



GIS layers

Elektrotehnički fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu					
APPLICATIONS OF FUZZY LOGIC IN GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR MULTIPLE CRITERIA DECISION MAKING					
CORP	2006				
GEO·MULT Sustainable solutions fo	GEO·MULTIMEDIA·06 Sustainable solutions for the information society				
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Layer 1 Slope classes 1=flat 2=inclined 3=steep	Polygon overlay				

Layer

Result

11

otimum=2 Slopes 2. Layer Wet Wet classes 10=water Earget laye 20=dry Slopes+Wel Options optimum=20 Ok Find folded polygons ☑ Database overlay Cancel <u>Combine area-parts</u> Optimum resu / 21 2+20=22 a) Layer 1 and 2 b) Result of additive c) Result of subtractive Polygon Overlay

Project timetable

O 2004-2006/Jan-Dec, Sarajevo

Theoretical research :•Field: Artificial Intelligence•Field: Geographic Information Systems•Field: Urban Planning

Practical implementation :•MATLAB-Fuzzy Logic Toolbox•MapInfo GIS and VerticalMapper



 Nagibi
 Imagibi
 Imagibi

LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT GIS:

IF X = {x} THEN A = {x, $\mu_A(x)$, }, $\forall x \in X$

- This procedure is very demanding in time and it was unsuitable for decision making in real time. It produced useful results but it also emphasis some of limitations.
- Current GIS are predominantly based on Boolean logic.
- The representation of geographic data based on the classical set theory affects on reasoning and analysis procedures, adding in all problems of an "early and precisely classification".
- Final decision is made after steps which drastically reduce the intermediate results. Any constraint is accompanied with an absolute threshold value and no exception is allowed.
- Finally, another effect of classical set theory is that the selection result is flat, in the sense that there is no overall ordering of the valid entities as regard to the degree they fulfill the set of constraints.



Classes of constraint: wet areas

IF x IS A THEN y IS B
Fuzzy If-Then Rule
$\mu(x, y) = \Phi m \left[\mu_A(x), \mu_B(y)\right] \equiv \mu_A(x) \Lambda \mu_B(y)$
Membership function with Mamdani Min implication
min(ravno, jug, "veoma blizu", ravnicarska, agrozona3, vegetacija)
IF (slope IS flat) AND (aspect IS south) AND (accessibility IS close) AND (altitudes IS low) AND (usability IS agrozona3) AND (bio value IS SmallBioVal) AND (wet IS

Definision of fuzzy set A				
Union:	$\mu_{A\cup B}(x)=\max\{ \ \mu_A(x), \ \mu_B(x)\},\$	$\forall x \in X$		
Intersection:	$\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = min\{ \ \mu_A(x), \ \mu_B(x)\},\$	$\forall x \in X$		
Complement:	$\mu_{\sim A}(x)=1-\mu_{A}(x),$	$\forall x \in X$		
Basic operation of fuzzy set				
1 union 1 intersection 1 complement				
Level ground and dry land:	$\min\{\mu_{\text{level}}(l),\mu_{\text{dry}}(l)\},$	(min {0,8;0,4}=0,4)		
Level ground or dry land:	$\max\{\mu_{\text{level}}(l),\mu_{\text{dry}}(l)\},$	(max {0,8;0,4}=0,8)		
Non-level ground:	1- $\mu_{\text{level}}(l)$,	(1-0,8=0,2)		

Fuzzy logic







Classes of slopes



	Exponental function
L ₁ : $\mu_{\text{level}}(l)=0,8$ i $\mu_{\text{dry}}(l)=0,4$	L ₁ =0,80
L ₂ : $\mu_{\text{level}}(l)=0,6$ i $\mu_{\text{dry}}(l)=0,4$	L ₂ =0,56

SELECT

ID, Municipality, ([Flat]² + [South]² + [Close]² + [Low]² + [Agrozone 3]² +

NOT water) THEN area IS suitable (1)

Example of implication relation

SELECT ID, Municipality

FROM TK

WHERE Slope Is Not Null AND South Is Not Null AND Close Is Not Null AND Low Is Not Null AND [Agrozona 3] Is Not Null AND [Vegetation 1] IS NOT NULL AND Water IS NULL;

