

Cyber Territory Construction in Digital Age

© 2001,

2001-34

Cyber Territory Construction in Digital Age



. . .



· GIS

· ()

2001-34 ·

· , , , / · / ·
· 2-22 / · 2001 12 28 / · 2001 12 31
· 1591-6 (431-712)
· 031-380-0426() 031-380-0114() / · 031-380-0474
· 6,000 / ISBN · 89-8182- 183-6-93300
<http://www.krihs.re.kr>

©2001,

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2

‘ ’

가 .

가 .

,

가

가

가

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GIS

,

,

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10

(Invisible Continent)

, 가
가

‘ ’ ‘ ; 가 ‘ ’
가
가 가

가

, 가

,

1 “ ” ,6 , 8
(Geographic
Information System : GIS) ,가 ,

2 “ ”
研·産·官
, , ,
3 4

가 가 가
가
(Cyber Community) 가 ,

가 가 ,
가
3 “ ”

(Cyberspace)

가

(共進化效果)가

(1

가

가

2

가

4

가

5

(GRID), IPv6

(.net)

, 3

, 가

, GIS

(WWW)

IPv6

(Internet Protocol) 가

6 “ ”

‘ 3

3

가

7 “ ”

(三問)

가 2



.....
.....

1

1. 1
2. 5
3. 5
4. 6

2

1. 9
 1) 9
 2) 10
 3) 10
 4) 11
2. 12
 1) 12
 2) 14

3)	16
3.	18
1)	18
2)	19
3) 2010	20
4) 가	21

3

1.	23
2.	24
1)	24
2)	24
3)	26
3.	27
4.	28
1)	28
2)	29
3)	30
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1) 가	31
2)	33
3)	34

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1)	35
2)	37
3)	38

4)	39
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1)	2000	42
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5)	47
6)	가	48

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3)	52
4)	53
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6)	56
7) GIS	57
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1. 65

1) 65

2) 66

3) 67

4) 67

2. 68

1) 3 68

2) 73

3) 74

3. 76

4. 79

7

1. 83

1) (三間) 83

2) 가 2 84

3) 84

4) 85

5) 86

2. 86

1) 가GIS (Darwin) 86

2) 87

3) 가 88

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1) 90

2) 91

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4.	94
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2)	96
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5)	106

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.	143
.	159



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< 3-4>		30
< 7-1>		98
< 7-2>	가	가 102
< 7-3>	가	가 102
< 7-4>		가 103
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< 7-7>		106



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< -7>		VR	150
< -8>			152
< -9>			152
< -10>			153
< -11>			154
< -12>			154

CHAPTER 1

1.

가 , 3

15

(Christopher Columbus)가

가 가

1450
 (Johannes Gutenberg)가 1)
 가
 18 2)가
 가
 1920 1930
 가 1940
 가
 “ 가 ” 1970
 IBM 가 1980
 , 1990
 가 1960
 (Ivan Sutherland) 가
 1980 (Jaron Lanier) 가 (William
 Gibson)
 3)
 (WWW)
 (GRID)가

1) 1409 (直指心經)

2) 1761 (John Harrison) 40 30

3) 가 (Virtual Reality) (Cyberspace) 3

가

10

(Invisible Continent)

(Informa-

tion Technology : IT)⁴⁾

5)

가

가

가

(Visible Continent)⁶⁾

가

7)

가

8)

가

4)

가

5)

가

6)

가

7) Kenichi Ohmae()

2001. 「

」. :

pp10-12.

8)

가 가 가

가

(IT Pax Americana)

1500

가

9)(Kenichi Ohmae, 2001)

“

가,

가가

”

2

가

廣開土

‘e-Korea’¹⁰⁾

“

”

“

”

.11)

9)

(McKinsey & Co.)

가 가

10)

3

4

‘e-KOREA’

‘e-KOREA’

2.

가 , 가
 가 가
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 가
 , 가
 ,
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3.

2 “ ”
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 . 3 “ ”
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 . 4 “ ”
 가 ,
 . 5 “ ”
 ,

11) 가 . 1999. 「21 . p180.

6 “ ”

7 “ ”

10

10

가

3

4.

研·産·官

가

(Geographic Information System : GIS),
가

(Remote Sensing), 가

“ ”

.12)

25 가
가

研·産·官
,가

GIS

, ()

3

12)

CHAPTER 2

1.

3 , 4
가

1)

가

2)

가

3)

가

< 2-1 >

	,	,		
	,	,		
가				

: . 2001. 「 . 」. : p462.

4)

가

50

가

가

< 2-2 >

	(, ,)	(, ,)
	(, ,)	(, ,)
	(,)	, ,
가	,	
가	.	
가		.
.		.

: . p463.

2.

1)

(1) IT
 1975 가
 .13) 1980
 가
 . 1990 가 가
 ,
 가 '1 ,
 ,
 가 .14) 1990
 가
 (Information Technology : IT)
 .15) IT 가 "IT
 가
 가 " 가
 , "IT IT
 "

13) 24 2 (Gordon Moore) " 가 " 18 (Moore's Law)

14) (Schumpeter)가

15) IT 가

가 .16)

IT

가

IT 가

IT 가

(2) IT

IT

가

가

“ (On-line) 1 가 (Off-line) 7
”17) . IT

가 (Virtual)

(Real)

IT

(Mass) (Personal)

(Local) (Global)

(Realtime)

(Interactive)

IT

가

(Borderless).

24 , 365

가

16) . 2001. 「21 IT가

」. : 가 M&B. p25.

17) 'Dog Year'

(Timeless). 가

가 가 (Cashless)¹⁸⁾.

2)

(1)

. 가 가 가
가 .

(2)

(Cyber Community)

가

, , , ,

가 . 가

19)

(Auction)

20)

‘e’

18) . pp27-30.

19) <http://www.iloveshool.co.kr>

20) <http://www.skylove.com>

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e

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TK386

386

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. 21

, OK

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‘ , ’

21

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(3)

가

가

. 가

가

PDA(Personal Digital Assistant)

2000 5

‘Open Sky’

(Global Positioning System : GPS)

GPS가

3)

(1)

(Digital Economy) 가 IT
 IT
 IT 21)
 가 , 2000
 (GDP) 15.3%
 36.5% 8.8% 4 ,
 50.5% .22) 2001
 410 27%
 2001 2,400 , 가 780
 가 2,900 가
 99%
 63% 50% .
 72%가가 .23) 가 78%가
 . 2000 3

21) (). 2000. 「 (Digital Economy)」. :

. p253, p367.

22) . 2001.11.22. 「2001 3/4 ()」. p27.

23) . 2001.12. 「 」.

가 80% .
 가 2001 1,130 2000 2.8 .24)
 2000 17 , 2001
 1 24 .25)

가 .
 ,
 가 , ,

가 ,

(2)

. .
 가 ,
 ,
 .26)

가 ,

(Gate)

3

24)	가	24.2%	(29.4%)	(28.0%)
3	, 가 2 1	1,830	, 3	524
25)	2000	8,300	58%	.
26)				

(Gate)

가

가

3.

1)

(三間)

27)

28)

가

(Geographic Information System :

GIS)

GIS ,

27) 2100

(宇)

(淮南子)

(四方上下)

(宙)

(古往今來)

(三間)

6

(緣起法)

28)

(諸行無常)

가

(遠)

(近)

(諸法無我)

GIS

.29)

GIS

PDA

GIS가

GIS

가

가

2)

가

IT

. IT가 2000

IT

, IT

, IT

2003

, 가

FTTH(Fiber to the Home),

TV ,

가

xDSL(Digital Subscriber Line),

가

가

가

, PC

30)

29)

GIS

, 112

119

30) PC

PC

, TV
 (Settop Box),
 (Wearable Computer) .
 ,
 CTI(Computer Telephone Integration) 24 가
 (On Demand Real Time Marketing Platform)
 TV ,
 . IT 가
 (Bluetooth), 가
 , IC ,
 VoIP(Voice over Internet Protocol), 128 (Internet Protocol
 : IP) IPv6, 4 DNA
 . IT OS ,
 (Java),

31)

3) 2010

IT , 10
 . 2010 가 PC가
 . IT 1,000

31) 石井孝利(). 2001. 「 ! IT」. : . pp18-196.

가

32)

4) 가

< 2-3>

1980

가, 1980

GIS

1990

가

(三間)

가

< 2-3>

	[]	[] GIS
	[]	[] (三間)

32) 荒井久(). 2000. 「2010 」. : M&B.

CHAPTER 3

1.

(實在)³³⁾

“

”

“

”

³⁴⁾

가 가

3 (Euclidean Space)

33) 가 (Ideal Form)

가

가

34) Sandra K. Helsel, Judith Paris Roth (). 1994. 「가

. p11.

3
가 가 ,

2.

1)

(Cyber) (Kuberman)³⁵⁾
(steer), (control) 36)
50
1948
(Cybernetics)³⁷⁾ 38)
39)

2)

(Cyberspace)

35) (Kubernetes)

36) Joanna Buick(). 1996. 「 : 가」. : . p3.

37)

38) 1960 BBC ‘ , (Cyberman)
1980 (Cyberpunk),
(半人半機械) (Cyborg) 가 .

39) . p5.

