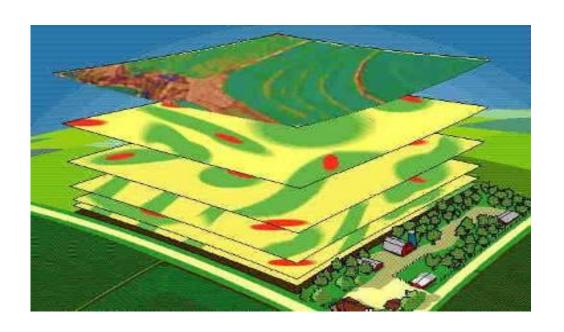


Kurdistan Region Government Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Erbil Polytechnic University





Get Started with Arcmap and working with Vector and Raster data and Plugins and Web Service

Prepared by: Dr.Ashna Zada and mamosta Hawkar

Department: Information Systems Engineering

Components of ArcGIS Desktop

<u>ArcGIS Desktop</u> is comprised of a set of integrated applications, which are accessible from the Start menu of your computer: **ArcMap, ArcCatalog, and (ArcToolbox)**.

Software Products (Licensing Levels)

ArcMap is made up of three software product levels: Basic, Standard, and Advanced.

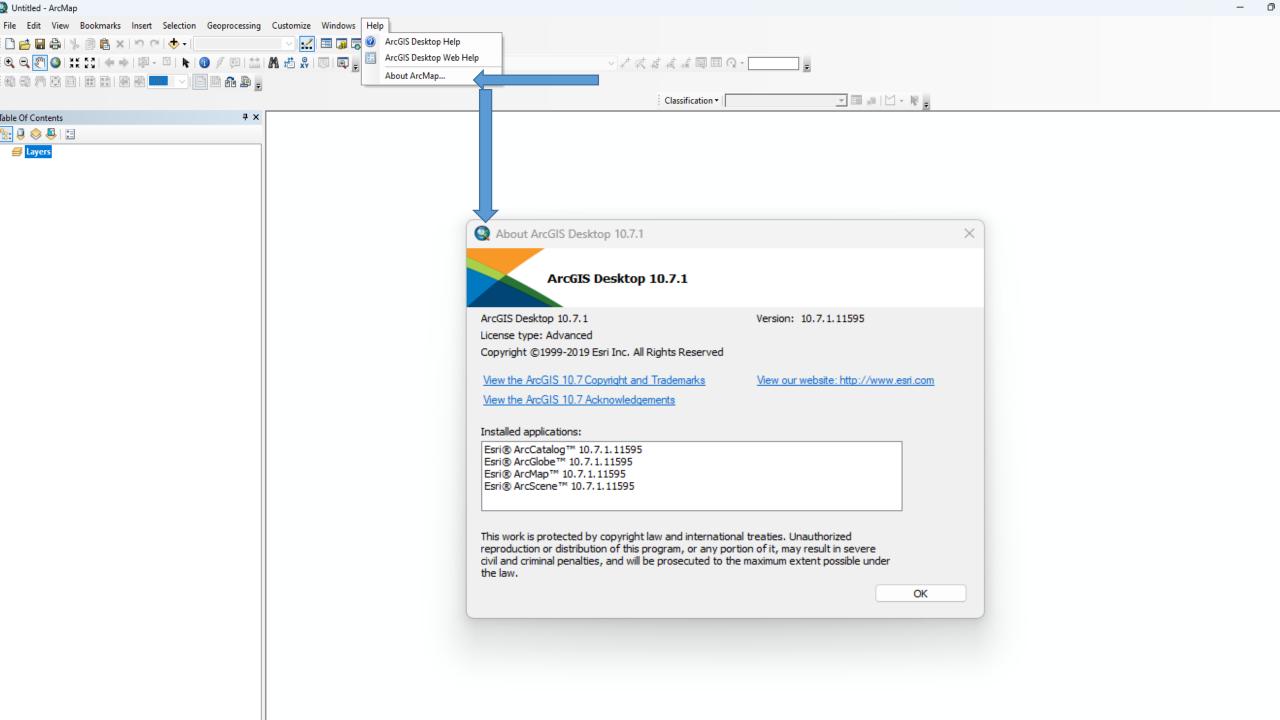
These products share a common architecture but provide increasing levels of functionality.

