**Managing GIS Data**

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| --- |
| 1. Create a folder called **Lab 3** on the class shared folder (e.g. [\\arch-data.austin.utexas.edu\20\_CRP386-6\ak38895\Labs\Lab 3](file:///\\arch-data.austin.utexas.edu\20_CRP386-6\ak38895\Labs\Lab%203)) or in some other convenient location on your local drive. 2. [Download the data](Managing_GIS_data_files/Data_management.zip) for this exercise and [extract the files](https://mgimond.github.io/ArcGIS_tutorials/Opening_zip_files.htm) from the **Data\_management.zip** file to a “data” subfolder in your newly created **Lab 3** folder. |

When working on an ArcMap document (one ending with a \*.mxd extension) you are accessing one or more data files. These data features are not stored in the \*.mxd file but instead can be located in separate folders, geodatabases or across a network connection. Knowing where your GIS data reside is critical when managing and sharing a GIS project.

For this tutorial, you’ll be working with data for the Acadia National Park area in Maine. You will learn to use ArcCatalog to copy and delete features from a workspace. You will also learn about folder connections and how to fix broken map document links.

Note that most ArcCatalog functionality can be achieved through the Catalog window in ArcMap. As such, using ArcCatalog is usually not necessary, but we are including a lesson in it here for completeness.

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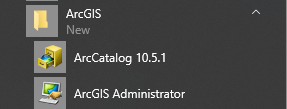
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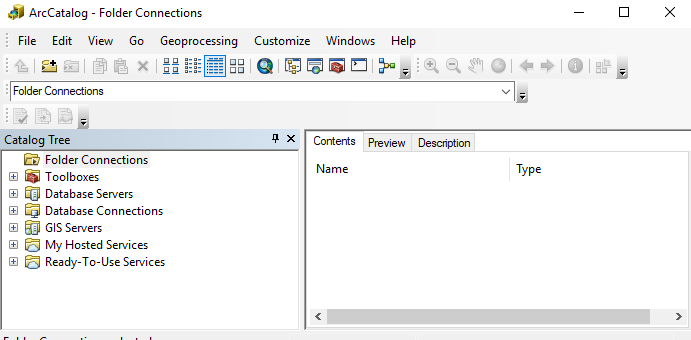
[Step 6: Fixing broken links in ArcMap 15](#_Toc289329086)

1. Create a Folder Connection

Click the  icon on the Windows taskbar, then point to **ArcGIS** and click on **ArcCatalog 10.5.1**.

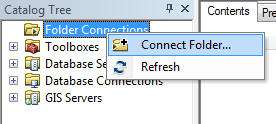


ArcGIS’s file management environment differs from that of a conventional file management environment common to different operating systems. For example, when you first open ArcCatalog, you will notice that your typical root directory structure is gone. For instance, you will not see a **Desktop** folder or a **C:** drive letter designation. Instead, ArcGIS requires you to explicitly define your workspaces.



In this exercise, you will restrict your workspace to the **Lab 3** folder, wherever it resides.

**Right-click** on the **Folder Connections** folder in the Catalog Tree and click **Connect Folder**.



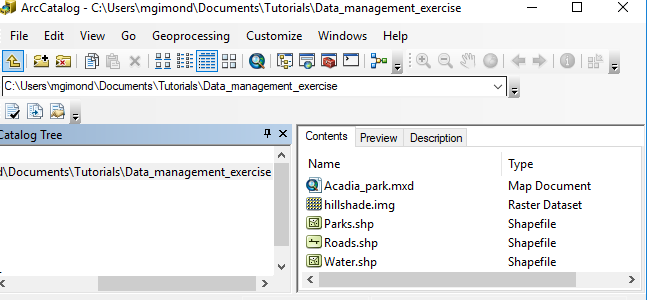
You can create connections to both folders and databases.

* *Folder connections* let you access folders, or directories, on local disks or shared folders on the network.
* *Database connections* let you access the contents of a database (local or remote).

In the **Connect to Folder** window, select this exercise’s project folder (**Lab 3**) and click **OK**.

You now should see a new connection under Folder Connections. If you establish this connection on your laptop, it will persist even when you log off. But this connection is not transferable (i.e. if you move your map document to a different PC, the folder connection will not carry over). Similarly, it is likely to be lost once you log off from the lab computers.

In ArcCatalog, make sure that you have this exercise’s workspace selected. In the right window pane you should see a list of GIS files (three shapefiles and one raster) and a map document (Acadia\_park.mxd).



Lab 3\data

Lab 3\data

Lab 3\data

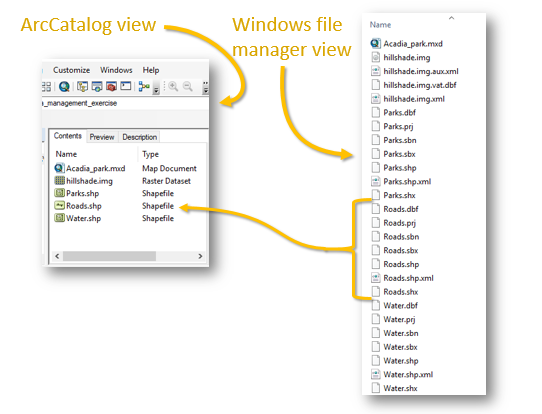
ArcCatalog views the contents of a folder (or database) differently from a standard file management window.

To see this for yourself, open **Windows Explorer** (**not** to be confused with Internet Explorer)



Navigate to this exercise’s workspace folder.

Note how different the contents of the folder look between ArcCatalog and Windows Explorer. ArcGIS only displays file formats that can be used in a GIS. In this example, we have two different file formats: a **shapefile** vector format and an **Imagine** raster format. A shapefile format consists of anywhere between three and seven files. In our example, all three vector layers in our project consist of seven files each. Each file of a shapefile layer contains different bits of information. For example, a .prj file contains information about the shapefile’s coordinate system and a .dbf file contains information about the shapefile’s attribute(s).



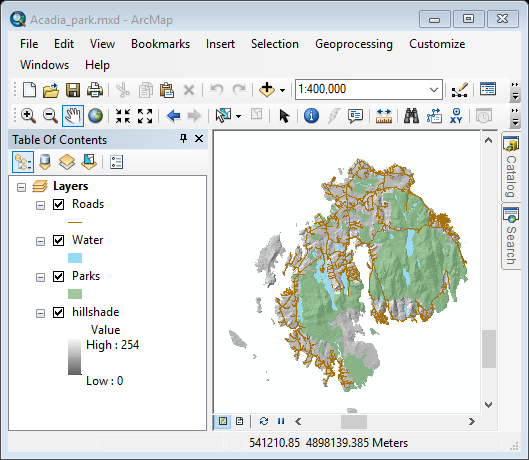
Lab 3\data

At this point, it is important to note that GIS data management should be done exclusively inside of ArcCatalog (or the Catalog window in ArcMap) and *not* inside of Windows Manager.

Another file displayed by ArcCatalog (and recognized as a GIS file type) is the **Acadia\_park.mxd** file . This is the project file that instructs ArcMap on *which* GIS data files to map and *how* to display them in the map document. Note that the .mxd file *does not* store the GIS data (i.e. it reads the data from the various GIS data files located in the project folder).

**Double-click** on the **Acadia\_park** MXD fileto open the map document.

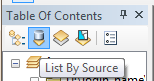
The MXD document should open up inside of Arcmap.



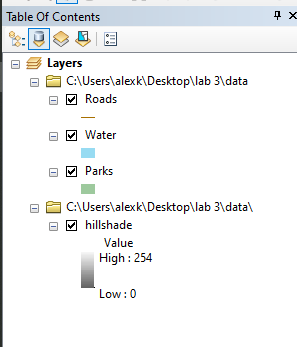
1. Identifying layer source paths

When opening an existing ArcMap document, it is always good practice to locate the source of each layer listed in the Table of Contents (TOC).

In the TOC **click** on the **List By Source** button.



The listing in the TOC will look different. For each layer, the source location is identified. For example, the raster layer hillshade is located in the folder *.\Lab 3\data*. The other vectors layers (Roads, Water and Parks) are also located in the *.\Lab 3\data* folder. Remember that ArcMap does not store GIS data features in the .mxd document. Instead, it stores *information* about the *source location* for each feature. So when ArcMap draws the hillshade in the Map view window, it accesses the raster file hillshade.img located in the .\*Lab 3\data* folder and grabs all the data needed to draw the hillshade layer. So it is vital that the location of all features used in a map document be properly sourced in the TOC.



