

ARC-GIS

EXERCISE: 2



ArcGIS

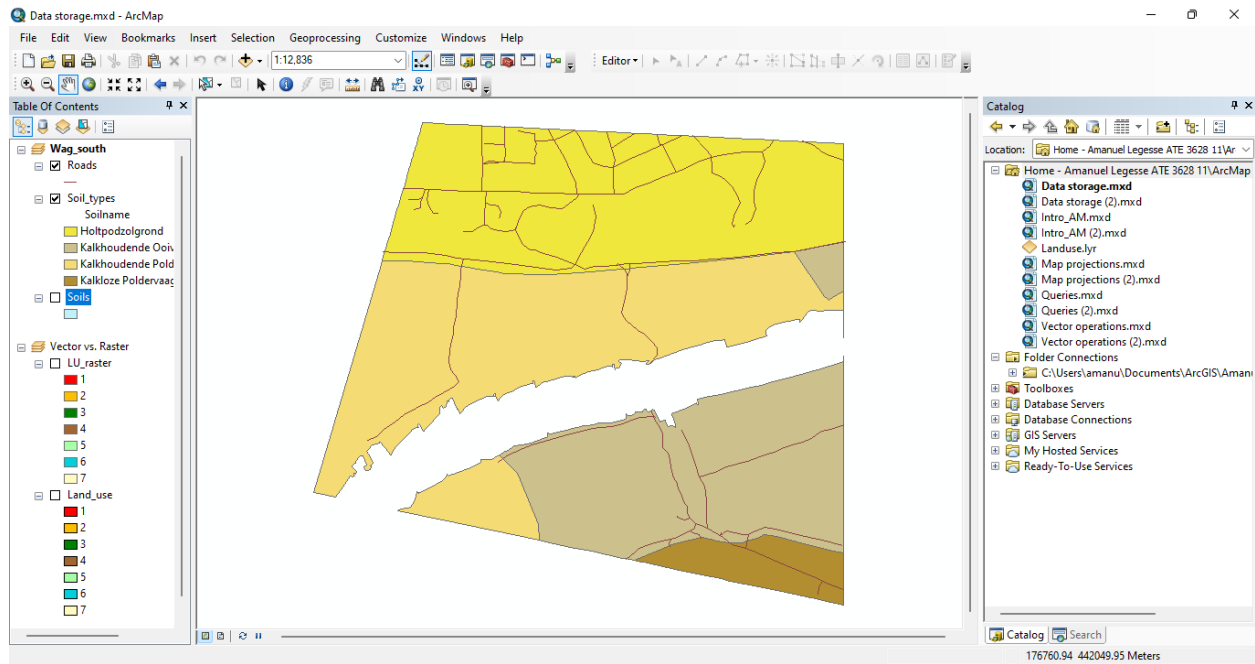
BY – AMANUEL LEGESSE

SOFTWARE ENG. EXT

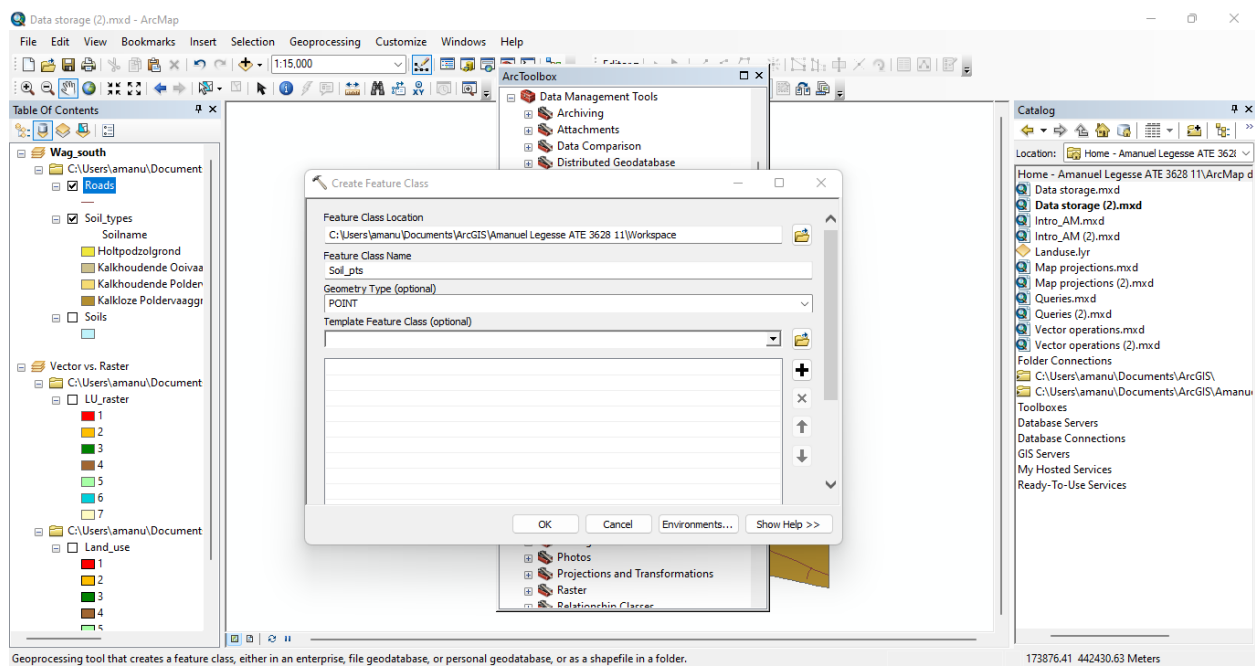
ID – ATE/3628/11

Creating a point dataset

1.1:

