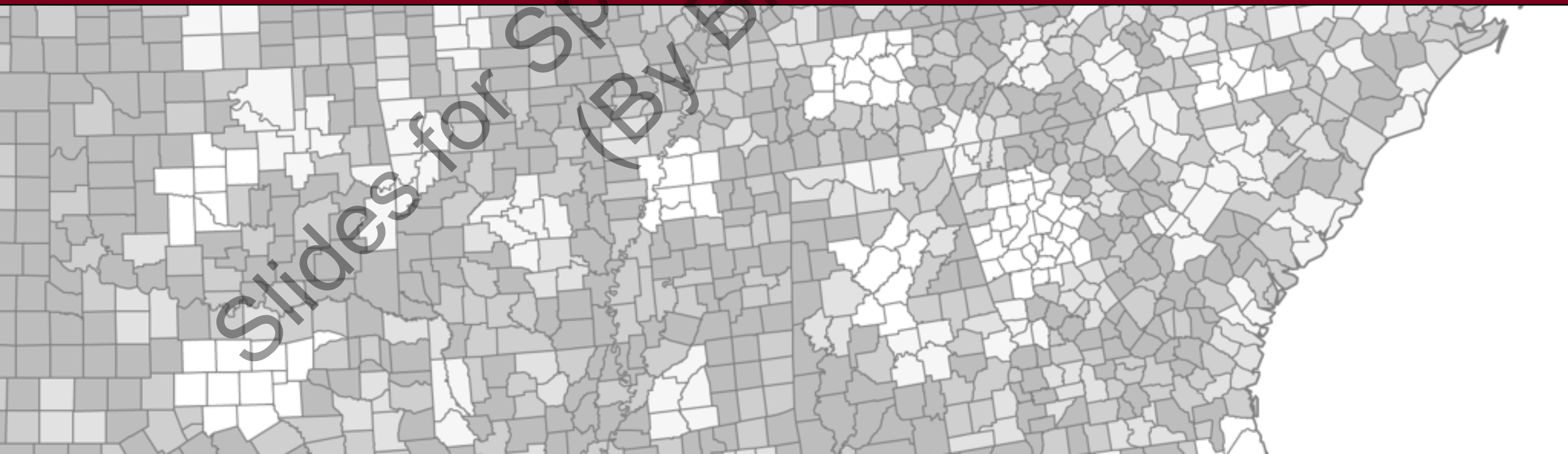




Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota



Cartography

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Learning Objectives

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)

Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Learning Objectives

1. Understand the drastically **changed** (and changing) **professional context** of modern cartography.

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Heath)

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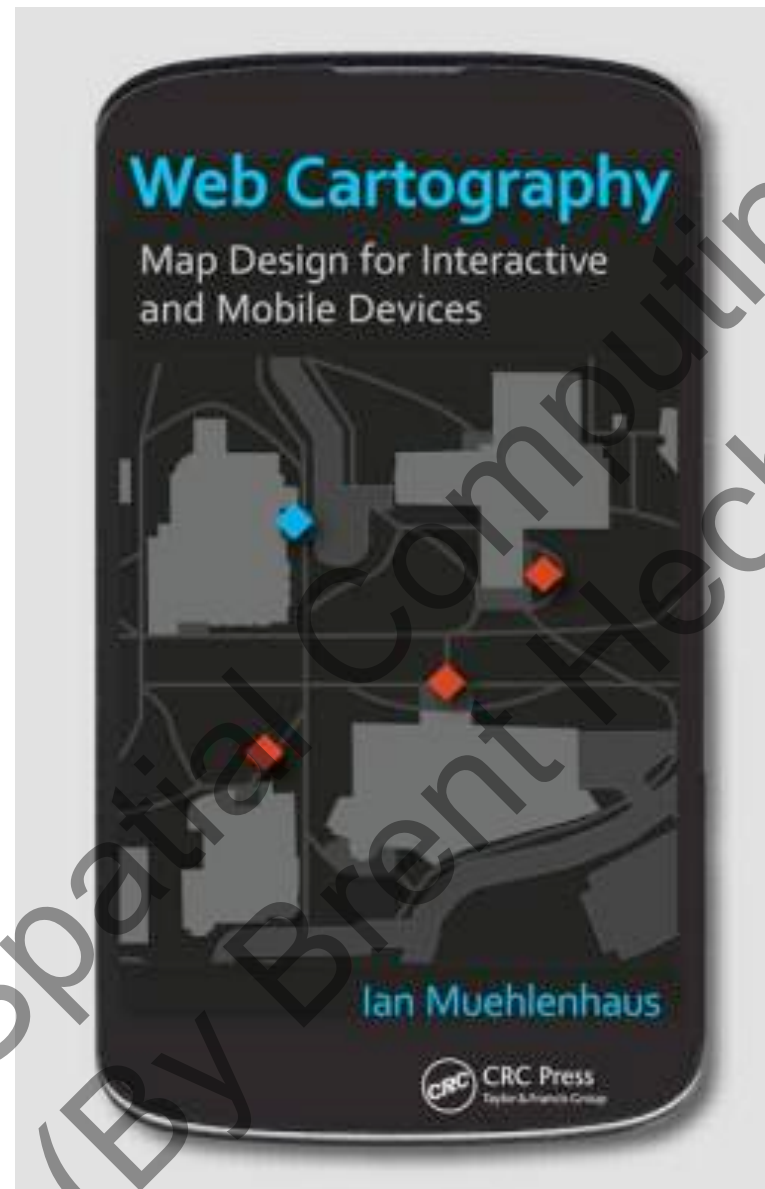
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(Muehlenhaus 2013)



“All maps are a form of geo-communication. They are designed to **communicate something** about our **spatial environment** to a **map reader or user**... Geo-communication is at the core of defining what a map is because it exemplifies what a map does.”

(Muehlenhaus 2013)



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“All maps are a form of geo-communication. They are designed to **communicate something** about our **spatial environment** to a **map reader or user**... Geo-communication is at the core of defining what a map is because it exemplifies what a map does.”

“Excellent maps are designed with a communicative purpose [in mind]. A map that merely represents data is no more useful than an encyclopedia.”

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World's oldest map: Spanish cave has landscape from 14,000 years ago

Archaeologists have discovered what they believe is man's earliest map, dating from almost 14,000 years ago.



Image 1 of 2

Archaeologists have discovered what they believe is man's earliest map, dating from almost 14,000 years ago Photo: EPA

By **Fiona Govan in Madrid**

7:30AM BST 06 Aug 2009

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Google Maps – from: 602 townsend street, san francisco, ca to: 345 park avenue, san jose, ca

http://maps.google.com/

Google Maps BETA

Maps Local Search Directions

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345 park avenue, san jose, ca End address

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Maps Map - [Satellite](#) New!

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Start address: 602 Townsend St
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End address: 345 Park Ave
San Jose, CA 95110, USA

Distance: 47 mi (about 43 mins)

[Reverse directions](#)

0. Head **northeast** from **Townsend St** - go 0.0 mi
1. Turn **right** at **7th St** - go 0.5 mi
2. Bear **left** at **Mississippi St** - go 0.2 mi
3. Turn **left** at **Mariposa St** - go 0.1 mi
4. Turn **right** into the **I-280 S** entry ramp to **Daly City/San Jose** - go 2.1 mi
5. Take the **US-101 S** ramp to **San Jose** - go 40 mi
6. Bear **right** onto the **CA-87** ramp - go 0.3 mi

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(Jackson 2005)

<http://www.w3.org/2005/Talks/0513-webplatform/>

NACIS 2011

madison, wisconsin

October 12-14, 2011

The Madison Concourse Hotel



CARTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION DESIGN

TECHNIQUE • PUBLIC SERVICE • GEOHACKING • MAP COLLECTION • ART • RESEARCH • GEODESIGN

Google Maps: There are very few cartographers involved



(Muehlenhaus 2013)



“Today, a **majority of online and mobile maps** are created by **computer scientists**, Web designers, or self-taught coders...In essence, it seems the craft of online mapmaking has developed **without too much input** from the discipline of **cartography** itself.”

(Muehlenhaus 2013)



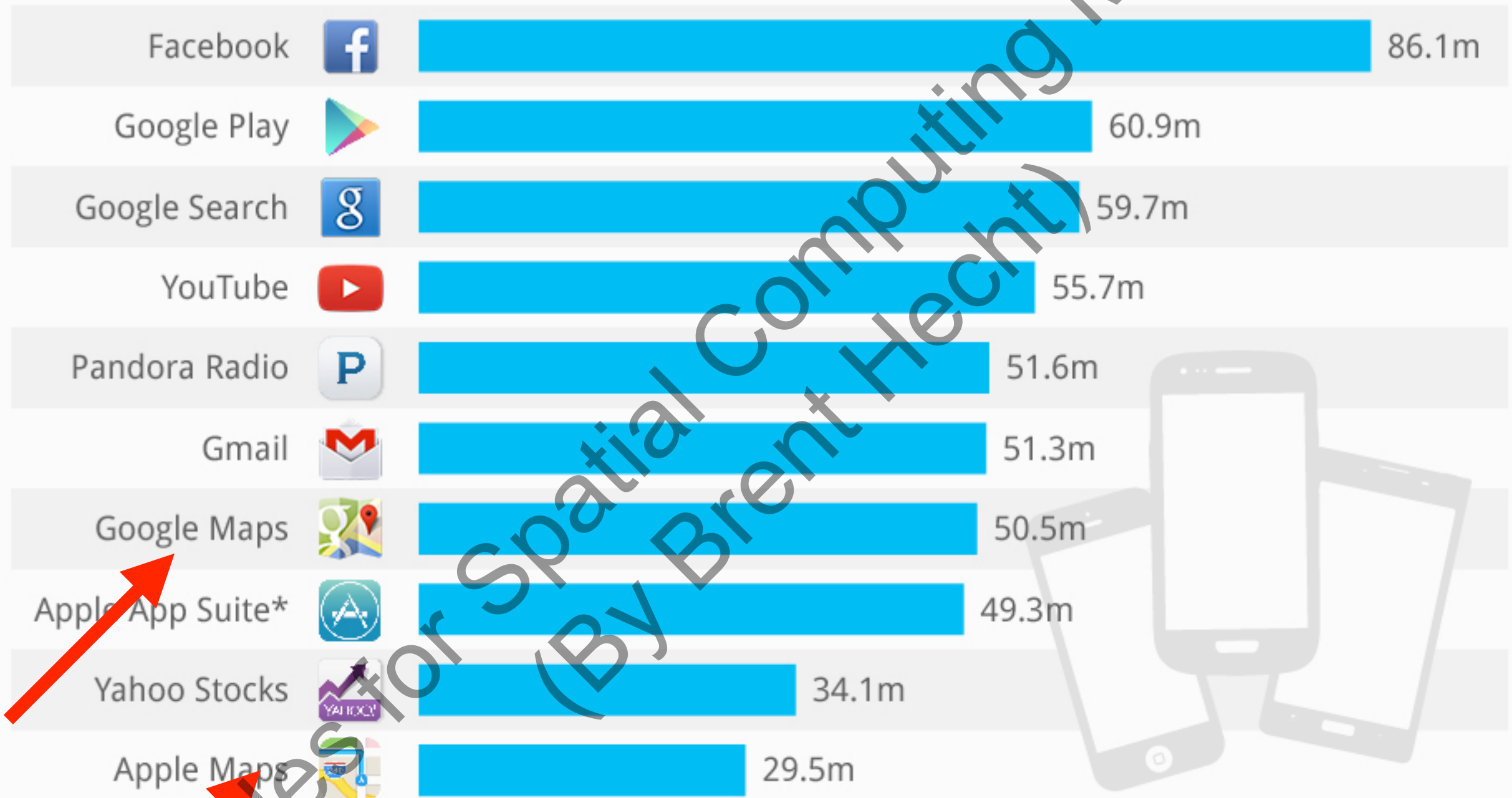
The dominance of computer science in cartography will persist unless “academic programs can **synthesize** the massive amount of **new knowledge** dealing with online and interactive maps and **contribute back to those actually designing maps**”.

(Muehlenhaus 2013)



The 10 Most Popular Apps in the U.S.

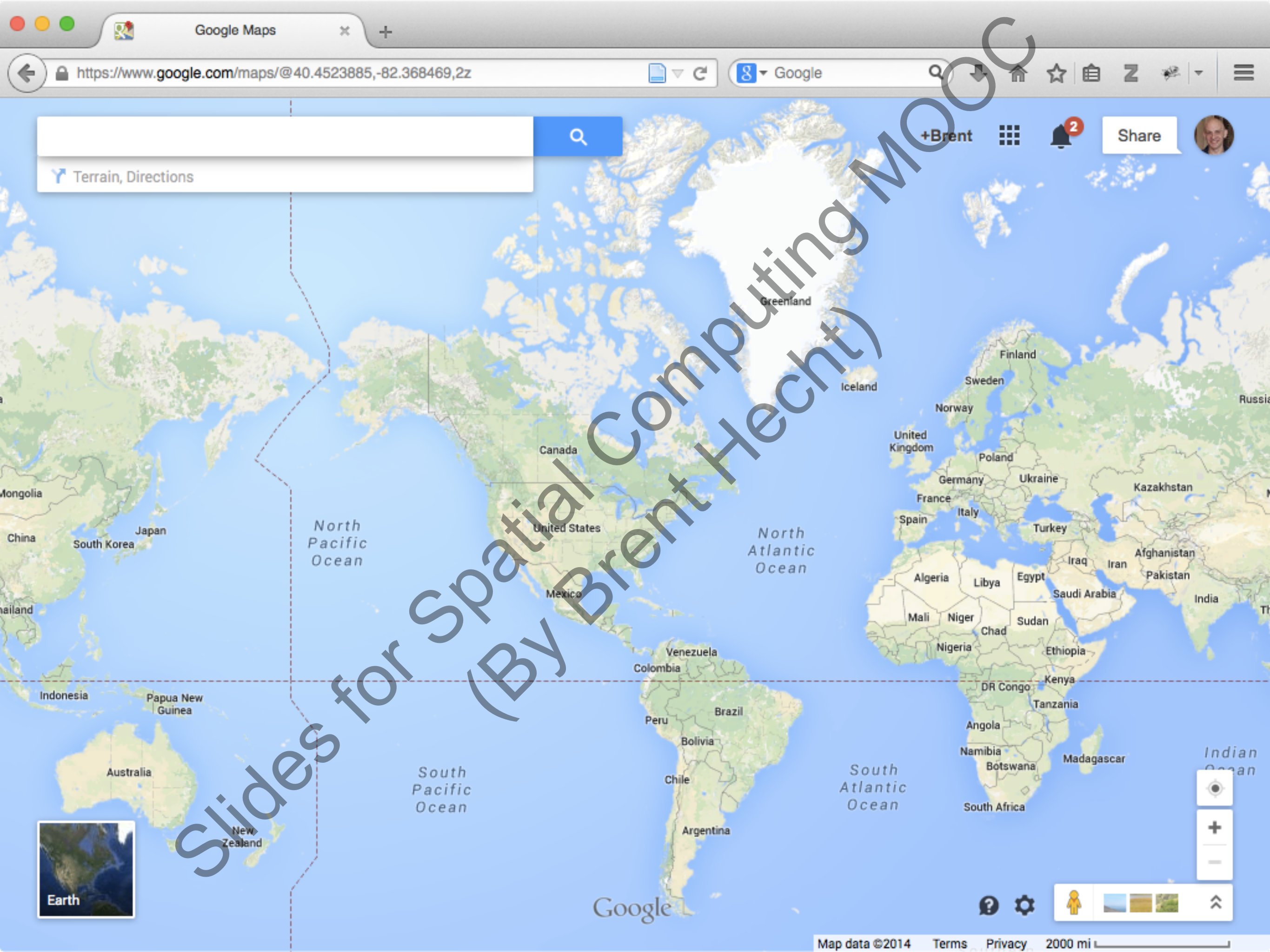
Average monthly users (18+) of the most popular smartphone apps in the United States in 2013



*includes iTunes, App Store and Game Center

Source: comScore

Mashable statista





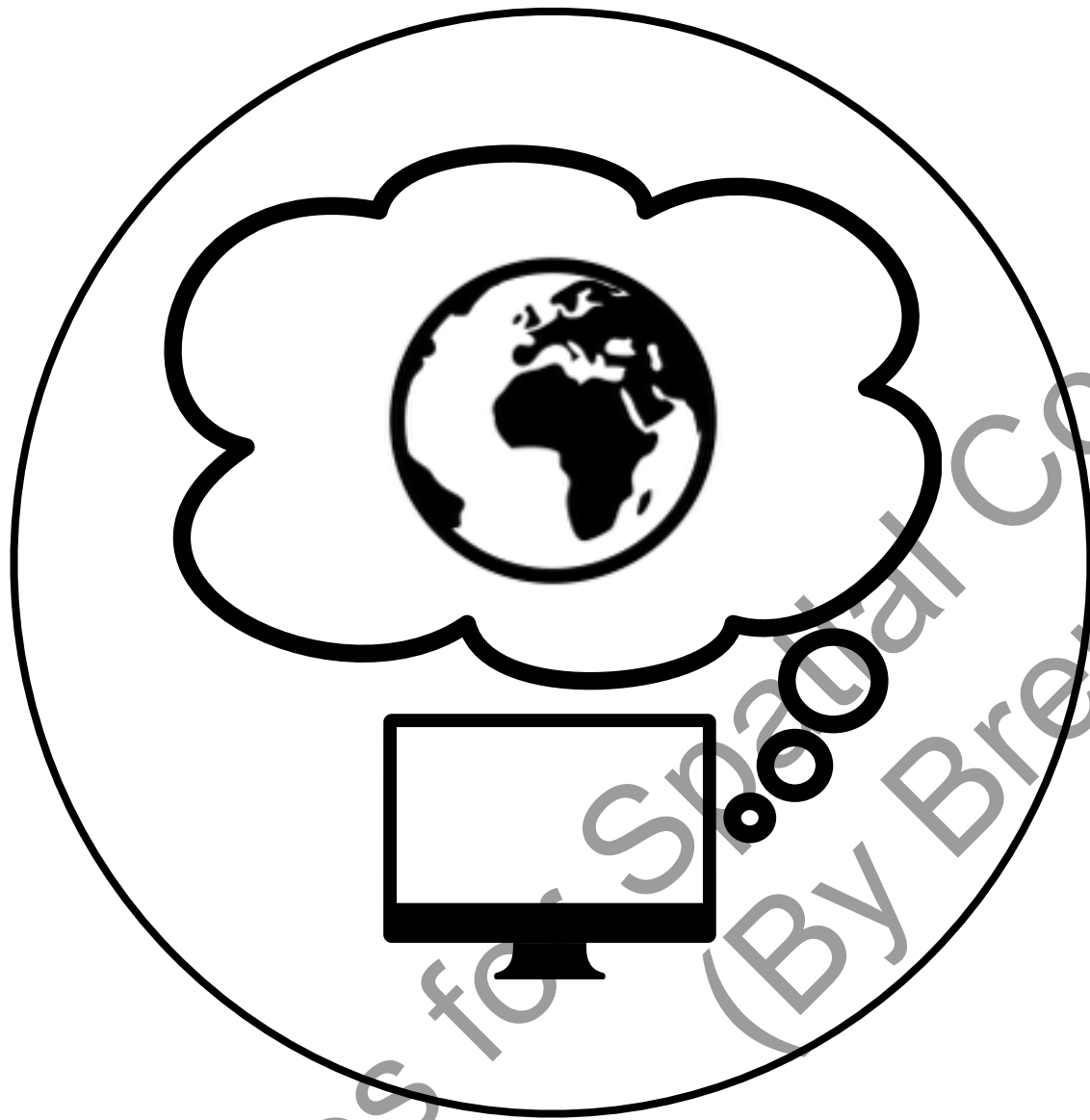
“The forthcoming pages demonstrate just how **different Web cartography is from paper mapping**, but they will also impress on you the fact that, for all of the differences, **many of the core tenets of cartography remain intact**”.

(Muehlenhaus 2013)

Two groups of people are essential to the future of online/mobile maps:

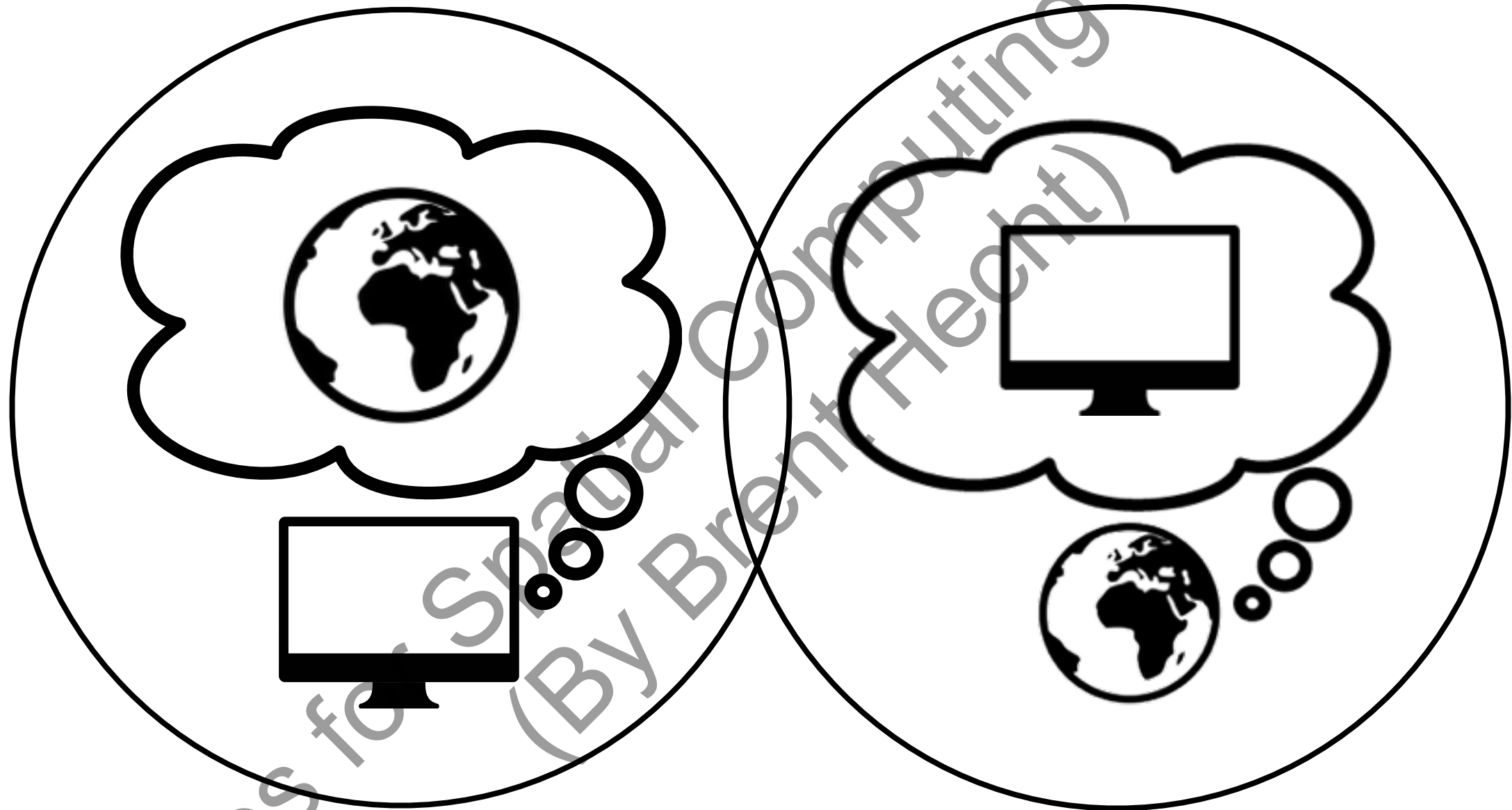
Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)

Two groups of people are essential to the future of online/mobile maps:



Computing-oriented folks
who lack a formal
cartography background

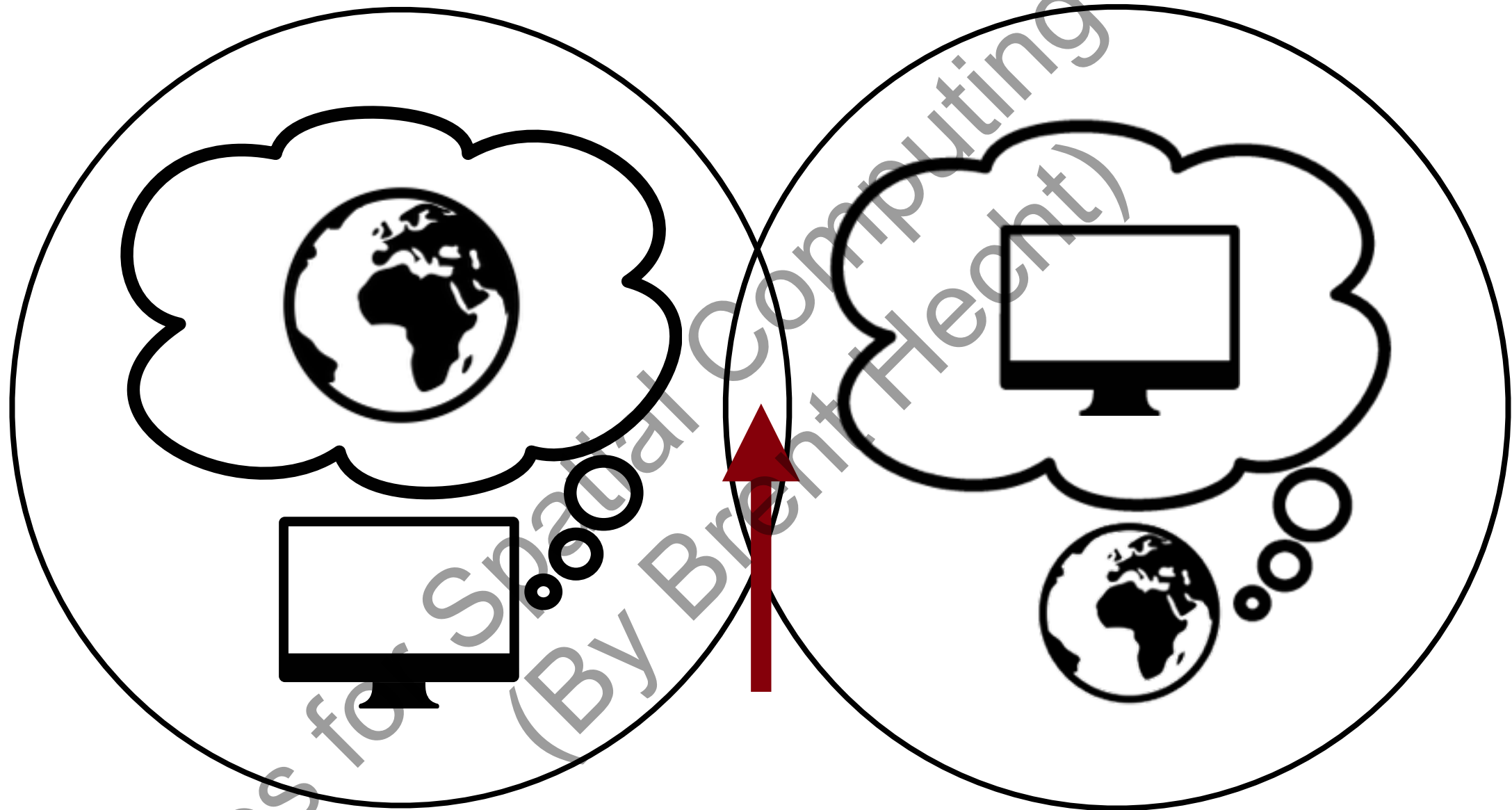
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Carto/Geo-oriented folks
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Attributions

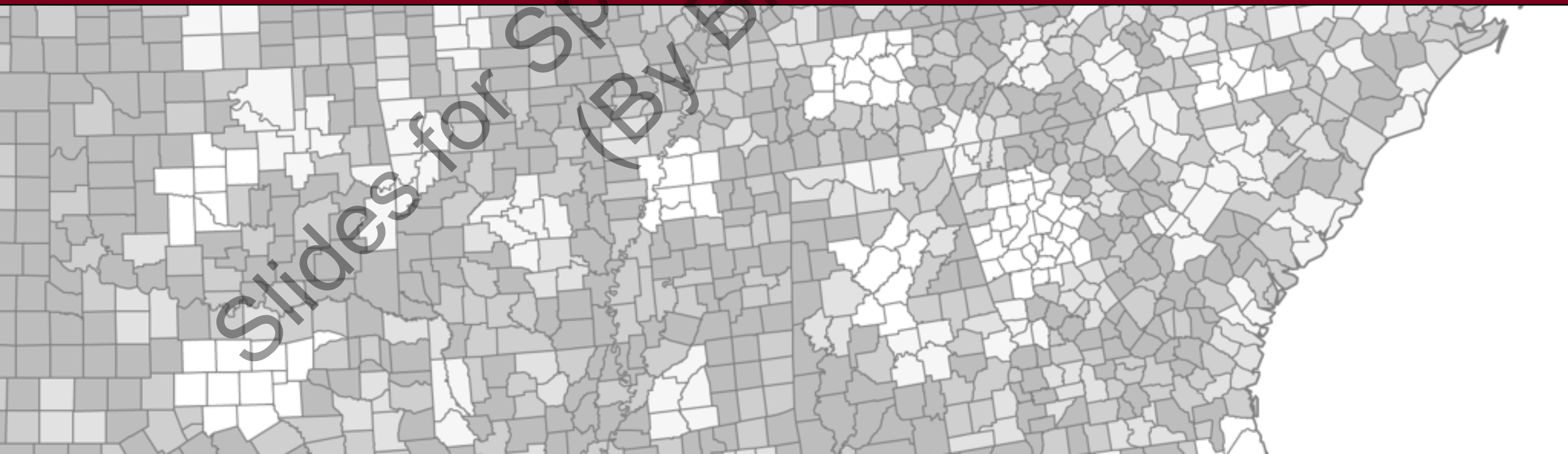
Some maps © OpenStreetMap contributors (www.openstreetmap.org/copyright)

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
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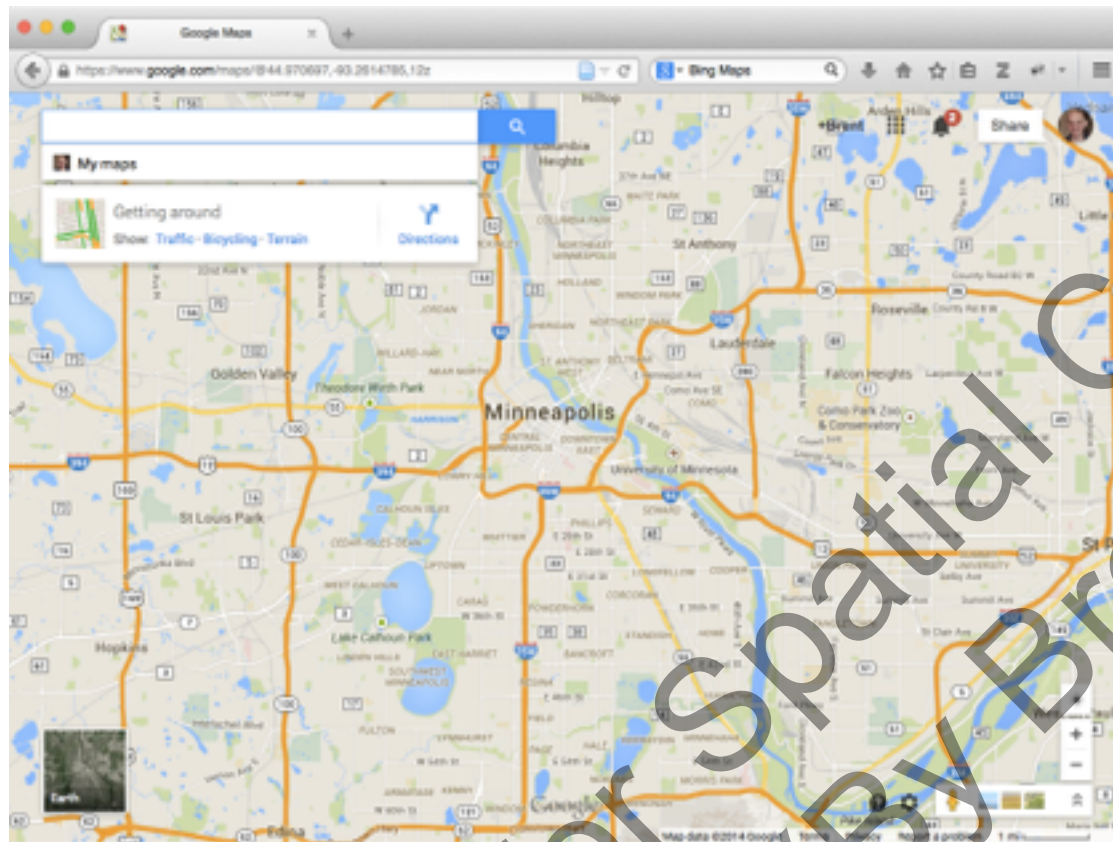
Cartography

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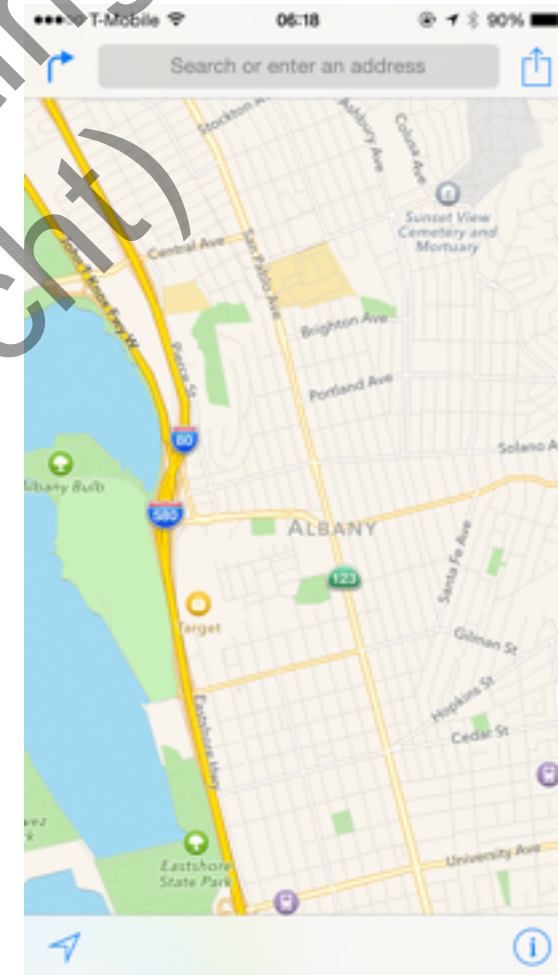
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The two types of most commonly-encountered maps for many people:



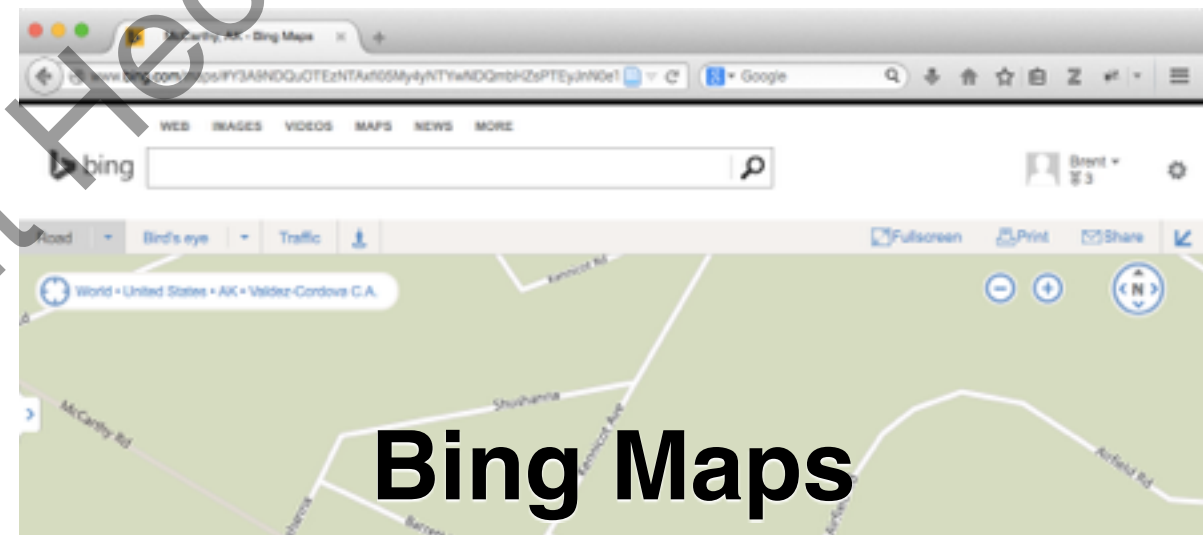
Online maps

(a.k.a. map websites)



Mobile Maps

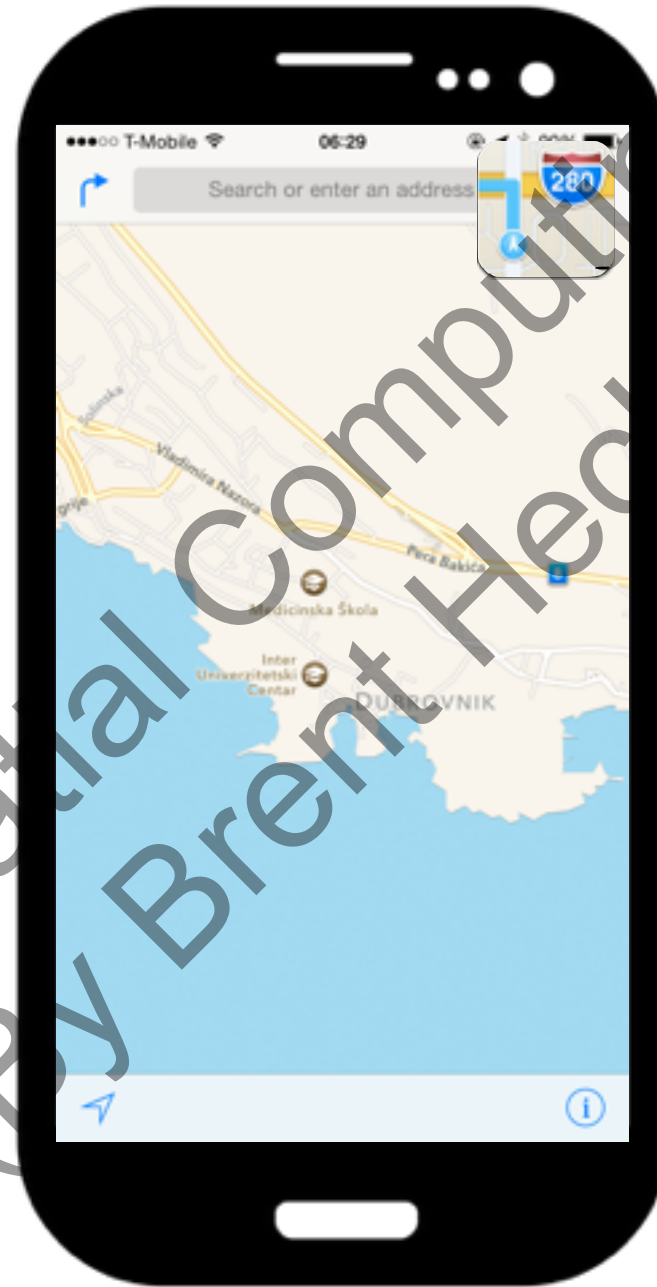
(a.k.a. map
smartphone apps)



Well-known mobile map apps:



Google Maps app



Apple Maps app



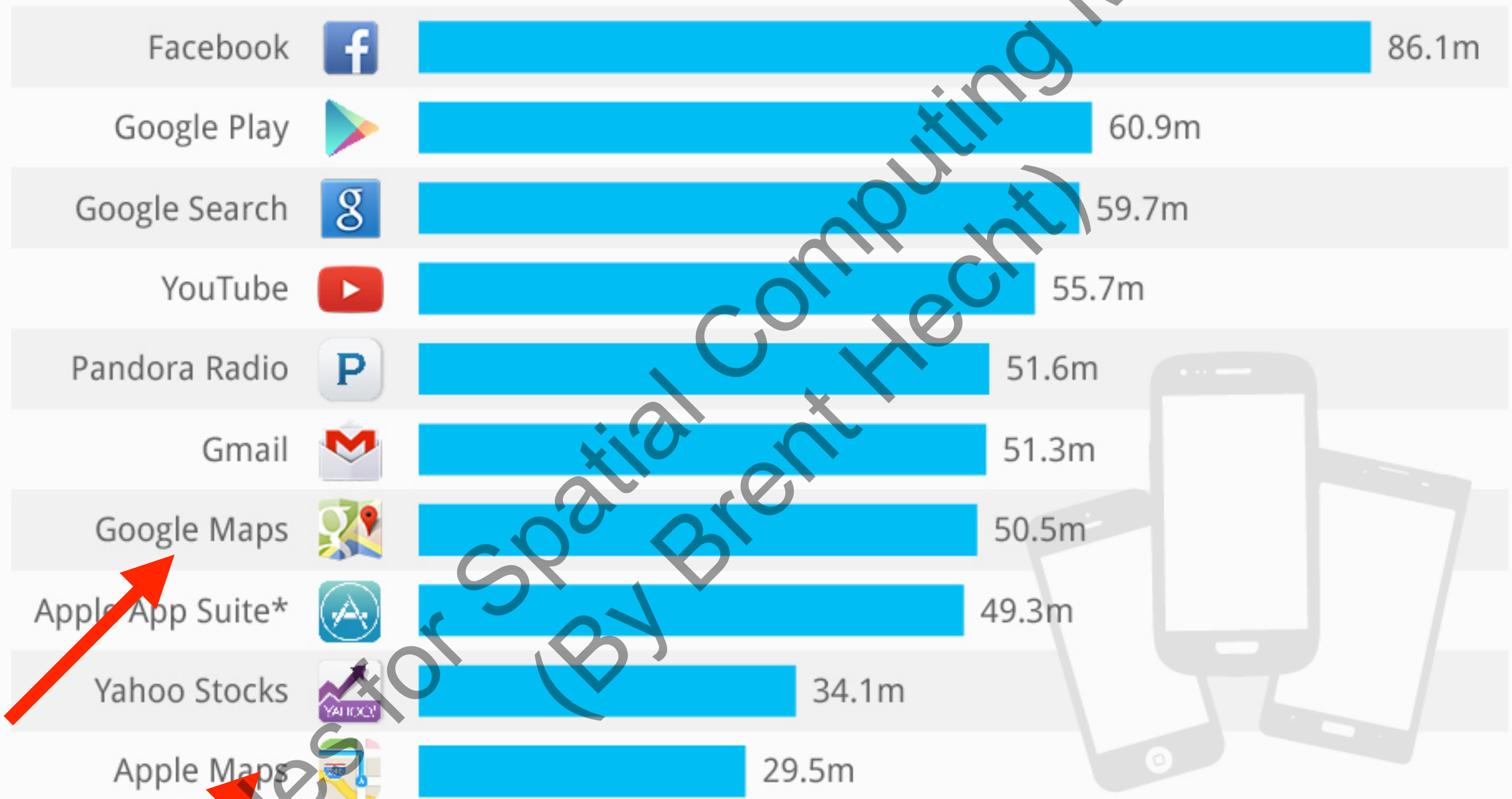
Waze



Nokia HERE Maps

The 10 Most Popular Apps in the U.S.

Average monthly users (18+) of the most popular smartphone apps in the United States in 2013

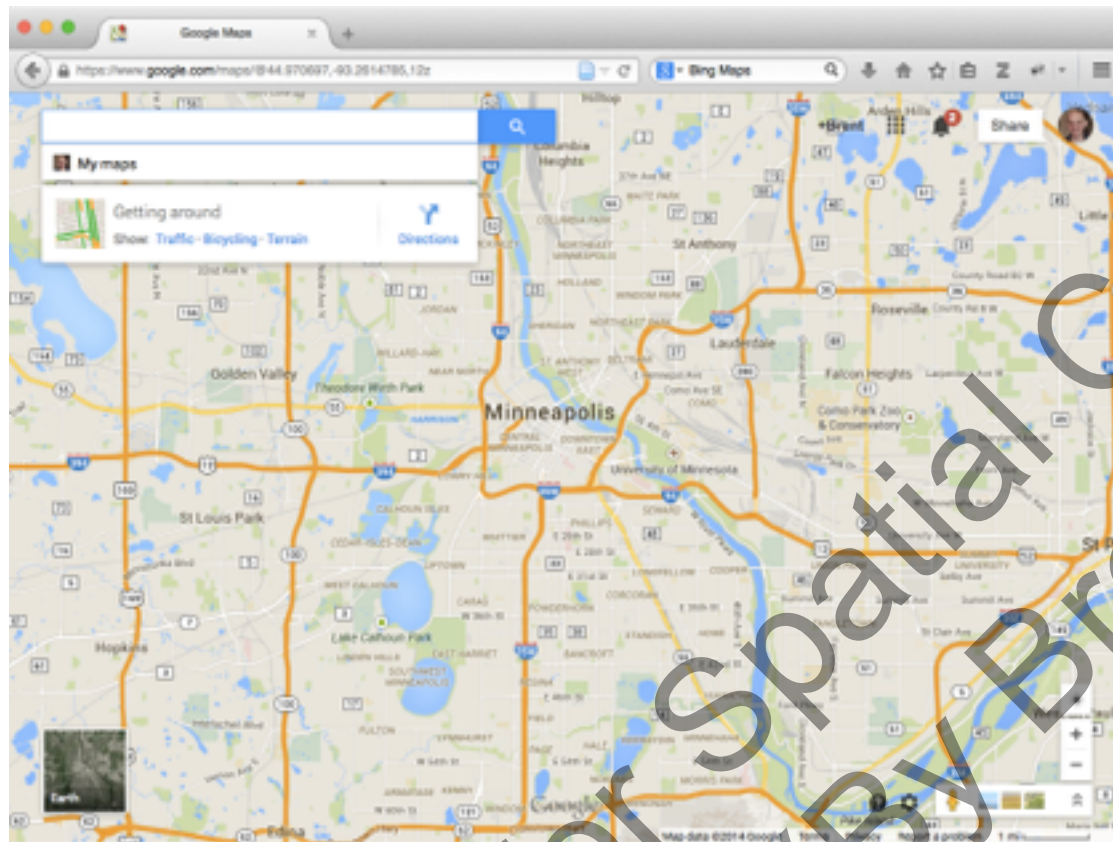


*includes iTunes, App Store and Game Center

Source: comScore

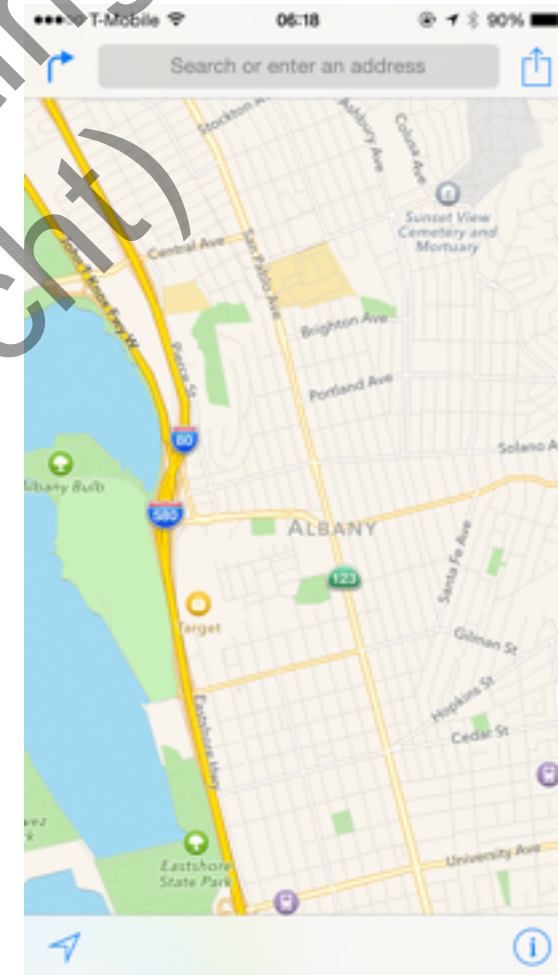
Mashable statista

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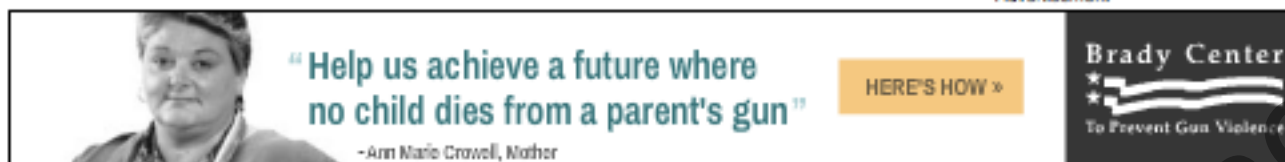
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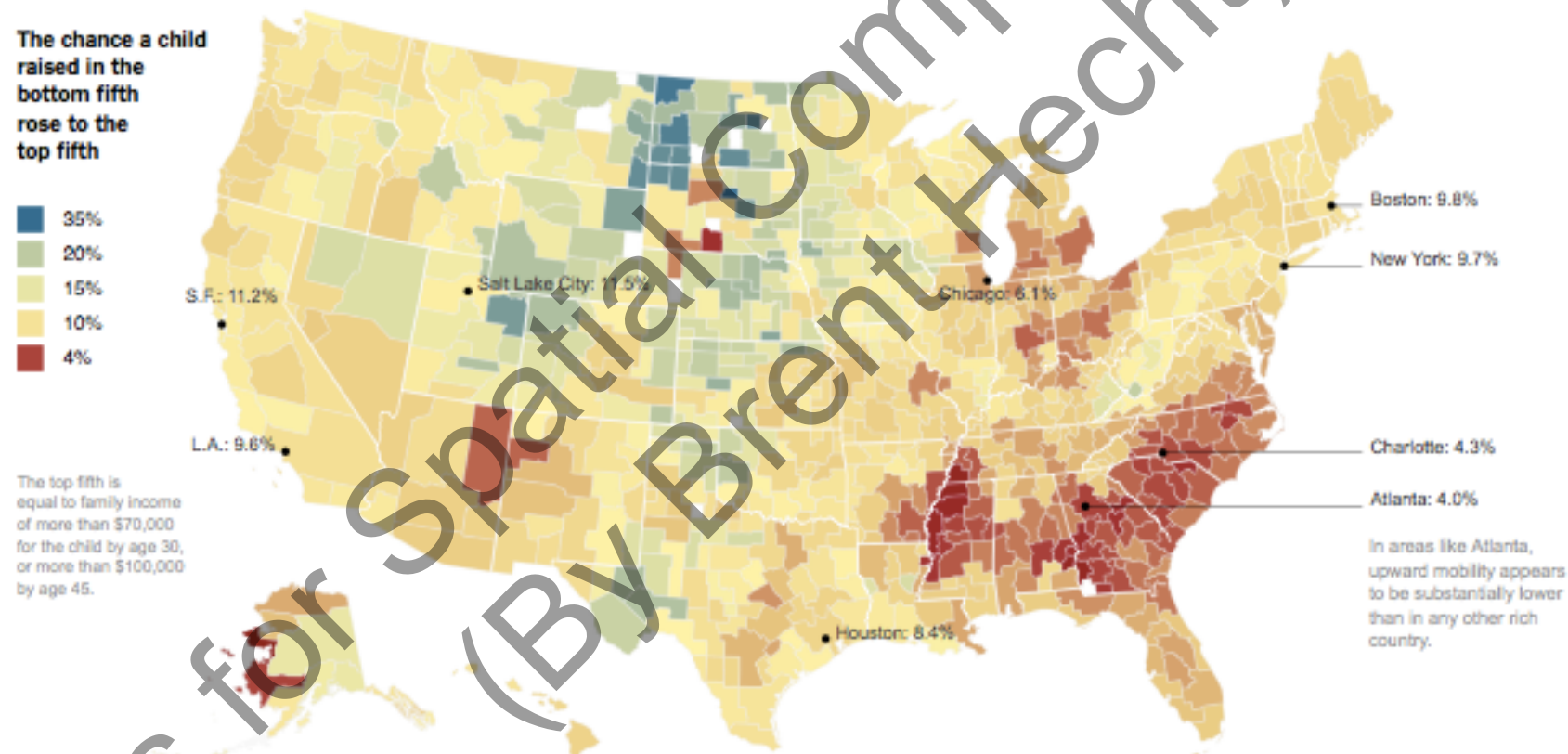
Mobile Maps

(a.k.a. map
smartphone apps)



In Climbing Income Ladder, Location Matters

A study finds the odds of rising to another income level are notably low in certain cities, like Atlanta and Charlotte, and much higher in New York and Boston.



By DAVID LEONHARDT PUBLISHED: JULY 22, 2013 536 COMMENTS

ATLANTA — Stacey Calvin spends almost as much time commuting to her job — on a bus, two trains and another bus — as she does working part-time at a day



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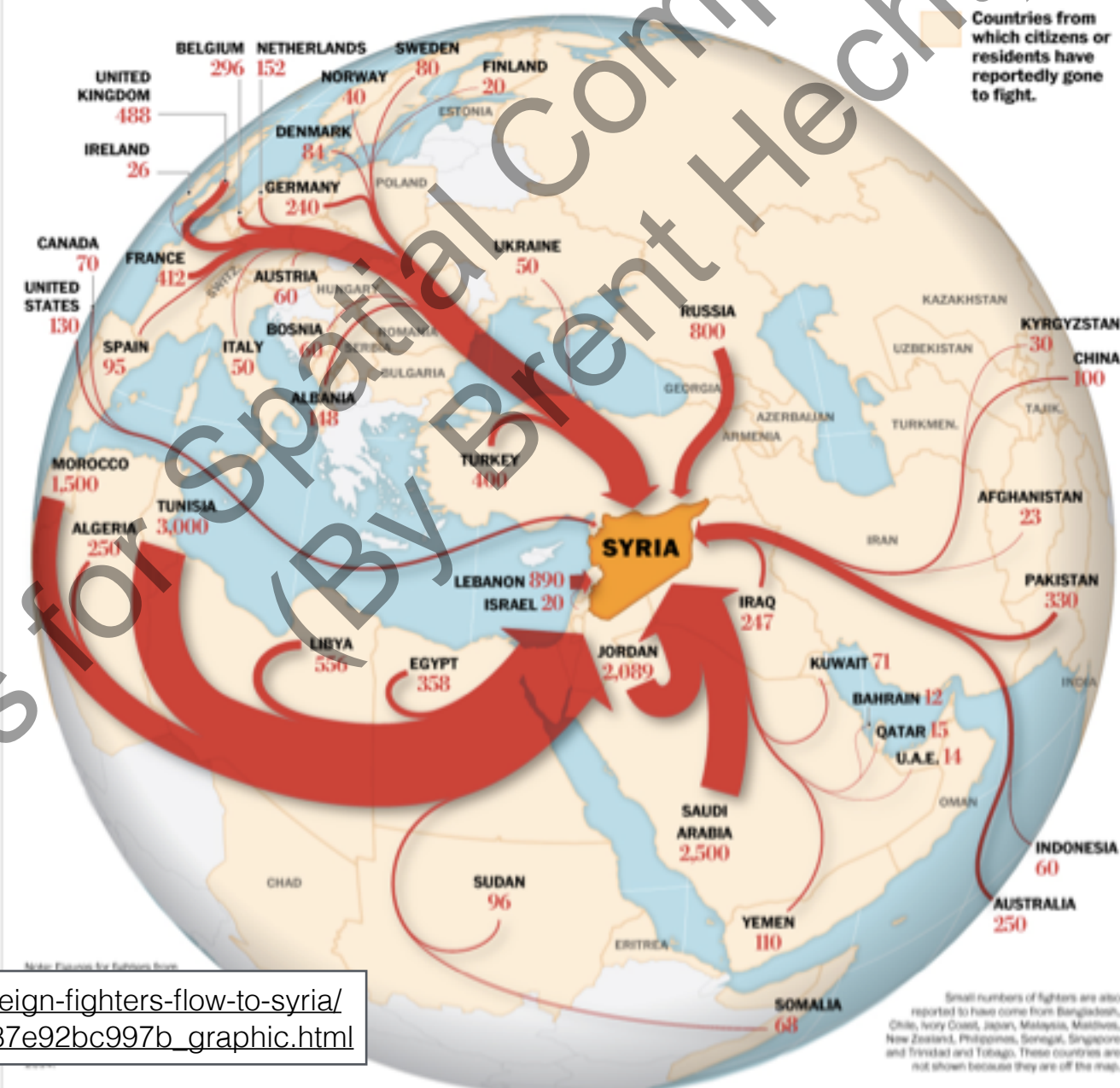
WORLD EDGE



Ad

Foreign fighters flow to Syria

An estimated 15,000 militants from at least 80 nations are believed to have entered Syria to help overthrow the regime of President Bashar al-Assad according to the CIA and studies by ISCR and The Soufan Group. Many of these fighters are believed to have joined units that are now part of the Islamic State. Western officials are concerned about what these individuals may do upon returning to their native countries.