**Close** ArcMap. If asked to save changes, select **No**.

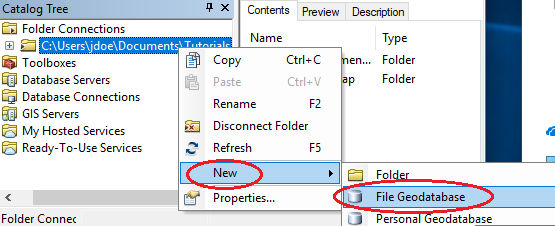
1. Creating a File Geodatabase

GIS data can be stored in many different formats. So far you have been exposed to **shapefile** and **Imagine** file formats. ArcGIS can also store GIS data in more complex data storage structures such as **geodatabases**.

ArcGIS can read from many different geodatabases. Some common ones are ArcSDE, PosgreSQL and File Geodatabase. The latter can be easily implemented on personal computers. In the following steps, you will create a new **file geodatabase**.

Go back to your **ArcCatalog** window.

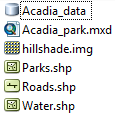
**Right-click** this exercise’s folder connection and select **New >> File Geodatabase**.



A new file geodatabase will be added to your Lab 3 folder.

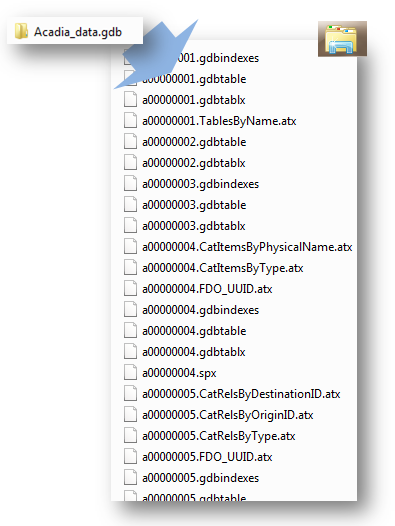
**Right-click** on the newly created geodatabase and select **rename**.

You will rename the geodatabase **Acadia\_data**.



A File Geodatabase is nothing more than a folder. In fact, if you look at your project’s folder in Windows Explorer, you will see a folder called Acadia\_data.gdb. The content of this folder may be indecipherable. This should be a reminder to **never** modify the contents of this folder in Windows Explorer.

|  |
| --- |
| !!! NEVER modify the contents of a \*.gdb folder outside of ArcCatalog !!! |

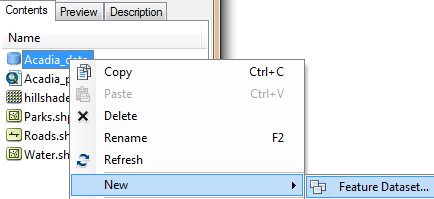


1. Migrating files from one format to another

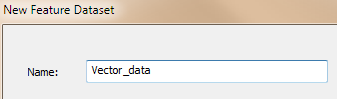
Your next step will involve **migrating** the four GIS files to the newly created geodatabase **Acadia\_data**.

First, you will create a feature dataset (think of this as a folder inside of a geodatabase). Feature datasets are used to spatially or thematically integrate related feature classes. See [here](http://resources.arcgis.com/en/help/main/10.1/index.html#//002300000001000000) for more information.

**In ArcCatalog, Right-click** on the Acadia\_data geodatabase and select **New** >> **Feature Dataset**.

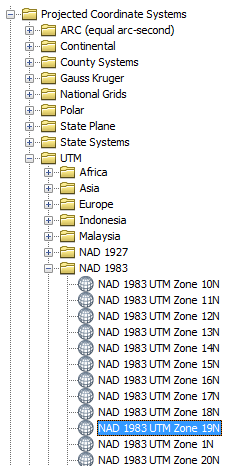


In the **New Feature Dataset** window, name the new feature dataset **Vector\_data**.



Click **Next**.

Select **Projected Coordinate Systems >> UTM >> NAD 1983 >> NAD 1983 UTM Zone 19N** for the dataset’s coordinate system. (We will discuss projections in detail later in the course. For right now, it is sufficient to know that a *map projection* is a set of equations used to convert locations from the Earth’s surface—a three-dimensional spheroid—to a two-dimensional plane (i.e. a flat map.))



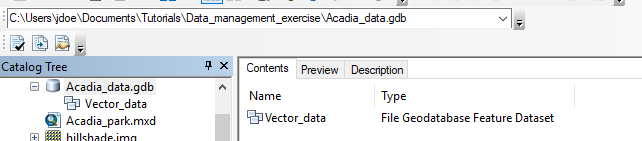
Any features created in or copied to this feature dataset will inherit the UTM NAD83 Zone 19 North coordinate system.

Click **Next**.

Click **Next** again (we won’t define a Vertical Coordinate System for this feature dataset).

