

MAPPING & GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS



UNIVERSITY OF
CALGARY

RELATED ACTIVITY
DOWNLOAD THE
“Exercise - Geospatial.zip”
NOTEBOOK & DATASET

TOPICS

A History of Mapmaking and some Map Basics

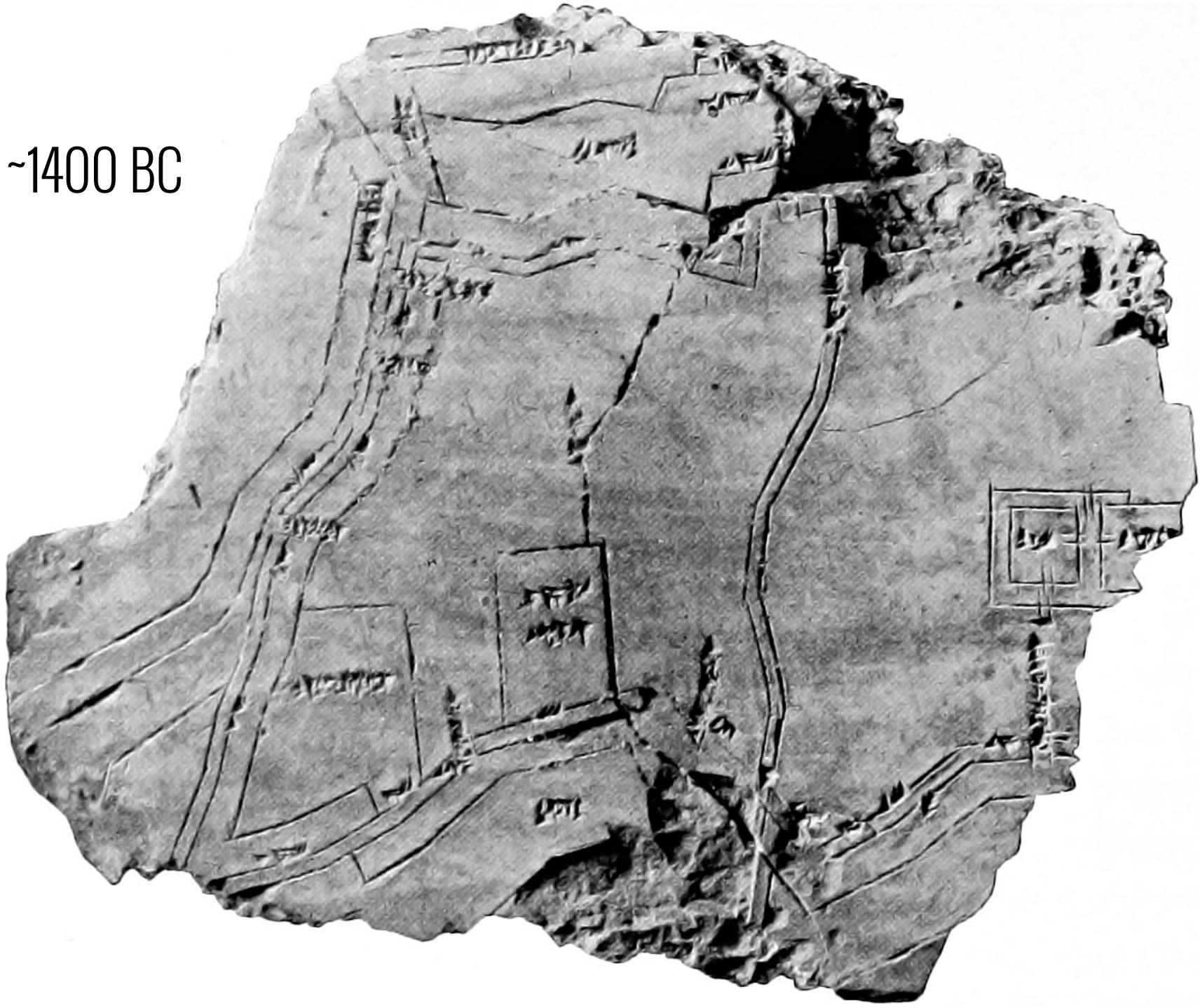
Visualization Approaches for Geospatial Data

(Some basic concepts, rules of thumb, and warnings)

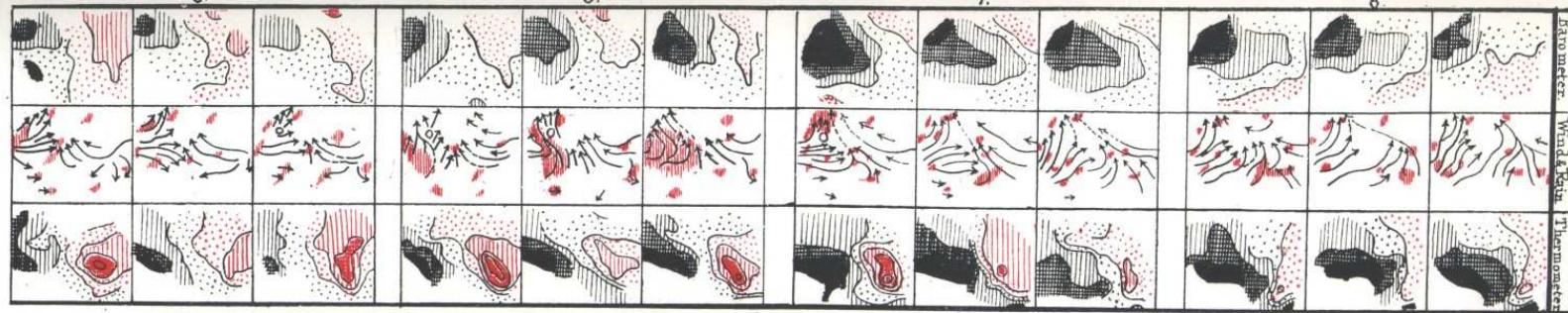
Mapping and Analysis Tools

HISTORY OF MAPMAKING

MAP OF NIPPUR ~1400 BC

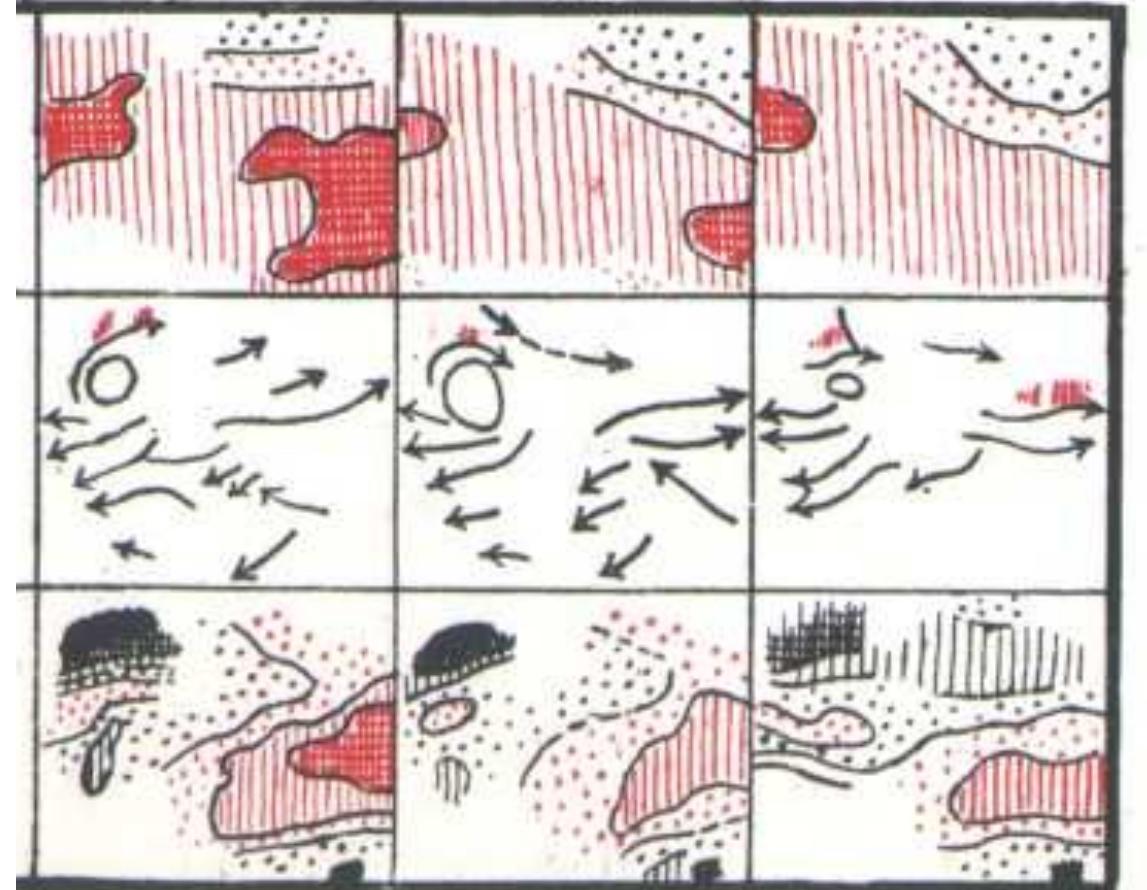


AFTERNOON AND EVENING ON EACH DAY DURING DECEMBER, 1861.



Multivariate weather chart of Europe
Francis Galton 1863

31.



EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS.

Barometer	29 $\frac{3}{5}$ -29 $\frac{1}{4}$ In.	29 $\frac{7}{10}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ In.	29 $\frac{4}{5}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ In.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ In. & below

Wind & Rain	29 $\frac{2}{5}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$ In.	30 $\frac{1}{10}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$ In.	30 $\frac{4}{5}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$ In.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ In. & above

Thermometer	33-37° F.	38-42° F.	43-47° F.	48° & above.

	32-28° F.	27-23° F.	22-18° F.	17° & below.

WIND:- from West
from North.

RAIN:-

Thermometer

CARTE figurative et approximative de la Houille Anglaise expérée en 1864, dressée par M^{me} MINARD, Imprimeur Général des Travaux et Chambres de commerce.

Les langues représentent dans les lignes... Ports de Géôle sur carte de Mineral statistics de Mr Robert Hunt pour l'année 1854 (page 18 à 22) sur arrière Côte, Indonésie, etc.

Observation. ... Les langues des rives côte de cette carte approximative n'ont pas la quantité de houille supérieure à moins d'un millionne pour une ligne aussi étroite.

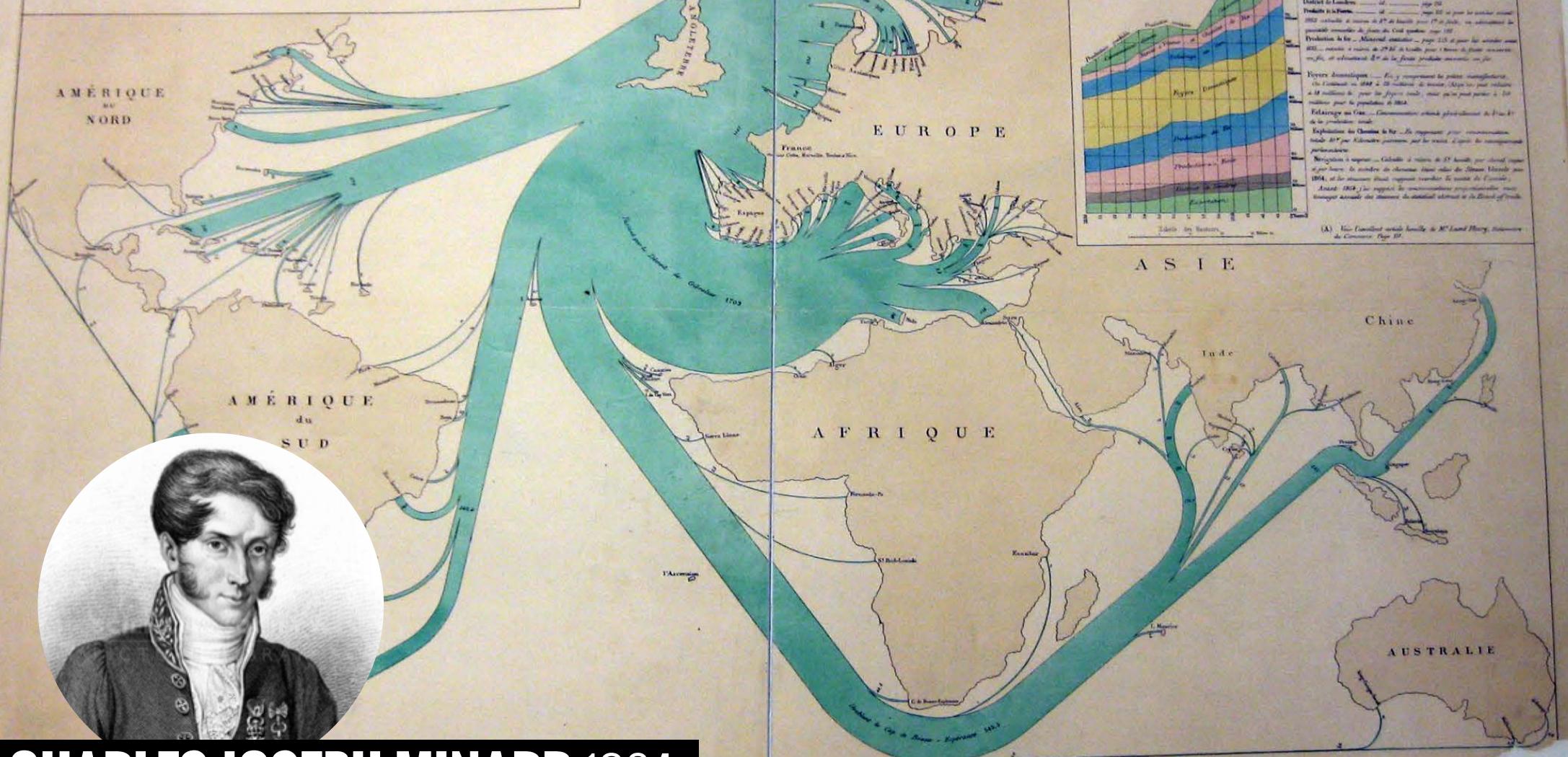
Les quantités sont de plus approximatives dans les îles, que celles qui sont dans l'île, soit aussi forte.

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Paris, le 27 Septembre 1864.

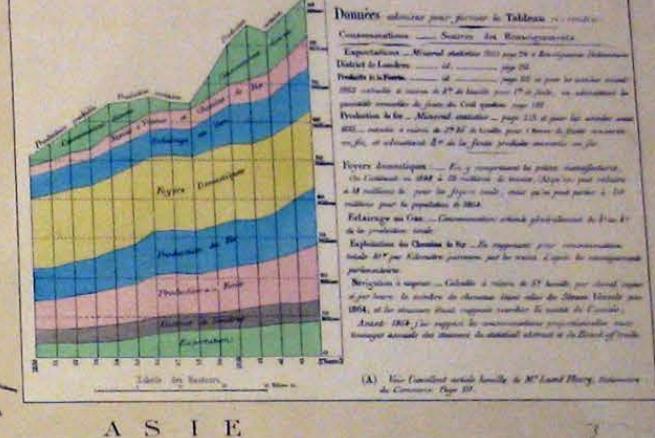


CHARLES JOSEPH MINARD 1864

Consumptions approximatives de la Houille dans la Grande Bretagne de 1850 à 1864.

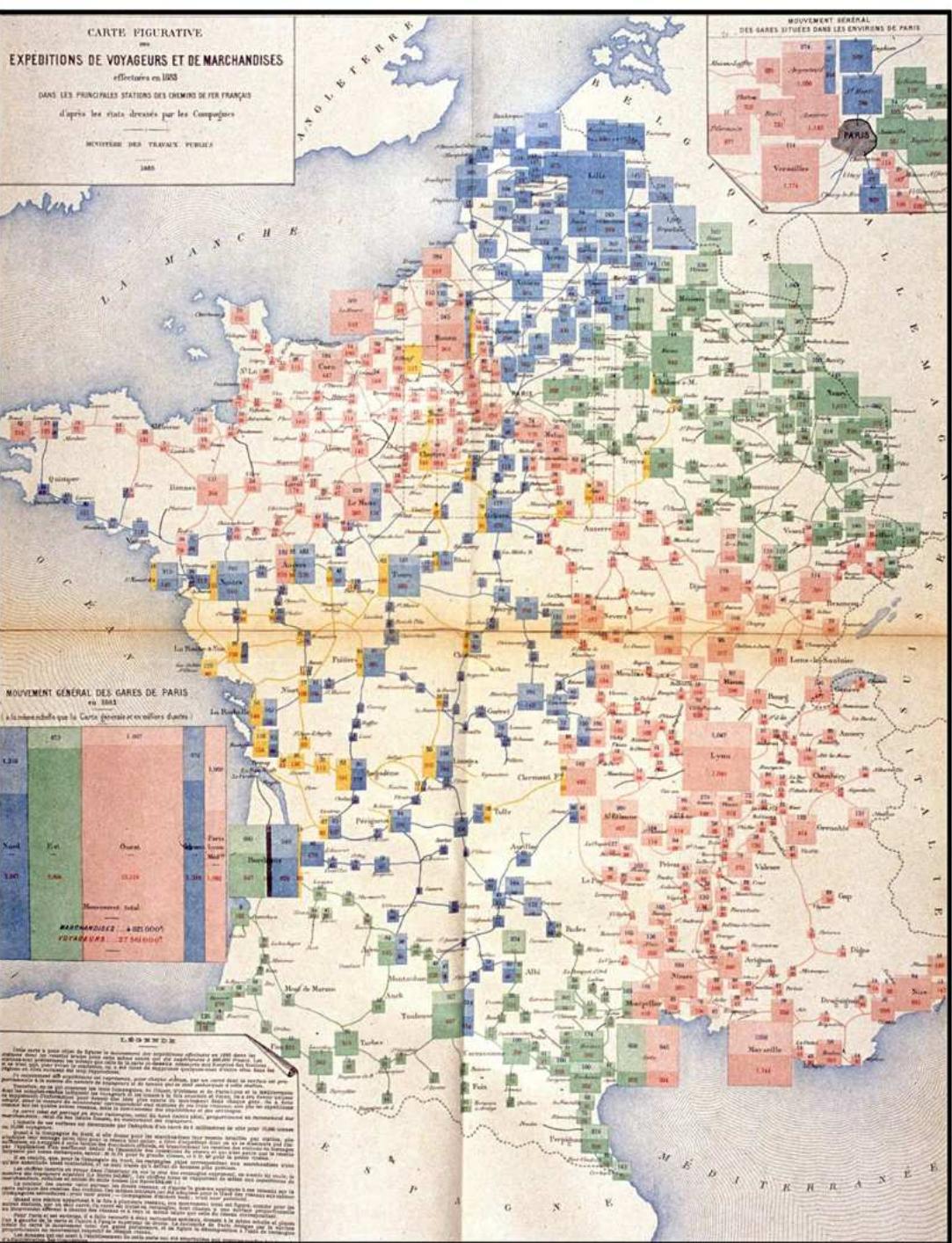
Les abscisses représentent les années et les ordonnées les quantités annuelles de houille consommée.

Les couleurs indiquent les types de combustibles. Les langues d'horizontales correspondant dans une colonne sont les quantités de houille consommée à raison de deux millions pour une ligne de 1000 m.



(A) Voir Comptes annuels houille de M^{me} Land Henry, Ministre du Commerce, page 10.

CS201 Mg. 1864-M5



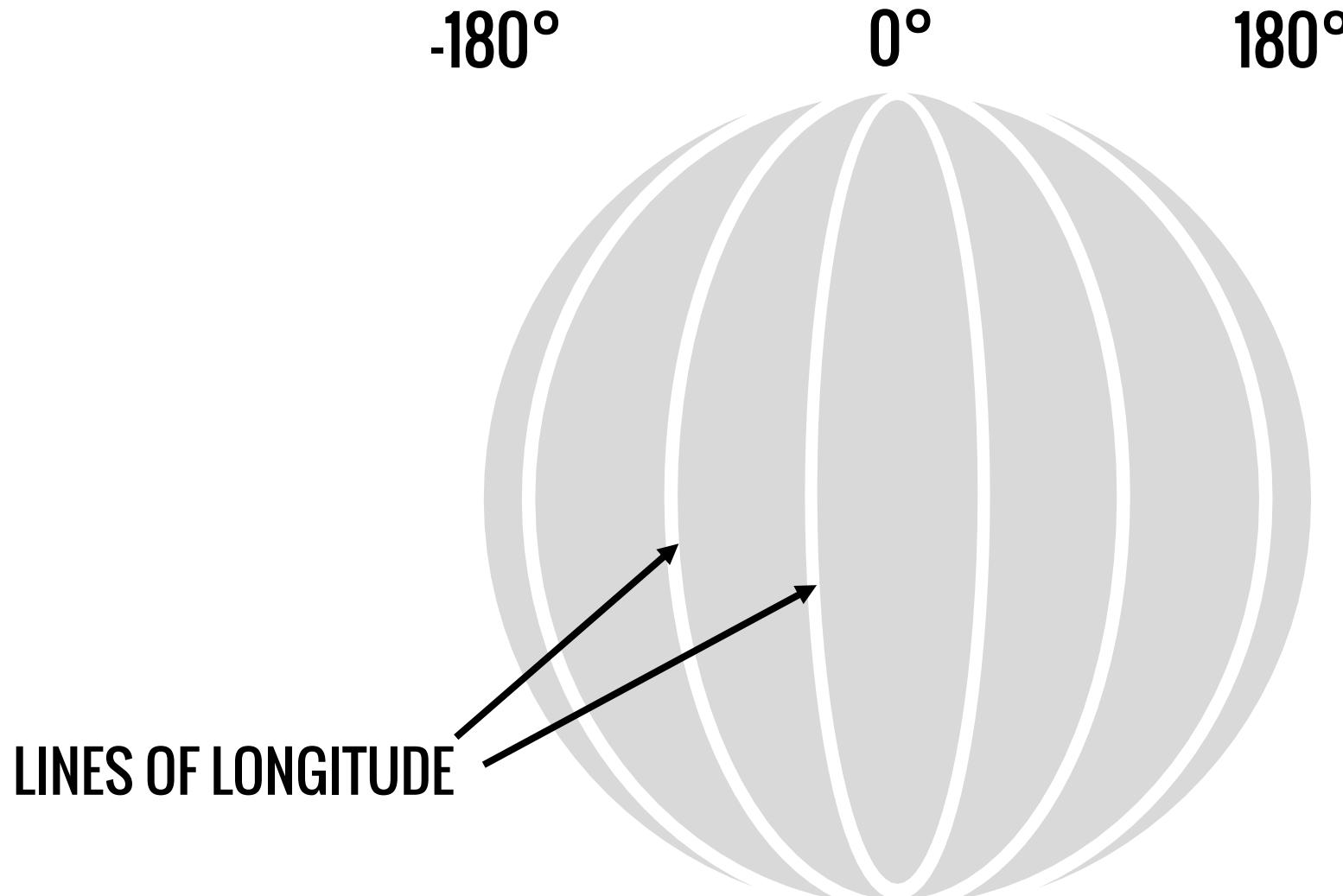
Mouvement des voyageurs et des marchandises dans les principales stations de chemins de fer en 1882

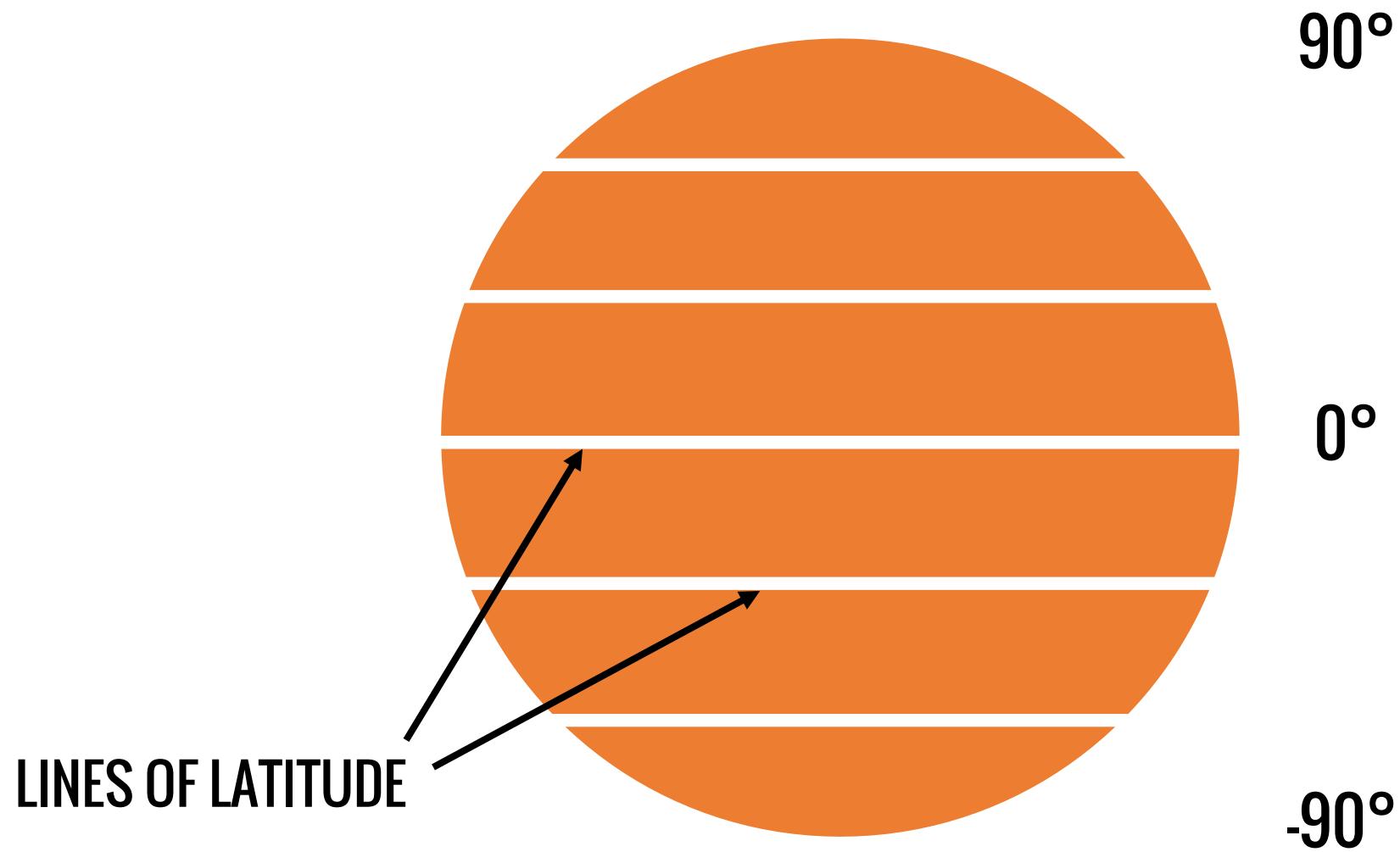
Albums de Statistique Graphique

1884

MAP BASICS

THE EARTH IS FLAT (ON MAPS)

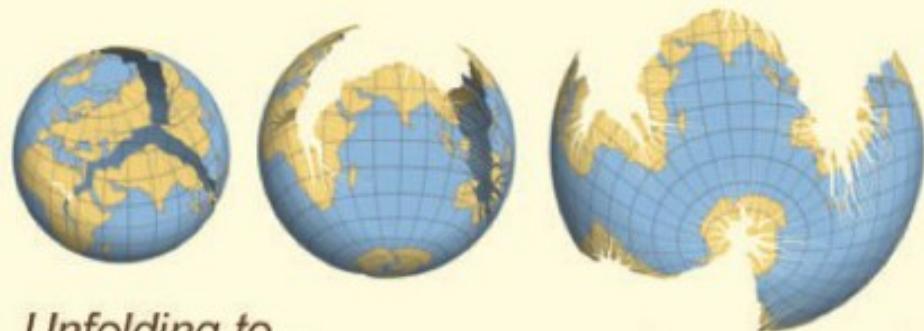




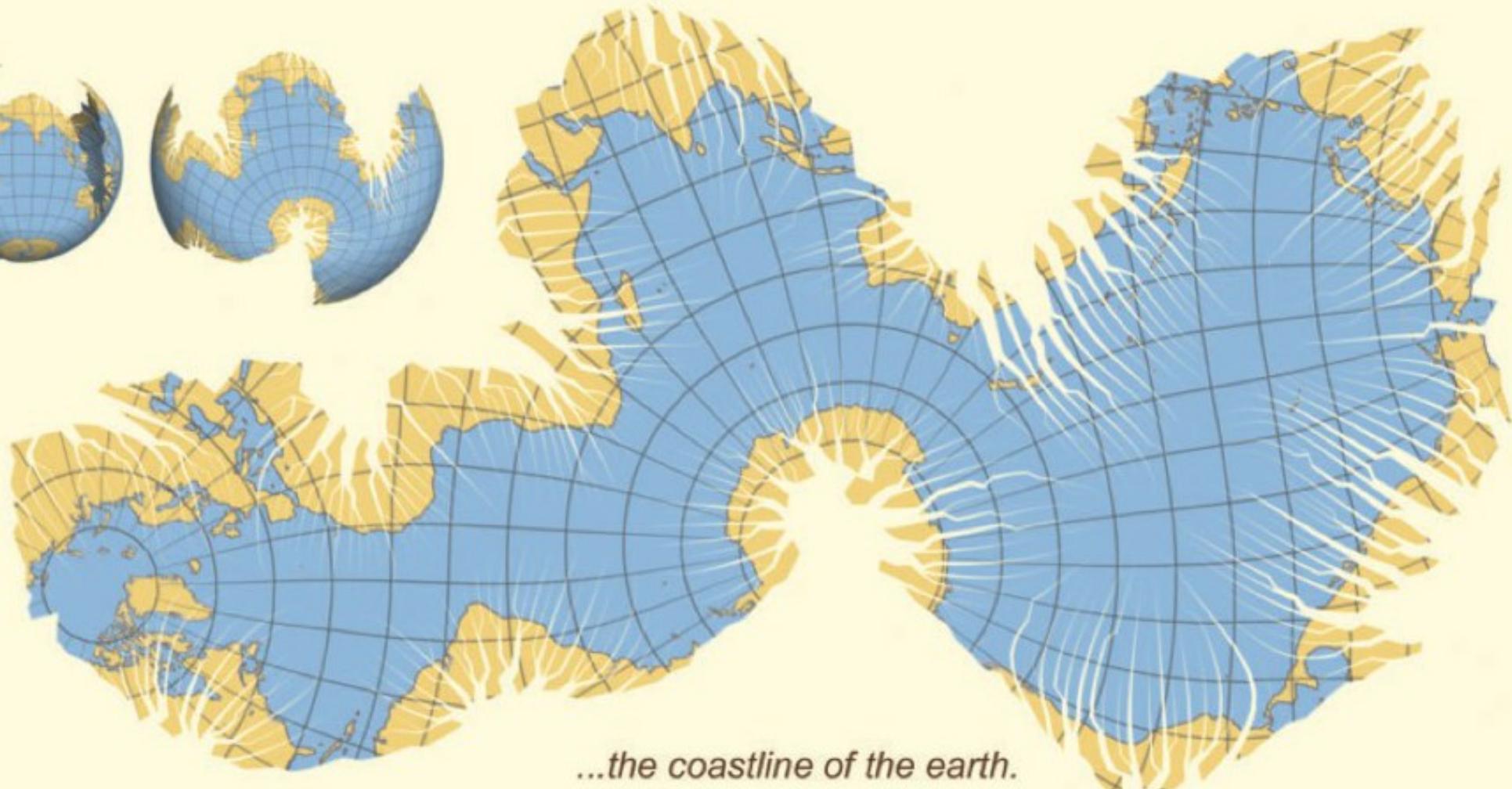
A SPHERE TEARS WHEN YOU FLATTEN IT...



...BUT THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO TEAR



Unfolding to...



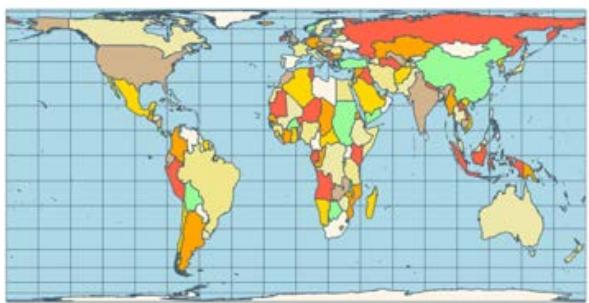
...the coastline of the earth.

PROJECTIONS

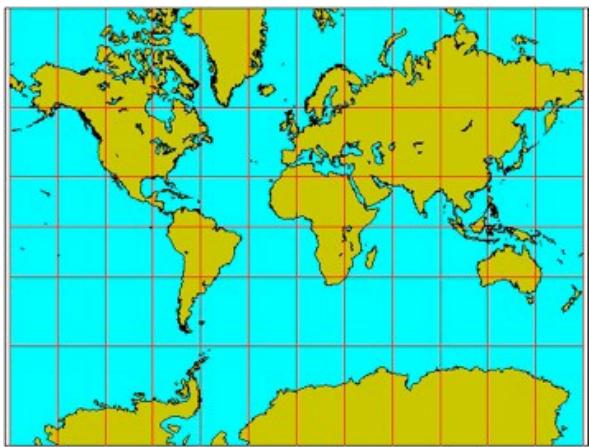
DECIDING WHERE TO TEAR AND WHERE TO DISTORT



AZIMUTHAL
PRESERVES DIRECTION



EQUAL-AREA
PRESERVES AREA

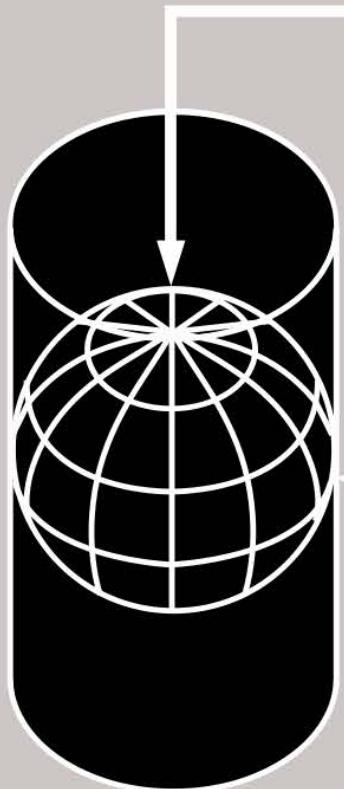


CONFORMAL
PRESERVES LOCAL SHAPES

MERCATOR PROJECTION



GERARDUS MERCATOR 1569



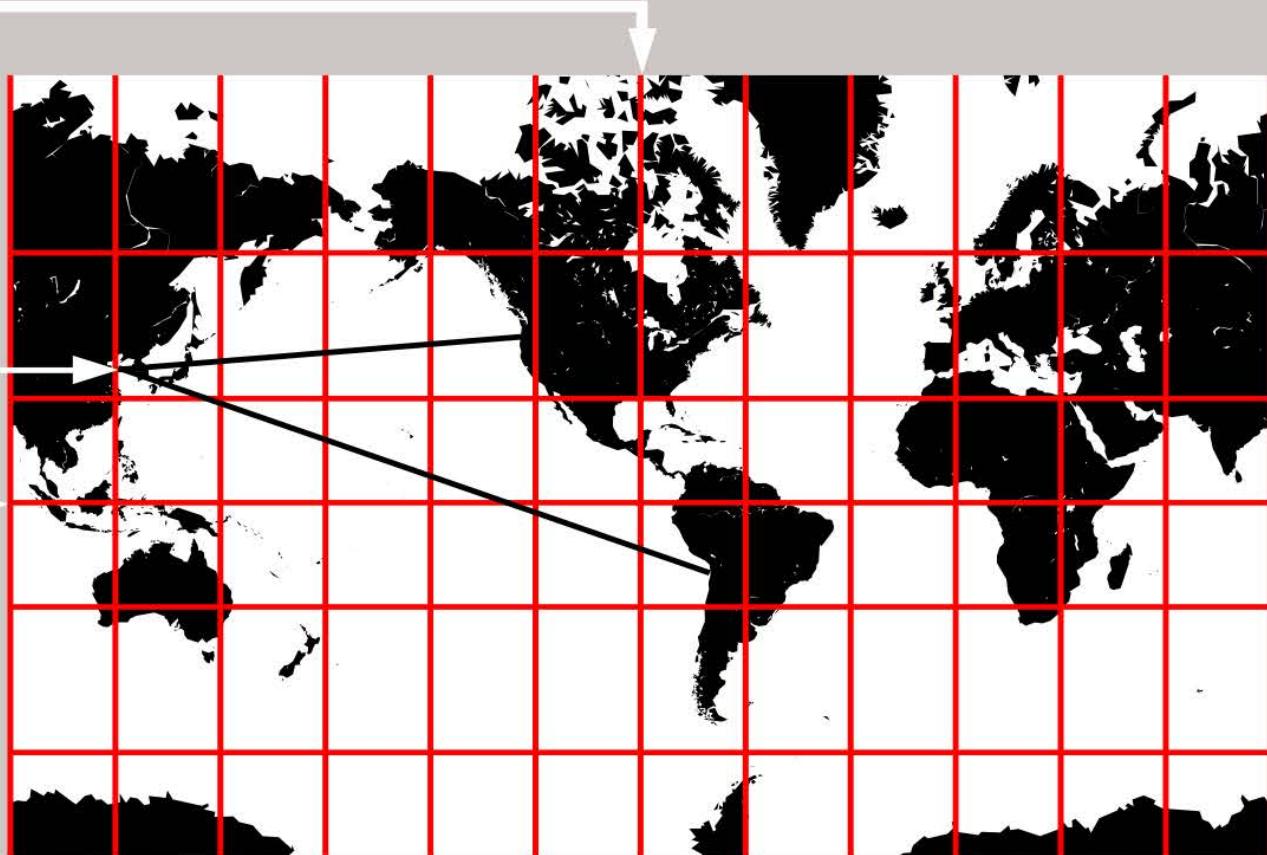
Central meridian
(selected by mapmaker)

Great distortion
in high latitudes

Examples of rhumb lines
(direction true between
any two points)

Equator touches cylinder
if cylinder is tangent

Reasonably true
shapes and distances
within 15° of Equator

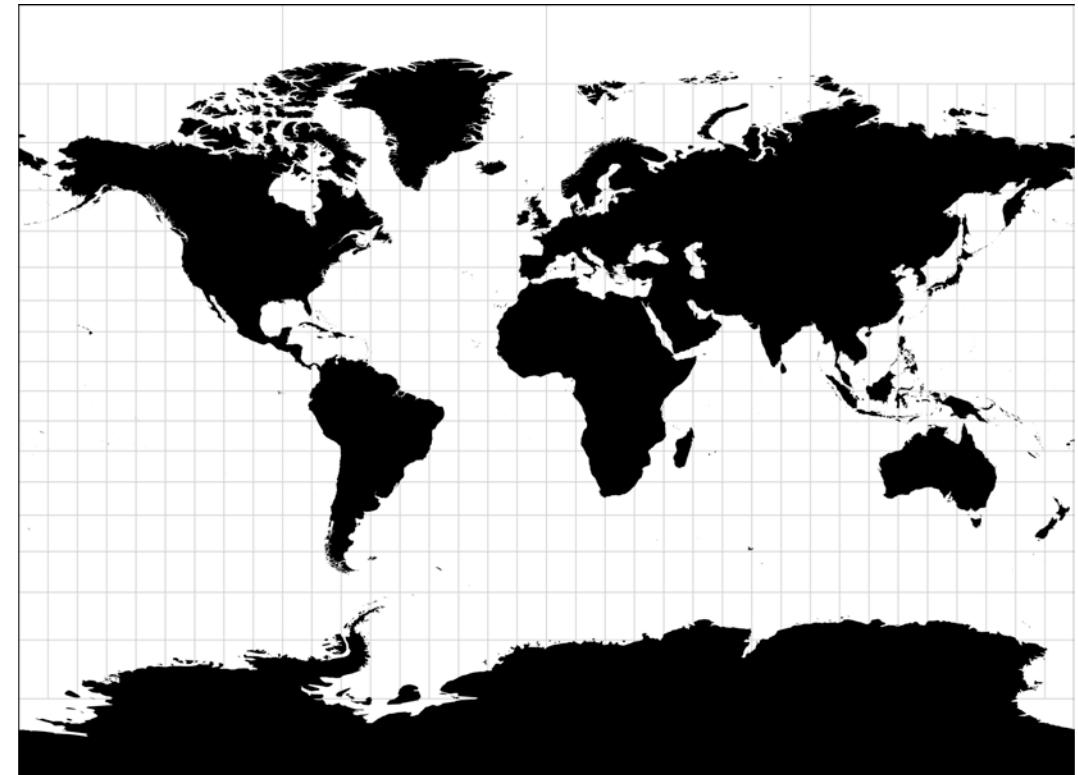


WEB MERCATOR

There are **tons** of useful projections...

