



ESRI

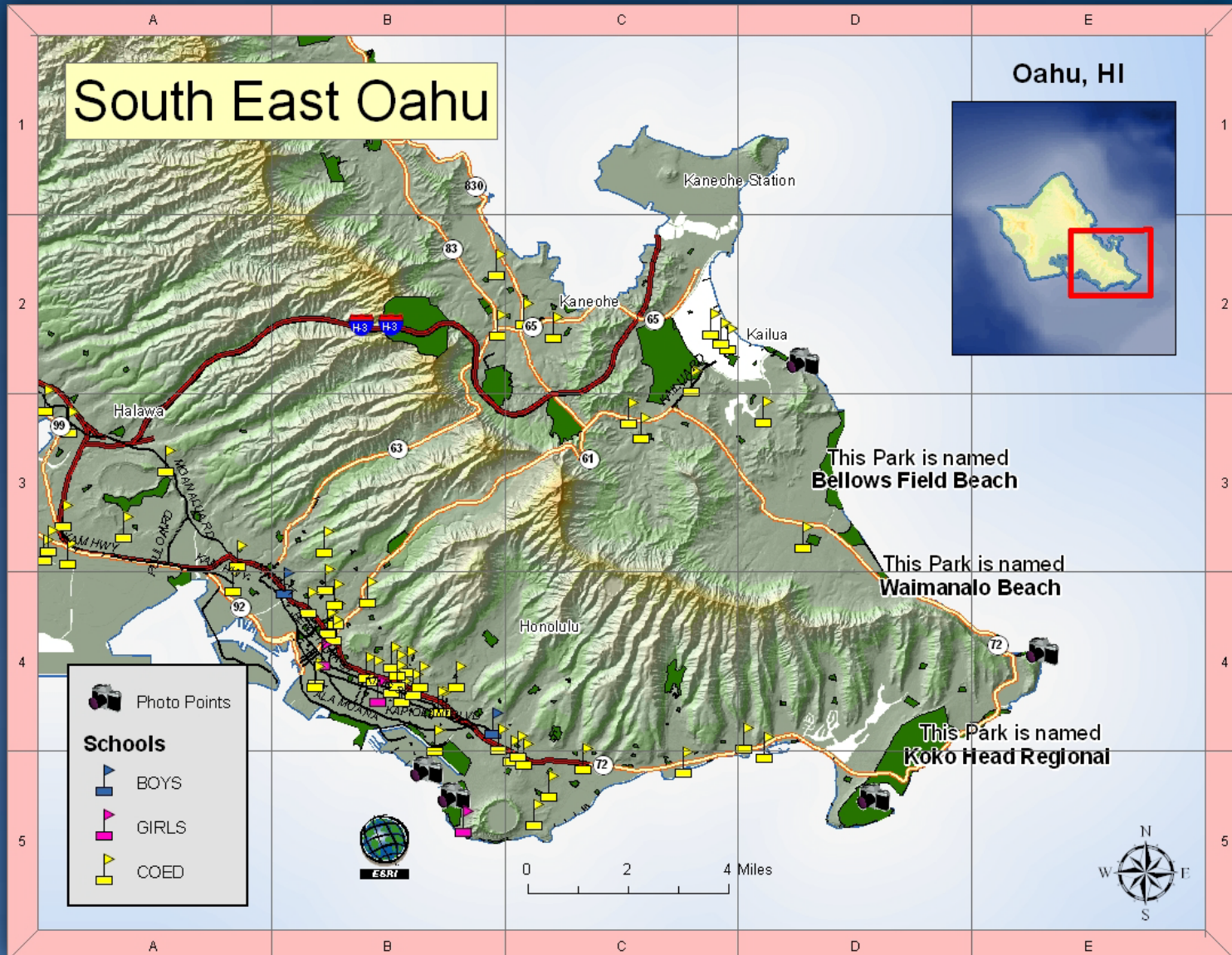


# ArcGIS Desktop: Fundamentals of Cartography

# Outline

- **Symbology**
  - Style Files - .style
  - Layer files - .lyr
- **Labeling**
  - Label Classes
  - Label Expressions
- **Map Document files - .mxd**
- **Map Template files - .mxt**
- **Map Elements**
  - Grids and Graticules
  - Extent Rectangles
- **Printing**
- **Exporting**

# Let's Make This Map

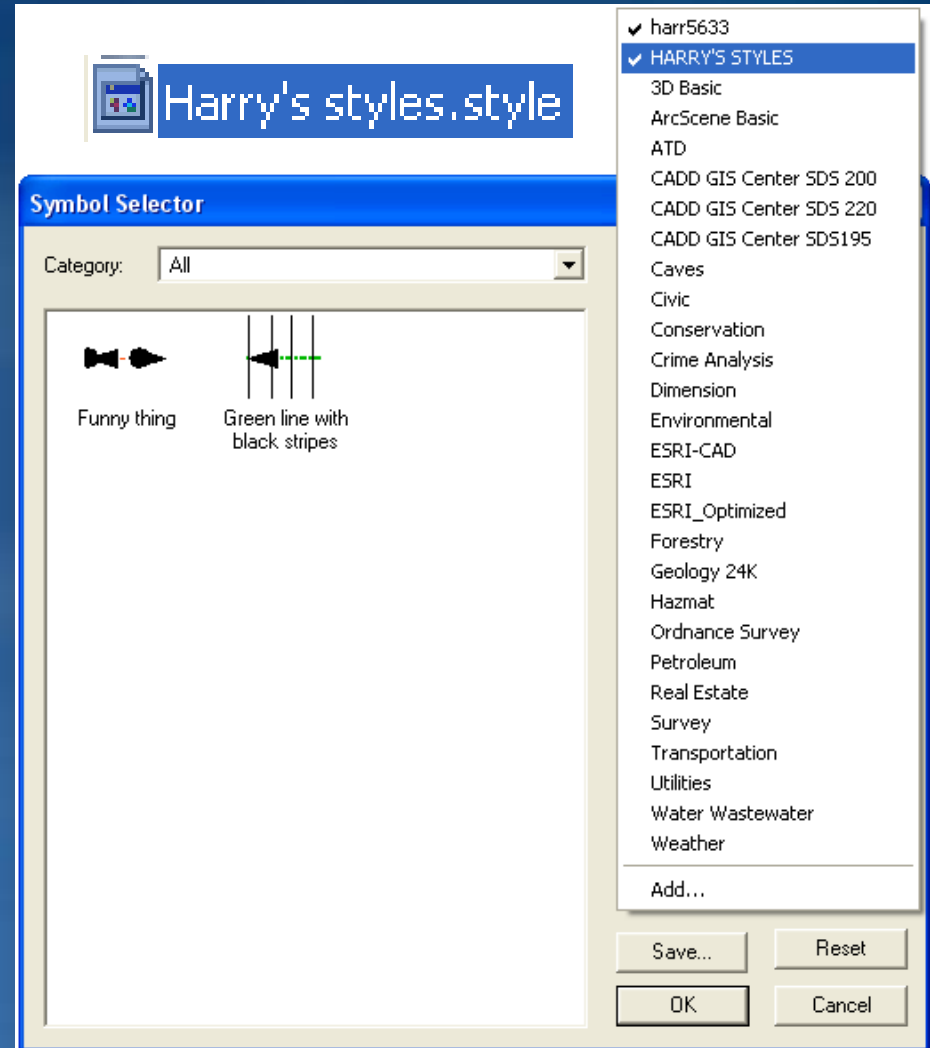


The background of the slide is a blue-tinted aerial photograph of a city grid. The grid lines are clearly visible, and there are some green spaces and buildings scattered throughout. A large, white, bold text overlay is centered on the left side of the image.

# Demonstration

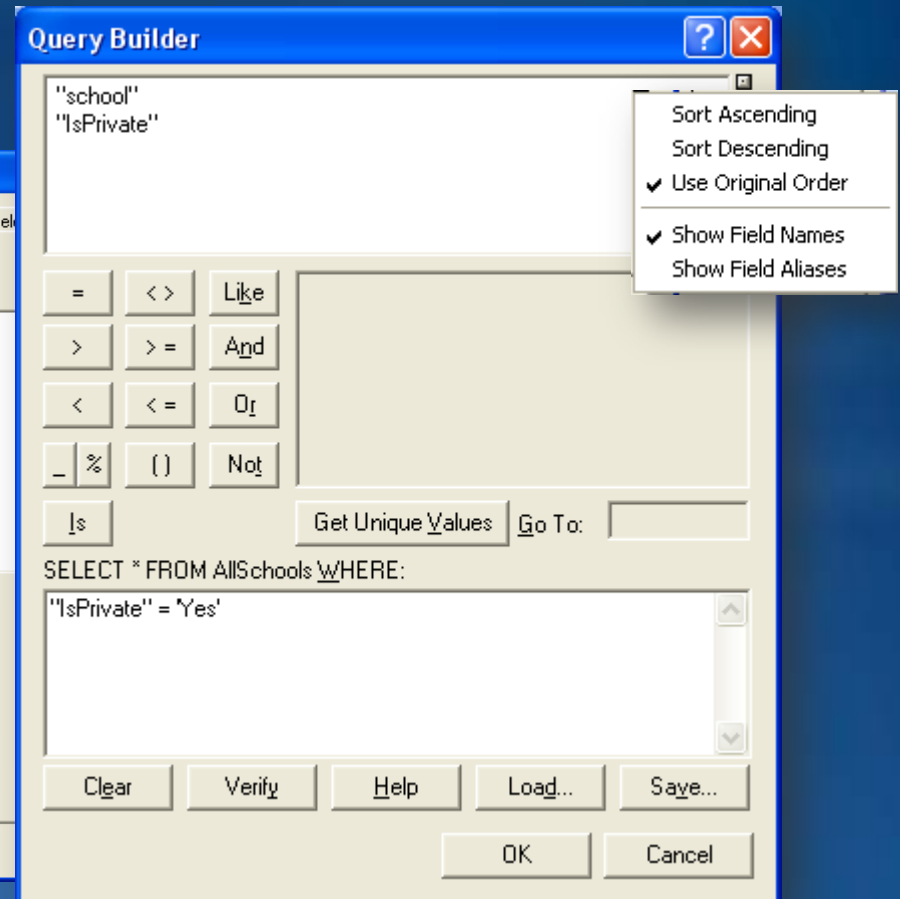
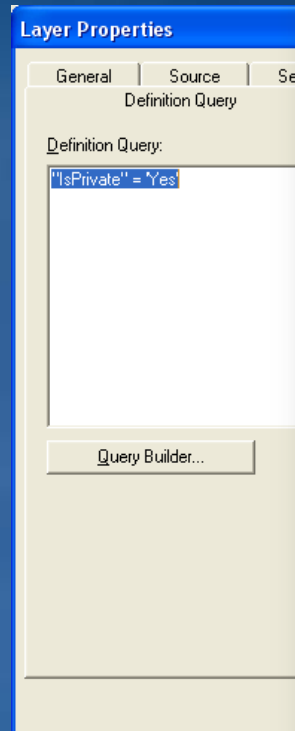
# Style File - .style

