

GIS report

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Submission date: 12-Jan-2024 02:08PM (UTC+0000)

Submission ID: 221752943

File name: 10895_Osvaldas_Stanelis_GIS_report_545816_1237359203.docx (2.02M)

Word count: 1812

Character count: 12191



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Geographical Information Systems

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11/01/2024

Geographical Information Systems

A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer system for collecting, storing, reviewing, and displaying data about locations on the Earth's surface. GIS helps individuals and organizations better understand spatial patterns and relationships by connecting seemingly unrelated data.

Components of GIS

GIS is spatial data that contains information about the location and characteristics of physical features such as land use, elevation, population, and infrastructure. Spatial data can be divided into two types: vector data (points, lines, polygons) and raster data (cell grids). GIS systems collect data from multiple sources such as satellite imagery, GPS devices, surveys, and existing databases. The collected data is converted into a digital format that is compatible with GIS software. GIS databases store spatial and attribute data in a structured way, allowing for efficient querying and analysis. Data can be organized by spatial relationships or thematic categories. GIS enables a variety of analytical operations such as spatial queries, overlay analysis, proximity analysis, and statistical analysis. These tools help you extract meaningful patterns and relationships from your spatial data. GIS produces visual results in the form of maps and reports. These outputs can convey complex spatial information in an understandable way, thus supporting the decision-making process.

Key Concepts in GIS

Geographical information systems organize information into layers, with each layer representing a specific type of data. For example, a GIS project might include separate layers of roads, land use, and demographic information. Layers can be stacked and analysed together. Geocoding assigns geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) to locations based on their address. Enables mapping and analysis of non-spatial data such as addresses in a GIS. Geographical information systems use map projections to display the Earth's three-dimensional surface on a two-dimensional map. Different forecasts are suitable for different purposes, and the choice depends on the area and purpose of the analysis. GIS metadata provides information about the data, such as source, accuracy, and timeliness. Proper metadata management is critical to understanding data quality and information boundaries.

Applications of GIS

Geographical information systems allow in land-use planning, infrastructure development, and evaluation of city sprawl. It aids metropolis planners in making knowledgeable selections approximately zoning, transportation, and useful resource allocation. Broadly used for environmental monitoring, herbal useful resource management, and conservation efforts. It allows examine ecosystems, music modifications in land cover, and verify the effect of human sports at the environment. Broadly used for environmental monitoring, herbal useful resource management, and conservation efforts. It allows examine ecosystems, music modifications in land cover, and verify the effect of human sports at the environment. GIS performs a critical function in public fitness through mapping sickness spread, figuring out fitness disparities, and helping epidemiological studies. It aids in healthcare planning, useful resource allocation, and emergency reaction. During herbal

failures or emergencies, GIS is used to evaluate risk, plan evacuation routes, and coordinate reaction efforts. It allows government to make knowledgeable selections for catastrophe preparedness and recovery. Assists agencies in location-primarily based totally decision-making. It allows examine marketplace trends, perceive appropriate places for brand spanking new facilities, and optimize deliver chain logistics.

Software

There are several GIS software packages available to suit different needs and skill levels. Examples:

- ArcGIS - developed by Esri, ArcGIS is one of the most widely used GIS software programs with a complete set of tools for mapping and spatial analysis.
- QGIS – an open-source alternative to ArcGIS, offering a user-pleasant interface and an extensive variety of features.
- MapInfo Professional - known for its simplicity and performance, MapInfo is extensively used for mapping and spatial analysis in numerous industries.

Challenges and future trends

Data quality and integration is keeping correct and up to date spatial facts remains a assignment. Integrating data from diverse sources with one-of-a-kind formats and requirements calls for cautious attention. Ensuring compatibility and seamless integration among one of a kind GIS platforms and facts formats is an ongoing assignment. The shift in the direction of cloud-primarily based GIS solutions permits for easier statistics sharing, collaboration, and get admission to effective computing resources. The integration of 3-dimensional statistics and visualization competencies is turning into increasingly common, especially in urban planning and environmental modelling. The incorporation of device mastering and synthetic intelligence complements GIS capabilities for predictive modelling, pattern popularity, and automated statistics analysis.

