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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GA/T 532-2005

Data classify and naming rule for police geographic information

城市警用地理信息数据分层及命名规则

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix A and Appendix B of this standard are informative annexes.

This standard was proposed by the Information and Communication Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the Computer and Information Processing Standardization Technical Committee of the Ministry of Public Security.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the stratification and naming rules for urban police geographic information spatial data.

This standard applies to the construction of the corresponding police geographic information system by urban public security organs.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this standard by reference to this standard. All dated references, followed by all Modifications (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to study if it is possible to use the latest version of these files? For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB/T 13989-1992 National basic scale topographic map framing and numbering GA/T 491-2004 City Police Geographic Information Classification and Code

3.1 Basic principles

The stratification of police geographic information data follows the following principles.

- According to the needs of business applications, the police geographic information is divided into several layers;
- Spatial information of the same logical content should be placed in a layer;
- A layer has only one spatial topology feature;
- Data layering can be divided into GA/T 491-2004 subclasses, but for the consistency of attribute items in the category, large class or subclass, Need to be subdivided;
- The logical content is the same but the geographic entity is rich or the application requires multiple geographic entity representations, then multiple spatial topologies are used.

Layered.

3.2 Scale

The police electronic map data in the urban police GIS uses the scale listed in Table 1, and the scale code refers to GB/T 13989-1992.

Table 1 scale code

Scale	1.500	1.1000	1.2000	1.5000	1.10000	1.25000	1.50000	1.100000	1.250000	Code	K	J
	I	H	G	F	E	D	C					

3.3 Representation and division of spatial topology

The spatial topological division of electronic map data should be based on the performance granularity of the corresponding geographic elements of the scale and the requirements of the application.

The method of division.

3.3.1 Representation of spatial topology

Spatial topology is the organization of spatial data. Basic types include points, lines, polygons (polygons), networks, grids, grids, triangles, texts.

Label and so on.

3.3.2 Method of dividing spatial topology

The spatial topology should be divided according to the spatial data representation of the corresponding scale.

- Geographic entities with point-like positioning features and macroscopic characteristics, described by point types, such as basic control points, springs, etc.;
- Geographic entities with linear features or abstracted as linear features at this scale, described by line type, such as roads,