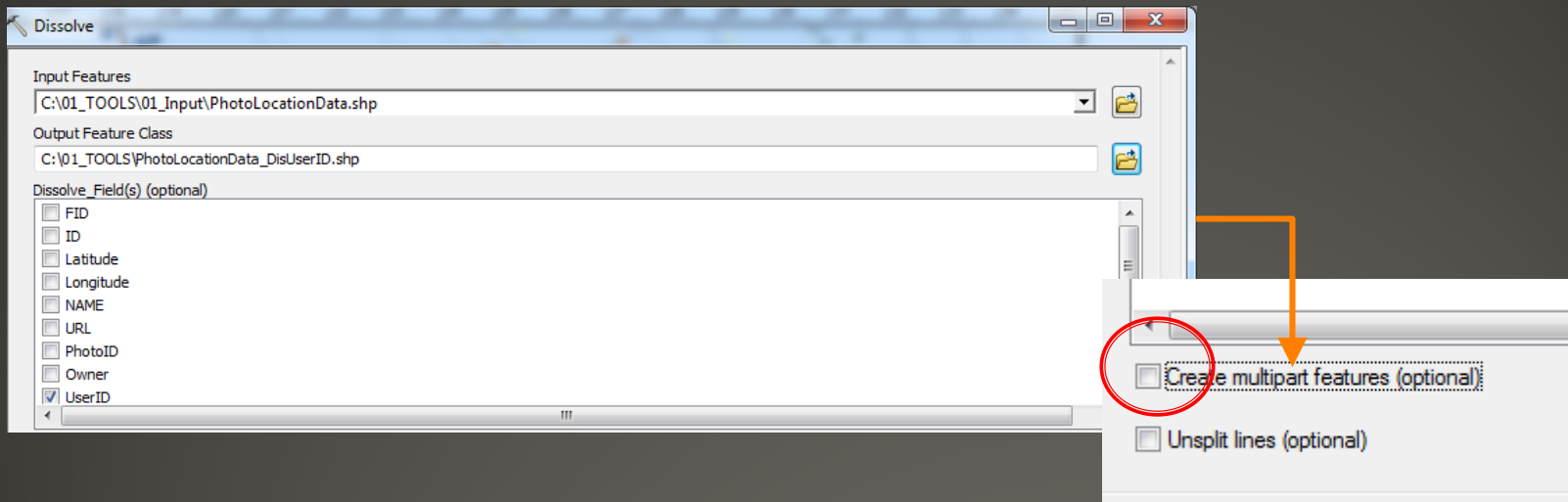




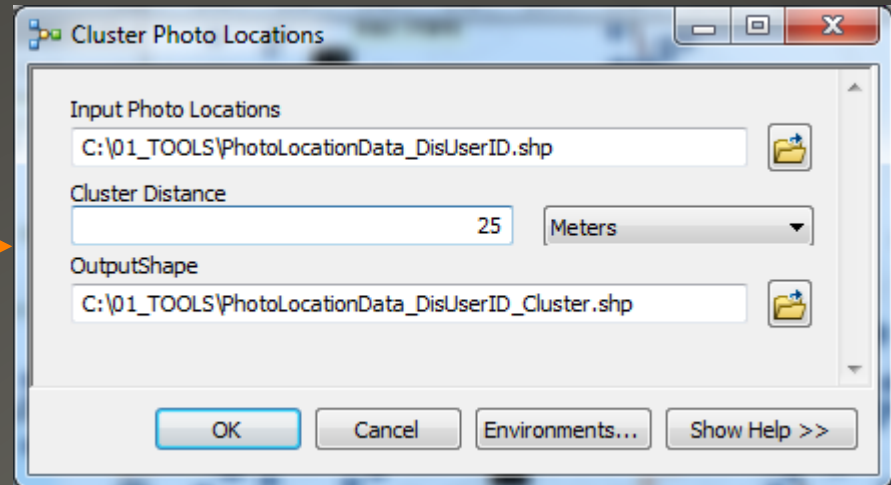
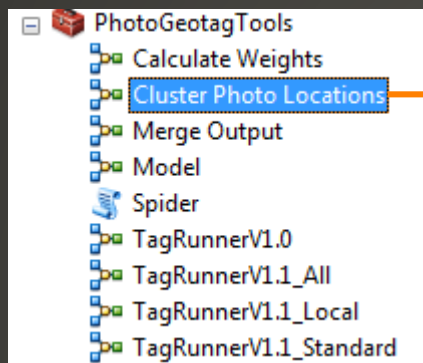
Workshop part 2: photo density

- Hot Spot Analysis for visualizing spatial distribution of photo
 - Spatial clustering in ArcGIS
 - Mapping and Symbolization



