Qlik Q®

Introduction to Qlik GeoAnalytics

Qlik GeoAnalytics Layers

Area

An Area Layer displays polygonal areas. The color can be controlled by a measure. The geometry is specified by common place names that are looked up in a location service.

Bubble

A Bubble Layer displays geometric shapes or custom images at geographic locations. Size and color can be controlled by measures. The position can be specified by either common place names or latitude and longitude values.

Chart

A Chart Layer displays pie charts or bar charts at geographic locations. It takes one dimension to identify the point and another dimension to define the bars or pie wedges in the chart. A measure controls the size of the bars or pie wedges. For pie charts, an optional measure can be applied to control the size of pies.

Line

A Line Layer displays lines from a start point to an end point. Line width and color can be controlled by measures. The positions for start and end points can be specified either as common place names or latitude and longitude values.

Heatmap

A Heatmap Layer visualizes point density with a color scale. Each point influences a circular area where the intensity of the color is greater at the center and declines in intensity towards its outer perimeter.
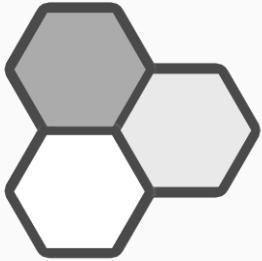
Geodata

A Geodata Layer displays background map data. It is intended for custom background map data from external sources. Several kinds of map data can be accessed, like vector data, tiled raster or on-demand rendered raster. Data can be in files on the internet or come from online services.

Qlik GeoAnalytics Operations

Aggregate

Binning: groups points into hexagonal or rectangular bins and is often implemented with a drill down dimension enabling you to drill down from aggregate bins to individual points.

Cluster: groups points based on a specified threshold distance.

Spatial Index: groups points into variably sized cells based on a spatial hierarchy of zoom levels. Unlike the binning operation that requires a drill-down dimension to browse large point datasets, the spatial index operation allows you to freely browse densely populated points by zoom level.

Geometric

Dissolve: creates larger custom areas based on smaller, well-defined areas.

Intersects: finds intersecting objects in two datasets and calculates how much they intersect.

IntersectsMost: returns the most intersecting object for each object in a dataset.

Within: creates relationships between entities in a table that are within areas in another table.

Simplify: generalizes geometries so that they look cleaner and are faster to use in more zoomed out scales.

Qlik GeoAnalytics Operations

Lookup

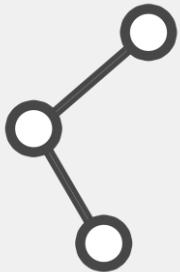**AddressPointLookup**: retrieves points for addresses (forward geocoding).

IPLookup: retrieves points for IP addresses.

NamedAreaLookup: retrieves the polygons for named areas such as countries and postal areas.

NamedPointLookup: retrieves the center-most points for named areas such as countries and postal areas.

PointToAddressLookup: retrieves the address closest to a point (reverse geocoding).

Route

Closest: finds the closest objects in a dataset based on a specific distance from every object in another dataset.

Routes: obtains routes and distances between origin and destination points in a dataset.

TravelAreas: obtains the areas reachable from origins in a dataset within a certain time or distance.