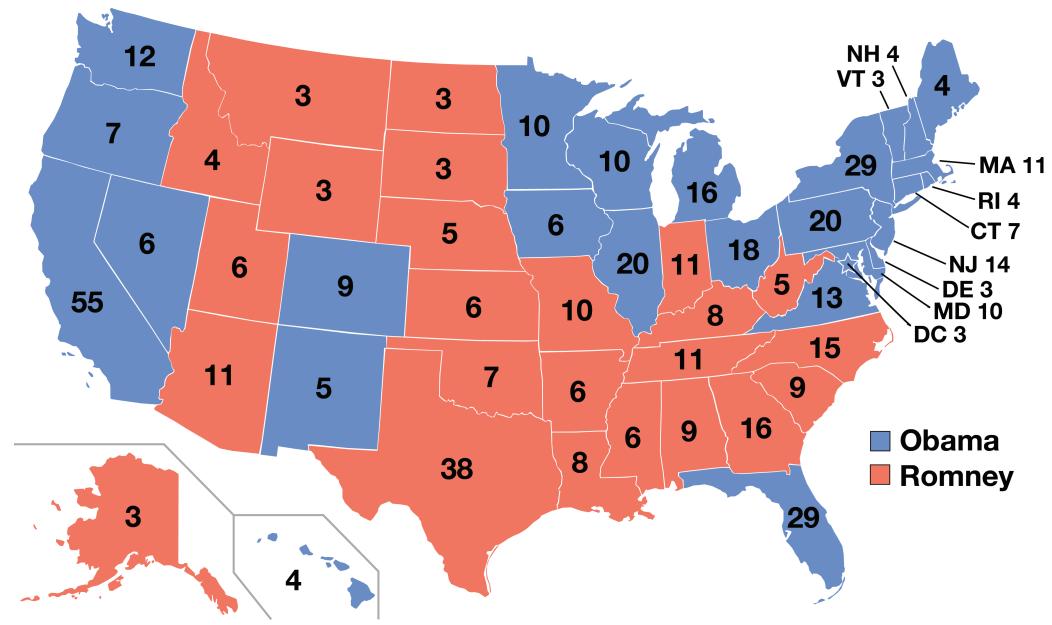
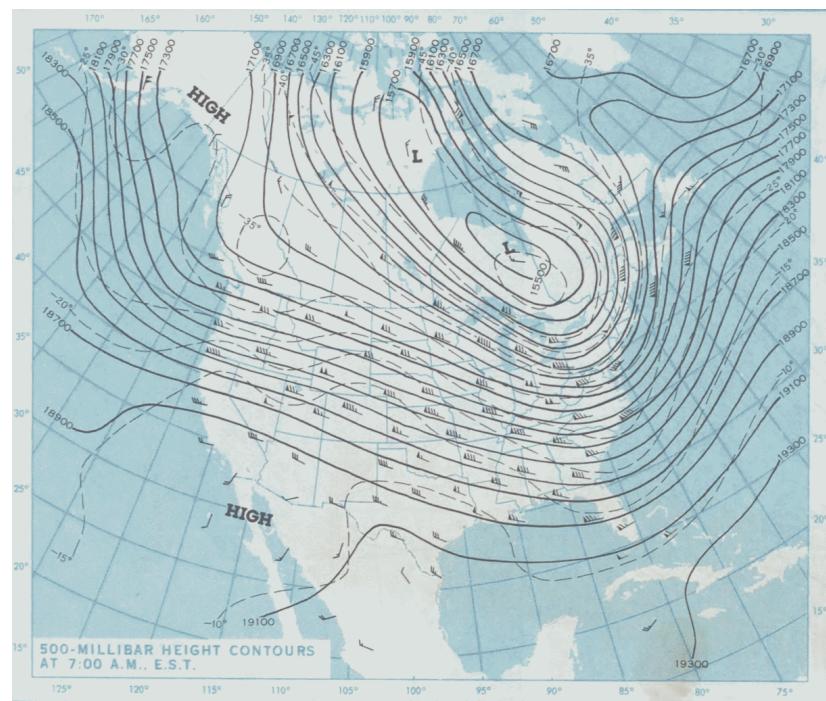
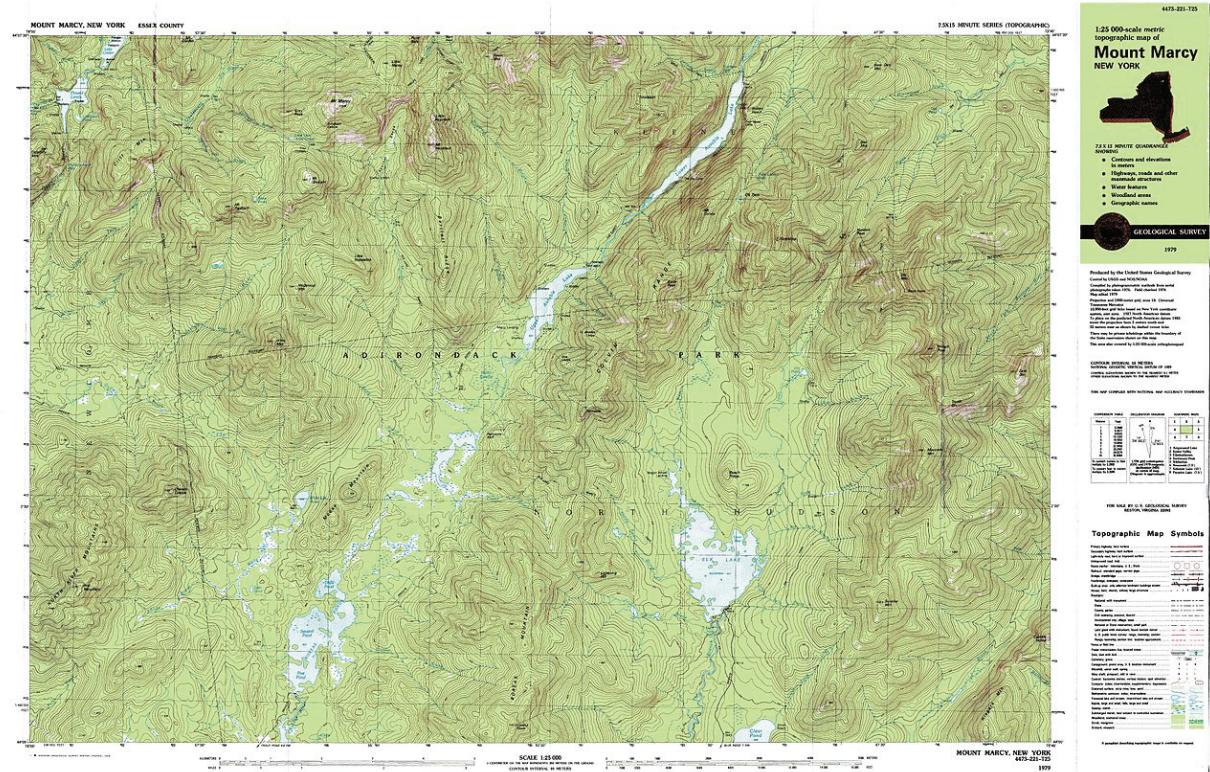
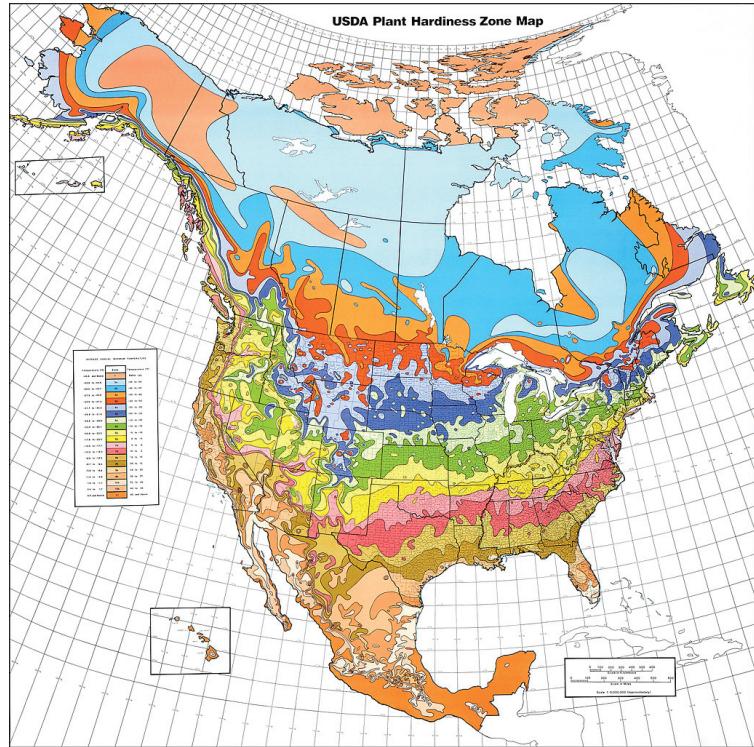


