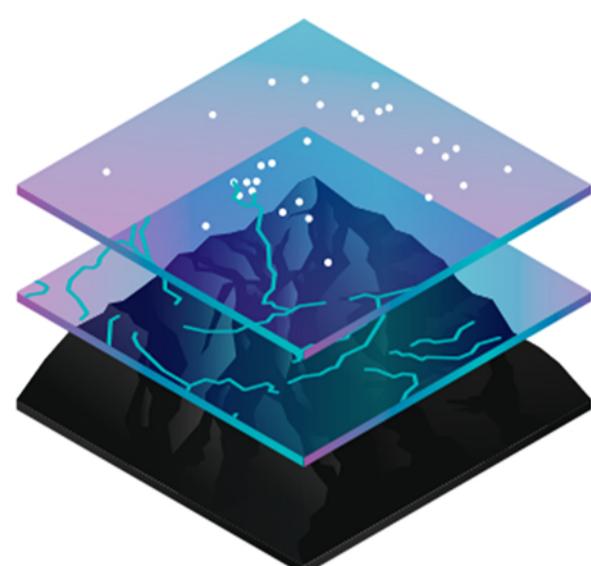




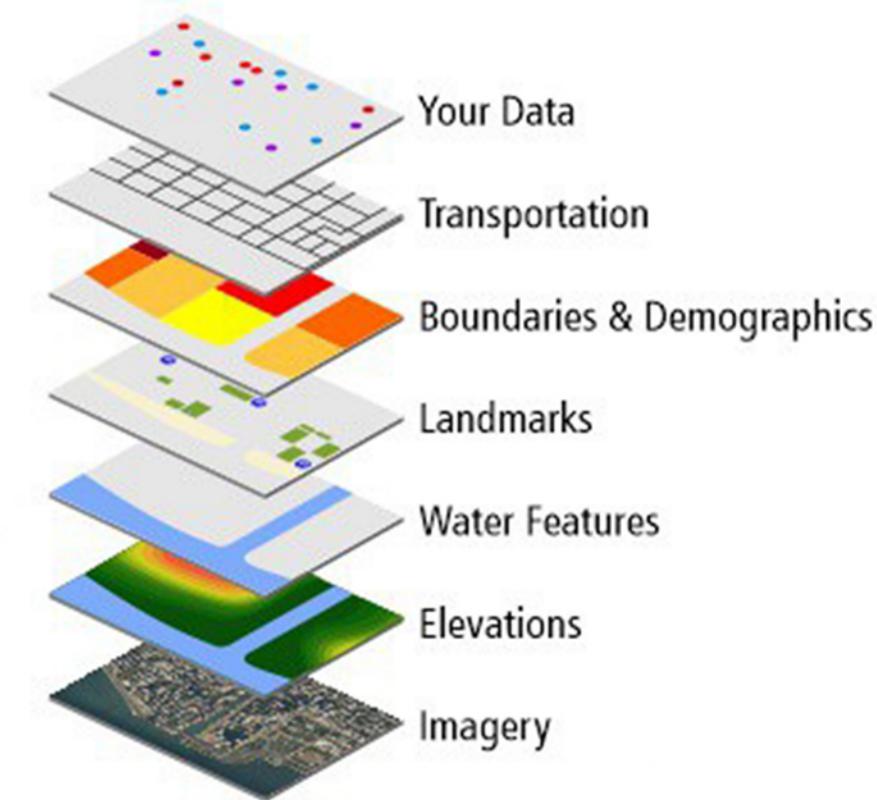
Software(s) Used:
Q.Gis Github Source
Google Earth Pro by Alphabet Inc
Adobe Photoshop CC 2021