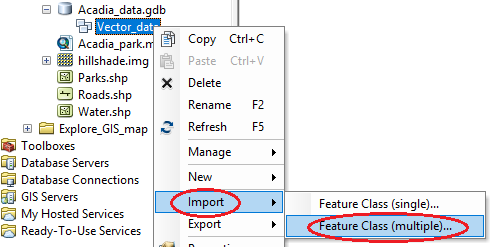
Click **Finish**.

If you expand you folder connection in ArcCatalog, you should see the newly created Vector\_data dataset.



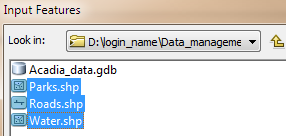
Next, you will copy all three vector files to this dataset.

**Right-click** the newly created **Vector\_data** feature dataset and **select Import >> Feature Class (multiple).**



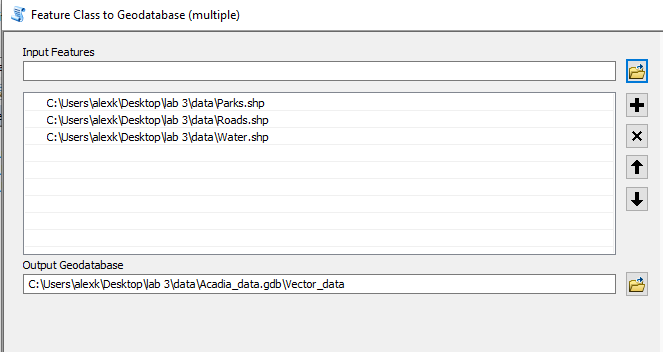
In the **Feature Class to Geodabase (multiple)** window, click on the folder icon  to the right of the **Input Features** field.

Navigate to your **Lab 3** connection and the data subfolder (remember that it is accessed from the *Folder Connections* folder) and **select** the three vector features.



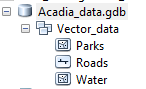
Click **Add**.

The three vector features should now be listed in the window.



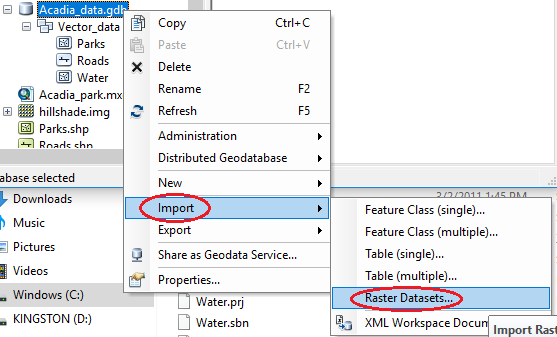
Click **OK** to begin the migration process.

After 10 or 20 seconds, the newly migrated features should appear in the Vector\_data feature dataset.



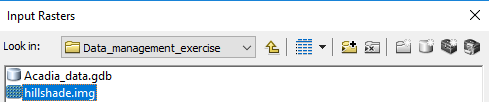
Next, you will copy the raster data feature into the geodatabase. Raster features cannot be stored inside of feature datasets, instead they are stored at the root level of the geodatabase.

**Right-click** on the **Acadia\_data** geodatabase and select **Import >> Raster Datasets**.



In the **Raster to Geodatabase** window, click on the folder icon  to the right of the **Input Rasters** field.

Navigate to your **Lab 3\data** connection folder and **select** the **hillshade.img** raster file.

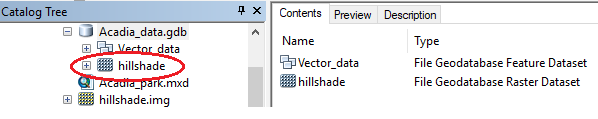


data

Click **Add**.

Click **OK** to start the Raster-To-Geodatabase process.

After 10 seconds or so, expand the Acadia\_data geodatabase. You should see the new hillshade raster feature.



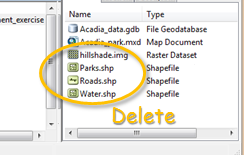
1. Removing GIS files from a workspace

Now that we have all four features (three vectors and one raster) inside of a geodatabase, we no longer need the shapefile and Imagine file versions of these features.

