

Raster GIS capabilities

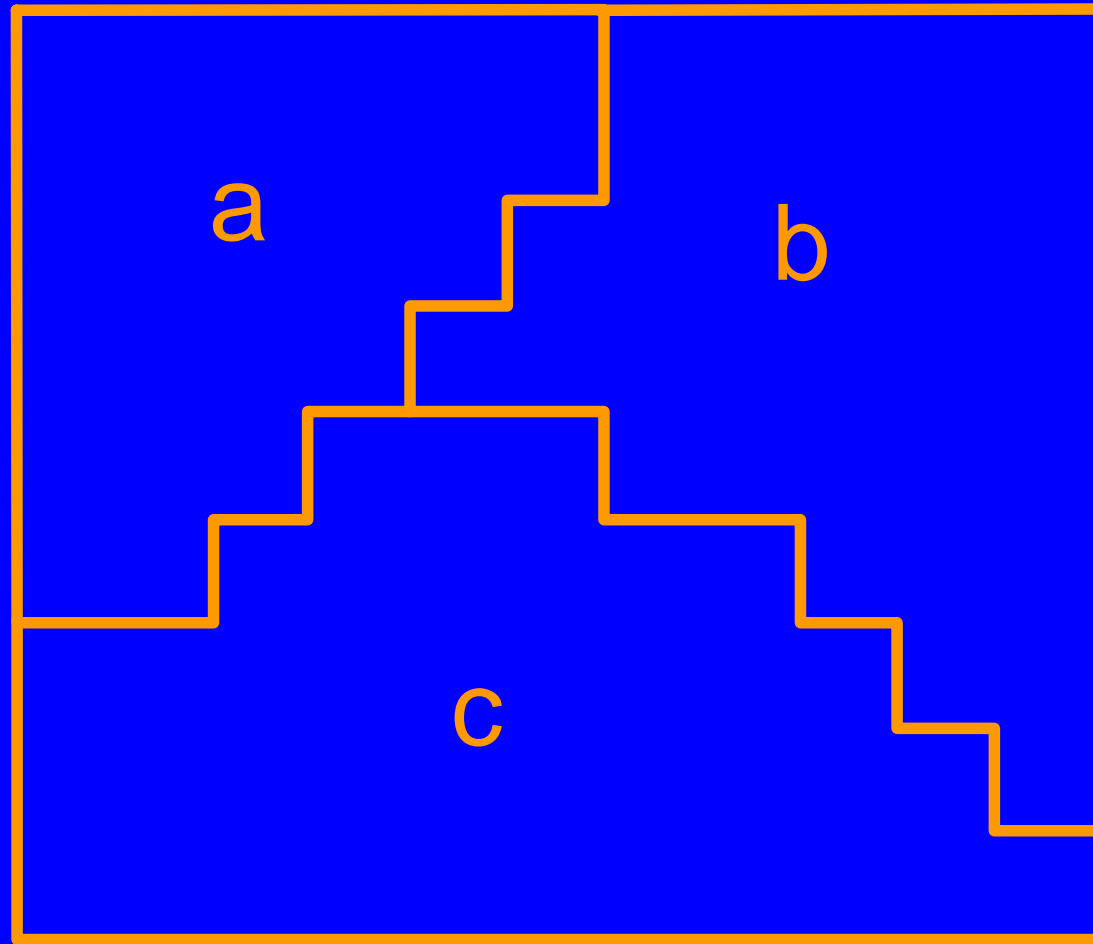
Raster data

- **easier data structure**
- **certain analysis operations are more easily implemented**
- **good for representing continuous variation**

Data input

- **allow import/export from/to:**
 - **other raster GIS systems**
 - **image processing systems for remote sensing data (e.g., Erdas)**
 - **standard graphics formats (e.g. TIFF, GIF)**
 - **vector GIS systems**
(raster/vector conversion)