Citations & Sources:
Esri.com, Manage.gov.in, Maptitudes



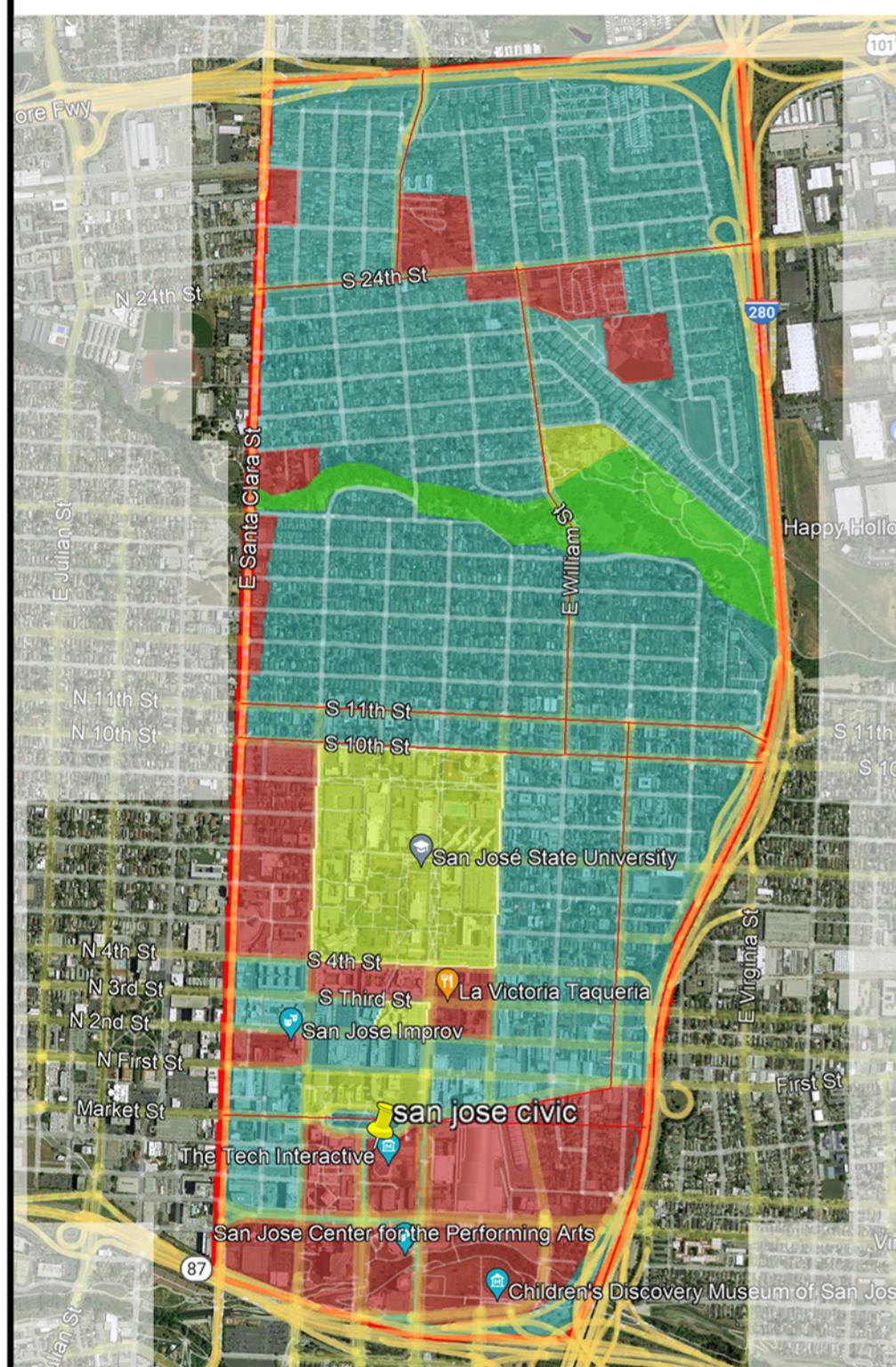
Maps are the geographic container for the data layers and analytics you want to work with. GIS maps are easily shared and embedded in apps, and accessible by virtually everyone, everywhere.

