

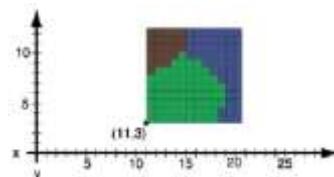
Raster Data Analysis

Raster Data Model

- Cells (Pixels)
- Cell value



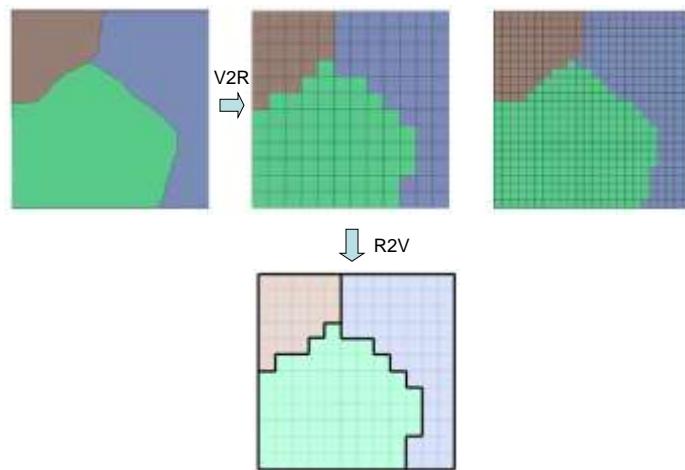
- x, y cell sizes
- Geographic coordinates



Attributes

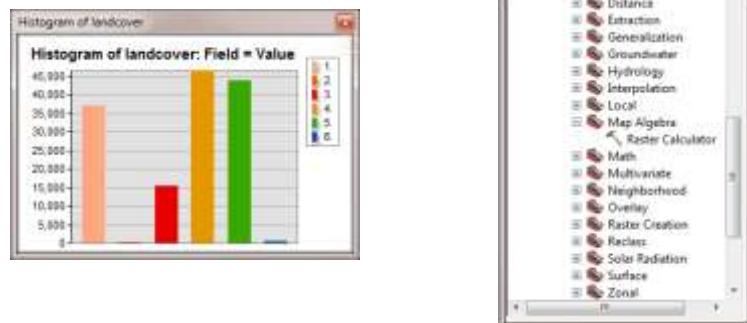
ID#	Class	Feature	SubFeature	Type
1	0001	Point of interest	0001	0:None
1	0001	Other road surface	0001	0:None
10	0002	Urban area available	0002	0:None
21	0003	Coniferous	0003	4:Forest
40	0004	Artificial	0004	3:Wasteland
40	0004	Oil	0004	3:Wasteland
20	0005	Grassland	0005	2:Forest
310	0006	Mixed vegetation	0006	4:Forest
310	0006	Mixed vegetation unclassified	0006	4:Forest
312	0007	Double thicket/Hemlock-Cedar	0007	1:Forest

Raster to Vector / Vector to Raster



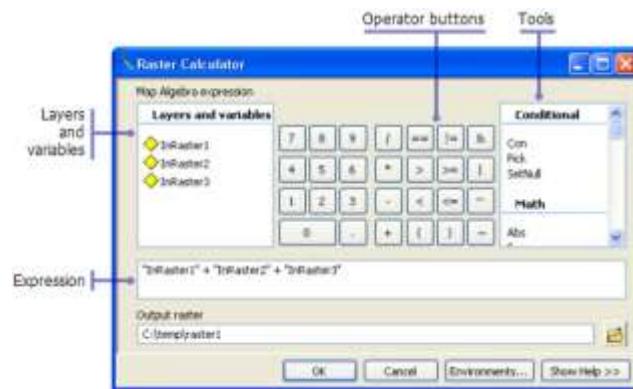
ArcGIS Spatial Analyst

- Mainly for raster data analysis
 - ArcToolbox: Spatial Analyst Tools
 - Spatial Analyst Toolbar
 - Raster Calculator



