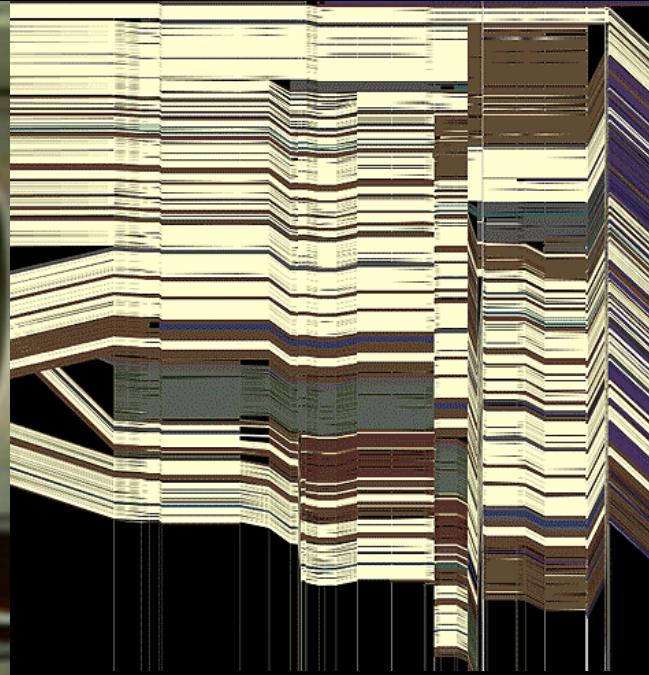
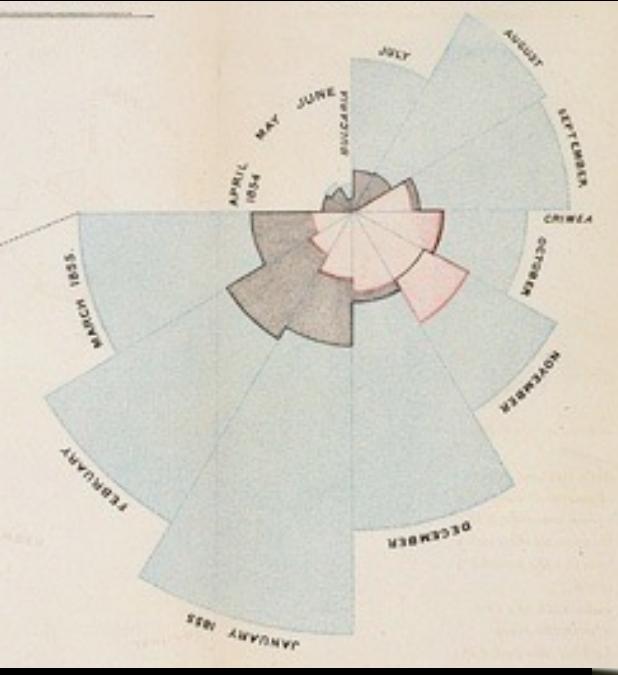
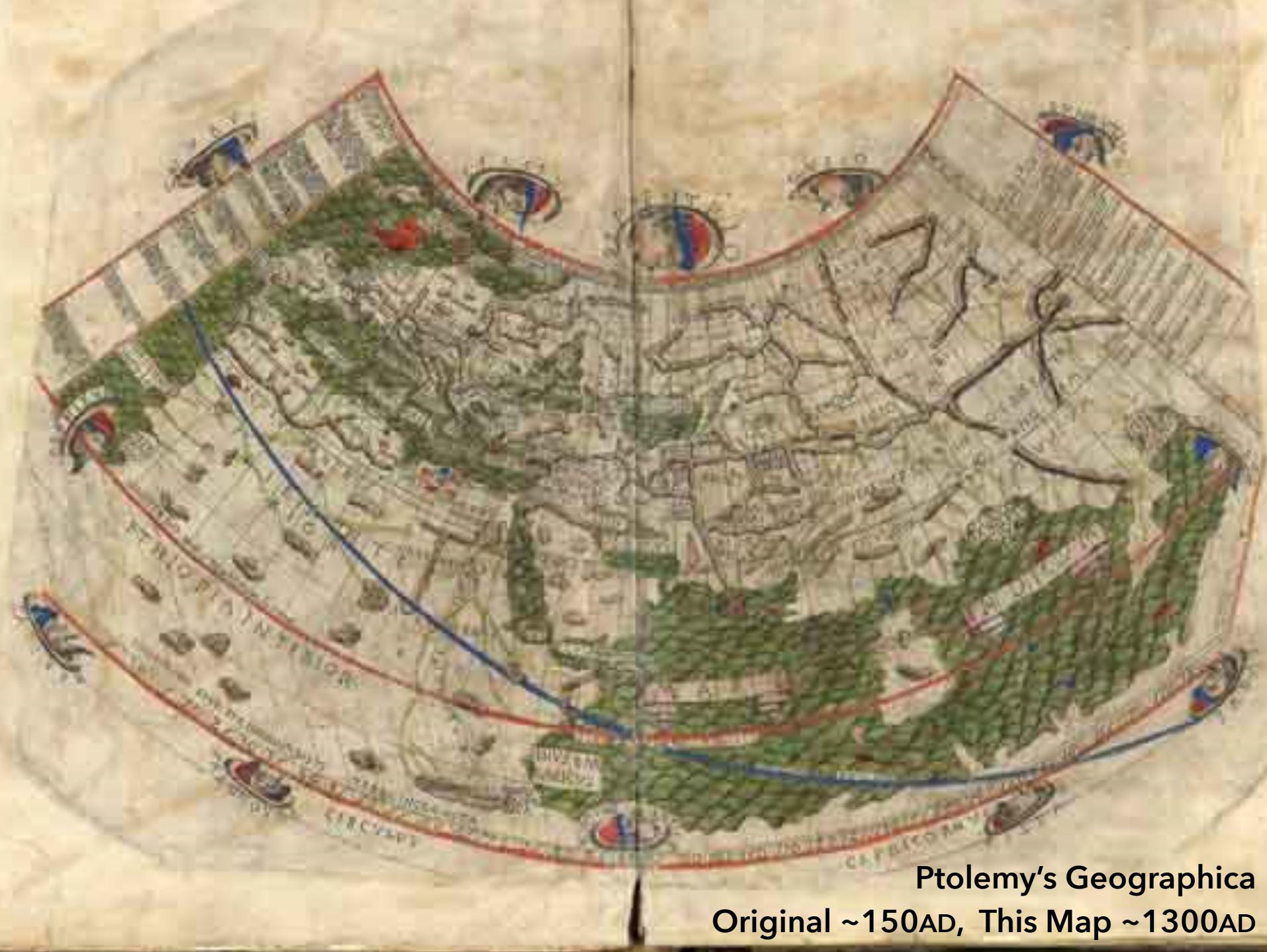


CSE 512 - Data Visualization

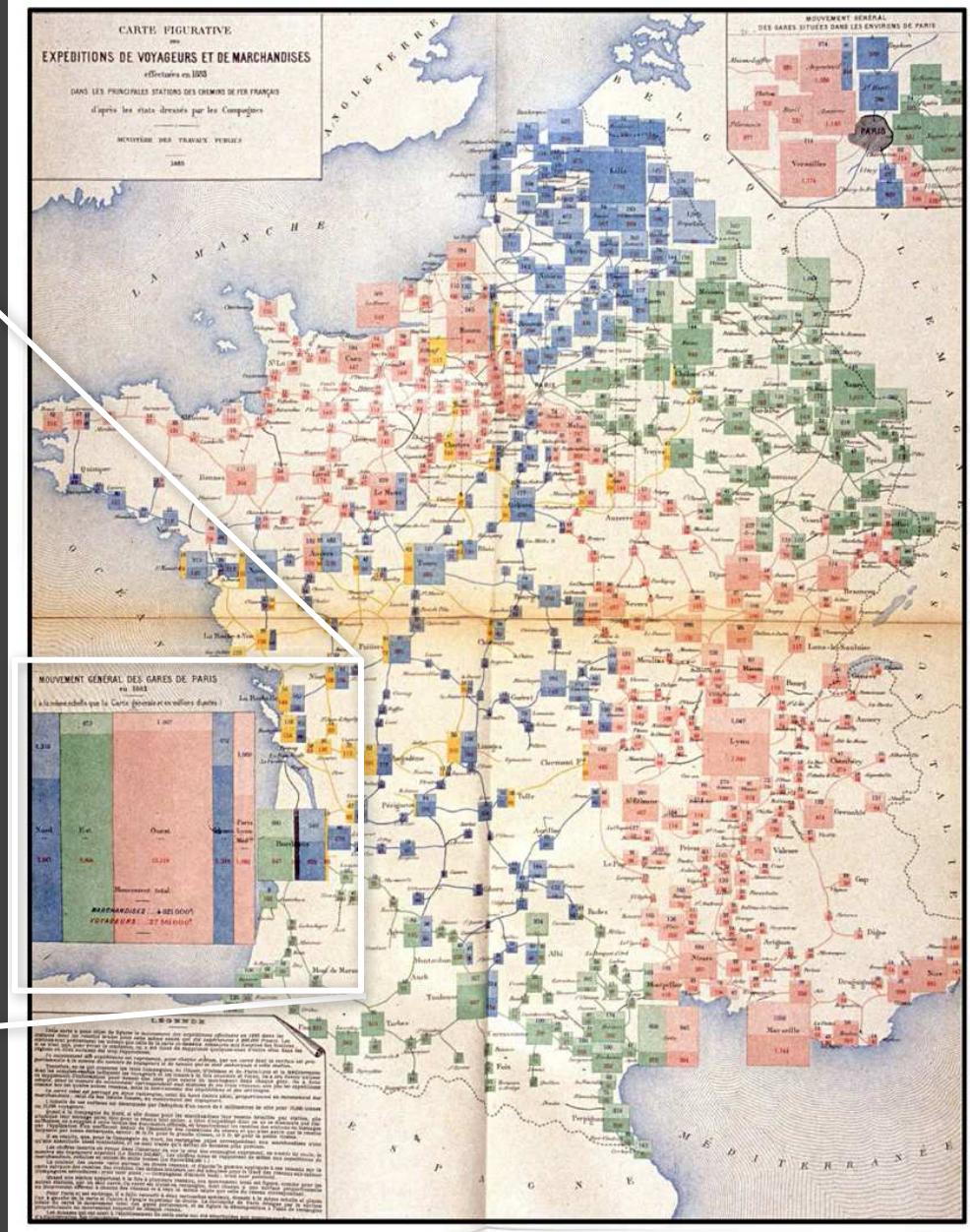
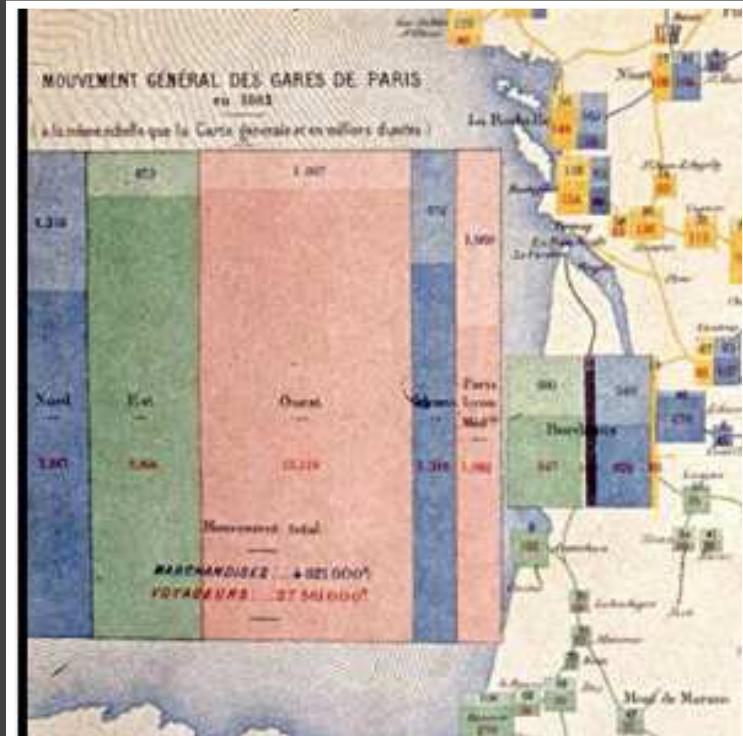
# Mapping & Cartography



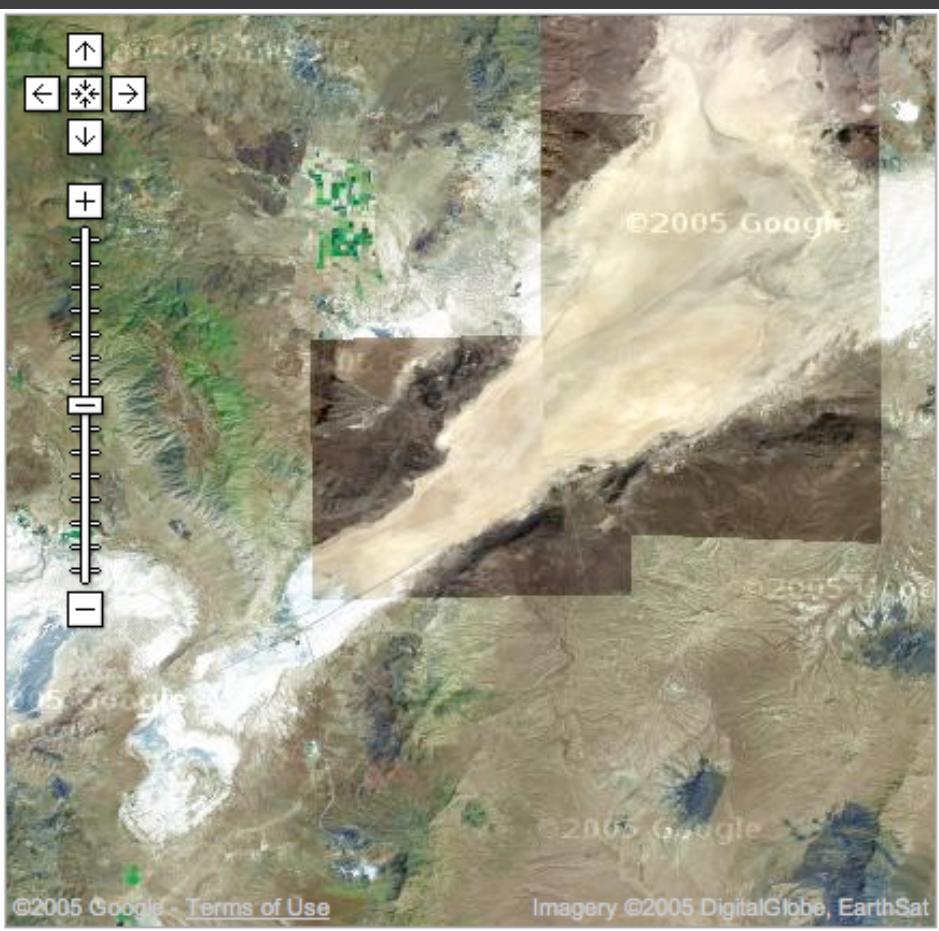
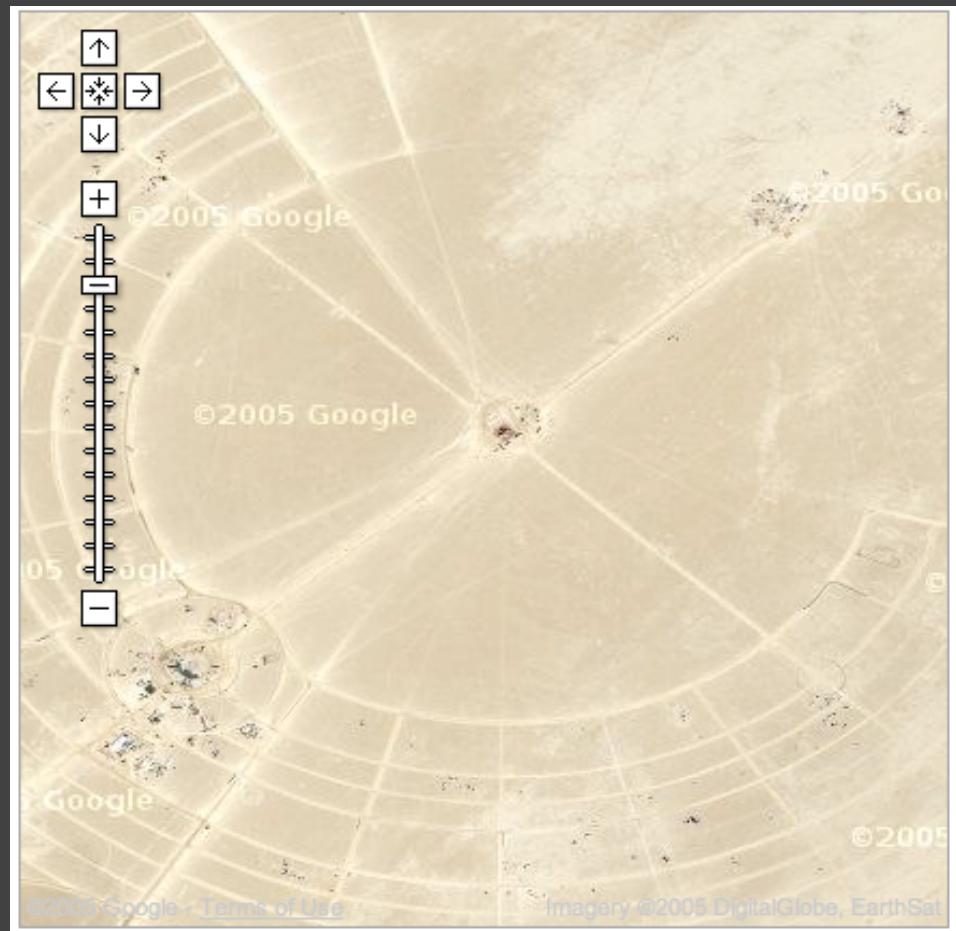
Jeffrey Heer University of Washington  
(with significant material from Michal Migurski)



Ptolemy's Geographica  
Original ~150AD, This Map ~1300AD



Rail Passengers and Freight from Paris 1884

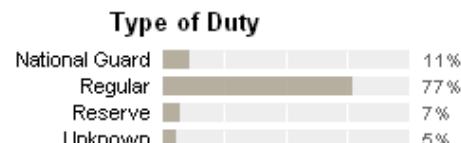
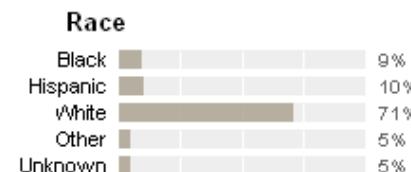
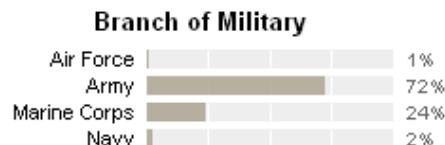
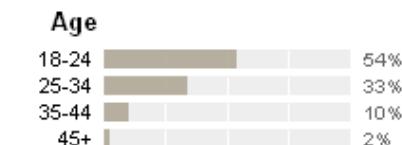


Google Maps 2005

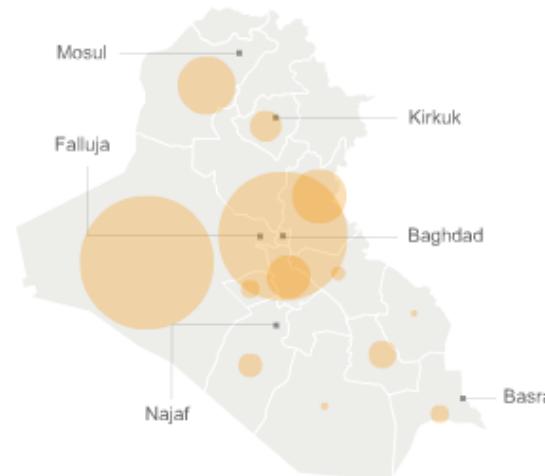
# Casualties of War

[FACES](#) [ANALYSIS](#) [THEIR STORIES](#)
[E-MAIL](#) [FEEDBACK](#)

Use the slider below to investigate the demographics and military status of U.S. service members who died during the war in Iraq.

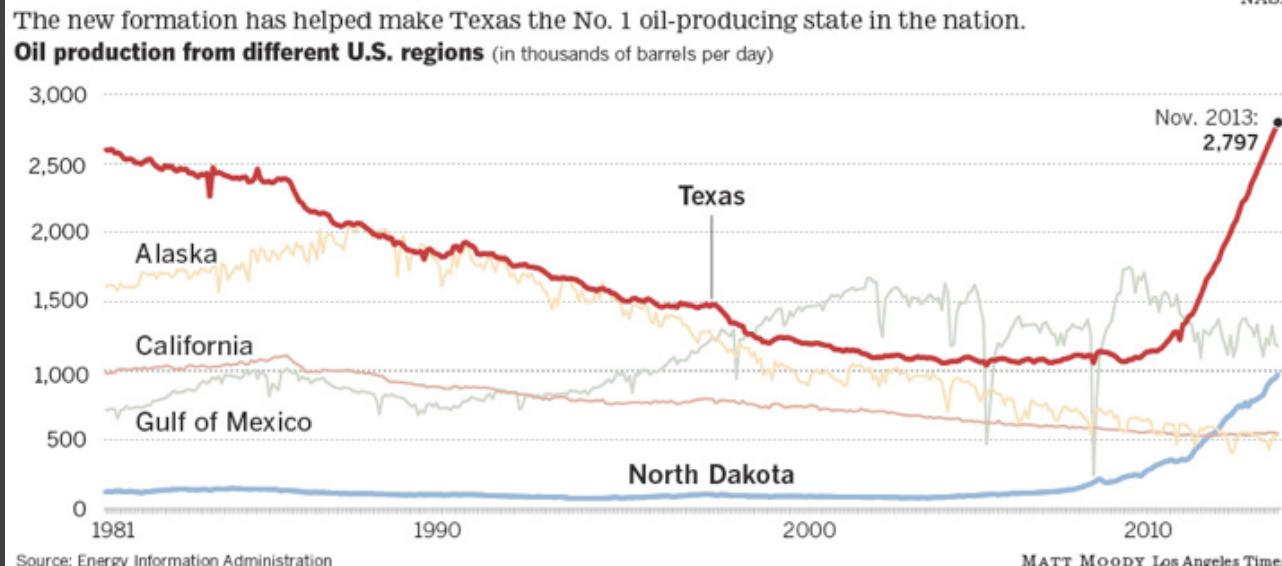
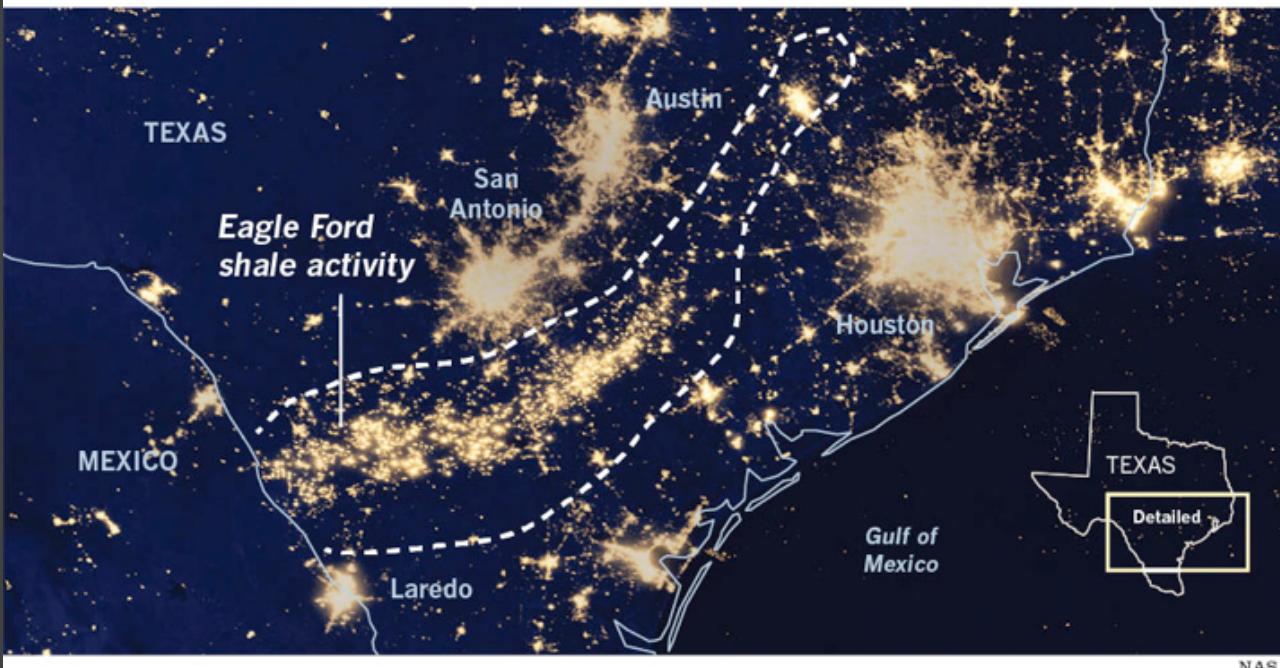
**MARCH 16, 2003 JULY 5, 2008 (277 WEEKS)**
[Show all](#) | [Initial invasion](#) | [First invasion of Falluja](#) | [Second invasion of Falluja](#) | [Since troop buildup began](#)
**4,097 deaths**


**Location of death**  
Circles sized according to percentage of deaths in each Iraqi province.

[Show home](#)

[March 16, 2003](#)


# Texas oil boom is visible from space

Lighting and natural gas flares from drilling on the 400-mile-long Eagle Ford shale formation can be seen from space in this image.



LA Times  
2014

## Ramadi: The Government Provides an Opening for ISIS

ISIS Control

Tensions between this city's residents, who are mostly Sunni, and the central government had been brewing here for at least a year. Then in December, Iraq's prime minister, Nuri Kamal al-Maliki, ordered security forces to dismantle a protest camp — an outlet for disenchanted Sunnis angered at their treatment by the Shiite-dominated government. The action ignited days of violence and created the opening ISIS needed to seize parts of the city, the provincial capital.

Lake Tharthar

## Falluja: A Symbolic Fall

ISIS Control

Just days after the raid on the camp in Ramadi, ISIS fighters destroyed the Police Headquarters and mayor's office here, planted their flag on government buildings and decreed the city to be theirs. Ten years earlier, American forces had captured this city from Qaeda-style insurgents at a considerable cost of American lives.

Falluja

Lake Habbaniya

Balad

Aleppo  
SYRIA

Mosul  
IRAQ

Baghdad

17 MILES TO BAGHDAD

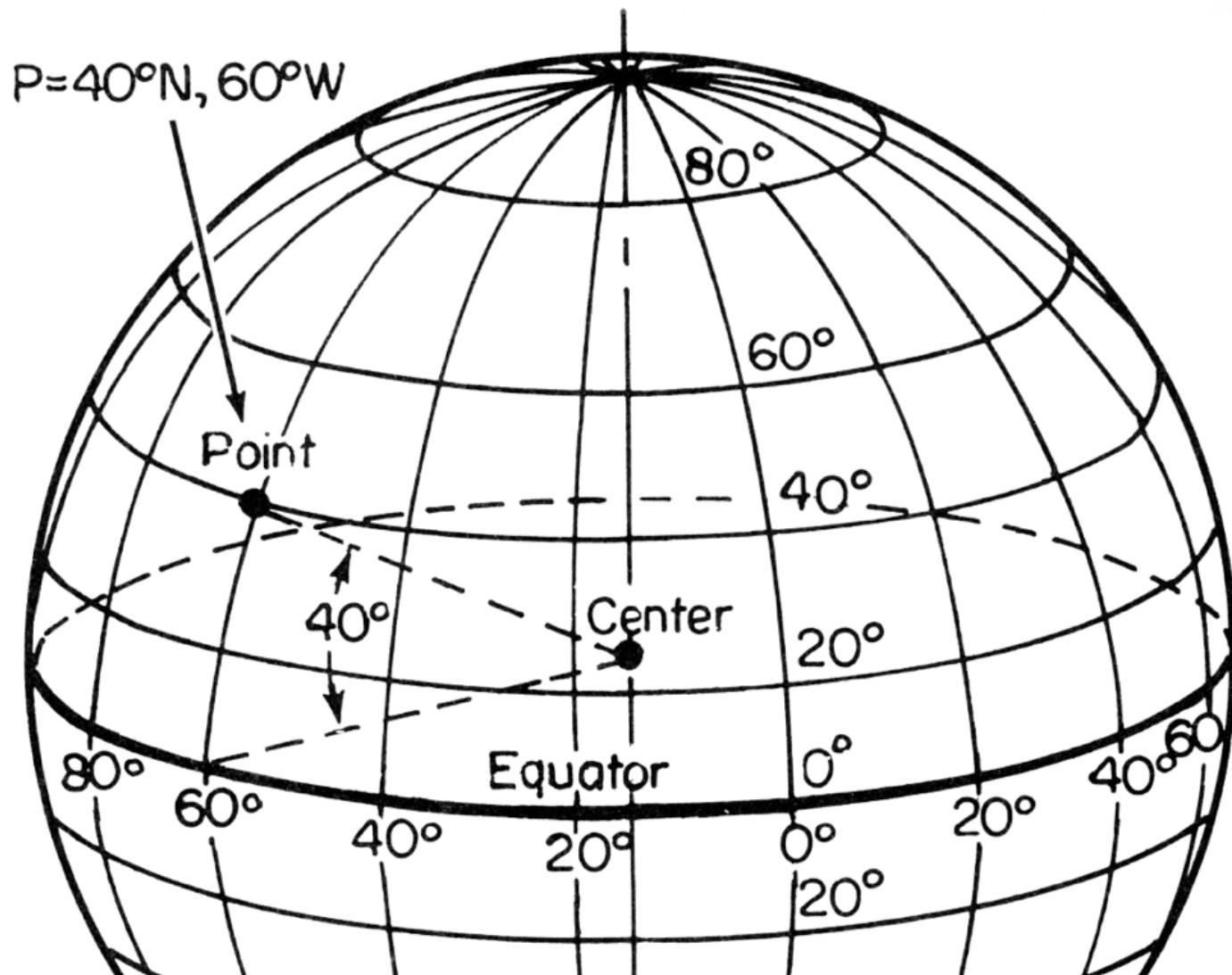
NY Times  
2014

# Cartography

The Making of Maps

# Projections

# Latitude, Longitude





A sphere tears  
when you flatten it

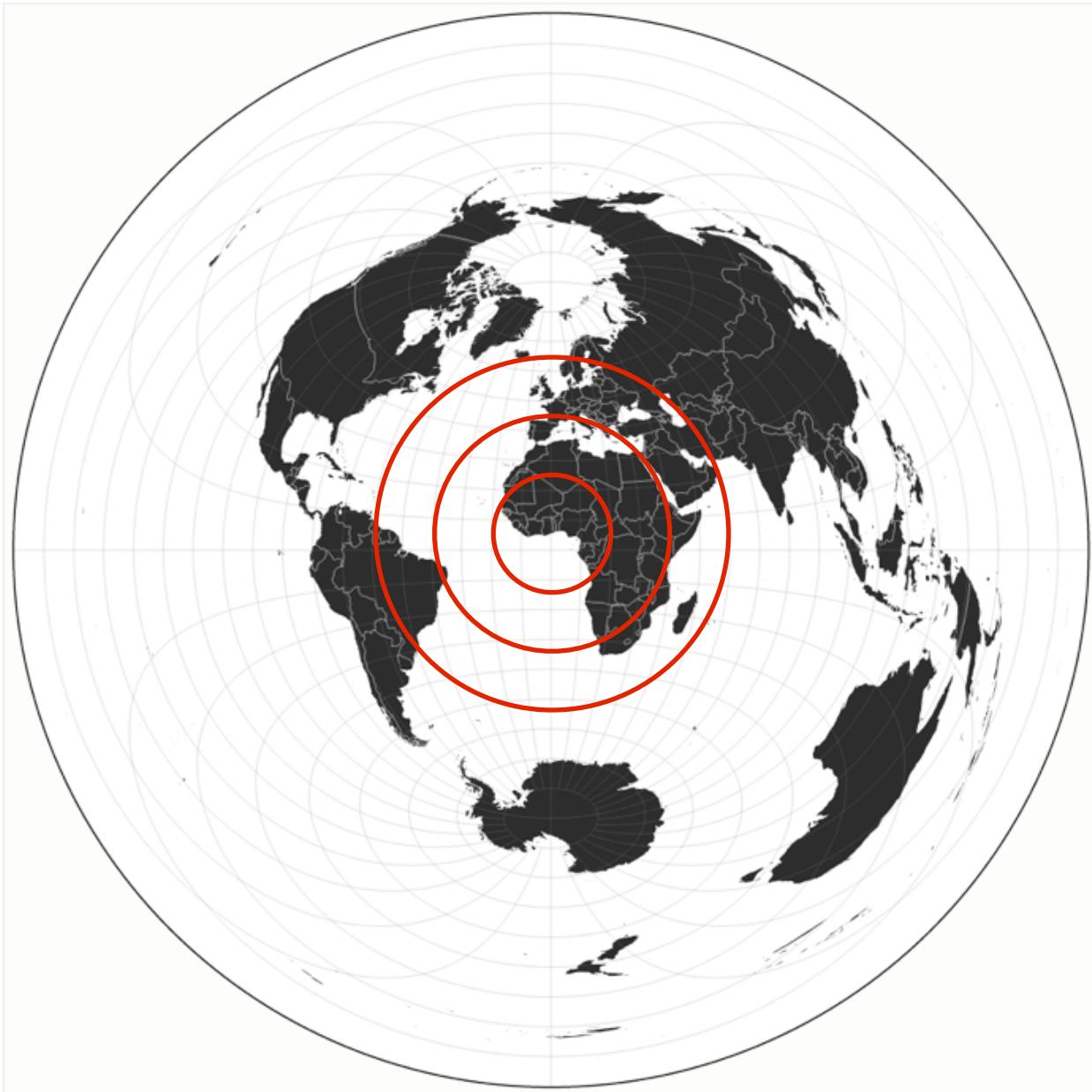
Three example  
ways to categorize  
projections...



