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BSCS 4 A

Exercises 6.3

1. Given the choropleth maps presented in this chapter, which do you feel best represents the dataset? Why?

   Answer:

   The quantile classification method divides the observations equally among the classes. The advantage of this strategy is that it frequently excels in emphasizing the relative positions of the data values. This method works best for data that is evenly dispersed over its range. The main drawback of the quantile classification process is that features assigned to the same class can have drastically different values, especially if the data are not distributed uniformly across the class's range. A bigger disparity in the dataset than is actually the case can also occur in the reverse direction, where values with modest range differences are classified into distinct classes.

2. Go online and describe two other data classification methods available to GIS users.

   Answer:

   Manual interval.

   Use manual interval Manual Class to define your own classes, to manually add class breaks and to set class ranges that are appropriate for the data. Alternatively, you can start with one of the standard classifications and make adjustments as needed.

   Defined interval.

   Use defined interval Defined Interval to specify an interval size to define a series of classes with the same value range. For example, if the interval size is 75, each class will span 75 units. The number of classes, based on the interval size and maximum sample size, is determined automatically. The interval size must be small enough to fit the minimum number of classes

allowed, which is three.

3. For the table of thirty data values created in Section 6.1 "Descriptions and Summaries", Exercise 1, determine the data ranges for each class as if you were creating both equal interval and quantile classification schemes.