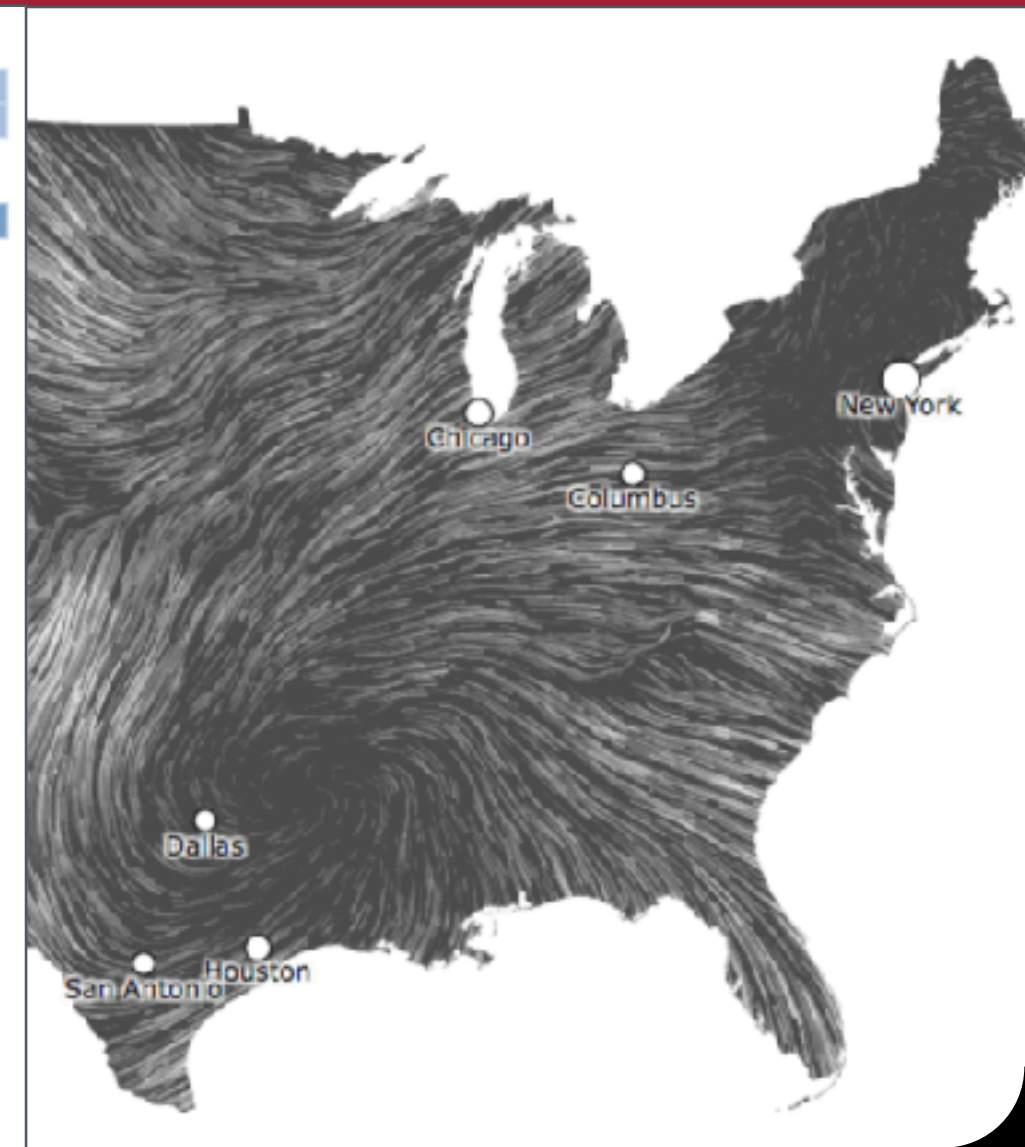
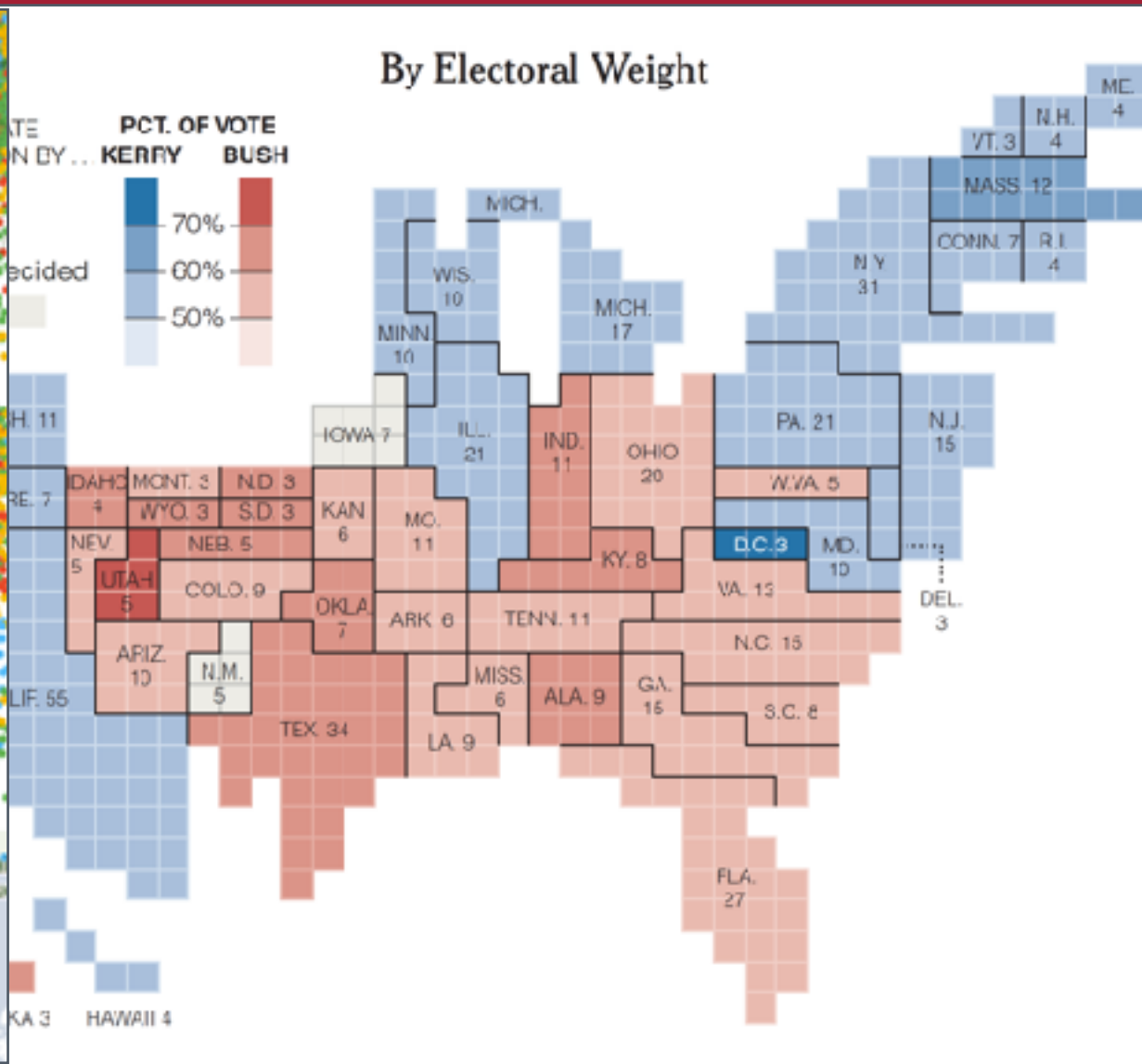
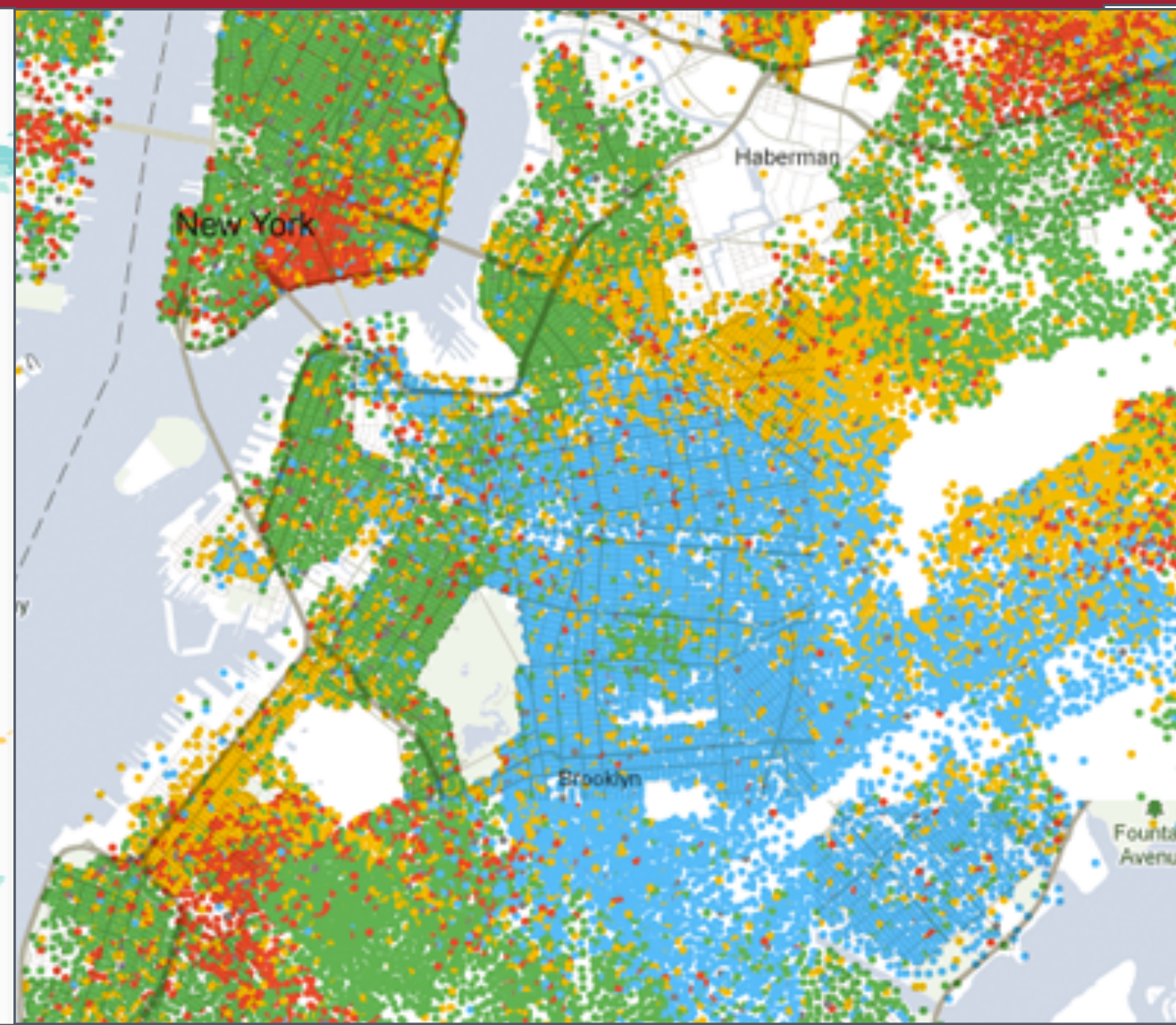
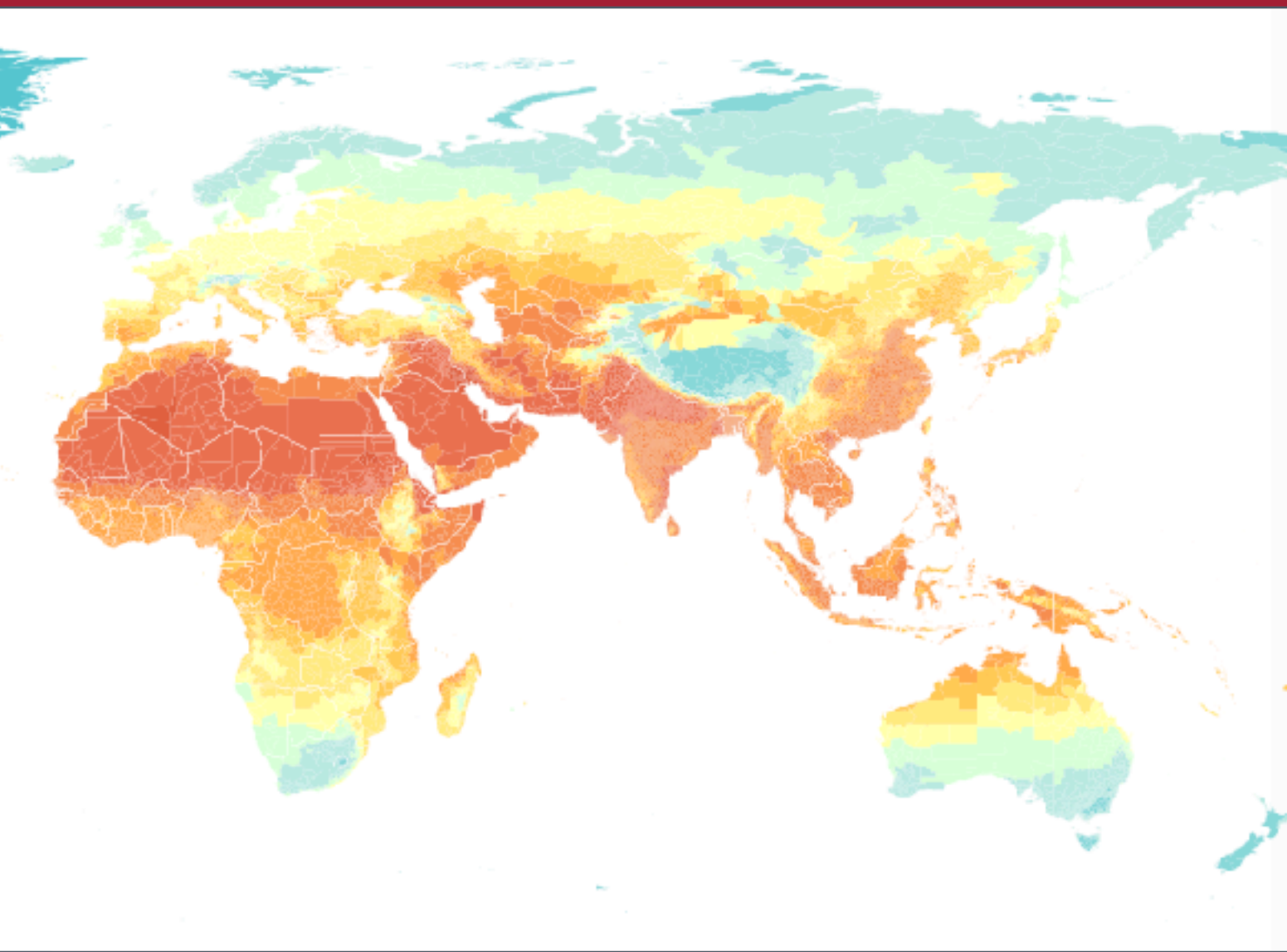


6.859: Interactive Data Visualization

Mapping & Cartography

Arvind Satyanarayan



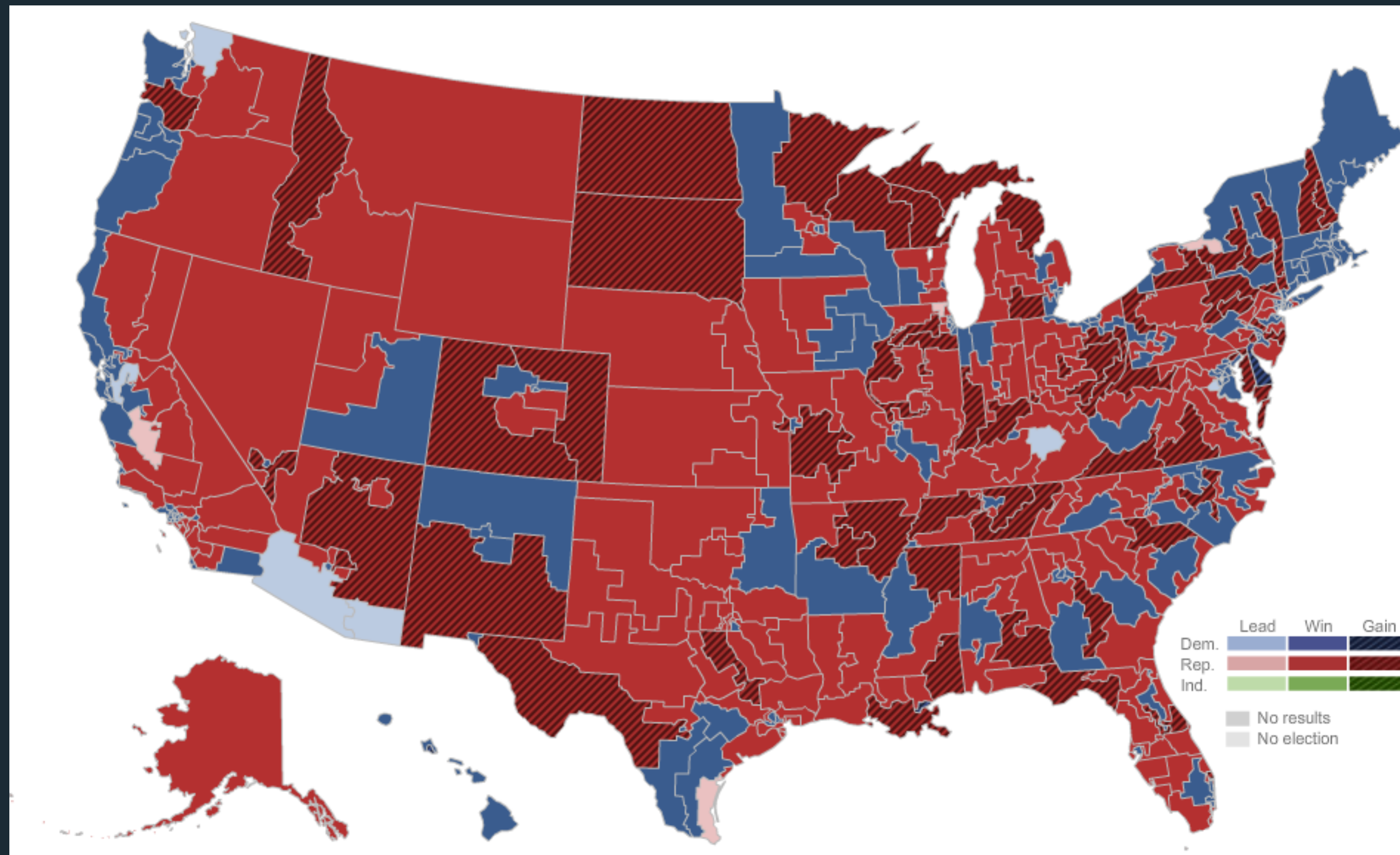
When should we use maps?

When should we use maps?

1. When our data contains geographical attributes (e.g., latitude, longitude, city, state, country, etc.).
2. When visualizing **geographic relationships** is important.

When should we use maps?

When visualizing **geographic relationships** is important.



- ✓ Who's winning my district?
- ✗ Is it a landslide?
- ✗ What are the paths to victory?

When should we use maps?

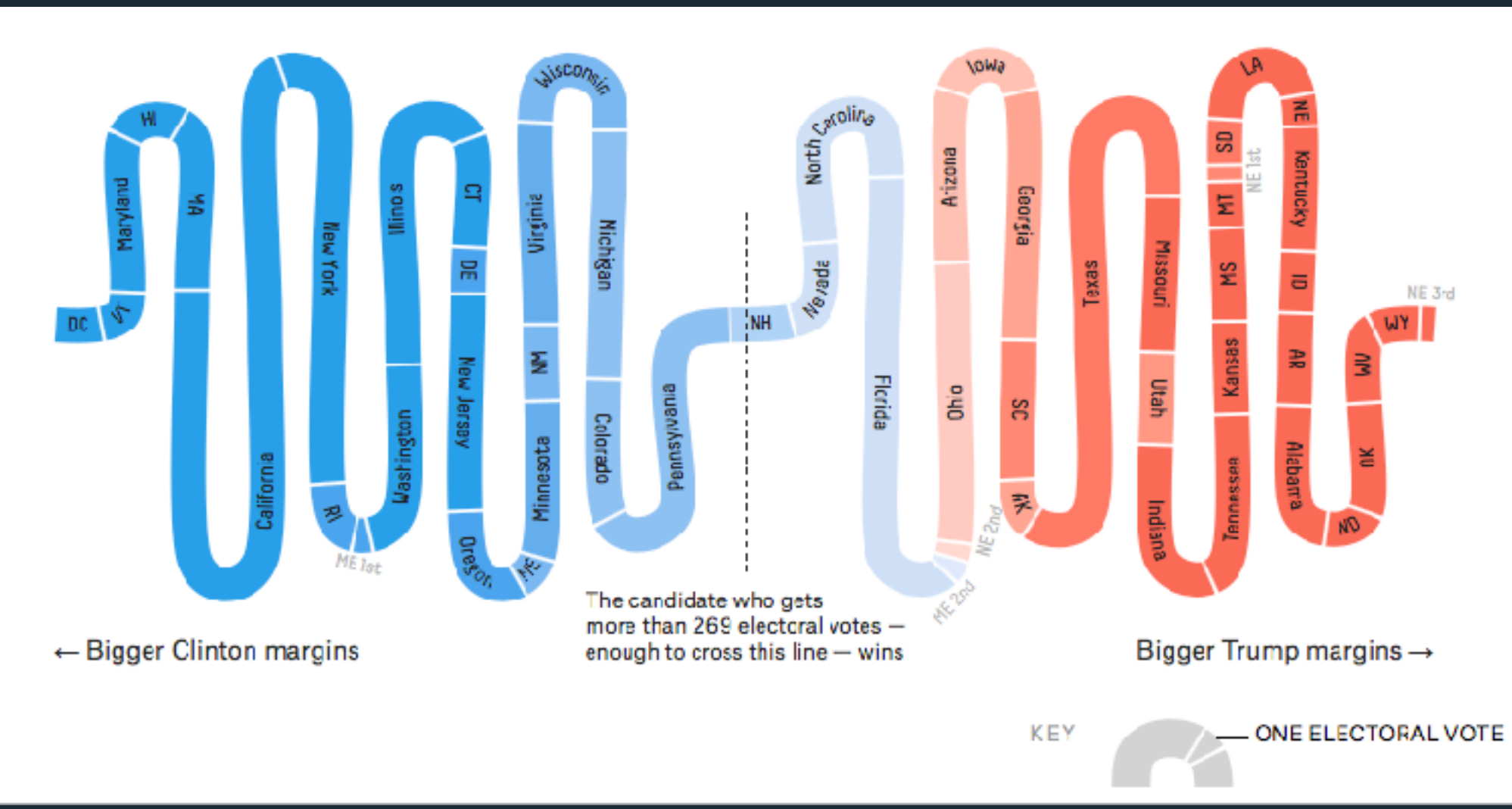
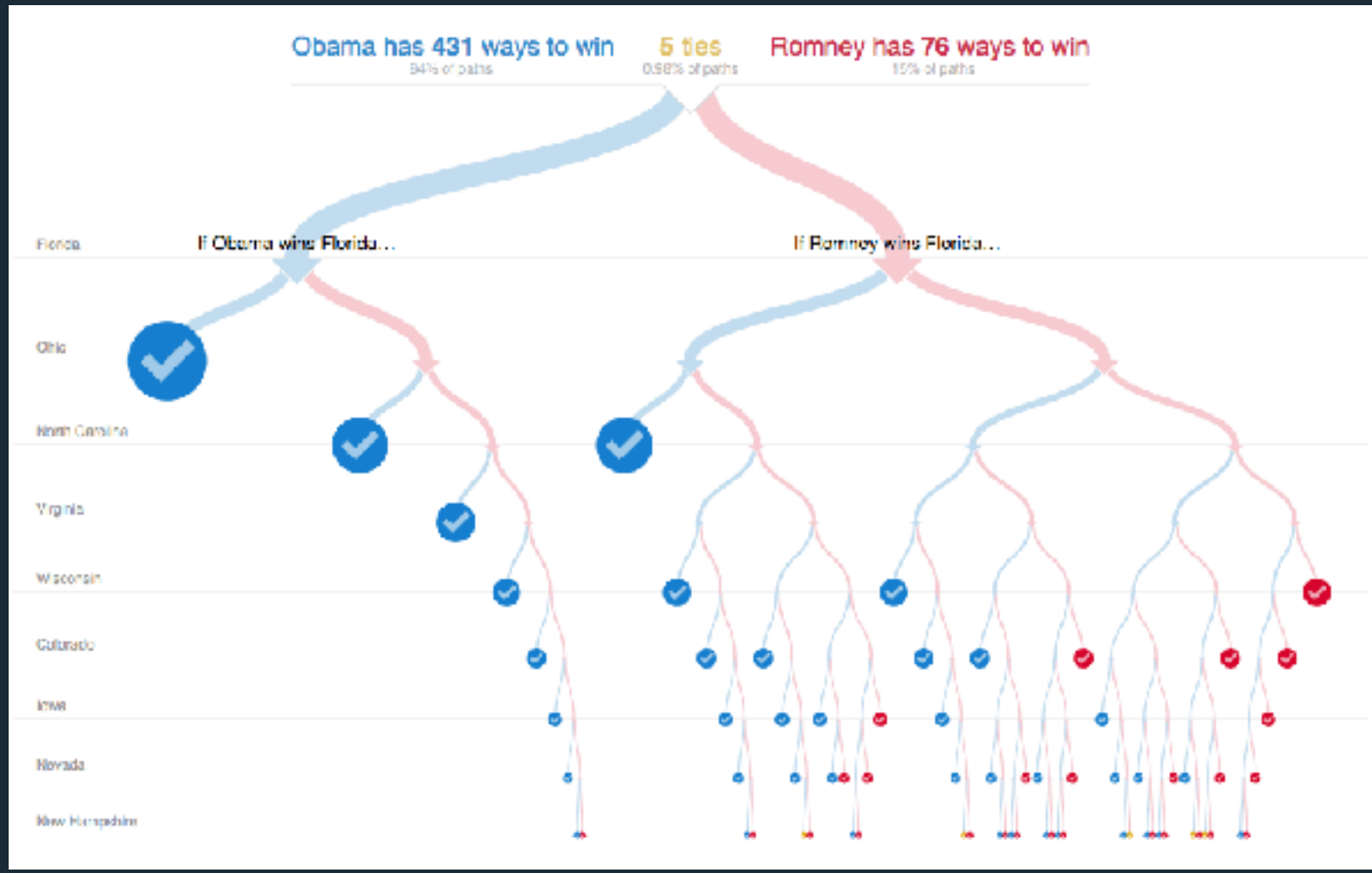
When visualizing **geographic relationships** is important.

Show results for: All Districts

Legend: GAIN WIN LEAD

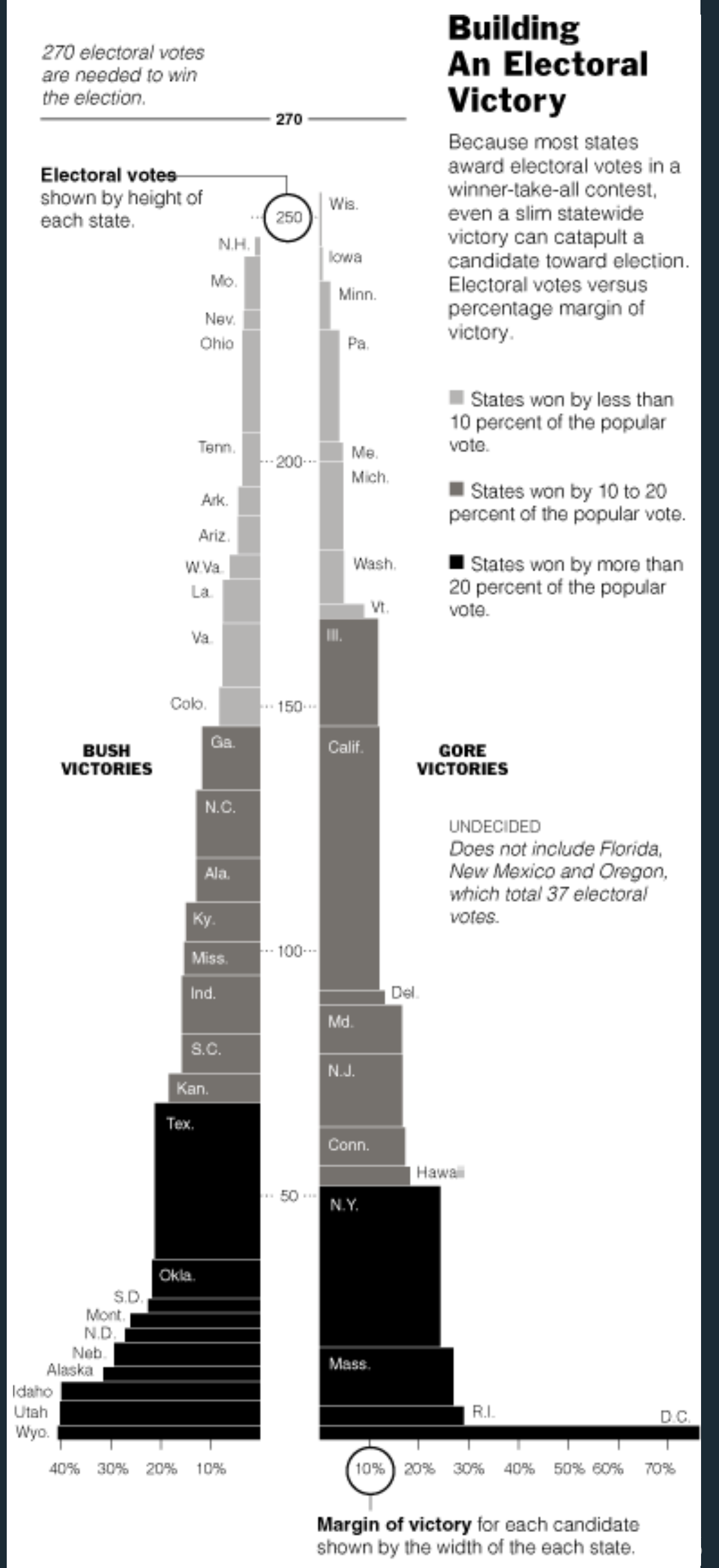
Democrats expected to win easily				Democrats expected to win narrowly				Tossup seats				Republicans expected to win narrowly				Republicans expected to win easily			
District	Dem.	Rep.	% Rpt.	District	Dem.	Rep.	% Rpt.	District	Dem.	Rep.	% Rpt.	District	Dem.	Rep.	% Rpt.	District	Dem.	Rep.	% Rpt.
Ala. 7	72%	28%	100%	Ark. 4	58%	40%	100%	Ala. 2	49%	51%	100%	Ark. 1	44%	52%	100%	Alaska 1	31%	69%	100%
Ariz. 4	67%	28%	100%	Calif. 18	58%	42%	100%	Ariz. 5	43%	52%	100%	Ariz. 1	44%	50%	100%	Ala. 1		83%	100%
Calif. 1	63%	31%	100%	Calif. 20	52%	48%	100%	Ariz. 7	50%	44%	100%	Ariz. 3	41%	52%	100%	Ala. 3	41%	59%	100%
Calif. 5	72%	25%	100%	Calif. 47	53%	39%	100%	Ariz. 8	49%	47%	100%	Calif. 3	43%	50%	100%	Ala. 4		Unc.	
Calif. 6	66%	30%	100%	Colo. 7	53%	42%	100%	Calif. 11	48%	47%	100%	Colo. 4	41%	52%	100%	Ala. 5	42%	58%	100%
Calif. 7	68%	32%	100%	Conn. 4	53%	47%	100%	Colo. 3	46%	50%	100%	Fla. 2	42%	54%	100%	Ala. 6		Unc.	
Calif. 8	80%	15%	100%	Conn. 5	54%	46%	100%	Fla. 22	46%	54%	100%	Fla. 8	38%	56%	100%	Ark. 2	38%	58%	100%
Calif. 9	84%	11%	100%	Del. 1	57%	41%	100%	Fla. 25	43%	52%	100%	Fla. 24	40%	60%	100%	Ark. 3	28%	72%	100%
Calif. 10	59%	38%	100%	Ga. 12	57%	43%	100%	Ga. 2	51%	49%	100%	Ill. 11	43%	57%	100%	Ariz. 2	31%	65%	100%
Calif. 12	76%	22%	100%	Iowa 1	50%	48%	100%	Ga. 8	47%	53%	100%	Md. 1	42%	54%	100%	Ariz. 6	29%	66%	100%
Calif. 13	72%	28%	100%	Iowa 2	51%	46%	100%	Hawaii 1	53%	47%	100%	Mich. 1	41%	52%	100%	Calif. 2	43%	57%	100%
Md. 8	73%	25%	100%					Idaho 1	41%	51%	100%	Minn. 6	40%	53%	100%	Calif. 4	31%	61%	100%
Mich. 5	53%	44%	100%					Ill. 14	45%	51%	100%	Miss. 1	41%	55%	100%	Calif. 19	35%	65%	100%
Mich. 12	61%	35%	100%					Ill. 17	43%	53%	100%	Neb. 2	39%	61%	100%	Calif. 21		Unc.	
Mich. 13	79%	18%	100%					Ind. 2	48%	47%	100%	N.H. 1	42%	54%	100%	Calif. 22		Unc.	
Mich. 14	77%	20%	100%					Ind. 9	42%	52%	100%	N.M. 2	45%	55%	100%	Calif. 24	40%	60%	100%
Minn. 4	59%	35%	100%					Ky. 6	50%	50%	100%	Ohio 1	46%	51%	100%	Calif. 25	38%	62%	100%
Minn. 5	68%	24%	100%					Mass. 10	47%	42%	100%	Ohio 15	41%	54%	100%	Calif. 26	37%	54%	100%
Minn. 7	55%	38%	100%					Mich. 7	45%	50%	100%	Pa. 3	44%	56%	100%	Calif. 40	33%	67%	100%
Minn. 8	47%	48%	100%					Miss. 4	47%	52%	100%	Pa. 6	43%	57%	100%	Calif. 41	37%	63%	100%
Mo. 1	74%	24%	100%					N.C. 8	53%	44%	100%	Pa. 7	44%	55%	100%	Calif. 42	32%	62%	100%
Mo. 3	49%	47%	100%					N.D. 1	45%	55%	100%	Pa. 11	45%	55%	100%	Calif. 44	44%	56%	100%
Mo. 5	53%	44%	100%					N.H. 2	47%	48%	100%	Pa. 15	39%	54%	100%	Calif. 45	42%	51%	100%
Miss. 2	61%	38%	100%					N.J. 3	47%	50%	100%	Tex. 17	37%	62%	100%	Calif. 46	38%	62%	100%
N.C. 1	59%	41%	100%					Nev. 3	47%	48%	100%	Va. 2	42%	53%	100%	Calif. 48	36%	60%	100%

- ✓ Who's winning my district?
- ✓ Is it a landslide?
- ✗ What are the paths to victory?



KEY AVERAGE — 80% CHANCE OUTCOME FALLS IN THIS RANGE

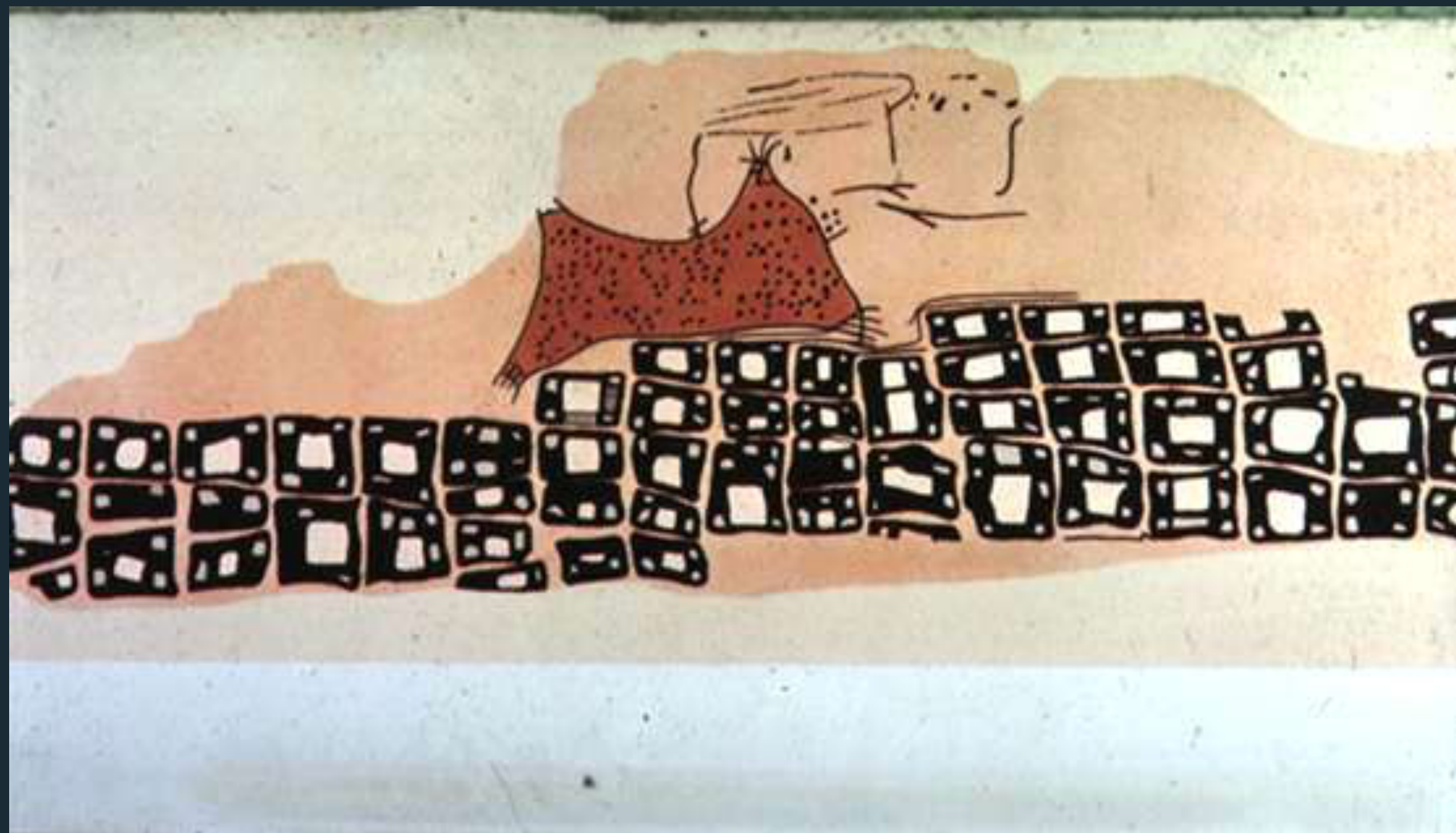
	Expected margin of victory						Chance of tipping election
	+75	+50	+25	+25	+50	+75	
Florida						D+0.7	17.6%
Pennsylvania						D+3.7	12.3%
Michigan						D+4.2	11.7%
North Carolina						D+0.7	11.2%
Virginia						D+5.6	6.0%
Colorado						D+4.0	6.0%
Ohio						R+1.9	5.2%
Wisconsin						D+5.3	4.8%
Minnesota						D+5.8	3.8%
Nevada						D+1.2	3.7%
Arizona						R+2.2	2.8%
New Mexico						D+5.8	2.8%
New Hampshire						D+3.6	2.3%
Georgia						R+4.0	2.3%



Cartography

(Map Making)

Oldest Known Map: Konya, Turkey (~6200 BC)





Ptolemy's World Map (~ 150 CE)

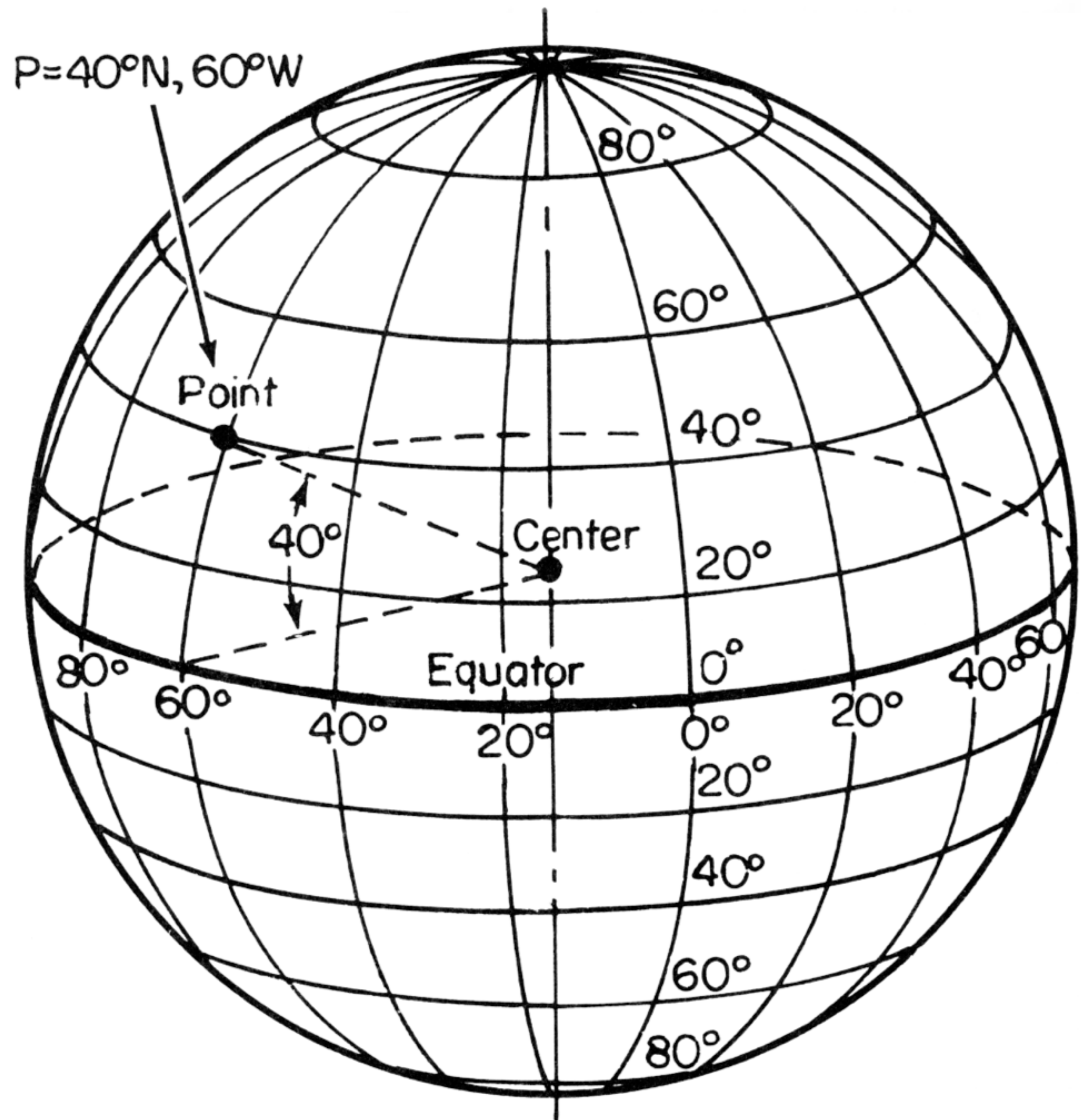


Peutinger Map
(~328 CE)

Latitude (ϕ): Angle north/south from the equator.

Longitude (λ): Angle east/west from the Prime Meridian.

Graticule: The grid formed by lines of latitude and longitude.



What's the right way to flatten a sphere?



Map Projections

Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)

Metric Preservation

Equal-Area

Equidistant

Conformal (Preserve Angle)

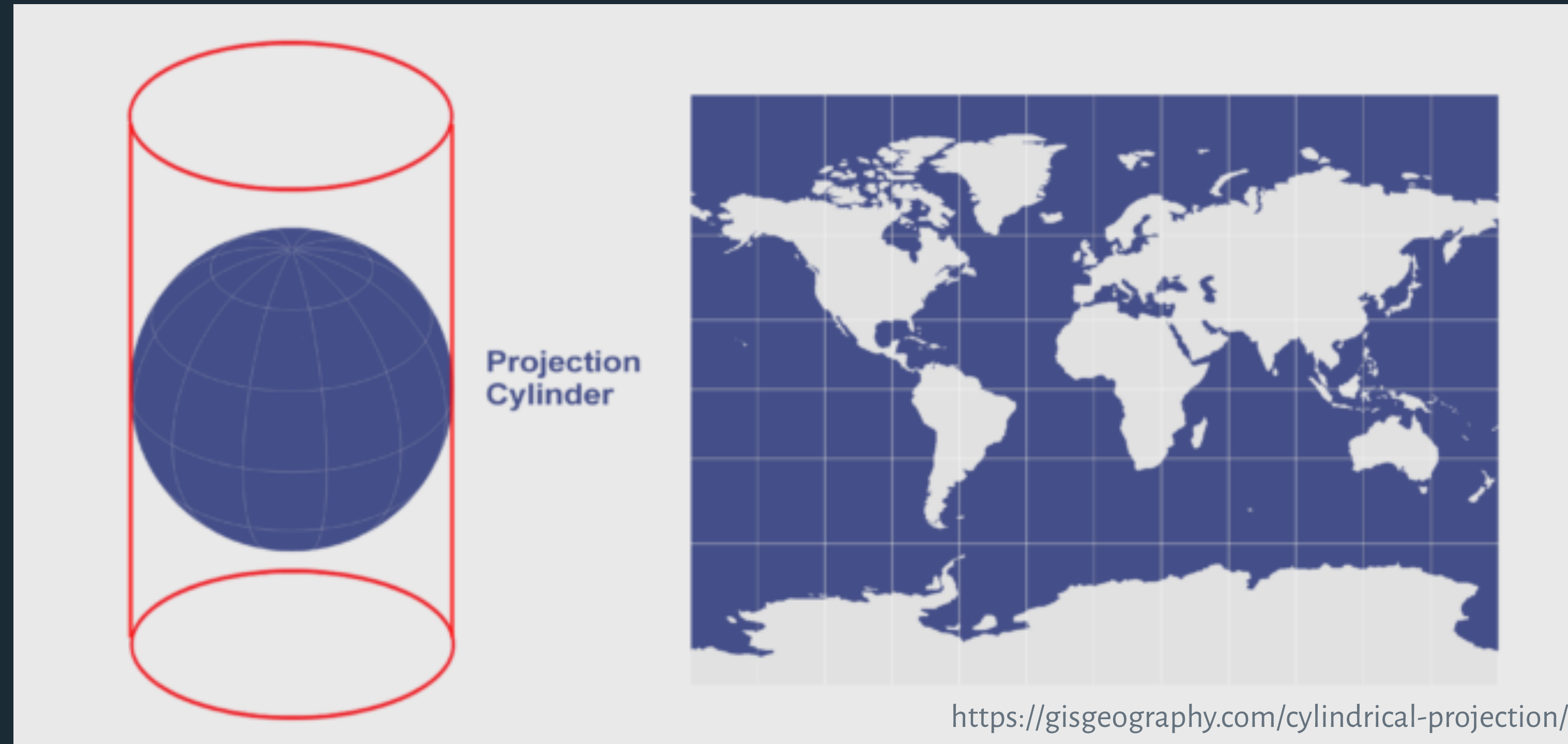
Map Projections

Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)



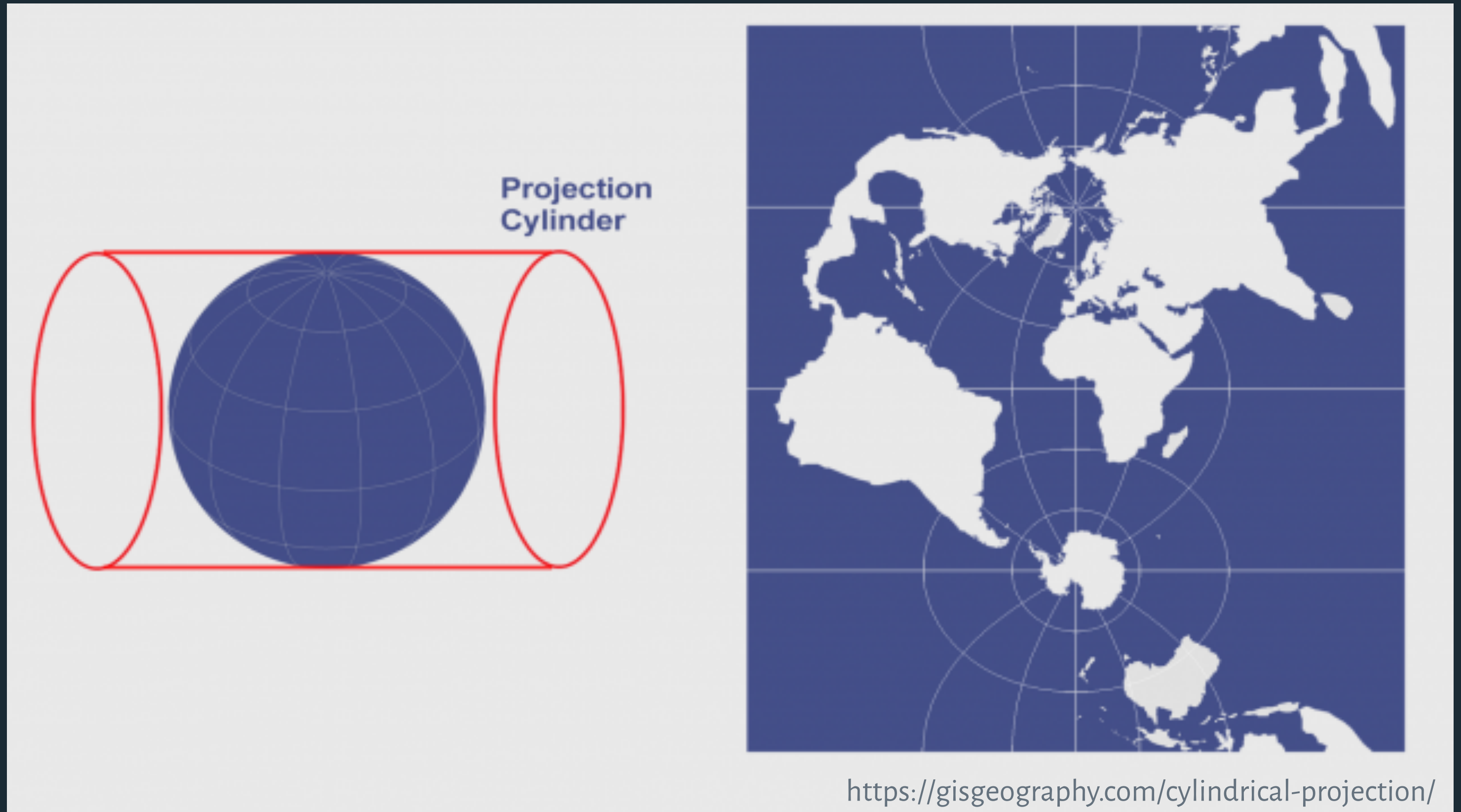
Map Projections

Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)



Map Projections

Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)



<https://gisgeography.com/conic-projection-lambert-albers-polyconic/>

Map Projections

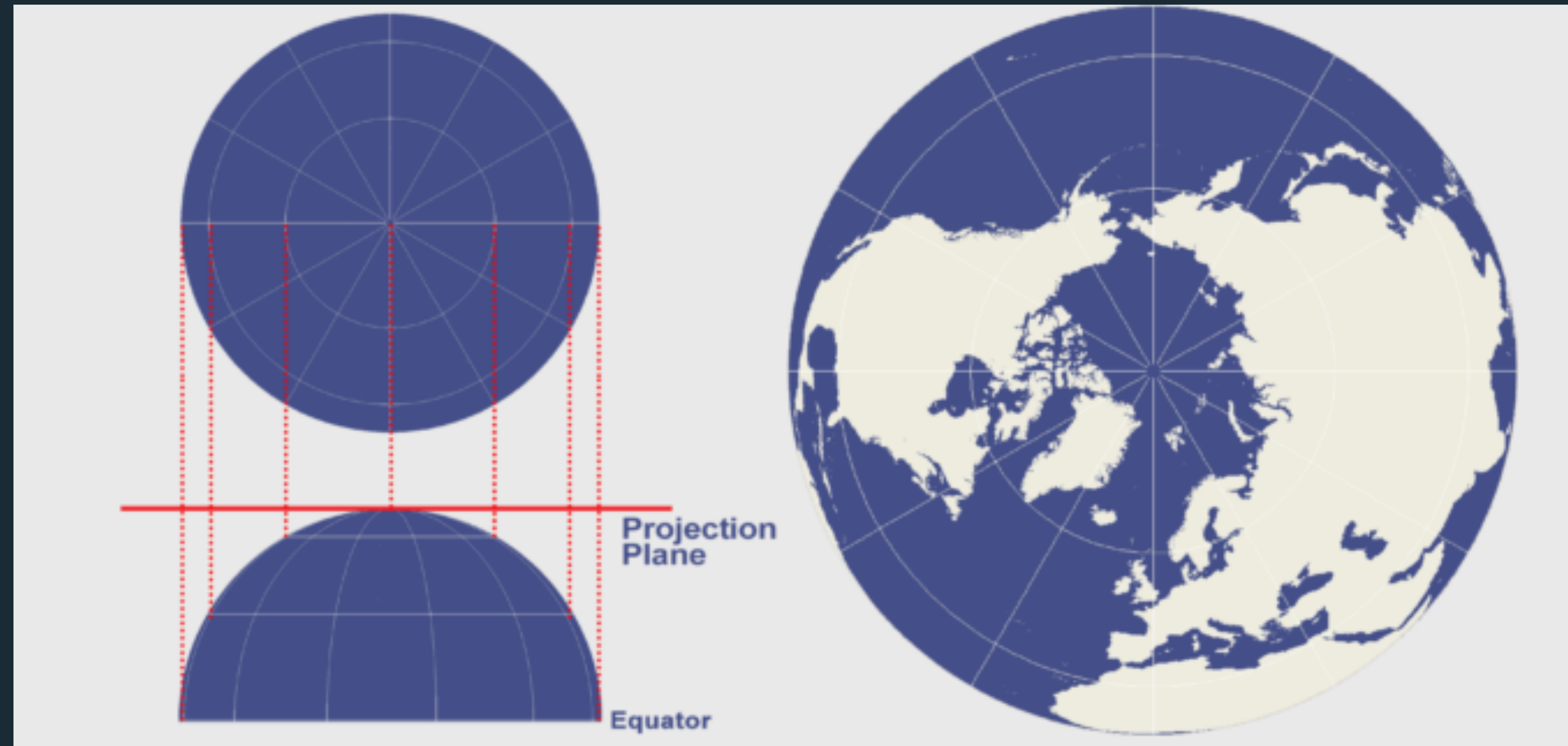
Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)

Orthographic Projection



<https://gisgeography.com/azimuthal-projection-orthographic-stereographic-gnomonic/>

Map Projections

Orthographic Projection

Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)



Map Projections

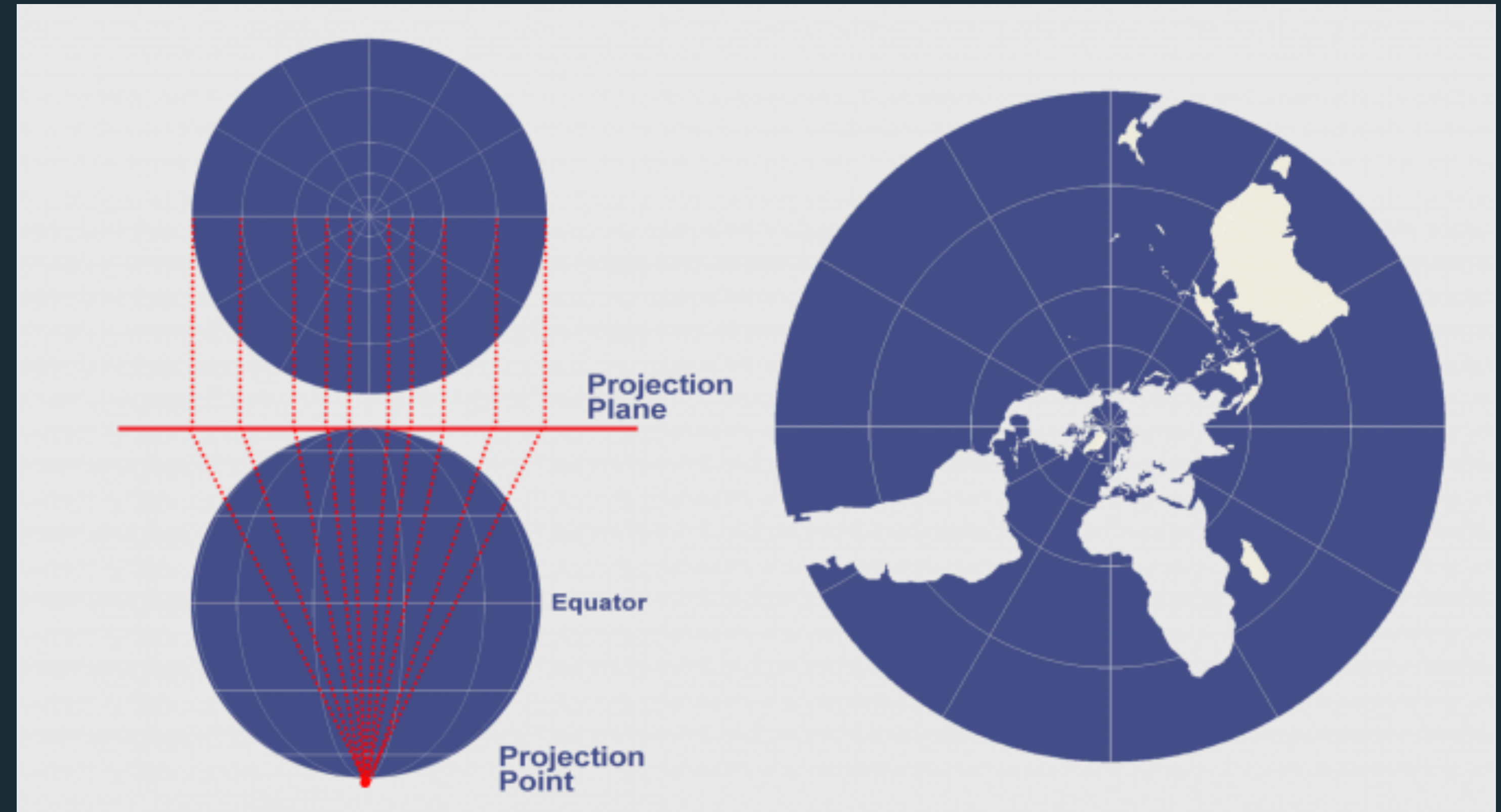
Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)

Stereographic Projection



<https://gisgeography.com/azimuthal-projection-orthographic-stereographic-gnomonic/>

Map Projections

Projection Surface

Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (Azimuthal)

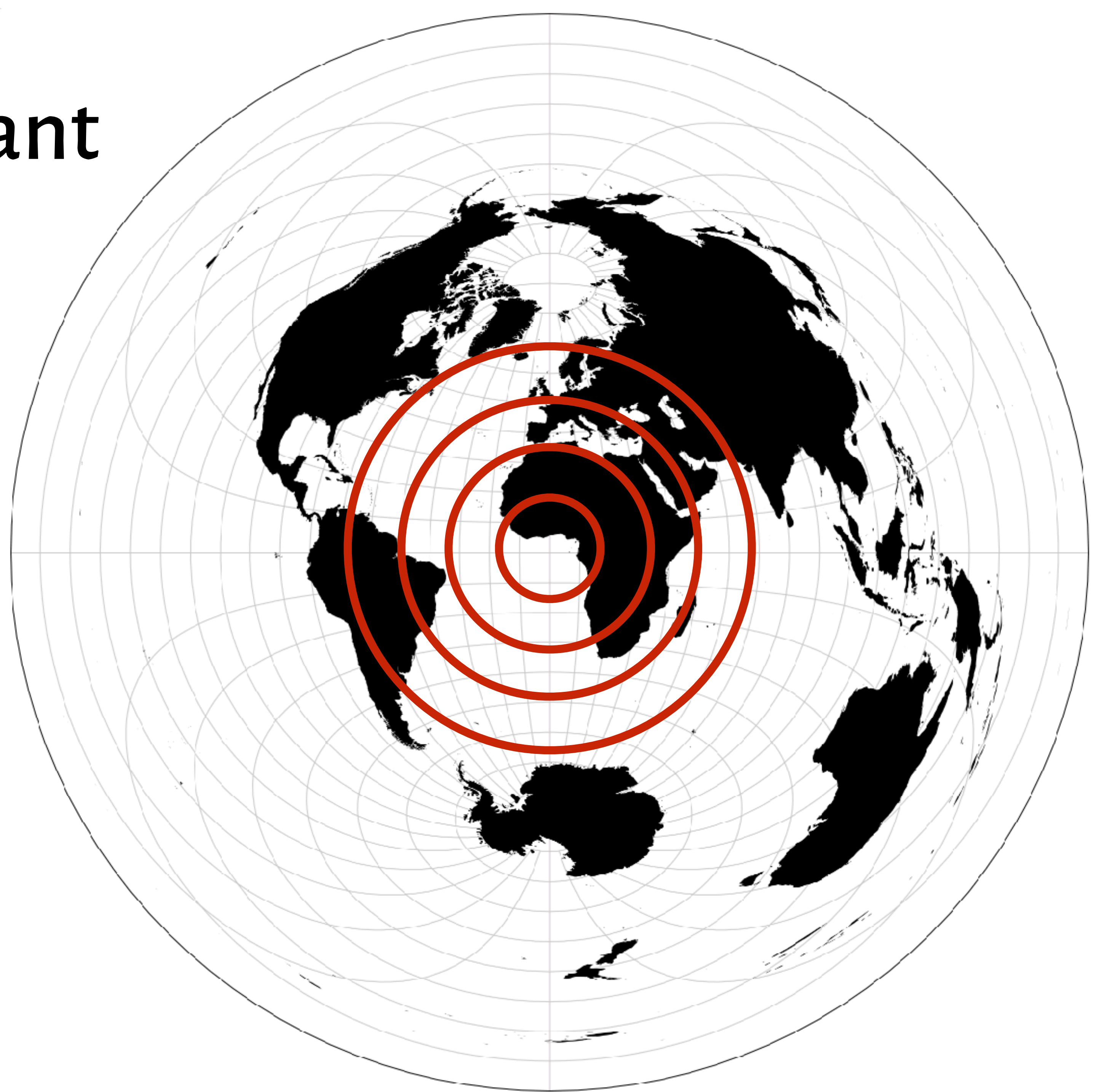
Metric Preservation

Equal-Area

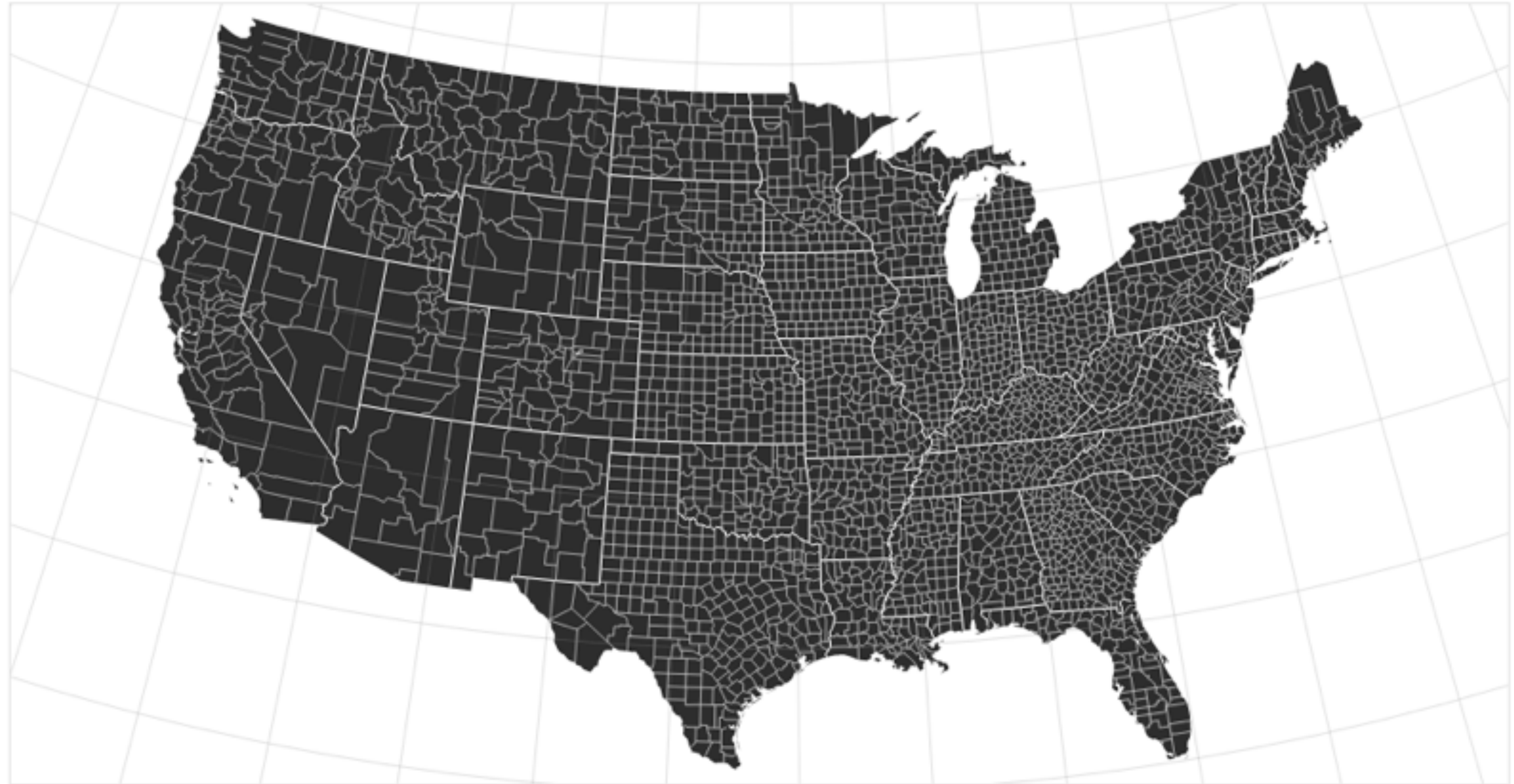
Equidistant

Conformal (Preserve Angle)

Azimuthal Equidistant



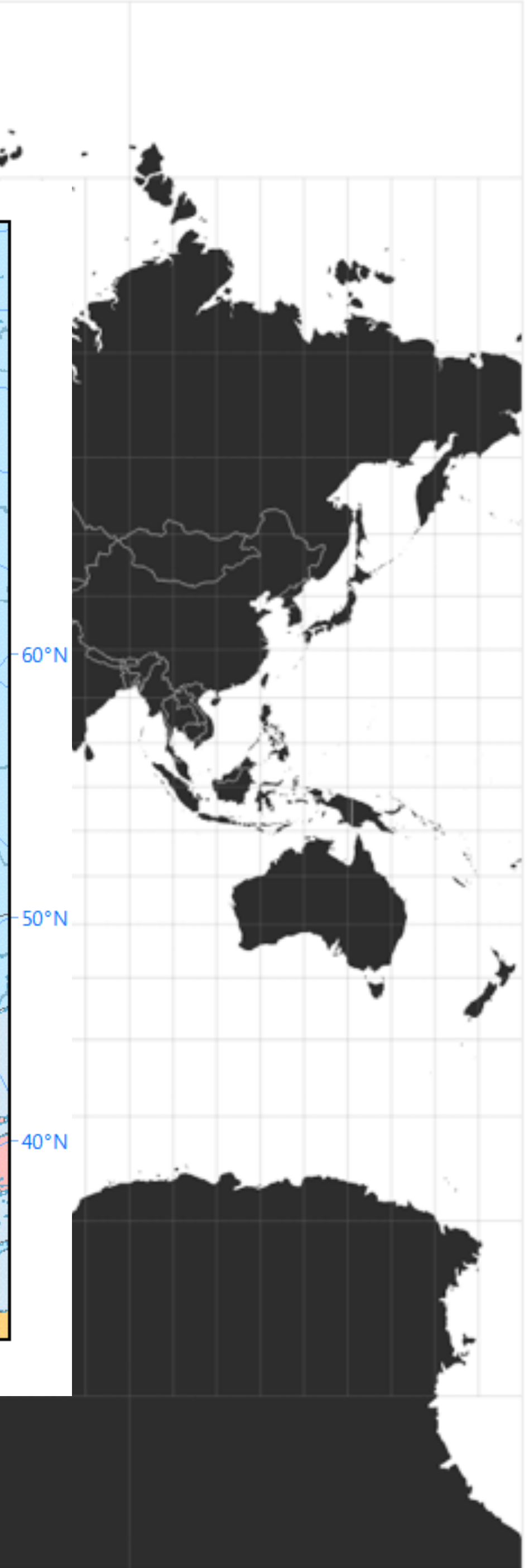
Albers Equal-Area Conic



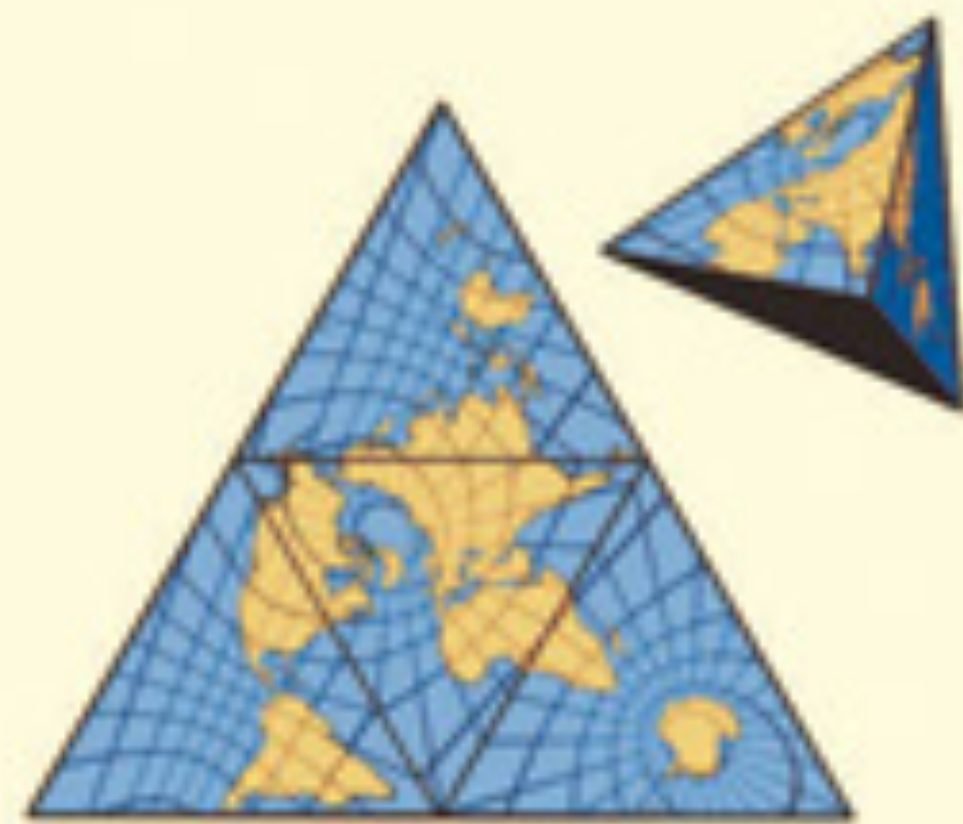
Mercator



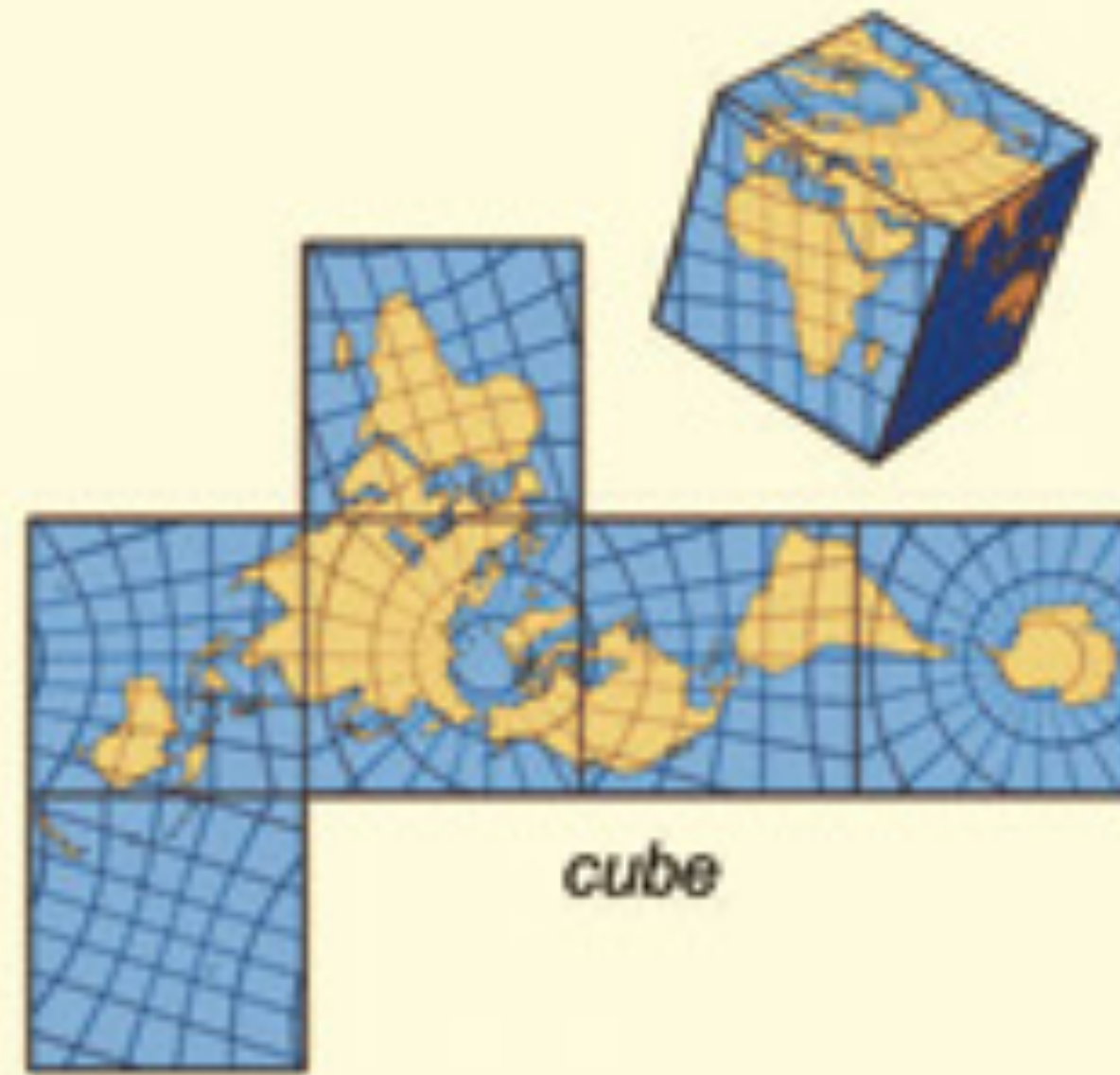
Rhumb Lines



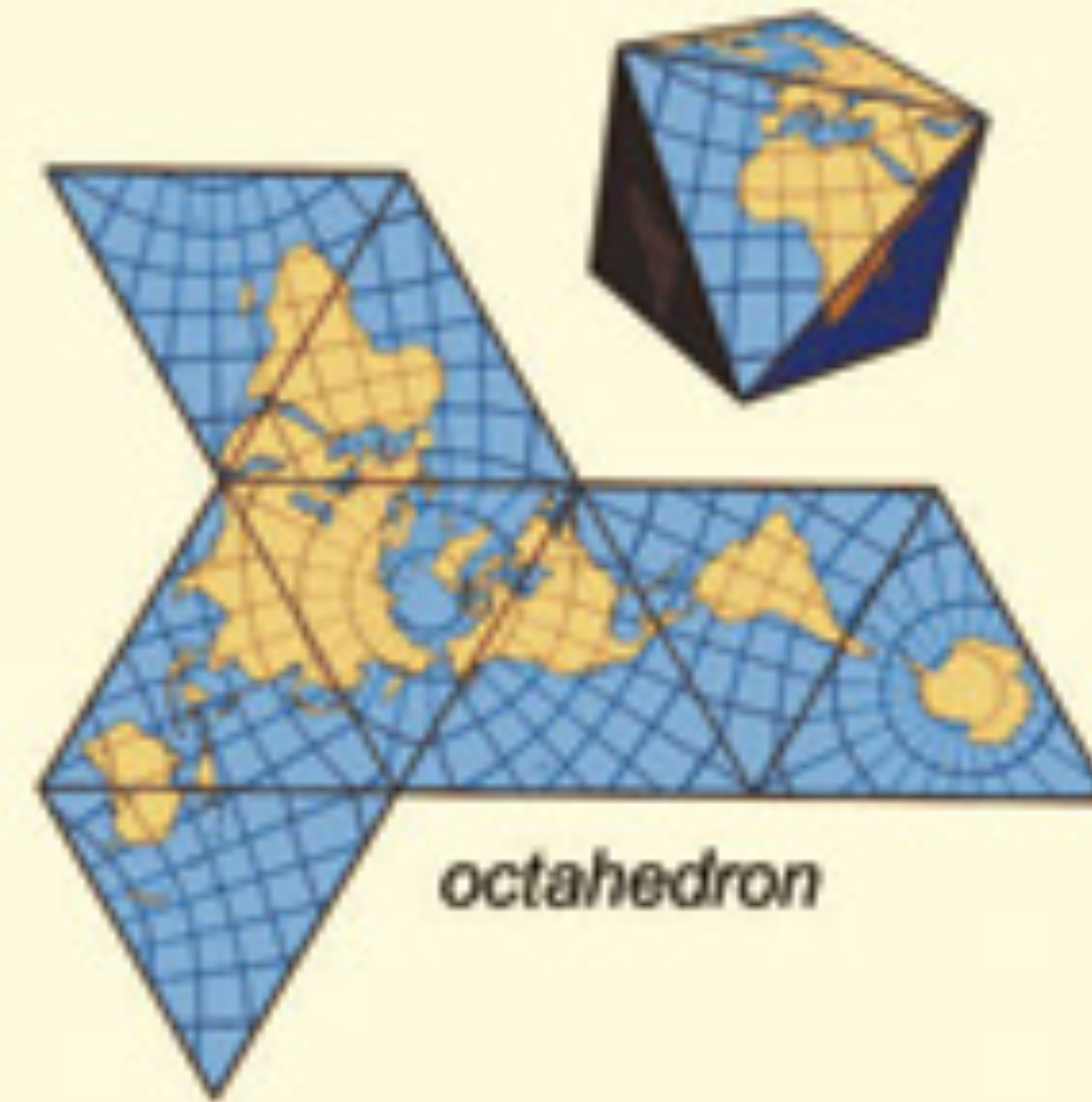
There's no right way to flatten the Earth!



