Introduction to GIS

http://libguides.mit.edu/gis

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Overview

- What is GIS?
- Types of Data and Projections
- What can I do with GIS?
- Data Sources and Formats
- Software
- Data Management Tips

What is GIS?

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Characteristics of GIS

The data

- Spatial
- Tabular

Methods

- Data input
- Data management
- Data analysis: answer questions that may not be explicitly stated in the data

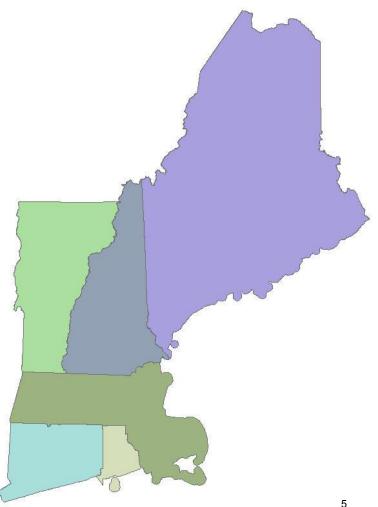
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• Data output: maps, new data

Software and hardware

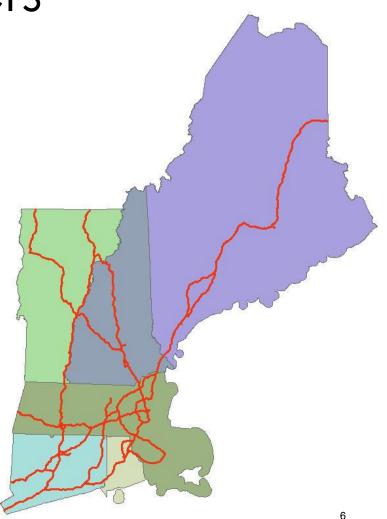
With GIS software, you can digitally represent geographic objects with a variety of shapes and layer those shapes on top of one another to create maps and perform analysis.

• Polygons



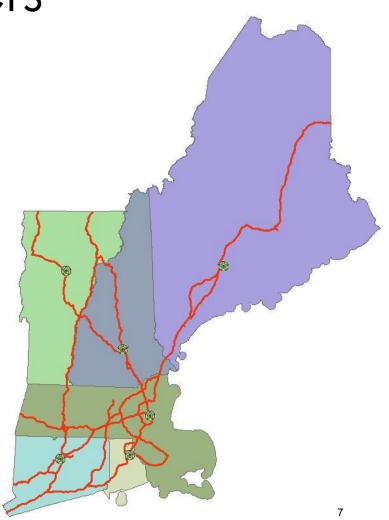
With GIS software, you can digitally represent geographic objects with a variety of shapes and layer those shapes on top of one another to create maps and perform analysis.

- Polygons
- Lines



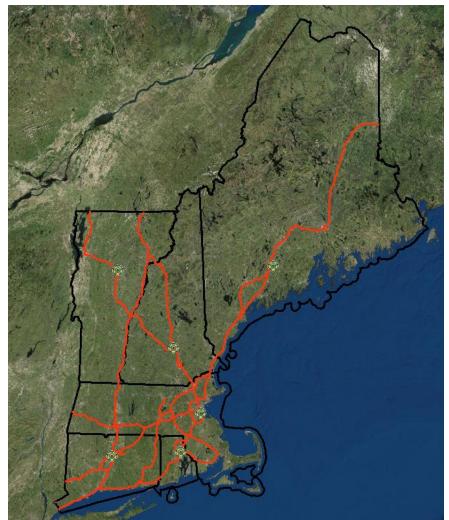
With GIS software, you can digitally represent geographic objects with a variety of shapes and layer those shapes on top of one another to create maps and perform analysis.

- Polygons
- Lines
- Points



With GIS software, you can digitally represent geographic objects with a variety of shapes and layer those shapes on top of one another to create maps and perform analysis.