MAP: The best places to be a Twin Cities transit commuter

Posted by: Eric Roper | Updated: October 7, 2014 - 5:43 PM

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<http://www.statista.com/chart/2082/top-smartphone-apps-2013/>

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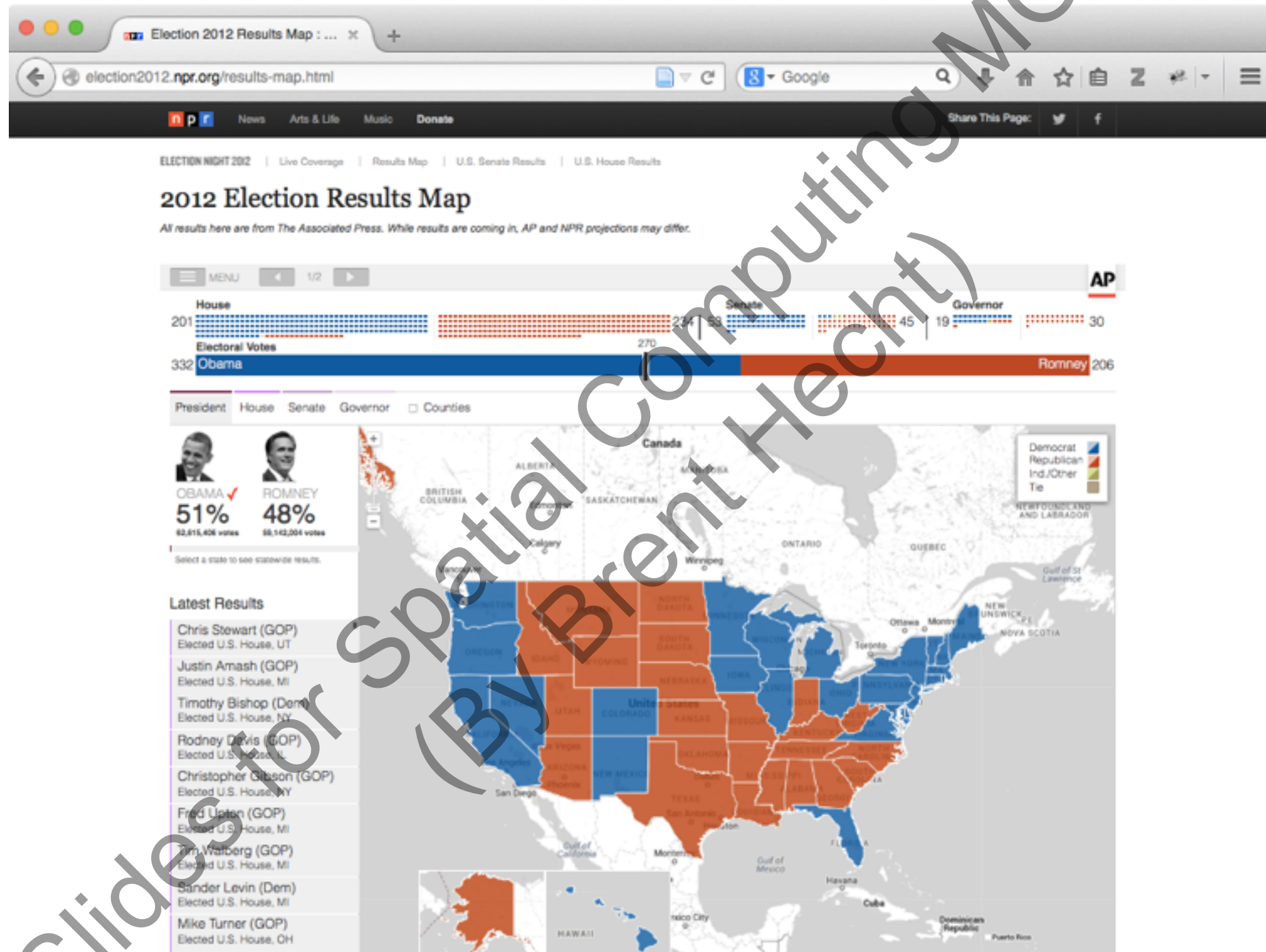
recent posts

2 Minneapolis officers praised for saving man
stabbed downtown

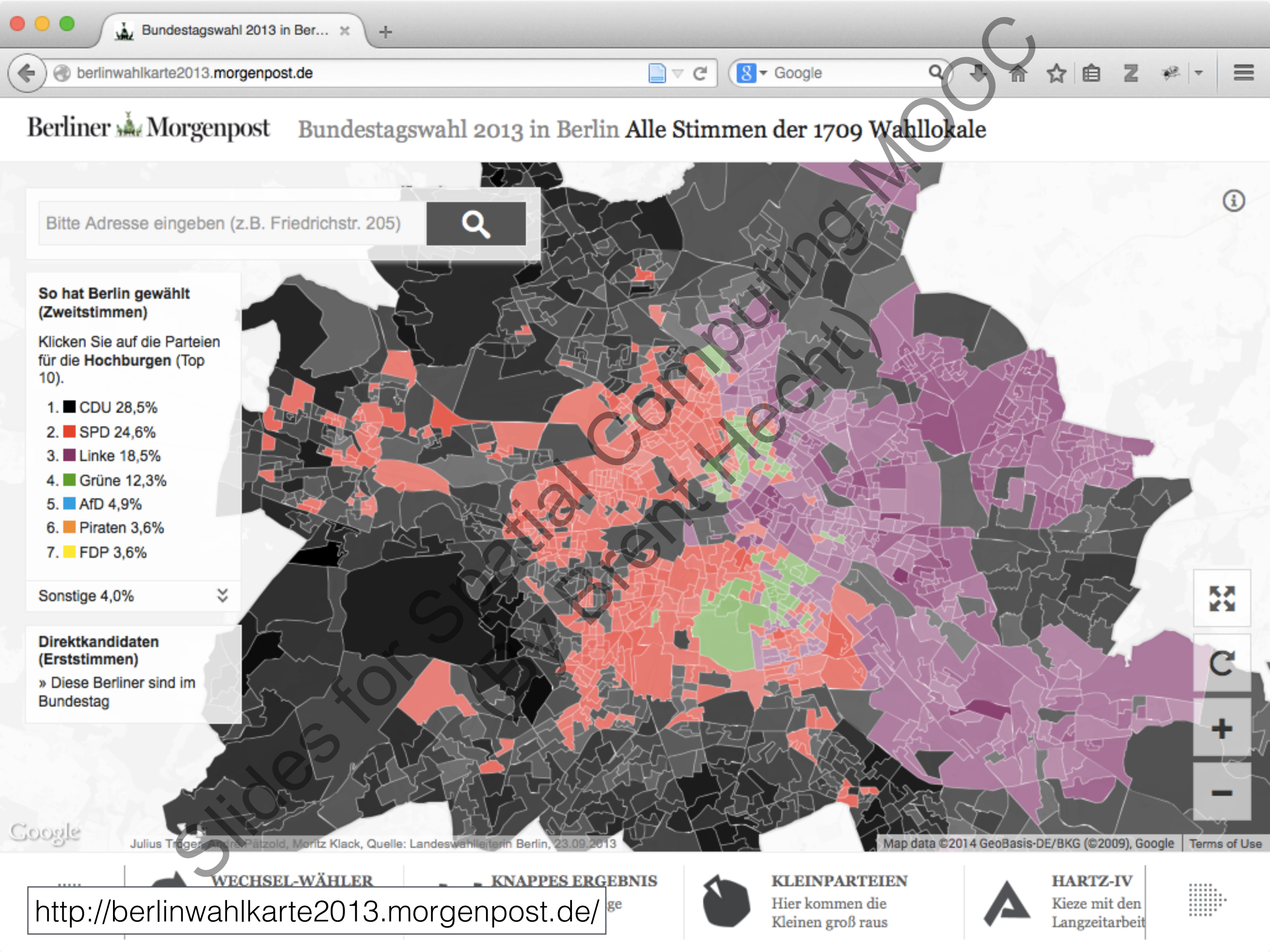
Man with dog shoots up 19 Bar, wounding two
before fleeing

Minneapolis seeks high-rise for Nicollet Hotel

Election maps:



<http://election2012.npr.org/results-map.html>



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www.ndtv.com/elections/general-election-results-2014

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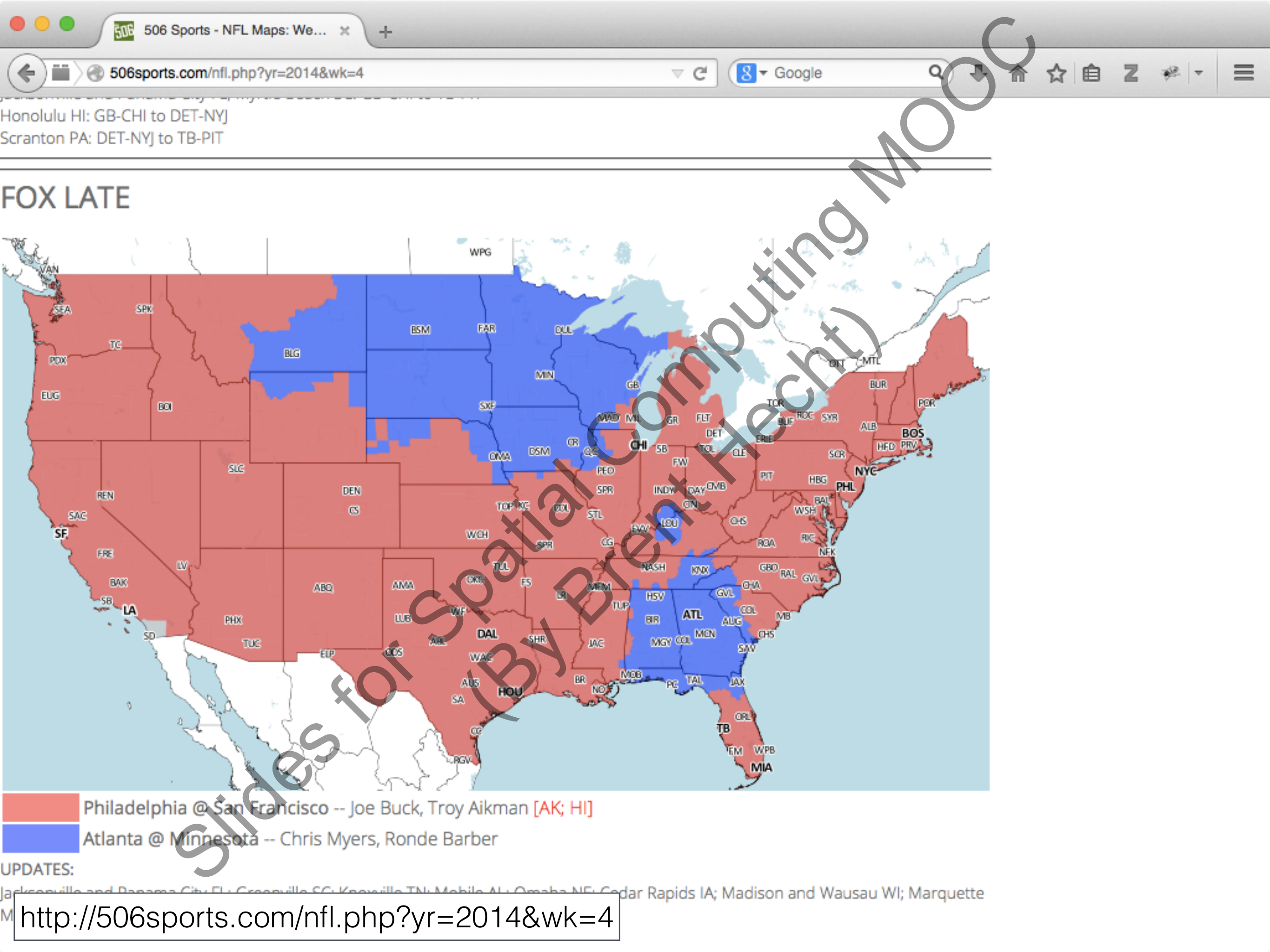
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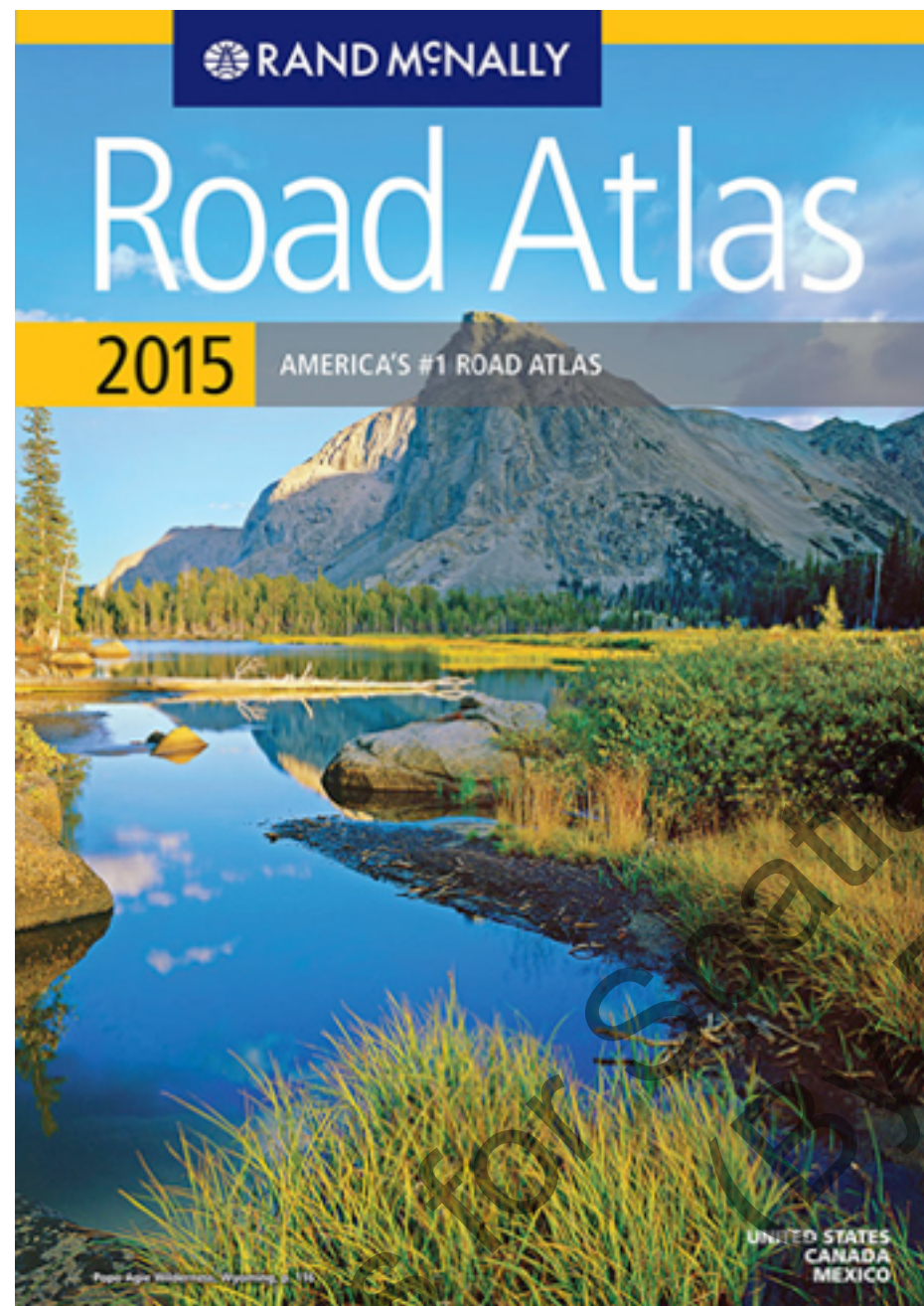
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SS	63	+19

http://www.ndtv.com/elections/general-election-results-2014

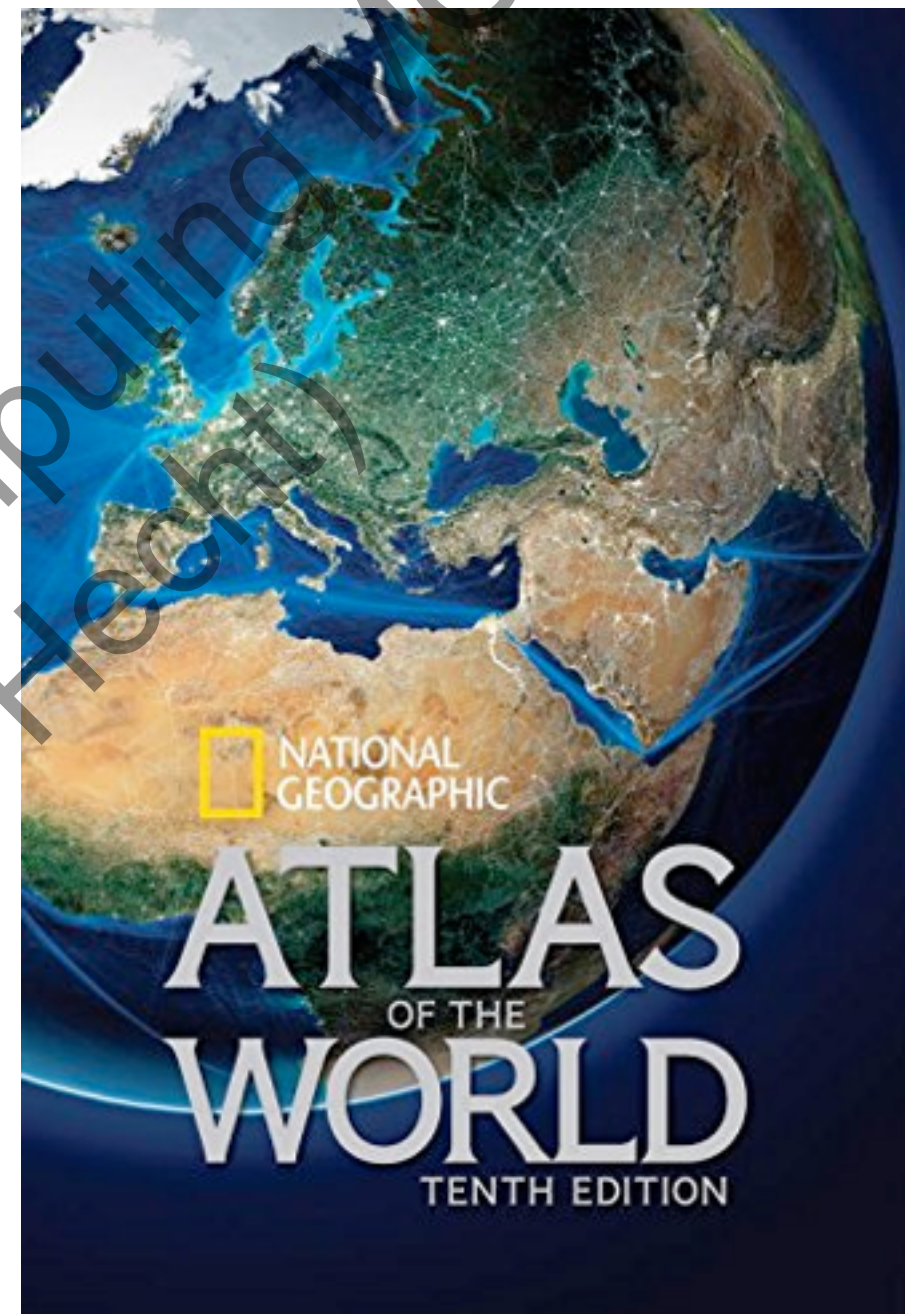


Publicly-displayed local maps:





Road Atlases



World Atlases

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

Dessinée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées 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 ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont sortis. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Thiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit 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 Davoust qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilew et qui rejoignent vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

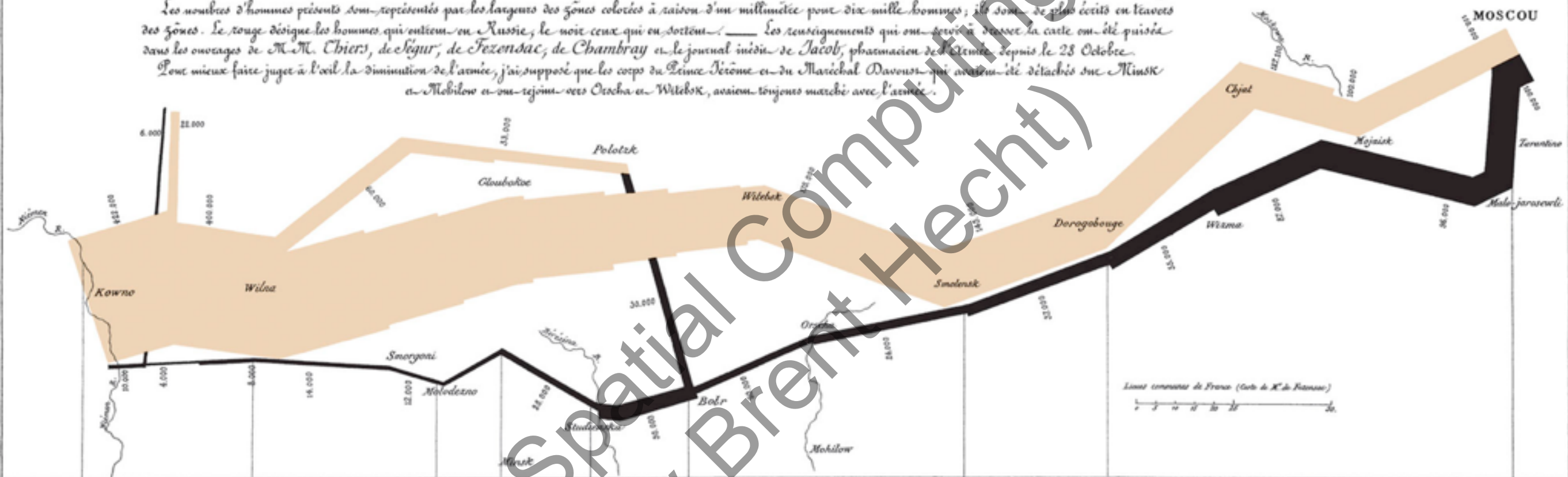
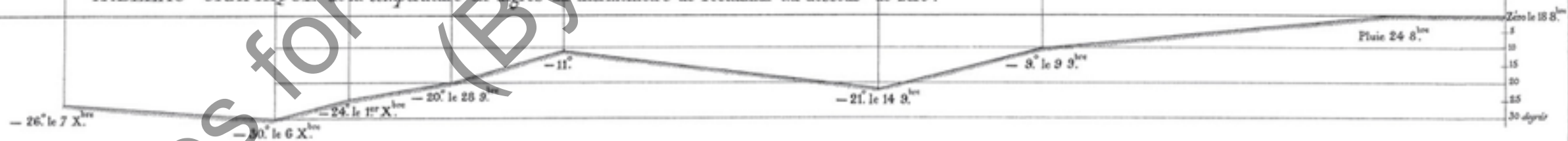


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.



Les Cosaques passent au galop le Niemen gelé.



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World's oldest map: Spanish cave has landscape from 14,000 years ago

Archaeologists have discovered what they believe is man's earliest map, dating from almost 14,000 years ago.



Image 1 of 2

Archaeologists have discovered what they believe is man's earliest map, dating from almost 14,000 years ago Photo: EPA

By Fiona Govan in Madrid

7:30AM BST 06 Aug 2009

A stone tablet found in a cave in Abauntz in the Navarra region of northern Spain is believed to contain the earliest known representation of

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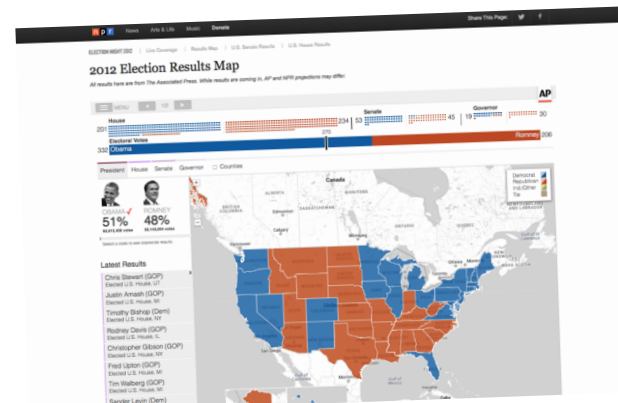
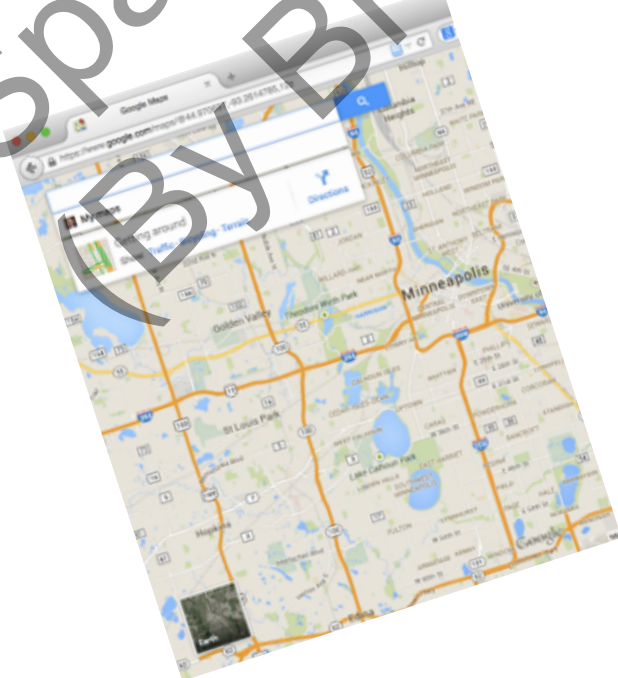
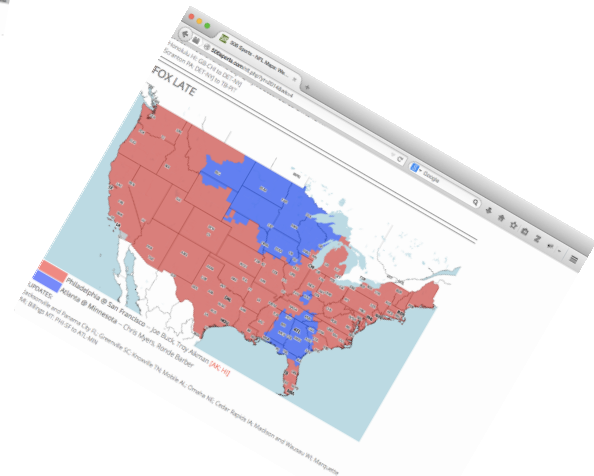
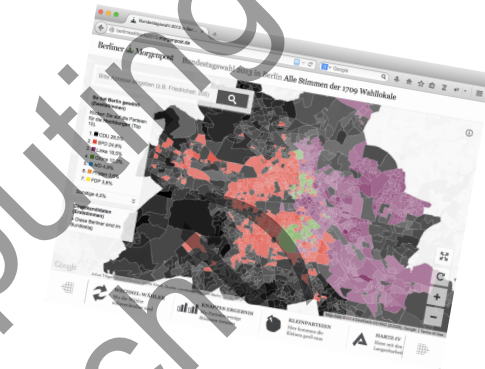
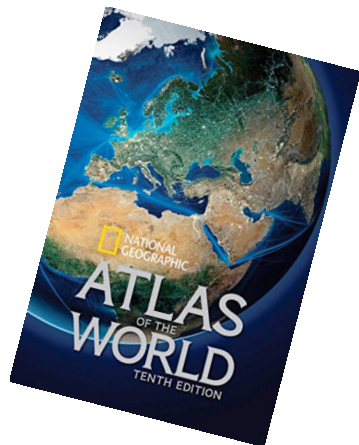
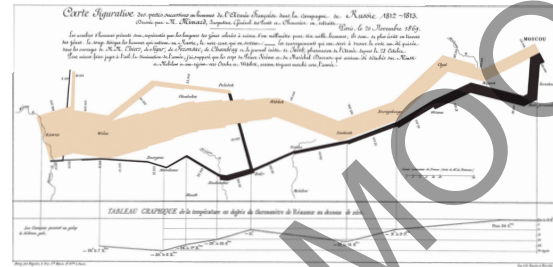
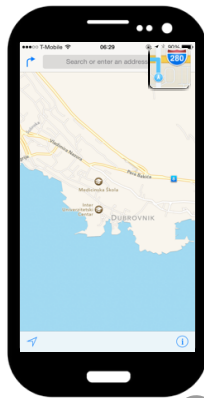
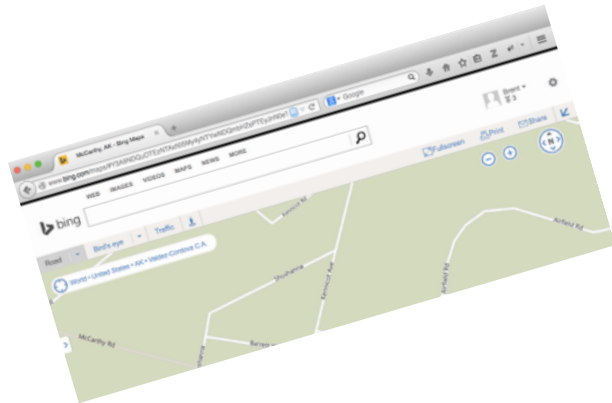
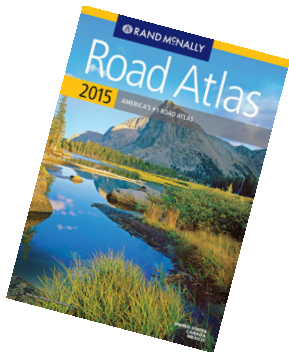
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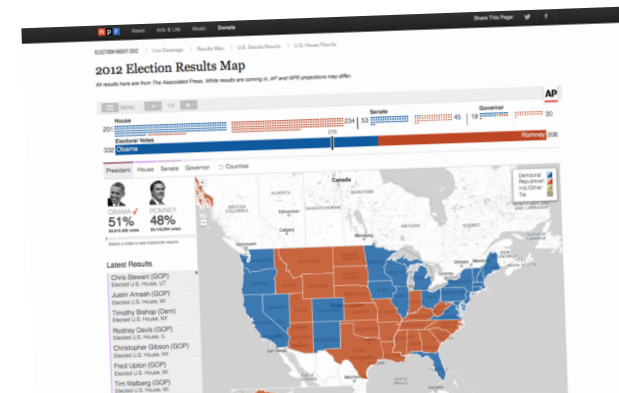
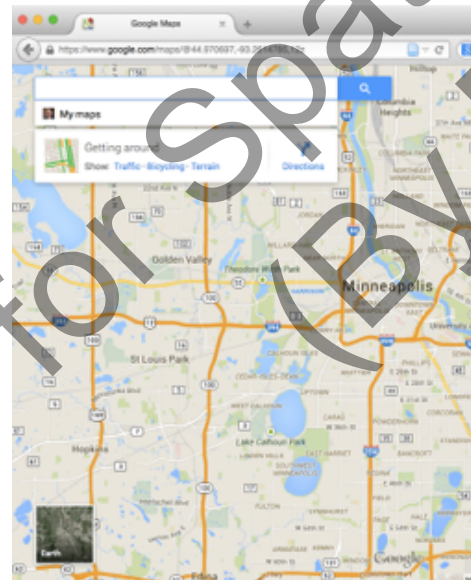
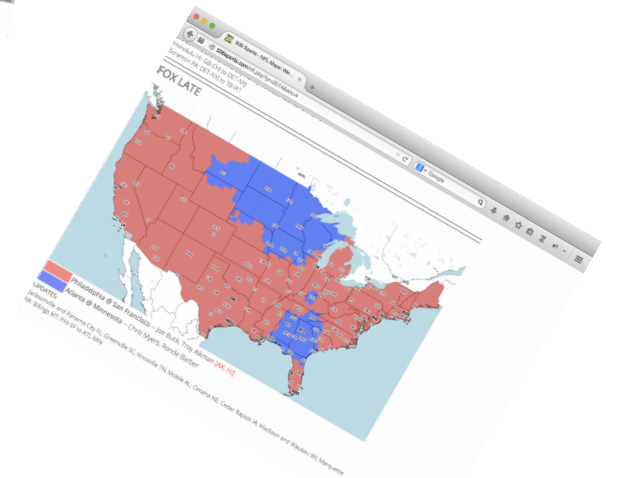
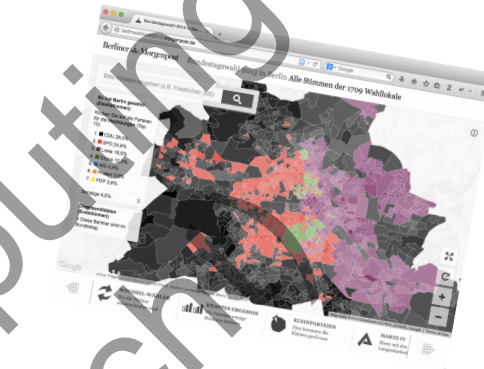
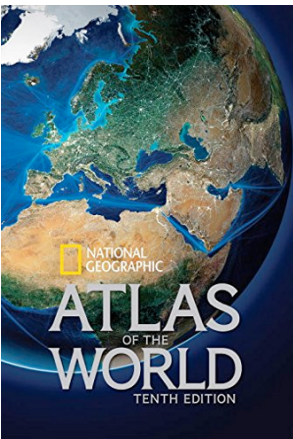
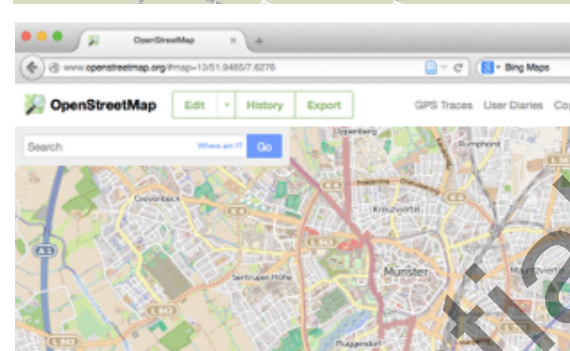
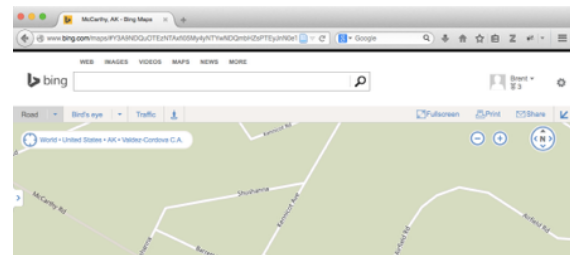
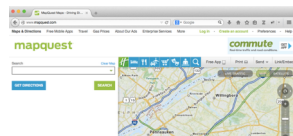
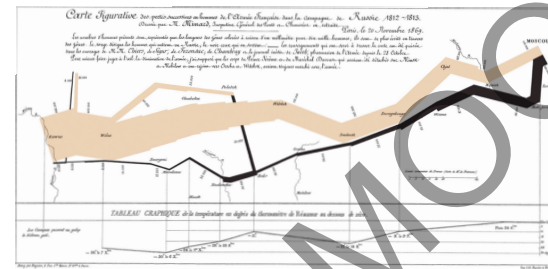
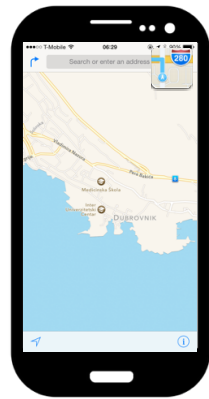
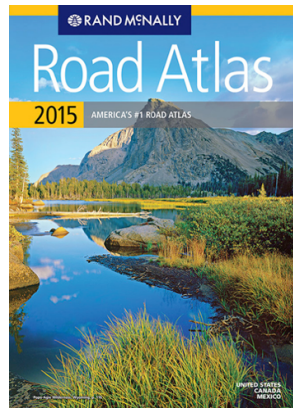
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CHANGING
YOUR SERVICE.**

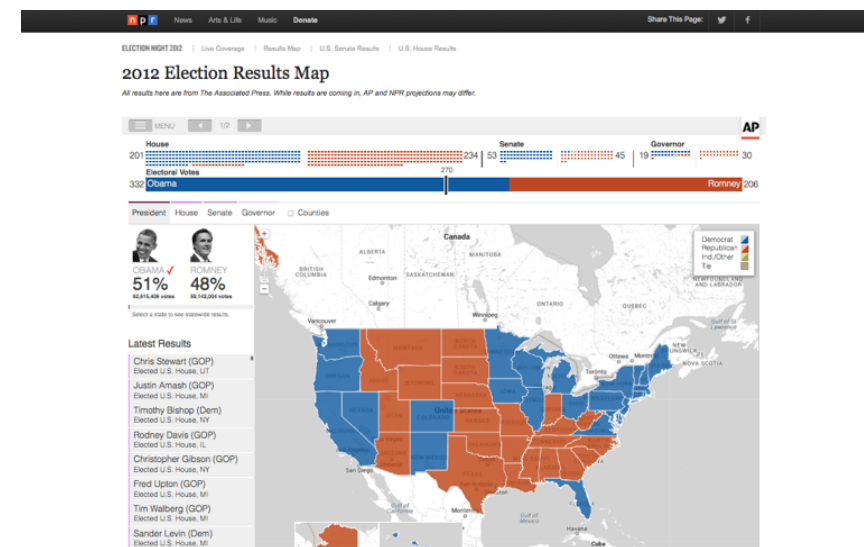
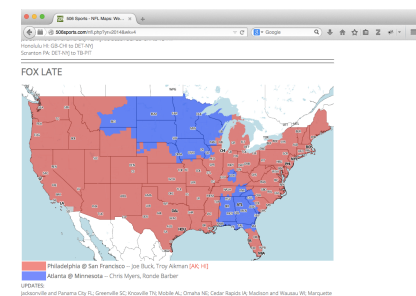
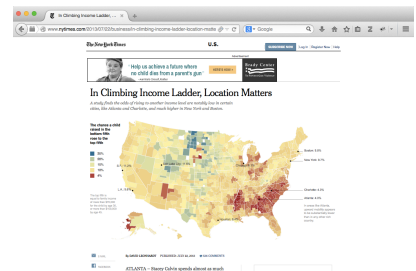
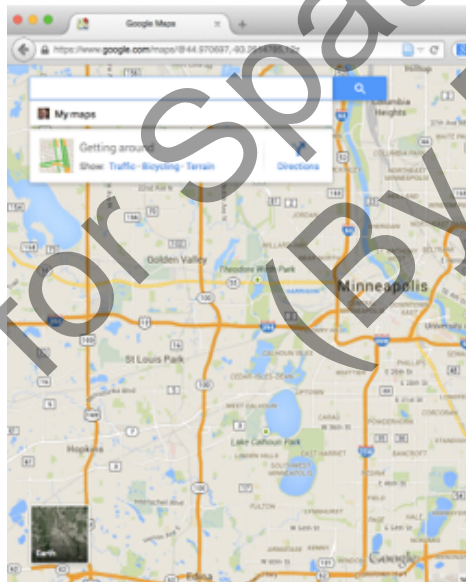
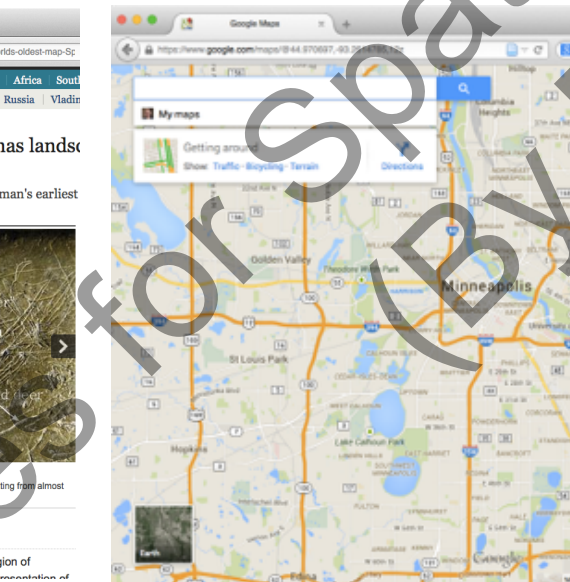
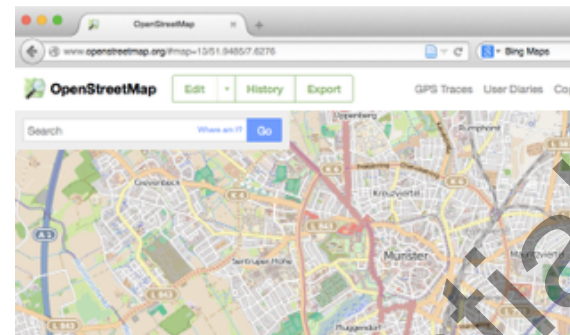
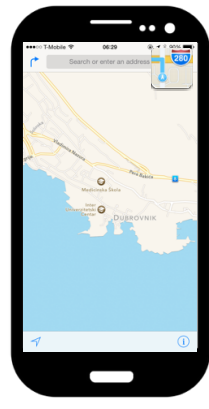


Parks and Recreation available at xfinity.com/tv
The Hunger Games: Catching Fire available with XFINITY On Demand

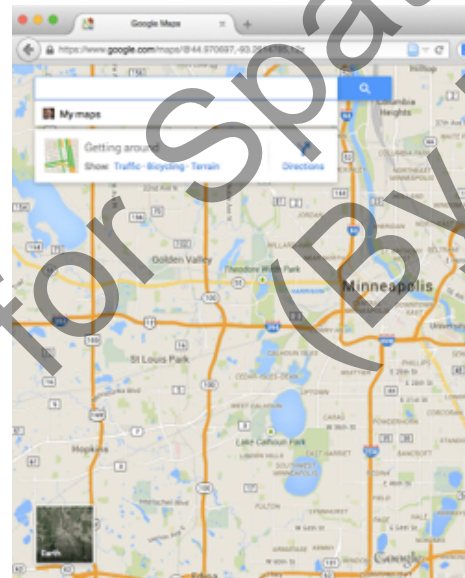
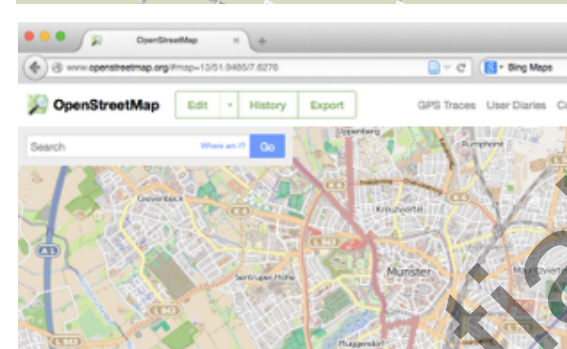
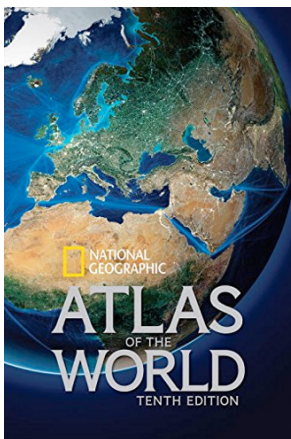
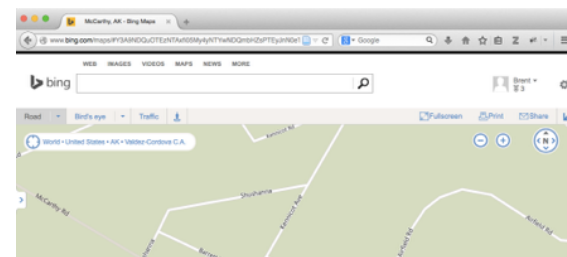
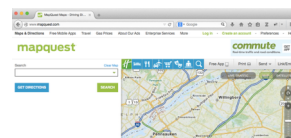
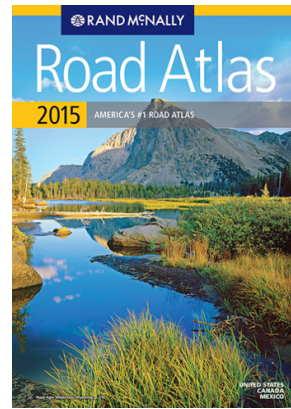




Reference Maps



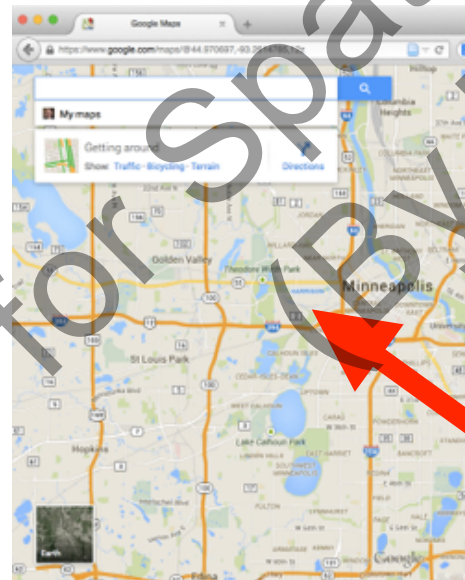
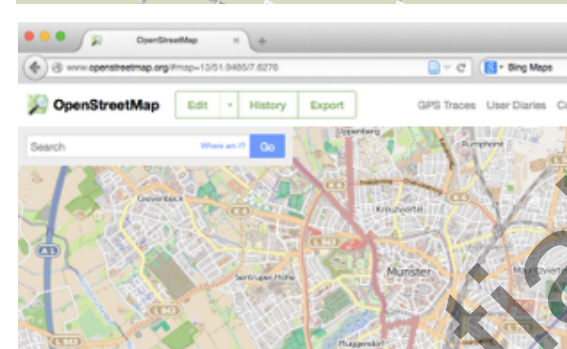
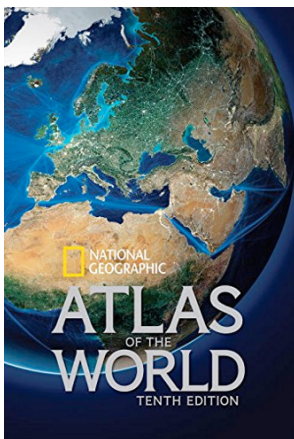
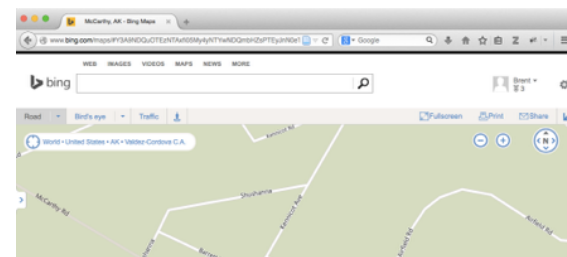
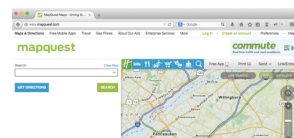
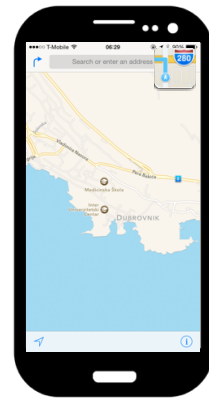
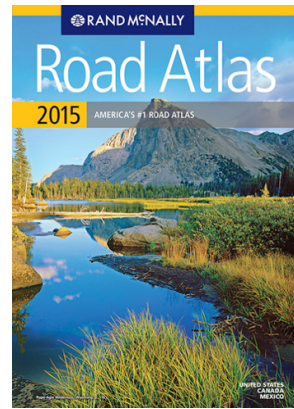
Thematic Maps



Intended to
(geo)communicate the
**location of specific
entities** (and how to get
to them)

Used primarily for
**navigation and
orientation**

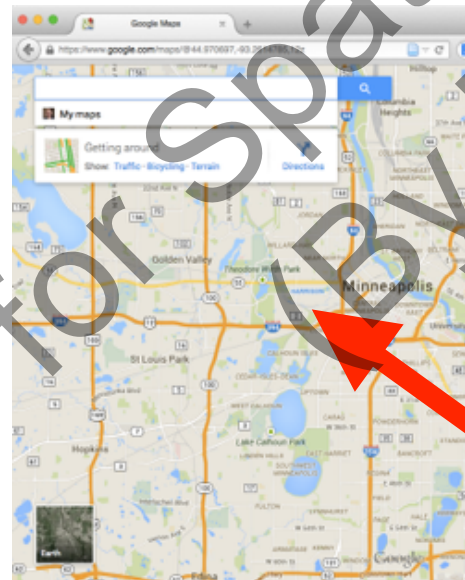
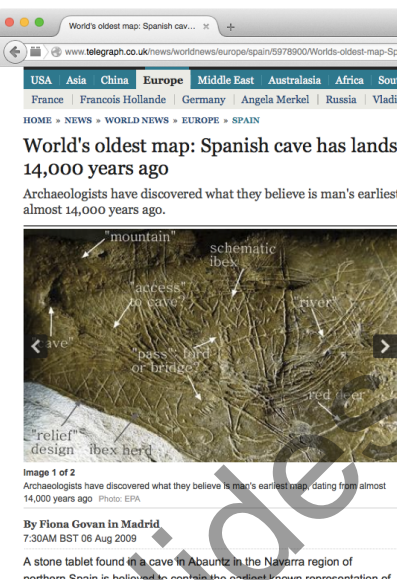
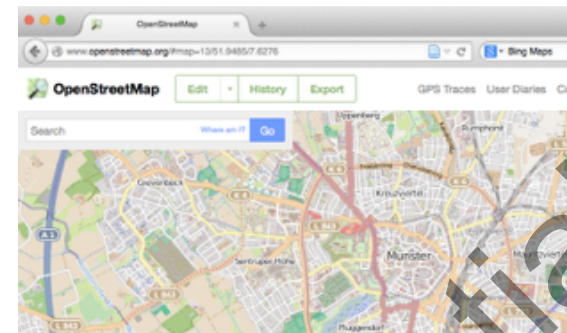
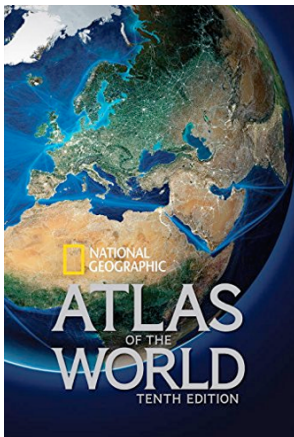
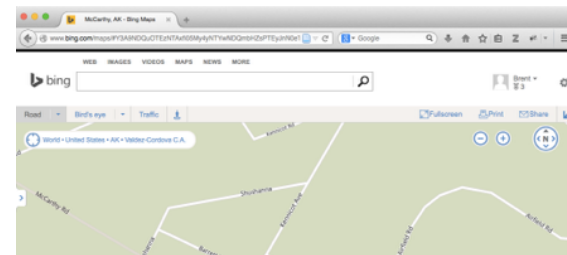
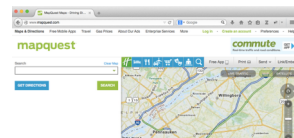
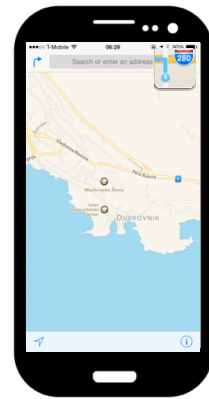
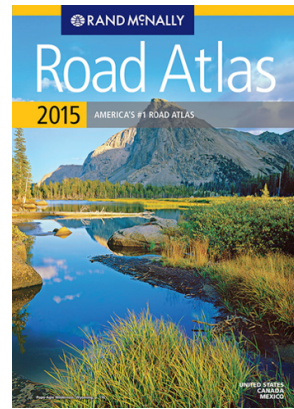
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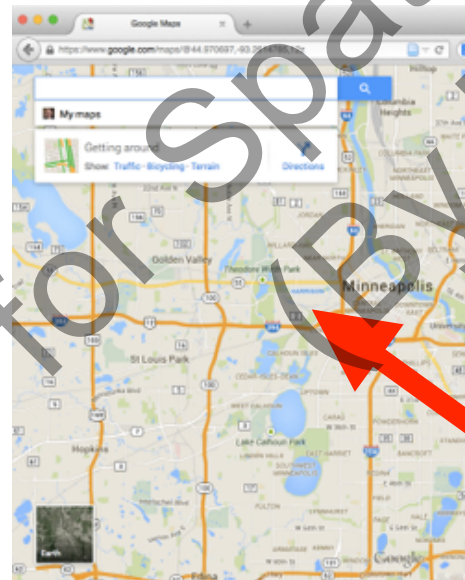
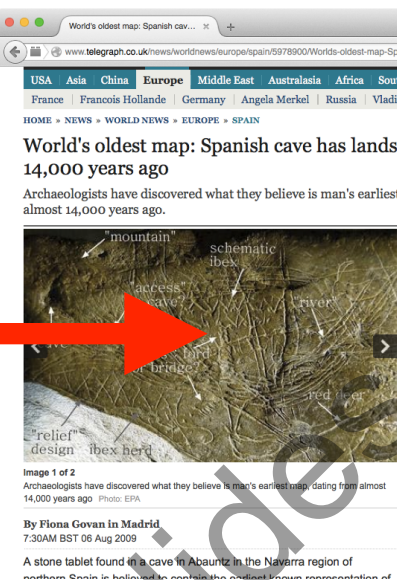
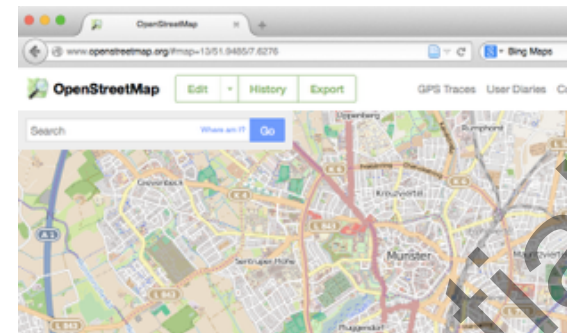
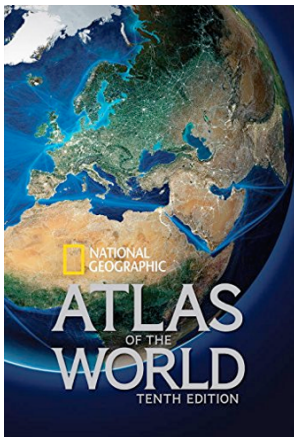
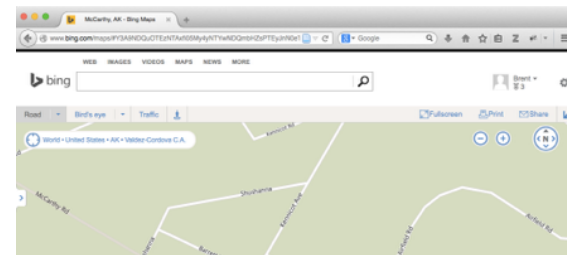
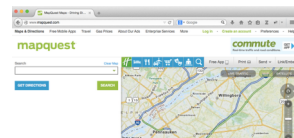
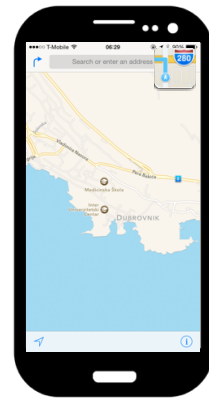
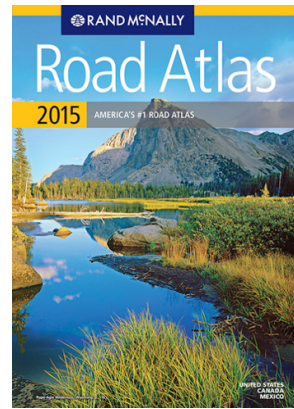
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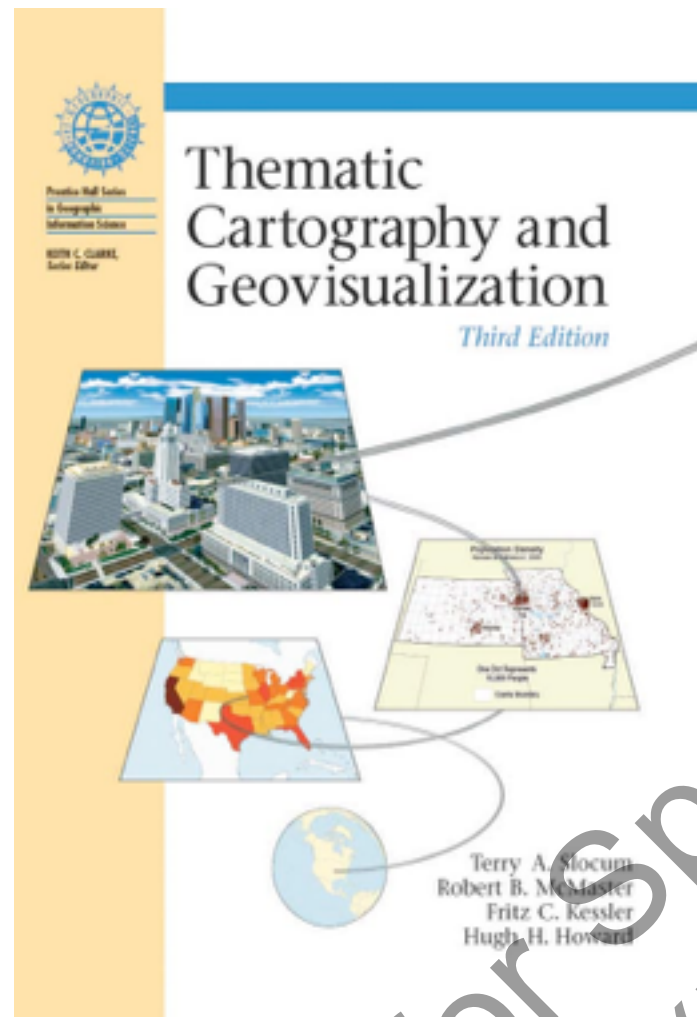
Reference Maps



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Reference Maps



Thematic maps are “used to emphasize the **spatial distribution** of one or more geographic attributes”.

