

Data Visualization (CSCI 627/490)

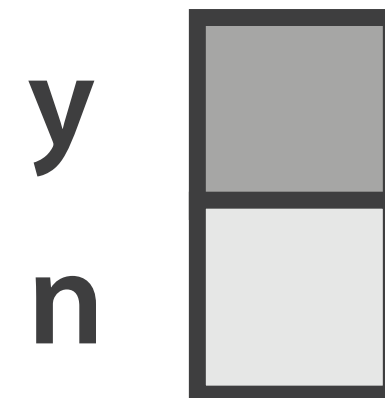
Geospatial Data

Dr. David Koop

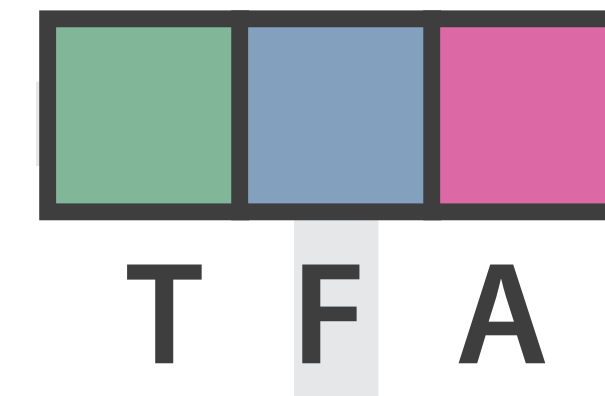
Colormap

- A colormap specifies a mapping between colors and data values
- Colormap should follow the expressiveness principle
- Types of colormaps:

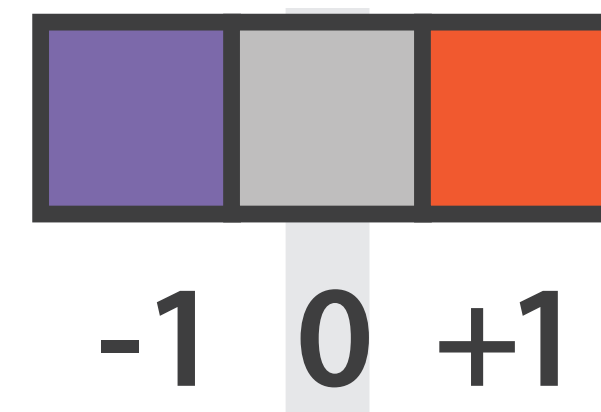
Binary



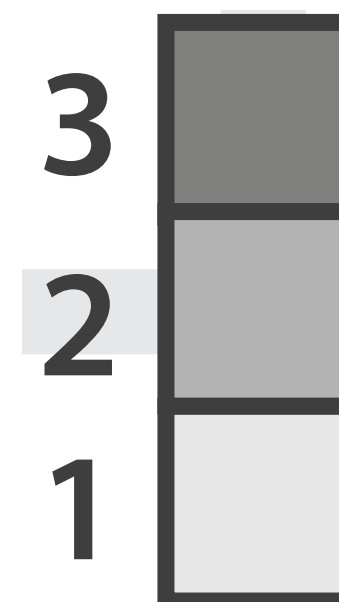
Categorical



Diverging

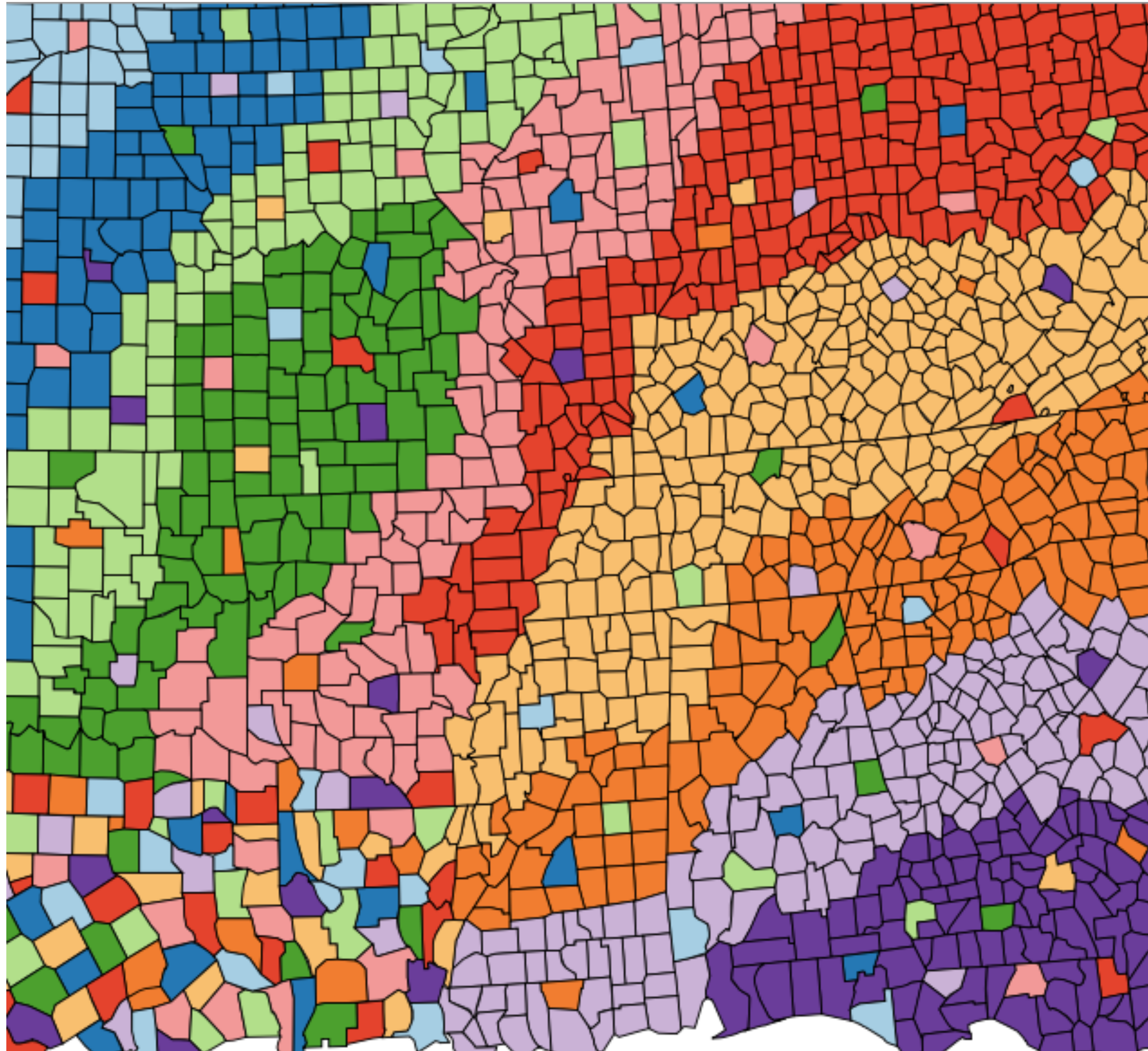


Sequential



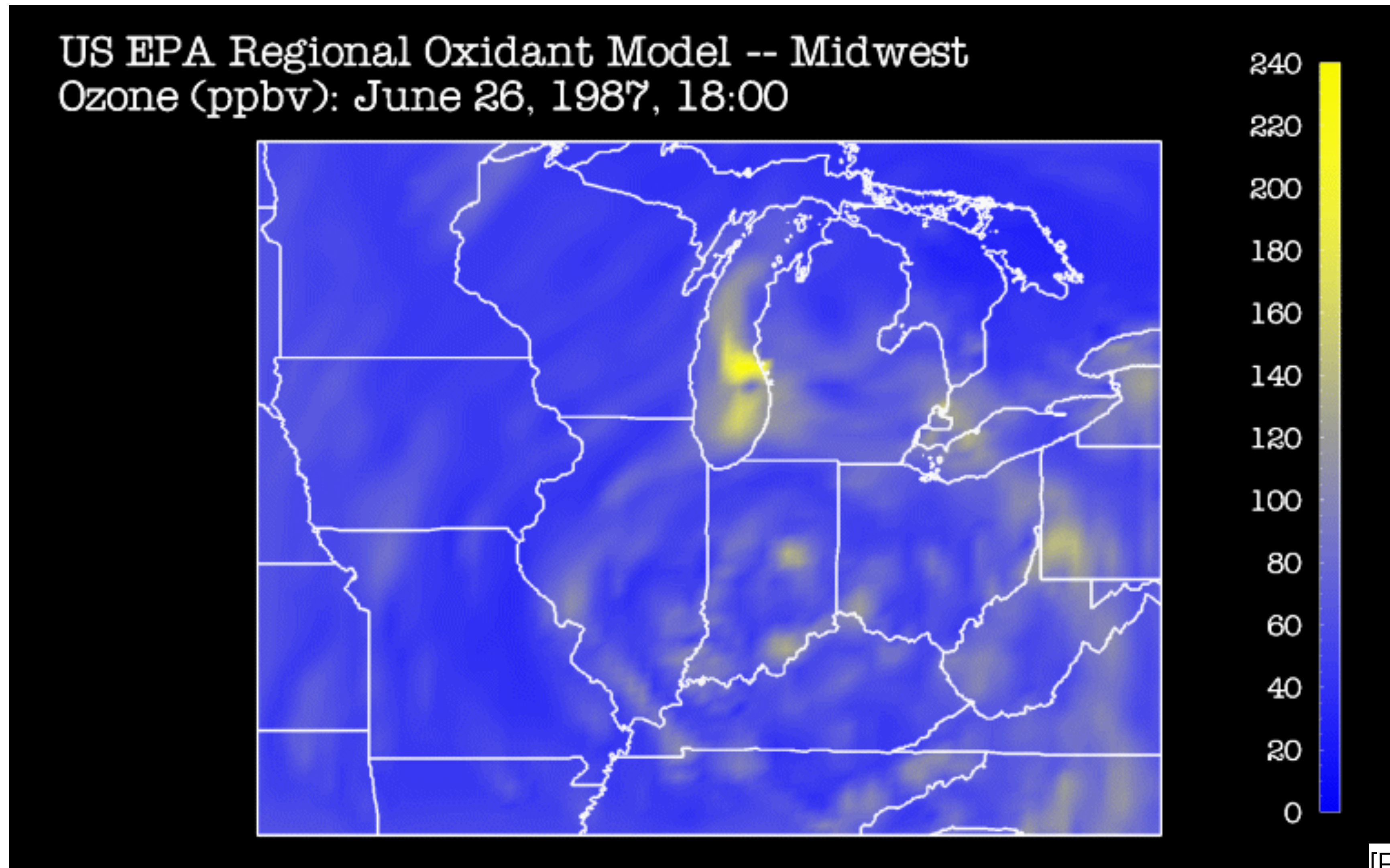
[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]

Categorical Colormap Guidelines

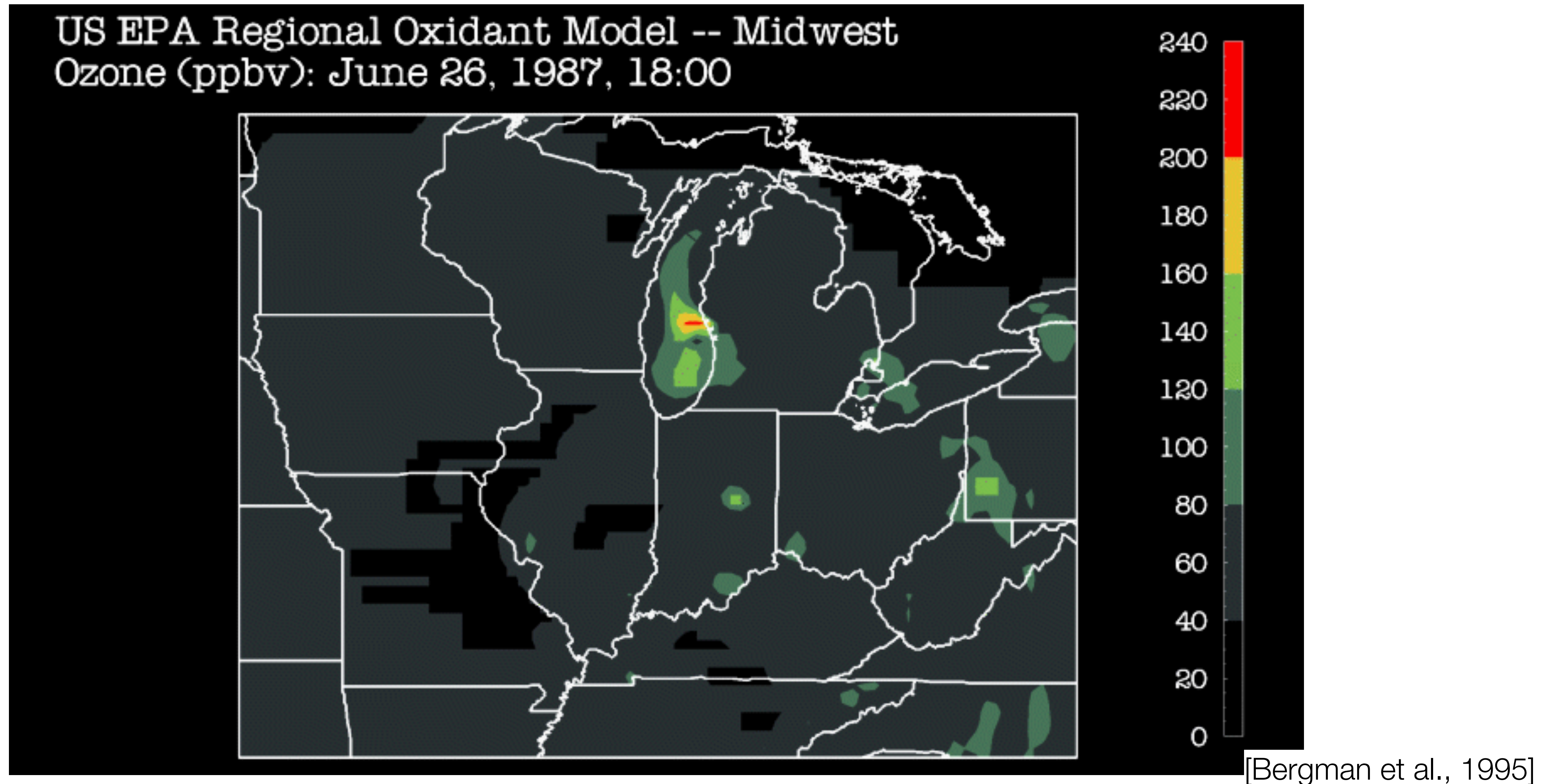


- Don't use too many colors (~12)
- Use other categories or create groups if you have too many values!
- Nameable colors help
- Be aware of luminance (e.g. difference between blue and yellow)
- Think about other marks you might wish to use in the visualization

Continuous Colormap for Ordered Data



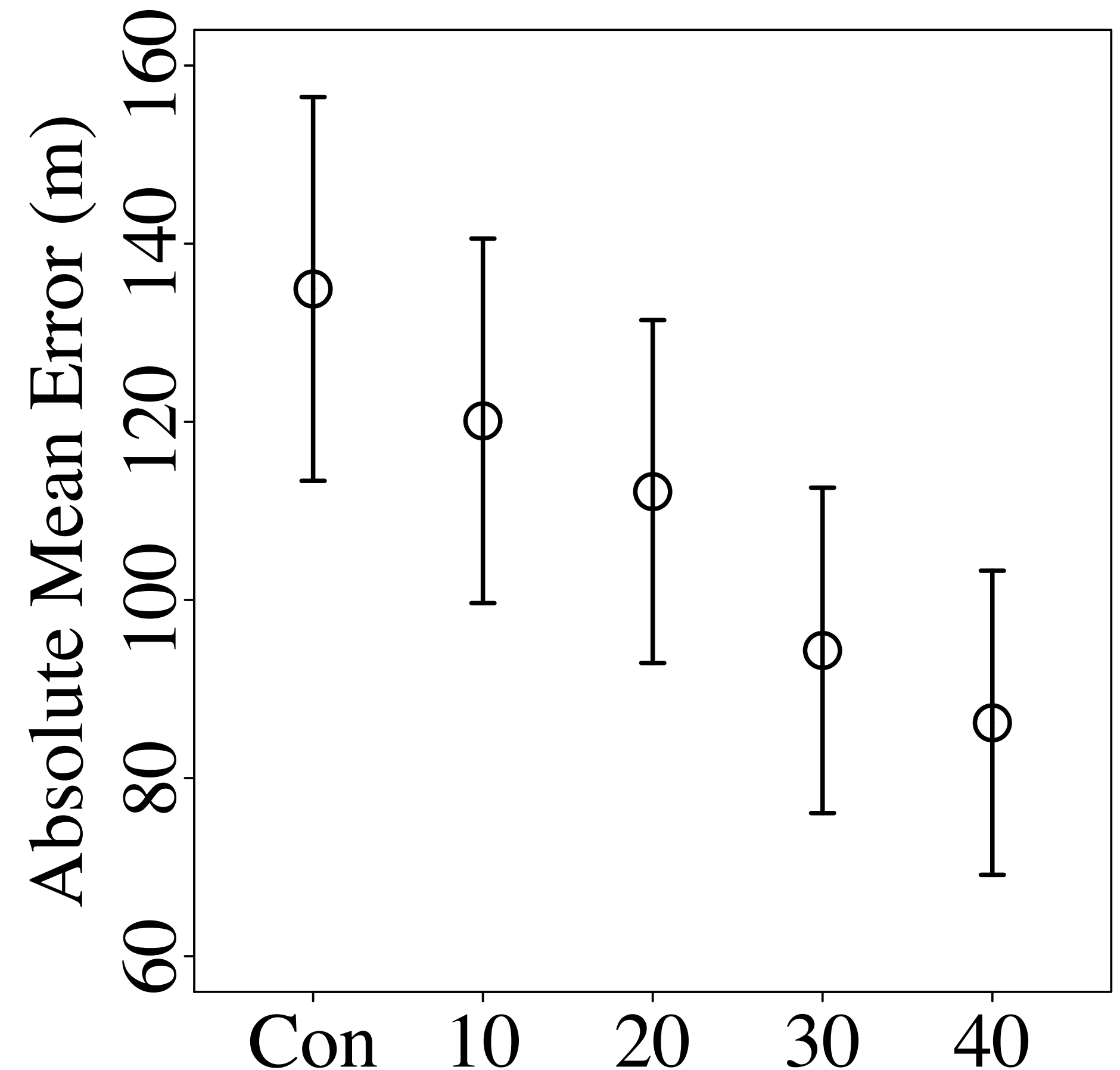
Segmented Colormap for Ordered Data



Continuous vs. Segmented Test Results

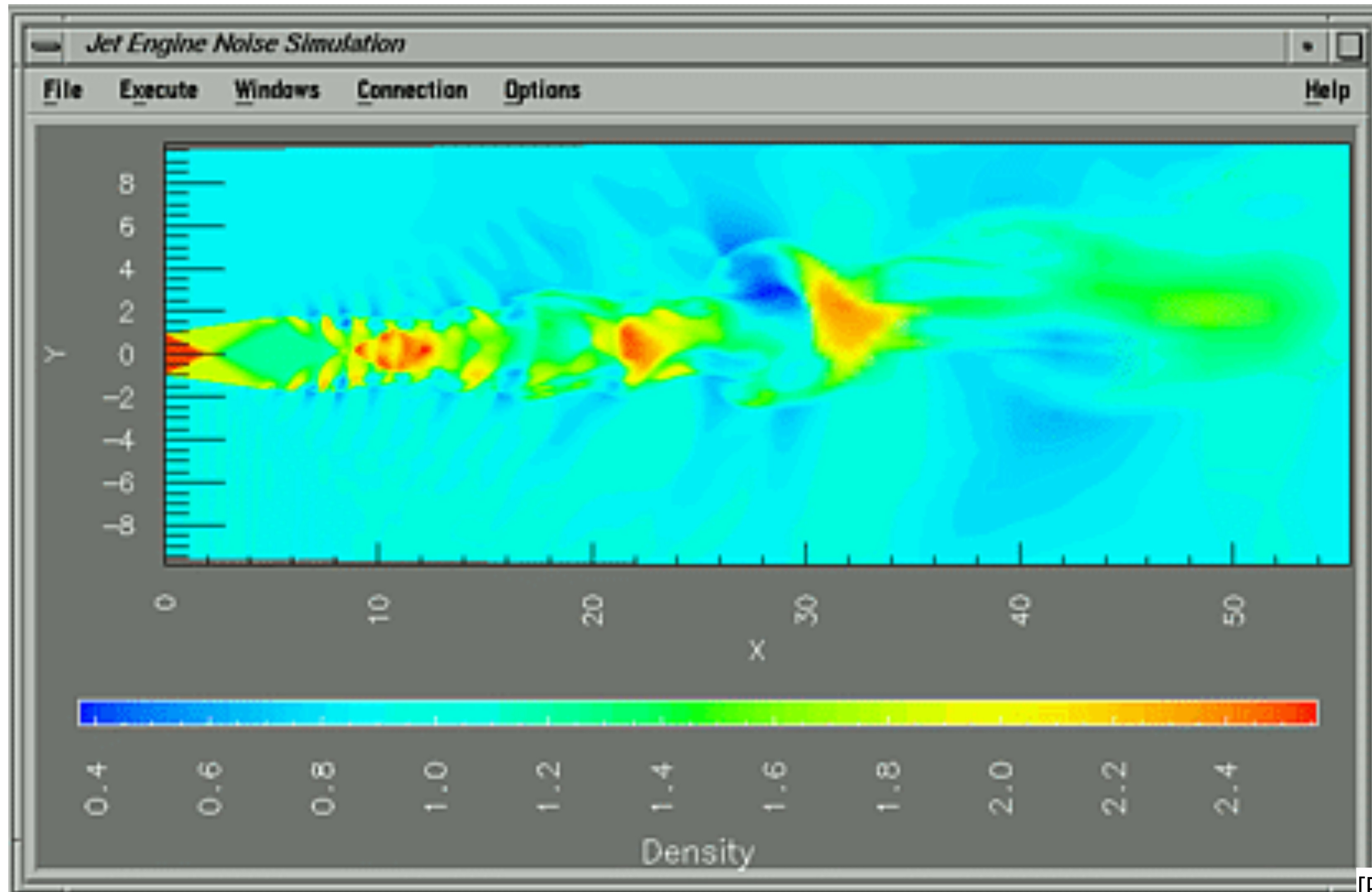
- "[C]ontrary to the expressiveness principle, no cases were found in which a continuous encoding of 2D scalar field data was advantageous for task accuracy, and for some tasks, specific binned encodings facilitated accuracy."
- "[S]upport for the counterintuitive finding that decisions with binned encoding were slower than those made with continuous encoding"
- Word of caution: single image!

Lookup Task (Lower)



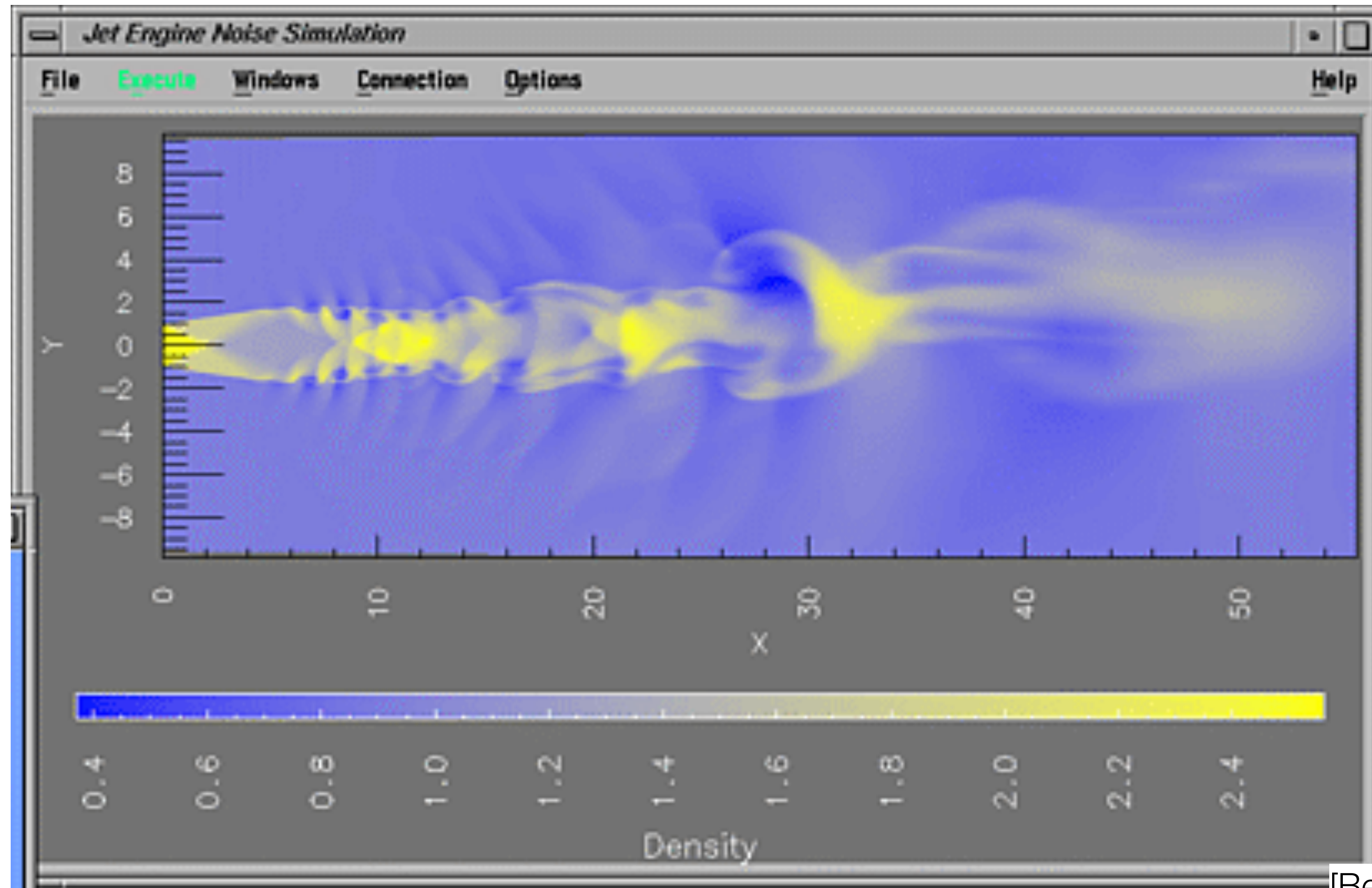
[Padilla et al., 2017]

Rainbow Colormap



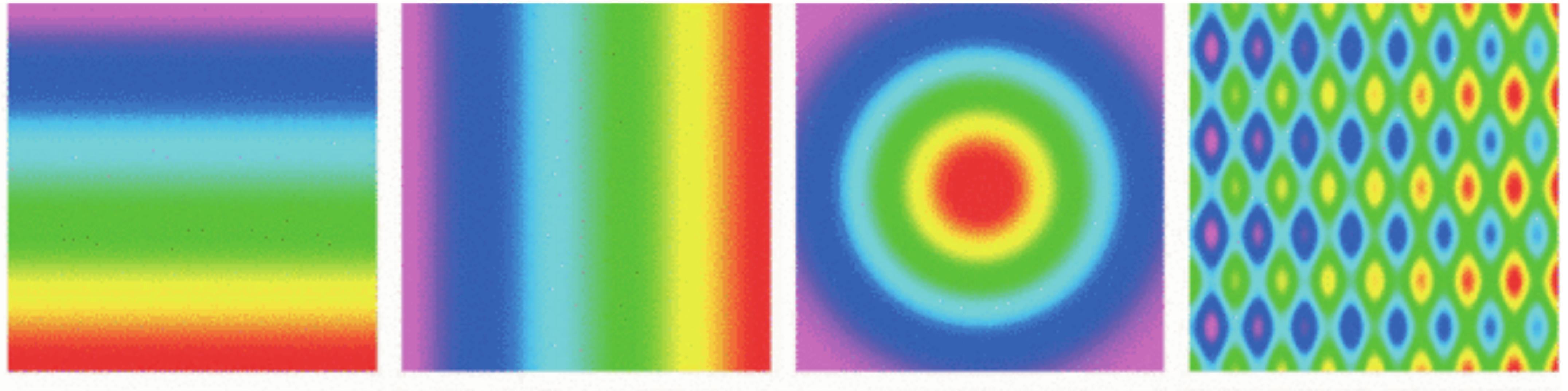
[Bergman et al., 1995]

