USING GOOGLE MAP API FUNCTIONS TO CREATE APPLICATIONS USING GEOGRAPHIC SPATIAL DATA.

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Key words: Google Maps API, geocoding, programme system.

SUMMARY

The model describes Google Maps and his ability to create custom applications using geographic spatial data. Describe the process of geocoding as a process of finding and associating geographic coordinates with other geographical spatial data. Demonstrate the ability of the software package created “Geodesy”, using Google Maps API functions with opportunities to address navigation and search based on Google Maps.

Created program package "Geodesy" is a modular, work with relational database and covers a large area of real geodetic practice activities involving the processing of data from direct geodetic measurements (aligned networks and surveying ), create digital models of relief, automated creation of longitudinal and transverse profiles, activities associated with grading and other . Has its own graphics editor compatible with AutoCAD and its own Windows browser to work with Internet applications. Possibilities for setting and WEB-address navigation. Browser is compatible with the common browser's (Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox) and keep plakens built to work with Java Script applications.

Some of the most important operations implemented in the package for working with spatial data and using Google Maps API functions are: using Google Maps key controls: move, set the window, working with markers and information windows, search by address search defined by geographical coordinates; refereed working with images, maps and hybrid maps. In development are used Delphi programming language and Java Script. The code of the scripts is implemented external to the application that allows its easy modification and maintenance of a change of API functions.
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The use of geographic spatial data in a variety of amenities and creates opportunities for visualization and use geographic information systems (GIS). Solve tasks related to the creation of interactive maps in Internet applications, GIS tasks as an indication of the routes, information searches by address, name and other keys. A facility for creating Internet-based applications, possess the above qualities is Google maps API. This is provided by Google Earth Java Script interface set of functions through which developers can use and manage their WEB-based applications so as to create efficient and fully finished custom applications to work with geographic spatial data. Via Google maps API user gets a powerful programming tools to create interactive maps, access to the database of Google Earth and opportunities for rapid development of user interface through which to carry out search operations through address geocoding, visualization of geographic data, implement analysis and consultation.

The main object in the Google maps API is object maps. Developed a mechanism for its management as milestones include:

- inclusion of the Maps API JavaScript using the script tag;
- creating a DIV element with the name "map_canvas";
- creating JavaScript Object possessing basic properties of objects Maps, using the JavaScript function;

On (Fig. 1) shows Java script code Realizing the sequence of actions described above.

```html
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="initial-scale=1.0, user-scalable=no" />
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://maps.google.com/maps/api/js?sensor=set_to_true_or_false"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
function initialize() {
var latlng = new google.maps.LatLng(-34.397, 150.644);
var myOptions = { zoom: 8, center: latlng, mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP
};
var map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById("map_canvas"), myOptions);
}
</script>
</head>
<body onload="initialize()">
<div id="map_canvas" style="width:100%; height:100%"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

(Fig.1)
In the Google Maps API are available the following types of cards:

- **MapTypeId.ROADMAP** - displayed by default roadmap;
- **MapTypeId.SATELLITE** - shows satellite images from Google Earth;
- **MapTypeId.HYBRID** - shows a combination of maps and satellite images;
- **MapTypeId.TERRAIN** -Physiographically shows a map with relief depicted.

The most important controls available for managing the site maps are shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLargeMapControl3D</td>
<td>Zoom control. Place in the upper left corner by default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLargeMapControl</td>
<td>a simple zoom control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSmallMapControl</td>
<td>less control to increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSmallZoomControl3D</td>
<td>Control a small increase. Used in small windows on the map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSmallZoomControl</td>
<td>control for a small increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GScaleControl</td>
<td>shows the scale of the map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMapTypeControl</td>
<td>buttons, allowing users to switch between types of cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHierarchicalMapTypeControl</td>
<td>selection of input buttons and menu items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOverviewMapControl</td>
<td>collapsible overview map in the corner of the screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNavLabelControl</td>
<td>dynamic label that the &quot;address&quot; the current Viewport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the *Google maps API* provided opportunities for the use of markers (point objects on the map where the user can set different cartographic symbols, and to make appropriate geocoding (the association of geographical coordinates and Attribute information on the sites indicated on the map. Facility Management allows the user to define its own sign system in the building of WEB-based applications. This is achieved through management of the facility provided *GMarker* and methods for its management. In operations such as search by address, indicating the routes to other key can derive information windows through which the user can manage the process of working with spatial data.

In support of *Google maps API* is given special attention on the possibilities for drawing polylines as a series of segments directly on the map. May indicate preferred colors, thicknesses and shades for the line. The colors are in hexadecimal numeric HTML code, for example, instead of using red # FF0000. Management is done through the site *GPolyline*.

*GPolyline* sites use browser options for drawing lines through the standard VRML (Virtual Reality Mark Up Language).

The package “*Geodesy*” intended for solving various problems of geodetic practice, such as: Adjustment of plans and elevation networks, creating DEM (digital models of relief), automation of activities in the formation of trails and plotting longitudinal and cross sections, design planes, transformations, coordinates activities related to creating and using spatial data and has developed a module that allows the use of *Google maps API* for working with geographic data. The overall appearance of the application can be seen on (Fig. 2).
The interface acts as a browser application. Provides for the use of Google maps basic controls, namely:

- **GLargeMapControl3D**, allowing navigation (zoom in and move the box on the map). Visualized in the upper left corner of the window;
- **GmapTypeControl**-buttons, allowing users to switch between types of cards. Located in the upper right corner of the window;
- **GoogleBar**-seeking include the use of the information window in the lower left corner, which are not searchable by address, name and place access to the information server to Google.

From the menu `<Search Google (B, L)>` geographical coordinates are introduced in the coordinate system WGS-84 for subject searches and visualization of the object they are at the center of the window specified by the object `Gmarker`.

Basic operations with spatial data generated in the application package are:

- Window displaying the content information: address and geographic coordinates for each point on the map on which the positioning is performed with two mouse clicks. (Fig. 3);
- Search by address specified geographic object (using the geocoding data). Implemented by the search control `GoogleBar` recorded address or search keys. Information displayed on search results window (Fig. 4).
At every moment of working with geographical spatial data application allows switching card types (road, satellite photographs, hybrid and relief). On (Fig.5) shows the types of information obtained over the same area as a result of a rabora GmapTypeControl.
Prepared application allows the processing of data from direct geodetic measurements to be carried out under geocoding and spatial data obtained to compare and analyze data from data servers. Successfully prepare the data used for the purposes of the cadastre and investment design. It was created by a special parser which builds XML database to work with remote access. (Fig.6)

Conclusions:
Using the Google maps API programming provides an efficient unit for building applications using spatial geographic data;
For the geodetic practice the building applications combine opportunities for practical implementation of the geocoding process as an information and provide user features for working with GIS.

Literature: