# Spatial Intelligence

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### What I do

#### What I do

 intelligent representation and processing of spatial information



### From the Cognitive Perspective

- How do humans perceive spatial information?
- How do humans process spatial information?



### Enhancement in Geoinformatics

- How to support humans interacting with GI software?
- Spatial Qualitative Reasoning
- Common-Sense Reasoning (similarity & analogy)



#### What I do

... and how does it fit to our project ideas?

#### 1. Enhancing GUIs:

How to support humans interacting with GI software?

→ develop an intuitive GUI for querying spatial databases

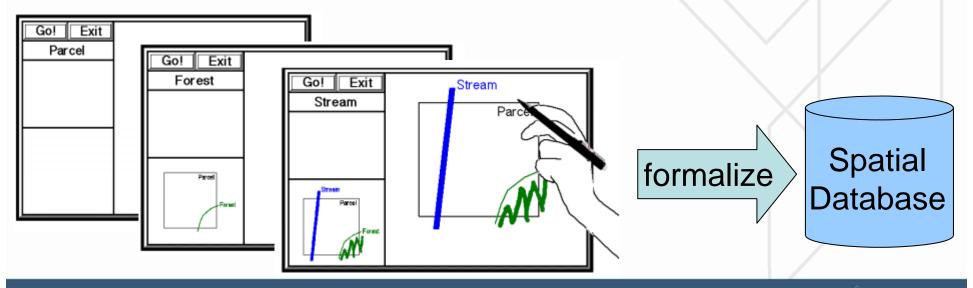
### 2. Searching for Common Structures in Data

→ use analogical comparison



Query-By-Sketch (M. Egenhofer)

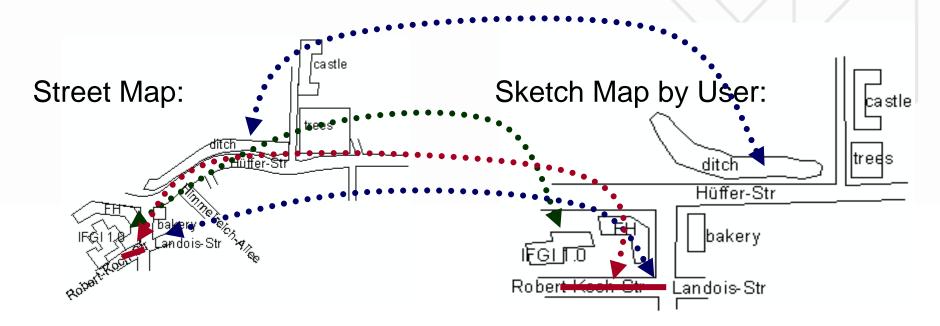
- make HCI easier
- describe query in formal way is not intuitive
- sketch maps support human spatial thinking





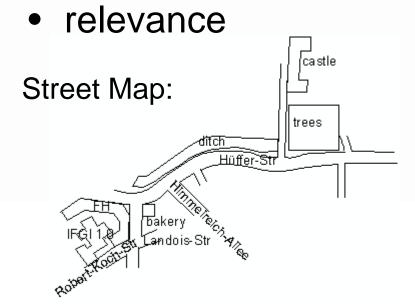
Typical imprecision / errors in human cognition:

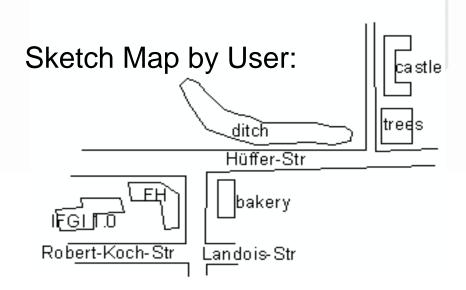
- distance (importance, amount information)
- direction (rectangular angles, straighten)
- shape, size (simplify, distort)



Typical imprecision / errors in human cognition:

