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GeoJSON in GMaps

March 16, 2026

This is the second part as Tutorial 173 from the topic GeoJSON. We want to show in the second part the integration with Google Maps, Tutorial 174 shows then integration in OpenStreetMaps.

The Google Maps data layer is a container for any spatial data, including GeoJSON. If the data is in a file hosted on the same domain as your Maps JavaScript API application, you can load it using the `map.data.loadGeoJson()` method. The file must be on the same domain but can be hosted on a different subdomain. For example, a request to `files.example.com` from `www.example.com` would be possible.

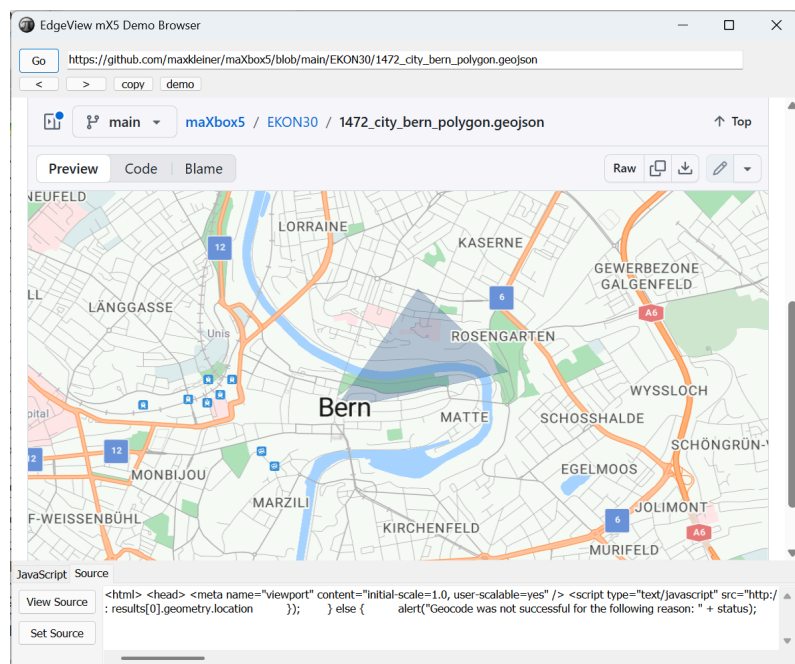
```
map.data.loadGeoJson('data.json');
```

So we need the geojson file from part 1 (tutorial 172) and in this example we use the embedded edgeview to build script, map and html together:

```

1  procedure letGeoJson_Edge;
2  begin
3      with TEdgeViewForm.create(self) do begin
4          width:= 1200;
5          height:= 1000;
6          savestring(exepath+'geojsonpolygon.geojson', utf8encode(
7              pagecontrol1.height:= 160;
8              edit1.text:= GEOJSON; //direct call
9              //btnGOClick(self);
10             sleep(1500);
11             memoHTML.Text:= HTML_JS_GEOJSONStr; //GEOJSON_Layer; //
12             btnSetSourceClick(self); //}
13             {sleep(1500);
14             btnGeoCodeClick(self); }
15             showmodal
16             free;
17         end;
18     end;

```



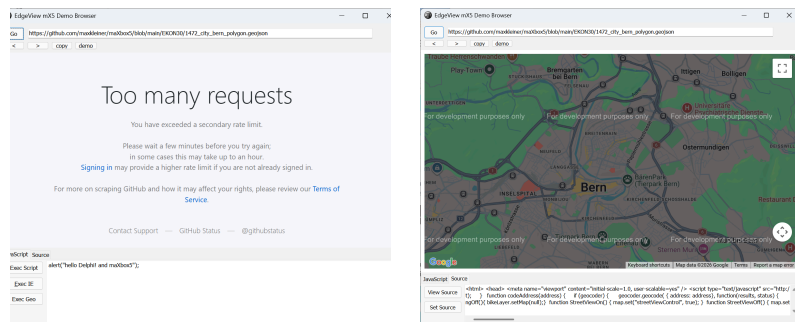
btn Go show the hosted geojson file in edge view from script

https://sourceforge.net/projects/maxbox5/files/examples/1472_API_GeoJSON_64_5_javascript_maps2edge.txt/download

