

Data Visualization

W11-1

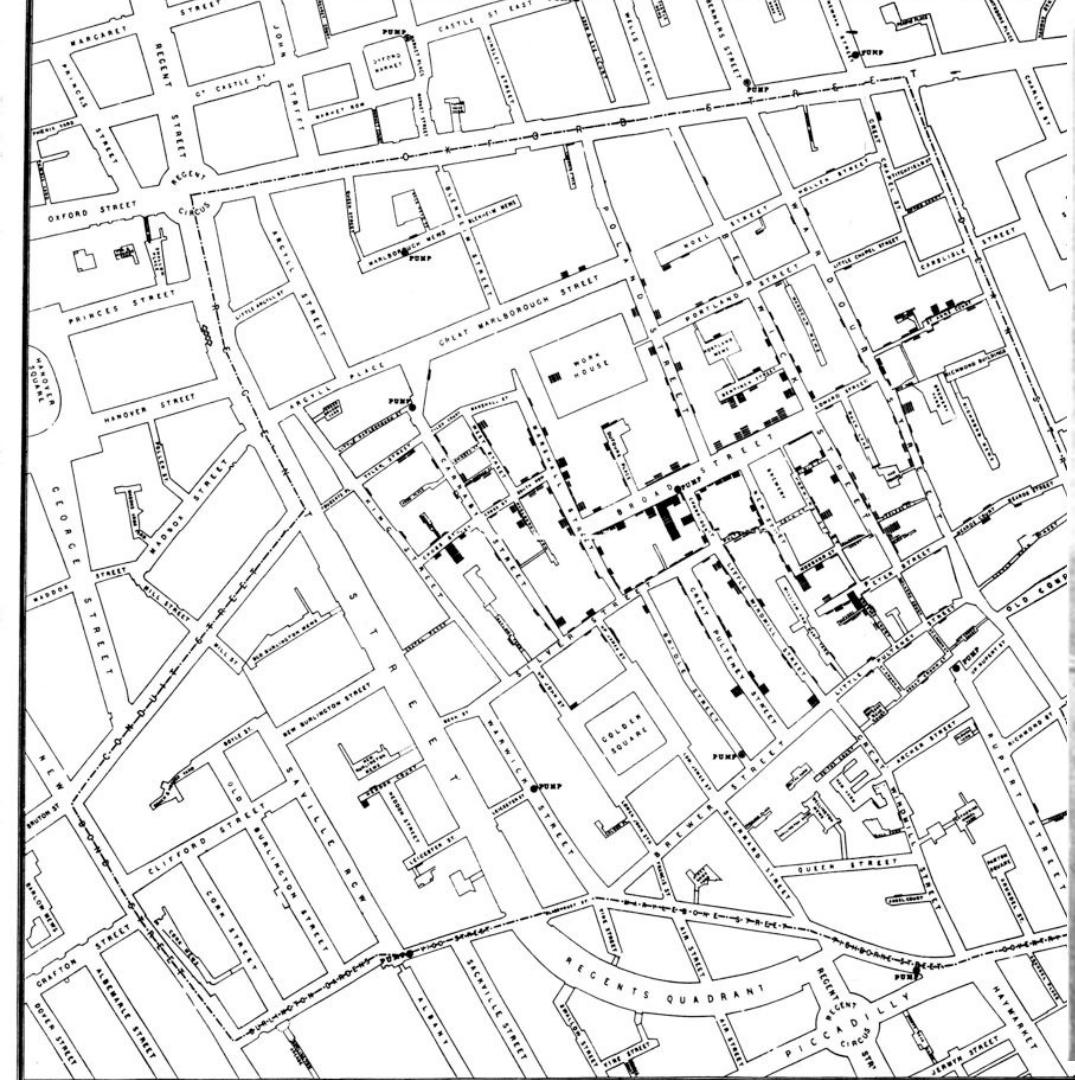
Quiz

- What do you find interesting in today's VotW?
- Explain MDS. What's the key idea? When do you want to use/not use it?
- Explain Isomap. What's the key idea? When do you want to use/not use it?

Maps

Why do we want to learn about
visualizing maps and geographic
information?

Any examples?



Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la Campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dessiné par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes ; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sortent. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à desser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. Chiers, de L'Our, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal intérieur de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.

Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jerome et du Maréchal Davout qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et se rejoignent à Orsha en Witelok, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