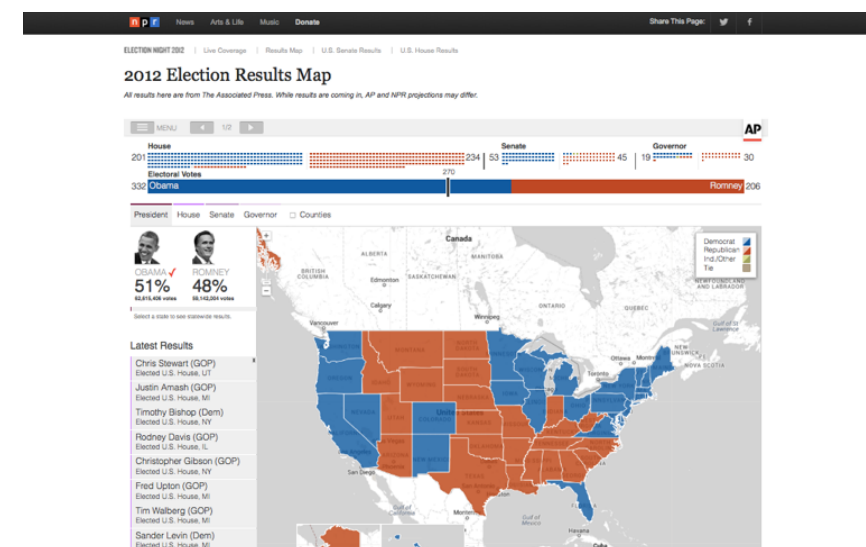
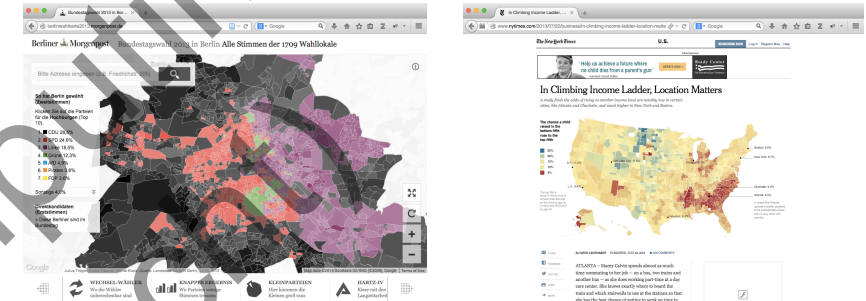
(Slocum et al. 2009)

Thematic Maps

Thematic maps are “used to emphasize the **spatial distribution** of one or more geographic attributes”.

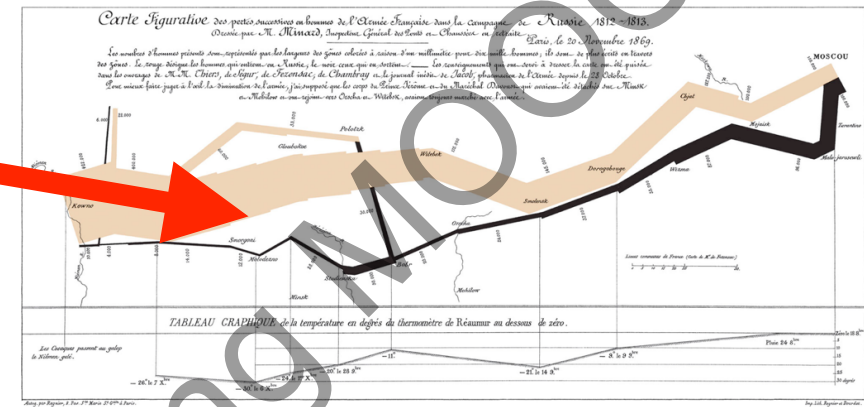
The collage includes five maps illustrating different thematic data distributions:

- Top Left:** A historical map titled "Carte figurative des routes commerciales en Asie et en Europe, sous le nom de la Compagnie de Russie, 1812-1815". It shows trade routes across Asia and Europe, with a legend indicating different types of routes.
- Top Right:** A map of Berlin showing the 1709 Wahlkolle, with districts colored in various shades of red, orange, and yellow.
- Middle Left:** A world map showing the flow of foreign fighters to Syria, with red arrows indicating movement from various countries.
- Middle Right:** A map of the United States showing the 2012 election results, with states colored red for Obama and blue for Romney.
- Bottom:** A large, detailed map of the 2012 U.S. election results, showing the electoral college distribution and state-level results.

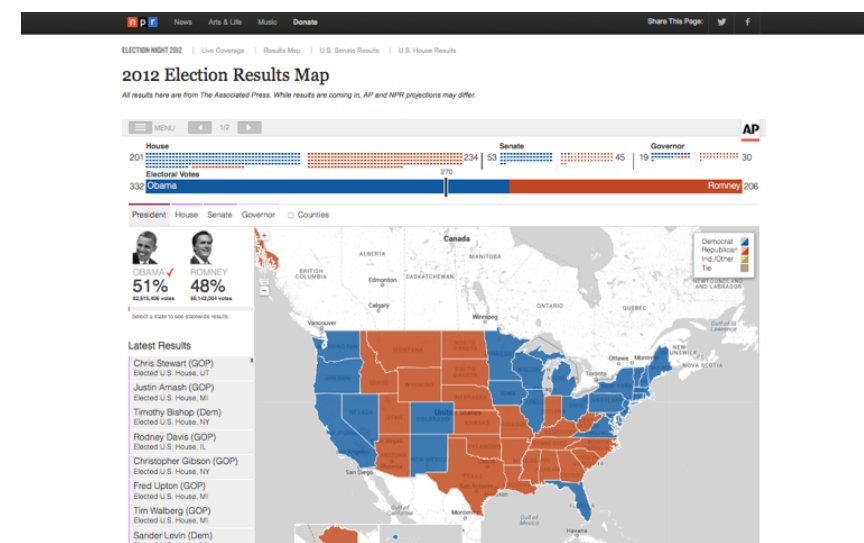
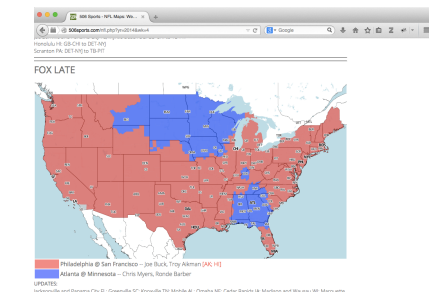
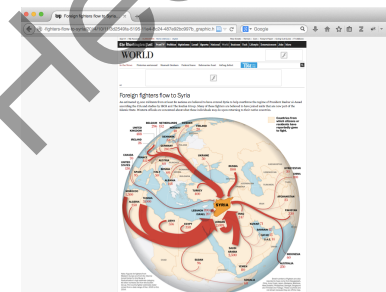
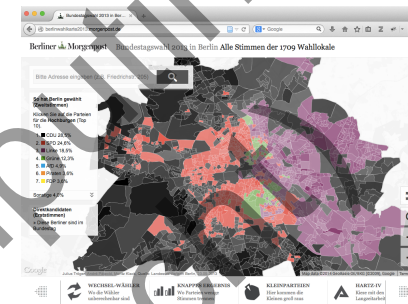


Thematic Maps

The size of an army



Thematic maps are “used to emphasize the **spatial distribution** of one or more geographic attributes”.

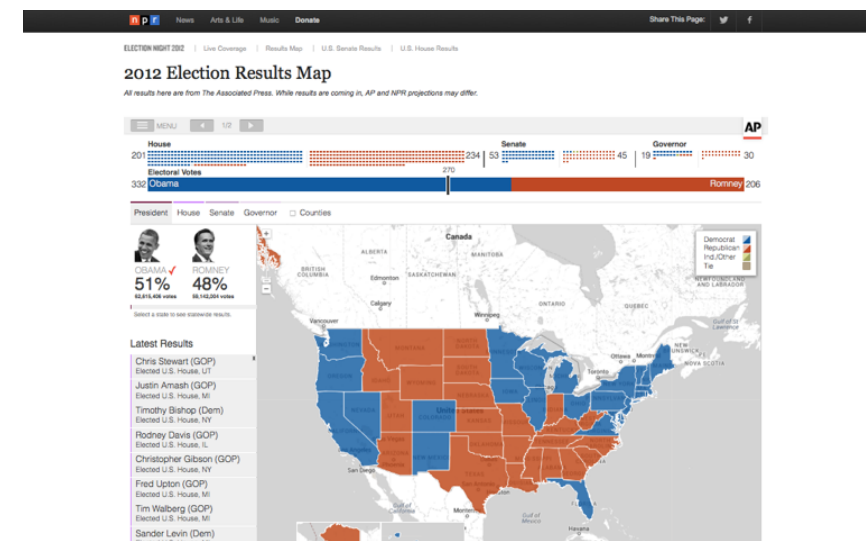
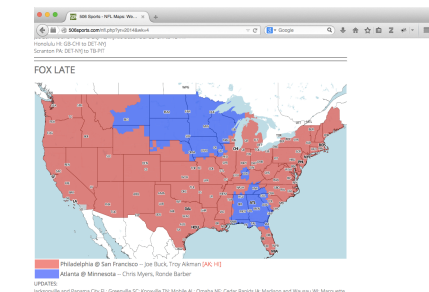
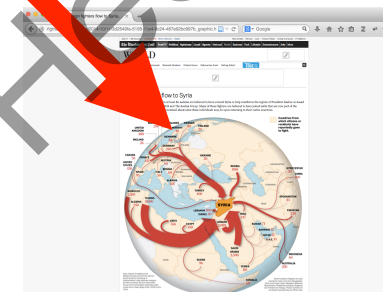
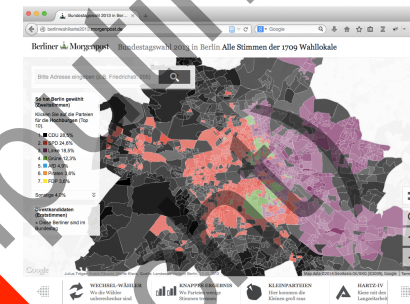
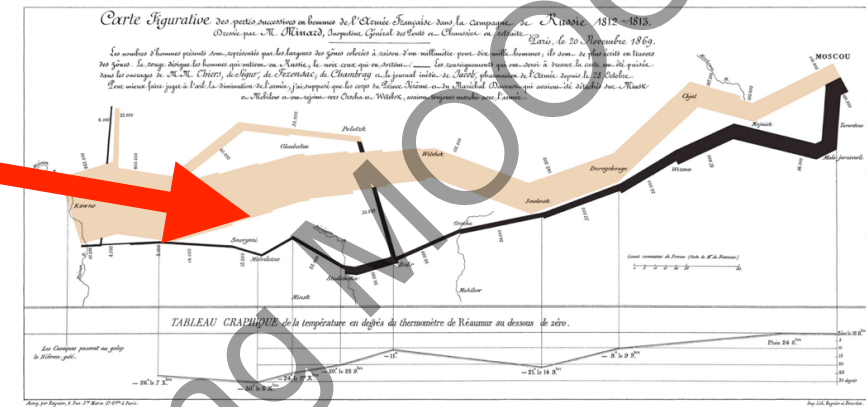


Thematic Maps

The size of an army

Where an army
comes from

Thematic maps are “used to
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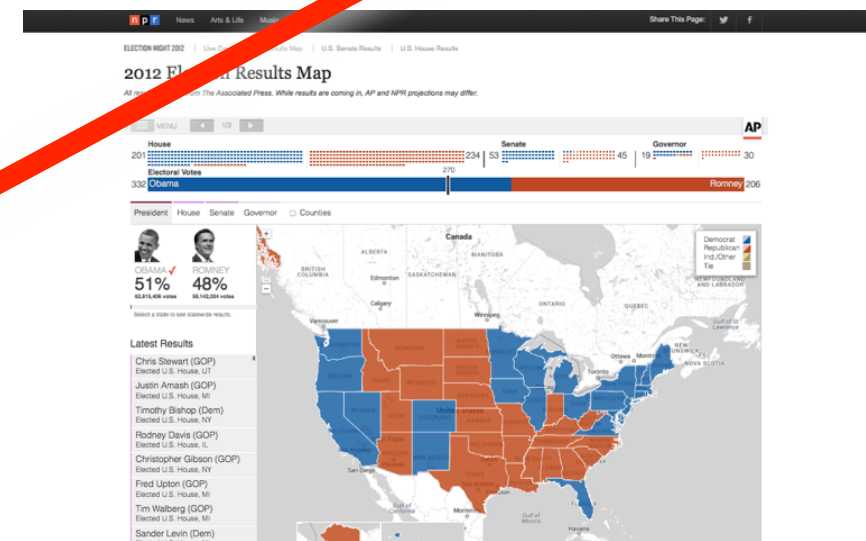
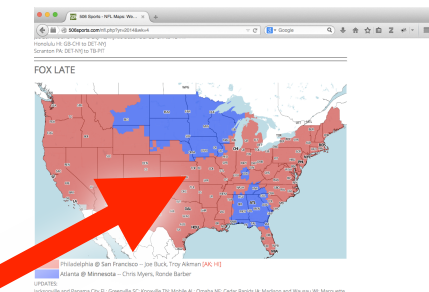
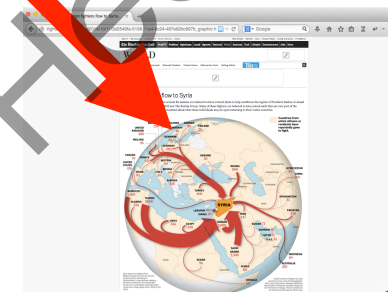
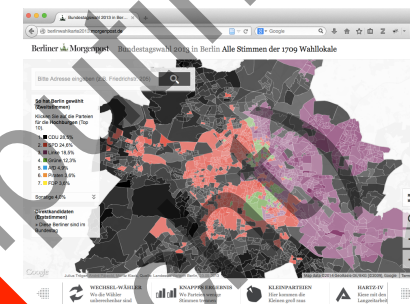
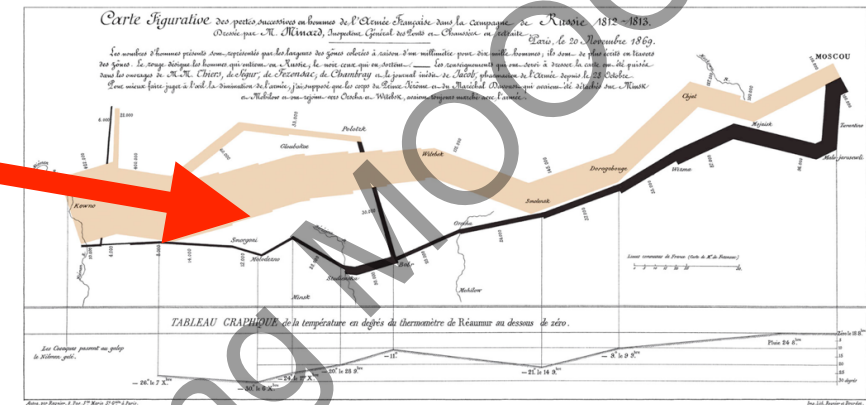
Thematic Maps

The size of an army

Where an army
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Thematic maps are “used to
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Which football game is on TV



Thematic Maps

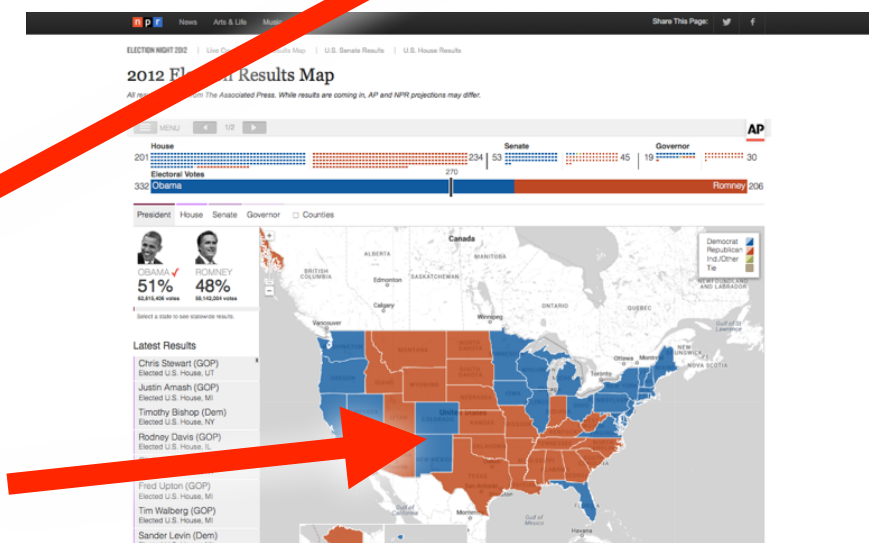
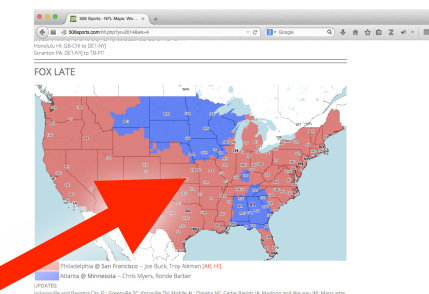
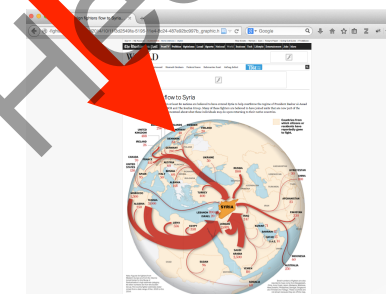
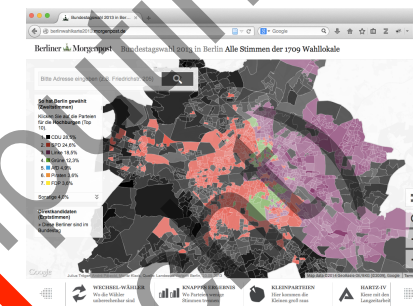
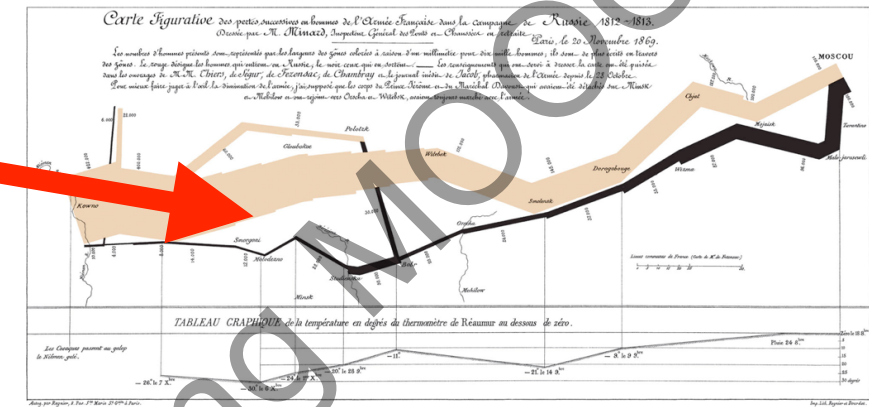
The size of an army

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Thematic maps are “used to
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Which football game is on TV

Election results



Thematic Maps

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Reference Maps

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Thematic Maps



(Muehlenhaus 2013)

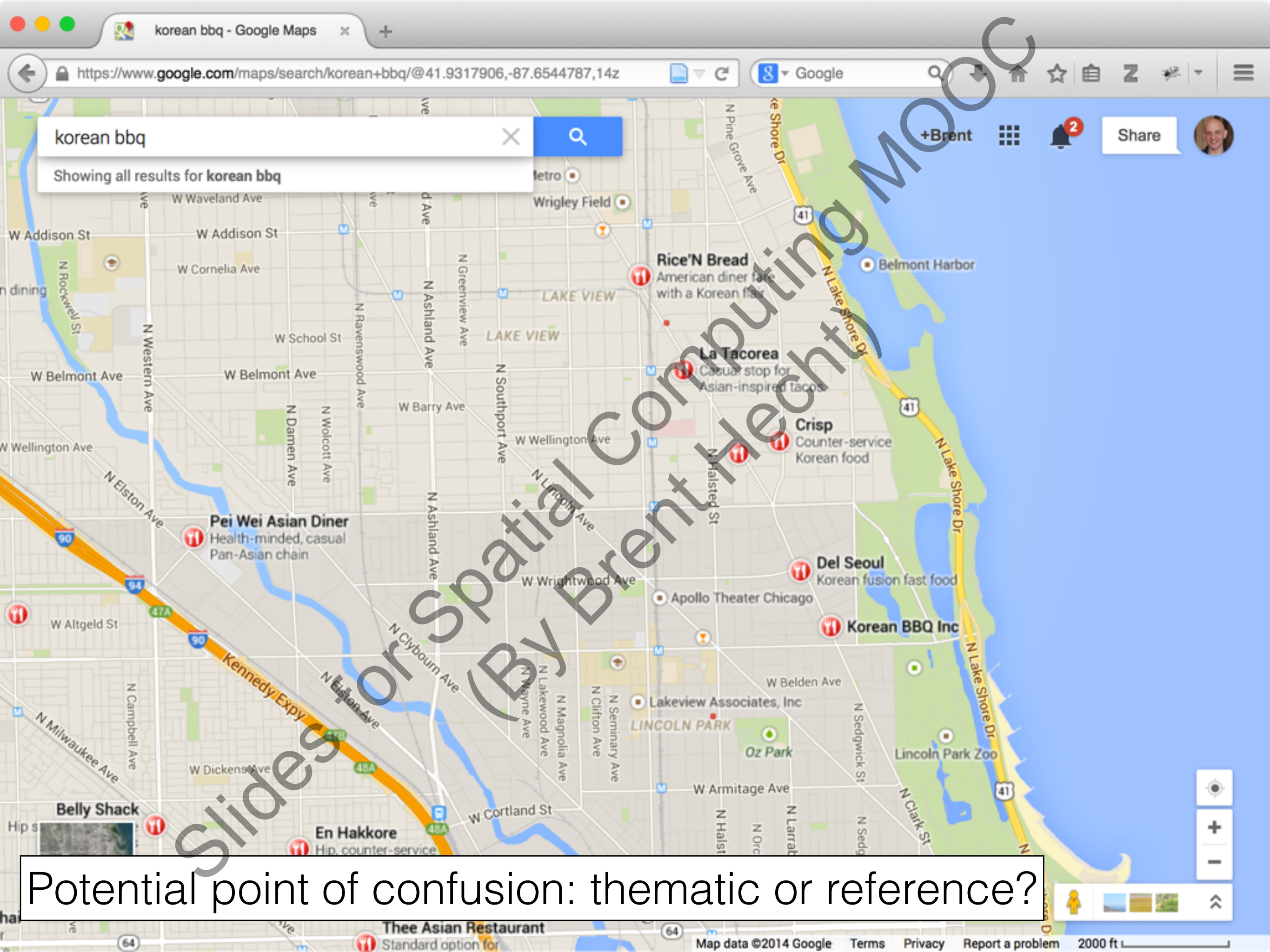


“The last time cartography went through such a **sea change** was with the **advent of thematic mapping.**”

(Muehlenhaus 2013)



(Muehlenhaus 2013)



korean bbq

Showing all results for korean bbq

Potential point of confusion: thematic or reference?

Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Learning Objectives

1. Understand the drastically **changed** (and changing) **professional context** of modern cartography.
2. Be able to distinguish between and understand the purpose of the two major types of maps: **reference** and **thematic**.
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Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Attributions

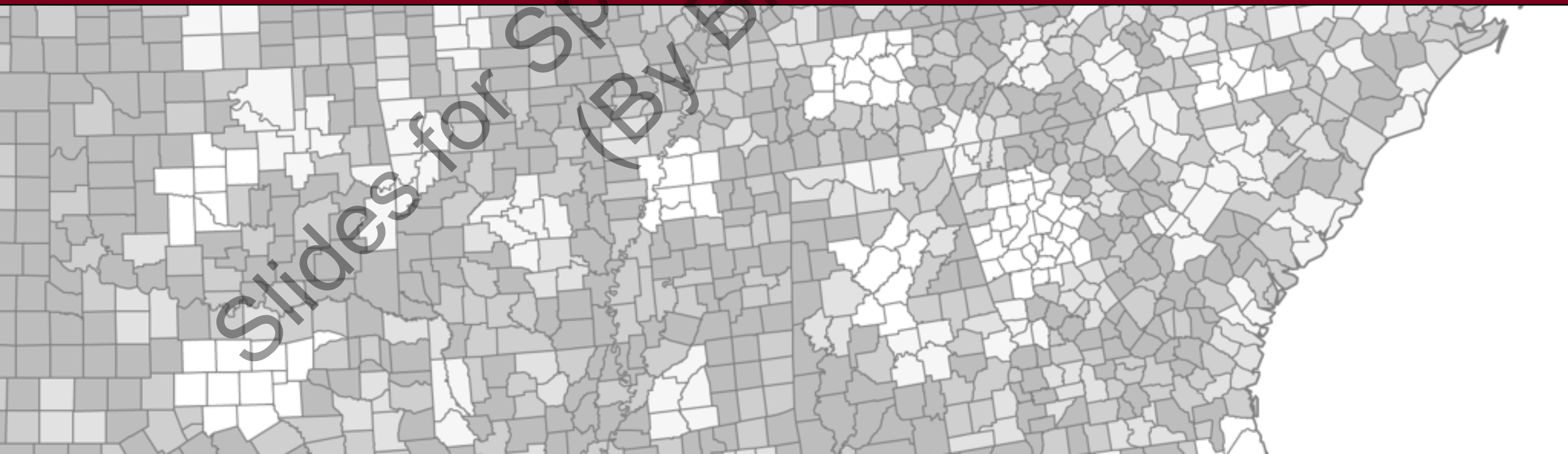
Some maps © OpenStreetMap contributors (www.openstreetmap.org/copyright)

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)



Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota



Cartography

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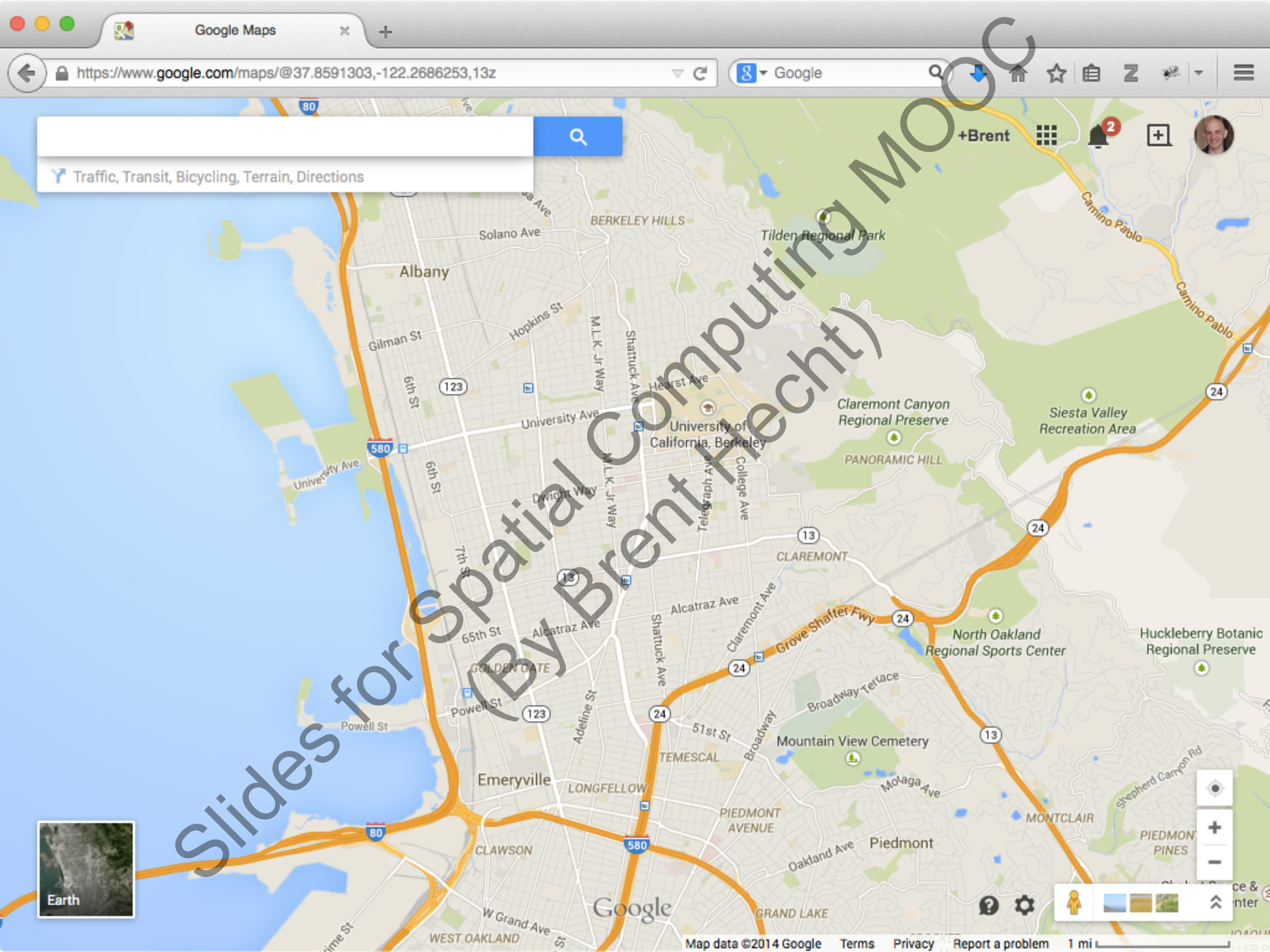


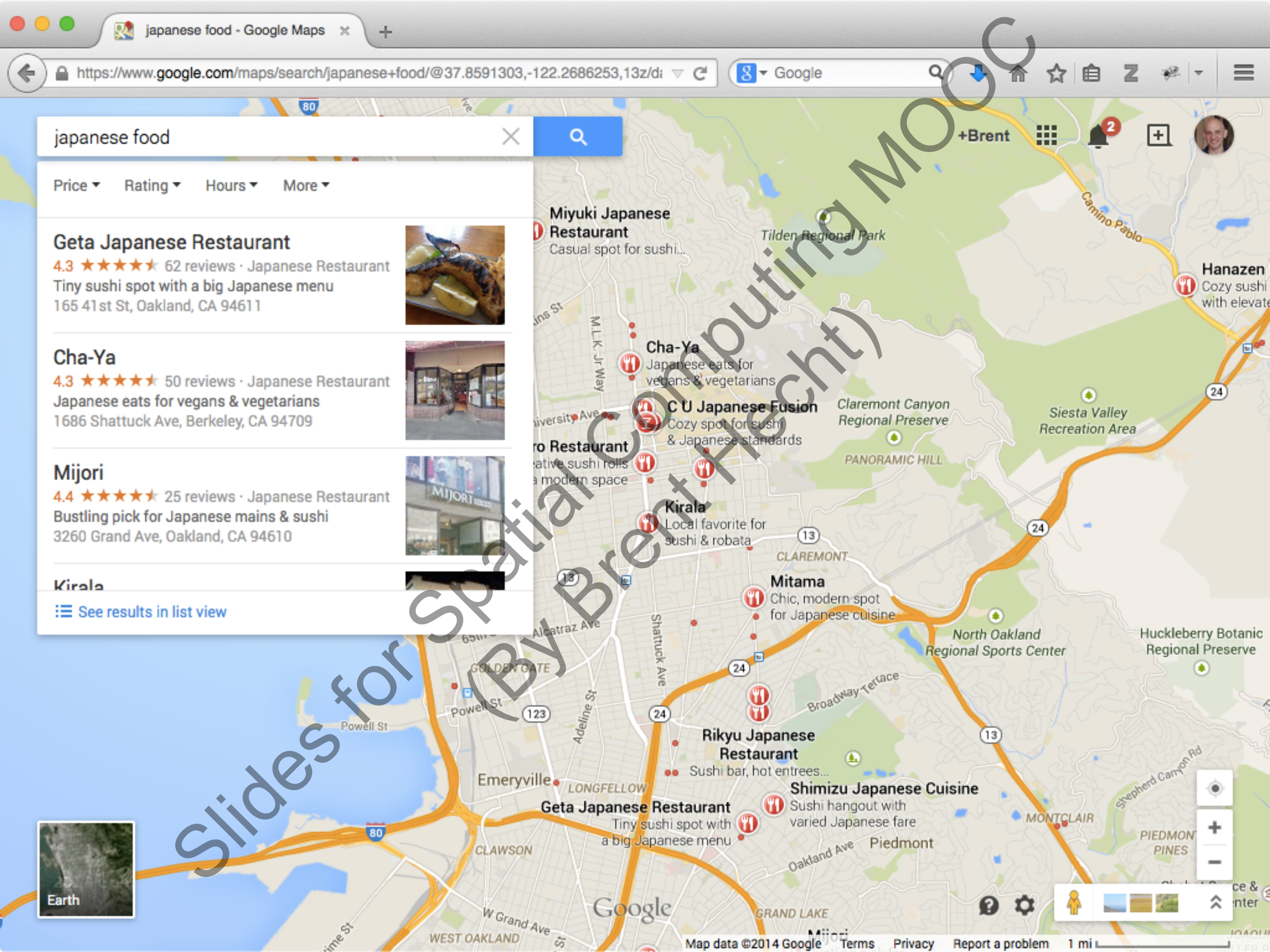
Phonebook



Geographic Information System
(e.g. ArcMap 3.3)

http://map.sdsu.edu/geog581/week_02.htm





japanese food

Price ▾ Rating ▾ Hours ▾ More ▾

Geta Japanese Restaurant

4.3 ★★★★★ 62 reviews · Japanese Restaurant
Tiny sushi spot with a big Japanese menu
165 41st St, Oakland, CA 94611



Cha-Ya

4.3 ★★★★★ 50 reviews · Japanese Restaurant
Japanese eats for vegans & vegetarians
1686 Shattuck Ave, Berkeley, CA 94709



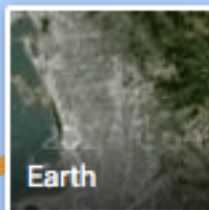
Mijori

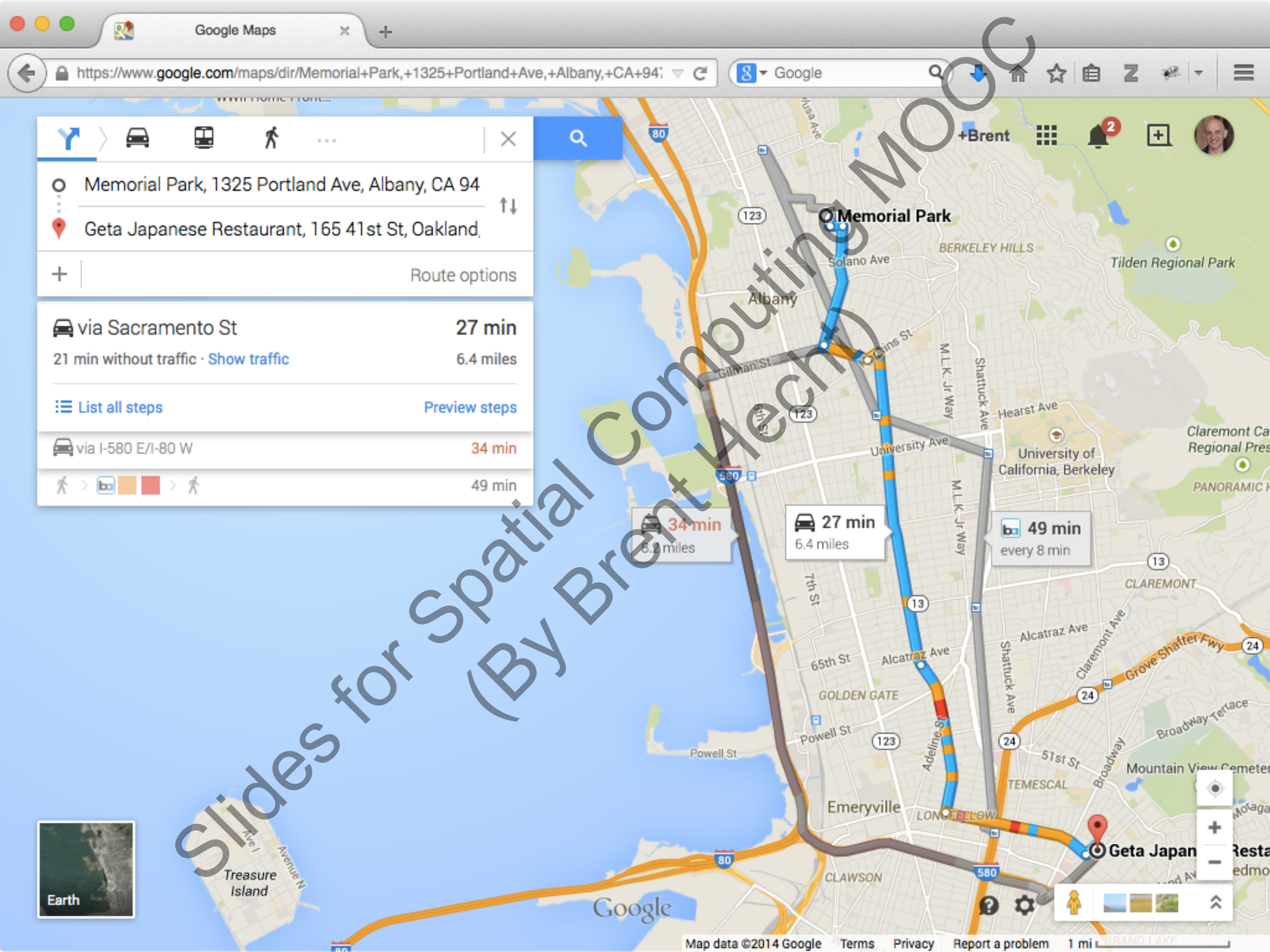
4.4 ★★★★★ 25 reviews · Japanese Restaurant
Bustling pick for Japanese mains & sushi
3260 Grand Ave, Oakland, CA 94610



Kirala

[See results in list view](#)





Google Maps interface showing route options between Memorial Park, 1325 Portland Ave, Albany, CA 94 and Geta Japanese Restaurant, 165 41st St, Oakland.

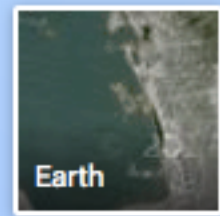
Route options:

- via Sacramento St: 27 min, 6.4 miles. 21 min without traffic. [Show traffic](#)
- via I-580 E/I-80 W: 34 min, 8.2 miles

Additional options: [List all steps](#), [Preview steps](#)

Map data callouts showing estimated travel times and distances for different route segments:

- 34 min, 8.2 miles
- 27 min, 6.4 miles
- 49 min every 8 min





WEDDING EVENTS:

Ceremony

The Wit Hotel
201 N. State St.
Chicago, IL 60610

Reception

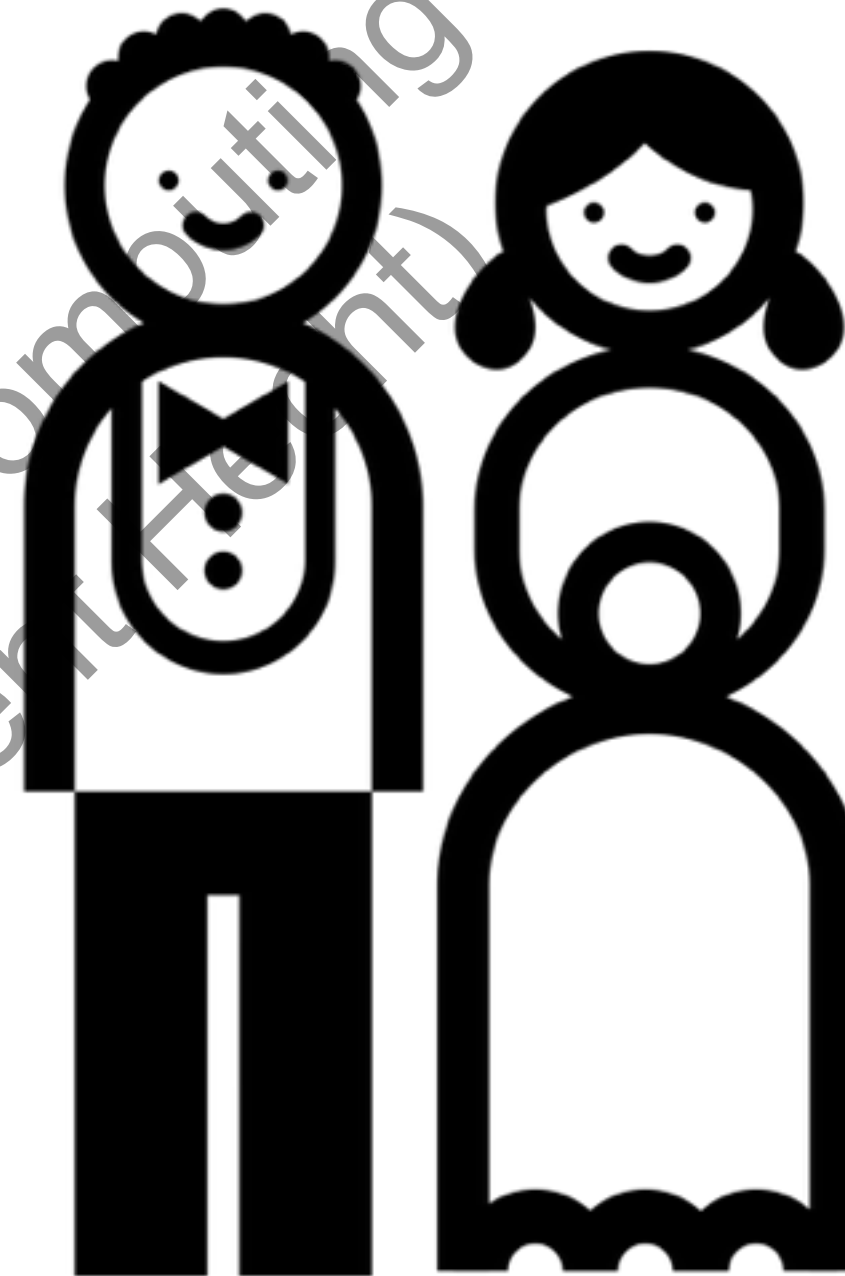
Signature Room
John Hancock Center
875 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611

Main Hotel

The Drake Hotel
140 E. Walton Pl.
Chicago, IL 60611

Brunch

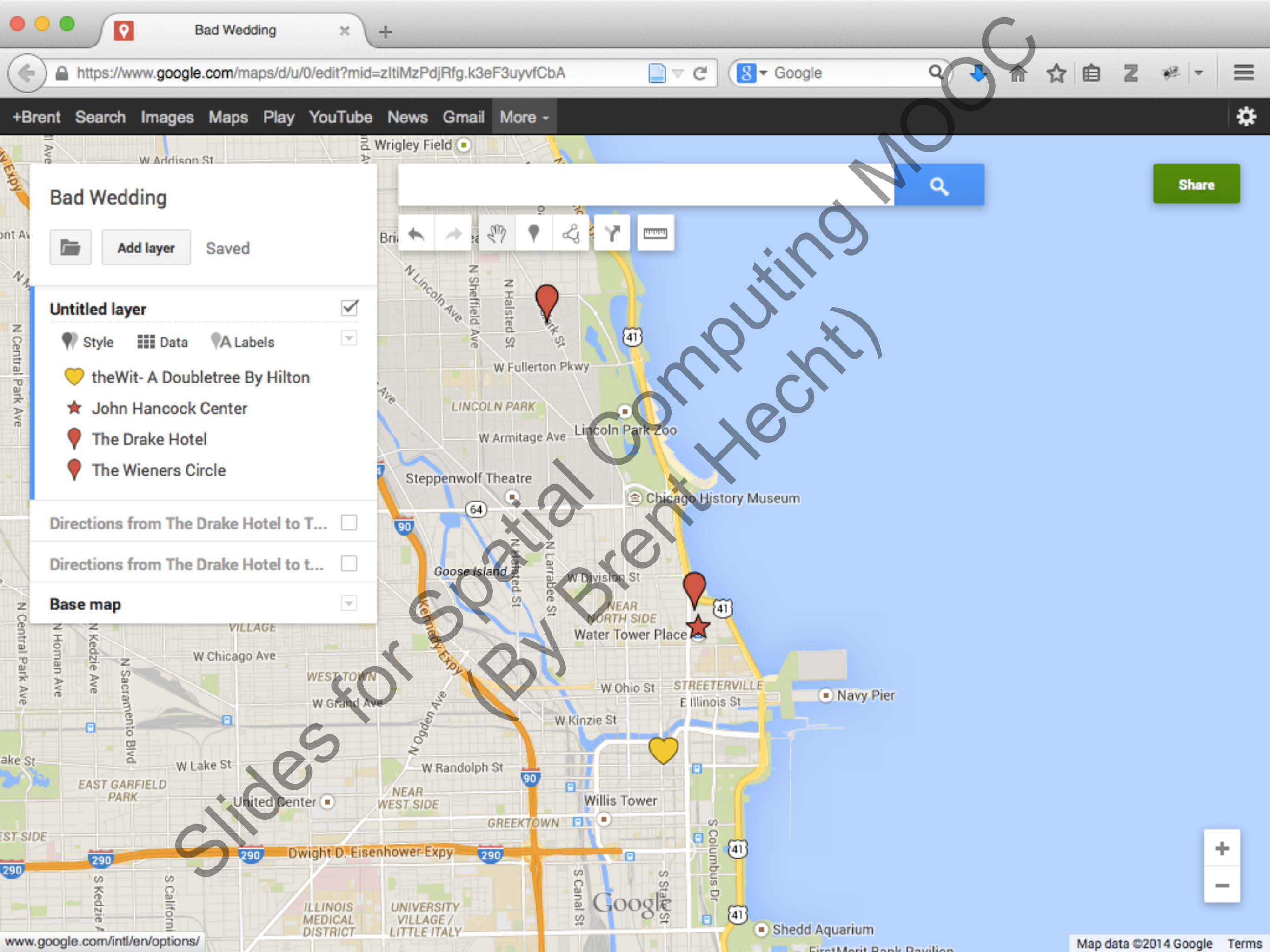
Wiener Circle
2622 N. Clark St.
Chicago, IL 60614



Wedding by Ivan Colic from The
Noun Project



mymaps.google.com



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Chicago, IL 60610

Reception

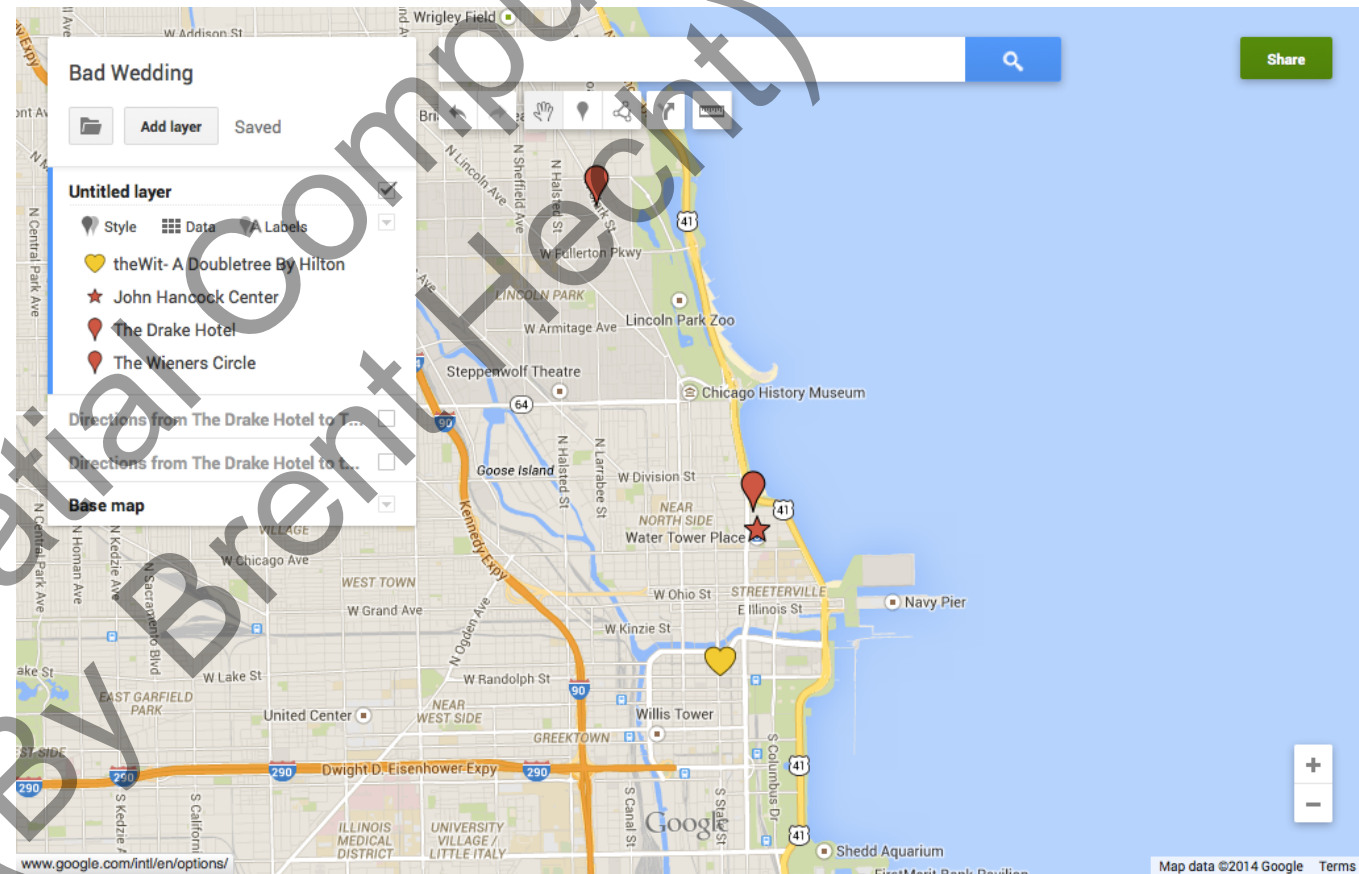
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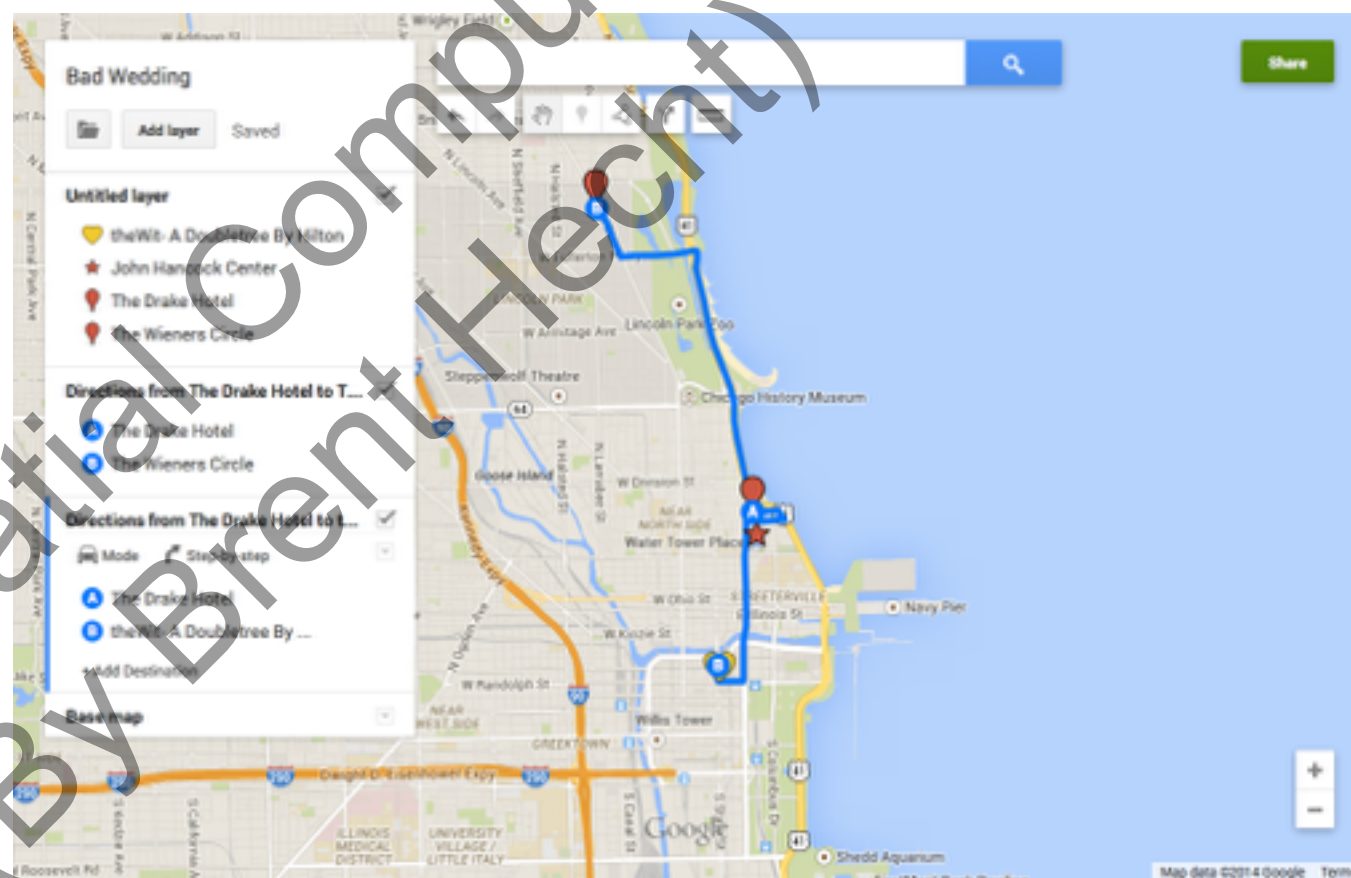
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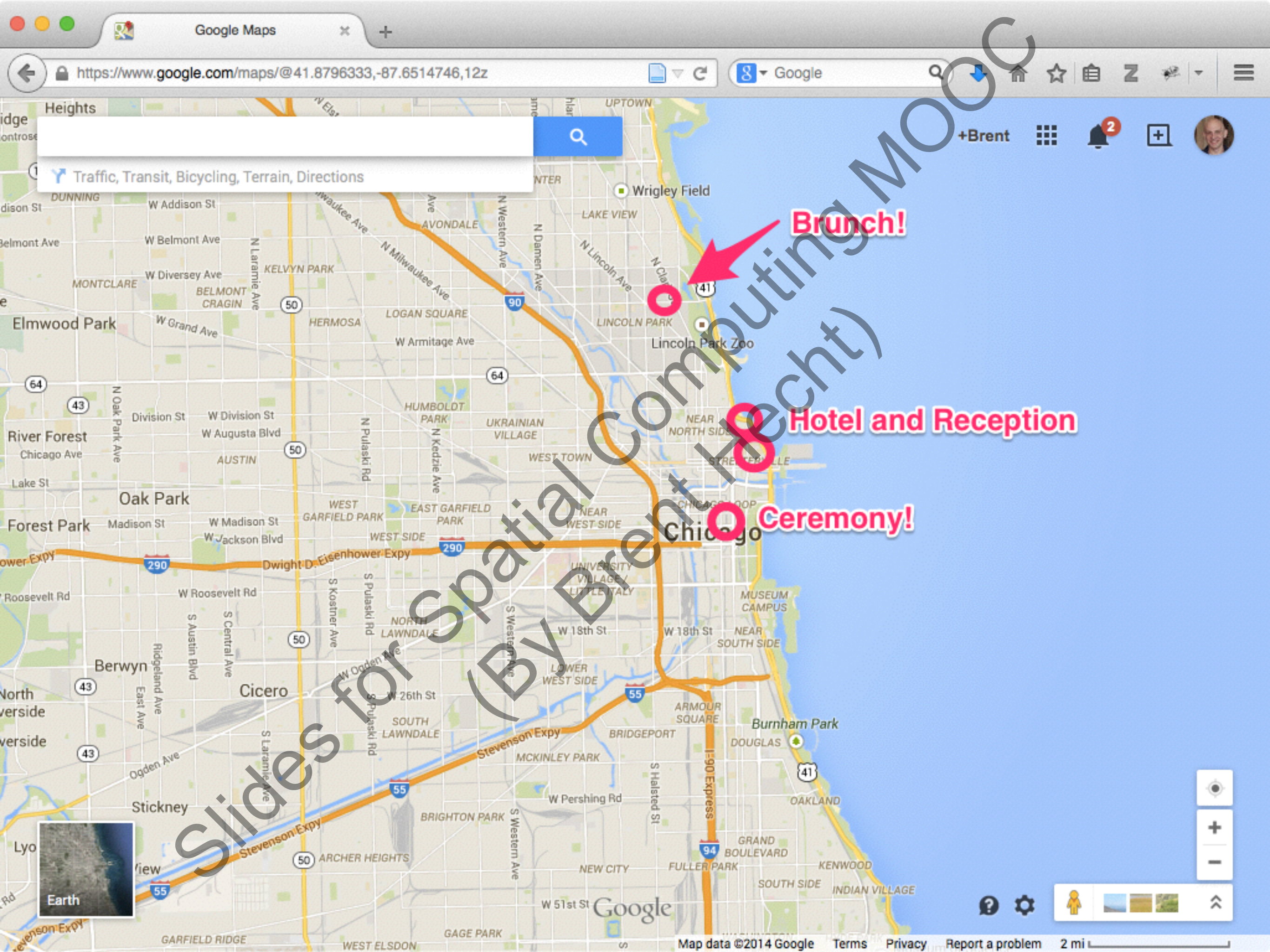
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Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC (By Brent Hecht)

Brunch!

