

Geospatial Data Visualization

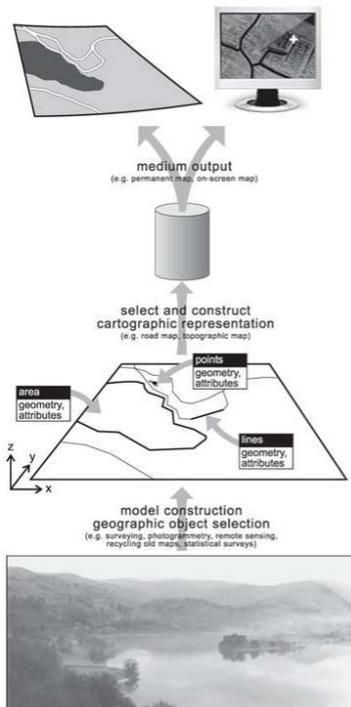
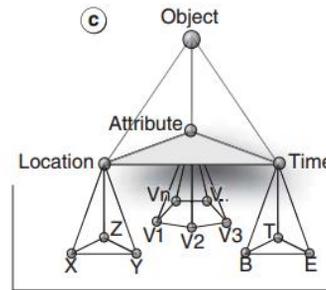
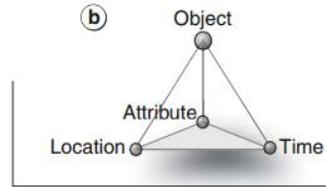
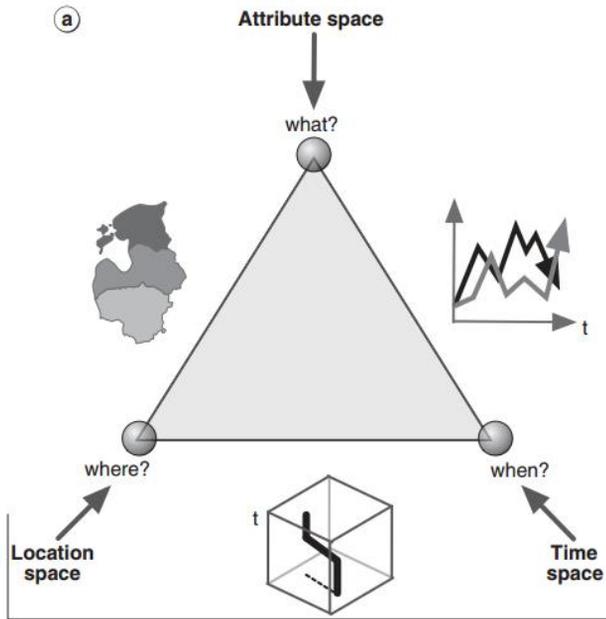


CS 7450 - Information Visualization
October 19, 2016
John Stasko
Guest speaker: Alex Godwin

Learning Objectives



- Process of encoding Geospatial Visualization
- Common Geospatial Visualizations
- Benefits and tradeoffs of map types



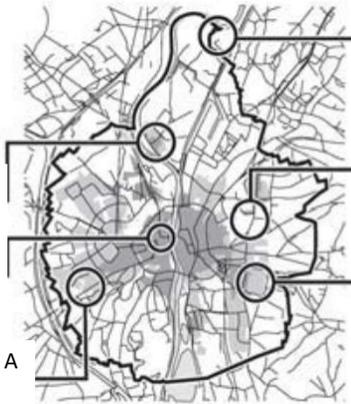
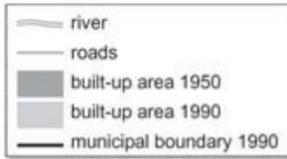
Cognitive map: interpretation of reality by map reader / analyst

Map: physical or on-screen

Digital cartographic model: translation of landscape to visual parameters

Digital Landscape Model: captured representation of the important aspects of reality as data

Reality: confusing and often subjective



what is the name of this village?

Identification: Borgharen

where is the city hall?

location: x,y = 1764,3180

What is the shortest route between A and B?

optimal path: start at A, go left at ...

What relation exists between road network and river?

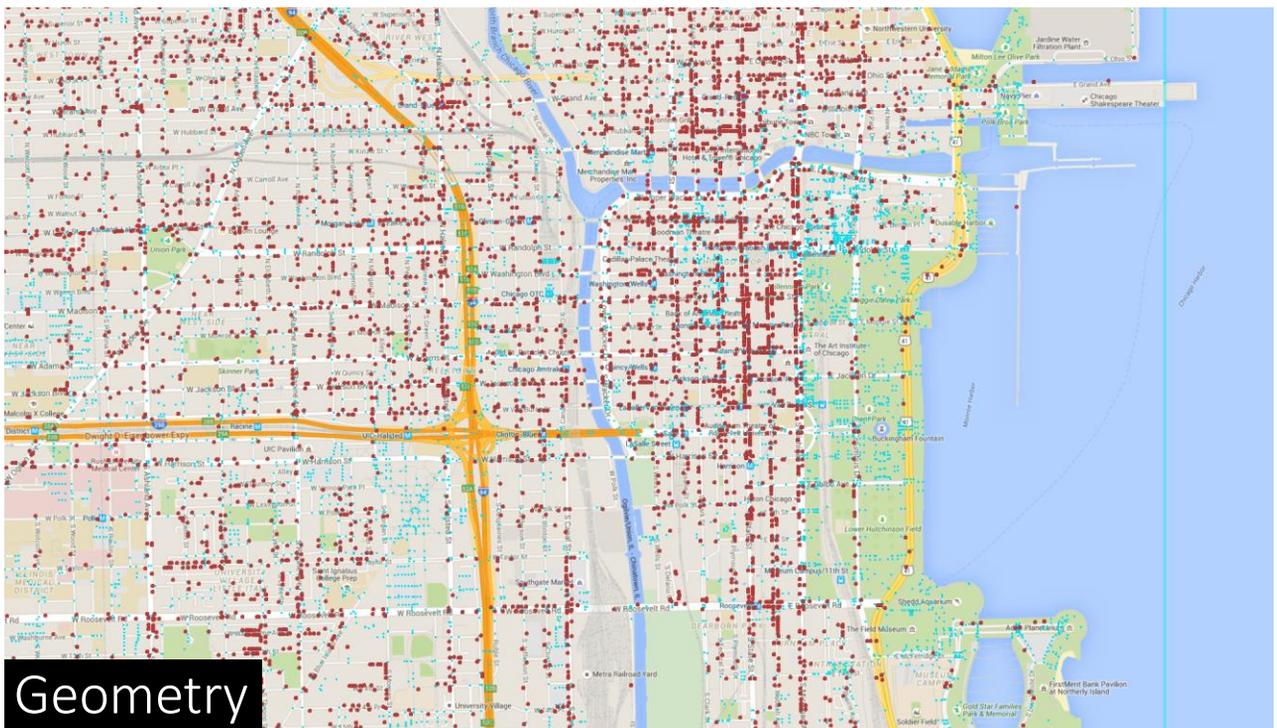
Pattern: river interrupts road network

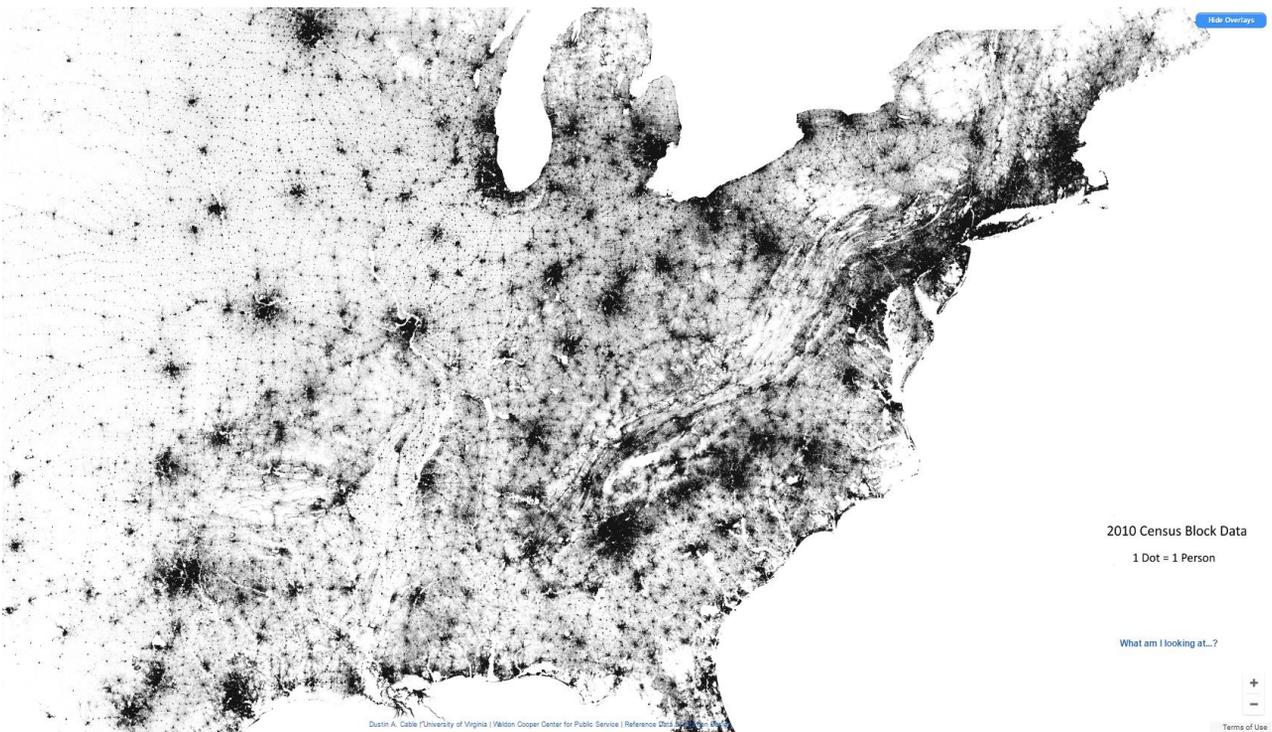
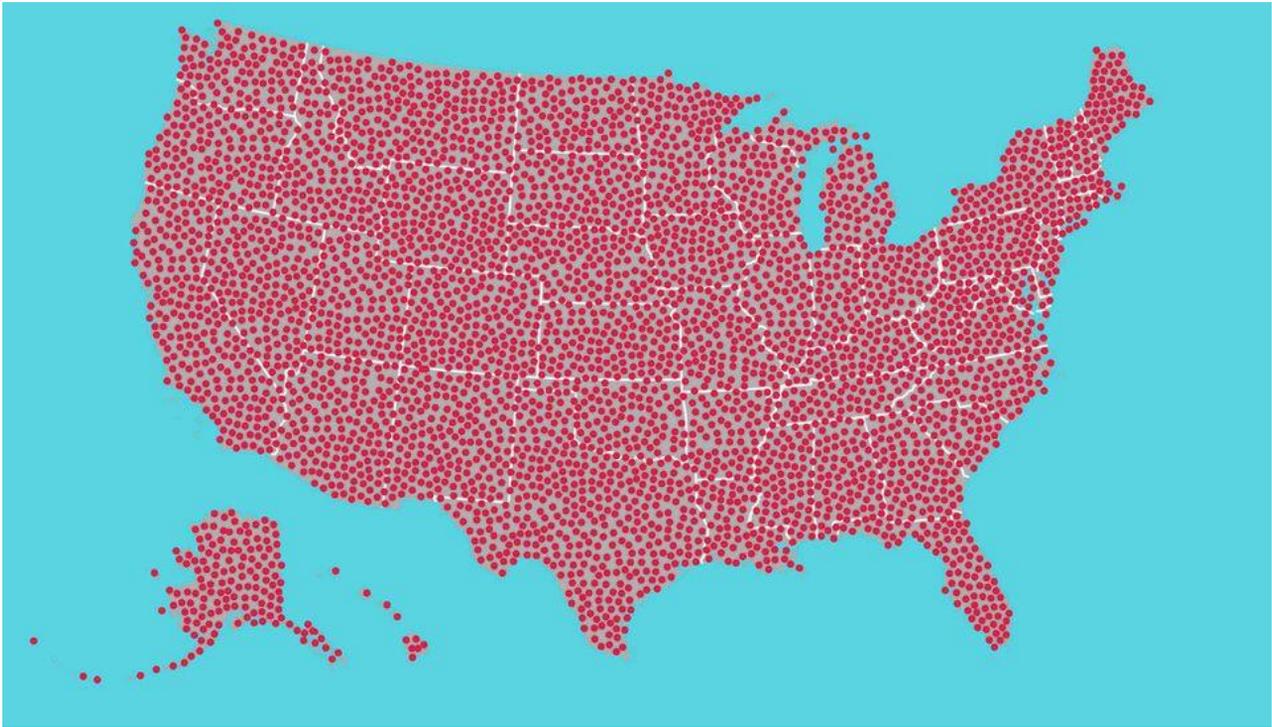
What if: a new built-up area is created here?

