

Spatial Data Management From Local To Center

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SUMMARY

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The importance of spatial data and the market of spatial sector are increasing day by day.

The main purpose of establishing a Spatial Data Infrastructure(SDI) in a country is to make use of the spatial data more economically and effectively. For this purpose, it is aimed to have the spatial data produced once and to be used by multiple users/institutions for many times as well as having the distributed data as integrated and saving up in data production and maintenance costs.

Spatial data can be considered under three basic headings. The first is the basic base data such as map, plan, aerial photograph, satellite image produced according to the horizontal and vertical geodetic network of the country. The second title includes manmade data such as address, property, building, road and infrastructure network system data such as electricity / water / sewerage / rain water. Finally the third titles includes the natural resources data like forest, water, geology, landscape, environment, mine, climate, and protected areas.

In general, there are institutions responsible for the collection and archiving of basic base and natural resource data. These institutions transfer this data to the computer environment and share it via web. This data is more static when compared with manmade data.

On the other hand, manmade data are generally generated during the transition from rural to urban areas and are constantly updated. This data is produced through the projects applied by Local Government and opened to share as generating the country wide inventory by the institutes responsible in the center. It is more dynamic than the other data groups and needed constant

development and update.

It is very important to develop an inventory for the data produced by Local Government in the center authorities through an automation process to have the SDI updated all the time. For sample, each day many rural areas are zoned for housing, thousands of buildings got licenses, new parcels are being created and new roads or network systems are being developed. So, to create the country wide updated inventory of that data, distributed-center system integration should be provided.

In this paper, distributed and centralized system integration examples will be presented for creating a country wide centralized inventory of the data generated by Local Governments.