

Geography and its Approaches in Information Systems

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Perspective

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The study of the Universe and its features is called geography. Visualization and place names have traditionally been associated with geography. Although many geographers have a foundation in activities involving mapping, this is not their primary focus. Geographers examine the distribution of phenomena, processes, and features in space and time, as well as the interplay of humans and their environment. Geography is very interdisciplinary because space and place have an impact on a wide range of topics, like economics, health, climate, plants, and animals. The geographical approach's interdisciplinary nature is dependent on paying attention to the interaction among human and physical phenomena, and also its patterns. Descriptive research and earth science are the two primary comment sections of geography. The former is concerned primarily with the constructed environment, as well as how people are creating, viewing, managing, and impractical space. The latter looks at how organisms, climate, soil, water, and topography produce and interact in the natural world. The disparity between these approaches generated a third field, environmental geography, which blends physical and human geography to investigate human-environment interactions.

Geography is a science concerned with the study of the Earth's lands, characteristics, people, and events. Eratosthenes (276–194 BC) was the first person to propose. Geography is a broad field of study that seeks to comprehend the Earth and its human and natural complexities—not just where things are, but also how they've evolved and came to be.

The concepts "Geography" and "physical geography" are frequently used to define geography. Social geography is the study of people and their communities, cultures, economies, and relationship with the environment via the

analysis of their interactions with and across space and place. The study of processes and patterns in the natural environment, such as the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and lithosphere, is known as physical geography. Spatial analyses of natural and human phenomena, area studies of locations and regions, studies of folks' relationships, and Structural geology are the four historical traditions in geographical research. "The world discipline" and "the bridge between the physical and human sciences," according to a few, is geography.

Maps are a powerful instrument in this synoptic science since spatial interrelationships are important. A more modern approach to geographical study, computer-based Geographic Information Systems (GIS), has joined traditional cartography.

Geographers use four interrelated approaches in their research

- Analytical-Explores why we find certain features and populations in a particular location
- Descriptive—Simply states where features and populations are located.
- Regional-Explores the systematic relationships between categories for a particular region or location on the globe.
- Systematic—divide geographic knowledge into categories that can be researched globally.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are focused on the accurate recording of data about the Earth for easy retrieval by a computer. Map specialists must understand computer science and database systems in addition to all of the other subareas of geography. The software has altered the discipline of cartography; practically all maps are now created with the use of GIS software. Geographic information science is the science of recording, interpreting, and projecting geographic relationships using the GIS software and Geographic information system.