

Spatial Analytics Working Group

Session III

May 19, 2025

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<https://dartgo.org/steve>

Dartmouth Libraries - [Research Data Services](#)

ResearchDataHelp@groups.dartmouth.edu

https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/data_management





About the Spatial Analytics Working Group

- A new concept from **Research Data Services @ Dartmouth Libraries**
- Building community around spatial analytics & geospatial data
 - Spatial analytics & geospatial data visualization
 - Geographic information systems software
 - Pipelines & workflows, using tools like R and Python with spatial libraries
 - Spatial data management & research data management
 - Geography, Earth Sciences, Anthropology, Economics, Government, Public Health & Epidemiology, social sciences data
- **Meet** the people on campus with similar interests
- **Engage** in community discussions to learn from other researchers on campus
- **Attend** our meetings and workshop to **learn** practical tools and tips
- **Contribute** ideas, insight, tools, methods, code



About Research Data Services

Research Data Management

Data Management Plans for sponsored projects

Finding and using third party data

Collection and cleaning of data

Organization and documentation

Publishing and data repositories

Data Science, Data Analysis, Data Visualization

Textual, numerical, spatial data

Assistance with building reproducible workflows

Scripting in R and Python

Computational Scholarship

Computational project planning

Collections as data

Storytelling with data and visualizations

Text and data mining

Digital Humanities support

Computational Pedagogy



Geographic Information Systems (GIS) at Dartmouth

- Geography Department, Earth Sciences
 - Geog 50 Geographical Information Systems
 - Geog 54 Geovisualization
 - Geog 59/Ears 77 Environmental Applications of GIS
 - Geography <https://geography.dartmouth.edu/>
 - Earth Sci: <https://earthsciences.dartmouth.edu/>
- Evans Map Room (2nd Floor Berry) & Dartmouth College Library Lib Guides
 - <https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/gis>
 - <https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/gisdata>
 - <https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/webmapping>
- ArcGIS Online (SSO sign on) <https://dartmouth.maps.arcgis.com>



At the last meetings...

- Overview of Spatial Analytics
- Software
 - Some common sources of data and GIS Tasks
 - Some quick tools to get up and running with GIS
 - GIS software and tools
- Hardware
- Data
- People
 - Dartmouth Library
 - Department courses, Geography, Earth Sciences
 - Research Computing @ ITC High Performance Computing
- Google Colab, CSV's and shapefiles
- Workflows, resources & links
- Slides & code were sent after the meetings



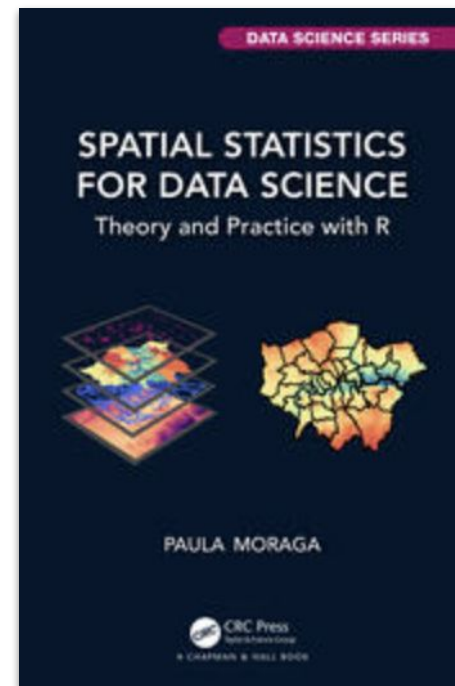
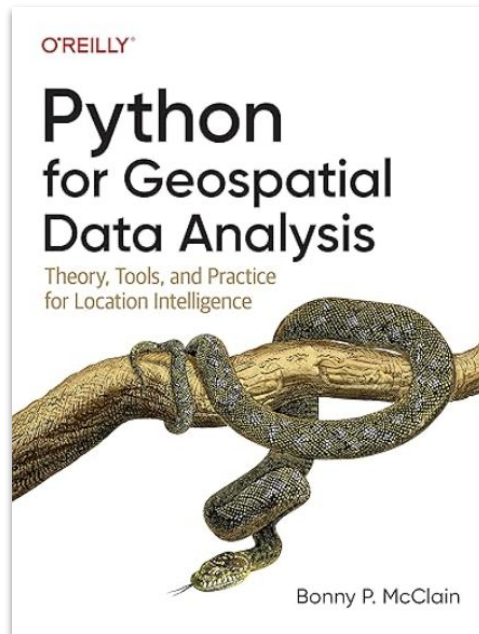
A roadmap for today's meeting & workshop

- Overview
- Web Mapping with Python
- [Leaflet.js](#)
- Emerging AI concepts for GIS & spatial data
- Hardware & Data
- People
 - Dartmouth Library
 - Department courses, Geography, Earth Sciences
 - Research Computing @ ITC High Performance Computing
- Resources & links
- Slides will be sent after the workshop



Motivation

- Spatial analytics toolbox approach
- Spatial Data
- Geospatial data science
- Software & tools
- ArcGIS (Online, Pro)
- QGIS
- Python & R



Spatial Statistics for Data Science: Theory and Practice with R, Paula Moraga, 2024
Python for Geospatial Data Analysis: Theory, Tools, and Practice for Location Intelligence, Bonny P. McClain, 2022

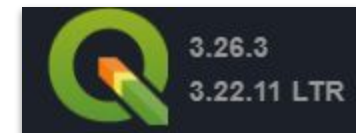


Common spatial analytics areas and tasks

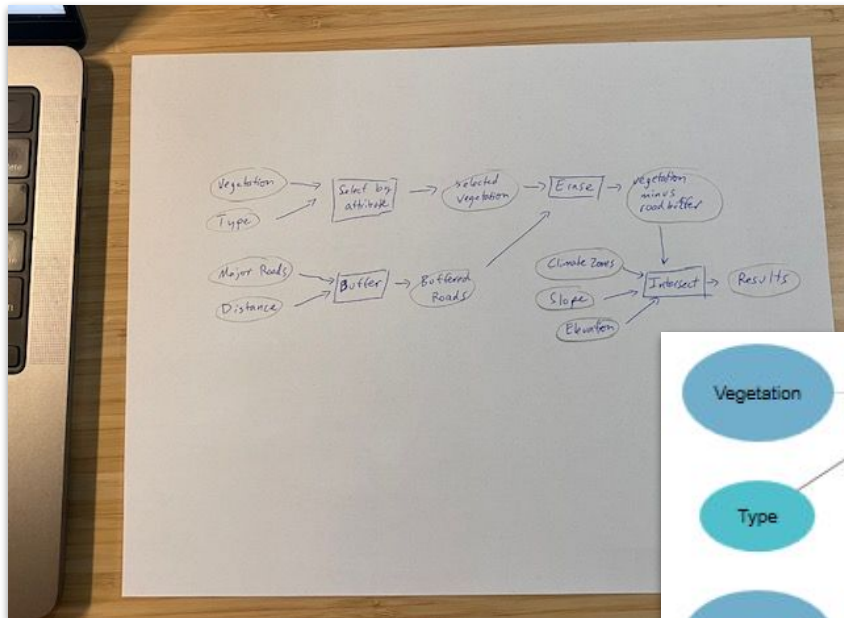
- **Collecting, creating spatial data**, mapping and **spatial analysis**, transform data, new insights and results, **data visualizations**
- **Geocoding** - locating a list of street addresses on a map
- Satellite imagery, aerial or drone imagery analysis of the terrain, vegetation, buildings and infrastructure, extracting features
- Population, demographics research
- **Georeferencing** historical maps, imagery
- Movements of populations over time, movement of political boundaries over time (e.g. ancient civilizations, migration, etc)
- Mapping distribution of features (natural resources, tax dollars, plants, animals, emergency aid for fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, etc)
- Regional planning - campuses, towns, counties, states

Quick ways to start to build a pipeline

- Pipeline construction
 - What is the problem we are trying to solve, or what is the process we need to build, manage and deliver or maintain?
 - What data sources are available to answer the question(s), what data sources do we need to find, collect or create? (Survey tools, fieldwork, etc)
 - Are there data cleaning steps?
 - What are the analysis steps?
 - What are the final results? New insights, new visualizations, new statistical values

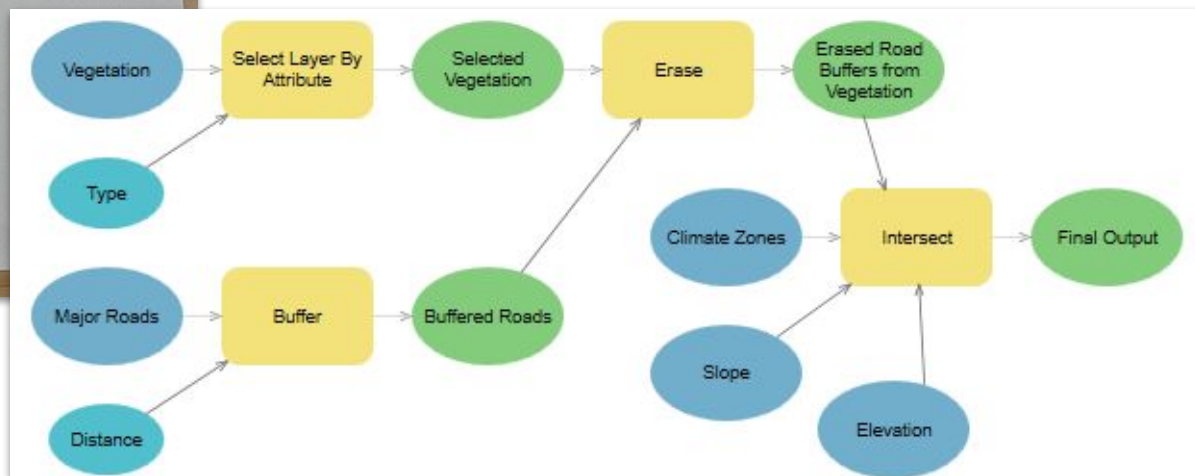


Analysis pipelines



- Pipeline construction
 - Pen & Paper – START HERE!
 - ArcGIS Pro / ESRI's Model Builder
 - Build graphically
 - Can be exported to Python code

In this example, blue ovals are spatial data and constants. Yellow rectangles are tools, and green ovals are outputs. Outputs along the route do not necessarily need to be saved.



ArcGIS Online Modelbuilder is in beta testing



Quick ways to start to build a pipeline

- Pipeline construction
 - ArcGIS / ESRI's Model Builder
 - Build graphically
 - Can be exported to Python code

The model runs the following tools in sequence:

Select Layer By Attribute—Select the correct vegetation type from a Vegetation map layer.

