

CDS 6324

DATA VISUALIZATION

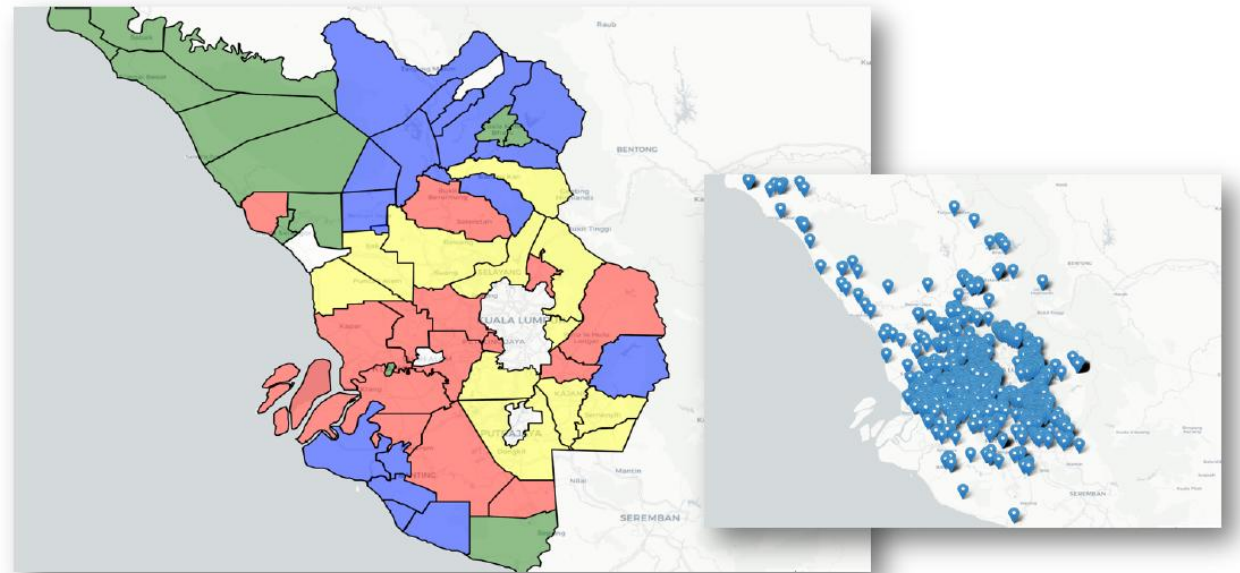
Lecture 9: Geospatial Mapping



Mapping

If a picture is worth a thousand words, then **a map is worth a thousand cells.**

- Location can relate disparate data
- Easy to see problem areas
- By State, County, Zip, Block
- Even down to individual Address



Active Covid-19 cases in Selangor



Mapping

- ▶ **Visualizing data on maps:**
 - ▶ Dots, more dots, continuous data, choropleths and cartograms
- ▶ **Cartography:**
 - ▶ Projections, scale and data
- ▶ **Effective use of color on maps:**
 - ▶ Sequential, diverging, categorizing, highlight and alert
- ▶ **Example**
 - ▶ **Beautiful Trash**
Winner of “Information of Beautiful Award”



