

# Creación y Mantenimiento de la Base de Datos Geográfica

Imágenes

-GIS Fundamentals, Paul Bolstad, 4ª Edición, 2012:🖊

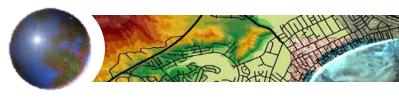
y propias

-Geographics Information Systems and Science, P. A. Longley, M.F. Goodchild, D.J. Maguire, D. W. Rhind, Ed. Wiley, 3ª Edición, 2011

-Sistemas de Informació Geográfica. J. Bosque Sendra. ed. Rialp,2000

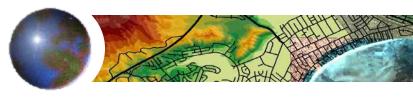
-The Handbook of Geographic Information Science. J. Wilson; Stewart Fotheringham. Ed. Balckwell

-Springer Handbook of Geographic Information, Kresse, Wolfgang; Danko, David M. (Eds.), 2012



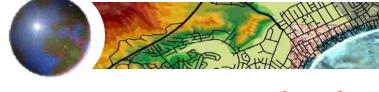
### Contenido

- Definiciones
- Características de los Sistemas de Gestión de Bases de Datos
- Tipos de bases de datos
- Modelo relacional
- SQL
- Bases de Datos espaciales
- Métodos de Indexación



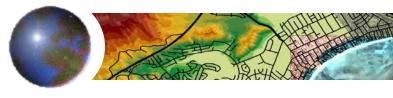
# **Definiciones**

- Base de datos conjunto integrado de datos relativos a un tema
- Base de datos Geográfica (=espacial) database – Base de datos que contiene datos geográficos relativos a un tema para una zona determinada
- Sistema de Gestión de Bases de Datos(DBMS)
  - software para crear, mantener y acceder a bases de datos



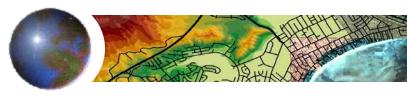
# Ventajas de las bases de datos sobre los ficheros

- Evita la redundancia y duplicación de datos
- Reduce los costes de mantenimiento de datos
- Se separan las aplicaciones de los datos
  - Las aplicaciones persisten en el tiempo
  - Soporta multiples aplicaciones concurrentes
- Mejor compartición de datos
- La seguridad y los estándares pueden ser definidos y reforzados



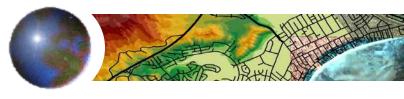
# Desventajas de las bases de datos sobre los ficheros

- Caras
- Complejidad
- Rendimiento, especialmente en tipo de datos complejos
- La Integracion con otros sistemas puede ser difícil



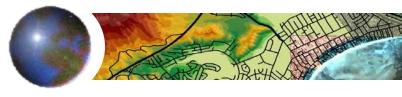
### Tipos de modelos de DBMS

- Jerárquica
- Red
- Relacional RDBMS
- Orientada a Objetos- OODBMS
- Objecto-relacional ORDBMS



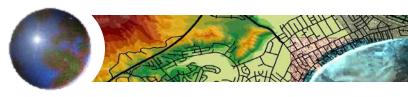
### Características de los DBMS (1)

- Soporte de modelos de datos para múltiples tipos de datos
  - ej MS Access: Text, Memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, AutoNumber, Yes/No, OLE Object, Hyperlink, Lookup Wizard
- Cargar datos desde fichero, bases de datos, otras aplicaciones
- Indexación para recuperación rápida



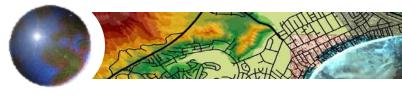
### Características de los DBMS (2)

- Lenguaje de Consulta Estructurado SQL
- Seguridad acceso controlado a los datos
   Grupos de usuarios a múltiples niveles
- Control de las actualizaciones usando un gestor de transacciones
- Copias de seguridad y recuperación
- Herramientas de bases de datos:
  - Configuración, estandarización



### Características de los DBMS (3)

- Aplicaciones
  - Herramientas CASE
  - Forms builder
  - Reportwriter
  - Internet Application Server
- API Programable

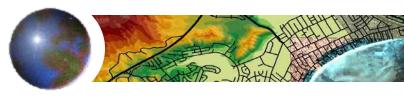


# Tareas del DBMS Sistema

Geographic Information System Database Management System Data

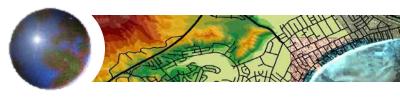
#### **Tareas**

- Carga de datos
- Edición
- Visualización
- Generación de Mapas
- Análisis
- Guardar información
- Indexar
- Seguridad
- Consulta



### DBMS Relacionales (1)

- Datos Guardados como tuplas, conceptualizados como tablas
- Tabla datos sobre una clase de objetos
- Array bidimensional:
  - Filas = objetos
  - Columnas = estado de los objectos (propiedades, atributos)



### Tabla

#### Columna = propiedad

FID		AREA	STATE_NAME	STATE_FIPS
41	99	51715.656	Alabama	01
	Polygon	576556.687	Alaska	02
35	Polygon	113711.523	Arizona	04
45	Polygon	52912.797	Arkansas	05
23	Polygon	157774.187	California	06
30	Polygon	104099.109	Colorado	08
17	Polygon	4976.434	Connecticut	09
27	Polygon	2054.506	Delaware	10
26	Polygon	66.063	District of Columbia	11
47	Polygon	55815.051	Florida	12
43	Polygon	58629.195	Georgia	13
48	Polygon	6381.435	Hawaii	15
7	Polygon	83340.594	Idaho	16
25	Polygon	56297.953	Illinois	17
20	Polygon	36399.516	Indiana	18
12	Polygon	56257.219	Iowa	19
32	Polygon	82195.437	Kansas	20
31	Polygon	40318.777	Kentucky	21
46	Polygon	45835.898	Louisiana	22
2	Polygon	32161.664	Maine	23
29	Polygon	9739.753	Maryland	24
13	Polygon	8172.482	Massachusetts	25
50	Polygon	57898.367	Michigan	26
9	Polygon	84517.469	Minnesota	27
42	Polygon	47618.723	Mississippi	28
34	Polygon	69831.625	Missouri	29
1	Polygon	147236.031	Montana	30
	·	·		•
	HI	0 <b>N</b> M S	Show: All Selected Records (0	out of 51 Selected.)

