

# Workstation Glossary

This glossary includes explanations of some of the most important terms you will come across in the Workstation

## Administrator

Entitled to create and/or delete users and have full control on all resources of their nodes

## Chart

Charts can be created from datasets, include the following format types:  
Bar, Area, Tube, Line, Pie, Scatter and Bar/Line

## Coding System

- A reference list of codes with a corresponding label reference.
- Coding systems are most often associated with datasets.
- A coding system can be:
  - Custom - created by the user
  - Standard - such as GAUL and HS
- Users may enter datasets based on their own coding system data.

## Dataset

A collection of data, presented by default in the workstation in tabular form.

## GAUL

- Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL) is a coding system from FAO for national and sub-national administrative boundaries.
- The standard feature system used by the workstation for all geo-referenced data.

## GeoTIFF

A metadata standard which allows geo-referencing information to be embedded within a TIFF file.

## GIS

Geographic Information System is an information management system containing geographically referenced or 'geo-referenced' data. This data is integrated into interactive map displays, in the workstation.

GIS technology utilizes two basic types of data, spatial (positional) and attribute (descriptive) data.

Spatial data contains location information and attribute data contains information about the characteristics or qualities of the spatial features.

## Guest User

- Include any user who accesses the workstation via the web.
- Guests are entitled to search for, view and download public data, and use the available public data for analysis and to create objects (tables, charts, texts and reports, with the exception of maps for which user rights are required), but cannot save their objects at the end of their session.

## HS

- Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS2007) managed and updated by the World Customs Organization.
- The standard commodity system used by the workstation for all commodity-referenced data.

## Local Resources

Using the communication module tool, the local resources refer to the data (resources) which are available for the user to **share** with the **Workstation Network**.

**Map**

A map consists of one or more [vector](#) or [raster](#) layers.

**Metadata**

Information about the data (or resource) such as name, source, etc.

In the case of dataset resources the metadata also contains information on the structure of the dataset e.g. column names, data type for each column, any coding system used.

**Metadata Editor**

Used to create the workstation metadata XML file for datasets and layers.

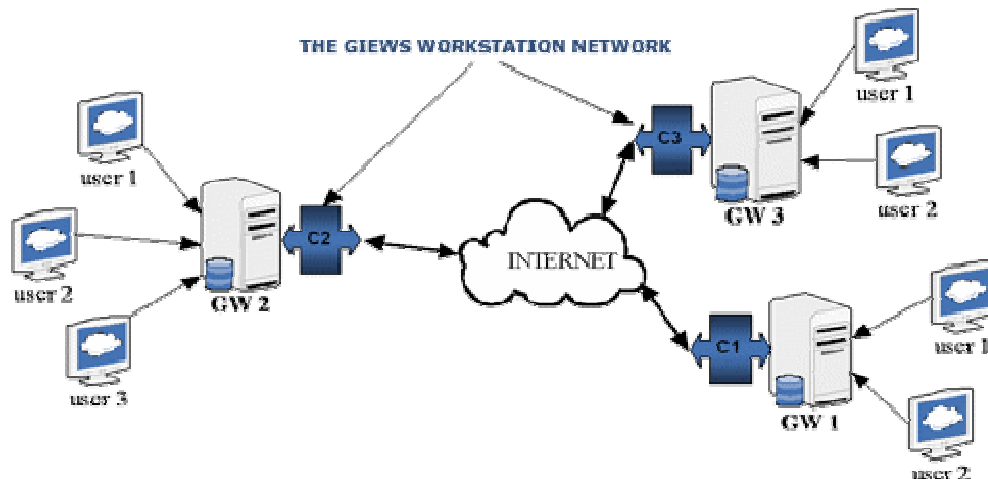
**Multidimensional Table Tool**

A data summarization tool used to create and analyse the relationship between two or more dataset dimensions

- Allows for the aggregation of data.
- Frequency, Sum, Minimum, Maximum and Average Calculations can be performed.
- Aggregated data can then be mapped, charted and exported as PDF from the tool.

