

The Quick Guide to Using Map Series Maker

The 3 minute Guide

Provided, as is where is, no correspondence with control freaks will be entered into.

There are some cool options for setting up grids, plus title changing etc, so the best thing you can do is find a small dataset, say 10 polygons and have a hack about with some of the functionality for a good hour or so. This extension literally enables printing obscene numbers of unique customized maps.

INSTALLATION TIPS

Close all ESRI Apps.

Download **DSMAPBOOK** Software for version

[ArcGIS Desktop 8.x](#)

[ArcGIS Desktop 9.x](#)

Ensure you select the correct version *or else it wont work.*

Open Windows Explorer and go to

C:\Program Files\ArcGIS

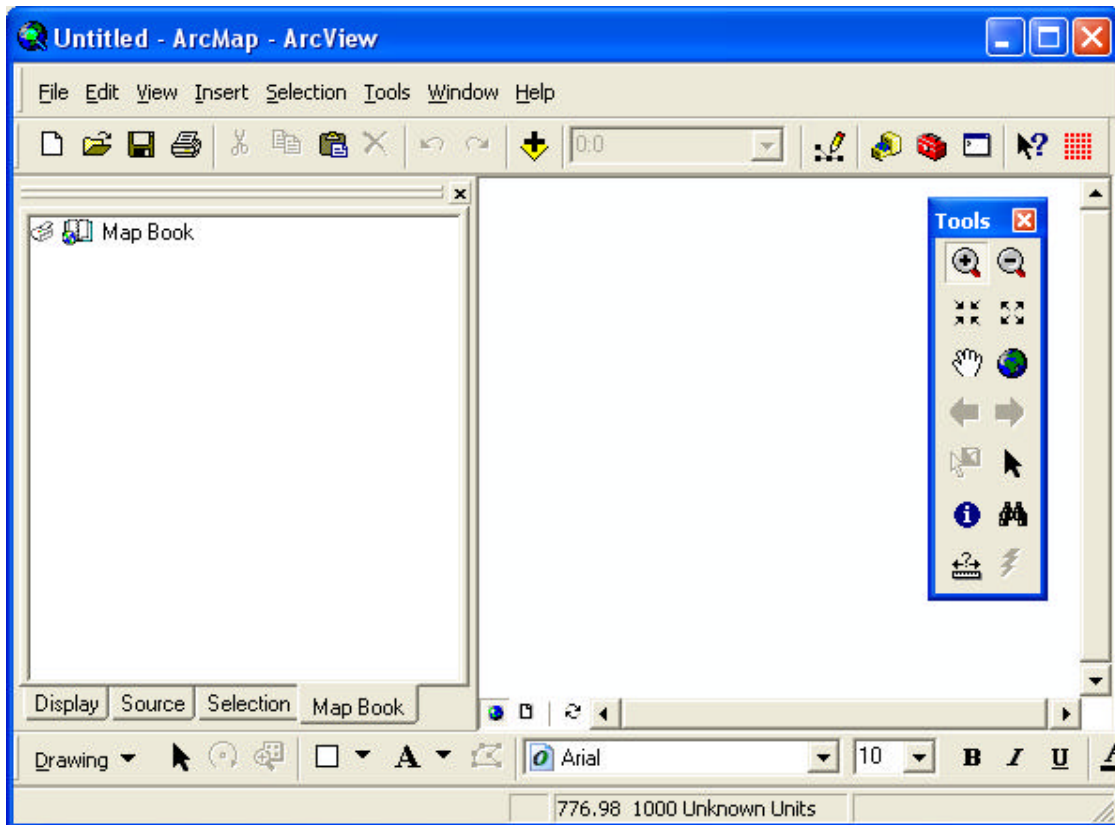
And create a new folder called "**DSMAPBOOK8**" so you now have the path:

C:\Program Files\ArcGIS\DSMAPBOOK8 [Substitute 8 for 9 if you are using Arc9.]

Download and Unzip the Software into the above directory. I find that keeping permanent copy in such a place as this avoids potential issues with missing files etc.

Locate the **Install** file and simply run it. You should see a DOS screen registering the DLL files into the registry etc.

