



OSSIM Outputs: Shape files

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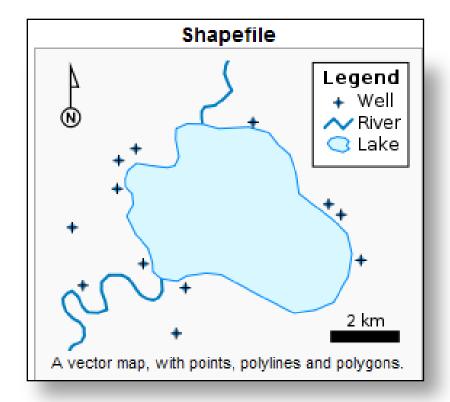
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Overview of Talk

- Overview shape files
- Online documentation
- Coding an example





What: Geospatial vector data format

Shapefiles were introduced with ArcViewGIS v2 in the 1990's

Created by ESRI <u>www.esri.com</u>

Shapefiles specifically describe geometries

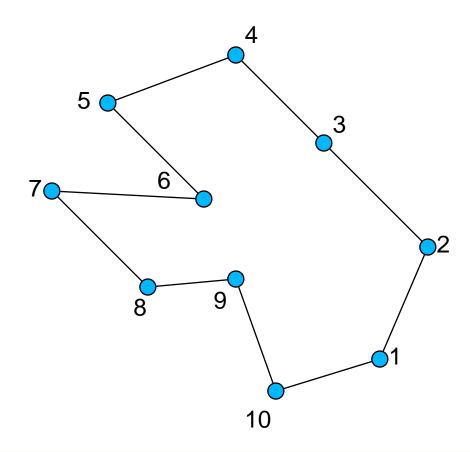
- Points
- Polylines
- Polygons
- Item attributes (name, location, etc)

A "shapefile" is actually a collection of several files



A shapefile can be thought of as a ring

Closed, non-self-intersecting loop





A "shapefile" is actually a collection of several files

There are at least 3 files that are *mandatory* to store the core data of the shapefile

- myShapeFile.shp
 - Shape format, the feature geometry
- myShapeFile.shx
 - Positional index of the feature geometry
- myShapeFile.dbf
 - Columnar attributes for each shape



In addition to the 3 *mandatory* files, there are several option files

- .prj projection format; the coordinate system and projection information, a plain text file describing the projection using well-known text format
- **.sbn** and **.sbx** a spatial index of the features
- **.fbn** and **.fbx** a spatial index of the features for shapefiles that are read-only
- .ain and .aih an attribute index of the active fields in a table or a theme's attribute table
- .ixs a geocoding index for read-write shapefiles
- .mxs a geocoding index for read-write shapefiles (ODB format)
- .atx an attribute index for the .dbf file in the form of shapefile.columnname.atx (ArcGIS 8 and later)
- .shp.xml geospatial metadata in XML format, such as ISO 19115 or other schemas
- **.cpg** used to specify the code page (only for .dbf) for identifying the character encoding to be used



Why should we use shapefiles?

The shapefile stores geometry and attribute information for the spacial features of a data set – shapefiles do NOT store topological data

- Faster drawing speeds and edit ability
- Typically require less disc space and read/write faster

The geometry for the feature is stored as a shape

Shapefiles support point, line, and area features

Shapefiles are used by a number of GIS software programs

- Do not require importing or exporting
- Specification is readily available



Shapefile limitations

Do not store topological information

Spatial representation

 Edges are defined using points → spacing implicitly determines the scale for which the data is useful

Data Storage

Shapefiles must be <= 2GB ≈ 70 million point features

Written in a binary format

Need software to make changes



Resources

Technical Description http://www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/shapefile.pdf

Topology and Shapefiles article http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0401/topo.html



Questions?

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