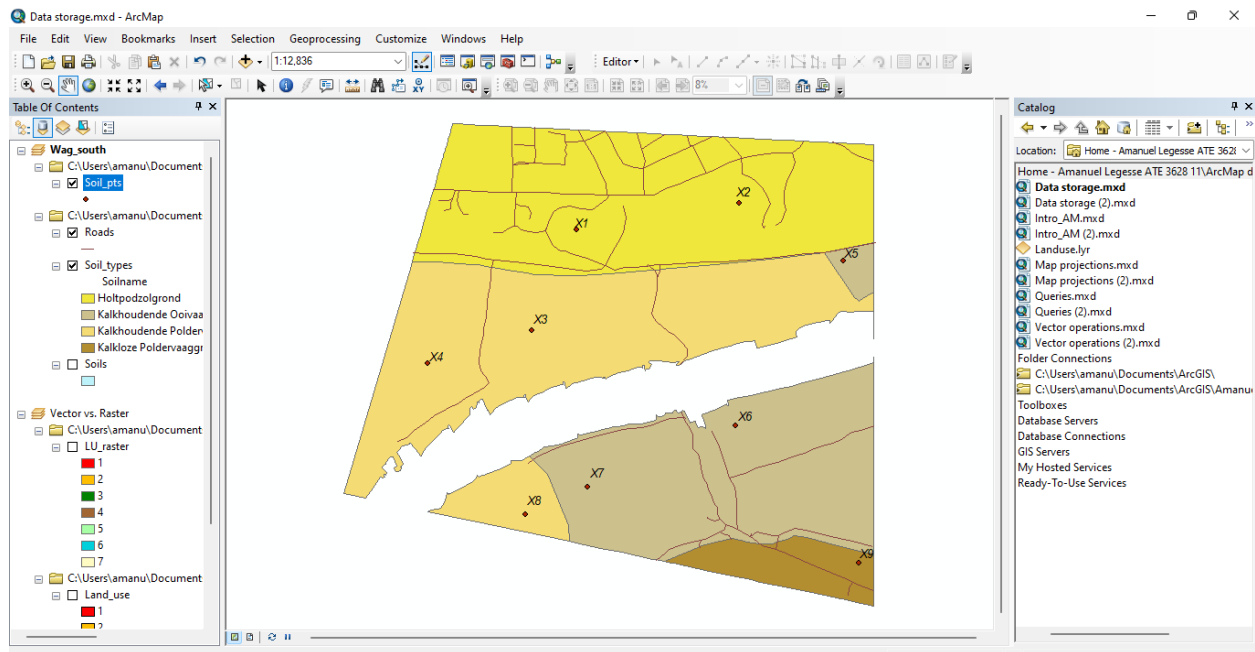


1.A:

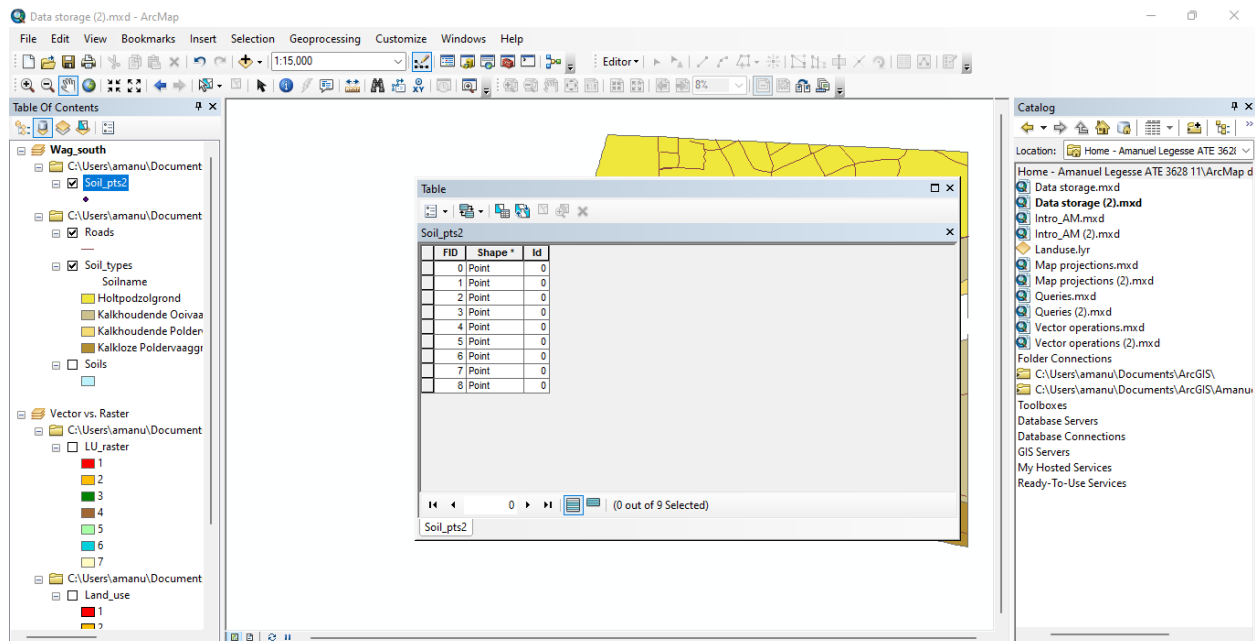


Geoprocessing tool that creates a feature class, either in an enterprise, file geodatabase, or personal geodatabase, or as a shapefile in a folder.

