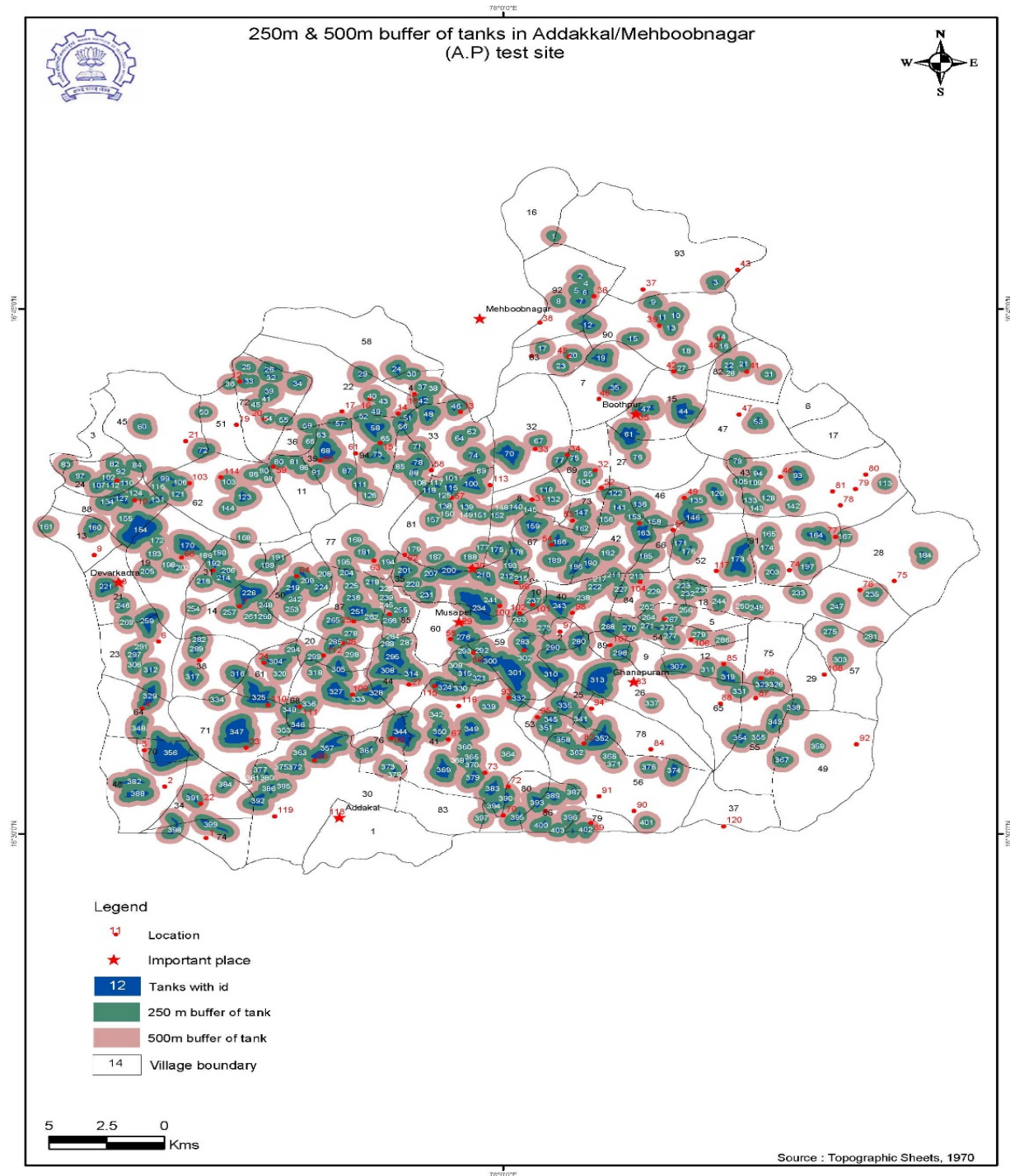


Buffering and Perspective View

Bufferings

- Creation of an area of interest around an object
- proximity analysis
- village boundaries that are located within 250 & 500m from the periphery of the tanks



Geostatistics - a point-pattern analysis that produces field predictions from data points using graph theory and matrix algebra to reduce the number of parameters in the data. statistical relevance of the analysis, an average is determined so that points (gradients) outside of any immediate measurement can be included to determine their predicted behaviour.

Interpolation - process by which a surface is created, usually a raster data set, through the input of data collected at a number of sample points.