tetrahedron



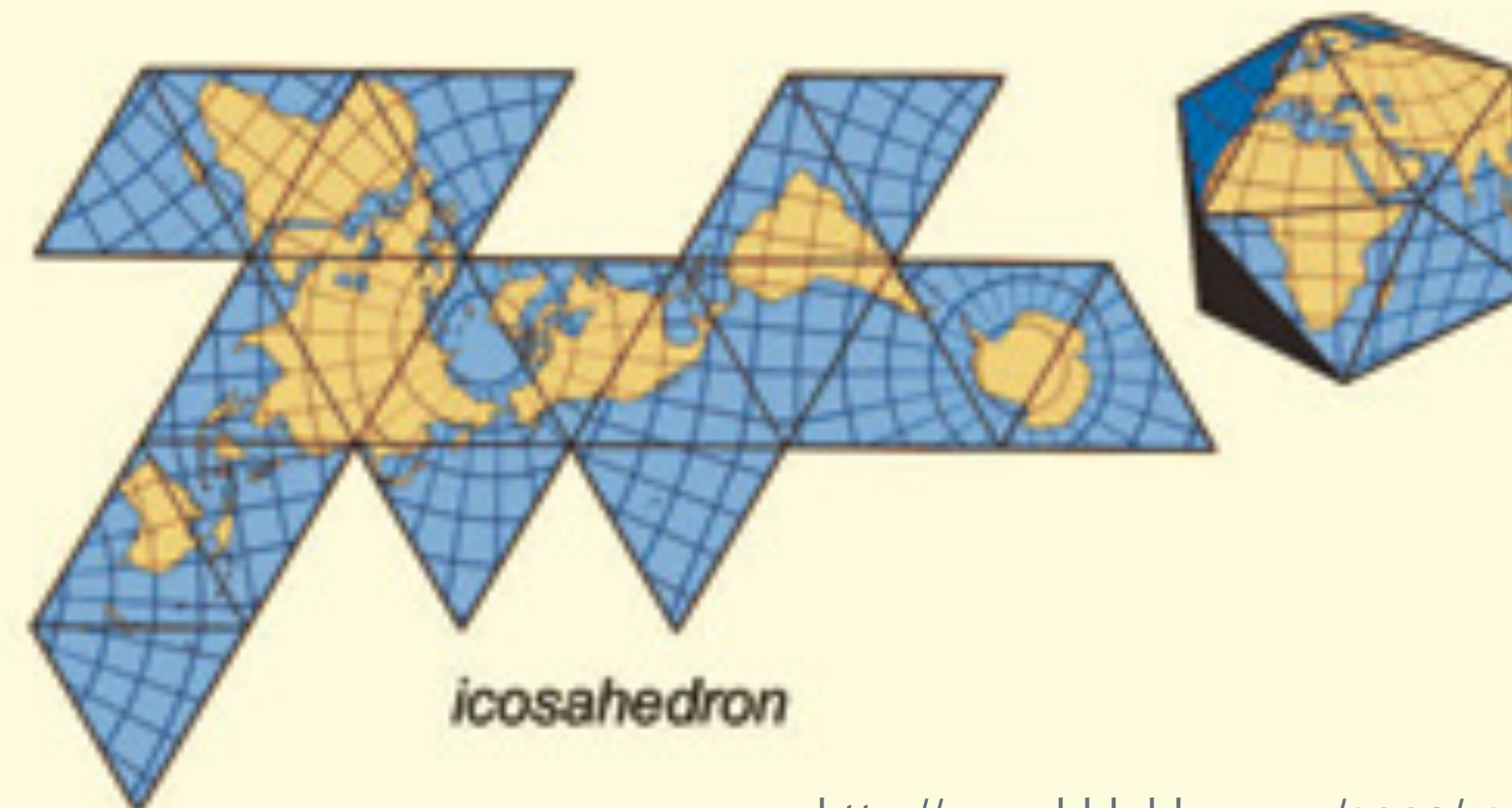
cube



octahedron

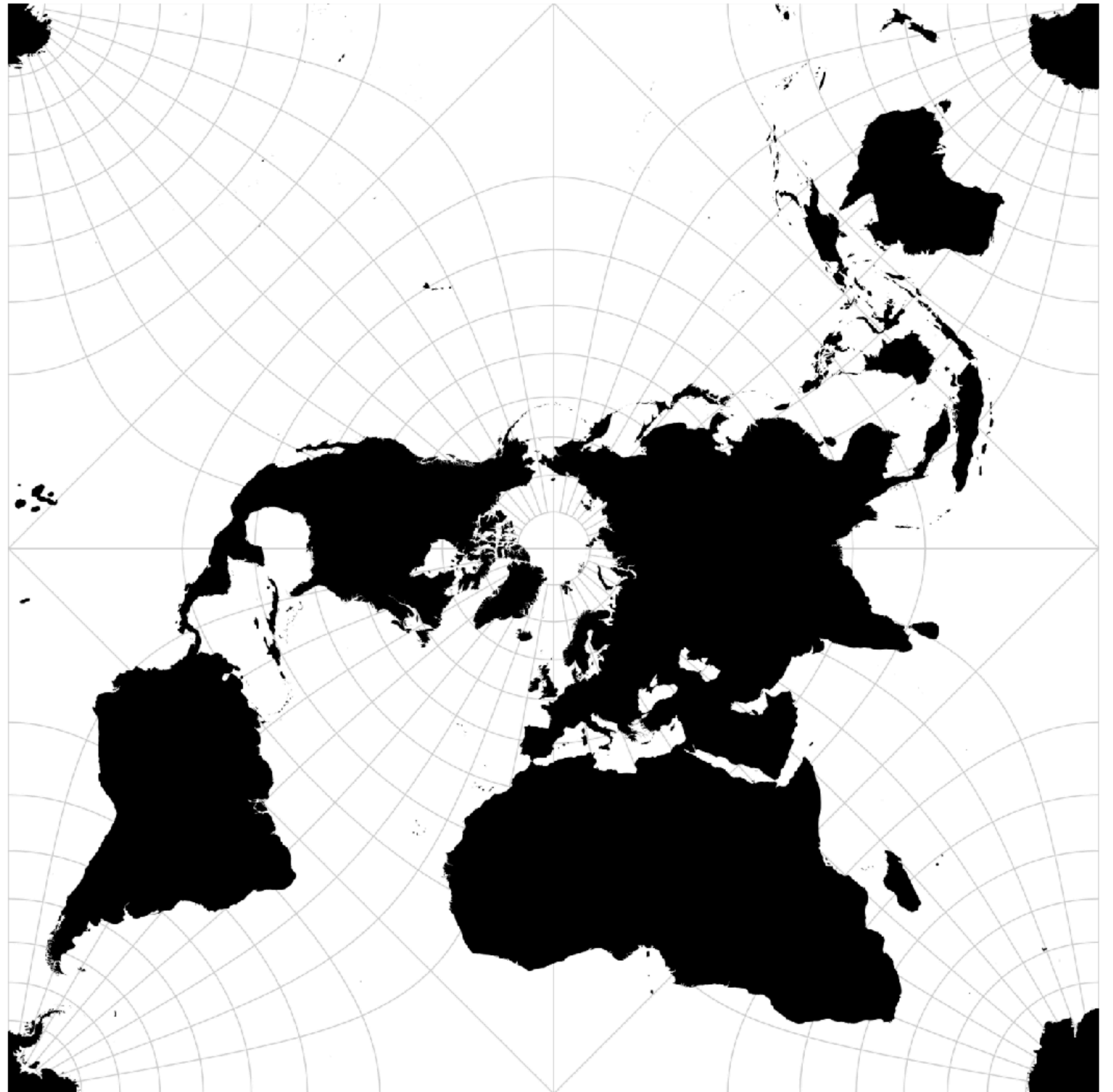


dodecahedron

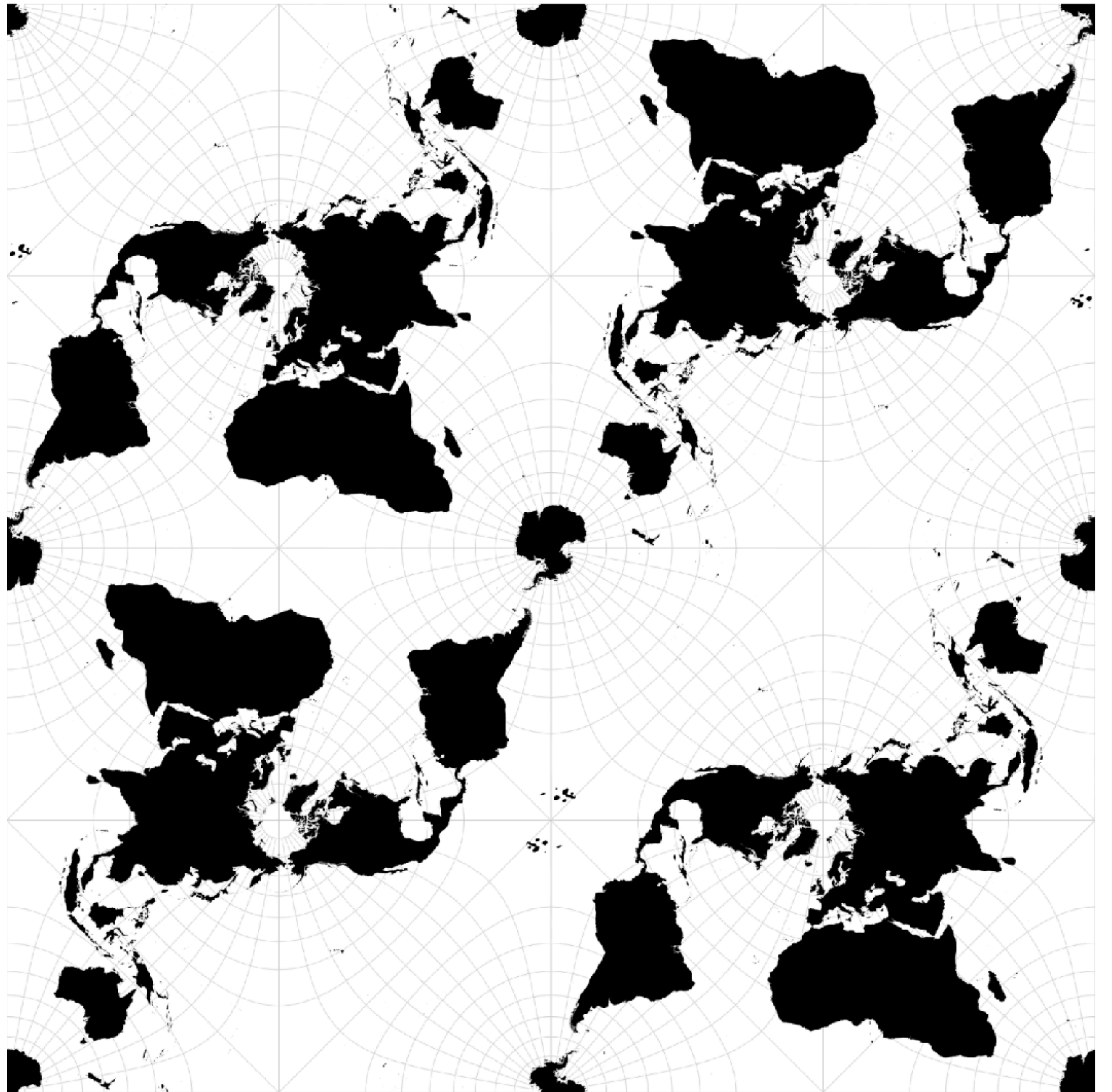


icosahedron

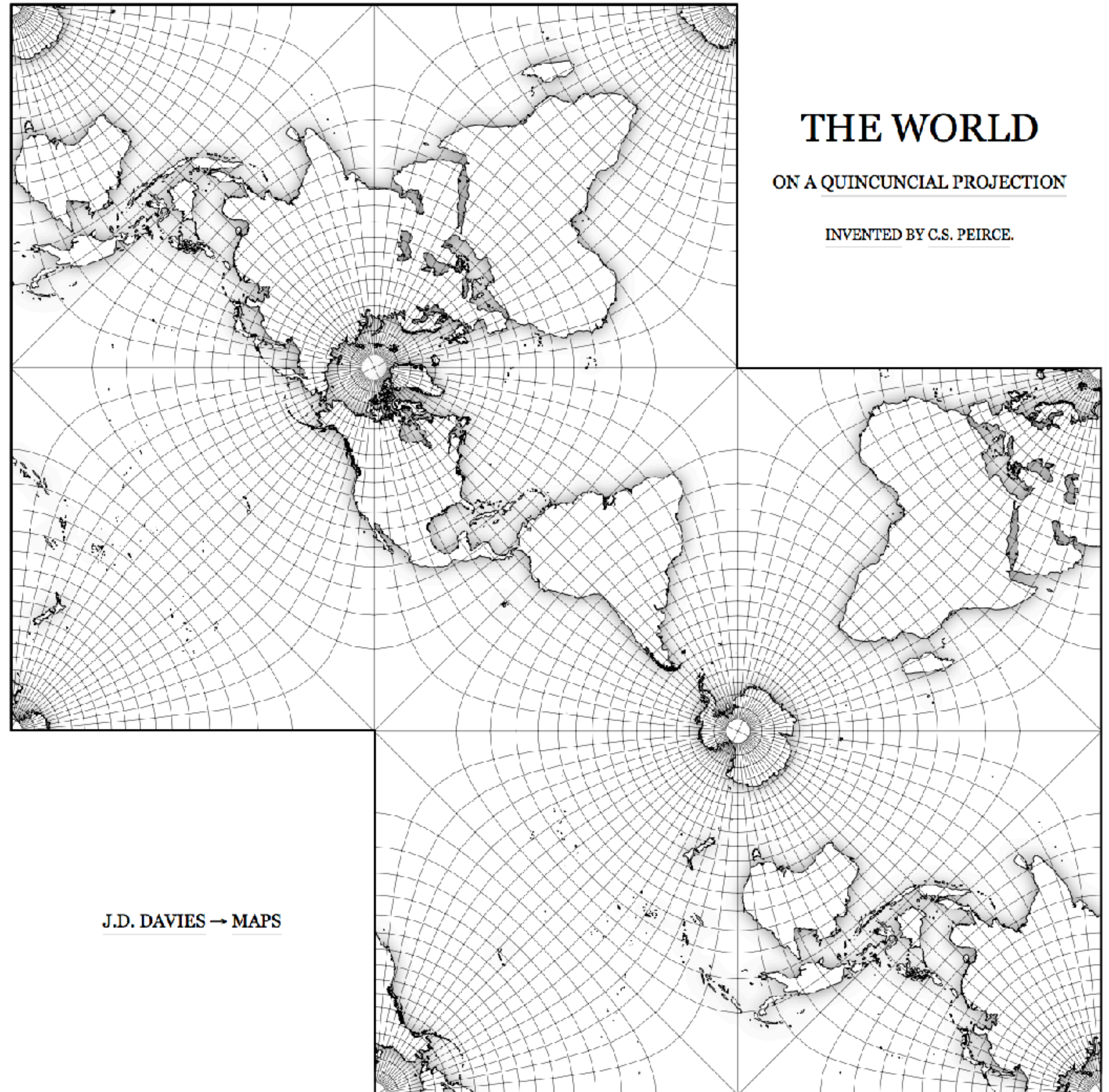
Peirce Quincuncial



Peirce Quincuncial



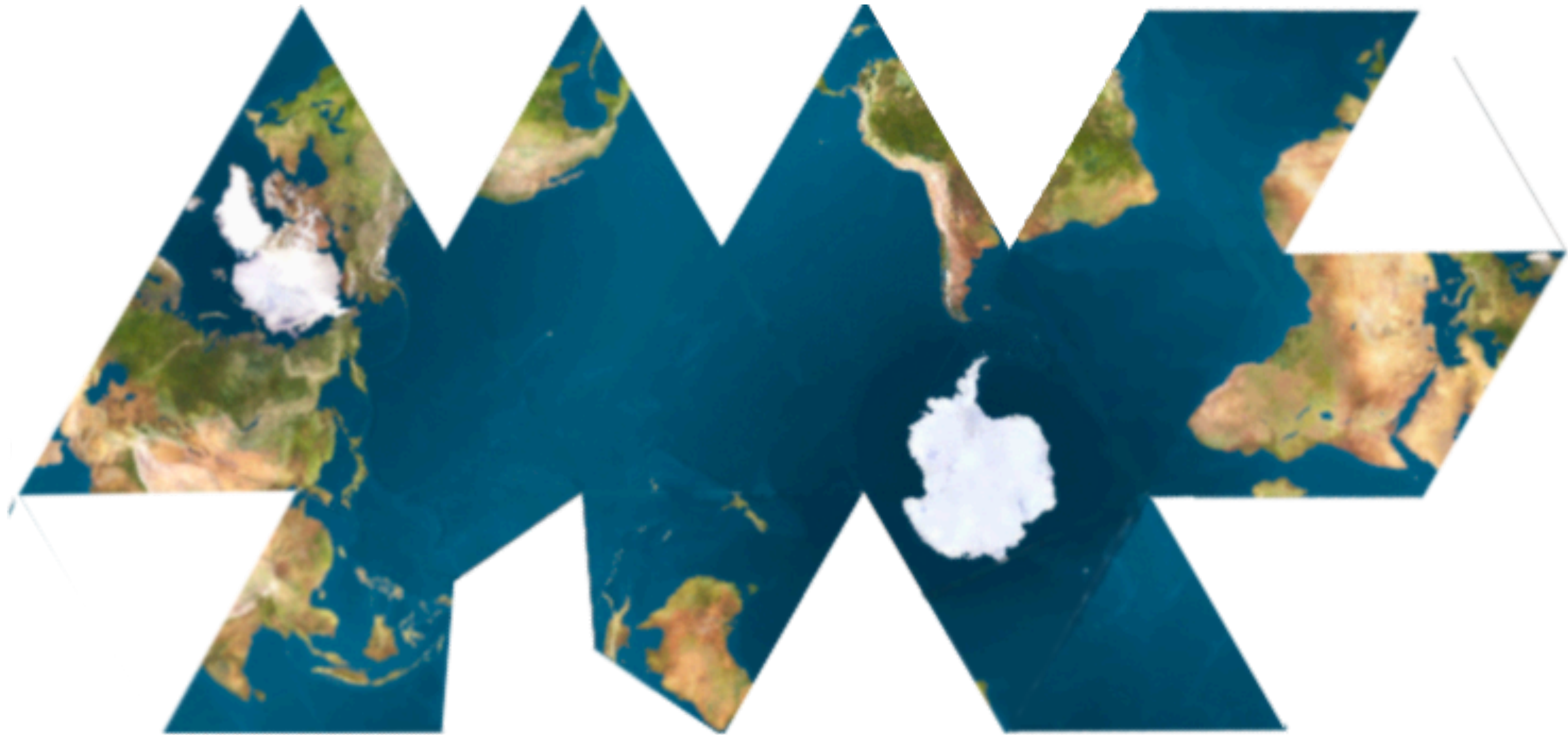
Peirce Quincuncial



Dymaxion (Fuller) Map



Dymaxion (Fuller) Map



WHAT YOUR FAVORITE

MAP PROJECTION

SAYS ABOUT YOU

MERCATOR



YOU'RE NOT REALLY INTO MAPS.

<https://xkcd.com/977/>

WHAT YOUR FAVORITE

MAP PROJECTION

SAYS ABOUT YOU

MERCATOR



YOU'RE NOT REALLY INTO MAPS.

VAN DER GRINTEN



YOU'RE NOT A COMPLICATED PERSON. YOU LOVE THE MERCATOR PROJECTION; YOU JUST WISH IT WEREN'T SQUARE. THE EARTH'S NOT A SQUARE, IT'S A CIRCLE. YOU LIKE CIRCLES. TODAY IS GONNA BE A GOOD DAY!

WHAT YOUR FAVORITE

MAP PROJECTION

SAYS ABOUT YOU

<https://xkcd.com/977/>

DYMAXION



YOU LIKE ISAAC ASIMOV, XML, AND SHOES WITH TOES.
YOU THINK THE SEGWAY GOT A BAD RAP. YOU OWN 3D
GOGGLES, WHICH YOU USE TO VIEW ROTATING MODELS
OF BETTER 3D GOGGLES. YOU TYPE IN DVORAK.

WHAT YOUR FAVORITE

MAP PROJECTION

SAYS ABOUT YOU

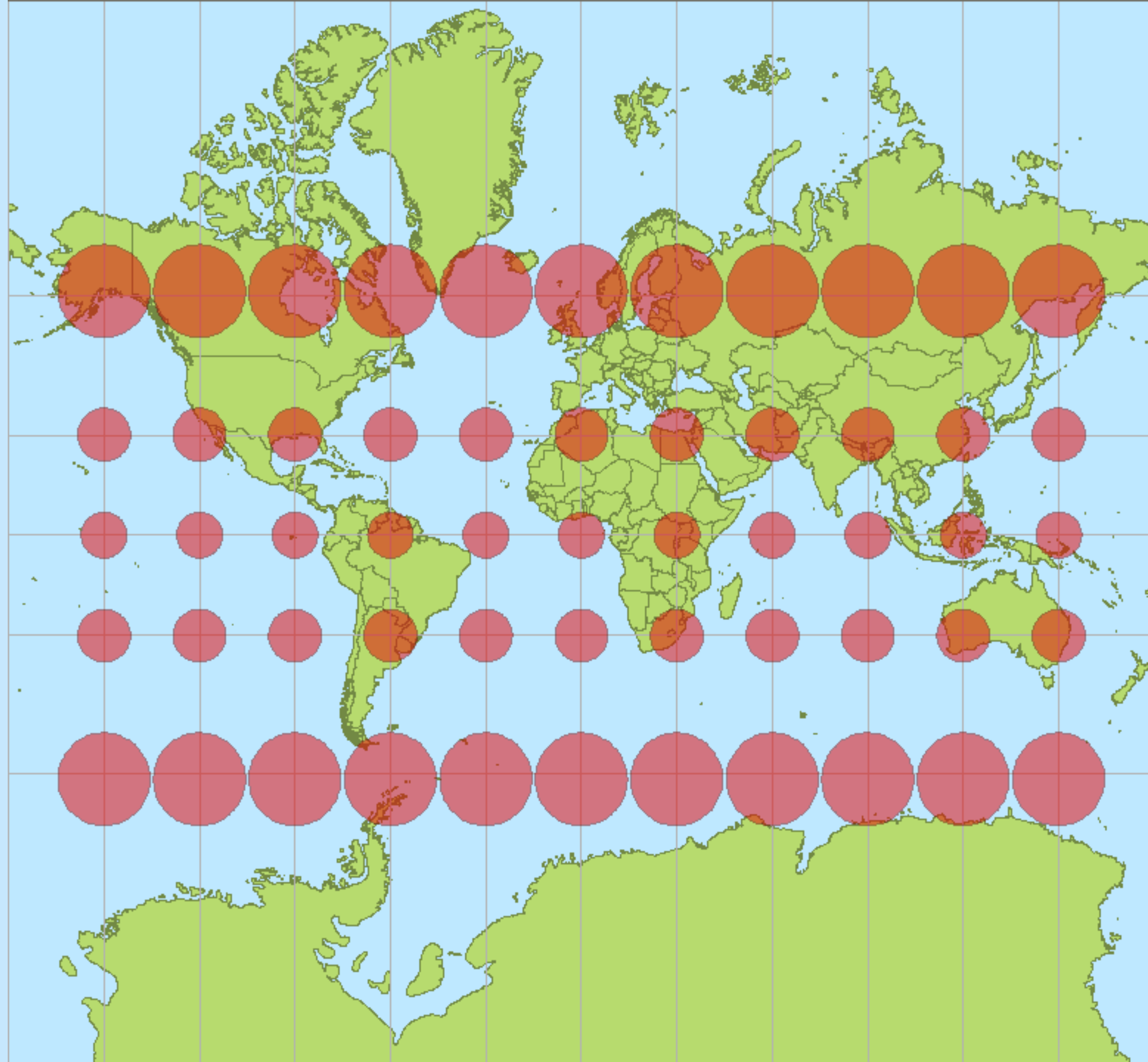
PEIRCE QUINCUNCIAL



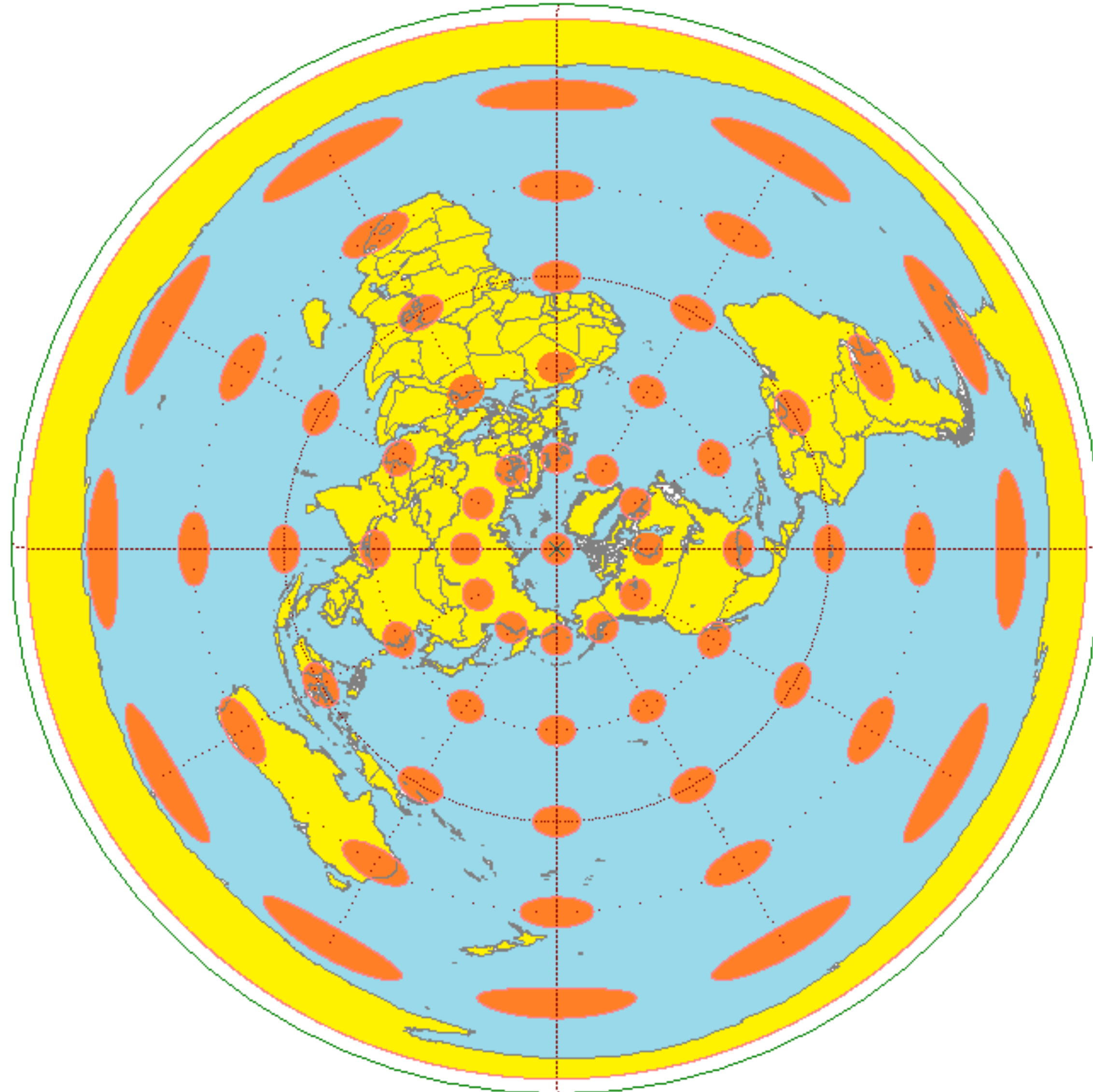
YOU THINK THAT WHEN WE LOOK AT A MAP, WHAT WE REALLY SEE IS OURSELVES. AFTER YOU FIRST SAW *INCEPTION*, YOU SAT SILENT IN THE THEATER FOR SIX HOURS. IT FREAKS YOU OUT TO REALIZE THAT EVERYONE AROUND YOU HAS A SKELETON INSIDE THEM. YOU *HAVE* REALLY LOOKED AT YOUR HANDS.

<https://xkcd.com/977/>

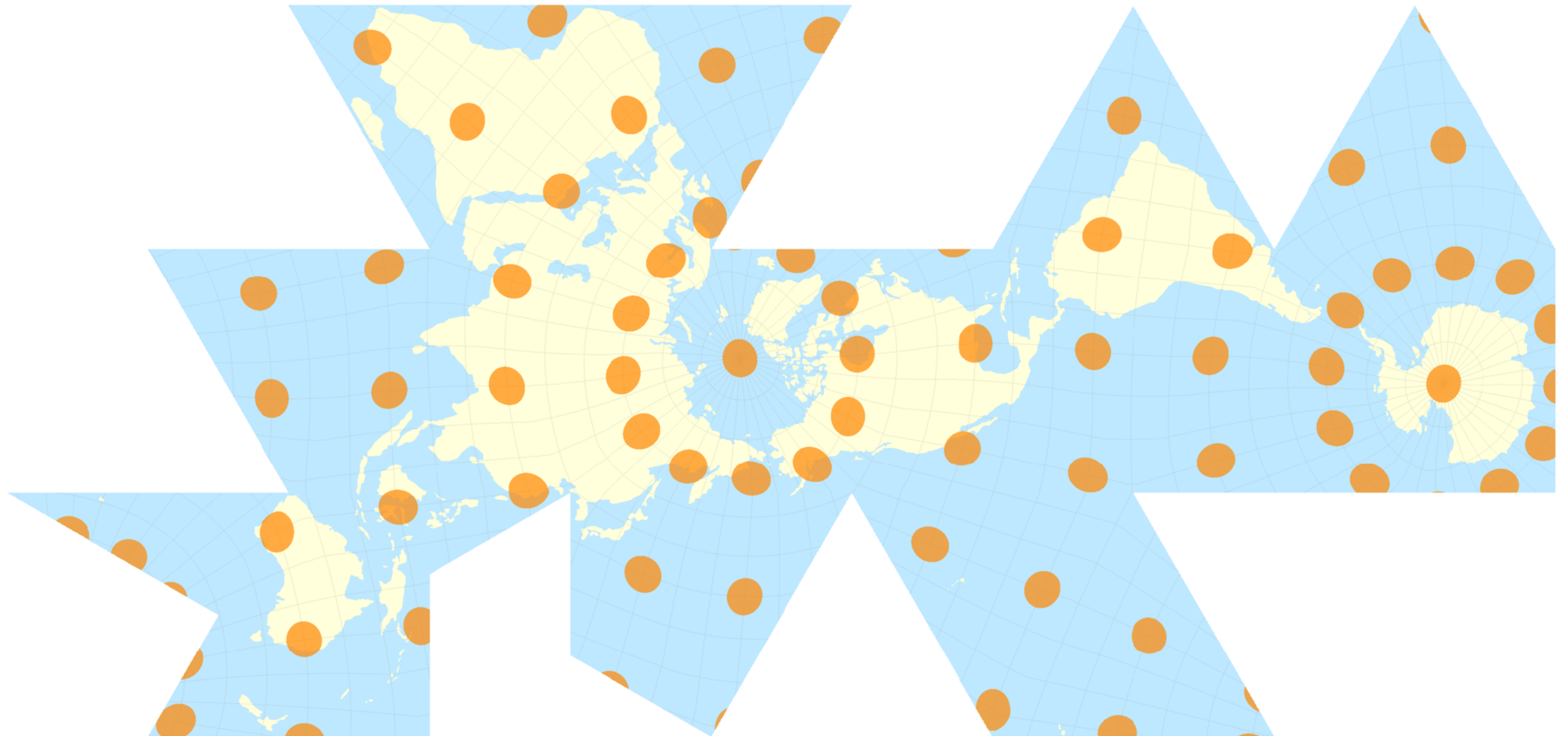
Tissot's Indicatrix



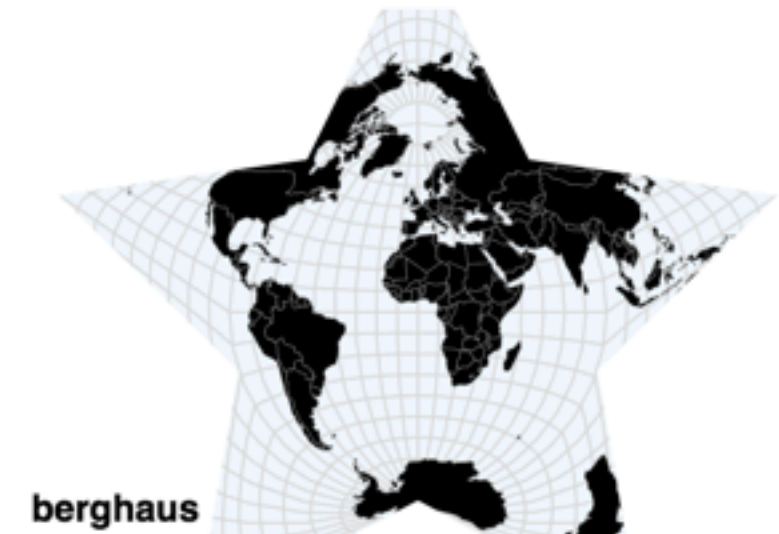
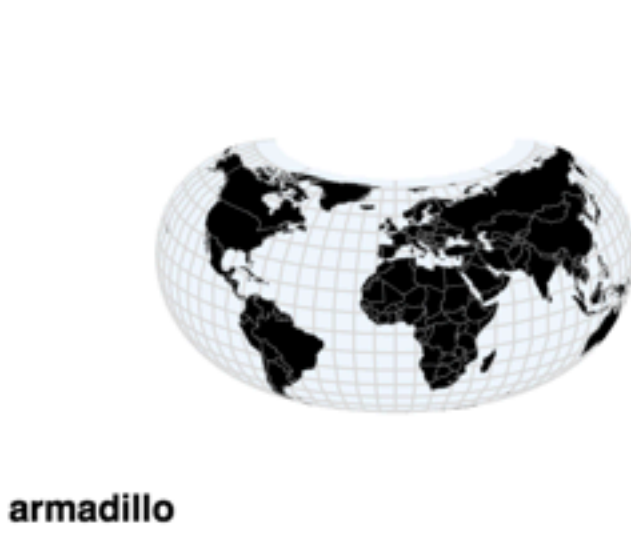
Tissot's Indicatrix (Azimuthal Equidistant)



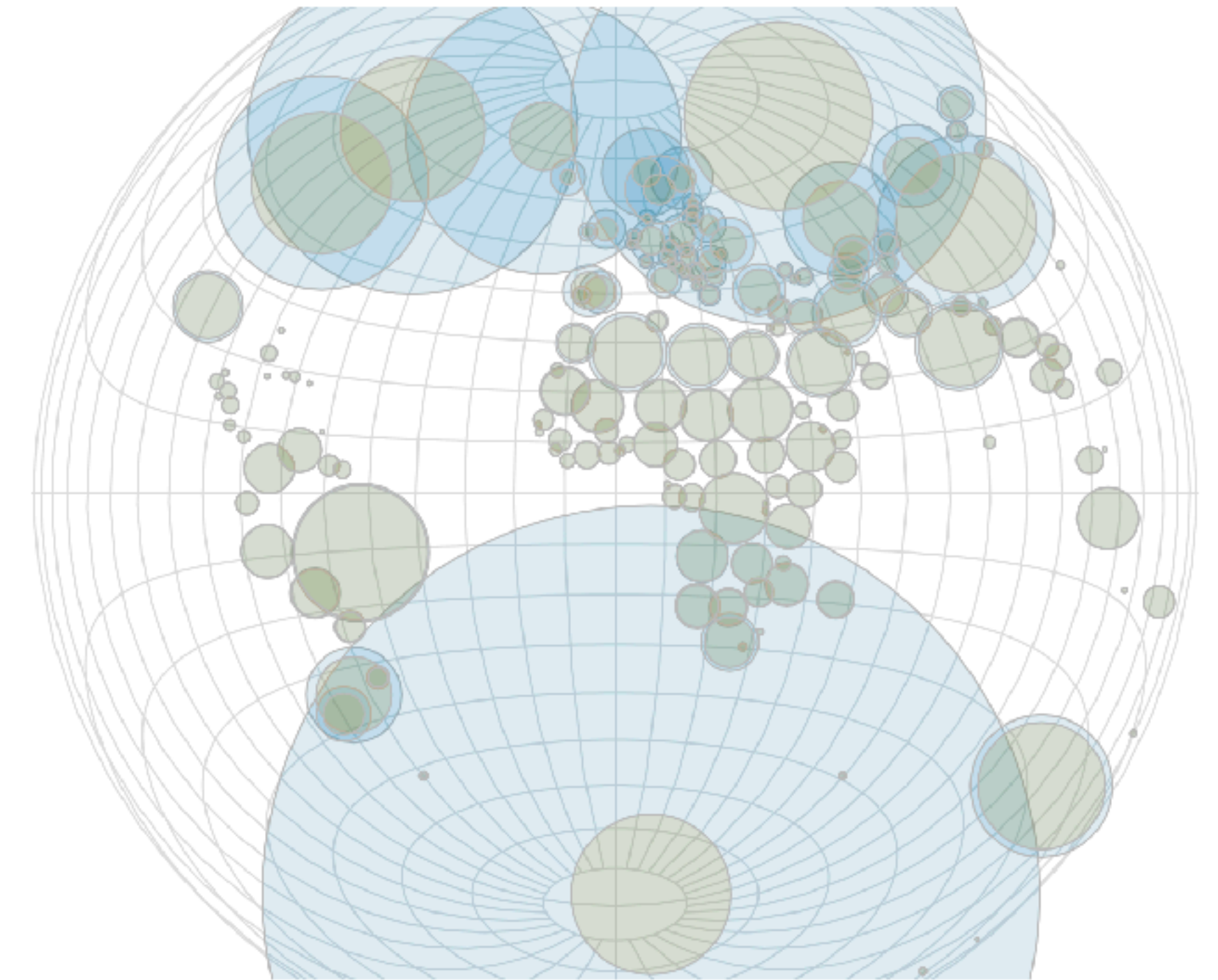
Tissot's Indicatrix (Dymaxion Map)



Projections Example



Distortion Comparison Example



baseProjection azimuthalEqualArea
altProjection mercator
baseColor [yellow swatch]
altColor [blue swatch]

<https://vega.github.io/vega/examples/projections/>

<https://vega.github.io/vega/examples/distortion-comparison/>

Cartography

(Map Making)

Mapping

(Visualizing Geospatial Data)

How does the data change?

