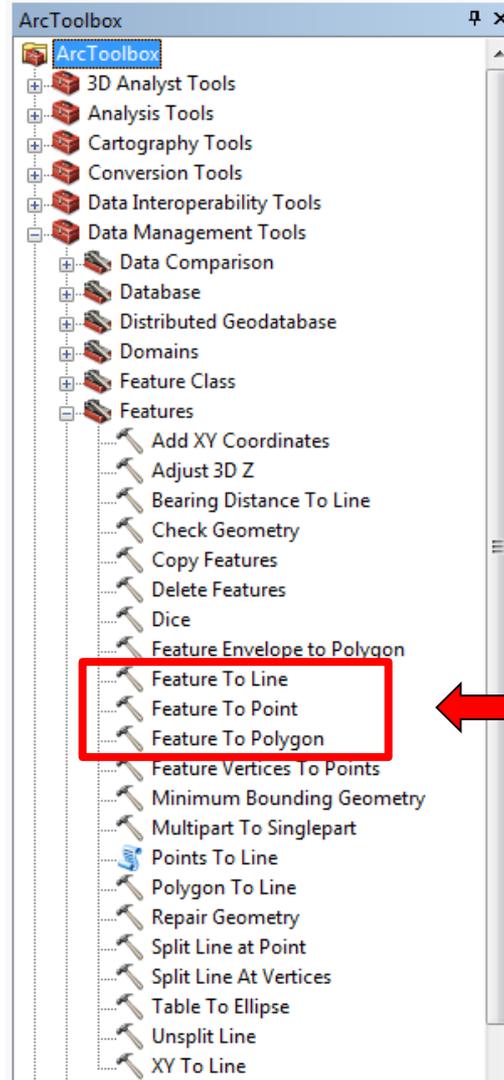
Transformations

- Create “*products*” from GIS data using simple rules and algorithms;
- Reveal aspects of the data that may not be visible in the original data.
- Datasets are “transformed” into something new

Types of Transformations

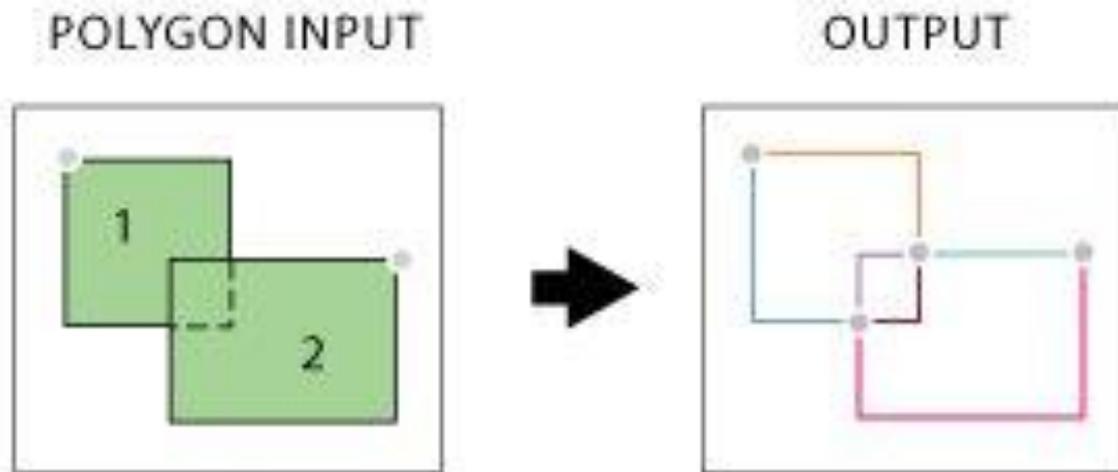
- Converting feature types (Conversions)
- Generalization
- Proximity
- Overlays/Adjacency

Converting Features



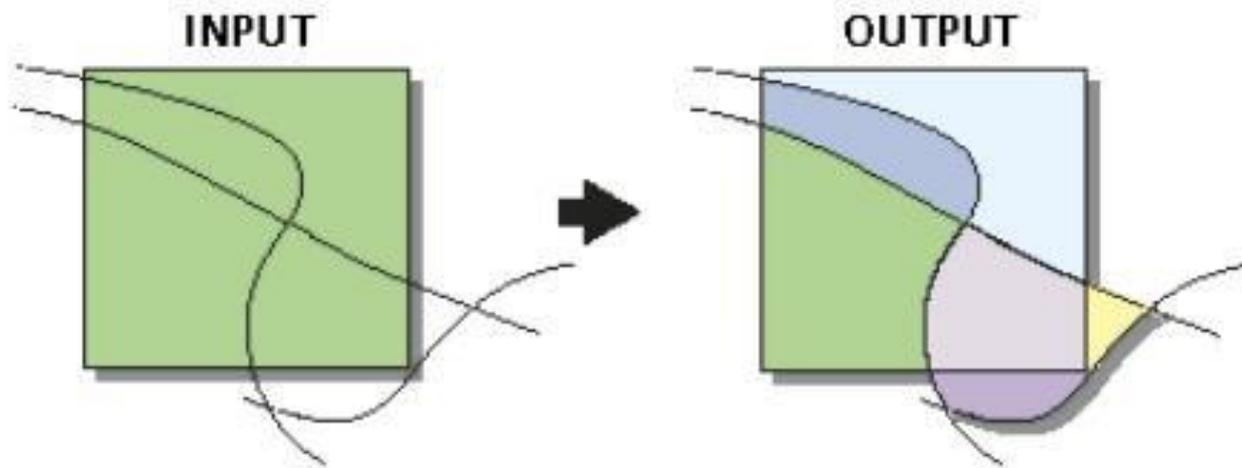
Converting Features

- **Feature to Line.** convert feature boundaries into lines, e.g. polygons to outline segments



