



# ProViewer

Version 11.5

**ProViewer User Guide**

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# Introduction to MapInfo ProViewer

MapInfo ProViewer provides an easy way to see, print, and share electronic desktop maps. This convenient map viewer opens tables created using Pitney Bowes Software Inc. products such as MapInfo Professional or MapXtreme and displays them in Map and Browser windows. It also opens workspaces and re-creates Map, Browser, Graph, and Layout windows exactly as they were created in MapInfo Professional. Using this product you can display and print maps and workspaces created in any version of the Pitney Bowes Software Inc. product line.

The purpose of this chapter is to familiarize you with the basics of MapInfo ProViewer and provide resources for you to become familiar with it. You can also get installation assistance from Technical Support, if necessary, using information in this document.

## In this section:

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# System Requirements

MapInfo ProViewer is tested on the following Microsoft Windows Desktop Operating Systems:

- Windows XP Professional 32-bit Service Pack 3 (SP3)
- Windows 7 Ultimate 32-bit SP1
- Windows 7 Ultimate 64-bit SP1 with 32-bit compatibility mode
- Windows 2008 Server 32-bit SP2
- Windows 2008 Server R2 64-bit SP1 with XenServer 6.0
- Windows 2008 Server R2 64-bit SP1

## Dependencies and Prerequisites

The MapInfo ProViewer install wizard checks for the following and prompts you if not already on your system; you can choose to have the install wizard install these requirements, or cancel the installation if you do not want to proceed.

- Microsoft Office Access database engine 2010—does not install when the 64 bit office 2010 driver is installed
- Microsoft Office Access database engine 2007—only on a 64 bit Operating System that has the 64 bit 2010 driver installed
- Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 SP1 Redistributable Package (x86)
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 Full
- Hotfix for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Client Profile (KB2484832)
- Hotfix for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Client Profile (KB2498911)

**Note:** Check the Microsoft website for the minimum requirements for these redistributables and updates if installing to an unsupported operating system.

## Installing MapInfo ProViewer

To install MapInfo ProViewer:

1. Go to the directory where the ProViewer installer is located and do the following:
  - **Windows XP, 2008** – double-click the Setup.exe file to start the installation process.
  - **Windows 7** – right-click the Setup.exe file and select Run as administrator from the popup menu to install using elevated privileges. A prompt for permission to continue displays. Click **Allow** to proceed (if you do not respond and the message times-out, the install is unsuccessful).

The wizard begins to lead you through the installation process.

2. If any of the prerequisites listed under **Dependencies and Prerequisites** are not already installed on your system, then a prompt displays to install them. Click **Install**.

If you see a message that you are required to reboot, click **Yes**. You must reboot to continue with the installation.

3. In the Welcome screen, click **Next**.
4. In the License Information screen, click **I accept** and **Next** to continue.
5. In the Customer Information screen, type in your user and organization names in the fields provided. Click **Next**.
6. In the Destination Folder screen, click **Next** to accept the default path or click **Change** to select a new path.
7. In the Ready to Install screen, click **Install** to begin the file transfer.
8. In the Completed screen, click **Finish** to complete the installation of MapInfo ProViewer.

## Open Source Attribution Notices

### ECW JPEG2000 SDK 3.3

This product contains the ECW JPEG2000 SDK 3.3, which is licensed under the ECW JPEG2000 SDK License. The license can be obtained by contacting ERDAS at <http://erdas.com/Homepage.aspx>. The source code for this software is available by contacting ERDAS at <http://erdas.com/Homepage.aspx>.

### GeoTools 2.6.1

This product contains GeoTools 2.6.1, which is licensed under GNU Lesser General Public License, Version 2.1, February 1999. The license can be downloaded from <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.html> Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc. The source code for this software is available from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/geotools/files/>.

### GeoTools 2.6.5

This product contains GeoTools 2.6.5, which is licensed under GNU Lesser General Public License, Version 2.1, February 1999. The license can be downloaded from <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.html> Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc. The source code for this software is available from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/geotools/files/>.

### Visualization Toolkit 5.0.1

This product contains the Visualization Toolkit 5.0.1, which is licensed under Visualization Toolkit (VTK) License, 1993-2008. The license can be downloaded from <http://www.vtk.org/VTK/project/license.html> Copyright (C) 1993-2008, Ken Martin, Will Schroeder, Bill Lorensen, all rights reserved. The source code for this software is available from <http://www.vtk.org>.

## What's New in MapInfo ProViewer

This section contains information about the new features of ProViewer.

### Select All Records in a Browser Window

You can now select all rows/records from a table. Click the grey triangle icon beside the first column heading to select all records and perform an operation on the entire table, map or map layers.



Figure 1: A Browser window with all rows selected.

## Features Added in Previous Versions of ProViewer

This section provides a history of the previous changes to the ProViewer product.

### New in Proviewer 11.0

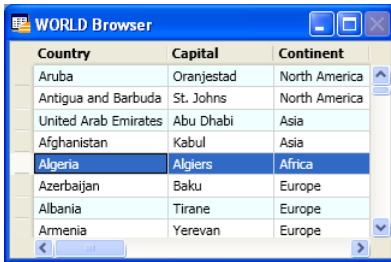
#### New Look for the Browser Window

The Browser window has a new look and improved usability for viewing and data. It now:

- Displays a very light background color on alternating rows for better readability.
- Highlights an entire selected row. Previous versions use a small box at the left of the row to indicate selection state.