- A Style File stores:
  - Map elements (graphics)
  - Symbols (objects)
- Can have multiple symbols and map elements
- Most commonly used ESRI symbols
- IS NOT dependant on Data
- Can be accessed through Tools>Styles>Style Manager



# Definition Queries

- Use Queries to ‘clean-up’ or ‘focus’ your map
- Data shown in the map should support the map theme
- Not necessary to export a sub set of data



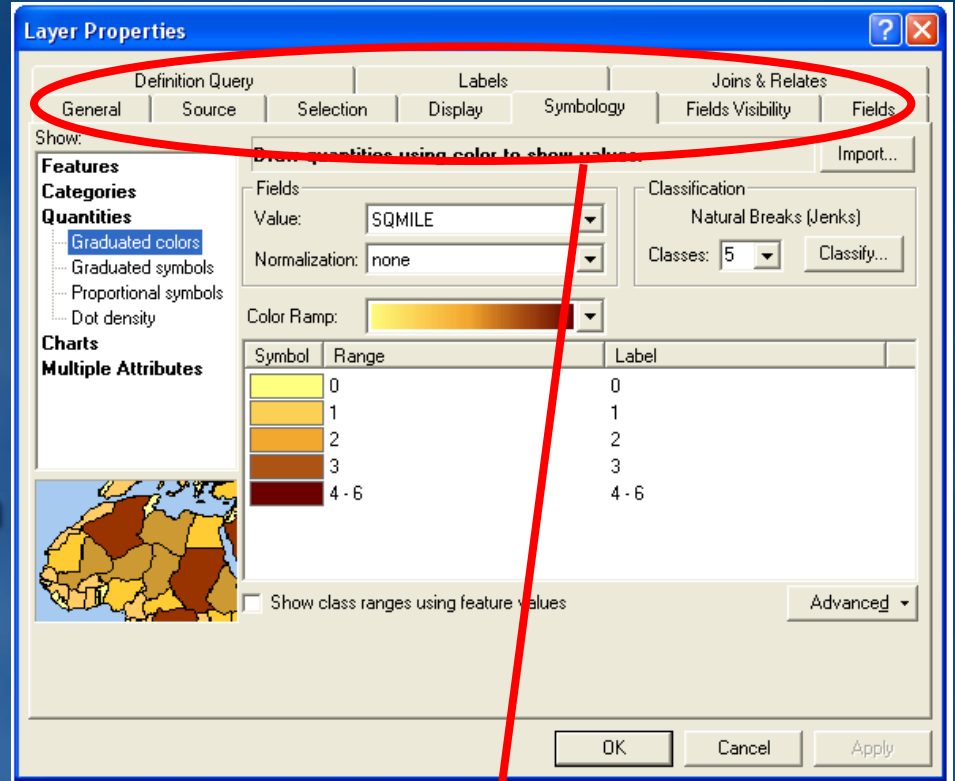
- The query may change based upon scale

The background of the slide is a blue-tinted aerial map of a city grid. The map shows a dense network of streets and buildings. On the right side of the map, there is a prominent blue square marker containing a white letter 'H'. The overall color scheme is a gradient of blue, from a darker shade on the left to a lighter shade on the right.

# Demonstration

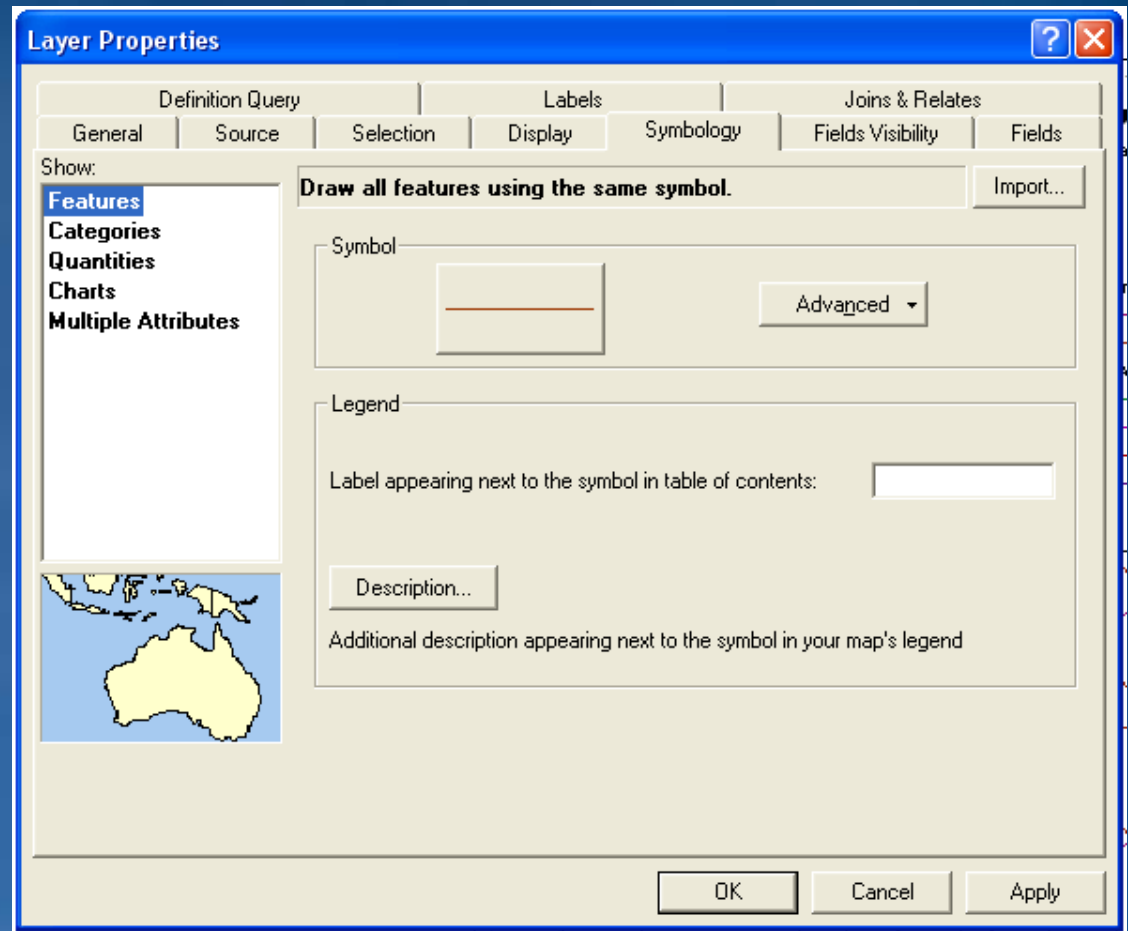
# Layer File - .lyr

- A Layer File stores:
  - Definition queries
  - Symbology
  - Labeling
  - Joins and Relates
  - Transparency
- Can be created for any layer in your TOC
- A layer file is **DEPENDENT** on data
- The data must be stored in the **EXACT** path that the layer file contains



# Layer Symbology

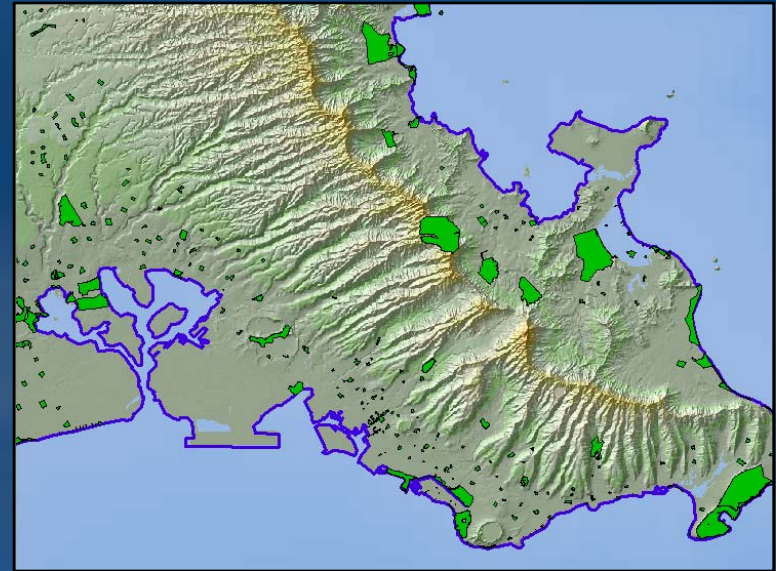
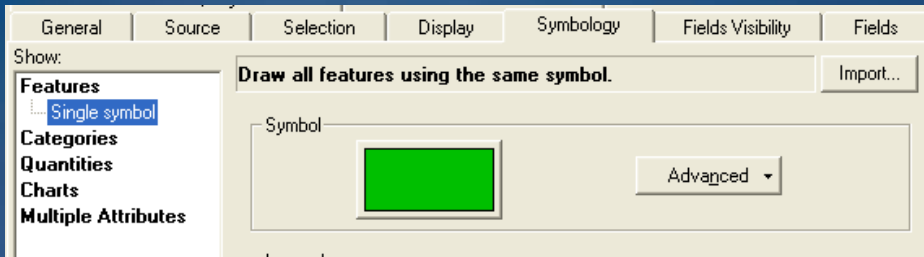
- There are 5 thematic methods to classify a layer
- Features
- Categories
- Quantities
- Charts
- Multiple Attributes



# Displaying Qualitative (text) Values

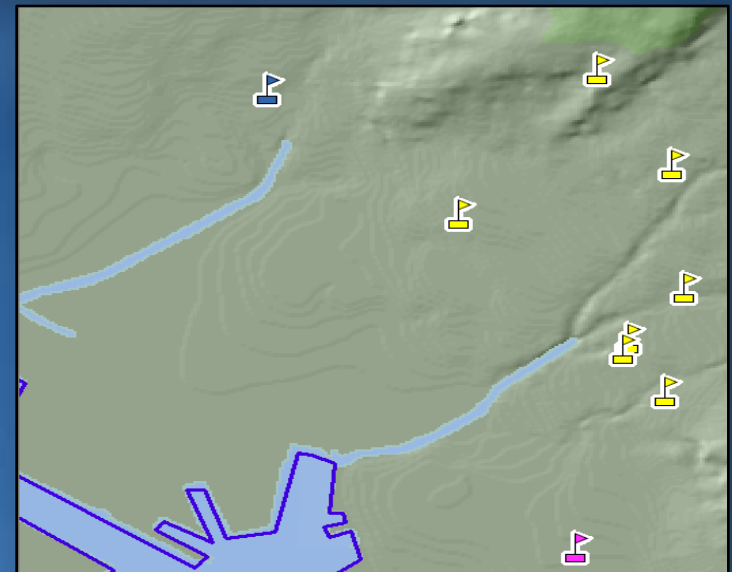
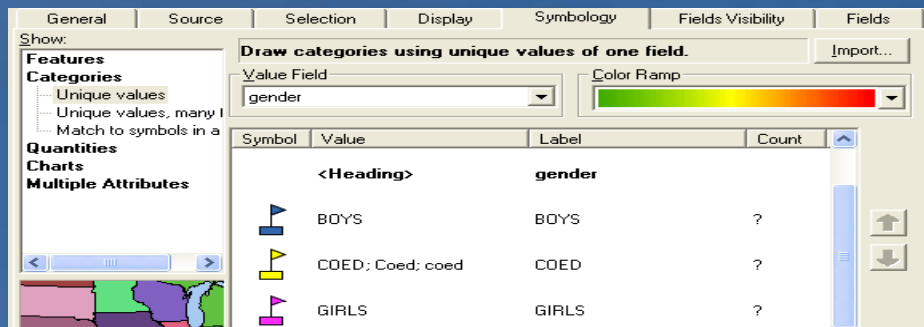
- **Features (ArcMap Default)**

- Draw all features using the same symbol
- Where are features located?