**Network (Workstation)**

- The Workstation is structured as a network in which individual instances of the application (different installations in the world) represent the nodes of this network.
- The network facilitates information sharing between nodes through a communication module tool.

**Project**

An association of selected resources (e.g. maps, tables, charts, reports, text, etc.) under a defined name e.g. "Ethiopia" that identifies the Ethiopia Project

**Project Manager**

- Tool for loading and managing Projects.
- Resources can be added, removed and opened to Projects using the Project Manager.

**Raster Layers**

The geographic space is divided into a grid where each square in the grid is called a cell (pixel) and each cell has associated one value referring to a characteristic of the geographical space.

**Registered User or User**

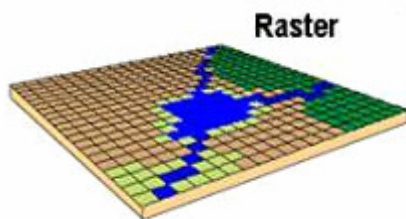
In addition to the functions accessed by guests, can upload datasets and layers, create maps and save and delete their own resources or any other resource for which they have write/delete privileges.

**Remote Resources**

Using the communication module tool, the remote resources refer to the data (resources) currently available to **download** from the **Workstation Network**.

**Report**

- All resources can now be used to create reports using templates directly available in the Workstation.
- Text can also be added to the report using the Text Editor.

**Resource**

- Any type of information in the Workstation which has an associated metadata.
- A resource can be a Dataset, Geographic Information System (GIS) Layer, Text, Map, Chart, Table, Report, Coding System and a Project.

**Resource Explorer**

- Workstation resources (e.g. Dataset, Text, Maps, Charts and Reports) are managed by a catalogue.
- This catalogue maintains the list of all the Workstation resources.

**Shape**

- The ESRI Shape file or simply a shape file is a geospatial vector data format.
- The Workstation uses Shape as the file format for vector (feature) layers.

**Table**

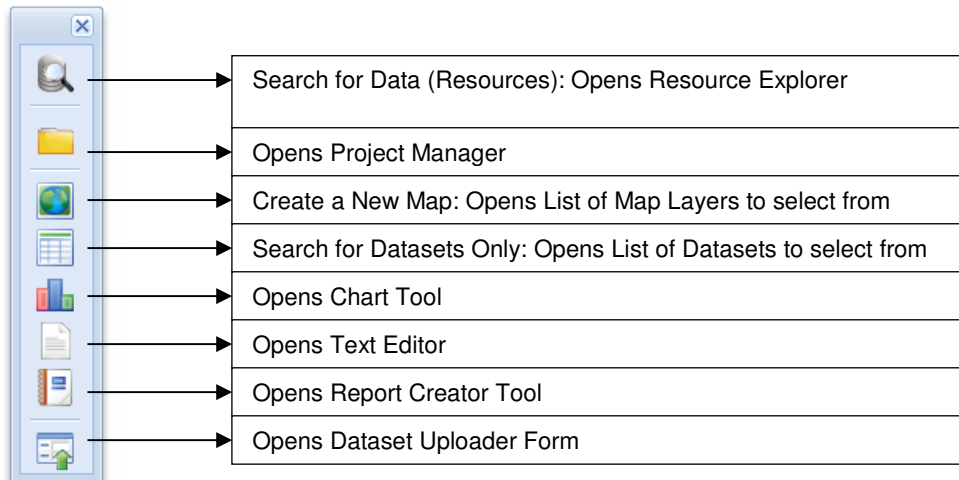
Tabular representation of a dataset in the workstation, consisting of a series of columns and rows.

**TIFF**

- **Tagged Image File Format** (abbreviated **TIFF** or **TIF**) is a file format for storing images.
- The Workstation uses TIFF (or TIF) as the file format for raster layers.

## Toolbox

- Docked on the left hand side of the Workstation window.
- Provides a series of short-cut icons, as detailed here:



## Vector (Feature) Layers

Defined by geometric objects (points, lines and polygons) which describe the boundaries and position of geographic entities.

Point Layers e.g. cities, stations

Line Layers e.g. rivers, roads

Polygon Layers e.g. regions

