

Geographic information systems

Collecting data,
positional integration of data
(Lesson 3)

Contents

- repeating (data formats)
- layers by storage
- web map services
- CSV data
- homework no.2 - where to get data
- cartographic point of view:
 - map projections and how to work with them

Overview

- layers by the form of representation:
 - vector
 - raster




Layers by storage



- layers in local disk files
 - on the computer
- layers in database (with extension for spatial objects)
 - i.e. PostgreSQL with PostGIS, Oracle with Spatial extension etc.
 - database can be located on remote computer
- web map services (WMS, WFS, WCS)
 - through the http protocol

Web map services




- WMS, WFS, WCS layers
- **WMS** (Web Map Service) – raster image (layer, map) with coordinates 
- **WFS** (Web Feature Service) – geographic objects, which the queries or spatial analyses can be applied to 
- **WFS-T** (transaction WFS) – allow for creating, updating and deleting objects
- **WCS** (Web Coverage Service) – raster layers with coordinates (images etc.) 

CSV – delimited text file

- text file (**C**omma **S**eparated **V**alues)
 - we can create it in text editors such as **Notepad** (Windows)
 - we can also save table editor (such as MS Excel) sheet as CSV file
- properties:
 - each row represents record for 1 point
 - such record consists of x and y coordinates and other (non-geometric) attributes
 - attributes are separated by a delimiter, i.e. comma, semicolon, tab, space and other

CSV – delimited text file

- we can import CSV file into QGIS as a point layer via **Layer → Add Layer → Add Delimited Text Layer** 

```
x y skratka nazov
19.164 48.717 BB Banskobystrický
17.587 48.396 TT Trnavský
18.098 48.316 NR Nitriansky
18.063 48.882 TN Trenčiansky
18.734 49.219 ZA Žilinský
21.242 48.994 PO Prešovský
21.261 48.711 KE Košický
17.124 48.146 BA Bratislavský
```

CSV – delimited text file

Create a Layer from a Delimited Text File

File Name

Layer name Encoding

File format ☐ CSV (comma separated values) ☒ Custom delimiters ☐ Regular expression delimiter

☐ Comma ☐ Tab ☒ Space ☐ Colon ☐ Semicolon

Other delimiters Quote Escape

Record options Number of header lines to discard ☒ First record has field names

Field options ☐ Trim fields ☐ Discard empty fields ☐ Decimal separator is comma

Geometry definition ☒ Point coordinates ☐ Well known text (WKT) ☐ No geometry (attribute only table)

X field Y field ☐ DMS coordinates

Layer settings ☐ Use spatial index ☐ Use subset index ☐ Watch file

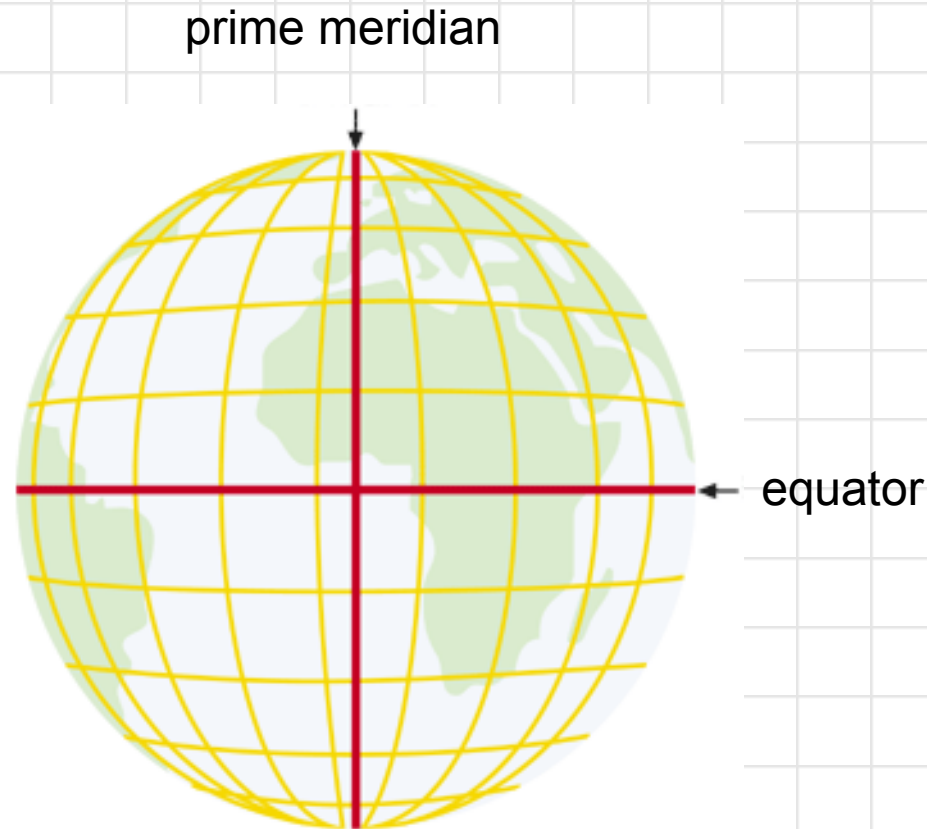
	x	y	skratka	nazov
1	19.164	48.717	BB	Banskobystrick
2	17.587	48.396	TT	Trnavsk
3	18.098	48.316	NR	Nitriansky
4	18.063	48.882	TN	Treniansky

Homework no.2



- find GIS data (vector, raster, WMS ...) on the internet
- create the list of resources with the description of content, format, accessibility (charged/free of charge), ...
- send it as text document to stankova@fns.uniba.sk
- deadline: until the next lesson

