Lul Akeza

Question 1: What kind of points are these? True point data or conceptual point data? Why?

The points are conceptual points. Think of them like theoretical ideas of where people are located in specific areas, assuming everyone is at the center of those areas. They're not precise coordinates but help create a smoother picture of where the population might be in a region.

Question 2: If a map produced using conceptual data is termed isopleth map, what is the name of a map produced using true data? You may want to check the textbook to answer this question. Refer to the chapters specified on the syllabus.

If a map is made using conceptual data (like theoretical population centers), it's called an isopleth map. On the other hand, if a map is created using real data, it's often called a choropleth map.

Question 3: What information is the ‘height field’ referring to in this exercise? In other words, what variable are we representing here in the third (z) dimension? If you were to generalize, what does this field define?

The "height field" in this exercise represents the third dimension, the 'up and down' on a map.

Question 4: Describe what the TIN shows. What patterns can be easily identified from this geovisualization?

How population varies across the landscape. Areas with higher points on the TIN represent regions with higher population concentrations, while lower points correspond to lower population density.

Question 6: What is the difference then between graduated (also called range-graded) symbols and proportional symbols?

Graduated symbols use different sizes to represent categories or ranges of data, while proportional symbols use sizes that are directly proportional to the actual quantitative values being portrayed on the map

Question 7: Are we looking at ‘pictographic symbols’ or ‘geometric symbols’? Refer to ch. 17 of the textbook to answer this question.
**geometric symbols**

Lul Akeza

Question 8: Is this representation of population effective to clearly show population density variation in King County? Think about the balance between data presentation and ‘effective’ visualization. If too much data is presented, this could obscure the meaning of the data.

I believe it’s effective because prioritizes clarity and communicates key information without sacrificing simplicity.

Question 9: Based on your results and your understanding of the methods, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each of the geovisualization techniques (isarithmic and dot mapping) we employed in this lab.

Isarithmic Mapping:  Advantages: Shows smooth patterns, useful for continuous data like elevation. Disadvantages: Can be complex and less effective for discrete data.

Dot Mapping:  Advantages: Clearly displays individual data points, effective for discrete data. Disadvantages: Dots may overlap, and it's less suitable for showing gradual changes in data.