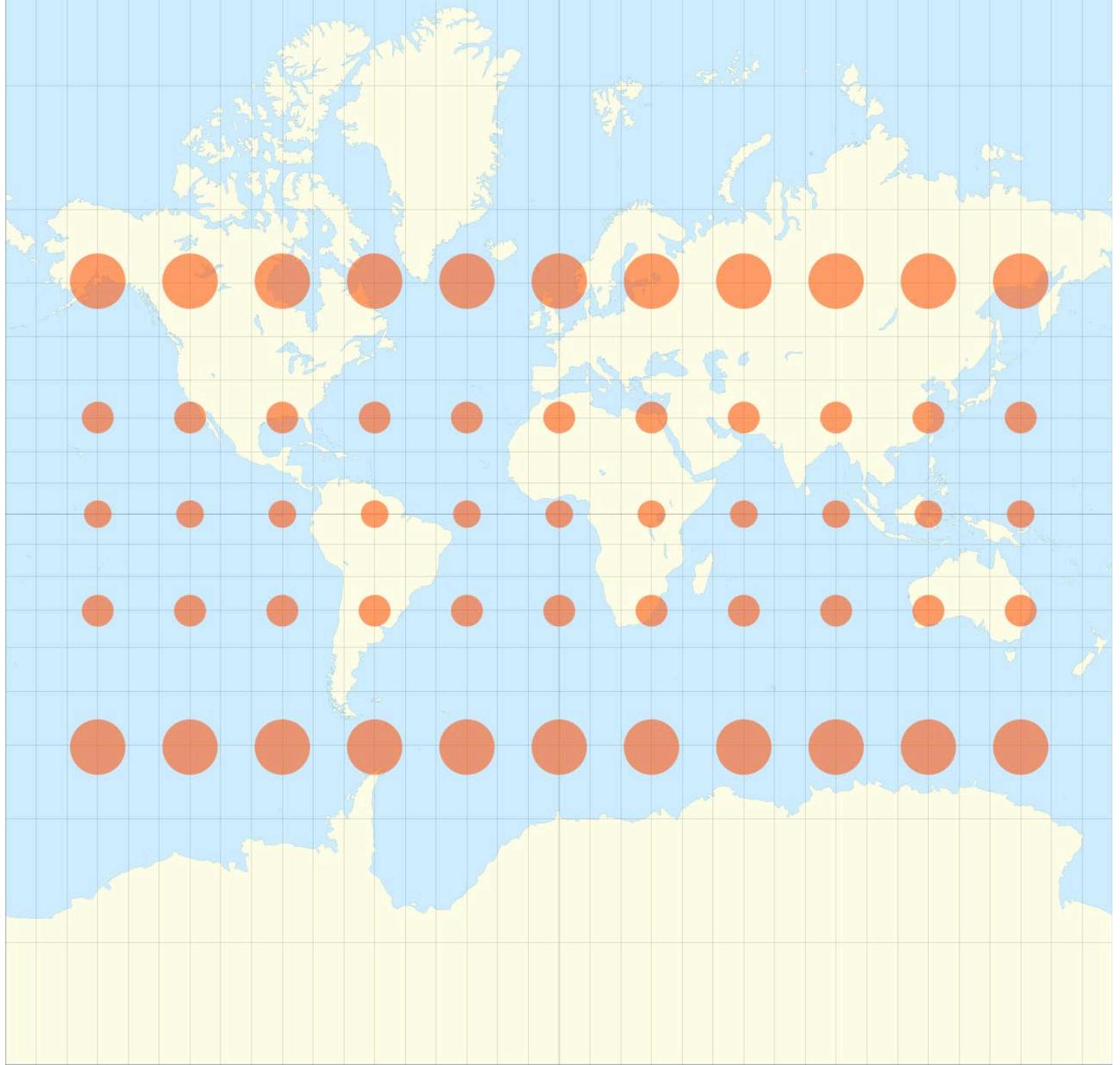
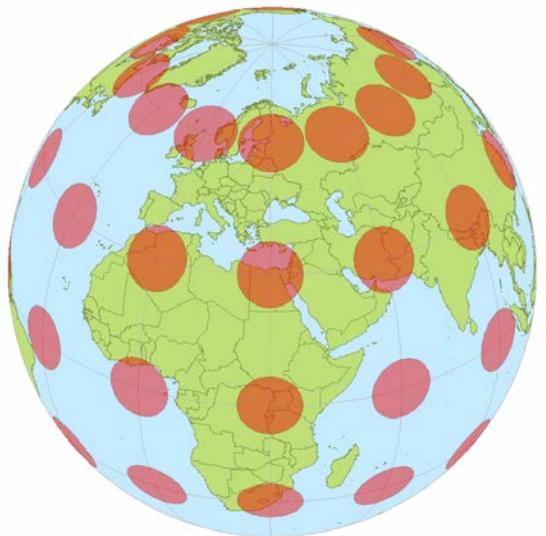
But usually you'll be using
Web Mercator

(also called Google Web Mercator,
Spherical Mercator, WGS 84 Web Mercator, etc.)

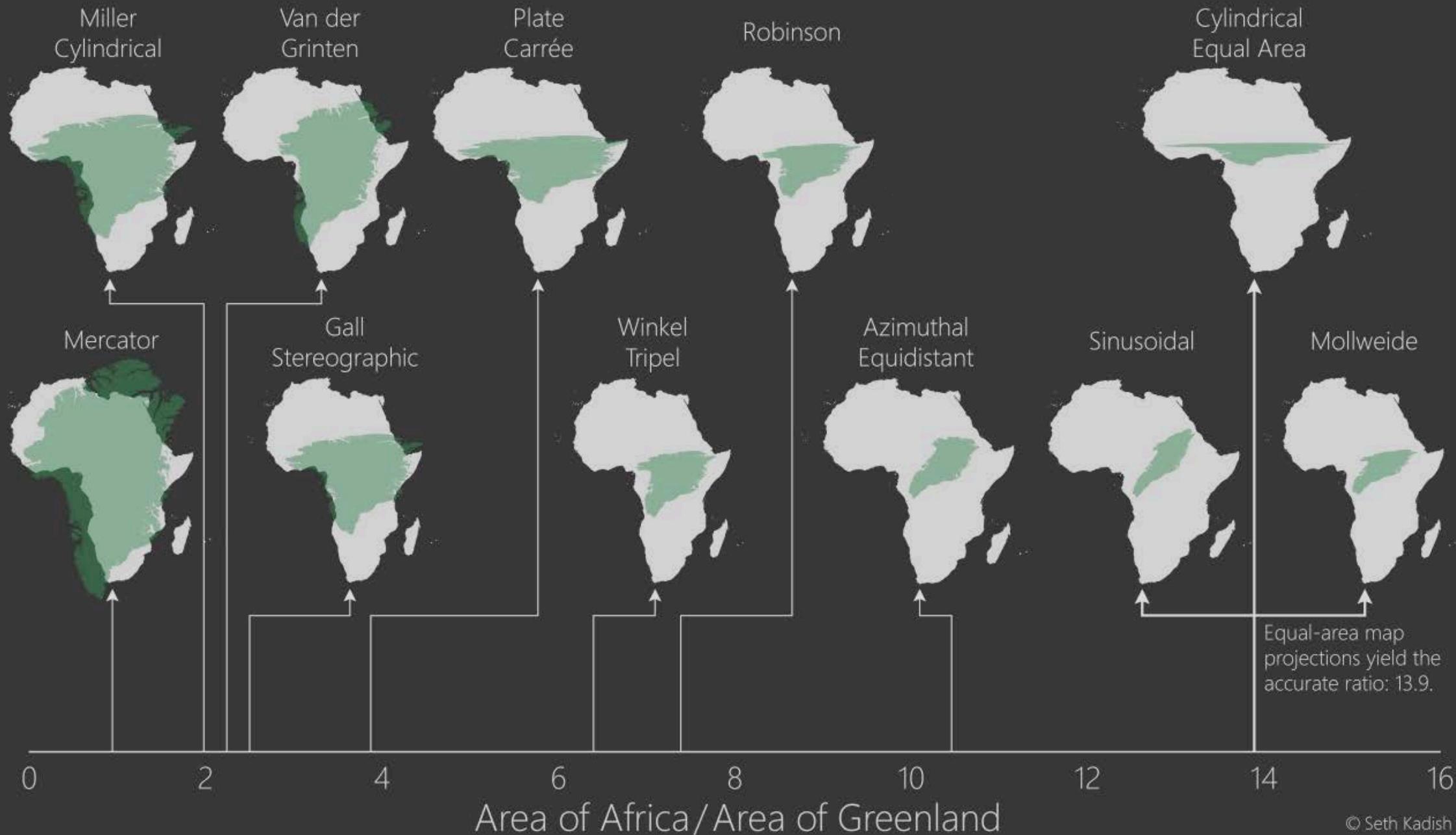


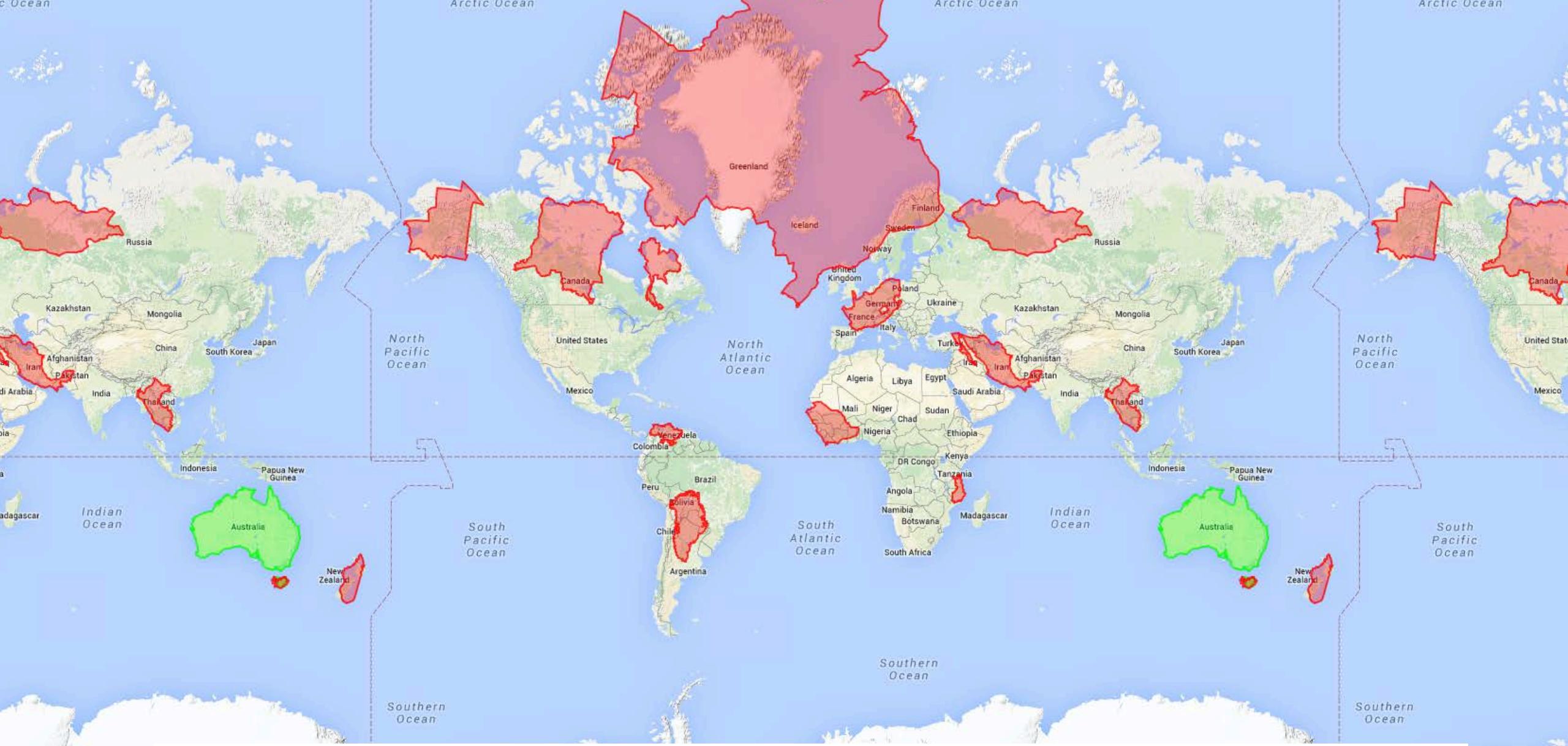
DISTORTION

MERCATOR PROJECTION WITH TISSOT'S INDICATRIX



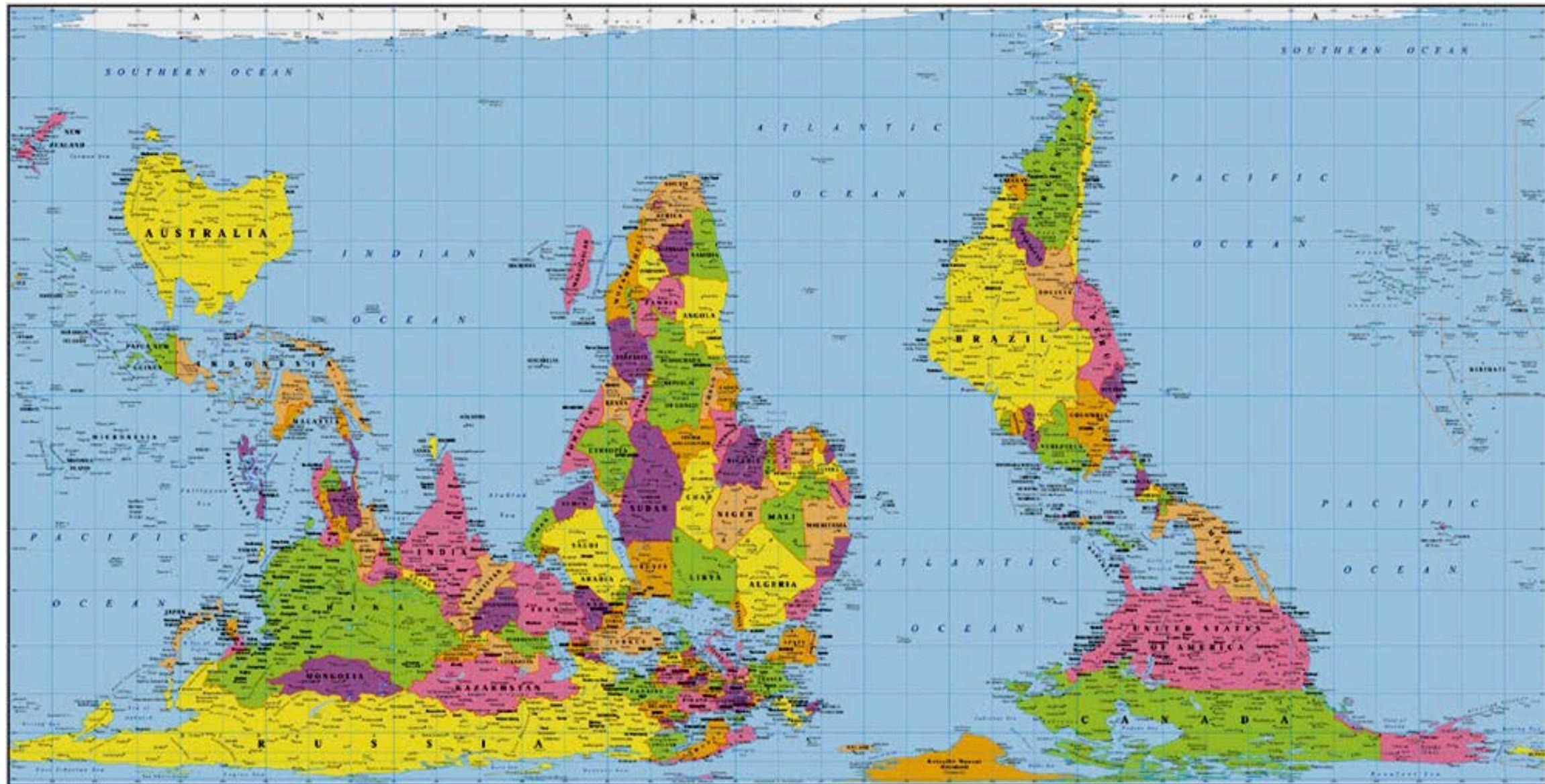
Areal Distortion of Global Map Projections





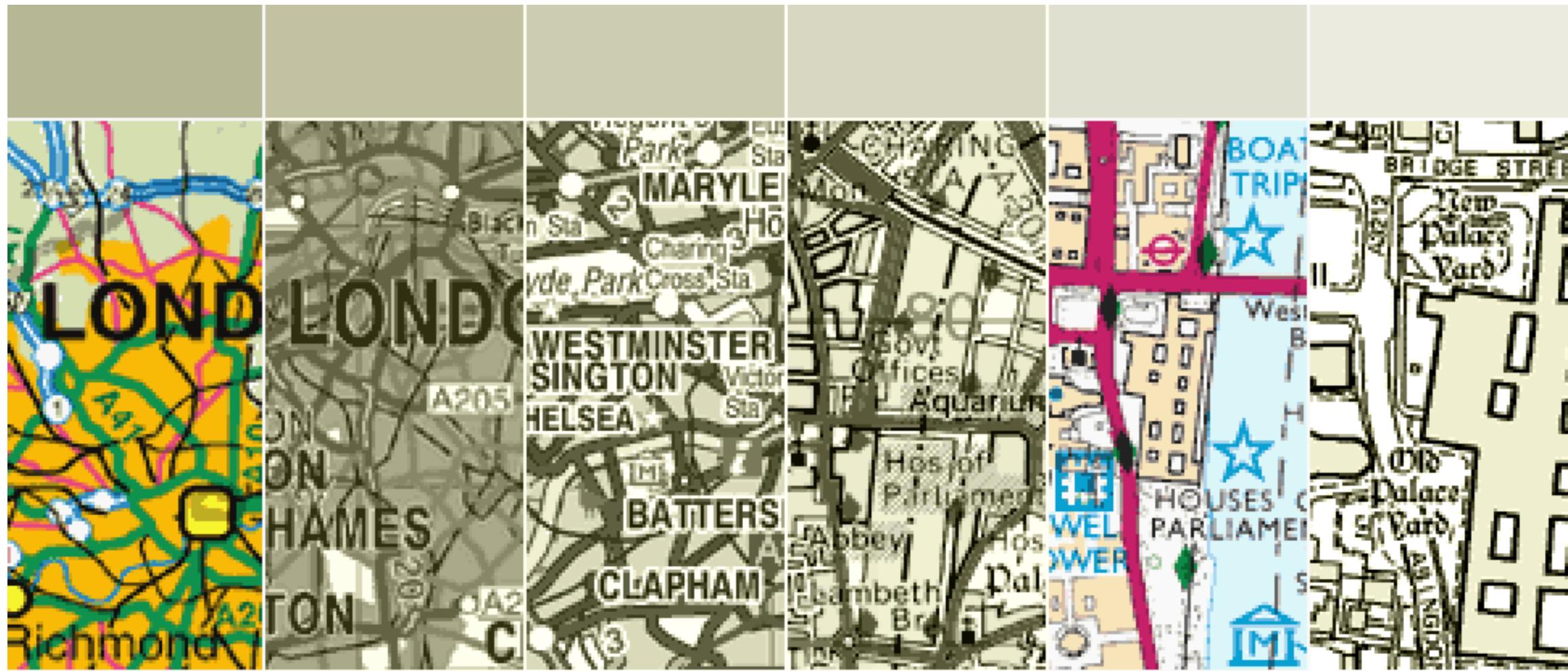
MERCATOR PUZZLE GAME

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



INVERTED GALL-PETERS PROJECTION

SCALE AND GENERALIZATION



1:1,000,000
scale mapping

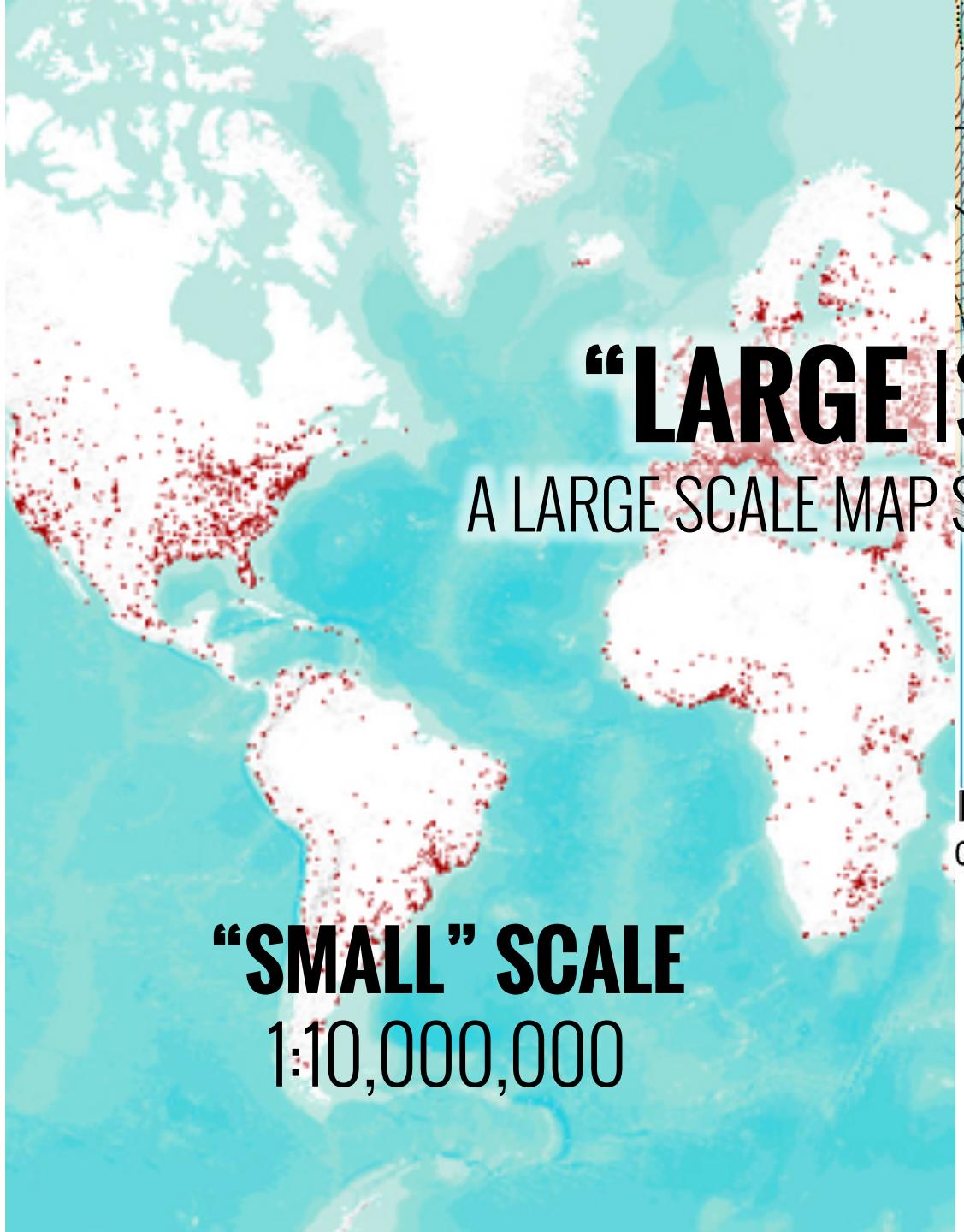
1:625,000
scale mapping

1:250,000
scale mapping

1:50,000
scale mapping

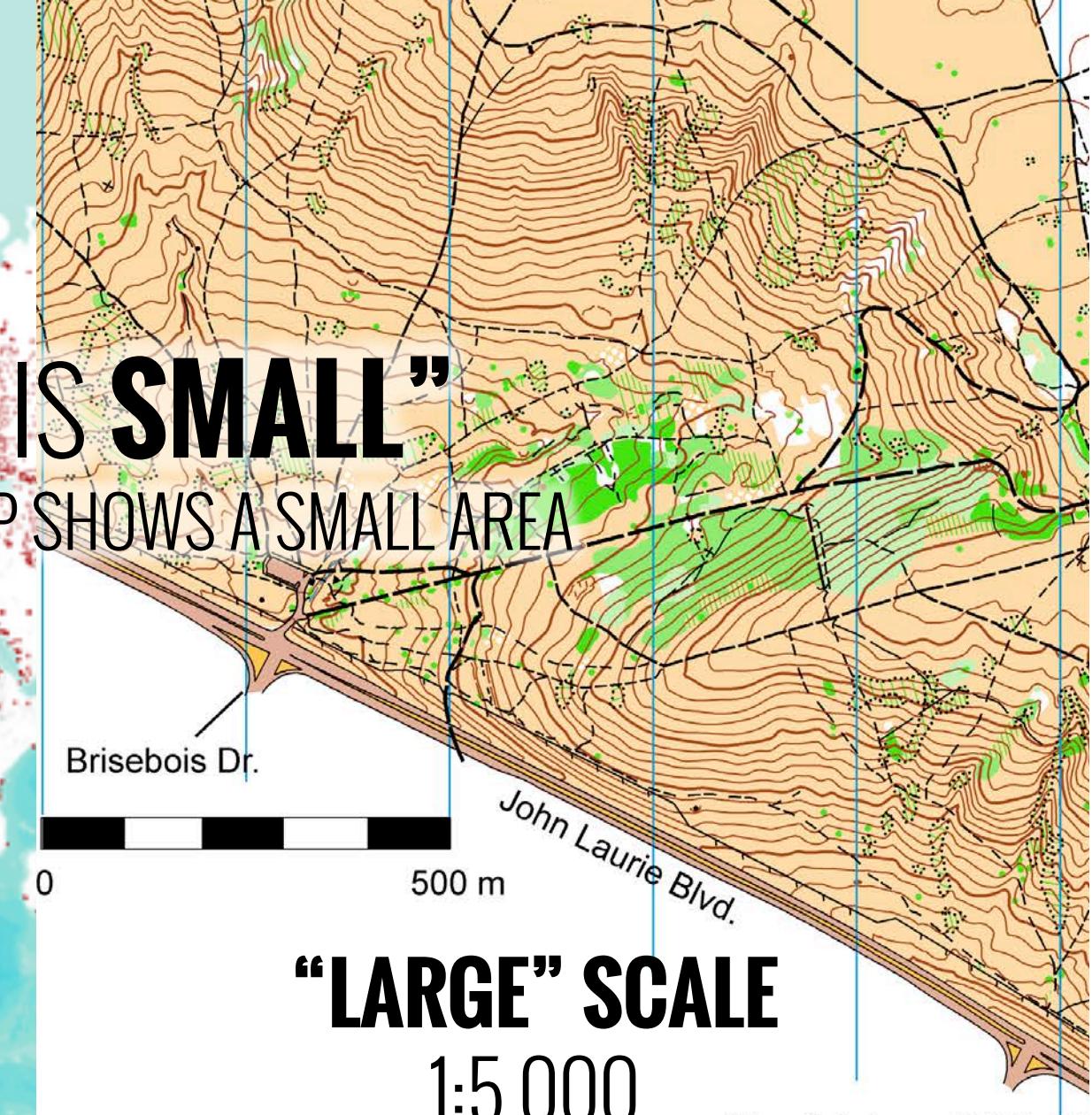
1:25,000
scale mapping

1:10,000
scale mapping

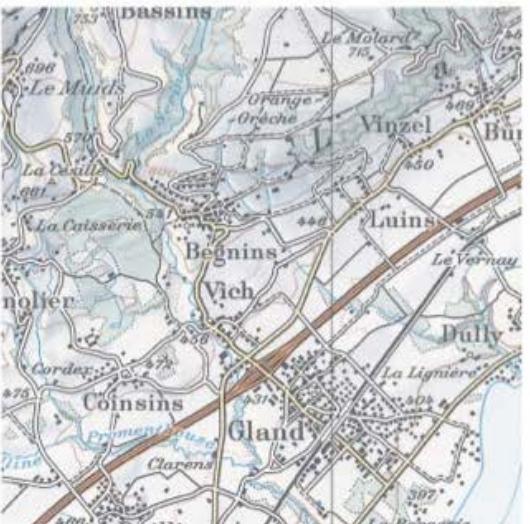
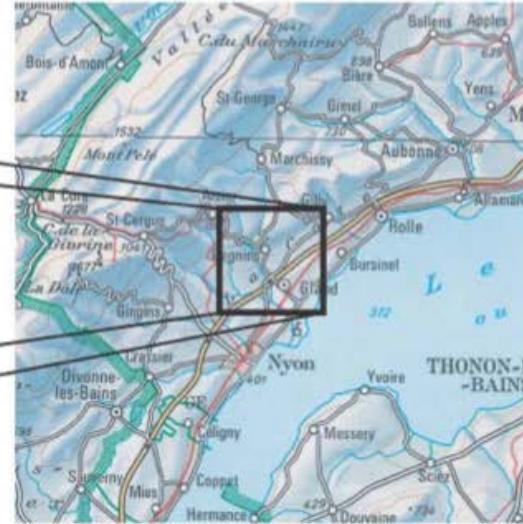
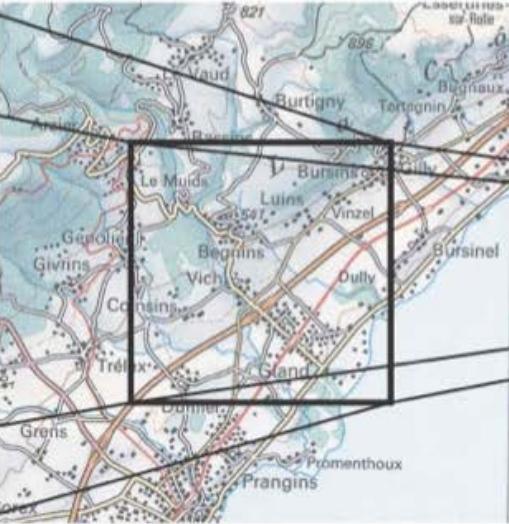
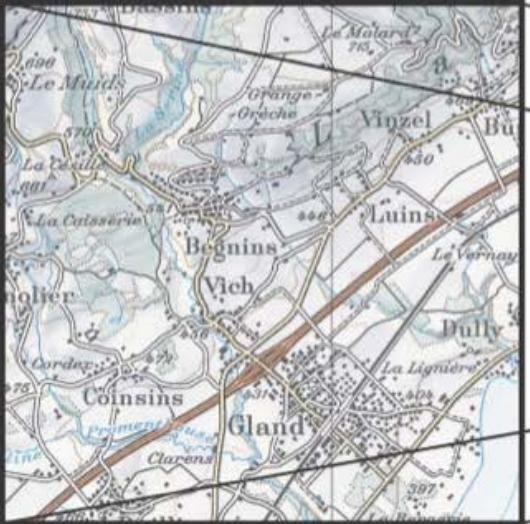