In conclusion, geographical information systems are a dynamic field that maintains to adapt, imparting valuable insights into the spatial aspects of our international. From urban making plans to environmental conservation and healthcare, GIS has a broad variety of packages that contribute to informed decision-making and sustainable development.

Thematic mapping and data visualization principles

Thematic mapping and data visualization are essential additives of GIS evaluation, offering a visual illustration of spatial styles and relationships within datasets. In the context

of MapInfo, a famous geographical information systems software program, several standards guide the creation and interpretation of thematic maps.

Data Classification is one fundamental precept is the class of information into significant agencies to useful resource interpretation. MapInfo gives various classification techniques, together with quantile, natural breaks, equal interval, and custom classifications. The desire of classification approach relies upon on the character of the facts and the insights sought. For instance, using quantile classification can help become aware of regions with similar healthcare metrics. MapInfo permits customers to represent facts the use of one-of-a-kind graphical factors. The preference of symbols (e.g., points, strains, polygons) and their attributes (length, colour, form) performs a crucial role in conveying statistics. For healthcare facts, proportional symbols may be used to represent the density of healthcare centres or the superiority of a selected ailment in one-of-a-kind regions.

Colour illustration is a powerful visible variable, and MapInfo offers quite a number colour options for thematic mapping. Careful consideration ought to take delivery of coloration choice to ensure that the map is easily interpretable. For healthcare maps, a shade gradient may be chosen to represent variations in metrics, wherein warmer colourings indicate better values, together with ailment incidence or healthcare usage.

Layer Management in MapInfo allows the management of multiple map layers, allowing users to overlay one-of-a-kind datasets for complete evaluation. Thematic maps may be enriched with the aid of covering demographic facts with healthcare facility locations, presenting a greater holistic view of the geodemographic panorama. Layer transparency may be adjusted to enhance visibility and avoid visual clutter. A clear legend is crucial for decoding thematic maps. MapInfo permits customers to personalize legends, supplying records about the symbols used and their corresponding values. Additionally, incorporating a scale bar allows users apprehend distances and spatial relationships on the map, enhancing typical map comprehension.

MapInfo helps dynamic querying and evaluation, permitting users to interactively discover and examine data. This is specifically beneficial for healthcare professionals who might also want to carry out on-the-fly spatial queries to discover unique areas or tendencies, improving the exploration of geodemographic patterns. MapInfo permits effective labelling to offer context and clarity. For healthcare maps, labelling can encompass the names of districts, healthcare facility kinds, or disease occurrence fees. Properly located labels contribute to a greater informative and person-friendly map. MapInfo helps dynamic querying and assessment, allowing users to interactively discover and examine facts. This is specifically useful for healthcare professionals who may need to carry out on-the-fly spatial queries to find out unique regions or dispositions, improving the exploration of geodemographic patterns. MapInfo allows effective labelling to provide context and clarity. For healthcare maps, labelling can encompass the names of districts, healthcare facility kinds, or precise disorder occurrence costs. Properly placed labels make contributions to a more informative and person-pleasant map.

In conclusion, thematic mapping and information visualization concepts in MapInfo are powerful tools for geodemographic analysis in healthcare and other. The software program's talents empower customers to create visually compelling maps, taking into consideration a deeper know-how of spatial patterns and helping proof-primarily based choice-making inside the healthcare domain. Through considerate software of these ideas,

MapInfo serves as a precious platform for professionals operating at the intersection of healthcare, records technology, and geospatial analysis.

Report of GIS build

This report outlines the efforts and challenges encountered during the Geographic Information System (GIS) build aimed at mapping bus stations and bus stops in Wales. The number one objective was to create a comprehensive spatial database to aid transportation planning and accessibility evaluation. Build started with the purchase of information related to bus stations and bus stops in Wales. Bus stations have been effectively mapped the usage of to be had datasets, together with information from transportation government and geographic databases. However, the system encountered demanding situations when trying to include bus stops due to a loss of complete and up-to-date facts, and personal skill issues.