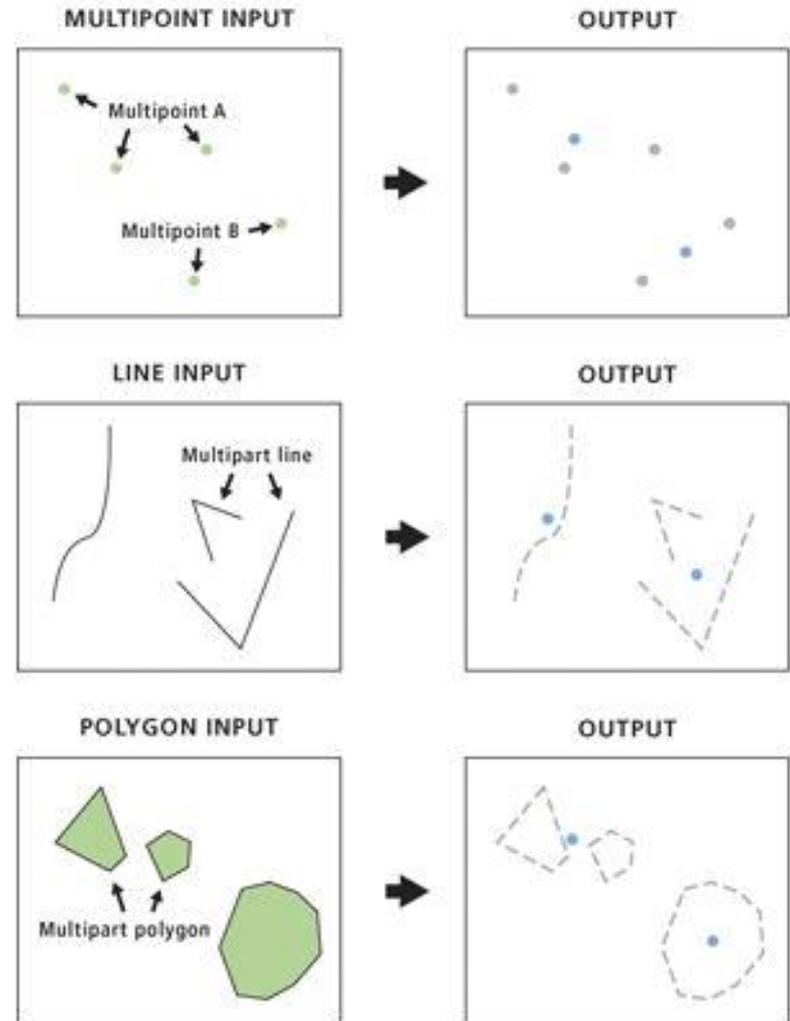
Converting Features

- **Feature to Polygon.** convert closed areas of features into polygons, e.g. lines to polygons.

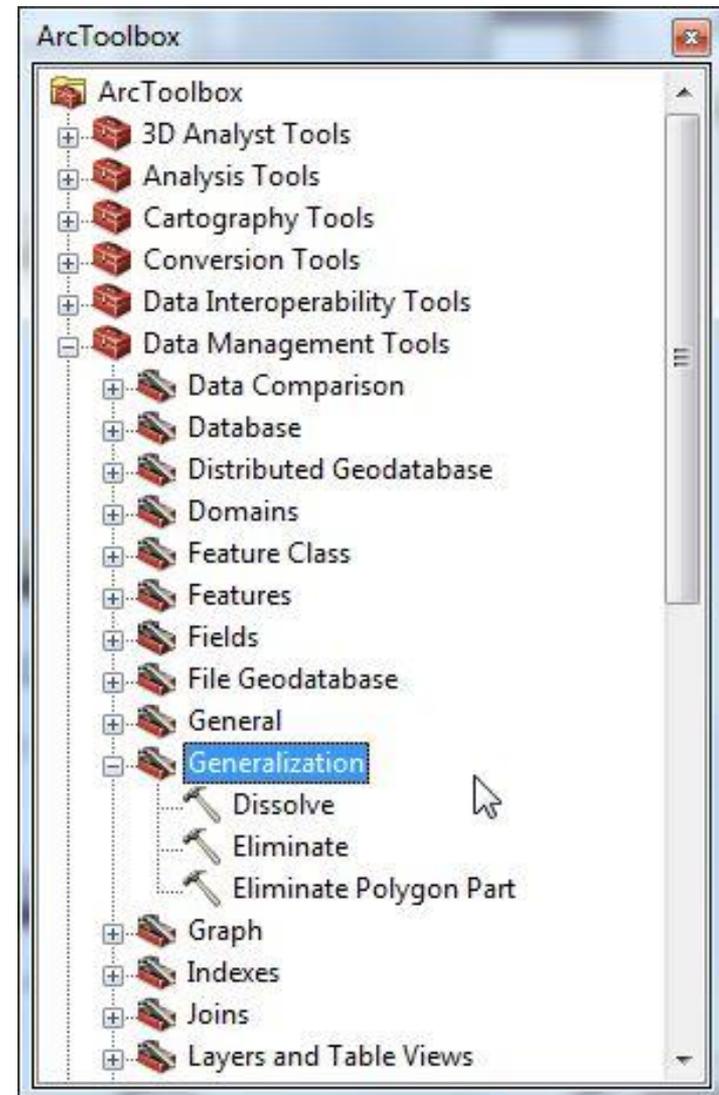
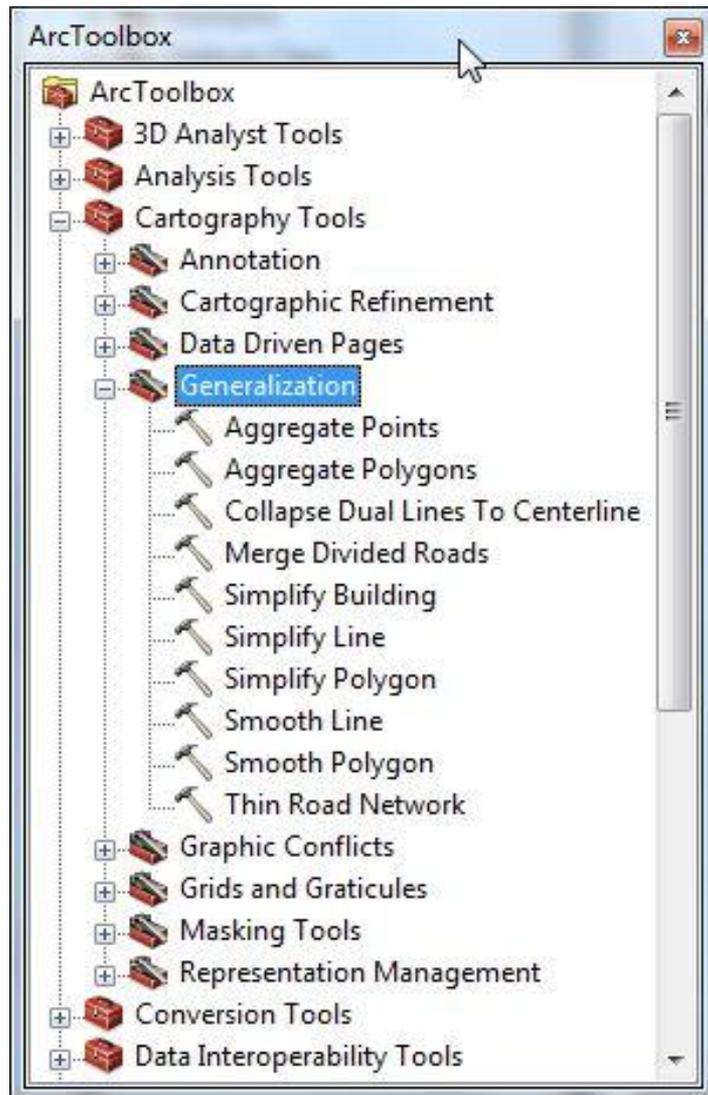


