

Laboratory 1 (Case Study 1-2)

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Date: 05/30/2022

Engr 180 Summer 2022

Deliverables:

Submit screenshots verifying each layer is in the same projection

Layer Properties: CaliforniaRivers

General
Metadata
Source
Elevation
Selection
Display
Cache
Definition Query
Time
Range
Indexes
Joins
Relates
Page Query

> Extent

▼ Spatial Reference

Projected Coordinate System	NAD 1983 California (Teale) Albers (Meters)
Projection	Albers
WKID	3310
Authority	EPSG
Linear Unit	Meters (1.0)
False Easting	0.0
False Northing	-4000000.0
Central Meridian	-120.0
Standard Parallel 1	34.0
Standard Parallel 2	40.5
Latitude Of Origin	0.0

Layer Properties: GAMAWellsDDPRJ

General
Metadata
Source
Elevation
Selection
Display
Cache
Definition Query
Time
Range
Indexes
Joins
Relates
Page Query

> Extent

▼ Spatial Reference

Projected Coordinate System	NAD 1983 California (Teale) Albers (Meters)
Projection	Albers
WKID	3310
Authority	EPSG
Linear Unit	Meters (1.0)
False Easting	0.0
False Northing	-4000000.0
Central Meridian	-120.0
Standard Parallel 1	34.0
Standard Parallel 2	40.5
Latitude Of Origin	0.0