1.B:



1.C: The attribute table of dataset 'Soil_pts' contains 9 records.



Adding attributes to point features

2.A

FLOAT — Numeric values with fractional values within a specific range

Integer - Numeric values without fractional values within specific range

The **TEXT data** type stores any kind of text data. It can contain both single-byte and multi byte characters that the locale supports.

The date data type **can store dates, times, or dates and times**. The default format in which the information is presented is mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss and a specification of AM or PM.

Note: Moving data from one database to another can cause data types to remap.

[Learn how data converts from one type to another](#)

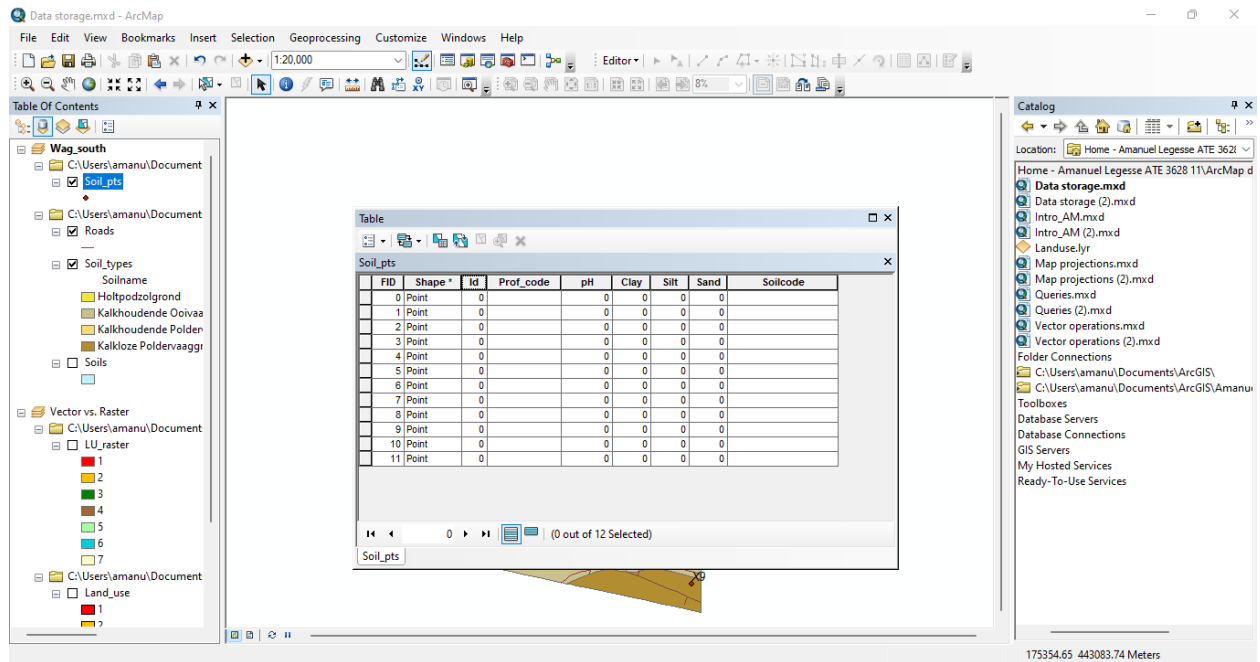
File geodatabase data types are the same as ArcGIS data types. For DBMS products, though, data types can differ. The following sections contain information on how DBMS data types map to ArcGIS data types.

Access data types

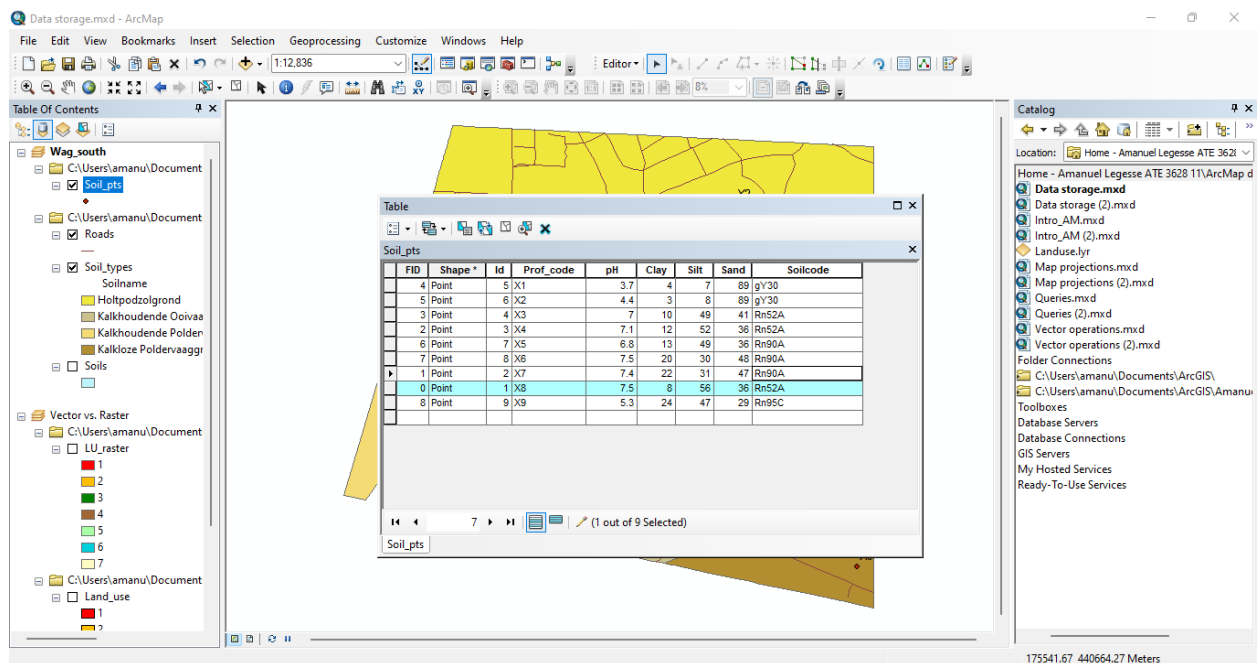
When you create a feature class or table in ArcGIS, there are 11 different data types available for each column. These types are mapped to Access data types in the following table.