Hotel and Reception

Ceremony!

Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Learning Objectives

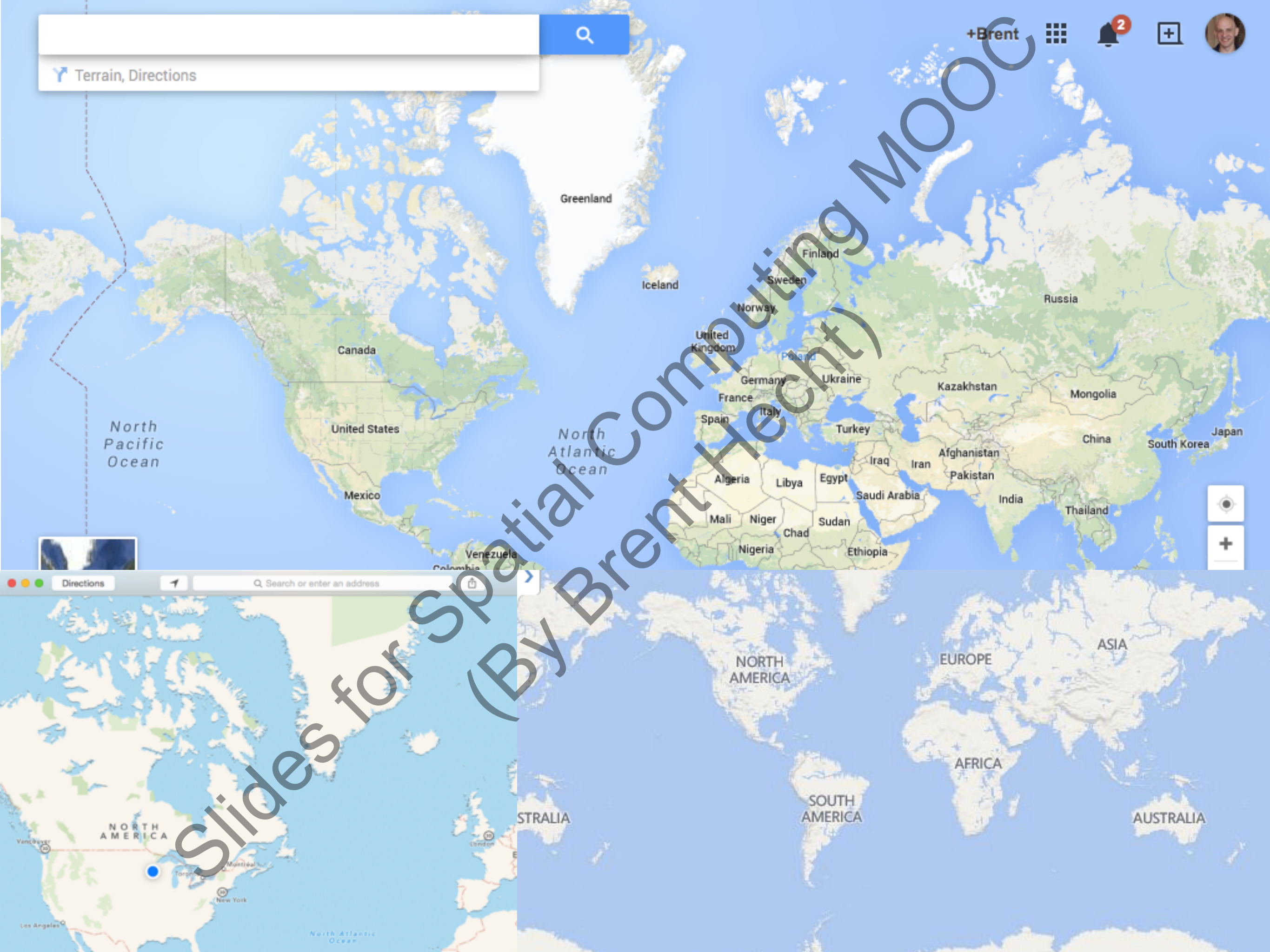
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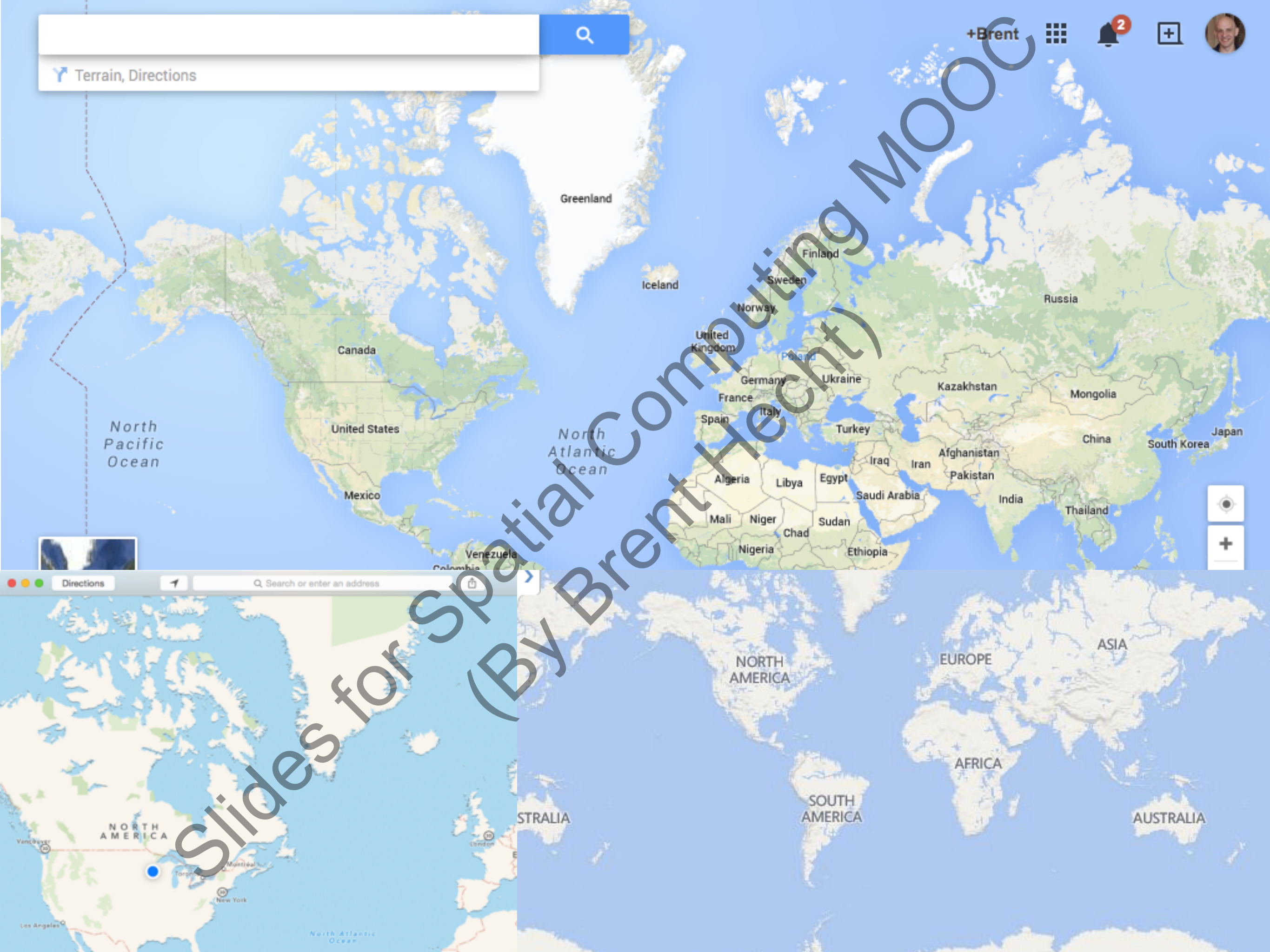
Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Limitations of popular online and mobile **reference maps**:

1. Inaccurate representations (e.g. Mercator projection)







Arthur H. Robinson

<http://www.geography.wisc.edu/history/faculty.php>

“Take an orange and draw something on it -- say, a human face. Now carefully remove the peel, trying to keep it in one piece, and flatten it against your kitchen table. You'll see that in making a two-dimensional object out of a round one, something has to give. Either the face gets distorted and looks all 'mushed out,' or in flattening the peel, it breaks into segments, dividing the face as well into several parts.”

“Arthur H. Robinson, 89; Cartographer Hailed for Map's Elliptical Design”. Myrna Oliver, Los Angeles Times. Nov. 17, 2004.



Talk







100

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Table of projections

- 1 Table of projections
- 2 Key
 - 2.1 Type of projection
 - 2.2 Properties
- 3 Notes
- 4 Further reading

Projection	Images	Type	Properties	Creator	Year	Notes
Equi-rectangular = equidistant cylindrical = rectangular = la carte parallélogrammatique		Cylindrical	Equidistant	Marinus of Tyre	120 (C.)	Simplest geometry; distances along meridians are conserved. Plate carrée: special case having the equator as the standard parallel.
Mercator = Wright		Cylindrical	Conformal	Gerardus Mercator	1569	Lines of constant bearing (rhumb lines) are straight, aiding navigation. Areas inflate with latitude, becoming so extreme that the map cannot show the poles.
Gauss-Krüger = Gauss conformal = (Ellipsoidal) Transverse Mercator		Cylindrical	Conformal	Carl Friedrich Gauss Johann Heinrich Louis Krüger	1822	This transverse, ellipsoidal form of the Mercator is finite, unlike the equatorial Mercator. Forms the basis of the Universal Transverse Mercator system .
Gall stereographic similar to Braun		Cylindrical	Compromise	James Gall	1885	Intended to resemble the Mercator while also displaying the poles. Standard parallels at 45°N/S. Braun is horizontally stretched version with scale correct at equator.
Miller = Miller cylindrical		Cylindrical	Compromise	Osborn Maitland Miller	1942	Intended to resemble the Mercator while also displaying the poles.
Lambert cylindrical equal-area		Cylindrical	Equal-area	Johann Heinrich Lambert	1772	Standard parallel at the equator. Aspect ratio of π (3.14). Base projection of the cylindrical equal-area family .
Behrmann		Cylindrical	Equal-area	Walter Behrmann	1910	Horizontally compressed version of the Lambert equal-area. Has standard parallels at 30°N/S and an aspect ratio of 2.36.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_map_projections

WIKIPEDIA
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List of map projections

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This list/table provides an overview of the most significant map projections, including those listed on Wikipedia. It is sortable by the main fields. Inclusion in the table is subjective, as there is no definitive list of map projections.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Table of projections
- 2 Key
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 - 2.2 Properties
- 3 Notes
- 4 Further reading

(Web) Mercator

Table of projections [edit]

Projection	Images	Type	Properties	Creator	Year	Notes
Equiarectangular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equidistant cylindrical rectangular la carte parallélogrammatique 		Cylindrical	Equidistant	Marinus of Tyre	120 (c.)	Simplest geometry; distances along meridians are conserved. Plate carrée: special case having the equator as the standard parallel.
Mercator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wright 		Cylindrical	Conformal	Gerardus Mercator	1569	Lines of constant bearing (rhumb lines) are straight, aiding navigation. Areas inflate with latitude, becoming so extreme that the map cannot show the poles.
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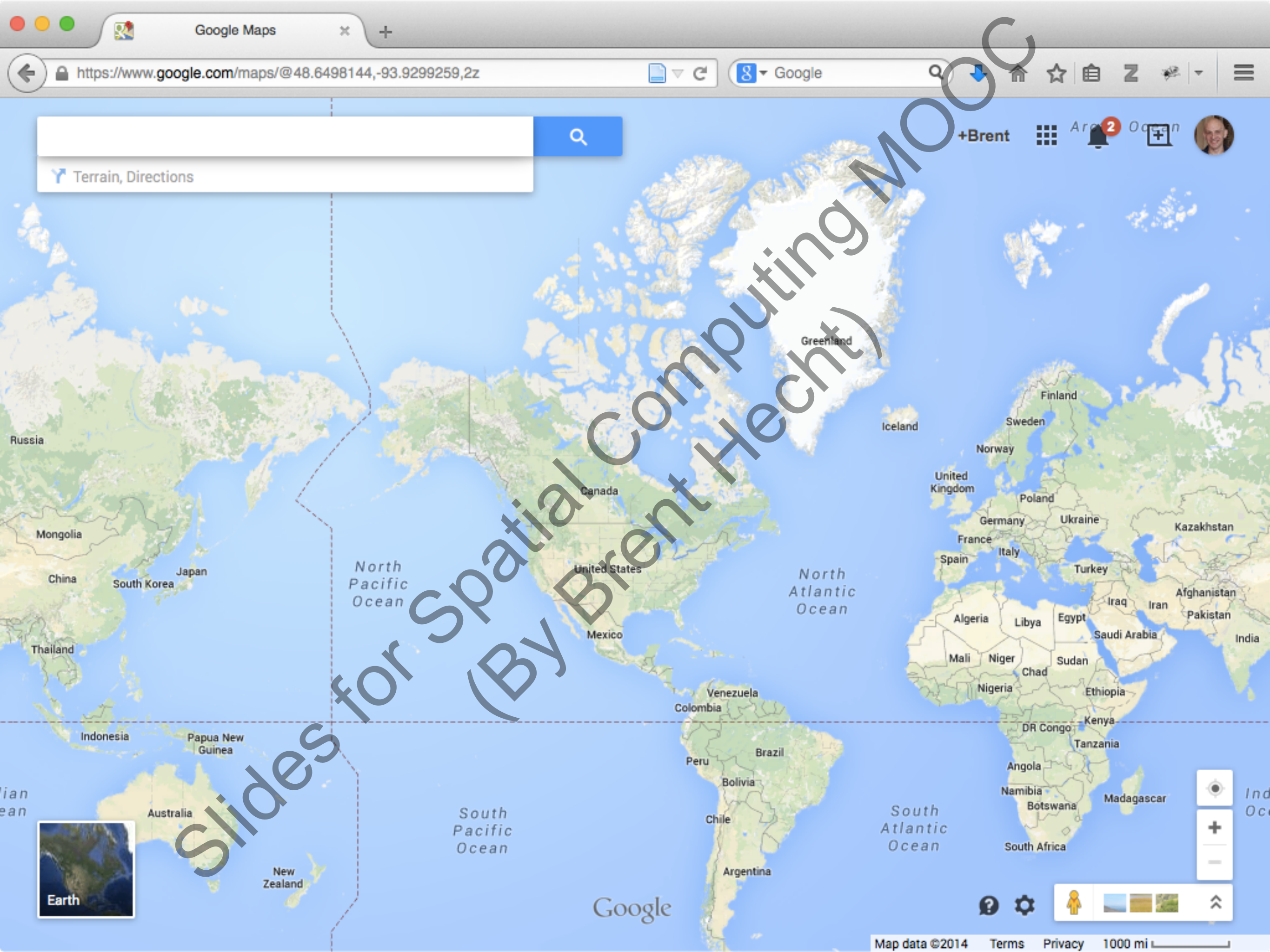
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_map_projections

equal surface (= Craster rectangular)

Gall orthographic

- Peters

 Cylindrical
 Equal-area
 James Gall
 (Arno Peters)
 1855
 Horizontally compressed version of the Lambert equal-area. Standard parallels at 45°N/S. Aspect ratio of ~1.6. Similar is Balthasart projection with standard parallels at 50°N/S.



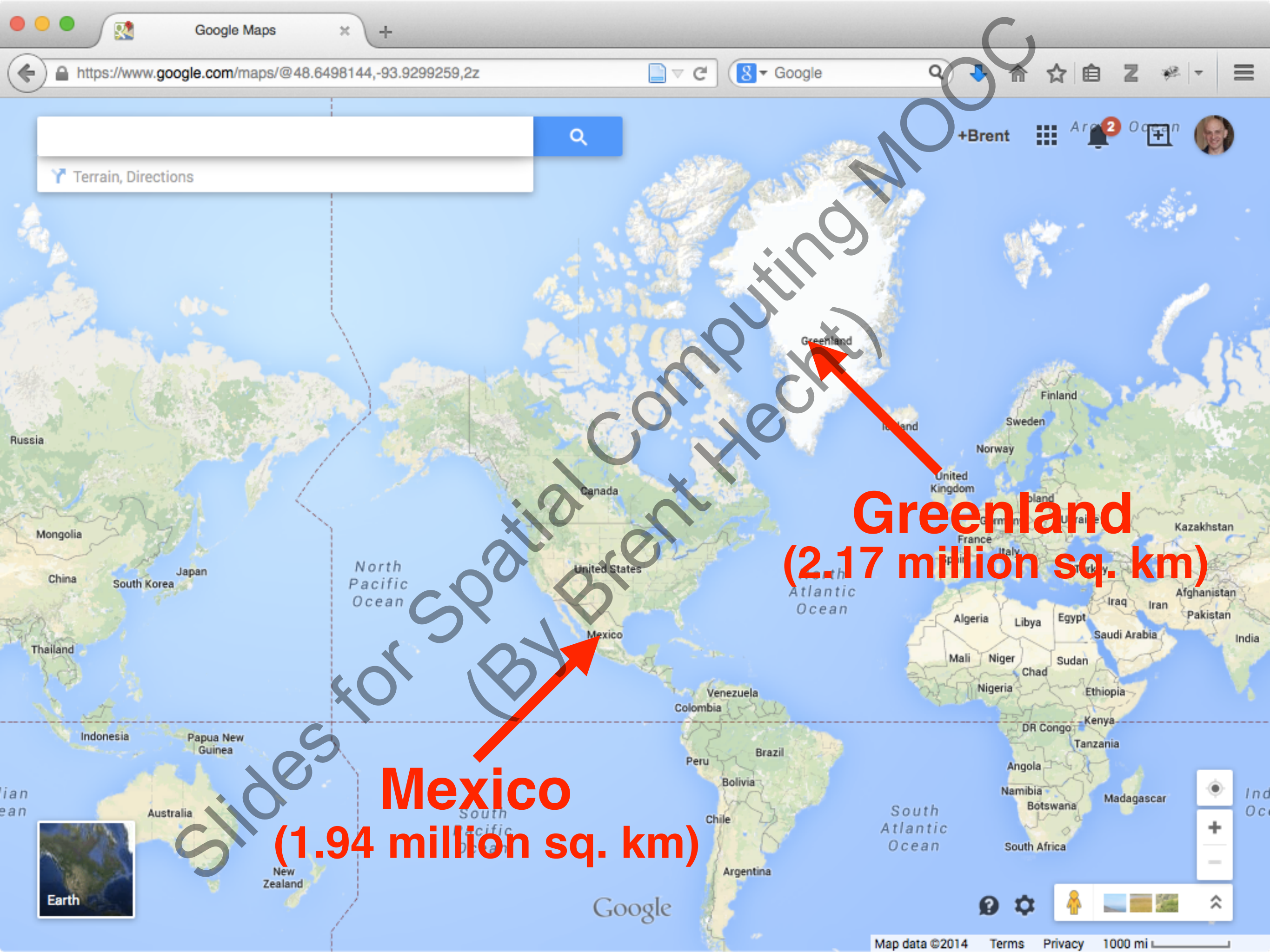
Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)

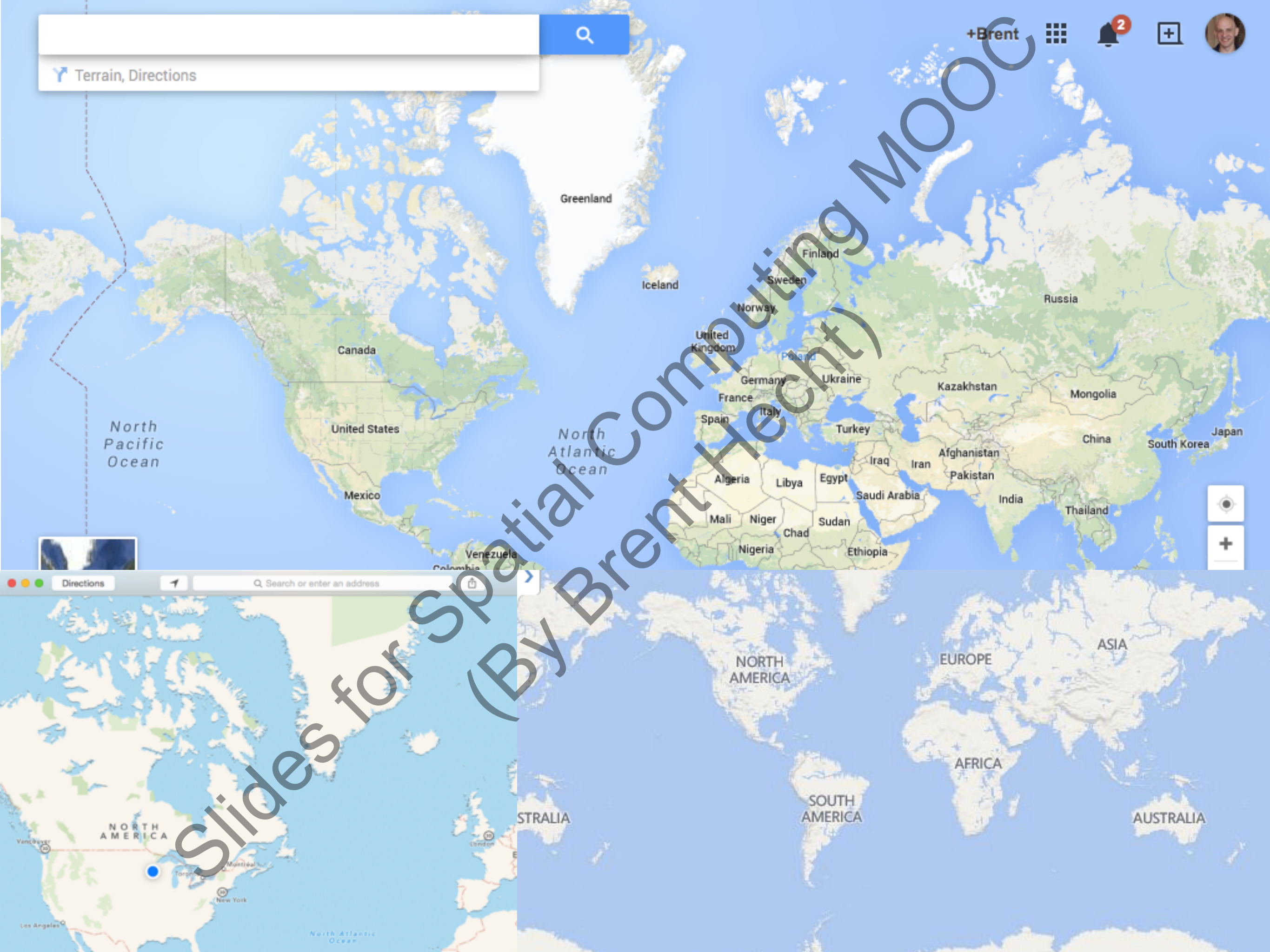
Search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a blue search button.

Top right navigation area including a user profile picture, a notification bell with a red '2', and a grid icon.



Map navigation controls including a compass, a zoom in (+) button, and a zoom out (-) button.







“Unprojected” Projection

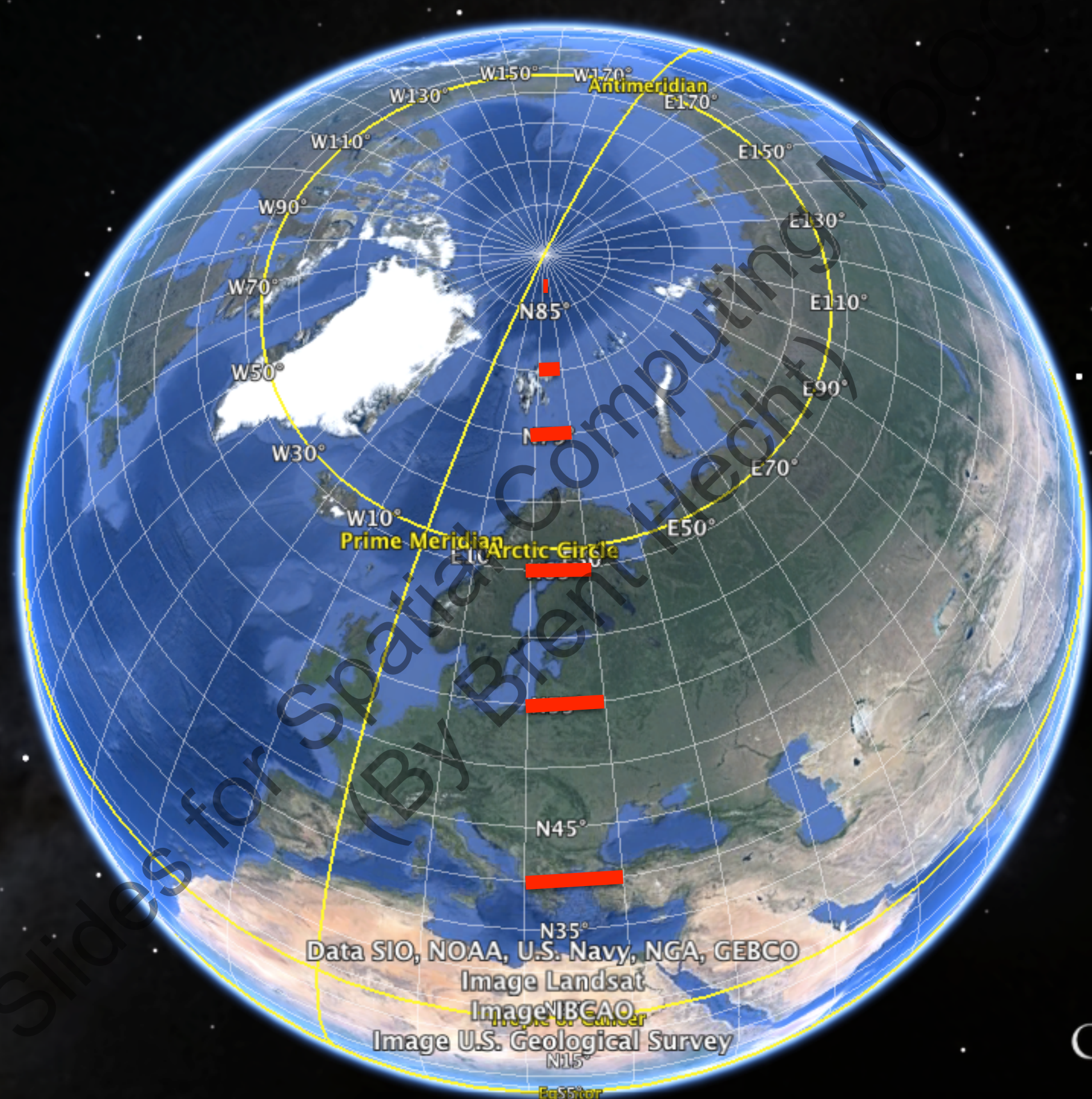
(Don't use this except for exploratory data analysis!)

5.26 deg²

area

3.2 deg

linear distance



5.26 deg²

linear area

3.2 deg

linear distance

Cartography

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Limitations of popular online and mobile **reference maps**:

1. Inaccurate representations (e.g. Mercator projection)



Paper Map

- (1) larger display sizes
- (2) zero power requirement

Smartphone Map


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World's oldest map: Spanish cave has landscape from 14,000 years ago

Archaeologists have discovered what they believe is man's earliest map, dating from almost 14,000 years ago.



Image 1 of 2

Archaeologists have discovered what they believe is man's earliest map, dating from almost 14,000 years ago Photo: EPA

By Fiona Govan in Madrid

7:30AM BST 06 Aug 2009

A stone tablet found in a cave in Abauntz in the Navarra region of northern Spain is believed to contain the earliest known representation of

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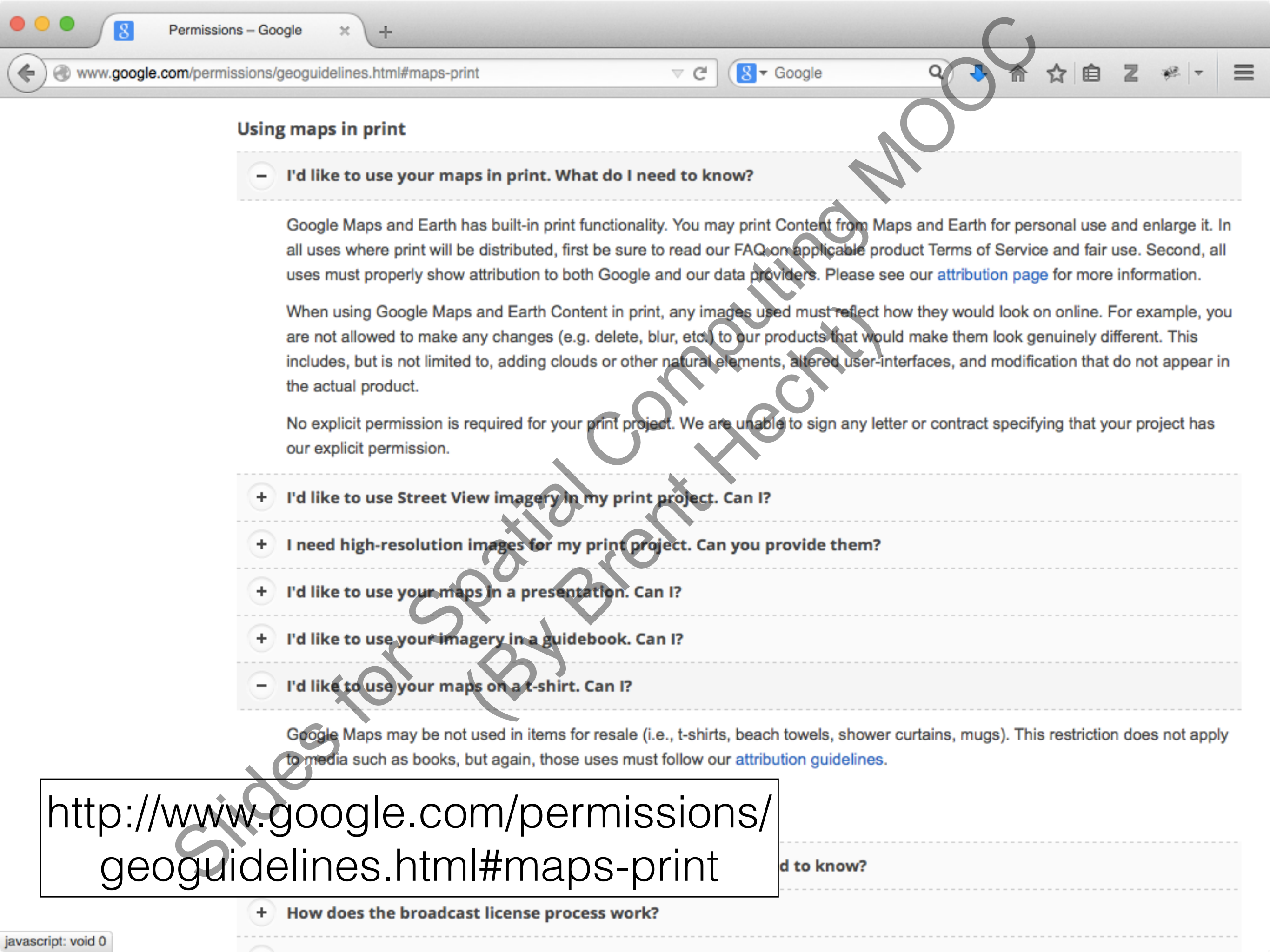
Parks and Recreation available at xfinity.com/tv
The Hunger Games: Catching Fire available with XFINITY On Demand

Cartography

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2. Paper maps are still better in a few ways



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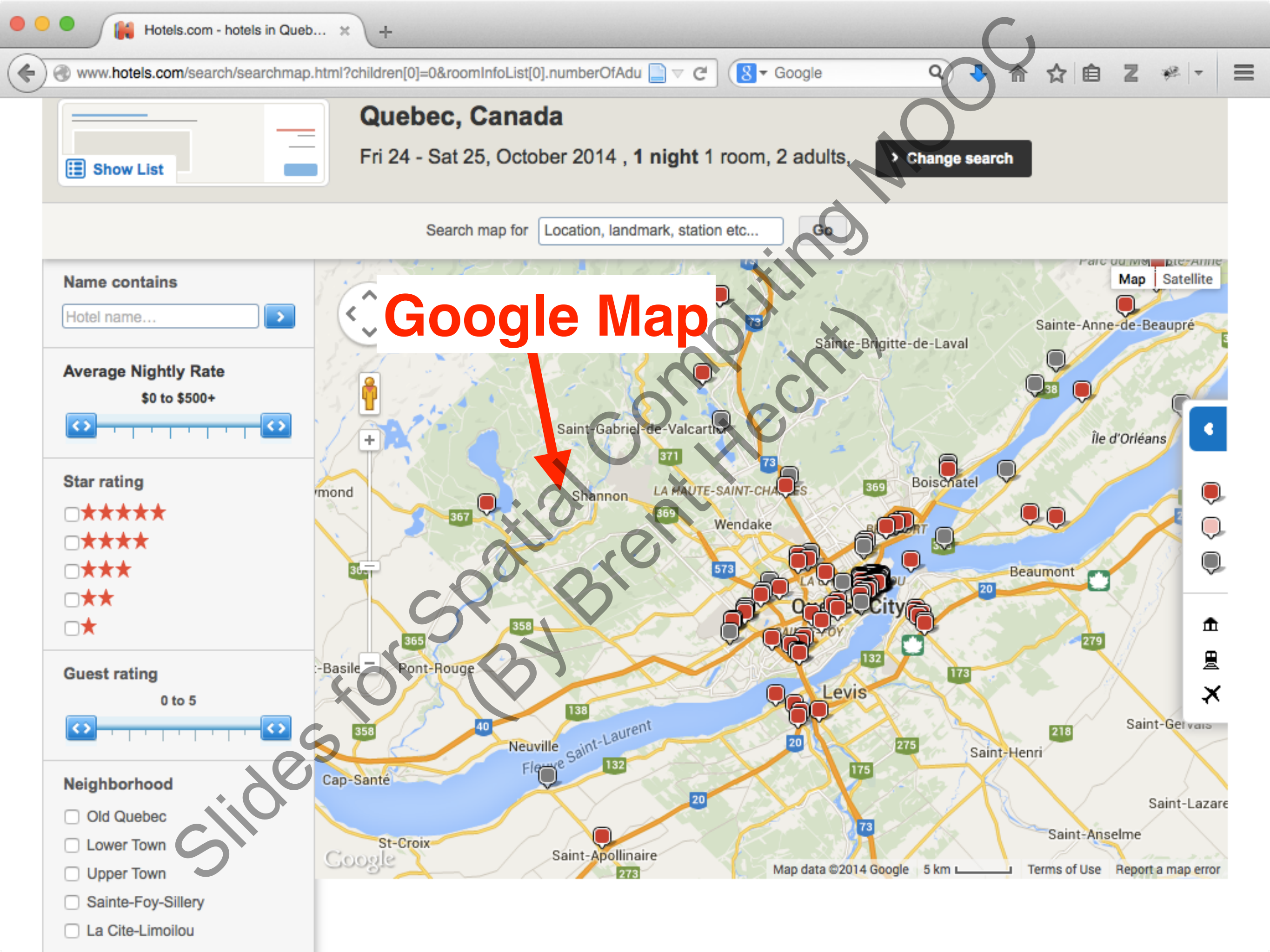
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+ How does the broadcast license process work?



Quebec, Canada

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Name contains



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\$0 to \$500+



Star rating

☐ ★★★★★

☐ ★★★★

☐ ★★★

☐ ★★

☐ ★

Guest rating

0 to 5



Neighborhood

☐ Old Quebec

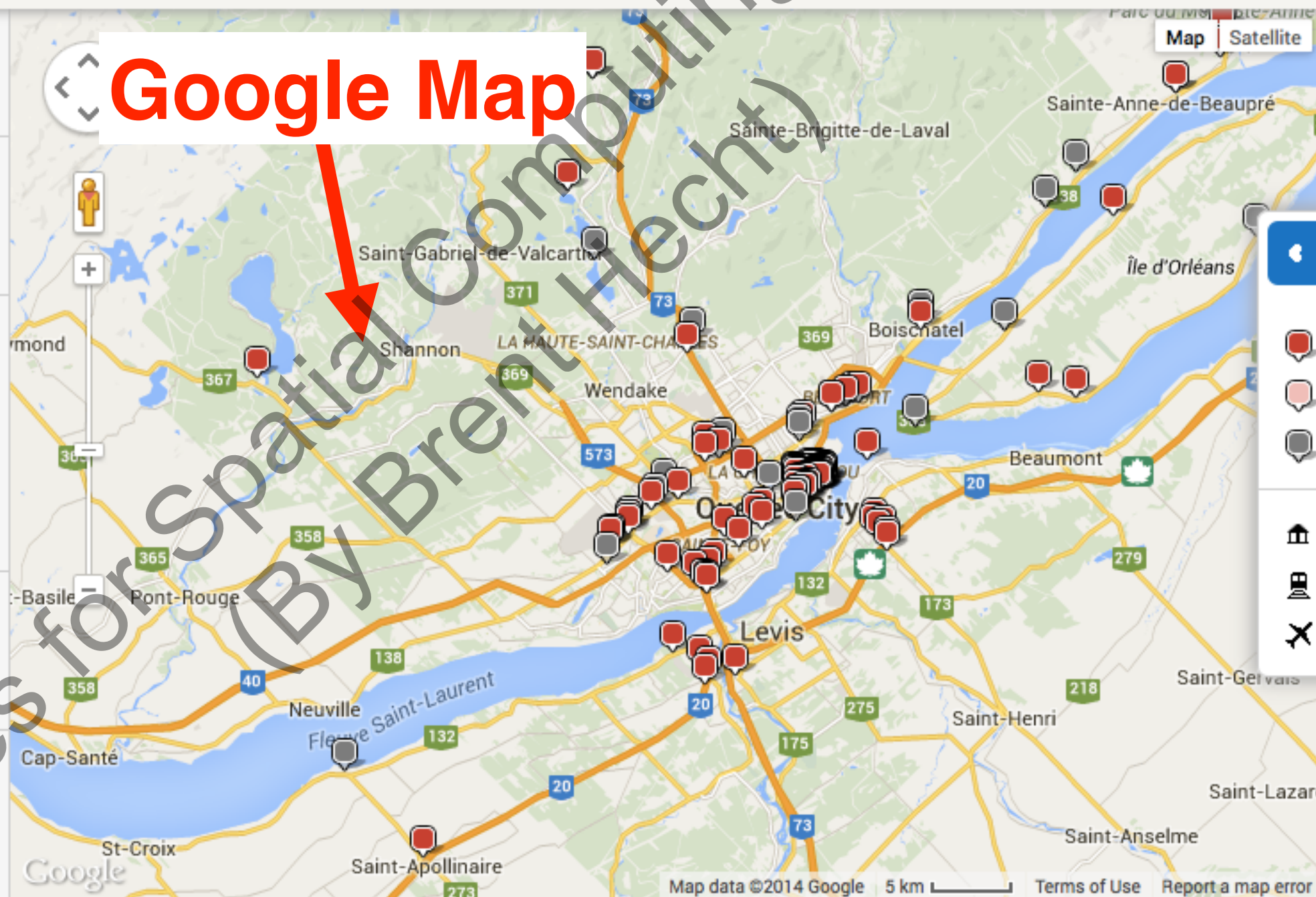
☐ Lower Town

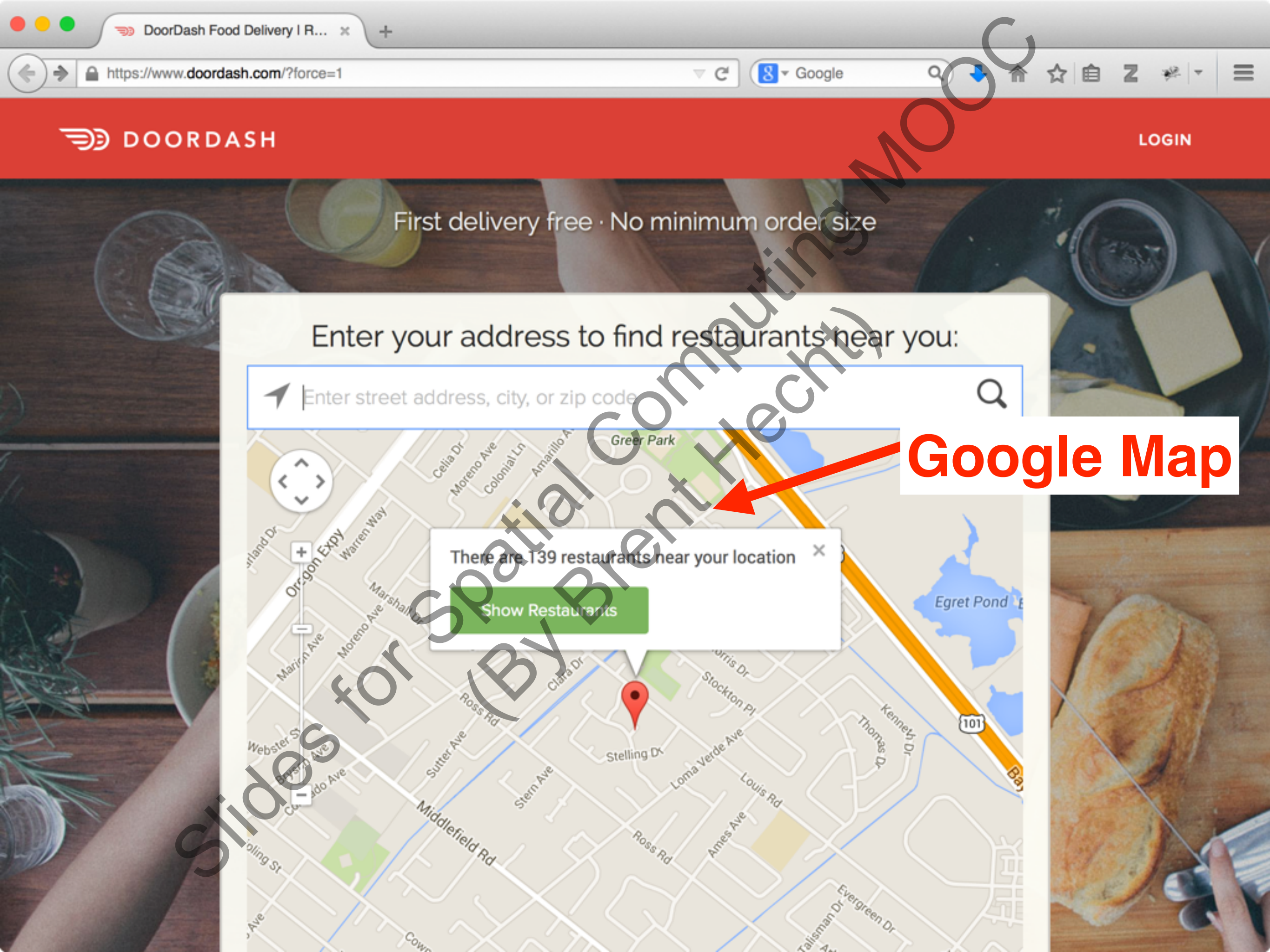
☐ Upper Town

☐ Sainte-Foy-Sillery

☐ La Cite-Limoilou

Google Map





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DoorDash Food Delivery | R... x

https://www.doordash.com/?force=1

Google

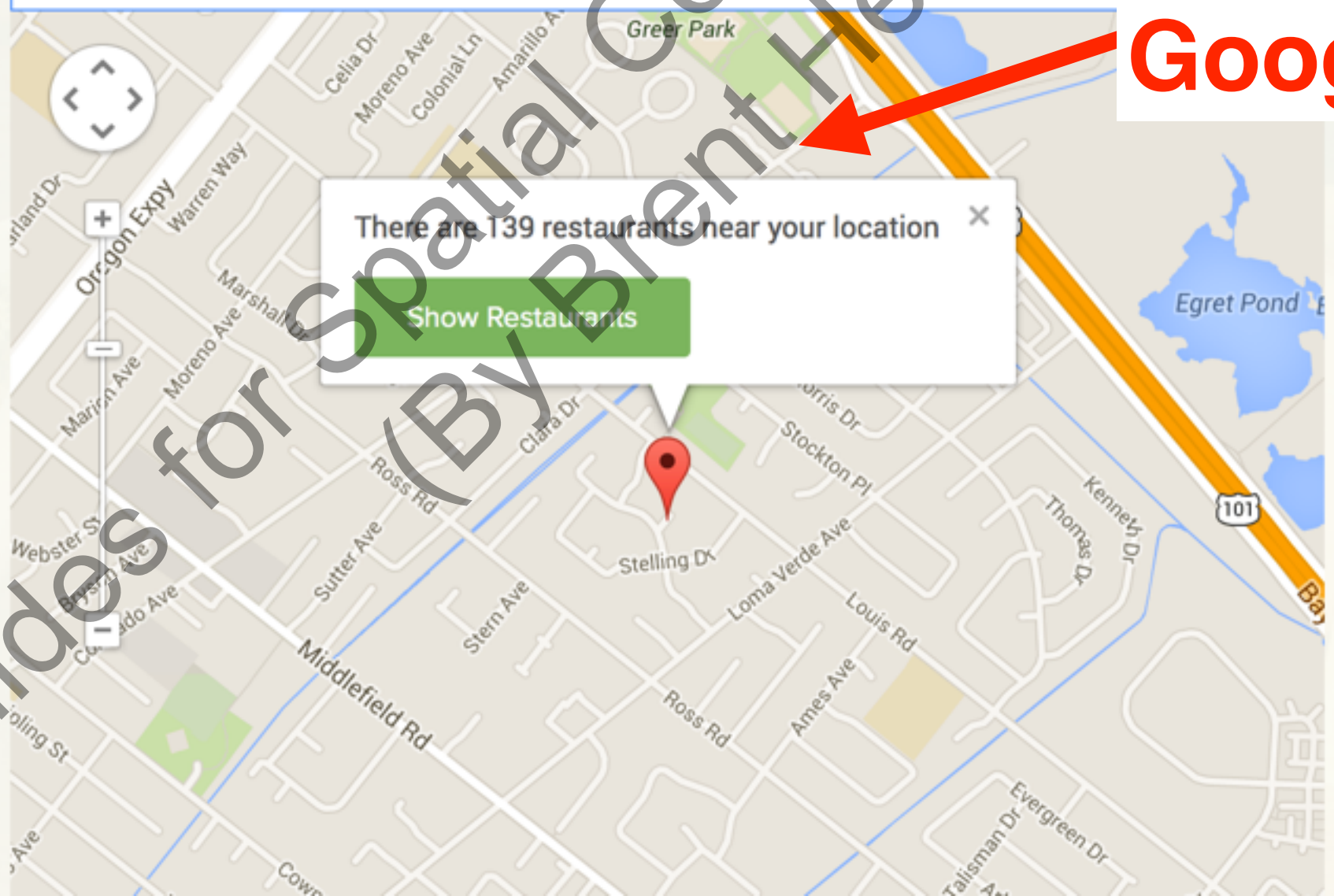
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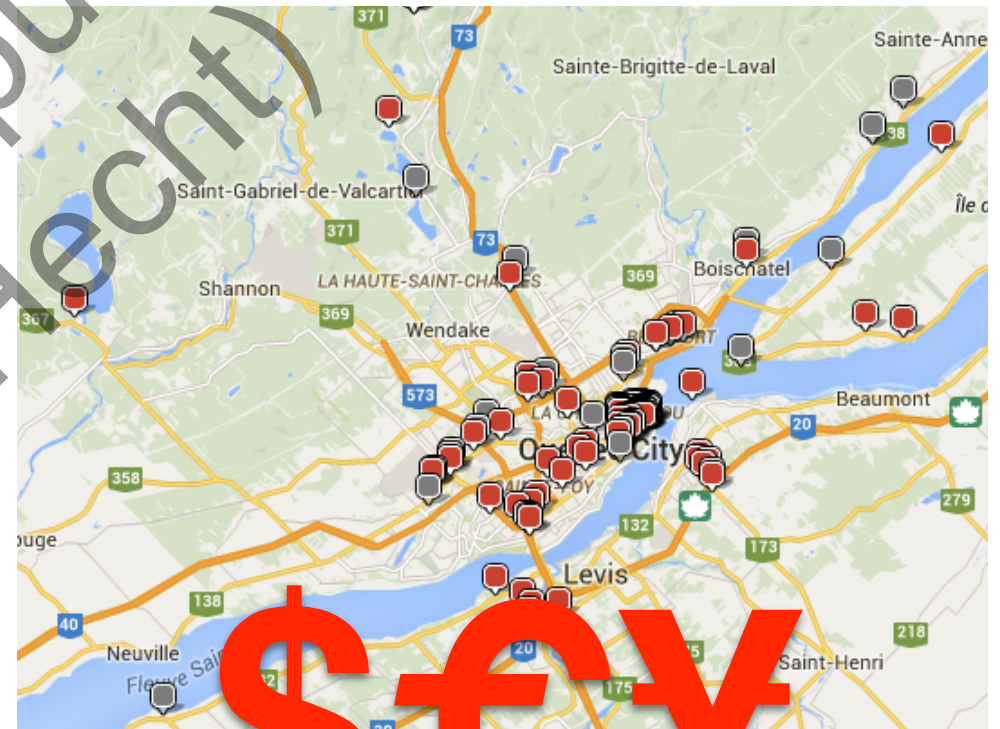