“SMALL” SCALE
 $1:10,000,000$

“LARGE IS SMALL”
A LARGE SCALE MAP SHOWS A SMALL AREA

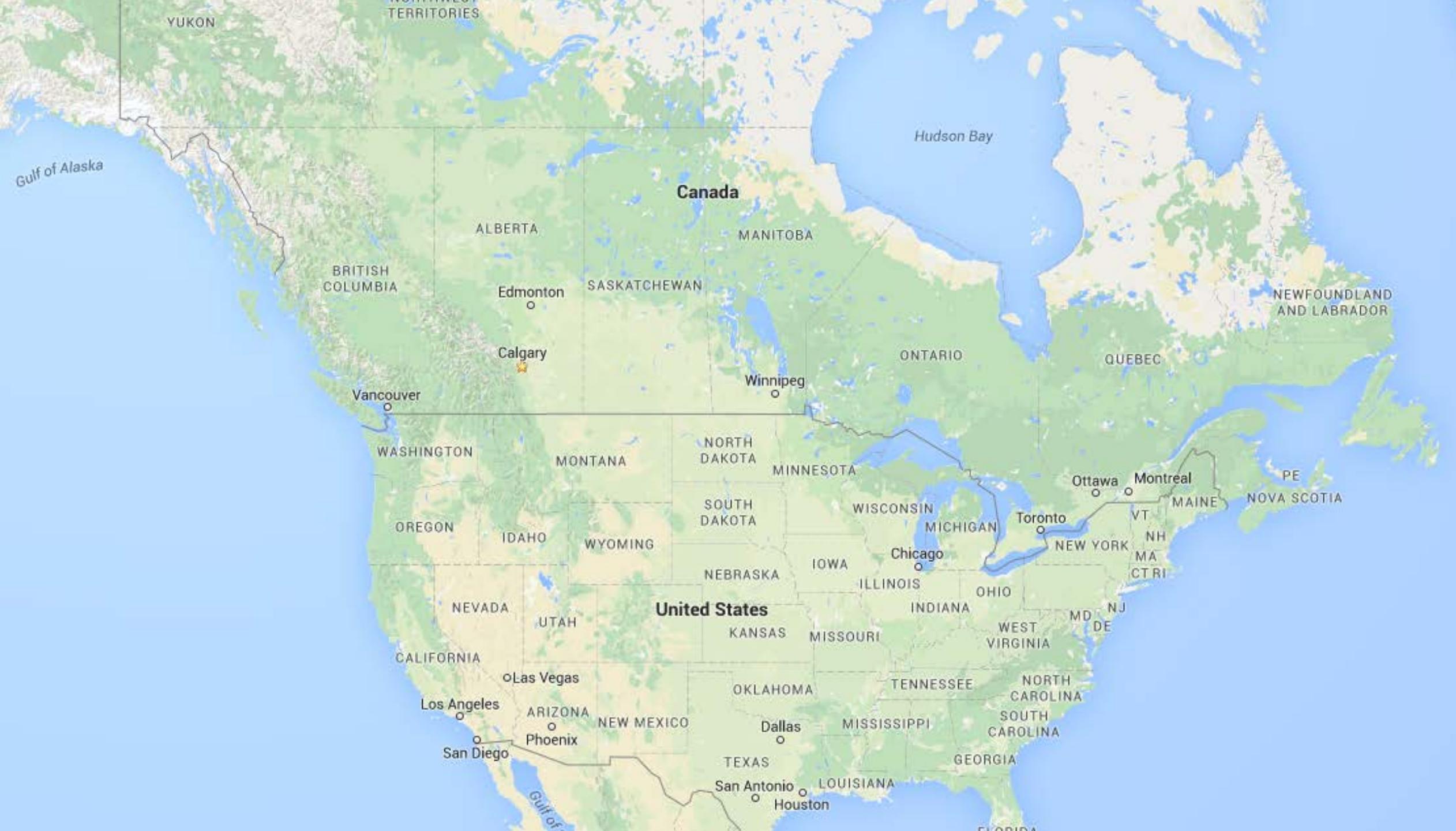


GENERALIZATION

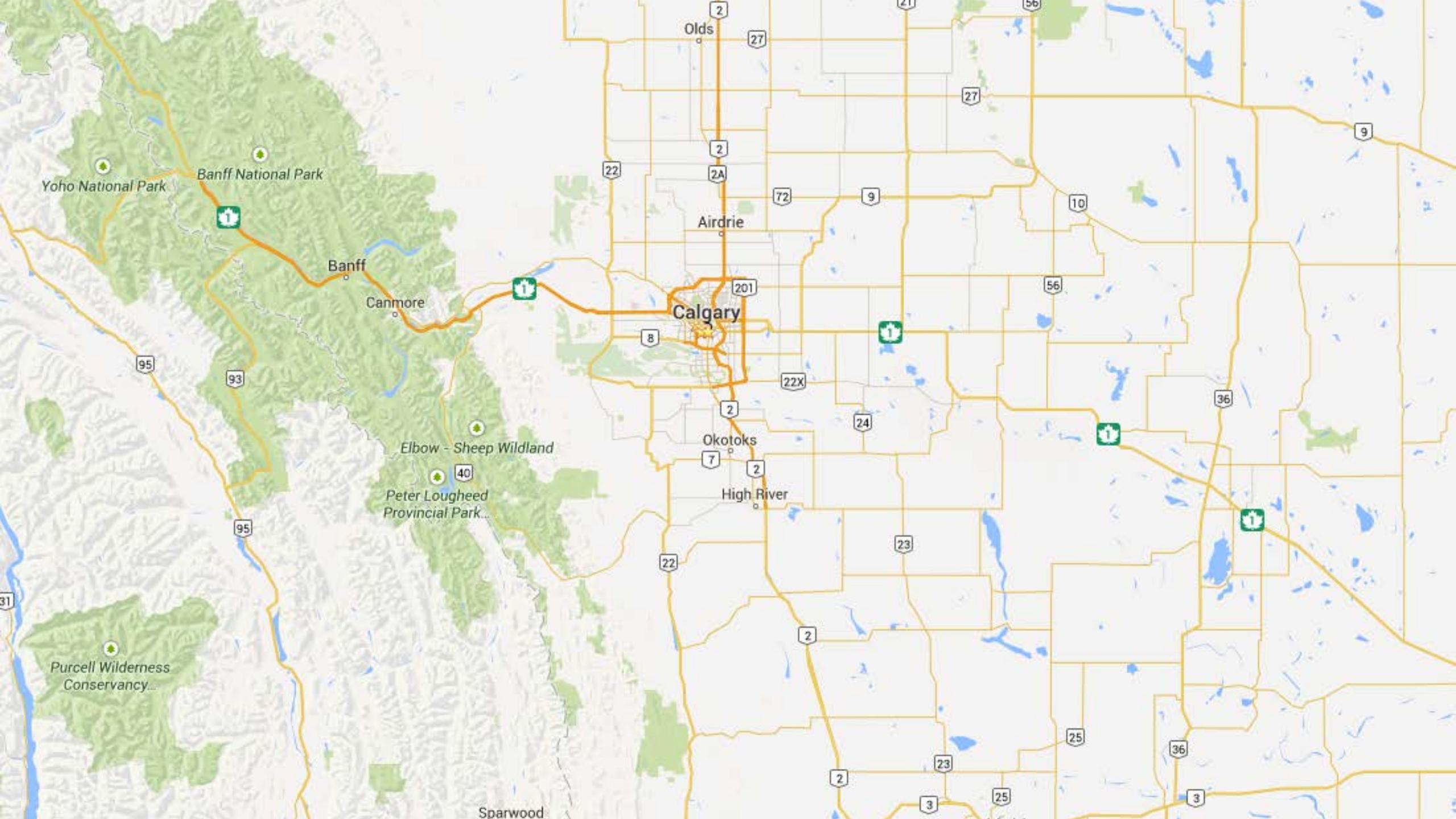


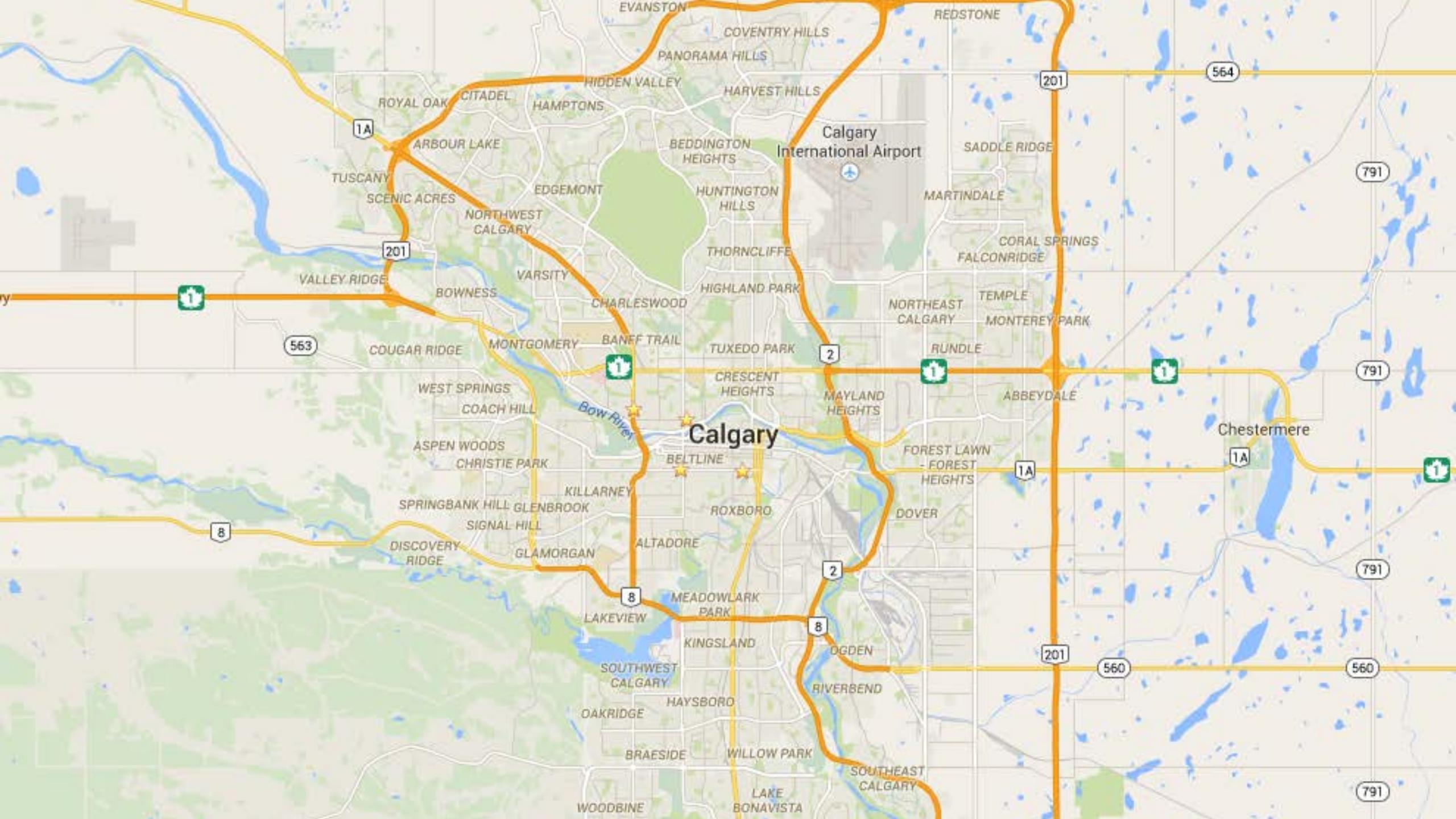


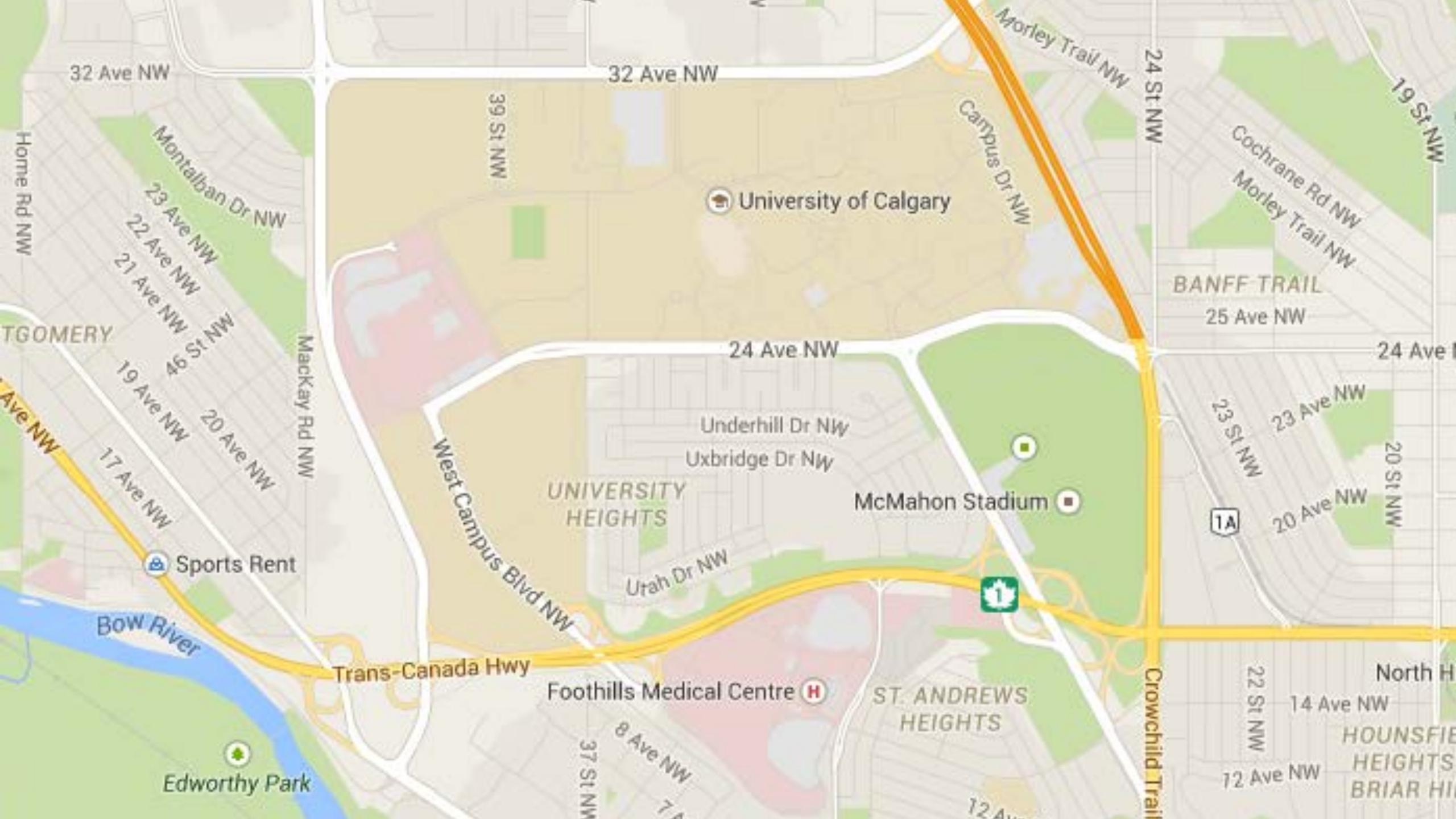


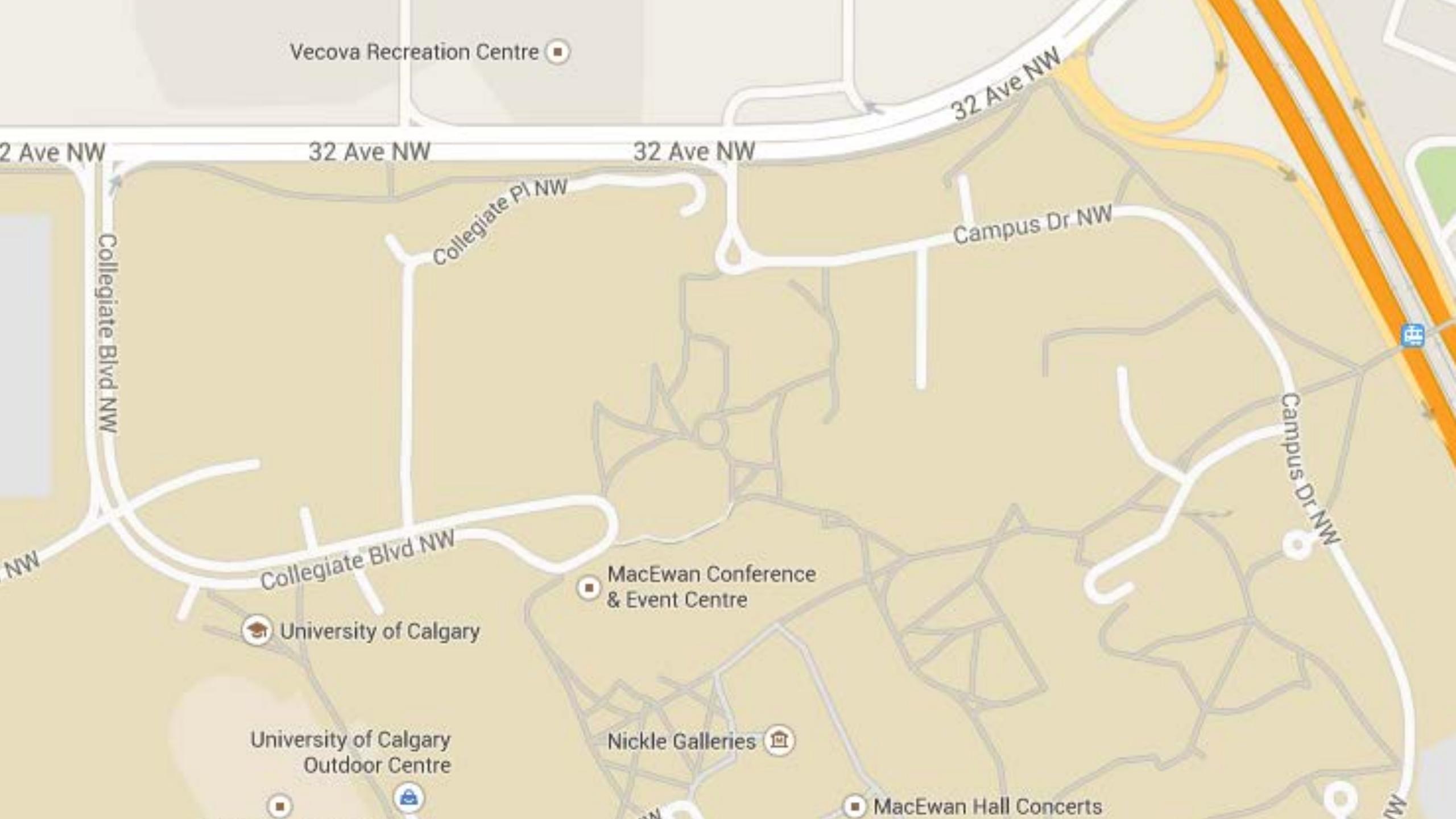


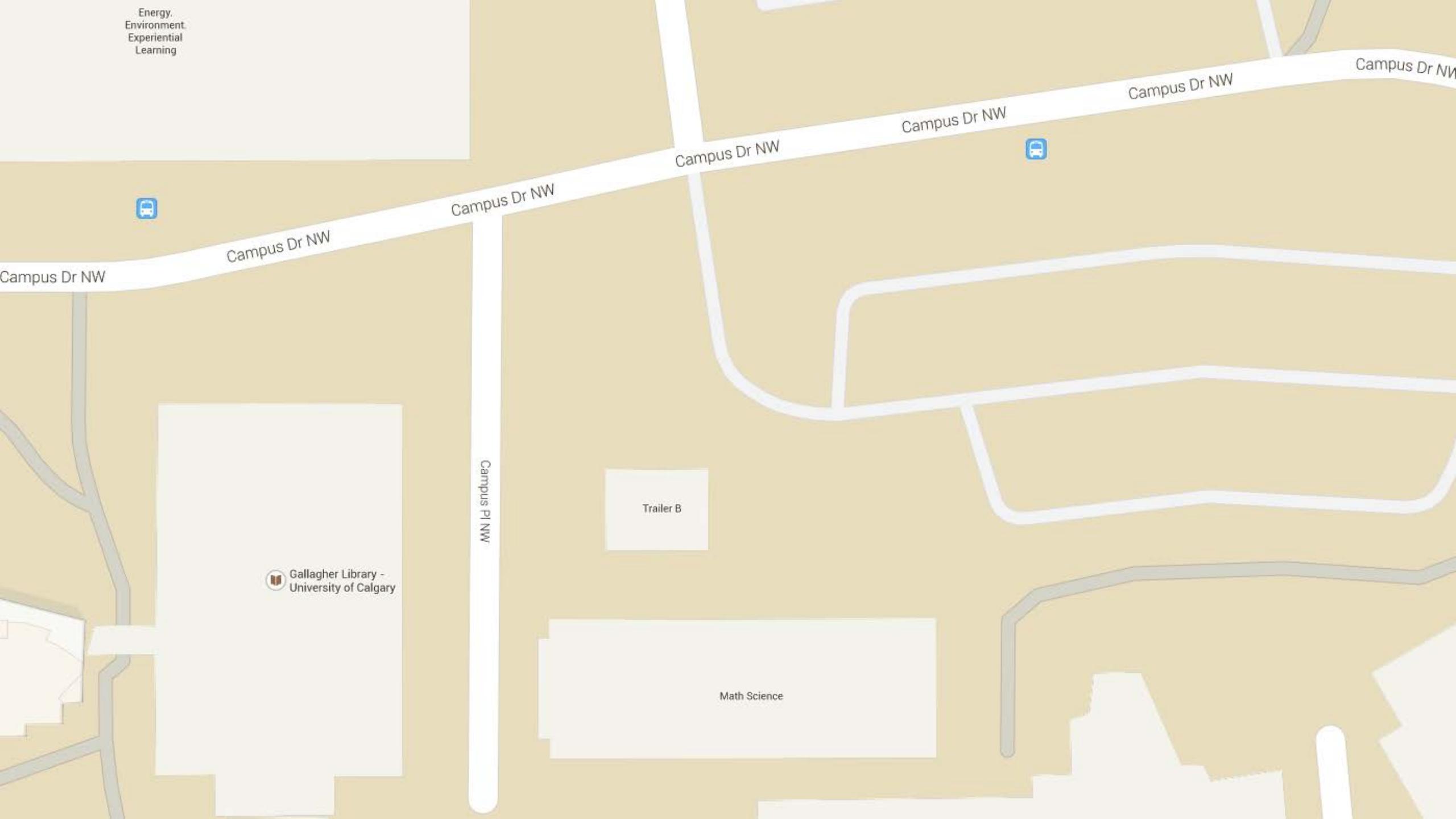


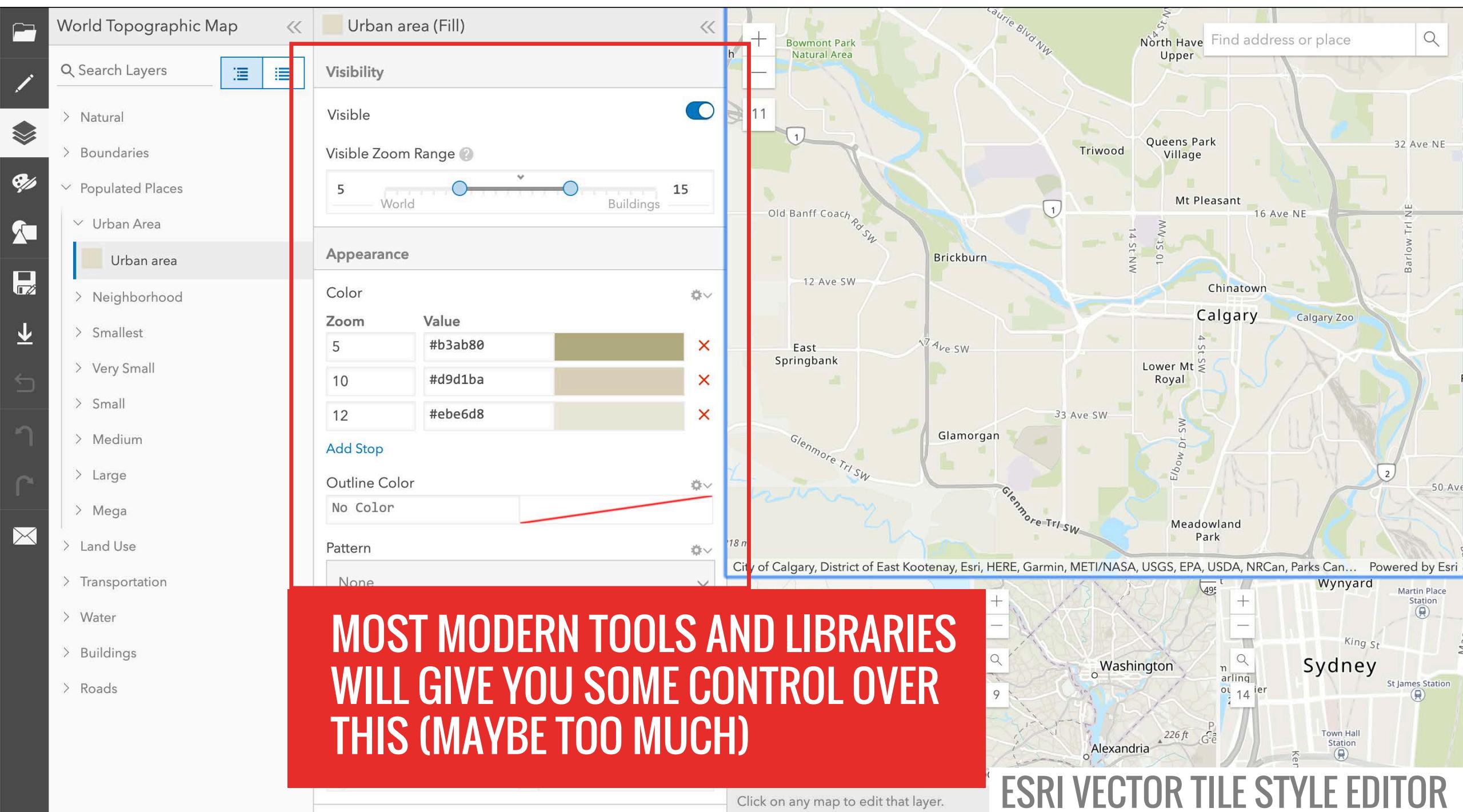












SHOWING DATA ON MAPS

KNOWING WHERE TO PLACE DATA

Do you have latitudes and longitudes?

...addresses?

...city or region names?

Do you have points? ...areas? ...paths?

GEOCODING AND LOCATION APIS

Simple geocoding

- Look up locations in a spreadsheet, database, or API

Geocoding tools

- More advanced tools use big databases of placenames

Navigation APIs

- Useful for finding paths between locations, etc.

GEOCODING RESULTS CAN'T ALWAYS BE TRUSTED

Tweets from Justin Bieber's Heart: The Dynamics of the "Location" Field in User Profiles

Brent Hecht^{*}, Lichan Hong[†], Bongwon Suh[†], Ed H. Chi[†]

*Northwestern University
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
brent@u.northwestern.edu

[†]Palo Alto Research Center
Augmented Social Cognition Group
3333 Coyote Hill Road, Palo Alto, CA
{hong,suh,echi}@parc.com

ABSTRACT

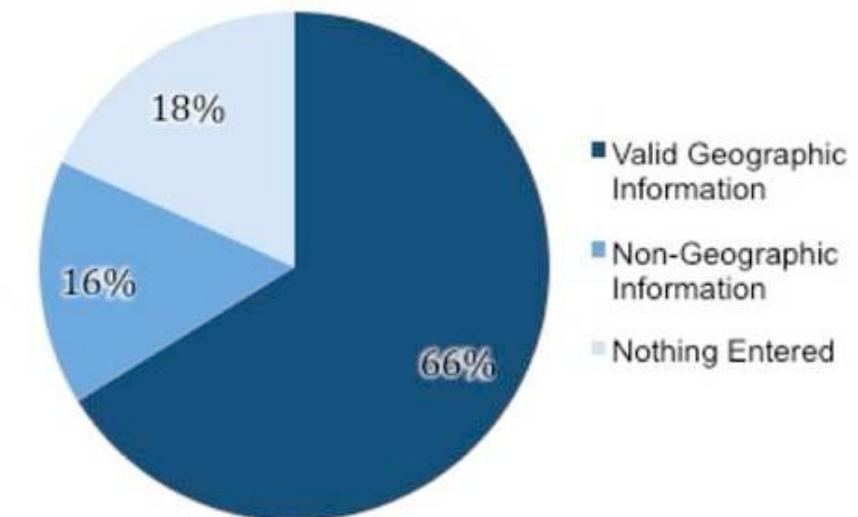
Little research exists on one of the most common, oldest, and most utilized forms of online social geographic information: the “location” field found in most virtual community user profiles. We performed the first in-depth study of user behavior with regard to the location field in Twitter user profiles. We found that 34% of users did not provide real location information, frequently incorporating fake locations or sarcastic comments that can fool traditional geographic information tools. When users did input their location, they almost never specified it at a scale any more detailed than their city. In order to determine whether or not natural user behaviors have a real effect on the “locatability” of users, we performed a simple machine learning experiment to determine whether we can identify a user’s location by only looking at what that user tweets. We found that a user’s country and state can in fact be determined with about 70% accuracy, indicating that

and companies like Yelp have embraced the geographic nature of their user-generated content wholeheartedly.

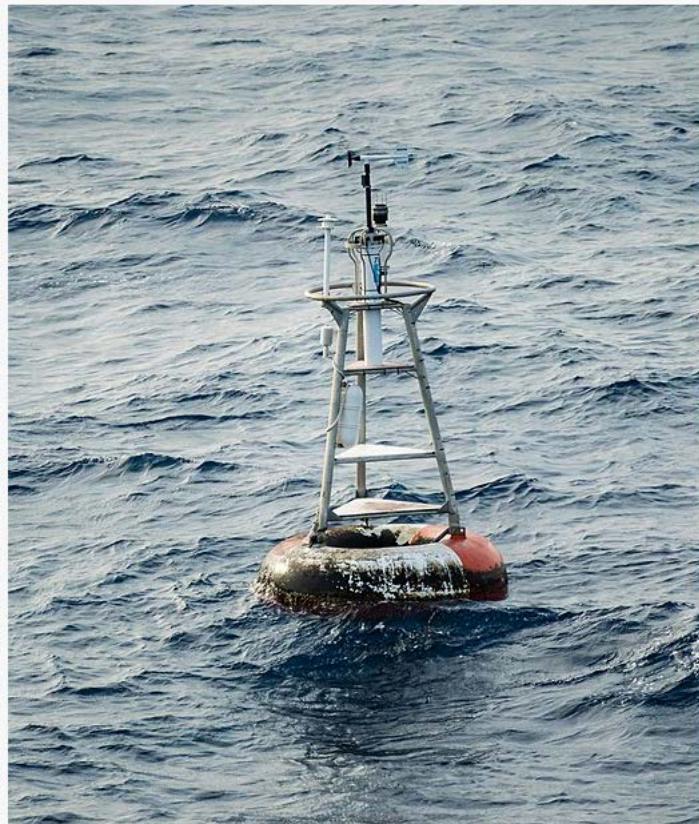
Despite this increased interest in “geo”, one of the oldest, most common forms of geographic information in the Web 2.0 world has escaped detailed study. This is the information that exists in the “location” field of user profiles on dozens of immensely popular websites. Facebook has had “Current City” and “Hometown” fields for years. Flickr allows users to enter their hometown and current location in their user profile, and the recently-launched music social network Ping by Apple has “Where I Live” as one of its profile fields.

This gap in understanding has not stopped researchers and practitioners from making ample use of the data entered into location fields. In general, it has been assumed that this data is strongly typed geographic information with little noise or missing data. However, our results indicate that

Locations **might not be real places, or might not be in the database.**



GEOCODING RESULTS CAN'T ALWAYS BE TRUSTED

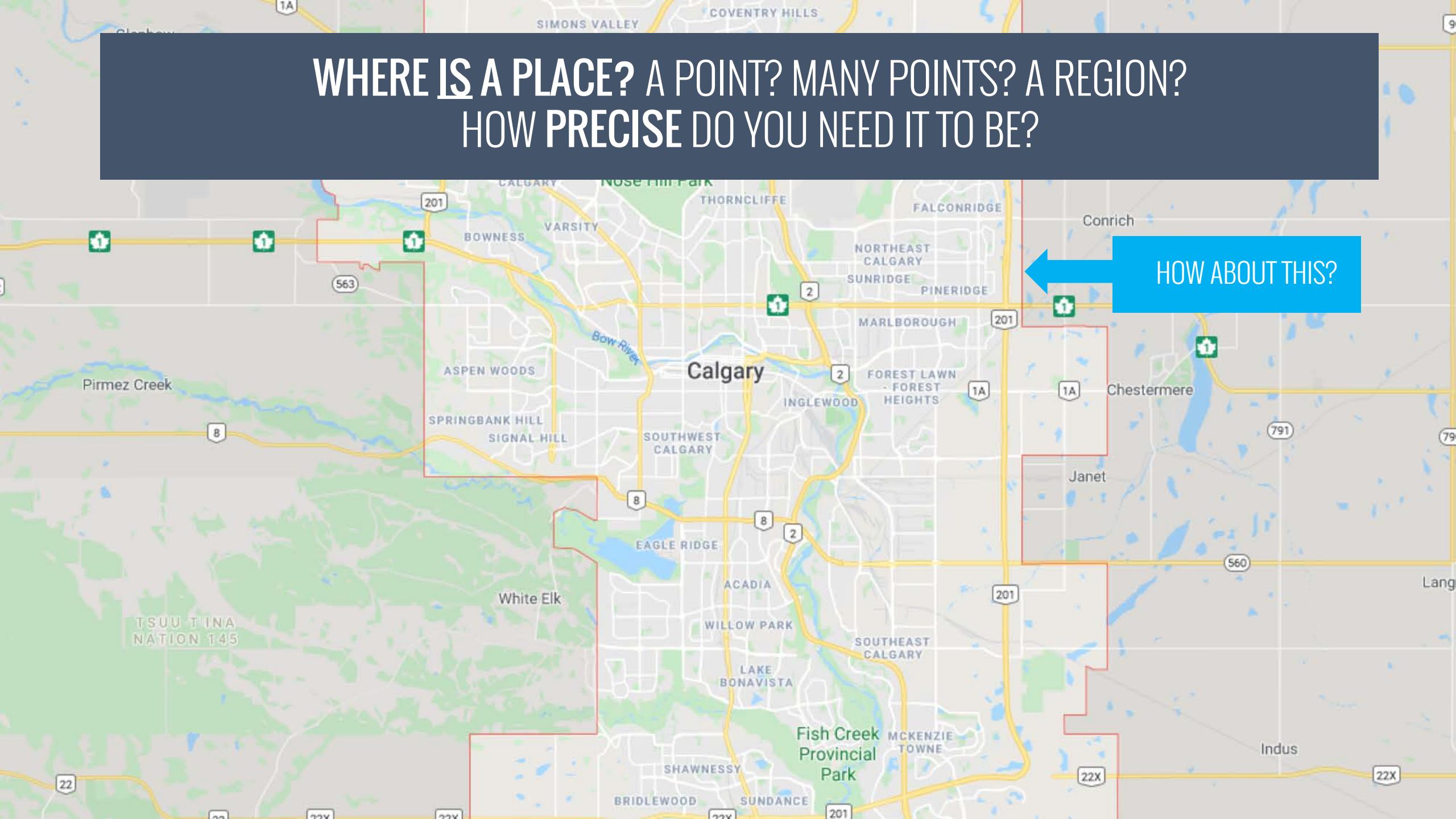


The weather [buoy](#) moored at the coordinates of Null Island, in the [Gulf of Guinea](#) at $0^{\circ}\text{N } 0^{\circ}\text{E}$.



LOTS OF GEOGRAPHIC
DATASETS CONTAIN
POINTS HERE!

WHERE IS A PLACE? A POINT? MANY POINTS? A REGION? HOW PRECISE DO YOU NEED IT TO BE?



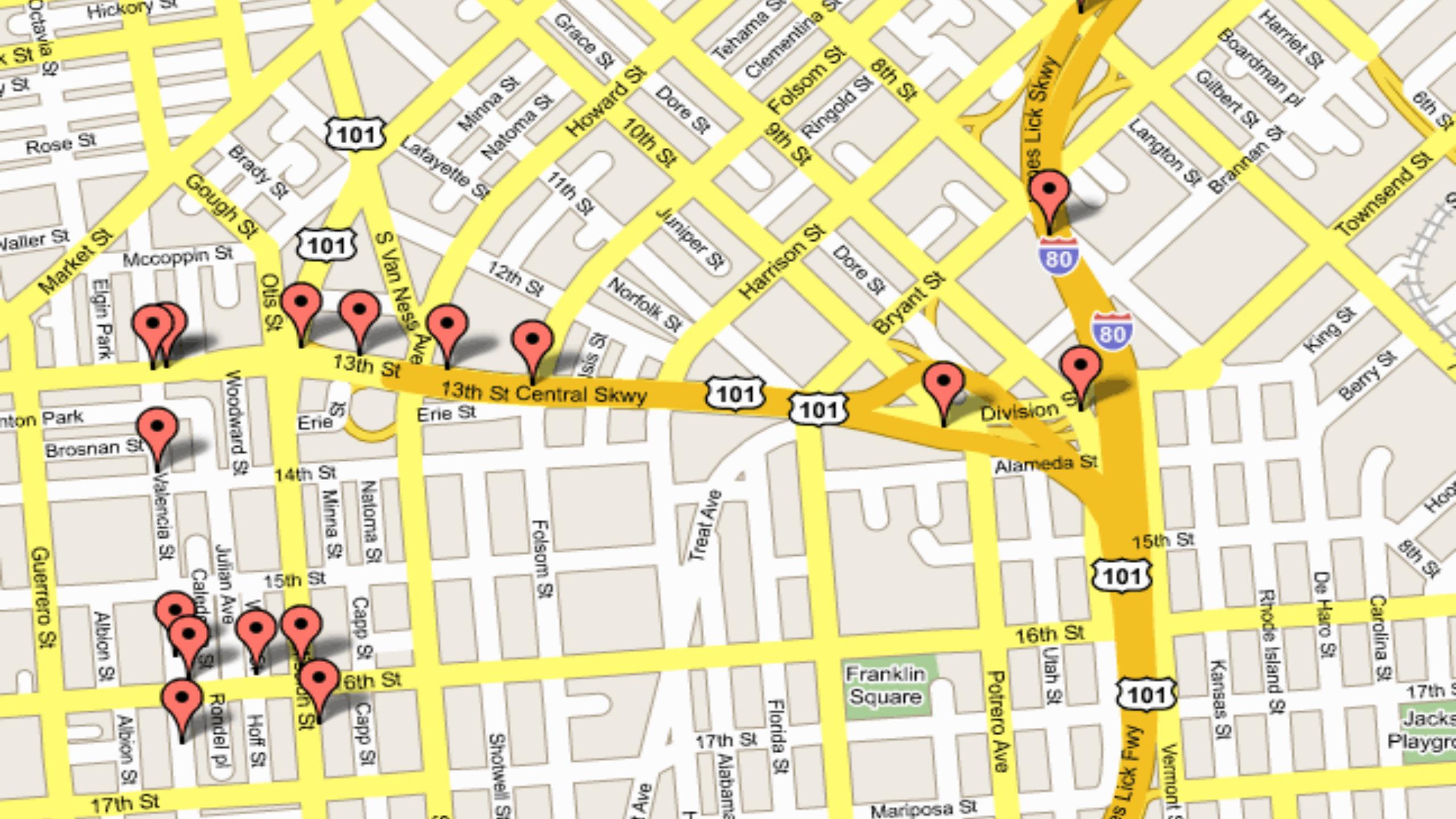
VISUALIZING DISCRETE DATA

DOT MAPS

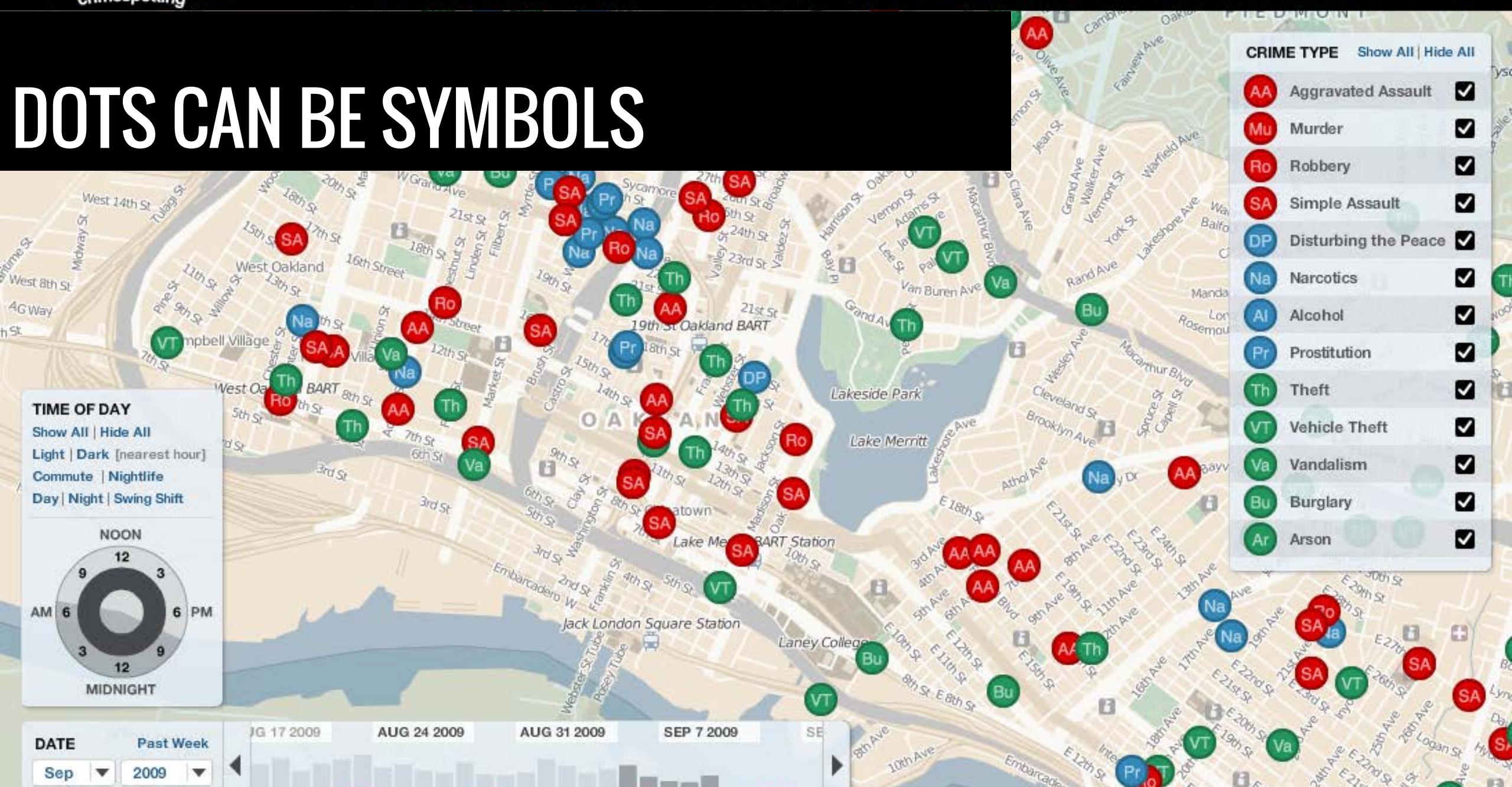
VISUALIZING SPECIFIC POINTS

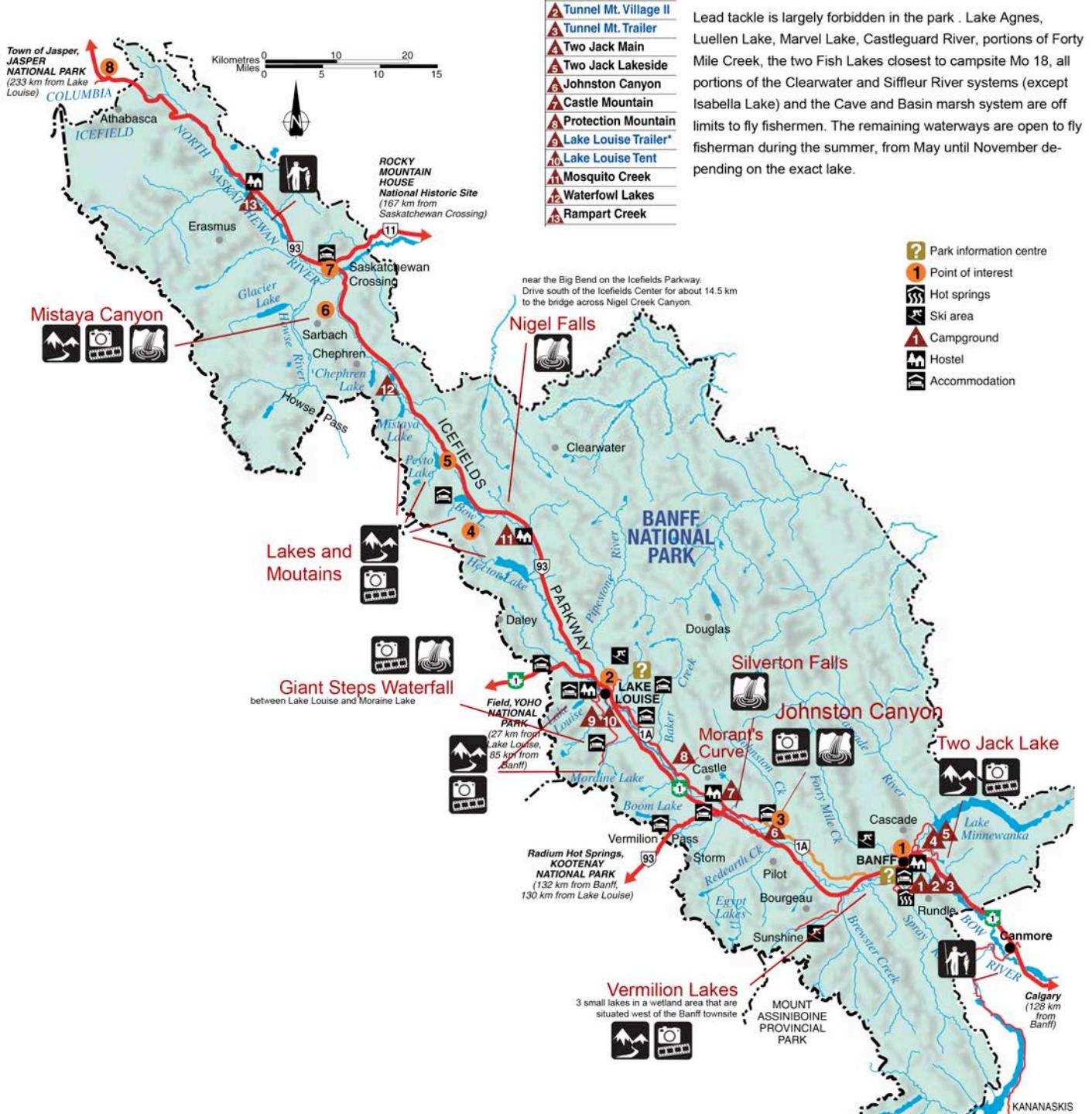
ARRANGED BY LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

EACH POINT HAS A LOCATION



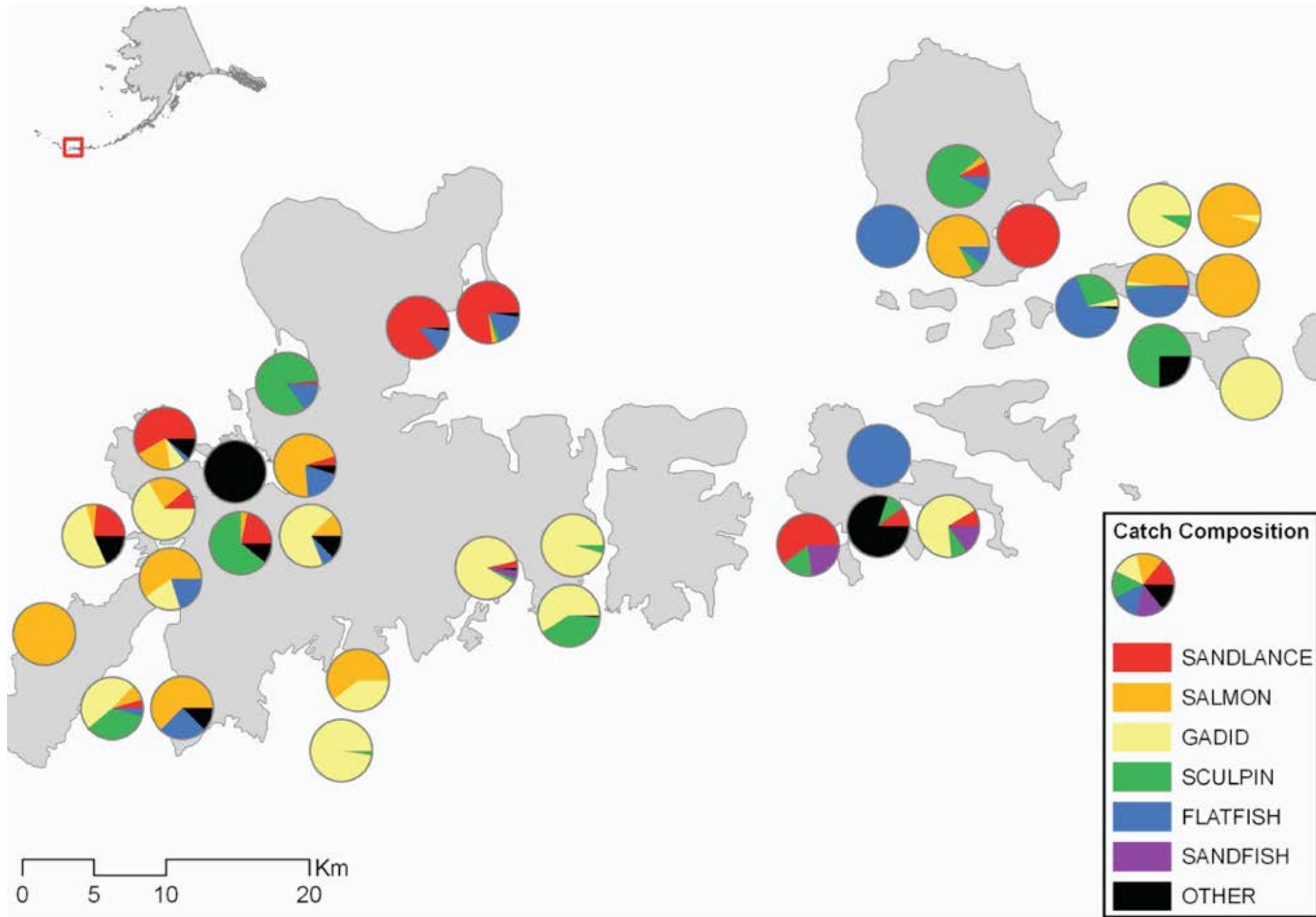
DOTS CAN BE SYMBOLS





DOTS CAN BE VISUALIZATIONS





DOTS CAN BE USELESS



OVERPLOTTING

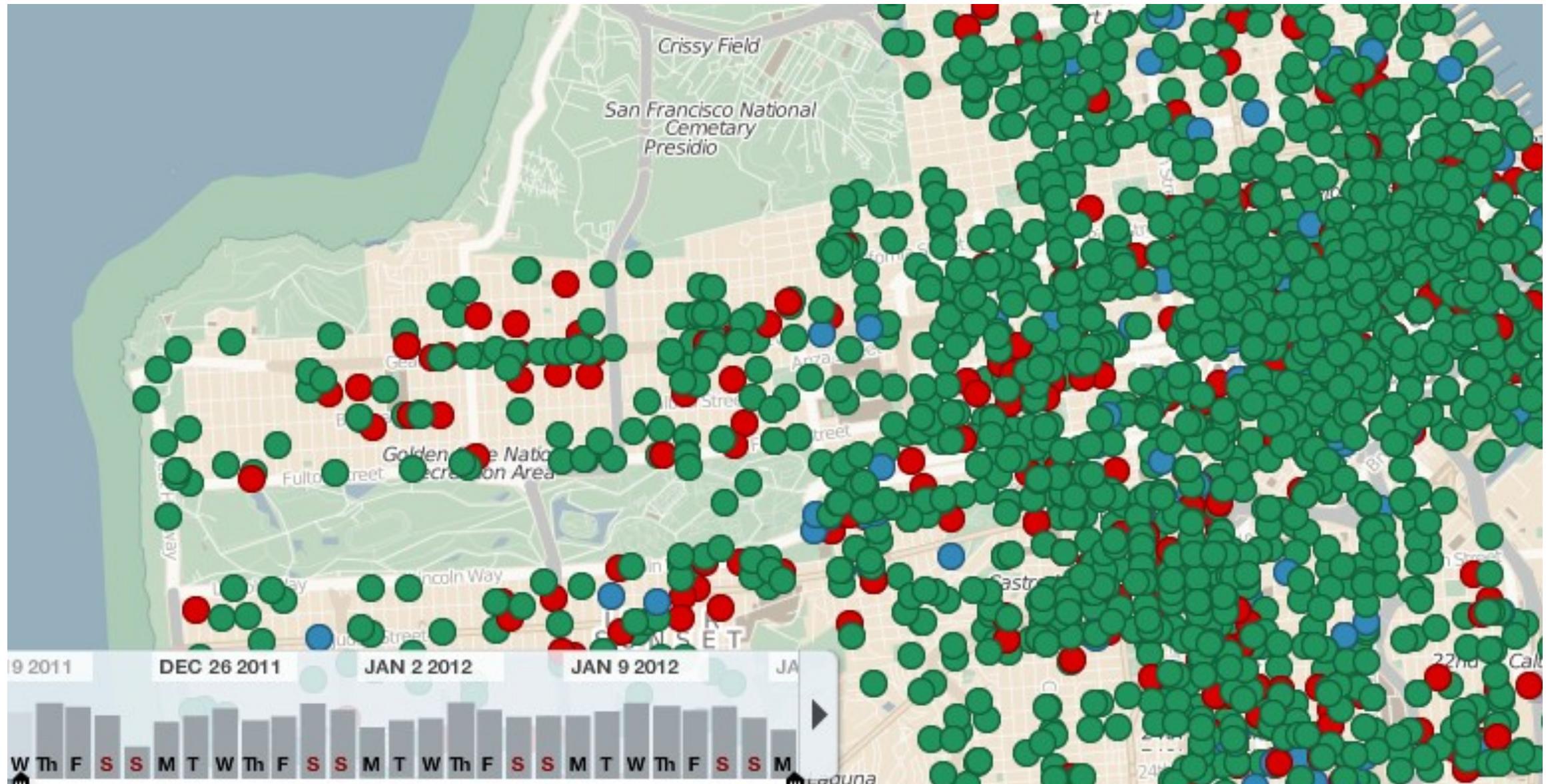


JUST POPULATION DENSITY?

DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES



OVERPLOTTING AND OCCLUSION



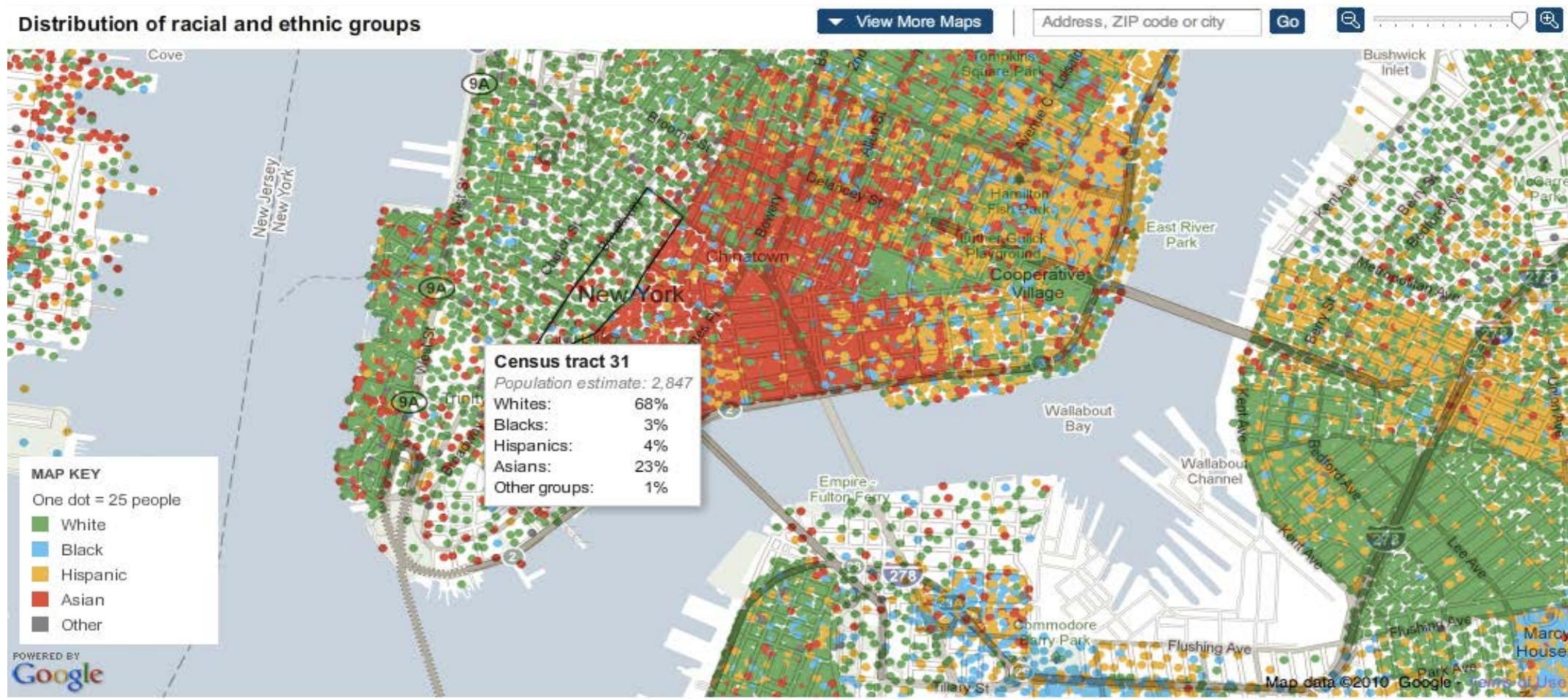
VISUALLY INTEGRATING POINTS

The New York Times

Mapping America: Every City, Every Block

Find something interesting? Share this view on [Twitter](#) or [Facebook](#)

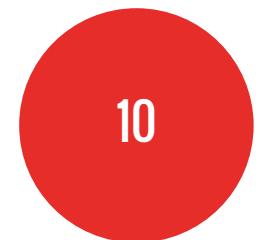
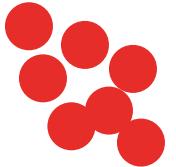
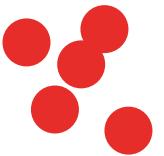
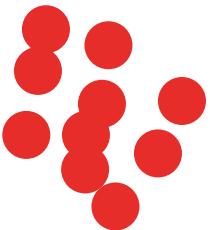
Browse local data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, based on samples from 2005 to 2009. Because these figures are based on [View Readers Maps \(49\)](#) samples, they are subject to a margin of error, particularly in places with a low population, and are best regarded as estimates.

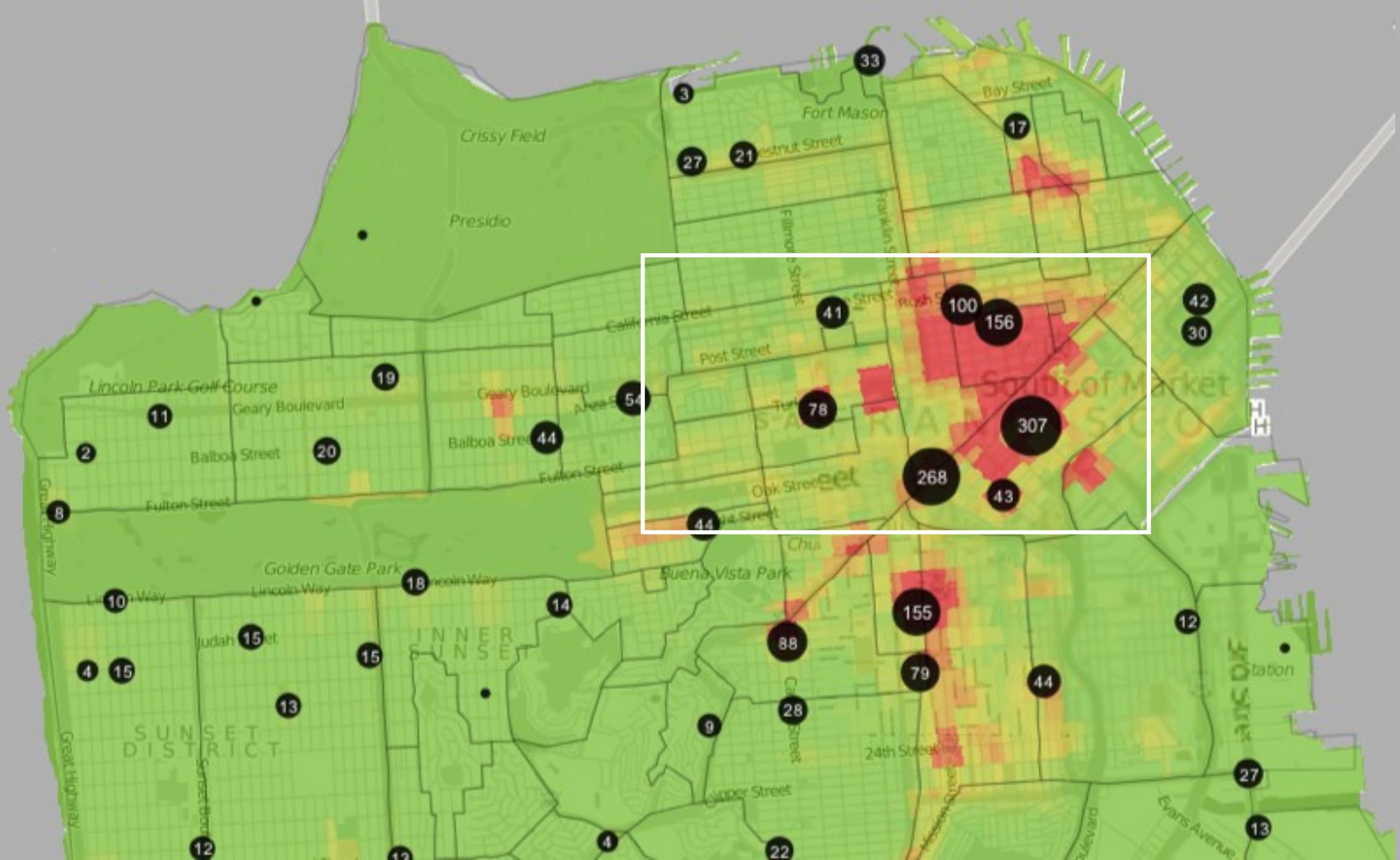


HUE

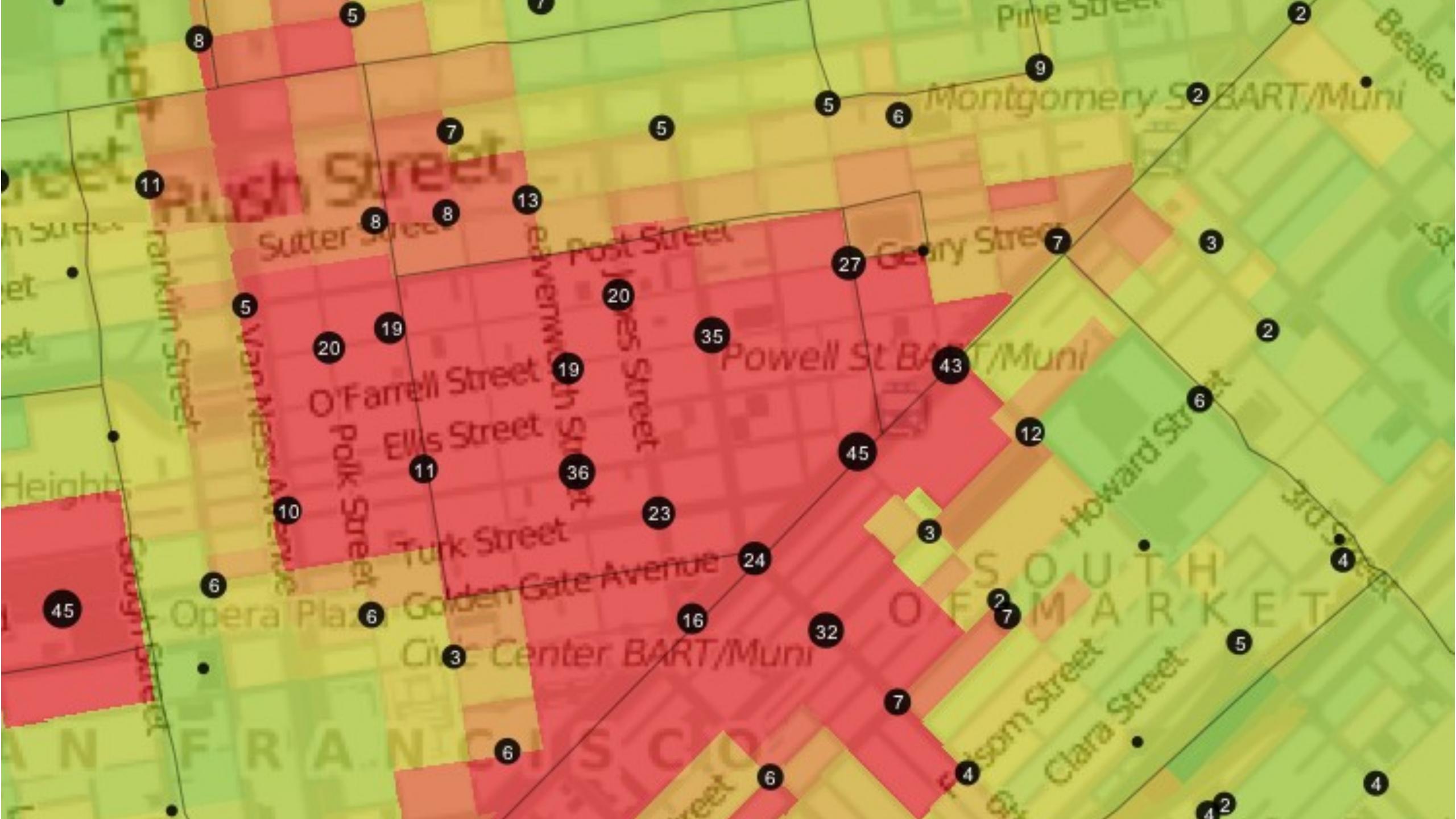


CLUSTERING





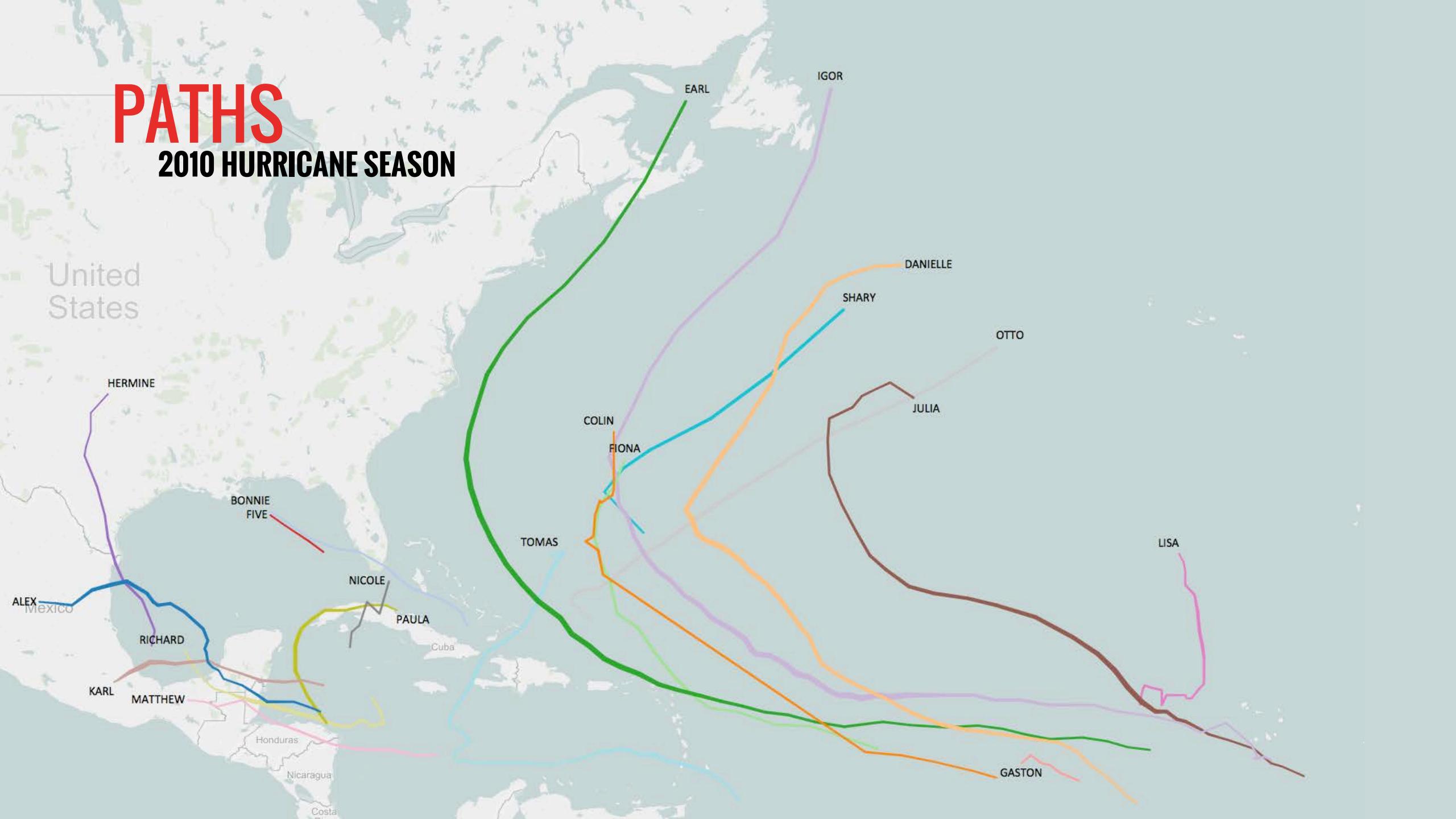




PATHS & FLOW

PATHS

2010 HURRICANE SEASON

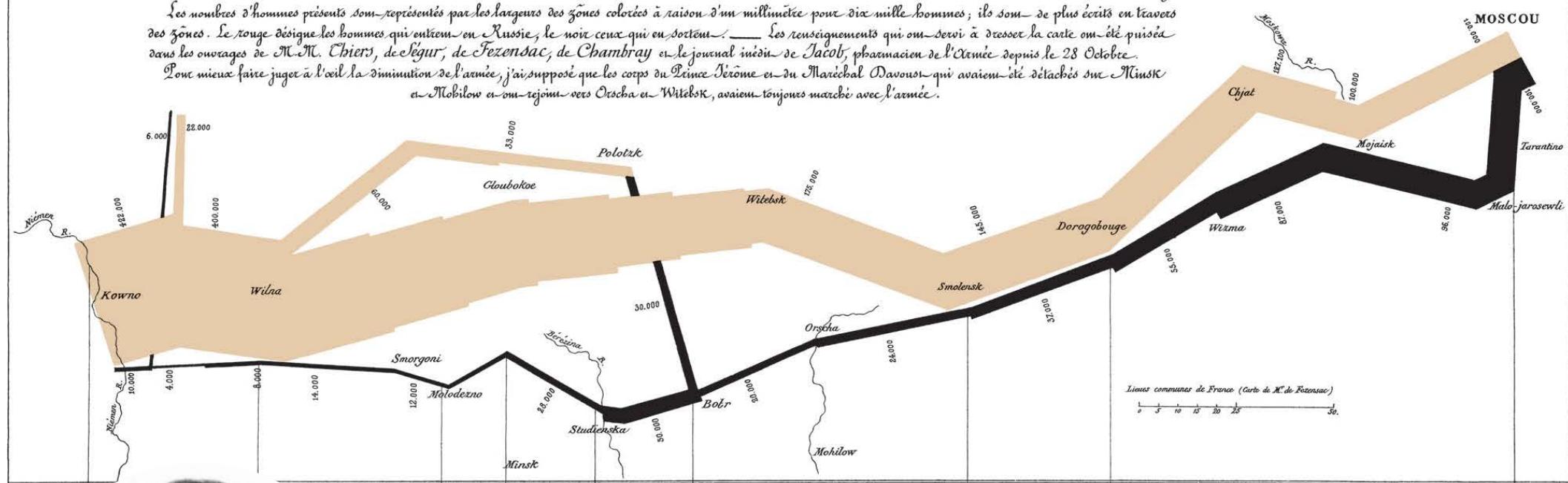


Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

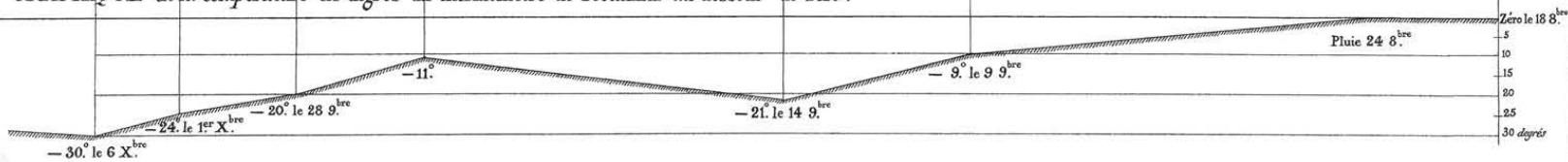
Dessiné par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussees en retraite Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

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 dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chiers, de Léger, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal médical 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 Jérôme et du Maréchal Davout, qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et qui rejoignirent Orscha en Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

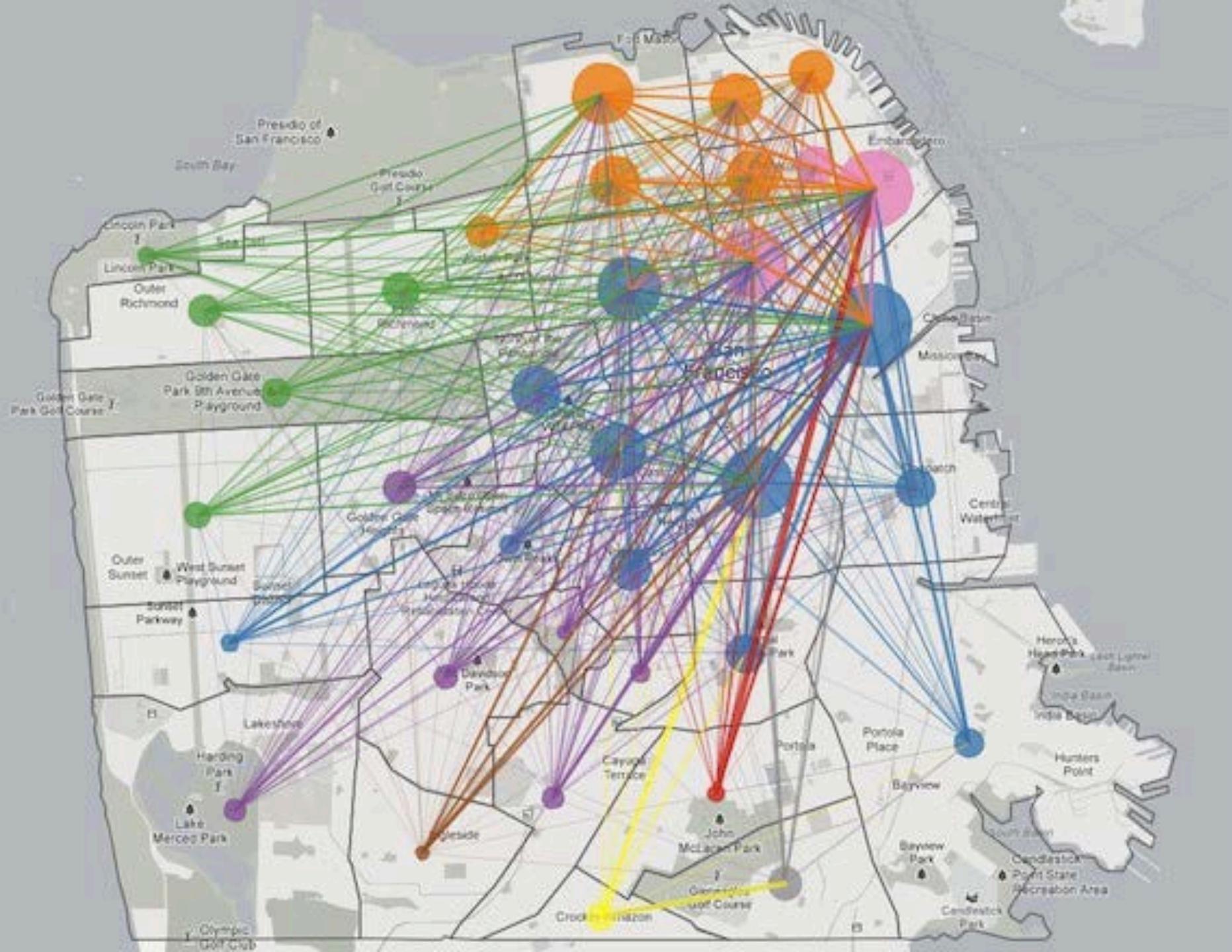


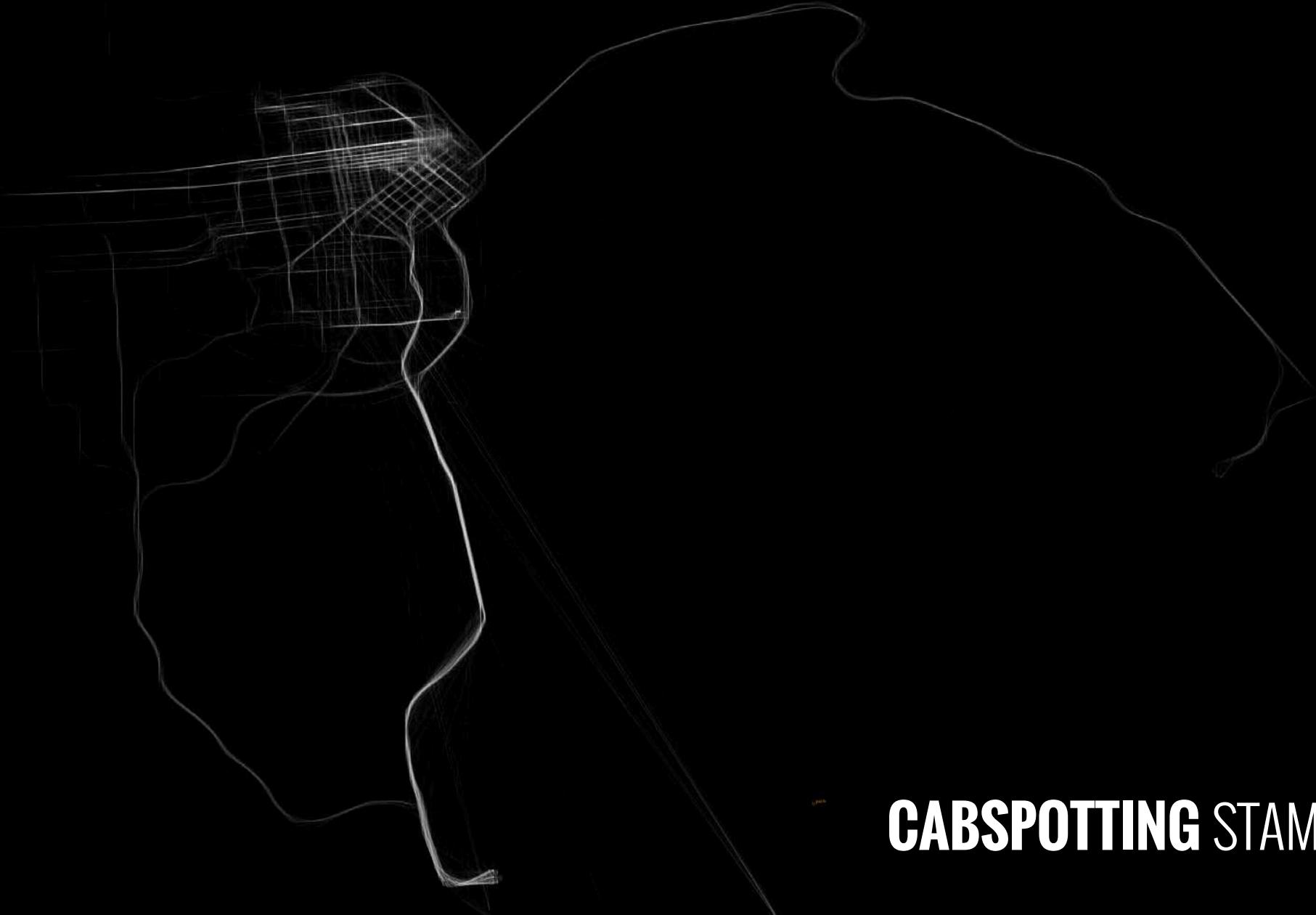
EAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.



Imp. Lith. Regnier et Dourdet.

CHARLES JOSEPH MINARD 1864





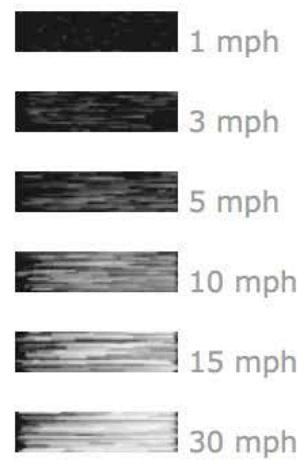
CABSPOTTING STAMEN DESIGN

Sept. 7, 2012

8:59 pm EST

(time of forecast download)

top speed: **26.2 mph**
average: **5.7 mph**



WATTENBERG & VIÉGAS 2012



ALL US RIVERS NELSON MINAR

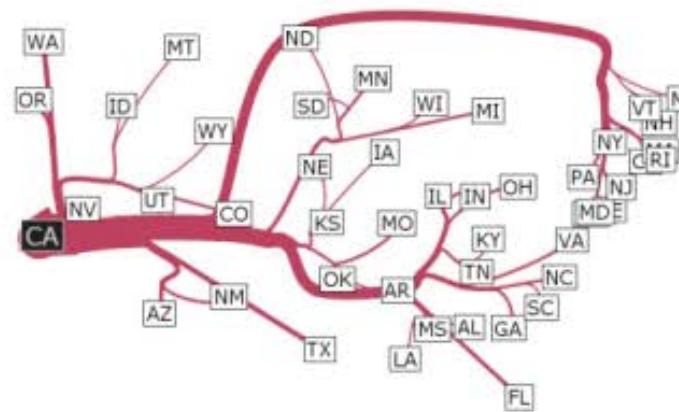
VISUALIZING FLOW

Migration from California 1995-2000

Tobler 1987



Phan et al. 2005



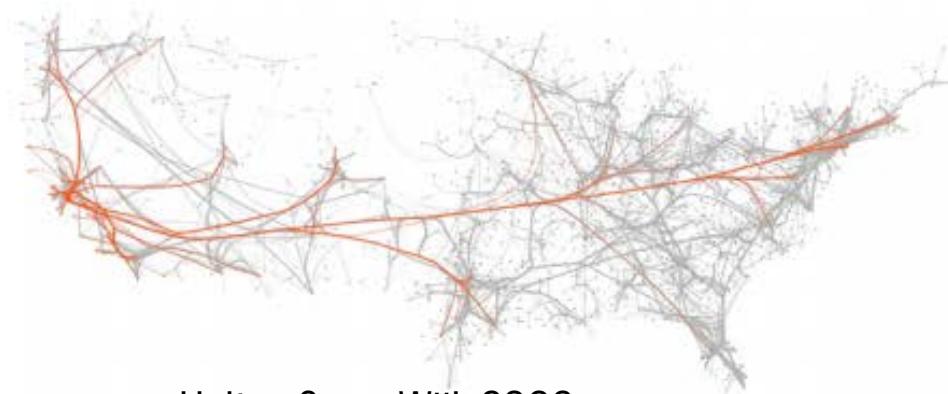
Verbeek et al. 2011



Cui et al. 2008



Holten & van Wijk 2009

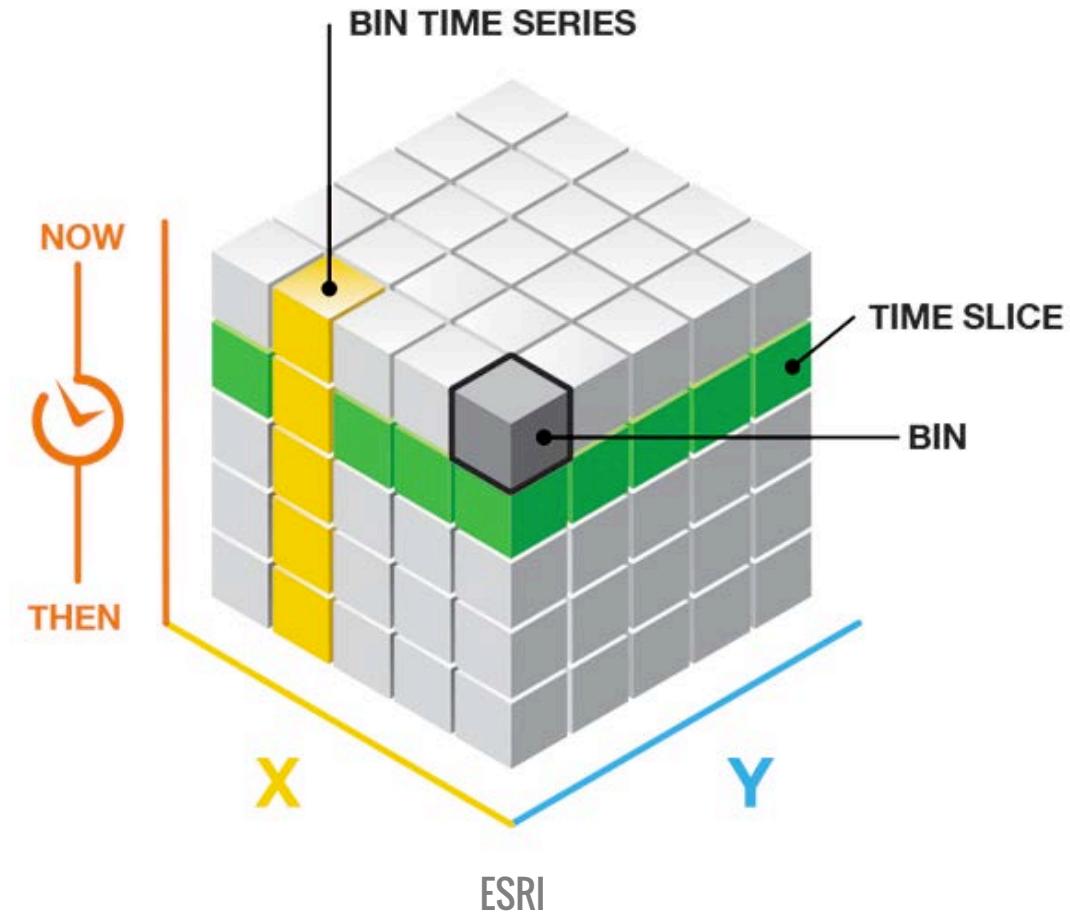


SPACE-TIME CUBES

2D X-Y Dimensions
(usually spatial)