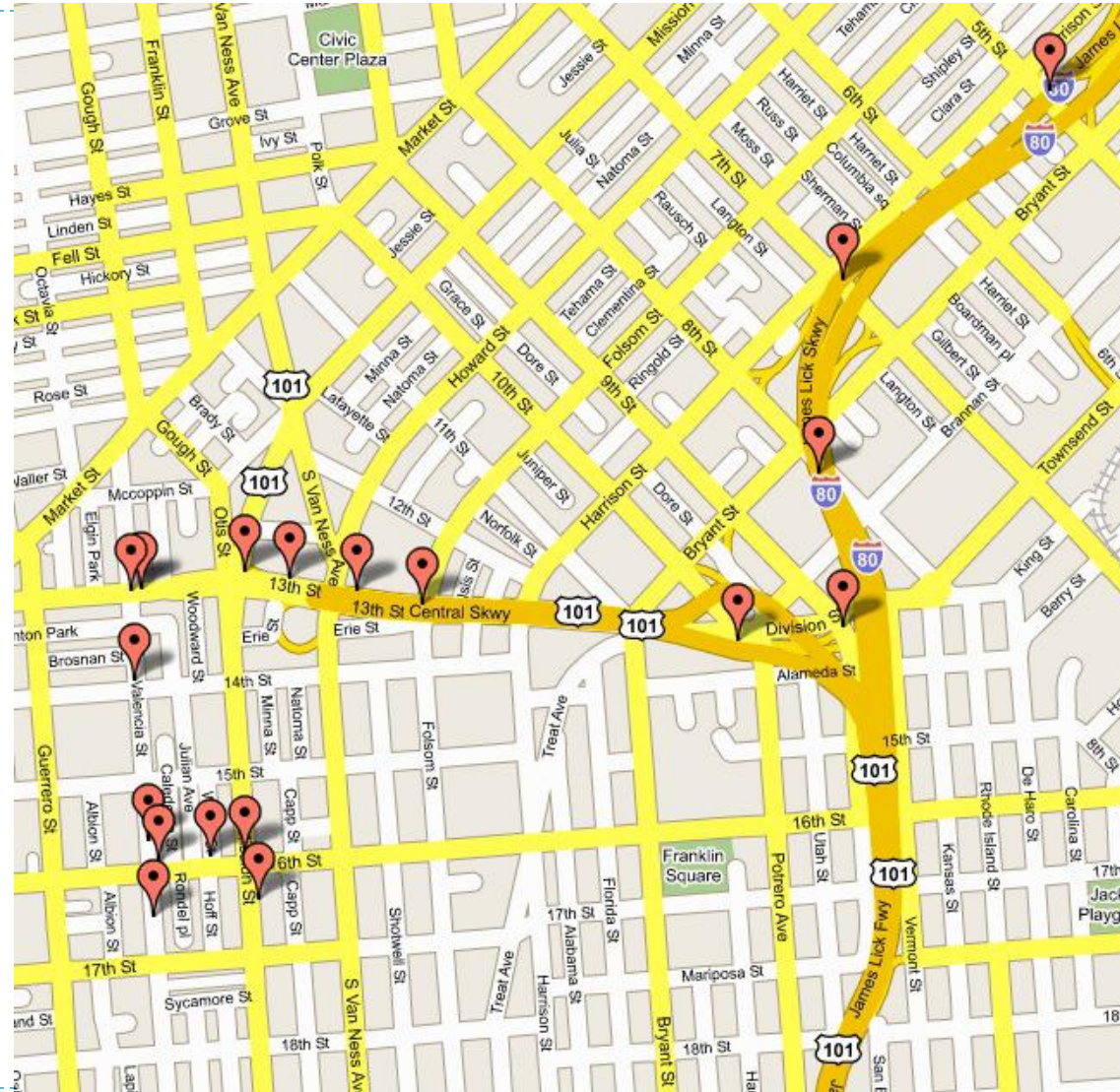
Visualizing Data on Maps



Dots

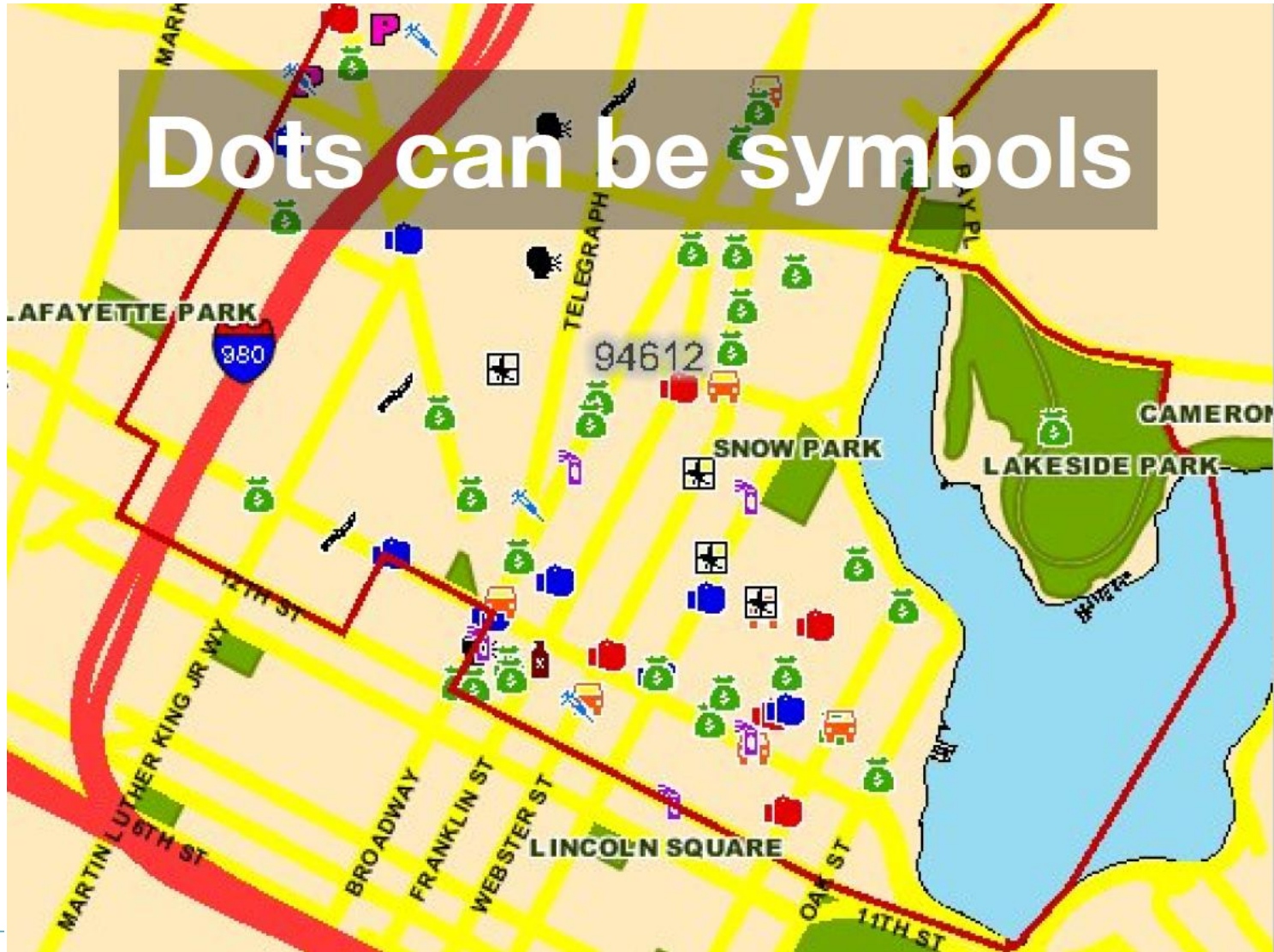


Dots

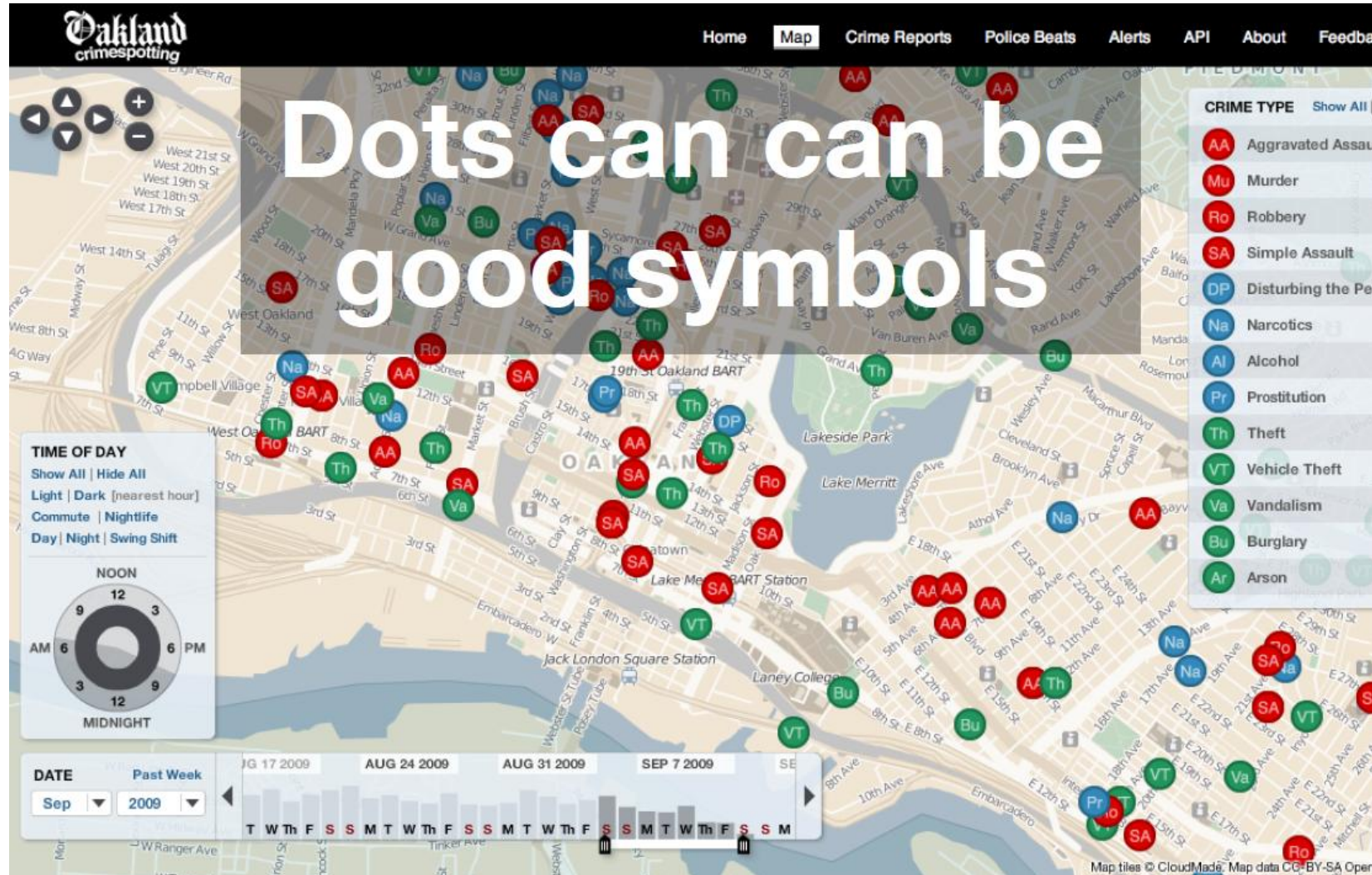


Dots

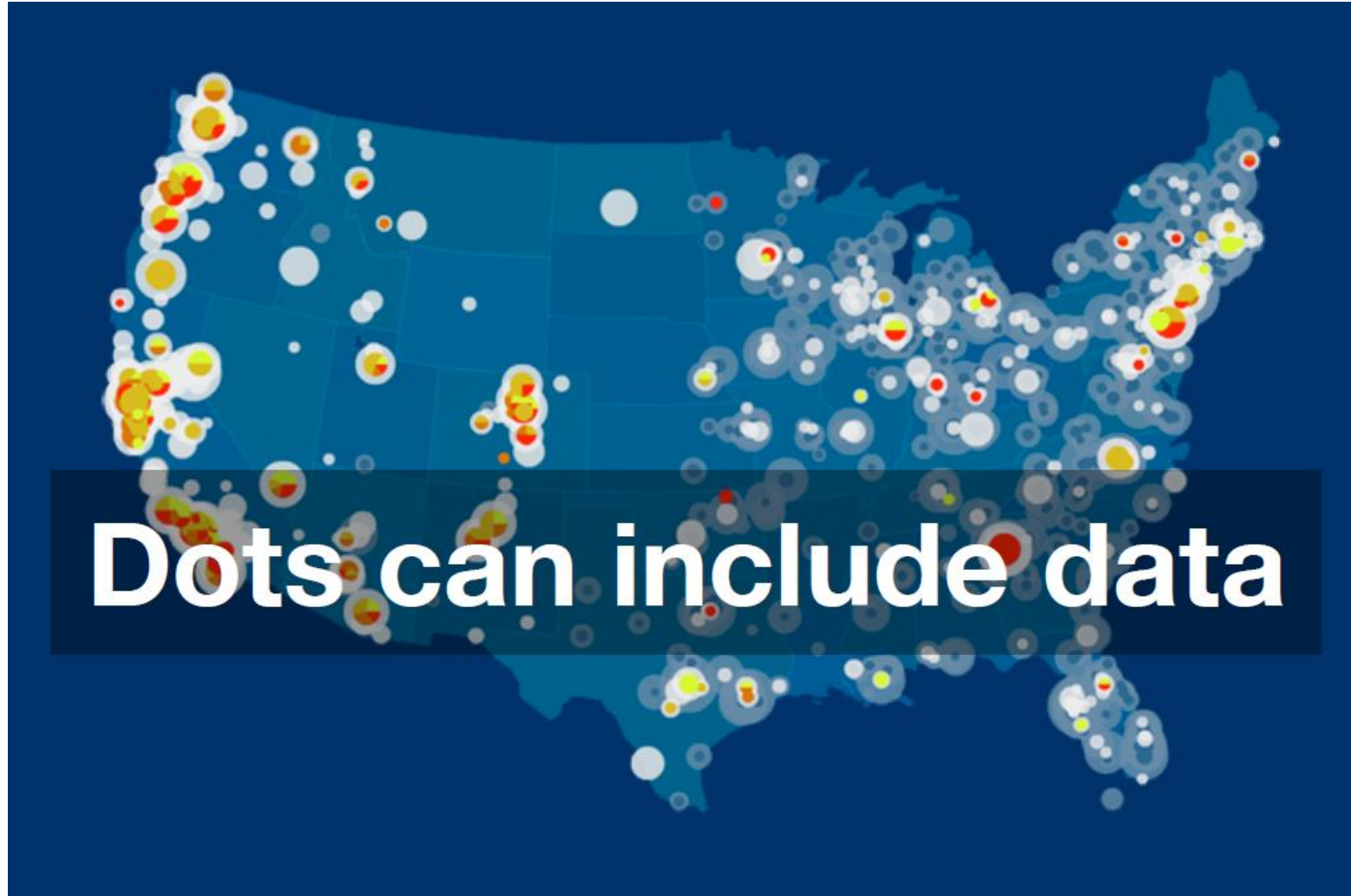
Dots can be symbols



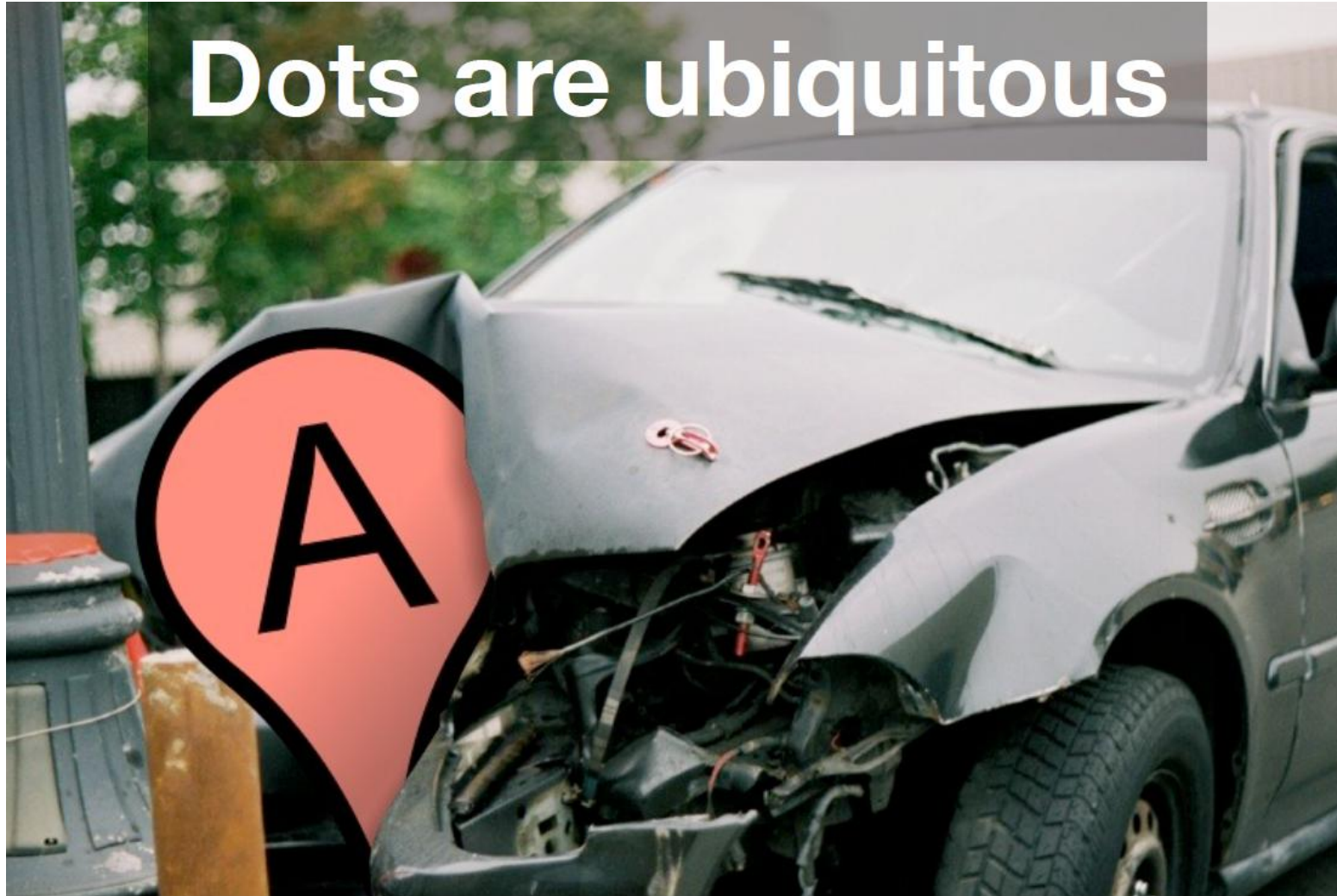
Dots



Dots



Dots



More, Smaller Dots

Clusters and point density maps



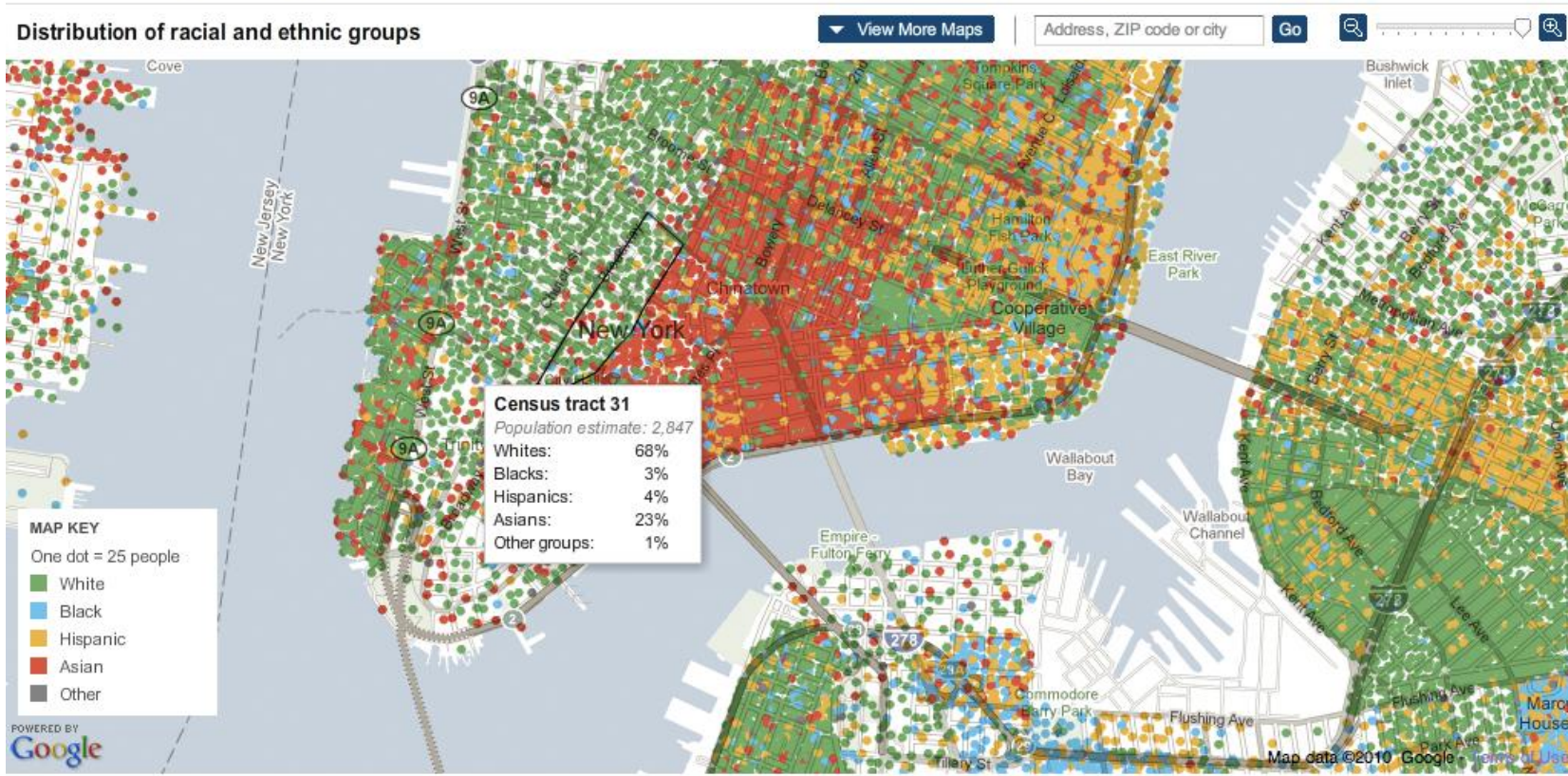
Dots – Point density map

The New York Times

Mapping America: Every City, Every Block

Find something interesting? Share this view on [Twitter](#) or [Facebook](#)

Browse local data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, based on samples from 2005 to 2009. Because these figures are based on [View Readers Maps \(49\)](#) samples, they are subject to a margin of error, particularly in places with a low population, and are best regarded as estimates.



By MATTHEW BLOCH, SHAN CARTER and ALAN McLEAN | Source: 2005-9 American Community Survey, Census Bureau; [socialexplorer.com](#)

Note: Dots are evenly distributed across each Census tract or county. Dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation.

Clustering, Grouping

REDFIN

Price: No min to No max beds: No min

Search Listings

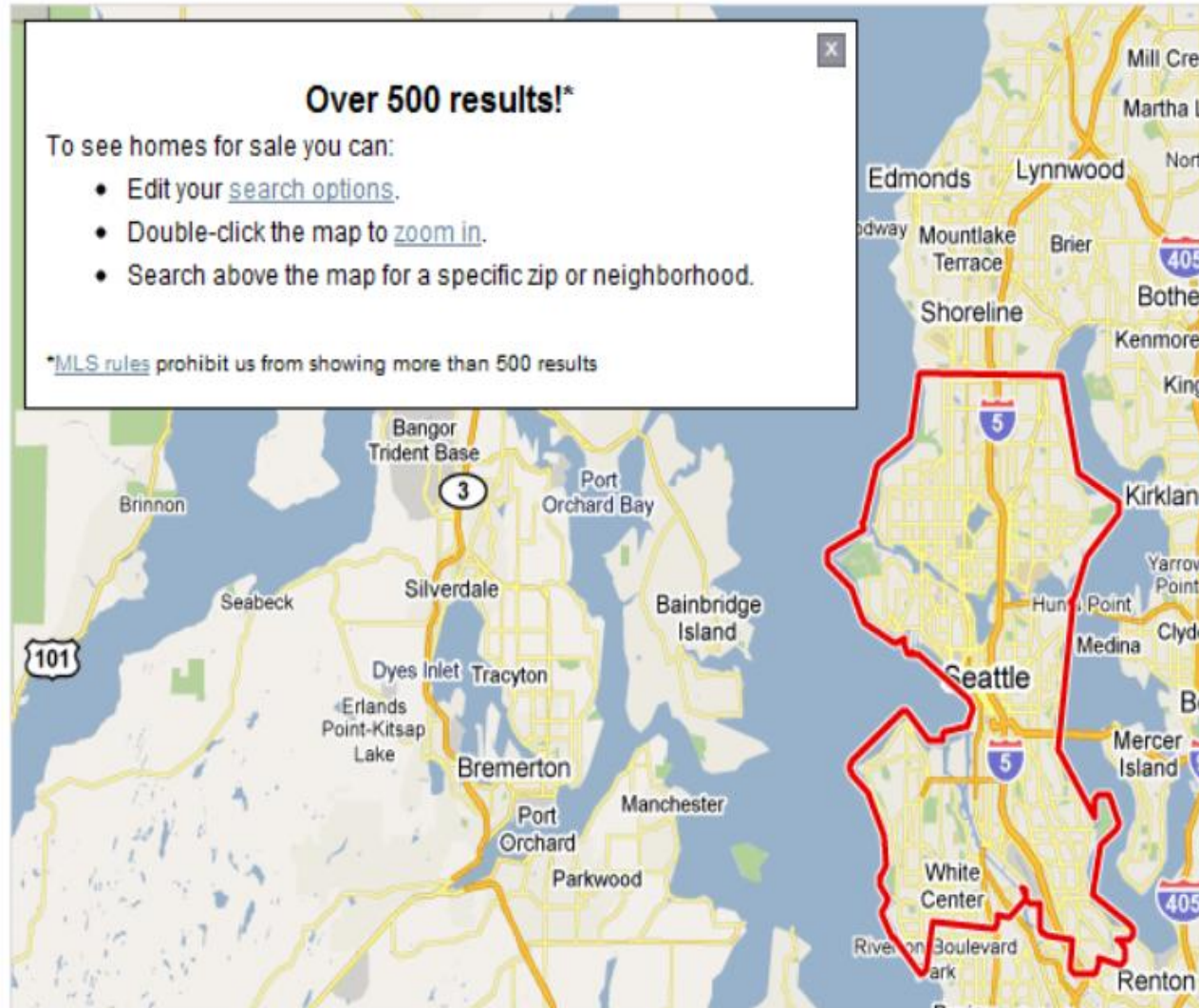
More Options

Over 500 results!*

To see homes for sale you can:

- Edit your [search options](#).
- Double-click the map to [zoom in](#).
- Search above the map for a specific zip or neighborhood.

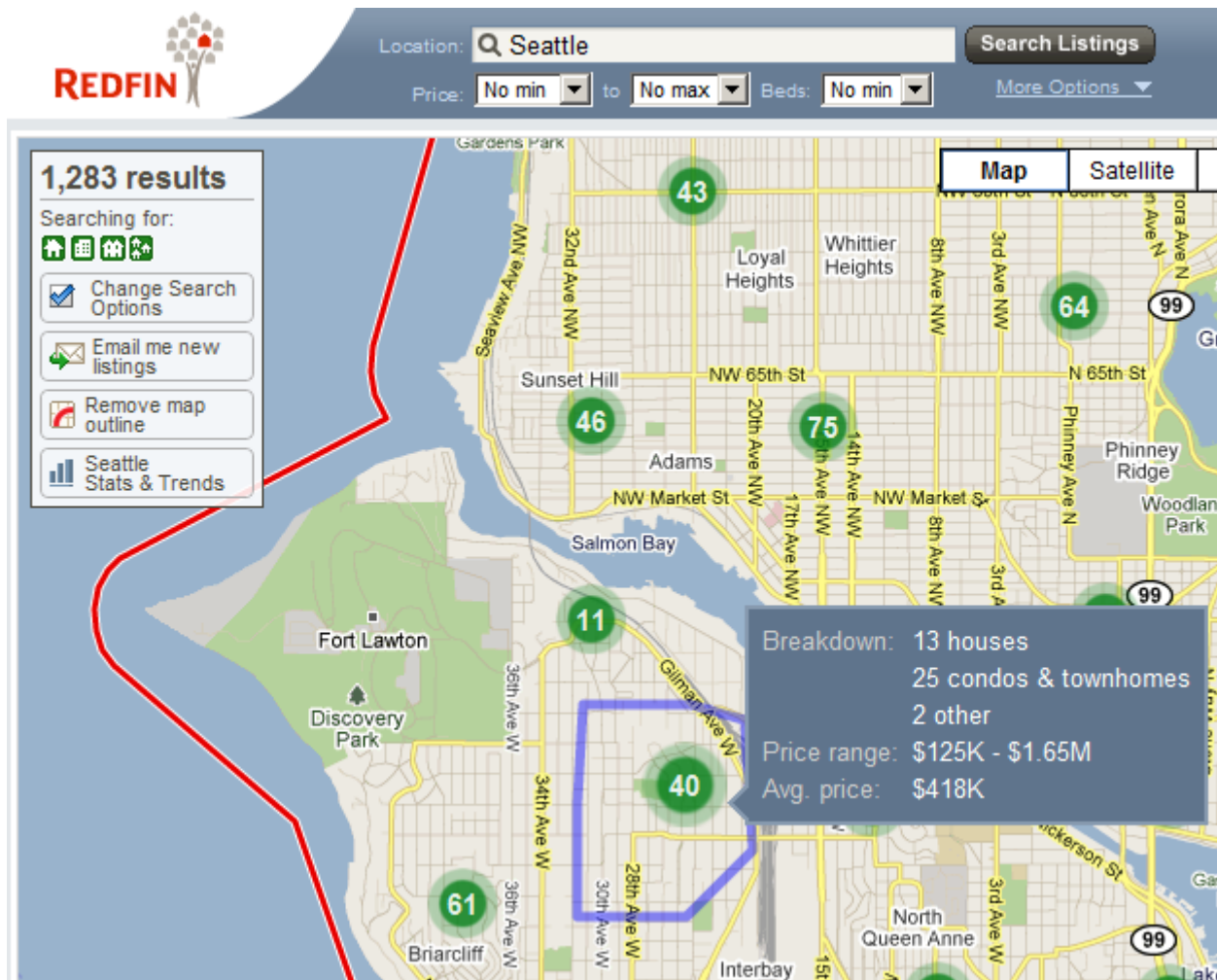
*[MLS rules](#) prohibit us from showing more than 500 results

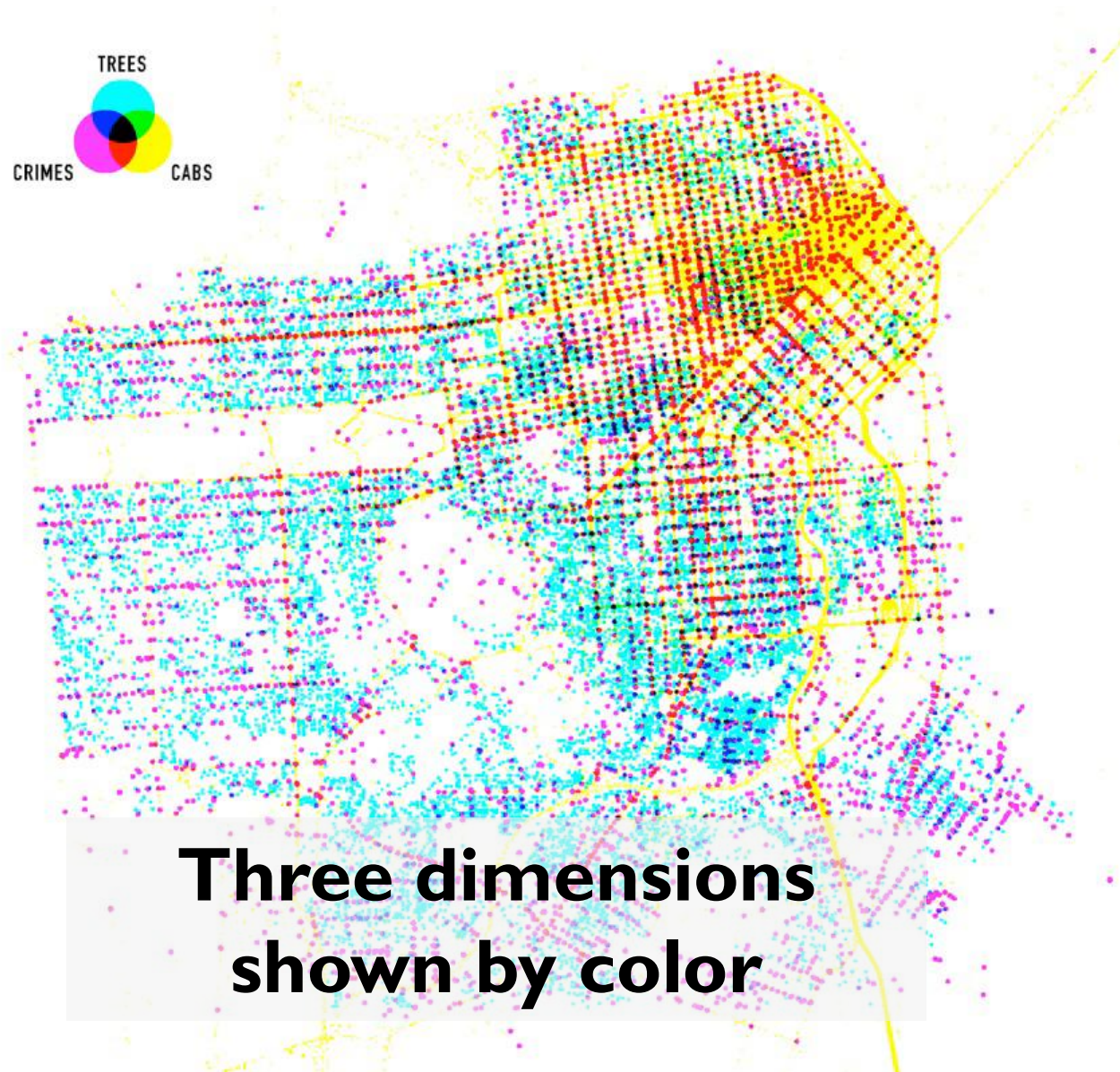
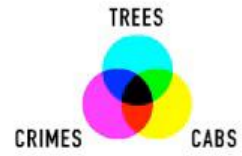


