An Array of Open Source Initiatives

From the Geospatial Librarian World

Frank Donnelly, Baruch College CUNY

Role of GIS Librarians and Professionals

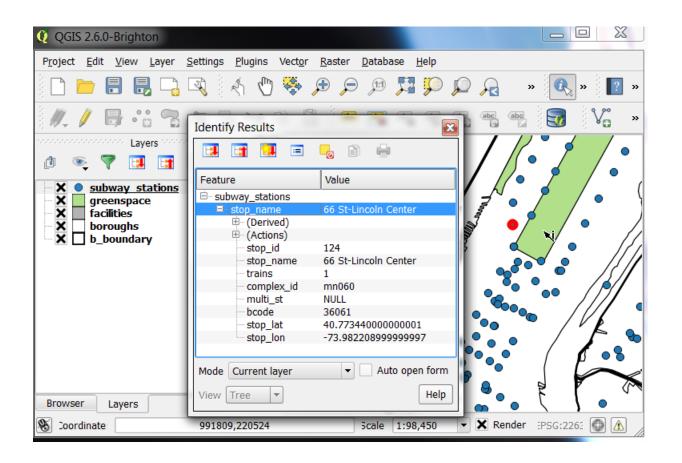
Provide Services in Academic Libraries & Labs:

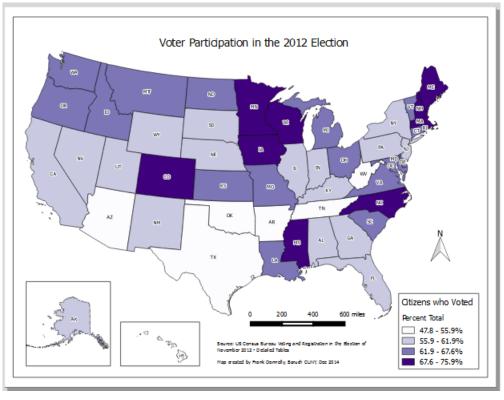
- Education: consultations, workshops, tutorials
- Data: locate, process, collect, add value
- Metadata: implement, create and document

Today: examples of open source GIS resources at Baruch CUNY and throughout the academic library / lab community

Education: QGIS Workshops at Baruch

"Introduction to GIS Using Open Source Software"

























Baruchcollege

The William NewmanLIBRARY

XConfluence Spaces -









Baruch Geoportal



Blog

SPACE SHORTCUTS



GIS Practicum



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GIS Practicum



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This manual is used in the day-long workshop held at Baruch each semester, which is open to Baruch and CUNY affiliates. For more information and registration visit the practicum page on the GIS Research Guide. NOTE: if you are participating in the hands-on workshop you will be given a bound, printed version in class.

Anyone and everyone is welcome to use this tutorial for personal or classroom use under a Creative Commons BY-NC-ND license. However, you may not copy and re-host this material on another website.

Introduction to GIS Using Open Source Software

6th edition (July 2015)

- Tutorial Manual (PDF)
- Data file (ZIP)



QGIS Software for Download

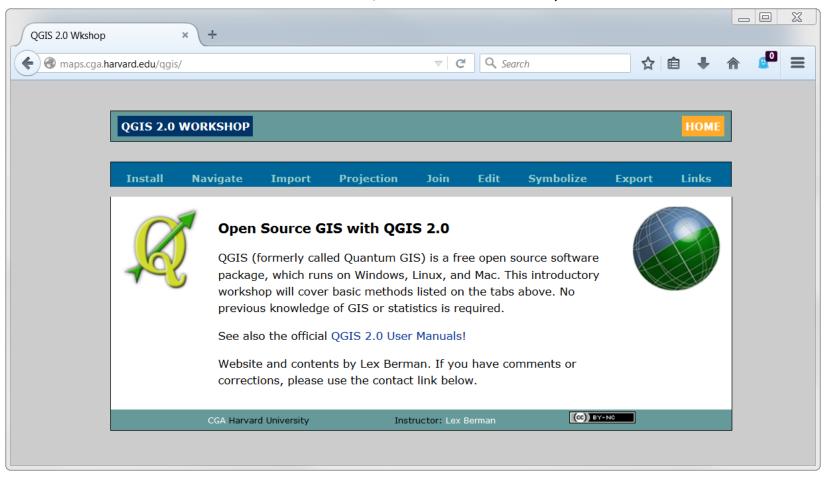
The manual was written for QGIS version 2.8 (Wien). Because there are enough differences between versions you should download and install 2.8 if you are taking the workshop.