Real World → GIS Data Layers



GIS integrates many different kinds of data layers using spatial location. Most data has a geographic component. GIS data includes imagery, features, and basemaps linked to spreadsheets and tables.

Apps provide focused user experiences for getting work done and bringing GIS to life for everyone. GIS apps work virtually everywhere: on your mobile phones, tablets, in web browsers, and on desktops.



A geographic information system (GIS) is a system that creates, manages, analyzes, and maps all types of data. GIS connects data to a map, integrating location data (where things are) with all types of descriptive information (what things are like there). This provides a foundation for mapping and analysis that is used in science and almost every industry. GIS helps users understand patterns, relationships, and geographic context. The benefits include improved communication and efficiency as well as better management and decision making.

Hundreds of thousands of organizations in virtually every field are using GIS to make maps that communicate, perform analysis, share information, and solve complex problems around the world. This is changing the way the world works.

GIS technology applies geographic science with tools for understanding and collaboration. It helps people reach a common goal: to gain actionable intelligence from all types of data.

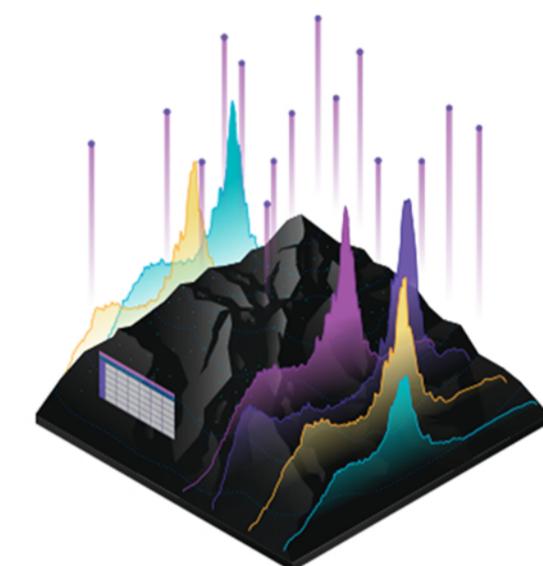
A Geographical Information System (GIS) is a system for capturing, storing, analyzing and managing data and associated attributes, which are spatially referenced to the Earth.

The geographical information system is also called as a geographic information system or geospatial information system. It is an information system capable of integrating, storing, editing, analyzing, sharing, and displaying geographically referenced information. In a more generic sense.