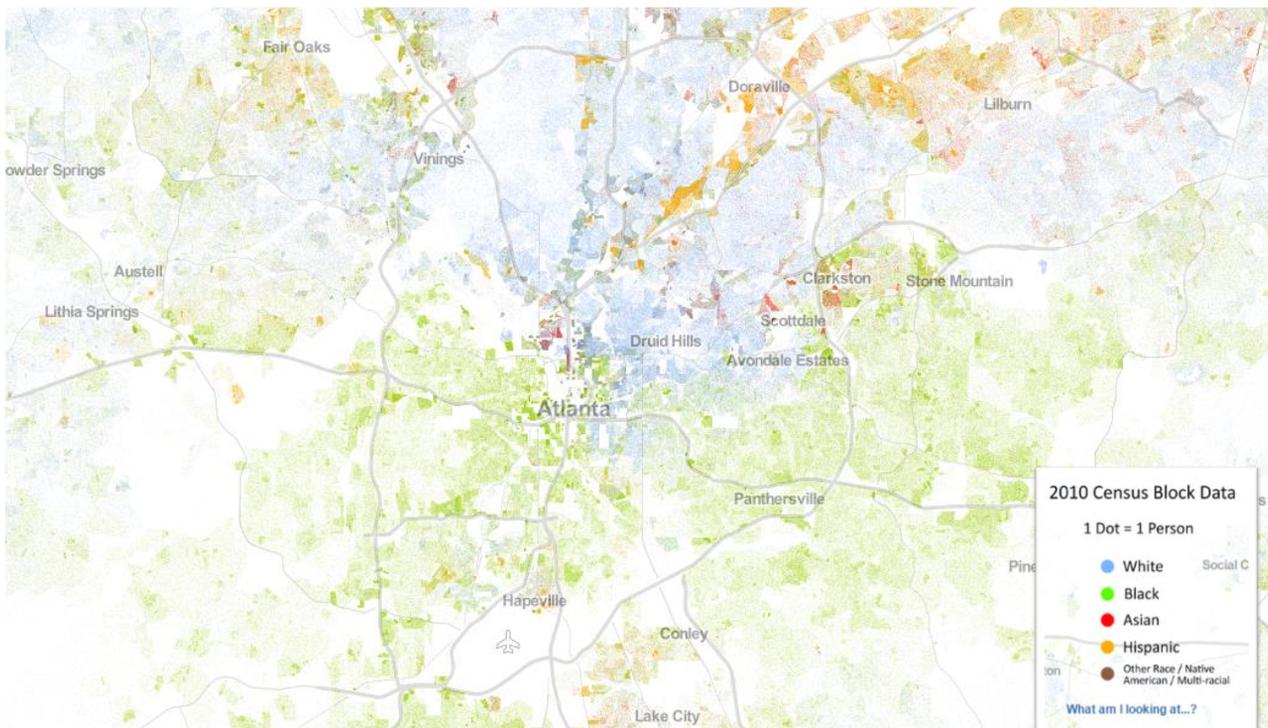
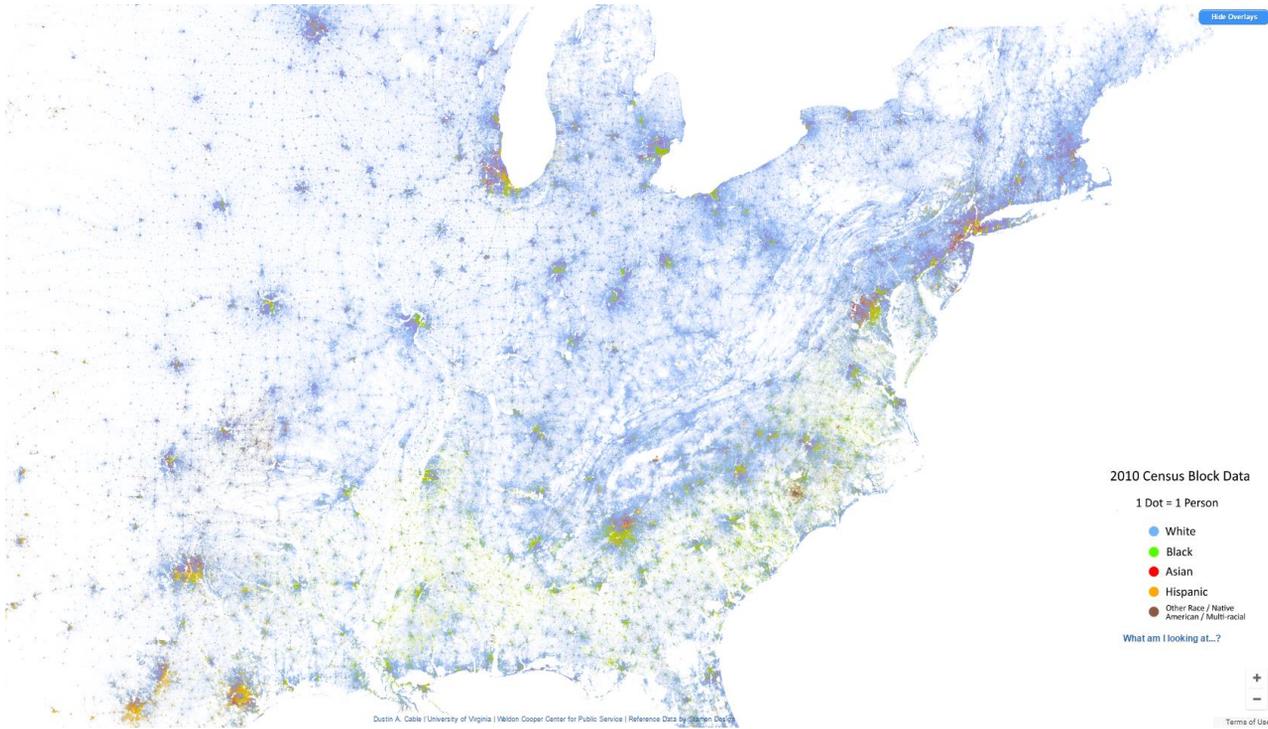
models: will affect traffic intensity

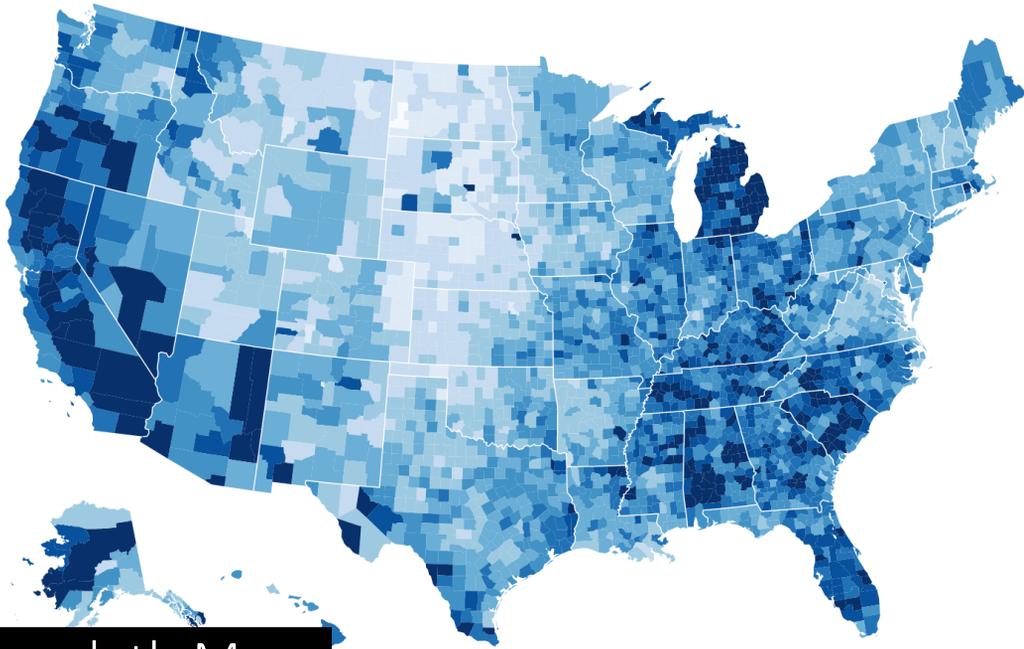
What has changed?

trends: growth urban area





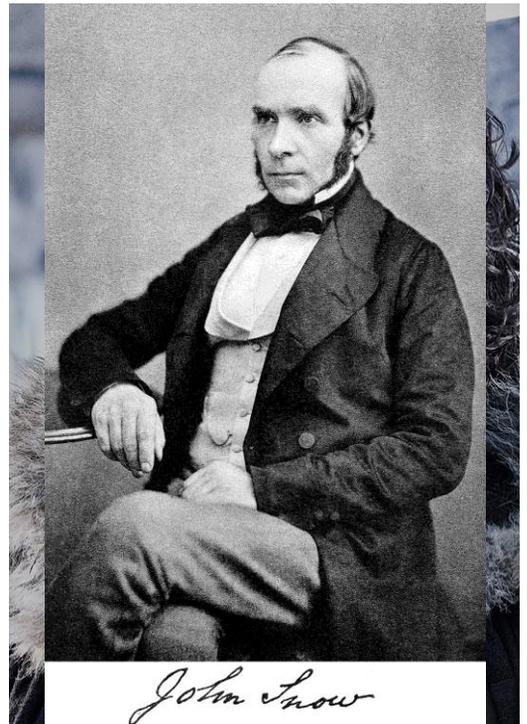


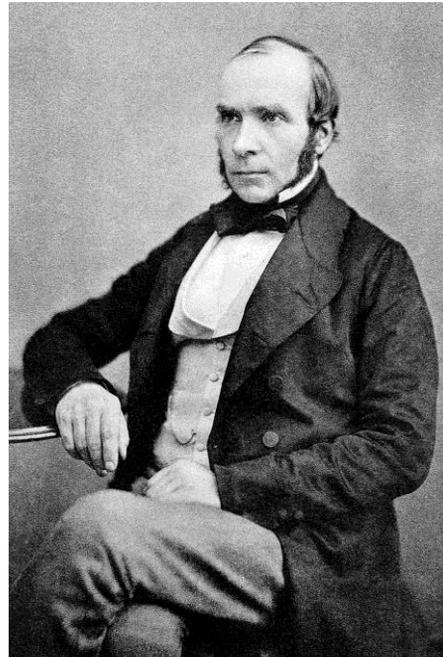
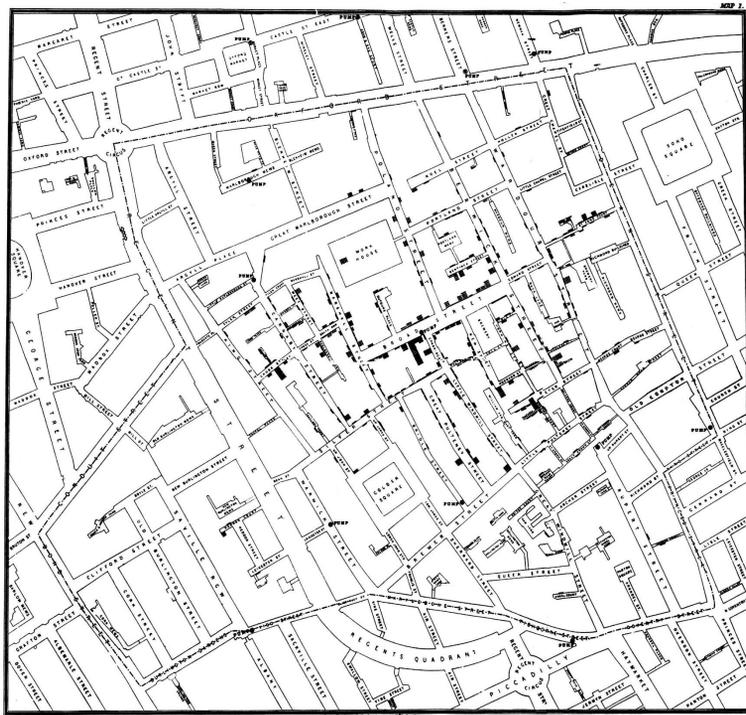


