

GEO-VISUALIZATION

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Geovisualization is a way of displaying processed geo-data, working with maps and other types of geographic information, in particular interactive maps, 3D scenes, summary diagrams, tables, data types with time-bound indicators, schematic types of network relationships. Maps are powerful models for defining and standardizing how people use and interact with geoinformation. Interactive maps provide a basic interface for most geographic information applications. They are available on many levels: from wireless mobile client cards to Web cards in browsers and maps in powerful desktop GIS applications.[1]

Developers often integrate maps into the interface of the program, and many users publish web-maps for use in GIS (GIS) on the Internet. We note that with the progressive development of Silverlight, Flash, AJAX technologies it is possible to quickly access and visualize geodata from any point of the Earth via connection with the global Internet. This is a great advantage, as the user not only obtains the information but can act as a competent person, thus complementing the GIS information database, by publishing the collected information independently, which can then be obtained and used.[2]

Geovisualization at the current stage for Ukraine, priority task. The state and use of the country's land resources determine the amount of the

budget, so the analysis of the use of GIS materials is an important aspect for the use of land for the purpose. Visualization allows a qualitative view of the information, which becomes possible with the right software product, which serves as a platform for analysis of land use for the intended purpose. Familiarization with ArcGIS, MapInfo, Erdas, Geomedia, AutodeskMap, GlobalMapper, QGIS, GRASS, Digitals, Mercaator allows you to select. Advantages or Near Certain Software Product.

ArcGis is supported by most other GIS, is easy to visualize. The disadvantage is the high cost compared to domestic and foreign GIS packages.

MapInfo is easy to implement, working with attributes and databases. Disadvantages are mathematical support of spatial and attribute data, inconvenient interface of geo-binding of raster maps.

QGIS - big popularity, high-quality detail, free product. Lack of functionality, lack of quality user guidance.[3]

Using GIS, large amounts of geospatial information can be processed and analysed, leading to optimal land management decisions and decisions. Creation of one improved programme that will include only the necessary functions to allow for the effective use and control of land in its intended use.

References:

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