Smart GIS Software

Developed by Smart GIS team

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1) Map editor, 2) Surface analysis, 3) GPS and Mobile Chat Tracking,

4) Downloading Google map,

5) Convert GIS shape files to HTML Web GIS and Mobile GIS GPS app.

Smart GIS GPS software can Convert any Desktop Shape files or Geographic Rectified Images to interactive searchable HTML Web GIS & Mobile GPS App.

http://freesmartgis.blogspot.com/

https://www.youtube.com/user/ShayalSmartgis

https://www.facebook.com/smartgis

https://www.linkedin.com/in/gisgis

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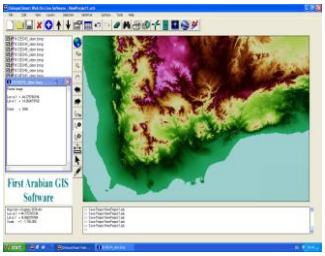
2002 - 2020



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This Software is Independent of any Commercial Software Package, or Code Library.

This Software is built by Smart GIS team and is not supported by any Organization.

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1) Keywords

GIS, Map, Communications, Database, Internet, Web, MIS, GPS, MIS GIS

2) Abstract

Smart GIS for Desktop© software is completely developed by Egyptian developer (Mohamed Elshayal) and, it is independent of any commercial software package, and it has been registered in 2005 in the Office of intellectual property rights protection - (ITIDA), and it has been used in several World Bank projects in Yemen and Egypt.

Smart GIS for Web & Mobile© software is one of the best GIS software's which can convert desktop (AutoCAD Maps ,and Raster Maps ,and Excel points Maps ,and GPS points Maps ,and Total Station Maps ,and GIS Shape file Maps) into Web GIS & Mobile GIS GPS applications, and it has been registered in 2015 in the Office of intellectual property rights protection - (ITIDA),and it has been used in several World Bank projects in Yemen and Egypt.

3) Introduction

- A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a desktop computer program for storing, retrieving, analyzing, and displaying cartographic data.
- Desktop GIS Software programming is impacted by various sciences, which are integral to the GIS programming such as geographic, graphic, database, operating research, software engineering, software programming and code enhancement.
- A Web & Mobile GIS GPS Application is an application which can be used in all devices and all operating systems for viewing, tracking, analyzing, and data collections.
- Web & Mobile GIS GPS Application developing is impacted by various sciences such as communication, Web Application developing, and Mobile Application developing.

4) Objectives

Developing a GIS, GPS, Database, Map editor and Web and Mobile software with the following features

- Independent of any commercial software package, or code library.
- With no support of any governmental Organization.
- Divided into separate modules (up to 60 main modules), and all of these modules can be easily upgraded to be used in building Internet Web or Mobile GIS GPS application.
- Free for noncommercial use.

5) Methodology

Smart GIS Software development process model is "water fall model" or software life cycle. The fundamental development activities of Smart GIS software are divided among the following stages:-

A) Requirements analysis and definition stage

- Reading, writing, modifying shape files, and data base files.
- Search and query attribute data base tables and spatial data and Transfer data according to its spatial location.
- Select features from attribute data tables, and drawings
- Finding the shortest path between 2 points in any poly line network
- Tracking and saving the GPS route.
- Converting between Lon.& Lat. and 23 projection coordinates system such as (Airy , Australian National , Bessel 1841 , Bessel 1841(Namibia) , Clarke 1866 , Clarke 1880 , Everest , Fischer 1960 ,Fischer 1968 , Fischer 1968 , Fischer 1968 , Fischer 1968 , Hough, International , Krassovsky , Modified Airy , Modified Everest ,Modified Fischer 1960 , South American 1969 , WGS 60 , WGS66 , WGS-72 , WGS-84)
- Download satellite Images from Google, and download ASTER and SRTM Digital Elevation Module (DEM).
- Strong Edit features and vertexes tools, with snap, rotate, scale, divide, and combine, undo, and redo functions i. Strong Edit Tables tools, with copy, cut, past, clear, fill past, fill series, undo, redo, sort rows, select, and delete functions
- Control the layer appearance such as view color, selection color, editing color, label, networking settings; modify database field date structure, and thematic field colors.
- Open and rectify (geo-reference) most of the raster images such as bitmap, jpeg, gif, tiff, png files
- Convert shape file to web and Mobile GIS Applications

B) Software design stage

9 main menus, 30 toolbar buttons, and more than 60 main forms have been designed to reflect the above-mentioned requirements and to give the user the full control of the software and its functions. Each menu, and form are designed to work with one requirement or function according to the integration and coherence of the functions.

C) Software implementation and testing stage

More than 60 main modules contain all formulas and calculations. Each module are written individually and tested by itself. Each module is designed to work with one requirement or function, according to the integration and coherence of the functions.

D) Software integration stage

Combining the above-mentioned modules, menus, toolbar buttons, and forms in one complete system, which achieves the above mentioned system requirements.

E) Operation and maintenances stage

The system has been used in several international projects as assistance GIS software in parallel with other international well known GIS software.

The System is offered as free noncommercial use for more than 100,000 users to install it and put it into practical use. Many errors have been discovered and corrected.

6) Discussion

A) Q. What is a Geographic Information System?

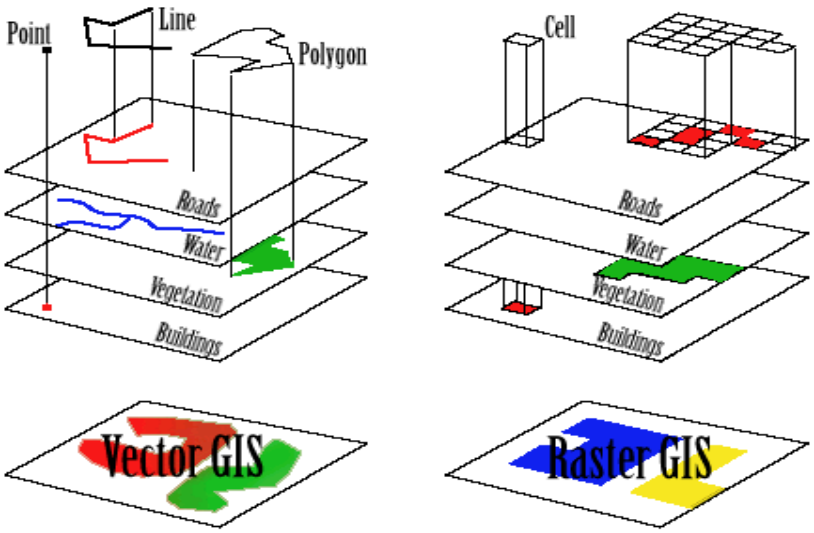
A. Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer program for storing, retrieving, analyzing, and displaying cartographic data.

Vector Spatial Location Data = X, Y, Z

Attribute Data Base = Data information tables

B) The Difference between Raster and Vector Maps

Maps in Geographic Information Systems are represented thematically. A standard topographic map will show roads, rivers, contour elevations, vegetation, human settlement patterns and other features on a single map sheet. In a GIS these features are categorized separately and stored in different map themes or overlays. For example, roads will be stored in a separate overlay. Likewise, rivers and streams will each be stored as a separate theme. This way of organizing data in the GIS makes maps much more flexible to use since these themes can be combined in any manner that is useful. The following illustration shows conceptually how maps are stored as themes in a GIS.



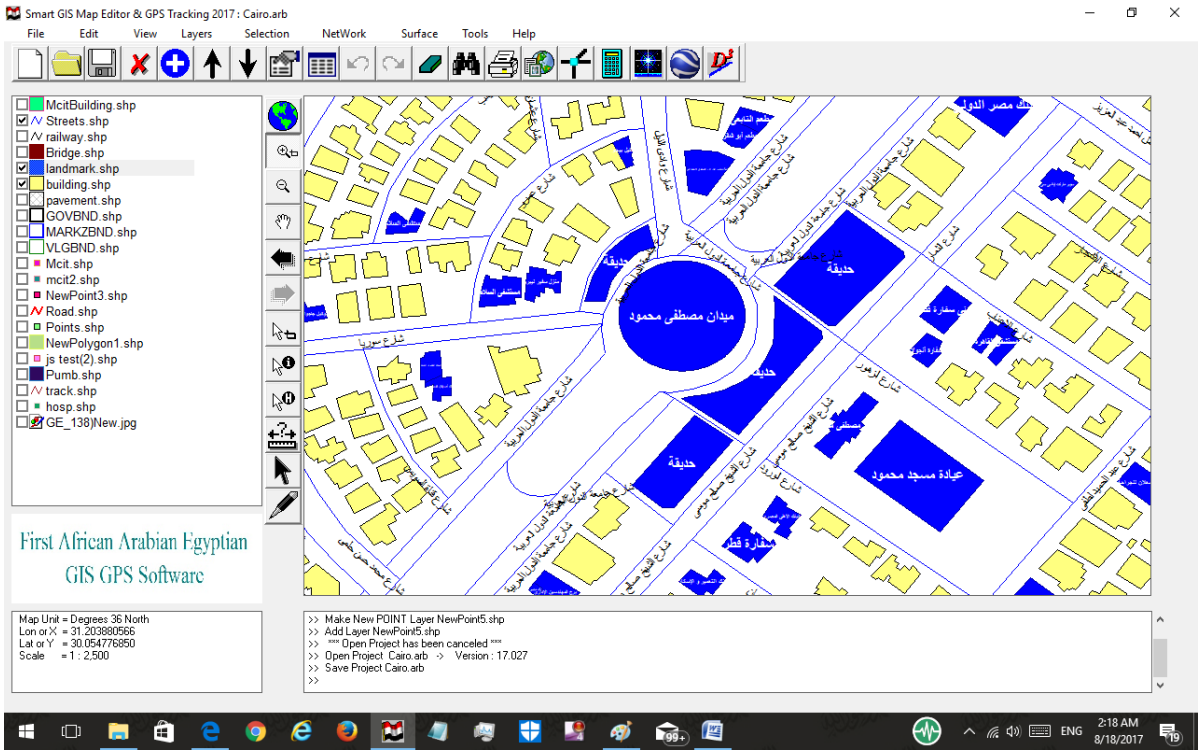
Each different theme is stored on a separate overlay. The overlays on the left represent a vector based GIS, where the information is stored as a series of points, lines and polygons. The overlays on the right represent a raster based GIS, where the information is stored as a series of discrete units called cells.

C) The Relation between Vector Spatial Location and Attribute Data Base

- Each Spatial Layer is consist of many Spatial features
- Each Spatial Feature consist of many vertexes (x, y, z)
- Each Spatial Layer is related to one Attribute Data Base Table
- Each Spatial Feature is related to one Attribute Data Base Record
- Each Record consist of many fields (up to 255)

D) GIS Shape File types 2D & 3D (Point – Polyline – Polygon)

- Shp file contain spatial Location data of each feature Which are:-
    - Type 2D & 3D (Point – Polyline – Polygon)
    - Number of Parts
    - Number of Vertexes
    - X,Y, and Z of each vertex
- Dbf file contain Attribute Data
    - Each Attribute Data table consist of many records
    - Each record consist of many fields (up to 255)
- Shx file is a relation file between the Shp file and Dbf fie
- Point Layer consist of one vertex per Feature(x, y, z)
- Polyline Layer consist of many vertexes per Feature
- Polygon Layer consist of many vertexes per Feature and closed



7) Coordinates Systems Functions

A) Lon and Lat Geographic Coordinate System

The geographic latitude (abbreviation: Lat., or phi) of a point on the Earth's surface is the angle between the equatorial plane and a line that passes through that point

The North Pole is 90° N; the South Pole is 90° S. The 0° parallel of latitude is designated the equator, the fundamental plane of all geographic coordinate systems. The equator divides the globe into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

The Longitude (abbreviation: Long., or lambda) of a point on the Earth's surface is the angle east or west from a reference meridian to another meridian that passes through that point.

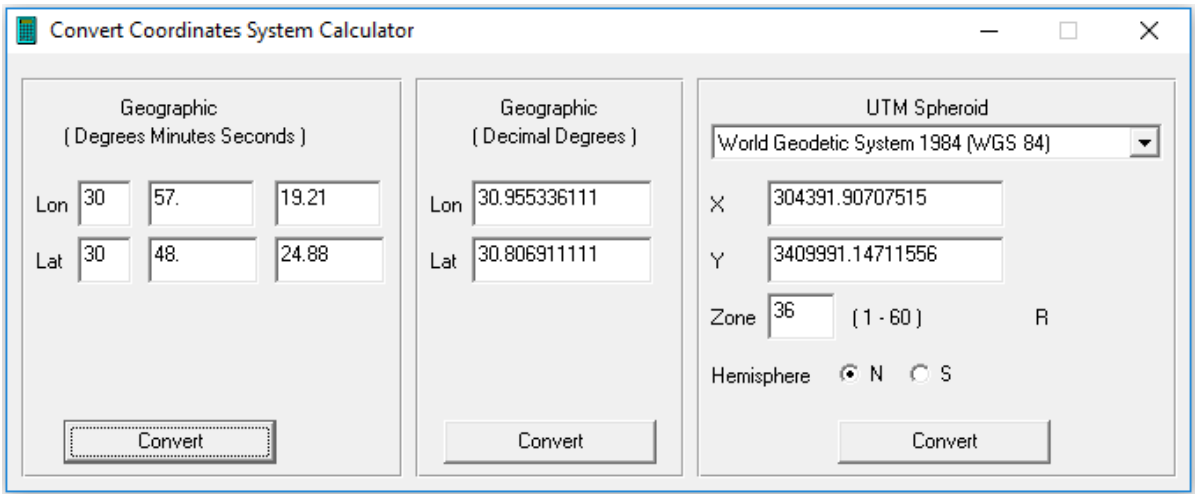
All meridians are halves of great ellipses (often improperly called great circles), which converge at the north and south poles.

B) Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinate System UTM

The UTM system divides the surface of Earth between 80°S and 84°N latitude into 60 zones, each 6° of longitude in width and centered over a meridian of longitude. Zone 1 is bounded by longitude 180° to 174° W and is centered on the 177th West meridian. Zone numbering increases in an easterly direction.

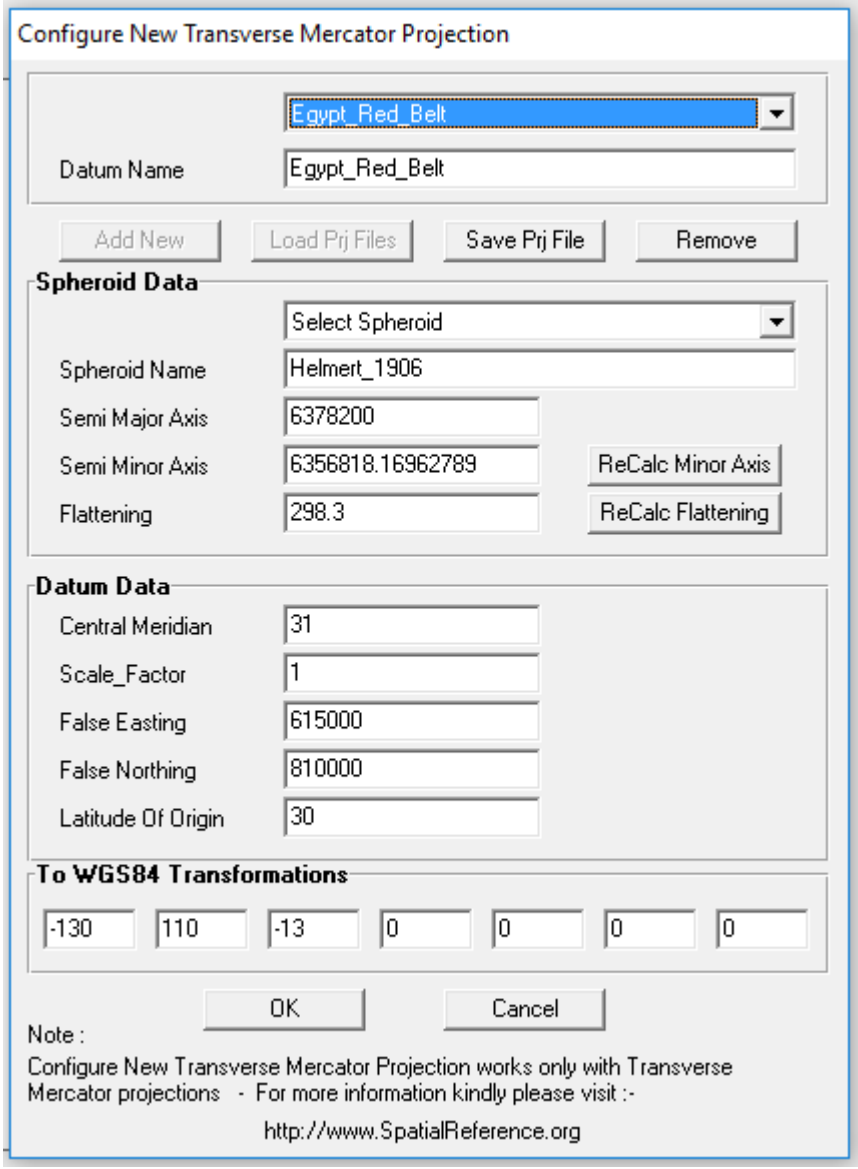
Each of the 60 longitude zones in the UTM system is based on a transverse Mercator projection, which is capable of mapping a region of large north-south extent with a low amount of distortion. By using narrow zones of 6° (up to 800 km) in width, and reducing the scale factor along the central meridian by only 0.0004 to 0.9996 (a reduction of 1:2500), the amount of distortion is held below 1 part in 1,000 inside each zone. Distortion of scale increases to 1.0010 at the outer zone boundaries along the equator.

C) Converting Coordinates Between Lon Lat and UTM



Converting Coordinates System Calculator

D) Map Projection

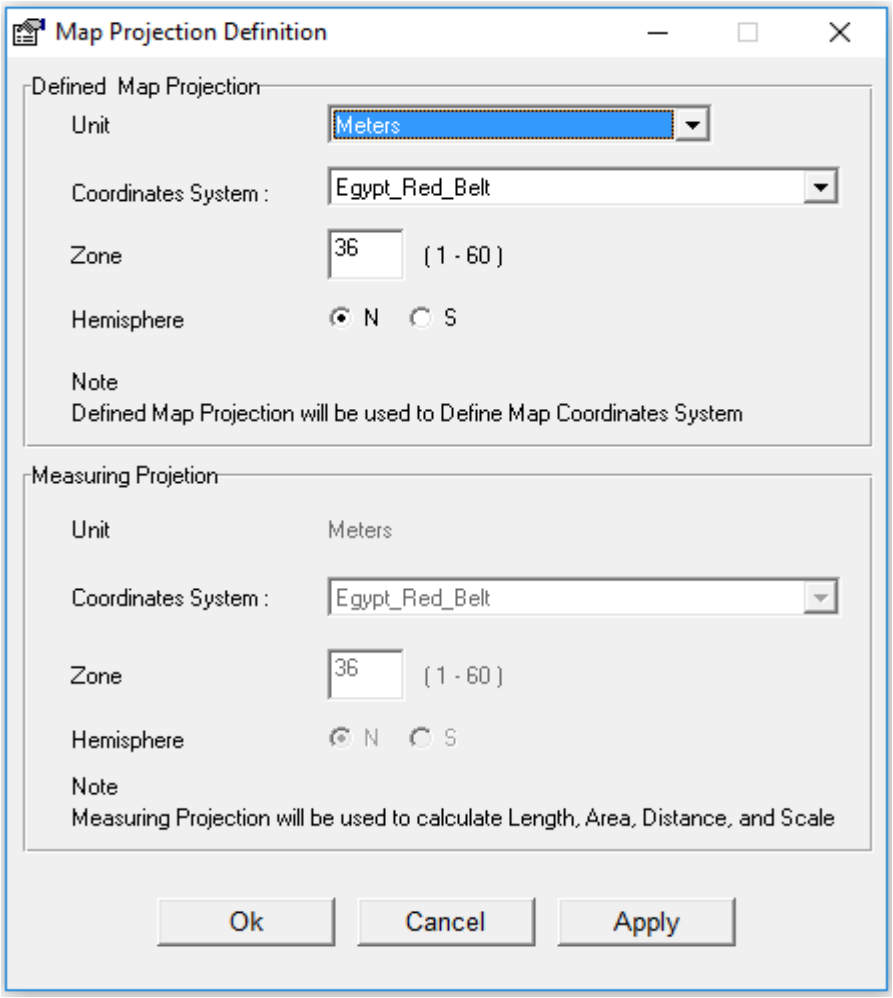


Configuring new Projection System

Menu → Tools → Configure New Projection System

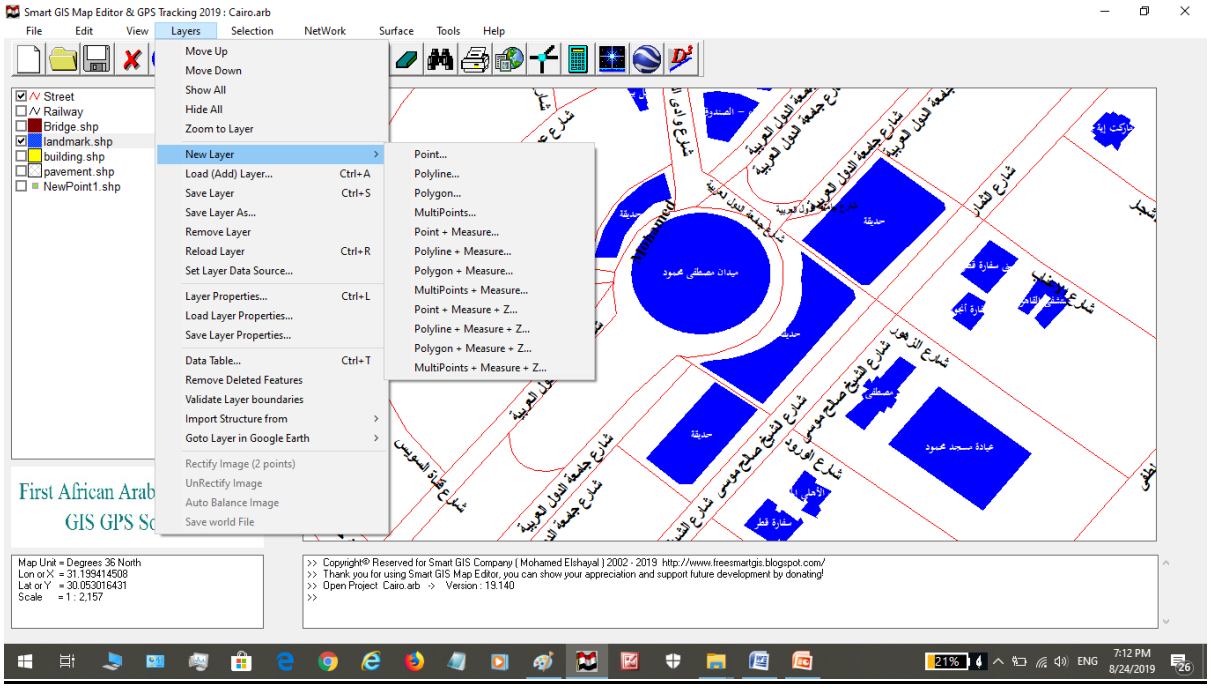
- Load Projection File
- Add
- Save Projection File
- Remove
- Semi Major Axis
- Semi Minor Axis
- Flattening value
- Central Meridian
- False Easting
- False Northing
- Latitude of Origin
- To WGS84 Transformation
- http://www.SpatialReference.org