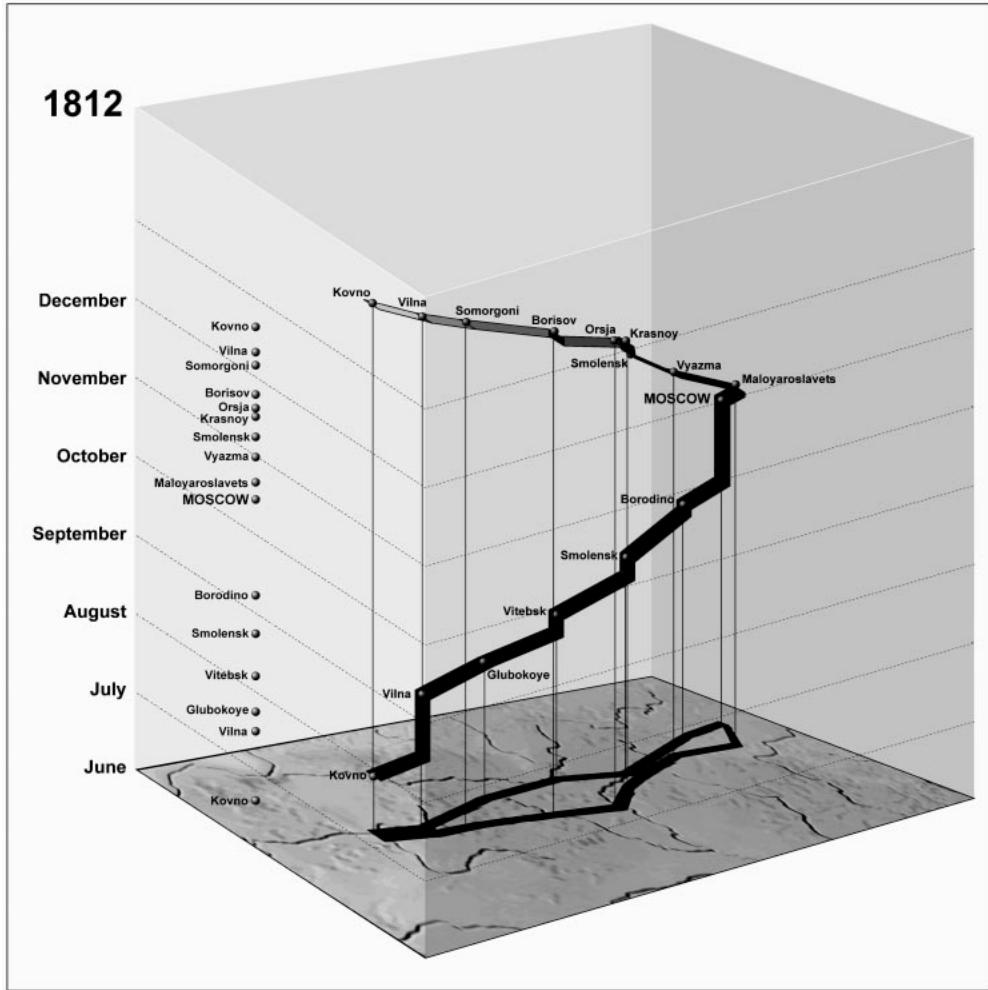
+

Z for Time

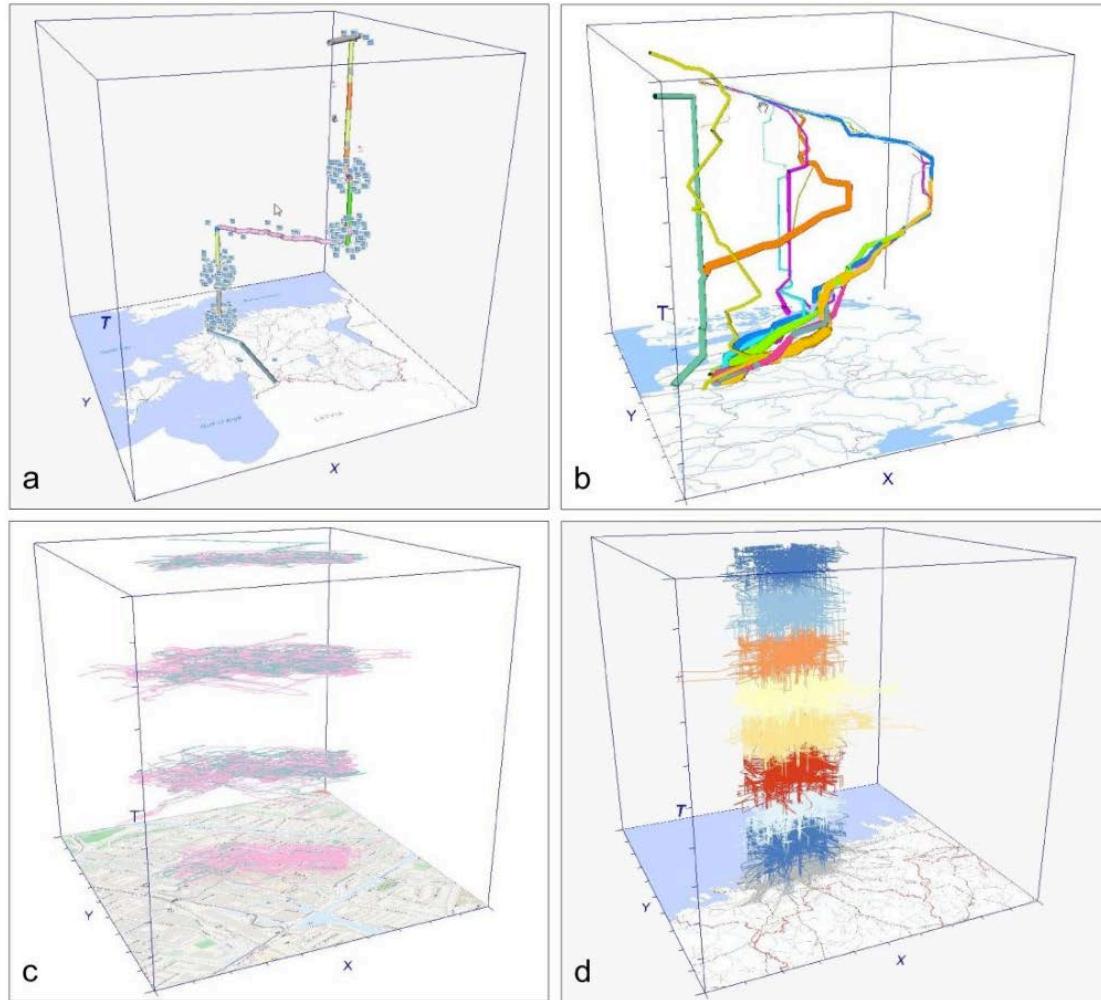


ESRI

SPACE-TIME CUBES



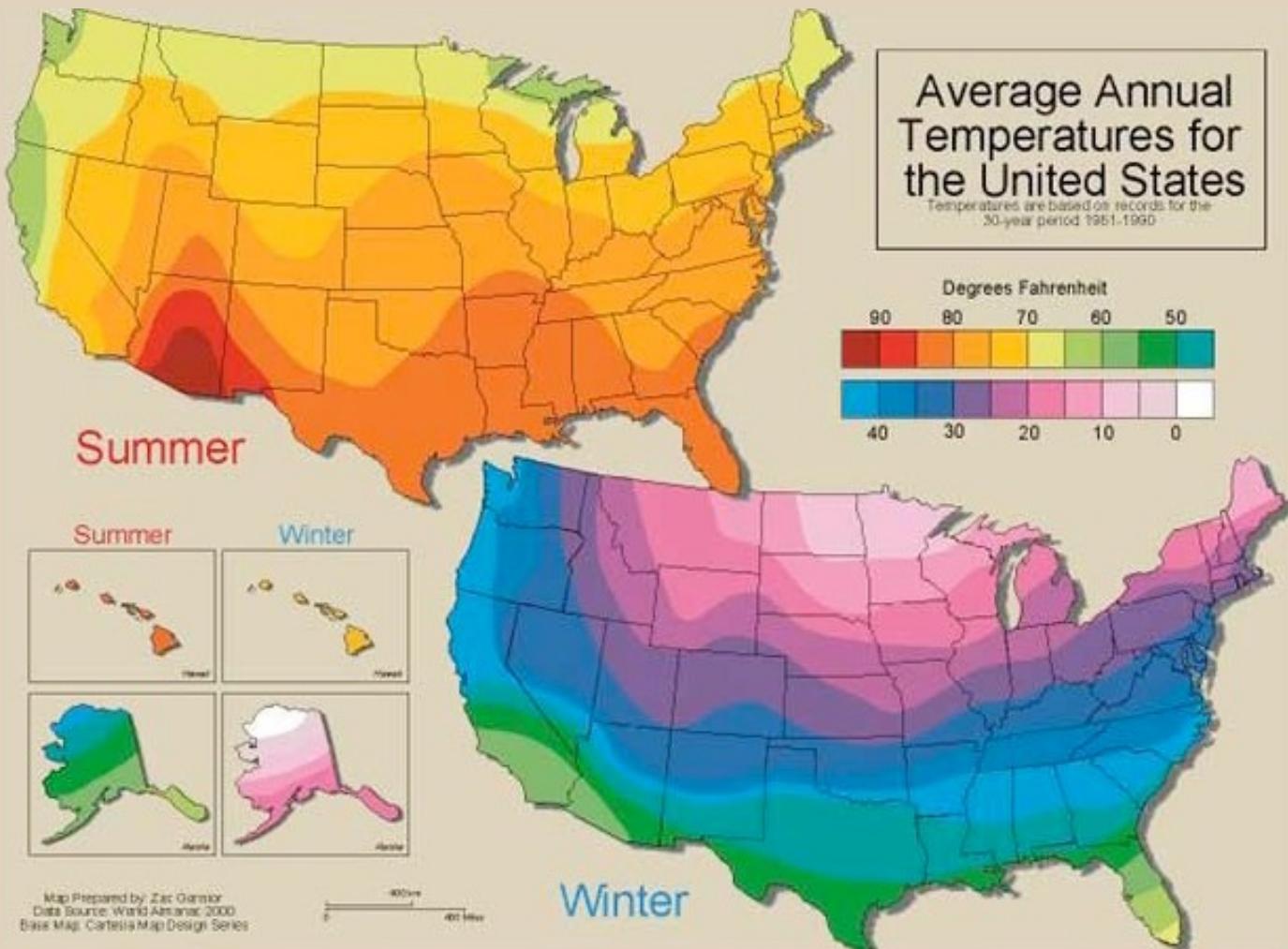
Peuquet & Kraak 2002



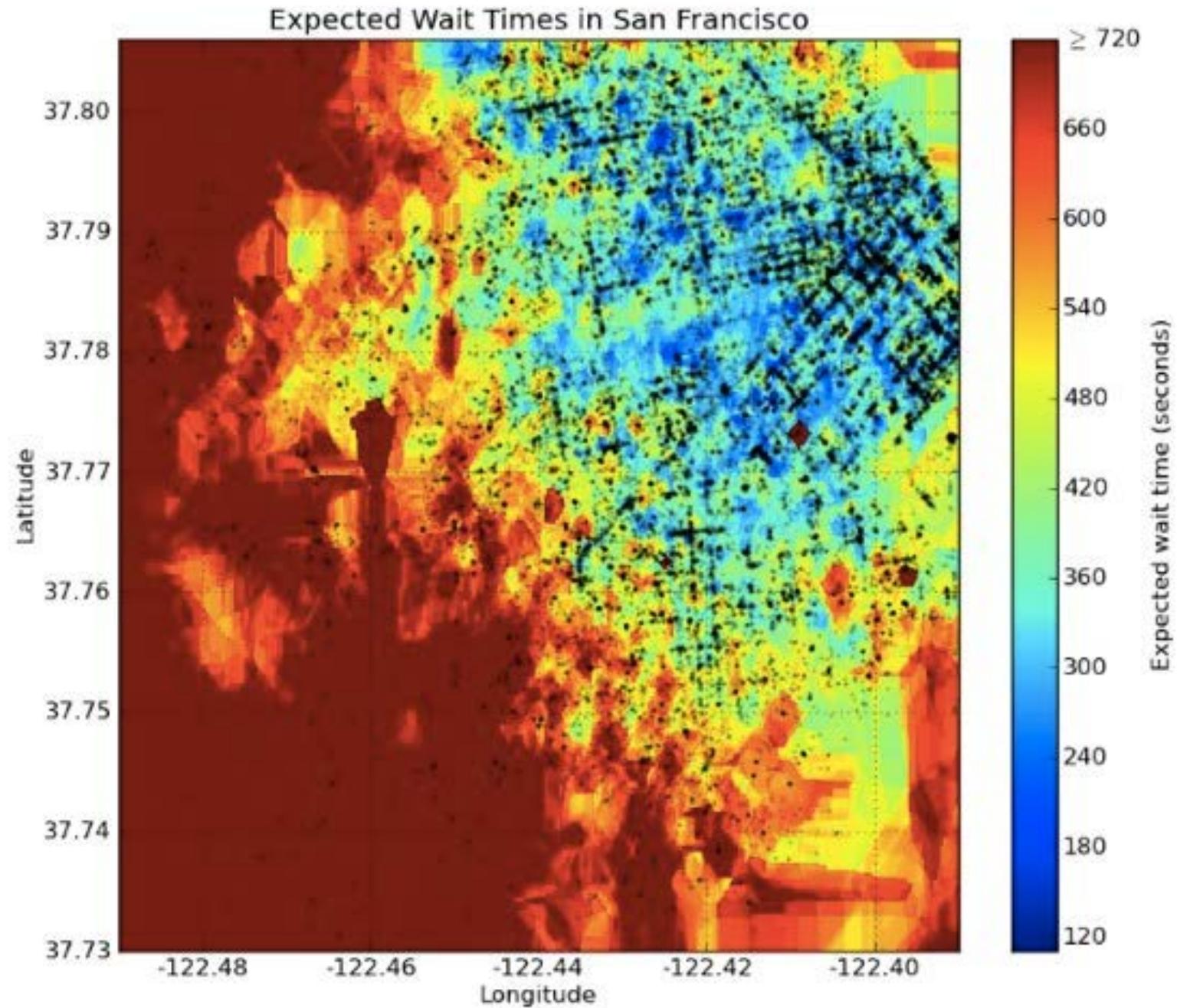
CONTINUOUS DATA

ISOPELTH MAPS

DRAWING BORDERS
BETWEEN EQUAL
INTERVALS

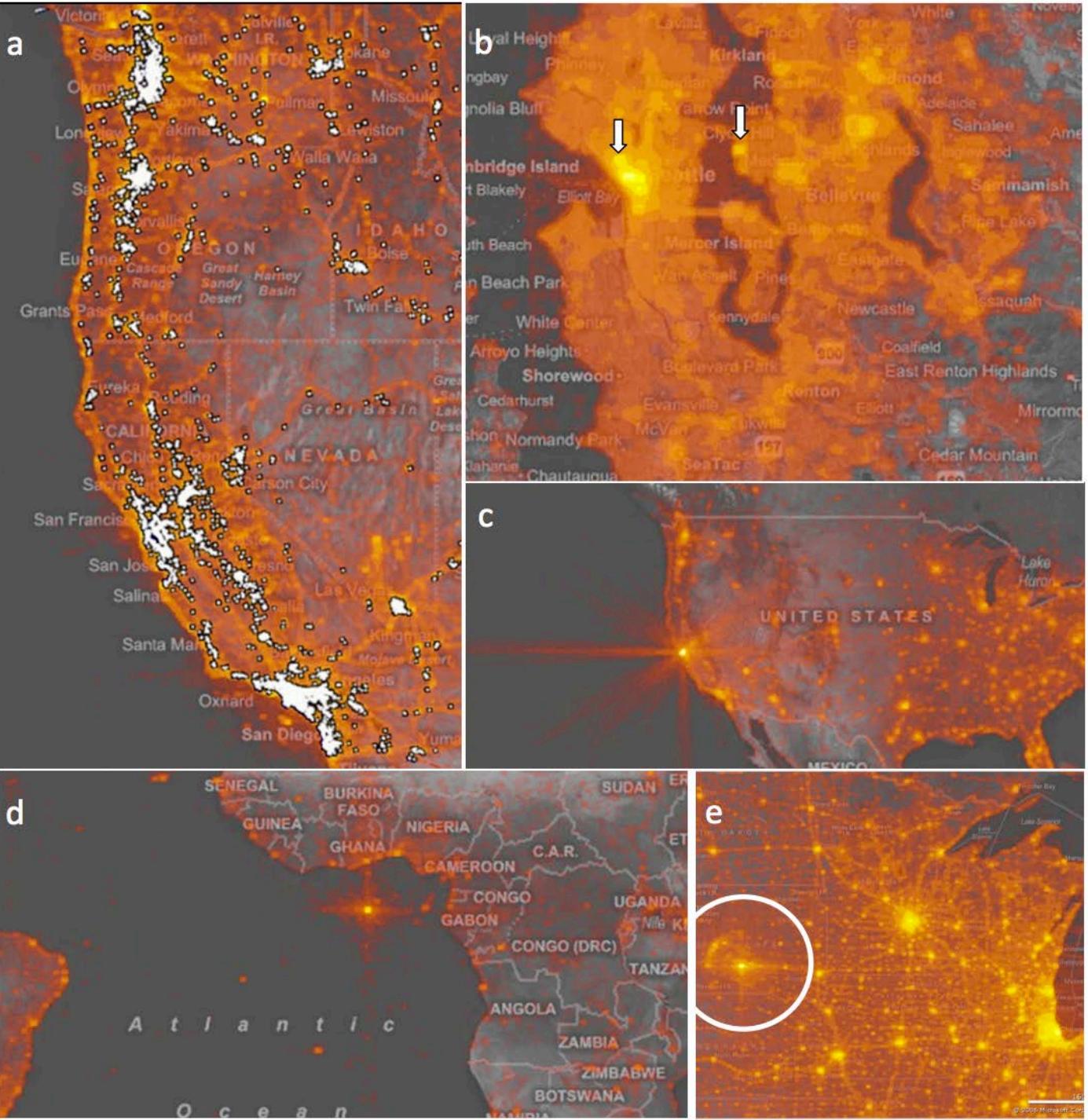


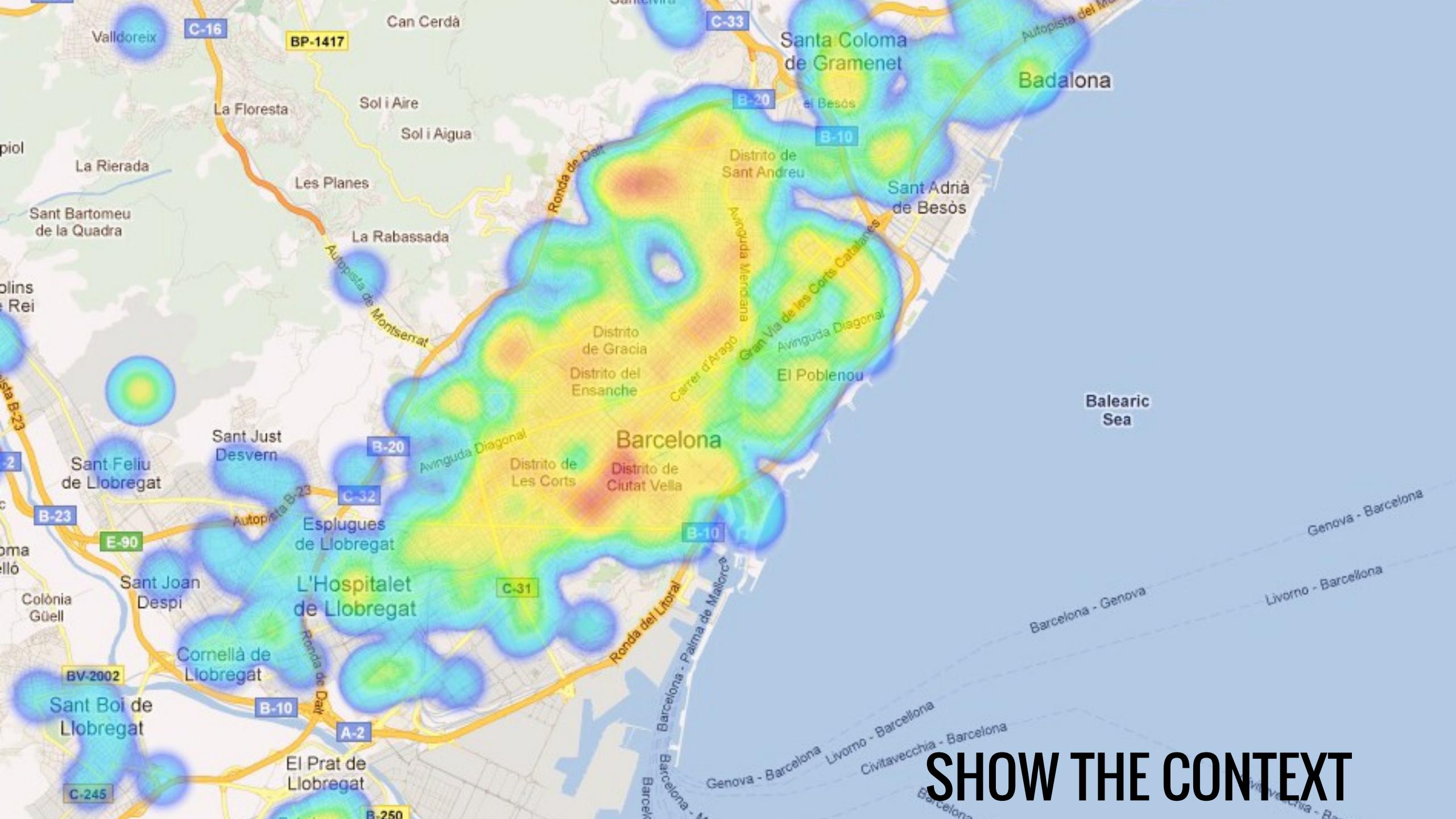
HEATMAPS



HEATMAPS

*Hotmap: Looking at
Geographic Attention*
Danyel Fisher 2007

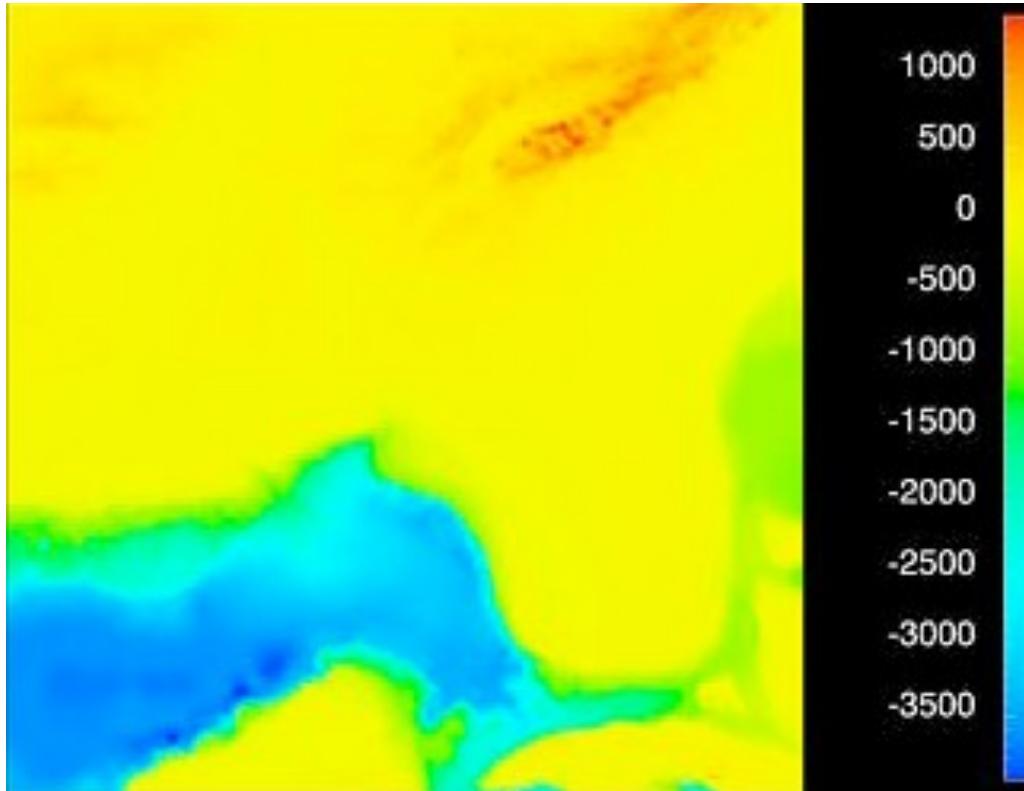




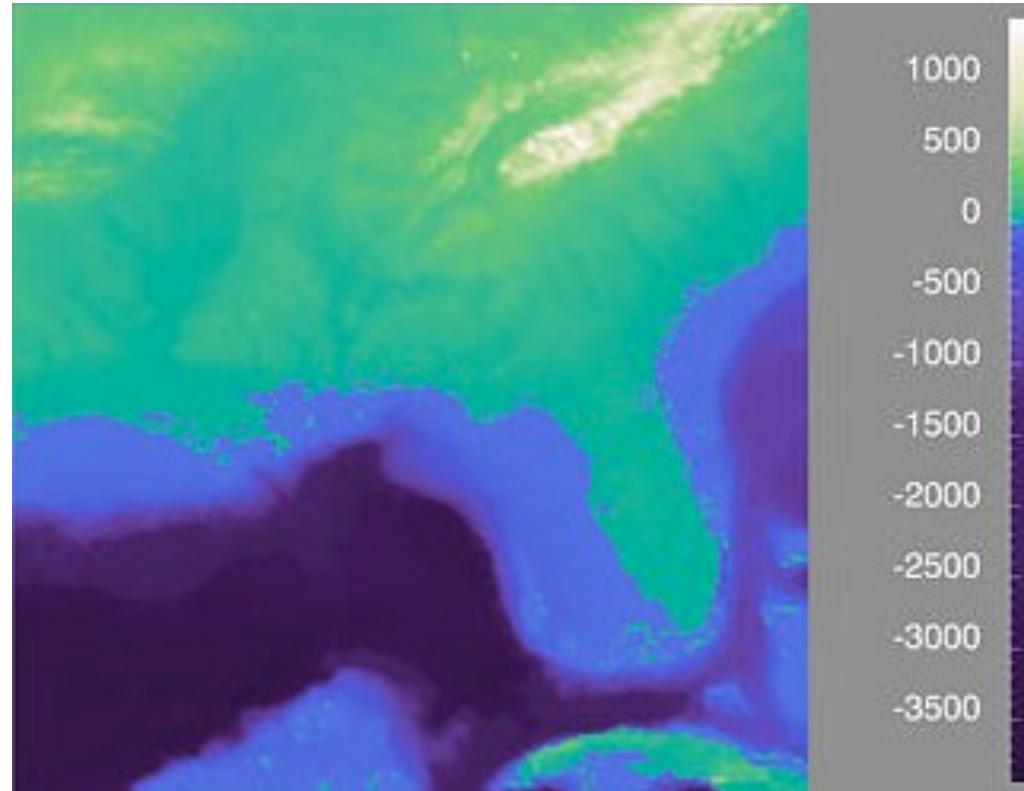
SHOW THE CONTEXT

AS ALWAYS...

BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR COLORS



(NO)



(YES!)

CONSIDER BINNING

KEY
Colours show how recently a crime was reported in a given part of Oakland

- A week ago
- Two weeks ago
- A month ago
- Two months ago
- Three months ago
- Four months ago
- Five months ago

CRIMESPOTTING

The brazen 2007 murder of journalist Chauncey Bailey in

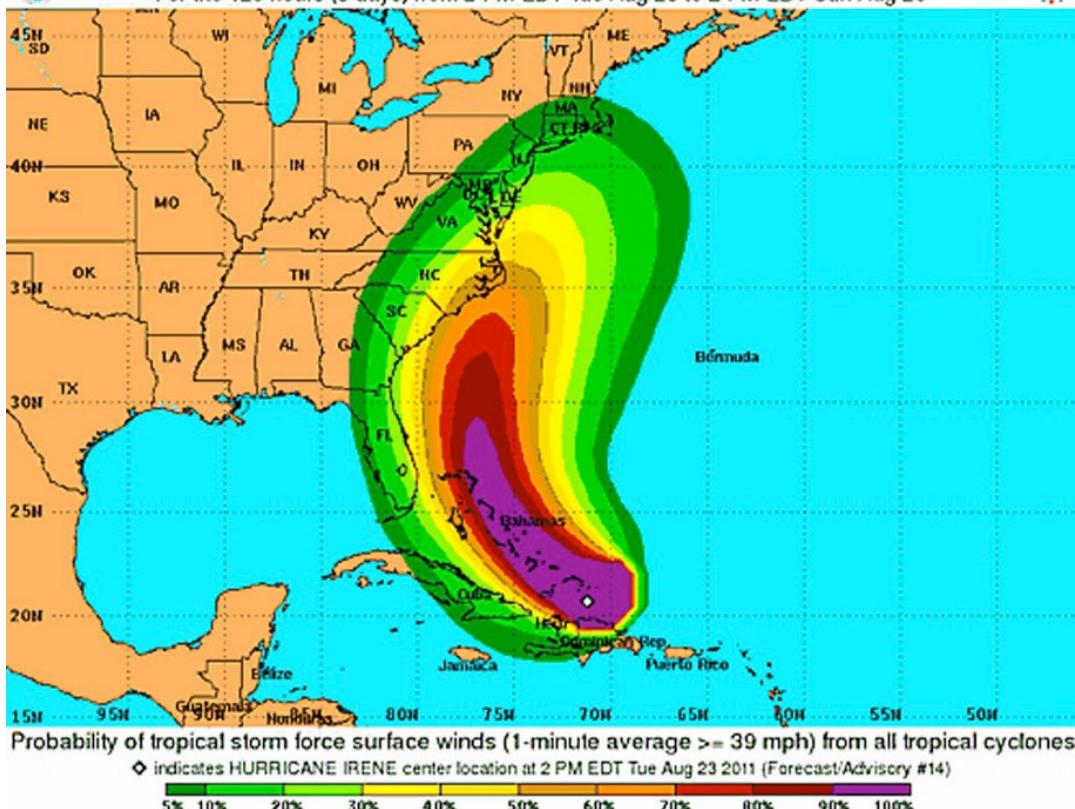
make the city's crime data more accessible. This heat map of

to show the gaps between crimes at a given intersection:



Tropical Storm Force Wind Speed Probabilities

For the 120 hours (5 days) from 2 PM EDT Tue Aug 23 to 2 PM EDT Sun Aug 28



BREAK INTO EQUAL AREAS

INTERACTIVE MAP

How fast is LAFD where you live?

An analysis by the [Los Angeles Times Data Desk](#)

Enter an address in the Los Angeles city limits

GO

Rescuers are expected to arrive to nearly all 911 calls within six minutes, a national standard LAFD leaders concede they routinely fail.

The Times analyzed more than a million runs by the Fire Department over the last five years and found that what Angelenos can expect often depends on where they live. You can read about the causes and patterns [in the Times story](#).

Use this map to compare the LAFD's performance across L.A.

Average full 911 response in minutes (2007-2012)



National standards say most responses should be under 6 minutes

State Wilderness

From 2007-2012:

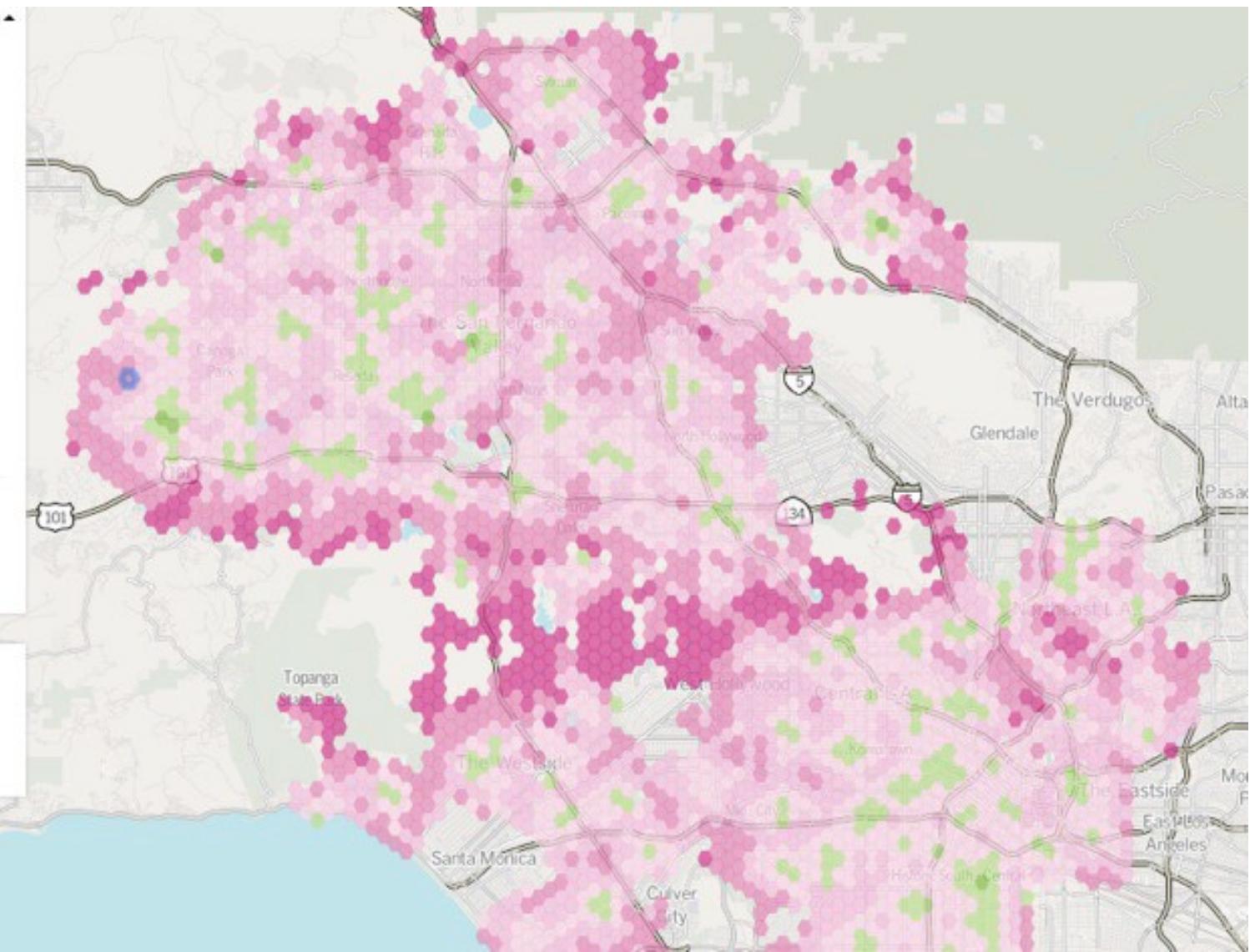
134 total responses

8 min., 50-second average response

Medical 91% Fire 9%

Avg. dispatch 1:40 Avg. arrival 7:10

170 seconds slower than national standards



CHOROPLETHS

Choropleth Map

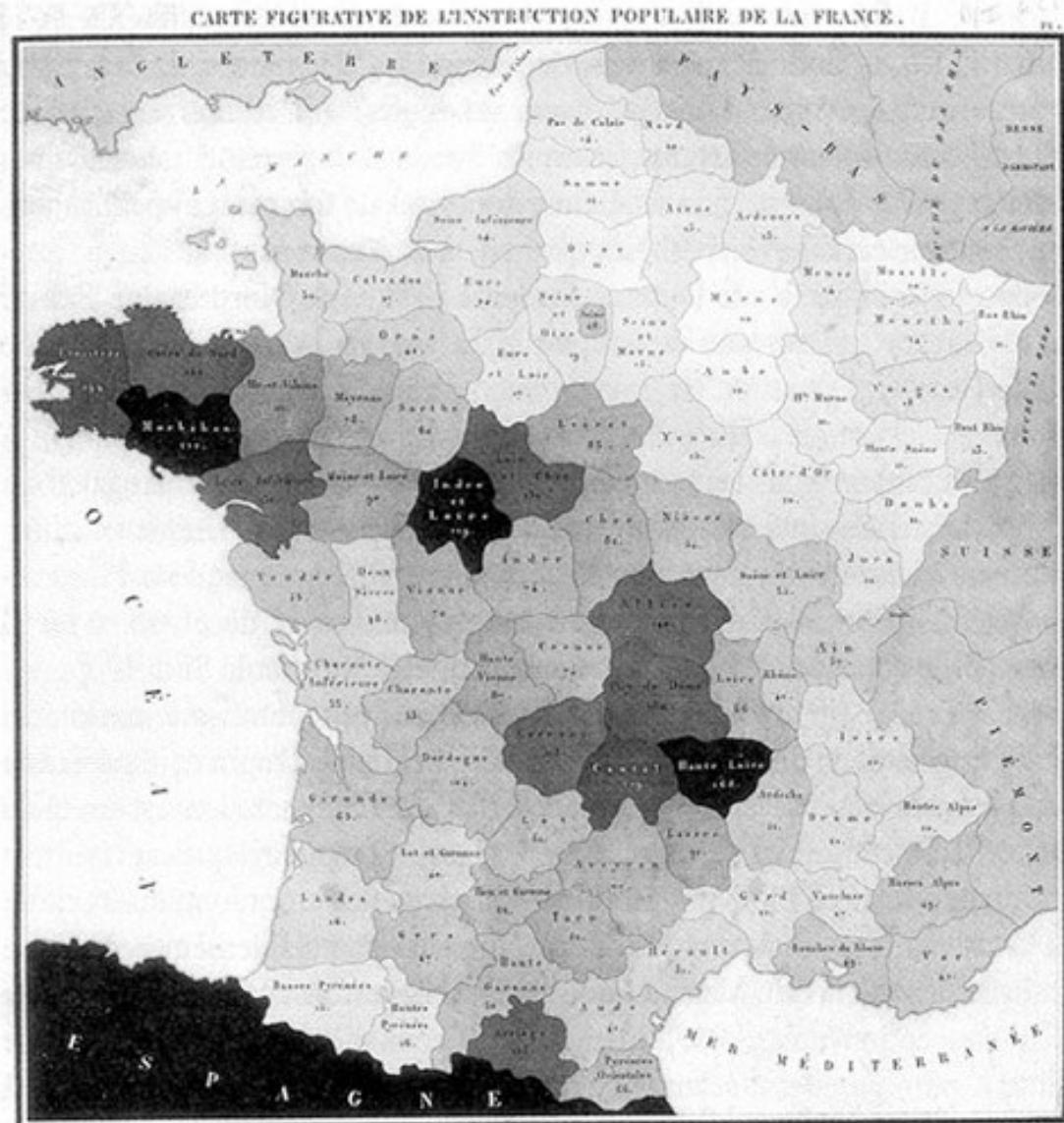
khōra (area/place) + *plēthos* (multitude)

“areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map”

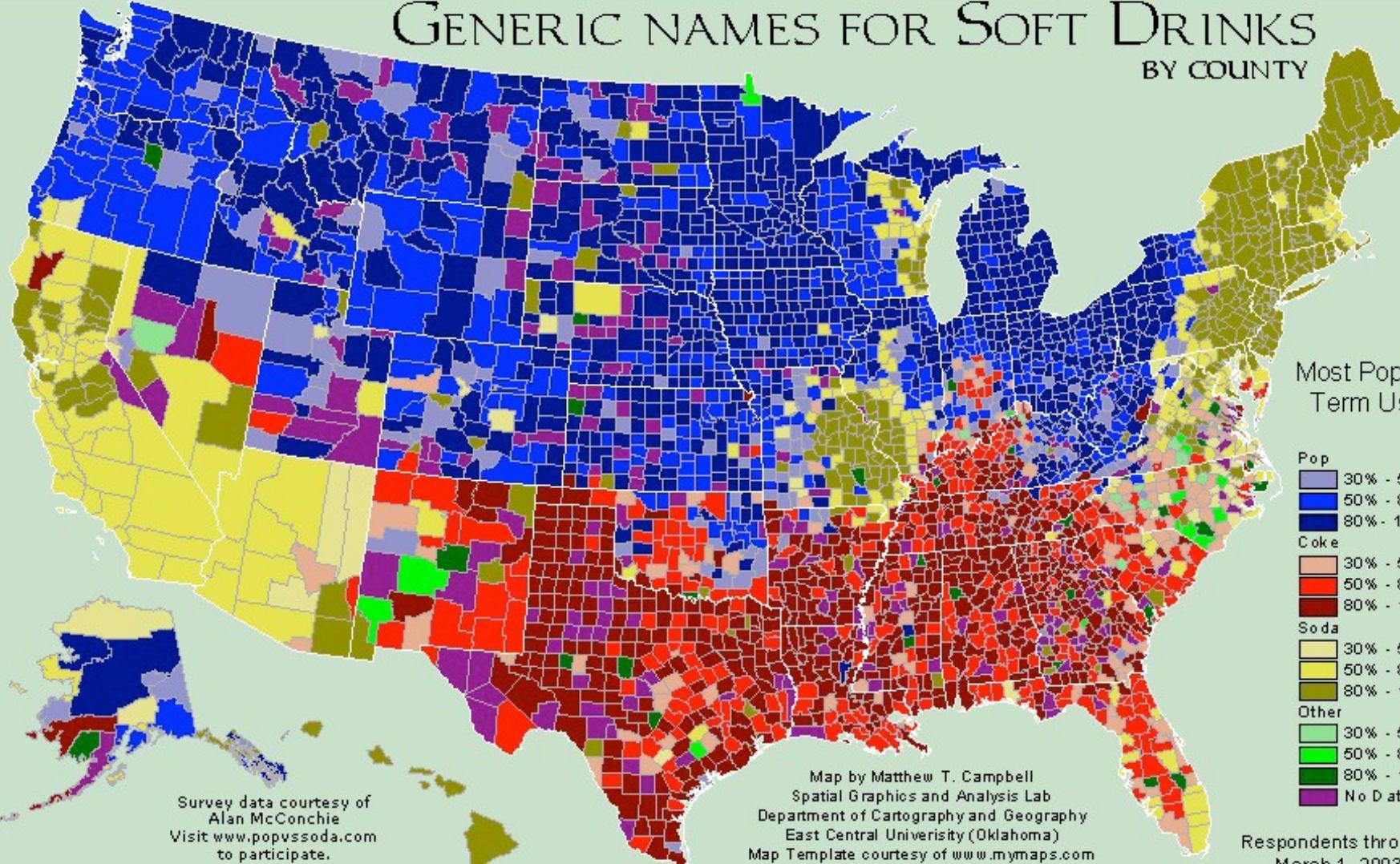
The first choropleth map

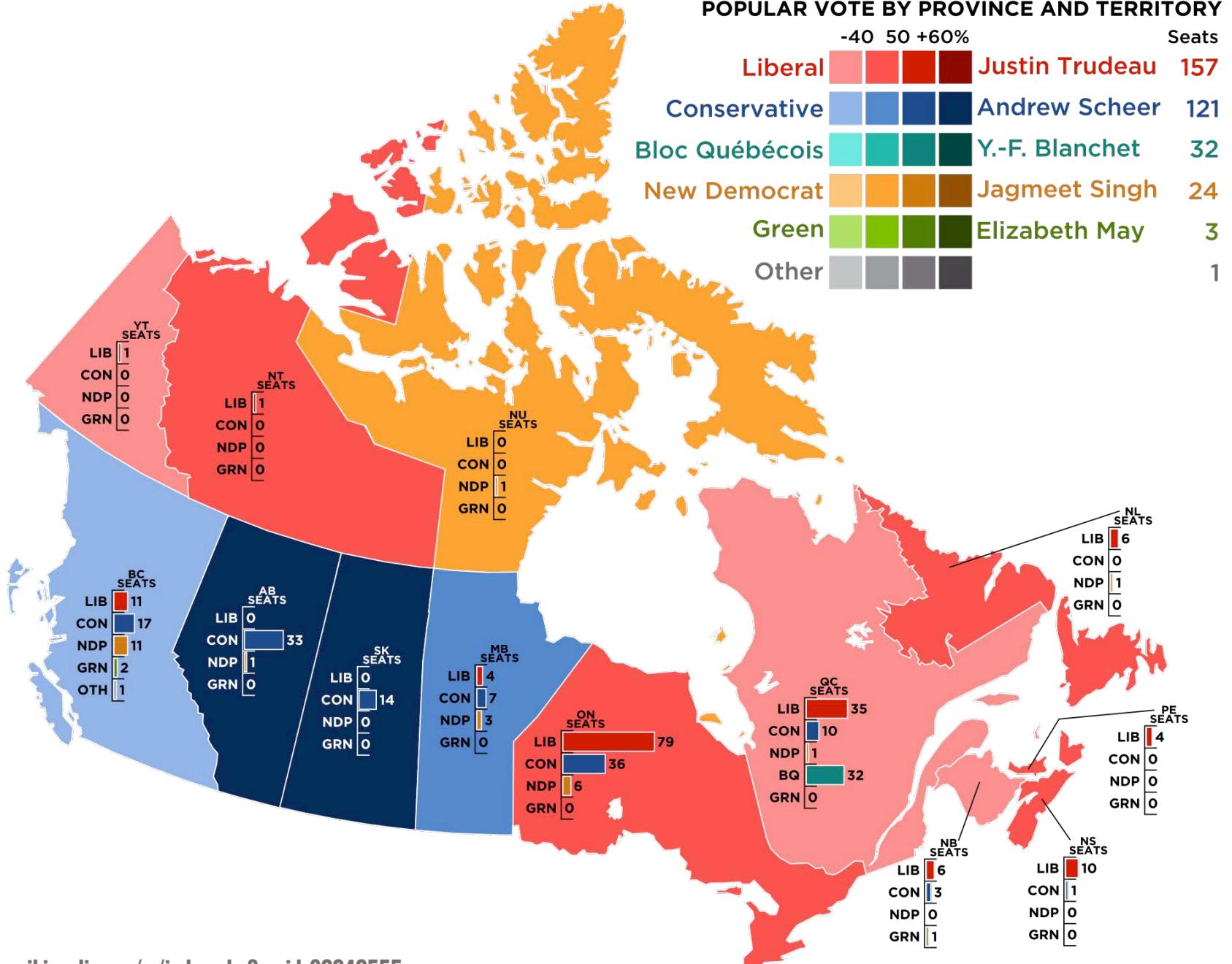
ILLITERACY IN FRANCE

CHARLES DUPIN 1826



GENERIC NAMES FOR SOFT DRINKS BY COUNTY



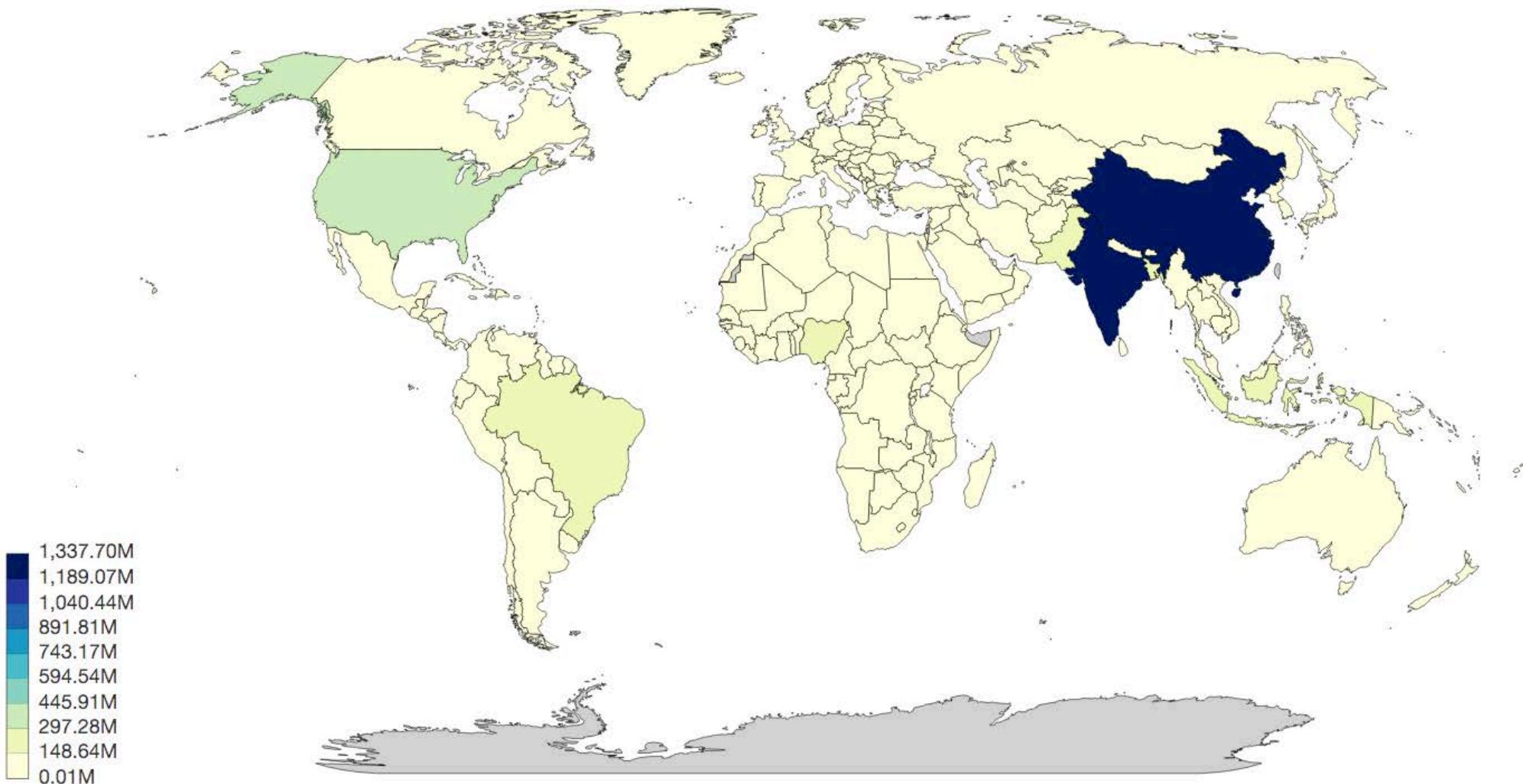


PROBLEMS

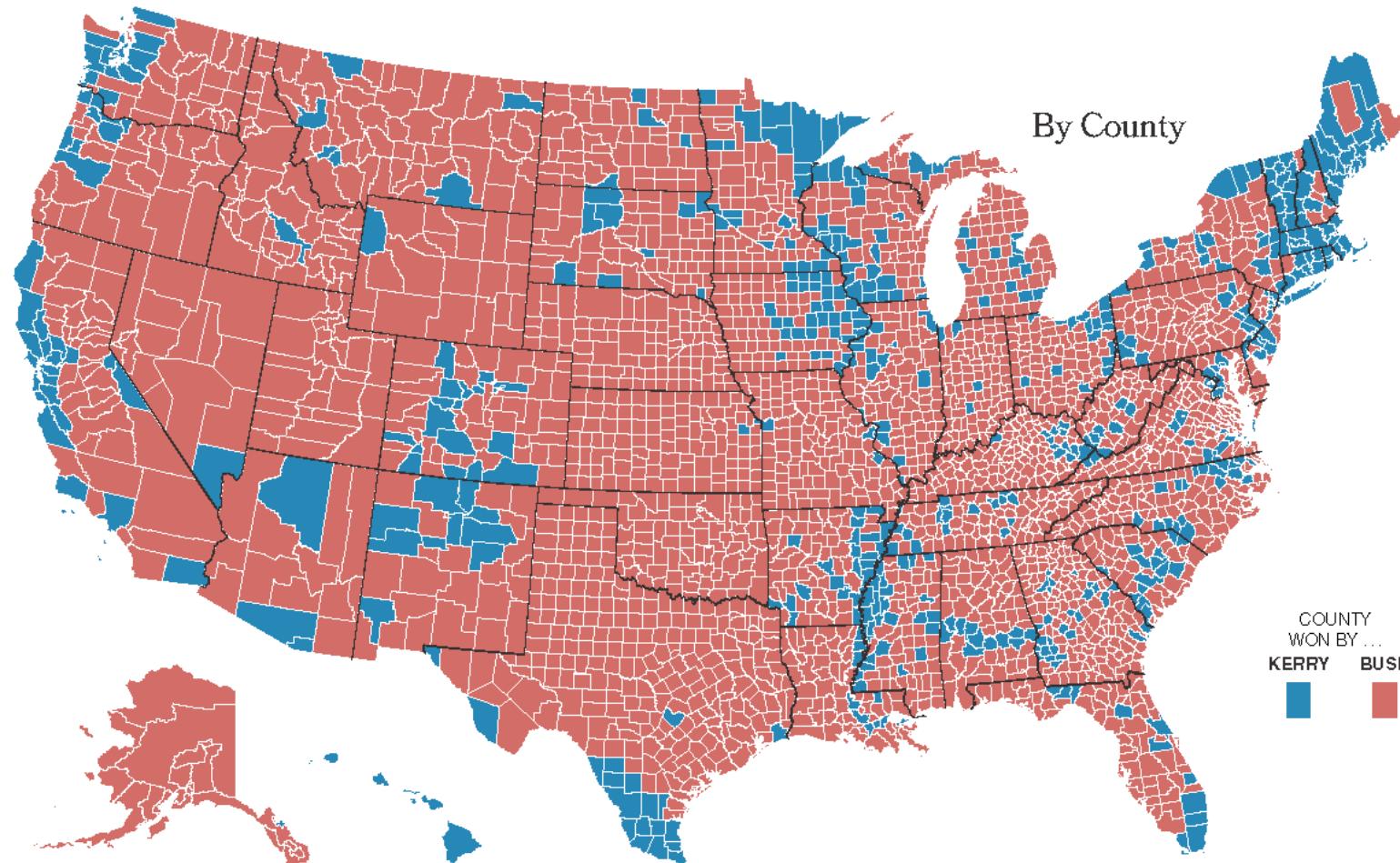
DENSITY



WHITE SPACE / DIFFERENT SIZES



KERRY VS. BUSH 2004



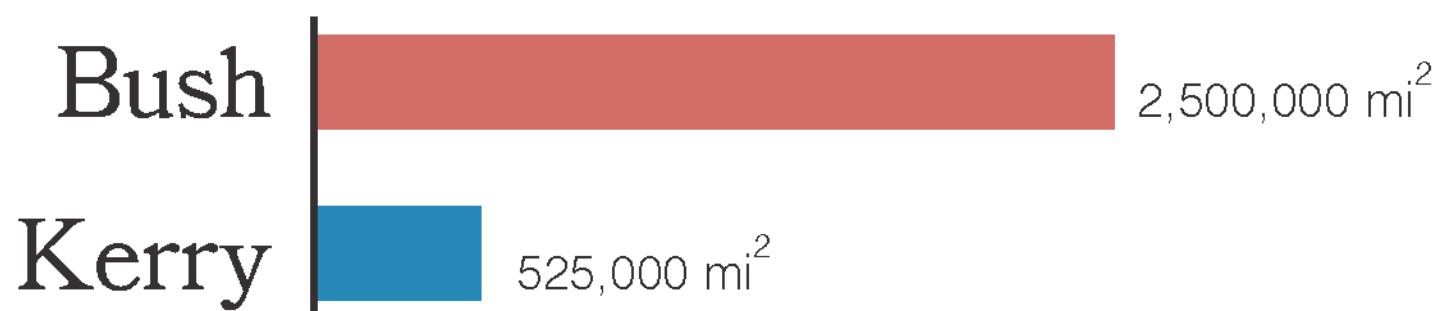
MATTHEW ERICSON, NY TIMES

KERRY VS. BUSH 2004

2004 Popular Vote

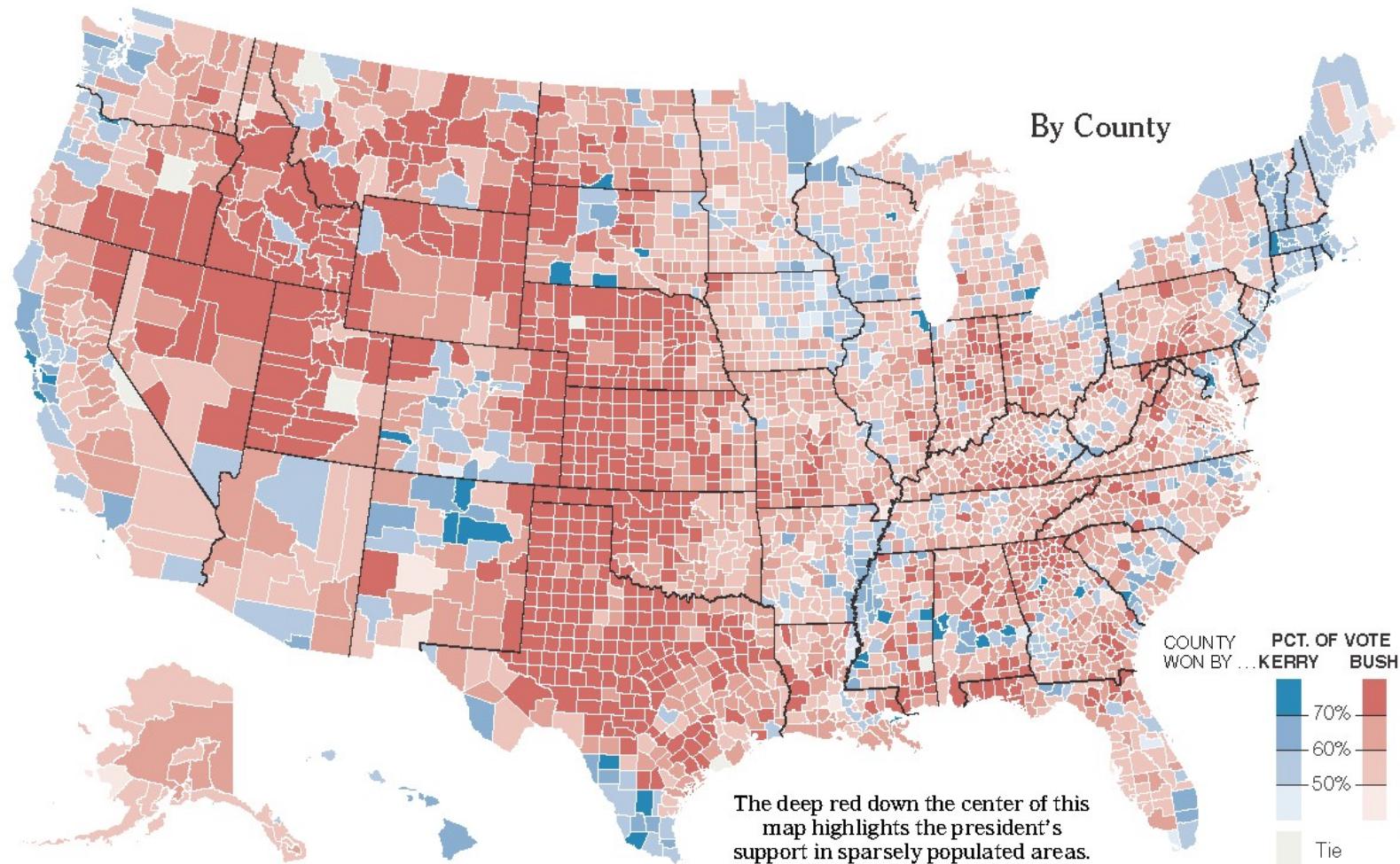


Amount of red and blue shown on map



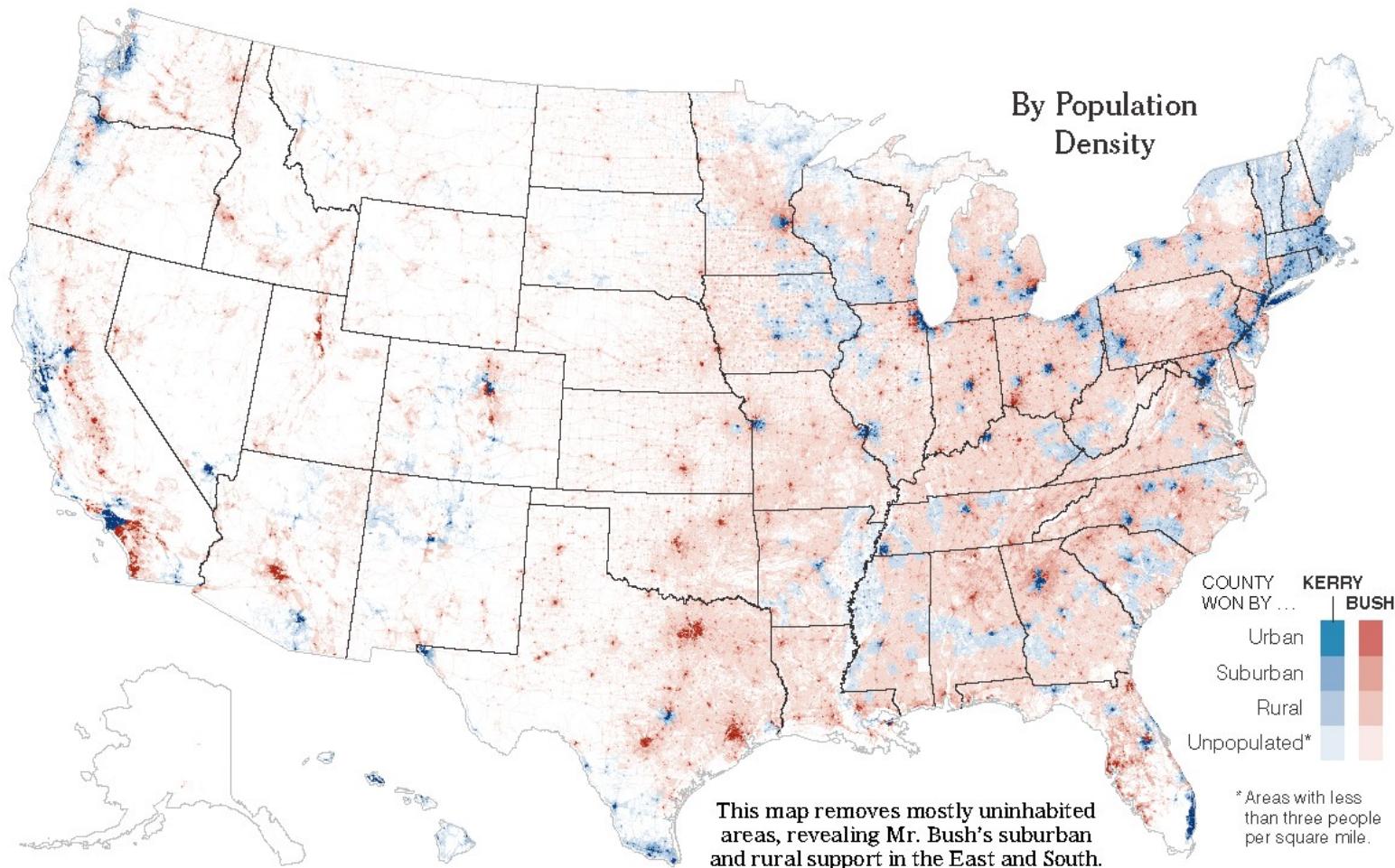
MATTHEW ERICSON, NY TIMES

KERRY VS. BUSH 2004

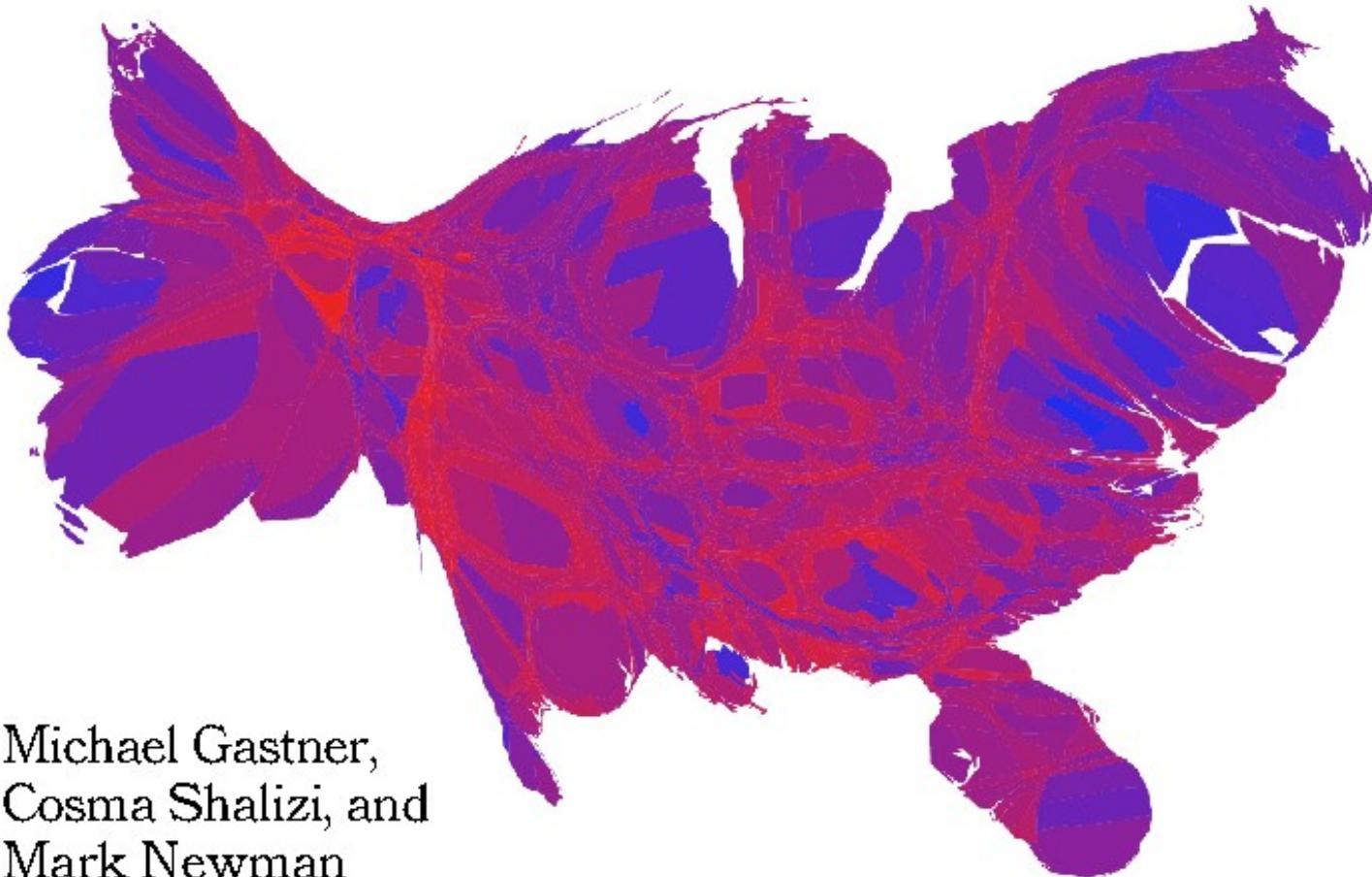


MATTHEW ERICSON, NY TIMES

KERRY VS. BUSH 2004



MATTHEW ERICSON, NY TIMES



Michael Gastner,
Cosma Shalizi, and
Mark Newman

University of Michigan

MATTHEW ERICSON, NY TIMES

CARTOGRAMS

CARTOGRAMS

Maps in which **areas** are scaled and **distorted** relative to a data attribute (population, GDP, etc.)

STATISTIQUE FIGURATIVE

SUPERFICIE

1 millimètre carré représente
955 kilomètres carrés



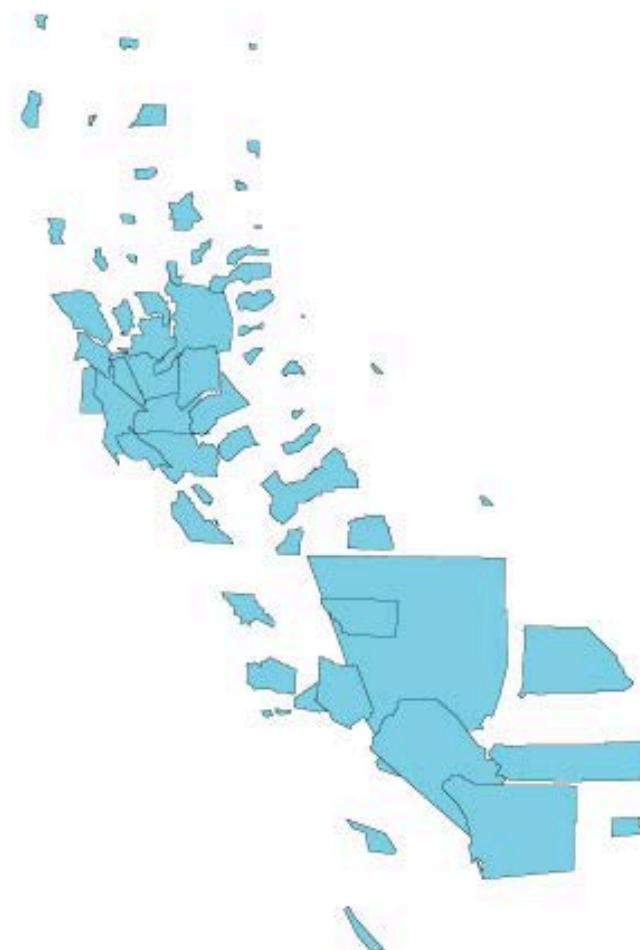
EMILE LEVASSEUR 1868

AREAS+MAP



NON-CONTIGUOUS CARTOGRAMS

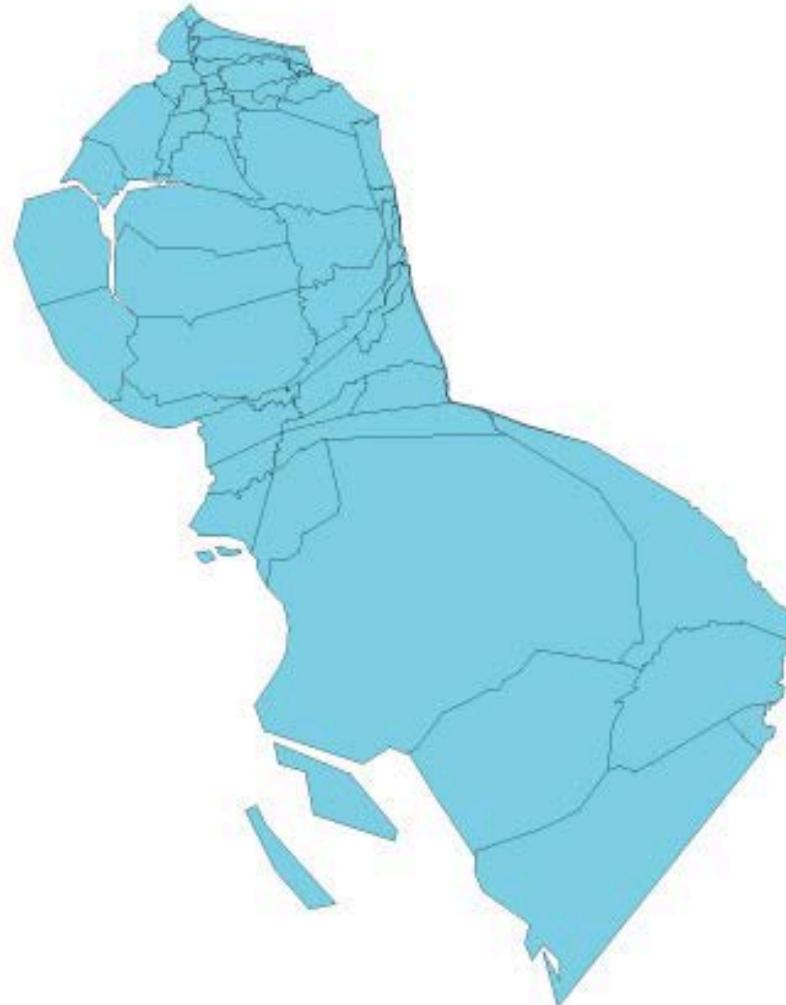
Overlapping



Non-Overlapping



CONTINUOUS CARTOGRAMS





THE WORLD

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/>



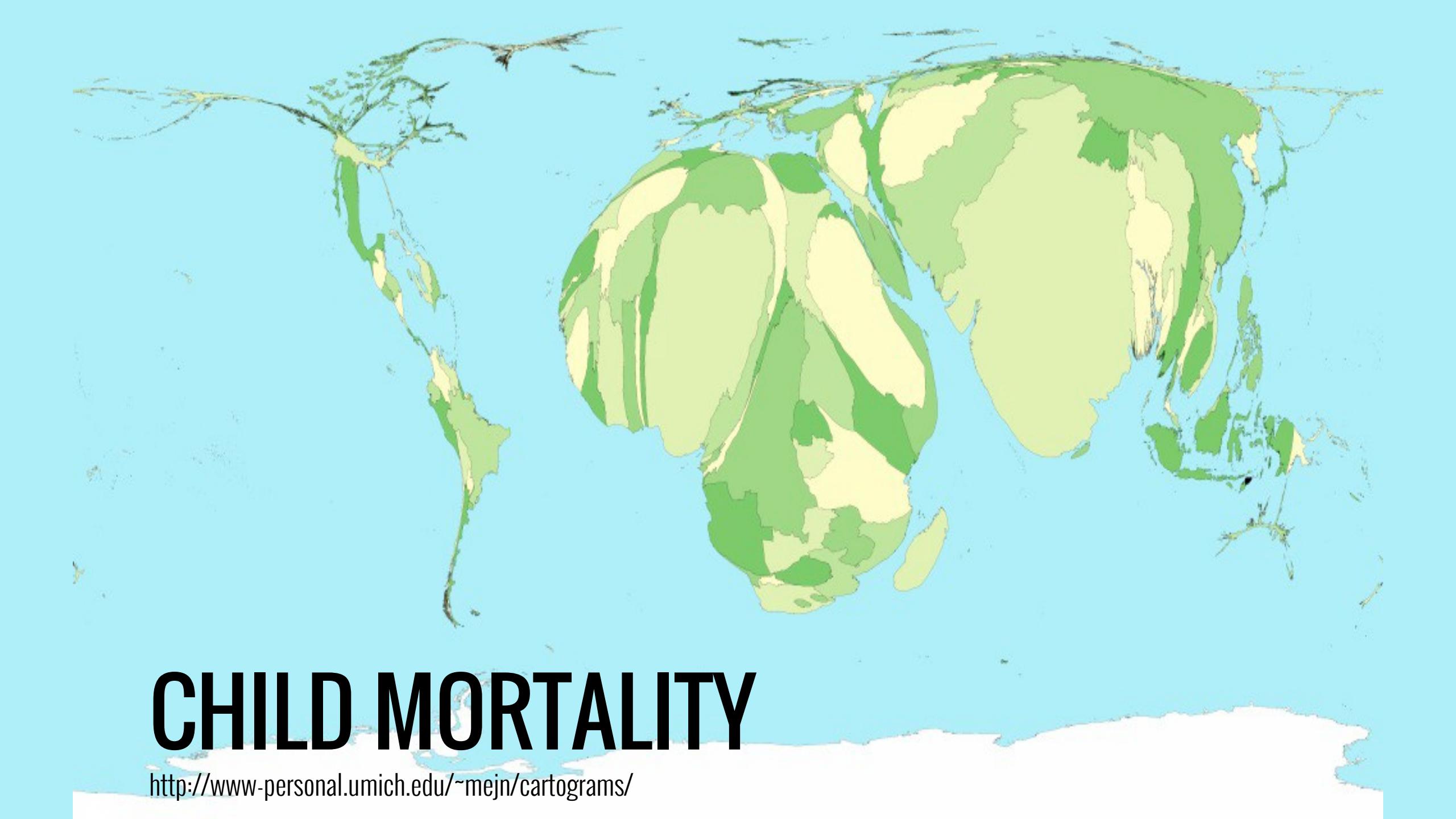
POPULATION

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/> N T ARCTICA



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/>



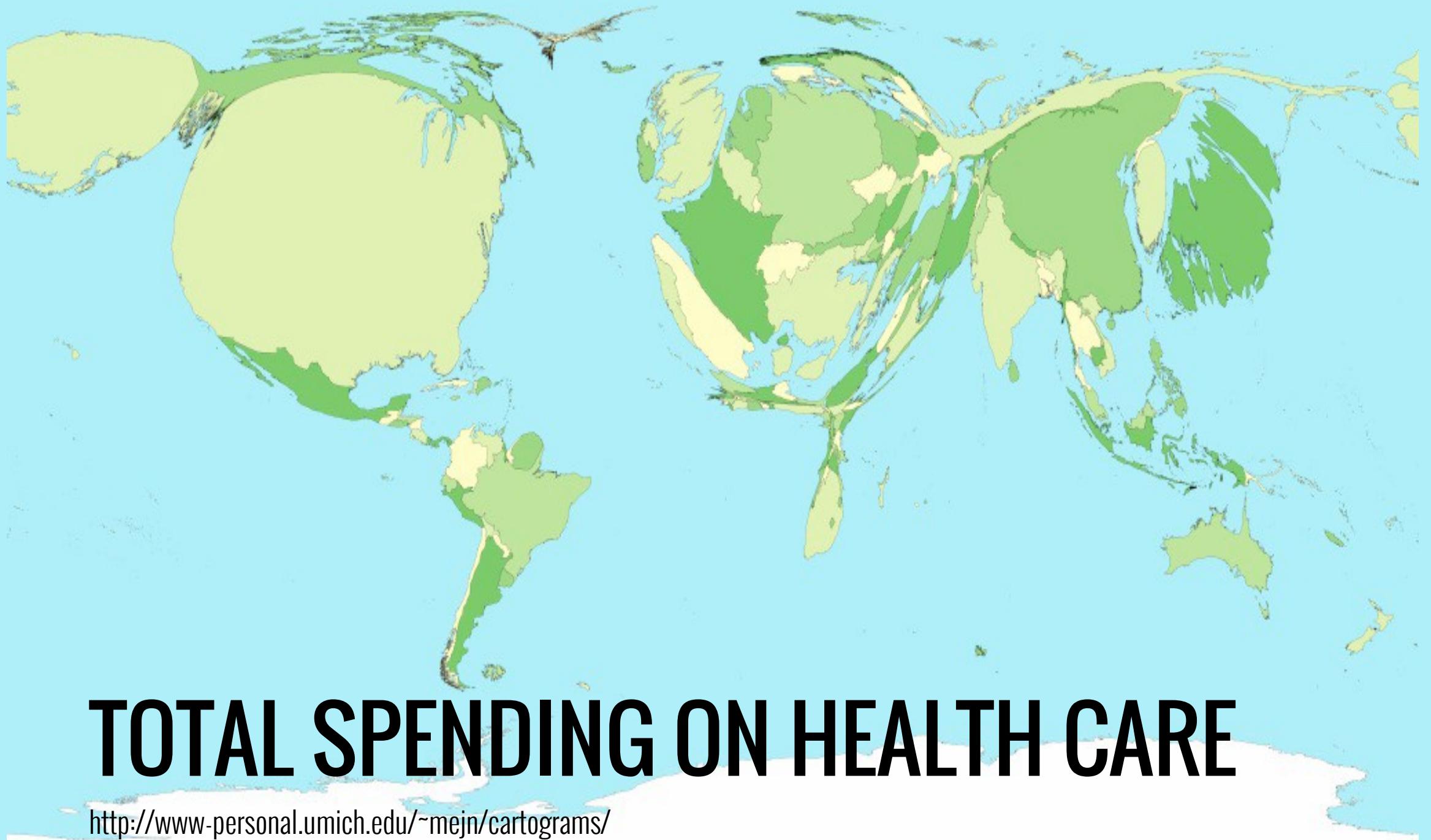
CHILD MORTALITY

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/>



PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

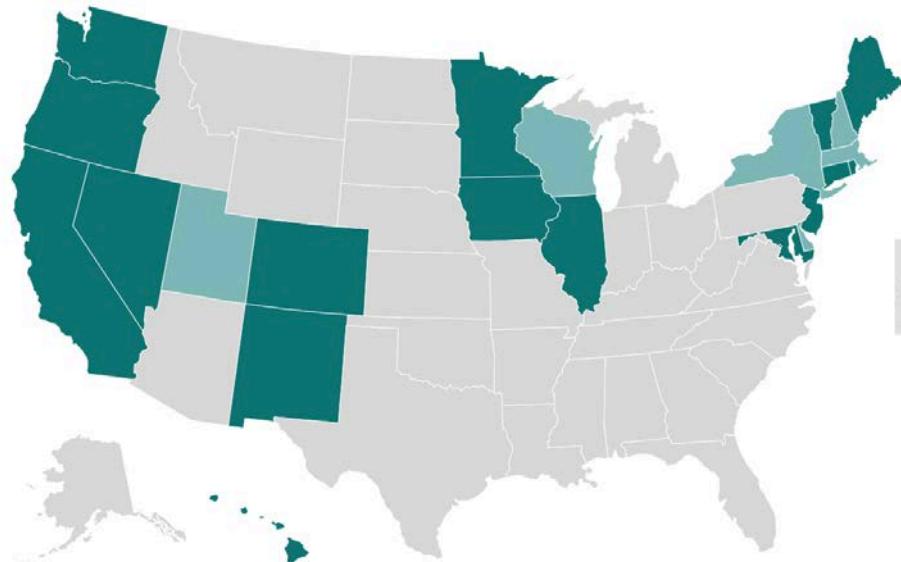
<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/>



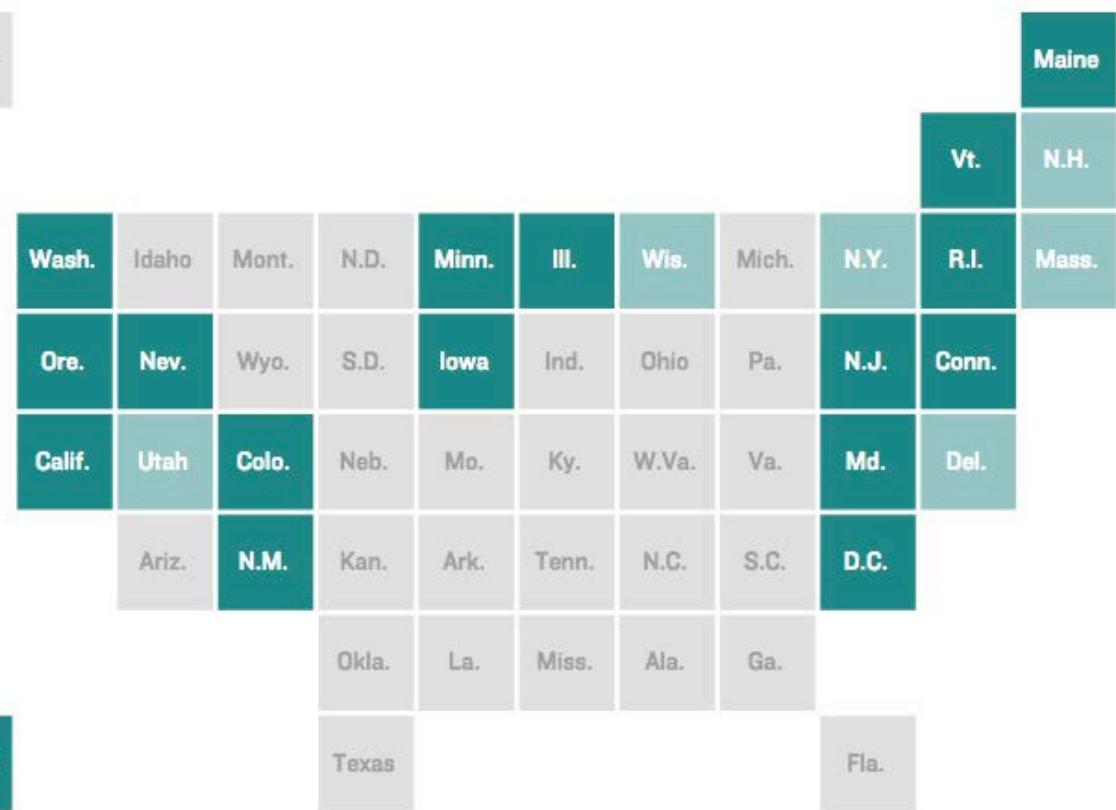
TOTAL SPENDING ON HEALTH CARE

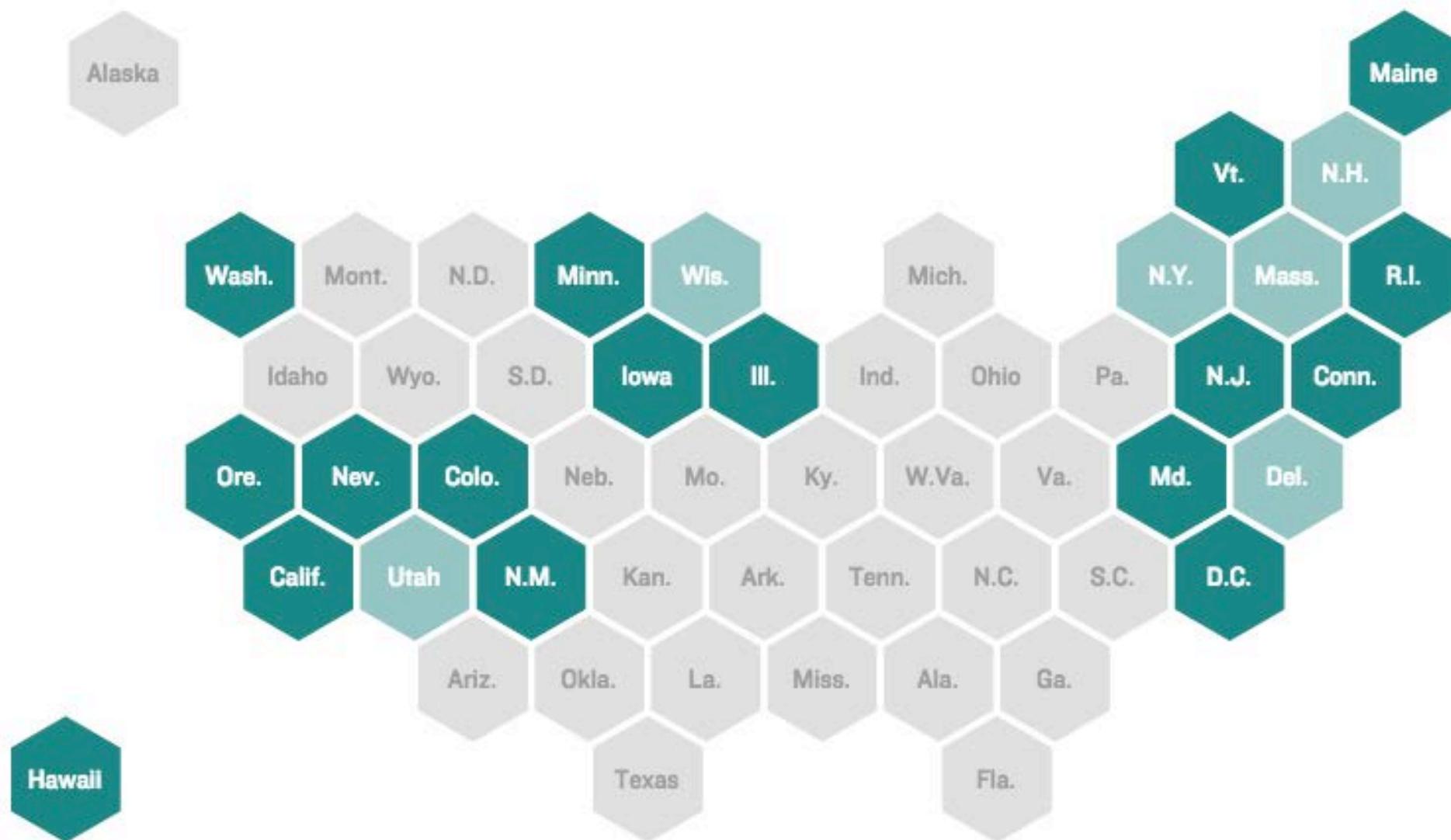
<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/>