Data acquisition

Bus stations statistics was sourced from transportation government and authorities' databases. Information included station names, streets, crossing, location, easting, northing, longitude, latitude.

Bus stops data challenge was unsuccessful due to insufficient and mixed data, and lack of skills.

United Kingdom population and Cities.

Swansea bus station location Topographic area.

Challenges faced.

Incomplete datasets: The primary venture become the absence of a centralized and comprehensive dataset for bus stops. Available datasets have been often incomplete, missing key records or lacking geographical coordinates.

Data Quality issues: Some datasets suffered from information first-class troubles, together with inaccuracies in region information and old facts. Inconsistent formatting and coding requirements posed demanding situations in records integration.

Recommendations

Establish collaboration with transportation government and local government our bodies to reap the maximum accurate and updated datasets.

Conclusion

Despite successful mapping of bus stations in Wales, the GIS build confronted challenges in incorporating bus stops because of incomplete and unreliable datasets. Future work should recognition on collaboration with authorities, exploring crowdsourcing options, and advocating for records standardization to create a complete and dynamic GIS machine

for public transportation in Wales. This report serves as a documentation of the encountered challenges and a roadmap for in addition improvements within the GIS build.

Workspaces, Tables, Programs

Open Workspace

Add Workspace

Table

Import

Universal Data

Database Table

Program

Base Maps

Aerial

Roads

Hybrid

Precisely Bronze

Precisely Steel

Precisely Iron

Adds Bing Aerial Layer to Map

Command is disabled as it is not available under your current subscription plan such as Pro Viewer. Try running the fully licensed version of MapInfo Pro instead if you have it.

Add basemap layer to current map. If map window not in front create a new map with a basemap layer.

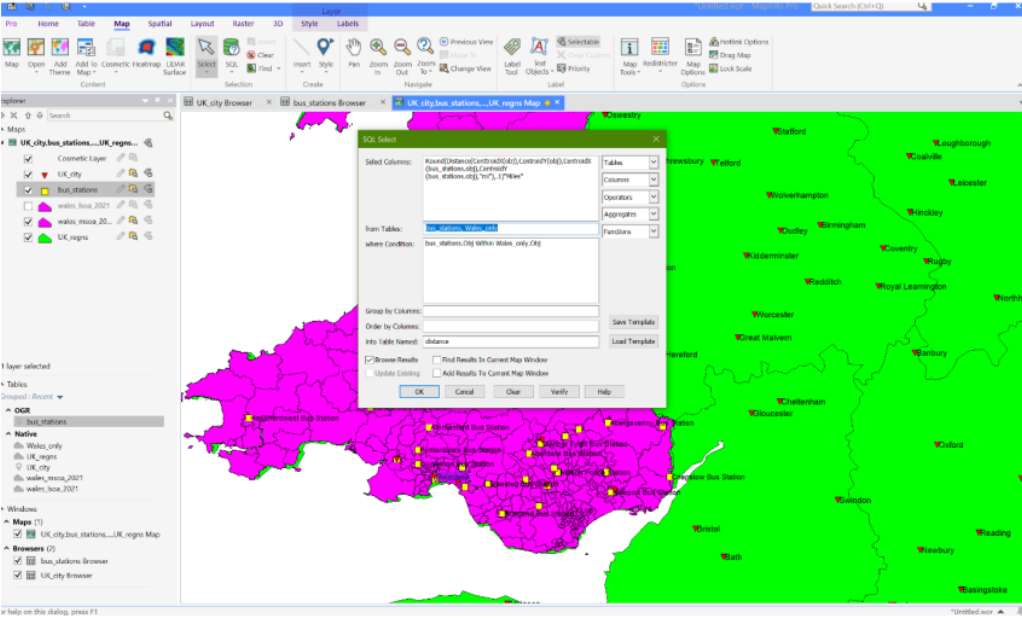
Press F1 for more help.