SQL statement

Rule Base Creation



Thematic Querv Result in GIS



Query result in GIS

nepodobna	podobna	vrlo _p odobna	izvanredno odobna	
0 10 20 Category classes	30 40 50 Klase kategorizacije	60 70	80 90	
0 10 20 Category classes extraordinarily suitable	30 40 50 Klase kategorizacije izvanredno podobna	60 70 from 75	to 100	
Category classes extraordinarily suitable very suitable	30 40 50 Klase kategorizacije izvanredno podobna vrlo podobna	60 70 from 75 50	to 100 75	
0 10 20 Category classes extraordinarily suitable very suitable suitable	30 40 50 Klase kategorizacije izvanredno podobna vrlo podobna podobna	60 70 from 75 50 25	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	

Output: Category Classes

Municipality	unsuitable	suitable	very suitable	Extraordinarily suitable	Total Categorized
Banovici	1,52	29,45	412,25	421,39	864,62
Celic	1,31	23,18	314,07	413,11	751,68
Dobojlstok	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gracanica	2,81	49,91	812,67	693,24	1558,64
Gradacac	1,33	33,09	780,24	1073,89	1888,56
Kalesija	0,14	18,94	404,03	814,79	1237,90
Kladanj	0,00	7,43	60,67	17,56	85,67
Lukavac	0,52	21,98	382,73	662,33	1067,57
Sapna	0,75	35,04	322,68	248,15	606,61
Srebrenik	4,83	83,31	1175,18	1519,72	2783,04
Teocak	2,33	22,48	214,89	156,70	396,41
Tuzla	1,49	96,69	1432,56	1632,59	3163,34
Zivinice	1,32	22,94	266,11	307,28	597,65
Tuzlanski kanton	18,36	444,45	6578,10	7960,77	15001,67

[vegetation]^2) AS Result
FROM
ТК
WHERE
Flat Is Not Null AND South Is Not Null AND Close Is Not Null AND Low Is Not Null
AND [Agrozone 3] Is Not Null AND [Vegetation] Is Not Null;

SQL statement with exponential function

Nagib Ekspozicije Imagib Imagib Imagib Imagib	Prirodna_dostupnost Veoma_blizu Veoma_blizu Veoma_blizu Veoma_daleko Daleko Veoma_daleko Bio_vr Veoma_daleko Bio_vr Veoma_daleko Veoma_daleko Veoma_daleko Veoma_daleko Veoma_daleko Visoma_biovr Visoke_biovr Visoke_biovr	SELECT ID, Municipality, [flat]+[small_inclination]+[inclined] AS Slope, [east]+[south]+[west] AS Aspect, [close]+[near]+[moderate_far] AS Accessibility, [lawland]+[hill] AS Altitude, [agrozone2]+[agrozone3] AS Usability, [nobioval]+[smallbioval]+[medbioval] AS BioValue, ([slope]/2+[aspect]/2+[accessibility]/2+
Ograničenja Gradjevinsko Privredno	Vodena_povrsina	[biological_value]^2)/6 AS Result FROM TK
(Fuzzy preklapanje) Prikaži u GIS-u	Prikaži izvještaj	
		Siope>0 AND Aspect>0 AND Accessibility>0 AND Altitude>0 AND Usability>0 AND BioValue>0 AND ALL CONSTRAINTS=0;
Land Valor	ization fo	r Municipality Tuzla

CONCLUSION:

- Limitations of multi criteria analyses in standard GIS are necessity to define all steps in advance and inability to simple change criteria or thresholds later.
- Here is examined the incorporation of Fuzzy set methodologies into a DBMS of GIS. It is shown how the useful concepts of fuzzy set theory may be adopted for the representation and analysis of geographic data, whose uncertainty is an inherent characteristic.
- Getting results with such procedures is only matter of database and GIS is now just a tool for making spatial presentation of results.
- Every change of input data, now, requires only checking its influents to information (classic UPDATE statement in database). Also, data are ardered according to its.







