A Tutorial for New Users of the Marine Data Model

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Tutorial Purpose

- Assist in simple data entry into MDM
 Starting point for project work or specific database
 - design.
 - Personalize MDM to fit your needs
- Support for Case Studies
- Laboratory exercise or module
- General publicizing



Entry Point on Web dusk.geo.orst.edu/djl/arcgis





Using the Marine Data Model in ArcGIS 8.3/9.0

Links for this Tutorial

- PowerPoint file of MDM Tutorial at ESRI UC 2004
- Marine Data Model Home Page
- Marine Data Model at ESR1
- More Samoa Source Data

Basics:

- · Introduction to the ArcGIS Marine Data Model
- · Tutorial Objectives
- · Computer and Data Requirements

Setting Up the Geodatabase:

- , Downloading the MDM Geodatabase
- , Downloading the Data
- Applying the MDM Model Schema to the Geodatabase

Loading Data into the MDM Geodatabase

- Assess Your Data and Determine Your Database Setup
- Personalizing the MDM to Fit Your Data
- Loading Data into the MDM

Adding the Geodatabase Features to your ArcMap Project

- , How to add your data
- , How to query the data



Tutorial Setup

- Tutorial divided into four sections
 - Basics
 - Setting Up the Geodatabase
 - Loading Data into the MDM Geodatabase
 - Adding the Geodatabase Features to your ArcMap Project



(1) Basics

- Introduction to the ArcGIS MDM
 - Why created
 - Intro to geodatabases
 - Helpful links
- Tutorial Objectives
 - Apply, prepare and load
- Computer and Data Requirements
 - Tested using ArcGIS 8.3 and 9.0
 - Need MDM schema, Tutuila Island and XYBottle shapefiles, Pago Pago 5m grid and XYBottle data tables.



(1a) Views of Data



(2) Setting up the Geodatabase

- Downloading the MDM Geodatabase
- Downloading the Data
- Applying the MDM Model Schema to the Geodatabase



(2a) Downloading the MDM Geodatabase



Zip file, 507K (9/07/03)

(2a) Downloading the MDM Geodatabase

 Tip #1: ArcCatalog does not always refresh automatically. If you do not see the ArcGISMarineReposit.mdb file in the Samoa folder after you extract it, refresh ArcCatalog by going to View-->Refresh.



(2b) Downloading the Data (if additional test data sets needed)

👔 What's Related

Netsite: 🤹 http://dusk.geo.orst.edu/djl/samoa/



Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary (FBNMS) GIS Data Archive

Where is American Samoa? About FBNMS FBNMS Main Site Photo Gallery GIS Tools Book Chapter (PDF document) Related Links Contact the Web Goddess This site provides GIS data from recent shallow-water multibeam bathymetric surveys conducted April-May, 2001 in support of the Fagatale Bay National Marine Sancuary, **American Samoa** in the SW Pachic Ocean. Also included are a recent compliation of GIS data layers obtained originally from the National Park Service, the USGS, the Digital Chart of the World, and other sources, as well as GMT "grids, maps, and various photographic mages and graphics. All GIS data are provided as Arcinto export interchange files (i.e., "e00 files), which may be IMP-ORTED into Arcinto, ArcWew, or ArcExplorer. Please note that bathymetric grids have not yet been completely cleaned of bad data points or undergone corrections for differential GPS.

To download a file, PC or Unix users should hold down the RIGHT mouse button and then choos "Save this Link As" (Netscape) or "Download Link to Disk" (Internet Explorer). Mac users should hold down the mouse button and then choose "Save Link this As" (Netscape) or "Download Link to Disk" (Internet Explorer). In the table below, "NA" means "not available."