Layer Properties: MercedCountyCAT

General

Metadata

Source

Elevation

Selection

Display

Cache

Definition Query

Time

Range

Indexes

Joins

Relates

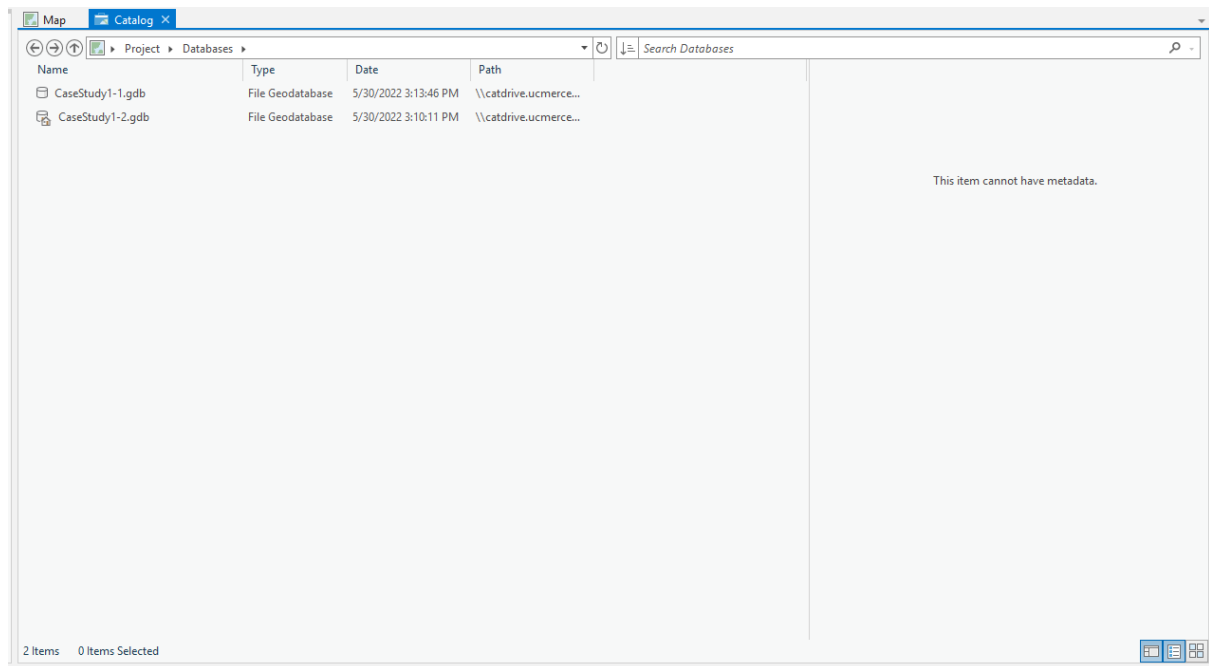
Page Query

▼ Spatial Reference

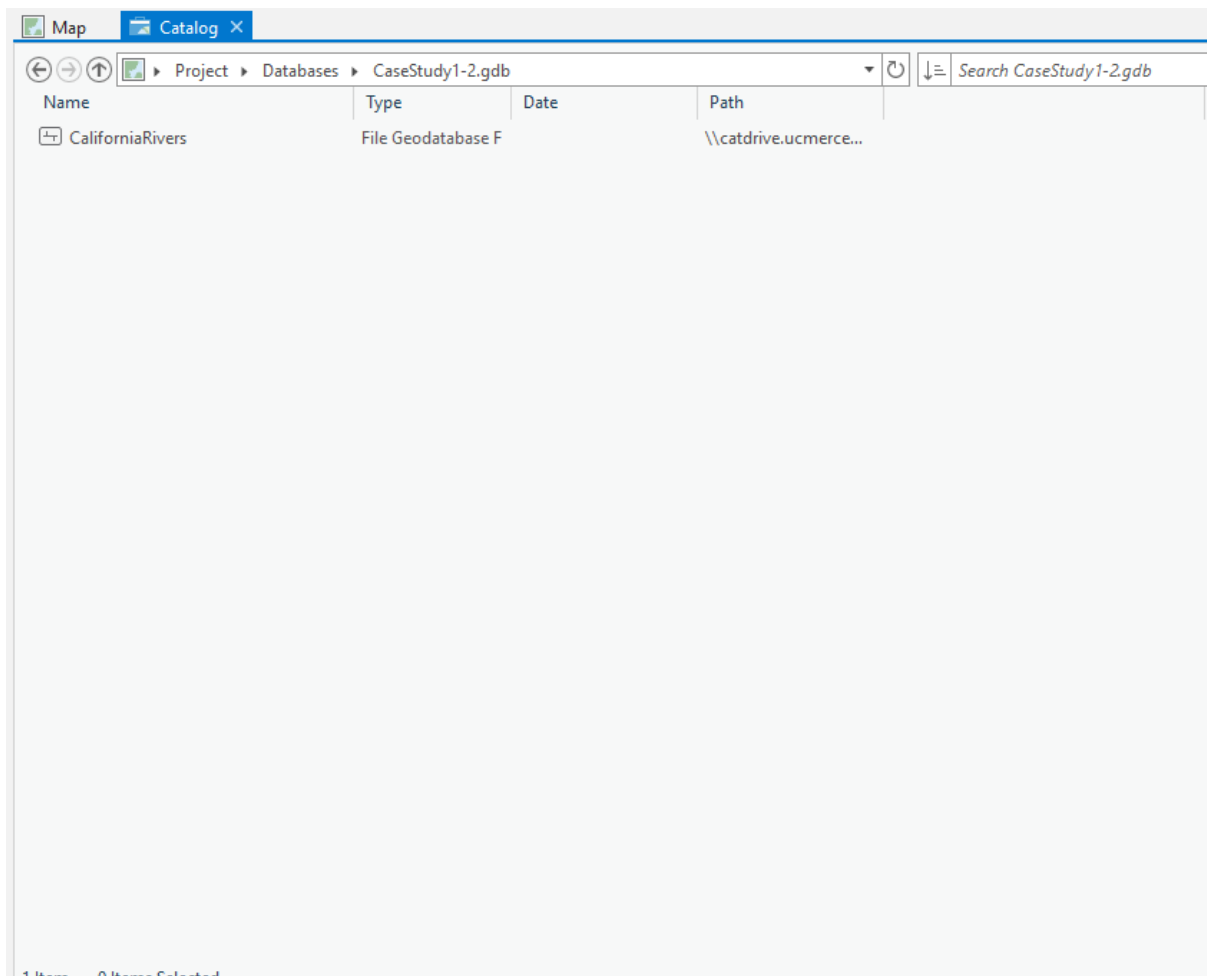
Projected Coordinate System	NAD 1983 California (Teale) Albers (Meters)
Projection	Albers
WKID	3310
Authority	EPSG
Linear Unit	Meters (1.0)
False Easting	0.0
False Northing	-4000000.0
Central Meridian	-120.0
Standard Parallel 1	34.0
Standard Parallel 2	40.5
Latitude Of Origin	0.0