REDFIN Clustering, Grouping



Clustering, Grouping

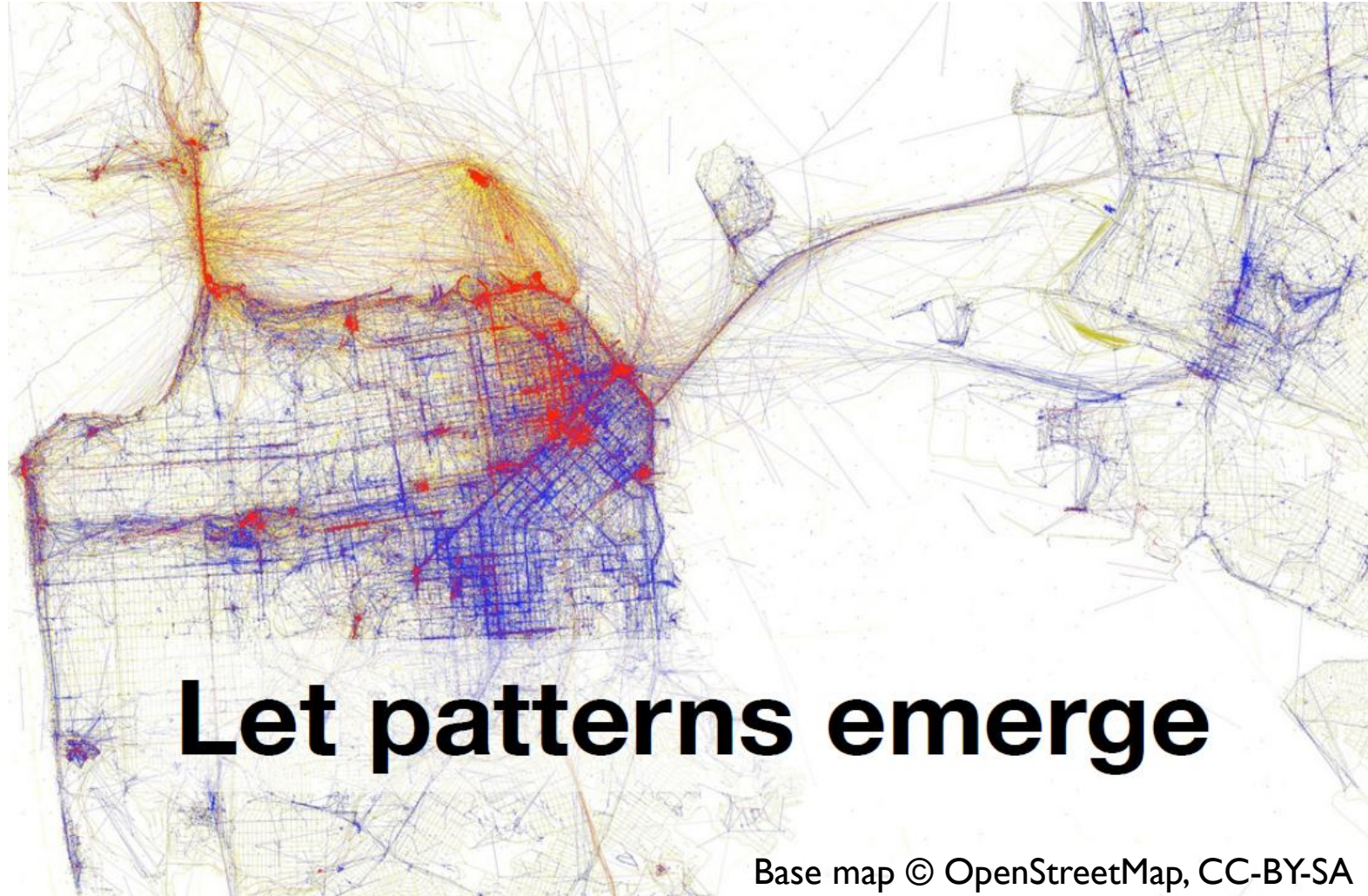




**Three dimensions
shown by color**



Dots – Point density map

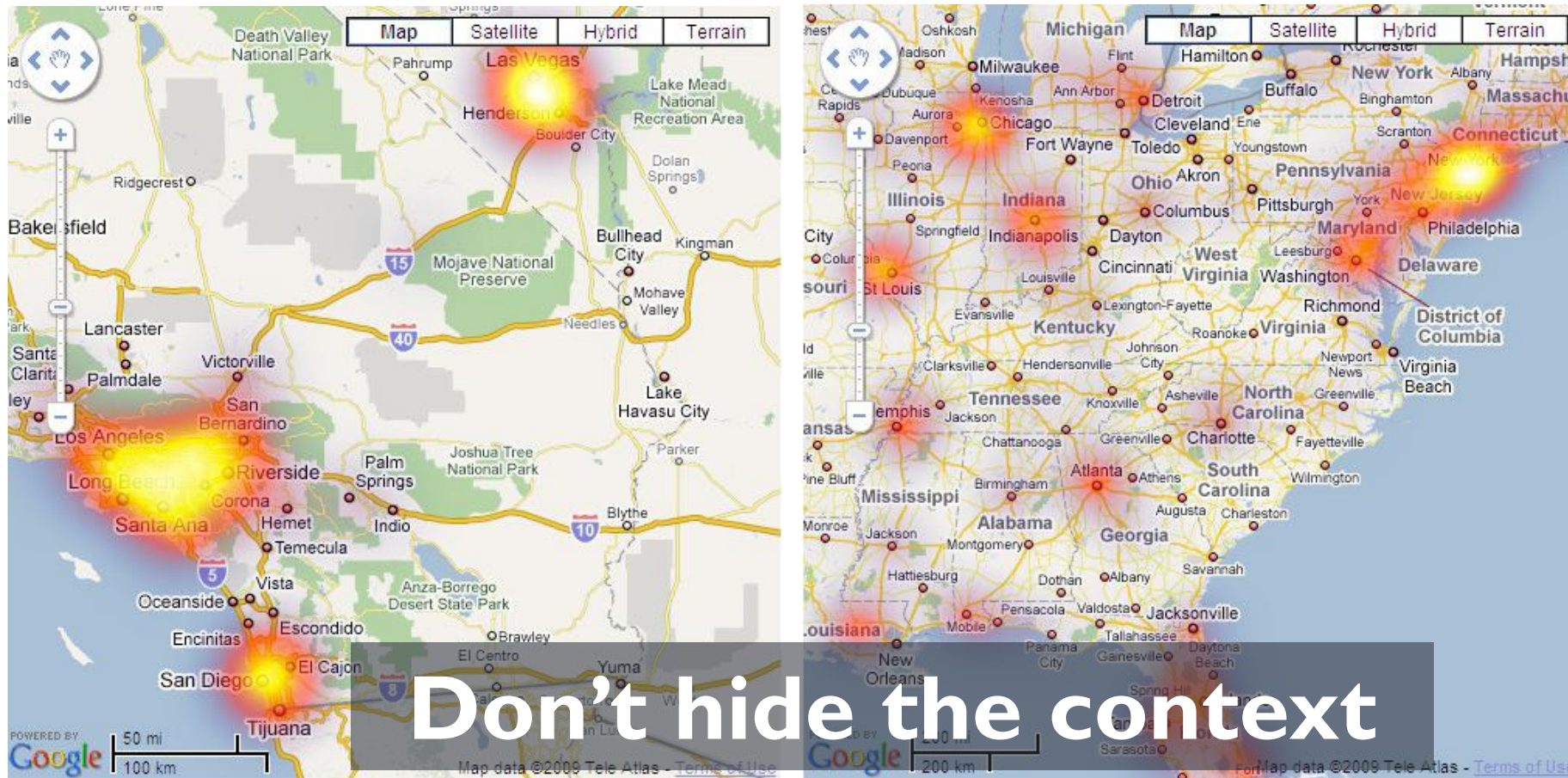


Continuous Data

Heat maps and isolines

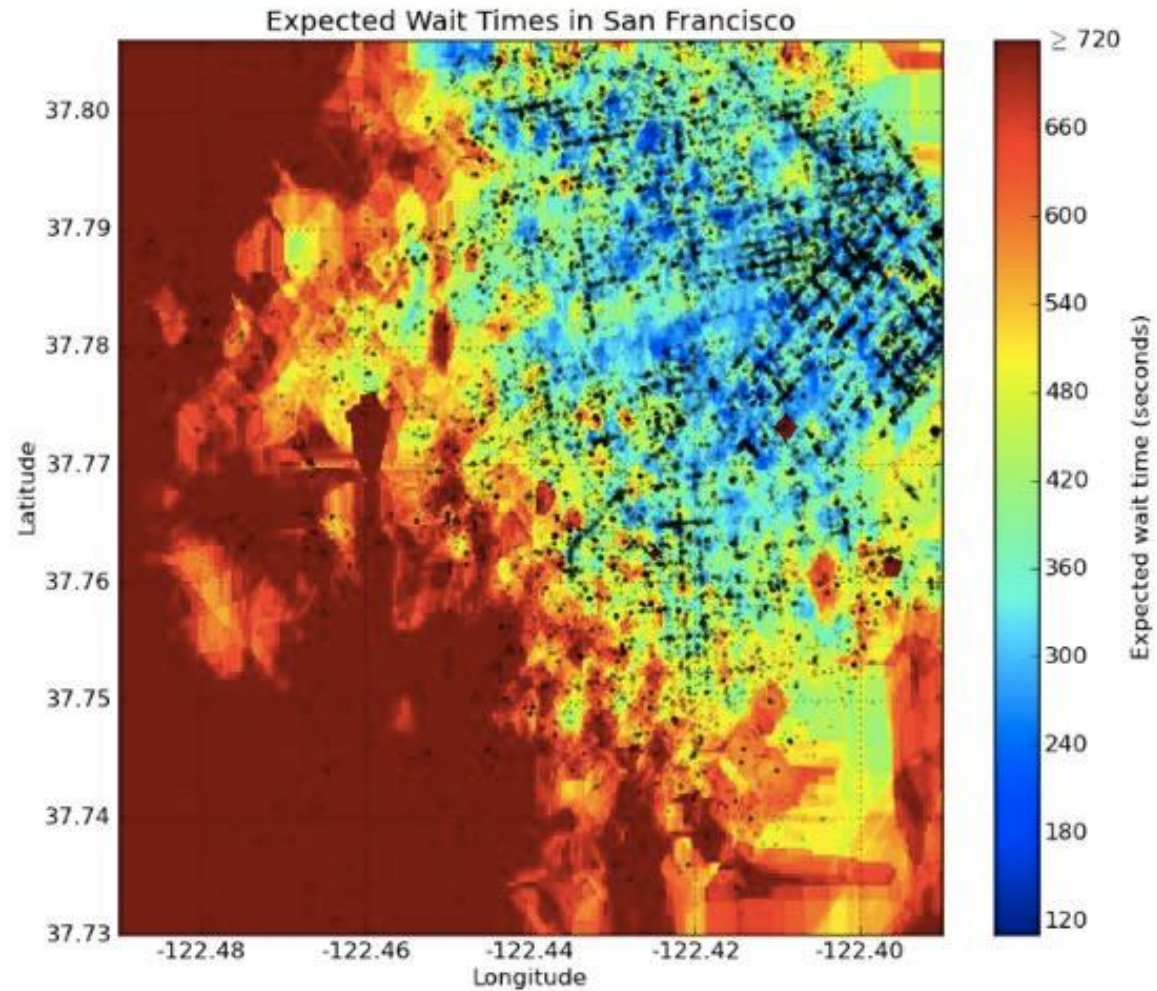


Continuous Data - Heat Maps

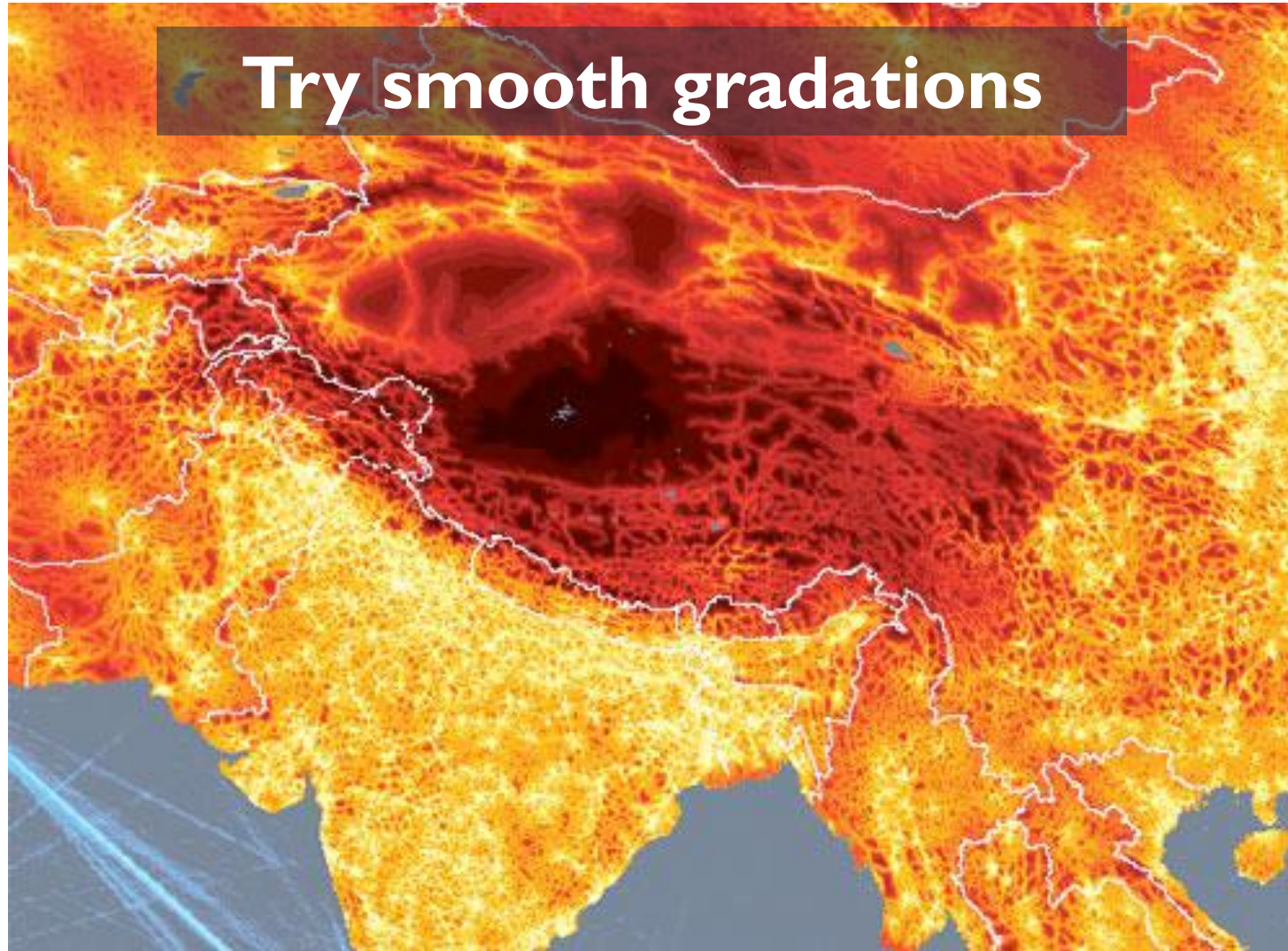


<https://geochalkboard.wordpress.com/2009/03/11/density-mapping-in-google-maps-with-heatmapapi/>

Continuous Data - Heat Maps



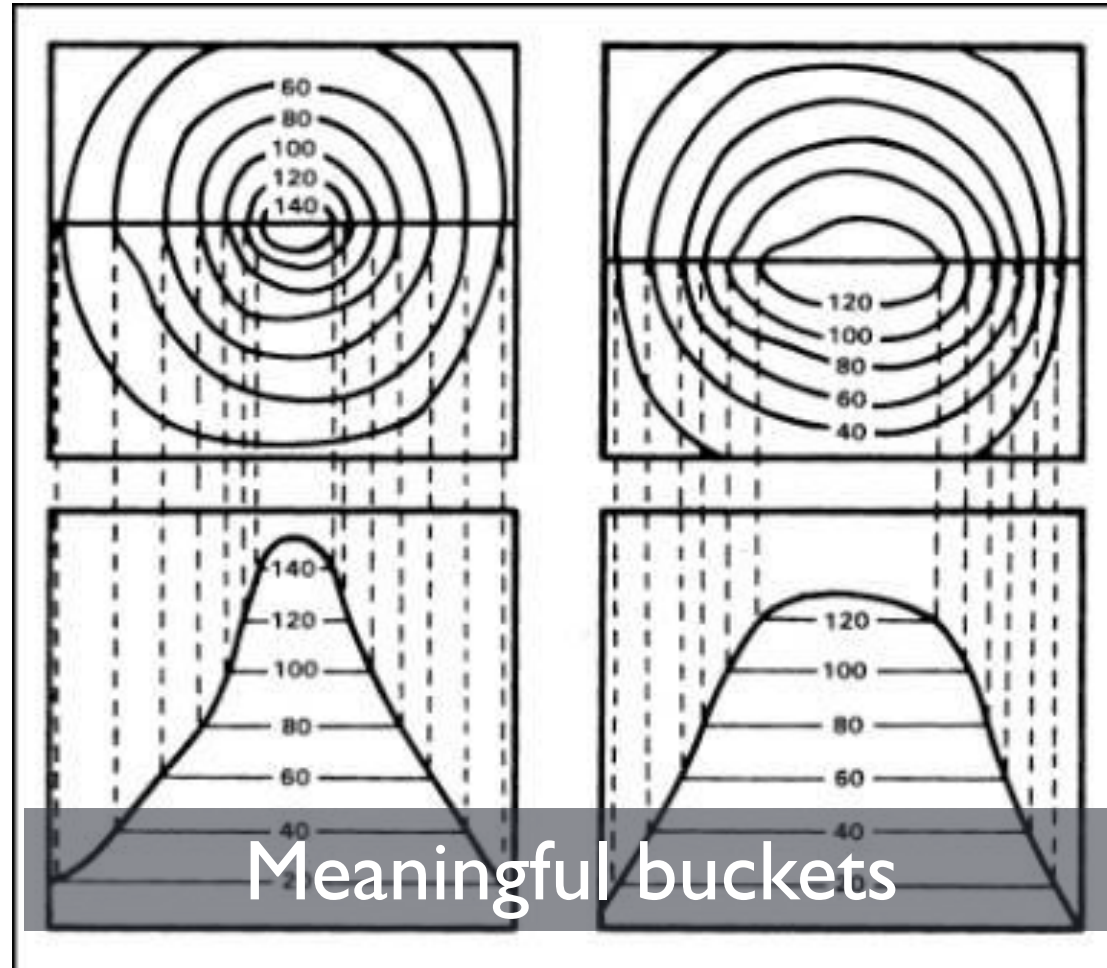
Continuous Data - Heat Maps



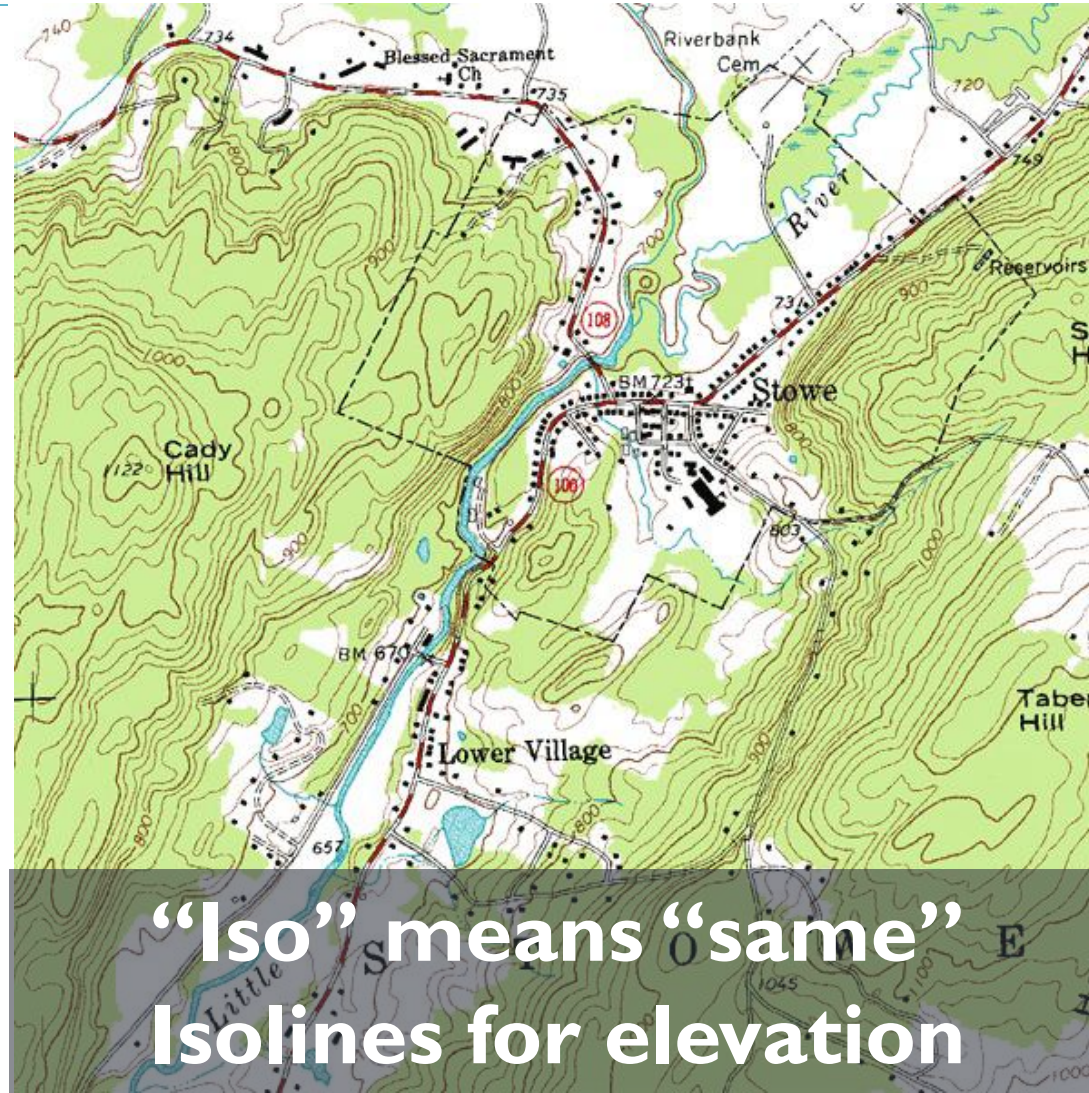
Continuous Data - Break data into buckets



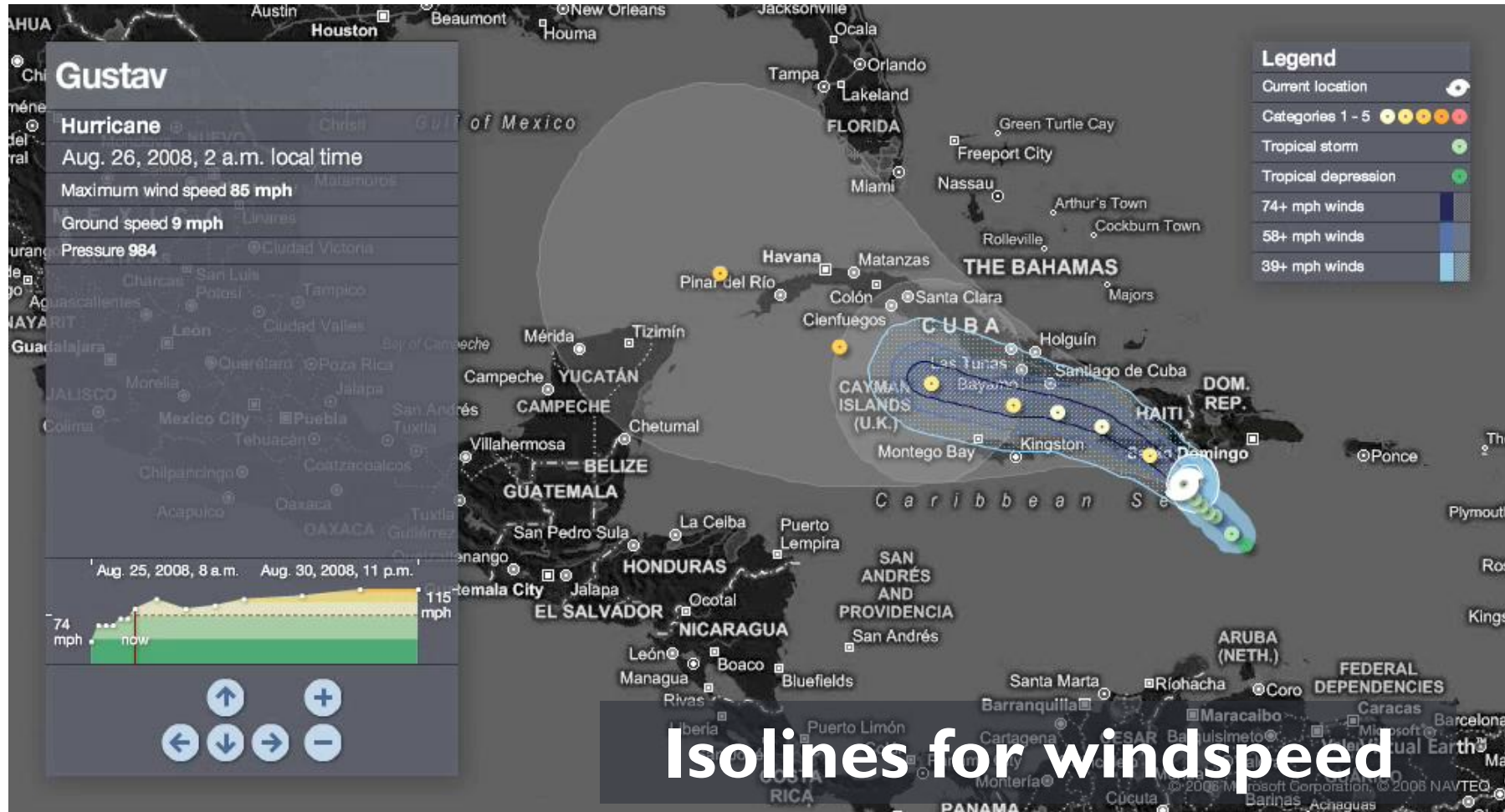
Continuous Data - Break data into buckets



Continuous Data - Break data into buckets



Continuous Data - Break data into buckets



Choropleths



Choropleths

- ▶ The earliest known choropleth map was created in 1826 by Baron Pierre Charles Dupin.
- ▶ A thematic map in which areas are shaded or patterned in **proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable** being displayed on the map, such as population density or per-capita income.
- ▶ An easy way to visualize how a measurement varies across a geographic area or show the level of variability within a region.
- ▶ Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choropleth_map