- Polygons
- Lines
- Points
- Raster images (pixels)



Data Types: Spatial

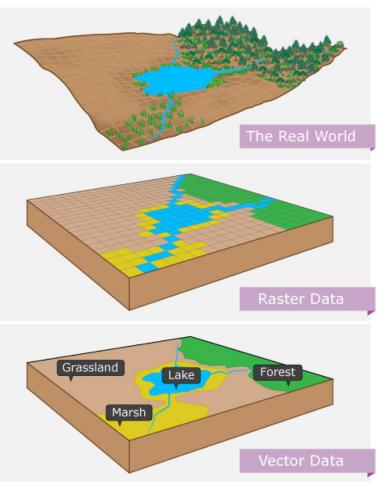


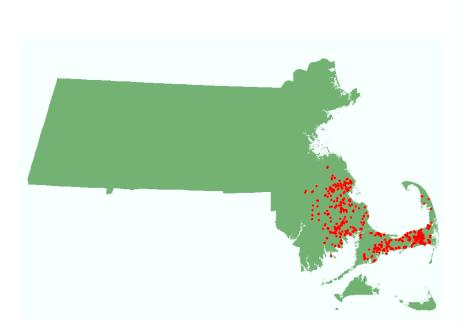
Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

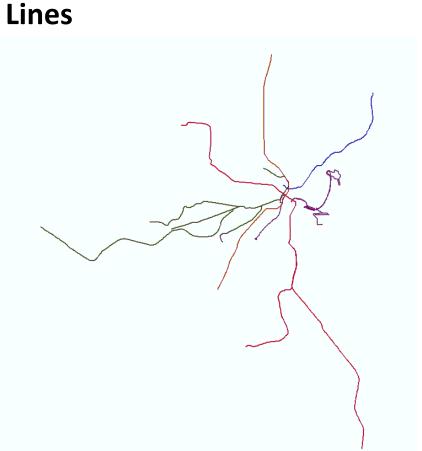
Spatial or coordinate data represent features that have a known location on the earth.

- Vector: Points, lines, and polygons
- Raster: Row and column matrix

Data Types: Vector

Polygon and Points





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Data Types: Raster

A model of the world as a surface that is divided into a regular grid of cells, arranged into rows and columns.

- All cells (or pixels) must be the same size.
- All cells have a value.

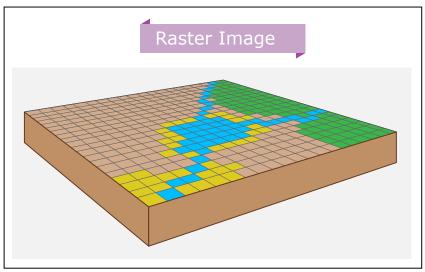


Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

Image from: http://resources.arcgis.com/en/help/main/10.2/index.html#//009t00000002000000

