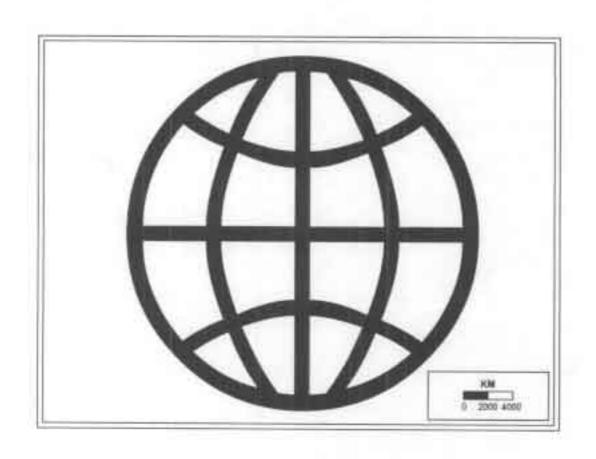
M&P-P&CK

A HANDS-ON GUIDE TO DIGITAL MAPPING USING ATLAS GIS (v. 3.0) FOR WINDOWS



MAPPING IN THE CONTEXT OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Sandra L. Arlinghaus

M&P-P&CK

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DIGITAL MAPPING
USING
ATLAS GIS (v. 3.0) FOR WINDOWS

MAPPING IN THE CONTEXT OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

THIS PACK INCLUDES:

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT BY COMMUNITY SYSTEMS FOUNDATION

(W. Drake and S. Arlinghaus)

ORIGINAL MAPS AND MAP-PACK BY

S. Arlinghaus

SOLD AT ULRICH'S

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SAMPLE #1. OPENING ATLAS GIS

There are a number of computing sites that are available on the campus of The University of Michigan at which Atlas GIS is available: the basement of the Dana Building is one site; office 2044 in the Dana Building is another site which is available on a limited basis to students electing specific courses in the School of Natural Resources and Environment.

Atlas GIS is a program that runs through Windows on Pcs. Once an installation has been located, proceed as follows.

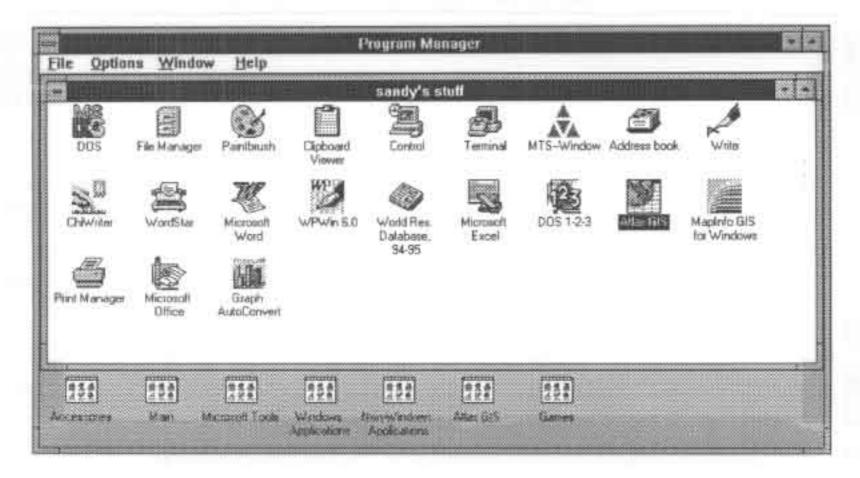
- Turn on the computer, in some installations, it may also be necessary to turn on the monitor. In 2044, try turning on the switch on the surge protector (power strip on the bottom shelf of the computer cart) first. On that machine, it is recommended that you just use the single switch on the surge protector, to turn the entire apparatus on and off, in order to save wear and tear on the switches on the computer and monitor (surge protectors are cheaper to replace than are computers).
- 2. On some machines, once you have turned the machine on, you will next see a dark screen with only a "c-prompt" (c:\). In order to enter the Windows environment, you need to do some typing. At the c-prompt type in from the keyboard the following sequence:

cd\windows -- then hit the enter key.

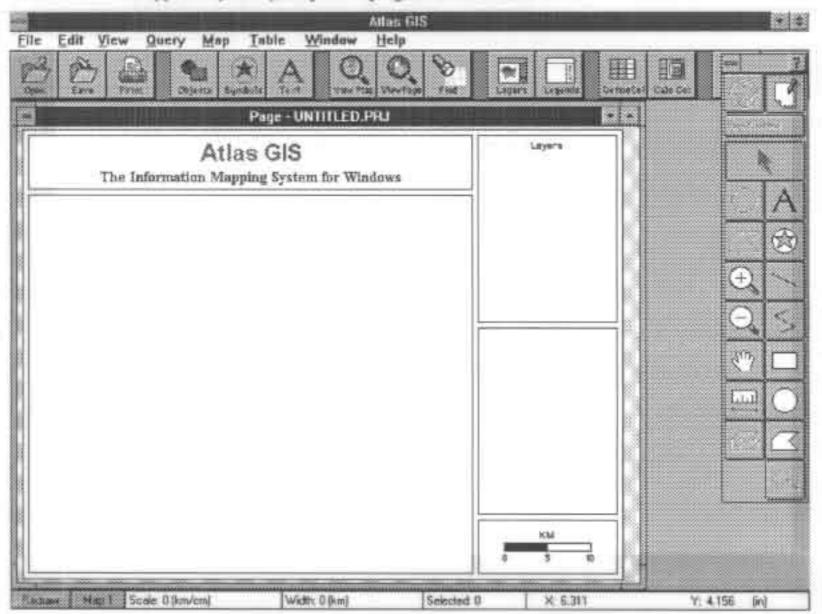
At the next c-prompt, type

win - then hit the enter key.

3. The Windows Program Manager should now appear on the screen. It looks something like the sample below; the individual icons represent different software packages. The icon for Atlas GIS is highlighted in the sample below. Double-click using the left mouse button on an icon to open the software.



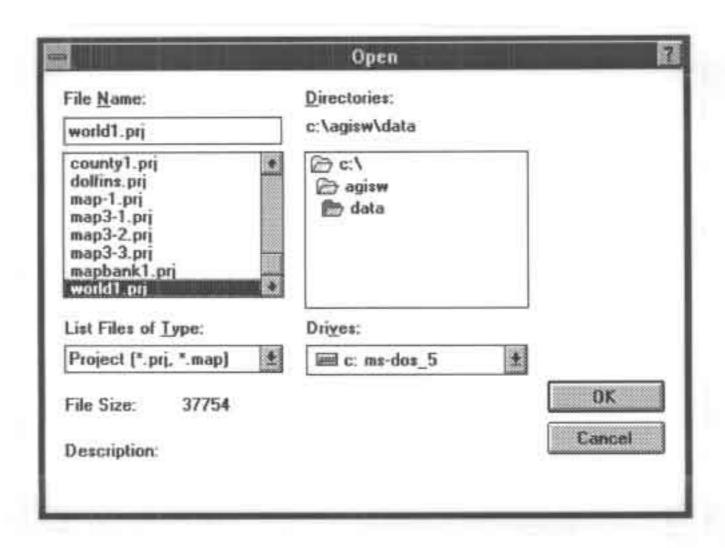
 Open up the Atlas GIS program by double-clicking the left mouse button on the icon. The default window that will appear any time you open the program is shown below.



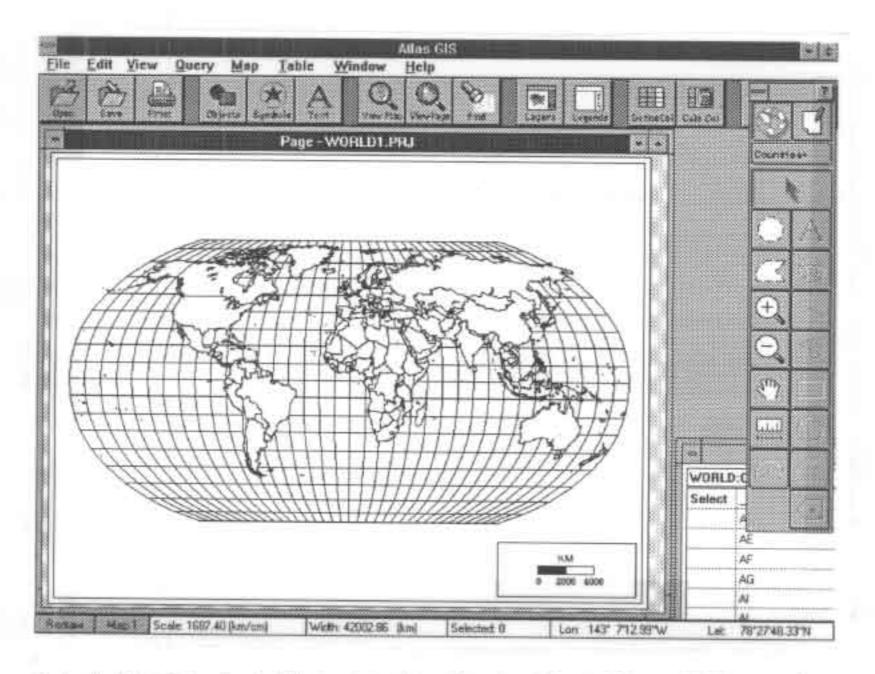
5. Using the mouse, move the cursor to "File" at the left edge of the bar near the top (containing words, "File," "Edit," "View," and so forth). Click once on the word "File"—use the left mouse button—that is, "left-click." From the pull-down menu, choose "open"—left-click on it. A new window will appear; a copy of it is shown below.

	Open
File <u>N</u> ame:	Directories: c:\agisw
agisdos.pri default.pri defintl.pri defus.pri 12themes.pri landrnd.pri landsqar.pri	agisw adata geocode
List Files of Type:	Drives:
Project (*.prj, *.map)	c: ms-dos_5
File Size:	DK
Description:	Cancel

6. In the "open" window in step 5, notice the following parts—the "File Name" part; the 'List Files of Type" part; the 'Directories" part; and the 'Drives" part. This basic pattern will appear in a number of other windows, too. Now, notice the Directories part. In the figure in step 5, the agisw folder is highlighted. This is the subdirectory that contains Atlas GIS for Windows—hence, AGISW. Under AGISW there are other file folders. Left-click on the one next to the word 'data"—but, before doing so, notice the set of words that appears in the box just to the left of the Directories category—the files in that box all have names that end in (have file extension of) *.prj. Now Left-click on data. The window should change to appear somewhat as below. Now the files in the left box are also of the general form *.prj, but there is a different set of files. Files of the form *.prj can be stored in either location.



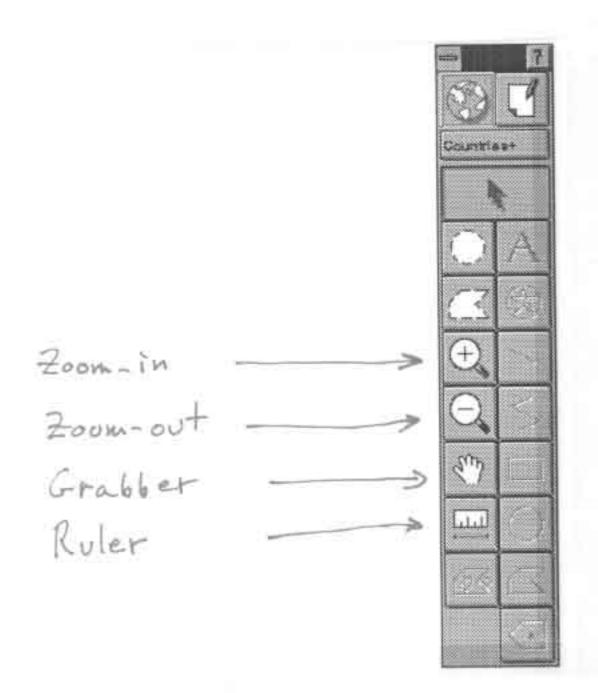
7. Left-click on the file named "World1.prj." That file should now be highlighted. Then left-click on the ok button near the lower right-hand corner of the window. A map of the world should now appear—see below. The projection is the Robinson projection. It is a compromise projection—neither a true equal-area projection nor a conformal projection (shape maintained in local areas). It does "look" good, however, that is, the shapes and relative sizes of the landmasses look close to what they might on a globe.



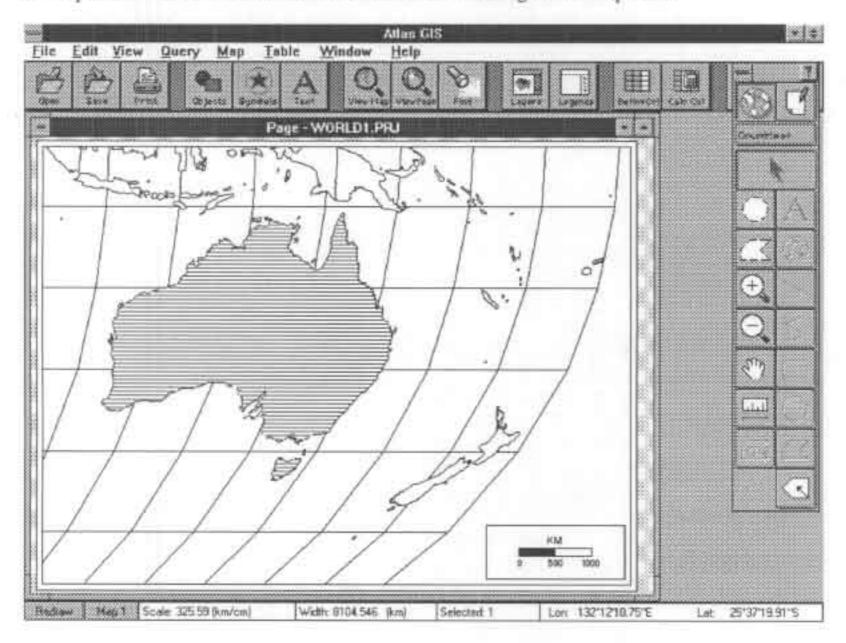
8. Look at the window in step 7 that contains this outline map of the world (a so-called base map from which other maps can be built). There is a window containing the map—the window says Page—WORLD1.PRJ in the top bar of that window—the top bar is likely colored blue. There are other windows, too. There is tool bar window to the right. It is long and thin. Click (if not specified, "click"—"left-click") on the top bar of the tool bar window. Now it should turn blue and the top bar of the Page window should not be blue. There is a third window also—a window containing the database that comes with Atlas—a corner of the data base is showing in the lower right corner of the figure above. Click on the top bar of that window—it should turn blue. Whichever window has the top bar blue is the "active" window. When a window is active, you can alter, move it around, save it, or move its contents to another software application. Practice making the various windows become active.

SAMPLE 2 THE TOOL-BOX WINDOW

The tool-box window is depicted in the figure below. The buttons that are clearly visible are the ones
that are active and may be selected--they are the top six buttons in the left column. This sample will
illustrate simple ways to use four of these buttons on the map in World1.prj. Play around with them and
get comfortable with using them.

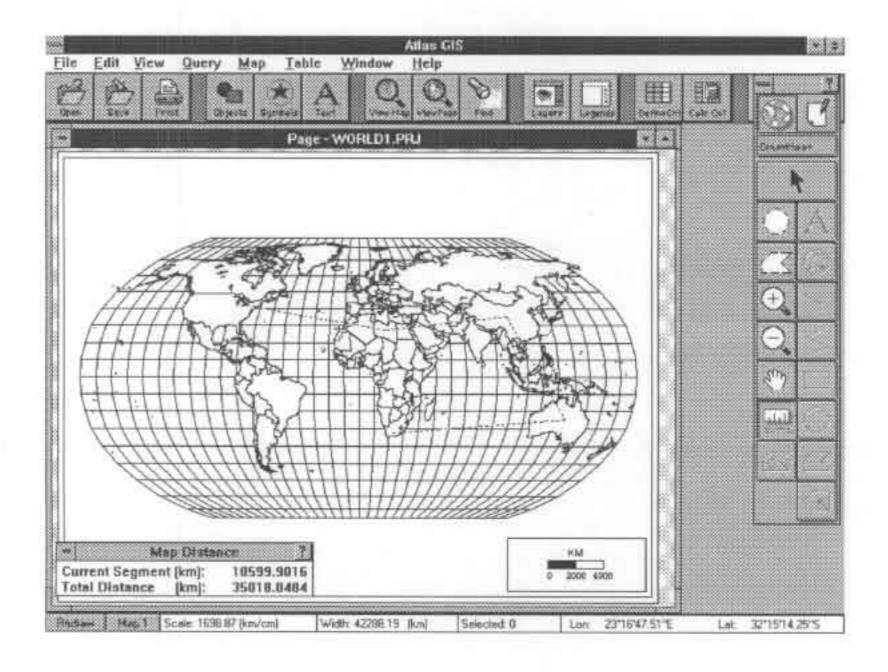


2. The Zoom-In button. Click on the zoom-in button. Now move the cursor over onto the map. Notice that its shape is now that of a little magnifying glass with a plus shape inside. Move to northwest of Australia--click and drag a box around Australia, from upper left to lower right corner. When you let go, the map will be zoomed in on and the result should look something like the map below.

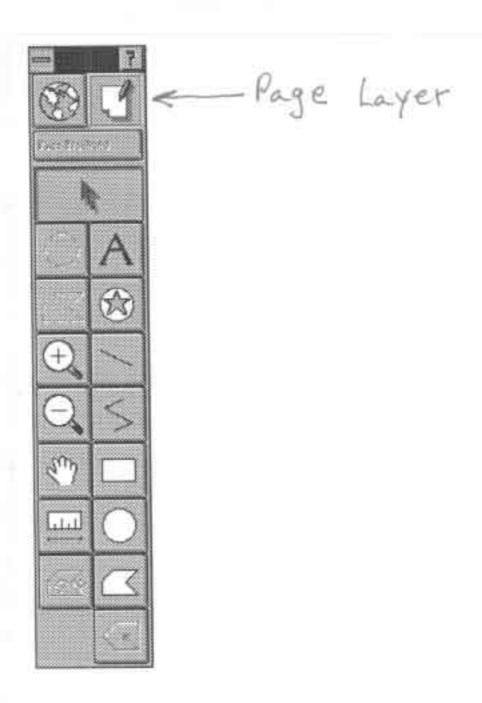


- 3. Notice that the interior of Australia in the figure above is striped; on your screen, it probably is not. Place the cursor in the interior of Australia—click once—now the interior should be striped. This is called "selecting" a region for further analysis. Selected regions are striped. To remove the selection, click on the water—try it.
- 4. Notice that there is latitude and longitude read-out in the lower right-hand corner. Place the cursor on the map--click and look at the Lon/Lat read-out. Now move the cursor somewhere else on the map--click again, and notice the change in the Lon/Lat read-out--try this in a number of locations to get a feel for this feature.
- To return to the previous map, pull down the menu from the top bar that says "View"--click on "previous map view" and you will return to the global view.

- 6. The zoom-out tool. Zoom-in again on Australia. This time, instead of returning to the previous view using the "View" menu, try using the zoom-out tool--the magnifying glass with the minus sign in it. Click on it, and then move it over to the map--experiment with clicking on it and learn how to return to the previous view this way, as well.
- 7. The grabber tool. Click on the grabber tool. Now move the cursor into the map area. The cursor is shaped like a hand. Click and drag--the map will move around--try to move a zoomed-in on map of Australia to become a map of China--challenge a friend to name the next country to west (and so forth).
- 8. The ruler tool—finding distances between locations. Click on the ruler tool. Move the cursor into the map—the cursor has become a crosshair. Click on Ann Arbor—then click on Libya—notice that the distance of this segment of your trip, and a running total, is being tallied in the window in the lower left. Now click on China, then on Australia, then on South Africa—keep your eye on the distance window as you do so. To end this feature, double click.

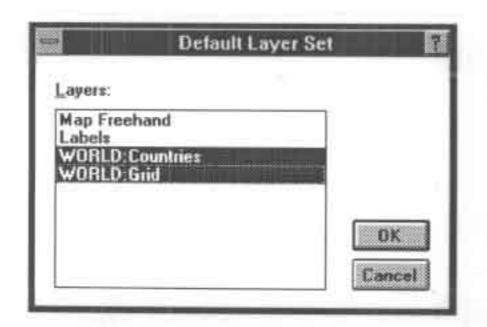


9. The Page Layer. The map has various elements. If this were a paper map, you might imagine having various pieces of paper to layout on a table and glue together to make a nice presentation—one piece would be the map itself; another might be a box with a title in it, another might be a box with a legend in it, and another might be a box with the scale in it. These separate pieces are viewed, in Atlas, as elements of the "page" (as opposed to "map") layer. The map layer is the default layer and is the layer in which almost all of your work will take place. To turn on the page layer (and turn off the map layer) click on the upper right button (with a page on it) on the tool bar—indicated in the figure below.



- 10. Notice that new buttons on the tool bar become active. Try some of them.
- Click on the scale bar; the box now has handles on it; drag the box and move it to a new location; stretch and shrink the box.

12. Return to the map layer. Click on the long bar below the page and map layer buttons. The is the layer bar. A window will pop up. The default is highlighted, as below. Move the highlighting so that the Map Freehand layer is the one that is highlighted. The tool bar will once again change and appear as below. In the Map Freehand Layer it is possible to draw on top of the map, as if a layer of transparent material were placed on top of the map. Try some of the buttons on the active tool bar.

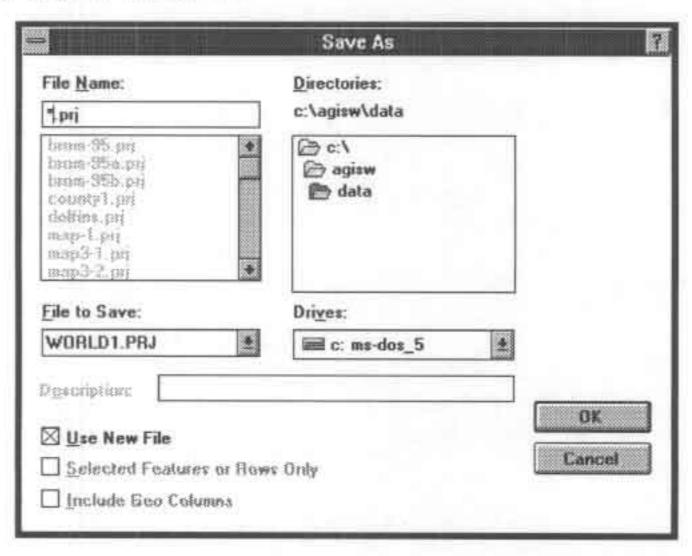




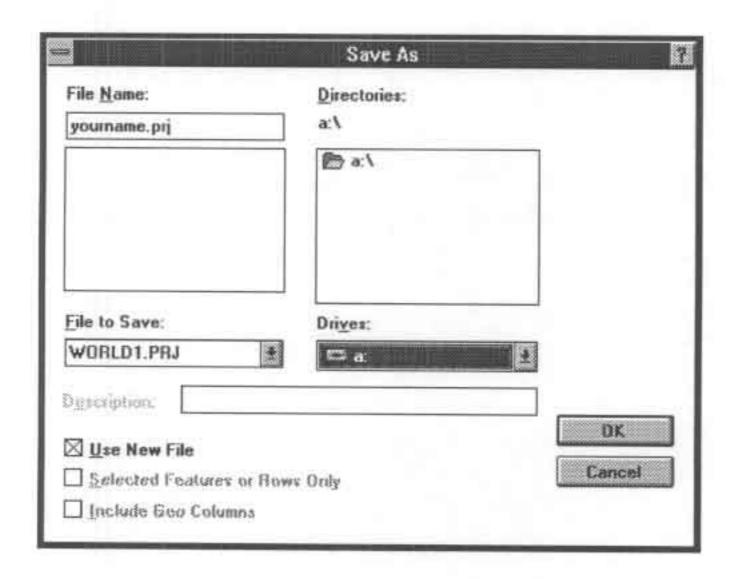
13. If you have a map you wish to trace into the computer, use a copier to make an 8.5 by 11 inch transparency of it. Then tape the transparency to the monitor and copy the map in the Map Freehand Layer using the zig-zag or other tools. Consult with the instructor for more detail and to develop a strategy tailored to your own project.