Converting Features

- **Feature to Point.**
creates points located
at input feature
centroid locations

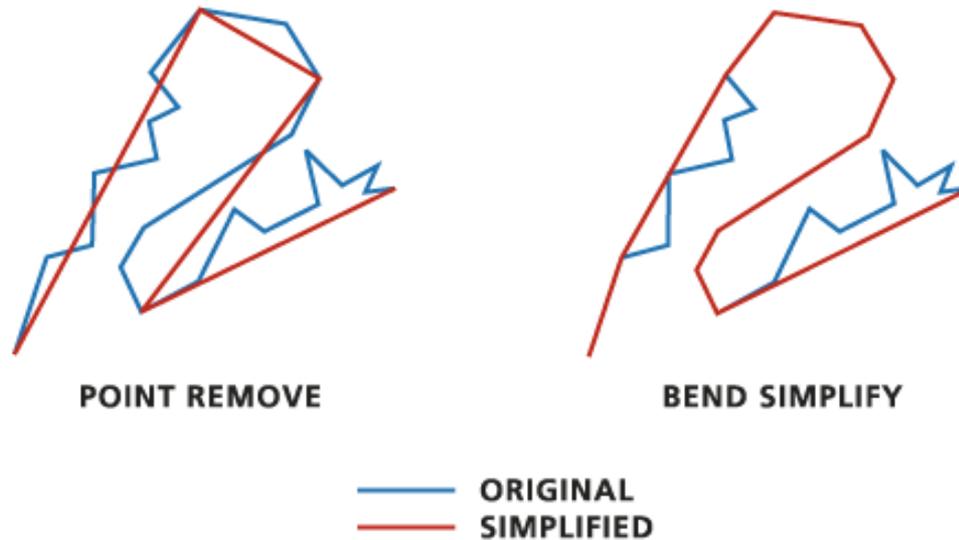


Generalization Tools



Generalization - Cartography

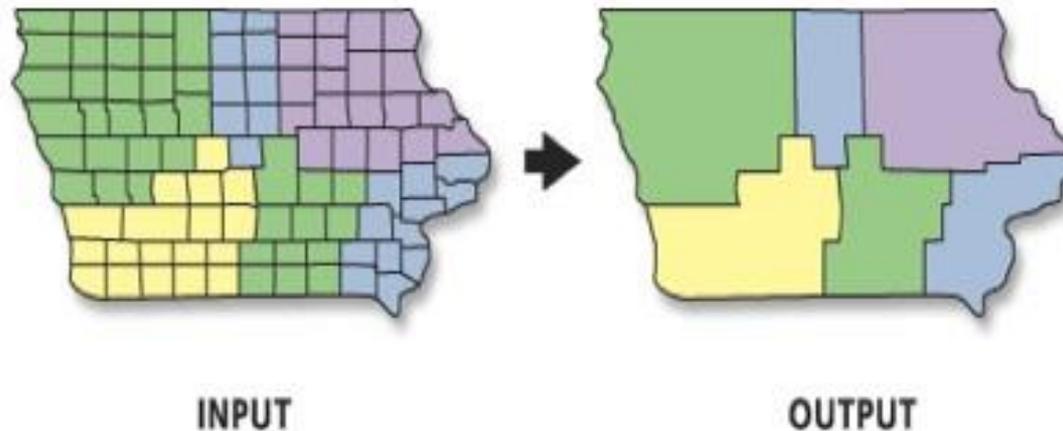
Simplify Line. removes unnecessary vertices from a line



- Why or when would this tool would be helpful?
- **Note.** this is not the same as the “Smooth Line” tool!

Generalization - Data Management

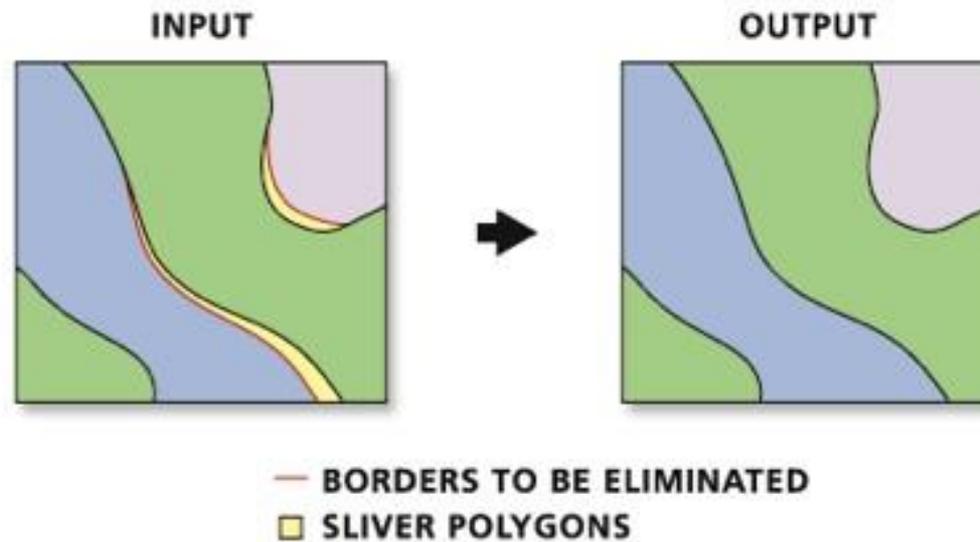
Dissolve. aggregates features based on 1 or more attributes