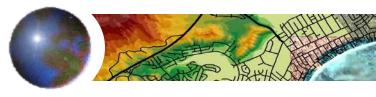
Tabla= Clase de Objecto

Clases de objetos con geometría:

**Feature Classes** 

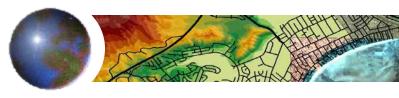
(características , entidad)

Fila = object



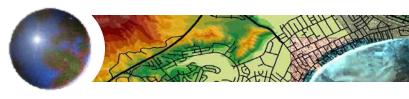
### DBMS Relacional (2)

- Tipo más popular de DBMS
  - 95% de los datos en DBMS, están en RDBMS
- Sistemas comerciales
  - IBM DB2
  - Informix
  - Microsoft Access
  - Microsoft SQL Server
  - Oracle
  - Sybase
  - MySQL
  - MaríaDB
  - PostgreSQL



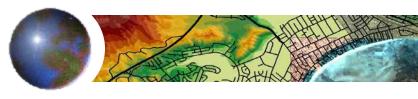
# Reglas (Codd, 1970)

- Solo un valor en cada celda (intersección de fila y columna)
- Todos los valores de una columna son sobre el mismo aspecto
- Cada fila es única
- No importa el orden en columnas
- No importa el orden en filas



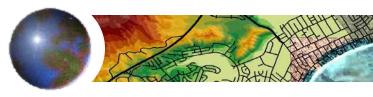
### Normalización

- Proceso para convertir tablas que cumplan las reglas de Codd
- Dividir tablas en nuevas tablas que puedan ser unidas al ser consultadas
  - El "join" relational
- Varios niveles de normalización
  - Formas: 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, etc.
- La Normalización crea muchos "joins costosos"
- La "De-normalización" puede ser adecuada para optimización del funcionamiento



### "Join" Relacional

- Operacion fundamental de consulta
- Necesaria por:
  - Normalizacion
  - Datos creados/mantenidos por usuarios distintos, pero cuya integración es necesaria para las consultas de Tablas con claves comunes (valores de columnas)
- El "join" de tablas se ha extendido al caso geográfico



Diseño físico y lógico.

Definición de las tablas

Descripción del modelo entidad-relación

Descripción de los procesos y medios de carga de datos

Normalización,

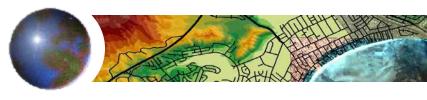
Eliminación y gestión de valores nulos

Validación

Ampliación de datos

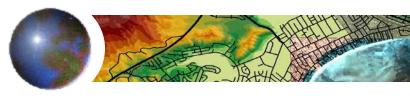
Ingeniería del Conocimiento

Actualización y Mantenimiento



# SQL

- Structured (Standard) Query Language— (SEQUEL)
- Desarrollaado por IBM en 1970s
- Ahora "de facto" y "de jure" estandar para acceso de datos en bases de datos relacionales
- Tres tipos de uso
  - Consultas individuales
  - Programación a alto nivel
  - Empotrado en otras aplicaciones



# Tipos de instrucciones SQL

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - Crear, alterar y borrar datos
  - CREATE TABLE, CREATE INDEX
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - Recuperar y manipular
  - SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT
- Data Control Languages (DCL)
  - Control de seguraridad de los datos
  - GRANT, CREATE USER, DROP USER

### Ejemplo SQl Espacial (SQL server

```
IF OBJECT_ID ( 'dbo.SpatialTable', 'U' ) IS NOT NULL

DROP TABLE dbo.SpatialTable;

GO

CREATE TABLE SpatialTable

( id int IDENTITY (1,1),
    GeomCol1 geometry,
    GeomCol2 AS GeomCol1.STAsText() );

GO

INSERT INTO SpatialTable (GeomCol1)

VALUES (geometry::STGeomFromText('LINESTRING (100 100, 20 180, 180 180)', 0));

INSERT INTO SpatialTable (GeomCol1)

VALUES (geometry::STGeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 150 0, 150 150, 0 150, 0 0))', 0));

GO
```

#### **Oracle**

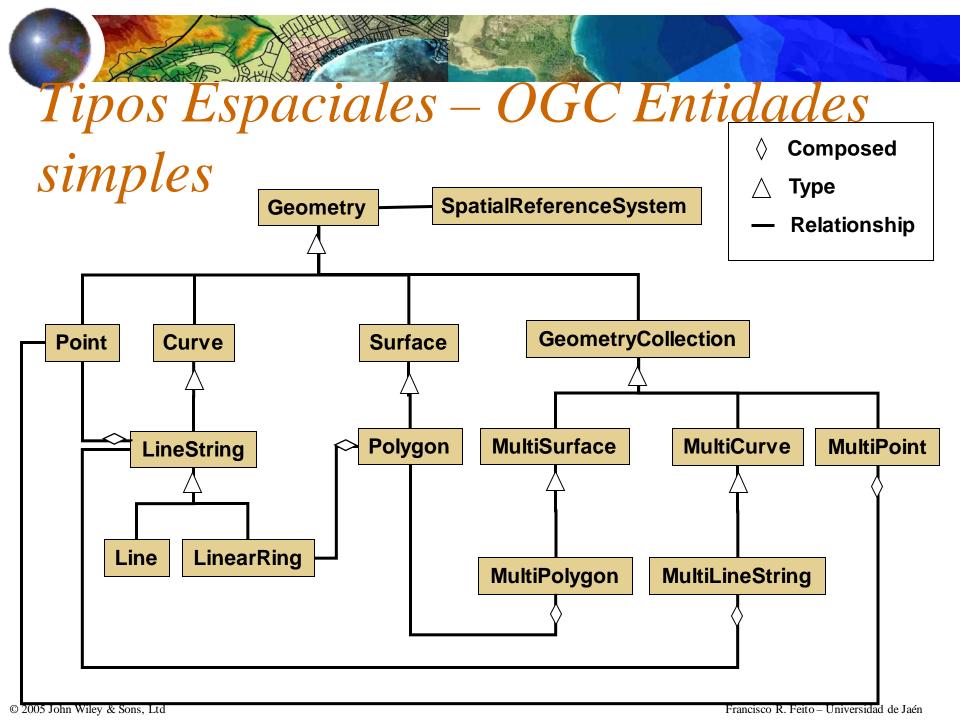
SDO\_WITHIN\_DISTANCE(geometry1, aGeom, params);

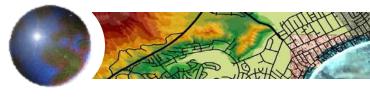
#### Description

Uses the spatial index to identify the set of spatial objects that are within some specified distance point of interest.

#### Examples

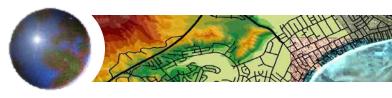
The following example selects the geometries that are within a distance of 10 from a query window



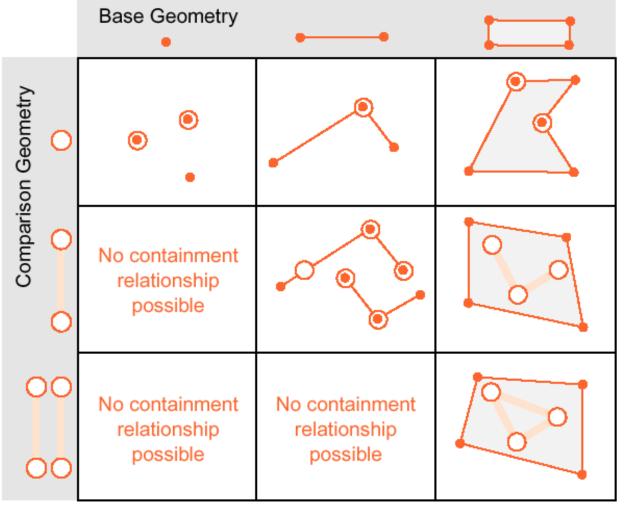


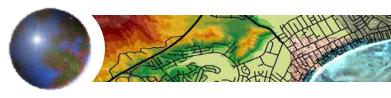
## Relaciones Espaciales

- Equals misma geometría
- Disjoint geometrías comparten puntos comunes
- Intersects geometrías intersectan
- Touches geometries intersectan en fronteras comunes
- Crosses geometrías se superponen
- Within- geometría dentro
- Contains geometría completamente contenida
- Overlaps geometrías de la misma dimensión se superponen
- Relate intersección entre interior, frontera o exterior

