
Data Access and Data Warehousing

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Outline

- Geolibraries
- Contrasting world views
- Object-oriented design
- Sharing information

The digital library

- The digital catalog
 - author, title, subject
 - ca 1985
- 10^6 books in a major research library
- 10^6 text characters per book
- 10^{12} total storage requirement
 - ca 1992
 - preWeb

The digital map library

- 10^6 maps and images
- 10^8 bytes per map or image
- 10^{14} bytes total
- Geographic location as the primary key
 - the *geolibrary*
- A physical geolibrary is infeasible
 - one-dimensional, discrete author/title/subject
 - multidimensional, continuous location

WICK PLACENAME SEARCH
Search the entire world for...

Find
er "Rome" if you want Rome, Italy.
[e information](#)

GENERAL SEARCH
Select collection to search
DL Catalog
[see collections](#)

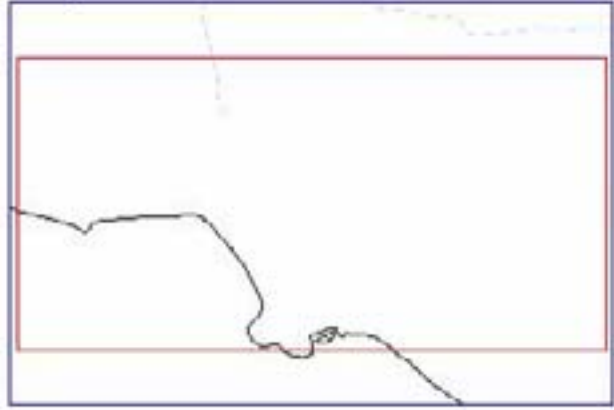
Set geographic region
the map to the right to set the geographic
ent of the search, or directly enter bounding
ordinates below.

N
34.43
W -118.97 -117.57 E
33.73
S

Words to search for

Any of the above words
All of the above words
Exact phrase

Map Browser



Click map to:
Recenter & Zoom in
Change location to:
--

Navigation controls including directional arrows, zoom in/out buttons, a shape selection tool, and a Reset button.

ADL Search Results

The query that produced these results can be found at [the bottom of this page](#).

- DRG o33117g6, Digital Raster Graphic of BLACK STAR CANYON, CA.**
Type: maps. Format: TIFF. Date: 1988. ADL identifier: adl_catalog:800279.
[HIGHLIGHT IN MAP](#) · [COMPLETE DESCRIPTION](#) · [BROWSE GRAPHIC](#) · [ACCESS/DOWNLOAD](#)
- DRG o33117g7, Digital Raster Graphic of ORANGE, CA.**
Type: maps. Format: TIFF. Date: 1981. ADL identifier: adl_catalog:800280.
[HIGHLIGHT IN MAP](#) · [COMPLETE DESCRIPTION](#) · [BROWSE GRAPHIC](#) · [ACCESS/DOWNLOAD](#)
- DRG o33117g8, Digital Raster Graphic of ANAHEIM, CA.**
Type: maps. Format: TIFF. Date: 1981. ADL identifier: adl_catalog:800281.
[HIGHLIGHT IN MAP](#) · [COMPLETE DESCRIPTION](#) · [BROWSE GRAPHIC](#) · [ACCESS/DOWNLOAD](#)

The Alexandria Digital Library

- 10^7 items, 10^{13} bytes
- Three ways of specifying location
 - pointing to a map
 - latitude and longitude
 - gazetteer
- The library paradigm
 - putting data in the user's hands
 - a gatekeeper
- Beyond maps and images
 - information with a geographic footprint

Instances of geolibraries

- www.alexandria.ucsb.edu
- National Geospatial Data Clearinghouse
 - www.fgdc.gov
- www.geographynetwork.com

NRC report

- "Distributed Geolibraries: Spatial Information Resources", 1999



www.nap.edu

“Imagine, for example, a young child going to a Digital Earth exhibit at a local museum. After donning a head-mounted display, she sees Earth as it appears from space. Using a data glove, she zooms in, using higher and higher levels of resolution, to see continents, then regions, countries, cities, and finally individual houses, trees, and other natural and man-made objects. Having found an area of the planet she is interested in exploring, she takes the equivalent of a ‘magic carpet ride’ through a 3-D visualization of the terrain.”

Perspectives on Digital Earth

- High-end visualization
 - an immersive environment
 - specialized hardware
 - massive bandwidth requirements
- Spin, zoom, pan
 - "fly-by" technology
- 4 orders of magnitude zoom
 - 10km to 1m



Does DE scale?

- 500,000,000 sq km
 - 5 million at 10km resolution
 - 500,000,000,000,000 at 1m resolution

Transmitting Digital Earth

- 1m resolution at T1 (order 10 megabits/sec)
 - 69.4 working years
- 1m resolution at 56k
 - done in 12,400 years
- The Internet-killer

What resolution do we really need?

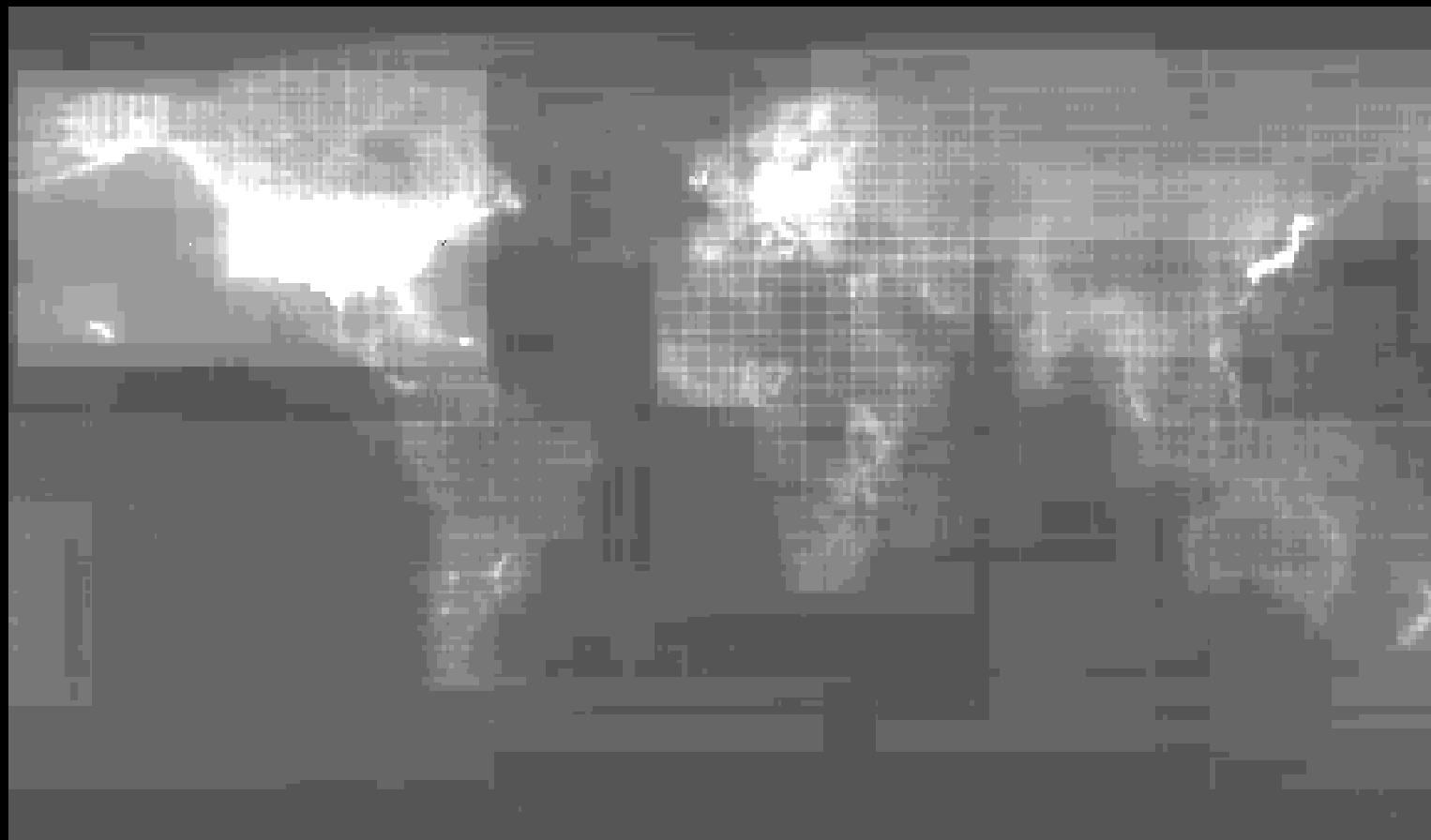
- Whole Earth at 10km
 - California at 1km
 - Santa Barbara County at 100m
- L/S (extent divided by resolution)
 - order 10^3 or 10^4
 - ratio for computer screen
 - ratio for human retina

