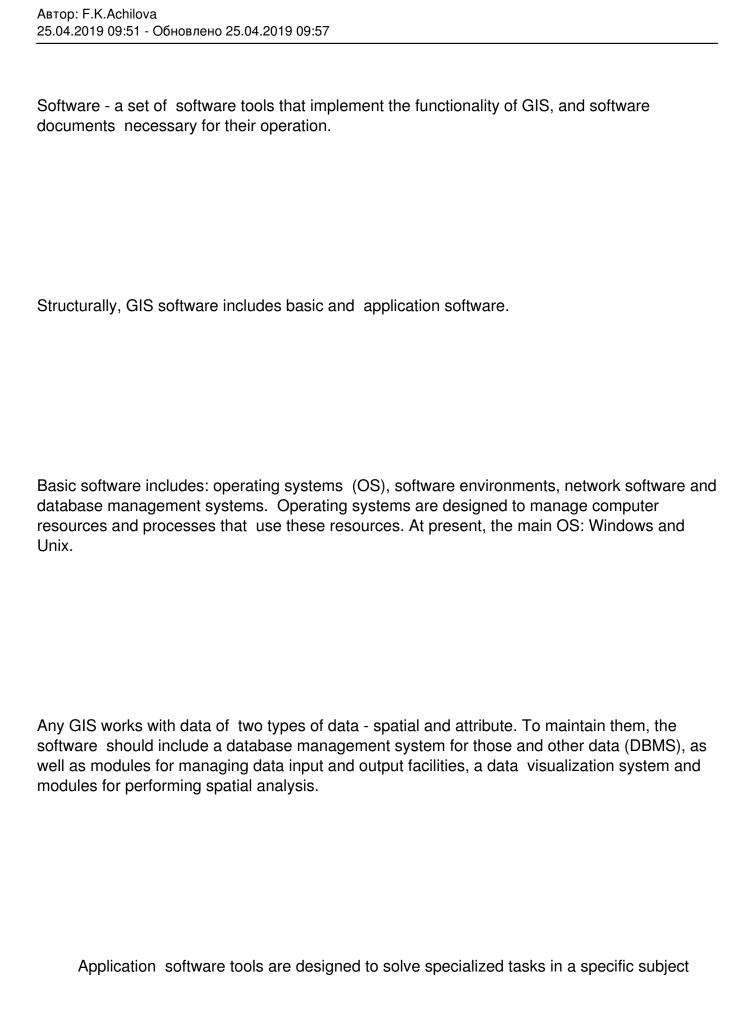


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Автор: F.K.Achilova

A workstation or PC is the core of any information system and is designed to control the operation of GIS and perform data processing processes based on computational or logical operations. Modern GIS can quickly process huge amounts of information and visualize the results. Data entry is implemented using various technical means and methods: directly from the keyboard, using a digitizer or a scanner, through external computer systems. Spatial data can be obtained by electronic geodetic instruments, directly using a digitizer and a scanner, or from image processing results on analytical photogrammetric instruments or digital photogrammetric stations. Devices for processing and storing data are concentrated in the system unit, which includes the central processor, RAM, external storage devices and the user interface. Data output devices should provide a visual representation of the results, primarily on the monitor, as well as in the form of graphic originals obtained on a printer or plotter (plotter), in addition, the implementation of data export to external systems is obligatory.



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area and are implemented as separate applications and utilities.

Information support - a set of arrays of information, coding systems and information classification. Information support consists of implemented solutions by type, volume, location and organization of information, including the search and evaluation of data sources, a set of data entry methods, database design, data maintenance and meta-maintenance. The feature of storing spatial data in GIS is their division into layers. The multi-layered organization of an electronic map, if there is a flexible layer management mechanism, allows you to combine and display a much larger amount of information than on a regular map. The data on the spatial position (geographic data) and the associated table can be prepared by the user or acquired. For such data exchange, the spatial data infrastructure is important.

The spatial data infrastructure is determined by legal documents, mechanisms for organizing and integrating spatial data, as well as their availability to different users. The spatial data infrastructure includes three necessary components: basic spatial information, spatial data standardization, metadata bases, and a data exchange mechanism.