- MS Windows users: QGIS 2.8 (32 bit) or QGIS 2.8 (64 bit)
- MAC users (OS X Lion and newer): Download and install GDAL Complete 1.11 Frameworks 1st, Matplotlib 2nd, and QGIS 2.8 3rd.
- . Linux users should consult the QGIS download page and follow the instructions to download the 2.8 release version for your distro.

The QGIS website defaults to the most recent release version for downloading (as of July 2015, 2.10 Pisa is the most recent release).

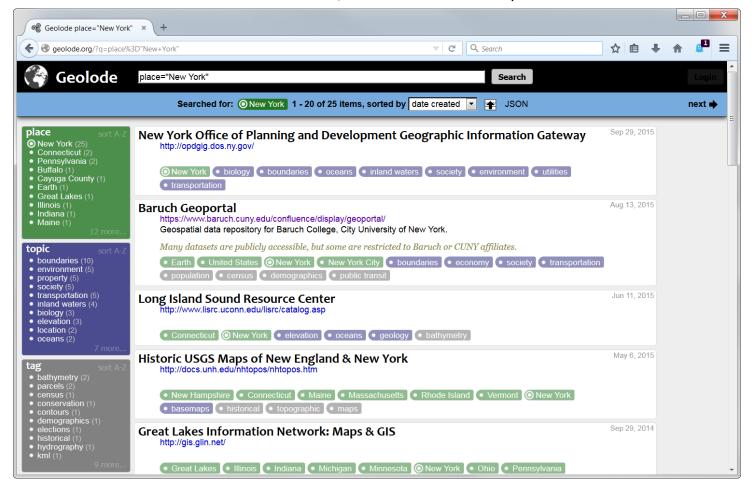
Education: Online Tutorials

Lex Berman, Harvard University



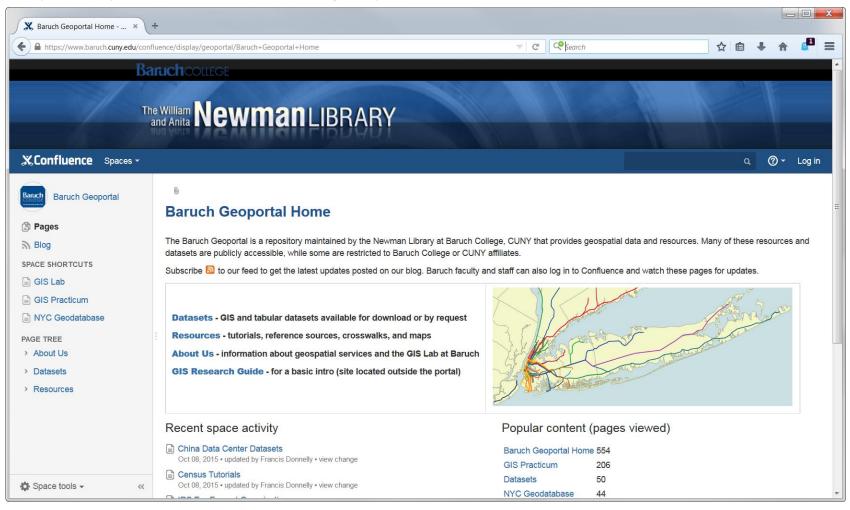
Data: Librarians Keeping Track

Keith Jenkins, Cornell University

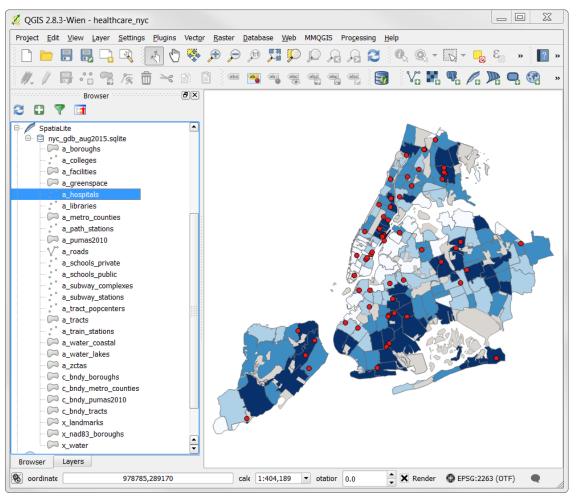


Data: Baruch Geoportal

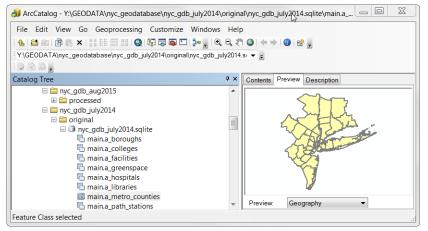
Repository at Baruch CUNY with geospatial data and other resources