ArcGIS data type	Access data type	Notes
OBJECTID	Long Integer	OBJECTID is an AutoNumber field.
SHORT INTEGER	Integer	
LONG INTEGER	Long Integer	
FLOAT	Single	
DOUBLE	Double	
TEXT	Text	
DATE	Date/Time	
BLOB	OLE Object*	
GUID	Number	Replication ID, duplicates allowed
GEOMETRY	OLE Object*	
RASTER	Long Integer	

2.B:

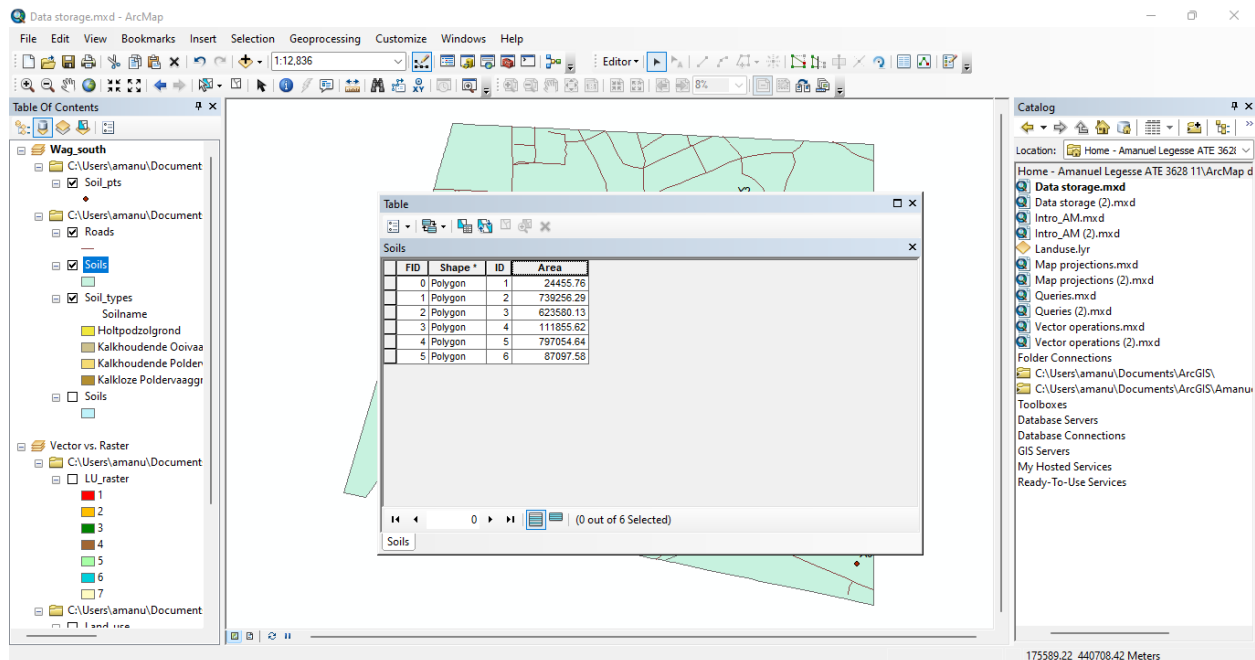
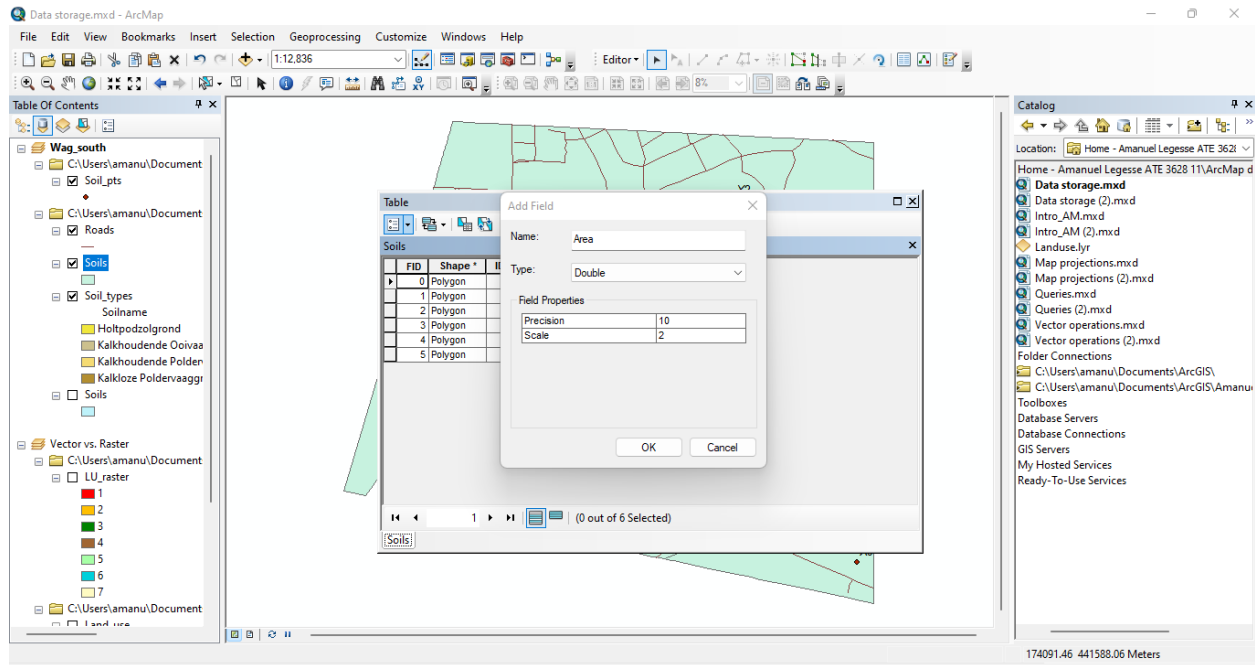