Raster Calculator

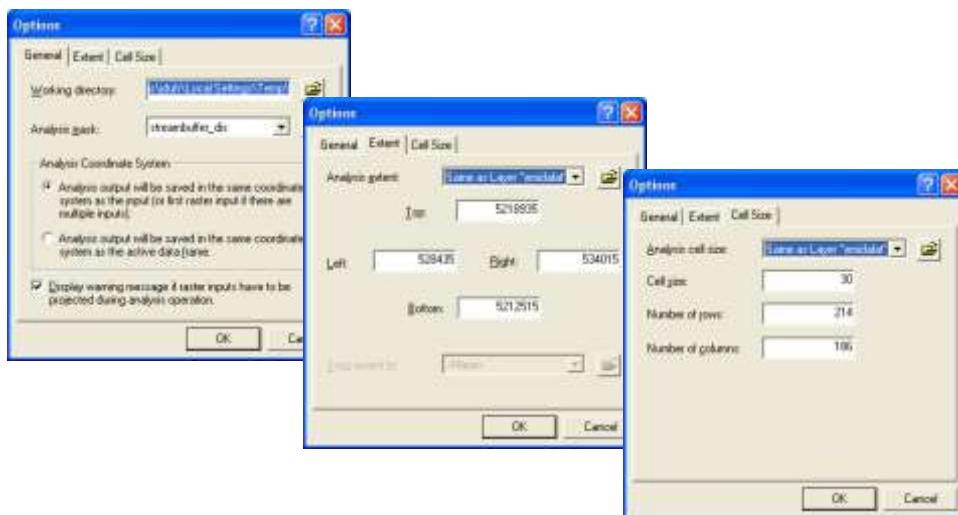
- Single-line map algebraic expression
 - Multiple inputs in a single expression.
 - Multiple Spatial Analyst tools in a single expression.



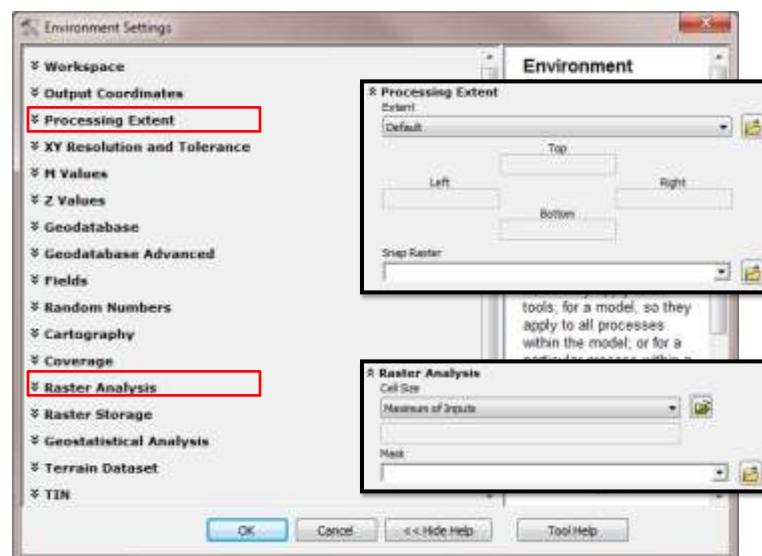
Raster Calculator Syntax

- Operators
`inraster1 + inraster2`
 - Tools & Functions (tool names are case sensitive!)
`Aspect("C:/Datat/inraster")`
 - Tool parameters
`Slope("dem", "PERCENT_RISE")`

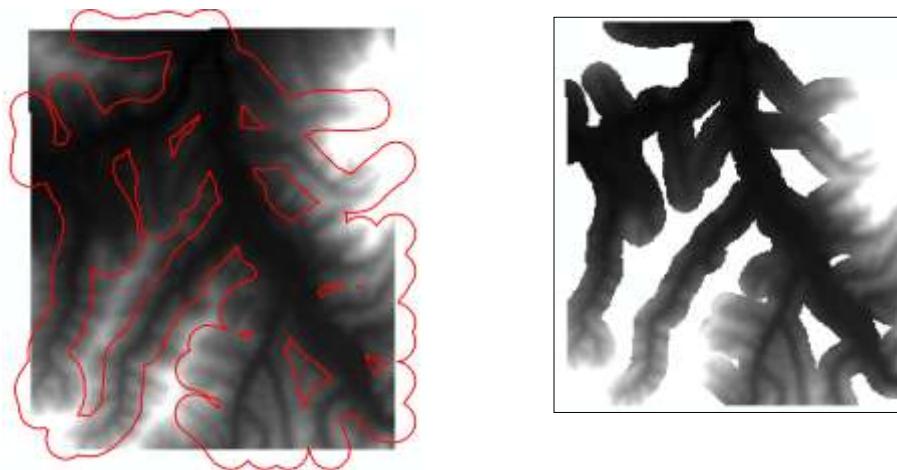
Spatial Analyst Option Menu (ArcGIS 9.x)