Choropleths

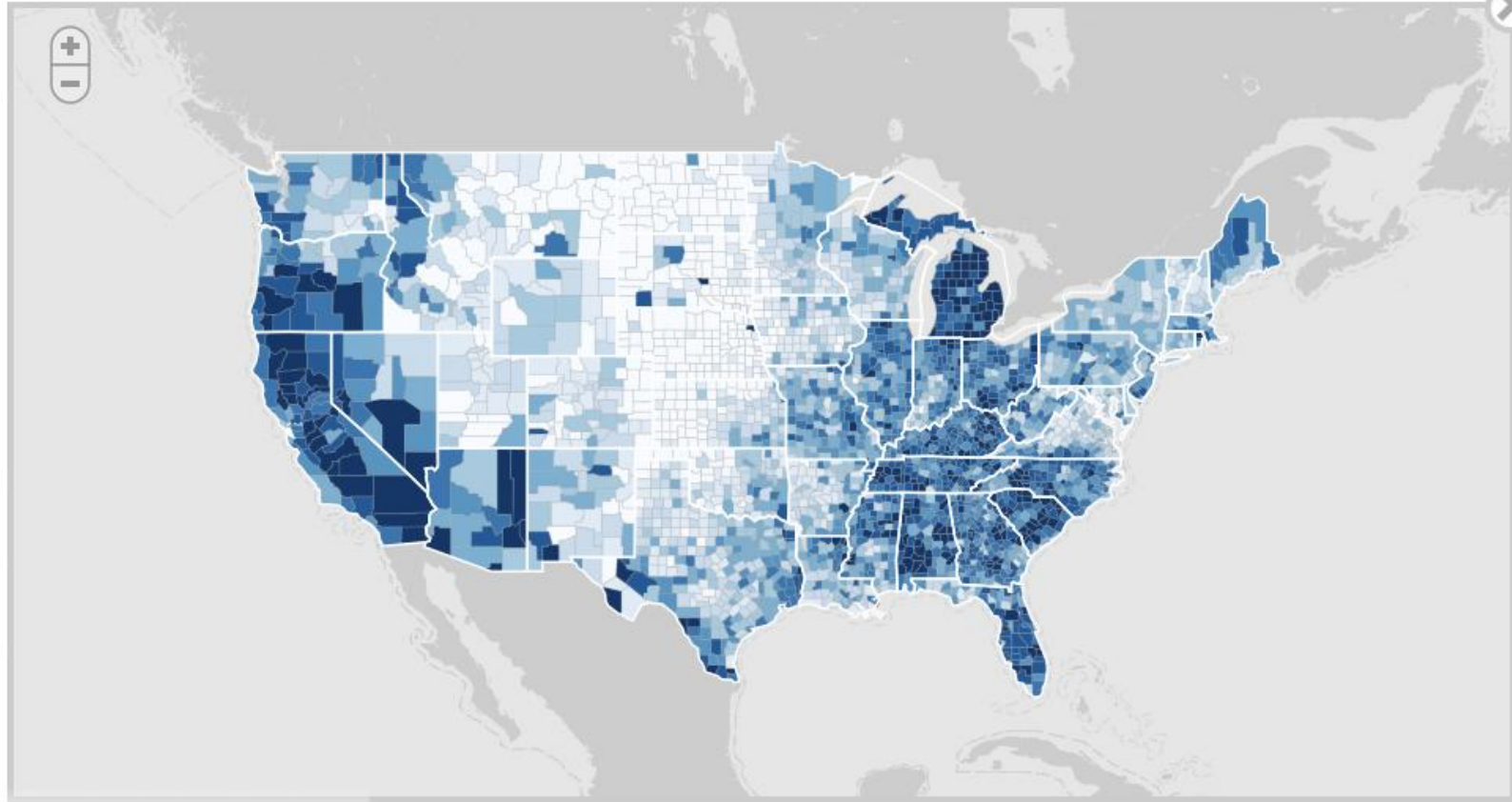
Polymaps

[Overview](#)

[Examples](#)

[Documentation](#)

[Download](#)

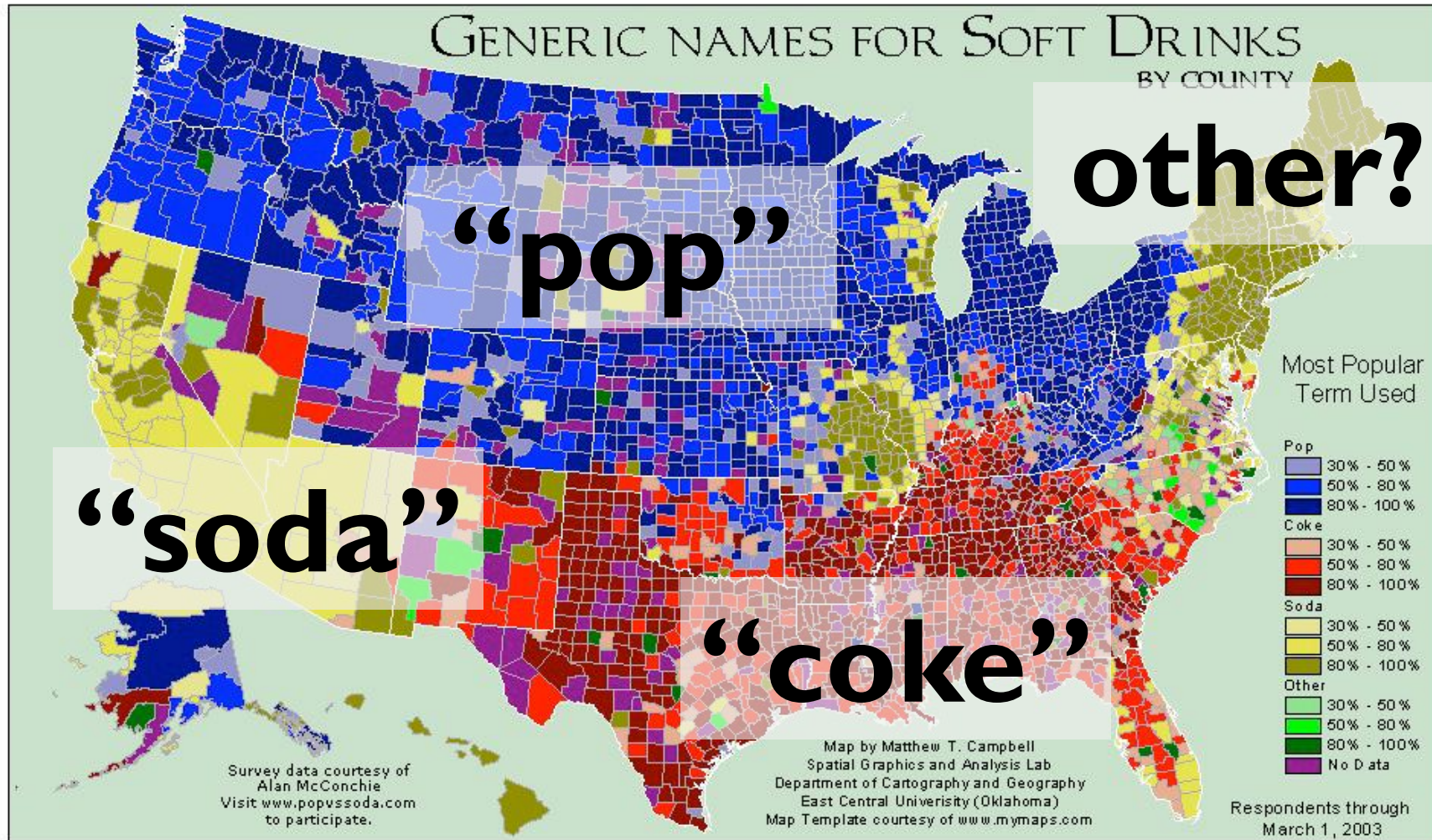


Polymaps is a project from
[SimpleGeo](#) and [Stamen](#).

Unemployment



Choropleths



Choropleths



Cartograms

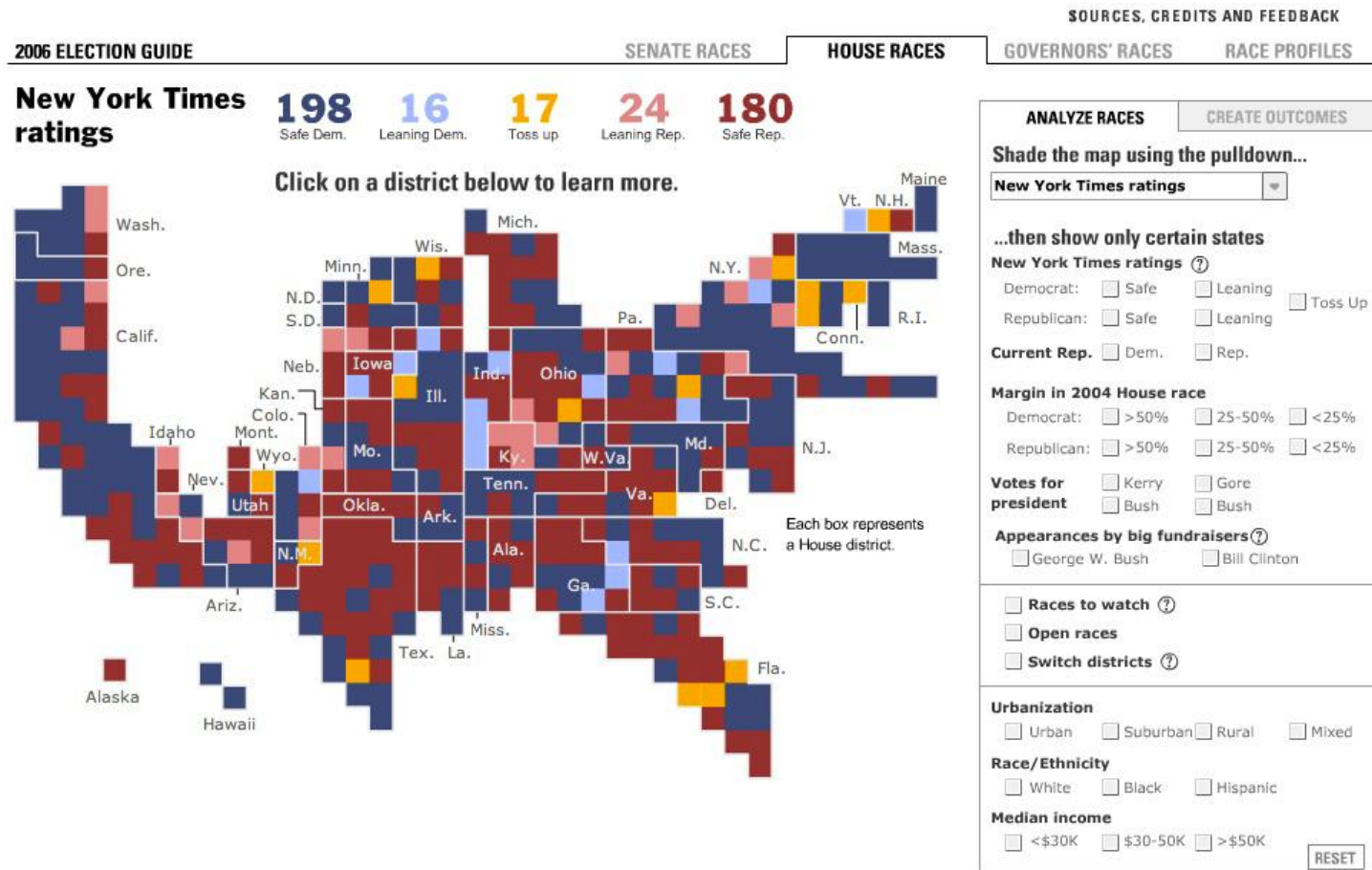


Cartograms

- ▶ A map in which some **thematic mapping variable** – such as travel time, or population – is substituted for land area or distance.
- ▶ The geometry or space of the map is distorted in order to convey the information of this alternate variable.
- ▶ Two common types of cartograms: **area** and **distance** cartograms.
- ▶ Cartograms have a fairly long history, with examples from the mid-1800s.
- ▶ Ref: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartogram>



Cartograms



Cartography



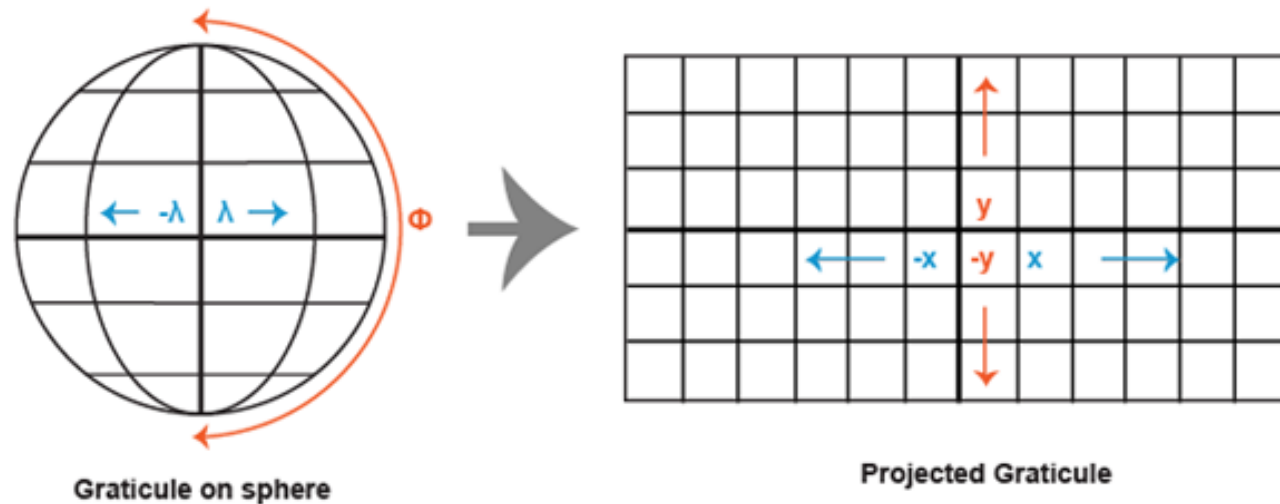
Map Projection

Flattening the globe onto a flat screen

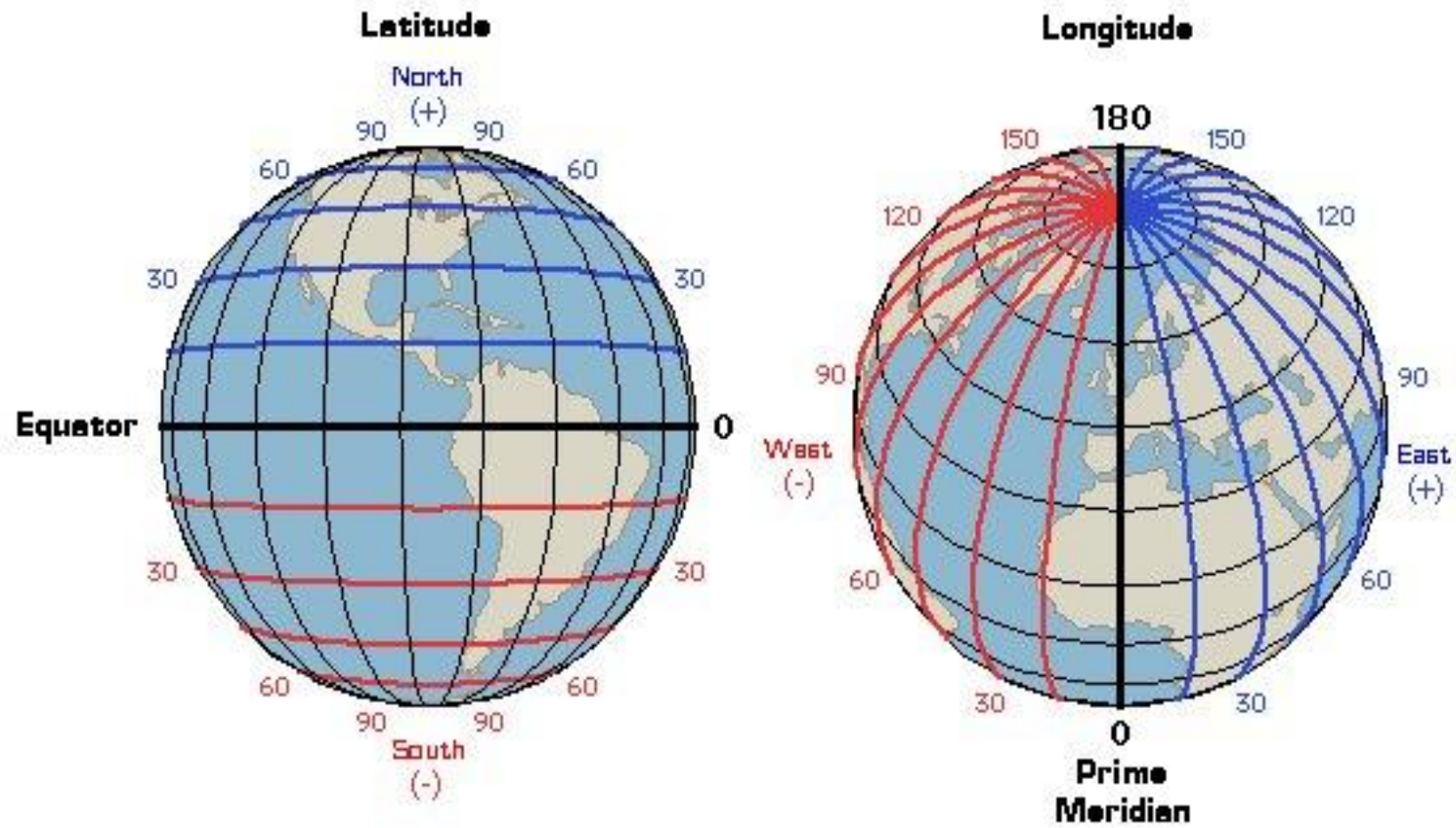


Map Projection

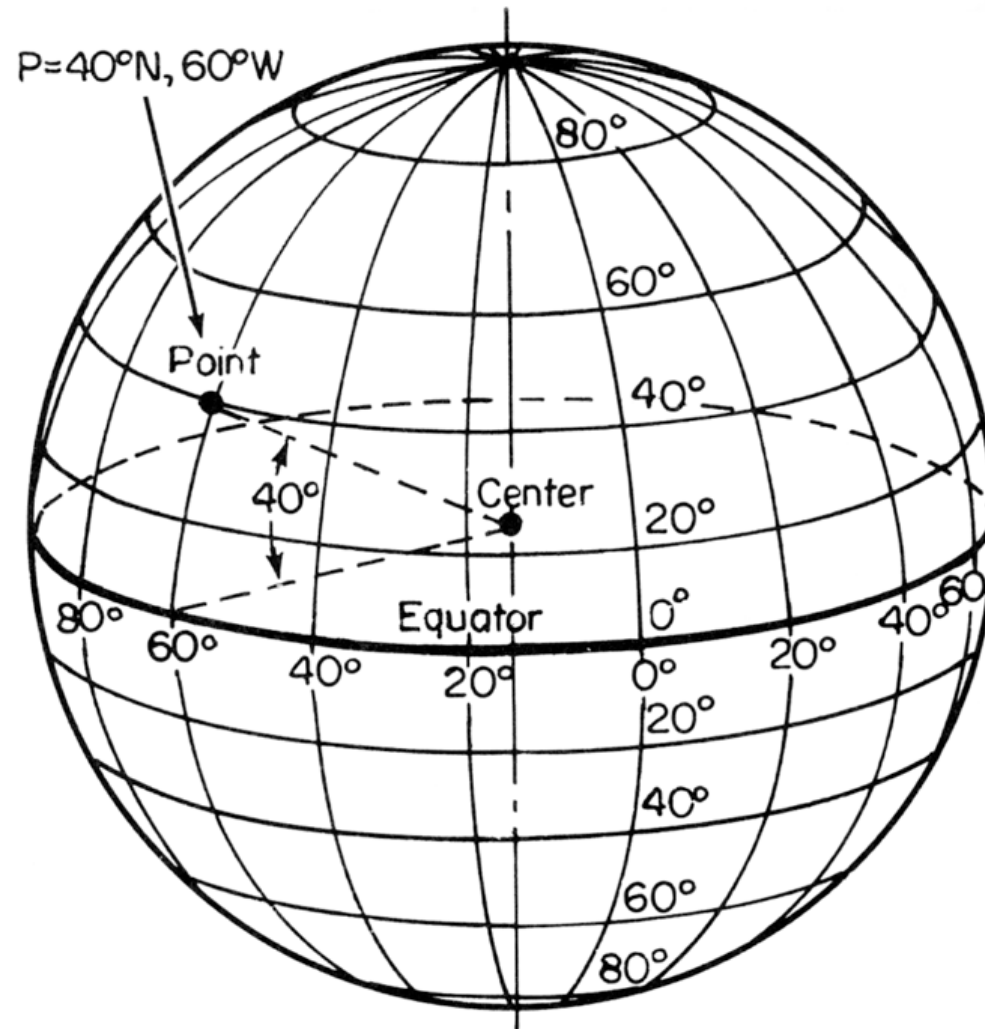
- ▶ A **map projection** is a systematic transformation of the latitudes and longitudes of locations from the surface of a sphere or an ellipsoid into locations on a plane.
- ▶ **Maps** cannot be created without **map projections**.
- ▶ All **map projections** necessarily distort the surface in some fashion.