Raster to vector conversion polygons



Operations on raster layers

Raster map overlay

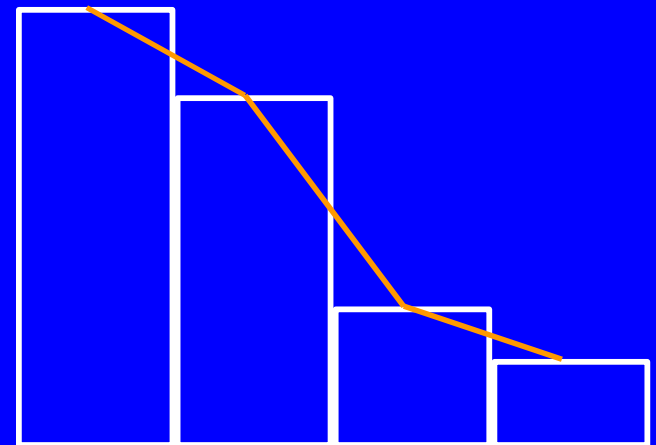
- output cell value is the result of an arithmetic operation on the input layers
- e.g., if **a** and **b** are input layers and **c** is an output layer,
 $c = a + b$
 $c = a * b$
.....
- also any kind of function such as average, sum, min, max, std. dev.

Raster map overlay

- these operations are often termed **map algebra**
- important to consider measurement of input data layers; e.g., it makes no sense:
 - to divide soil class **a** by land use class **b**
 - or to add population density in layer **a** to the agroclimatic class in layer **b**

Operations on elevation data

- **slope**
 - steepness of slope in elevation layer
 - computed by comparing cell elevation with neighboring values
 - measured as the angle from horizontal



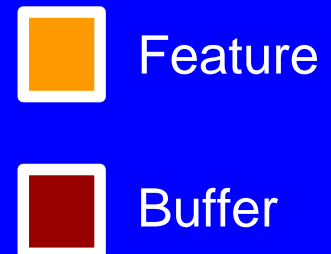
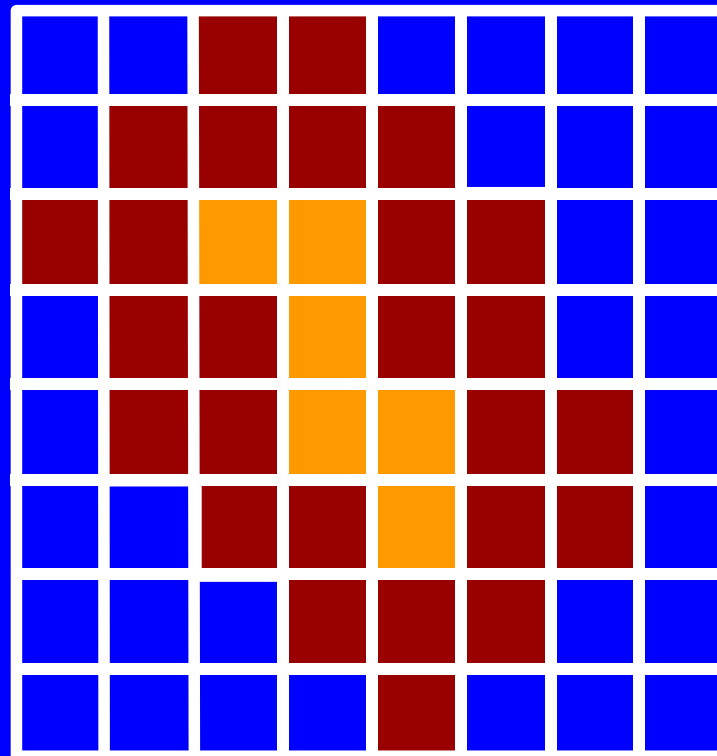
Distance