2.C:



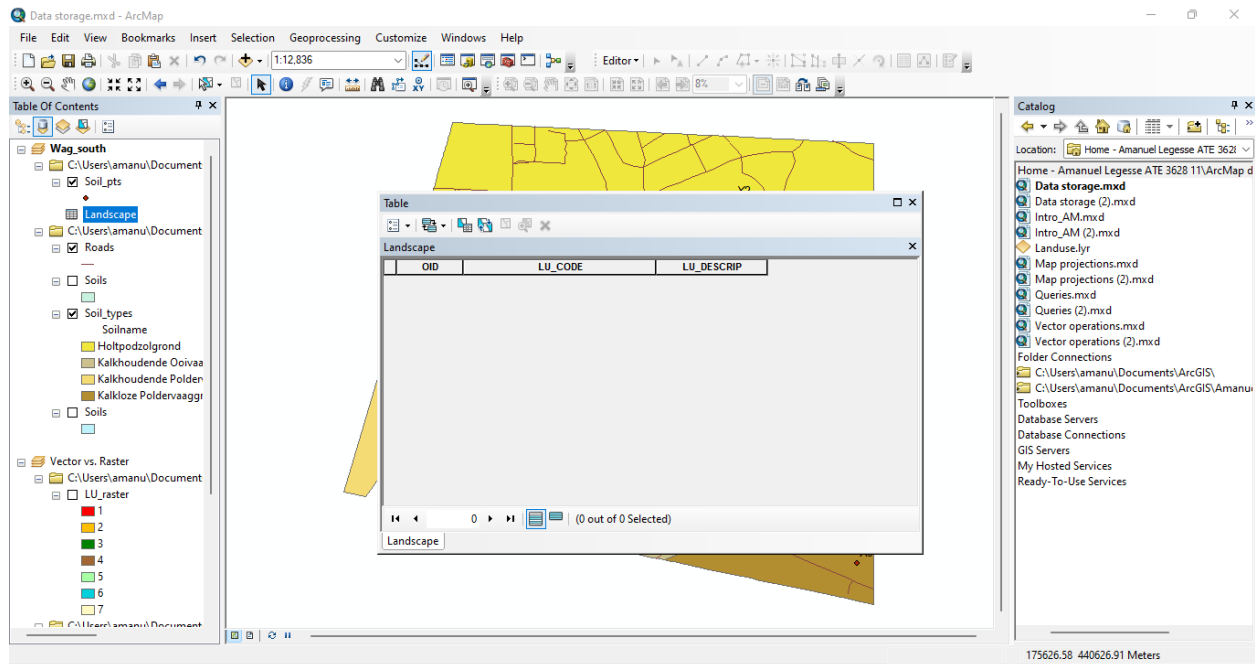
Calculating the area of polygon features

3.A:

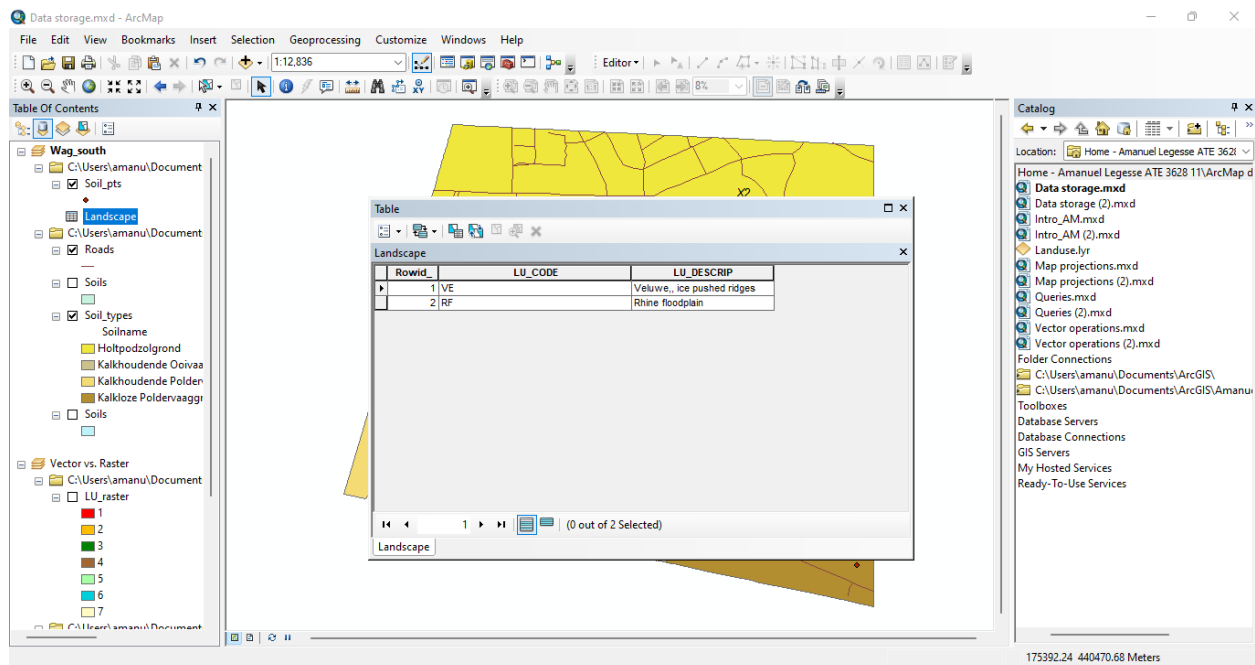


Creating a new table

4.A:

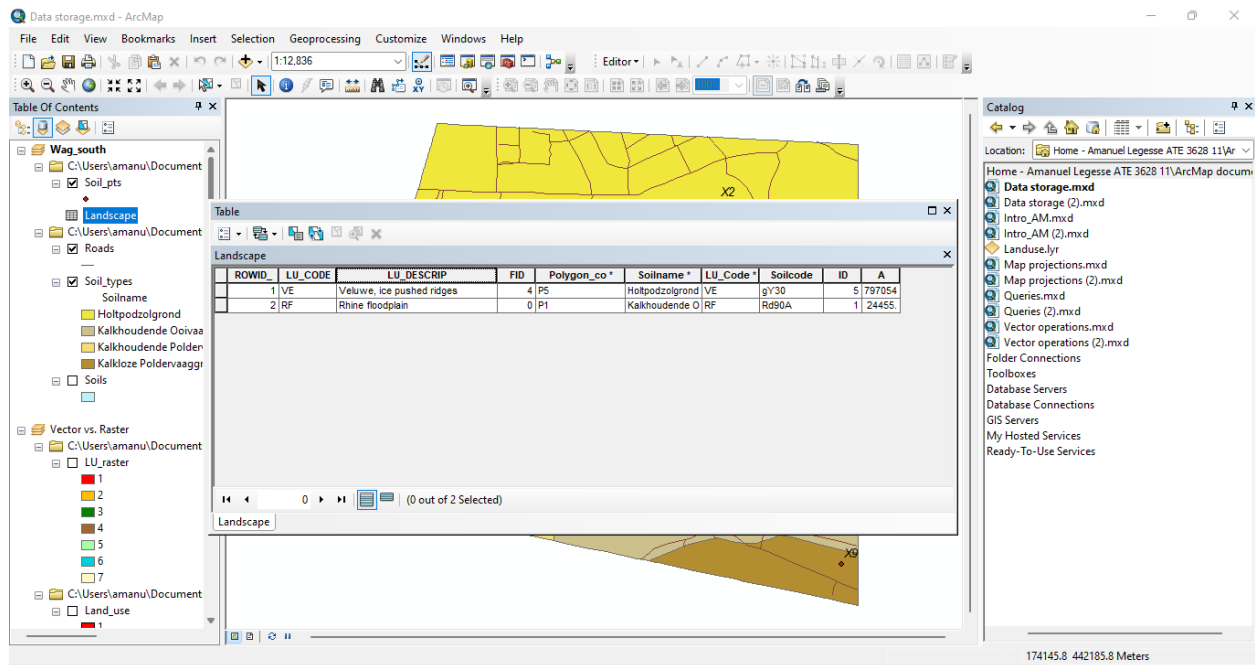


4.B:

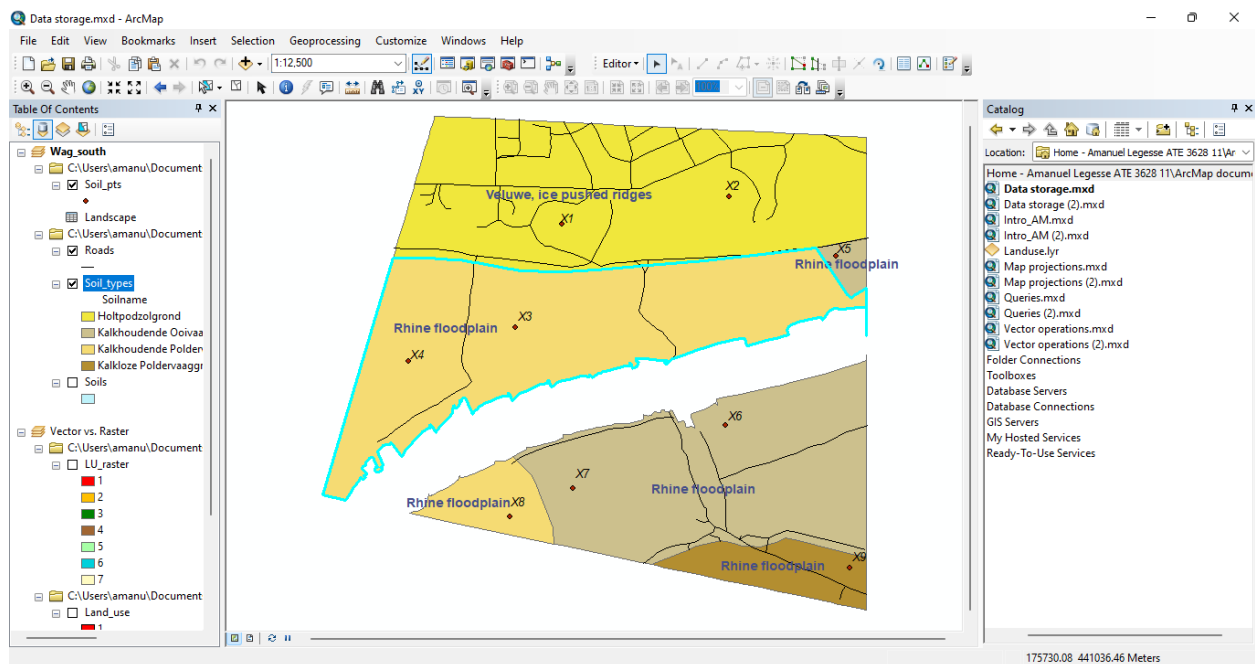


Joining tables

5.A:

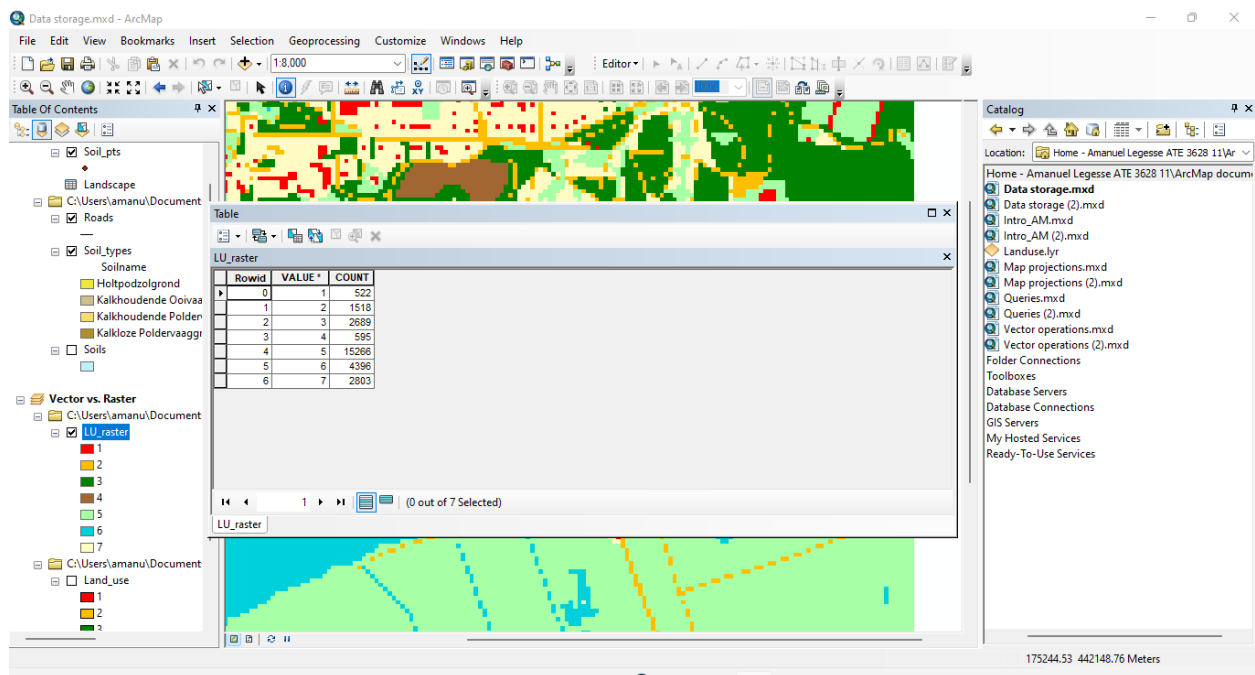
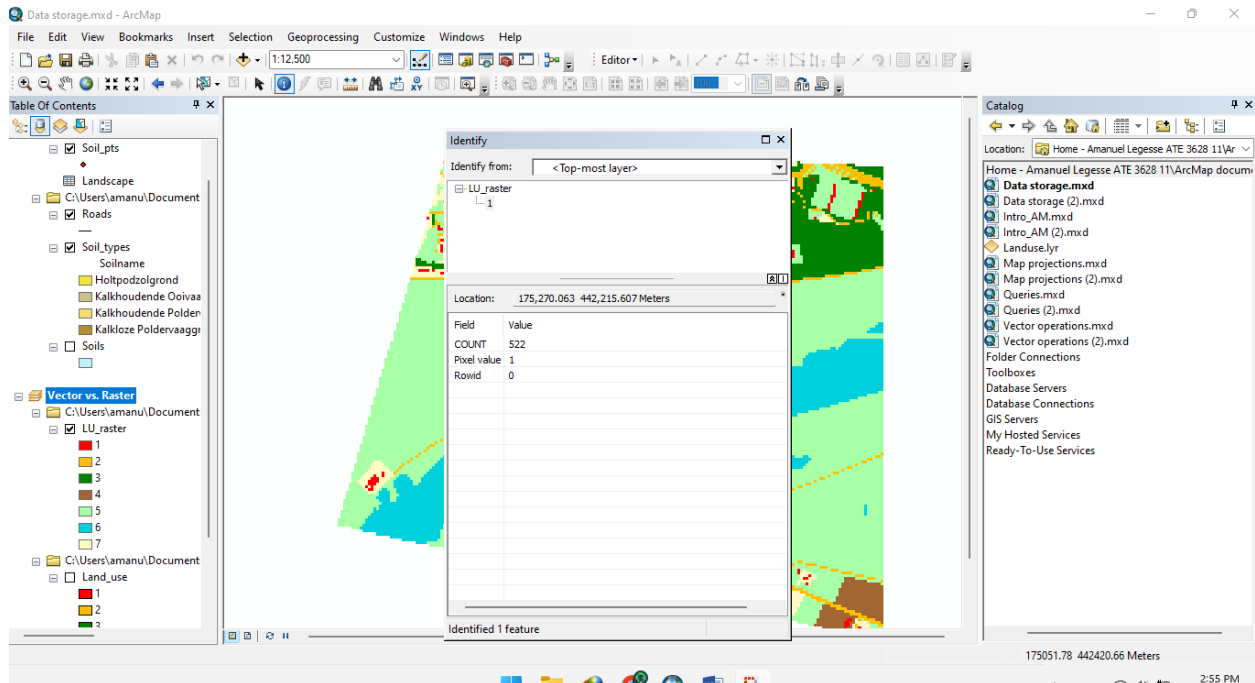