Latitude and Longitude



Latitude and Longitude



Batch Geocoding

- Geocoding is the process of taking input text, such as an address or the name of a place, and returning a latitude/longitude location on the Earth's surface for that place.
- Most tools would require a Map API key: [Bing](#), [MapQuest](#), [Google](#)
- Some popular approaches for geocoding:
 - Cloud tool: <http://www.gpsvisualizer.com/geocoder/>
 - Python: <https://www.geoapify.com/tutorial/geocoding-python>
 - Google Sheet (Geocode plug-in):
https://workspace.google.com/marketplace/app/geocode_by_awesome_table/904124517349



Distance between two lat/long points

Calculate Distance between two lat/long points (the problem - the world is not flat)

$$= \text{acos}(\text{cos}(\text{radians}(90-\text{Lat1})) * \text{cos}(\text{radians}(90-\text{Lat2})) \\ + \text{SIN}(\text{radians}(90-\text{Lat1})) * \text{SIN}(\text{radians}(90-\text{Lat2})) \\ * \text{cos}(\text{radians}(\text{Long1}-\text{Long2}))) * 6371$$

To calculate distances in miles, substitute R (6371) with 3958.756 (and for nautical miles, use 3440.065)



Map Projection



Map Projection

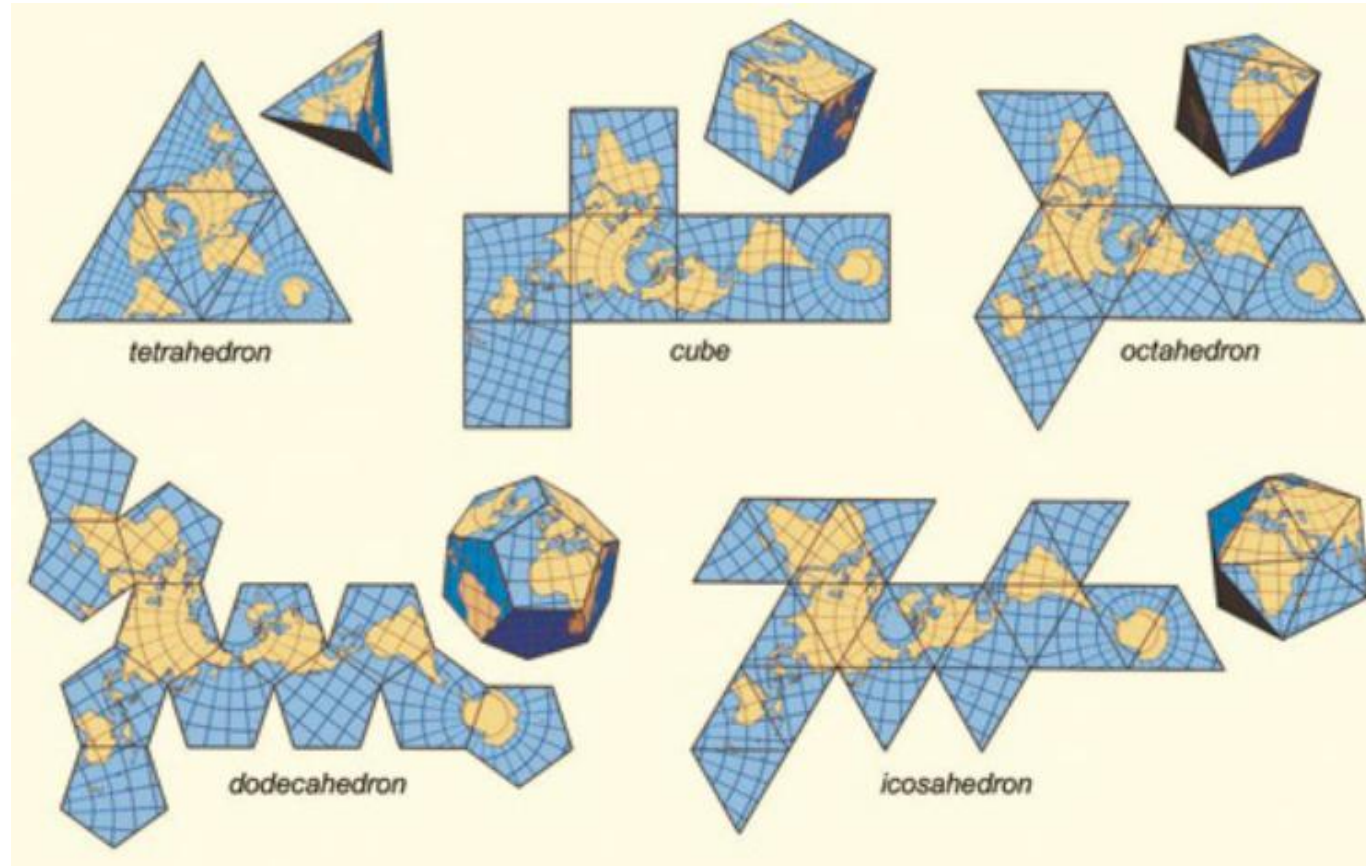


“Making truly accurate maps of the world is difficult,” *New Scientist* points out, “because it is mathematically impossible to flatten a sphere’s surface without distorting or cracking it.”

There are interesting ways to tear spheres



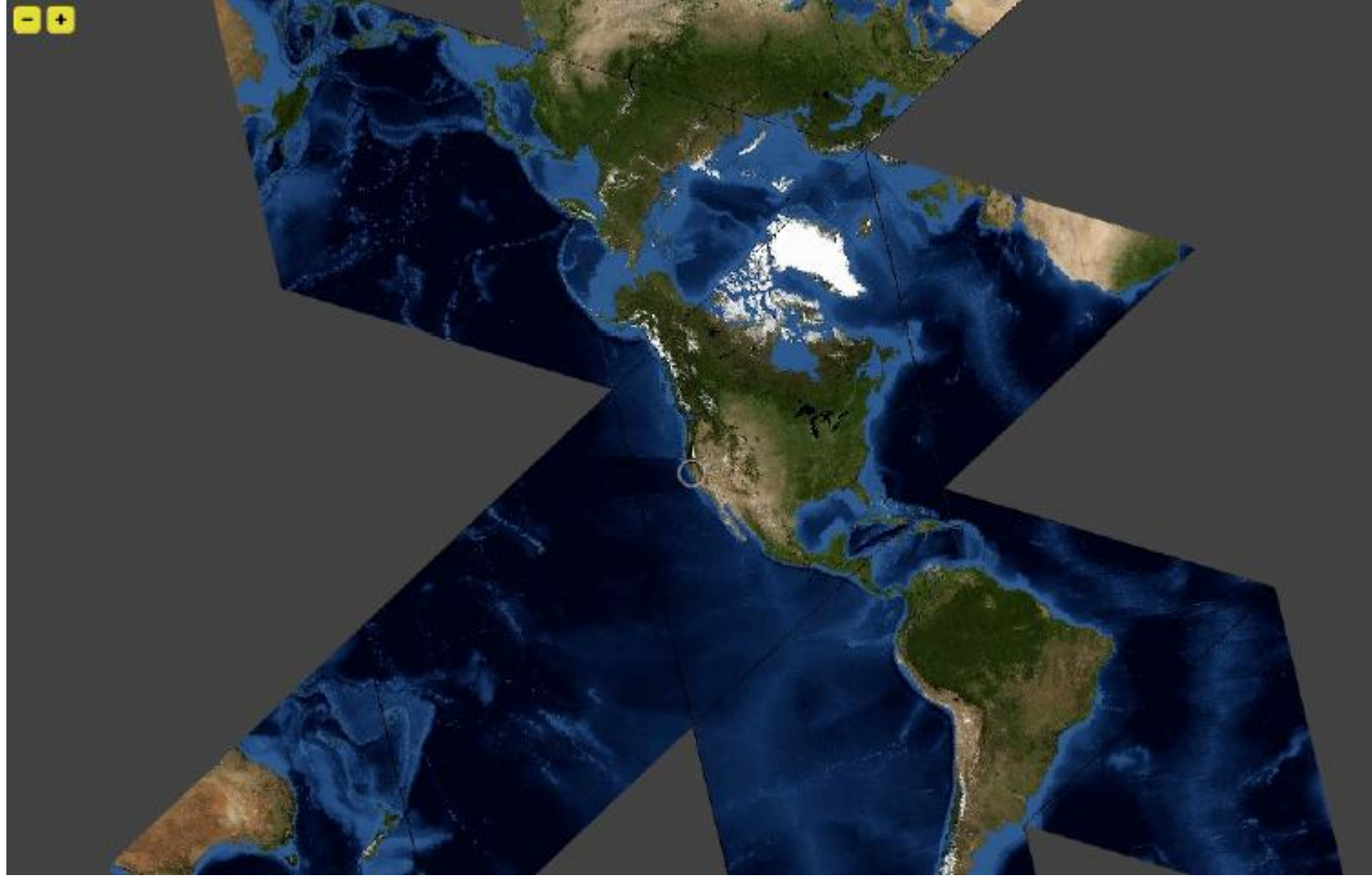
Map Projection



<http://www.bldgblog.com/2009/12/cracking-the-planet/>



Mapping Projection



Map Projection

WHAT YOUR FAVORITE
MAP PROJECTION
SAYS ABOUT YOU

MERCATOR



YOU'RE NOT REALLY INTO MAPS.

VAN DER GRINTEN

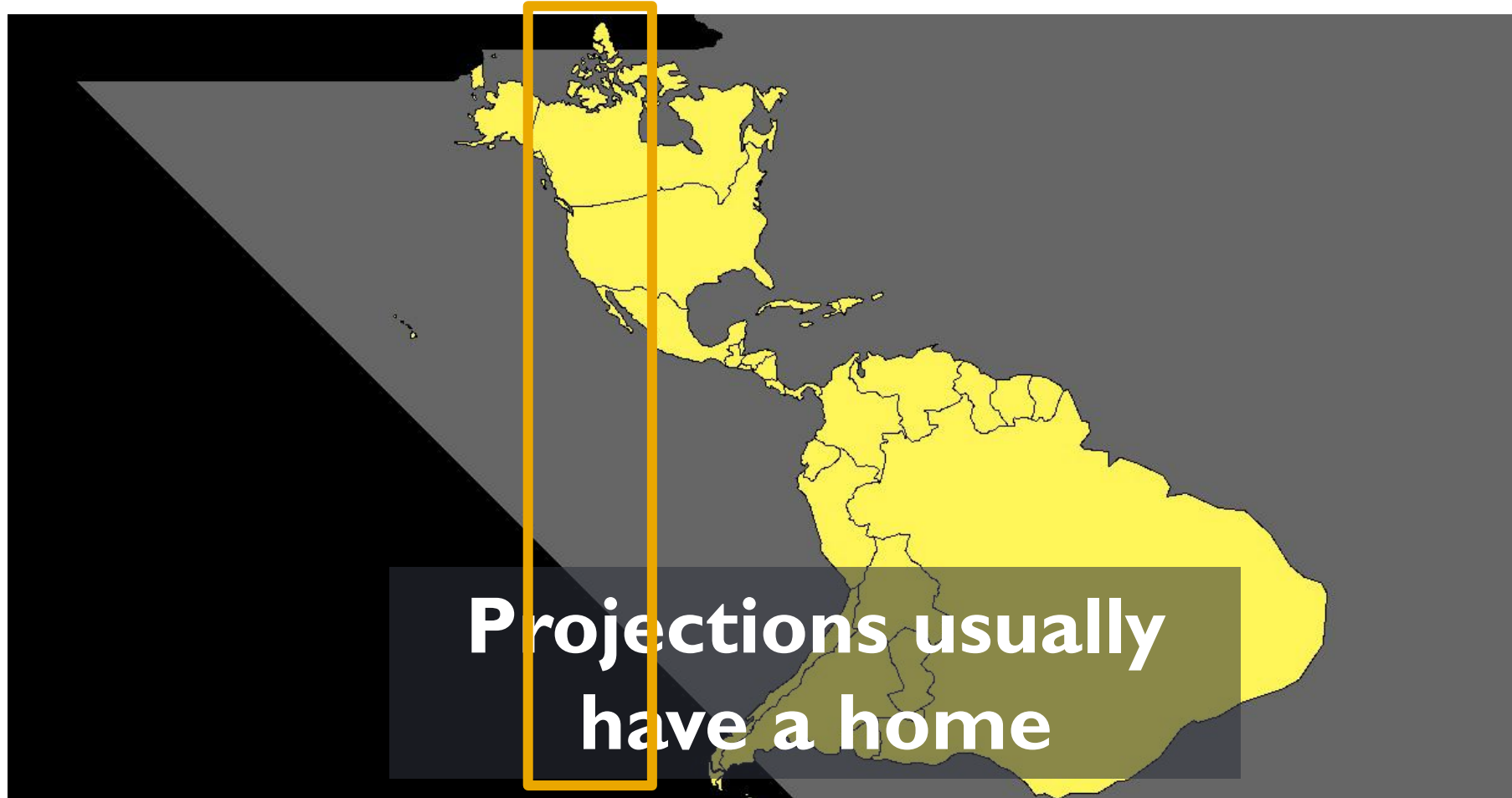


YOU'RE NOT A COMPLICATED PERSON. YOU LOVE THE MERCATOR PROJECTION; YOU JUST WISH IT WEREN'T SQUARE. THE EARTH'S NOT A SQUARE, IT'S A CIRCLE. YOU LIKE CIRCLES. TODAY IS GONNA BE A GOOD DAY!

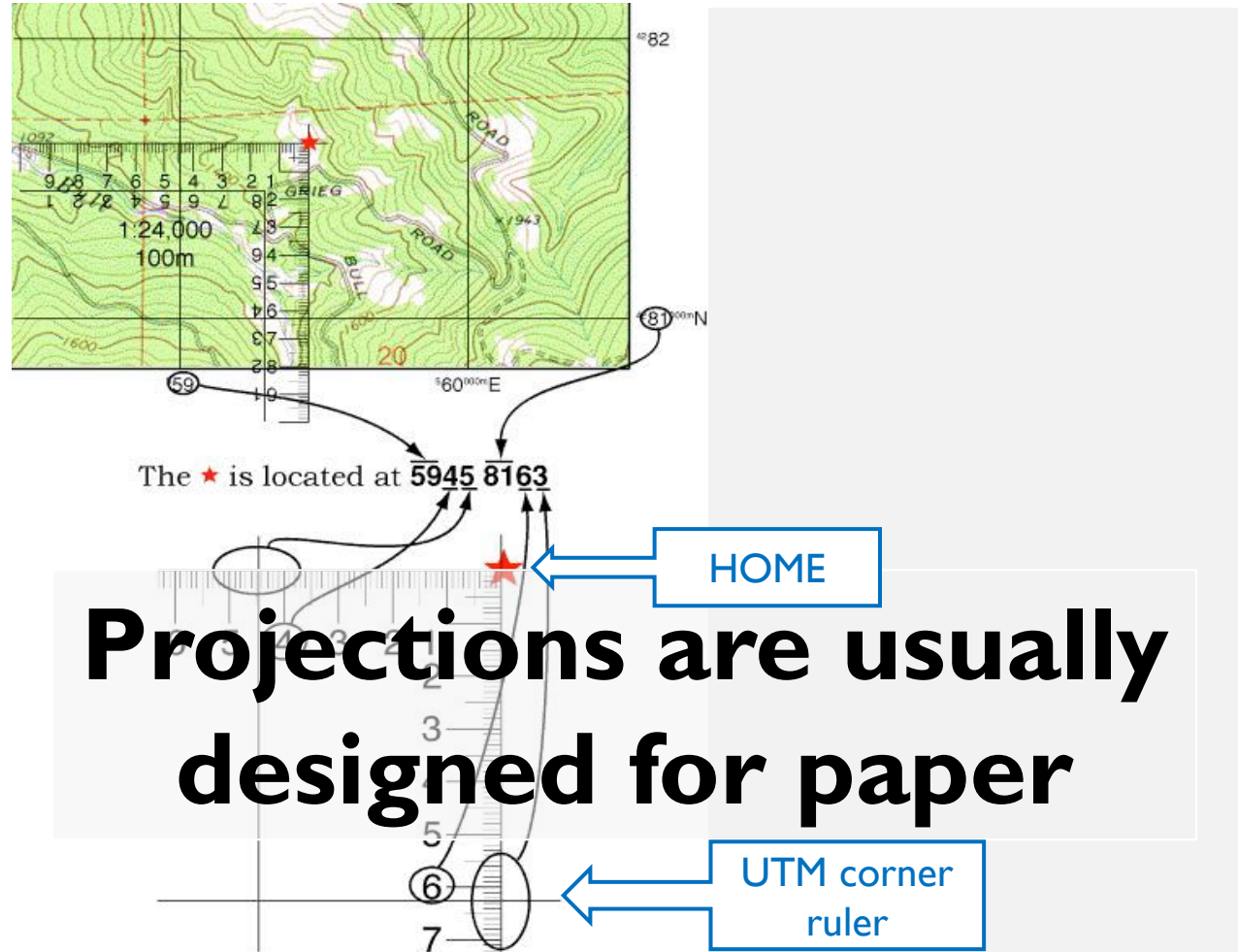
<http://xkcd.com/977>



Map Projection



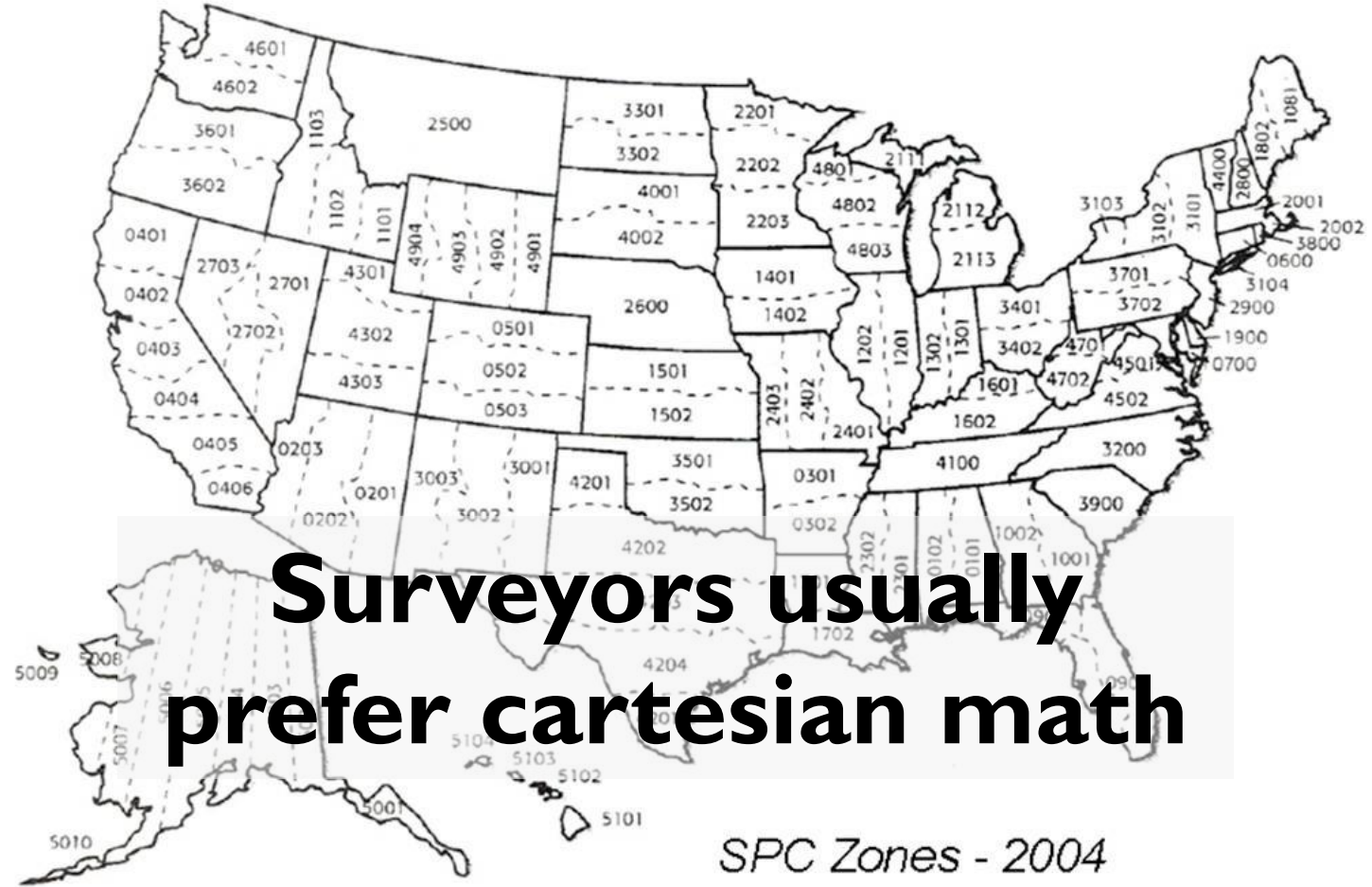
Map Projection



Projections are usually designed for paper

https://www.maptools.com/tutorials/utm/corner_tools

Map Projection



Map Projections: Distortion

- ▶ No projection allows us to flatten the globe without distorting it.
- ▶ When positions on the graticule are transformed to positions on a projected grid, four types of distortion can occur: distortion of **sizes**, **angles**, **distances**, and **directions**.
- ▶ Map projections that avoid one or more of these types of distortion are said to preserve certain properties of the globe:
 1. **equivalence** – preserves area
 2. **conformality** – preserves shape
 3. **azimuthality** – preserves direction
 4. **equidistance** – preserves distance
- ▶ Ref: <https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog160/node/1918>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_map_projections



Categorizing Map Projection: Azimuthal



Categorizing Map Projection: Azimuthal

Azimuthal Equidistant



[azimuthal equidistant projection](#)

[d3.geoAzimuthalEquidistant](#)