SAMPLE 3 SAVING WORK

- 1. Atlas files are called *.prj files. The prj file extension is short for 'project." It is an easy matter to save a file on a computer to which you will return to do future work on that file. A project file is composed of a number of different files--of a map and a database. For the most part, you will not see the components from which the project file is composed. The map file has the file extension .agf (Atlas Graphics File). The database file has the extension .dbf--for database file (of the sort made by many other pieces of software).
- 2. To save a file to the hard drive of the computer you are using. Pull down the window that says file, and click on 'Save As." A new window will come up. Click on the space with *.prj--here, the cursor has been placed between the asterisk and the period just before prj. Backspace to erase the asterisk and replace it with your name or some other name of eight or fewer letters and no blank spaces. Then say ok. The file will now be saved on the c-drive in the data folder of agisw--the path is given to you just under the word "Directories" as c:\agisw\data.



 If instead you wish to save a file on a diskette, in drive a, proceed as above, but under the "Drives" box, pull down the menu to select drive a and then say ok (after naming the file as above). See the figure below.



4. To move your work to a different computer requires a bit more effort. Ask for help to do this—it's not hard, but instructions for doing so require knowing the level of computer literacy of the reader. Just generally, go to the Windows file manager and copy every file of the form "Yourname.*" on one or more diskettes. Notice the path in which they appear. Then load all of them on to the new computer and your .prj file should open—it may prompt you to name the path, if the path taken on the two computers are not identical.

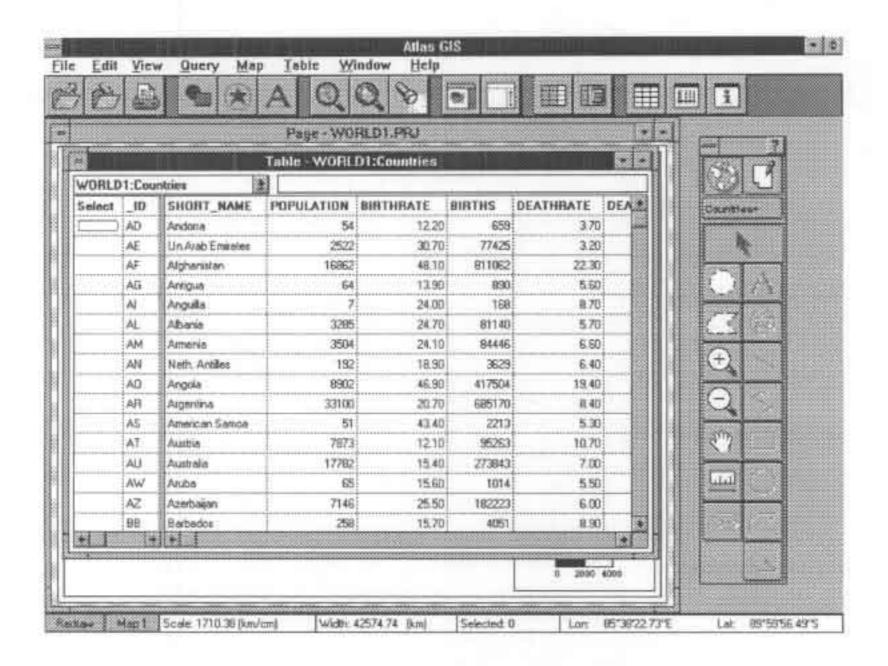
SAMPLE 4

FINDING DATA AND NAMES IN ATLAS

- You may wish to find out data about a particular location. If so, "select" the country by clicking on it.
 A selected region is striped.
- 2. Then click on the "I" (for information) button on the right end of the horizontal tool bar. An information window will pop-up displaying whatever is available in the Atlas database about that region. In the figure below, assume Australia has been selected—if you have trouble selecting it at the global scale, zoom in on it. Notice the information window—scroll down in it to see what else is available.

SHORT_NAM	Australia	
POPULATION	17782	
BIRTHRATE	15.40	
BIRTHS	273843	
DEATHRATE	7.00	
DEATHS	124474	
INCR_RATE	.840	
INCREASE	149369	
DOUBLETIME	82.52	
_NAME	Australia	
POP_2010	21500	
NAME2	Australia	4

- 3. This set of data is selected from the underlying data base. To view the data base as a table, pull down the window menu from the top bar and select "table". Then, another window pops up. There is likely to be only one choice that is reasonable (not grid). Highlight it and say ok. Then a window similar to the one below will appear, displaying data for every country in the data base. Scroll through it, both horizontally and vertically to get a full view of what is available. Notice that the table is arranged, by default, according to alphabetical order on the column "ID" and not on the column of country names.
- 4. To move this window out of the way, or to move any other, make sure the window you wish to move is active, and then click on the top blue bar and drag the window to where you want it. It is not easy to display the entire content of the Atlas GIS database as it appears on the screen; thus, it is downloaded into a spreadsheet and printed out for you in the next sample.



5. To find out where a particular country is on the map, whose name you know but whose location you do not know, click in the "select" column of the Table next to its name. Then drag the table out of the way and look for the "selected" (lined) country on the map.

SAMPLE 5 ATLAS GIS DATABASE

1. The Atlas database is quite extensive; it deals mainly with population variables. To display it all as onscreen shots is not practical. In this sample, it was downloaded to a spreadsheet—Excel for Windows, v.
5.0—and printed out from there. The data base begins on the next page. It is often helpful to consider the
kinds of variables that are already available within Atlas, as one considers a project. International projects
are particularly useful; not only do they serve to broaden the horizons of those who share in them (such as
students) but they also serve to do so for those who create them (instructors/research scholars). Global
thinking is often easy to "zoom-in" on--it is easier to specialize from the general than it is to generalize
from the particular. If one masters doing an international study, the concepts learned will generally serve
very well to guide a more local project. Please consider this database both for what it does offer and what
it does not offer that might be supplemented with data from elsewhere.

0	YOUNG	20 00	7773	17	2	1077	1065	20	3988	10029	21	1370	3894	12	2344	64	45613	1037	1701	188	2695	2313	1175	12	68	3207	53079	000	15853	609	2360	102	5738	0	1328	1055	8478	7	4162	5861	322919	12365	1157	7407	113	186	12889	196	884	2899	11328	4078	255
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╗	H 5	4.9			3.15	2.96	2.913	2.07	6.35	2.74	5.	1.49	1.91	1.84	2.667	1.79	F. 6.	70.4	1.10	3.91	6.95	7.1	1.7	1.79	3.52	0.4	9.0	6.10	1 00 E	80.8	1.878	4.49	1.77	0	5.63	18.6		3.23		6,38	900			1.00		2.43		6.55	1.67	3.65			
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3	NF DTH	35	172	24.4	18.2	30.8	35	0.3	132	25.7	10.5	7.4	00	o	49	on o	070	2000	148	20	111	87.5	15.2	9.9	O	88	00 00	6,03	718	44.6	20	31.7	7.1		0 0	113.6	0 40	e en	17.1	85	34	37	10.0	1.1	200		7.5	117	7.5	13.4	910	57	100
	- 9	6587	48548	100	60	4461	5027	229	21557	45505	86	8199	23900	74	11420	291	279117	1076	8650	1048	14910	12758	4335	78	522	14208	237172	4326	69881	3302	11517	414	35000	-	6897	5476	30334	21	19774	36331	1590783	54196	2284	0/07	20.5	905	73701	1094	4786	11447	47124	17900	100000
	-	4873	34454	74	00	3904	4471	215	14904	40193	500	8201	21500	72	9504	400000	RECOL	13000	8757	817	10075	8864	4384	70	402	11264	200165	4010	57720	2383	111131	33	32125	+ 1000	4906	5804	944613	20	17182	23112	1420312	45645	4537	6/771	2	828	78197	748	2080	2003	37925	14450	1000000
٦	E	25.21	26.87	83.51	45.3	36,48	39.61	55,45	25.21	56,35	18.19	495.11	82,52	68.63	35.55	101.93	440 63	340.37	-1732.87	29.5	21.39	22.58	90.02	92.42	28.29	26.16	37,05	36.10	38.1	22.56	218.61	22.07	58.87	42.01	26.87	23.66	10.01	36.48	39.38	21.53	53.4	34.66	29.37	20.00	46.52	66.01	-1155.25	23.74	753.42	29.45	24.84	28.83	90404000
d	NCREAS	69355	435040	531	107	62415	61320	2400	244805	407130	1943	11022	149369	657	139347	1/54	201000	240626	546	12479	188600	153347	32440	458	6738	206753	2821356	10001	816038	41779	32842	7191	213346	17	81373	206046	467534	342	239360	407588	15131708	685040	75213	00000+	30	7518	334	12644	4755	174074	726544	239904	The second second
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ℸ	DEATHS	8070	376023	358	81	18725	23126	1229	172699	278040	270	84241	124474	358	42876	2296	1407041	150760	107279	1646	86733	92408	26963	470	808	74899	1129447	13183	454771	12485	109814	1237	199670	60 000	57/18	328U3 65246	180010	98	78880	149364	7810666	205512	12111	2002	200	9809	902227	7361	59949	48562	182287	68972	
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-	-	2522	16862	2	7	3285	3504	192	8902	33100	51	7873	17782	92	7146	220	C84111	0567	8888	531	5821	4995	4213	61	275	7802	150/94	683	42502	1360	10263	229	27352	-	2154	1311	12951	20	13600	12658	1165771	34252	3187	9000	2 04	716	80556	433	5168	7471	26041	9666	***************************************
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	AREA	134518	823605	218,642	7.26942	40596.9	38577.3	513,966	1.42E+06	3.50E+06	505.49		9.31E+06	136.873	124553	470046	30050 4	283603	153812	436,898	29755.2	129001	51505.3	111.84	7746.16	1.26E+06	19854 7	48964 3	665219	680774	308637	24277	1.64E+07	36.5984	403379	58520.3	374110	232,565	929461	525511	22E	1.29E+06	125071	3555.5	49.1803	13544.8	352074	23041.2	64026.8	56509.2	2.82E+06	284033	
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ℸ	15	13	40.7	45.00	21.2	19.3	38.2			24.7	20.1	33.3	19	43.3	24.8		45.4	23.8	26	43.8	-	27.3	42.8	19.2		34.9	40.9		34	45.6	21	44.5	19.9		27.4	35.8	44.5		26.2		33.9	48.1			36.7		47.6	32.1		25.9	20	31.9	44.0
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7		33,32	39.84	110.02	45.4	21.66	24.07	157.53	239.02	630.13	22.8	28.52	231.05	87.74	21,59	17,64	23.42	24.93	20.12	59.24	24 83	87.74	92.42	47.8	20.31	20.03	29.88	6179	22.95	38 04	21.94	216.61	23.34	22	147.48	192,54	46.83	44.72	70.51	19.75	37.07	31.51	30.67	28.84	22 73	100	(Cir	0	59.2	533,19	25.3		
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ס	YOUNG	34488	3706	7274	171	52	12179	1569	644	24	447	*2000	3830	19818	3854	149	54	2425	6929	380	10	2253	1861	19156	23/1	15,68	3193	42	21014	426	0	5845	13250	11202	8564						55050	808	8691	110	7232	4	33	26993	79		100	79	5104
	YOUNG 23.3	23.1		45.3	47.4	35.1	46	18.1	23.3	27.7	23.2	100	1 1	10.7	46.3	34	42.4	43.5	49.3	46	41.4	43	48.8	34	574	40.8	37.9	40.9	35.47	33.7	35	27.1	48.3	27.5	48						21.54	25.8	40.8	4 44	30.2	30.5	31.7	39	45,3		Con Thirting	40.4	49.1
\neg	FERTILIT 159	1.864	100	7.1	6.3	2.57	6.47	2.11	1.83	1.27	1.54		0.0	F 24	40	2.8	5.37	4.6	7.1	6.24	2.59	5.84		4,54	250.6	4 181	3.38	4.2	3.64	2.47	3.4	1.68	7.09		7.35						2.01	2.4	4.033	0 10	2,50	233	2.86	3.96	5.4	o	3.78	4.7	7.47
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N	DOUBLET 577.82				19.53			4	50.59	123.78	266.6	37.00	444.44				27.95	24.32	18.15	21.73	58.82	27.62	18.78	48.4	44.04	25.58	33.32	27.29	31,65	49.87	34,83	61.89	19.92	25 0	18.54	I					88.87	82.52	25.39	49.70	27.45	51.73	40.53	30.94	22.15	19.36	30.81	25.11	40.03
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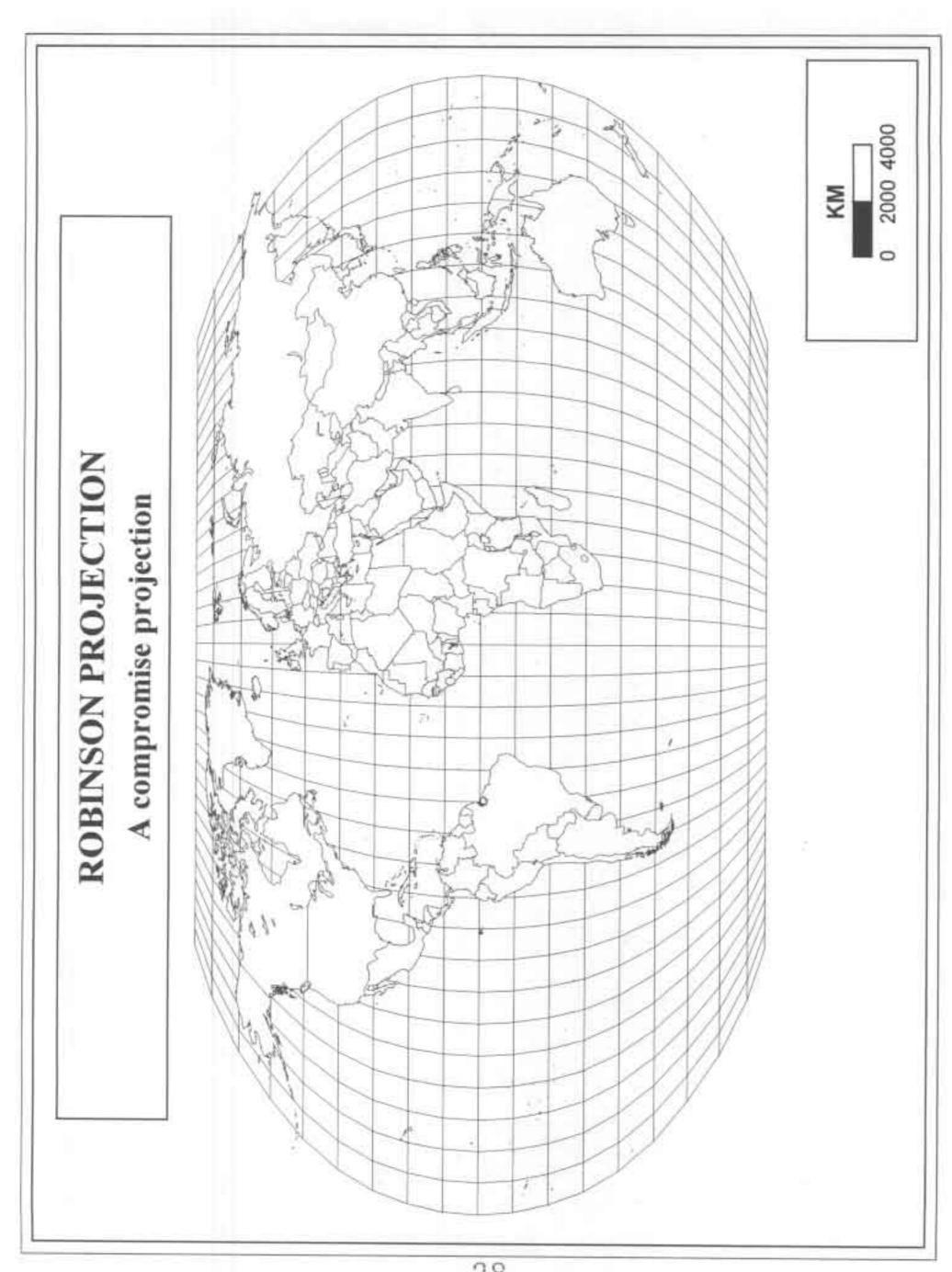
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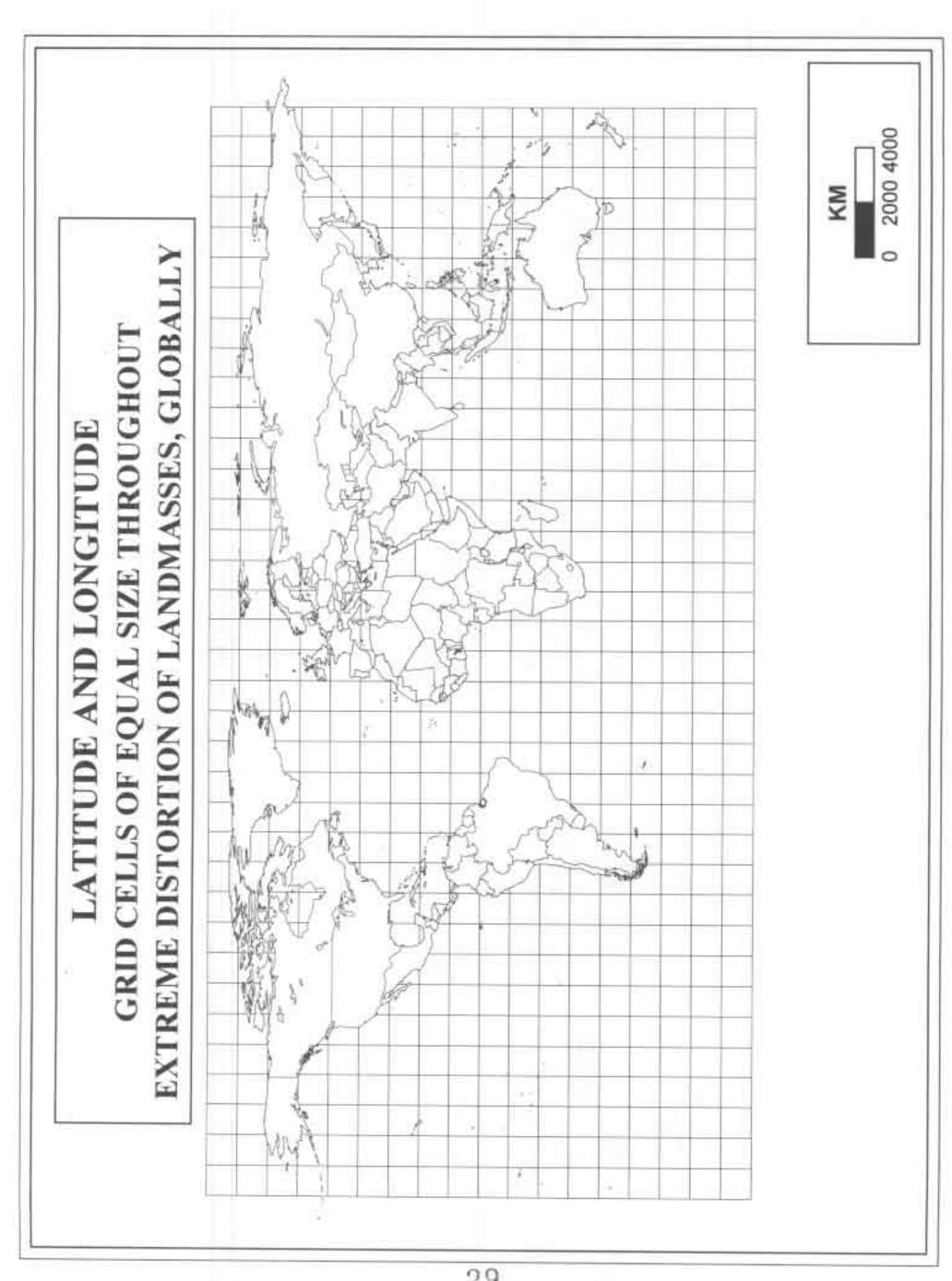
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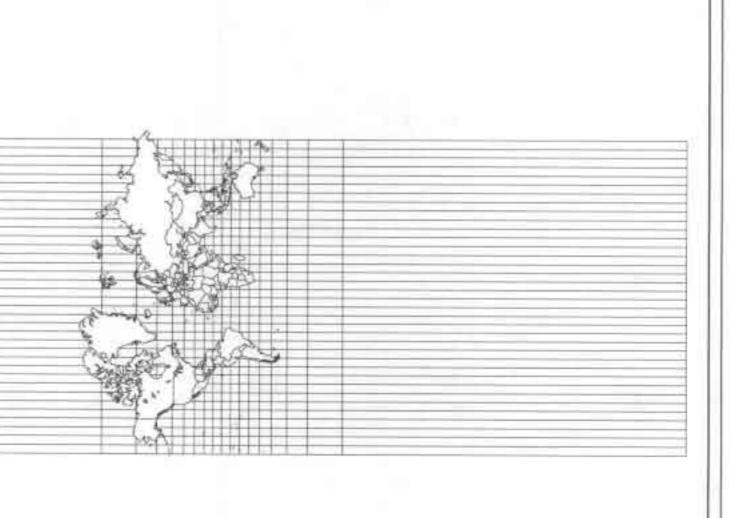
SAMPLE 6 MAP PROJECTION

- I. It is not possible to unwrap a globe a put it in a plane—consider flattening out an orange peel. The branch of mathematics that has a theorem that illustrates this is called "topology." The theorem is the "one-point compactification" theorem—if one point is removed from a sphere, then it is possible—otherwise, not.
- 2. Thus, no map of the globe in the plane is "accurate." Different characteristics are preserved by different projections. One class of projections is "equal area" projections. On these, a unit square of paper placed on the map represents the same amount of land wherever that square is placed on the mapbe it in Greenland or in Brazil. On equal area maps, however, the shape of the landmasses is distorted. If it is desired to preserve shape locally, then a conformal projection should be used. In addition, there are compromise projections—ones, such as the default Robinson projection in Atlas GIS—in which the "look" of the map is close to the appearance of the landmasses on the globe.
- 3. In this sample, a few of the map projections available in Atlas are printed out.
- 4. To change a projection, pull down the Map menu from the top bar and click on Change Projection. A long list will appear of available projections. Consult with the instructor to determine which sorts of projections might be best suited to your needs. Often, for a global view, the Robinson projection is fine.