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Data Types: Raster

Rasters include images, elevation models, and scanned

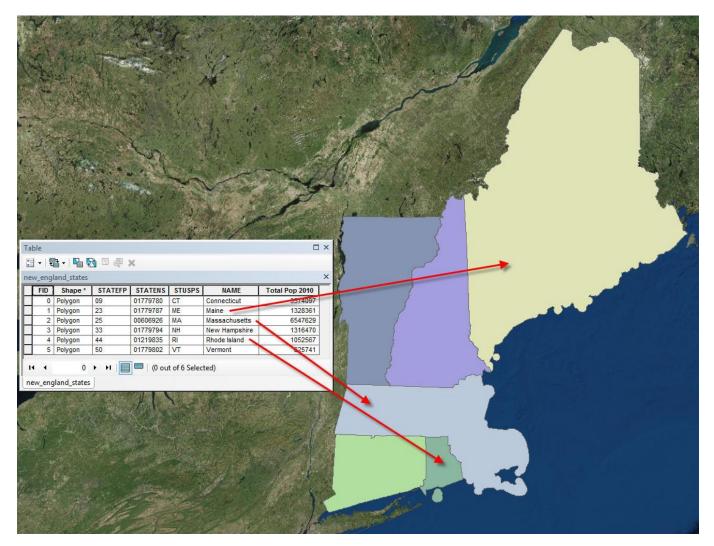
maps. Greendud ATIONAL

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Data Attribute Table

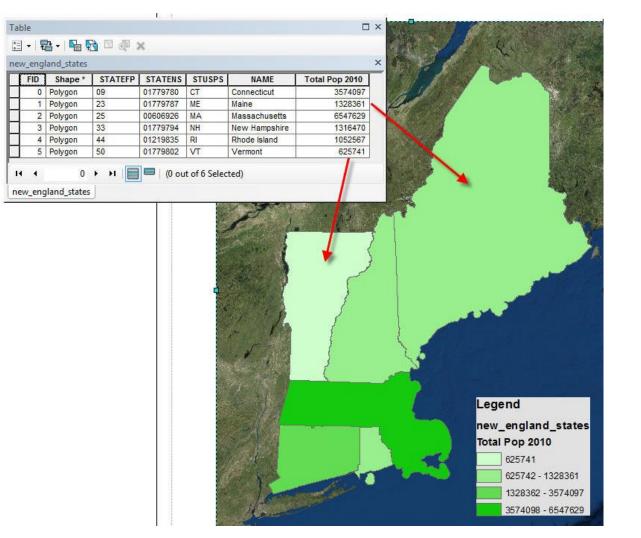
- Spatial data have a backend database called an attribute table.
- It can be used for querying and analysis.
- All attributes can be mapped.

Data Attribute Table



Each state is represented with a different color.

Data Attribute Table



Each state is color coded based on its population.

Data Types: Tabular

- Table (CSV, Excel) or database (Access, Oracle, PostgreSQL)
- Can be transformed into spatial data and mapped:
 - Join with spatial data files by a common attribute (state name, unique ID, etc.)
 - Map as points using coordinates such as longitude and latitude gathered from a GPS device
 - Geocode: associate address fields with a street network

Map Projections

There are many different map projections. All map projections distort at least some of the following:

- Shape
- Area
- Distance
- Direction

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What can I do with GIS?



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VIEW DATA AND CREATE MAPS

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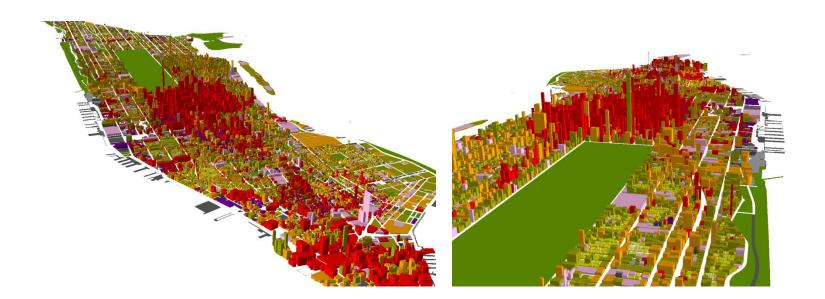
View Imagery



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City of Cambridge Aerial Photograph, April 2010

Create 3D models



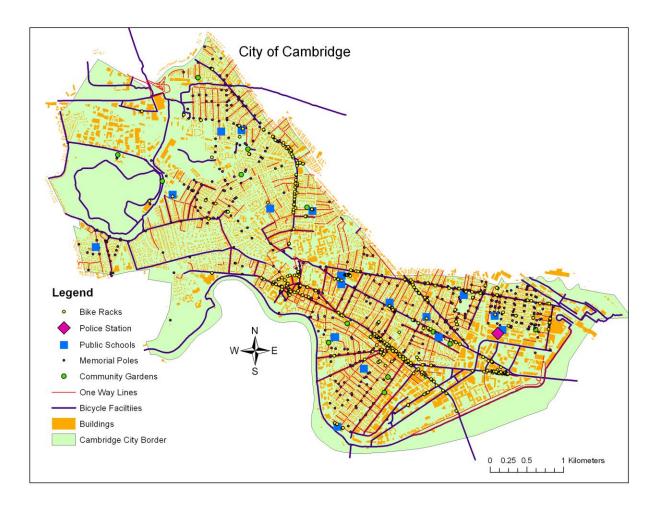
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Create Maps



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Create Maps



Create Maps

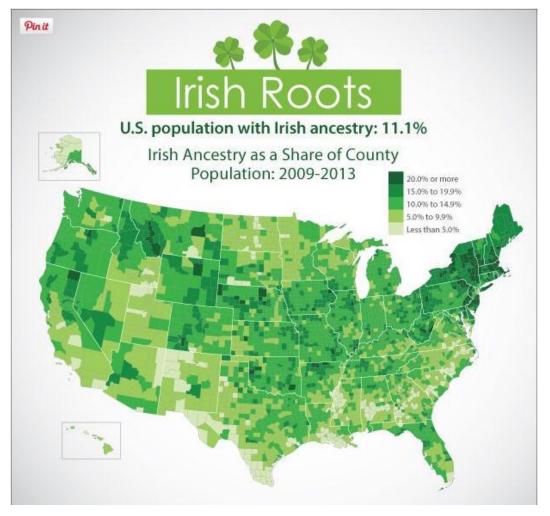


Image in the public domain. From: http://www.census.gov/data/visualizations/2015/comm/cb15-ff04_irish_roots.html

