



GIS File formats

Hans van der Kwast / Jan Hoogendoorn



GIS File formats





- A GIS file format is a standard of encoding geographical information into a file
- Formats are mainly created by
 - Government mapping agencies
 - GIS software developers
- Vector formats
- Raster formats

GIS File format conversions





Raster:

- Geospatial Data Abstraction Library (GDAL)
 - 142 formats supported

Vector:

- OGR Simple Features Library (OGR)
 - 84 formats supported

GDAL/OGR is open source. Free tools at http://www.gdal.org

GDAL/OGR in **GIS** software





- Many GIS and remote sensing applications use the GDAL/OGR libraries, e.g.:
 - QGIS
 - ArcGIS
 - Google Earth
 - GRASS GIS
 - MapServer
 - SAGA GIS
 - gvSIG
 - ...

Common vector formats





ESRI Shapefile

- · Mandatory files:
 - .shp: shape format; the feature geometry itself
 - .shx: shape index format; a positional index of the feature geometry to allow seeking forwards and backwards quickly
 - .dbf: attribute format; columnar attributes for each shape, in dBase IV format
- Other important files:
 - .prj: projection format; the coordinate system and projection information, a plain text file describing the projection using well-known text format



ALWAYS COPY ALL FILES, SHARING ONLY THE .SHP FILE DOES NOT WORK

Common vector formats





Comma separated values (CSV file)

```
STN, Lon, Lat, Alt(m), Name
210, 4.419, 52.165, -0.20, Valkenburg
225, 4.575, 52.463, 4.40, IJmuiden
235, 4.785, 52.924, 0.50, De Kooij
```

- Can be imported/exported from/to
 - -Spreadsheet programmes and databases
 - -GIS applications, when it has coordinate fields
- Can be edited in a text editor (e.g. Notepad)

Common raster formats





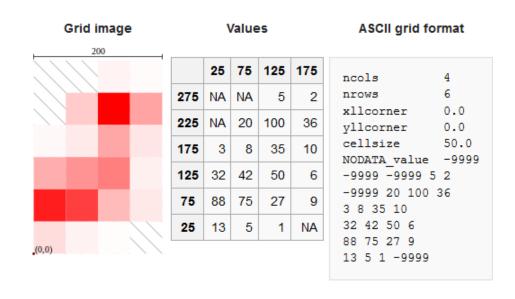
- TIFF = Tagged Image File Format, a format for storing raster graphics images
- GeoTIFF
 - A public domain metadata standard which allows georeferencing information to be embedded within a TIFF file, such as
 - -map projection
 - -coordinate systems
 - -Ellipsoids
 - -Datums
 - An alternative to the "inlined" TIFF geospatial metadata is the $\star.\, \text{tfw}$ World File sidecar file format which may sit in the same folder as the regular TIFF

Common raster formats





Arc/Info ASCII GRID

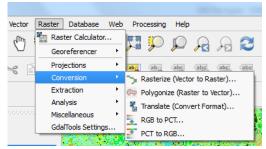


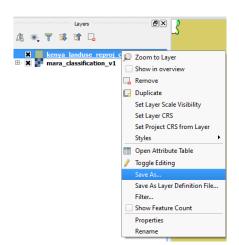
File conversions

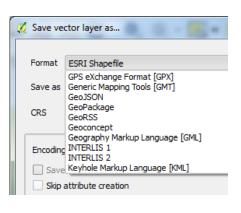
- Raster to raster (*Translate*)
- Vector to vector (Save as...)
- Rasterize (Vector to Raster)
- Polygonize (Raster to Vector)
- GIS file to geodatabase
- Geodatabase to GIS file











Save a project in QGIS





- You can save the state of your QGIS project in a .qgs file
 - Includes links to layers
 - Styling of layers
 - Zoom level
 - On the fly projection



Be careful: the .qgs file does not contain the files, but only paths to the files. IF YOU MOVE OR DELETE FILES, QGIS WILL GIVE AN ERROR WHEN OPENING A PROJECT FILE

Organizing your GIS data



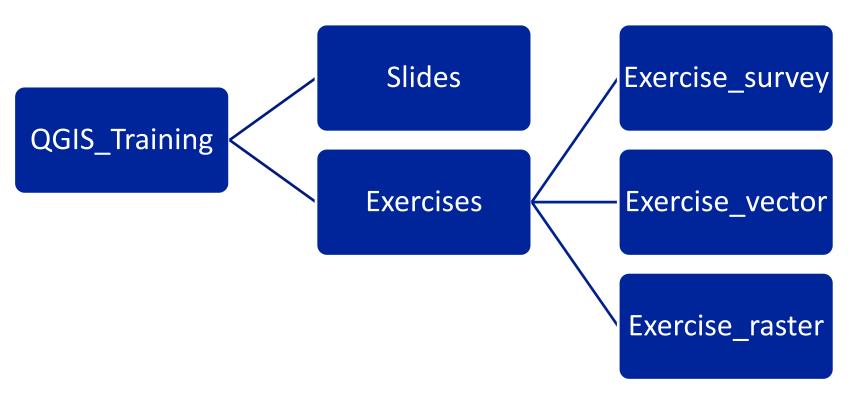


- Never save data on the desktop or in My Documents
- Better to have a separate partition for data and system
- Don't use spaces in folder and file names
- Keep file names intuitive. So not test1.shp, test2.shp
- Learn where your browser saves downloaded files
- Learn how to use zip files

Organizing your GIS data







Show extensions





- Go to file explorer (Windows Explorer)
- Press <ALT> button
- In the menu go to *Tools*→*Options*
- Choose View tab
- Uncheck Hide extensions for known file types

Learning objectives exercise





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- After the exercise you are able to:
 - Use MS DOS commands for file management
 - Use GDAL for conversion of raster data
 - Use OGR for conversion of vector data
 - Make a simple script for batch conversion

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