You can also request data from another domain, provided its configuration allows such requests. The mechanism that enables this is called Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS). If cross-domain requests are allowed for a domain, its response header must contain the following declaration:

Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *

The whole story is difficult but you can test it online with chrome developer tools or with fiddle. Why is it difficult: When the script is executed, the target domain passes the data as an argument to another script. This script is usually named `callback()`. The name of the callback script is determined by the target domain. It's the first name displayed on the page when you load the target URL in a browser.



simple edgeview tests in development mode only

For example, if you load http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/feed/v1.0/summary/2.5_week.geojson into your browser window, `eqfeed_callback` will be displayed as the callback name.

Use this short and direct link to test yourself:

[Earthquake Markers – JSFiddle – Code Playground](#)

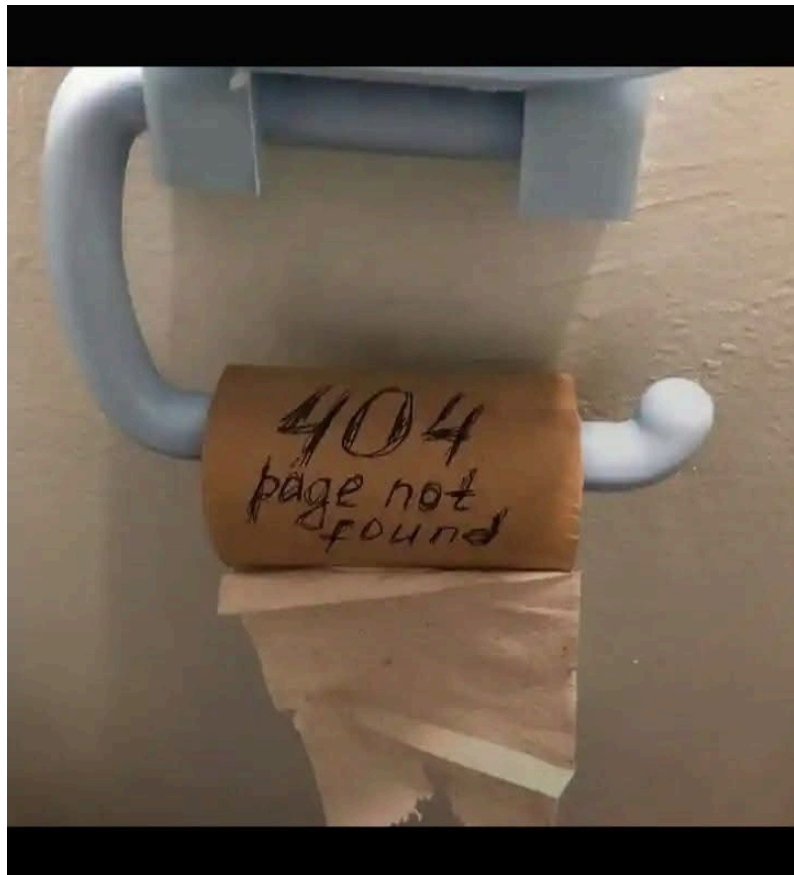
Conclusion

You can change how the data is displayed by adding GeoJSON data to a Map object. See the Developer Guide for more information.

[Import GeoJSON Data into Maps](#) | [Maps JavaScript API](#) | [Google for Developers](#)

More information: GeoJSON is a common open format for encoding geographic data, based on JSON (JavaScript Object Notation). JavaScript tools and methods for JSON data also work with GeoJSON. See the Developer Guide for more information.

JSONP stands for "JSON with Padding." It is a communication method used in JavaScript programs that run in web browsers to request data from a server in a different domain.



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