Geoprocessing Environment Setting (ArcGIS 10)



Mask & Extent

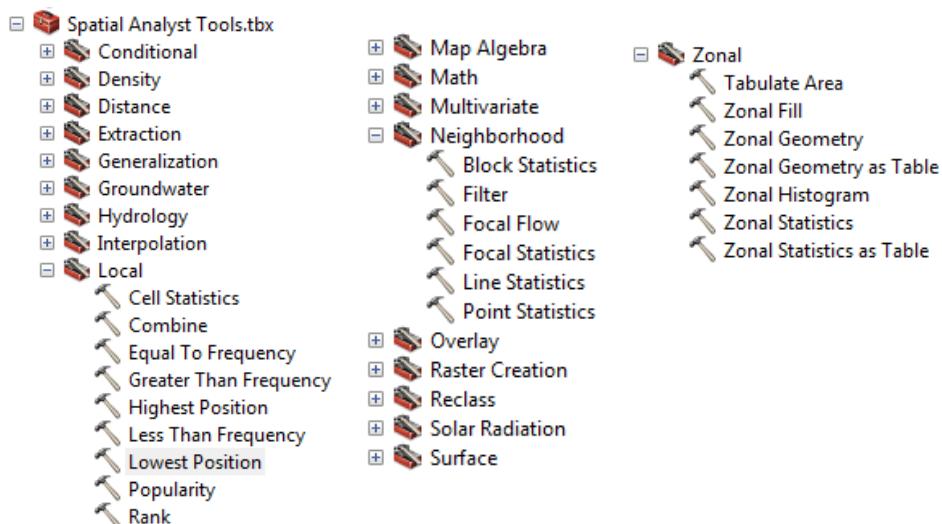
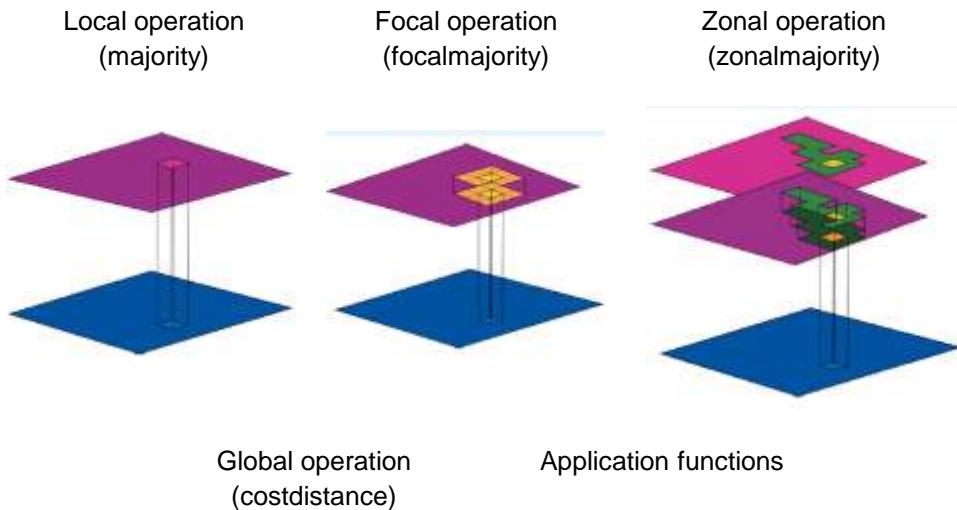