Digital elevation models (DEM), triangulated irregular networks (TIN), Edge finding algorithms, Thiessen Polygons, Fourier analysis, Weighted moving averages, Inverse Distance Weighted, Moving averages, Kriging, Spline, and Trend surface analysis are all mathematical methods to produce interpolative data.

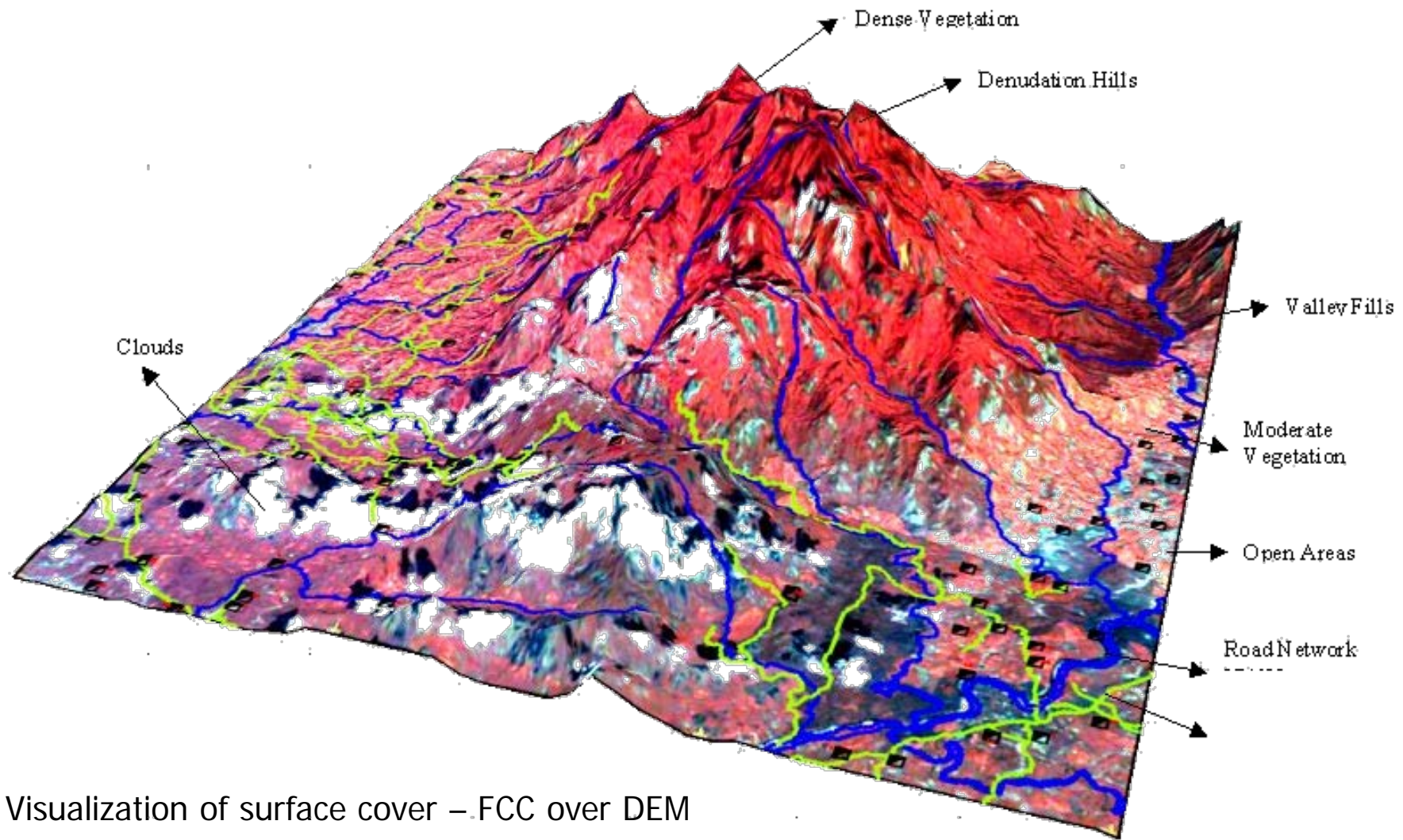
Geocoding - calculating spatial locations (X,Y coordinates) from street addresses normally from a road centerline file with address ranges.