Start **ArcMAP** and check that you now have "**Map series maker**" available from the list of available **toolbars** by right clicking on the empty taskbar area. Tick it and another tab should become available at the **lower left** of the ArcMAP **Table of Contents** or Legend list as seen below.



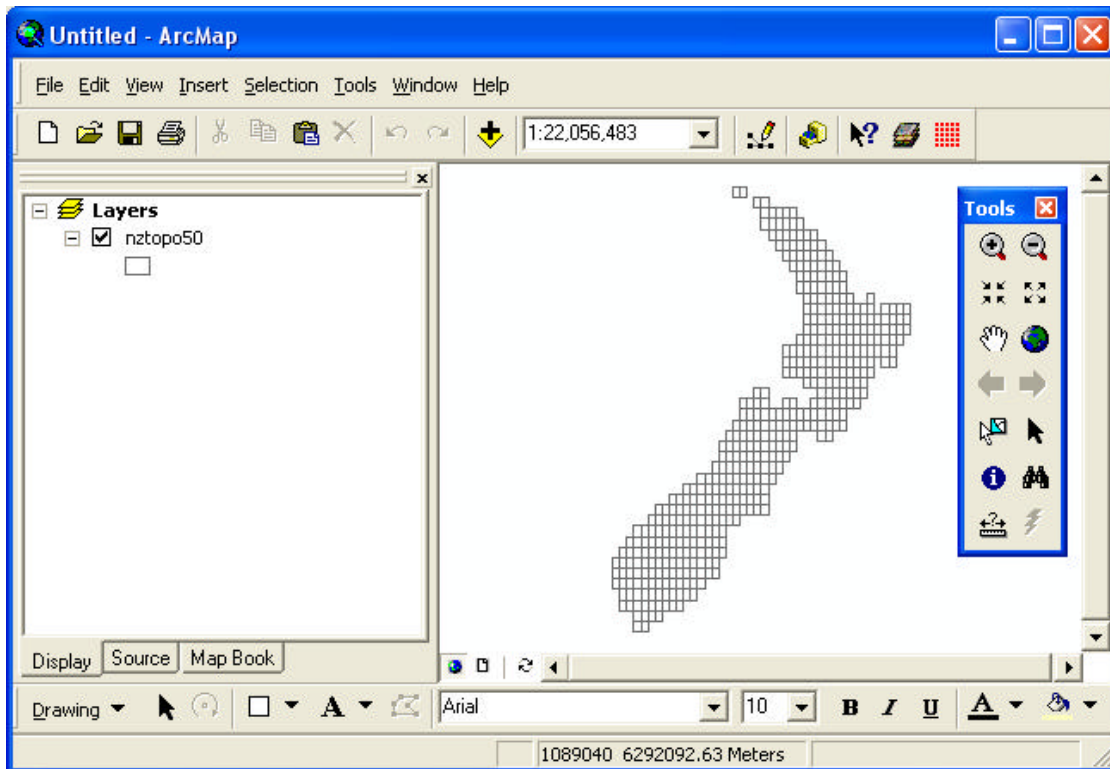
Success. End of Installation, end of that stuff. If you have failed in your mission, I deny all knowledge and **refer you to the proper installation document** as available with the Download.

SETTING UP A SHAPEFILE FOR USE AS YOUR MAP SERIES.

In my experience, I have either used an NZMS 260 Topo grid as my map series basis or some other irregular polygon dataset, whatever the case...

The first thing to do is setup a unique name for each polygon within the Dataset.

In this example, I will use a little know dataset that we will all soon come to know and love, NZ Topo series somethingaruther NZTM. This could just as easily be a set of parcels that you want an individual map for, or any other multi polygon dataset or even a series of polylines (refer to the help for these as I don't discuss them in this).



So first we must check for unique names, I often use the map series maker tool to test this for me.

Add your dataset

Click on the Mapbook Tab.