Raster Calculator Functions

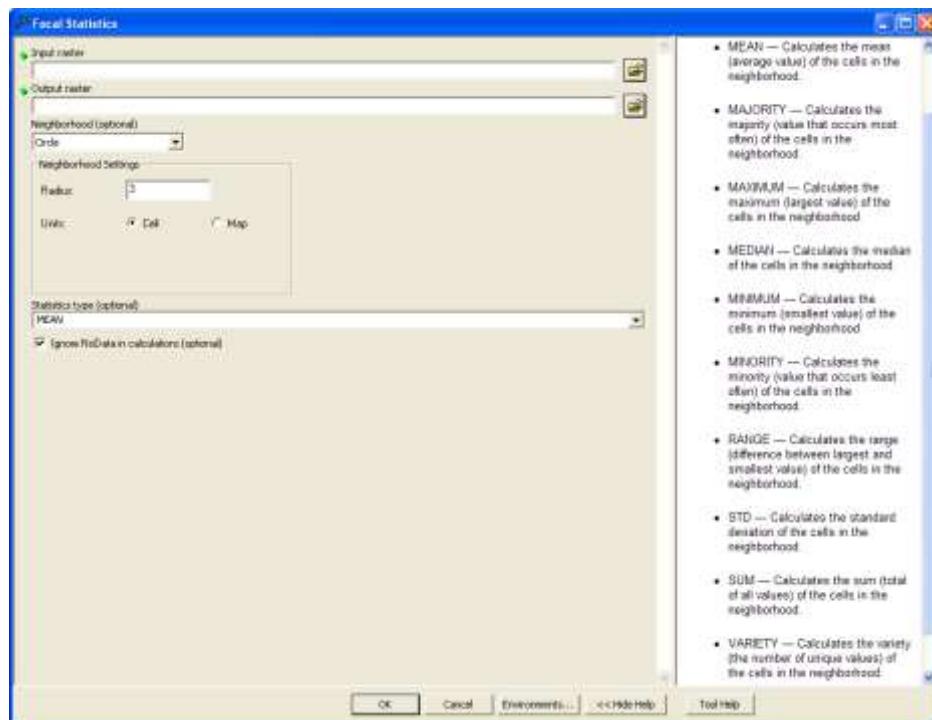
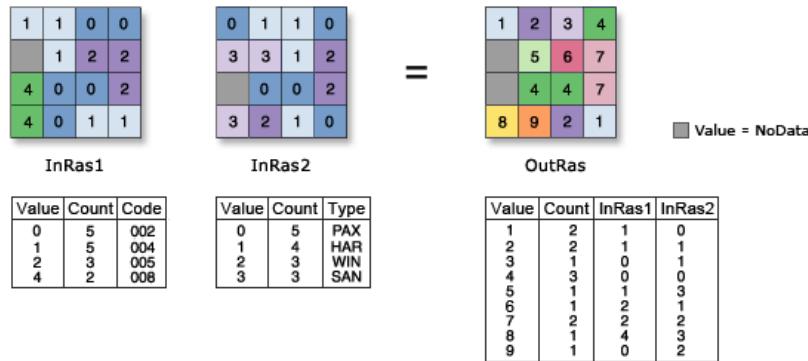
- Arcinfo Workstation / Arcdoc
- > 200 functions

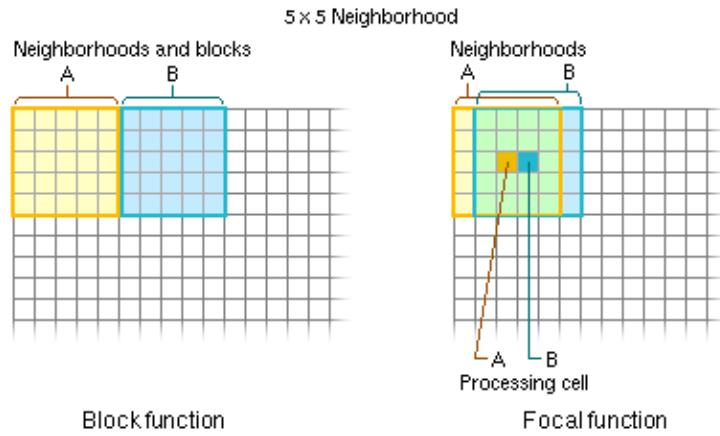


Raster Operations



Local Operator: Combine





Working with Nodata in RC

- ISNULL: convert Nodata to a value
- SETNULL: set cell value to Nodata
- CON: conditional function
- Examples
 - Replace Nodata with 0 in a DEM
`con(isnull([dem]), 0, [dem])`
 - Set slope > 15 to Nodata on the DEM
`setnull([slope]> 15, [dem])`

