

# Introduction to GIS Modelling

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September 2022

The logo for IDEA MAP SUDAN is displayed in a large, semi-transparent white circle. It features the word "IDEA" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. To the left of the "I" is a vertical bar with three colored squares (yellow, blue, blue). The "D" contains four yellow squares in a 2x2 grid. The "A" has a blue square on its right side. Below "IDEA" is the word "MAP" in the same font, with blue squares on the right side of the "M" and "P". At the bottom is the word "SUDAN" in the same font.

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## Modeling

### Definitions

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- The model : A **simplified** representation of system or phenomena.
- Modelling is describing (**mathematically**) a situation in reality for the purpose of solving a problem or question in that situation.
- The computer modeling in general is merely (mathematical) but supported by computational methods (Numerical).

# Modeling

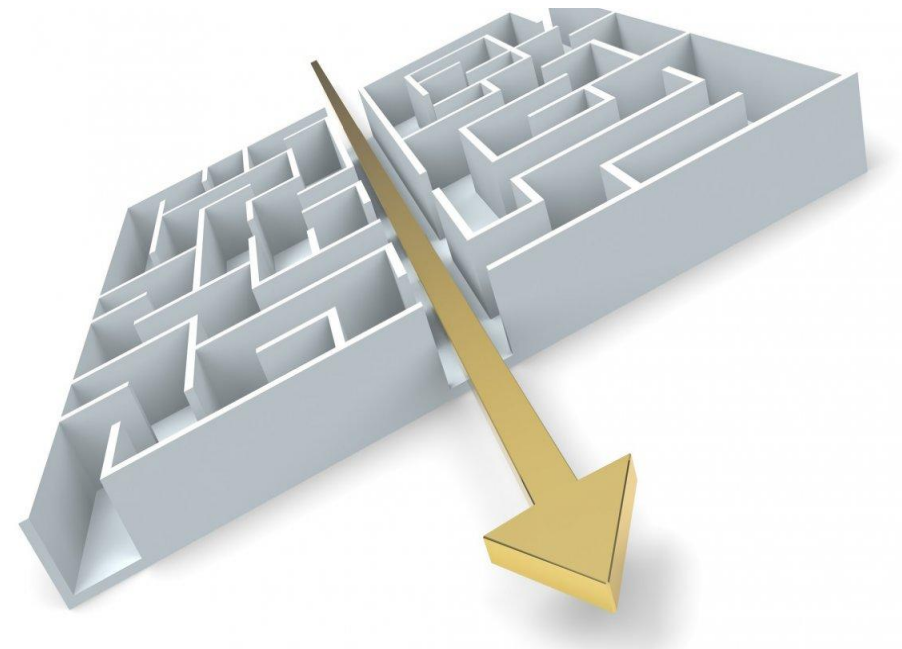
## Mathematical Modeling

- “The simplest solution is almost always the best” Occam's razor.
- The simplest model in math is the linear equation.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \varepsilon_i$$