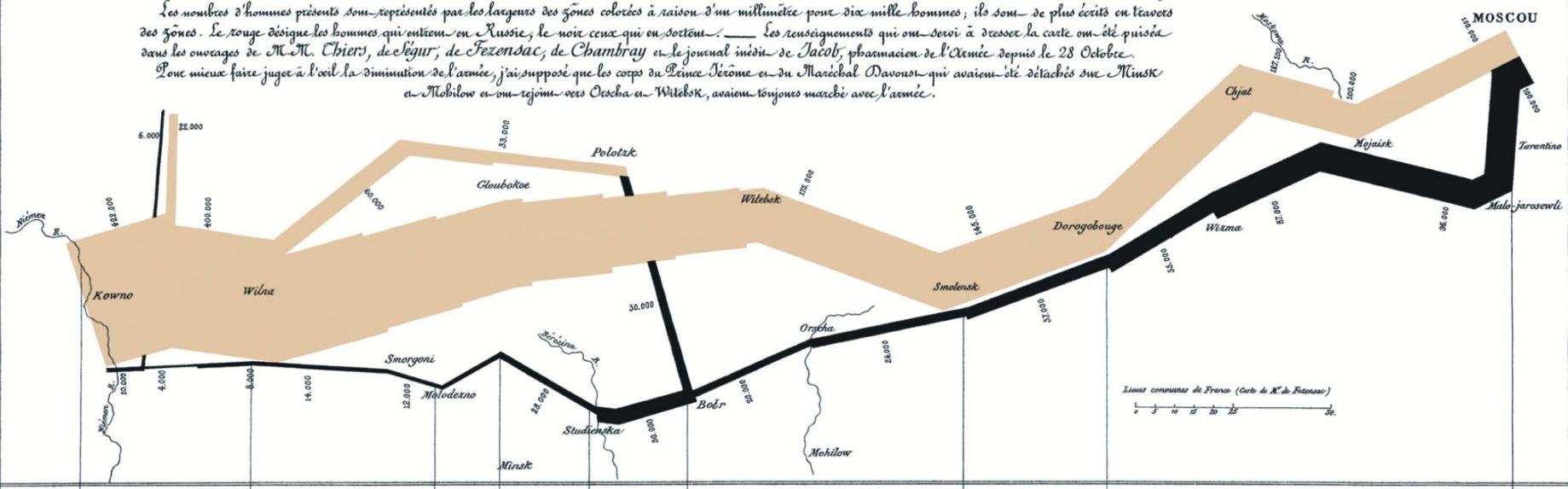
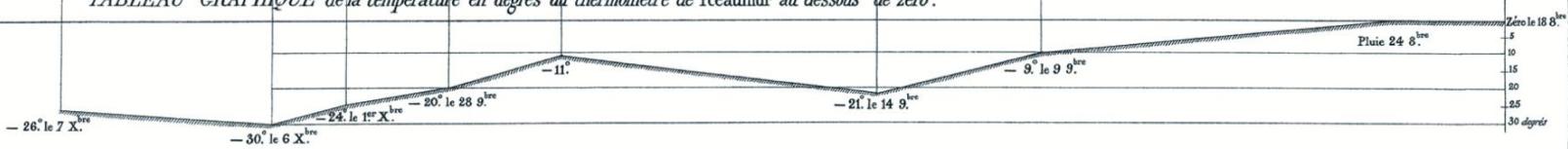
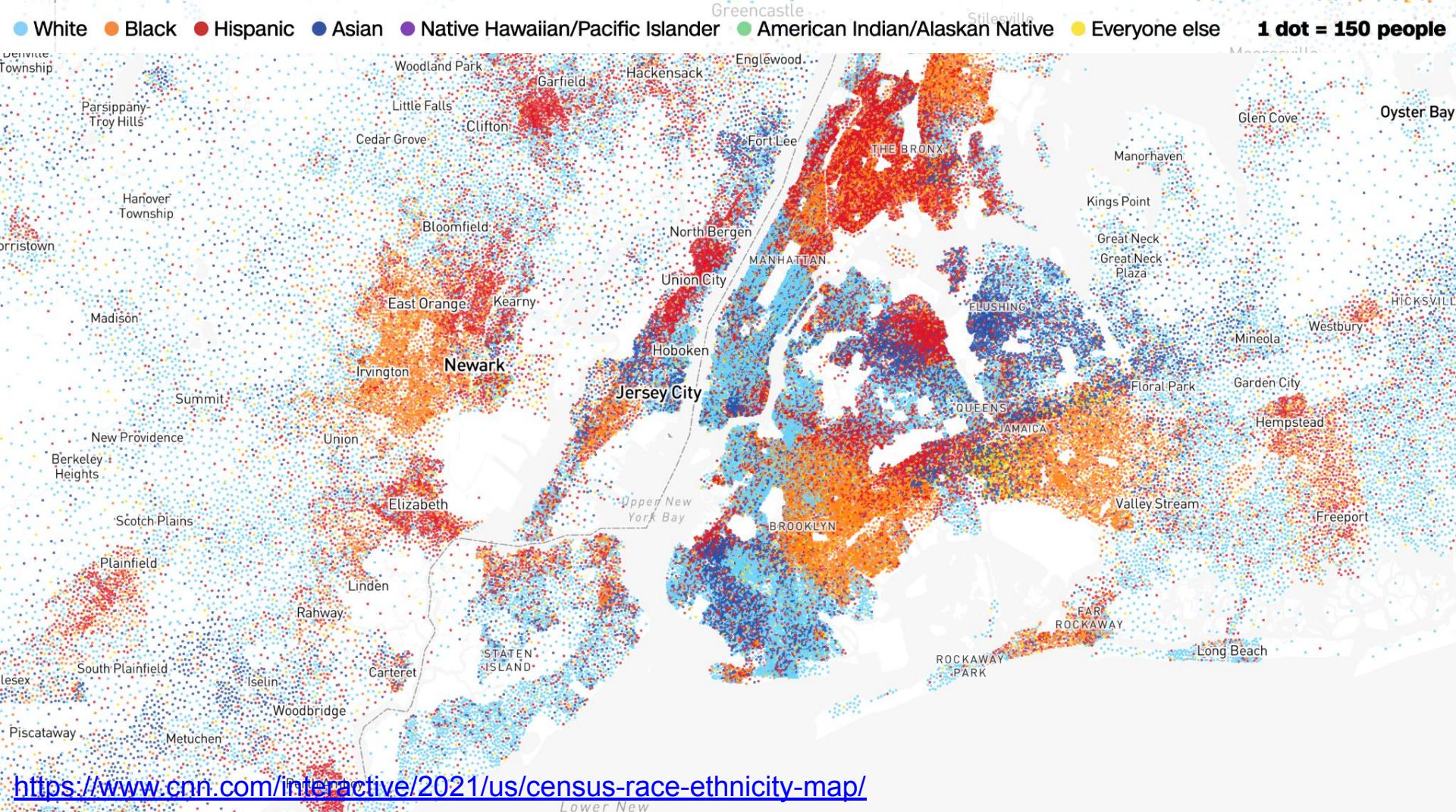


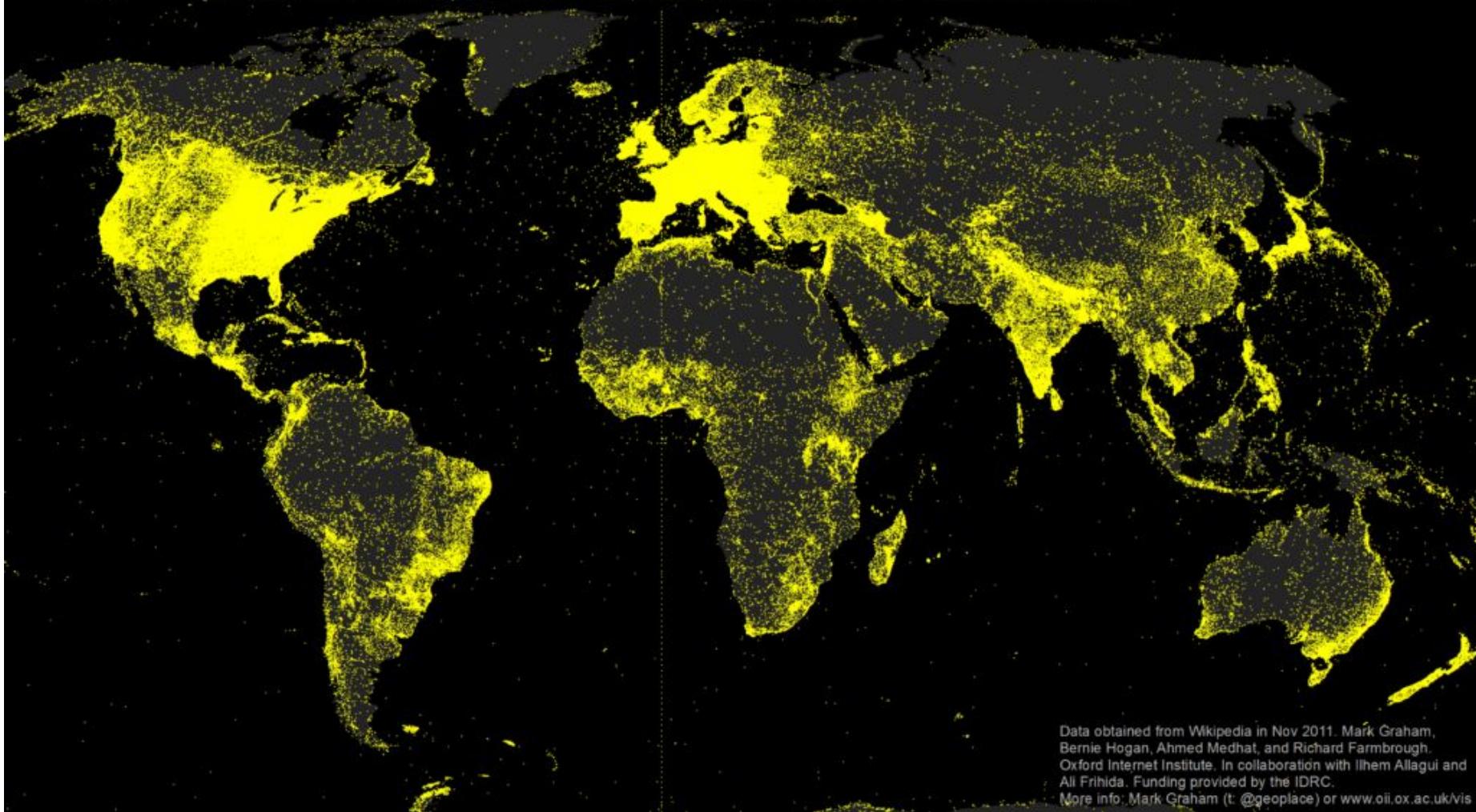
TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.

Les cosaques passent au galop
le Niemen gelé.





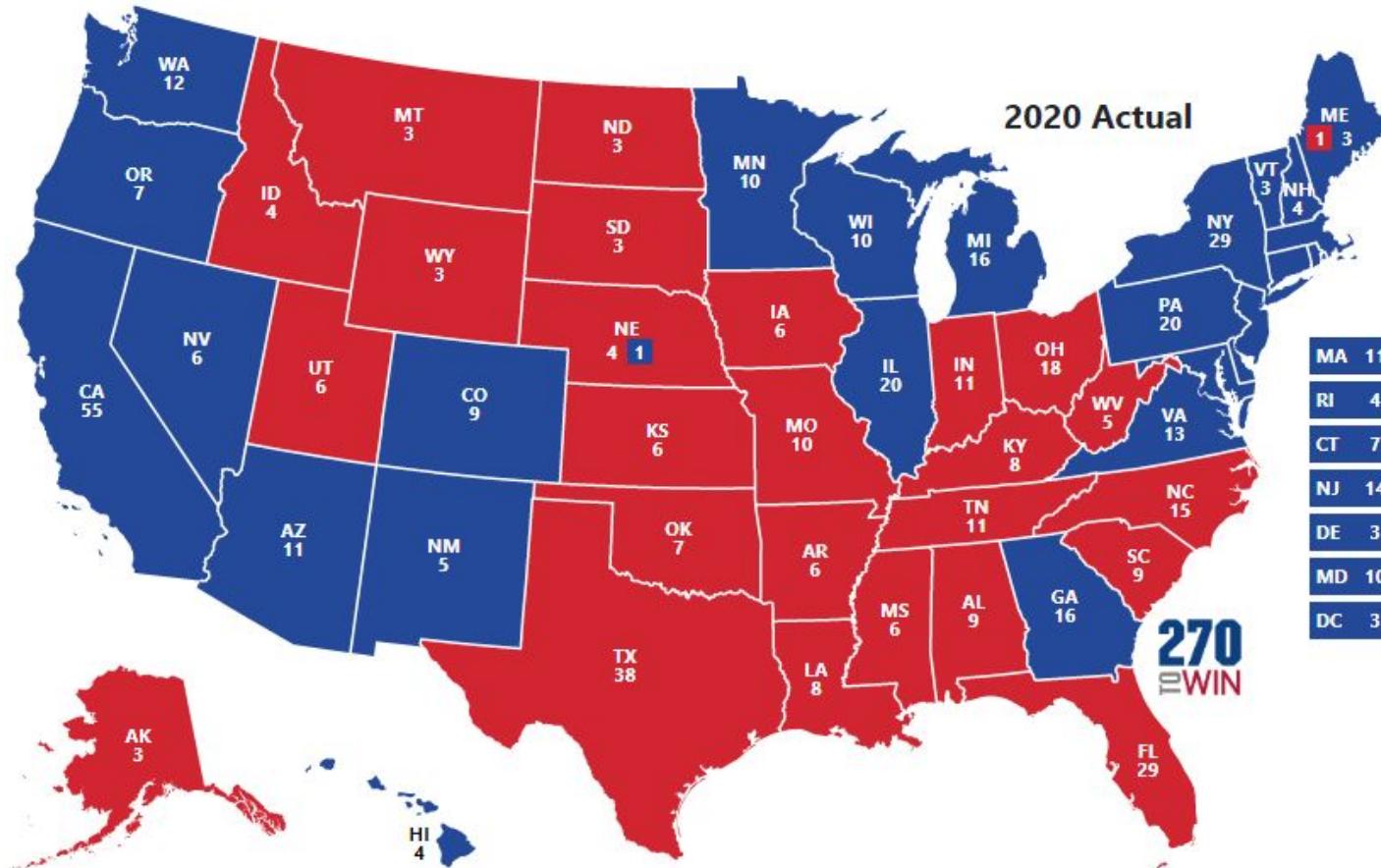
Geotagged Articles in English Wikipedia

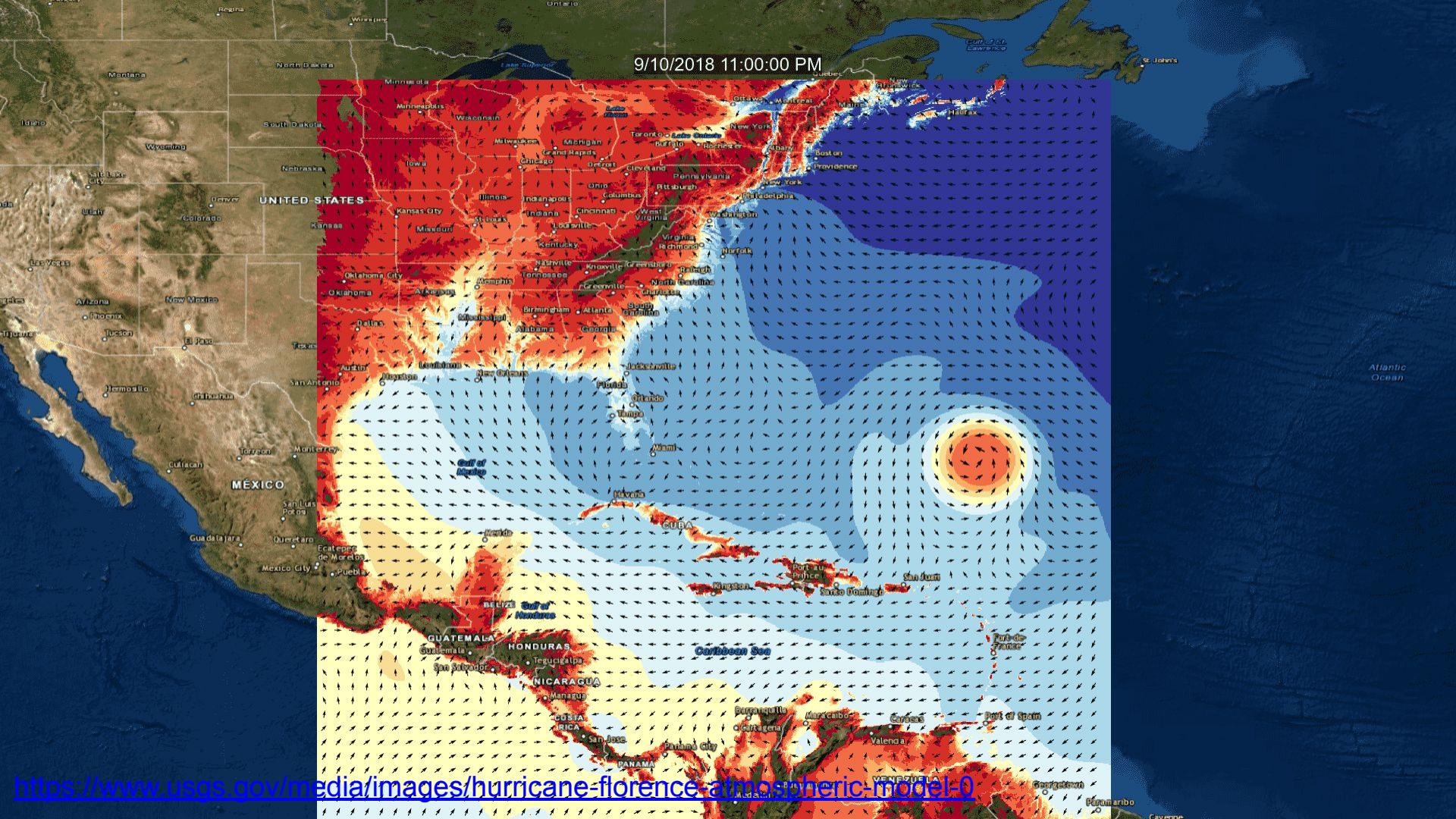


Data obtained from Wikipedia in Nov 2011. Mark Graham,
Bernie Hogan, Ahmed Medhat, and Richard Farmbrough.
Oxford Internet Institute. In collaboration with Ilhem Allagui and
Ali Frihida. Funding provided by the IDRC.
More info: [@geoplace or \[www.oi.ox.ac.uk/vis\]\(http://www.oi.ox.ac.uk/vis\)](mailto:Mark.Graham (@geoplace))

Biden (D) 306

232 Trump (R)





9/10/2018 11:00:00 PM

What's so hard about maps?