Two-Hue Colormap



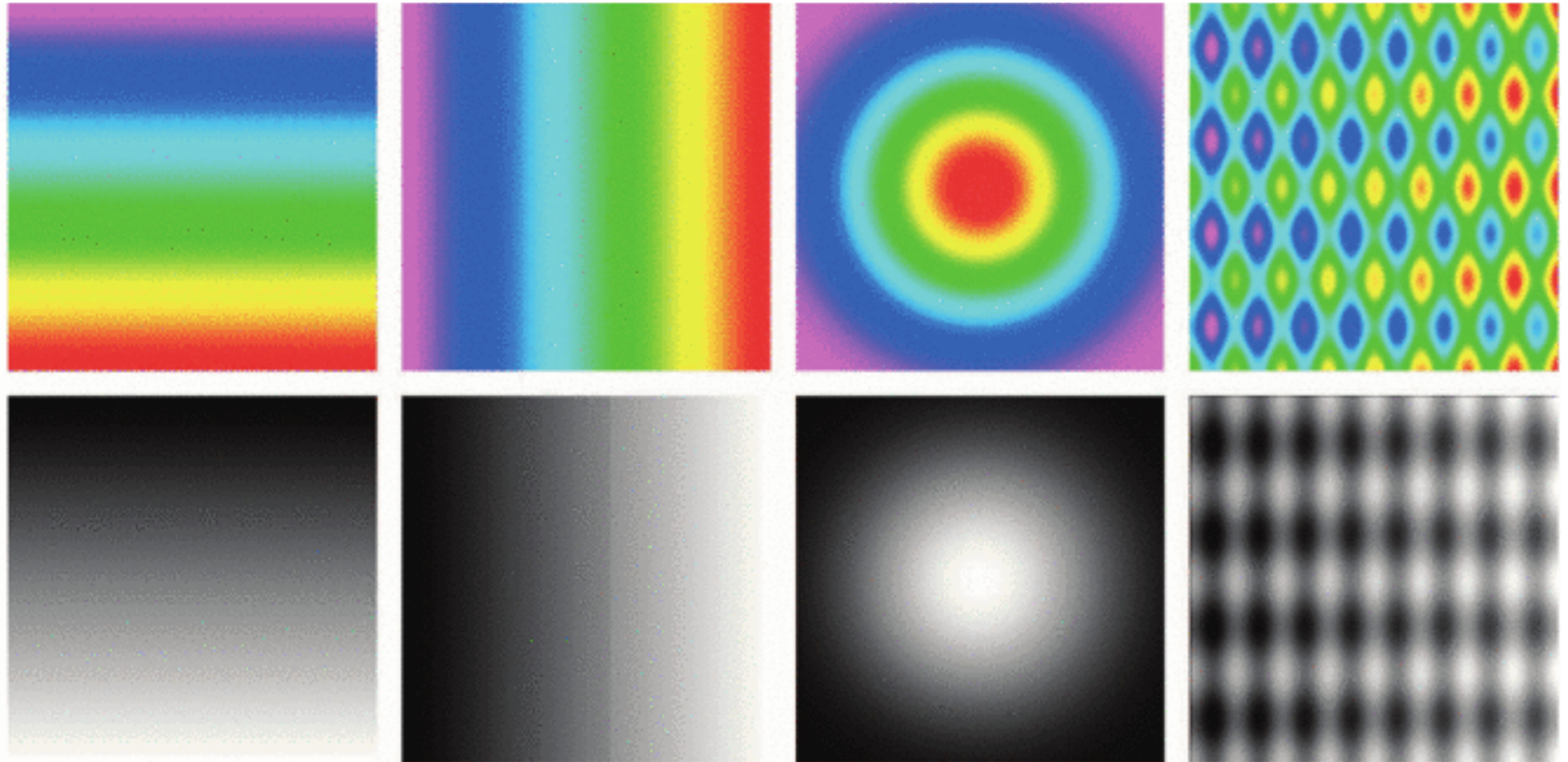
[Bergman et al., 1995]

Artifacts from Rainbow Colormaps



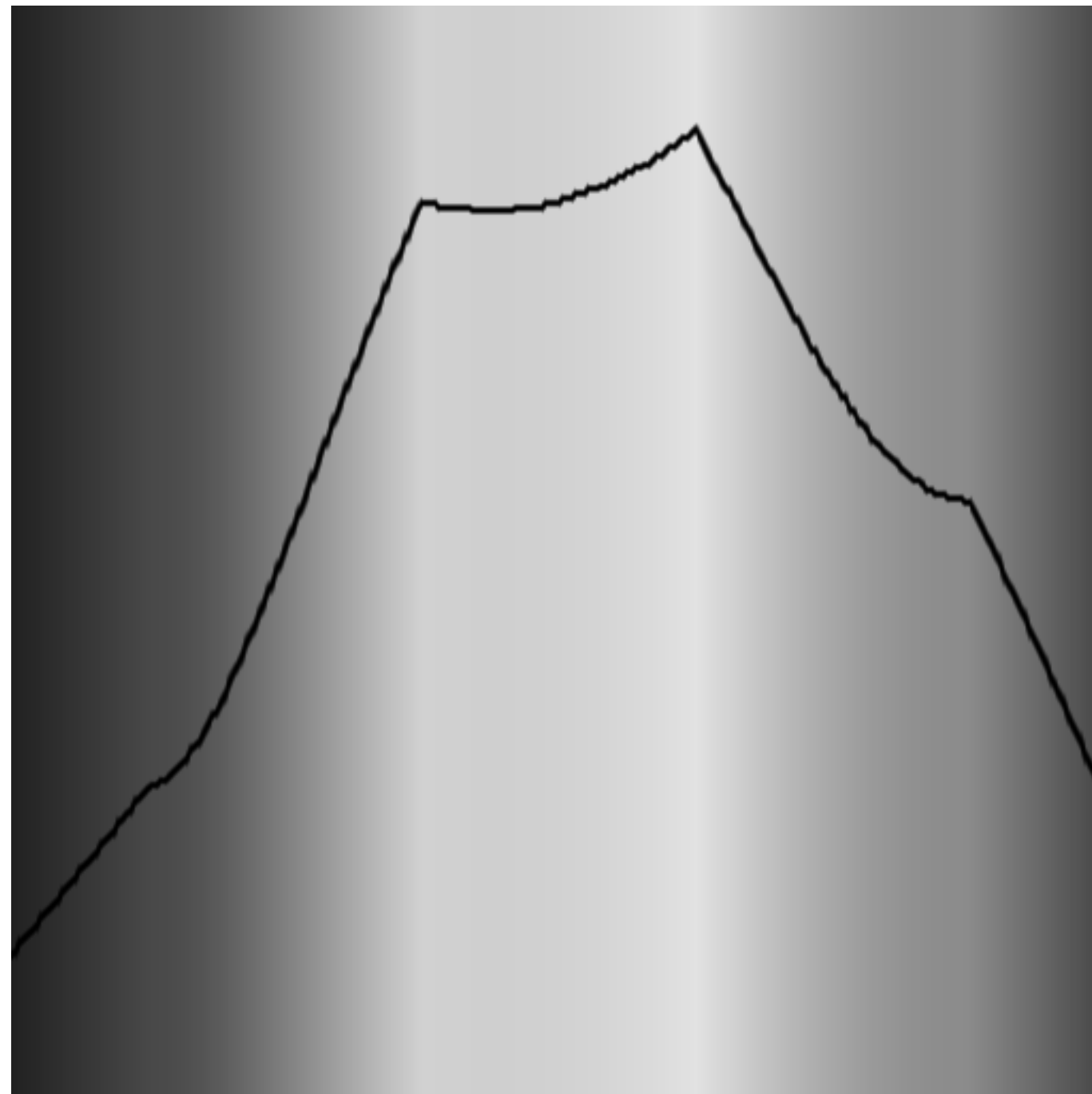
[Borland & Taylor, 2007]

Artifacts from Rainbow Colormaps

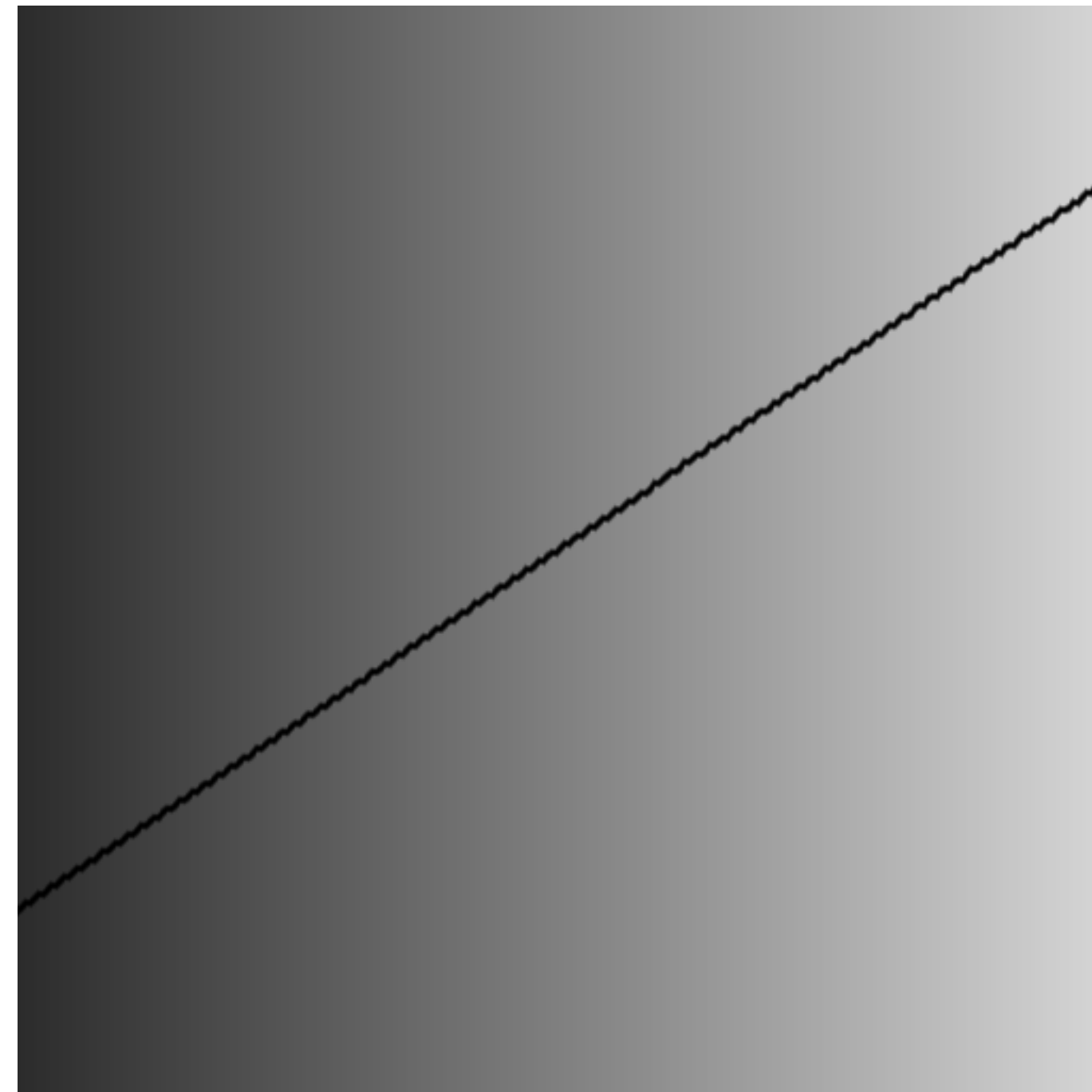


[Borland & Taylor, 2007]

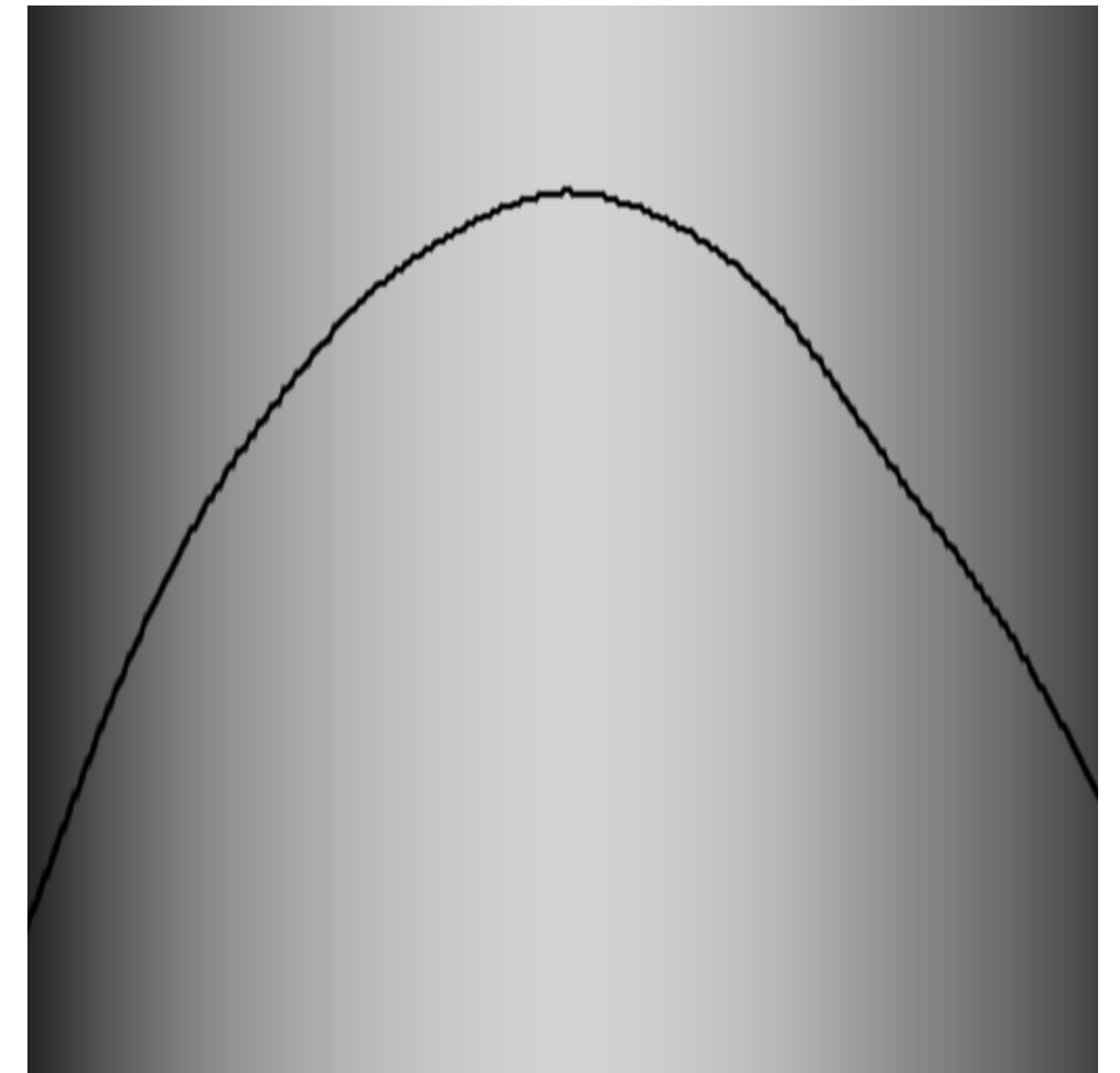
Turbo: Improving Rainbow Colormaps



Jet



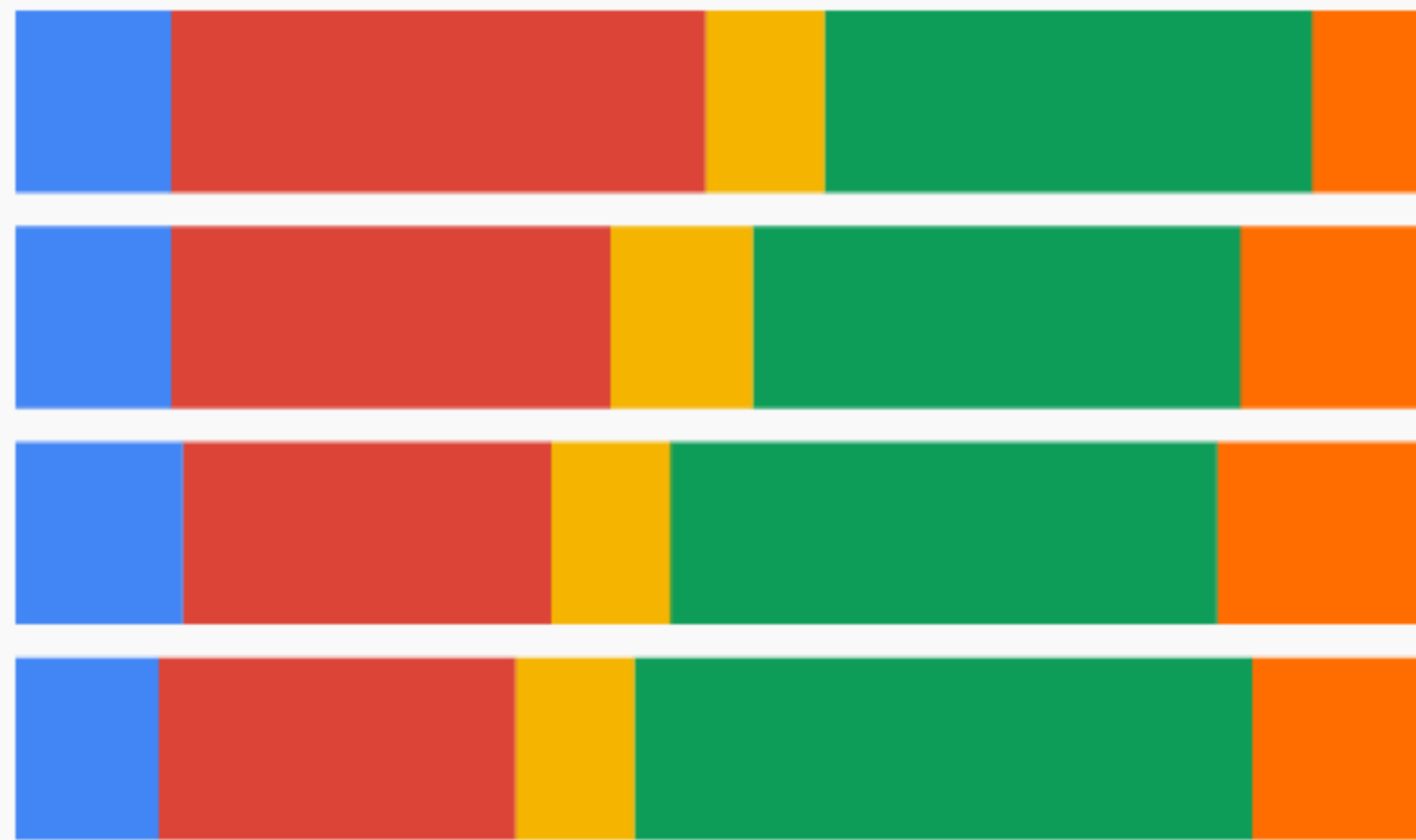
Viridis



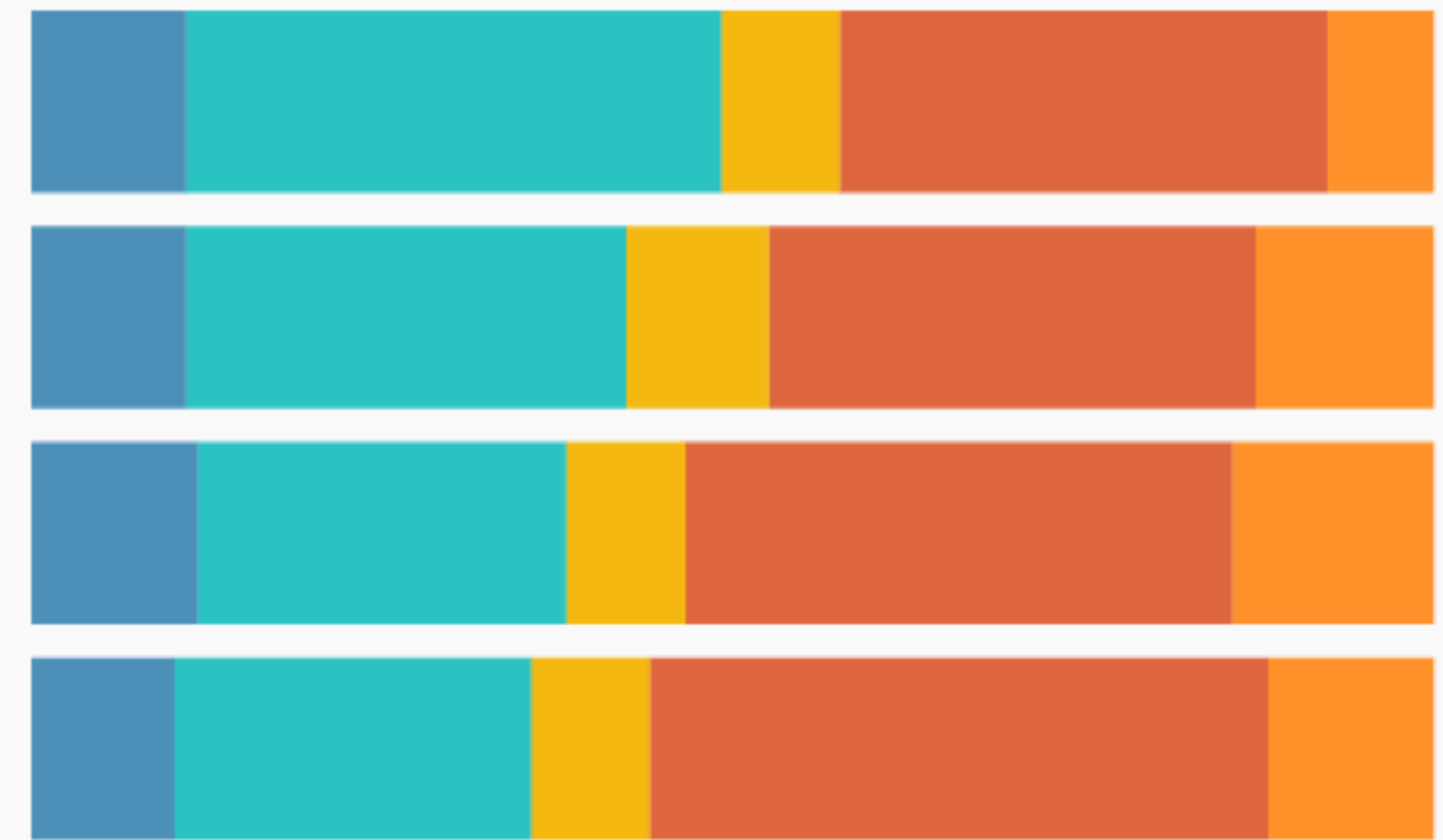
Turbo

[A. Mikhailov]

Also... Guidelines from Graphic Design



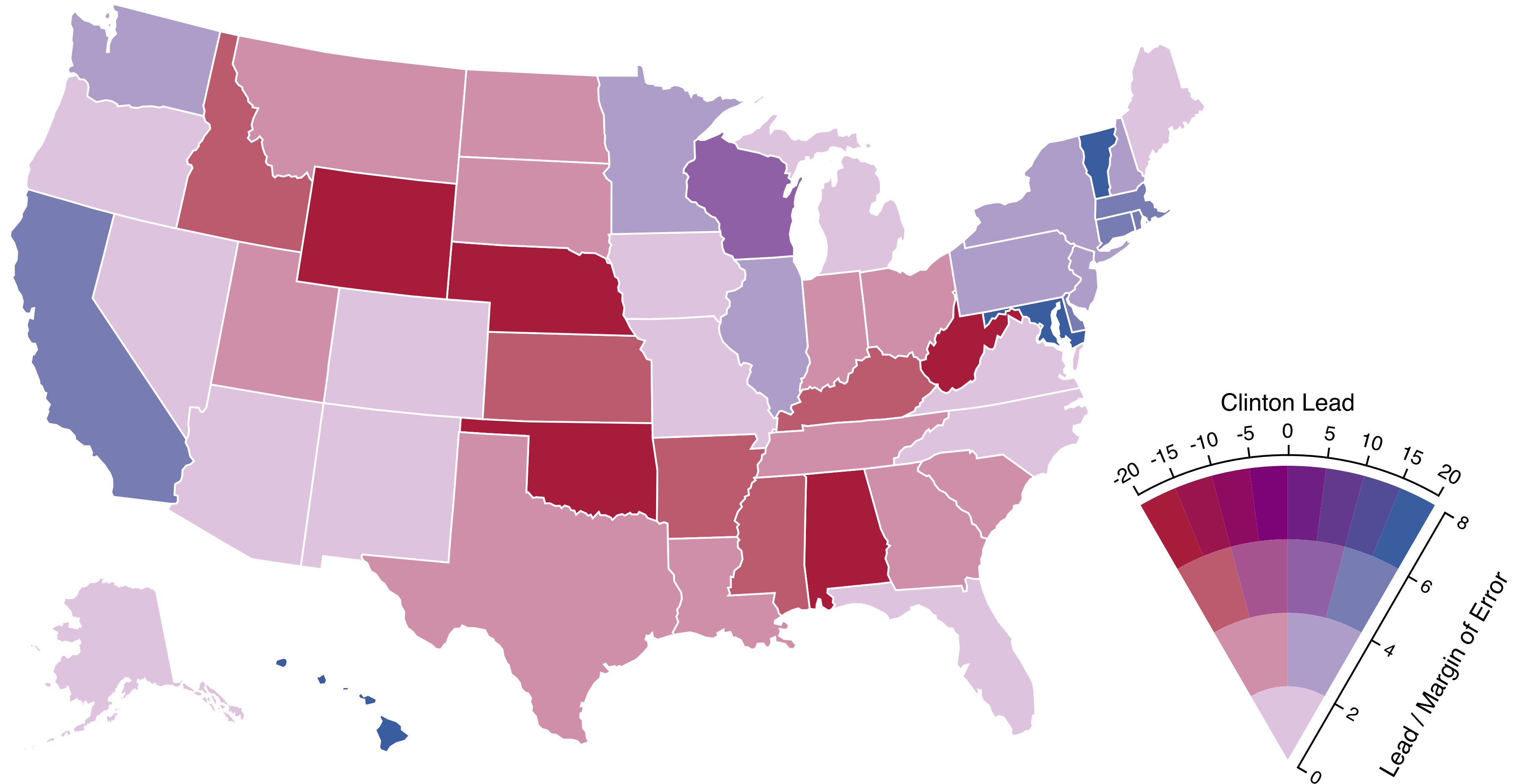
NOT IDEAL



BETTER

[L. C. Rost]

Value-Suppressing Uncertainty Palette



[Correll et al., 2018]

Midterm

- Thursday, October 15
- Covers material through this week
- Format:
 - Multiple Choice
 - Free Response (often multi-part)
 - CS 627 students will have extra questions related to the research papers discussed

Project

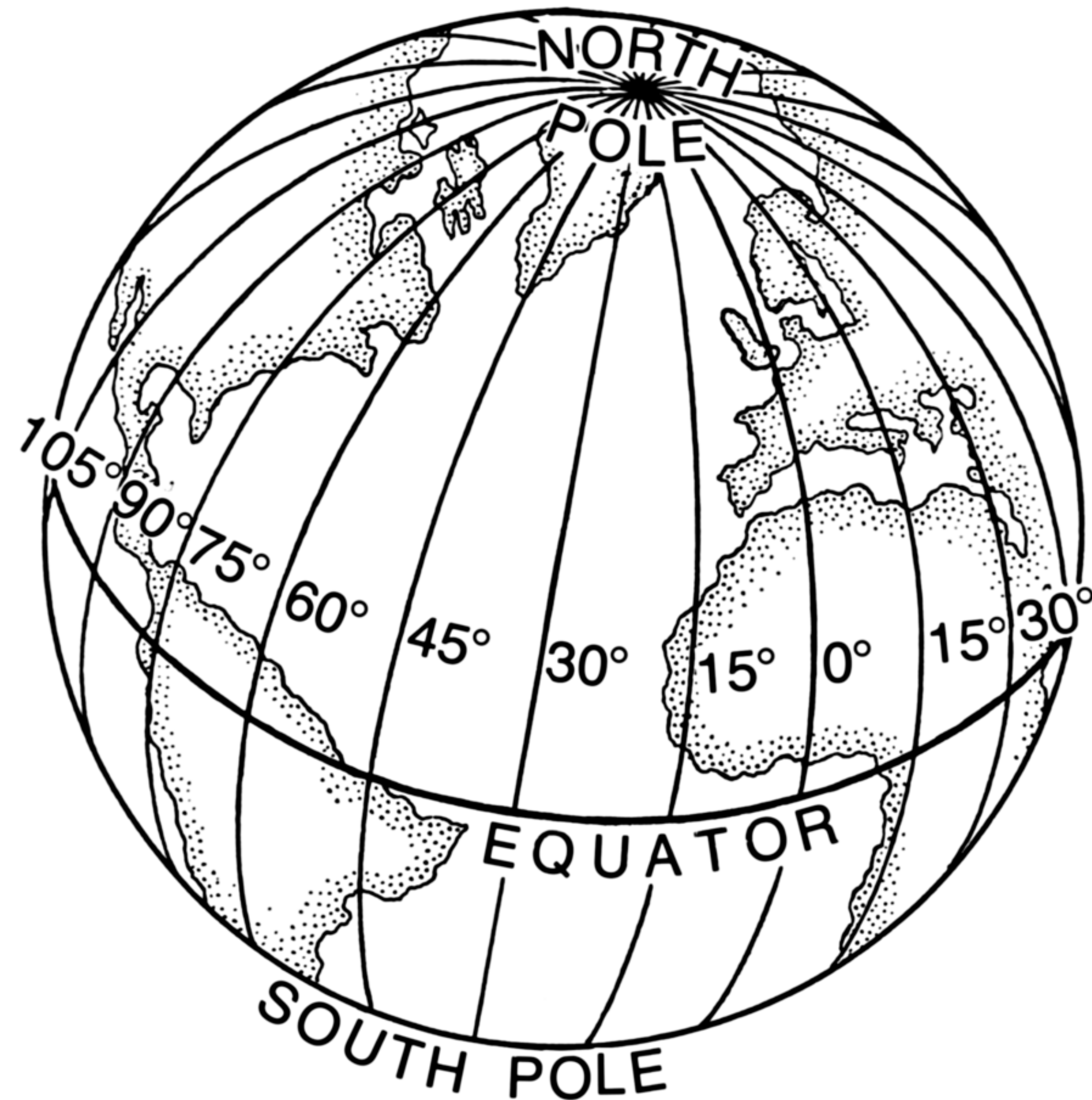
- Two Possibilities:
 - Create an interactive visualization
 - Work on a research project
- Dataset Choices:
 - Information Wanted: A dataset of immigrants looking for family & relatives
 - Vessel Tracking: A dataset of ship movements near the United States
 - Prescription Drug Costs: A dataset of medicine costs in the United States
- First step:
 - Examine data, determine format, attribute characteristics, etc.
 - Think of questions a visualization can help answer

Geospatial Data

Geographic Data

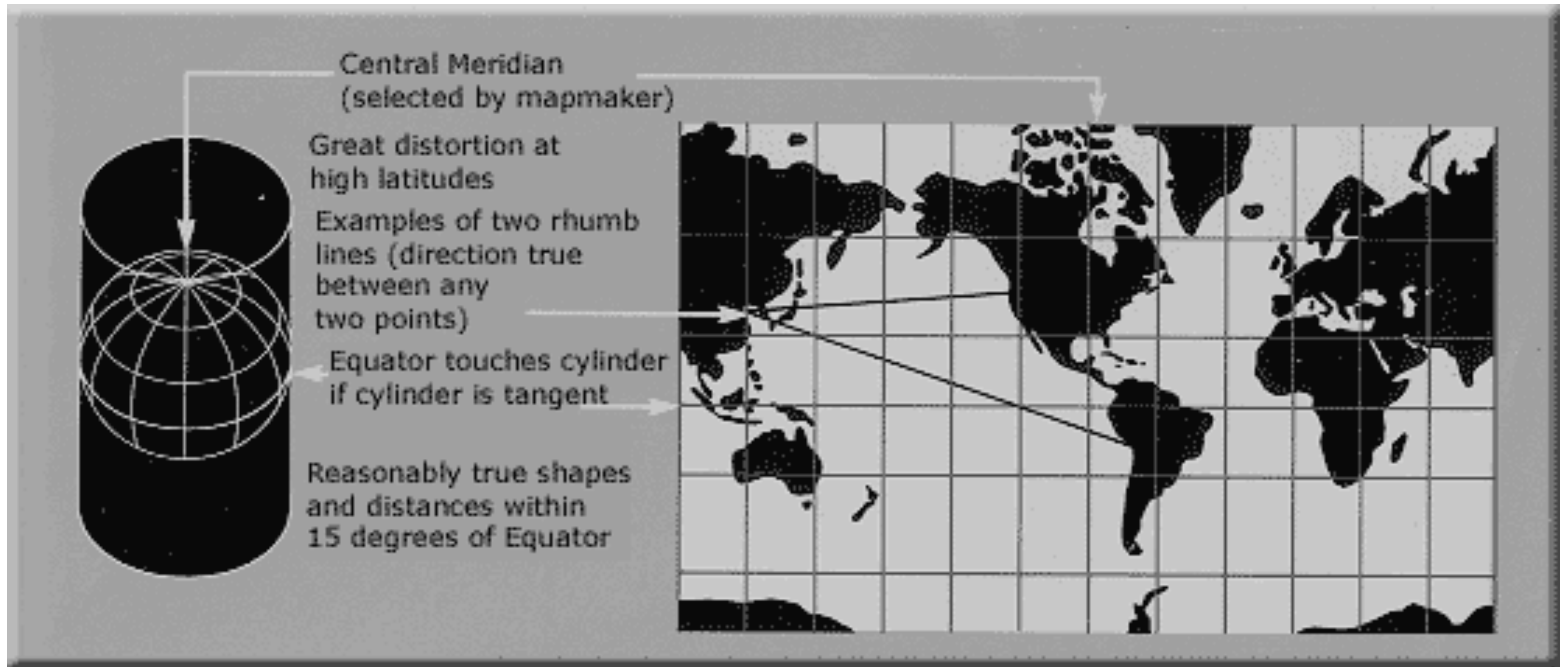
- Spatial data (have positions)
- Cartography: the science of drawing maps
 - Lots of history and well-established procedures
 - May also have non-spatial attributes associated with items
 - Thematic cartography: integrate these non-spatial attributes (e.g. population, life expectancy, etc.)
- Goals:
 - Respect cartographic principles
 - Understand data with geographic references with the visualization principles

Map Projection



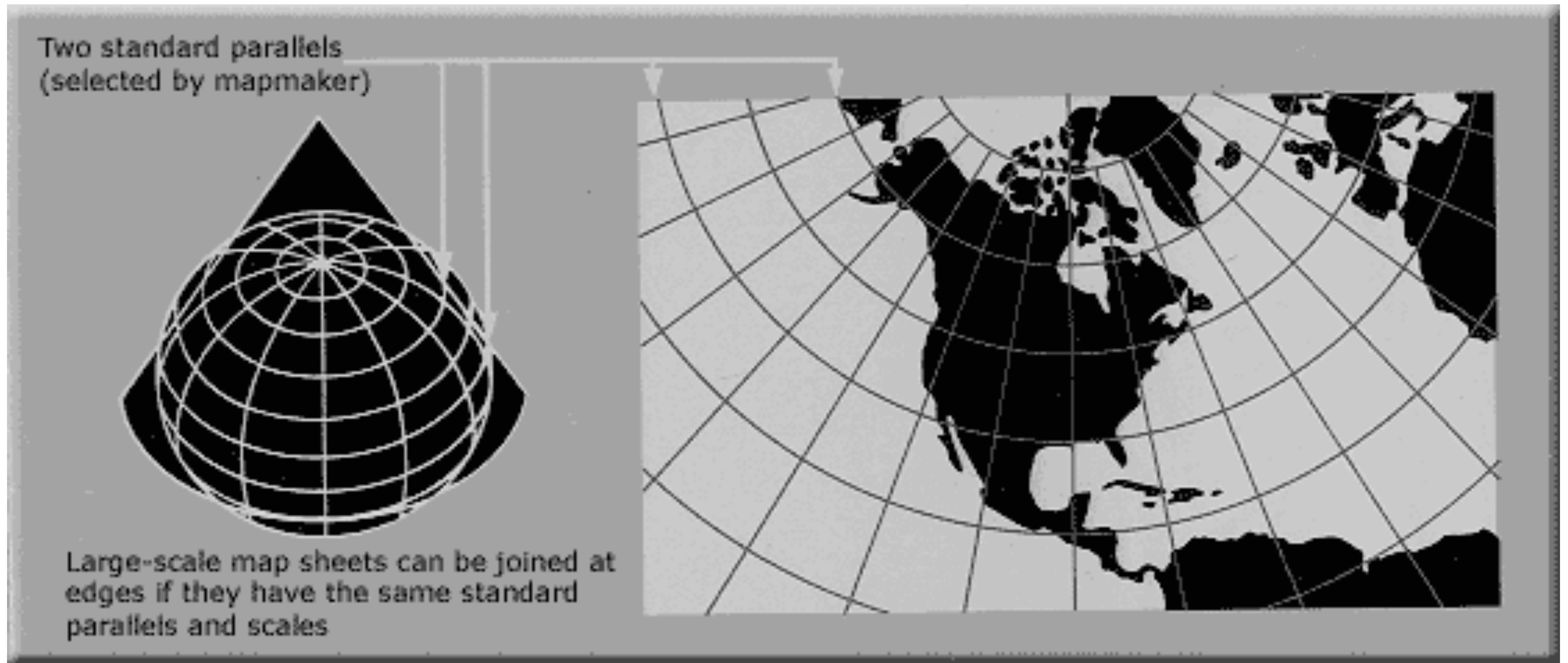
[P. Foresman, Wikimedia]

Flattening the Sphere?



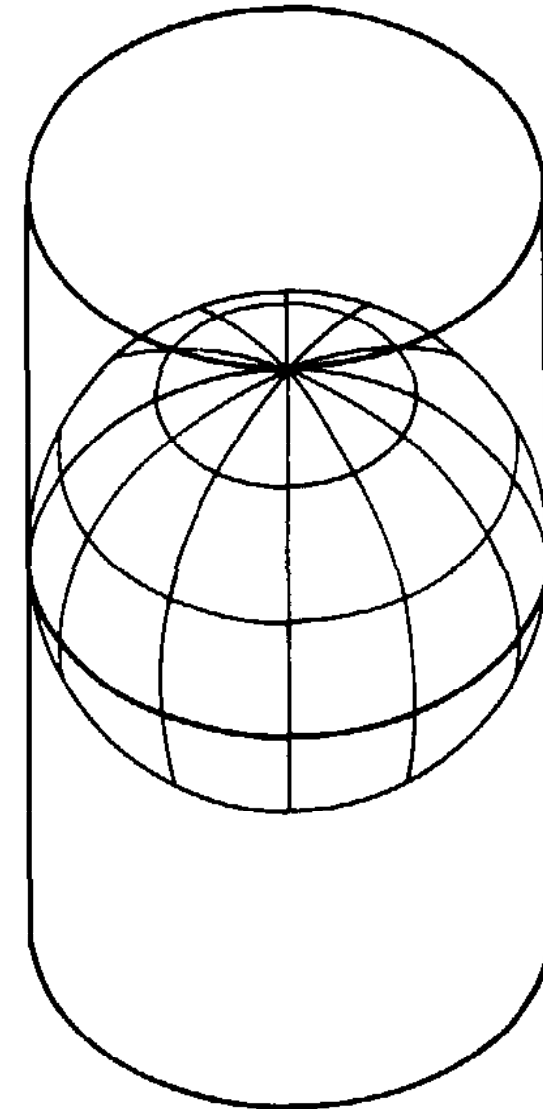
[USGS Map Projections]

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection

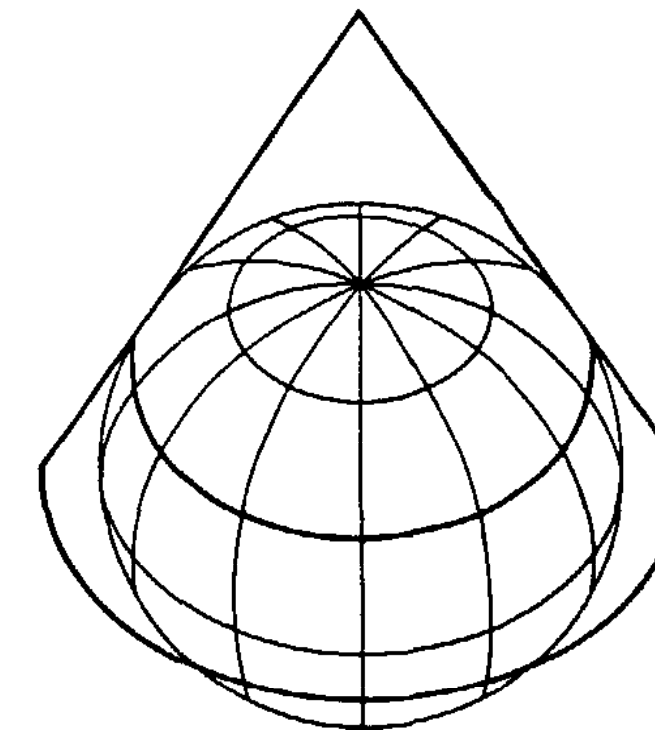


[USGS Map Projections]

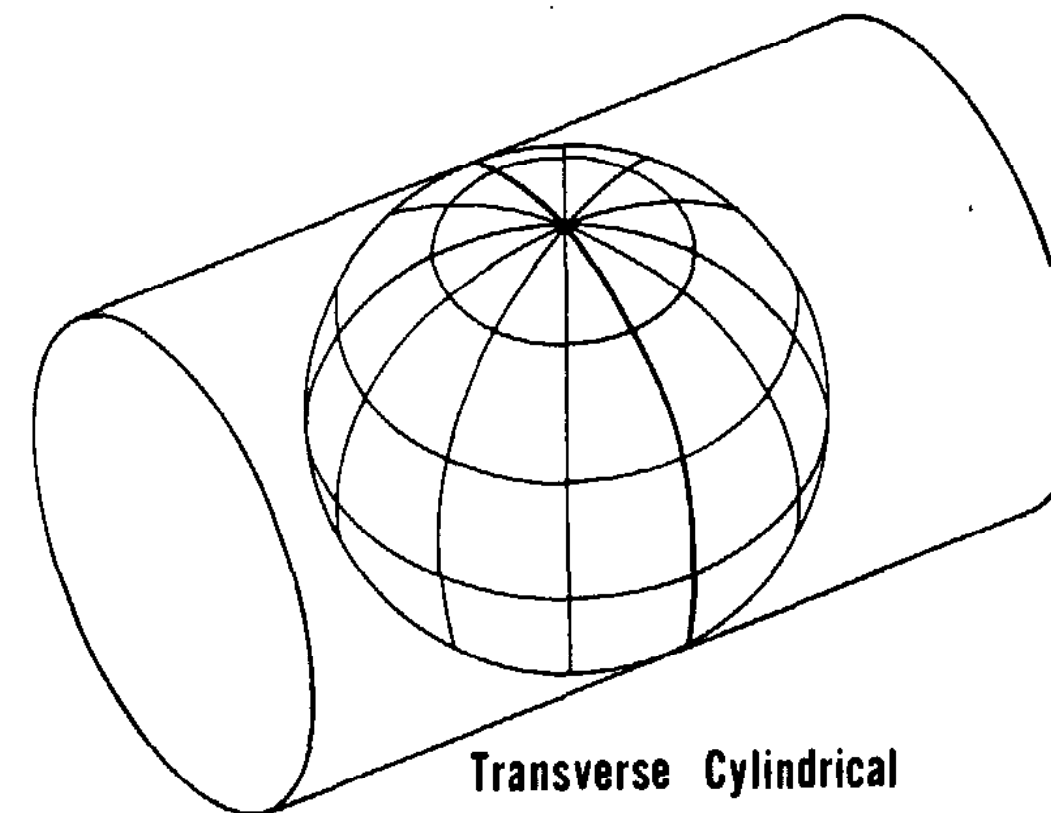
Standard Projections



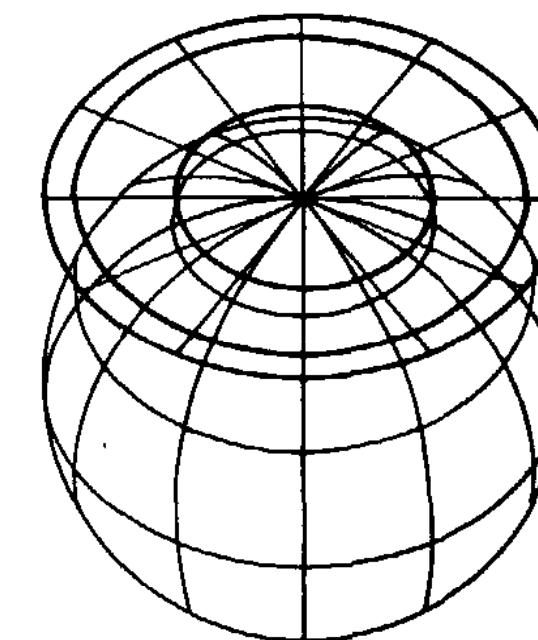
Regular Cylindrical



Regular Conic



Transverse Cylindrical



Polar Azimuthal
(plane)

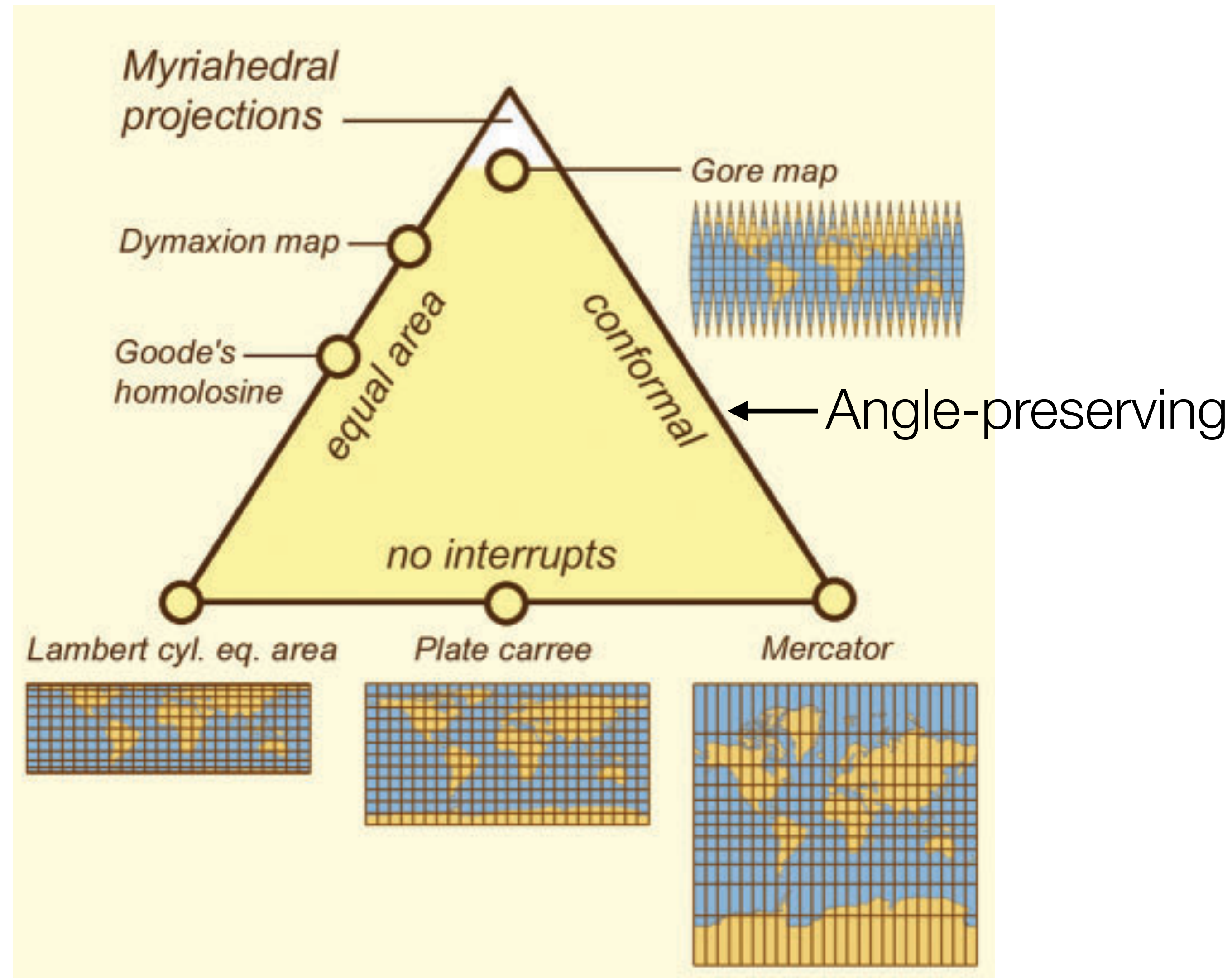
[J. P. Snyder, USGS]

Map Projections



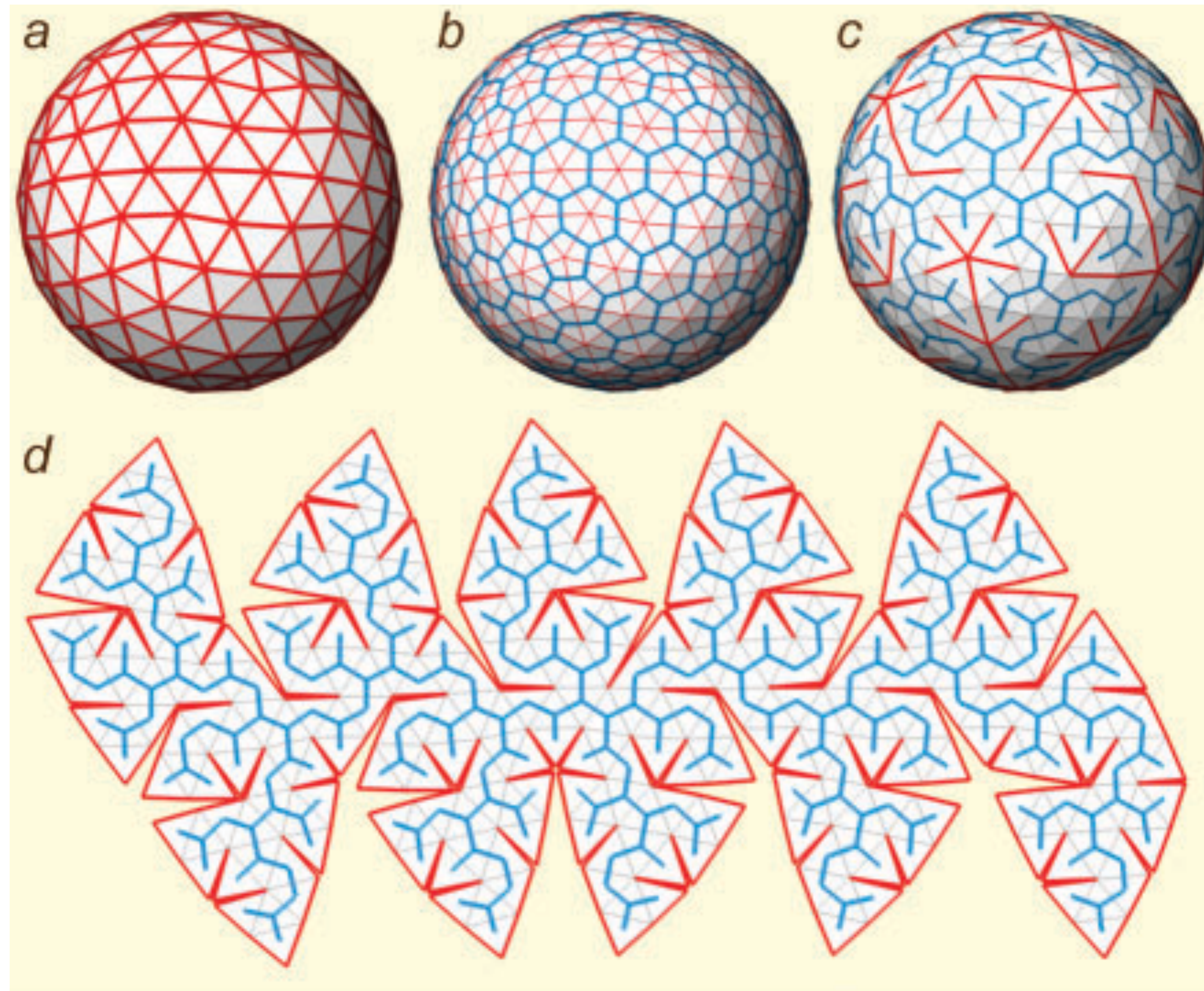
[xkcd]

Projection Classification



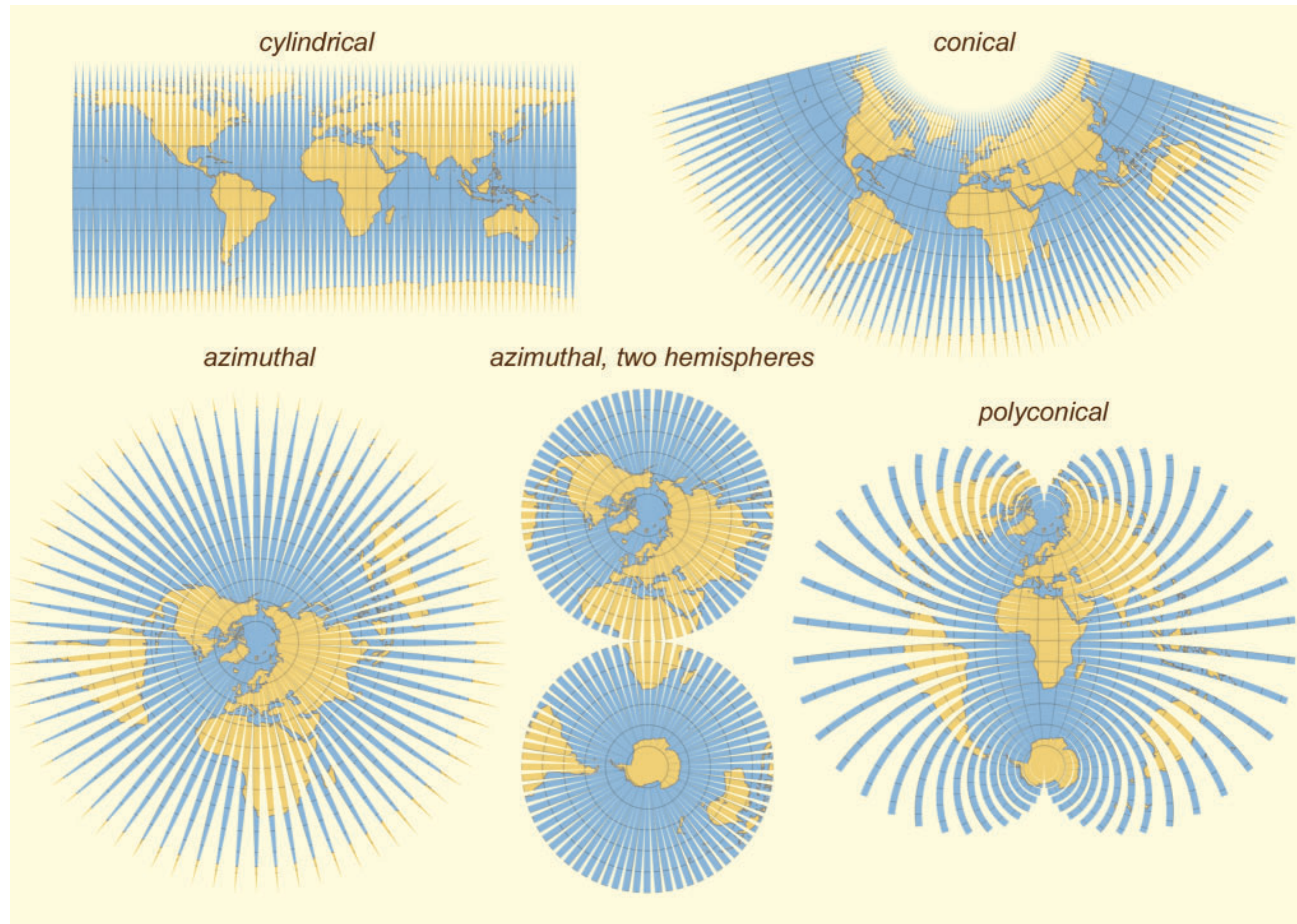
[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Myriahedral Projections



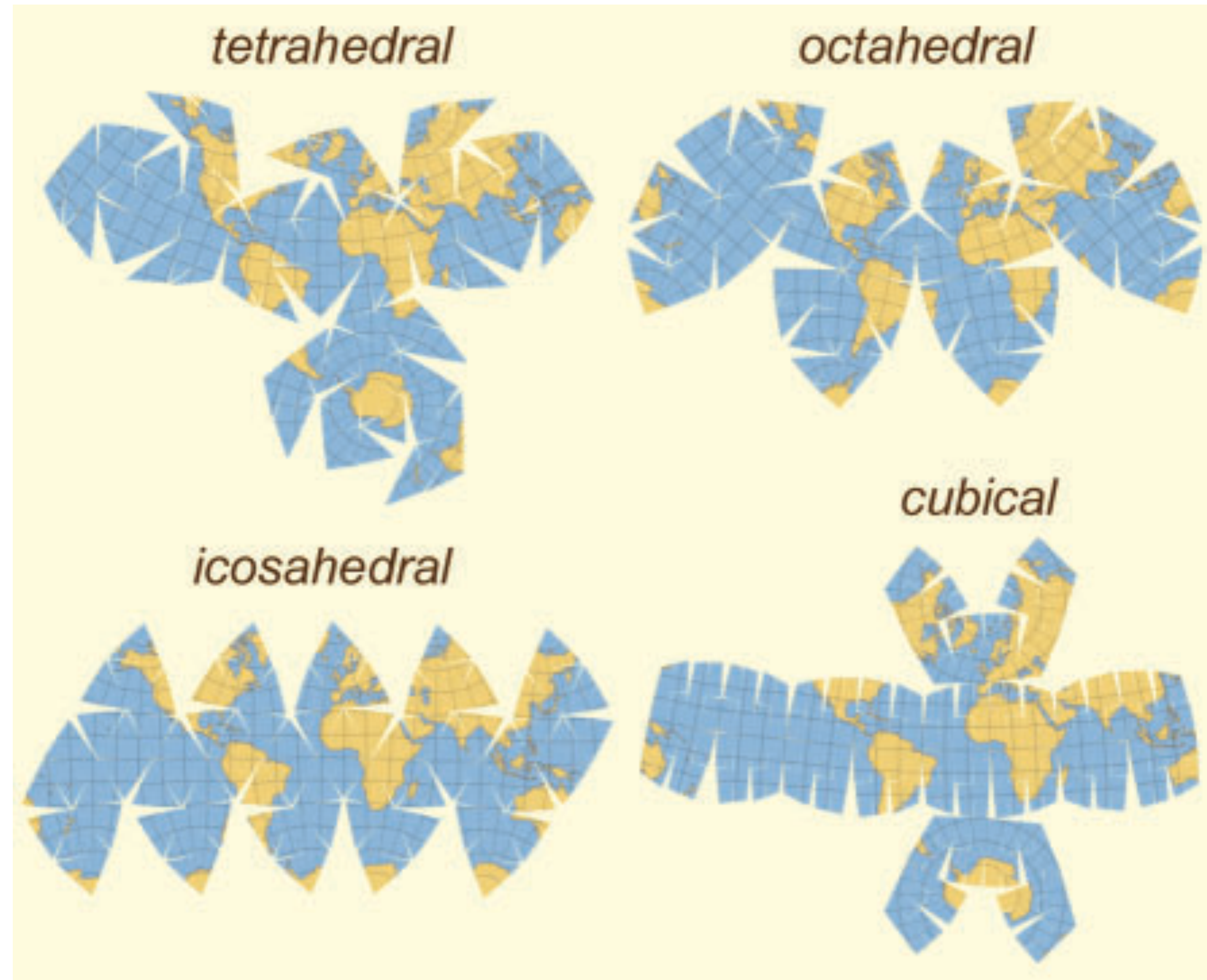
[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Cut along parallels or meridians (graticules)



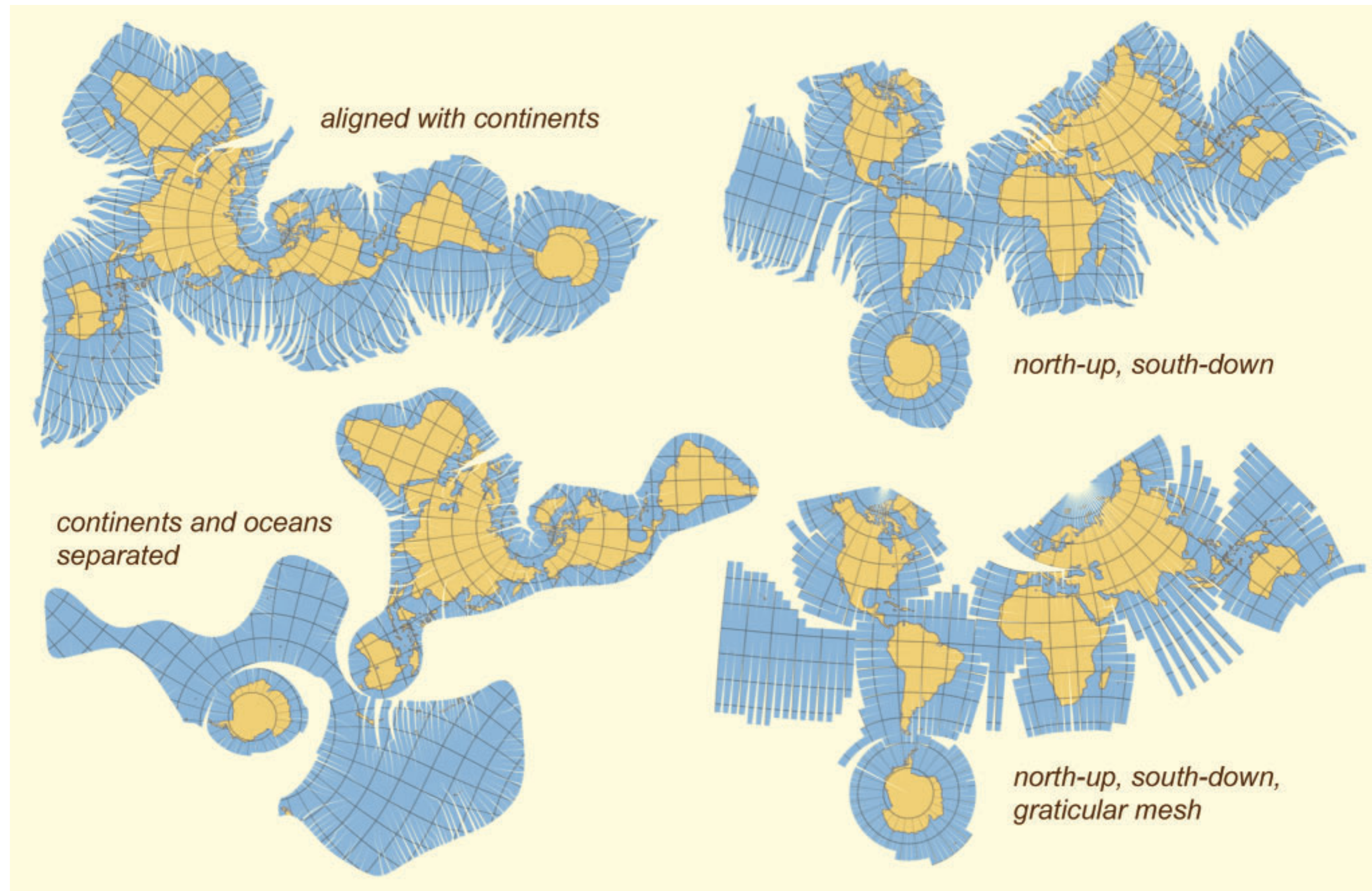
[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Subdividing regular polyhedra



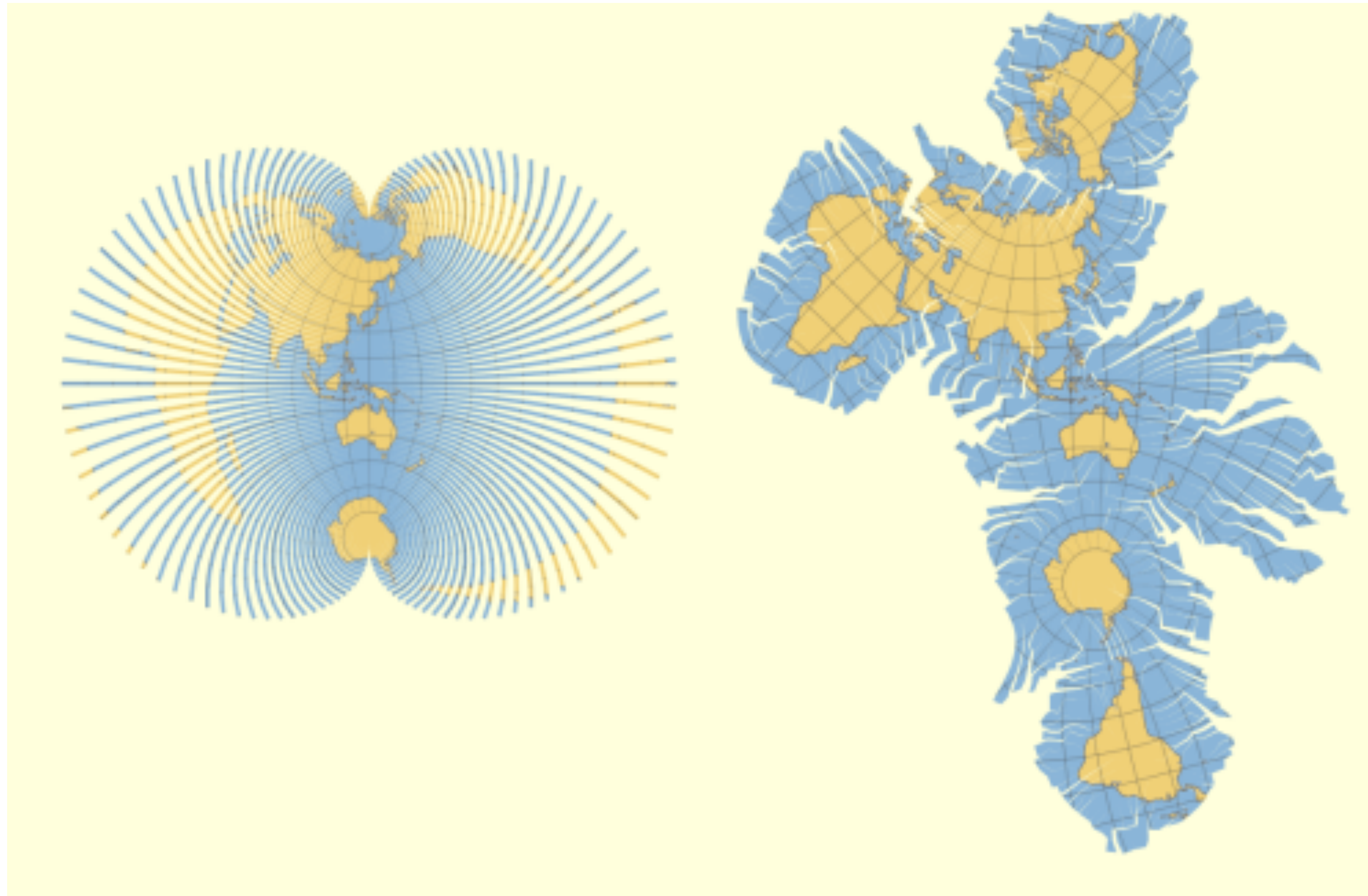
[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Geographically-aligned



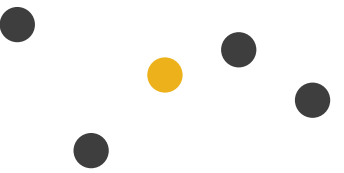



[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Australia-centric



[J. van Wijk, 2008]

Search Tasks

	Target known	Target unknown
Location known	 <i>Lookup</i>	 <i>Browse</i>
Location unknown	 <i>Locate</i>	 <i>Explore</i>

[Munzner (ill. Maguire), 2014]

Lookup

Northern Illinois University, Lincoln

Northern Illinois University

4.2 ★★★★★ (206)

University

Directions

Save

Nearby

Send to your phone

Share

1425 Lincoln Hwy, DeKalb, IL 60115

Located in: Northern IL univ. Graham Hall

Open now: Open 24 hours

niu.edu

W6MG+M9 DeKalb, Illinois

Suggest an edit

Add missing information

Add phone number

Photos

All

By owner

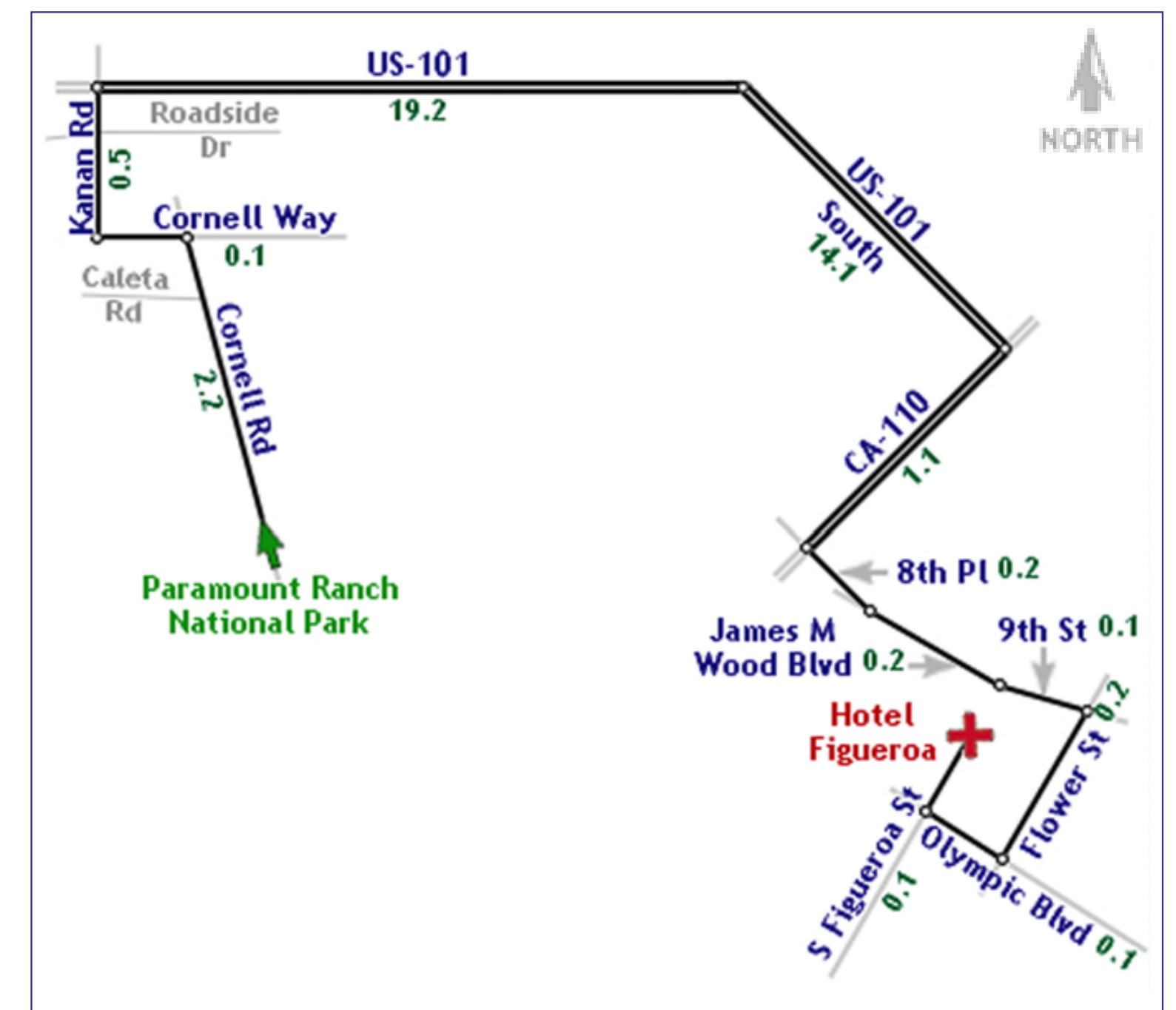
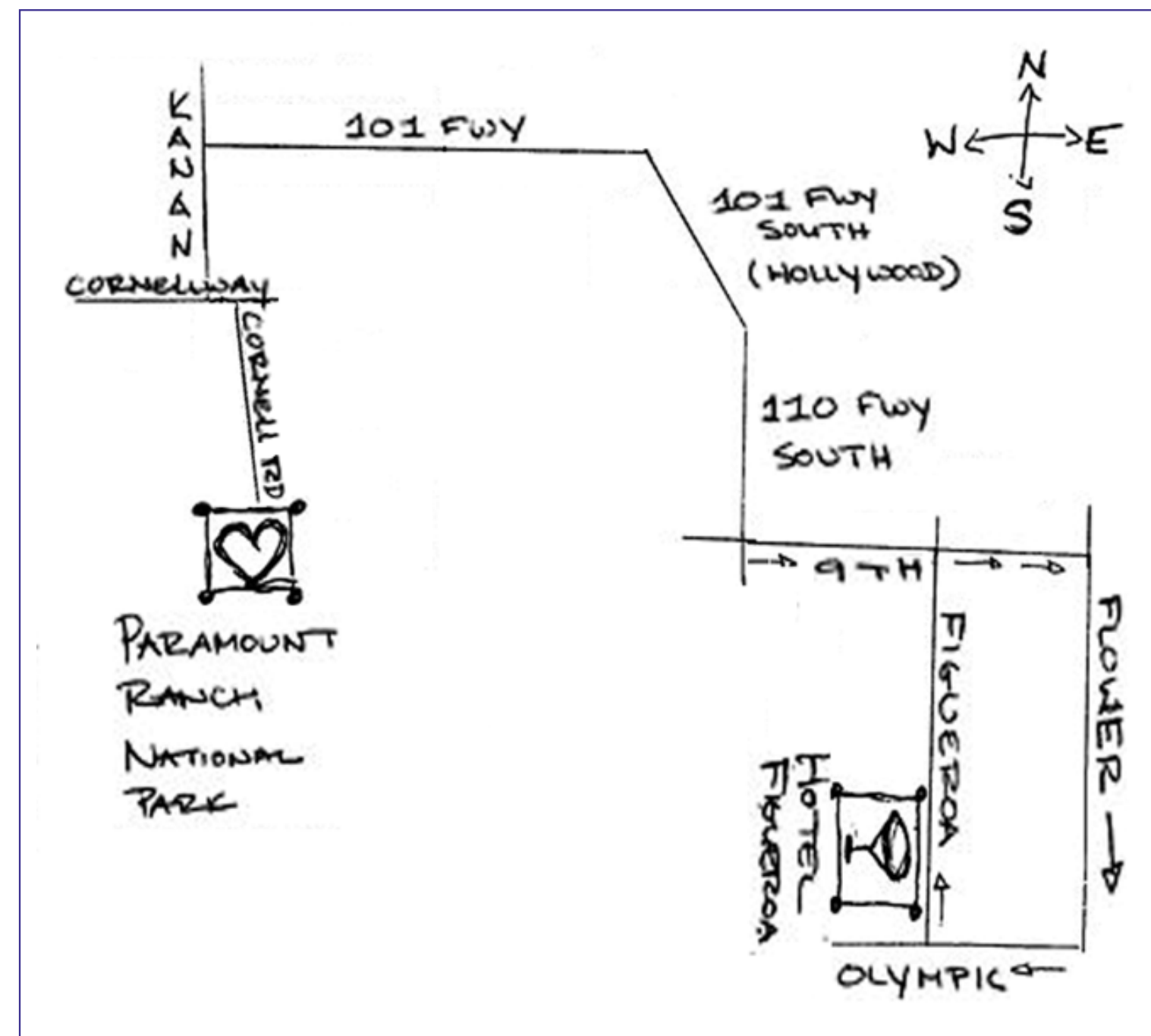
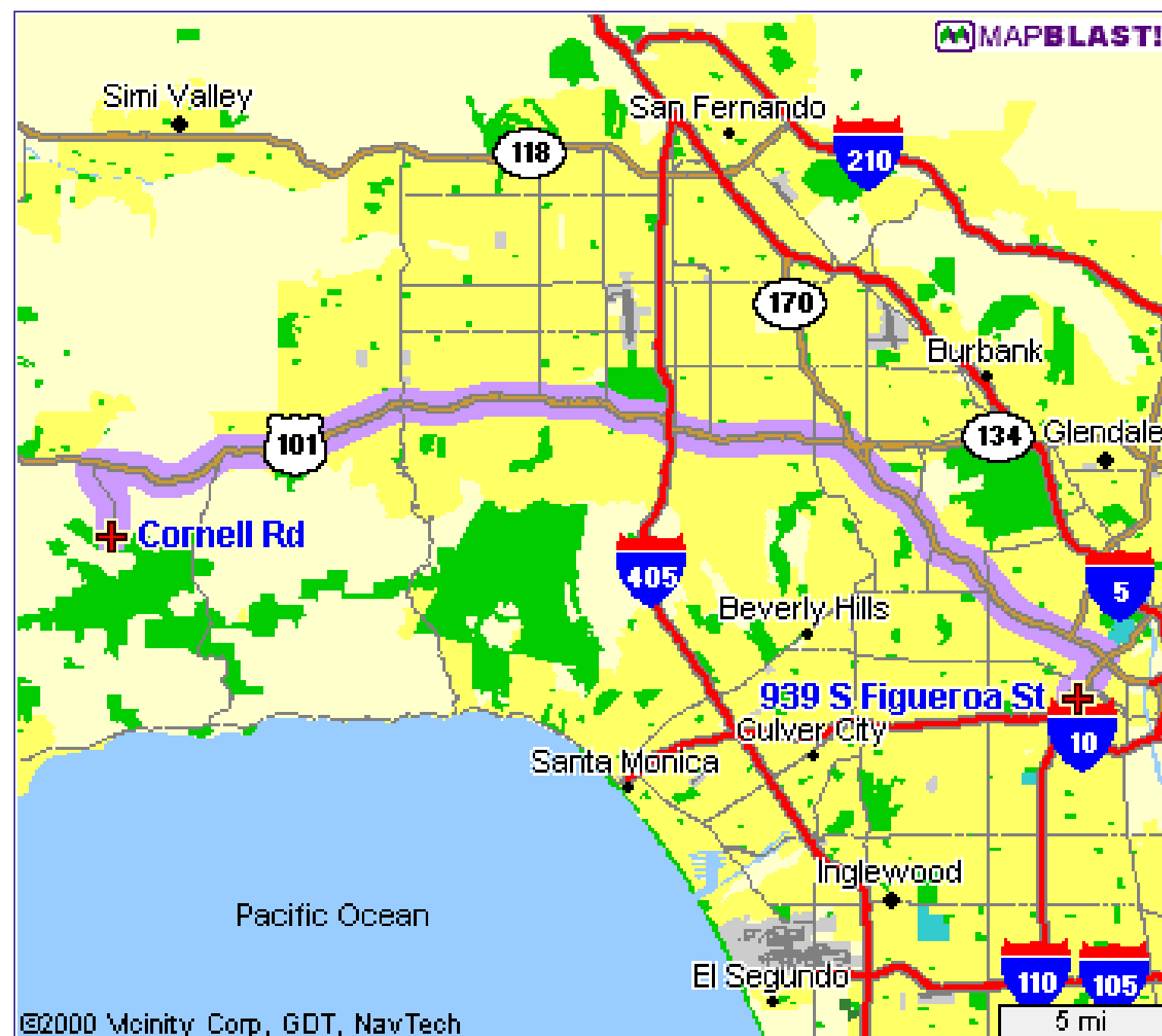
Videos

Add a photo

[Google Maps]

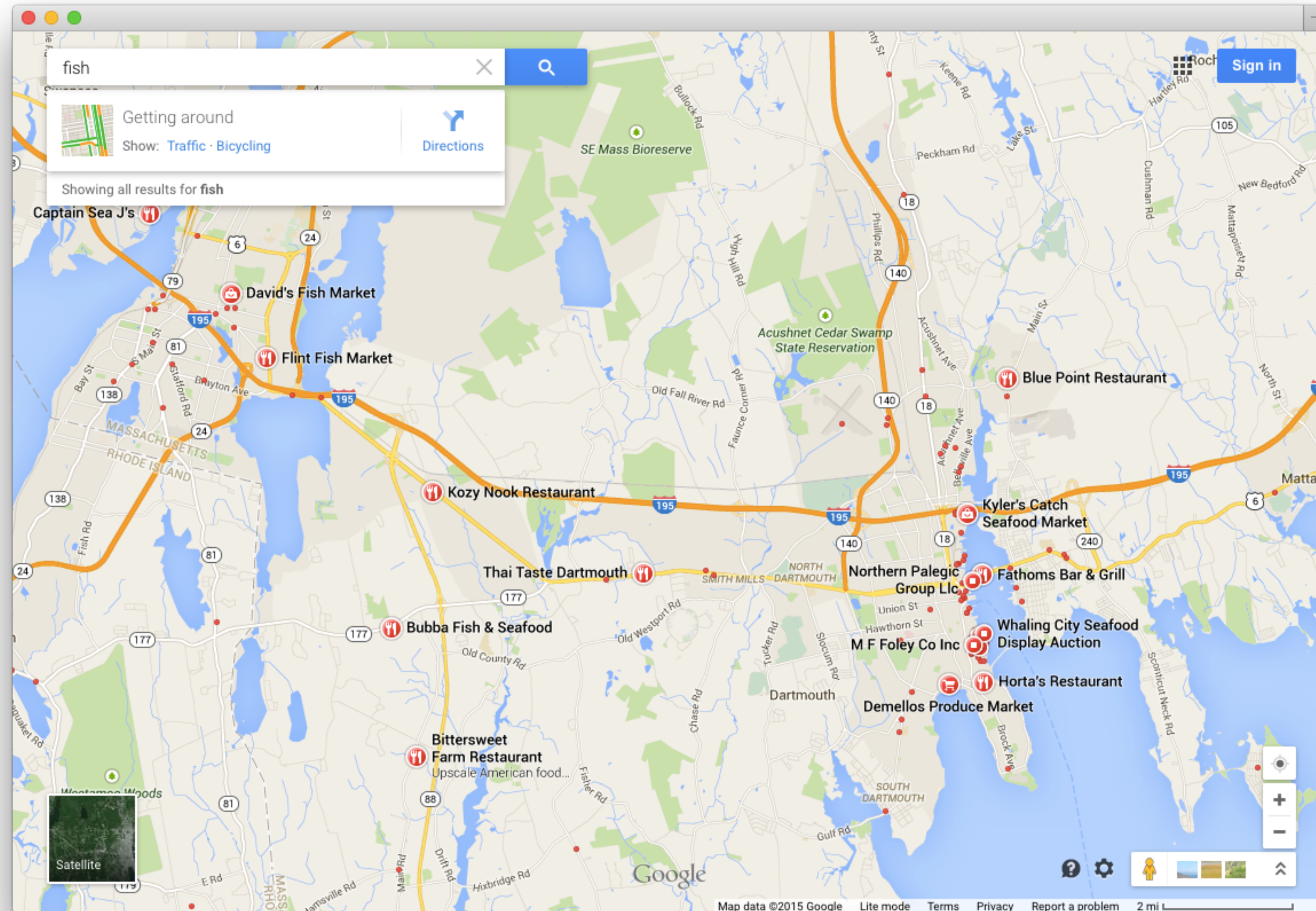


Route Maps



[Agrawala & Stolte, 2001]

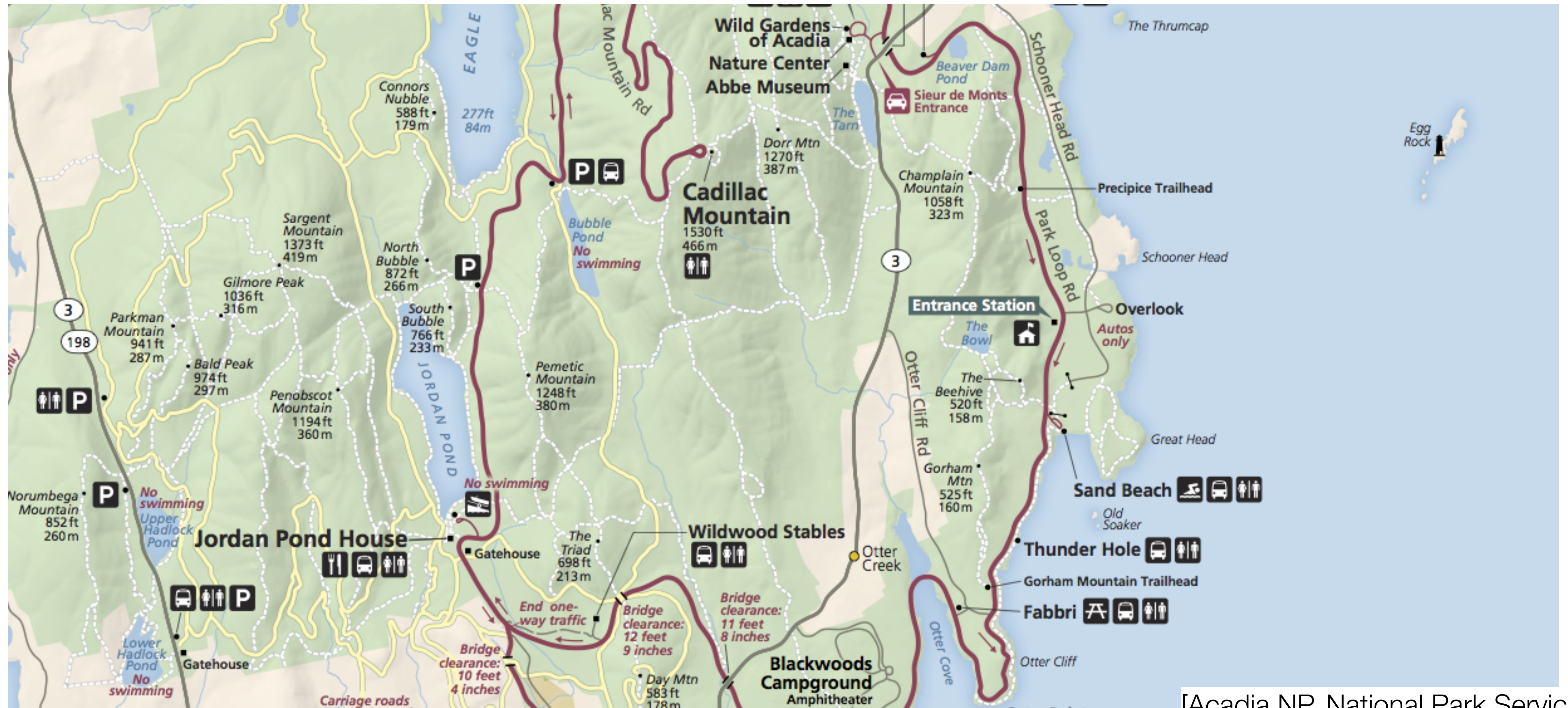
Locate



Adding Data

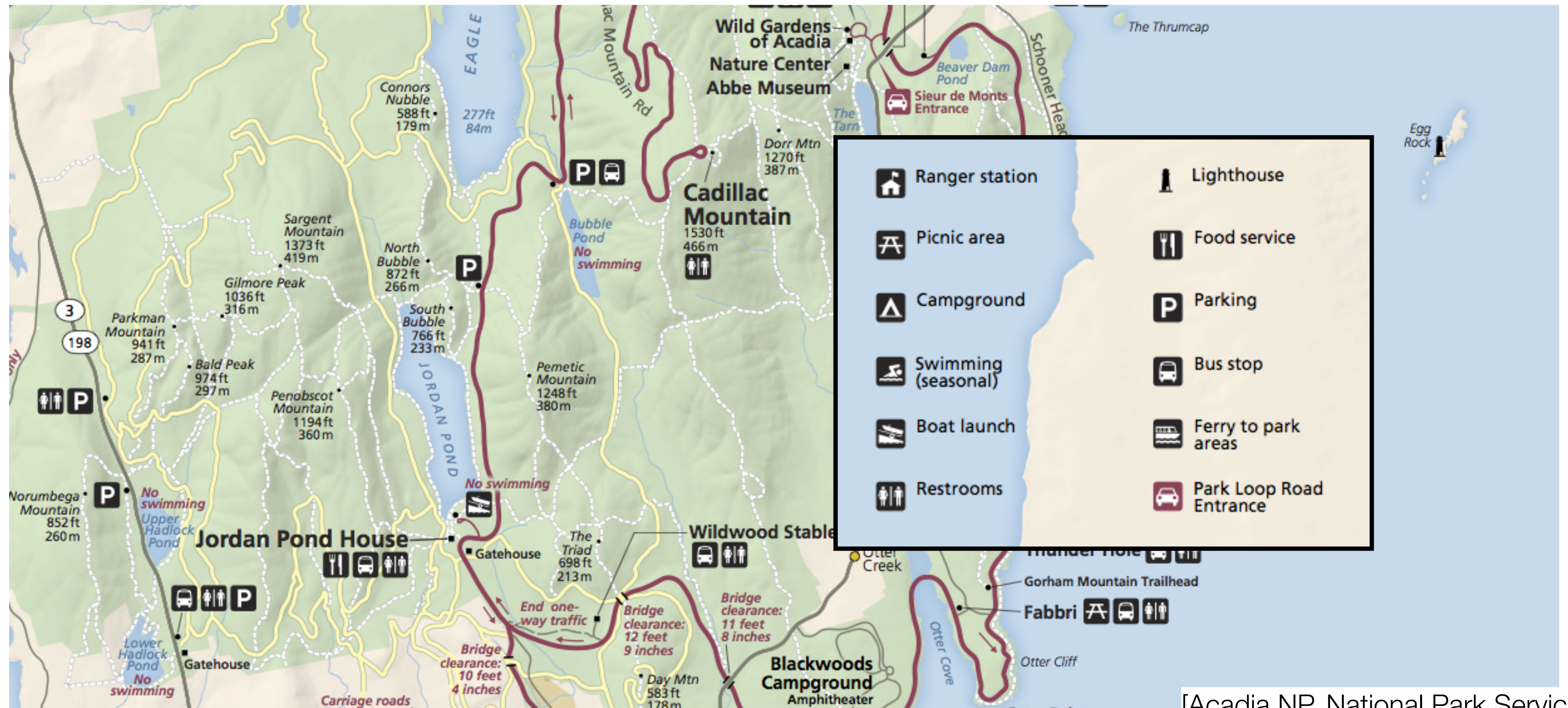
- Discrete: a value is associated with a specific position
 - Size
 - Color Hue
 - Charts
- Continuous: each spatial position has a value (fields)
 - Heatmap
 - Isolines

Discrete Categorical Attribute: Shape



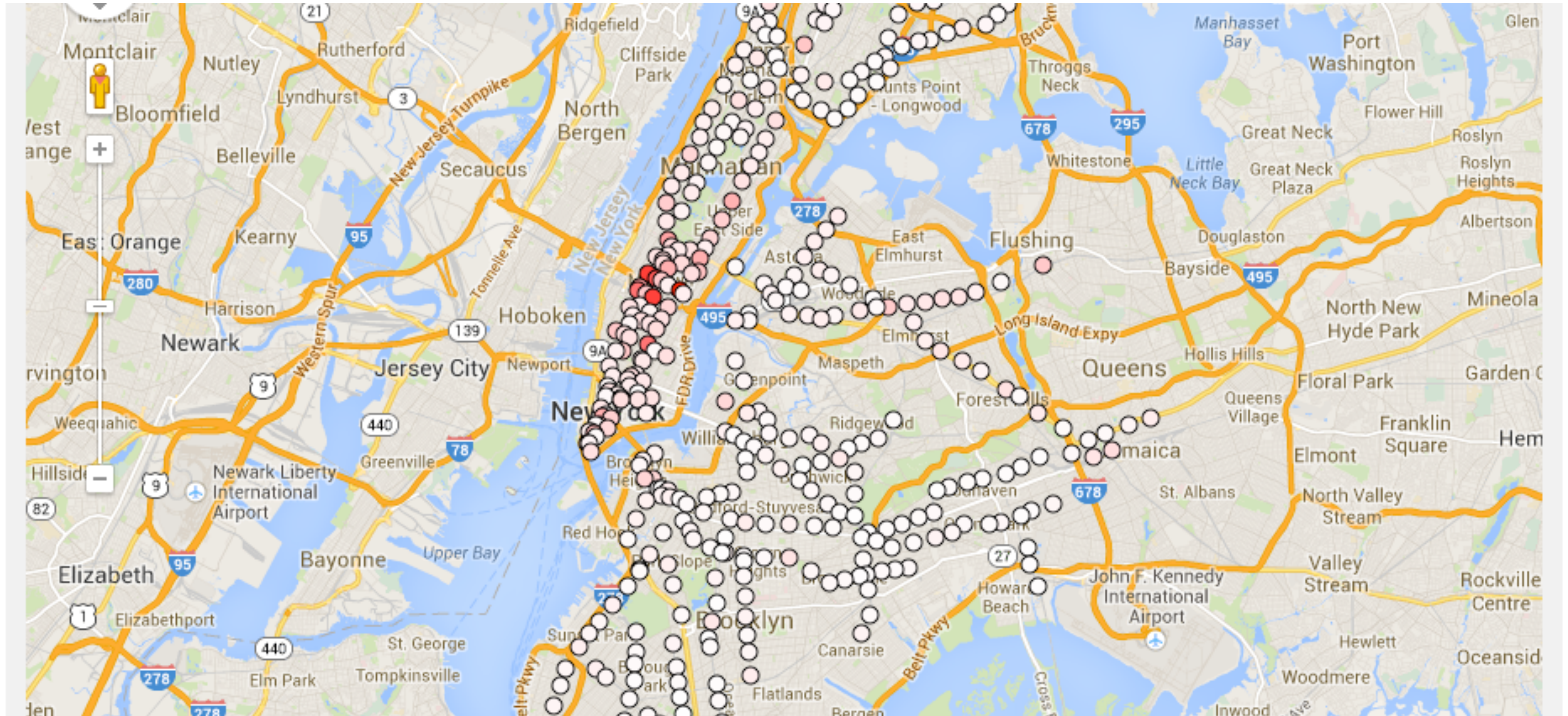
[Acadia NP, National Park Service]

Discrete Categorical Attribute: Shape

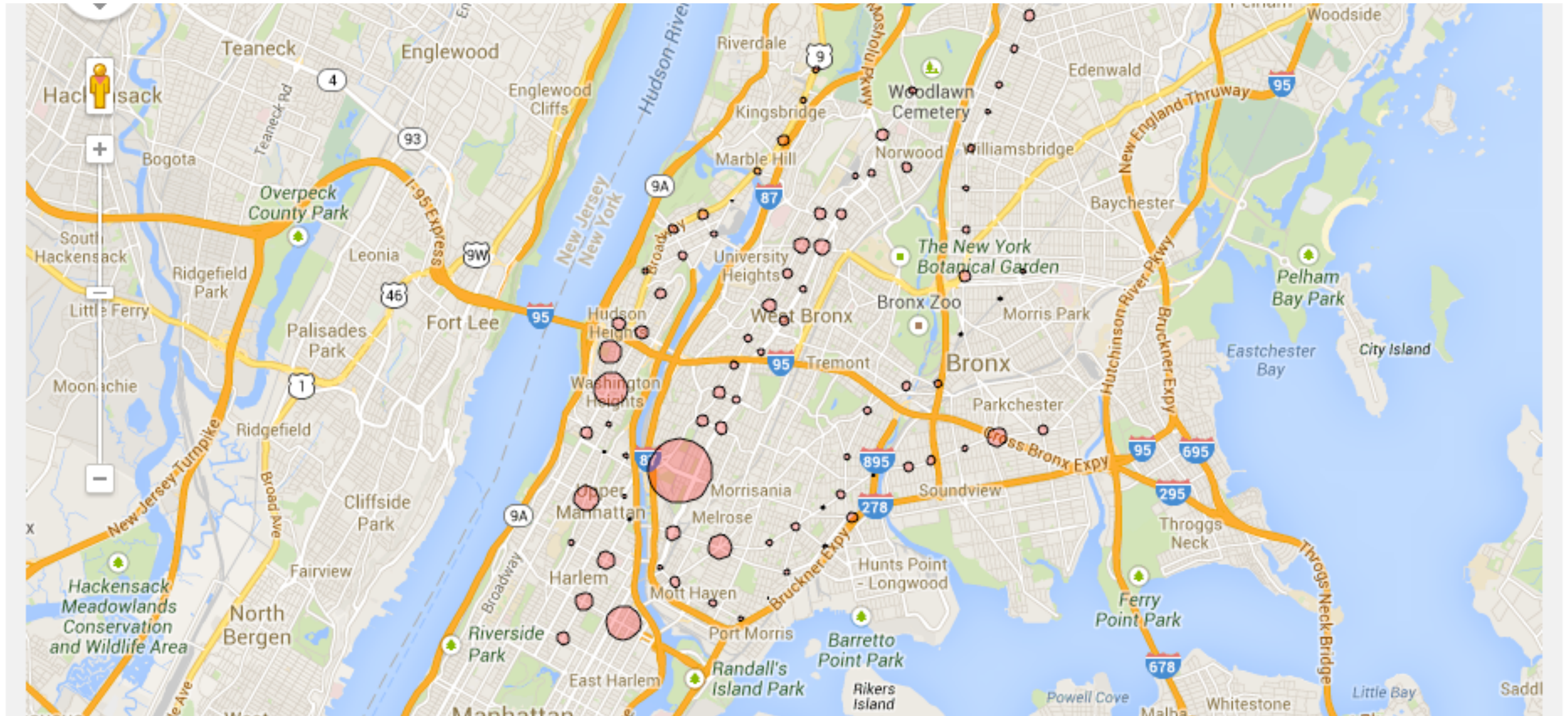


[Acadia NP, National Park Service]

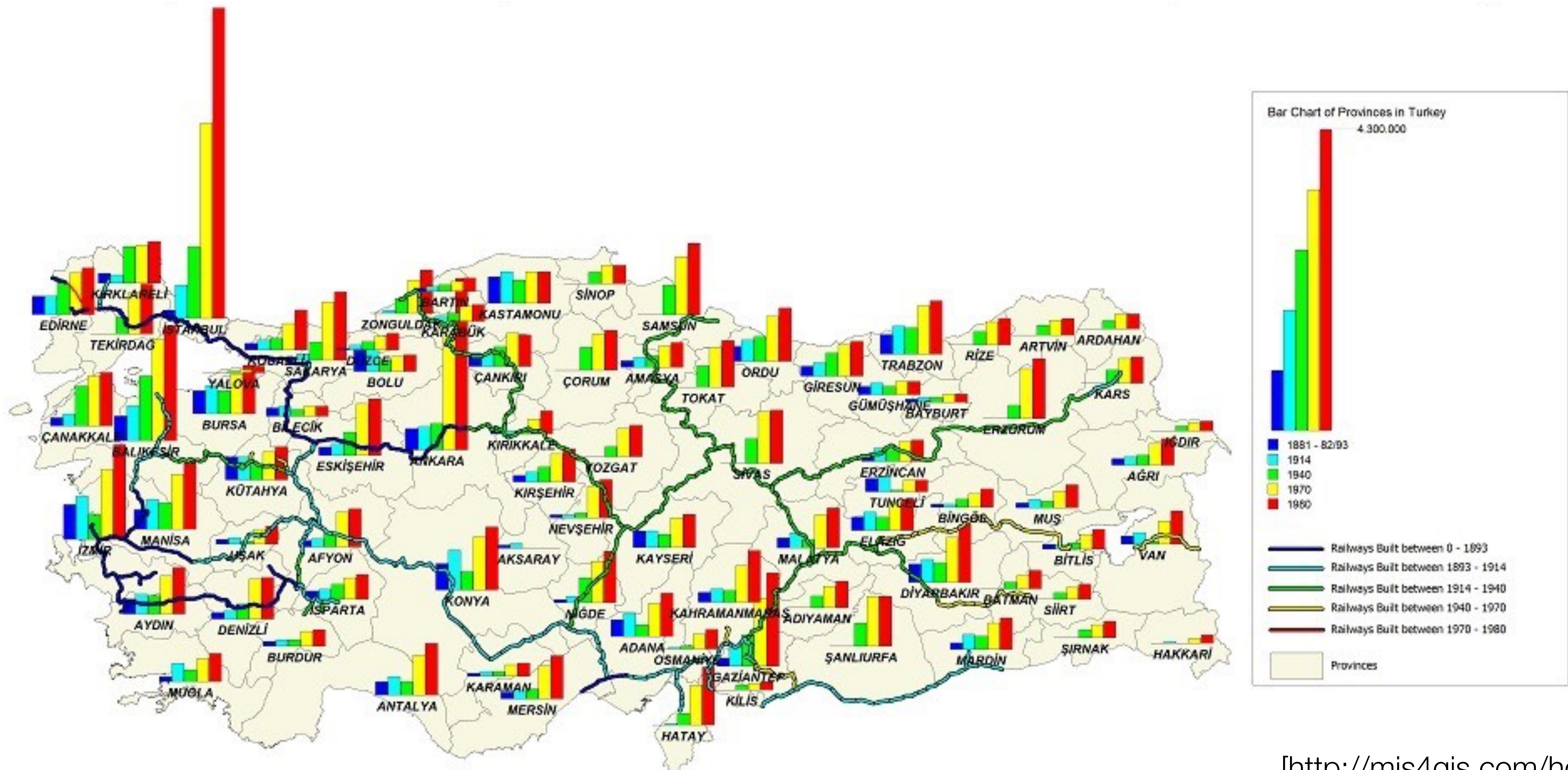
Discrete Quantitative Attribute: Color Saturation



Discrete Quantitative Attribute: Size

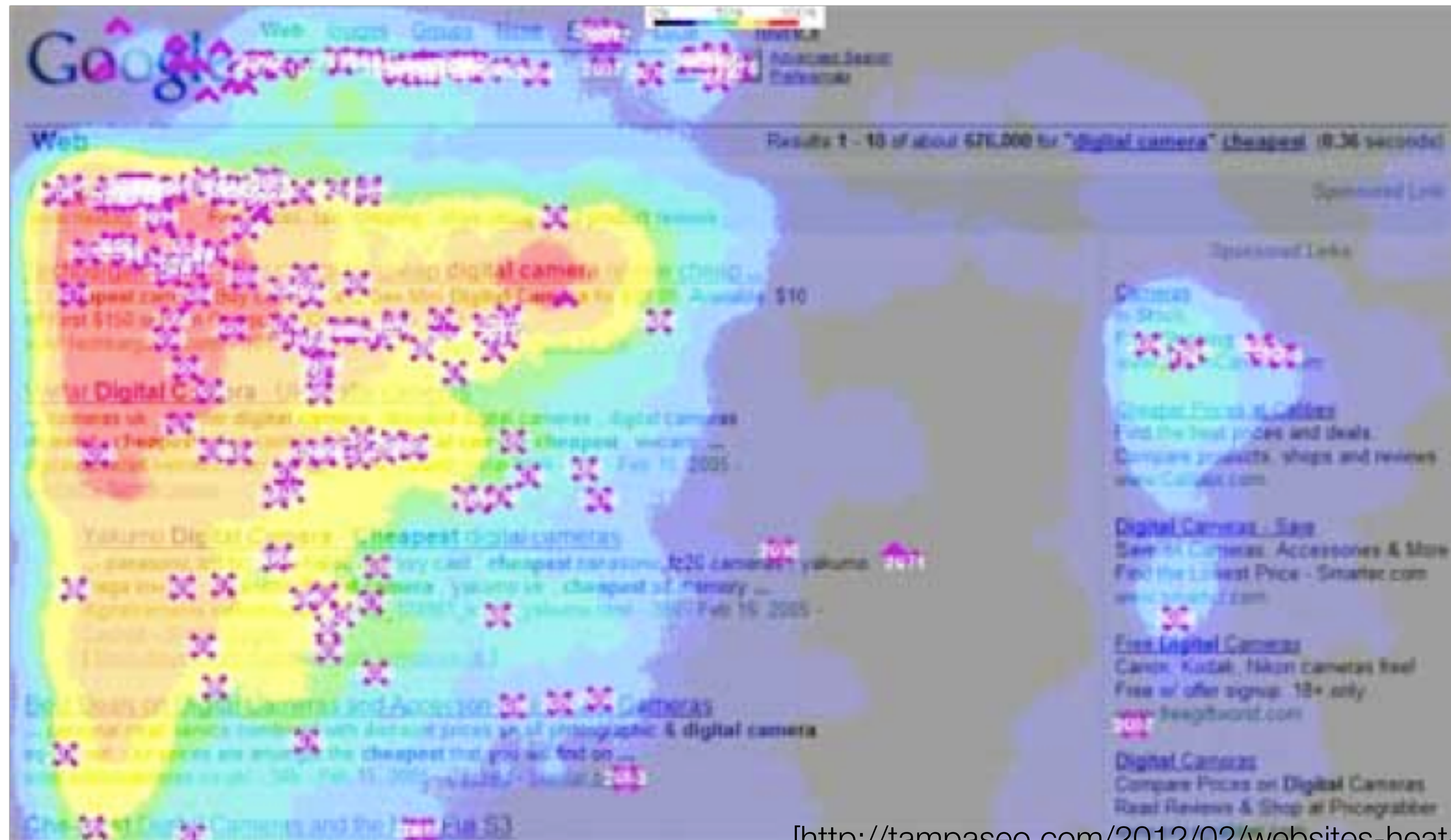


Discrete Quantitative Attributes: Bar Chart



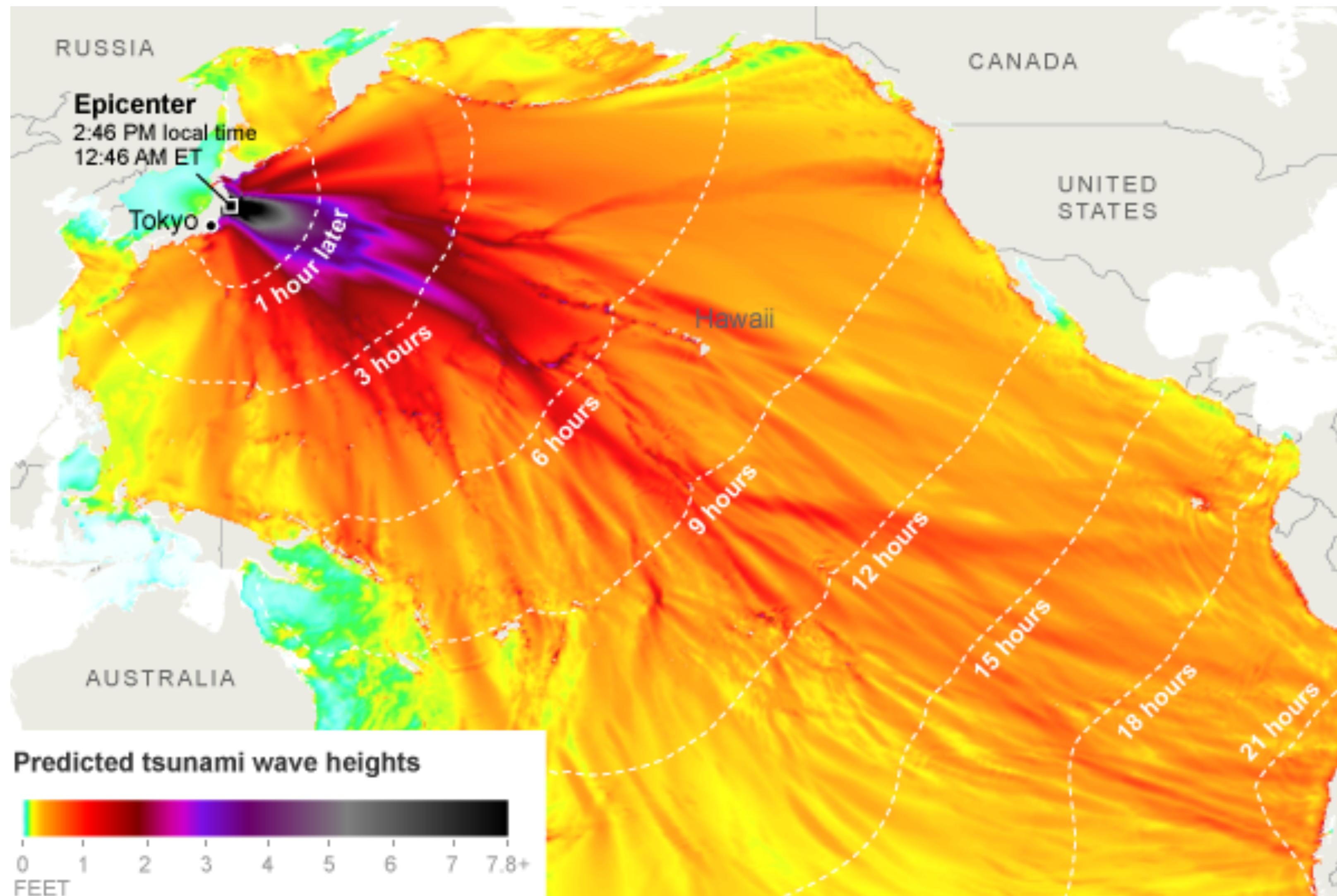
[<http://mis4gis.com/hgistr.org/>]

Continuous Quantitative Attribute: Color Hue



[<http://tampaseo.com/2012/02/websites-heat-mapping-users/>]

Time as the attribute



[NYTimes]

Isolines

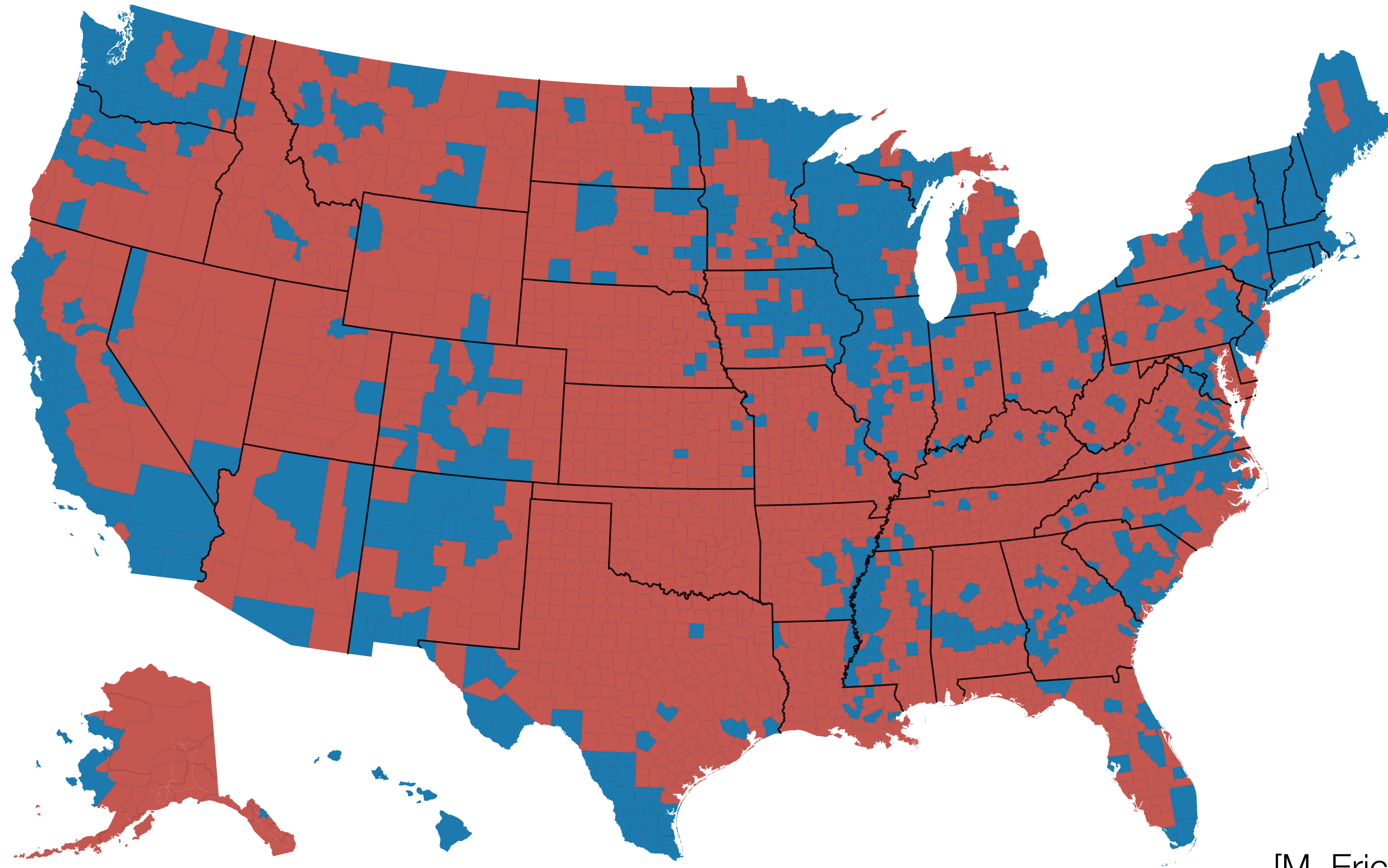


[USGS via Wikipedia]

Isolines

- Scalar fields:
 - value at each location
 - sampled on grids
- Isolines use **derived data** from the scalar field
 - Interpret field as representing continuous values
 - Derived data is **geometry**: new lines that represent the same attribute value
- Scalability: dozens of levels
- Other encodings?

Choropleth (Two Hues)



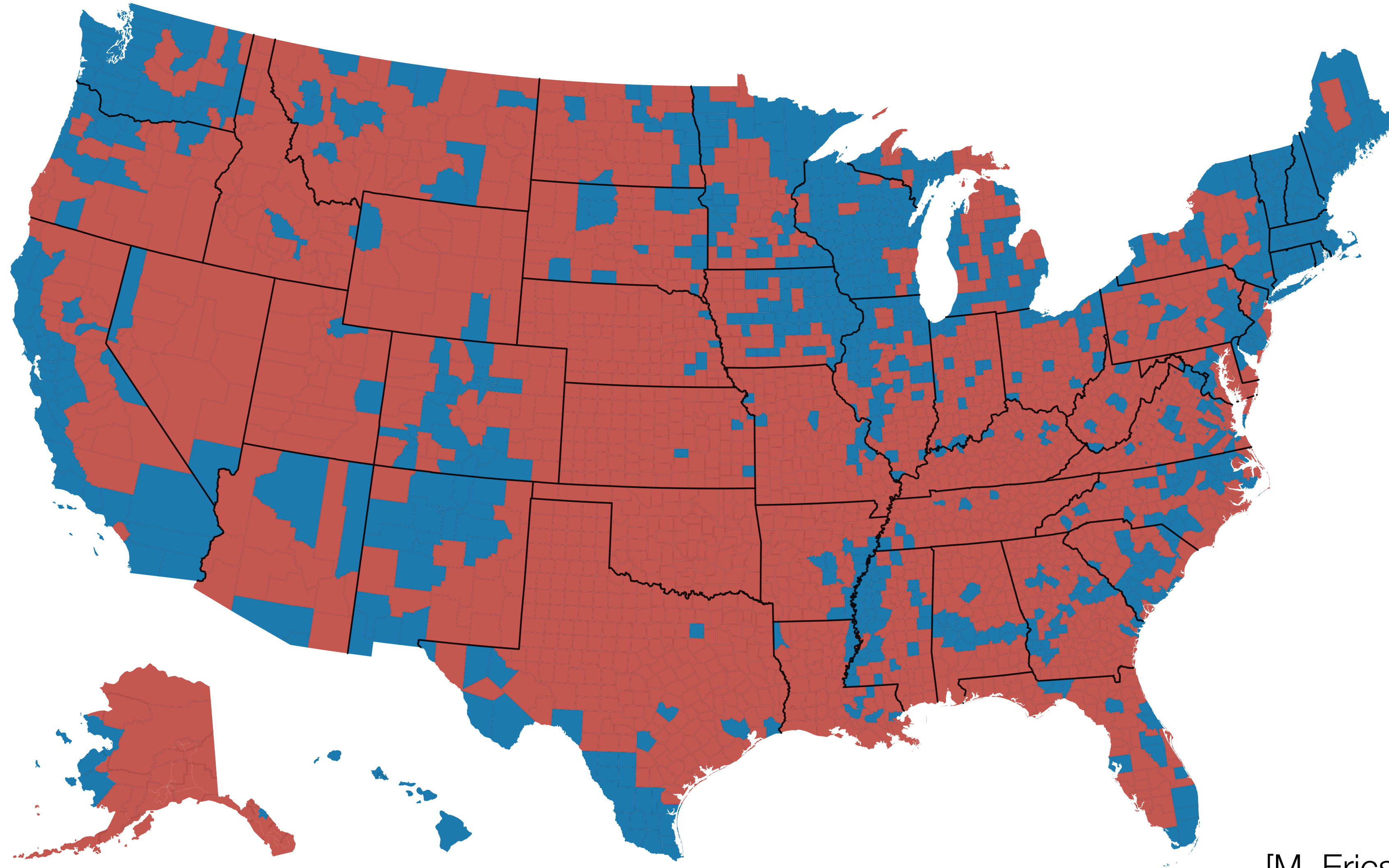
[M. Ericson, New York Times]

Choropleth Map

- Data: geographic geometry data & one quantitative attribute per region
- Tasks: trends, patterns, comparisons
- How: area marks from given geometry, color hue/saturation/luminance
- Scalability: thousands of regions

