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configurations may be implemented as a combined structure or component. Similarly, structures and functionality presented as a single component may be implemented as separate components. These and other variations, modifications, additions, and improvements fall within the scope of the subject matter herein.

The performance of certain operations may be distributed among the one or more processors, whether residing only within a single machine or deployed across a number of machines. In some example embodiments, the one or more processors or hardware modules (e.g., processor-implemented modules) may be located in a single geographic location (e.g., within a home environment, an office environment, or a server farm). In other example embodiments, the one or more processors or hardware modules may be distributed across a number of geographic locations.

Some portions of the subject matter discussed herein may be presented in terms of algorithms or symbolic representations of operations on data stored as bits or binary digital signals within a machine memory (e.g., a computer memory). Such algorithms or symbolic representations are examples of techniques used by those of ordinary skill in the data processing arts to convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. As used herein, an “algorithm” is a self-consistent sequence of operations or similar processing leading to a desired result. In this context, algorithms and operations involve physical manipulation of physical quantities. Typically, but not necessarily, such quantities may take the form of electrical, magnetic, or optical signals capable of being stored, accessed, transferred, combined, compared, or otherwise manipulated by a machine. It is convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to such signals using words such as “data,” “content,” “bits,” “values,” “elements,” “symbols,” “characters,” “terms,” “numbers,” “numerals,” or the like. These words, however, are merely convenient labels and are to be associated with appropriate physical quantities.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, discussions herein using words such as “processing,” “computing,” “calculating,” “determining,” “presenting,” “displaying,” or the like may refer to actions or processes of a machine (e.g., a computer) that manipulates or transforms data represented as physical (e.g., electronic, magnetic, or optical) quantities within one or more memories (e.g., volatile memory, non-volatile memory, or any suitable combination thereof), registers, or other machine components that receive, store, transmit, or display information. Furthermore, unless specifically stated otherwise, the terms “a” or “an” are herein used, as is common in patent documents, to include one or more than one instance. Finally, as used herein, the conjunction “or” refers to a non-exclusive “or,” unless specifically stated otherwise.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

obtaining geospatial data at a server, the geospatial data identifying a geographic area;

causing display of the geospatial data at a client device;

causing display of a base map at the client device, the base map corresponding to the geographic area identified by the geospatial data;

receiving user inputs identifying coordinate pairs on the geospatial data and the base map, the coordinate pairs being representable as points on the geospatial data and the base map;

at the server, assigning a projection and a coordinate system to the geospatial data based on the received user inputs;

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at the server, applying a transformation to the geospatial data based on the determined projection and the coordinate system; and

generating a tile cache based on the transformed geospatial data, the tile cache including the projection and coordinate system.

2. The method of claim **1**, the method further comprising determining the projection and the coordinate system of the geospatial data, at least based on metadata associated with the geospatial data, the metadata including a coordinate pair corresponding to the geospatial data.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein:

the user inputs identify at least three coordinate pairs on the geospatial data and the base map, the coordinate pairs representable as points on the geospatial data and the base map.

4. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

overlaying the geospatial data over a base map within a graphical user interface, the base map corresponding to the geographic area identified by the geospatial data and including base images of one or more landmarks, and the geospatial data being transparently overlaid on the base image;

receiving user inputs that adjust a position of the geospatial data over the base map such that the one or more landmarks of the geospatial data and the one or more landmarks of the base map share a location within the graphical user interface; and

assigning the projection and the coordinate system to the geospatial data based on the location within the graphical user interface.

5. The method of claim **1**, further comprising receiving a time stamp to assign the tile cache via a client device, the time stamp corresponding to a time when the geospatial data was gathered.

6. The method of claim **1**, further comprising assigning a time stamp to the tile cache, the time stamp indicating a time when the geospatial data was obtained.

7. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

accessing a third party server to retrieve the geospatial data;

accessing the third party server to collect metadata corresponding to the geospatial data, the metadata including the projection and the coordinate system of the geospatial data;

retrieving a base map, the base map including a base projection and a base coordinate system;

applying the transformation to the geospatial data, wherein the transformation configures the geospatial data to include the base projection and the base coordinate system of the base map.

8. A non-transitory machine-readable storage medium comprising instructions that, when executed by one or more processors of a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising:

obtaining geospatial data at a server, the geospatial data representing a geographic area;

displaying the geospatial data at a client device;

displaying a base map at the client device, the base map corresponding to the geographic area identified by the geospatial data;

receiving user inputs identifying coordinate pairs on the geospatial data and the base map, the coordinate pairs representable as points on the geospatial data and the base map;