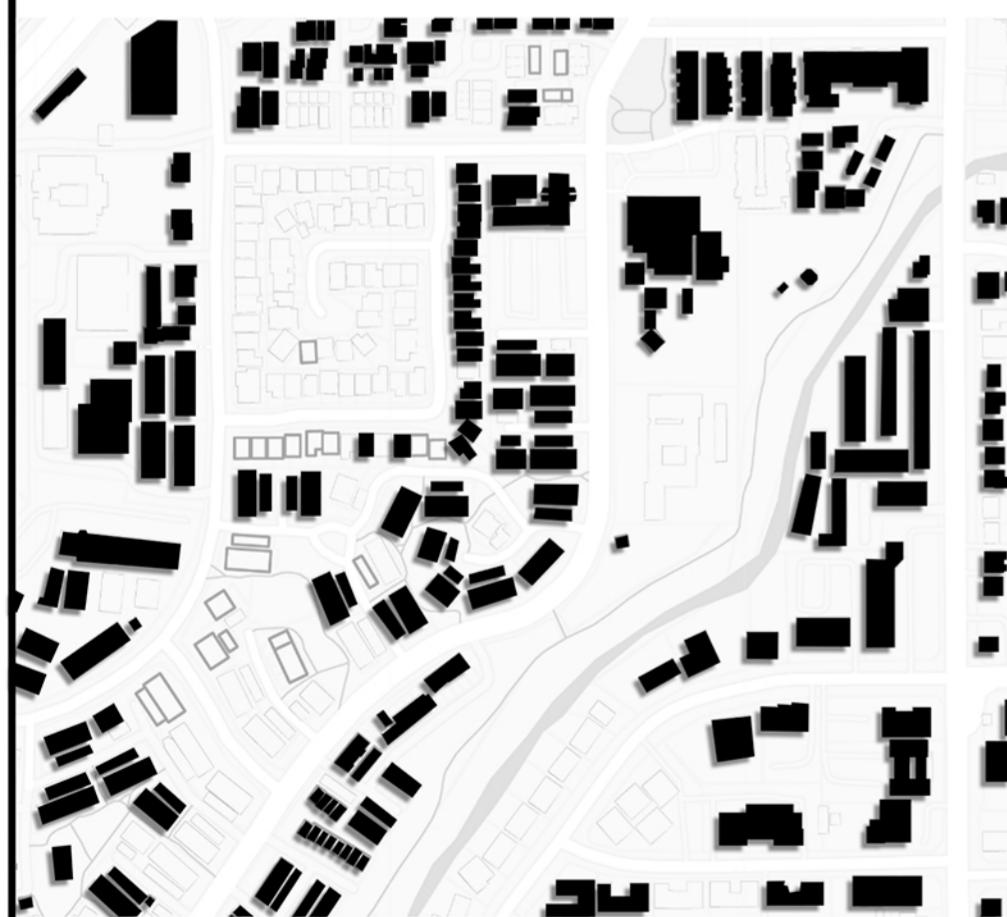
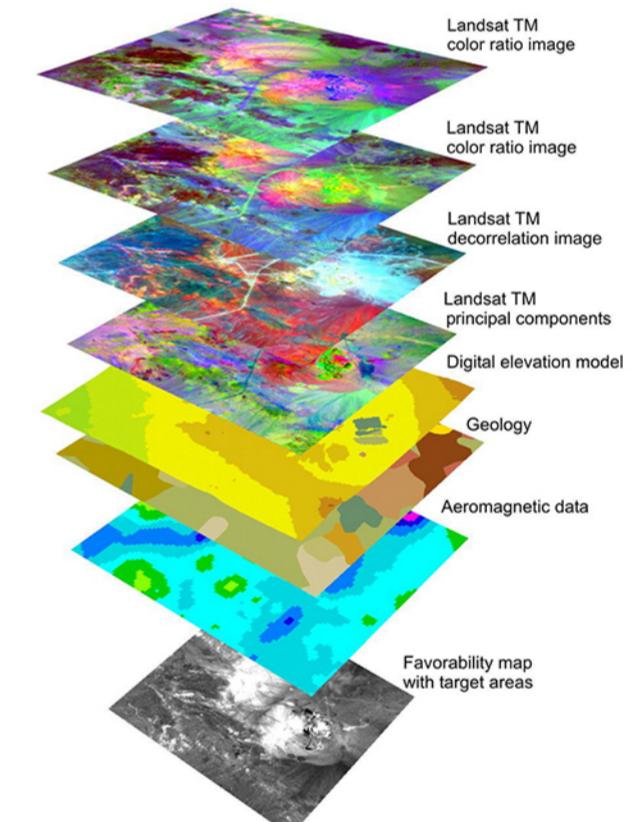
GIS is a software tool that allows users to create interactive queries, analyze the spatial information, edit data, maps, and present the results of all these operations.

GIS technology is becoming essential tool to combine various maps and remote sensing information to generate various models, which are used in real time environment.

Geographical information system is the science utilizing the geographic concepts, applications and systems.