or

$$\mu_{Y|X} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1$$



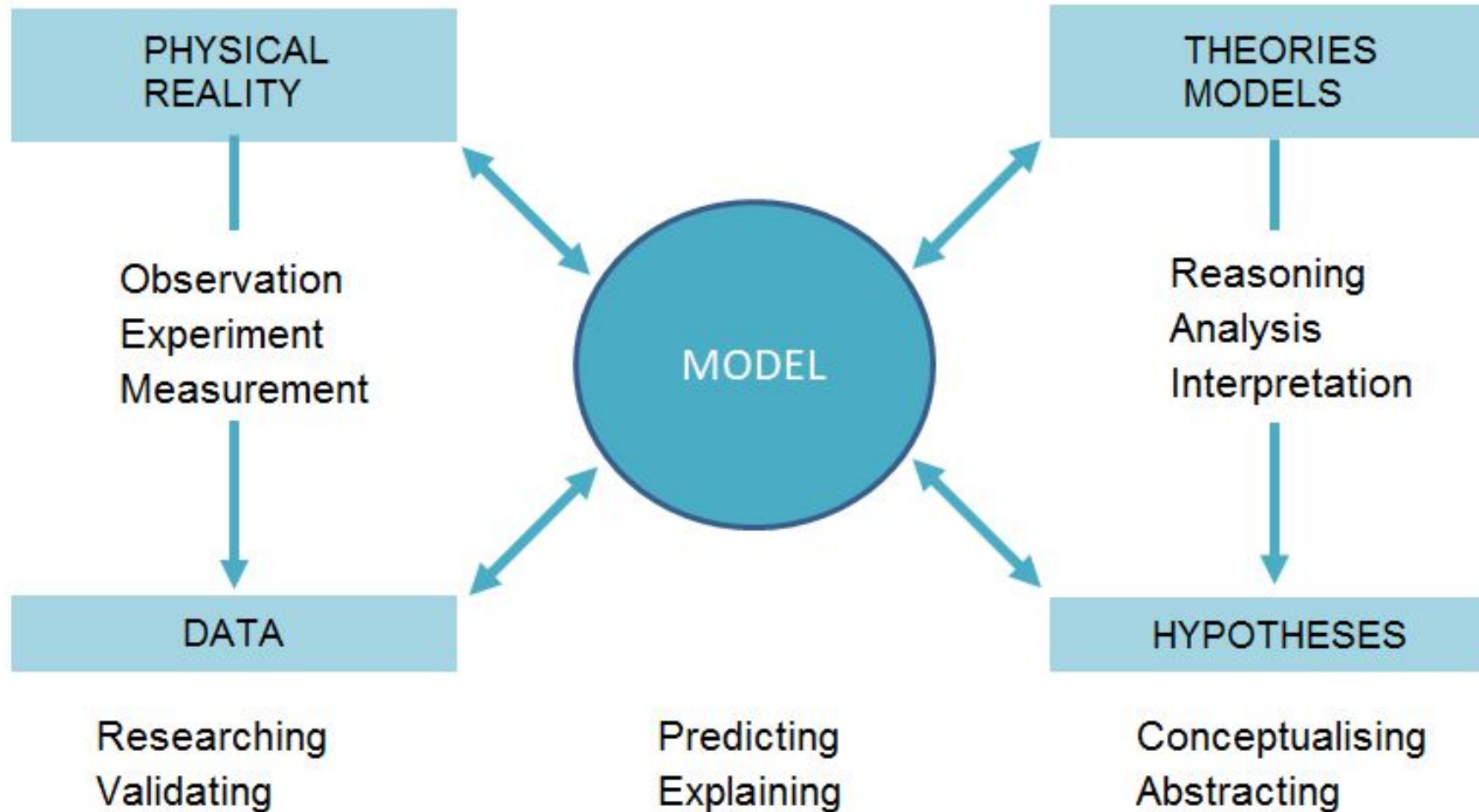
Source:

<https://www.theanalysisfactor.com/generalized-linear-models-no-error-term/>

- Descriptive vs. Prescriptive
  - Deterministic vs. Stochastic
  - Dynamic vs. Static
  - Deductive vs. Inductive
- The deprivation model which is studying in IDeaMap is descriptive, stochastic, static and inductive model.