- **Categories**

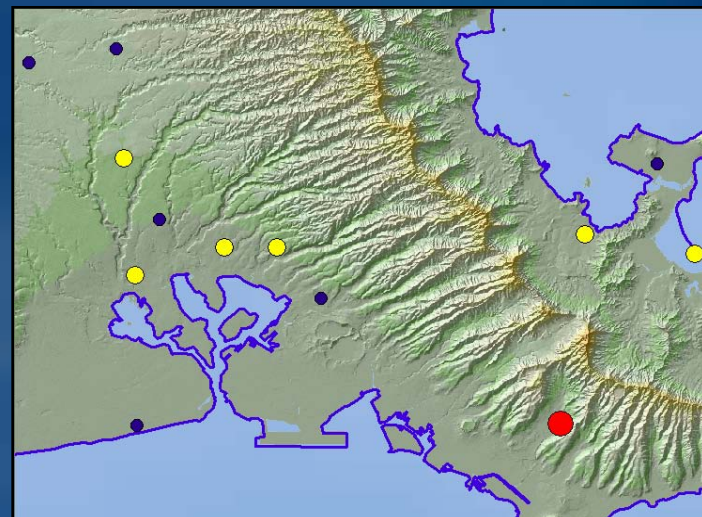
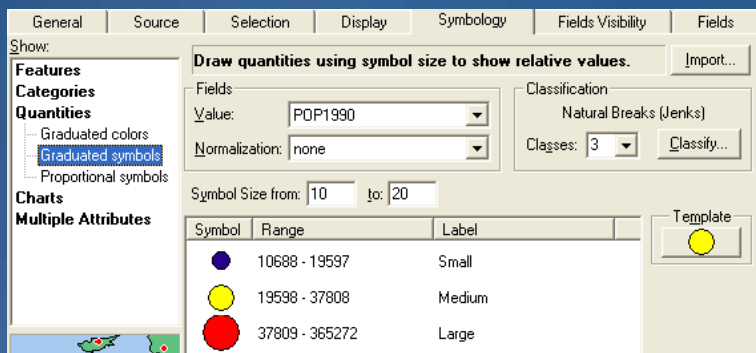
- Draw categories using unique values from a field(s)
- Where are features located and what category or group do they belong to?



# Displaying Quantitative (numeric) Values

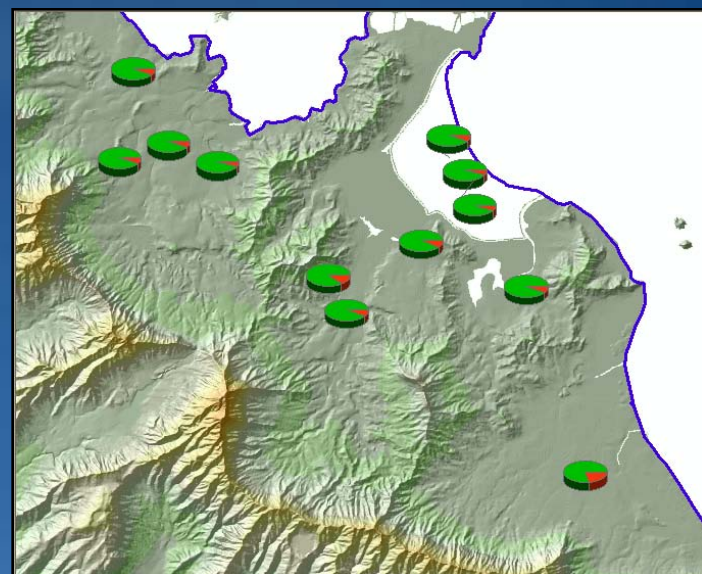
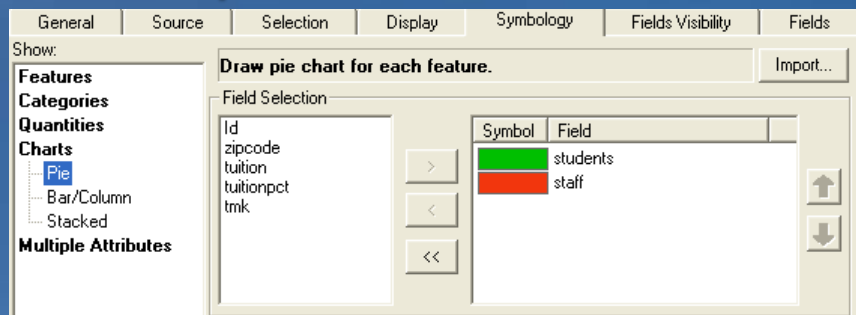
- Quantities

- Draw features based upon counts, amounts, ratios, or ranked values
- How much of something?



- Charts

- Display a number of related numeric attributes for comparison

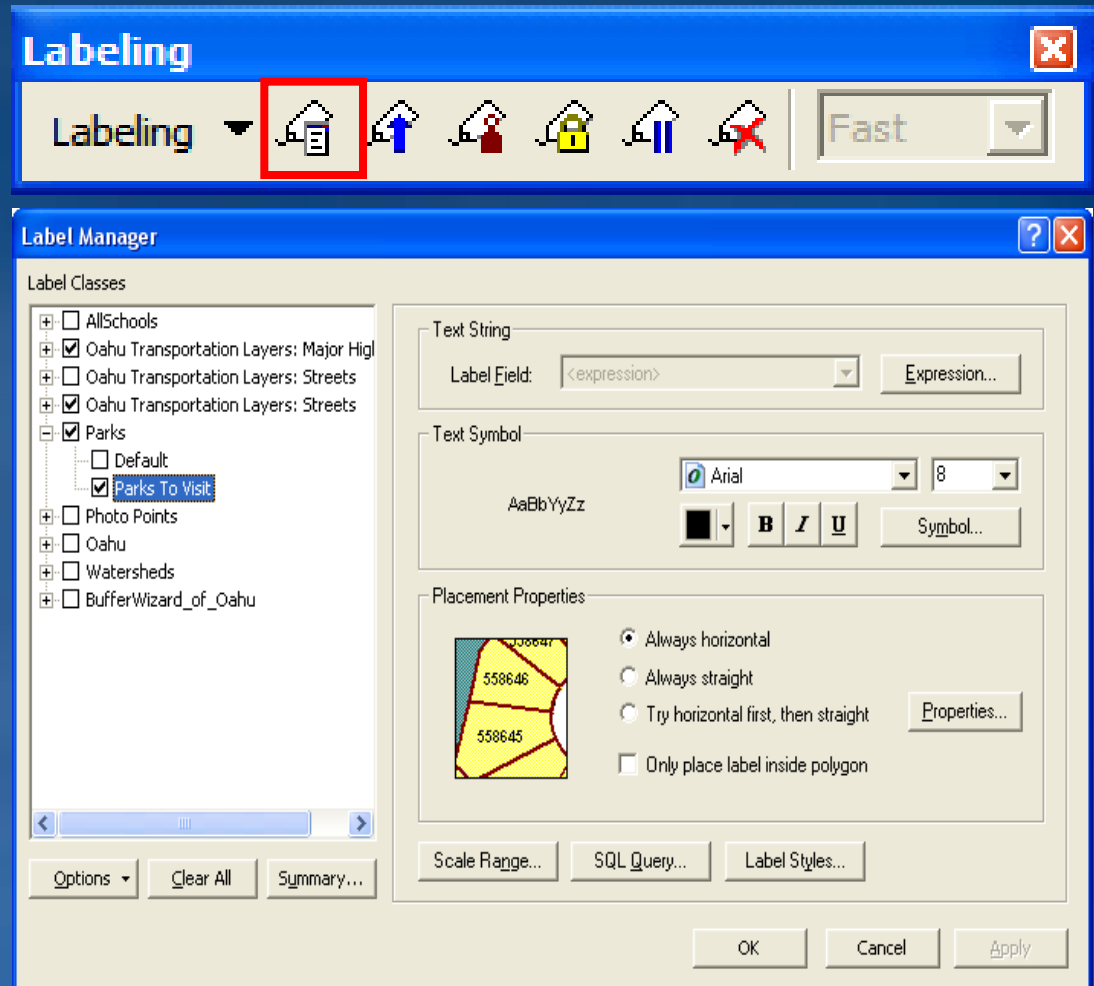


The background of the slide is a blue-tinted aerial map of a city grid. The map shows a dense network of streets and buildings, with a prominent blue 'H' marker on the right side. The overall color scheme is a gradient of blue, from a darker shade on the left to a lighter shade on the right.