PERFORM ANALYSIS

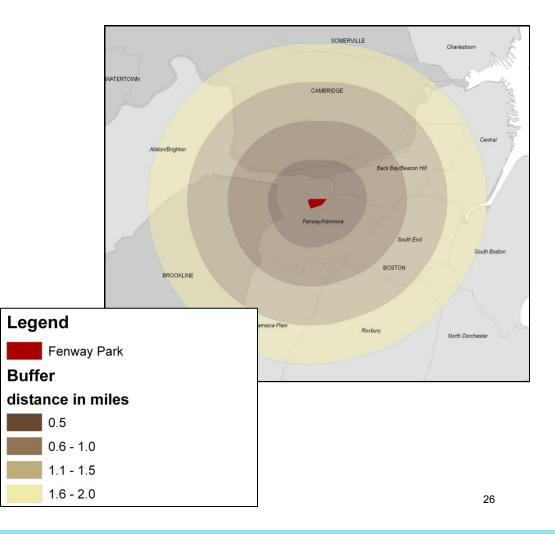
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Create Buffers

Calculate what is

- Inside
- Outside
- Within a certain distance

Buffers in ½-mile increments around Fenway Park



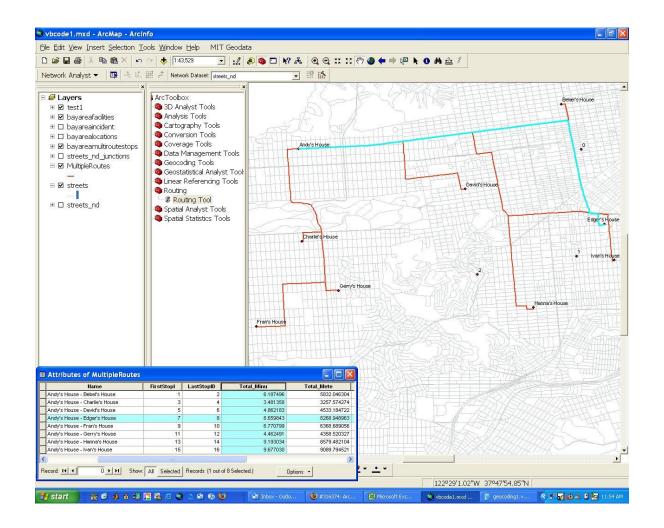
Clip Features

All the water bodies in the US have been clipped using the Massachusetts state boundary.

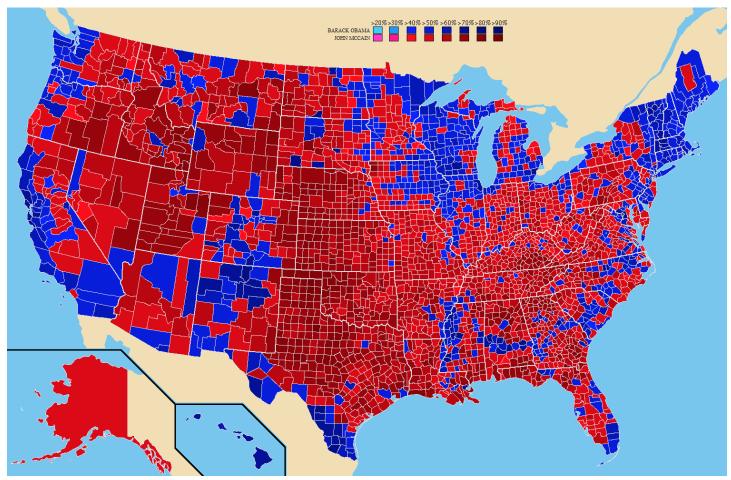
Now only the water in Massachusetts is visible.