# Azimuthal

Preserves direction / distance

# Azimuthal Equidistant



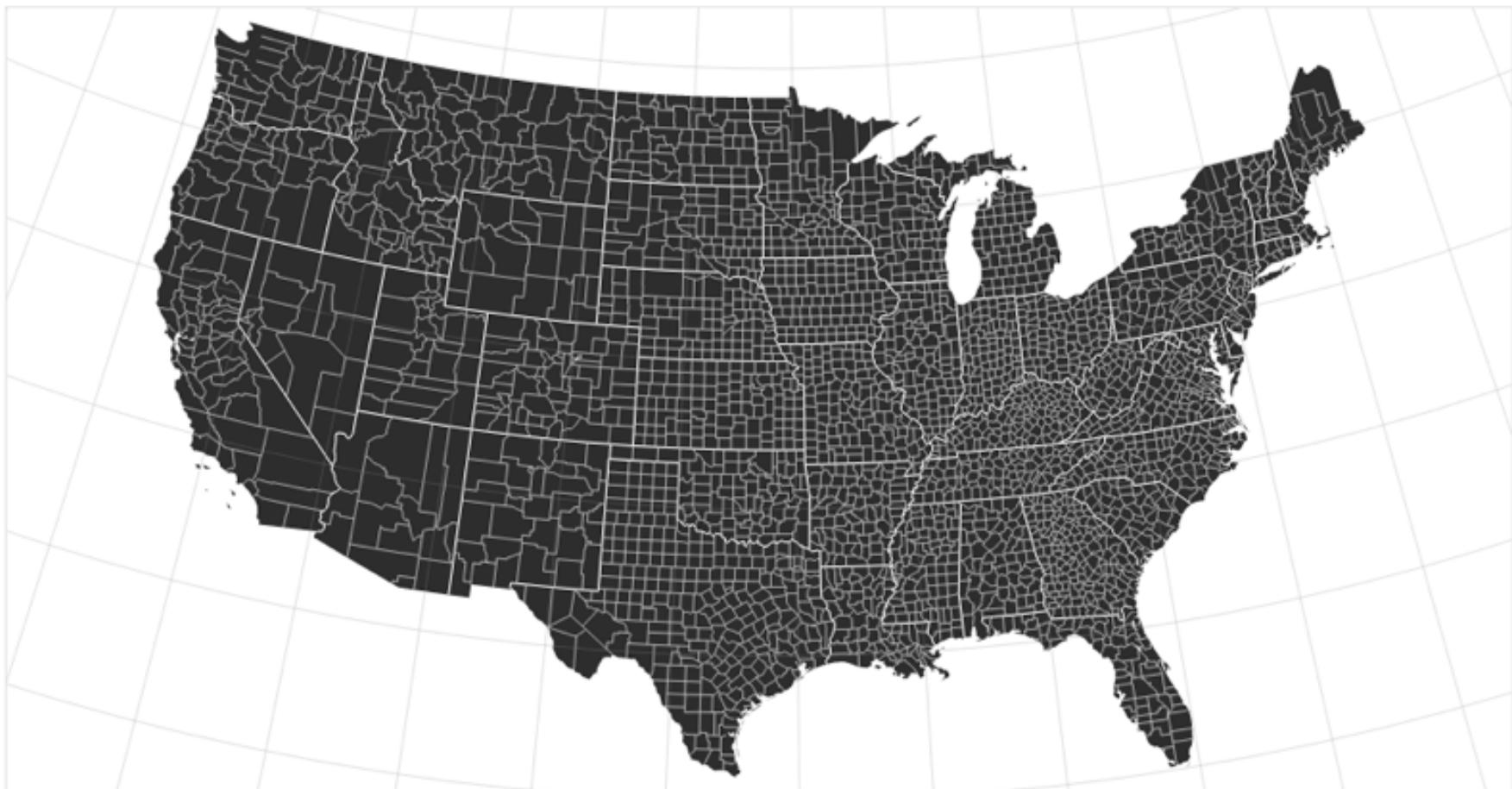
The azimuthal equidistant projection is available as `d3.geo_azimuthalEquidistant`.

[Open in a new window.](#)

# Equal-Area

Preserves area

# Albers Equal-Area Conic



The [Albers equal-area conic projection](#) is available as `d3.geo.albers`. See also the [interactive version](#).

[Open in a new window.](#)



# Conformal

Preserves local angles

# Spherical Mercator

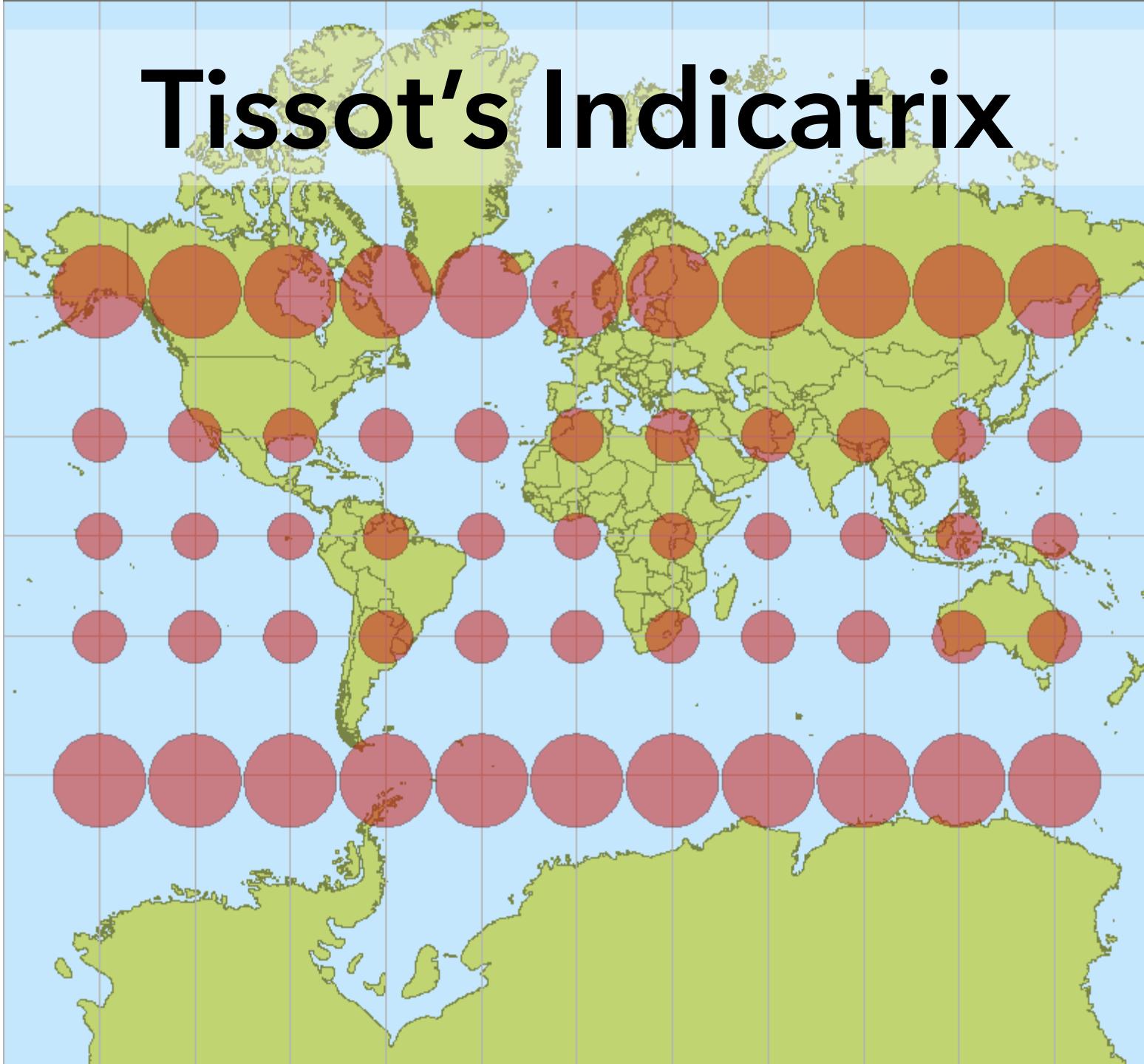


The Mercator projection is available as [d3.geo.mercator](#).

[Open in a new window.](#)

Spherical Mercator  
is ubiquitous on  
the web—why?

# Tissot's Indicatrix



# Web Mercator

$$x = \frac{128}{\pi} 2^{\text{zoom level}} (\lambda + \pi) \text{ pixels}$$

$$y = \frac{128}{\pi} 2^{\text{zoom level}} (\pi - \ln \left[ \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right]) \text{ pixels}$$

World coordinates adjusted to map to 256 x 256 pixels.

**Latitude cut-offs** at 85.051129 degrees: the exact point at which the projection frames the world in a square.

# The Earth as a Square

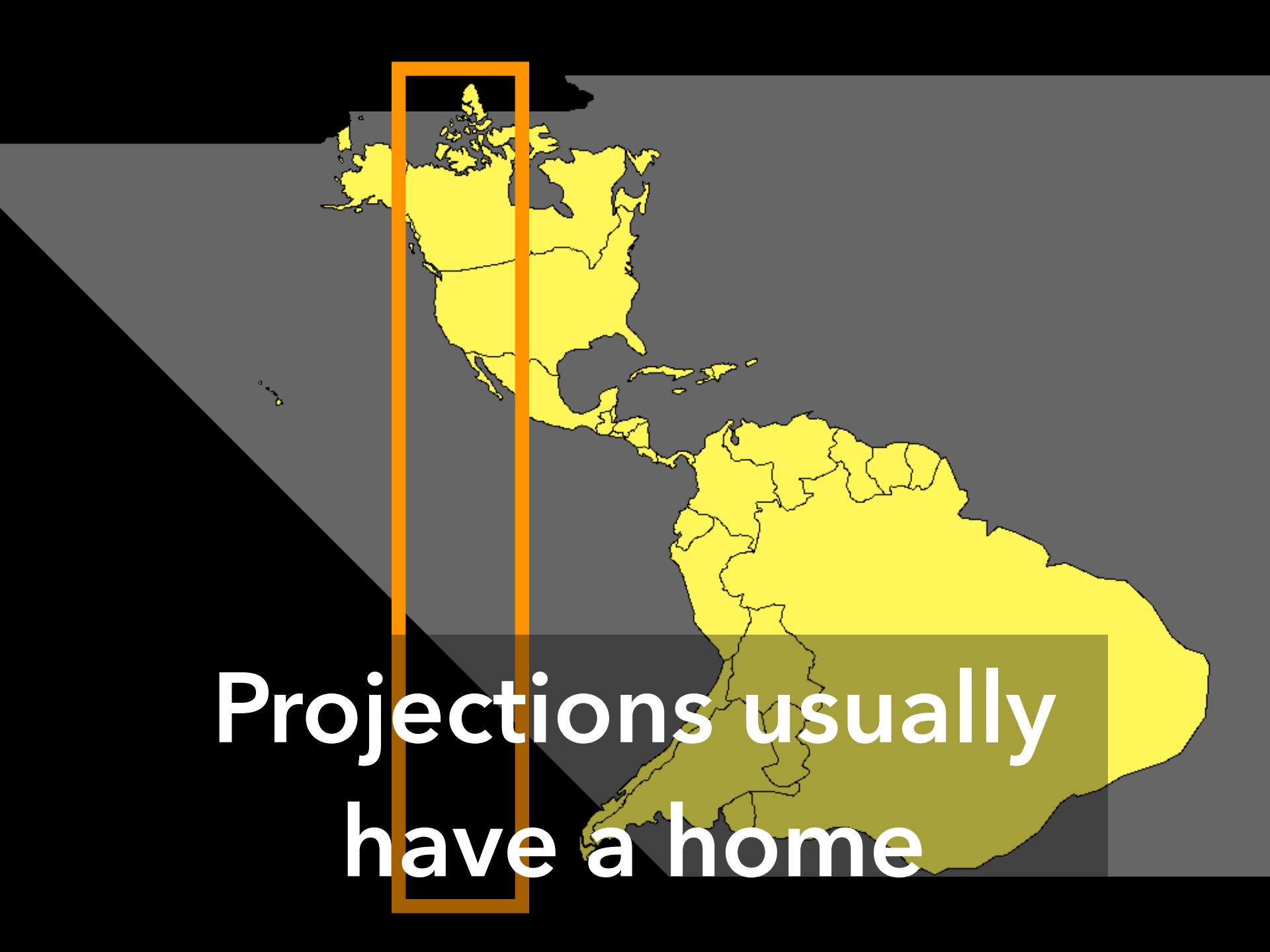


# Peirce Quincuncial



The Peirce quincuncial projection is implemented as `d3.geo.peirceQuincuncial` in the `geo.projection D3` plugin. It is derived from the `Guyou` projection.

[Open in a new window.](#)



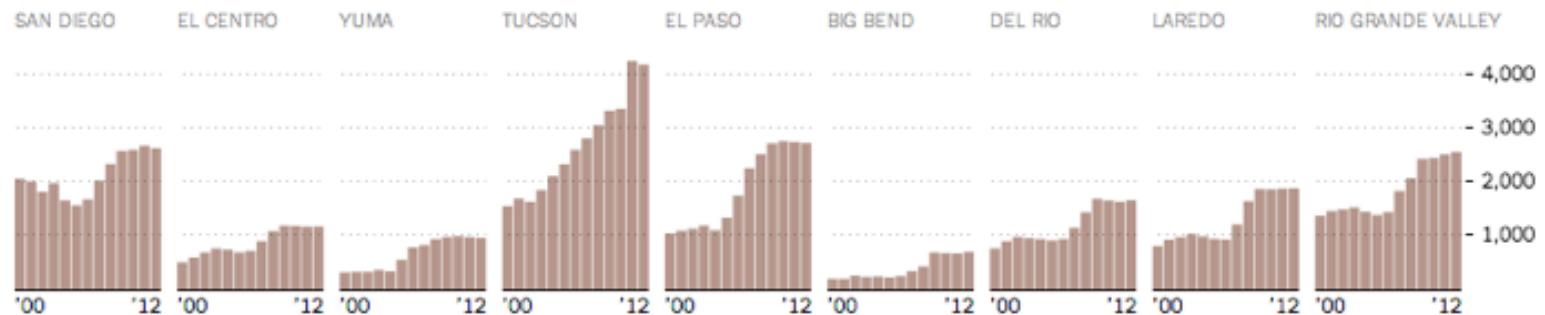
Projections usually  
have a home

# Increased Border Enforcement, With Varying Results



**There are now more agents along the 1,954 mile-long border than ever before...**

Border agents per sector.



Satellite Projection, NY Times



## ADAPTIVE COMPOSITE MAP PROJECTIONS

---



YOU'RE NOT REALLY INTO MAPS.



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!

## PEIRCE QUINCUNCIAL

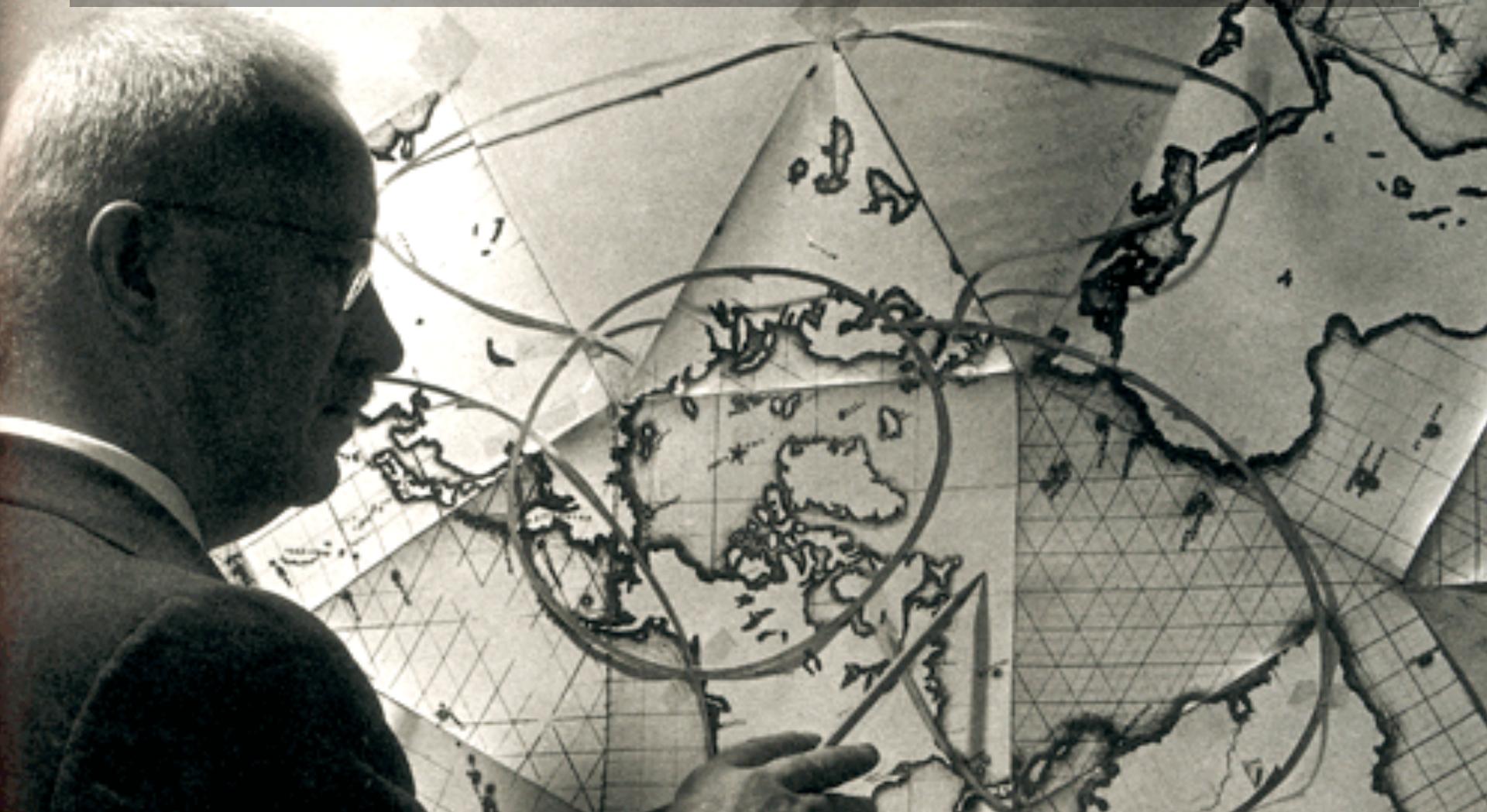


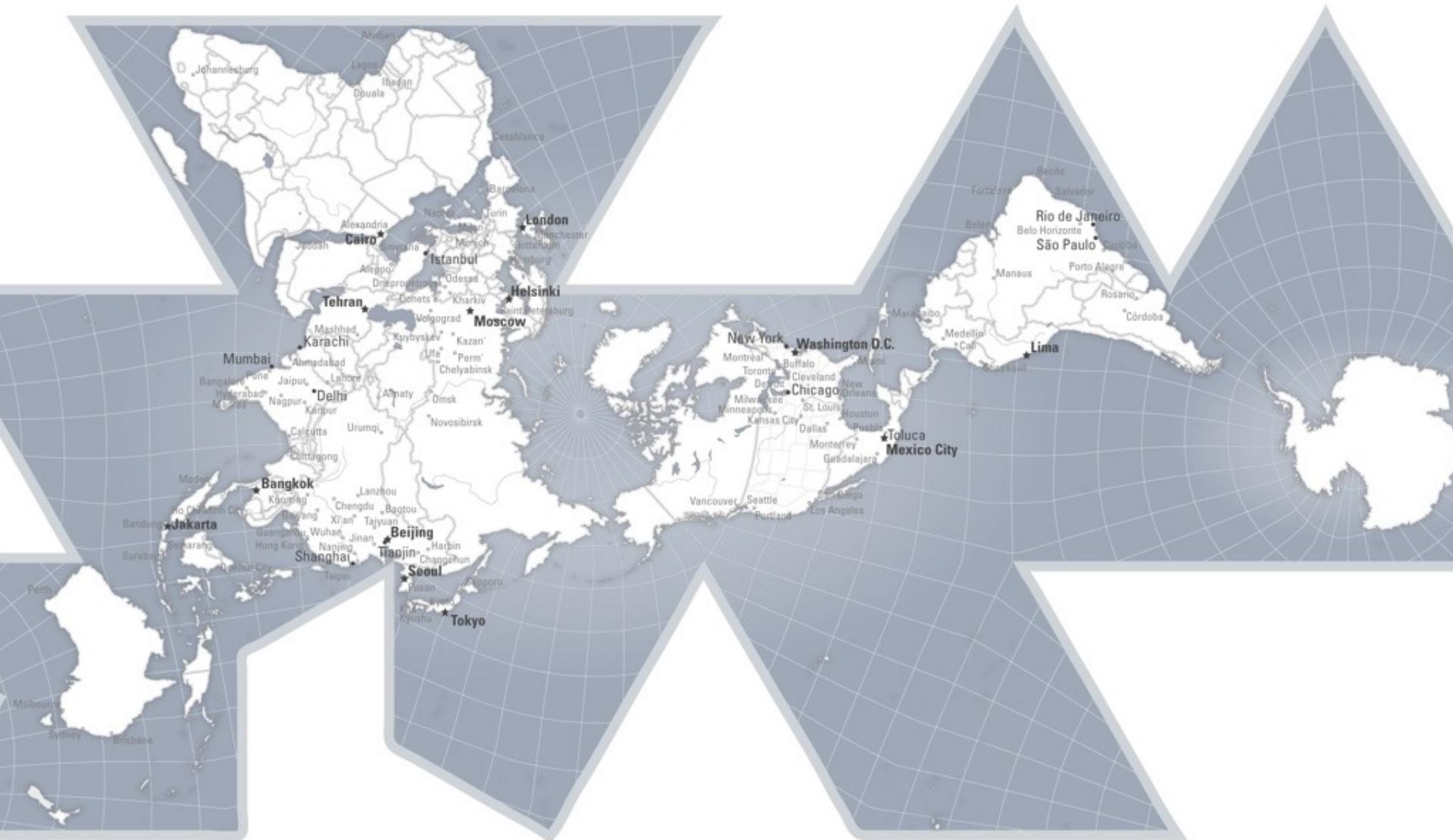
YOU THINK THAT WHEN WE LOOK AT A MAP, WHAT WE REALLY SEE IS OURSELVES. AFTER YOU FIRST SAW INCEPTION, YOU SAT SILENT IN THE THEATER FOR SIX HOURS. IT FREAKS YOU OUT TO REALIZE THAT EVERYONE AROUND YOU HAS A SKELETON INSIDE THEM. YOU HAVE REALLY LOOKED AT YOUR HANDS.

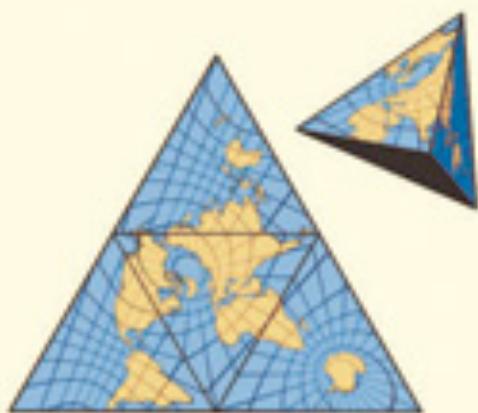


There are interesting  
ways to tear spheres

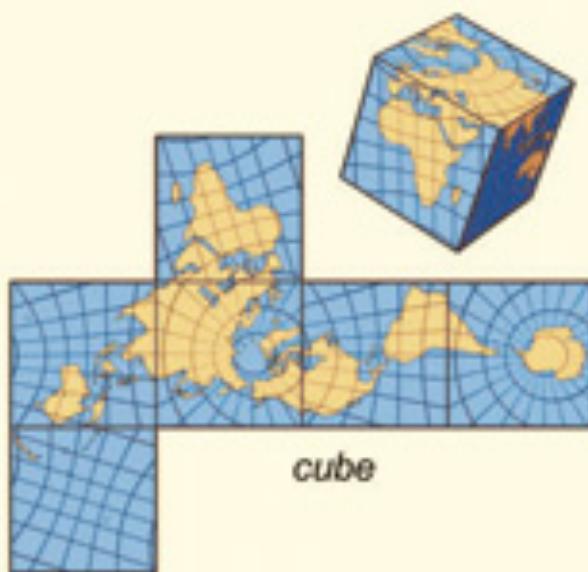
# One notable interesting way to tear a sphere



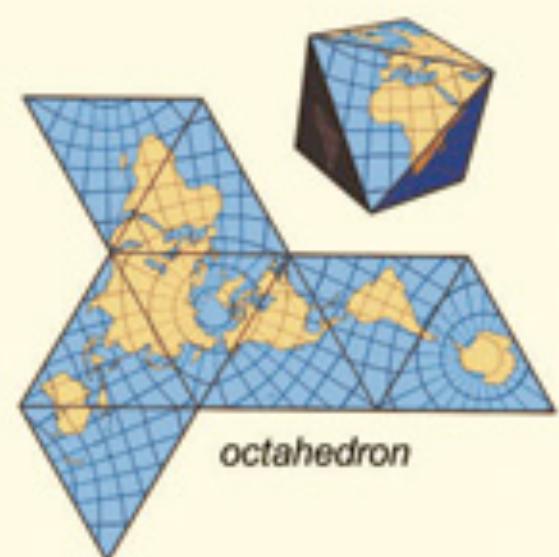




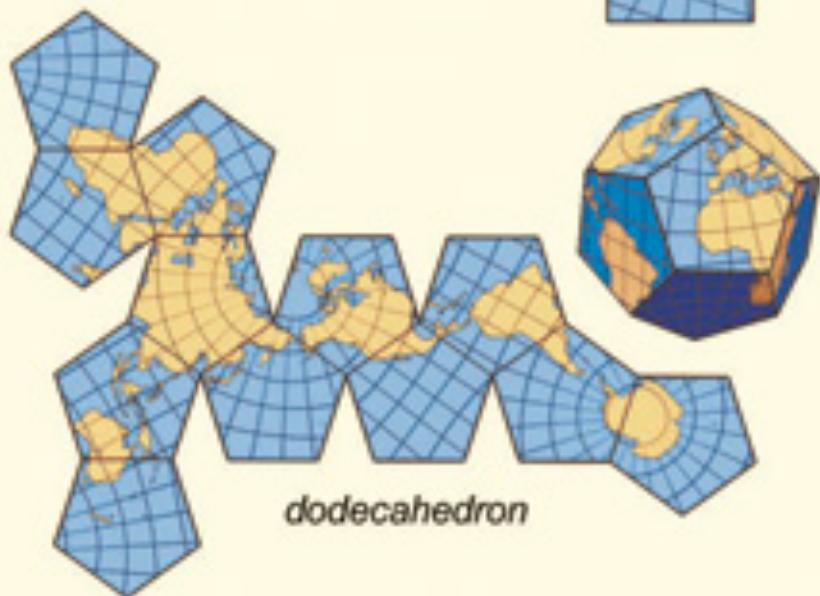
*tetrahedron*



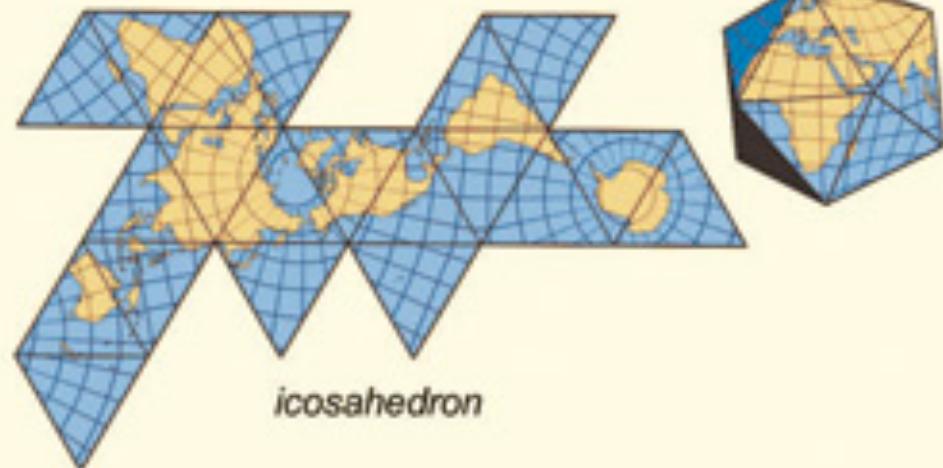
*cube*



*octahedron*



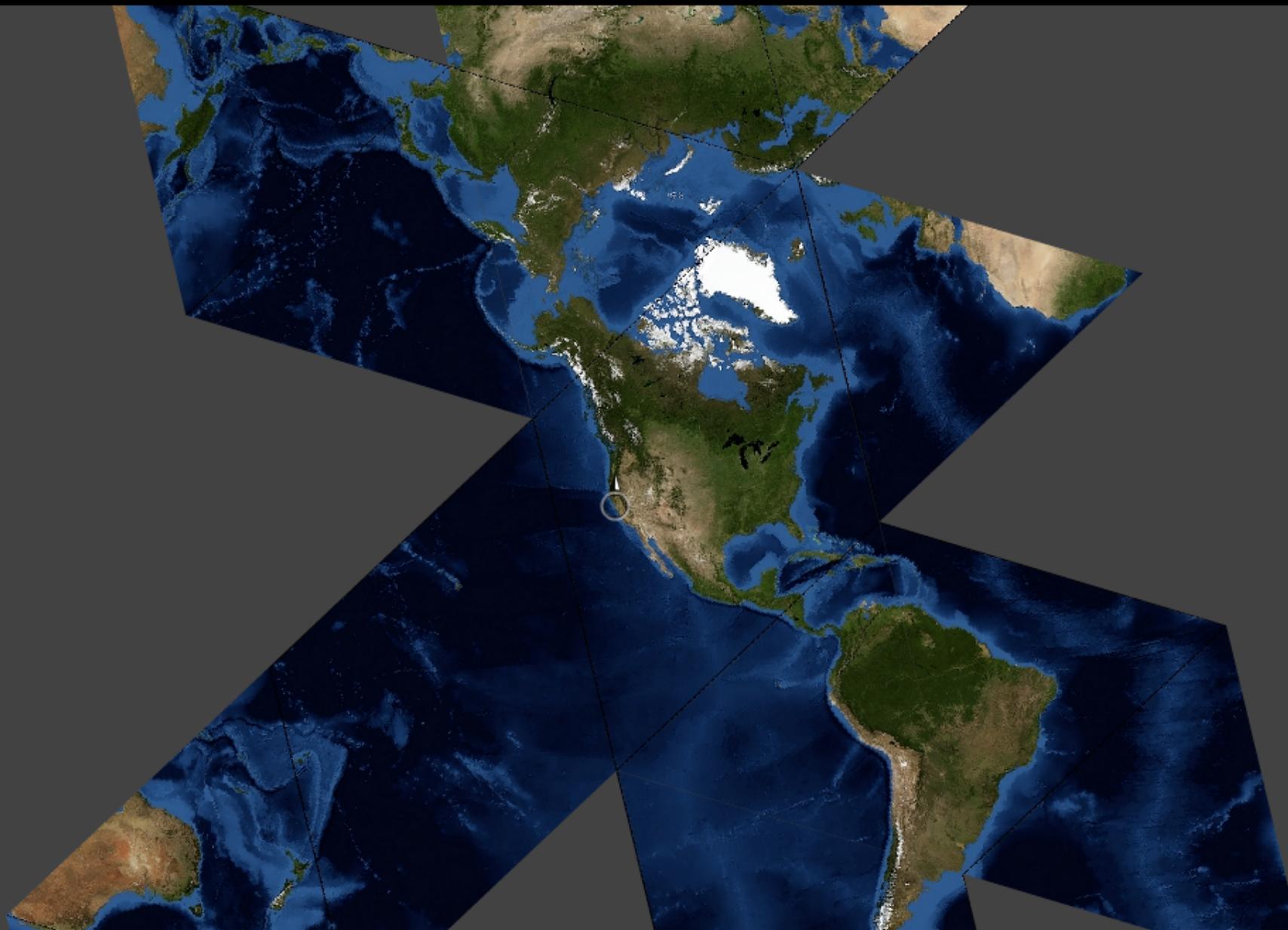
*dodecahedron*



*icosahedron*

You can drag the map with your mouse, and use the +/- buttons to zoom. The circle in the center will always indicate North for that point, and when you stop dragging the map will re-orient itself automatically. [Read more about this on my blog.](#)

