Analysis with a GIS generates answers for simple to complex questions such as:

Where is the best location for a new development?
Which residents would be impacted by a change in local zoning?
Where has the incidence of Lyme disease increased over time?

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is unique in that it enables the examination geographic data. A GIS is much more than just a mapping software program. Providing a suite of tools for manipulating, analyzing, visualizing and illustrating geographic (spatial) data, the utilization of a GIS reveals relationships, trends and patterns that are not apparent in written or tabular formats.

In this class, you will learn about basic GIS concepts including spatial data structures, data sources and transfer methods, projections and coordinate systems, georeferencing, metadata, supporting software, global positioning systems, as well as fundamental spatial analysis techniques such as overlay, extraction, and interpolation.