가 (William Gibson)

1984 (Neuromancer)⁴⁰⁾

“ ”

(Cyberspace, 1984) (Cybercity)

50m 가

(Count Zero, 1986), (Mona Lisa Overdrive, 1988)

가

가 (Artificial Reality), 가 (Virtual Reality), 가 (Virtual World), 가 (Virtual Environment), 가 가 (Microworld) 가 가

, 가

40)

3)

가
'1 가

가

41)

가

가 , , ,
가 42) (PC) 가 PC⁴³⁾

가 가

(WWW)

(GRID)가 2004

가 가
가 ,

41) (WWW)

42)

가 2002 IDC(www.idc.com) 가

43) PC PDA, ,

3.

가
 가
 가
 < 3-1 >

< 3-1 >

(territory)	(network)
(fixity)	(mobility)
(embedded)	(disembedded)
(material)	(immaterial)
가 (visible)	가 (invisible)
가 (tangible)	가 (intangible)
(actual)	가 (virtual · abstract)
(Euclidean space)	(logical space)

: . p63.

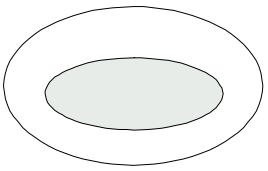
4.

1)

가

(革新效果, innovation effect of cyberspace)

< 3-2 >

		
		(,)

: . p366.

2)

가

, , ,

.

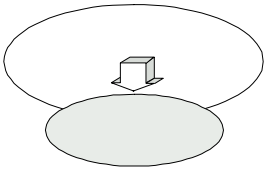
.

,

가

(共鳴效果, resonance effect of cyberspace)

< 3-3 >

		
	•	•
	•	:
	•	:
	•	,
	•	

: . p367.

가 , , 3 가
 가 (Immersive VR) (Head-Mounted Display)
 (Interface) 가 가
 (Data Glove)⁴⁶⁾ 가 가 ,
 (Body Suit) 가 가
 3 가
 가
 3 가 가
 가
 가 , 47)
 48) 가 가
 (Startle Factor) 가
 가
 (Avatar)⁴⁹⁾ 3 ,
 (Multi-User Dungeon) 가
 50)

46) (Thomas Zimmerman) 가
 47) (Telepresence) (Marvin Minsky)가 1979

48) 가 (Moore's Law) 2010 가
 , 가

49) 가 가
 (Ava) (Terr)
 , 가
 가 가

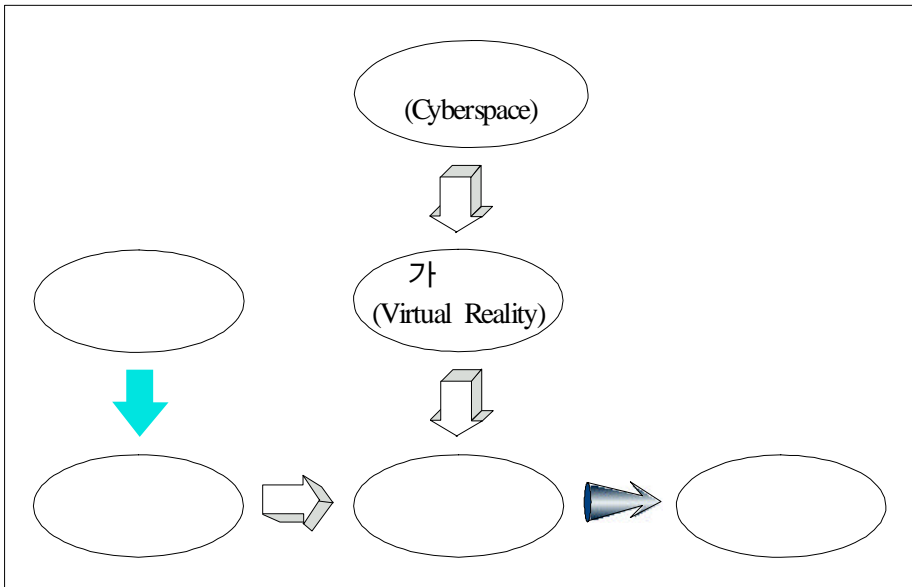
2)

가

, ,
, 가 ,

(Inter-space)

< 3-1 >



50) . p58, 97, 113.

3)

가 (1)
가 2 , .51)
, 가
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, 가 , 3
, ,
2 , . 가
. 가
6 “ ”
, ,
, 가 ,
, 가 , ,
가
. 가 ,
가 가 .52)

51) (electronic), n 'en-KOREA' . e

52) (Timothy Leary) “21 (Telematic Nomads) 가 ” .

4 CHAPTER

1.

1)

. 2001

가

2)

54)

가 , ,
(Avatar) , 3
· , , ,
, 가
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가
· 가
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· , ,
· 가
· 가

< 4-1 >

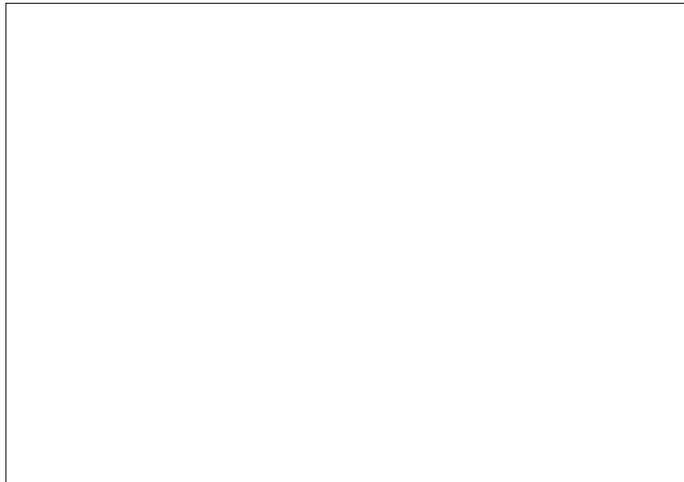


54) <http://www.dadaworlds.com>

3)

55) 3
가 , 3
가 , 1
가 3

< 4-2 >



55) <http://visualcity.co.kr>

4)

3 Viewer , ,
 가 가
 . 3 가
 . 가 가

3 가 가 (SimCity),
 (Diablo), (Mu), (Rainbow6) , (Lineage)
 (Red Moon)

가 , , , , ,
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 가가 가 가
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1900

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 FIFA2001 ,
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< 4-3>

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< 4-4>

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5) 2.5

3

3 가 2.5

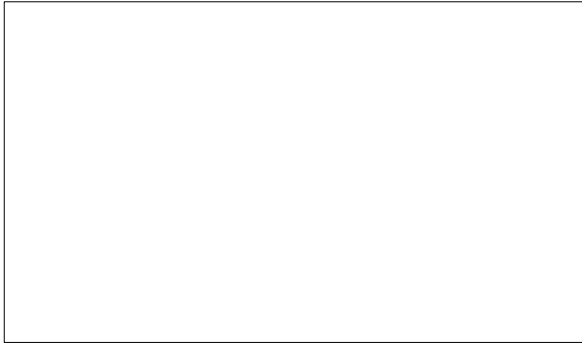
< 4-5> < 4-6> SDS⁵⁶⁾ 57)

3

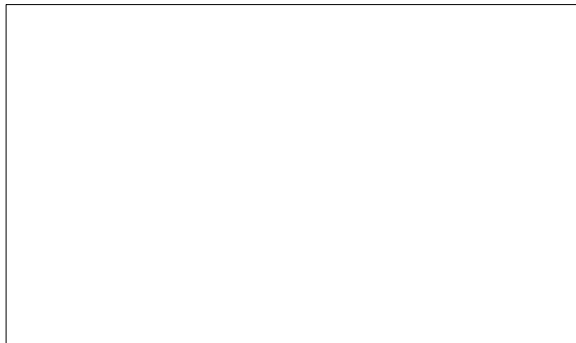
가

3

< 4-5> SDS GIS



< 4-6>



56) <http://www.sds.samsung.co.kr>

57) <http://www.street.co.kr>

2.

1) 2000

(1)

2000 58) “ ” 1996

2000 .

가 가

가 .