The Internet can support DE

- 1 refresh per second, 1 megapixel images ($L/S=10^3$)
 - T1 rates without compression
 - 10+ refreshes per second with compression
 - sufficient for zoom, pan, flyby

Research challenges for geolibraries

- Defining footprints
 - fuzzy, vernacular
- Access for the child of ten
 - scale
- Search over a distributed archive
 - search engines
 - object-level metadata (OLM)
 - collection-level metadata (CLM)

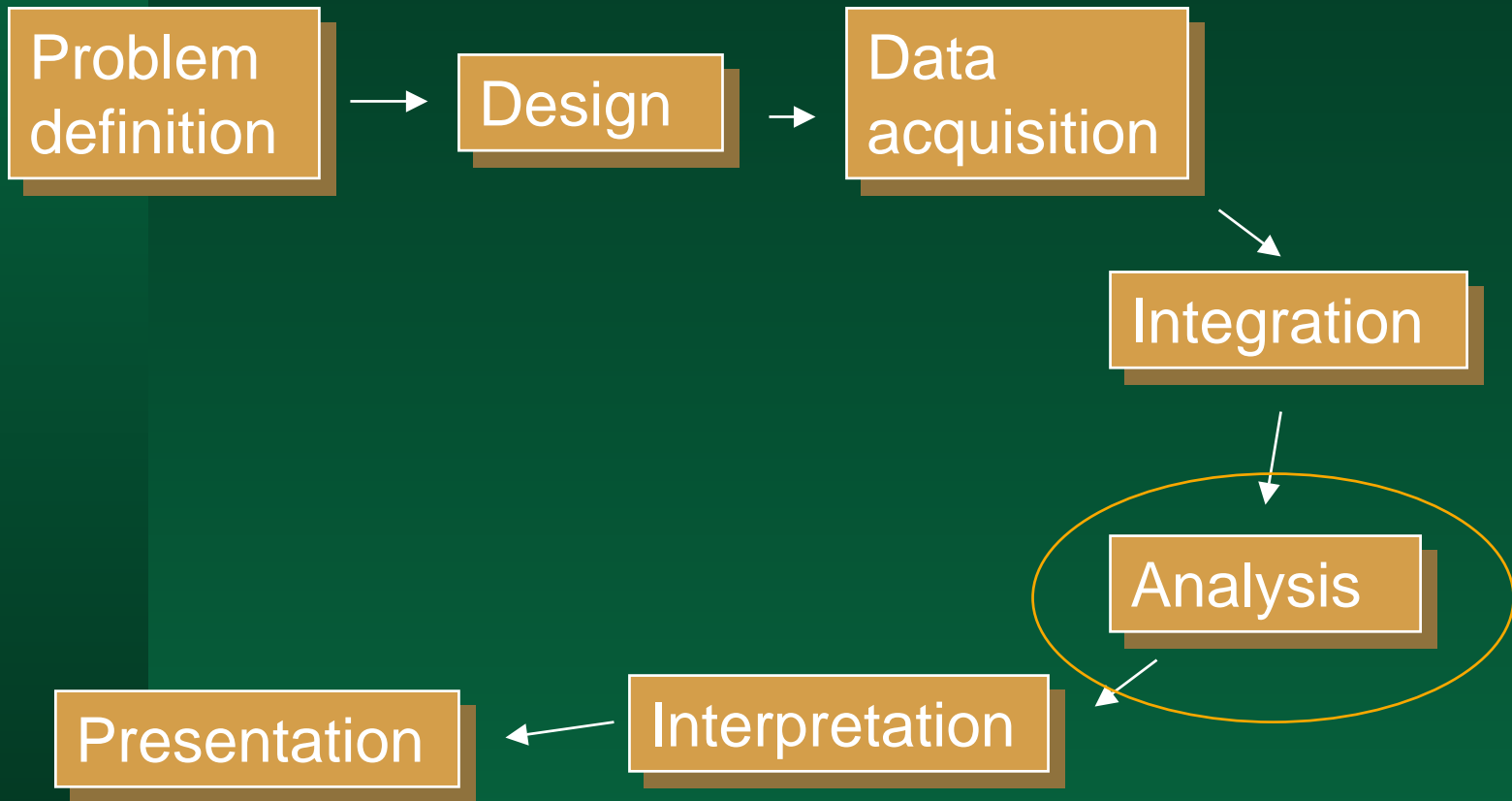


CLM of the Alexandria Digital Library

Research challenges (2)

- Approaches to CLM
 - by data type
 - ortho.mit.edu
 - by area of the globe
 - SRI's Digital Earth
 - the one stop shop
 - www.fgdc.gov
 - a new generation of search engines
 - identifying footprints

Stages of problem solving



Why does it take so long?

- Analysis at the speed of light
- Why can't we solve problems in real time?
- How can we make it faster?

Dean Waldo

View of the Outer Banks of North Carolina
from Apollo 9

This photograph was taken on March 12, 1969 at 4
10:00 a.m. EST, from an altitude of about 120 miles.

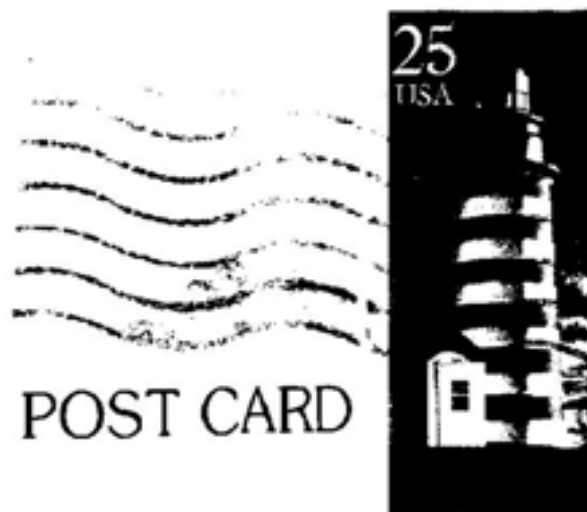
Posted at the old seafaring
village of Hatteras, I know
this card, with its complete
and accurate address will
get to you.

A pinhole shows you
where we are—

Yours Geographically

Dean

Elizabeth City News Co. Elizabeth City, North Carolina



POST CARD

WEST QUODDY HEAD LIGHT

Professor Waldo Tobler
34° 26' 41" N
119° 48' 26" W

Plastichrome®

PRINTED
IN IRELAND





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ZOOM + ZOOM - PAN WORLD

Your US Address
 Address:
 City:
 State: (30)
 Zip Code: Clear

Famous Places
 Select a category: World Cities
 Select a location:



© 1999 MapQuest.com, Inc.; © 1999 Navigation Tech

Click or drag in the main map to zoom IN.



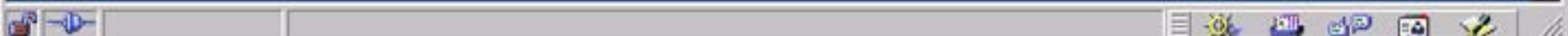
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Share Folder

e: []

- E:\
- 176b_labs
- Acrobat3
- Acrobat4
- adl
- ADOBEAPP
- ArcFM Water

Choose the directory where your data files are located

Search Complete!

161 Files in your library!

Find

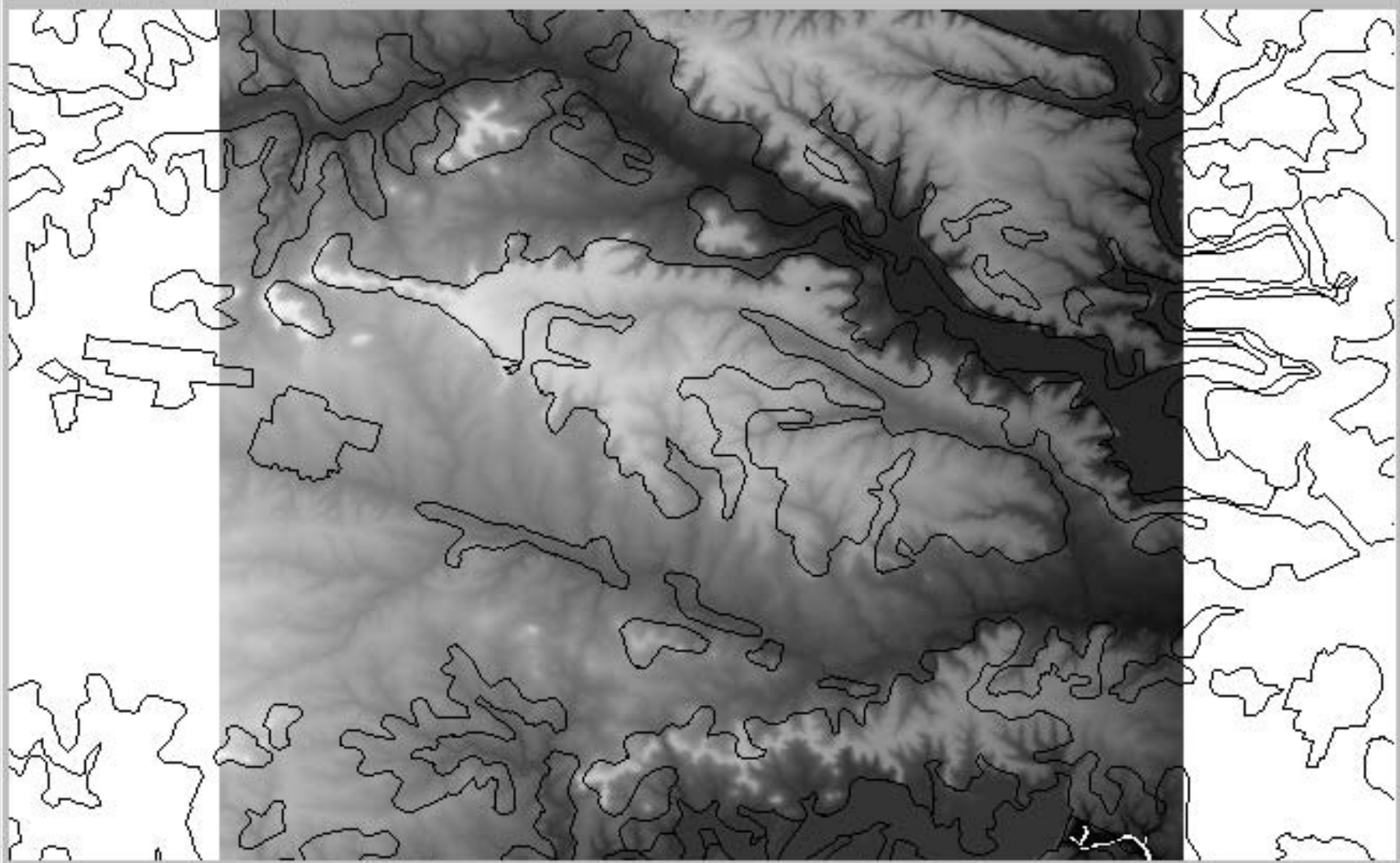
Theme	Type	Adapter	Path Name	File Name
DTED/Level 0/33d00 N/98d00 W	Image	dted	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/dted0/dt...	DTED(DISK
DTED/Level 1/32d00 N/98d00 W	Image	dted	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/dted1/dt...	DTED(DISK
DTED/Level 2/31d15 N/97d45 W	Image	dted	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/dted2/dt...	DTED(DISK
225886	Matrix	geotiff	e:/176b_labs/225886.tif	225886
225886	Image	geotiff	e:/176b_labs/225886.tif	225886
CADRG/1:50K/zone1/32d00 N/98d...	Image	rpf	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/cadrg/rpf	1:50K@1@
CADRG/1:50K/zone2/32d00 N/98d...	Image	rpf	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/cadrg/rpf	1:50K@2@
CADRG/1:1M/zone1/33d06 N/99d1...	Image	rpf	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/cadrg/rpf	1:1M@1@
CADRG/1:1M/zone2/33d06 N/100d...	Image	rpf	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/cadrg/rpf	1:1M@2@
CADRG/1:250K/zone1/32d05 N/98...	Image	rpf	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/cadrg/rpf	1:250K@1@
CADRG/1:250K/zone2/32d05 N/98...	Image	rpf	e:/GlobalGeo/Common/Geodata/demo/cadrg/rpf	1:250K@2@
uscnty	Area	shp	e:/176b_labs	uscnty

Map Selected Coverage(s)

Share Data

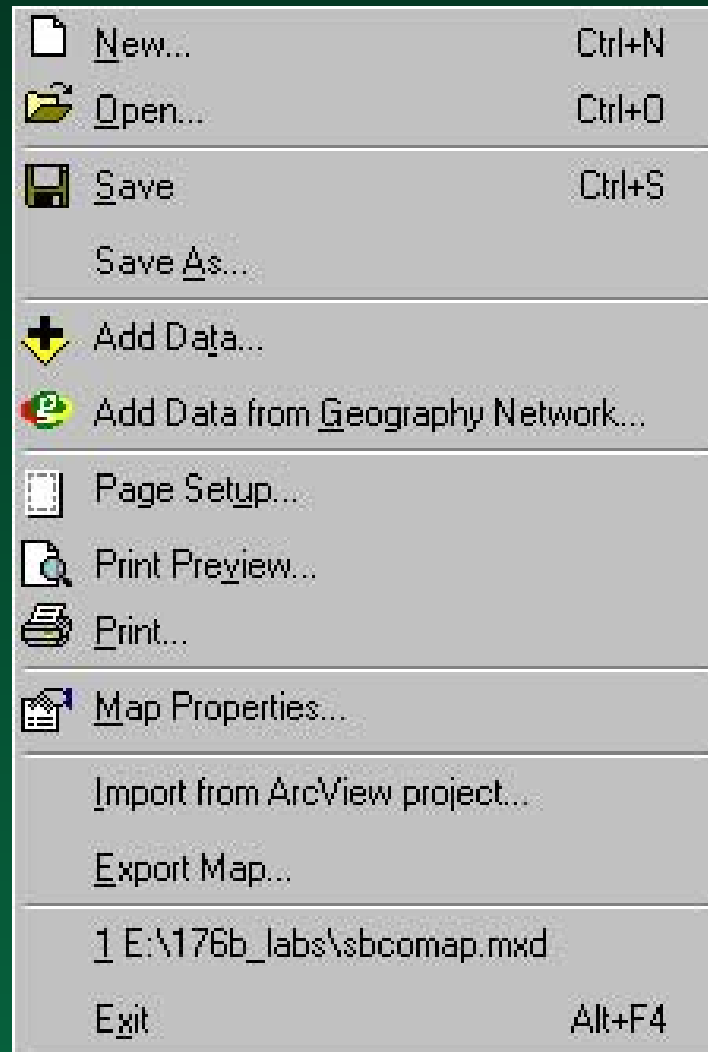
File Edit Tools ?

