



Airports GIS

GIS 101 and Background to Airports GIS

Presented to | FAA Regions | Alaskan
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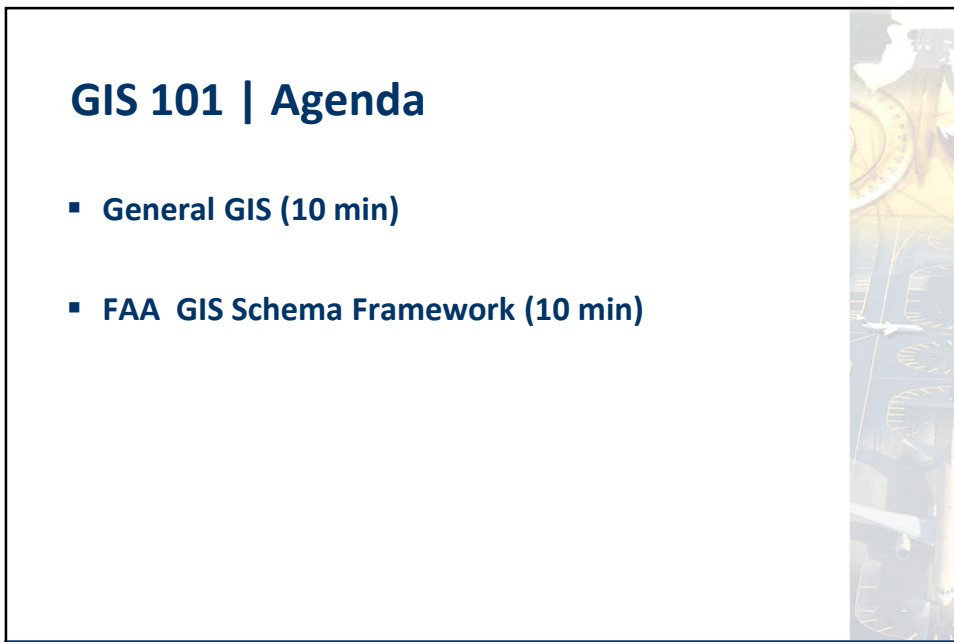


GIS 101 | Agenda

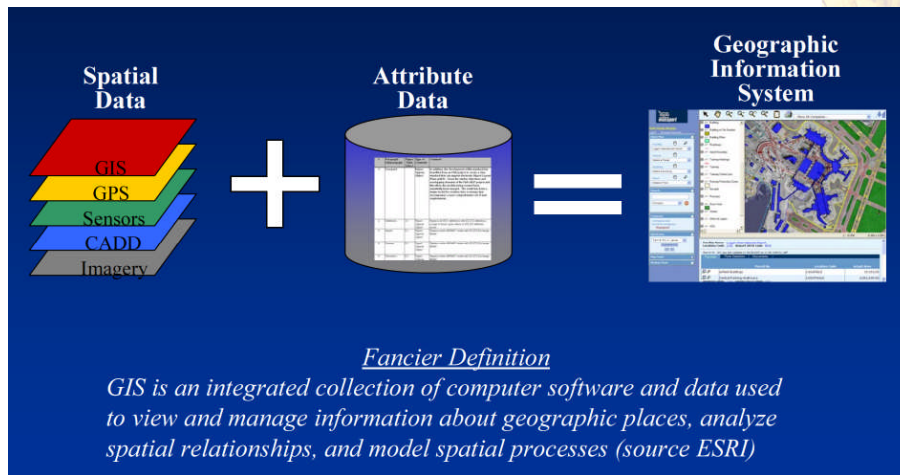
- General GIS (10 min)
- FAA GIS Schema Framework (10 min)

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What is a Geographic Information System?

