



## IMD0905 - Data Science I Lesson #15 - Choropleth Maps

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#### Agenda

- Case study: IBGE, API Uber
- Geojson
- Importing files
- Creating maps
- Choropleths maps



## Update the repository

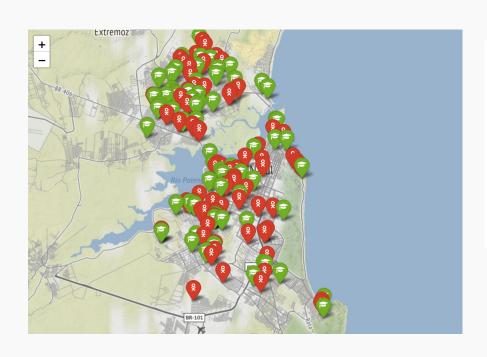
git clone https://github.com/ivanovitchm/IMD0905\_datascience\_one.git

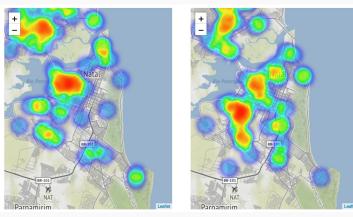
Or ....

git pull



## Case study: open data Natal





**Elementary School** 

(<)(

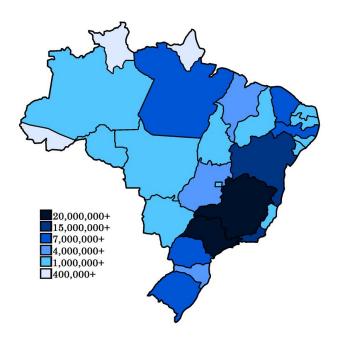
Kindergarten

#### References

- 1. <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/daveianhickey/how-to-folium-for-maps-heatmaps-time-analysis">https://www.kaggle.com/daveianhickey/how-to-folium-for-maps-heatmaps-time-analysis</a>
- 2. <a href="http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/python-visualization/folium/b">http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/python-visualization/folium/b</a> <a href="lob/master/examples/Plugins.ipynb">lob/master/examples/Plugins.ipynb</a>
- 3. <a href="https://github.com/helmutd/datacamp/blob/master/Recreating%20John%20Snow's%20Ghost%20Map.ipynb">https://github.com/helmutd/datacamp/blob/master/Recreating%20John%20Snow's%20Ghost%20Map.ipynb</a>
- 4. <a href="https://www.coursera.org/lecture/python-for-data-visualization/introduction-to-folium-CpjW0">https://www.coursera.org/lecture/python-for-data-visualization/introduction-to-folium-CpjW0</a>
- 5. <a href="https://pythonhow.com/web-mapping-with-python-and-folium/">https://pythonhow.com/web-mapping-with-python-and-folium/</a>



#### Motivation



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choropleth\_map



https://downloads.ibge.gov.br/downloads\_estatisticas.ht m

**BRASIL** 



https://dadosabertos.camara.leg.br/





## Introduction to dataset (IBGE)

Estimated population (2017)

	UF	CODUF	CODMUNIC	NOME_DO_MUNICÍPIO	POPULAÇÃO_ESTIMADA
1075	RN	24.0	109.0	Acari	11333.0
1077	RN	24.0	307.0	Afonso Bezerra	11211.0
1079	RN	24.0	505.0	Alexandria	13827.0
1080	RN	24.0	604.0	Almino Afonso	4854.0
1081	RN	24.0	703.0	Alto do Rodrigues	14365.0



#### Geojson

GeoJSON is a format for encoding a variety of geographic data structures.