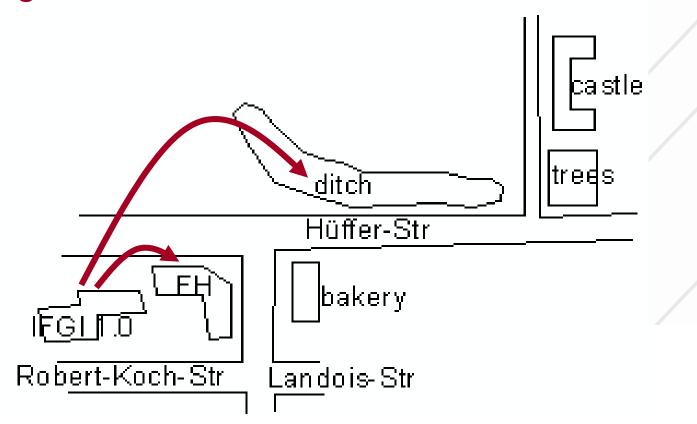
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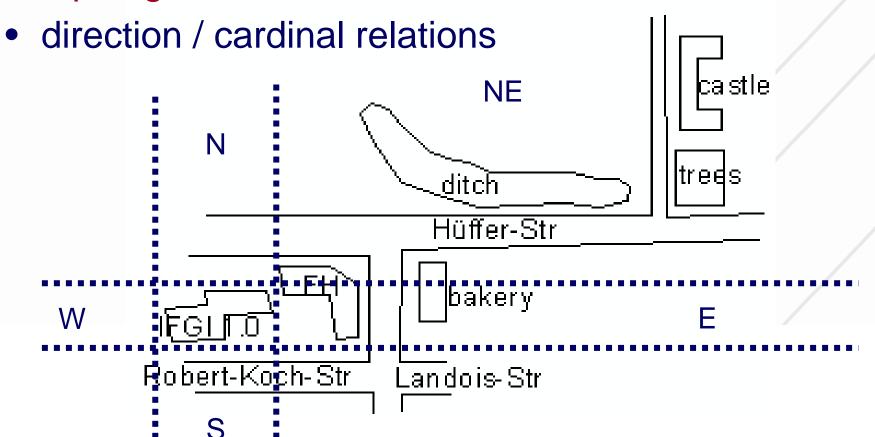
#### Formalization of sketches:

topological relations



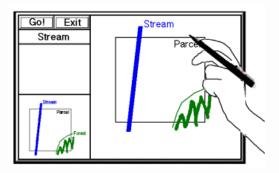
#### Formalization of sketches:

topological relations



#### Formalization of sketches:

- topological relations
- direction / cardinal relations
- castle metric information |treds Hüffer-Str bakery Robert-Koch-Str Landois-Str



formalize

Spatial
Database

- 1. People draw sketches
  - → analyze distortions / errors
- 2. Formalization of sketches
  - qualitative spatial relations?
     topology / metric / direction
  - → what is important to capture? account for schematization errors in human cognition?
- 3. Test usability of the approach



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### Classical reasoning on computers

- deduction, abduction, induction

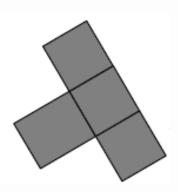


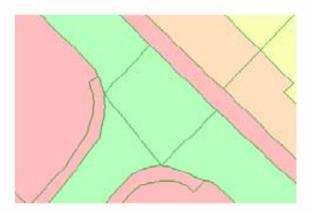
### Human reasoning

- new situations are compared to previous similar experiences
- analogical reasoning
  - compare for structural similarities
  - map analogous elements
  - transfer knowledge from one situation to other situation



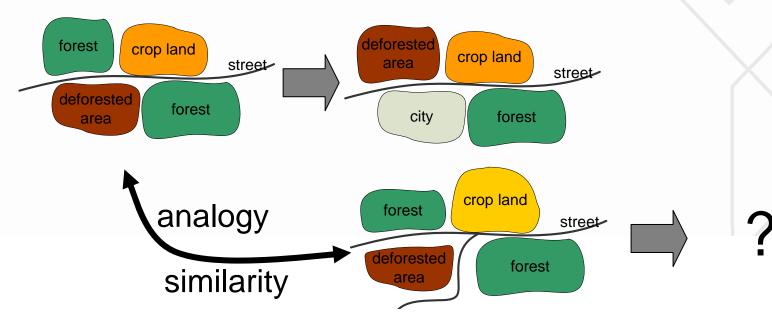
- analogical reasoning used to automatically analyze topographic maps
  - classification of area (road layer)
  - spatial relation between areas (adjacent)