# Demonstration

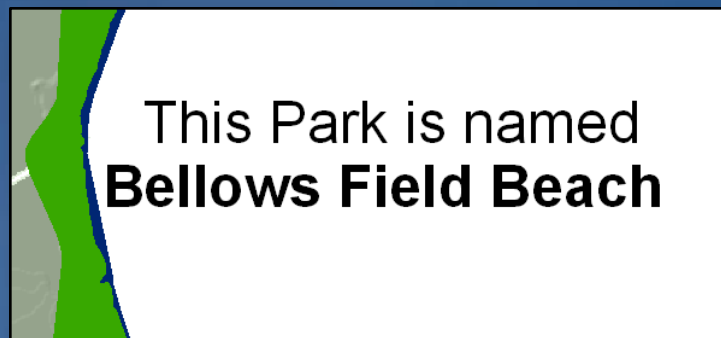
# Label Manager

- Access it from the Label Toolbar
- Same functionality as going to a layers properties>Label
- Pause Labels



# Labeling Features – Label Expressions

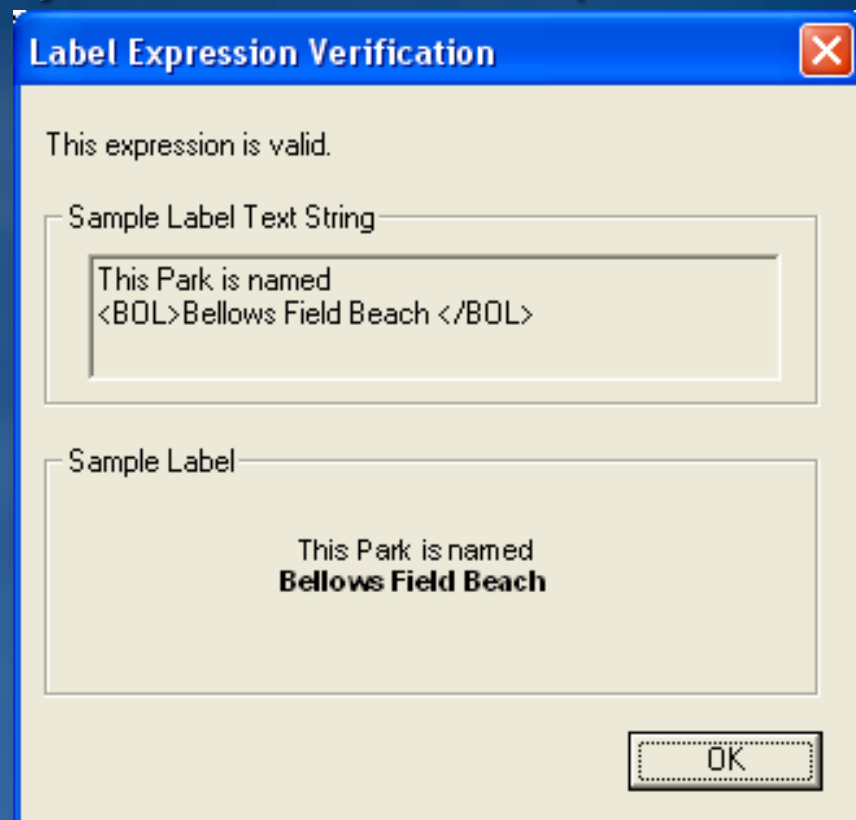
- Use the Help Button! Contains many of the common scripts
- With Label Expressions you can:
  - Add Text and Symbols
  - Concatenate Fields
  - Stack Fields
  - Format Text



- Example:

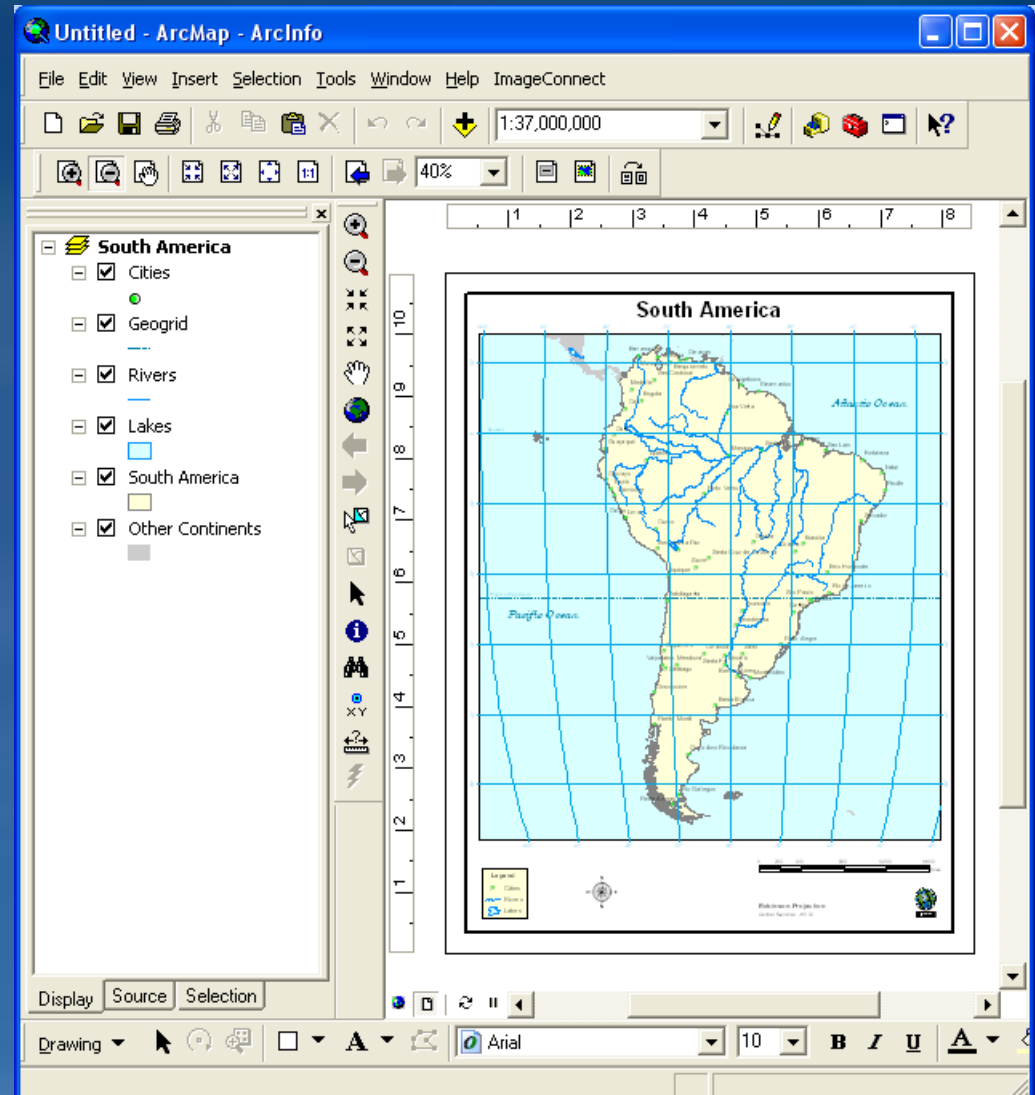
"This Park is named" &vbnewline&

"<BOL>"&(Left( [NAME] , Len( [NAME])-4))&"</BOL>"



# Map Document File - .mxd

- A Map Document stores:
  - Symbology
  - Toolbar Location
  - Custom Buttons
  - Custom Code (triggers)
  - Start up location
  - Map Elements



# Saving a .mxd

- There are 3 menu options to save an .mxd

- The “Save” Button

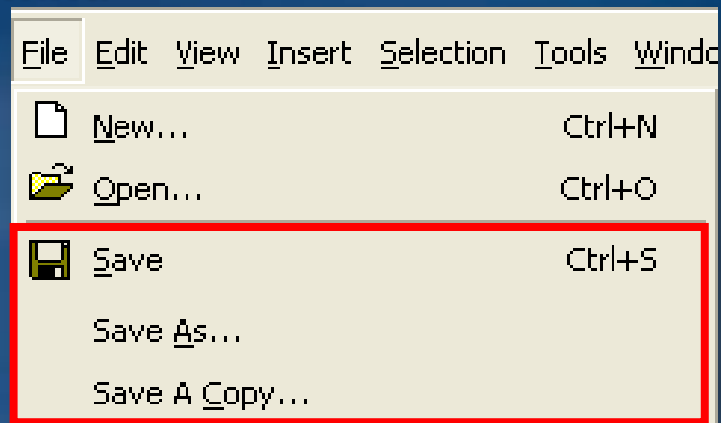
- Saves the current document as an .mxd

- The “Save As” Command

- Saves the current document as an .mxd or .mxt with a different name or file location

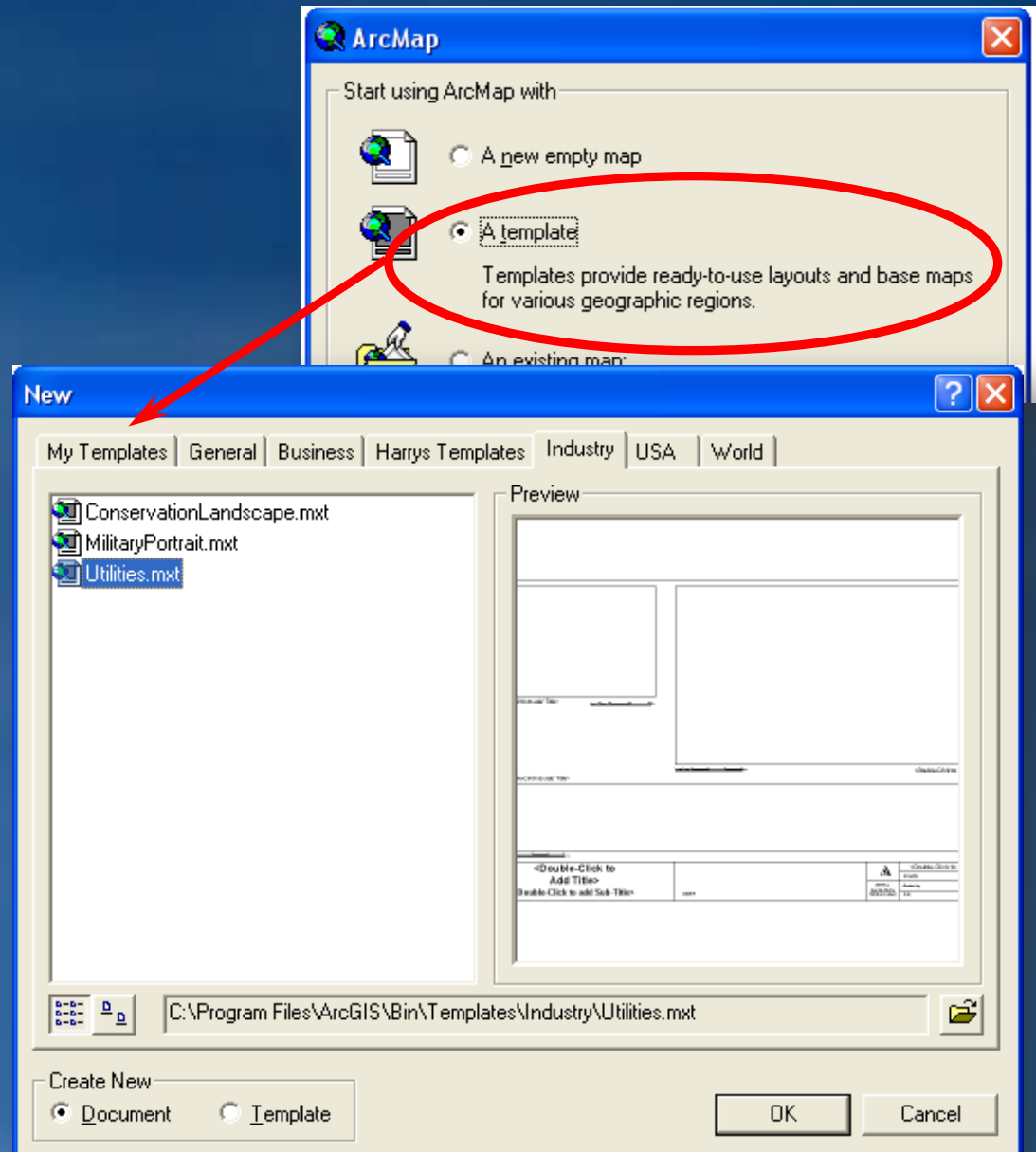
- The “Save A Copy” Command

- Saves the current map document to a previous version of ArcMap or saves a copy of the current document as a .mxd or .mxt