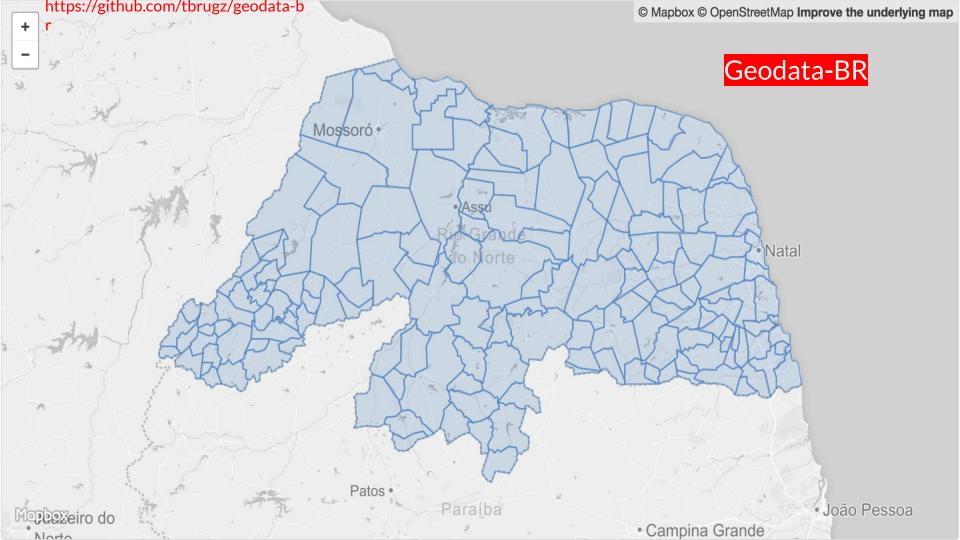
```
{
  "type": "Feature",
  "geometry": {
    "type": "Point",
    "coordinates": [125.6, 10.1]
},
  "properties": {
    "name": "Dinagat Islands"
}
}
```

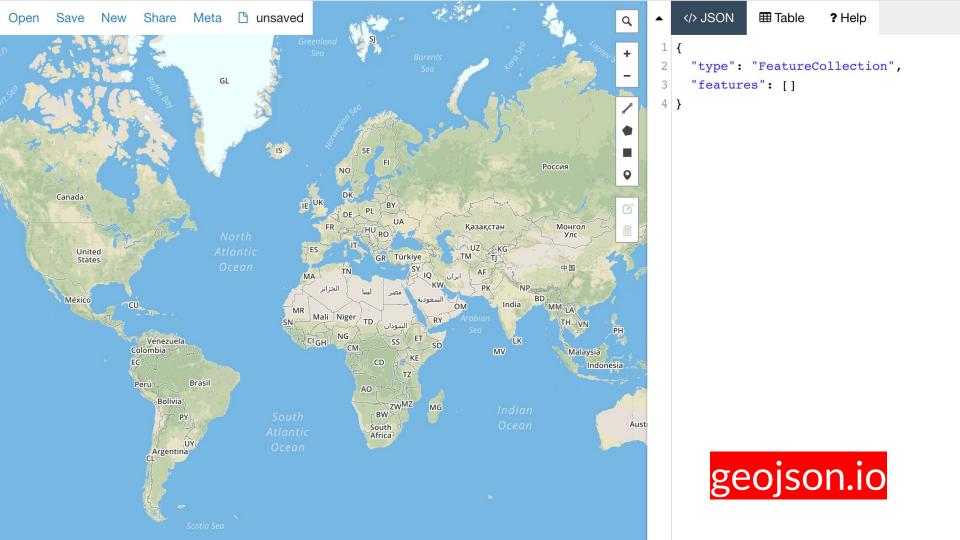
http://geojson.org/

GeoJSON supports the following geometry types:

- Point
- LineString
- Polygon
- MultiPoint
- MultiLineString
- MultiPolygon







#### Importing geojson files

```
# searching the files in geojson/geojs-xx-mun.json
br_states = os.path.join('geojson', 'geojs-24-mun.json')
# load the data and use 'latin-1'encoding because the accent
geo_json data = json.load(open(br_states,encoding='latin-1'))
```



#### Importing geojson files

```
{'features': [\'geometry': {'coordinates': [[[-36.6752824479, -6.2695704427],
       [-36.6721661976, -6.2748710057],
      [-36.6621971359, -6.2781206182],
      [-36.6544080838, -6.2718175581],
      [-36.6302770363, -6.2681148661],
                                                                            City
     [-36.6892626008, -6.2741768473],
     [-36.68125826, -6.2694071238],
     [-36.6752824479, -6.2695704427]]],
   'type': 'Polygon'},
   properties': {'description': 'Acari', 'id': '2400109', 'name': 'Acari'}
   type': 'Feature'},
  'geometry: {'coordinates': [[[-37.0150184398, -5.8704516715],
     [-37.0352362699, -5.8906742235],
     [-37.0354495717, -5.8906136983],
                                                      Coordinates: long, lat
```



