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Commentary

Spatial analysis of geographic information system

Kalita Wong*

Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK.

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ABOUT THE STUDY

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a class of database that combines software tools for managing, analysing, and displaying data with geographic data (descriptions of phenomena for which location is relevant). A system like this might be thought of in a larger sense to encompass institutional organisations, protocols, workflows, and a body of knowledge on pertinent concepts, and human users and support workers.

GIS is the most popular word for the sector of business and profession that deals with these systems. It belongs to the larger geospatial field, which also covers GPS, remote sensing, etc., and is essentially equivalent to geoinformatics. The term "GI Science" is more frequently used to refer to the academic field of geographic information science, which analyses these systems and the geographic principles that underlie them. There are many different technologies, procedures, techniques, and methods that use geographic information systems. They pertain to engineering, planning, management, transport/logistics, insurance, telecommunications, and business, among other processes and applications. GIS and location intelligence applications, which rely on geographic analysis and visualisation, are thus at the core of location-enabled services.

Spatial analysis

Spatial analysis using GIS is a fast evolving area, and analytical tools are increasingly being included in GIS packages as add-ons, optional toolsets, or standard built-in features. These are frequently offered by the original software providers (commercial vendors or cooperative non-profit development teams), although occasionally third parties may offer facilities that have been established. Numerous solutions also provide Software Development Kits (SDKs), support for programming languages and other languages, scripting capabilities, and/or specialised interfaces for creating one's own analytical tools or variants. As a result of the greater accessibility, "spatial intelligence," a new aspect of business intelligence, has emerged. When supplied publicly *via* an intranet, it democratises access to geographic and social network data. Based on GIS spatial analysis, geospatial intelligence has also emerged as a crucial component of security. GIS as a whole can be compared to any digitisation process or conversion to a vectorial form.

Data analysis

It is challenging to match rainfall amounts measured at various locations, such as airports, television stations and schools, to wetlands maps. However, using information from information points, a GIS can be used to represent the two-and three-dimensional properties of the Earth's surface, subsurface, and atmosphere. For instance, a GIS may easily produce a map with contour lines that represent various rainfall amounts. Such a map can be compared to a contour map of rainfall. A variety of advanced techniques can be used to extrapolate surface properties from a small set of point observations. Any other map in a GIS covering the same area can be superimposed over a two-dimensional contour map made from surface modelling of rainfall point measurements. Additional information, such as the viability of water power as a renewable energy source, can then be provided using this GIS-derived map. The best geographic potential for a place can be determined by comparing the geographic potential of various renewable energy sources using GIS.

Terrain analysis

Numerous geographic tasks, including hydrology, earthworks, and biogeography, involve the topography, or contour of the earth's surface. Therefore, a GIS frequently uses a raster Digital Elevation Model (DEM) or a triangulated irregular network as its primary dataset for Terrain Information (TIN). Most GIS software offers a number of methods for evaluating topography, frequently by producing derivative datasets that represent a particular feature of the surface. Among the most typical are; Slope or grade is a unit of terrain's steepness or gradient, typically expressed as an angle in degrees or as a percentage; the face of a piece of land is referred to as its aspect. Typically, aspect is stated in degrees north; To determine costs, cut and fill involves computing the difference between the surface before and after excavation; View shed analysis foretells how terrain may affect visibility between sites, which is crucial for wireless communications in particular; Maps frequently feature shaded relief, which is a representation of the surface as if it were a three-dimensional model lighted from a specific direction.

*Corresponding author. Kalita Wong
Email: kavwon7858@gmail.com