Buffer—Create areas within a distance of 1,500 feet around major roads.

Erase—Erase the buffer areas from the selected vegetation areas.

Intersect—Overlay the output of the Erase tool with other map layers, including slope, elevation, and climate. This identifies the areas that meet all criteria.



Web mapping

- ArcGIS Online
 - ArcGIS Online on its own (web map, web application)
 - Imbedded in HTML/Javascript
 - For example,
<https://rcweb.dartmouth.edu/~f002d69/geospatial/geospatial/dev/index.html>
- Google Colab with Python & Folium & Leaflet base maps
- HTML & Javascript with [Leaflet.js](#) and RCweb
 - <https://rcweb.dartmouth.edu/~f002d69/geospatial/geospatial/dev/index-dev.html>



Web maps - ArcGIS Online (solo) and imbedded

- ArcGIS Online
 - Solo
 - <https://dartmouth.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/d436e7bdf1a0451bb200d54156006e39>
 - An iframe (inline frame) is an HTML element that can embed another HTML document (using it's URL) and display within the current page
 - Imbedded Iframe <iframe></iframe>
 - <https://rcweb.dartmouth.edu/~f002d69/geospatial/geospatial/dev/index.html>

```
<iframe style="width:90%;height:800px;border-style:solid;overflow:auto;" frameborder="1" scrolling="no"
marginheight="0" marginwidth="0" title="Draft Sustainability Highlights from around the Dartmouth campus" src="//
dartmouth.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/d436e7bdf1a0451bb200d54156006e39"></iframe>
```

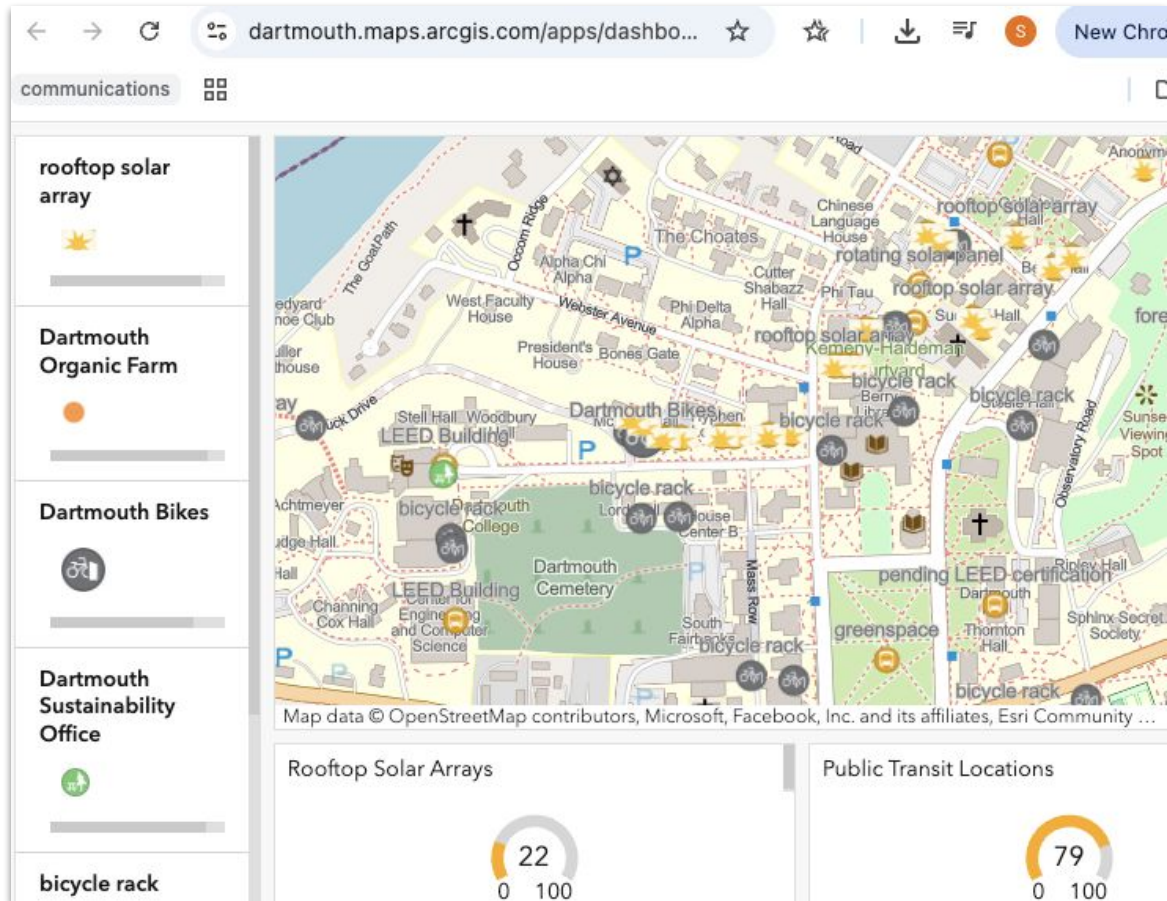
```
<p> Like our map? Have questions or comments? Contact Us! </p>
```

```
<h3>
```



ArcGIS Online

- Option 1, use ArcGIS Online's 'web mapping application'













- Option 2, build in ArcGIS Online, then embed the web mapping application using an iframe (`<iframe>url to map</iframe>`)







15



Content types

- ArcGIS Online web maps, web mapping application

| |
|--|
|  Analysis model |
|  Feature layer (hosted) |
|  Web map |
|  Feature layer (hosted) |
|  CSV |
|  Web map |
|  Feature layer (hosted) |
|  Table (hosted) |

| |
|---|
|  Table (hosted) |
|  CSV |
|  Feature layer (hosted) |
|  Shapefile |
|  Media layer |
|  Web mapping application |

Sample data & Python notebook

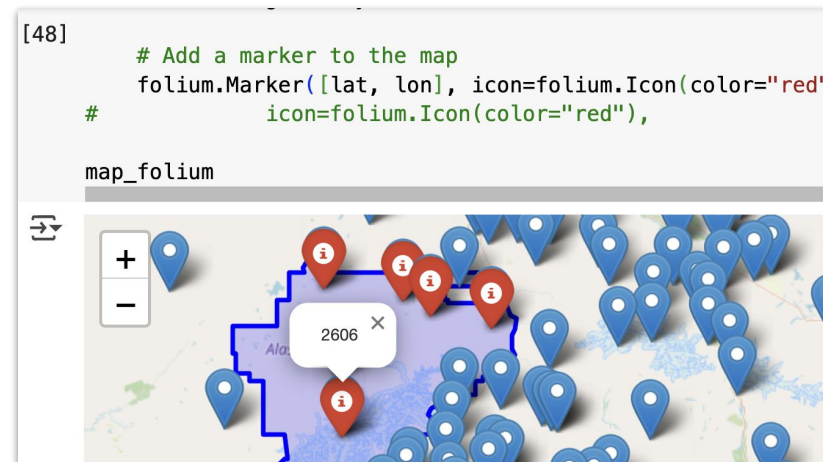
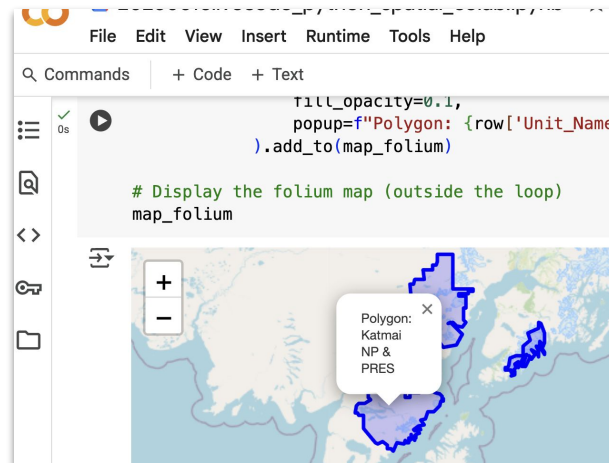
Sample data & Google Colab Python code/notebook

- <https://dartgo.org/workshop-share>
- <https://dartgo.org/rds-workshop>



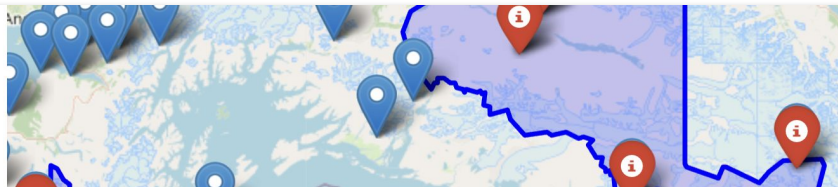
Google Colab with Folium (Leaflet) basemaps and functions

- Colab Python notebooks
 - Text
 - Code
 - Visualizations - plots, bar graphs, line graphs, etc
 - Maps
 - Markdown text



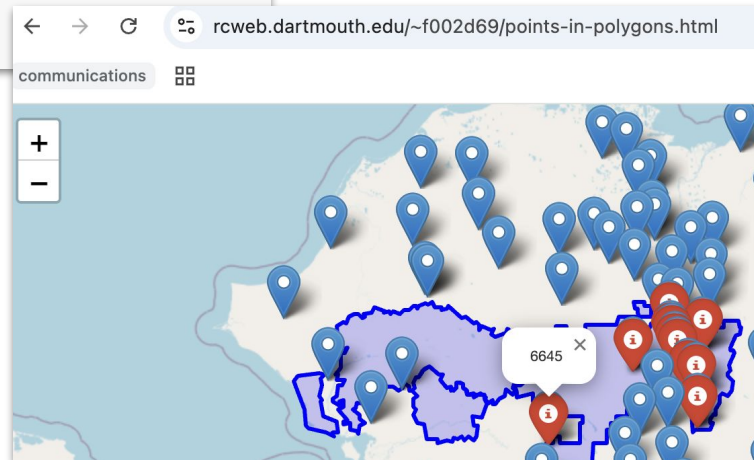


Make a web map!



```
[49] # Save the map to an HTML file
      map_folium.save("points-in-polygons.html")
```

```
# If running in Colab / Jupyter you can download the file with:
from google.colab import files
files.download("points-in-polygons.html")
```