Basic provides the base mapping and analysis tools.

Standard provides all Basic capability and includes additional processing and advanced editing.

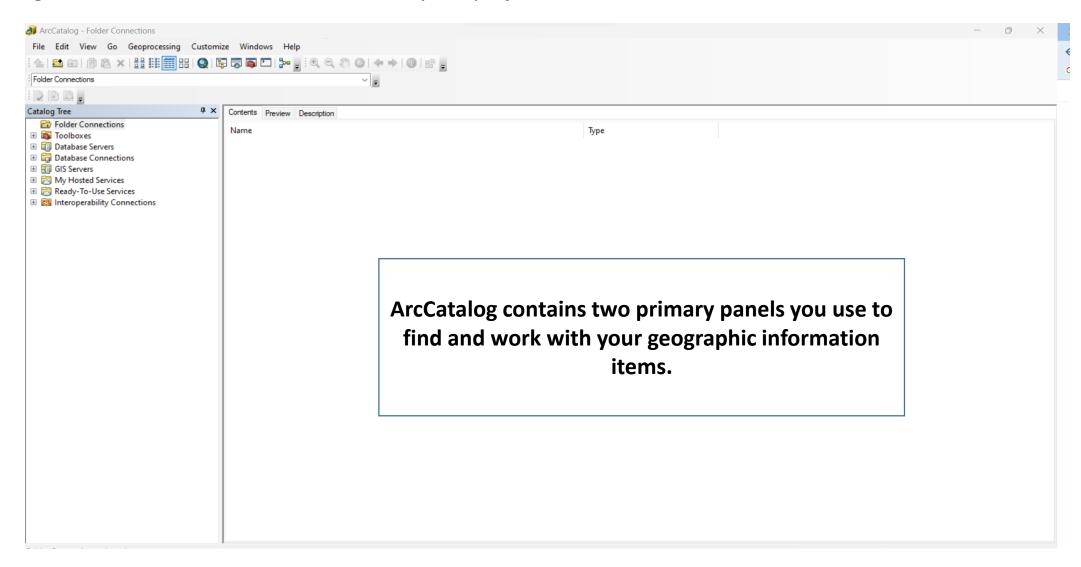
Advanced provides all Standard capabilities plus advanced analysis and processing.

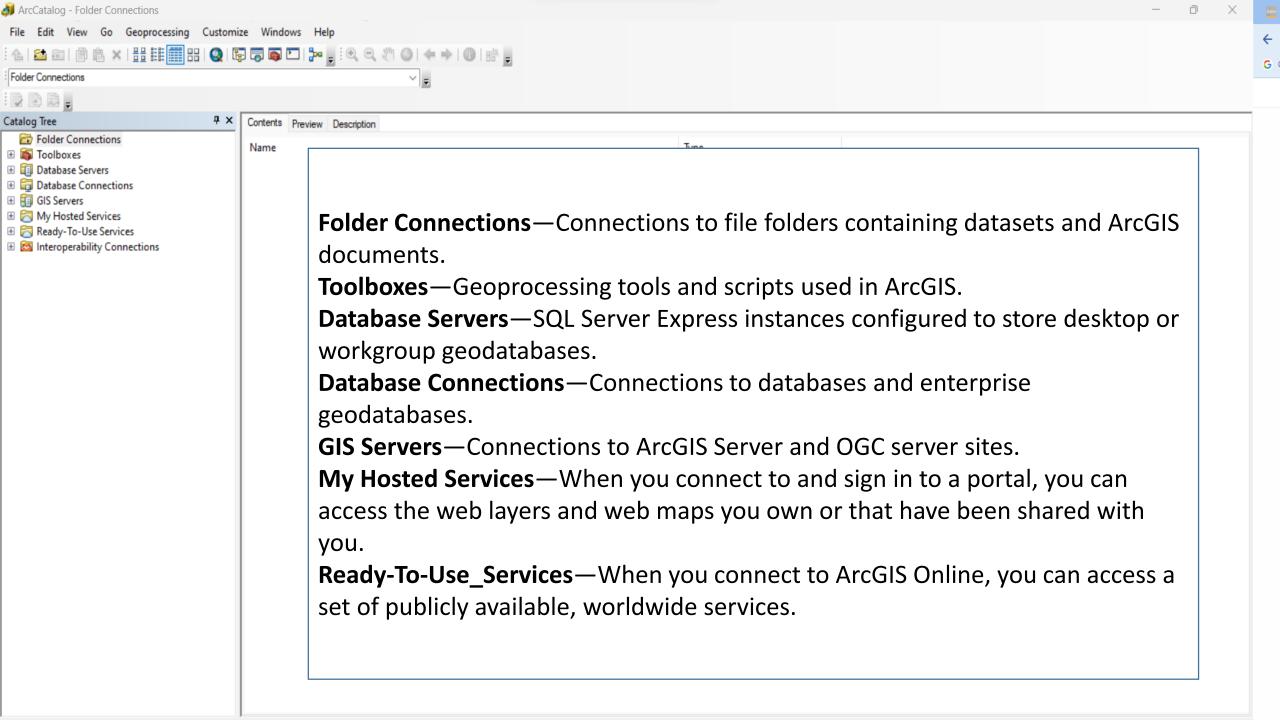
While these levels are crucial to consider when purchasing software, it is also important to be aware of the limitations of the level you are using. I'm using the Advanced level.