Where
does the
data occur?

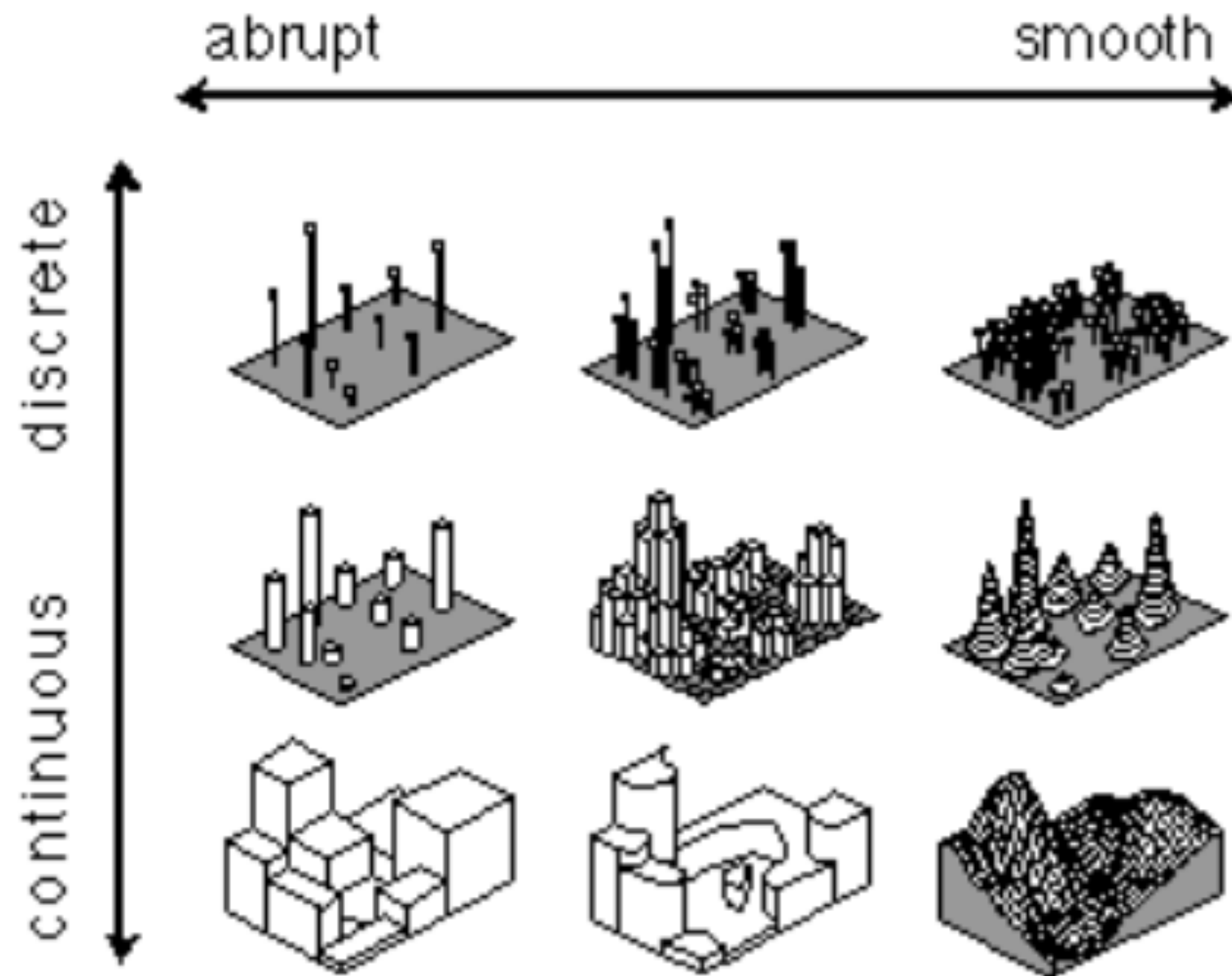


Fig. 8. Data models representing points in the continuity-abruptness phenomena space.

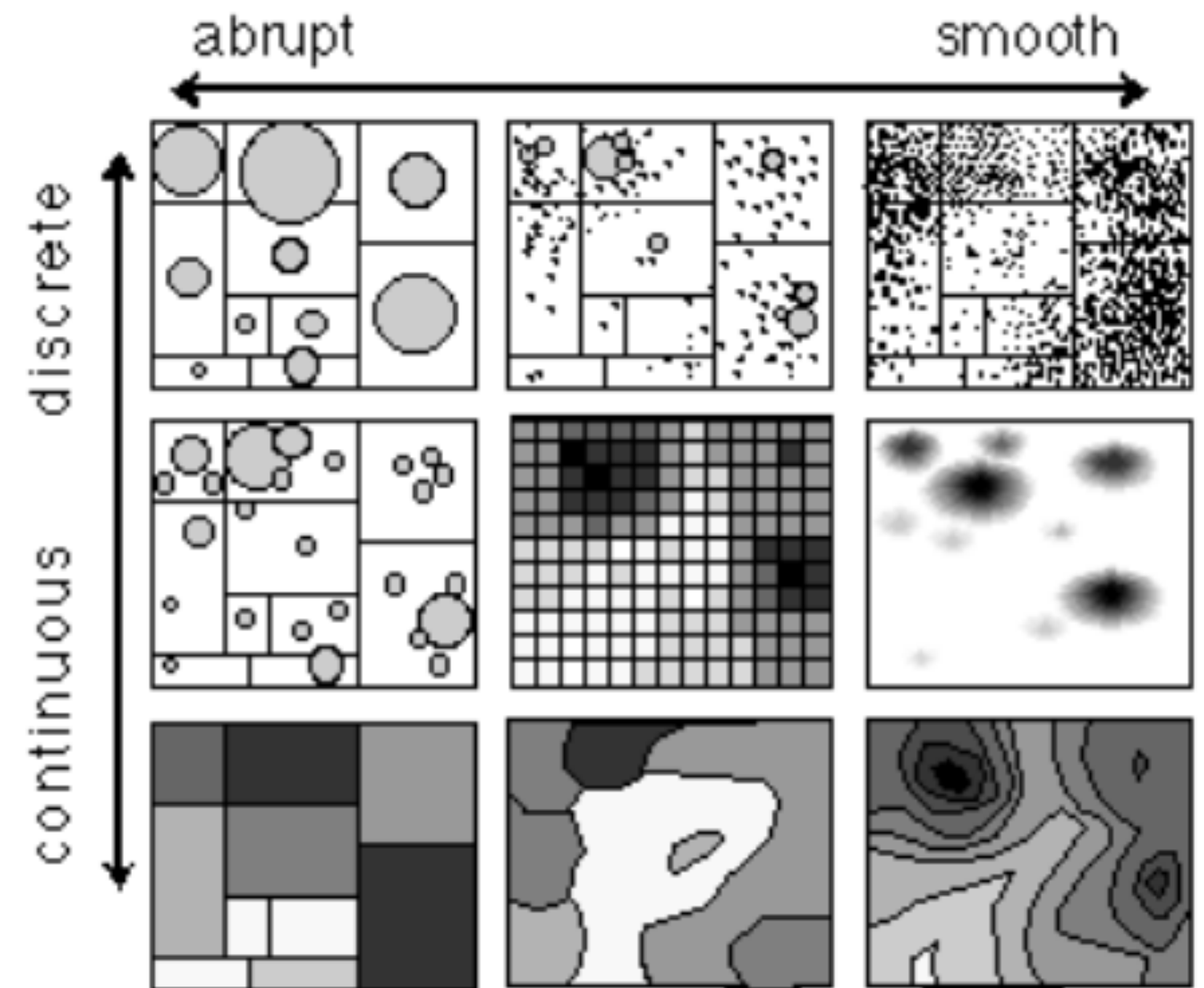


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.

[MacEachren. Visualizing Uncertain Information. 1992]

Dot Distribution Map

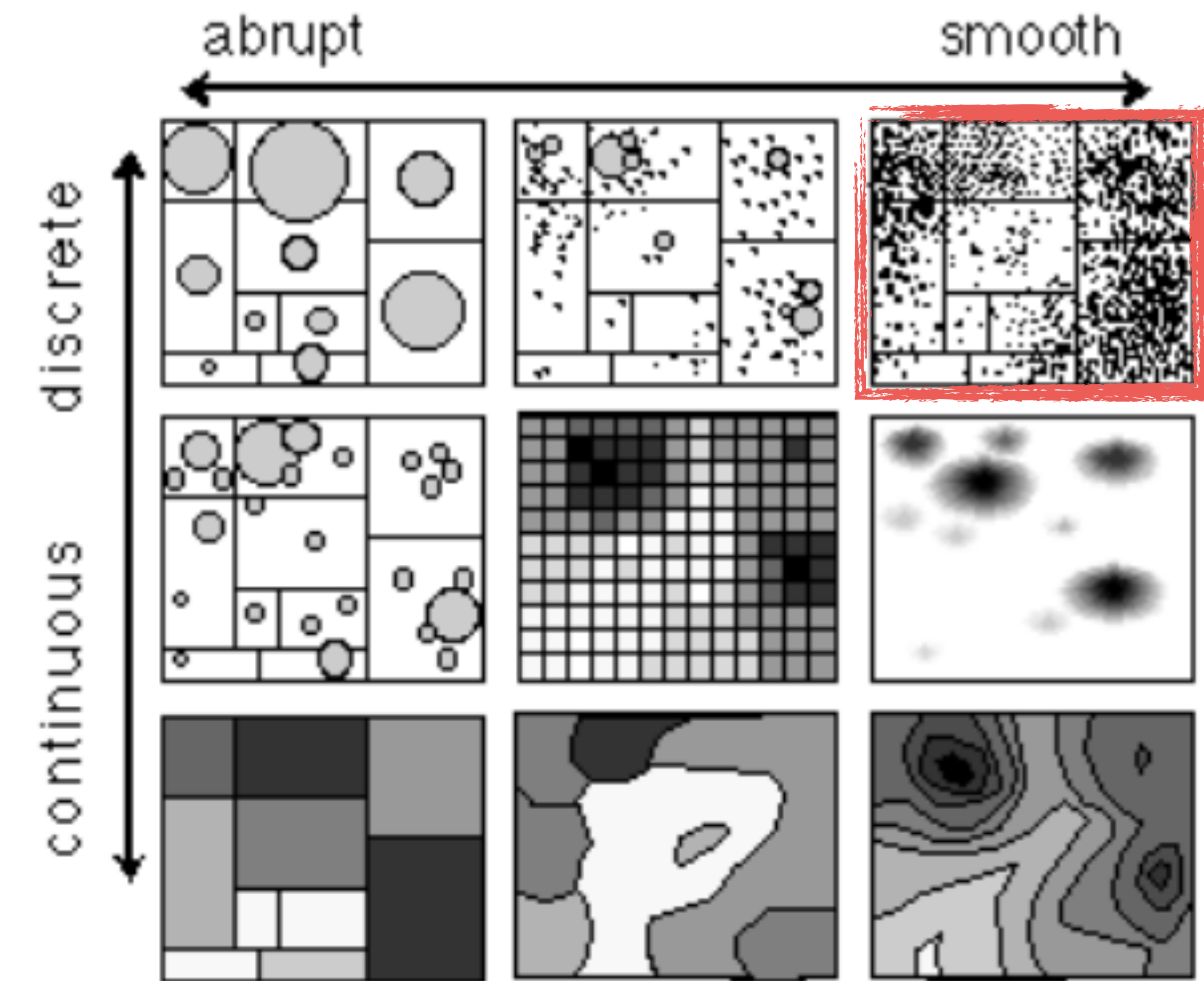
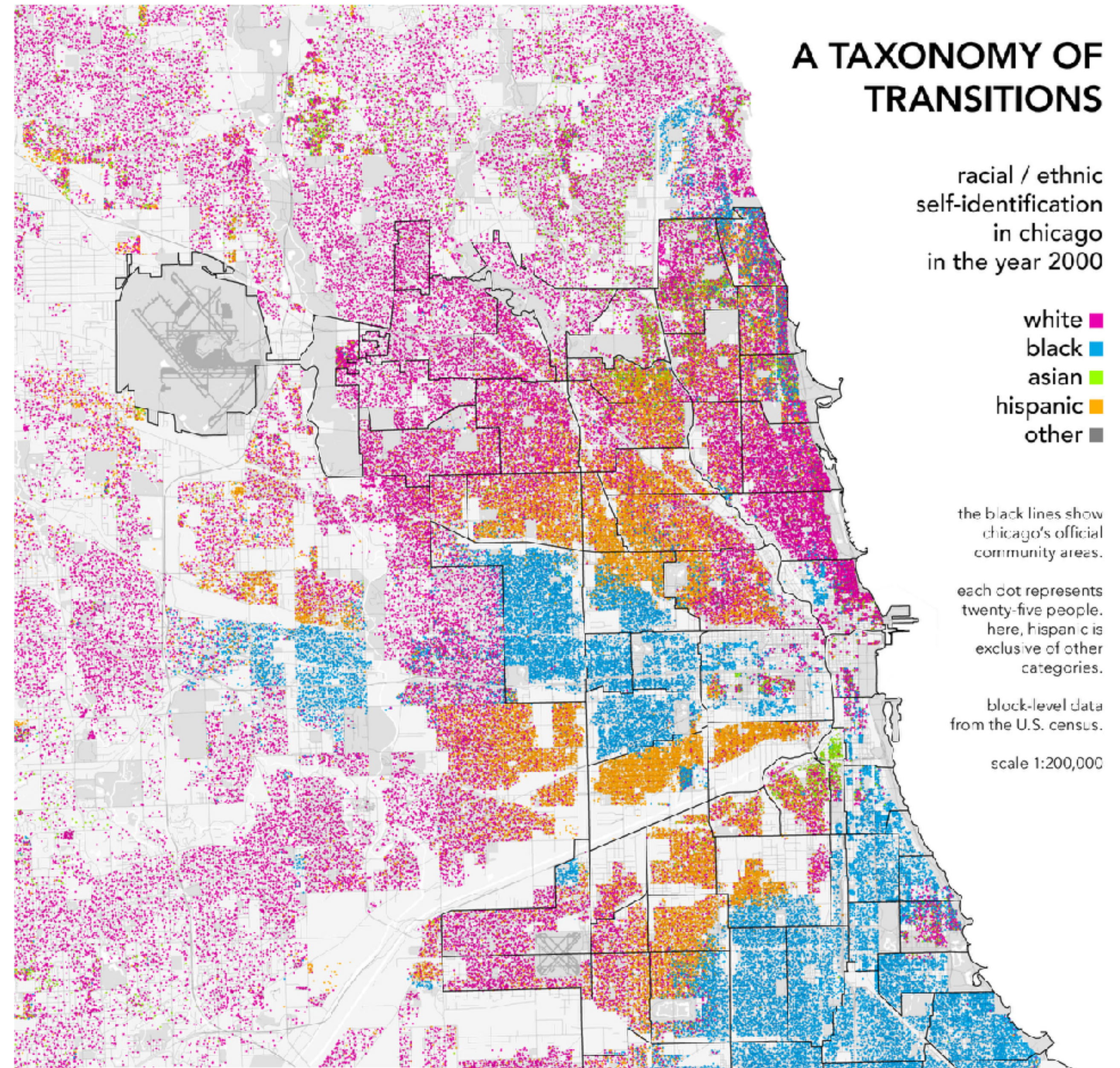


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.



Dot Distribution Map

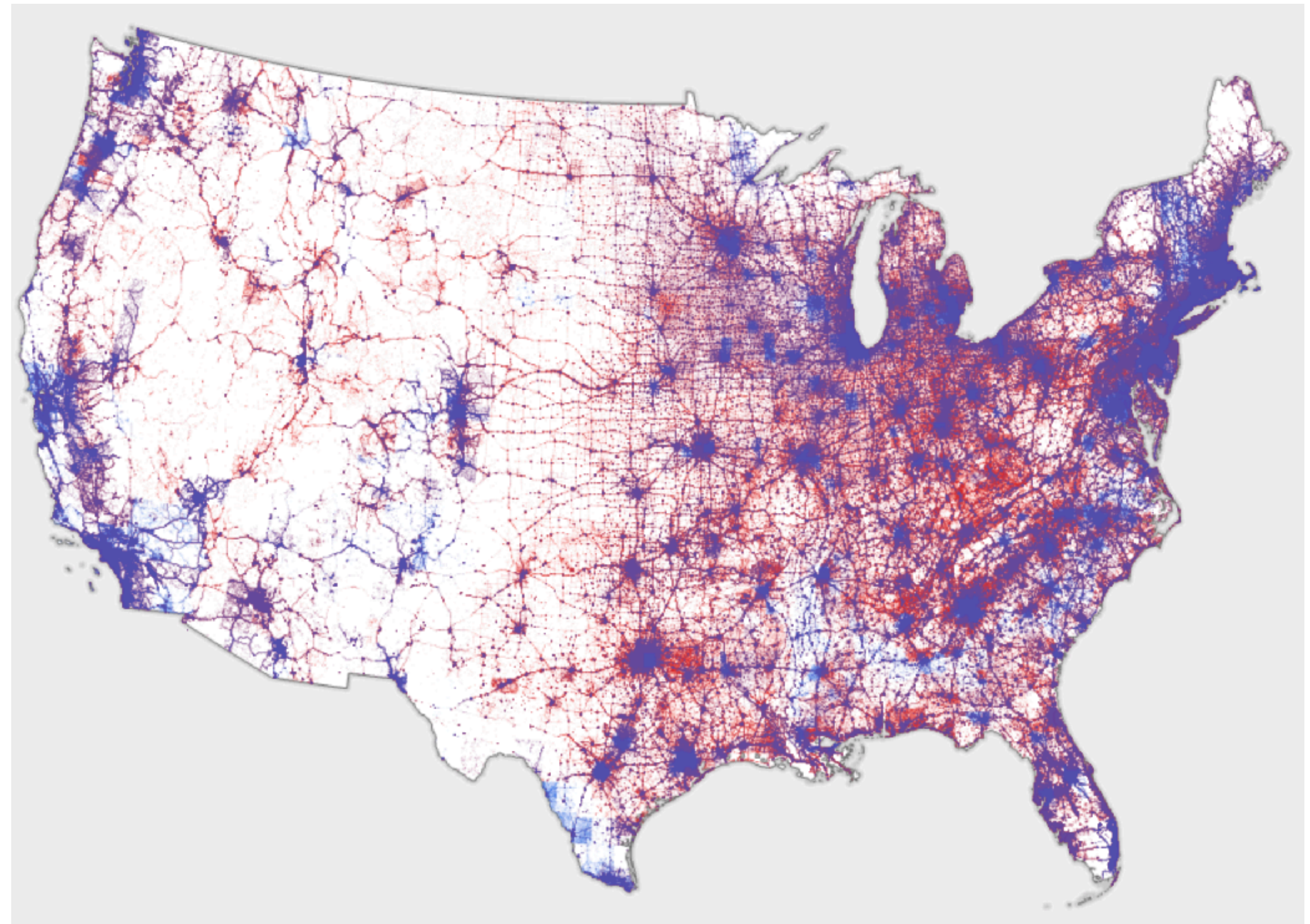
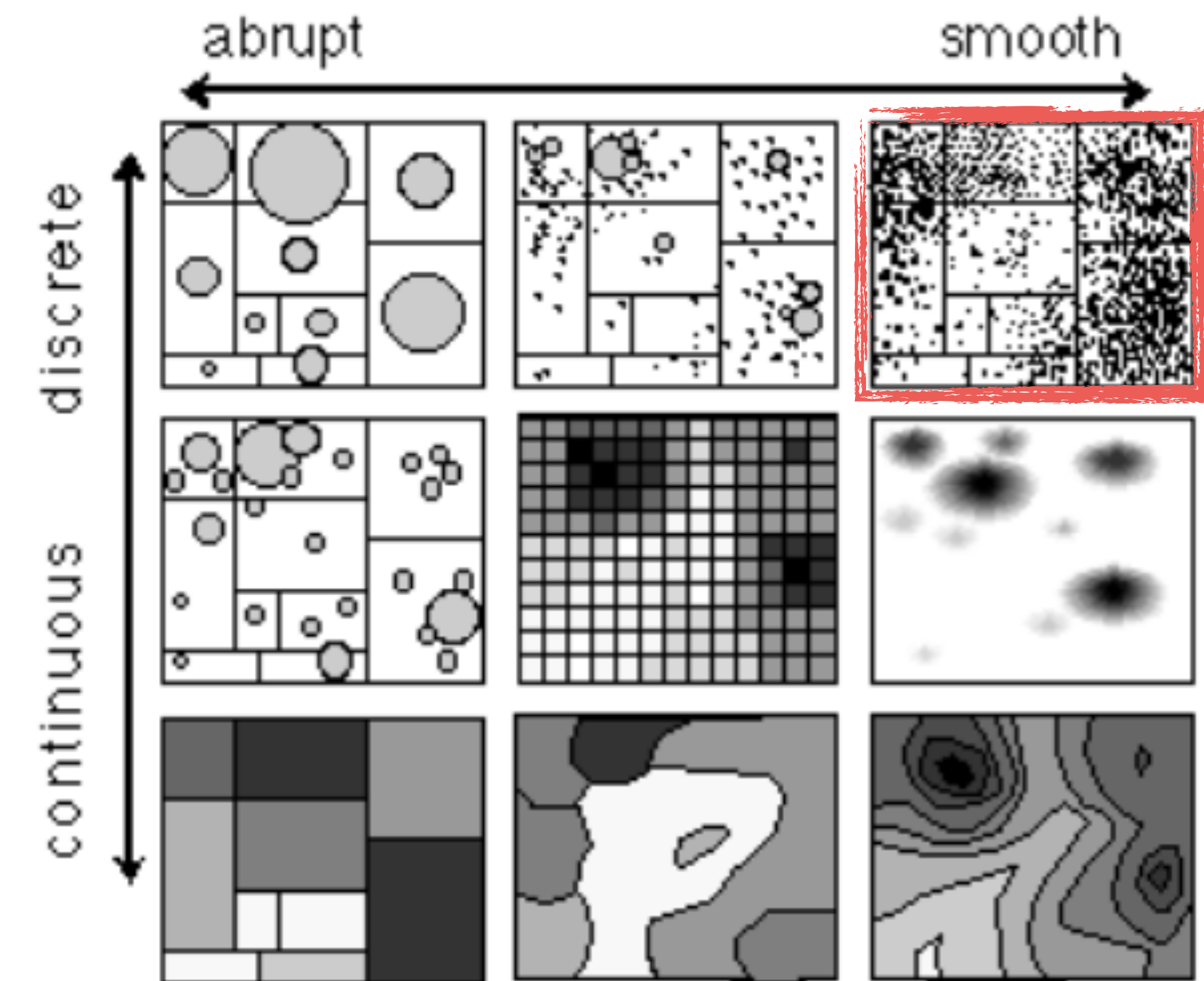


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.

Dot Distribution Map

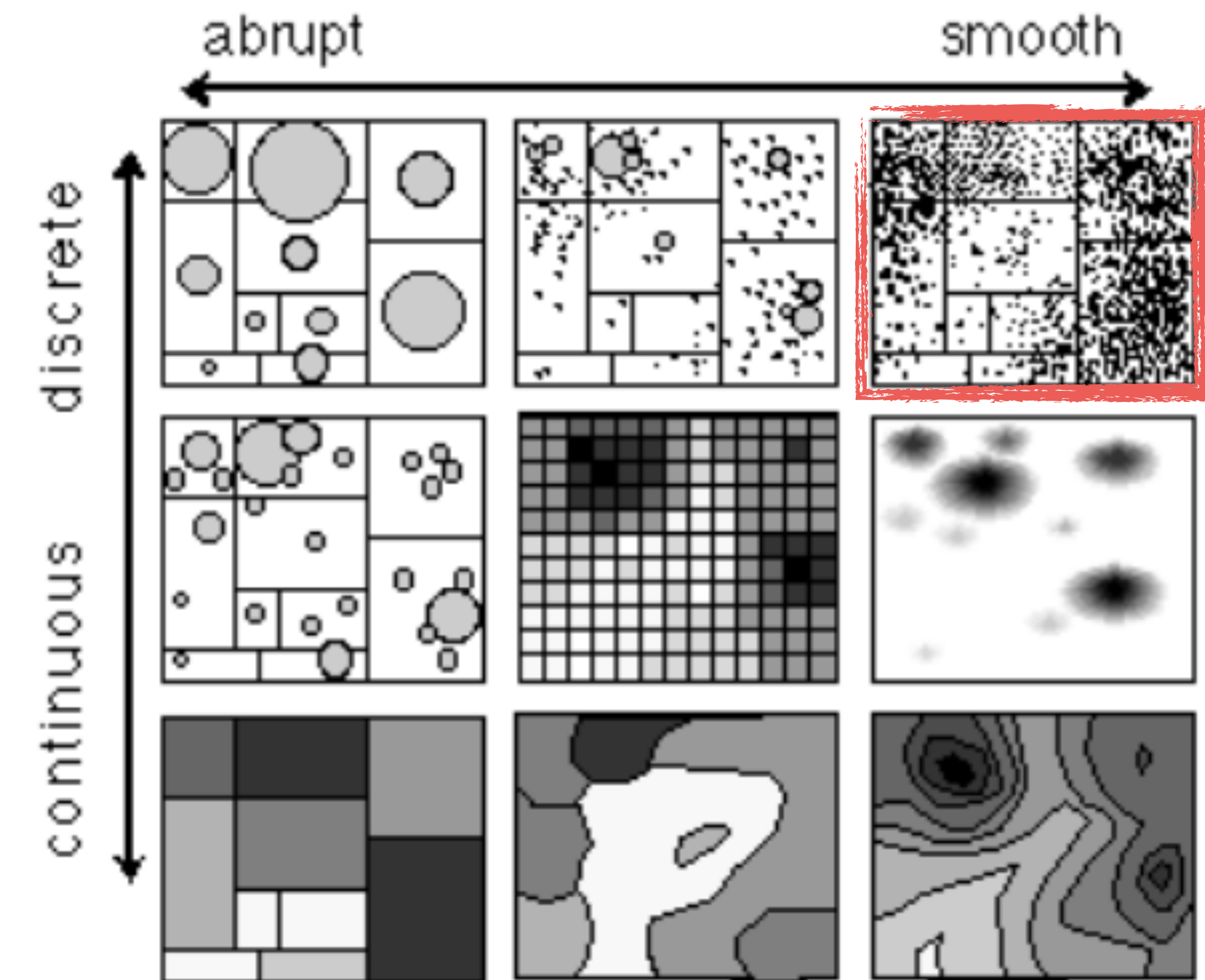
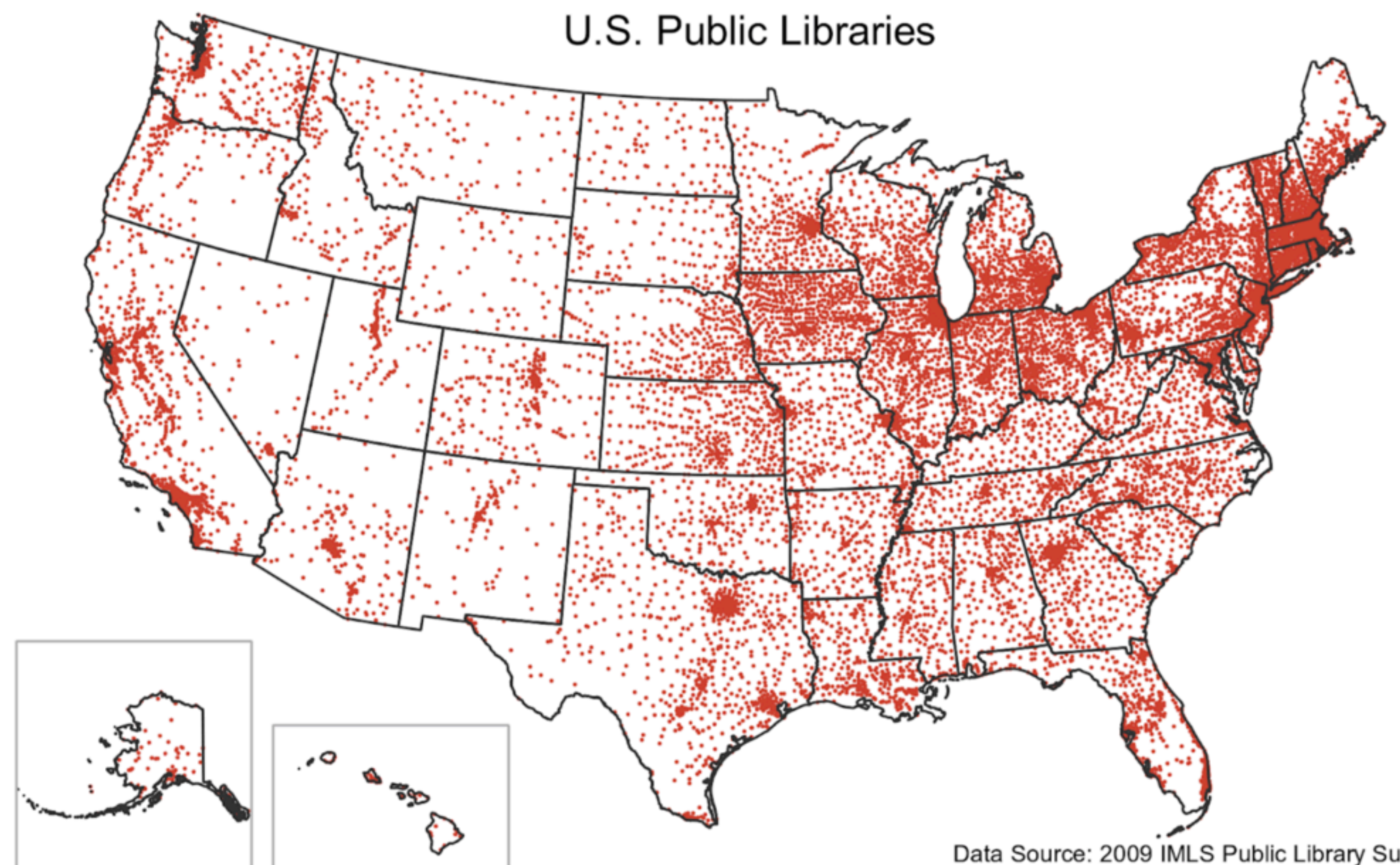


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.



Data Source: 2009 IMLS Public Library Survey

Dot Distribution Map

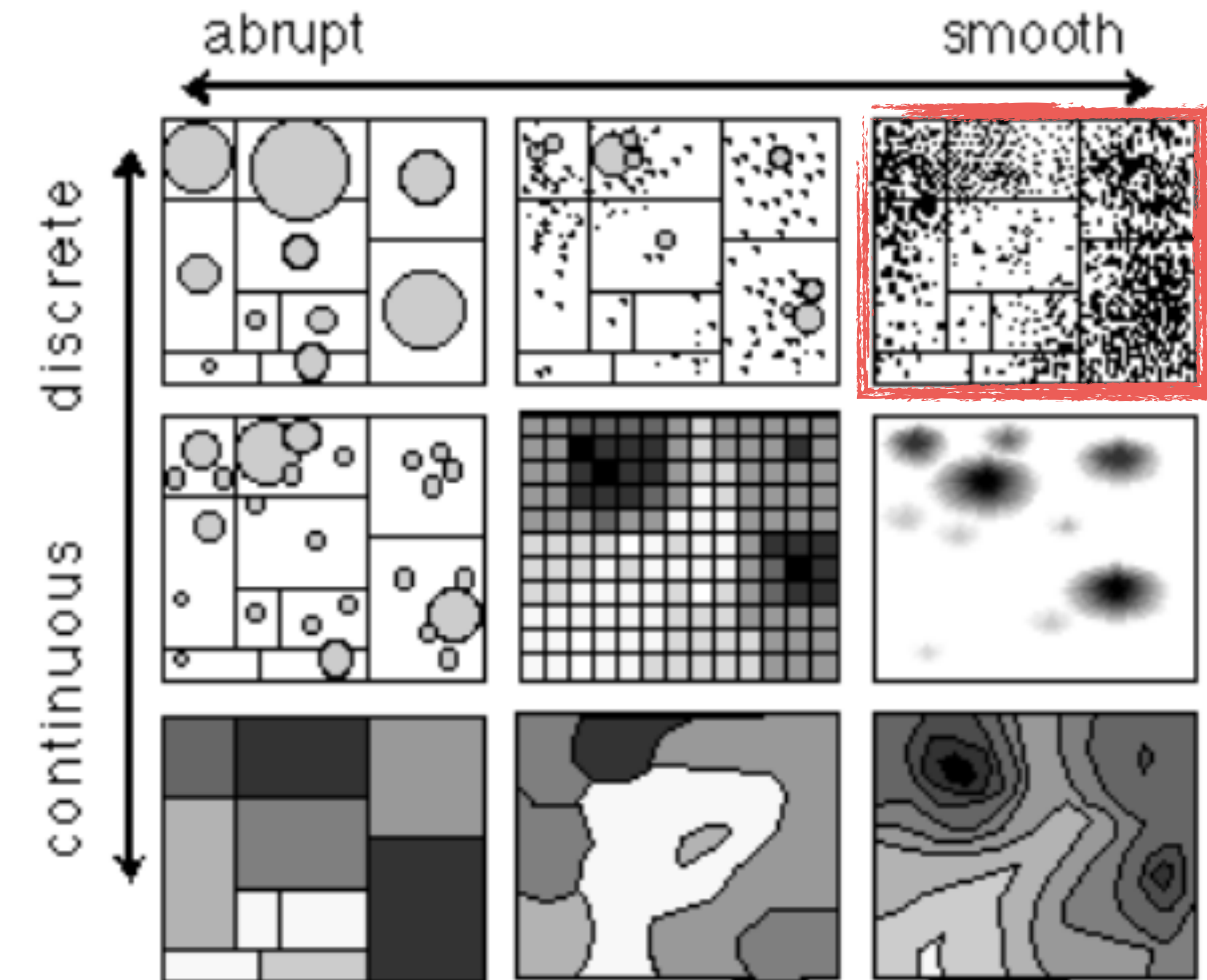
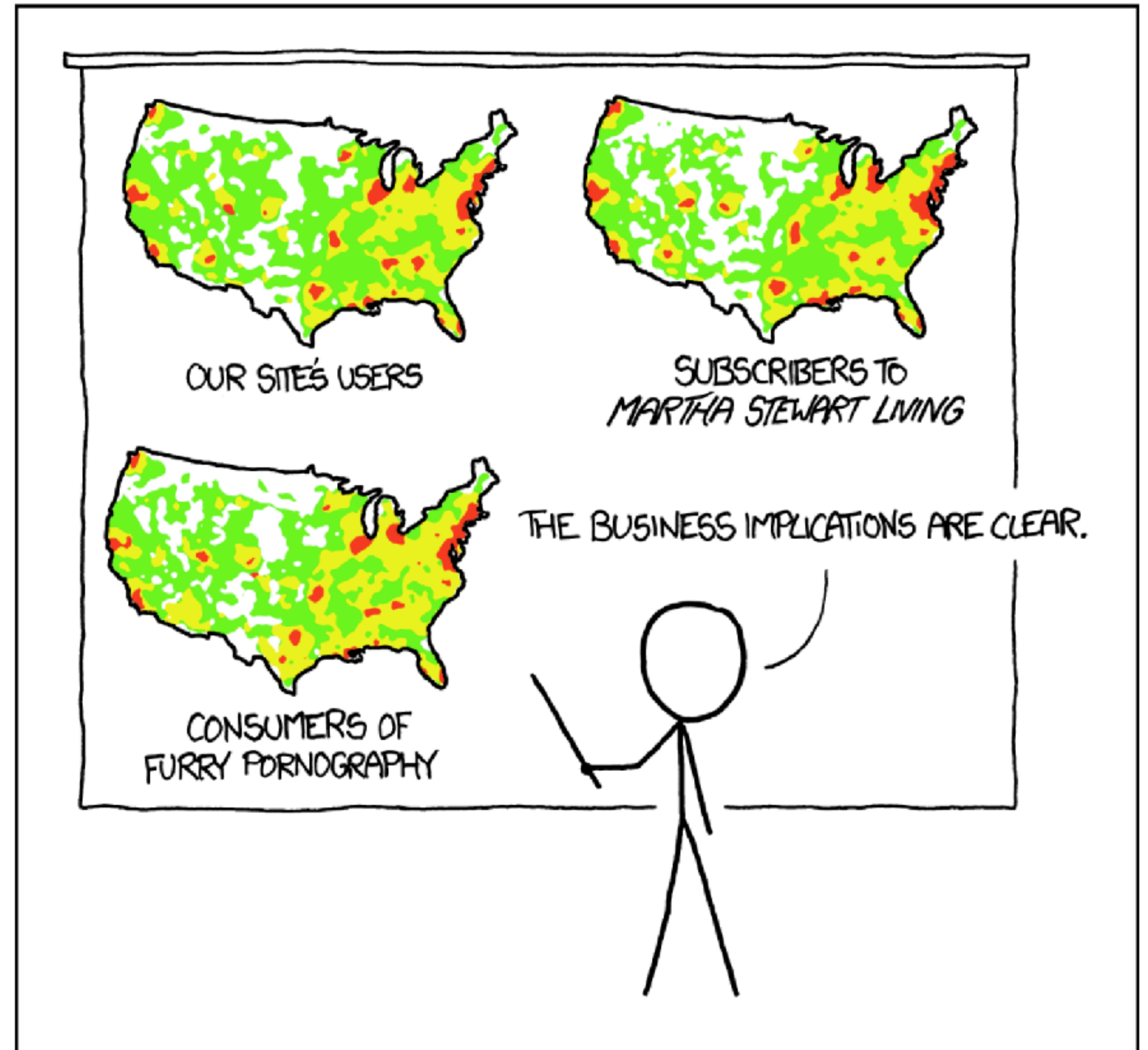


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.



