

# **Does Web Computing Play a Major Role in Addressing Some of Big Geospatial Data Challenges?**

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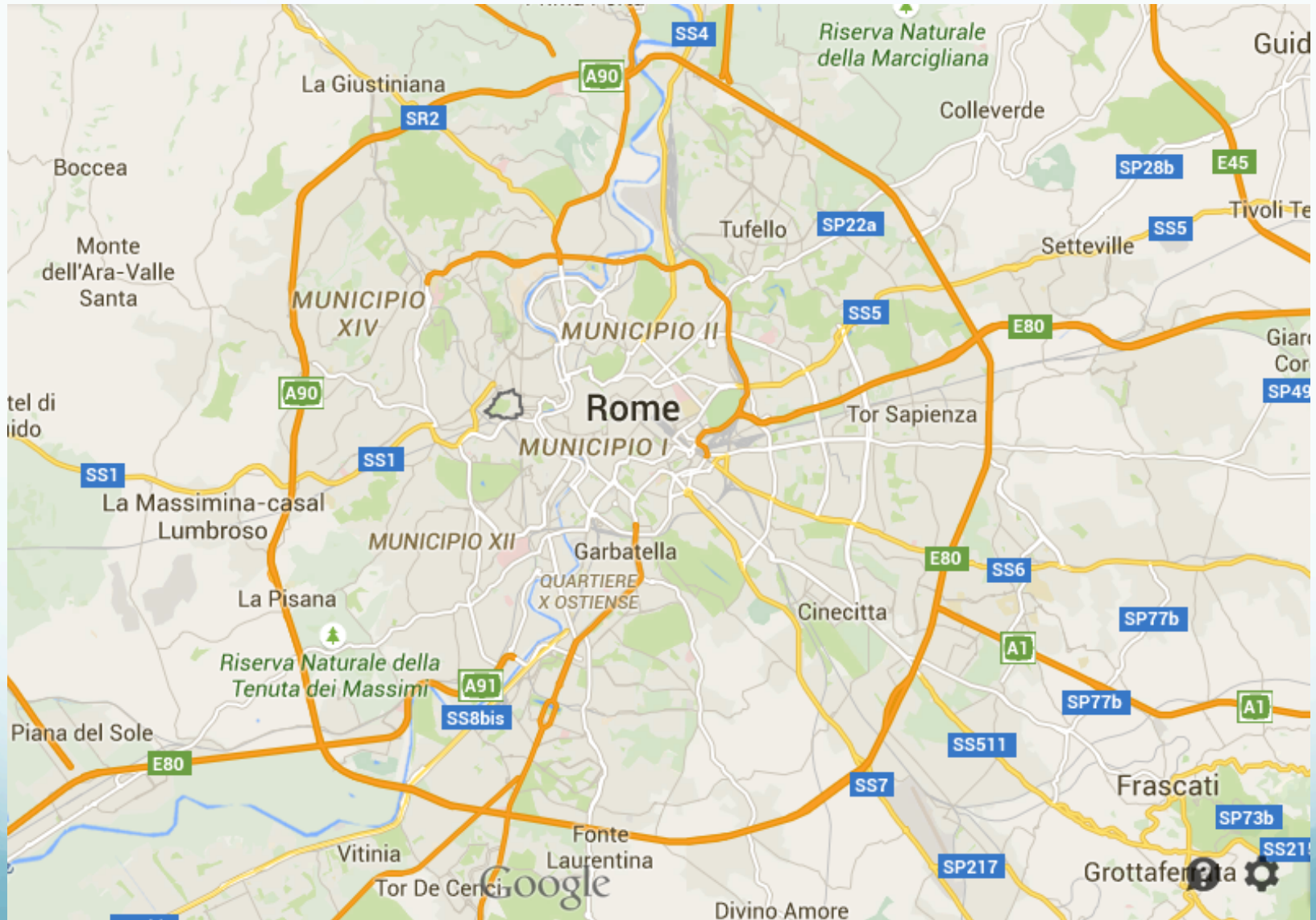
# Geospatial Data

- What is **geospatial data**?
- What are geospatial data **models**?
- What are some common geospatial data **sources**?
- What are some geospatial **applications**?

