NGN180 FinalMaps

Note! *Please watch the recording on how to do the task. The movie and the written instructions complete each other.*

Keywords (look them up if unknown)
QuickMap services, basemaps, geocoding, attributes, symbology, labels, heatmap, point cluster

Introduction

Now it is time to create some final maps showing that you know how to professionally create a thematic map layout including all map elements and appropriate design. In other, words, use the skills you trained and gained during the exercises and tasks and produce these maps.

Data

We use the data we have been collecting in the google sheet. There the course participants could add

zip code – town – age – favorite color – background/studies – purpose of GIS studies

Geocoding (a GIS term, look it up) used for assigning a location/coordinate to an address (whereas reverse geocoding would find an address to a given coordinate). The SHP file you will work with contains geocoded locations (one point per entry in the sheet) and some attributes (age, color, background, purpose).

File/layer	***EPSG***	***Comment***
NGN180_FinalMap_data_geocoded.shp	EPSG:4326 (WGS84)	Point locations with attributes
Basemaps from QuickMapServices plugin		
World_countries_wgs84_regions.shp	*EPSG:4326 (WGS84)*	*World countries with attributes (not necessary to use)*

Assignment

Hand in at least two maps.

1) One should show a larger area (for example Southern Sweden, whole Sweden or even larger) and the point locations symbolized using one of the attributes (age, color, background). You can preferably show a cluster measure (heat map, point cluster).

2) The other map should show a smaller area, for example the region/town/village/farm and the surroundings where you live or the Gothenburg area. Symbolize the points and now label them, for example with the background.

3) The formal requirements are that

    a. you produce (at least) two professional maps (including all map elements like scale, legend, title, north arrow etc) and in an appropriate projection for the area you show (for example SWEREF99TM (EPSG:3006) in case you focus on Sweden) (remember that you easily change projection in the map properties)

    b. you use labels somewhere

    c. you use a frequency measure somewhere (heat map, point cluster)

    d. you symbolize using some of the attributes (consider grouping attributes for smoother visualization).

As shown in the movie, don't hesitate to look up some help on the few new functions to use.

As you see, a lot of freedom for you, be creative and have fun exploring the dataset and the basemaps! Keep it as simple as necessary but also be as ambitious as possible.