- output cell values are the distances from an originating cell or point

4	3	2	3	4	5
3	2	1	2	3	4
2	1	0	1	2	3
3	2	1	2	3	4
4	3	2	3	4	5
5	4	3	4	5	6

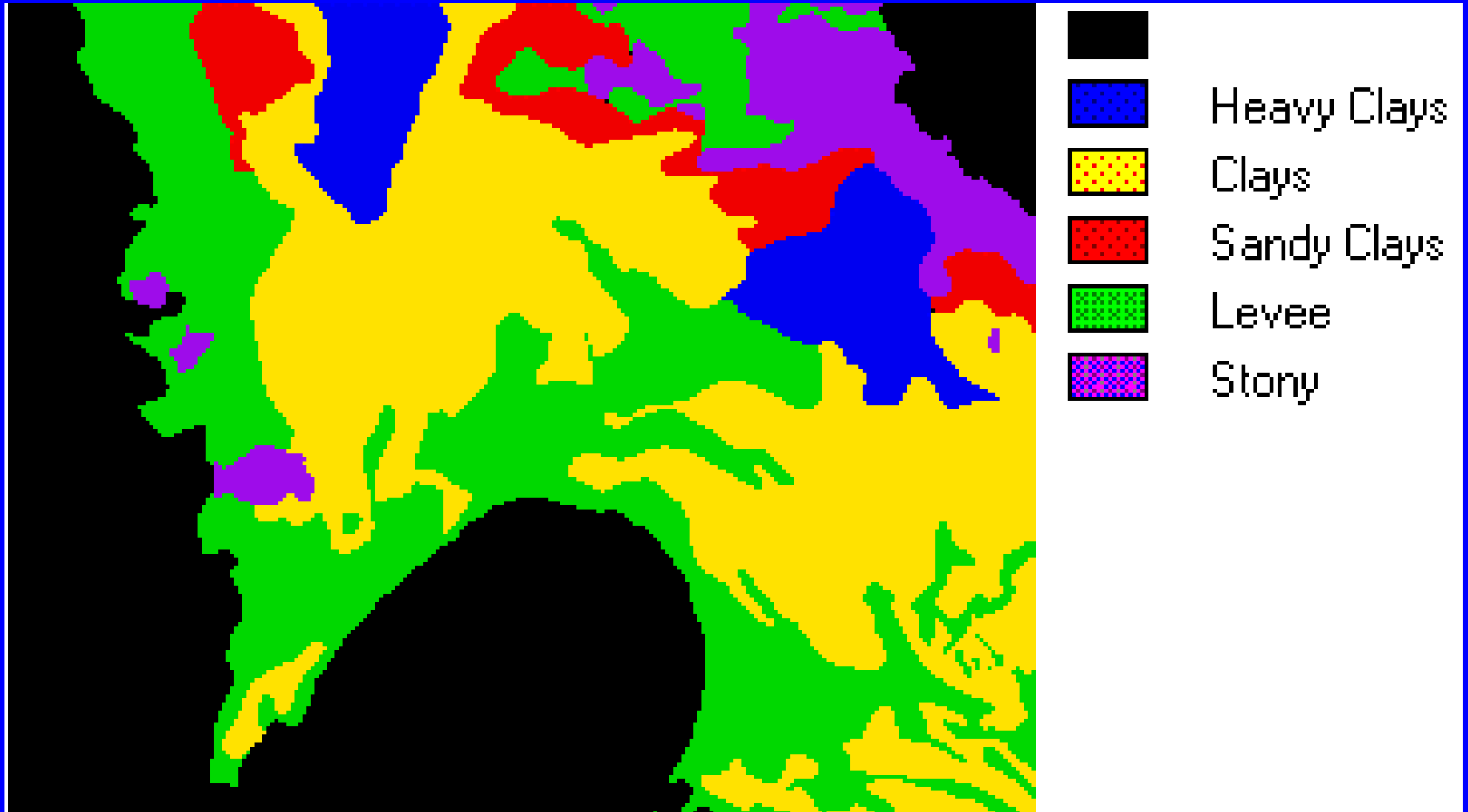
Buffer

- can be thought of as spreading a feature by a given distance

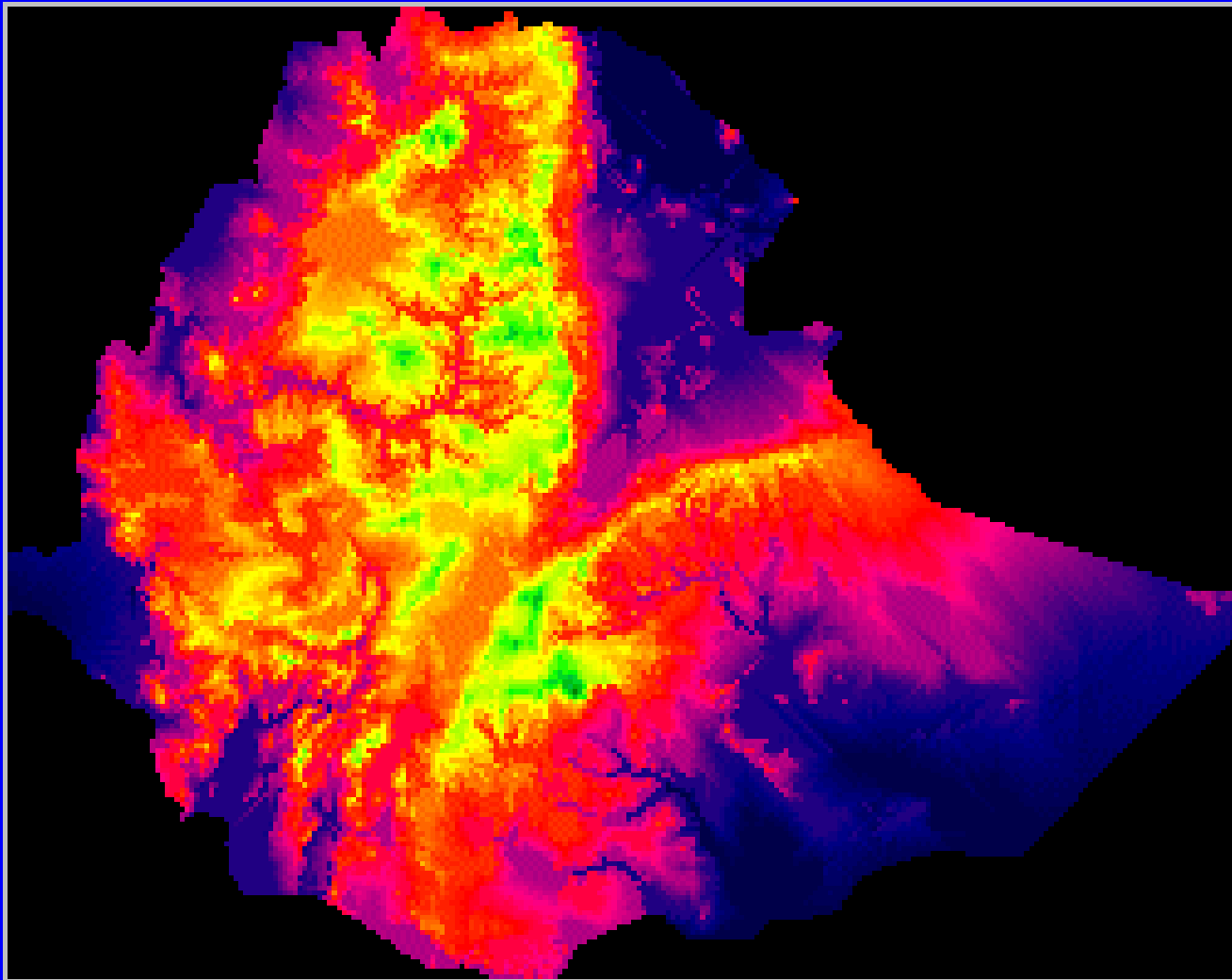


