

Site Suitability Map



Land Use Type
Agriculture
Barren
Brush Land
Forest Land
Urban
Water
Wetlands

Roads

- State Hwy
- County Hwy
- Local Road

Waterways and Drainage

- Sewers
- Streams

Soil Suitability

- Not Suitable
- Suitable
- Very Suitable



0 250 500 Meters

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Projection: WGS 1984 UTM
Zone 18N
Date: 11/18/2025

JT Vespalet

Lab section: 302

Question 1: Explain four different ways to symbolize the roads using the Symbology pane. (2.5pt)

The four ways to symbolize roads in the symbology pane are by features, categories, quantities, and charts. The features method applies a single symbol to all road features, without differentiating between them. In the symbology pane, you choose a symbol and label, and all features will be drawn the same way. The categories method lets you group roads based on their attribute values and assign different symbols to each group to illustrate the difference between the feature types. The quantities method uses numbers to vary color or symbol size, which allows you to compare certain values pertaining to the road data. You can select an attribute field, define the number of classes/divisions, and choose a color scheme. Lastly, the charts method gives multiple different types of charts including bar, pie, and stacked bar to illustrate attribute data at the feature locations. You select the fields you want to visualize, choose the type of chart, and apply a symbol that best reflects the data.

Question 2: What is the difference between interactive labels, dynamic labels, and annotations? Describe each type and list its pros and cons. Which one gives user the most control over the labeling process? (1.5pt)

Interactive labels are manually placed text boxes that allow users to label individual features with complete control over placement and the text itself. These labels are best for maps with a smaller number of features and would not work well with larger maps. Dynamic labels are automatically generated based on attributes and are applied to all features, which makes it efficient for labeling items quickly. They don't have as many customization options, however, and there is limited control over individual label placement. Annotations are derived from dynamic labels and are ultimately stored as separate feature classes. They allow users to choose individual label placement while still having the automation that a dynamic label has, making it most suitable for when you have multiple features to label but still want control over where labels are placed. Out of the three options, annotations give the most control since users can modify individual labels after placing the dynamic labels.