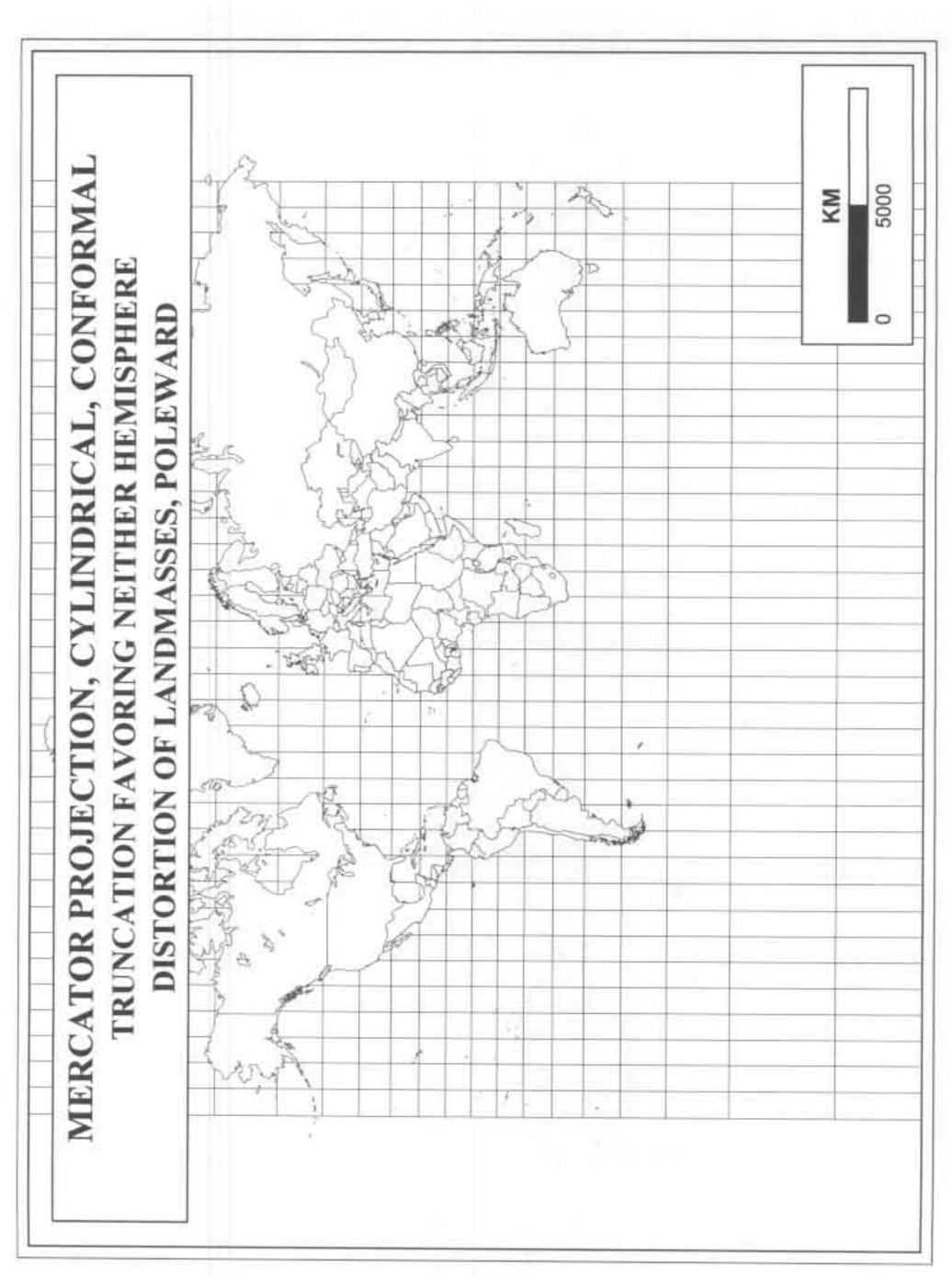


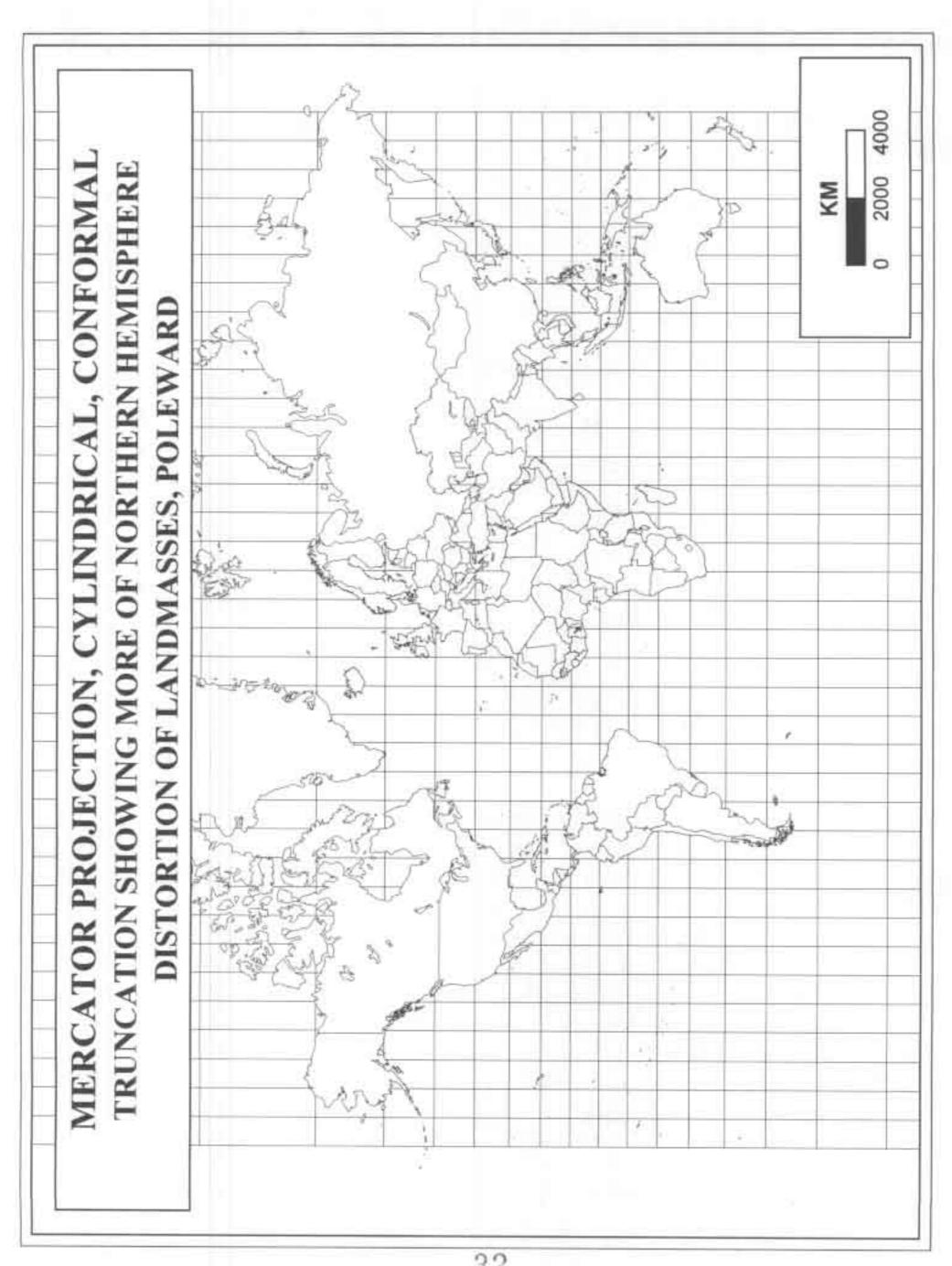
RCATOR PROJECTION, CYLINDRICAL, CONFORMAL DISTORTION OF LANDMASSES, POLEWARD SUITABLE FOR SAILING

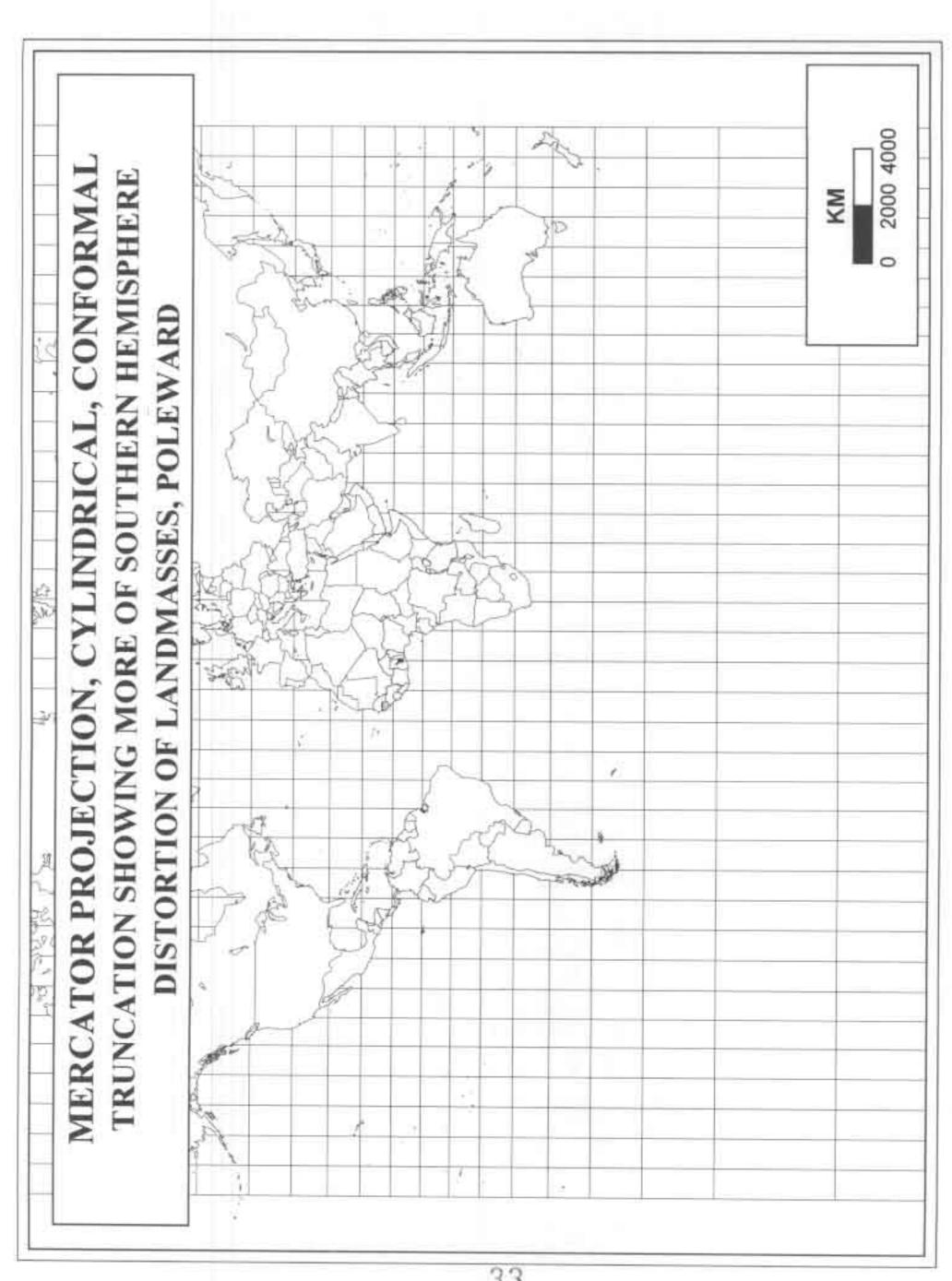


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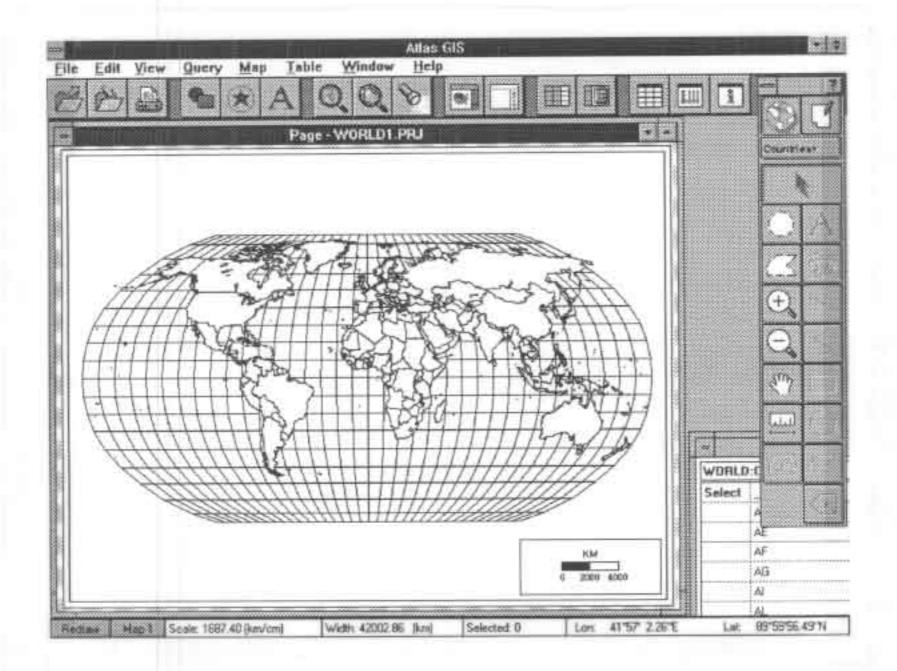




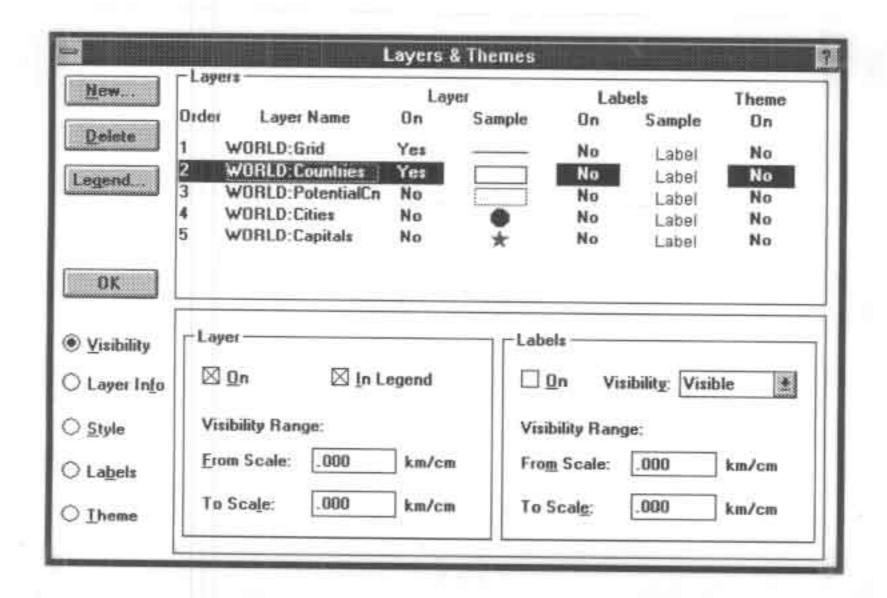


SAMPLE 7 CREATING A THEMATIC MAP

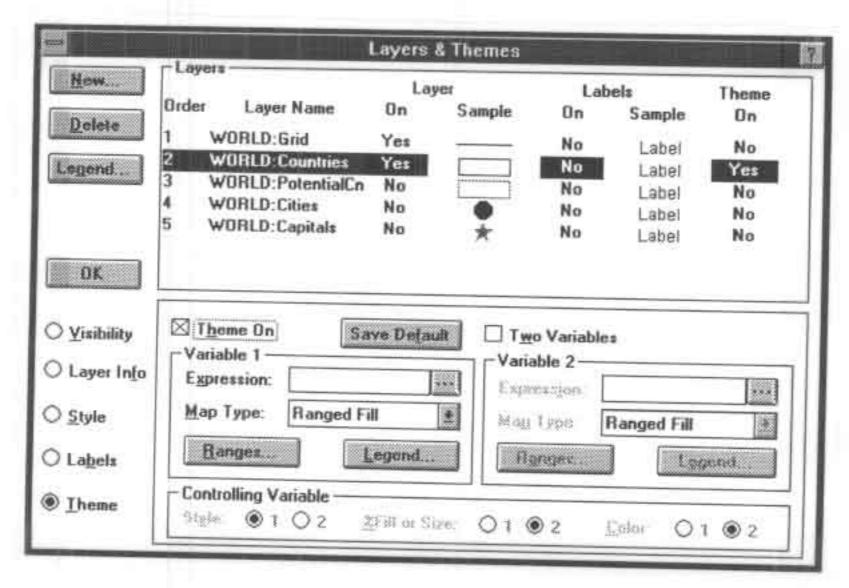
 A thematic map is one that is shaded to show different ranges of a given variable. Pull up the file WORLD1.PRJ-shown below, once again, for ease in reference. In this Sample, directions will be give visually to create a map, using the base map below, that depicts ranges of data in two different ways.



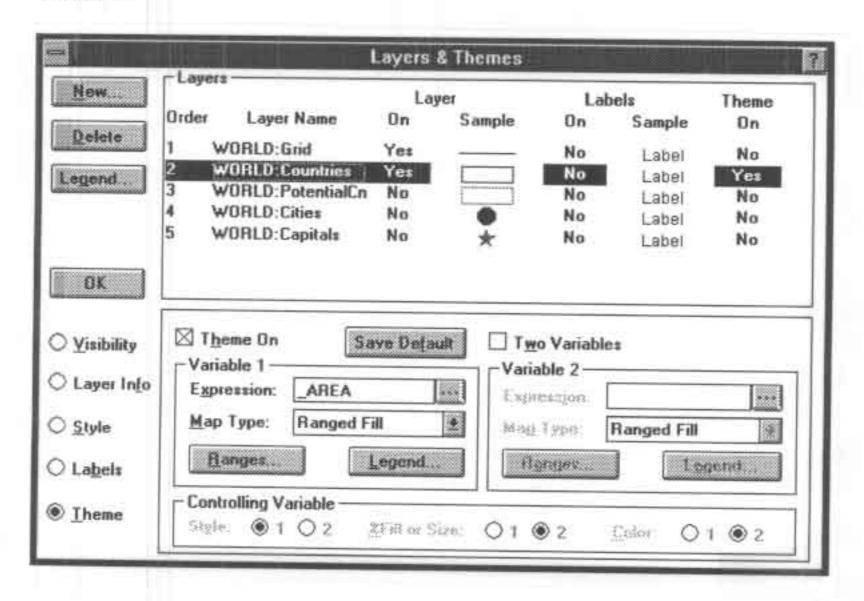
2. Pull down the Map menu from the horizontal menu bar at the top. Click on Layers and Themes--the window below will emerge. Note that there are five layers, which may be turned on or off (indicated as yes or no in the Layer On column). In this example, the layers Grid and Countries are turned on. No labels are turned on, but they may be turned on from this menu. Highlight the Countries layer by clicking on the word "countries."



3. Notice the column of buttons below the OK bar. Click on the "Theme" button-shown below.

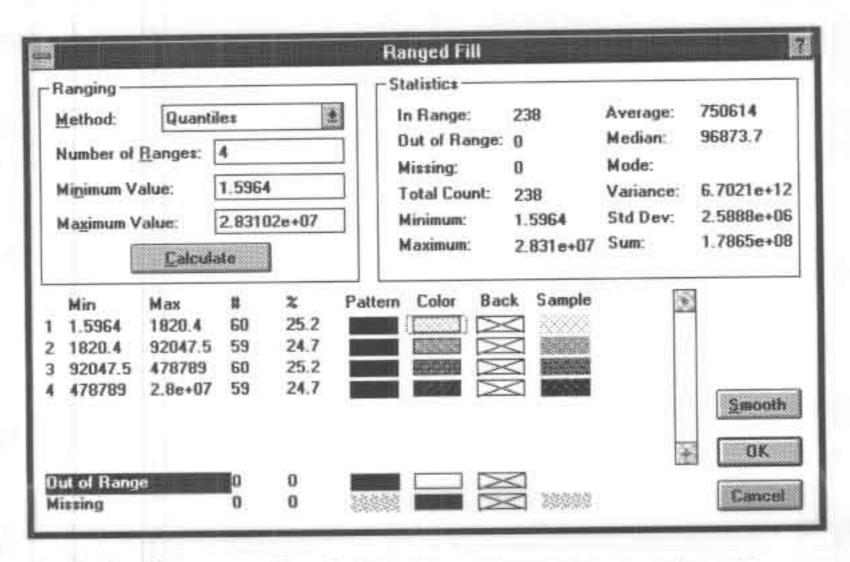


4. Then, in the box to the right of the column of buttons, click on the Theme On box-an x will appear in it as below, and much of the writing will become active. Then go to the button with the set of three dots to the right of the expression box for variable 1-click on it-a menu of choices will pop-up, shown below in the "Expression Builder" box. Click on area and then click OK. Now the layers and themes box should be as below.

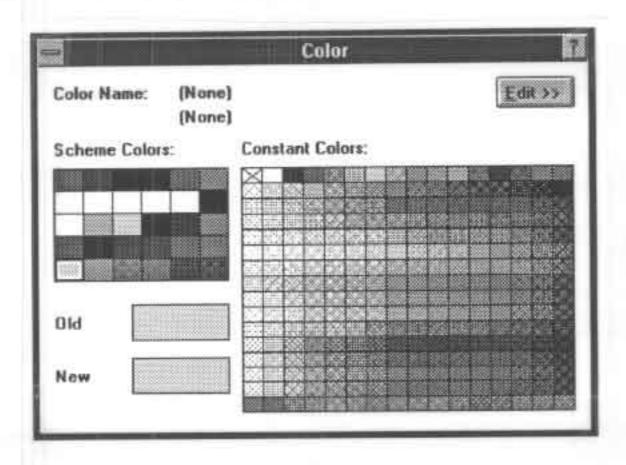


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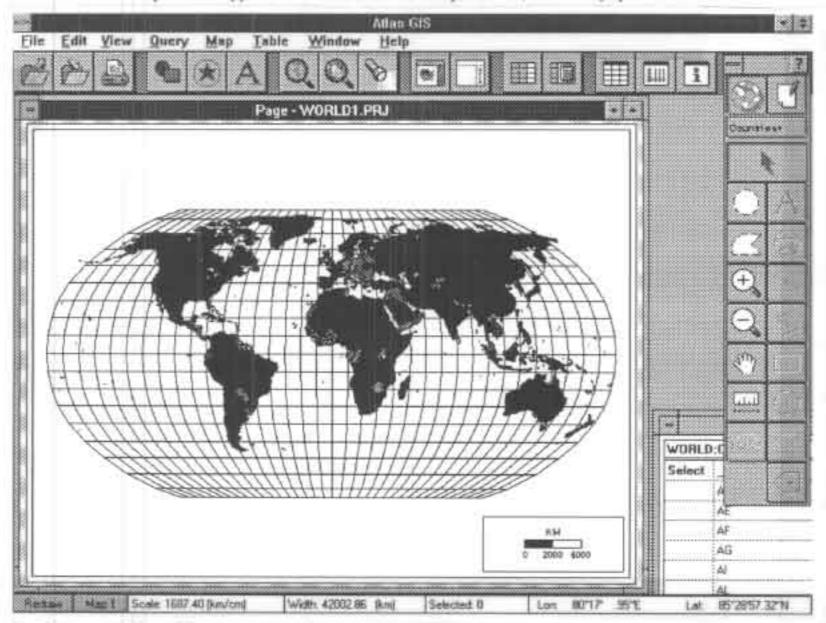
5. Now click on the bar in the Variable 1 box that says "Ranges"—doing so will pop-up another menu, shown below. The purpose of this menu is to enable you to customize your map—colors and size of ranges. When the Ranged Rill window comes up, notice that the data is partitioned into four ranges—the size of the range is shown in the Min/Max columns, the number of entries in each range is shown in the # column. The value in the fourth range of 2.8e+07 is scientific notation—2.8 times 10 to the seventh. The Method of Ranging is by quantiles (as default). This means that the size of the interval is not uniform—what is uniform, insofar as is feasible, is the number of entries in each range.



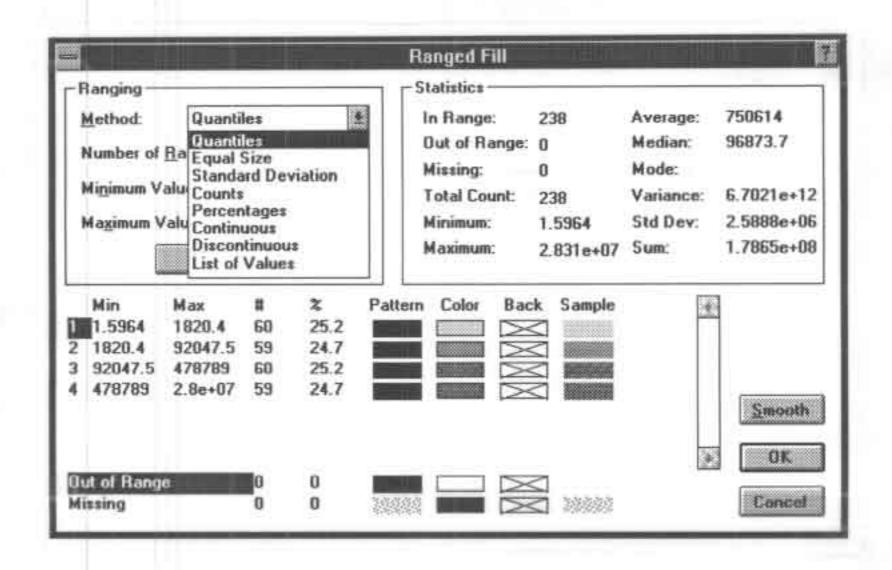
Alter the color sequence-click on the Color column, on the top color. A new window will appear—a "Color" window. Click on any color you would like.

