Elizabeth Fabio
BDA-594

Web Exercise 5: ArcGIS Online

1. How many different types of content can you save in your ArcGIS online account? (Tips: go to the "Content" in the top menu. Then click on "Item Type".) What are the differences between "Maps" and "Apps" in ArcGIS online?

   The many different types of content that can be saved in an ArcGIS Online account are listed below:
   - Maps
   - Layers
   - Scenes
   - Apps
   - Tools
   - Files
   - Notebooks

   The difference between Maps and Apps in ArcGIS Online is that the Apps help build further interaction with Maps. ArcGIS Online Maps already have a variety of tools when analyzing an area. For instance, you can add feature layers to your map and look at its attributes in their pop up boxes. Also, a legend is available to understand the symbols in the features. As for Apps, you can create your own or use the provided ones from ESRI. Some example ArcGIS Online Apps include ArcGIS Pro and ArcGIS Navigator. ArcGIS Pro is a desktop version of ArcGIS online. ArcGIS Navigator is a mobile navigation app that routes your workforce. In the "Plan Routes for Food Inspectors" exercise, the ArcGIS Navigator was mentioned to be helpful for the four drivers to use. They load their routes on the Navigator and drive out to their necessary stops based on the app directions.

2. Describe the two new map layers you added and the share link (URL) of your new ArcGIS online map.

Geographic Mobility (ArcGIS Online Map):
https://sdsugeo.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=a21c3ef749f243a889a3e1fc55c3b82d

   The map layers I added were taken from both ESRI and SANDAG. The first layer added was the "ACS Geographical Mobility Variables - Boundaries" from ESRI. This layer contains data from American Community Survey (ACS) and displays the percentage of people who lived in a different state one year ago. Thus, this layer shows the moving patterns of people in the U.S (highlighted in blue). This layer also can be seen from a state, county, or tract level. For the case of my map, the tract level is only applied since it's zoomed in to San Diego County.

   The second layer added was "Military_Facility" from SANDAG. The Shapefile file was downloaded and added as a layer on ArcGIS Online. It highlights the military facilities in San Diego County (bordered in orange). After overlaying the two layers together, areas with a higher percentage of people who lived in a different state one year ago tend to be in military bases or

its surrounding area. Thus an inference can be made that new people moving into San Diego are from the military.

Geographic_Mobility.png
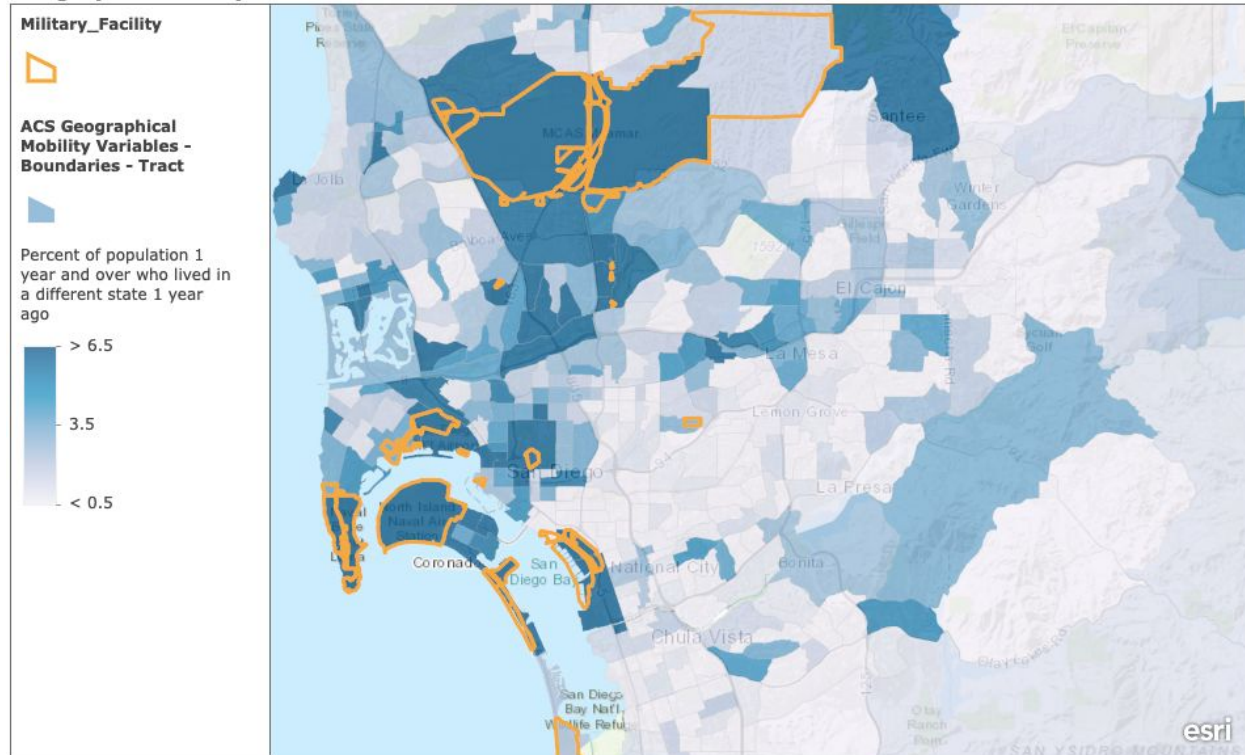
View the mobility of people in San Diego County in correlation with military bases.

