

Create a Map using Carto

<https://carto.com/>

Create your Account:

To begin using Carto, sign up for a free account or login with your existing account.

- To signup, go to: <https://carto.com/signup>
- To login, go to: <https://carto.com/login>

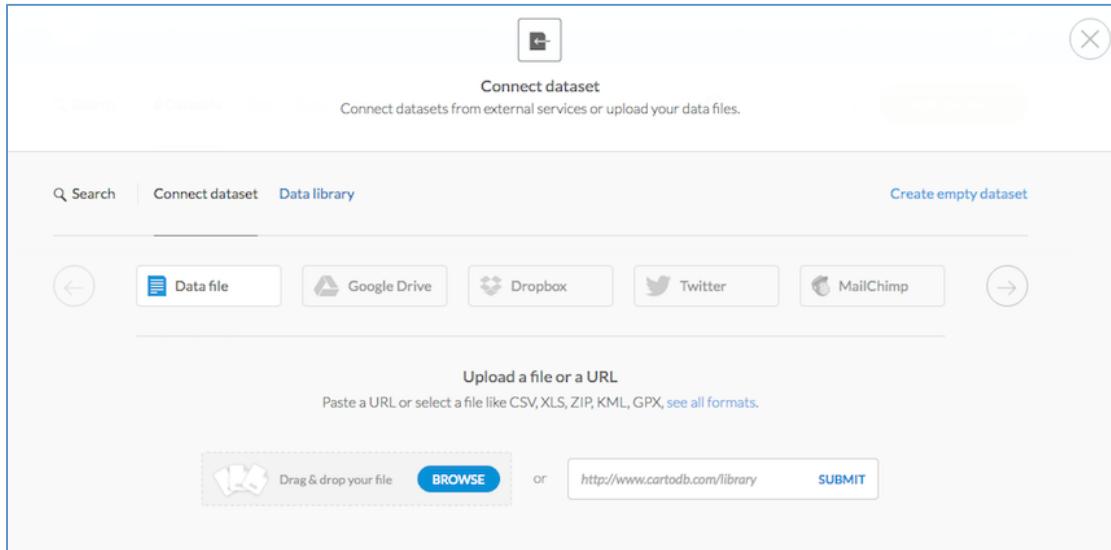
With a free account, you will get 100 geocoding credits = 100 rows of data and up to 50 MB of data storage. You are limited to creating 8 layers per map. View all plan features: <https://carto.com/pricing/>

What you need to create a map:

- A structured dataset (i.e. addresses, coordinates, dates), such as
 - Tabular data (.CSV, .XLS) with addresses, coordinates, dates, etc.
 - Spatial data (.KML, .GeoJSON)
- You can also use the Carto data library or your favorite data source
- Geocode your location data before importing into Carto OR use the georeferencing option in Carto.
- Clean up your data before you import it into Carto, with a tool, such as OpenRefine: <https://github.com/OpenRefine>.

Step 1: Connect your dataset

Once you have identified a dataset, connect it to Carto using one of the available options:

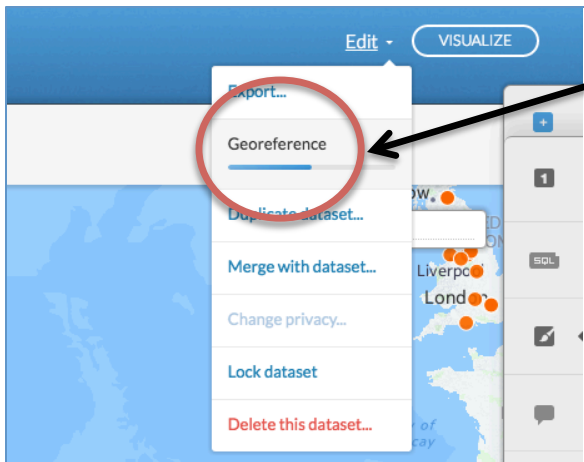


The screenshot shows the 'Connect dataset' dialog in Carto. The dialog has a title bar with a close button. Below the title bar, there is a search bar and a 'Connect dataset' button. The main content area shows a list of data sources: Data file, Google Drive, Dropbox, Twitter, and MailChimp. The 'Data file' option is selected. Below the list, there is a section for 'Upload a file or a URL' with a 'BROWSE' button and a 'SUBMIT' button. The 'BROWSE' button is highlighted.

Review your dataset in the “Data View”

Untitled Map					
Edit metadata...					
DATA VIEW MAP VIEW					
cartodb_id - number	the_geom geo geometry	date - date	location_1 - string	location_2 - string	venue - string
1	null	1912-05-07T00:00:00Z	London	England	Queen's Hall
2	null	1912-10-03T00:00:00Z	Berlin	Germany	Singakademie
3	null	1912-11-02T00:00:00Z	Bournemouth	England	
4	null	1912-11-06T00:00:00Z	London	England	Queen's Hall
5	null	1912-11-08T00:00:00Z	Oxford	England	Town Hall
6	null	1912-11-13T00:00:00Z	London	England	Queen's Hall
7	null	1912-11-14T00:00:00Z	Norwich	England	St. Andrew's Hall
8	null	1912-11-19T00:00:00Z	Huddersfield	England	

Step 2: Georeference your data

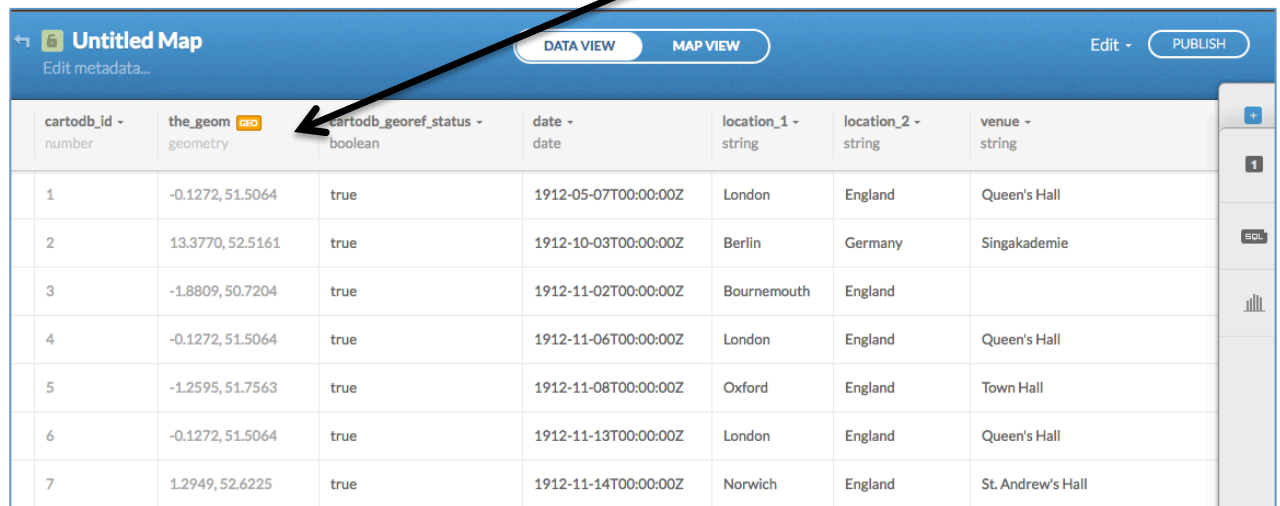


In the upper right of your data view, click on the “Edit” dropdown menu and select “Georeference.”

Navigate to the option that represents your location data and select the columns to be georeferenced. Select “continue” to georeference your location data

A screenshot of a web form titled 'Georeference your dataset' with a subtitle 'Transform your data into coordinates'. The form has tabs for 'Lon/Lat Columns', 'City Names', 'Admin. Regions', 'Postal Codes', 'IP Addresses', and 'Street Addresses'. The 'Street Addresses' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there's a section 'Select the column(s) that has your street address' with a note: 'Use this option if you need high resolution geocoding of your street addresses data.' There are three numbered steps: 1. 'Which Column Are Your Street Addresses Stored In?' with a dropdown menu 'Select column or type it' and a '+' button. 2. 'State/Province Where Address Is Located, If Known' with a dropdown menu 'location_1'. 3. 'Country Where Street Address Is Located, If Known' with a dropdown menu 'location_2'. At the bottom, there's a green icon with a '0' and text: 'This geocoding operation will have no cost for you! But it will only geocode as many locations as your available credits permit.' and a progress bar showing '100 credits left this month'.

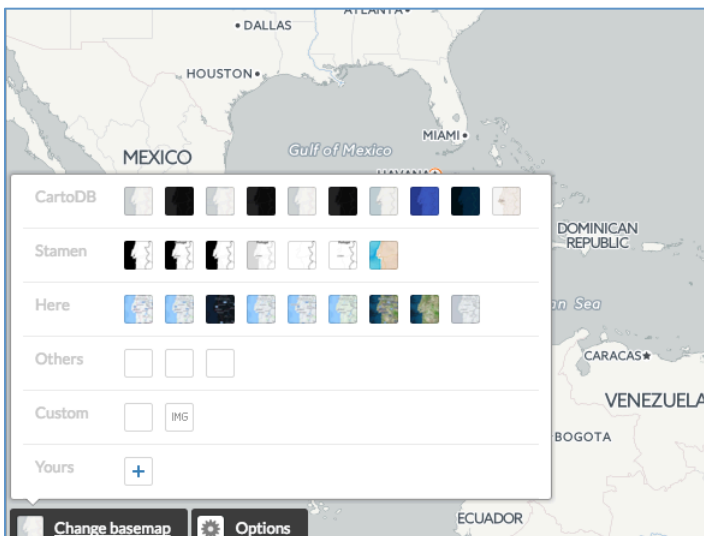
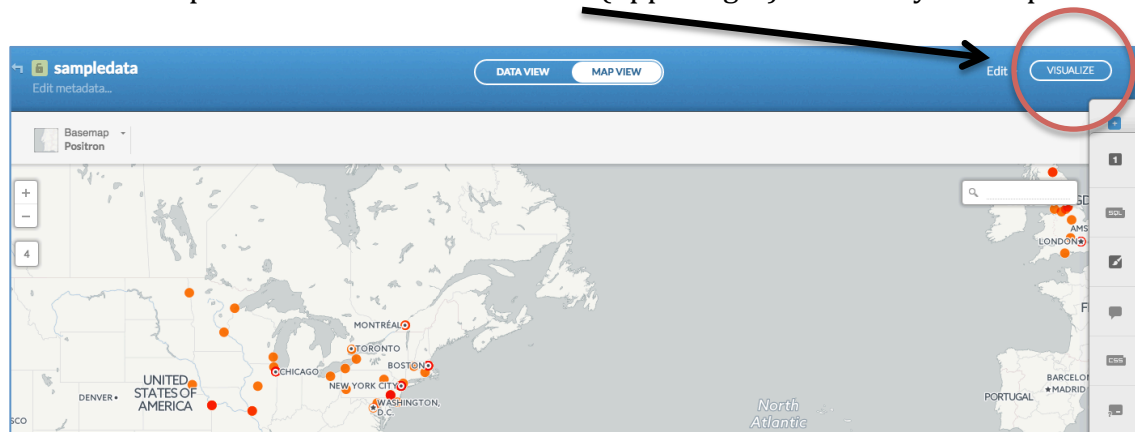
In your “Data View” you will now see that the column “the_geom” contains coordinates



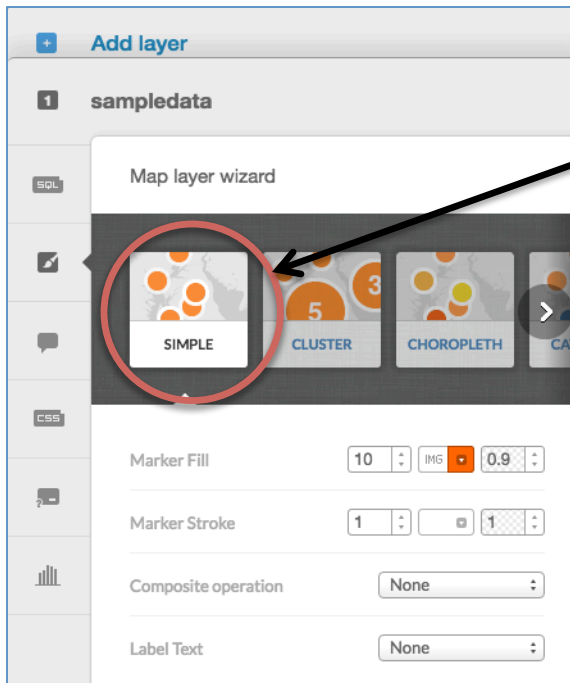
cartodb_id - number	the_geom - geometry	cartodb_georef_status - boolean	date - date	location_1 - string	location_2 - string	venue - string
1	-0.1272, 51.5064	true	1912-05-07T00:00:00Z	London	England	Queen's Hall
2	13.3770, 52.5161	true	1912-10-03T00:00:00Z	Berlin	Germany	Singakademie
3	-1.8809, 50.7204	true	1912-11-02T00:00:00Z	Bournemouth	England	
4	-0.1272, 51.5064	true	1912-11-06T00:00:00Z	London	England	Queen's Hall
5	-1.2595, 51.7563	true	1912-11-08T00:00:00Z	Oxford	England	Town Hall
6	-0.1272, 51.5064	true	1912-11-13T00:00:00Z	London	England	Queen's Hall
7	1.2949, 52.6225	true	1912-11-14T00:00:00Z	Norwich	England	St. Andrew's Hall

Step 3: Customize your Map

Go to the “Map View” and select “Visualize” (upper right) to create your map.



Select a basemap for your map layer (bottom left).

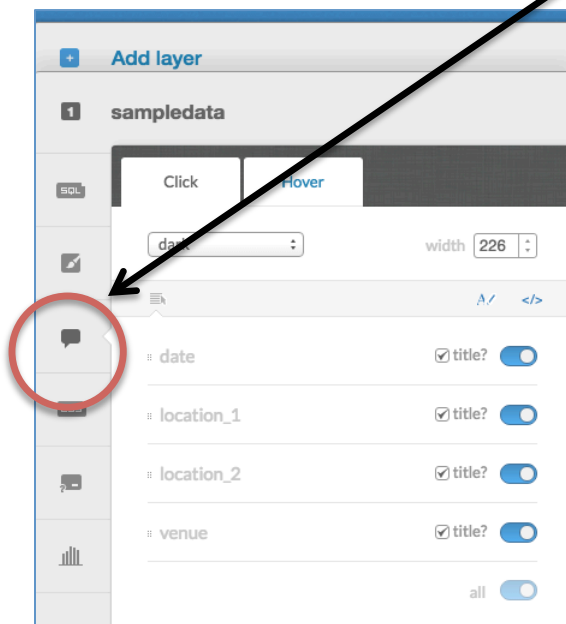


Open the Visualization Wizard to create your map layer (right sidebar).

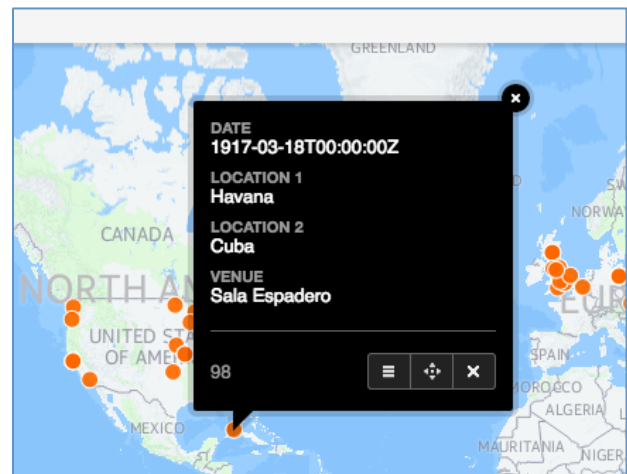
Select the “Simple” map layer to customize the marker fill, marker stroke, composite operation, label text.

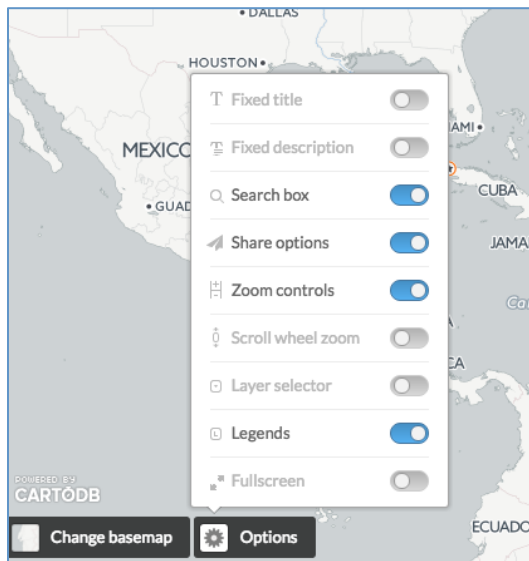
More info on settings:
https://carto.com/docs/tutorials/simple_points_map/.

Within the Visualization Wizard, go to the “InfoWindow” menu to customize elements [not available with all map layers]



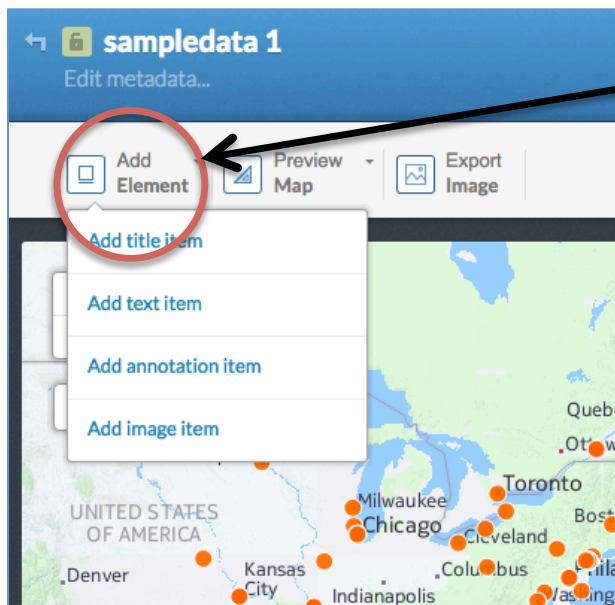
These elements will display in an info box when you hover or click on a point.





Select viewing and access options for your map.

Step 4: Add Elements and Metadata



In upper left, select “Add Element” to add a title, text, annotation, or image item to your map.

Then select “Edit metadata” (above “add element”) to add map metadata, such as name, description, and tags.

Step 5: Publish Your Map

Share a link or embed your map in a blog or website. You can also use the carto API to build a dynamic web app: <https://carto.com/docs/carto-engine/maps-api/>.