- +



# Scale

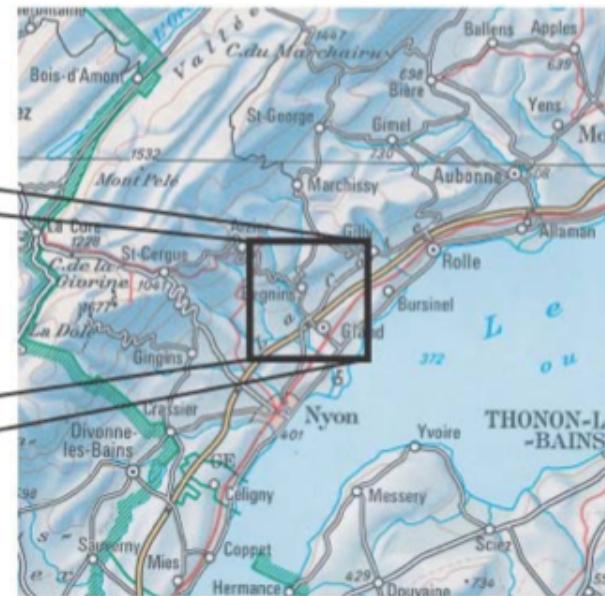
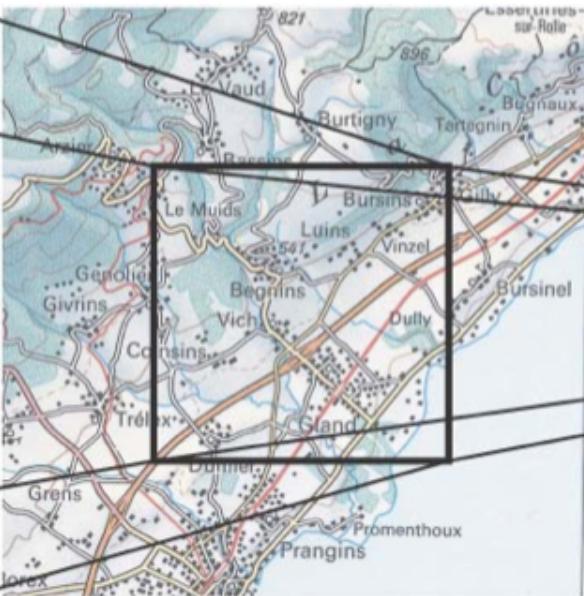
This is not “scale”

Texas-Europe Size Comparison

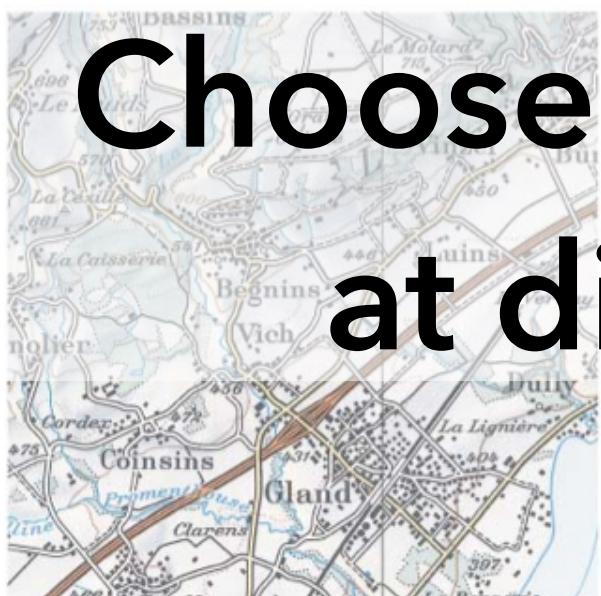


# Scale is an idea imported from print

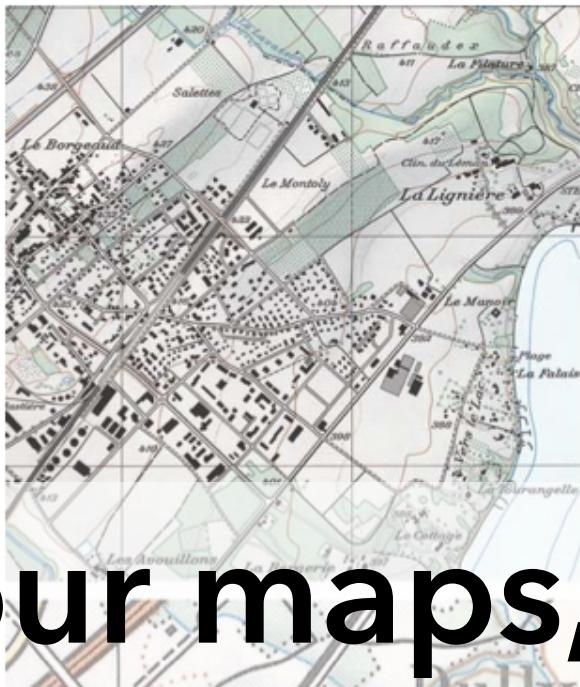




Choose the right content  
at different scales



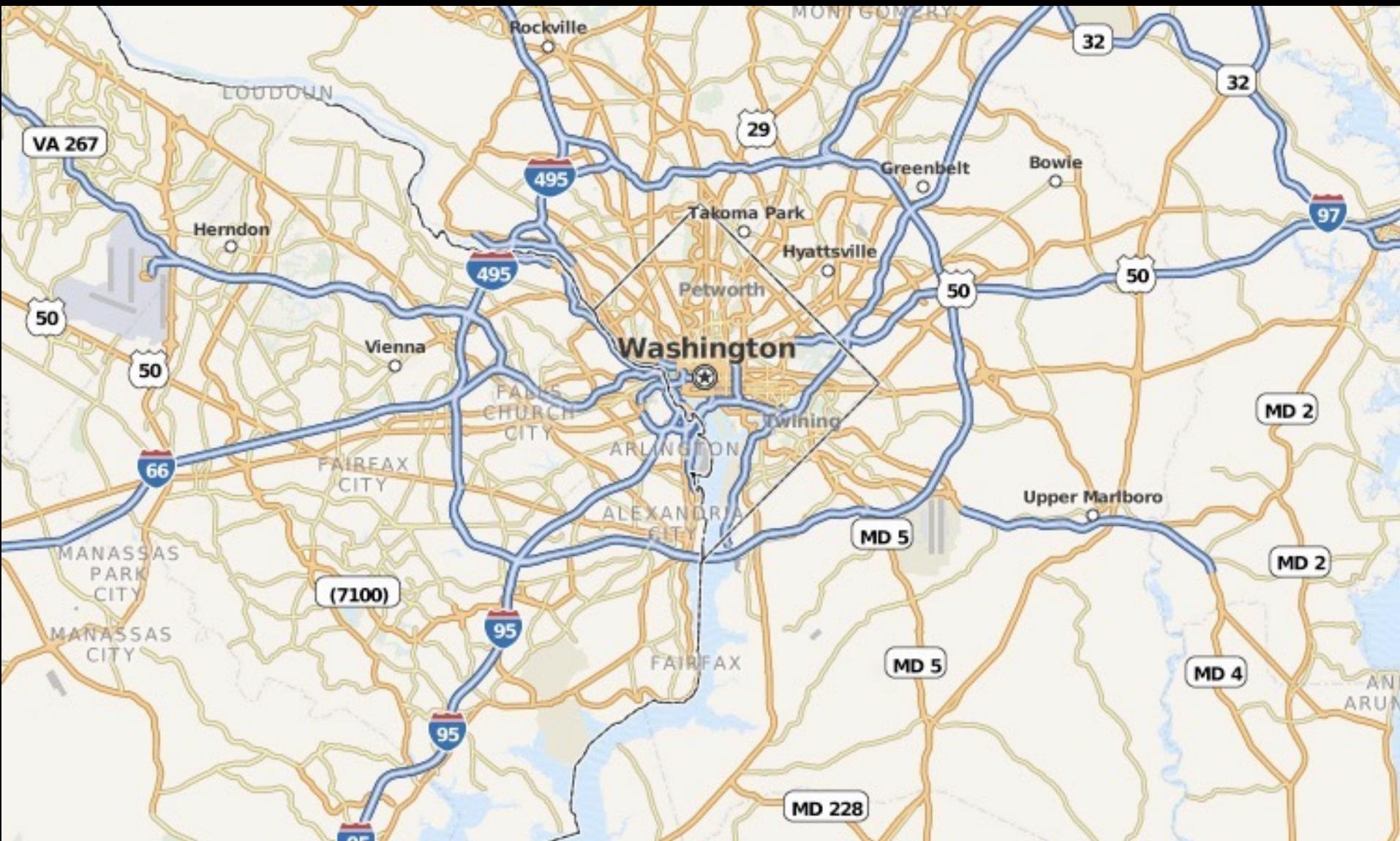
# Four maps, same area

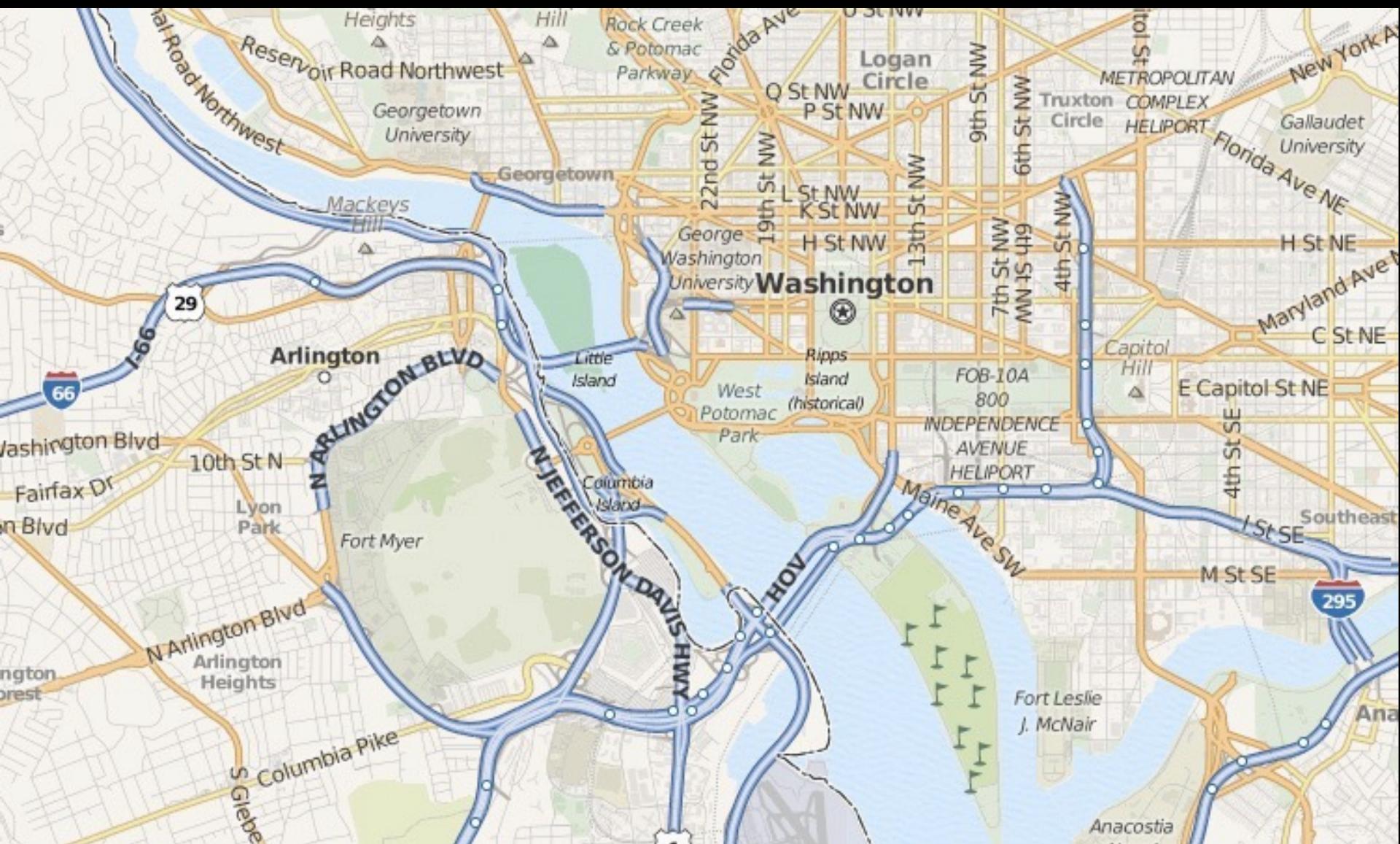


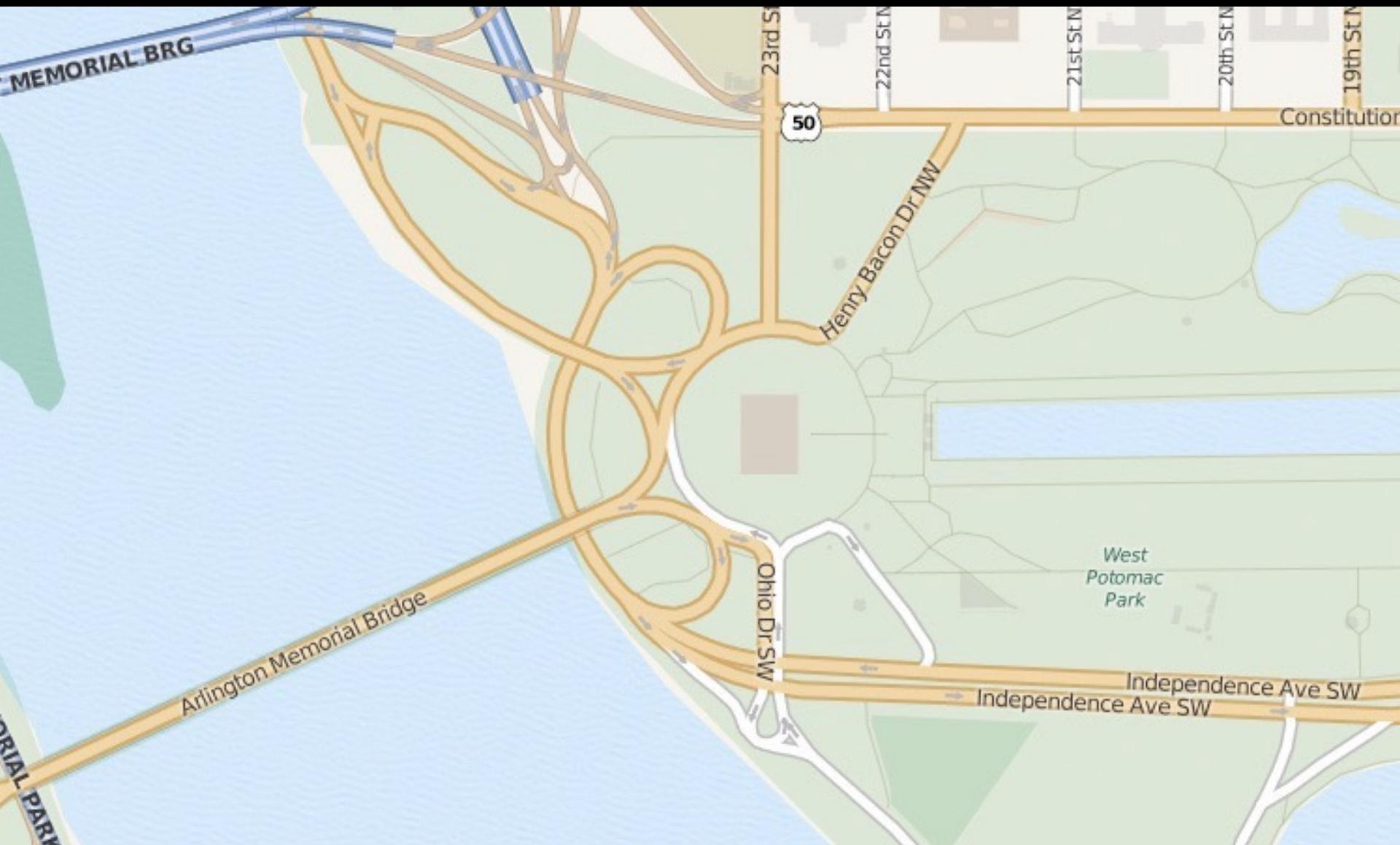
# What shows at different scales?

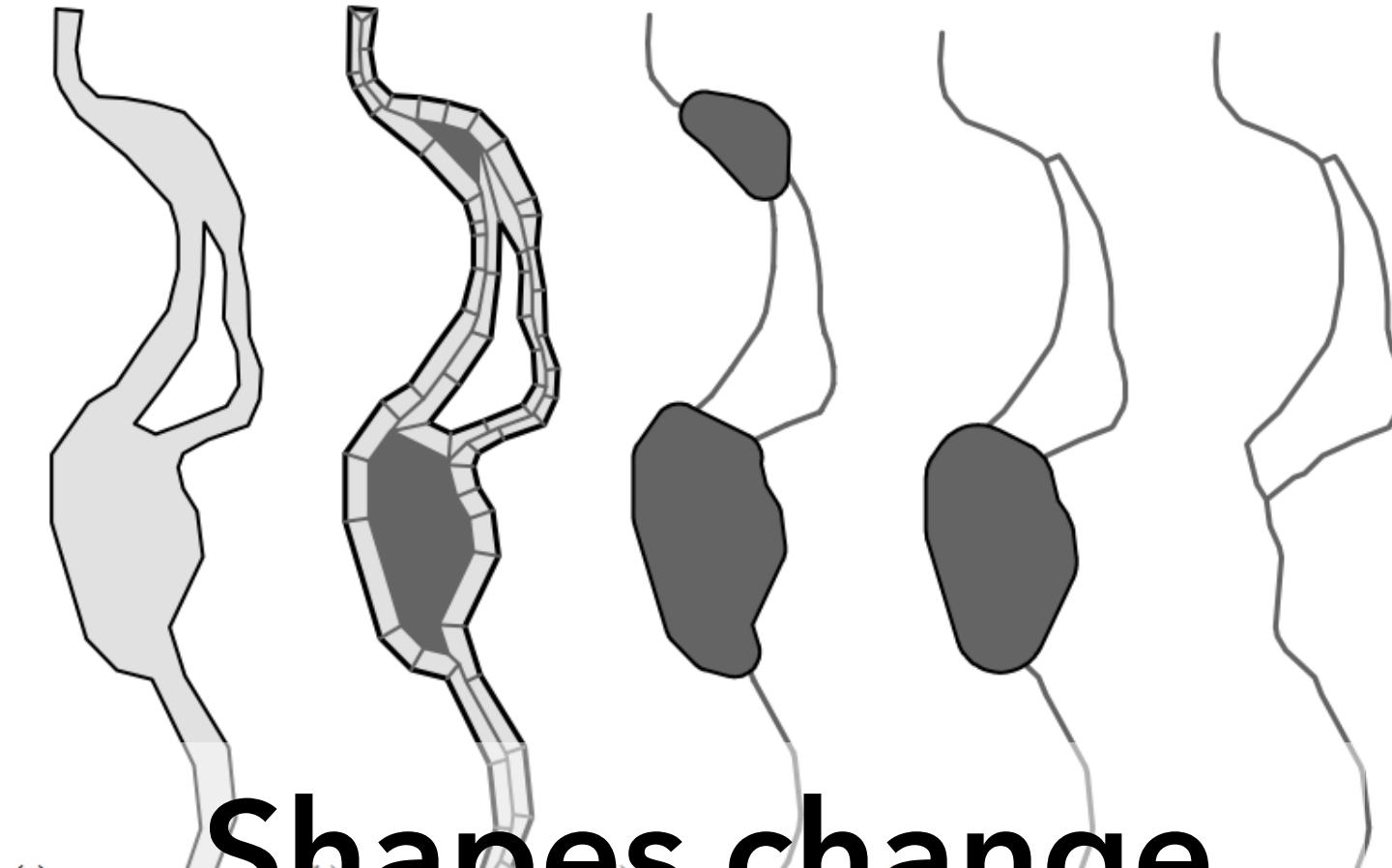












# Shapes change

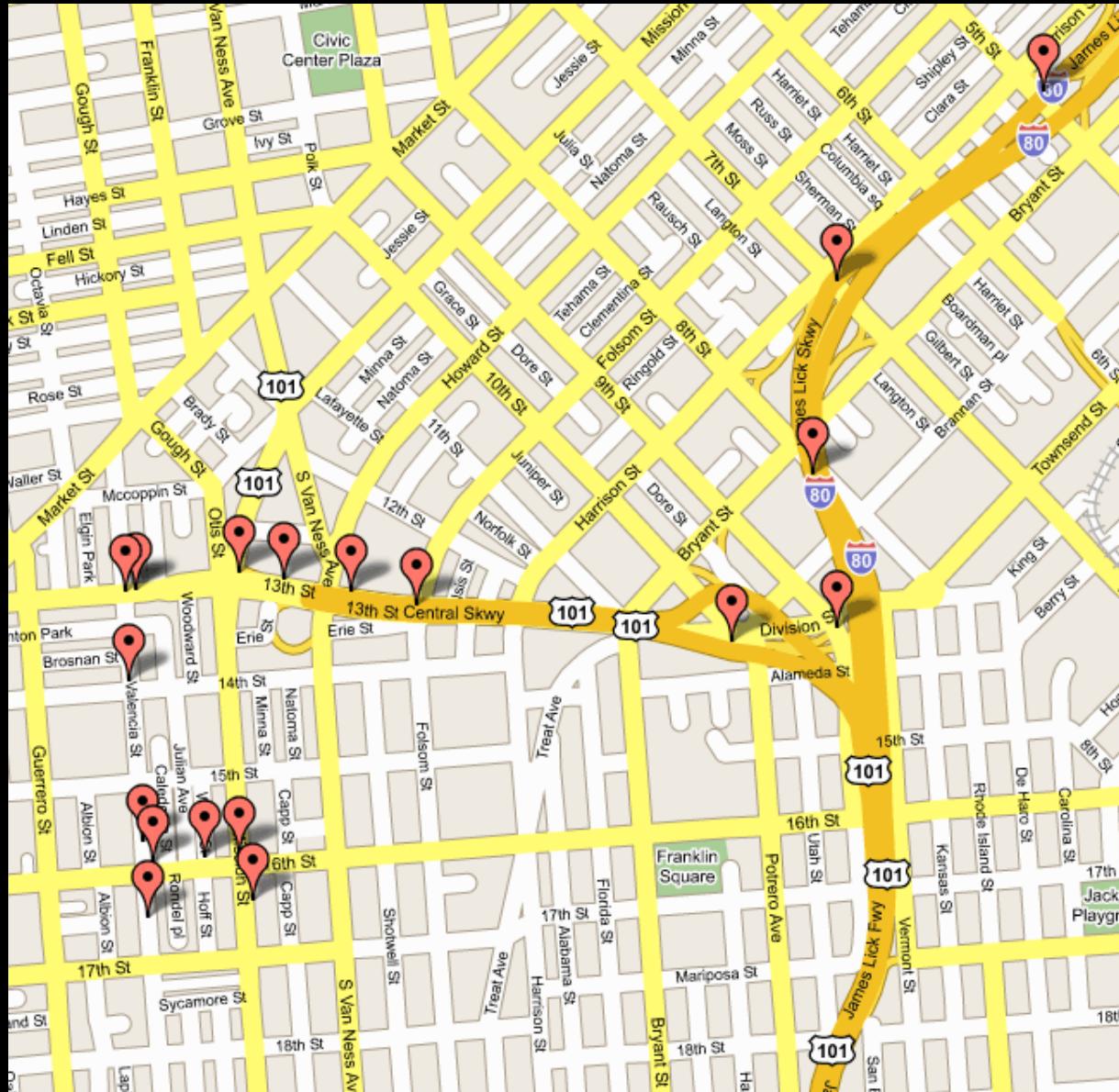
Figure 11. Fragmentation of a river into polygons and lines with different thresholds leading to different results (c, d, e).

at different scales

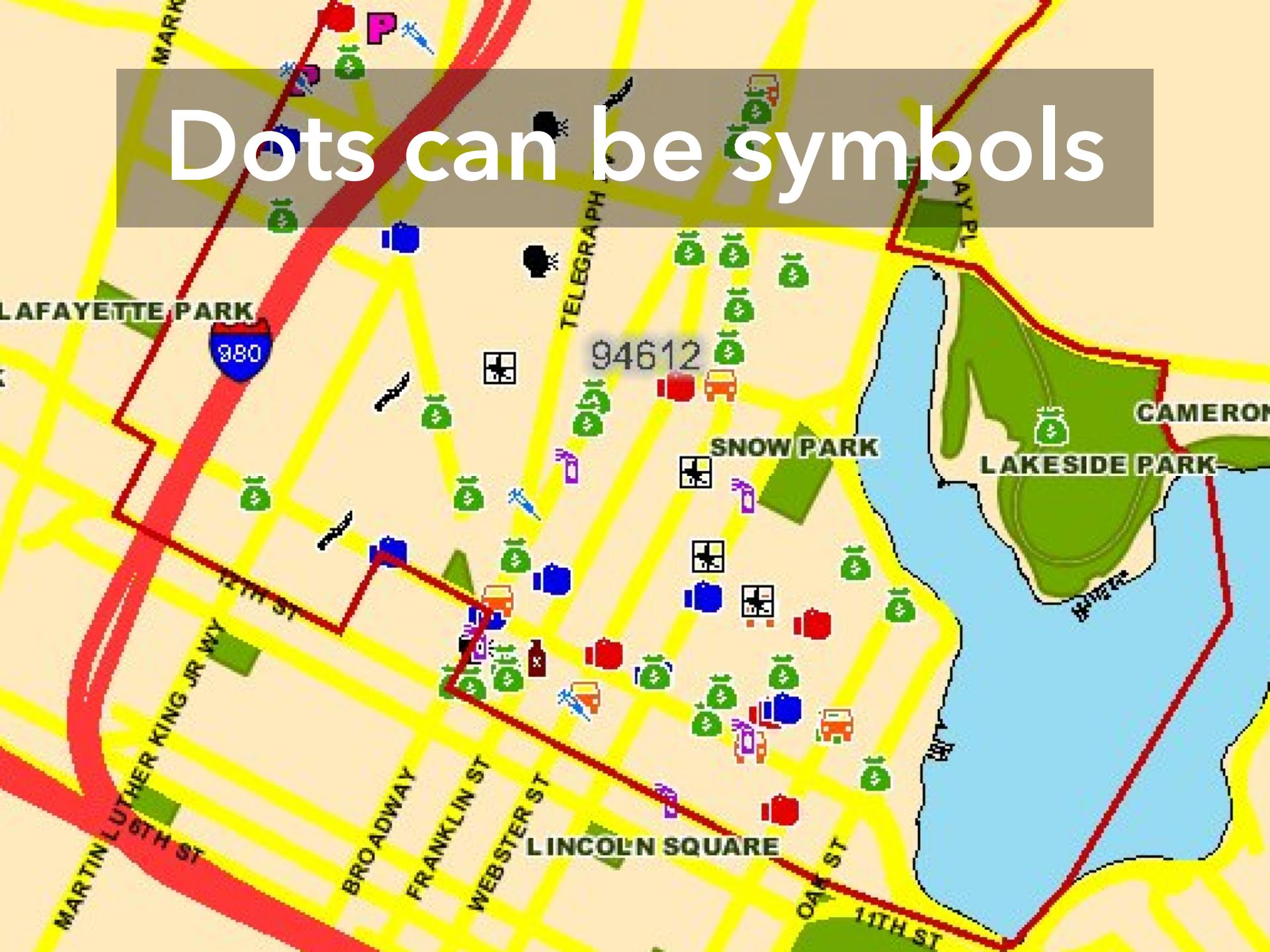
# Mapping

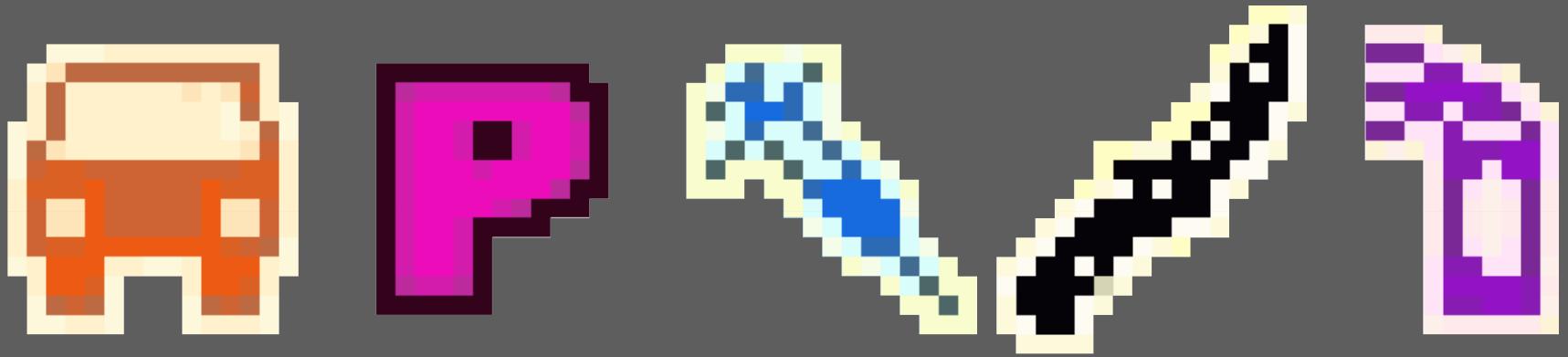
## Visualizing Geospatial Data

# Symbol Maps



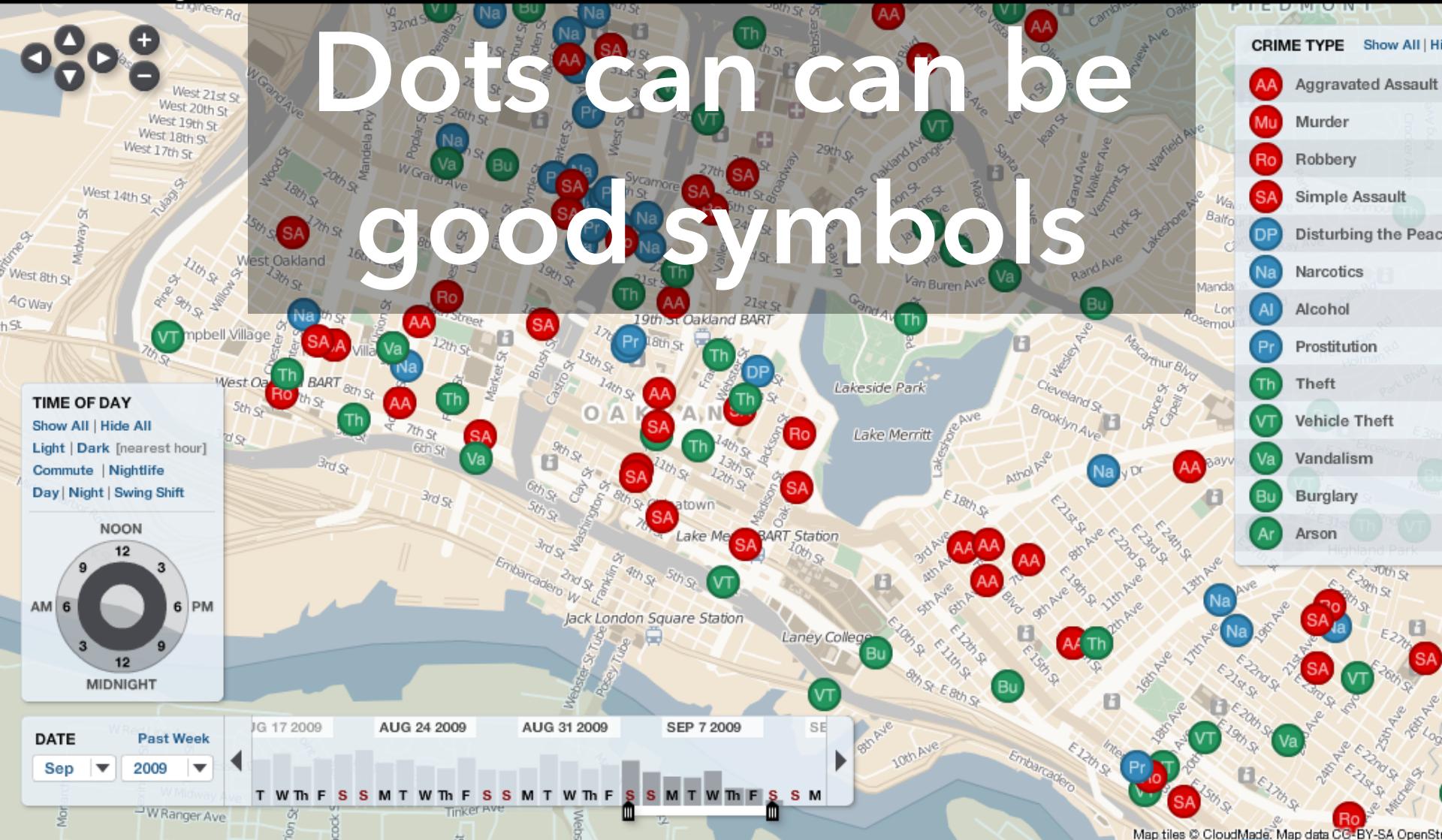
# Dots can be symbols

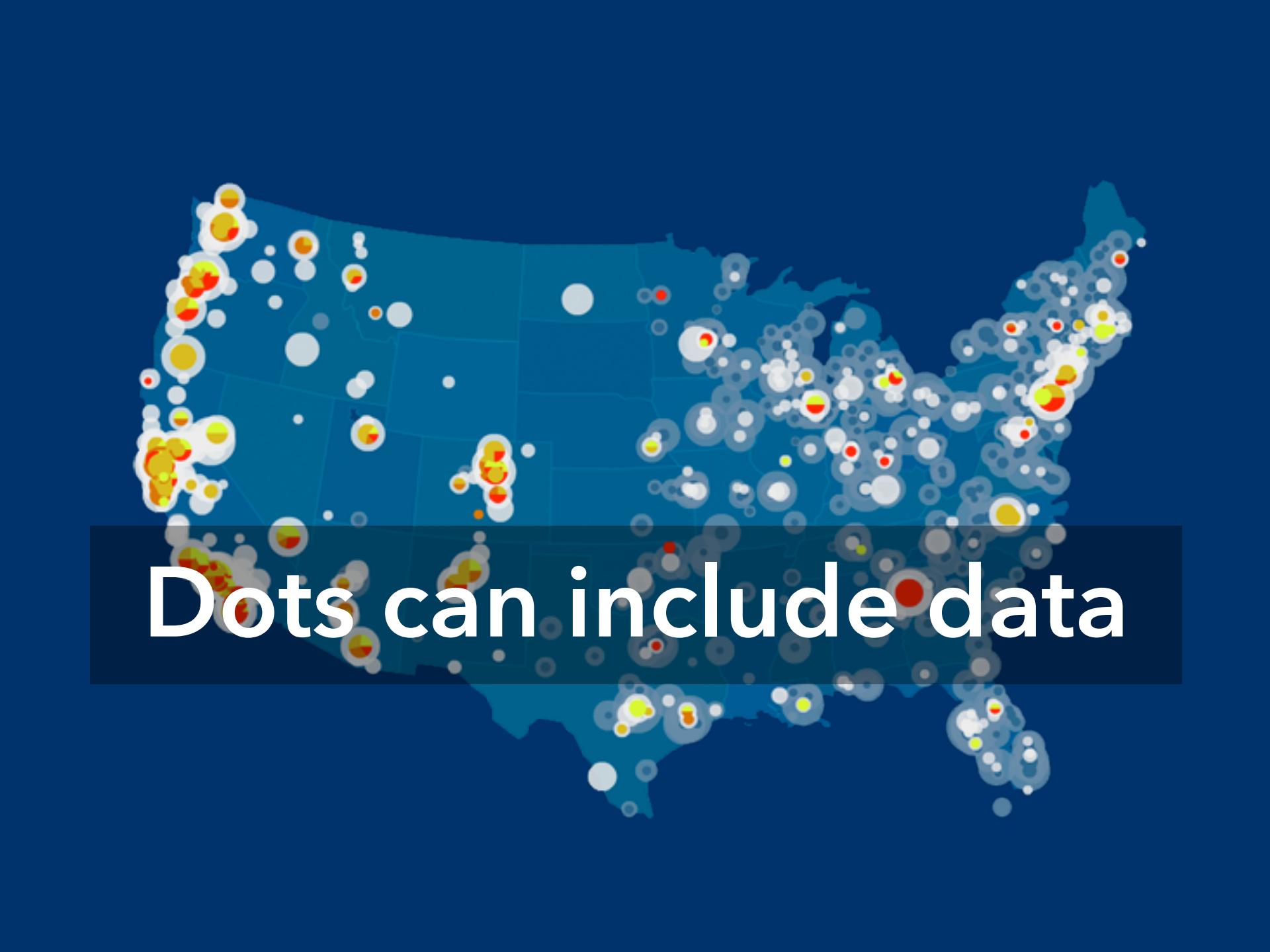




Guess the crime

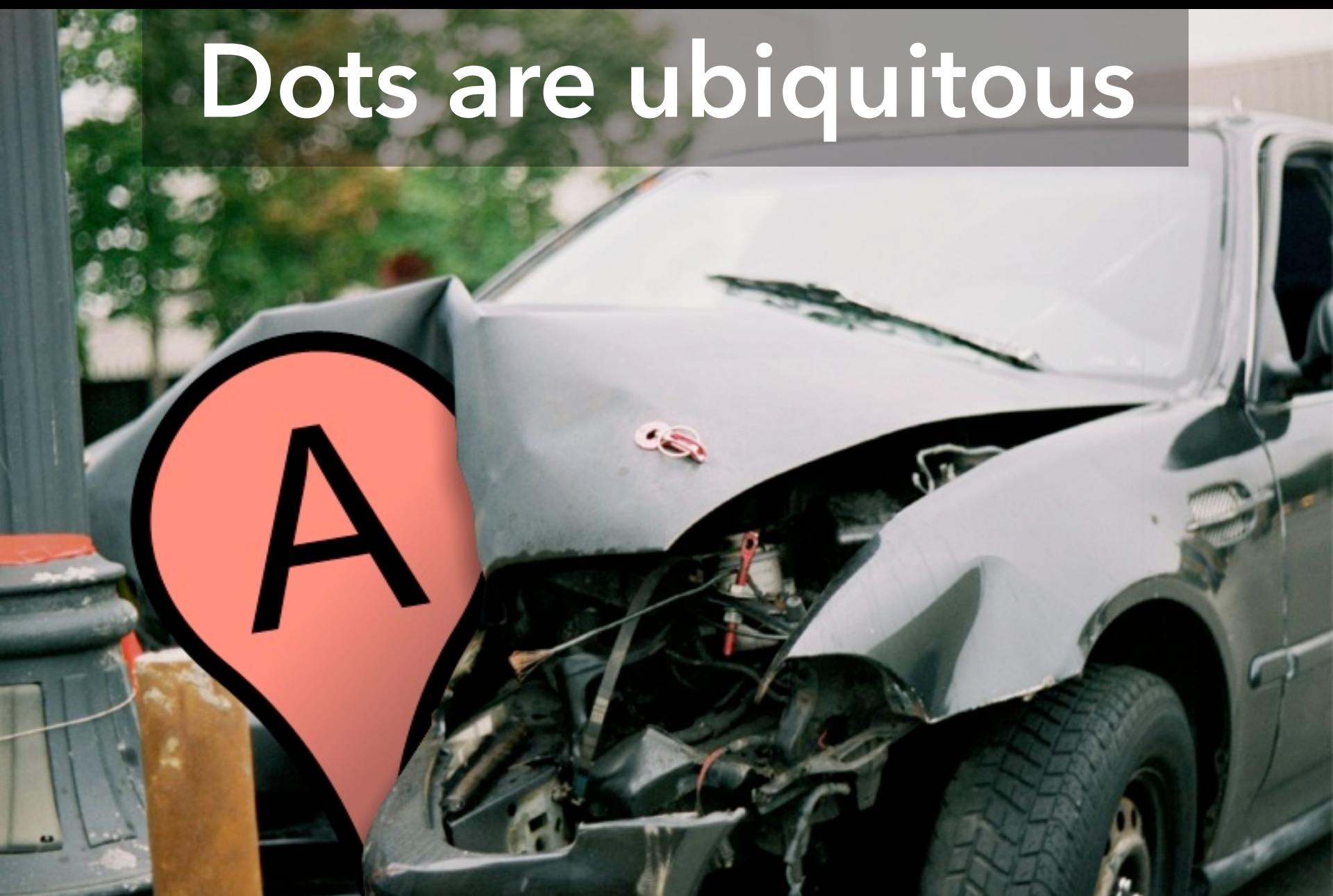
# Dots can be good symbols





Dots can include data

# Dots are ubiquitous



# “Red Dot Fever”



© 2009 [CloudMade](#) - Map data [CCBYSA](#) 2009 [OpenStreetMap.org](#) contributors - [Terms of Use](#)

The New York Times

# Mapping America: Every City, Every Block

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

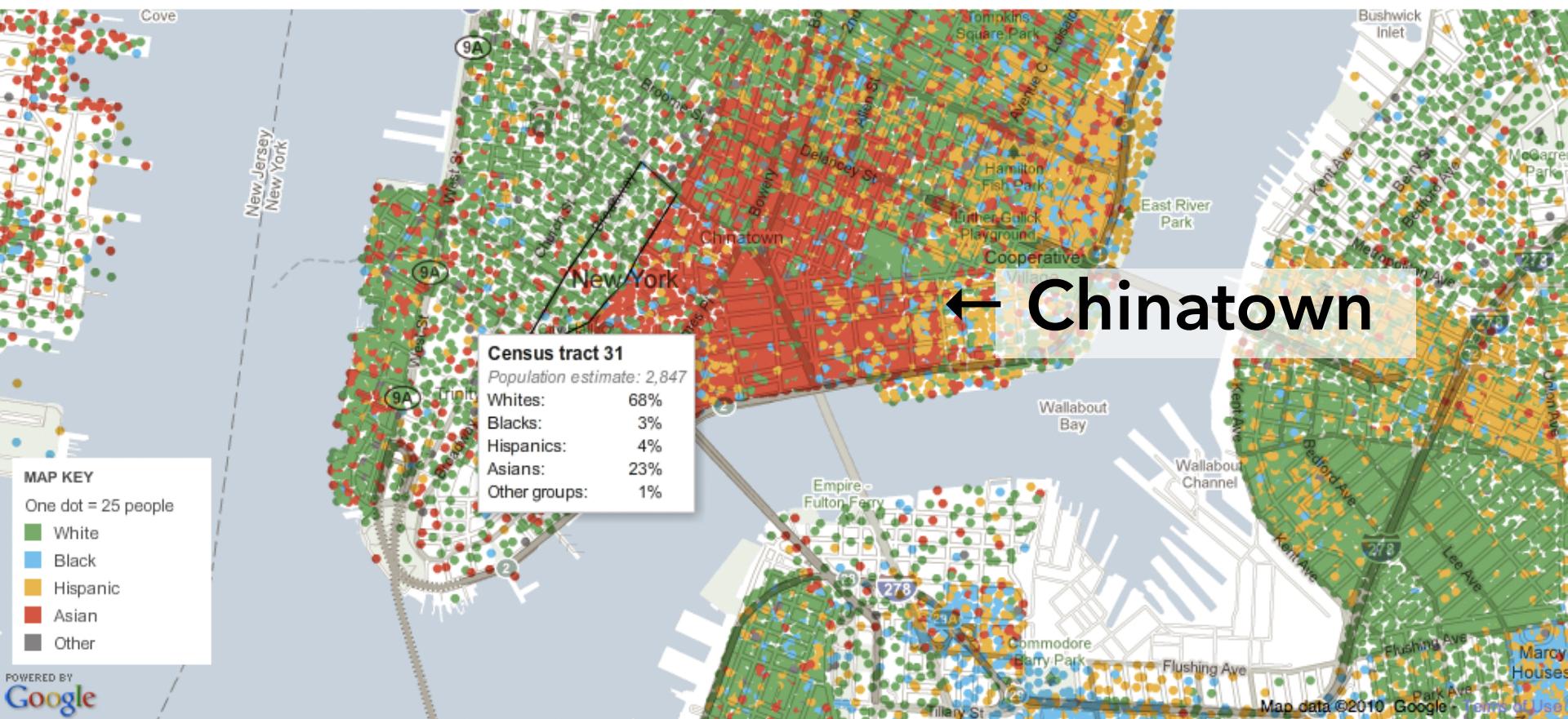
Browse local data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, based on samples from 2005 to 2009. Because these figures are based on [View Readers Maps \(49\)](#) samples, they are subject to a margin of error, particularly in places with a low population, and are best regarded as estimates.

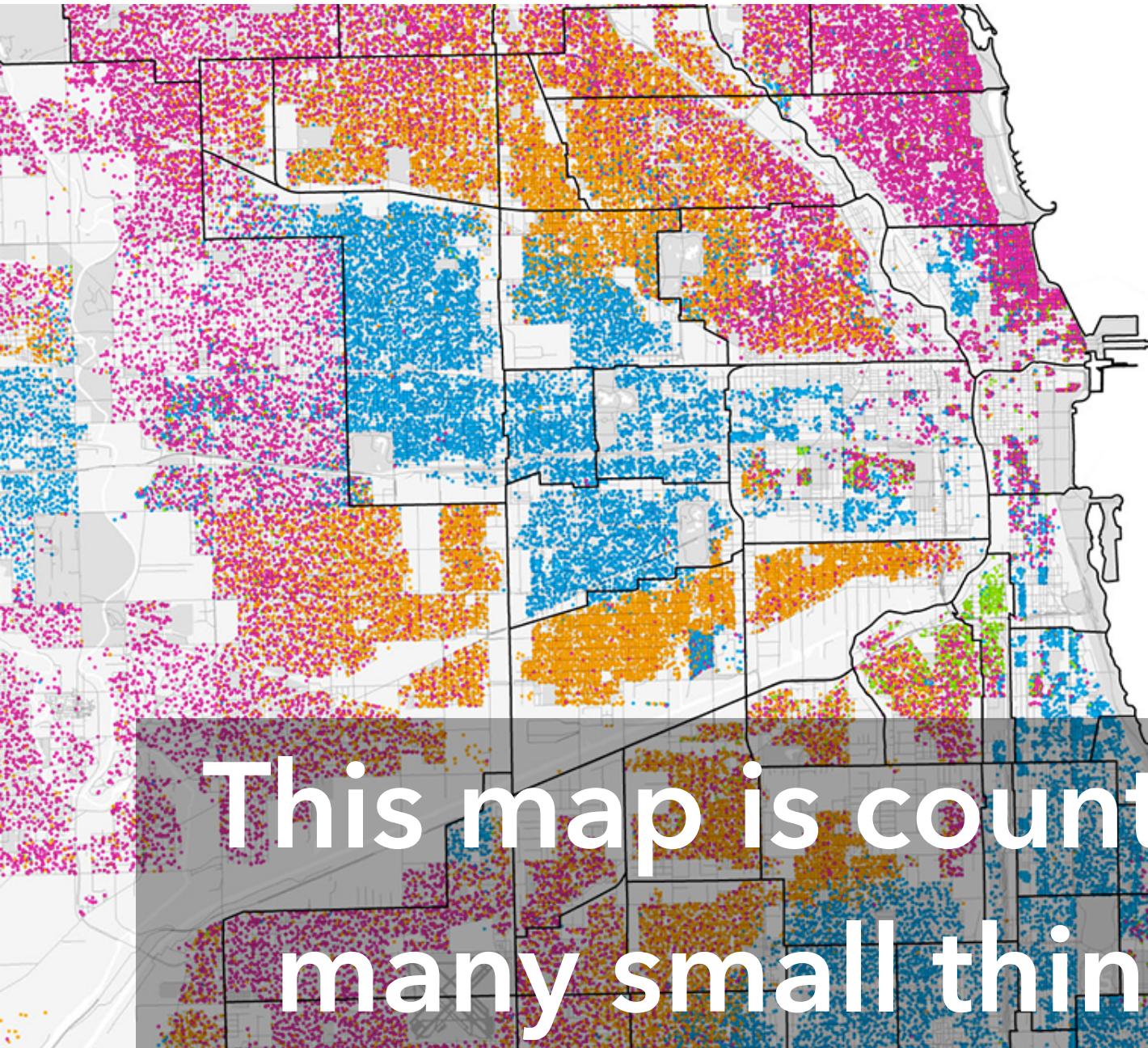
## Distribution of racial and ethnic groups

[View More Maps](#)

Address, ZIP code or city

Go





the black lines show  
chicago's official  
community areas.

each dot represents  
twenty-five people.  
here, hispanic is  
exclusive of other  
categories.

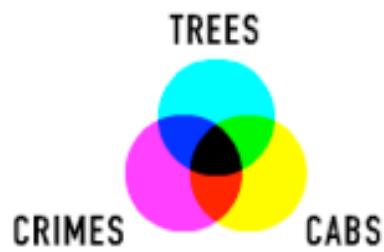
block-level data  
from the U.S. census.

scale 1:200,000

This map is counting  
many small things

# Clustering, grouping

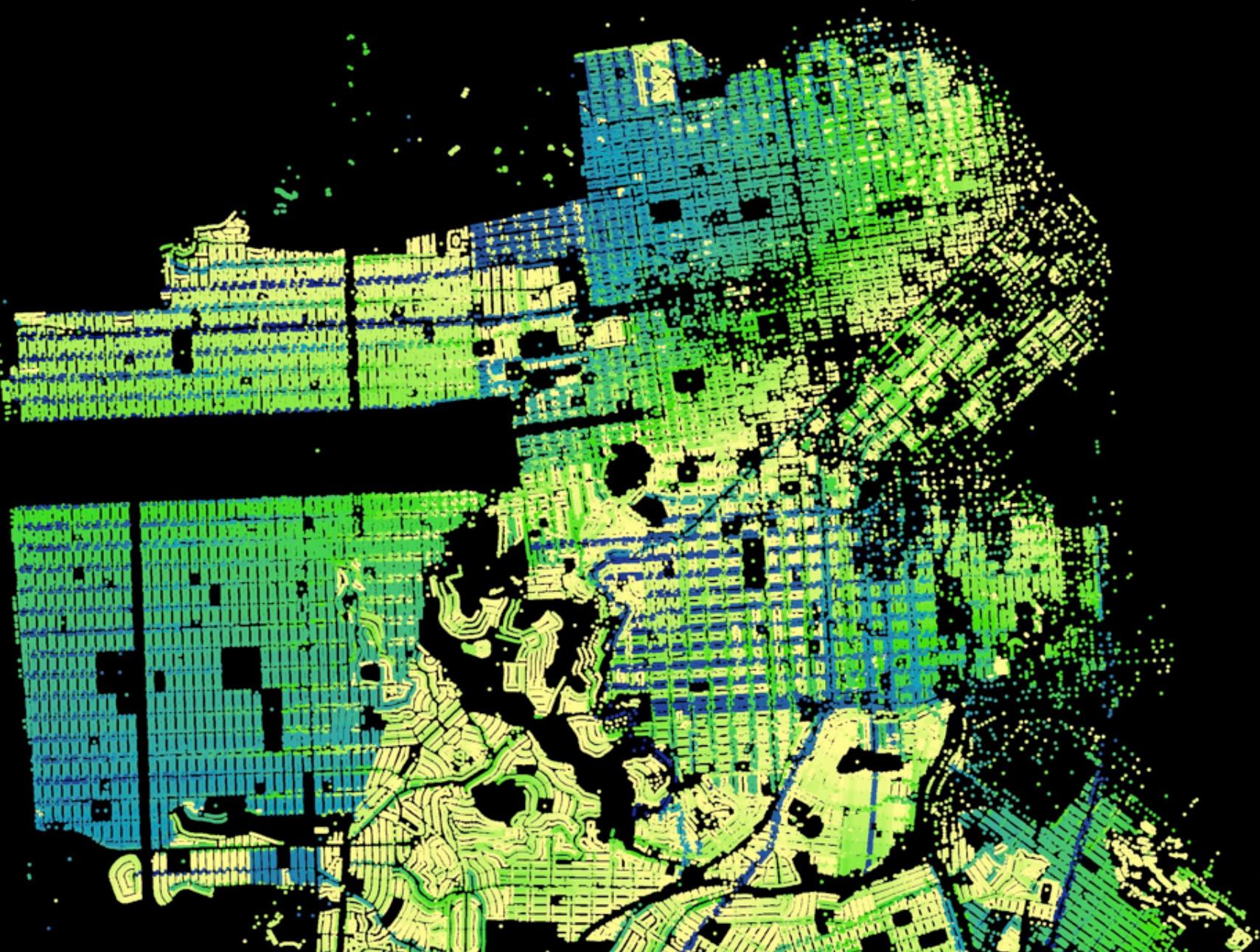


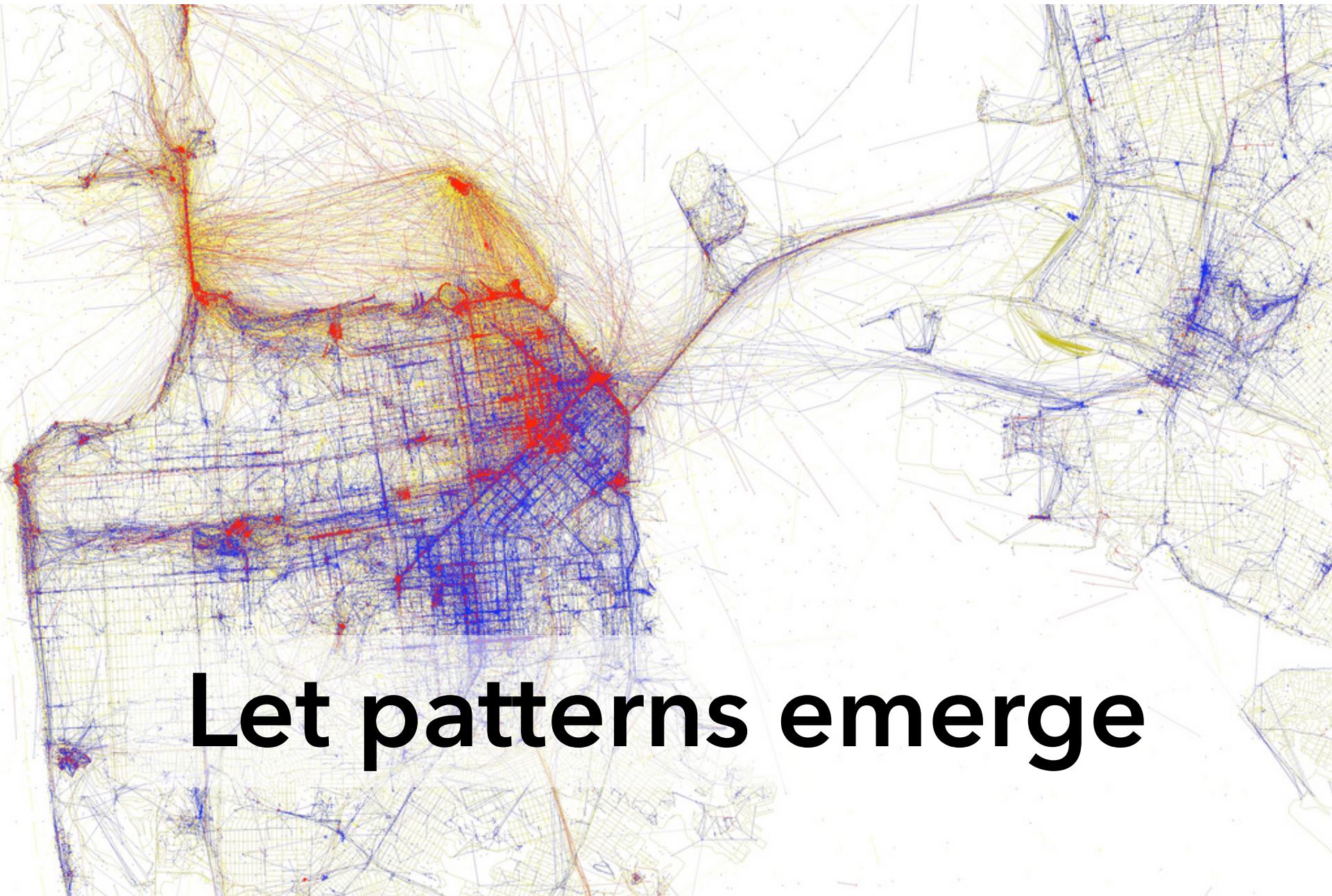


**Three dimensions  
shown by color**

One dimension, shown by hue

<http://sta.mn/hn9>

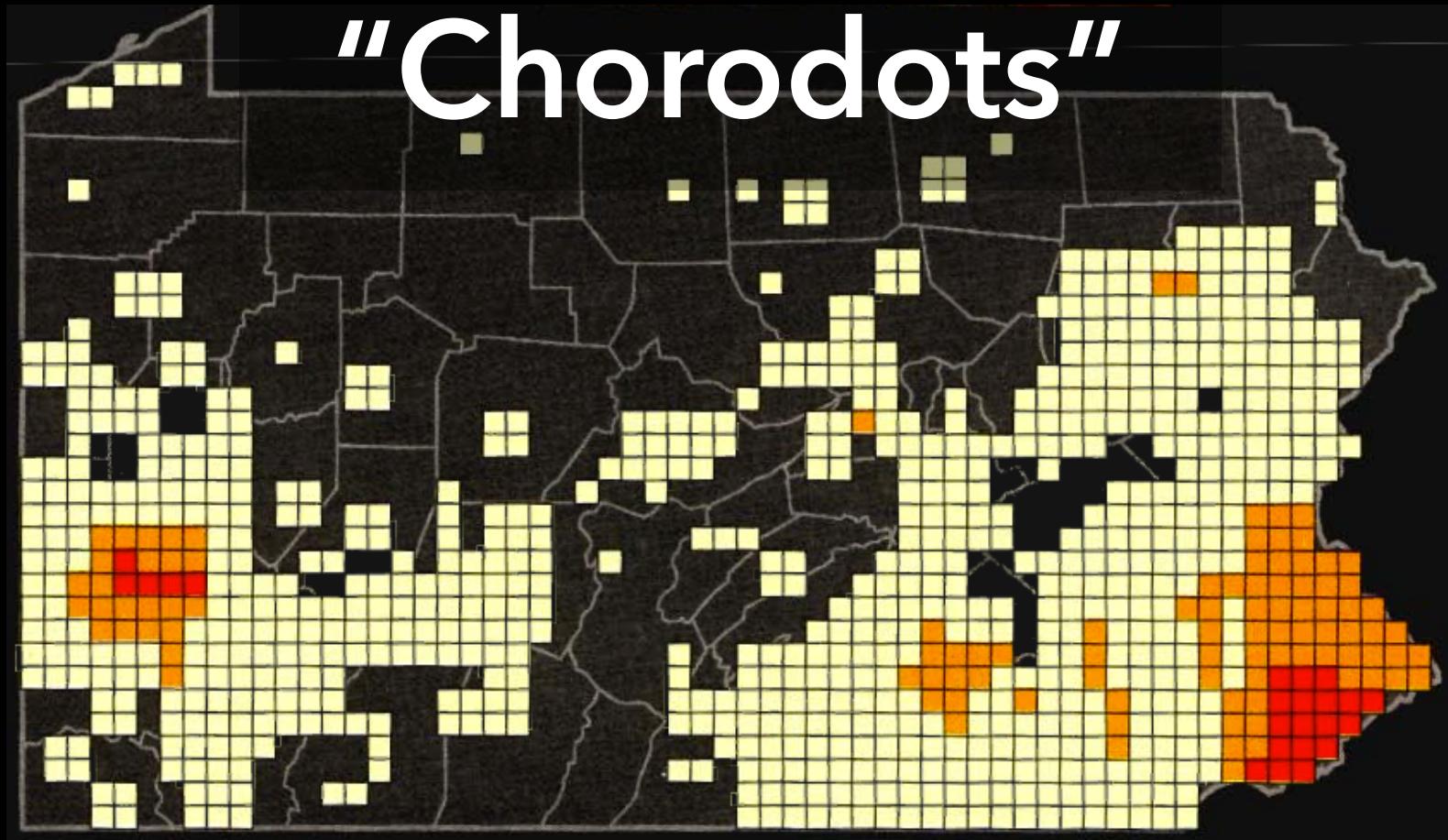




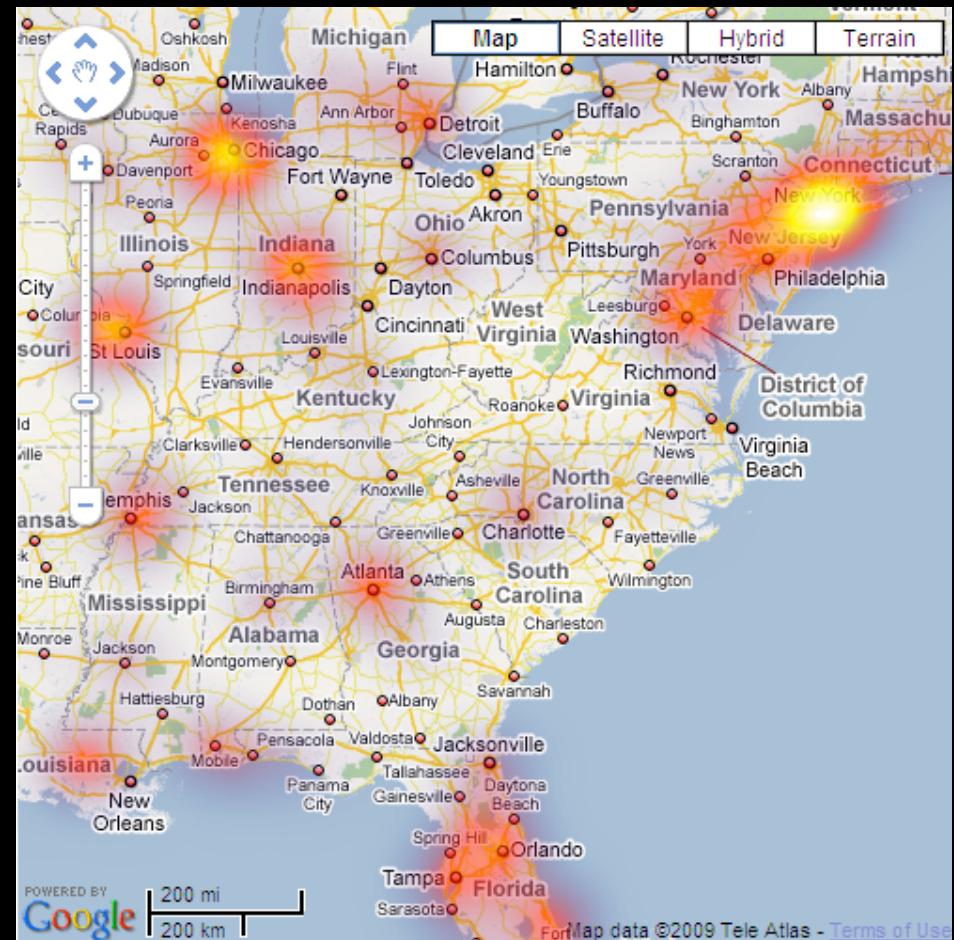
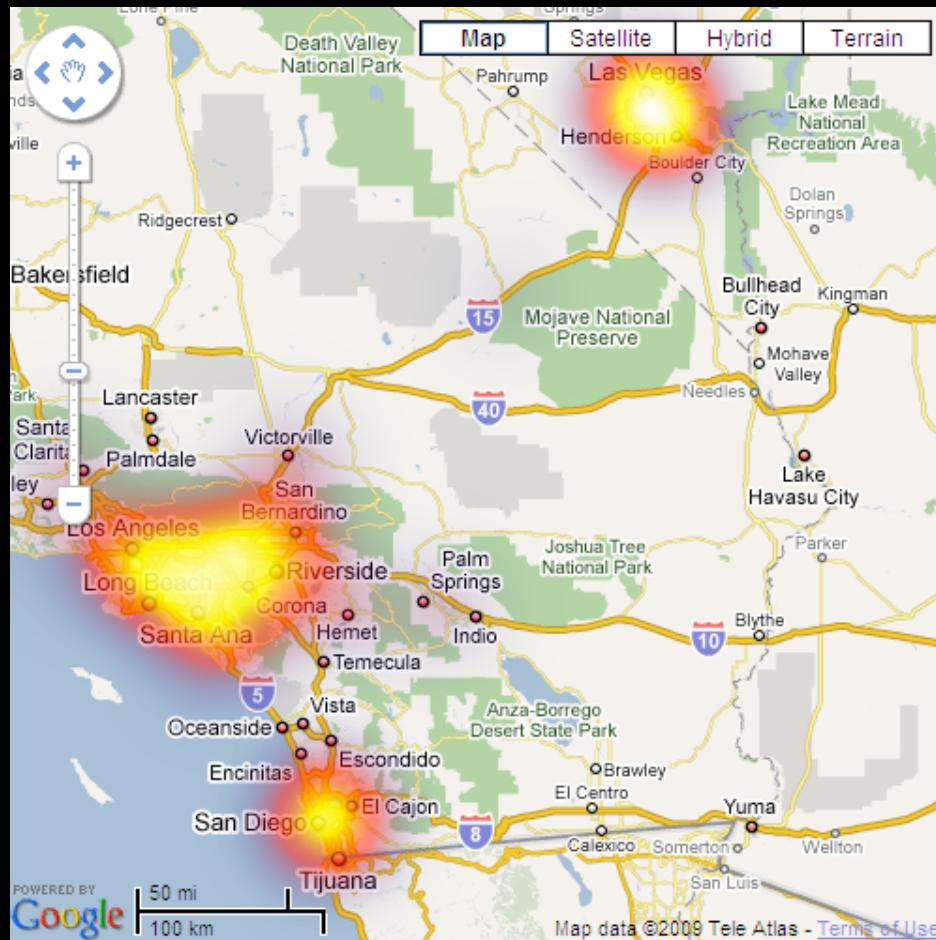
**Let patterns emerge**

# Continuous Data

# “Chorodots”



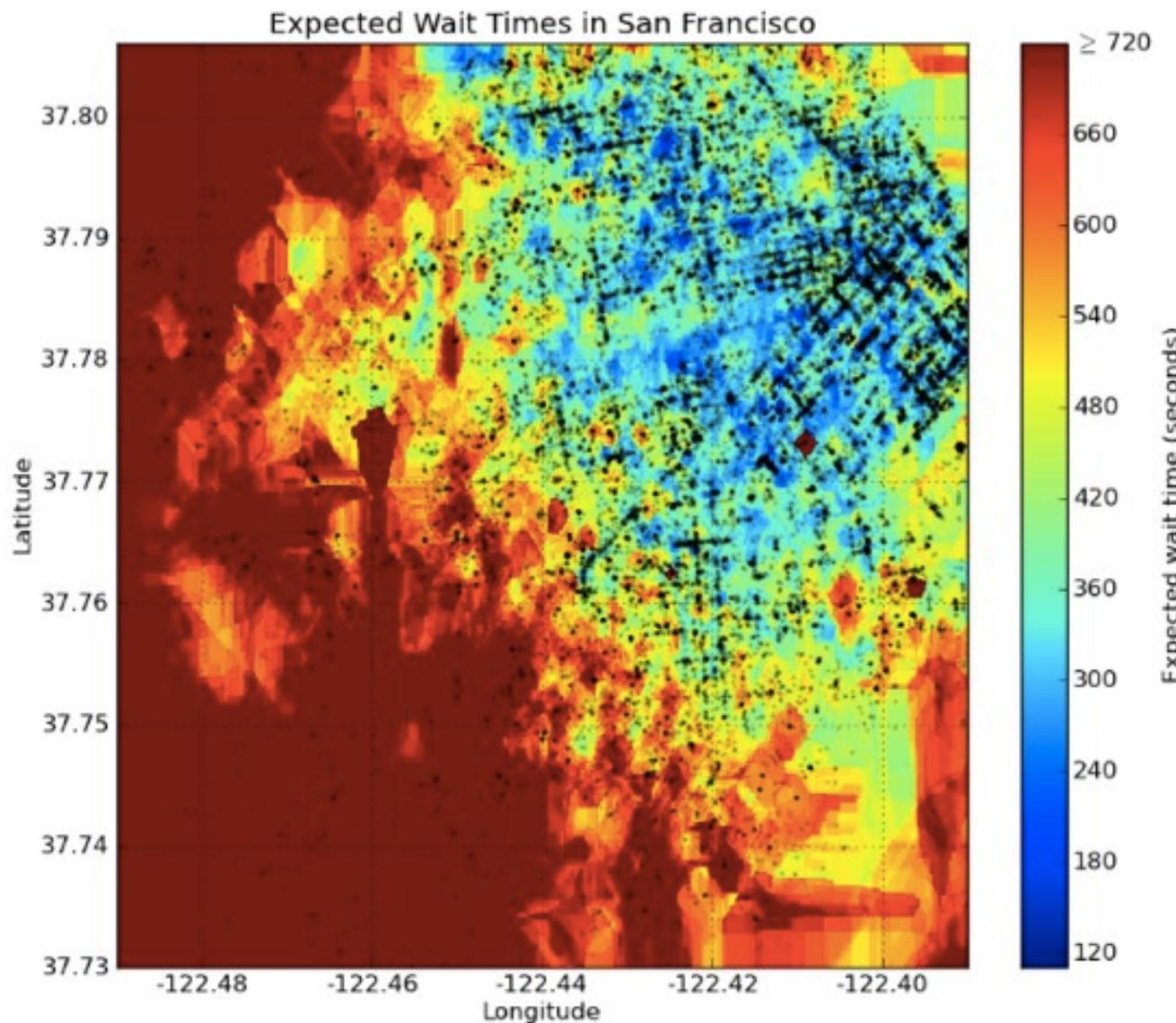
<http://sta.mn/zwh>



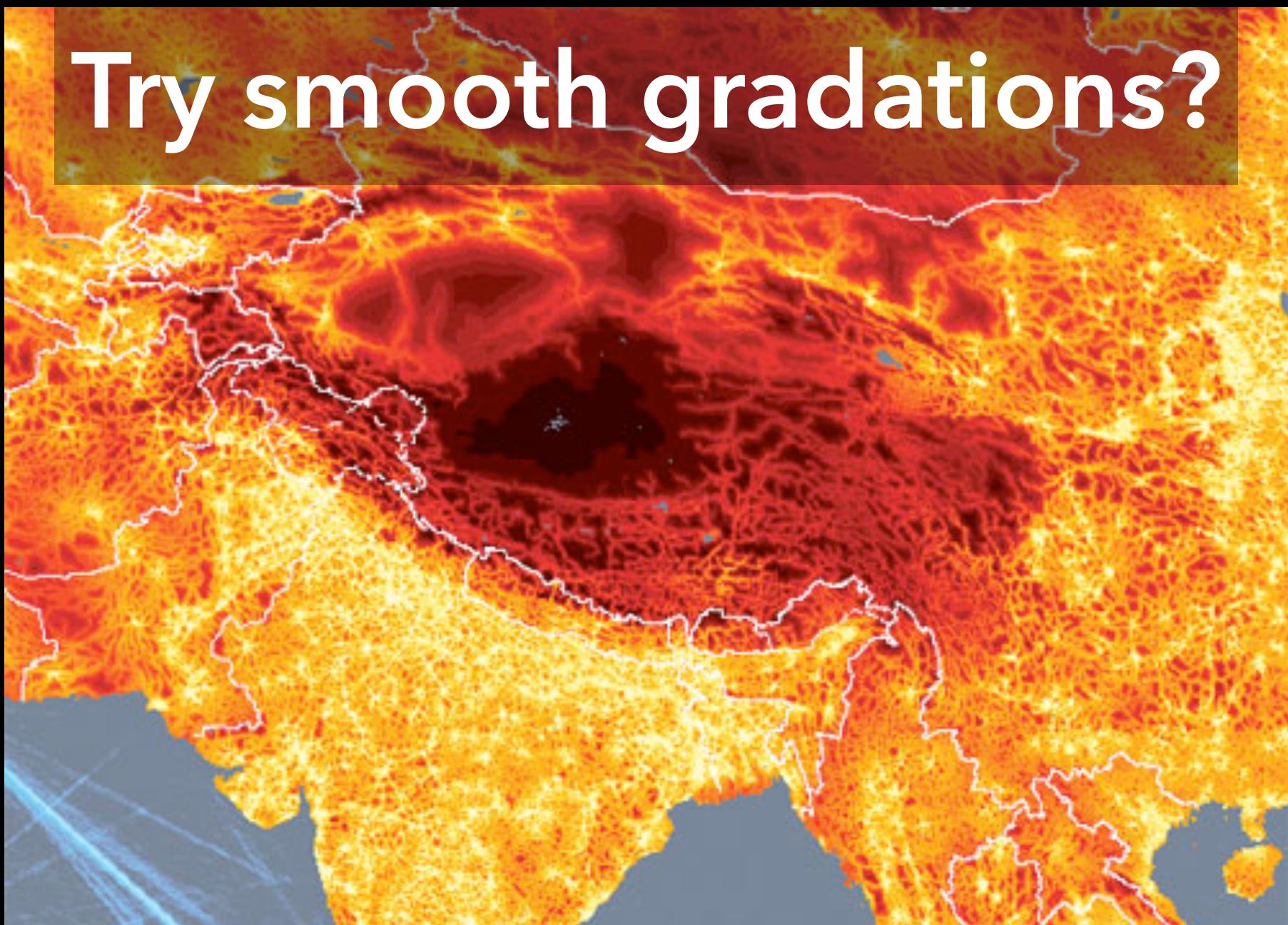
Don't hide the context

# Uber Wait Times, 2011

<http://sta.mn/6x27>



# Try smooth gradations?



# Break data into buckets

DATAVIZ

## CRIMESPOTTING

The brazen 2007 murder of journalist Chauncey Bailey in Oakland, California, led Stamen partner Mike Migurski to

make the city's crime data more accessible. This heat map of downtown uses data from CrimeWatch, a community website, [stamen.com](http://stamen.com)

to show the gaps between crimes at a given intersection: white is high-crime; darker areas are safe.

[stamen.com](http://stamen.com)

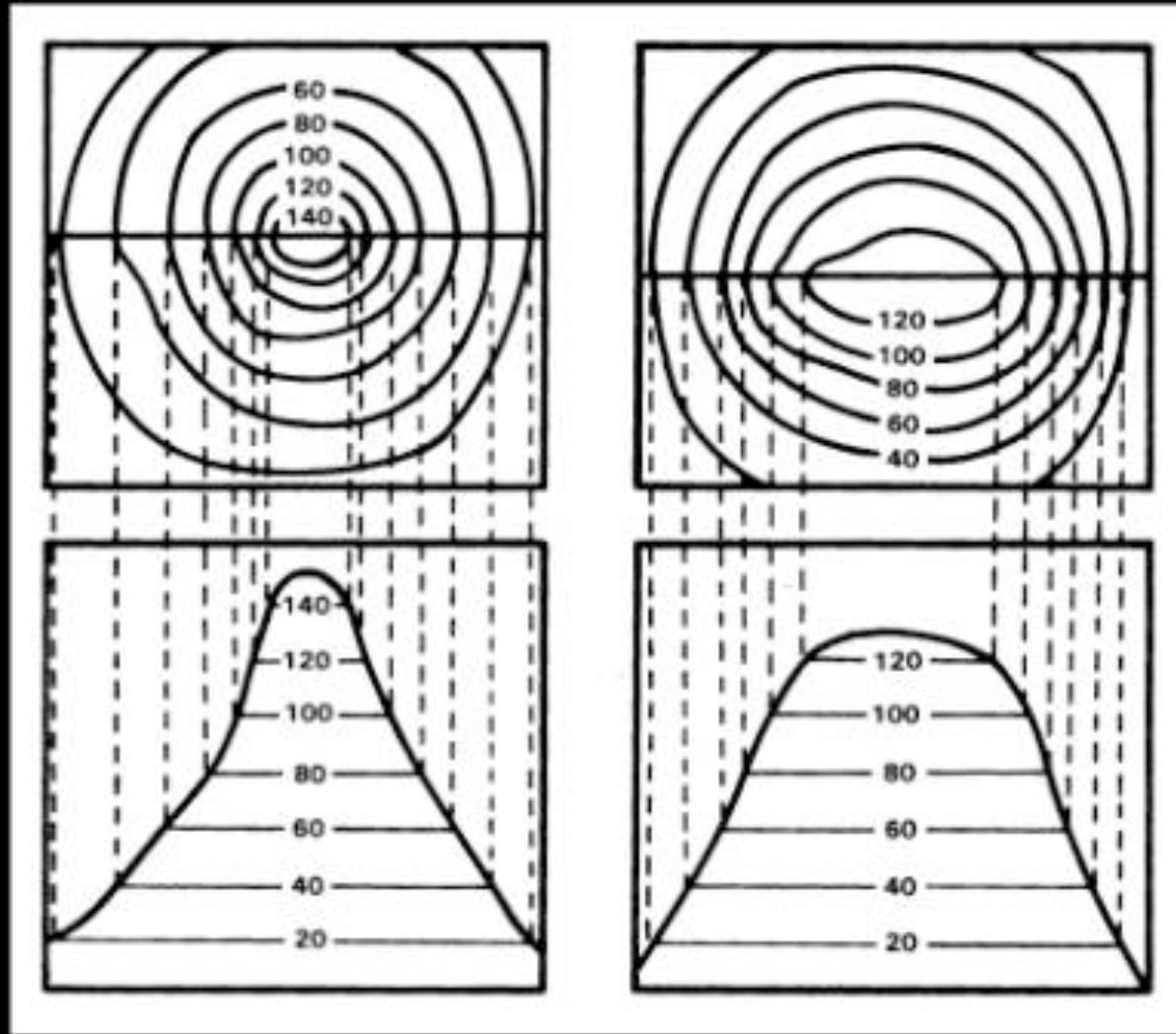
### KEY

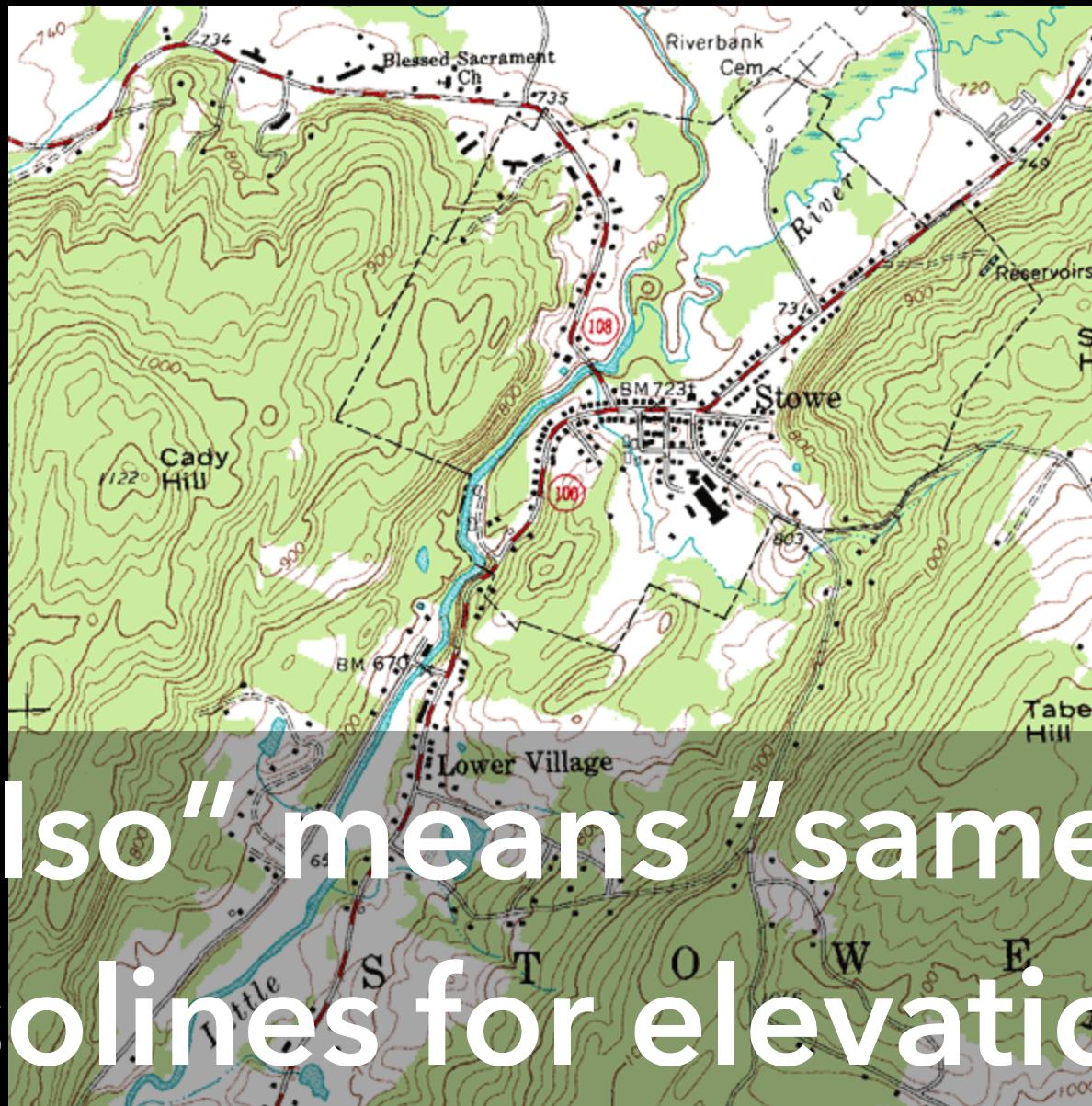
Colours show how recently a crime was reported in a given part of Oakland

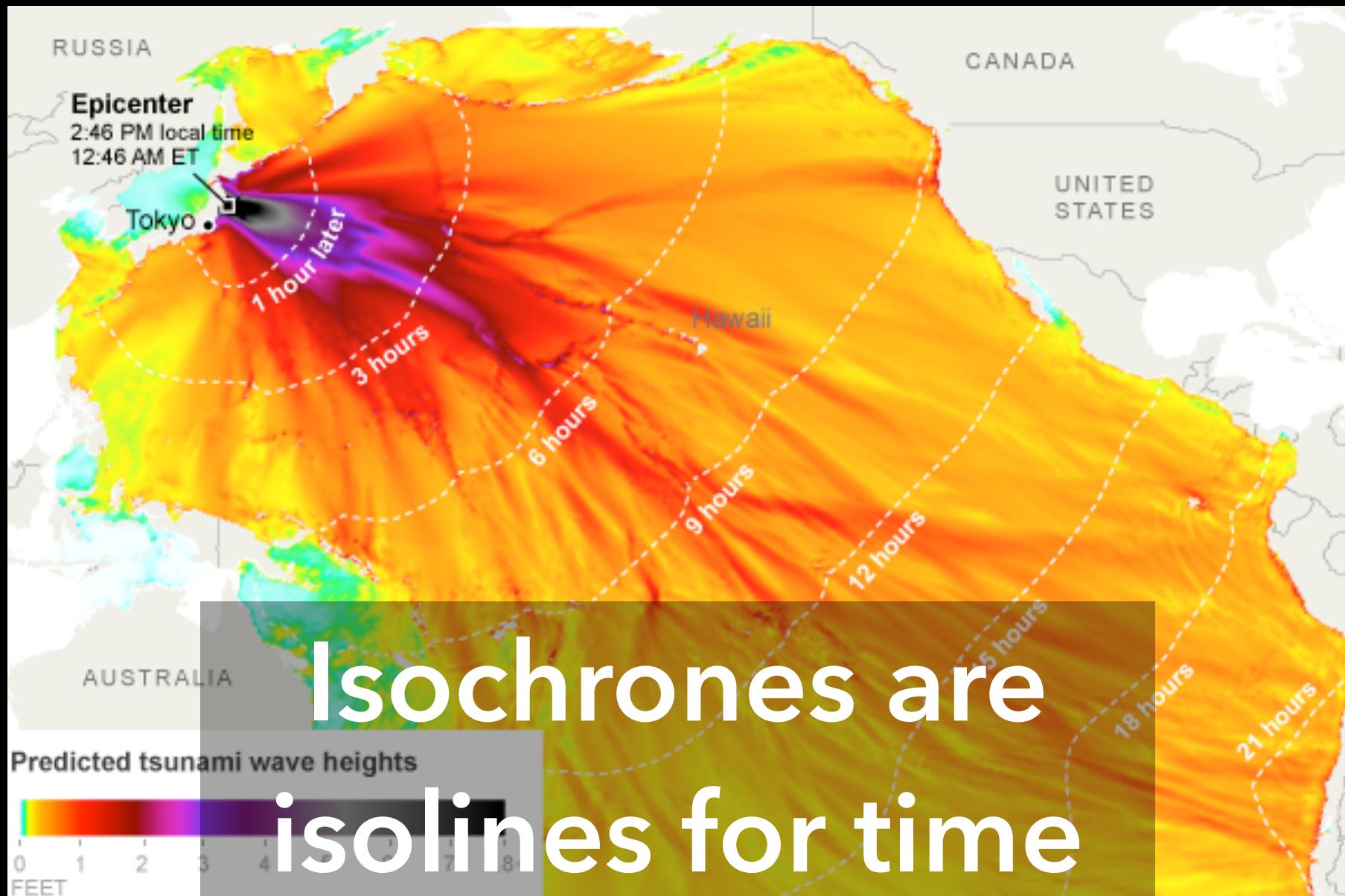
- A week ago
- Two weeks ago
- A month ago
- Two months ago
- Three months ago
- Four months ago
- Five months ago

# Meaningful buckets

<http://sta.mn/b6>







# Flow Maps

# Minard 1869: Napoleon's march

Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dessiné par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite. Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sortent. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chiers, de Cluguet, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal intime de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.

Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davout, qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et se rejoignent vers Orsha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

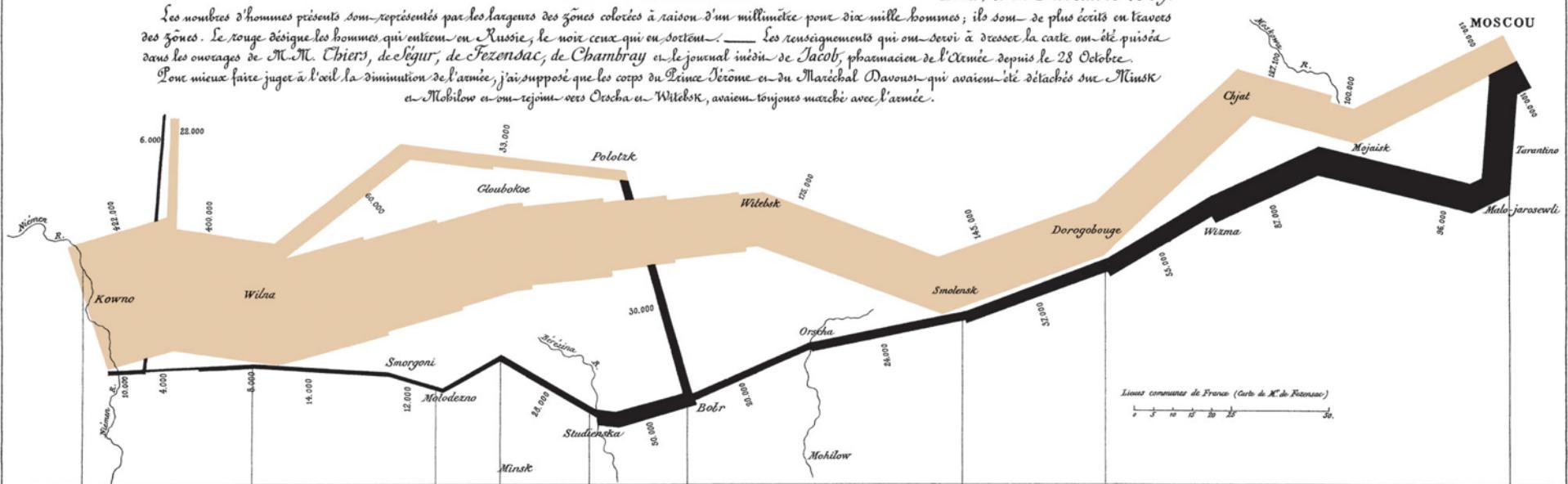
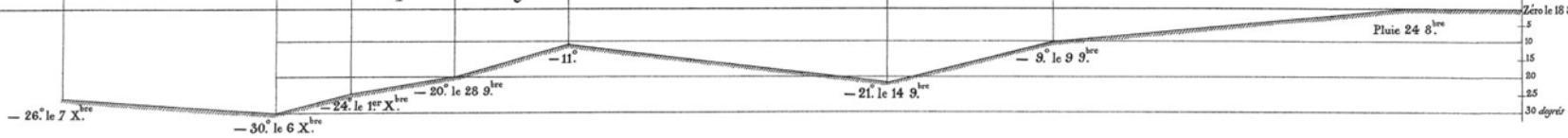


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.



**CARTE** figurative et approximative de la **Houille Anglaise** exportée en **1864** dessiné par M<sup>INARD</sup>. Source: Gallica des BnF et Chouanne au regard.

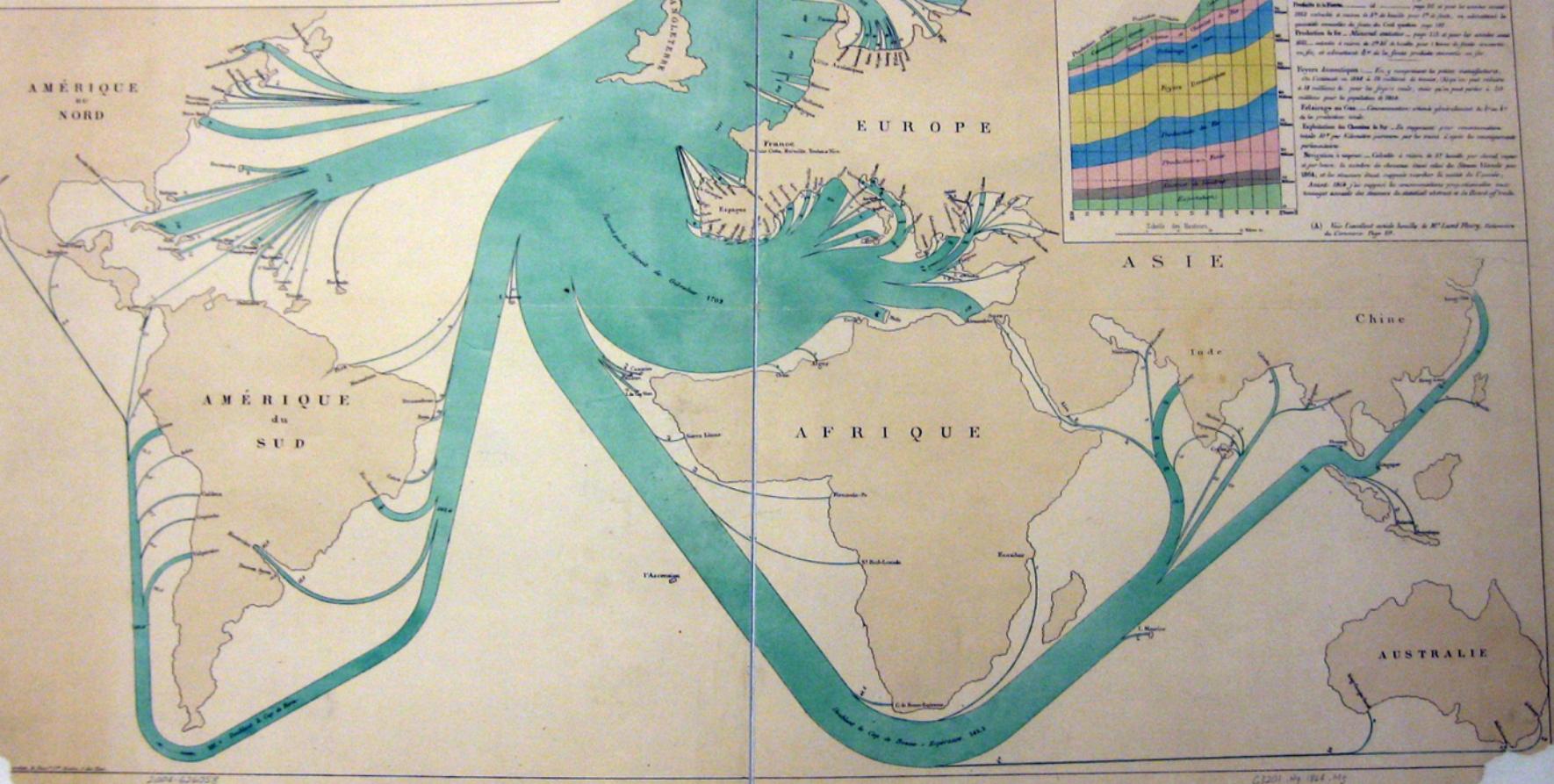
Les tonnages exportés dans les différents Ports du Globe sont extraits de divers statistiques et M<sup>INARD</sup> a étudié pour l'année 1864 (pages 10 à 11) ces exports. Indiquant que

Observation... Les départs de bateaux volontaires de cette Carte approximative n'ont pris que la quantité de houille exportée à moins d'un milliard pour chaque tonnage. Ces quantités sont de plus supérieures au tonnage réellement transporté dans l'ordre de 10% à 20%.

Ces grande quantité, pour chaque port, et pour chaque continent considéré, sont toujours plus considérables que le tonnage des transports identifiés, pris pour une partie de ces deux dernières départs évoquées par M<sup>INARD</sup>. Mais, je ne pourrais dégager que les principales exportations.

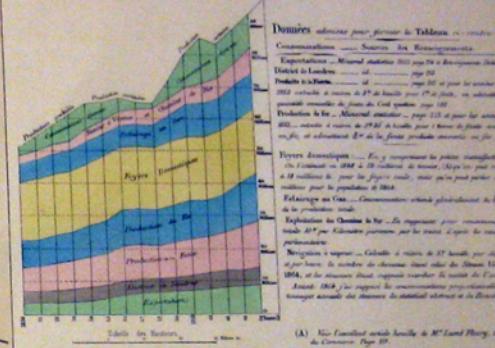
Dans une autre étude pour l'année 1864, l'importance totale de la houille anglaise était alors de 7 000 000 tonnes, celle-ci fut élevée au 1868 à 22 000 000 tonnes.

Paris, le 27 Septembre 1869.



### Consumptions approximatives de la Houille dans la Grande Bretagne de 1850 à 1864.

Les colonnes indiquent les années et les ordonnées les quantités consommées de houille connues. Les couleurs indiquent les types de consommation. La longueur d'horizontale correspond dans une certaine mesure au produit de houille consommée à certaines de deux milliards pour un million de tonnes.

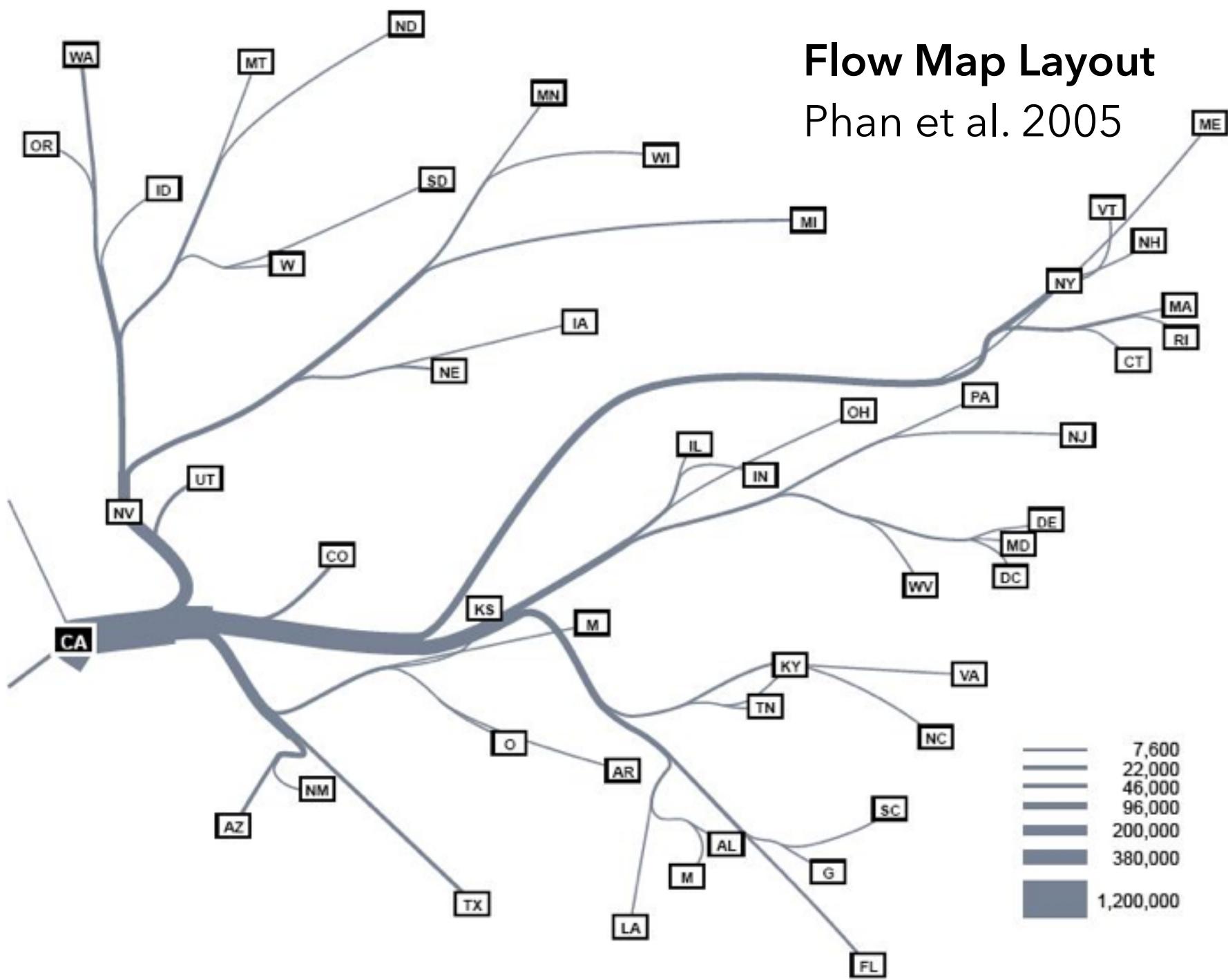


(A) Voir l'annexe annexe à la carte de M<sup>INARD</sup>, *Statistique du Commerce*, page 10.

1864 British Coal Exports, Charles Minard

# Flow Map Layout

Phan et al. 2005

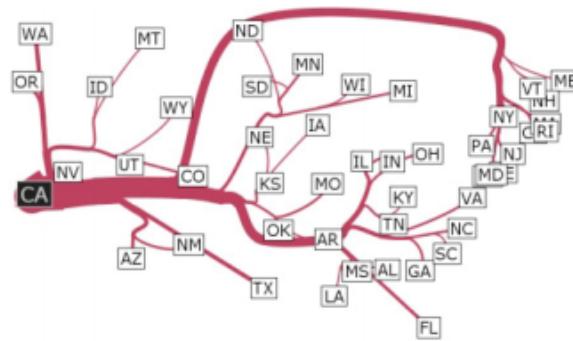


# Migration from California, 95-00

Tobler 1987



Phan et al. 2005



Verbeek et al. 2011



Cui et al. 2008



Holten & van Wijk 2009

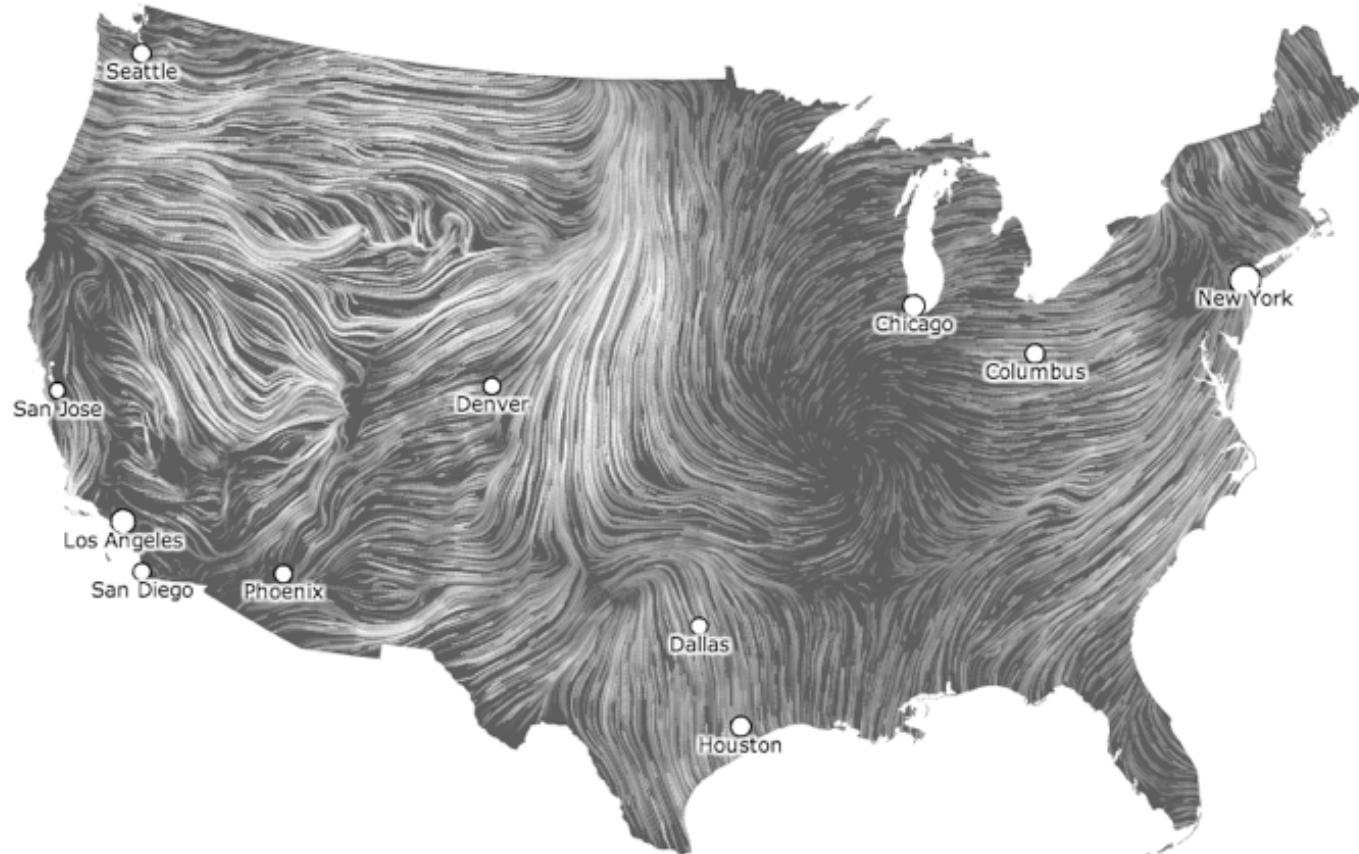
# wind map

February 19, 2014

11:55 am EST

(time of forecast download)

top speed: 35.3 mph  
average: 11.6 mph



# How Obama Won Re-election

Whites Were Outvoted

Women

Hispanics

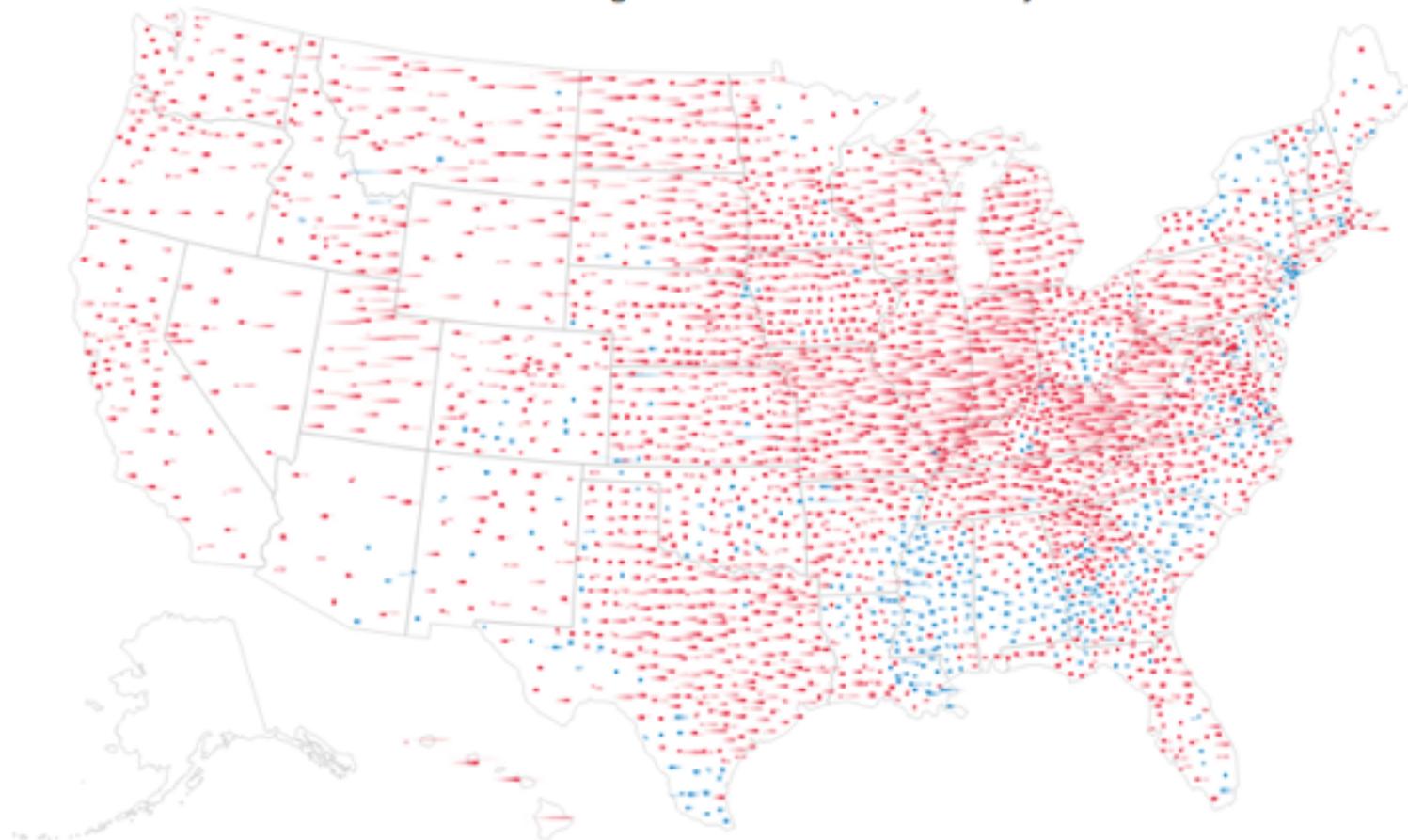
Youth

## Romney's Shift Wasn't Enough

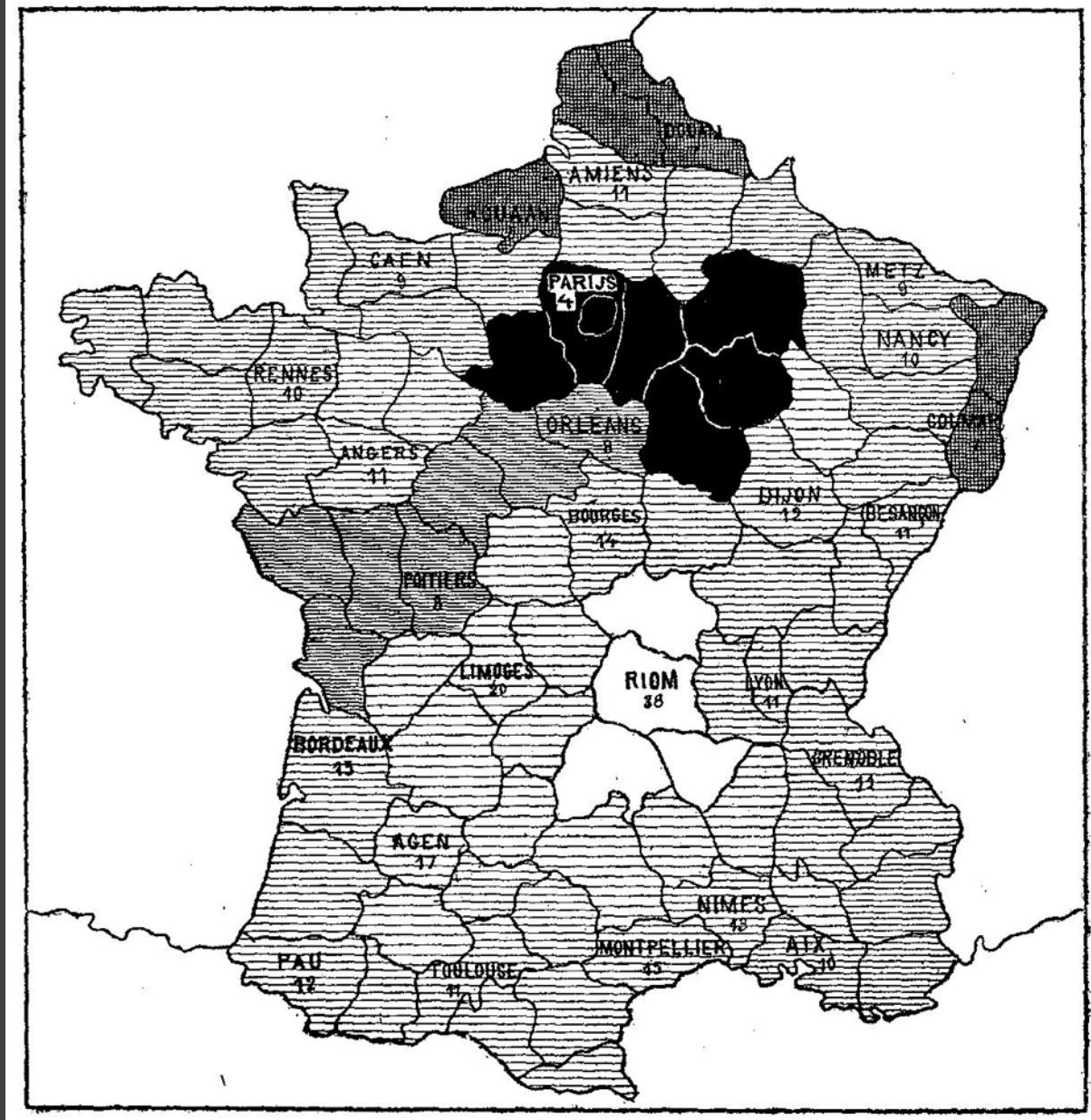
2008

2012

Most of the nation shifted to the right in Tuesday's vote,  
but not far enough to secure a win for Mitt Romney.

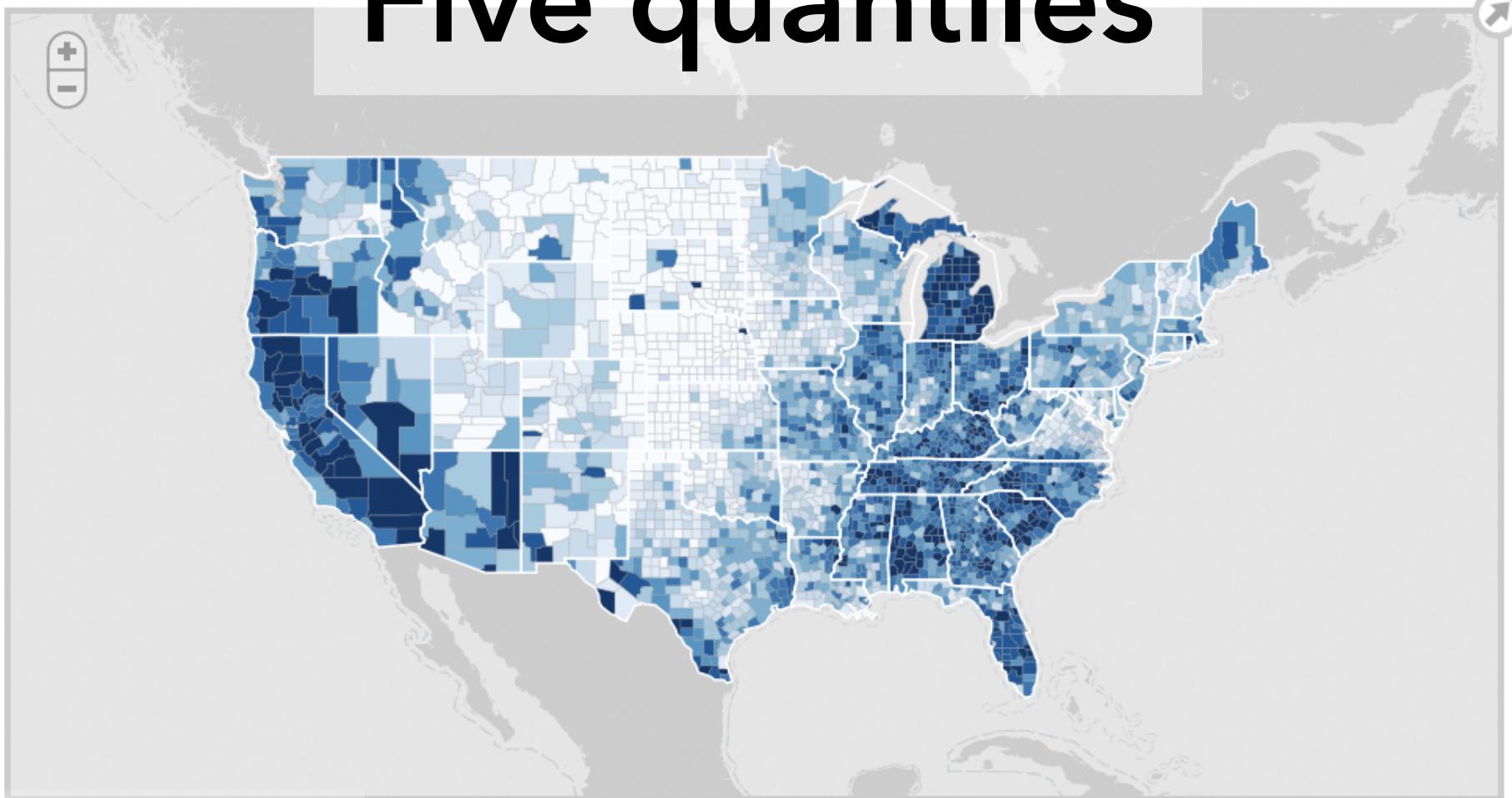


# Choropleth Maps



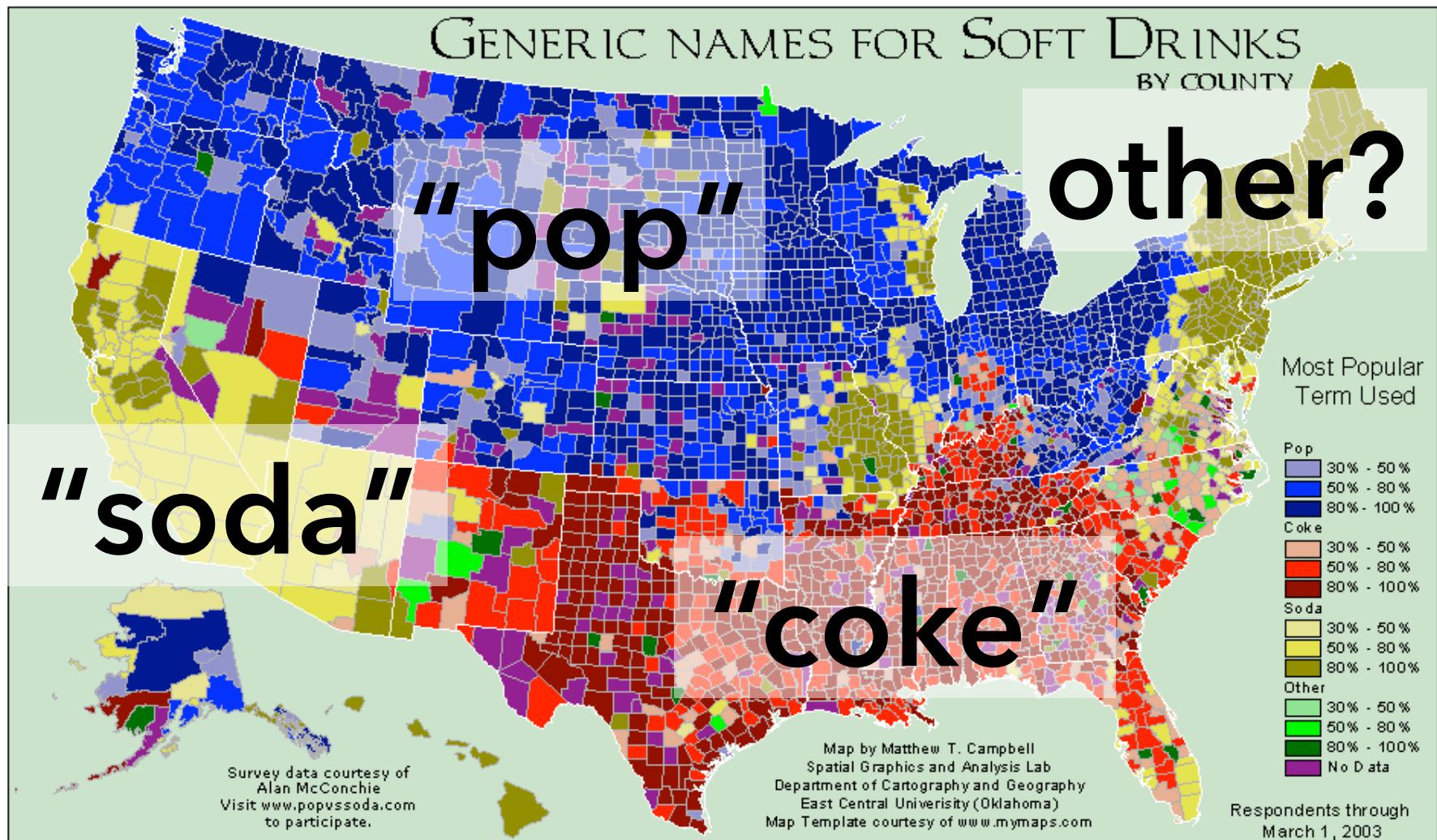
1826(?) Illiteracy in France, Pierre Charles Dupin

# Five quantiles



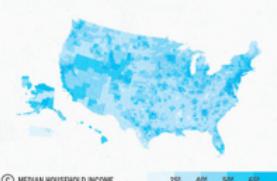
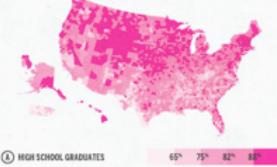
Poly**maps** is a project from  
[SimpleGeo](#) and [Stamen](#).

Unemployment



## READING, WRITING, AND EARNING MONEY

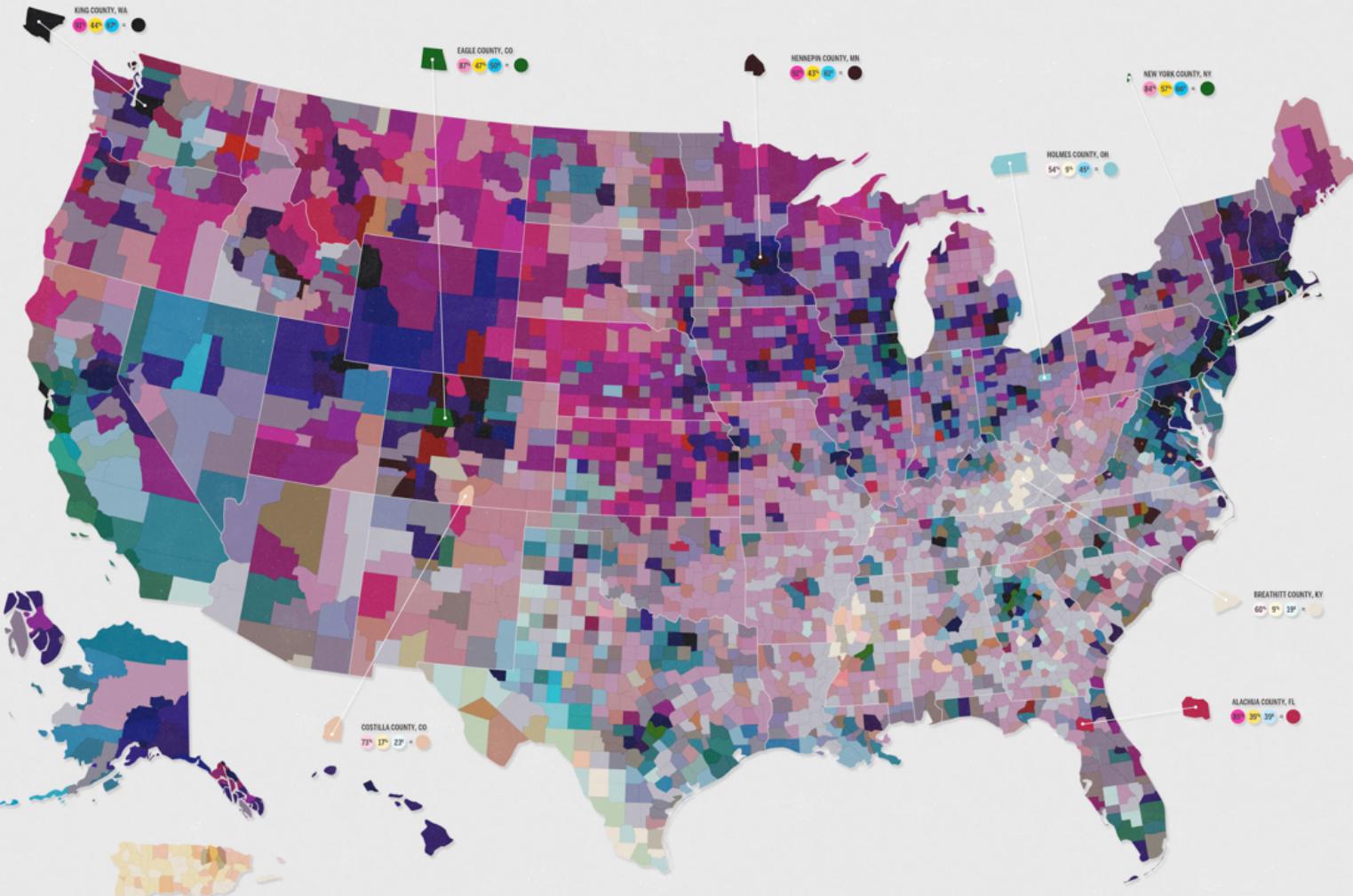
The latest data from the U.S. Census's American Community Survey panel has been used to map the pattern of the United States at the most local level. We've looked at the educational achievement and the median income of the entire nation, to see where people are going to school, where they're earning money, and if there is any correlation.