The highlight color is set by your Windows display settings (by a theme). Highlighting does not appear in Layout windows or in printouts.





Country	Capital	Continent
Aruba	Oranjestad	North America
Antigua and Barbuda	St. Johns	North America
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Asia
Afghanistan	Kabul	Asia
Algeria	Algiers	Africa
Azerbaijan	Baku	Europe
Albania	Tirane	Europe
Armenia	Yerevan	Europe

**Figure 2: A selected row in a Browser window.**

Multi-line text may display in any column, not just in expressions. Before version 11.0 MapInfo ProViewer ignored carriage return characters in your data. As of version 11.0, MapInfo ProViewer displays a row over multiple lines.

### Changing Column Width

To resize a single column width, either:

- Click and drag the edge of the column header.
- Position the mouse cursor between two column headings and then double-click. The column to the left of the cursor resizes to fit the data in view.

### Changing Column Width

To resize a single column width, either:

- Click and drag the edge of the column header.
- Position the mouse cursor between two column headings and then double-click. The column to the left of the cursor resizes to fit the data in view.

### Scrolling and Viewing Data

To reposition the column within the current view, select and drag a column heading.

If you use the scroll bars to scroll, the current cell does not change position. This is similar to Microsoft Access and other programs, so the current cell can be out of view.

## New in Proviewer 10.5

### Cursors have a new Look

Cursors have been updated to have an improved look. Their behaviors have not changed only how they look has changed.

### Printing to an Offscreen Bitmap

The Advanced Printing Options dialog box (select File > Print and click Advanced) includes a new 3rd output method in addition to Print Directly to Device and Print using Enhanced Metafile (EMF). This can be useful to control transparency and color, particularly for raster images:

- **Print using Offscreen Bitmap (OSBM)** — This printing process generates offscreen bitmap of your MapInfo Professional image before sending it to the printer. Offscreen bitmap is invoked depending

upon the type of translucent content in the map and enhanced rendering state of the window. However, setting OSBM from this window means that while printing Offscreen bitmaps (OSBM) will be selected regardless of the translucency and anti alias settings.

### Support for Equidistant Cylindrical Projection

The Equidistant Cylindrical projection (also called the Equirectangular projection, geographic projection, Plate Carrée or Carte Parallelogrammatique projection or CPP) is a very simple map projection attributed to Marinus of Tyre, who Ptolemy claims invented the projection about 100 AD. The projection maps meridians to equally spaced vertical straight lines, and circles of latitude to evenly spread horizontal straight lines. The projection is neither equal area nor conformal. Because of the distortions introduced by this projection, it has little use in navigation or cadastral mapping and finds its main use in thematic mapping. In particular, the Plate Carrée used often in computer applications that process global maps, because of the particularly simple relationship between the position of an image pixel on the map and its corresponding geographic location on Earth.

The Plate Carrée (French, for "flat square"), is the special case where standard parallel is zero.

Projection Name	Projection Type	Datum	Units	Origin, Longitude	Origin, Latitude	Standard Parallel 1	Standard Parallel 2	Azimuth Scale Factor	False Easting	False Northing	Range
Equidistant Cylindrical	33	X	X	X		X			X	X	

The following examples are of PRJ entries for Plate Caar and Equidistant Cylindrical projection centered at 46.5 degree Standard Parallel (used in France):

```
"Plate Carree WGS84", 33, 104, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
```

```
"Equidistant Cylindrical 46.5 Degree WGS84", 33, 104, 7, 0, 46.5, 0, 0
```

### Support for new Coordinate System and Datums

There are enhancements for European, French, Australian, Finnish, United States, Slovenian and Zambian coordinate systems.

#### Australian Coordinate Systems

We have added new Australian coordinate systems:

- "Longitude / Latitude (Victoria GDA94)", 2001, 116, 132, -26.8, 154, -43.8
- "SA - Lambert Conformal Conic (GDA94)", 3, 116, 7, 135, -32, -28, -36, 1000000, 2000000

#### Danish Coordinate Systems

We have updated and added Danish coordinate systems:

- "UTM Zone 32 Euref89\p25832", 8, 115, 7, 9.0, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "UTM Zone 33 Euref89\p25833", 8, 115, 7, 15.0, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "DKTM1 - Western Jylland\p4093", 8, 115, 7, 9, 0, 0.99998, 200000, 5000000
- "DKTM2 - Eastern Jylland and Fyn\p4094", 8, 115, 7, 10, 0, 0.99998, 400000, 5000000
- "DKTM3 - Sjaelland\p4095", 8, 115, 7, 11.75, 0, 0.99998, 600000, 5000000

- "DKTM4 - Bornholm\p4096", 8, 115, 7, 15, 0, 1.00000, 800000, 5000000
- "KP2000 Jylland-Fyn\p18401", 8, 115, 7, 9.5, 0, 0.99995, 200000, 0
- "KP2000 Sjaelland\p18402", 8, 115, 7, 12.0, 0, 0.99995, 500000, 0
- "KP2000 Bornholm\p18403", 8, 115, 7, 15.0, 0, 1.00000, 900000, 0
- "UTM Zone 32 (ED 50)\p23032", 8, 28, 7, 9, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "UTM Zone 33 (ED 50)\p23033", 8, 28, 7, 15, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "System 34 Jylland-Fyn\p34003", 21, 28, 7, 9, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "System 34 Sjaelland\p34005", 22, 28, 7, 9, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "System 45 Bornholm\p45001", 23, 28, 7, 15, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0

