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Nota di contenuto	Fundamentals of Spatial Data Quality; Table of Contents; Foreword; Introduction; PART 1. Quality and Uncertainty: Introduction to the Problem; Chapter 1. Development in the Treatment of Spatial Data Quality; 1.1. Introduction; 1.2. In the beginning; 1.3. Changing the scene; 1.3.1. Accuracy beyond position; 1.3.2. Topology and logical consistency; 1.3.3. Fitness for use; 1.4. Elements of novelty; 1.5. References; Chapter 2. Spatial Data Quality: Concepts; 2.1. Introduction; 2.2. Sources and types of errors; 2.3. Definitions of the concept of quality; 2.3.1. Internal quality 2.3.2. External quality2.4. Conclusion; 2.5. References; Chapter 3. Approaches to Uncertainty in Spatial Data; 3.1. Introduction; 3.2. The problem of definition; 3.2.1. Examples of well-defined geographical objects; 3.2.2. Examples of poorly defined geographical objects; 3.3. Error; 3.4. Vagueness; 3.5. Ambiguity; 3.5.1. Discord; 3.5.2. Non-specificity; 3.6. Data quality; 3.7. Precision; 3.8. Conclusion: uncertainty in practice; 3.9. References; PART 2. Academic Case

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4.2.3.2. Global defects of internal geometry4.2.3.3. Local defects of internal geometry; 4.2.4. Localization control and global models; 4.2.5. Internal geometry control; 4.3. Radiometry quality; 4.3.1. Radiometry quantities; 4.3.2. Overview of the radiometric defects; 4.3.2.1. Diffraction and defocalization; 4.3.2.2. Polarization of the instrument; 4.3.2.3. Stray light; 4.3.2.4. Aerial photos; 4.3.3. Calibration of the radiometric data; 4.3.3.1. Radiometric calibration; 4.3.3.2. Spectral calibration; 4.3.4. Atmospheric correction; 4.4. References
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Chapter 6. The Impact of Positional Accuracy on the Computation of Cost Functions

Sommario/riassunto

This book explains the concept of spatial data quality, a key theory for minimizing the risks of data misuse in a specific decision-making context. Drawing together chapters written by authors who are specialists in their particular field, it provides both the data producer and the data user perspectives on how to evaluate the quality of vector or raster data which are both produced and used. It also covers the key concepts in this field, such as: how to describe the quality of vector or raster data; how to enhance this quality; how to evaluate and document it, using methods such as metadata;