SanGIS, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

3. What is your role and responsible tasks in your group project?

My main role/responsibility in the group as the coordinator is to set an agenda for our weekly meetings, record the minutes, set the tasks for the week. We use Confluence, an Atlassian collaborative workspace tool, to maintain our weekly minutes, literature articles, datasets, and more. This wiki makes sure we do not lose track of our important documents and information that could be lost in the conversation when using Slack to share and chat.

Outside the coordinator role, I have been doing my part in the group finding our dataset and performing data cleaning. It will diverge in roles when we finish cleaning our data. I plan on working on creating the wildfire predictive model and Thai and Harmit will work on the data visualization and interactive map.

4. Include the Source Codes and Screenshots of the myfirstHTML.htm.

Source Code of **myfirstHTML.htm**:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My First HTML</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color:lightgray;">
<h1>Elizabeth Fabio's 1st HTML</h1>
<p>Practicing setting up an HTML with the following attributes:
    <ul>
        <li>Title (in the <head> section)</li>
        <li>Picture</li>
        <li>Hyperlink to the SDSU Geography website</li>
        <li>Heading 1 (h1)</li>
        <li>Heading 2 (h2) with red text</li>
    </ul>
</p>
<h2 style="color:red;">Picture (h2 with Red Text)</h2>
<p>Picture of me hiking Mt. Kilimanjaro.</p>
<img src="/Users/elizabethfabio/Downloads/Download Pics/20170620_100737.jpg"
alt="Hiking Kilimanjaro" style="width:50%">
<h2>Hyperlinks</h2>
<p>Link to the <a href="https://geography.sdsu.edu/">SDSU Geography Website</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Screenshot of **myfirstHTML.htm** (**myfirstHTML.png**):
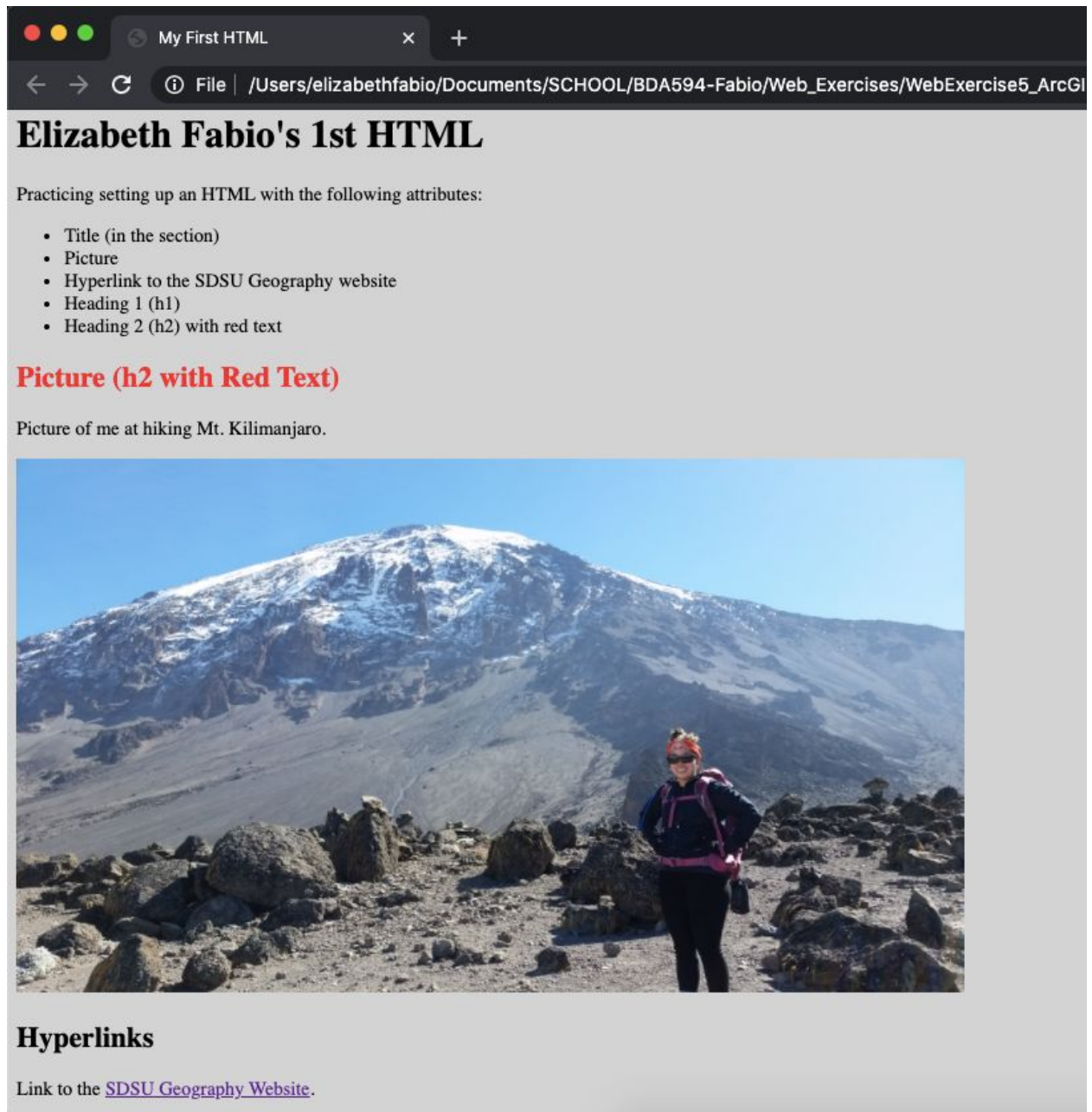
5. What is the URL of your Project Website? Please also include a Screenshot of the Project Website Home Page.

For our team's website, we are using ArcGIS StoryMap. The URL to our website is: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/f53d780418ad4cc6bb2386db05165ed4/.