#### Cleaning & EDA

```
# http://cidades.ibge.gov.br/painel/historico.php?codmun=241030
# Presidente Juscelino city changes your name to Serra Caiada
geo json data['features'][112]['properties']['description'] = 'Serra Caiada'
geo json data['features'][112]['properties']['name'] = 'Serra Caiada'
cities = []
# list all cities in the state
for city in geo json data['features']:
          cities.append(city['properties']['description'])
cities
```

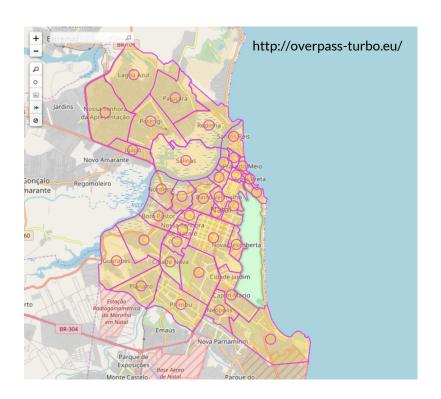
#### EDA - Creating a map

```
# Create a map object
m = folium.Map(
    location=[-5.826592, -35.212558],
    zoom_start=7,
    tiles='Stamen Terrain'
)
# Configure geojson layer
folium.GeoJson(geo_json_data).add_to(m)
```





#### Importing geojson files from other sources



# A web based data mining tool for <a href="OpenStreetMap">OpenStreetMap</a> using Overpass API

https://github.com/tyrasd/overpass-turb

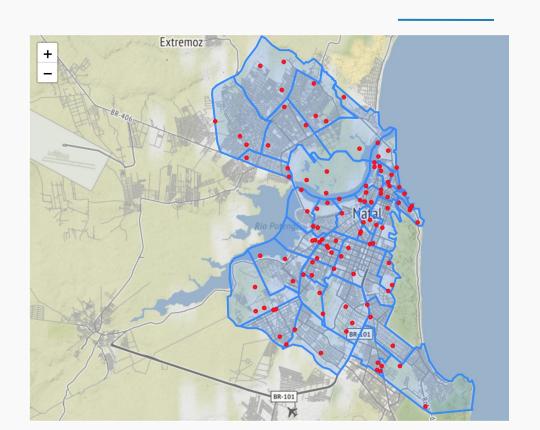
```
[out:json][timeout:25];
{{geocodeArea:Natal RN Brasil}}->.searchArea;
(
   relation["admin_level"="10"](area.searchArea);
);
out body;
>;
out skel qt;
```

#### Case study: neighborhoods of Natal-RN

```
# import geojson file about natal neighborhood
natal neigh = os.path.join('geojson', 'natal.geojson')
# load the data and use 'UTF-8'encoding
geo json natal = json.load(open(natal neigh,encoding='UTF-8'))
neighborhood = []
# list all neighborhoods
for neigh in geo json natal['features']:
        neighborhood.append(neigh['properties']['name'])
neighborhood
```



## Neighborhoods as a polygon



Problem: spread X points using a uniform distribution within the limits of neighborhoods



#### Spread X points within in polygon

from shapely.geometry import Polygon from shapely.geometry import Point

```
# return a number of points inside the polygon
def generate_random(number, polygon, neighborhood):
    list_of_points = []
    minx, miny, maxx, maxy = polygon.bounds
    counter = 0
    while counter < number:
        x = random.uniform(minx, maxx)
        y = random.uniform(miny, maxy)
        pnt = Point(x, y)
        if polygon.contains(pnt):
            list_of_points.append([x,y,neighborhood])
            counter += 1
    return list_of_points</pre>
```