Personal Library | Map | Query/Legend



Coordinates : X= -97.79,Y= 31.05

Scale: 1:201000



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**Featured Content****U.S. Census
TIGER 2000**

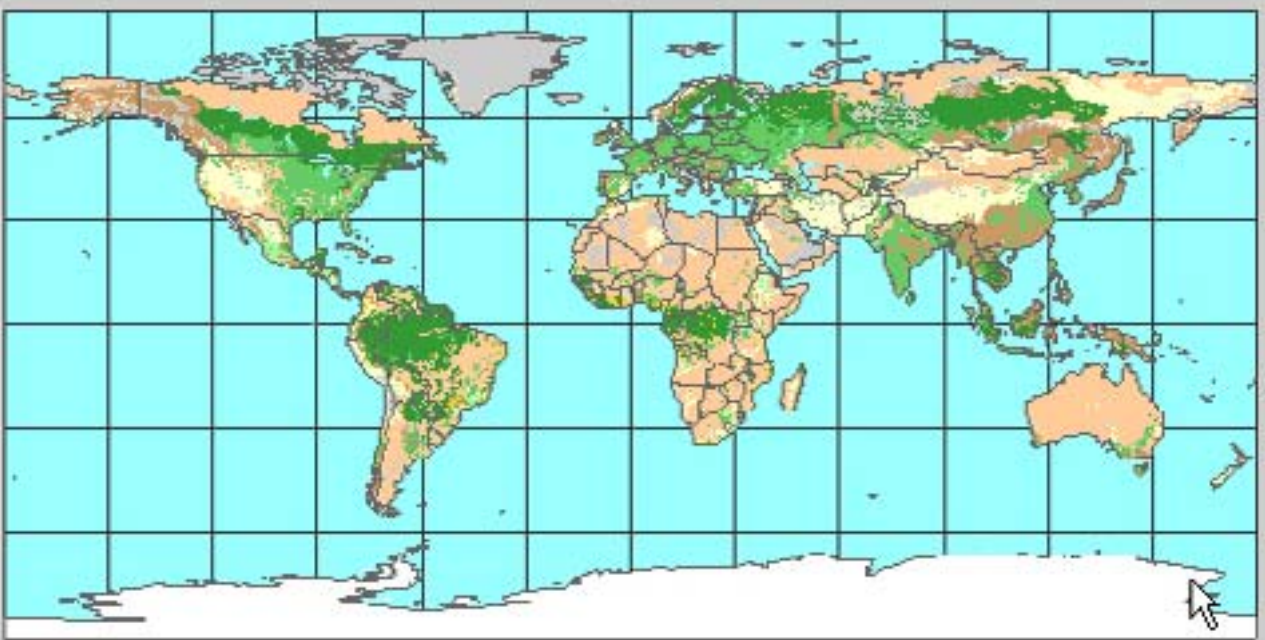
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File Edit View Insert Selection Tools Window Help

1:305,926,920

35%

- Layers
 - ESHI_Landuse
 - Capital Cities
 - ESRI.aa_city.l
 - Large Capital C
 - Major Cities
 - ESRI.aa_city.l
 - 1-2 Million
 - 2-3 Million
 - 3-10 Million
 - Boundary Lines
 - ESRI.aa_cour
 - International
 - Coastline
 - Country Boundaries
 - Rivers
 - Water Bodies