ISNULL() Function

The screenshot shows the ARC/INFO Help window with the title bar "ARC/INFO Help". The main content area displays the documentation for the "ISNULL()" function. The title "ISNULL()" is bolded at the top. Below it, the text "Available at: GRID" and "Usage" are shown. A note states: "returns '1' if the input value is NODATA, and '0' if it is not, on a cell-by-cell basis within the analysis window." The "Argument" section contains "`<grid>`" - an input integer or floating-point grid, or an expression resulting in a grid. The "Notes" section includes three bullet points: "Input values can be positive or negative.", "The output value types are always integer. The values are either 1 or 0.", and "Valid expressions include:" followed by four examples:

```
outgrid = isnull(ingrid1)
outgrid = isnull(-5.6 + ingrid1)
outgrid = isnull(ingrid1 + ingrid2)
outgrid = isnull(sin(ingrid1) * 4) + (focalsum(ingrid2))
```

SETNULL() Function

The screenshot shows the ARC/INFO Help window with the title bar "ARC/INFO Help". The main content area displays the documentation for the "SETNULL()" function. The title "SETNULL()" is bolded at the top. Below it, the text "Available at: GRID" and "Usage" are shown. A note states: "returns NODATA if the evaluation of the input condition is 'TRUE'; if it 'FALSE', returns the value specified by the grid, scalar or number on a cell-by-cell basis within the analysis window." The "Arguments" section contains two parts: "`<condition>, {grid | scalar | number}`" - input condition to be tested for Boolean 'TRUE' or 'FALSE'. The condition can be a relational expression or a single grid, scalar, number, or expression resulting in a single grid, scalar or number. and "[grid | scalar | number]" - defines what the output value will be if the evaluation of the condition is FALSE. If no argument is specified, the output will receive NODATA. Unless the desired result is a grid containing all NODATA, it is advisable to specify an output for this argument. The "grid" argument is described as an input integer or floating-point grid, or an expression resulting in a grid. The "scalar" argument is described as the current value of the specified scalar variable. The "number" argument is described as any integer or floating-point value, or an expression resulting in a number.

CON() Function

ARC/INFO Help

File Edit Bookmark Options Help

Help Topics Back <> Glossary Commands

CON()

Available at: GRID Usage Notes Discussion Related Topics

performs one or more conditional if/else evaluations on a cell-by-cell basis within the analysis window.

CON(<condition>, <true_expression>, <condition>, <true_expression>, ... <condition>, <true_expression>, {false_expression})

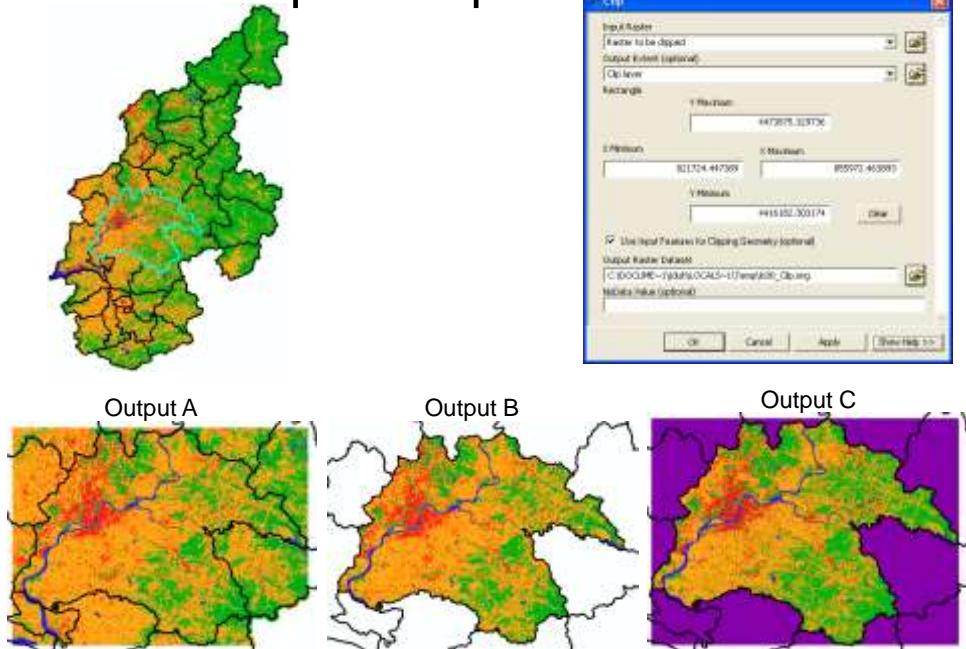
Arguments

<condition> - any valid Boolean or relational expression involving multiple grids, scalars, numbers, or expressions.