PET PEEVE #208:
GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE
BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

Proportional Symbol Map

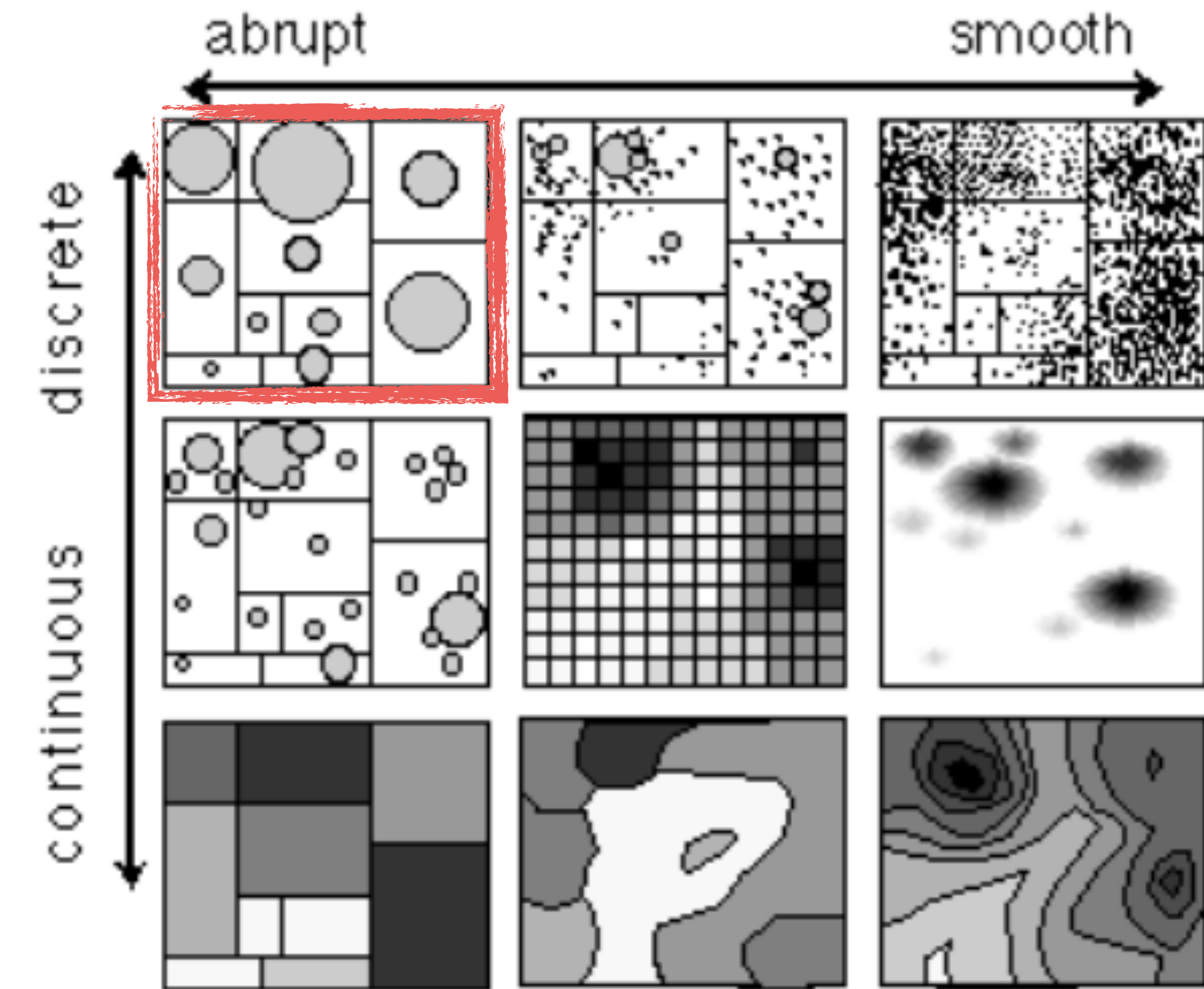


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.

Craters

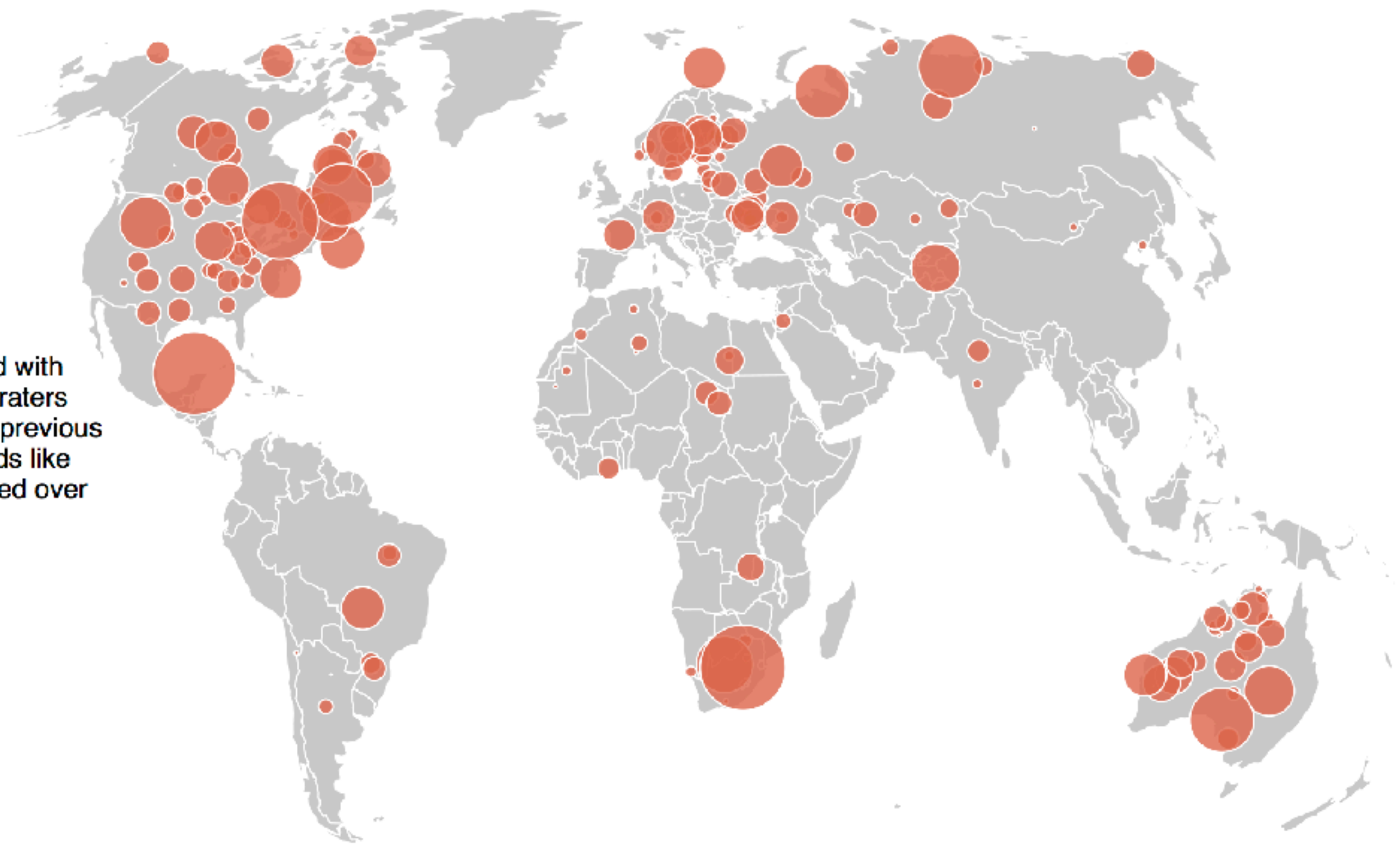
The earth is marked with about 180 named craters that are scars from previous run-ins with asteroids like the one that exploded over Russia on Friday.

Crater diameter



99 miles

20 miles



<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/world/russia-meteor/index.html>

Proportional Symbol Map

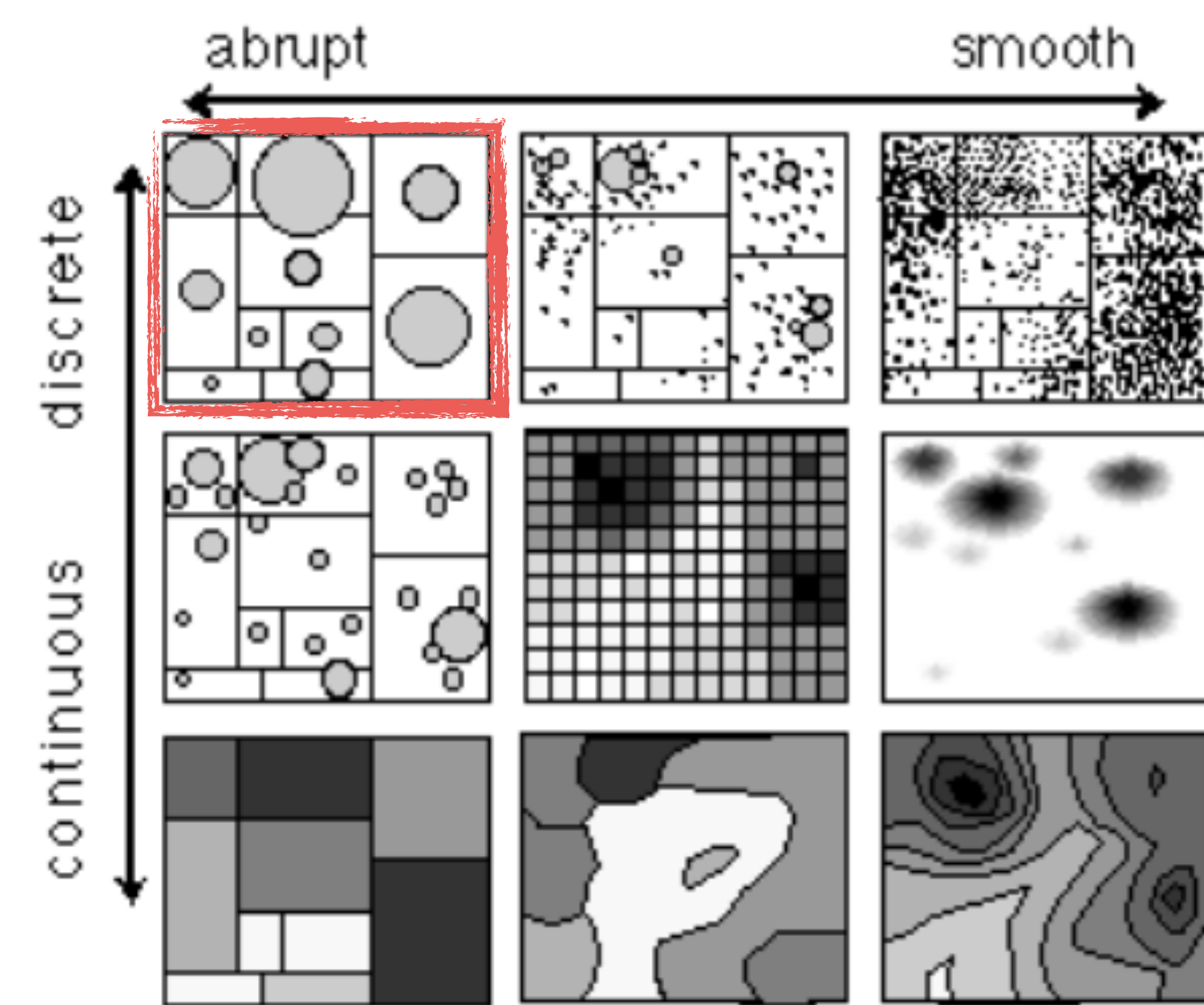
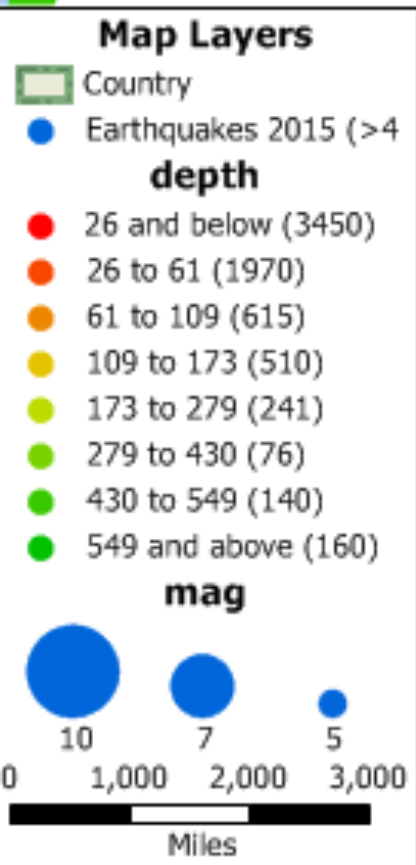


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.



©2013 CALIPER

Graduated Symbol Map

Some Places Are Riskier Than Others

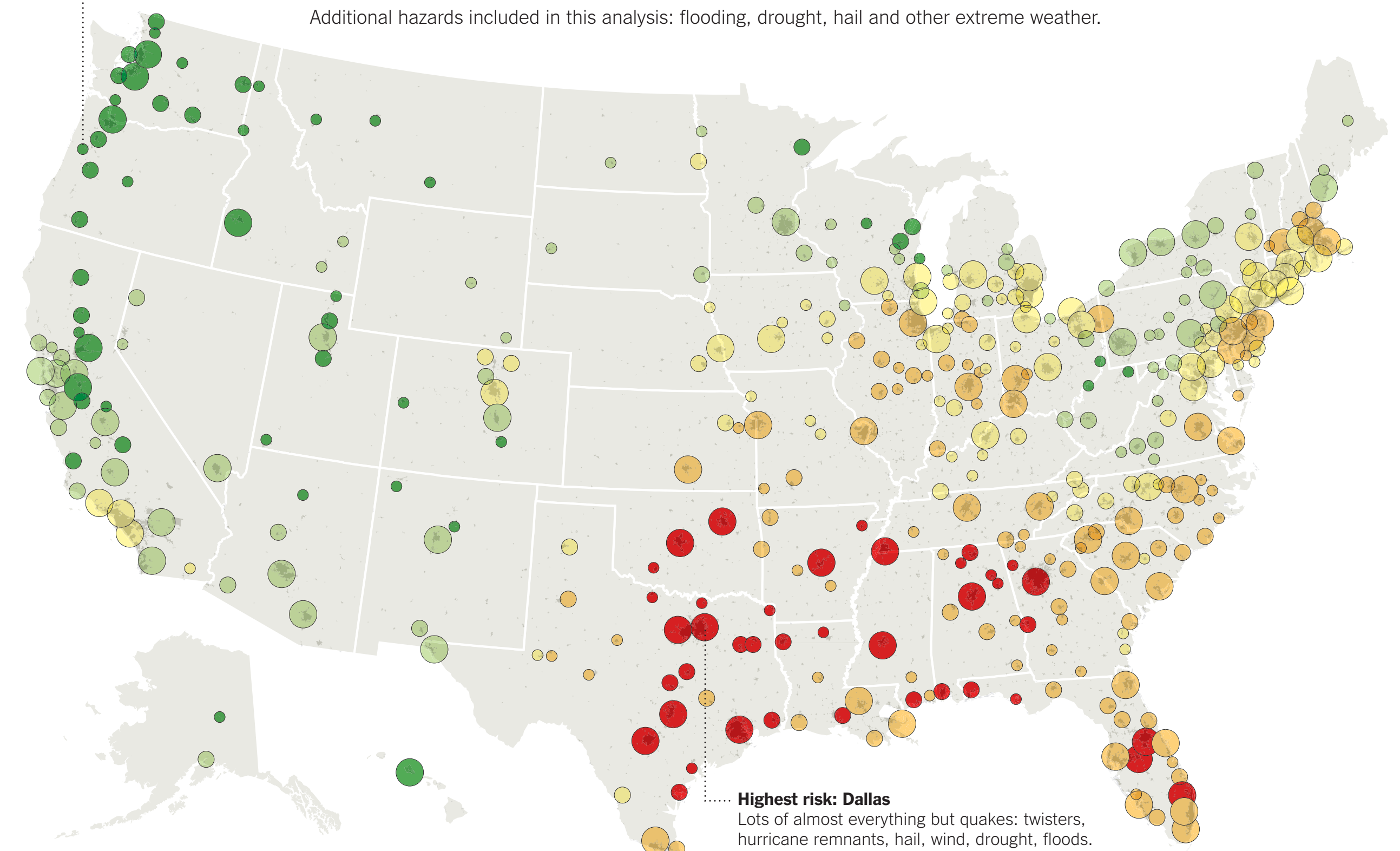
Weather disasters and quakes: who's most at risk? The analysis below, by Sperling's Best Places, a publisher of city rankings, is an attempt to assess a combination of those risks in 379 American metro areas.

Risks for twisters and hurricanes (including storms from hurricane remnants) are based on historical data showing where storms occurred. Earthquake risks are based on United States Geological Survey assessments and take into account the relative infrequency of quakes, compared with weather events and floods.

Additional hazards included in this analysis: flooding, drought, hail and other extreme weather.

Lowest risk: Corvallis, Ore.
Small quake and drought risk; little extreme weather.

Highest risk: Dallas
Lots of almost everything but quakes: twisters, hurricane remnants, hail, wind, drought, floods.



- Metro area population**
- Less than 175,000
 - 175,000 to 500,000
 - More than 500,000

- Scale of hazards**
- Lower → Higher
- ● ● ● ●

- Metro areas with lowest risk:**
1. Corvallis, Ore.
 2. Mt. Vernon-Anacortes, Wash.
 3. Bellingham, Wash.
 4. Wenatchee, Wash.
 5. Grand Junction, Colo.
 6. Spokane, Wash.
 7. Salem, Ore.
 8. Seattle

- Highest risk:**
1. Dallas-Plano-Irving, Tex.
 2. Jonesboro, Ark.
 3. Corpus Christi, Tex.
 4. Houston
 5. Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.
 6. Shreveport, La.
 7. Austin, Tex.
 8. Birmingham, Ala.

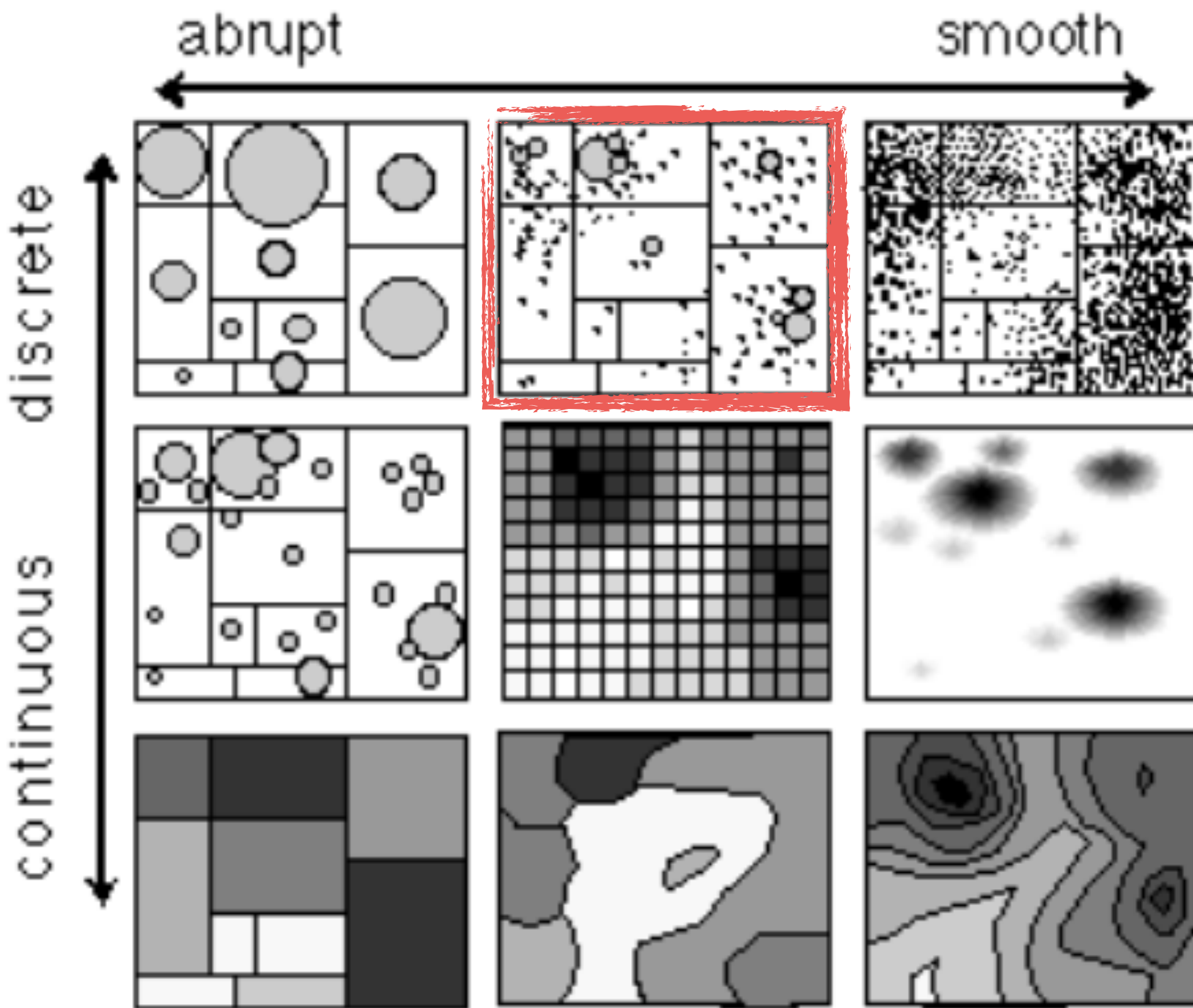


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.

[MacEachren. Visualizing Uncertain Information. 1992]

Graduated Symbol Map

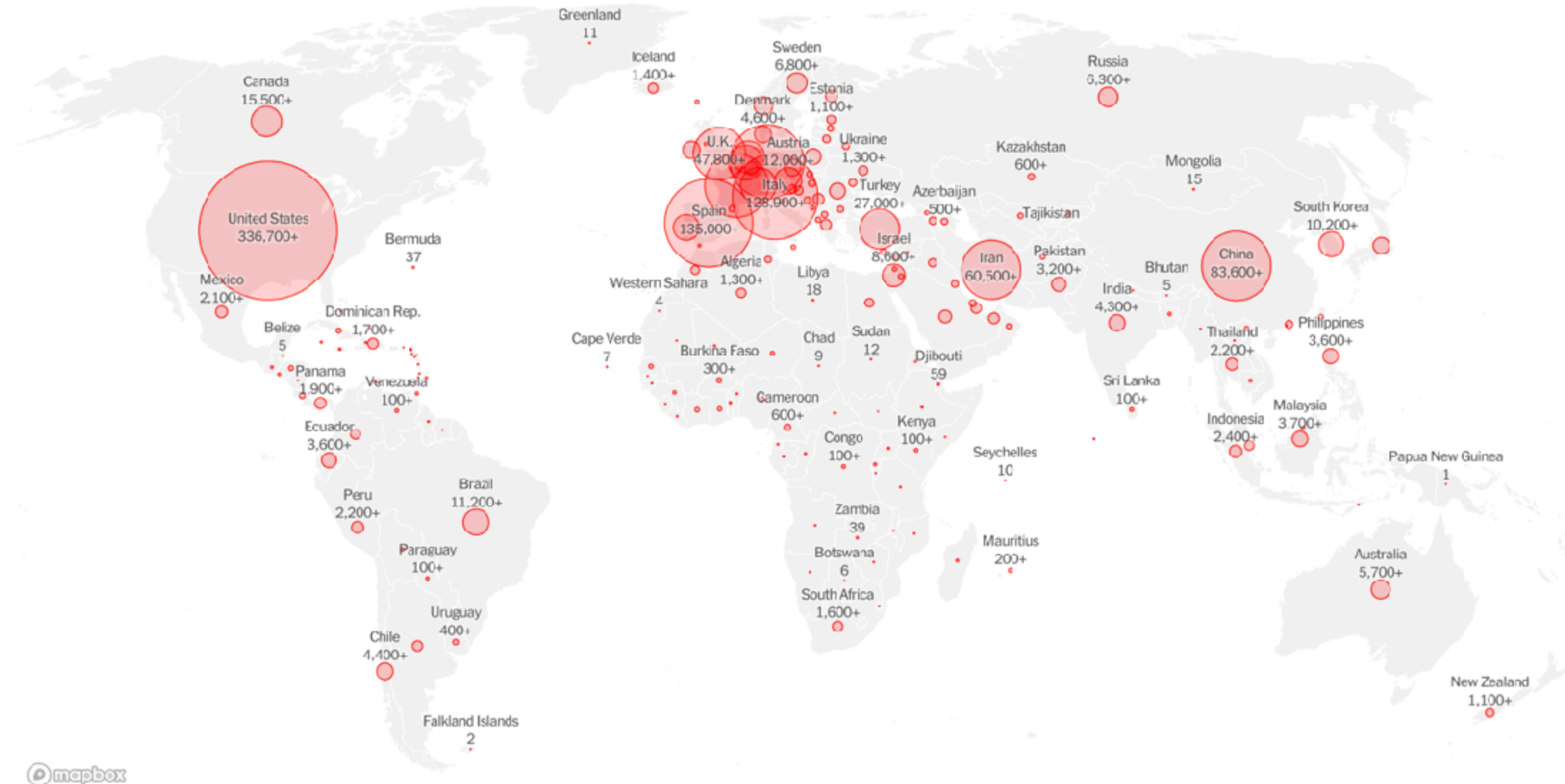
ASIA PACIFIC

The New York Times

PLAY THE CROSSWORD

10 cases ●●●● 10,000 cases ●

Zoom and hover over map for more detail



mapbox

Sources: Local governments; The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins University; National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China; World Health Organization. Data for the West Bank and Gaza was reported together by the Palestinian Health Ministry and includes only Palestinian-controlled land. Russia is reporting data for Crimea, a peninsula it [annexed in 2014](#) in a move that led to international sanctions. Data for some countries, like the United States and France, include counts for overseas territories. Japan's count includes 696 cases and seven deaths from a cruise ship that docked in

Display a menu

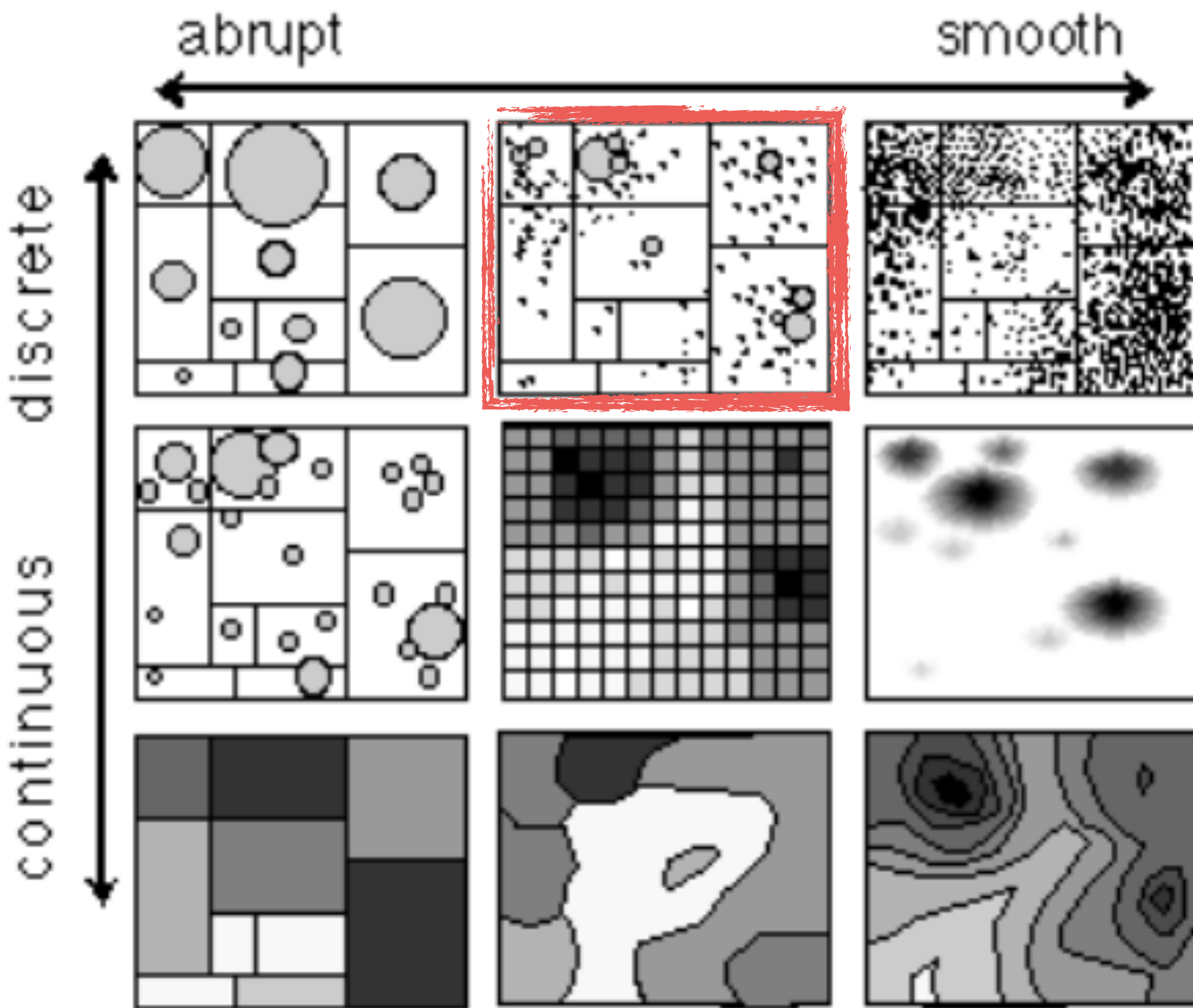


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.

Graduated Symbol Map

☰ 🔍 U.S.

The New York Times

PLAY THE CROSSWORD Account

10 cases • • • • • 10,000 cases

Zoom and hover over map for more detail

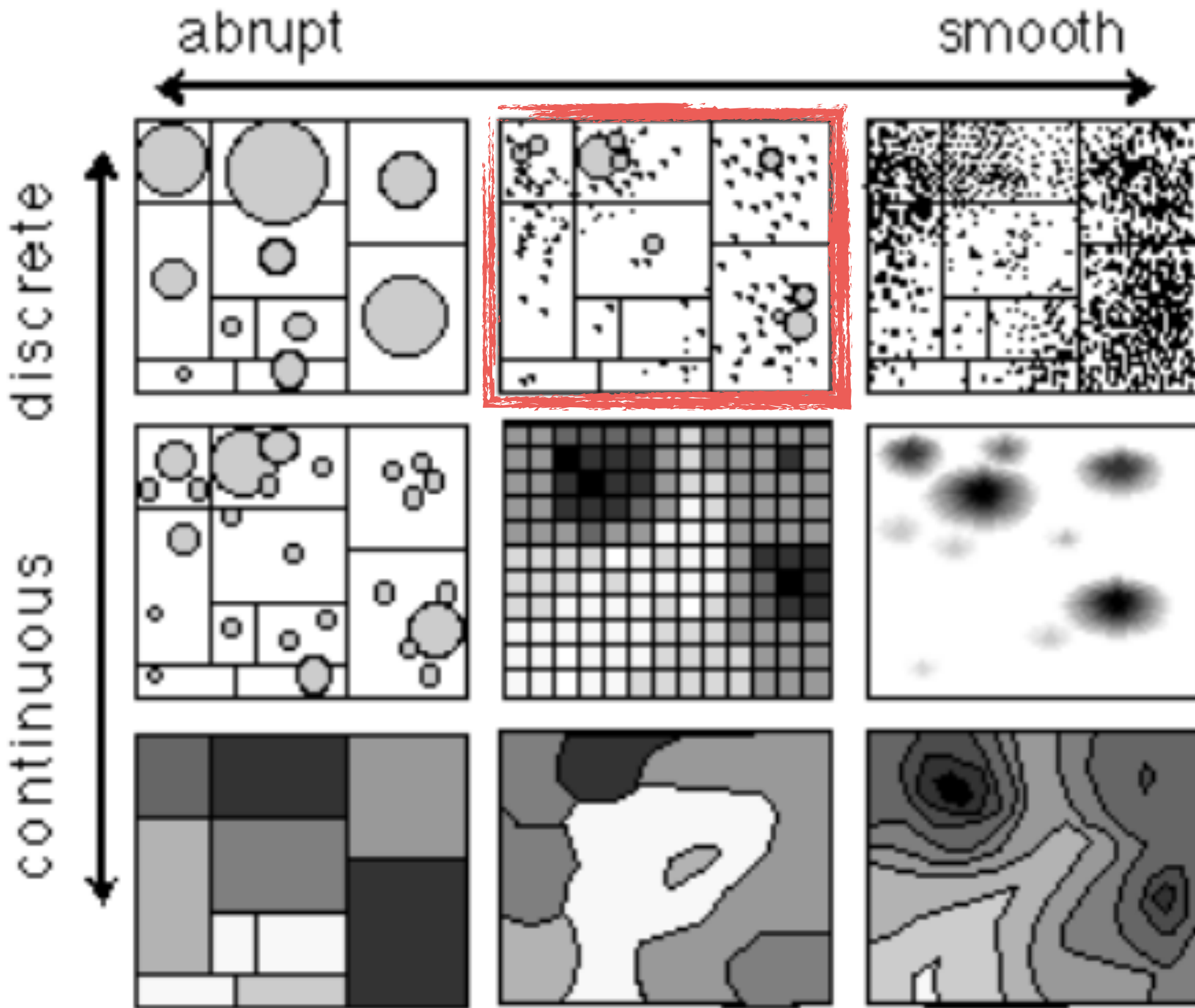
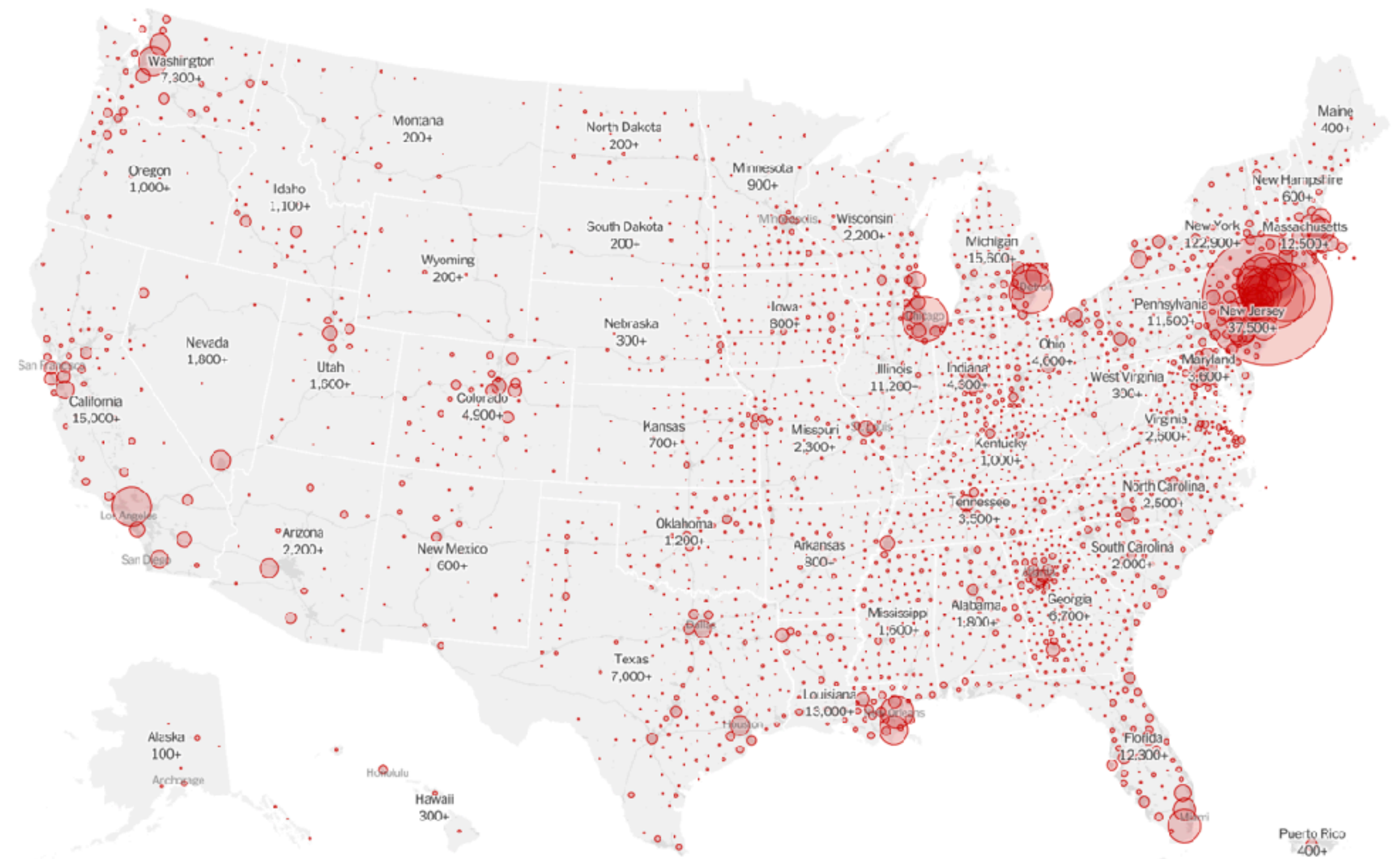


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.