Right Click on the words "Map series"

Add map series

Select the field that specifies the page name (sheet name in this case)

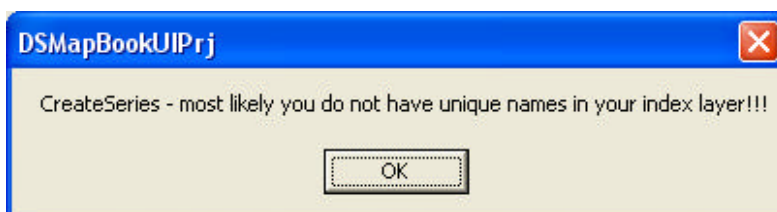
Next

Use all of the tiles

Next

Finish

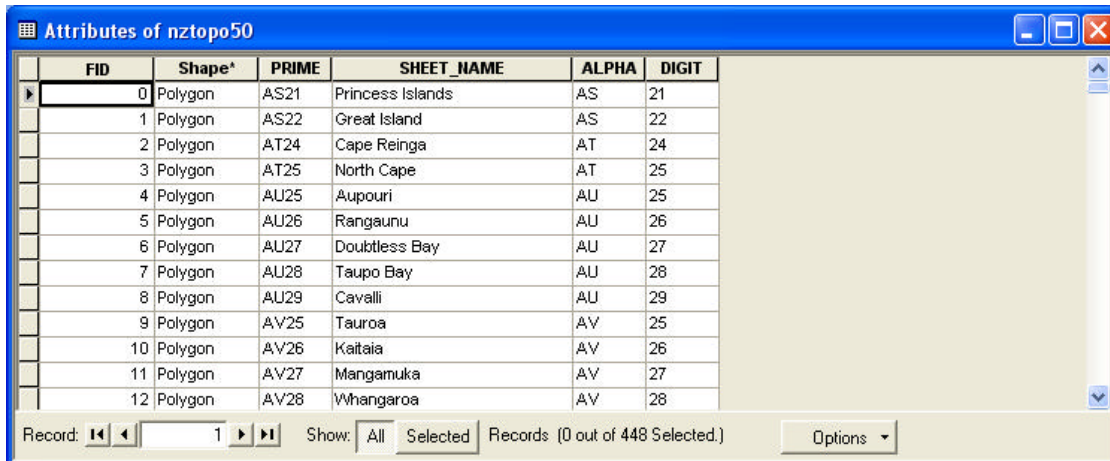
If you get this:



Then carry on here, otherwise if you map series is created, skip on down a bit.

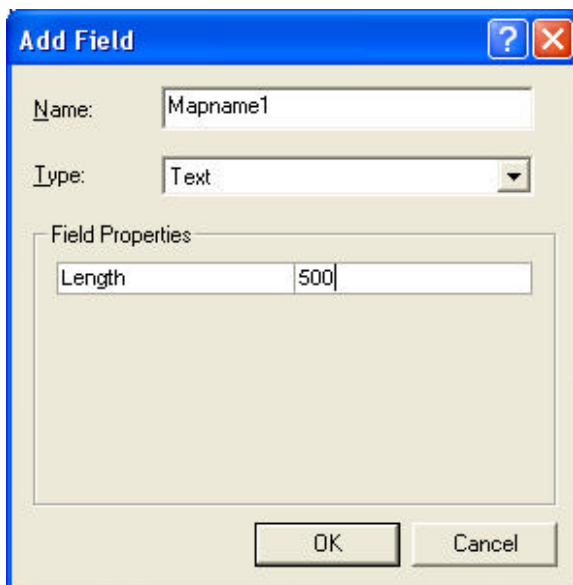
CREATING A UNIQUE NAME FOR EACH MAP

In this case, if you need a unique ID for each map, you can create this using an addin for ArcView 3 called "Santitools" which is an easy way to sequentially number each record with an ID field, but I am sure there are many other ways to populate such a field using Excel or similar etc on a the layers DBF or MDB table.