Geographic Coordinate System	NAD 1983
WKID	4269

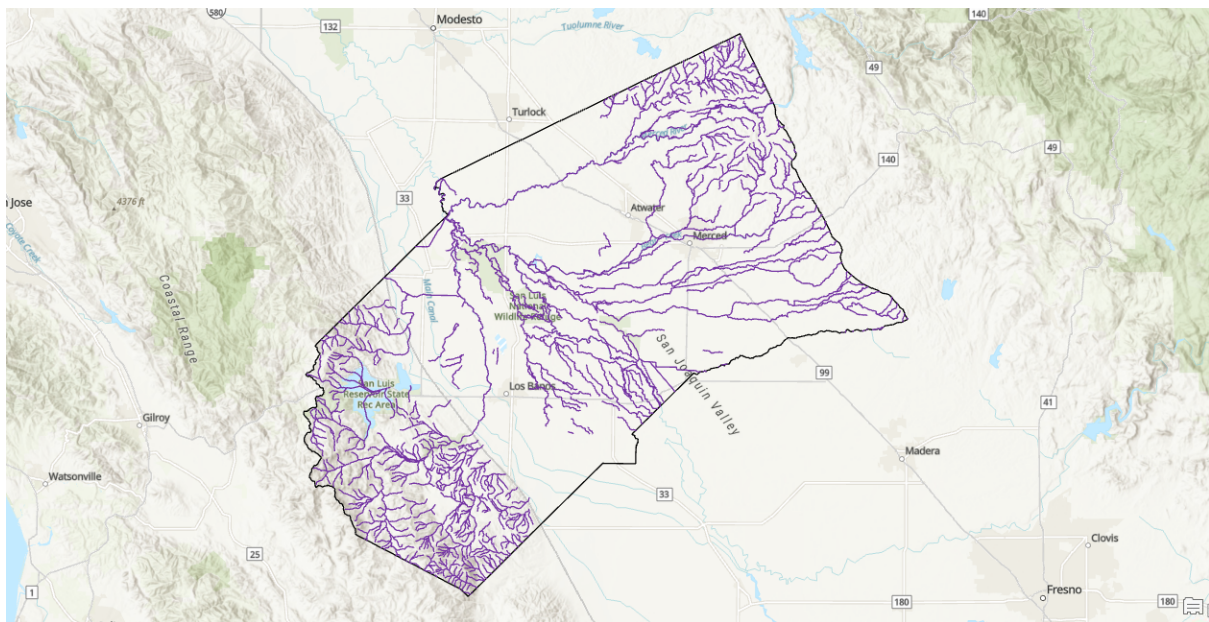
- A screenshot showing your Catalog Pane, including both geodatabases, all their content, and CaseStudy1-2 geodatabase set to your Default Geodatabase.



Map		Catalog	
		Project > Databases > CaseStudy1-1.gdb	
		Search CaseStudy1-1.gdb	
Name	Type	Date	Path
CaliforniaRiversProj	File Geodatabase F		\\catdrive.ucmerce...
GAMAWells0403	File Geodatabase F		\\catdrive.ucmerce...
GAMAWellsData	File Geodatabase T		\\catdrive.ucmerce...
GAMAWellsData_Statistics	File Geodatabase T		\\catdrive.ucmerce...
GAMAWellsData_Statistics1	File Geodatabase T		\\catdrive.ucmerce...
GAMAWellsDDGCS	File Geodatabase F		\\catdrive.ucmerce...
GAMAWellsDDPRJ	File Geodatabase F		\\catdrive.ucmerce...
7 Items 0 Items Selected			