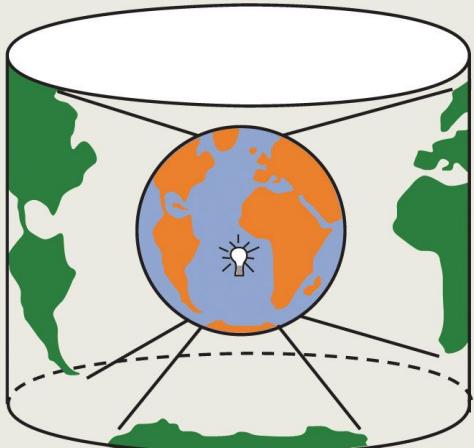


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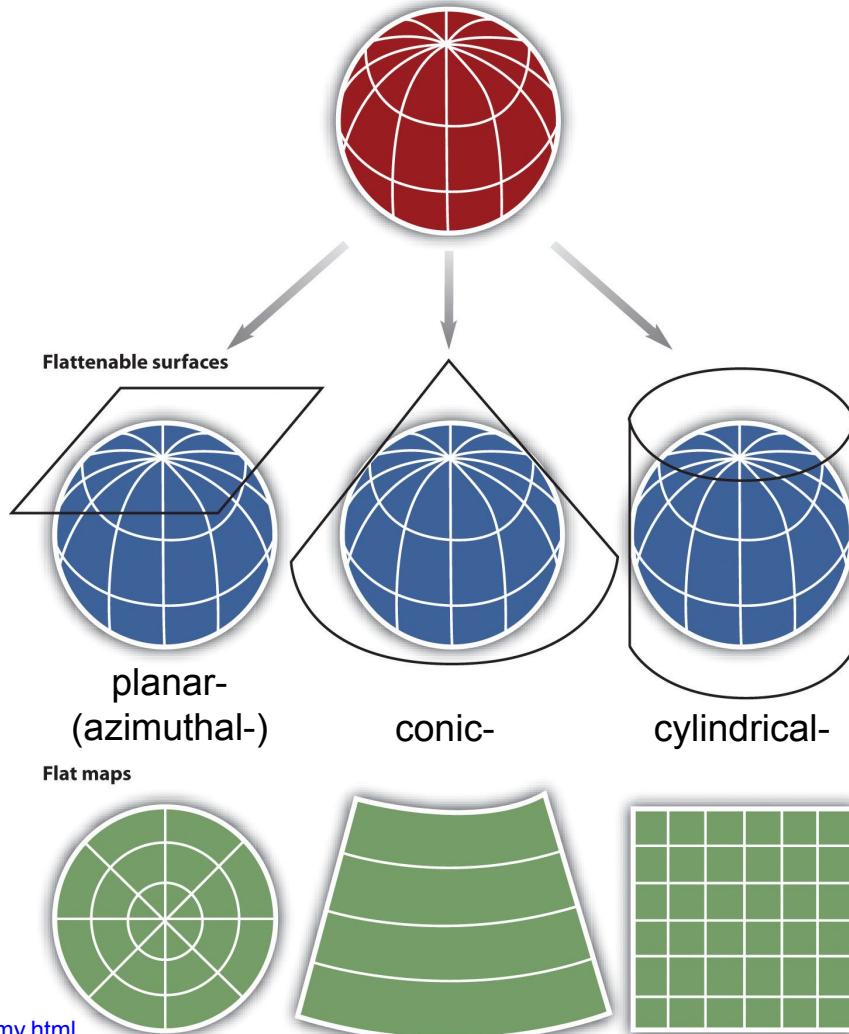


Why all world maps are wrong

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kIID5FDi2JQ>



Concept of map “**projection**”



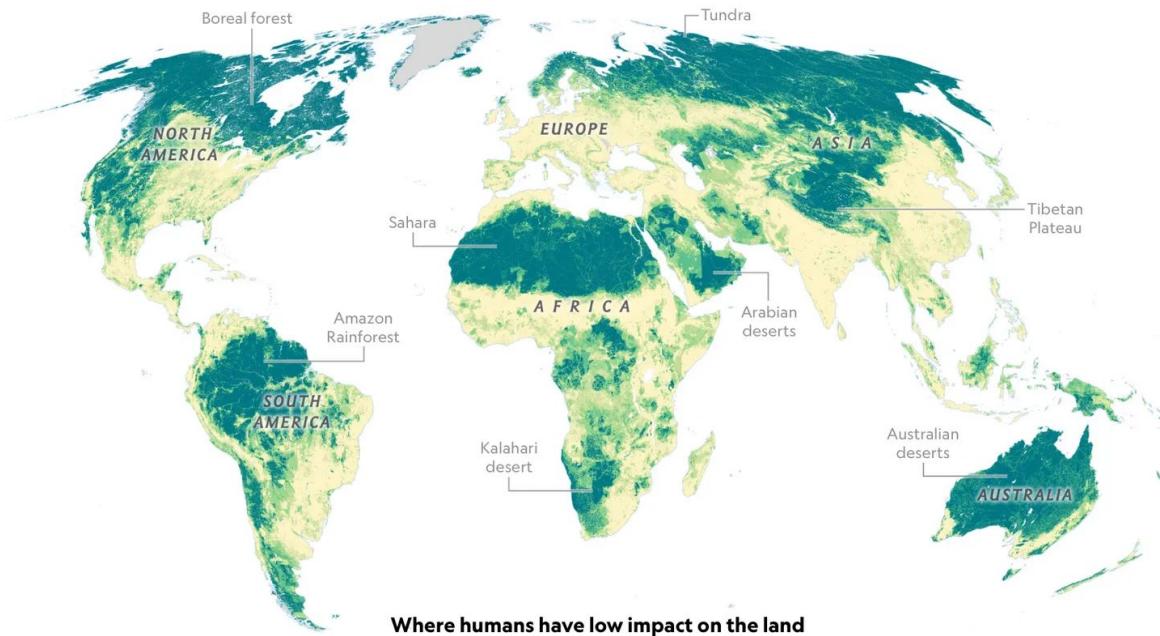
Every projection
preserves something
(area, angle, distance, etc.)

at the cost of others.

Equal-area (equivalent) projection

Roughly half of earth's land has minimal human impact.

A compilation of four methods for mapping human impact reveals in detail where humanity's influence on the natural world is considered to be low.