- Predefined Spheroid
  - AA Airy 1930
  - AN Australian National
  - BR Bessel 1841 Ethiopia Indonesia Japan Korea
  - BN Bessel 1841 Nambia
  - CC Clarke 1866 (NAD 1927)
  - CD Clarke 1880
  - EB Everest Brunei & E. Malasia (Sabah & Sarawak)
  - EA Everest India 1830
  - EC Everest India 1956
  - EF Everest Pakistan
  - EE Everest W. Malasia and Singapore 1948
  - ED Everest W. Malasia 1969
  - RF Geodetic Reference System 1980 (NAD 1983)
  - HE Helmert 1906
  - HO Hough 1960
  - ID Indonesian 1974
  - IN International 1924
  - KA Krassovsky 1940
  - AM Modified Airy
  - FA Modified Fischer 1960 (South Asia)
  - SA South American 1969
  - WD World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72)
  - WE World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84)



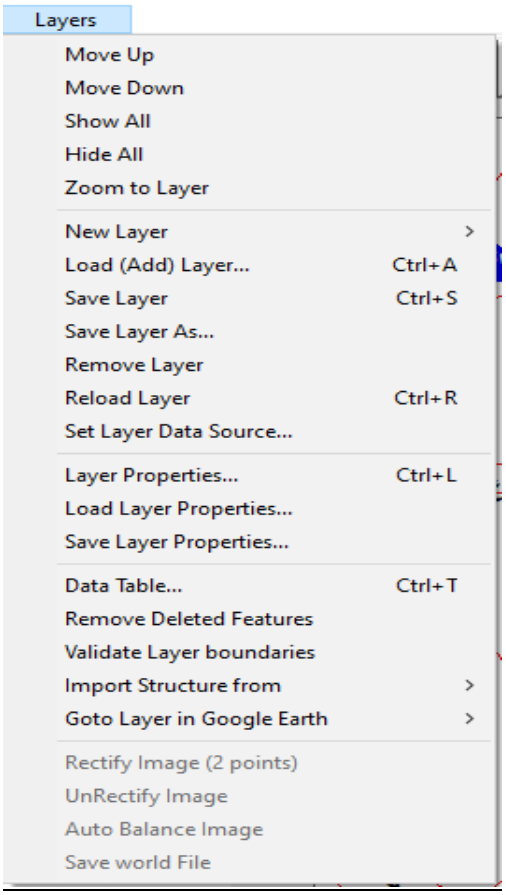
8) Spatial Digitizing and Editing Functions

A) Building New Shape File Spatial and Data Structure

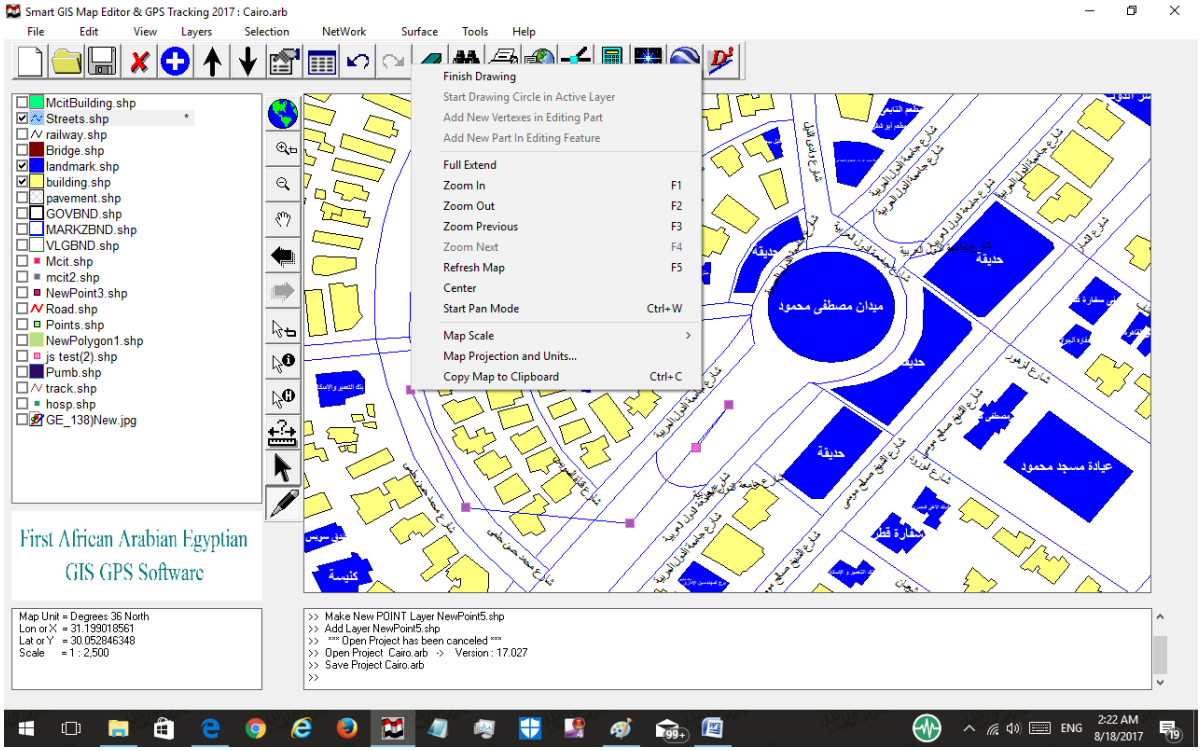


Building New Spatial Shape File

Menu → Layers → New Layer → Select Layer type

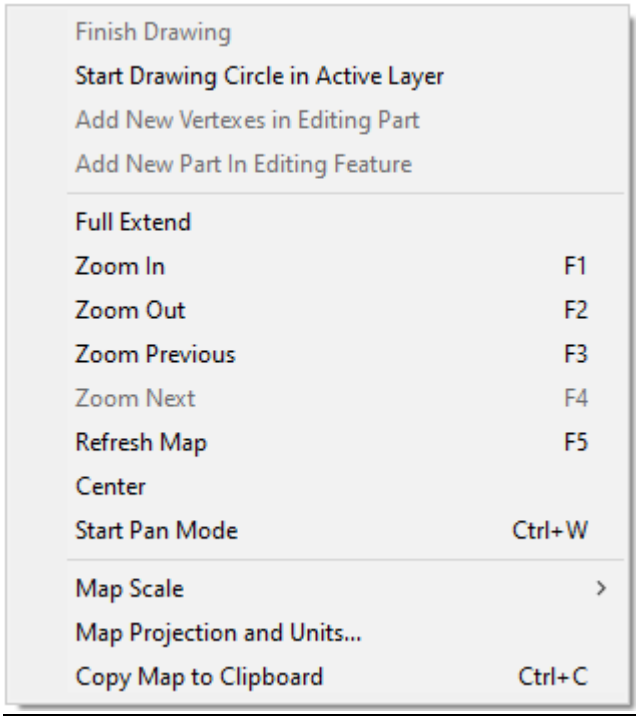


B) Digitizing Spatial Shape File (Feature – Part – Vertex)

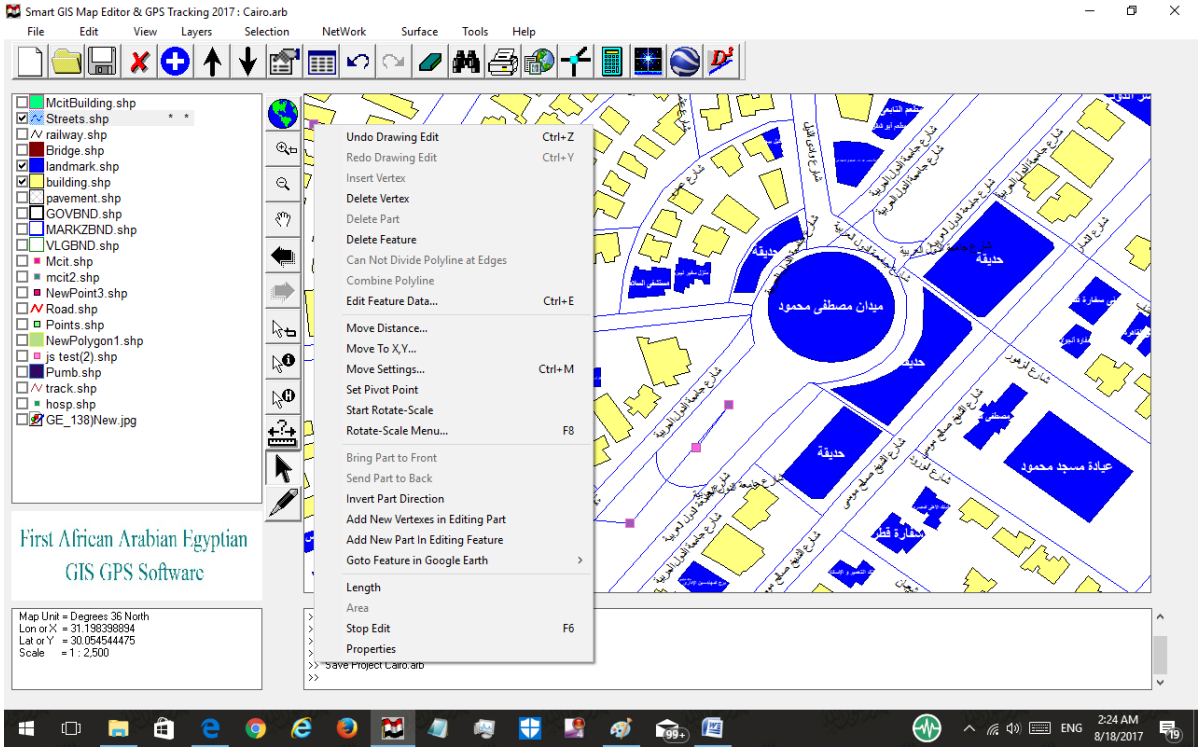


Digitizing Spatial Shape file

Buttons → Add New Feature → Start Digitizing

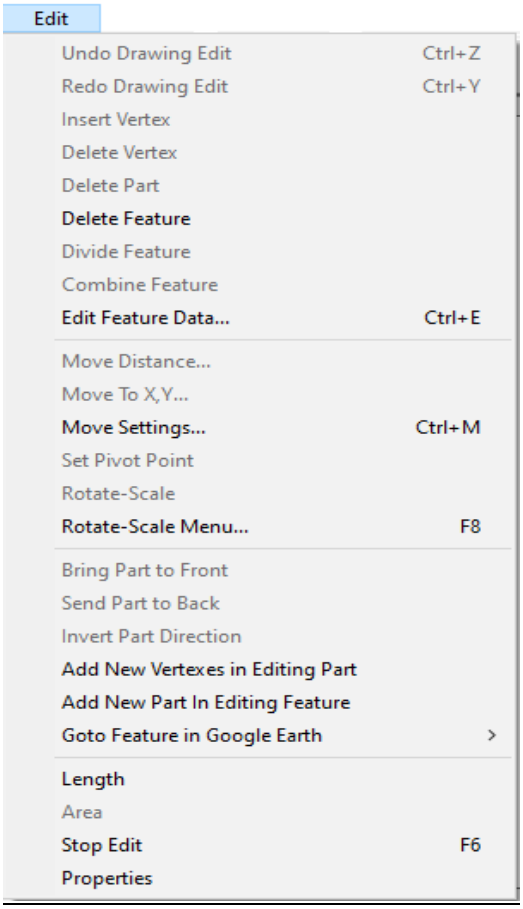


C) Editing Shape File (Feature – Part – Vertex)

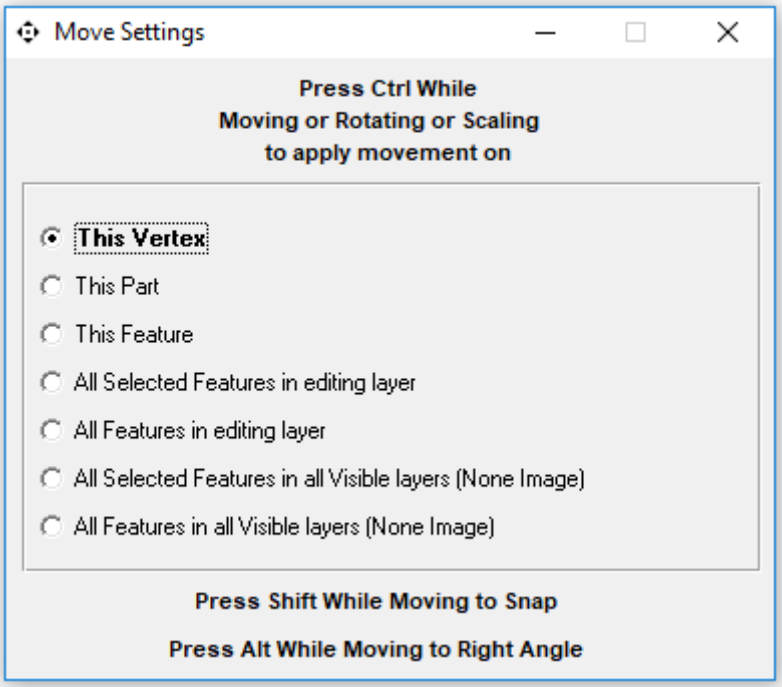


Editing Spatial Shape file

Buttons → Edit Feature → Click cursor on the Feature → Right Click



D) Move Settings



Editing Spatial Shape file

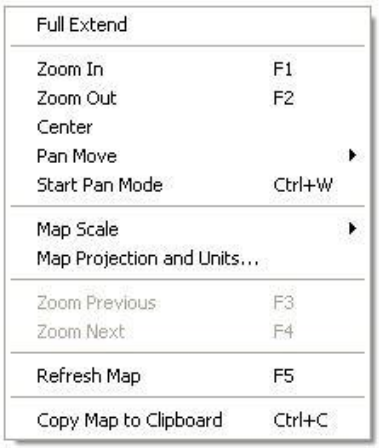
Menu → Layers → Move Settings

Press Ctrl while moving or Rotating or Scaling to apply movement on

- This Vertex
- This Part
- This Feature
- All Selected Features in Editing Layer
- All Features in Editing Layer
- All Selected Features in All Visible Layers (None Image)
- All Features in All Visible Layers (None Images)

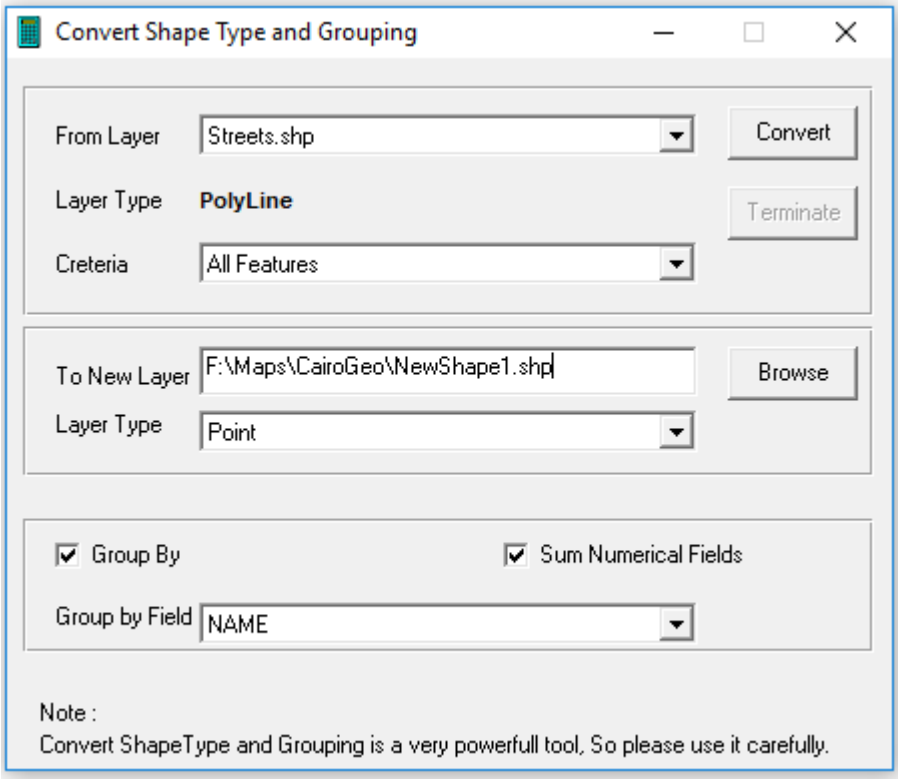
Press Shift while Moving to Snap or Press Alt while Moving to Right Angle

E) Map View



Menu → View

F) Converting between Shape File types 2D & 3D (Point – Polyline – Polygon)



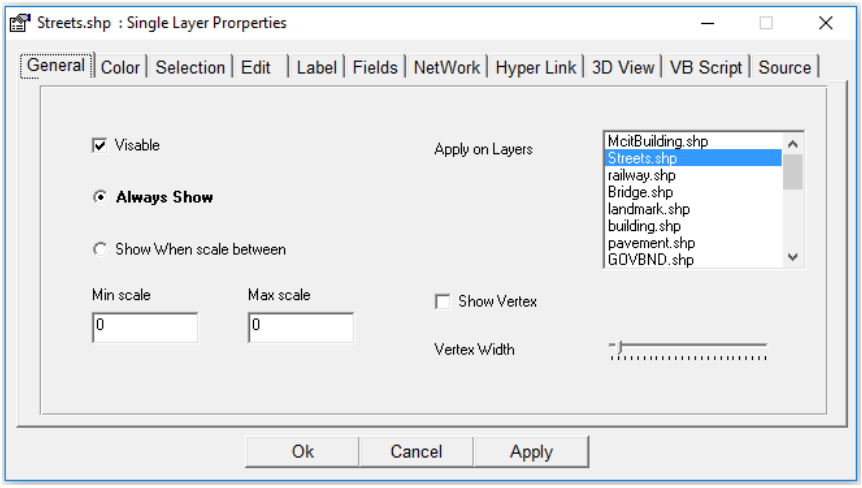
Converting Shape Type and Grouping

Menu → Tools → Convert Shape Type and Grouping

- Select Destination Layer
- Select Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Output Shape File
- Select Output Shape File Type
- Select Group By or Not
- Select Summing Numerical Fields or Not
- Select Group By Field

9) Layer Properties Functions

A) Layer Properties General Option

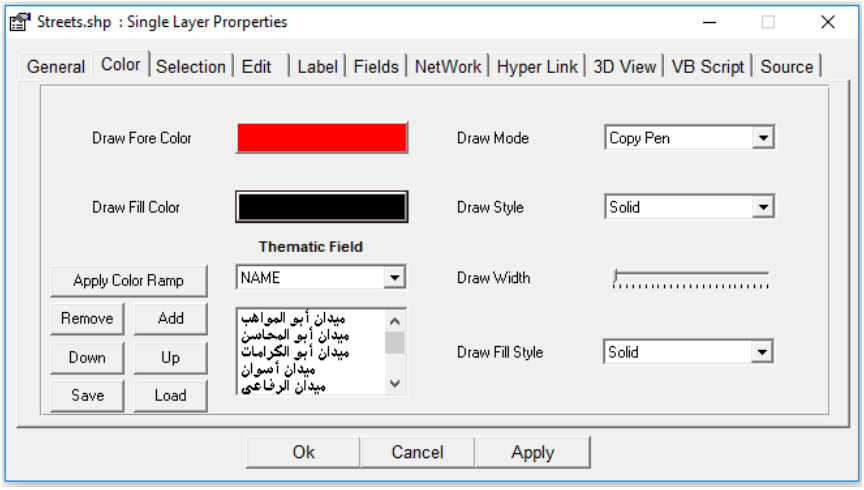


Layer Properties General Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → General

- Select Visible or not
- Select on which Layers, your selection will be applied
- Select Show Vertex or Not
- Select Vertex Width
- Select Always show to view the layer all the time
- Select Show When Scale between Min Scale and Max Scale

B) Layer Properties Color Option



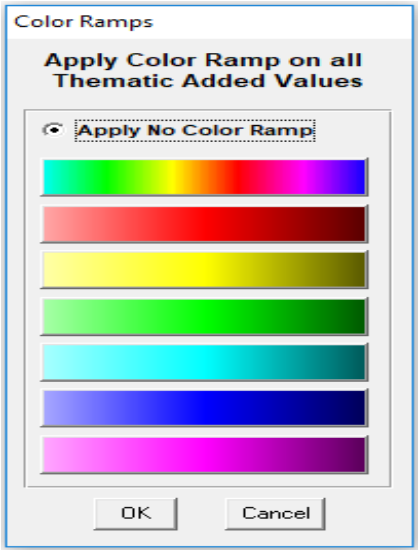
Layer Properties Color Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Color

- Select Draw Fore Color and Draw Fill Color
- Select Draw Mode
- Select Draw Style
- Select Draw Width
- Select Draw Fill Style
- Select Thematic Field and add Values and select each Value Colors, Mode, Style
- Select Apply Color Ramp to change colors of all added values