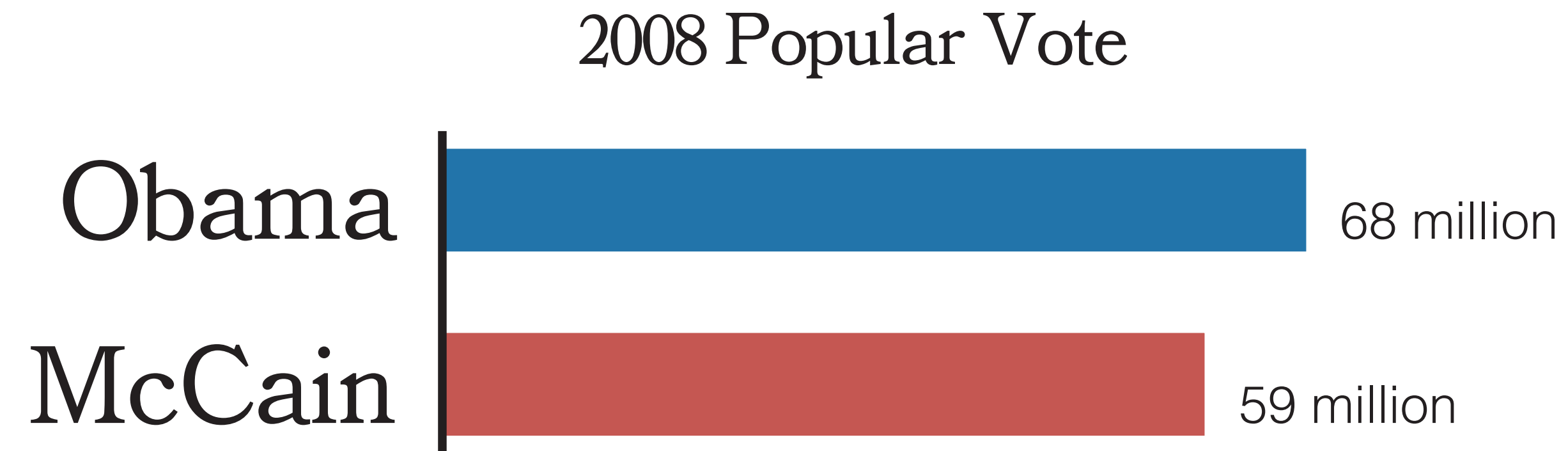
- Design choices:
 - Colormap
 - Region boundaries (level of summarization)

Choropleth (Two Hues)



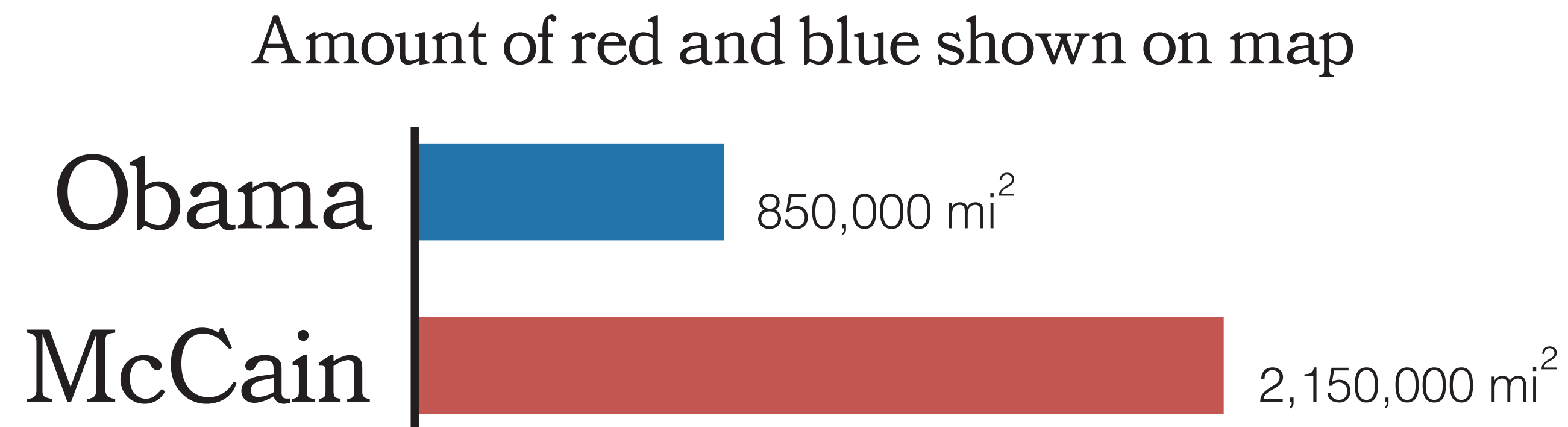
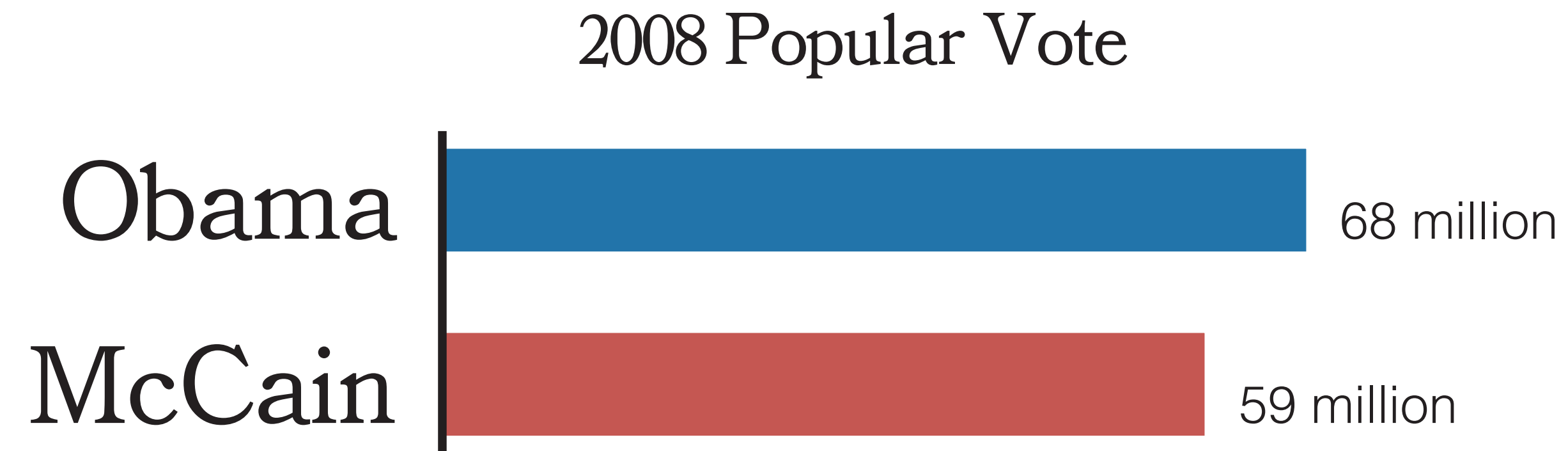
[M. Ericson, New York Times]

Problem?



[M. Ericson, New York Times]

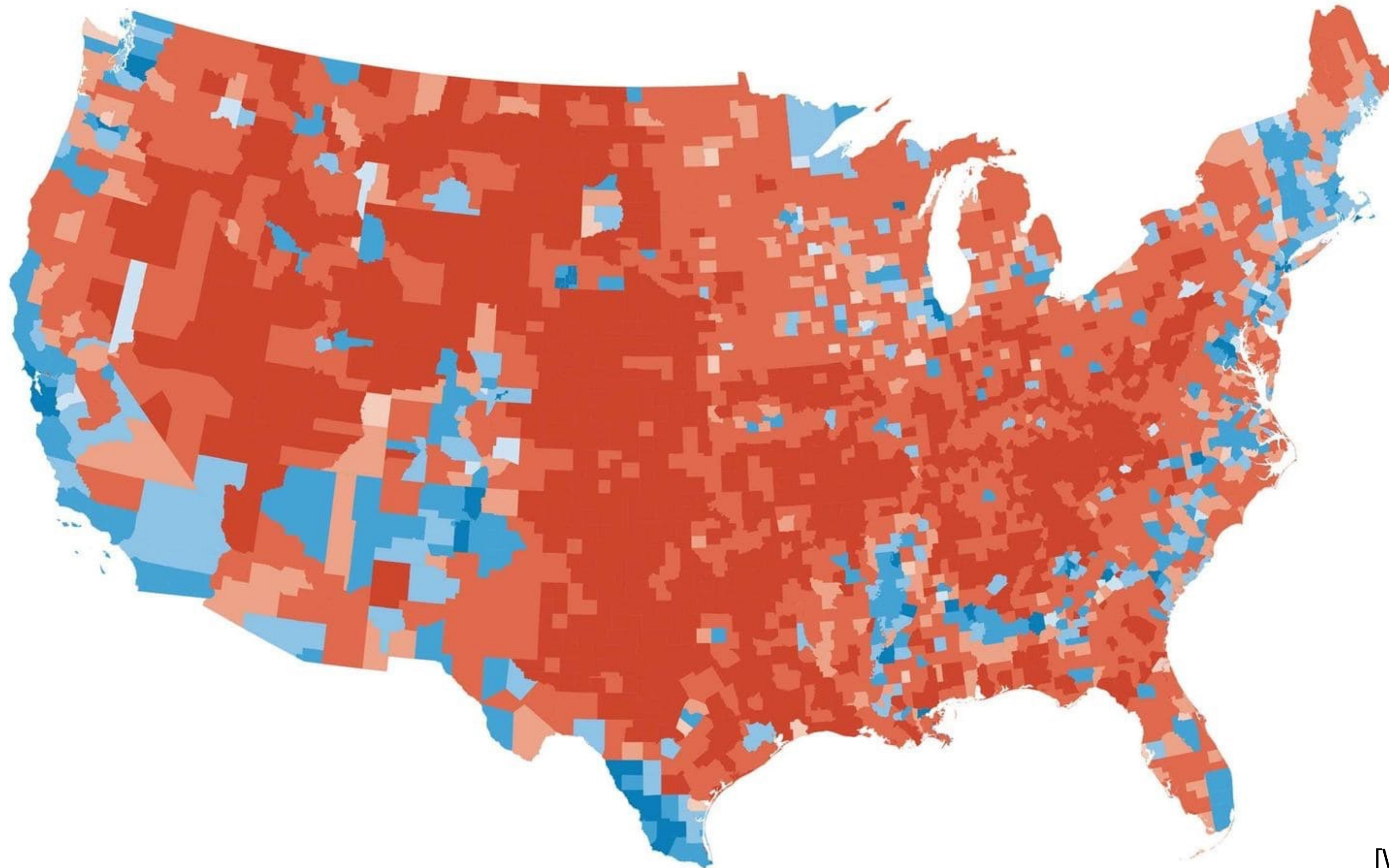
Problem?



[M. Ericson, New York Times]

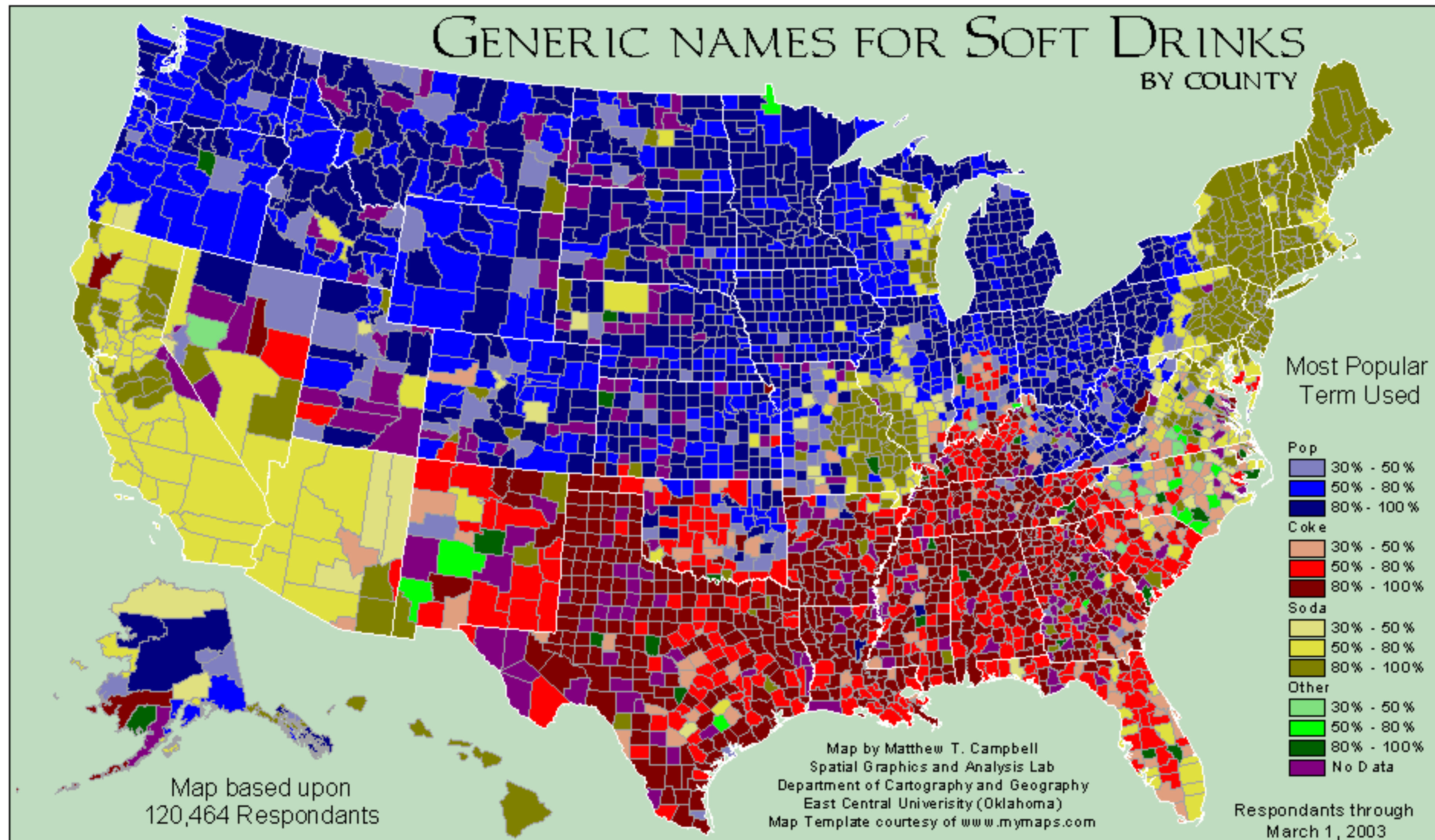
Adding Saturation

Clinton +50-100 +15-50 +2.1-15 +0-2.1 Trump +0-2.1 +2.1-15 +15-50 +50-100



[Washington Post, 2018]

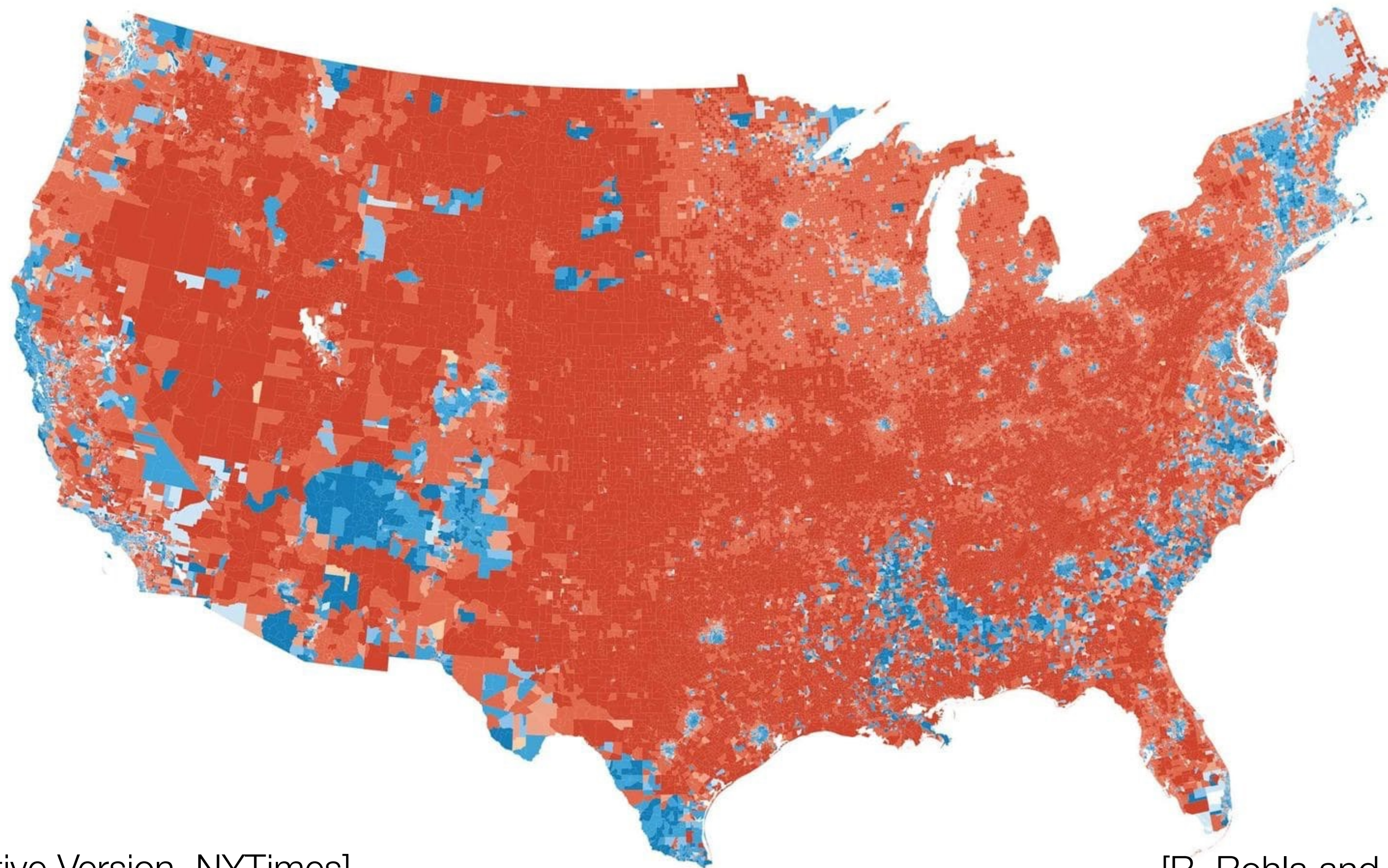
Area Marks and Color Hue & Saturation



[popvssoda.com]

Aggregation: 2016 Election by Precinct

Clinton +50-100 +15-50 +2.1-15 +0-2.1 Trump +0-2.1 +2.1-15 +15-50 +50-100

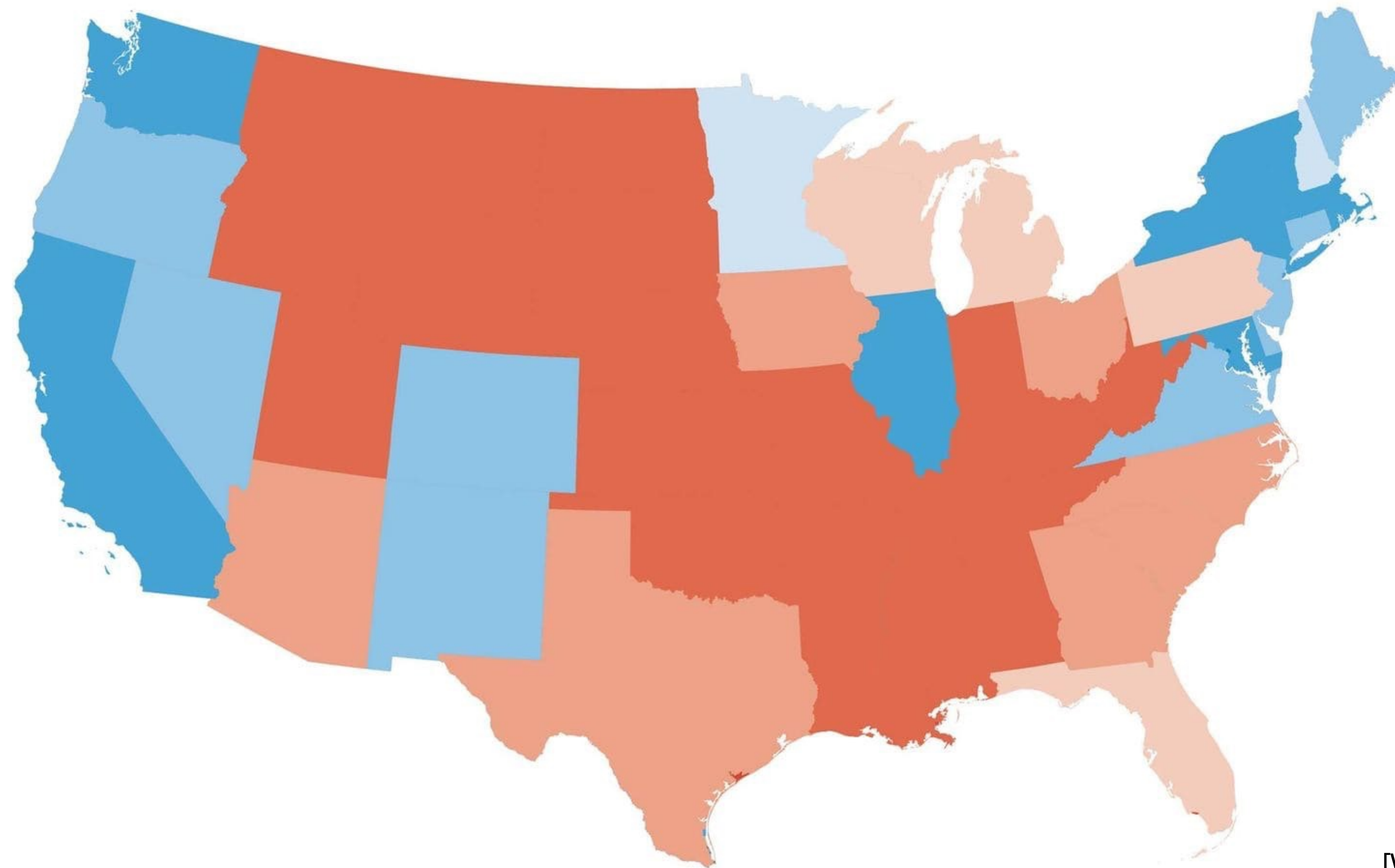


[[Interactive Version](#), NYTimes]

[R. Rohla and [Washington Post](#), 2018]

Aggregation: 2016 Election by State

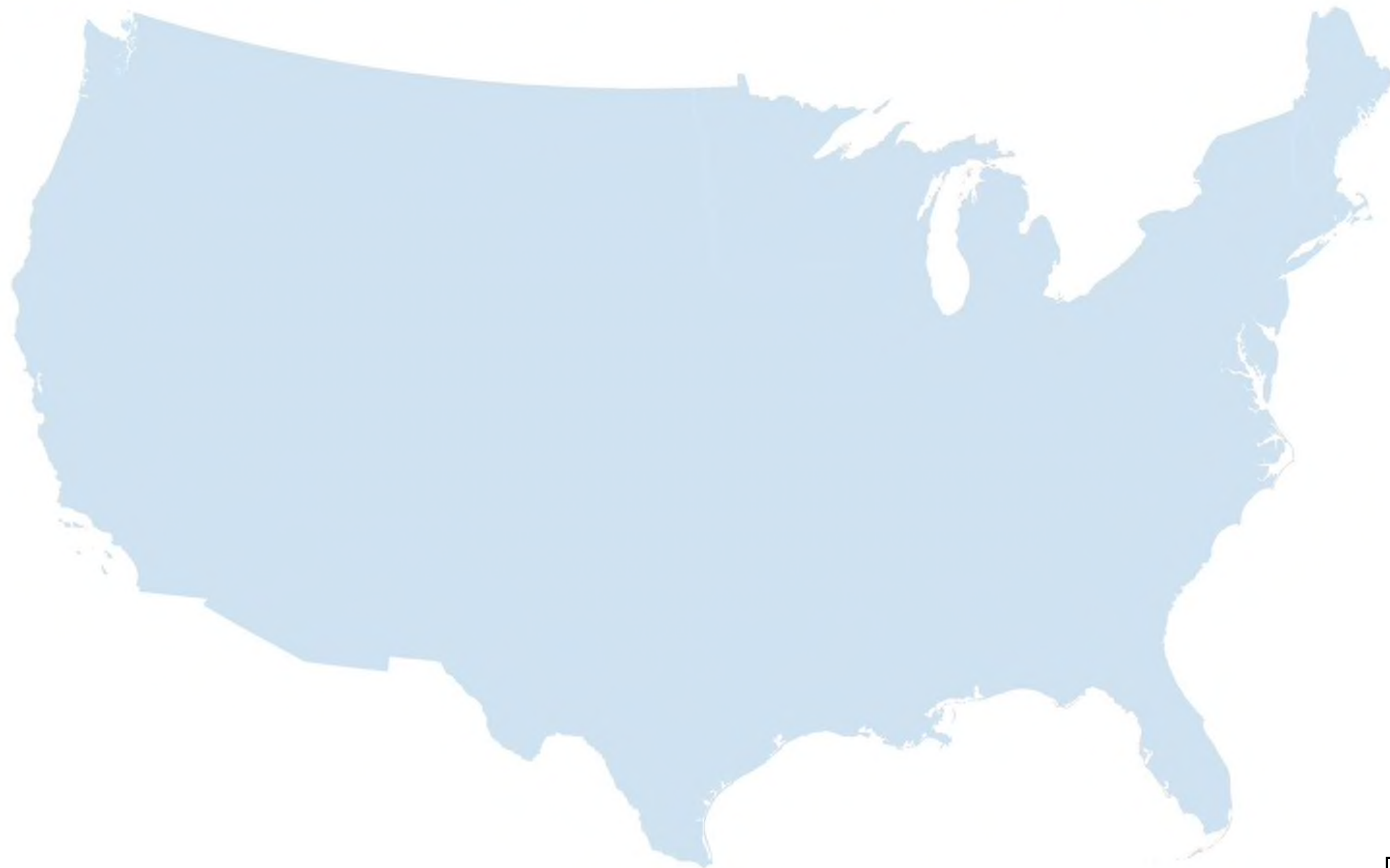
Clinton +50-100 +15-50 +2.1-15 +0-2.1 Trump +0-2.1 +2.1-15 +15-50 +50-100



[Washington Post, 2018]

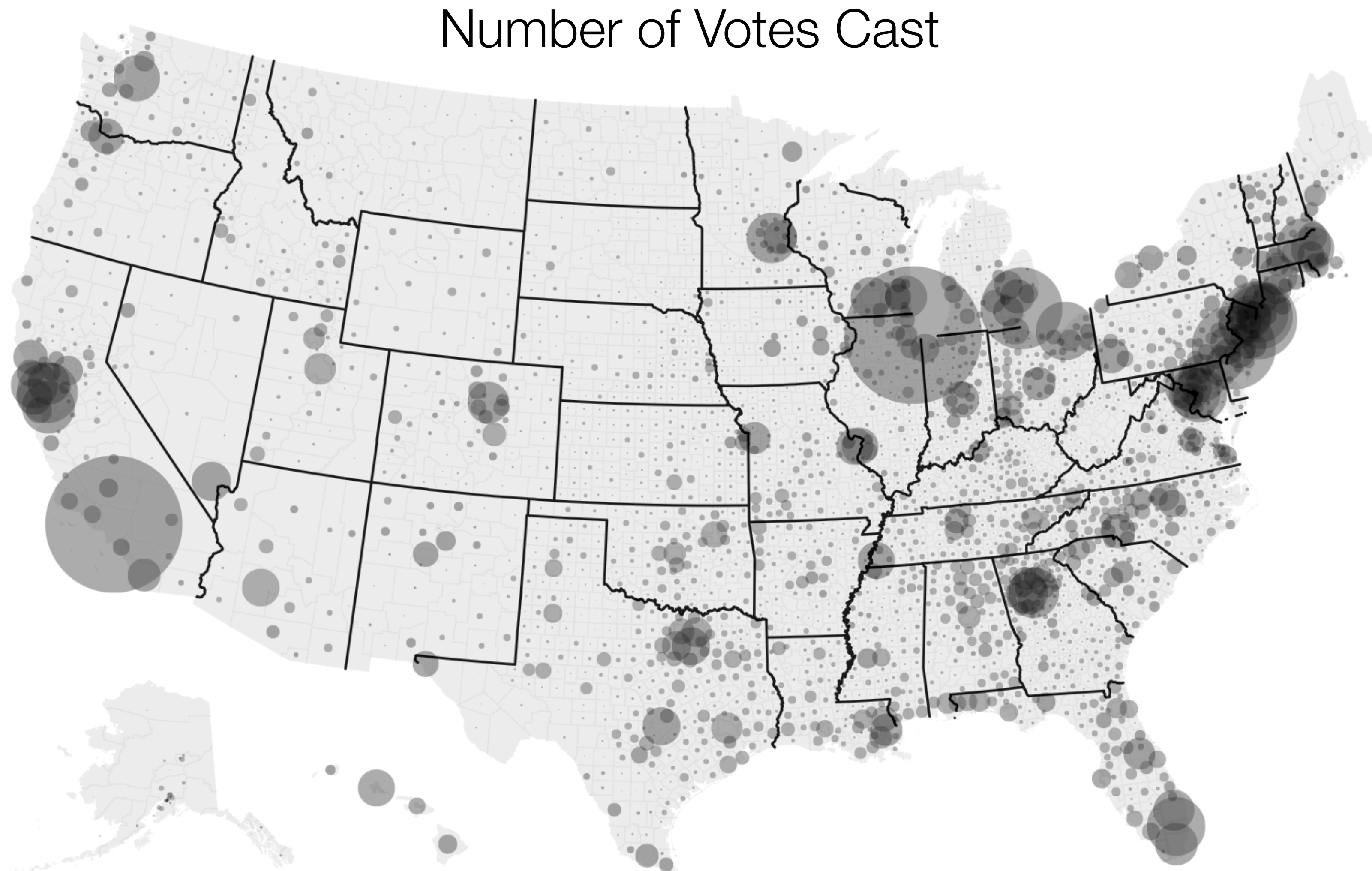
Aggregation: 2016 Election by Country

■ Clinton +50-100 ■ +15-50 ■ +2.1-15 ■ +0-2.1 ■ Trump +0-2.1 ■ +2.1-15 ■ +15-50 ■ +50-100



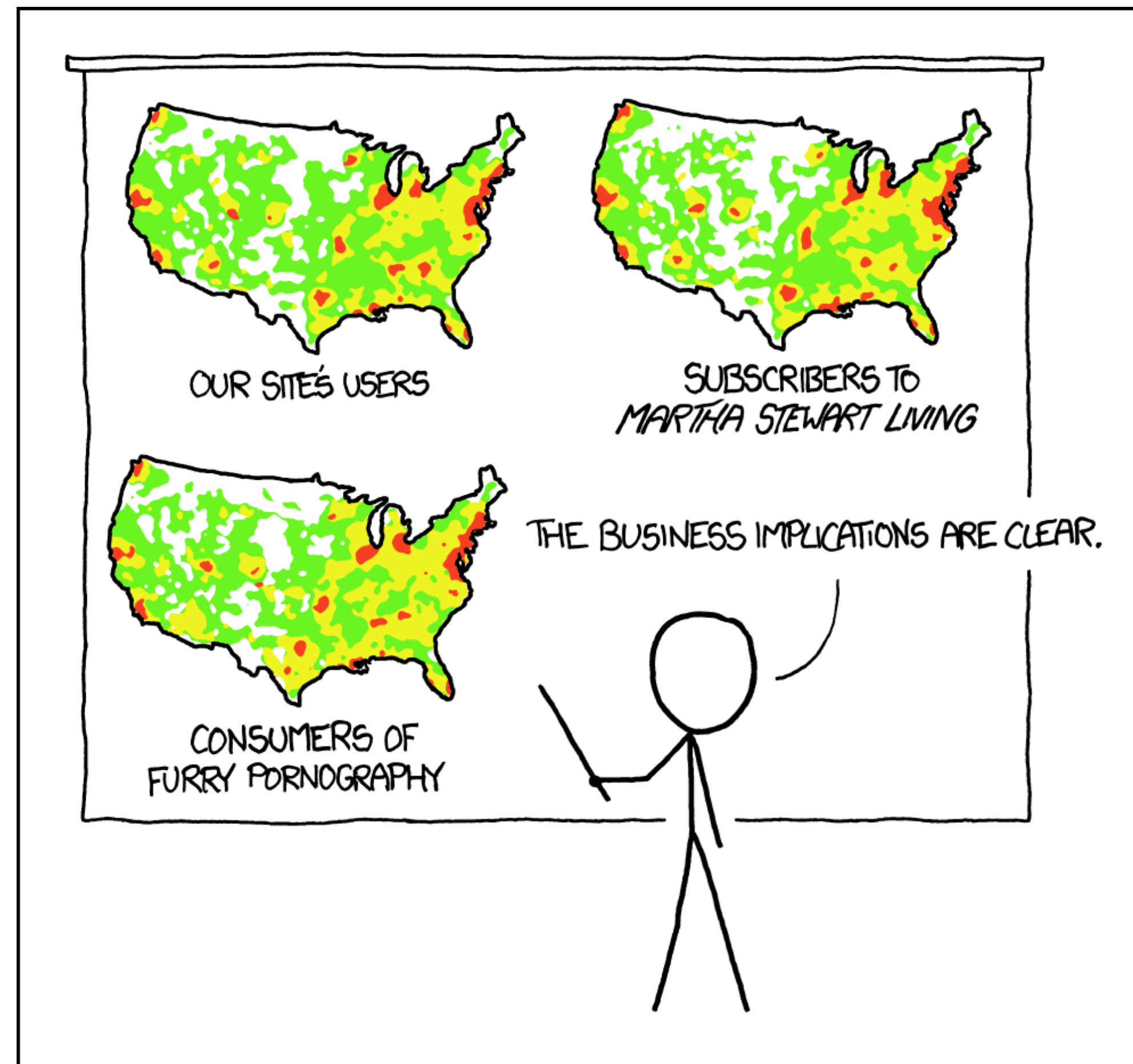
[Washington Post, 2018]

Maps: What trends do you see?



[Desaturated by D. Koop, M. Ericson, New York Times]

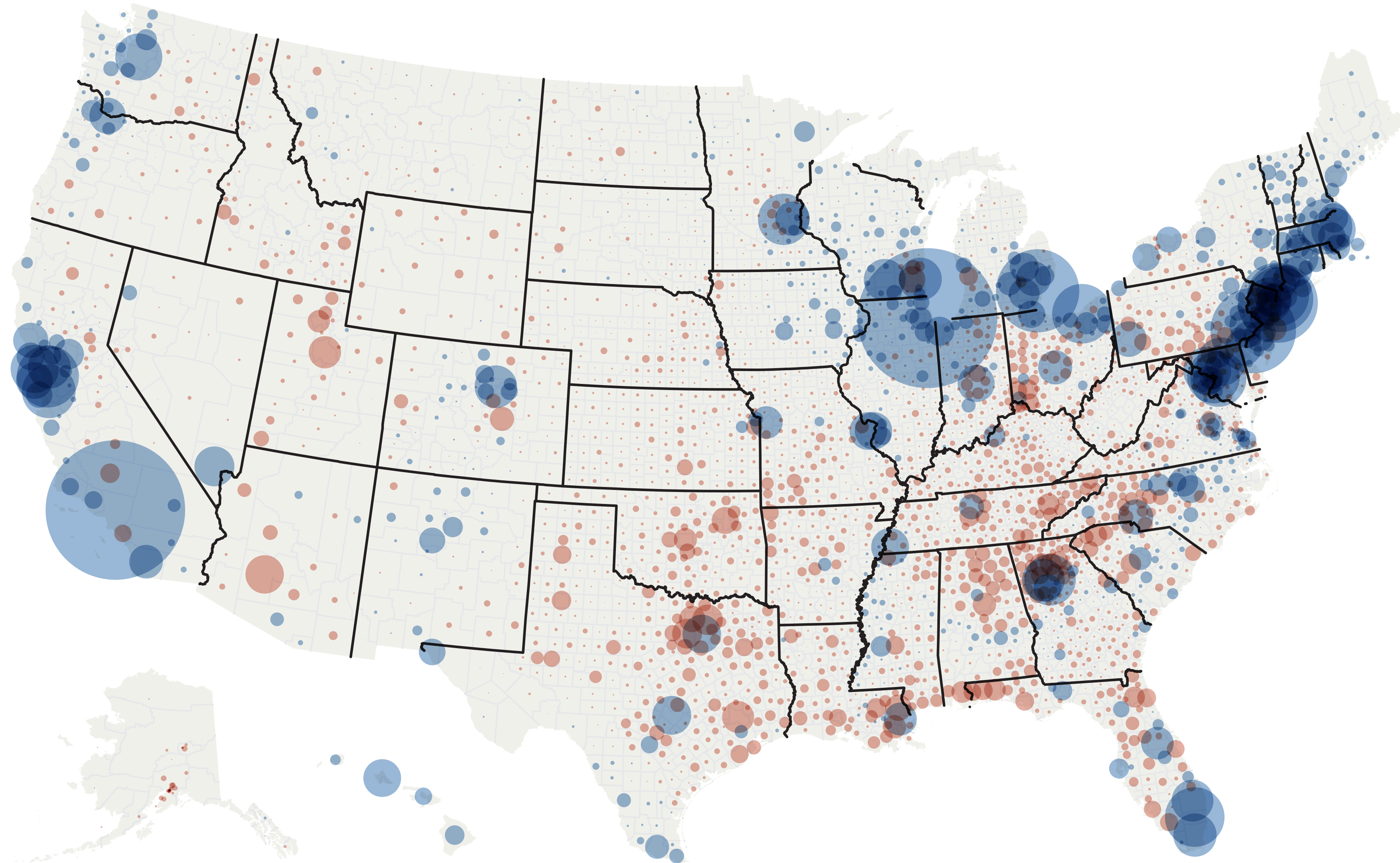
Don't Just Create Population Maps!



PET PEEVE #208:
GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE
BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

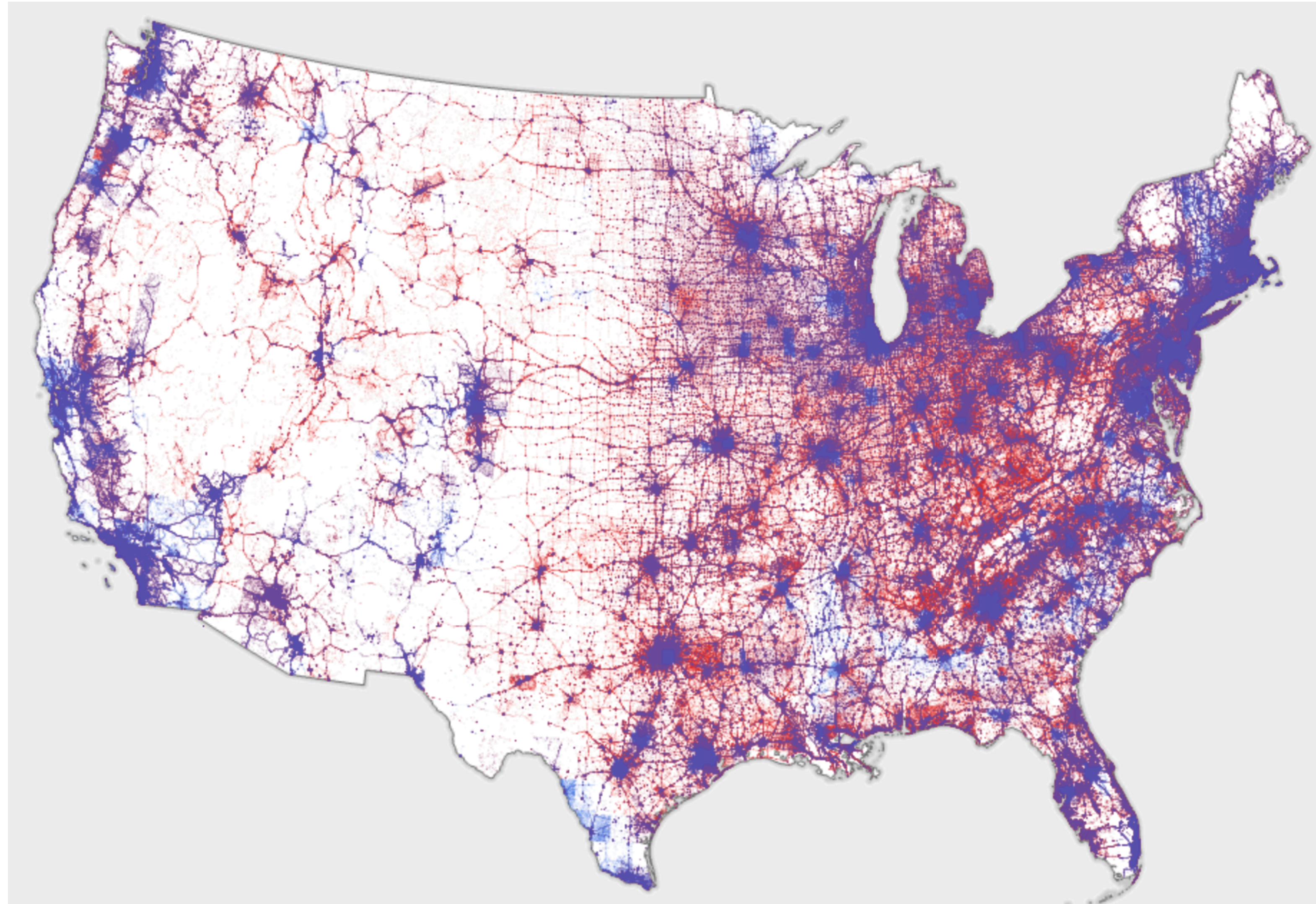
[xkcd]

Size Encoding



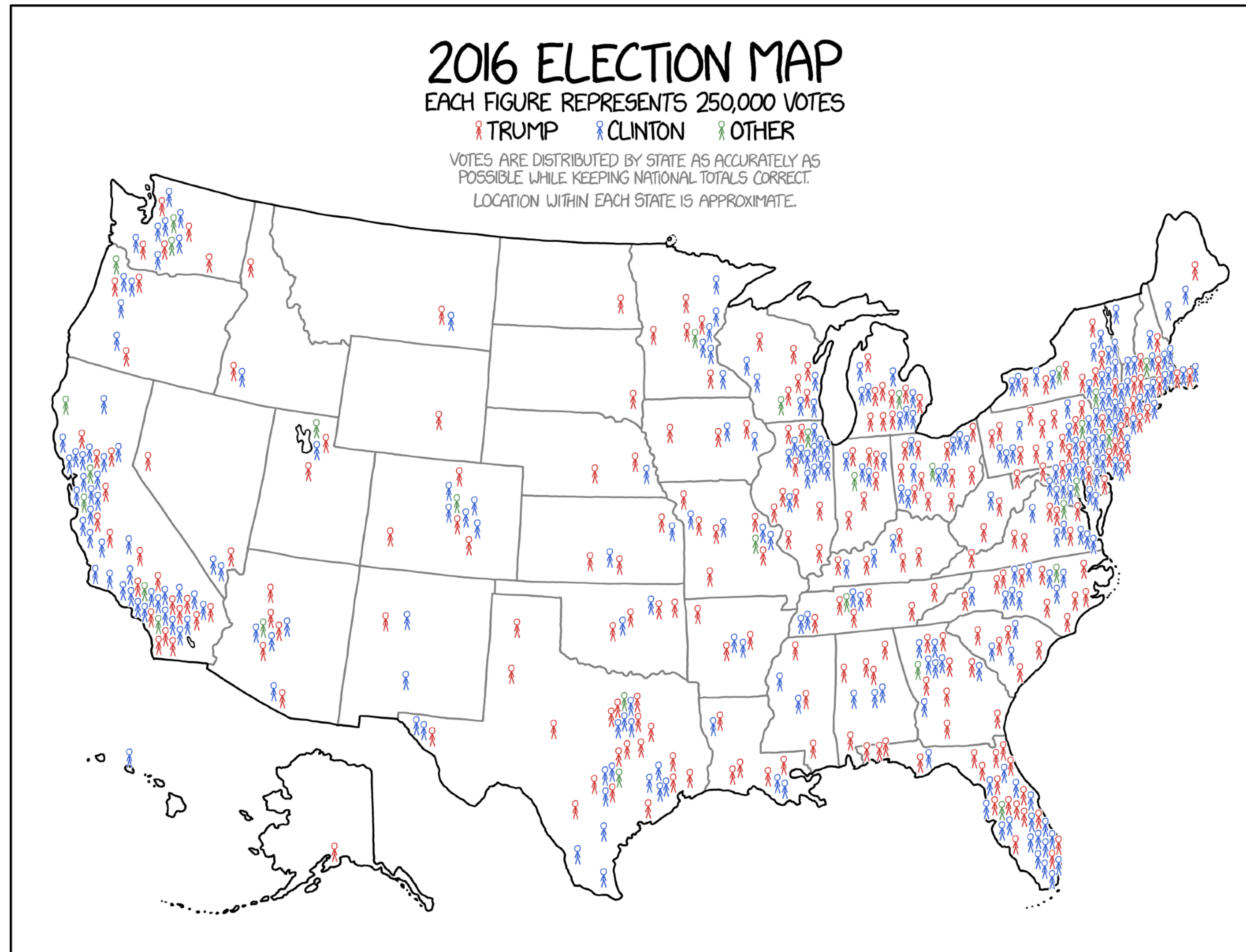
[M. Ericson, New York Times]

Dasymetric Dot Density



[K. Field]

Glyphs: xkcd's Map



[xkcd]

Cartograms

US Presidential Election 2016

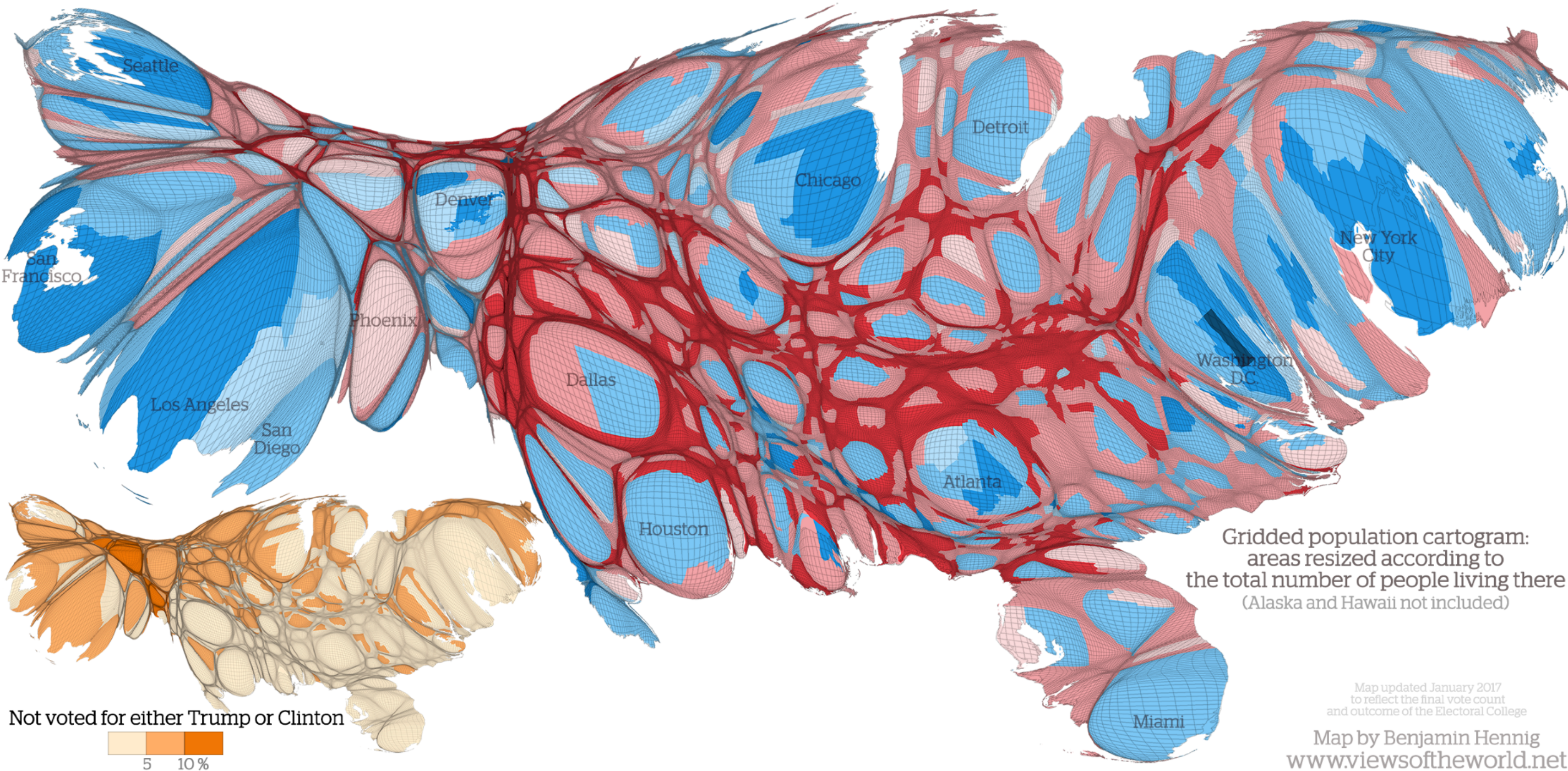
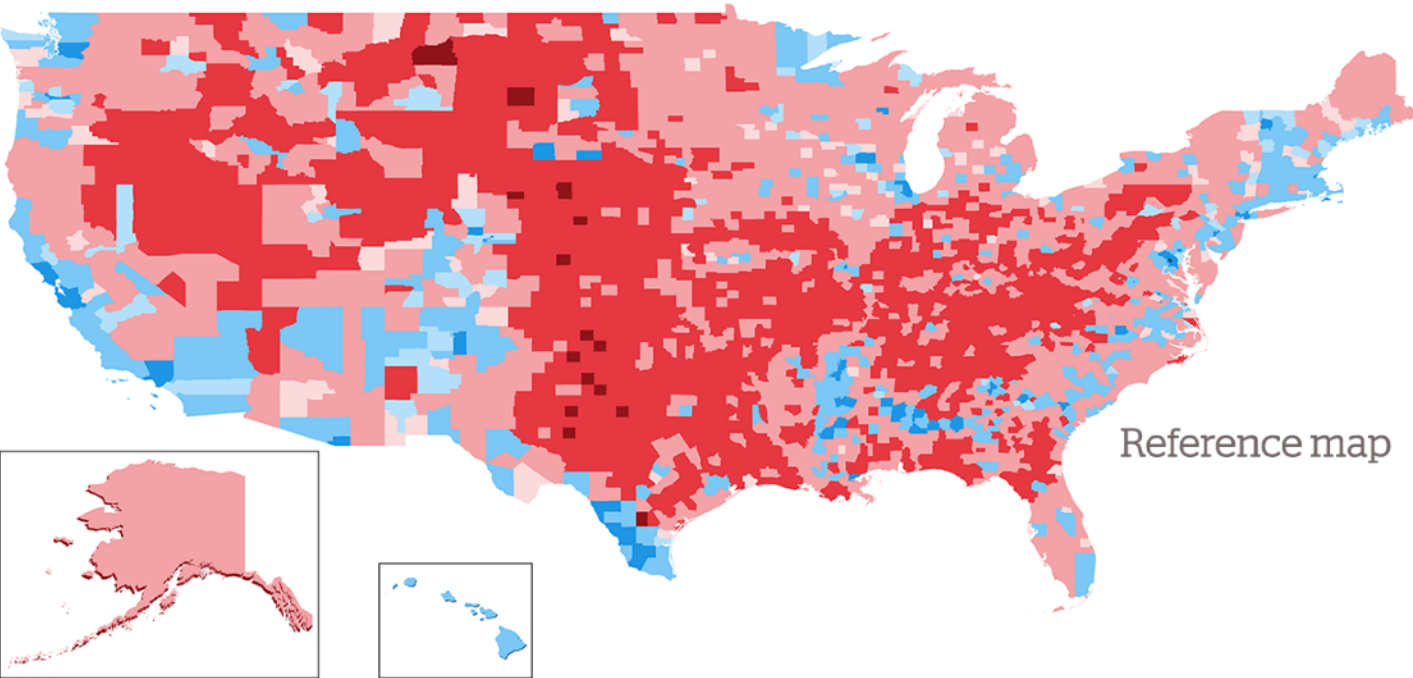
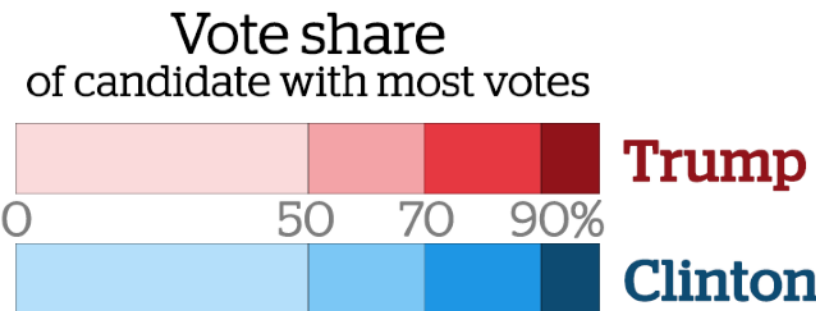
Results mapped at county level showing the candidate with the largest vote share in each area

Overall result:

Trump
62,979,636 votes (46.1%)
306 electoral votes
(received 304 in the Electoral College)

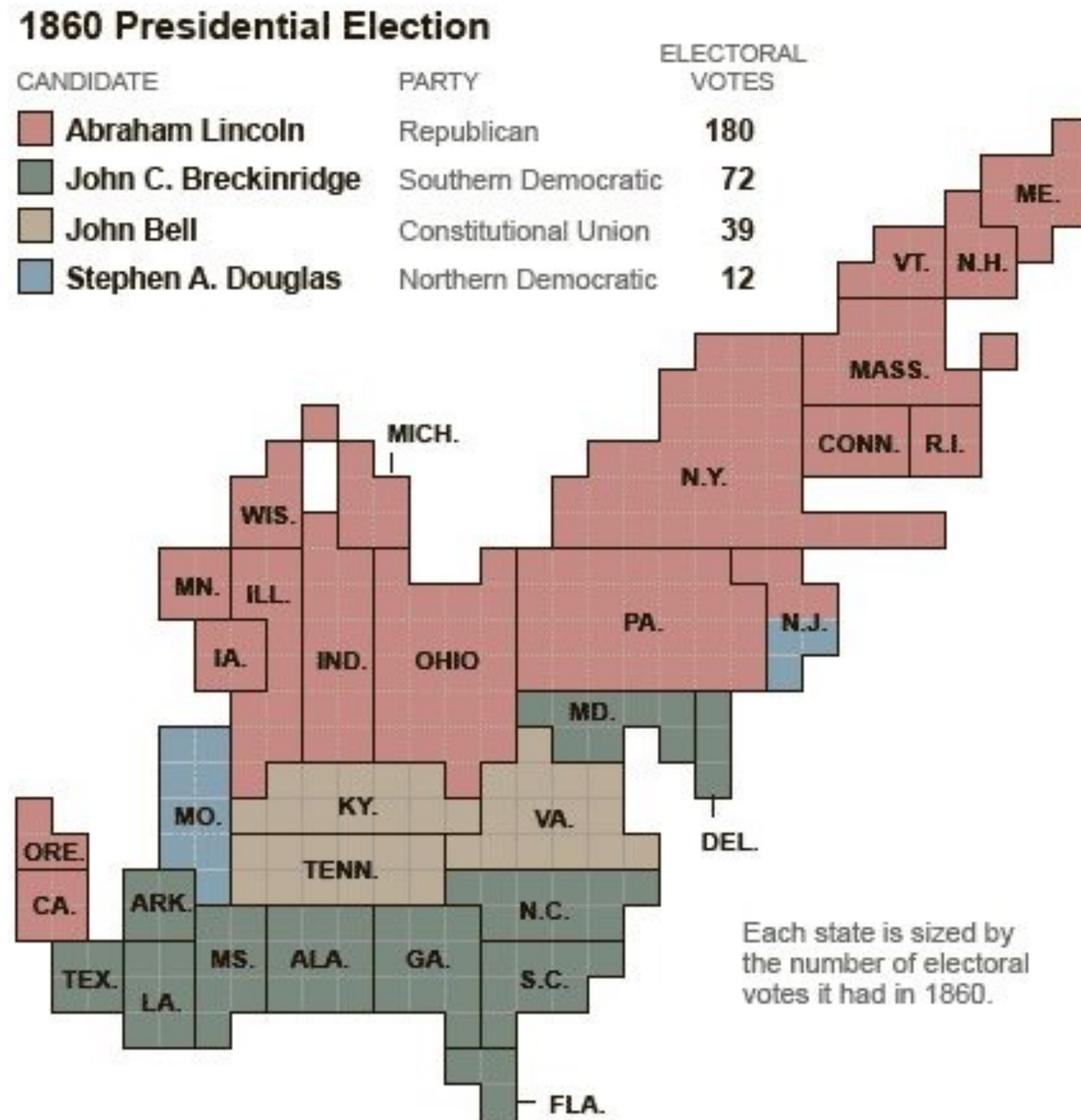
Clinton
65,844,610 votes (48.2%)
232 electoral votes
(received 227 in the Electoral College)

Other candidates
7,804,213 votes (5.7%)



[B. Hennig]

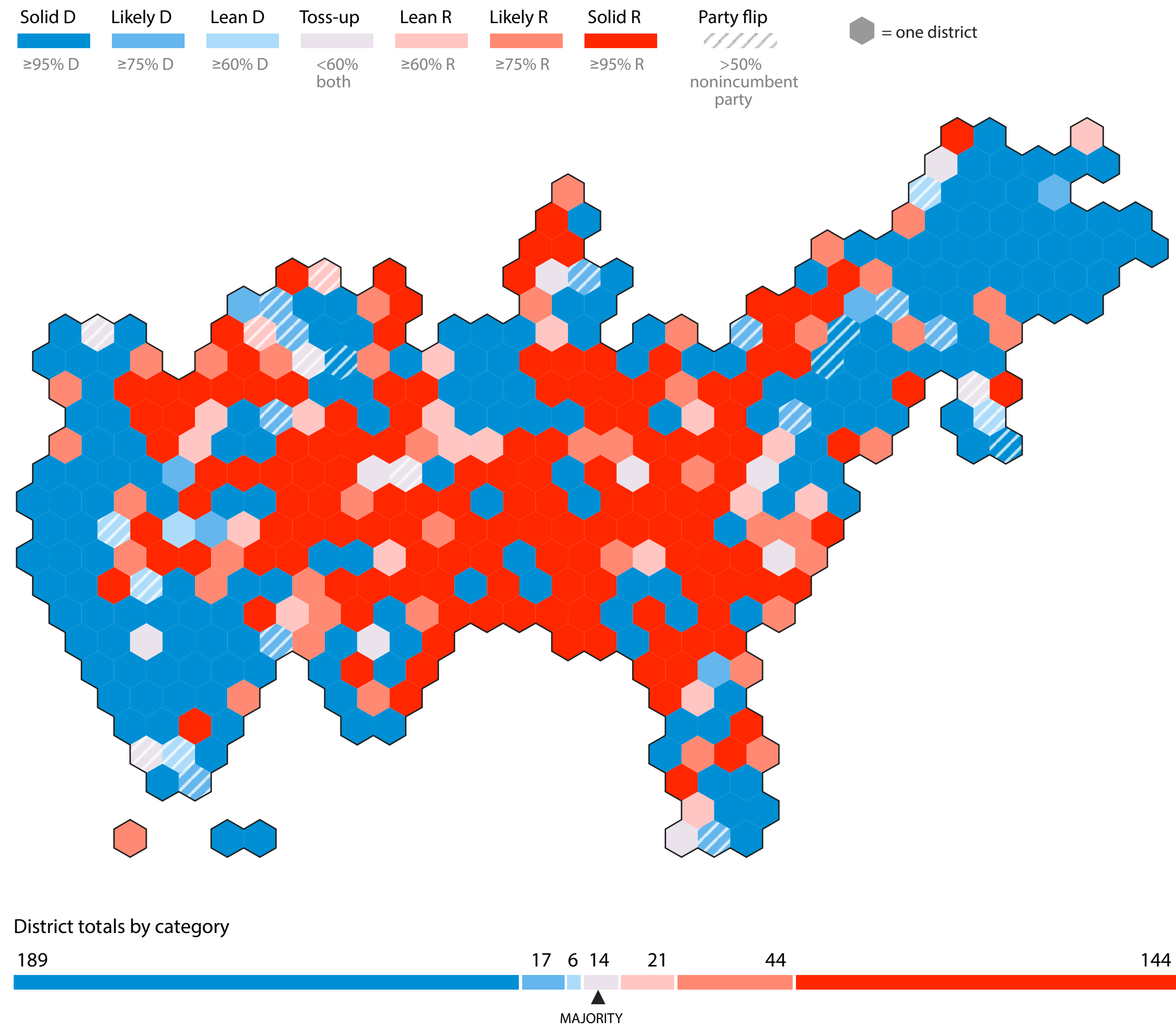
Cartograms



- Data: geographic geometry data & **two** quantitative attributes (one part-of-whole)
- Derived data: new geometry derived from the part-of-whole attribute
- Tasks: trends, comparisons, part-of-whole
- How: area marks from derived geometry, color hue/saturation/luminance
- Scalability: thousands of regions
- Design choices:
 - Colormap
 - Geometric deformation

