WEB MAPPING TECHNOLOGY IN QGIS FOR CADASTRAL BOUNDARY

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***Abstract*— This paper brings about the High-resolution image data show a high level of detail and provided to use as base for modified cadastral map generation. After finalizing the cadastral boundary each FMB sketch join to each cadastral number. FMB boundary line drawn and matched with DGPS boundary line and all the co-ordinates data enclosed with appendix. Final RoR integrated shapefile used to Web Map Services. WMS is used to publish geospatial data on the web.**

Key words: cadastral Boundary, web map and Geospatial

INTRODUCTION

Map production is the process of arranging map elements on a sheet of paper in a way that, even without many words, the average person can understand what it is all about. Maps are usually produced for presentations and reports where the audience or reader is a politician, citizen or learner with no professional background in GIS. Because of this, a map must be effective in communicating spatial information. Common elements of a map are the title, map body, legend, north arrow, scale bar, acknowledgment, and map border.

Web mapping is an excellent tool for uploading the GIS data to the web and making it available to other users. It is a very different method to create map than to create one in a GIS. GIS users are typically not web programmers and it is difficult to build a web map of the same standard as a map Generated in GIS. Fortunately, there are tools available for quick transplantation into web maps of your work in QGIS.

Web GIS in the cloud

Cloud mapping is now sold as a cloudbased soft ware service by different companies.

These service providers allow users to build and share maps by uploading data (cloud storage) to their se rvers.The maps are either created using a browser editor or writing scripts that exploit the API's of service provid ers.

Web mapping technologies

Web mapping technologies require both server-side and client-side applications. The following is a list of technologies utilized in web mapping.

- Spatial databases are usually objected relational databases enhanced with geographic data types, methods, and properties. They are necessary whenever a web mapping application has to deal with dynamic data (that changes frequently) or with huge amounts of geographic data. Spatial databases allow spatial queries, sub-selects, reprojections, and geometry manipulations and offer various import and export formats. Post-GIS is a prominent example; it is open source. My SQL also implements some spatial features. Oracle Spatial, Microsoft SQL Server (with the spatial extensions), and IBM DB2 are the commercial alternatives. The Open Geospatial Consortium's (OGC) specification "Simple Features" is a standard geometry data model and operator set for spatial databases. Part 2 of the specification defines an implementation using SQL.

- Tiled web maps display in raster image "tiles".

- Vector tiles are also becoming more popular--Google and Apple have both transitioned to vector tiles. Mapbox.com also offers vector tiles. This new style of web mapping is resolution independent, and has the advantage of dynamically showing and hiding features depending on the interaction.

- WMS servers generate maps using parameters for user options such as the order of the layers, the styling, and symbolization, the extent of the data, the data format, the projection, etc. The OGC standardized these options. Another WMS server standard is the Tilemap service. Standard image formats include PNG, JPEG, GIF and SVG. Open source WMS Servers include UMN Mapserver, Geoserver and Mapnik. Commercial

alternatives exist from most commercial GIS vendors, such as ESRI ArcIMS and CadCorp. In this web map Process of Creating layers and uploading maps, all steps given below.

Procedure

Step I

Open QGIS and go to Layer ‣ Add Vector Layer. Browse to the location of the downloaded file and select