Google Map

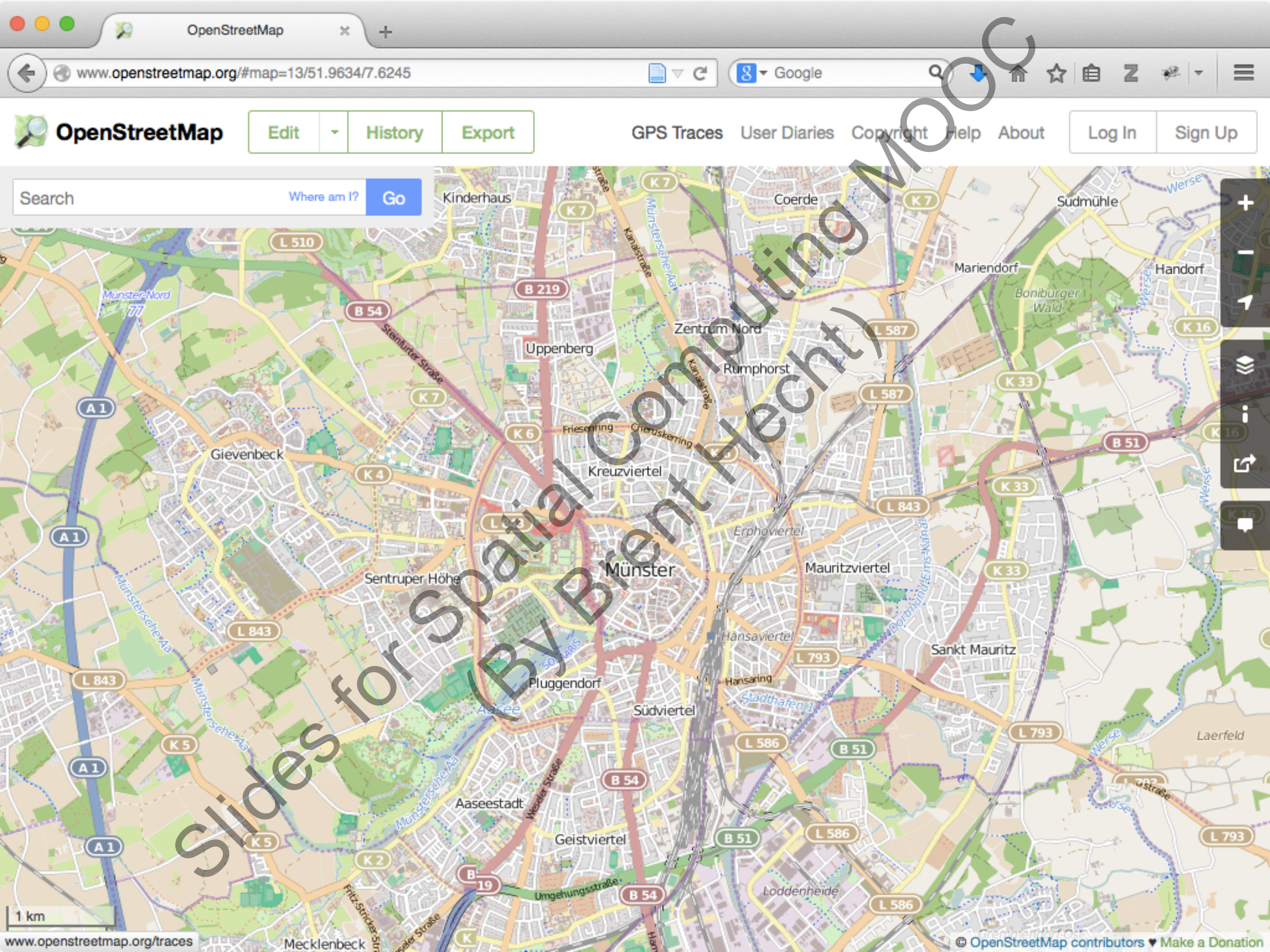
25,000
map loads



90
consecutive
days



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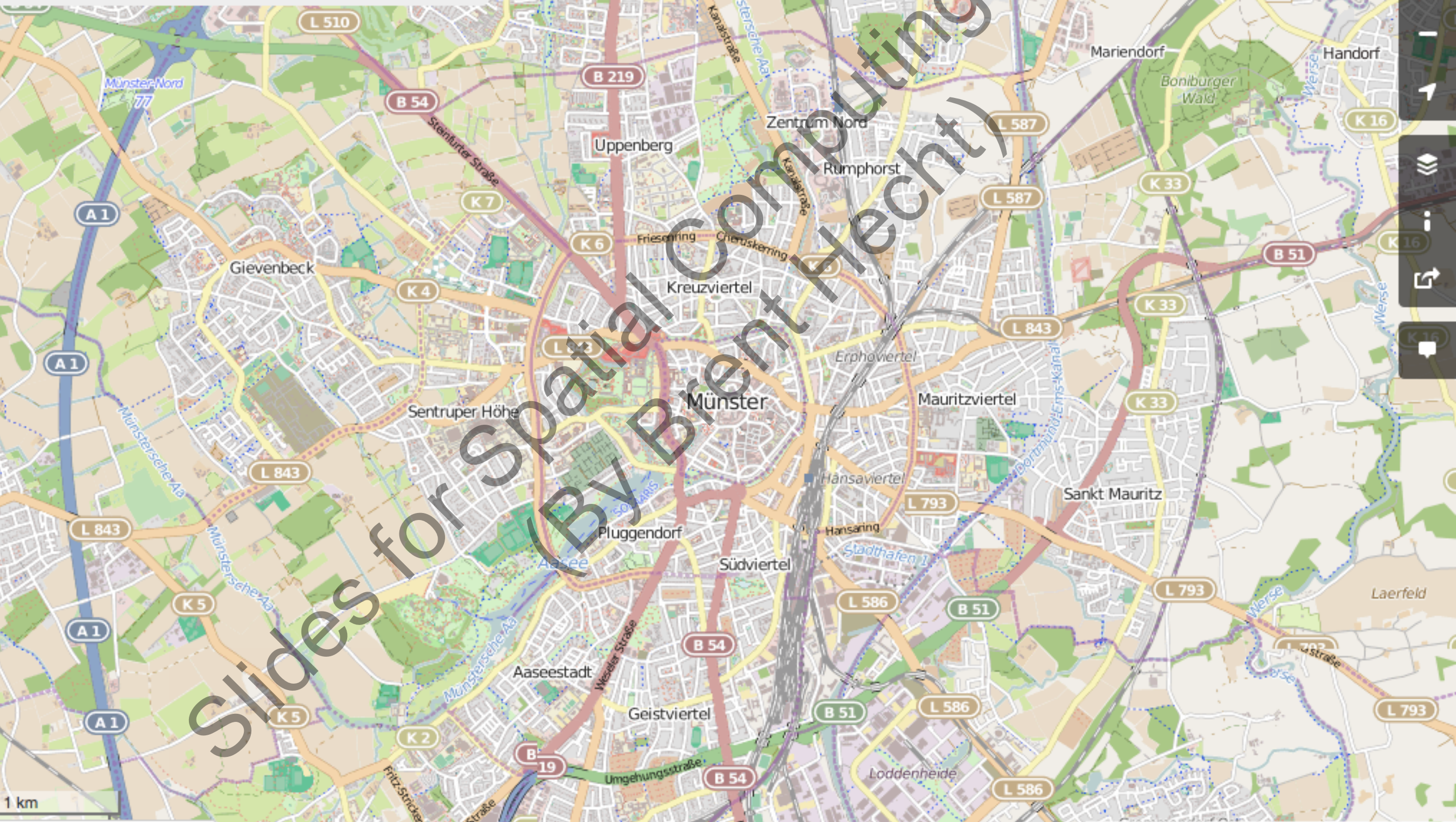


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www.openstreetmap.org/traces

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Cartography

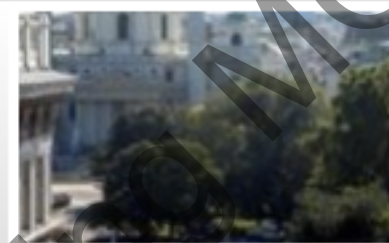
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Google maps error sparks invasion of Costa Rica by Nicaragua

Nicaragua has used an error on Google's internet maps system to justify an invasion of Costa Rica.

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Informing Online and Mobile Map Design with the Collective Wisdom of Cartographers

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ABSTRACT

Despite the large and growing prominence of online and mobile maps, they have not been broadly and systematically examined with a lens informed by traditional cartography. Using an approach rooted in cartographic theory and a unique dataset of 382 publicly-displayed local maps, we identify the “collective wisdom” of hundreds of cartographers with respect to a number of cartographic design decisions. We compare our findings to the approaches taken in popular online and mobile map platforms and develop suggestions for incorporating the collective wisdom of cartographers into these systems. Our suggestions include the adoption of *location-aware cartography*, in which cartographic approaches are intelligently varied based on the type of location being viewed. We provide mockup designs of online and mobile maps that implement our suggestions and discuss means by which the surprising gap between online and mobile maps and traditional cartography may be bridged.

Author Keywords

Mobile maps; online maps; cartography; geography; local

in which “mobile matters most” [27]. The latter assertion is supported by recent statistics that suggest that the Google Maps app is the most popular app in the world [8].

The rapid increase in the popularity of online and mobile maps means that cartography now plays a more prominent role in many people’s daily lives than ever before. Despite this newfound prominence, however, online and mobile maps have not been systematically examined with a traditional cartographic lens. Indeed, a surprisingly large gap exists between traditional cartography and well-known online and mobile maps [11,36]. For instance, Google Maps has been developed almost exclusively by non-cartographers, although this has been changing recently [24]. Along the same lines, Apple Maps’ cartographic approaches have been the subject of heavy criticism by professional mapmakers [4,15].

The high-level goal of this paper is to begin the process of better integrating traditional cartography and modern online/mobile maps. Our approach for doing so is rooted in cartographic theory and allows us to infer the collective wisdom of cartographers present in a corpus of maps using

The map displays the Venn region, a cross-border area between Germany (ALLEMAGNE) and the Netherlands (DUITSLAND). Key features include:

- Geographical Labels:** STAATLIJCHES, HOES, GRAE, VENN, NATURSCHUTZGEBIET, TERNEL, KONZEN, MOESCHAU, FALLE VENN, HANDBORN VENN, HACHEN, and BOESLEVEN.
- Infrastructure:** Roads, railways, and a compass rose indicating North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).
- Scale:** A scale bar showing 0, 500 m, and 1000 m.
- Legend:**
 - Wanderungen (Walking paths)
 - Promenaden (Promenades)
 - Wandelingen (Walks)
 - Wanderpfad im Naturschutzgebiet (Walking path in the nature reserve)
 - Sentier en réserve naturelle (Path in the nature reserve)
 - Wandelpad in het natuureservaat (Walking path in the nature reserve)
 - Forsthaus (Forest house)
 - Maison forestière (Forest house)
 - Boeswachtershuis (Guardhouse)
 - Parking (P)
 - Naturschutzgebiet - Réserve naturelle - Natuurmonument (Nature reserve - Nature reserve - Nature monument)
 - Wald - Forêt - Bos (Forest - Forest - Forest)
 - Venn und Tälchen - Fagne et fonds de vallée - Veen en valen (Venn and Tälchen - Fagne and valley bottoms - Venn and valleys)
 - Wiesen - Prairies - Weiden (Meadows - Prairies - Meadows)
 - Staatsgrenze - Frontière - Staatsgrens (State border - Frontiers - State border)
 - Schutzhütte (Guardhouse)
 - Abri (Shelter)
 - Schulhut (Schoolhouse)
 - Sie sind hier - Vous êtes ici - U bent hier (You are here - You are here - You are here)



You Can't Smoke Here: Towards Support for Space Usage Rules in Location-aware Technologies

Pavel Samsonov*, Xun Tang[§], Johannes Schöning*, Werner Kuhn[†], Brent Hecht^{‡§},

*Hasselt University - tUL - iMinds; [§]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Minnesota, [†]Department of Geography, University of California, Santa Barbara; [‡]GroupLens Research, University of Minnesota

{pavel.samsonov, johannes.schoening}@uhasselt.be, {bhecht,xuntang}@cs.umn.edu, kuhn@geog.ucsb.edu

ABSTRACT

Recent work has identified the lack of *space usage rule* (SUR) data – e.g. “no smoking”, “no campfires” – as an important limitation of online/mobile maps that presents risks to user safety and the environment. In order to address this limitation, a large-scale means of mapping SURs must be developed. In this paper, we introduce and motivate the problem of mapping space usage rules and take the first steps towards identifying solutions. We show how computer vision can be employed to identify SUR indicators in the environment (e.g. “No Smoking” signs) with reasonable accuracy and describe techniques that can assign each rule to the appropriate geographic feature. We also discuss how our methods can be applied to large repositories of spatially-referenced images (e.g. Google Street View) to generate global-scale datasets of SURs.

INTRODUCTION



Figure 1: An example of a “no-sign” showing a *space usage rule* (SUR), specifically “no dogs allowed”.

entirely new class of context-aware applications. For instance, it is easy to imagine a space usage rule-based app that tells smokers if it is legal to light a cigarette in their current location and, similarly, an app that tells hunters

http://www.cs.umn.edu/research/technical_reports/view/14-022

caused severe environmental and property damage and was a serious hazard to public safety.

generate vacation recommendations for specific areas that allow activities of interest (e.g. climbing, fishing, diving,

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Space Usage Rules

Einführung

Im Jahr 2013 machte ein Besucher eines Nationalparks in Kalifornien ein Lagerfeuer. Dieses Lagerfeuer geriet außer Kontrolle und verursachte auf einer Fläche von über 1000 Quadratkilometern den als „Rim Fire“ bekannt gewordenen Riesenwaldbrand. Dabei galt am Brandherd eine sogenannte *Space Usage Rule* (SUR), die das Anlegen von Lagerfeuern streng verbietet. Diese Information konnte der Besucher, der sich zuvor auf seinem Mobiltelefon über die Parkregeln informiert hatte, aber digital nicht auffinden.

Space Usage Rules sind dabei nicht auf das Verbot von Lagerfeuern beschränkt, sondern begegnen uns tagtäglich. Regeln wie zum Beispiel „Rauchen verboten“, „Angeln verboten“ oder „Schwimmen verboten“ dienen dabei der öffentlichen Gesundheit und Sicherheit, dem Umweltschutz oder der Einhaltung von Gesetzen. Informationsschilder weisen daher die Geltungsbereiche von ortsbezogenen Regeln aus. elektro-

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Cartography

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Limitations of popular online and mobile **reference maps**:

1. Inaccurate representations (e.g. Mercator projection)
2. Paper maps are still better in a few ways
3. Terms of use limitations
4. Cartographic hegemony



Directions



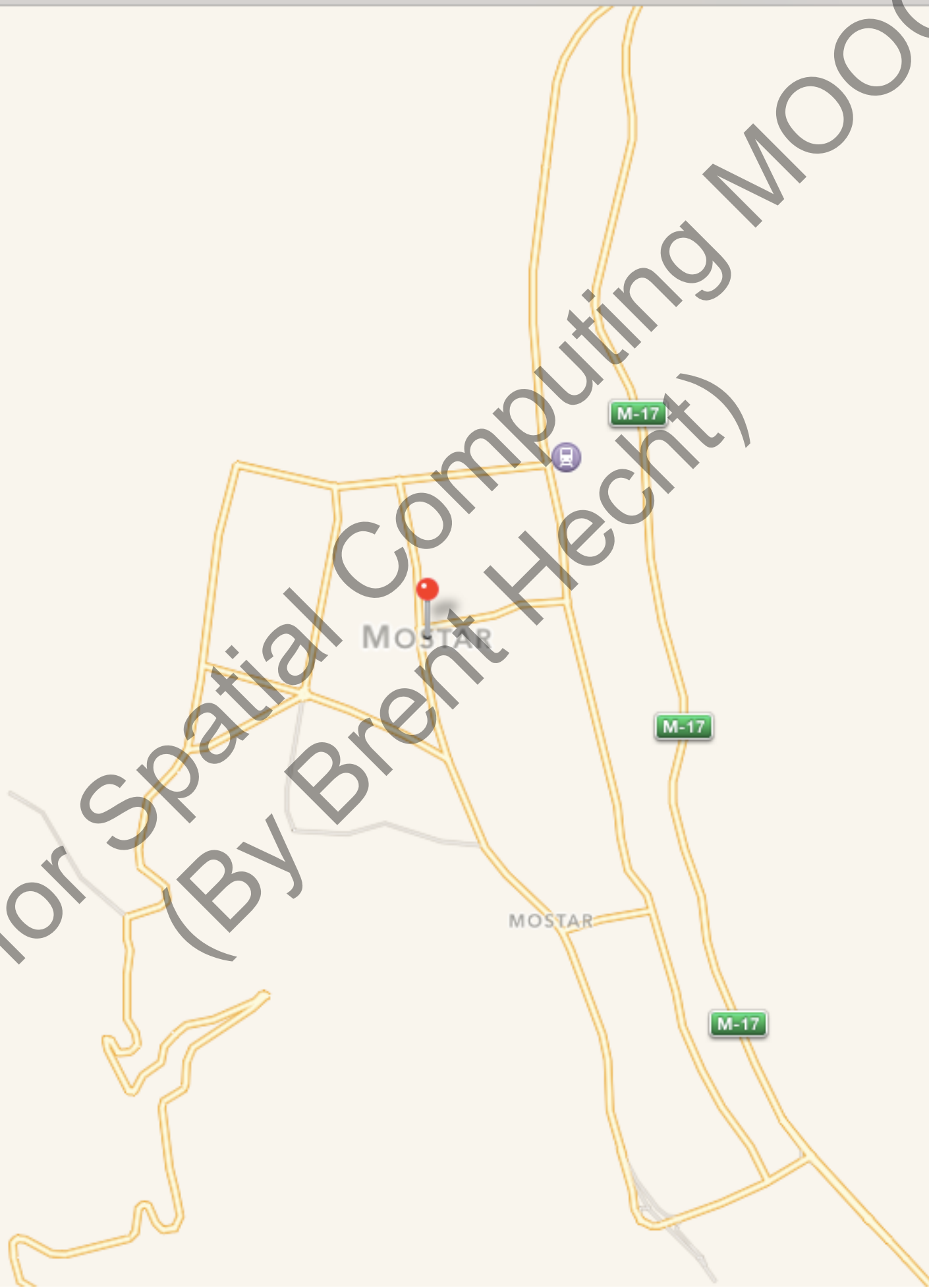
Q Mostar



Map

Satellite

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Show





Directions



Q Mostar



Map

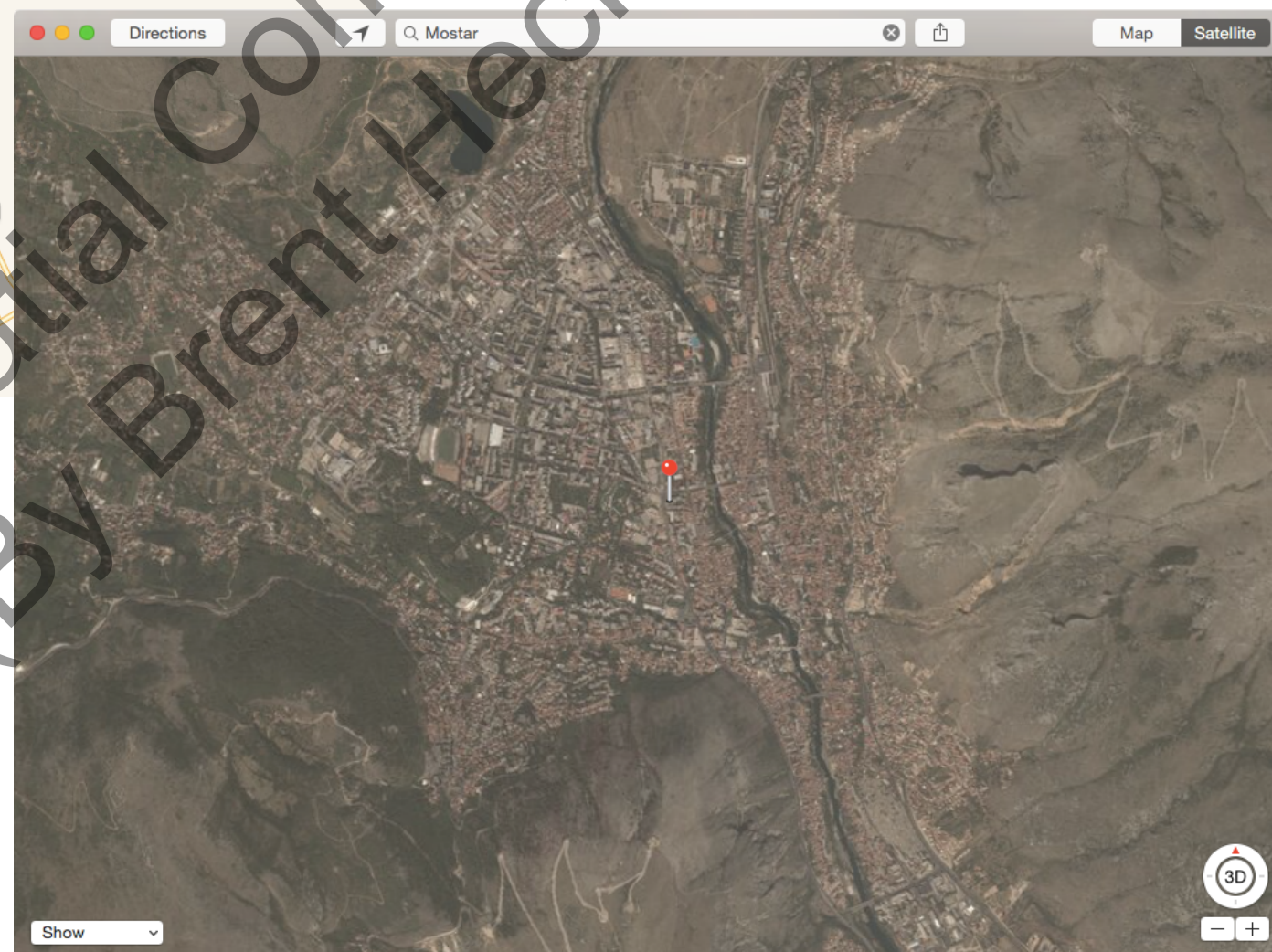
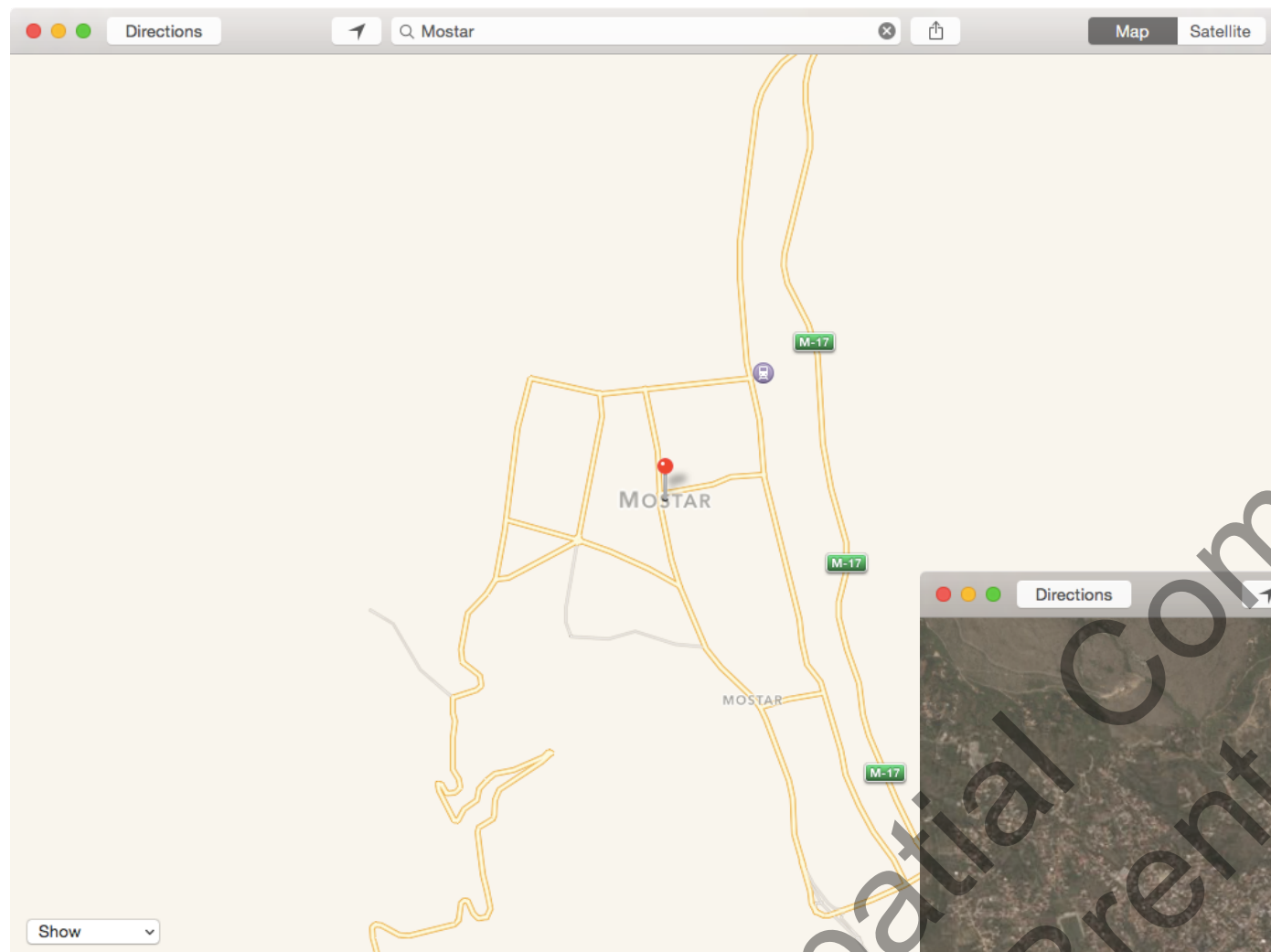
Satellite

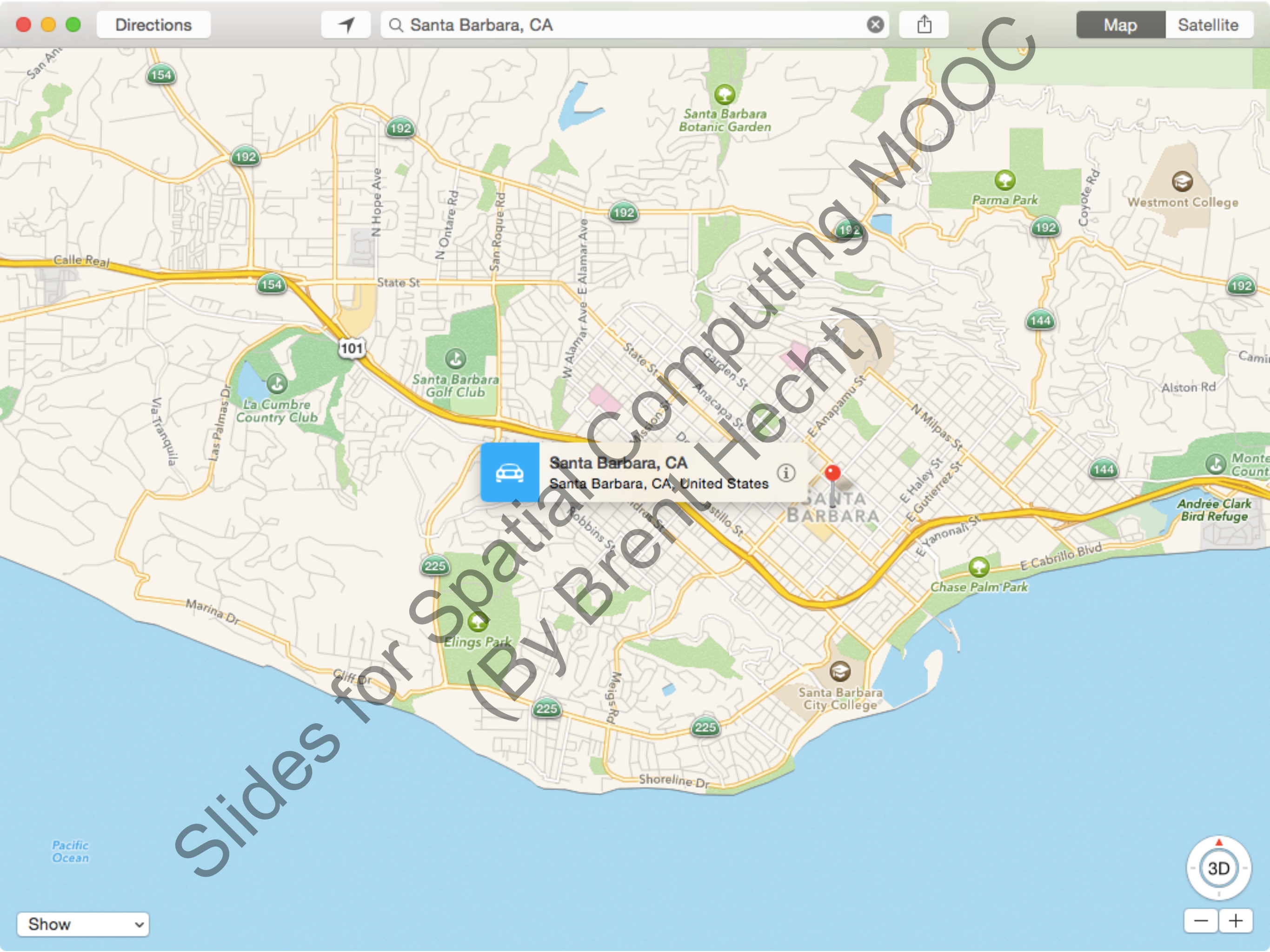


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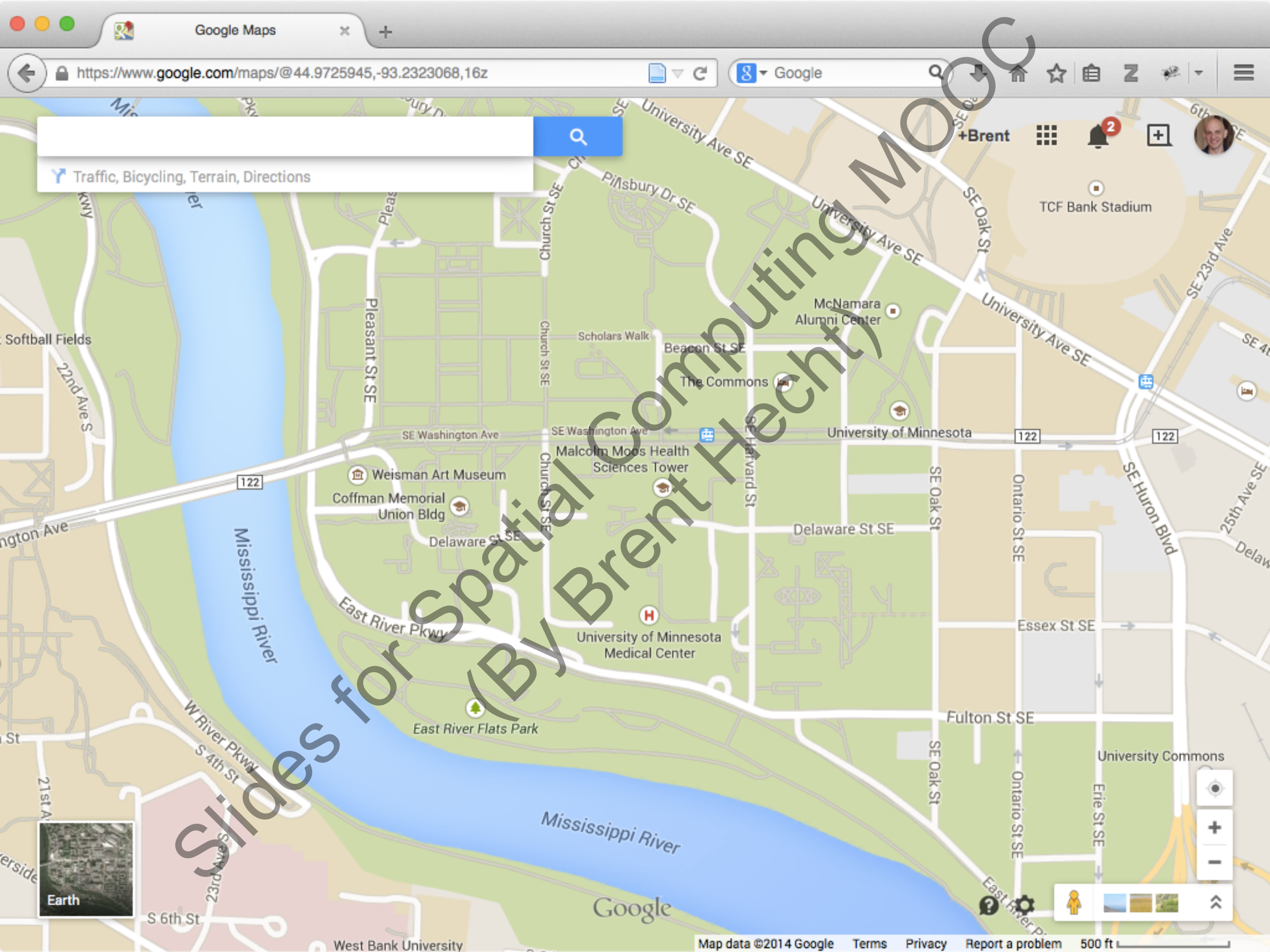
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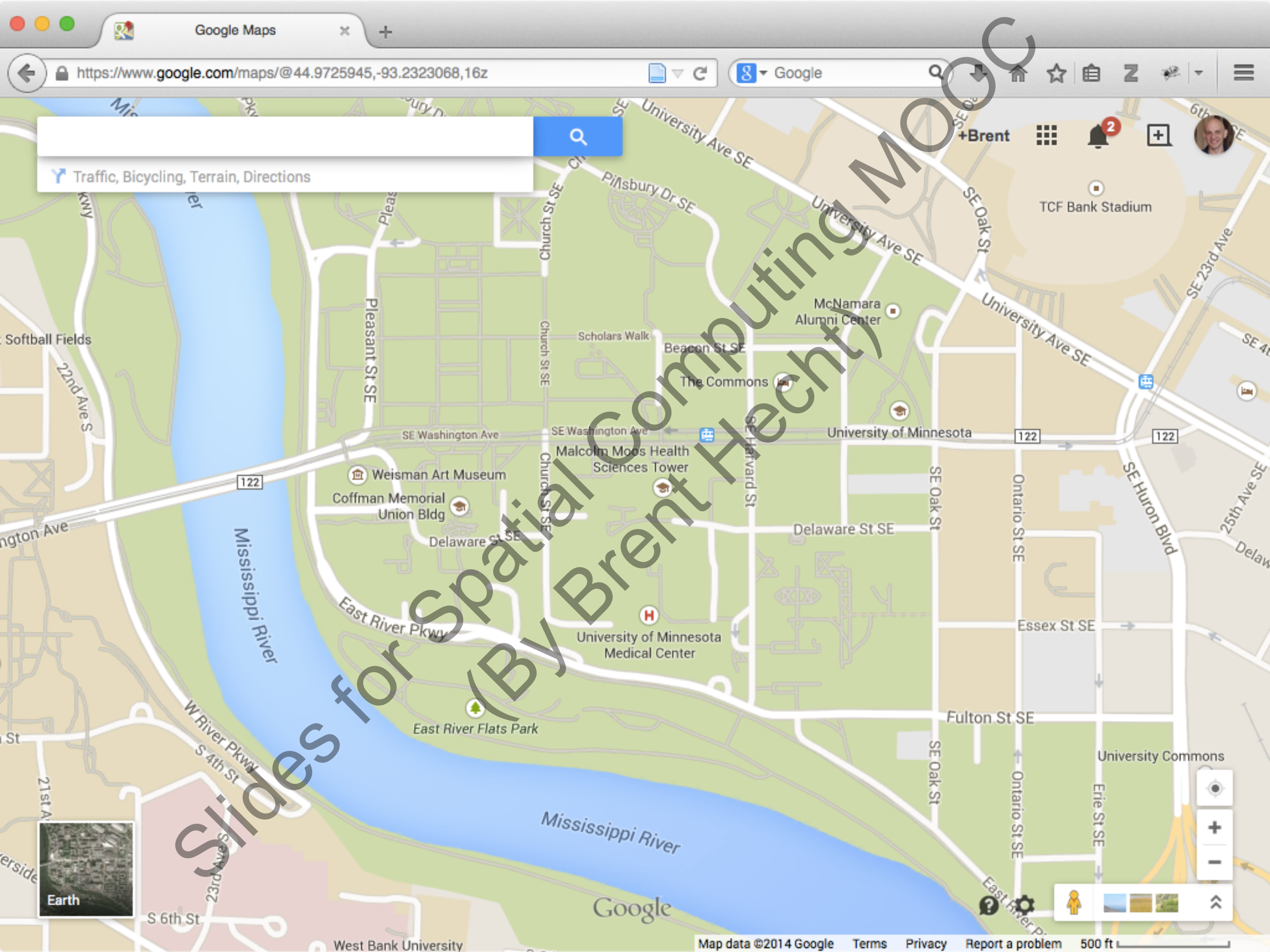
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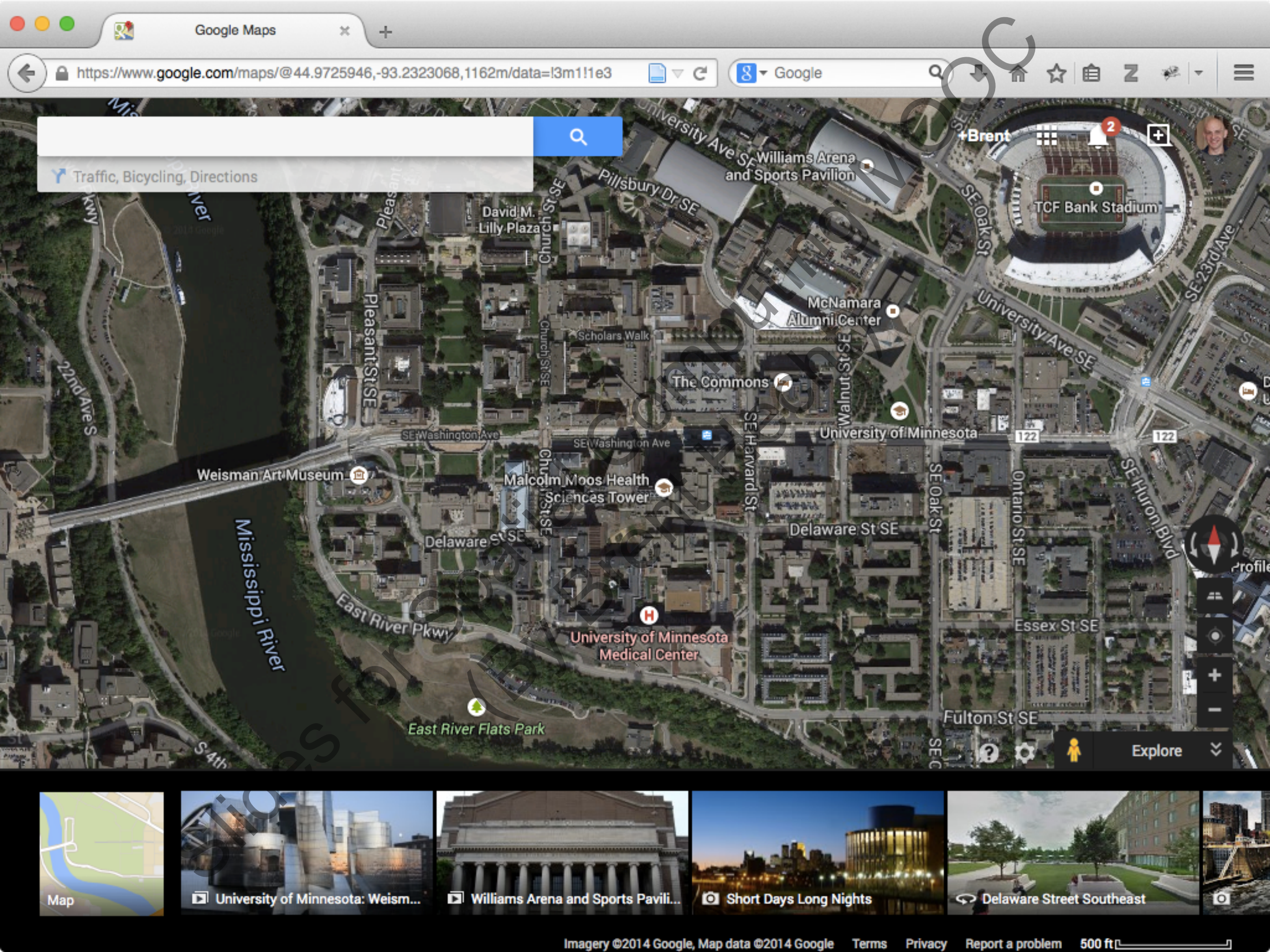




Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)







Traffic, Bicycling, Directions

Weisman Art Museum

David M. Lilly Plaza

Williams Arena and Sports Pavilion

TCF Bank Stadium

McNamara Alumni Center

The Commons

University of Minnesota

Malcolm Moos Health Sciences Tower

University of Minnesota Medical Center

East River Flats Park

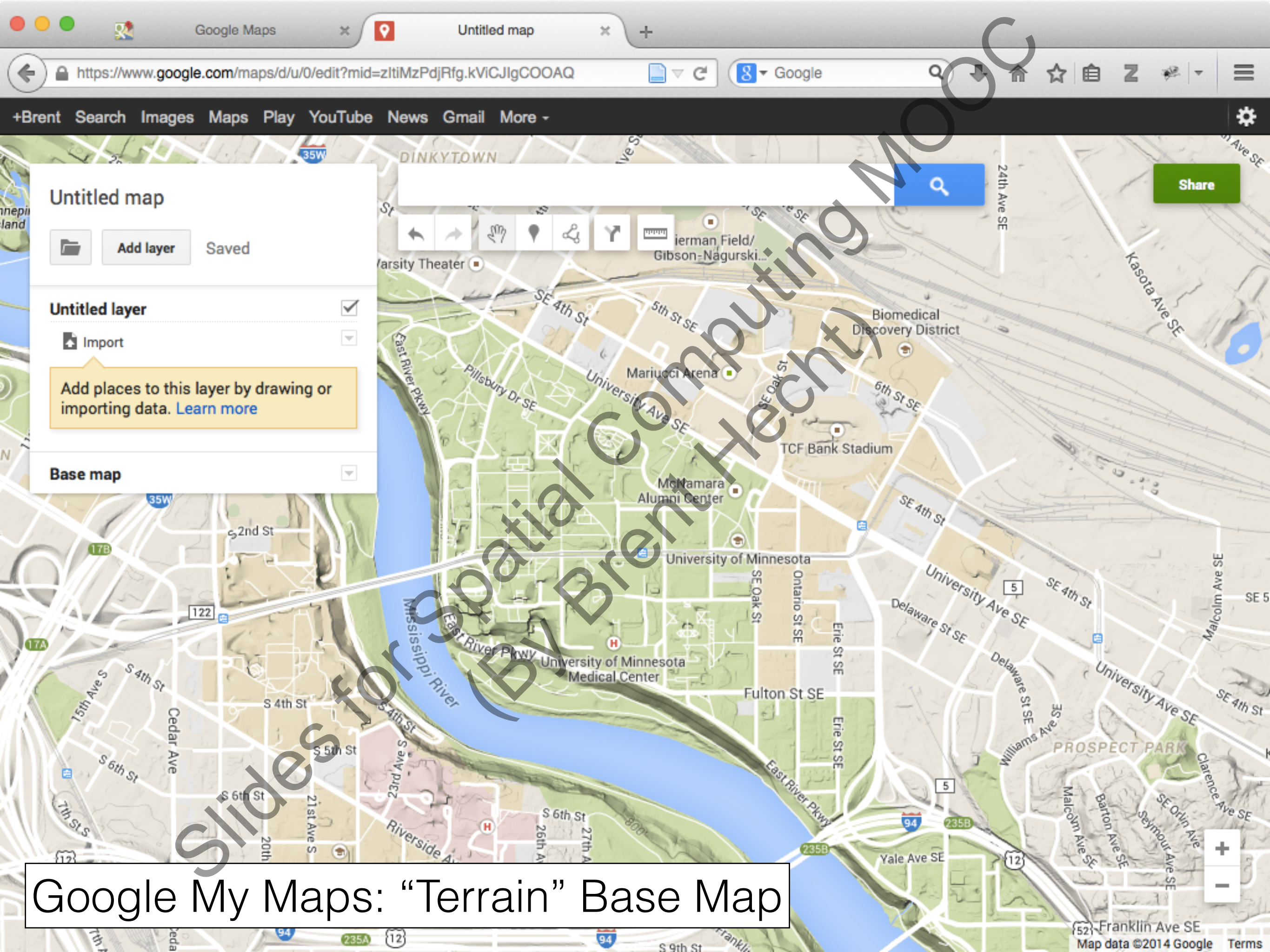
Map

University of Minnesota: Weism...

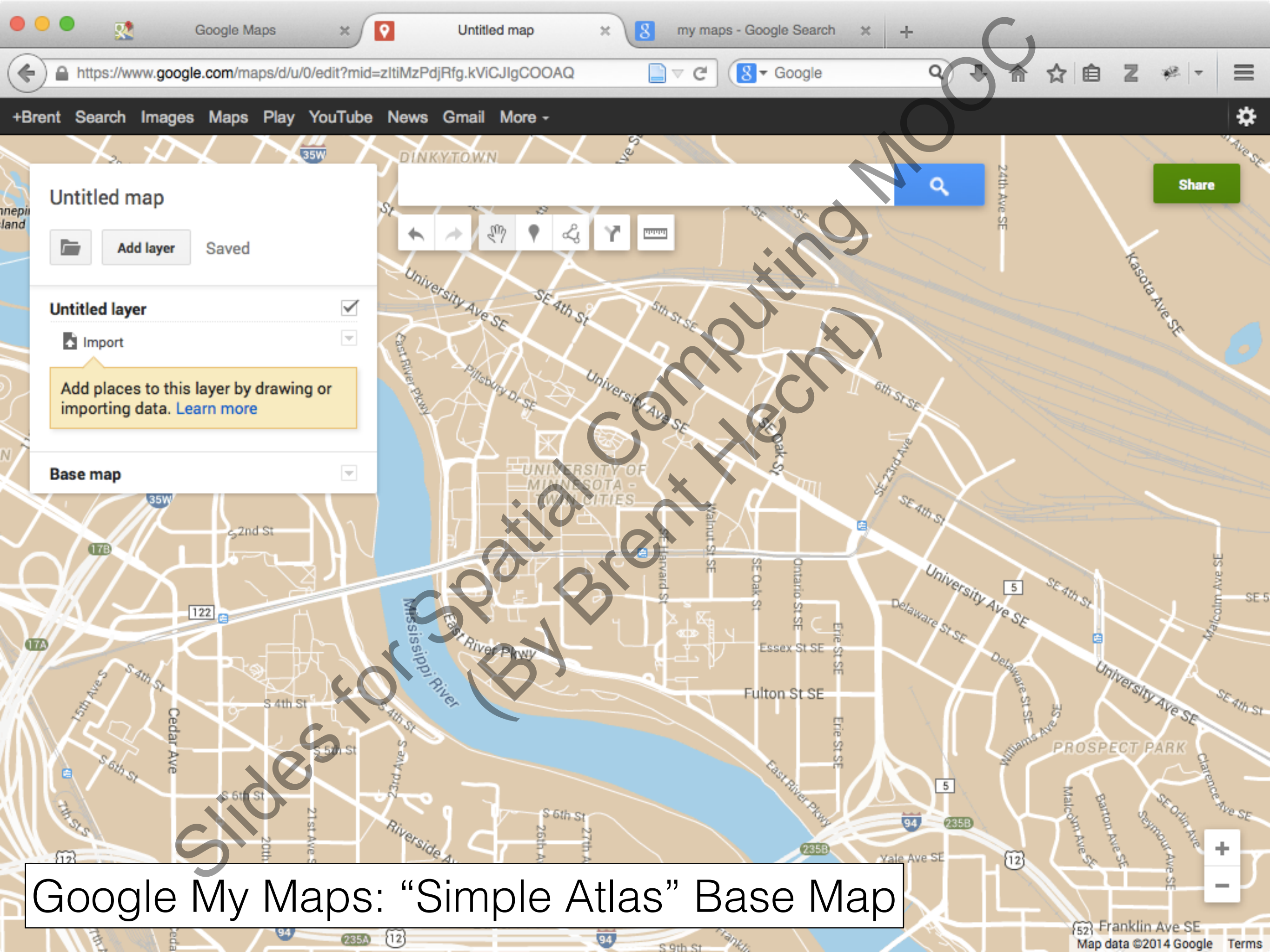
Williams Arena and Sports Pavili...