Layer Properties Color Option: Add Thematic Value

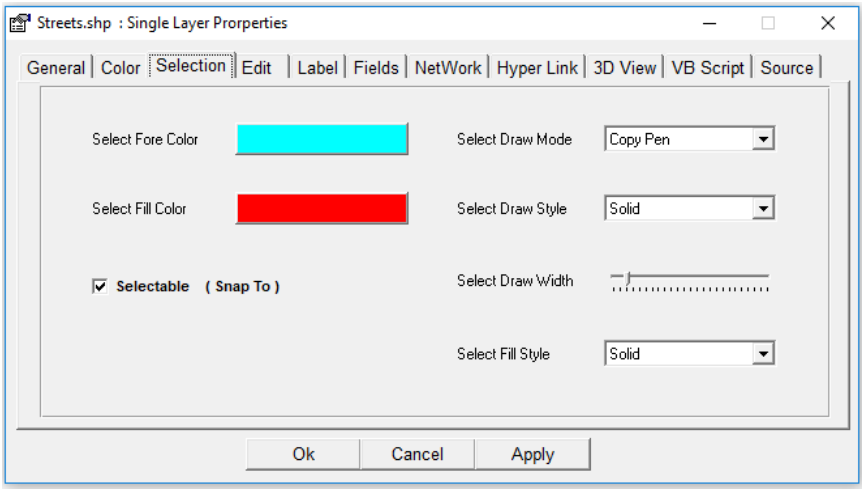
Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Color → Add



Layer Properties Color Option : Apply Color Ramp on Added Value

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Color → Apply Color Ramp

C) Layer Properties Selection Option

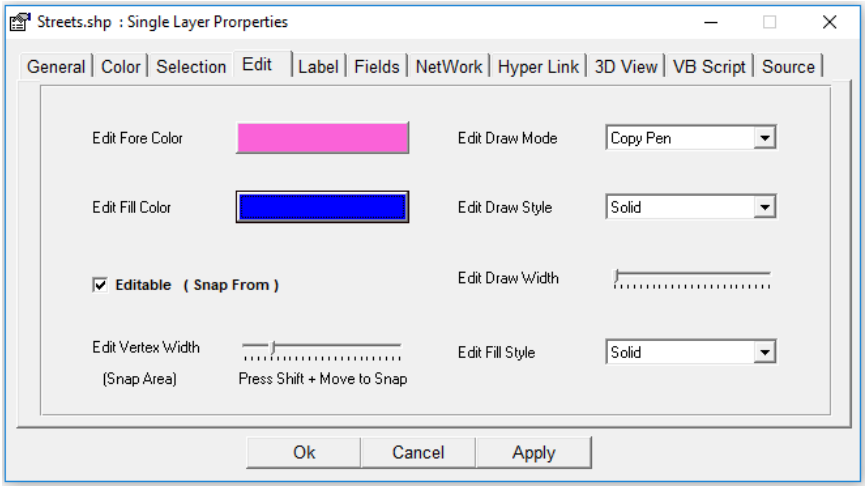


Layer Properties Selection Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Selection

- Select Selection Fore Color
- Select Selection Fill Color
- Select Selection Mode
- Select Selection Style
- Select Selection Width
- Select Selection Fill Style
- Select Selectable (Snap to) or Not

D) Layer Properties Edit Option

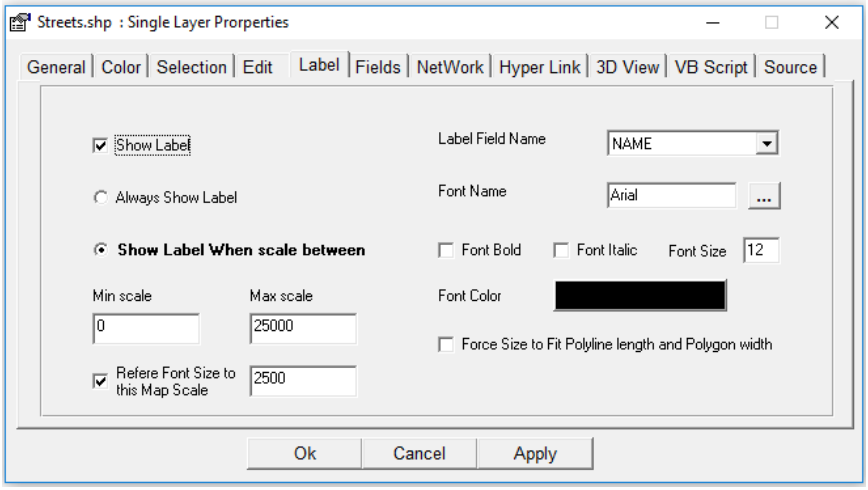


Layer Properties Edit Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Edit

- Select Edit Fore Color
- Select Edit Fill Color
- Select Edit Mode
- Select Edit Style
- Select Edit Width
- Select Edit Fill Style
- Select Editable (Snap From) or Not
- Select Edit Vertex Width (Snap Area)

E) Layer Properties Label Option

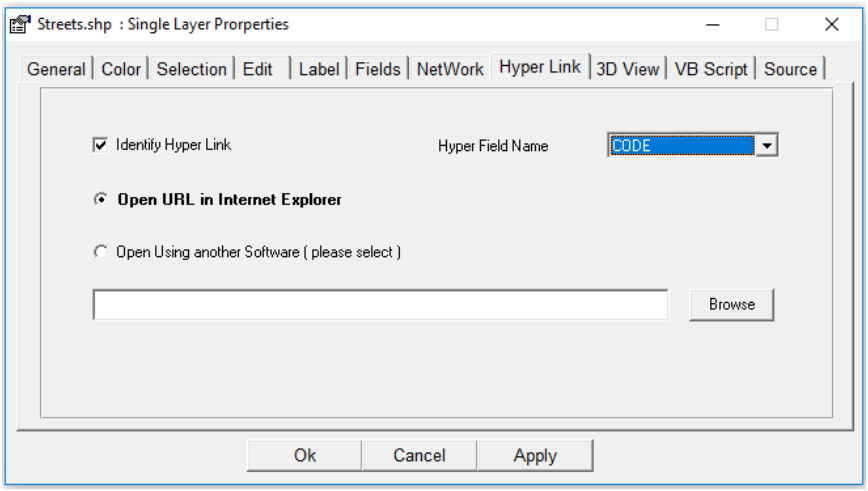


Layer Properties Label Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Label

- Select Show Label or Not
- Select Label Field Name
- Select Label Font
- Select Label Fore Color
- Select Always show to view the layer all the time
- Select Show When Scale between Min Scale and Max Scale
- Select Refer Label Font Size to this Map Scale
- Select Force Label Size to Fit Polyline length and polygon width

F) Layer Properties Hyper Link Option

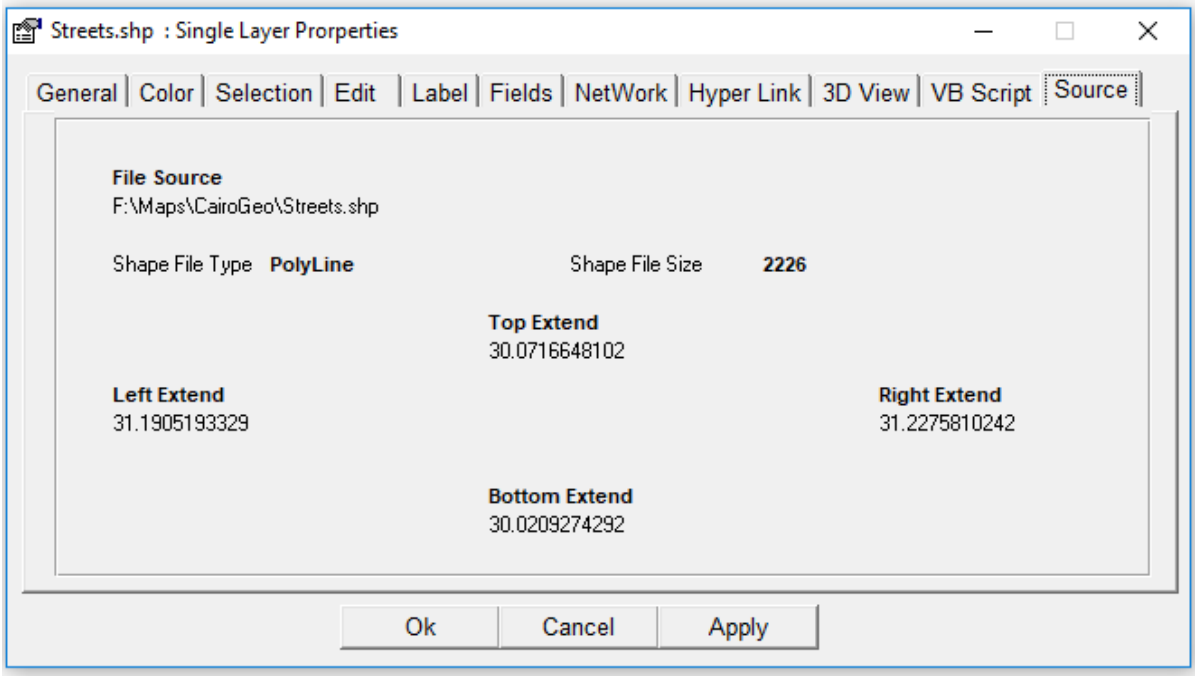


Layer Properties Hyperlink Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Label

- Select Identify Hyperlink or Not
- Select Hyperlink Field Name
- Select Open URL in Internet Explorer
- Select Open Using another Software (Please Select)

G) Layer Properties Source Option

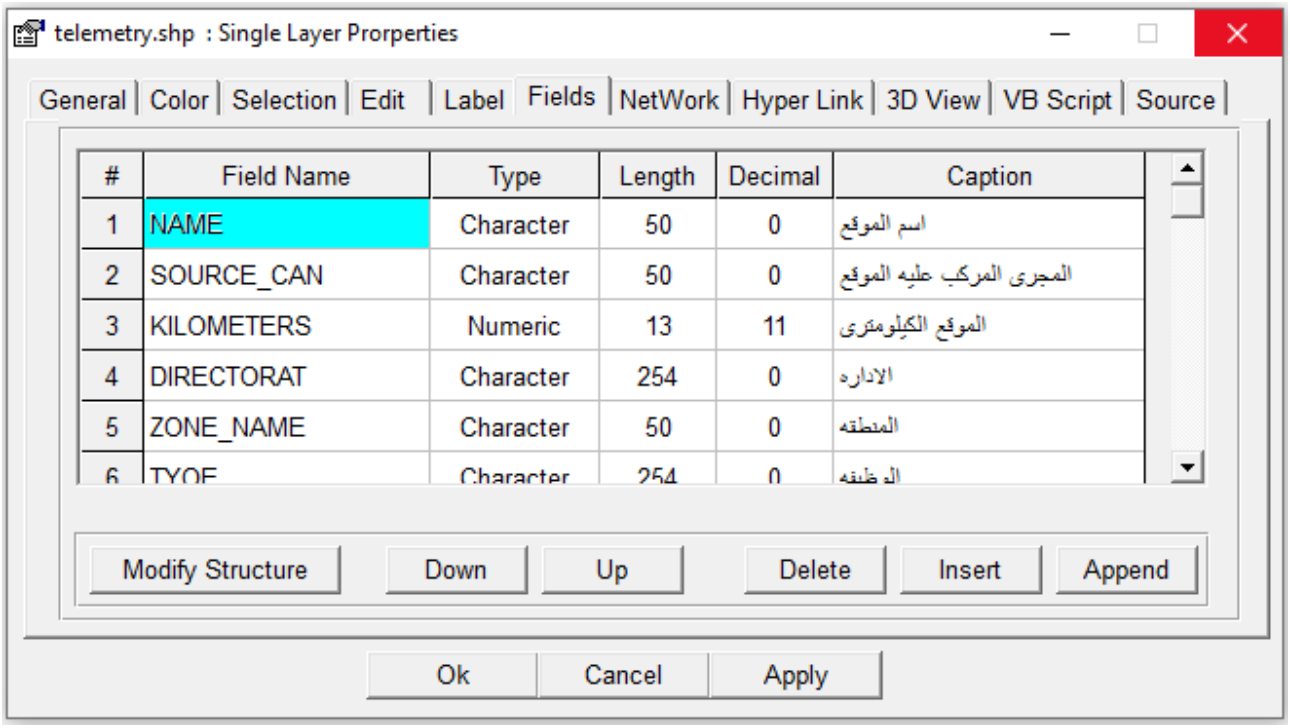


Layer Properties Source Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Source

10) Attribute Data Table Functions

A) Modifying Dbf File Data Structure



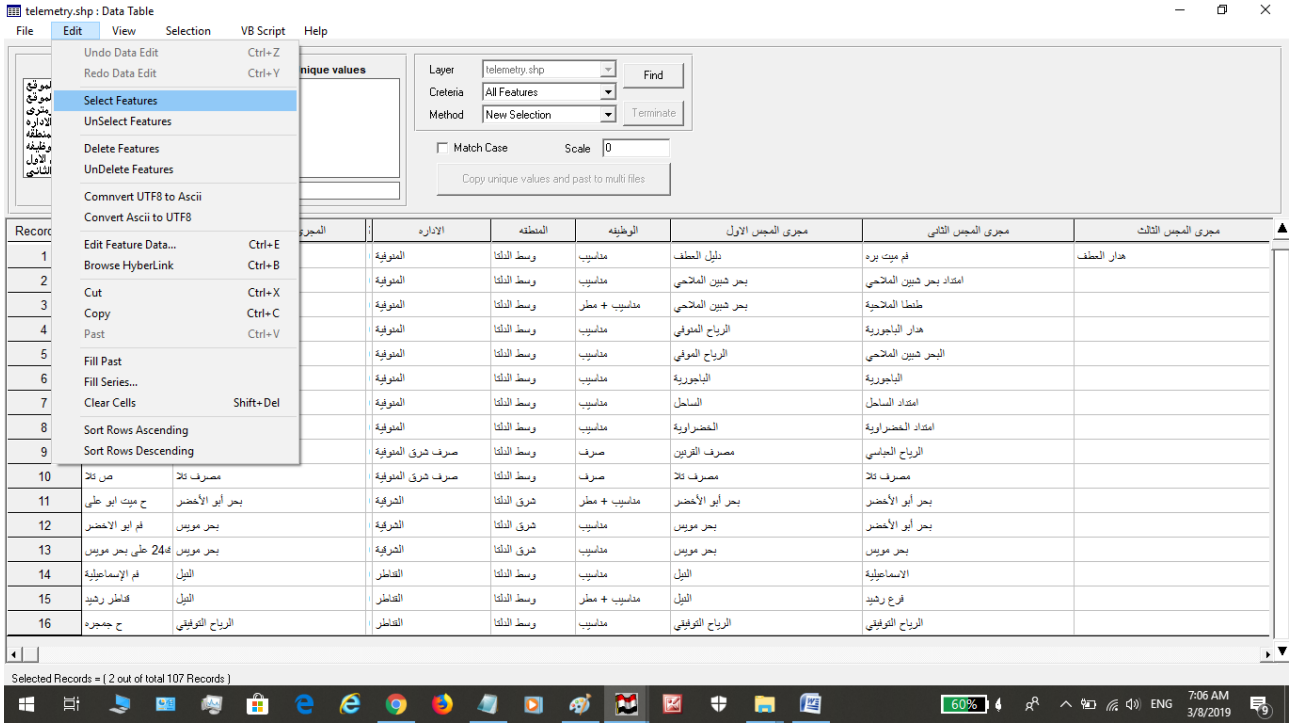
#	Field Name	Type	Length	Decimal	Caption
1	NAME	Character	50	0	اسم الموقع
2	SOURCE_CAN	Character	50	0	المجرى المركب عليه الموقع
3	KILOMETERS	Numeric	13	11	الموقع الكيلومترى
4	DIRECTORAT	Character	254	0	الاداره
5	ZONE_NAME	Character	50	0	المنطقه
6	TYOE	Character	254	0	الوظيفه

Layer Properties Fields Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Fields

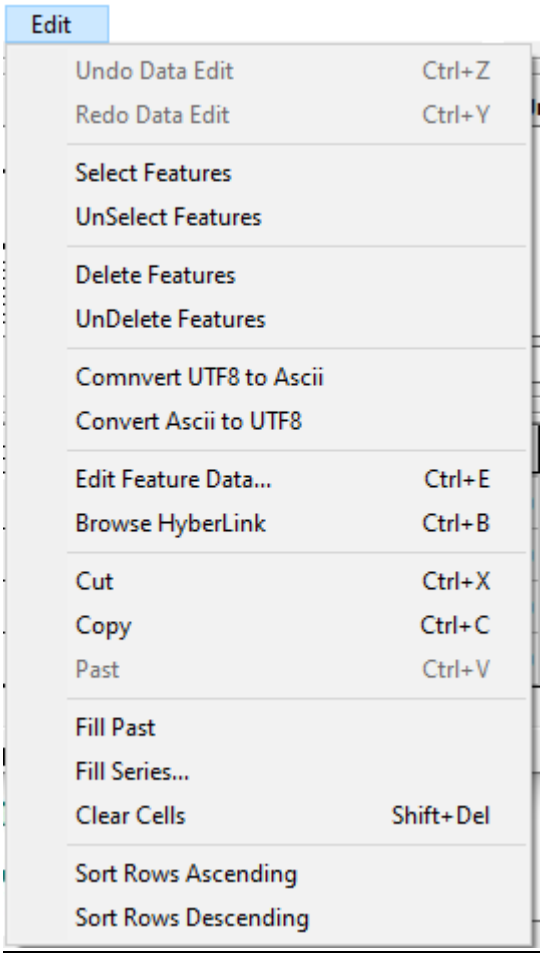
- Press Append Button to add new field at end of fields list
- Press Insert Button to add new field above of the selected Field
- Press Delete Button to delete the selected field
- Press Up Button to move Selected Field Up
- Press Down Button to move Selected field Down
- In the Field Name Column, type a Unique Field Name
- In the Type Column, Select (Character or Date or Logic or Numeric)
- In the length Column, Enter the field Length
- In the Decimal Count Column, Enter the number of Decimal digits
- In the Caption Column, Enter the field Description.
- Press Modify Structure Button to apply the Field Modification

B) Editing Data Table

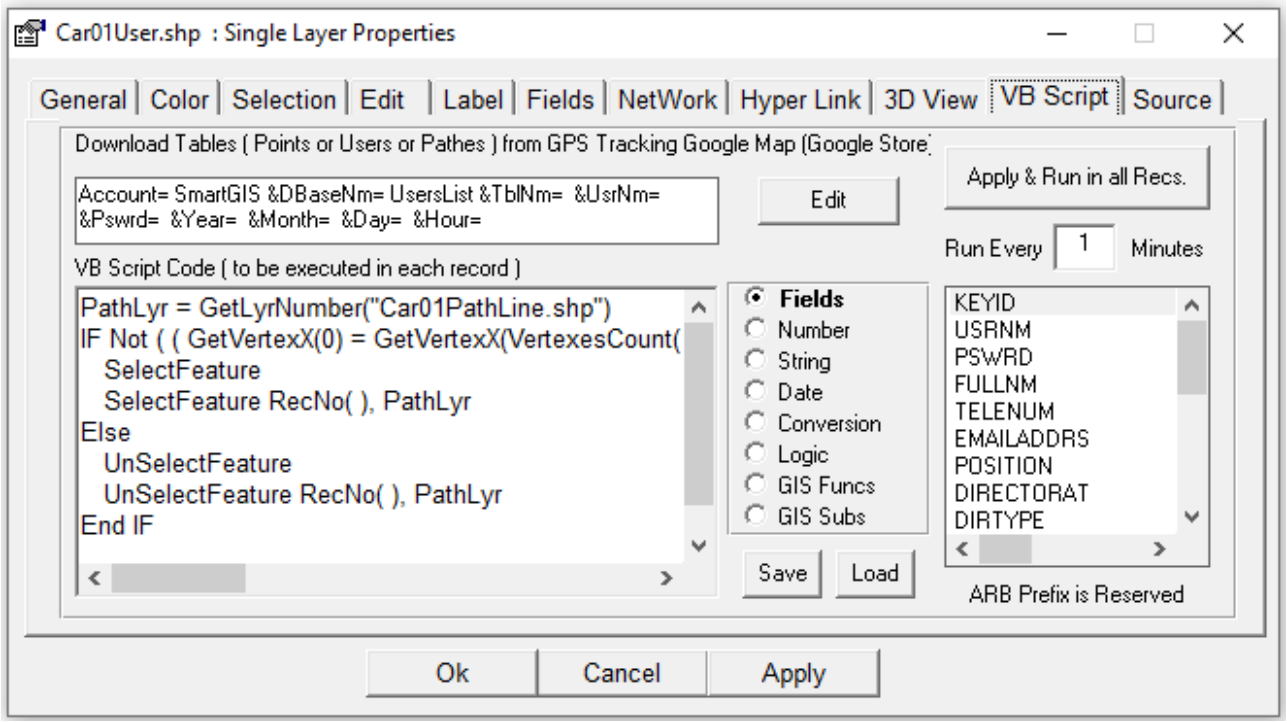


Editing Data Table

Menu → Layers → Data Table



C) Running VB script in Data Table Fields



Layer Properties VB Script Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → VB Script

- Select Fields for Fields Name List
- Select Number for VB Number Functions List
- Select String for VB String Functions List
- Select Date for VB Date Functions List
- Select Conversion for VB Conversion Functions List
- Select Logic for VB Logic Functions List
- Select GIS Funcs for GIS Functions List
- Select GIS Subs for GIS Procedures List
- Press Apply & Run in All records
- Note that "ARB" Prefix is Reserved

Numbers Functions

- Abs( )
- Atn( )
- Cos( )
- Exp( )
- Fix( )
- Int( )
- Log( )
- Sin( )
- Sqr( )
- Tan( )

String Functions

- Asc( )
- Chr( )

- Format( )
- InStr( )
- LCase( )
- Left( )
- Len( )
- LTrim( )
- Mid( )
- QBColor( )
- Replace(Text , Find , ReplaceWith , Start , Count)
- Right( )
- RTrim( )
- Space( )
- StrConv( )
- String( )
- Trim( )
- UCase( )

Date Functions

- Date( )
- DateAdd( )
- DateDiff( )
- DatePart( )
- Day( )
- Month( )
- Now( )
- Time( )
- Year( )

Conversion Functions

- CBool( )
- CByte( )
- CCur( )
- CDate( )
- CDbl( )
- CDec( )
- CInt( )
- CLng( )
- CSng( )
- CStr( )
- CVar( )