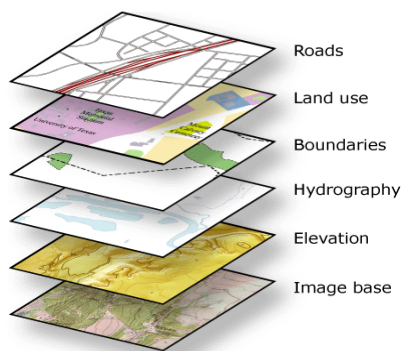


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FAA is helping develop a GIS system for Airports



- A GIS layout includes a list of layers, a map, and tools used to interact with the map and underlying data
- A GIS is typically created through programming software (the most widely used is ESRI's ArcGIS)
- Airports GIS is being developed independent of a software program and utilizes an Internet-based web application

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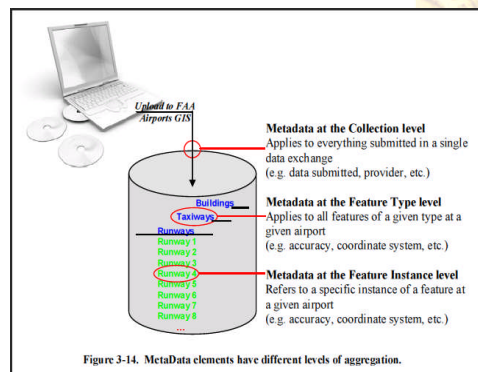
Common GIS Terms and Definitions

- **Layer** | a slice or stratum of data considered equivalent to a legend item on a map (eg., on a city map, the layers could include: streets, bodies of water, property/land parcels, parks, etc.)
- **Feature** | an individual **point, line, or polygon** that has both geometry and spatial information (eg., Runway, Taxiway, etc.)
- **Feature Class** | a group of features (eg., a points feature class or a polygon feature class) contained in a data file
 - a **RUNWAY** is a *feature* in the **Airfield Class**
 - a **BUILDING** is a *feature* of the **Manmade Structures Class**
- **Attribute** | information about a geographic feature, typically stored in a table called an attribute table
 - Typically, each row represents a feature on the map;
 - and each column is an attribute of the feature



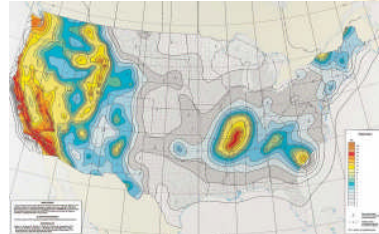
Common GIS Terms and Definitions (continued)

- **Metadata** | information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data (i.e. “data about the data”)
 - how, when, where, by whom data was collected
 - accuracy and reliability
 - scale and resolution
 - geographic projection or coordinate system
- **AC150/5300-18** uses metadata elements defined by International Standards Organization’s (ISO) Geographic Information–Metadata Standard (ISO 19115)
- Of the 409 elements defined in ISO 19115, only 29 are used in -18



Why use GIS? Data VISUALIZATION!

	A	B	C	
1	January	Product 1	Product 2	Pro
2	North	12.6	13.2	
3	South	A	B	C D
4	East	1	February	Product 1 Product 2 Produ
5	West	2	North	12.6 13.2
		3	South	9 14.5
		4	East	12.2 16.8
		5	West	12.7 16.8



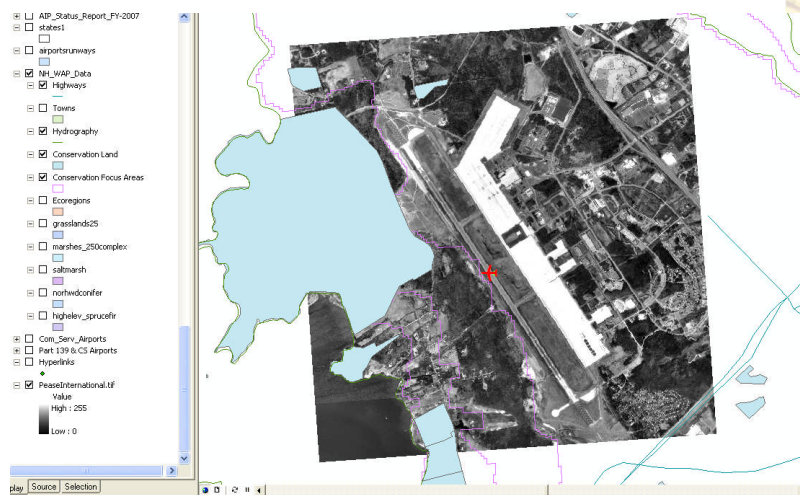
- When trying to visualize and understand relationships between data, it is much better to have a picture in front of you rather than just tables of numbers
- This concept is extremely valuable for communicating and sharing data with others

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Why use GIS? Data INTEGRATION!