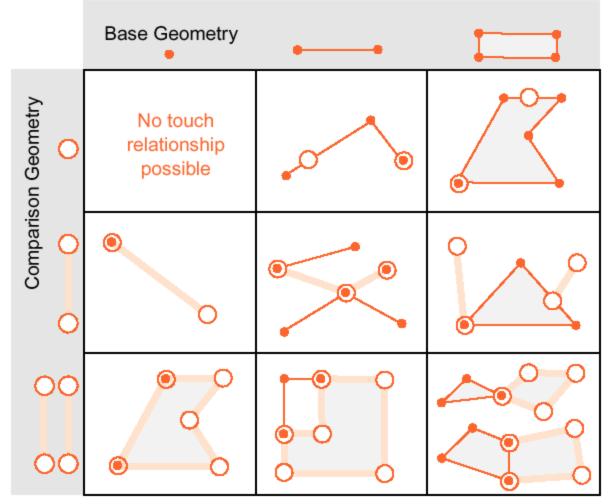


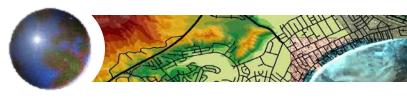
### Relación Contiene





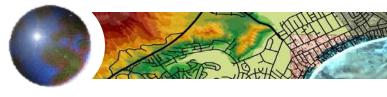
### Relación Toca



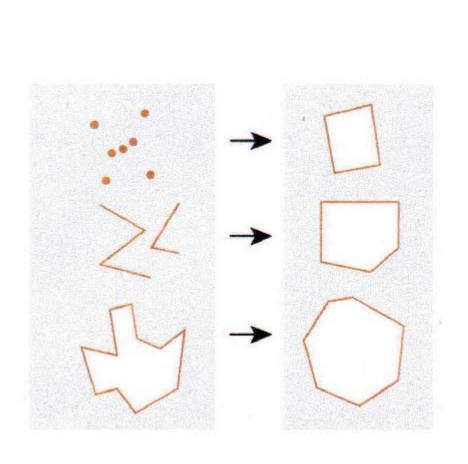


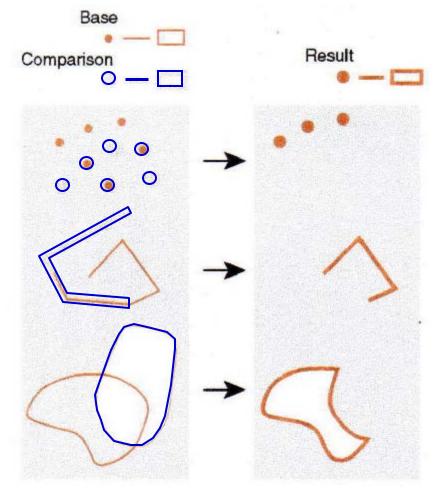
### Métodos espaciales

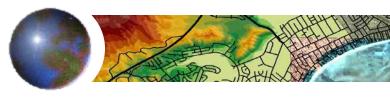
- Distance distancia más corta
- Buffer buffer geométrico
- ConvexHull polígono convexo más pequeño que contiene a una geometría
- Intersection puntos comunes a dos geometrías
- Union unión de dos geometrías
- Difference diferencia conjuntista entre dos geometrías
- SymDifference diferencia simétrica: puntos en una, pero no en ambas geometrías
- Voronoy



# Convex Hull y Diferencia

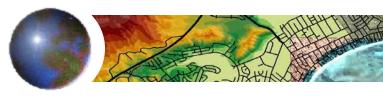




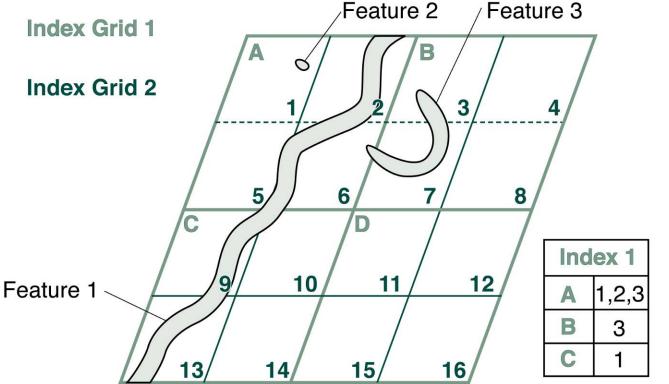


### Indexación

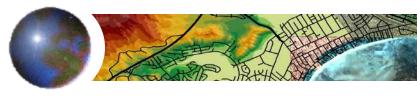
- Se usa para localizar filas rápidamente
- \* RDBMS usa indexado 1-d (B-tree)
- DBMS Espaciales necesita 2-d (indexación jerárquica)
  - Grid
  - Quadtree
  - R-tree
  - Otros
- Consultas multinivel usadas a menudo para mejorar la eficiencia



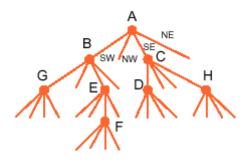
### Indice Grid (multinivel)

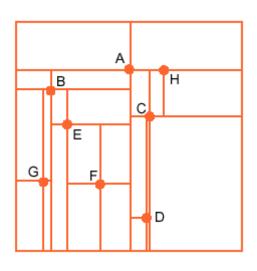


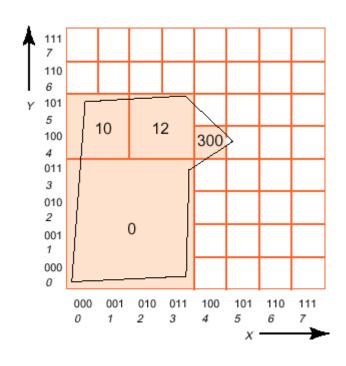
Index 2				
1	2			
2	1			
3	3			
5	1			
6	1,3			
7	3			
9	1			
10	1			
13	1			