Data output and cartography - design and production of maps, or visual representations of spatial data

- produces graphics on the screen or on paper that convey the results of analysis who make decisions.
- Wall maps and other graphics allowing the viewer to visualize and understand the results or simulations of potential events.
- Web Map Servers facilitate distribution of generated maps through web browsers using web-based application programming interfaces(AJAX, Java, Flash, etc)..

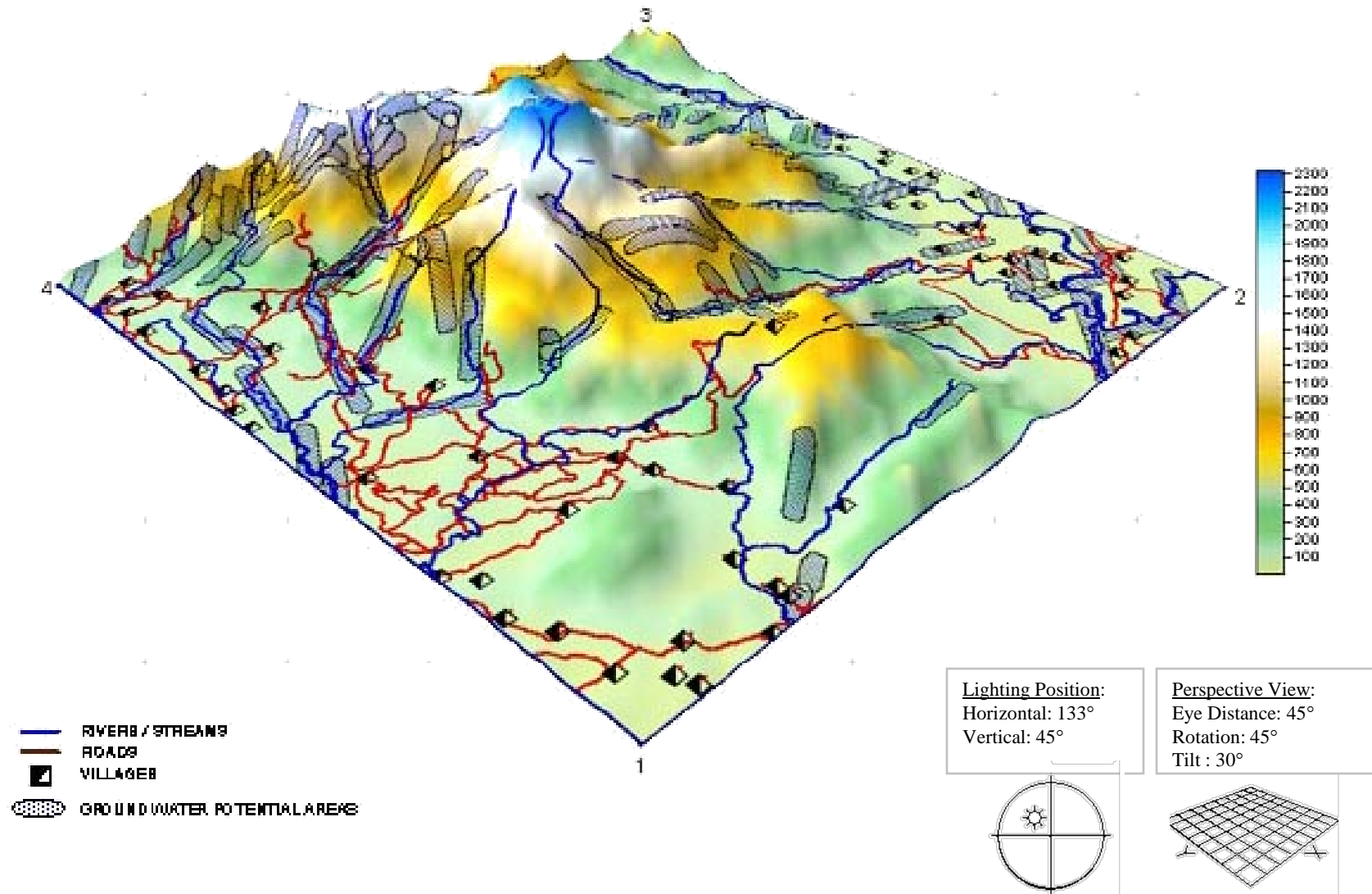
Graphic display techniques

- Actual shape of the land can be seen only in the mind's eye. (perspective view)
- GIS can make relationships among map elements visible, heightening one's ability to extract and analyze information.
- Spatial Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) software, translate data directly from one format to another, or via an intermediate format.

