

Gis Geographic Information System

The earliest geographic information systems, such as the Canadian Geographic Information System started in 1963, were bespoke programs developed specifically for a single installation (usually a government agency), based on custom-designed data models. During the 1950s and 1960s, academic researchers during the quantitative revolution of geography began writing computer programs to perform spatial analysis, especially at the University of Washington and the University of Michigan, but these were also custom programs that were rarely available to other potential users.

Background

History

There are many different formats of geodata, including vector files, raster files, web files, and multi-temporal data.

PGIS combines Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) methods with geographic information systems (GIS). PGIS combines a range of geo-spatial information management tools and methods such as sketch maps, participatory 3D modelling (P3DM), aerial photography, satellite imagery, and global positioning system (GPS) data to represent peoples' spatial knowledge in the forms of (virtual or physical) two- or three-dimensional maps used as interactive vehicles for spatial learning, discussion, information exchange, analysis, decision making and advocacy. Participatory GIS implies making geographic technologies available to disadvantaged groups in society in order to enhance their capacity in generating, managing, analysing and communicating spatial information.

Geographic information system software

The GIS software industry encompasses a broad range of commercial and open-source products that provide some or all of these capabilities within various information technology architectures. A GIS software program is a computer program to support the use of a geographic information system, providing the ability to create, store, manage, query

A GIS software program is a computer program to support the use of a geographic information system, providing the ability to create, store, manage, query, analyze, and visualize geographic data, that is, data representing phenomena for which location is important

If appropriately utilized, the practice could exert profound impacts on community empowerment, innovation and social change. More importantly, by placing control of access and use of culturally sensitive spatial information in the hands of those who...

History

The uncounted plural, geographic information systems, also abbreviated GIS, is the most common term for the industry and profession concerned with these information systems. The academic discipline that studies these systems and their underlying geographic principles, may also be abbreviated as GIS, but the unambiguous GIScience is more common. GIScience is often considered a subdiscipline of geography within the branch of technical geography.

As a field of study or profession, it can be contrasted with geographic information systems (GIS), which are the actual repositories of geospatial data, the software tools for carrying out relevant tasks, and the profession of GIS users. That said, one of the major goals of GIScience is to find practical ways to improve GIS data, software, and professional practice; it is more focused on how GIS is applied in real life as opposed to being a geographic information system tool in and of itself. The field is also sometimes called geographical information science....

GIS in geospatial intelligence

There are many types of GIS software used in GEOINT and national security, such as Google Earth, ERDAS IMAGINE, GeoNetwork opensource, and Esri ArcGIS. These technologies

Geographic information systems (GIS) play a constantly evolving role in geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) and United States national security. Geographic information systems (GIS) play a constantly evolving role in geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) and United States national security. These technologies allow a user to efficiently manage, analyze, and produce geospatial data, to combine GEOINT with other forms of intelligence collection, and to perform highly developed analysis and visual production of geospatial data. Since GIS programs are Web-enabled, a user can constantly work with a decision maker to solve their GEOINT and national security related problems from anywhere in the world. Therefore, GIS produces up-to-date and more reliable GEOINT to reduce uncertainty for a decisionmaker

Geographic information system

In a broader sense, one may consider such a system also to include human users and support staff, procedures and workflows, the body of knowledge of relevant concepts and methods, and institutional organizations. Much of this often happens within a spatial database; however, this is not essential to meet the definition of a GIS. A geographic information system (GIS) consists of integrated computer hardware and software that store, manage, analyze, edit, output, and visualize geographic

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Geographic data and information are the subject of a number of overlapping fields of study, mainly:

GIS or Gis may also refer to:

Geographic information systems in China

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are an important component of business, healthcare, security, government, trade, media, transportation, and tourism

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are an important component of business, healthcare, security, government, trade, media, transportation, and tourism operations in China. GIS software plays a key role in how Chinese companies analyze and manage business operations

Geographic information systems are used in multiple technologies, processes, techniques and methods. They are attached to various operations and numerous applications, that relate to: engineering, planning, management, transport/logistics, insurance, telecommunications...

