

# Tufts GIS Tip Sheet

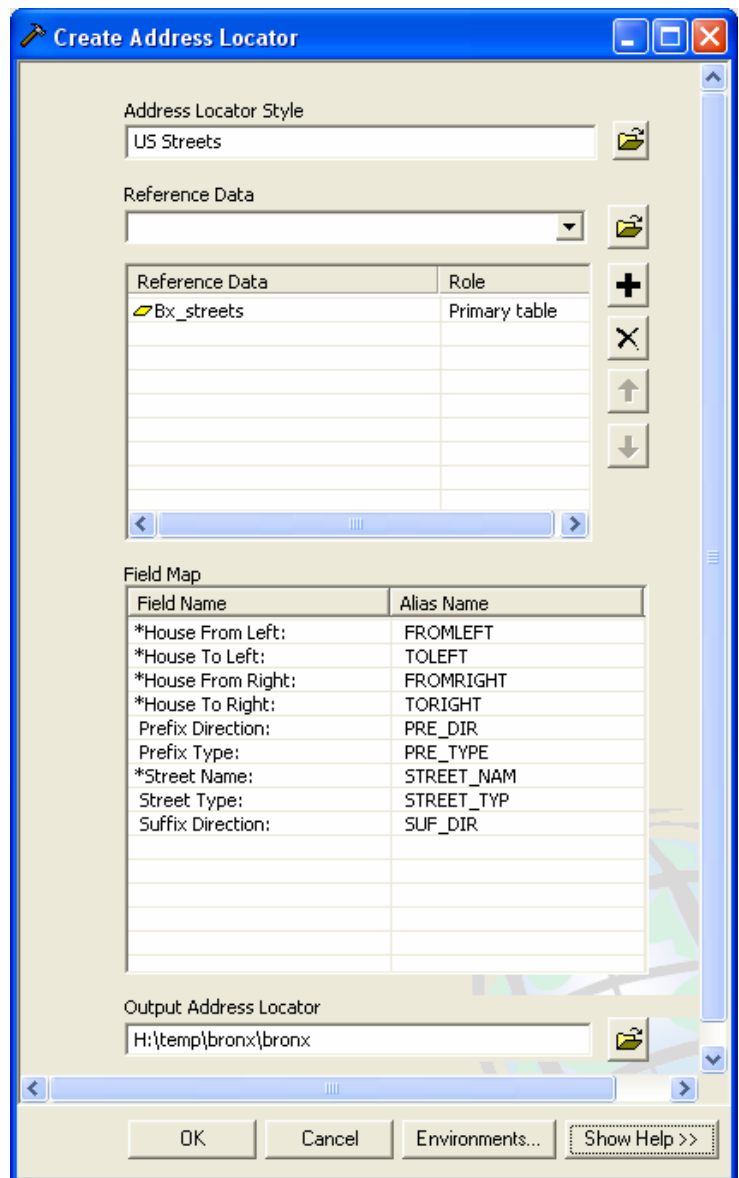
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## GIS for the Urban Environment – Lab Exercise 7 notes for Creating an Address Locator if you are in the GIS Lab

In Lab Exercise 7 of the *GIS for the Urban Environment* textbook by Maantay and Ziegler (*GISUE*), you are given instructions for creating an address locator (Task 2, starting page 507) and geocoding (Task 3, starting page 510). If you are working in the GIS Lab, the instructions won't work because it has you attempting to write to a drive on which you don't have write permission. Please use the following instructions instead:

In ArcMap (not ArcCatalog):

1. Open **ArcToolbox - Geocoding Tools** and double-click on **Create Address Locator**
2. Click on **Show Help** in the bottom left corner of the dialog box for context sensitive help (you can click on the *Help icon* in that box for detailed instructions)
3. Click on the folder next to *Address Locator Style* to choose a style – for style, choose **US Streets**.
4. You can now mostly follow the instructions on pages 508 and 509, but note the following:
  - Under **Reference Data**, use the pull-down or Folder icon to select the GIS reference data indicated in the textbook (Bx\_Streets from the Bronx geodatabase - the Bronx data is on S:\Tutorials\Books\UrbanGIS in the lab)
  - Under “**Role**,” click and select “**Primary table**” or “**Alias**.” Primary is always the most common choice. Alias is used for when a place has an address (90 Congress St.) but is also known as something else (Government Center).
  - The **Field Map** table should then populate after you make your selection - the field map links required information to fields in the reference file's attribute table. Check to ensure everything is filled in correctly and fill in blanks as needed. Follow the illustration on page 509 of the textbook.
5. Under Output Address Locator, give the new file a name (Bronx) and store it on a drive to which you have write access (e.g., C on your personal computer).
6. Move on to Task 3
7. In Task 3, p. 510, step 13, you are asked to Add the Address Locator you just created. Rather than following the instructions in the book, you should be able to browse to the location in which you saved your TRI address locator and add it.



8. Under Task 3, step 14 – under *Output Shape File or Feature Class* in the dialog box, choose **.shp (Shape File)** - should be the default) – **do not** choose Personal Geodatabase Feature Class (that requires write access to the data set)
9. Also under Step 14, if the *Review/Rematch Addresses* dialog box does not appear automatically, you can open it by going to the *Tools menu – Geocoding – Review/Rematch Addresses* – and you should see the option to use your geocoding results.

**Note:** If a red “X” appears at any point, don’t panic. It just means that another step needs to be completed. It will also appear if you try to use the M:\ drive or other drive to which you don’t have write access.

Get used to creating Address Locators in the way described above – it gives you control over where the Address Locator is stored and means that you can also copy it from one location to another (e.g., from your H: drive to a home computer).