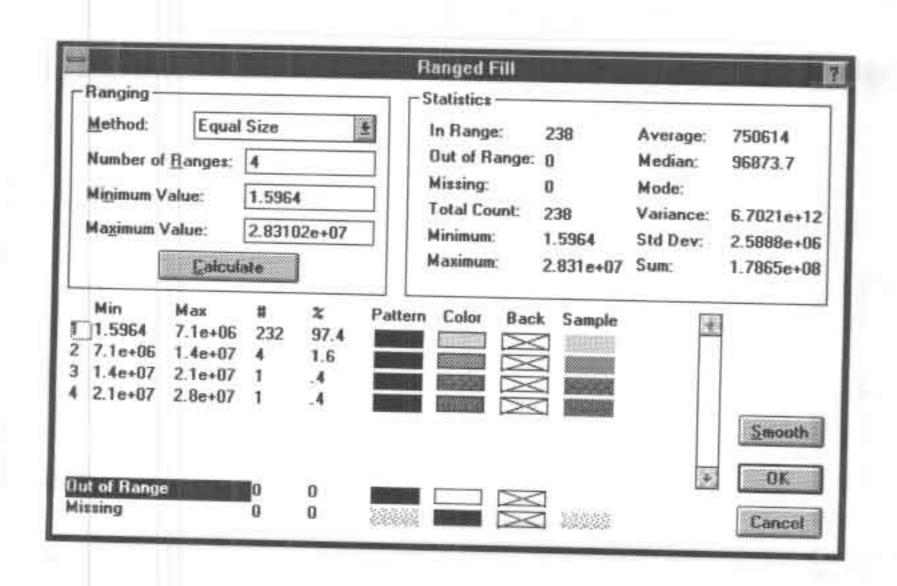


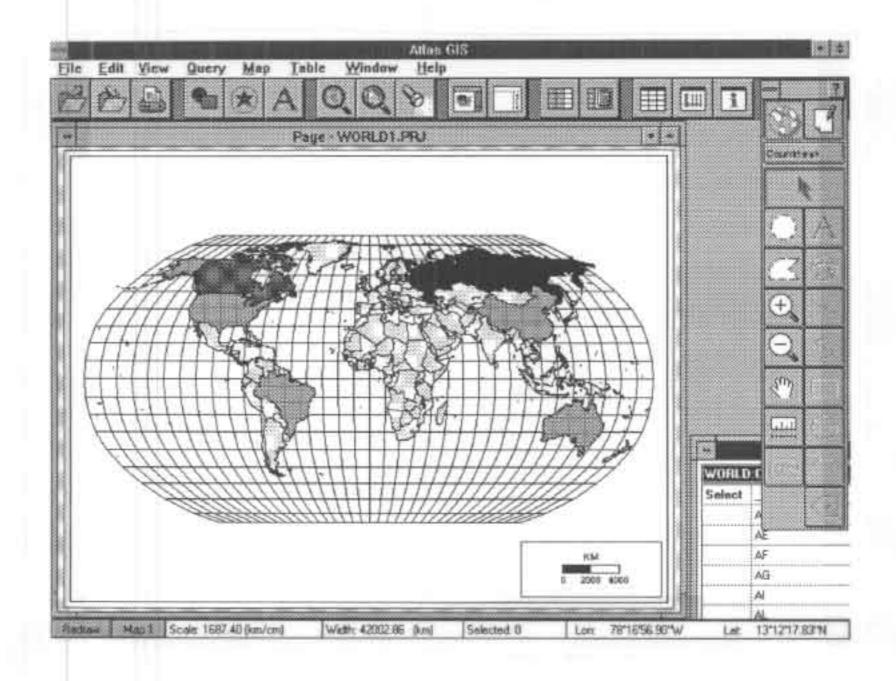
7. Once you have selected the colors you would like, click OK in the Ranged Fill window. Then click OK in the Layers and Themes window. A colored map of the world will appear. There may be a legend box, too. Right click inside it—another window will popup--turn the legend off in the upper left corner of this box. Then the map should appear to be similar to the sample below, colored by quantiles.



- 8. Now, consider making a map with ranges of equal size, instead of with equal numbers of entries in each. Go back to Map and pull down. Then to Layers and Themes. Then to Ranges. Then, in the Ranged Fill window, pull down the Method of ranging menu, which by default says Quantiles. See figure below.
- 9. Choose equal area from the menu. Then click on the "Calculate" button. The Ranged Fill box should now look like the second one below. Notice that now the ranges are about the same size but contain vastly different numbers of entries. Clearly the method chosen to establish ranges is critical in determining the final product!
- 10. Then click on OK and you will go back to the Layers and Themes window. Then click on OK there and a different map will emerge similar to the one below (third figure down). This one is colored differently from the previous one because a different ranging method was chosen.







SAMPLE 8 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE DATABASE

- The database of the World Resources Institute is a database that is more comprehensive than is that of Atlas GIS. There are over 500 variables in the database for a wide range of the world's countries. Many of these variables cover a span of time ranging anywhere from 1950 to projections to 2025.
- 2. In looking at projected data, consider how the projections might have been made.
- There is documentation to accompany this database; a copy of it is in 2044 Dana Building.
- 4. The database is largely self-explanatory. To gain access to it, double click on the icon, WRD--that acronym stands for World Resources (Institute) Database. Perhaps one reason the database is not abbreviated as "wri" is that those letters form the file extension for Windows "Write" files.
- 5. Open the database; follow the on-screen instructions to create a set of variables for a number of countries. For the purposes of learning, keep the number of variables small--say, one. The data base does not support a mouse; you will need to use the cursor movement keys and other keys on the keyboard to move around.
- 6. The only place where problems seem to arise, as with most software, is in the interfaces between software packages.
- Here is a sequence to create a particular file and export it to Excel.

Open WRD and move through the opening comments to the menu as per on-screen instructions.

Then, hit the following sequence of commands

New--enter

Retrieve-enter

Variables-enter

a set of categories will pop up-economic, population and health, land cover and settlements, food and agriculture, forests and rangelands, biodiversity, energy and meterials, water, atmosphere and climate.

Economic--enter

Select--enter

Use the down cursor movement key; when GNP--current \$US is highlighted hit enter, then escape (ESC)

Countries-enter

Select--enter, move down, Algeria, enter, Argentina, enter, Armenia, enter, Australia, enter, escape.

Go--enter....forms four series--a series is formed by associating a variable with a country

Export--enter

Choose--enter, enter. Then, put a check mark next to each series to select it with a sequence of four "enters." ESC

Type-enter

WK1-enter

Go enter.

The pattern C:\WRD\..... will appear on the screen. Backspace to erase C:\WRD\ and type it to read C:\EXCEL\ATLASDAT enter

The export will take place and a file called ATLASDAT.WK1 will be placed in the EXCEL subdirectory.

[The name ATLASDAT is just a file name chosen for the purpose of example-choose any name of 8 or fewer letters that you wish]

Quit--enter Discard--enter Quit

Now you should be back in Windows; open Excel to make sure the filel is there.

Spend some time browsing through the database and the documentation to see what sorts of variables are available.

SAMPLE 9

LINKING AN EXTERNAL DATABASE TO ATLAS GIS

- There are a number of ways to link data to Atlas GIS. In this sample, instructions will be given for a
 very simple procedure. Work with the instructor to determine which of several ways might work best for
 your project. The idea in this one sample is to introduce a new column into the Atlas GIS database and
 then to use the Windows clipboard to move data from Excel into Atlas and paste the content of the
 clipboard into the new column.
- Open Atlas--get into file World1 prj. Display the underlying table prominently on the screen; make it the active window.
- 3. Pull down Table from the horizontal menu bar at the top.
- 4. Choose "Define Columns" from the list.
- 5. Choose Insert. Then, in the box for "Name" type in "newdata" In the box for Type, pull down and choose "float." The box under Dec indicates the number of decimal positions you wish to have in the data. Anchor place a check mark in this column using the enter key—this will keep your new column to the left side of the table, making it more readily visible.
- 6. Then, choose OK, the "yes" when prompted to the restructuring of the file.
- Fold up Atlas (using the down arrow in the upper right corner). This will keep everything active—just shrunk, so that you can use other software.
- Go to Excel and open up Atlasdat.wk1. Put the cursor on the 1970 entry for Australia. Then copy it to the Windows Clipboard using Edit, Copy.
- Then fold up Excel into an icon.
- 10. Go back to Atlas: place the cursor in the table in the new column in the row for Australia.
- 11. Use Edit, Paste Cells to enter the data.
- 12. The new data could now be used in a thematic map.
- 13. Entries need not be brought in one at a time; to bring in whole sets of data, it is necessary to ensure that the order of the data in the Excel spreadsheet matches the order of the data in the Atlas database. Considerable time and effort can be devoted to this effort of "cleaning" data so that all matches up correctly. However, for the resulting maps to make sense, this effort is critical.
- 14. Data bases saved as .dbf files, such as census data, may sometimes be directly linked to the Atlas database. Again, consult with the instructor to determine which methods to employ.

SAMPLE 10 PRELIMINARY PROJECT SAMPLE

Maps can be used at various stages of project development to motivate directions for analysis. In the sample that follows, a series of maps were created to respond to an actual population-environment dynamics study that is on-going in the country of Russia. It is being done by Community Systems Foundation; William D. Drake is the principal investigator. What is enclosed here is the work of S. Arlinghaus--a preliminary approach using the CSF strategy of Assessment, Analysis, and Action.

Consider the set of maps, and the guide outline, as one way to start on a new project. The set of global maps set the stage for an international project; they put the country under consideration in perspective. In this case, the global maps were made using the data available in Atlas GIS. Regional maps were made in Atlas, using only the various tools available on the toolbar. It does not take long to produce this entire set.

One way to test your current flexibility with Atlas is to see if you can re-create these maps on screen. Give it a try!

POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT DYNAMICS MAP SERIES

This series of maps is intended to suggest one type of approach to managing complicated sets of information. The actual data used to illustrate the strategy is taken only from global data bases. Local data bases can be used instead, with local maps. It is not a difficult matter to make a computer map from a paper map (latitude/longitude "flat" map, in which the grid of parallels and meridians is a square tessellation, is preferred to any projection). Local maps, used with local data, can be used to create sets of maps assessing local resources. Spatial analysis, performed using these maps, can suggest directions for action.

I. POPULATION VARIABLES

A. GLOBAL VIEW

i. Assessment--data availability/reliability map

Crude birth rate; births per 1000 population

Annual number of births

Contraception use: % of in-union women using

Crude death rate: deaths per 1000 population

Annual number of deaths

Population doubling time at current rate (years)

Life expectancy of females at birth (years)

Total fertility rate: avg. # of children a woman will ever bear

Gross national product: [current?] US \$ per capita

Government view of fertility

Rate of natural increase: annual %

Annual natural increase

Infant deaths under age one year

Infant mortality rate: deaths per 1000 live births

Life expectancy of males at birth (years)

Population age 65 and over (%)

Population age 65 and over (thousands)

Population (thousands), mid-1991

Population (thousands), projected to 2010

Population (thousands), projected to 2025

Political status

United Nations membership (year)

Urban population (%)

Urban population (thousands)

Diplomatic relations with U.S.A.

Population under age 15 (%)

Population under age 15 (thousands)

ii. Analysis

Population density

Birthrate minus deathrate, per thousand

Education of women and fertility rates

- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

B. REGIONAL VIEW

i. Assessment--Place names--countries

Crude birth rate; births per 1000 population

Annual number of births

ii. Analysis

Population density

Distance--cities within 1000 km of Syktyvkar

Distance--cities within 325, 650, and 1000 km of Syktyvkar

Distance--cities within 325, 650, and 1000 km of Moscow

Distance--cities within 325, 650, and 1000 km of Syktyvkar and Moscow

- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

C. LOCAL VIEW

- i. Assessment -- data availability/reliability map
- ii. Analysis
- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

II. ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

A. GLOBAL VIEW

- i. Assessment
- ii. Analysis
- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

B. REGIONAL VIEW

i. Assessment

Oil reserves, million MT

Raw natural gas reserves, billion MT

Hard coal reserves, terajoules

Soft coal reserves, terajoules

Bauxite production, thousand MT

Bauxite reserves, million MT

Bauxite reserves (value), million \$ US

Methane emissions-coal mining, thousand MT

Sulfur emissions, thousand MT

ii. Analysis-includes temporal component in addition to the spatial

Forest and woodland, 1991 WRD data—use as baseline study Deforestation--1981-1990, Annual Average, Thousand HA

- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

C. LOCAL VIEW

- i. Assessment
- ii. Analysis

- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

III. POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT DYNAMICS

A. GLOBAL VIEW

- i. Assessment
- ii. Analysis
- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

B. REGIONAL VIEW

- i Assessment
- ii. Analysis

Environmental stress-acid rain plume approaches Syktyvkar Population density and acid rain Population over 65 and acid rain

iii. Action

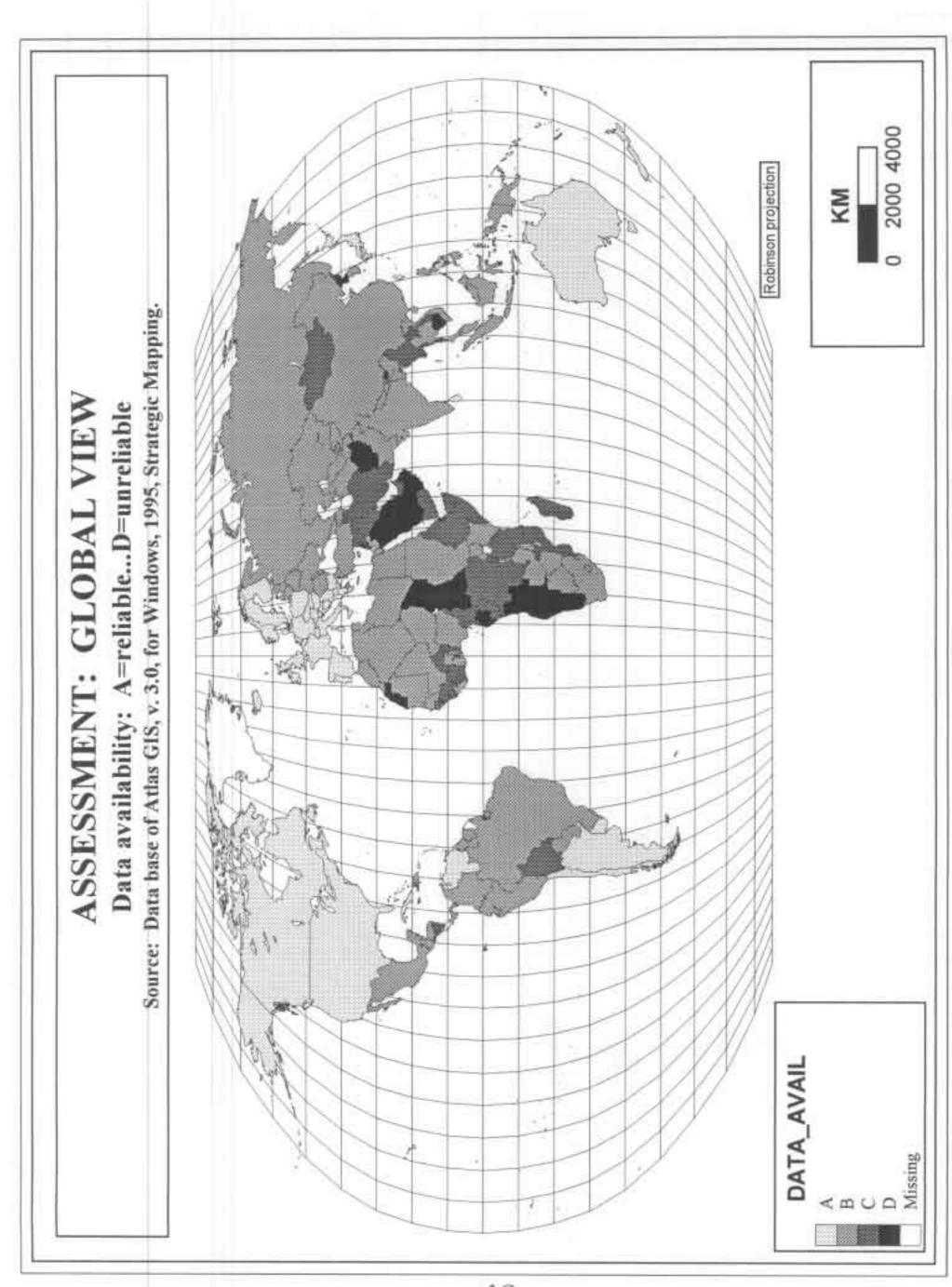
Target area for regional action-in advance of the plume

iv. Feedback

C. LOCAL VIEW

- i. Assessment
- ii. Analysis
- iii. Action
- iv. Feedback

IV. TRANSITION THEORY



2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Crude birth rate; births per 1000 population. 3.65 27.30 40.95 54.60 BIRTHRATE ASS .00 to 13.65 to 27.30 to 40.95 to Missing

2000 4000 ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Annual number of births BIRTHS .00 to 6669.00 6669.00 to 85850.00 85850.00 to 421831.00 421831,00 to * Missing

2000 4000 ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Contraception use: % of in-union women using. 23 CONTRACEPT 21.00 41.00 61.00 81.00 1.00 to 21.00 to 41.00 to 61.00 to Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Crude death rate: deaths per 1000 population ATE 6.42 11.95 17.47 23.00 ASS **DEATHR** .90 to 6.42 to 11.95 to 17.47 to Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Š Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Annual number of deaths 142568.00 to 9002265.00 142568,00 32494.00 1.00 to 1612.00 1612.00 to 32494.0 DEATHS 32494,00 to Missing

2000 4000 ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Population doubling time at current rate (years) 23.66 DOUBLETIME 1386.29 32.85 -1732.87 to 23.66 to 32.85 to 60.27 to Missing

2000 4000 ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Life expectancy of females at birth (years) 52.00 62.00 72.00 82.00 出 FEM L 42.00 to 52.00 to 62.00 to 72.00 to Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Total fertility rate: avg. # children a woman will ever bear. Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. 2.00 4.00 6.00 8.00 Ě ASS FERTIL .00 to 2.00 to 4.00 to 6.00 to Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Gross national product: [current?] US \$ per capita. 24612.50 32790.00 16435.00 GNP_PERCAP 80.00 to 8257.50 16435.00 to 8257.50 to 24612.50 to Missing

2000 4000 ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Government view of fertility GOVT_VIEW satisfactory too high Missing too low

2000 4000 ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Rate of natural increase: annual % INCR_RATE .82 2.07 3.31 4.56 -.42 to .82 to 2.07 to 3.31 to Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Annual natural increase 239904.00 to ******** 3223.00 to 40351.00 40351.00 to 239904.00 .00 to 3223.00 INCREASE ASS Missing 60

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Infant deaths: under age one year. 29142.00 to 2441555.00 302.00 to 2907.00 2907.00 to 29142.00 1.00 to 302.00 ASS Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Infant mortality rate: deaths per 1000 live births \mathcal{T}_{2} 13.20 33.00 76.00 172.00 ASS INF_DTH 2.70 to 13.20 to 33.00 to 76.00 to Missing

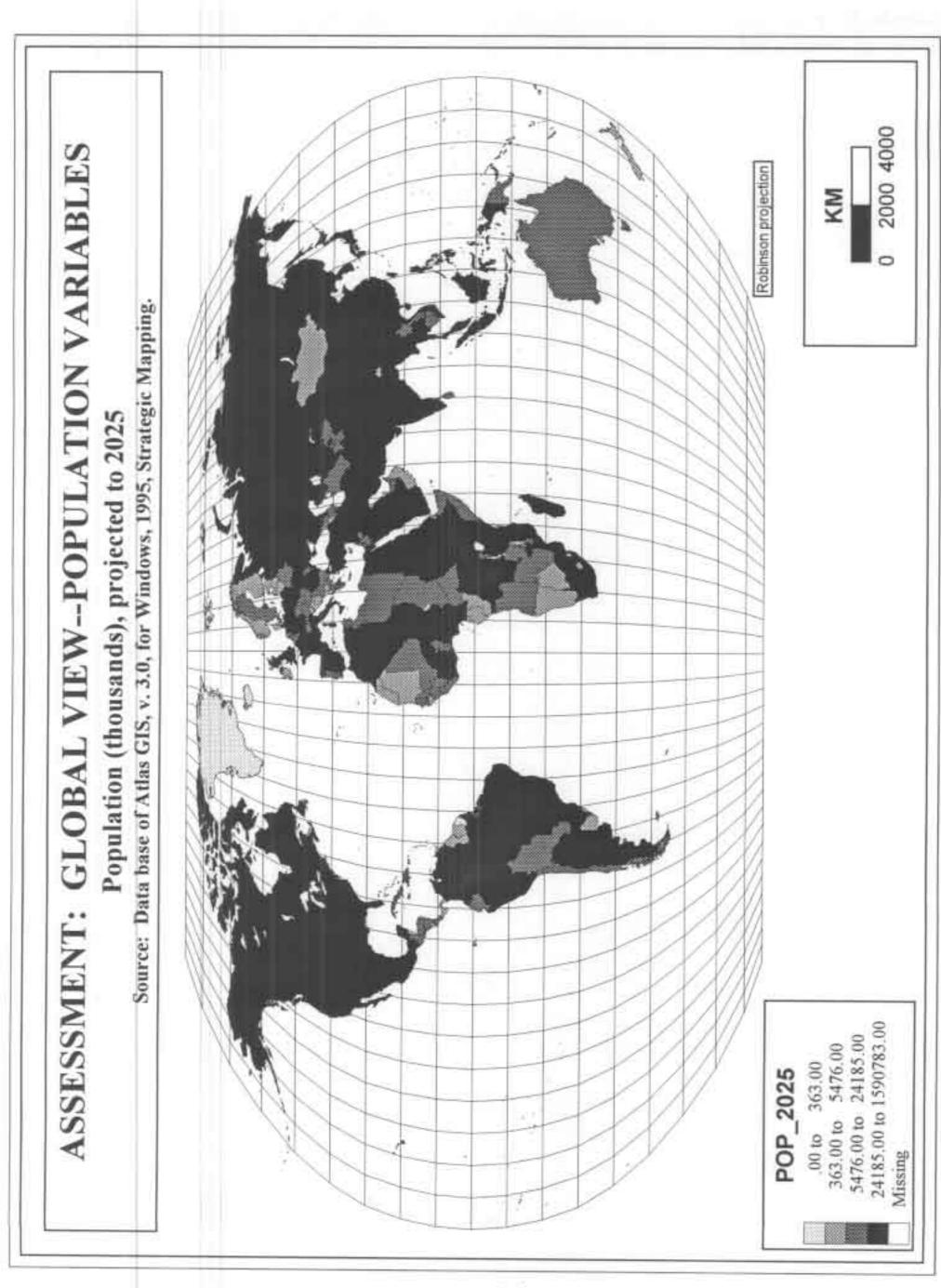
2000 4000 GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection ∑ ∑ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Life expectancy of males at birth (years) ASSESSMENT: 49.25 58.50 67.75 77.00 빞 MALE_L 40.00 to 49.25 to 58.50 to 67.75 to Missing

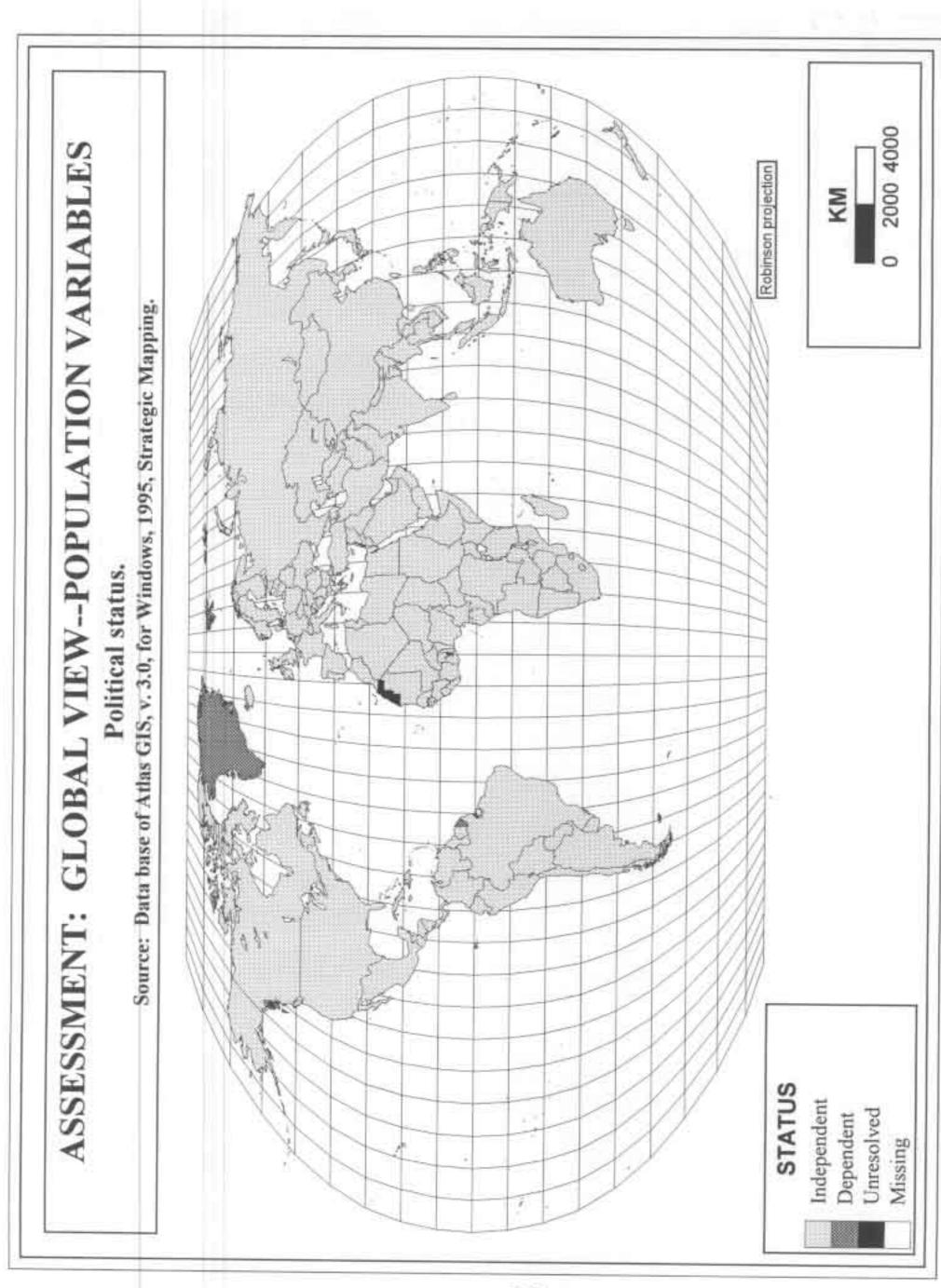
2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Population age 65 and over (%) OLD_PCT .80 to 6.22 6.22 to 11.65 11.65 to 17.07 17.07 to 22.50 ASS .80 to 6.22 to 11.65 to 17.07 to Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Population age 65 and over (thousands) 18.00 206.00 808.00 65283.00 OLD_POP ASS .00 to 18.00 to 206.00 to 808.00 to Missing