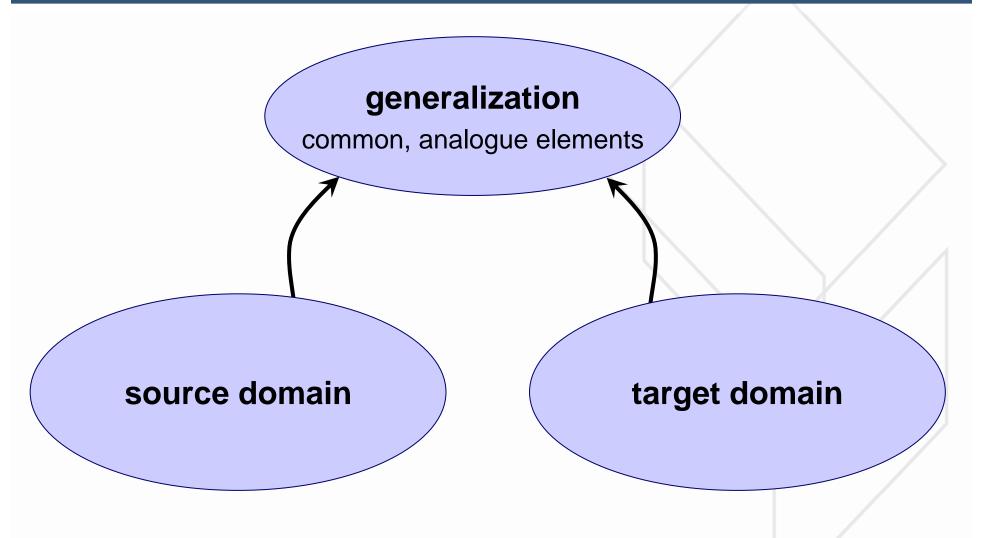




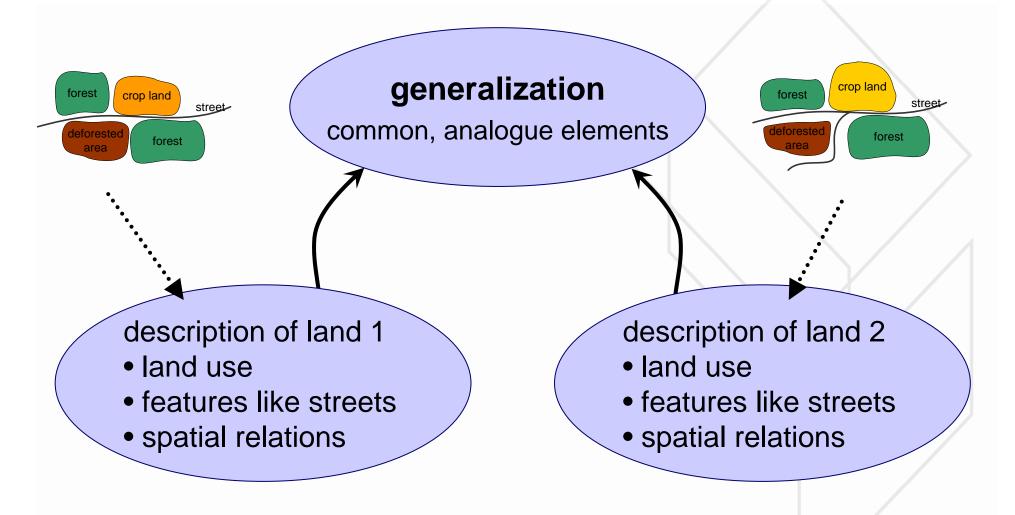


- changes lead to new developments
- learn from previous experiences
  - search for similar situations / places
  - to predict development
  - to suggest best practices