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What is the difference between CAD and GIS?

CAD

- used to represent objects or features found on the Earth, typically using coordinate systems that are relative to the features being represented
- a drafting tool, ideally suited for creating precise technical drawings, such as a detailed future airport layout plan or an architectural drawing of a house or engineering project plans

GIS

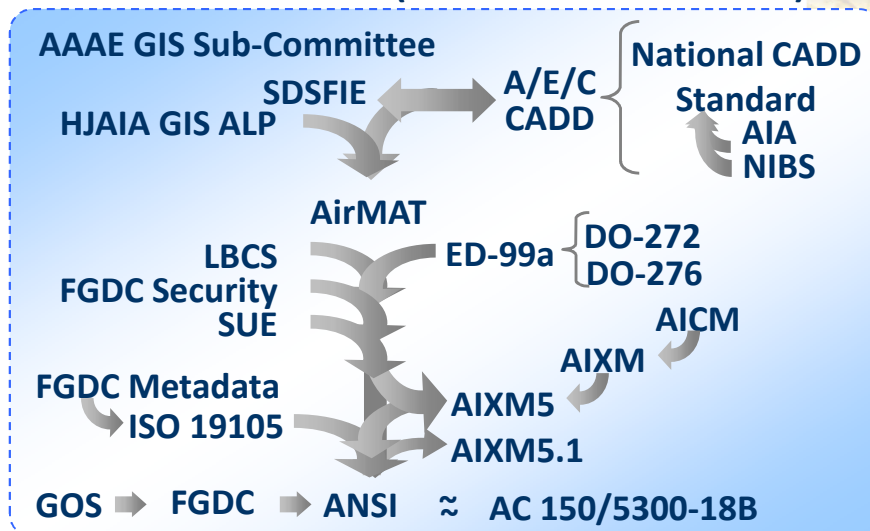
- used to represent parts of the Earth itself, using coordinate systems that are relative to particular locations on the Earth
- A DATA MANAGEMENT TOOL great for bringing together and relating geographic data features and their attributes
- Its real power comes in its ability to bring together many different types of data from many different sources, relate that data in a spatial context, and use the data relationships to develop conclusions, answer questions, and solve problems



Distinction between the two blurs as technology progresses; the root is the key difference



The Evolution of 18B (and related standards)

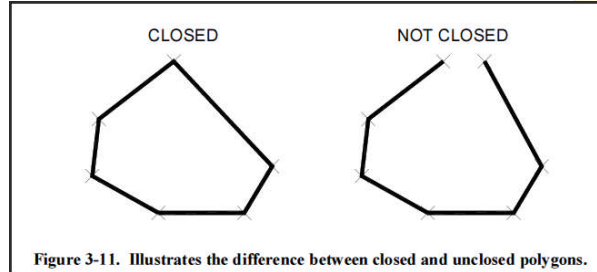


Airports GIS Features

- Points

- Lines

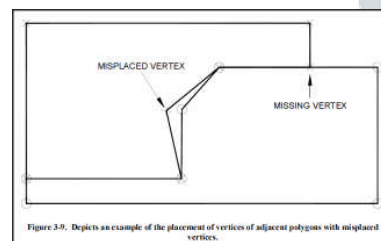
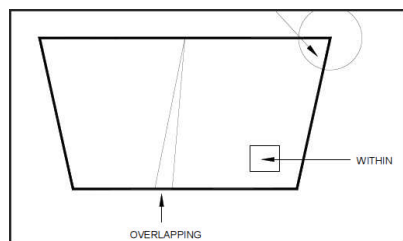
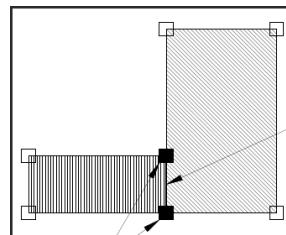
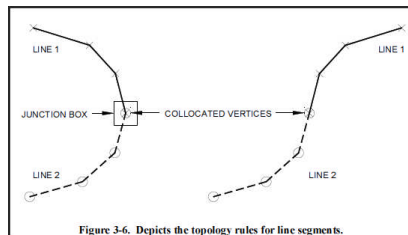
- Polygons



