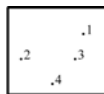


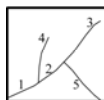
Attribute Data Input & Management

- Georelational & object-oriented data models
 - Geometry + attributes
 - Objects (including geometric and attribute objects)
- (R)DBMS
 - INFO, MS Access, Oracle, Informix, SYBASE...

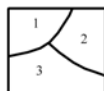
Geometry and Attribute Data



Point-id	Field 1	Field 2	...
1			
2			
3			
4			



Line-id	Field 1	Field 2	...
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			



Polygon-id	Field 1	Field 2	...
1			
2			
3			

Types of Attribute Data

- Categorical data
 - Nominal
 - Ordinal
- Numerical data
 - Interval
 - Ratio
- Data types
 - Integer, float, double, string...
- Measurement scale and cartographic symbology
- Selection of data type for attribute data
 - Measurement scale, efficiency, applications

Pay Attention to Data!!!

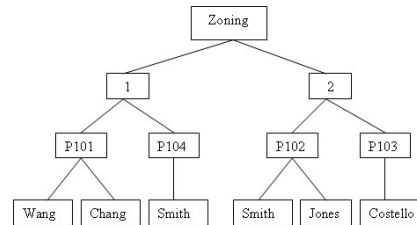


Database Structure

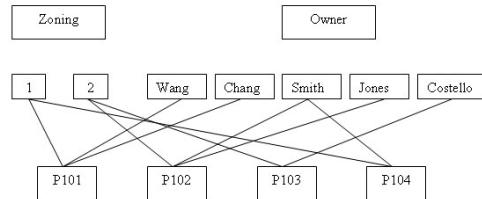
a. Flat File

PIN	Owner	Zoning
P101	Wang	Residential (1)
P101	Chang	Residential (1)
P102	Smith	Commercial (2)
P102	Jones	Commercial (2)
P103	Costello	Commercial (2)
P104	Smith	Residential (1)

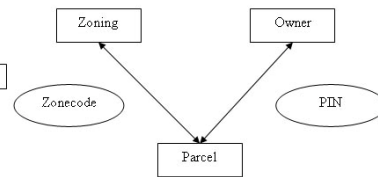
b. Hierarchical



c. Network



d. Relational



Relational Database

- **Keys**
 - **Primary** key: identifies each record in a table.
 - **Foreign** key: an attribute that completes a relationship by identifying the parent entity.
 - **Composite** key: a primary that made up of more than one attribute.
 - NRCS Soil Attribute Data: Map Unit Interpretation Record (MUIR)

SSarea

Keys: state code, soil survey area ID

Map Unit

Keys: state code, soil survey area ID, map unit symbol

Comp

Keys: state code, soil survey area ID, map unit symbol, sequence number

Database Normalization

TABLE 6.2 First step in normalization

- 1NF

PIN	Owner	Owner address	Sale date	Acres	Zone code	Zoning
P101	Wang	101 Oak St	1-10-98	1.0	1	residential
P101	Chang	200 Maple St	1-10-98	1.0	1	residential
P102	Smith	300 Spruce Rd	10-6-68	3.0	2	commercial
P102	Jones	105 Ash St	10-6-68	3.0	2	commercial
P103	Costello	206 Elm St	3-7-97	2.5	2	commercial
P104	Smith	300 Spruce Rd	7-30-78	1.0	1	residential

- 2NF (has no composite keys)

Parcel table

PIN	Sale date	Acres	Zone code	Zoning
P101	1-10-98	1.0	1	residential
P102	10-6-68	3.0	2	commercial
P103	3-7-97	2.5	2	commercial
P104	7-30-78	1.0	1	residential

Address table

Owner name	Owner address
Wang	101 Oak St
Chang	200 Maple St
Jones	105 Ash St
Smith	300 Spruce Rd
Costello	206 Elm St

Owner table

PIN	Owner
P101	Wang
P101	Chang
P102	Smith
P102	Jones
P103	Costello
P104	Smith

Parcel Table

PIN	Sale date	Acres	Zone code
P101	1-10-98	1.0	1
P102	10-6-68	3.0	2
P103	3-7-97	2.5	2
P104	7-30-78	1.0	1