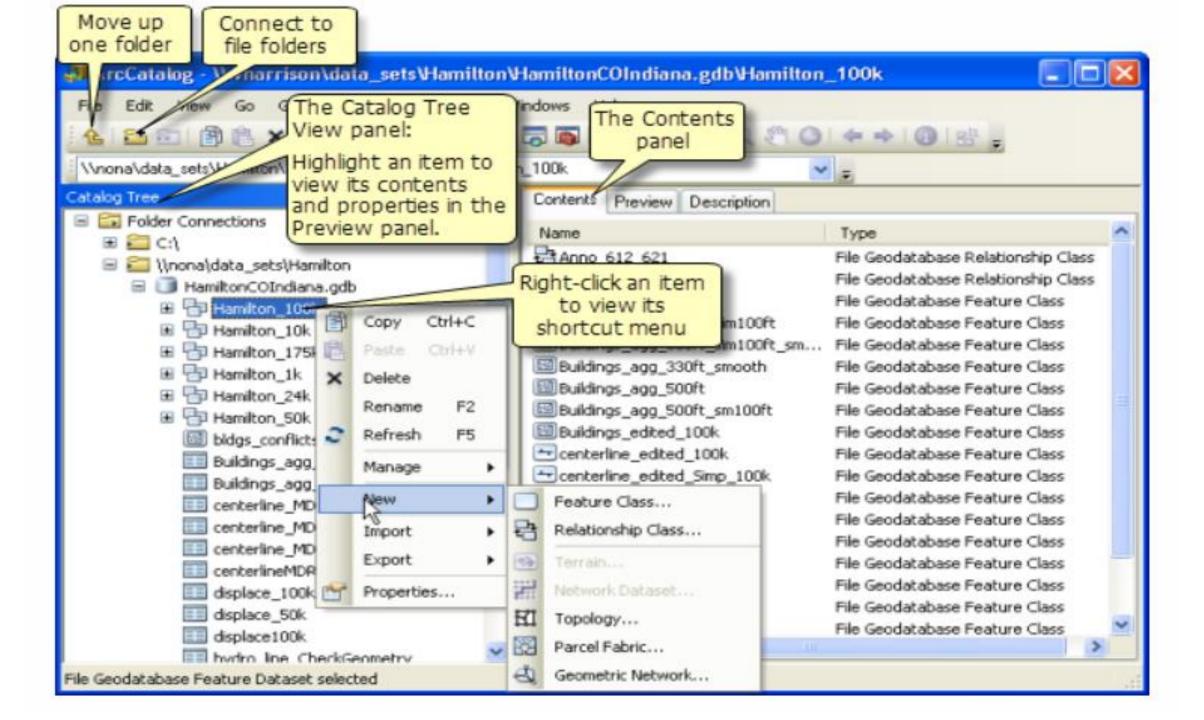


Arc Catalog

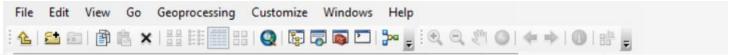
• Arc Catalog: used to organize and manage your GIS data. It also allows you to preview datasets and view and manage metadata. Also, it is the center of any GIS project to find and use the data.







