

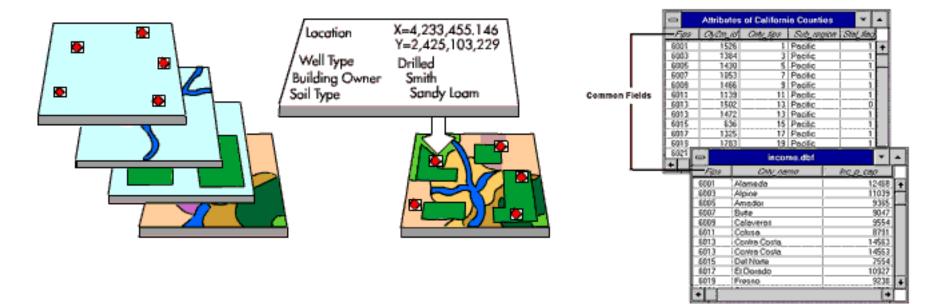


Professor Dawn Wright
Grad Assistant Lalo Guerrero



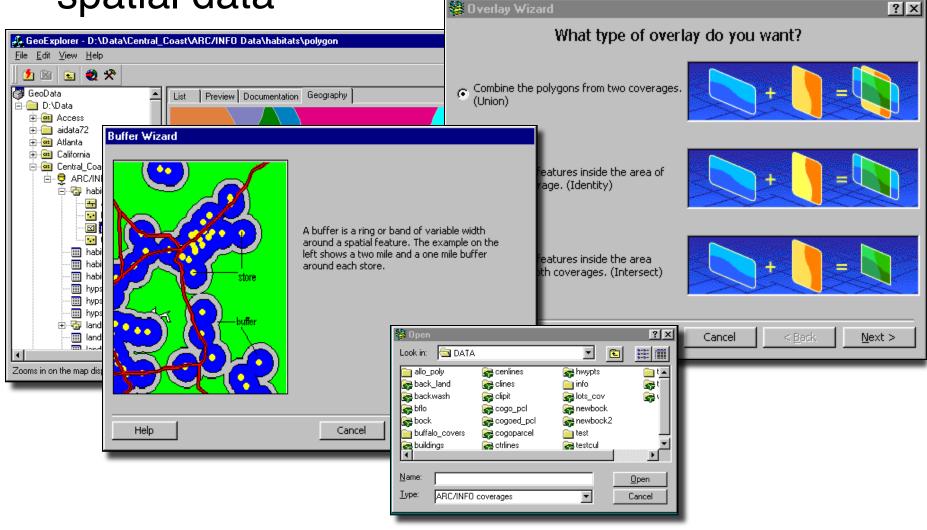
# Three Unique Characteristics of a GIS

 provides links between points, lines, polygones, images and their ATTRIBUTES in a database





2. provides algorithms for ANALYSIS of spatial data

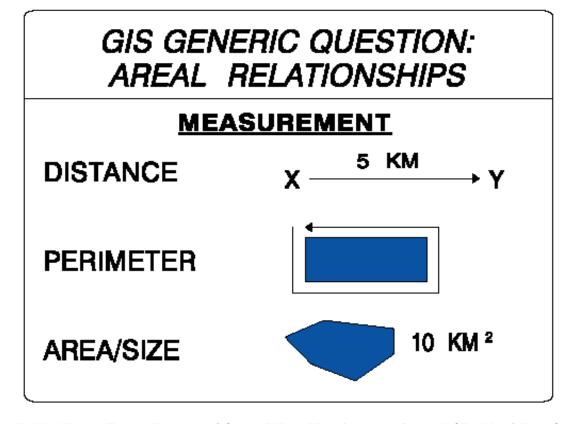


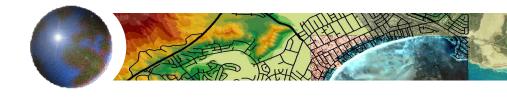


# An Analysis Tool...

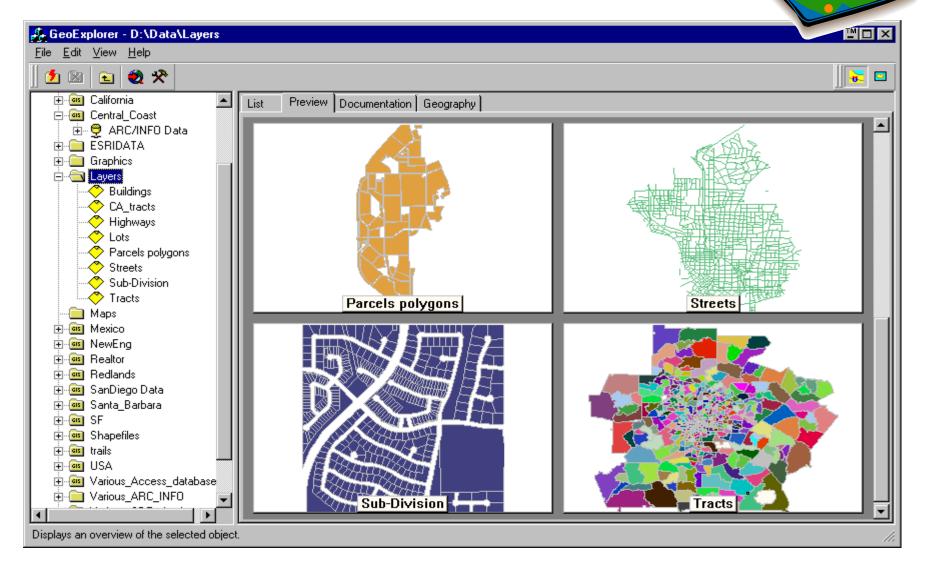
- for every piece of data it specifies:
  - what it is
  - where it is
  - now it relates to other pieces of data
- things in common
- see spatial relationships or create NEW relationships

3. "spatially intelligent" - "thinks" points, lines, areas, grids are actual spots on Earth's surface - e.g., switching projections, computing distances





GIS "Layers," "Themes," "Overlays"





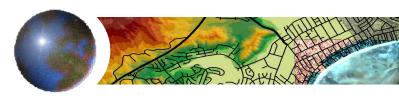
#### Explore Maps/Data to Find Patterns

- Where do they occur (or not occur)?
- Why here and not elsewhere?
- What process is behind this pattern?
- What else is spatially associated with this pattern?
- Has this pattern changed spatially through time?



# Major Questions/Tips for YOU...

- What ARE my questions?
- How much data do I need and of what quality?
- How can I combine my data to answer my questions?
- Take your time, read carefully, focus



# Schedule and Approach

http://ides.science.oregonstate.edu/ides\_GIS2011

"Geobrowser" (e.g., Google Earth)





Web-GIS:

No software except web browser; all tools and data online



Desktop GIS:

Local software with local data on local computer