Owner Table

PIN	Owner
P101	Wang
P101	Chang
P102	Smith
P102	Jones
P103	Costello
P104	Smith

Address Table

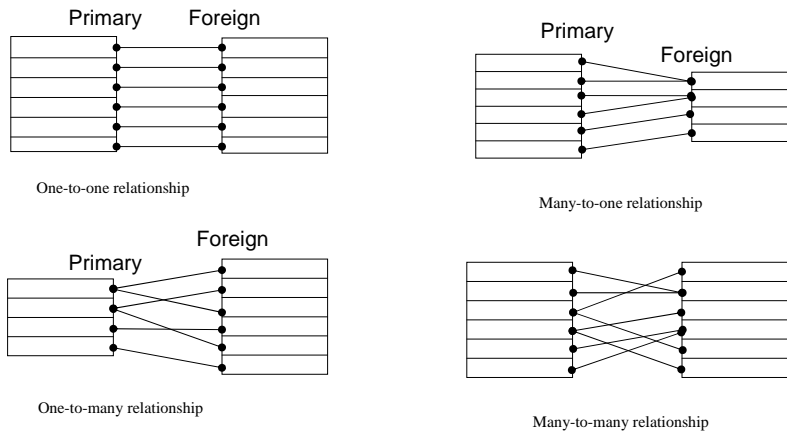
Owner name	Owner address
Wang	101 Oak St
Chang	200 Maple St
Jones	105 Ash St
Smith	300 Spruce Rd
Costello	206 Elm St

Zone Table

Zone code	Zoning
1	residential
2	commercial

Separate tables after normalization.

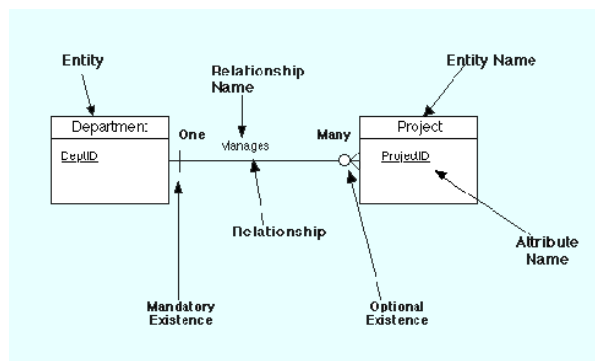
Types of Data Relationship (cardinalities)



- Type of relationship and data display

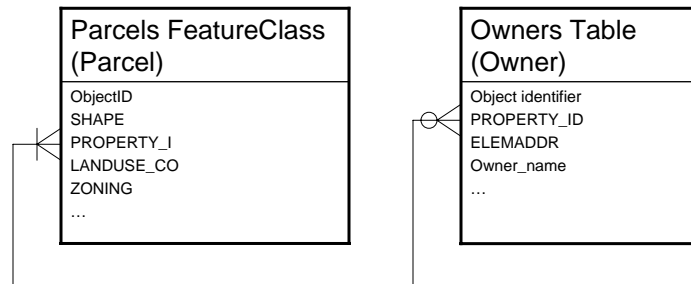
ER Diagram Notation

- Entity – Relation – Attribute
- Cardinality (one, many)
- Existence (optional, mandatory)