Screenshot of our project website home page (**ArcGIS_StoryMap_Home.png**):

6. Introduce the WordPress web authoring tool and compare the differences between WordPress and Google Site.

WordPress is one of the most popular content management systems for creating websites. Many people use it ranging from small business owners to Fortune 500 companies like Disney. Listed below are the main reasons why WordPress is popular:
- Wordpress is free and open source.
- Easy customization. You can choose from a variety of themes and plugins for your website that people have created.
- Easy to manage and update.

Another popular option for creating websites is Google Sites. All you need is a Google account and you are set to go in creating a website. Both WordPress and Google Sites are solid tools to use when creating a website, but each has their pros and cons. Listed below is a table that details their pros and cons:

	WordPress	**Google Sites**
Pros	Functionality: Since WordPress is open source, there's so many features to use. Themes: Since WordPress is open source, there are also many themes to use. Service Engine Optimization (SEO): Excels at SEO. With metadata and tagging incorporated, this helps the public to find your website using certain keywords.	Setup: With a Google account, the setup in creating a website is easy. User Friendly: Requires no coding. It is especially intuitive for those who are used to Google. Functionality: You can incorporate other Google products into your website. For example, you can attach Google presentation slides from your Drive to your site.
Cons	Setup: There's a steep learning curve when creating a website with WordPress. It requires some time and experience to get the hang of it. User Friendly: This is not as user friendly for beginners. WordPress requires an understanding about plugins and extensions to access themes. Also, it may require some coding for further customization.	Themes: Does not provide as many themes. Service Engine Optimization (SEO): Has basic SEO capabilities. This means Google Sites does not provide too much help in getting your website to the public.