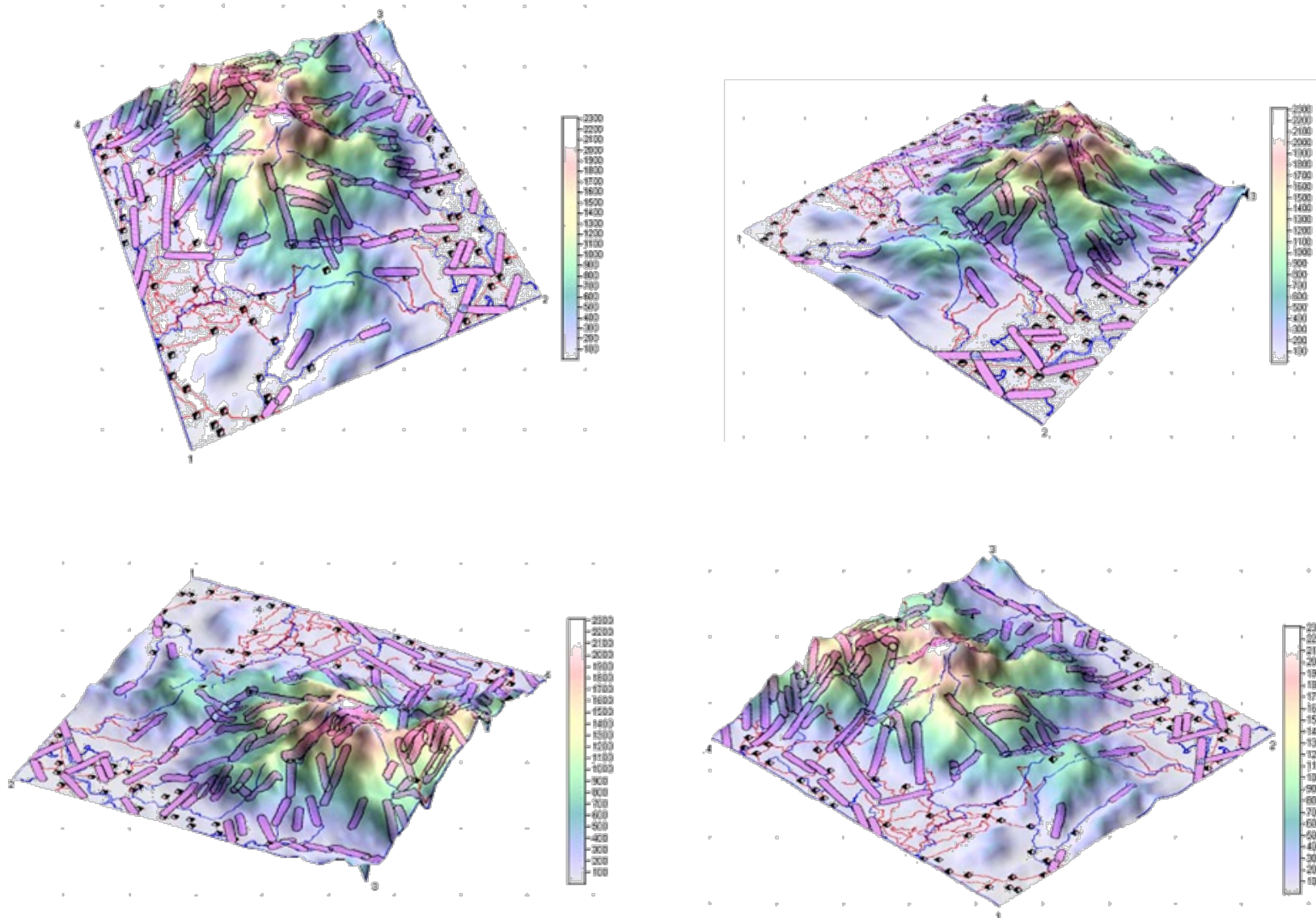


3D Visualization of surface cover – FCC over DEM

This visual, shows the aerial view of the area. Perspective view of the terrain was generated using Digital elevation model was superimposed with the IRS false color image and the road network and drainage layers, generated using GIS.



Surface and Subsurface water potential sites in rugged terrain
Ground water potential regions shown on a perspective mode



Various Orthographic / Perspective views and illumination of the study area
Ground water potential map was draped over the elevation information (shown in shades).
Perspective view could be rotated in a full circle. Observe the view-1 rotated up to 180.