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Network Analysis



Spatial Statistics



Courtesy of Tilden76 on Wikipedia at http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2008prescountymap.PNG. License CC BY 3.0

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Analyze Raster Data



Digital Elevation Model (DEM): A sampled array of elevations for a number of ground positions at regularly spaced intervals Use it to:

- Calculate rivers and watersheds,
- Create contour lines
- Determine viewsheds

...and More!

- Calculate area and volume
- Join data based on a common attribute (ID, name, etc.) or its spatial location
- Find where data layers intersect
- Find the nearest features
- Perform surface analysis
 - Contour
 - Slope
 - Hillshade
 - Viewshed
 - Hydrology

Where do I find GIS data?

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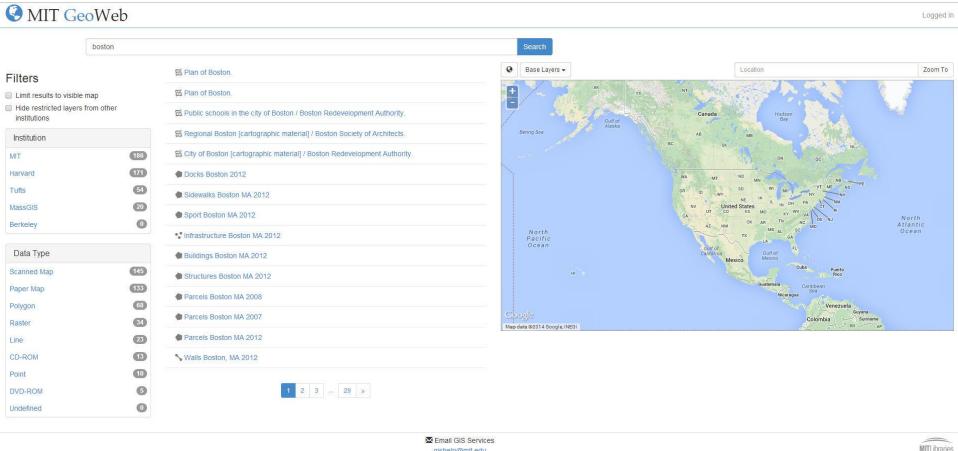
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Data Sources

- MIT sources
 - GeoWeb: use any web browser (includes data downloads as well as DVDs and Maps in the library)
- Internet
 - http://libguides.mit.edu/gis (Links to data sources)
- Create your own
 - GPS, digitizing, etc.

Not finding what you want? GIS data purchase requests? Contact GIS Help.

GeoWeb – search 2000+ layers of MIT hosted GIS data and data from other schools.

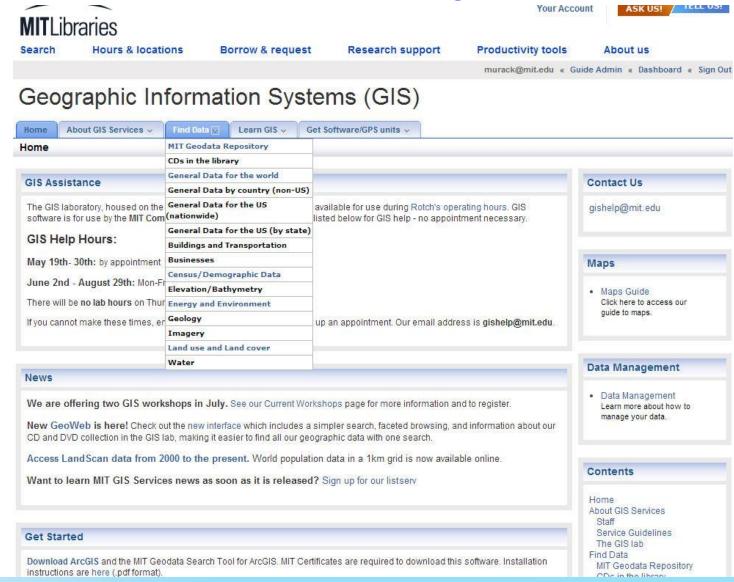




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GIS Services links to data: libguides.mit.edu/gis



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OpenStreetMap.org

Edit • History Export



OpenStreetMap The Free Wiki World Map

P es 'Alkmaar' 'Renen Street, Cambridge", 'CB2 5AQ', or 'post offices near Lünen' more

examples... Where am I?