Cartographic aspect of GIS



Mitchel (2005)

- each point position is defined by the coordinates – **latitude**, **longitude** – which are always related to the reference ellipsoid or sphere called **datum**
- units: **degrees**

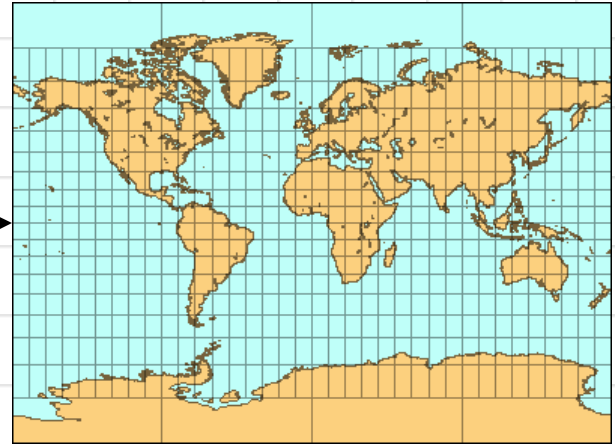
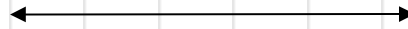
Most widely used datums

- WGS84 – global (used in GPS)
 - Krassovsky – used in Czech, Slovak republic ...
 - Bessel – used in Czech, Slovak republic ...
 - ETRS99 – used in European Union
-
- datum transformation is realized by conversion of the coordinates (lat, long)

Map projections

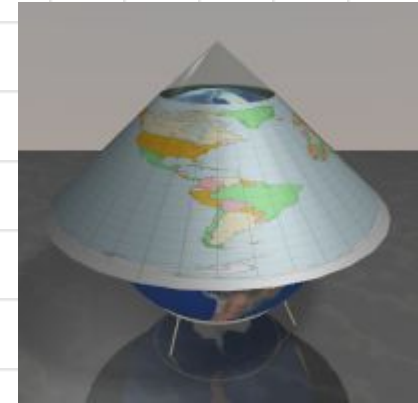
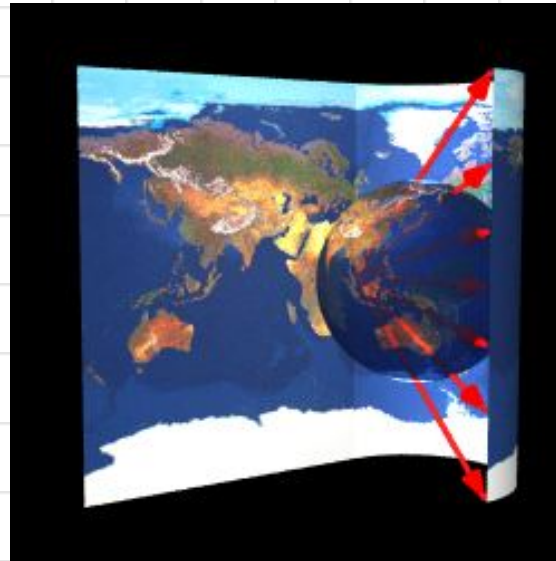
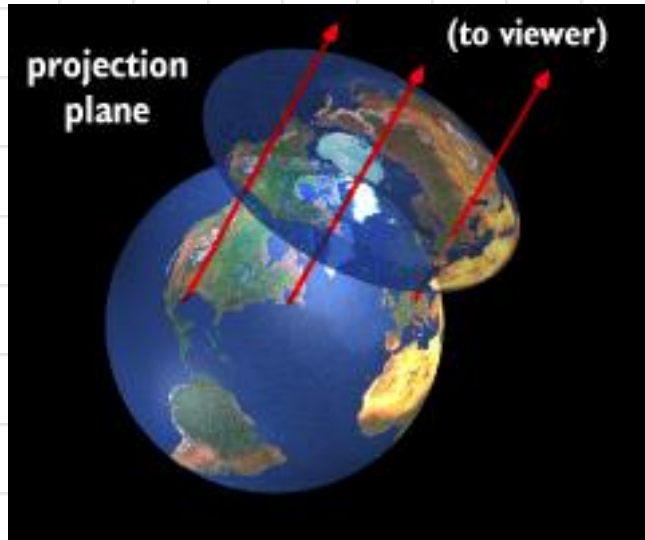


?



- projection of the globe to the plane
- projection on the **plane, cylinder, cone**
- units: **linear units** (i.e. meters)

Map projections (projection planes)



- projection on the plane (geometrical):
 - planar, cylindrical, conical
- mathematical projection

Most widely used projections

- S-JTSK Krovak
 - all base maps in Slovak & Czech republic
 - all cadastral maps
 - most widely used in Slovak & Czech republic
 - not used elsewhere
- Gauss-Krueger
 - military maps (used in SR, CR and outside)
- UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator)
 - global (widely used in USA and other countries)

Map projections in GIS



- fundamentals:
 - we can only work with layers in the same coordinate reference system (CRS)
 - layers in different CRS we have to transform into one CRS

Positional integration in GIS



- positional integration of map layers in QGIS:
 - set up the layer coordinate system:

**Layer Properties → General →
Coordinate reference system → Select
CRS**

- set up the project coordinate system:

**Settings → Project → CRS → Enable 'on
the fly' CRS transformation**

Map projections in QGIS



- **WGS84**

EPSG: 4326

(Geographic Coordinate Systems)

- **SJTSK (Greenwich) / Krovak East North**

EPSG: 5514

EPSG: 102067

(Projected Coordinate Systems - Krovak)

The End

Thank you for attention!