Logic Functions

- IF
- THEN
- Else
- ElseIF
- End IF
- Select Case
- Case
- End Select
- For

- To
- Next
- While
- Wend
- Do
- Do While
- Loop While
- Loop Until

GIS Functions

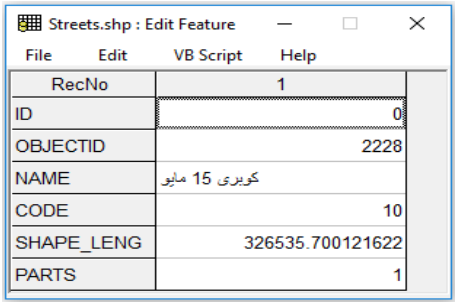
- Angle(X1 , Y1 , X2 , Y2 , X3 , Y3)
- AngleVertex(SegNo1 , SegNo2 , SegNo3 , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo)
- Area(RecNo , LayerNo)
- BOF(LayerNo)
- DecimalDegree(DD MM SS)
- Degrees(DD)
- Distance(X1 , Y1 , X2 , Y2)
- DistanceVertex(SegNo1 , SegNo2 , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo)
- EOF(LayerNo)
- GetCntrX(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetCntrY(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetFieldValue(FldName , RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetLyrNumber(LayerName)
- GetMaxM(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetMaxX(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetMaxY(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetMaxZ(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetMinM(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetMinX(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetMinY(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetMinZ(RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetVertexM(SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetVertexX(SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetVertexY(SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo)
- GetVertexZ(SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo)
- Inside(LayerNo , Start)
- Intersect(LayerNo , StartRecNo)
- IsDeleted(RecNo , LayerNo)
- IsSelected(RecNo , LayerNo)
- LayerName(LayerNo)
- Length(RecNo , LayerNo)
- Minutes(DD)
- PartsCount(RecNo ,LayerNo)
- RecordsCount(LayerNo)
- Seconds(DD)
- VertexesCount(PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo)
- RecNo(LayerNo)

GIS Subs

- AddRecord LayerNo
- AddVertex X , Y , M , Z , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo

- DeleteFeature RecNo , LayerNo
- DeleteAllFeatures LayerNo
- DeleteVertex SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- DeleteVertexX0Y0 RecNo , LayerNo
- DrawCircle CntX , CntY , Radius , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- InsertVertex X , Y , M , Z , SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMaxM m , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMaxX x , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMaxY y , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMaxZ z , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMinM m , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMinX x , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMinY y , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToMinZ z , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToVertexM m , SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToVertexX x , SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToVertexY y , SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- MoveToVertexZ z , SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- MsgLine " "
- PutFieldValue FldName , Value , RecNo , LayerNo
- RefreshLayer LayerNo
- RotateVertex PivotX , PivotY , Angle , SegNo , PartNo , RecNo , LayerNo
- SaveChanges LayerNo
- SelectFeature RecNo , LayerNo
- UnDeleteFeature RecNo , LayerNo
- UnSelectFeature RecNo , LayerNo
- ValidFeatureBnd RecNo , LayerNo
- ValidLayerBnd LayerNo

D) Editing One Feature (Record)

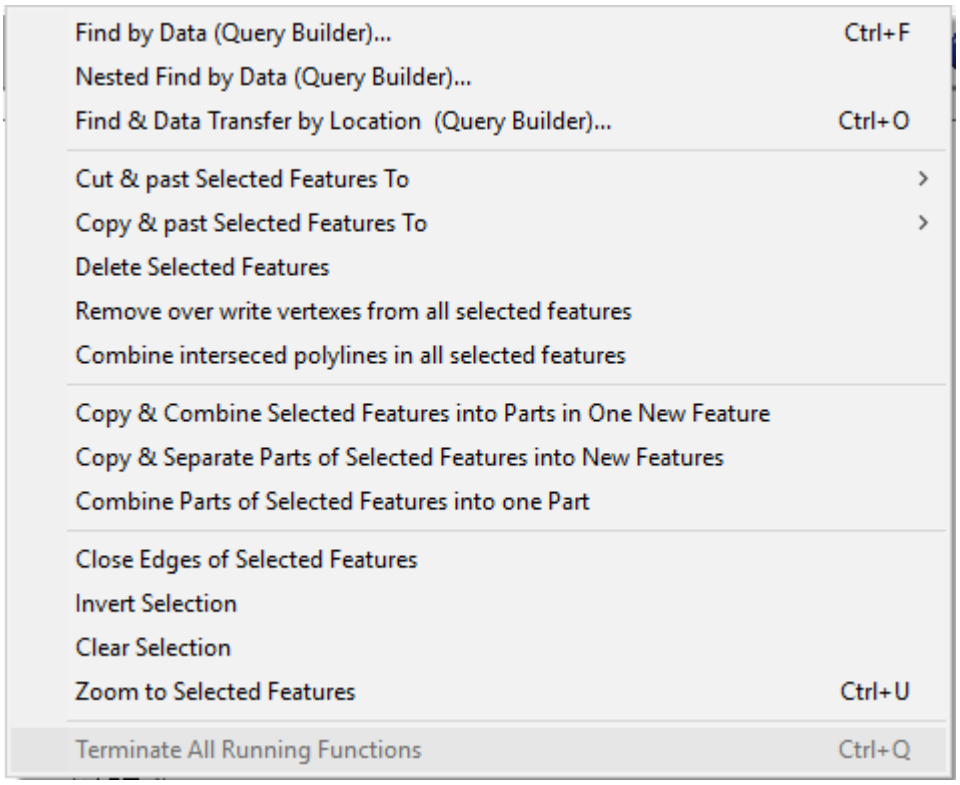


Edit Feature

Menu → Edit → Edit Feature Data

11) GIS Analysis and Selection Functions

A) Selection Menu



Selection Menu

Menu → Selection

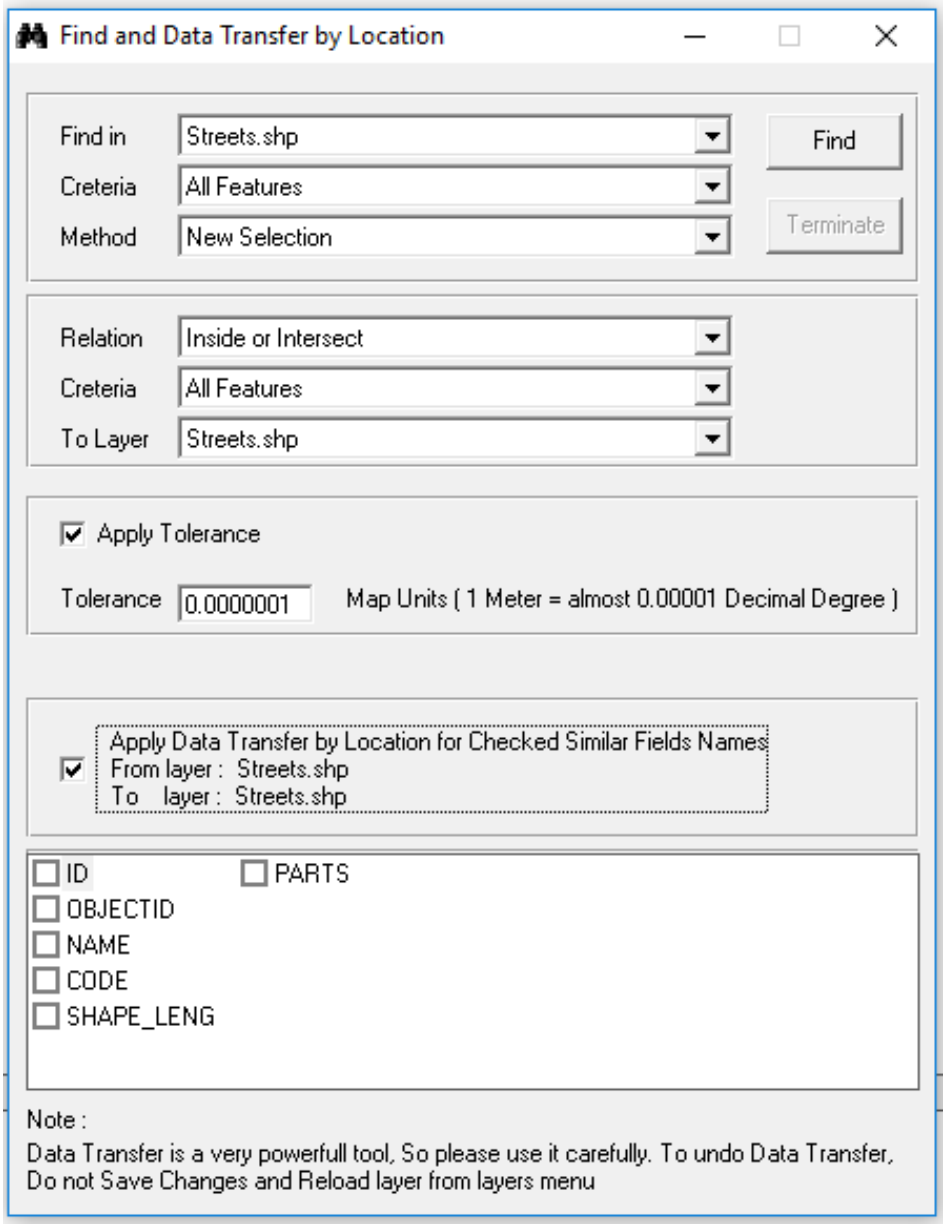
B) Nested Attribute Data Base Analysis and Selection

Nested Selection Find By Data (Query Builder)

Menu → Selection → Nested Find By Data (Query Builder)

- Select Layer Name
- Select Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Method (New Selection or Add to Selection or Clear from Selection)
- Select Fields from the Fields Lists
- Select Values
- Select Map Scale for viewing result
- Press Find to Start Searching the selected values

C) Spatial Location Analysis and Selection

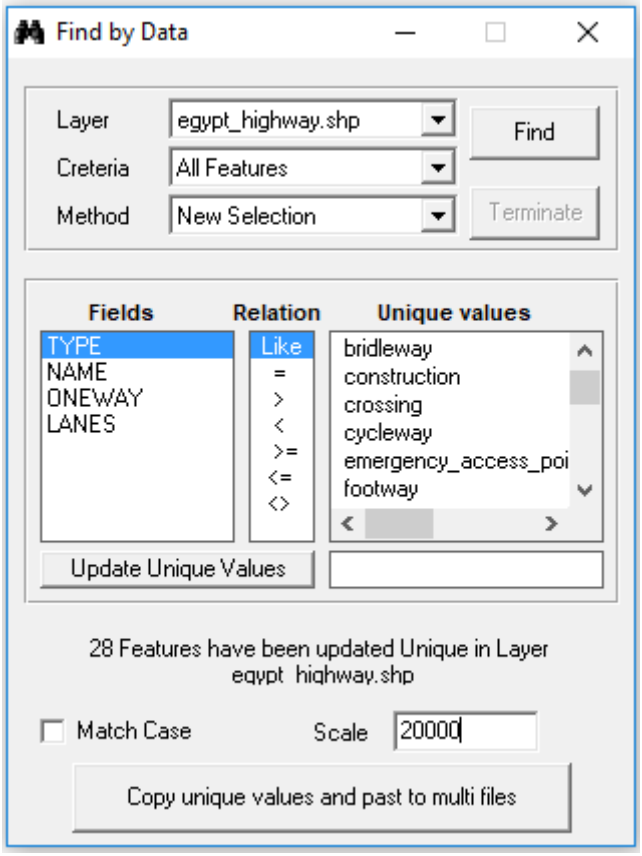


Selection Find and Data Transfer By Location (Query Builder)

Menu → Selection → Find and Data Transfer By Location (Query Builder)

- Select Layer Name
- Select Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Method (New Selection or Add to Selection or Clear from Selection)
- Select Relation
- Select Relation to Layer
- Select Apply Tolerance or not
- Select Tolerance value
- Select Apply Data Transfer for Similar Fields Name or not
- Select Data Transfer Fields Names
- Press Find to Start Searching

D) Attribute Data Base Analysis and Selection



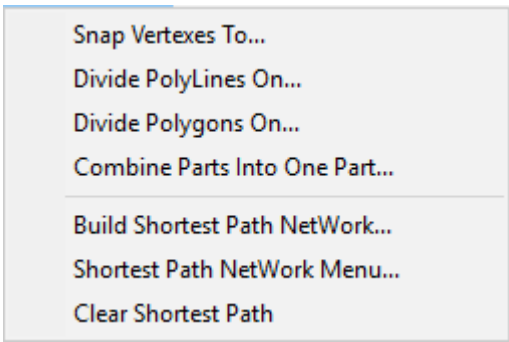
Selection Find By Data (Query Builder)

Menu → Selection → Find By Data (Query Builder)

- Select Layer Name
- Select Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Method (New Selection or Add to Selection or Clear from Selection)
- Select Field from the Fields List
- Select Relation from the Relation List
- Press Update Unique Value to get all available values
- Select Value from the List or write it
- Select Match Case or not
- Select Map Scale for viewing result
- Press Find to Start Searching the selected value

12) GIS Network Analysis Functions

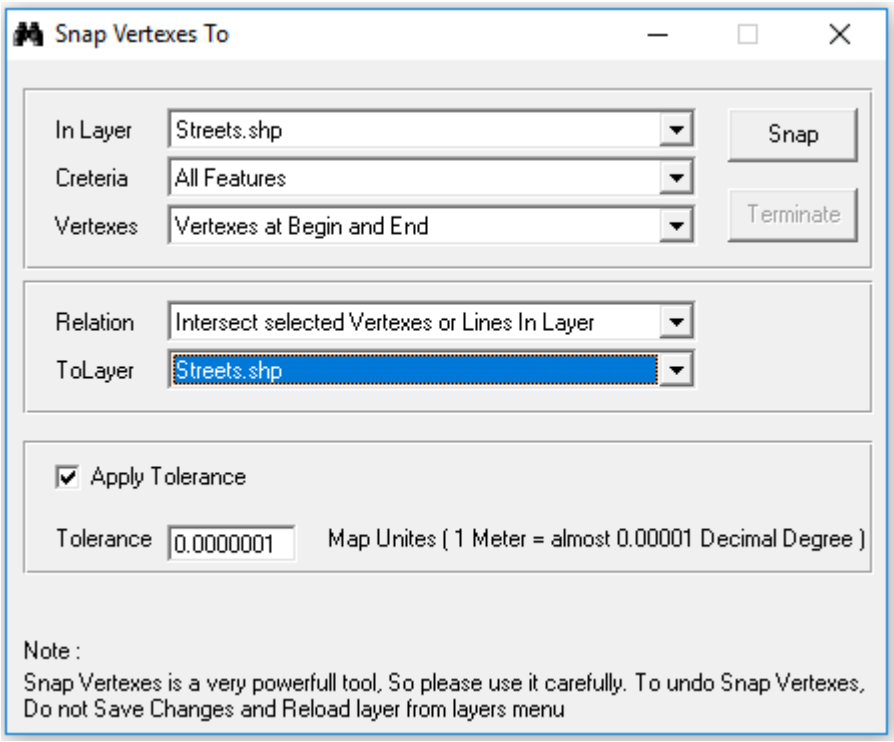
A) Network Menu



Network Menu

Menu → Network

B) Snap Vertexes to

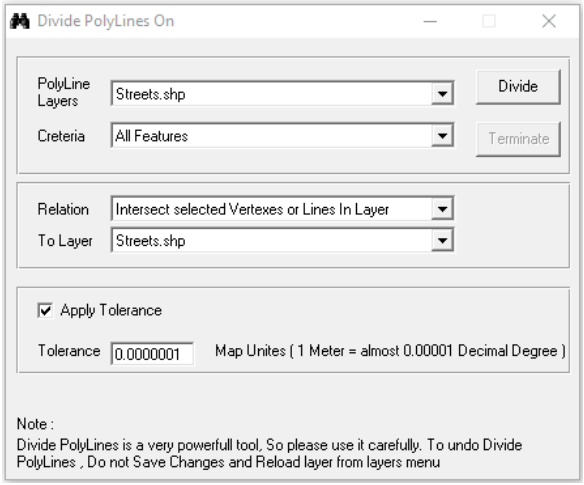


Network Snap Vertexes to

Menu → Network → Snap Vertexes to

- Select Layer Name
- Select Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Vertexes (All , OR (Begin & End))
- Select Relation
- Select Relation to Layer
- Select Apply Tolerance or not
- Select Tolerance value

C) Divide PolyLines On

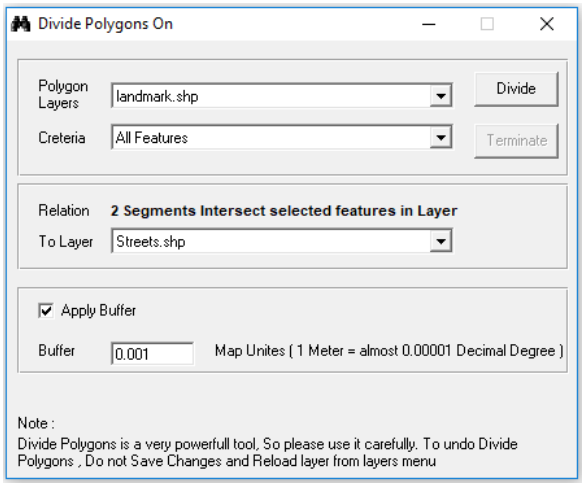


Network Divide PolyLines on

Menu → Network → Divide PolyLines on

- Select Layer Name
- Select Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Vertexes (All , OR (Begin & End))
- Select Relation
- Select Relation to Layer
- Select Apply Tolerance or not
- Select Tolerance value

D) Divide Polygons On

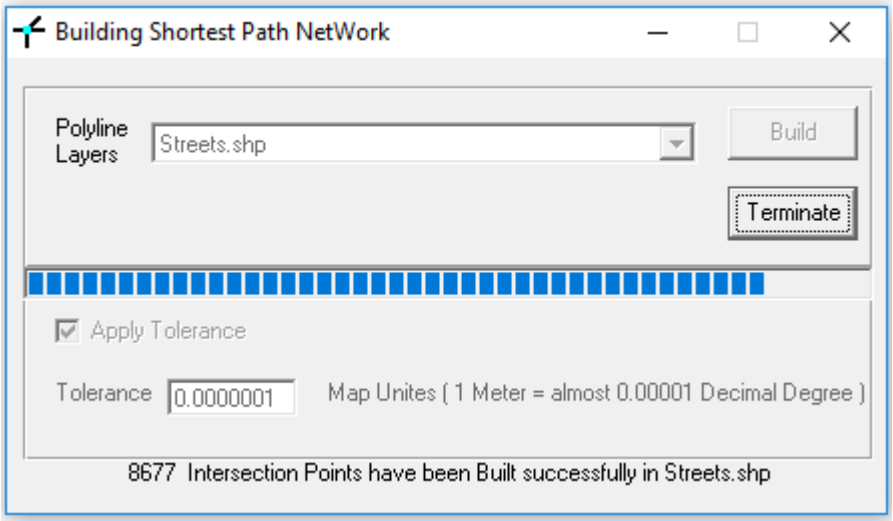


Network Divide PolyLines on

Menu → Network → Divide Polygons on

- Select Layer Name
- Select Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Vertexes (All , OR (Begin & End))
- Select Relation
- Select Relation to Layer
- Select Apply Tolerance or not
- Select Tolerance value

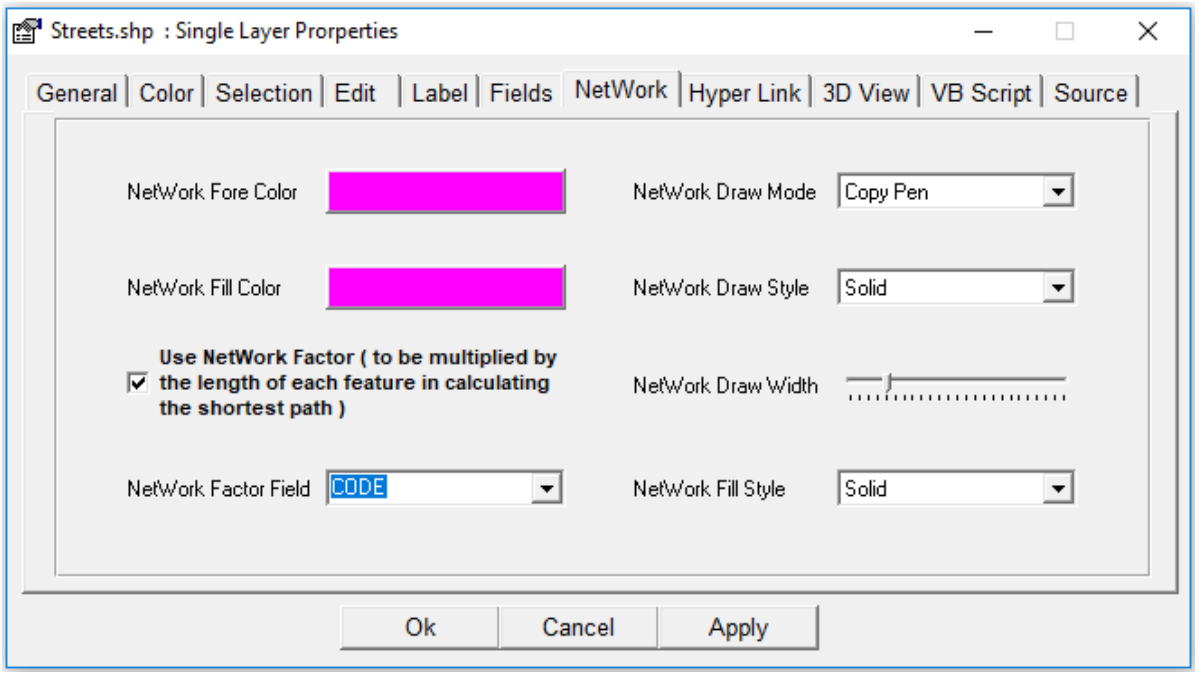
E) Network Build Shortest Path



Building Shortest Path Network

Menu → Network → Build Shortest Path Network

F) Layer Properties Network Option

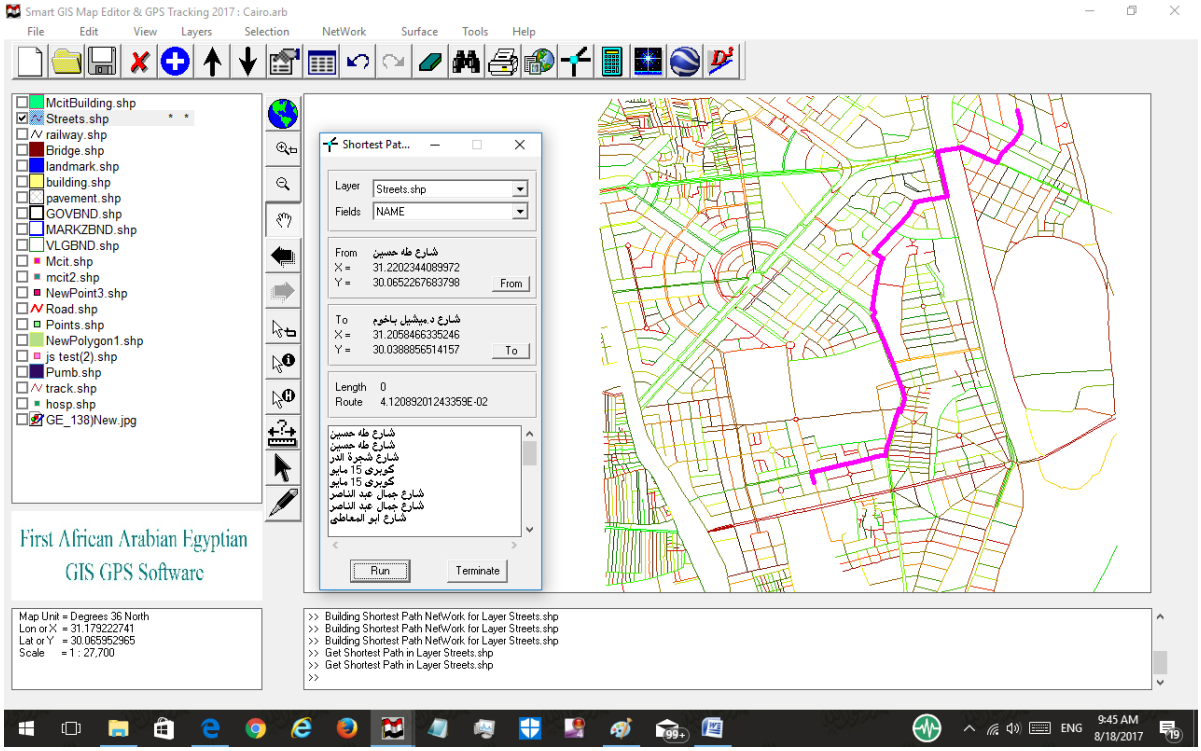


Layer Properties Selection Option

Menu → Layers → Layer Properties → Selection

- Select Network Fore Color
- Select Network Fill Color
- Select Network Mode
- Select Network Style
- Select Network Width
- Select Network Factor (to be used) or Not
- Select Network Factor Field