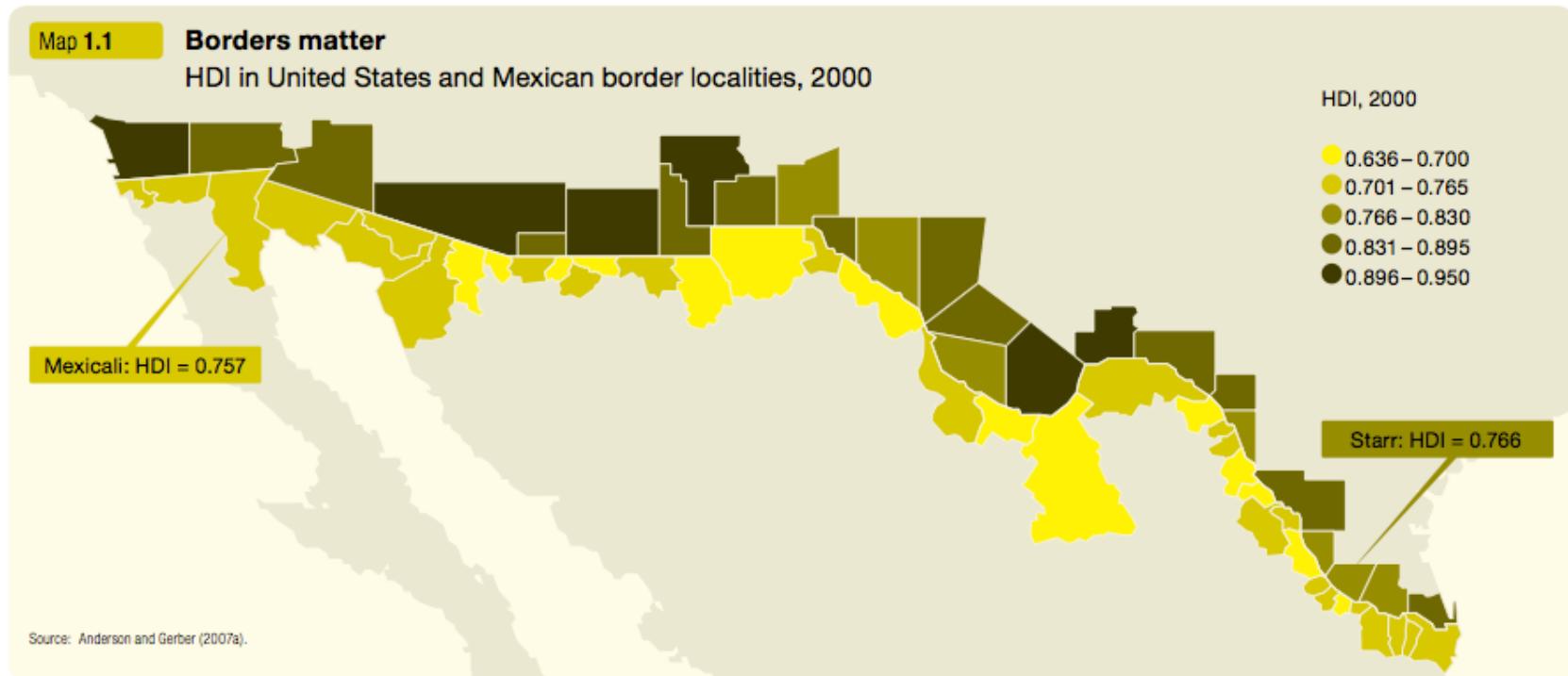
The map at right is a product of overlaying these three sets of data. The variation in hue and value has been produced from the data shown above. In general, darker counties represent a more educated, better paid population while lighter areas represent communities with fewer graduates and lower incomes.



A collaboration between GOOD and Gregory Huback  
SOURCE: US Census



# Choose colors well



**Focus on the foreground**

21 Columns 1,537 Rows 6 Data Types Column Details

Sort: Default Edit

State

State

ABC City

WASHINGTON 40 2.60%

# File\_Number

ABC CommitteeID

ABC Occupation

ABC Memo\_Text

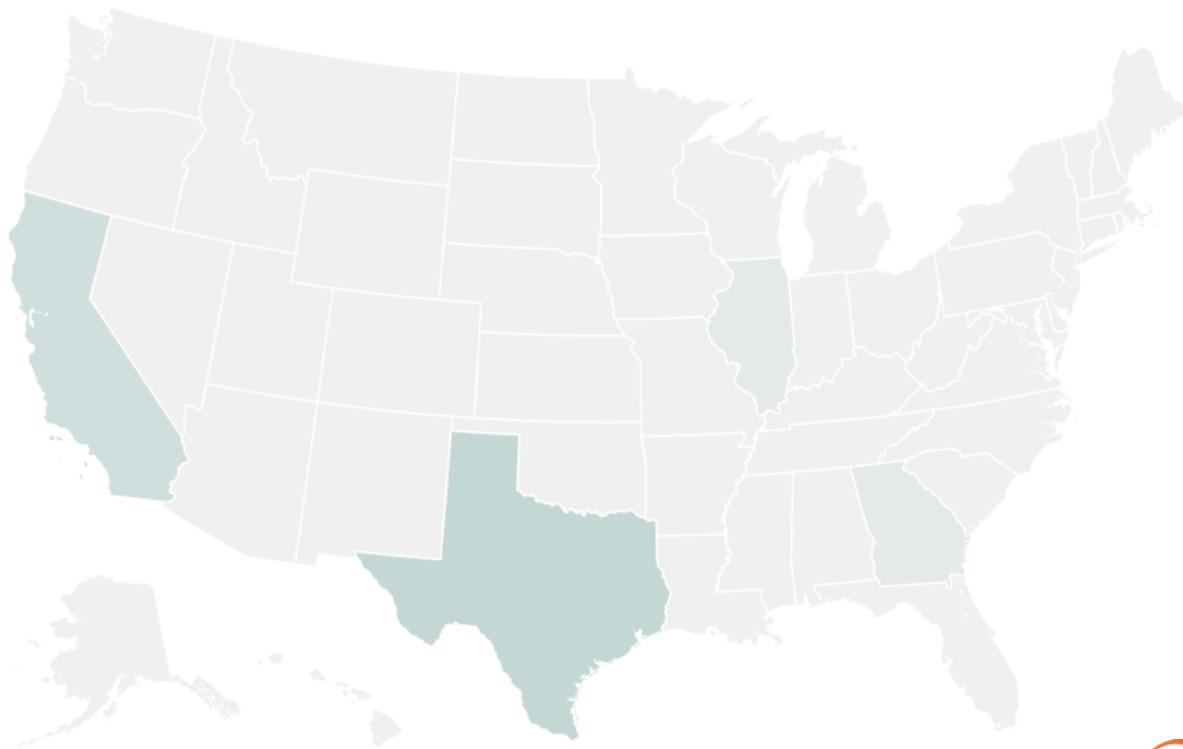
ABC Report\_Type

Trans\_Date

# Trans\_Amount

ABC Employer

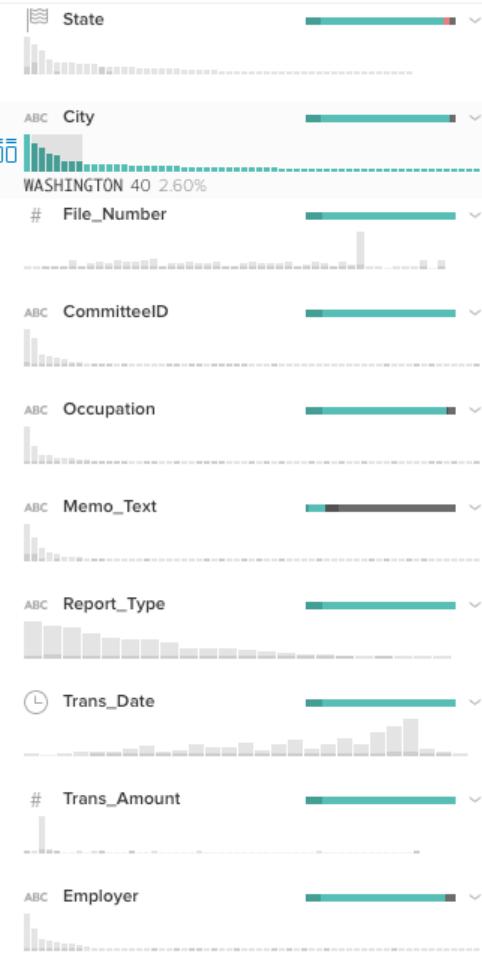
State



# What is obscured?

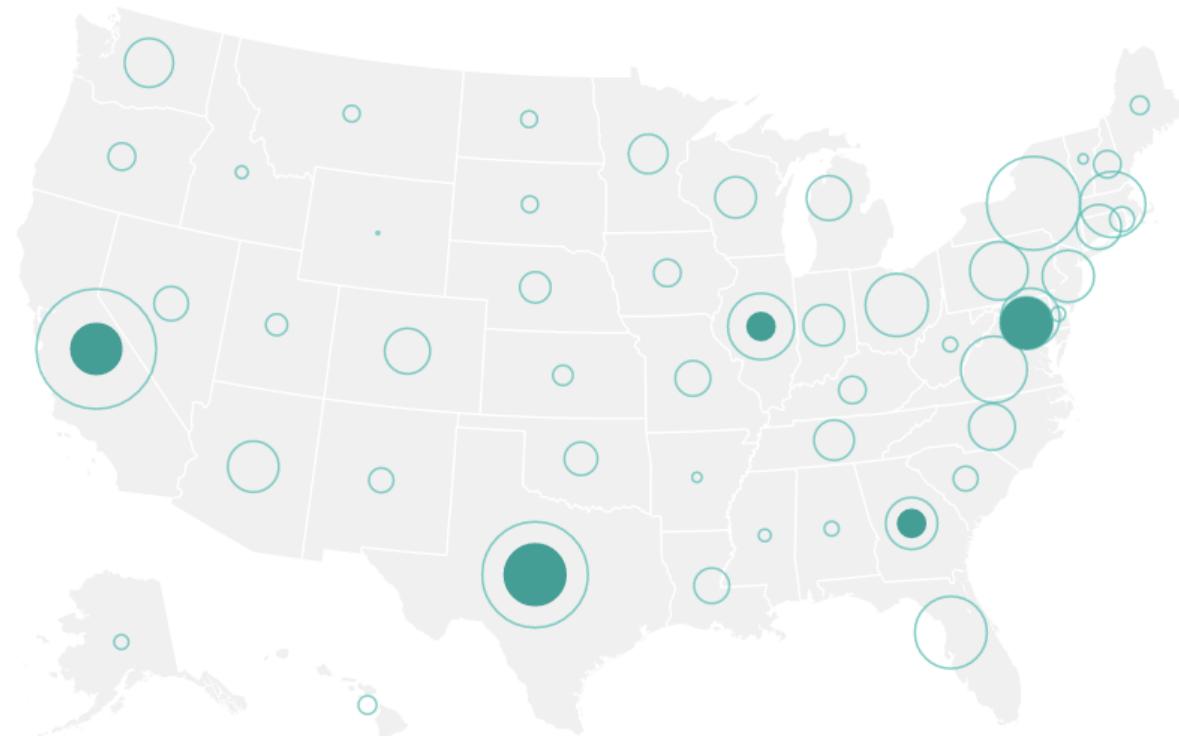
21 Columns 1,537 Rows 6 Data Types Column Details

Sort: Default Edit



State

State



# Regions -> Symbols

# Cartograms

## 2006 ELECTION GUIDE

## SENATE RACES

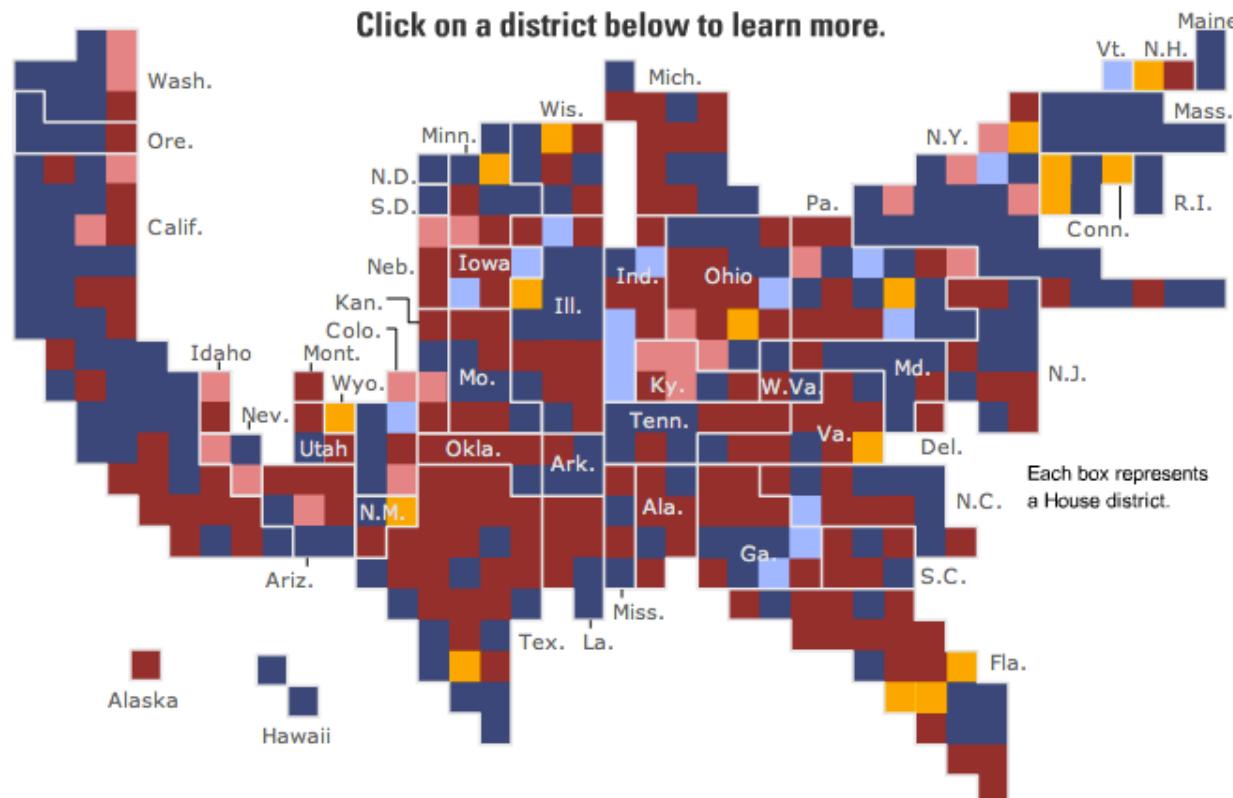
## HOUSE RACES

## GOVERNORS' RACES

## RACE PROFILES

**New York Times  
ratings****198**  
Safe Dem.**16**  
Leaning Dem.**17**  
Toss up**24**  
Leaning Rep.**180**  
Safe Rep.

Click on a district below to learn more.



## ANALYZE RACES

## CREATE OUTCOMES

Shade the map using the pulldown...

New York Times ratings

...then show only certain states

New York Times ratings ?

- |             |                               |                                  |                                  |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Democrat:   | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning | <input type="checkbox"/> Toss Up |
| Republican: | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning | <input type="checkbox"/>         |

Current Rep.  Dem.  Rep.

Margin in 2004 House race

- |             |                               |                                 |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Democrat:   | <input type="checkbox"/> >50% | <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% | <input type="checkbox"/> <25% |
| Republican: | <input type="checkbox"/> >50% | <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% | <input type="checkbox"/> <25% |

Votes for president ?

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kerry | <input type="checkbox"/> Gore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bush  | <input type="checkbox"/> Bush |

Appearances by big fundraisers ?

- |                                         |                                       |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> George W. Bush | <input type="checkbox"/> Bill Clinton |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

 Races to watch ? Open races Switch districts ?

Urbanization

- |                                |                                   |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Urban | <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban | <input type="checkbox"/> Rural | <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

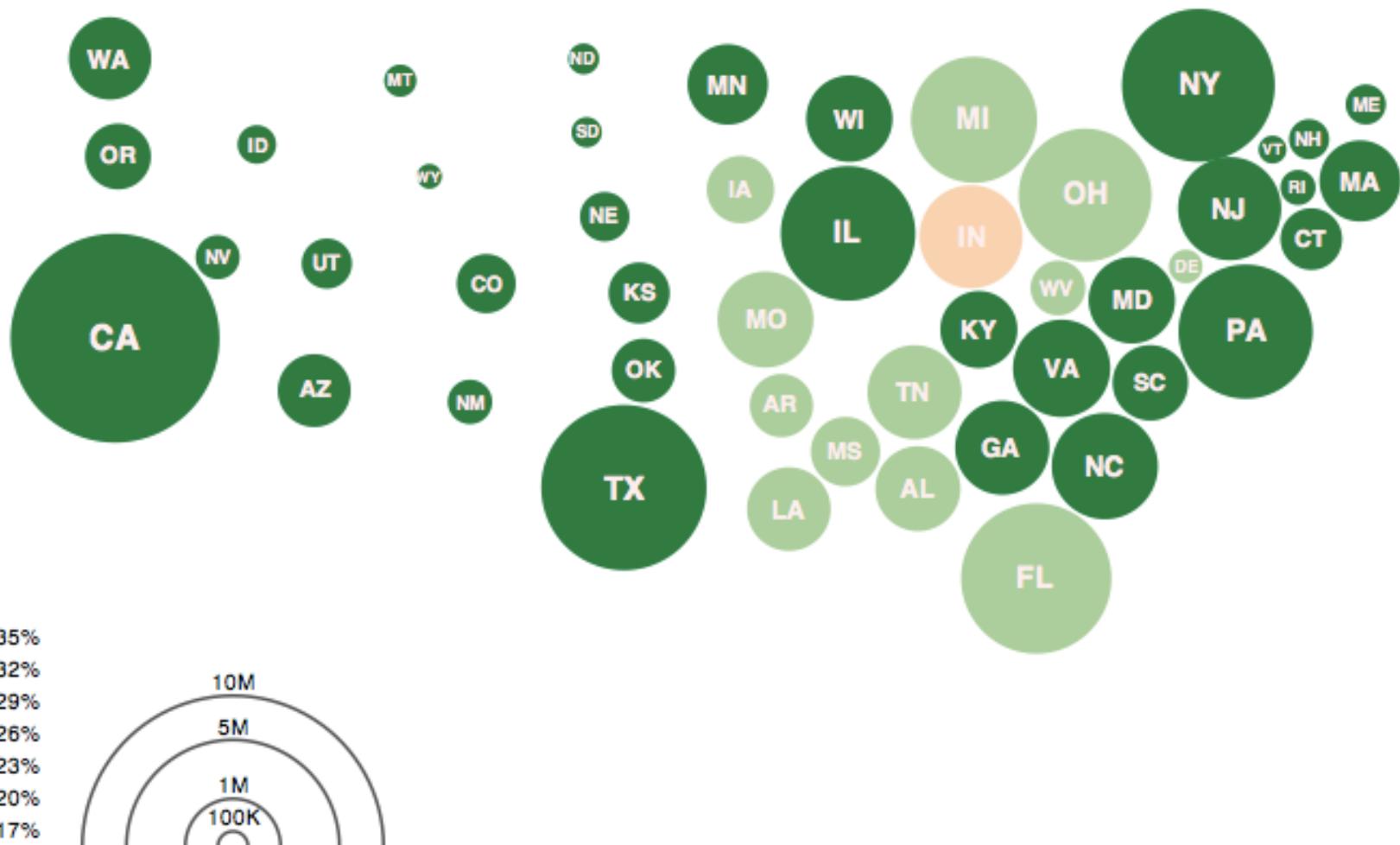
Race/Ethnicity

- |                                |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Black | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

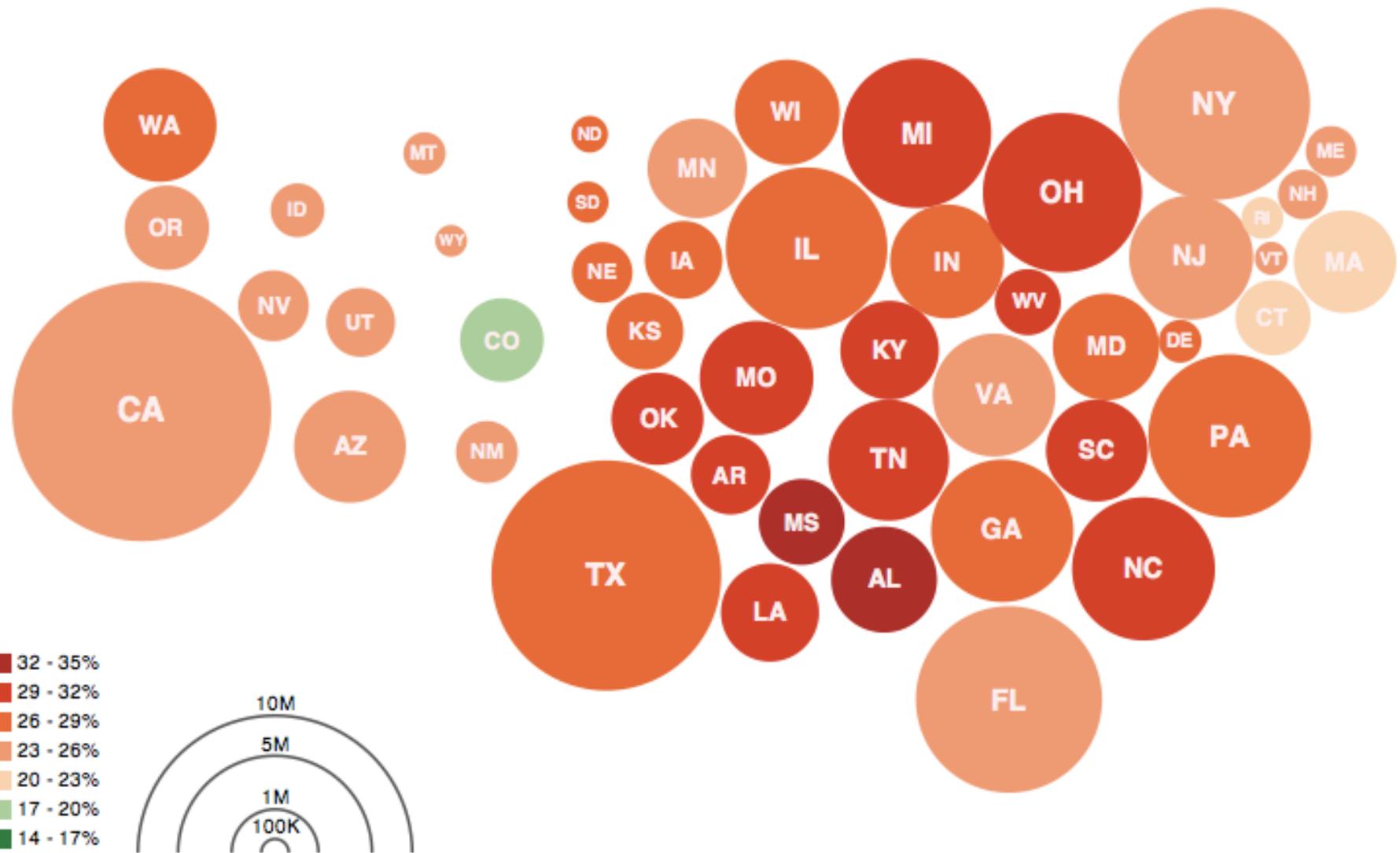
Median income

- |                                 |                                   |                                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <\$30K | <input type="checkbox"/> \$30-50K | <input type="checkbox"/> >\$50K |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

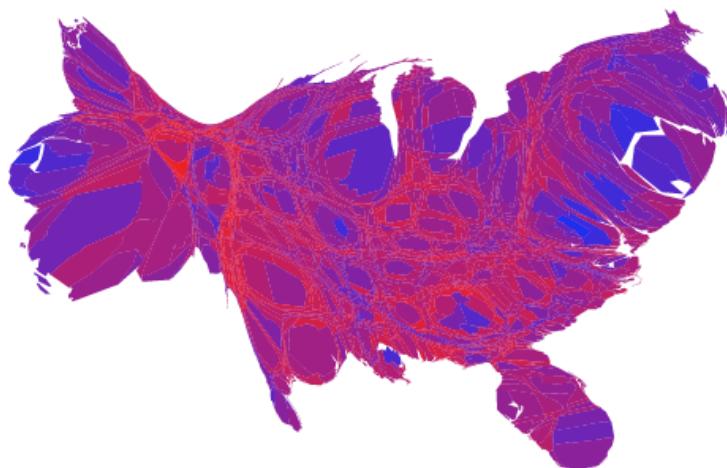
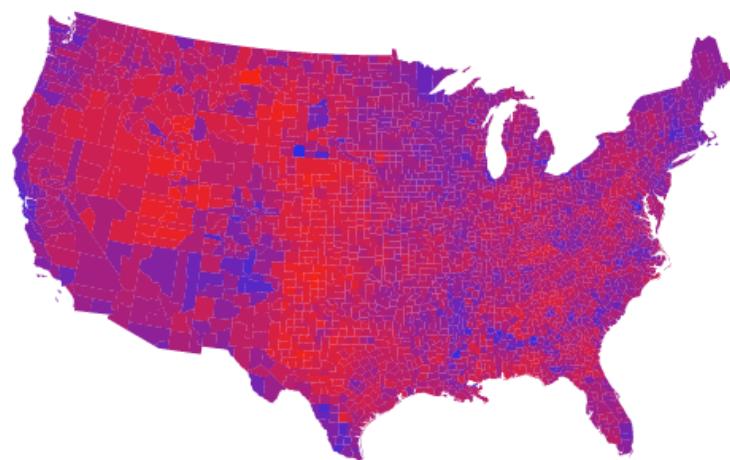
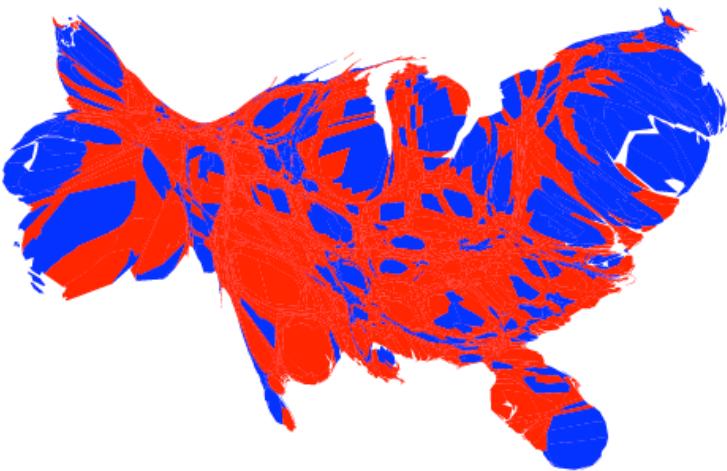
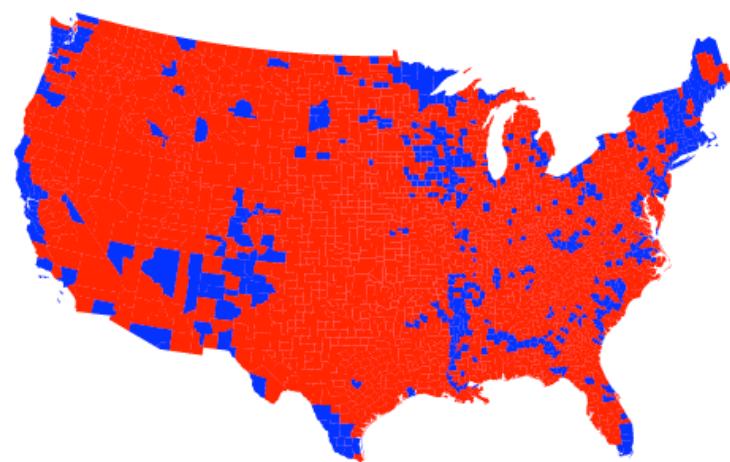
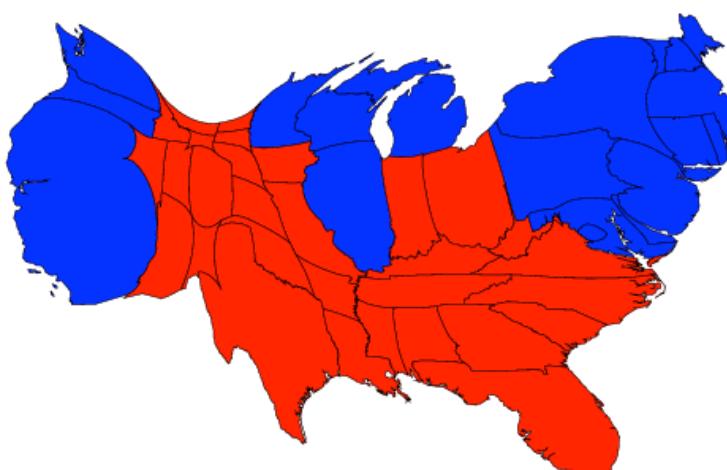
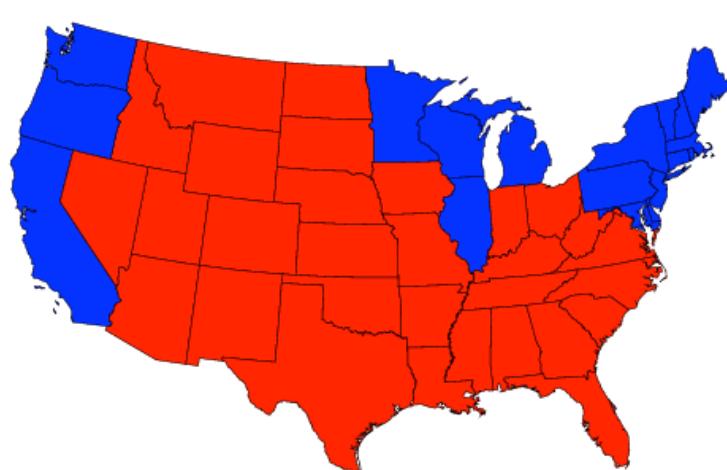
RESET



Obesity Map (Dorling Cartogram) Vadim Ogievetsky



Obesity Map (Dorling Cartogram) Vadim Ogievetsky



# China Still Dominates, but Some Manufacturers Look Elsewhere

While China maintains its overwhelming dominance in manufacturing, multinational companies are looking for ways to limit their reliance on factories there. [Related Article »](#)

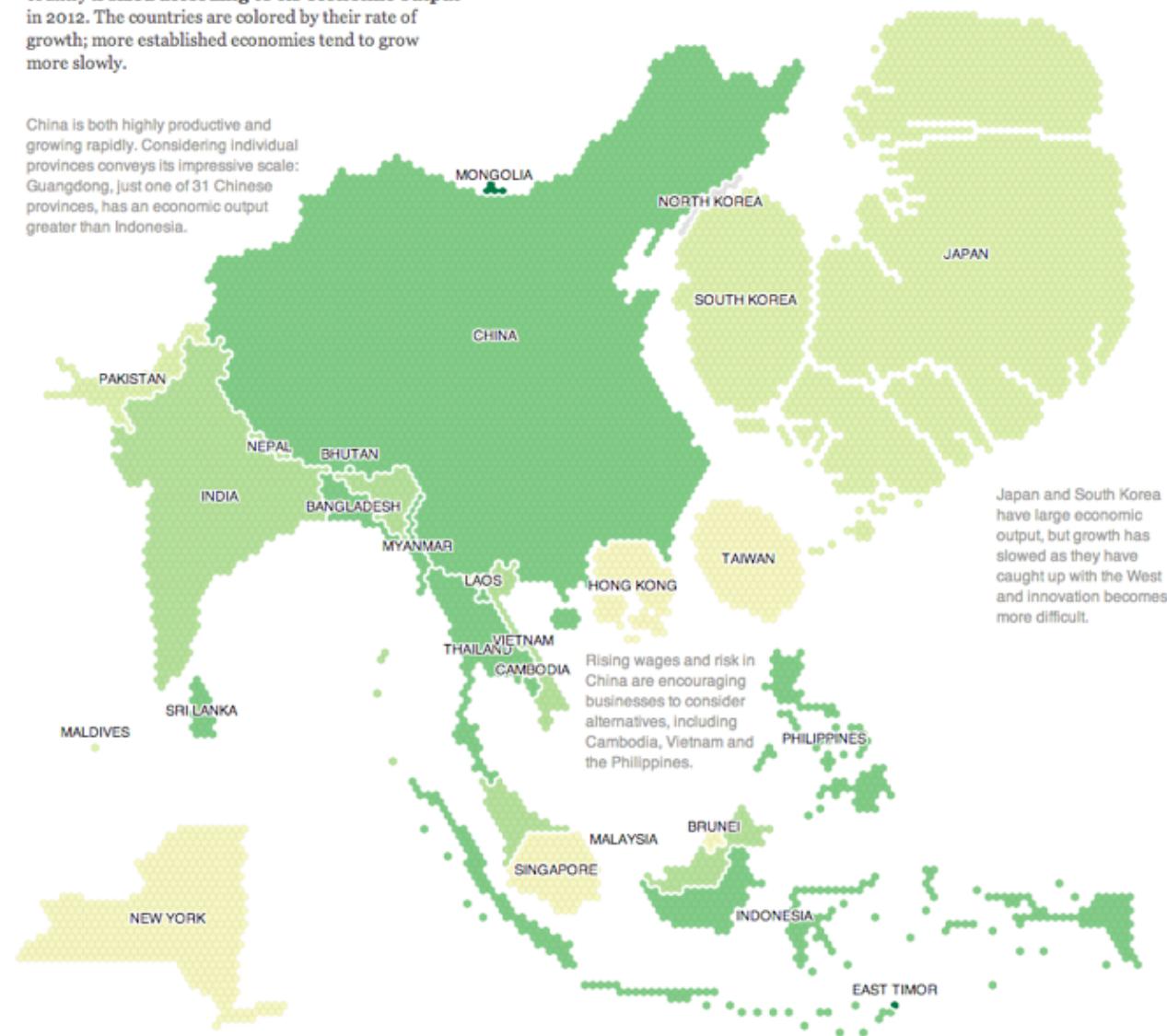
## Economic Output

In this map, geography is distorted so that each country is sized according to its economic output in 2012. The countries are colored by their rate of growth; more established economies tend to grow more slowly.