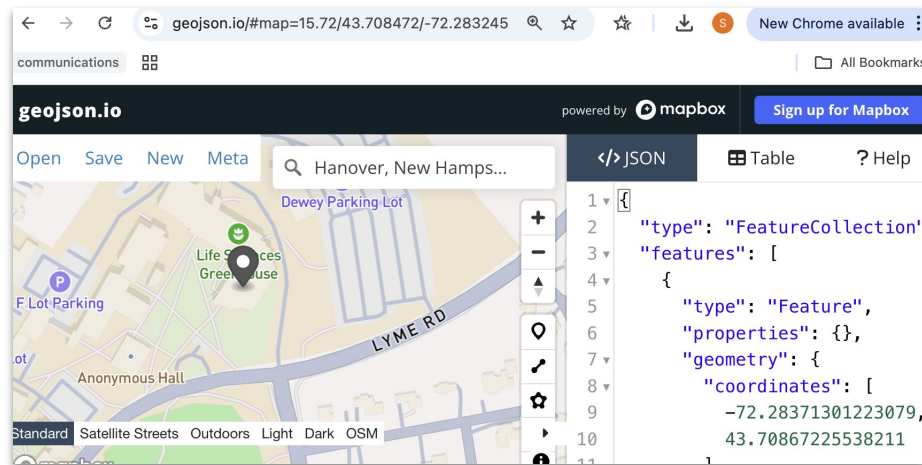


- Copy over to DartFS public_html folder
- <https://rcweb.dartmouth.edu/~f002d69/points-in-polygons.html>
- Don't have DartFS yet? Navigate to <https://dashboard.dartmouth.edu/> to request account and specify that you want a public_html folder



Web map example

- <https://rcweb.dartmouth.edu/~f002d69/geospatial/geospatial/dev/index-dev.html>
- geojson.io



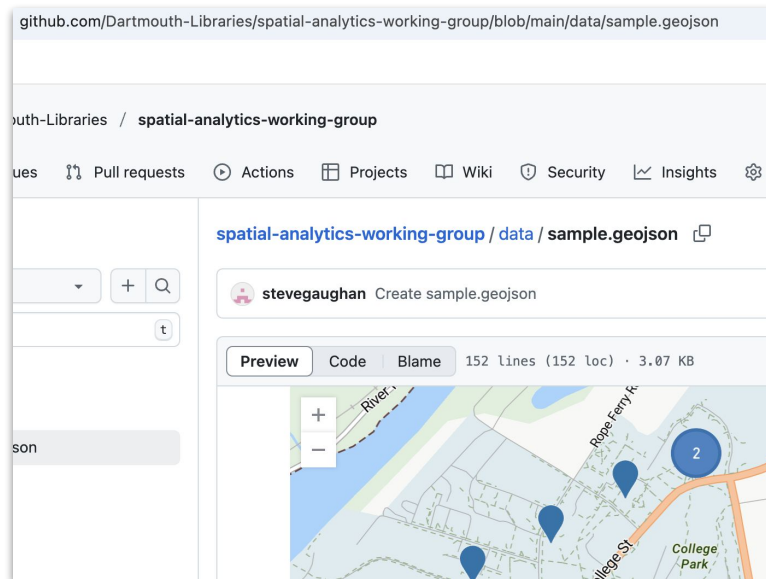


Geojson format & Github

- Geojson & Github
- <https://github.com/Dartmouth-Libraries/spatial-analytics-working-group/blob/main/data/sample.geojson>

geojson:

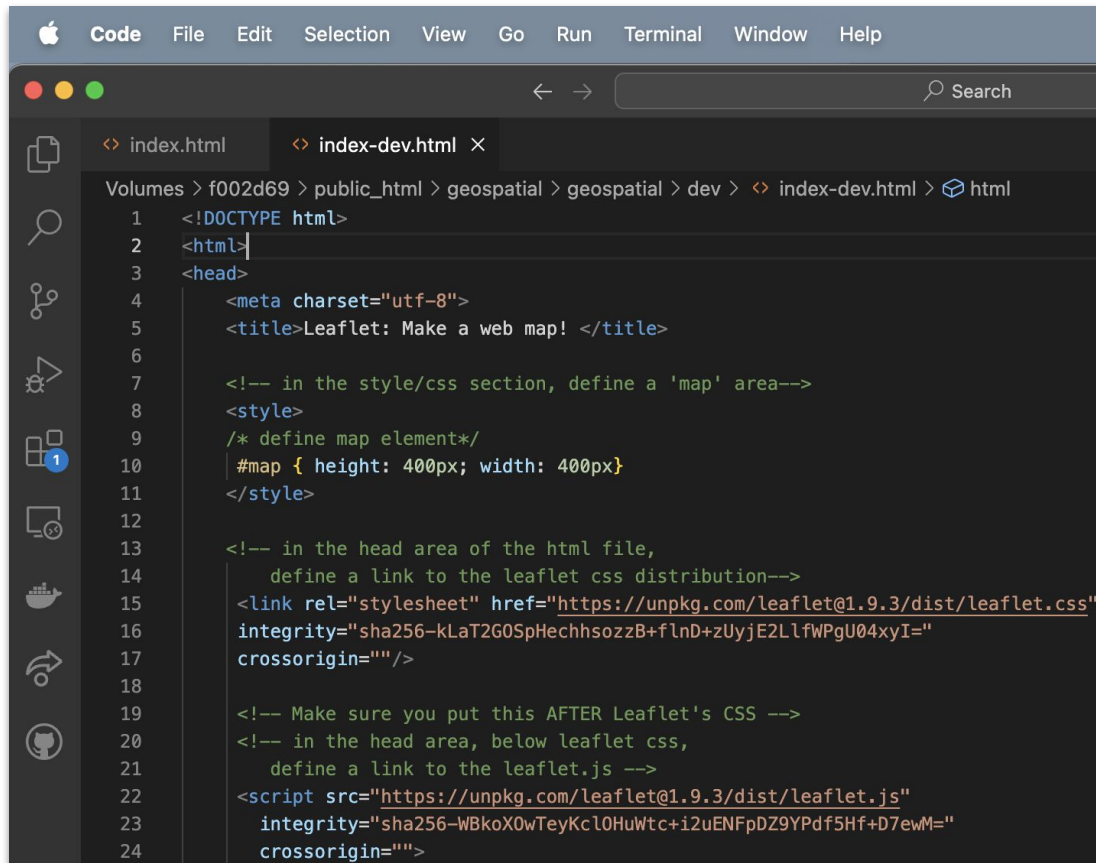
```
{
  "type": "FeatureCollection",
  "features": [
    {
      "type": "Feature",
      "properties": {
        "name": "LSC",
        "descr": "LEED Platinum 2011"
      },
      "geometry": {
        "coordinates": [
          -72.28385852213658,
          43.70906927627746
        ],
        "type": "Point"
      },
      "id": 0
    },
    {
      "type": "Feature",
```





HTML & Javascript

- HTML
- Javascript
- [leaflet.js](https://leafletjs.com/)
- VS Code or other interpreter
- DartFS RCWeb



```
Code File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Window Help
< > Search
index.html index-dev.html X
Volumes > f002d69 > public_html > geospatial > geospatial > dev > index-dev.html > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <title>Leaflet: Make a web map! </title>
6
7     <!-- in the style/css section, define a 'map' area-->
8     <style>
9         /* define map element*/
10        #map { height: 400px; width: 400px}
11    </style>
12
13    <!-- in the head area of the html file,
14         define a link to the leaflet css distribution-->
15    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://unpkg.com/leaflet@1.9.3/dist/leaflet.css"
16        integrity="sha256-kLaT2G0SpHechhsozzB+flnD+zUyjE2LlfWPgU04xyI="
17        crossorigin="" />
18
19    <!-- Make sure you put this AFTER Leaflet's CSS -->
20    <!-- in the head area, below leaflet css,
21         define a link to the leaflet.js -->
22    <script src="https://unpkg.com/leaflet@1.9.3/dist/leaflet.js"
23        integrity="sha256-WBkoX0wTeyKcl0HuWtc+i2uENFpDZ9YPdf5Hf+D7ewM="
24        crossorigin="">
```



Python

Jupyter Notebooks, [Google Colab](#), etc

```
import folium
```

```
latitude = 42.3
```

```
longitude = -71
```

```
map1 = folium.Map(prefer_canvas=True)
```

```
folium.CircleMarker(location=[latitude,  
longitude],
```

```
radius=2,
```

```
weight=5).add_to(map1)
```

```
#Set the zoom to the maximum possible
```

```
map1.fit_bounds(map1.get_bounds())
```

```
# show map
```

```
map1
```

```
import folium  
# show geojson.io, google maps url  
latitude = 43.7043111  
longitude = -72.2894923  
map1 = folium.Map(prefer_canvas=True)  
folium.CircleMarker(location=[latitude, longitude],  
radius=2,  
popup="Here's a point of interest! ",  
weight=5).add_to(map1)  
#Set the zoom to the maximum possible  
map1.fit_bounds(map1.get_bounds())  
# show map  
map1
```





Analysis Tools

The screenshot shows the ArcGIS web map viewer interface. The browser address bar displays `dartmouth.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html`. The top navigation bar includes "Home" and "My Map". Below this, there are tabs for "Details", "Add", "Basemap", and "Analysis". The "Analysis" tab is selected, revealing a "Perform Analysis" section. Under "Summarize Data", the following tools are listed: "Aggregate Points", "Join Features", "Summarize Nearby", "Summarize Within", and "Summarize Center and Dispersion". Each tool has a small icon and a blue information icon. The map area shows a geographical view of the Rocky Mountains region, with labels for "CANADA" and "UNITED STATES". A vertical toolbar on the right side of the map contains icons for zooming in (+), home, zooming out (-), and refreshing.