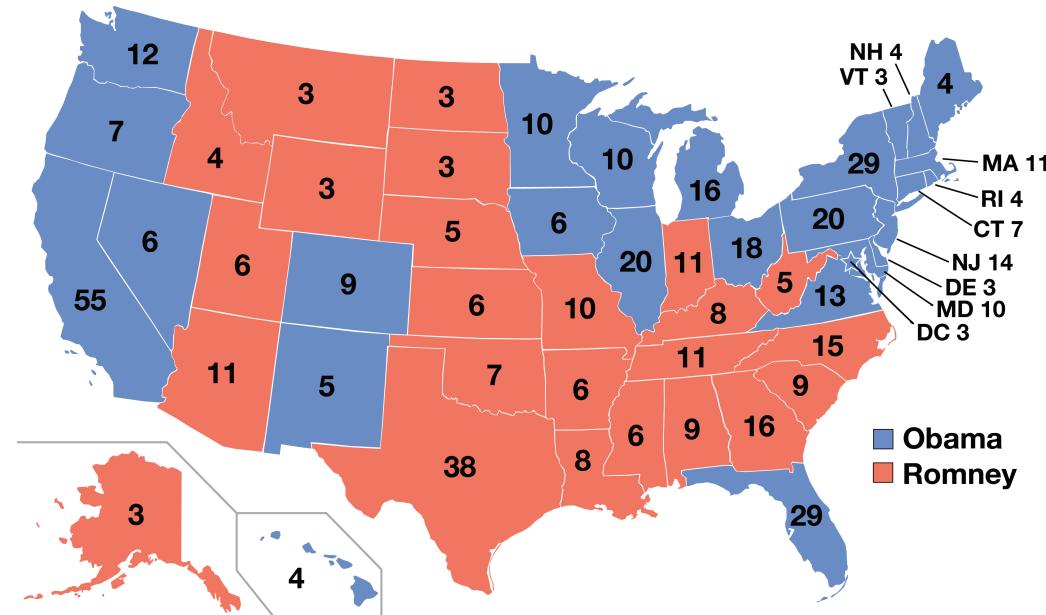
# DORKSHOP: CARTOGRAPHIC DESIGN

@chrislhenrick

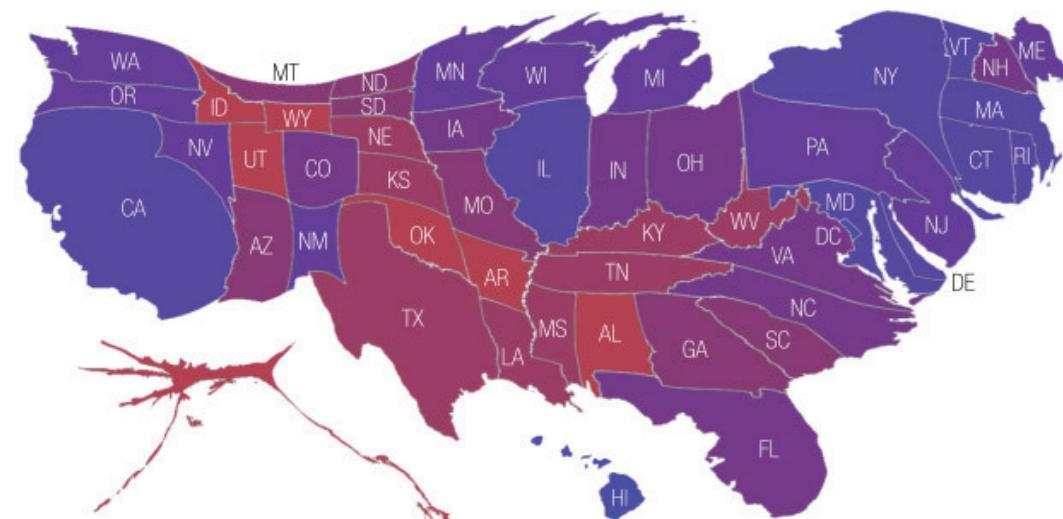
chrishenrick.com

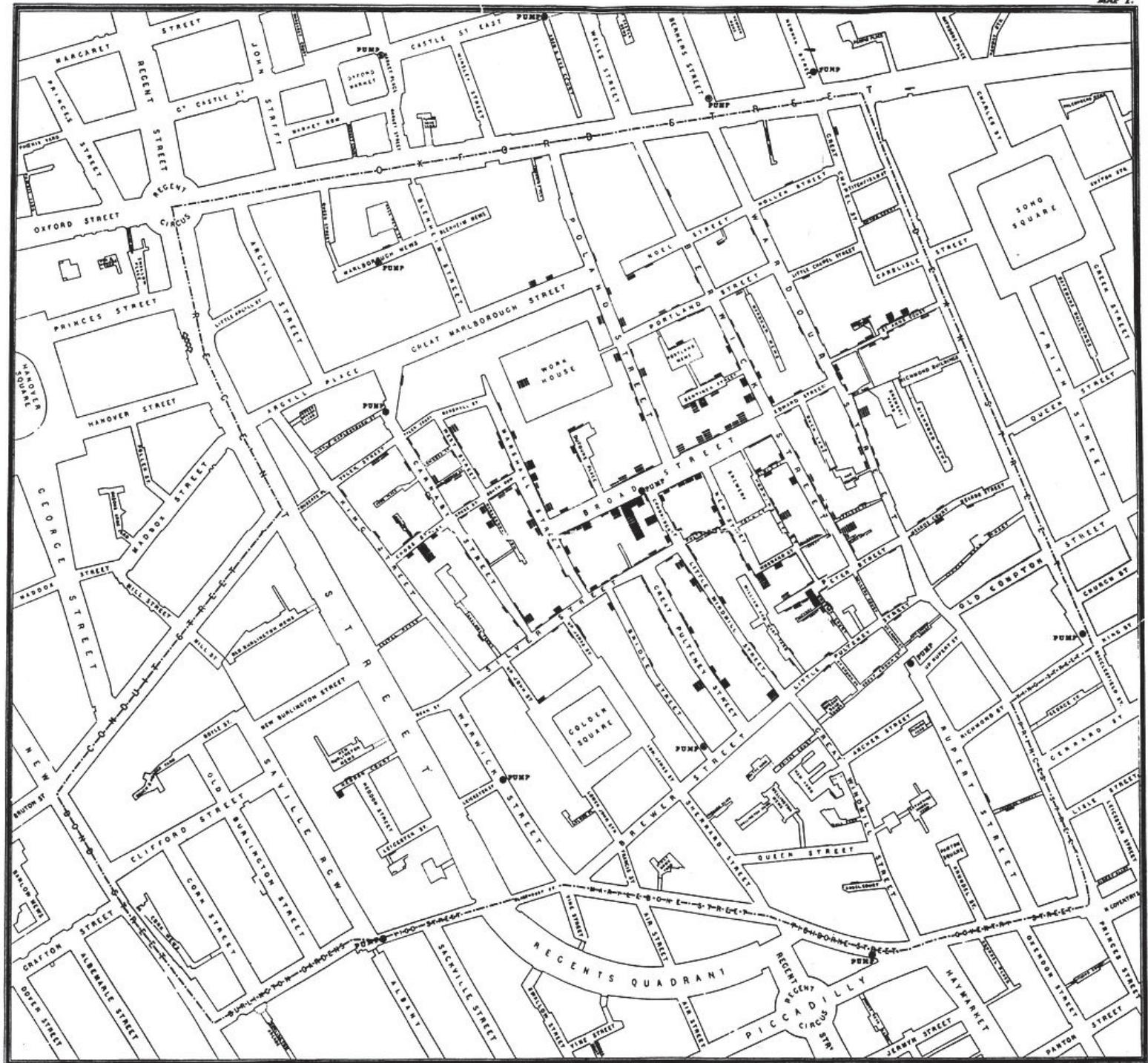
chrishenrick@gmail.com





### Electoral Votes





# 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 perdus sont représentés par les larges des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en lettres des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui ont péri en Russie; le noir ceux qui en sont sortis. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. Chiers, de Léglur, de Feronac, de Chambray et le journal intitulé 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 Napoléon et du Maréchal Davout, qui avaient été détachés de Minsk à Malibow et se rejoignirent vers Osscha en Wilensk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