G) Network Build Shortest Path



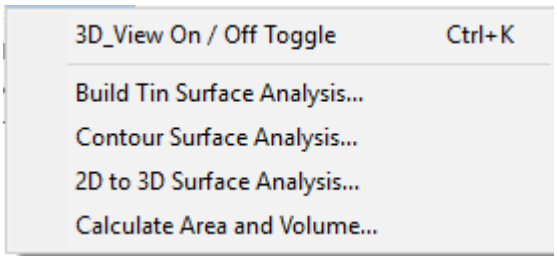
Shortest Path Network

Menu → Network → Shortest Path Network

- Select Layer Name
- Select Field Name
- Press From Button
- Select on the map where to start
- Press To Button
- Select on the Map where to Go
- Press Run

13) Surface Analysis Functions

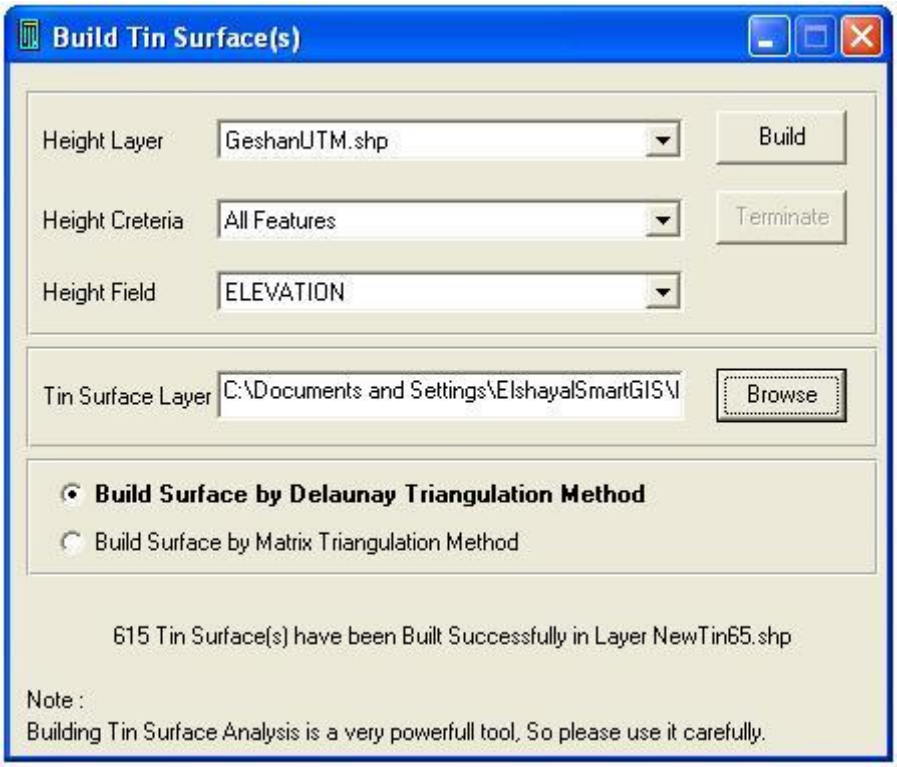
A) Surface Menu



Surface Menu

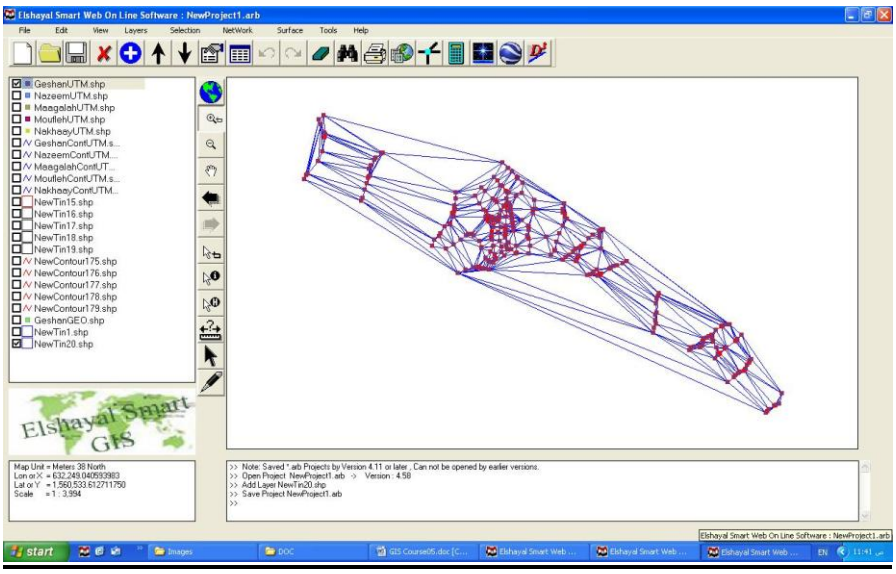
Menu → Surface

B) Building Tin Surface Analysis

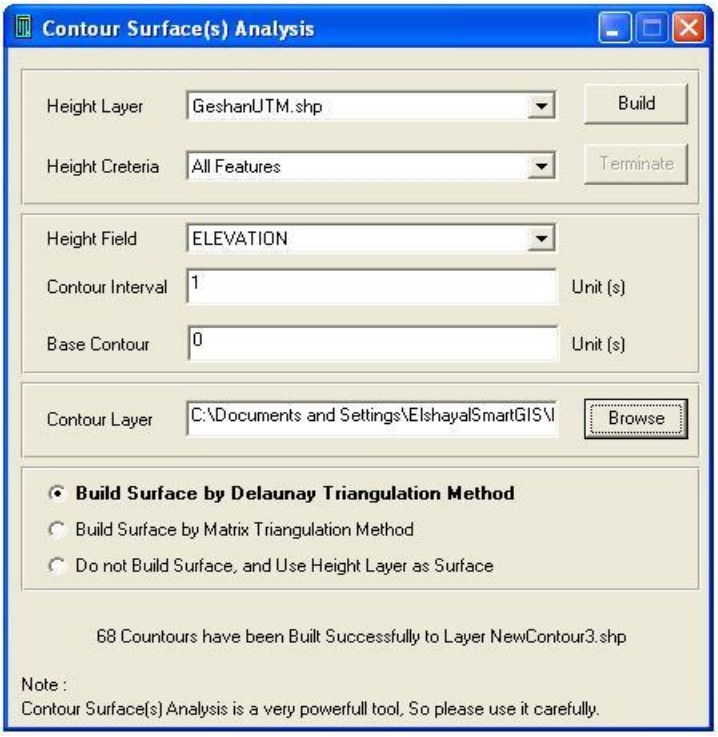


Menu → Surface → Building Tin Surface(s) Analysis

- Select Height Layer Name
- Select Height Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Height Field
- Select Output Tin Surface Shape file name
- Select Build Surface by Delaunay, if elevation points have unequal distances among them.
- Select Build Surface by Matrix, if elevation points have equal distances among them.
- Press Build



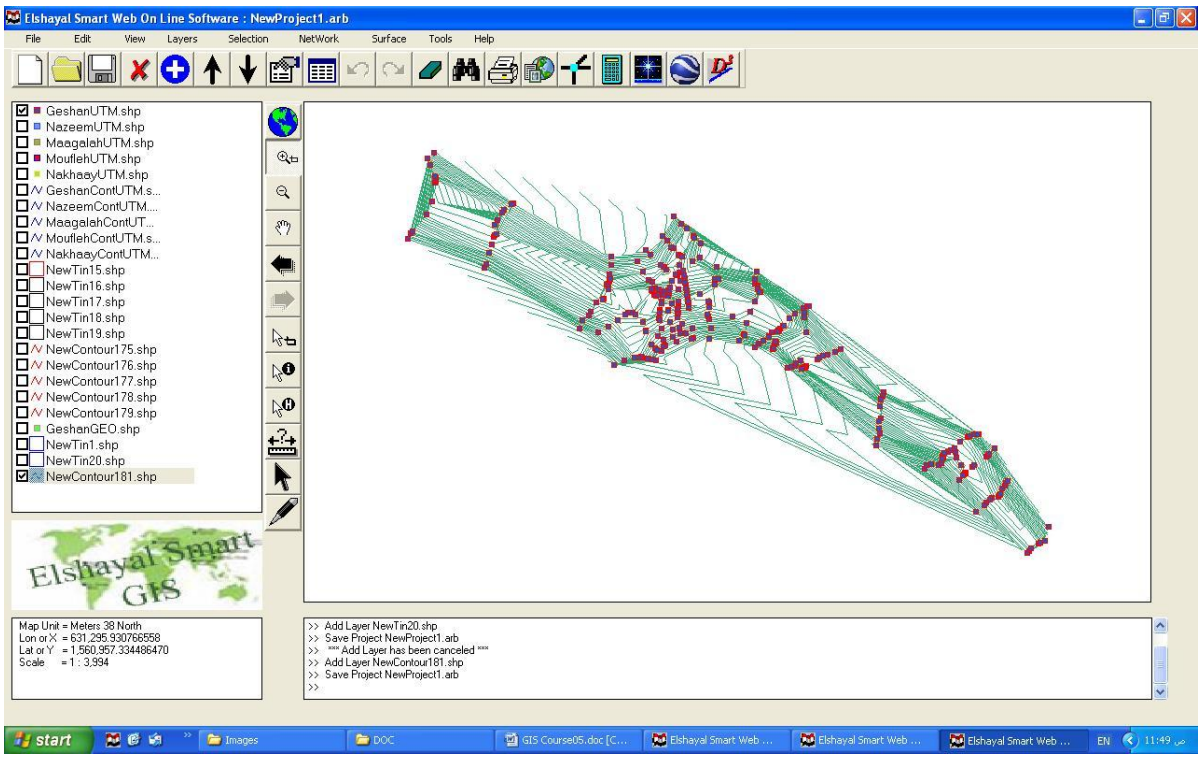
C) Building Contours Surface(s) Analysis

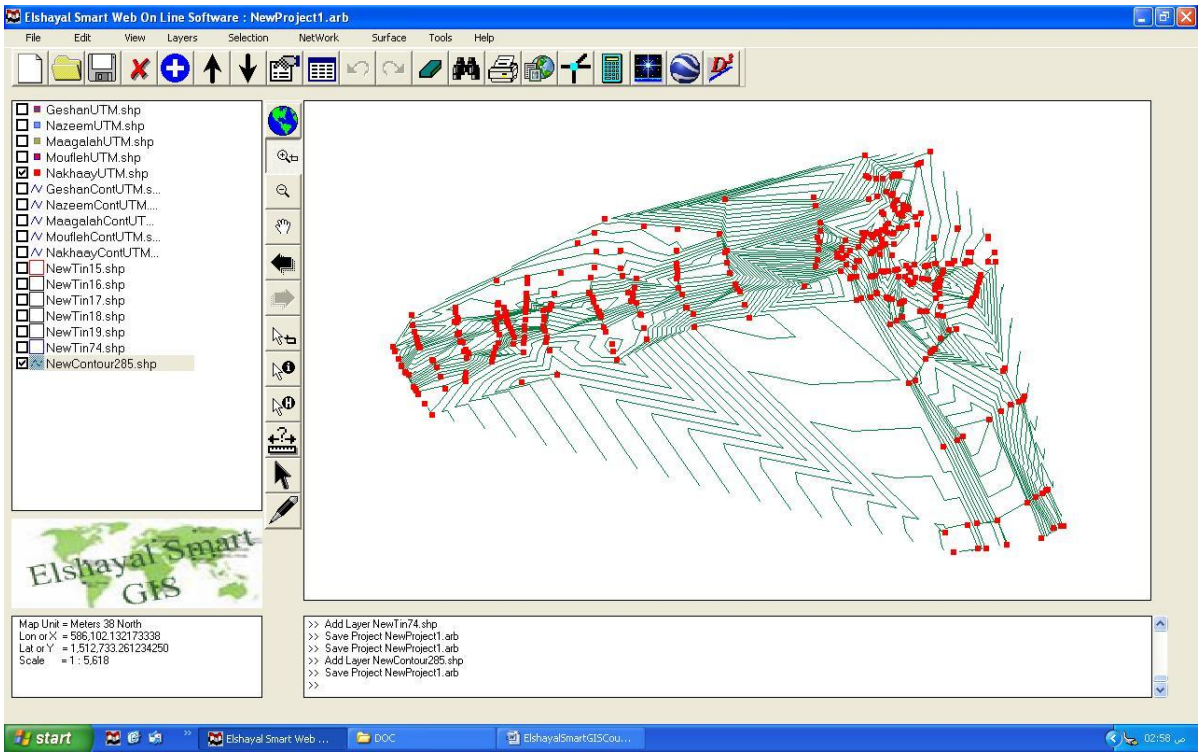


Building Contours Surface(s) Analysis

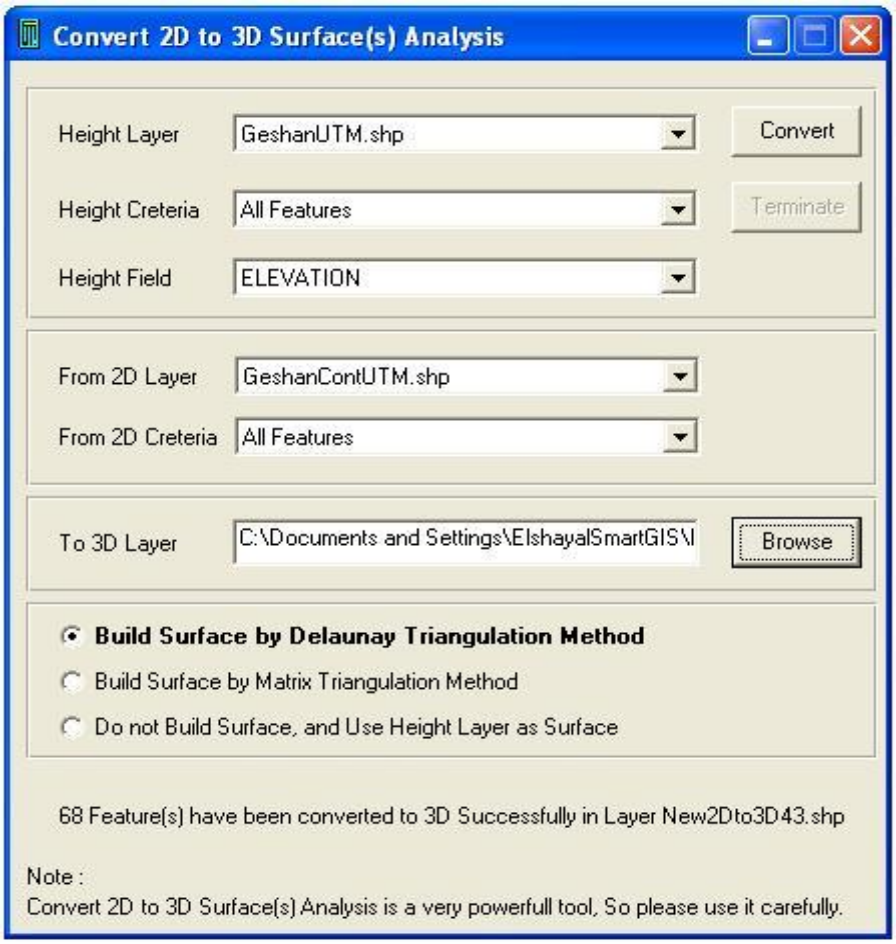
Menu → Surface → Building Contours Surface(s) Analysis

- Check Use Height Layer as Tin Surface or Not
- Select Height Layer Name
- Select Height Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Height Field
- Select Contour Interval
- Select Base Contour
- Select Output Contour Shape file name
- Select Build Surface by Delaunay, if elevation points have unequal distances among them.
- Select Build Surface by Matrix, if elevation points have equal distances among them.
- Select Do not build Surface, if Height layer is a Tin Surface
- Press Build


Elshayal Smart Web On Line Software : NewProject1.arb
File Edit View Layers Selection NetWork Surface Tools Help
GeshanUTM.shp
NazeemUTM.shp
MaagalahUTM.shp
MouflehUTM.shp
NakhaayUTM.shp
GeshanContUTM.s...
NazeemContUTM...
MaagalahContUT...
MouflehContUTM.s...
NakhaayContUTM...
NewTin15.shp
NewTin16.shp
NewTin17.shp
NewTin18.shp
NewTin19.shp
NewContour175.shp
NewContour176.shp
NewContour177.shp
NewContour178.shp
NewContour179.shp
GeshanGEO.shp
NewTin1.shp
NewTin20.shp
NewContour181.shp
Elshayal Smart GIS
Map Unit = Meters 38 North
Lon or X = 631,295.930768558
Lat or Y = 1,560,957.334486470
Scale = 1 : 3,994
>> Add Layer NewTin20.shp
>> Save Project NewProject1.arb
>> *** Add Layer has been canceled ***
>> Add Layer NewContour181.shp
>> Save Project NewProject1.arb
start


Elshayal Smart Web On Line Software : NewProject1.arb
File Edit View Layers Selection NetWork Surface Tools Help
GeshanUTM.shp
NazeemUTM.shp
MaagalahUTM.shp
MouflehUTM.shp
NakhaayUTM.shp
GeshanContUTM.s...
NazeemContUTM...
MaagalahContUT...
MouflehContUTM.s...
NakhaayContUTM...
NewTin15.shp
NewTin16.shp
NewTin17.shp
NewTin18.shp
NewTin19.shp
NewTin74.shp
NewContour285.shp
Elshayal Smart GIS
Map Unit = Meters 38 North
Lon or X = 586,102.132173338
Lat or Y = 1,512,733.261234250
Scale = 1 : 5,618
>> Add Layer NewTin74.shp
>> Save Project NewProject1.arb
>> Save Project NewProject1.arb
>> Add Layer NewContour285.shp
>> Save Project NewProject1.arb
start

D) Converting 2D to 3D Surface Analysis

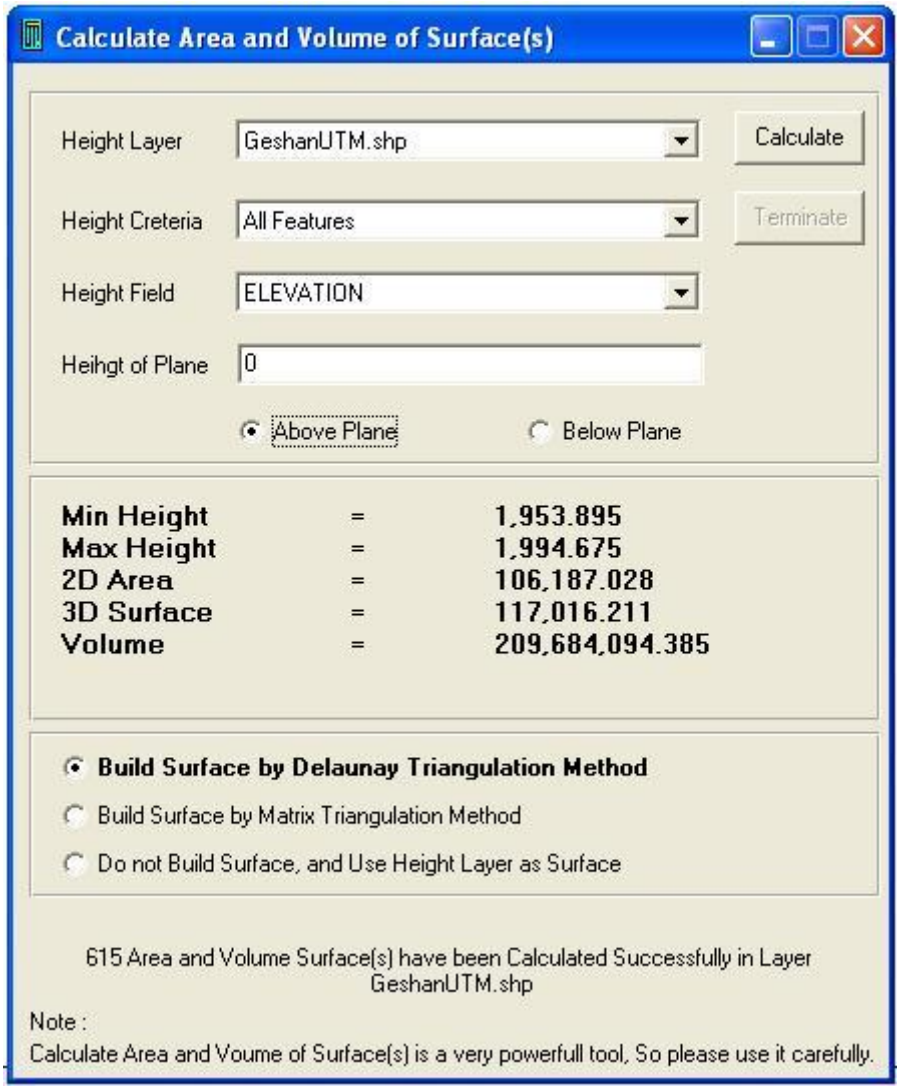


Converting 2D to 3D Surface Analysis

Menu → Surface → Converting 2D to 3D Surface Analysis

- Check Use Height Layer as Tin Surface or Not
- Select Height Layer Name
- Select Height Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Height Field
- Select Destination 2D GIS Shape File
- Select Criteria of the Destination 2D GIS Shape File
- Select Output 3D Shape file name
- Select Build Surface by Delaunay, if elevation points have unequal distances among them.
- Select Build Surface by Matrix, if elevation points have equal distances among them.
- Select Do not build Surface, if Height layer is a Tin Surface
- Press Convert