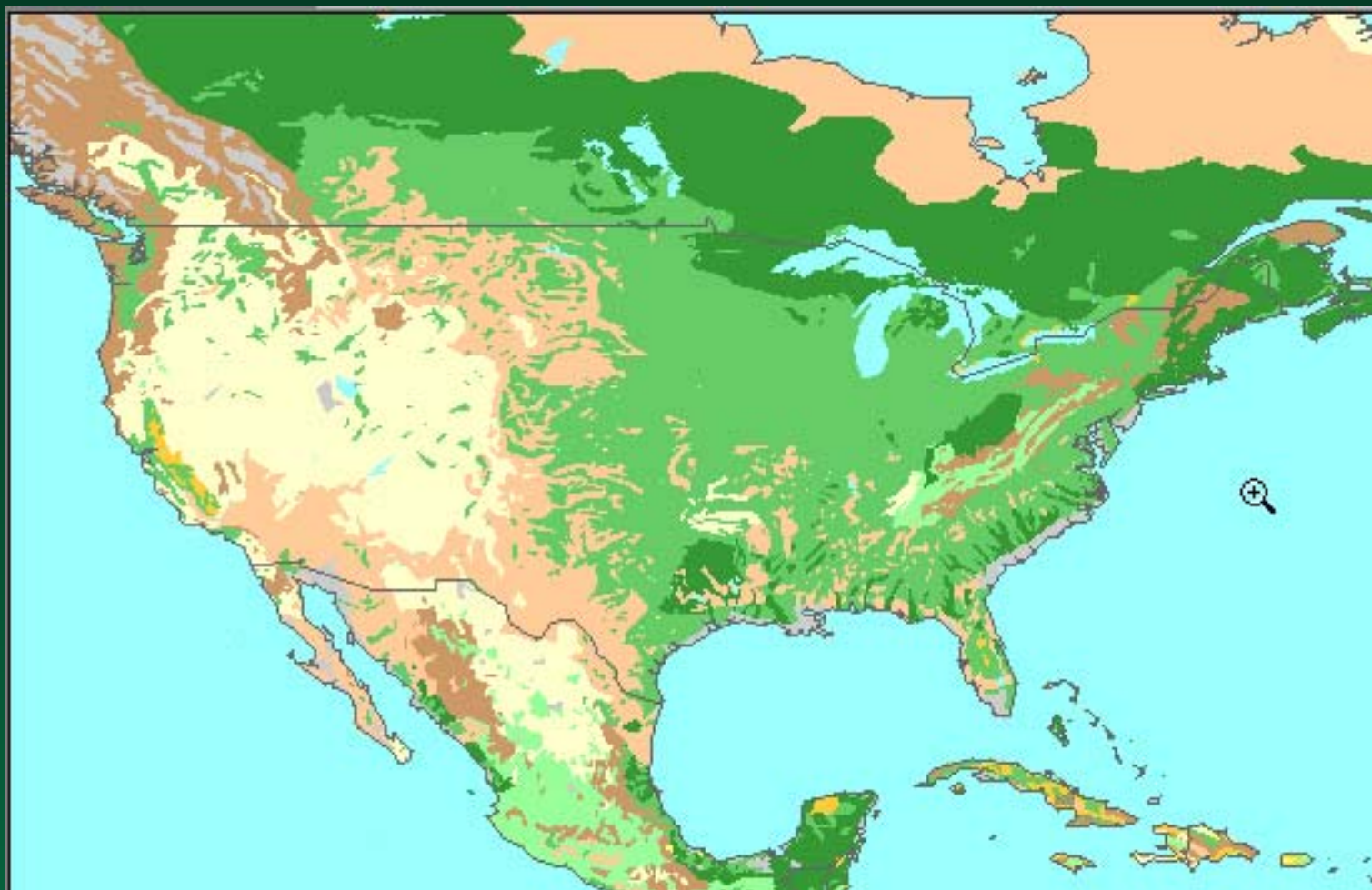


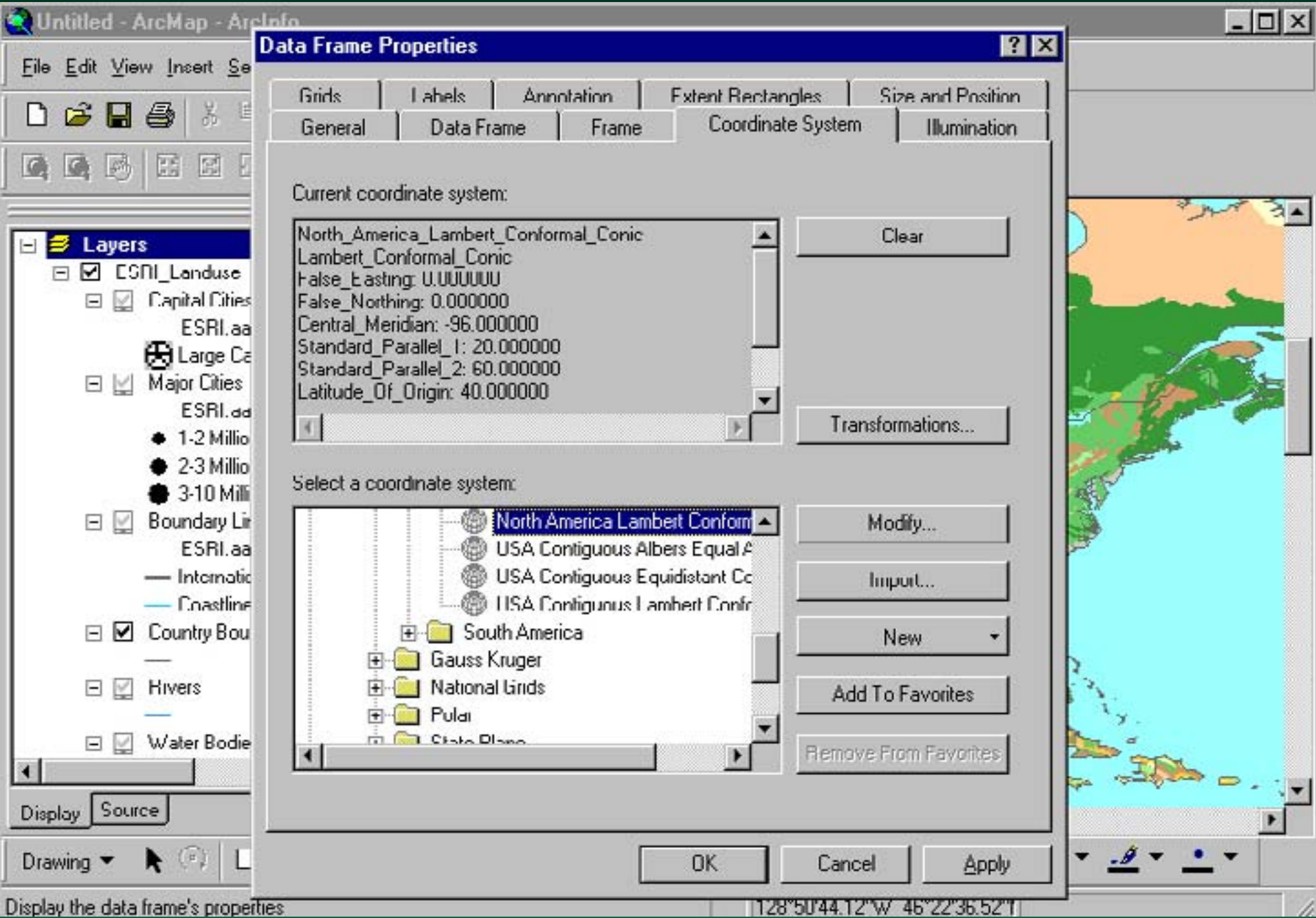
Display Source

Drawing

Arial 10

B I U





Data Frame Properties

- Grids
- Labels
- Annotation
- Extent Rectangles
- Size and Position
- General
- Data Frame
- Frame
- Coordinate System
- Illumination

Current coordinate system:

North_America_Lambert_Conformal_Conic
Lambert_Conformal_Conic
False_Easting: 0.000000
False_Northing: 0.000000
Central_Meridian: -96.000000
Standard_Parallel_1: 20.000000
Standard_Parallel_2: 60.000000
Latitude_Of_Origin: 40.000000

Clear

Transformations...

Select a coordinate system:

- North America Lambert Conformal Conic
- USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area
- USA Contiguous Equidistant Conic
- USA Contiguous Lambert Conformal Conic
- South America
 - Gauss Kruger
 - National Grids
 - Polar
 - State Plane

Modify...

Input...

