

Shape file - Is a vector data file format commonly used for geospatial analysis which stores a location, geometry & attribution of point, line & polygon features.

b) Data - Refers to raw facts / observations that are collected & recorded e.g. coordinates & attributes.

Information - Processed data organized & analyzed to create meaning. Maps, reports

ii) Vector data - Represent geographic features as discrete objects or points, lines e.g. roads

Raster data - Represented as a grid of regularly spaced cells. Each cell has a value e.g. temperature

iii) GC S - Rep. the earth's surface using a 3-dimensional, spherical coordinate system. Uses latitude & longitude to define location of points on the earth's surface.

PCS - Rep. the earth's surface using a 2-dimensional, flat cartesian coordinate system. For mapping specific regions.

iv) Polygon - Two or more closed geometric shapes that enclose an area.

- Rep. areas & boundaries

- Have an extent/area

Point - Zero-dimensional structure with a single location defined by a pair of coordinates (x,y)

- Rep. discrete features

- Do not have an extent/area.

-Rep discrete features.
-Don't have an extent/area.

v) Georeference - Involves associating spatial data with real-world coordinates aligning it to a specific location on the earth's surface.

Geodatabase - Primary data storage for spatial data

Map layer - A GIS db containing groups point, line or polygon features representing a particular class of real-world entities such as customers, streets.

Table of contents - Lists all the layers on a map & shows what features in each layer rep.

Base map - This is a reference map on which you overlay data from layers & visualize geographic information.

Theme - Is a template framework representing the look & feel of an app.