- **Note.** Attributes can be *summarized* based on the aggregated features; summary statistics in output table

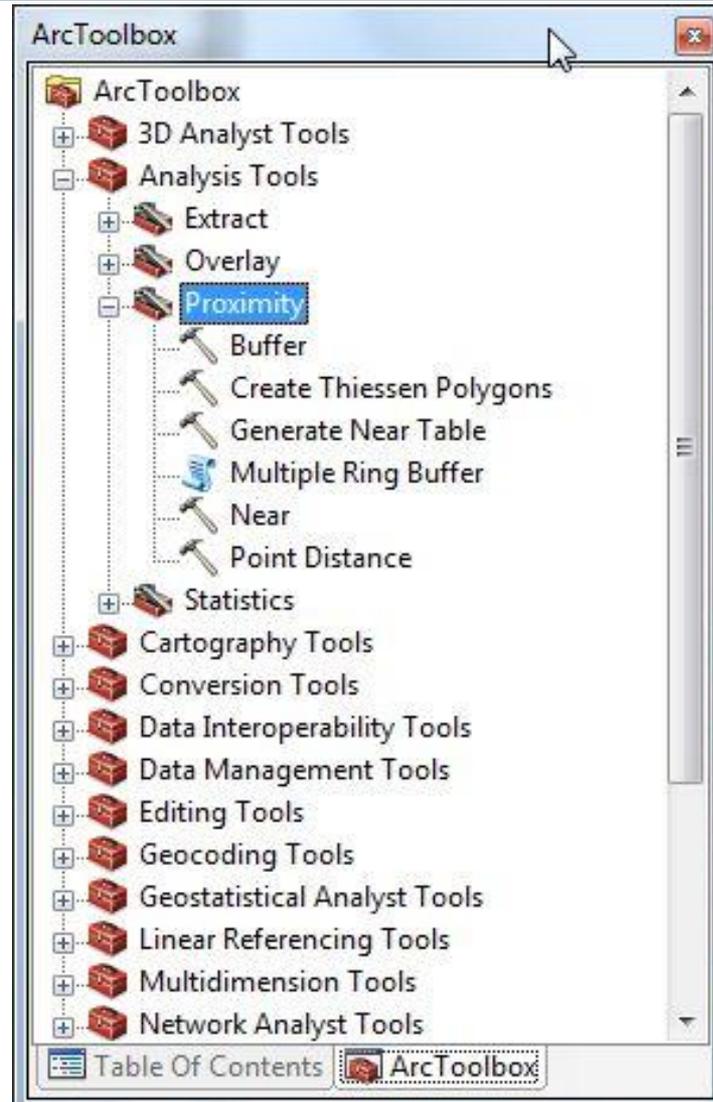
Generalization - Data Management

Eliminate. removes unwanted (e.g. “sliver”) polygons



- What is another method for dealing with sliver polygons?

