Students name:

Instructor:

Date of submission:

Introduction:

Geographical Information System

A geographical information system is a system that aims at capturing, storing, manipulating, analyzing, managing and the presentation of all types of data obtained geographically. Often the data captured through this system is usually spatial. Because the technology depends mostly on Geography, .it is inferred that the data collected always have a reference point to a certain point of the earth. The data collected geospatially can either be raster or vector data. Vector data is discrete and is represented in the form of lines, e.g. boundaries. Raster data is continuous data or information that is not limited to borders.

The GIS has played a significant role in the architectural sector as it helps with the designing of the cities and urban areas. Citizens have always wanted to live in a town that is well planned as it will ensure a smooth flow of their daily activities (GISgeography). GIS can be used to extract the actual coordinates and all the necessary requirements for the planning of a city. For example, it can be used to calculate the shadow length hence determining the height of buildings in that city. GIS can also be used in the mapping of quantities to get where there is a higher density of people. The data captured by this technology will always help architects to plan the city so as it is not overcrowded. The main advantage of GIS technology is when used correctly; it will always give the most accurate data required (GISgeography).

The main problem with GIS technology is that it hasn't been in use for an extended period. The number of people who are conversant with this technology is very minimal; hence, it is not possible to implement it everywhere. The technology itself is costly to use; therefore, a limited number of people or organizations can afford it.

***Works cited:***

https://gisgeography.com/gis-applications-uses/