Where humans have low impact on the land

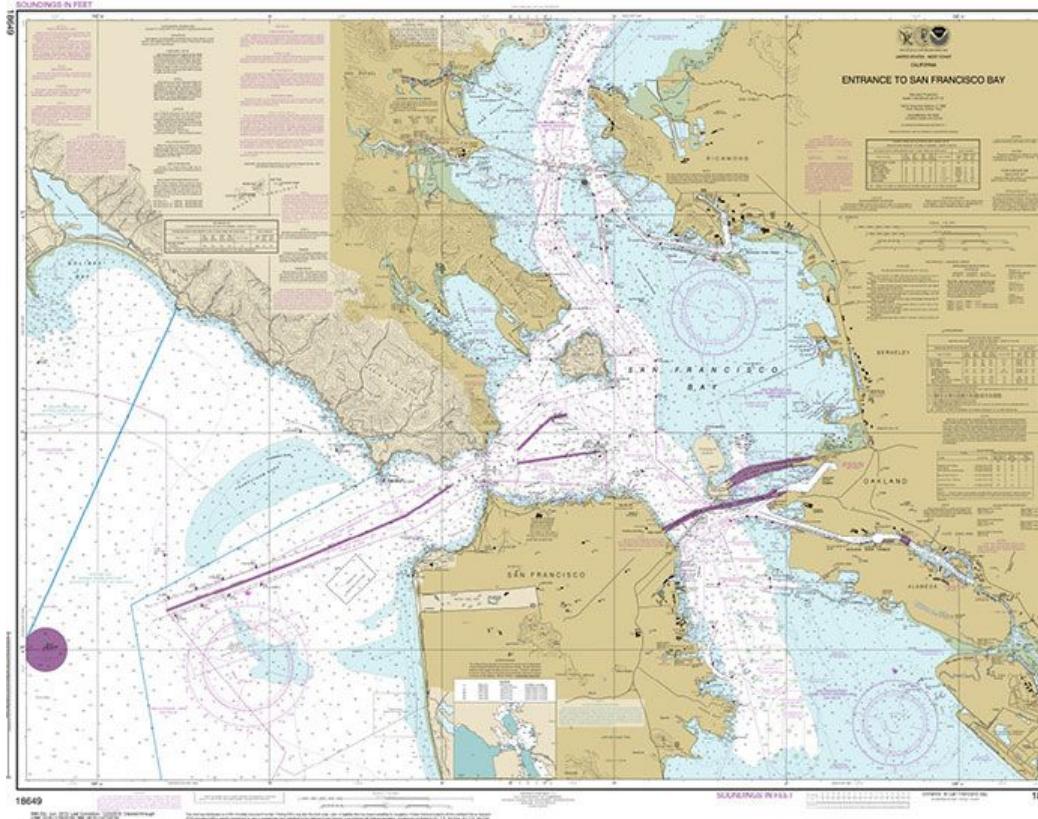
All methods classify these areas as having low human impact.
35% of analyzed land
Four methods agree

Agreement among the methods is mixed.
11% Three
9% Two
14% One

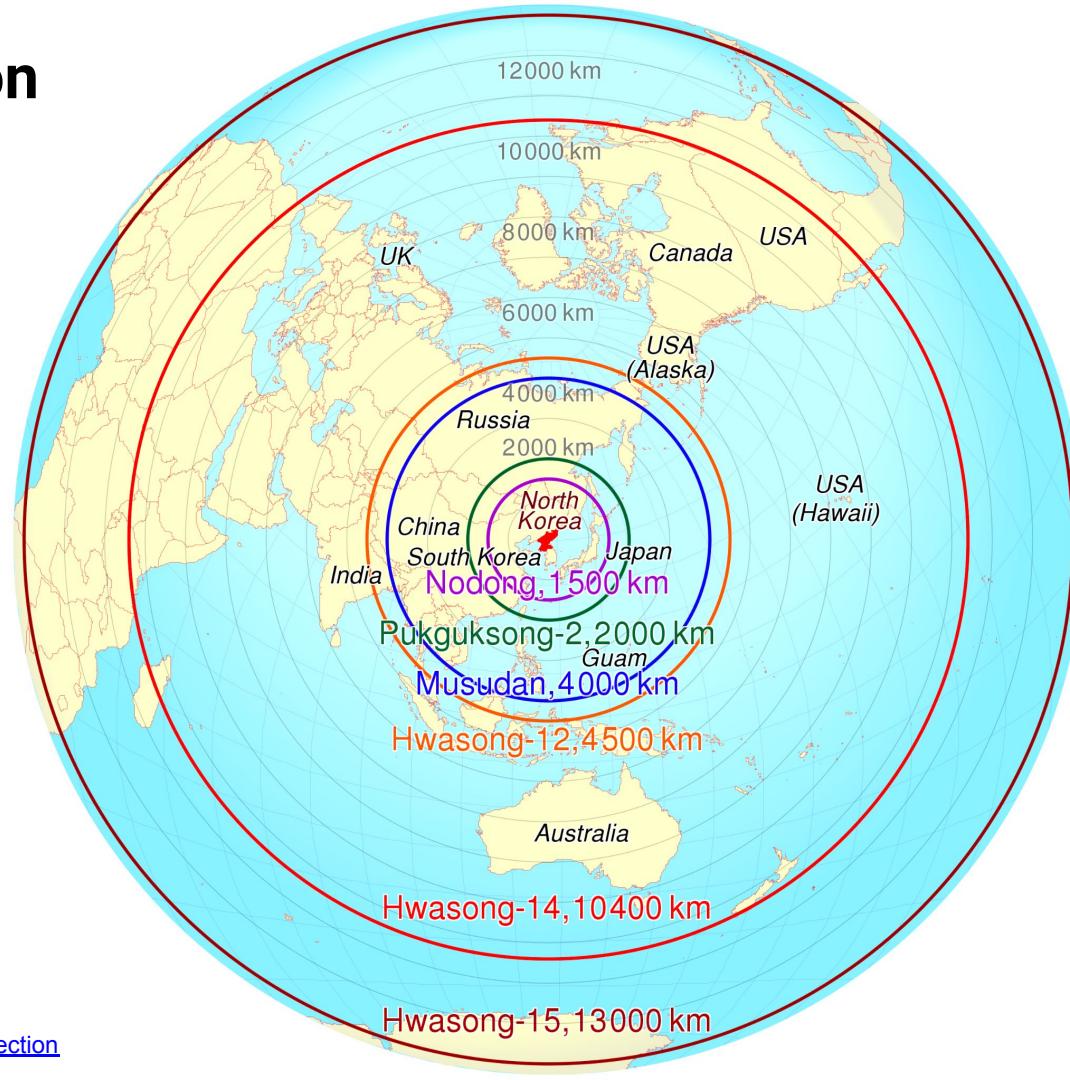
None of the methods classify these areas as low impact.
30%

Not analyzed
11%

Conformal projection



Equidistant projection



What is your favorite map projection?

Pick one and read about it.

Explain:

What is the objective of the projection? What does it preserve?

What does it ignore?

Why is it cool?