Proximity Tools



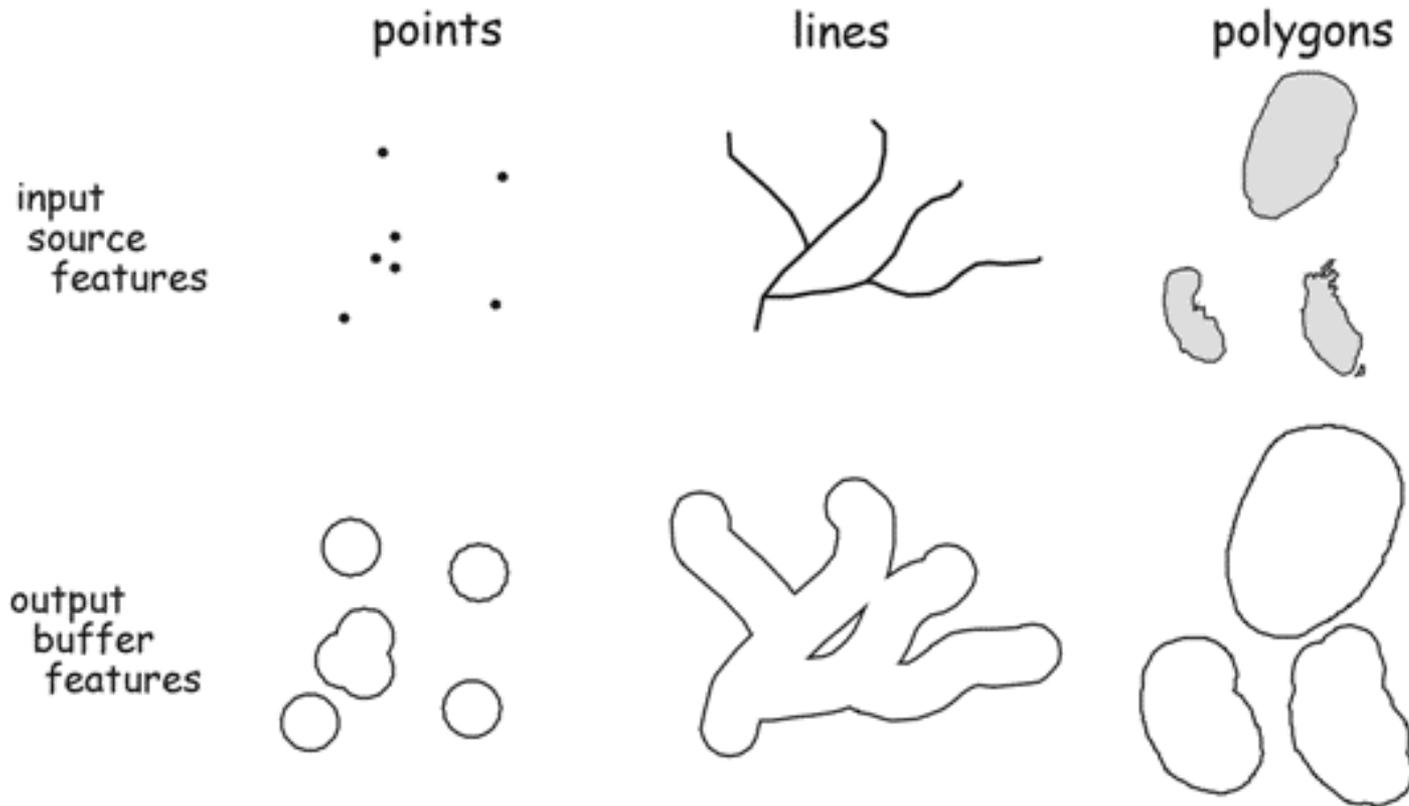
Proximity | Buffer

Buffer. builds a new object or objects by identifying all areas that are within a certain *specified distance* of the original object(s)

- ▣ Likely the *most common* analytical operation

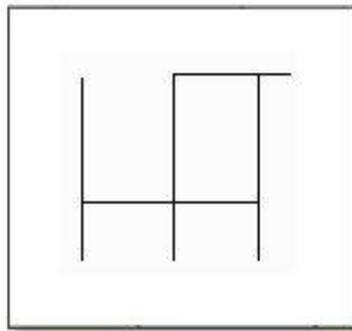
Proximity | Buffer

Vector buffers

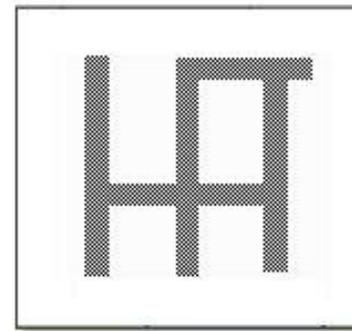


Proximity | Buffer

Buffers can be created at a *fixed distance*...

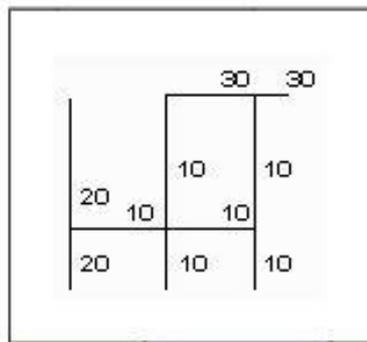


INPUT

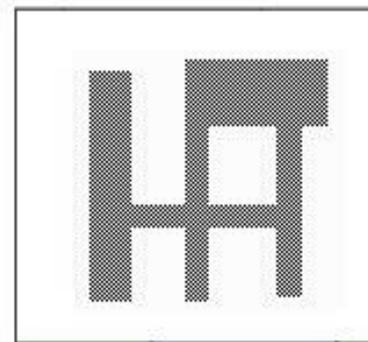


OUTPUT

Or based on *weighted distances* (from attribute field)...