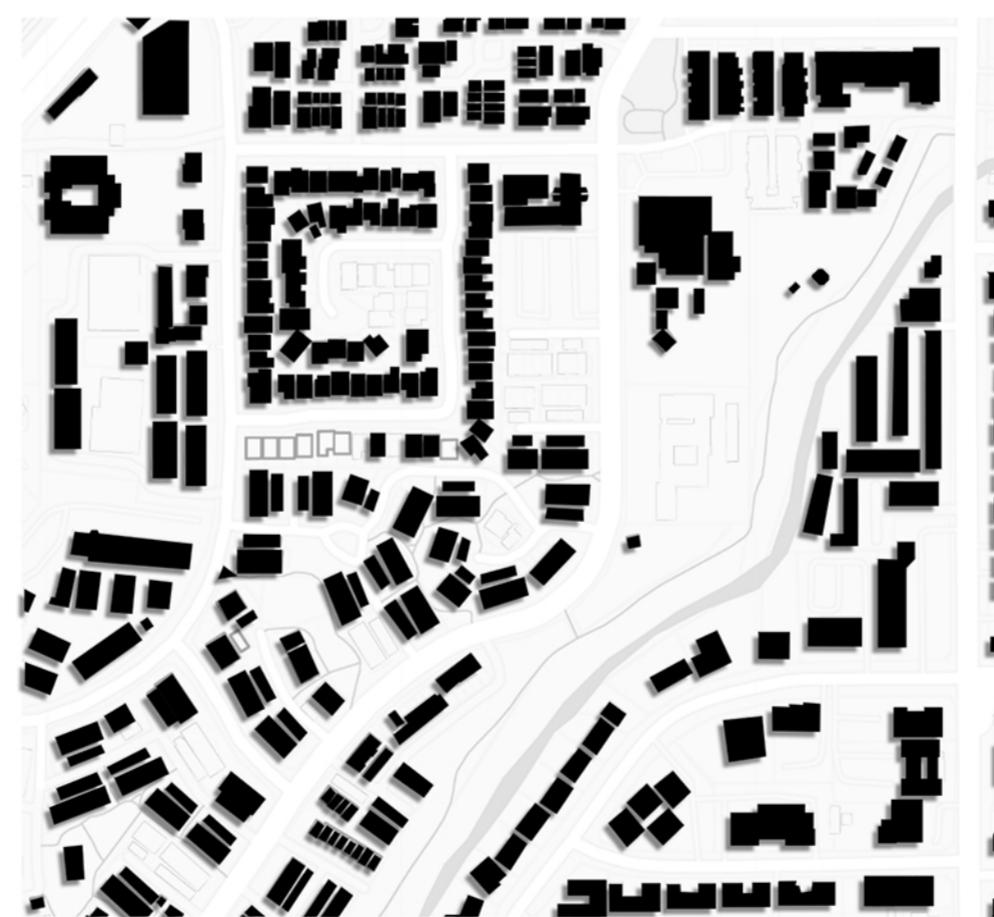


GIS integrates many different kinds of data layers using spatial location. Most data has a geographic component. GIS data includes imagery, features, and basemaps linked to spreadsheets and tables.



San Jose 2003 Figure Ground Map

The solid black infill used for buildings in the figure-ground diagram is known as "poché" – a term originating from the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. It was commonly used to describe the same graphic approach applied to architectural plans and sections. In the figure-ground diagram, the poché becomes a tool for studying urban morphology. This technique is great for illustrating solid-void relationships and the interplay between public and private space in urban settings.



San Jose 2013 Figure Ground Map

A figure-ground diagram is a mapping technique used to illustrate the relationship between built and unbuilt space in cities. Land coverage of buildings is visualized as solid mass (figure), while public spaces formed by streets, parks and plazas are represented as voids (ground). In urban planning, this simple yet powerful graphic tool is used to explore built form patterns and the continuity of open space.



San Jose 2023 Figure Ground Map

The Map shows the development of the San Jose, Ca, U.S.A. Interconvenient belt with commercial and suburban residences. Figure ground represents a minimalist, but important, spatial analysis map can give useful information about the shape, scale, pattern and density of buildings, in addition to the nature of spaces created between them.