FID	Shape*	PRIME	SHEET_NAME	ALPHA	DIGIT
0	Polygon	AS21	Princess Islands	AS	21
1	Polygon	AS22	Great Island	AS	22
2	Polygon	AT24	Cape Reinga	AT	24
3	Polygon	AT25	North Cape	AT	25
4	Polygon	AU25	Aupouri	AU	25
5	Polygon	AU26	Rangaunu	AU	26
6	Polygon	AU27	Doubtless Bay	AU	27
7	Polygon	AU28	Taupo Bay	AU	28
8	Polygon	AU29	Cavalli	AU	29
9	Polygon	AV25	Tauroa	AV	25
10	Polygon	AV26	Kaitaia	AV	26
11	Polygon	AV27	Mangamuka	AV	27
12	Polygon	AV28	Whangaroa	AV	28

Lets go for a dual use field, which has to be a Character string, as our unique record ID field and also a handy map name reference. Add a new field from the options button.



Add Field

Name:

Type:

Field Properties

Length

Calculate the Field by right clicking on the top of the new fieldname and go yes to the resulting popup.

Attributes of nztopo50						
FID	Shape*	PRIME	SHEET_NAME	ALPHA	DIGIT	Mapname1
0	Polygon	AS21	Princess Islands	AS	21	
1	Polygon	AS22	Great Island	AS	22	
2	Polygon	AT24	Cape Reinga	AT	24	
3	Polygon	AT25	North Cape	AT	25	
4	Polygon	AU25	Aupouri	AU	25	
5	Polygon	AU26	Rangaunu	AU	26	
6	Polygon	AU27	Doubtless Bay	AU	27	
7	Polygon	AU28	Taupo Bay	AU	28	
8	Polygon	AU29	Cavalli	AU	29	
9	Polygon	AV25	Tauroa	AV	25	
10	Polygon	AV26	Kaitaia	AV	26	
11	Polygon	AV27	Mangamuka	AV	27	
12	Polygon	AV28	Whangaroa	AV	28	

Record: 0 Show: All Selected Records: (0 out of 448 Selected.) Options

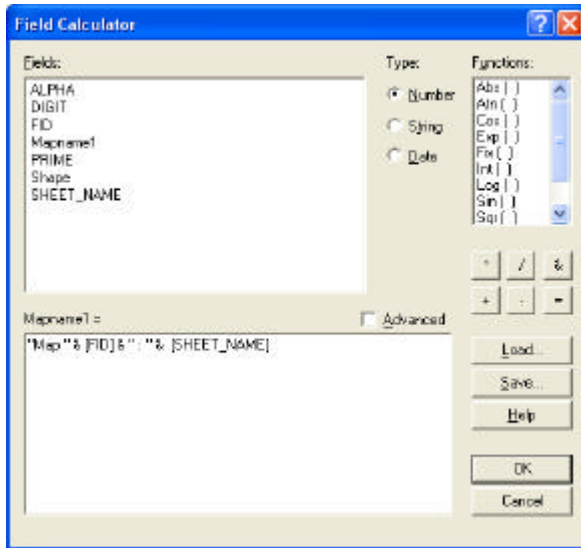
Field Calculator

You are about to do a calculate outside of an edit session. This method is faster than calculating in an edit session, but there is no way to undo your results once the calculation begins. Do you wish to continue?

I use the following kind of code to populate the field with a unique map name, a sequential number and a handy title field as follows. It uses the Feature ID field that ArcGIS assigns in Catalogue etc rather than having to prepare a unique ID number.

"Map " & [FID] & " : " & [SHEET_NAME]

Alternatively "Sheet: " & [ALPHA] & " " & [SHEET_NAME]



Which populates the field to look like this:

	FID	Shape*	PRIME	SHEET_NAME	ALPHA	DIGIT	Mapname1
	0	Polygon	AS21	Princess Islands	AS	21	Map 0 : Princess Islands
	1	Polygon	AS22	Great Island	AS	22	Map 1 : Great Island
	2	Polygon	AT24	Cape Reinga	AT	24	Map 2 : Cape Reinga
	3	Polygon	AT25	North Cape	AT	25	Map 3 : North Cape
	4	Polygon	AU25	Aupouri	AU	25	Map 4 : Aupouri
	5	Polygon	AU26	Rangaunu	AU	26	Map 5 : Rangaunu
	6	Polygon	AU27	Doubtless Bay	AU	27	Map 6 : Doubtless Bay
	7	Polygon	AU28	Taupo Bay	AU	28	Map 7 : Taupo Bay
	8	Polygon	AU29	Cavalli	AU	29	Map 8 : Cavalli
	9	Polygon	AV25	Tauroa	AV	25	Map 9 : Tauroa
	10	Polygon	AV26	Kaitaia	AV	26	Map 10 : Kaitaia
	11	Polygon	AV27	Mangamuka	AV	27	Map 11 : Mangamuka
	12	Polygon	AV28	Whangaroa	AV	28	Map 12 : Whangaroa