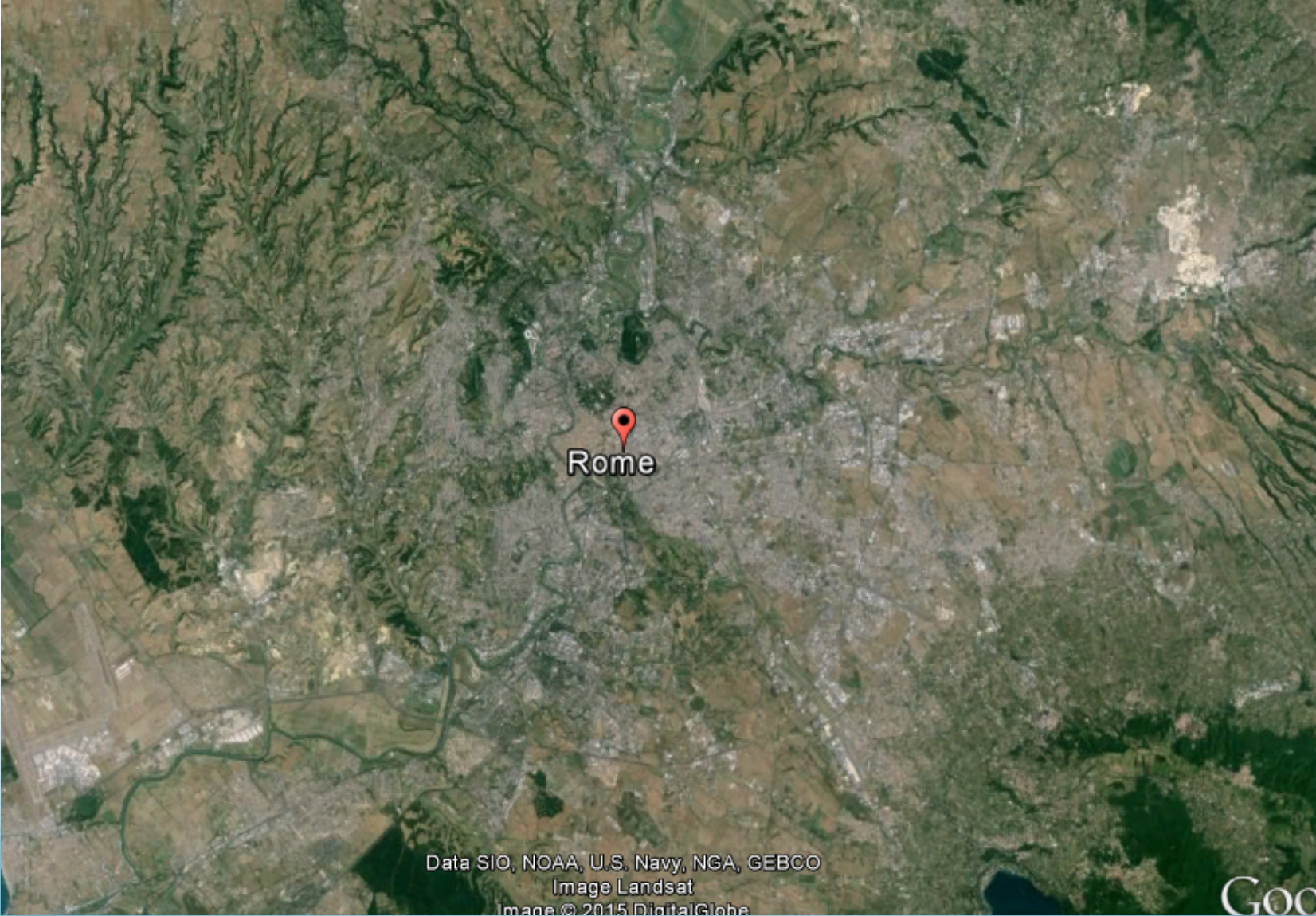
# Geospatial Data?

- Location, location, location
- Two models
  - Vector
  - Raster
- Vector model or **object** model
  - Points, lines, areas (polygons)
- Raster model or **field** model
  - Pixels

## Rome (Google Maps: vector data)

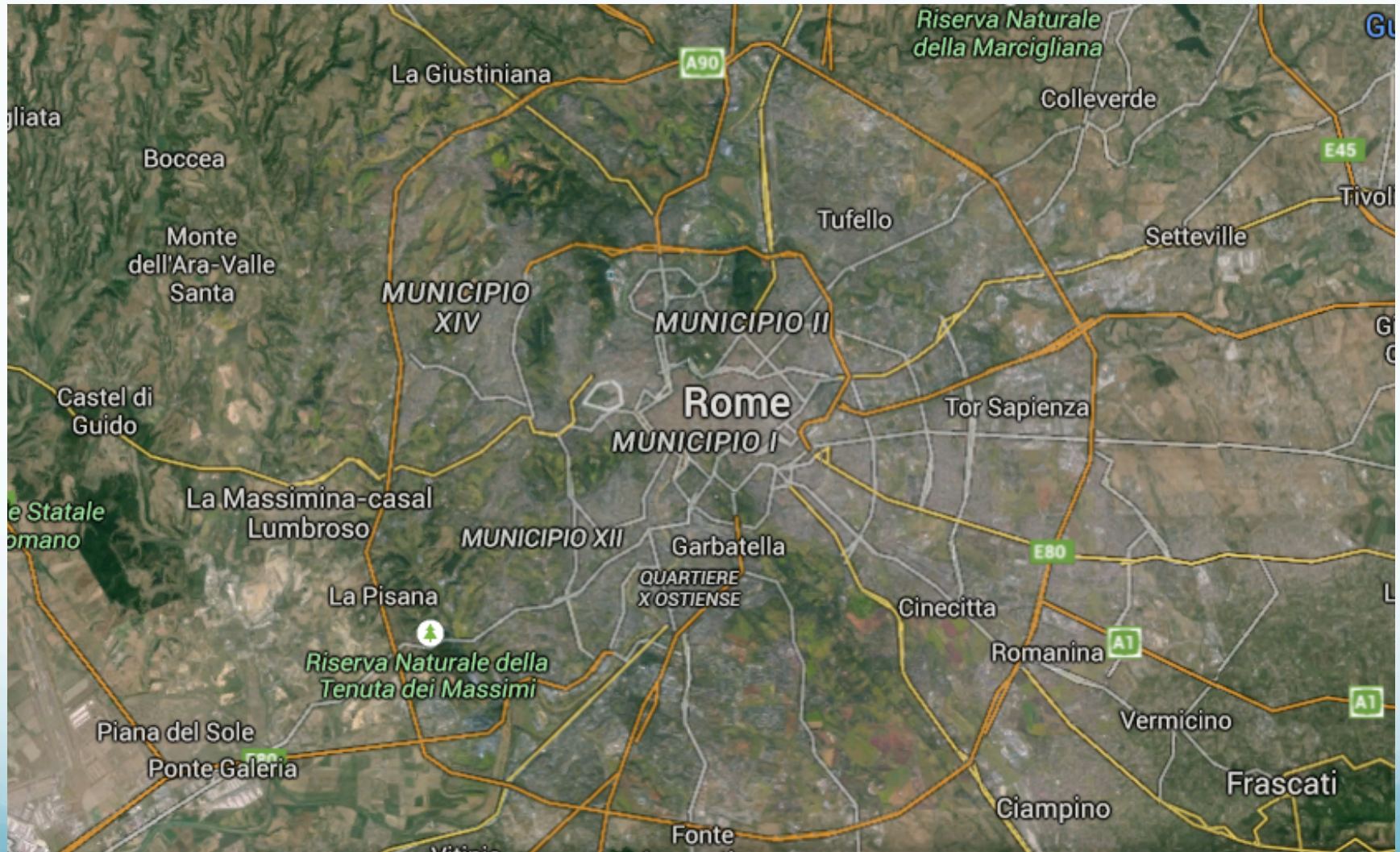


Rome (Google Maps: raster data)