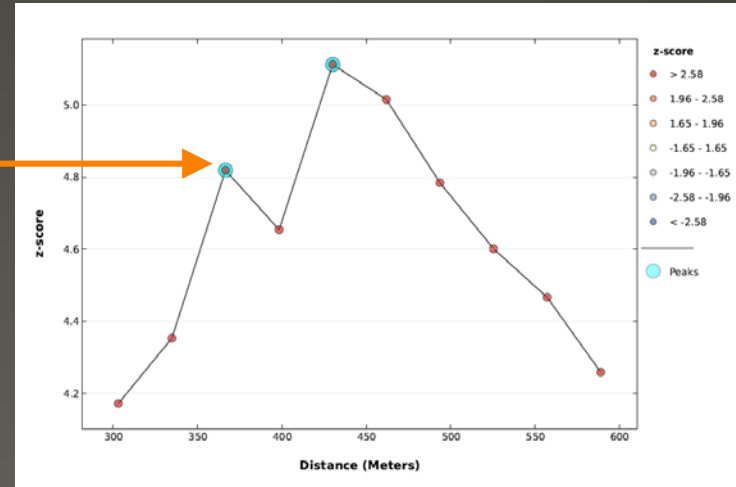
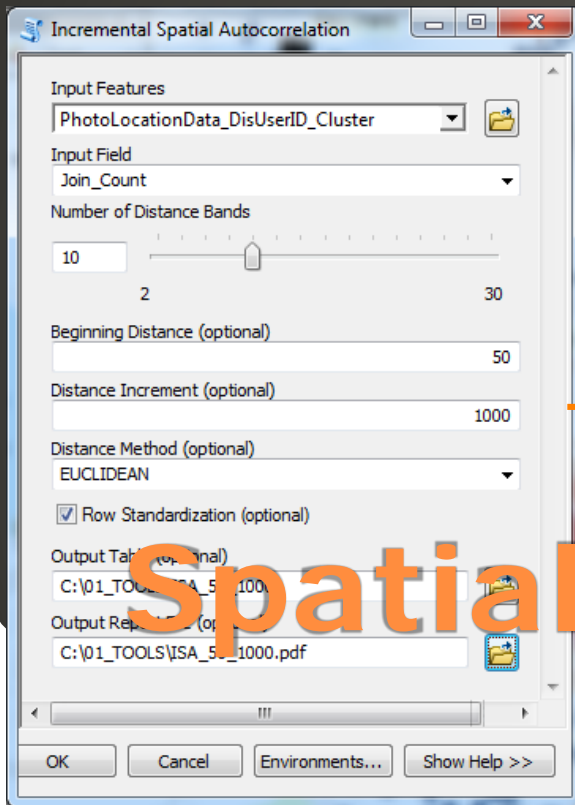
Prepare Data

- Start ArcCatalog & Open copy of **BasemapLayout.mxd** from previous step
 - **Dissolve [UserID]-Field** for all Photo Locations in **PhotoLocationData.shp**
 - > only one photo per user per location is counted, this prevents single users from dominating results
 - Use Tool **Dissolve** (Data Management Tools > Generalization > Dissolve)
- Important: **Uncheck "Create multipart features"**



Cluster Photo Locations

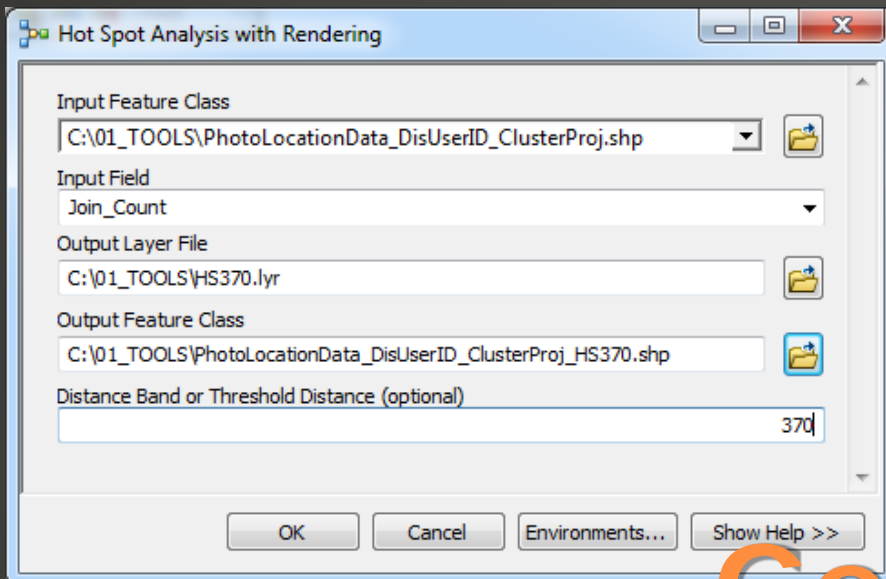
- Open <Cluster Photo Locations > -Tool (PhotoGeotagTools-Toolbox)
- Choose Cluster Distance based on Scale and Final Display/Paper- Size
- Photos are aggregated to a single, arithmetically centered point if distance < Cluster Distance