OpenStreetMap is a free worldwide map, created by people like you. The data is free to download and

use under its open license. Create a user account to improve the map

Help

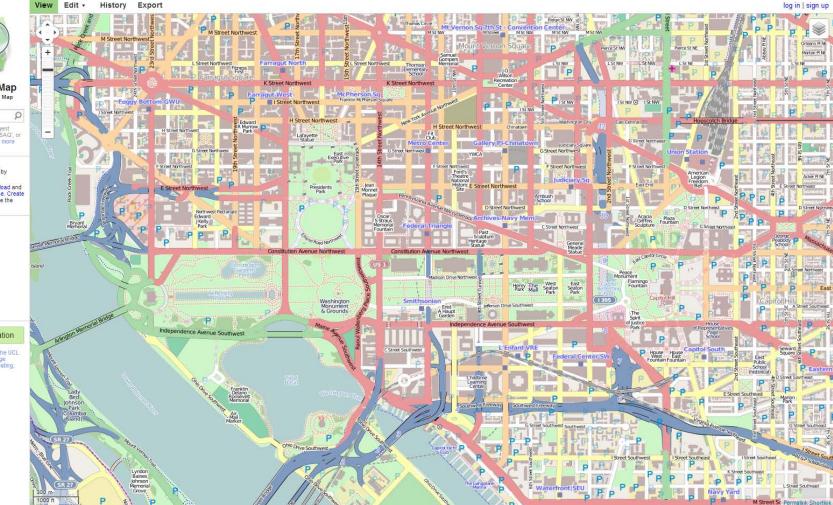
Help Centre Documentation Copyright & License

Community Community Blogs Foundation User Diaries **GPS Traces**

Map Key

Make a Donation

Hosting is supported by the UCL VR Centre, Imperial College London and Bytemark Hosting, and other partners.



Open data! Anyone can contribute and download.

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Data Formats

- ArcGIS can read many formats, including:
 - Shapefile, personal geodatabase (Access), file geodatabase (ESRI)
 - Image formats (JPG, TIF, GEOTIF, etc.)
 - CAD (DXF and DWG)
 - KML/KMZ files (from Google Earth)
- Data can be exported from ArcGIS to a variety of formats, including:
 - KML
 - CAD
 - Adobe Illustrator
 - TIF
 - JPG

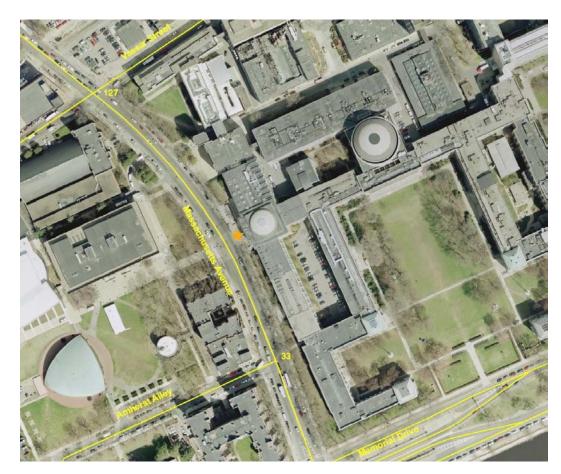
Create your own Data: Map Coordinates or Addresses

Geocode Addresses:

 77 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02139

Add XY data:

- 71.093458 W
- 42.359097 N



Create your own Data: Georeference maps and images



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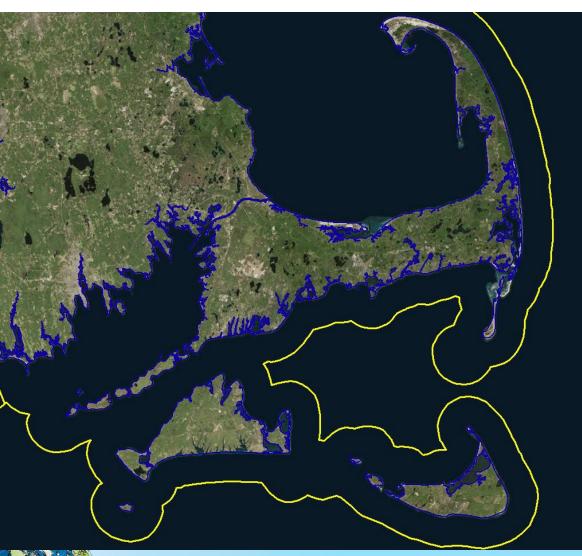
Collect Your Own Data

Global positioning system (GPS) devices are available for checkout from the Rotch Library circulation desk.