Short Days Long Nights

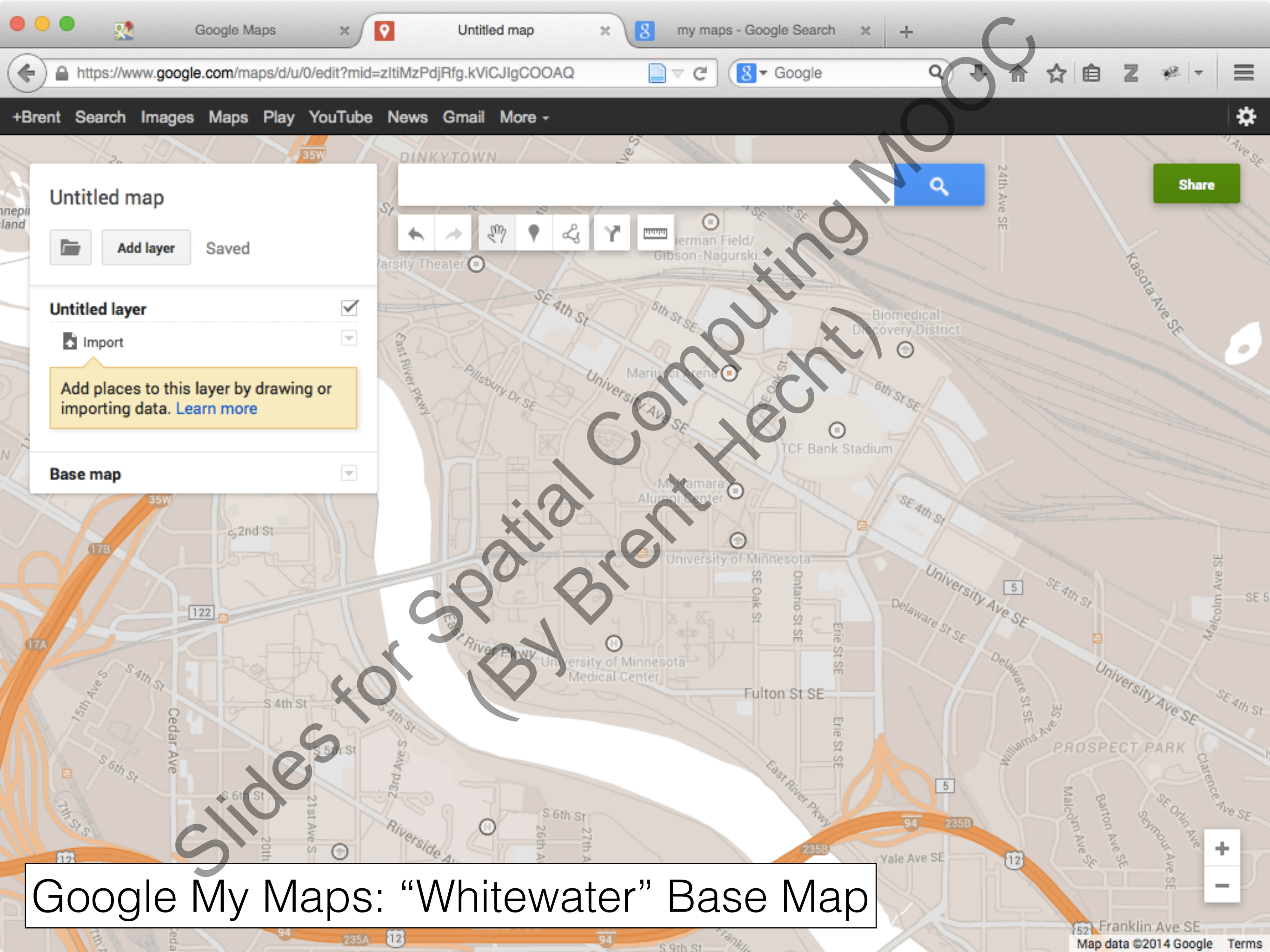
Delaware Street Southeast



Google My Maps: "Terrain" Base Map



Google My Maps: "Simple Atlas" Base Map



Untitled map



Add layer

Saved

Untitled layer



Import



Add places to this layer by drawing or importing data. [Learn more](#)

Base map



Google My Maps: “Whitewater” Base Map

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Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Attributions

Some maps © OpenStreetMap contributors (www.openstreetmap.org/copyright)

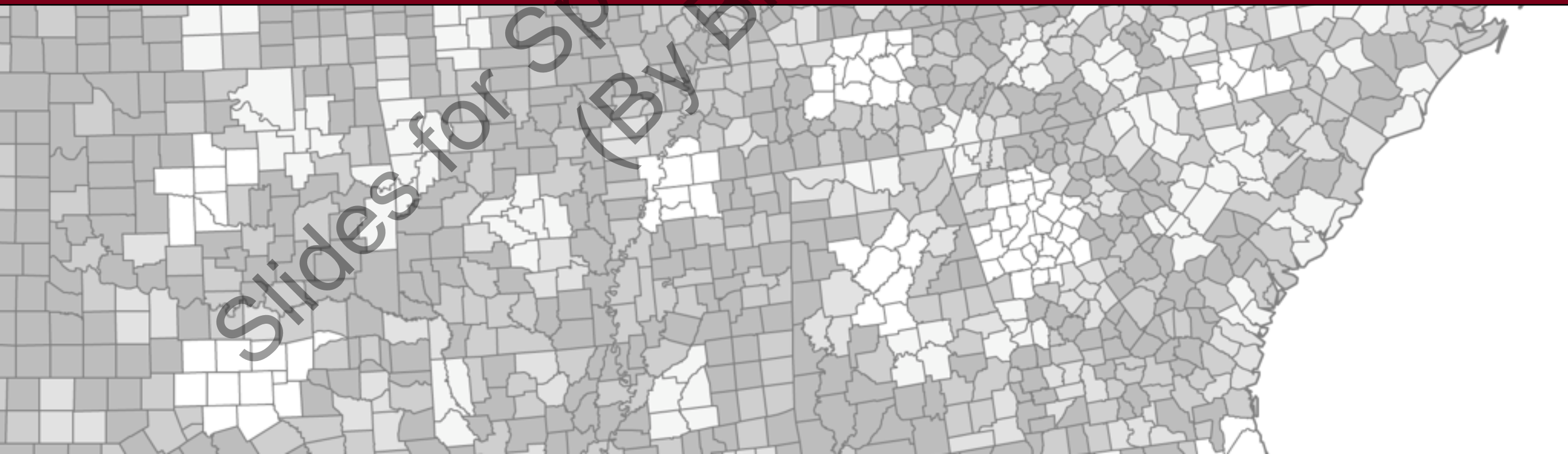
“Obsolete Book - 5/365” by Jaime / CC BY 2.0 (<https://flic.kr/p/7tq9i3>)

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)



Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

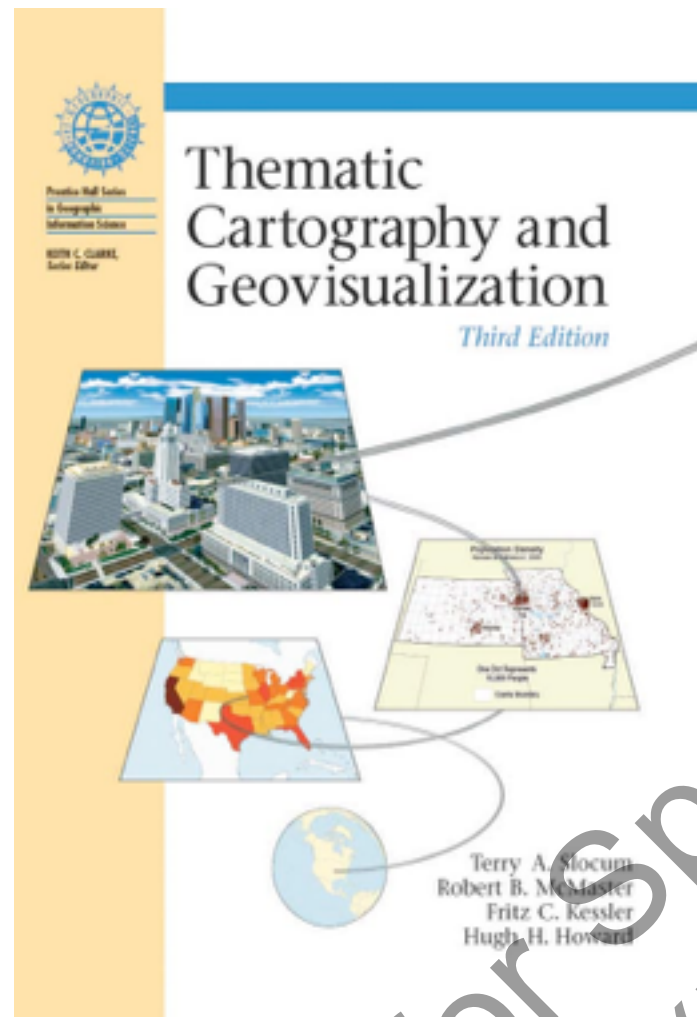


Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Learning Objectives

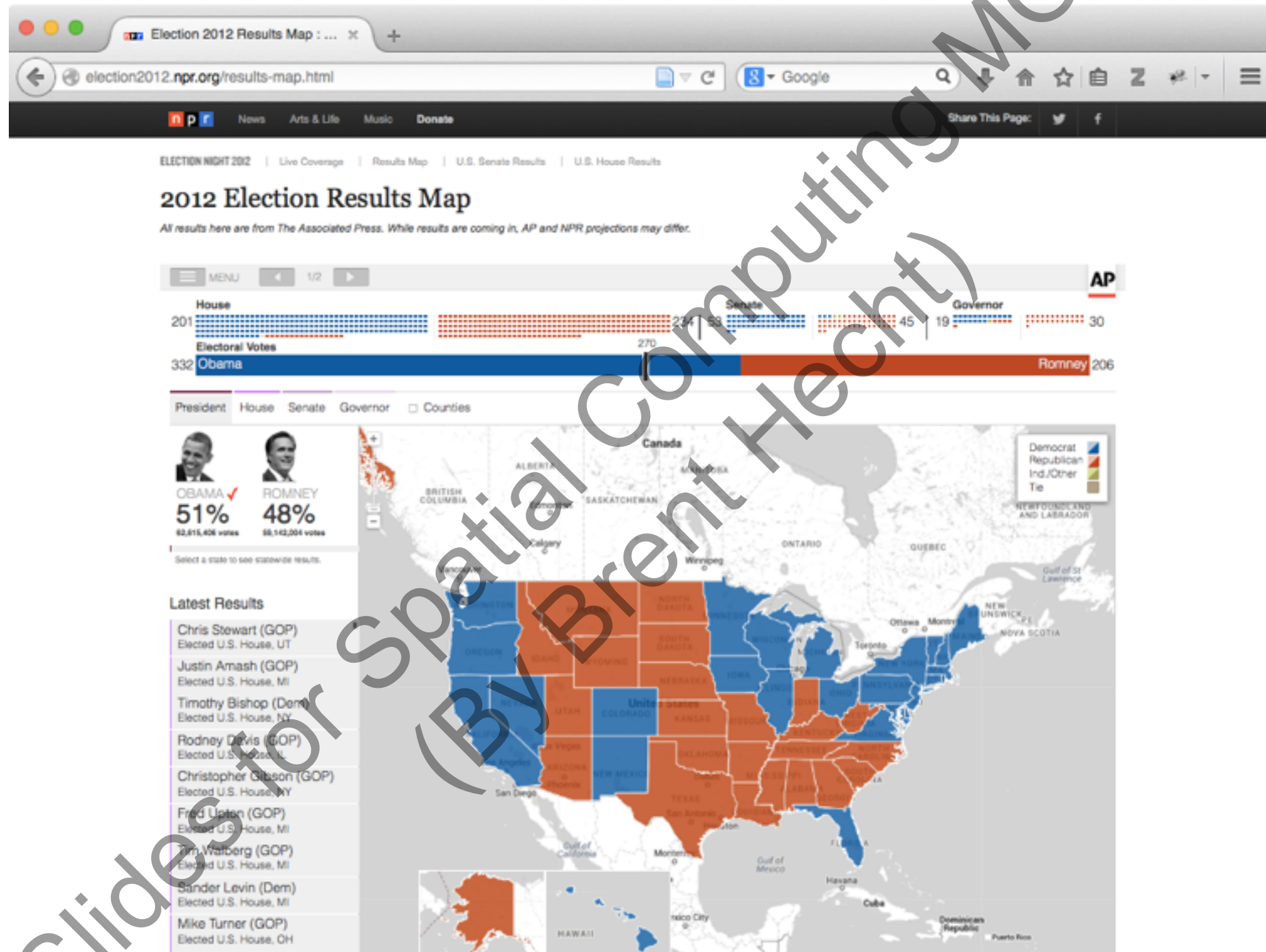
1. Understand the drastically **changed** (and changing) **professional context** of modern cartography.
2. Be able to distinguish between and understand the purpose of the two major types of maps: **reference and thematic**.
3. Know the **limitations** of popular online and mobile reference maps. (**Technical track**: Know how to get around them)
4. Be able to distinguish between types of **thematic maps** and choose the correct type for a given **geocommunication** need.
5. Have an understanding of some of the **computing-oriented innovation** going on in cartography (i.e. **spatialization**)



Thematic maps are
“used to emphasize the
spatial distribution
of one or more
geographic attributes”.

(Slocum et al. 2009)

Election maps:



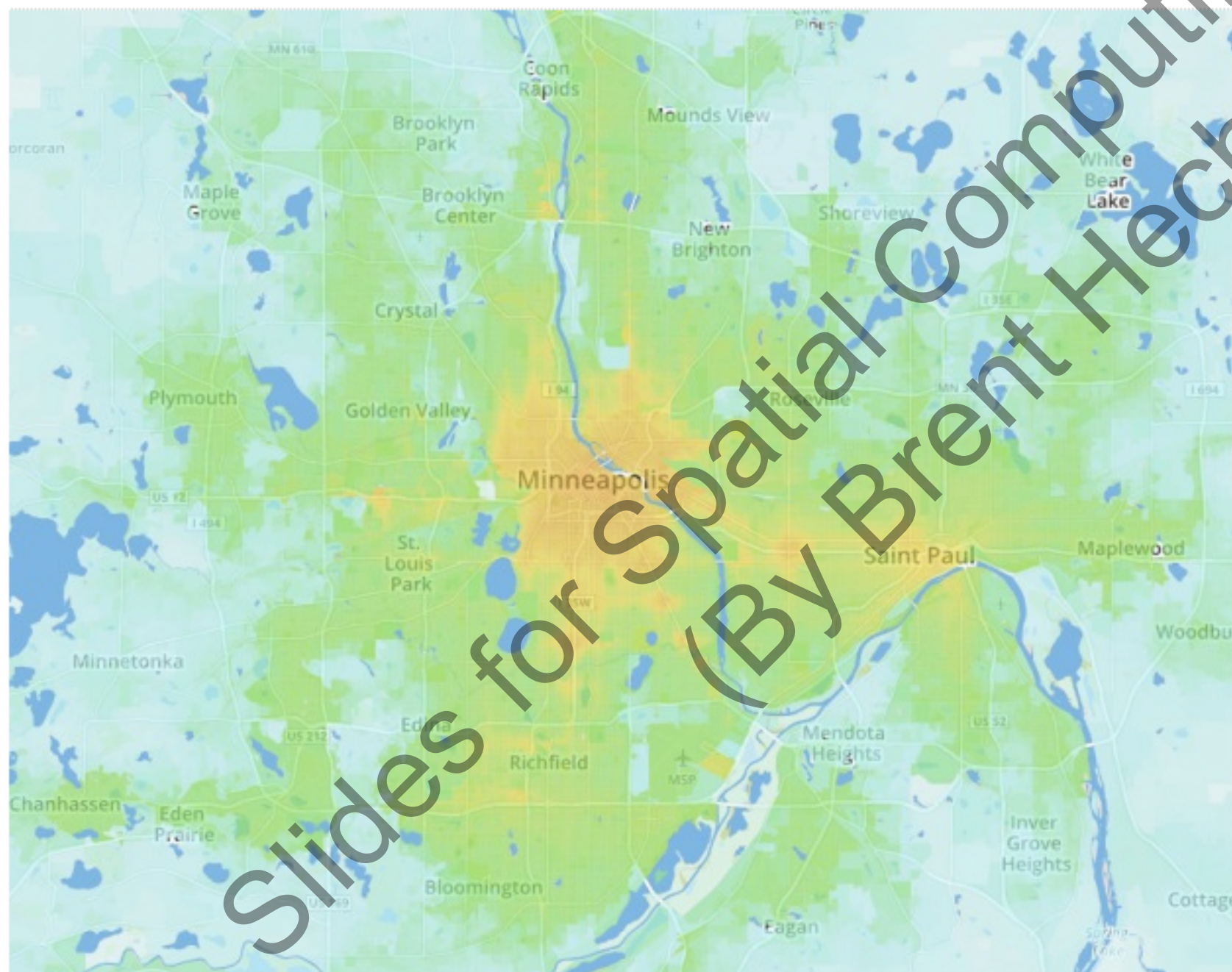
<http://election2012.npr.org/results-map.html>

MAP: The best places to be a Twin Cities transit commuter

Posted by: Eric Roper | Updated: October 7, 2014 - 5:43 PM

7 comments | print

Share 62 Tweet 20



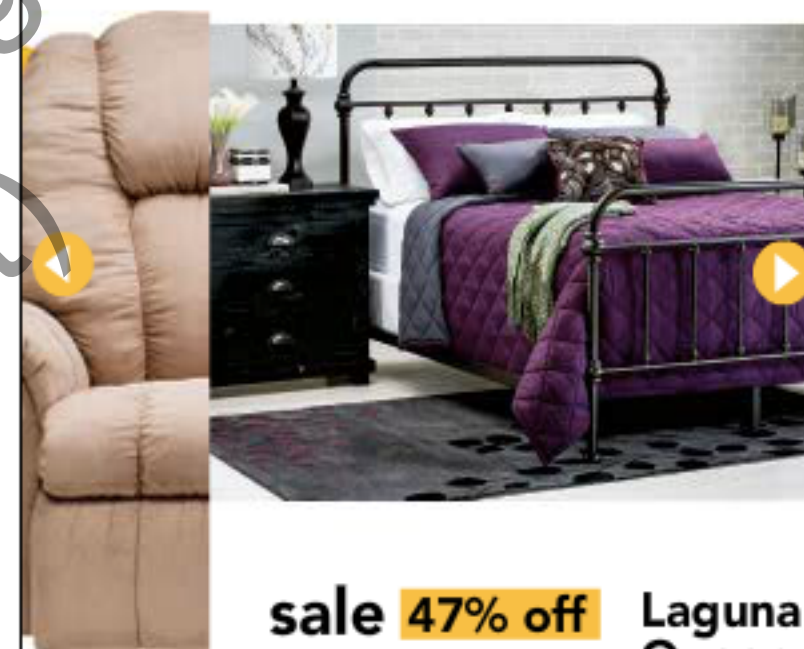
Above: Number of jobs accessible from different points within 30 minutes, between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. [Click here](#) to see the full map, with a legend.

MEGA SALE
EVERYTHING ON SALE!

Some exclusions.

UP TO **76% off!**

list prices of advertised items



998

liner
air \$224⁹⁹

sale **47% off**

\$249⁹⁹

Laguna
Queen S
Bed

Metal. Includes headboard, footboard

SEE OUR AD »

ADVERTISEMENT

recent posts

2 Minneapolis officers praised for saving man stabbed downtown

Man with dog shoots up 19 Bar, wounding two before fleeing

Minneapolis seeks high-rise for Nicollet Hotel

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

Decorée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées 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 ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont sortis. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Thiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit 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 Davoust qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilew et qui rejoignent vers Orscha et Wilna, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

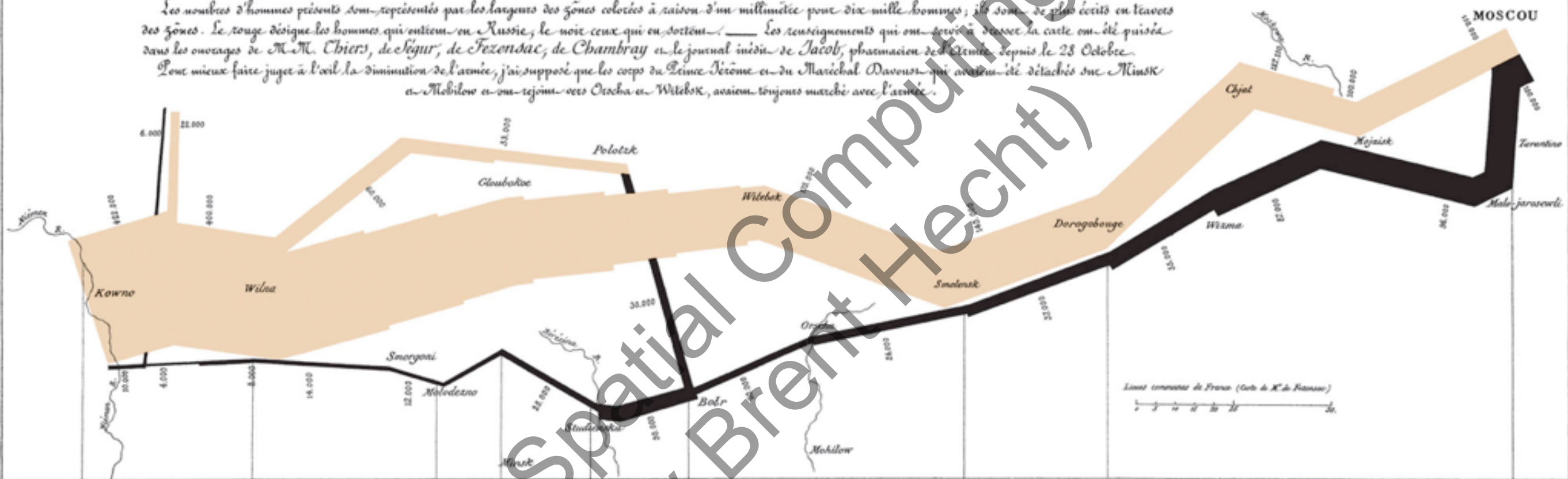
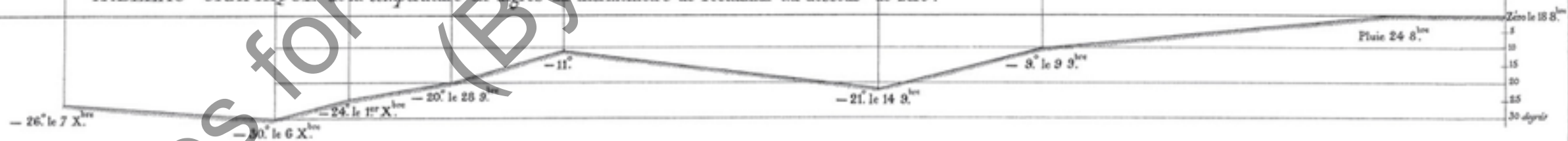
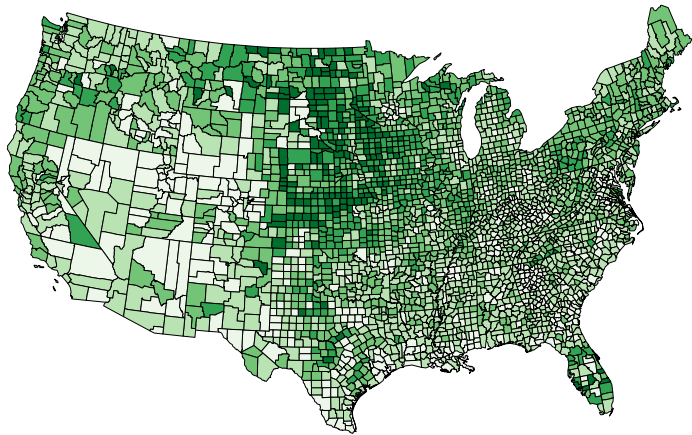


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.

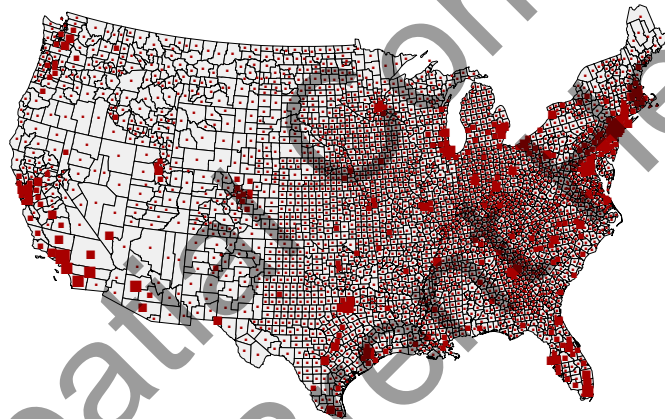


Les Cosaques passent au galop le Niemen gelé.

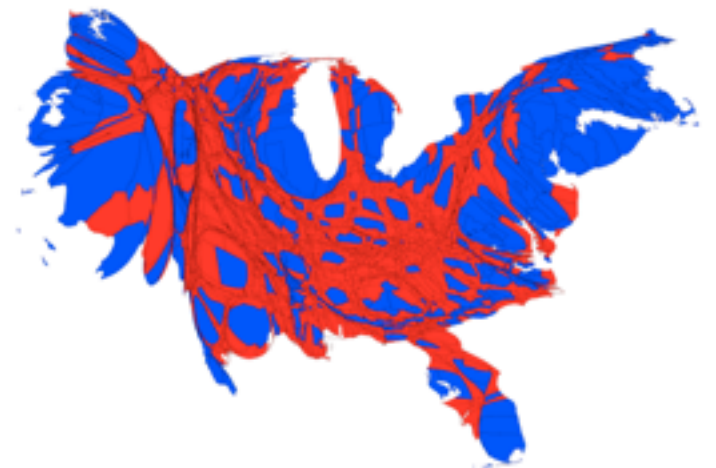
Types of thematic maps we're going to cover:



Choropleth



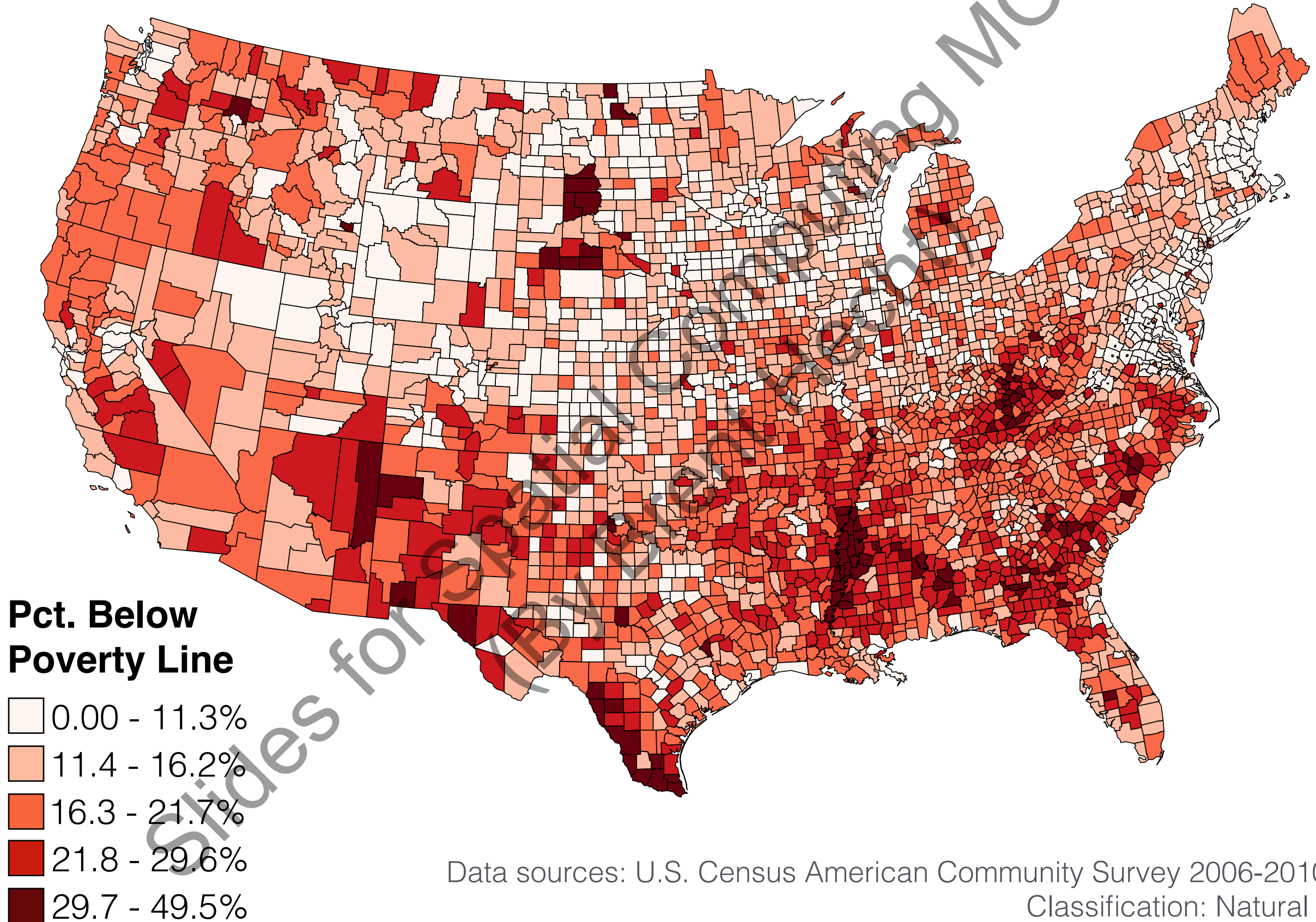
Graduated /
Proportional
Symbol



Cartograms

Poverty in the United States

Percent of the Population Below the Poverty Line



COLOR-related challenges when making **choropleth** maps:

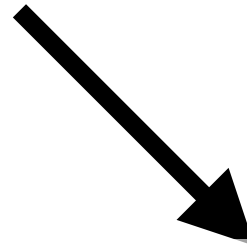
1. Deciding on the set of colors you will use
2. Deciding how to assign colors to specific data values (data classification)

COLOR-related challenges when making **choropleth** maps:

1. Deciding on the set of colors you will use

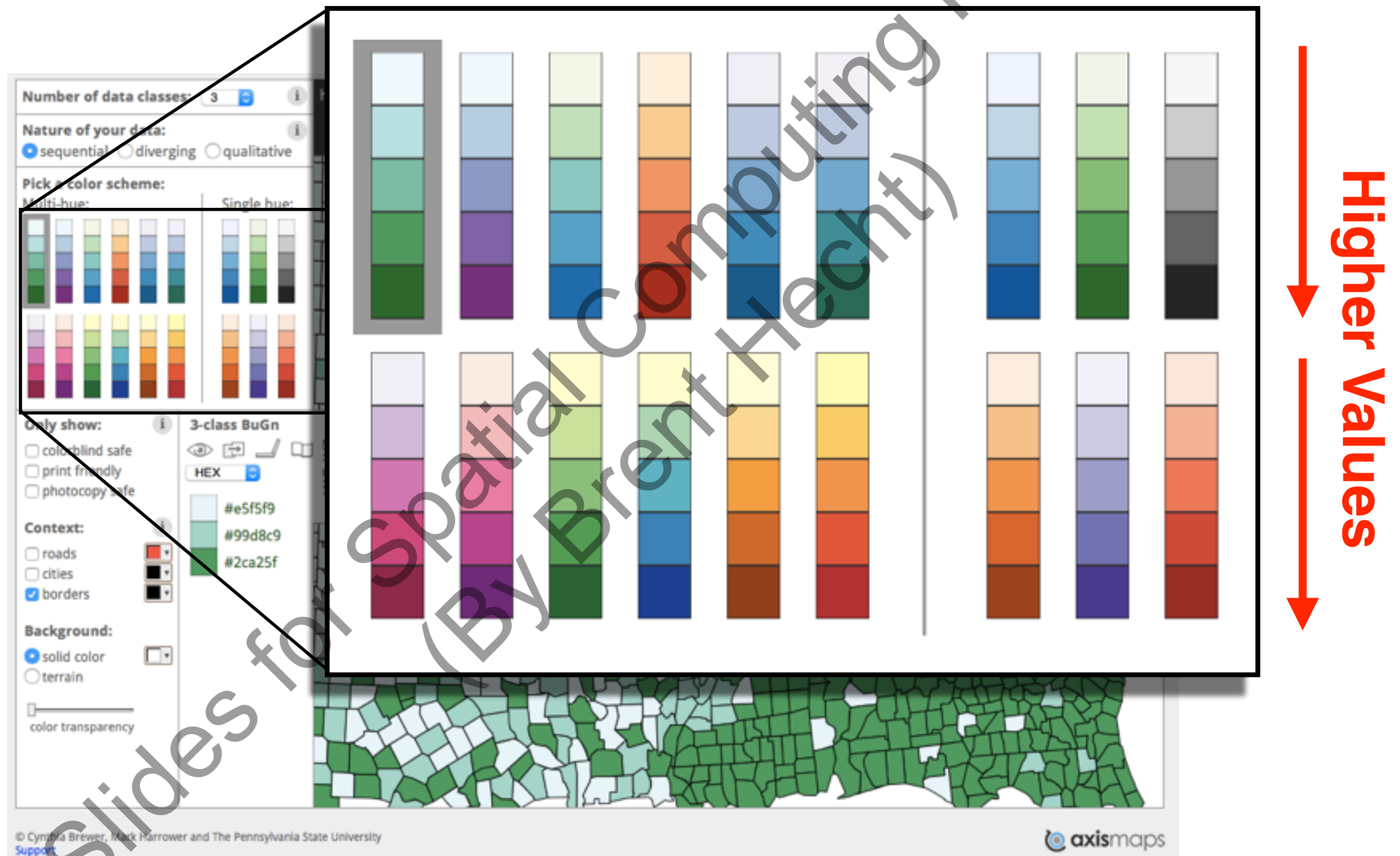


QUANTITATIVE
attributes



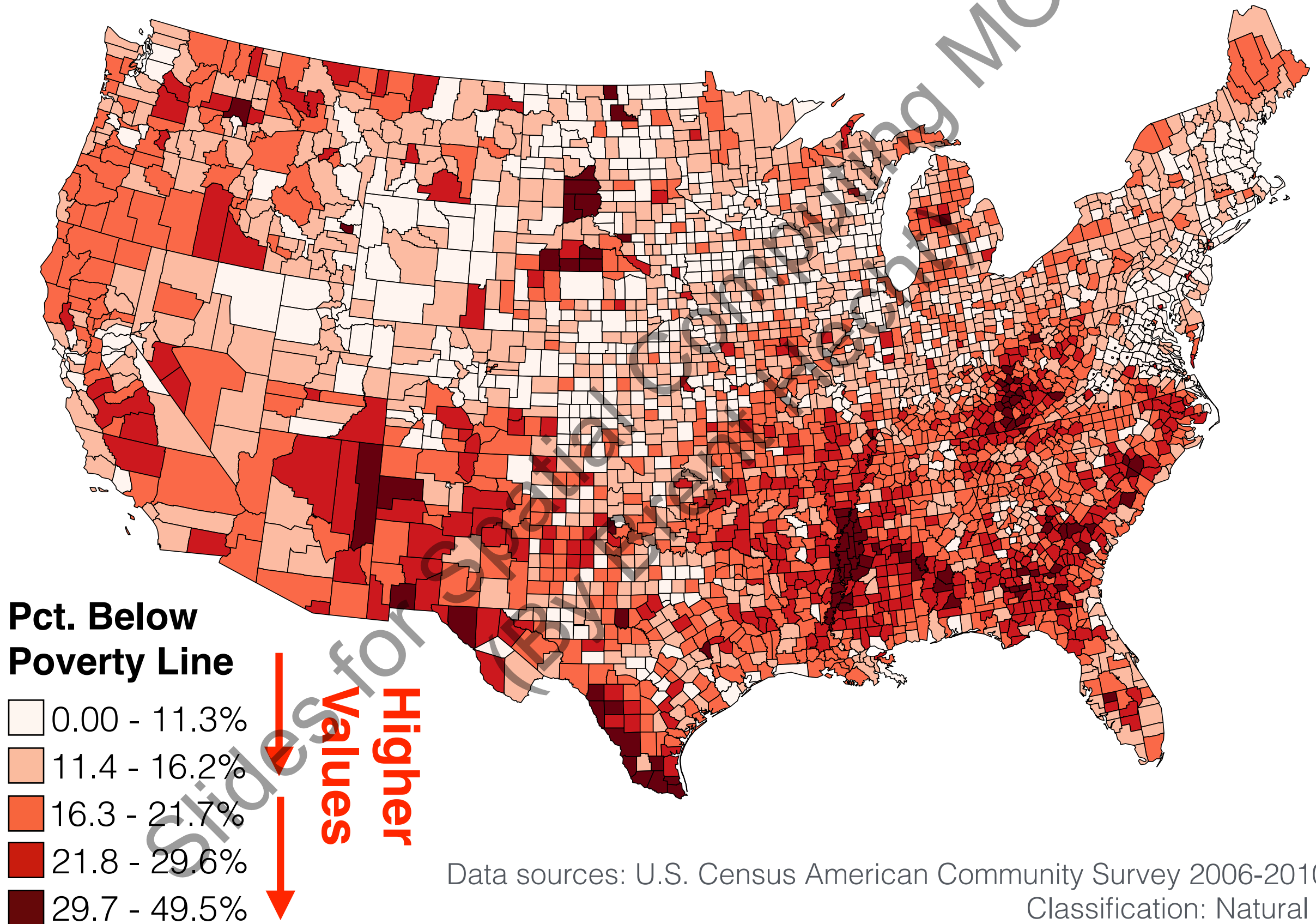
QUALITATIVE
attributes

With **quantitative** attributes, you want color schemes like:



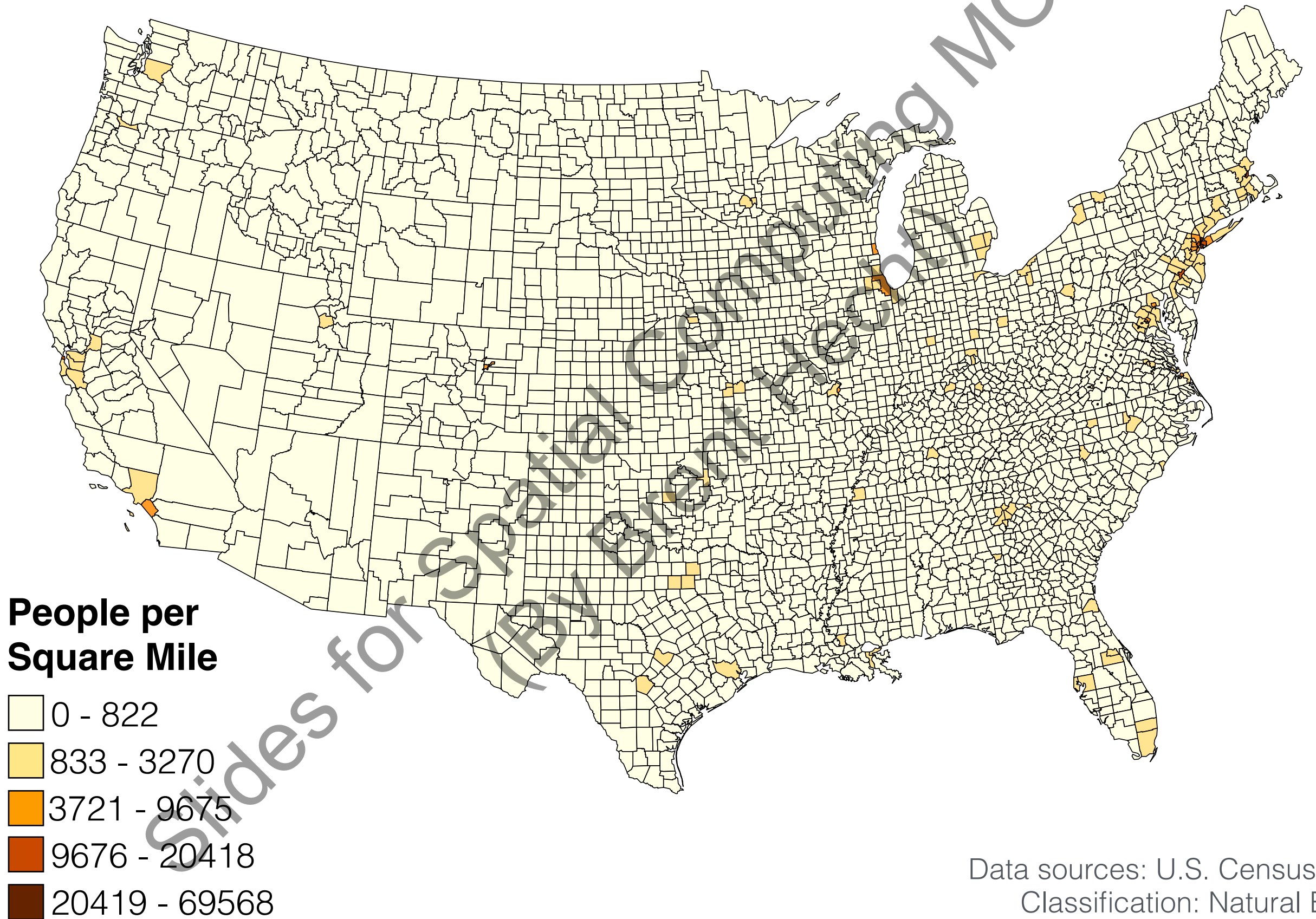
Poverty in the United States

Percent of the Population Below the Poverty Line



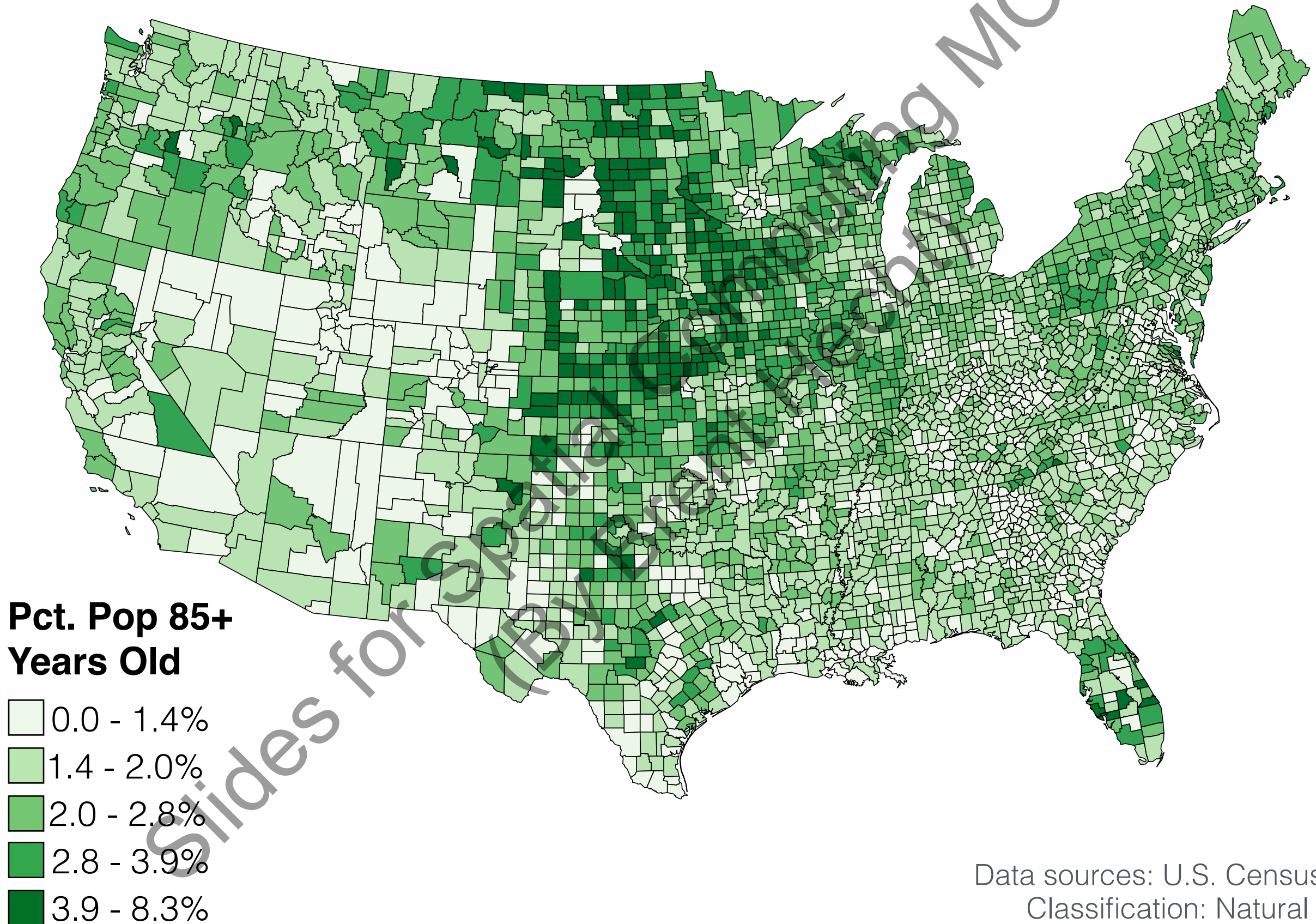
Population Density in the U.S.

People per Square Mile by County



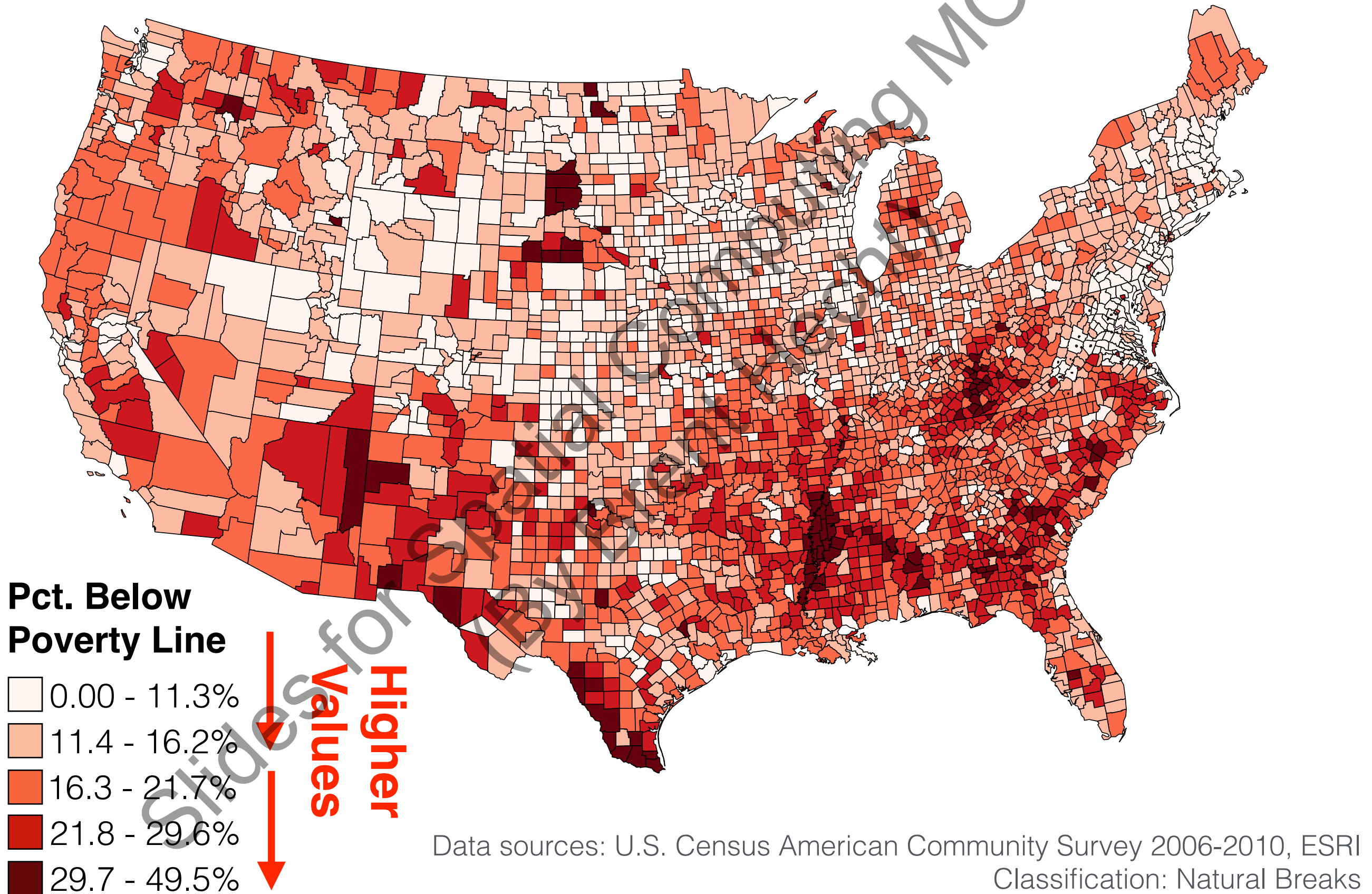
85+ Population in the United States

Pct of the Population that is 85 Years Old or Older



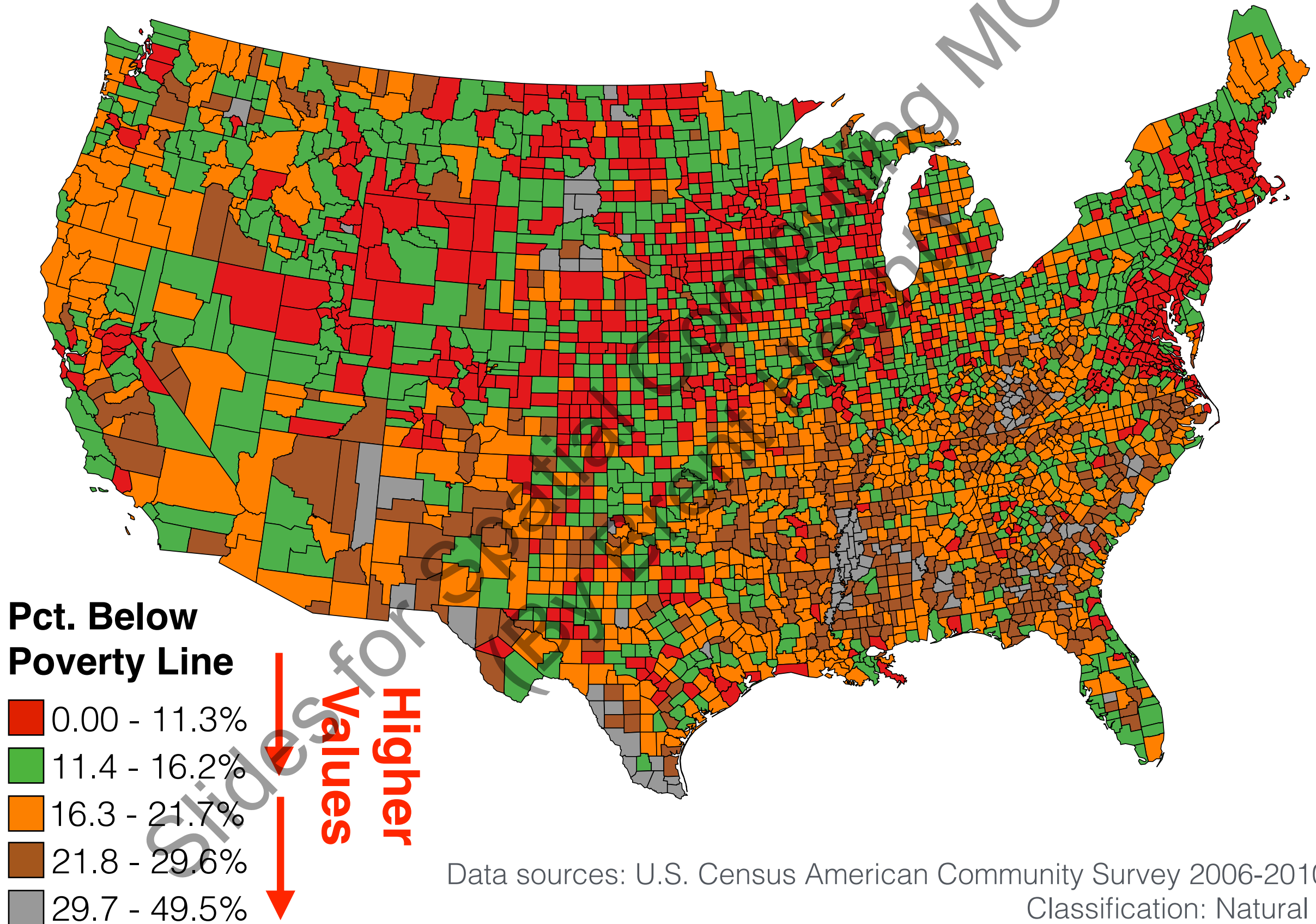
Poverty in the United States

Percent of the Population Below the Poverty Line



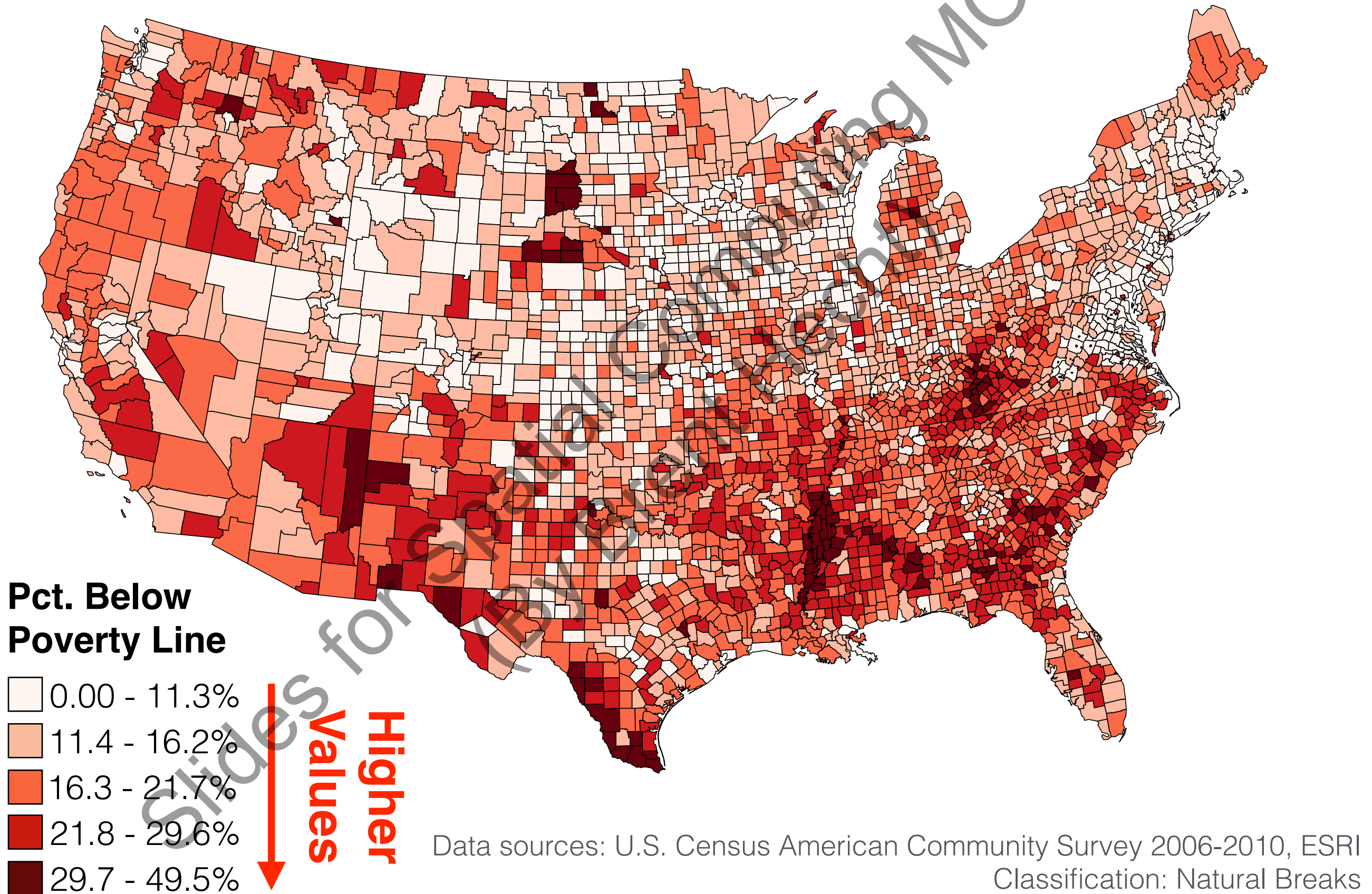
Poverty in the United States

Percent of the Population Below the Poverty Line

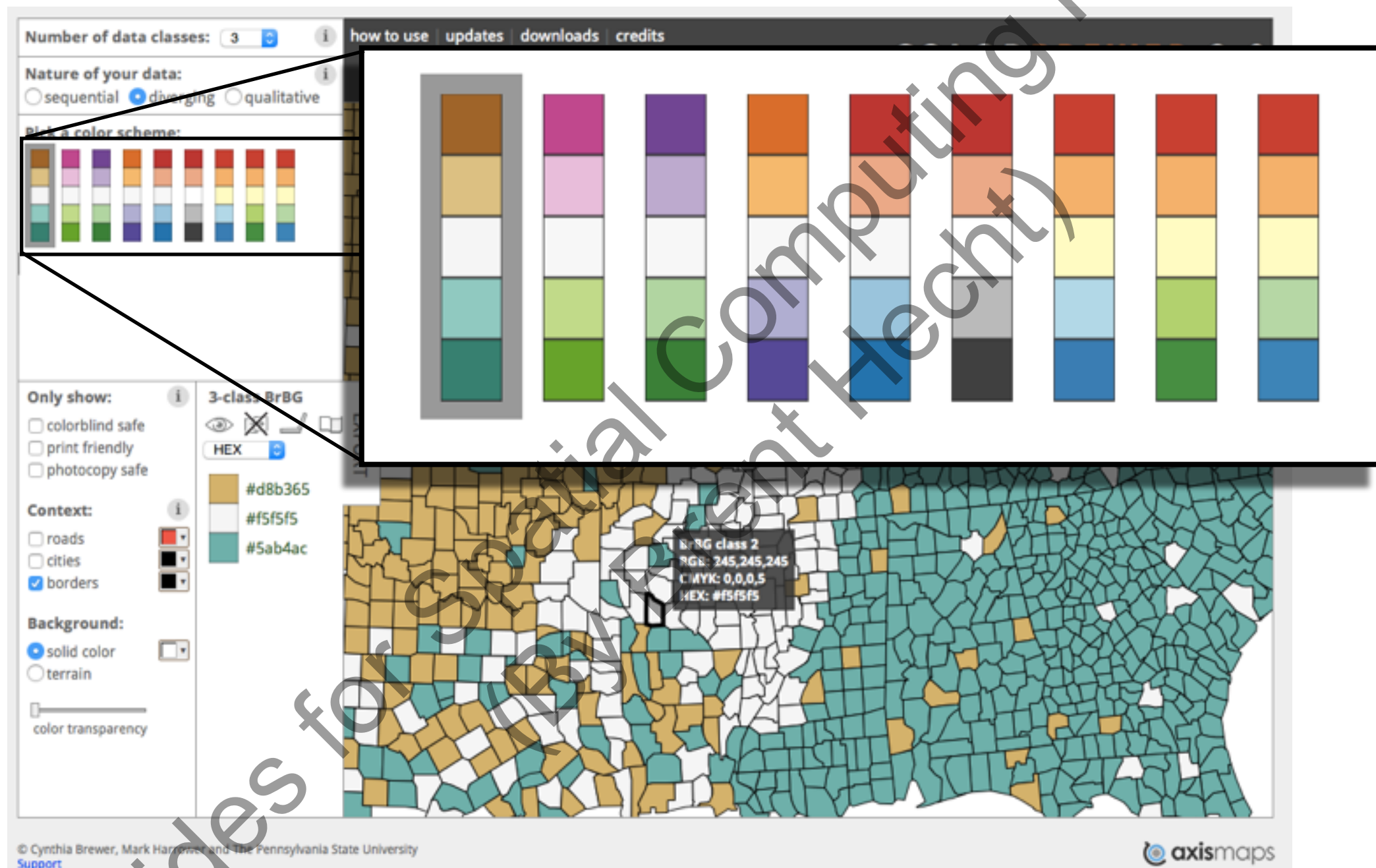


Poverty in the United States

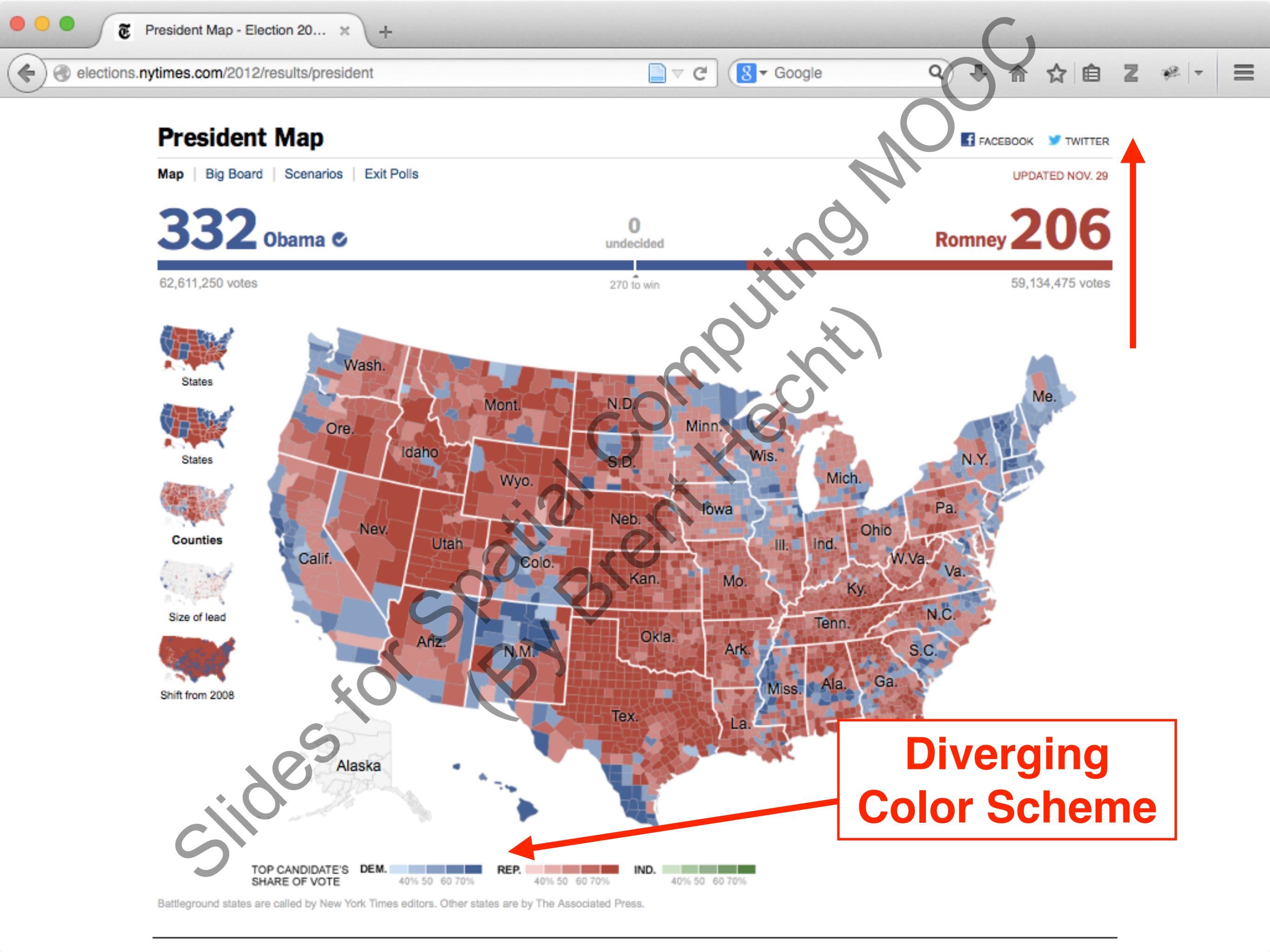
Percent of the Population Below the Poverty Line