Spatial Autocorrelation

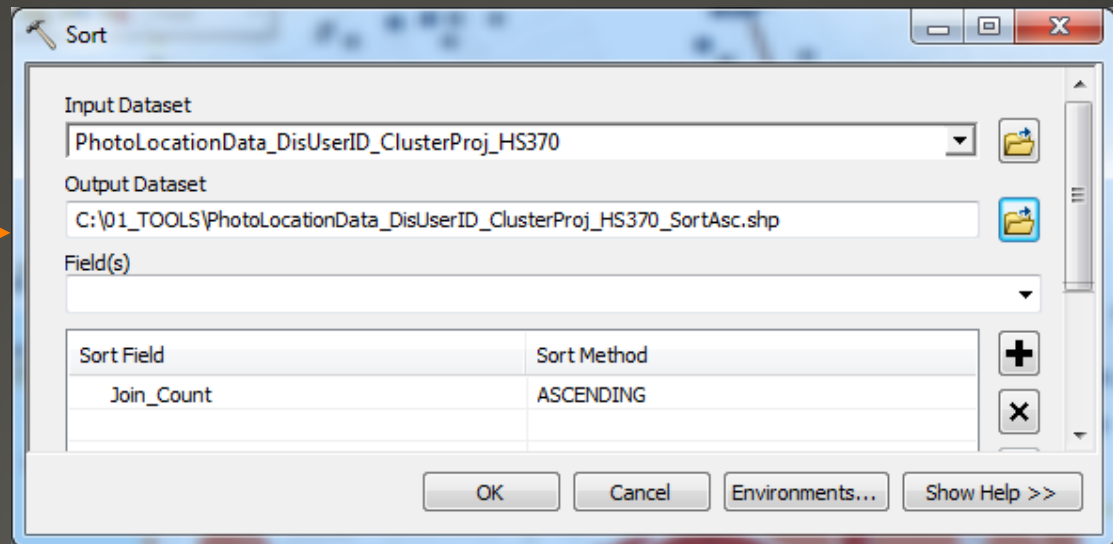
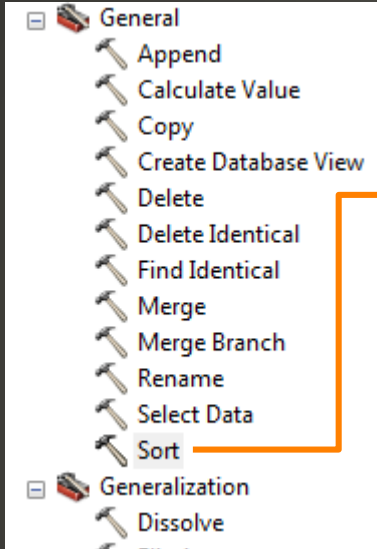
- Optionally, to detect the Distance where Clustering is most pronounced:

- run **Incremental Spatial Autocorrelation** (Spatial Statistic Tools > Analyzing Patterns)
- The **First Spike** is usually indicating the **distance** where clustering is most pronounced (Example: at about 370 m)
 - Use this value for Hot Spot Analysis **Distance Band Threshold**



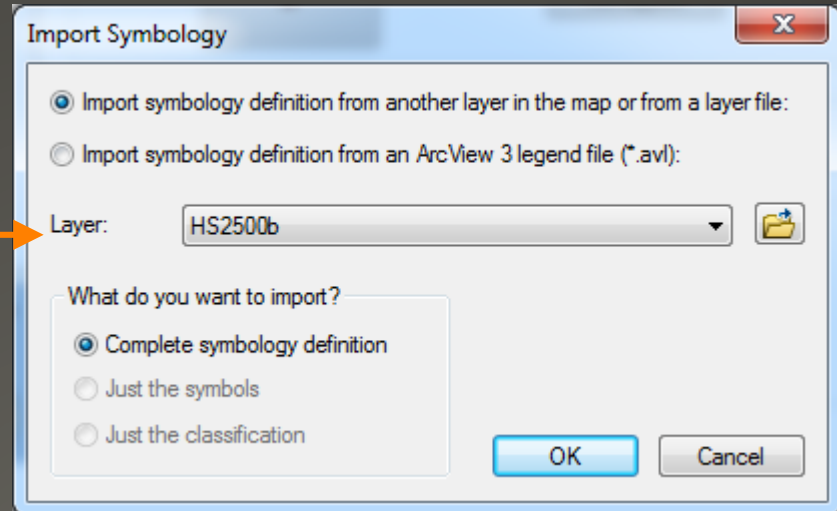
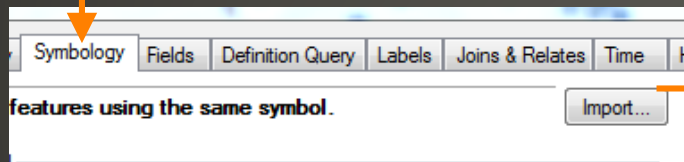
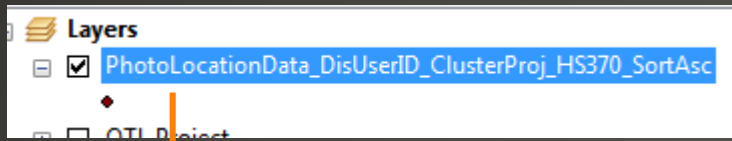
Getis-Ord Gi*