<https://github.com/d3/d3-geo-projection/#projections>

www.jasondavies.com/maps/transition

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/ea0519db9c184d7e84387924c84b703f>

WHAT YOUR FAVORITE

MAP PROJECTION

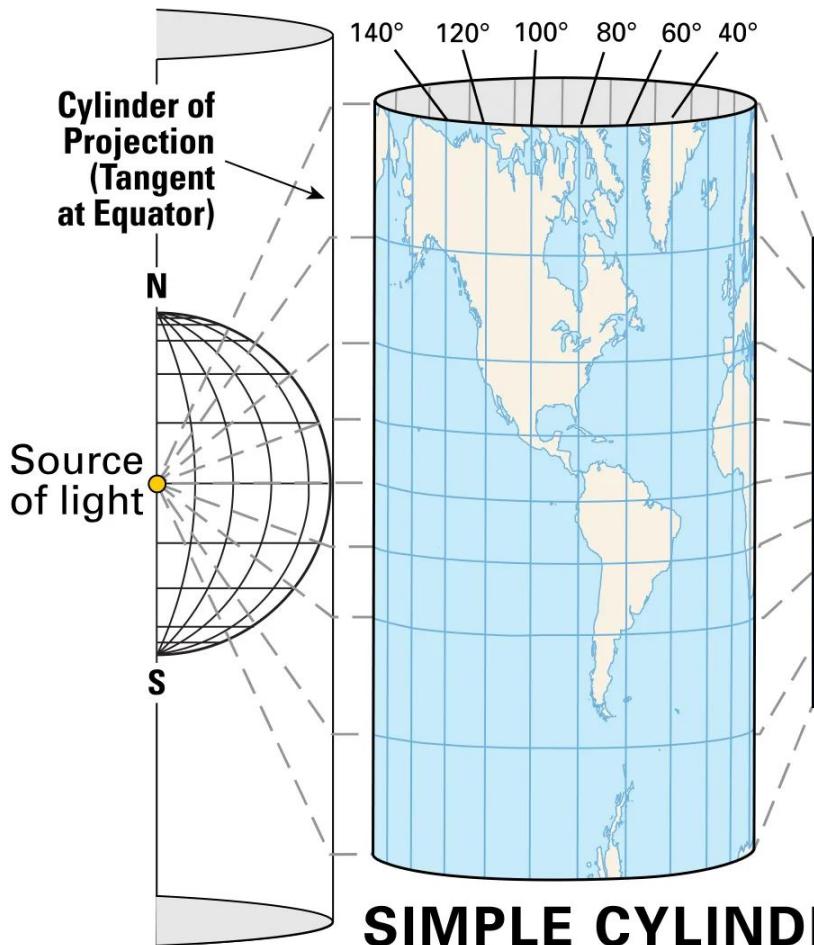
SAYS ABOUT YOU

MERCATOR



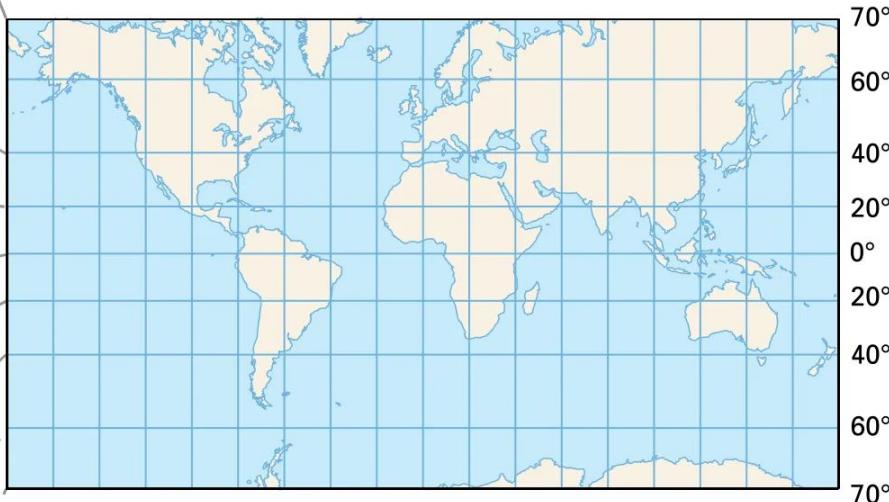
YOU'RE NOT REALLY INTO MAPS.

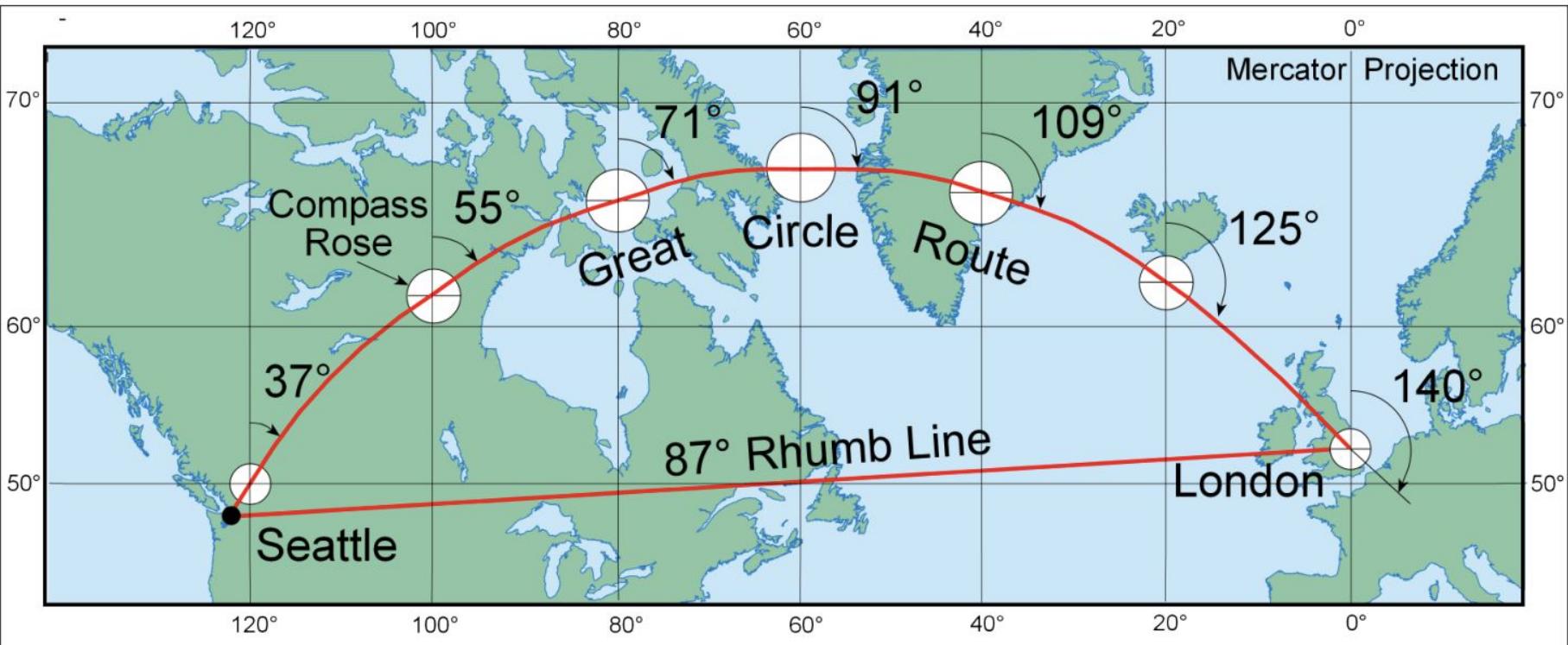
Gerardus Mercator
(1512-1594)