Choropleth Maps

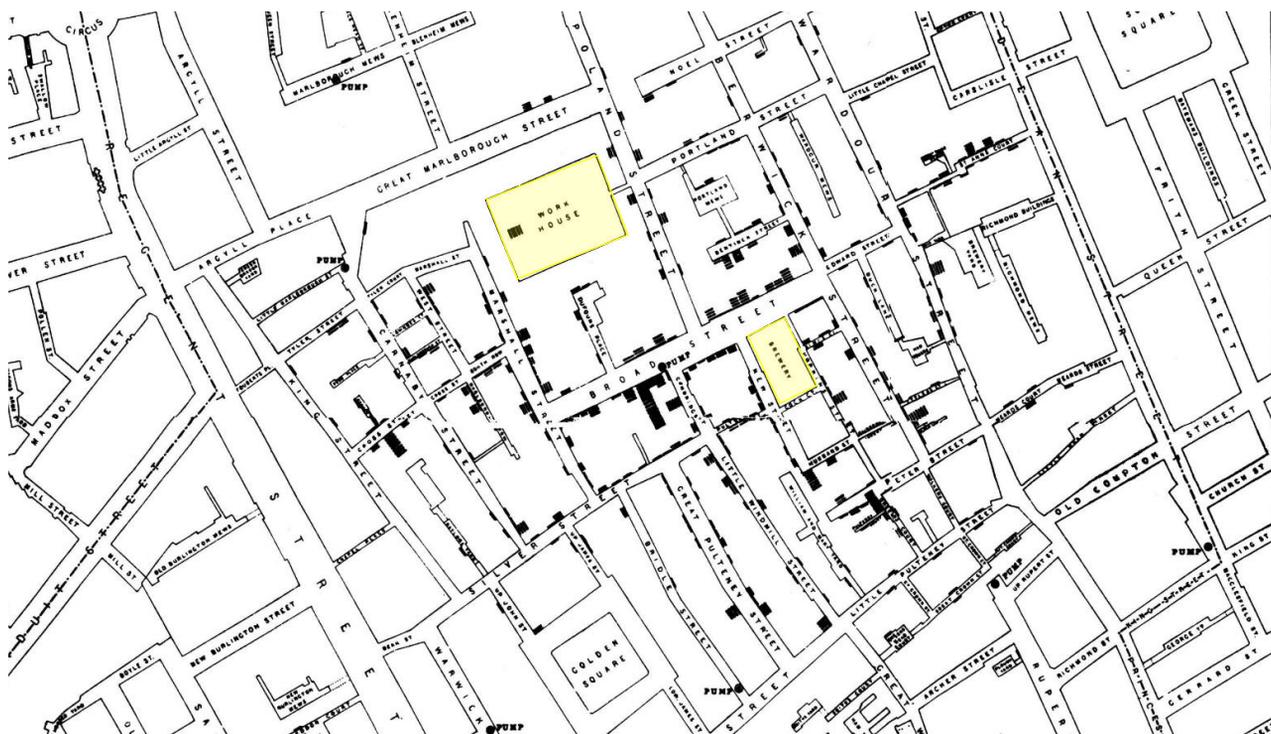
John Snow

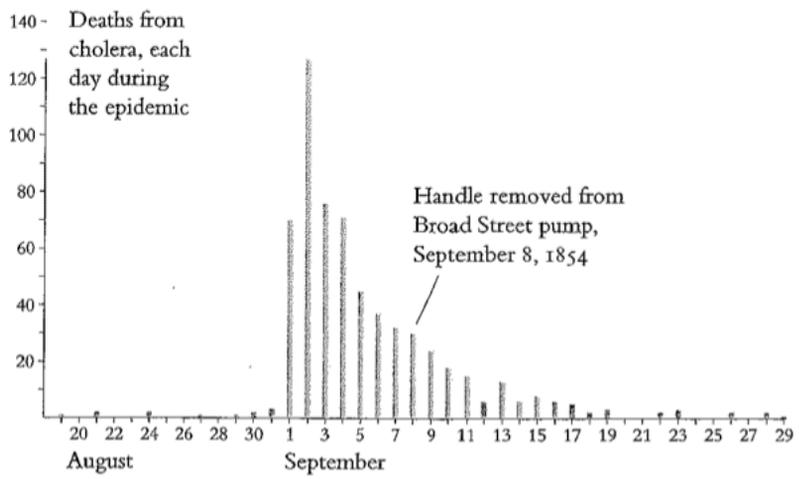
The Cholera Epidemic of London, 1854



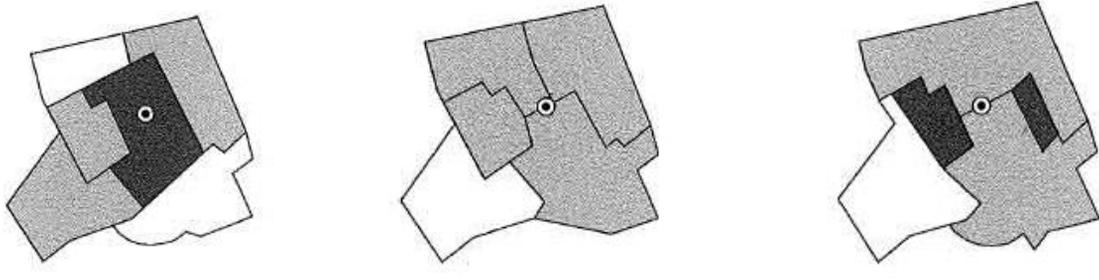


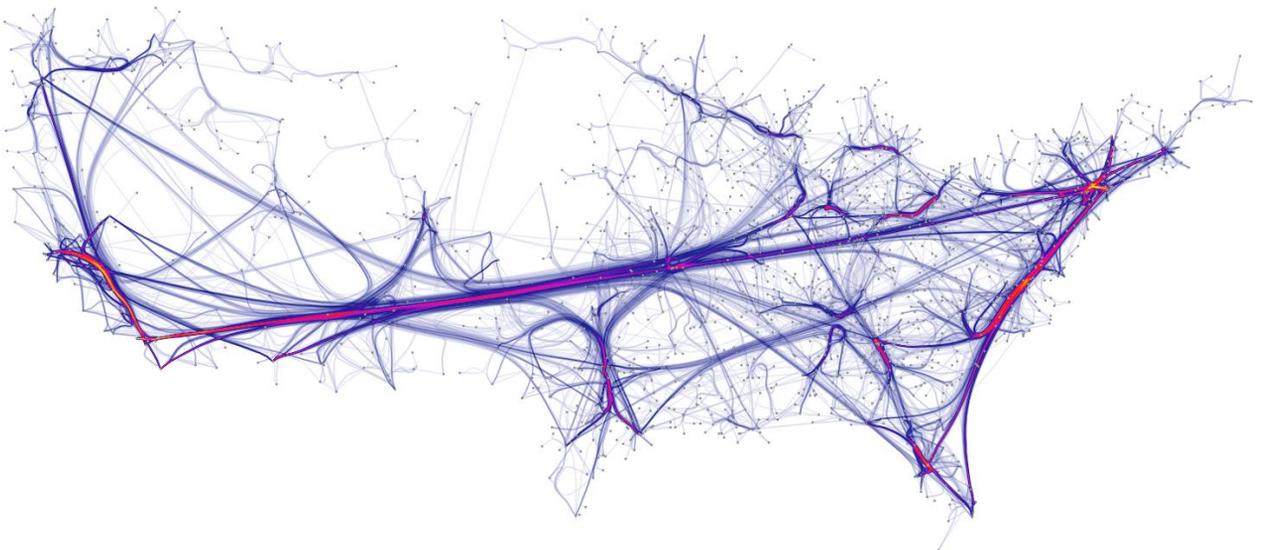
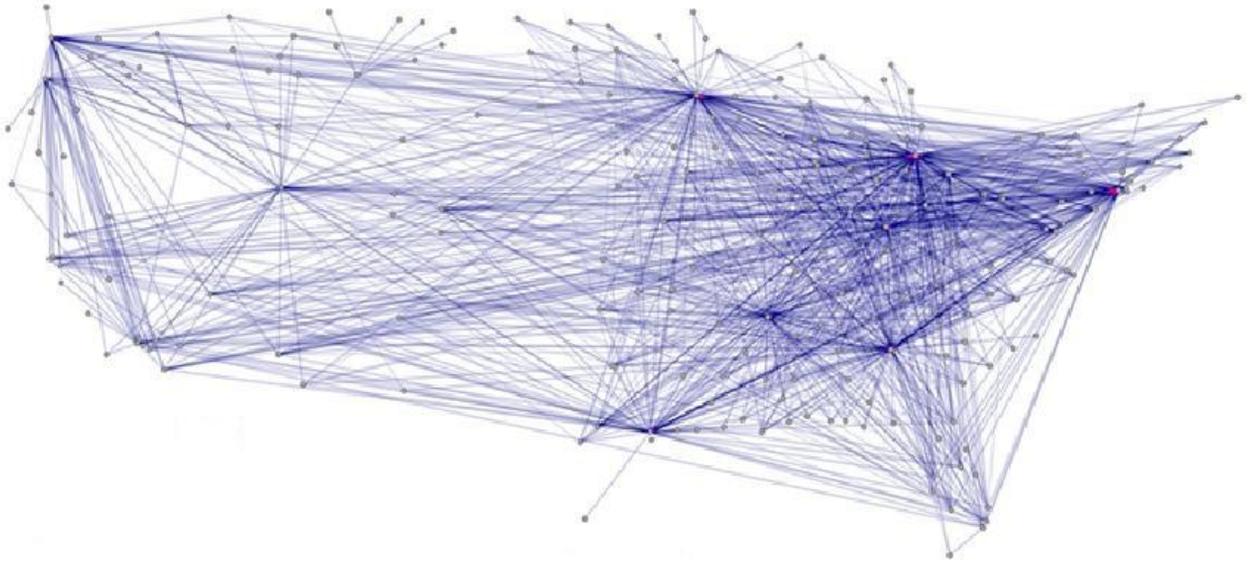
John Snow



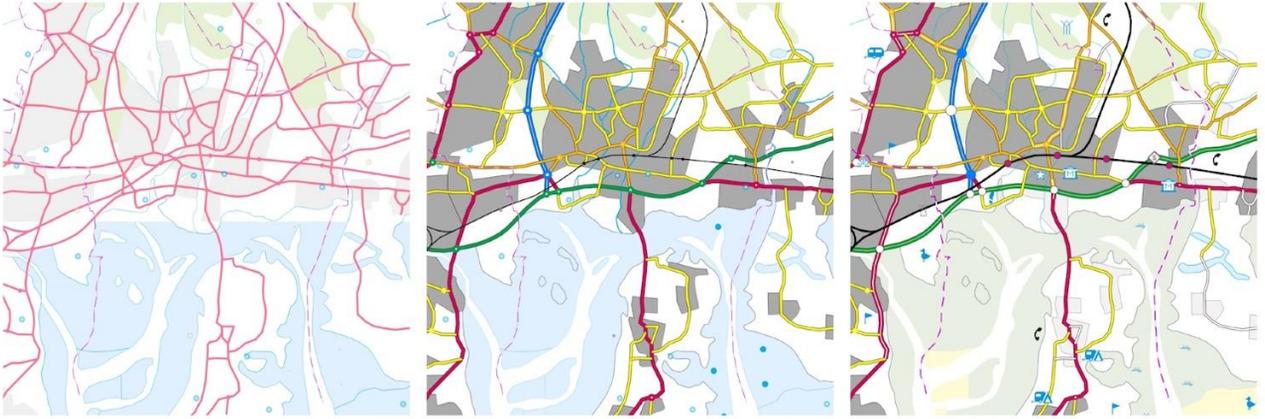


Data source: plotted from the table in Snow, *Cholera*, p. 49.





Holten, D., & Van Wijk, J. J. (2009, June). **Force-Directed Edge Bundling for Graph Visualization**. In *Computer graphics forum* (Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 983-990). Blackwell Publishing Ltd.



Dykes, J., Wood, J. & Slingsby, A. (2010). **Rethinking map legends with visualization.** IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 16(6), pp. 890-899.



Dykes, J., Wood, J. & Slingsby, A. (2010). **Rethinking map legends with visualization.** IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 16(6), pp. 890-899.