Spatial data or spatial information is a broader class of data whose geometry is relevant but

it is not necessarily georeferenced, such as in computer-aided design (CAD), see geometric modeling. c7dc00ccf4 Geographic data and information is stored in geographic databases and geographic information systems (GIS). c7dc00ccf4 Historical geographic information systems are built from a variety of sources and techniques. An especially prominent method is the digitization and georeferencing of historical maps. Old maps may contain valuable information about the past. By adding coordinates to such maps, they may be added as a feature layer to modern GIS data. This facilitates comparison of different map layers showing the geography at different times. The maps may be further enhanced by techniques such as rubbersheeting, which spatially warps the data to fit with more accurate modern maps. Large map collections, such as the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, have digitized and georeferenced their maps and published them on the Internet, making them accessible for a variety of projects. c7dc00ccf4

Geographic information science practice; it is more focused on how GIS is applied in real life as opposed to being a geographic information system tool in and of itself. It is a sub-field of geography, specifically part of technical geography. The field is Geographic information science (GIScience, GISc) or geoinformation science is a scientific discipline at the crossroads of computational science, social science, and natural science that studies geographic information, including how it represents phenomena in the real world, how it represents the way humans understand the world, and how it can be captured, organized, and analyzed. It has applications to both physical geography and human geography, although its techniques can be applied to many other fields of study as well as many different industries c7dc00ccf4

== Fields of study == c7dc00ccf4 CGIS was designed to withstand great amounts of collected data by managing, modeling, and analyzing this data very quickly and accurately. As Canada presented such large geospatial datasets, it was necessary to be able to focus on certain regions or provinces in order to more effectively manage and maintain land-use. CGIS enabled its users to effectively... c7dc00ccf4 Georeferencing historical microdata, such as census or parish records, allows researchers to conduct spatial analysis of historical data. Comparisons between statistical... c7dc00ccf4

Canada Geographic Information System CGIS was used to store geospatial data for the Canada Land Inventory and assisted in the development of regulatory procedures for land-use management and resource monitoring in Canada. The Canada Geographic Information System (CGIS) was an early geographic information system (GIS) developed for the Government of Canada beginning in the The Canada Geographic Information System (CGIS) was an early geographic information system (GIS) developed for the Government of Canada beginning in the early 1960s c7dc00ccf4

At that time, Canada was beginning to realize problems associated with its large land mass and attempting to discern the availability of natural resources. The federal government decided to launch a national program to assist in management and inventory of its resources. The simple automated computer processes designed to store and process large amounts of data enabled Canada to begin a national land-use management program and become a foremost promoter of geographic information systems (GIS). c7dc00ccf4

Historical geographic information system It is a tool for historical geography. A historical geographic information system (also written as historical GIS or HGIS) is a geographic information system that may display, store and analyze A historical geographic information system (also written as historical GIS or HGIS) is a geographic information system that may display, store and analyze data of past geographies and track changes in time c7dc00ccf4

Geographic data and information [citation needed] Geographic data and information is stored in geographic databases and geographic information systems (GIS). It is also called geospatial data and information, georeferenced data and information, as well as geodata and geoinformation. There are many different Geographic data and information is defined in the ISO/TC 211 series of standards as data and information having an implicit or explicit association with a location relative to Earth (a geographic location or geographic position). geoinformation c7dc00ccf4

Participatory GIS Participatory GIS (PGIS) or public participation geographic information system (PPGIS) is a participatory approach to spatial planning and spatial information and Participatory GIS (PGIS) or public participation geographic information system (PPGIS) is a participatory approach to spatial planning and spatial information and communications management c7dc00ccf4

== Techniques == c7dc00ccf4

GIS (disambiguation) GIS (Geographic information system) is a computer-based system to analyse and present spatial GIS (Geographic information system) is a computer-based system to analyse and present spatial data. Look up GIS, Gis, or gis in Wiktionary, the free dictionary c7dc00ccf4

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