New

Add To Favorites

Remove From Favorites

OK

Cancel

Apply

Display Source

Drawing

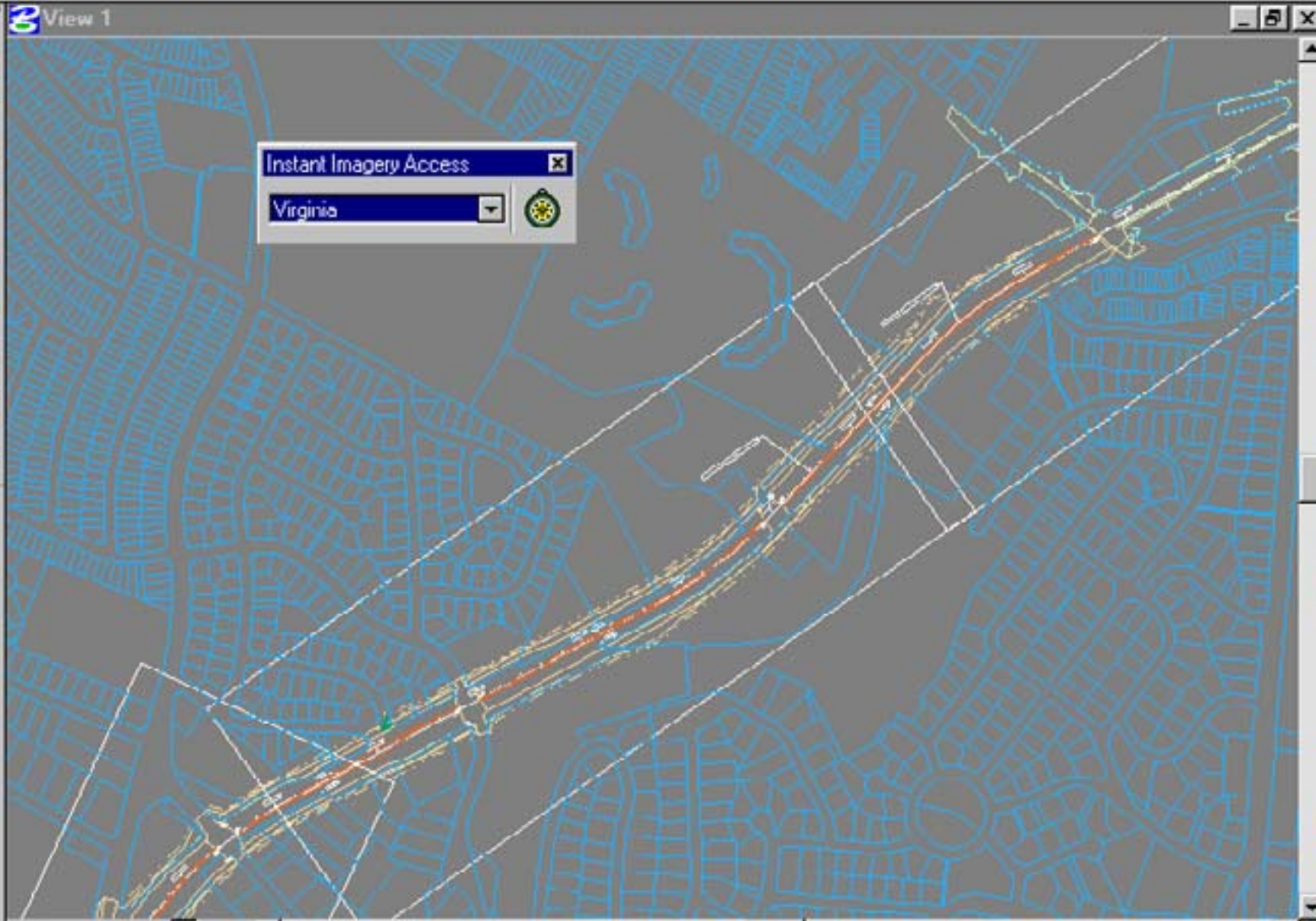
Display the data frame's properties

128°50'44.12"W 46°22'36.52"N





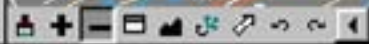

The tool palette on the left side of the MicroStation V8 interface contains various icons for navigation and editing. From top to bottom, the icons include: a mouse cursor, a dashed box for selection, a lightbulb for visibility, a grid, a square, a circle, a magnifying glass for zoom, a red 'A' for annotation, a lightbulb with a star, a ruler, a pencil, a green globe, a square with a plus sign, a red 'X' for deletion, a document icon, a yellow folder icon, an information icon 'i', a square with a plus sign, and a green globe icon.





Instant Imagery Access

Virginia





Objectives of interoperability

- Using technology to overcome differences
 - rather than imposing uniformity
 - enabling rather than intrusive
 - specifications not standards
- Bridging information communities
- Speeding and easing access to data

Major forces in spatial data interoperability

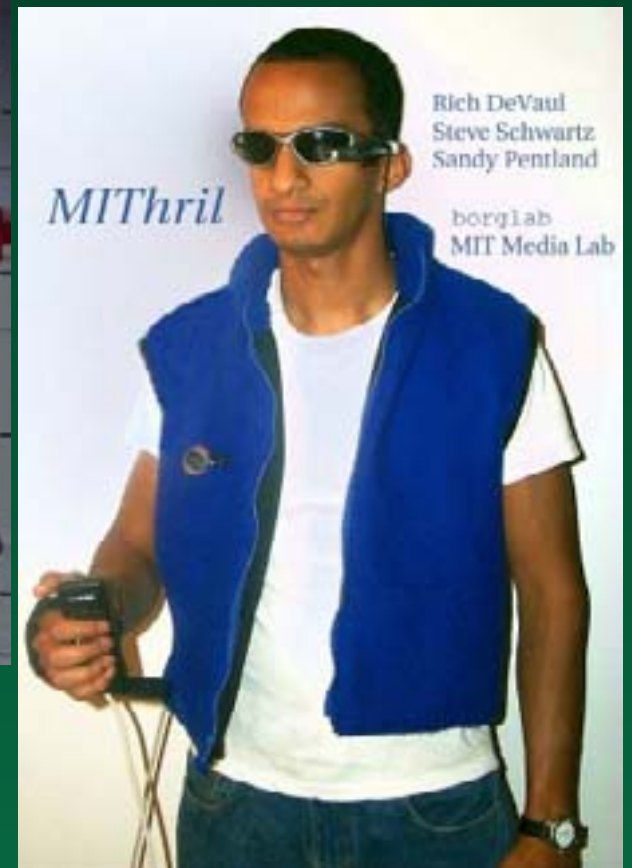
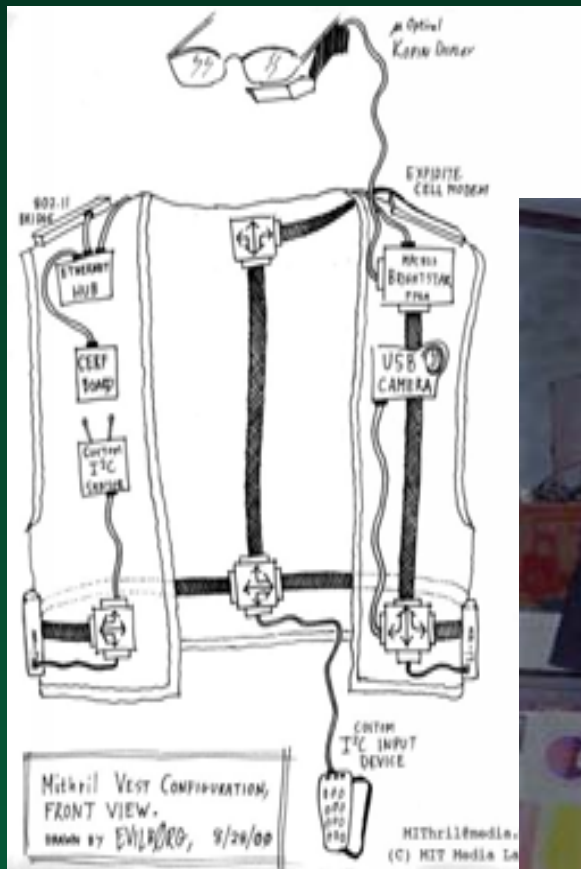
- National Spatial Data Infrastructure
 - Federal Geographic Data Committee
- Open GIS Consortium
 - industry, government, academic
- National, regional, and international standards organizations

GIS in the field

- Mobile, traveling with the user
- Ubiquitous, operating anywhere
- Augmenting the senses with information from digital representations
 - of the past
 - of what is beyond the senses
 - of the future







CharmIT™ Developer's Kit



- CharmIT™ is built on the PC/104 specification, which has been an industry standard for embedded computing for nearly ten years
- hundreds of companies manufacture a wide variety of PC/104 hardware
- majority of components are low power and ruggedized
- CharmIT™ Developer's Kit is lower cost (approximately \$2000), low power (approximately 7 watts with Jumptec 266) and offers enough computing power for most everyday wearable tasks

Head-mounted displays



ClipOn Display (\$2500)

-evaluation kit comes with a belt-worn, VGA interface box connected to the display by a 4' cable

Display format: 640x480, 24-Bit color, 60 Hz refresh rate

Field of View: Approximately 16 degrees horizontal



Integrated Eyeglassisplays (\$5000)

Text input



- The Twiddler2 chorded keyboard is designed for one-handed input with an array of 12 finger keys and six thumb keys.
- Frequent users can enter text at close to two-hand touch-typing speeds.

User interface for augmented vision



Augmented: see-through map plus locator

Viewed reality

View options











Field-work applications

- Finding oneself in the field
 - recovering past sample locations
- Accessing previously collected data
 - the previous census
- Analyzing data continuously
 - progressive formation of geographic knowledge

Location as attribute

- The data table
 - Census summary table
 - county-level health statistics
- What value is location as an explanatory variable?
- Linking the table to a boundary file
 - enabling maps of summary data

Tract	Pop	Location	Shape
1	3786	x,y	
2	2966	x,y	
3	5001	x,y	
4	4983	x,y	
5	4130	x,y	
6	3229	x,y	
7	4086	x,y	
8	3979	x,y	

Abstraction of geographic space

- Cartograms



- Invariance under rotation, displacement
- Reconstruction from a distance matrix
- Reconstruction from ranked distances
 - ordered metric data (Coombs)

Space as a matrix

- W where w_{ij} is some measure of interaction
 - adjacency
 - decreasing function of distance
 - invariant under rotation, displacement
 - readily obtained from a GIS

Applications of the W matrix

- Spatial regression
 - add spatially lagged terms weighted by W
 - Anselin's SPACESTAT
- Moran and Geary indices of spatial dependence

$$c = \frac{(n-1) \sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} (x_i - x_j)^2}{2 \sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \sum_i (x_i - a)^2}$$