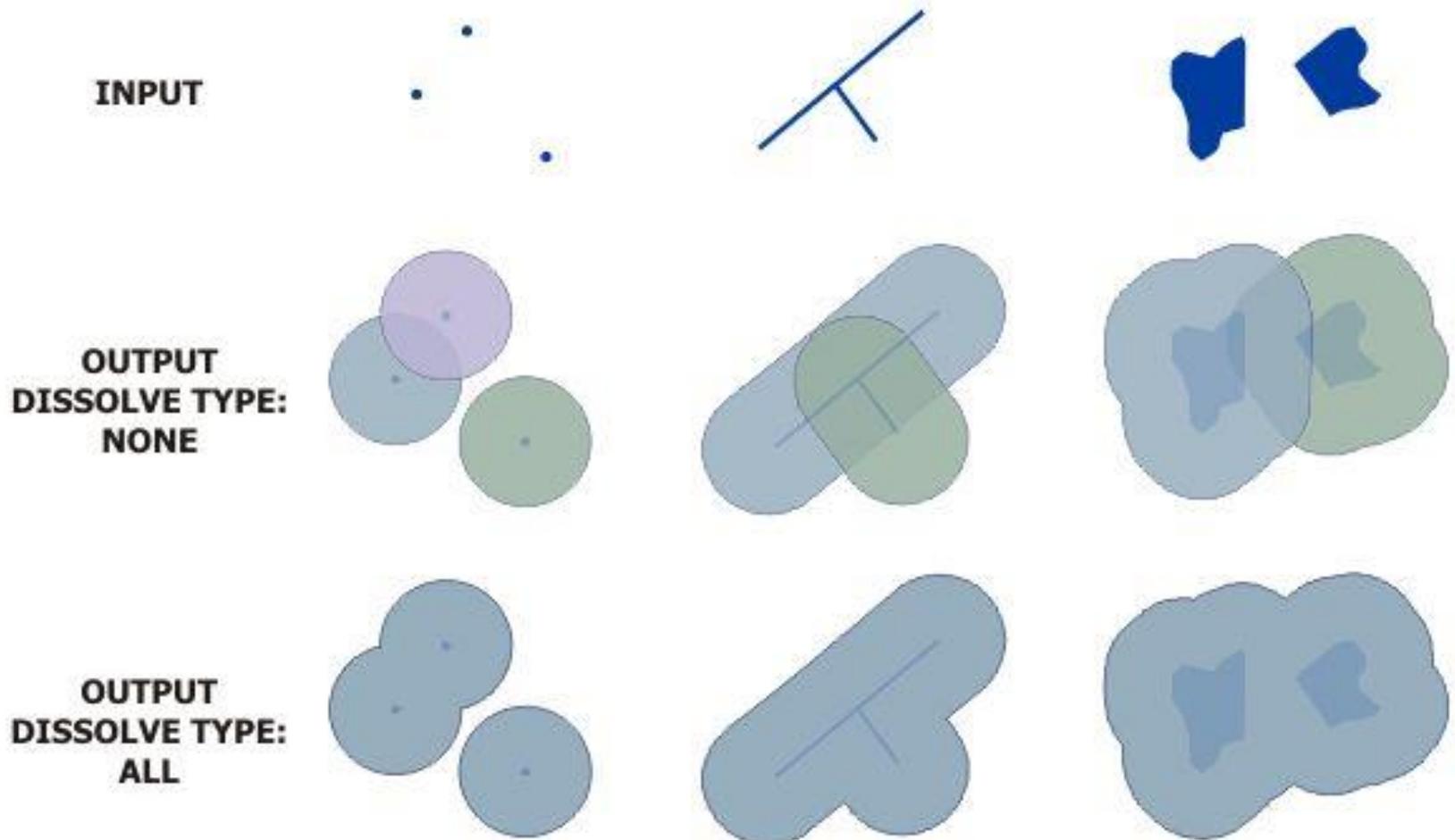
INPUT



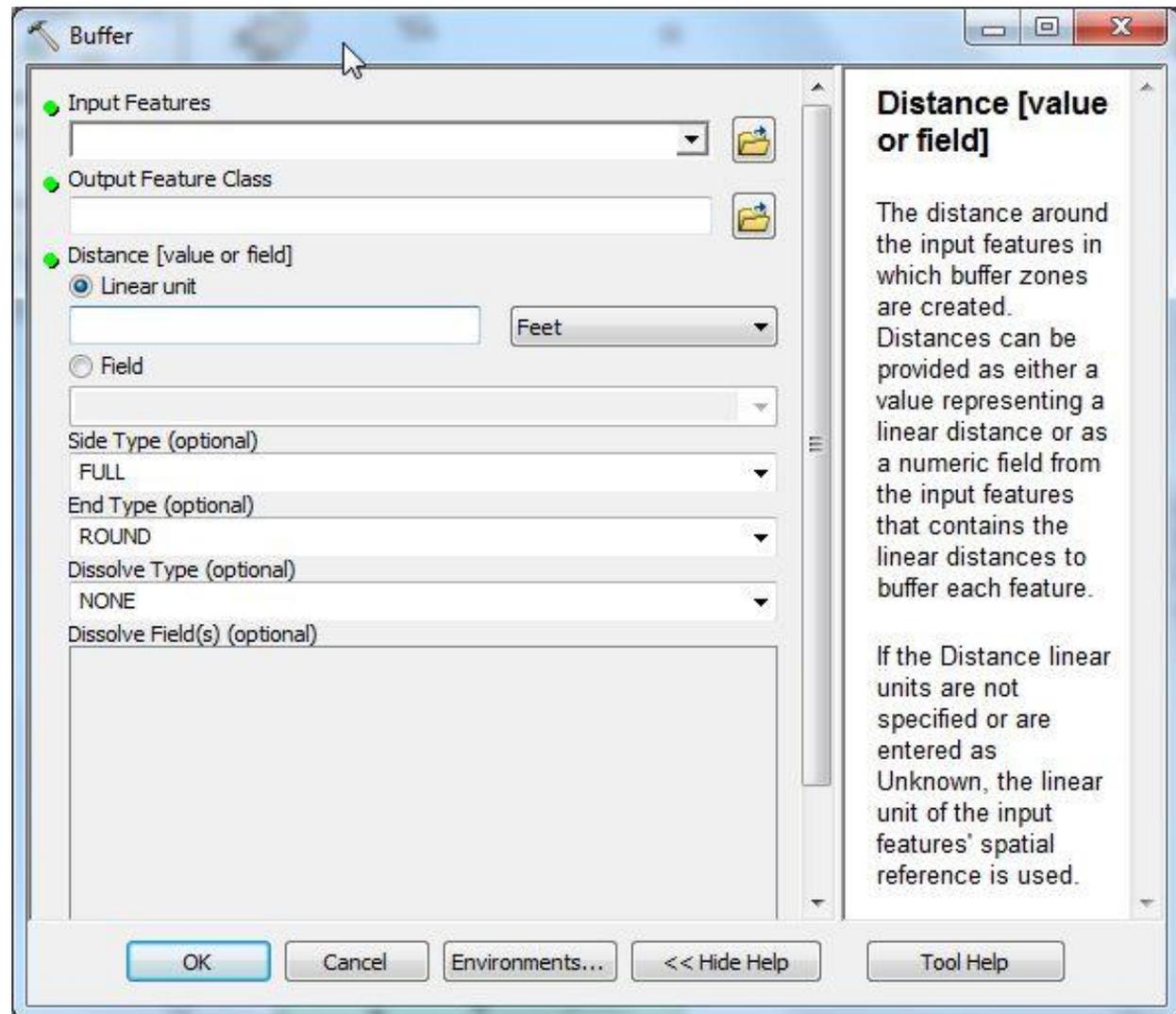
OUTPUT

Proximity | Buffer

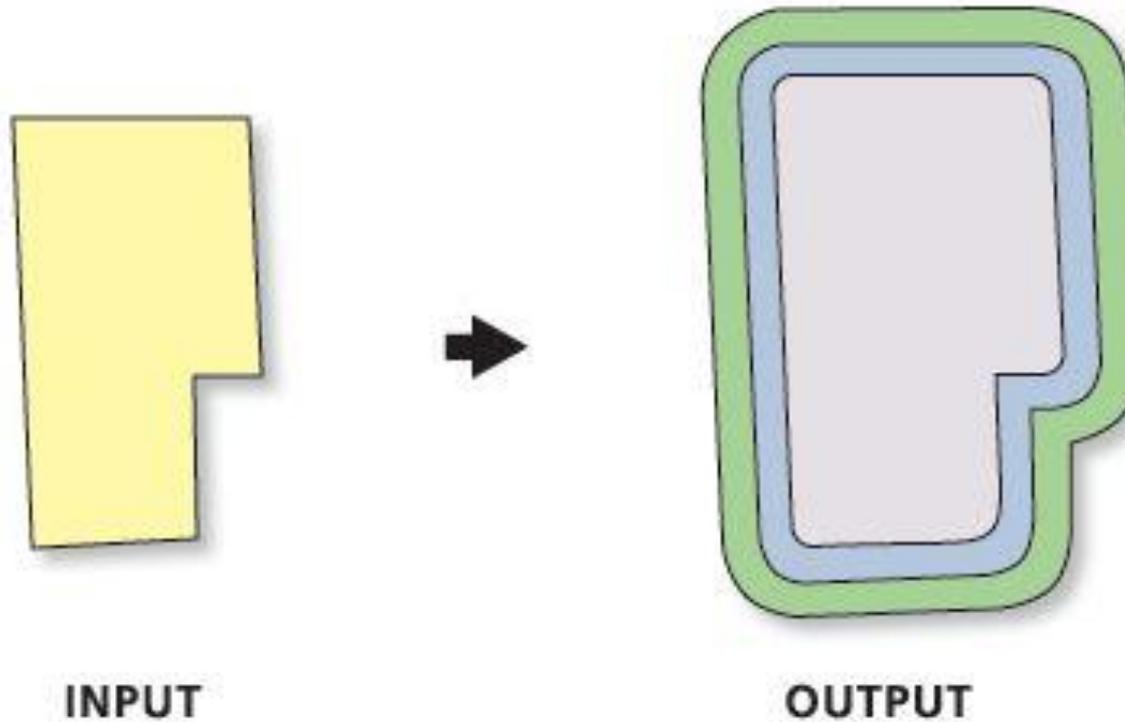
Effects of the “Dissolve Type” settings...