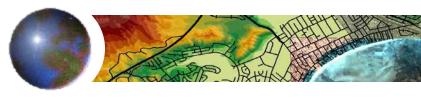


# Quadtrees de puntos y Regiones

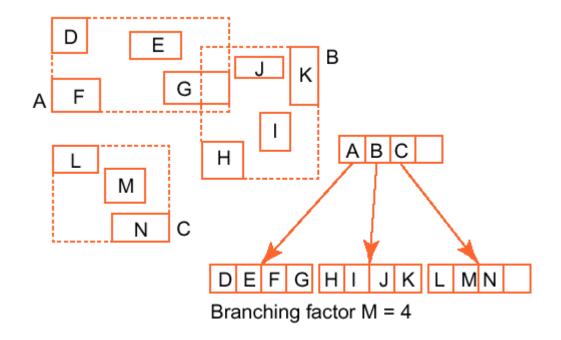




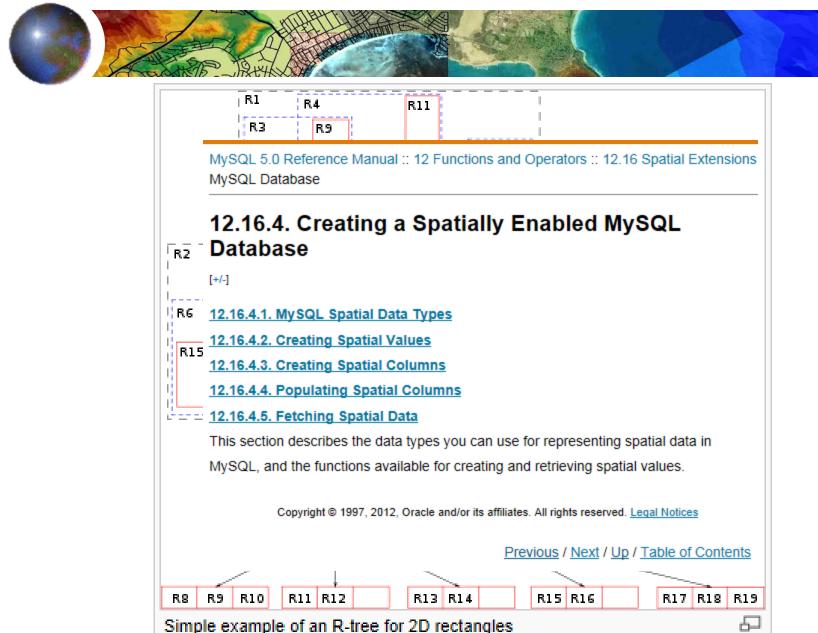




### R-tree



# Minimum Bounding Rectangle (Rectángulo mínimo envolvente) Minimum **Bounding** Rectangle $\bigcirc$ Study **Area**





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# 12.16.4. Creating a Spatially Enabled MySQL Database

[+/-]

12.16.4.1. MySQL Spatial Data Types

12.16.4.2. Creating Spatial Values

12.16.4.3. Creating Spatial Columns

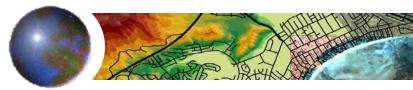
12.16.4.4. Populating Spatial Columns

12.16.4.5. Fetching Spatial Data

This section describes the data types you can use for representing spatial data in MySQL, and the functions available for creating and retrieving spatial values.

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#### 12.16.4.3. Creating Spatial Columns

MySQL provides a standard way of creating spatial columns for geometry types, for example, with <a href="mailto:create-table">create-table</a> or <a href="mailto:alter-table">ALTER TABLE</a>. Currently, spatial columns are supported for <a href="mailto:myisam">myisam</a>, <a href="mailto:modb">InnobB</a>, <a href="mailto:mbB">MDB</a>, <a href="mailto:mbB">BDB</a>, and <a href="mailto:archive">archive</a> tables. (Support for storage engines other than <a href="mailto:myisam">myisam</a> was added in MySQL 5.0.16.) See also the annotations about spatial indexes under <a href="mailto:section-12.16.6.1">Section-12.16.6.1</a>, "Creating Spatial Indexes".

Use the <u>CREATE TABLE</u> statement to create a table with a spatial column:

```
CREATE TABLE geom (g GEOMETRY);
```

 Use the <u>ALTER TABLE</u> statement to add or drop a spatial column to or from an existing table:

```
ALTER TABLE geom ADD pt POINT;
ALTER TABLE geom DROP pt;
```



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#### 12.16.5. Spatial Analysis Functions

[+/-]

12.16.5.1. Geometry Format Conversion Functions

12.16.5.2. Geometry Property Functions

12.16.5.3. Functions That Create New Geometries from Existing Ones

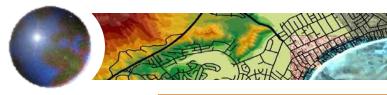
12.16.5.4. Functions for Testing Spatial Relations Between Geometric Objects

After populating spatial columns with values, you are ready to query and analyze them. MySQL provides a set of functions to perform various operations on spatial data. These functions can be grouped into four major categories according to the type of operation they perform:

- Functions that convert geometries between various formats
- Functions that provide access to qualitative or quantitative properties of a geometry
- · Functions that describe relations between two geometries
- · Functions that create new geometries from existing ones

Spatial analysis functions can be used in many contexts, such as:

- Any interactive SQL program, such as <u>mysql</u>.
- Application programs written in any language that supports a MySQL client API



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#### 12.16.6. Optimizing Spatial Analysis

[+/-]

#### 12.16.6.1. Creating Spatial Indexes

#### 12.16.6.2. Using a Spatial Index

For MyISAM tables, Search operations in nonspatial databases can be optimized using SPATIAL indexes. This is true for spatial databases as well. With the help of a great variety of multi-dimensional indexing methods that have previously been designed, it is possible to optimize spatial searches. The most typical of these are:

- Point queries that search for all objects that contain a given point
- Region queries that search for all objects that overlap a given region

MySQL uses **R-Trees with quadratic splitting** for **SPATIAL** indexes on spatial columns. A **SPATIAL** index is built using the MBR of a geometry. For most geometries, the MBR is a minimum rectangle that surrounds the geometries. For a horizontal or a vertical linestring, the MBR is a rectangle degenerated into the linestring. For a point, the MBR is a rectangle degenerated into the point.

It is also possible to create normal indexes on spatial columns. In a non-spatial index, you must declare a prefix for any spatial column except for point columns.



### Splitting an overflowing node

[edit]

Since redistributing all objects of a node into two nodes has an exponential number of options, an heuristic needs to be employed to find the best split. In the classic R-tree, Guttman proposed two such heuristics, called QuadraticSplit and LinearSplit. In quadratic split, the algorithm searches the pair of rectangles that is the worst combination to have in the same node, and puts them as initial objects into the two new groups. It then searches the entry which has the strongest preference for one of the groups (in terms of area increase) and assigns the object to this group until all objects are assigned (satisfying the minimum fill).

There are other splitting strategies such as Greene's Split,<sup>[7]</sup> the R\*-tree splitting heuristic<sup>[8]</sup> (which again tries to minimize overlap, but also prefers quadratic pages) or the linear split algorithm proposed by Ang and Tan<sup>[9]</sup> (which however can produce very unregular rectangles, which are less performant for many real world range and window queries). In addition to having a more advanced splitting heuristic, the R\*-tree also tries to avoid splitting a node by reinserting some of the node members, which is similar to the way a B-tree balances overflowing nodes. This was shown to also reduce overlap and thus tree performance.

Finally, the X-tree<sup>[10]</sup> can be seen as a R\*-tree variant that can also decide to not split a node, but construct a so-called super-node containing all the extra entries, when it doesn't find a good split (in particular for high-dimensional data).



## Oracle Spatial y Oracle Locator

### Aproveche la ubicación para rentabilizar más su inversión en Oracle

Con cada edición de Oracle Database se incluye Oracle Locator, que aporta las funciones y los datos cartográficos necesarios para habilitar por ubicación las aplicaciones empresariales. Oracle Spatial—una opción de Oracle Database 11g, Enterprise Edition—es totalmente compatible con servicios web y 3D para gestionar toda la información geoespacial, incluidos datos vectoriales y ráster, topología y modelos de red. Está diseñada para satisfacer las necesidades de las aplicaciones de sistemas de información geográfica (GIS) avanzadas como gestión de terrenos, servicios públicos y defensa/seguridad interna. El formato espacial nativo y abierto de Oracle elimina el coste de los sistemas específicos de propiedad exclusiva y es compatible con todos los principales productos GIS. Sólo Oracle proporciona seguridad, rendimiento, escalabilidad y capacidad de gestión líderes para los activos de información espacial críticos.

Con el lanzamiento de Oracle Database 11g, Oracle Spatial ofrece un rendimiento, una gestión, unas aplicaciones de redes, enrutamiento y codificación geográfica aún mejores. Las nuevas prestaciones incluyen la codificación geográfica puntual, el soporte de aplicaciones de rutas para camiones y una infraestructura para el modelado y la visualización 3D. GeoRaster dispone de una nueva Java API y es compatible con la herramienta ETL de código abierto GDAL. Además las tecnologías semánticas de Oracle Spatial proporcionan mayor seguridad, indexación de documentos, gestión de cambios para la colaboración, mayor compatibilidad de estándares, y un rendimiento notablemente superior.

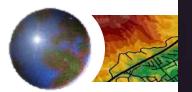


In choosing whether to use an R-tree or quadtree index for a spatial application, consider the items in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Choosing R-tree or Quadtree Indexing

R-tree Indexing	Quadtree Indexing		
The approximation of geometries cannot be fine-tuned. (Spatial uses the minimum bounding rectangles, as described in <u>Section 1.7.1</u> .)	The approximation of geometries can be fine-tuned by setting the tiling level and number of tiles.		
Index creation and tuning are easier.	Tuning is more complex, and setting the appropriate tuning parameter values can affect performance significantly.		
Less storage is required.	More storage is required.		
If your application workload includes nearest-neighbor queries ( $\underline{SDO\ NN}$ operator), R-tree indexes are faster.	If your application workload includes nearest-neighbor queries (SDO NN operator), quadtree indexes are slower.		
If there is heavy update activity to the spatial column, an R-tree index may not be a good choice.	Heavy update activity does not affect the performance of a quadtree index.		
You can index up to four dimensions.	You can index only two dimensions.		
An R-tree index is recommended for indexing geodetic data if SDO WITHIN DISTANCE queries will be used on it.			
An R-tree index is required for a whole-earth index.			

Testing of R-tree and quadtree indexes with many workloads and operators is ongoing, and results and recommendations will be documented as they become available. However, before choosing an index type for an application, you should understand the concepts and options associated with both R-tree indexing (described in Section 1.7.1) and quadtree indexing (described in Section 1.7.2).



## Roberto Abril

Home Blog Portfolio » Galeria Aptitudes y Experiencias Contactar

## SQL Server Spatial DB Manager (2012)

Home » Net » SQL Server Spatial DB Manager (2012)

### Posted on ene 1, 2012



Herramienta para gestionar una estructura de localizaciones y sus estructura geoposicionales. Permite mostrar mapas de google, bing, etc, de fondo y sobre este mapa dibujar y editar contornos.

Tecnologías: C#, SQL Server, WPF, Spatial.

## **PostGIS**



HOME DOCUMENTATION DOWNLOADS SUPPORT NEWS

Home

### News

#### PostGIS 1.5.8 Release

November 15, 2012

The PostGIS team is proud to announce the release of version 1.5.8. This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 1.5.7 release.

Read more...

#### PostGIS 1.5.5 Release

July 20, 2012

The PostGIS team is proud to announce the release of version 1.5.5. This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 1.5.4 release.

Read more...

More News...

XML

### What is PostGIS?

PostGIS adds support for geographic objects to the PostgreSQL object-relational database. In effect, PostGIS "spatially enables" the PostgreSQL server, allowing it to be used as a backend spatial database for geographic information systems (GIS), much like ESRI's SDE or Oracle's Spatial extension. PostGIS follows the OpenGIS "Simple Features Specification for SQL" and has been certified as compliant with the "Types and Functions" profile.

PostGIS development was started by Refractions Research as a project in open source spatial database technology. PostGIS is released under the GNU General Public License. PostGIS continues to be developed by a group of contributors led by a Project Steering Committee and new features continue to be added.

### Case Studies

Learn how PostGIS is being used around the world.

#### North Dakota State Water Commission

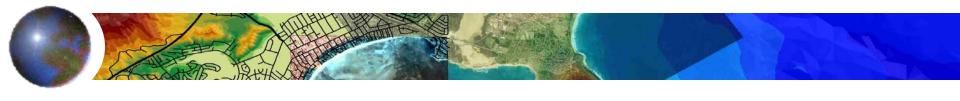
The North Dakota State Water Commission manages all their hydrological and spatial data inside PostgreSQL and PostGIS. Five years ago, they were using only proprietary software, now they are using mostly open source.

## Town of Orchard Park, New York

The town of Orchard Park, New York manages their GASB accounting inventory in PostgreSQL and provides access to multiple departments and the public via Mapserver on PostGIS.

### Infoterra, United Kingdom

Infoterra, a leading European satellite and aerial imagery provider, runs their data provision and sales systems on PostGIS, and stores the complete Ordnance Survey database on PostGIS.