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
Image Landsat  
Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe

## Rome (Google Maps: vector+raster)



# Geospatial Data Are Special?

- **Geometry**
  - **Location** of an object or field
  - Object may be a **point**, **line**, or an **area** in vector model
    - E.g., latitude/longitude of a point (house)
  - Locations of **pixels** in raster model
- **Coordinate system, projection**
- **Topology**
  - **Relationship** between objects in a geographic area
    - E.g., a road is adjacent to a house
  - Topology can be **explicit** in vector DBs
  - Topology is **implicit** in raster DBs
- **Scale**
  - Small, medium, large

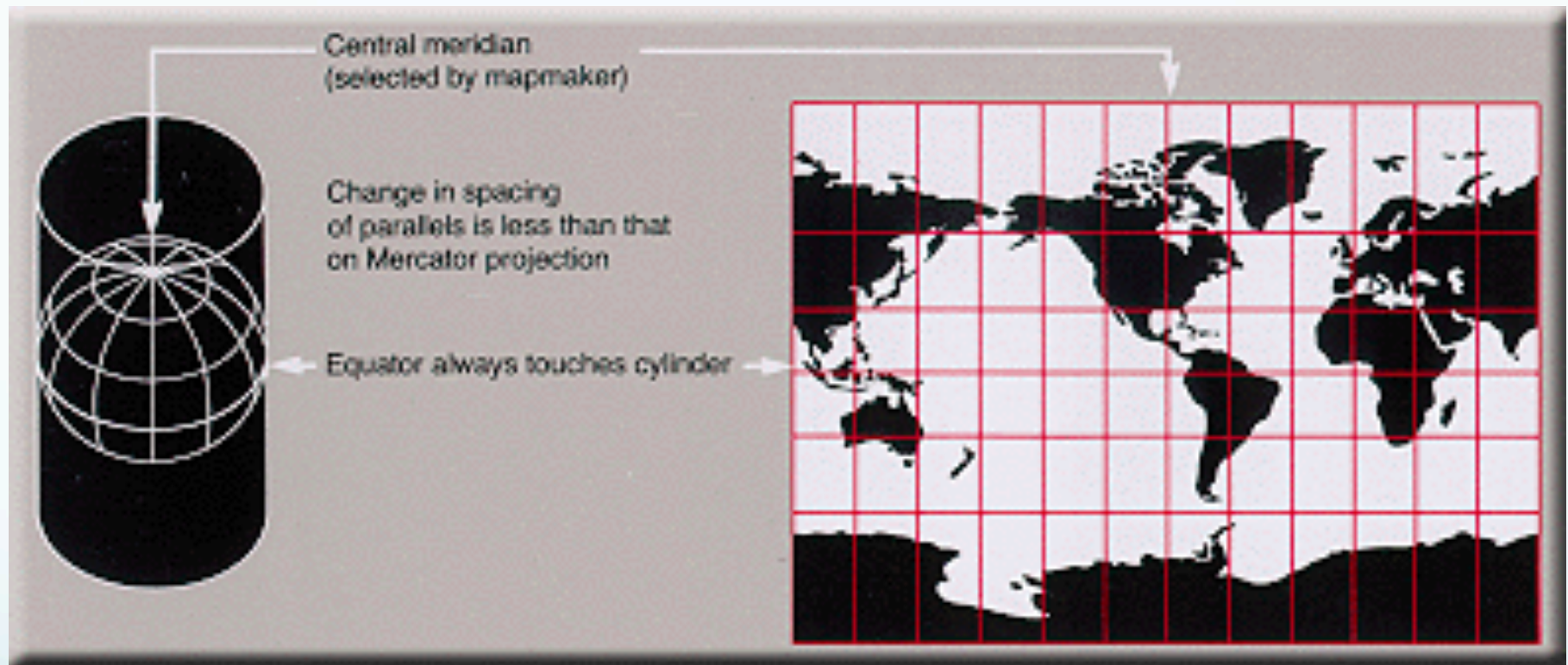
# Multiple-Representation of Objects

- A geospatial database can store an object differently at **different scales**
  - **Small scale** → building → a point
  - **Large scale** → building → an area (polygon)



# Spatial Data Manipulation

- GIS supports **functions** such as:
  - Merging
  - Map overlay
  - Buffering
  - Proximity analysis
  - Point-in-polygon