### ***Danish Bounded Coordinate Systems***

- "Bounded UTM Zone 32 ETRS89\p25832", 2008, 115, 7, 9.0, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, 50000.0, 5750000.0, 1050000.0, 6750000.0
- "Bounded UTM Zone 33 ETRS89\p25833", 2008, 115, 7, 15.0, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, -200000.0, 5750000.0, 800000.0, 6750000.0
- "Bounded DKTM1 - Western Jylland\p4093", 2008, 115, 7, 9, 0, 0.99998, 200000, 5000000, 0, 750000, 1000000, 1750000
- "Bounded DKTM2 - Eastern Jylland and Fyn\p4094", 2008, 115, 7, 10, 0, 0.99998, 400000, 5000000, 0, 750000, 1000000, 1750000
- "Bounded DKTM3 - Sjaelland\p4095", 2008, 115, 7, 11.75, 0, 0.99998, 600000, 5000000, 0, 750000, 1000000, 1750000
- "Bounded DKTM4 - Bornholm\p4096", 2008, 115, 7, 15, 0, 1.00000, 800000, 5000000, 0, 750000, 1000000, 1750000
- "Bounded KP2000 Jylland-Fyn\p18401", 2008, 115, 7, 9.5, 0, 0.99995, 200000, 0, -200000.0, 5750000.0, 800000.0, 6750000.0
- "Bounded KP2000 Sjaelland\p18402", 2008, 115, 7, 12.0, 0, 0.99995, 500000, 0, -200000.0, 5750000.0, 800000.0, 6750000.0
- "Bounded KP2000 Bornholm\p18403", 2008, 115, 7, 15.0, 0, 1.00000, 900000, 0, -200000.0, 5750000.0, 800000.0, 6750000.0
- "Bounded UTM Zone 32 (ED 50)\p23032", 2008, 28, 7, 9, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, 50000.0, 5750000.0, 1050000.0, 6750000.0
- "Bounded UTM Zone 33 (ED 50)\p23033", 2008, 28, 7, 15, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, -200000.0, 5750000.0, 800000.0, 6750000.0
- "Bounded System 34 Jylland-Fyn\p34003", 2021, 28, 7, 9, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, -700000.0, -300000, 300000, 700000
- "Bounded System 34 Sjaelland\p34005", 2022, 28, 7, 9, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, -700000.0, -300000, 300000, 700000
- "Bounded System 45 Bornholm\p45001", 2023, 28, 7, 15, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, -700000.0, -300000, 300000, 700000

### **European Projection**

We have added a new European projection system:

- "Longitude / Latitude (EUREF89)\p4258", 1, 115

### **French Coordinate System**

We have added a new French coordinate system:

- "Longitude / Latitude (RGF93)\p4171", 1, 33

## Finnish Coordinate Systems

We have added new Finnish coordinate systems:

- "Finnish KKJ Zone 0\p3386", 2024, 1016, 7, 18, 0, 1, 500000, 0, 0, 6000000, 1500000, 8000000
- "Finnish KKJ Zone 5\p3387", 2024, 1016, 7, 33, 0, 1, 5500000, 0, 4000000, 6000000, 6000000, 8000000

### ***ETRS-GK(ETRS89)***

- "ETRS-GK19FIN (ETRS89)\p3126", 2008, 115, 7, 19, 0, 1, 19500000, 0, 19200000, 6500000, 19800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK20FIN (ETRS89)\p3127", 2008, 115, 7, 20, 0, 1, 20500000, 0, 20200000, 6500000, 20800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK21FIN (ETRS89)\p3128", 2008, 115, 7, 21, 0, 1, 21500000, 0, 21200000, 6500000, 21800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK22FIN (ETRS89)\p3129", 2008, 115, 7, 22, 0, 1, 22500000, 0, 22200000, 6500000, 22800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK23FIN (ETRS89)\p3130", 2008, 115, 7, 23, 0, 1, 23500000, 0, 23200000, 6500000, 23800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK24FIN (ETRS89)\p3131", 2008, 115, 7, 24, 0, 1, 24500000, 0, 24200000, 6500000, 24800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK25FIN (ETRS89)\p3132", 2008, 115, 7, 25, 0, 1, 25500000, 0, 25200000, 6500000, 25800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK26FIN (ETRS89)\p3133", 2008, 115, 7, 26, 0, 1, 26500000, 0, 26200000, 6500000, 26800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK27FIN (ETRS89)\p3134", 2008, 115, 7, 27, 0, 1, 27500000, 0, 27200000, 6500000, 27800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK28FIN (ETRS89)\p3135", 2008, 115, 7, 28, 0, 1, 28500000, 0, 28200000, 6500000, 28800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK29FIN (ETRS89)\p3136", 2008, 115, 7, 29, 0, 1, 29500000, 0, 29200000, 6500000, 29800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK30FIN (ETRS89)\p3137", 2008, 115, 7, 30, 0, 1, 30500000, 0, 30200000, 6500000, 30800000, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK31FIN (ETRS89)\p3138", 2008, 115, 7, 31, 0, 1, 31500000, 0, 31200000, 6500000, 31800000, 8000000