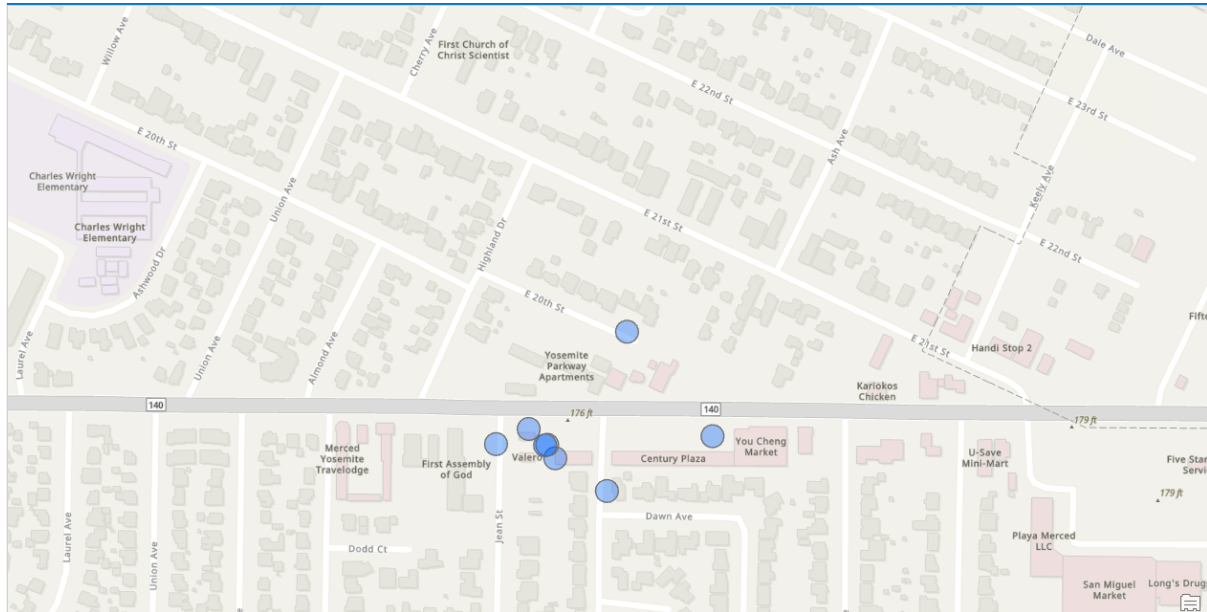
- Compare and contrast the clip and intersect geoprocessing tasks and include a screenshot of either layer for submission.



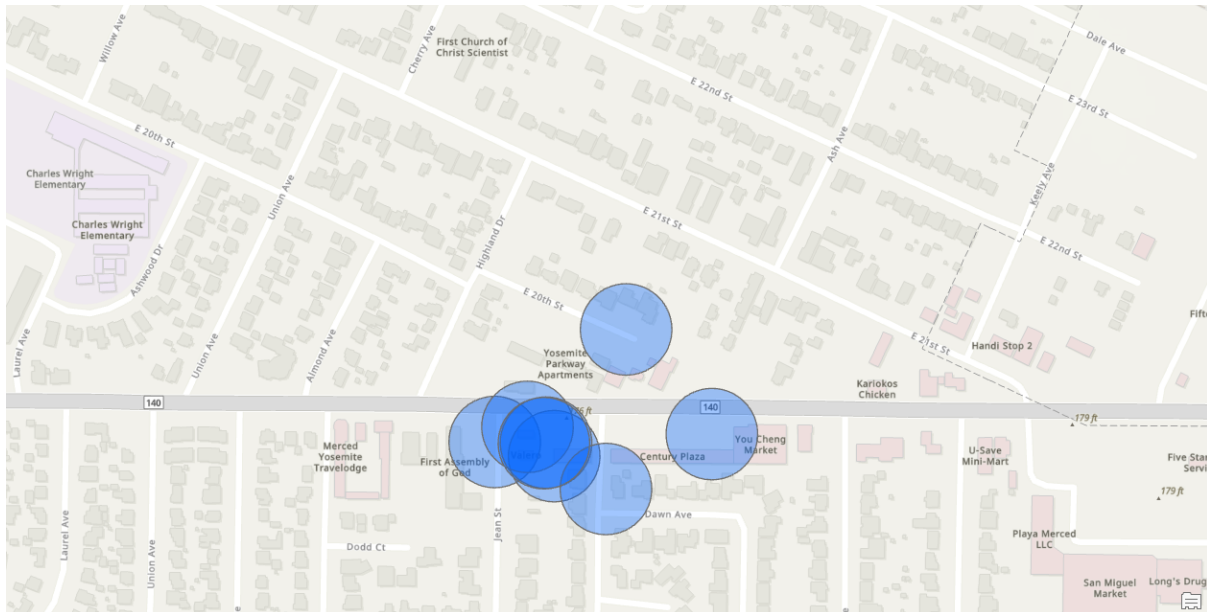
This is a map created when using clip.

