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Jennifer Hughey



Agenda

- The ArcGIS System
- Basemaps are a key component of your system
- Cartographic design considerations
- Using basemap layers in ArcMap
- Best practices for designing basemaps for the web
- Design considerations for mobile applications

ArcGIS 10 — A Complete System



How do basemaps benefit my organization?

- Reusable maps that can accessed as part of the ArcGIS system
- Provide common cartography
- Deliver fast performing geographic context for applications
- Are part of a pattern for using GIS information
 - Operation layer(s)
 - Basemap layer(s)

Operational layers

- Show a focused item of interest
- Support functionality of the application
- Displayed on top of basemap



Crime Data

Service Requests



Basemap layers

- Provide geographic reference
 - Serve as a background for operational layers
- Communicate clearly and effectively
 - Text
 - Symbols
 - Colors
- Simple in design
 - Limited to task-specific layers
- Perform well





Designing versus acquiring basemaps

Acquire

- Many basemap resources
 - ArcGIS Online
 - Microsoft Bing Maps
 - And more...
- Design
 - Use your authoritative data
 - Incorporate end user needs
 - Use a map template to get started



Design and technical considerations

- What size will it be?
- What geographic extent will I show?
- What map scale will that make it?
- What map projection will I use?
- Will it be in color?
- What print resolution can I use?

Types of basemaps

- Aerial
 - Imagery only
- Traditional
 - Streets, parcels, municipal boundaries
- Hybrid
 - Combines aerial and traditional layers
 - Designed as two map services or one



Common design principles

- End-user requirements
 - Provide only relevant data
- Combining with other services or data
 - Utilize subtle symbology and text
- Optimize your basemaps performance
 - Caching
 - Desktop

Suggested basemap data

- Contours
- County Boundary
- Hillshade
- Landmark
- Municipal Boundary
- National Park
- Park

- Railroad
- Road Centerline
- State Boundary
- State Park
- Waterbody
- Waterline

ArcGIS Desktop - basemap layer

- New in ArcGIS 10
- Is a user-defined group of static layers that draws continuously during navigation
- Provides optimal drawing performance
- Use a high-performance drawing engine
 - Improves the display speed and response time of the map
 - Provide a continuous visual context for data that you're viewing, editing, or analyzing.

Adding a basemap layer in ArcMap

- Create a new basemap layer by right-clicking on the Dataframe
 - Add your layers to the basemap layer



Adding data

- Basemap layer appear like a group layer
- Add your data layers to the basemap layer
- Add relevant data layers based on the basemaps purpose
 - Topographic map layer example
 - contours, hillshade, elevation points, physiographic feature names

Optimizing performance

- Analyze your basemap layer
 - Determine performance problems and recommendation on how to improve



Sharing your basemap layers

- Save as a layer file
 - User needs to have access to the data
- Save a layer package
 - Data is zipped up with the layer file
 - Share data and the basemap layer online



Delivering basemap services using ArcGIS Server

- Cached Map Service
 - Images pre-created for faster application performance
- Image Service
 - ArcGIS Server Image Extension
 - Image service provides dynamic access to imagery

Cached map services properties

- Precomputed map image tiles
 - Stored on server for a range of levels of detail
- Full access to attribute data
 - Identify, Query, etc.
- Provides best performance and scalability
- Decision whether to cache basemap affects its design
 - Cached map accessible at specific levels of detail only



Level 0

Level 1

Cached map design considerations

- Determine projection of your cached map
 - All cached services in Web map must have the same projection
- Determine scale levels based on:
 - Scales at which users need to view the map
 - Other cached services that are part of the Web map
 - Only those services that exist at particular scale will display

Choosing output image type

	Transparency	# of colors	Storage	Best for
JPEG	No	16 million	Lossy (1%-100% compression)	Raster /Vector*
PNG8	Yes	256	Lossless	Simple vector
PNG24	Yes (No in IE 6)	16 million	Lossless	Raster / Vector
PNG32	Yes	16 million	Lossless	Raster / Vector

*JPEG format with quality ratio of 90 is utilized in ArcGIS Online

Raster and Vector Data 512 X 512 pixels



JPEG = 40 KB

JPEG = 43 KB



PNG8= 92 KB



PNG32 = 189 KB

Vector Only Data 512 X 512 pixels



PNG8= 14 KB



PNG32 = 22 KB

Map Templates

- Contain best practices for publishing your data
- Are used in ArcGIS Online maps
- Are well designed for Web and mobile applications
- Are downloadable, ready to use, plug-in your data
- Include documents, sample data, and styles



Local Government Topographic



World Topographic Map

Labels vs Annotation

- Two dynamic placement options
 - Standard label engine or Maplex
- Maplex is recommended for cached maps
 - Sophisticated label placement rules
 - Supported with MXD
- Geodatabase annotation
 - Fixed for a particular scale
 - Additional workflows may be required
 - More data to manage in geodatabase

Traditional basemap design considerations

- Design layers for the cache scales
 - Utilize group layers to set up symbology for each cache scale
 - If layer properties are consistent (e.g., symbol size), reuse layer for multiple scales 1:18,000





Hybrid basemap design considerations

- Map designed to overlay on top of imagery
 - E.g., avoid polygon fills on layers
- Choose effective font properties for text
 - Visible over dark backgrounds
- During design, add imagery to ArcMap as a guide



Hybrid basemap service



Hybrid basemap on top of imagery



Mobile basemaps

- Are added as a basemap layer to the application
- Provide geographic reference, but do not require synchronization of data
- Can use services from ArcGIS Server and ArcGIS Online, or using a mobile cache

Design considerations for mobile basemaps

- Environmental conditions play an important part in the design
- Chose colors and symbols that can be easily read under different lighting
- Contrast of colors and simplicity is the key to the design
- Limit the amount of text in the map
- Test the maps under different lighting

Day



Night



What device are you deploying your maps on?

- What is the size of the screen
- Create scale dependency
- Limit the amount of data
- Test performance
- Choose simple symbols
- Avoid fill colors

Mobile basemap deployment

- Create Mobile Map
 - Use the Create Mobile Map tool in ArcGIS Desktop
 - Creates a mobile project file (.amp), and a mobile cache
 - Does not use ArcGIS Server services
 - Synchronize using the Synchronize Mobile Cache tool
- Publish as a service
 - Create a map service using ArcGIS Server
 - Build an out-of-the-box application using the ArcGIS Mobile Project Center



Conclusions

- Basemaps underpin a new web map paradigm
 - Simplify mapping for non-GIS users
 - Simplify mapping for GIS users
- Basemaps contextualize in several ways to help create new maps when combined with other content

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Questions