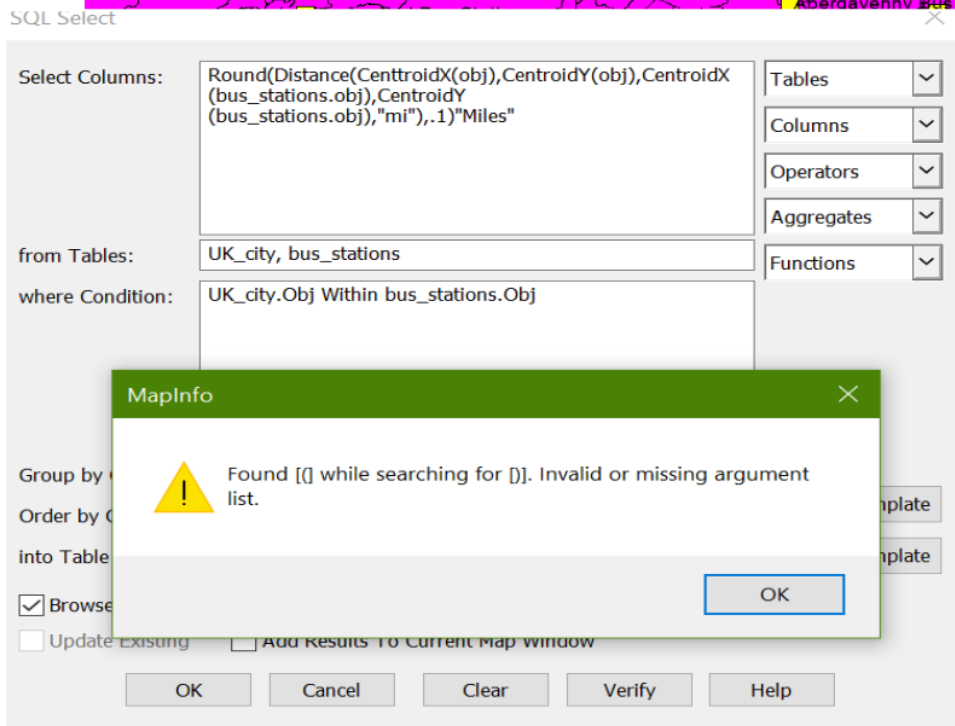
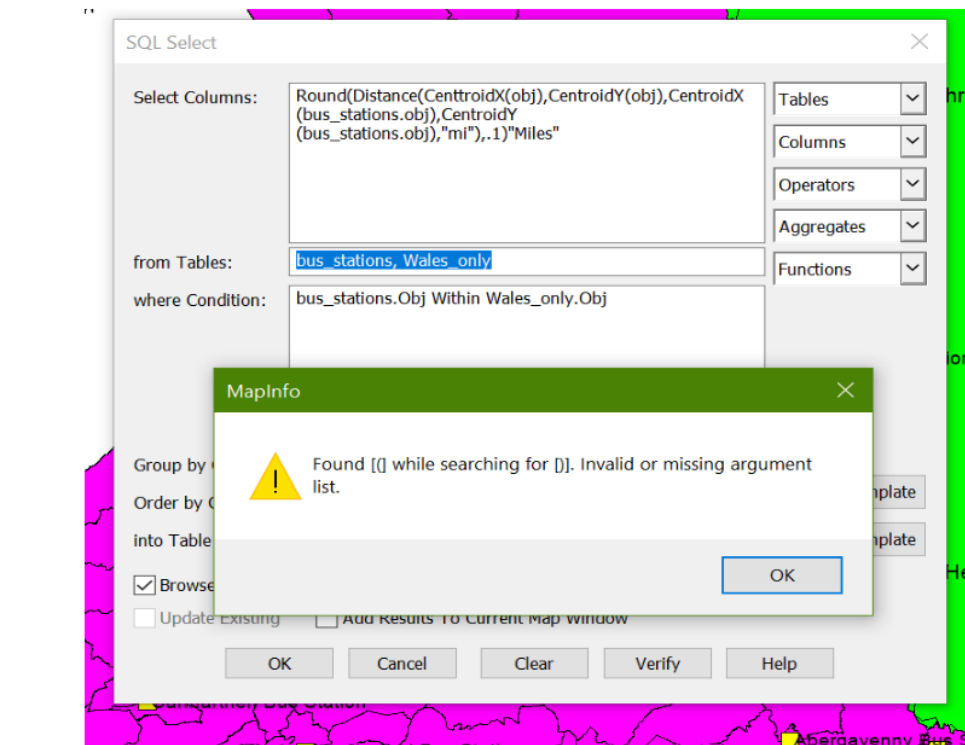
bus_stations.TAB