[MacEachren. Visualizing Uncertain Information. 1992]

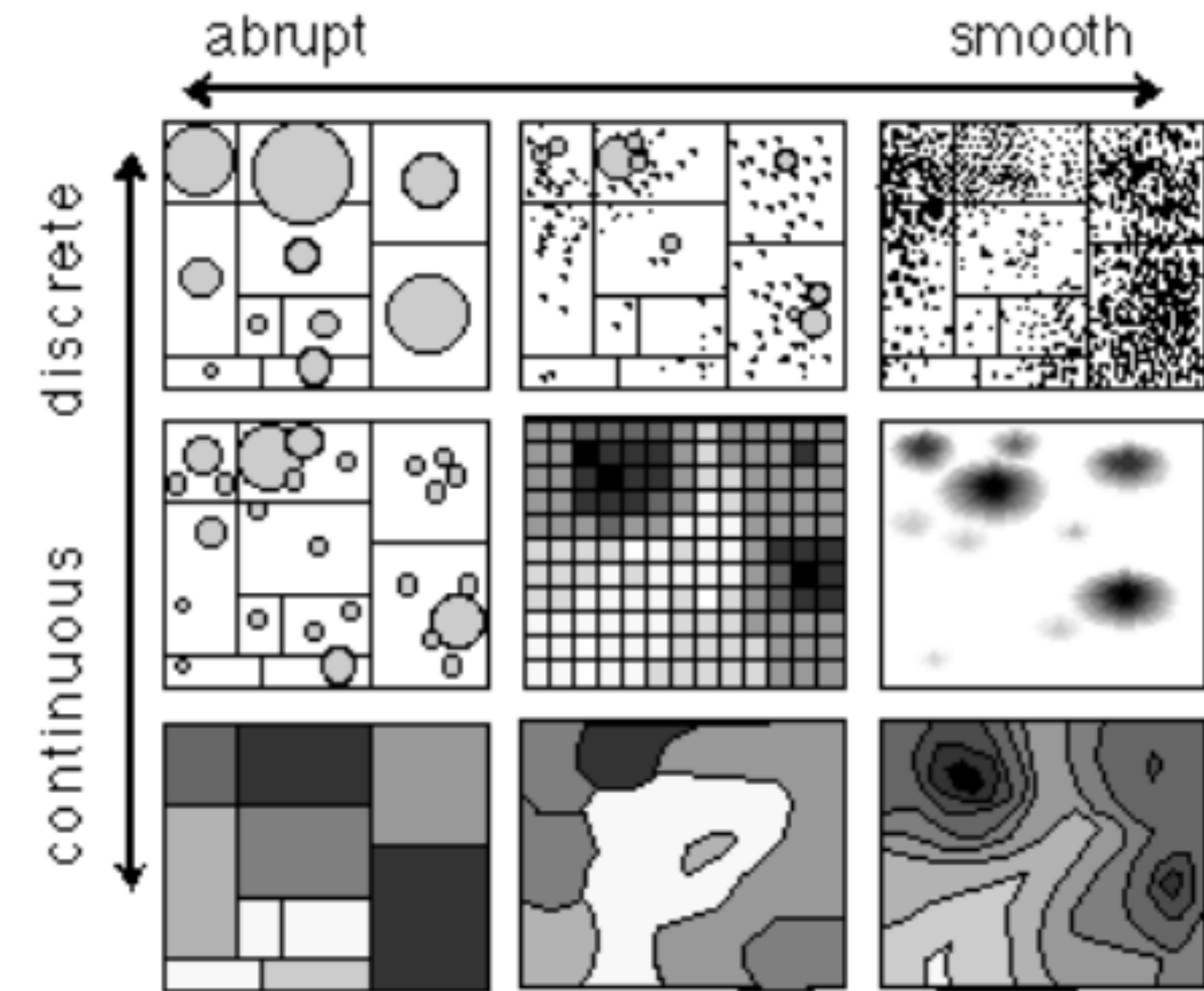
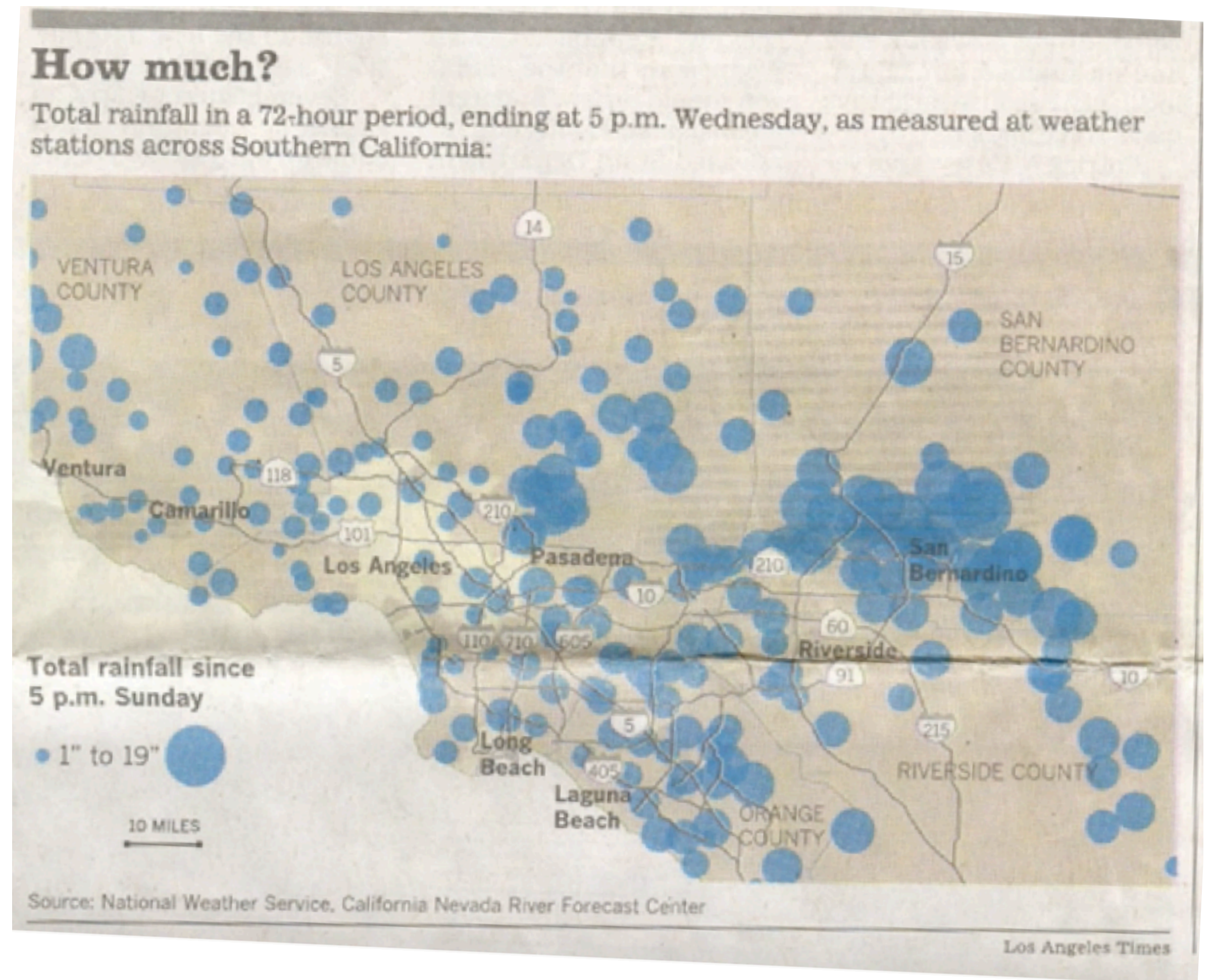


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.



Isopleth / Heat Map

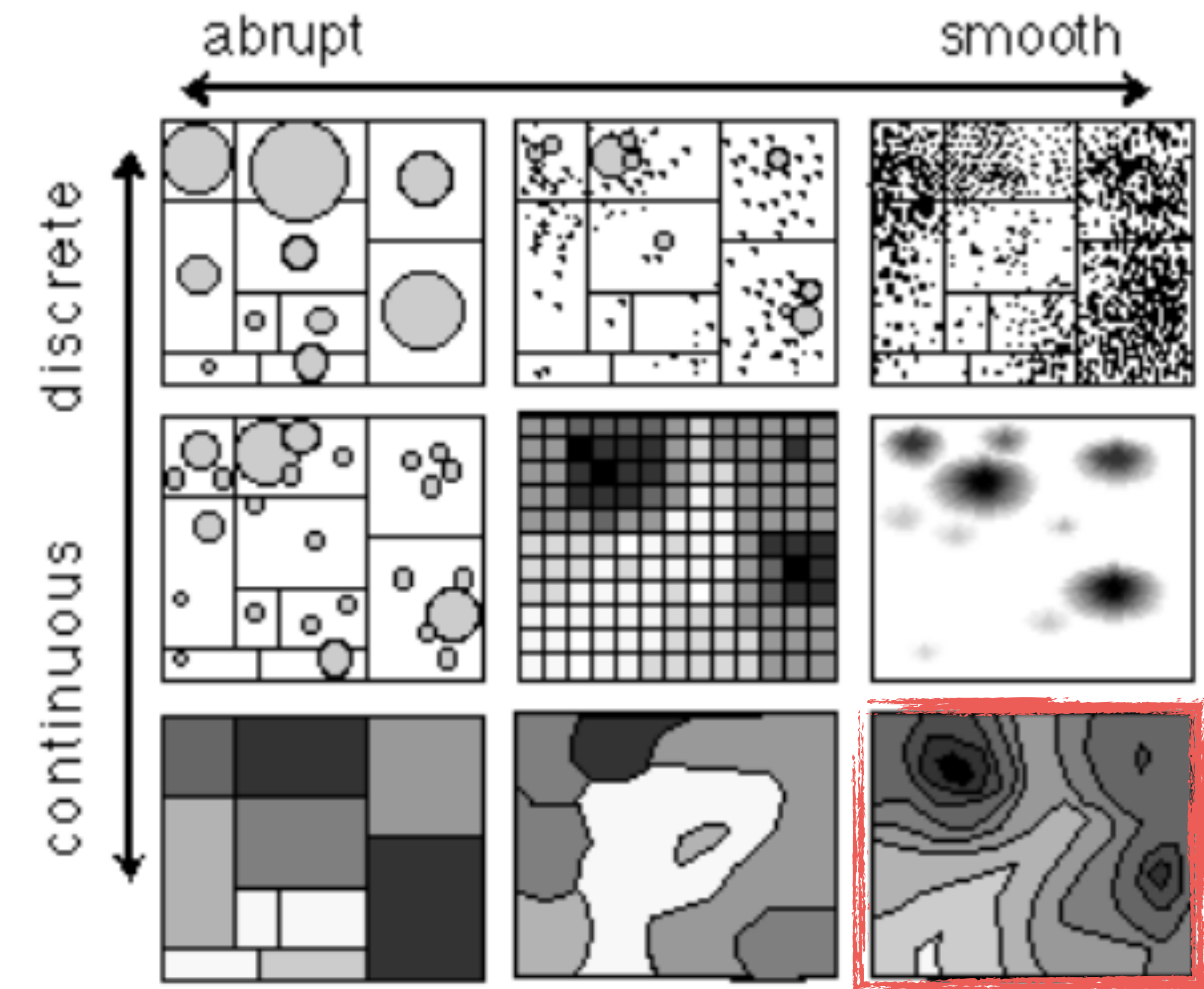
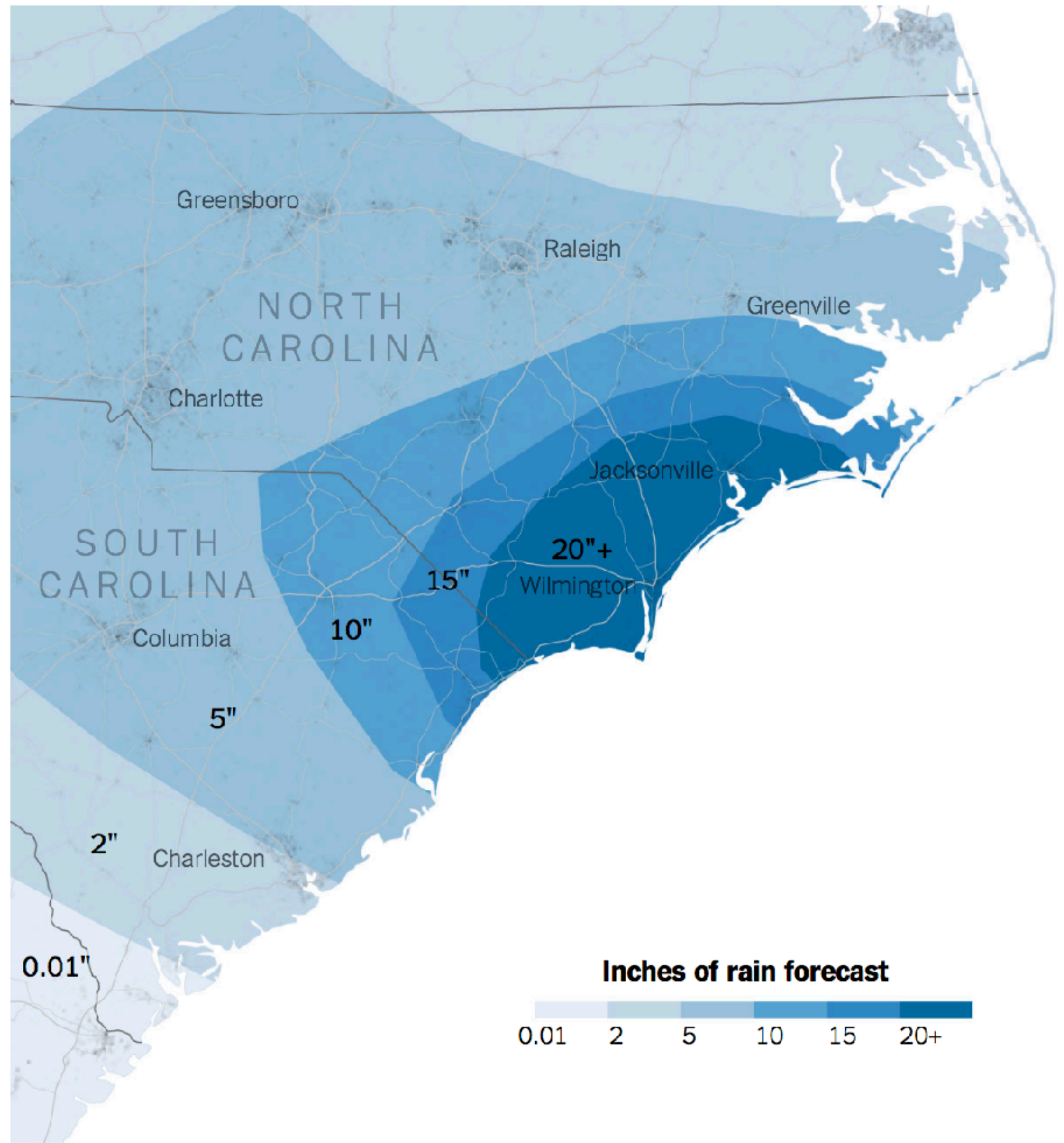


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.

[MacEachren. Visualizing Uncertain Information. 1992]



Source: National Weather Service

Choropleth

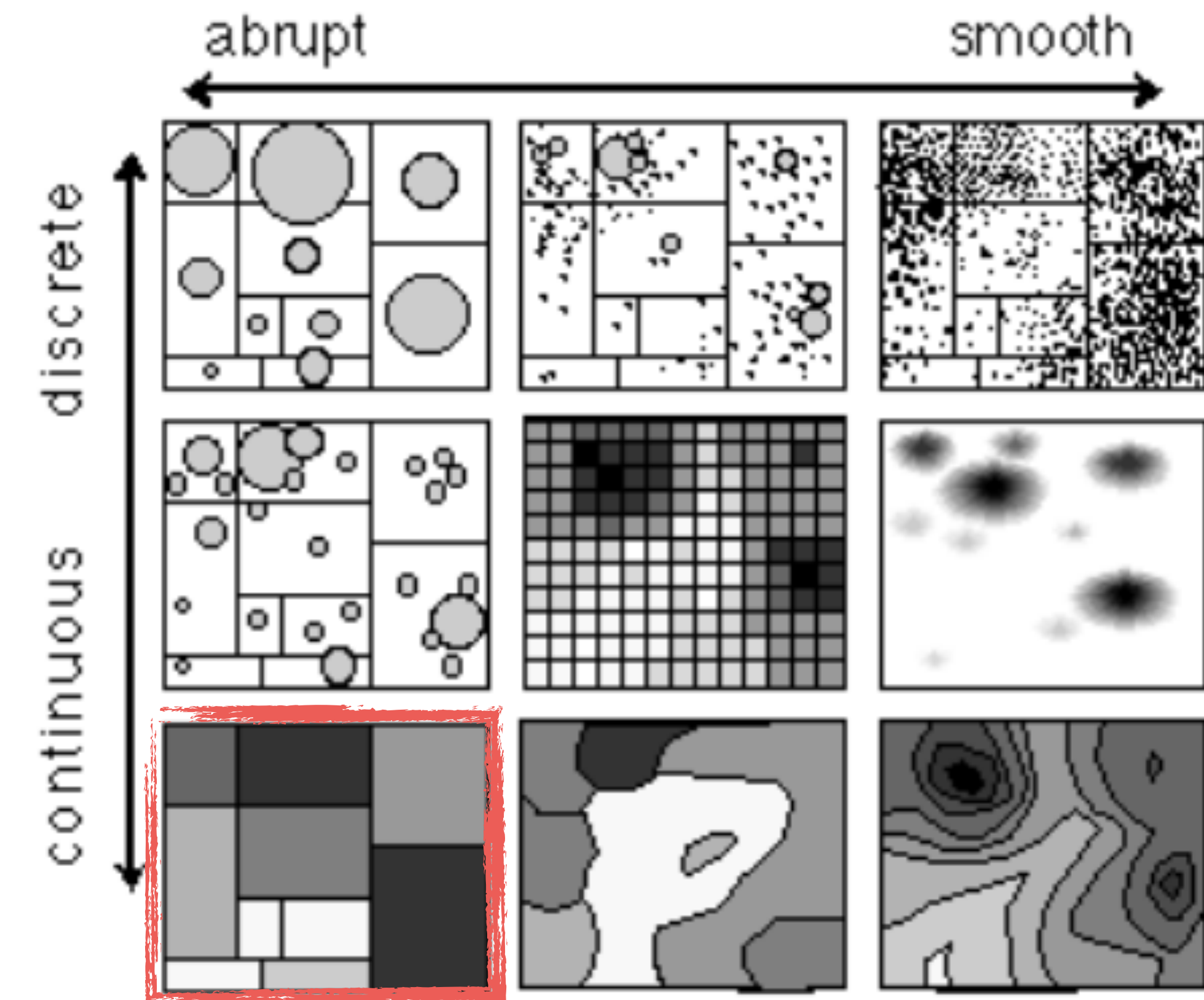
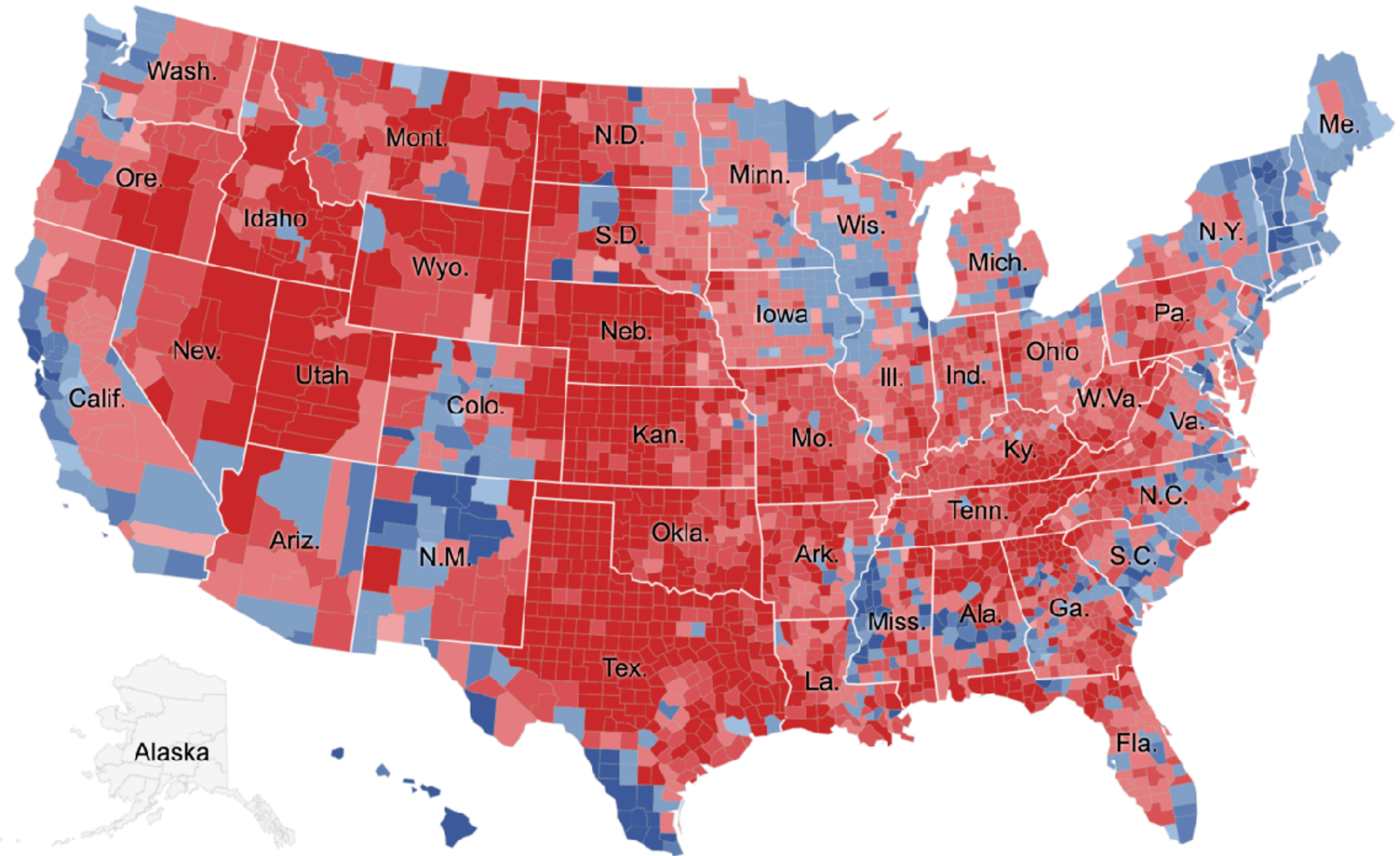


Fig. 9. Possible 2D translations of the 3D data models shown in figure 8.



<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/01/upshot/many-ways-to-map-election-results.html>

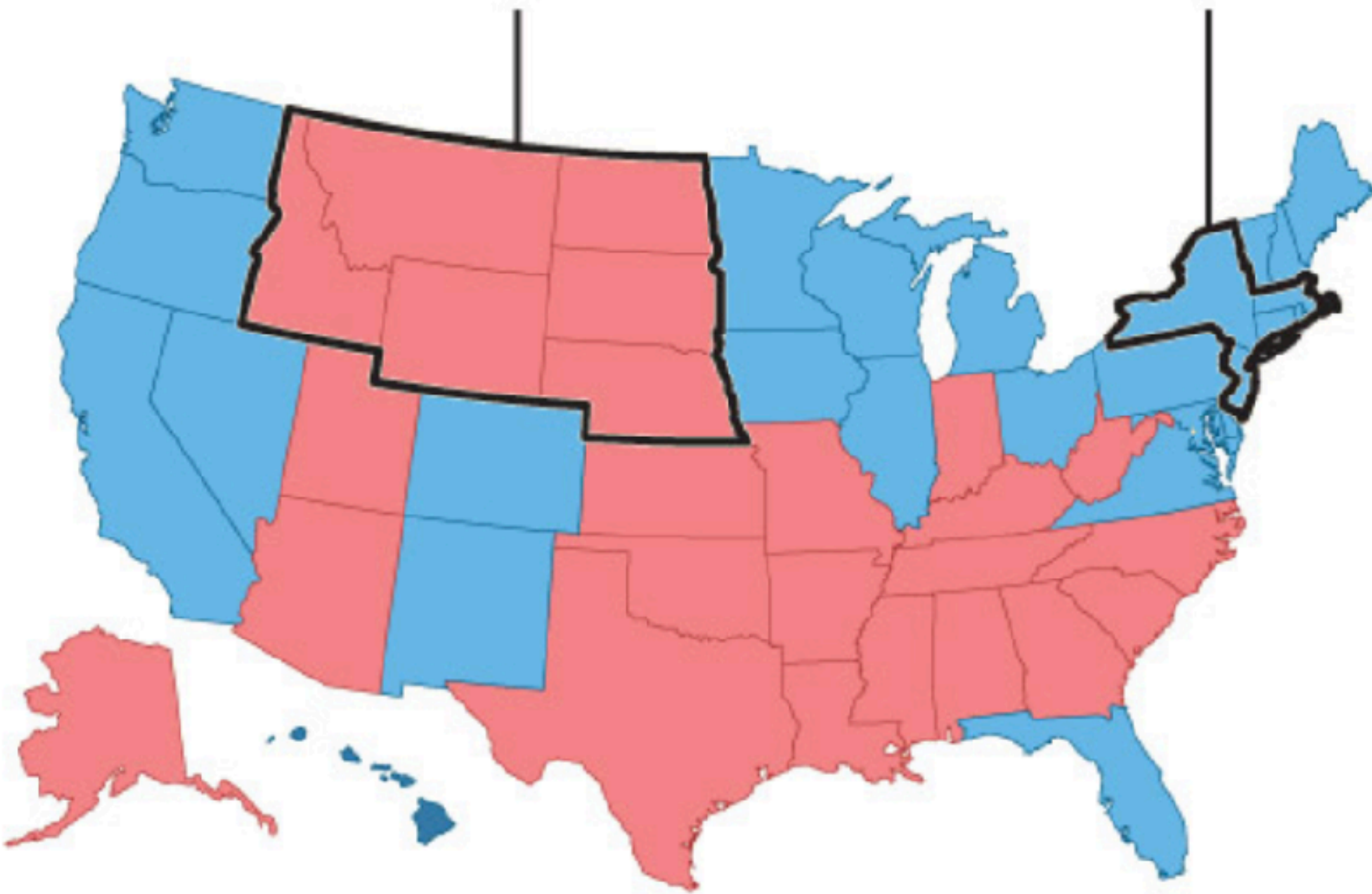
GEOGRAPHIC MAP



CARTOGRAM OF ELECTORAL VOTES

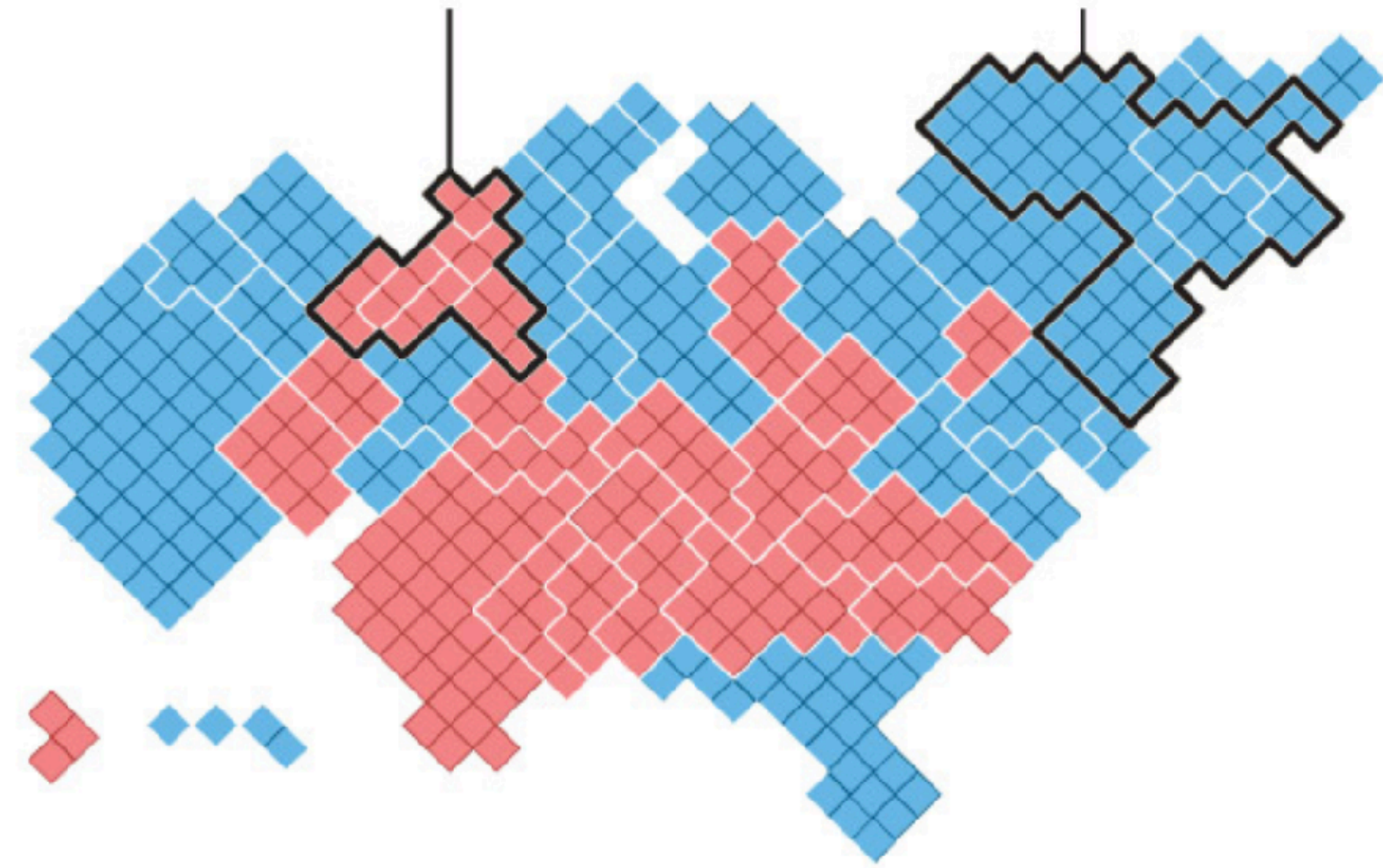
Six Western states

Five Northeastern states

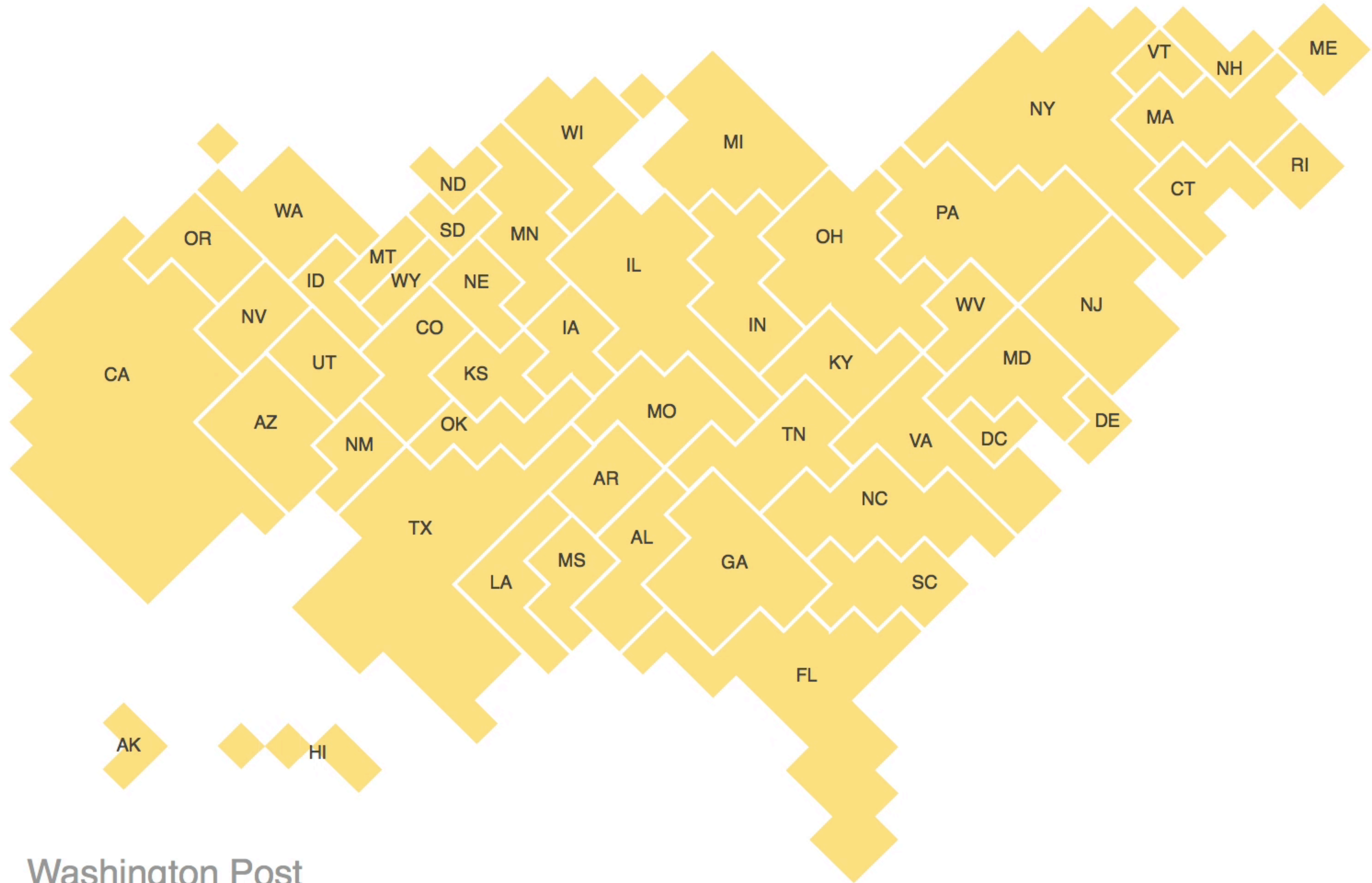


Six Western states

Five Northeastern states



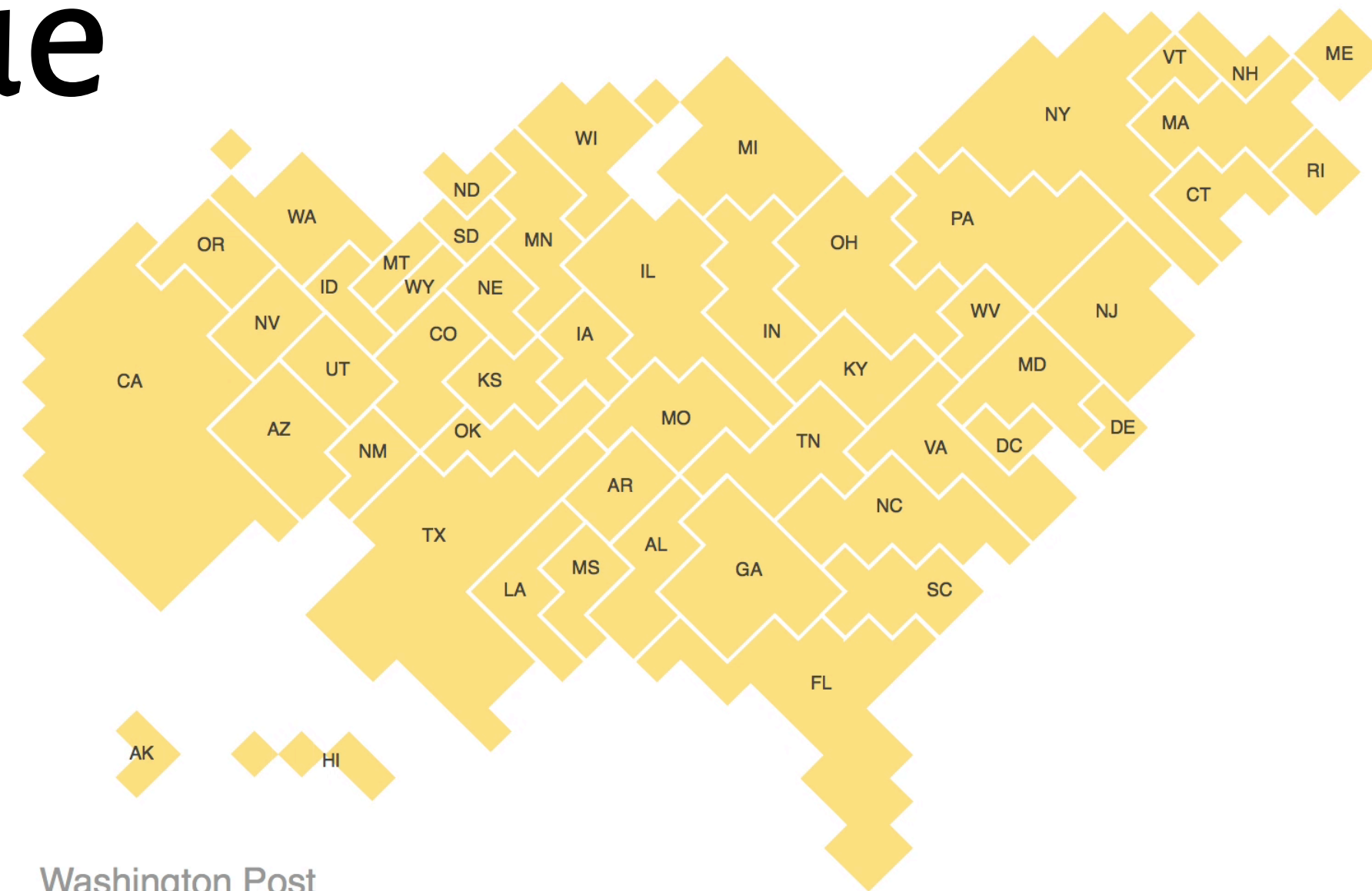
[Noah Veltman. December 2018]