가 50 100

가

(CAD) . 가

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58) <http://www.arenanet.fi/index.html>

가

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가가

가

(3)

K

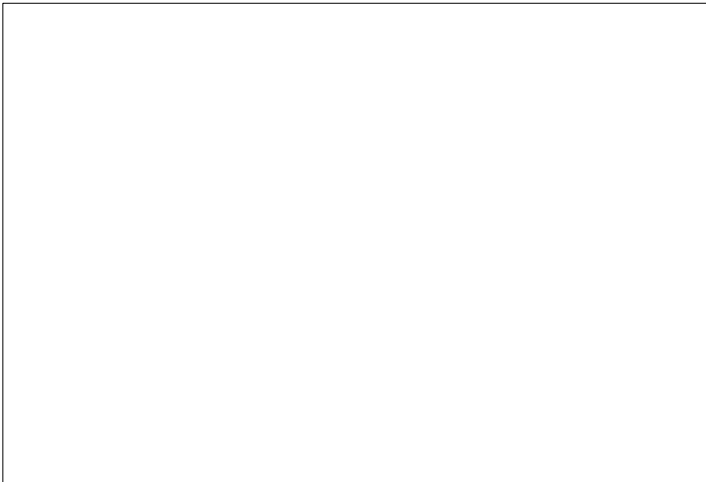
2)

UDS(Urban Data Solutions)社⁵⁹⁾

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 가
 가
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4-7>

< 4-7>



59) <http://www.u-data.com>

3) 3

(夏門)

2 GIS

3

< 4-8 > 3

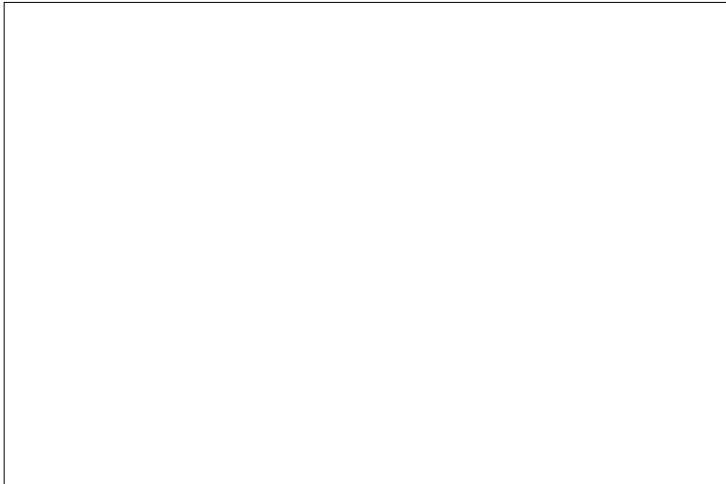
< 4-8 > 3

--	--

4) 3 GIS

社 2 GIS
3 . 2 GIS
.
3
가
가 .
3
가 . 3
2.5 가 .
< 4-9> 社 3 GIS .

< 4-9> 社 3 GIS



5)

(SkylineSoft)⁶⁰社

가

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3

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, , ,

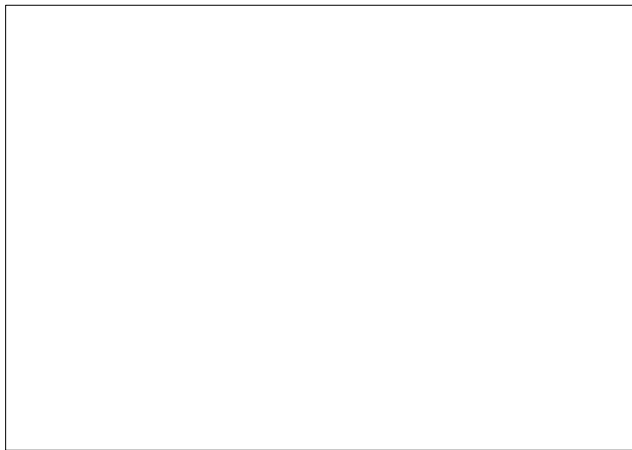
.

.

3 가 , 가 ,

.

< 4- 10 >



60) <http://www.skylinesoft.com>

6) 가

가

가

‘ ’ 2000 6
가 가

가 .
가
“ ”

‘ ’61) 1999 9 가 . 가

1
가 ‘ ’62)

가 1997

‘ ’
가 가

61) <http://www.juga.com>
62) <http://www.lomar.com>

CHAPTER 5

1.

1)

가 (Contents Provider)

가

63)

(e-mail) 가 '@' (UserID)

(Domain) '#' "UserID@Domain"

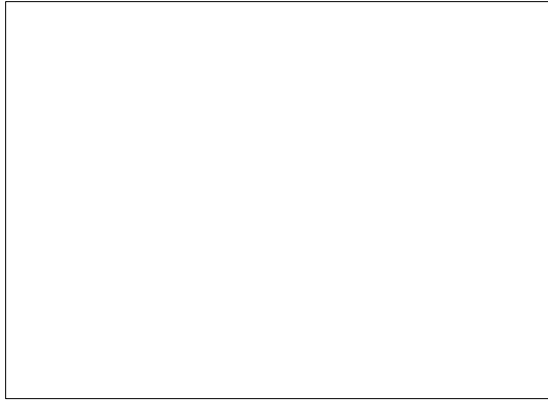
"UserID#Domain"

63) 10m : (E 127M37X25,N37M30Y89)

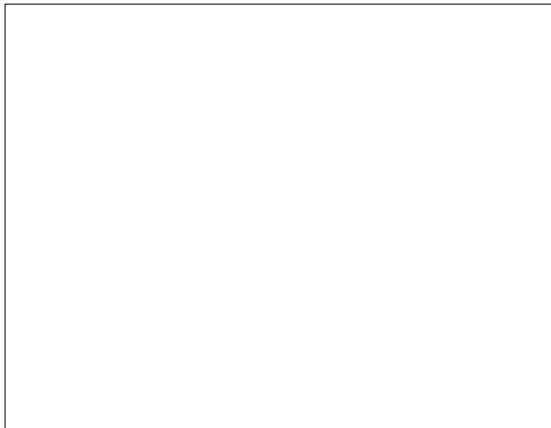
가

. < 5-1> < 5-2> 가
"ypkim#krihs.re.kr" 가 .

< 5-1>



< 5-2>



2)3

, , PDA(Personal Digital Assistants),

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가 .

2

가 .

3 . 2

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3

가 , .

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3)

1, 2 가GIS , , 2

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가 3

가

가

3 가

가 . 2

,3

가

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< 5-3>

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< 5-4>

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4)

가 , GIS

가 , 가가 가

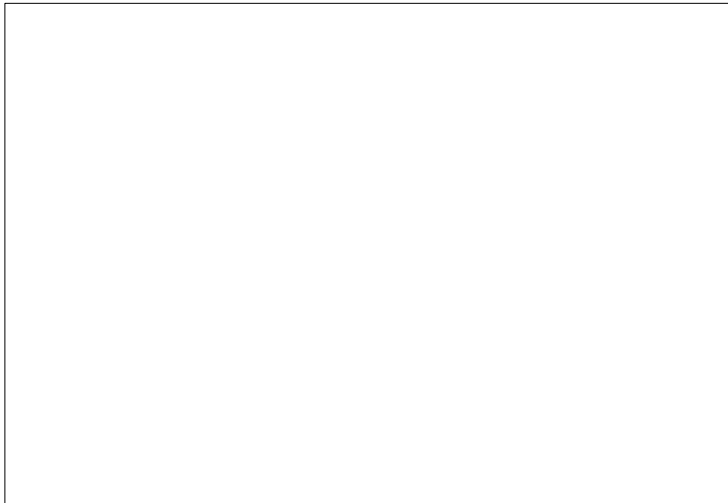
가

KOREADONG 64)

65) , 3

< 5-5>

< 5-5>



64) <http://www.koreadong.com>

65) <http://www.2002worldcupkorea.org>

5)가

가
Reality)

가 (Virtual
가

가

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가

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SDS,

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가

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가

(Multi-User Dimension : MUD)

. MUD

가

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MUD

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가

GIS

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가

가

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가

35

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가

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3

가 가 .
 (NASA)
 가 .
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6)

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 가
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 가 .

iBrowser

. 가
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 3 가 .
 66) 20 1
 MrSID 300 1 DJVu
 . MrSID, JPEG2000, Wavelet
 20 80 ECW
 GIS .