E) Calculating Area and Volume of Surface(s)



Calculate Area and Volume of Surface(s)

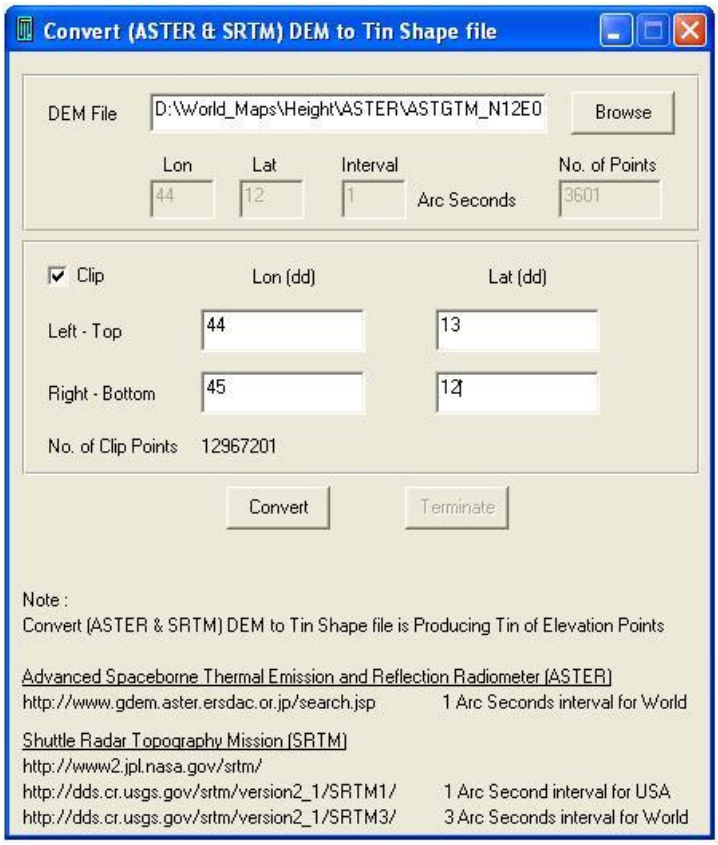
Menu → Surface → Calculate Area and Volume of Surface(s)

- Check Use Height Layer as Tin Surface or Not
- Select Height Layer Name
- Select Height Criteria (All Feature or Inside Selected Features or Outside Selected Features)
- Select Height Field
- Select Height of the Calculating Plane
- Select above Plane or Below Plane
- Select Build Surface by Delaunay, if elevation points have unequal distances among them.
- Select Build Surface by Matrix, if elevation points have equal distances among them.
- Select Do not build Surface, if Height layer is a Tin Surface
- Press Calculate

F) Downloading (ASTER and SRTM) NASA Geo DEM Height Files

Open your Internet browser and go to the following URL to Download ASTER Geo DEM
http://www.gdem.aster.ersdac.or.jp/search.jsp
Open your Internet browser and go to the following URL to Download SRTM height files
http://dds.cr.usgs.gov/srtm/version2_1/SRTM3/

G) Convert (ASTER and SRTM) NASA Geo DEM Height Files to Tin Shape File

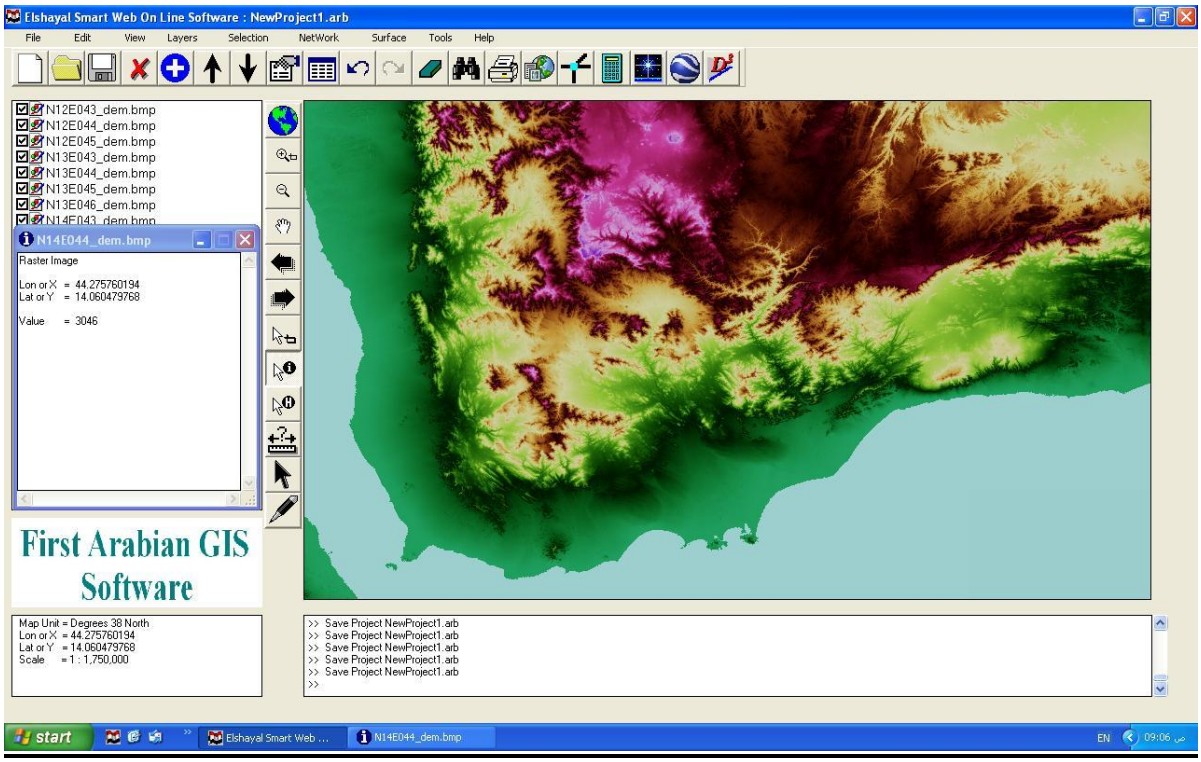


Convert (ASTER & SRTM) DEM to Tin Shape file

Menu → Tools → Convert (ASTER & SRTM) DEM to Tin Shape file

- Download Tiff DEM file from http://www.gdem.aster.ersdac.or.jp/search.jsp
- Select and Enter Clip values of your Area Left Top point and Right Bottom point
- Press Convert

H) Convert ASTER NASA Geo DEM to Color value bmp File



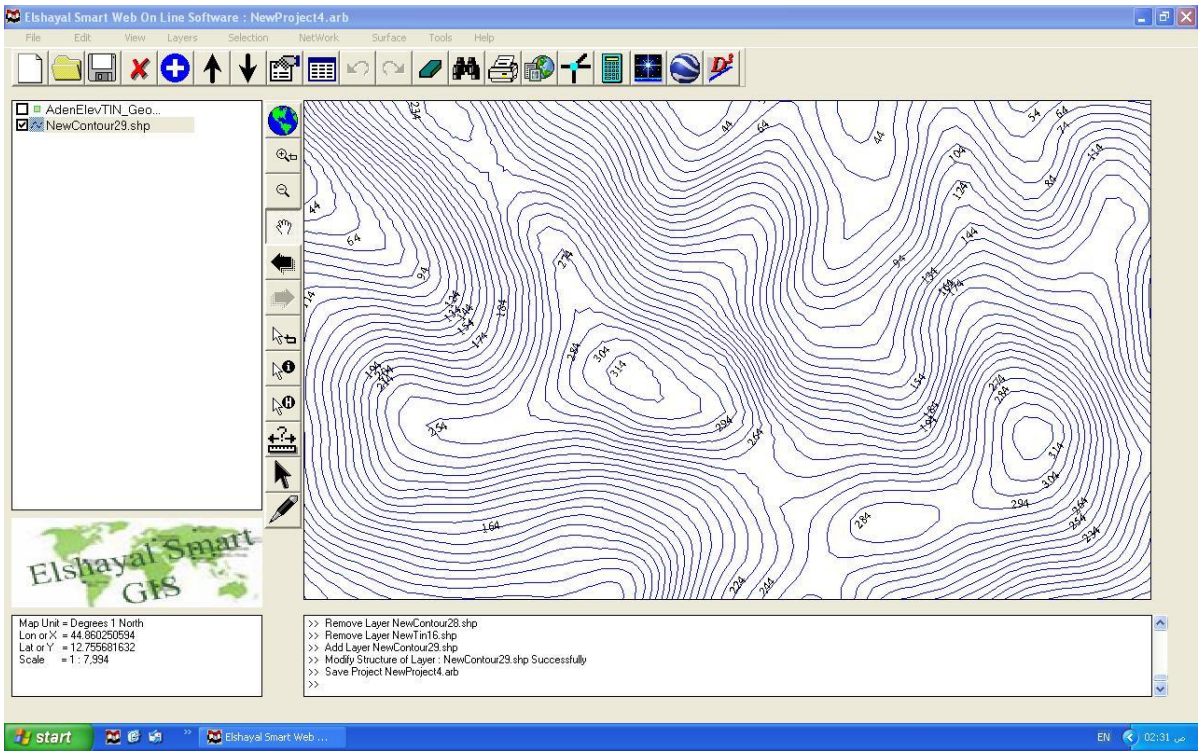
Convert ASTER Geo DEM to Color Value bmp file

Menu → Layers → Add Layer → Files of Type → TIFF → Open

Menu → Layers → Save Layer as → Change the File extension to → BMP → Save

- Open Aster Geo DEM Tiff file
- Save Layer as bmp file
- Press Identify at any point in image to get Elevation value

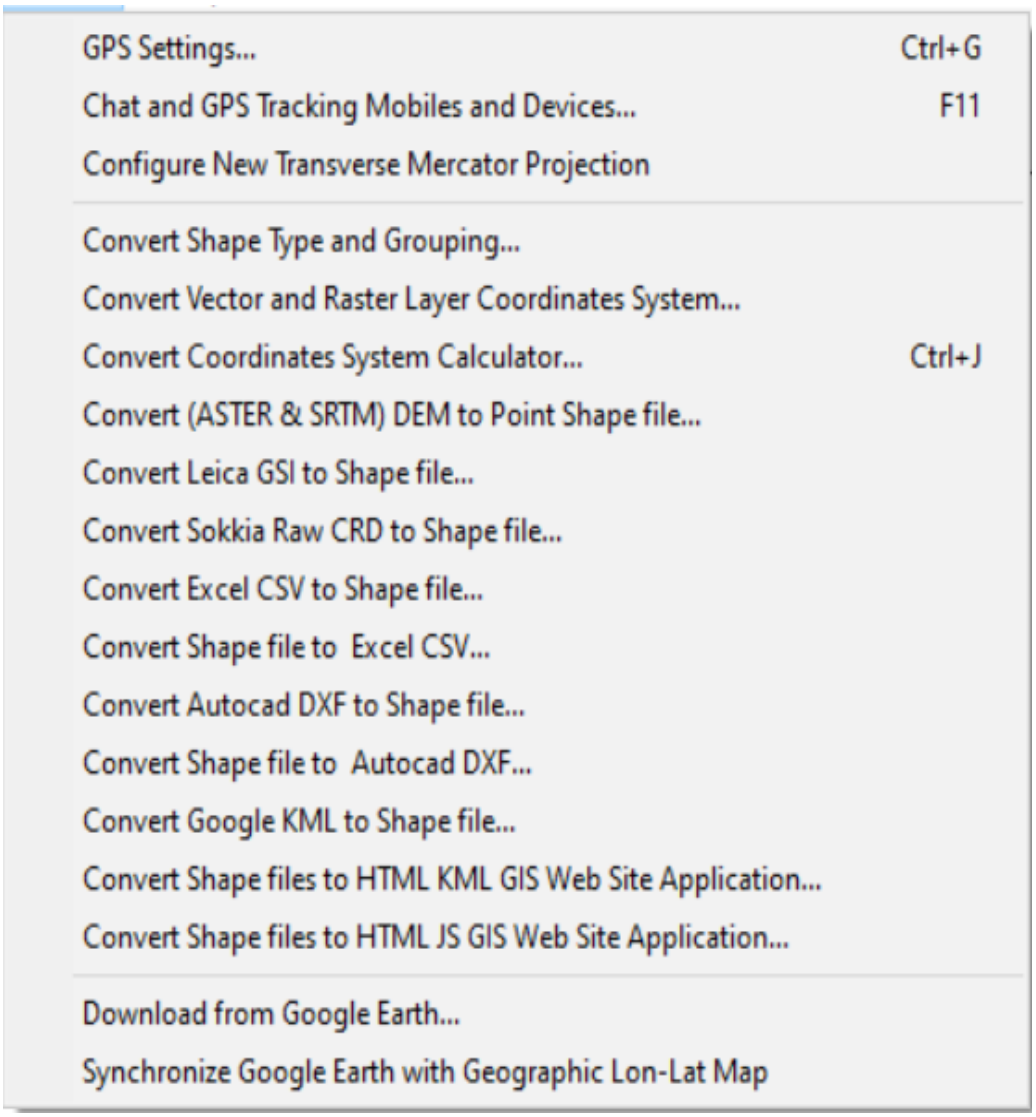
I) Building Contours from ASTER NASA Geo DEM



Menu → Surface → Building Contours Surface(s) Analysis

14) GIS Tools Functions

A) Tools Menu



Tools Menu

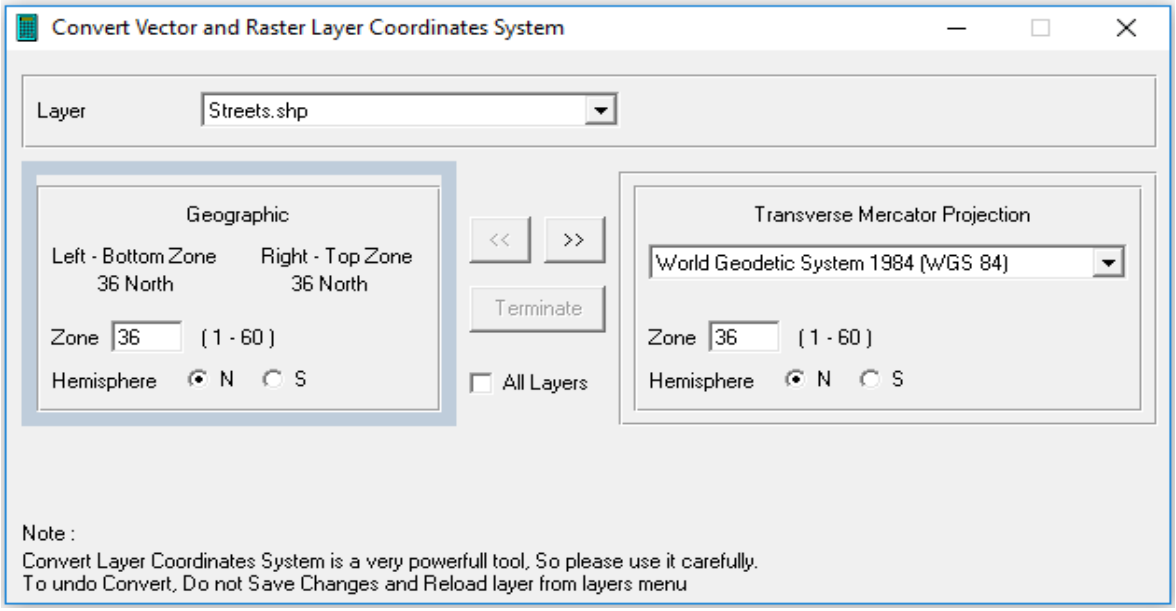
Menu → Tools

B) Chat and GPS Tracking Mobiles and Devices

Chat and GPS Tracking Mobile and Devices

Menu → Tools → Chat and GPS Tracking Mobile and Devices

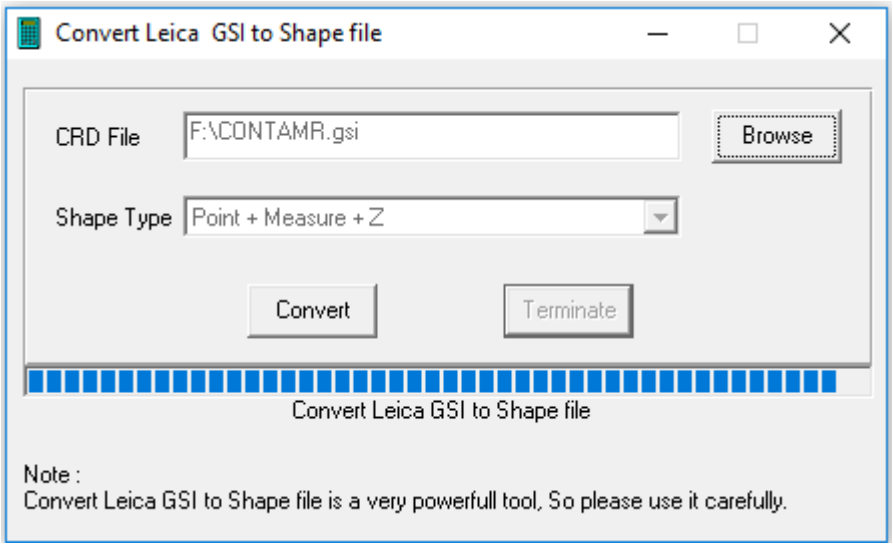
C) Converting Vector and Raster Layers Coordinates System



Converting Vector and Raster Layers Coordinates System

Menu → Tools → Converting Vector and Raster Layers Coordinates System

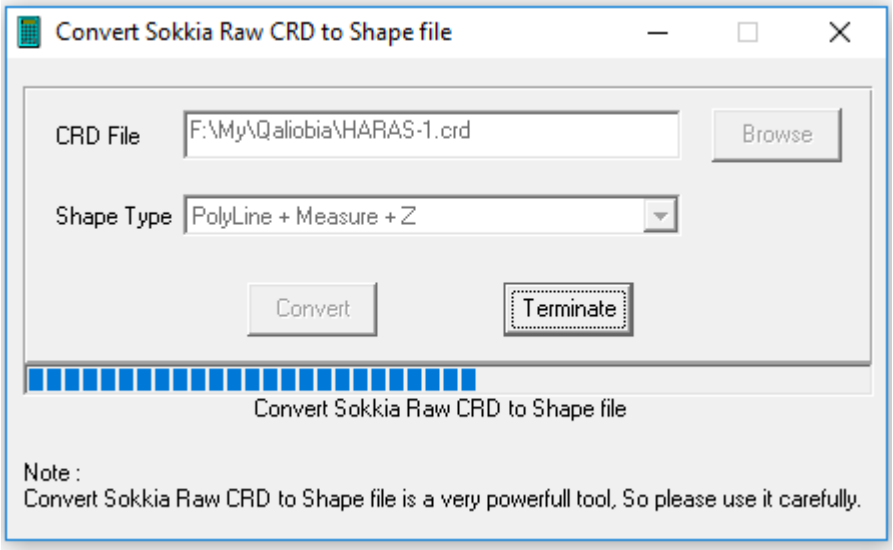
D) Converting Leica GSI files to GIS Shape Files



Converting Leica GSI file to Shape Files

Menu → Tools → Converting Leica GSI file to Shape File

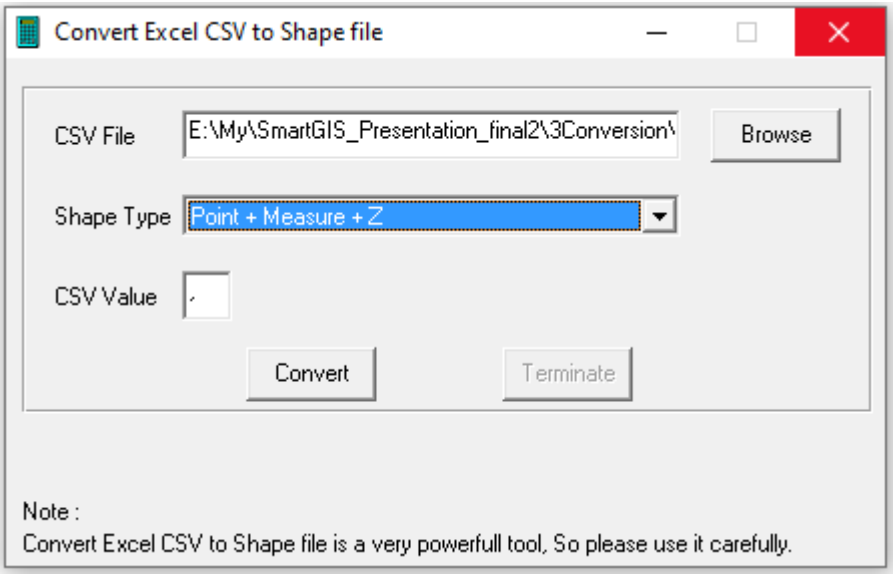
E) Converting Sokkia files to GIS Shape Files