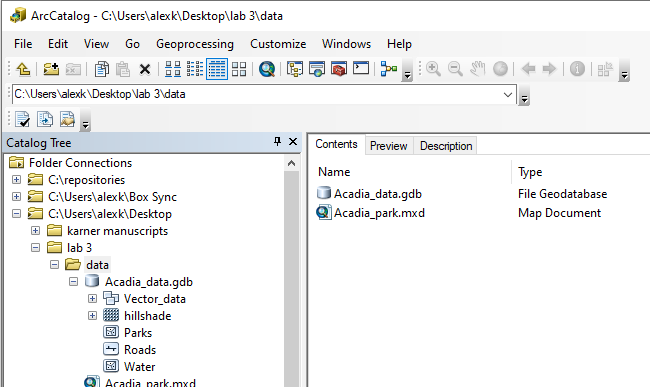
In ArcCatalog, select the **Lab 3** folder connection.

In the right window pane of ArcCatalog you should see the **geodatabase**, the **shapefiles** and **Imagine** raster file.

In the right window pane, **select** and **delete** the **hillshade**, **Parks**, **Roads** and **Water** features. (Note that if you did not close ArcMap earlier in the exercise you will need to do so before you attempt to delete the files).



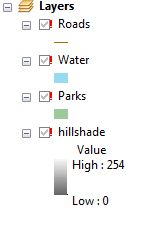
Your **Lab 3** folder should now look like this:



1. Fixing broken links in ArcMap

From inside **ArcCatalog**, double-click on the **Acadia\_park** MXD file. This will open the map document in an **ArcMap** session.

You will notice that the Map view window is now blank! You should also notice red exclamation marks next to each layer in the TOC. This map opened fine earlier in this exercise, so what happened?



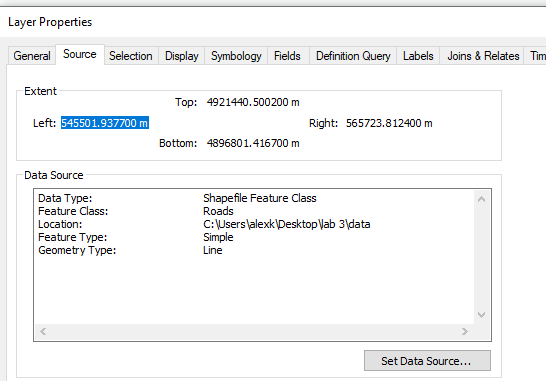
Remember that ArcMap does not store data, but instead pulls the data from separate file sources. Since we removed the original features (shapefile and raster files), ArcMap can no longer find these files. It does not know that we moved the files to a geodatabase. Therefore, we must change the source paths for each layer (i.e. tell ArcMap that those layers now reside in a new geodatabase).

**Right-click** on **Roads** layer and select **Properties**.

In the Layer Properties window, select the **Source** tab.

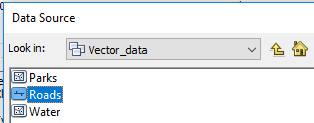


The Data source window confirms that ArcMap is looking for a **shapefile** called **Roads** located in the Lab 3\data folder (the shapefile you deleted in an earlier step). We will provide ArcMap with the new location.



Click on the **Set** **Data Sources** button .

Expand **Acadia\_data.gbd >> Vector\_data** and select the **Roads** feature.

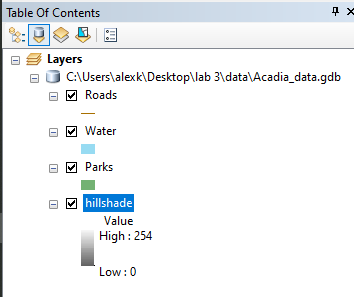


Click **Add**.

The Data Source window should now point to the correct the location.

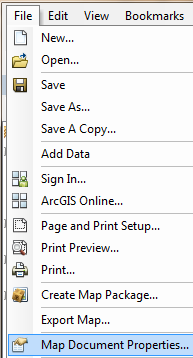
Click **OK** to close the Layer Properties window.

We will **repeat** the same process to fix the source paths for **Water**, **Parks** and **hillshade**.



Next you will save the modified map document. But before you do, there is one more step that you will want to perform. ArcMap accepts **absolute** source path descriptions (e.g. C:\Users\alexk\Documents\CRP386\Labs\Lab 3\) or source paths **relative** to the MXD map document location. In most cases, you will want ArcMap to save the source paths using the **relative pathnames** option.

In **ArcMap**, select **File >> Map Document Properties**.



Make sure that **Store relative pathnames to data sources** is checked in the **Map Document Properties** window.



Click **OK** to close the Map Document Properties window.

Now Save your map document by clicking on **File >> Save**.

This completes this exercise.

 Manuel Gimond, last modified on 7/10/2018