SIMPLE CYLINDRICAL PROJECTION

MERCATOR PROJECTION





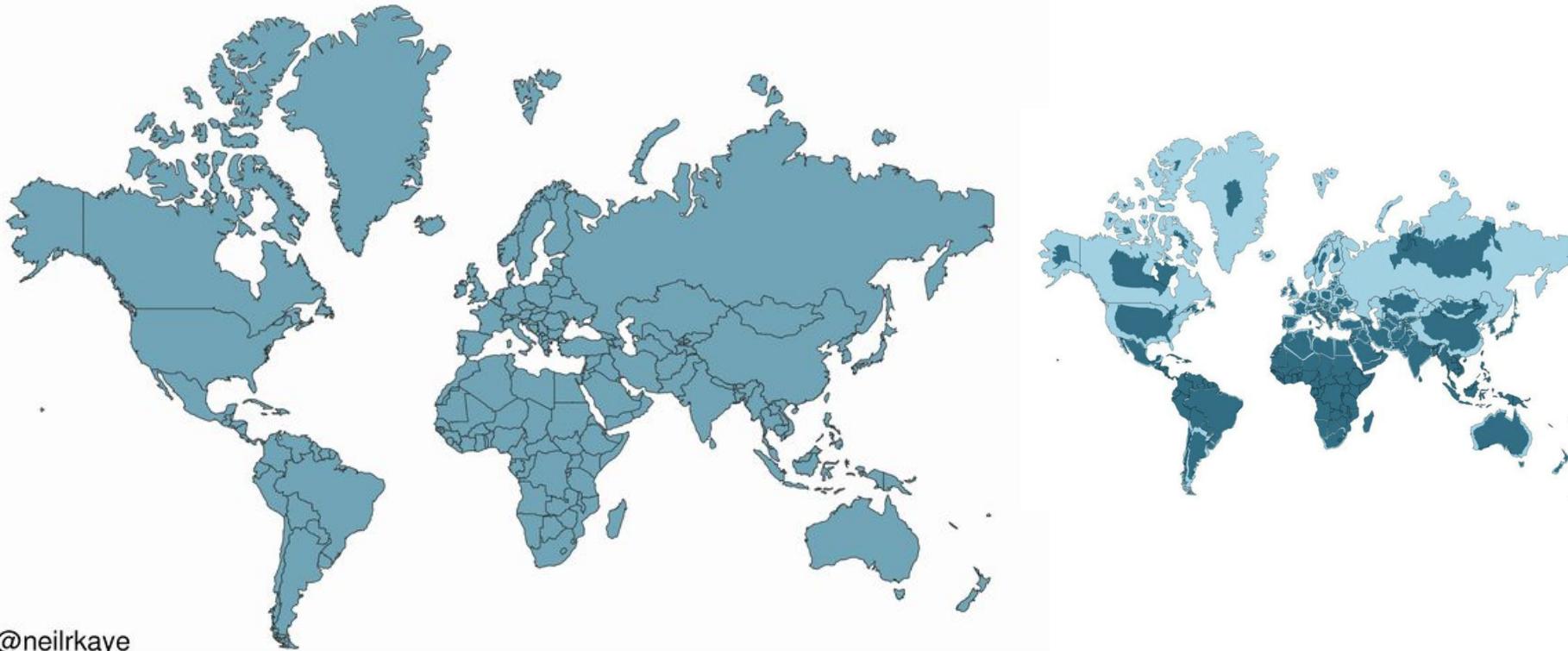
“The first launch of [Google] Maps actually did not use Mercator, and streets in high latitude places like Stockholm did not meet at right angles on the map the way they do in reality.”

Mercator puzzle

<https://bramus.github.io/mercator-puzzle-redux>

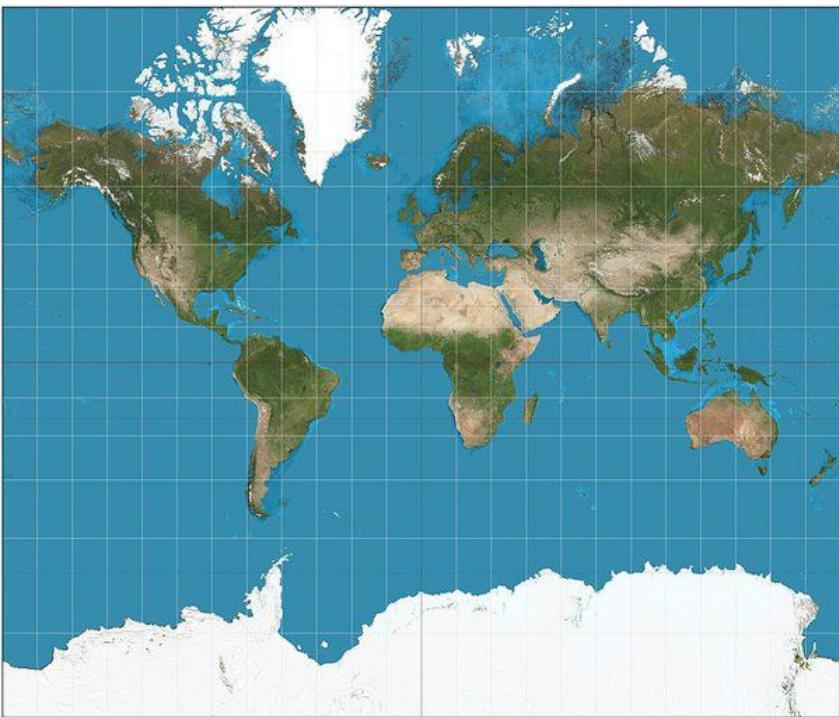
or google
“Mercator puzzle redux”

World Mercator projection with country going to true size



@neilrkaye

<https://www.nature.com/nature-index/news/data-visualisation-animated-map-mercator-projection-true-size-countries>

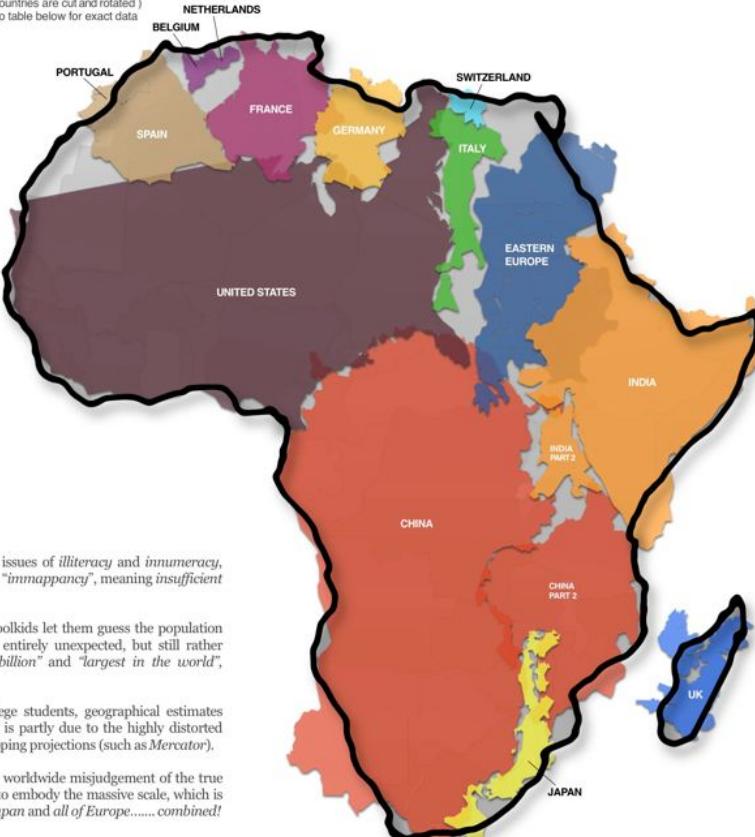


The True Size of Africa

A small contribution in the fight against rampant *Immappancy*, by Kai Krause

Graphic layout for visualization only (some countries are cut and rotated)
But the conclusions are very accurate: refer to table below for exact data

COUNTRY	AREA x 1000 km ²
China	9.597
USA	9.629
India	3.287
Mexico	1.964
Peru	1.285
France	633
Spain	506
Papua New Guinea	462
Sweden	441
Japan	378
Germany	357
Norway	324
Italy	301
New Zealand	270
United Kingdom	243
Nepal	147
Bangladesh	144
Greece	132
TOTAL	30.102
AFRICA	30.221



Top 100 Countries

Area in square kilometers, Percentage of World Total
Sources: Britannica, Wikipedia, Almanac 2010