### ***Gauss-Kruger***

- "ETRS-GK19FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 19, 0, 1.0, 19500000, 0, 19000000, 6000000, 19999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK20FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 20, 0, 1.0, 20500000, 0, 20000000, 6000000, 20999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK21FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 21, 0, 1.0, 21500000, 0, 21000000, 6000000, 21999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK22FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 22, 0, 1.0, 22500000, 0, 22000000, 6000000, 22999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK23FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 23, 0, 1.0, 23500000, 0, 23000000, 6000000, 23999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK24FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 24, 0, 1.0, 24500000, 0, 24000000, 6000000, 24999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK25FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 25, 0, 1.0, 25500000, 0, 25000000, 6000000, 25999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK26FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 26, 0, 1.0, 26500000, 0, 26000000, 6000000, 26999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK27FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 27, 0, 1.0, 27500000, 0, 27000000, 6000000, 27999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK28FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 28, 0, 1.0, 28500000, 0, 28000000, 6000000, 28999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK29FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 29, 0, 1.0, 29500000, 0, 29000000, 6000000, 29999999, 8000000

- "ETRS-GK30FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 30, 0, 1.0, 30500000, 0, 30000000, 6000000, 30999999, 8000000
- "ETRS-GK31FIN", 2024, 115, 7, 31, 0, 1.0, 31500000, 0, 31000000, 6000000, 31999999, 8000000

### **UTM**

- "ETRS-TM34", 2024, 115, 7, 21, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, 0, 0, 1500000, 8000000
- "ETRS-TM35", 2024, 115, 7, 27, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, 0, 0, 1500000, 8000000
- "ETRS-TM36", 2024, 115, 7, 33, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, 0, 0, 1500000, 8000000
- "ETRS-TM35FIN", 8, 115, 7, 27, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "ETRS-TM35FIN (central meridian 8500 km)", 8, 115, 7, 27, 0, 0.9996, 8500000, 0
- "ETRS-TM35FINp3067", 2008, 115, 7, 27, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0, -100000, 6000000, 1000000, 8000000

## **Morocco Coordinate Systems**

New coordinate systems for Morocco:

### **Lambert Maroc (Merchich)**

- "Zone I (Nord Maroc)p26191", 3, 55, 7, -5.4, 33.3, 31.72786641202, 34.8717272112, 500000, 300000
- "Zone II (Agadir)p26192", 3, 55, 7, -5.4, 29.7, 28.1063294800, 31.2932791054, 500000, 300000
- "Zone III (La'youn)p26194", 3, 55, 7, -5.4, 26.1, 24.5075340813, 27.6921073632, 1200000, 400000
- "Zone IV (Ad-Dakhla)p26195", 3, 55, 7, -5.4, 22.5, 20.9075742561, 24.0921050540, 1500000, 400000

## **Slovenian Projections**

We have added new Slovenian projections:

- "Slovenia (D-48 Slovenia) 3-parameters", 8, 999, 10, 668, -205, 472, 7, 15, 0, 0.9999, 500000, -5000000
- "Slovenia (D-48 Slovenia) 7-parameters", 8, 9999, 10, 438.7669, 126.6093, 457.938, -4.323931, -4.1076, 12.245081, -16.5199, 0, 7, 15, 0, 0.9999, 500000, -5000000

## **Swiss Coordinate Systems**

We have updated coordinate systems:

- "Liechtenstein National System", 25, 1003, 7, 7.4395833333, 46.9524055555, 0, 0
- "Swiss National System", 25, 1003, 7, 7.4395833333, 46.9524055555, 600000, 200000
- "CH1903.LV03p21781", 25, 999, 10, 674.374, 15.156, 405.346, 7, 7.43958333333333, 46.9524055555556, 600000, 200000
- "CH1903.LV03Cp21782", 25, 999, 10, 674.374, 15.156, 405.346, 7, 7.43958333333333, 46.9524055555556, 0, 0
- "CH1903plus.LV95p2056", 25, 999, 10, 674.374, 15.156, 405.346, 7, 7.43958333333333, 46.9524055555556, 2600000, 1200000

## **United States of America (USA) Coordinate Systems**

We have added new USA coordinate systems:

- "California Teale Albers NAD27", 9, 62, 7, -120, 0, 34, 40.5, 0, -4000000
- "California Teale Albers NAD83", 9, 74, 7, -120, 0, 34, 40.5, 0, -4000000

## Zambia Projections

We have added new Zambian projections:

### ***Gauss-Kruger Arc1950***

- "Gauss-Kruger LO 24 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 24, 0, 1, 0, 0
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 25 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 25, 0, 1, 0, 0
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 26 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 26, 0, 1, 0, 0
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 27 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 27, 0, 1, 0, 0
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 28 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 28, 0, 1, 0, 0
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 29 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 29, 0, 1, 0, 0
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 30 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 30, 0, 1, 0, 0