- A similarities I notice between both clip and intersect are that they both include objectid, shape, LLID, name, length_ft, upx, upy, downx, downy, down_llid, down_name, down_measure, mouth and shape_length. This is seen when comparing both attribute tables. The differences in the attribute tables are that intersect has FFID_CaliforniaRiversProj (rivers projection), FFID_MercedCountyCAT, and shape_len. For clip, only the input features attributes are outputted. For intersect, the attributes from all features are outputted. Both generated the same image with little to no differences and were able to do the same task in this instance.

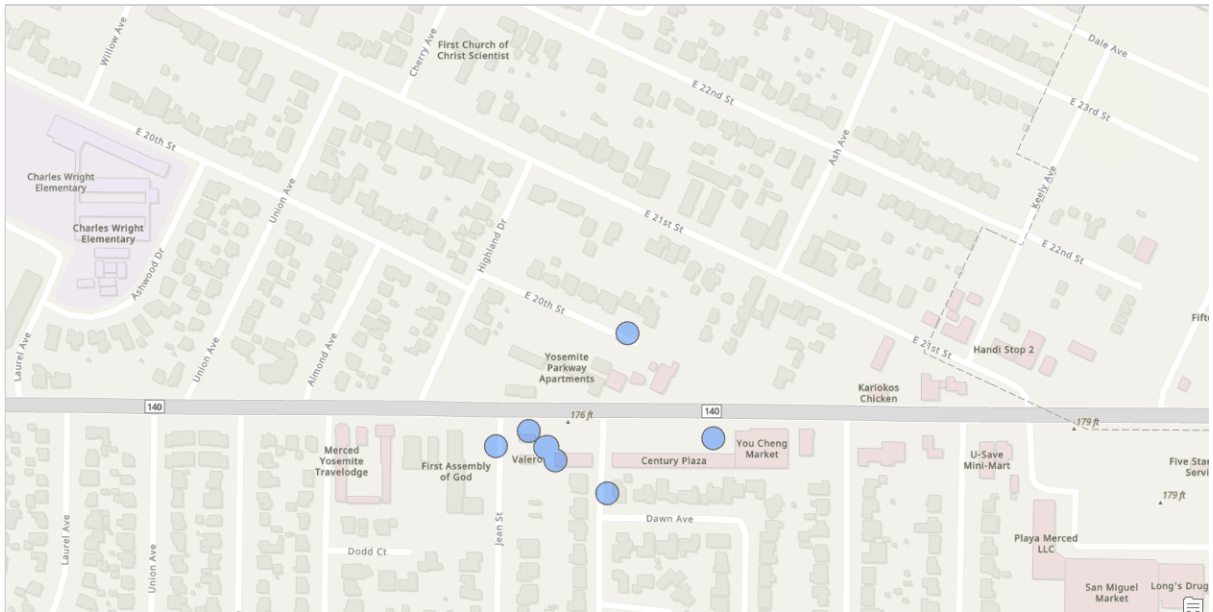
- Screenshot of buffered 10m wells



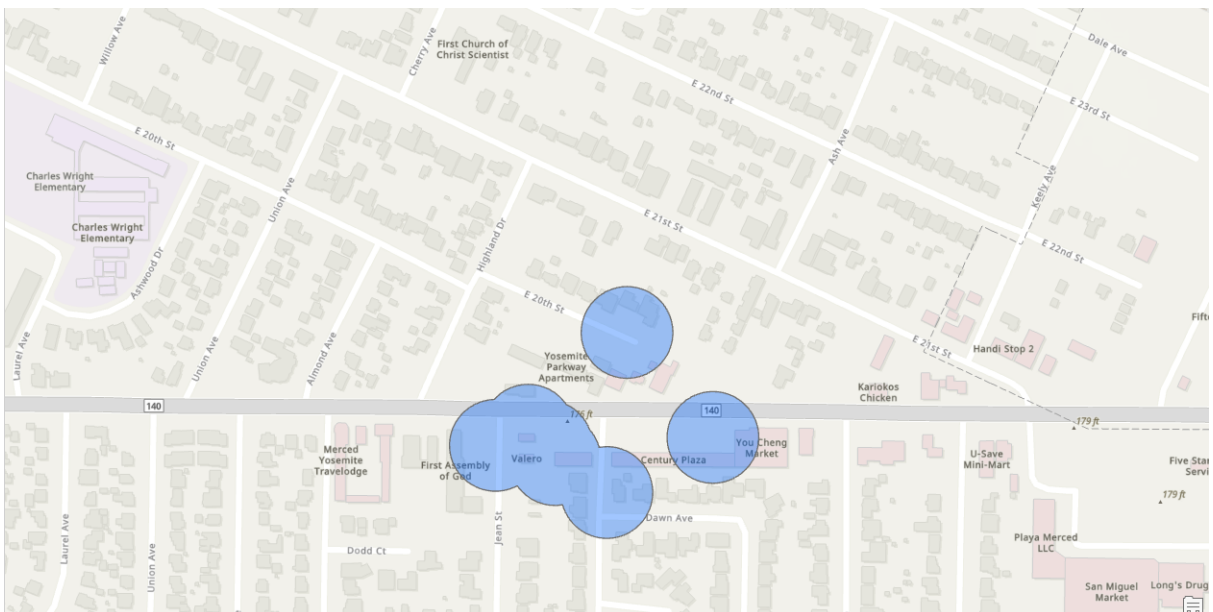
- Screenshot of buffered 40m wells



- Screenshot of dissolved 10m buffers



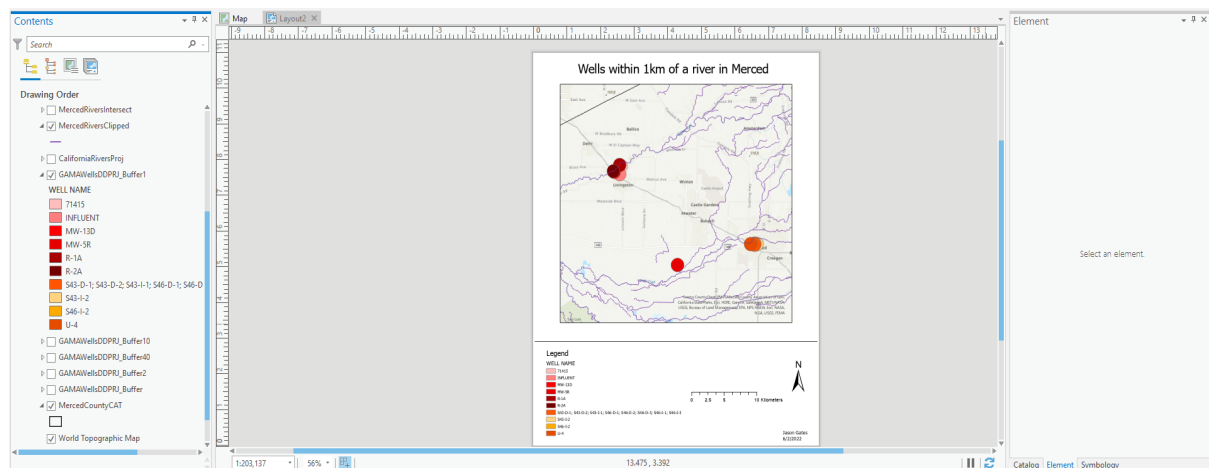
- Screenshot of dissolved 40m buffers



- Your understanding of what production quality means

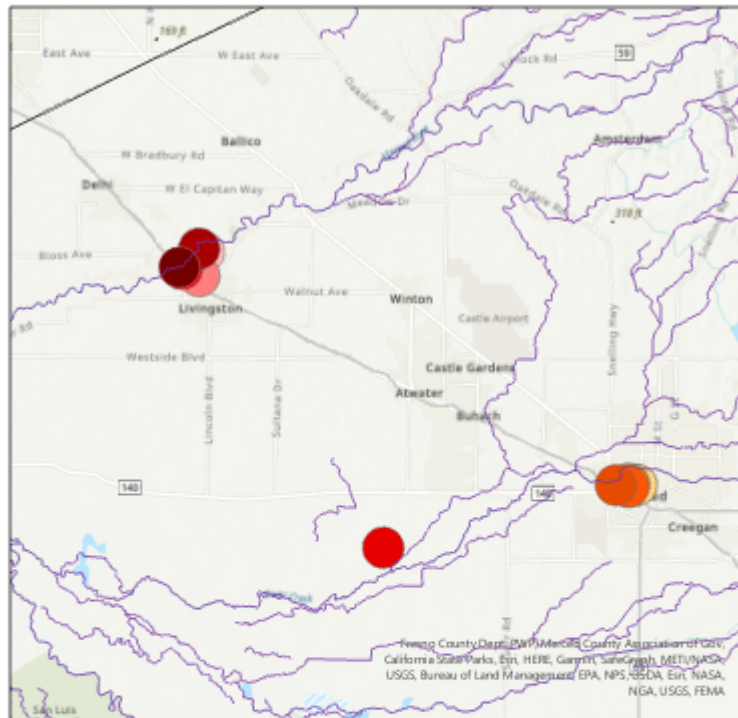