Standard toolbar



					20	
Button	Name	Function		Details	Displays a detailed list for each item on the Contents tab	
<u>&</u>	Up One Level	Navigates up one level in the Catalog tree	Q	Launch ArcMap	Starts a new ArcMap session	
<u></u>	Connect To Folder	Connects to ArcGIS contents and documents that are organized and managed in file folders on disk (also called workspaces)	Catalog Tree Window		Opens the Catalog tree window if it is hidden or closed	
<u>Sin</u>	Disconnect From Folder	Removes the selected folder reference from the Catalog tree (but does not delete any content)	_	WIIIGOW		
	T Older	any contenty		Search Window	Opens the Search window	
雷	Сору	Copies the selected item		ArcToolbox Window	Opens ArcToolbox	
Ê	Paste	Pastes the copied item at the pointer location			'	
×	Delete	Deletes the selected item	>	Show Python Window	Shows the Python window in which you can use Python for geoprocessing	
00	Large Icons	Displays items on the Contents tab using large icons	₿o	ModelBuilder Window		
0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -	List	Displays a list of items on the Contents tab	300		Opens ModelBuilder for creating geoprocessing models	

Geography toolbar

When you use the Preview tab and set the view type to Geography, you can pan and zoom your display using the Geography toolbar



FID Shape	e Status	Score	Match_type	Addr_type	Match_addr	X	Y
0 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SLB9461794486	43.866983	33.384488
1 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SLB9157794900	43.834255	33.387919
2 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SLB9437337283	43.870983	32.868583
3 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SMB0356690781	43.963579	33.351916
4 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SLB9157794900	43.834255	33.38791
5 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SLB8039292024	43.714402	33.36079
6 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SMB0356890784	43.963601	33.35194
7 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SLB9461794486	43.866983	33.38448
8 Point	M	100	A	MGRS	38SLB9437337283	43.870983	32.86858

ArcMap

LAUNCH ARCMAP

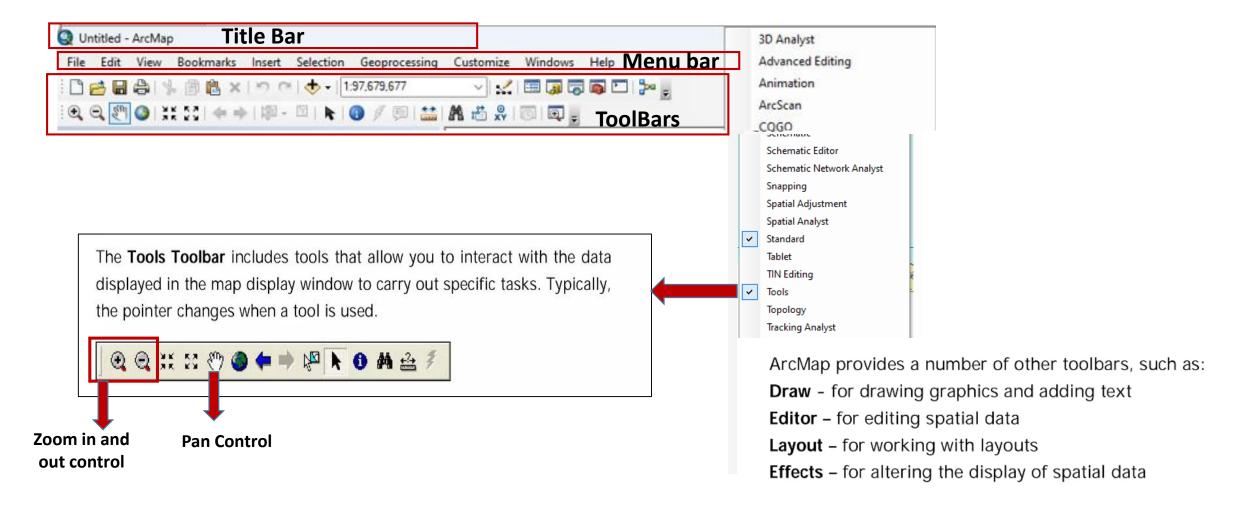
ArcMap can be launched independently or from ArcCatalog. Use one of the following methods to launch ArcMap with "A new empty map" now:

- You may launch ArcMap by clicking Start > Programs > ArcGIS > ArcMap. Whenprompted, select A new empty map.
- 2. To launch ArcMap from ArcCatalog, click on the ArcMap icon standardtoolbar, then select a new empty map.

The ArcMap Interface

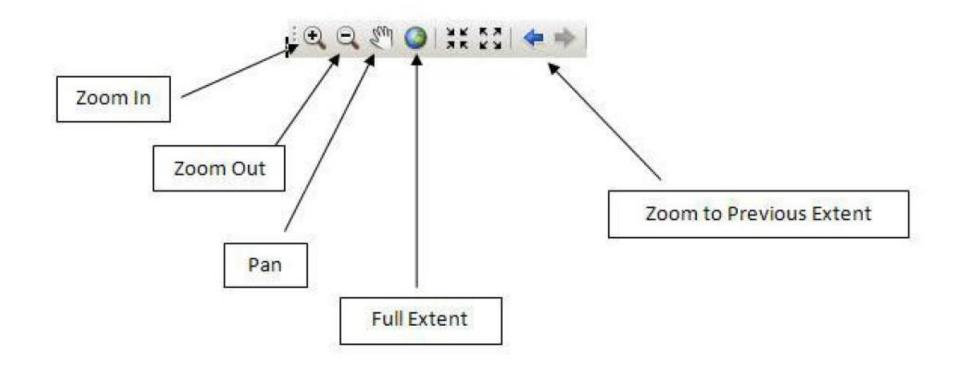
Key components of the ArcMap interface are:

- 1. The title bar, menu bar, and toolbars
- 2. Two side-by-side windows the table of contents and the map display window
- The status bar



Moving Around the Map Display

Now let's examine ways of zooming in and out and panning. The Tools toolbar contains eight buttons that provide zooming functions and allow you to define a custom view of the layer data. Some of the most useful ones are illustrated here.