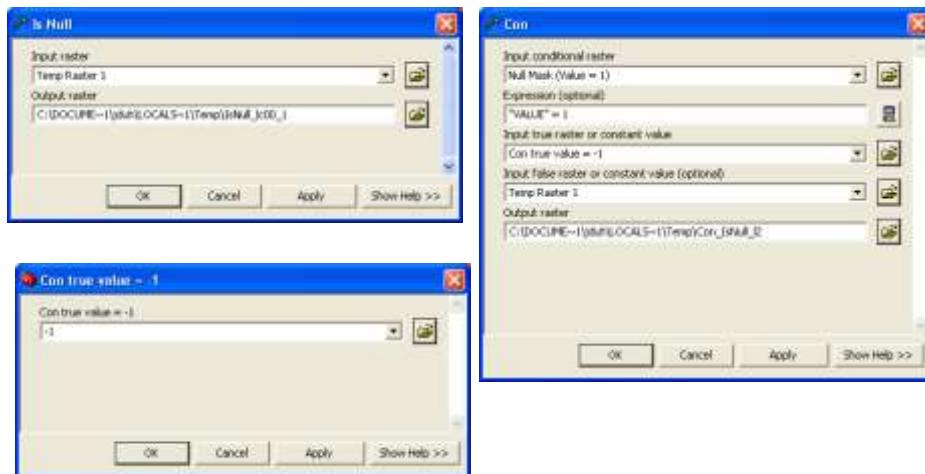
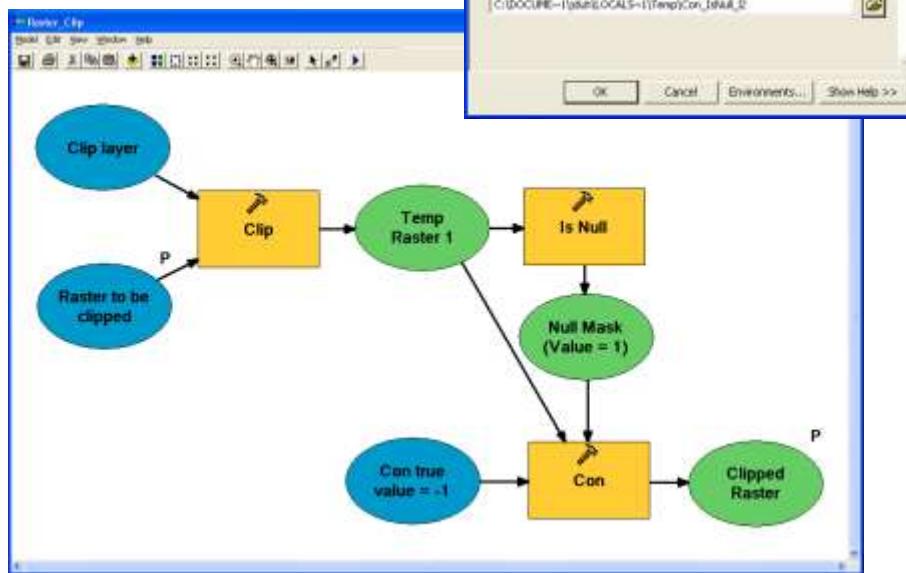
<true_expression> - the value or expression that will be used to compute the output value if the evaluation of the <condition> is TRUE. The input argument can be a grid, scalar or number, or any valid map algebra expression involving operators and functions that results in a valid input. Another CON function is valid input.

<false_expression> - the value or expression that will be used to compute the output value if none of the evaluations of the conditions is TRUE. The input argument can be a grid, scalar or number, or any valid map algebra expression involving operators and functions that results in a valid input. Another CON function is valid input.