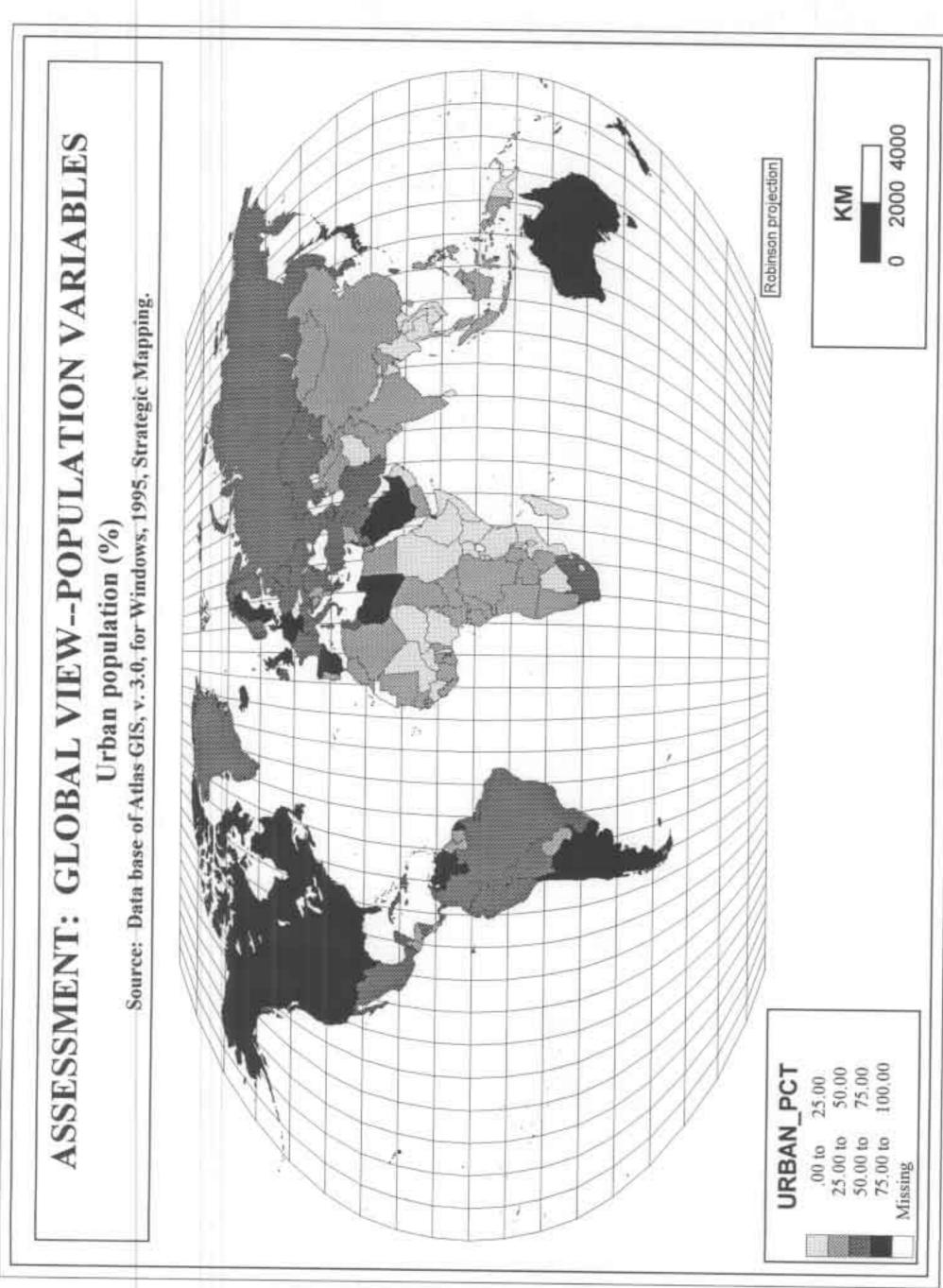
2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Population (thousands), mid-1991 .00 to 206.00 206.00 to 3721.00 3721.00 to 11942.00 11942.00 to 1165771.00 206.00 3721.00 11942.00 POPULATION ASS Missing

2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW-POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Population (thousands), projected to 2010 .00 to 288.00 288.00 to 4873.00 4873.00 to 17182.00 17182.00 to 1420312.00 POP_2010 23 Missing

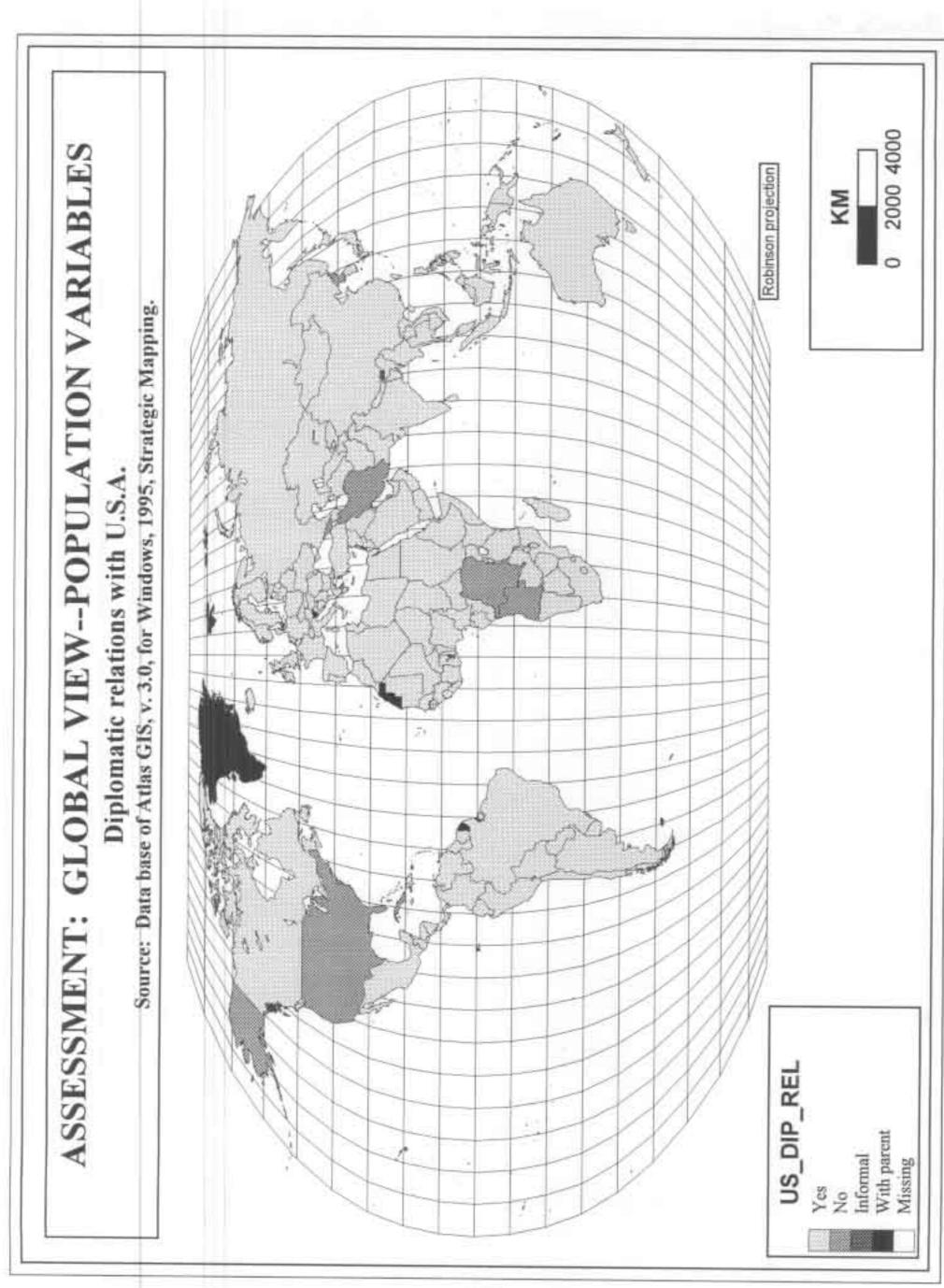




2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinsan projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. United Nations membership (year) BER UN_MEM Electronic State of the Control of t

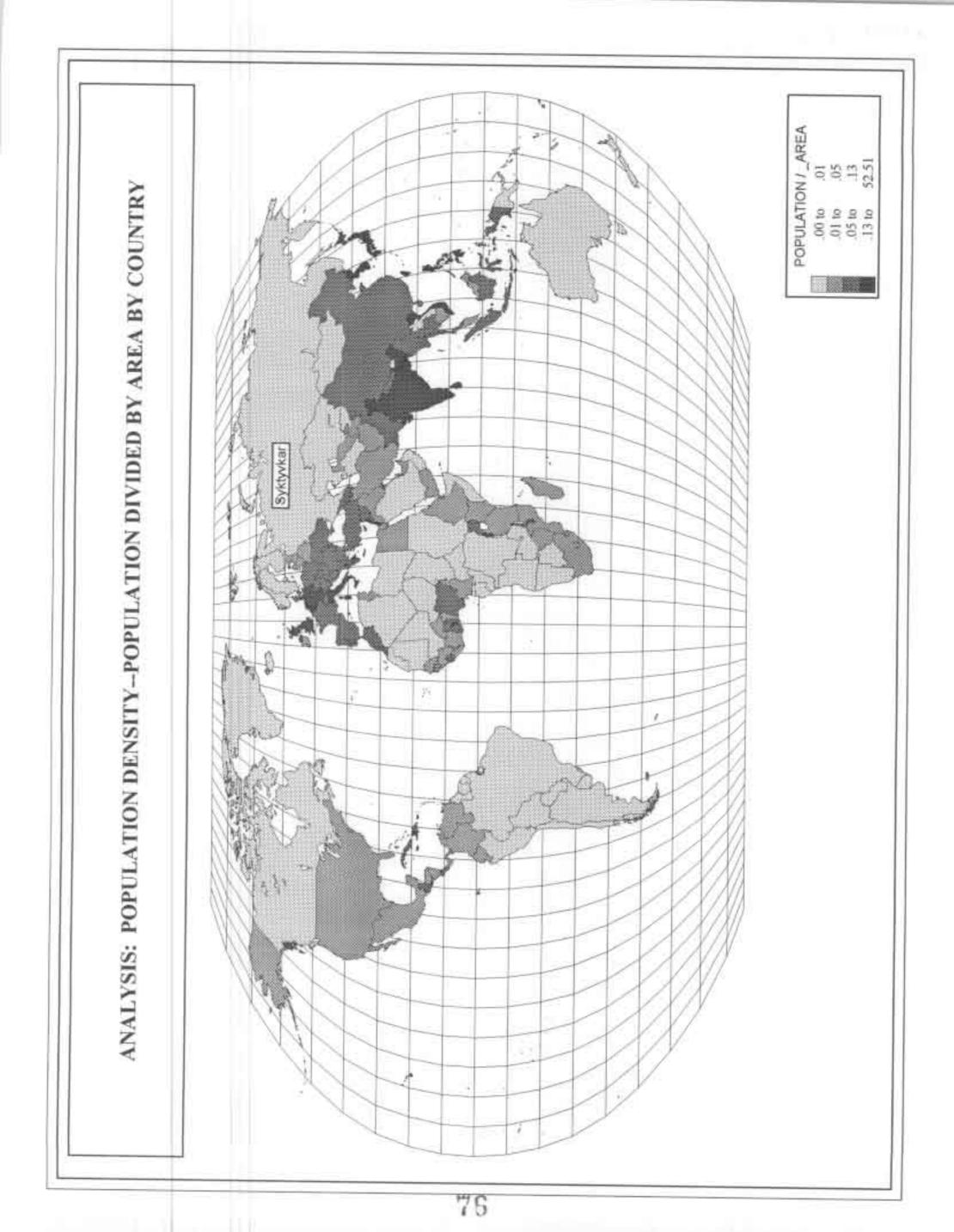


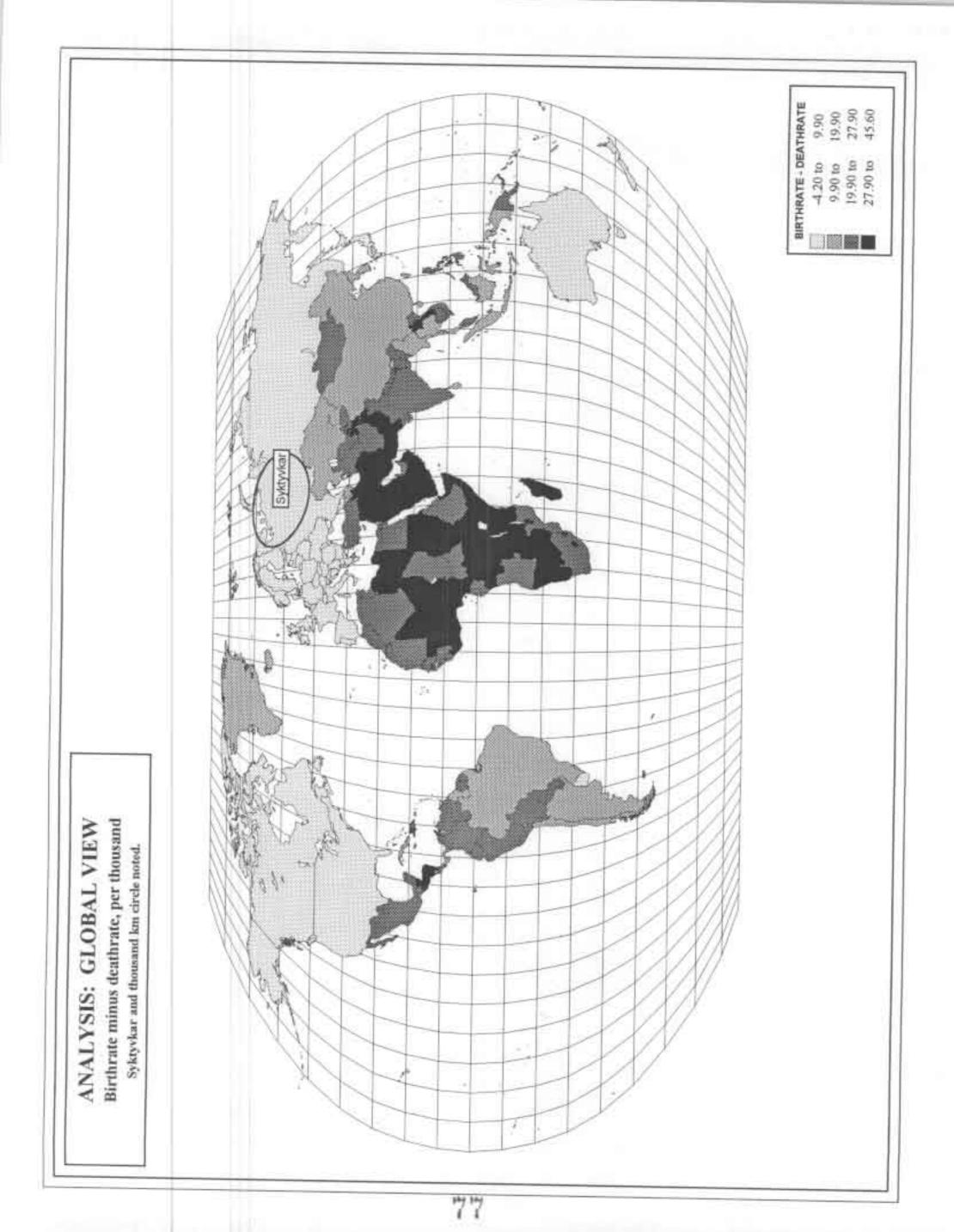
2000 4000 ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Urban population (thousands) 1722.00 to 5706.00 5706.00 to 305782.00 119.00 POP .00 to 1 119.00 to 1722.00 to URBAN Missing

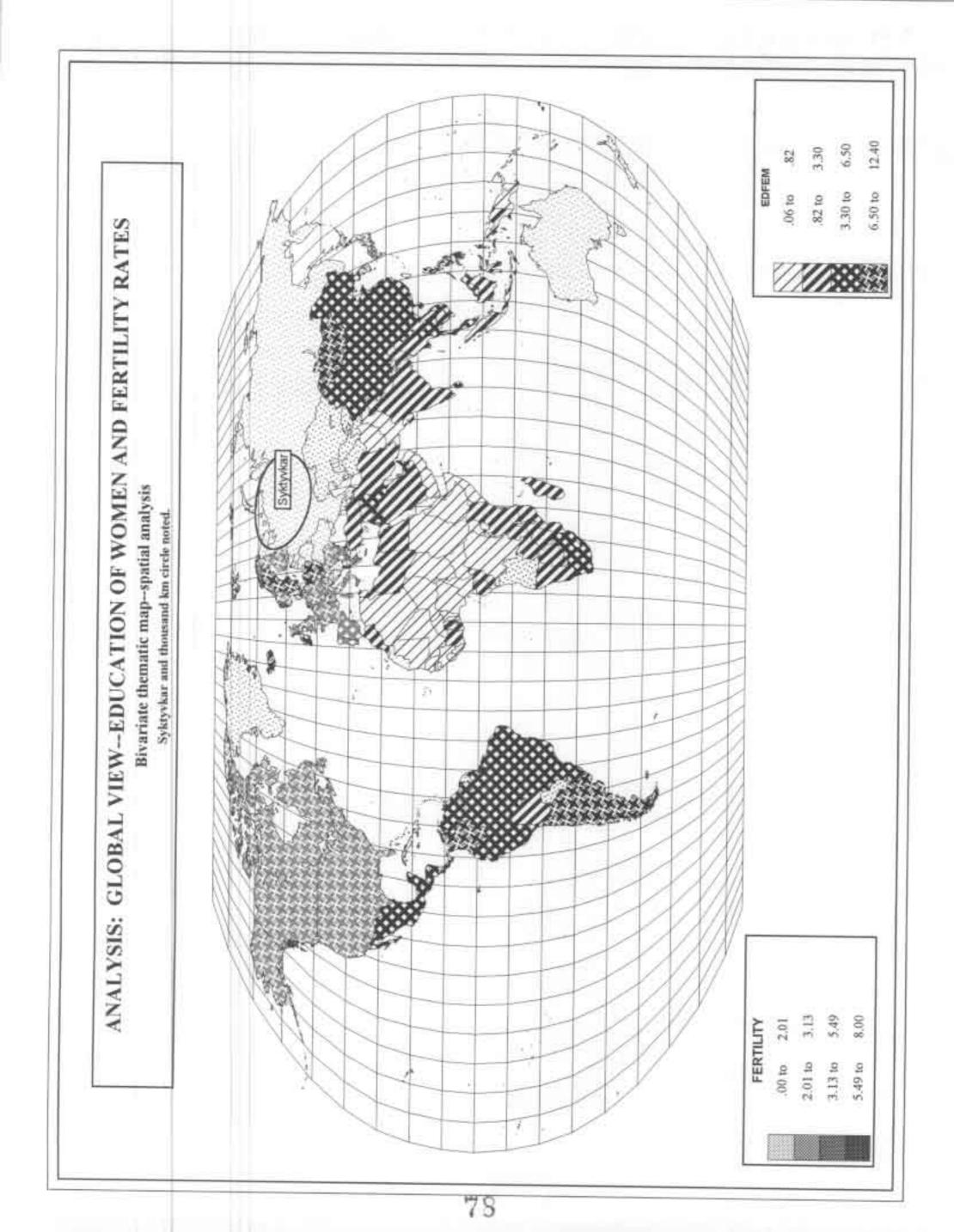


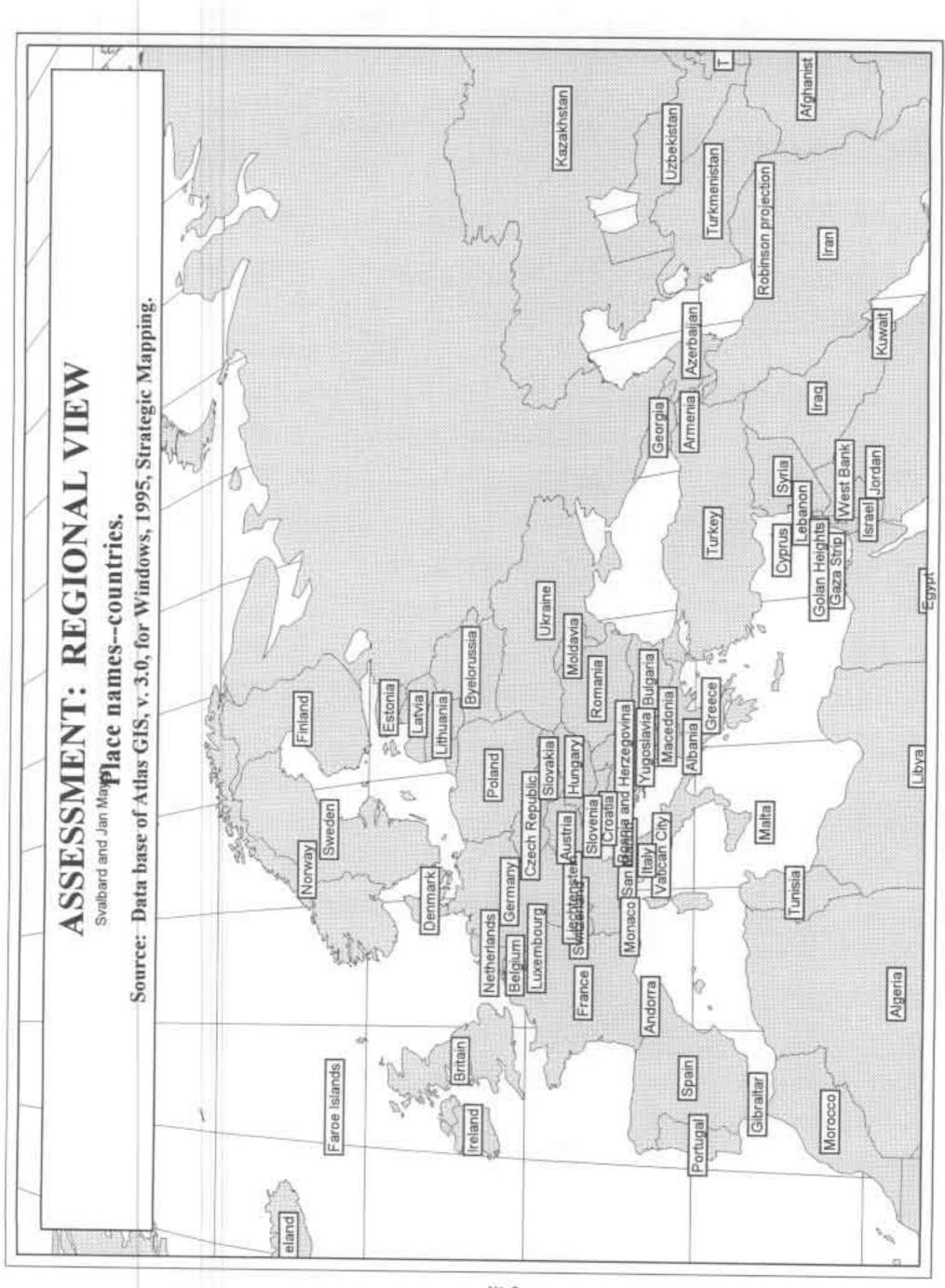
2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Population under age 15 (%) 21,70 31.50 41.30 51.10 YOUNG_PCT 11.90 to 21.70 to 31.50 to 41.30 to Missing