GIS Data Layers

Bathymetric and Topographic	Grids		
DATA SET	THUMBNAIL GRAPHIC	FGDC METADATA	DOWNLOAD FILE
F BNMS Bathymetry, 1-m grid unshifted)	fb_sml.gif	fb 1m.htm	fbnms 1m.e00 (48 Mb)
F BNMS Bathymetry, 10-m grid shifted to match USGS DEM)	trans_sml.gif	fb_shift.htm	fb_shift.e00 (494 K)
Pago Pago Harbor Bathymetry, 1-m grid shifted to match USGS DEM)	pago_sml.gif	pago_shift.htm	pago_shift.e00 (78 Mb)
Pago Pago Harbor Shipwreck Bathymetry, 1-m grid	wreck_sml.gif	wreck 1m.htm	wreck 1m.e00 (19 Mb)
Samoa Regional Bathymetry, Smith & Sandwell, 1-km grid	samoa_sml.gif	samoa_bathy.htm	samoa_bathy.e00 (2.4 Mb)
Tutuila 10-in DEM, Lat/Long Decimal Degrees	tut_sml.gif	tutuila_geo.htm	tutuila_geo.e00 (162 Mb)
Tutuila 10-in DEM, UTM	tut_sml.gif	tutuils_dem.htm	tutuila_dem.e00 (162 Mb)
Vector (Point, Line, Polygon)	GIS Layers		
DATA SET	THUMBNAIL GRAPHIC	FGDC METADATA	DOWNLOAD FILE
Birkeland Reef Observation Points	pts_sml.gif	birkptpt.htm	birkpt.e00
Birkeland Reef Transects	trans_sml.gif	transectsl.htm	transects.e00
Outer Boundary of Tutuila Island	NA	boundariesp.htm	boundaries.e00





The MDM Repository and Test Data



- All data contained in a feature dataset must have the same coordinate system and fit within the set spatial extent
- Tutorial used: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 2S



(2c) Applying the MDM Model Schema to the Geodatabase

 Use Schema Tool in ArcCatalog

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- Select coordinate system and spatial extent
- Tutorial used XYBottle Data

🎌 Schema Wizard	Feature Dataset Properties	ा ?×
Select the feature datasets to create.	Name: MarineFeatures Spatial Reference Description	
 TimeSeriesPoint InstantaneousPoint LocationSeriesPoint FeaturePoint SurveyPoint Model Mesh Features MeshPoint MeshElements Vehicle Cruise MarineEvents SurveyInfo Series 	Unknown Coordinate System	
TSTurnTable Measurement MeasuringDevice MeasuredData		OK Cancel
- Int Mongradupe	Properties	
	<u> Back Next > Cancel</u>	the language of geography

(2c) Applying the MDM Model Schema to the Geodatabase

 Tip #2: Use Import option and select a shapefile/coverage with the largest extent needed and desired coordinate system

 Tip #3: Make sure that the schema and your data match exactly



(3) Loading Data into the MDM Geodatabase

- Assess Your Data and Determine Your Database Setup
- Personalizing the MDM to Fit the Data
- Loading Vector Data into the MDM
- Creating a Relationship
- Loading Raster Data into the MDM



(3a) Assess Your Data and Determine Your Database Setup

- Most important, but also most time consuming step
- Important things to consider:
 - Which feature classes should the data go into?
 - What are the attributes of each data set?
 - Do you want to relate any of your data? If so, through what key fields?



(3a.1) Matching Data with Feature Classes Feature Classes Document and MDM Poster



The ArcGIS Marine Data Model Conceptual Framework

Home | About | People | Framework | Diagrams & Data | Docs | Links

ArcGIS[™] Marine Data Model



draft analysis diagram (S. Grisé)

🖁 Click image to enlarge

The conceptual framework document (also referred to as the "data model referer application domain (in this case, marine/coastal GIS), as well the main objective design and concise descriptions of the main features and objects. The final vers better understand the application domain, while helping domain experts to under data model.

Conceptual Framework Document

(1.8 Mb pdf file, 6/3/03)

Marine Feature Classes Document (507K zip file, 9/7/03)

Marine Data Model Poster (4.3 Mb zip of Visio and PDF files, 9/30/03) MarinePoint – an abstract class defining subclasses of point features.

MeasurementPoint – an abstract subclasses of MarinePoint used for categorizing points that are associated with Time or Measurements.

InstantaneousPoint – An instantiable subclass of MeasurementPoint for representing features that are a single observation in time and space. Meaning the X, Y coordinates plus a timestamp create the unique point feature. An InstantaneousPoint can have multiple Z depths via implementing the Measurement object class.

