International Journal of Culture and Modernity
ISSN 2697-2131, **Volume 9**
https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm

Creation of a cartographic model of a water cadastre based on geoinformation technologies.

Ibragimov Lazizbek Toshpulat ogli
Samarkand State Architectural and Construction Institute
Laziz6741@mail.ru

Annotation: In order to capture epidemiological data and information on gapopaths that can be gradually excluded or predicted, a data laboratory model needs to be created. We are faced with the task of constructing a model of the state of groundwater in the Kashkadarya oasis or restoring the growth of the first layer. This information is realized on the basis of integration into the system of Geoinformation technologies. Integration is the restoration of the value of a function at the end point of a given branch at an arbitrary point of the branch.

Key words: geoinformation technologies, groundwater level, coordinates, graphic objects.

Geographic information technology currently uses the following chip data integration method.

- Linear interpolation;
- Kpiking;
- Spline interpolation;
- Trend interpolation.

An interpolation method based on the use of mathematical statistics. It is based on the concept of a personalized variable, in which the water level, that is, the surface, is enclosed in three dimensions that are independent of each other. The first is a tendency to distort a change in the exact direction of a surface. It is assumed that there is a slight deviation from the general trend, which is random and intertwined in space. The random noise comes out like the third one.

In geographic information technology, integration with a cricket tip often works well, especially when the point density is low. However, in some cases, late trinity and depression may be present.

Spatial analysis refers to the process of performing a complete operation based on spatial and attributive information (for example, separation of known objects, analysis tools for finding structures, overlaying graphical objects, and so on).

The geological or hydrogeological map of the Kashkadarya region, which is studied as a basis, is performed by linking geospatial data of Geoinformation Technology or by command. Data from existing hydrogeological observation wells or monitoring wells that are commonly operated can be taken as a data source.

There should be three main classifications of the input data, which are the X and Y coordinates, as well as information about the level and temperature of groundwater in the area in which the model was built. Additional optional information may be attached to the source, but it is not considered a major component of the original information. Participates in other calculations when creating a model of the groundwater level.

Such data can be used to build a groundwater model based on basic reference points, without going beyond the boundaries of the region, based on the additional module of

International Journal of Culture and Modernity
ISSN 2697-2131, **Volume 9**
https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm

"special analysis" Geoinformatics with the above integration prompt.

Guidance of geographic information technologies is organized using the command line, that is, with X and Y coordinates in the form of geographic coordinates (geographic map) or in the form of indirectly generated reflections.

For each GIS package, there are separate spatial analysis tools and special spatial analysis tools aimed at solving a specific user problem.

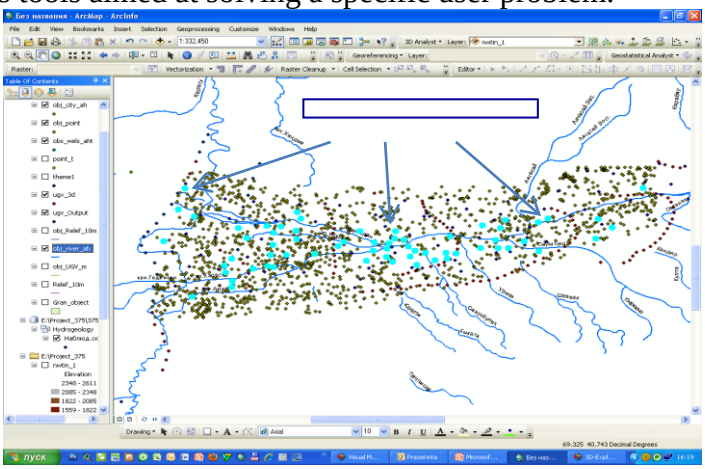


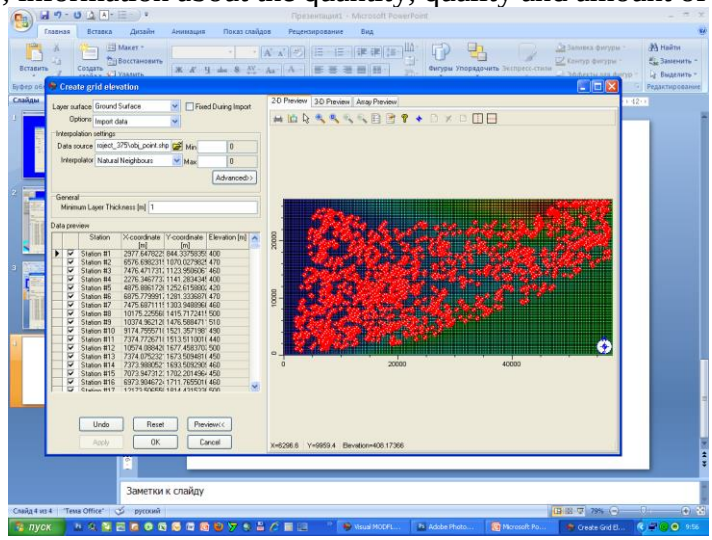
Figure 1. Data analysis based on control points.

These include organizing and assembling objects under specified conditions, performing computational geometry, analyzing overlaps, building buffer zones, network analysis, and so on.

Based on real-time data in geoinformation technologies, the characteristic modules of the fields are organized as follows:

1. Spatial analysis (key requirement - accuracy)
2. Real-time analysis (key requirement - relevance)
3. Thematic cartographic analysis (key requirement - completeness)

Based on data analysis, building a smart model plays a very important role in the development of metaphysics in Japan. Metadata is information about the data of a region. That is, information about the quantity, quality and amount of data.



International Journal of Culture and Modernity
ISSN 2697-2131, **Volume 9**
https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm

Figure 2. Metadata in geoinformation technologies.

Metadata includes the geographical coordinates of the industry, their types, that is, the system to which they belong, the types of attribute tables, their characteristic structure - these are text or real numbers, some data in time, some logical ones.

List of used literature:

1. Dzhumanov Zh.Kh. Geoinformation technologies in hydrogeology. -T. State Enterprise “Scientific Research Institute of Material Resources”, 258p.
2. Upsul A.D. The problem of theory in modern science. M., 1975.
3. Shiryaev E.E. New methods of cartographic display and analysis of geoinformation using computers. M., 1977.
4. Dzhumanov Zh.Kh., Adylov A.A., Begimkulov D.K., Rakhmonov T.N. Towards the creation of a 3-dimensional model of groundwater deposits // Problems, development and innovative directions of geological sciences in Uzbekistan // Materials of the Republican scientific and technological conference of Tashkent State Technical University. 2013.p. 229-232
5. Dzhumanov Zh.Kh. Geoinformation technologies in hydrogeology // Monograph, publishing house of the State Enterprise "Institute GIDROINGEO", 2016. 258 p.
6. Djumanov J.X. Mathematical modeling of geofiltrational of processes of the regional hydrogeological systems// Vienna, Austria. European Science Review. 2016. №11. Page 28-33.
7. Dzhumanov Zh.Kh. Application of automated measuring sensors for monitoring groundwater in the Republic of Uzbekistan // Geology and Mineral Resources. –T .. 2011. №4. p.23-28.
8. Dzhumanov Zh.Kh. Information support of the system for modeling hydrogeological processes based on the automation of measuring the hydrogeological parameters of the underground hydrosphere // Bulletin of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies. -T., TUIT. 2016. N3. p.103-108