Record: 0 Show: All Selected Records (0 out of 448 Selected.) Options

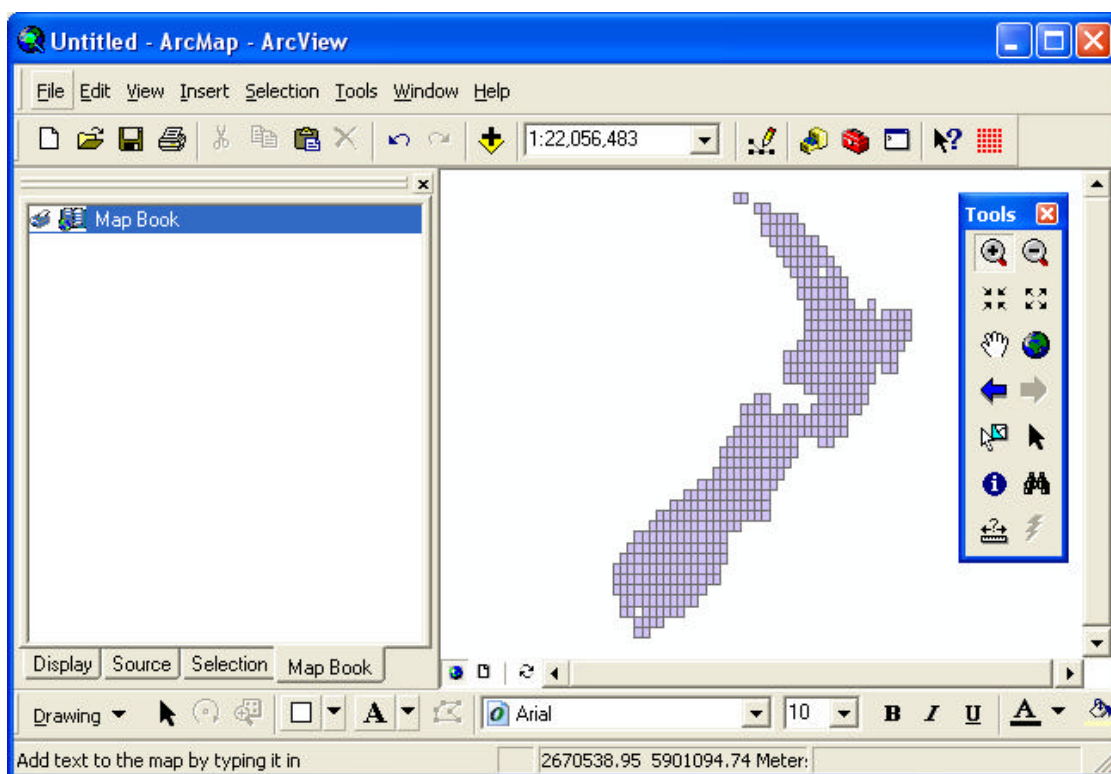
447 Records in this Dataset, which equals 447 tiles in our map series. I have worked with a dataset of up to 22,000 tiles with no problems at all for RAM etc, although the variability of scale of the dataset was an issue so I cut them up by hectares and made 3 separate map series - this was for a Fencing Asset Data capture at DOC, which was a successful project, printing the beast on the other hand was a problem as we had only a small slow printer.