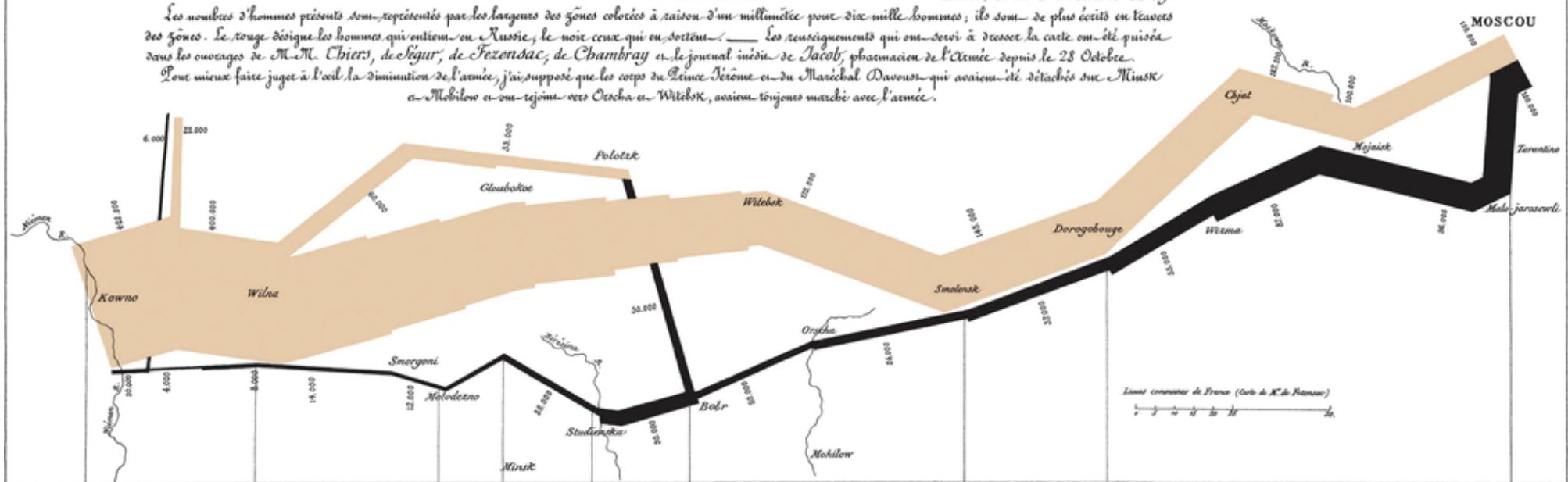
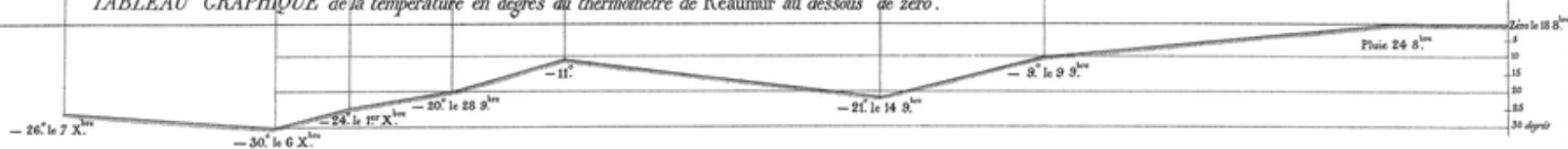
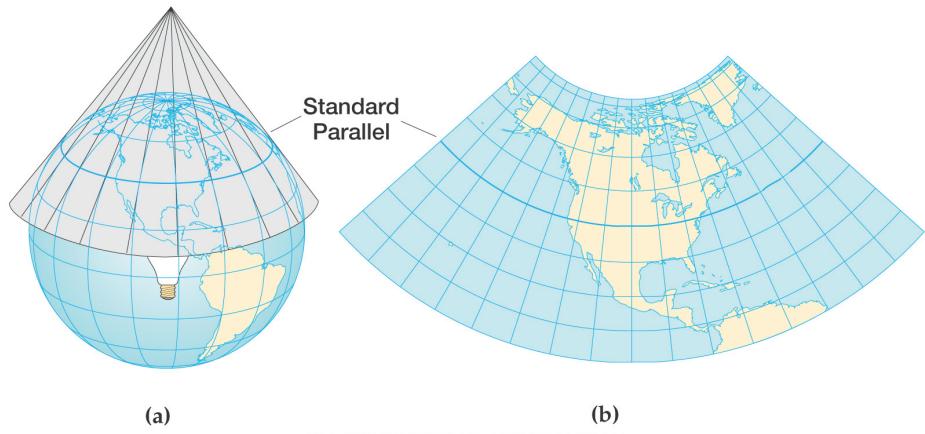
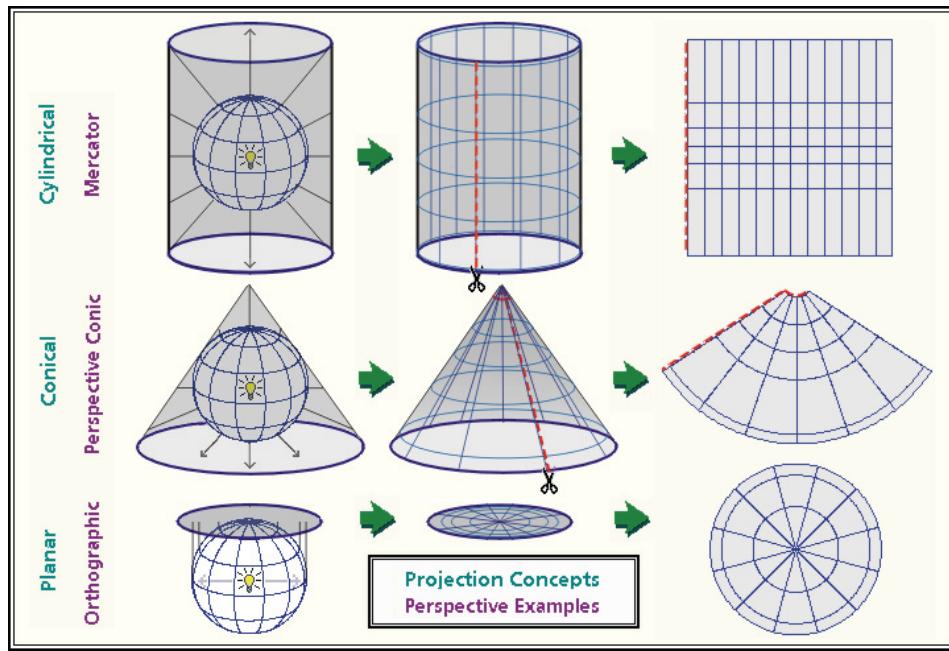