Proximity | Buffer



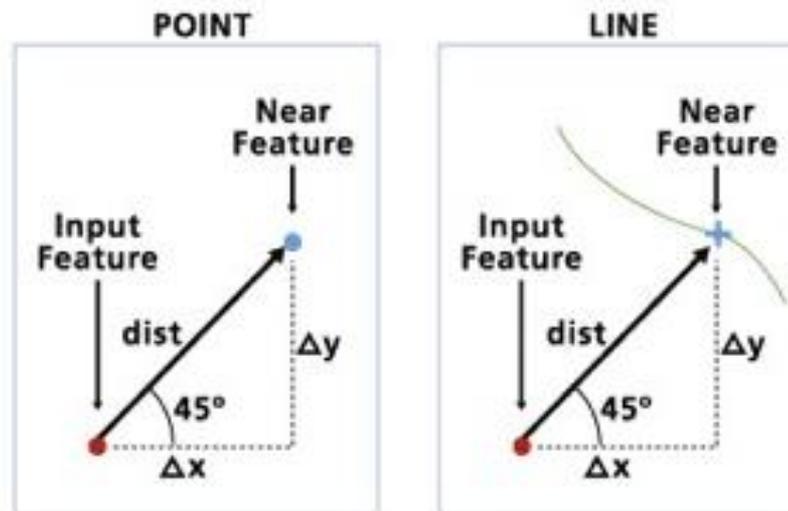
Proximity | Buffer



“Multi-Ring” Buffer tool (watch the Dissolve Type!)

Proximity | Near

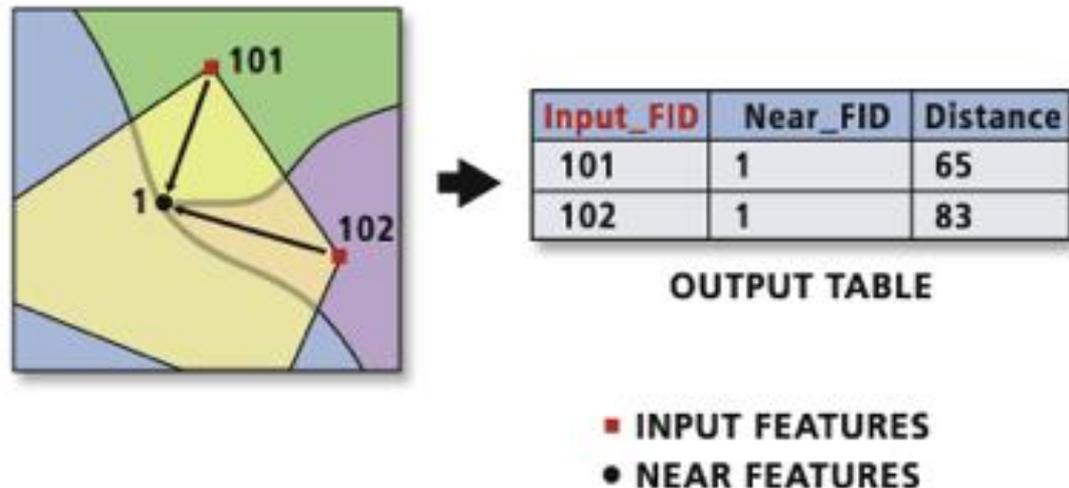
Near. computes the distance and direction between a feature (point/line/polygon) and the nearest feature



- **Note.** Results recorded in *input attribute table*

Proximity | Point Distance

Point Distance. Computes distances between a point feature in one layer and *all points* in another layer within a specified radius