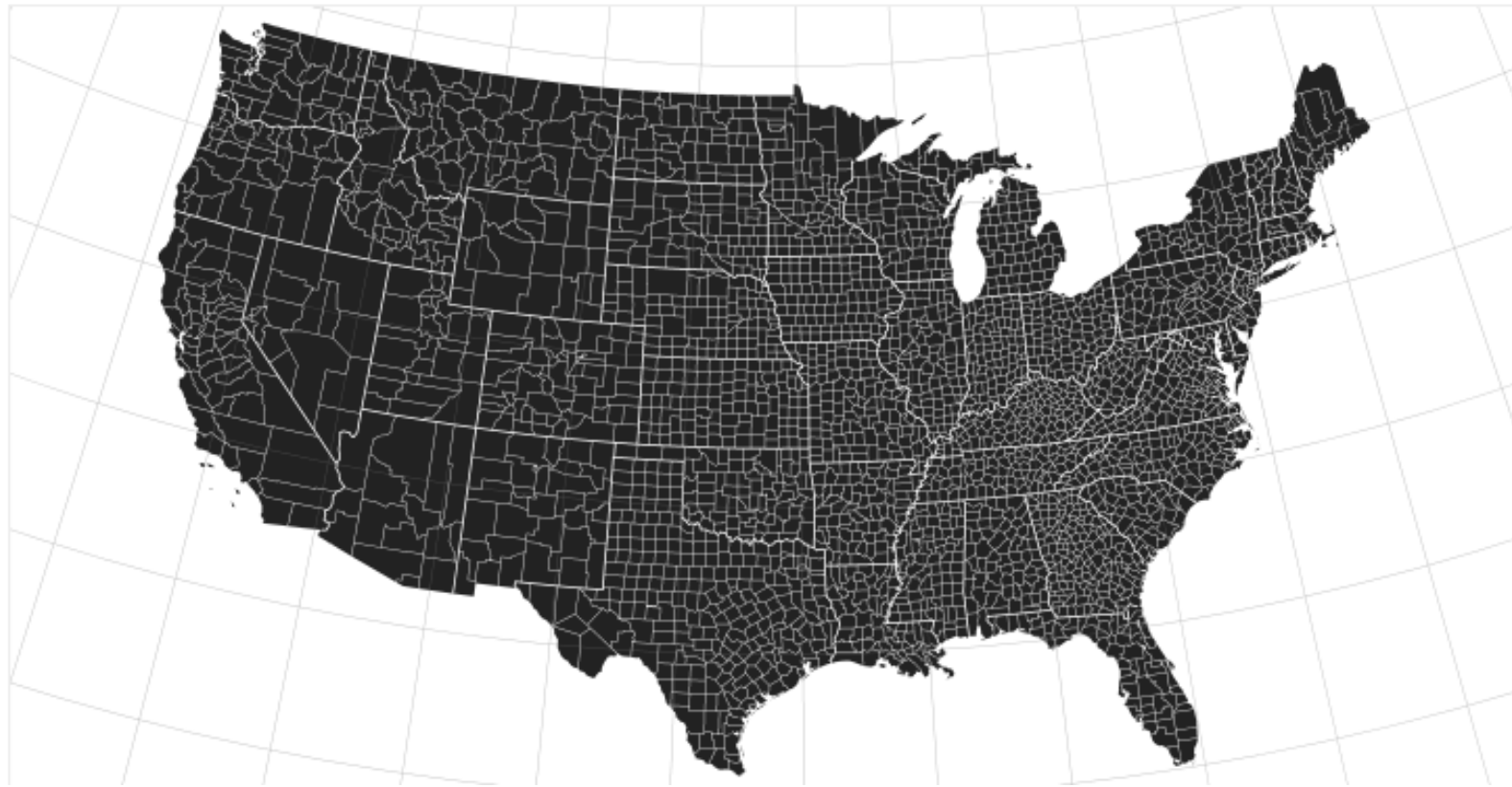


Categorizing Map Projection: Equal-Area



Categorizing Map Projection: Equal-Area

Albers Equal-Area Conic



[Albers equal-area conic projection](#)

[d3.geoAlbers](#)



Categorizing Map Projection: Conformal



Categorizing Map Projection: Conformal

Spherical Mercator



[Mercator projection](#)

[d3.geoMercator](#)



Categorizing Map Projection: Conformal



Spherical Mercator

- ▶ A **cylindrical map projection** presented by the Flemish geographer and cartographer Gerardus Mercator in 1569.
- ▶ The standard map projection for nautical purposes.
- ▶ Being a **conformal projection**, angles are preserved around all locations.
- ▶ A de facto term used inside the OpenLayers community – and also the other existing Open Source GIS community.
- ▶ Describes the projection used by *Google Maps*, *Microsoft Bing Maps*, and other commercial API providers.
- ▶ Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercator_projection

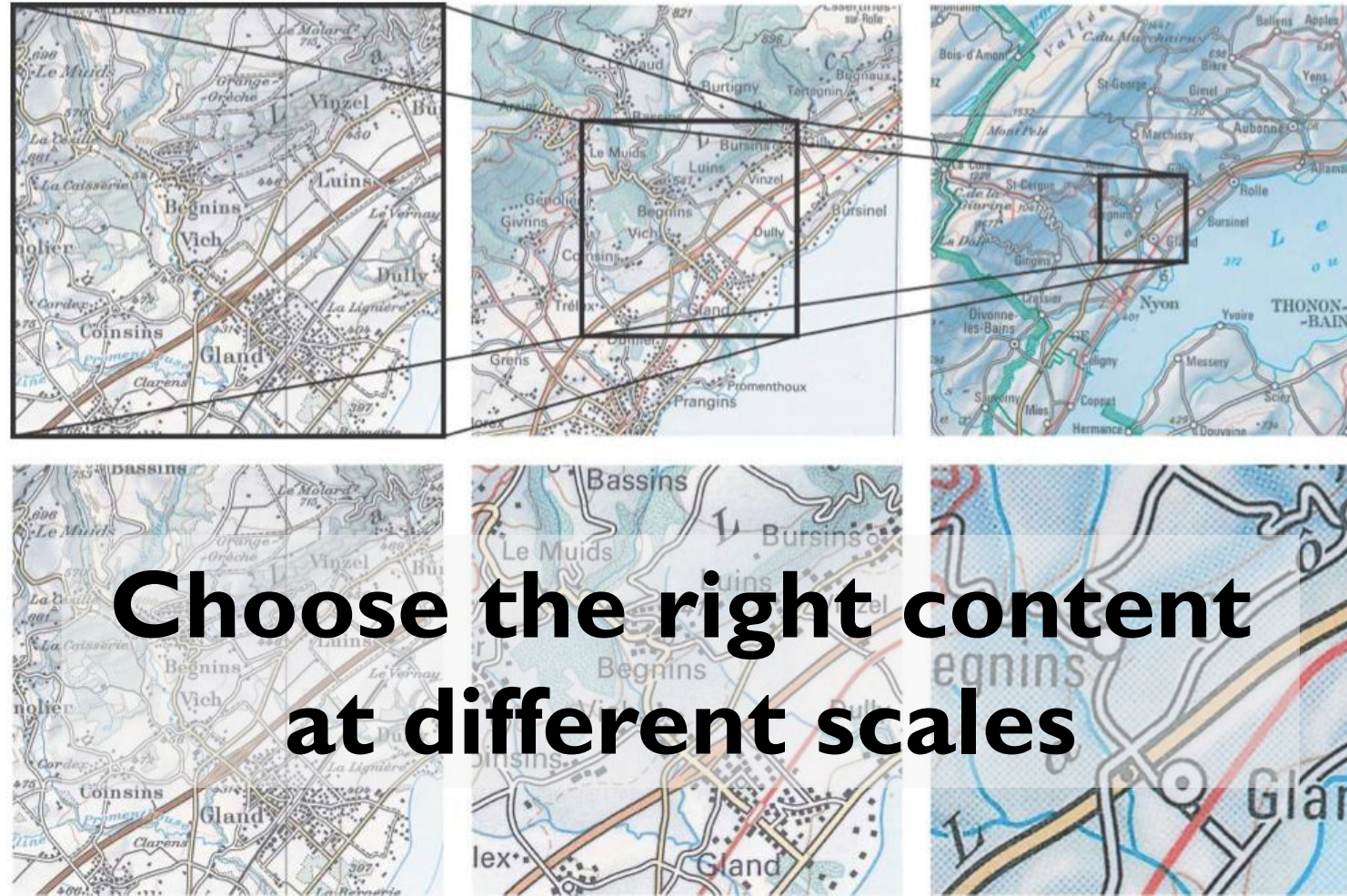


Scale

How big is your map?



Scale



Scale



Four maps, same area



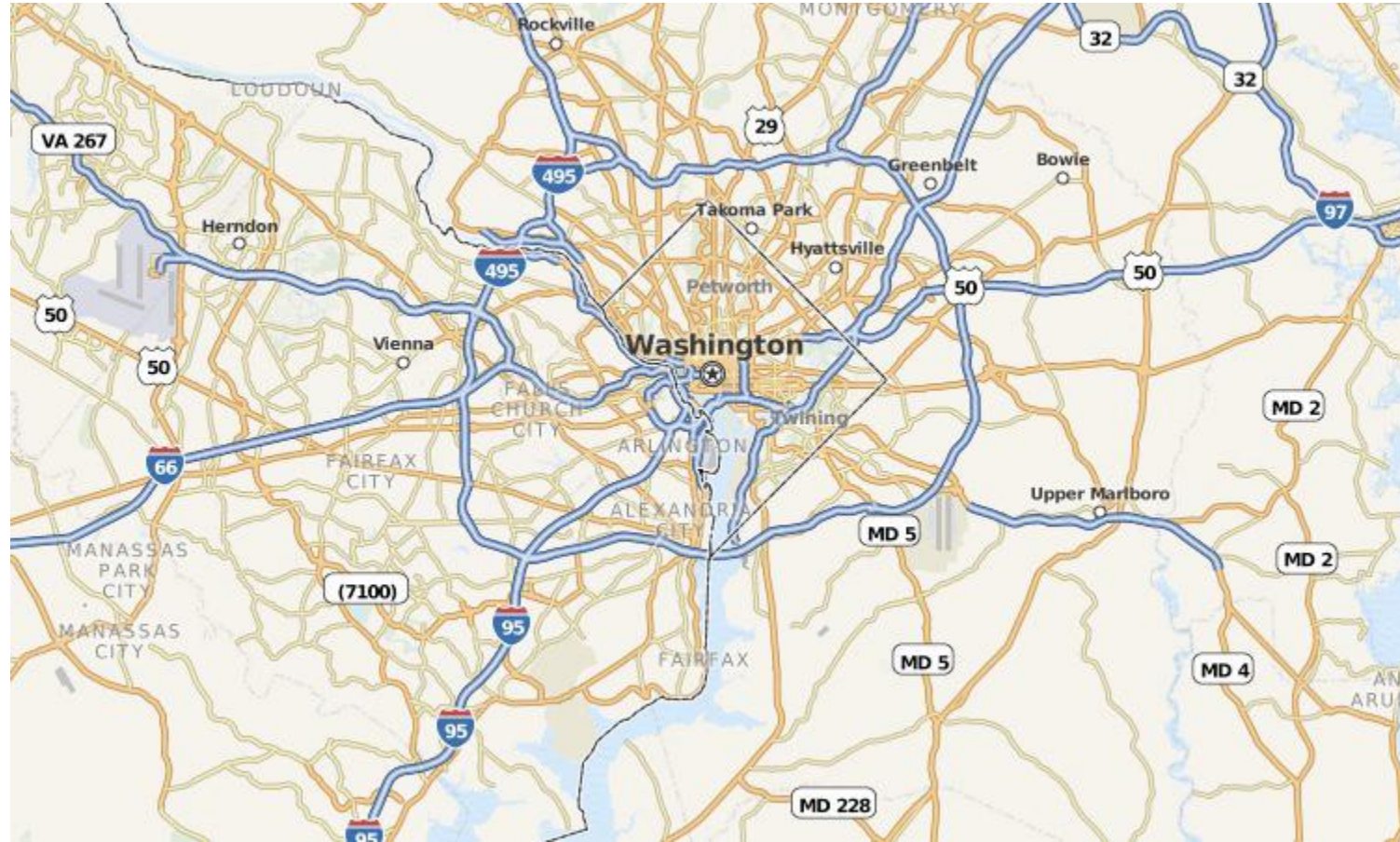
Scale



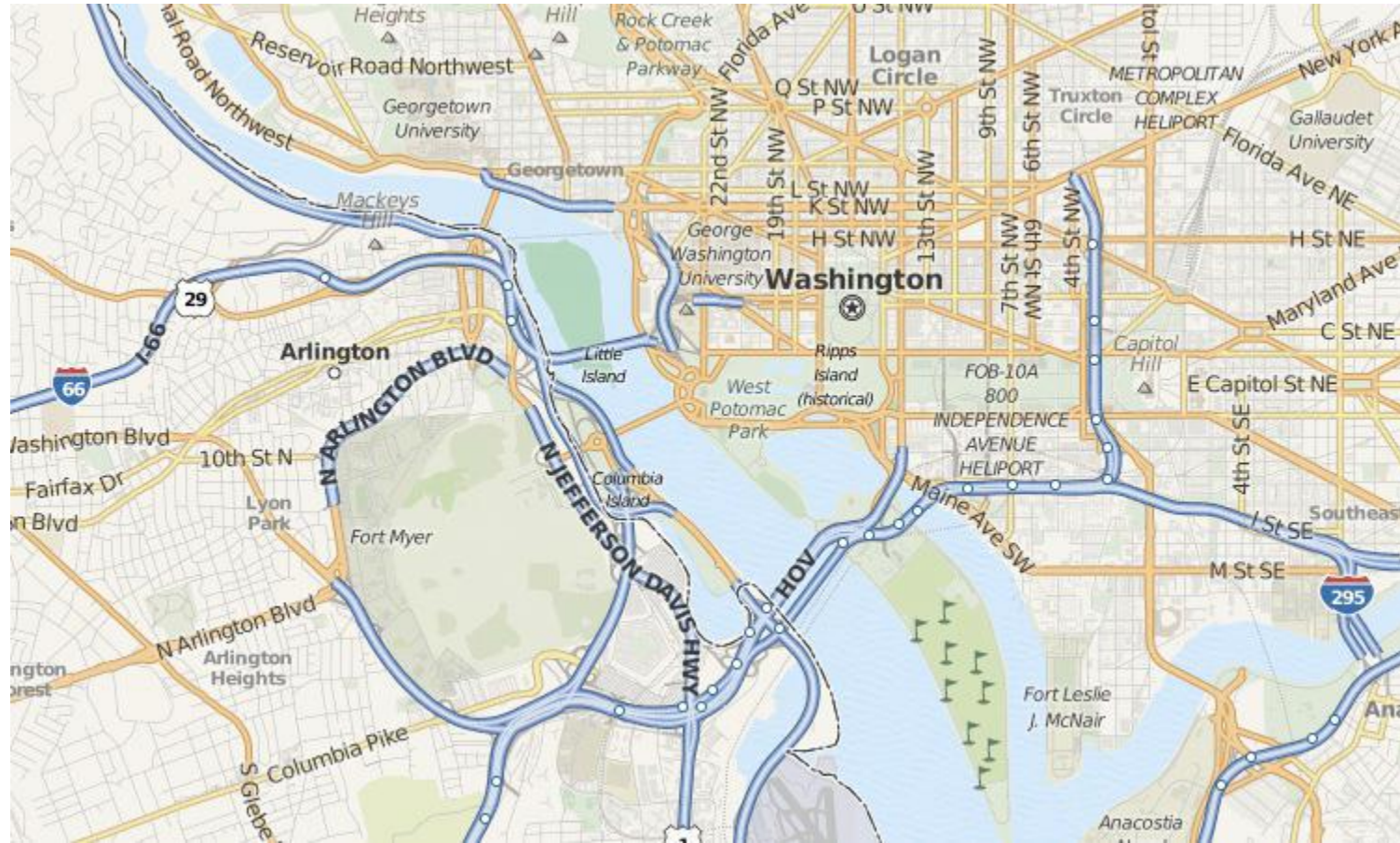
Scale



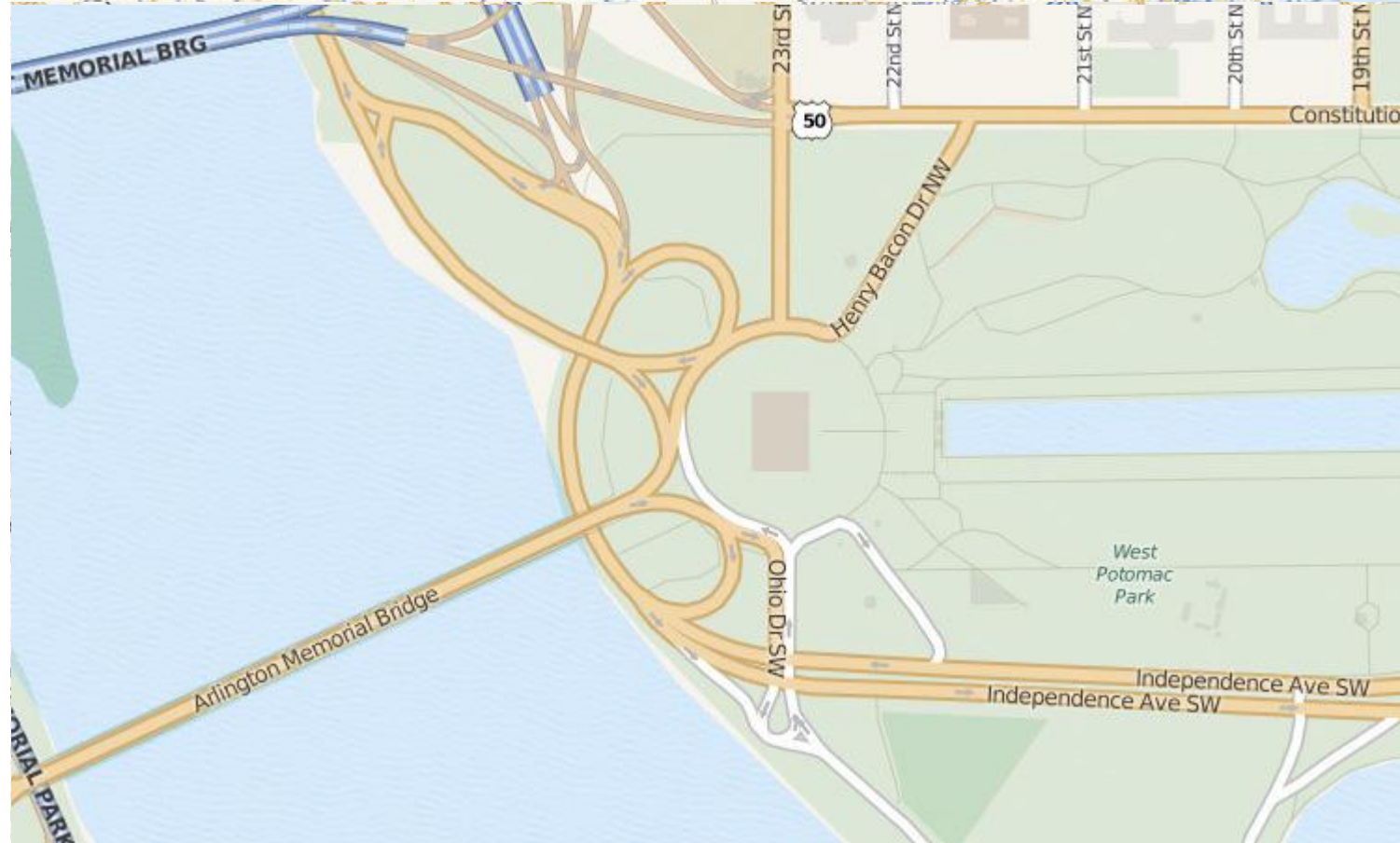
Scale



Scale



Scale



Data

Where data for maps comes from?



Data

Large scale data, 1:10m



Cultural **Physical** **Raster**

The most detailed. Suitable for making zoomed-in maps of countries and regions. Show the world on a large wall poster.

1:10,000,000
1" = 158 miles
1 cm = 100 km

Medium scale data, 1:50m




Cultural **Physical** **Raster**

Suitable for making zoomed-out maps of countries and regions. Show the world on a tabloid size page.

1:50,000,000
1" = 790 miles
1 cm = 500 km

Small scale data, 1:110m



Cultural **Physical**

Suitable for schematic maps of the world on a postcard or as a small locator globe.

1:110,000,000
1" = 1,736 miles
1 cm = 1,100 km

Natural Earth Data

A public domain map dataset available at
1:10m, 1:50m, and 1:110 million scales.

naturalearthdata.com



Data

The image shows a screenshot of the OpenStreetMap website. At the top, there are navigation tabs: View, Edit, History, Export, GPS Traces, and User Diaries. On the right, there is a user status bar: "Welcome, migurski | inbox (0) | logout".

On the left side, there is a sidebar with the following elements:

- OpenStreetMap** logo and the text "The Free Wiki World Map".
- A search box with the text "Search Where am I?" and a "Go" button. Below it, there are examples: "examples: 'Aikmaar', 'Regent Street, Cambridge', 'CB2 5AQ', or 'post offices near Lünen' more examples...".
- A "Help Centre" section with links to "Documentation", "Copyright & License", "Community Blogs", and "Foundation Map Key".
- A green button labeled "Make a Donation".

The main area displays a map of Stanford University. The map is overlaid with numerous blue 'P' icons, representing parking spots. Several pink plus signs are also visible on the map. The map includes street names like Sand Hill Road, Campus Drive, and West El Camino Real. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 200 meters and 1000 feet. A large watermark "OpenStreetMap" and "openstreetmap.org" is centered over the map. In the bottom right corner, there are links for "Permalink" and "Shortlink".