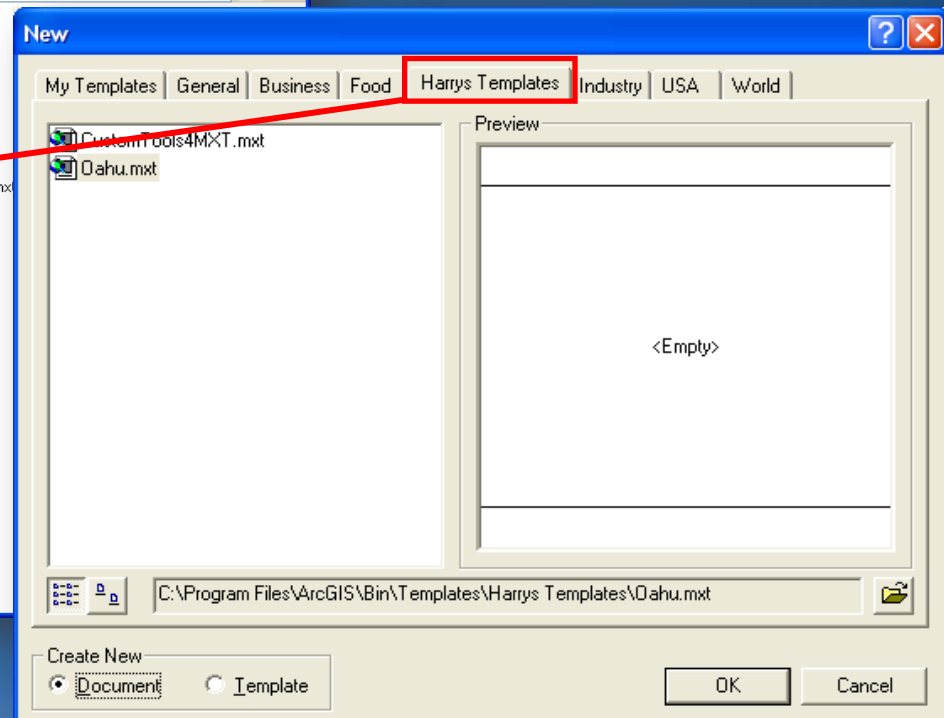
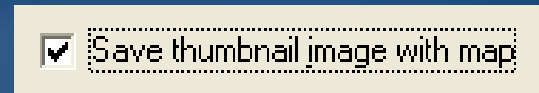
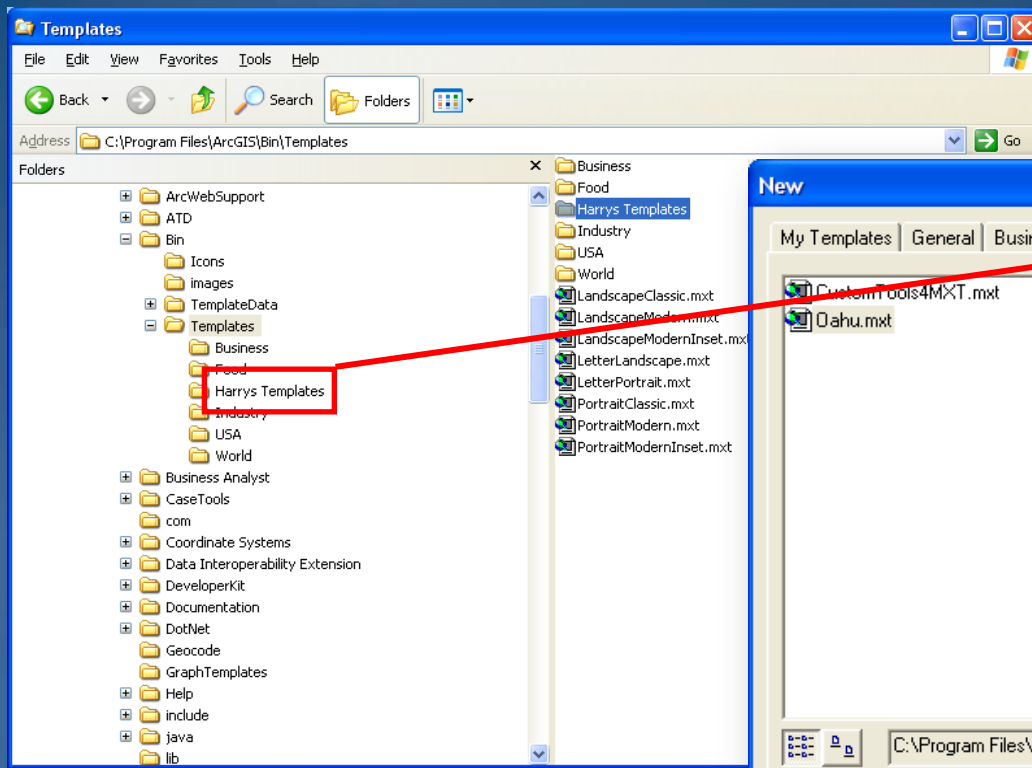
# Map Template File - .mxt

- A Map Template stores:
  - Symbology
  - Toolbar Location
  - Custom Buttons
  - Custom Code (triggers)
  - Start up location
  - Map Elements



# Creating Custom Template Tabs

- Create new folder in:  
    <ArcGISDirectory>\Bin\Template
- To preview an .mxt save it with  
    a thumbnail  
    File>Document Properties



The background of the slide is a blue-tinted aerial map of a city grid. The map shows a dense network of streets and buildings. On the right side of the map, there is a prominent blue square marker containing a white letter 'H'. The overall color scheme is a gradient of blue, from a darker shade on the left to a lighter shade on the right.

# Demonstration

# Layout and Data View

- **Layout view shows the virtual page upon which map content and map elements are placed**
- **Data view is used for exploring, displaying, querying, editing, and analyzing spatial data**

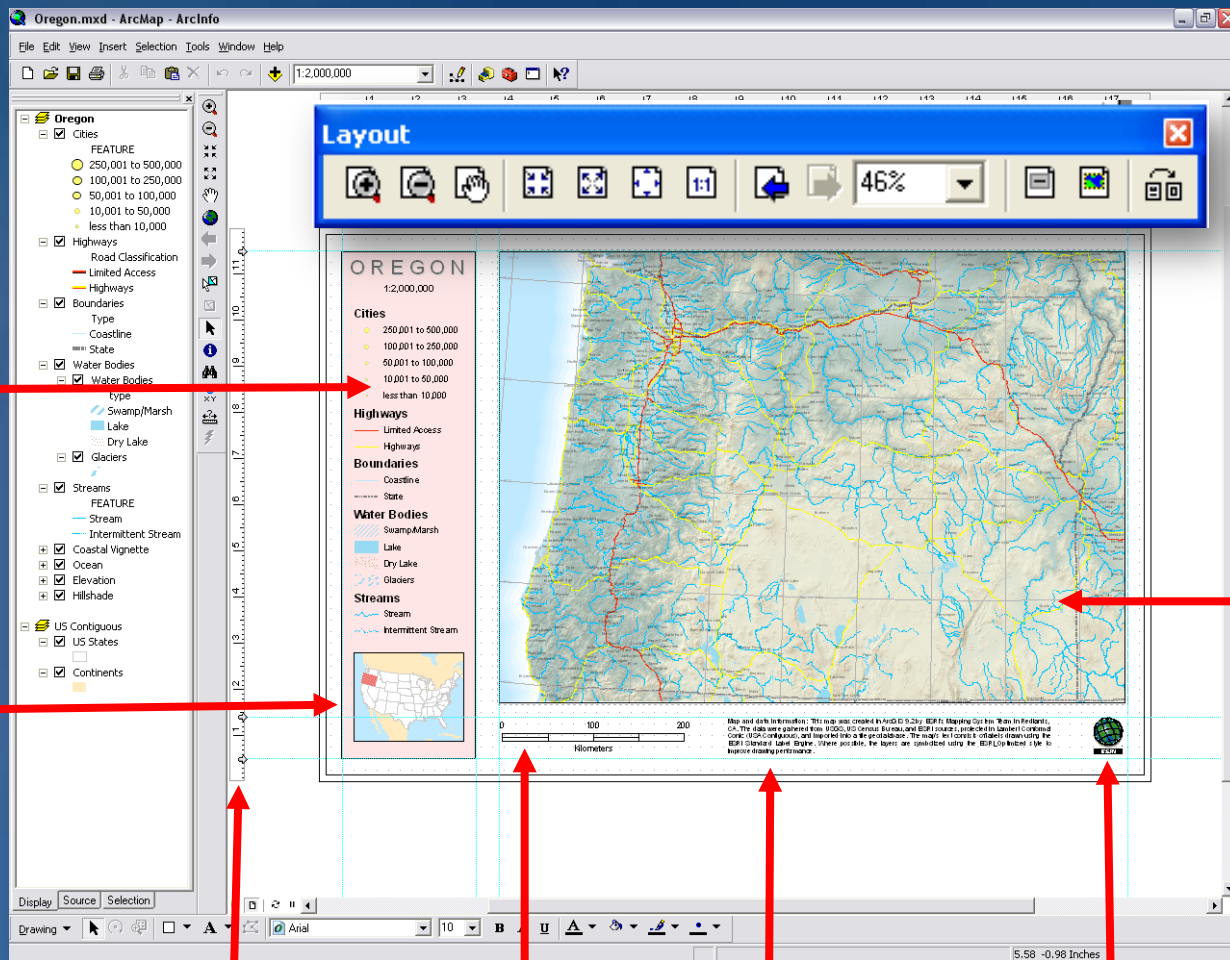
# Layout View (Virtual Page)

