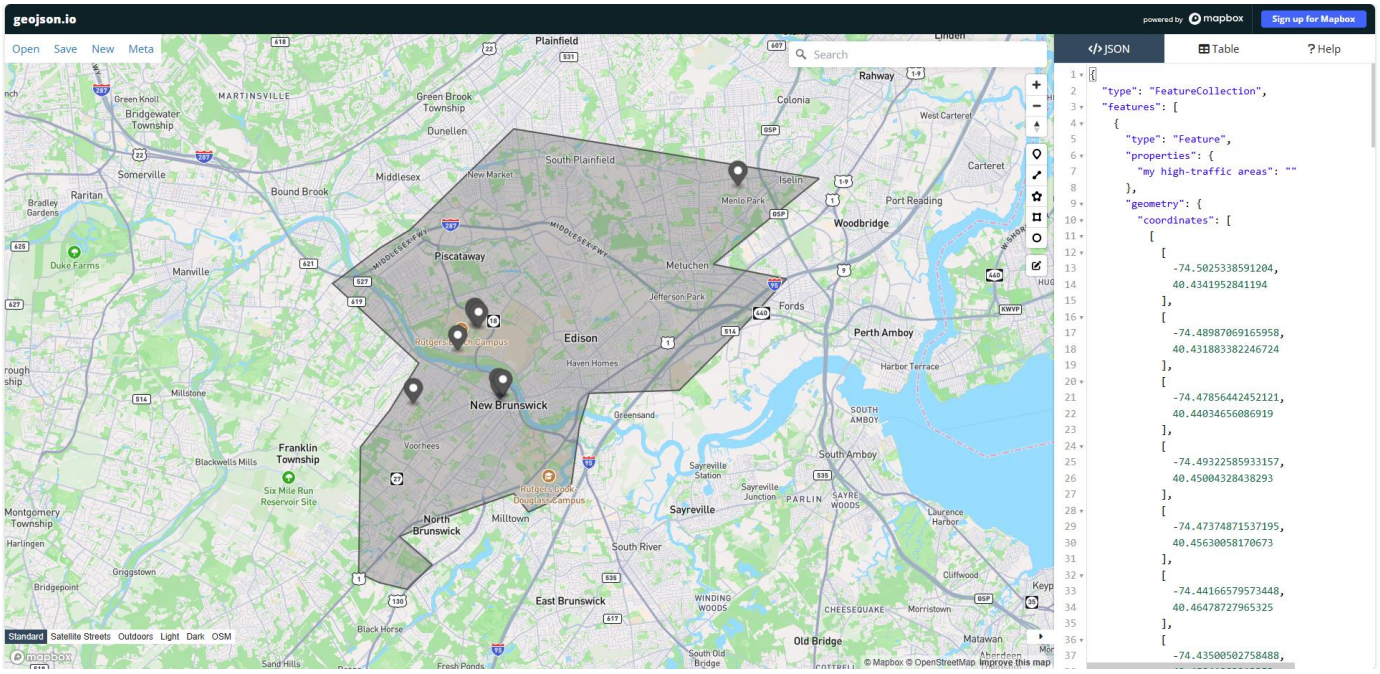
Q1. Provide us a screenshot of the GeoJSON “map” (spatial data layer, really) you made in geojson.io that shows both the geometry and the text of the file (the left and right-hand interface panes).



Q2. Briefly describe how you made the data shown in your GeoJSON. What (if any) difficulties did you encounter and how might you address them in the future?

- I used the Draw Polygon and Draw Point tools to create this data. I intended to capture the areas that I frequent in my day-to-day travels. There weren’t any difficulties, but I did find it annoying that the map was harder to zoom in and out of while I was drawing the polygon, which I will only get better at by practicing.

Q3. Outline your thoughts for a fully formed map that you could make using some of the skills you practiced in this problem set. What would your map be about? What kind of data could you include in the map given your new data generation skills? How would you represent the data in a final map?

- My map would be of the species I identified on my walks. I would log the location and label the species and time at which they were recorded and assign them different colors based on what kingdom of species they are from. I could represent this on a map by labels that are of different colors marked at the location they were recorded and provide a timestamp on the point.

Q4. Provide us with a screenshot of one of your contributions to the HOTOSM project you chose.

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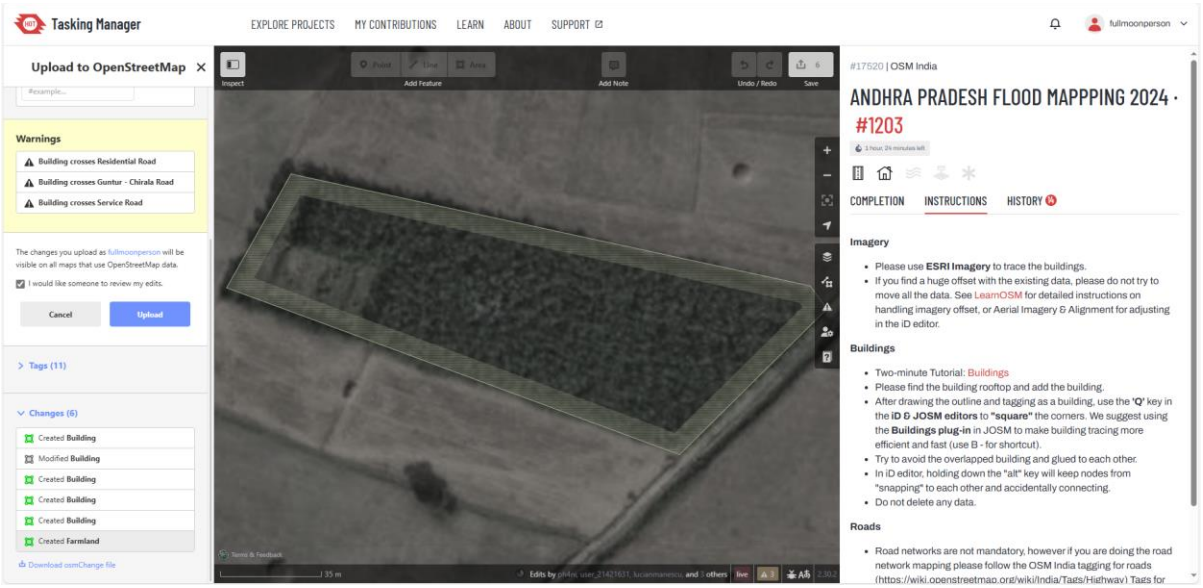

Q5. Consider the HOTOSM half of the exercise. What are some advantages and disadvantages of collecting data this way? What kind of data might only be appropriate to be collected by people living in the area or from the area being mapped, as opposed to Rutgers students in the Bloustein computer lab or on their home computer?

- The advantages of crowd sourcing data is that the amount of work that falls on any entity is reduced and is shared among the people. This allows for a greater range of collection of data and engages populations at a direct level. It would also help with cultural context given that people of a region collect and map their own data, are in ownership of the data, and are able to use it as they see fit. Simultaneously, mapping remotely allows people from outside the area to contribute and speed up the process of literally putting a place on a map. This option requires rigorous review from experts familiar with the region and/or locals, and in doing so, fosters a global academic collaborative culture.
- The disadvantages include the fact that since people can contribute remotely, they may apply their cultural context and mislabel places or buildings. This can be alleviated by peer review. However, if a mistake remains undetected, it could go on to skew the datasets of a region and misinform studies for however long it remains uncorrected.
- Data on a community's demographics or their age is more appropriate for locals to collect and cannot easily be collected by people remotely.