GIS (Geographic Information System) is a collection of hardware, tools, data, and people used to curate, manage, and analyze geographic information.

A **GIS** is built by **humans** with **collections** of **data** organized as **layers** with a **toolset** and stored on hardware to meet some specific **purpose**; often to make a map or perform an analysis.

Maps are models of the Earth's surface, not representations. Scale is very important.

Tool Sets are collections of computer programs for organization, display, and analysis of GIS data.*



<u>Common:</u> ESRI suite (ArcGIS Pro, ArcGIS Online, ArcCatalog) https://www.esri.com/ and/or Quantum GIS (QGIS) https://ggis.org/

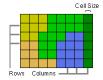
<u>Advanced:</u> Python (https://www.r-project.org/) with the Geospatial Data Abstraction Libraries (GDAL) https://gdal.org/index.html





* Tool sets and data are separate: data is not stored inside the toolset project and must be well organized.

There are two Common Data Structures used in GIS, rasters or grids of cells and vectors as discrete features.



Raster: A grid of cells where each cell represents a lat/lon and/or x/y coordinate. The numeric cell value can represent one attribute, elevation or temperature, for example. __E

Vector: A collection of points that can be organized into point, line, or polygon features. Each feature can have attribute values that can be numbers, text, or logical.



Common File Formats for GIS data are grouped by the type of data structure, there are more than listed below.*

us_roads.cpg
us_roads.dbf
us_roads.lyr
us_roads.prj
us_roads.sbn
us_roads.sbx
us_roads.shx
us_roads.shx
us_roads.shx

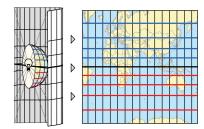
Raster: geotiff (.tiff, .tif), jpg (.jpg), ESRI grid (as several files in a folder), ERDAS grid (.img)

Vector: shapefile (.shp *with* .sbn, .dbf, .shx, .sbx, .prj), geojson (.json), geodatabase (.gdb as a folder), google earth (.kml, .kmz), autocad (.dxf, .dwg)

* Often GIS data are organized as collections of files with the same name and different extensions, for example the .xml extension is reserved for any metadata associated with the actual GIS data file(s).

All GIS data use Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS) to describe location as coordinates on the Earth's surface.

All GIS data uses one of several **spherical coordinate reference systems** as latitude/longitude in angular degrees for the Earth's surface. These are **geographical CRS**. The two most common spherical CRS in North America are **WGS 84** (global data) and **NAD 86** (North American data).



GIS data can also be **projected into Cartesian coordinates** (based on x and y) that use measurable units like feet or meters. Two common groups of projected CRS in North America are the

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) and the **State Plane** systems. Projected data must still reference an underlying spherical CRS. As examples the standard projection for online maps in meters is the **WGS84 Web Mercator** and a common projection for Miami, FL in feet is the NAD86 State Plane Florida East.

All coordinate reference systems have **EPSG** codes as commonly used identifiers (European Petroleum Survey Group). As examples, WGS 84 is EPSG **4326**, NAD 86 is EPSG **4269**, the WGS 84 Web Mercator is EPSG **3857**, and the NAD 83 State Plane Florida East (feet) is EPSG 2236.

GIS project file extensions are different for each software toolset: as examples ArcGIS Pro is .aprx and QGIS is .qgz. The project does *NOT* contain the GIS data, but instead links the files in the file system with metadata that describes symbology, layer order, labeling, and other visualization information. When copying GIS projects, make sure to copy all the data files as well. Project files are often not included in the data curation process.

Common GIS Data Types

.XML Metadata (all formats and structures)*

often accompanies the actual data file(s) and can be in one of several schemas

Tabular (must have columns with x/y or lat/lon coordinates with a known CRS)

.CSV Comma Separated Values

.XLS .XLSX Excel

Vector (points, lines, or polygons)

.SHP .DBF .SHX .SBX .SBN .PRJ .XML .CPG .QMD Shapefile

.GEOJSON .JSON Geographic JavaScript Object Notation (GeoJSON)

.GML Geography Markup Language

.KML .KMZ Google Keyhole Markup Language

.GPX GPS eXchange Format .OSM

Raster (remote sensed data or continuous surface data)

.TIF .TIFF .OVR .TFW **GeoTIFF**

.IMG **ERDAS Imagine**

.NC Network Common Data Form (NetCDF)

Esri Grid (legacy, inside folder on disk) .JPG .JP2 jpeg, jpeg2000

.ASC American Standard Code for Information Interchange ASCII Grid

Database (holding both raster and vector data structures)

.GDB Esri File Geodatabase (folder on disk) **

.GPKG Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) GeoPackage

.SQLITE SpatialLite

.SQL postGIS (SQL loaded on database server)

raster layers can only be opened by ESRI products

Project Files (no actual data, but instead metadata that points to data files)

.QGS, .QGZ (compressed, version 3.0 and higher)

QGIS

OpenStreetMap

.APRX, .PPKX (compressed)

.ADF

ArcGIS Pro

.MXD Legacy ESRI files (ArcMap) - Map Exchange Document

GIS Metadata

Essential metadata for geospatial data

- Geographic Coordinate System (CRS coordinate system and/or projection)
- Point location, bounding coordinates, or gazetteer name
- Lineage/process steps (is the data derived or collected and descriptions for either process)

Additional Metadata Elements for Vector and Raster Data Structures

Vector Raster

- Data dictionary
- Recommended scale (or scale of digitization)
- Pixel size
- Band information
- Look up tables (if categorized)

GIS Metadata Resources

Open Geospatial Consortium Metadata Standards https://www.ogc.org/standards/

DCAT-US Schema v1.1 (Project Open Data Metadata Schema) https://resources.data.gov/resources/dcat-us/

USGS Metadata Creation Guidelines

https://www.usgs.gov/data-management/metadata-creation

FGDC Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (legacy) https://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/csdgm-standard