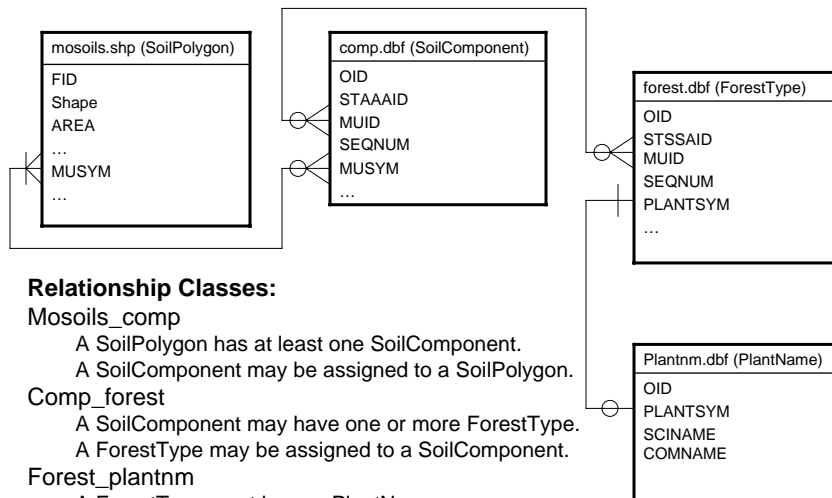
- <http://www.utexas.edu/its/windows/database/datamodeling/dm/erintro.html>

Parcels & Owners



- An Owner may own one or more Pacels.
- A Pacel is owned by at least one Owner.

SURRGO & MUIR



Relationship Classes:

Mosoils_comp

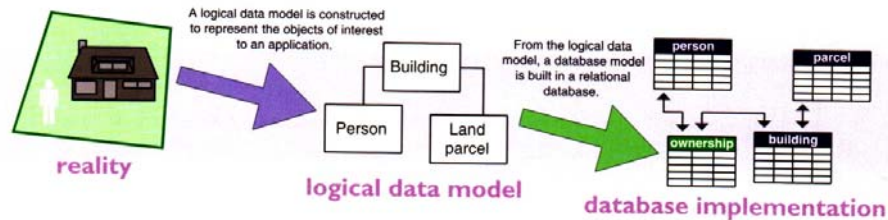
- A SoilPolygon has at least one SoilComponent.
- A SoilComponent may be assigned to a SoilPolygon.

Comp_forest

- A SoilComponent may have one or more ForestType.
- A ForestType may be assigned to a SoilComponent.

Forest_plantnm

- A ForestType must have a PlantName.
- A PlantName may be assigned to a ForestType.



- Reference:

Introduction to Data Modeling

<http://www.utexas.edu/its-archive/windows/database/datamodeling/index.html>

Exercise

Wednesday, April 30th

~1-
Wetland Education through Maps and Aerial Photography (WET-MAPP) — Seminar for Educators
 Moderator: Lawrence R. Handley, *U.S. Geological Survey, National Wetlands Research Center*
 Catherine Lockwood, *Chadron State College*
 9:15 am to 5:00 pm
 Room A103

This seminar is designed for educators to increase their ability to promote student awareness of and interest in wetland issues. This seminar will explore wetlands using aerial photography, satellite imagery, and wetland maps, and will introduce traditional mapping techniques into the classroom.