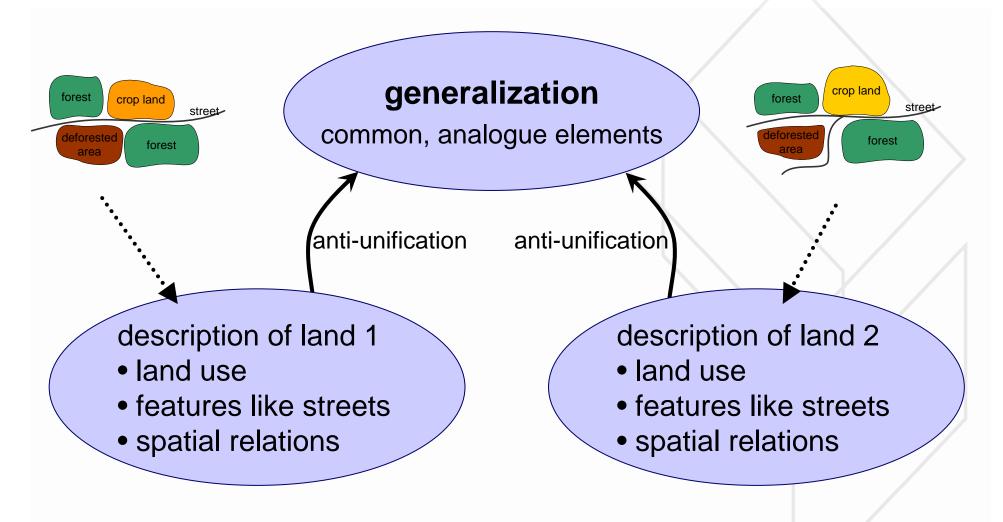






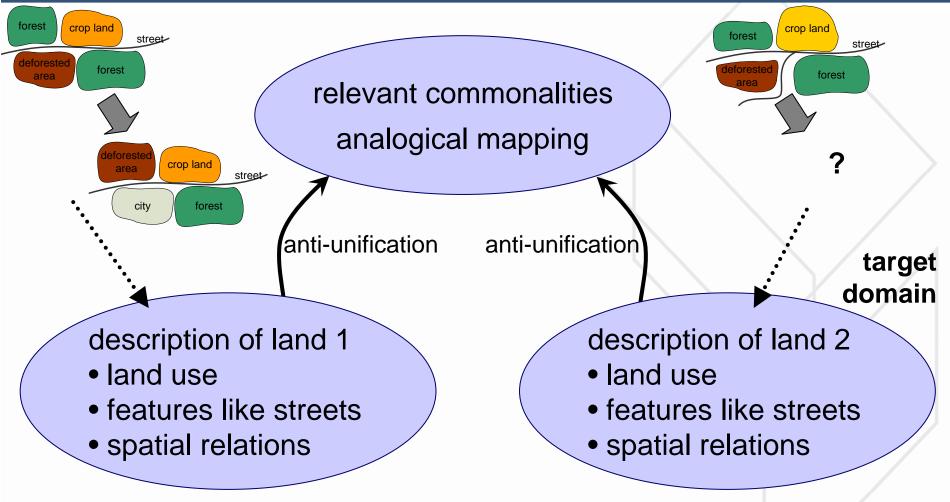






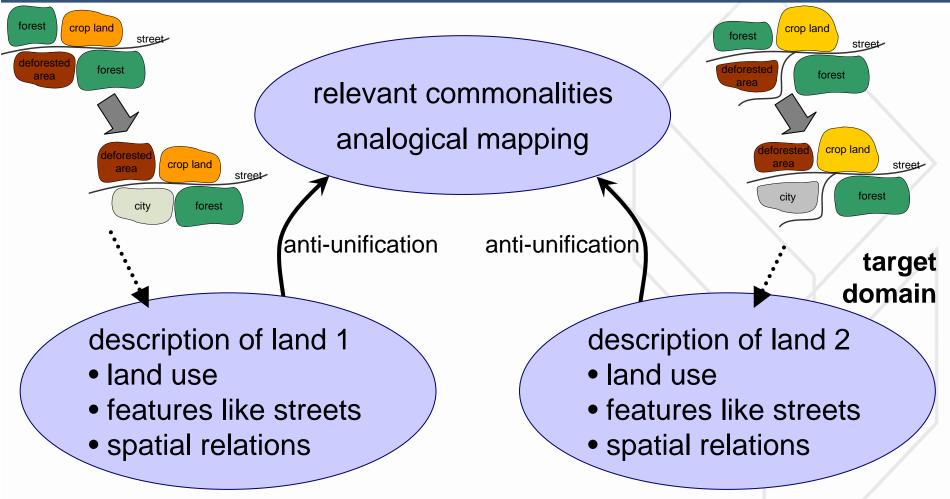
background knowledge

- general knowledge about changes
- interrelations of different factors



background knowledge

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background knowledge

- general knowledge about changes
- interrelations of different factors

### Summary

- make interaction with systems easier for humans
- include human-level reasoning in information processing

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