Properties: None

Attributes: RecordedTime - the time step for identifying the point

Examples: CTD (conductivity/temperature/depth), XBT (eXpendable BathyThermograph), SVP (Sound Velocity Profile) casts below the water surface, all with multiple Measurements.

Instantaneous Point = CTD or measurement package Measurement Table – Measure ID of 1st CTD measure stop at depth z MDevice Table = bottle, or could be same device but calibrated different way MType = reading is of type dissolved O₂ (could be salinity, temp, photosynthetically available radiation (PAR), etc.) MData = that actual numerical value of dissolved O₂

(3a.1) Matching Data with Feature Classes Common Marine Data Types Diagram



The ArcGIS Marine Data Model Analysis/UML Diagrams Case Studies

Levels in data modeling include:



Home | About | People | Framework | Diagrams & Data | Docs | Links



reality --> conceptual model --> logical model --> physical model, increasing in abstraction as one goes from human-orientation to computer-orientation.

The first step in the data modeling process is to define the overall scope and content of the model. From a conceptual standpoint, this involves the challenging task of identifying the common, essential "things" that are modeled in most GIS projects within your application domain. Next is the creation of an analysis diagram, with the identification of major thematic groups and an initial set of object classes within these groups. The analysis diagram is at the "conceptual" level in the data modeling process.

Next, an initial model is built in Unified Modeling Language (UML) and a schema is generated in ArcCatalog. The UML diagrams and schema are at the "logical" level in the data modeling process. Fortunately the marine community will not have to deal directly with UML (unless it really wants to!). Instead, users may take advantage of an existing repository of CASE tools in order to generate their own schemas (CASE = computer aided software engineering, and the tools are for object-oriented design and analysis).

Draft diagram of primary ESRI marine feature classes (P. Halpin) PClick image to enlarge

Analysis Diagram GIF Image, 642K (7/19/02)

UML Diagram and Repository Visio and .mdb, 2.2 Mb zip file (9/07/03)

Common Marine Data Types Diagram GIF Image, 204K (6/29/03)

PPT file, explaining fragment of UML, 164K (5/30/03)

Scientific Information Model Diagram (1997) (May help w/ understanding semantics in Analysis and UML Diagrams) <u>GIF Image</u>, 168K (7/20/02)

Marine Feature Classes Document

Zip file, 507K (9/07/03)

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MDM Common Marine Data Types



ESRI International User Conference 2004

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(3a.2) Matching Spatial with Non-Spatial

XYBottle Spatial Data

- Feature class: InstantaneousPt
- Attributes:
 - RefID (Long Integer) 🚄
 - Cast (Text, 50 Characters)
 - Lat (Double)
 - Long (Double)
 - MaxDepth (Double)
- Will create a 1-to-1 relationship class between the *RefID*

XYBottle Non-Spatial Data

- Table: create new
- Attributes:
 - *RefID* (Long Integer)
 - Cast (Text, 50 Characters)
 - MMDDYYYY (Date)
 - Temperature (Double)
 - Oxygen (Double)
 - Salinity (Double)
 - Phosphate (Double)



(3a) Determine the Database Setup

 Tip #4: Relationships between data columns can only be established if attribute data type is Long Integer



(3b) Personalizing the MDM to Fit the Data

eature Class Properties			<u>?</u> ×
General Fields Indexes Subtypes Relationships			
			<u> </u>
Field N	Field Name		
CruiselD		Long Integer	
RecordedTime	RecordedTime		
RefID	RefID		
Cast		Text	
Lat		Double	
Long_		Double	
MaxDepth 🖌		Double	
			- I I
Click any field to see its prop	perties.		
Field Properties			
Alias	Shape		
Allow NULL values	Yes		
Geometry Type	Point		
Avg Num Points	0		
Grid 1	1000		
Grid 2	0		
Grid 3	0		
Contains Z values	No		
Contains M values	No		
Default Shape field	Yes		
Spatial Reference	NAD_1983_HARN_UT	M	
			1 H
		Import	
To add a new field, tupe the	name into an empty row	uin the Field Name colu	mn
click in the Data Type column to choose the data type, then edit the Field			
Properties.			
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- Feature class personalized to fit XYBottle Data
- Field names were added to the InstantaneousPT feature class
- Can add additional field names later, but cannot modify once data have been added to those fields



(3b) Personalizing the MDM to Fit Your Data

 Tip #5: Make sure data types match up exactly, or your data will not load



(3c) Loading Vector Data into the MDM

- Load data into feature class/table
- Match field names and data types



Simple Data Loader

For each target field, select the source field that should be loaded into it.