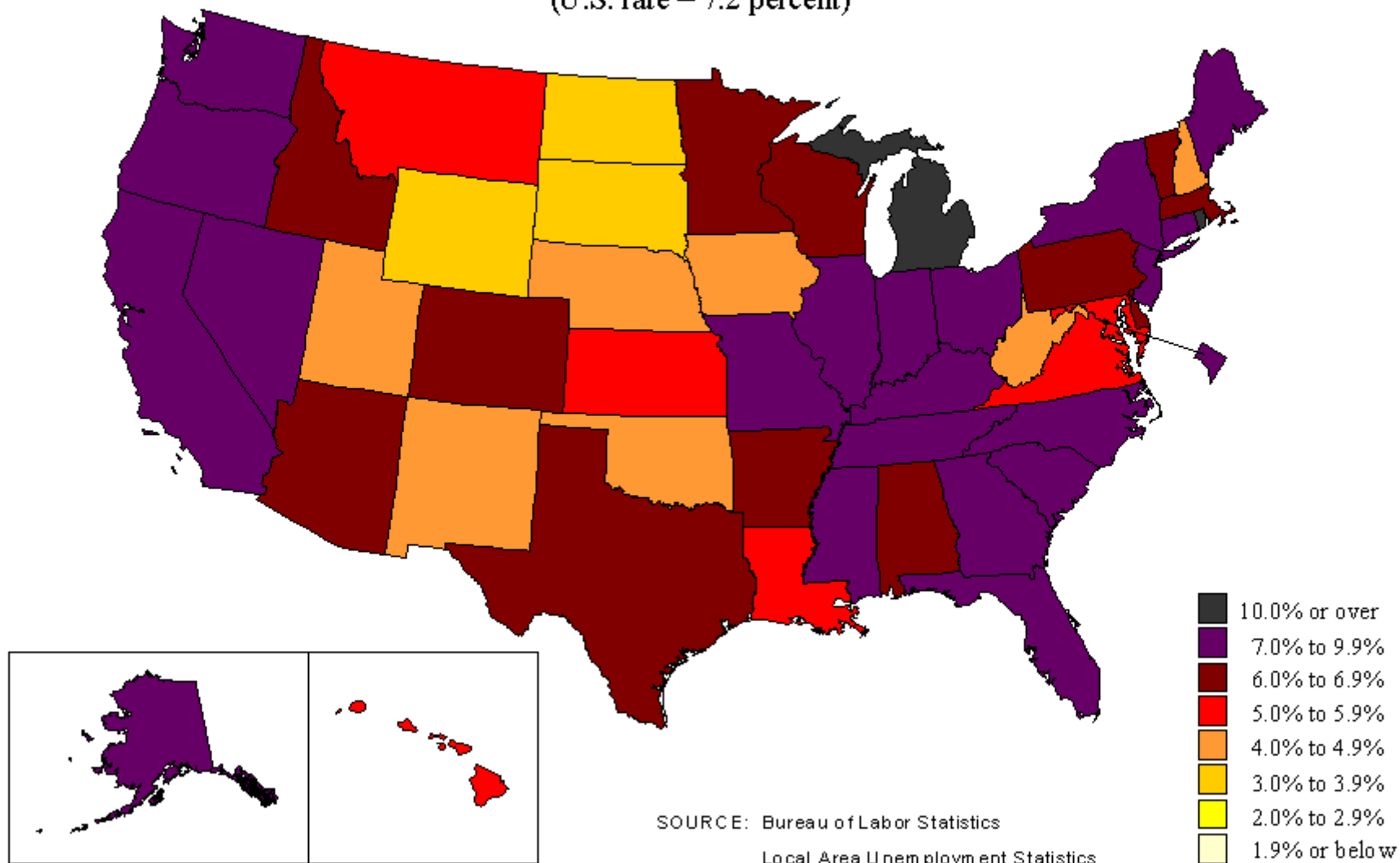
Effective Use of Color in Maps

Sequential, diverging, categorizing, highlight and alert



Unemployment rates by state, seasonally adjusted, December 2008

(U.S. rate = 7.2 percent)



THE USE OF COLOR IN DATA VISUALIZATION

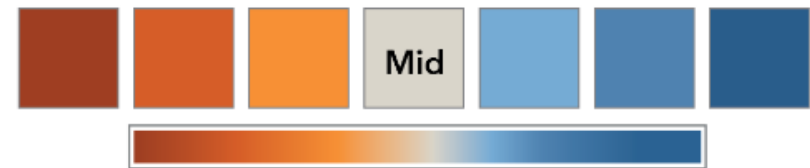
SEQUENTIAL

color is ordered from low to high



DIVERGING

two sequential colors with a neutral midpoint



CATEGORICAL

contrasting colors for individual comparison



HIGHLIGHT

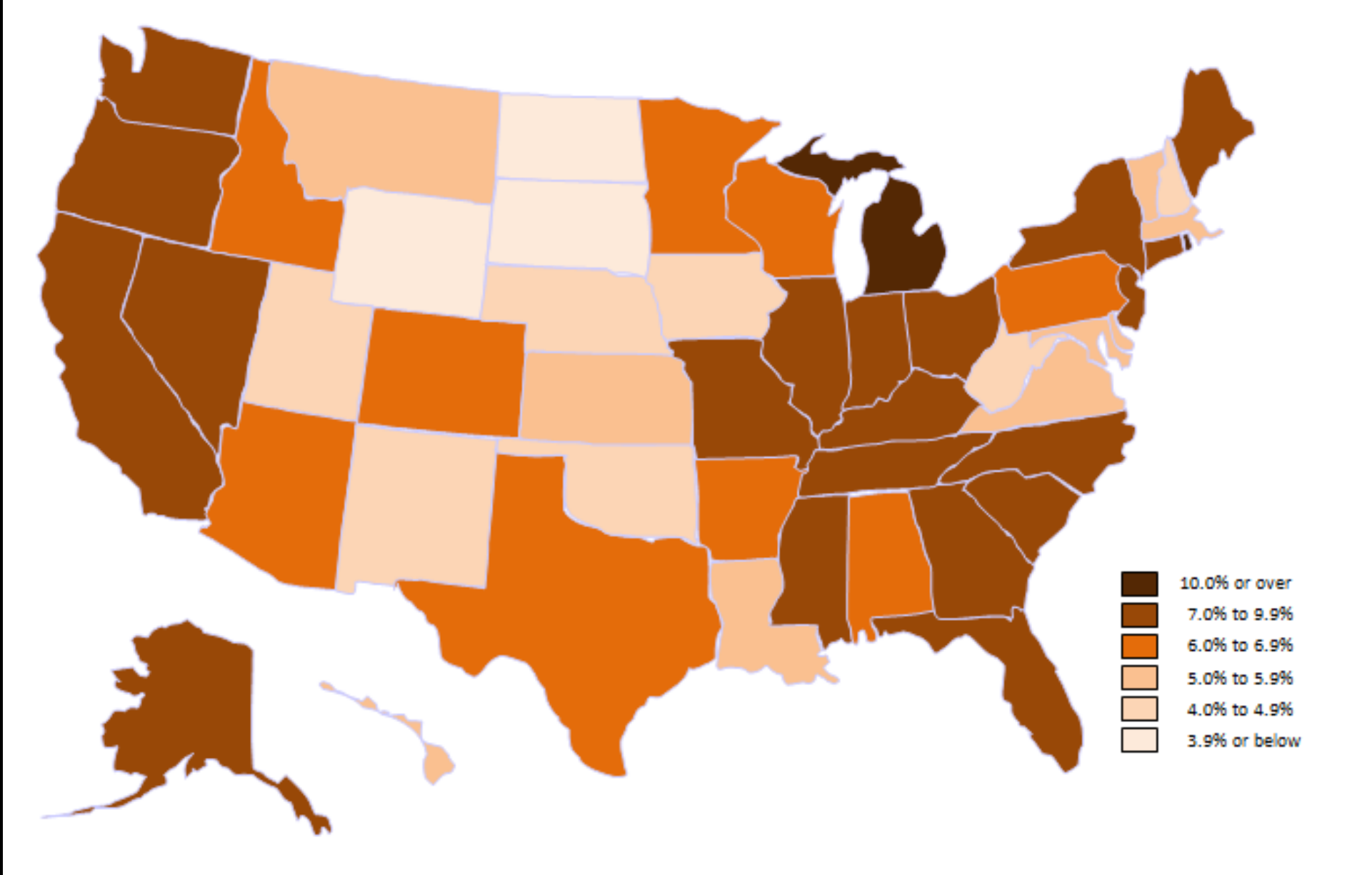
color used to highlight something

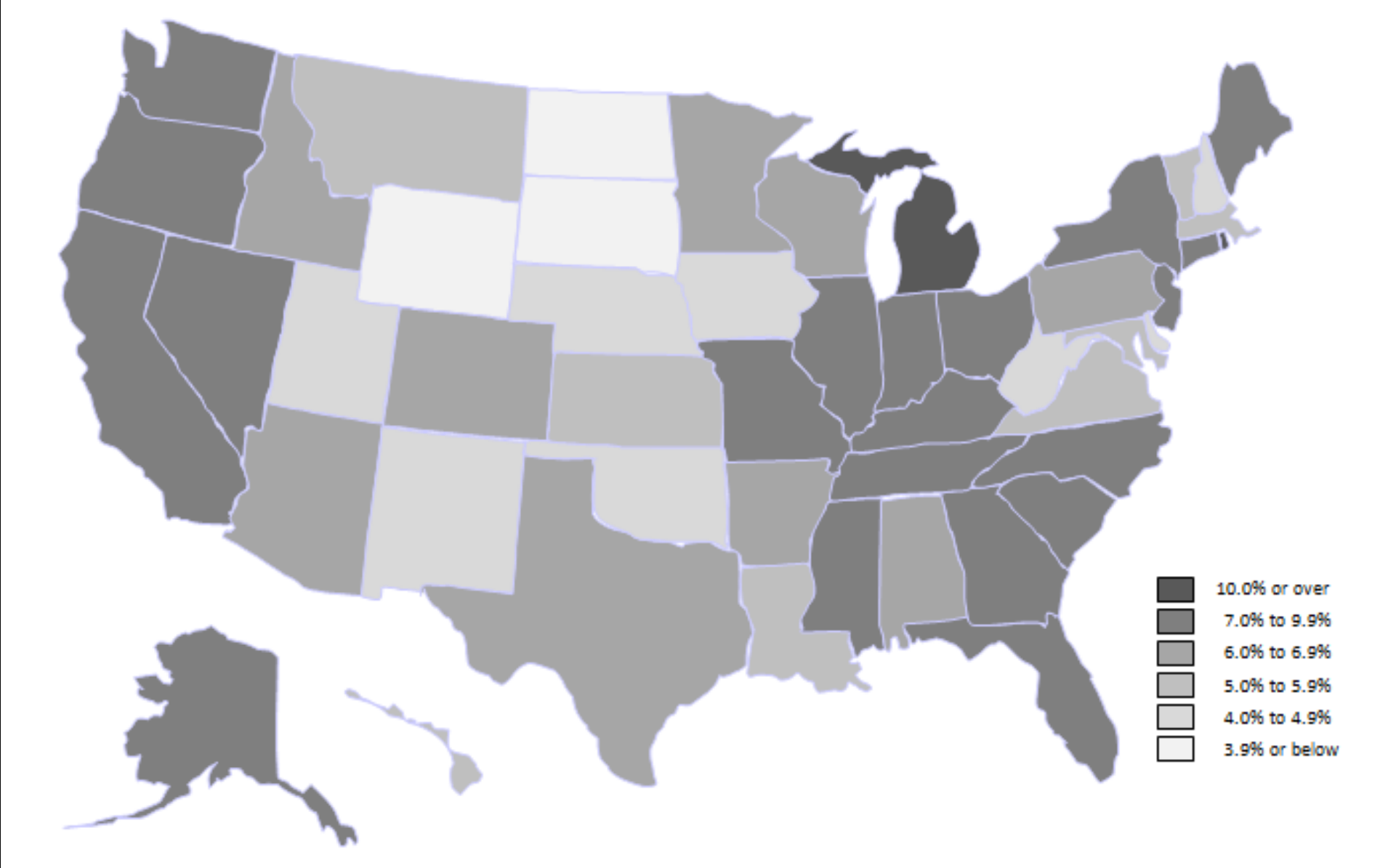


ALERT

color used to get reader's attention

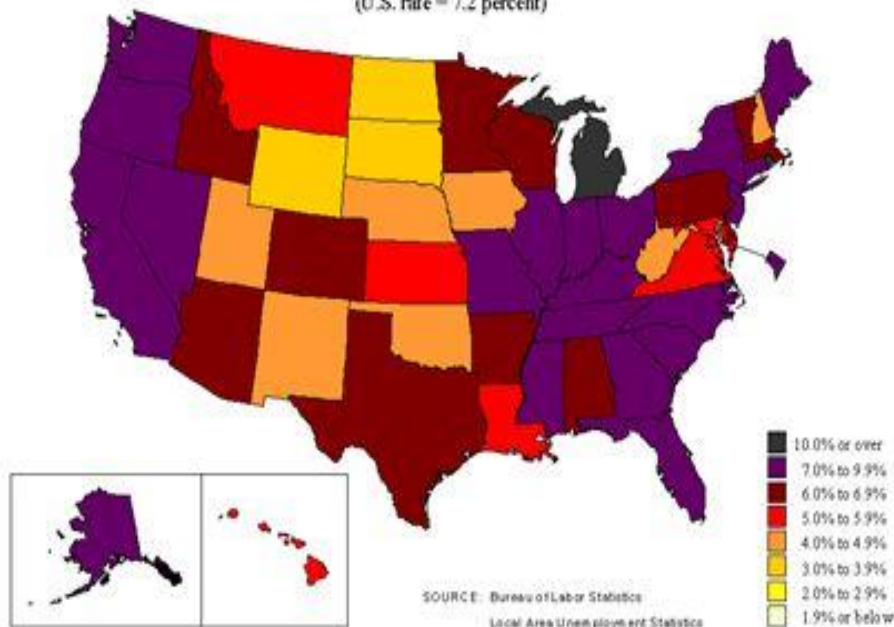






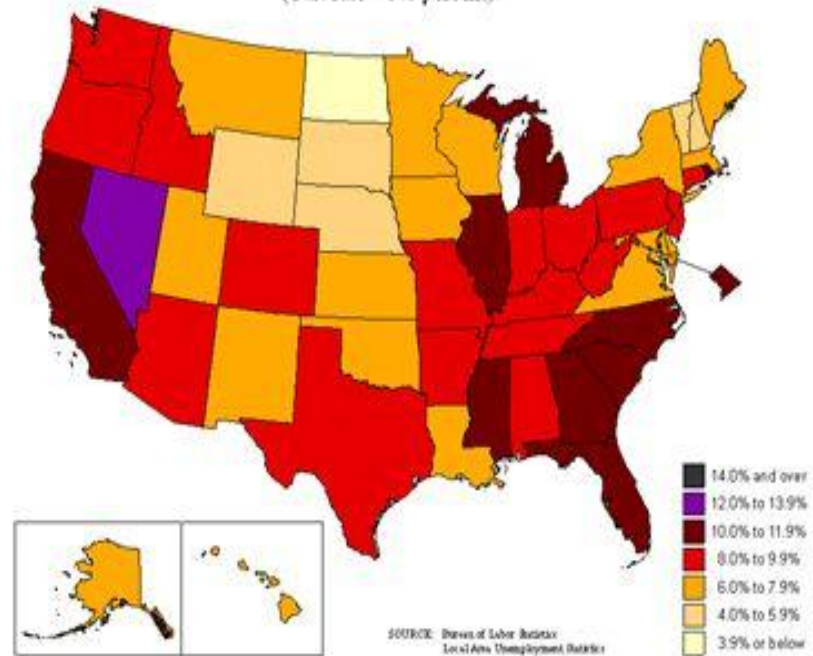
**Unemployment rates by state,
seasonally adjusted, December 2008**

(U.S. rate = 7.2 percent)

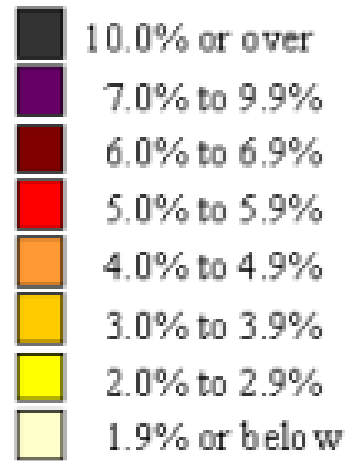


**Unemployment rates by state,
seasonally adjusted, October 2011**

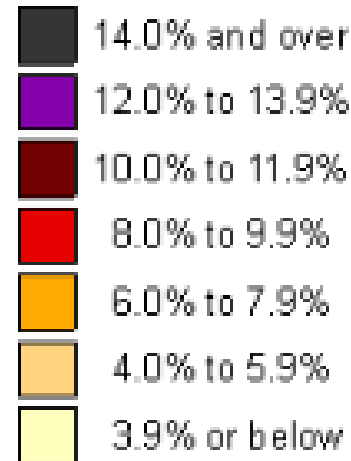
(U.S. rate = 9.0 percent)



December 2008

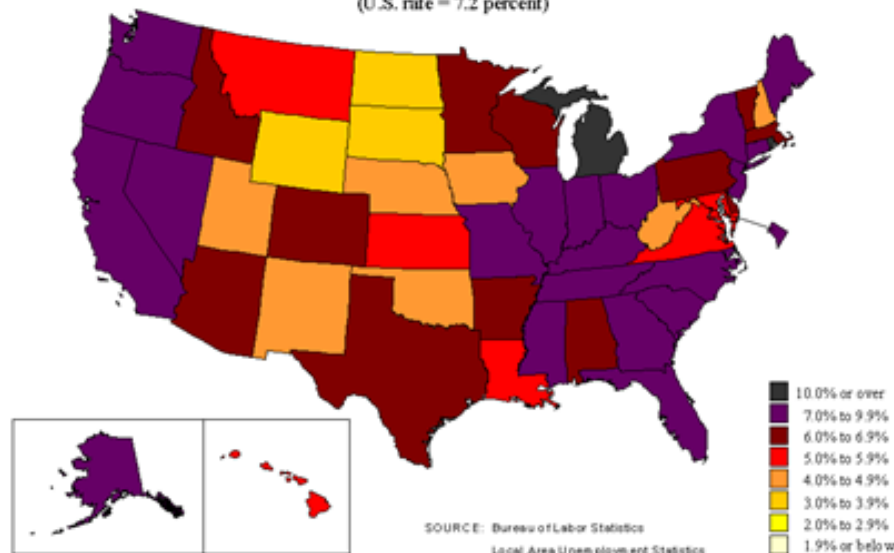


October 2011



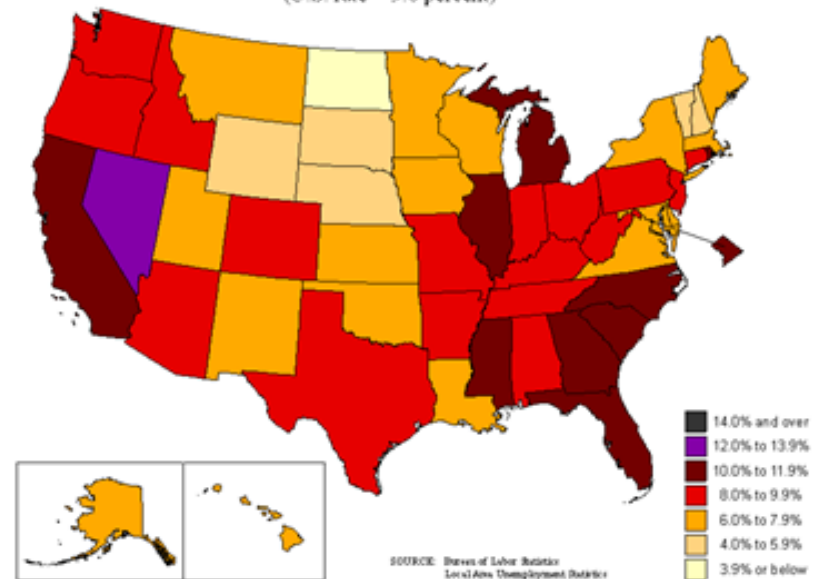
Unemployment rates by state,
seasonally adjusted, December 2008

(U.S. rate = 7.2 percent)

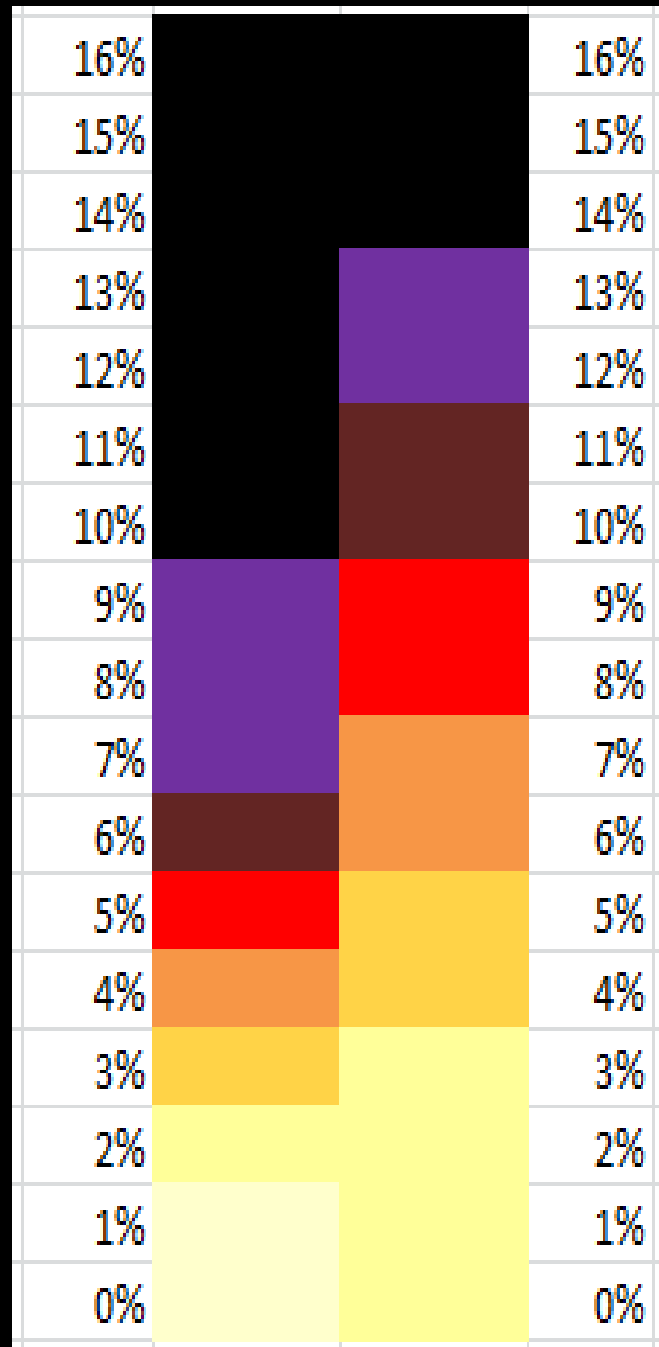


Unemployment rates by state,
seasonally adjusted, October 2011

(U.S. rate = 9.0 percent)



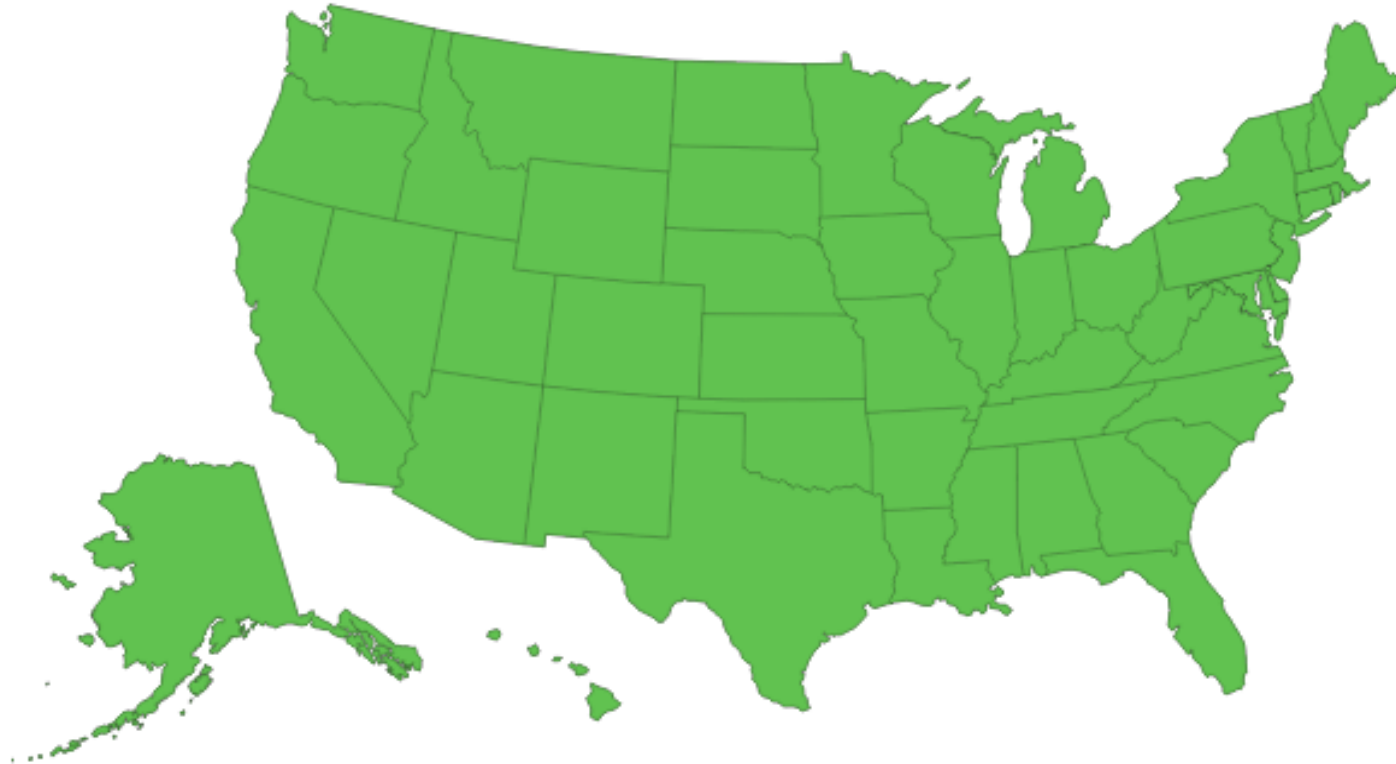
In 2008 it was purple at 7%, but in 2011 it takes 12% to reach purple. In 2011, 5% is a low-value colored in yellow, but was red in 2008.