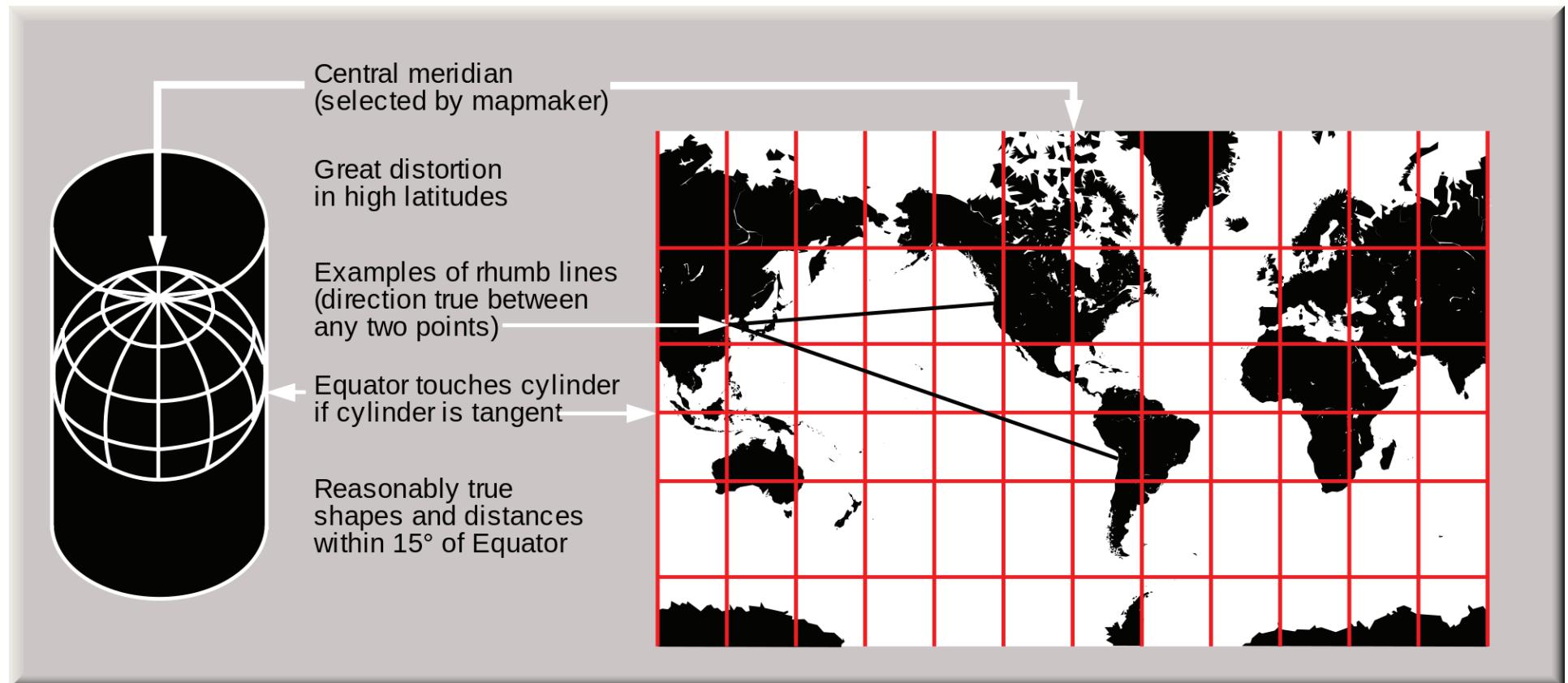
TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.

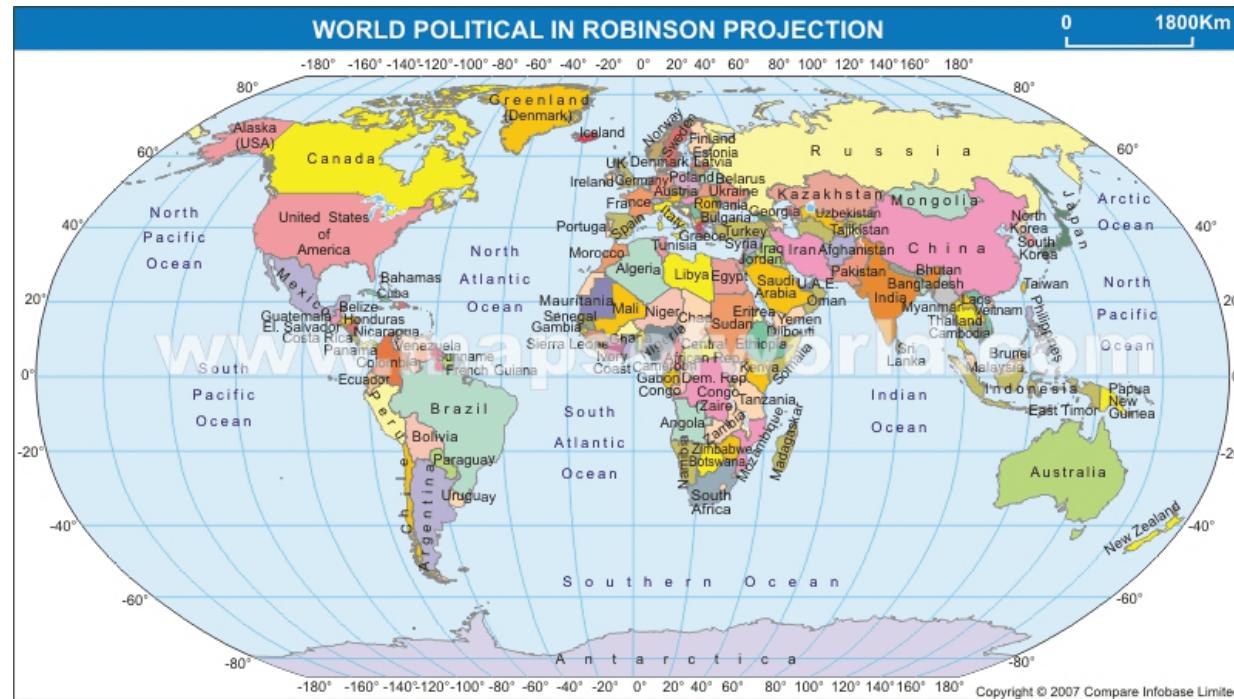
Les Cosaques passent au galop  
le Nieman gelé.





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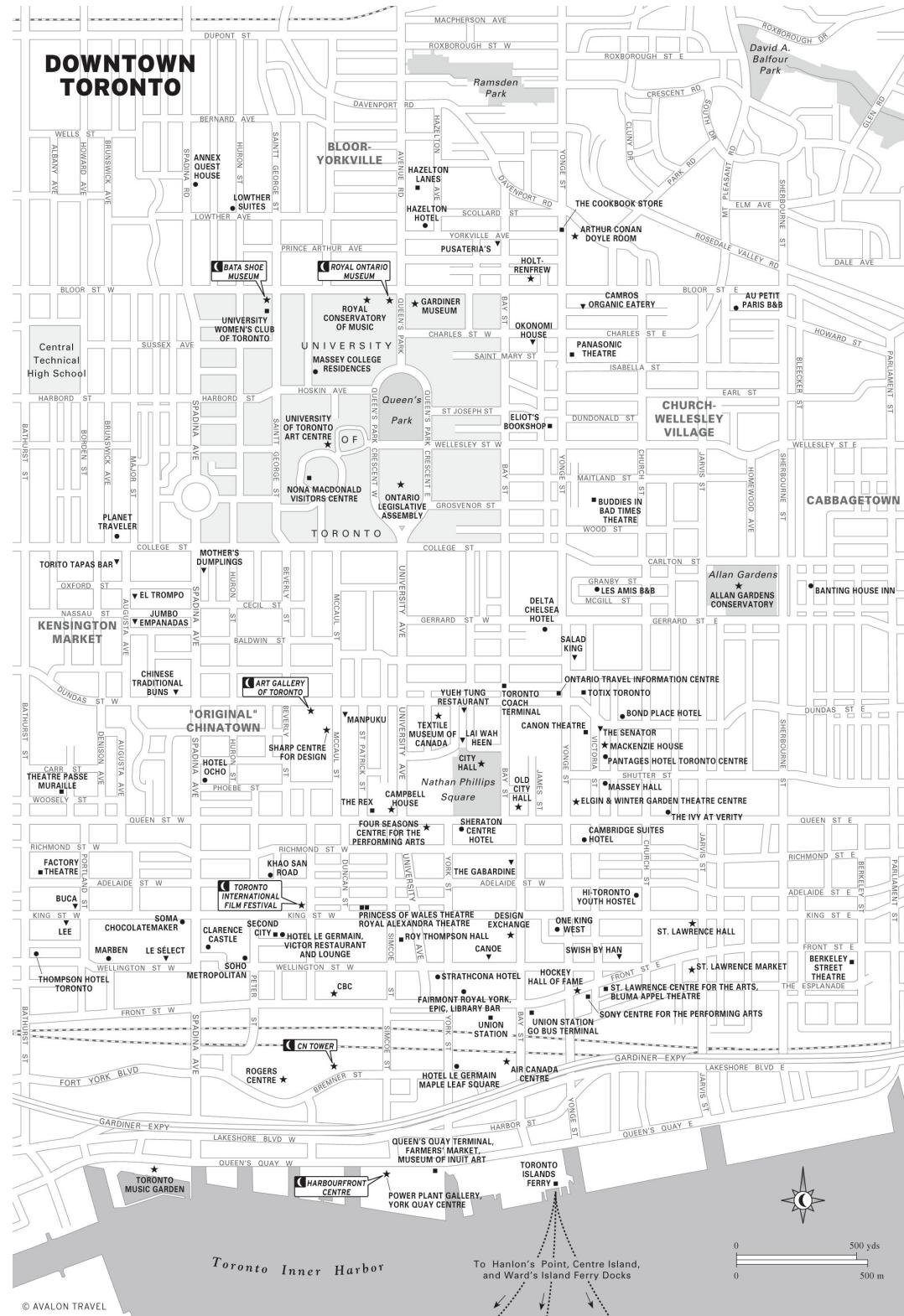