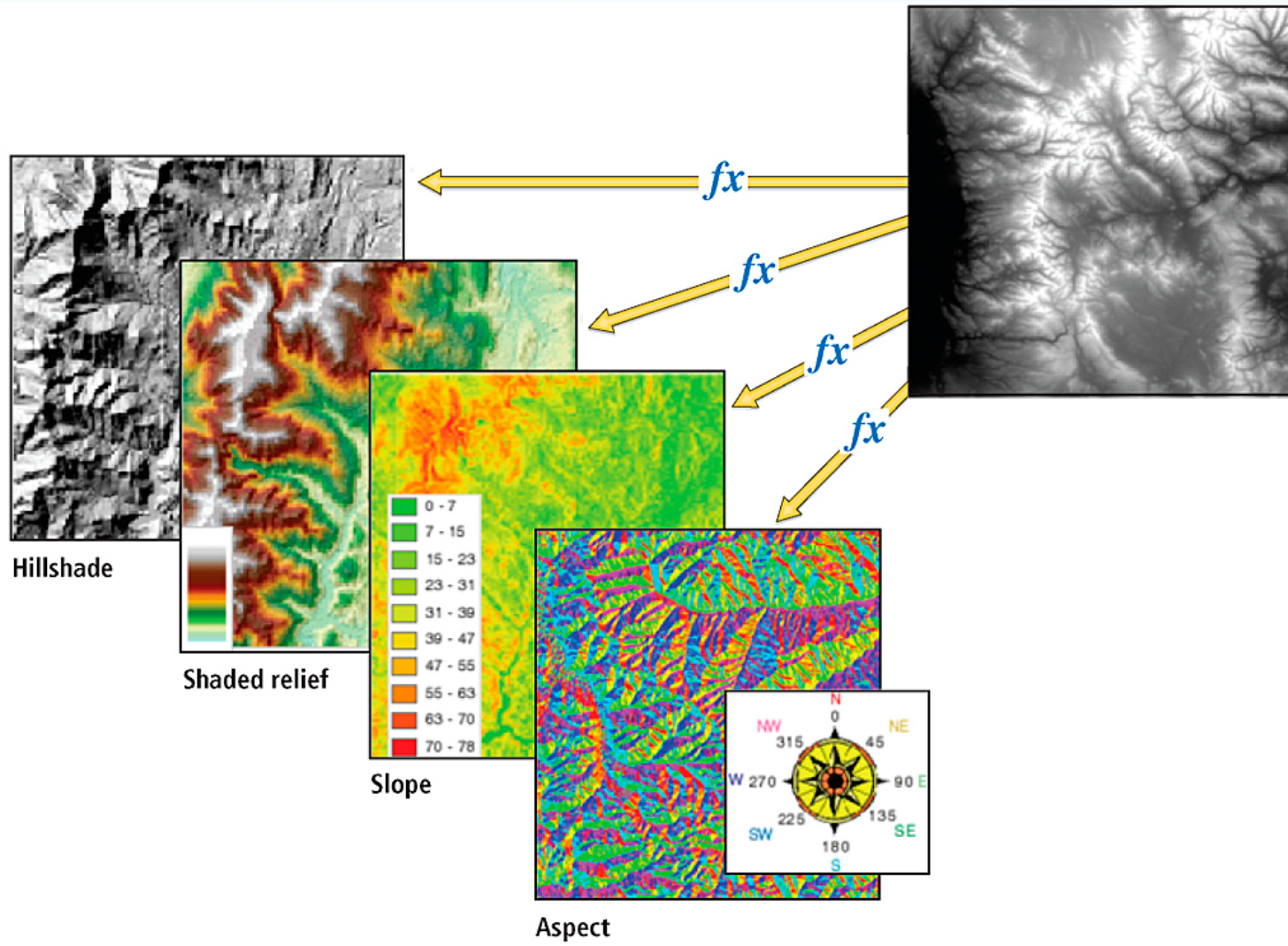
Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Map\\_projection#/media/File:Usgs\\_map\\_miller\\_cylindrical.PNG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Map_projection#/media/File:Usgs_map_miller_cylindrical.PNG)

# Example Computations on Vector Data

- **Overlay**
  - Polygon intersection
- **Buffering**
- **Proximity analysis**
- **Network analysis**
  - Routing

# Example Computations on Raster Data

- Image **classification**
- Feature **extraction**
- Object **recognition**
- **Temporal** analysis



Source: [http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0610/graphics/mosaicdataset\\_5-lg.jpg](http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0610/graphics/mosaicdataset_5-lg.jpg)

# Nepal: After Earthquake



Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hires\\_150508-M-WN441-131A\\_An\\_aerial\\_image\\_of\\_damages\\_after\\_earthquake\\_in\\_Nepal.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hires_150508-M-WN441-131A_An_aerial_image_of_damages_after_earthquake_in_Nepal.jpg)

# Applications

- Environmental engineering
- Natural resources
- Transportation
- Public health
- Economic development
- Sustainable development
- Climatology
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Insurance

# Geospatial Data Sources

- **Digitization** of existing paper maps → vector or raster
- Global Navigation Satellite System (**GNSS**) → vector
- Imagery (satellite, LIDAR) → raster
- Existing **databases** (clearinghouses) → vector and raster
- Field **surveying** → vector
- **Crowdsourcing** through volunteers → vector and raster



