**DataExport and Rights Management**

# Explanation:In these exercise units, you will learn how to export your map as animage for further use in publications or presentations and how to share your online map with other SprachGIS user.

# Unit 10 –Exporting a map

The starting point are the layers we created in the last exercises.

Task: Generate an image of your map and download it from your gallery

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| 1. | Open the „Image Export“-Tool | The Image Export Tool is in the „Visualization & Export“ menu.  When you open the tool a blue rectangle with an red dot in the lower left corner should appear. |
| 2. | Customize the frame, choose the format and export size | You can adjust the viewport of your map by dragging the rectangle or selecting and moving the points of the rectangle.  When you are satisfied withyour viewport, you can choose the image format and scaling in the tool. Available formats are png, tiff and pdf.  Png is best for maps that are meant for presentations, tiff for publications and pdf is the best choice if you only have vector maps. For scaling you should choose something in the 1XXX range. The scaling can be ignored for pdf. |
| 3. | Export the map | You can generate an image by clicking the “Create image”-Button.  If you have a layer loaded, that is not allowed to be exported, for copyright reasons, for example, or your gallery is full, you get an error massage.  The image is generated on the server. This can take some time depending on the complexity of the layers.  After the image is created, the gallery opens.  In the gallery all your own maps are stored. There they can be downloaded, deleted, or annotated. To access these options, simply click on a map card.  In total, each user has space for 30 mapsor 100MBtotal size.  You can access the Gallery via the „Gallery“-button in the „Image-Export“-tool. |
| 4. | Advanced options | If you click on advanced options (still called „Erweiterte Optionen“) in the „Image-Export“-tool, a menu for precise settings for the viewport will open. The you can select some predefined ratios or fine tune your viewport.  If you want to use the same viewport for different maps, you can write down the position and size somewhere and recreate the viewport with these numbers later. The red dot in the lower left corner is the anchor position. |

# Unit 11–Share your map with other user

# Task: Share your map with some other registered user or a group

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| 1. | Open the „Security-Settings“-menu | Select a layer and right click on the „burger“-menu (the three dots“). Select „Security“. A new window or tab should open. |
| 2. | Familiarize with the interface | The status indicates if a map is public for all (even unregistered) users. Usually a map is not public.  The table shows which groups and users have which rights. The possible rights are „access denied“, „read“, „write“ „Administration“ and „owner“.  After possible unlocking the lock you can edit the rights of some groups or users or revoke access.  In the „Add group“- and „Add user“-Tab you can give access right to groups or users. For groups a list of all possible groups is presented. For users you either need the username (including capitalization) or the email address. This is due to data privacy reasons.  To make a map completely public you need to send an email to [admin@regionalsprache.de](mailto:admin@regionalsprache.de) (That’s me). |
| 3. | Share a map with your colleagues | Select one of your layers in the layer manager and open the security settings menu.  In the „Add group“-Tab select the Group „RVN\_2021“ and give it „Read“ rights.  If you have a layer group you need to repeat this step for every layer in the layer group including the layer group itself  In the main SprachGIS Window you can generate a „permalink“ of your layers by clicking on the „share“-button under the user-symbol. This opens a menu where you can generate a link. This link will lead you and other users to your map, if they have the appropriate rights. |
| 4. | Load a map from another user | Open the „Map Search“ and navigate to user maps („Benutzerkarten“). Under the search file is a select box with your user account preselected, open the menu that shows you all users that have maps available you can access. Select a user and load one of their maps. |

# BONUS Unit 12 – How to create, use and share user geometries

# Of course, the system geometries are very German centric and do not cover every relevant region in Tanzania. Also, very often data is associated with certain regions that do not follow official borders, for example dialect regions or landmarks. For this we need custom geometries that we can then annotate with data.

# When you draw a custom geometry in a layer and save this layers as a map, the geometries get ids. You can uses these ids as gids / geometry\_id for your own data import. Technically you can use every gid you have access to, so for example if someone creates a map that features some geometries that are also relevant for you and shares the map with you, you can use the geometry\_ids from this map for your own data.

# These gids can be exported and used as a id or key for your linguistic data in excel.

# BONUS Unit 13 – Different kind of data

# Data is of course a very generic term and can mean all kind of things. The SprachGIS prefers tabular data like excel sheets, and two kinds are particular supported.

# First: Raw data. For every single observation you create a new data row. An example can be found in RVN\_Polygons\_RE.xlsx.

# Second: Rolled up or pivoted data. Your observations are already summed up on your observation site. Every variable=realization combination has its own columns. An example can be found in RVN\_Polygons\_RE-2.xlsx.

# Both can easily be imported and used with the visualization tool.

# Pie- and bar charts can be used with both kind of data, while Symbols are only supported for the first kind and choropleth only for the second kind.