FID	Shape*	PRIME	SHEET_NAME	ALPHA	DIGIT	Mapname1
436	Polygon	CH08	Codfish	CH	08	Map 436 : Codfish
437	Polygon	CH09	Anglem	CH	09	Map 437 : Anglem
438	Polygon	CH10	Foveaux	CH	10	Map 438 : Foveaux
439	Polygon	CH11	Ruapuke	CH	11	Map 439 : Ruapuke
440	Polygon	CH12	Waipapa Point	CH	12	Map 440 : Waipapa Point
441	Polygon	CH13	The Brothers Point	CH	13	Map 441 : The Brothers Point
442	Polygon	CJ07	Big Moggy	CJ	07	Map 442 : Big Moggy
443	Polygon	CJ08	Doughboy Bay	CJ	08	Map 443 : Doughboy Bay
444	Polygon	CJ09	Mt Allen	CJ	09	Map 444 : Mt Allen
445	Polygon	CJ10	Port Adventure	CJ	10	Map 445 : Port Adventure
446	Polygon	CK07	Muttonbird	CK	07	Map 446 : Muttonbird
447	Polygon	CK08	South Cape	CK	08	Map 447 : South Cape

Record: 0 Show: All Selected Records (0 out of 448 Selected.) Options

Lets carry on.

A MAP SHEET SERIES FOR THE NEW NZTM TOPO SHEETS



Right click on **map book** now and go **add map** series. Do this:

Map Sheet Wizard

The Map Series uses one of the data frames in the layout as the Detail Data Frame. This data is shown at a different extent on each page. The extents or tiles are defined by one of the polygon layers in the data frame.

Choose the detail data frame:

Layers

Index Layer

Choose the index layer:

nztopo50

This field specifies the page name

Mapname1

< Back Next > Cancel

and this:

Map Sheet Wizard

By default the Map Series shows a page for each tile (polygon) in the Index Layer. You can reduce the number of pages in your series by selecting only certain tiles or by automatically eliminating pages that don't contain interesting features.

Choose tiles:

☒ Use all of the tiles

☐ Use the selected tiles

☐ Use the visible tiles

Begin numbering tiles/pages at: 0

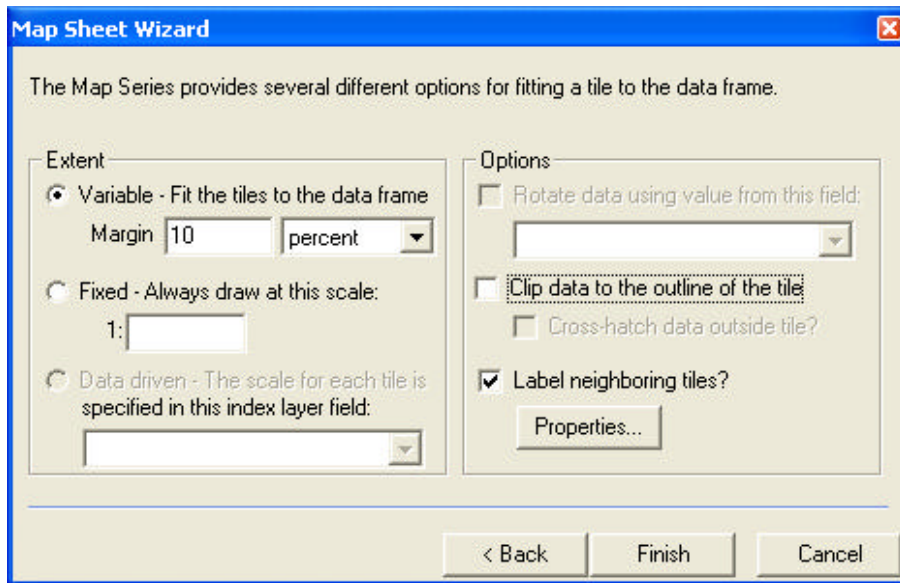
Suppress tiles:

☐ Don't use empty tiles. A tile is empty unless it contains data from at least one of the following selected layers:

☐ nztopo50

< Back Next > Cancel

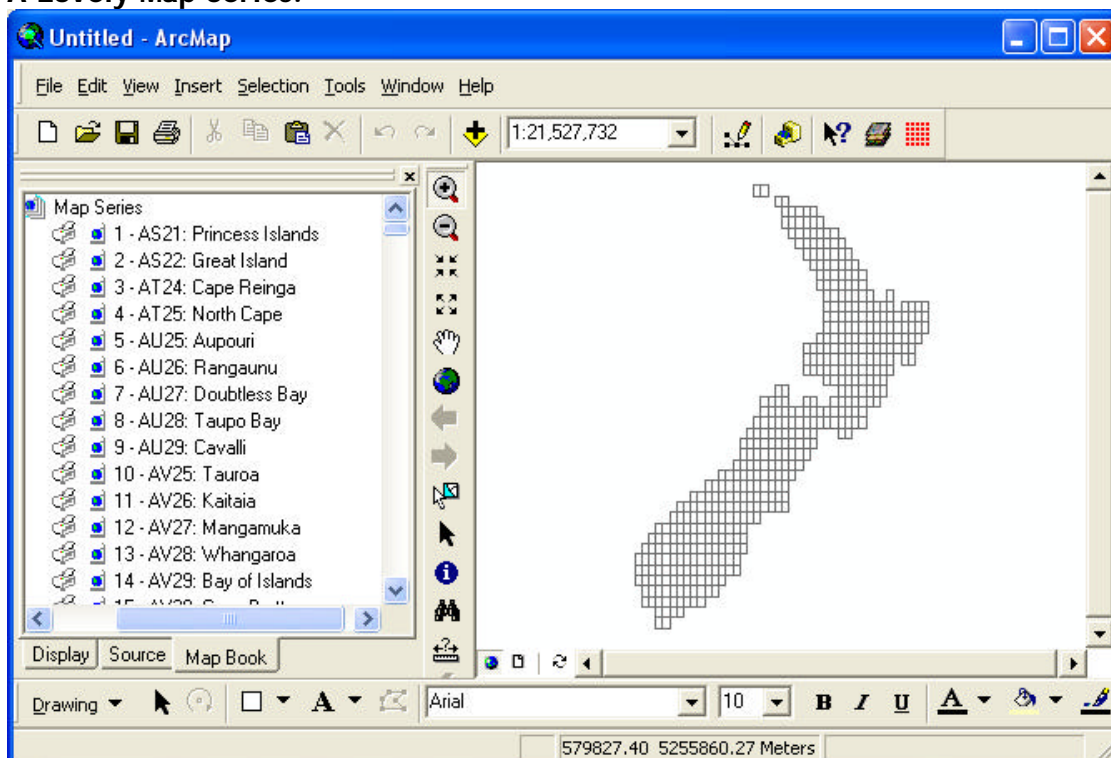
Do this also:



If you get some annoying little message telling you that you do not have unique names, you may like to try smashing the PC, or just save, close and open your ArcMAP document and try again (just the last couple steps only, from **Add New Map Series**). Alternatively, if printing to A3, you could set it to a fixed scale.

And **VIOLA**:

A Lovely Map Series.