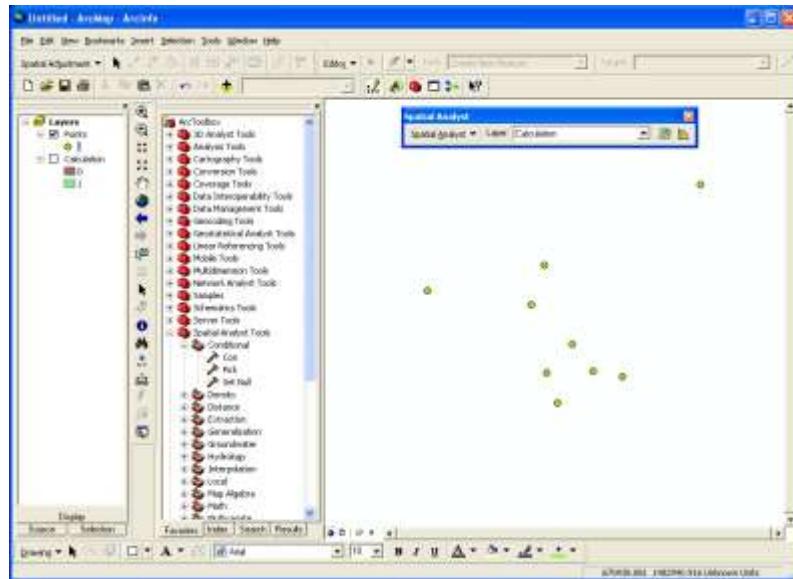
Raster Clip Example



Raster Clip

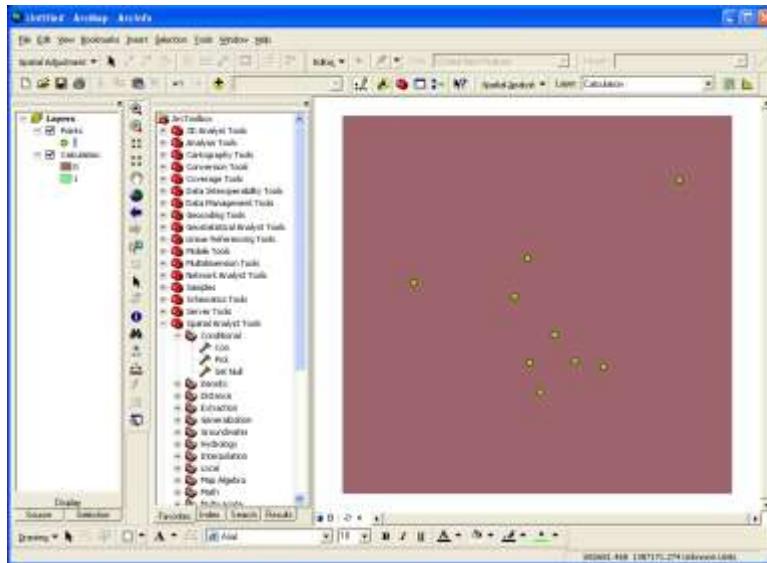


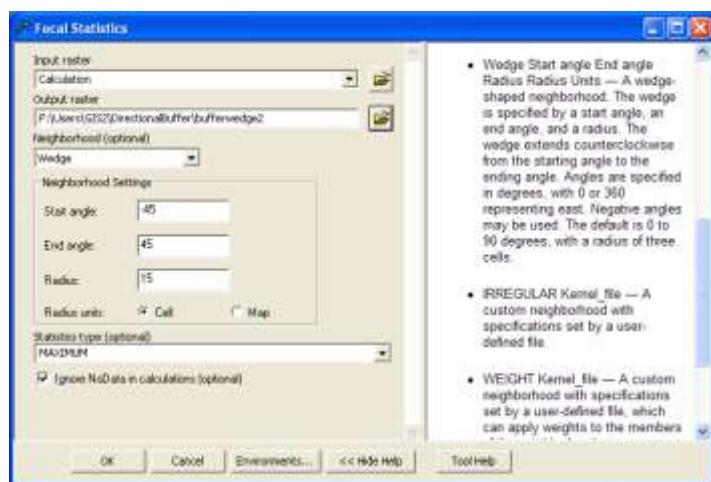
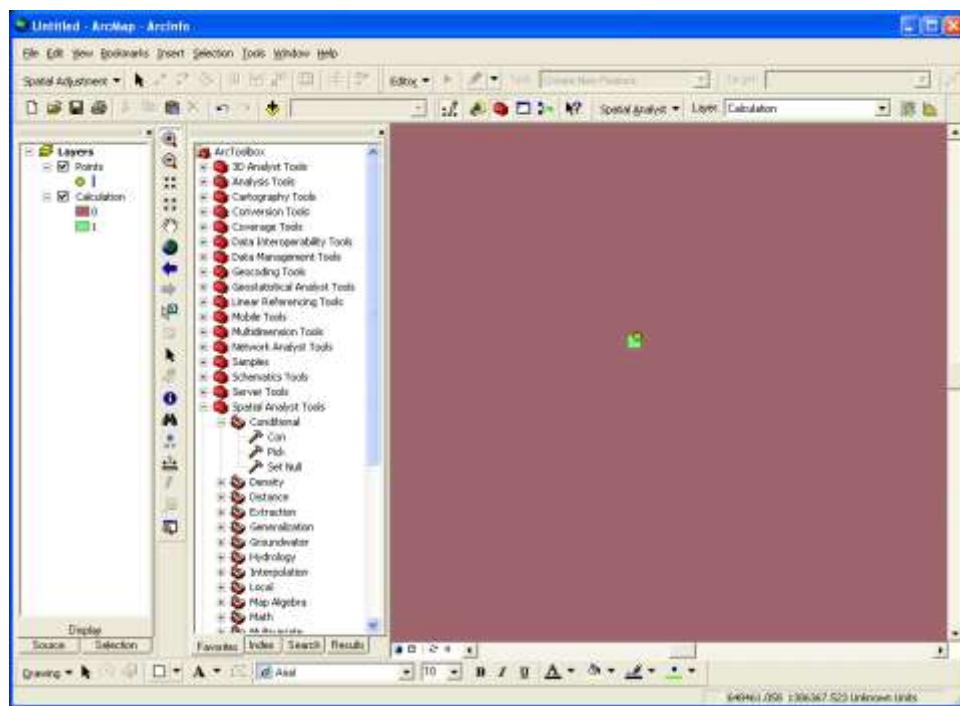
Raster Buffering

