GIS Data Topology

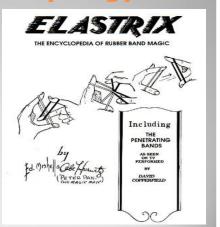
Produced By: Sean Pickner

Definition of Map Topology

- Chang text defines topology as the study of properties of geometric objects that remain invariant under certain transformations. (Chang)
- A major area of mathematics concerned with spatial properties that are preserved under continuous deformations of objects. (Wikipedia)

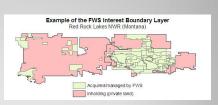
Example of Topology

- The Rubber Band example
- A rubber band can be stretched and twisted, but as a result of it being a closed circuit the rubber band demonstrates aspects of topology in the sense that it well stay a closed circuit even when its shape is transformed or manipulated.



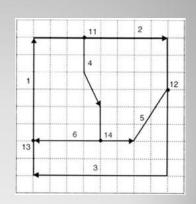
My Experience with Topology

- Mapping tract boundaries of USFWS lands
- Topology was used to insure correct property boundaries
- Restricted certain analysis of properties that included easements



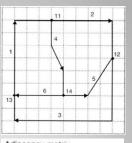
Graph Theory

- A field of mathematics that uses diagrams or graphs to study the arrangements of geometric objects and how they are related.
- Digraphs (Directed Graphs)
- Arc- Line connected with two
- > Node- The beginning or end point on a line
- Vertices- Points that fall between Nodes on Arcs



Adjacency

- A Matrix or Matrices are used to show relationships
- -1 and 0 are used to define characteristics of adjacency Direction of an Arc is used to
- determine value



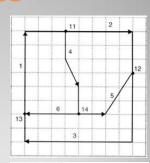
Adjacency matrix

| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Incidence

 A Matrix or Matrices are used to show relationships

-1, -1, and 0 are used to define characteristics of Incidence Nodes are used to define connectivity of Arcs



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|------|--------|----------|
| | _ | |
| | 1 1 | 9 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 11 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | -1 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 1 |

Benefits of Topology

- Insure Data Quality
- Shared lines can restrict boundary discrepancies
- Gaps in line segments can restrict aspects of connectivity to a network
- Defined areas can insure land use restrictions
- **Enhances GIS Analysis**
- Attribute rules benefit address locating by reducing attributes to be searched
- Transit directions benefit route finding by depicting realistic transportation options
- Housing needs assessments are benefited through restrictions in property uses.

Sources

- Chang, Kang-tsung. "Introduction to GIS 5th Edition" Chang 2009, 5th Edition
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 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topology
- Magic Shop. "Elastrix" How Do Tricks: <u>Elastrix Book Image</u>
 http://www.howtodotricks.com/Books.html
- USFWS. "FWS National Cadastral Data" Branch of Data and System Services. <http://www.fws.gov/data/Cadastral.htm>

Questions

- 1. What values and how are those values used in matrices to define Adjacency?
- What values and how are those values used in matrices to define Incidence?
- 3. Name two important digraphs related to map topology of the Vector Data Model?
- 4. How can topology insure the integrity and quality of spatial data?