TILE GRID MAPS

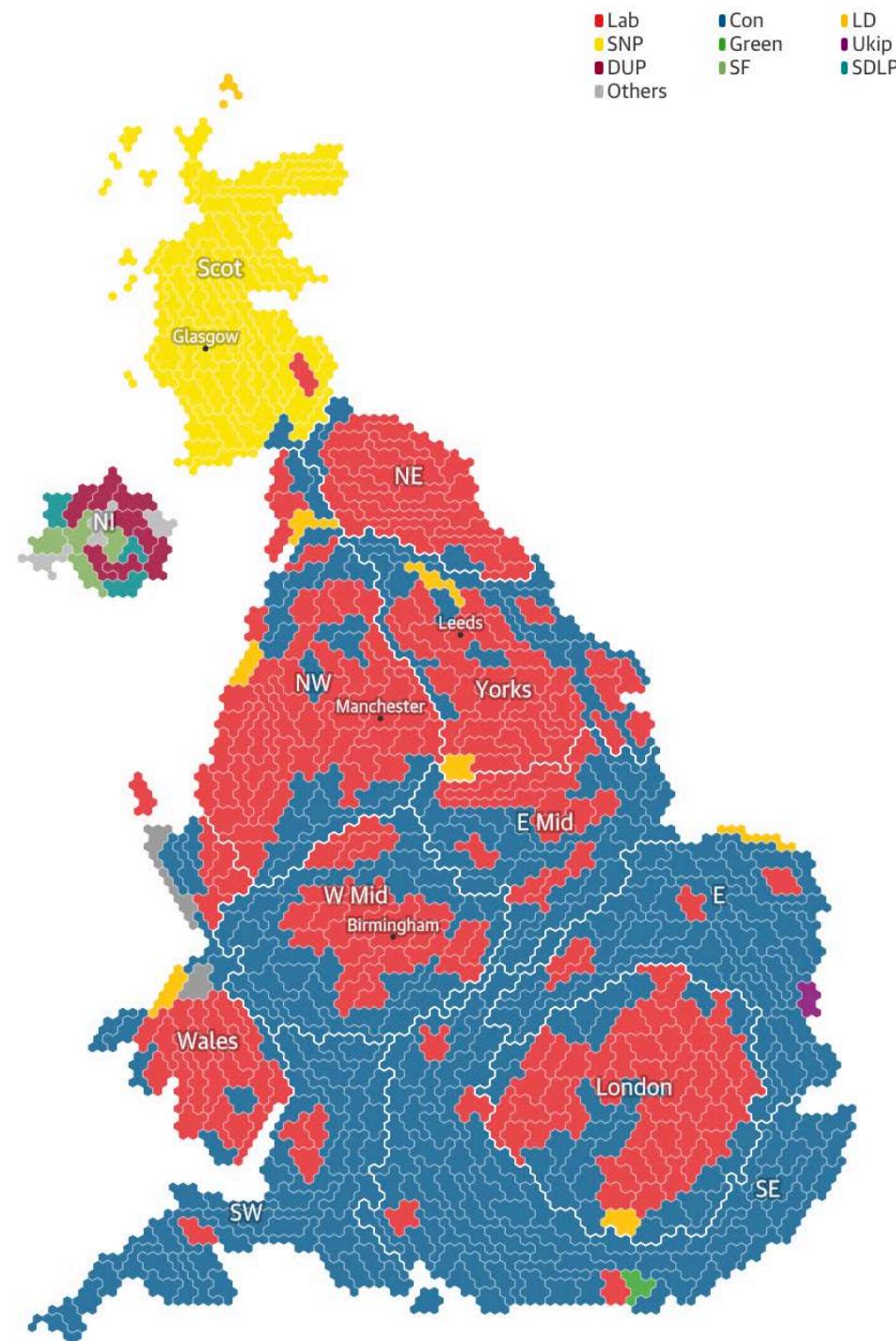


Alaska





THE GUARDIAN 2015



London Squared Map

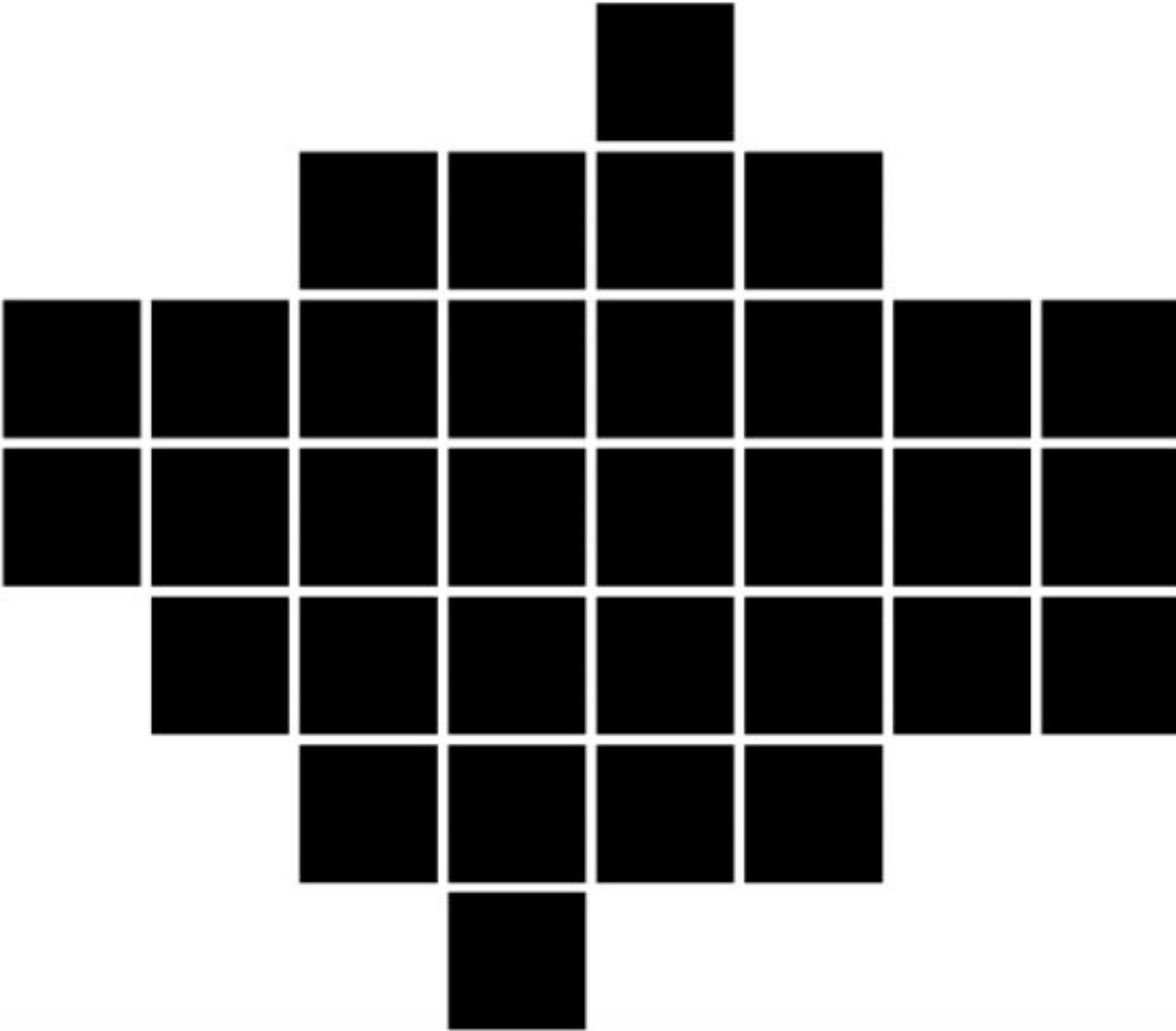
Making the city easier to read

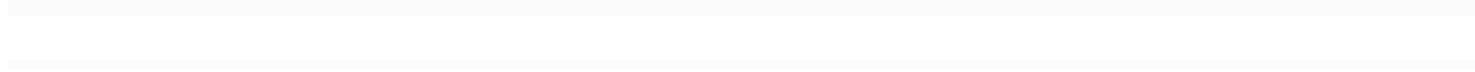
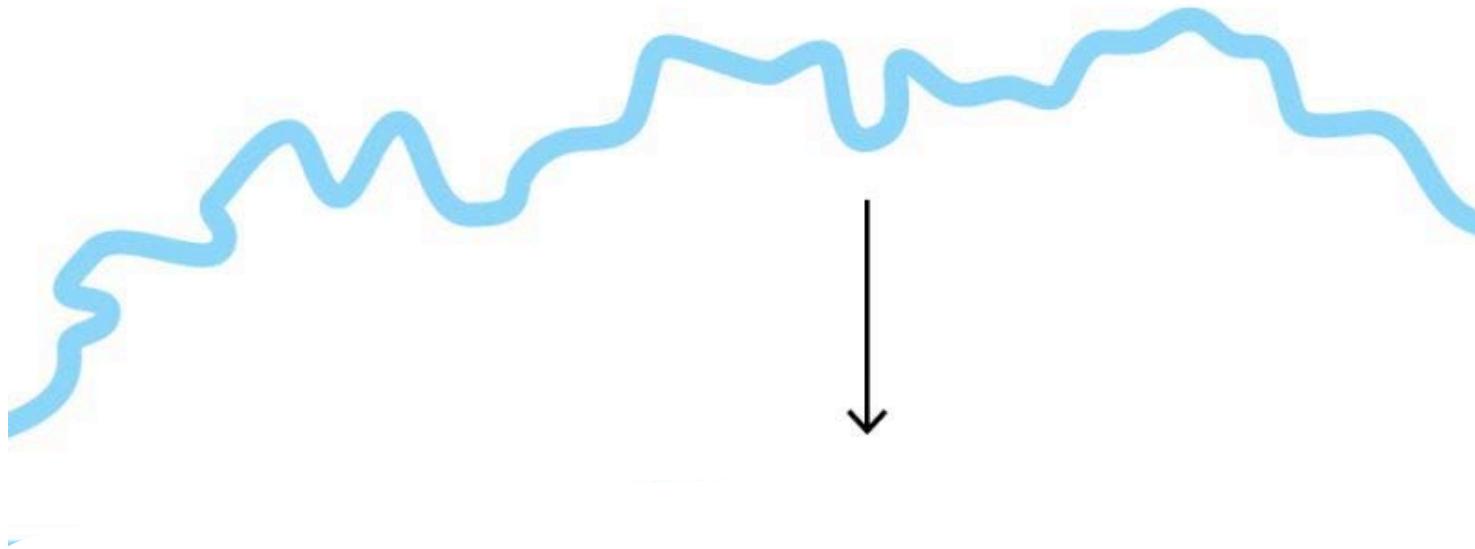


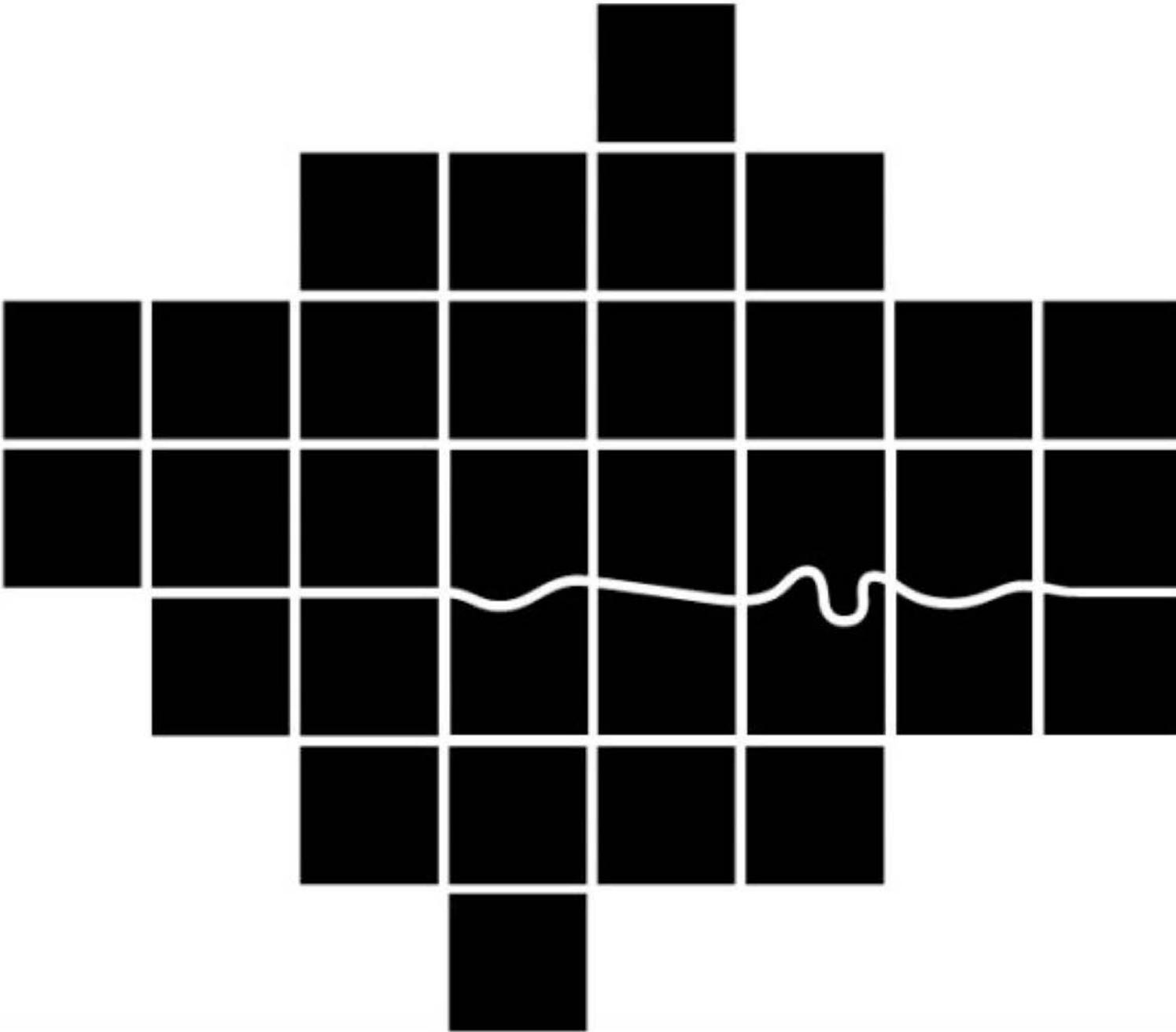
AFTER THE FLOOD 2015

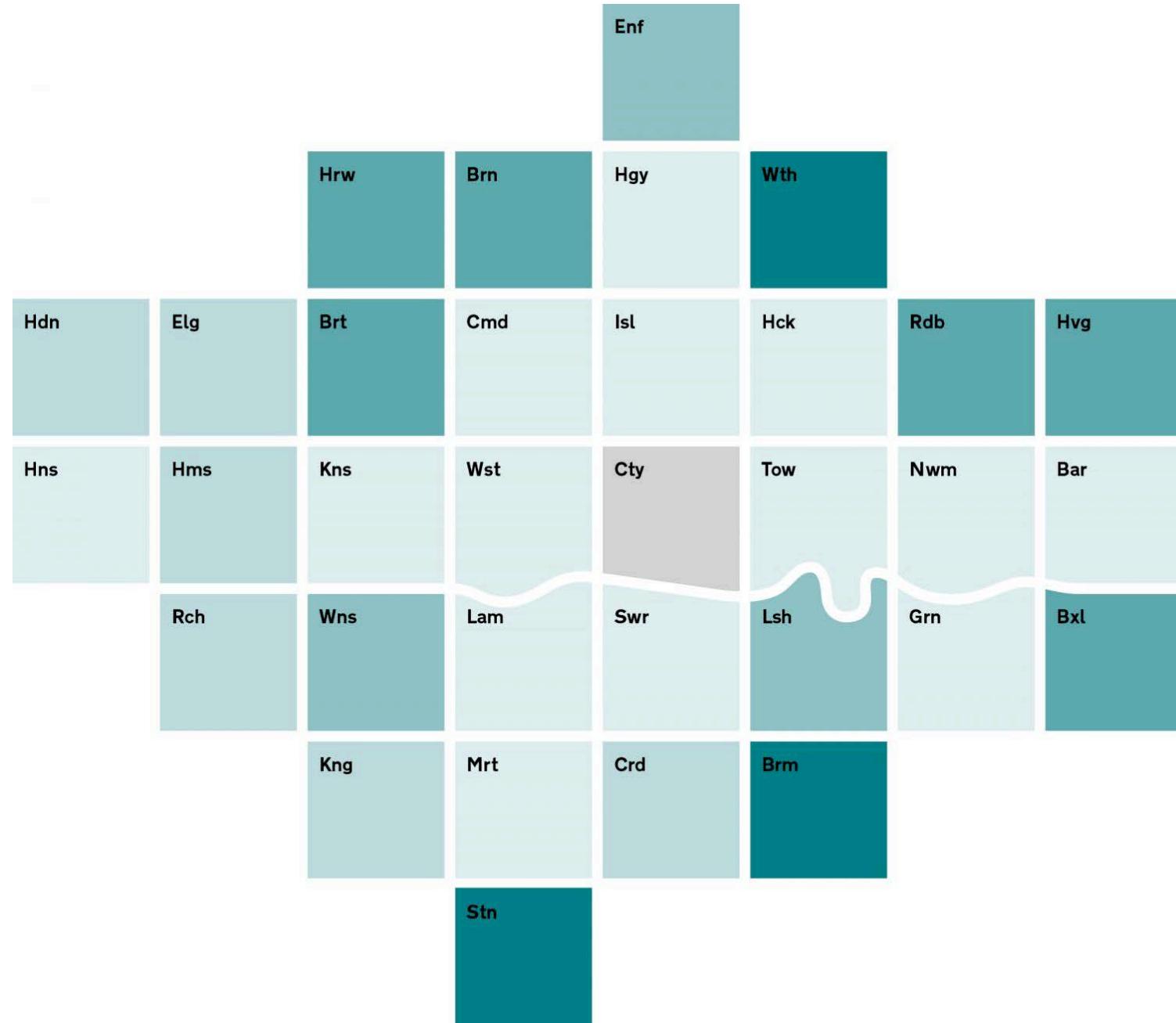
<http://aftertheflood.co/projects/london->

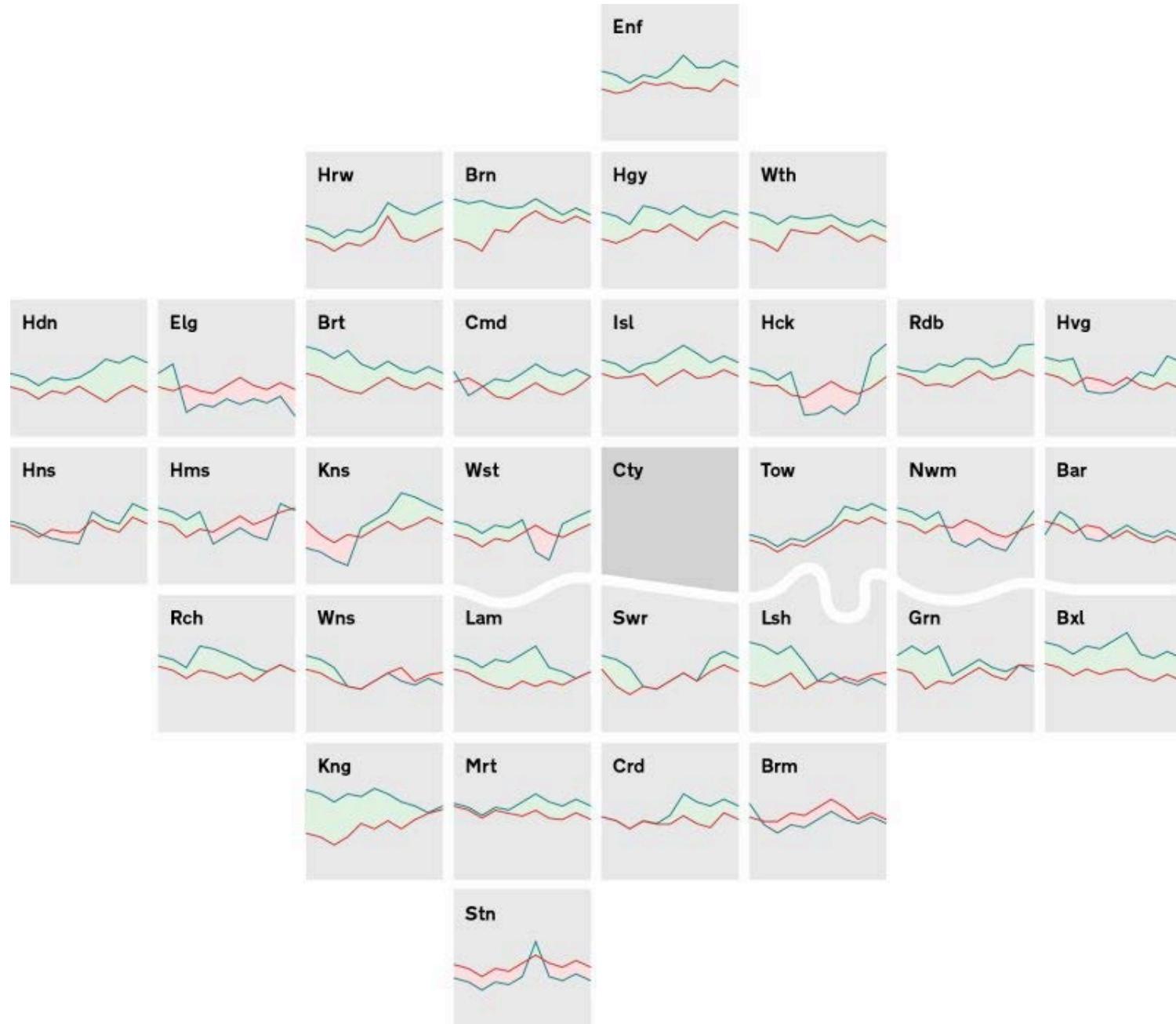


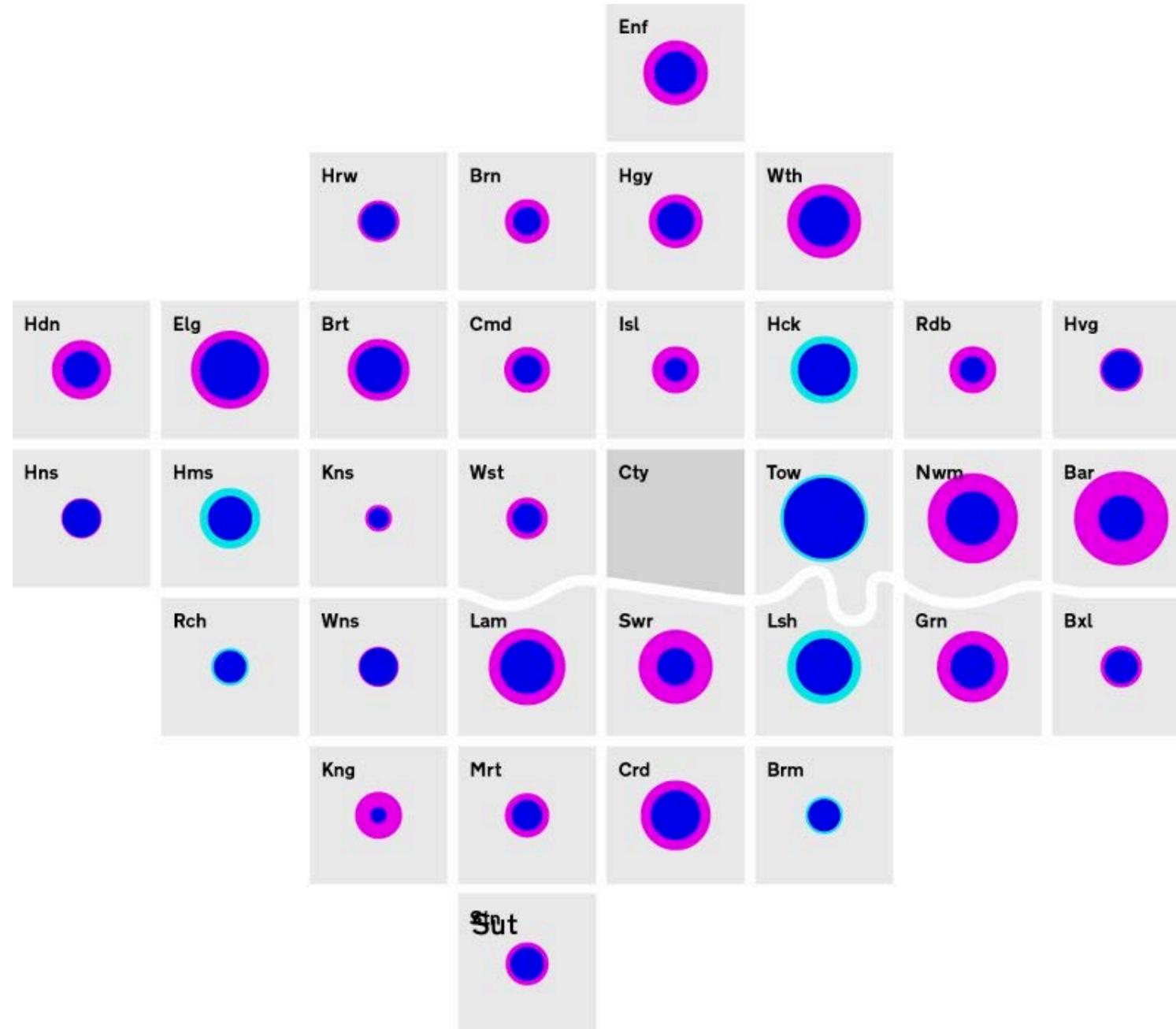




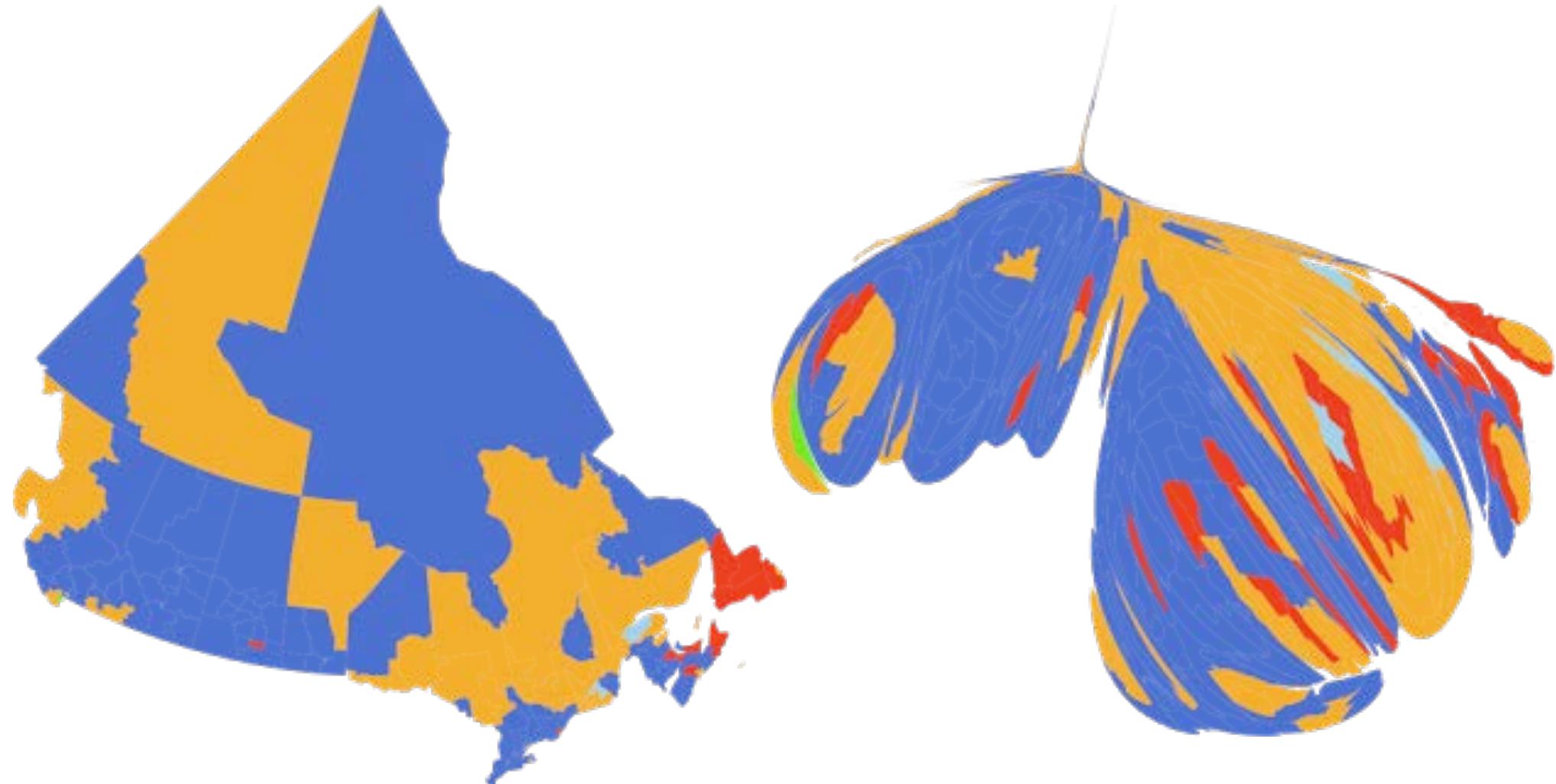


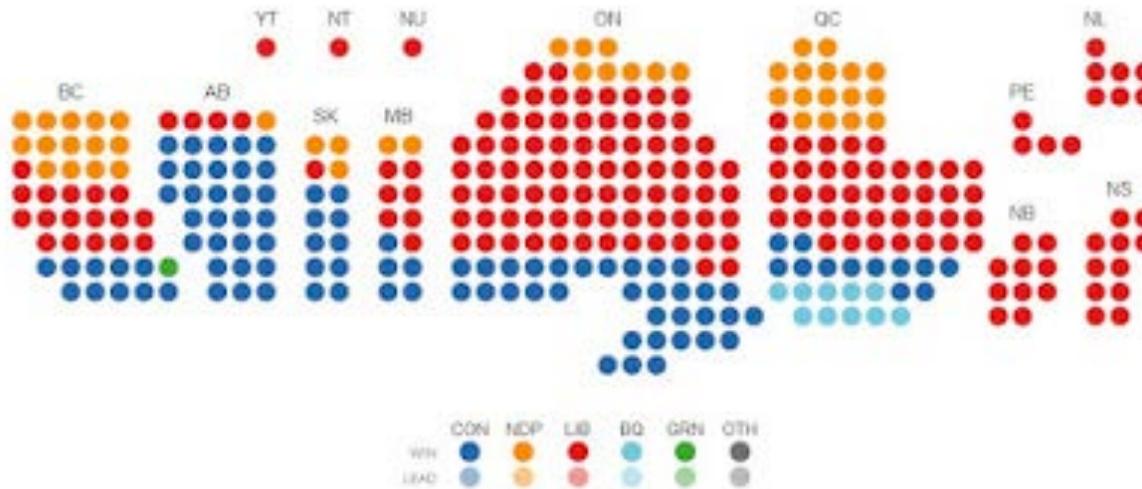
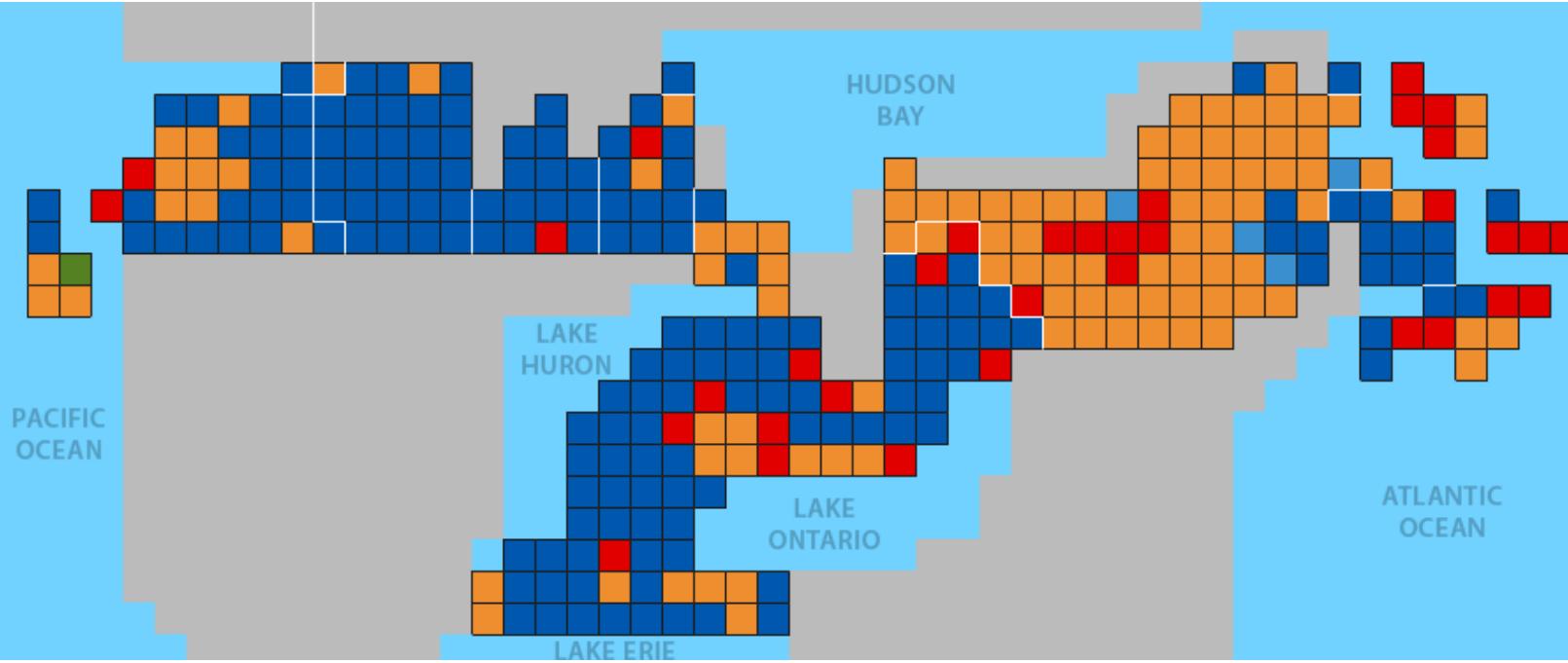






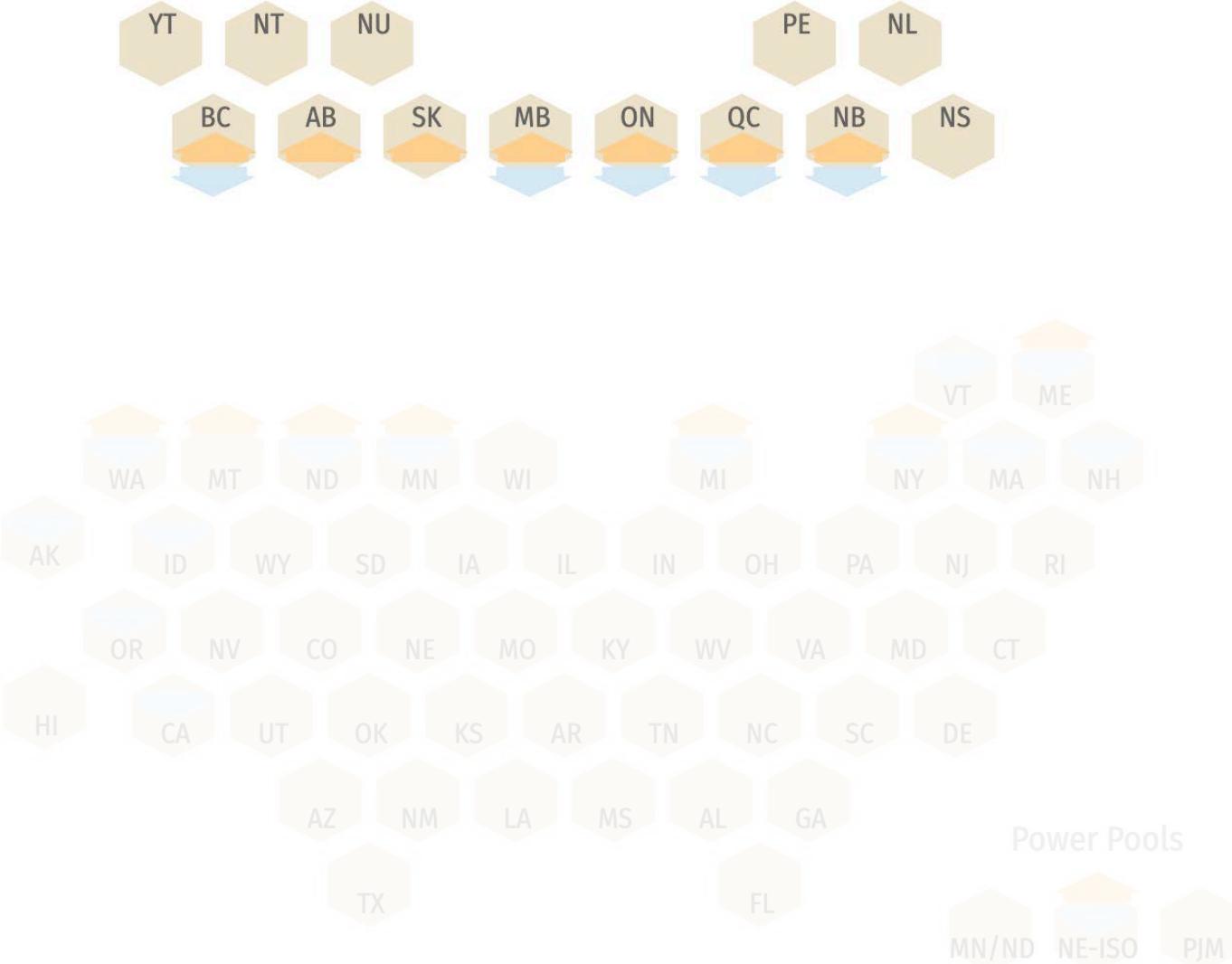
WHAT ABOUT CANADA?





Imports & Exports of Energy Products to and from Canada

This visualization shows the quarterly energy trade data between Canada and the U.S. for various energy sources.





TOOLS & PLATFORMS

CHALLENGES

Geocoding

What spatial location should I use for this data?

Basemap selection

What base information to include?

Legibility

How to overlay complex data with existing geography?
How to avoid over/under emphasizing effects?