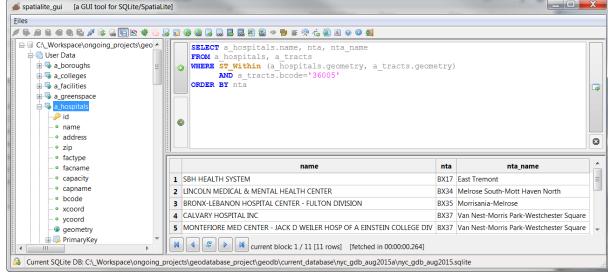


Data: NYC Geodatabase



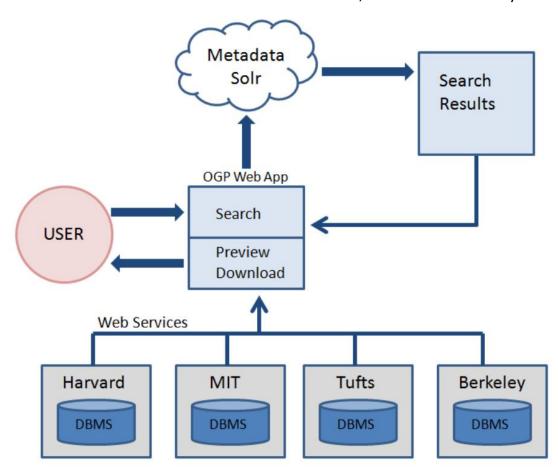
Publically available features and census data for NYC in Spatialite





Data: The Open Geoportal

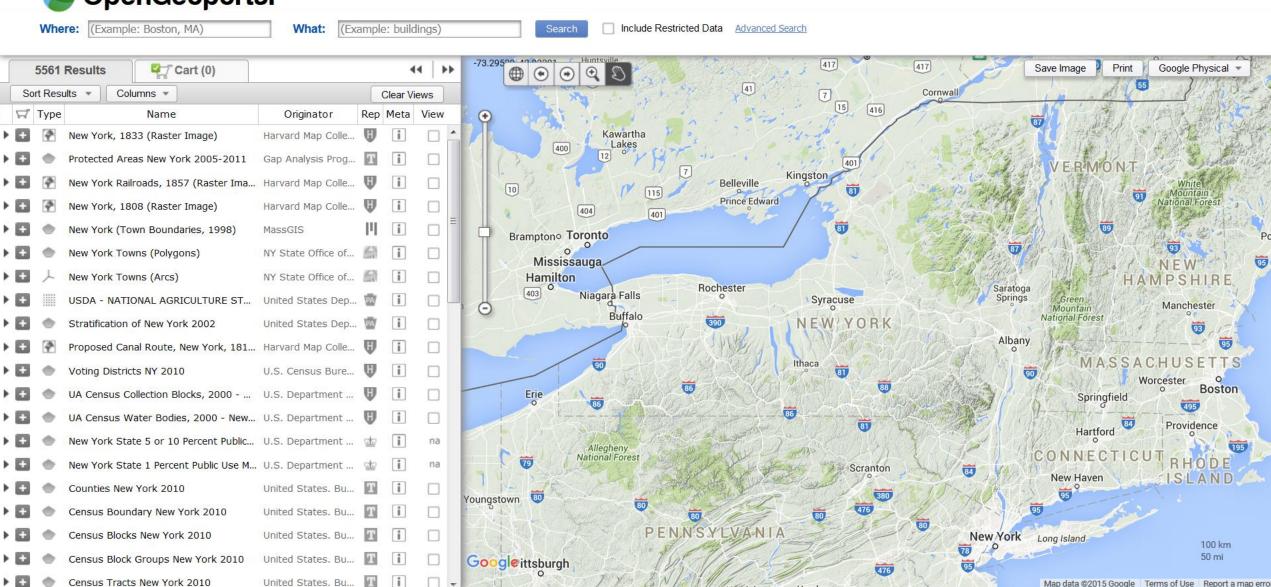
Chris Barnett and Steve McDonald, Tufts University