Converting Sokkia file to Shape Files

Menu → Tools → Converting Sokkia file to Shape File

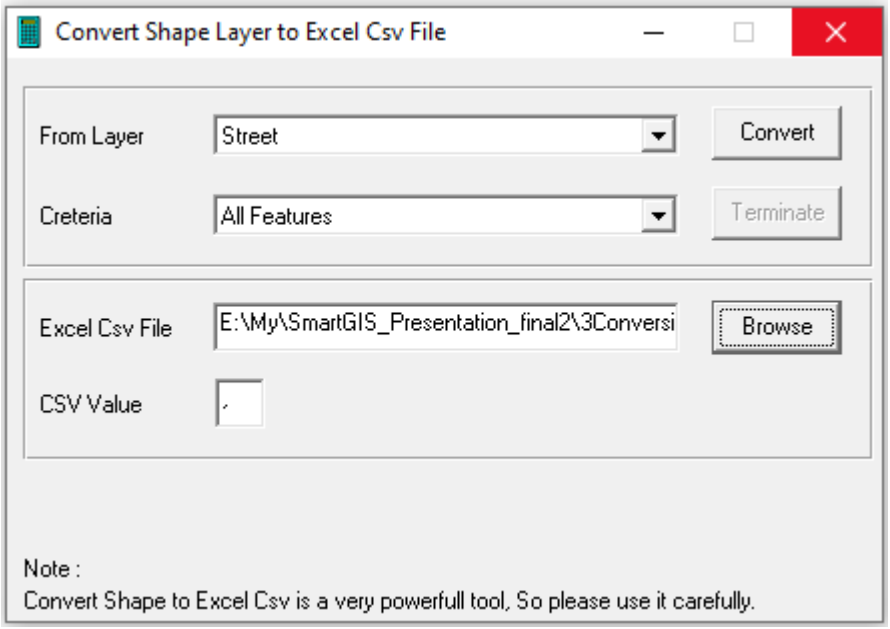
F) Converting Excel Csv files to GIS Shape Files



Converting AutoCAD file to Shape Files

Menu → Tools → Converting Excel Csv file to Shape File

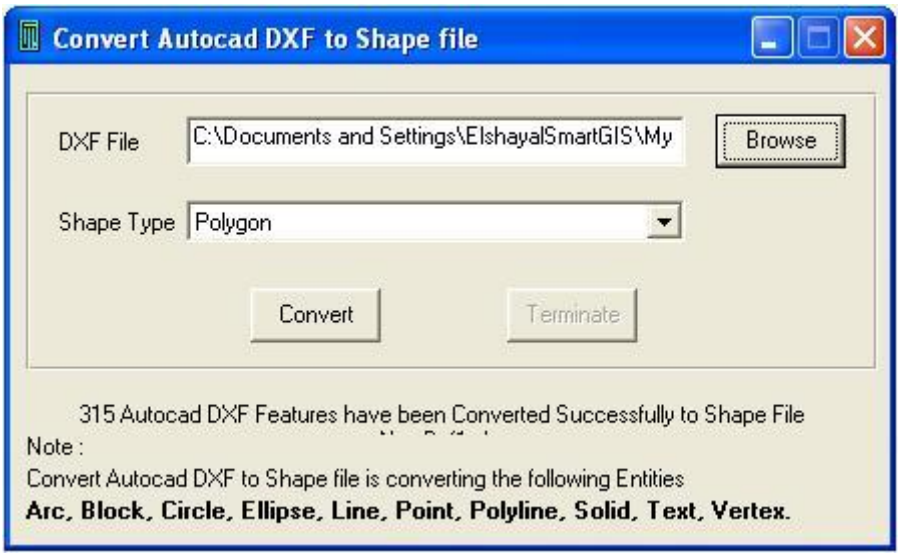
G) Converting GIS Shape Files to Excel Csv files



Converting Shape File to AutoCAD file

Menu → Tools → Converting Shape File to Excel Csv file

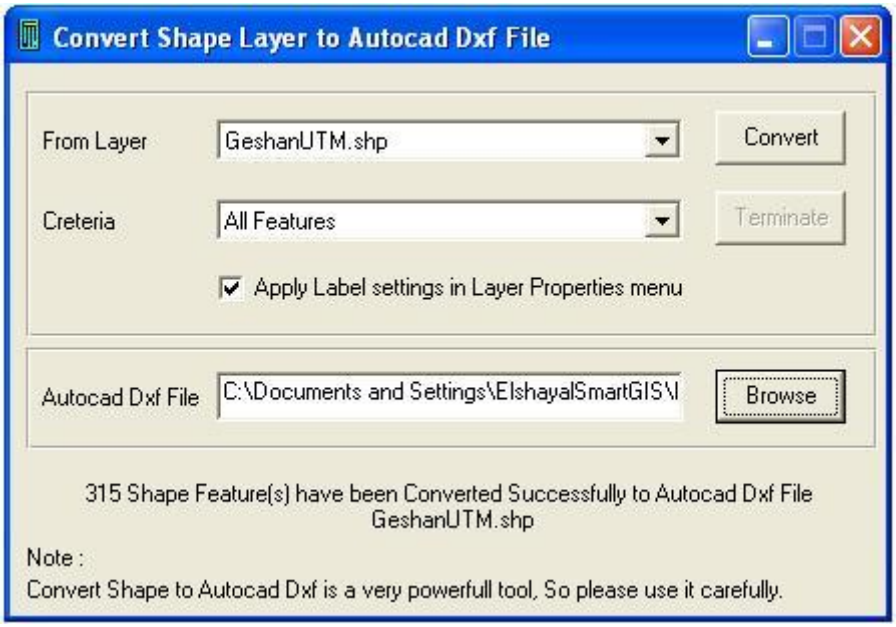
H) Converting AutoCAD files to GIS Shape Files



Converting AutoCAD file to Shape Files

Menu → Tools → Converting AutoCAD file to Shape File

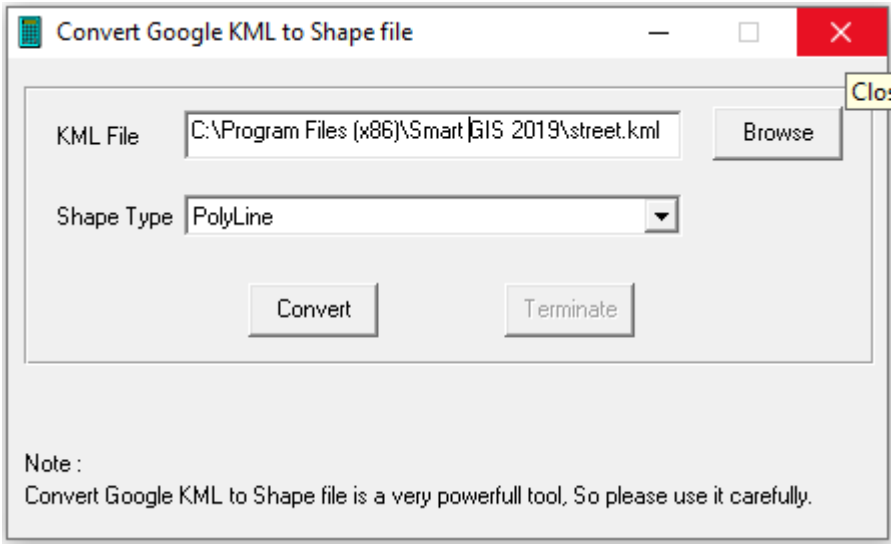
I) Converting GIS Shape Files to AutoCAD files



Converting Shape File to AutoCAD file

Menu → Tools → Converting Shape File to AutoCAD file

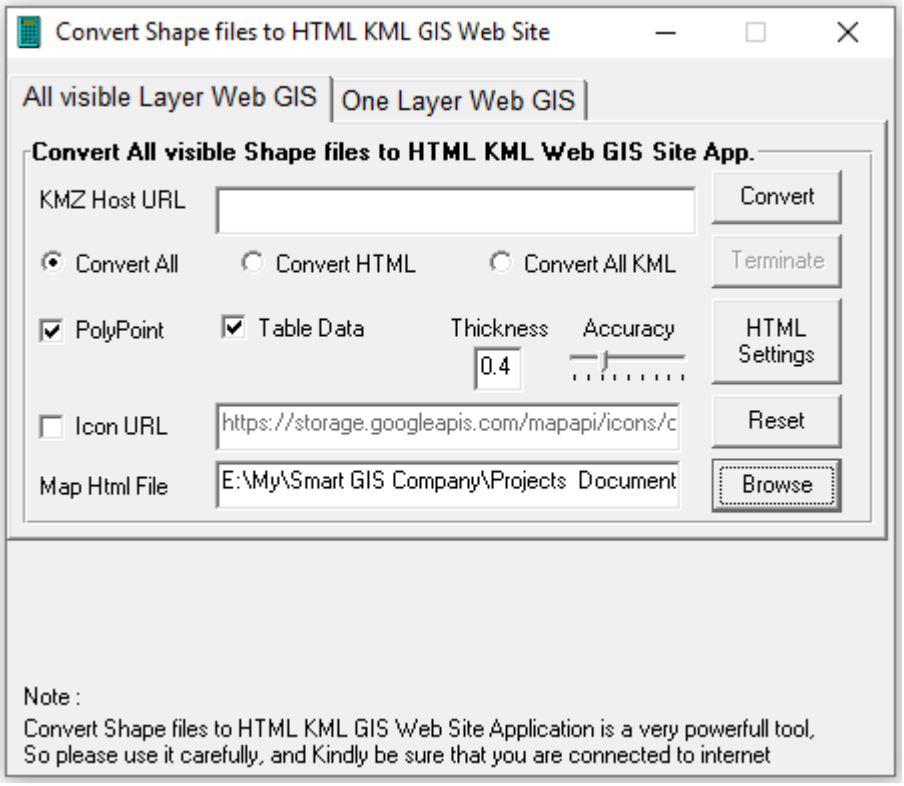
J) Converting Google KML to GIS Shape Files



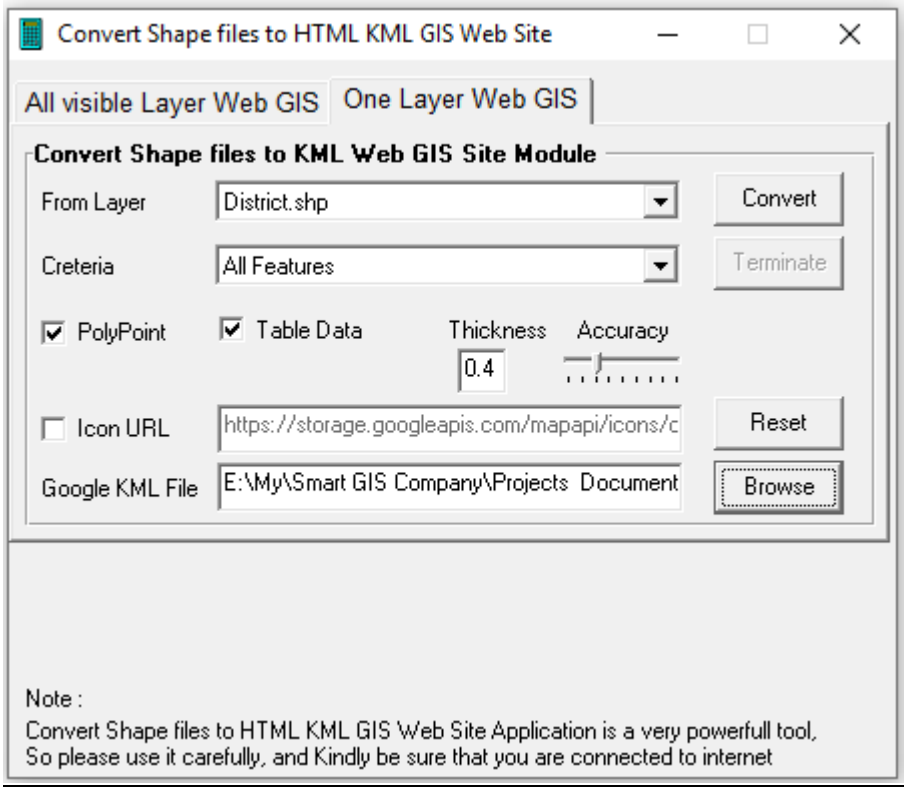
Converting Google KMLto Shape Files

Menu → Tools → Convert Google KML to Shape File

K) Converting GIS Shape Files to HTML KML Web GIS Site



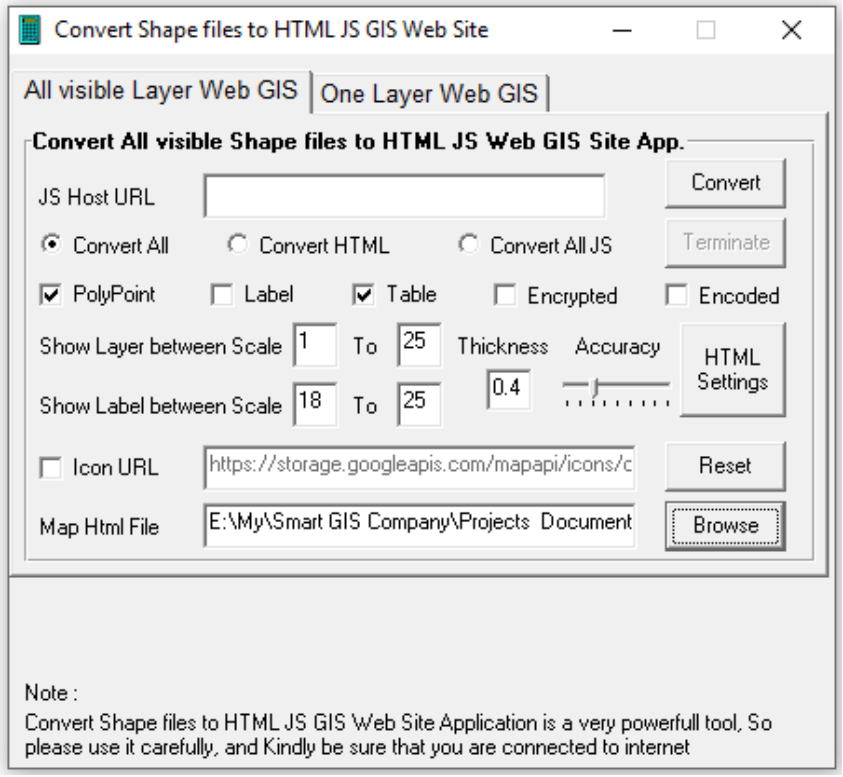
Converting All visible Shape Files to Google KML App.



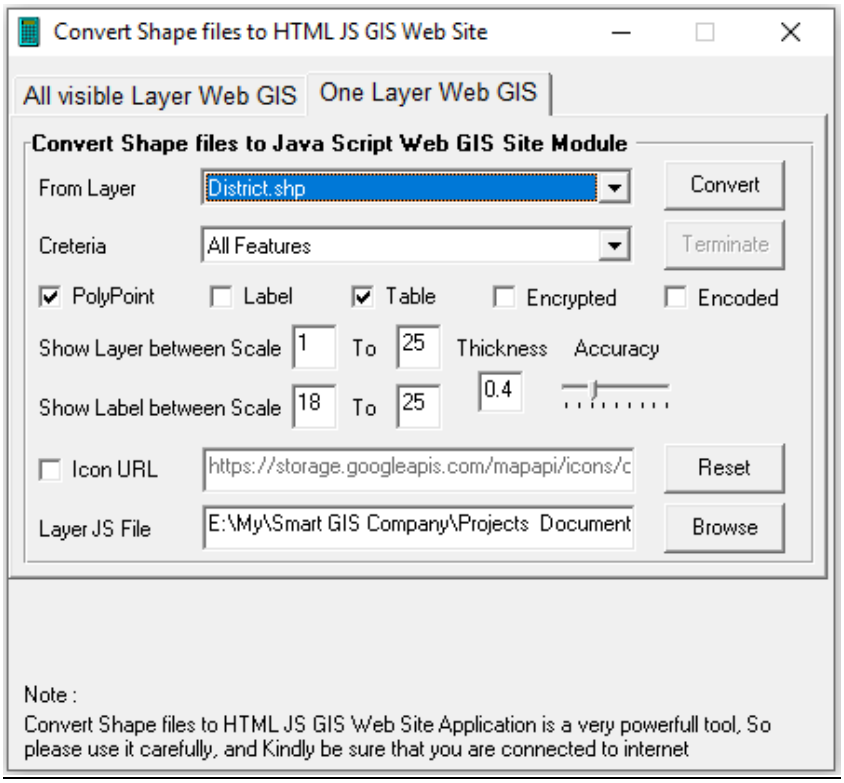
Converting Shape Files to Google KML file.

Menu → Tools → Converting Shape File to HTML KML Web GIS Site

L) Converting GIS Shape Files to HTML JS Web GIS Sites



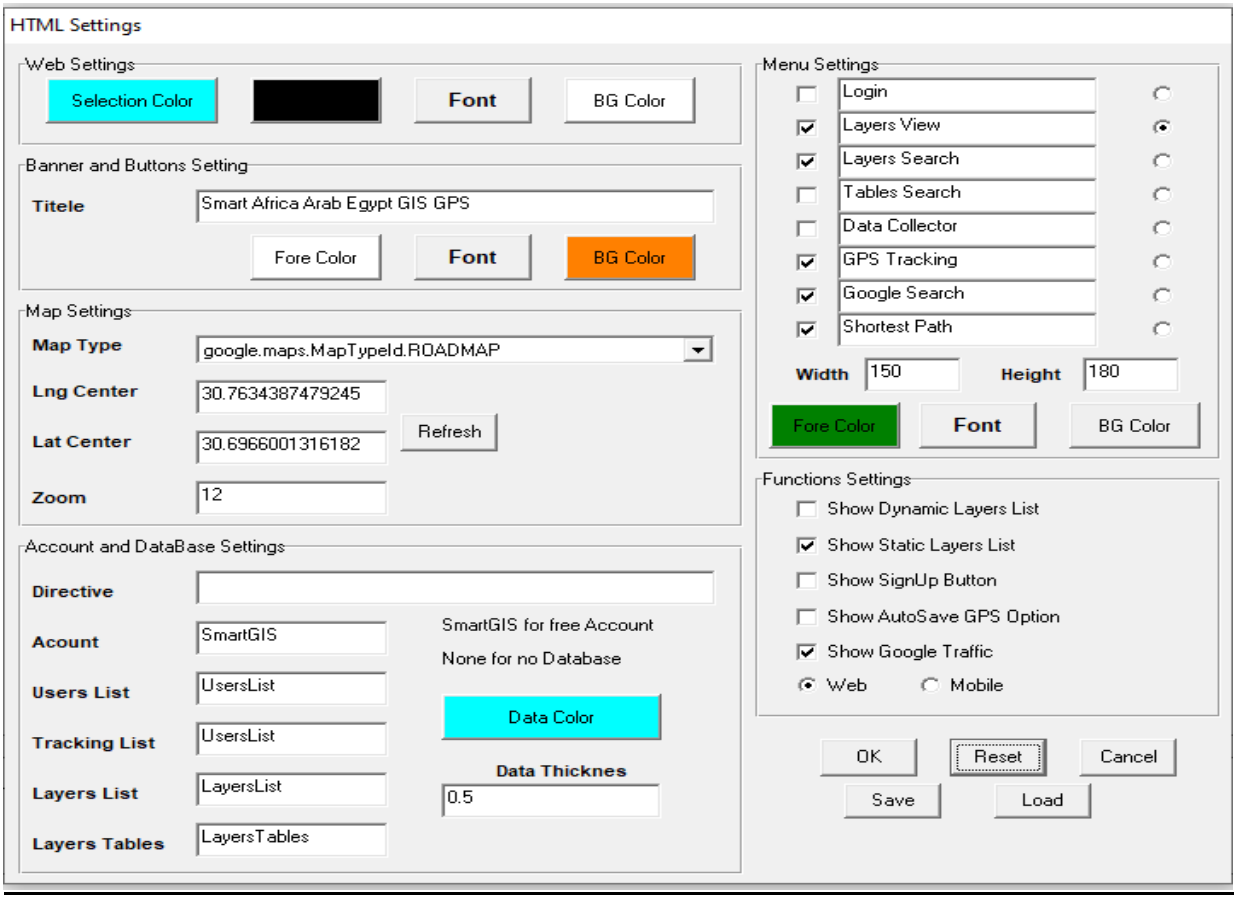
Converting All visible GIS Shape File to HTML GIS Web App.