Shows all data frames and map elements

Legends

Data Frames

Graticules, grids, and North arrows



Rulers

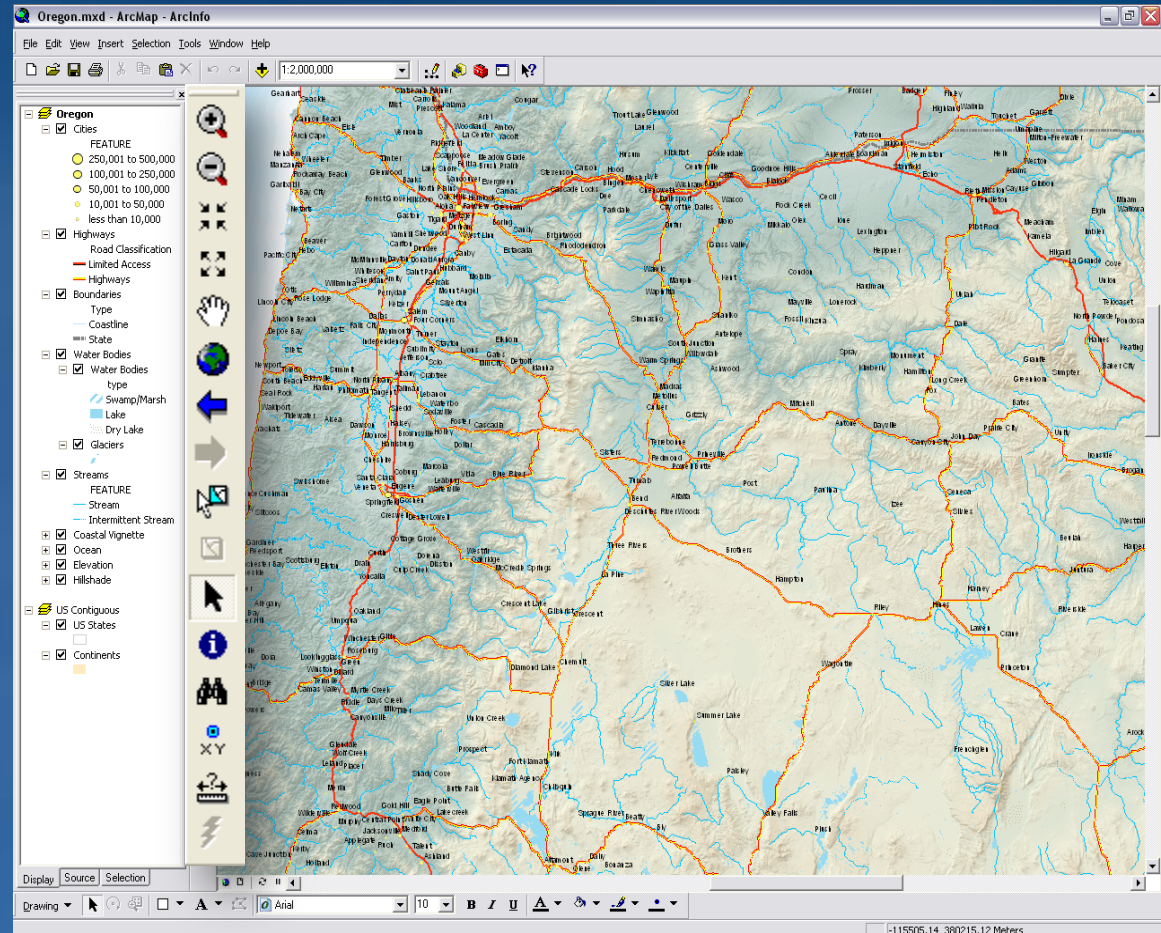
Scale bar

Text

Pictures and graphics

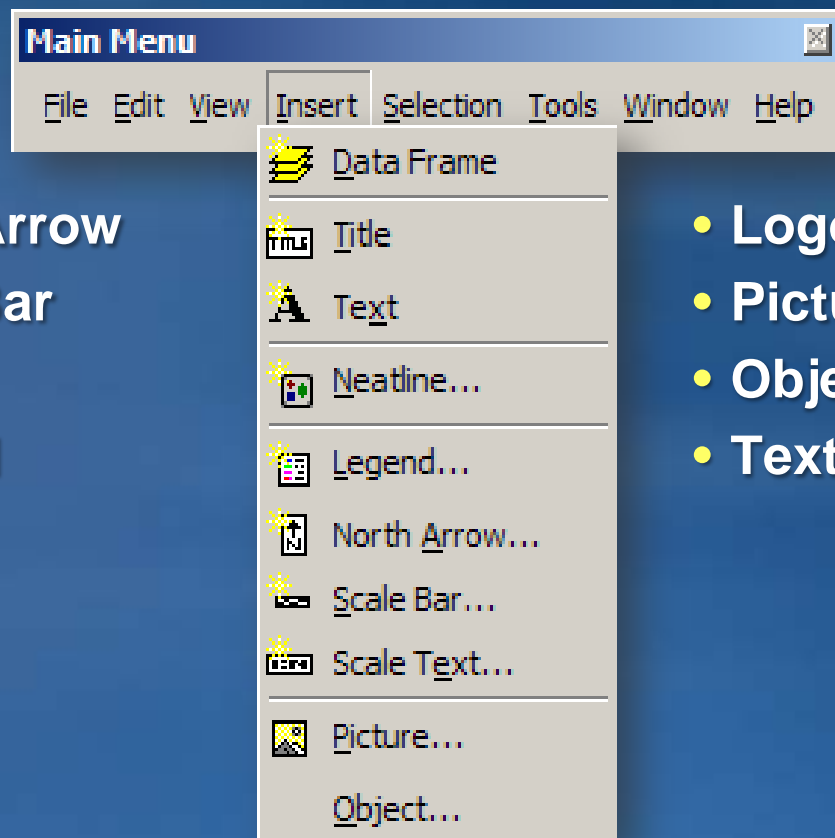
# Data View (Data Manipulation)

- Shows only one data frame
- Analysis
- Editing
- Annotation
- Reports



# Map Elements

- Map elements are added in Layout View

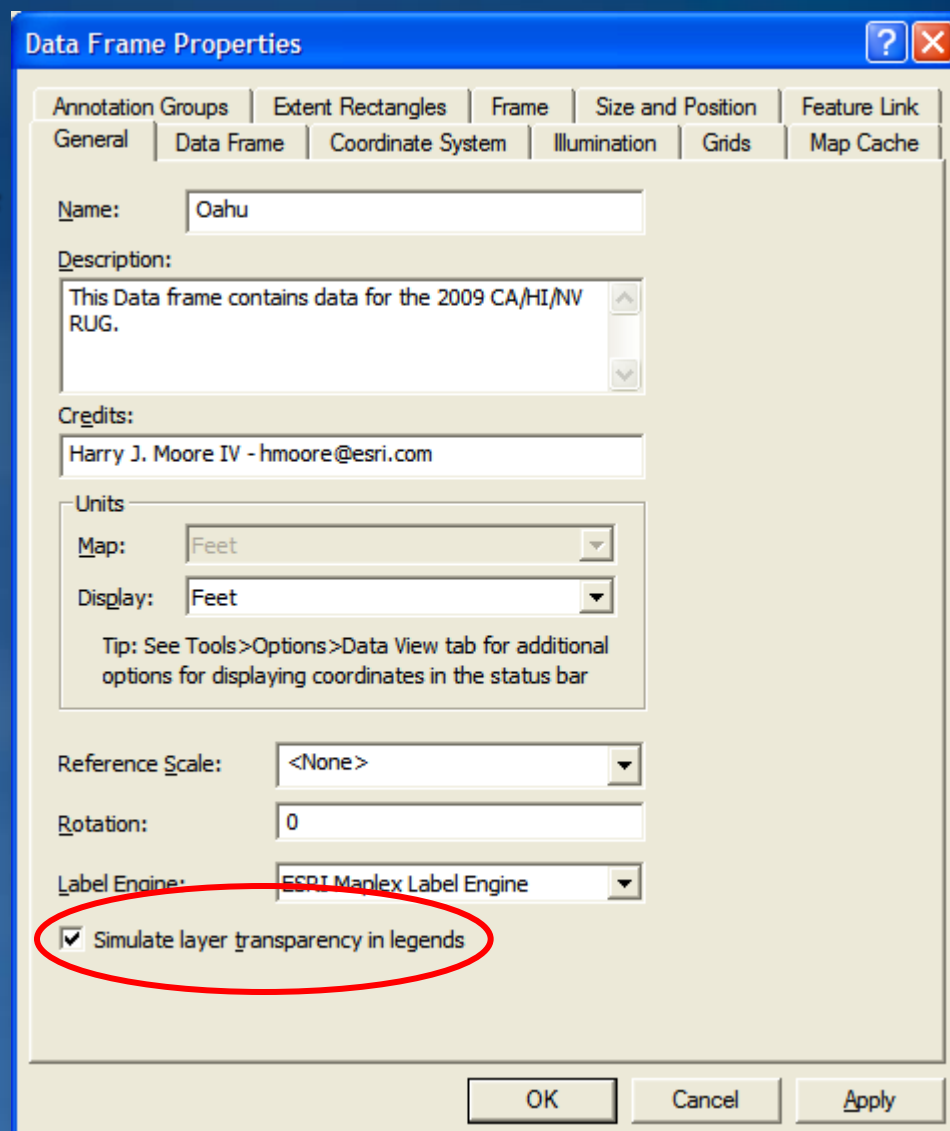
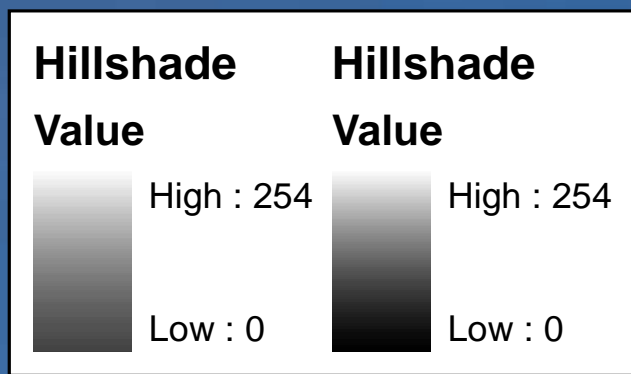