Visualization of raster data

Categorical data



Continuous data



Ethiopia - Elevation

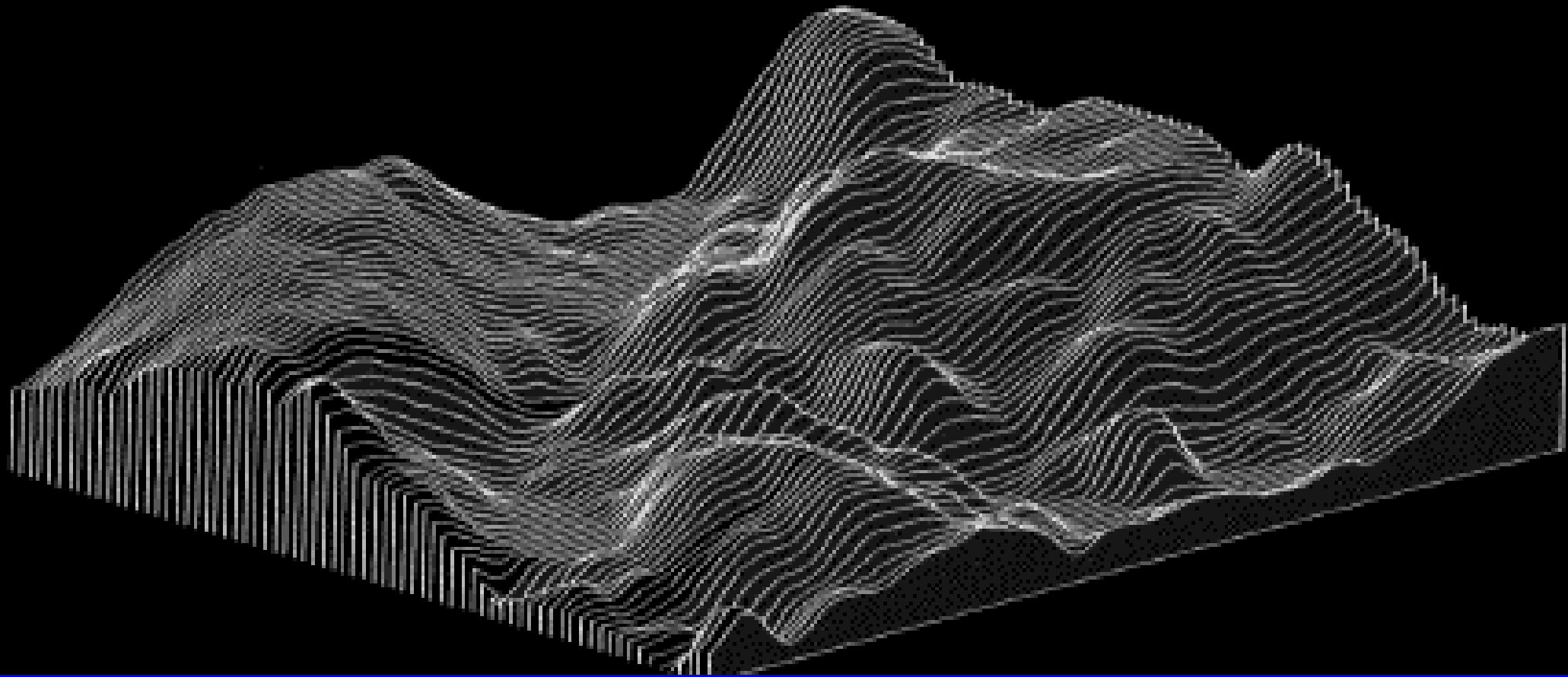
ALASKA