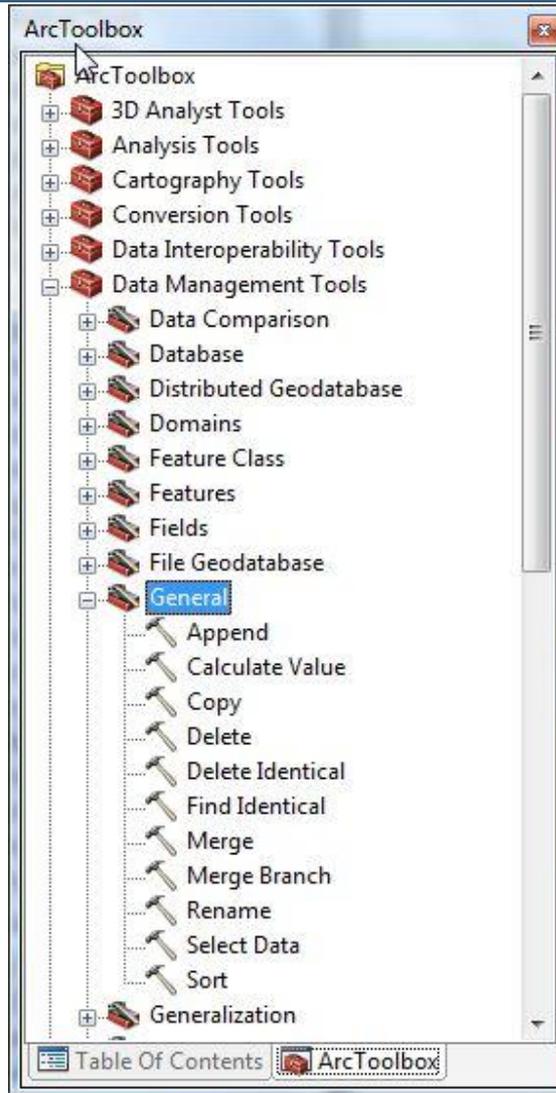


□ **Note.** Results recorded in *new output table*

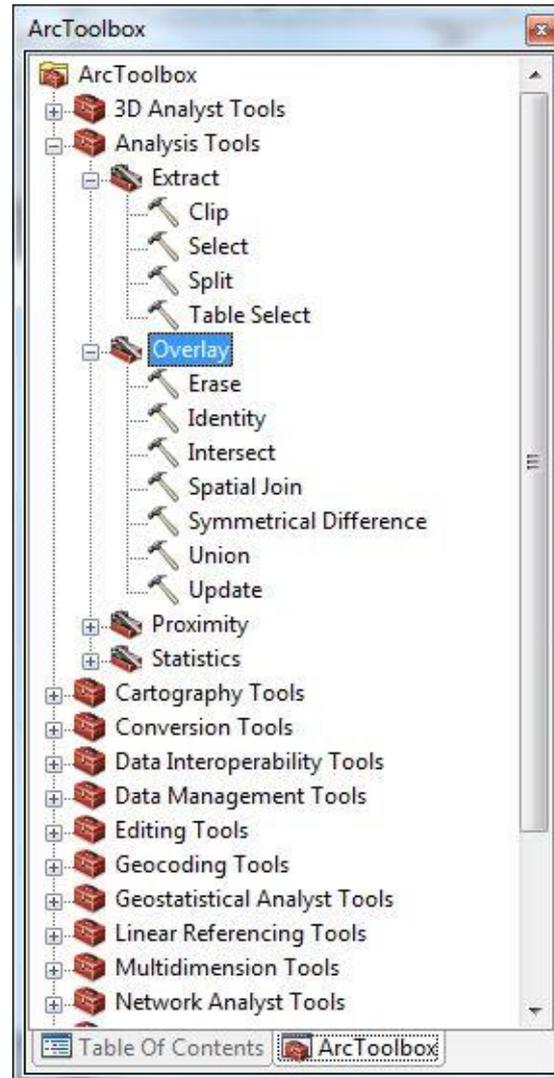
Adjacency/Overlays

- **Adjacency.** tool actions based on whether or not features are located *directly next to each other*
- **Overlays.** tool actions based on the *overlapping* geometric relationships of input features
 - ▣ Can be computationally complex
 - ▣ Fields containing *feature geometry* (area, perimeter, length) must be *updated* after some of these tools

Adjacency Tools

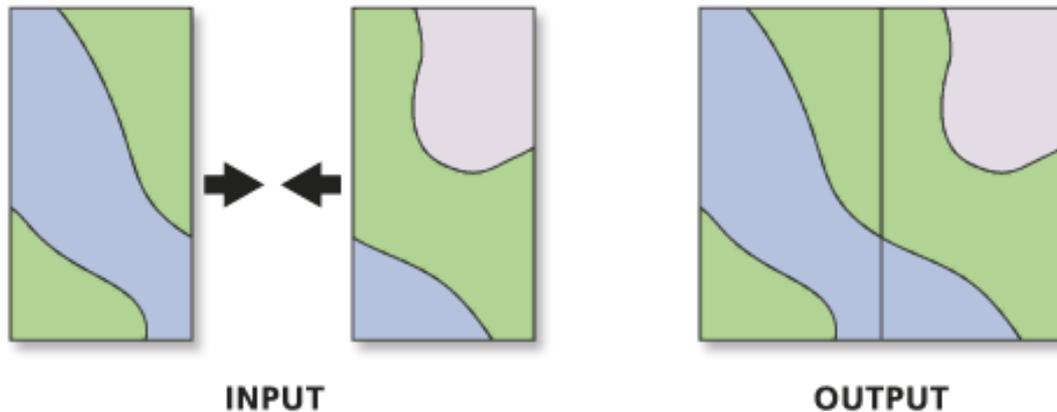


Overlay Tools



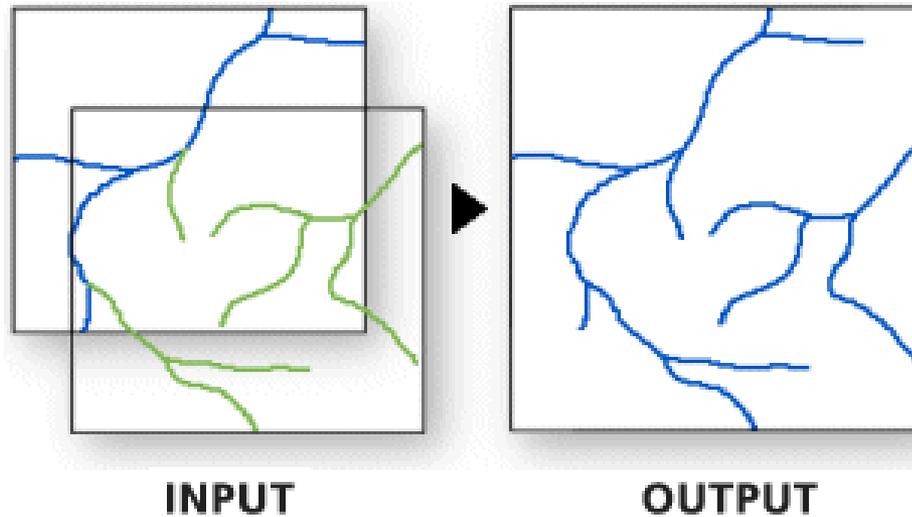
Adjacency | Merge

Merge. combines adjacent input datasets from *multiple input* datasets into a *single, new output* dataset



Adjacency | Merge

Append. adds *multiple input* datasets to an existing dataset; no new output dataset created



Merge vs. Append

- Open tool dialog – is there a visual illustration?
- Open Help page for tool – does it work with points, lines and/or polygon features?
- What would a basic workflow diagram look like?
- What is one example of when you would use this tool?
- What do the results look like (attributes and/or features)?