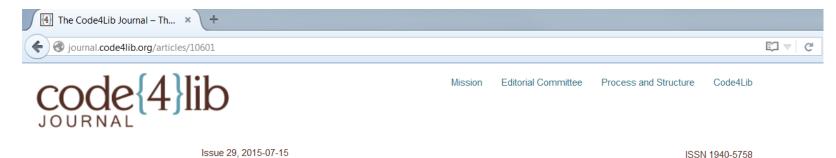
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Metadata: Geospatial Cataloging

Code4lib Journal is open access, publically available



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The Geospatial Metadata Manager's Toolbox: Three **Techniques for Maintaining Records**

Managing geospatial metadata records requires a range of techniques. At the University of Idaho Library. we have tens of thousands of records which need to be maintained as well as the addition of new records which need to be normalized and added to the collections. We show a graphical user interface (GUI) tool that was developed to make simple modifications, a simple XSLT that operates on complex metadata, and a Python script with enables parallel processing to make maintenance tasks more efficient. Throughout, we compare these techniques and discuss when they may be useful.

By Bruce Godfrey and Jeremy Kenyon

Introduction

As academic and research libraries move further into building research data collections, a growing number will become familiar with geospatial metadata formats and standards. A common feature of geospatial metadata formats – as opposed to those such as Dublin Core or MODS – is the granularity of description with which they are encoded. Contact information, data distribution services and methods, and a myriad of other details all are specified at the element and attribute levels. In many cases, geospatial technology is designed to take advantage of this rich description. However, the cost of being highly granular is the requirement to keep the content of records up to date as people come and go, web services change, and even data is updated (Wayne 2005).

Metadata: Wrestling with ISO

Workflow and tools used at Baruch CUNY

Metadata format: ISO 19139

Subway Routes, New York NY, May 2015

ISO 19139 metadata content

- Resource Identification Information
- Spatial Representation Information
- Reference System Information
- Data Quality Information
- Distribution Information
- Metadata Information

Resource Identification Information

```
CITATION
 TITLE Subway Routes, New York NY, May 2015
 PUBLICATION DATE 2015-05-29
 EDITION may2015
  PRESENTATION FORMAT mapDigital
 SERIES
    NAME NYC Mass Transit Spatial Layers
  RESPONSIBLE PARTY - POINTOFCONTACT
    ORGANIZATION'S NAME Newman Library, Baruch CUNY
    CONTACT'S POSITION Geospatial Data Librarian
    CONTACT INFORMATION
         DELIVERY POINT Newman Library, Baruch CUNY
         DELIVERY POINT 151 E 25th St Box H-0520
         CITY New York
         ADMINISTRATIVE AREA NY
         POSTAL CODE 10010
         COUNTRY UNITED STATES
```

```
_ 0 💥
Python 3.4.1: verify_isometa.py - Y:\GEODATA\verify_isometa.py
File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help
import os
from time import strftime
from xml.etree.ElementTree import ElementTree
#Create two reports that will contain errors and a list of checked values, named for the current
#time and date, in a directory immediately below the one where the script is stored. Two files will
#be generated that contain all the checked information for all metadata stored in the directory.
rootdir='processed/'
today=strftime('%Y %m %d %H%M')
writeprob=open(rootdir + 'error report' + today + '.txt','w')
writenoprob=open(rootdir + 'valcheck report' + today + '.txt','w')
#Open all files that end with iso.xml and parse them.
for file in os.listdir(rootdir):
   if file[-11:]==' export.xml':
        checkfile=file
        path=rootdir+checkfile
        tree = ElementTree()
        root = tree.parse(path)
#A dictionary of namespaces, so they can be referred to in shorthand.
        namespaces = {
        'qmd': 'http://www.isotc211.org/2005/qmd',
        'gco': 'http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gco',
        'qml': 'http://www.opengis.net/qml'
#Lists of all the specific elements that must be checked, separated into logical groups.
#Namespaces of the elements are referred to using shorthand.
        'amd:fileIdentifier/gco:CharacterString',
        'qmd:language/qmd:LanguageCode',
        'omd:characterSet/omd:MD CharacterSetCode',
        'gmd:hierarchyLevel/gmd:MD ScopeCode'
                                                                                                 Ln: 1 Col: 0
```

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