66) <http://www.imgaeguru.co.kr>

7) GIS

GIS

CGI(Common Gateway Interface), Java, ActiveX

3

GIS

< 5-6>

가

. < 5-7>

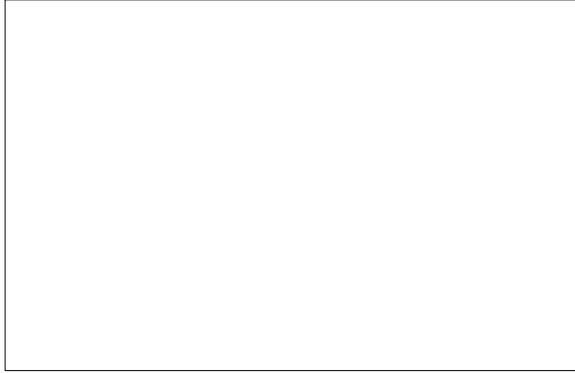
500m

가

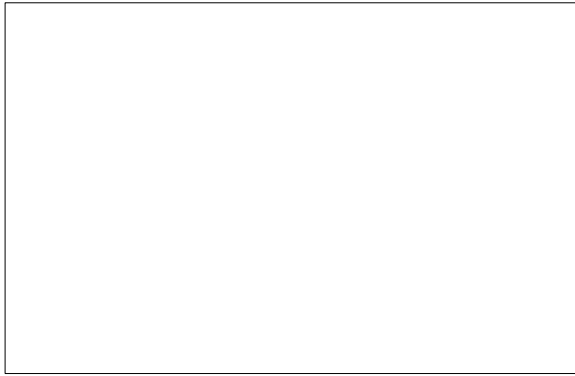
가

< 5-8>

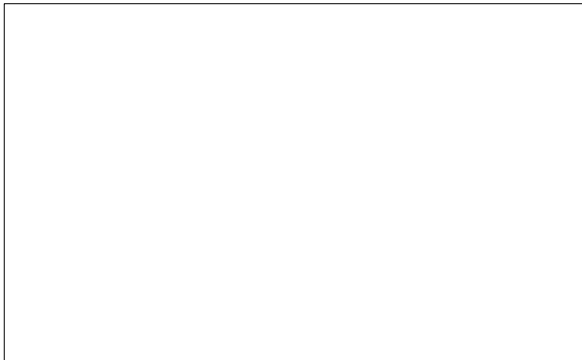
< 5-6> GIS



< 5-7> GIS 가



< 5-8> GIS



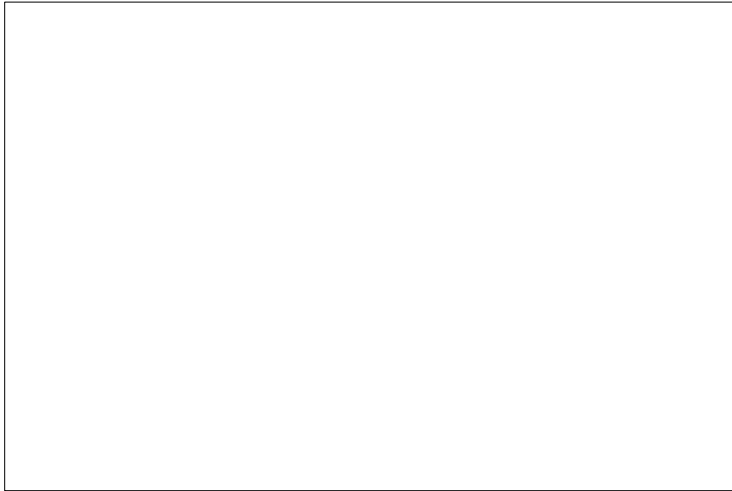
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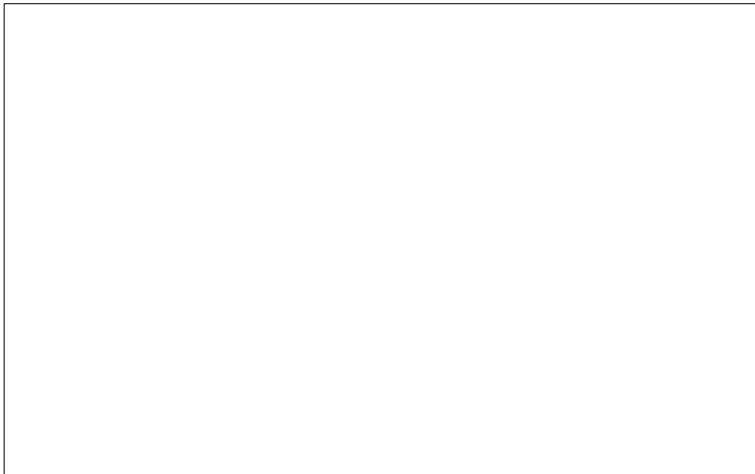
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67) Internet Protocol

68) <http://www.microsoft.com>

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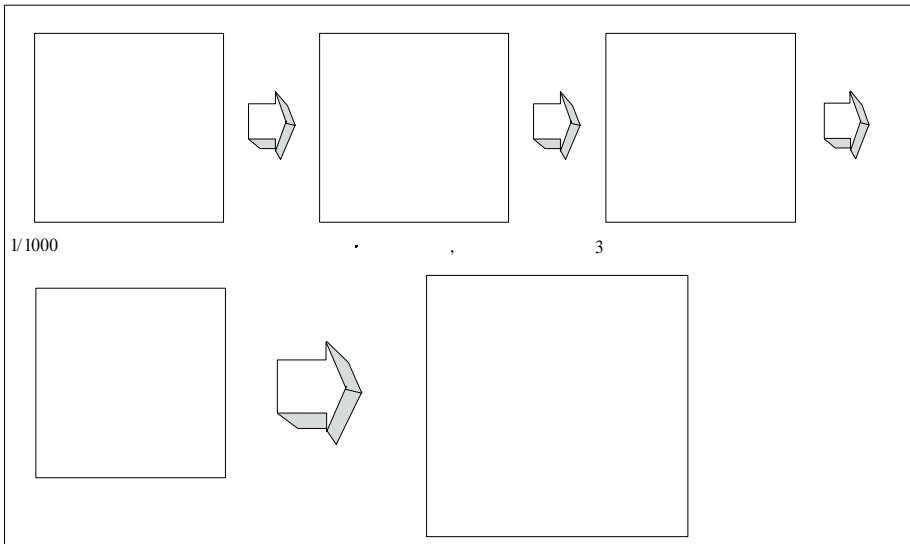
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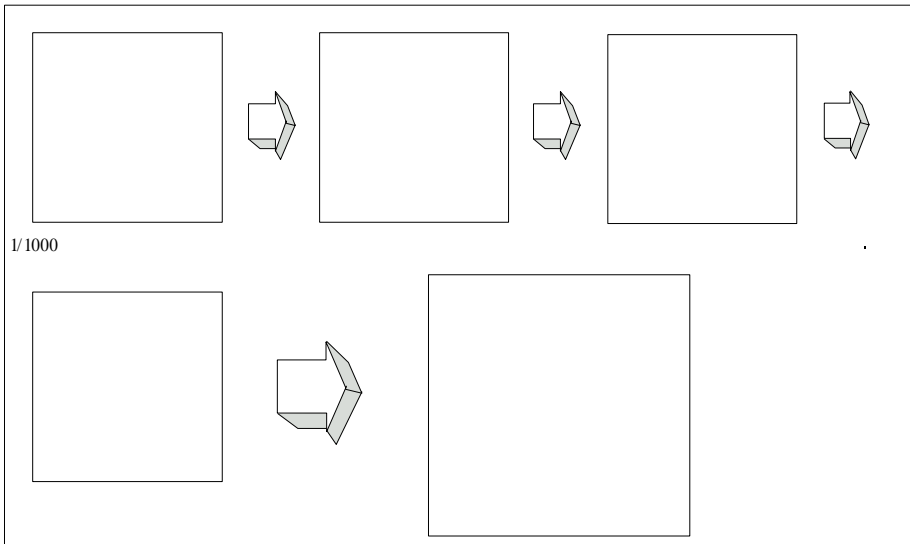
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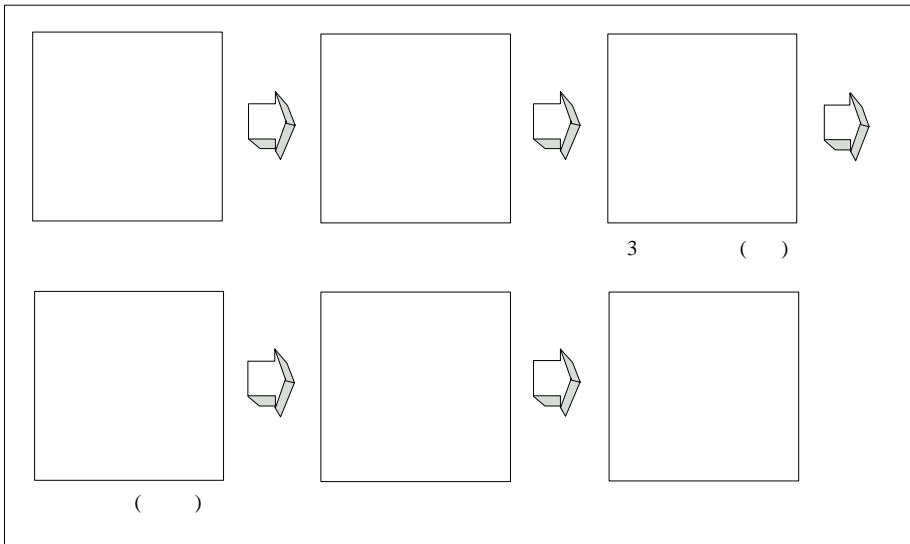
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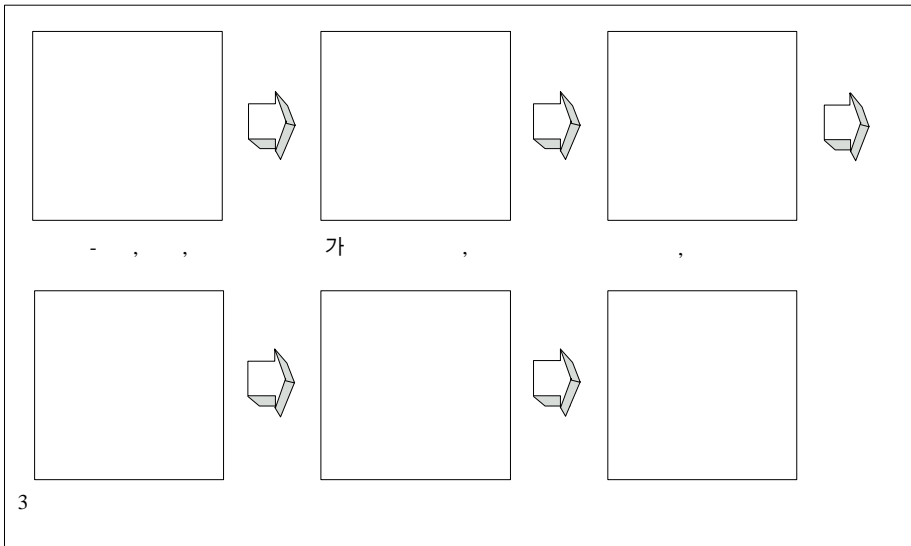
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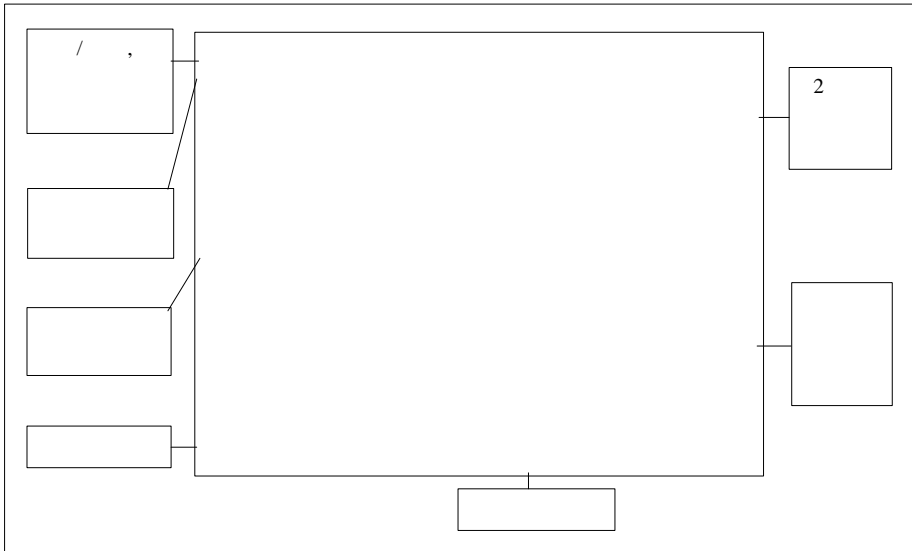
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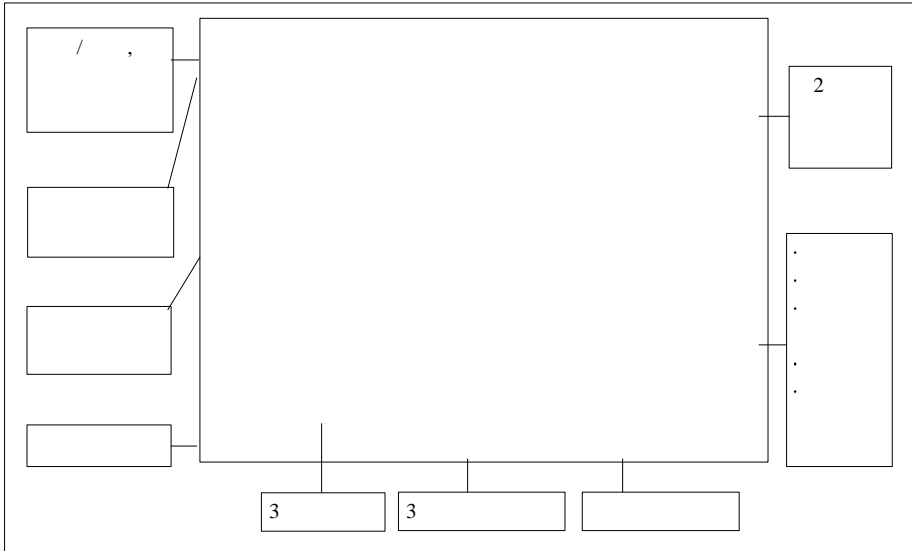
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CHAPTER 7

