

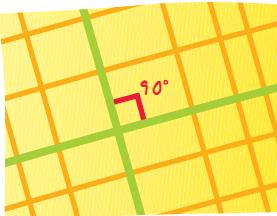
# How to use this dictionary

## Parts of an entry

- **Headword**—The term being defined is in bold type at the beginning of the entry.
- **Cross-references**—Listed after the last definition in an entry with “See also,” these terms are related in some way to the headword. They might be synonyms, antonyms, broader terms, or narrower terms.
- **Definition**—The meaning of the headword is explained in the definition. For terms that have more than one definition (sense), the definitions are numbered and placed in order. GIS senses appear first. Senses from related fields follow and are given *field labels*.
- **Field label**—These are used to classify definitions by subject area. Only terms that come from outside GIS are given field labels. Field labels are set in brackets.
- **Illustration**—Illustrations appear after the definition they refer to and are labeled with the headword.

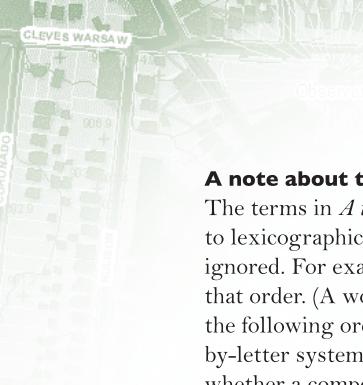
Headword → **rectilinear** 1. [MATHEMATICS] ← Field label

Definition → Characterized by straight lines, usually parallel to orthogonal axes. ←

Illustration →  ←

rectilinear 1

2. [CARTOGRAPHY] A map or image whose horizontal and vertical scales are identical. *See also* orthogonal. ← Cross-reference



#### **A note about the order of terms and selection of headwords**

The terms in *A to Z GIS* are alphabetized letter by letter, according to lexicographical tradition. Spaces and hyphens between words are ignored. For example, baseline, basemap, and base station appear in that order. (A word-by-word alphabetization would place them in the following order: base station, baseline, basemap). The letter-by-letter system is advantageous for readers who may not know whether a compound is considered one word or two. Headwords for definitions have been selected based on usage, especially in cases where more than one spelling or form of a word exists, or with acronyms and abbreviations.