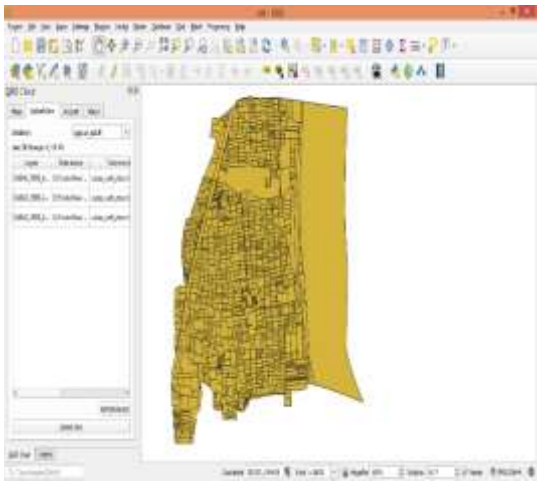

Figure.1 Add vector layer

Step 2

Open attribute table

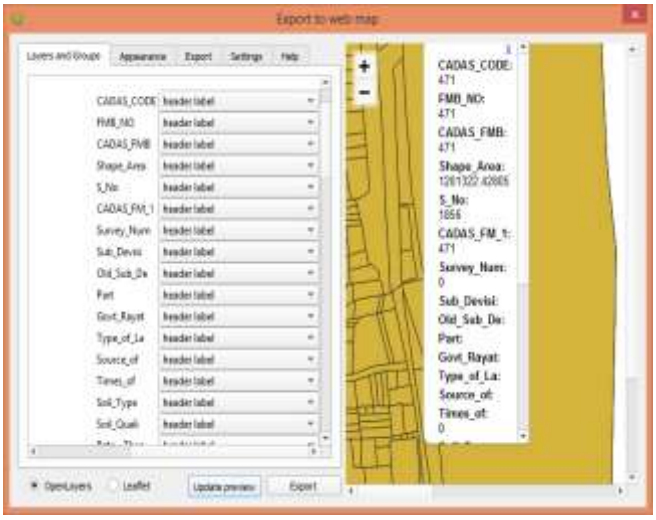

Figure.2 Add vector layer table

We will now create a map in QGIS that looks and behaves just like we would like in the web map. The plugin qgis2web will use replicate the QGIS settings and automatically create the web map without us knowing about web mapping libraries. When a user clicks on we want an info-window to display useful information about the map. This information is already present in the attribute table of the layers. Right-click on the layer and select Properties.

Step 3

display the layer

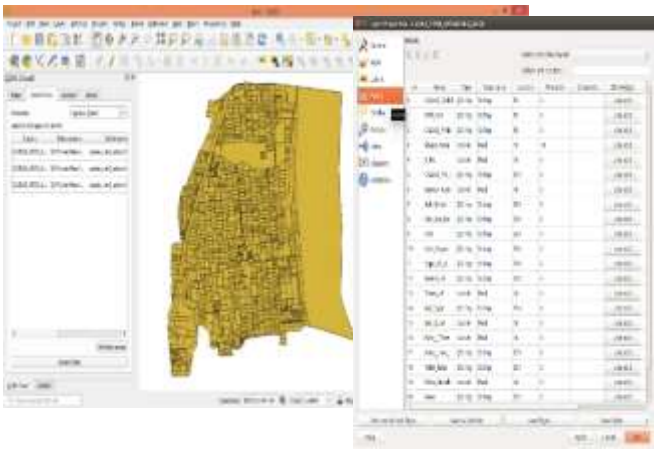

Figure.3 Display the layer

Step 4

Enter Latitude and longitude values

Figure.4 Enter Latitude and longitude values

Step 5

Display Latitude and Longitude layer

Figure. 5 Display Latitude and

Step 6
Display Latitude and Longitude Values in table

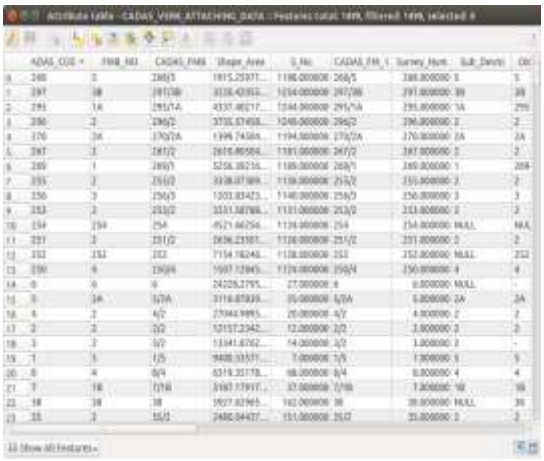

Figure 6 Display Latitude and Longitude layer

Result :

After the procedure the web domain **is http;//qgis2cloud.com/geobwc - qgis domain**
http:/arcg.is/0ymq45 - arcgis domain

When we click the domain , the layer will open in google to see the actual data available with suvey number .

Result and Conclusion

High resolution image data show a high level of detail and are used as a basis for updated generation of c adastral maps. Ortho-images generated with high spatial resolution satellite data are ideally suited for deri ving cadastral plot vectors for plain areas.

The protected areas under the DGPS instrument survey. The territory boundary can be incorporated into the vector of current cadastral maps and the new cadastr al boundary of the villages can be finalized.
Each FMB sketch joins each cadastral number after the c adastral boundary has been finalized. Then there was a c hange in FMB and cadastral boundaries. Data collected f rom the website and structured-wise section Rights Rights of Record (RoR).

Popular code created for file integrated RoR and shapefile. Record (RoR) data referre d to are cadastral, FMB, and old subdivision number, po rtion, irrigation source, land type, soil type, area, Patta n umber rate, and land owner name.Boundary line FMB dr awn and matched to boundary line DGPS. All of the dat a coordinates included with the appendix. Final integral shapefile of RoR used in Web Map Services.

Web Map Services (WMS) provides a simple HTTP i nterface to request distributed databases on the geospace . A submission for a WMS specifies the regional layer a nd area of interest to be handled. In a browser applicatio n the response to the request can be displayed. A special Open Layers function Open Layers. WMS is used to publish geospatial data on the web. Some other database tables are used for special purposes like login information to display of all the attached non-spatial data and X, Y co-ordinates. Data security can be maintained in terms of web GIS portal.

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