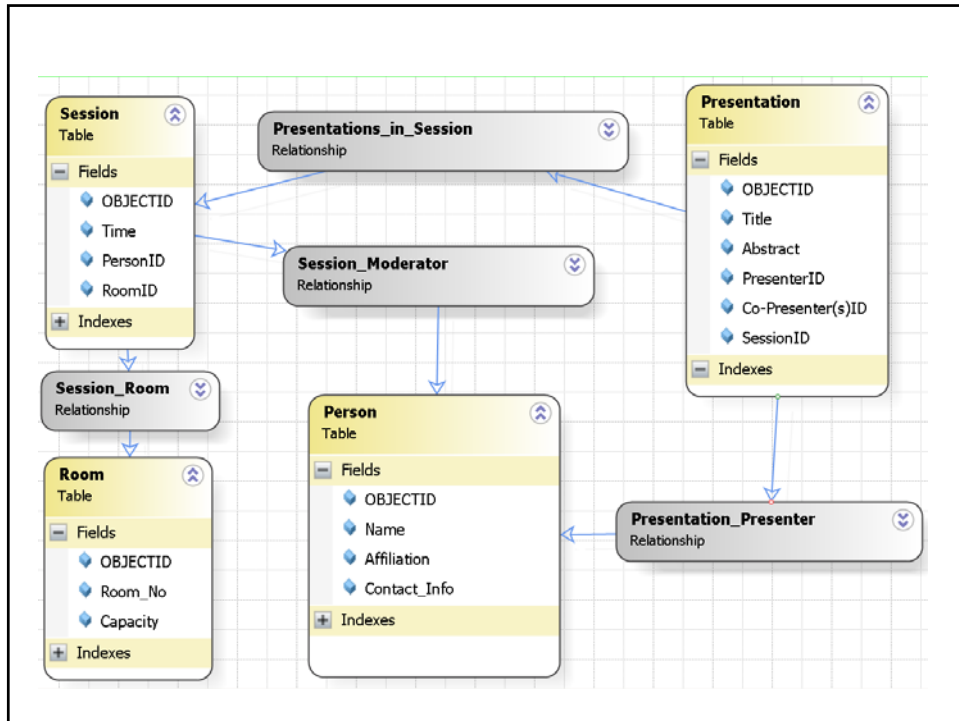
Technical Sessions 9:15 am to 10:45 am

~2-
Soil Applications
 Moderator: Erik Strandhagen, *GISP, Integral Consulting Inc.*
 Room B118
Modeling Bare Soil Exposure in a Semi-arid Ecosystem using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems
 Jacob Tibbitts, *Idaho State University GIS Training and Research Center*
 Nancy Glenn and Keith Weber
Soil Erosion Calculation using Remote Sensing and GIS
 Alejandra M. Rojas-González, *University of Puerto Rico*
Modeling and Analyzing Mass and Volume of DDx Contamination in Sediment for Environmental Remediation
 Erik Strandhagen, *GISP, Integral Consulting Inc.*
 David G. Livermore, R.G. and Eron Dodak, R.G.

Conference Program

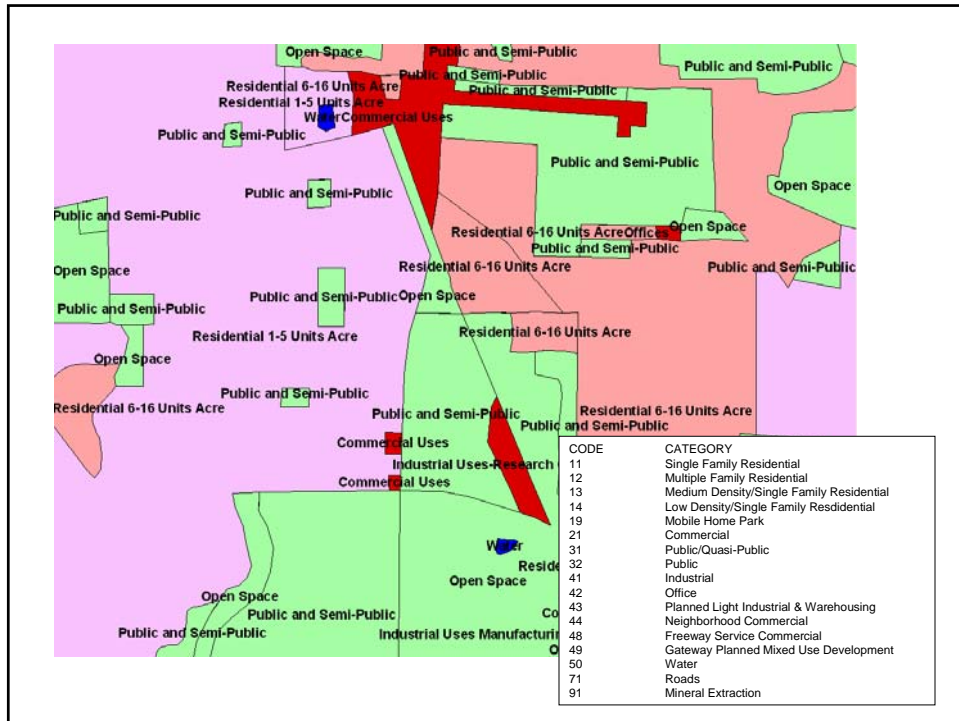
~5-
Lidar — General I
 Moderator: Ralph A. Haugerud, *U.S. Geological Survey*
 Room B112
A Consumer's Perspective on Lidar Data Quality
 Ralph A. Haugerud, *U.S. Geological Survey*
 Diana Martinez
Toward Automatic Generation of Digital True Orthophoto by using Dense Lidar Data
 Keinan Eran, *Mapping and Geo-Information Engineering, Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Israel*
 Doytshe Yerach