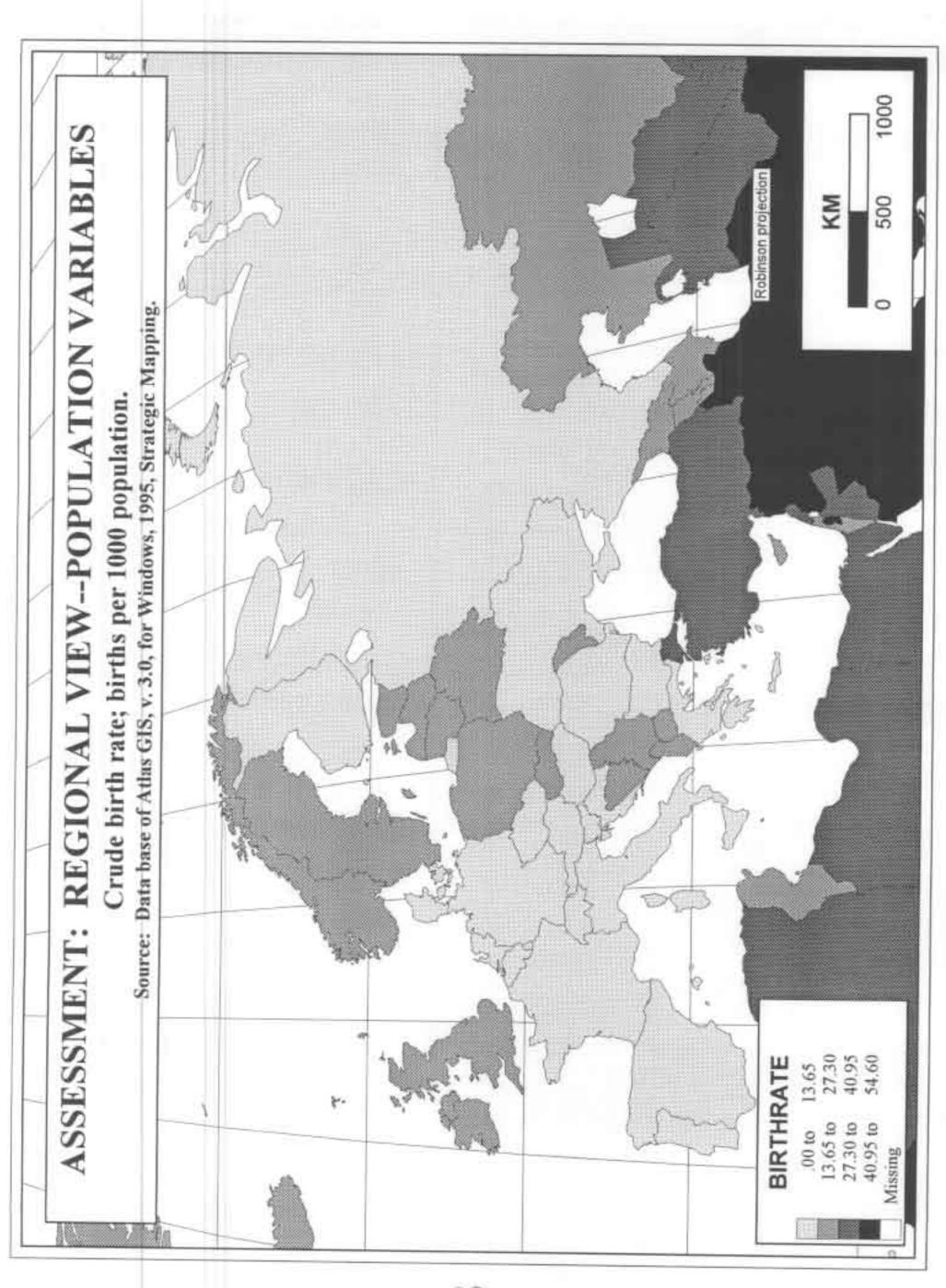
2000 4000 ESSMENT: GLOBAL VIEW--POPULATION VARIABLES Robinson projection Σ Source: Data base of Atlas GIS, v. 3.0, for Windows, 1995, Strategic Mapping. Population under age 15 (thousands) .00 to 119.00 119.00 to 1358.00 1358.00 to 5553.00 1358.00 to 5553.00 5553.00 to 322919.00 YOUNG_POP ASS Missing