- North Arrow
- Scale Bar
- Title
- Legend

- Logos
- Pictures
- Objects
- Text Box

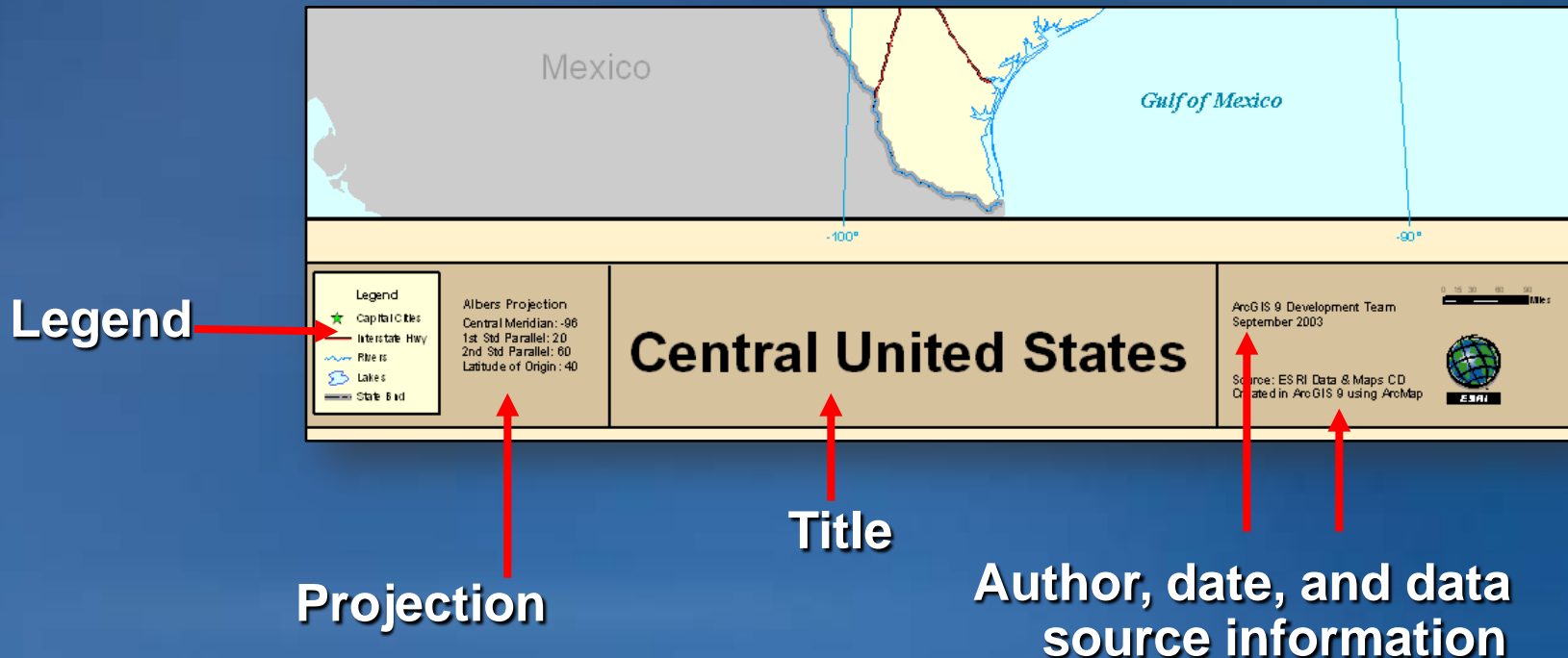
# Legend Transparency

- Located on the General tab of Data Frame Properties
- Checked on in 9.3 by default
- The more transparent the layer the lighter the color



# Titles and Text Elements

- Text categories:
  - Analytical: charts, tables, graphs
  - Descriptive: feature labels
  - Metadata: projection, author, date
  - Positional: grids, graticules, scale text

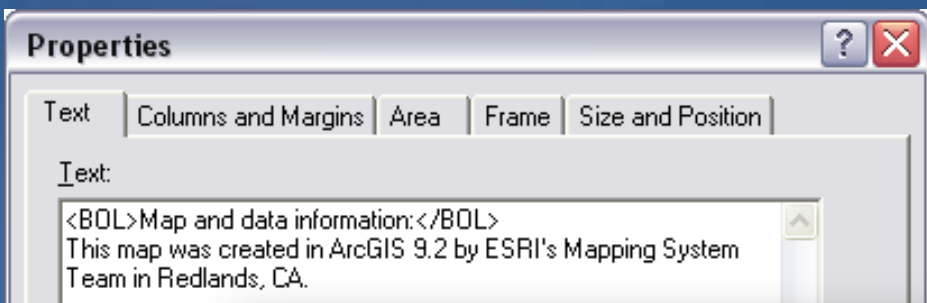


# Titles and Text Elements

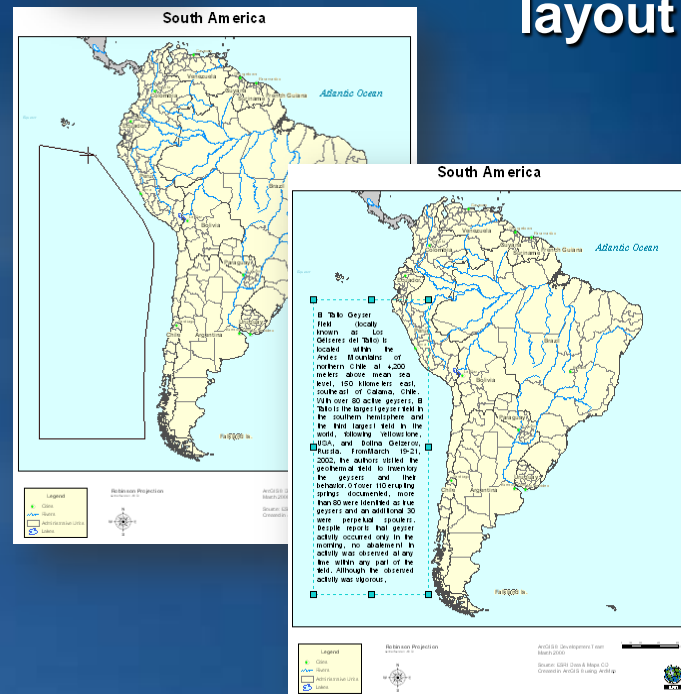
- Wrap text into a shape
- Create text in columns
- Format text with XML-based tags

## Example:

Use the <BOL> xml tag to bold text



- Use the Draw toolbar to add text to your layout

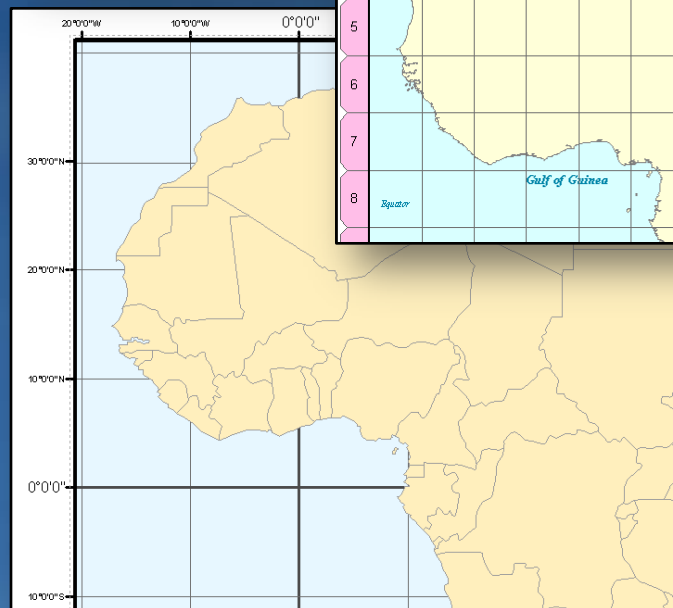
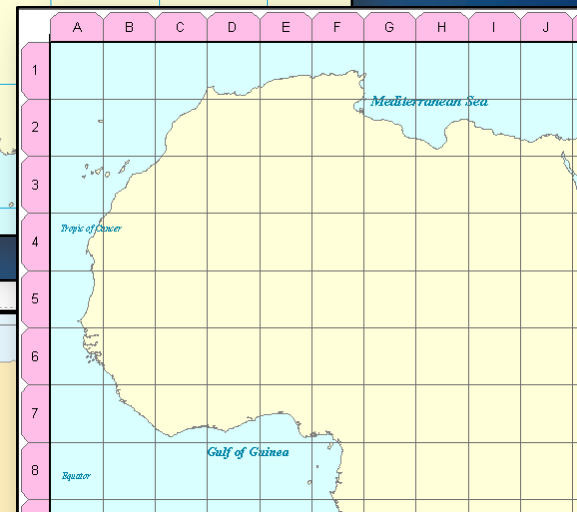
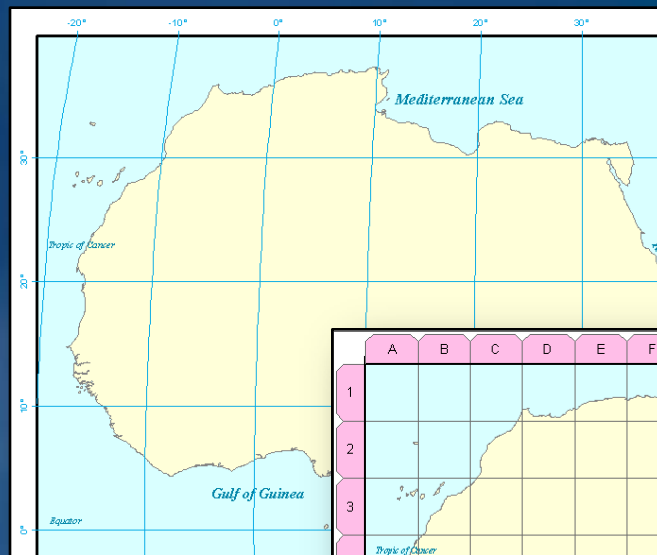


- Draw a graphic shape with the Paragraph Text tool and your text will wrap with the shape

# Grids and Graticules

Three options:

- **Graticules** – To show Lat and Long
- **Reference Grid (Index Grid)** - To divide the map into a specified number of rows or columns
- **Measured Grid** – To show UTM and State Plane
- Convert grid to graphic to control draw order of the Grid or Graticule

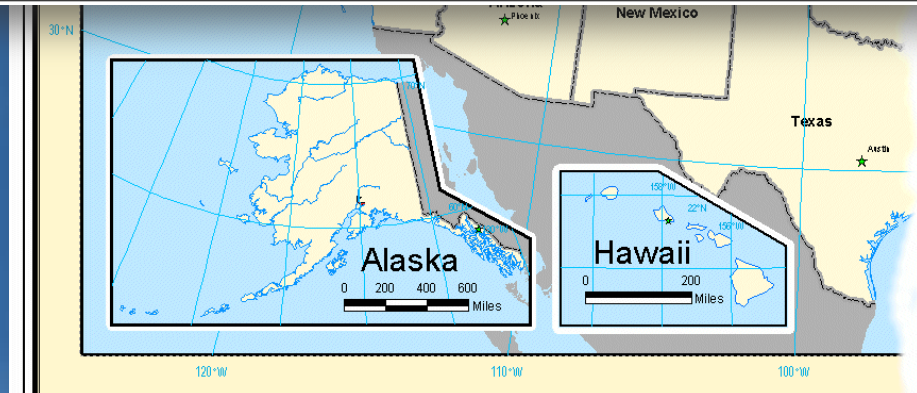


# Extent Rectangles and Data Frames

- You can have multiple extent rectangles



- Clipping the data frame does not alter the actual data or the data frame.