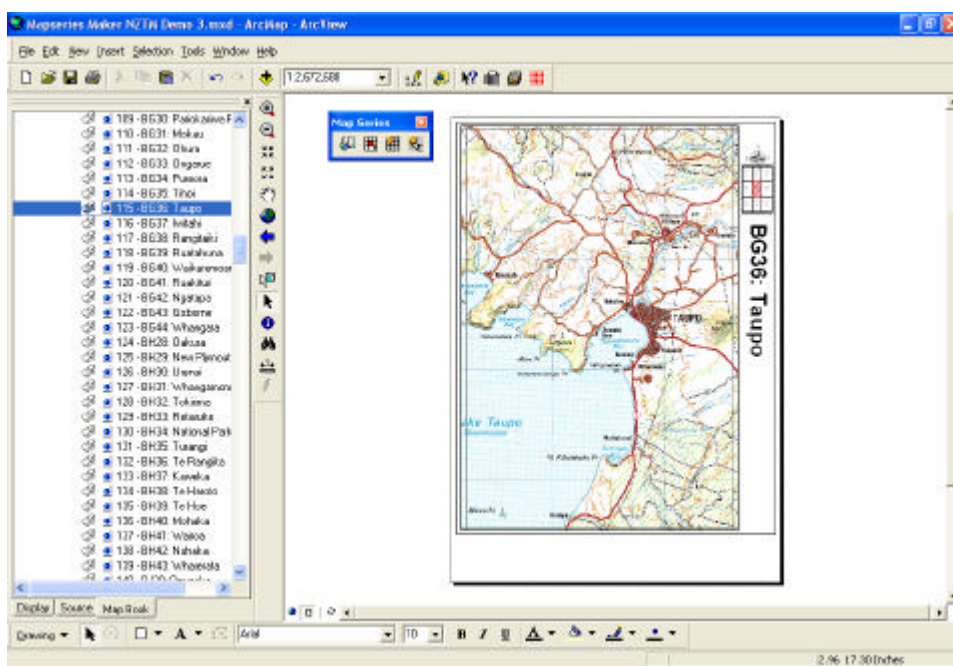
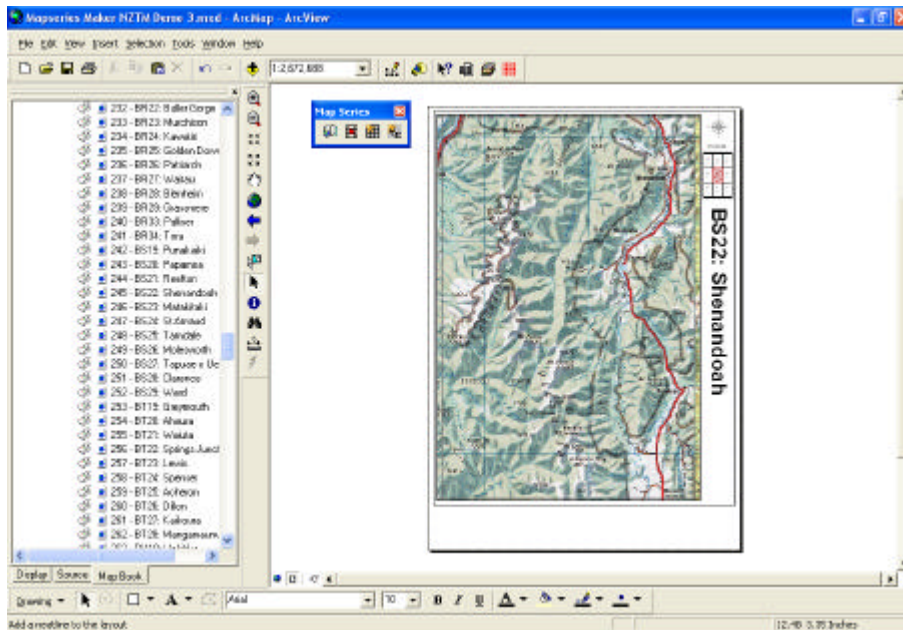
Now go back to your TOC legend and make your map look respectable, with some data, scale, legend, graticule. North arrow and so forth then go back to the Map Book tab and select your favorite tile. IN the below example I have also created the MapName2 field for my MapName for the series. Check your page size etc. Its possible to print the NZTM mapsheet set at 1:100,000 per tile @ A3 (I think).

OTHER TIPS

If you have a large set of polygons and you want to create a map for each one, you may wish to consider creating a selection into 2 or more shapefiles, sorted by Area, in one map series I prepared, I used a roaming scale, with 15% buffer on that set, and on anything less than 40ha in size, I set the scale to fixed @ 1:12.500. For anything extremely large I manually selected them out and did several maps panning around the block.

Save your projects often, I use the simple method of saving and adding a sequential letter on the end of each map document, a,b,c,d,e,f,g, etc. Because due to the way the code is implemented, ie not perfect, ArcMAP will and does crash occasionally when you are giving it a thrashing.

Try printing a small subset first, don't hit print 1-10,000 as once the printing starts it is incredibly difficult to stop, I would print in lots of small batches, this also allows your colleagues to fit their printing jobs in between your printing.



I welcome your query comments and suggestions, this is meant to be just a quick guide with a few tips learnt from many hours of experience!

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