▼ Analyze Patterns

 Calculate Density

 Find Hot Spots

 Find Outliers

 Find Point Clusters

 Interpolate Points

▼ Use Proximity

 Create Buffers

 Create Drive-Time Areas

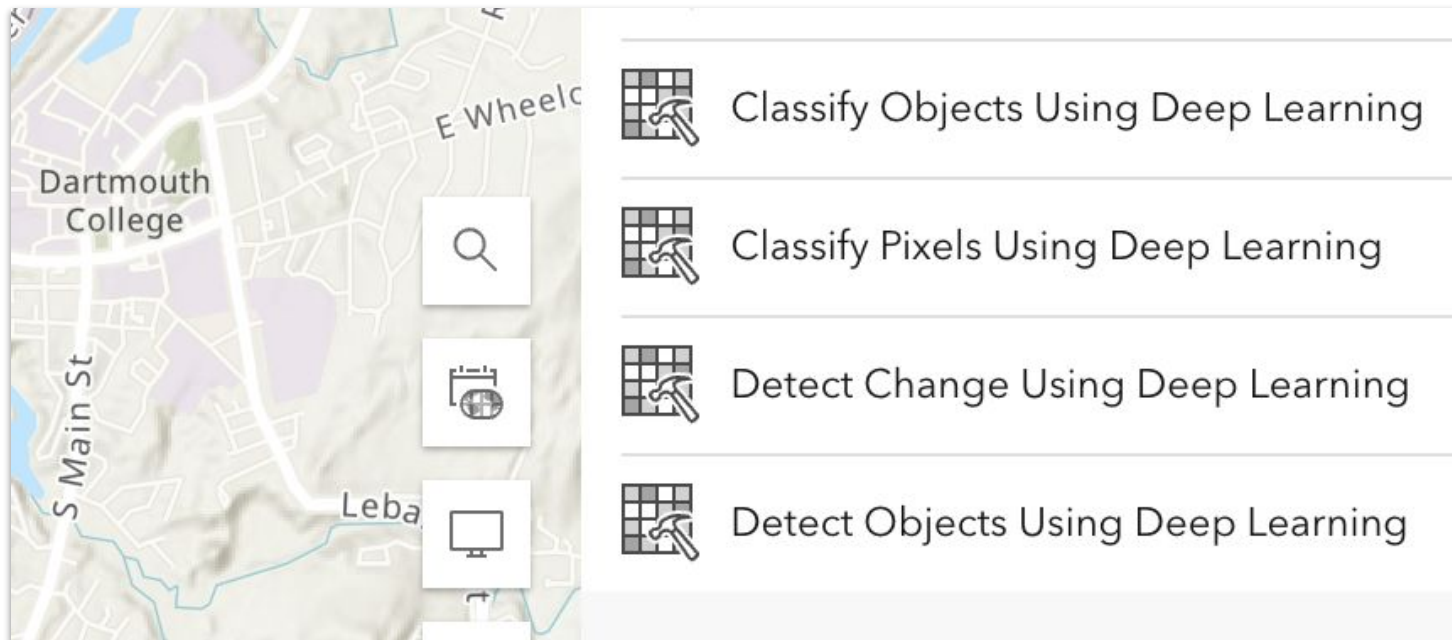
 Find Nearest

 Plan Routes

 Connect Origins to Destinations



AI, Deep Learning - Analysis Tools





AI, Deep Learning new training modules from ESRI

ArcGIS / ESRI

AI Learning plan & new
Courses

See

<https://www.esri.com/training/catalog/5eb18cf2a7a78b65b7e26134/deep-learning-using-arcgis/>

5 Courses in Plan

| | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|
| STORY MAP | Unlocking Information from Imagery in ArcGIS | Free |
| WEB COURSE | Deep Learning Using ArcGIS Pro | 2 Hours, 15 Minutes Requires |
| WEB COURSE | Deep Learning Using ArcGIS Online | 1 Hour, 40 Minutes Requires |
| ARCGIS LAB | Classifying Objects Using Deep Learning in ArcGIS Pro | 1 Hour, 20 Minutes |
| ARCGIS LAB | Extracting Features with Deep Learning Using ArcGIS Online | 45 Minutes |

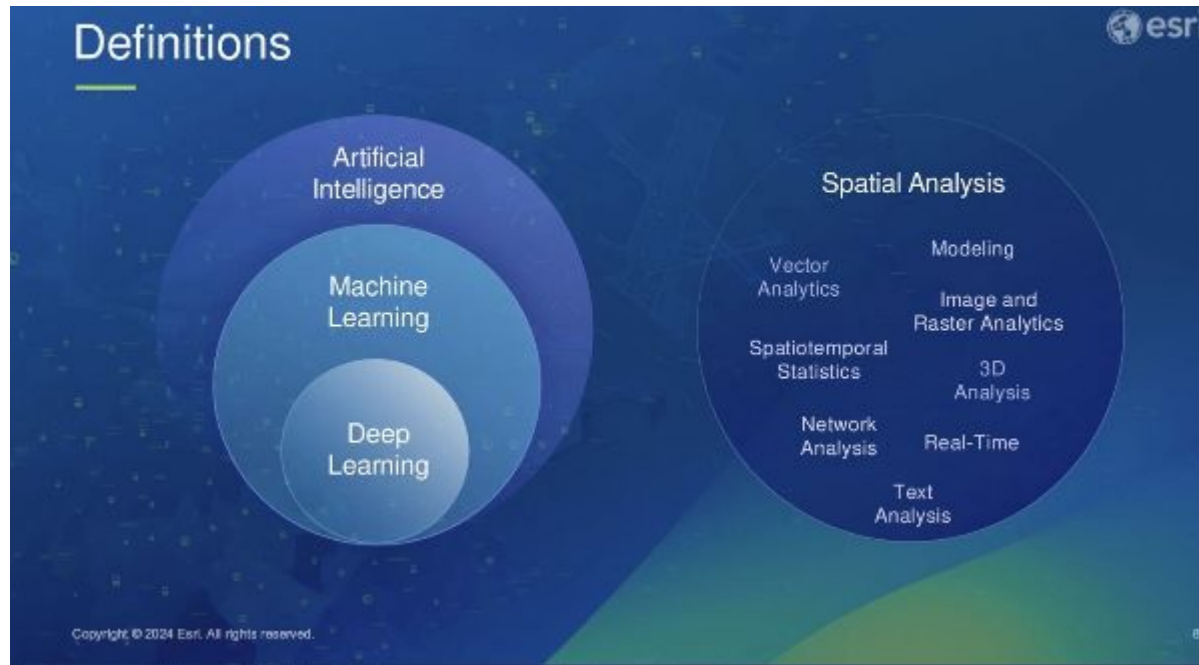


AI, Deep Learning - Analysis Tools

ArcGIS Pro (and ArcMap before it) have had machine learning for many years

Tools to train image recognition patterns

Adding new deep learning and AI , new ways to solve spatial problems





AI & Deep learning

- Use AI computer vision on satellite imagery, 3D imagery and video data
- Natural language processing on unstructured text data
- AI assistant to help search and find the proper tools and proper SQL queries
- New ways to solve geospatial problems
- New ways to assist the geospatial analyst with the software itself
- Pretrained AI models (from ESRI Living Atlas) or self-generated models

Pretrained models available to:

ArcGIS Pro

ArcGIS Online

ArcGIS API for Python

with the Arcgis.learn library

<https://developers.arcgis.com/python/latest/api-reference/arcgis.learn.toc.html>

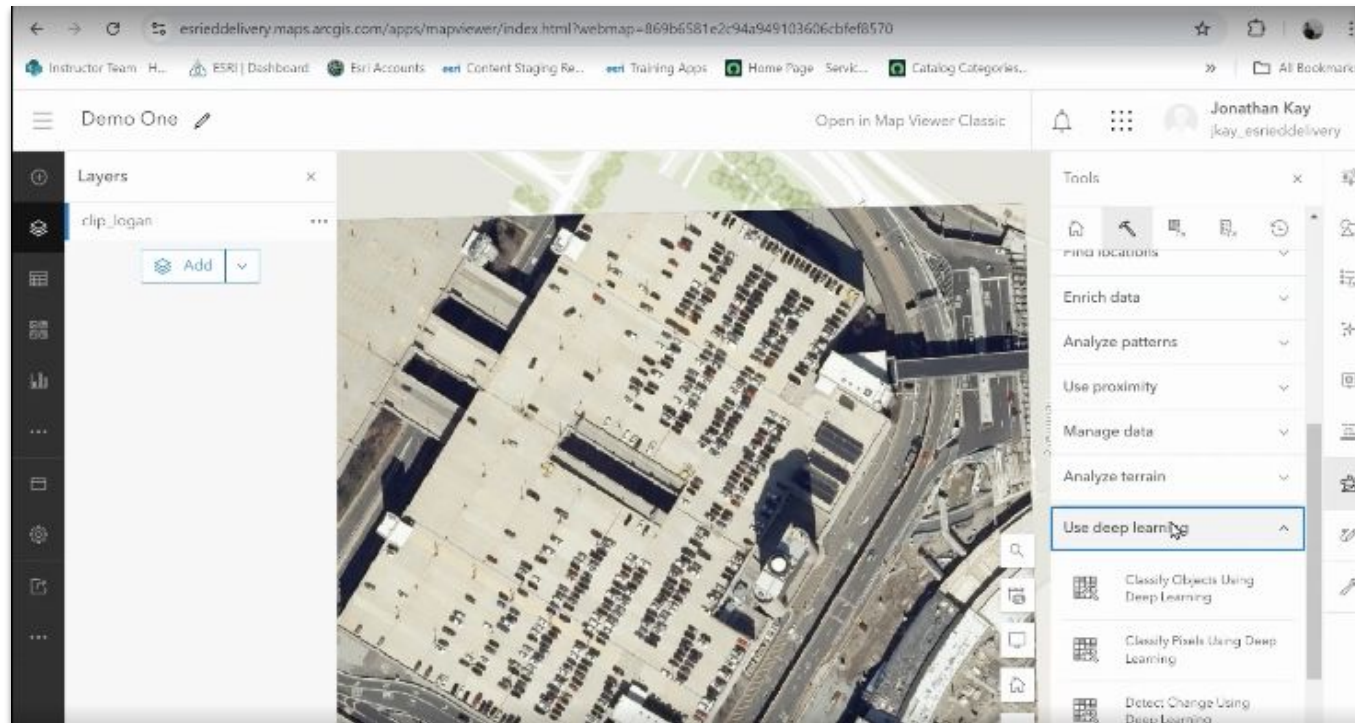
Source: Esri academy online modules [ESRI](#)





Can we count up the number of cars in this satellite image?

- 30cm x 30cm resolution satellite image, Logan Airport
- extract cars
- Create featureclass
- Count manually?
- Traditional tools?