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O ArcGIS

## ArcSDE Technology

#### Overview

Geodatabase

ArcGIS for Server

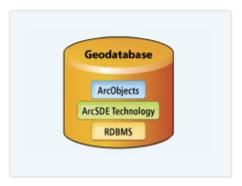
ArcGIS for Desktop

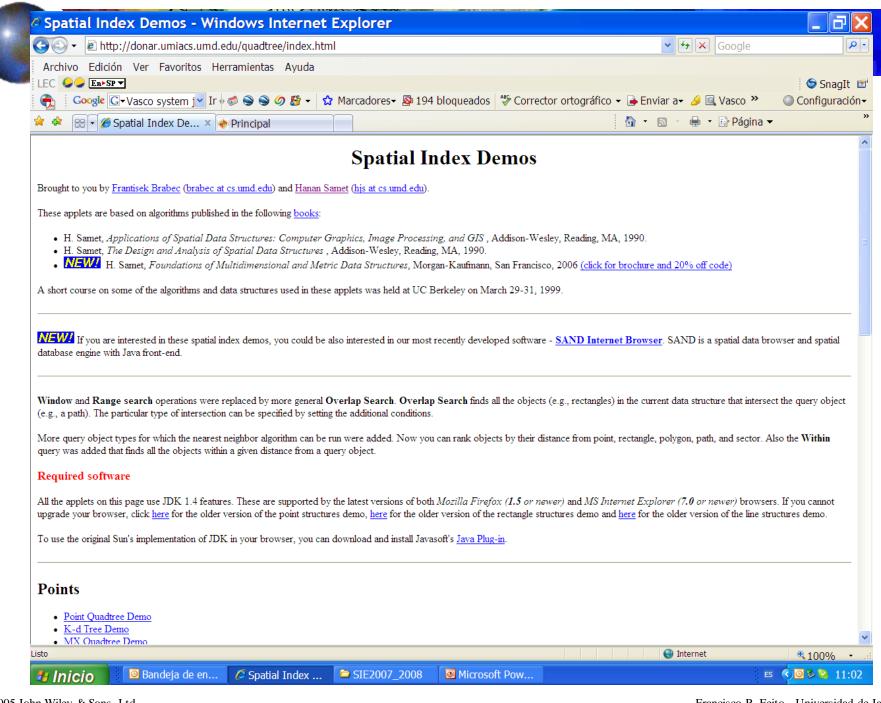
### Overview

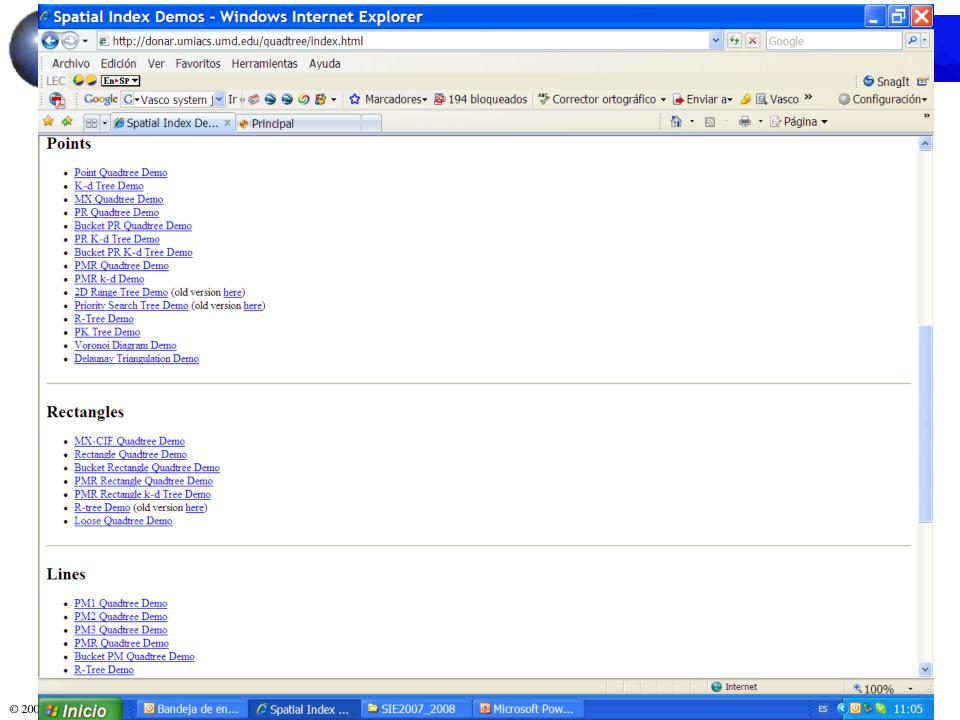
Note: At ArcGIS 9.2, Esri stopped selling ArcSDE as a stand-alone product. It is now integrated into both <u>ArcGIS for Desktop</u> and <u>ArcGIS for Server</u> as ArcSDE technology.

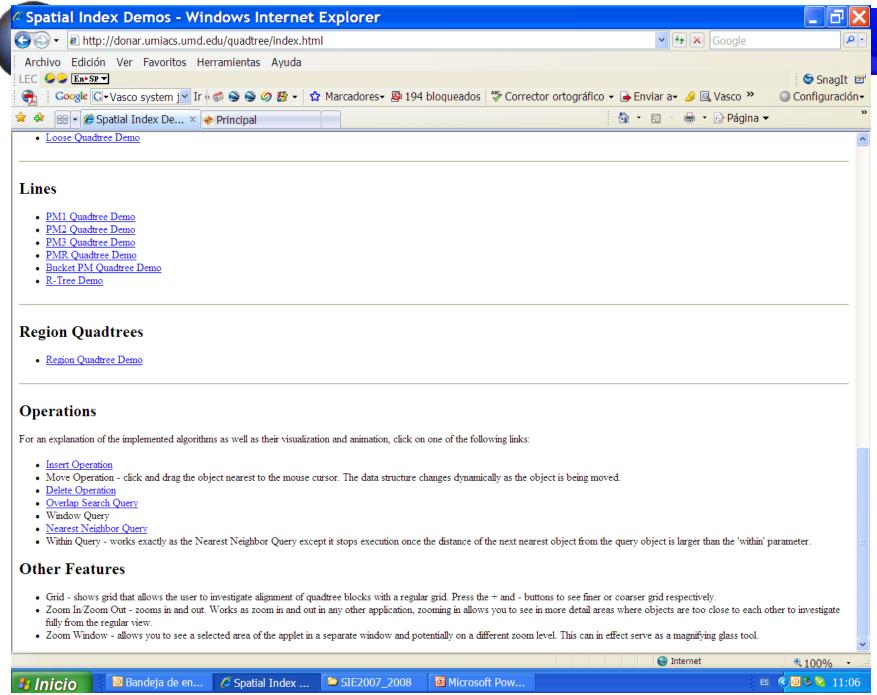
ArcSDE technology is a core component of ArcGIS for Server. It manages spatial data in a relational database management system (RDBMS) and enables it to be accessed by ArcGIS clients. It is the technology that provides the framework to support long transactions, which facilitates the versioned editing environment in multiuser geodatabases. The geodatabase is the primary data storage model for ArcGIS; it provides a single central location to access and manage spatial data.

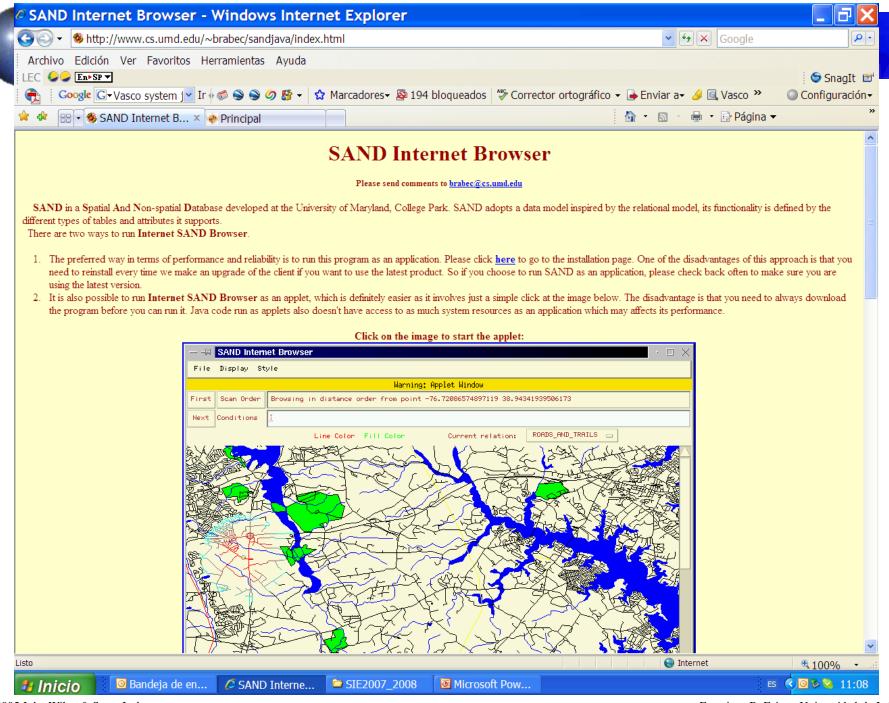
→ <u>Learn more</u> about how ArcSDE technology interacts with data stored in a geodatabase.