# Geospatial Databases

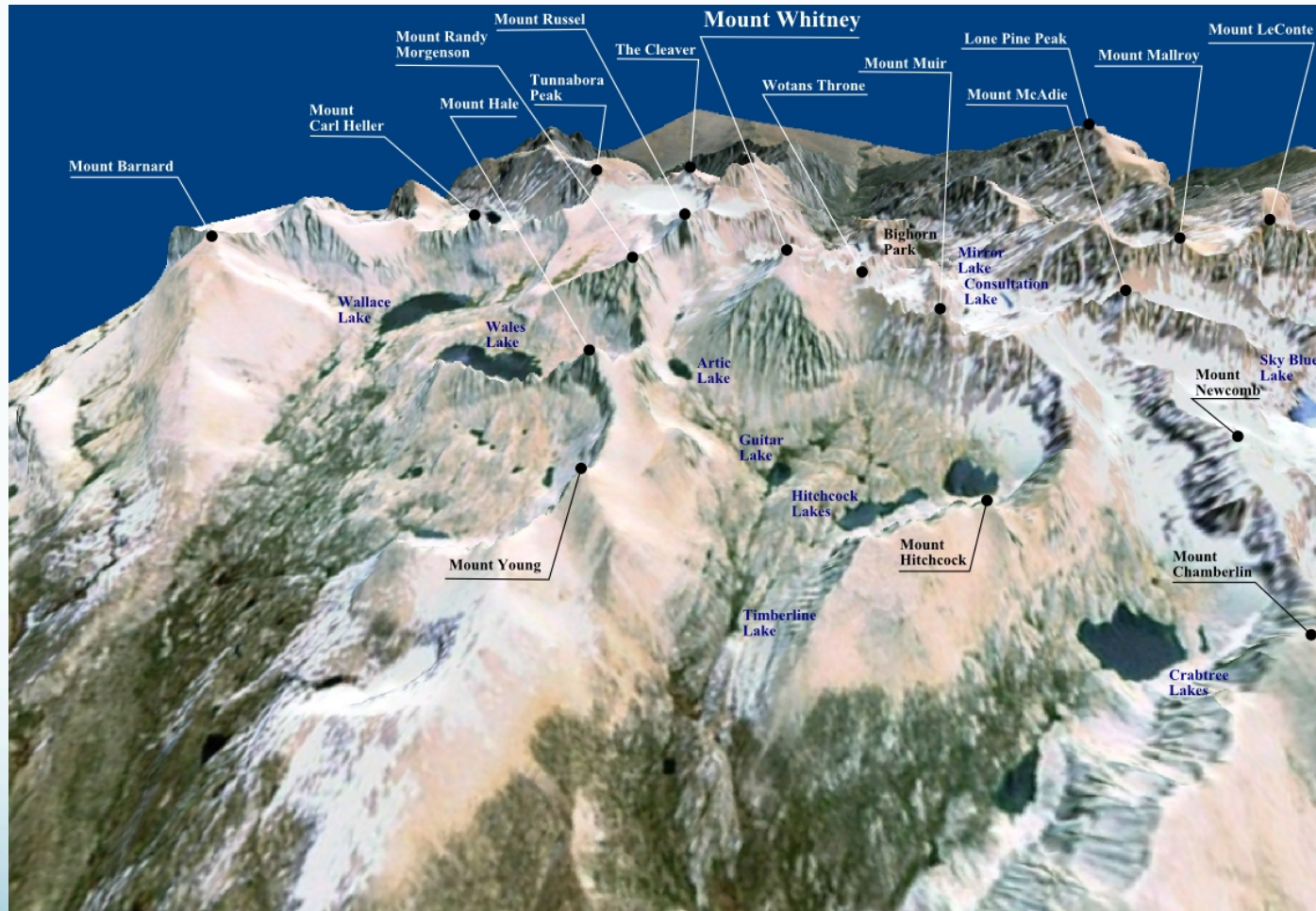
- Vector data
  - Dimension
    - 2D, 2.5D, 3D, 4D
    - Topologically structured
      - Less topology → less storage → more computation
      - More topology → more storage → less computation
- Raster data
  - Resolution
    - Spectral, spatial, temporal
      - Low spatial resolution → less details → less storage
      - High spatial resolution → more details → more storage

# 2D Vector Data



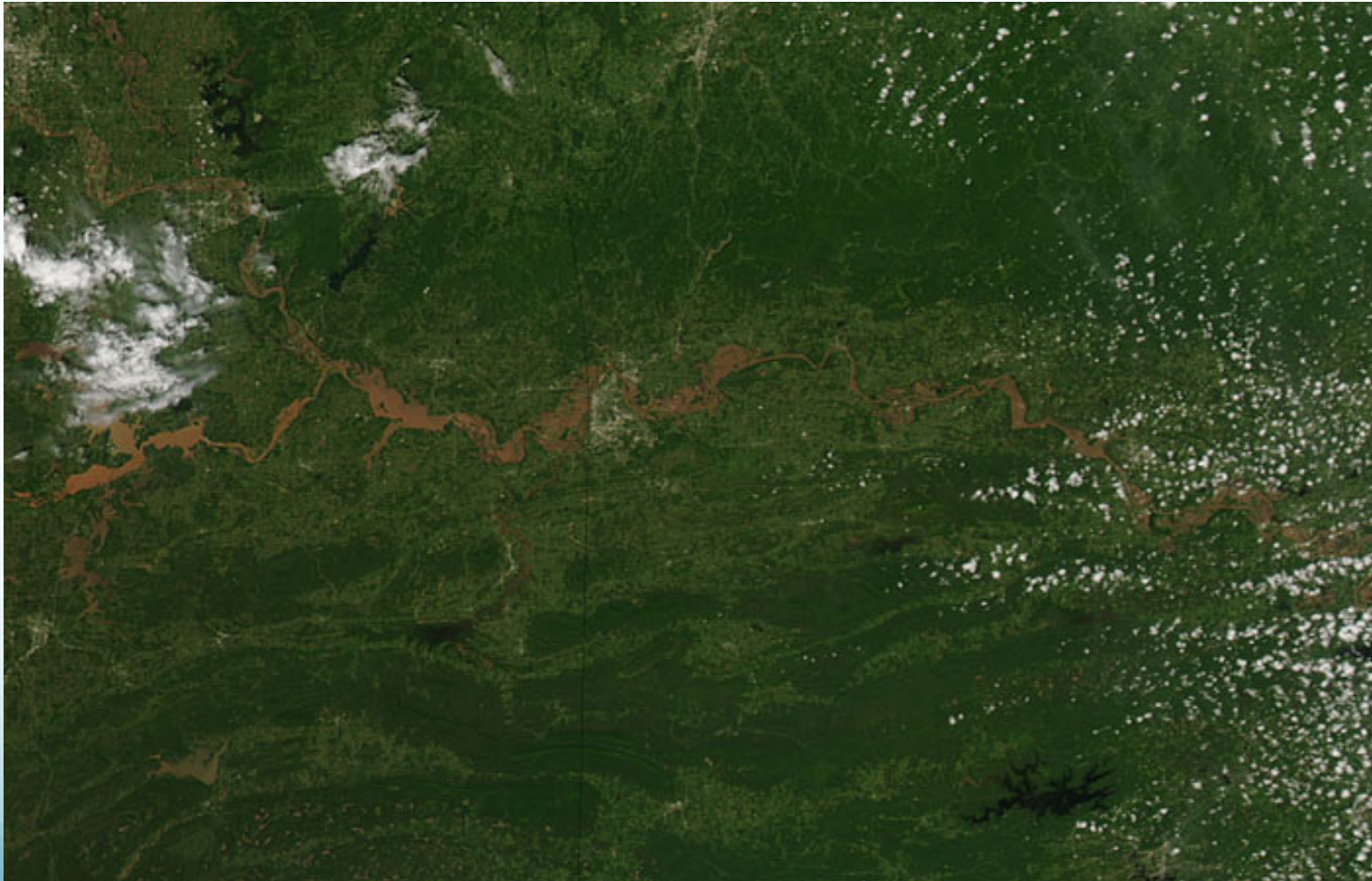
Source: [http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisserver/9.3/java/geodatabases/feat\\_c-1166806282.gif](http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisserver/9.3/java/geodatabases/feat_c-1166806282.gif)