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		112	24	347	403
		104	26	278	548
		79	-	422	-
		90	-	450	-
		60	42	123	831
		897	103	2,305	1,989
		521	139	5,068	4,402
		152	173	4,647	11,564
		110	212	1,909	5,202
		219	215	3,817	4,333
		246	171	2,833	4,797
		146	447	1,899	9,421
		398	231	9,362	9,030
		271	222	3,952	6,065
		38	76	472	1,260
		2,101	1,886	33,959	56,074
		2,998	1,989	36,264	58,063

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7		13	33	46
		21	398	419
		29	465	494
		22	660	682

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7		29.3	2.5	318
		21.0	29.9	50.9
		29.0	34.9	63.9
		16.5	49.5	66.0

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(2001 2005) p46.

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	2	89	67	67	223
	3	357	268	268	893
	4	451	338	338	1,127
	5	580	436	435	1,451
	6	631	473	473	1,577
	7	881	661	661	2,203
	8	1,013	760	760	2,533
	9	1,039	779	780	2,598
	10	50	-	-	50
		636	-	-	636
		5,791 (43.4)	3,782 (28.3)	3,782 (28.3)	13,355 (100.0)

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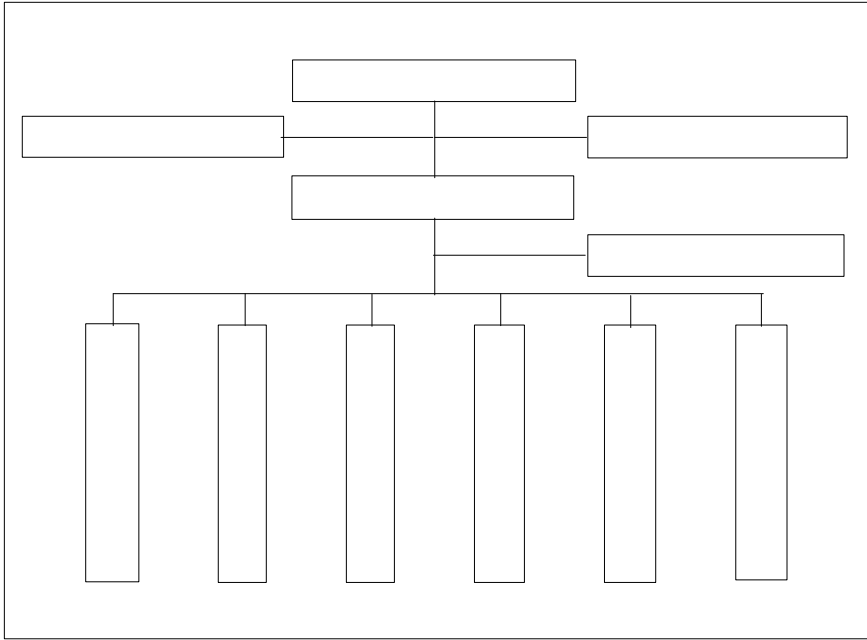
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CHAPTER 8

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(Kenichi Ohmae, 2001) ‘

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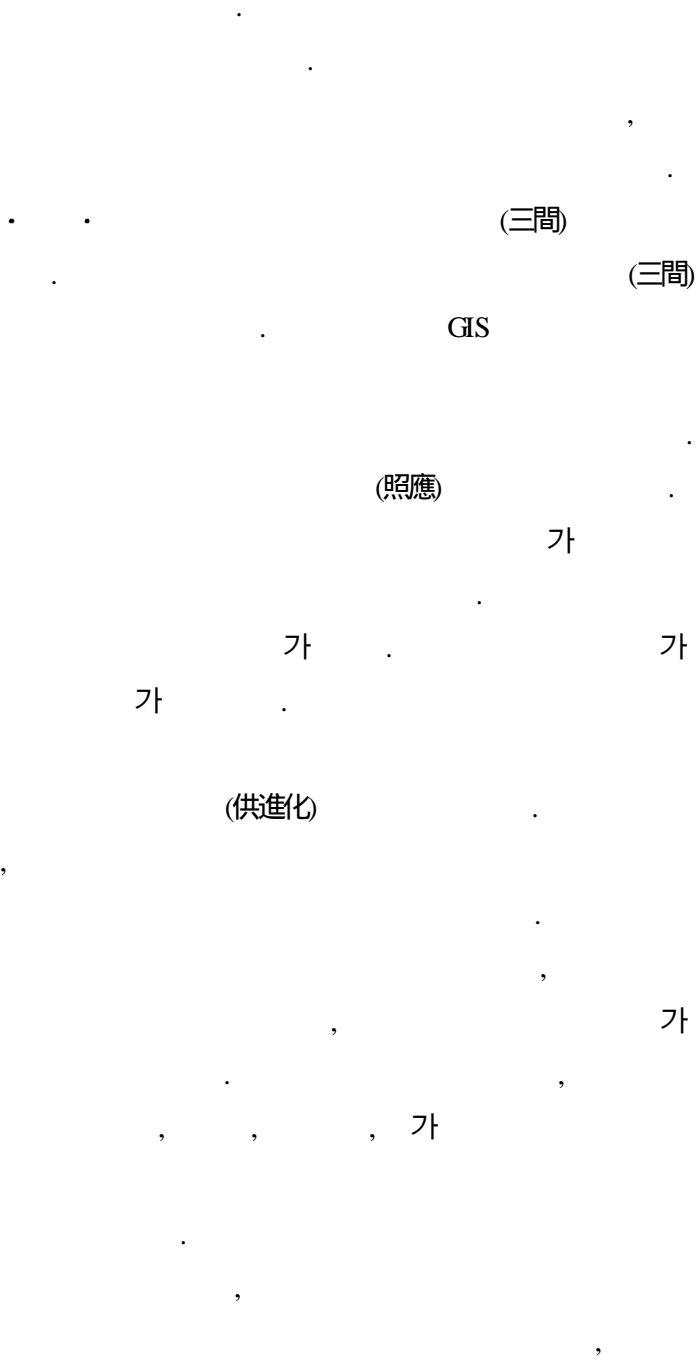
(391 413)