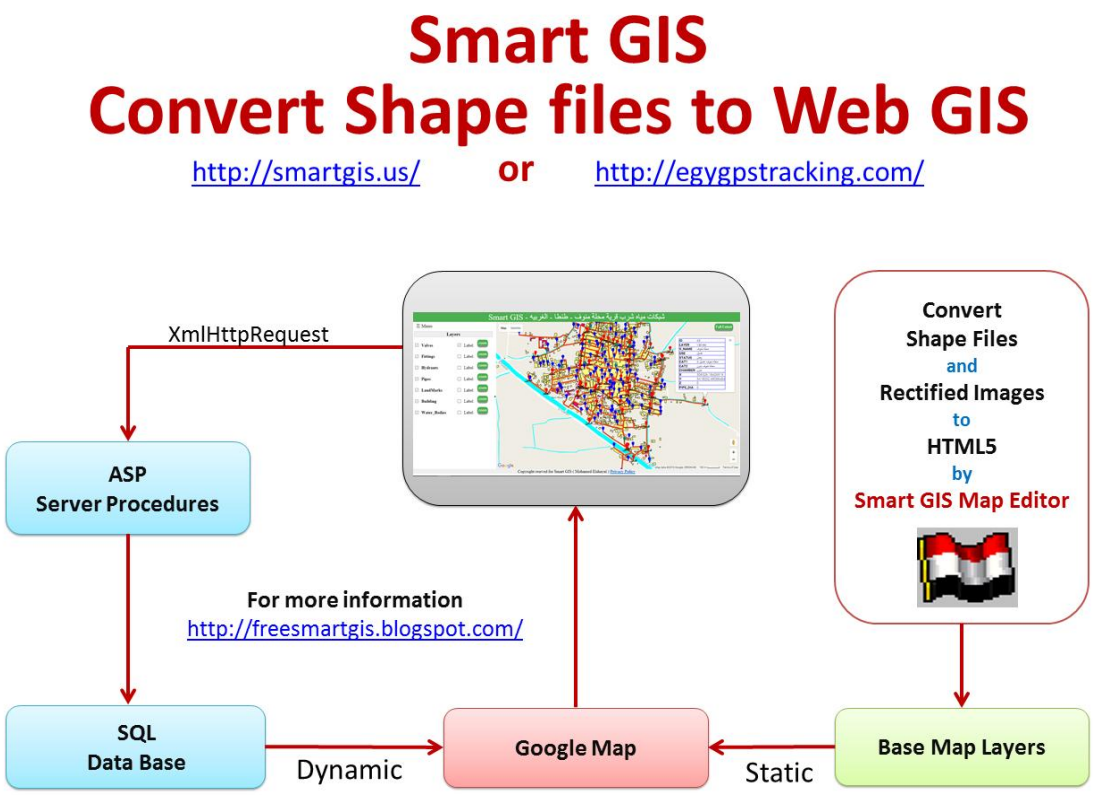


Converting GIS Shape Files to HTML GIS Web Sites

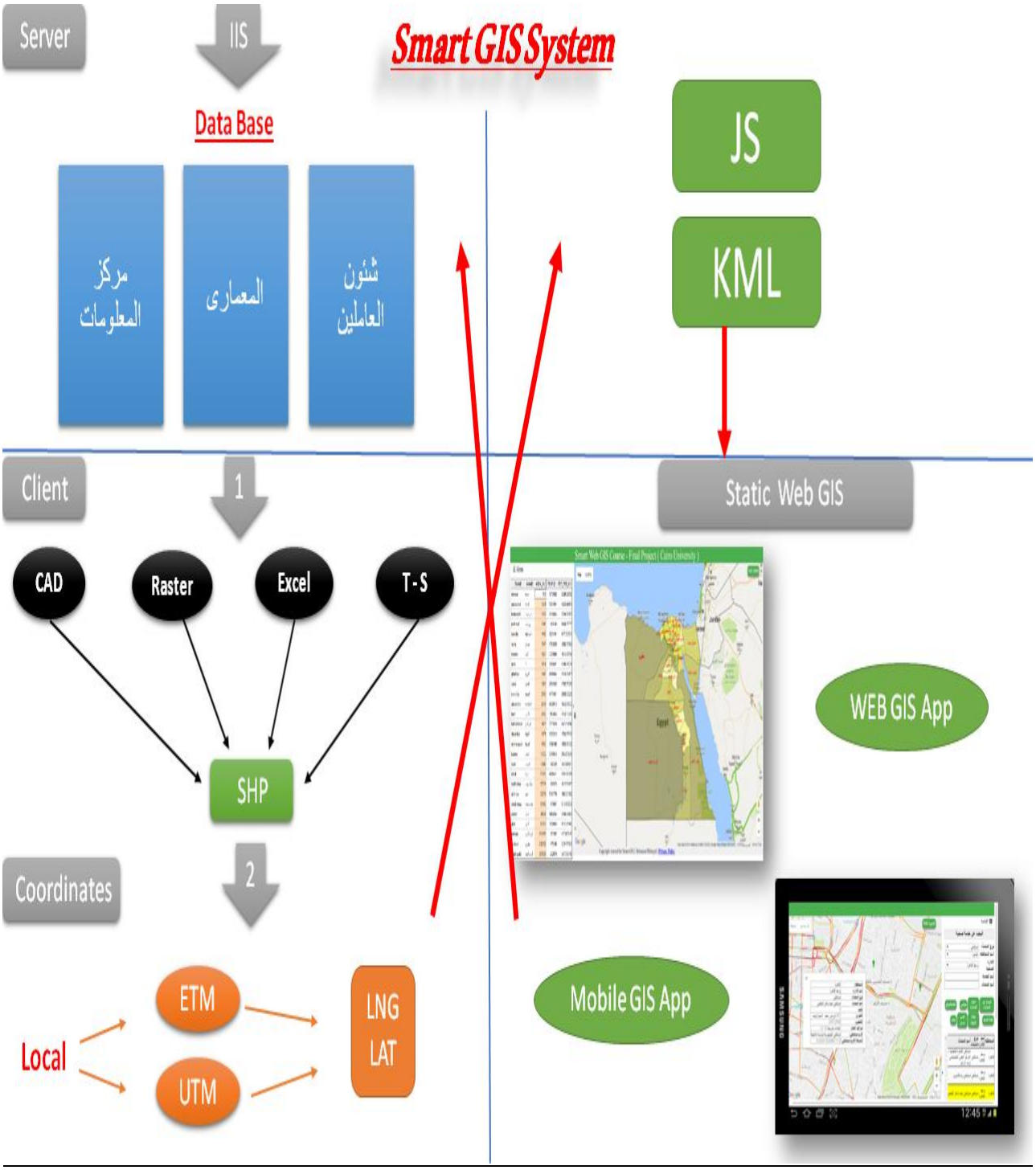
Menu → Tools → Converting GIS Shape File to HTML JS Web GIS Sites

M) Converting GIS Shape Files to Web GIS HTML Settings



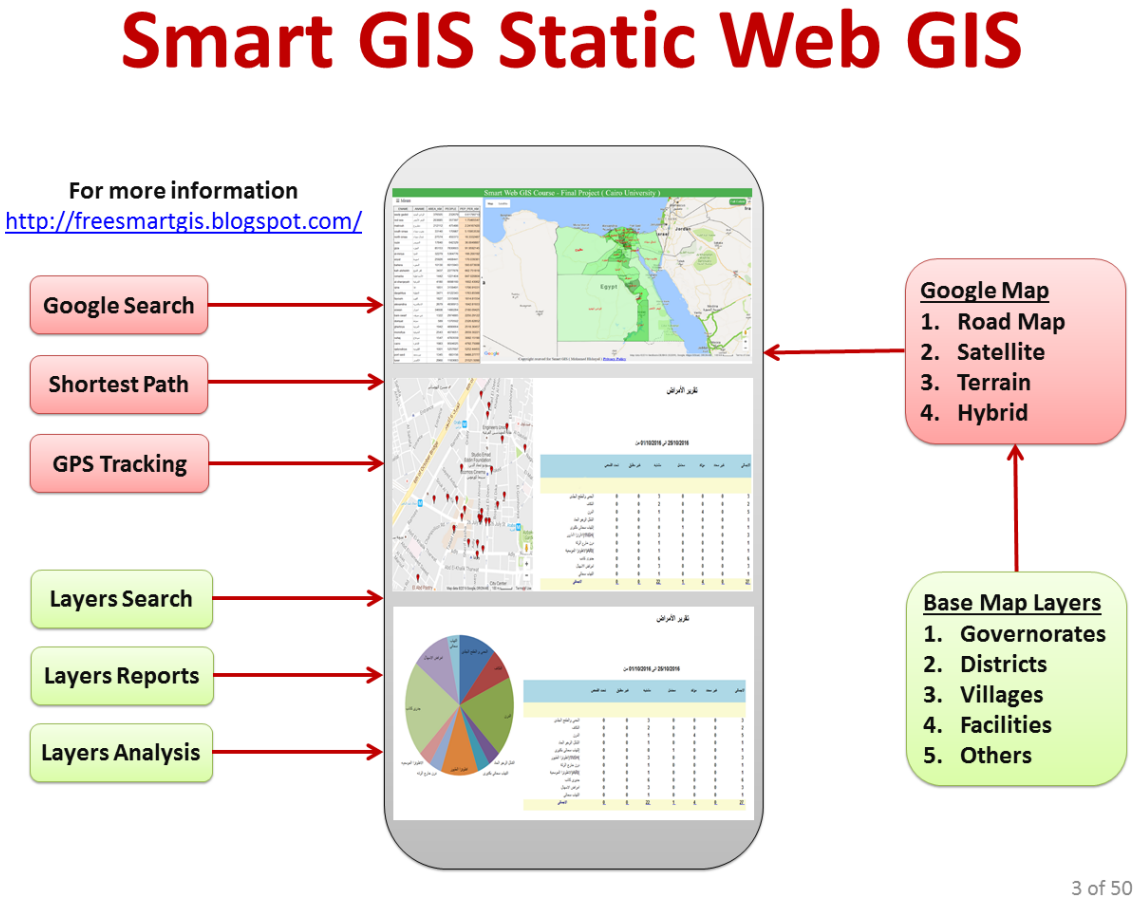


N) Smart Converting GIS Shape Files to Web GIS Flow Chart



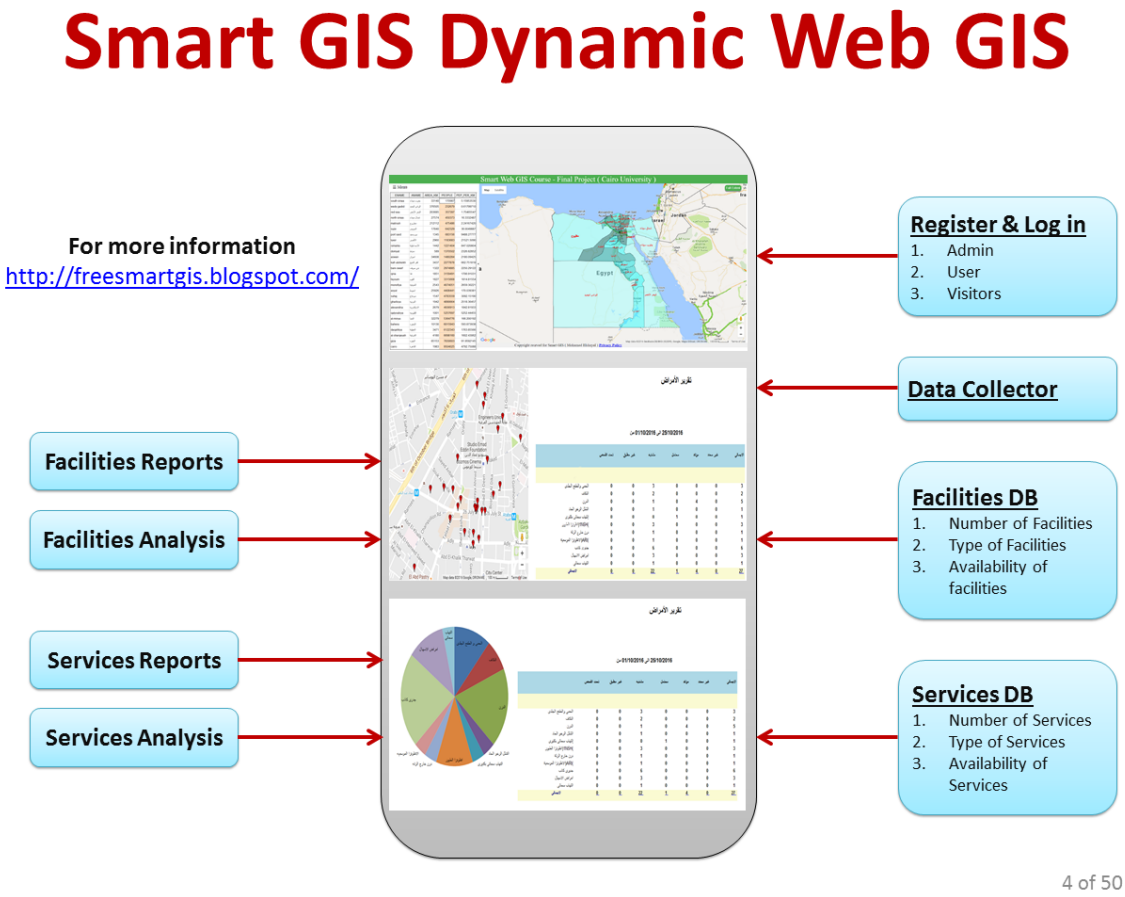
O) Smart GIS for Web & Mobile GIS Static functions

- Displaying and Searching GIS Base Map Layers
- Displaying GPS Location
- Searching Google Map Data Base within Screen Map view
- Calculating shortest path between two points



P) Smart GIS for Web & Mobile GIS Dynamic functions

- Register new users
- Login users (with different permission levels)
- Searching for nearest facilities in database (Spatial search)
- Searching facilities by information data (Attribute search)
- Identify facilities information by click
- Adding and modifying attribute tabular data for each facility point
- Reporting and calculating the number of facilities in specific buffer
- Reporting and calculating the number of facilities according specific attribute data
- Build graph chart to view total number of any specific attribute data



Q) Converted Free Web GIS Examples

World

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/World/index.html

Africa

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Egypt/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Ethiopia/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Nigeria/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Rwanda/index.html

Asia

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Cambodia/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Malaysia/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Qatar/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/mapapi/Saudi/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/UAE/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Yemen/index.html

Europe

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/France/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Italy/index.html

https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/Spain/index.html

North America

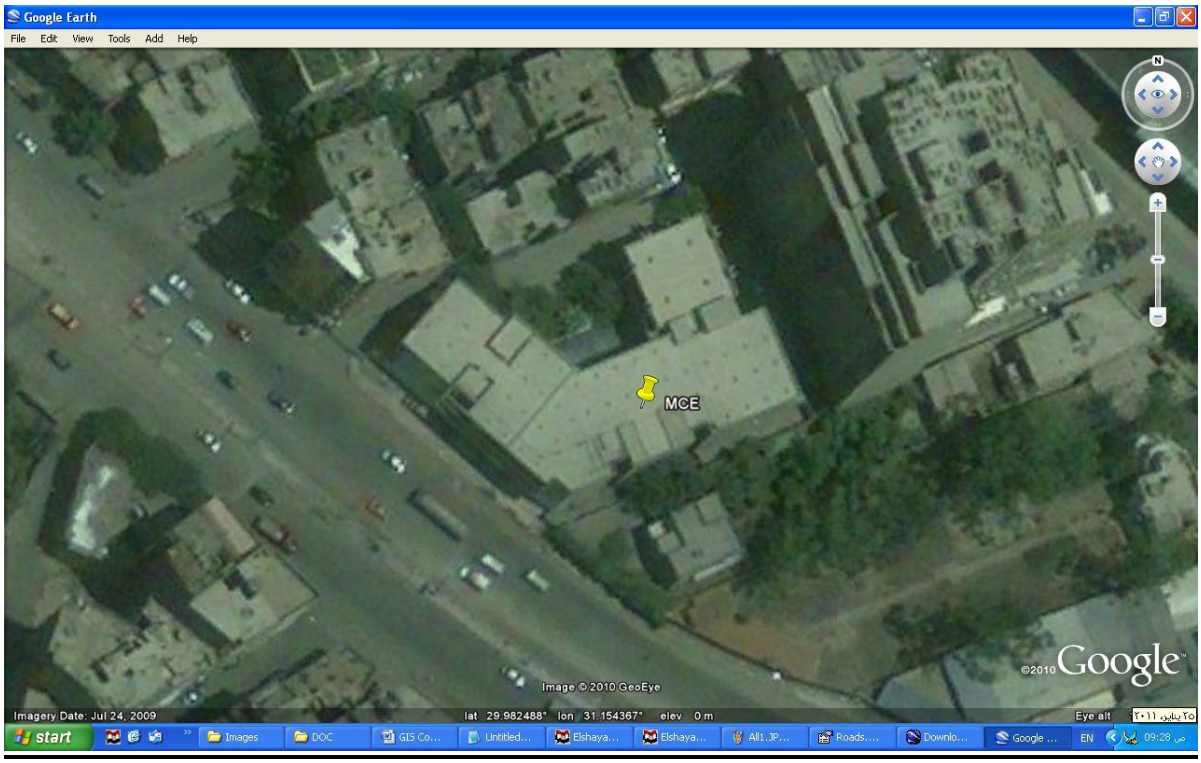
https://storage.googleapis.com/smartgis/sandiego/index.html

Another Example

https://storage.googleapis.com/mapapi/BlogSpot/index.html

15) Downloading Google Earth Maps Functions

A) Google Earth Seetings



- Open Google Earth 4.3 or Later Versions (It must be installed in your Computer)
- Inside Google Earth, do the following Settings
- Tools → Options : Turn Off Terrain
- Be Sure that North Arrow is completely very up by
  - View → Show Navigation → Always
  - Press Double Click on North
- Be Sure that Google Earth is very Flat by:
  - Pressing keyboard Shift and keyboard Up Arrow.
  - Pressing Keyboard Ctrl and keyboard down arrow
- Close Google Earth

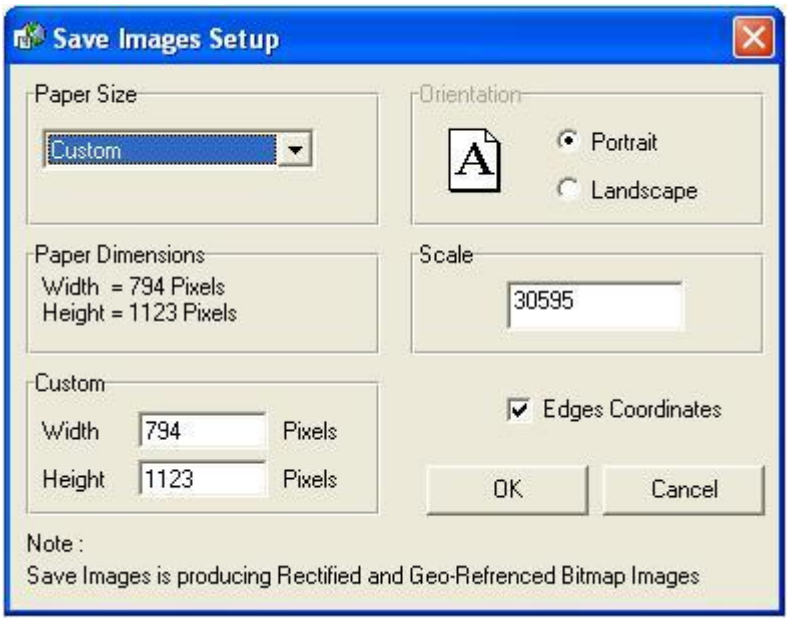
B) Download Google Earth Maps

Download From Google Earth

Menu → Tools → Download Form Google Earth

- In GIS Software
- Press Login Google Earth 4.3 or Later Versions (It must be installed in your Computer)
- Press Refresh Cords Button in GIS Software to get Google Earth Position
- Enter Your Lon & Lat Cords' and Scale Zoom
- Press Go to
- Press Import Rectified Image (Will Capture B&W Google Earth Map)
- In Google Earth Software
- Press Save Image to overwrite the B&W Image File
- In GIS Software
- Reload Layer from Layers Menu to get colored rectified Image.
- Use Up, Down, Right, Left Buttons to navigate
- Press "Go to Layer in Google" in Layers Menu (to find layer area in Google)
- Press "Go to Feature in Google" in Edit Manu (to find your area in Google)
- Check Shift Maps, If your Google version is 5 or later

C) Save Map as rectified Images



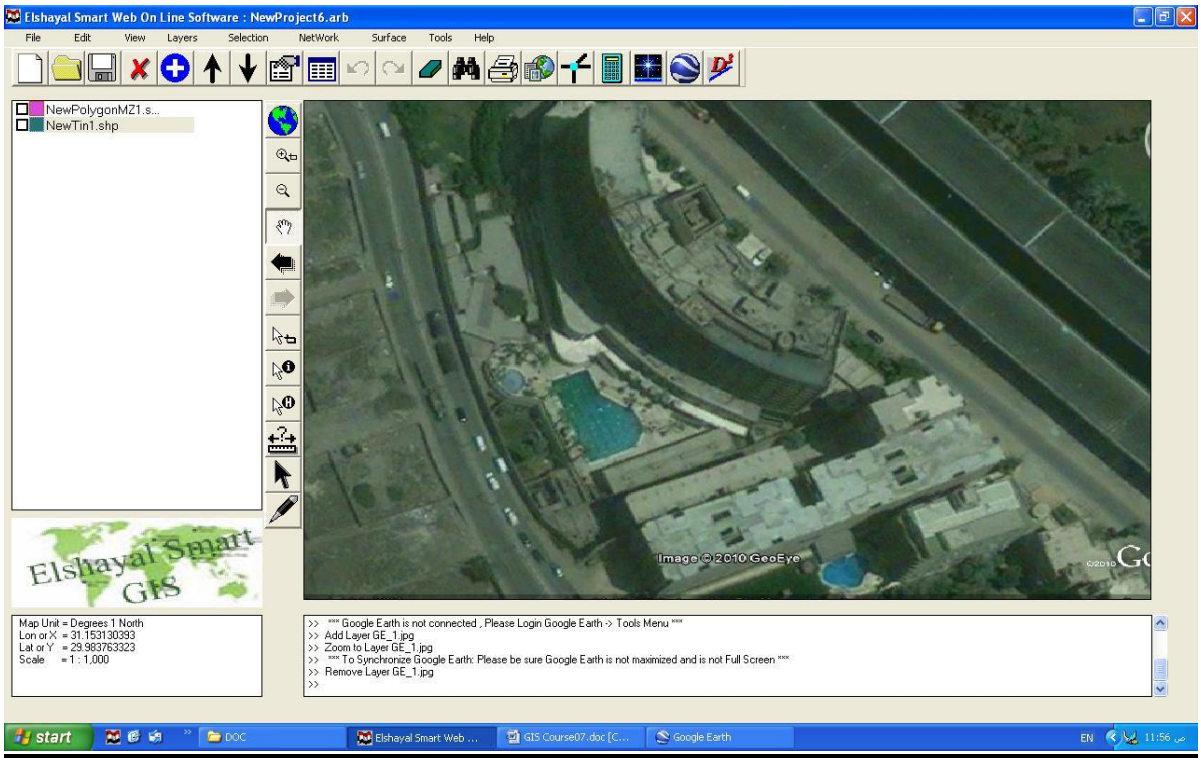
Save Images Setup

Menu → Files → Save Images

This Function will produce

- Bit map image BMP with Edges Coordinates
- BPW World File format for BMP Image
- JGW World file format For JPG image

D) Synchronize Google Earth with Lon Lat Geographic maps



Synchronize Google Earth with Lon Lat Geographic Maps

Menu → Tools → Synchronize Google Earth with Lon Lat Geographic Maps

Settings

- Open Google Earth 4.3 or Later Versions (It must be installed in your Computer)
- Inside Google Earth, do the following Settings
- Tools → Options : Turn Off Terrain
- Be Sure that North Arrow is completely very up by
  - View → Show Navigation → Always
  - Press Double Click on North
- Be Sure that Google Earth is very Flat by:
  - Pressing keyboard Shift and keyboard Up Arrow.
  - Pressing Keyboard Ctrl and keyboard down arrow
- Close Google Earth
- Open GIS Software
- Set Map Projection to Decimal Degree
- Be Sure Google Earth Software is NOT maximized and is NOT Full Screen

16) Results & Conclusion

As can be seen from the preceding discussion, developing from scratch GIS software is very expensive, very exhausting, and academic research centers and institutes must support and endorse those efforts.

17) References

- Dr. Mohammed Al - Khuzami Aziz. Foundations and Applications of Geographic Information system for Geographers.
- Dr. Abdel Fattah Siddiq Abdellah. Foundations of aerial images and remote sensing.
- Dr. Hesham Hefny. Intelligent Systems and Applications
- Sommerville, Ian (2001). Software Engineering. Addison Wesley.
- Smart GIS Software BlogSpot https://FreeSmartGIS.blogspot.com

Thank you

Done