Courtesy of Nachoman-au on Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Positioning _System#/media/File:Magellan_GPS_Blazer12.jpg. License CC BY 3.0.

Data Sources



Data from different sources, covering the same area, can look very different. Evaluate scale, accuracy, and file size when selecting data for a project.

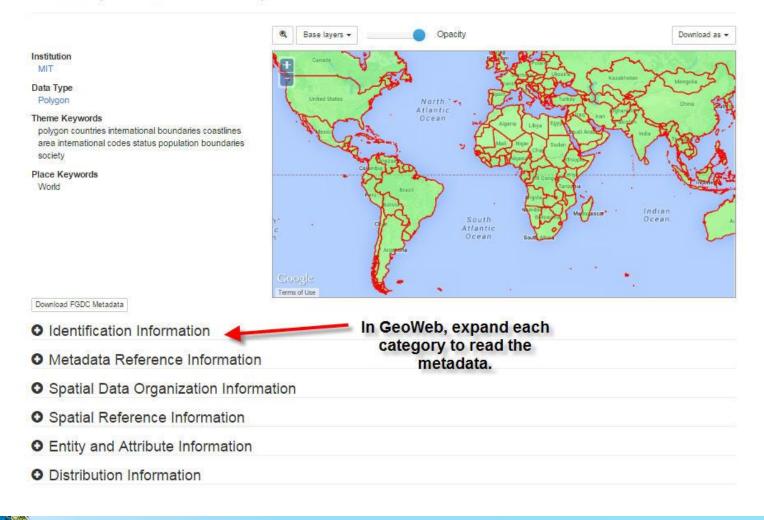
The yellow line is the coastline from the US Census state boundary file. Blue is the coastline from MassGIS.

Metadata

- Information about the data layer
- Read the metadata to determine who created the data, when it was created, what the codes in the table mean, if there are constraints on how it can be used, etc.
- You can find metadata:
 - Downloaded with your data layers
 - On the website where you got your data
 - Sometimes you may need to contact the data provider to get metadata
- Metadata is most commonly in html/xml format, text files, or in a table format, such as excel or csv.

Metadata

World (Countries, 2005)



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Metadata

Entity and Attribute Information

DE_DATA.INT_A1CNTRY_2005	
ObjectID	
Attribute Definition Attribute Definition Source	Internal feature number. ESRI
FIPS_CNTRY	
Attribute Definition	The FIPS code (two-letter) for the country.
Attribute Definition Source	Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology
GMI_CNTRY	
	The country code (three-letter) for the country from Global Mapping International.
Attribute Definition Source	Global Mapping International
ISO_2DIGIT	
Attribute Definition	The country code (two-letter) for the country from the International Organization for Standardization.
	International Organization for Standardization
ISO 3DIGIT	

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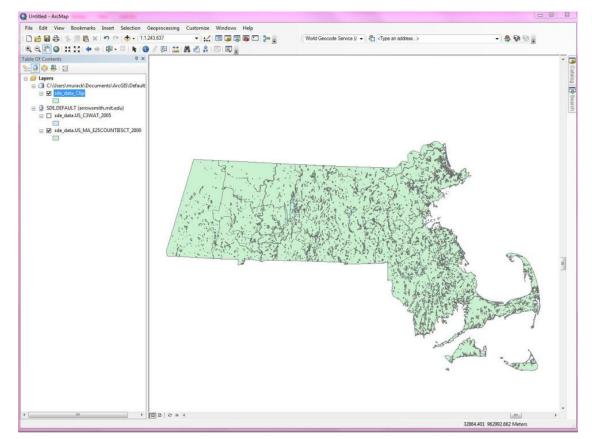
What software can l use?