Digital Elevation Model Mosaic

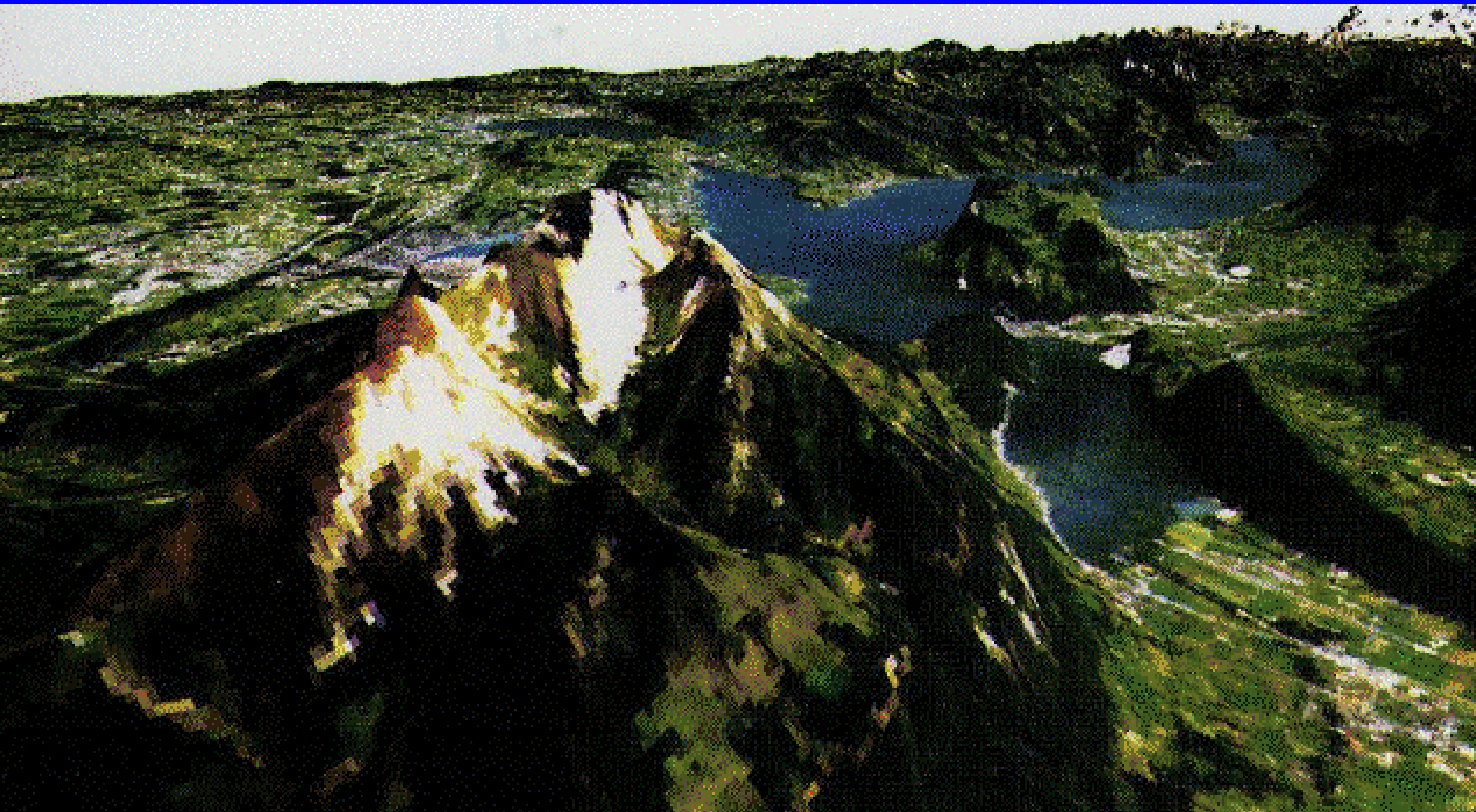
Elevations in Meters



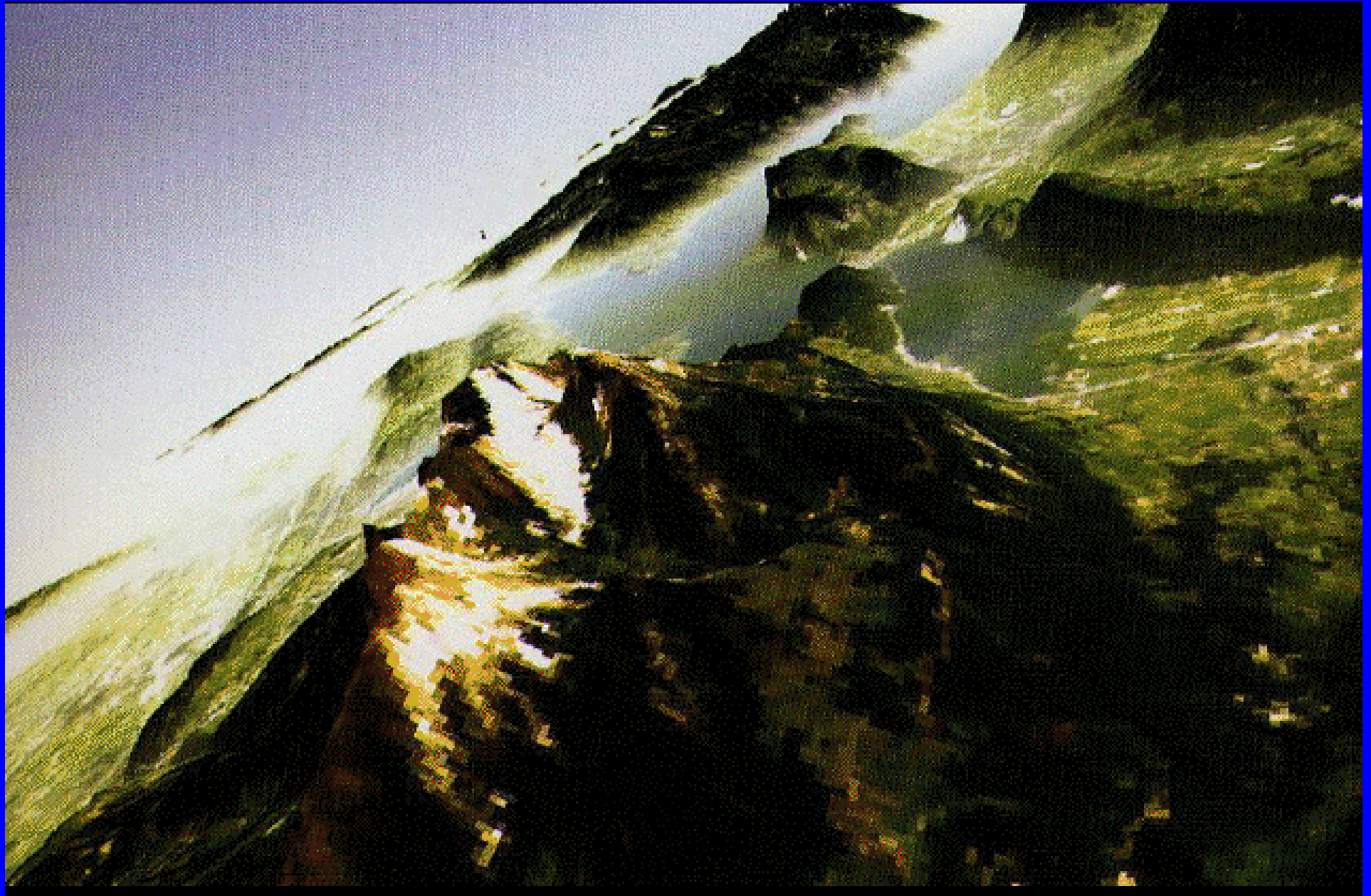
Orthographic perspective view derived
from a continuous raster data set



Landsat image draped over a DEM



Landsat image draped over a DEM



Depth of colluvial layer

