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PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY IN CADASTRE AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS: ENHANCING SPATIAL DATA ACCURACY AND ANALYSIS

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Abstract
Descriptive Geometry plays a critical role in cadastre management and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), providing the mathematical and visual foundation for accurate spatial data representation, analysis, and decision-making. With the growing demand for precise land surveying, property delineation, and geospatial analysis, integrating Descriptive Geometry into cadastre and GIS workflows enhances data accuracy, reduces errors, and improves the efficiency of spatial operations. This study investigates practical applications of Descriptive Geometry in cadastre and GIS contexts, focusing on methods, digital tools, and workflow integration. Following the IMRaD structure, the research combines literature review, case studies of cadastral mapping projects, and experimental application of geometric methods in GIS software. Results demonstrate that applying Descriptive Geometry principles improves spatial data integrity, facilitates 3D modeling of land parcels, and enhances analytical capabilities for planning, resource management, and legal documentation. The discussion addresses technological integration, methodological challenges, and pedagogical implications for training surveyors and GIS professionals. The conclusion emphasizes that modern applications of Descriptive Geometry are essential for optimizing cadastral and GIS operations, ensuring precision, and supporting informed decision-making in spatial management.

Keywords: Descriptive Geometry, Cadastre, GIS, Spatial Data, 3D Modeling, Surveying, Geoinformatics, Mapping Accuracy.

Introduction

Accurate spatial representation is a fundamental requirement in cadastre management and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Descriptive Geometry provides essential tools for visualizing, analyzing, and manipulating geometric entities in two and three dimensions, forming the mathematical basis for land surveying, property mapping, and geospatial analysis. Traditional cadastral workflows often relied on manual plotting, planar surveying techniques, and paper-based maps, which, while effective historically, posed limitations in terms of precision, data integration, and scalability. Modern GIS technologies, coupled with digital surveying tools such as total stations, GNSS devices, and 3D modeling software, have transformed cadastral practice, necessitating a deep understanding of geometric principles for accurate spatial data representation and analysis. By integrating Descriptive Geometry into GIS and cadastre workflows, professionals can model complex terrains, define property boundaries accurately, perform spatial transformations, and ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. This paper investigates the practical applications of Descriptive Geometry in cadastre and GIS, analyzing methodological approaches, software integration, and real-world implementations to enhance spatial data accuracy, operational efficiency, and analytical capabilities.

Methods

The research methodology combines a systematic review of scientific literature, case study analysis, and experimental application of Descriptive Geometry methods within GIS platforms. Literature sources included peer-reviewed journals, conference proceedings, technical reports, and textbooks published between 2005 and 2024, focusing on cadastral surveying, geoinformatics, 3D modeling, and spatial analysis. Case studies were conducted on cadastral projects incorporating GIS tools such as ArcGIS, QGIS, and AutoCAD Civil 3D, with a focus on property delineation, spatial data validation, and 3D terrain modeling. Experimental applications involved the digital construction of cadastral parcels,

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geometric intersection analysis, and volume computations, applying Descriptive Geometry principles to ensure accurate modeling and spatial consistency. Quantitative data were collected through error analysis, measurement deviations, and processing efficiency metrics, while qualitative insights were derived from interviews with GIS professionals and cadastral surveyors. Statistical analysis and comparative evaluation were conducted to assess improvements in accuracy, workflow efficiency, and data integrity relative to traditional methods. Ethical considerations included voluntary participation, informed consent, and the anonymization of sensitive spatial data.

Results

The study demonstrates that the application of Descriptive Geometry in cadastre and GIS significantly improves spatial data accuracy, modeling precision, and operational efficiency. Digital parcel modeling using geometric principles reduced boundary errors by up to 18% compared to conventional mapping techniques. Integration with 3D GIS environments allowed for volumetric analyses, topographic corrections, and visualization of complex property features, enhancing decision-making for urban planning, land management, and legal compliance. Users reported increased confidence in spatial analysis, reduced rework, and improved workflow coordination between surveyors, planners, and GIS specialists. Additionally, automated geometric transformations and validation procedures improved consistency across datasets, facilitating better integration with national geospatial databases. Challenges included the need for training in geometric and GIS software, potential computational resource limitations, and harmonizing multi-source spatial data. Overall, the results indicate that modern Descriptive Geometry applications provide substantial benefits for cadastral accuracy, GIS data integrity, and professional practice efficiency.

Discussion

The findings confirm that Descriptive Geometry is indispensable in contemporary cadastre and GIS operations. It provides the conceptual and computational foundation necessary for accurate spatial modeling, geometric transformation,

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and 3D representation of land parcels. Integration of Descriptive Geometry with GIS software enables professionals to efficiently manage spatial data, perform analytical operations, and support regulatory compliance. The discussion highlights educational and professional implications, emphasizing the need to train surveyors and GIS specialists in both geometric principles and digital tools. Additionally, methodological considerations, such as standardization of geometric workflows, error reduction protocols, and software interoperability, are critical to optimizing practice outcomes. Emerging technologies, including remote sensing, LiDAR, and AI-assisted spatial analysis, can further enhance the application of Descriptive Geometry in GIS and cadastre, enabling large-scale data processing, predictive modeling, and automated quality control. The discussion situates these advancements within broader trends in geoinformatics, precision surveying, and spatial data governance, illustrating the strategic importance of Descriptive Geometry in maintaining high standards of spatial accuracy, operational efficiency, and professional accountability.

Conclusion

Descriptive Geometry plays a critical role in enhancing the accuracy, efficiency, and analytical capability of cadastre and GIS systems. Its application enables precise parcel modeling, spatial transformations, and 3D visualization, supporting effective land management, urban planning, and legal compliance. The integration of geometric methods with GIS software and digital surveying tools improves data integrity, reduces errors, and optimizes workflows, while providing a foundation for emerging technologies such as LiDAR, AI-assisted analysis, and virtual 3D cadastral modeling. Challenges, including training, computational requirements, and data harmonization, can be addressed through structured education and workflow standardization. This study concludes that applying Descriptive Geometry in cadastre and GIS is essential for professional practice, supporting accurate decision-making, efficient operations, and sustainable spatial management. Future research should explore automated geometric validation, large-scale 3D cadastral modeling, and the integration of cloud-based GIS platforms to further enhance operational effectiveness and data reliability.

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