5.B



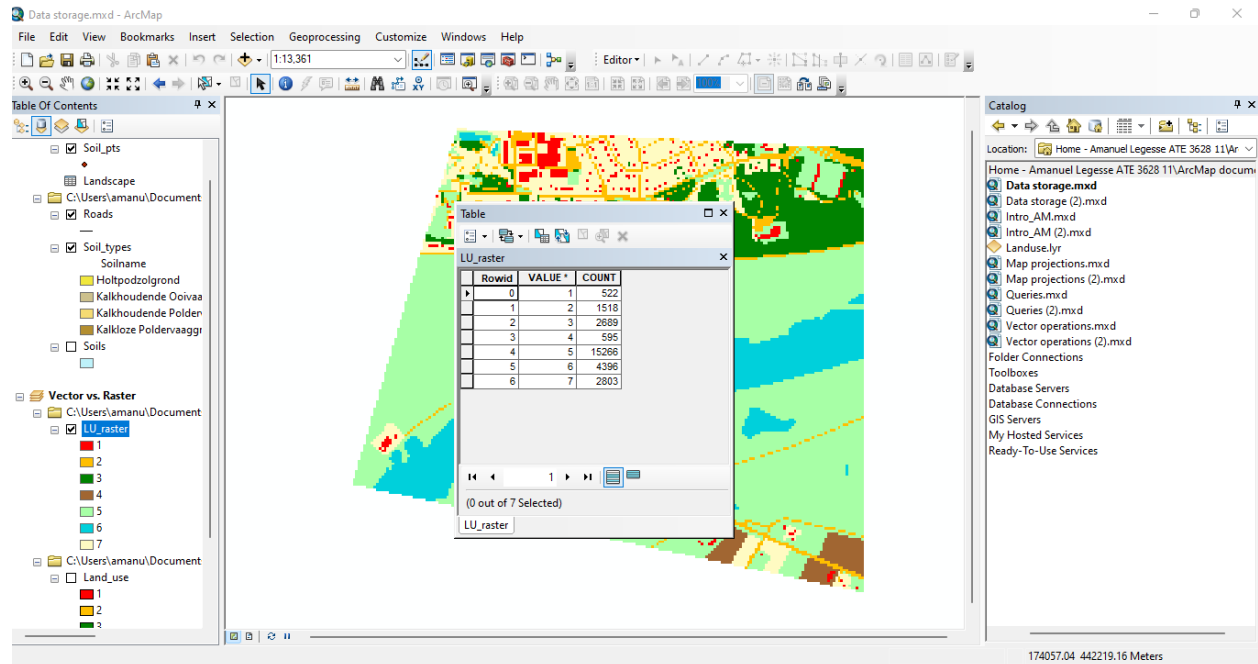
Data structure of a raster dataset

6.A: The raster attributes of 'LU_raster' are create out integer having an associated raster cell value attribute table.



6.B: 'LU_raster' is a discrete geographic features that have definable boundaries because it features lakes, lands, buildings, roads...

6.C: the attribute table of 'LU_raster' contains 7 values



Zone vs. region in raster

7. Zones because it represent all geographic objects with the same value and in the attribute table the values represent the zones.

8.

Lans_Use is a type of attribute with fields specifying the area, perimeter and shape of the land mainly focusing on just the lands where Land_raster specifies the values and counts of that raster.