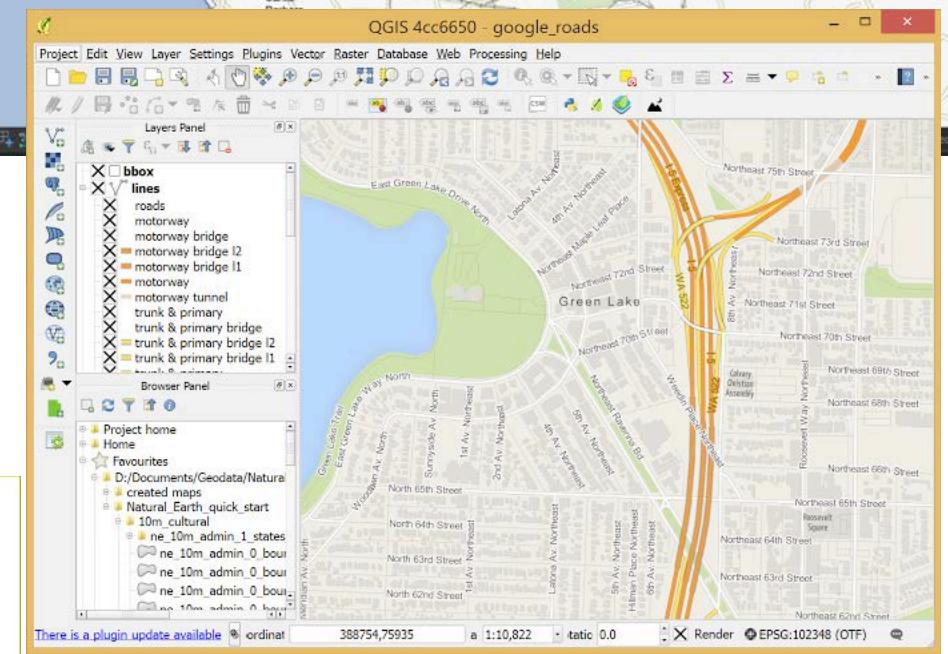
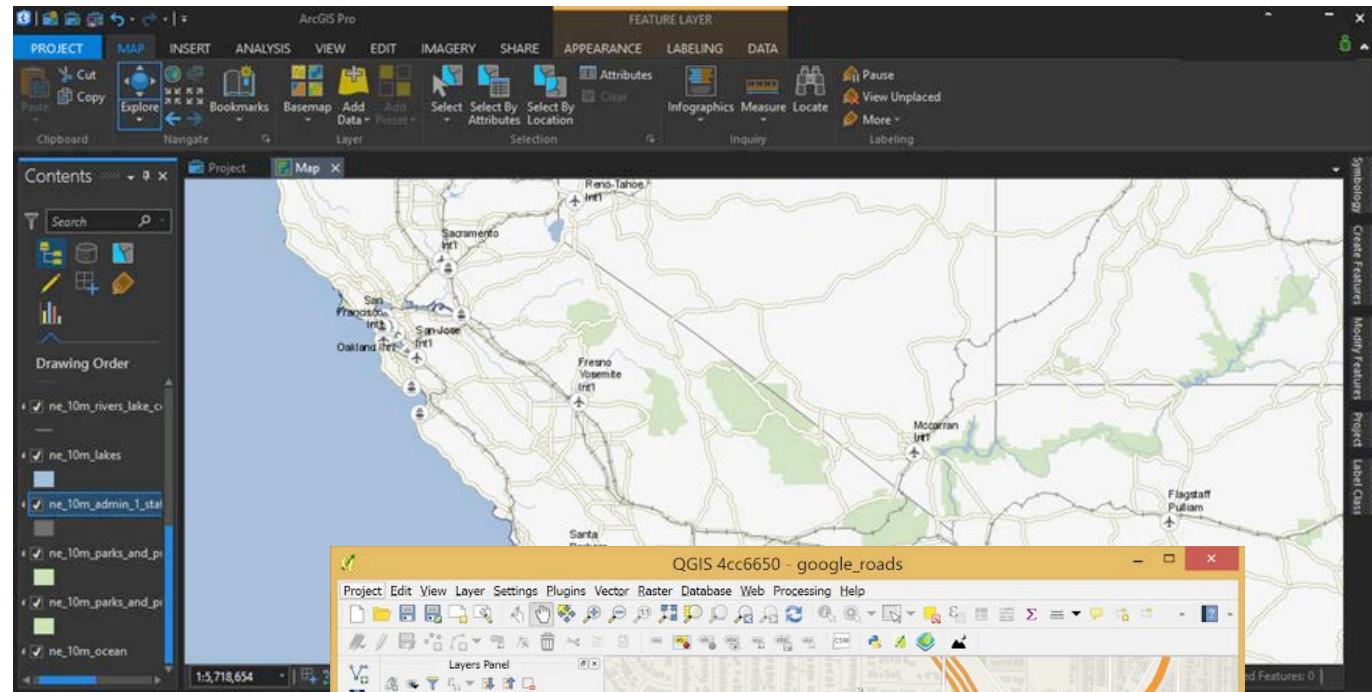
GIS TOOLS

(Geographic Information Systems)

ESRI ArcGIS
QGIS
GRASS

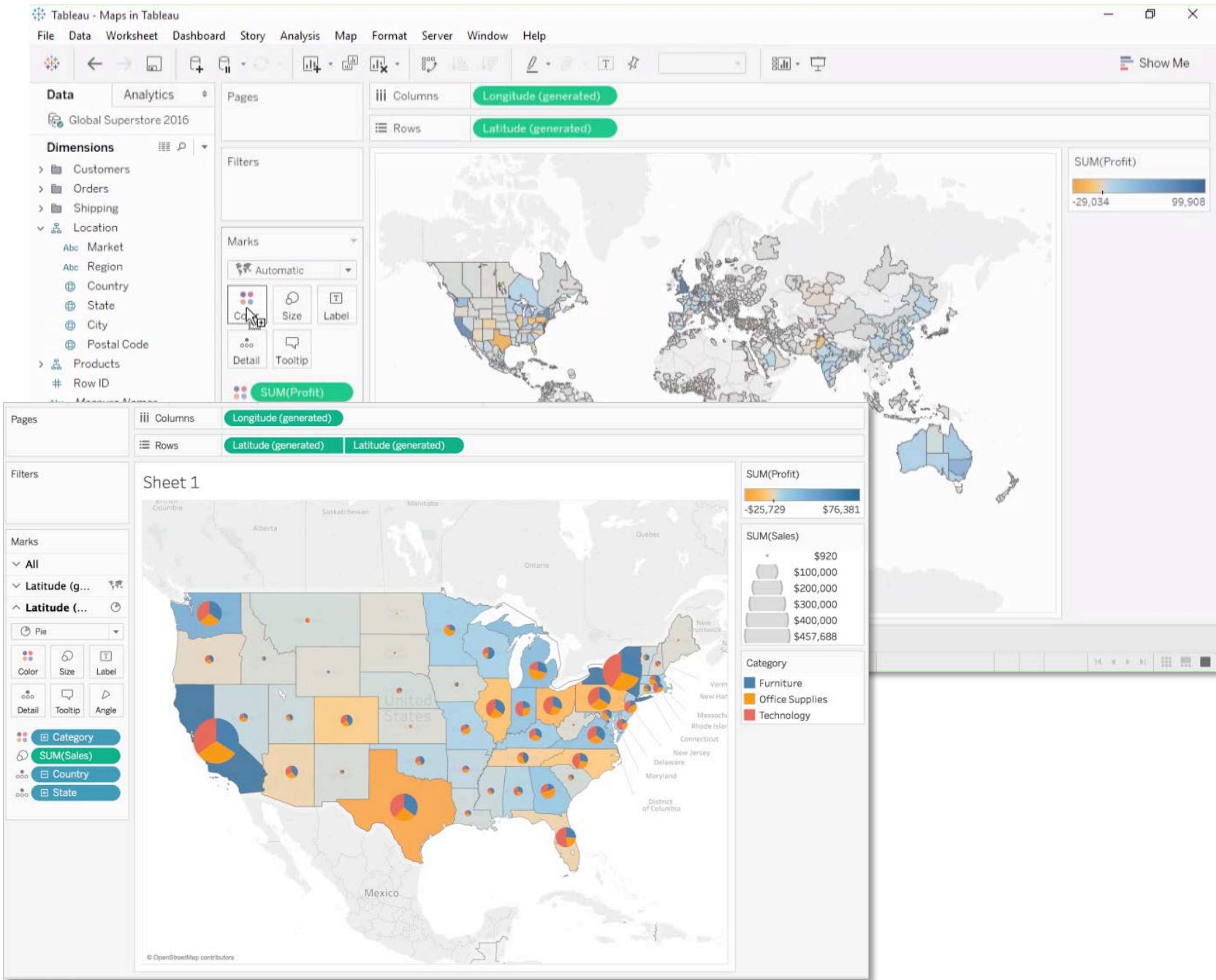


ArcGIS

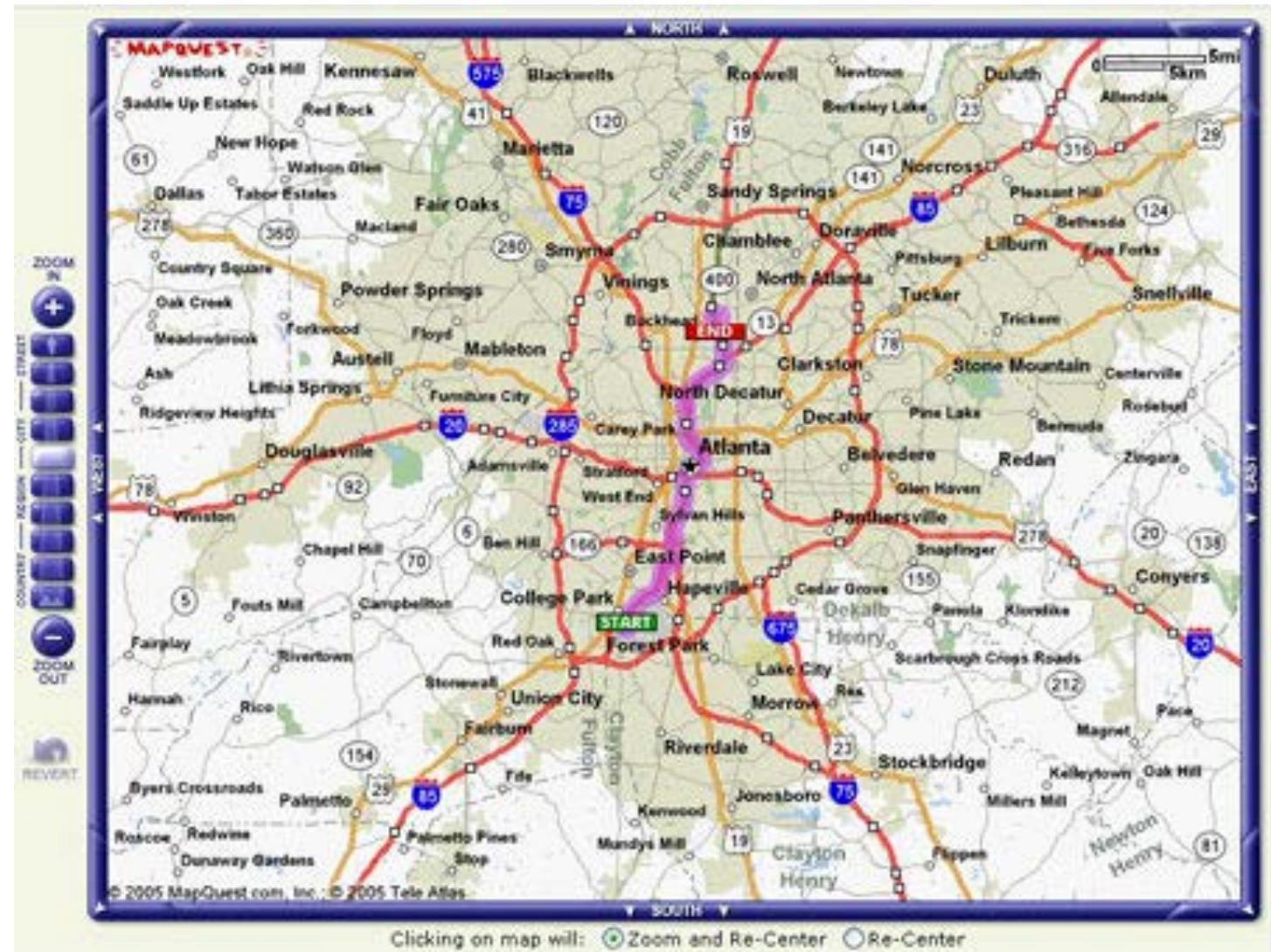


TABLEAU

Choropleths
Dot maps
Basic geocoding
Etc.

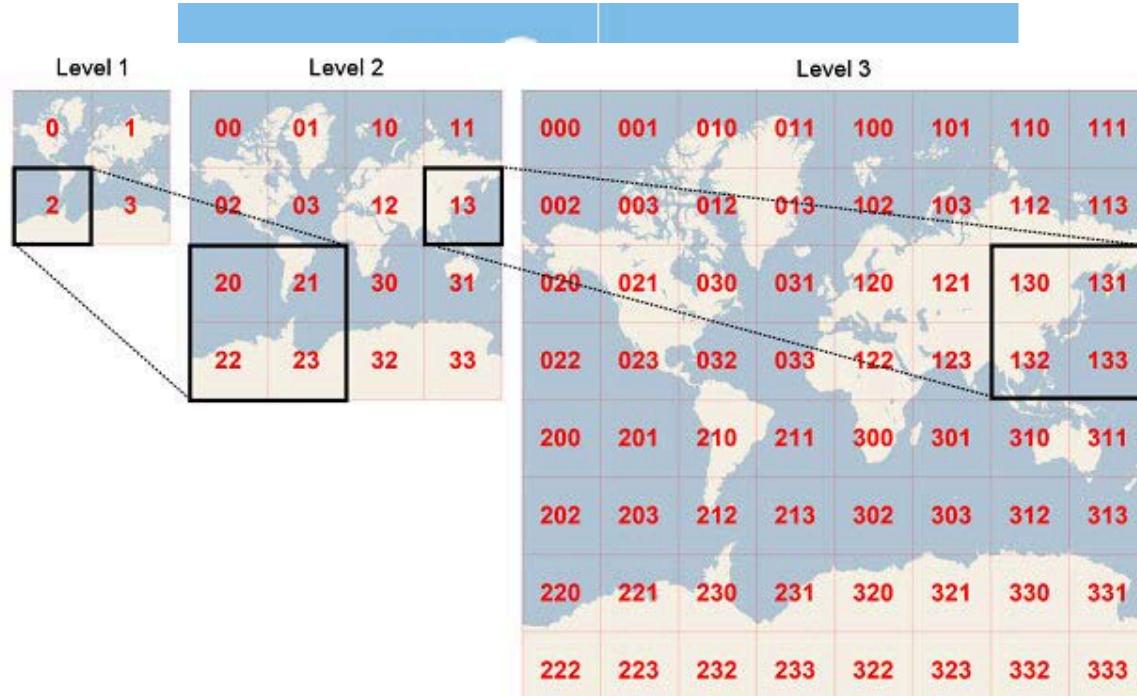


WEB-BASED MAPPING TOOLS



REMEMBER MAPQUEST?

BITMAP TILES



<http://.../z/x/y.png>

CACHE EFFICIENTLY
LOAD PROGRESSIVELY
SIMPLE TO COORDINATE

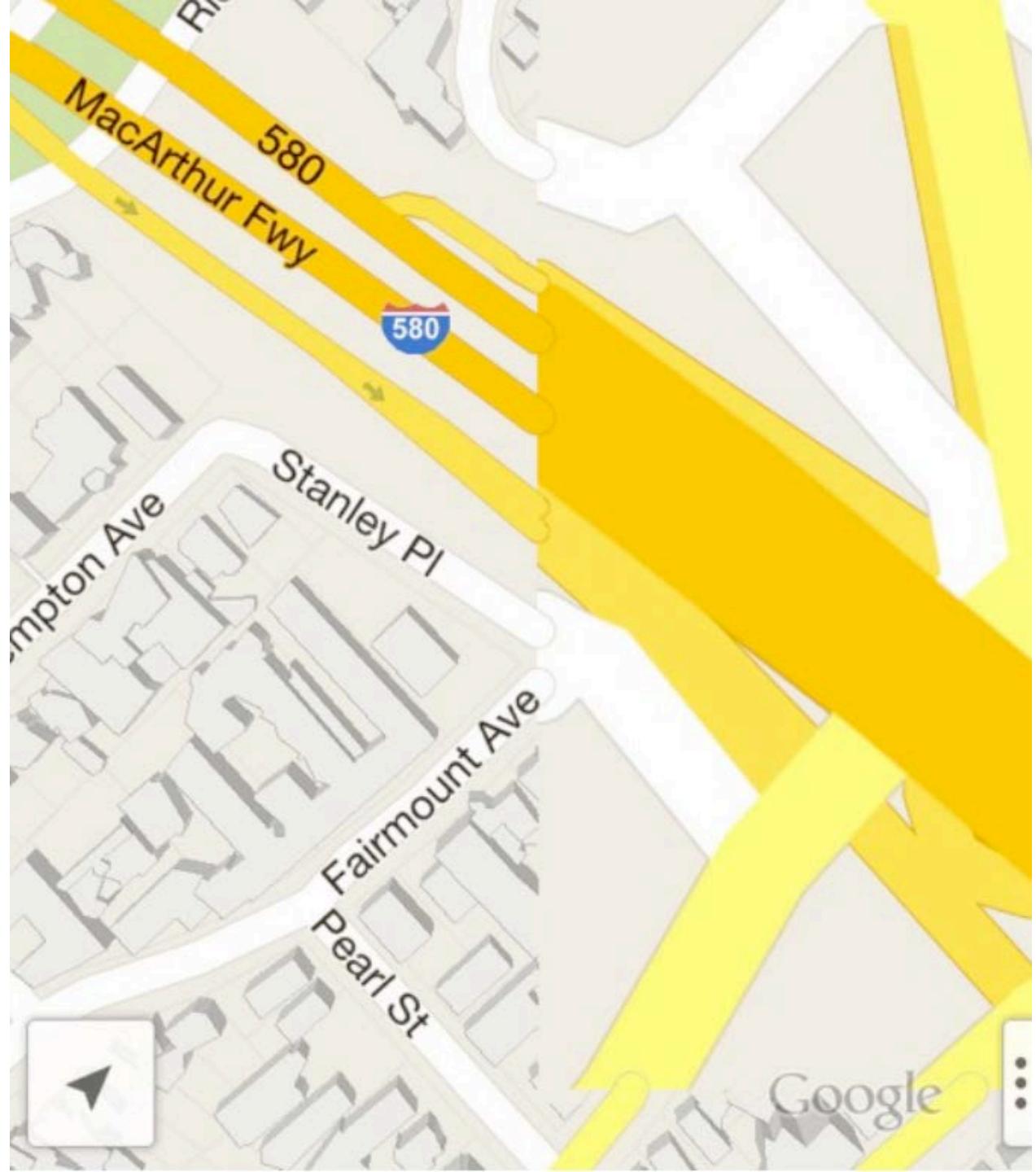
VECTORS



INFINITE SCALING
(SOMETIMES) SMALLER
DYNAMIC RENDERING

GOOGLE MAPS
FIRST MAJOR SITE TO USE
TILES AS AN INTERACTIVE
“SLIPPY MAP”

NEW VERSIONS
ARE VECTOR-BASED



MAPBOX

LOTS OF LIBRARIES AND INTERACTIVE/CSS-STYLE GENERALIZATION

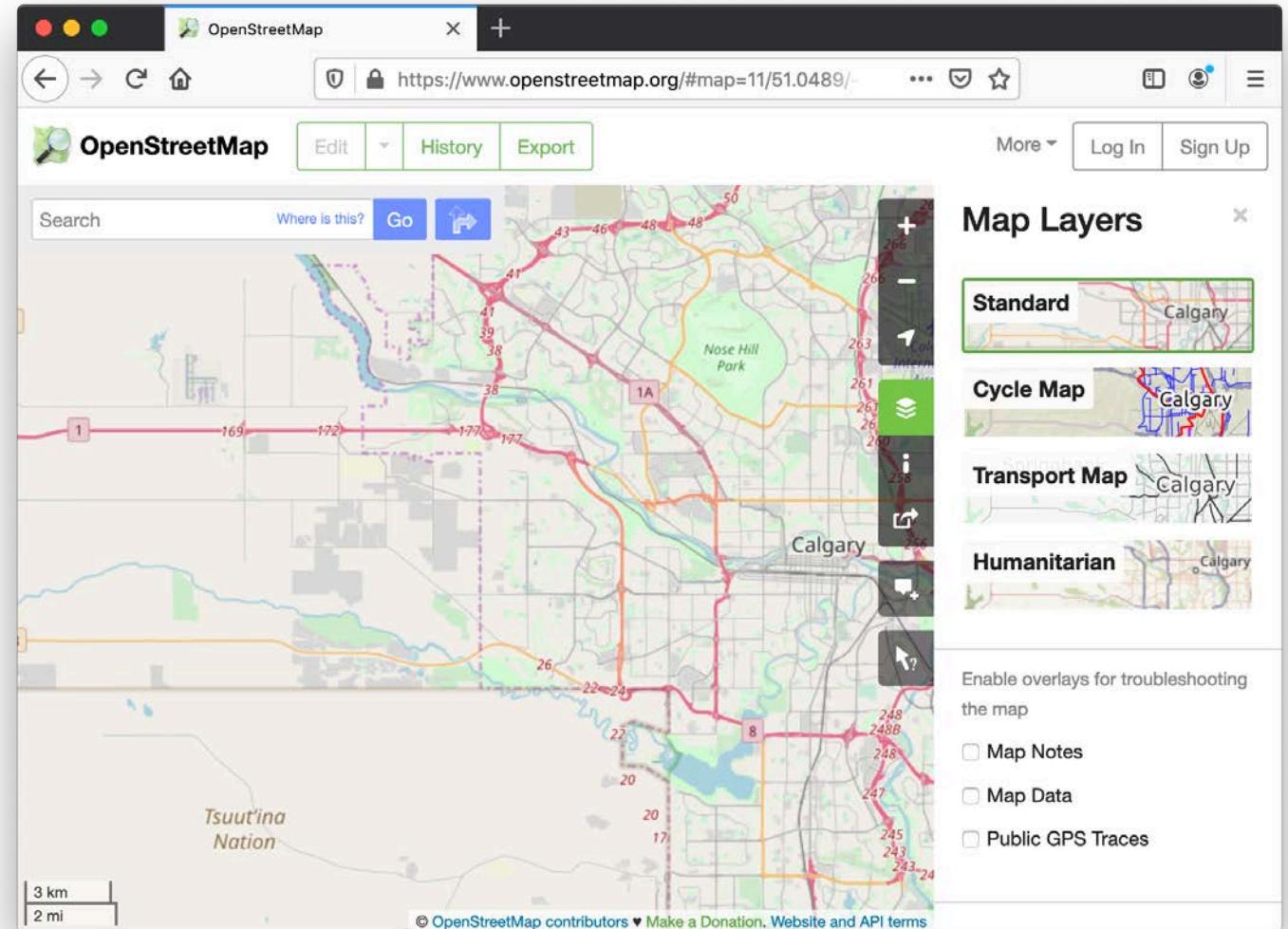
The image shows a screenshot of the Mapbox Studio interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a tree view of map layers. The 'Streets' layer is selected, and under it, 'Roads' is expanded to show 'Roads 31 layers'. One layer, 'road-trunk', is currently being styled. The style editor on the right shows various properties for 'road-trunk': Color (#f2cf60), Pattern (none), Opacity (1), Width (1.54 px), Cap, Join, Round limit (1.05), and a 'Map' tab. A modal window titled 'Edit by zoom level' is open, showing a curve with points at zoom levels 0, 5, 9.4, 15, and 28. Below the curve, it says 'Rate of change between stops: 1 is linear.' and shows two pairs of sliders for '5' (width 0.75 px) and '18' (width 32 px). There are also 'Add stop' and 'Remove stop' buttons. The main map area shows a detailed view of the Vancouver region, including the city of Vancouver, North Vancouver, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Burnaby, and surrounding areas like Richmond, Steveston, Delta, and Surrey. The map uses a topographic style with green land and blue water. Roads are shown in orange, and major routes like Highway 1 and Highway 99 are labeled.

OPEN STREETMAP

Huge open-source
repository of map data

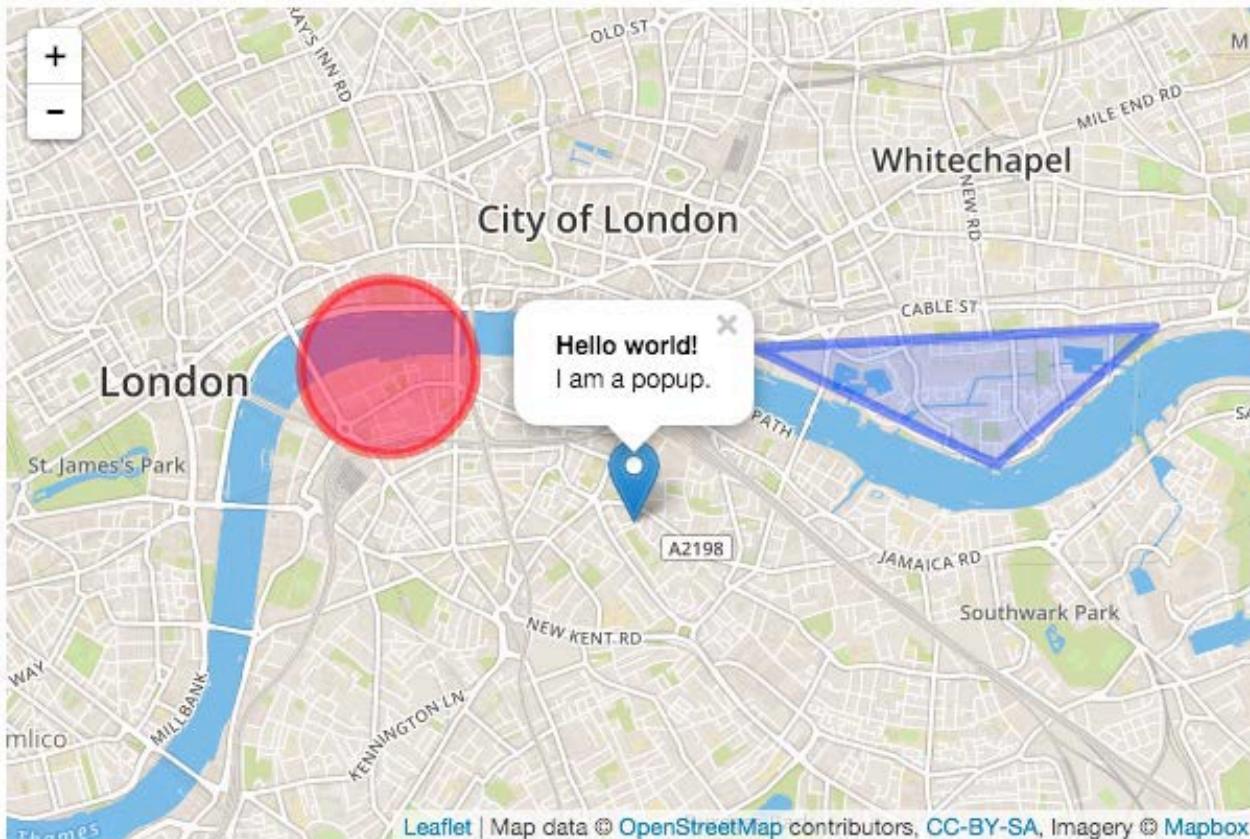
Used by many other tools

Map layers, geocoding
APIs, etc.



LEAFLET

A SIMPLE JS LIBRARY FOR DRAWING ON MAPS



```
var map = L.map('map').setView([51.505, -0.09], 13);

L.tileLayer('https://api.tiles.mapbox.com/v4/{id}/{z}/{x}/{y}.png?access_token=pk.eyJ1Ij...').addTo(map);

L.marker([51.5, -0.09]).addTo(map)
    .bindPopup("<b>Hello world!</b><br />I am a popup.").openPopup();

L.circle([51.508, -0.11], 500, {
    color: 'red',
    fillColor: '#f03',
    fillOpacity: 0.5
}).addTo(map).bindPopup("I am a circle.");

L.polygon([
    [51.509, -0.08],
    [51.503, -0.06],
    [51.51, -0.047]
]).addTo(map).bindPopup("I am a polygon.");

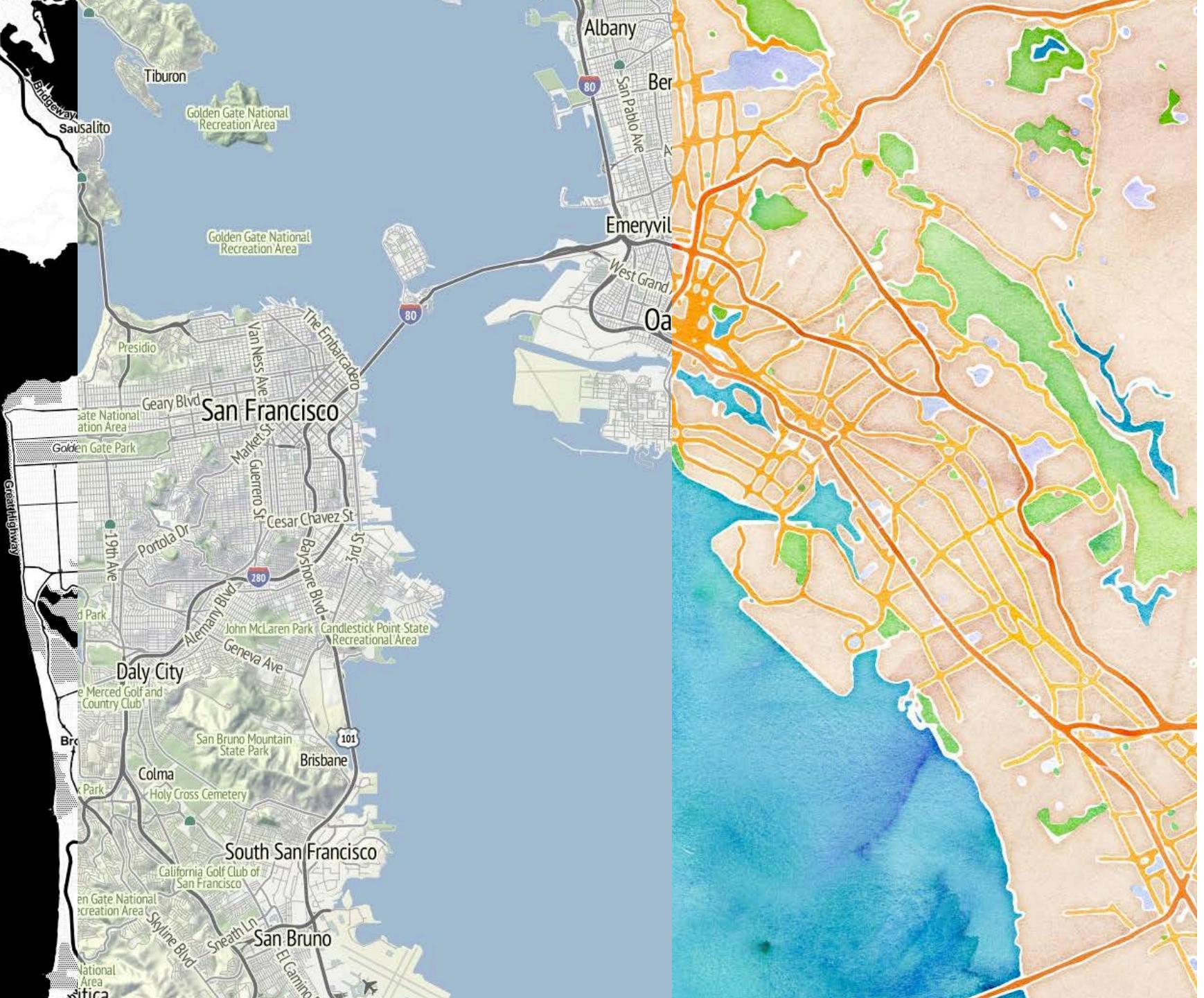
var popup = L.popup();

function onMapClick(e) {
    popup
        .setLatLng(e.latlng)
        .setContent("You clicked the map at " + e.latlng.toString())
        .openOn(map);
}

map.on('click', onMapClick);
```

maps.stamen.com

TILE SETS AND BASE MAPS



D3JS



Elements Console Sources Network Timeline Profiles Resources Security Audits

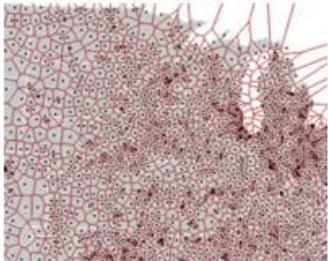
step-7.html x

```
15 .subunit-boundary {  
16   fill: none;  
17   stroke: #777;  
18   stroke-dasharray: 2,2;  
19   stroke-linejoin: round;  
20 }  
21  
22 .subunit-boundary.IRL {  
23   stroke: #aaa;  
24 }  
25  
26 .subunit-label {  
27   fill: #777;  
28   fill-opacity: .5;  
29   font-size: 20px;  
30   font-weight: 300;  
31   text-anchor: middle;  
32 }  
33  
34 .place,  
35 .place-label {  
36   fill: #444;  
37 }  
38  
39 text {  
40   font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
41   font-size: 10px;  
42   pointer-events: none;  
43 }  
44  
45 </style>  
46 <body>  
47 <script src="//d3js.org/d3.v3.min.js" charset="utf-8"></script></body>  
48 <script src="//d3js.org/topojson.v1.min.js"></script>  
49 <script>  
50  
51 var width = 960,  
52     height = 1160;  
53  
54 var projection = d3.geo.albers()  
55   .center([0, 55.4])  
56   .rotate([4.4, 0])  
57   .parallels([50, 60])  
58   .scale(1200 * 3)  
59   .translate([width / 2, height / 2]);  
60  
61 var path = d3.geo.path()  
62   .projection(projection)  
63   .pointRadius(2);  
64  
65 var svg = d3.select("body").append("svg")  
66   .attr("width", width)  
67   .attr("height", height);  
68  
69 d3.json("uk.json", function(error, uk) {  
70   var subunits = topojson.feature(uk, uk.objects.subunits),  
71       places = topojson.feature(uk, uk.objects.places);  
72  
73   svg.selectAll("subunit")  
74     .data(subunits.features)  
75     .enter().append("path")  
76     .attr("class", function(d) { return "subunit " + d.id; })  
77     .attr("id", path);  
78  
79   svg.append("path")  
80     .datum(topojson.mesh(uk, uk.objects.subunits, function(a, b) { return a !== b && a.id !== "IRL"; }))  
81     .attr("id", path)  
82     .attr("class", "subunit-boundary");  
83  
84   svg.append("path")  
85     .datum(topojson.mesh(uk, uk.objects.subunits, function(a, b) { return a === b && a.id === "IRL"; }))  
86     .attr("id", path)  
87     .attr("class", "subunit-boundary IRL");  
88  
89   svg.selectAll("subunit-label")  
90     .data(subunits.features)  
91     .enter().append("text")  
92     .attr("class", function(d) { return "subunit-label " + d.id; })  
93     .attr("transform", function(d) { return "translate(" + path.centroid(d) + ")"; })  
94     .attr("dy", ".35em")  
95     .text(function(d) { return d.properties.name; });  
96  
97   svg.append("path")  
98     .datum(places)  
99     .attr("id", path)
```

{ Line 33, Column 1

PROJECTIONS INTERACTION MAPS + VIS

Voronoi Diagram



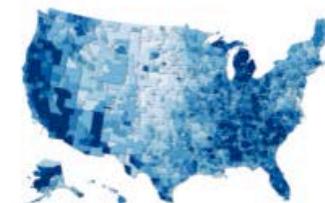
Symbol Map



Animated wind chart



Choropleth with svg filter



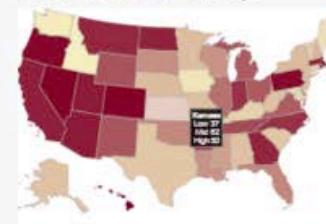
Force-Directed States



Hip Replacement by State



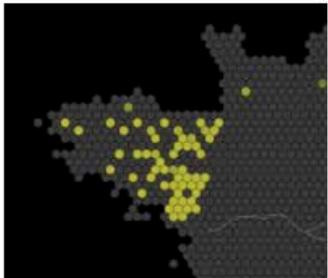
US State Map



Azimuthal Projections



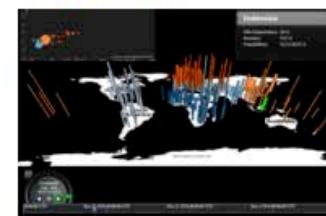
Geographical hexbins



Choropleth on canvas



D3 Cesium - Health and Wealth of Nations



WorldBank Contract Awards

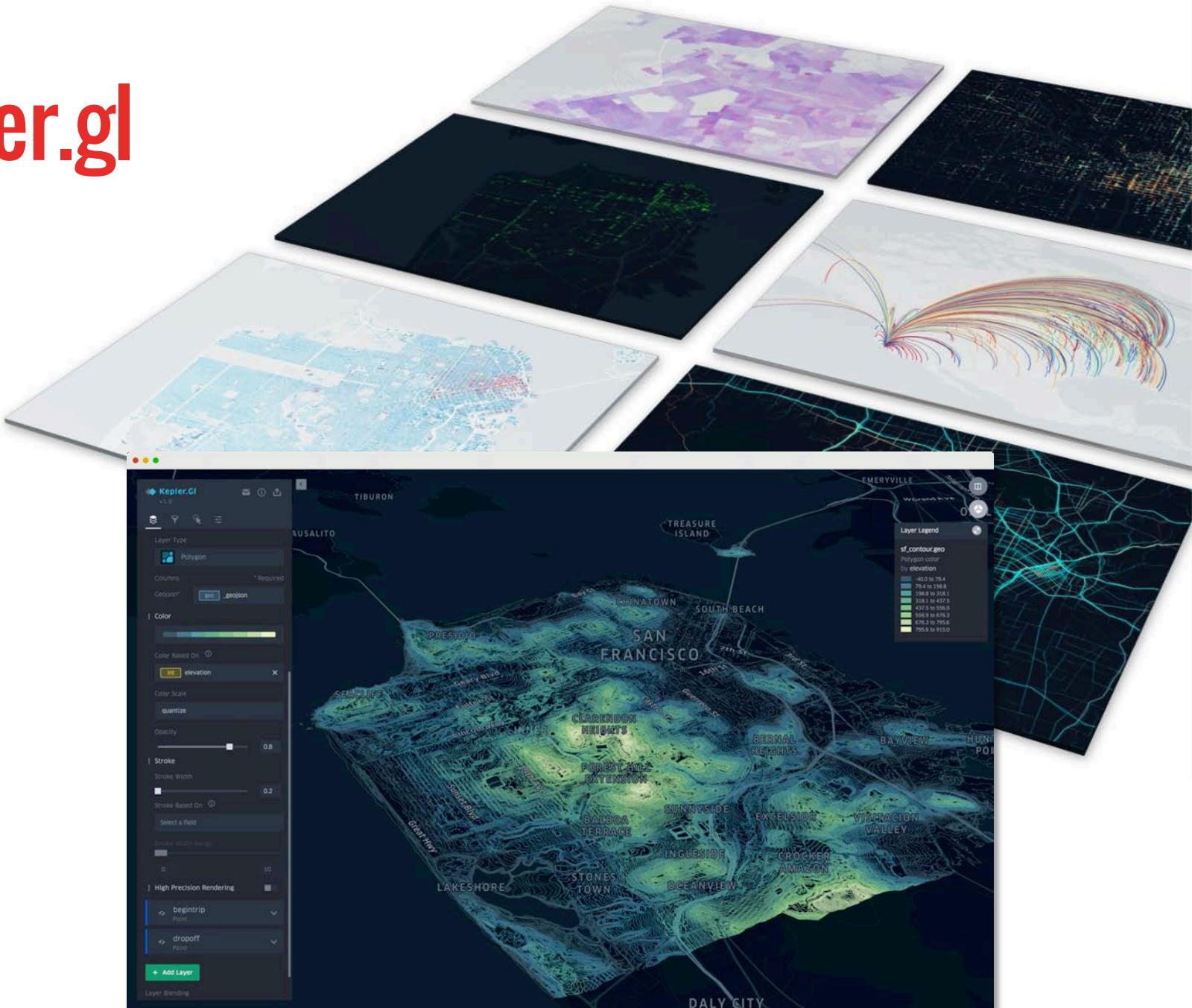


Deck.gl and Kepler.gl

WebGL-optimized mapping tools developed at Uber

Deck.gl - lower-level visualization frameworks

Kepler.gl - Geospatial Analysis Platform



Geospatial Analysis in Python

Geopandas – Pandas extensions for handling geospatial datatypes.

OSMnx – retrieving, analyzing, and visualizing street networks and other data from OpenStreetMap.

Geopy – helpers for third-party geocoding packages.

Nominatim – OpenStreetMap's geocoding tool. Good for small-scale jobs / doesn't require an API key

Pysal – functions and tools for spatial data analysis, including Choropleth map classifiers

Geospatial Analysis in Python

See the workbook.

Demo if we have time.

Based on Henrikki Tenkanen's [online course](#) (includes lots of other good resources).