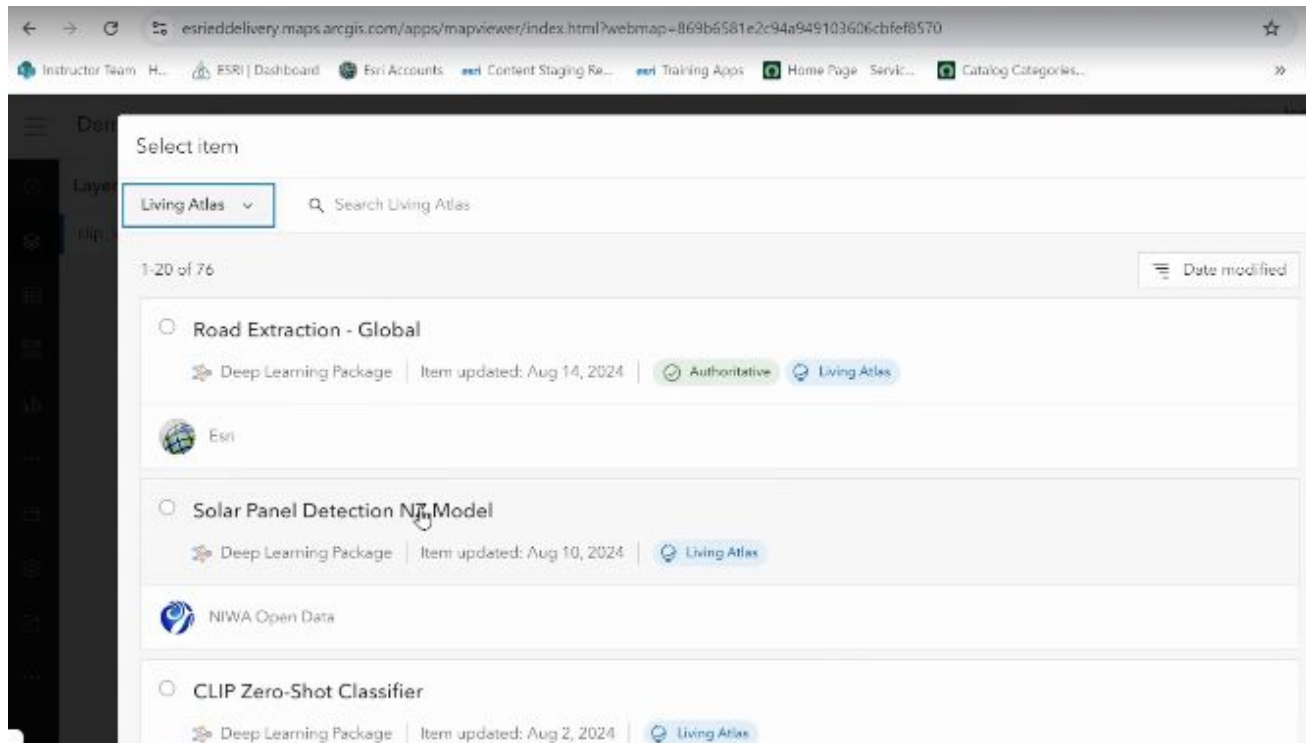




AI, Deep Learning - Analysis Tools

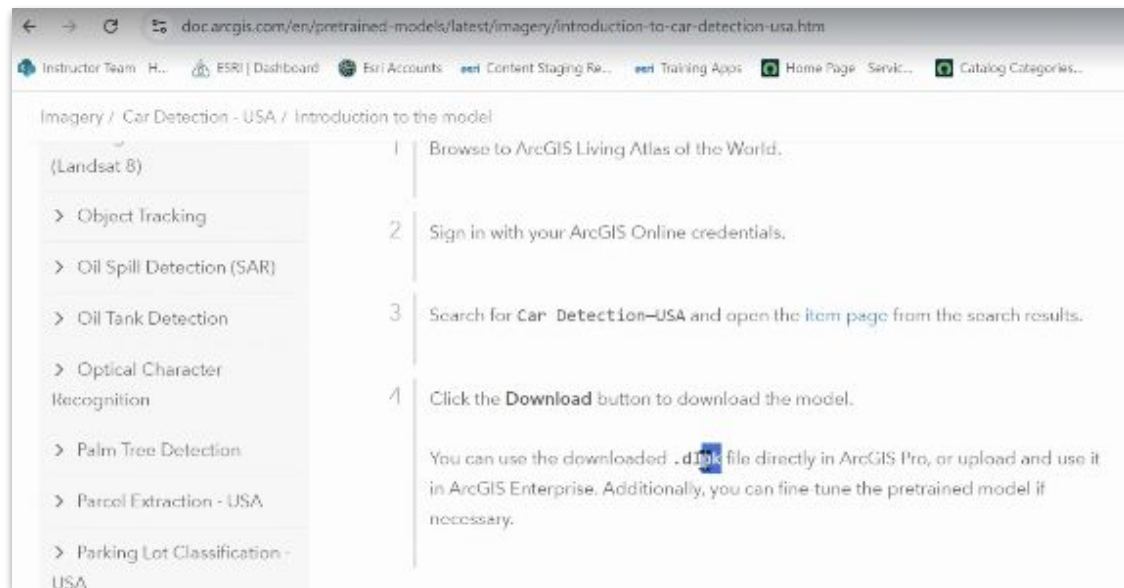
- Note that these tools are not finding the cars by pixel colors like we might do with a land cover map and machine learning, but rather by what the AI pretrained model has been told is a 'car' in many other satellite photos
- Note also, available in ArcGIS Online

Deep Learning pre-built models at ESRI's living atlas site



Source: Esri academy online modules [ESRI](#)

Deep learning model access



The screenshot shows the Esri ArcGIS Map Viewer interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: esri.delivery.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=869b6581e2c94a945103606cbfef8570. The user is logged in as Jonathan Kay (jkay_esri.delivery). The map shows a residential area with blue polygons representing detected cars. A table titled "BOS - ObjectsDetected" is displayed, showing a single entry for a car with a confidence of 24.30. The interface includes a Layers panel on the left, a Table view in the center, and a "Detect Objects Using Deep Learning" panel on the right. The table shows the following data:

| Class | cars |
|------------|-------|
| Confidence | 24.30 |

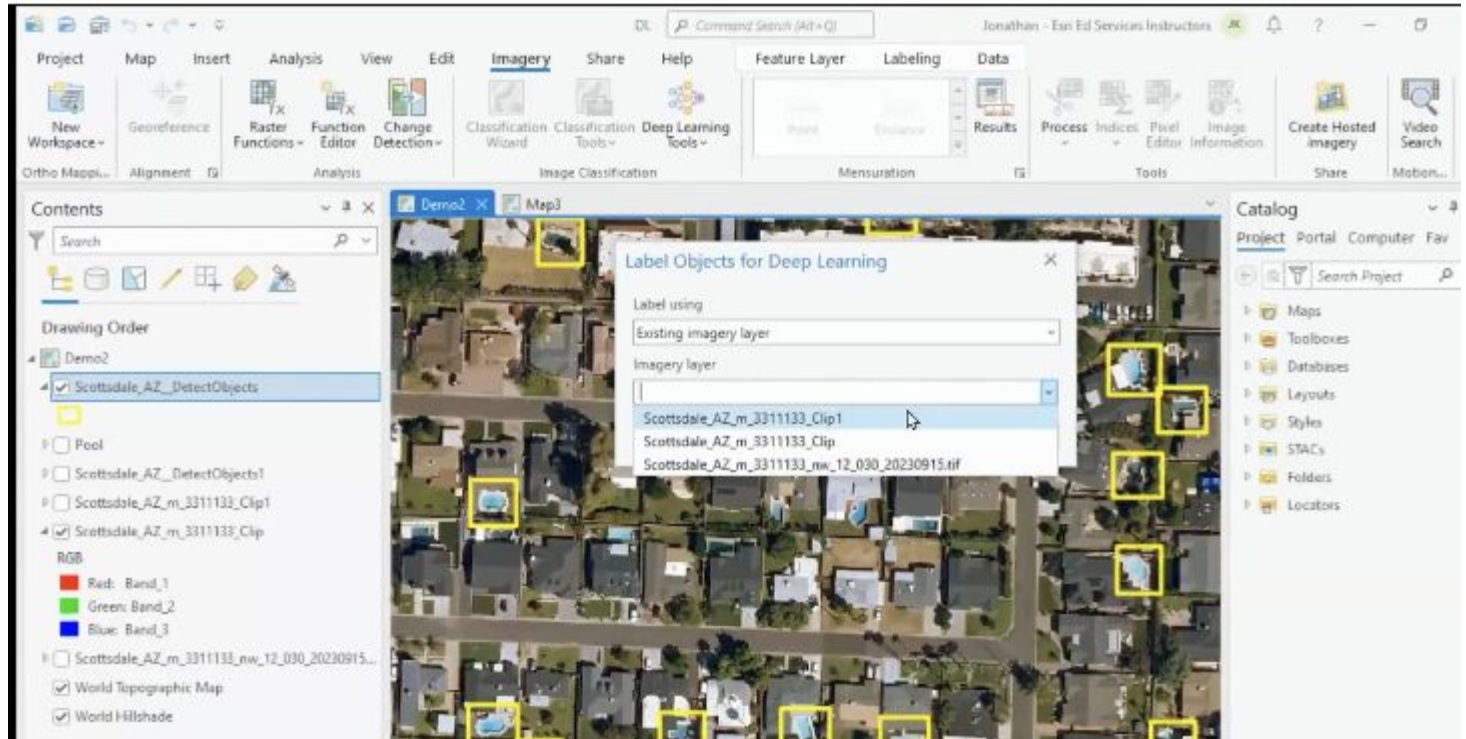
The "Detect Objects Using Deep Learning" panel shows settings for NMS Overlap (0.1), Non maximum suppression (NMS) (unchecked), Result layer (An output feature layer with detected features), Output name (BOS), Save in folder (jkay_esri.delivery), and Environment settings.