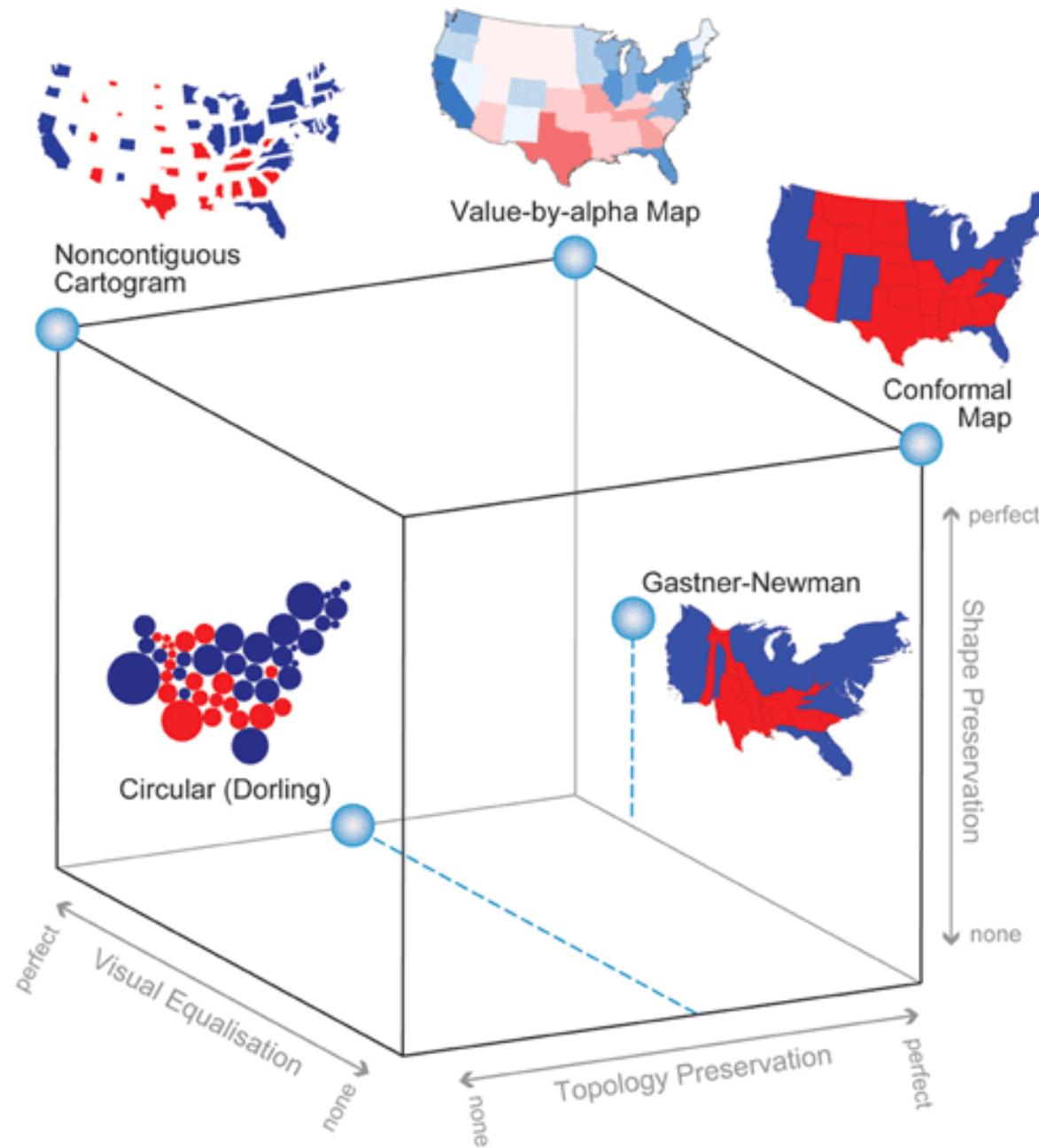
China is both highly productive and growing rapidly. Considering individual provinces conveys its impressive scale: Guangdong, just one of 31 Chinese provinces, has an economic output greater than Indonesia.

Each hexagon represents \$2.7 billion in G.D.P.

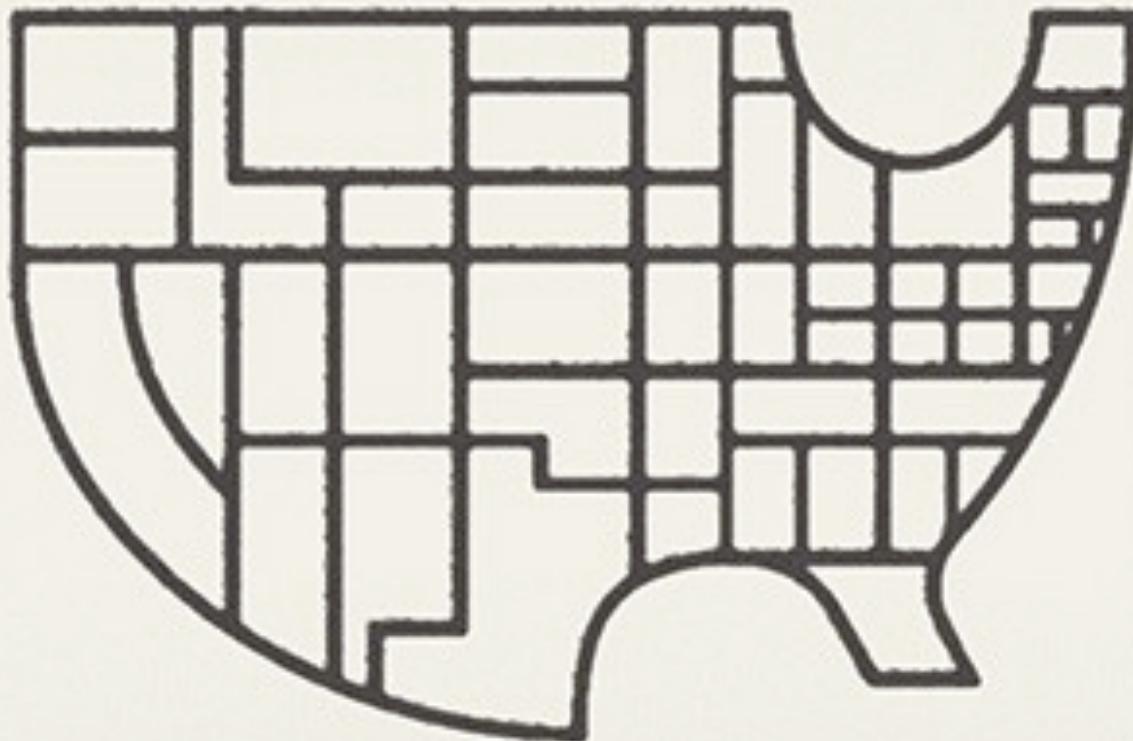
G.D.P. growth, 2011 to 2012



New York shown for comparison.



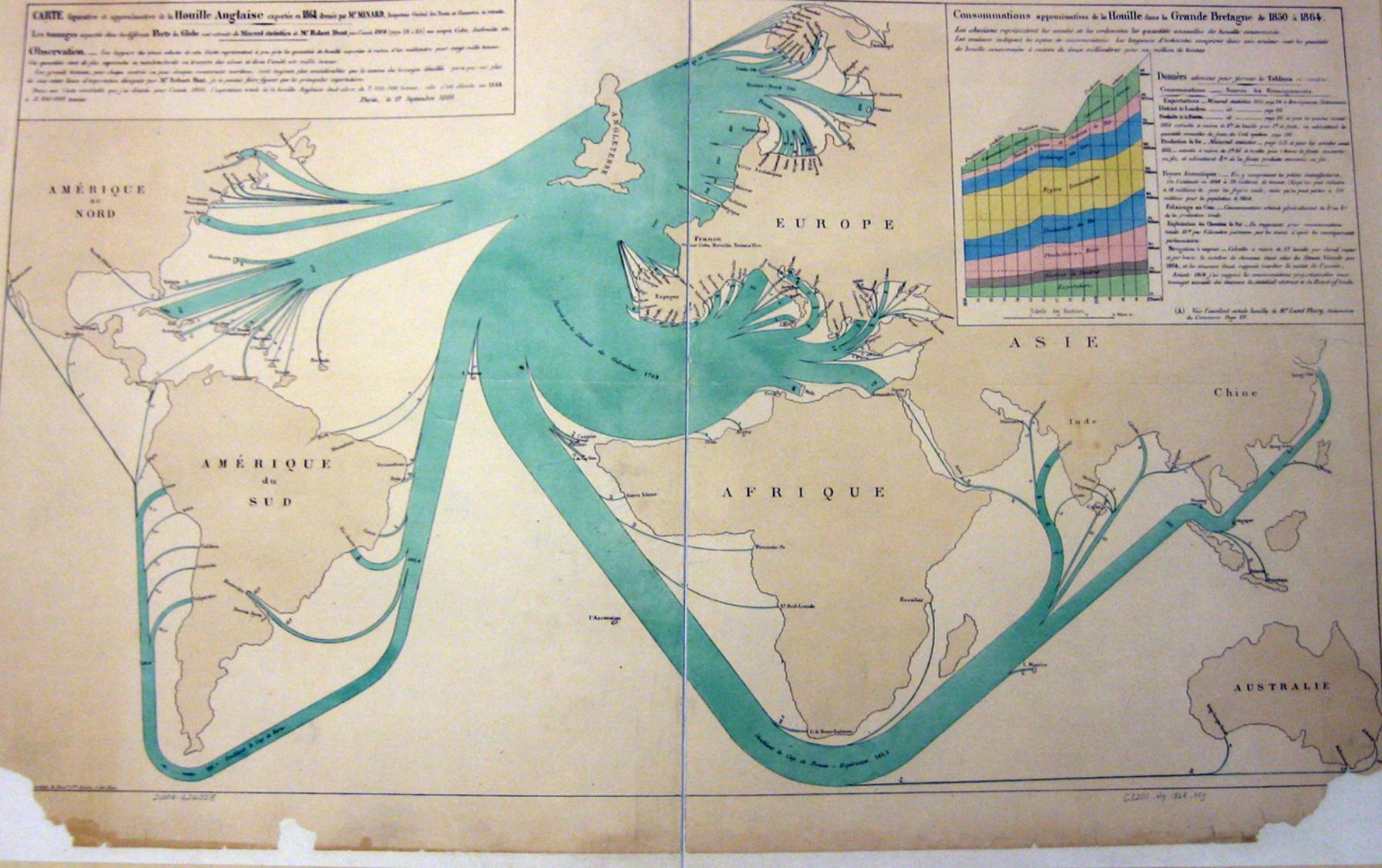
# Major distortions can stay recognizable



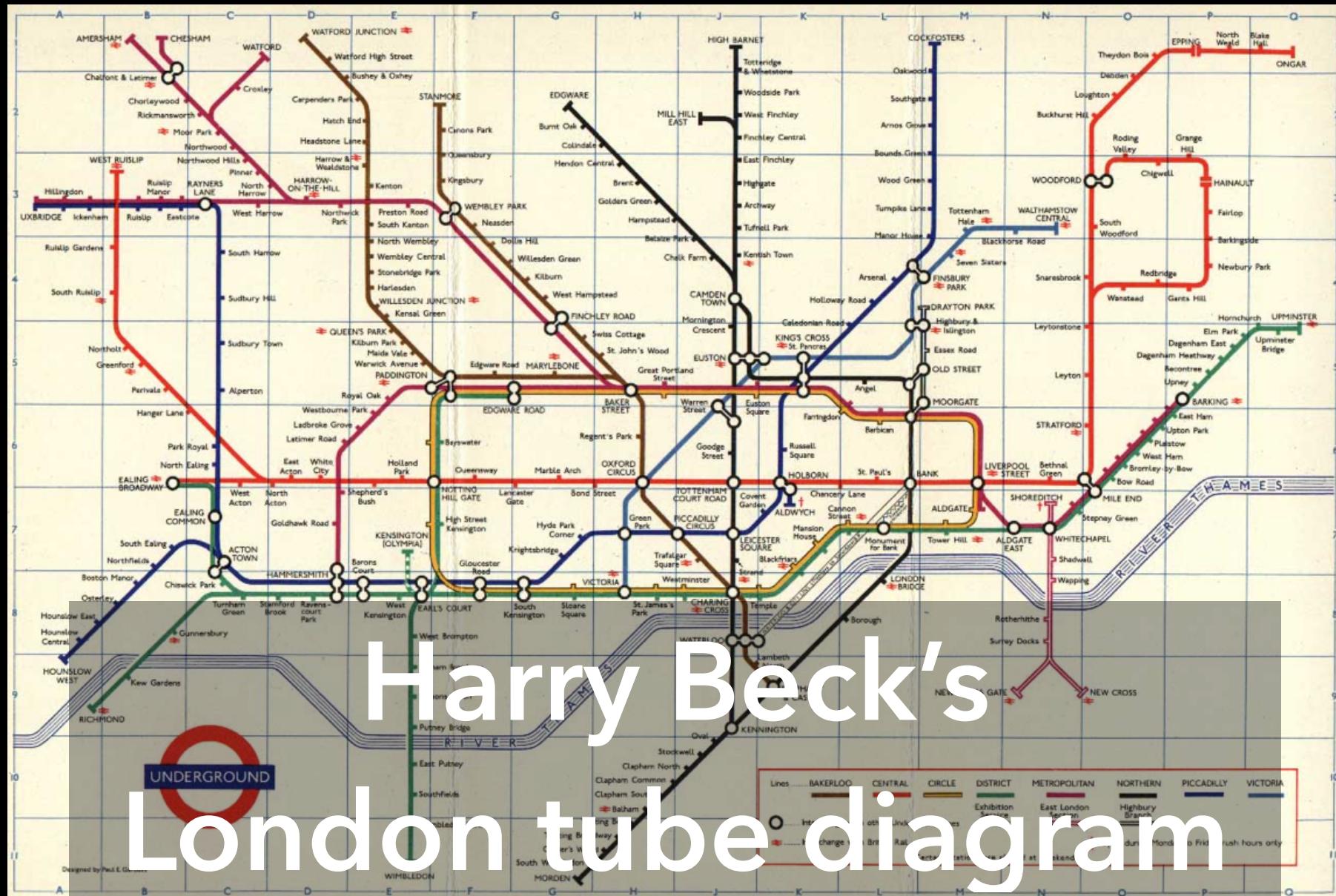
# Generalization

CARTE figurative et approximative de la Houille Anglaise exportée en 1864 dressée par M<sup>r</sup> MINARD. Imprimeur Général des Mines et Chemins de fer.  
Les longueurs représentées dans les lignes bleues sont extraites de Minard statistique de M<sup>r</sup> Robert Hunt pour l'année 1864 (page 18 à 21) sur une carte Géographique de  
Observation... Les longueurs des routes utilisées dans cette carte représentent à peu près le pourcentage de houille expédiée à certaines d'entre elles pour chaque tonne brûlée.  
Les quantités sont de plus représentées en banderoles, ou tracées sur les routes, de sorte que leur longueur soit proportionnelle au pourcentage de houille expédiée par la route.  
Les grandeurs des routes sont proportionnelles aux quantités correspondantes, mais ne sont pas nécessairement proportionnelles aux quantités de houille consommées dans les diverses régions, car les rapports entre les deux sont déterminés par la principale importance.  
Les routes sont toutes dessinées depuis par M<sup>r</sup> Robert Hunt, je ne saurais donc égaler par la précision des rapports.  
Donnée pour l'Angleterre : Consommation totale de 7.000.000 tonnes, soit 1 tonne brûlée en 1864  
à 2.000.000 tonnes.

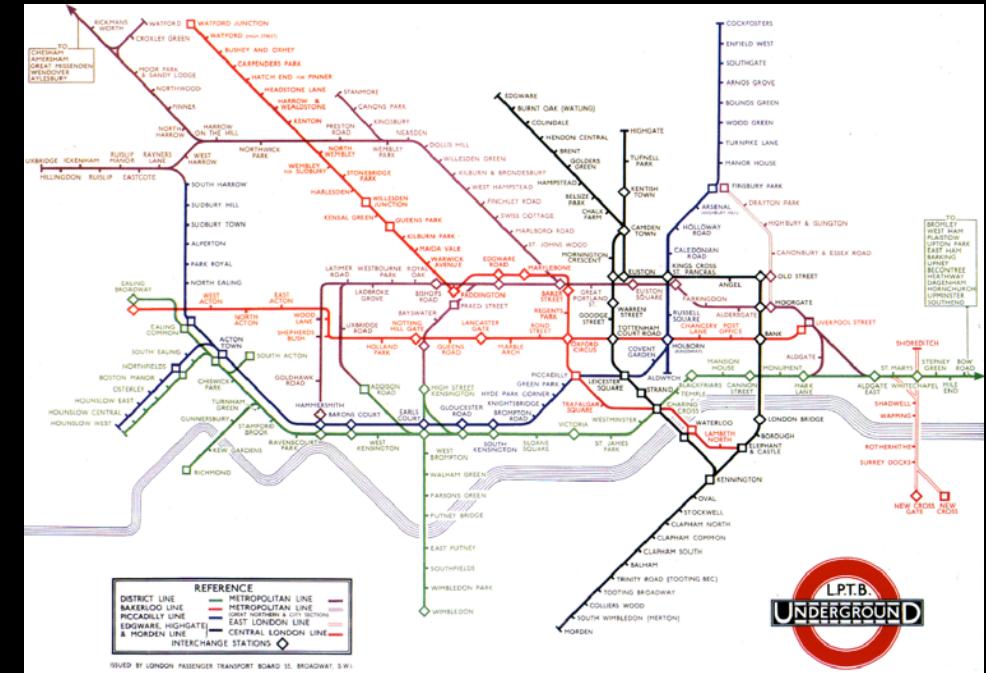
Paris, le 27 Septembre 1865.



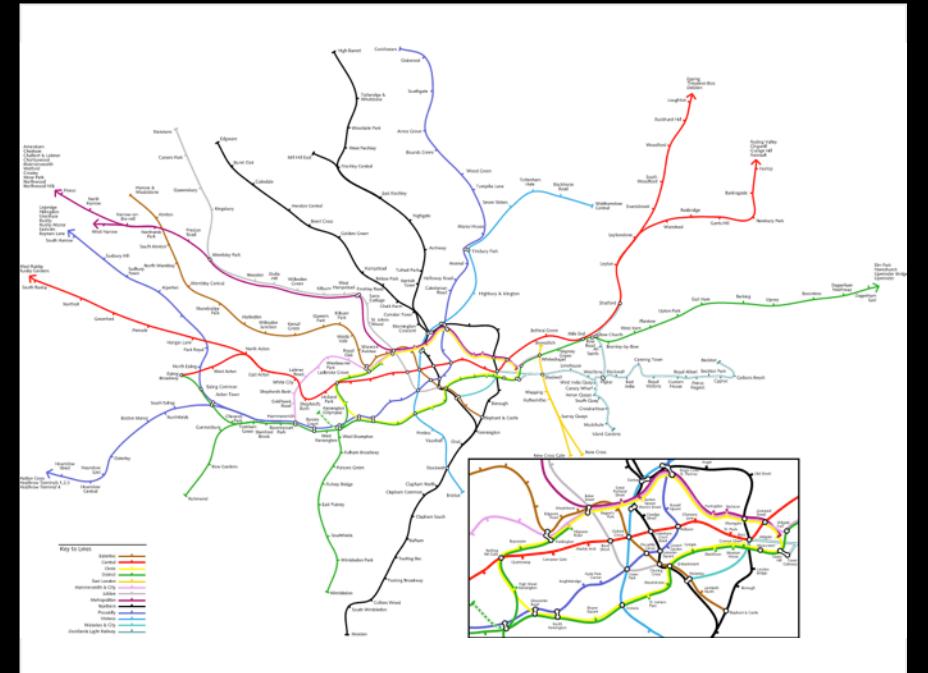
1864 British Coal Exports, Charles Minard



# Harry Beck's London tube diagram



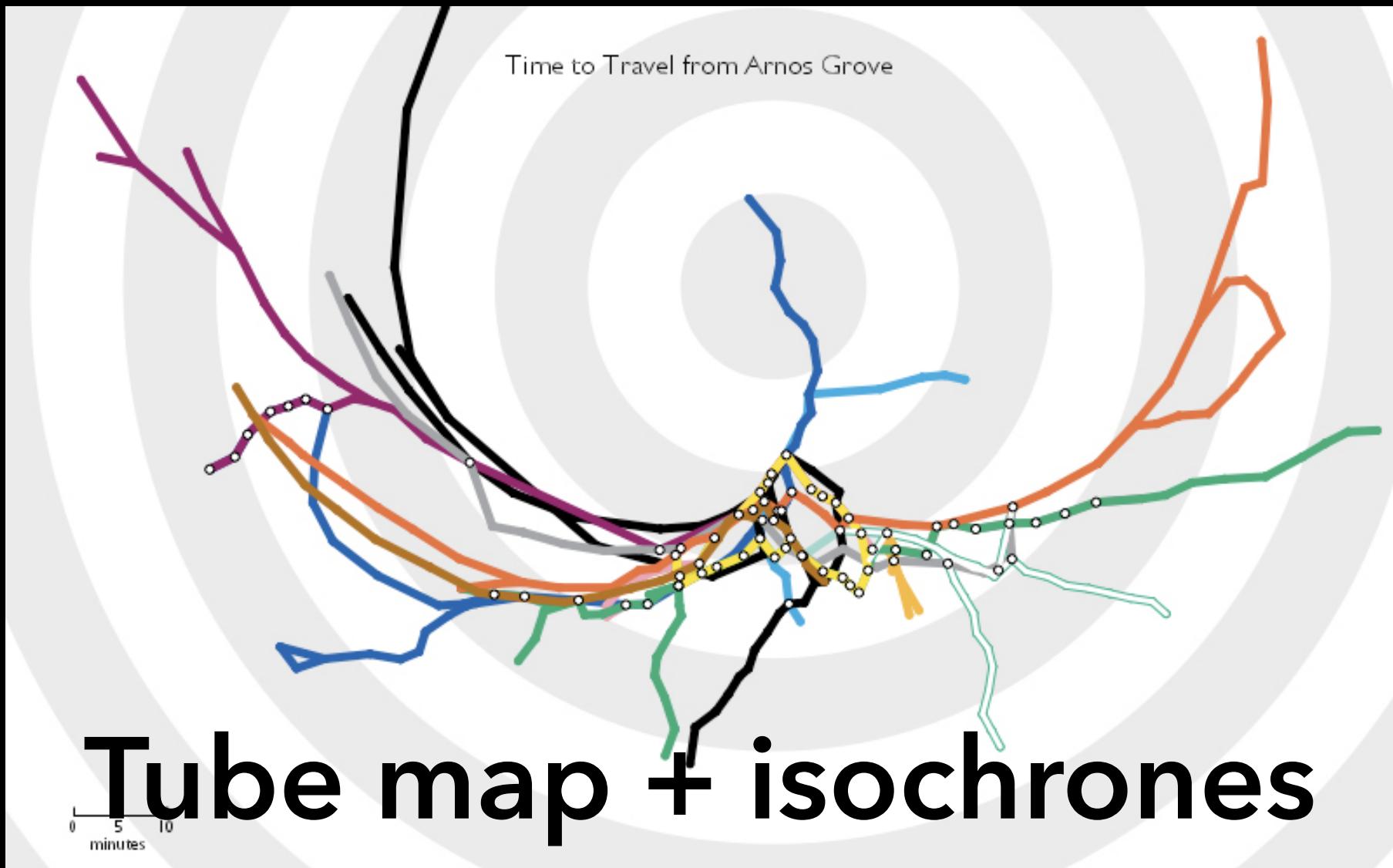
# London Underground [Beck 33]



## Geographic version of map

**Principle:** Straighten lines to emphasize stop sequence  
Technique used to emphasize/de-emphasize information





# Route Maps: Bellevue to Seattle



# Map Design via Optimization [Agrawala '01]

## Set of graphic elements

Roads, labels, cross-streets, ...

## Choose visual attributes

Position, orientation, size, ...

Distortions increase flexibility

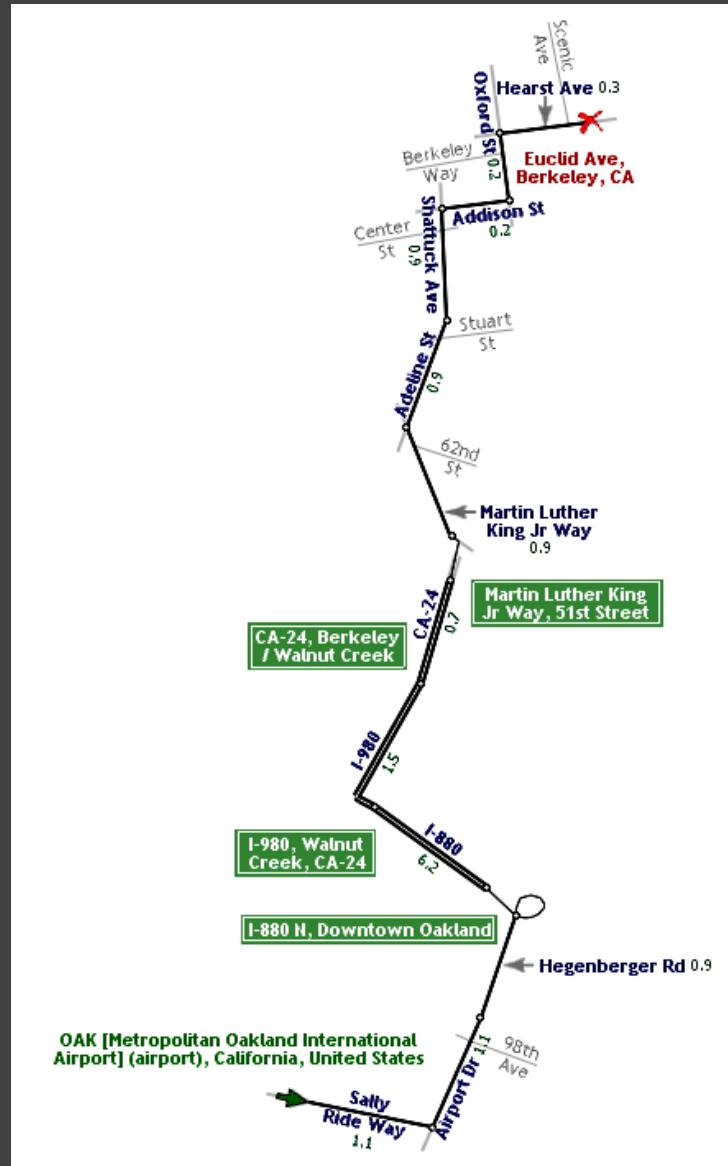
## Develop constraints based on design principles

## Simulated annealing

Perturb: Form a layout

Score: Evaluate quality

Minimize score



# Road Layout Constraints [Agrawala '01]

## Length

Ensure all roads visible	$((L_{min} - l(r_i)) / L_{min})^2 * W_{small}$
Maintain ordering by length	$W_{shuffle}$

## Orientation

Maintain original orientation	$ a_{curr}(r_i) - a_{orig}(r_i)  * W_{orient}$
-------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

## Topological errors

Prevent false	$\min(d_{origin}, d_{dest}) * W_{false}$
Prevent missing	$d * W_{missing}$
Ensure separation	$\min(d_{ext}, E) * Ext$

## Overall route shape

Maintain endpoint direction	$ a_{curr}(v) - a_{orig}(v)  * W_{enddir}$
Maintain endpoint distance	$ d_{curr}(v) - d_{orig}(v)  * W_{enddist}$

# Tools

# Software Tools

## Web Tools

**d3.geo**: projections, paths and more

**GeoJSON**: JSON format for geo data

**TopoJSON**: topology -> compressed GeoJSON

**Leaflet**: open-source, customizable map tile system

## Other

**PostGIS**: Postgres DB extensions for geo data

**Mapnik**: Render your own map tiles!

# Data Resources

**Natural Earth Data**

[naturalearthdata.com](http://naturalearthdata.com)

**OpenStreetMap**

[openstreetmap.org](http://openstreetmap.org)

**U.S. Government**

[nationalatlas.gov](http://nationalatlas.gov), [census.gov](http://census.gov), [usgs.gov](http://usgs.gov)

# Tutorials

## Let's Make a Map!

<http://bost.ocks.org/mike/map/>

## How to Infer Topology

<http://bost.ocks.org/mike/topology/>