EDS 223: Geospatial Analysis & Remote Sensing Week 2



USGS via Unsplash

• Recap on week 1

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- Spatial data models

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- Vector data models

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All models are wrong, but some are useful. - George E.P. Box

Maps are models!





















raster



• discrete







• discrete





raster





Source: Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium



raster



• discrete



vector



raster





Uses a single coordinate pair to represent the location of an entity that is considered to have no dimension.

points

Uses a single coordinate pair to represent the location of an entity that is considered to have no dimension.

lines Made up of line segments that run between adjacent, ordered sets of coordinate pairs.



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lines Made up of line segments that run between adjacent, ordered sets of coordinate pairs.
polygons Formed by a set of connected lines.









Spatial tools







Spatial analysis with R



R's spatial ecosystem



Source: Geocomputation with R



Advantages of ${\boldsymbol{\mathsf{sf}}}$

• Fast data reading and writing

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single-part



single-part



multi-part



ID	Campus	
1	Main	
2	Downtown	







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1	Main	
2	Downtown	

Polygon inclusions



ID	Cover type	Species	
1	Tree	Oak	
2	Tree	Eucalyptus	
3	Tree	Eucalyptus	





Simple feature geometry (-36, 68) (sfg object)



- Simple feature geometry (-36, 68) (sfg object)
- Simple feature geometry column (sfc object) (-36, 68) NAD38





Simple feature geometry column (sfc object) (-36, 68) NAD38

Simple feature	(-36, 68)	
(sf object)	NAD38	

ID	Name	State
1	Toolik Field Station	Alaska













Coordinate reference systems

CRSs can be described using the following:

- Simple, yet ambiguous statements, e.g. "it's in lat/long coordinates"

 a. Won't work in R!
- 2. Fromalized, but outdated "proj4 strings"
 - a. +proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +no_defs
- 3. With an identifying "authority:code" text string
 - a. EPSG:4326

BREAK



Welcome back!



Mouse "Code Hero" Oliver Code Reviewer