### ***Gauss-Kruger Arc1950 (\*\*Affine Transformation, False Coords)***

- "Gauss-Kruger LO 24 Arc1950", 8, 1005, 7, 24, 0.9996, 1, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 25 Arc1950", 8, 1005, 7, 25, 0.9996, 1, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 26 Arc1950", 8, 1005, 7, 26, 0.9996, 1, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 27 Arc1950", 8, 1005, 7, 27, 0.9996, 1, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 28 Arc1950", 8, 1005, 7, 28, 0.9996, 1, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 29 Arc1950", 8, 1005, 7, 29, 0.9996, 1, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 30 Arc1950", 8, 1005, 7, 30, 0.9996, 1, 500000, 10000000

### ***Gauss-Kruger Arc1950 (No Affine Transformation, False Coords)***

- "Gauss-Kruger LO 24 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 24, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 25 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 25, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 26 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 26, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 27 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 27, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 28 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 28, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 29 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 29, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 10000000
- "Gauss-Kruger LO 30 Arc1950", 8, 5, 7, 30, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 10000000

## New in Proviewer 10.0

MapInfo ProViewer 10.0 menus and toolbar have a new look . Toolbar icons display in the ProViewer menus for those menu options that are also accessible from the toolbar. To view the new toolbar button icons, see [Understanding the ProViewer Toolbar](#) on page 17.

MapInfo ProViewer 10.0 supports the following new features in tables and workspaces created using MapInfo Professional 10.0:

- **Enhanced Rendering.** You can view maps in MapInfo ProViewer 10.0 that were created with new enhanced rendering features in MapInfo Professional 10.0. You can view translucent labels, themes, and layers, as well as anti-aliasing to smooth the jagged edges of text, labels, lines, curves, region borders and raster images.
- **Support for Tables Containing UTF-8 Character Sets.** MapInfo ProViewer now displays MapInfo tables that have data stored in UTF-8 encoding. Many Data vendors distribute data in Shapefile format which include DBF files. The attribute data may be in a UTF-8 character set. In previous releases, there was no easy way to access DBF files created with UTF-8 encoding. MapInfo Professional 10.0 is now able to open these files and save them to MapInfo tables, which are viewable in MapInfo ProViewer.

- **Scale Bar Adornment.** A workspace may now include a scale bar as an adornment on the map. The scale or geographic position of the map does not affect the position or size of the scale bar, so it remains stationary when zooming or panning the map. However, the properties and visual representation of a map scale may change as the map projection or scale changes. The scale bar is drawn as the topmost elements on a map, on top of any labels and on top of the cosmetic layer. A scale bar may display with a border and a background. You can move a scale bar anywhere on the map by clicking and dragging it with the mouse cursor.

## Support for New Projection Systems

MapInfo ProViewer 10.0 supports MapInfo tables in the following projection systems:

- **Popular Visualization CRS / Mercator (EPSG:3857).** MapInfo ProViewer now supports the Popular Visualization CRS / Mercator coordinate reference system used in Microsoft Virtual Earth and Google Maps. Also known as "Spherical Mercator", this coordinate system uses the Mercator projection with a spherical parameter instead of an ellipsoid. This allows map data to properly align with map tiles in Virtual Earth and Google Maps and other web and visualization applications. The ellipsoid-based Mercator projection does not provide the proper alignment. The Spherical Mercator coordinate system has been accepted into the EPSG Geodetic Parameter Registry under the code EPSG:3857. Projections in GIS are commonly referred to by their EPSG code. The Popular Visualization CRS / Mercator is the official description for EPSG:3857. Support for EPSG:3857 includes a new WGS84 Sphere ellipsoid (ID 54) and a new datum (ID 157).
- **United States National Grid (USNG).** MapInfo ProViewer now supports the United States National Grid for Spatial Addressing (USNG) coordinate reference system. This grid reference system that defines how to present Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates at various levels of precision by specifying the use of those coordinates within the grid system defined by the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS). Additionally, it addresses specific presentation issues such as grid spacing. The UTM coordinate representation, the MGRS grid, and the specific grid presentation requirements together define the United States National Grid (USNG).

## Support for New Coordinate Systems

MapInfo ProViewer 10.0 supports MapInfo tables in the following coordinate systems:

**Canadian Coordinate Systems.** We have added Ministry of Transport of Quebec Coordinate Systems:

- "NAD27/MTQ Lambert\p3797", 3, 66, 7, -70, 44, 50, 46, 800000, 0
- "NAD83/MTQ Lambert\p3798", 3, 74, 7, -70, 44, 50, 46, 800000, 0
- "NAD83(CSRS)/MTQ Lambert\p3799", 3, 74, 7, -70, 44, 50, 46, 800000, 0

**Vietnamese Coordinate Systems.** We have added new Vietnamese Coordinate Systems:

- "Hanoi 1972 / GK 106 NE (Meekong delta)", 8, 1001, 7, 106, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 18 (6 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 105, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 19 (6 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 111, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 20 (6 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 117, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 181 (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 102, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 182 (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 105, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 191 (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 108, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 192 (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 111, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 201 (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 114, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 202 (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 117, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 1811 (1.5 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 105, 0, 1, 500000, 0

- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 1812 (1.5 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 105.75, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 1813 (1.5 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 106.5, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 1814 (1.5 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 107.25, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "Hanoi 1972 / GK zone 1815 (1.5 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 108, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "WGS 72BE / TM 106 NE (offshore Nam Con Son basin)", 8, 103, 7, 106, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 / TM 106 NE (offshore-Everest 1830)", 8, 131, 7, 106, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 48N (6 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 105, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 49N (6 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 111, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 50N (6 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 117, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 481N (3 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 102, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 482N (3 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 105, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 491N (3 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 108, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 492N (3 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 111, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 501N (3 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 114, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "Indian 1960 Vietnam / UTM zone 502N (3 Degree)", 8, 131, 7, 117, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 48 (6 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 105, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 49 (6 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 111, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 50 (6 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 117, 0, 0.9996, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 481 (3 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 102, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 482 (3 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 105, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 491 (3 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 108, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 492 (3 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 111, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 501 (3 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 114, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "VN 2000 / WGS 84 zone 502 (3 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 117, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0
- "Dong Nai VN 2000 (3 Degree)", 8, 104, 7, 107.75, 0, 0.9999, 500000, 0

We have added Vietnamese Coordinate Systems Gauss-Kruger (Pulkovo 1942):


- "GK Zone 106 (Pulkovo 1942) (6 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 106, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK Zone 18 (Pulkovo 1942) (6 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 105, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK Zone 19 (Pulkovo 1942) (6 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 111, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK Zone 20 (Pulkovo 1942) (6 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 117, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK zone 181 (Pulkovo 1942) (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 102, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK zone 182 (Pulkovo 1942) (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 105, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK zone 191 (Pulkovo 1942) (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 108, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK zone 192 (Pulkovo 1942) (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 111, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK zone 201 (Pulkovo 1942) (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 114, 0, 1, 500000, 0
- "GK zone 202 (Pulkovo 1942) (3 Degree)", 8, 1001, 7, 117, 0, 1, 500000, 0

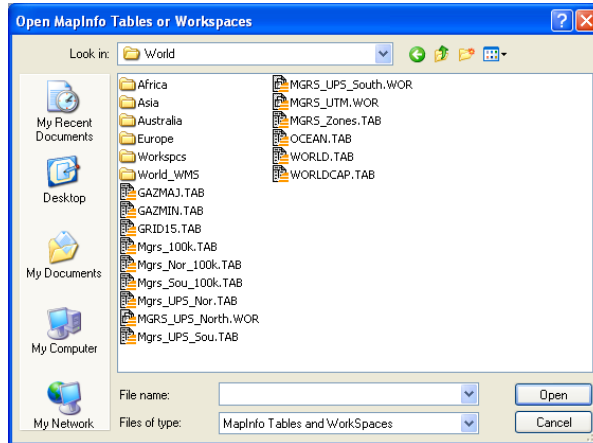
## Displaying a Map in MapInfo ProViewer

To explore the basics of desktop mapping concepts, let's explore the WORLD.WOR workspace, which is installed with ProViewer under the Data/World subfolder (for example, C:\Program Files\MapInfo\ProViewer\Data\World\WORLD.WOR).

To display a map in the ProViewer product:

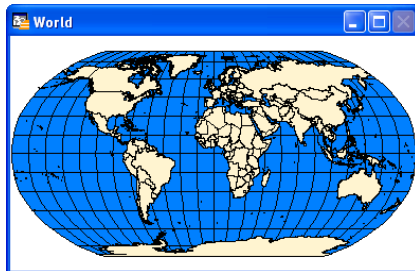


1. Click the **Start** button, select the **All Programs, MapInfo and MapInfo ProViewer** to display the ProViewer window.
2. Click the **Open Tables or Workspaces**  tool or from the **File** menu, select **Open** to display the Open MapInfo Tables or Workspaces dialog box.



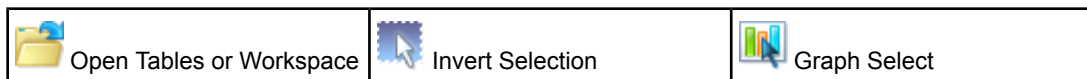
**Note:** You cannot open .MWS files created with MapInfo Professional in ProViewer.



















3. Click the **Data** directory and click **Open**.
4. Click the **World** directory and click **Open**.
5. Select the **World.wor** entry and click **Open** to display the World workspace.



## Understanding the ProViewer Toolbar

The toolbar icons at the top of the MapInfo ProViewer window can help you perform mapping work easily and efficiently. The Help System contains a detailed explanation of each icon




 Select	 Print Window	 Zoom Out
 Change View	 Zoom In	 Info Tool
 Drag Map Window	 Grabber	 Show/Hide Legend
 Label	 Ruler	 Show/Hide Statistics
 Boundary Select	 HotLink	 Radius Select
 Polygon Select	 Marquee Select	 Unselect All

## A Brief Tour of the World.wor Workspace

Use the WORLD.WOR workspace, installed with ProViewer, to review the map layers and experiment with these icons to become familiar with their functionality. You can think of a workspace as a map with transparencies stacked on top of it. Each layer contains data that pertains to the entire map. For example, WORLD.WOR includes the Ocean, the Countries, and the World Capitals layers.


The WORLD.WOR workspace is located under the Data/World subfolder where ProViewer is installed (for example, C:\Program Files\MapInfo\ProViewer\Data\World\WORLD.WOR).