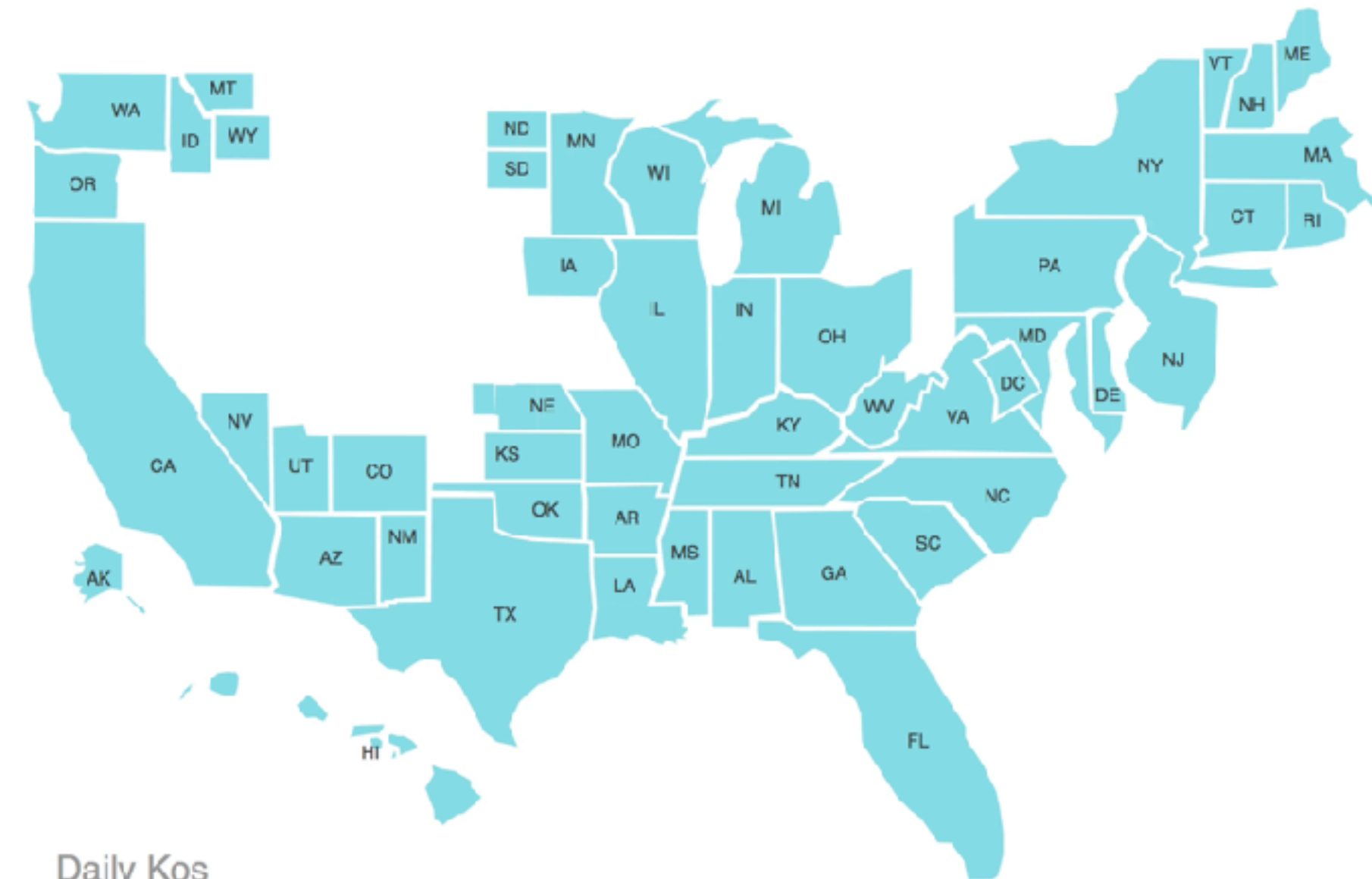
Washington Post

Design Critique

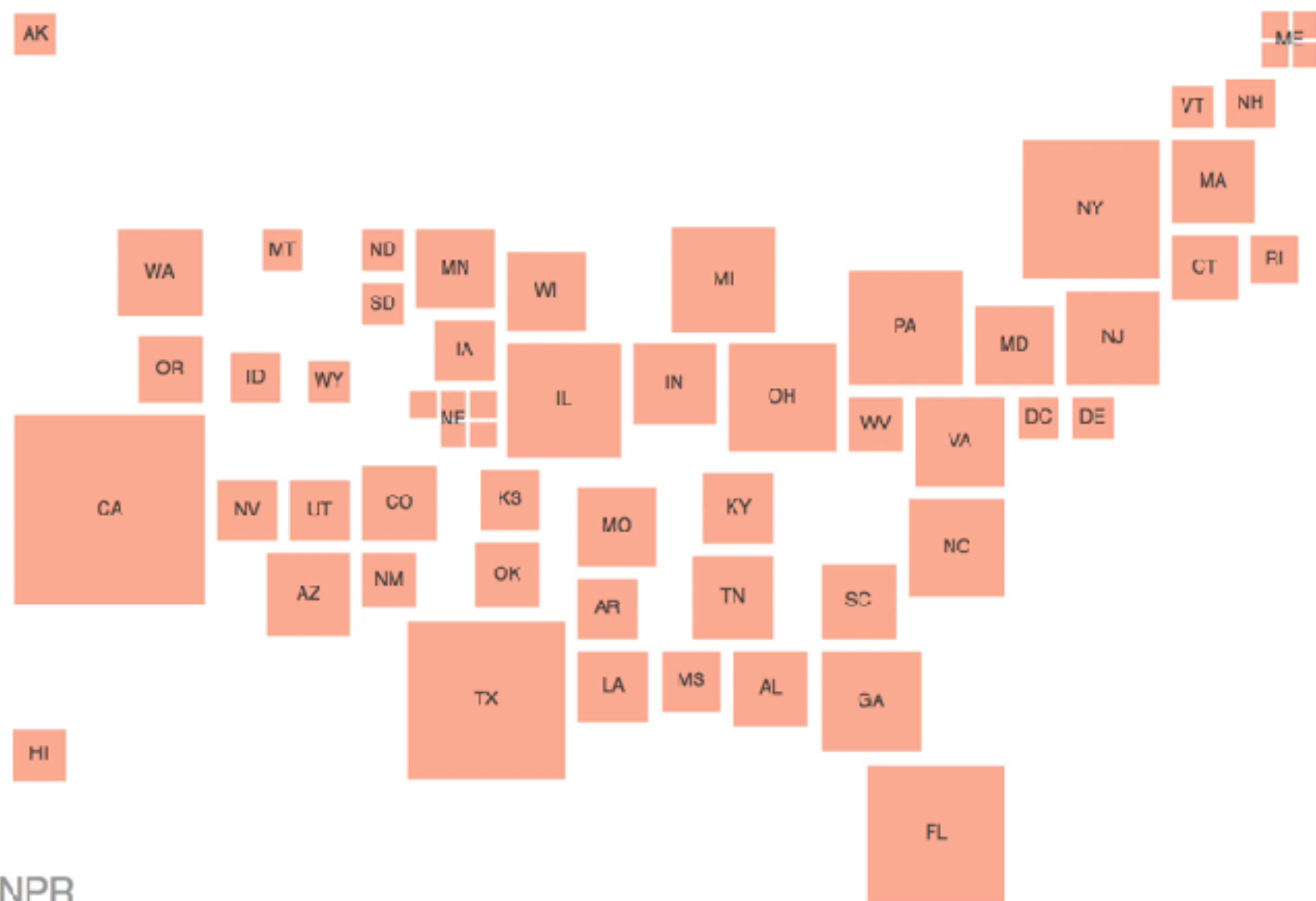
yellkey.com/within



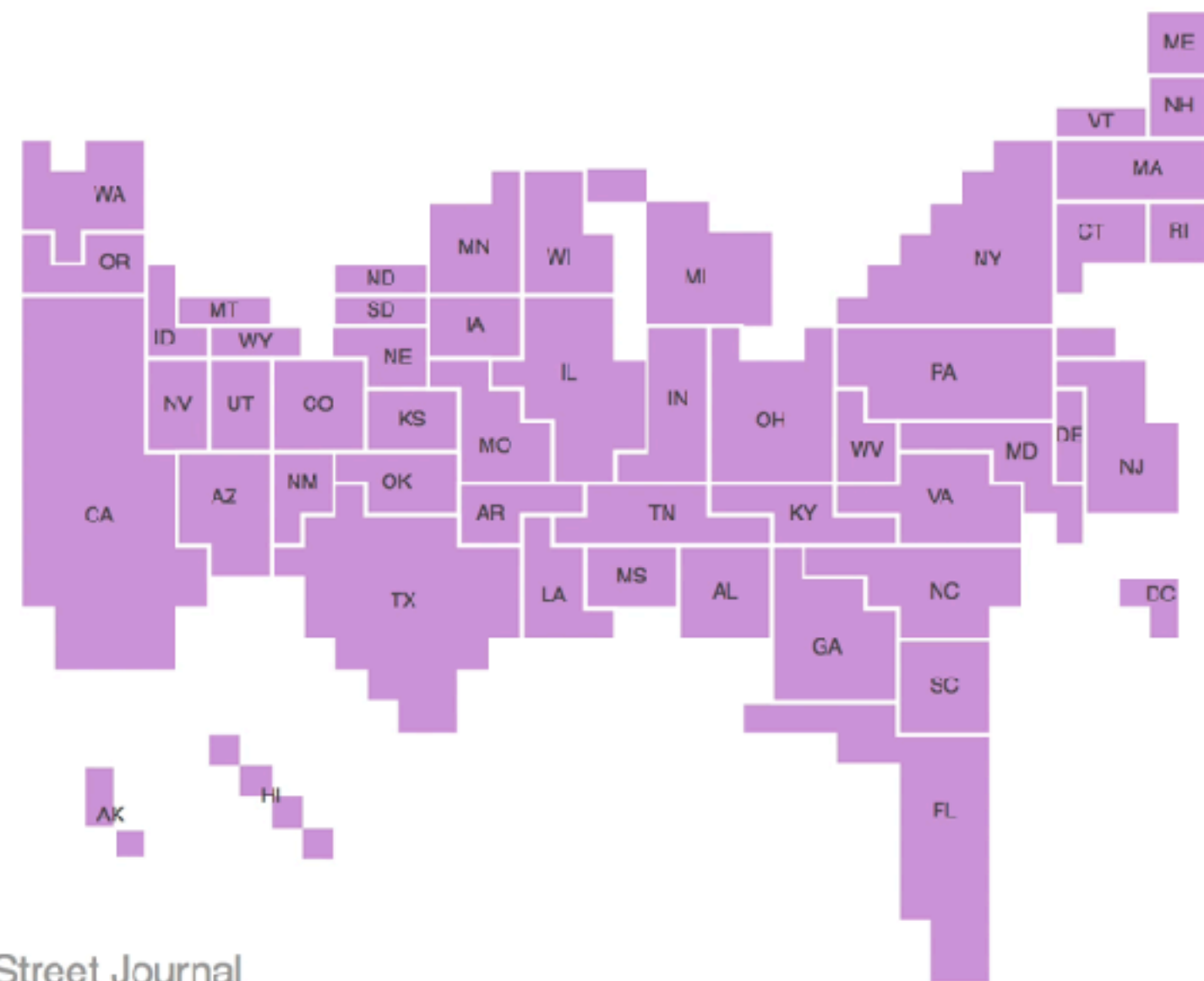
Washington Post



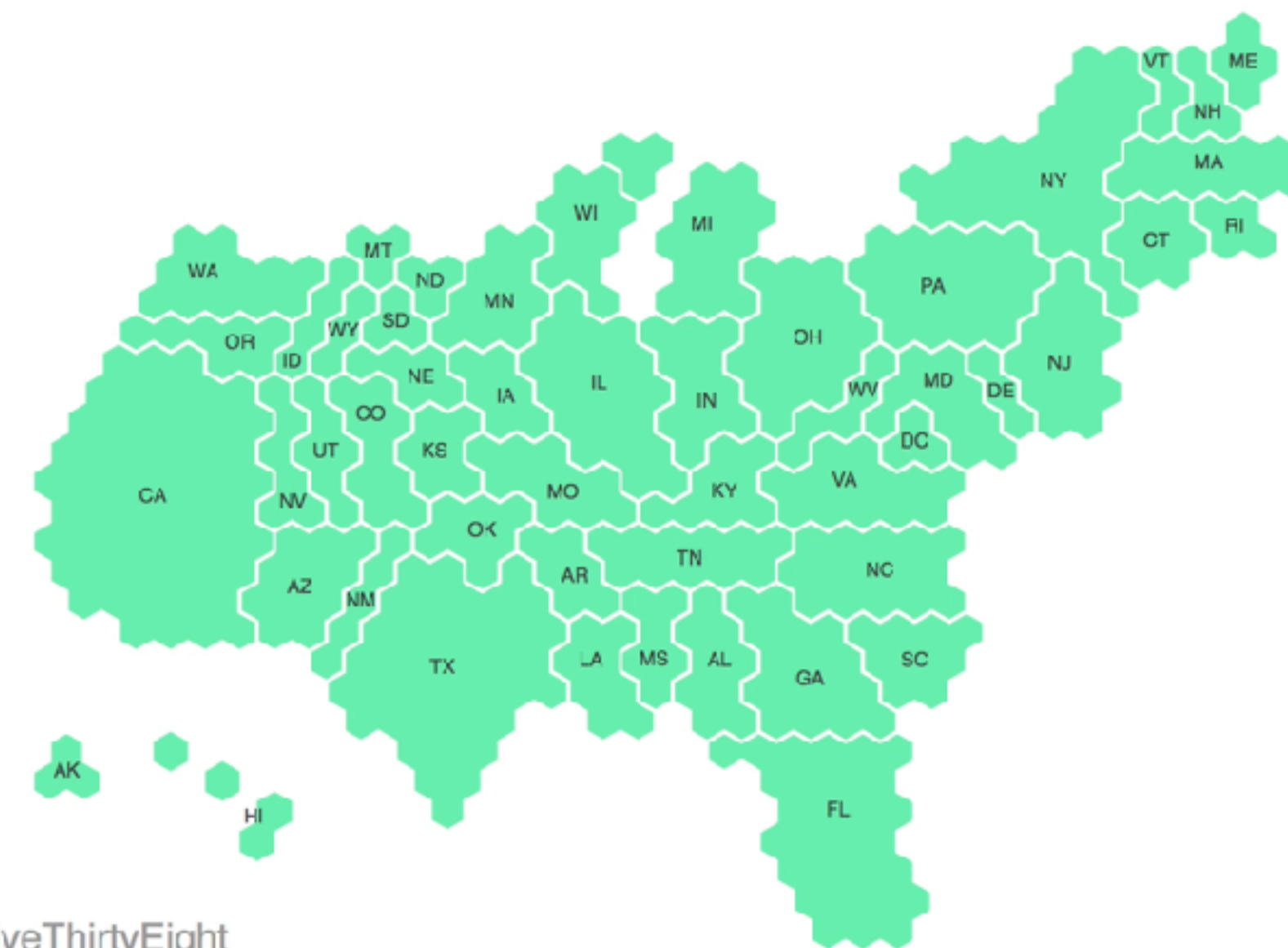
Daily Kos



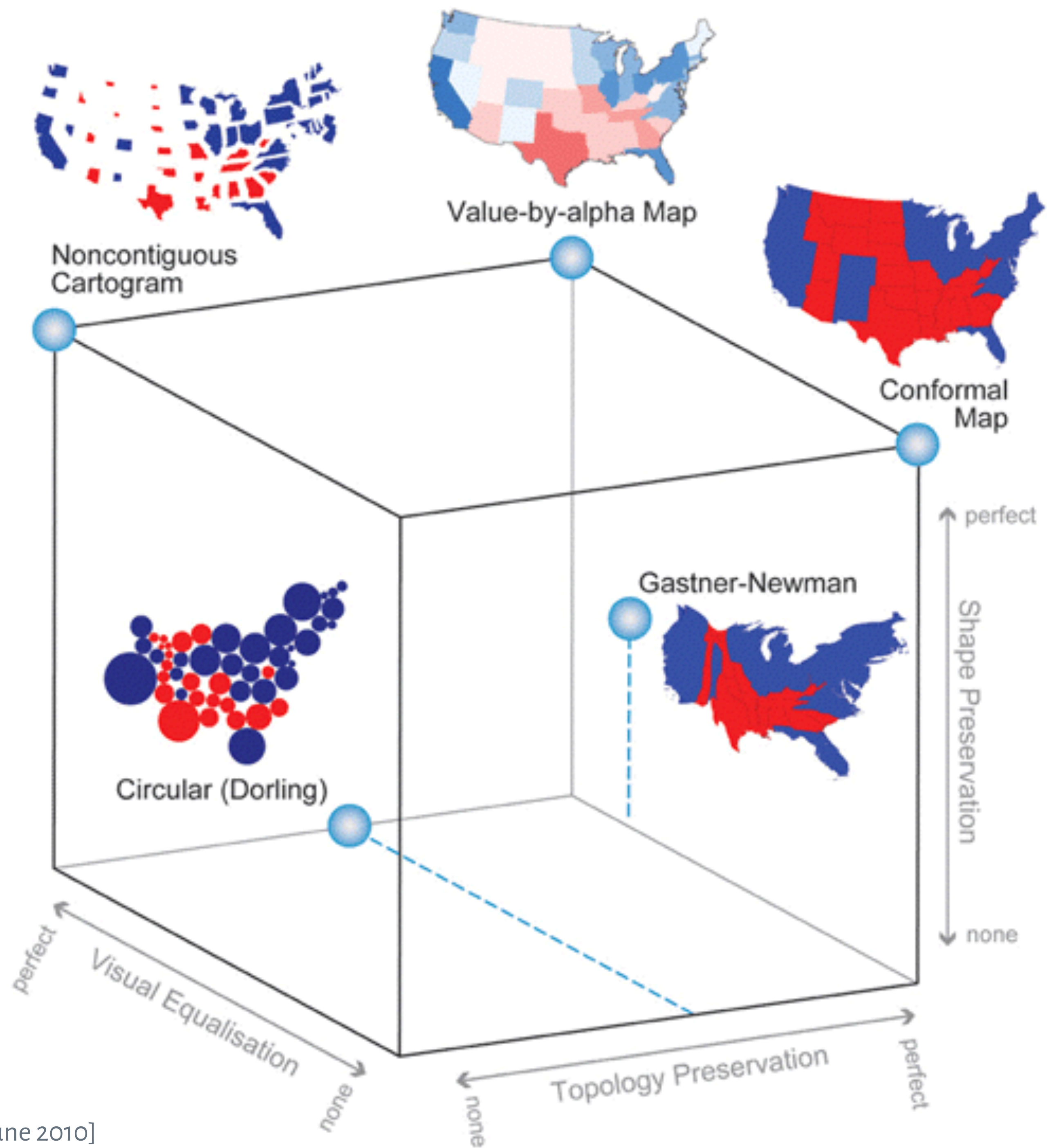
NPR



Wall Street Journal



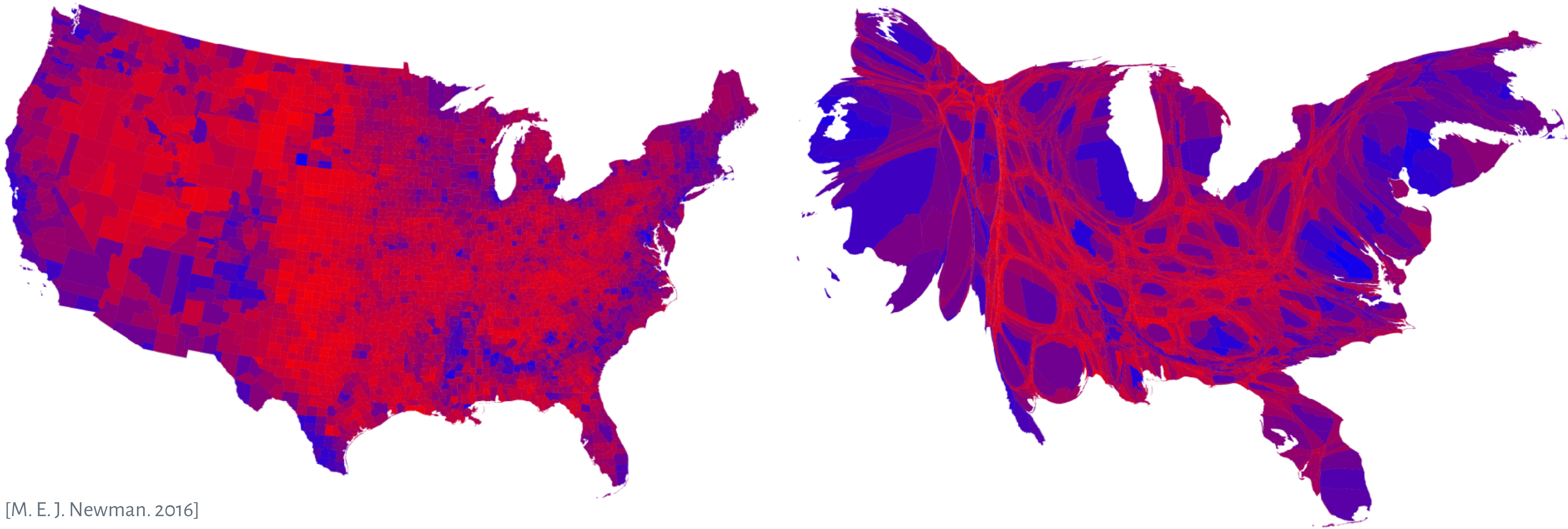
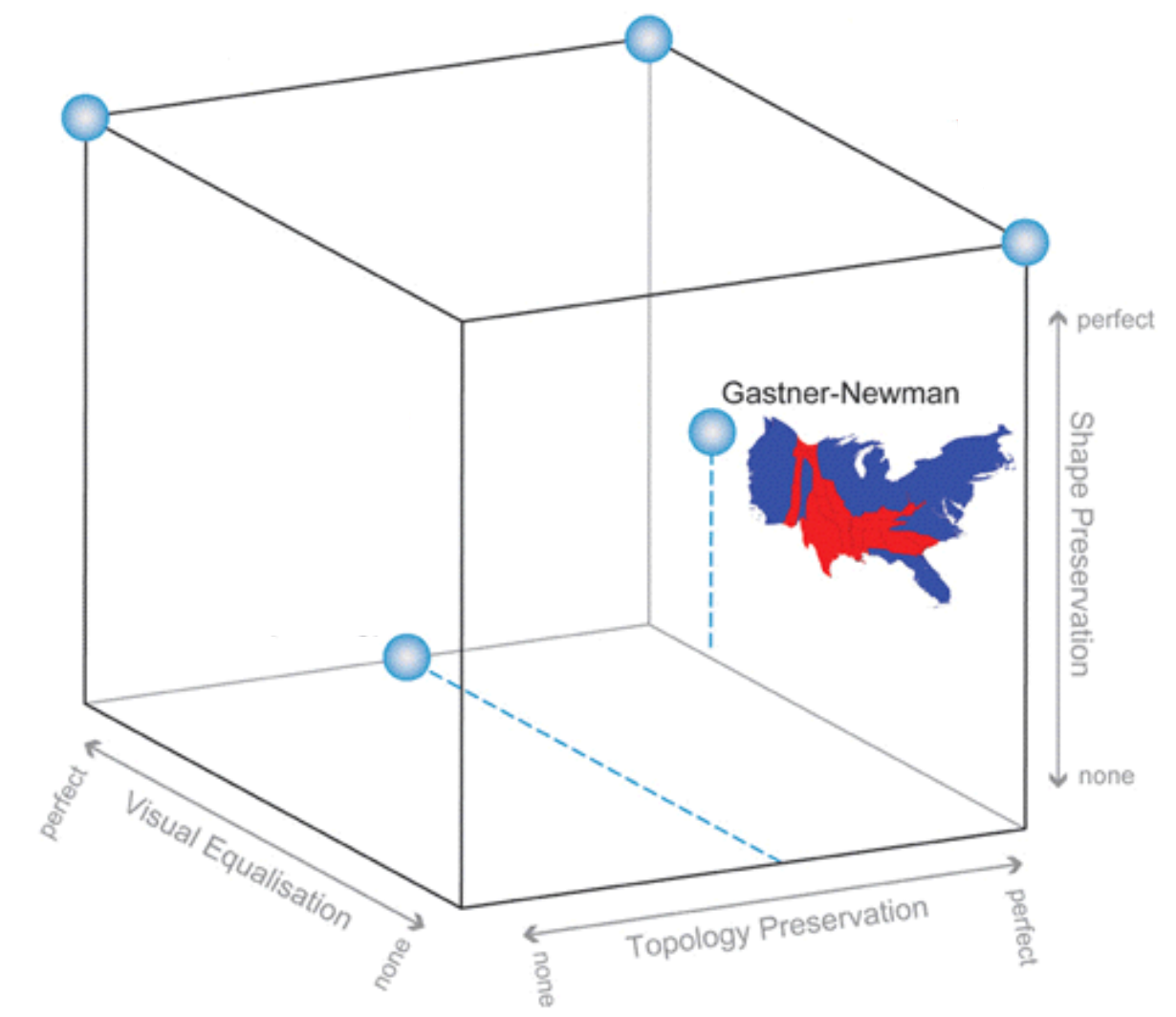
FiveThirtyEight



Gastner-Newman

Physical diffusion model.

Population "flows" from high-density areas to low-density areas until density is roughly equal everywhere.



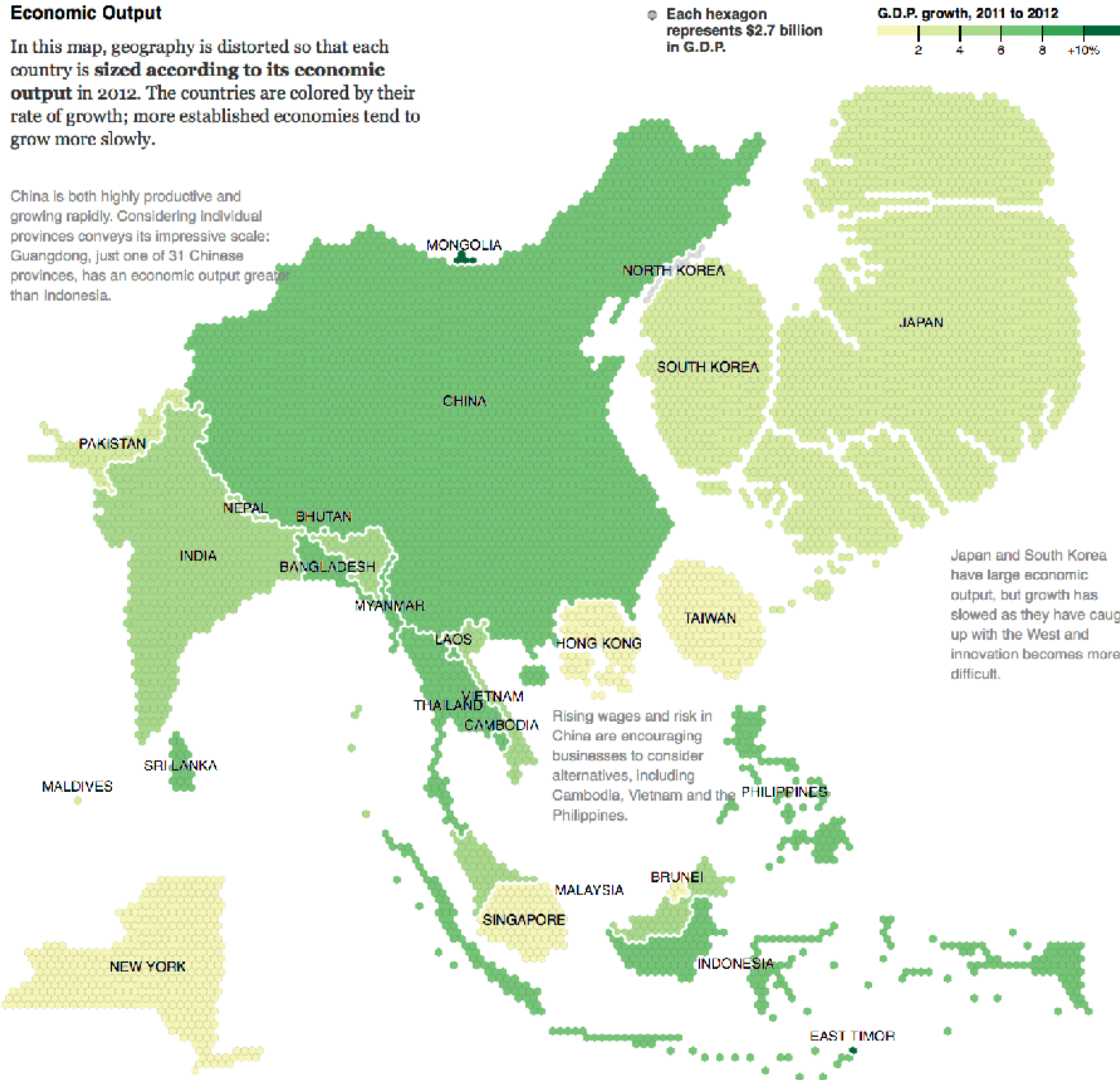
China Still Dominates, but Some Manufacturers Look Elsewhere

While China maintains its overwhelming dominance in manufacturing, multinational companies are looking for ways to limit their reliance on factories there. [Related Article »](#)

Economic Output

In this map, geography is distorted so that each country is **sized according to its economic output** in 2012. The countries are colored by their rate of growth; more established economies tend to grow more slowly.

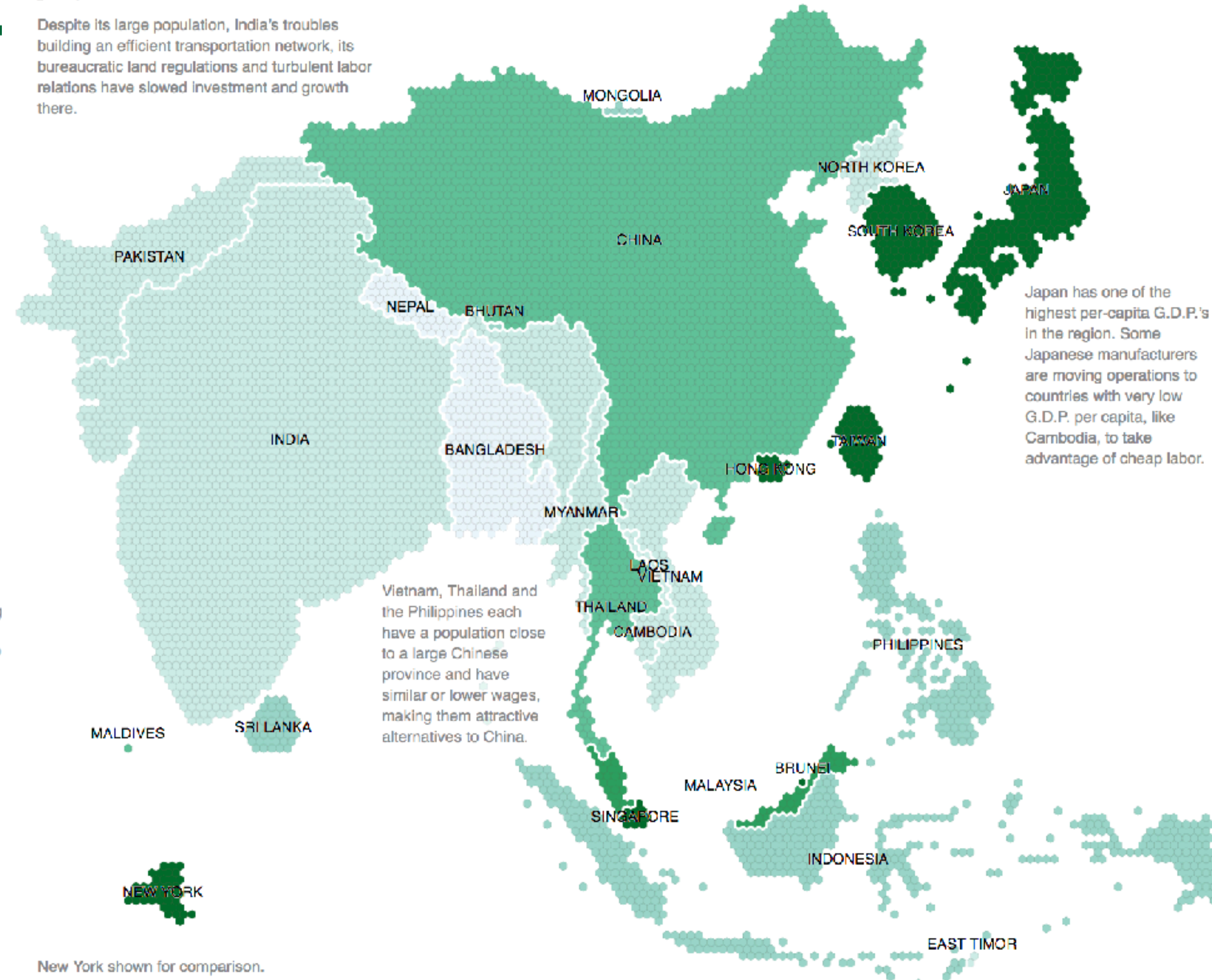
China is both highly productive and growing rapidly. Considering individual provinces conveys its impressive scale: Guangdong, just one of 31 Chinese provinces, has an economic output greater than Indonesia.