Divergent color schemes:



Higher Values



COLOR-related challenges when making **choropleth** maps:

1. Deciding on the set of colors you will use

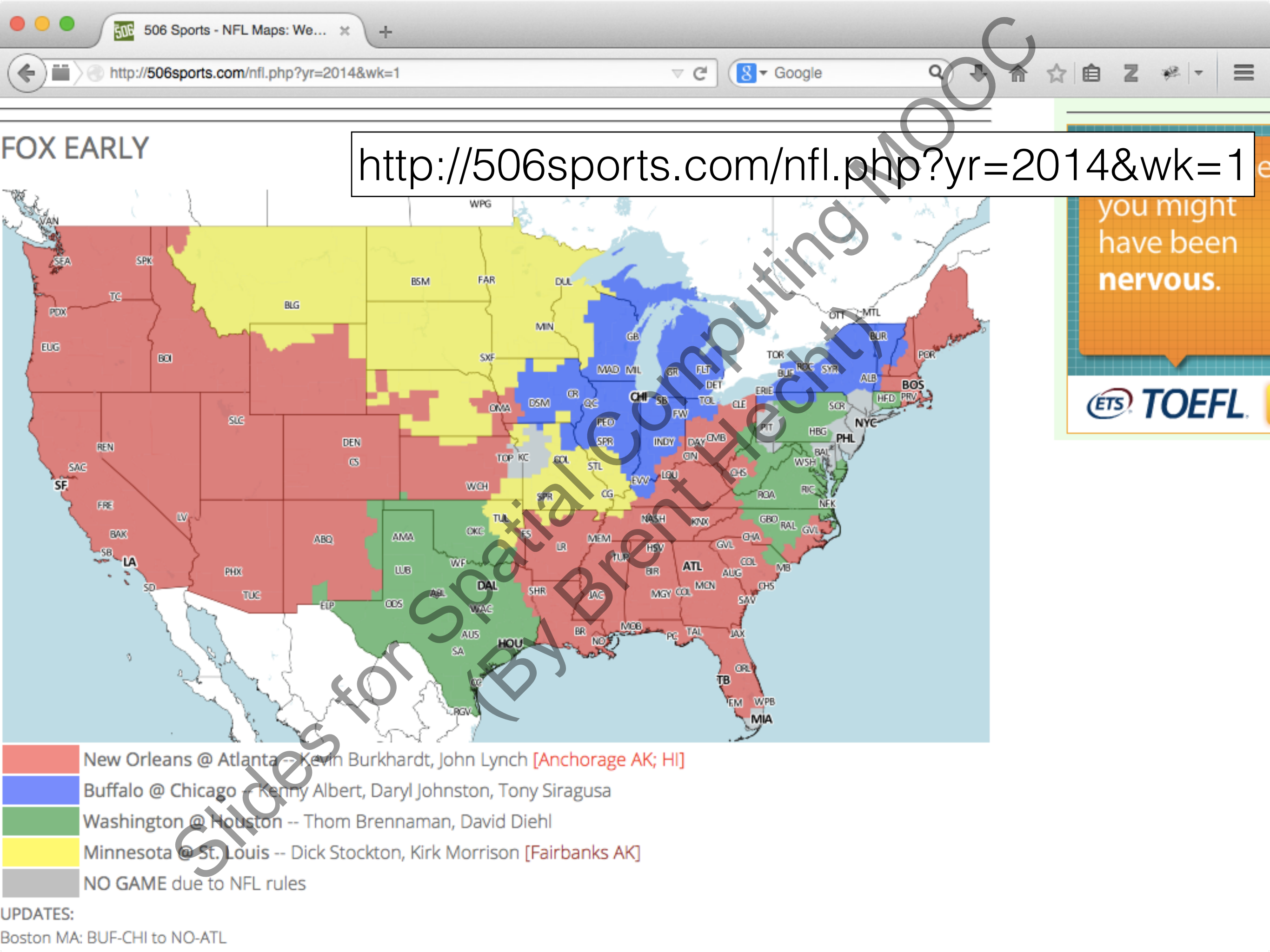


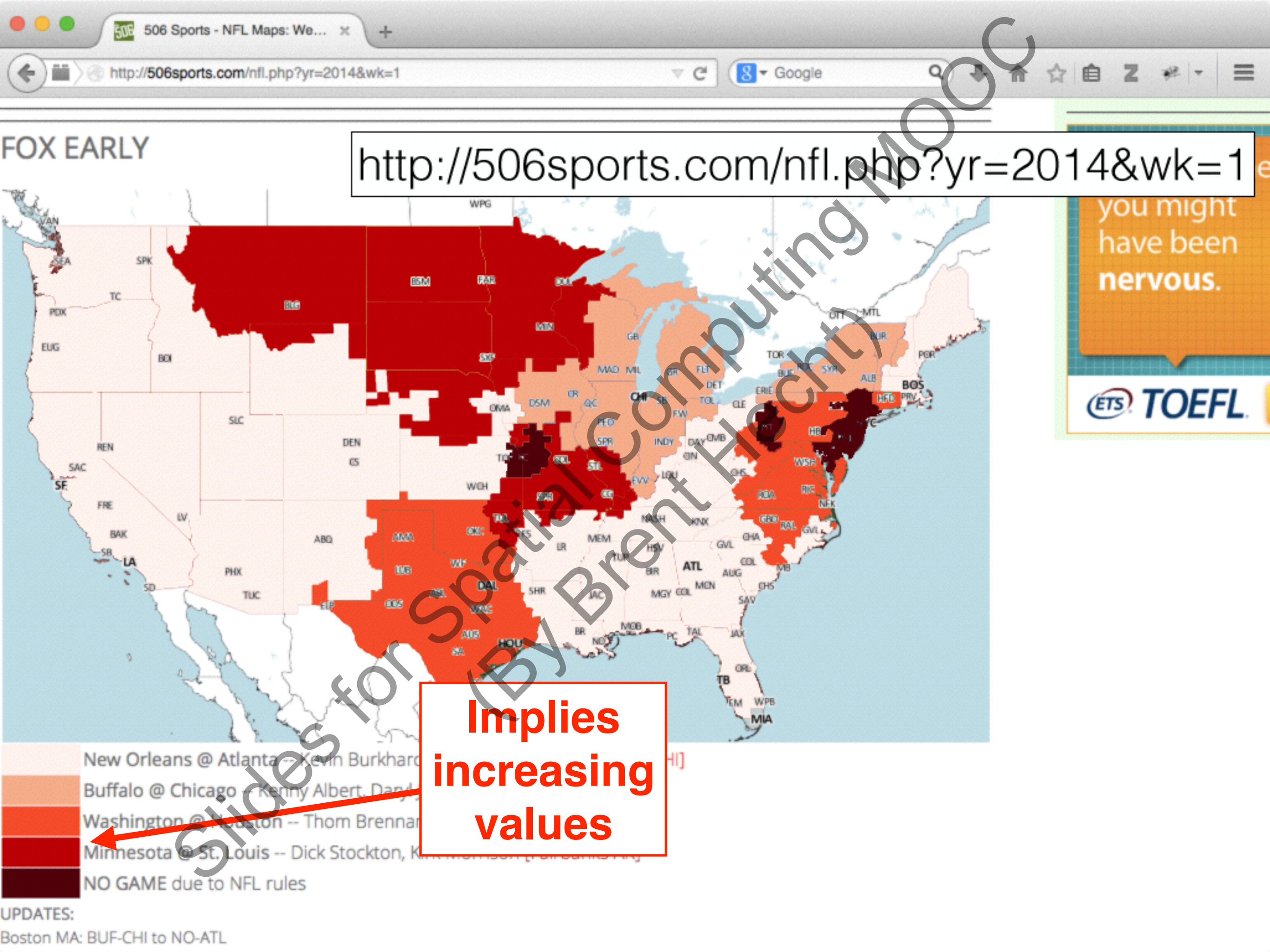
QUANTITATIVE
attributes

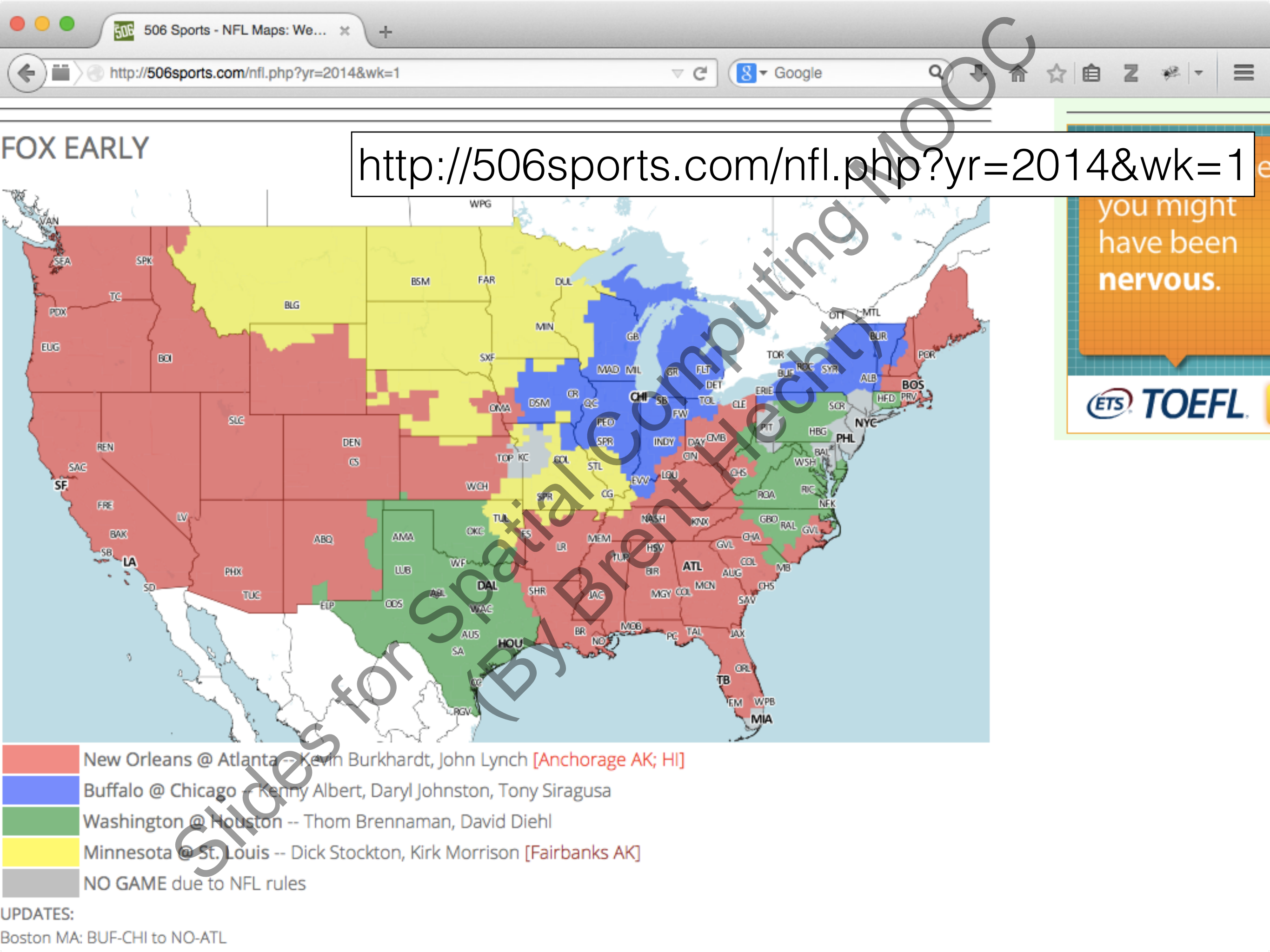
QUALITATIVE
attributes

Examples of **qualitative** spatial attributes:

1. Land cover type (e.g urban, forest, water)
2. The primary religion in an area
3. The primary language spoken in area
4. The region of an area like East Coast, West Coast, Midwest, etc.







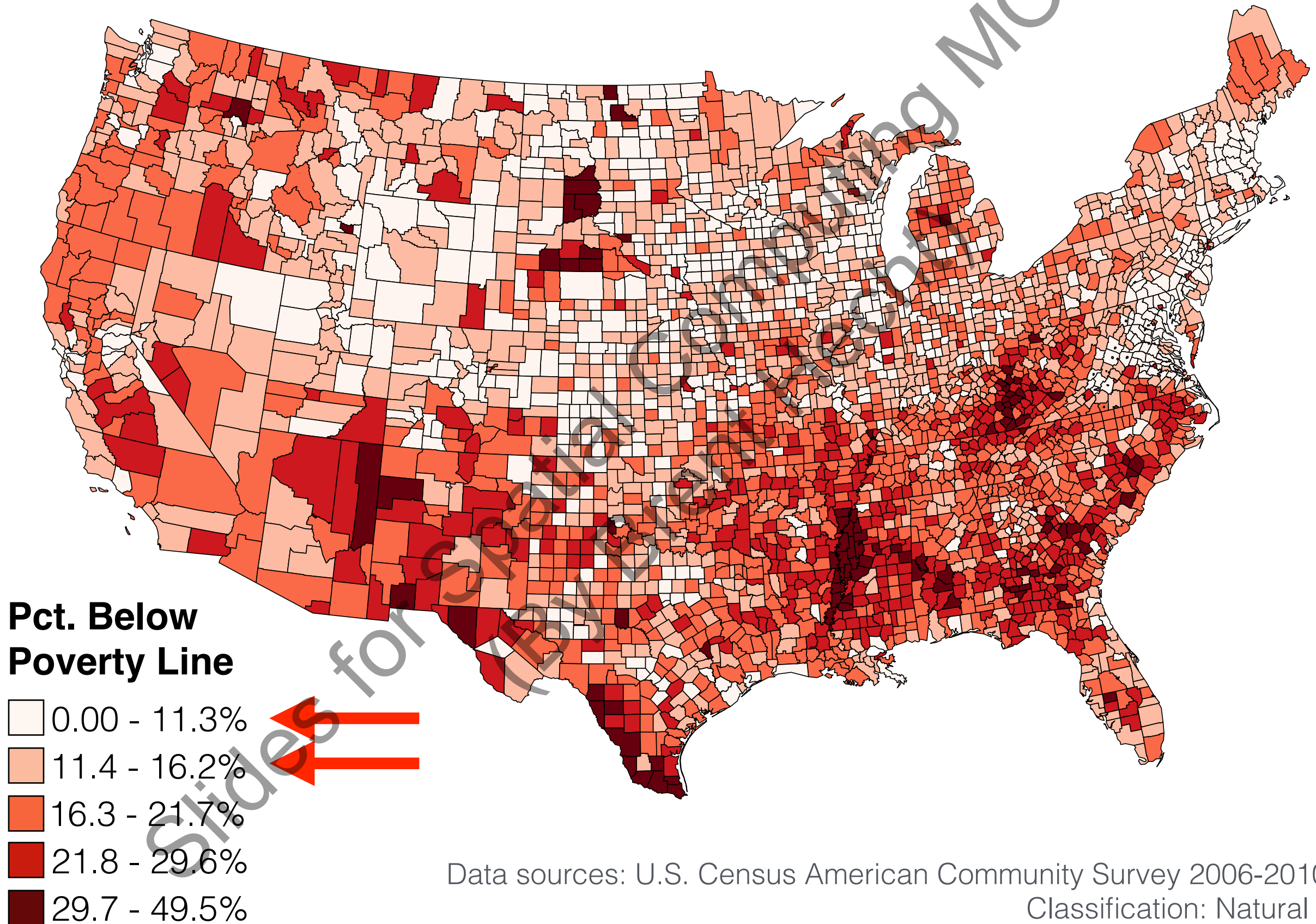
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Poverty in the United States

Percent of the Population Below the Poverty Line



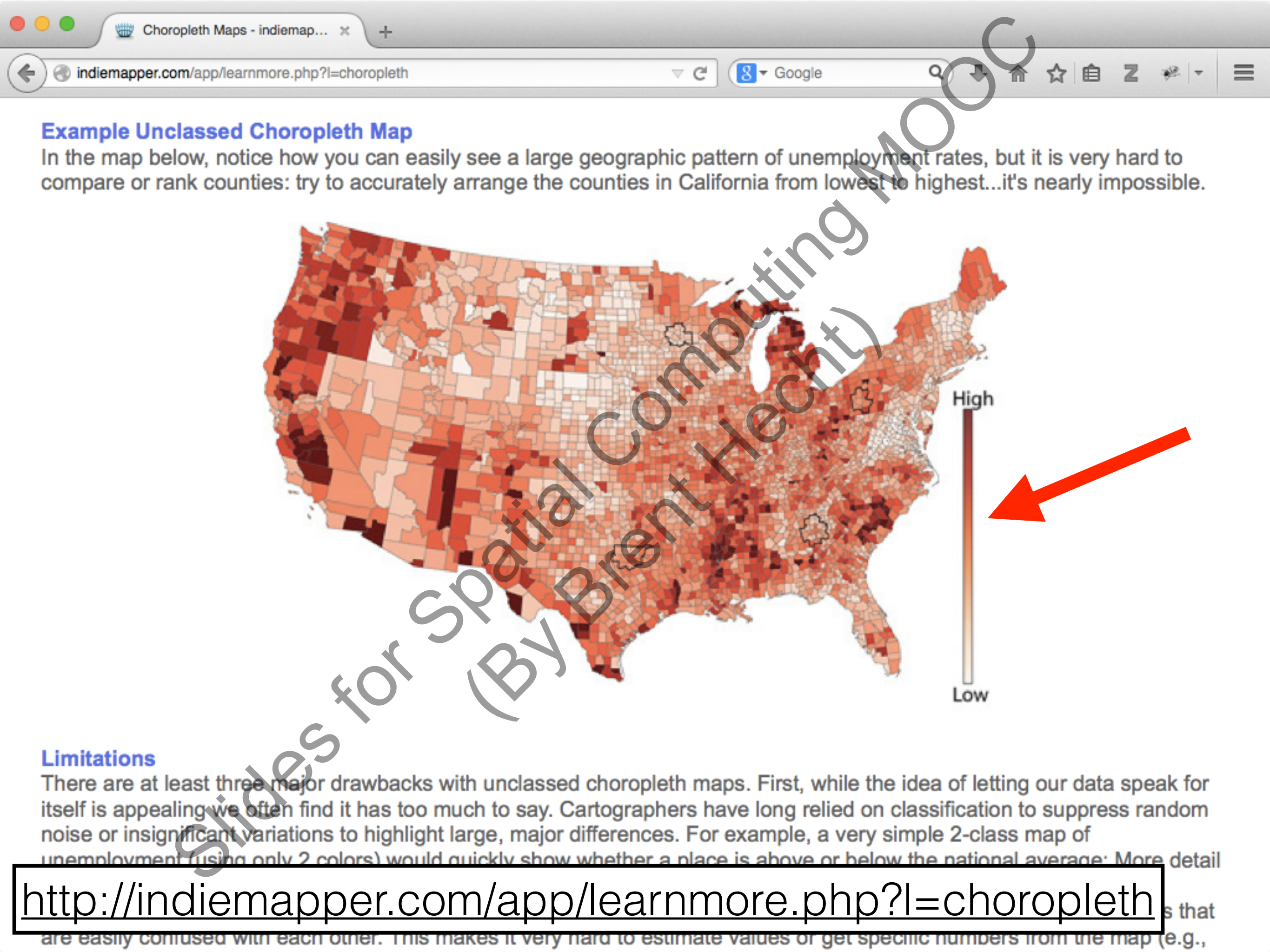
Choropleth Maps

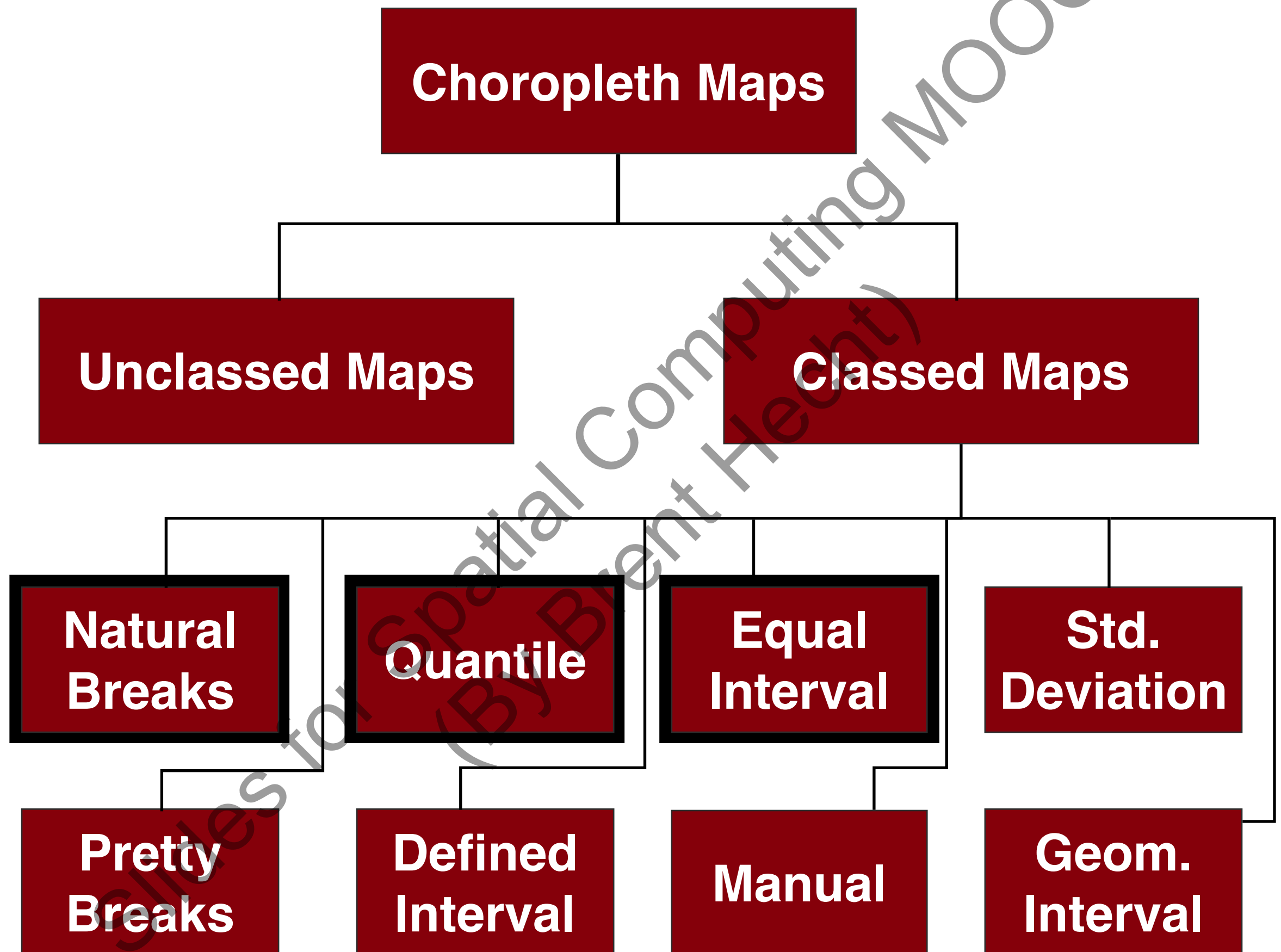
```
graph TD; A[Choropleth Maps] --> B[Unclassed Maps]; A --> C[Classed Maps];
```

Unclassed Maps

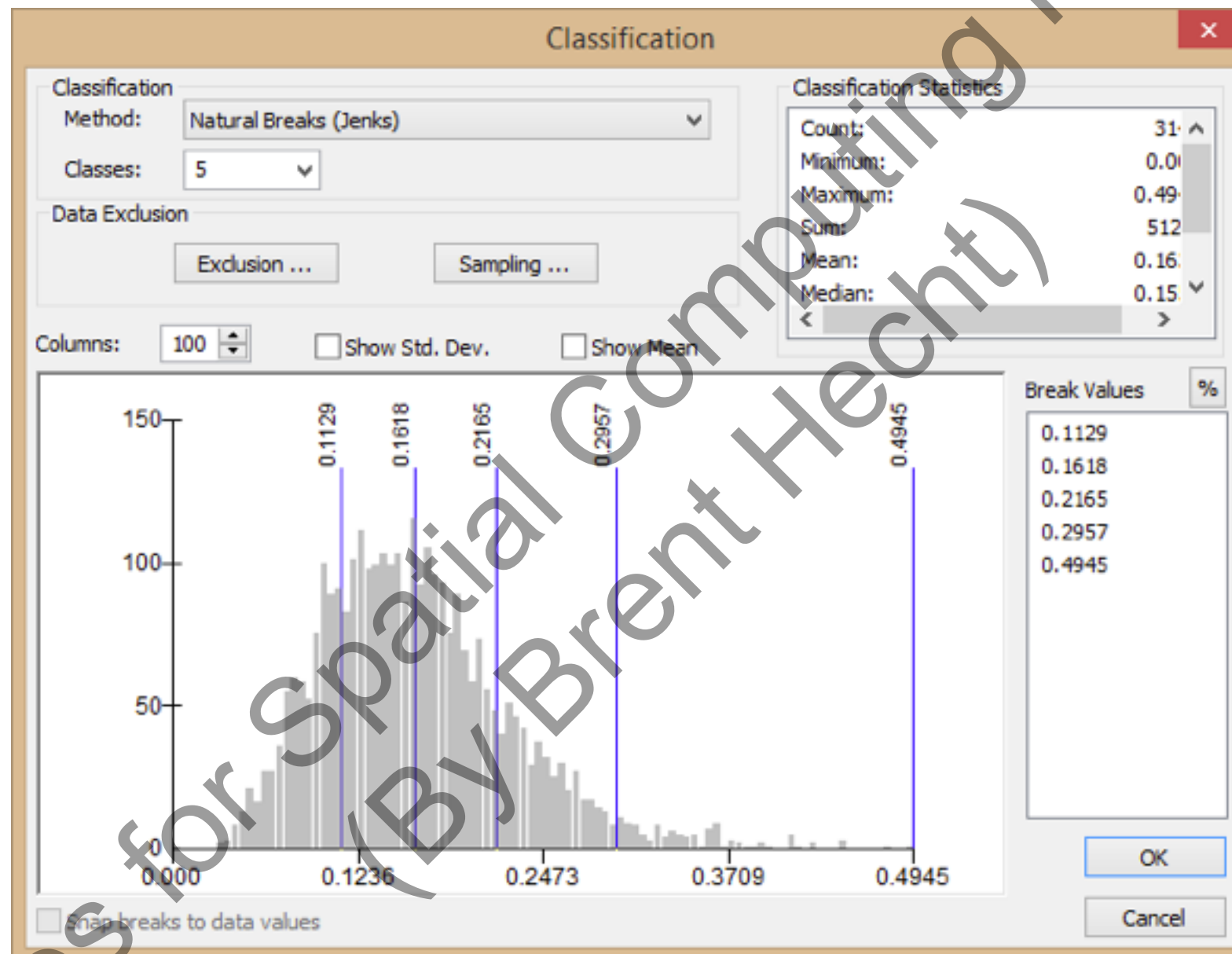
Classed Maps

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
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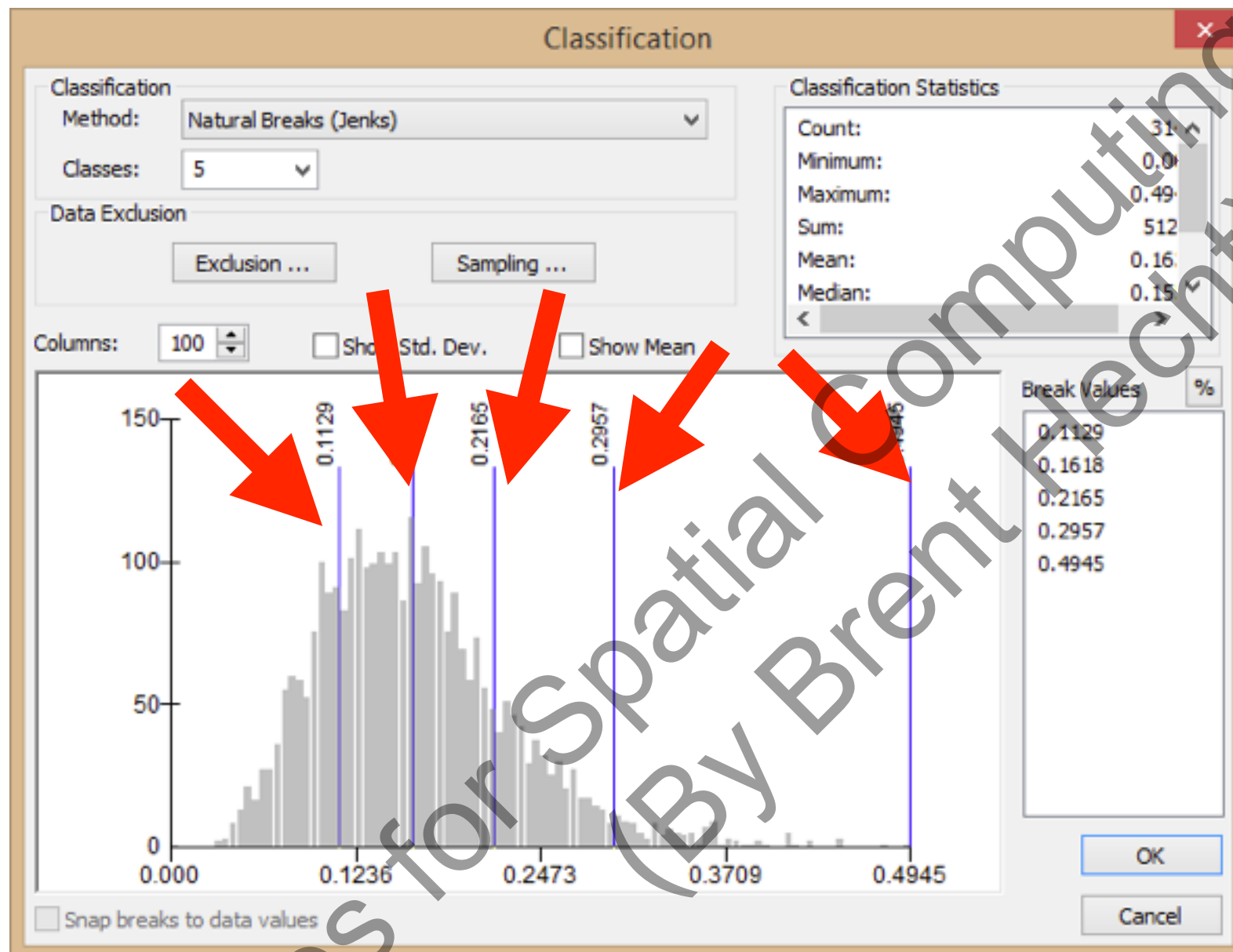


Natural Breaks Classification

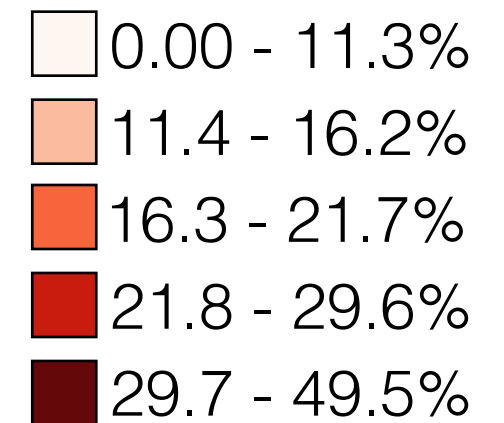


Pct. Below Poverty Line Attribute Value Distribution

Natural Breaks Classification

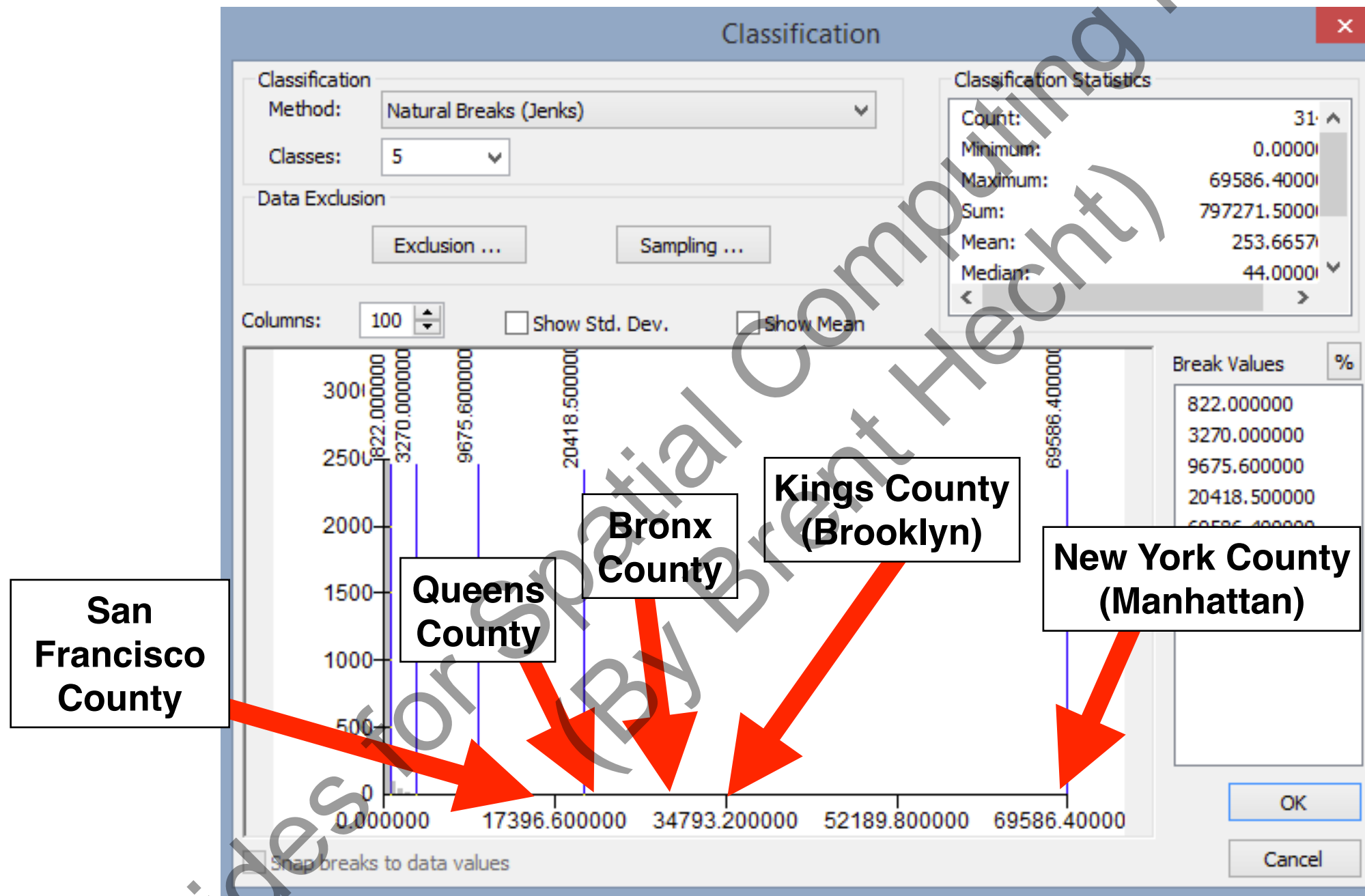


Pct. Below Poverty Line



Pct. Below Poverty Line Attribute Value Distribution

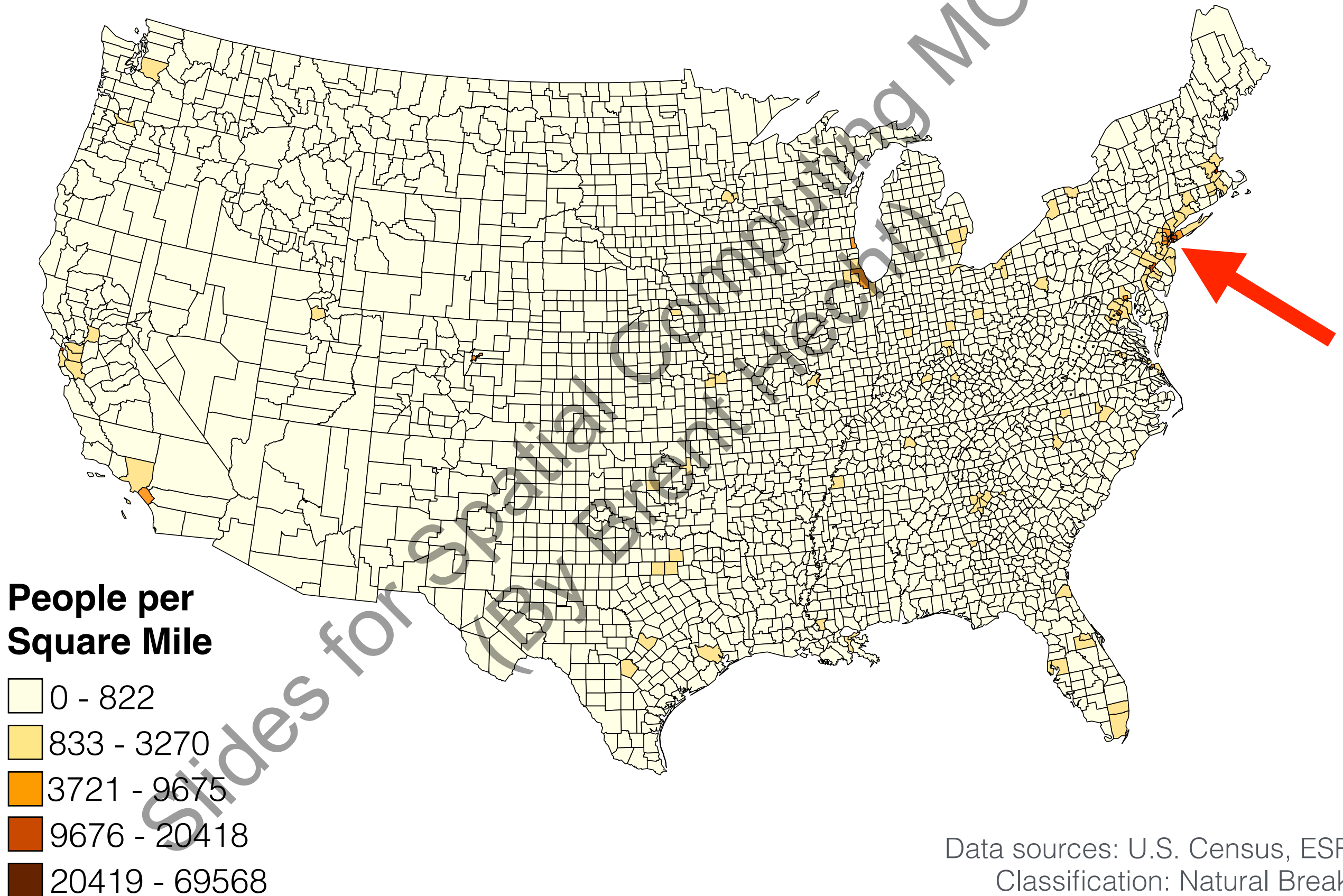
Natural Breaks Classification



Population Density (People per Square Mile)

Population Density in the U.S.

People per Square Mile by County



Choropleth Maps

Unclassed Maps

Classed Maps

Natural
Breaks

Quantile

Equal
Interval

Std.
Deviation

Pretty
Breaks

Defined
Interval

Manual

Geom.
Interval



QuantileExample		QuantileExample	
Columns (2/1)		State Name	Attribute Value
State Name			
Attribute Value			
Rows			
All rows	50		
Selected	1		
Excluded	0		
Hidden	0		
Labelled	0		
		1 Wyoming	0.628684744
		2 Wisconsin	0.2816115406
		3 West Virginia	0.2724013457
		4 Washington	0.4908310038
		5 Virginia	0.9769108994
		6 Vermont	0.6578557848
		7 Utah	0.3490212685
		8 Texas	0.6763919496
		9 Tennessee	0.9685244795
		10 South Dakota	0.2681739626
		11 South Carolina	0.7328552068
		12 Rhode Island	0.522504366
		13 Pennsylvania	0.3542625622
		14 Oregon	0.3522289195
		15 Oklahoma	0.6720866978
		16 Ohio	0.3768142592
		17 North Dakota	0.0045091594
		18 North Carolina	0.3309581964
		19 New York	0.1054128092
		20 New Mexico	0.6218491374
		21 New Jersey	0.5054483407
		22 New Hampshire	0.0565240593
		23 Nevada	0.3271966181
		24 Nebraska	0.0646708442
		25 Montana	0.6962972083
		26 Missouri	0.0163905404
		27 Mississippi	0.7700615935

QuantileExample		State Name	Attribute Value
	1	Arizona	0.9852453978
	2	Virginia	0.9769108994
	3	Tennessee	0.9685244795
	4	Alabama	0.9587183748
	5	Arkansas	0.8629727496
	6	Mississippi	0.7700615935
	7	Minnesota	0.7410474042
	8	Alaska	0.7367502658
	9	South Carolina	0.7328552068
	10	Iowa	0.7053067777
	11	Montana	0.6962972083
	12	Texas	0.6763919496
	13	Delaware	0.6737801768
	14	Oklahoma	0.6720866978
	15	Vermont	0.6578557848
	16	Louisiana	0.6430006351
	17	Wyoming	0.628684744
	18	New Mexico	0.6218491374
	19	Georgia	0.5332210232
	20	Rhode Island	0.522504366
	21	New Jersey	0.5054483407
	22	Washington	0.4908310038
	23	Florida	0.4869914695
	24	Kentucky	0.4696961681
	25	Kansas	0.4348825025
	26	Colorado	0.398861222
	27	Connecticut	0.3847875695

Columns (2/1)

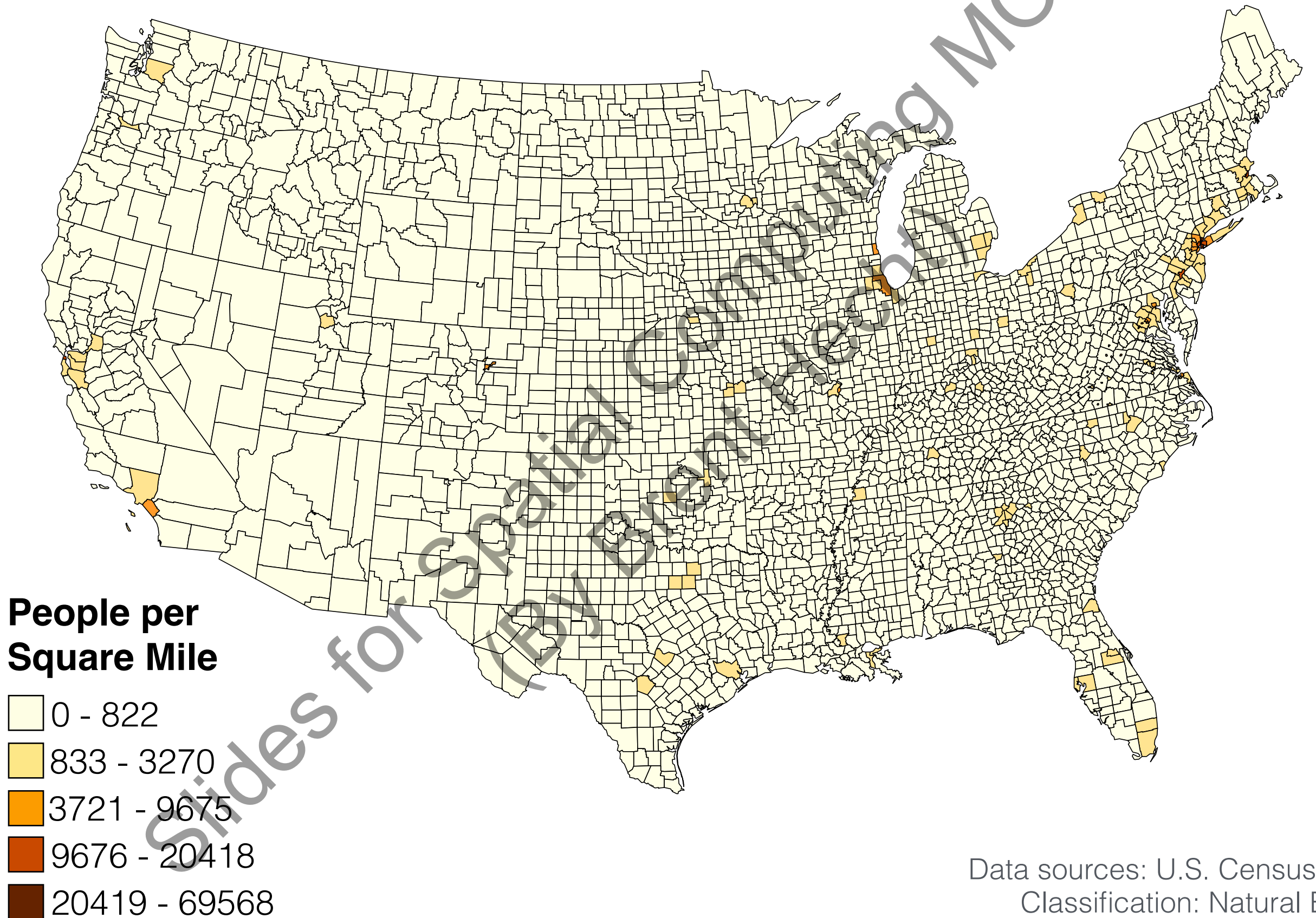
- State Name
- Attribute Value

Rows

All rows	50
Selected	0
Excluded	0
Hidden	0
Labelled	0

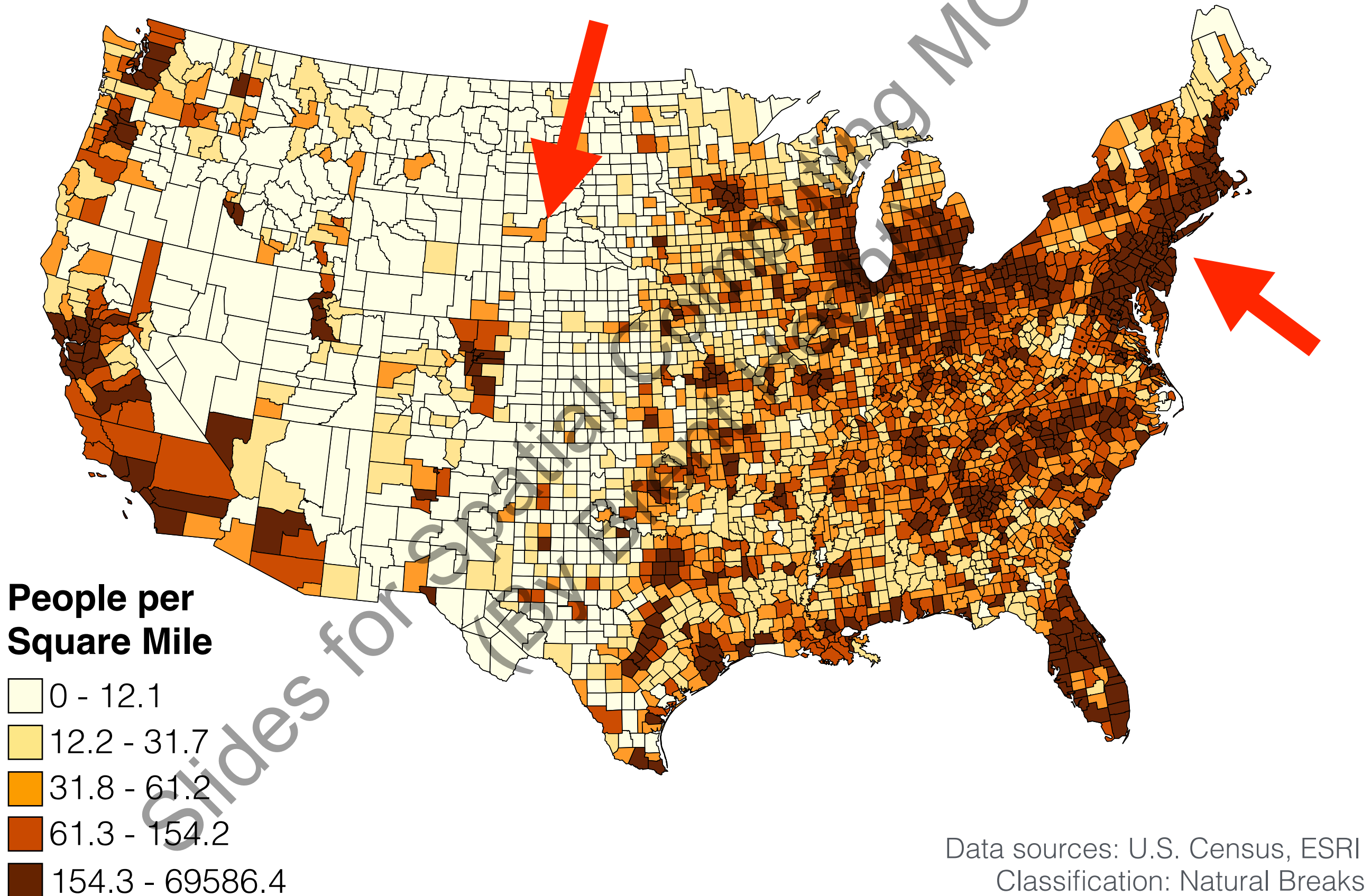
Population Density in the U.S.

People per Square Mile by County



Population Density in the U.S.