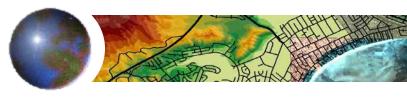












## Edición de Bases de datos

- Bases de Datos Tipos de edición:
- Pesimista: bloqueo total
- Optimista: multiples usuarios simultáneos
  - copias lógicas
  - actualización de versiones parciales por decisión





# Recogida de datos SIG/SIE



MySQL 5.0 Reference Manual :: 12 Functions and Operators :: 12.16 Spatial Extensions

### 12.16.5. Spatial Analysis Functions

[+/-]

12.16.5.1. Geometry Format Conversion Functions

12.16.5.2. Geometry Property Functions

12.16.5.3. Functions That Create New Geometries from Existing Ones

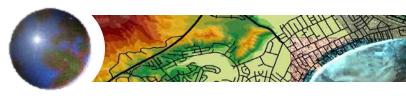
12.16.5.4. Functions for Testing Spatial Relations Between Geometric Objects

After populating spatial columns with values, you are ready to query and analyze them. MySQL provides a set of functions to perform various operations on spatial data. These functions can be grouped into four major categories according to the type of operation they perform:

- Functions that convert geometries between various formats
- Functions that provide access to qualitative or quantitative properties of a geometry
- · Functions that describe relations between two geometries
- · Functions that create new geometries from existing ones

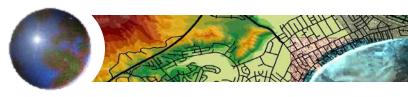
Spatial analysis functions can be used in many contexts, such as:

- Any interactive SQL program, such as <u>mysql</u>.
- Application programs written in any language that supports a MySQL client API



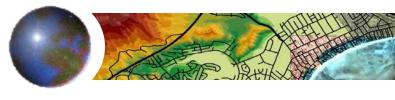
## Sumario

- Introdución
- Captura de datos primaria
- Captura de datos secundaria
- Transferencia de datos
- Captura de datos de atributos
- Gestión de un proyecto de captura de datos



# Recogida de datos

- Una de las actividades más caras
- Fuentes muy diversas
- Dos clases de recogida de datos:
  - Captura de datos (recogida directa)
  - Transferencia de datos
- Dos métodos amplios de captura:
  - Primaria (medida directa)
  - Secundaria (derivación indirecta)

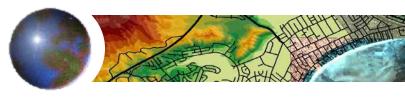


# Técnicas de colección según el tipo de datos

	Raster	Vector
Primaria	Imágenes de teledetección	Medidas GPS
	Fotografías aereas digitales	Medidas directas
Secundaria	Mapas escaneados	Trabajos Topográficos
	DEMs procedentes de mapas	Conjuntos de topónimos de atlas

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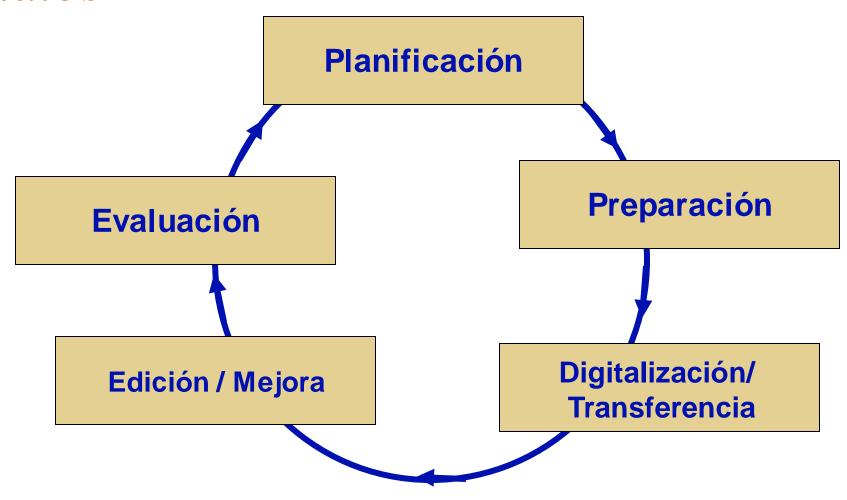
Loá

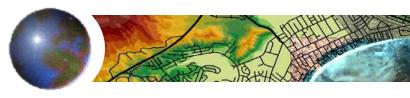


## Costes en un SIG Cliente/Servidor

	10 Usuarios		100 usuarios	
	\$	%	\$	%
Hardware	30	3.4	250	8.6
Software	25	2.8	200	6.9
Data	400	44.7	450	15.5
Personal	440	49.1	2000	69.0
Total	895	100	2900	100

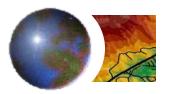
# Fases de un proyecto de recogida de datos



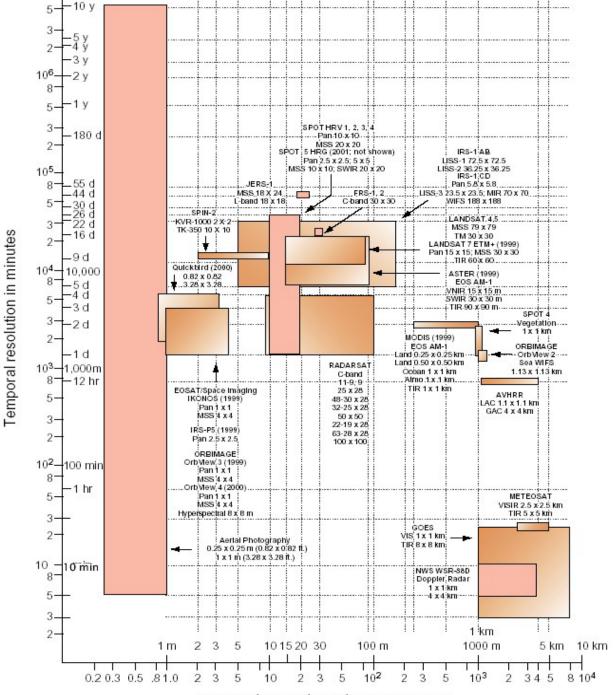


# Captura primaria de datos

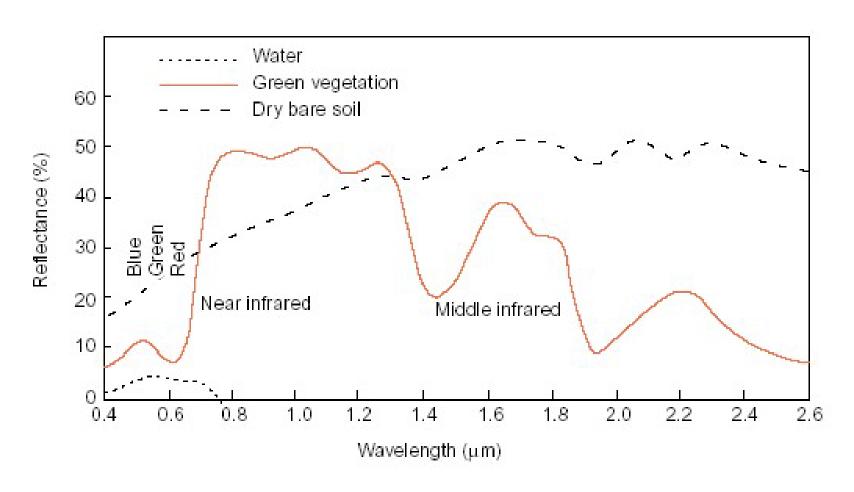
- Captura específica para uso en SIG/SIE
- Raster teledetección
  - Ej. Satélites SPOT e IKONOS, fotografía aerea
  - Sensores pasivos y activos
- La Resolución es la consideración clave
  - Espacial
  - Espectral
  - Temporal

