

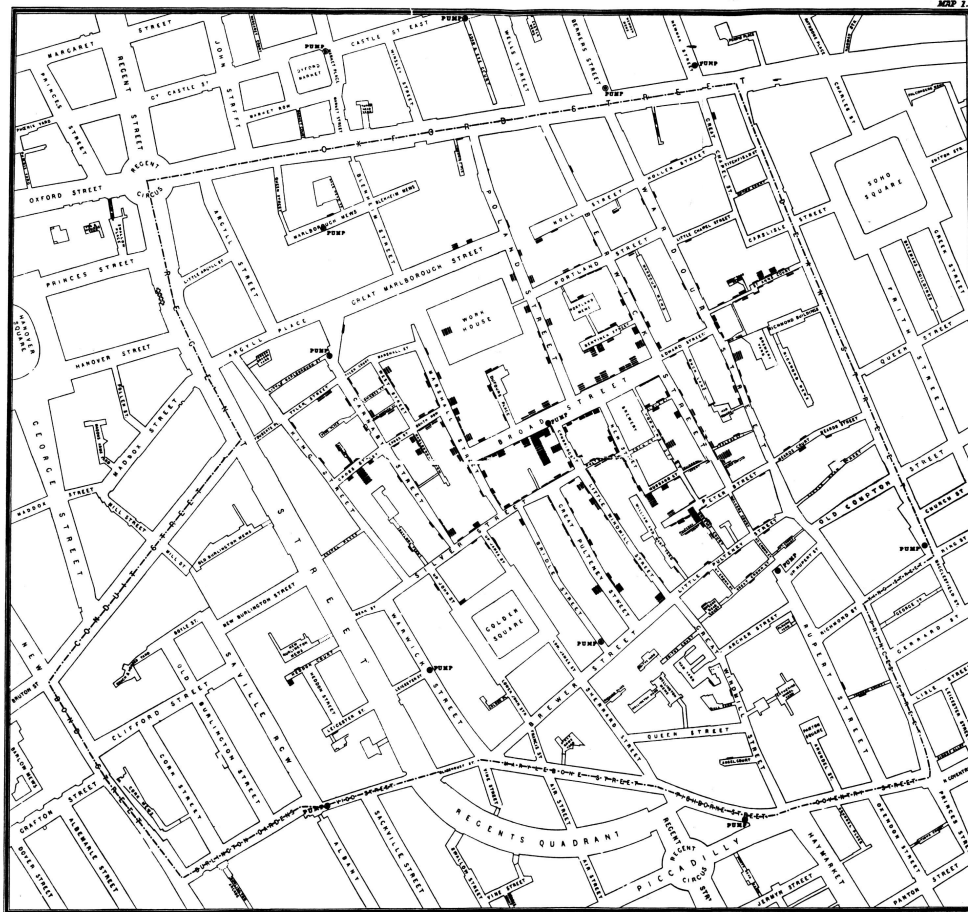
## 12.2 Dot Maps

May 9, 2019

### 1 12.2 Dot Maps

A **dot map** is a way to visualize the locations of events in space. In a dot map, points are added to a map to represent the geographic location of some event.

The most important dot map ever made is perhaps John Snow's map of the cholera cases during the 1854 London cholera outbreak. At the time, the cause of cholera was unknown. Snow's dot map showed that the cholera cases centered around a particular water pump, the Broad Street pump. (In the days before running water, residents had to fetch water from the local water pump.) Snow's dot map is shown below; each "dot" is a thin black box. Snow stacked the boxes when there were multiple people in one residence that contracted cholera. At this resolution, the data appear as black bars of different heights, but if you zoom in, you will see the individual "dots".



Snow followed up on his insight by interviewing residents near the Broad Street pump. He found that everyone who had contracted cholera had consumed water from the Broad Street pump; those who lived near the pump but did not contract cholera got their water from a different pump. Thus, one dot map gave John Snow the key insight he needed to identify the cause of cholera.