- Run **Hot Spot Analysis with Rendering** for visualizing characteristic photo distribution patterns:
 - Hot Spot Analysis uses the Getis-Ord GI-Star Statistic > evaluates number of photos at each location by comparing the local mean to the global mean and then determining, whether the difference is statistically significant
 - open Tool Hot Spot Analysis with Rendering (Spatial Statistic Tools > Rendering)
 - Input Field = **Join_Count** (Number of photos per cluster)
 - Enter Distance from previous Step (Example: 370 m) as **Threshold Distance**
OR: choose Threshold Distance based on desired precision of information (Scale/Paper Size)



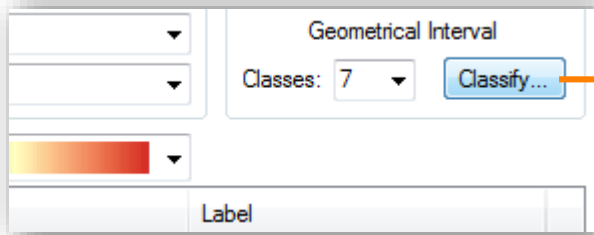
Sort Cluster File

- To prevent small Cluster Points from overlapping large Cluster Points, sort Cluster-File:
 - Use Tool **Sort**
(Data Management Tools > General > Sort)
 - **Sort ASCENDING** based on Field [**Join_Count**]



Symbolize Layer

- Layer properties > Symbology > Import..
- Import Layer Symbol Definition from existing Layer in BasemapLayout.mxd:
"HS2500b"
- Choose **GI Score** –Field in next Window & Click ok
- Click **Classify** & Recalculate based on **Geometric Interval** or **Natural Breaks** Algorithm



Draw quantities using color to show values.

Fields: Value: **GiZScore** Normalization: none

Classification: Geometrical Interval Classes: 7

Symbol	Range	Label
•	-1.362393 - -0.948975	-1.362393 - -0.948975
•	-0.948974 - -0.700642	-0.948974 - -0.700642
•	-0.700641 - -0.287223	-0.700641 - -0.287223
•	-0.287222 - 0.401023	-0.287222 - 0.401023
•	0.401024 - 1.546794	0.401024 - 1.546794
•	1.546795 - 3.454240	1.546795 - 3.454240
•	3.454241 - 6.629698	3.454241 - 6.629698

Advanced > Size...

Size

Size Points by Value in this field:

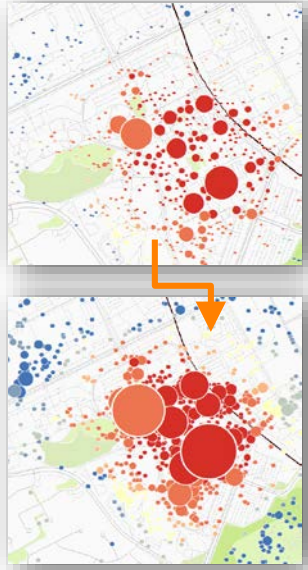
<expression>

Random Minimum: 0.10 Maximum: 100.00

OK Cancel

Expression Builder: $5 + (\text{sqr}([\text{Join_Count}]) * 10)$

Point Size Formula



- Layer properties > Symbology > **Advanced** > **Size**
 - Click on **Calculator** (Expression Builder):
 - Formula: $5 + (\text{sqr}([\text{Join_Count}]) * 10)$
 - **5+** > Set Size of Smallest Points
 - **Sqr()** > Optional Point Size Curve flattening (reduce difference between largest and smallest points)
 - *** 10** > Set Size of Largest Points