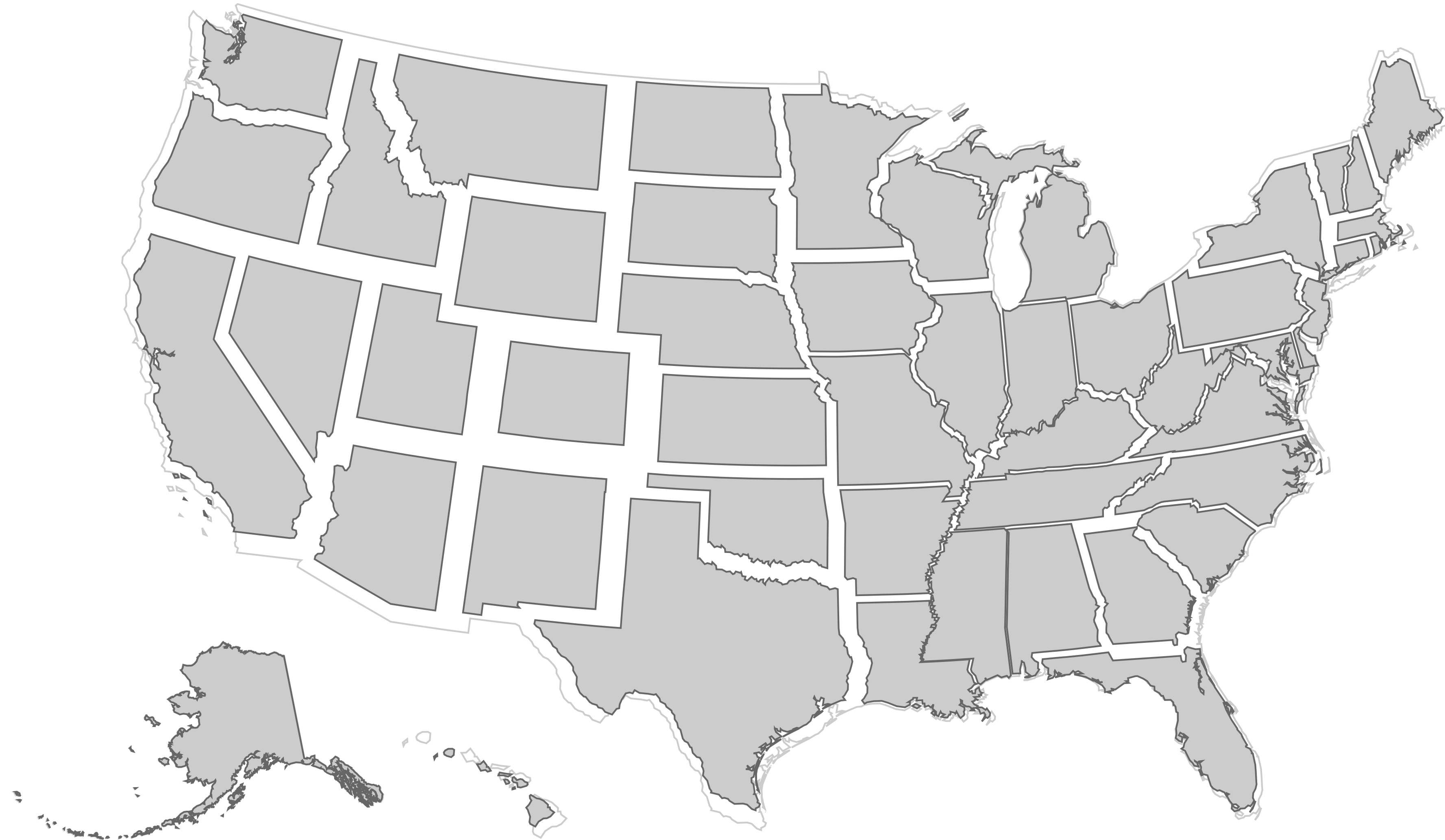
[New York Times]

Hexagonal Cartogram



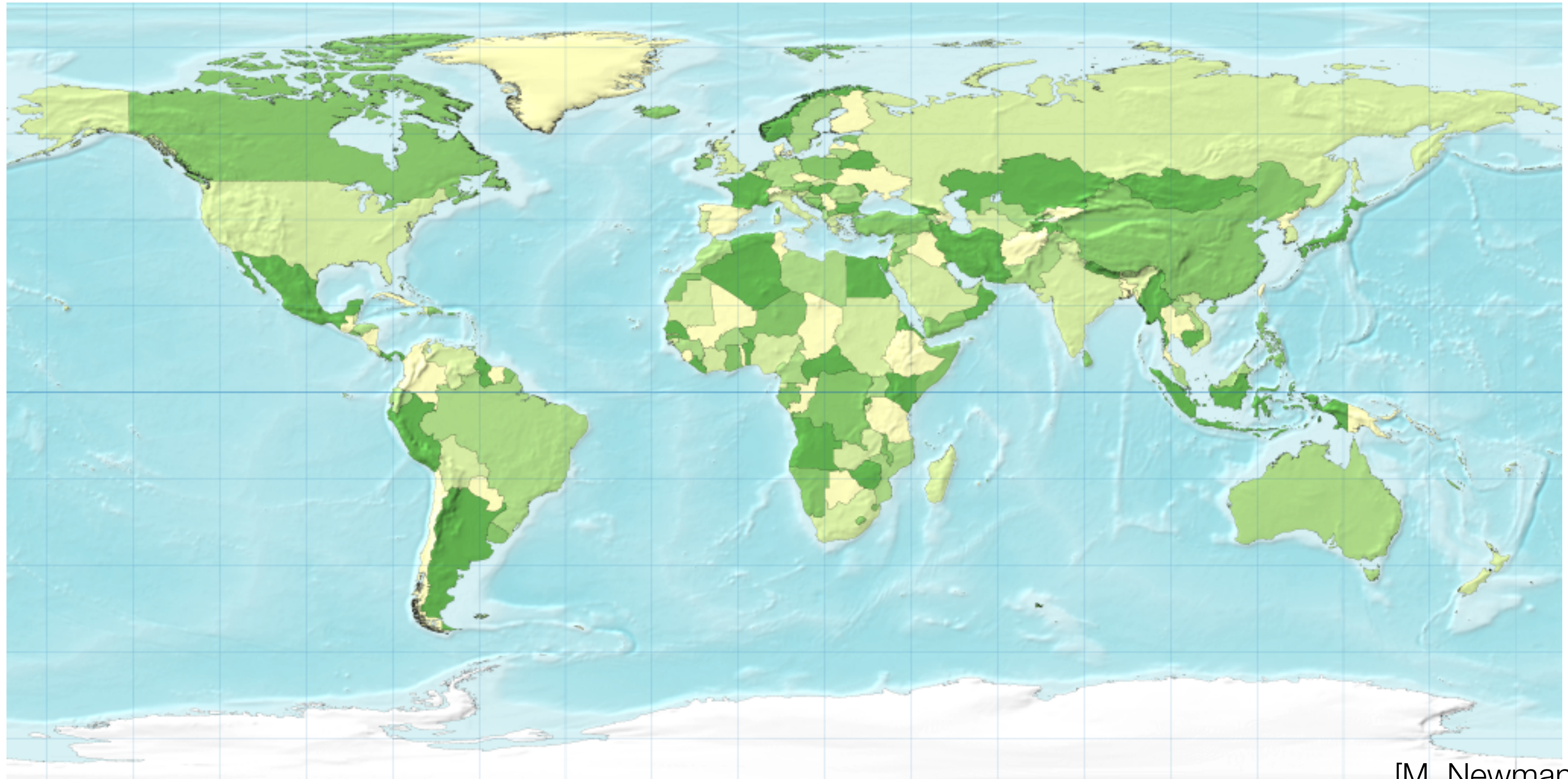
[FiveThirtyEight, 2018]

Non-Contiguous Cartogram



[M. Bostock, 2012]

World Cartograms



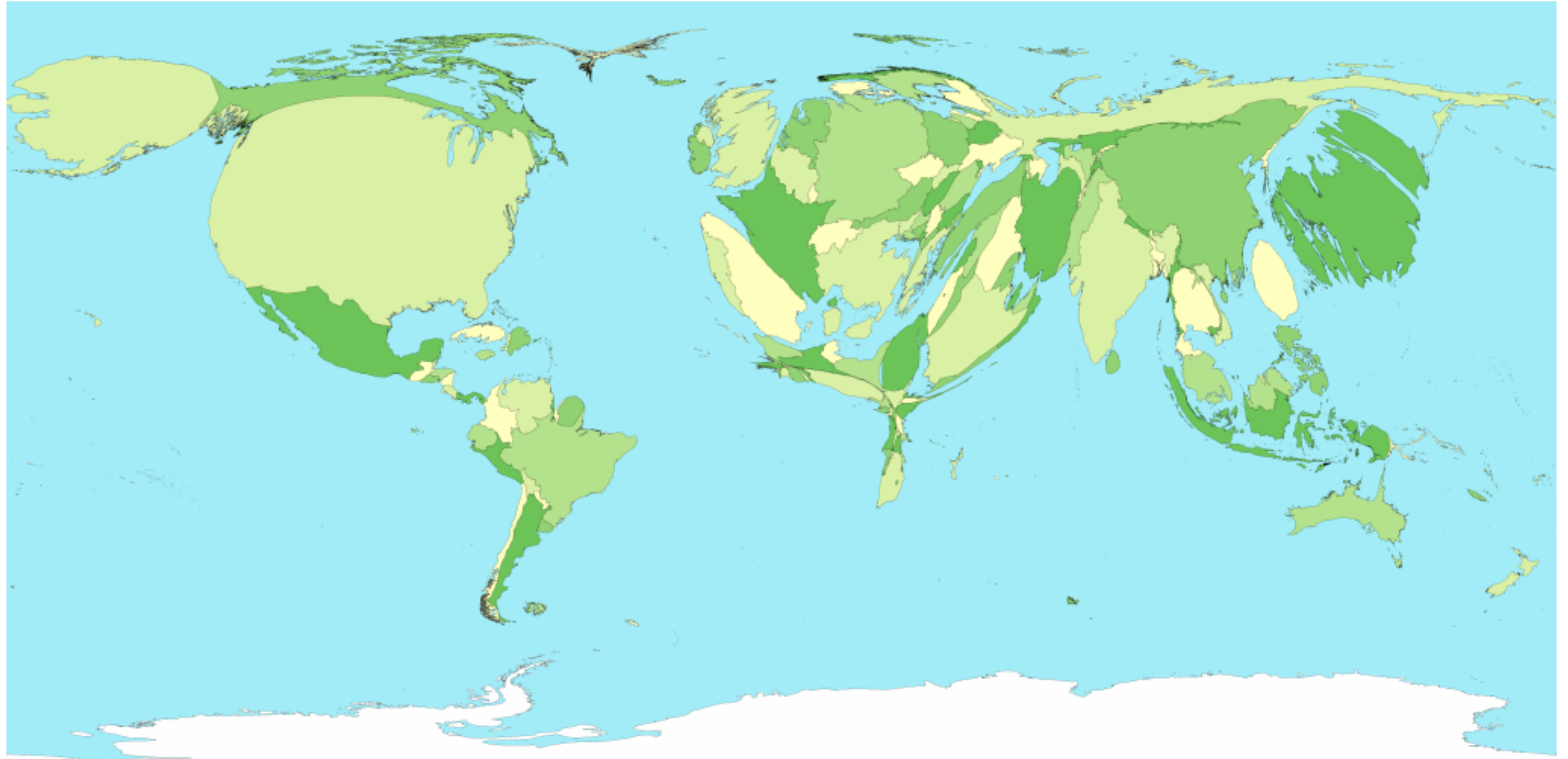
[M. Newman, 2009]

World Population



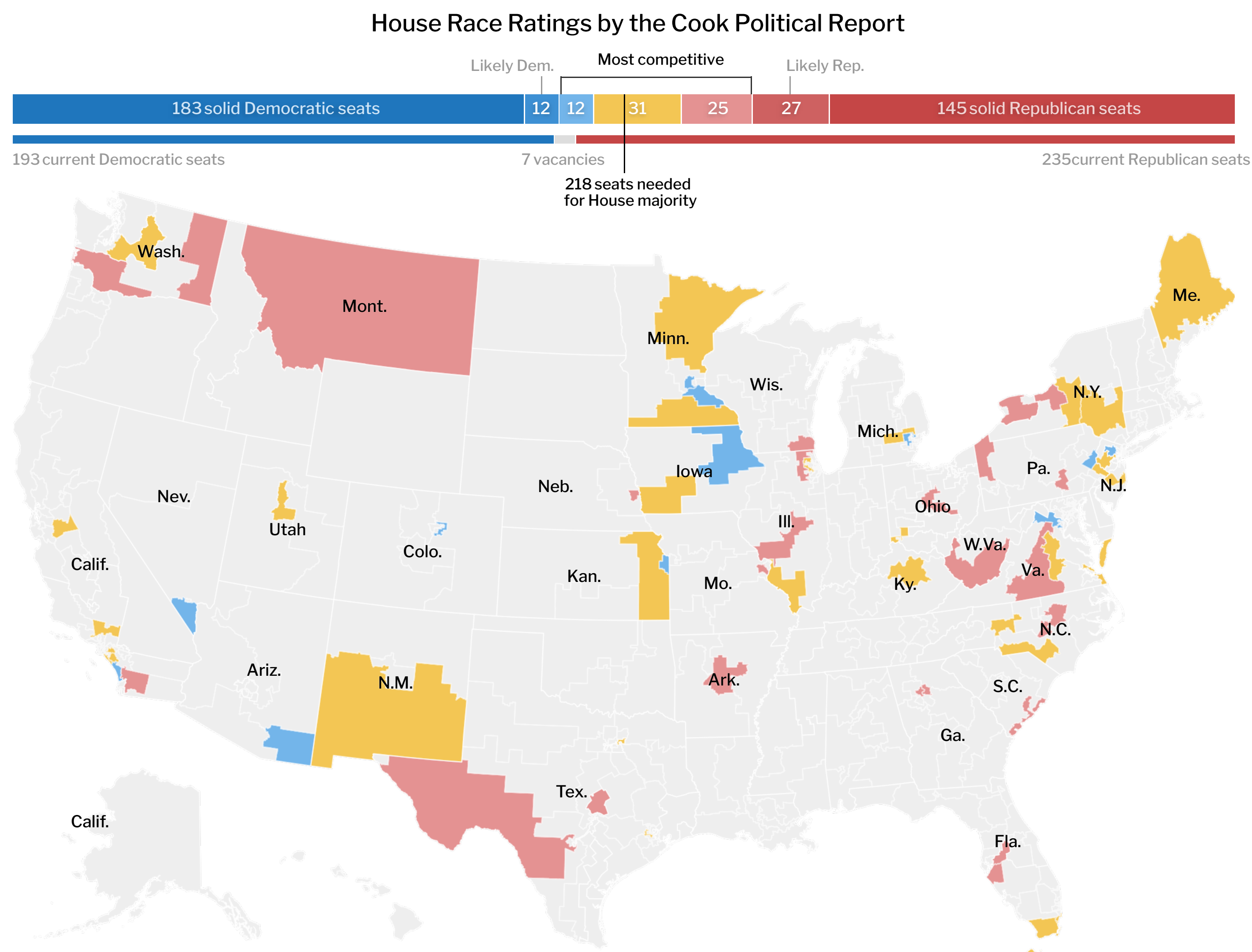
[M. Newman, 2009]

World Energy Consumption



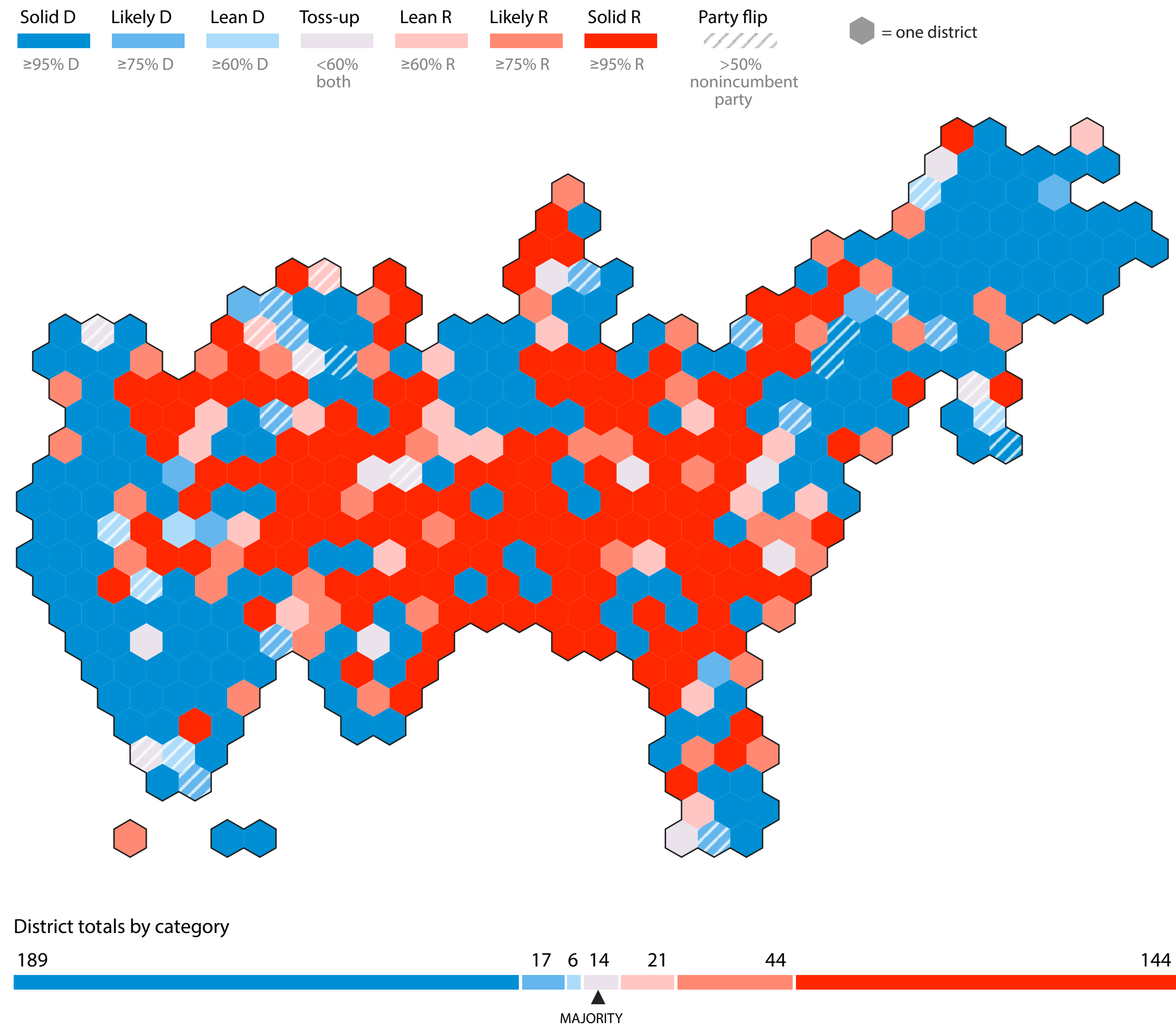
[M. Newman, 2009]

House Races: Map?



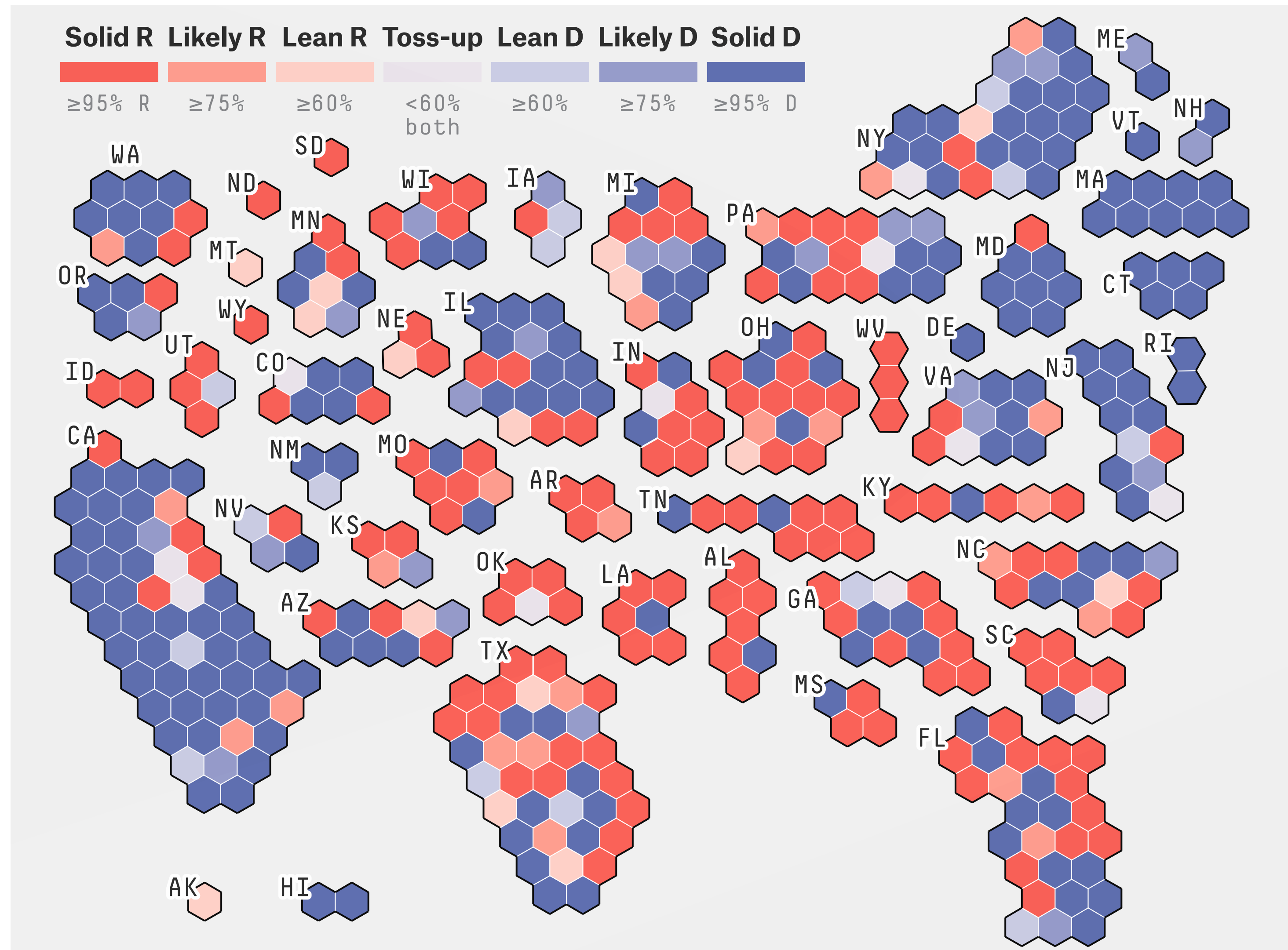
[New York Times, 2018]

House Races: Cartogram?



[FiveThirtyEight, 2018]

House Races: Non-Contiguous "Cartogram"



[FiveThirtyEight, 2020]

Maps Aren't Always Best: Close House Races

12 Lean Democratic

- AZ-02 Open (McSally)
- CA-49 Open (Issa)
- CO-06 Coffman
- IA-01 Blum
- KS-03 Yoder
- MI-11 Open (Trott)
- MN-02 Lewis
- MN-03 Paulsen
- NV-03 Open (Rosen)
- NJ-11 Open (Frelinghuysen)
- PA-07 Vacant (formerly Dent)
- VA-10 Comstock

31 Tossups

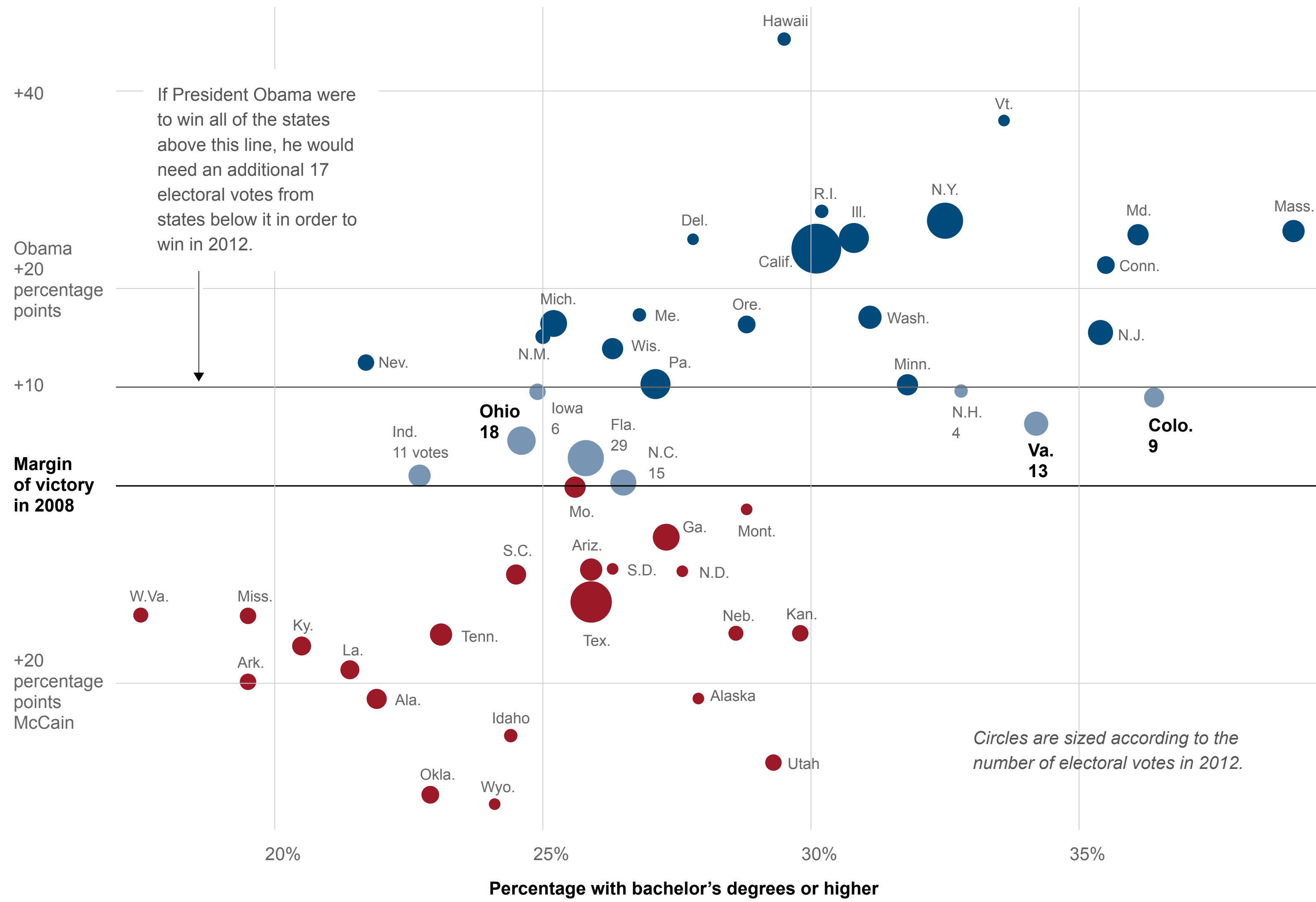
- CA-10 Denham
- CA-25 Knight
- CA-39 Open (Royce)
- CA-45 Walters
- CA-48 Rohrabacher
- FL-26 Curbelo
- FL-27 Open (Ros-Lehtinen)
- IL-06 Roskam
- IL-12 Bost
- IA-03 Young
- KS-02 Open (Jenkins)
- KY-06 Barr

25 Lean Republican

- AR-02 Hill
- CA-50 Hunter
- FL-15 Open (Ross)
- FL-16 Buchanan
- GA-06 Handel
- GA-07 Woodall
- IL-13 Davis
- IL-14 Hultgren
- MO-02 Wagner
- MT-AL Gianforte
- NE-02 Bacon
- NY-24 Katko

[New York Times, 2018]

Maps Aren't Always Best: Obama Targets



[NYTimes]