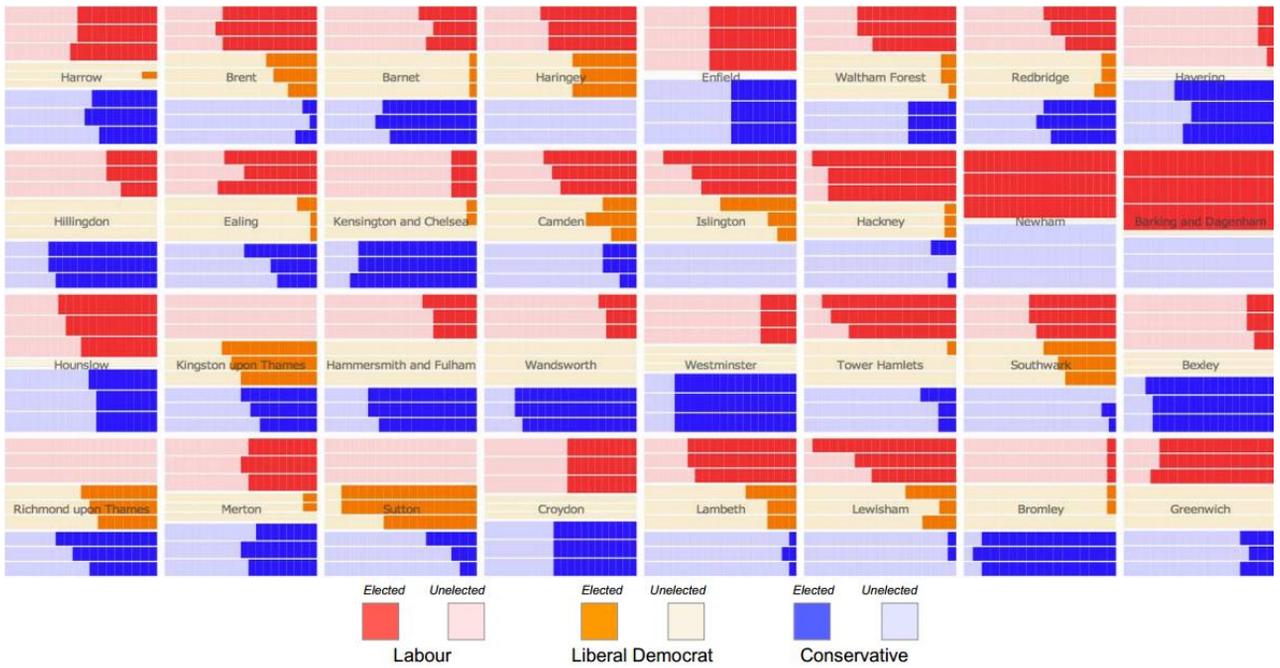
BallotMaps

BallotMaps: Detecting name bias in alphabetically ordered ballot papers. Wood, J., Badawood, D., Dykes, J. & Slingsby, A. (2011). IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 17(12), pp. 2384-2391.

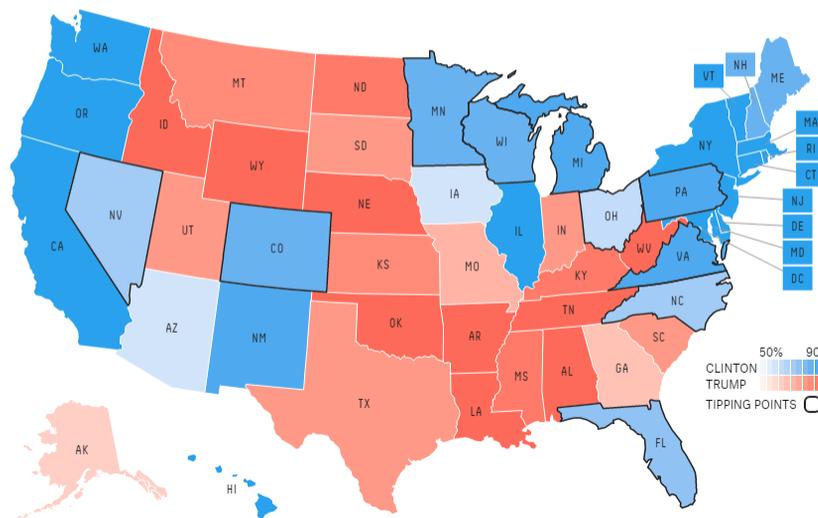
VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE CANDIDATES

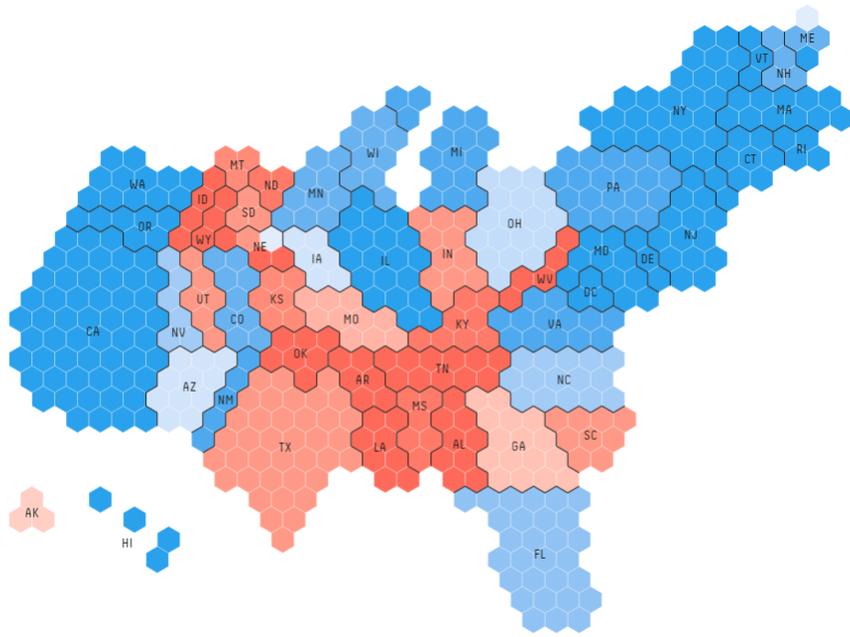
1	AARON Lawrence Aaron 17 Newington Road, London N1 6FG Liberal Democrats	
2	CHADWELL Gerritole Chadwell 22 Some St, London N1 2AB UK Independence Party	
3	CROUSE Justin Crouse (Address in constituency) The Labour Party Candidate	
4	DEBOSE Jaemile Debose 16 Acer Avenue, London NW4 8XT Green Party	
5	HANDY William Handy (Address in constituency) The Labour Party Candidate	
6	HOOPER Malcolm Hooper (Address in constituency) The Conservative Party Candidate	
7	KOZLOWSKI Michael Kozlowski (Address in constituency) The Conservative Party Candidate	
8	NOOR Anjit Noor (Address in constituency) The Labour Party Candidate	
9	PFEIFFER Dale Pfeiffer 103 Elephant Way, London NW1 8RH Liberal Democrats	
10	TALLY Deborah Tally (Address in constituency) The Conservative Party Candidate	
11	WHITFIELD Sarah Whitfield 45 Kingham Place, London N1 6SL Liberal Democrats	
12	YILMAZ Shaquil Yilmaz 4 Pockington Walk, London N1 8DG Independent Candidate	



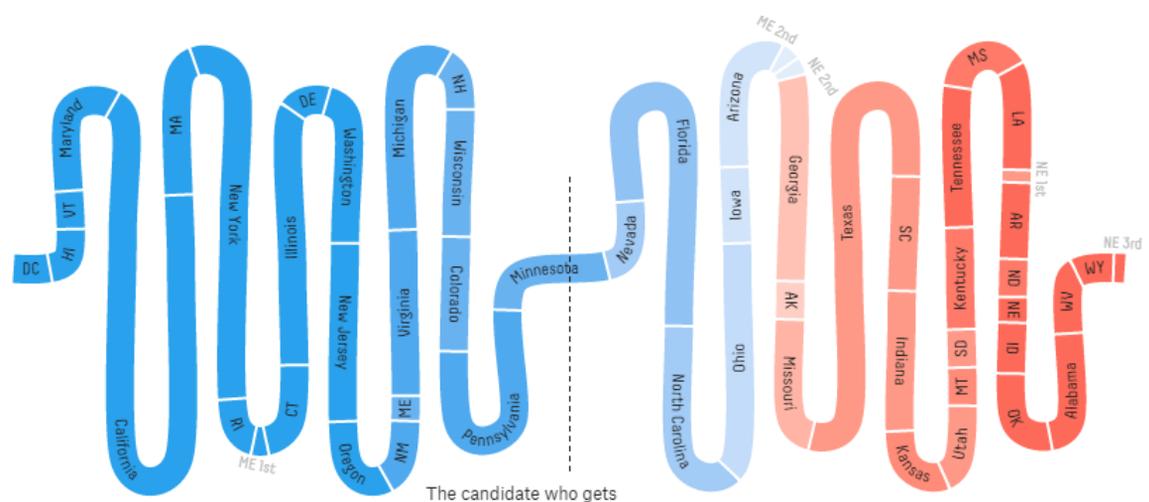


Chance of winning





KEY CLINTON'S CHANCES TRUMP'S CHANCES 50% 60 70 80 90 ○ ONE ELECTORAL VOTE



← Bigger Clinton margins

The candidate who gets more than 269 electoral votes – enough to cross this line – wins

Bigger Trump margins →

KEY ○ ONE ELECTORAL VOTE

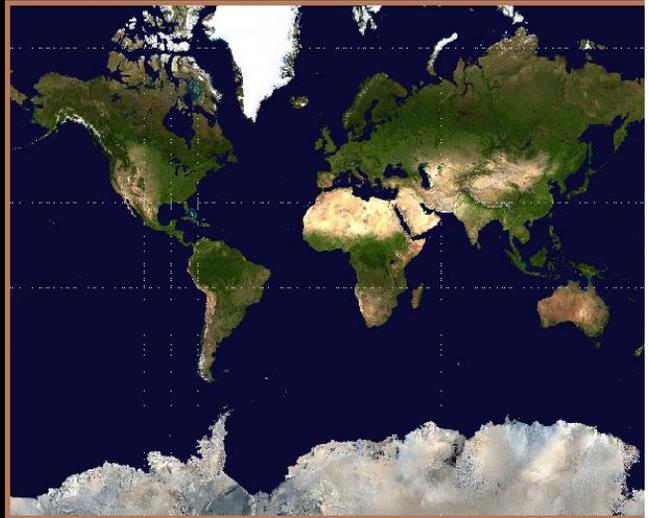
Map Projections





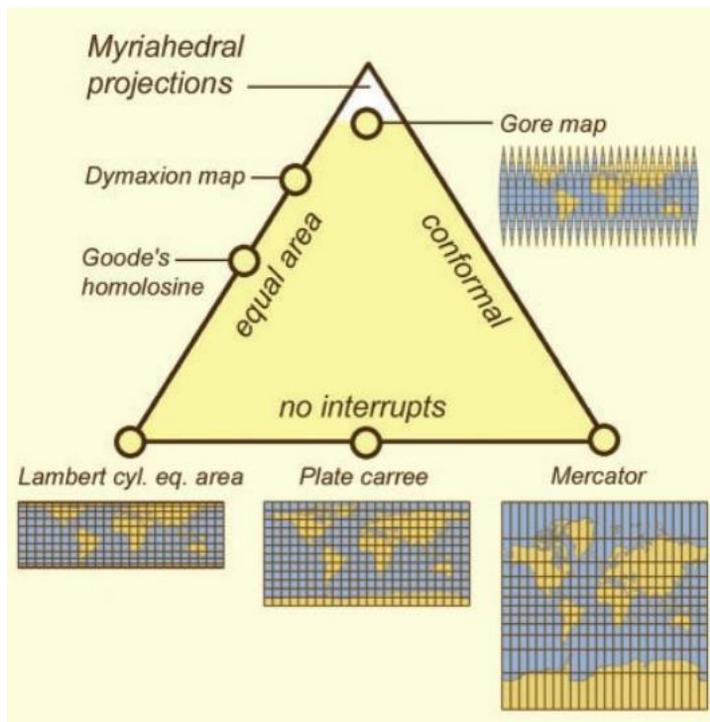
Peters Projection

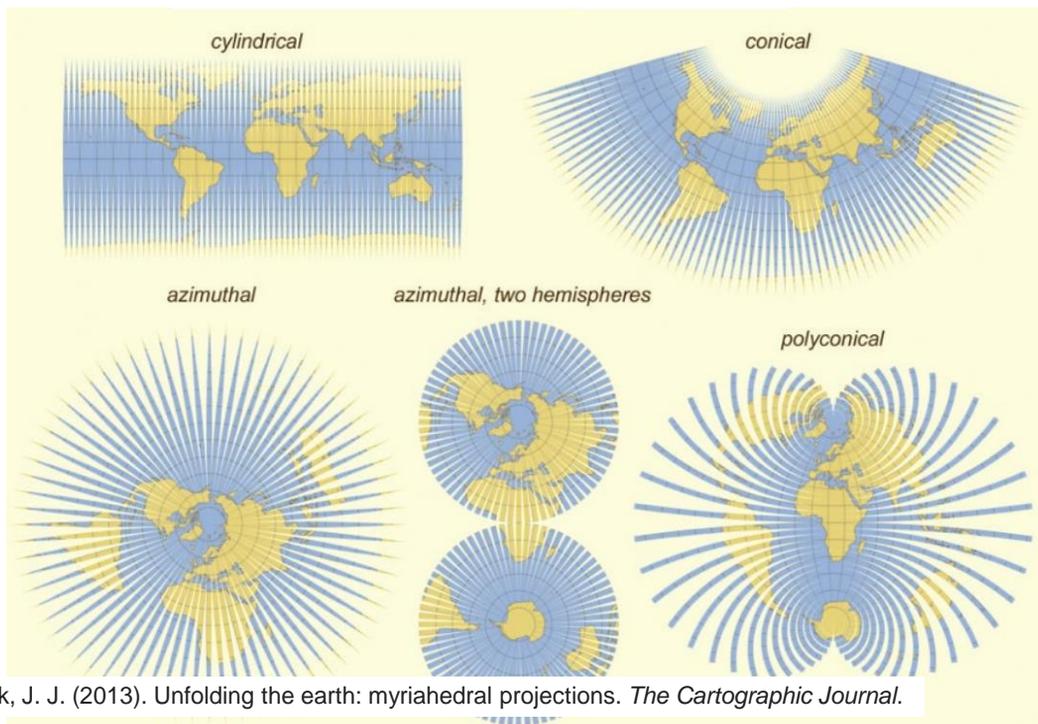
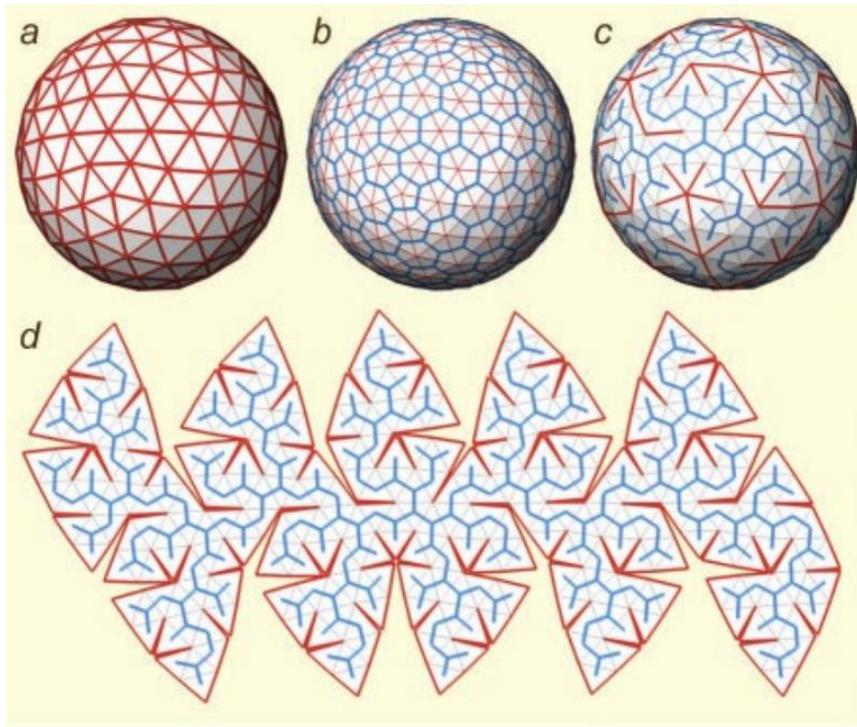
The true representation of land area
(the "size" of continents and countries)



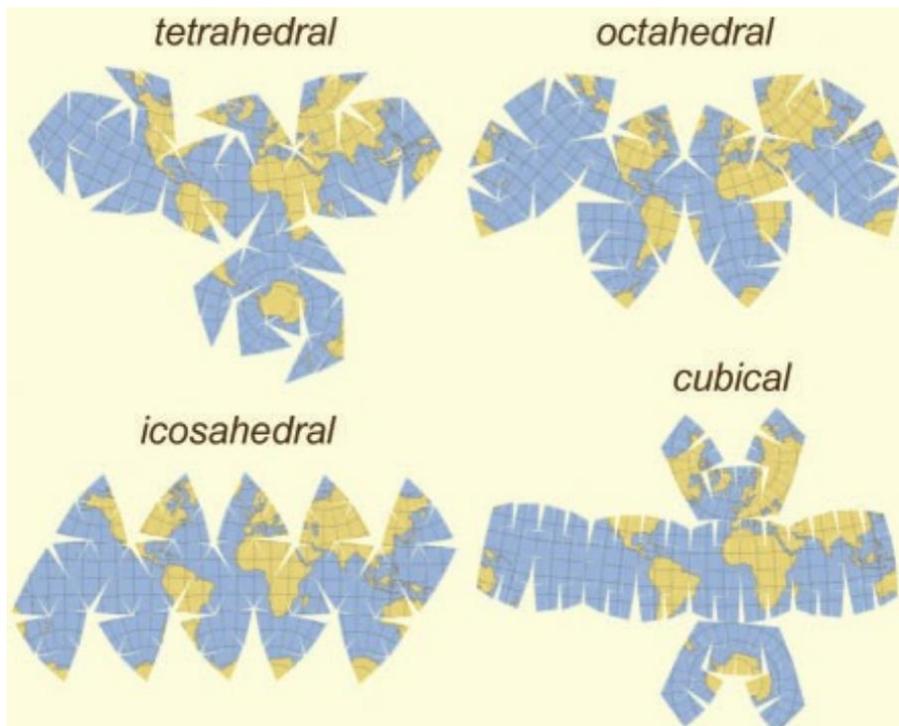
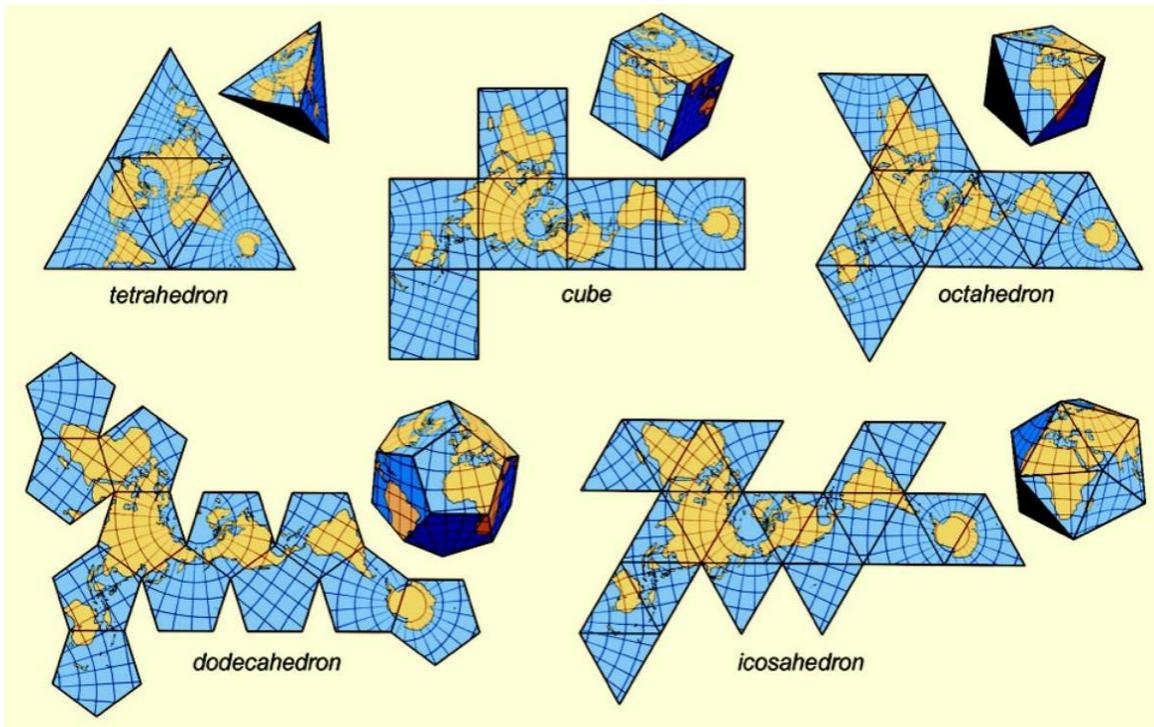
Mercator Projection

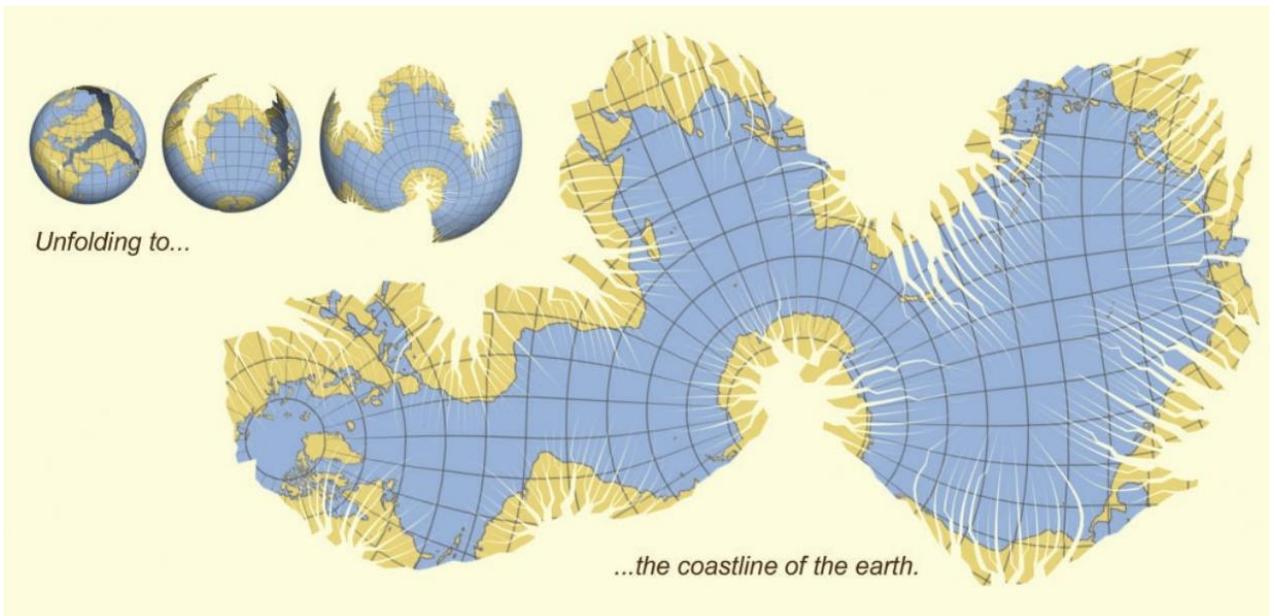
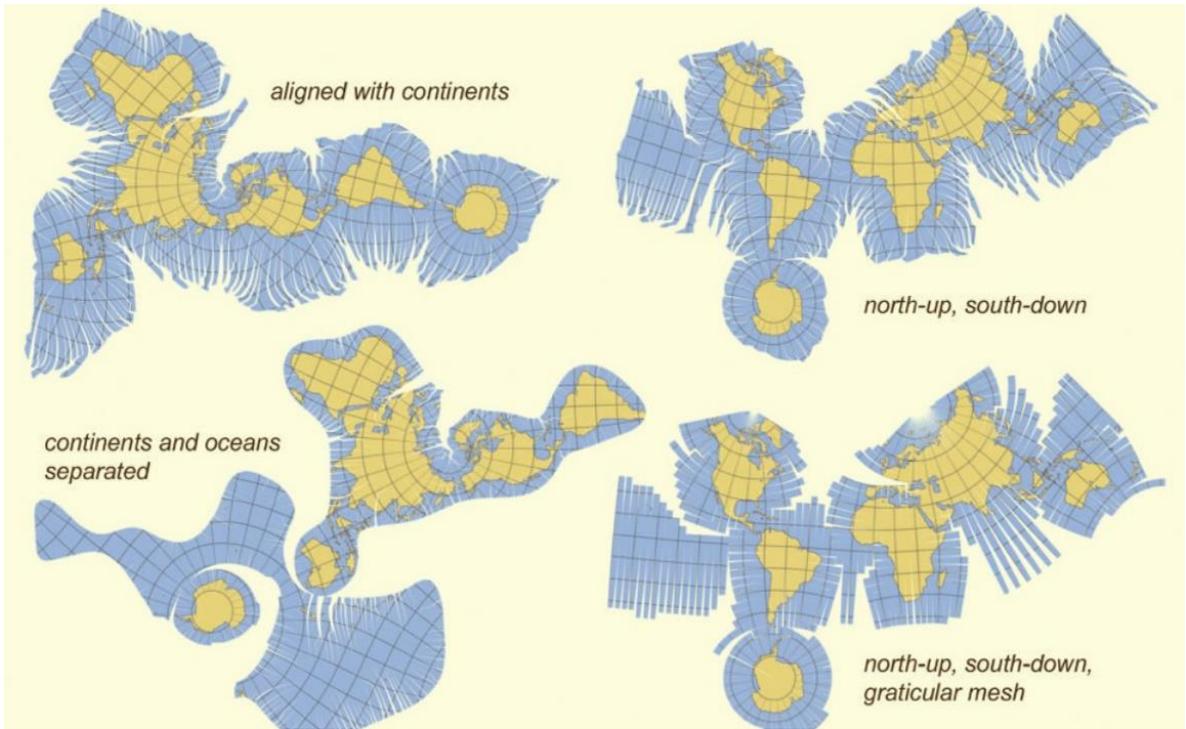
Incorrect/false representation of land area





Van Wijk, J. J. (2013). Unfolding the earth: myriahedral projections. *The Cartographic Journal*.