Identifying Objects

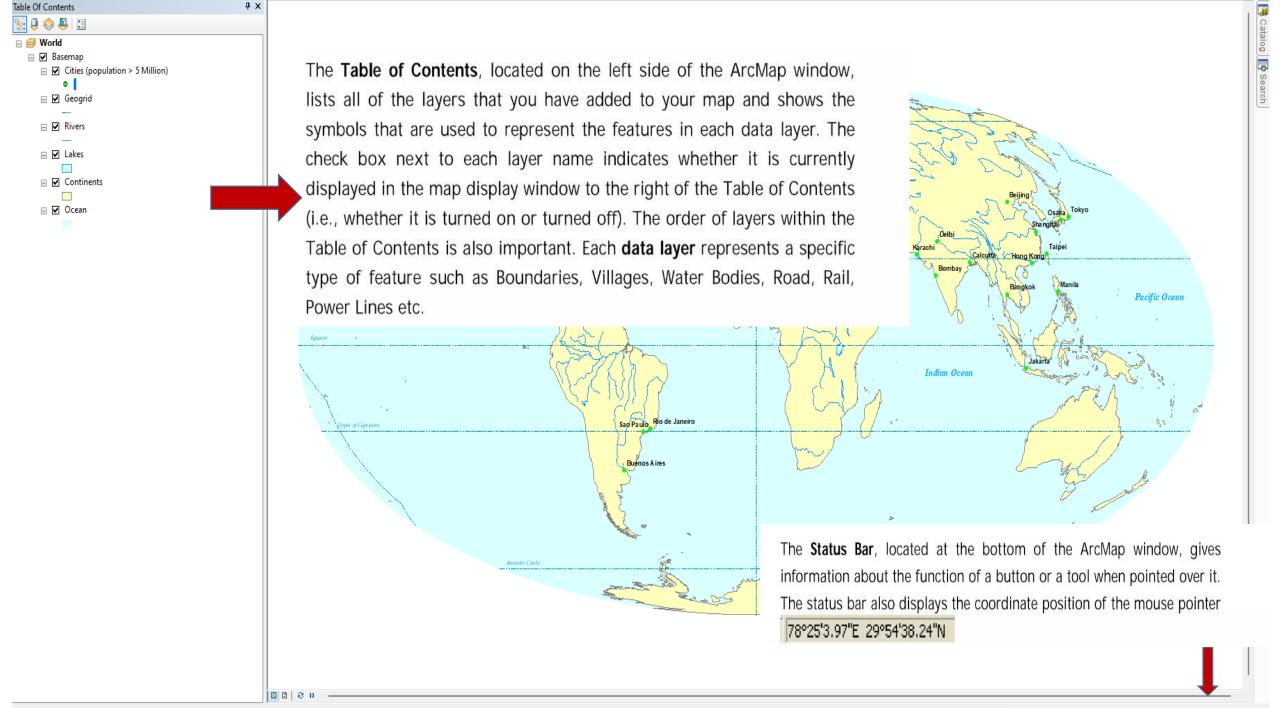
Now let's examine the *identify tool*. This tool helps us to identify the objects of a layer. It is located on the Tools toolbar and it has the icon with the letter i in a blue circle. This tool will display the attributes of a particular layer object. These attributes are actually located in a table that we will discuss later.

To use the identify tool:



Click the identify tool with the left mouse button. Your cursor changes to a crosshair with the i icon.

When you click on a feature in the map, the Identify Results window will open and you can choose what layers you would like to be able to identify or see what you have identified.



DATA VIEW AND LAYOUT VIEW

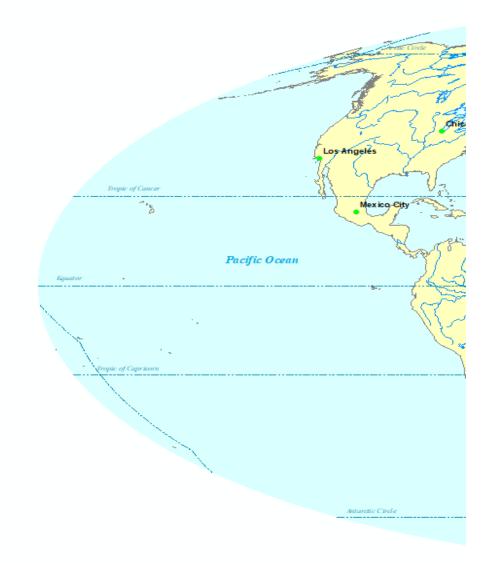
ArcMap provides two different ways to view a map: data view and layout view. Data view is used when you want to browse, edit, and/or analyze the geographic data on your map.

Layout view is used to prepare finished maps for printing, presenting and publishing maps.

To switch between data and layout views:

- 1. Click the **View** menu item and select either **Data View** or **Layout View** from the context menu that appears.
- 2. Alternatively, you can use the **Data View** and **Layout View** buttons located in the lower left portion of the view window to switch between these two views.
- 3. When you switch to Layout View, the Layout toolbar is automatically added to the ArcMap window. These tools allow you to zoom in and out, pan, and zoom to set extents







Georeferencing of Raster Data

- 1. Open your excel sheet and key in the four corners of the image (in Degree Decimal).
- 2. aAscanned map available as *.tif or *.jpg (other flavours can be used as well, but should be raster)
- 3. Then Open Arc Map software.
- 4. Click the add data button on the standard toolbar and navigate to the folder where you already save your data.
- 5. Make sure the Georeferencing toolbar is tuned on.
- 6. Then, add the web base map to ensure that the raster data is accurately defined.