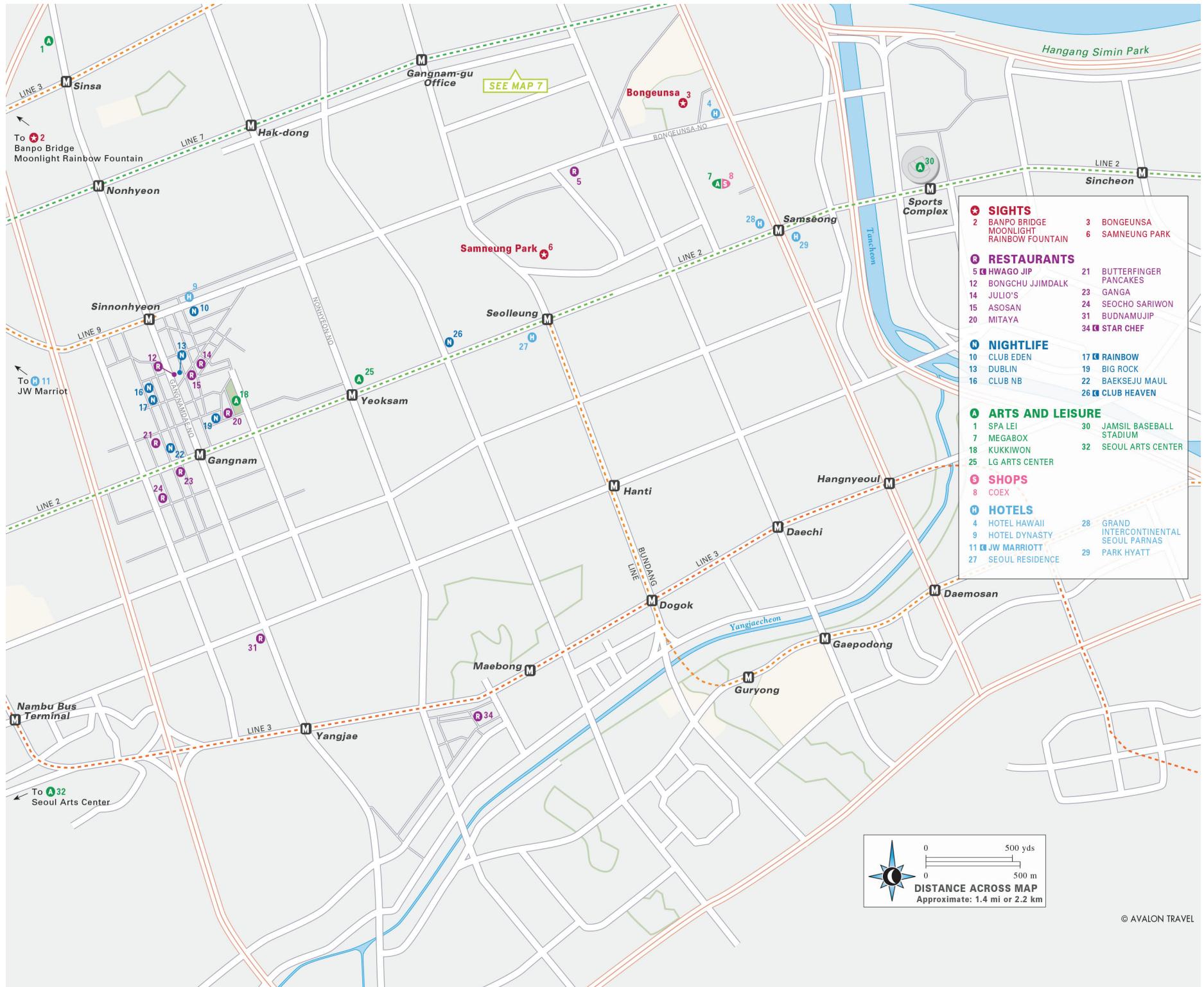
<http://cartography.oregonstate.edu/demos/CompositeMapProjection/>

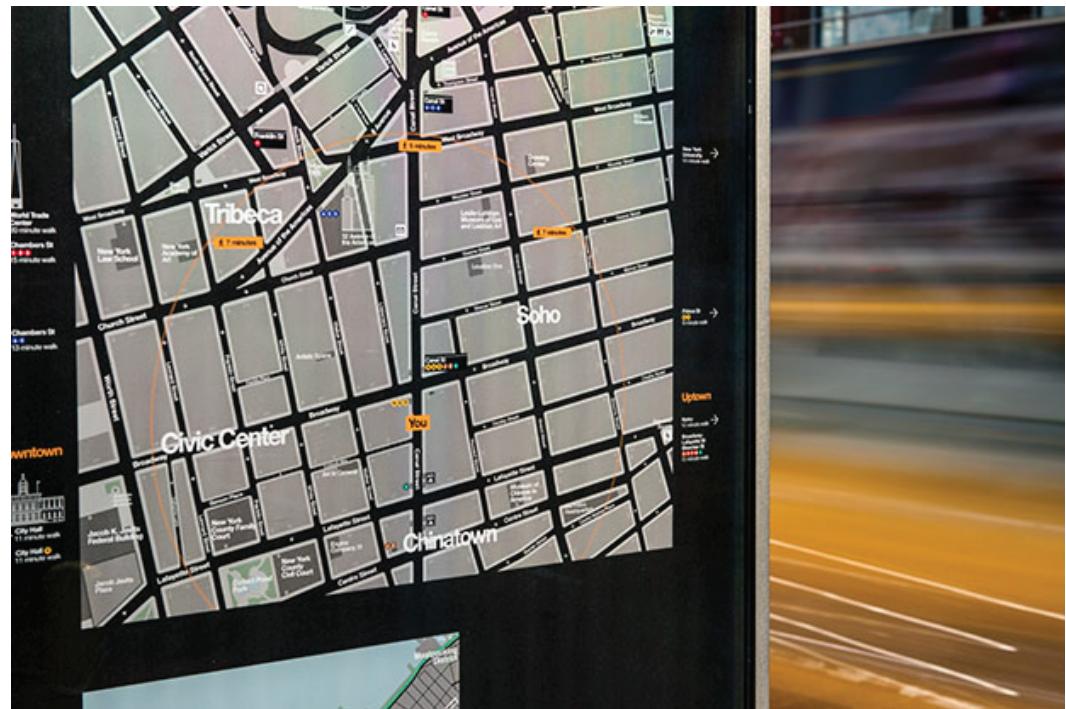
<http://mbostock.github.io/d3/talk/20111018/azimuthal.html>



# DOWNTOWN TORONTO









Airport



Amphitheater



Boat launch



Boat tour



Bicycle trail



Bus stop/Shuttle stop



Campfire



Campground



Canoe access



Cross country ski trail



Downhill skiing

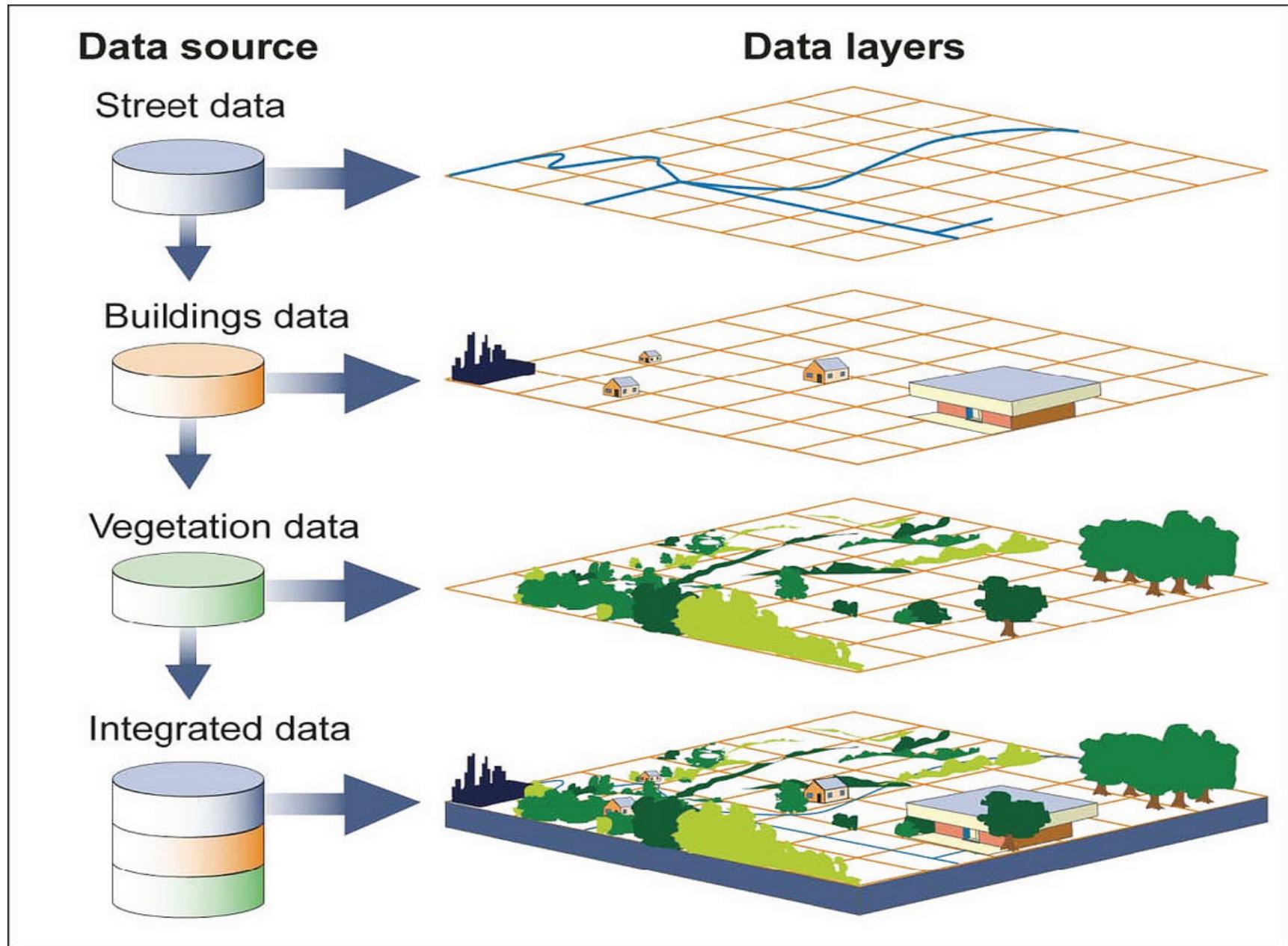


Drinking water



First aid

# Geographic Information Systems (GIS)



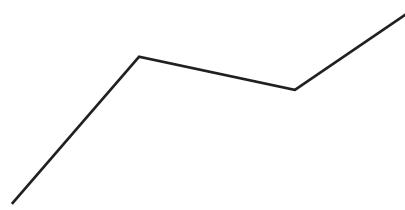
# WTF is Spatial Data?

*"Geospatial data is information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the earth, typically represented by points, lines, polygons, and/or complex geographic features. This includes original and interpreted geospatial data, such as those derived through remote sensing including, but not limited to, images and raster data sets, aerial photographs, and other forms of geospatial data or data sets in both digitized and non-digitized forms." (EPA)*

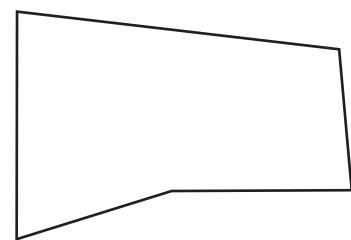
## Vector Data Geometry is mainly...



*Points*



*Lines*



*Polygons*

# Raster Data...



# Formats:

- Shapefiles** (really a group of 3+ files with same name and different extensions: .shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx)
- GeoJSON** (spatially aware JSON)
- CSV** (like a spreadsheet, typically used for point geometry  
eg: addresses mapped using Latitude & Longitude)
- Geospatial databases** (improves speed, the standard when using spatial data to render tiles for slippy maps)
- GeoTIFF** (most common *raster format* that is in the geo-open-data standard. Aerial Imagery, Land Cover, Elevation, etc.)