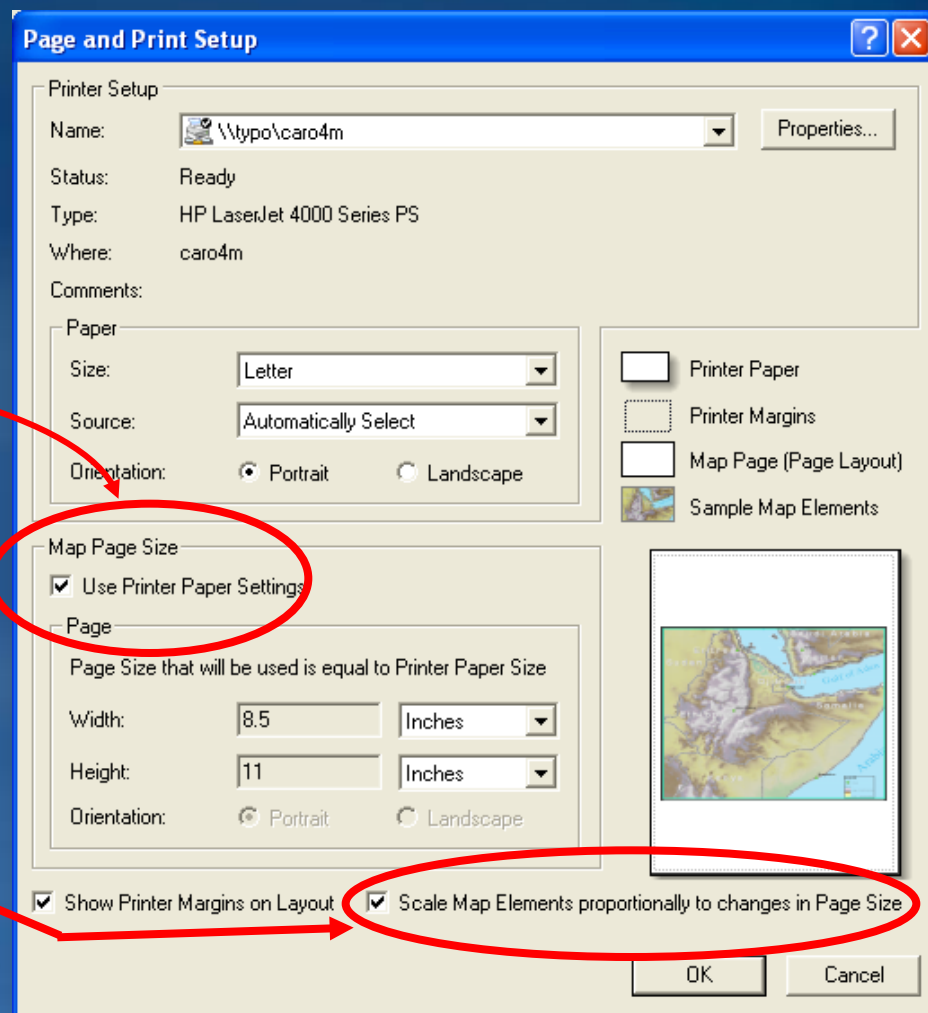


The background of the slide is a blue-tinted aerial map of a city. The map shows a dense grid of streets and buildings. A river or canal winds through the city from the top right towards the bottom right. A small blue square with a white letter 'H' is located on the right side of the map, near the river. The overall color scheme is a gradient of blue, from a darker shade on the left to a lighter shade on the right.

# Demonstration

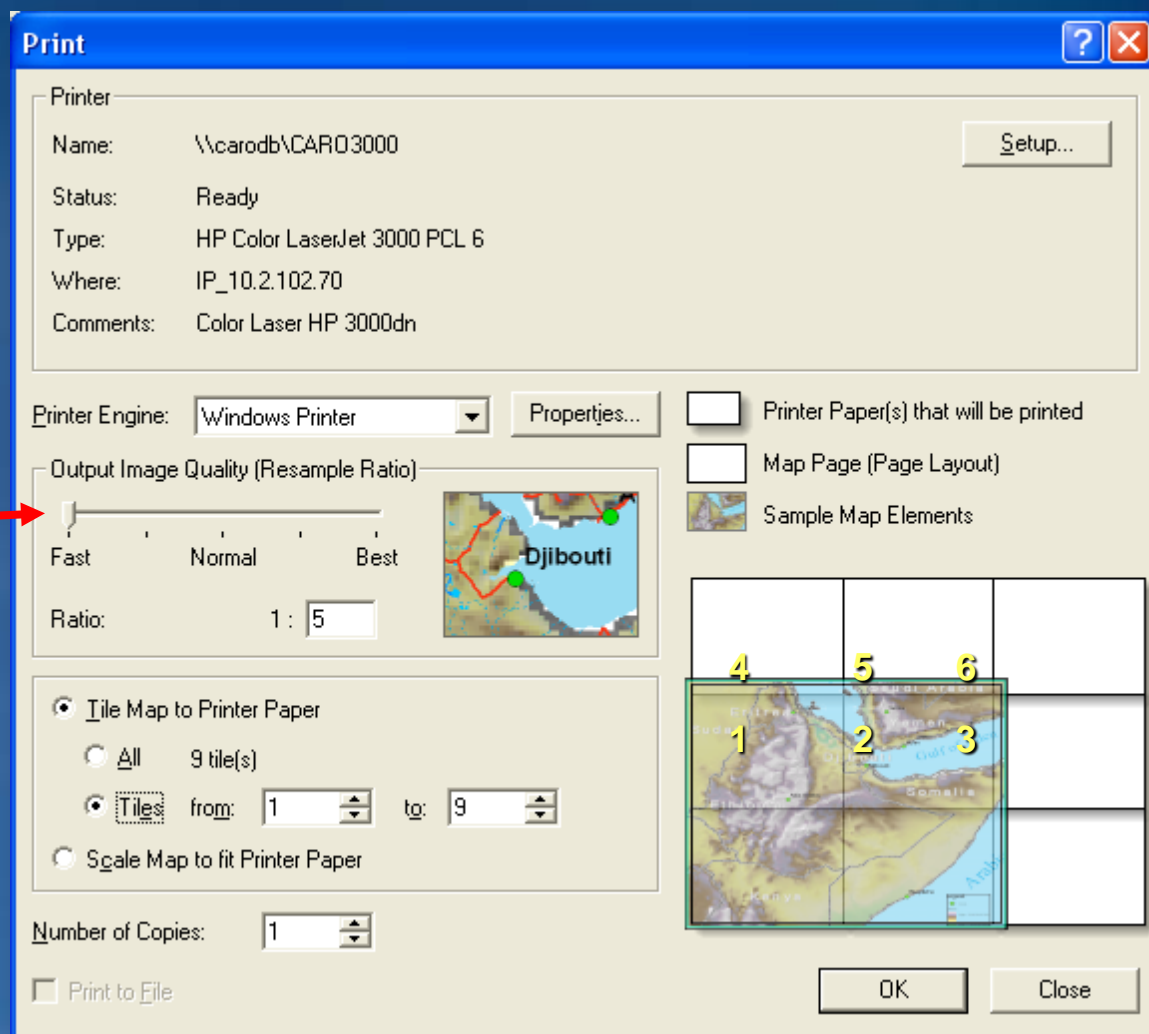
# Page and Print Setup

- Use Printer Page settings to prevent “clipping” of map or to match the printer page to the map page
- Use Scale Map Elements to automatically scale map elements when changing the page sizes
- Set your page and printing set up before you begin creating your map



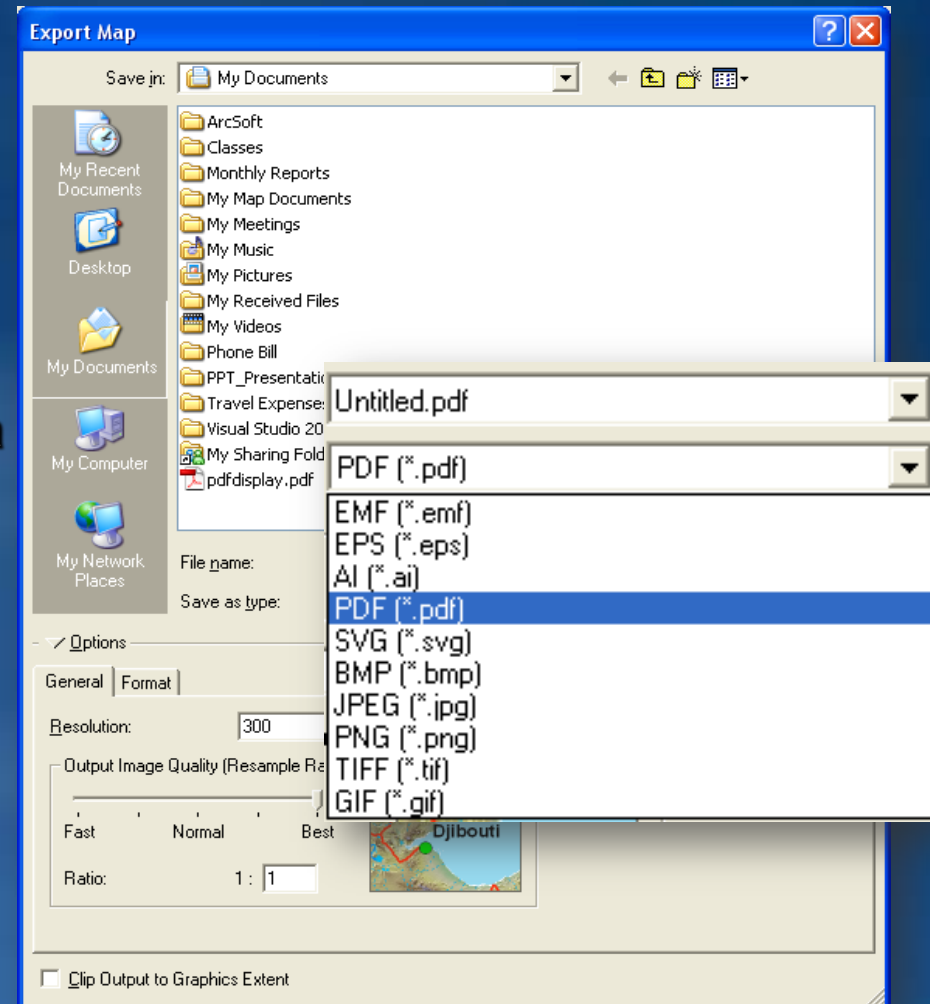
# Printing

- **Printing Engine**
  - Windows Printer is best choice for quality and accuracy
- **Output Image Quality is used to resample Raster data**
- **Page Tiling**
  - Enabled when Use Printer Paper is unchecked and the map size is larger than the page size



# Exporting

- CMYK is used to print maps
- RGB is used to view maps on a monitor
- Use embedded fonts when exporting to a PDF
- For web use:
  - JPEG, GIF, PNG, SVG
- For printing use:
  - PDF, EPS, AI, EMF



- Eliminate the white margin around your image by turning on the **Clip Output To Graphics Extent** option

# Conclusion

- **ArcMap has tools to create organized and visually pleasing maps**
  - Map elements
  - Label Manager
- **ArcMap tools help streamline workflow and prevent redundant work**
  - .style files
  - .lyr files
  - .mxt files

# Resources

- **Online ArcGIS 9.3 Desktop Help**  
<http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/index.cfm?TopicName=welcome>
  - Search for “Page Layout and Map Composition” and “An Overview of Mapping and Visualization”
- <http://mappingcenter.esri.com/>
- **Virtual Campus Training Seminars**  
<http://training.esri.com/gateway/index.cfm>
  - Making Better Map Layouts with ArcGIS \*FREE\*
  - Cartographic Design Using ArcGIS 9
  - The 15-Minute Map: Creating a Basic Map in ArcMap
- **Instructor-Led Classes**
  - Introduction to ArcGIS I
  - Introduction to ArcGIS II