Source: Esri academy online modules [ESRI](#)

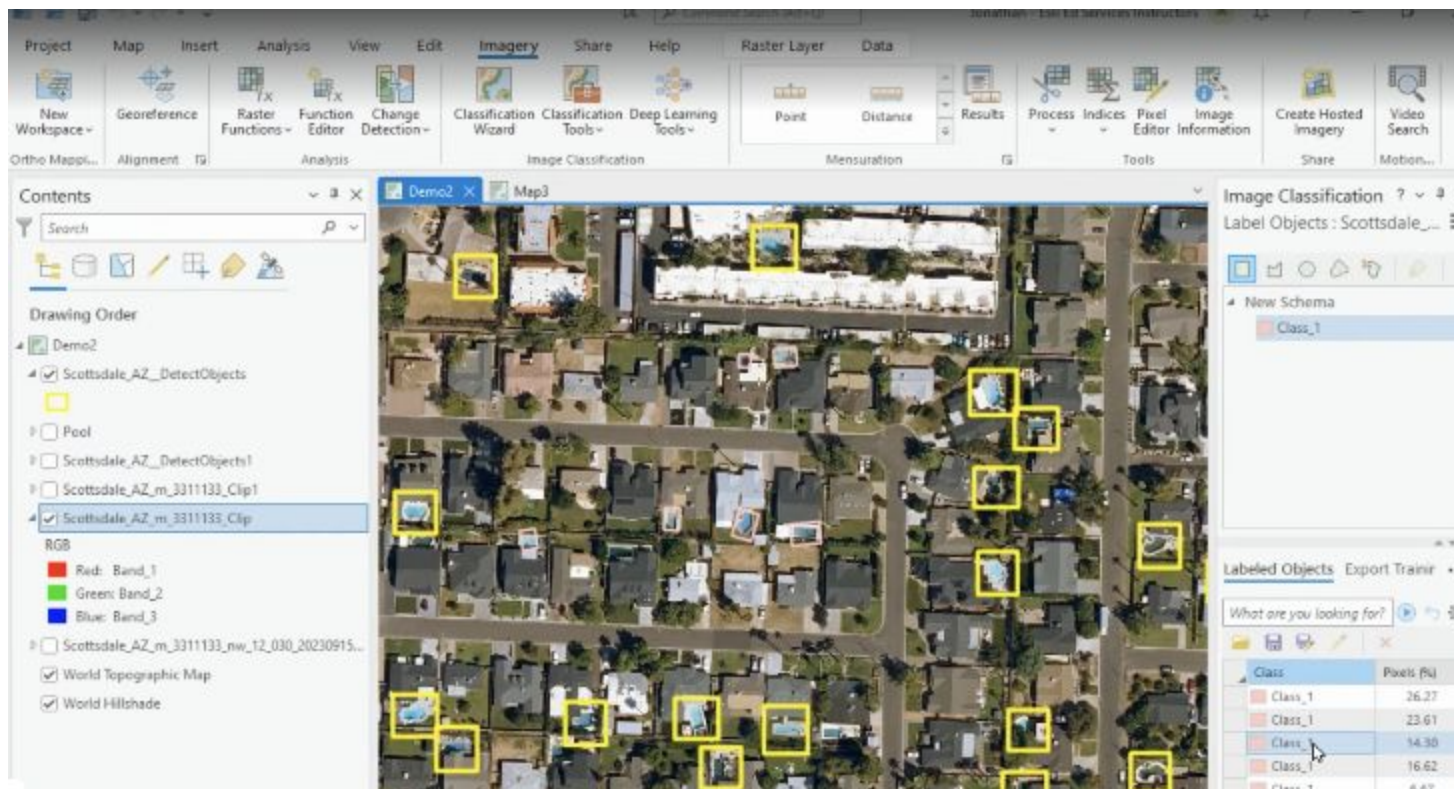
- ~ 815 cars, some non-detects/not counted, missing

ArcGIS Pro AI tools

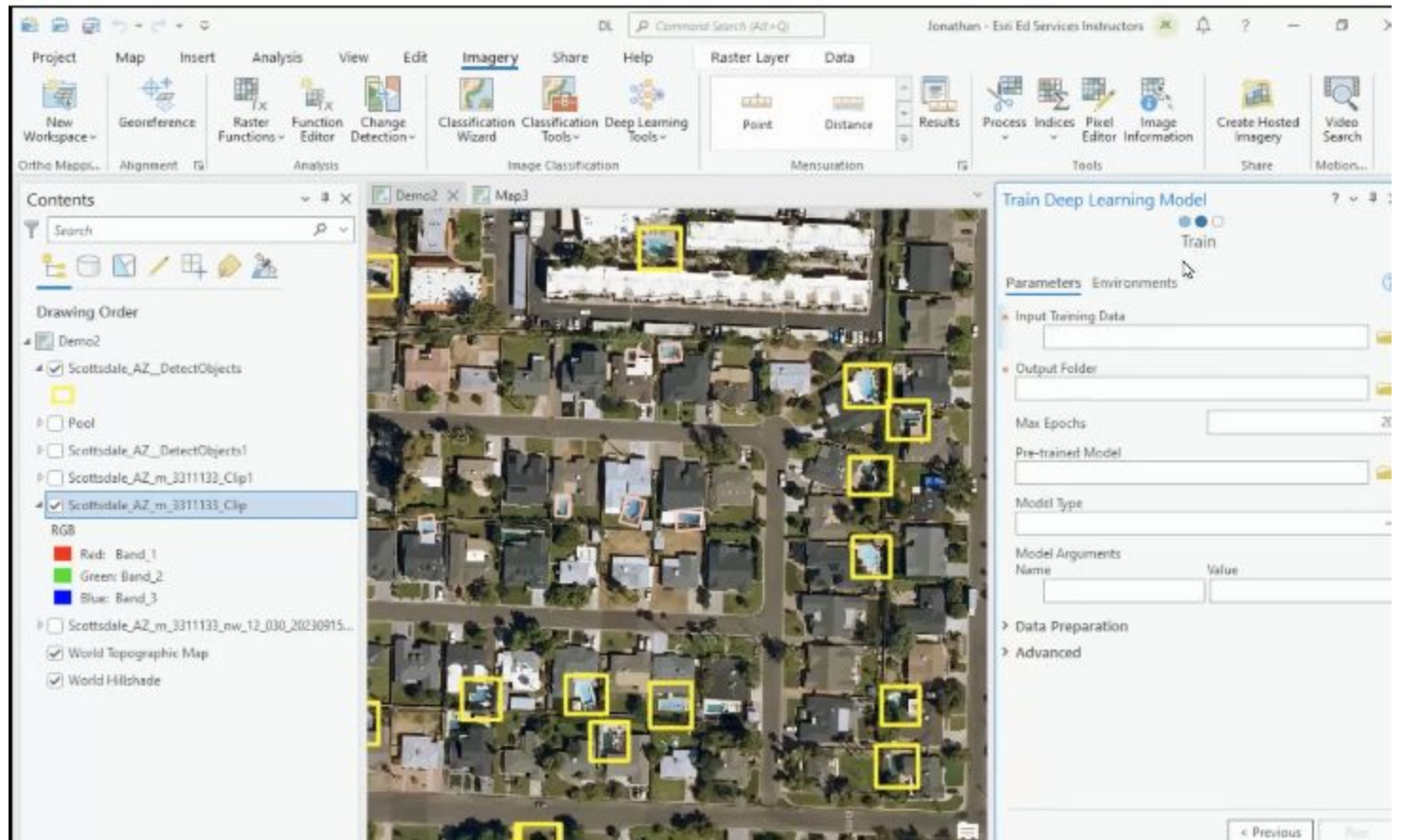
- Investigate aerial / satellite photos to detect swimming pools



Source: Esri academy
online modules [ESRI](https://www.esri.com/arcgis/storymaps/esri-academy)



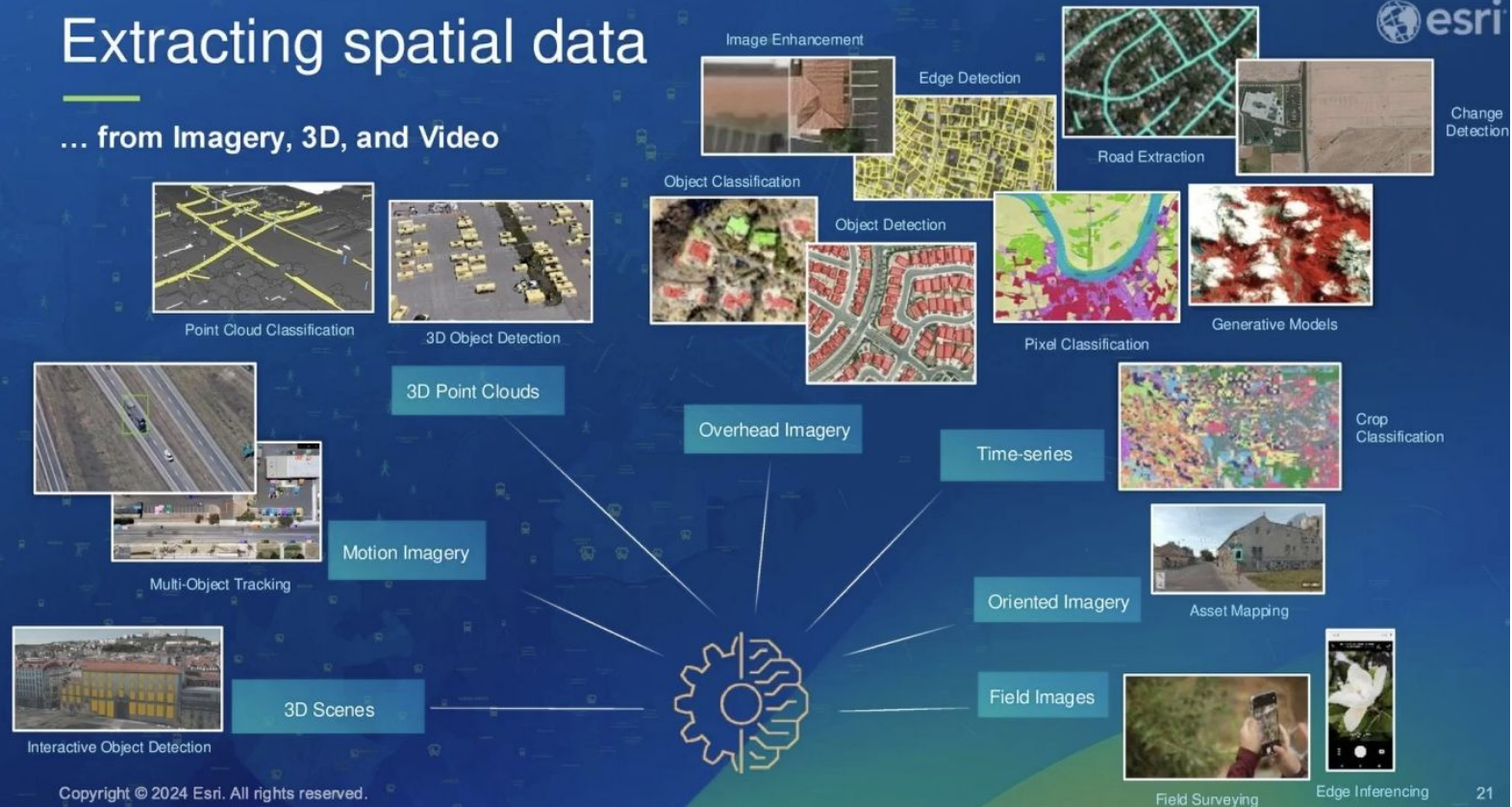
Source: Esri academy
online modules [ESRI](https://www.esri.com/arcgis-learn/)



Source: Esri academy
online modules [ESRI](https://www.esri.com/arcgis-learn/)