- Complex Geometry Types, such as arcs, circles, donuts, and ellipses, are not included in the -18B standard



Airports GIS Features (continued)



-18, Chapter 5 | Feature Groups

- Airfield
- Airspace
- Cadastral
- Environmental
- Geospatial
- Man Made
- Navigational Aides
- Seaplane
- Security
- Surface Transportation
- Utilities

5.3.1. Paragraph Number and FeatureClassName				
<i>Definition: Definition of feature.</i>				
Feature Group <i>The Feature Group of the element.</i>				
Feature Class Name <i>The proper name of the Feature Class.</i>				
Feature Type <i>The compliant geometry of element.</i>				
CADD Standard Requirements				
Layer/Level		Description		
<i>Compliant layer name</i>		<i>Compliant layer description /Setting/</i>		
		Color	Line type	Line Weight
		<i>Color code</i>	<i>Line type</i>	<i>Line weight</i>
AutoDesk Standards		<i>AutoCAD</i>	<i>AutoCAD</i>	<i>Symbol type is</i>
MicroStation Standards		<i>Color code</i>	<i>Line weight</i>	<i>user defined</i>
<i>MicroStation</i>				
Information Assurance Level <i>Security level credential</i>				
Equivalent Standards				
		AIXM	<i>AIXM equivalent of feature.</i>	
		FGDC	<i>FGDC equivalent of feature.</i>	
		SDFSIE	<i>SDFSIE equivalent of feature.</i>	
Documentation and Submission Requirements <i>The required documentation for feature class elements. Minimum requirements are defined in paragraphs 1.5.2 and 1.5.3. Additional or expanded documentation requirements are located here.</i>				
Related Features				
Data Capture Rules: <i>Description of proper collection limits and requirements for feature class element.</i>				
Monumentation <i>Monumentation requirements.</i>				
Survey Point Location				
		Horizontal	Vertical	
		<i>Description of specific HSP location.</i>	<i>Description of specific VSP location.</i>	
Accuracy Requirements (in feet)				
		Horizontal	Vertical	
		<i>Accuracy requirement</i>	Orthometric	Ellipsoidal
			<i>Accuracy requirement</i>	<i>Accuracy requirement</i>
		Geographic Coordinates	Distances and Elevations	
		<i>Coordinate resolution requirement</i>	<i>Coordinate resolution requirement</i>	
Resolution				
Feature Attributes				
Attribute (Datatype)		Description		
<i>Name of attribute field</i>		<i>Description of attribute specifications</i>		

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Attribute Enumerations (Domain Values)

- Sometimes it is necessary to limit the range of values for an attribute. -18 uses the domain for an attribute to list the acceptable values
 - Range domains limit the attribute values to a range of numeric or date values
 - List domains limit values to a selection of choices
- A code list allows users to add values to a list of acceptable values and still be compliant with the standard. An enumeration is a list users cannot add to. In this standard, most of the list domains are enumerations.
- For each such attribute with enumeration, there is an associated table in Chapter 5 listing the acceptable values and their definitions

5.15. ATTRIBUTE ENUMERATIONS	
The following tables contain the expected values in fields that are of type enumeration.	
5.15.1. CodeAcquisitionType	
Value	Description
FEE SIMPLE	Purchased real property; absolute ownership
EASEMENT	Rights given to use land in a specific manner
LEASED	Restricted use of land for a specific period of time
5.15.2. CodeAirportFacilityType	
Value	Description
AD	Airport only
AH	Airport with helicopter landing area
H	Helicopter (the stall speed method of calculating aircraft category does not apply)
HP	Helipoint only
LS	Landing Site

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