Let's look at how to make dot maps in Python. We will make a map of all earthquakes in the world on June 4, 2018. First, we read in the data.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
pd.options.display.max_rows = 15

quakes = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dlsun/data-science-book/"
                    "master/data/earthquakes.csv")

quakes
```

```
Out[1]:
```

	time	latitude	longitude	depth	mag	magType	\
0	2018-06-05T17:51:13.660Z	19.407833	-155.282837	1.19	1.88	ml	
1	2018-06-05T17:46:26.600Z	35.378333	-117.858333	0.21	0.87	ml	
2	2018-06-05T17:46:24.020Z	38.803665	-122.740837	12.37	0.62	md	
3	2018-06-05T17:34:35.195Z	67.533300	-144.217500	10.30	1.20	ml	
4	2018-06-05T17:20:31.020Z	19.324499	-155.251999	3.84	2.64	ml	
5	2018-06-05T17:10:39.620Z	19.410000	-155.282165	0.70	1.99	md	
6	2018-06-05T17:03:43.940Z	34.116333	-118.446833	6.65	1.35	ml	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
534	2018-06-04T18:38:21.069Z	64.949100	-149.072300	16.60	1.70	ml	
535	2018-06-04T18:37:04.330Z	19.400667	-155.256836	0.48	2.27	ml	
536	2018-06-04T18:33:13.660Z	44.139333	-110.314333	6.28	0.91	md	
537	2018-06-04T18:30:13.520Z	19.391666	-155.278503	0.69	1.70	ml	
538	2018-06-04T18:24:37.410Z	-7.055000	123.203900	628.69	5.30	mww	
539	2018-06-04T18:20:04.548Z	37.160100	-117.552900	9.60	0.70	ml	
540	2018-06-04T18:10:35.980Z	46.873000	-112.521167	13.55	1.40	ml	

	nst	gap	dmin	rms	...	updated	\
0	19.0	82.00	0.009850	0.1300	...	2018-06-05T17:56:55.940Z	
1	10.0	88.00	0.111100	0.1600	...	2018-06-05T17:50:16.233Z	
2	10.0	224.00	0.042770	0.1800	...	2018-06-05T17:48:01.126Z	
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.6800	...	2018-06-05T17:38:03.433Z	
4	15.0	113.00	0.047680	0.1000	...	2018-06-05T17:26:16.040Z	
5	15.0	68.00	0.007837	0.1400	...	2018-06-05T17:13:44.990Z	
6	21.0	78.00	0.012210	0.1800	...	2018-06-05T17:07:27.705Z	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
534	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.7500	...	2018-06-04T18:45:18.271Z	
535	18.0	102.00	0.009009	0.1100	...	2018-06-04T18:42:46.190Z	
536	10.0	162.00	0.253300	0.2100	...	2018-06-04T20:51:17.600Z	
537	14.0	128.00	0.005883	0.2900	...	2018-06-04T18:36:05.750Z	
538	NaN	43.00	1.839000	0.7000	...	2018-06-05T17:40:41.040Z	
539	13.0	164.33	0.104000	0.1146	...	2018-06-04T18:48:15.218Z	
540	12.0	103.00	0.124000	0.1000	...	2018-06-04T19:31:52.880Z	

	place	type	horizontalError \
0	5km WSW of Volcano, Hawaii	earthquake	0.21
1	20km W of Johannesburg, CA	earthquake	0.38
2	3km SW of Cobb, CA	earthquake	3.04
3	86km SE of Arctic Village, Alaska	earthquake	NaN
4	11km S of Volcano, Hawaii	earthquake	0.51
5	5km WSW of Volcano, Hawaii	earthquake	0.22
6	4km S of Sherman Oaks, CA	earthquake	0.38
..	...	...	...
534	41km N of North Nenana, Alaska	earthquake	NaN
535	3km SSW of Volcano, Hawaii	earthquake	0.19
536	54km SE of Old Faithful Geyser, Wyoming	earthquake	0.97
537	6km SW of Volcano, Hawaii	earthquake	0.76
538	165km NNE of Palue, Indonesia	earthquake	9.70
539	65km E of Big Pine, California	earthquake	NaN
540	15km SE of Lincoln, Montana	earthquake	0.37

	depthError	magError	magNst	status	locationSource	magSource
0	0.28	0.250	9.0	automatic	hv	hv
1	31.61	0.107	13.0	automatic	ci	ci
2	6.68	NaN	1.0	automatic	nc	nc
3	0.30	NaN	NaN	automatic	ak	ak
4	1.87	0.520	3.0	automatic	hv	hv
5	0.23	0.140	12.0	automatic	hv	hv
6	0.55	0.272	28.0	automatic	ci	ci
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
534	0.10	NaN	NaN	automatic	ak	ak
535	0.27	0.440	11.0	automatic	hv	hv
536	3.12	0.115	4.0	reviewed	uu	uu
537	0.49	0.200	4.0	automatic	hv	hv
538	5.20	0.071	19.0	reviewed	us	us
539	2.20	0.230	9.0	reviewed	nn	nn
540	0.59	0.051	2.0	reviewed	mb	mb

[541 rows x 22 columns]

Now, we set up the basic map, just as we did in the previous section. To add the points to the map, we make a scatterplot, just like we learned in Chapter 3, but we have to specify the coordinate system we are using. (Longitude and latitude are not the only way to specify a geographic location.) If the coordinates are specified in latitude and longitude, it is best to use the Geodetic transform.

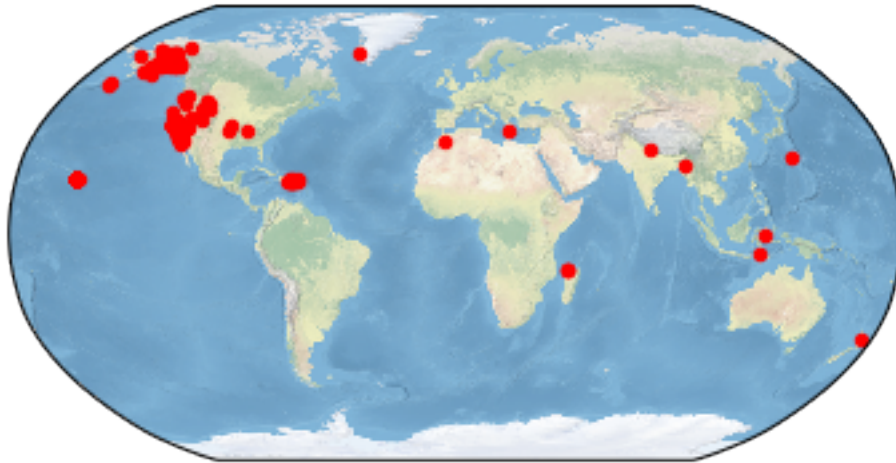
```
In [2]: import cartopy.crs as ccrs
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