The location-as-attribute world view

- Objective: scientific explanation, understanding of social processes
 - is location an explanatory factor?
- Relative location as expressed in the W matrix
 - a surrogate for spatial interaction
 - reflecting costs of transport, probability of interaction and acquaintance, probability of migration or travel, probability of seed dispersal

The Data Documentation Initiative

- A multinational multidisciplinary effort
- A standard for description of dataset contents
- Social science focus
- Geography working group
 - joint meeting August 02

Two world views

- Location as continuum
 - the FGDC metadata standard
 - ISO 19115
 - attribute tables as part of GIS
- Location as attribute
 - the DDI standard
- Reinforced by technical GIS design
 - the hybrid model
 - attributes in an RDBMS
 - geometry in a specialized file structure
 - ARC/INFO

Object-oriented design

- Objects as instances of classes
- Classes inherit properties of more generalized classes (*inheritance*)
- Methods associated with classes (*encapsulation*)

Specialized GIS data models

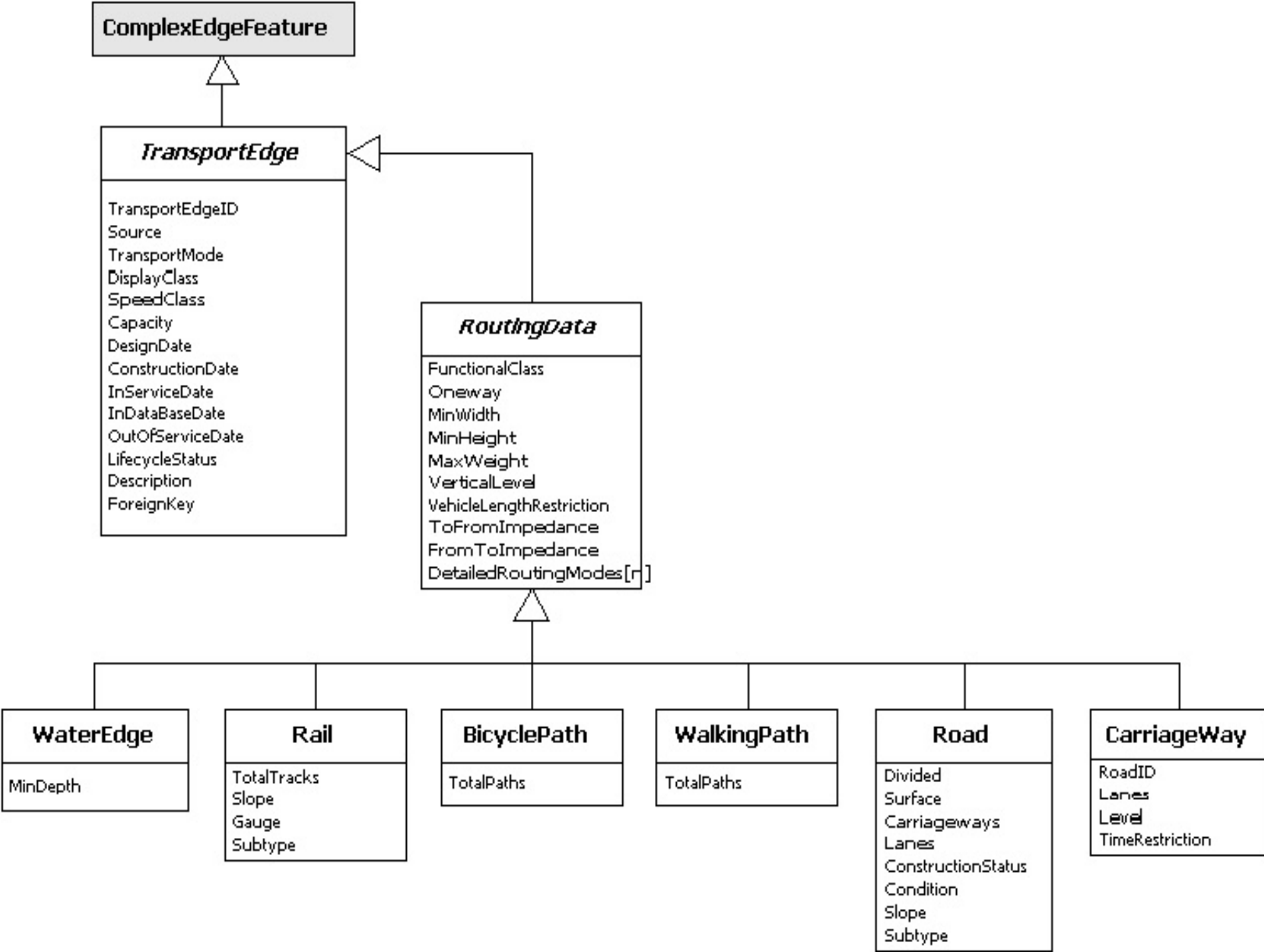
- The basic elements built into the GIS
 - points, lines, areas
 - the GIS mainstream
- How these elements are specialized in application domains (vertical markets)
 - railroad track as a class of transportation link
 - transportation link as a class of line

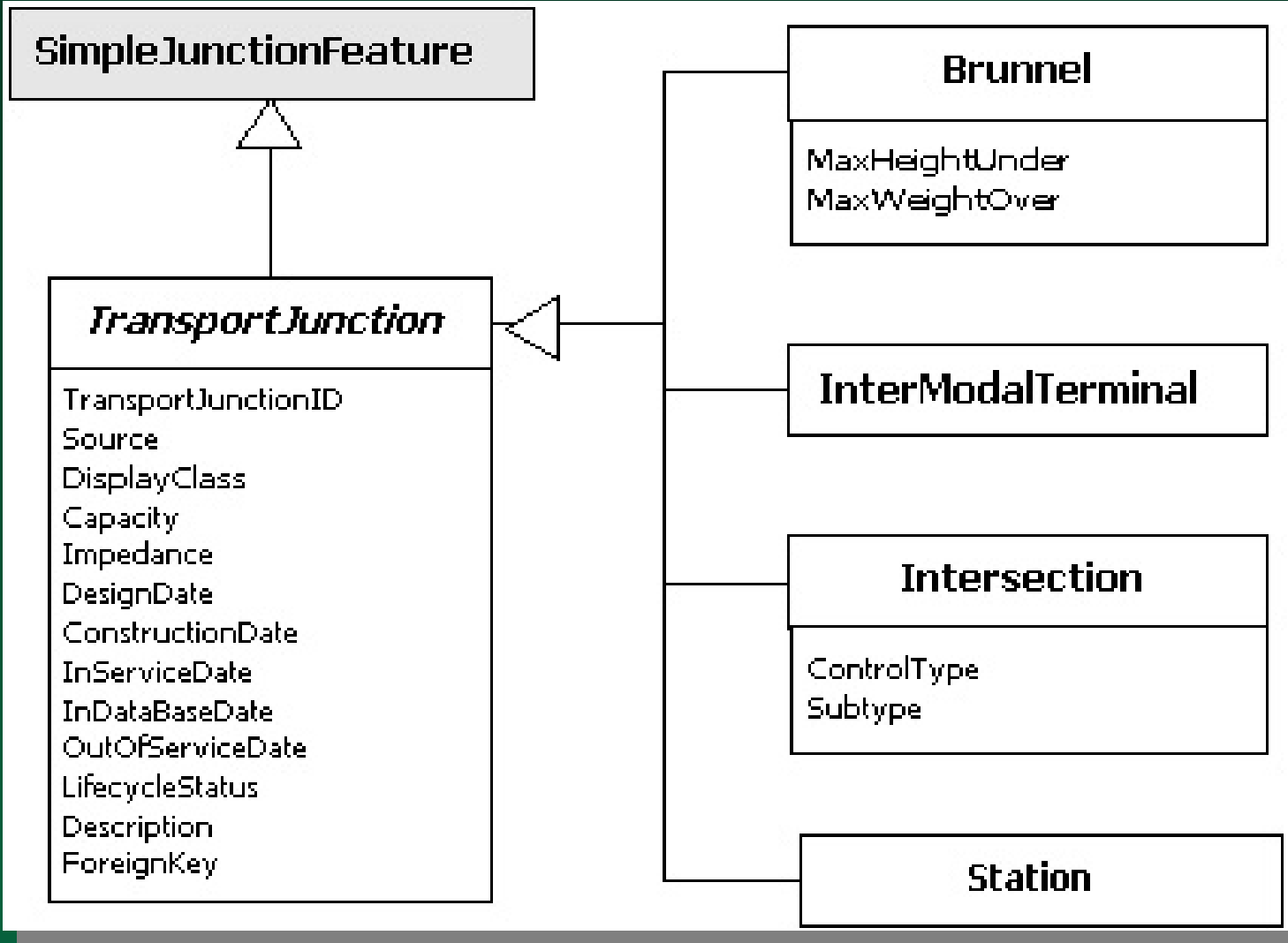
Unified Modeling Language

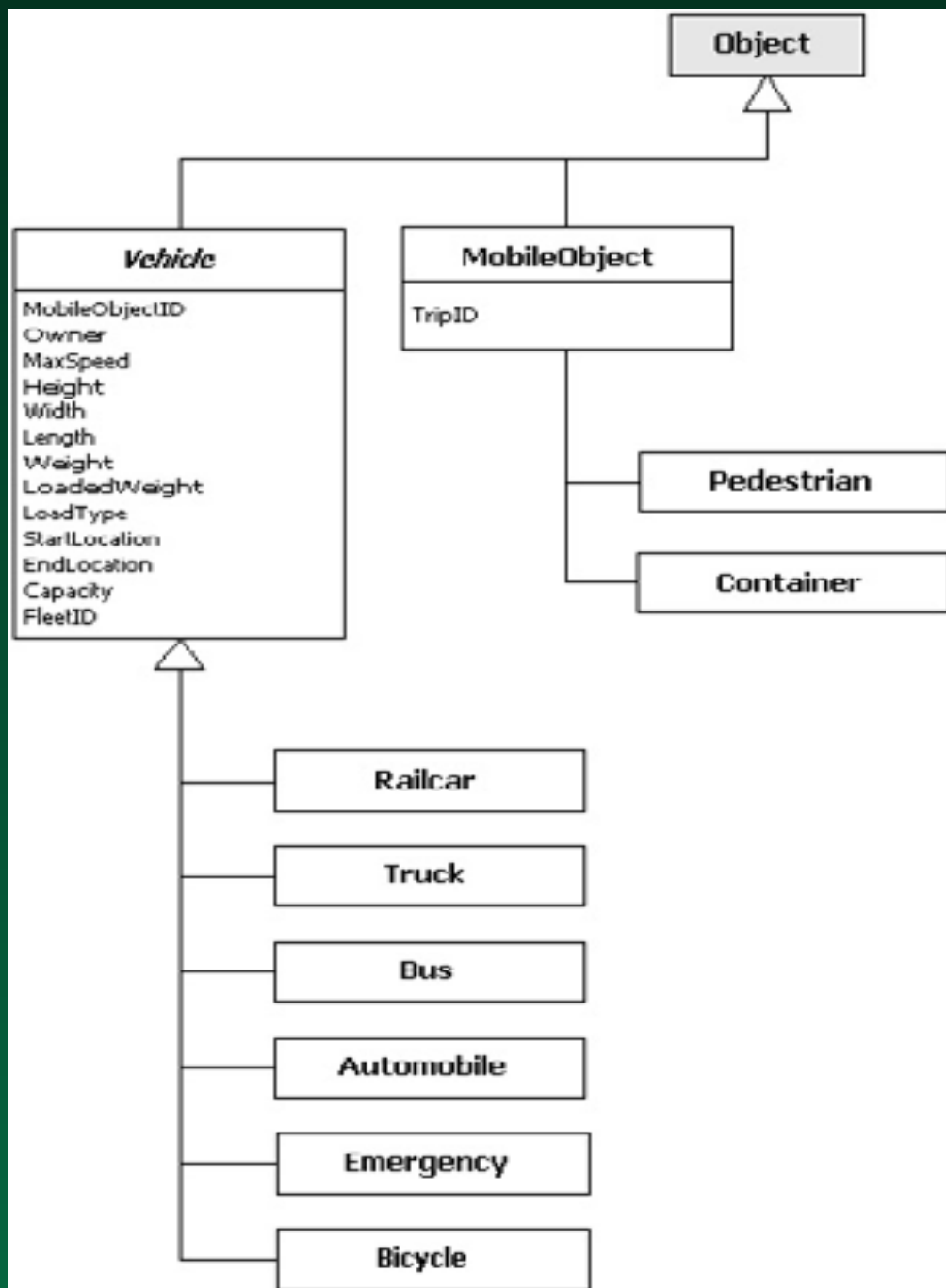
- Visual representation of a data model
 - conventional symbols
 - implemented in Visio
- Creation of database layout
 - use CASE tools
 - build tables
 - populate tables with data

UNETRANS

- Helping transportation users of ArcGIS by providing a database framework that includes familiar elements
 - contains the core items
 - is easy to extend and specialize
 - add new attributes
 - add specialized classes







But what about metadata?

- At the class (table) level?
- At the database level?
- Granularity
 - an unresolved issue

A comprehensive view of information

- To be sharable, information must be digital
- Many types of information
 - maps, images
 - tables
 - text
 - methods
 - simulation models
- What is the relative value per bit?
 - Windows XP >> a cloudy Ikonos image
 - academic paper >> survey data used

The infrastructure of information sharing

- Metadata standard
- Archives
- Interoperability
- To date, almost exclusively about data
 - much less about methods

Towards an infrastructure for dynamic models

- Infrastructure for sharing
 - search
 - discovery
 - evaluation of fitness for use
 - acquisition
 - execution
- Server-side or client-side execution

Falling through the cracks

- Text-sharing infrastructure
 - libraries, bookstores, books, journals, WWW, search engines
- Data-sharing infrastructure
 - metadata schema, archives, clearinghouses, data centers
- Model-sharing infrastructure
 - models are the highest form of sharable knowledge of the Earth system

Current status

- Some archives
 - some pre-WWW
- No standards
- No clearinghouses
- www.ncgia.ucsb.edu/~scott

Research in Metadata for Computer Models

[Models available over the Web](#)

[Model research and articles](#)

[Metadata & Cataloging: Examples, Ideas & Articles](#)

[Meetings](#)

[Interviews](#)

[Readings](#)

[Reporting Model 'Fitness of Use' or 'Validation' in Metadata](#)

[Comparison chart for Model Metadata](#)

[An Easier Method for Metadata Collection](#)

[Creating a Computer Model Metadata Standard](#)

A Special thanks to the people at The National Science Foundation for their support of the Research Education for Undergraduates program.

[link to Geography 5, Fall 2000](#)

Building a metadata standard for describing models

- A model is a transformation
 - characterized by metadata for inputs and outputs
- Write down the key elements
 - compare FGDC CSDGM
- How do humans do it?
 - we've been doing it for decades
- A first-draft standard

Conclusions

- Instant geospatial data now feasible
 - access to distributed archives
- CLM is a problem
 - only experts know where to look
 - the one-stop shop will not happen
- Geohealth embodies two distinct world views
 - location as continuum
 - location as attribute
- Effective sharing of data must somehow embrace both
 - perhaps through new data-modeling technologies

Conclusions (2)

- Data may not be the most valuable type of information
 - other types may justify greater investment in sharing infrastructure
 - a holistic approach to information sharing is needed in geohealth