	AREA km ²	%
1	17,098,242	11.50
2	9,984,670	6.70
3	9,596,961	6.40
4	9,429,700	6.30
5	9,269,277	5.70
6	7,692,024	5.20
7	3,287,263	2.30
8	3,287,263	2.30
9	2,724,900	1.80
10	2,505,819	1.70
11	2,487,000	1.60
12	2,344,858	1.60
13	2,166,096	1.50
14	2,166,096	1.50
15	1,944,378	1.30
16	1,860,360	1.30
17	1,860,360	1.30
18	1,639,750	1.10
19	1,584,100	1.10
20	1,288,216	0.86
21	1,287,000	0.86
22	1,246,700	0.85
23	1,246,700	0.85
24	1,246,700	0.85
25	1,221,037	0.82
26	1,141,748	0.78
27	1,098,581	0.74
28	1,025,520	0.69
29	982,000	0.67
30	945,087	0.63
31	923,588	0.62
32	902,500	0.61
33	824,116	0.55
34	801,590	0.54
35	799,500	0.53
36	793,362	0.53
37	756,102	0.51
38	732,412	0.51
39	703,000	0.45
40	652,090	0.44
41	637,457	0.43
42	624,384	0.43
43	622,464	0.42
44	603,500	0.41
45	597,000	0.39
46	582,000	0.39
47	582,000	0.39
48	580,367	0.39
49	576,000	0.35
50	513,120	0.34
51	505,992	0.34
52	502,000	0.33
53	475,442	0.32
54	462,540	0.31
55	444,000	0.30
56	446,550	0.30
57	441,370	0.30
58	438,317	0.29
59	438,200	0.27
60	390,757	0.26
61	377,350	0.25
62	369,000	0.24
63	342,600	0.23
64	308,419	0.23
65	307,000	0.22
66	300,803	0.22
67	323,500	0.22
68	320,000	0.22
69	312,685	0.21
70	308,500	0.21
71	307,000	0.20
72	300,000	0.20
73	274,222	0.18
74	270,000	0.18
75	268,450	0.18
76	266,000	0.18
77	256,369	0.20
78	256,000	0.17
79	242,900	0.16
80	241,038	0.16
81	238,000	0.16
82	238,391	0.16
83	236,400	0.16
84	234,000	0.14
85	207,600	0.14
86	199,951	0.13
87	199,000	0.13
88	185,180	0.12
89	181,035	0.12
90	179,215	0.12
91	173,000	0.11
92	163,610	0.11
93	147,181	0.10
94	143,900	0.10
95	143,100	0.10
96	131,957	0.09
97	129,000	0.09
98	120,538	0.08
99	118,484	0.08
100	117,600	0.08

TOP 100 TOTAL: 132,632,524 69.34



In addition to the well known social issues of *illiteracy* and *innumeracy*, there also should be such a concept as "*immappancy*", meaning insufficient geographical knowledge.

A survey with random American schoolkids let them guess the population and land area of their country. Not entirely unexpected, but still rather unsettling, the majority chose "1-2 billion" and "largest in the world", respectively.

Even with Asian and European college students, geographical estimates were often off by factors of 2-3. This is partly due to the highly distorted nature of the predominantly used mapping projections (such as *Mercator*).

A particularly extreme example is the worldwide misjudgement of the true size of Africa. This single image tries to embody the massive scale, which is larger than the USA, China, India, Japan and all of Europe.....combined!



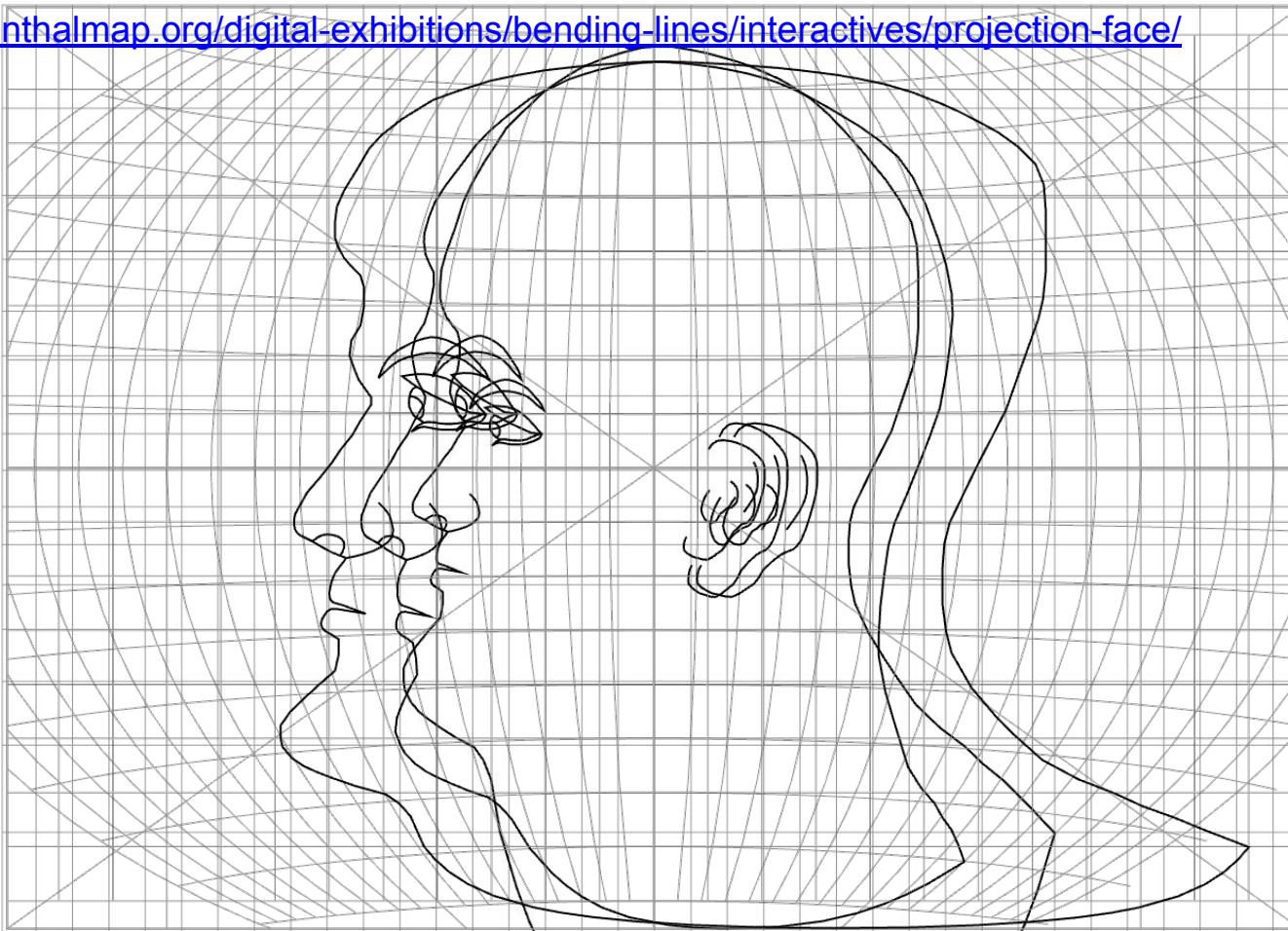
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<https://www.thetruesize.com>

What is the most interesting example?
(you can check out individual states in US)

**How can we visualize
the distortion?**

<https://www.leventhalmap.org/digital-exhibitions/bending-lines/interactives/projection-face/>



??

Choose a projection: Mercator ▾

Tissot's indicatrix (ellipse of distortion)

Nicolas Auguste Tissot (1824~1907)