Extracting spatial data

... from Imagery, 3D, and Video



Address standardization using NLP

DEMO 3

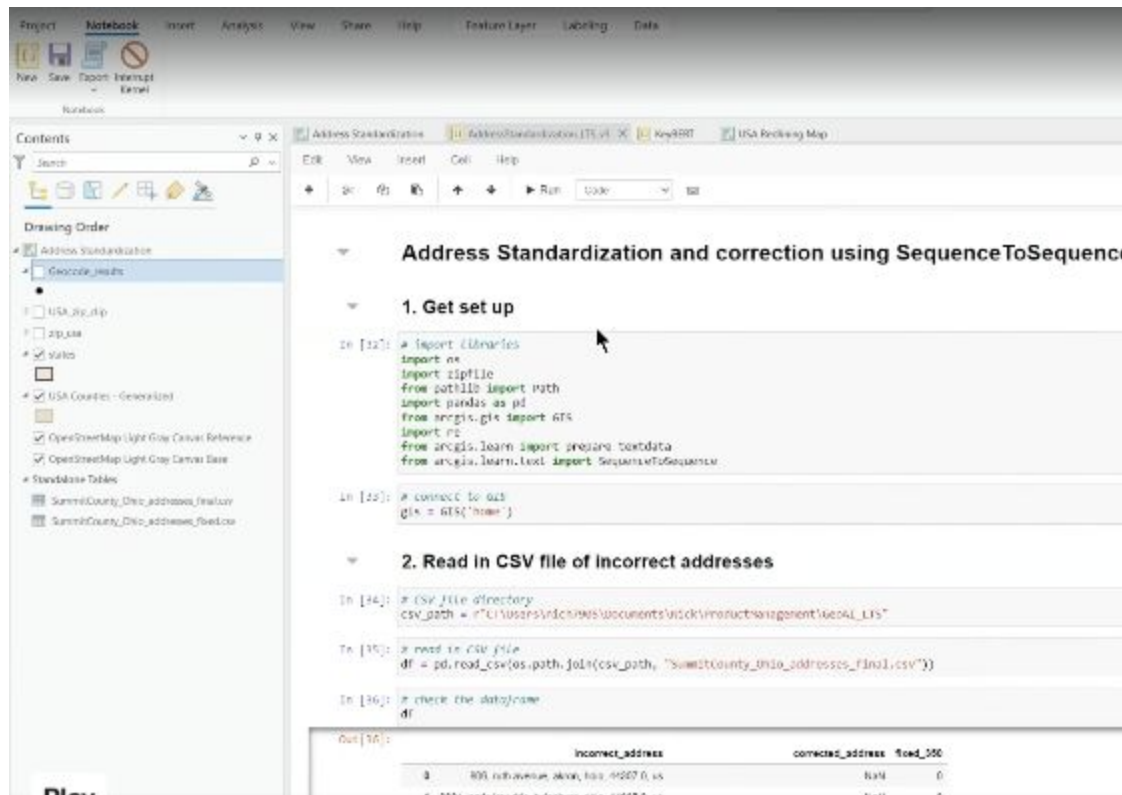
- Manually correct 10 percent of incorrect addresses in a CSV file
- Train a SequenceToSequence model
- Use a trained model to correct/standardize addresses
- Geocode the corrected addresses

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25

- Table of 3500 addresses
- AI NLP deep learning
- Manually correct about 300 to 350, about 10% of the total

Source: Esri academy
online modules [ESRI](#)



Address Standardization and correction using SequenceToSequence

1. Get set up

```
In [12]: # Import libraries
import os
import zipfile
from pathlib import Path
import pandas as pd
from arcgis.gis import GIS
import re
from arcgis.learn import prepare_textdata
from arcgis.learn.text import SequenceToSequence
```

2. Read in CSV file of incorrect addresses

```
In [14]: # Set file directory
csv_path = r"C:\Users\jndick\Documents\usack\productmanagement\usack_LIS"
```

```
In [15]: # read in CSV file
df = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(csv_path, "SummitCounty_Ohio_addresses_final.csv"))
```

```
In [16]: # check the dataframe
df
```

Out [16]:

| | incorrect_address | corrected_address | fixed_350 |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 0 | 805 richardson ave, hwy 19207 0, us | hwy1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1000 richardson ave, hwy 19207 0, us | hwy1 | 0 |

AI / deep learning to 'fix' incorrect addresses

- Python API

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

Address Standardization and correction using SequenceToSequence model

1. Get set up

```
In [12]: # Import Libraries
import os
import zipfile
from pathlib import Path
import pandas as pd
from arcgis.gis import GIS
import re
from arcgis.learn import prepare_textdata
from arcgis.learn.model import SequenceToSequenceModel
```

```
In [13]: # connect to GIS
gis = GIS('home')
```

2. Read in CSV file of incorrect addresses

```
In [14]: # CSV file directory
csv_path = r"C:\Users\indich\My Documents\indich\production\segment\us04L_LIS"
```

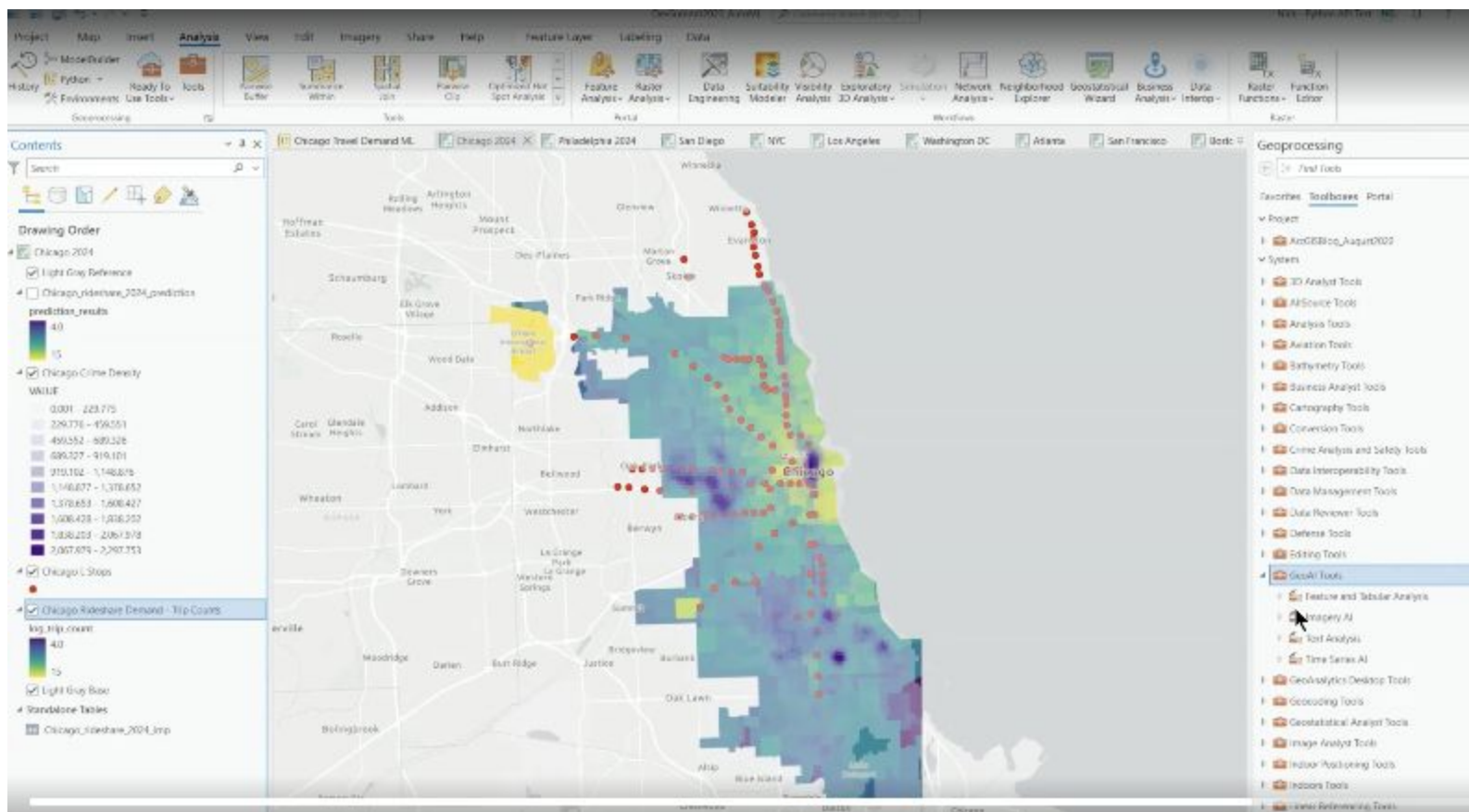
```
In [15]: # read in CSV file
df = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(csv_path, "SummitCounty_0100_addresses_final.csv"))
```

```
In [16]: # check the data/frame
df
```

Out [16]:

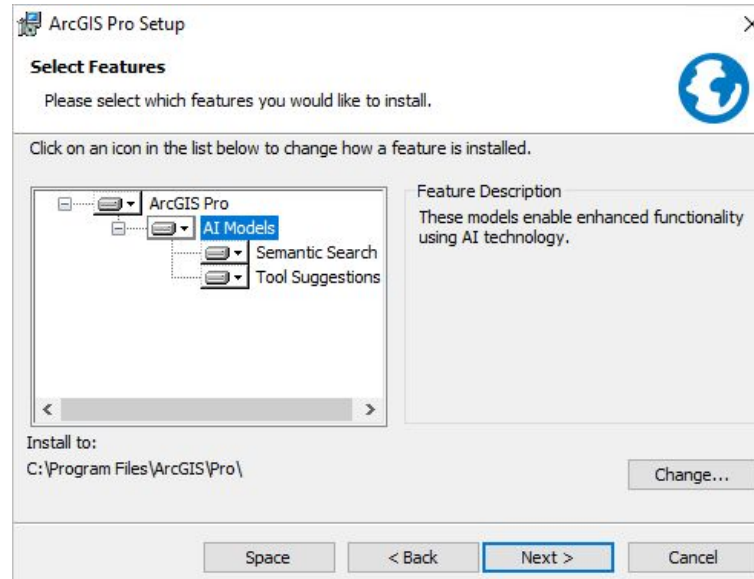
| | incorrect_address | corrected_address | field_350 |
|---|--|-------------------|-----------|
| 0 | 801 east avenue, akron, ohio 44307 0, us | 801 E | 0 |
| 1 | 5001 north lake drive, akron, ohio 44307 0, us | 5001 N | 0 |

Source: Esri academy
online modules [ESRI](#)



Source: Esri academy online modules [ESRI](https://www.esri.com/academy/)

- <https://www.esri.com/arcgis-blog/products/arcgis-pro/analytics/ai-in-arcgis-pro-3-3>
- <https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/analysis/ai/geoai.htm>