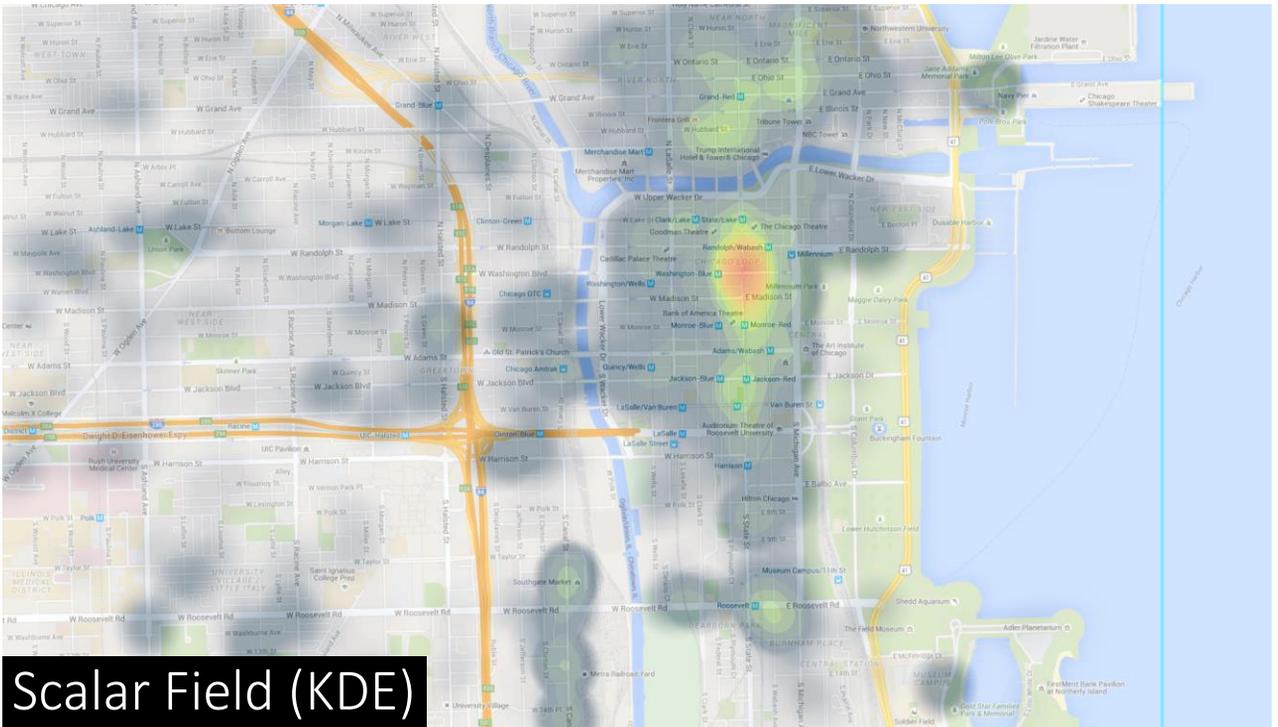






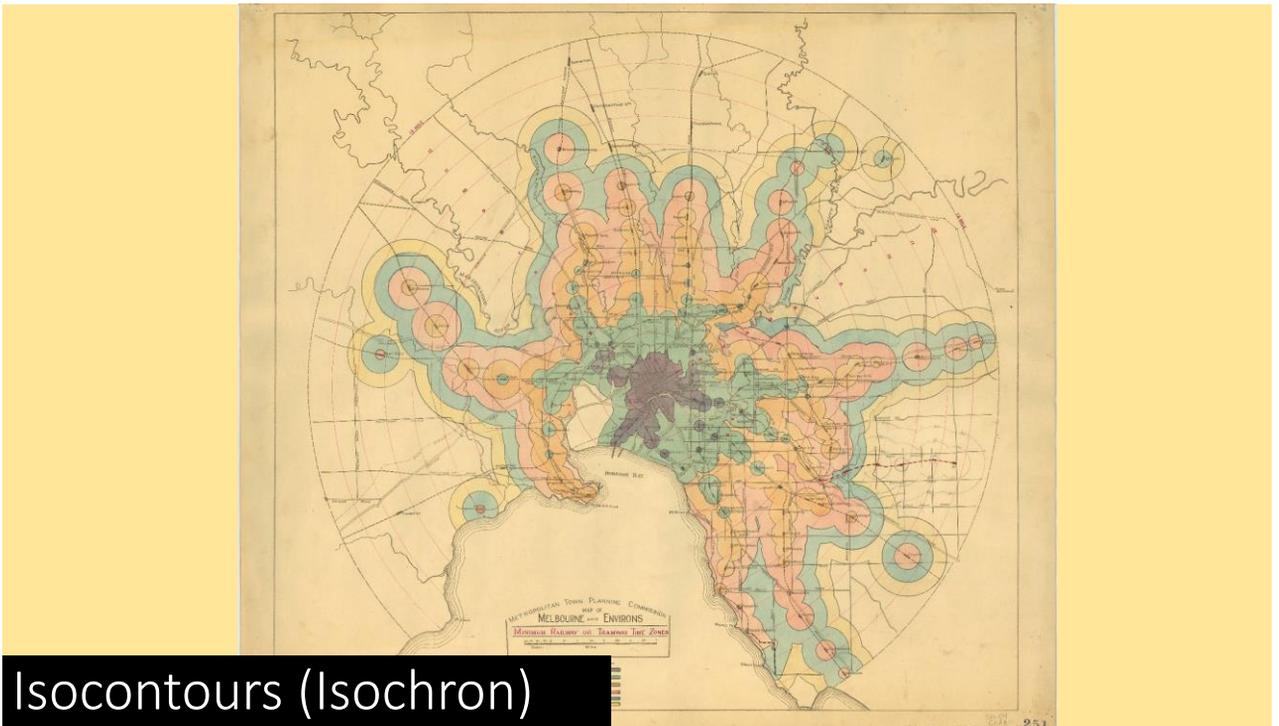
Scalar Fields

Single Value



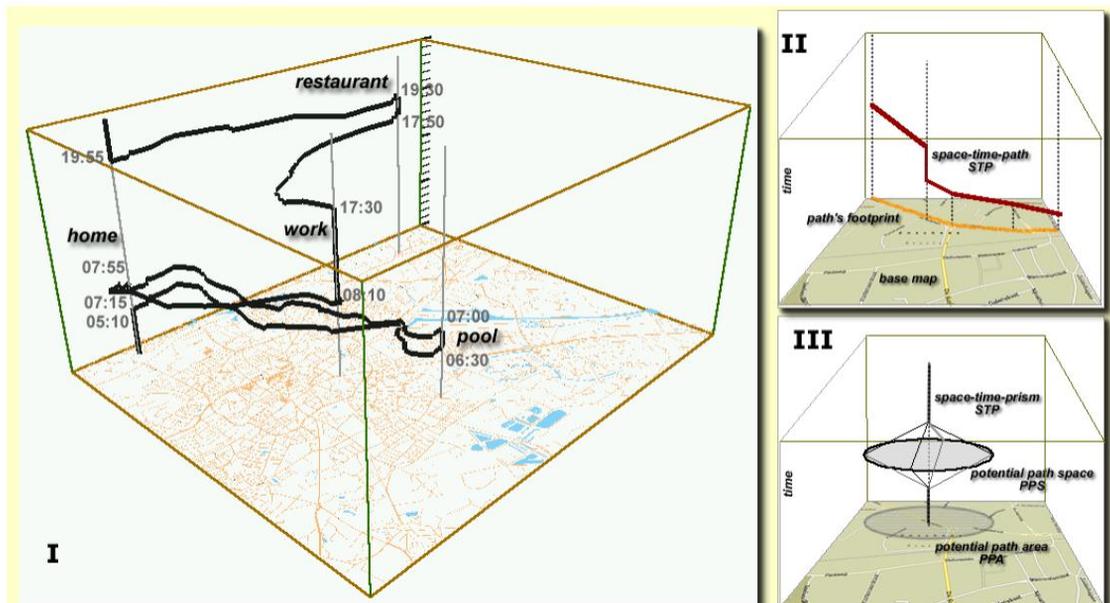


Isocontours (Terrain)

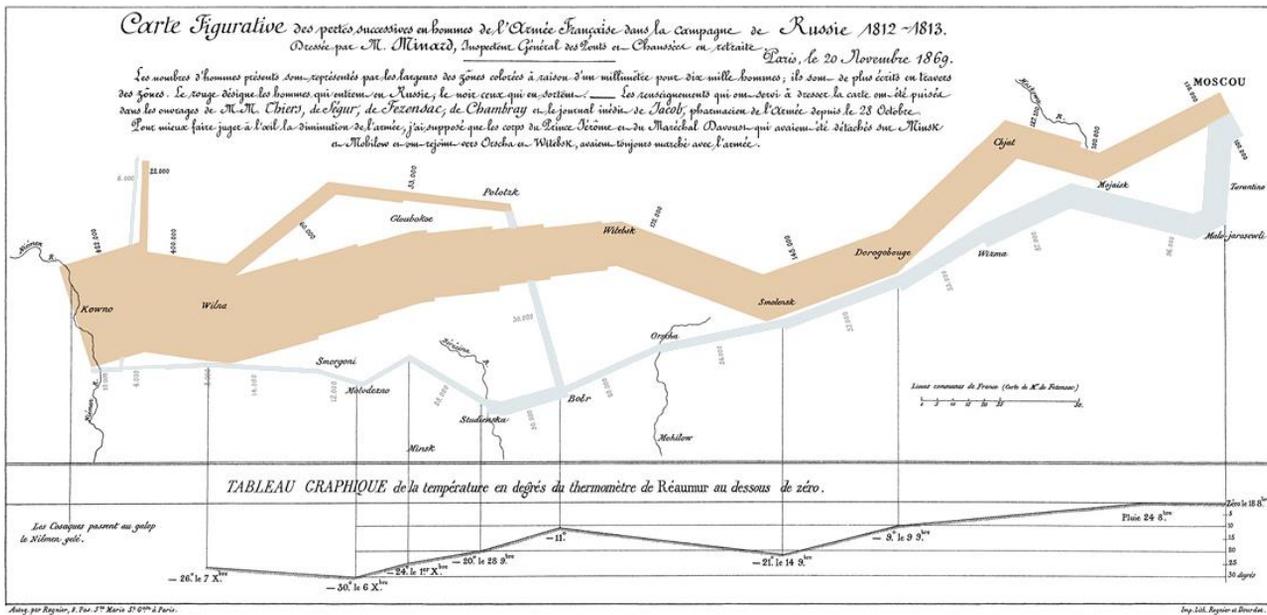
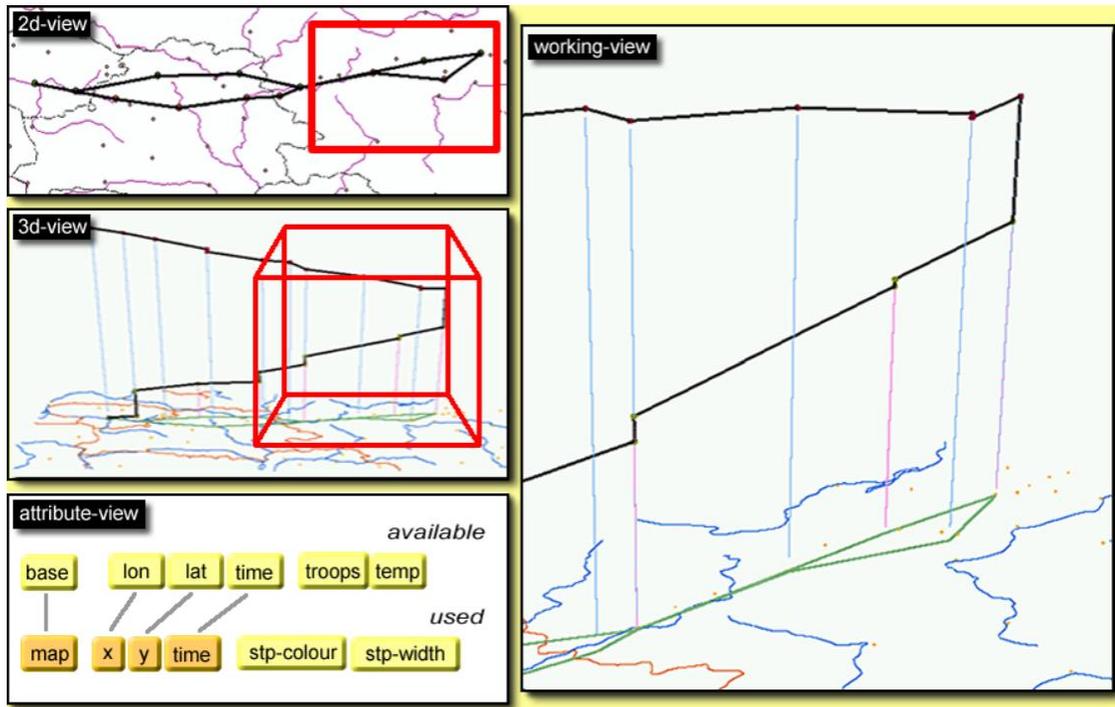