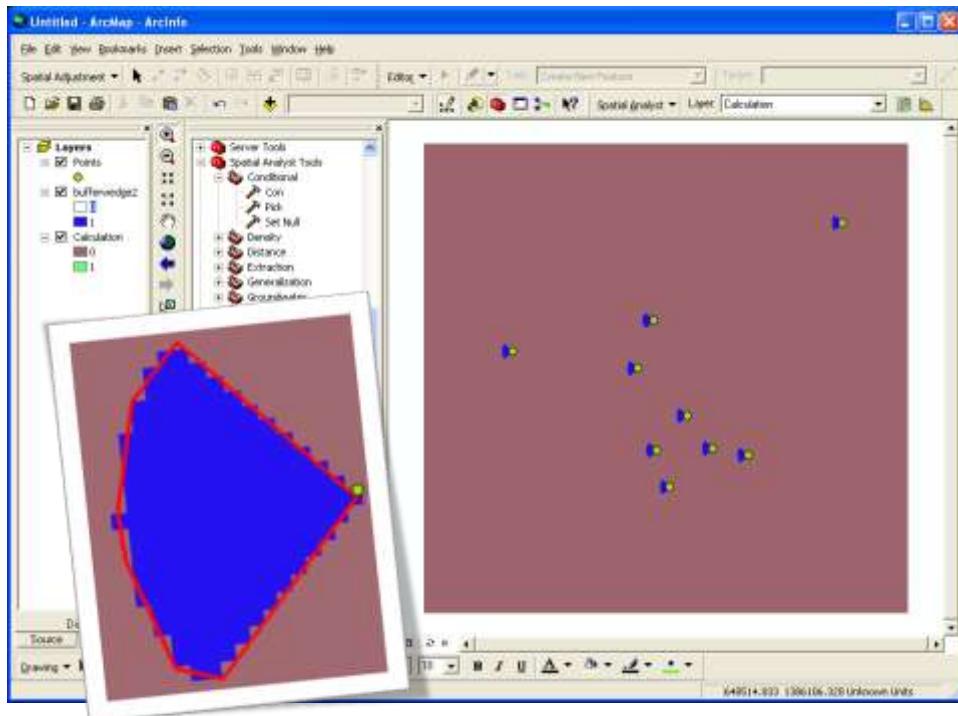


Point Features to Raster

- $\text{Con}(\text{isnull(pointg)}, 0, 1)$







Implementing Ordered Weighted Average in ArcGIS

- Raster Calculator

$$r1 = \text{rank}(1, [\text{factor1}], [\text{factor2}], [\text{factor3}])$$
$$r2 = \text{rank}(2, [\text{factor1}], [\text{factor2}], [\text{factor3}])$$
$$r3 = \text{rank}(3, [\text{factor1}], [\text{factor2}], [\text{factor3}])$$
$$\text{owavg} = [r1] * 0.5 + [r2] * 0.3 + [r3] * 0.2$$