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(時), (空), (人)
(Ubiquitous Cyber Territory)⁷⁹⁾,

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- . 2001. 「21 IT가 」. :가 M&B.
- . 2000.11.9. " ".
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- . 2000.10. " GIS". 「 GIS 」 8 2 (15). : GIS .
- . 2001. 「GIS 」. : .
- . 2000.11.9. " ".
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- . 1998. 「 」.
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- . 2000. 「 2 가GIS 」. : .
- . 2001.5. 「 」. : .
- . 2000. 「 」. : .
- 가 . 1999. 「21 」.
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<http://www.dadaworks.com>

<http://www.freechal.com>

<http://www.ingaeguru.co.kr>

<http://www.juga.com>

<http://www.koreadong.com>

<http://www.lomar.com>

<http://www.microsoft.com>

<http://www.sds.samsung.co.kr>

<http://www.skylinesoft.com>

<http://www.street.co.kr>

<http://www.u-data.com/index2.html>

<http://www.visualcity.co.kr>

<http://www.ysstreet.co.kr>

SUMMARY

Cyber Territory Construction in Digital Age

Young-Pyo Kim, Shun-Hee Han, Mi-Jeong Kim, Rin-Gon Moon

The history of human civilization has been an endless challenge of mankind to explore into the unknown and to create new technology and knowledge. Throughout the history, the one who found the new territory and developed advanced technology has conquered the world. In the present times, there is no longer an unknown territory left for discovery on earth. However, in the past decade mankind has been creating an Invisible Continent, which is a cyber territory created through the computer and the Internet. All of the information, knowledge, technology, and products created thus far are collectively being stored here. And recently, due to the rapid development in information technology, countries of advanced information technology and multi-national information communication industries have made a great leap forward, expanding their investment in constructing a cyber territory or a cyber city, and even a cyber globe that combines the real world with the cyber world. As such, in order to keep up with the

competition with other countries to secure the Invisible Continent, Korea cannot afford to fall behind in the preparation and efforts to construct a cyber territory. However, the government is not prepared to contend with this type of global trend.

Accordingly, in preparation for the inevitable establishment of a cyber territory, this study aims at the following four objectives. First, the concept of a cyber territory is clearly defined. Second, by establishing an experimental cyber territory in a pre-selected small-scale region, its feasibility and usefulness will be made clear. Third, a promotional strategy needed by the government for the establishment of a cyber territory is proposed based on the outcomes of the experimental project. Fourth, this study aims to propose how to establish a cyber territory for the entire country in detail.

This study consists of an introductory chapter followed by six chapters of the main body and a concluding chapter, having eight chapters in total.

In chapter 1 on the outline of this study, the background, the objectives, the scope, and the method of study is presented as well as an overall explanation of the research procedure. In establishing a cyber territory, not only the technology in geographical information system (GIS) but also other state-of-art informational technologies such as remote sensing, virtual reality, system integration and web-site technology are necessary. As a result, experts in Korea were called and a joint research conducted by research institutes, industries and governments was promoted to reduce experimental project cost.

In Chapter 2 entitled "the Digital Age and the Transition in Society", the transition in the paradigm of civilization leading from the Primeval Age through the Agricultural Age, the Industrial Age, and finally to the Digital Age is examined along with the societal changes that occurred with the emergence of the Digital Age. The future direction of societal

development that follows the evolution of digital technology is forecasted. Civilizations after the Primeval Age, has gone through three great transitional periods, which include the introduction of production economy, influence of ancient civilization, and unfolding of industrial revolution and people's revolution. Today we have entered the fourth transitional period, the Digital Age, by opening doors to the age of informational technology revolution. Virtually all of the individual households own personal computers with ready access to the Internet. From students to homemakers, the use of the Internet is becoming an integral part of their lifestyles. Many services provided through the Internet including on-line shopping, on-line transactions, on-line studies, on-line application for various certified documents, sale of financial merchandises, and medical service provisions are changing the basics of our lifestyle and our spending patterns. And with the widespread use of the Internet and mobile devices, cyber communities formed by regions, classes, and groups of people with similar interests are appearing in numerable portal sites. The active participation in these cyber communities is creating a new culture within our society. Due to the current speed of development in information technology, the dawning of a Cyberspace Age, is forecasted in the near future. With the emerging Cyberspace Age, a great change in the spatial concept for an optimal fusion of the physical land space and the cyberspace is expected to unfold. Human senses will rely on artificial sensors and the very foundation of our lives will depend on the cyberspace.

In Chapter 3 called "the Cyberspace and the Cyber Territory", the philosophical meaning of a cyberspace is examined and the concept of a cyber territory, which is a cyberspace that is organically grafted to the real world, is defined. A cyberspace is the place where digital information is related with human knowledge and various network systems, economic systems, and cultural systems are combined through

the Internet. Such a cyberspace is a space where new types of communication, business transaction, educational interaction, other transactions, and entertainment are engaged and is a territory for people seeking a culture different from the one in the current society. This type of cyberspace will be completed through the phases of improvement, replacement, and fusion with the real world. In the phase of fusion between the real world and the cyberspace where a perfect balance is created, co-evolutionary effect of cyberspace, which involves a simultaneous development of the cyberspace and the real world, will take place. Through the compilation of these concepts, the study defined the cyber territory as 'the dynamic second territory that realizes various values in various aspects through organically combining innumerable active bodies in a surreal space and that are created by systematically and optimally connecting the physical topographical space and activity of the first nation to the cyberspace'. To explain further, a cyber territory is defined as another simulated space not only to manage the land systematically and deal with administrative services for the greater population, but also to contain economic activities of corporations and the citizens' everyday lives in a virtual reality by digitizing the entire territory including even the sea.

In Chapter 4 entitled "Case Studies of Cyber Territory Construction", the cases of constructing cyber cities in Korea and foreign countries have been analyzed. In Korea, along with cyber city projects some local municipalities, other cases of building virtual cities such as 'Dada Worlds' and 'Visual City' were examined. In foreign countries, cases of building cyber cities in Finland, U.S.A., China, and Japan were surveyed and analyzed.

In chapter 5 entitled "Technology Needed in Building a Cyber Territory", the developmental movement of major information technology such as GRID, IPv6 the Internet addressing system, and dot

net (.net) strategy as well as the essential and applicable technology needed in building a cyber territory were examined. The essential technology needed in the construction of a cyber territory is the technology in setting up electronic coordinate addresses, three-dimensional map production technology, building structure modeling technology, production of everyday geographical information contents, technology in setting up virtual reality, technology in condensation and recovery, technology in setting up the Web-GIS, and mobile solution. GRID, which is one of the leading information technology in the Digital Age, is the next generation Internet user system that would replace the current world wide web(WWW) system and refers to core technology and operating system that co-shares high performance computers from all over the world, large capacity database, and various information communication devices through the network. IPv6 is the new information system in the Internet with virtually limitless number of Internet Protocol (IP), thereby solving the current problem of limited Internet addresses. The dot net strategy is to allow utilization of all types of digital information regardless of the type computer platform and application to be used in the Internet.

In chapter 6 entitled "the Cyber Territory: A Pilot Project", the procedures and contents of a cyber territory experiment based on Haeundae-gu, Pusan-shi are delineated. The objectives in pursuing this experiment was first to minimize any errors that may occur in an actual project and to effectively carry out the actual project in the future through prior surveys of necessary technological elements and preparatory measures. The second objective lies in preparing strategy and promotional methods of constructing a cyber territory that is practical and suitable to our needs through successfully accomplishing the experimental project. Instead of pursuing a separate experimental project, the research staff pursued an experimental project of establishing

Urban Three-Dimensional Spatial Database that was initiated by Haeundae-gu. Through the experimental project, the three-dimensional information related to topography, roads, and buildings in Haeundae-gu was recorded in the database and an operating program was developed. Problems such as the lack of public awareness of a cyber territory, inaccuracy of basic geographical information, absences of standardization, and some underdeveloped technology were identified in the process of implementing the experimental project. However, on the whole, Korea's current level of information technology needed for the project of constructing a cyber territory, is seemed to be relevant for successful implementation.