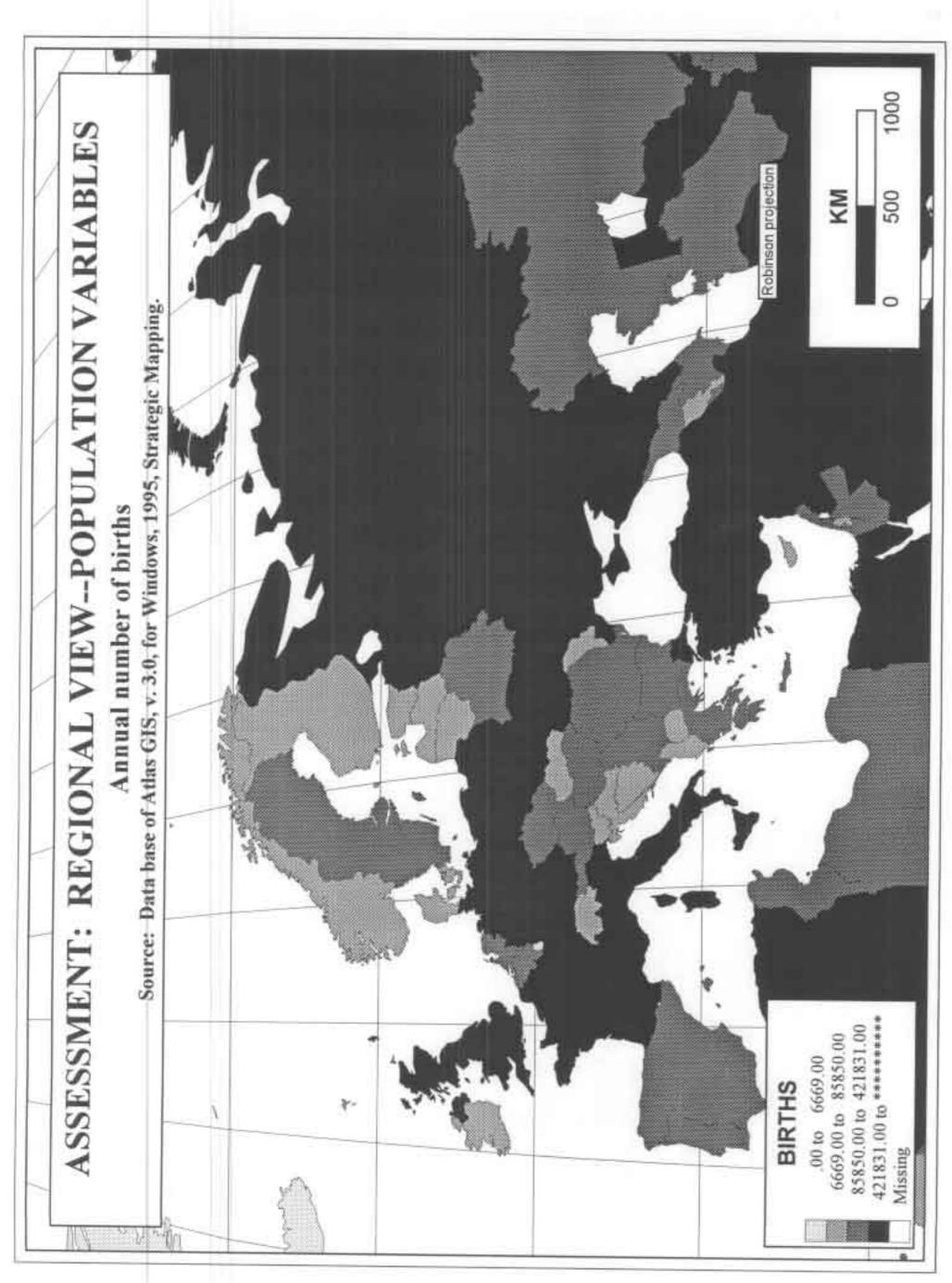


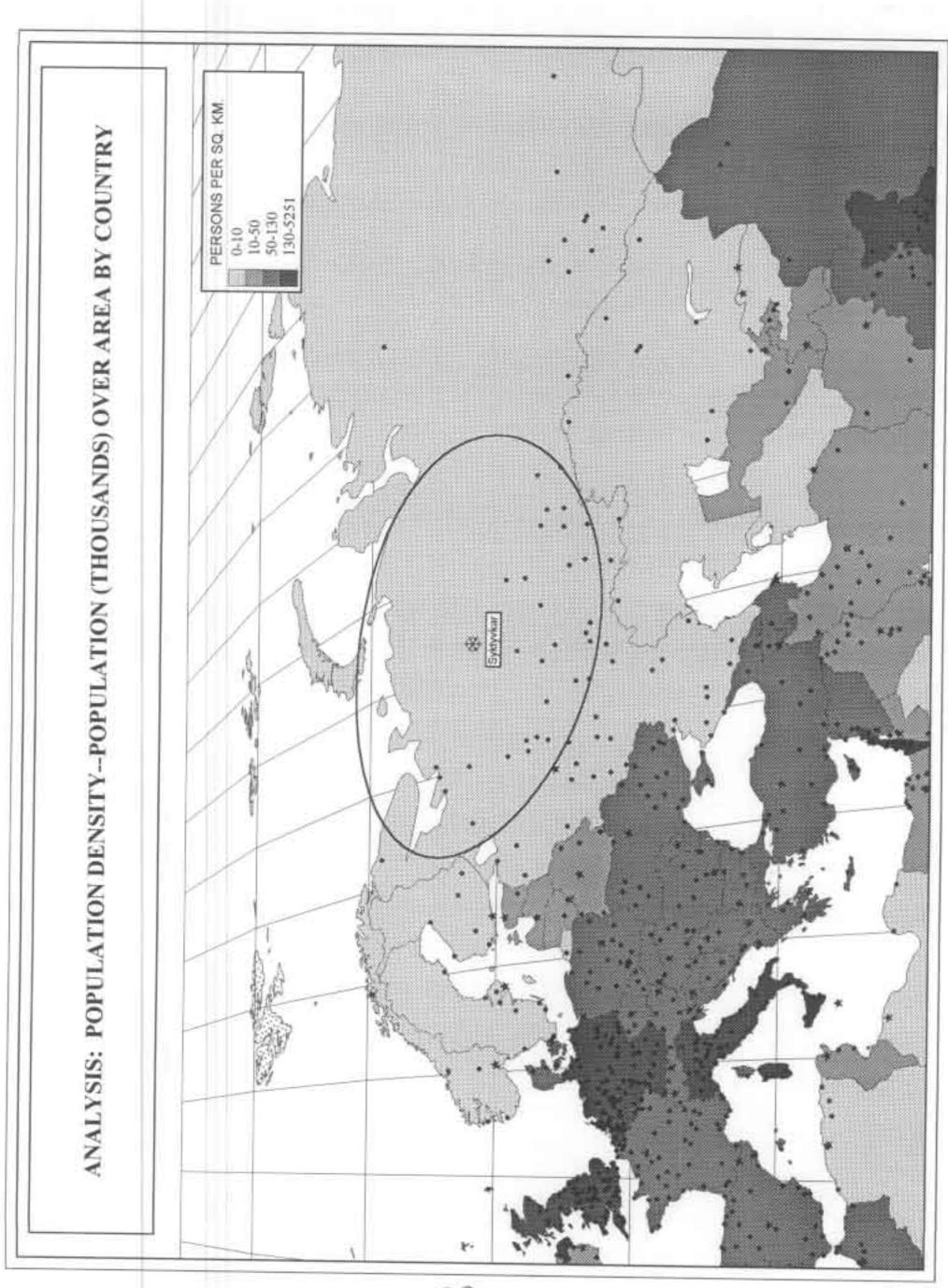


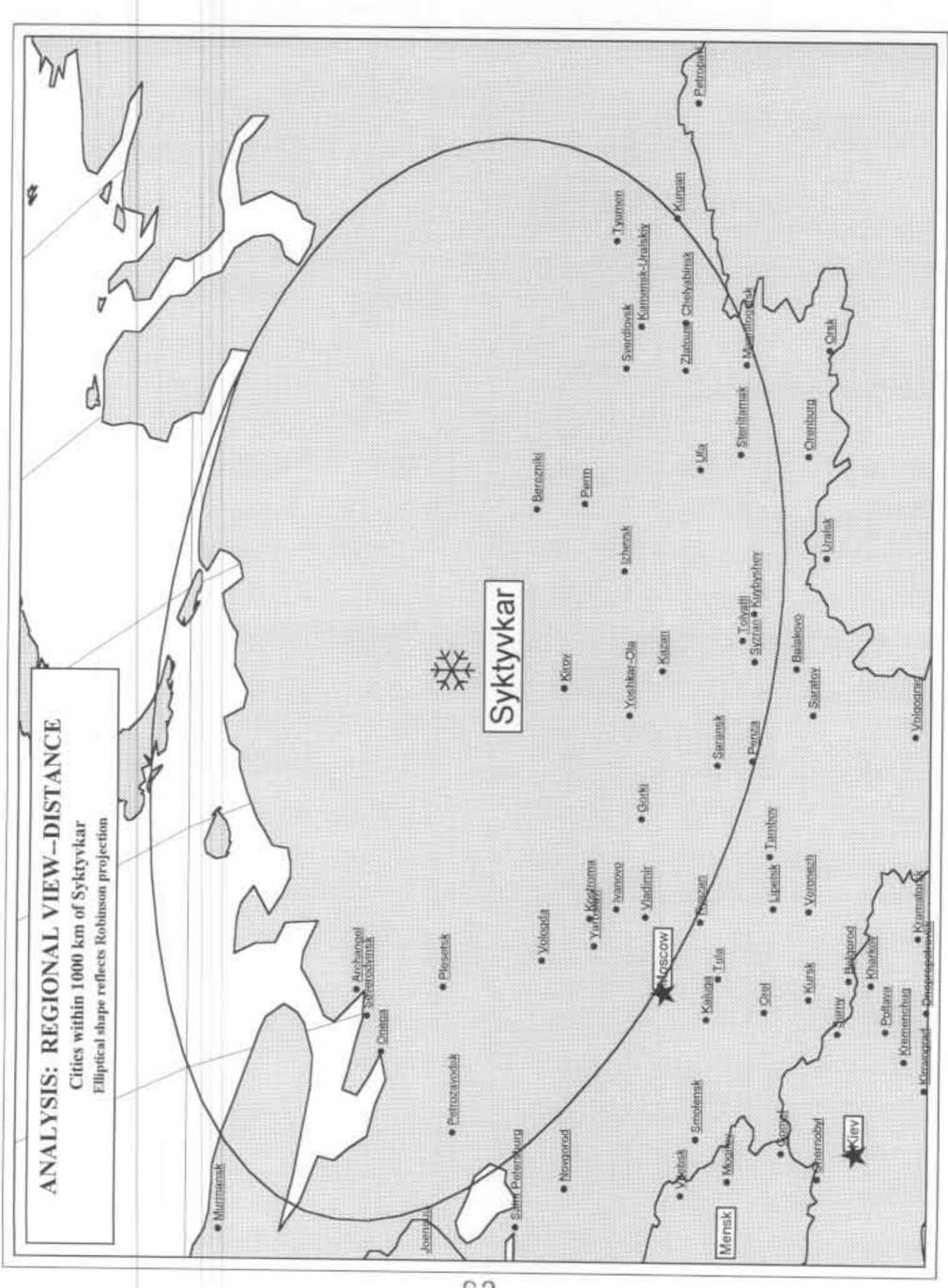


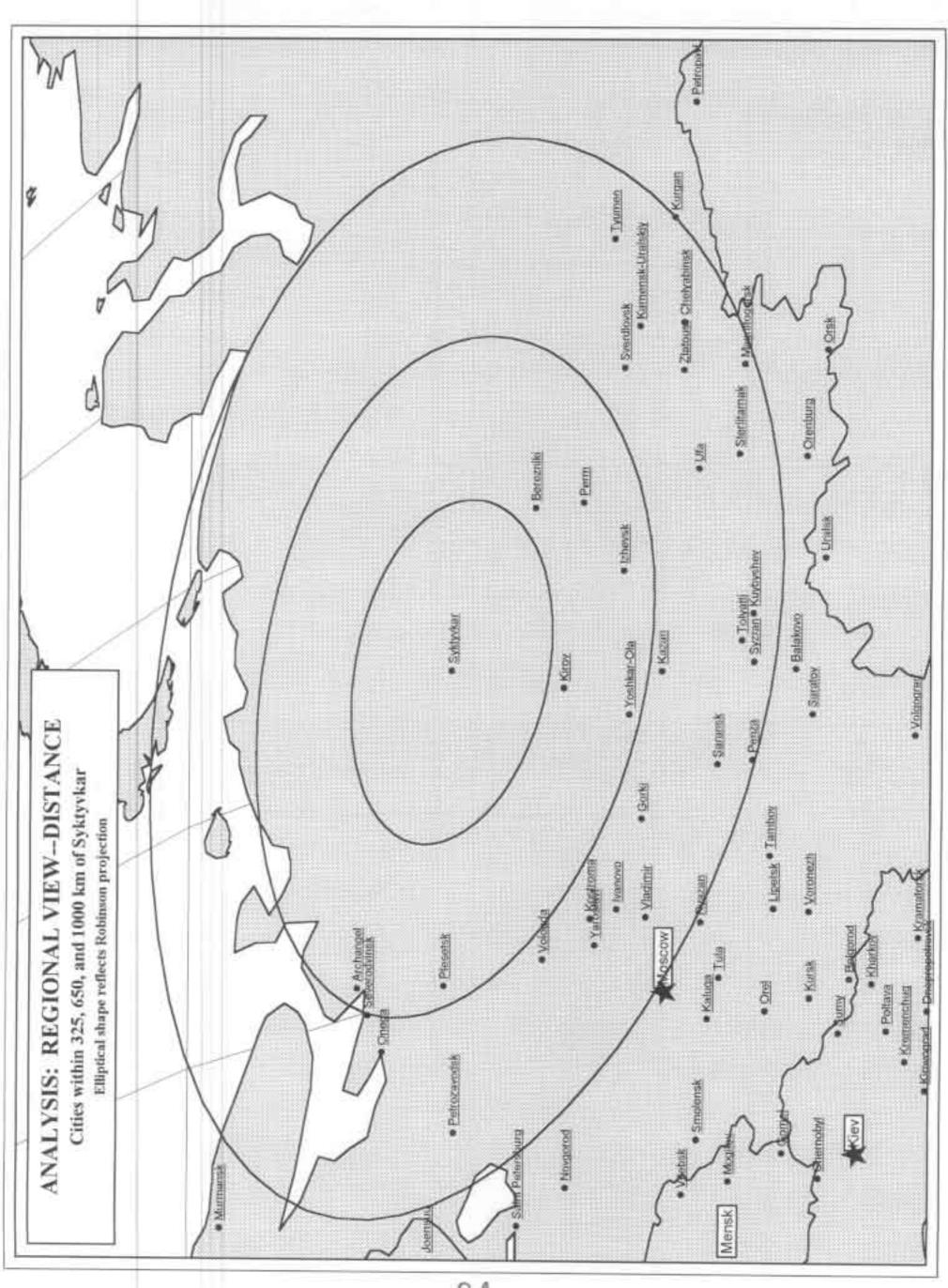


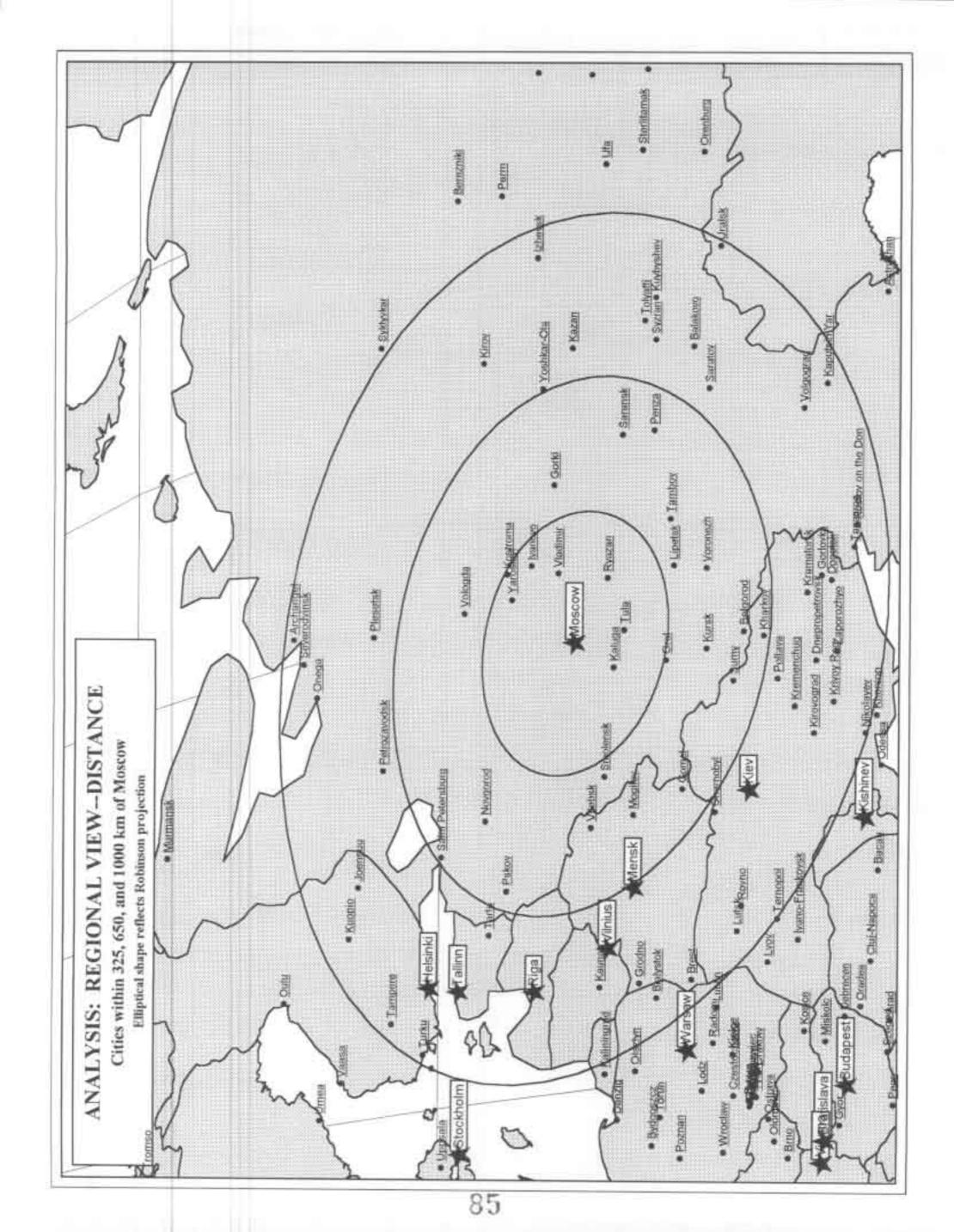


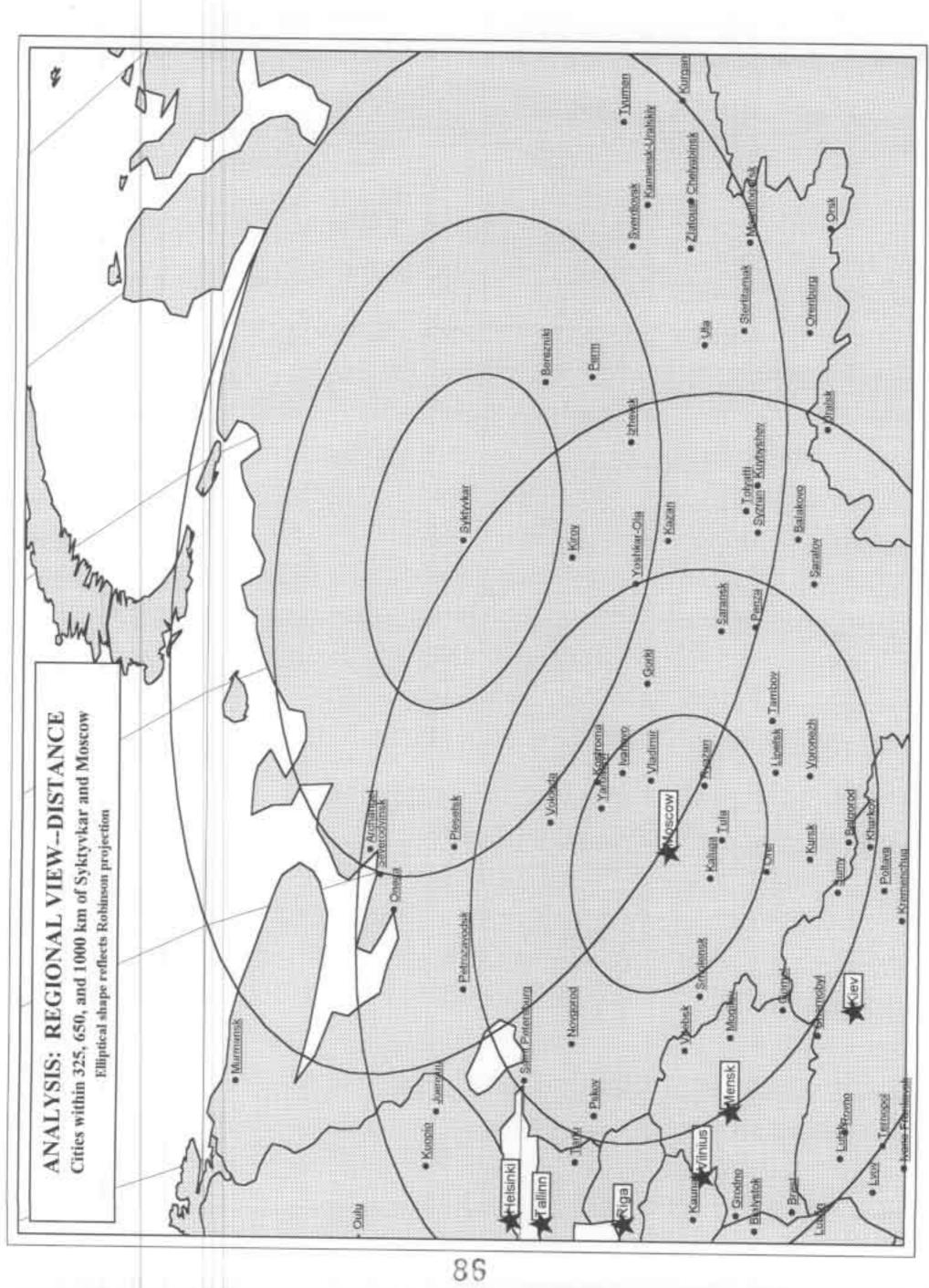


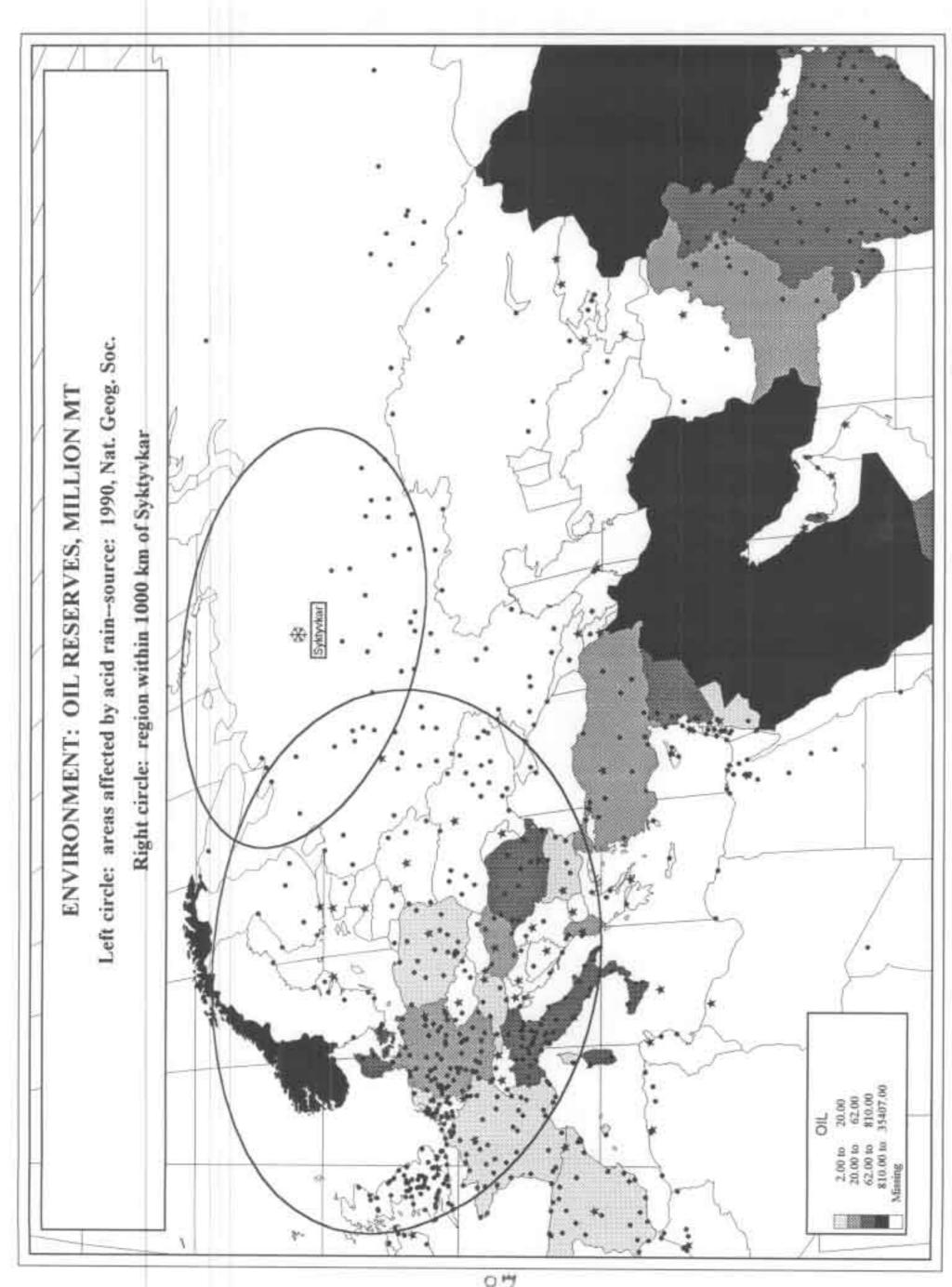


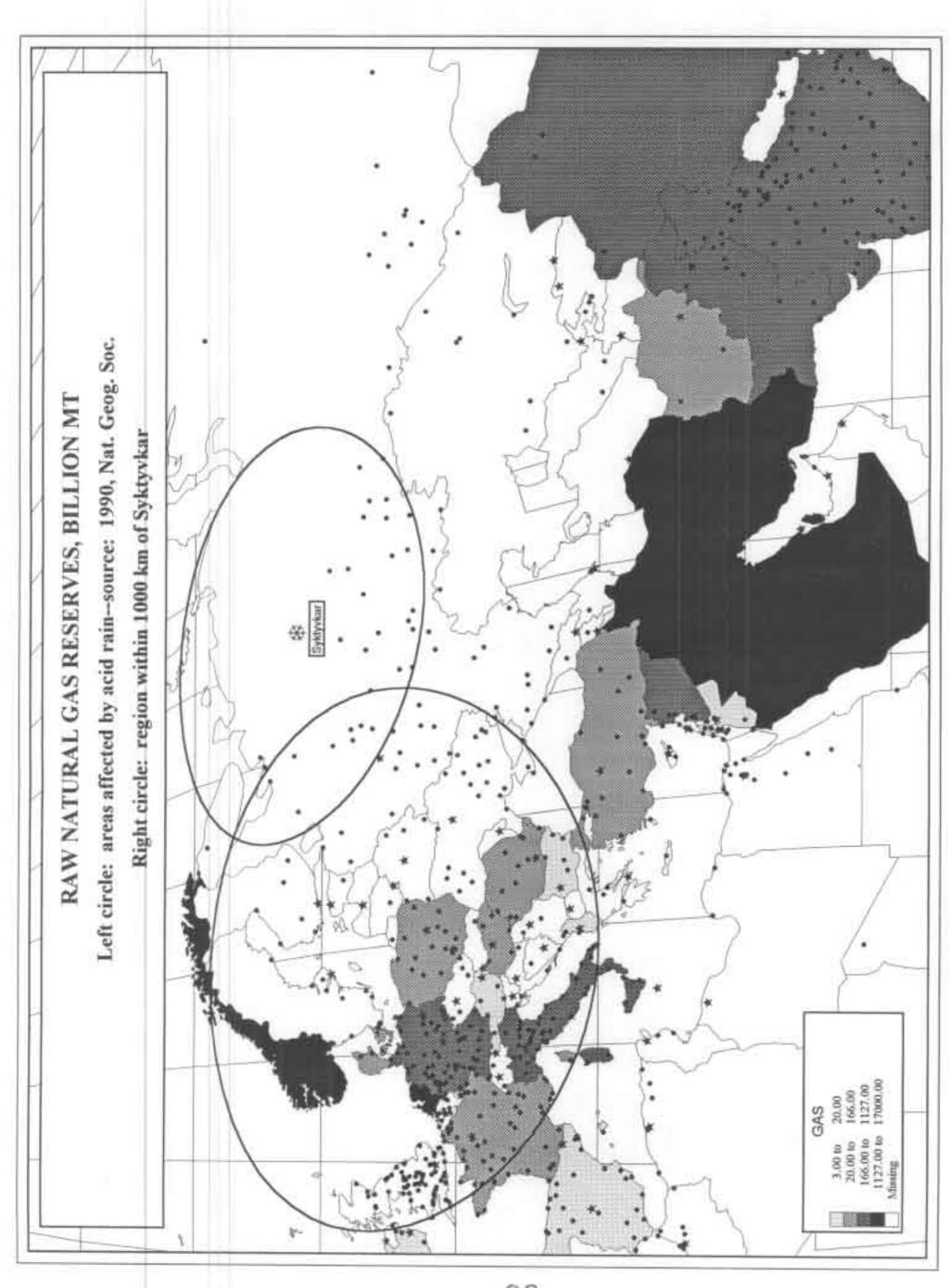


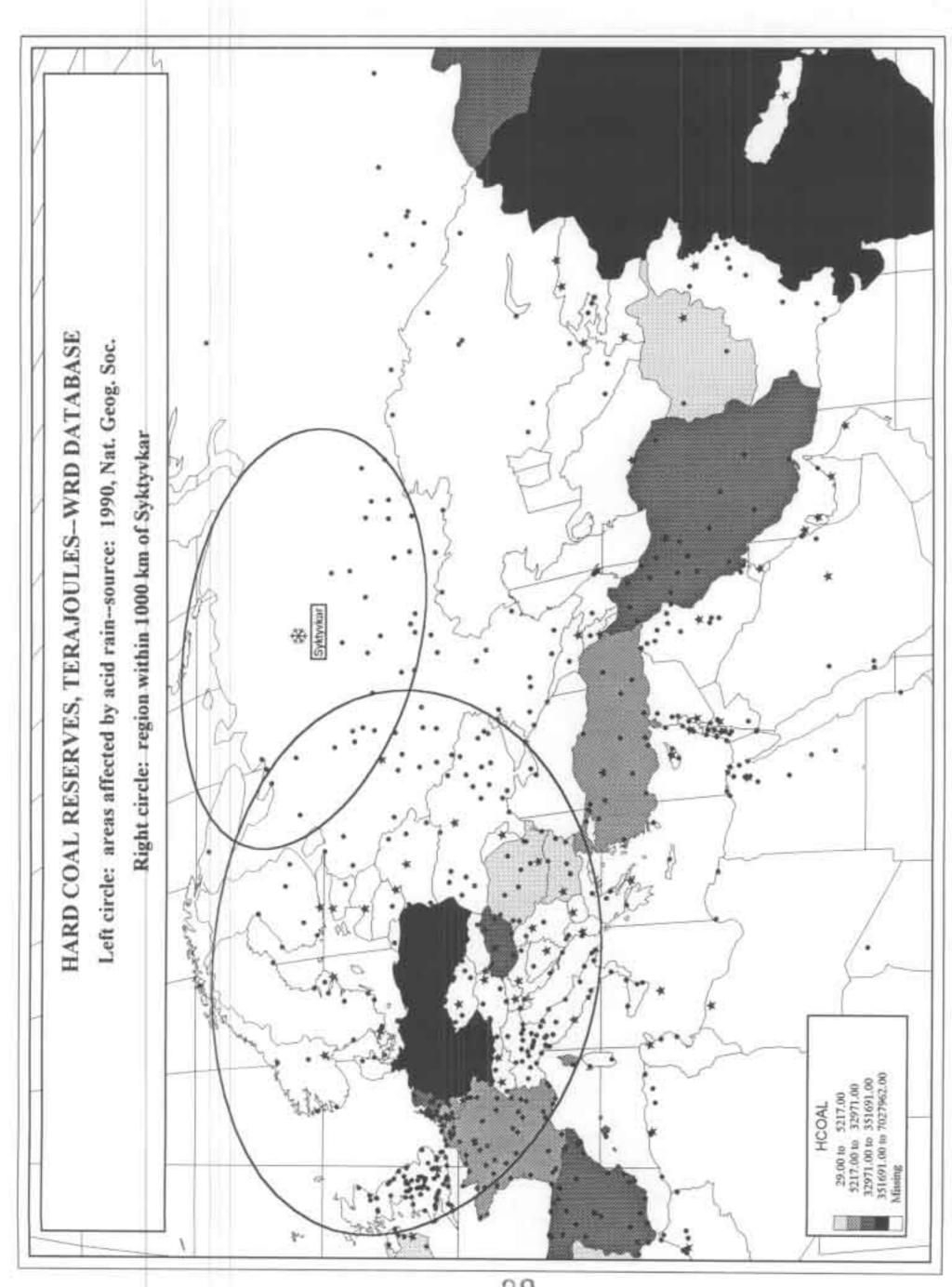


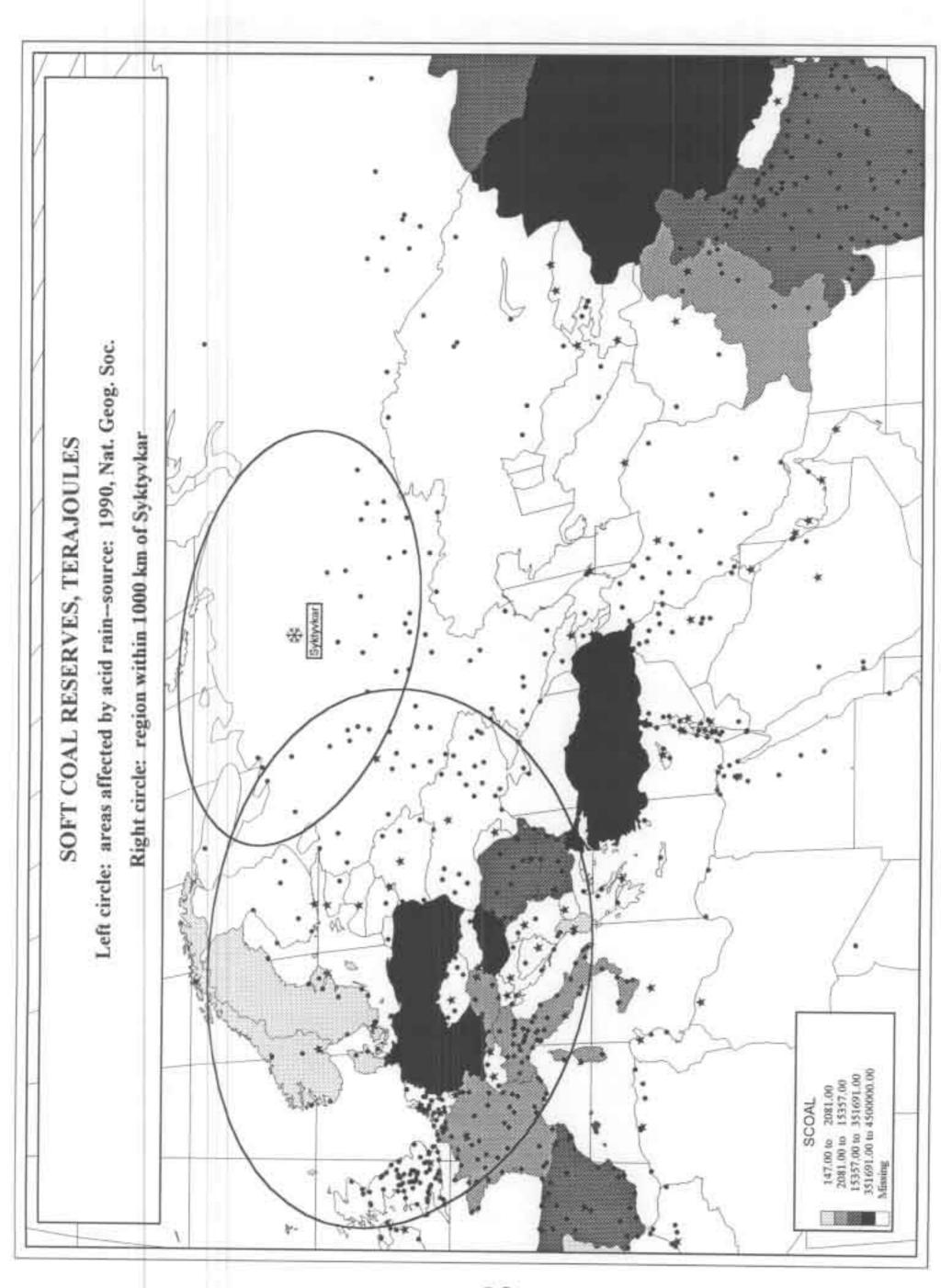


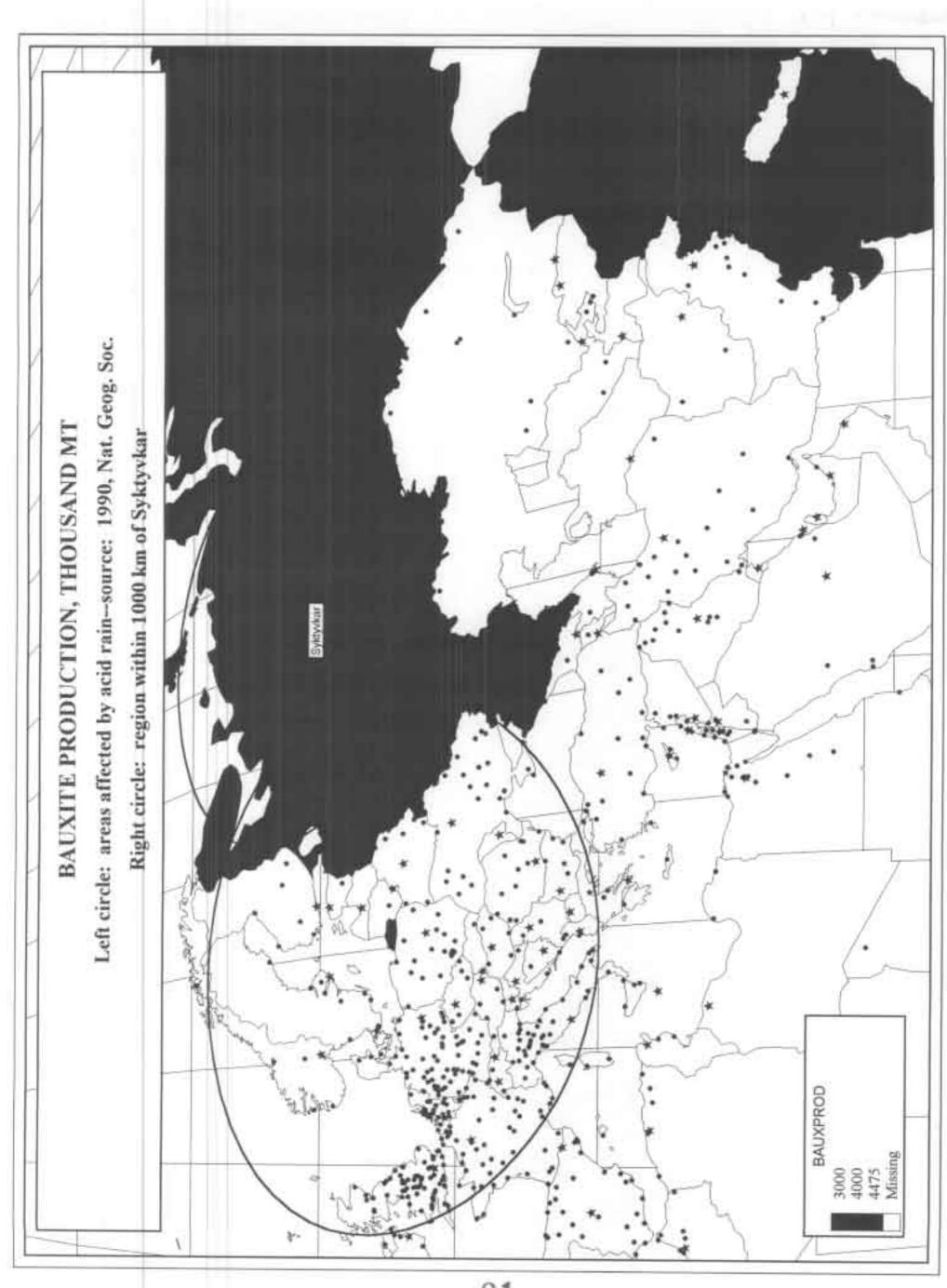


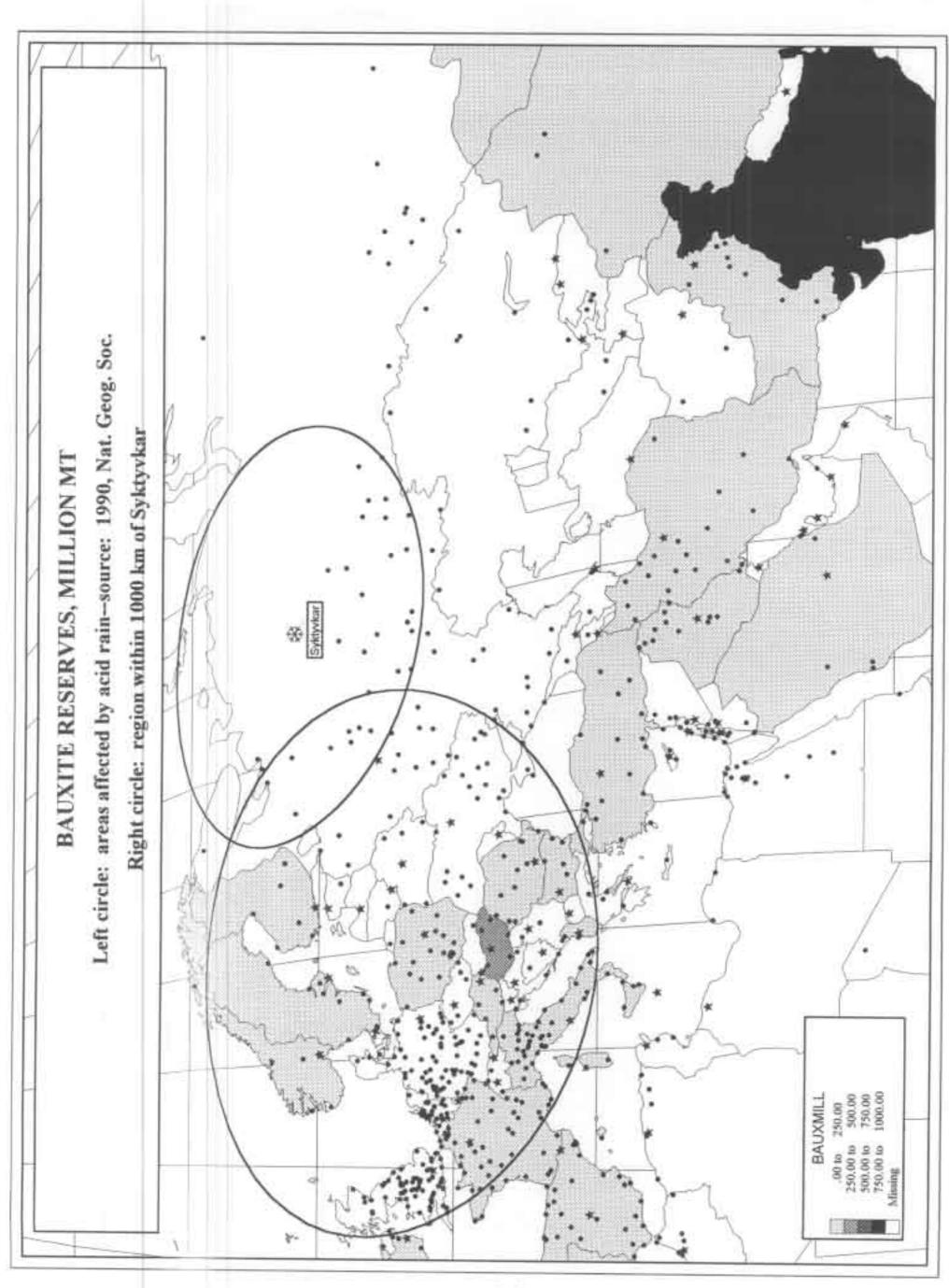