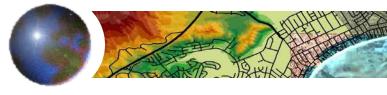


10 y



# Valores típicos de reflectancia





## Captura primaria de datos vectoriales

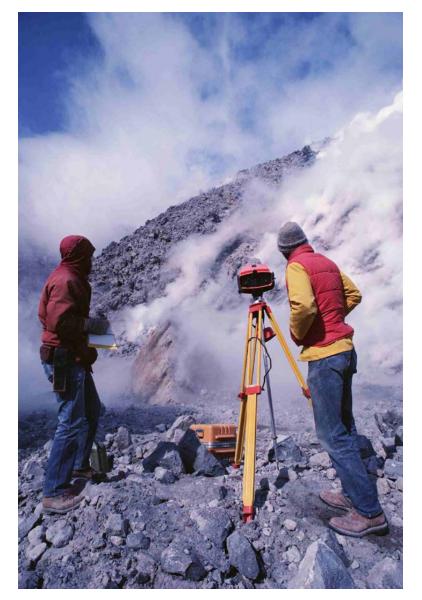
## Examen directo

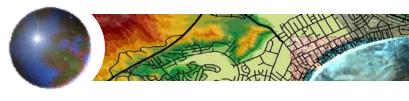
- Localización de objetos determinados por medio de angulos y distancias de localizaciones conocidas
- Uso de equipos caros
- Lo más adecudado para escalas elevadas y areas pequeñas
- GPS (GLONASS, GALILEO)
  - Colección de satelites usados para determinar localizaciones sobre la tierra
  - GPS Diferential: se usa para mejorar la calidad



## Estación total



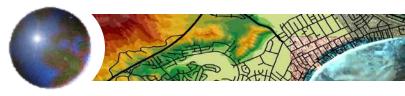




# PC portables y GPS

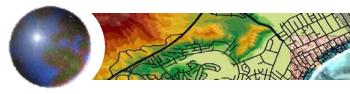






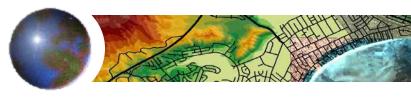
## Captura secundaria de datos Geográficos

- Datos obtenidos para otros objetivos pueden ser usados en los SIG/SIE
- Conversión Raster:
  - Escaneado de mapas, fotografías aereas, documentos, etc
  - Parámetros importantes del escaneadao son la resolución espacial y espectral (numero de bits)



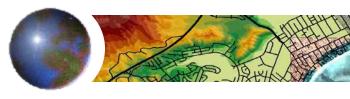
# Escáner 2D





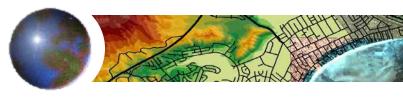
## Captura secundaria de datos vectoriales

- Colección de objetos vectoriales de mapas, fotografías, planos, etc.
- Digitalización
  - Manual (tableta digitalizadora)
  - Digitalización "Heads -up" y vectorización
- Fotogrametría: ciencia y tecnología de medir a partir de fotografías, etc.
- COGO Coordinate Geometry



# Mesa Digitalizadora





# Transferencia de Datos

- ¿Comprar o construir? Importante cuestión
- Muchas fuentes de datos para SIG/SIE
- Catálogos importantes:
  - **US NSDI Clearinghouse network**
  - IDEE
- Tecnologías de acceso
  - Translación
  - Lectura directa

# Gestión de Proyectos de Captura de Datos

- Principios clave:
  - Planificación clara, recursos adecuados, fondos (financiación) apropiados y tiempo suficiente
- Equilibrio fundamental entre:
  - Calidad, velocidad y precio
- Dos estrategias
  - Incremental
  - Blitzkrieg' (ataque relámpago, todo de una vez)
- Opciones de origen:
  - Proyecto Propio
  - Agencia externa especialista

# Gestión de Proyectos de Captura de Datos

Algunos formatos vectoriales:

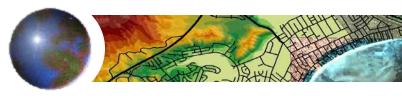
Atlas (BNA) - AutoCAD Drawing (DWG) - AutoCAD Drawing Exchange Format (DXF)- Automated Mapping System (AMS)- Computer Graphic Metafile (CGM)- Digital Feature Analysis Data (DFAD)-Digital Line Graph (DLG)- Dual Independent Map Encoding (DIME)-Encapsulated Postscrip (EPS)- ESRI ArView GIS (SHP)- ESRI coverage- ESRI Geodatabase- Initial Graphics Exchange Standard (IGES)- Interactive Graphic Desing Software (IGDS)- Land Use and Land Cover Data (GIRAS)- Manifold (MFD/MDB)- Map Information Assembly Display System (MIADS)- MapBase file (ETAK)- MaPinfo Interchange Format (MID/MIF) - Microestation Drawing File Format (DGN) - MOSS Export File (MOSS) - Spatial Data Transfer Standard/Topological Vector Profile (SDTS/TVP) - Tele Atlas Import Format (TAIF)- TIGER/Line file: Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER)- UK National Transfer Format (NTF)- Vector Product Format (VPF)

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# Gestión de Proyectos de Captura de Algunos formatos raster

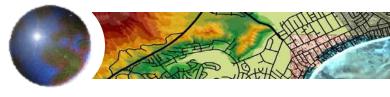
Arc Digitized Raster Graphics (ADRG), ASCII (texto delimitado), ASCII (texto) XYZ, AT&T Truevision Targa format (TGA), Band Interleaved by Line (BIL), Band Interleaved by Pixel (BIP), Band SeQuential (BSQ), Binario genérico (RAW), Compressed Arc Digitized Raster Graphics (CADRG), Controlled Image Base (CIB), Device Independent Bitmap (DIB), Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED), ERDAS 7,5 (GIS), ERDAS IMAGINE (IMG), ERMapper (ECW), ESRI GRID file (GRID), Graphics Interchange Format (GIF), IDRISI raster format (IMG), Image/surface format from ENVI (ENVI IMG), JPEG Interchange Format (JFIF), MapInfo raster (TAB), MFWorks Metafile (MFM), Multiresolution Seamles's Image Databasé (MrSid), PC Paintbrush format (PCX), Portable Network Graphics (PNG), Portable PixMap (PPM), Silicon Graphics / Wavefront (PIX), Silicon Graphics workstation graphics format (SGI), SPOT satellite images (SPOT), Sun workstation graphics format (SUN), Tag Image File Format (TIFF; GeoTIFF), USGS Digital Elevation Model (DEM), Windows Bitmap (BMP)

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## Algunas cosas

- Bases de Datos conjunto integrado de datos relativos a un tema particular
- Ventajas sobre el uso de ficheros
- Dominan las bases de datos relacionales
- Algunas limitaciones en SIG/SIE
- SLQ espacial
- Indexación espacial
- Acceso multiusuario



# Algunas cosas (continuación)

- La recolección de datos es muy cara, lleva mucho tiempo, es tediosa y susceptible de muchos errores
- Se requieren buenas prácticas para proyectos de captura de información
- Técnicas principales
  - Primarias
    - Raster ej. teledetección
    - Vector ej captura de datos de campo
  - Secundarias
    - Raster ej. escaneaado
    - Vector ej, tableta digitalizadora