In chapter 7 entitled "Cyber Territory: Construction Strategies and Promotional Direction", the objective, promotional strategies of establishing a cyber territory and the future promotional methods are introduced. When constructing a cyber territory, one of the objectives is to integrate the three elements of time, space, and human in cyberspace by way of optimal fusion by reflecting the real national space in the cyberspace and to accept all current digital activity and create a second territory where simulations are made possible. In addition, it will aim at a leading nation in information technology through prior occupancy of integrated information technology gained during the construction process and through leading in the 'Cyber Globe' age that is ready to unfold in the near future based on the experience and technology acquired in the construction of the cyber territory. In order to establish such cyber territory, it is necessary to revise related laws and policies, to foster related technology and industry as a main engine for national development, to promote public awareness, and to train related human resources. Because this project includes the entire territory and people, it should be pursued on the national level and not on a short-term basis. It is recommended that a 'Cyber Territory Promotional Committee' be

organized. And by formulating a 'Comprehensive Plan for the Construction of A Cyber Territory', the project should be pursued according to the stages from demonstrative project to expansionary and nationally-combined ones. It is estimated that a minimum of 885.1 billion won to a maximum of 1.3355 trillion won would be needed for a ten-year period. It would be reasonable to finance the project through various sources such as national and local treasury and private capital.

In the concluding chapter, considering the task of establishing a cyber territory, an emphasis is placed not just on strengthening national competition but also on the preparation for competition between the digital territories rather than the nations. This chapter also stresses on the point that the pursuit of a cyber territory should be based on protecting the 'Cyber Colony' in the aspect of national security.



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○ 3

-2

3

가

○ 3

-

3

1:1,000

(2)

가.

1:1,000

,
)

(

10m ± 1Cm ,

10m ± 10Cm

(3)

가.

가 ,가 ,가 , , , ,
, . , ,

.
가 가 ,가 ,가 ,
, , ,
1:1,000

- 가 , , ,
- 가 , ,
- 가 ,
- , ,
- , ,
- , ,

,가 , ± 10cm .
1:1,000 .

(4)

가.

()

-
- 가
- 가
-
-

10%

(5)

가.

- () 가
-

○ 가

.

○ 가 , ,

○ , , ,

○ 가 ,

.

± 10%

2) 3

(1)

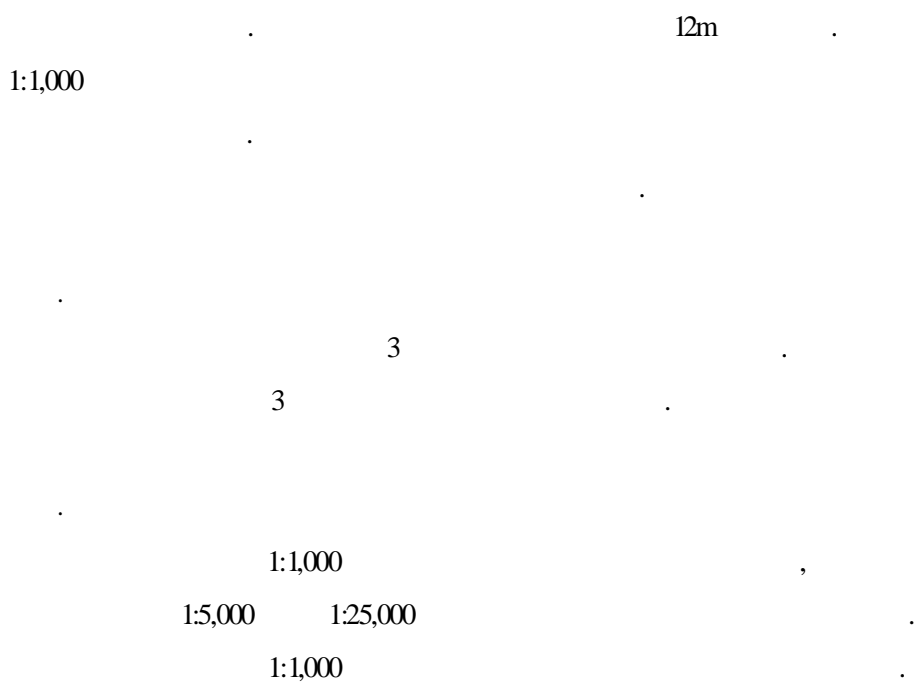
가.

.	3	1:1,000
가	1:1,000	1:5,000
1:25,000		3
.	3	.

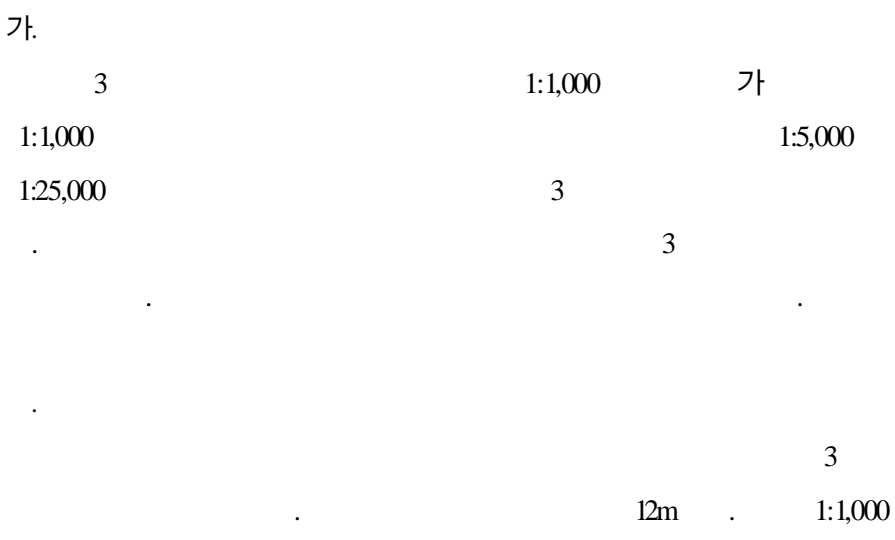
.

3

.



(2)



○

3

○

3

1:1,000

1:5,000

1:25,000

1:1,000

(3)

가.

1:1,000

3

3

3

3

3

3

(4)

가.

가 ,가 ,가 , , ,
, 3

가 가 ,가 ,가 ,

1:1,000

.
○ 가 , , , 3

○ 가 , , 3

○ 가 , 3

○ , , 3

○ , , 3

○ , , 3

.
± 10cm . , 가
1:1,000

(5)

가.
3

, ,

.
.

.

- ,
- 가 ,
- 가 ,
-
-

10%

(6)

가.

, , 3
 1:1 3

3

가

3

4 8

○ 3

○ 3

○ 3

○ 가 , 가 3

○ 3

○ 4 8

가

3)

(1)

3

(2)

(GUI)

3

3

(3)

○ : , ,

○ : 3

○ / :3 2 ,

○ : ,

○ :3 , , ,

가,

○ : ,

○ () :

4)

(1)

○ 가

가

○ , ,

○ , , ,

가

○ , ,

○ , ,

○

(2)

「 」

-

- 「 」가

○ 가 ,

○ , 「 」
가

○ 가

, , -



1.

가

2000-39251 “

” 2000-32529 “

” 5

WGGRS

GPS

가

2002

가 , ,

2.3

3

가 가

80)

3

가
(X, Y, Z)

3

가

가

3

3

< -▷

80)

3

3

(Digital Elevation Model : DEM)

가

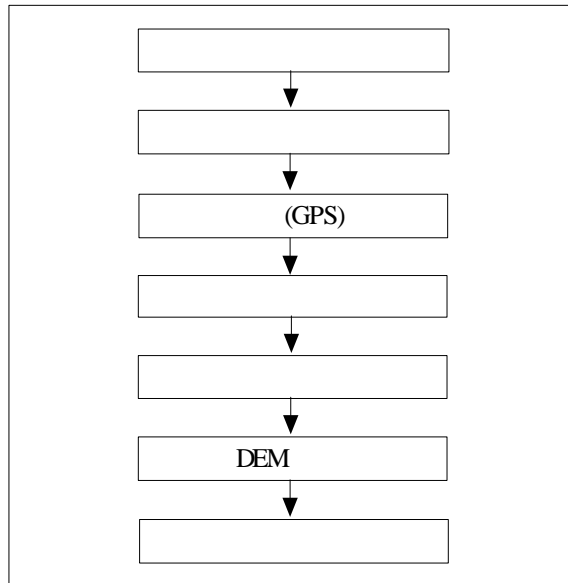
가

DEM

DEM

81)

< - 1 >



81)

. 1998. 「

」. p80.

< -2 >

3



3.

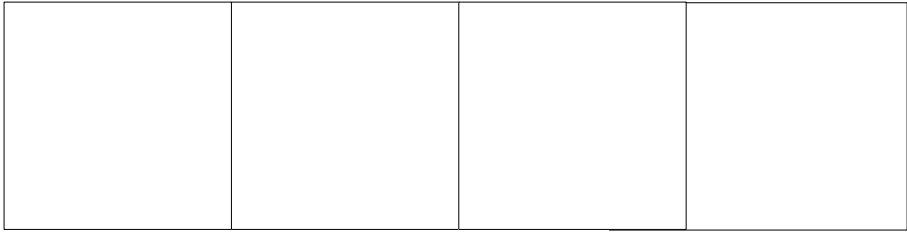
가

가

가

가

< -3 >



< 1 >

< 2 >

< 3 >

< 4 >

4.