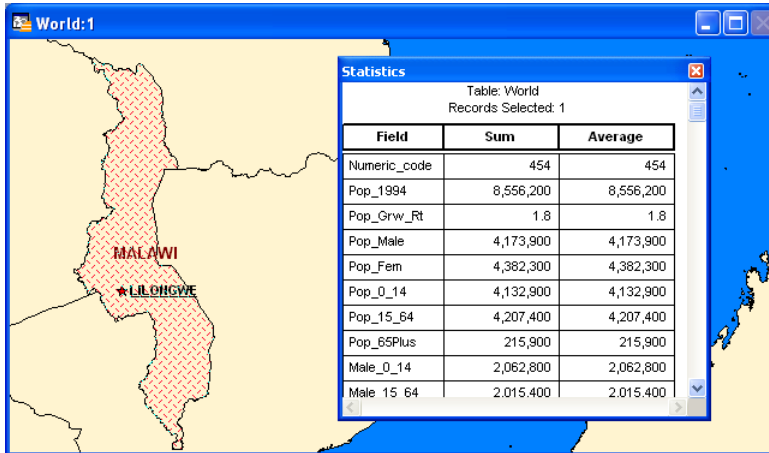
### Using the Select Icon

Click the **Select**  tool and then position the cursor over any region to display the name of the region. There are several selection icons that allow you to select map features and group regions for display. See the Help System for more about the specific properties of each icon.




## Using the Statistics Icon

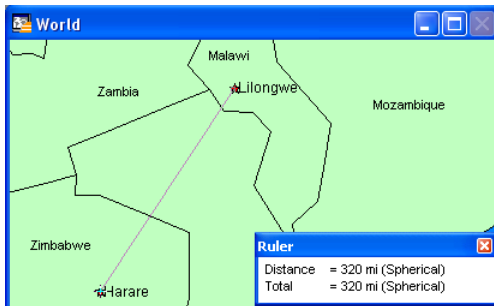
Click the **Show/Hide Statistics**  tool to display more about a selected country in the Statistics window.



## Using the Ruler Icon

The Ruler tool can show distance between two points on a Map window.

Choose the **Ruler**  tool and position the cursor, which displays as a cross, anywhere on the map and click.



The Ruler window displays **Distance** and **Total**. As you move the cursor, the **Distance** measurement changes in the Ruler window.

- To measure the distance between two points, click the first point and double-click the second.
- To measure the length of a path containing two or more segments, continue the process, clicking once at the end of each segment to keep a running total of the length of the path.

### Using the Zoom Icons

The Zoom options give you control over the display of the Map window.

1. Open a Map window and click the **Zoom-in**  tool. Position the cursor anywhere on the map.

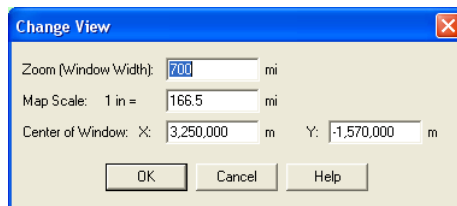


Full featured Pitney Bowes Software Inc. products allow you to determine the range (for example 0 to 3 miles, 2 to 5 miles) at which each layer is visible in a Map window.

2. To see the effect of zooming click the **Zoom in** icon anywhere on the map. The map redraws at the new zoom level. Notice that the information changes in the Zoom section of the Status Bar to reflect a new zoom level.



3. To specify the zoom level of the map, click the **Change View**  tool and enter a new zoom level.

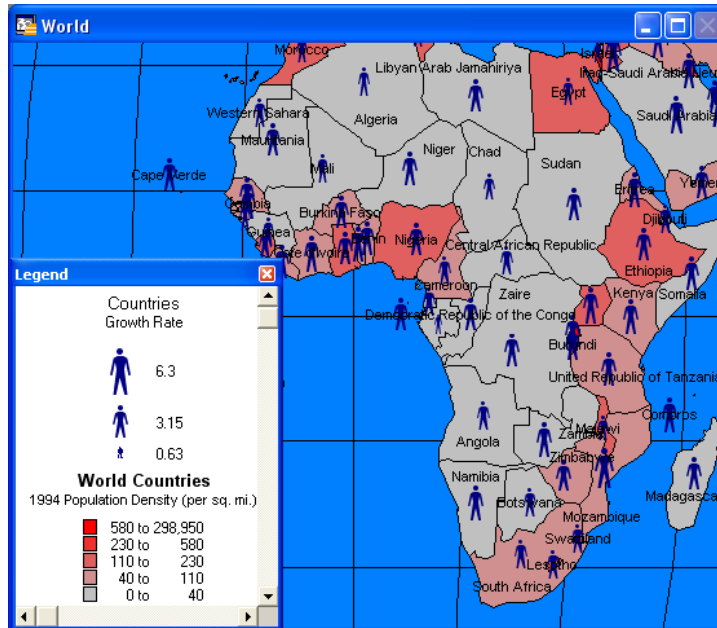


At different zoom levels, new information displays on the map reflecting the visibility of the different map layers that comprise WORLD.WOR.

### Displaying the Map Legend

The map's legend explains the meaning of the different shapes, colors, and fill patterns.

1. Open a Map window and click the **Show/Hide Legend**  tool or select the **Options** menu and the **Show/Hide Legend** command.



**Note:** Not all maps have legends.

2. Choose the **Map** menu option and the **Previous View** command to return the map from the beginning.

We have provided the icon descriptions, the Glossary, and the online help to support you as you navigate through more mapping adventures!