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Geocode

Geocode Table: bus_stations

using Column: ATCOCode

Boundary Column: none

Search Table: UK_city*

for Objects in Column: Place_Name*

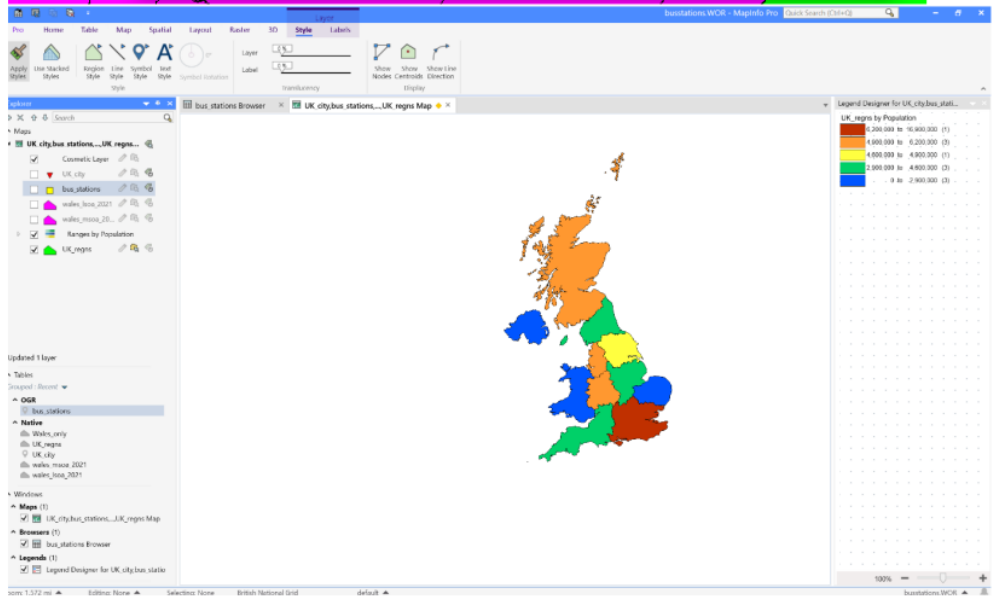
* indicating the table or column is indexed

