



## Web Mapping Era in Geoinformatics

Khanindra Pathak\*

### Introduction

Web mapping and therefore the geospatial information online has evolved rapidly over the past few decades round the world. Almost every mobile now has location services and each event and object on the world features a location. the utilization of this geospatial location data has expanded rapidly, because of the event of the web. Huge volumes of geospatial data are available and daily being captured online, and are utilized in web applications and maps for viewing, analysis, modelling and simulation. This paper reviews the developments of web mapping from the primary static online map images to the present highly interactive, multi-sourced web mapping services that are increasingly moved to cloud computing platforms. the entire environment of web mapping captures the mixing and interaction between three components found online, namely, geospatial information, people and functionality. during this paper, the trends and interactions among these components are identified and reviewed in reference to the technology developments.[1]

The review then concludes by exploring a number of the opportunities and directions. Applications like conducting virtual diplomacy, fighting crime, preserving biodiversity, predicting global climate change and increasing agricultural productivity, and knowledge together, including digital globes, high speed communication networks, mobile wireless environments, cloud computing and Web GIS. However, we still encounter many challenges and barriers including linking information around geographic location, analysing and handling big geospatial data, discovering and interpreting intelligent information, immersive understanding of our digital Earth, harnessing crowdsourcing opportunities and communicating information to the worldwide public during a manner that's contextualized and understood [2,3] web now's not simply a developing technology for content, but involves people that generate content, communicate and interact in collaborative environments [4]

web mapping, also known to be

- information and data updating
- security and authentication of the user
- collection of user-filled forms
- access to databases

**Citation:** Pathak K. (2021) *WEB MAPPING ERA IN GEOINFORMATICS. Geo infor Geo stat: An Overview* 9(5).303

\*Corresponding author: Khanindra Pathak, Department of geostatic, Banaras university, Uttar pradesh. India. E-mail: [khanindra@gmail.com](mailto:khanindra@gmail.com)

Received: May 4, 2021 Accepted: May 18, 2021 Published: May 25 ,2021

It is an online geospatial application which will use more services than only the online. Therefore, it's broader with reference to the applied technology but not as pervasive in usage because the term Web GIS. actually, the online is that the most ordinarily used Internet technology and Web GIS is that the commonest sort of online GIS. usage of term Web GIS to represent all online GIS. Geo Web, one can find two different definitions: the previous is about the merging of geospatial information with non-geospatial ones (photos, videos, news, etc. [5,6]. to define web mapping eras, significant web mapping developments are identified that have had a serious influence on the worldwide community. The eras previously identified within the literature primarily specialize in technology developments, aside from one that's associated with user adoption, namely, GIS awareness However, these distinctive events needn't be exclusively technological, the focuses of the eras identified during this paper are on significant developments which will be driven by users also as technology. In practice, these two drivers are closely aligned since the success of developments is decided by usage, which is that the uptake of technology by users. development of an occasion may cause further events in subsequent eras. Often, particular web mapping events provide the inspiration for and a gateway to further developments. In fact, if the event features a substantial influence, that influence is going to be felt and want to drive further developments.

### Reference

1. Veenendaal B, Brovelli MA ,Songnian Li (2017 ). Review of Web Mapping: Eras, Trends and Directions. *J. Geo-Inf.*, 6(10), 317
2. Goodchild, M.F.; Guo, H.; Annoni, A.; Bian, L.; de Bie, K.; Campbell, F.; Craglia, M.; Ehlers, M.; van Gendern, J.; Jackson, D.; et al. (2012) Next-generation digital earth. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* , 109, 11088–11094.
3. Ham N. (2016). How Far Have We Progressed against the Digital Earth Vision Retrieved from: <http://sensorsandsystems.com/how-far-have-we-progressed-against-the-digital-earth-vision/>
4. Hall, W.; Tiropanis, T. Web evolution and Web science. *Comput. Netw.* 2012, 56, 3859–3865.
5. Hess, S. (2002) GRASS on the Web. In Proceedings of the Open Source GIS–GRASS Users Conference, Trento, 11–13 1–14.
6. Neumann, A. (2008). Web Mapping and Web Cartography. In *Encyclopedia of GIS*; 1261–1270.

### Author Affiliation

Department of geostatic, Banaras university, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Top