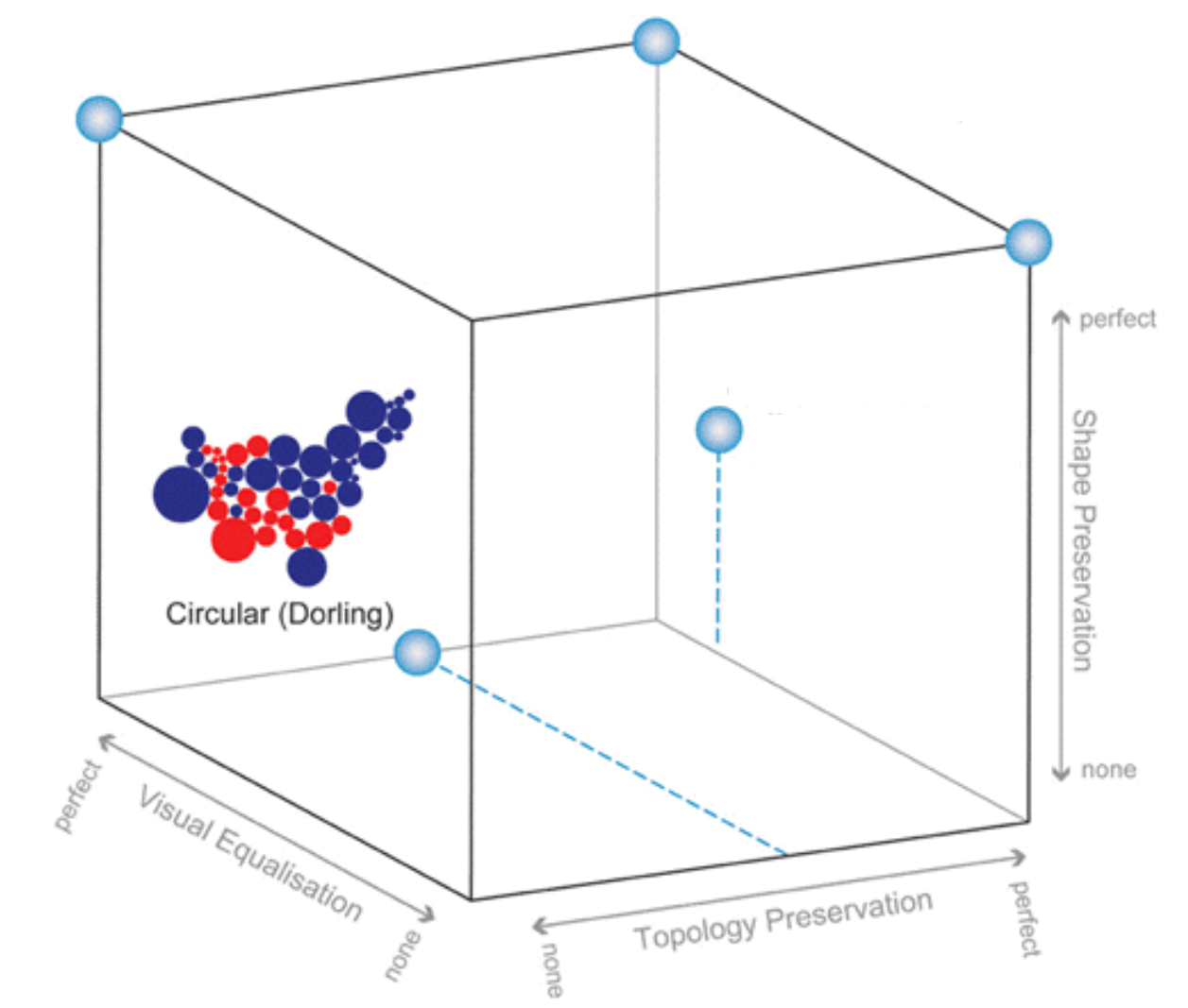
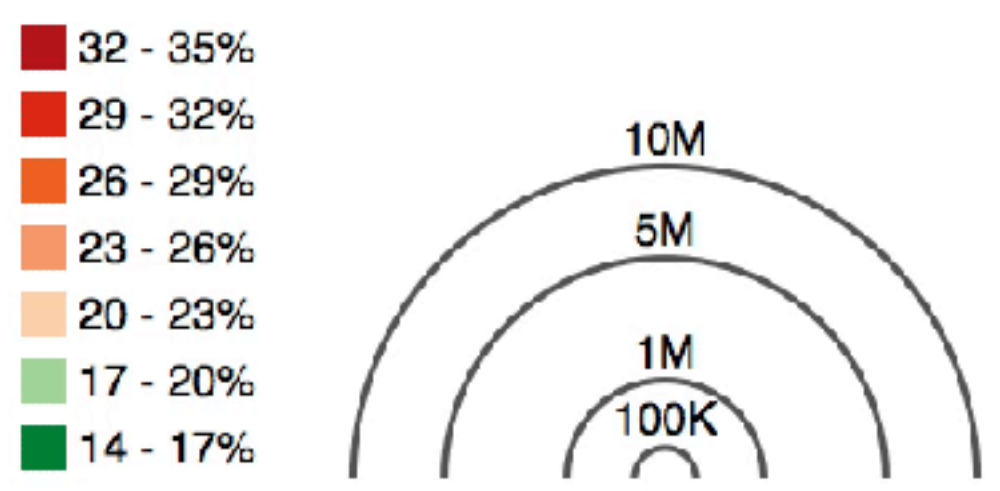
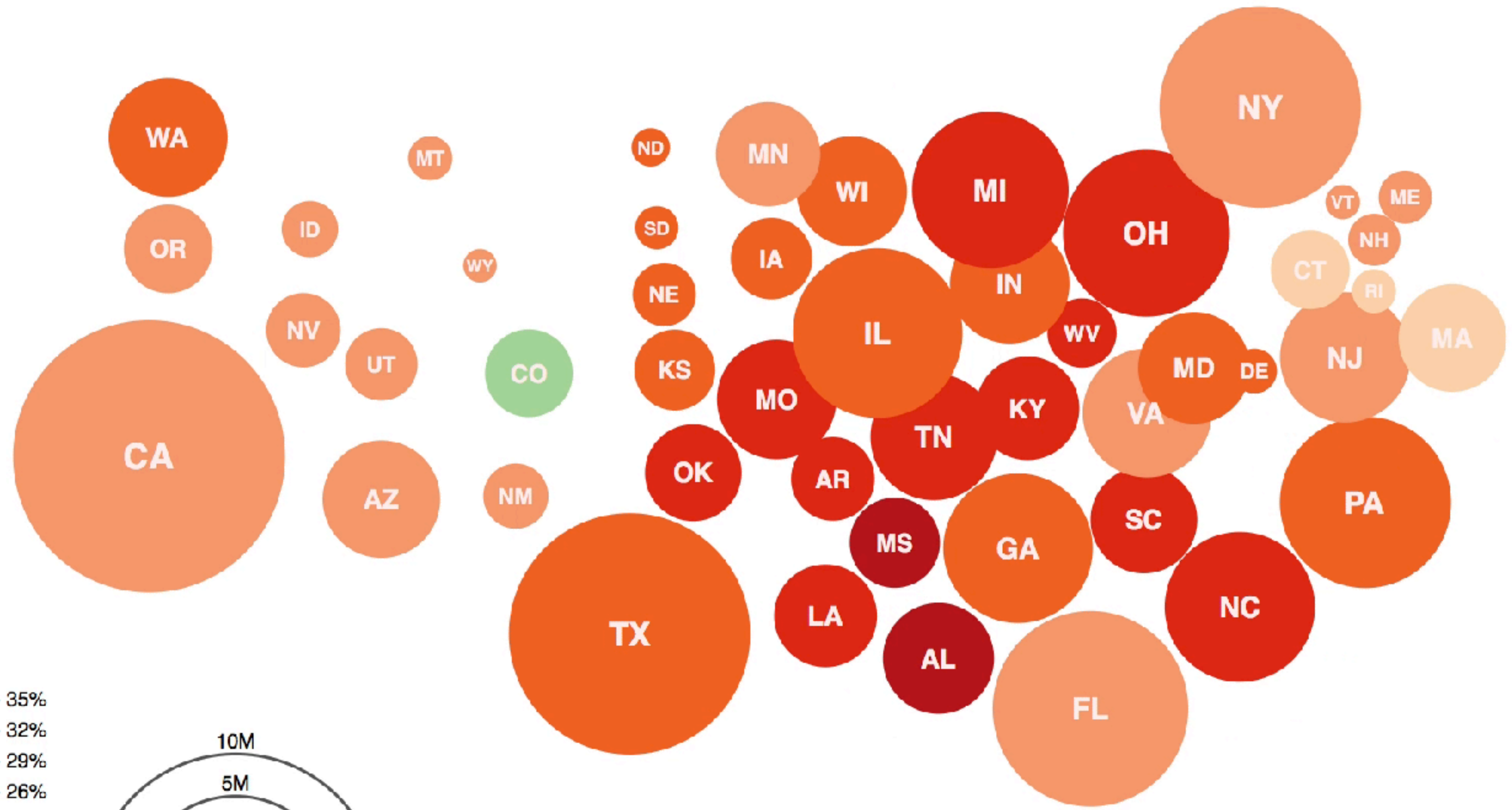
Population

Sizing by population instead gives an estimate of a country's economic potential, at least for labor-based manufacturing. The color here shows the economic output per capita: a measure of how effectively that potential has been realized, and a proxy for labor cost.

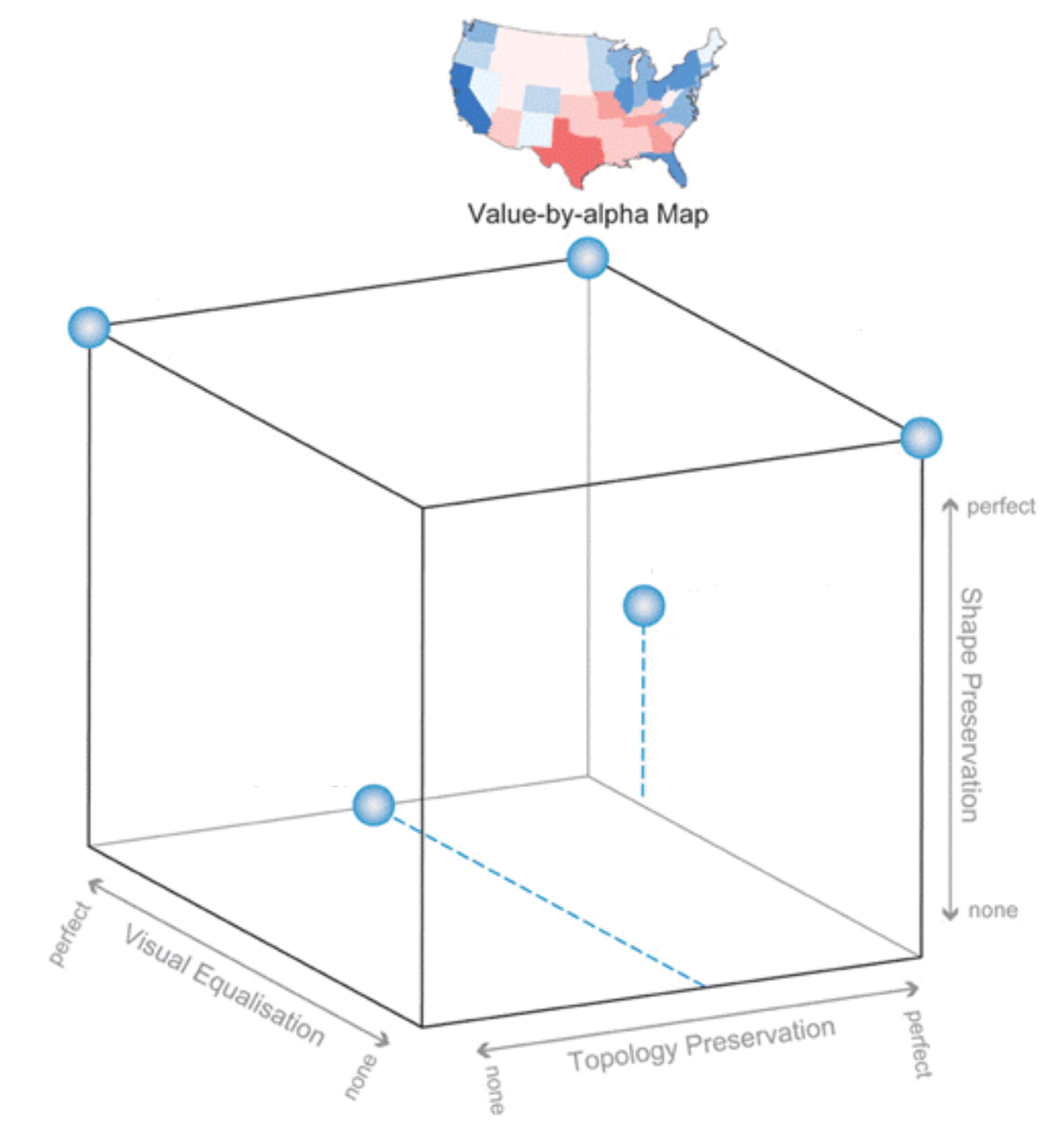
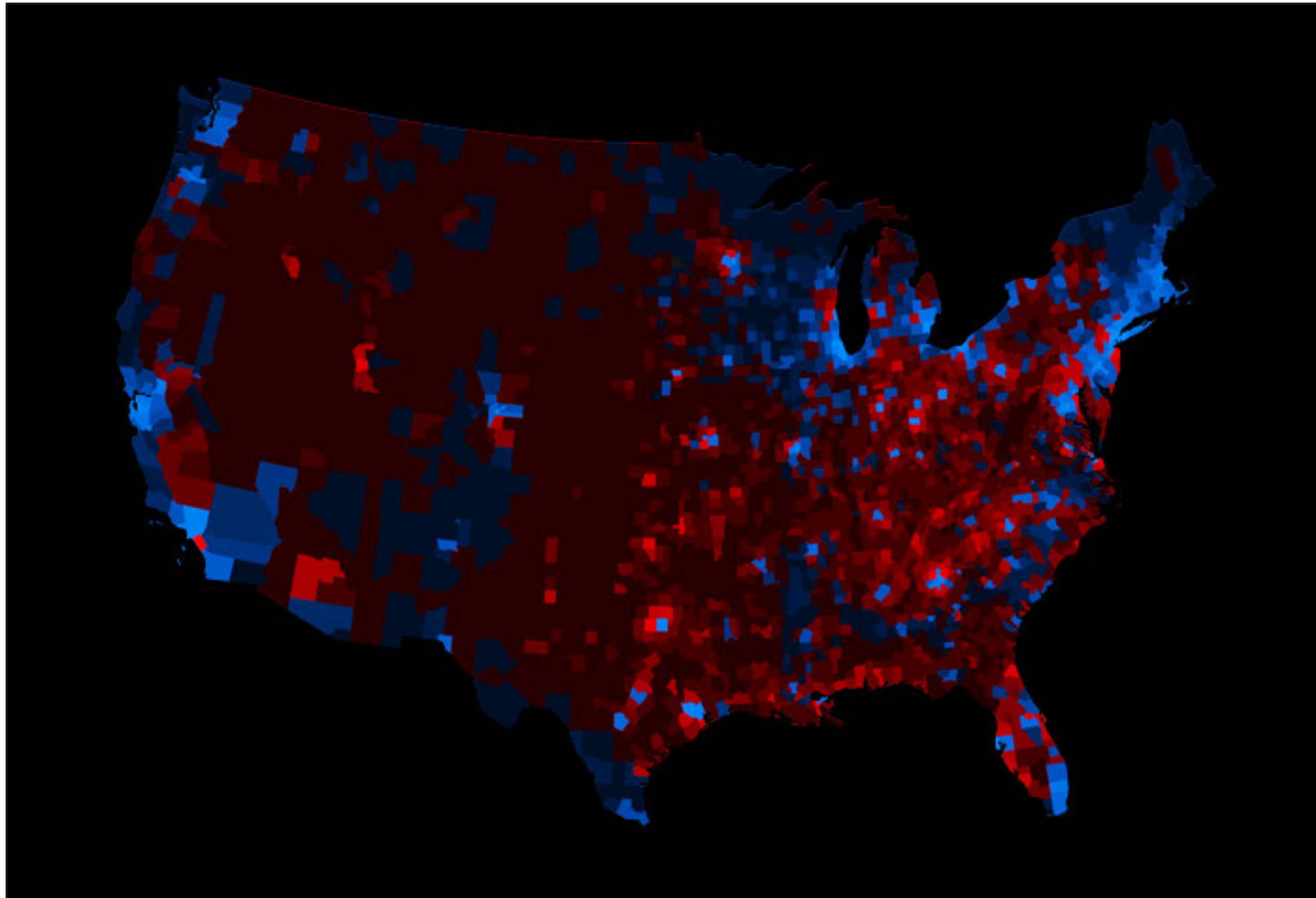
Despite its large population, India's troubles building an efficient transportation network, its bureaucratic land regulations and turbulent labor relations have slowed investment and growth there.



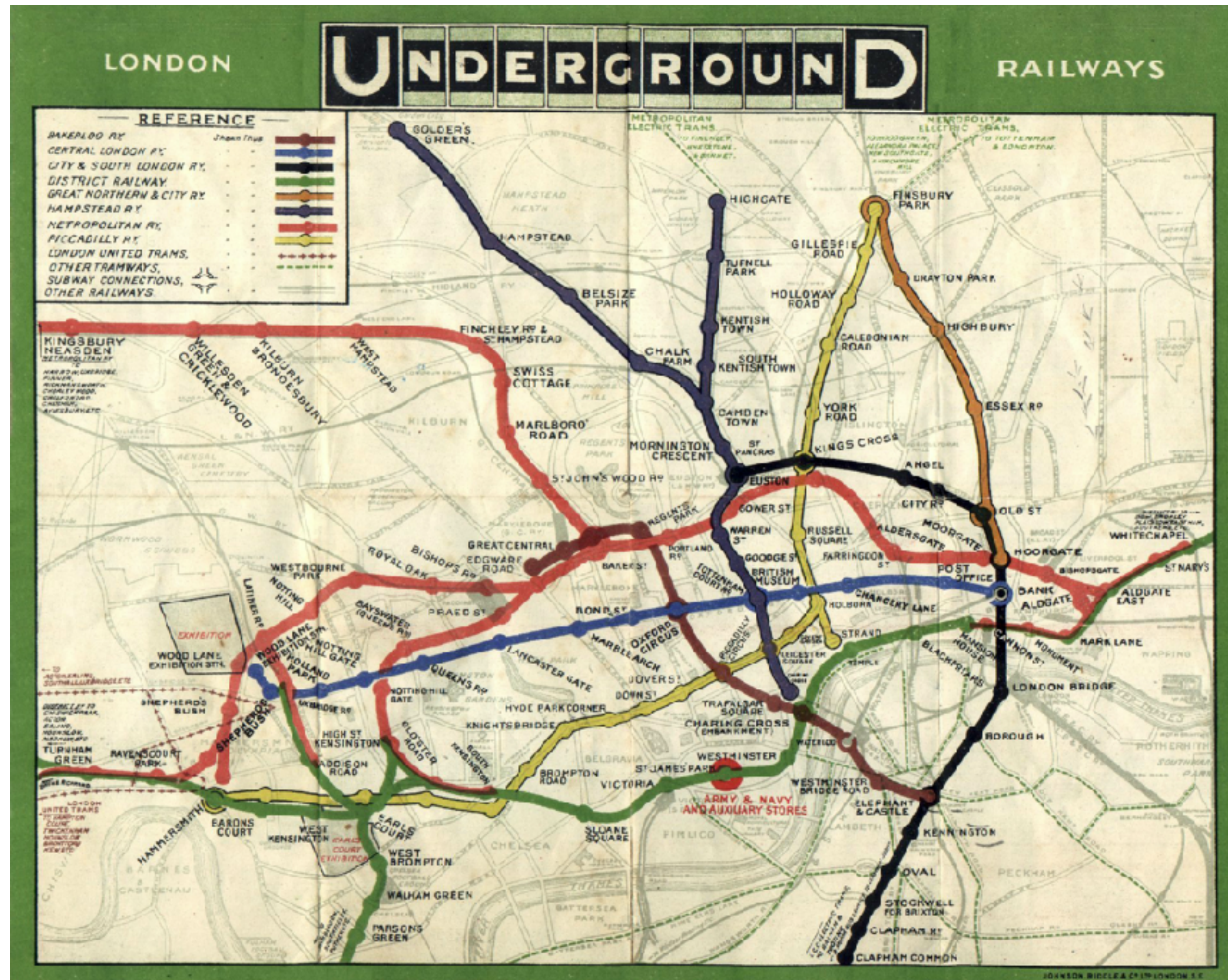
Dorling Cartograms



Value-By-Alpha



Route Maps

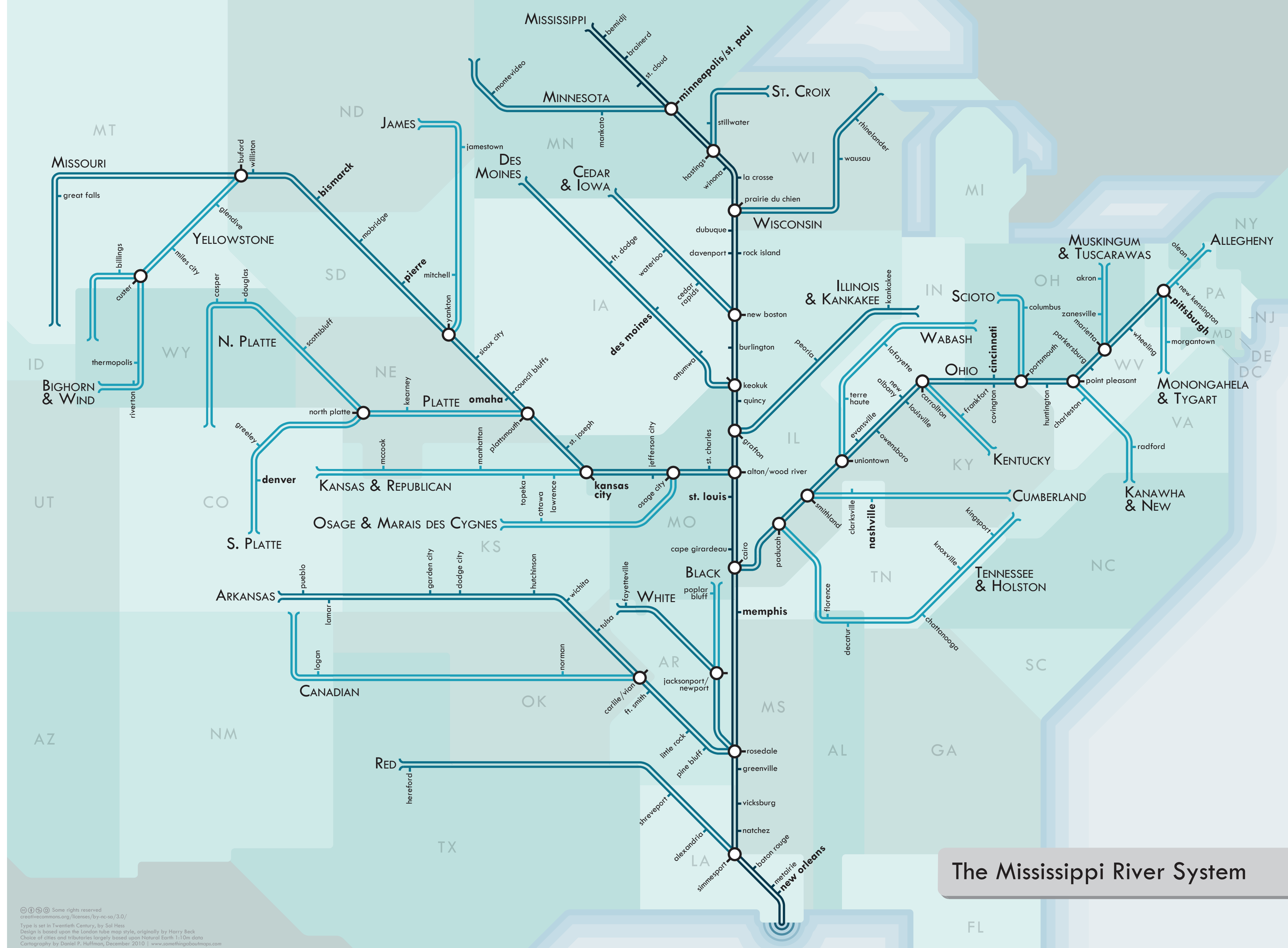


Geographic version of map



London Underground [Beck 33]

[Daniel Huffman. River Maps]



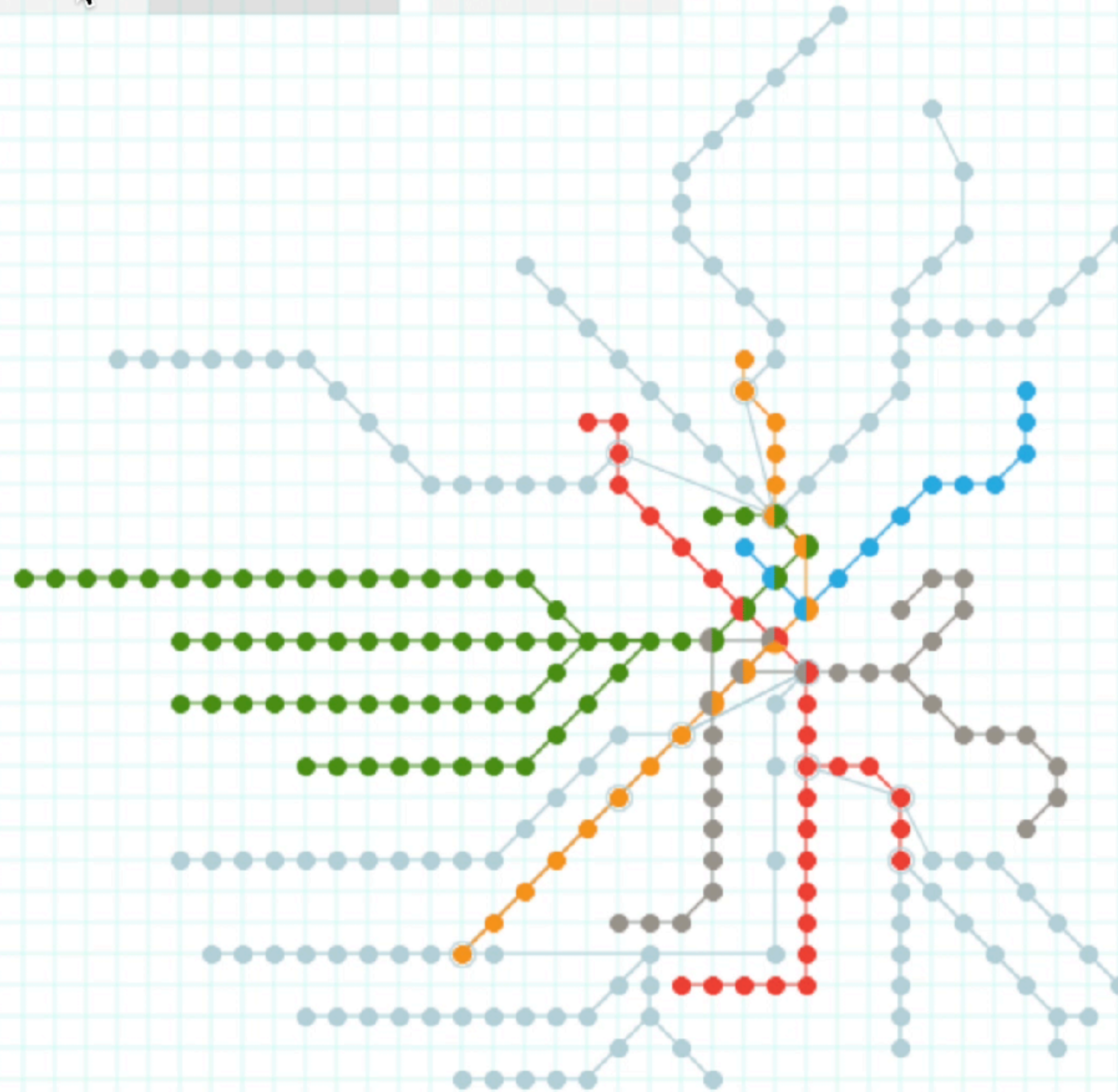
The Mississippi River System

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creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/
Type is set in Twentieth Century, by Sol Hess
Design is based upon the London tube map style, originally by Harry Beck
Choice of cities and tributaries largely based upon Natural Earth 1:10m data
Cartography by Daniel P. Huffman, December 2010 | www.somethingsaboutmaps.com

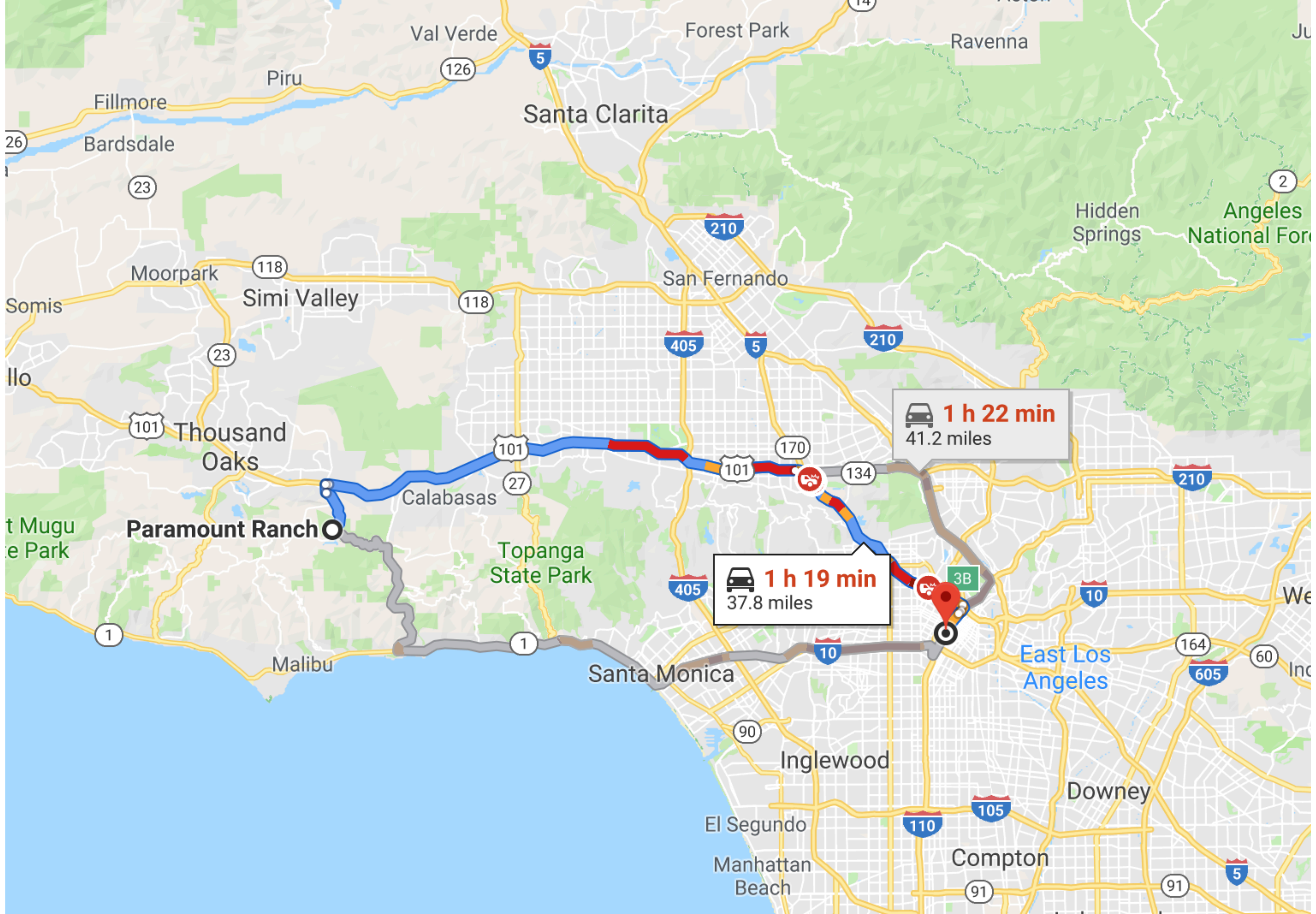
Geographi

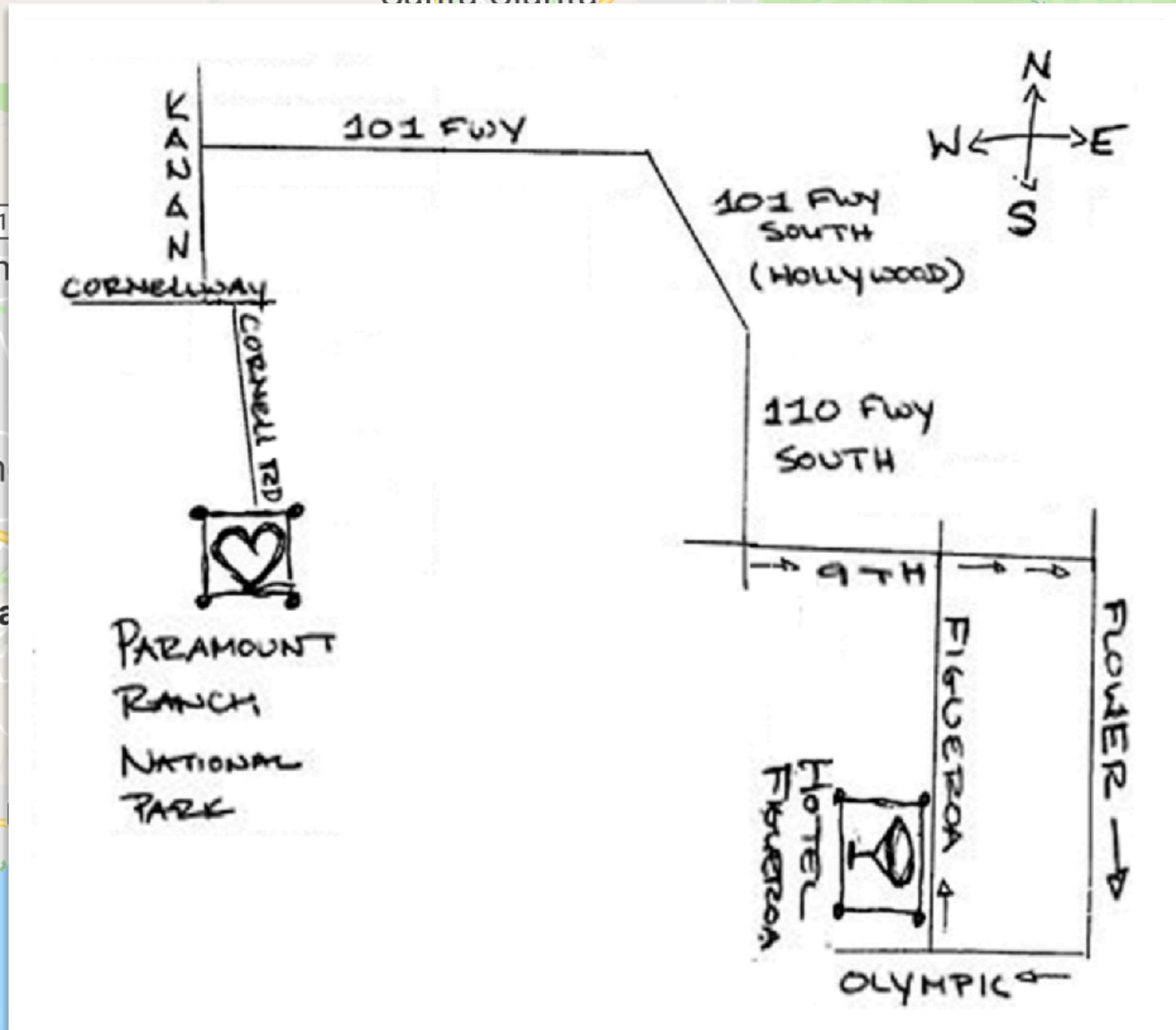
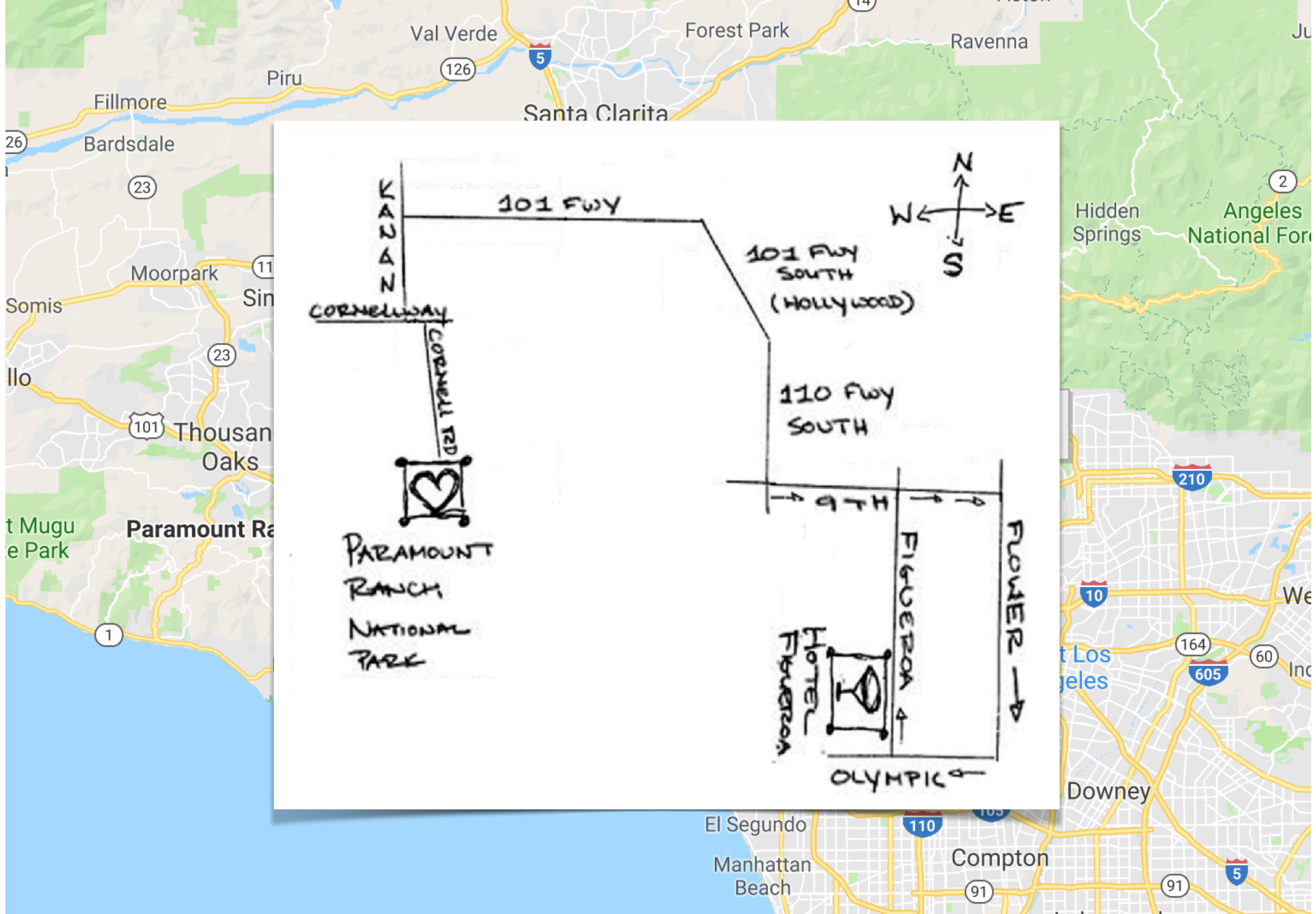
Grid

Commuter Rail On



[Ben Fry. 2012]





Tooling

Web Tools

D3/Vega/Vega-Lite: Projections, paths, graticules, etc.

GeoJSON: JSON format for geo data.

TopoJSON: Topology → compressed GeoJSON.

Leaflet: open-source, customizable map tile system.

Data Resources

Natural Earth Data: naturalearthdata.com

OpenStreetMap: openstreetmap.org

U.S. Government: nationalatlas.gov, usgs.gov

Tutorials

Command Line Cartography, by Mike Bostock

<https://medium.com/@mbostock/command-line-cartography-part-1-897aa8f8ca2c>



Mike Bostock
Jan 23, 2017 · 5 min read

Command-Line Cartography, Part 4

A tour of d3-geo's new command-line interface.

[This is Part 4 of a [tutorial](#) on making thematic maps from the command line using [d3-geo](#), [TopoJSON](#) and [ndjson-cli](#). Read [Part 3](#) here.]

450

5 responses



Mike Bostock
Dec 12, 2016 · 5 min read

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A tour of d3-geo's new command-line interface.

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359

10 responses



Mike Bostock
Dec 10, 2016 · 6 min read

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A tour of d3-geo's new command-line interface.

[This is Part 2 of a [tutorial](#) on making thematic maps from the command line using [d3-geo](#), [TopoJSON](#) and [ndjson-cli](#). Read [Part 1](#) or [Part 3](#) here.]

365

15 responses



Mike Bostock
Dec 9, 2016 · 5 min read

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A tour of d3-geo's new command-line interface.

[This is Part 1 of a [tutorial](#) on making thematic maps. Read [Part 2](#) here.]

1.5K

30 responses