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Opinion

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Cloud Computing – Next Destination of Geospatial and Geoinformation System

Gowthami Bainabaina *

Introduction

GIS Cloud is perfect tool for upgrade conventional GIS applications by providing a broad spectrum of services to users across the world, Cloud computing is similar with concept of a utility in which an organization can sign in virtual environment and use the computing resources available as-required basis, Cloud computing have five key characteristics on-demand self-service; rapid elasticity; location-independent resource pooling; ubiquitous network access; and pay-per-use, and three delivery models like SaaS — software as a service, PaaS — platform as a service, and IaaS — infrastructure as a service and also four deployment models - private, public, community, and hybrid. Cloud computing have global approach and encompasses the entire computing stack. It provides a variety of services, ranging from the end-users hosting their personal data on the Internet to enterprises outsourcing their entire IT infrastructure to external data centers. Service Level Agreements which include Quality of Service requirements are set up between customers and cloud providers.

Description

Cloud as a platform-Computing industry is leaning towards providing cloud platform as PaaS and SaaS to consumers for access on demand, regardless of time and location. So by increase in the number of cloud platforms available. Lately, several academic and industrial organizations have started investigating and refining technologies and infrastructure for cloud computing. Use of the cloud for geospatial applications have increasing and continue to evolve as the cloud's capabilities and potential benefits easily understandable. Storing geospatial data cloud computing can support a number of functions that allowing users manage, analyze, and manipulate data, such as mapping functions. This is also useful for nontechnical users or organizations, mainly those with limited budgets, for capacity to access and manipulate geospatial.

Cloud computing developments of importance in the future are

Hybrid Clouds is public cloud versus private cloud architecture in enterprise IT may finally end with the creation of hybrid clouds architectures that combine the security of private clouds with the powerful, scalable, and cost-effective benefits of public clouds Encouragement in many businesses for adopting a cloud-based infrastructure.

The industrial Internet takes off: The Industrial Internet should start transforming operations in 2014, as solutions combining intelligent machines, Big Data analytics and end-user applications of intelligent, software-defined machines that are operable and controllable entirely from remote locations Web-Powered Apps: scalability and efficiency are among the key benefits of cloud computing, developing cloud-based applications like platform-agnostic is essential Graphics with Service: using high-end graphics applications requires massive hardware infrastructure, but cloud computing is changing that. The emerging cloud-based graphics technologies by companies like AMD and NVIDIA. GIS cloud provides tools which can help many businesses, especially, when optimization and cost reduction. Some basic principles which characterize GIS cloud can be accepted as the serious contender for next generation GIS computing system

Locating Independent Resource Pooling: GIS cloud has the capability of location independent resource Processing and storage demands are balanced across a common infrastructure with no particular resource to individual user.

Conclusion

Cloud in GIS is targeting the geospatial sciences and applications with intensity problems. When users access the data and applications through location-based services, and contribute the data and applications, it provide convenient electronic media to citizens both provide and receive information, opinions, knowledge, privacy, upcoming century demands better data computing speeds, for ongoing IT applications and techniques, and provide more reliable and scalable services. The emergence of cloud computing provides potential for solutions, demand computing. It has data processing, analytical visualization and decision support. GIS applications are suitable for the cloud in light of the fact that they depend on voluminous changing information sets, putting both the information and apparatuses to work in the cloud.

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*Corresponding author: Gowthami bainabaina, Department of Pharmacy, ChalapthiInstitueofPharmaceuticals, Guntur, India gowthamibaina@gmail.com

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Author Affiliation Top

Department of Pharmacy, Chalapthi Institue of Pharmaceuticals, Guntur, India