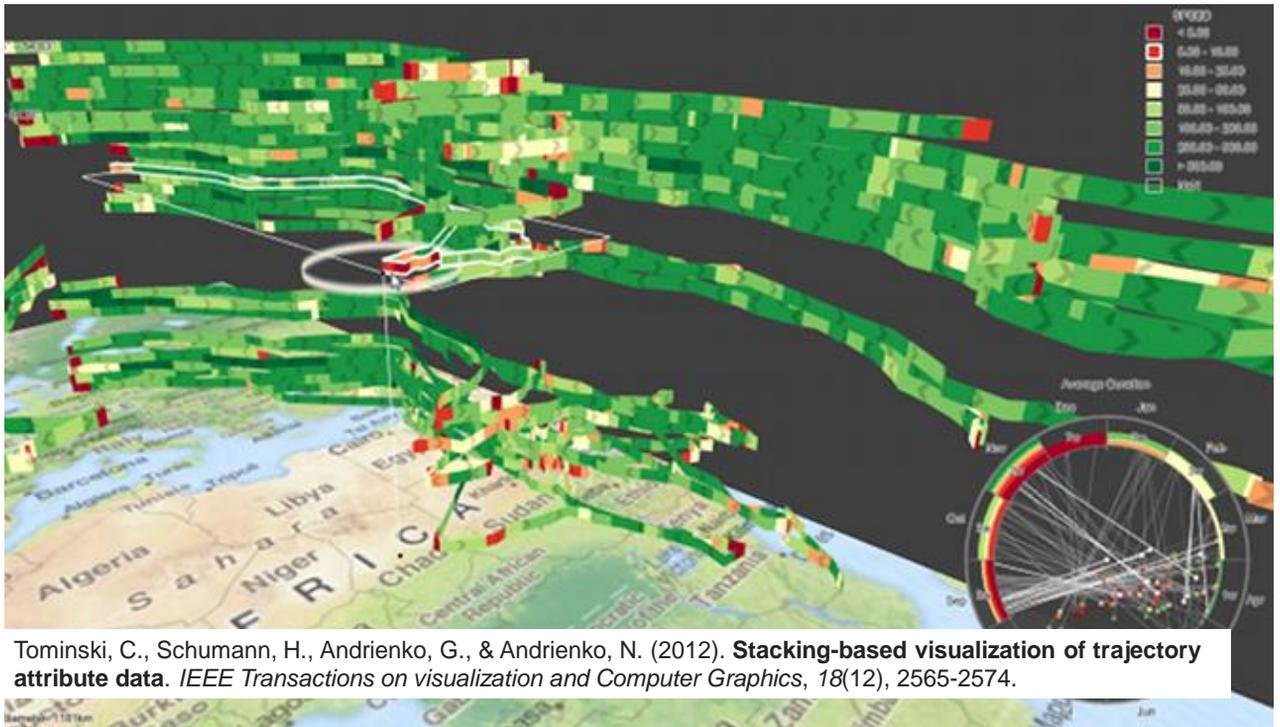
Isocontours (Isochron)

Space + Time

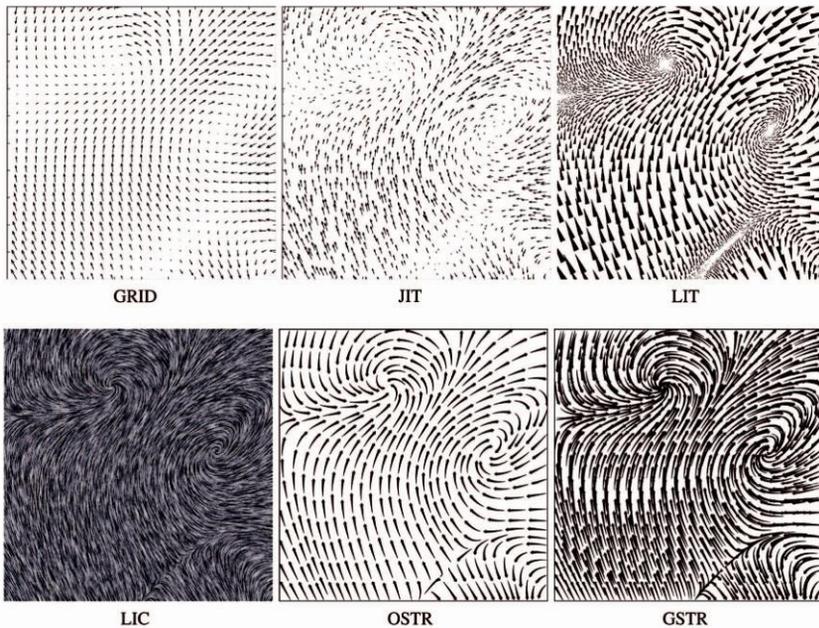


Kraak, M. J. (2003, August). **The space-time cube revisited from a geovisualization perspective.** In *Proc. 21st International Cartographic Conference*(pp. 1988-1996).



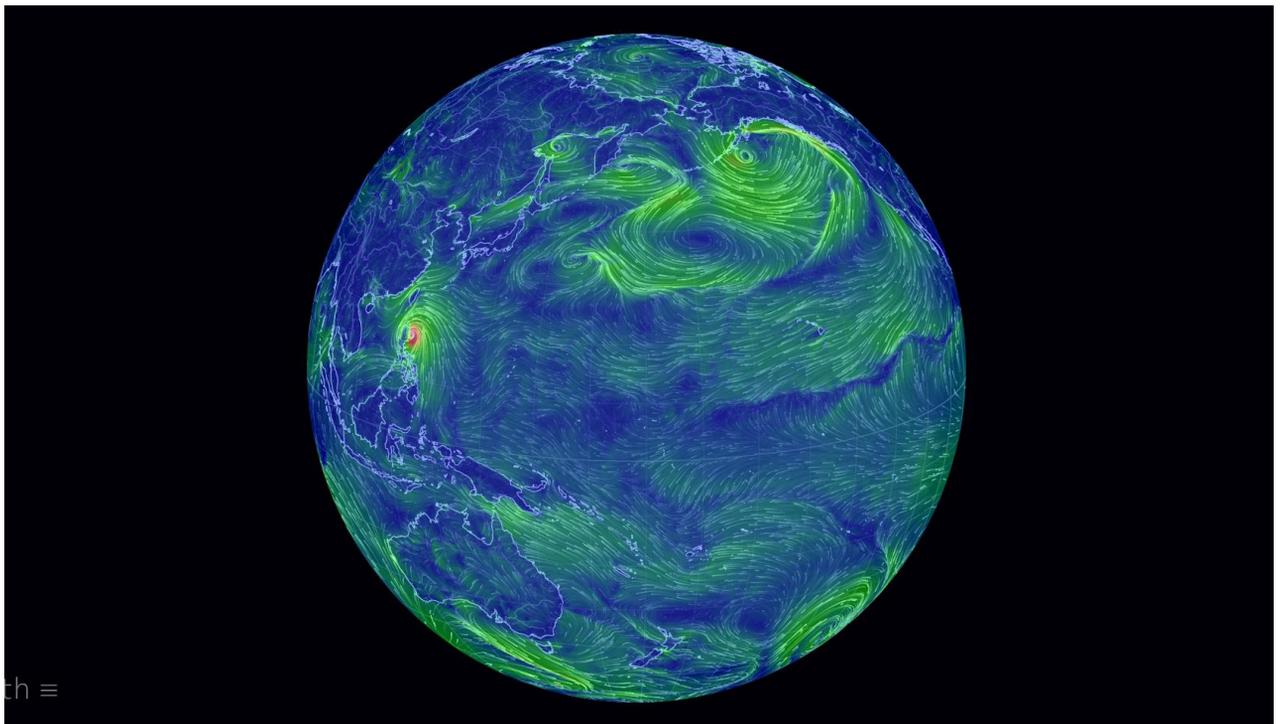


Vector Fields



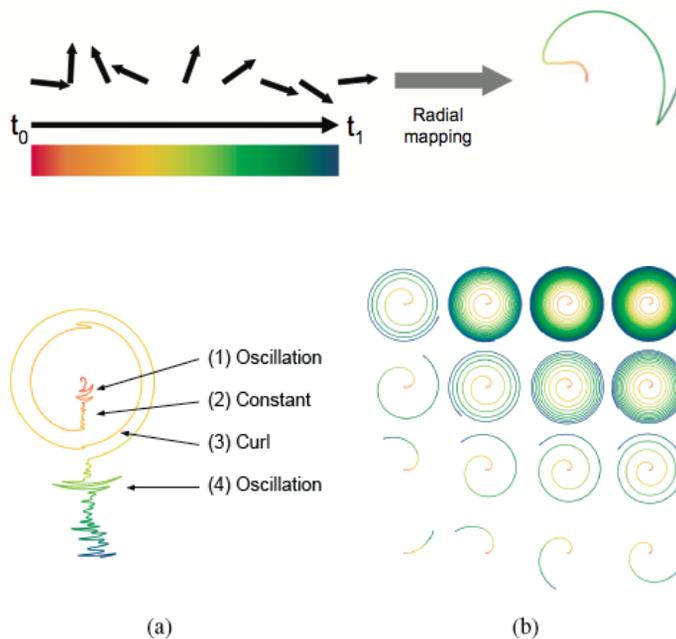
1. GRID: icons on a regular grid,
2. JIT: icons on a jittered grid
3. LIT: icons using one layer of a visualization method that borrows concepts from oil painting
4. LIC: line-integral convolution
5. OSTR: image-guided streamlines (integral curves)
6. GSTR: streamlines seeded on a regular grid

Laidlaw, D. H., Kirby, R. M., Jackson, C. D., Davidson, J. S., Miller, T. S., Da Silva, M., ... & Tarr, M. J. (2005). Comparing 2D vector field visualization methods: A user study. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 11(1), 59-70.

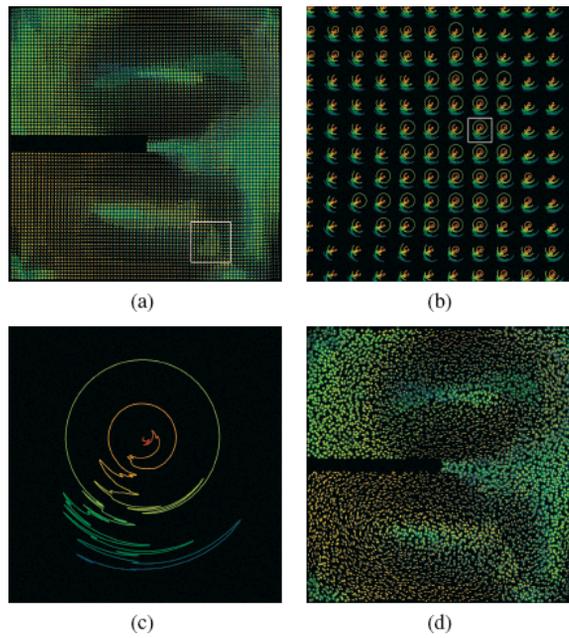


th ≡

Flow Glyphs



Flow Radar Glyphs -- Static Visualization of Unsteady Flow with Uncertainty. Hlawatsch, Leube, Nowak, and Weiskopf. IEEE TVCG 17(12):1949-1958, 2011.