~6-
Hyperspectral Remote Sensing
 Moderator: Kaiguang Zhao, *Spatial Sciences Lab*
 Room B110
Using a Modified Gaussian Model to Predict Concentrations of Blue-green Algal Pigments in Eutrophic Indiana Reservoirs
 Anthony Robertson, *Department of Earth Sciences, Indiana University - Purdue University*
 Lin Li, Lenore Tedesco, Jeffrey Wilson, and Emmanuel Soyeux
Bayesian Learning with Gaussian Processes for Classification of Hyperspectral Data
 Kaiguang Zhao, *Spatial Sciences Lab*
 Sorin Popescu and Xuesong Zhang
Estimating Spatial Variations in Soil Organic Carbon using Hyperspectral Data and Map Algebra
 Salahuddin M. Jaber, *Department of Water Management and Environment, Hashemite University, Jordan*
 Christopher L. Lant



Attribute Data Entry

- Data entry: type, OCR, import, data logger
 - Verification
 - Visual inspection
 - Validation rules (attribute domain)
 - Cross-checking
- Data classification
 - Simplification, isolation, ranking
- Data computation



Data Exploration

- Exploratory data analysis
 - Descriptive statistics
 - Graphs
 - Dynamic graphics (brushing)
 - Spatial data exploration
- Data query
 - Boolean expressions and Boolean connectors
 - Subset manipulation
 - SQL Select

SQL Select

- `SELECT fieldlist`
`FROM table`
`[WHERE selectcriteria]`
`[GROUP BY groupfieldlist]`
`[HAVING groupcriteria]`
`[ORDER BY fieldlist]`

```
SELECT *  
FROM Employees;
```

```
SELECT LastName, Salary  
FROM Employees  
WHERE Salary > 21000;
```

SQL Select (cont.)

```
SELECT *  
FROM Orders  
WHERE ShippedDate = DateValue('5/10/96');
```

```
SELECT COUNT(EmployeeID)  
AS HeadCount FROM Employees;
```

```
SELECT CategoryID,  
Sum(UnitsInStock)  
FROM Products  
GROUP BY CategoryID  
HAVING Sum(UnitsInStock) > 100;
```

Join Tables in SQL

```
SELECT Employees.Department, Supervisors.SupvName
FROM Employees, Supervisors
WHERE Employees.Department = Supervisors.Department;
```

- INNER JOIN
- OUTER JOIN (LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN)

Employees Table

ID	Department	Age
1	B	40
2	J	38
3	K	29
4	L	55

Supervisors Table

SupvName	Department	Building
Brown	B	CH
Johnson	J	USB
Smith	S	SB1
Young	Y	SB1

INNER JOIN

Department	SupvName
B	Brown
J	Johnson

LEFT JOIN

Department	SupvName
B	Brown
J	Johnson
K	
L	

RIGHT JOIN

Department	SupvName
B	Brown
J	Johnson
	Smith
	Young

Inner Join, Left & Right Joins

```
SELECT field1, field2, field3
FROM first_table
INNER JOIN second_table
ON first_table.keyfield = second_table.foreign_keyfield;
```

```
SELECT field1, field2, field3
FROM first_table
LEFT JOIN second_table
ON first_table.keyfield = second_table.foreign_keyfield;
```

```
SELECT field1, field2, field3
FROM first_table
RIGHT JOIN second_table
ON first_table.keyfield = second_table.foreign_keyfield;
```

Join and Relate

- Join: one-to-one, many-to-one
- Relate: one-to-many, many-to-many
- Relationship class: a Relate defined in a Geodatabase instead of in a map.