## Getting Online Help

Use ProViewer's comprehensive online Help, including sections on menu commands and dialog box descriptions, to answer your ProViewer questions.

## Getting Technical Support

If you encounter problems installing MapInfo ProViewer, our technical support specialists can help. Technical Support for MapInfo ProViewer is limited to installation issues. For workspace-related issues, see the MapInfo Professional user who created the workspace.

To contact the office nearest you, refer to the **Support > Contact Support** section on our website:

<http://www.pbinsight.com/support/contact-support>

## Want to do more?

Consider...

MapInfo Professional, the premier desktop mapping product for business and government. MapInfo Professional allows users to access their own data to see relationships between data and geography, answering questions such as...

- Where are my best customers located?
- Where should I place my next sales office?
- How can I increase my sales?

MapInfo Professional answers these questions in a straightforward manner, reducing the time it takes to make smarter decisions.

# Glossary

This section contains definitions used in MapInfo Proviewer.

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## Browser

A window for viewing a table (or database, spreadsheet or text file) in tabular form.

## Coordinate

An x,y location in a Cartesian coordinate system, or a Latitude, Longitude location in an earth coordinate system. Coordinates represent locations on a map relative to other locations. Earth coordinate systems may use the equator and the Greenwich prime meridian as fixed reference points. Plane coordinate systems describe a two-dimensional x,y location in terms of distance from a fixed reference and are usually in the first quadrant so that all coordinates are positive numbers.

## Degrees Longitude, Degrees Latitude, Decimal Degrees

Degrees (longitude and latitude) are coordinates used to represent locations on the surface of the earth. Longitude, or X-coordinate, represents a location's east-west position, where any location west of the prime meridian has a negative X value. Latitude, or Y-coordinate, represents a location's north-south position, where any location south of the equator has a negative Y value.

## Field

A field in a table corresponds to a column in a Browser. A field contains a specific type of information about an object, such as, name, abbreviation, land area, price, population, and so forth. The record for each object consists of that object's values for each of the fields in the database.

## Graticule

A grid of horizontal (latitude) and vertical (longitude) lines displayed on an earth map, spaced at a regular distance (for example, every five degrees, every fifteen degrees). Used to establish a frame of reference.



## Latitude

The horizontal lines on a map that increase from 0 degrees at the Equator to 90 degrees at both the North (+90.0 degrees) and South (-90.0 degrees) poles. Used to describe the North-South position of a point as measured usually in degrees or decimal degrees above or below the equator.

## Legend

The part of a map, which explains the meaning of different colors, shapes, or fill patterns used on the map.

## Longitude

The vertical lines on a map, running from the North to South poles, used to describe the east-west position of a point. The position is reported as the number of degrees east (to -180.0 degrees) or west (to +180.0 degrees) of the prime meridian (0 degrees). Lines of longitude are farthest apart at the Equator and intersect at both poles, and therefore, are not parallel.

## Map Scale

A statement of a measure of the map and the equivalent measure on the earth. Often expressed as a representative ratio of distance, such as 1:10,000. This means that one unit of distance on the map (for example, one inch) represents 10,000 of the same units of distance on the earth.

The term scale must be used carefully. Technically, a map of a single city block is large-scale (for example, 1:12,000), while a map of an entire country is small-scale (for example, 1:1,000,000). A 1:1,000,000 map is considered small-scale because of the small numeric value obtained when you divide 1 by 1,000,000.

## Map window

A window that allows you to view a table as a map.

## Node

An end-point of a line object, or an end-point of a line segment which is part of a polyline or region object.

## Raster Image

A type of computerized picture consisting of row after row of tiny dots (pixels). Raster images are sometimes known as bitmaps. Aerial photographs and satellite imagery are common types of raster data found in GIS. A computer image can be represented in raster format or in vector format. See [Vector Image](#) on page 27.

## Record

All the information about one object in a database or table. A record in a table corresponds to a row in a Browser.

## Selection

A data item or set of data items chosen for inspection and/or analysis. Regardless of the kinds of windows on the screen, selections can be made using the Select and SQL Select Query commands in MapInfo Professional's Query menu. In Browsers and Map windows, items can be placed in the selection set by clicking on them individually. Map windows also have special tools for selecting multiple items on a spatial basis.

## Status Bar

A bar at the bottom of the screen that displays messages that help in using MapInfo Professional. The StatusBar also displays messages that pertain to the active window. In a Map window, the StatusBar indicates what layer is editable, the zoom display of the map, and the status of Snap and Digitizing modes. In a Browser window, the StatusBar indicates the number of records currently displaying and the total number of records. In a Layout window, the StatusBar indicates the zoom display as a percentage of the actual size of the map.

## Table

A table is made up of data in rows and columns. Each row contains information about a particular geographic feature, event, etc. Each column contains a particular kind of information about the items in the table. You can display tables with graphic information stored in them as maps.

## Vector Image

A coordinate-based data structure commonly used to represent map features. Each object is represented as a list of sequential x,y coordinates. Attributes may be associated with the objects. A computer image can be represented in vector format or in raster format. See [Raster Image](#) on page 26.

## Workspace

A saved configuration of open MapInfo tables and windows.

## Zoom Layering

A setting that determines the range (for example, 0–3 miles, 2–5 miles, etc.) at which a layer is visible in a Map window.



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