**GDAL**

GDAL - Geospatial Data  
Abstraction Library



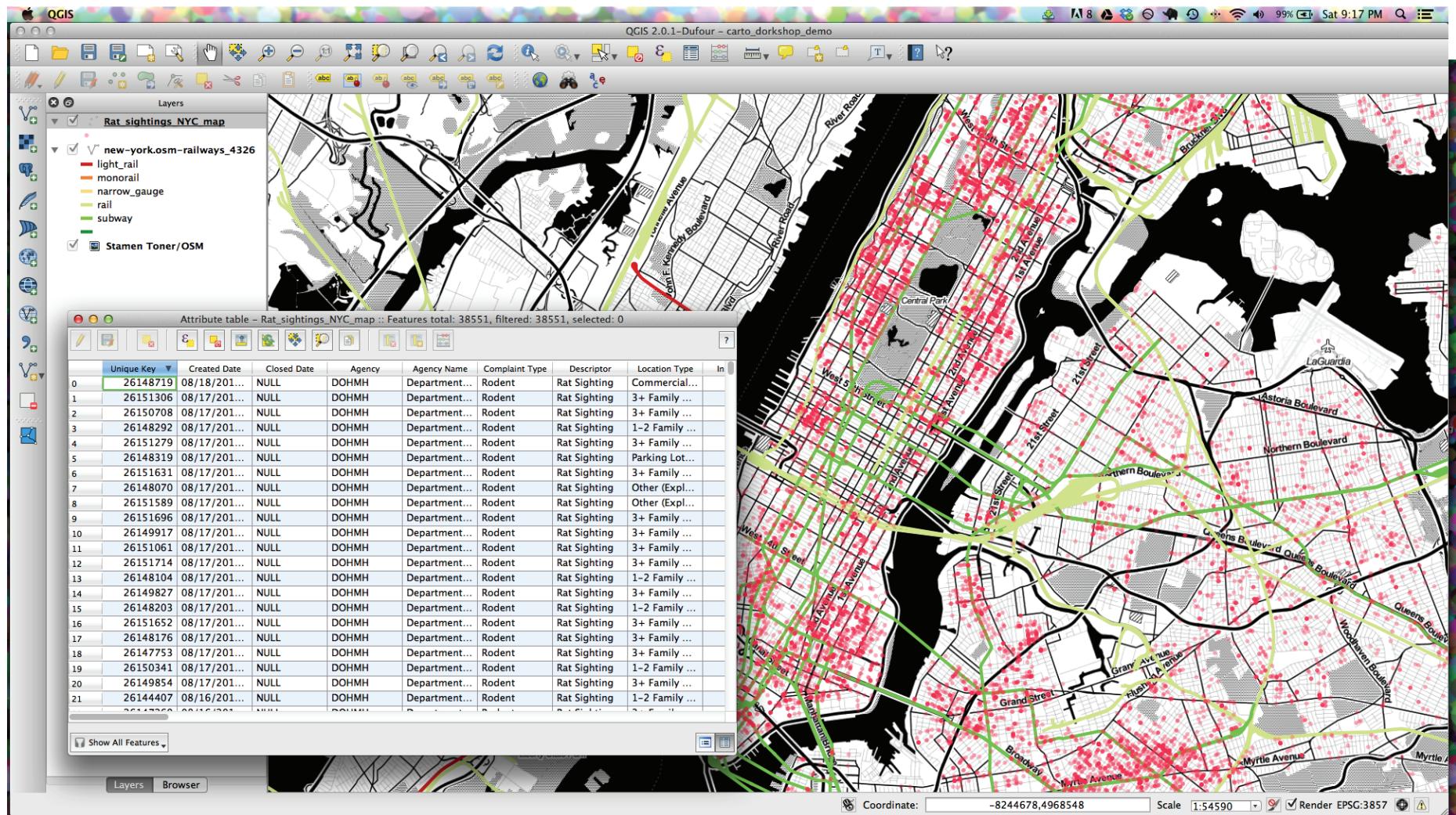
**esri**



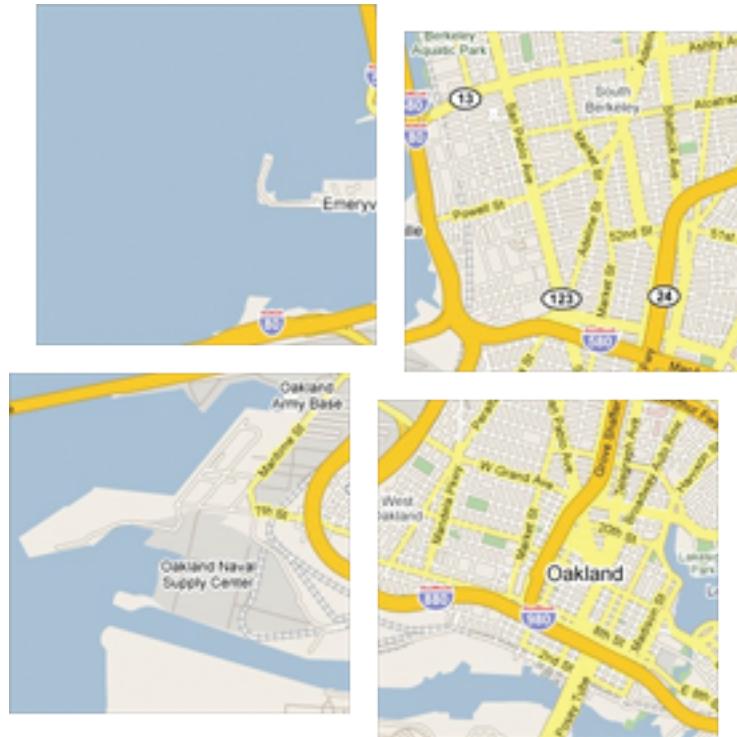
GDAL - Geospatial Data  
Abstraction Library



# QGIS for Inspecting, Editing, & Analyzing Geospatial Data



# “Slippy Maps” have two parts:



**+ var map =**

Tiles are generated “on the fly” from spatial data on a server, then rendered using an API in your browser

# Why go open source?

- Google charges for over 25,000 map views.
- Google's data is kept under lock and key.

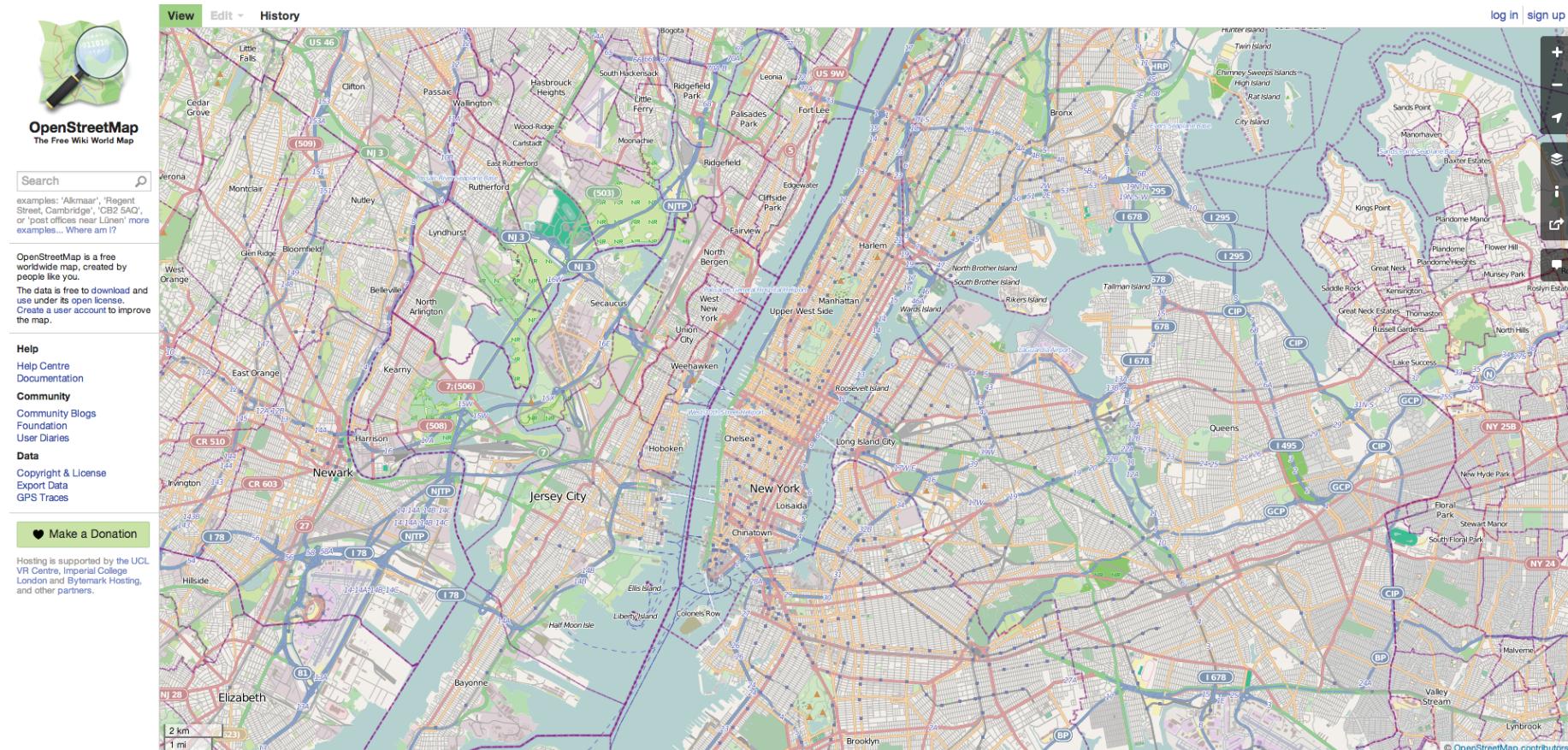
*"Ask yourself this question: why would you, as a website developer who controls all aspects of your site, from typography to layout, to color palette to photography, to UI functionality, allow a big, alien blob to be plopped down in the middle of your otherwise meticulously designed application? Think about it. You accept whatever colors, fonts, and map layers Google chooses for their map tiles. Sure, you try to rein it back in with custom markers and overlays, but at the root, the core component—the map itself—is out of your hands."*