ax = plt.axes(projection=ccrs.Robinson())
```

```
ax.stock_img()

quakes.plot.scatter(ax=ax,
                    x="longitude", y="latitude",
                    c="red",
                    transform=ccrs.Geodetic())
```

Out[2]: <cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot at 0x7fae56e80eb8>



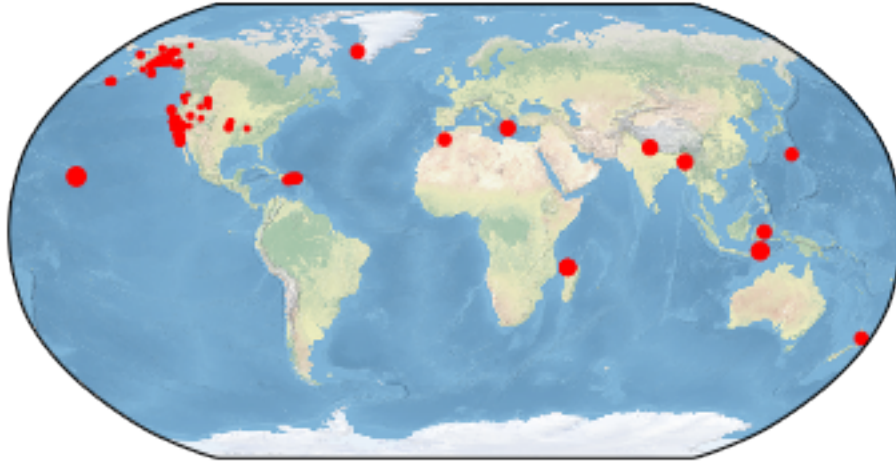
Just as before, we can use size to represent another dimension of the data. In the graphic below, we use size to represent the magnitude of each earthquake.

In [3]: `import numpy as np`

```
ax = plt.axes(projection=ccrs.Robinson())
ax.stock_img()

ax.scatter(quakes["longitude"], quakes["latitude"],
          c="red", s=2 ** quakes["mag"],
          transform=ccrs.Geodetic())
```

Out[3]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7fae417bb198>



## 2 Exercises

**Exercise 1.** The file <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dlsun/data-science-book/master/data/ncaa-football-stadiums.csv> contains information about the locations and capacity of NCAA football stadiums. Make a dot map that represents this data.

```
In [16]: ncaa = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dlsun/data-science-book/master/data/ncaa-football-stadiums.csv")
```

```
ax = plt.axes(projection=ccrs.Robinson())
ax.stock_img()

ax.set_extent([-125, -66.5, 10, 50])

ncaa.plot.scatter(ax=ax,
                  x="longitude", y="latitude",
                  c="red",
                  transform=ccrs.Geodetic())
```

```
Out[16]: <cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot at 0x7fae2e87d5c0>
```