# 3D Vector Data



Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mount\\_Whitney\\_3D\\_map\\_version1.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mount_Whitney_3D_map_version1.jpg)

# High Resolution Satellite Image



Source: [http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/gallery/individual.php?db\\_date=2015-06-03](http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/gallery/individual.php?db_date=2015-06-03)

# Big Geospatial Data

- Vector data
  - Very large databases
    - Different dimensions
    - Different scales
    - Topologically structured
- Raster data
  - Resolution
  - Some satellites revisit every day (terabytes data per day)

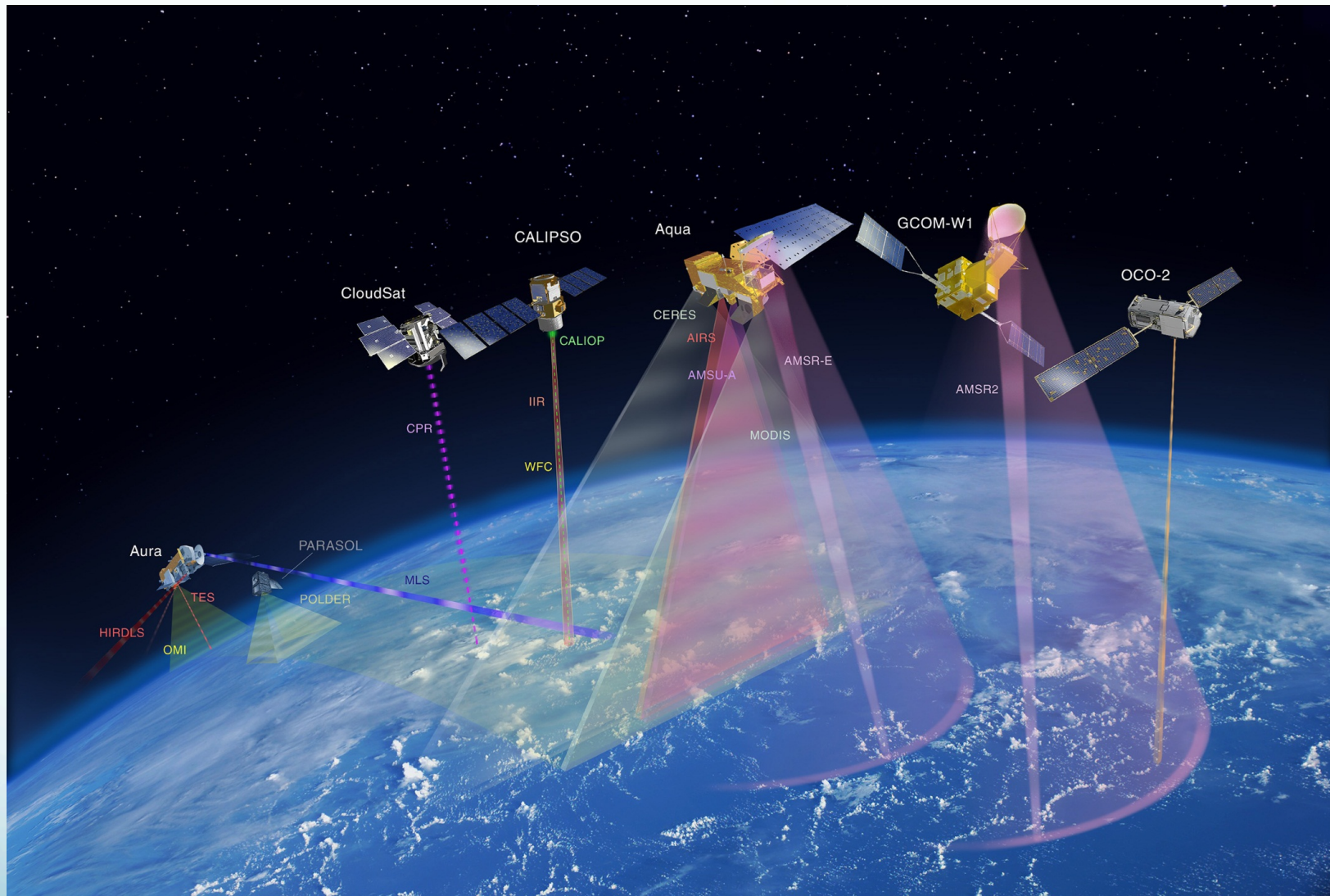
# Big Data

Techniques and Technologies  
in Geoinformatics

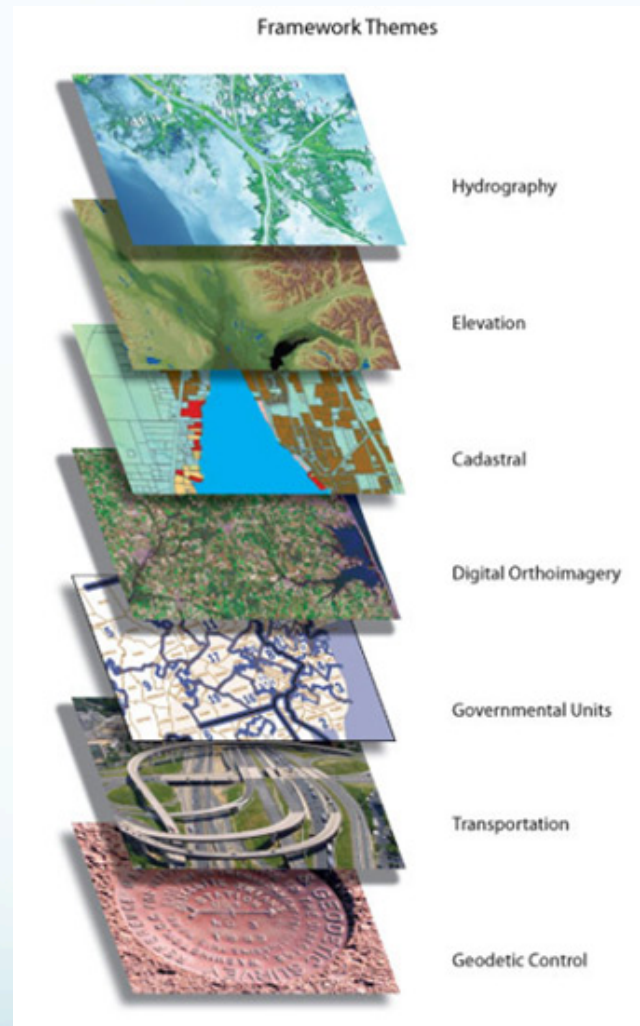
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Source: <https://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781466586512>



Source: <http://atrain.nasa.gov>



Source: <http://www.fgdc.gov/images/largegraphics/fgdcgraphic.jpg>



# Web Mapping



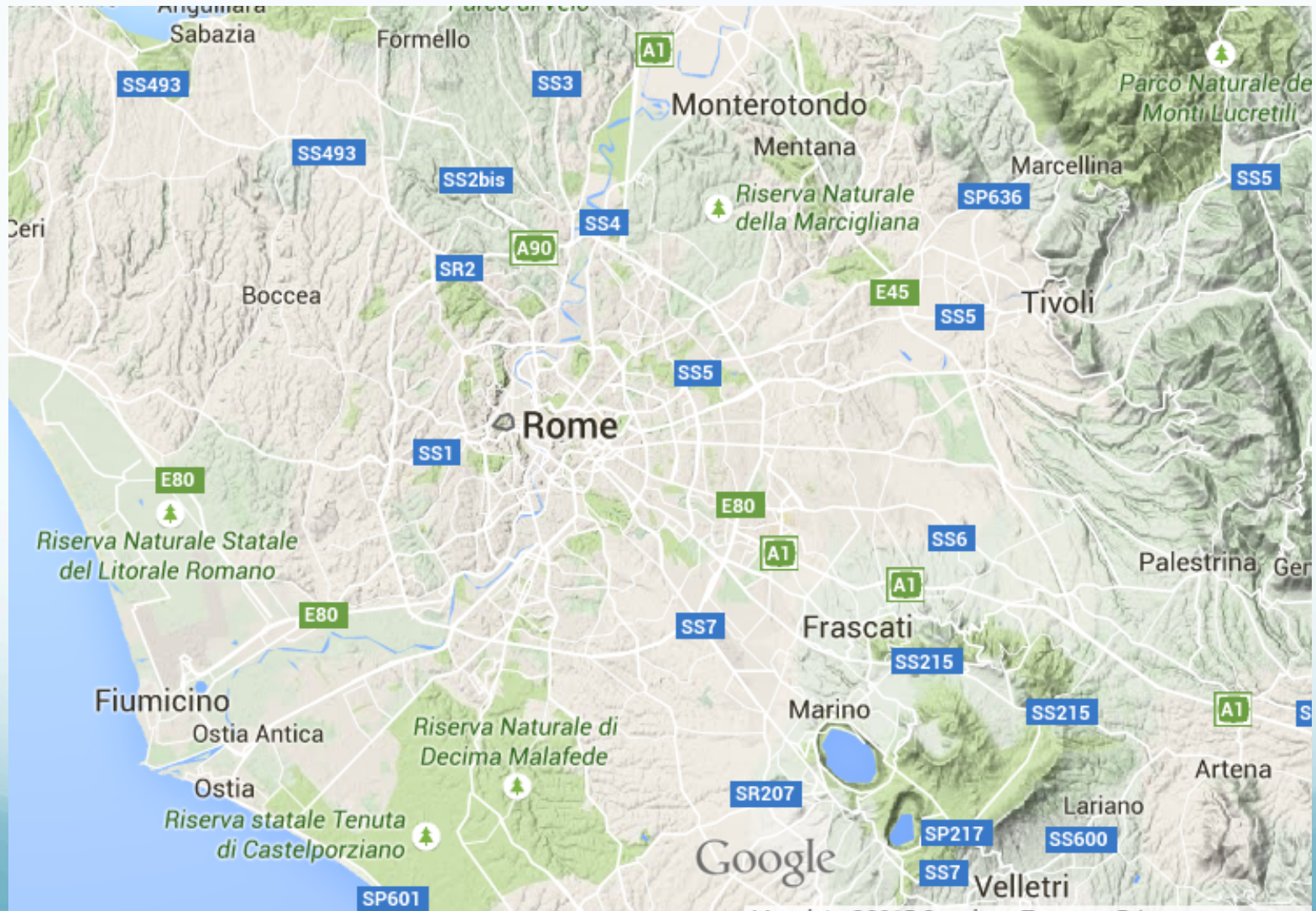
Source: <http://resources.arcgis.com/en/communities/mapping/home/GUID-22E6CB53-87B4-4567-8439-1E257515E66E-web.jpg>