가

가

<

-4>

82)

- (One-Stop)

가

(Location View System : LVS)

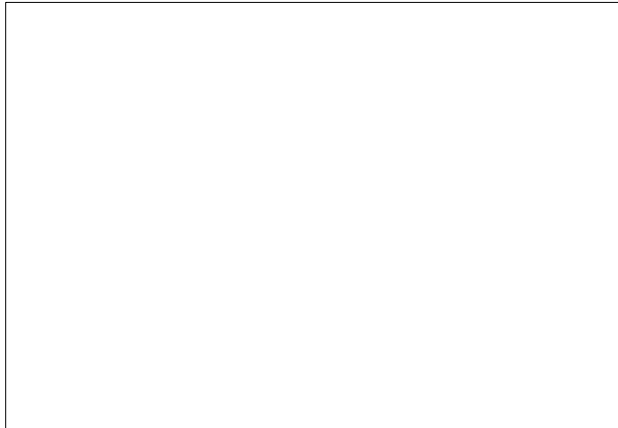
, GPS

가

. . .

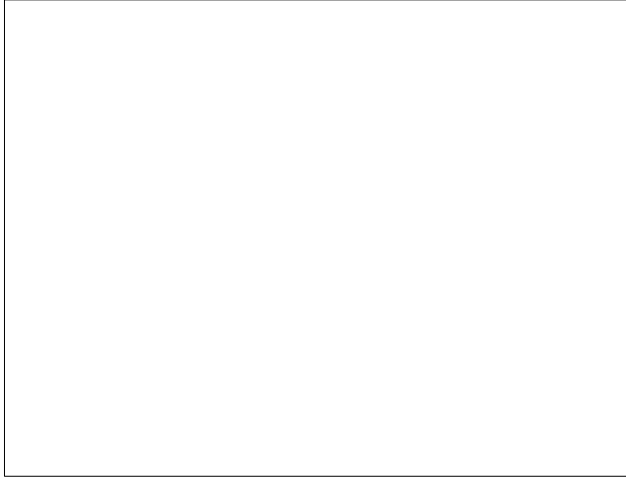
. < -5>

< -4>



82) <http://www.ystreet.co.kr>

< -5>

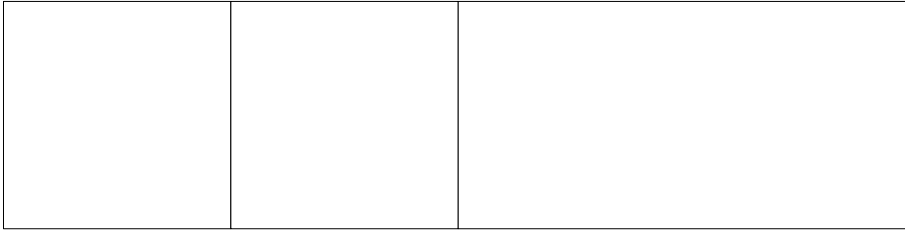


5.가

1)가

(1) VR
 가 VR(Virtual
 Reality) . VR VRML Viewer, VR,
 VR .
 VRML Viewer 3 , . .
 . VR . . .
 , VR 가
 , . . .
 가 VR .

< -6> VR



<VRML Viewer> < VR> < VR>

(2) VR

VR . VR

VR VR .

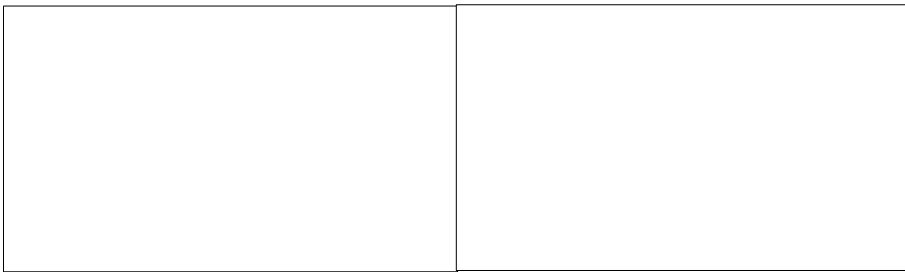
VR 가 VR 가

. VR 가 가

VR , 가

. VR .

< -7> VR



< VR> < VR>

2)가

가

가 , 가

가

가 , 가

가 , ,가

가

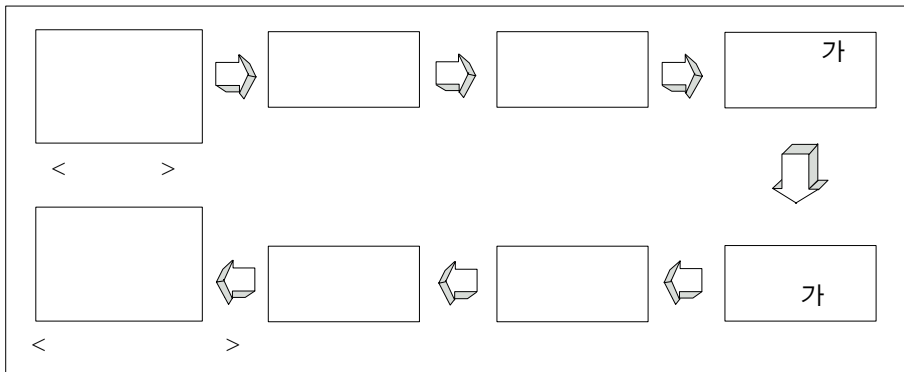
가 ,

가

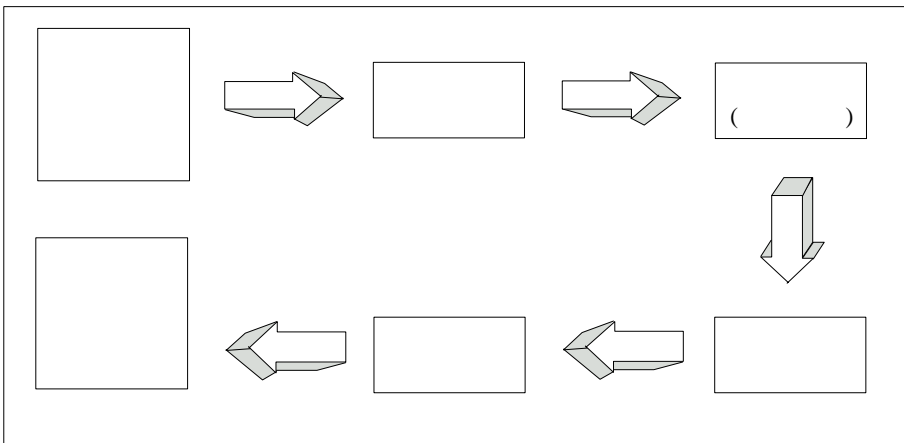
6.

1)

< -8 >



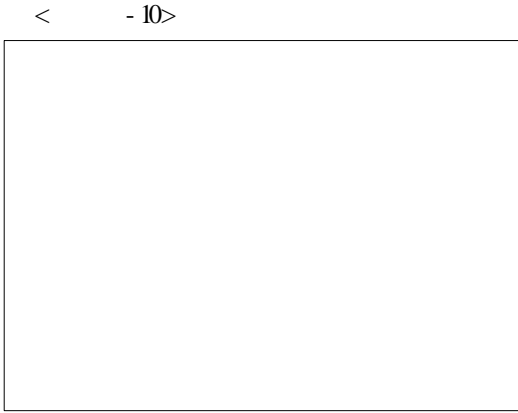
< -9 >



(Differential Plus Code Modulation) , DPCM
DPCM

2)

FlashPix, ECW, MrSID⁸³⁾
< -10>



83) GIS ,

,

. < -11>

.

「 」 「 」

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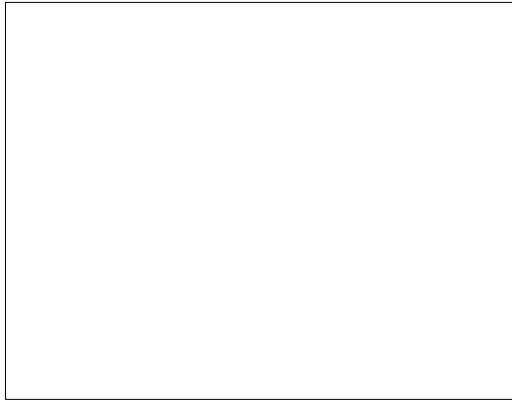
. < -12>

,

.

.

< -11>



< -12>



8.

(Mobile Solution)

가 . ‘ ’

가

가

가

가

가 , PDA, Blue Tooth

가

GPS

PDA

가

가

PDA , , , , MP3 , , , , . . .

PDA 가 , , , 가 .

Blue Tooth , 가 가 가 가 .

가

가 , , , , 가 .

PDA 가

가 .

가



1. 1

○ : 2001 3 16

○ : 3

○

- ()

- ()

- ()

- ()

- GIS (SDS)

- (e-HD.com)

- wavelets remeshing()

- (DH Tech)

- Mobile Solution ()

- Mobile Solution ()

•

2. 2

- : 2001 4 19
- : 3
- - (DH Tech)
 - ()
 - ()
 - 3 Viewer ()
 - 3 Viewer ()
 - 3 ()
 - 3 ()
 - Global Marketing (GG21)
 - ()
 - Mobile Solution ()
 - Web 3D[internet Virtual Reality](GDS)

3. 3

- : 2001 6 21
- : 3
- - ()
 - GPS ()
 - XML GIS ()
 - 3 (3GCORE)