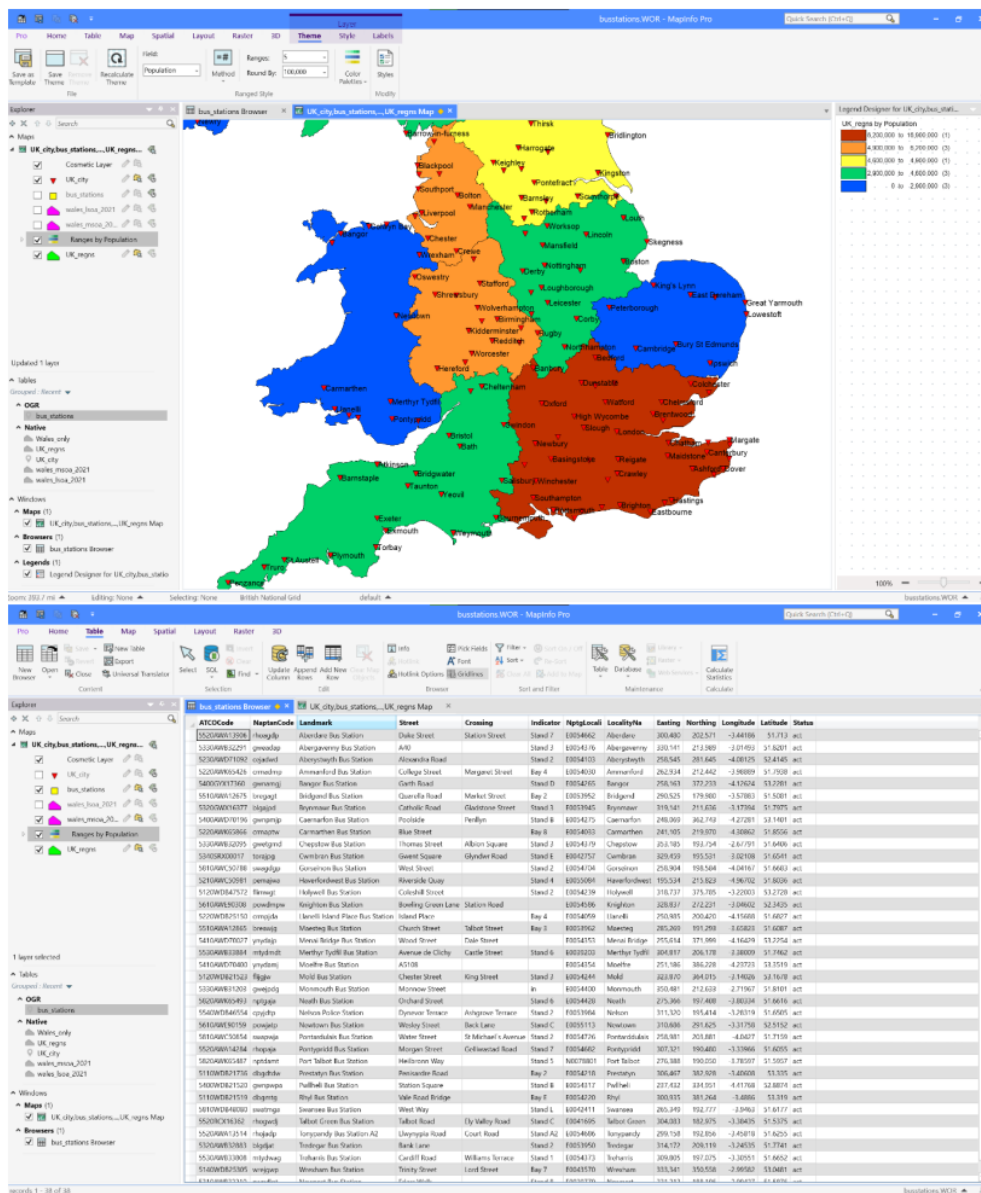
Optional

Refine Search with Table: none

using Boundary Name Column: none

OK Cancel Options... Help





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GIS report

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

68/100

GENERAL COMMENTS

A good introduction with some interesting overviews of the key concepts of GIS. Within your explanation of applications of GIS you mentioned metropolis planning and discuss transport, you have expressed that GIS can be used for environmental monitoring and you mentioned music modifications of land cover this is an interesting concept is it related to machine learning and AI.

Although a good overview, this section was poorly referenced
you need to include references in all areas of your write up.

It is evident that you have conducted extensive research on
your data acquisition it is interesting to note the bus stop and transport data
and you have displayed this on the map appropriately. With the thematic map I can see that you have looked at the overall UK population and then the bus stops or major bus stops available between major towns and cities. However, I would have liked to have seen more research looking at the mid super output layers in Wales and perhaps looking at deprivation and then the access to said bus stops or transport links.

You demonstrate a good knowledge of the use of map info and
therefore it would have been nice to have seen more maps and a little bit more exploration of the data.

The report was suitably well written however the images
could have perhaps had more explanations or figure legends to describe what you were showing.

Good participation within the group, where you clearly

stated your intended journey through GIS and although this was partway completed again, I would have liked to have seen the match between the very good transport data you collected and the healthcare data that was available.

20/25 16/25 27/40 5/20 total
68%

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