“E. W. Gilbert's version (1958) of John Snow's 1855 map of the Soho cholera outbreak showing the clusters of cholera cases in the London epidemic of 1854”

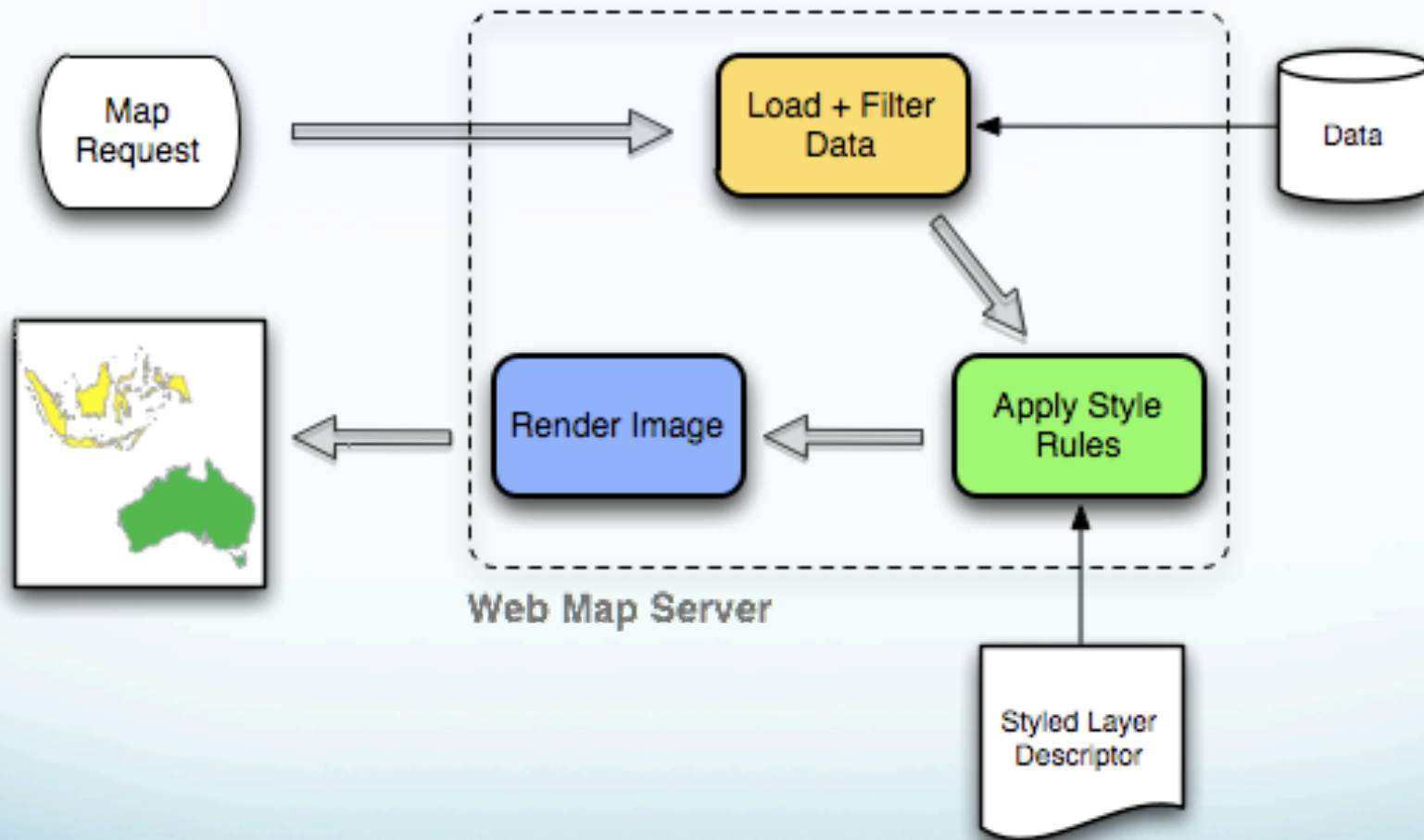


Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic\\_information\\_system#Applications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_information_system#Applications)

# Topographic Map (Google Maps)



# Web Mapping Services



Source: [http://presentations.opengeo.org/2012\\_FOSSGIS/suiteintro/\\_images/wms.png](http://presentations.opengeo.org/2012_FOSSGIS/suiteintro/_images/wms.png)

# Geospatial Data Analytics

- Pitfall
  - Standard statistics **do not apply**
- Techniques
  - **Geometry** (e.g., distance)
  - **Topology** (e.g., adjacency)

# Geospatial Data Analytics

- **Autocorrelation**
  - Point and area
- **Point patterns**
  - Quadrants
- **Cluster detection**
  - Scan statistics
- **Geometry**
  - Proximity polygons
- **Spatial interpolation**
  - Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW)
  - Kriging
- **Trend surface analysis**
  - Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
  - Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN)

# Cyberinfrastructure for Big Geospatial Data Problem Solving

- Web
  - **Recognize** different relevant resources (data, people)
  - **Connect** different resources (HW, SW)
  - Allow **platform-independent access and computation**
  - Facilitate **distributed computing**

# Web Computing

- **Crowdsourcing** geospatial data
  - **Collaborative mapping**
- **Smartphones**
  - **Geo-tagging**
  - **Gateway** to cyberinfrastructure
- **Personalization** of maps
- Web services for **handling complex tasks**
- **Collaborative** problem solving
- **High-performance computing** on Web browsers
  - E.g., 3D rendering and animation (4D)



Thank You