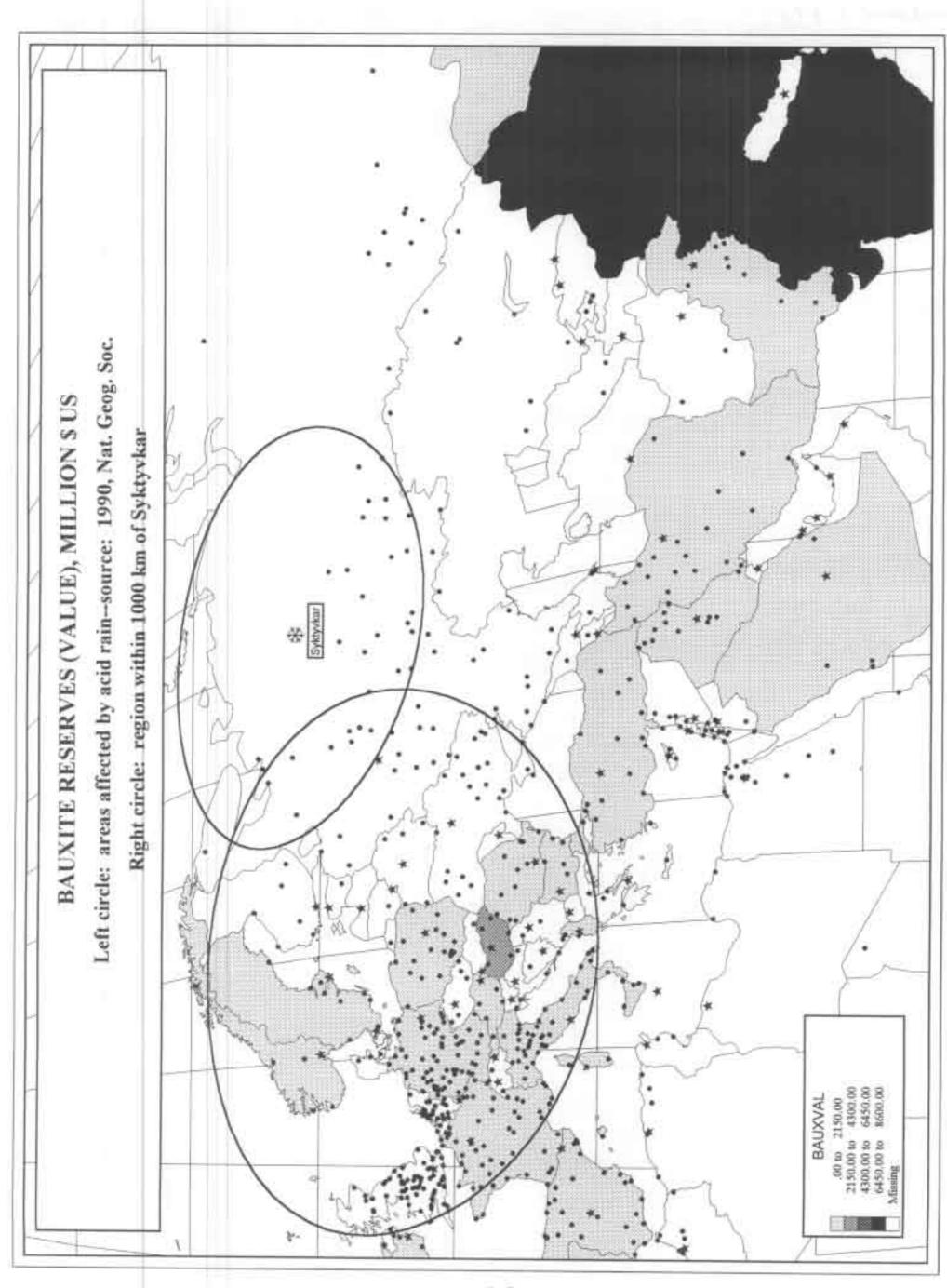


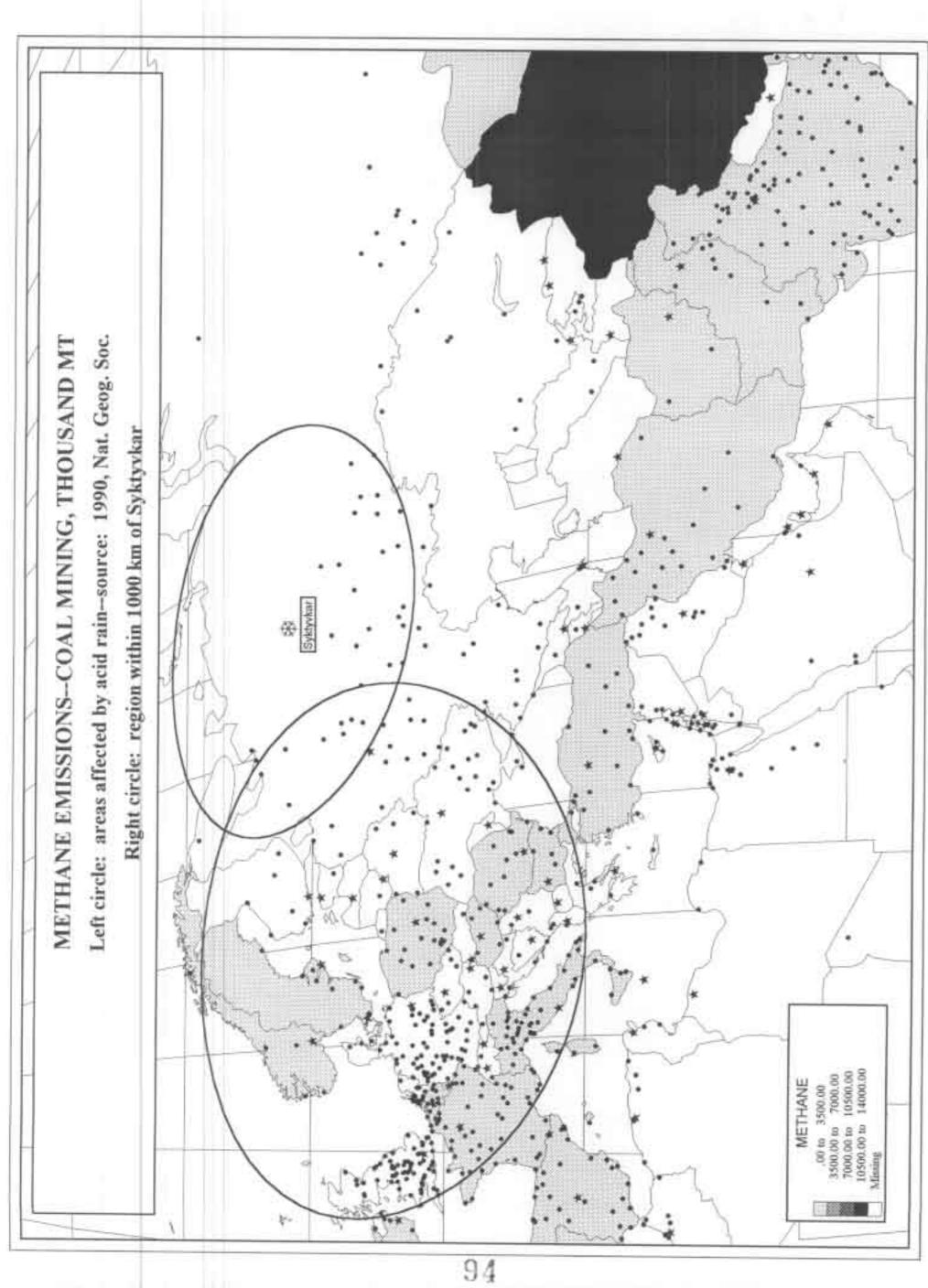


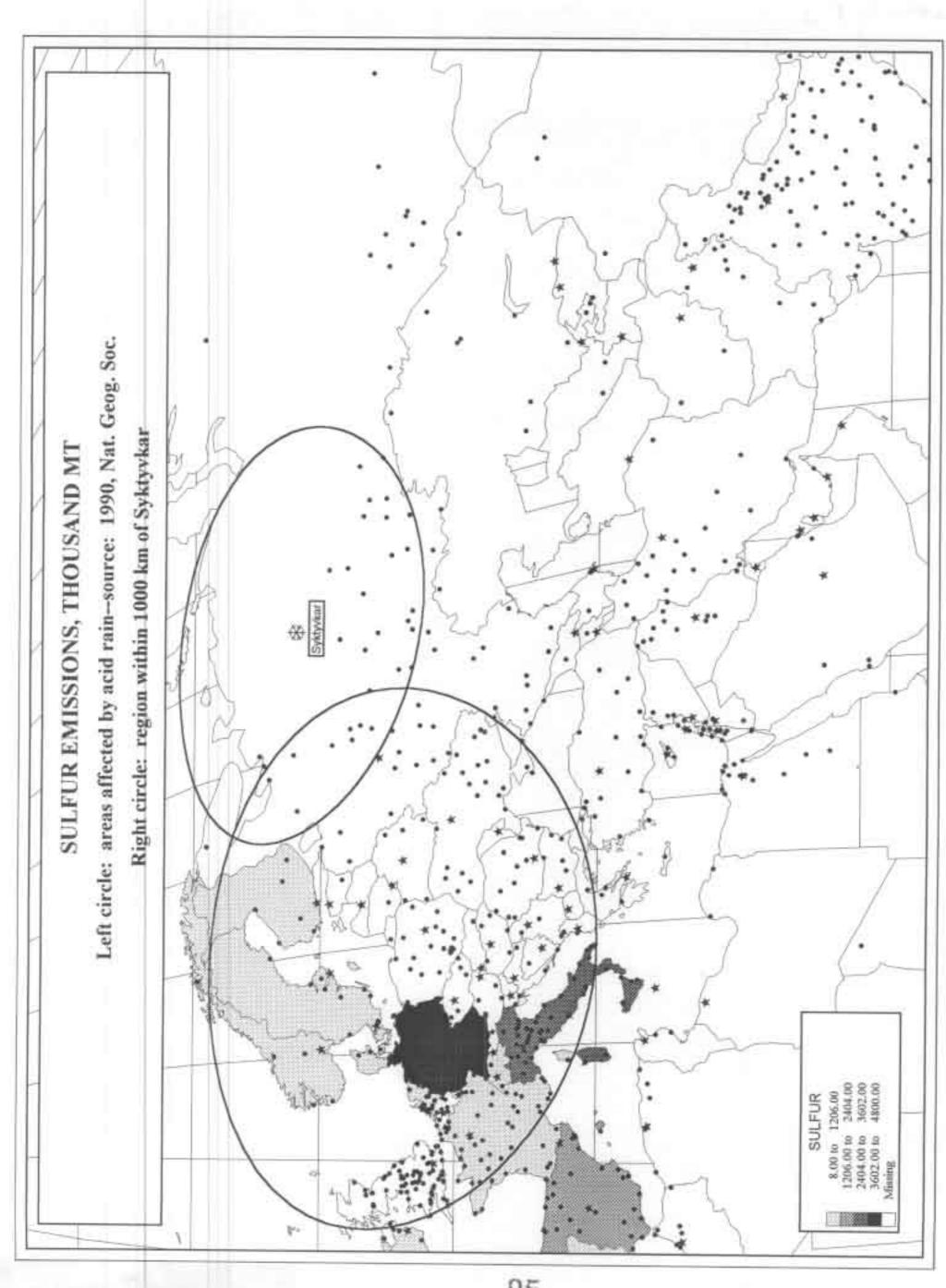


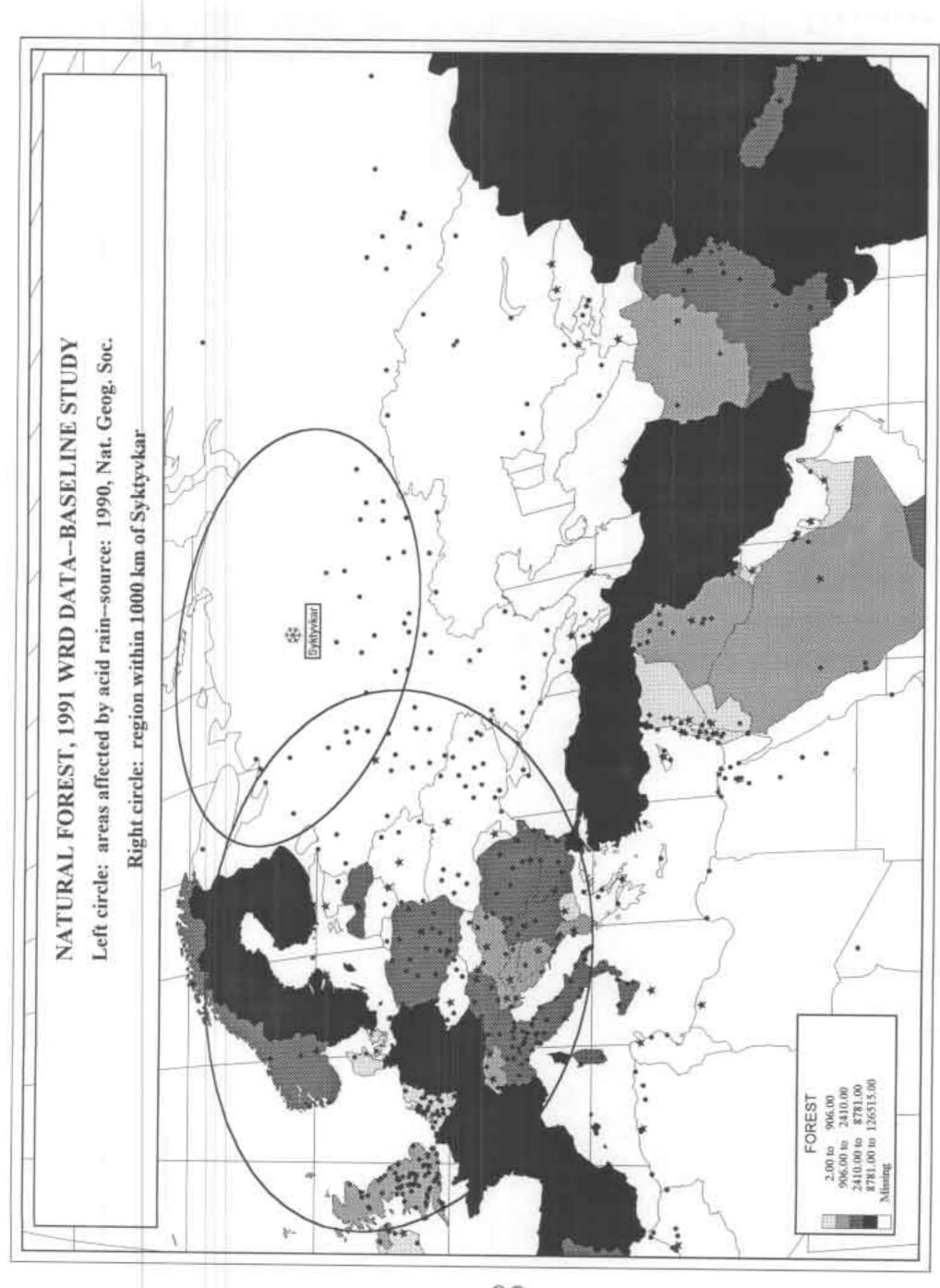


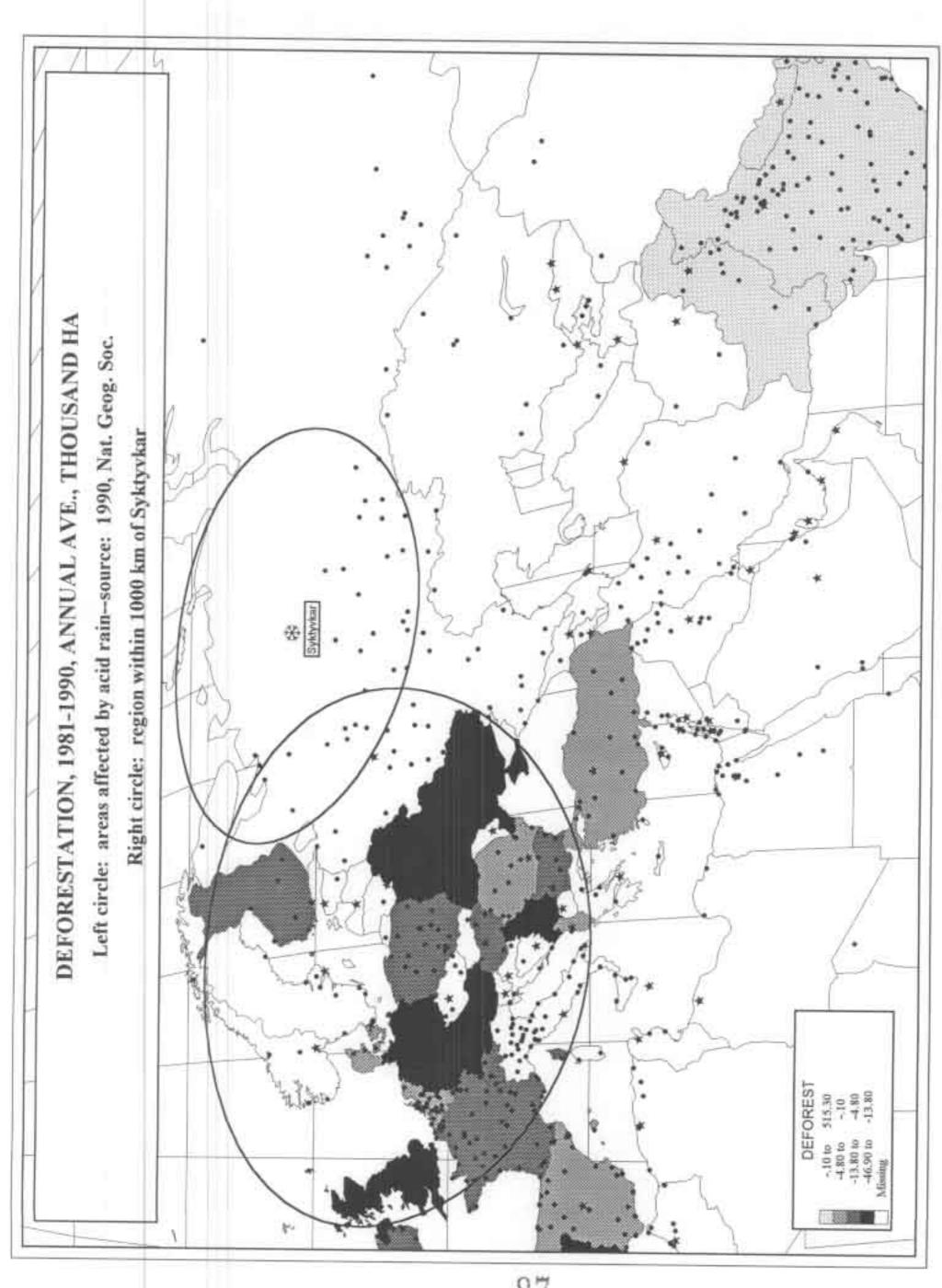


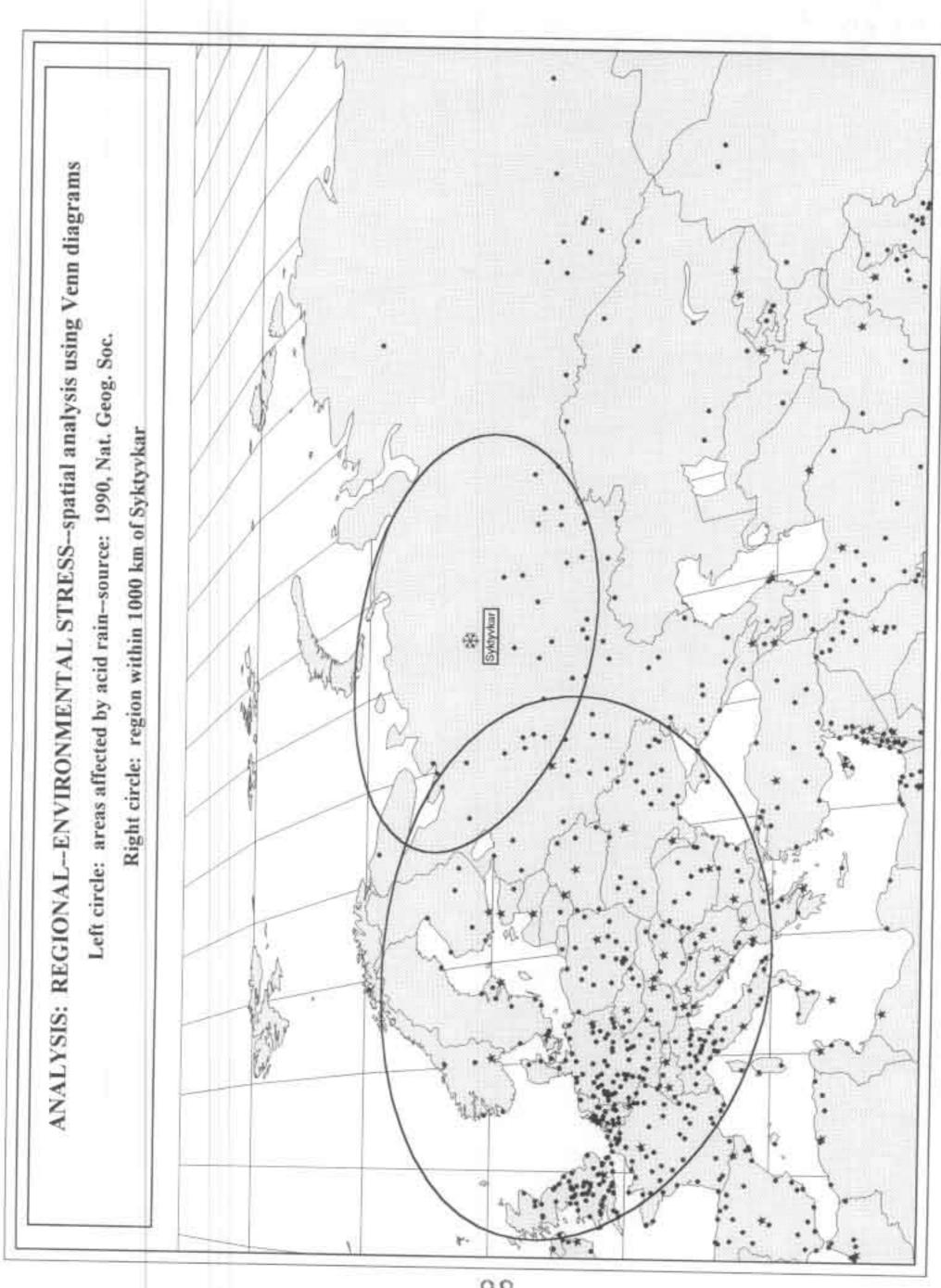












PERSONS PER SQ. KM. SIS: POPULATION DENSITY-POPULATION (THOUSANDS) OVER AREA BY COUNTRY 0-10 10-50 50-130 Left circle: areas affected by acid rain-source: 1990, Nat. Geog. Soc. Right circle: region within 1000 km of Syktyvkar