LGBT, 2012

State: ▾

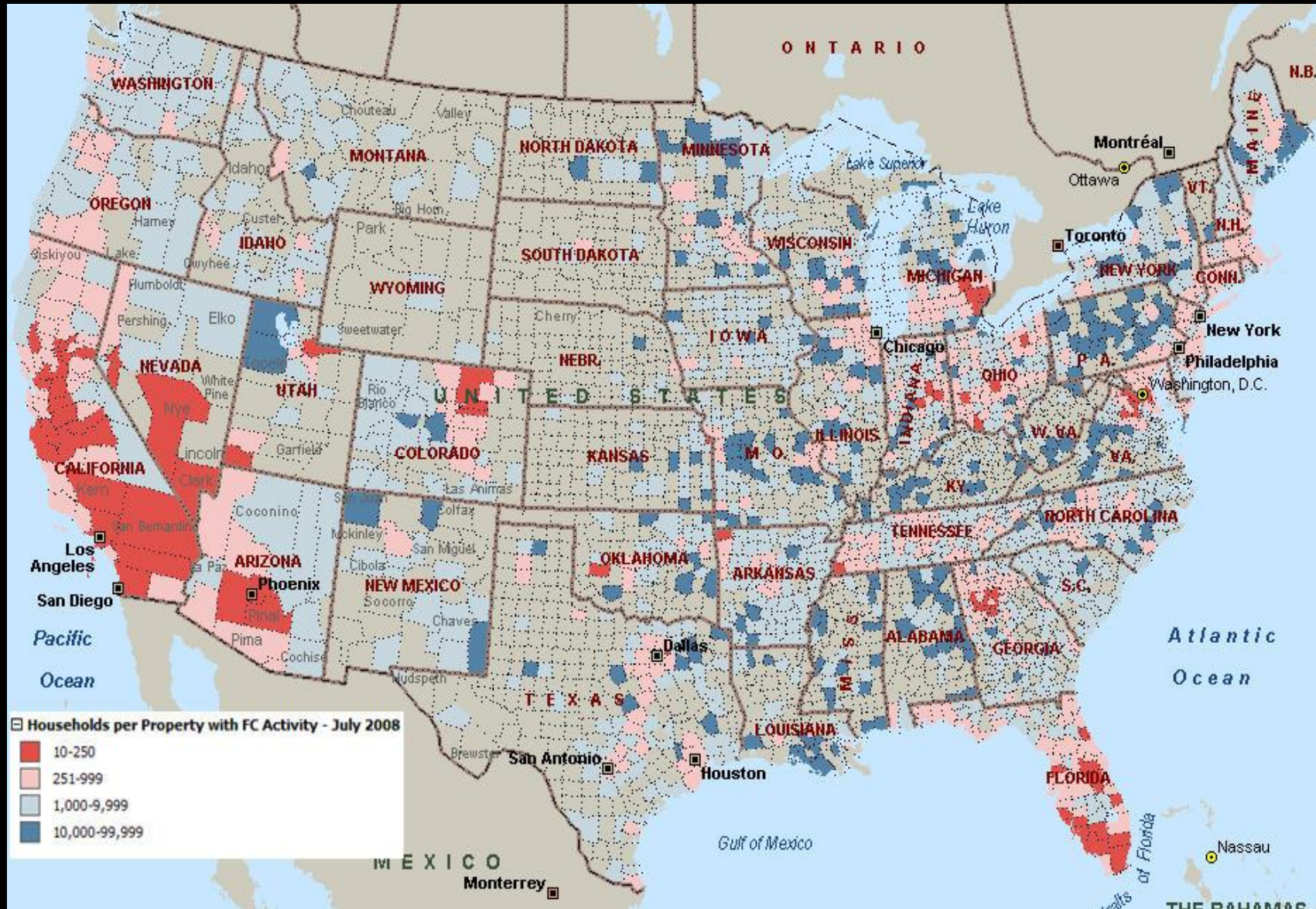
% LGBT: **3.5**



Share

This tool offers a Dropdown menu to choose the State, but when the entire nation is selected is simply colors everything at the average, which is not at all useful. Now we just have a green image of the U.S.

Foreclosures (July 2008)



The Wall Street Journal – GDP Recovery by County

By Ben Leubsdorf

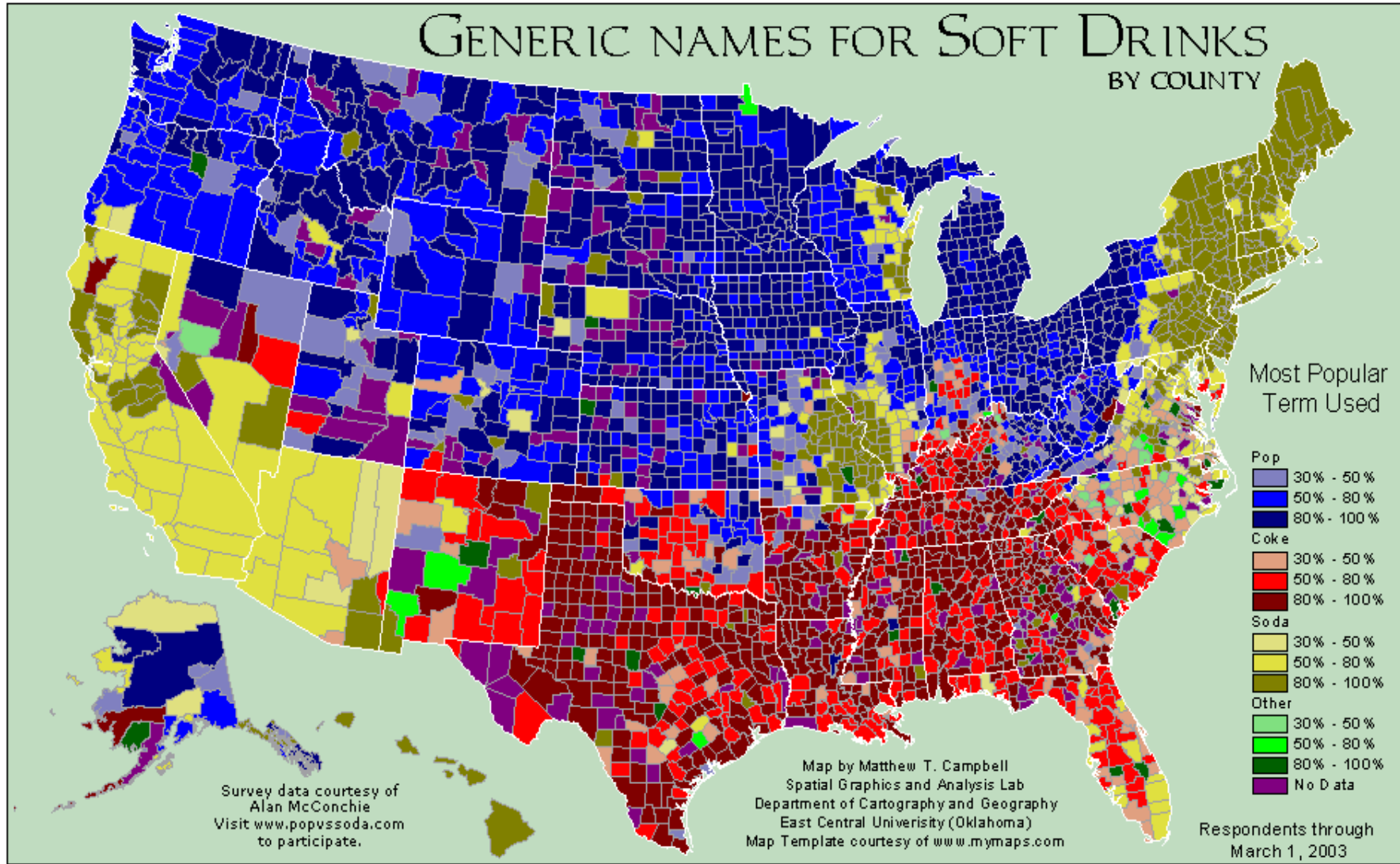


Zoom for more detail



Source: National Association of Counties

GENERIC NAMES FOR SOFT DRINKS BY COUNTY



Remove to improve the **map** edition

Created by Darkhorse Analytics

Courtesy of darkhorseanalytics.com

Beautiful Trash

by Jeffrey Shaffe

a week of trash routes in Cincinnati

Kantar Information is Beautiful Awards 2017

<https://www.dataplusscience.com/BeautifulTrash.html>



Cincinnati Trash Collection on March 15, 2017 10:38 AM



BEAUTIFUL TRASH

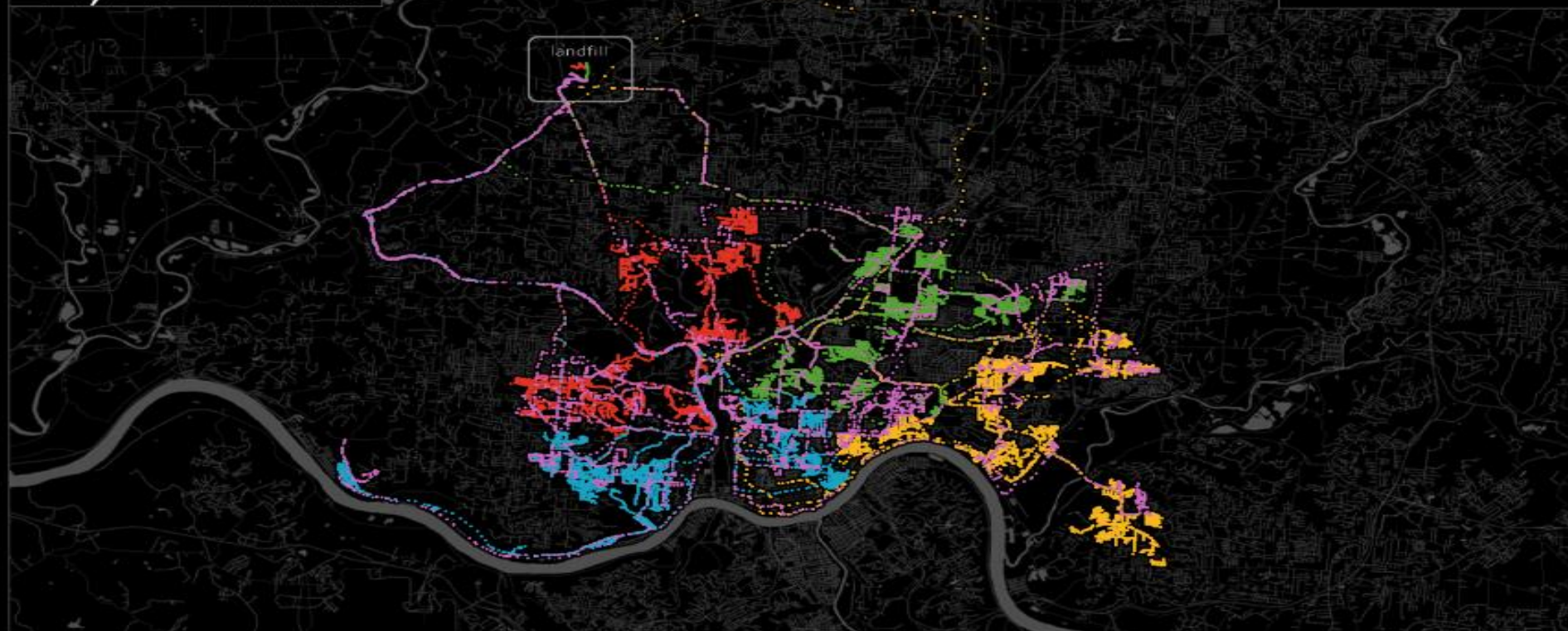
a week of trash routes in Cincinnati



2,174 miles

05:46:45 to 20:59:27 [hh:mm:ss]

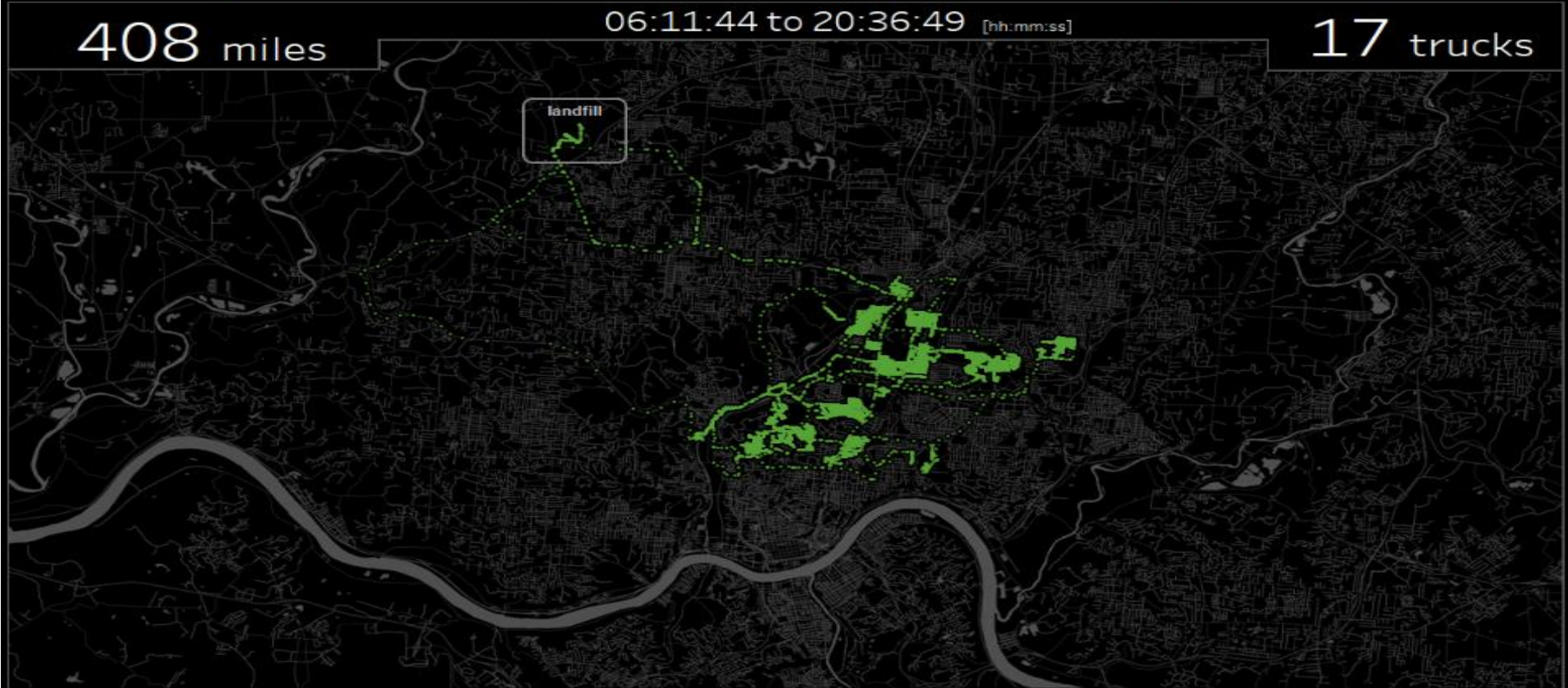
23 trucks



BEAUTIFUL TRASH

a week of trash routes in Cincinnati

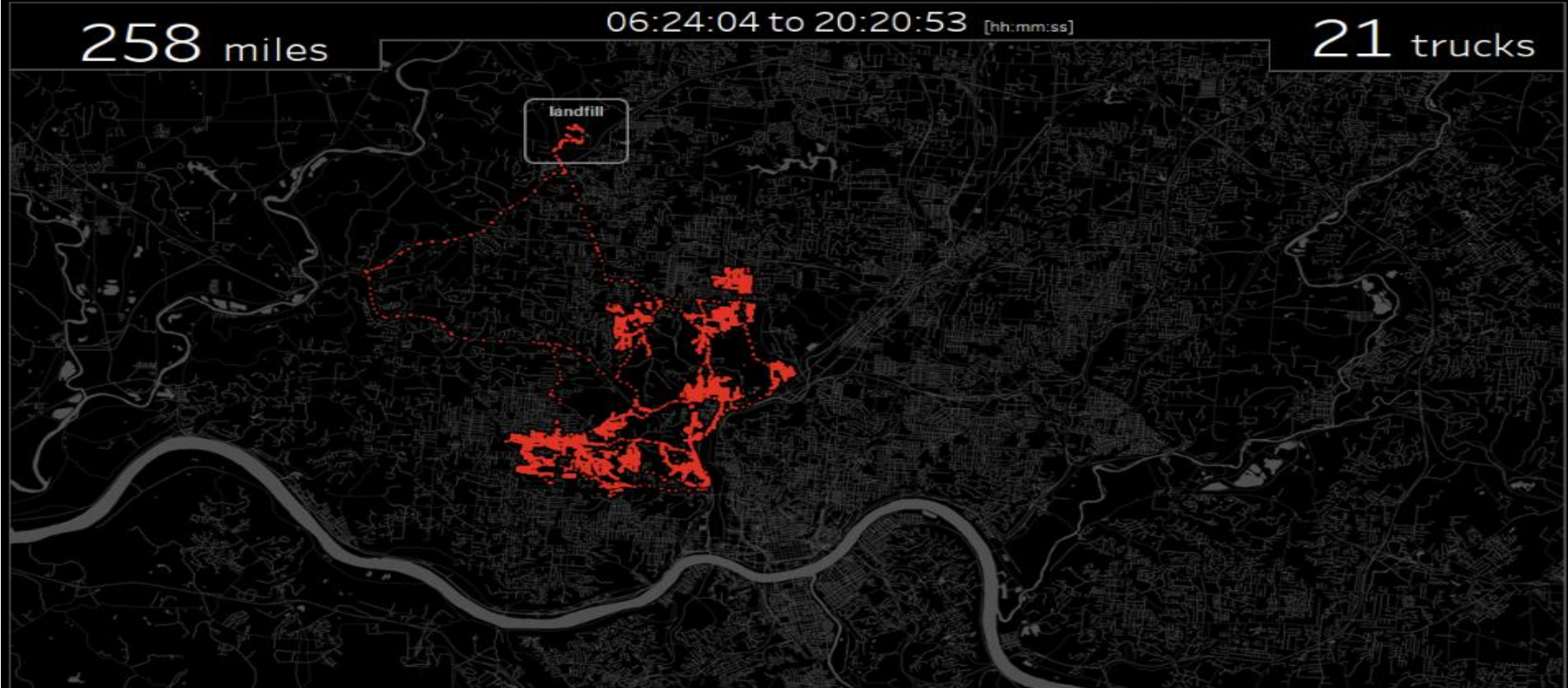
Distance Traveled



BEAUTIFUL TRASH

a week of trash routes in Cincinnati

Distance Traveled



BEAUTIFUL TRASH

a week of trash routes in Cincinnati

Distance Traveled



602 miles 06:49:26 to 20:37:41 [hh:mm:ss] 17 trucks



Mapping

- ▶ **Visualizing data on maps:**
 - ▶ Dots, more dots, continuous data, choropleths and cartograms
- ▶ **Cartography:**
 - ▶ Projections, scale and data
- ▶ **Effective use of color on maps:**
 - ▶ Sequential, diverging, categorizing, highlight and alert
- ▶ **Example**
 - ▶ **Beautiful Trash**
Winner of “Information of Beautiful Award”