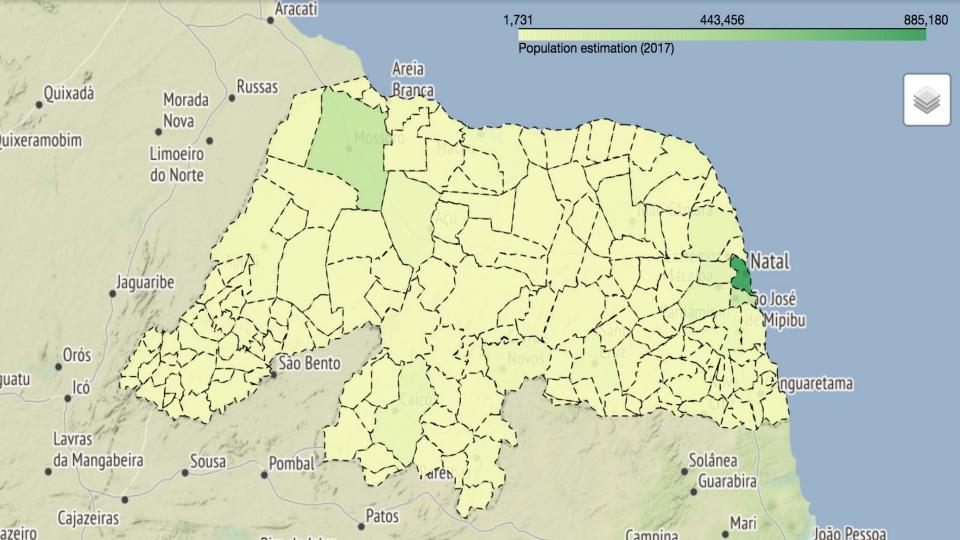
```
number of points = 3
# search all features
for feature in geo json natal['features']:
    # get the name of neighborhood
    neighborhood = feature['properties']['name']
    # take the coordinates (lat,log) of neighborhood
    geom = feature['geometry']['coordinates']
    # create a polygon using all coordinates
    polygon = Polygon(geom[0])
    # return number of points by neighborhood as a list [[log,lat],....]
    points = generate random(number of points,polygon, neighborhood)
    # iterate over all points and print in the map
    for i, value in enumerate (points):
        log, lat, name = value
        # Draw a small circle
        folium.CircleMarker([lat,log],
                    radius=2,
                    popup='%s %s%d' % (name, '#', i),
                   color='red').add to(m)
```



#### Drawing a choropleth map (colormap)

NOME_DO_MUNICÍPIO	POPULAÇÃO_ESTIMADA
Acari	11333.0
Afonso Bezerra	11211.0
Alexandria	13827.0
Almino Afonso	4854.0
Alto do Rodrigues	14365.0





## Drawing a choropleth map (option #1)

#### Preparing the data

```
population_dict = dataRN.set_index('NOME_DO_MUNICÍPIO')['POPULAÇÃO_ESTIMADA']
```



#### Drawing a choropleth map (option #1)

```
# Configure geojson layer
folium.GeoJson(
    geo json data,
    name='Population estimation of RN State in 2017',
    style function=lambda feature: {
        'fillColor': colormap(population dict[feature['properties']['description']]),
        'color': 'black',
        'weight': 1,
        'dashArray': '5, 5',
        'fillOpacity': 0.9,
).add to(m)
colormap.caption = 'Population estimation (2017)'
colormap.add to(m)
folium.LayerControl().add to(m)
```

#### Drawing a choropleth map (option #2)

```
# create a threshold of legend
threshold scale = np.linspace(dataRN['POPULAÇÃO ESTIMADA'].min(),
                              dataRN['POPULAÇÃO ESTIMADA'].max(), 6, dtype=int).tolist()
m.choropleth(
    geo data=geo json data,
    data=dataRN,
    columns=['NOME DO MUNICÍPIO', 'POPULAÇÃO ESTIMADA'],
    key on='feature.properties.description',
    fill color='YlGn',
    legend name='Population estimation (2017)',
    highlight=True,
    threshold scale = threshold scale
```



#### Exercise



- 1. Estimated population to Northeast Region
- 2. Other metrics





https://dadosabertos.camara.leg.br/