Source: Esri academy
online modules [ESRI](https://www.esri.com/arcgis-blog/products/arcgis-pro/analytics/ai-in-arcgis-pro-3-3)





Learn more

- GeoAI, Deep Learning

<https://www.esri.com/training/catalog/5eb18cf2a7a78b65b7e26134/deep-learning-using-arcgis/>

Continue learning



- **MOOC:** *Spatial Data Science: The New Frontier in Analytics*
 - Begins August 28, 2024 (six-week course)
- **Learning Plan:** *Deep Learning Using ArcGIS*
- **Learning Plan:** *ArcGIS Technology for Spatial Data Science*
- **Learn ArcGIS:** Search for “GeoAI”



Learn more

- <https://www.esri.com/training/catalog/5eb18cf2a7a78b65b7e26134/deep-learning-using-arcgis/>
- <https://www.esri.com/training/catalog/5e4c5550a333e81cae8274f0/arcgis-technology-for-spatial-data-science/>
- Combining AI and GIS powerful
- Vision to have GeoAI helpful to solve complex problems in the world today
- Do mundane tasks in a faster more efficient way
- Derive helpful insights using ai, ml, deep learning
- More productive, solve problems faster



Resources

- Geography Department, Earth Sciences
 - Geography <https://geography.dartmouth.edu/>
 - Earth Sci: <https://earthsciences.dartmouth.edu/>
- Dartmouth College ArcGIS Online (SSO sign on) <https://dartmouth.maps.arcgis.com>
- Dartmouth College Library
 - <https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/gis>
 - <https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/gisdata>
 - Research Data Services:
https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/data_management/organize-analyze
 - We help faculty, student, and staff researchers tidy and visualize research data.
 - For help, email us at researchdatahelp@groups.dartmouth.edu



Feedback

Thanks for coming to our workshop!

We want to now learn from you about how we continue to present relevant workshops in the best way we can.

Please take a minute or so to fill out our form with your constructive feedback, we can't wait to hear from you!

dartgo.org/feedback

dartgo.org/geospatial-event



Workshop links & demo data

ArcGIS Online <https://dartgo.org/arcgisonline> and ArcGIS Storymaps [examples](#) and [log-in](#)

<https://dartgo.org/workshop-share>

More sample data <https://dartgo.org/gisdata> (shared google drive folder)

<https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/110m-cultural-vectors/110m-admin-0-countries/>

Research Guide:

<https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/c.php?g=59725&p=10932912&preview=ed741a5a5a0f134ef30af138466884b1>

Github code & sample data:

<https://github.com/Dartmouth-Libraries/spatial-analytics-working-group/tree/main>

Questions?

As always, feel free to [reach out anytime](#).

Thanks for attending our workshop!





Reproducible Spatial Analysis using Python

note: Geojson.io <https://geojson.io/#map=3.5/40.21/-73.53>

create a string variable for our results directory

Get files

Tip: always comment your code!

csv file can go into a regular 'pandas' dataframe for now

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df_web =
```

```
pd.read_csv('https://rcweb.dartmouth.edu/homes/f002d69/workshops/data/bear-sightings.csv')
```



Reproducible Spatial Analysis using Python

```
from google.colab import files
```

```
# Upload the shapefile from your Mac desktop
```

```
uploaded = files.upload()
```

```
# upload 'nationalparks.zip' file downloaded from dartgo.org/python-spatial
```

```
# Get the file name
```

```
file_name = list(uploaded.keys())[0]
```

```
# Load the shapefile into geopandas 'geodataframe'
```

```
gdf = gpd.read_file(file_name)
```

```
# Display the first few rows of the geodataframe
```

```
print(gdf.head())
```



Reproducible Spatial Analysis using Python

```
# rename this file polygons or parks
```

```
polygons = gdf
```

```
# convert the points to a spatial object
```

```
df = df_web
```

```
points = gpd.GeoDataFrame(
```

```
    df, geometry=gpd.points_from_xy(df.longitude, df.latitude)
```

```
)
```

```
# set the map projection for the points (using the polygon map project)
```

```
# note: https://epsg.io/4326
```

```
points.crs = 'EPSG:4326' # Replace with the CRS of your data if different
```

```
# Reproject the points to match the CRS of the polygons
```

```
points = points.to_crs(polygons.crs)
```



Reproducible Spatial Analysis using Python

```
# do the overlay analysis points in polygons
```

```
points_in_polygons = gpd
```

```
# Point-in-polygon overlay
```

```
points_in_polygons = gpd.sjoin(points, polygons, predicate='within')
```



Reproducible Spatial Analysis using Python

plot the points and polygons

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

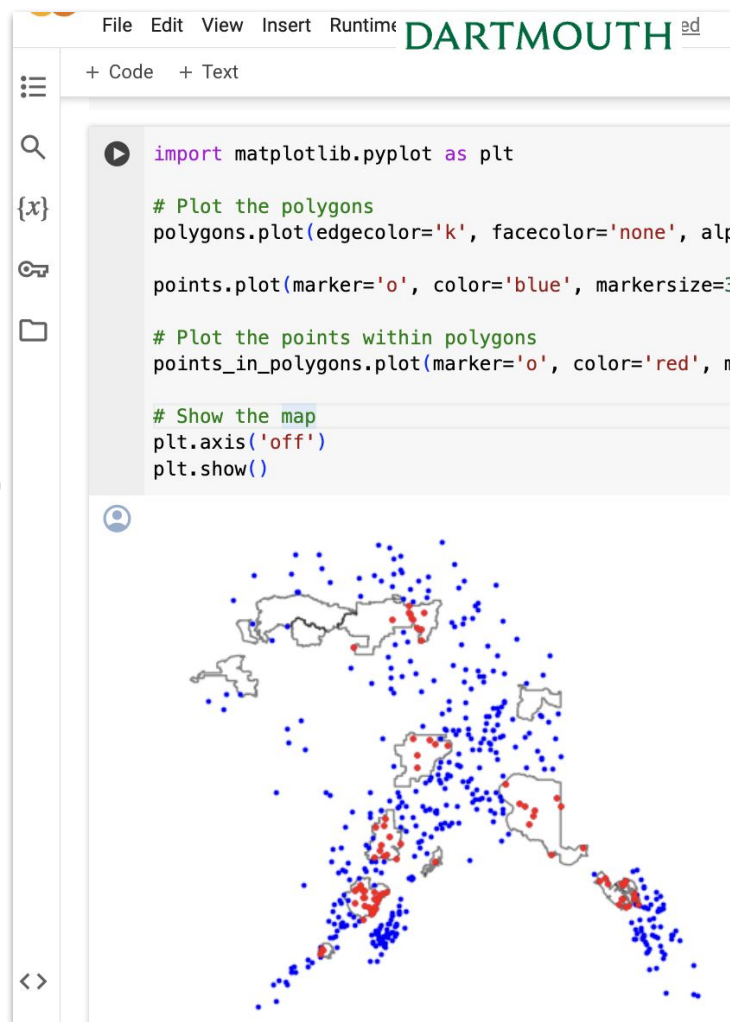
```
polygons.plot(edgecolor='k', facecolor='none', alpha=0.5)  
points.plot(marker='o', color='blue', markersize=3,  
            ax=plt.gca())
```

Plot the points within polygons

```
points_in_polygons.plot(marker='o',  
                        color='red', markersize=5, ax=plt.gca())
```

Show the map

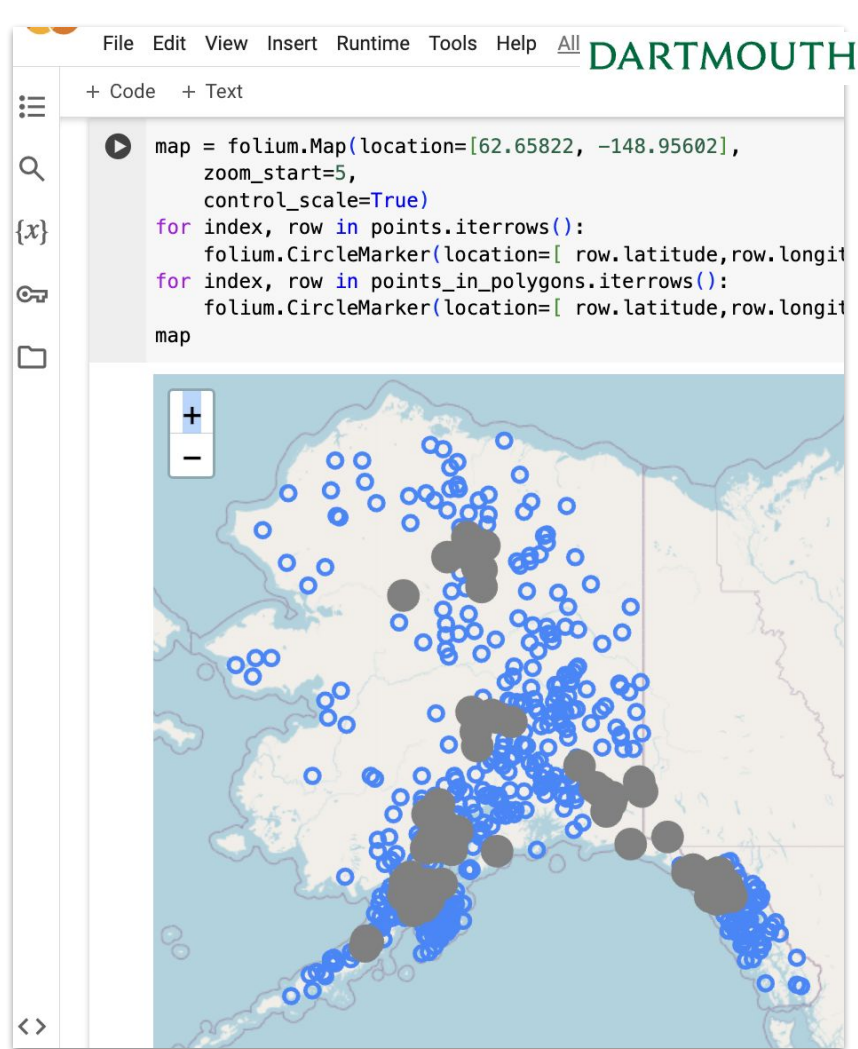
```
plt.axis('off')  
plt.show()
```





Folium Basemaps

Plot using the 'folium' library with a Leaflet basemap such as Open Street Map





Spatial Analysis Visualization - Geographic Results

If all went well, map should look like this

Our analysis layer is shown

Our original datasets are still intact

