

## Glossary

**ADDRESSMATCH:** Arc command. It uses to match addresses in an INFO data file against an address coverage and creates a point coverage containing locations of matched addresses.

**AML:** ARC Macro Language. It is a proprietary high-level algorithmic language for generating end-user applications in ArcInfo Workstation. AML allows you to create onscreen menus, use and assign variables, control statement execution, and get and use map or page unit coordinates. AML includes an extensive set of commands that can be used interactively or in AML programs (macros), as well as commands that report on the status of ArcInfo environment settings.

**ArcCatalog:** ArcCatalog allows users to browse, manage, create, and organize geographic and tabular data. In addition, ArcCatalog comes with support for several popular metadata standards to allow users to create, edit, and view information about the data. There are editors to enter metadata, a storage schema, and property sheets to view the data. With ArcCatalog users can view GIS data holdings, preview geographic information, view and edit metadata, work with tables, and define the schema structure for geographic data layers.

**ArcGIS:** ArcGIS is a comprehensive, integrated, scalable system introduced by ESRI that design to meet the needs of a wide range of GIS users.

**ArcInfo:** ArcInfo is the most powerful and functionally rich application in the ArcGIS product family by ESRI. In addition to all the functionality included in ArcView and ArcEditor, ArcInfo includes a complete ArcToolbox application and a full version of ArcInfo Workstation (ARC, ArcEdit, ArcPlot, AML, and all extensions). ArcInfo is the complete GIS data creation, update, query, mapping, and analysis system.

**ArcMap:** ArcMap is the application for viewing and editing geographic data and creating professional-quality maps, graphs, and reports.

**ArcObjects:** ArcObjects is a set of components developers use to programmatically enhance and extend ArcInfo, ArcEditor and ArcView. ArcObjects technology is based on the Component Object Model (COM). With ArcObjects, developers can add new tools or work flows to ArcInfo, ArcEditor, or ArcView software or extend the ArcGIS data model by adding new custom feature types.

**ArcSDE:** ArcSDE is a client/server software program that enables spatial data to be stored, managed, and quickly retrieved from leading commercial database management systems (DBMS).

**ArcView:** ArcView is a powerful GIS data visualization, query, analysis, and map creation solution. It provides interactive tools for exploring, selecting, displaying, editing, analyzing, symbolizing, and classifying data as well as for automatically creating, updating, and managing metadata.

**CAD:** Computer Assisted Drafting. A set of computer programs designed to assist in the process of drafting. It is normally used for architectural purposes but can also be used for drafting maps and as an input to GIS.

**CASE Tools:** CASE stands for Computer Aided Software Engineering. Case Tools in ArcCatalog of Arc/Info 8 is used for the purpose of creating geodatabase schema from the UML model design.

**Coverage:** An ArcInfo data file in which geographic features are stored as points, lines, and polygons, and feature attributes are stored in associated INFO tables.

**DBF:** dBase file. It is a file format native to dBASE database management software. ArcView can read, create, and export tables in dBASE format.

**e00:** Arc Export File Format.

**FGDC/ESRI:** An organization established by the United States Federal Office of Management and Budget responsible for coordinating the development, use, sharing, and dissemination of surveying, mapping, and related spatial data. The committee is comprised of representatives from federal and state government agencies, academia, and the private sector. The FGDC defines its spatial data metadata standards in its Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata and manages the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

**Geodatabase:** A relational database that stores geographic data. It is an object-oriented data model introduced by ESRI that is used to store spatial and attribute data and the relationships that exist among them. Basically, a geodatabase is a container for storing spatial and attribute data and the relationships that exist among them. Vector data such as point, line, and polygon features; tabular data; and raster data formats can work together as an integrated system using rules, relationships, and topological associations. It allows you to represent the real world with creation of a data model.

**ICF:** Integrated Cadastral Fabric.

**ICI:** Integrated Cadastral Initiative, also termed ICIS.

**ICIS:** Integrated Cadastral Initiative Society (formerly known as ICI) is a partnership among local governments, utility companies and provincial agencies for the establishment, maintenance and distribution of a database that consists of the integrated parcel fabric and related parcel links on a province-wide basis.

**INTERSECT:** Arc command. It computes the geometric intersection of two coverages. Only those features in the area common to both coverages will be preserved in the output coverage.

**JUROL:** Jurisdiction roll numbers.

**Many-to-many relationship:** A relationship between tables in which many given records have the same value in the origin table and each record value corresponds to many records in a source table. An example of a many-to-many relationship is that between a table of mall parking lots and a table of mall stores, a store may have convenient parking in more than one parking lot while a parking lot may offer convenient parking to more than one store. An intermediary relationship class is required to hold the attributes in the origin class and the attributes to which each one links.

**Metadata:** Data about data. Metadata for geographic data may include the source of the data; its creation date and format; its projection, scale, resolution, and accuracy; and its reliability with regard to some standard.

**Microsoft Enterprise Visio:** Visio provides templates for various diagrams including Entity-Relationship Diagrams and Data Flow Diagrams. Entity-Relationship Diagrams, Decomposition Process Diagrams and different levels of Data Flow Diagrams can be drawn in these templates.

**Multuser Geodatabase:** Multuser geodatabases are suitable for large workgroups and enterprise GIS implementations; they can be read and edited by multiple users at the same time. Multuser geodatabases require ArcSDE and a DBMS (database management system) such as IBM DB2, Informix, Oracle, or SQL Server. ArcSDE provides the interface that allows you to store and manage spatial data in a DBMS (Database Management System). Both vector and raster data can be stored in a multuser geodatabase.

**NAD 83:** North American Datum 1983 Projection

**One-to-many relationship:** A relationship between tables in which a given record in a destination table may correspond to many records in a source table. An example of a one-to-many relationship is that between a table of office buildings and a table of building occupants. Tables in a one-to-many may be linked, but should not usually be joined.

**One-to-one relationship:** A relationship between tables in which a given record in a destination table corresponds to no more than one record in a source table, and in which each correspondence is unique (no two destination table records correspond to the same source table record). An example of a one-to-one relationship is that between a table of states and a table of state capitals. Tables in a one-to-one relationship may be joined or linked.

**PCLLINK SID:** Parcel Links Identification Field. It is made to standardize the parcel roll numbers into a common format for use in linking tables using relationships.

**Personal Geodatabase:** A personal geodatabase has the .mdb file extension (a format used by Microsoft Access) and can be read by multiple people at the same time, but edited by only one person at a time. A personal geodatabase has a maximum size of 2 gigabytes (GB). Currently, it can store only vector data.

**Shapefile:** A vector data storage format for storing the location, shape, and attributes of geographic features. A shapefile is stored in a set of related files and contains one feature class.

**SQL:** Structured Query Language. It is a standard interactive and programming language for getting information from and updating a relational database. Queries take the form of a command language that lets you select, insert, update, find out the location of data, and so forth.

**UML:** Unified Modeling Language. It is the industry-standard language for conceptual data modelling of software or database design. It acts as a "blueprint" for construction.

**UTM:** Universal Transversal Mercator Projection Coordinate System.

**Vadim Finance Database:** A financial database of District of Pitt Meadows.

**VBA:** Visual Basic Application.

**XMI:** XML Metadata Interchange

**XML:** Extensible Markup Language. It is a set of rules for designing text formats, XML was created and is maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to facilitate more standardized and structured user documents for the World Wide Web. It has now moved beyond the World Wide Web and is adopted by organizations around the world as the standard for producing both digital and analog documents.

*Glossary sources:*

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