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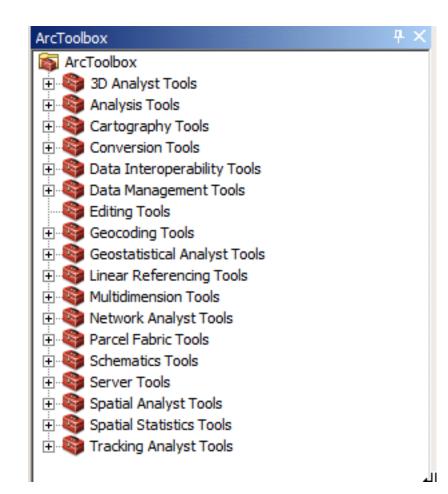
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ESRI ArcGIS: ArcMap

- Provides the most tools for processing data, analysis, and creating maps
- Comprehensive support through our academic license



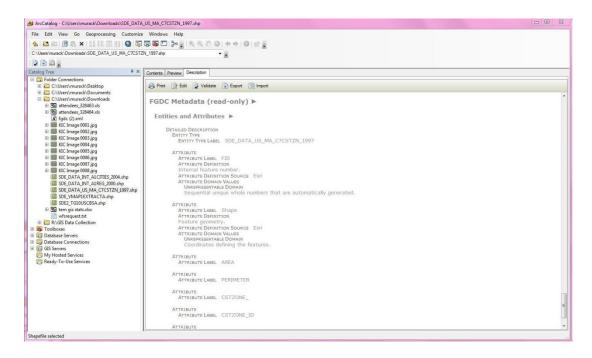
ArcToolbox



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ESRI ArcGIS: ArcCatalog

- Manage files and folders
- Create new shapefiles and geodatabases
- Preview files
- View metadata in format of choice
- Create metadata so your data can be understood and shared with others
- Save metadata files as XML, TXT, HTML, or SGML

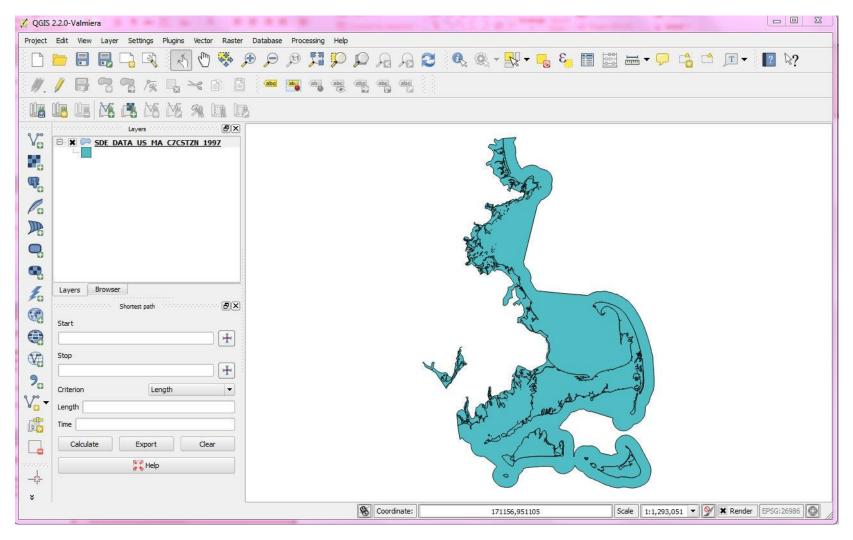


Open Source Software

The source code is made available under a license that allows the modification and redistribution of the software at will.

For a more in-depth definition, visit the Open Source Initiative: opensource.org/docs/definition.php

QGIS



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Data Management Tips

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Data Management Tips

GIS projects tend to generate **many files**, which are generally **large in size**. For file naming:

- Use file names that represent the file (default names like Export_Output are not helpful if you need to come back to your project later).
- Some software programs and tools may have file name constraints (e.g. an eight character limit without spaces). Watch out for this with ESRI ArcToolbox.
- Backup Your Data!

Data Management Tips

Keep detailed notes about:

- Data sources
- Licensing constraints
- Data processing steps (ModelBuilder creates visuals of your procedure)
- What is stored where
 - The GIS project maintains links to the individual data files (the data is not embedded in the map document itself)
 - GIS formats, like shapefile (SHP), have many files that are linked together and must stay together in order to function
- Descriptions of the files you create and use (ArcCatalog has built-in tools for creating and editing metadata)

Exercise Overview

- Navigating the software interface
- Finding and adding data, including basemaps
- Accessing attribute information
- Symbolizing your data layers
- Selecting data by attribute and spatial location
- Creating new GIS data
- Designing a simple map



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RES.STR-001 Geographic Information System (GIS)Tutorial January IAP 2016

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