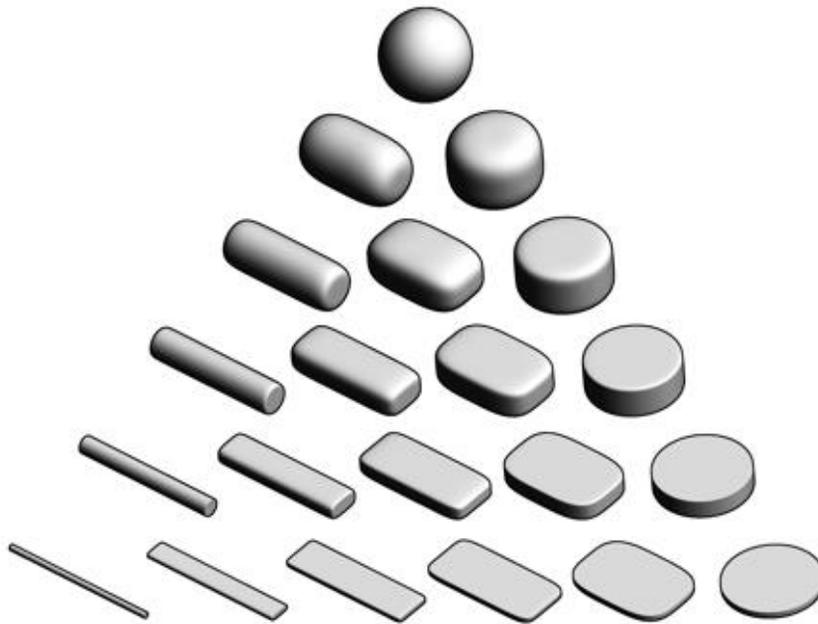
Flow Radar Glyphs -- Static Visualization of Unsteady Flow with Uncertainty. Hlawatsch, Leube, Nowak, and Weiskopf. IEEE TVCG 17(12):1949-1958, 2011.

Ellipsoid Tensor Glyphs

Many Values



Kindlmann, G. (2004, May). **Superquadric tensor glyphs**. In *Proceedings of the Sixth Joint Eurographics-IEEE TCVG conference on Visualization* (pp. 147-154). Eurographics Association.

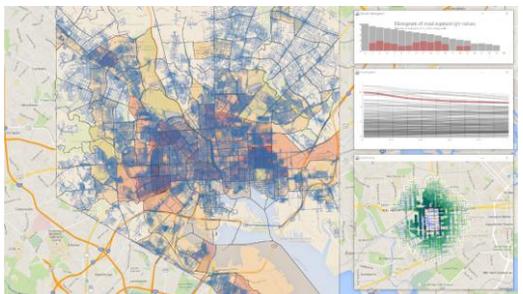
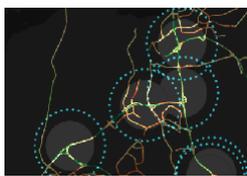
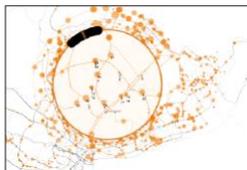
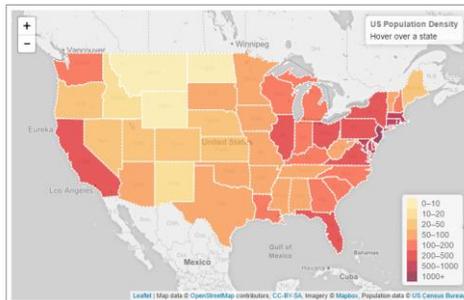
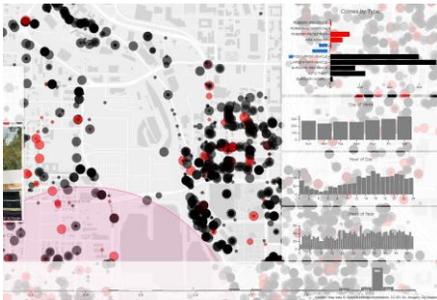


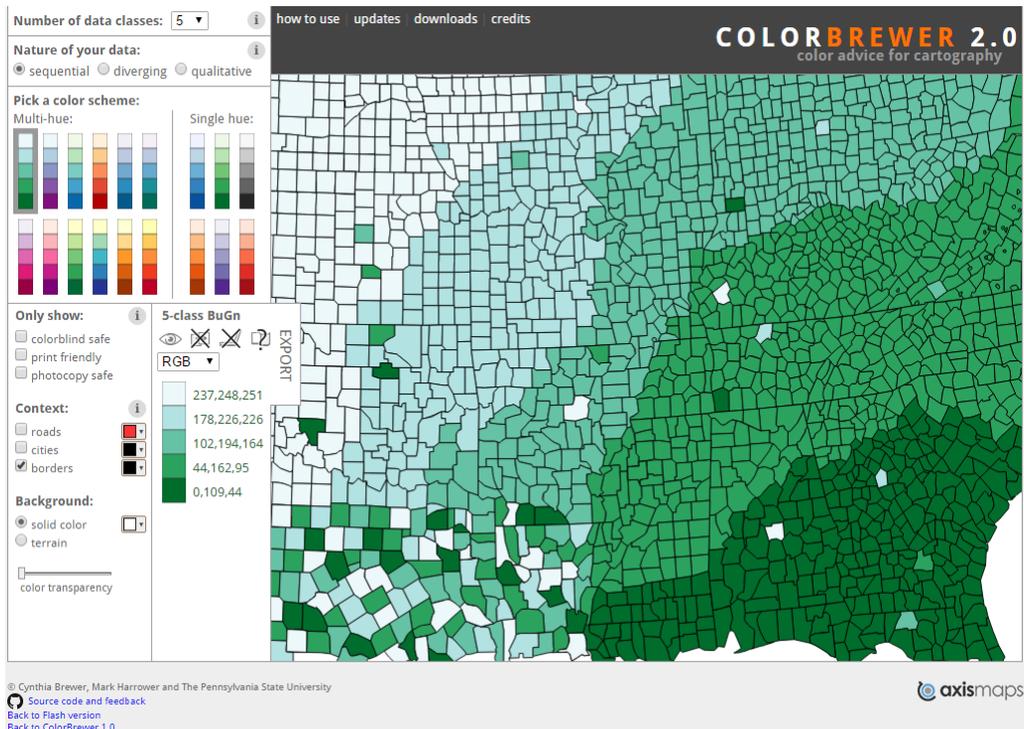


Practicum



- Measure and aggregate spatial data
- Determine if points are inside boundaries
- Convert points to triangulations
- Create regular grids (hex, square, etc)
- And much more.





Stretch Break!

Let's Play a Game!

Design a Spatial Data Set for Atlanta

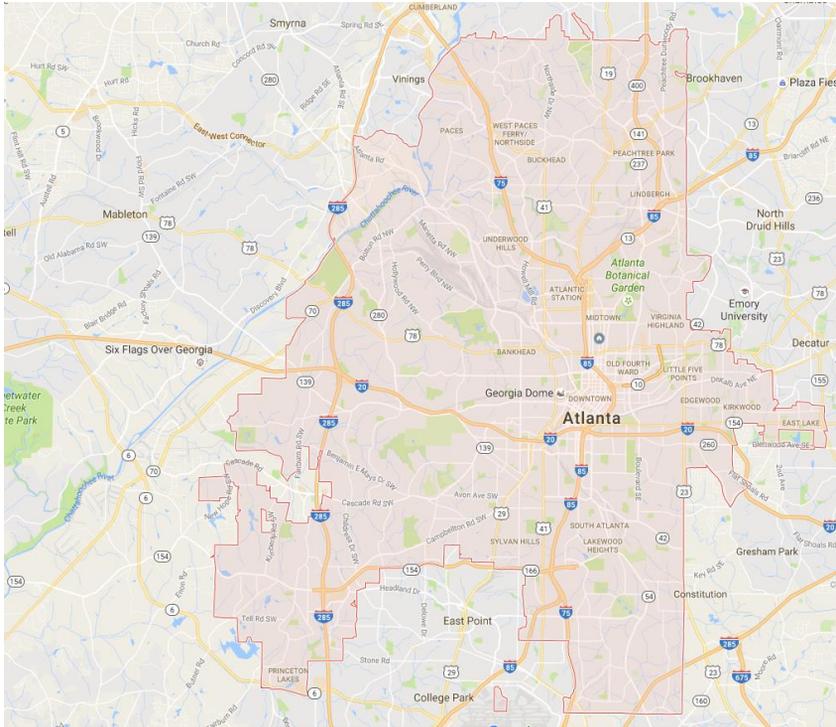
- Think of a dataset that is important to you that has a spatial component (i.e., location).
- What are the items (e.g., people, businesses, events)?
- What are the attributes: location + what else?
 - Time
 - Name
 - Type
- What are the important insights about this data that analysis could reveal?

Quickly Pair Up

- Find someone nearby to work with.
- If everyone nearby is paired up, teams of three are OK.

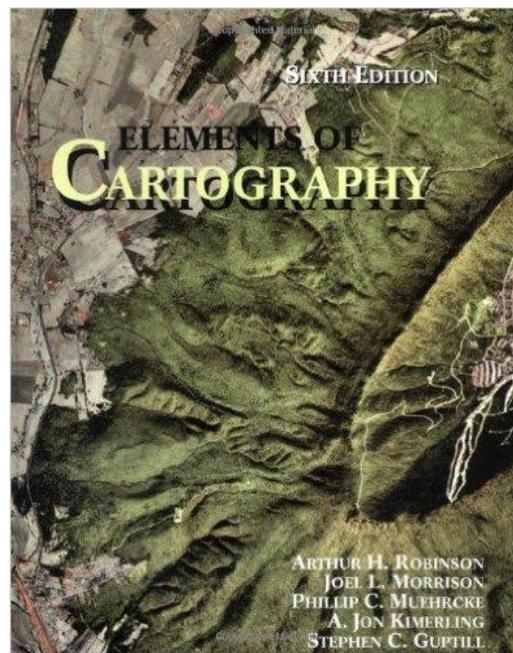
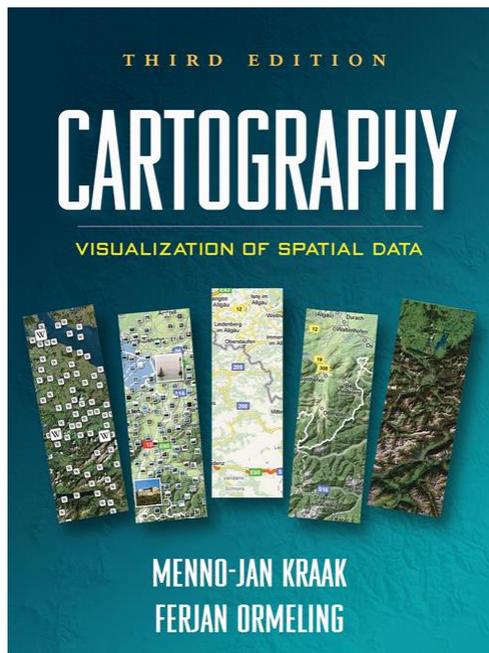
Design a Spatial Visualization

- Using the dataset you've designed, design a spatial visualization with your team.
- This visualization should combine both data sets on the map.
 - This should allow for insights related to each data set.
 - You might have to compromise a little, but both should be present.
- You can create a choropleth map, scalar fields, vector fields – whatever you think best represents your data.
- What interactions are present?



Let's see what you've made!

I need volunteers.



Learning Objectives



- Process of encoding Geospatial Visualization
- Common Geospatial Visualizations
- Benefits and tradeoffs of map types

HW 5



- Design problem
- Text and document collection
 - Amazon TV reviews
 - Narrative text paired with some other attributes
- Due on Monday 31st
- Bring two copies

Fall 2016

CS 7450

71

Upcoming



- Geospatial visualization
- **No class next week**
 - Assignment: Watch a video

Fall 2016

CS 7450

72