Target Field	Matching Source Field	<u> </u>
MarinelD [int]	<none></none>]
MarineCode [string]	<none></none>	
CruiseID [int]	<none></none>	
RecordedTime [DATE]	<none></none>	
RefID (int)	RefID (int)	
Cast_[string]	<none></none>	
Lat [double]	<none></none>	1
Long_[double]	RefID [int]	
MaxDepth [double]	CAST [string]	
=	LAT [double]	-
	LON [double]	
	MAXDEPTH [double]	

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(3d) Creat	ing a F	Relationsh	ip
Arcs Arcs Arcs Paste Ctrl+C Paste Ctrl+V Pelete Rename F2 Refresh Mew Import Import Compact Database Search	Feature Dataset Feature Class Table Relationship Class		New Relationship Class Select the primary key in the origin table/feature cl object identifier field]. If this is a 1 - M (one to many to select the foreign key in the destination table/feature cl Select the foreign key field in the origin table/feature RefID Select the foreign key field in the destination table RefID RefID Select the foreign key field in the destination table RefID	Image: second state st
Discognected Editing	ente	Name of the relationship class: InstantPT_Measure Select the table/feature classes that w Origin table/feature classes: 	vill be associated by this relationship class. A relationship class is a collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two tables/feature classes. Image: Collection of relationships between objects in two t	< Back Next > Cancel
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(3e) Loading Raster Data into the MDM (ArcGIS 8.3 only)

- To add raster data (without ArcSDE):
 - Can add standalone grid
 - Or can convert grid to shapefile
- Convert Pago 5m grid to 3D shapefile
- Loaded data into MeshPoint feature class

Convert Features to 3D	
Turns features into 3D by interpolating heights off a surface, using an attribute as a source of heights, or taking a specified constant.	MarineFeatures Model Mesh Features MeshElements MeshElements MeshPaint
Input features: 2D_Pago	- III BiologicalC IIII Copy Ctrl+C 🕃 Batch Calculate Statistics - III Cruise ➤ Delete ➢ Build Pyramids
Source of heights Raster or TIN surface: nfb02_3m_utm	Image: Grid Image: Grid Image: GridHasPv Rename Image: GridHasTv Analyze Image: GridLocati Composite Bands
Input feature attribute: GRID_CODE C Numeric constant: 0.00	InstantPo Create Laver Copy Raster Catalog Items InstantPT Surveying Moraic
Output features: D:\Samoa\3D_Pago.shp	
OK Cancel	MeasureningDevice MeasuringDevice Me
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(4) Adding the Geodatabase Features to your ArcMap Project

• How to add the data in ArcMap

How to query the data in ArcMap



(4a) How to add the data

- Add the three feature classes: FeatureArea, InstantaneousPoint and MeshPoint, from the geodatabase.
- 2. Add the Measurement table.
- 3. Now you are ready to query for information through the tables.



(4) How to query the data

 Sample query: How many points have a temperature of 30 °C ? (Larger issue: Effect of global warming on coral reefs)



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Sample Result of query

• 423 (in orange) out of 4780



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Summary: Important Things to Consider

- Coordinate system and spatial extent
- Identifying any possible differences between the schema and your data
- Which feature classes should the data go into?
- What are the attributes of each data set?
- Do you want to relate any of your data? If so, through what key fields?



Summary of "Tips and Tricks"

- Tip #1: ArcCatalog does not always refresh automatically. If you do not see the ArcGISMarineReposit.mdb file in the Samoa folder after you extract it, refresh ArcCatalog
- Tip #2: Use Import option and select a shapefile/ coverage with the largest extent needed and desired coordinate system
- Tip #3: Make sure that the schema and your data match exactly

- Ex: M value for MeshGrid feature class

- Tip #4: Relationships between data columns can only be established if attribute data type is Long Integer
- Tip #5: Make sure data types match up exactly, otherwise, your data will not load



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