# Modeling

## Modeling Process



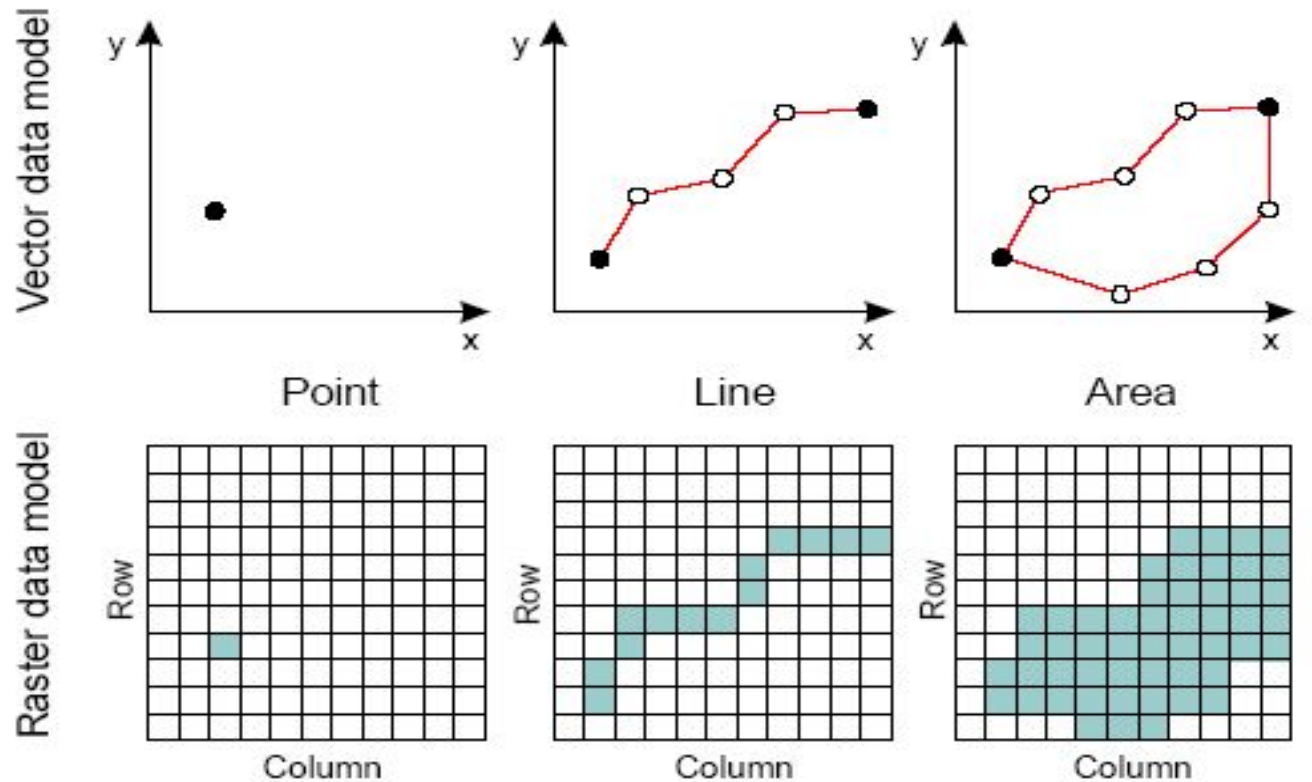
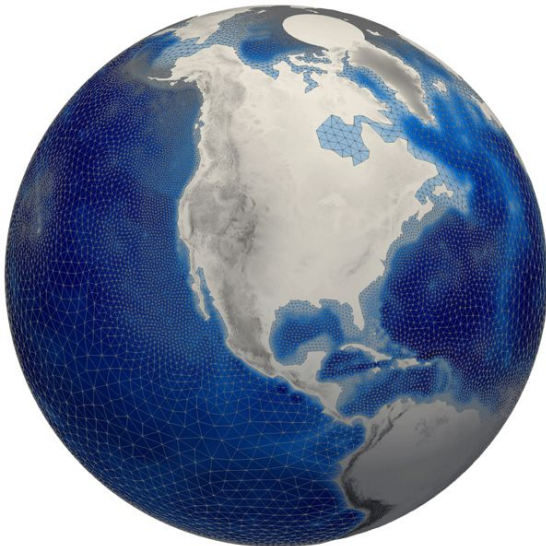
Source:  
[https://staff.fnwi.uva.nl/a.j.p.heck/Guide\\_on\\_modeling/Text/watismodelleren.html#:~:text=In general%2C modelling is describing and a way of thinking.](https://staff.fnwi.uva.nl/a.j.p.heck/Guide_on_modeling/Text/watismodelleren.html#:~:text=In general%2C modelling is describing and a way of thinking.)

- The GIS Modeling : A set of rules and procedures for representing a geographic phenomenon or predicting an outcome.

# GIS Modeling

## Vector VS. Raster

- The classification of geospatial data into vector and raster is basically describing the way we represent the geographical phenomena in computer or the structure we model it by.



- A **binary model** uses logical expressions to select target areas from a composite feature layer or multiple rasters.
- Image classification is an example of binary model.

1	1	1	4
3	2	4	4
3	3	3	4
4	4	4	4

Raster 1

1	1	1	3
3	2	2	3
3	3	4	4
3	3	4	4

Raster 2

([Raster 1] = 3)  
 AND  
 ([Raster 2] = 3)

=




- An **index model** calculates the index value for each unit area and produces a ranked map based on the index values.
- The **IDEaMap Deprivation model**.