-Production quality is something created that is very high quality, concise and meets the expectations of the company or person who asked you to create the product. It also mainly needs to fit industry standards and have no defects or errors. In the context of GIS and spatial analysis, I'm assuming that a production quality map is a high quality map that takes the data and creates a clear and concise message that the audience or people viewing the map can easily understand. This means that the visuals are appealing and easy to read and understand and that the map and its data are clearly organized and labeled by something like a legend or scale. If a person asks you to make a production quality map, it should meet the person's expectations and be high quality. Additionally, if the map is a bad representation of the data, I would consider it to be not production quality. It also needs a title, north arrow, creator information and date.

- Your production quality map with 3 geospatial layers and 5 key map elements



The steps I took to produce this is I used the buffer tool to make wells have a radius of 1 km. Then I filtered out the wells that didn't have a river that is within their 1 km radius. This was done through accessing the attribute table and deleting data. The data that needed to be deleted and the ones that need to be preserved were also verified by the Select By Location tool. I made a copy of the file before I delete the data to preserve the data and to use if I need to correct something. This was a very brute force way of doing it, but it achieved the objective. I understand that this method would be very inefficient if there were hundreds to thousands of data points. This could've also been done using clip, which is a better and more efficient method..

Wells within 1km of a river in Merced



Legend

WELL NAME

- 71415
- INFLUENT
- MW-13D
- MW-SR
- R-1A
- R-2A
- S43-D-1; S43-D-2; S43-E-1; S46-D-1; S46-D-2; S46-D-3; S46-I-1; S46-I-3
- S43-I-2
- S46-I-2
- U-4

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers



Jason Gates
6/2/2022

References

GISGeography. (2022, May 28). *7 Geoprocessing Tools Every GIS Analyst*

Should Know. Retrieved June 6, 2022, from

<https://gisgeography.com/geoprocessing-tools/#:%7E:text=What's%20the%20difference%20between%20the,will%20be%20in%20the%20output.>