

**A Geographic Information System (GIS) links locational (spatial) and database (tabular) information and enables a person to visualize patterns, relationships, and trends. This process gives an entirely new perspective to data analysis that cannot be seen in a table or list format. The five components of a GIS are listed below.**

## HARDWARE

The hardware is the computer and peripherals on which the GIS operates. Today, this could be a centralized computer server running UNIX or Windows 7 operating systems, a desktop PC, or an Apple Macintosh. The computer may operate in isolation or in a networked configuration.

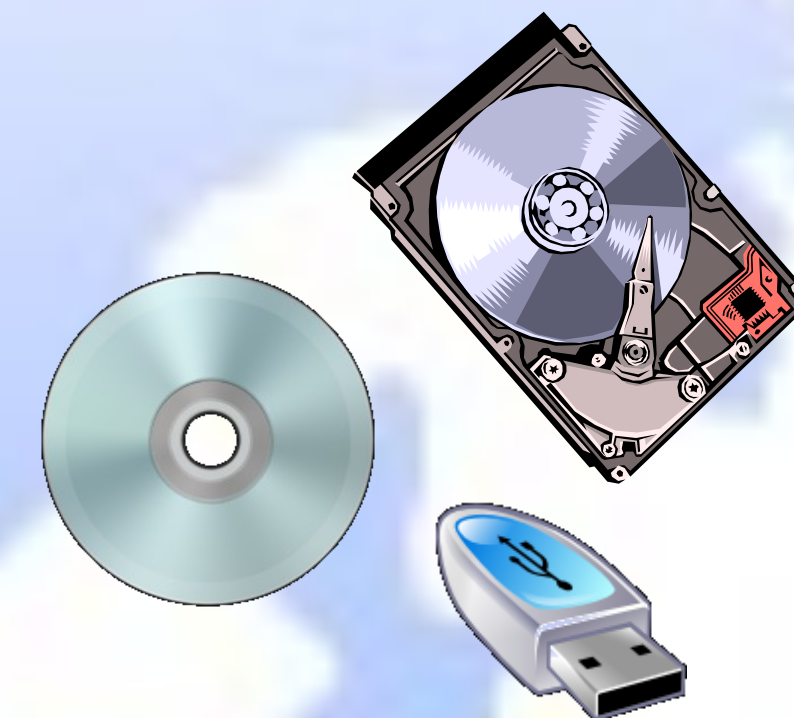
- Computers
- Networks
- GPS Units
- Printers
- Plotters



## SOFTWARE

GIS software provides the functions and tools users need to store, analyze, and display geographical information. The key software components are:

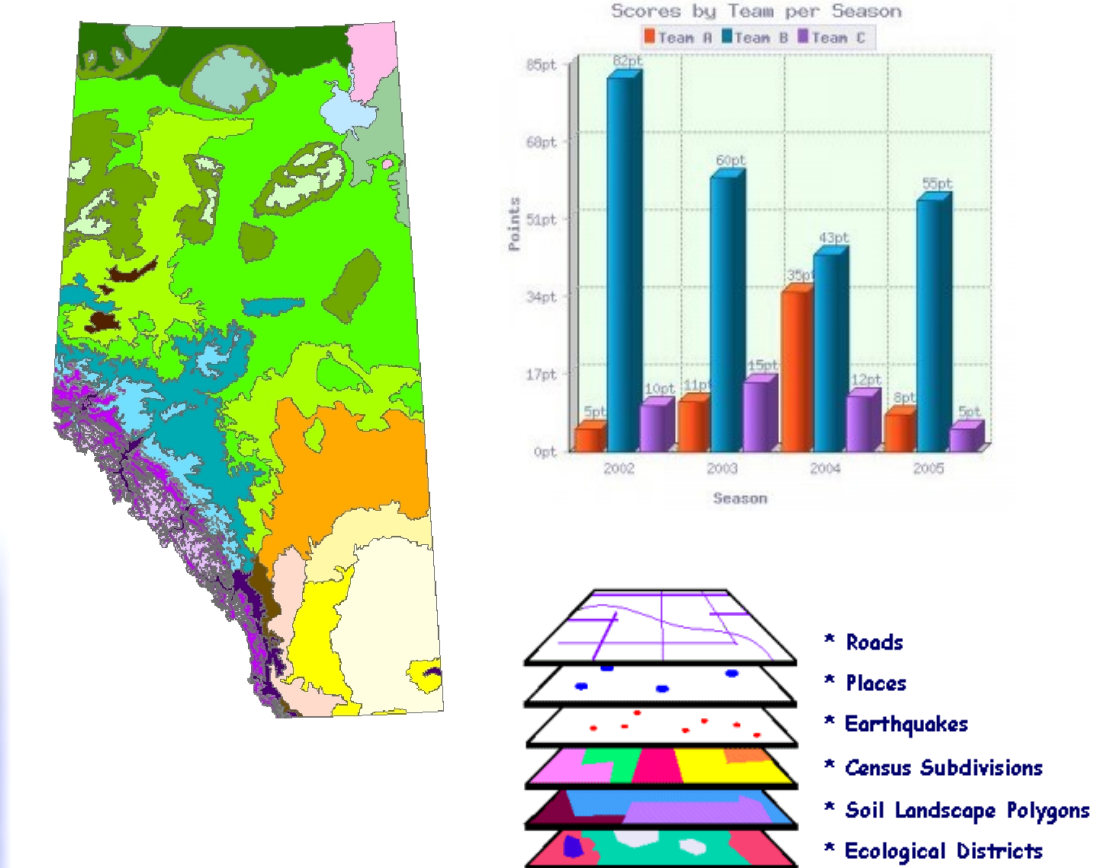
- GIS Software
- Database Software
- OS Software
- Network Software



## DATA

One of the most important component of GIS is the data. It is absolutely essential that data be accurate. The following are different data types:

- Vector Data
- Raster Data
- Image Data
- Attribute Data



# GIS

*Geographic Information Systems*

## METHODS

Methods are well designed plans and application specific business rules describing how technology is applied. This includes the following:

- Guidelines
- Specification
- Standards
- Procedures



## PEOPLE

GIS technology is clearly of limited value without people to manage the system and to develop plans for applying it. Users of GIS range from highly qualified technical specialists to planners, foresters, and market analysts who use GIS to help with their everyday work.

- Administrators
- Managers
- GIS Technicians
- Application Experts
- End Users
- Consumers