-Paul Smith, *A List Apart*, April 8, 2008

# OpenStreetMap:

## *What it is and why you should care*

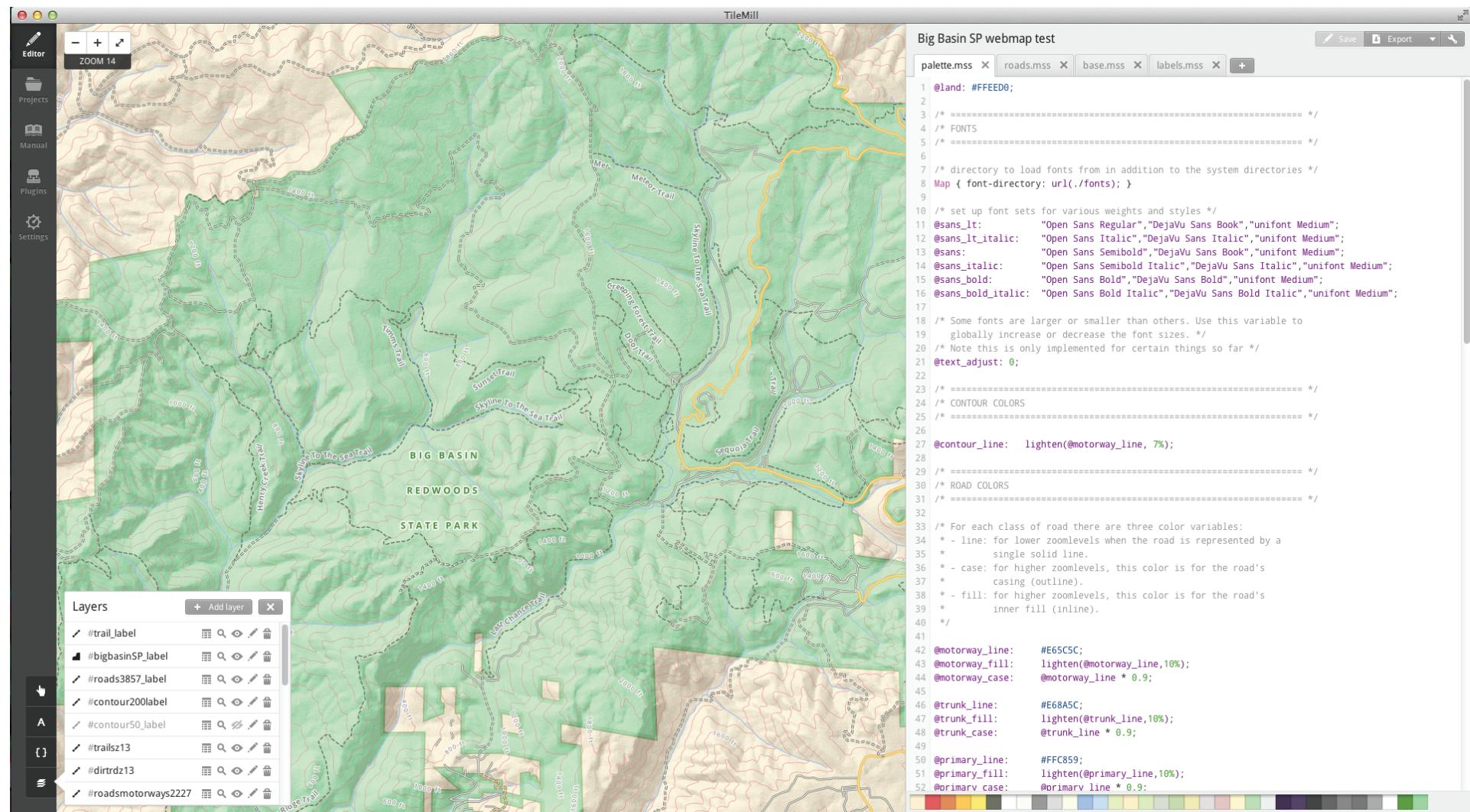
- Google keeps its data under lock and key,
- OSM users contribute and get back the data.



Live editing: <http://osmlab.github.io/show-me-the-way/>

ID Editor: <http://ideditor.com/>

# TileMill to style GIS data for slippy mapping (with MapBox hosting)



***MapBox to host your custom basemap and overlays. They also have an API.***

The screenshot shows the MapBox website's Showcase section. At the top, there are navigation links: Tour, Showcase (which is highlighted), Blog, Plans, a help icon, Log in, and Sign up. Below the navigation is a dark banner featuring a blue circular badge with a flower-like icon. The word "Showcase" is written in white. Underneath the banner, a text block reads: "We're the mapping platform for thousands of websites and apps, from social networks, to media outlets, to environmental analysis. Here are a few outstanding examples." Below this, there are four tabs: All, Social, Data Visualization, and Mobile. The "Social" tab is selected. On the left, there is a project card for "foursquare". It includes a title, a description, two checked-off items ("MapBox Streets" and "MapBox REST API"), and a "View project" button. To the right of the card is a map of Washington, D.C., specifically the U Street area. The map shows several location pins with numbers (e.g., 10, 24, 9, 7, 8, 5, 26, 30) and a callout box for "DC9 Rooftop Bar" at 1938-1940 9th St NW. The callout box contains a beer icon, a rating of 7.3, and the text "Bar • \$\$\$ • See menu".

# **CartoDB: another great tool for visualization and analysis of geospatial data:**

**<http://cartodb.com/>**

The screenshot shows the CartoDB homepage with a blue header bar. The header includes the CartoDB logo, navigation links for VISUALIZE, ANALYZE, DEVELOP, DEVELOPERS SITE, PRICING, and a SIGN IN button.

The main content area features a large banner with the text "We help people visualize and analyze geospatial data" and a subtitle "From polygons to points. From hundreds to millions. No limits with CartoDB." Below this are two buttons: "See how" and "Get started".

A central image displays a map of meteorite falls on Earth with a heatmap overlay, overlaid by a visualization editor interface. The editor shows a "meteortablesize" layer and various configuration options like "Radius (min-max)", "Bubble fill", and "Bubble stroke".

Below the main banner, there are three callout boxes:

- Connect your data and get an instant view**  
Upload and visualize your data within minutes and share or embed them.
- Understand your data and find insights**  
Use common and advanced spatial operations to do geospatial business intelligence.
- Build location aware applications**  
Our rich APIs reduce development time for developing mobile and web apps.

# Resources

1. **Github:** NVKelso's “Geo-how-to” *Wiki*  
<https://github.com/nvkelso/geo-how-to/>
2. **CartoTalk forums:** <http://www.cartotalk.com/>
3. **TileMill tutorials:** <http://www.mapbox.com/tilemill/docs/crashcourse/introduction/>
4. **Googling / YouTube searching QGIS tutorials**  
a good one is: <http://anitagraser.com/>
5. **Leaflet API:** <http://leafletjs.com/reference.html>
6. **OSM Wiki:** [http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Main_Page)
7. **GeoNYC Meet-Up:** <http://www.meetup.com/geonyc/>  
(meets monthly, next one is October 7th)
8. **WTF is GIS:** <http://www.esri.com/what-is-gis>
9. **GIS Stackexchange:** <http://gis.stackexchange.com/>

# Data Sources

**1. Natural Earth Data:** (3 levels of small-scale, world coverage)

<http://www.naturalearthdata.com/>

**2. Metro Extracts:** (OSM extracts of urban areas converted to shapefile and other formats)

<http://metro.teczno.com/>

**3. Geofabrik** (Continental & Country OSM extracts):

<http://download.geofabrik.de/>

**4. OpenStreetMapData.com** (OSM Land, Water, Coastline data):

<http://openstreetmap-data.com/data>

**5. Open Data NYC:**

<https://nycopendata.socrata.com/>

**6. US National Weather Service (NOAA):**

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/geodata/>

**7. U.S. Census:**

<http://www.census.gov/2010census/data/>