People per Square Mile by County



Choropleth Maps

Unclassed Maps

Classed Maps

Natural
Breaks

Quantile

Equal
Interval

Std.
Deviation

Pretty
Breaks

Defined
Interval

Manual

Geom.
Interval



Highest
Attribute
Value

(e.g.
Manhattan's
population
density)

—

Lowest
Attribute
Value

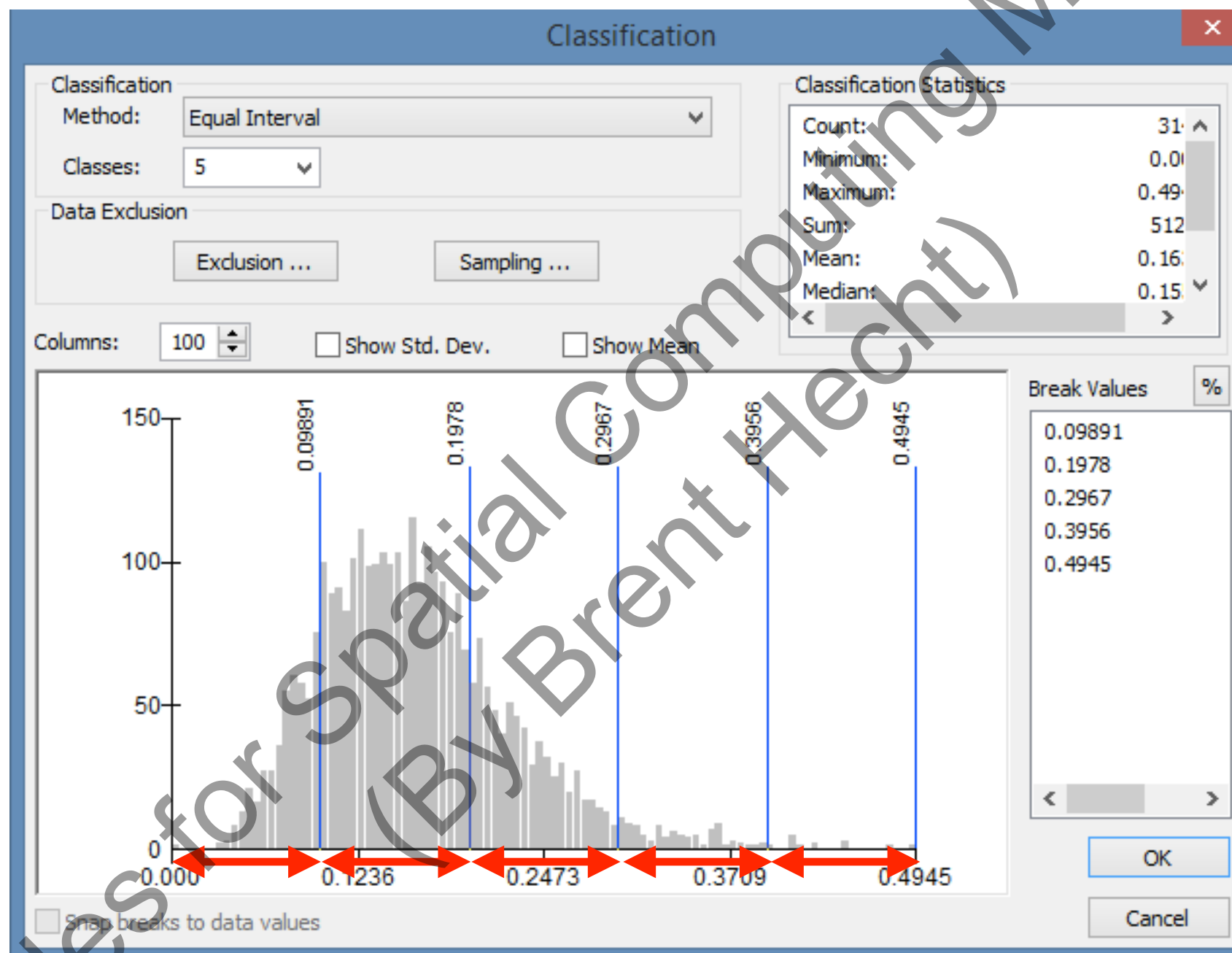
(e.g. Loving
County, TX
population
density)


=

**Class
Width**

Number of classes

(we've been using '5')



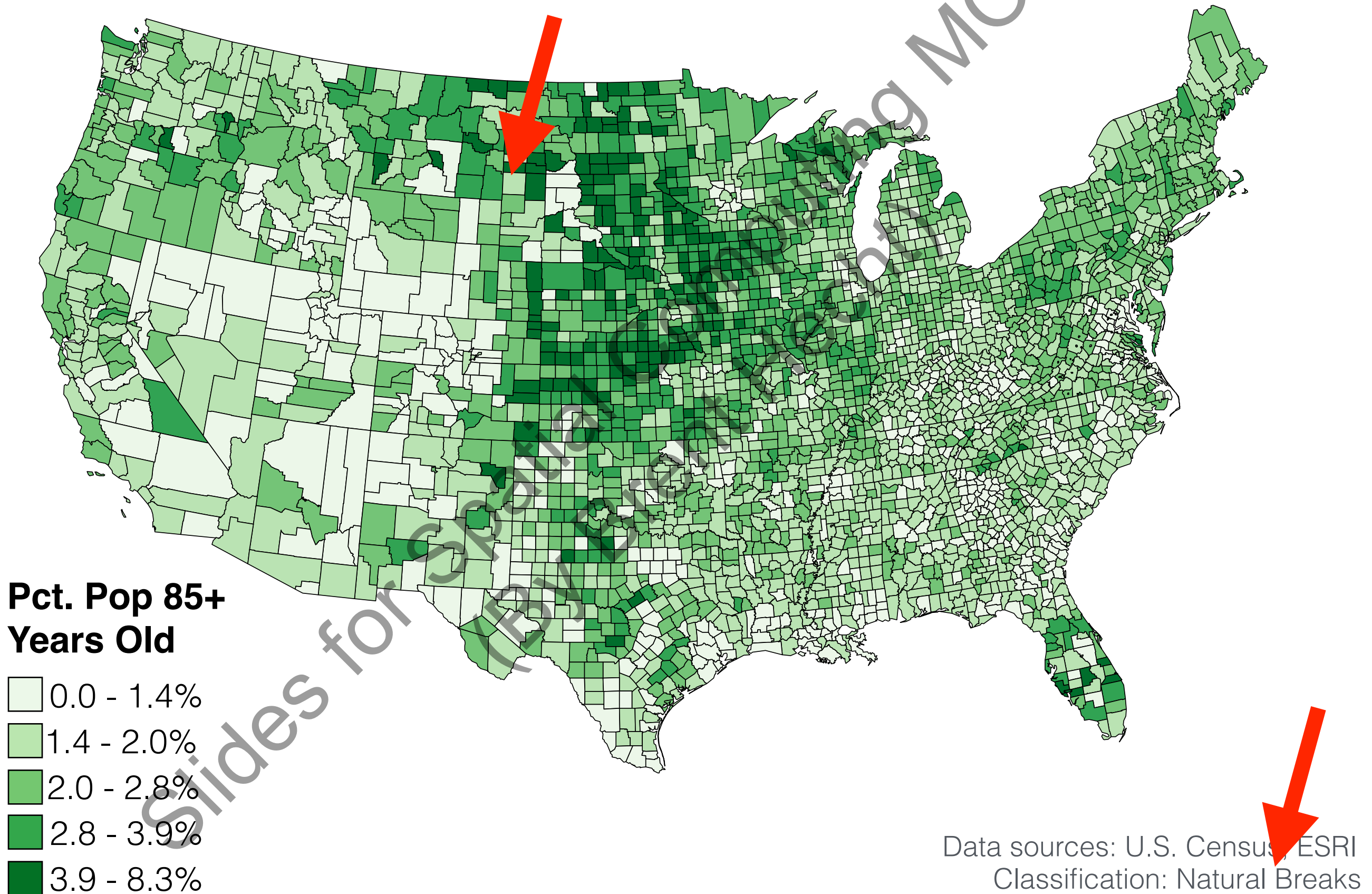
A photograph of a shop window filled with numerous Pinocchio dolls. The dolls are of various sizes, some with long noses, and are dressed in red and green outfits. They are arranged in rows, with some standing and others sitting. The background shows shelves with more dolls and a balcony with a railing.

**No, really! This is
what the data says!**

Lying with maps!

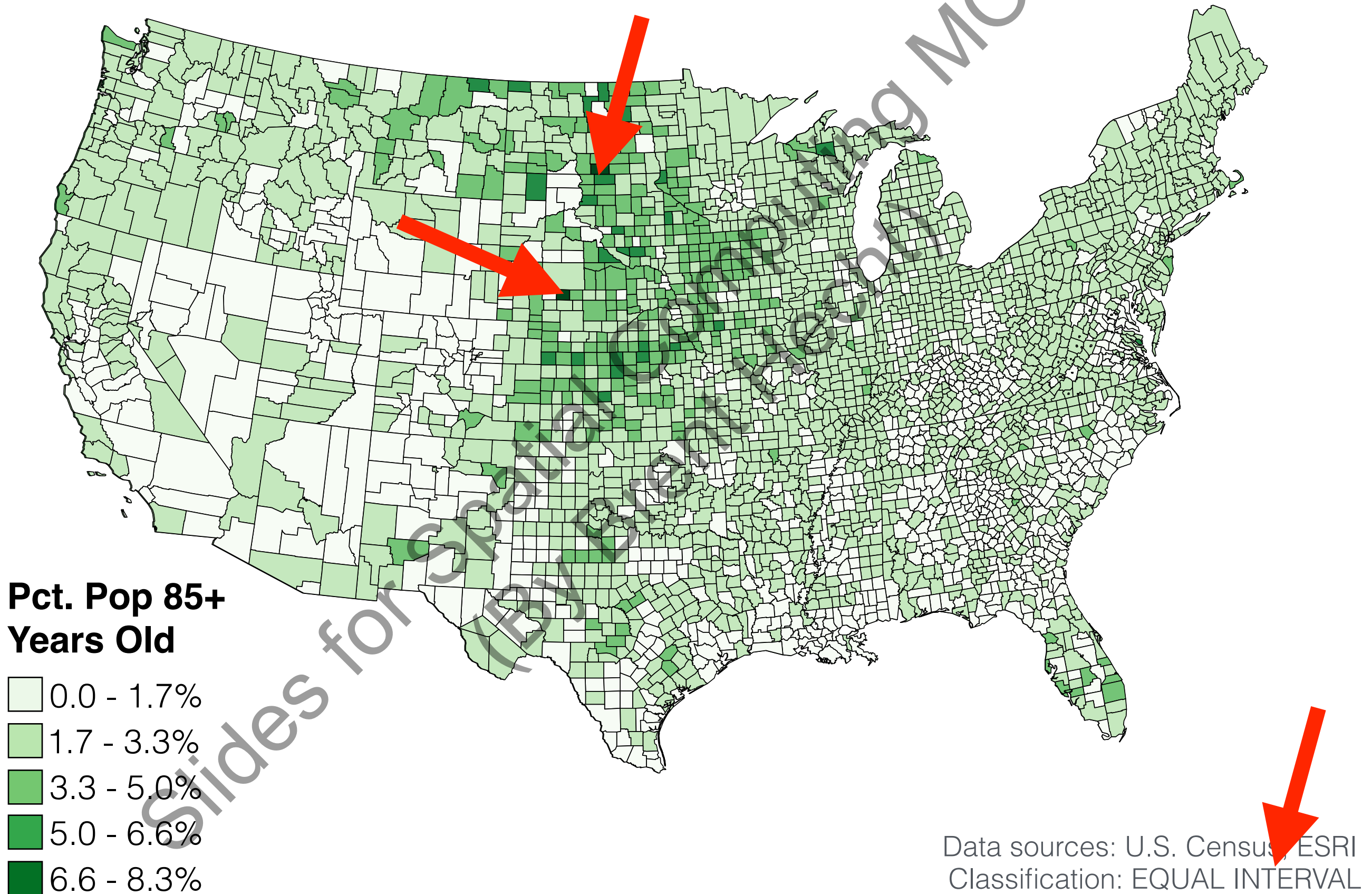
85+ Population in the United States

Pct of the Population that is 85 Years Old or Older



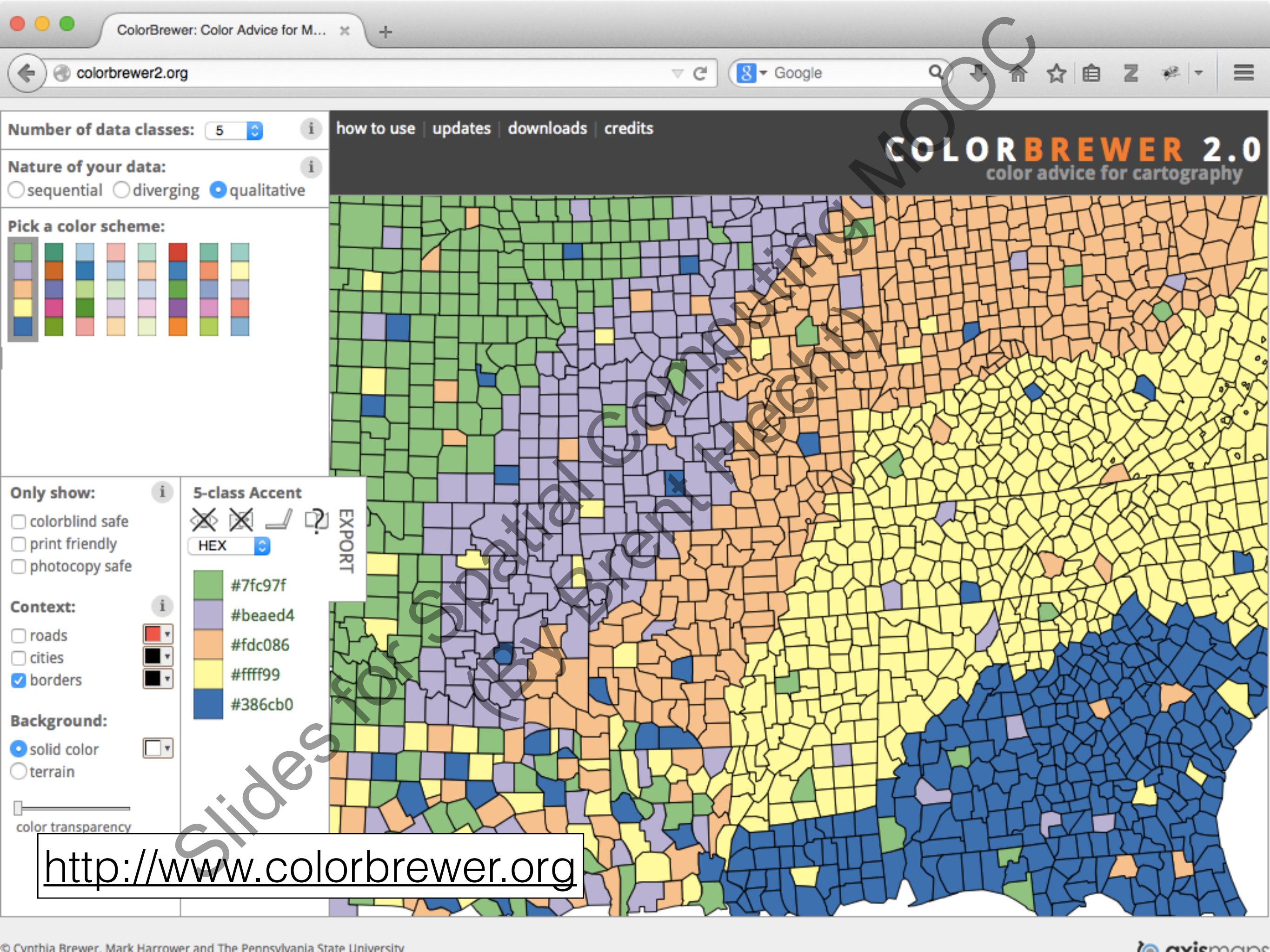
85+ Population in the United States

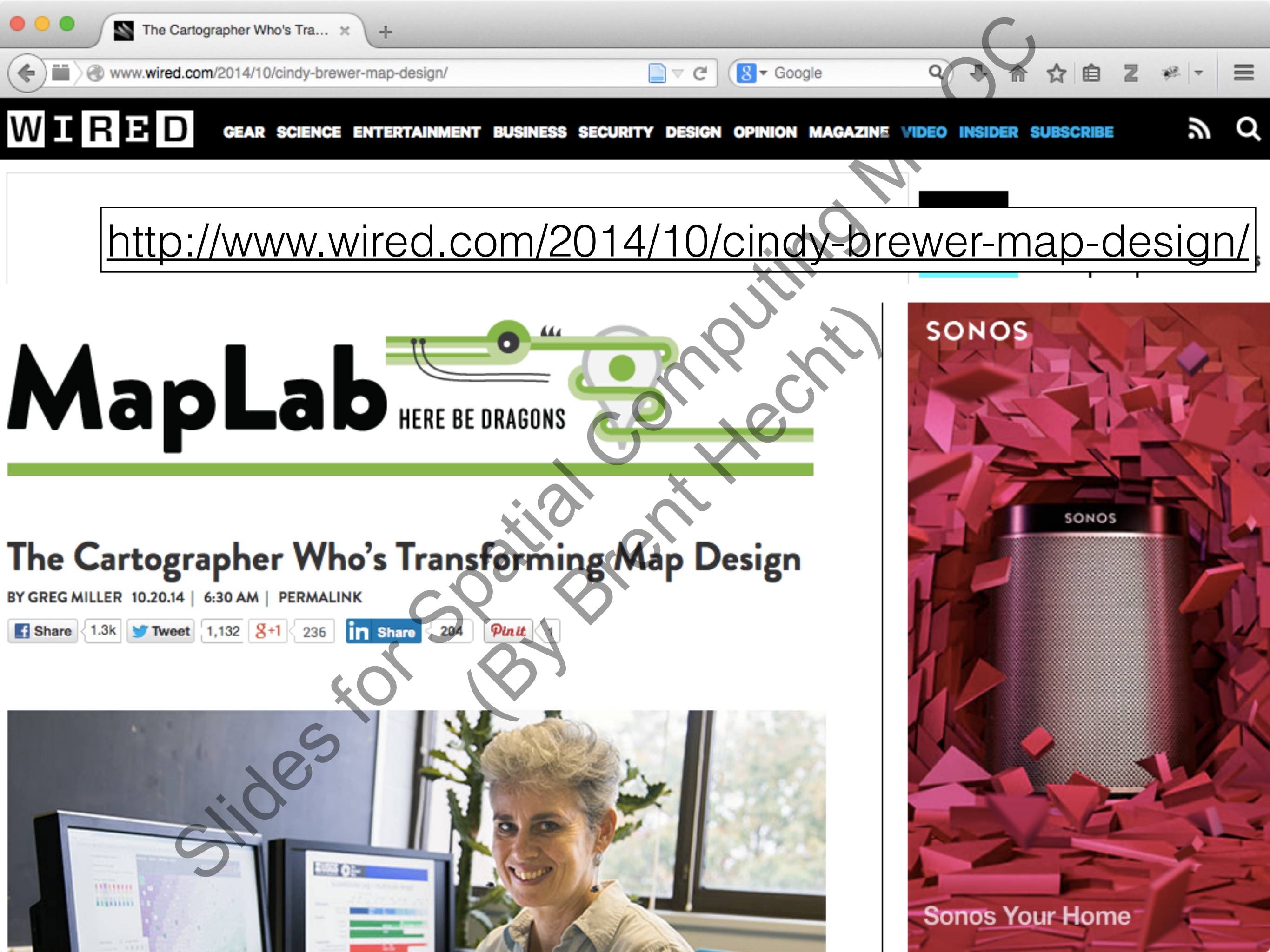
Pct of the Population that is 85 Years Old or Older



COLOR-related challenges when making **choropleth** maps:

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<http://www.wired.com/2014/10/cindy-brewer-map-design/>

MapLab



The Cartographer Who's Transforming Map Design

BY GREG MILLER 10.20.14 | 6:30 AM | PERMALINK

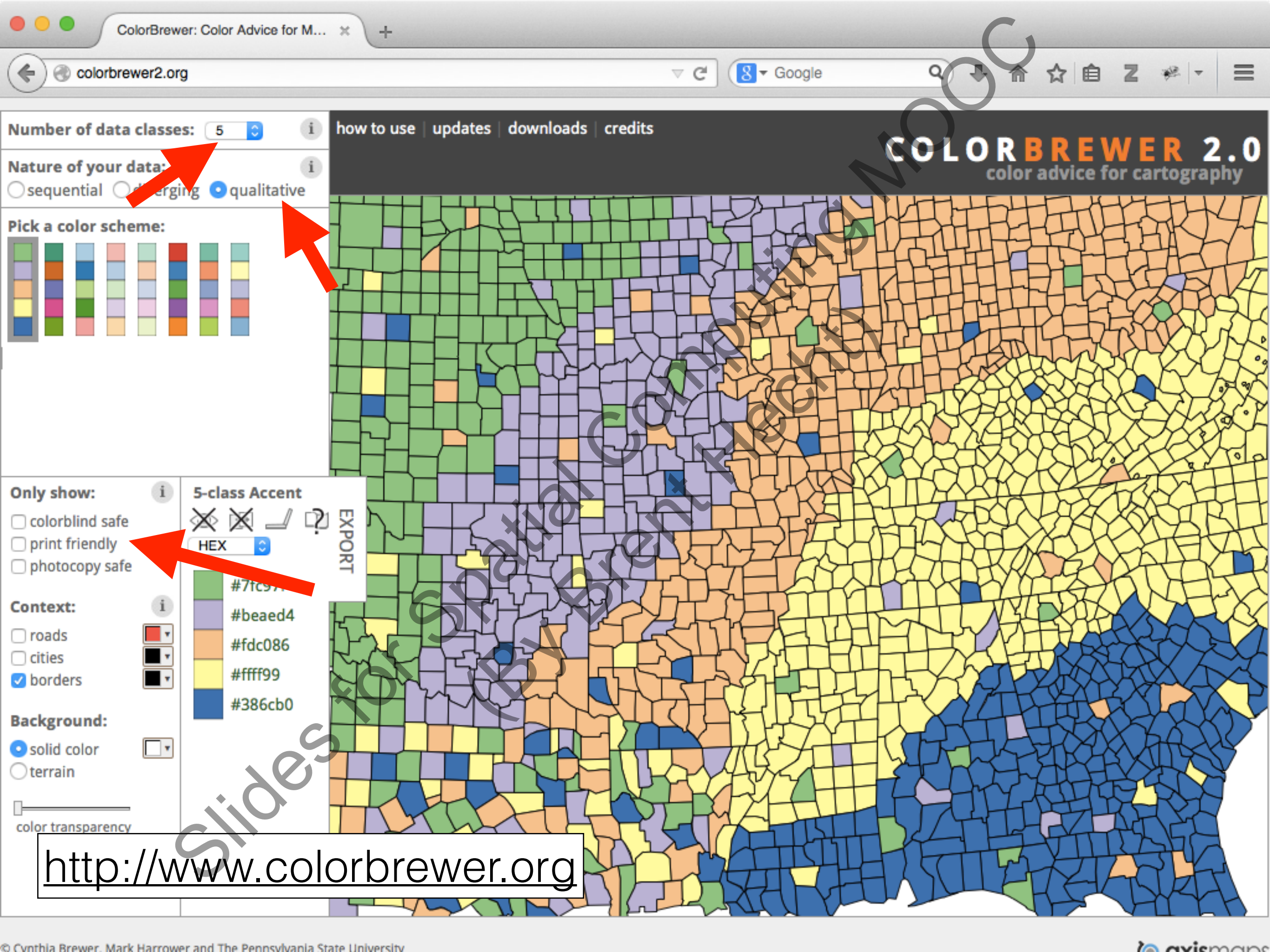
[f Share](#) 1.3k [t Tweet](#) 1,132 [g+1](#) 236 [in Share](#) 204 [Pin it](#)

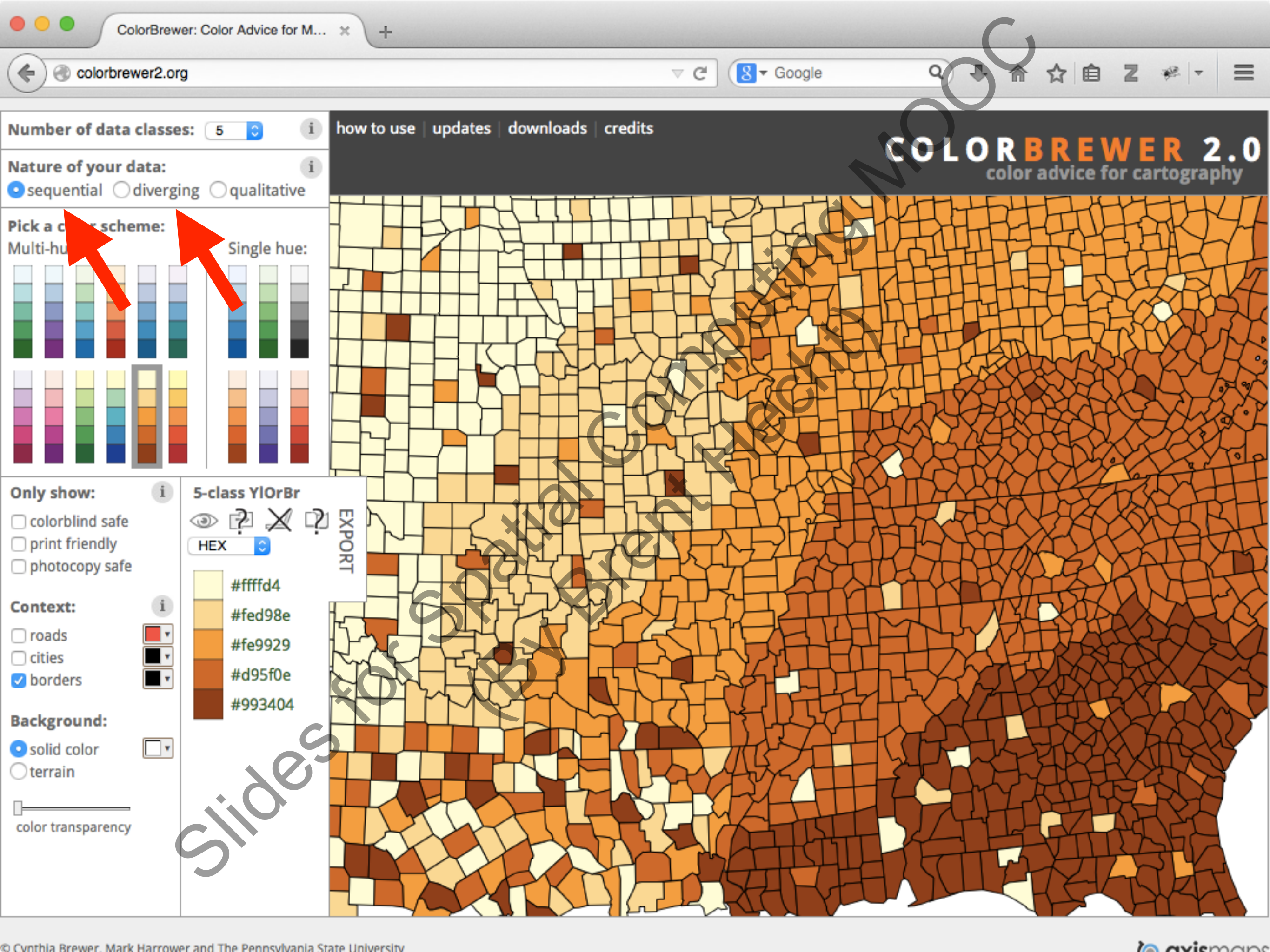


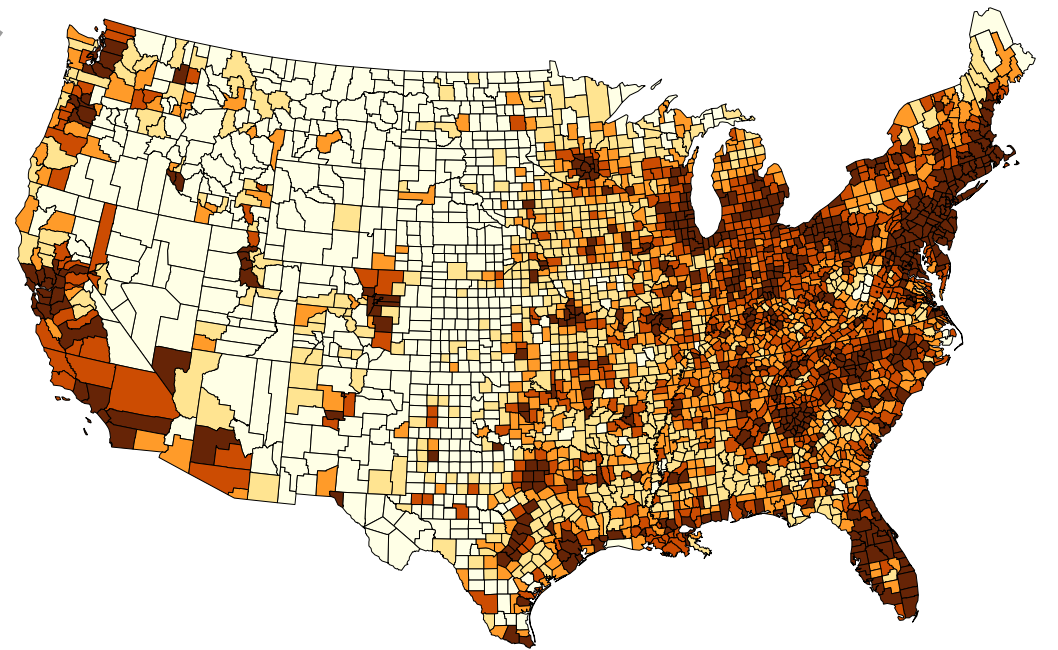
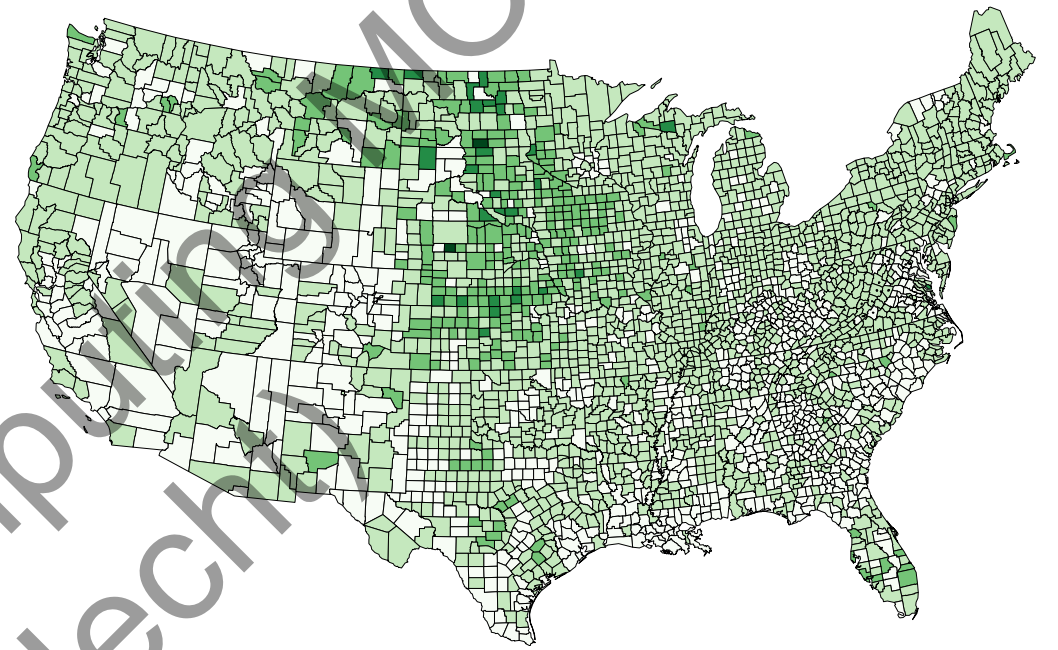
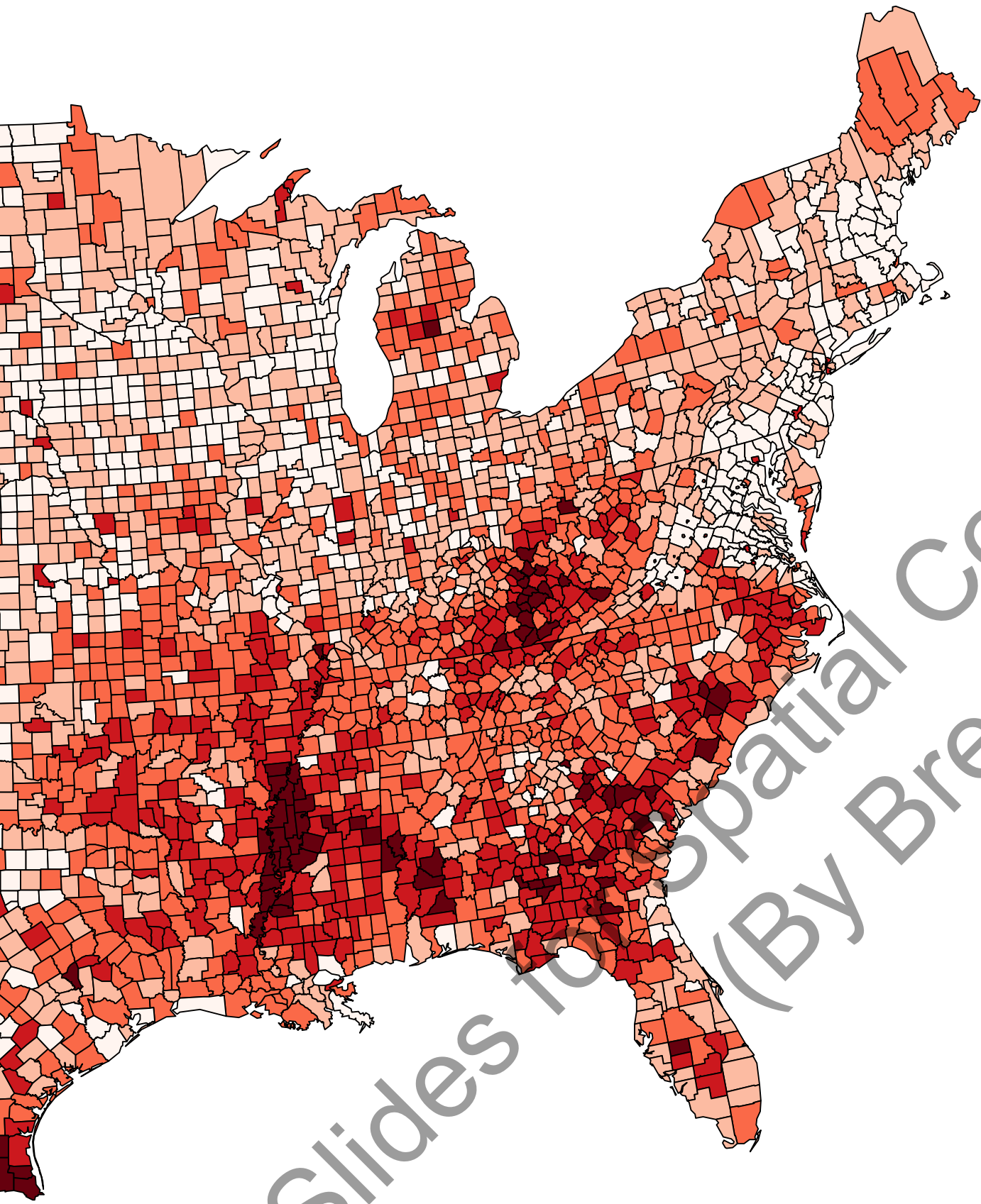
SONOS

SONOS

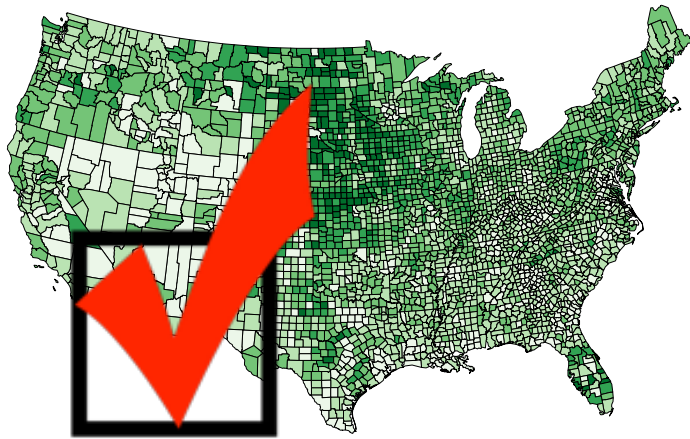
Sonos Your Home



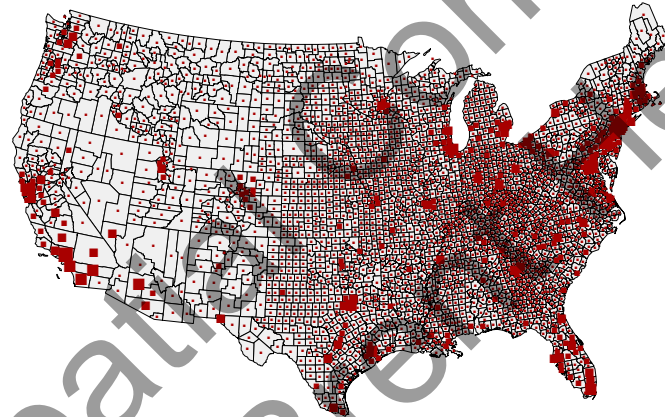




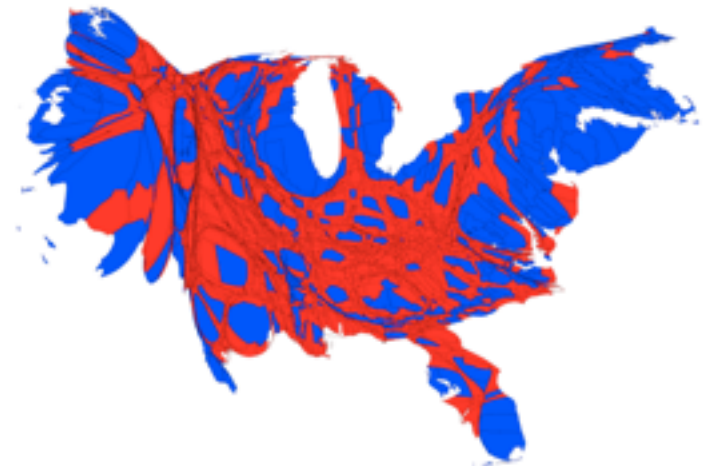
Types of thematic maps we're going to cover:



Choropleth



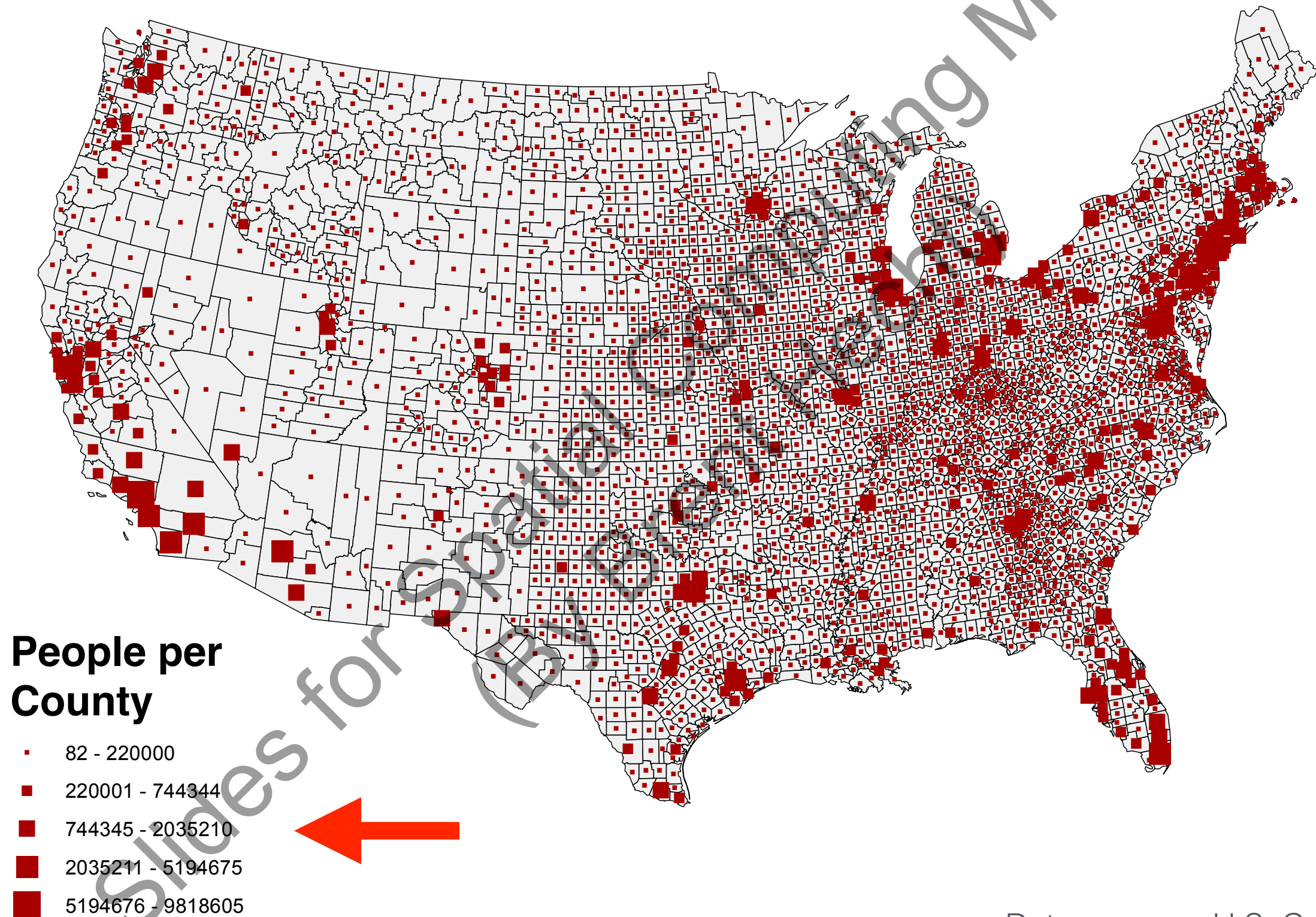
Graduated /
Proportional
Symbol



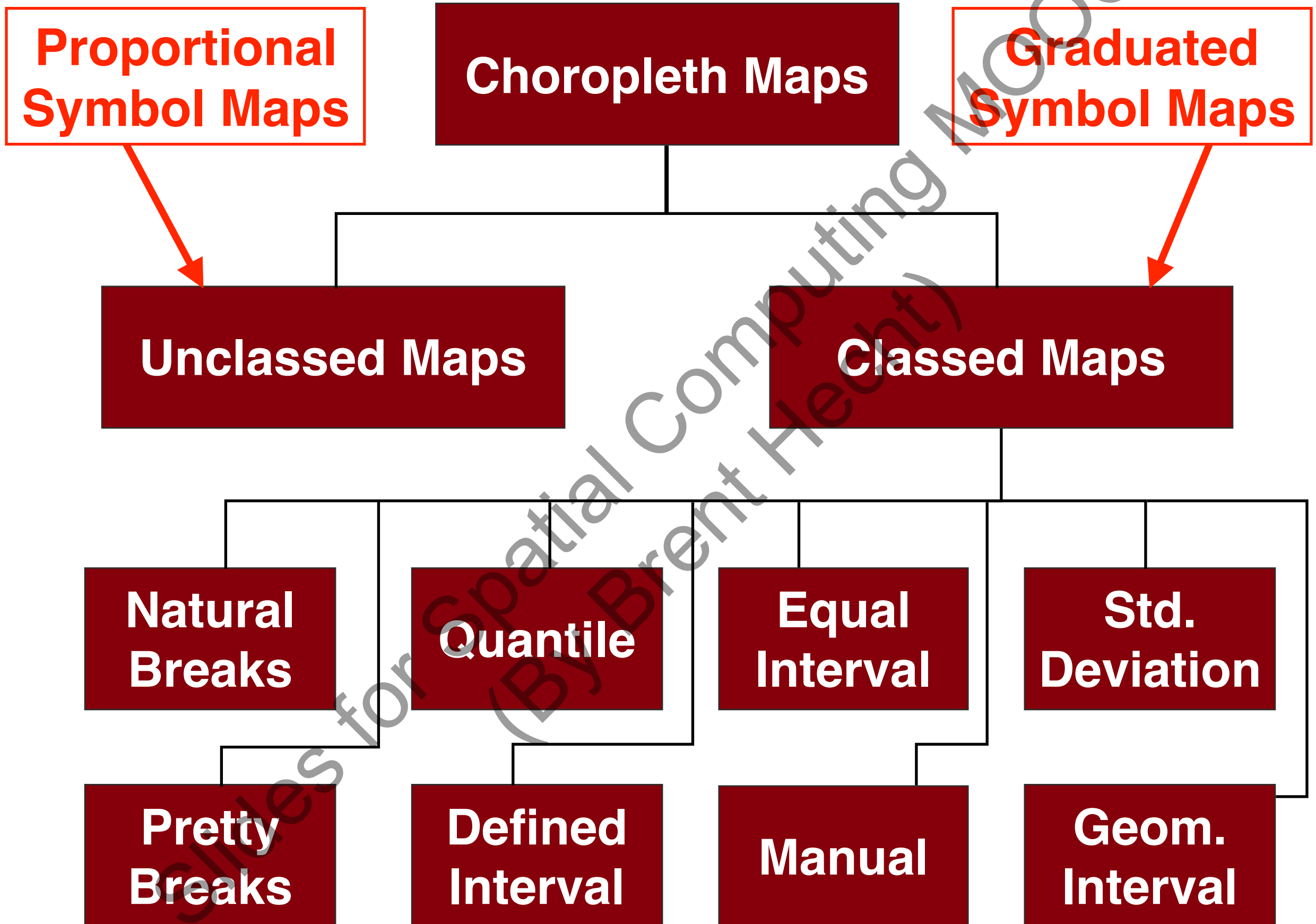
Cartograms

Population in the United States

Number of People per County

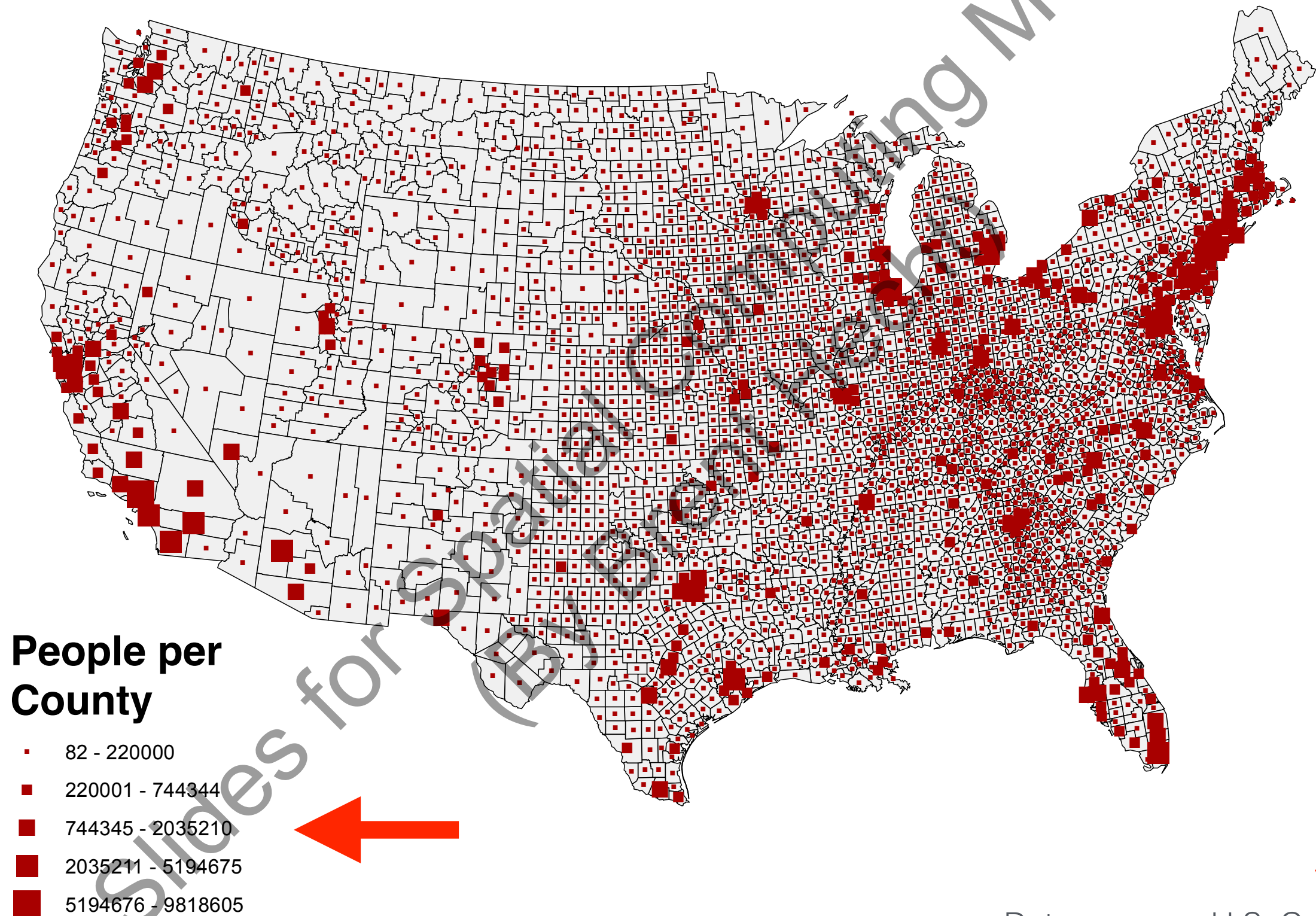


Data sources: U.S. Census, ESRI
Classification: Natural Breaks



Population in the United States

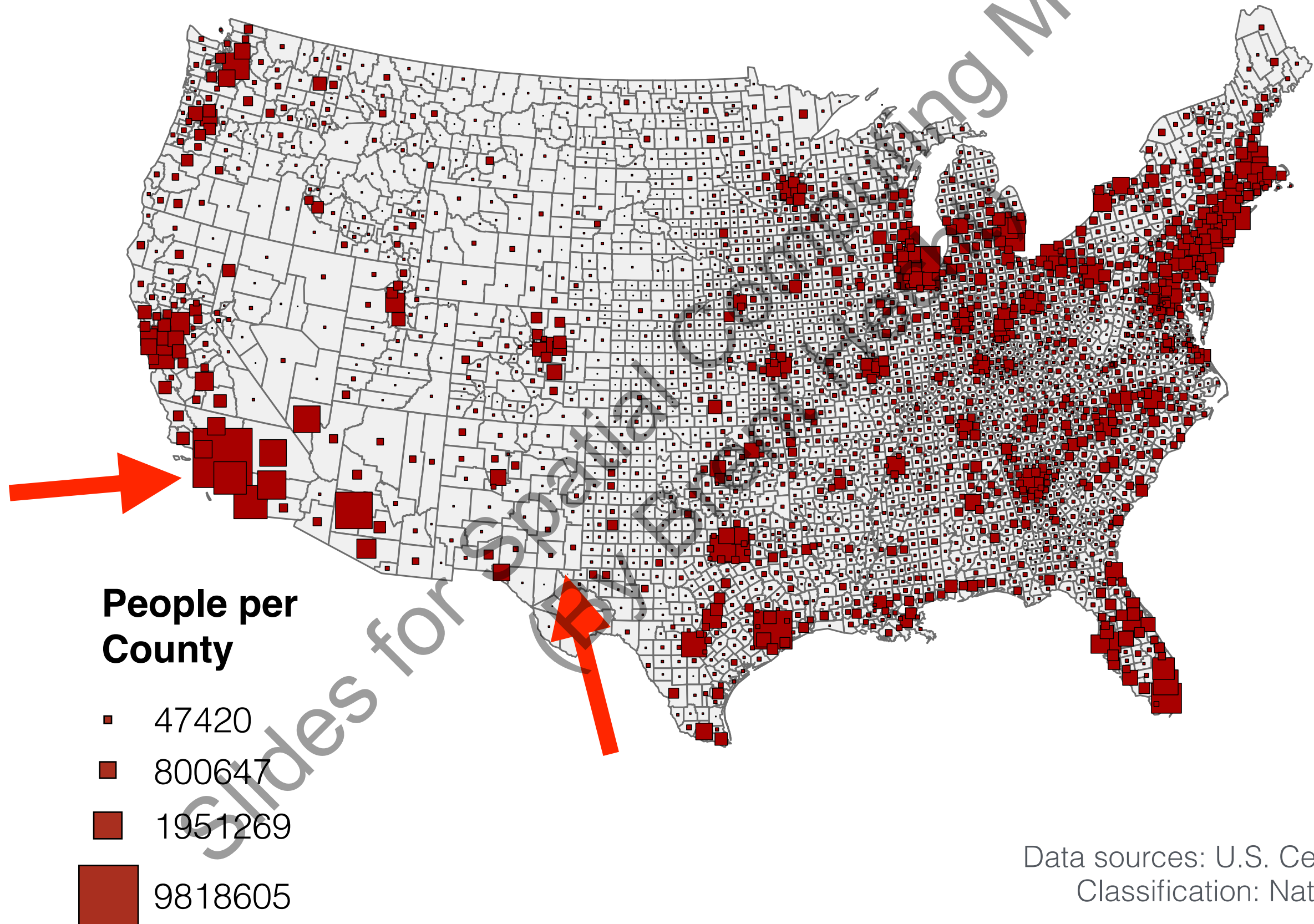
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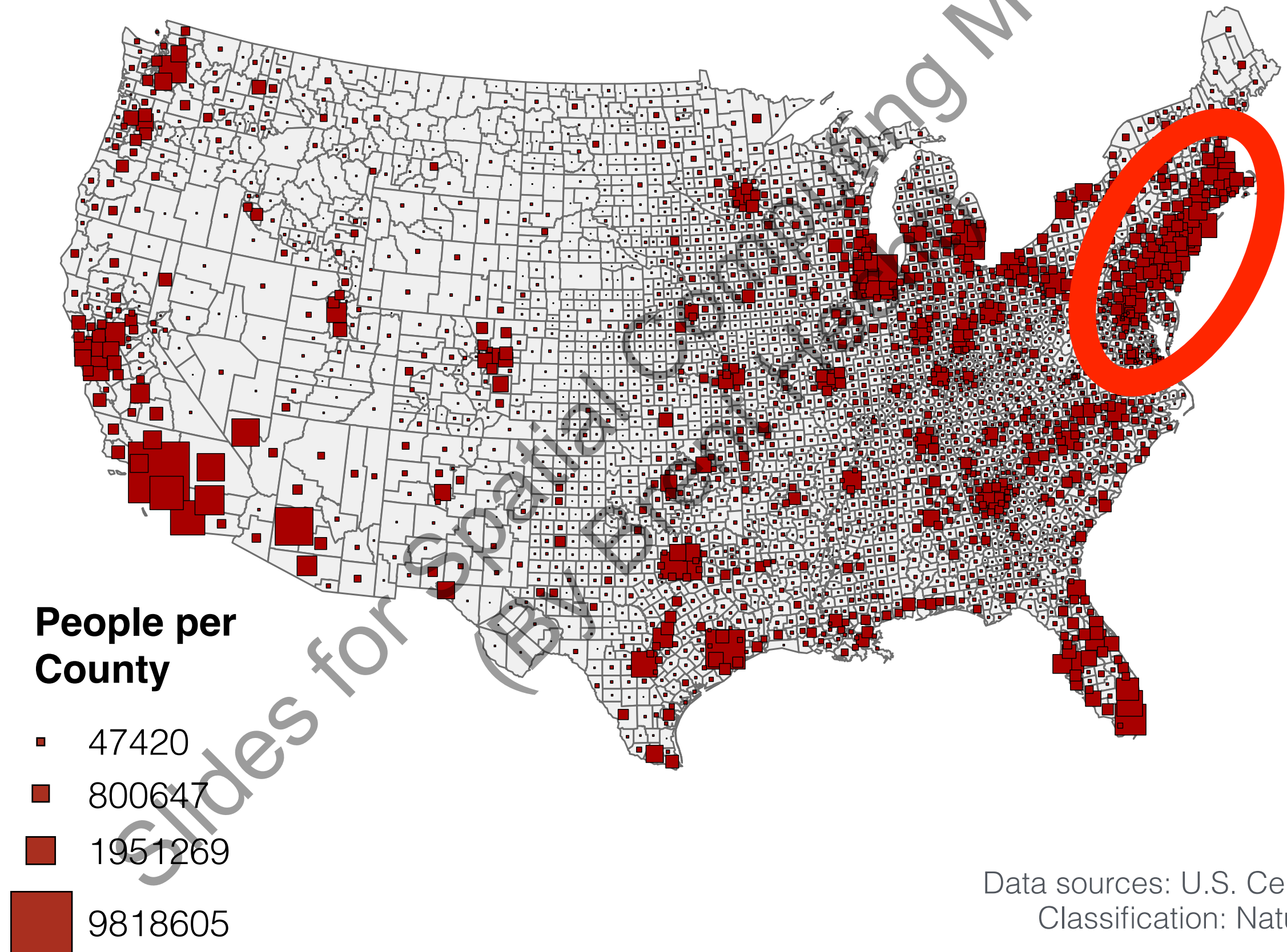
Pros and **cons** of **graduated/proportional** maps relative to **choropleth** maps:

Pro: Differences in size may be better than differences in color for some purposes

Con: Symbols overlap

Population in the United States

Number of People per County



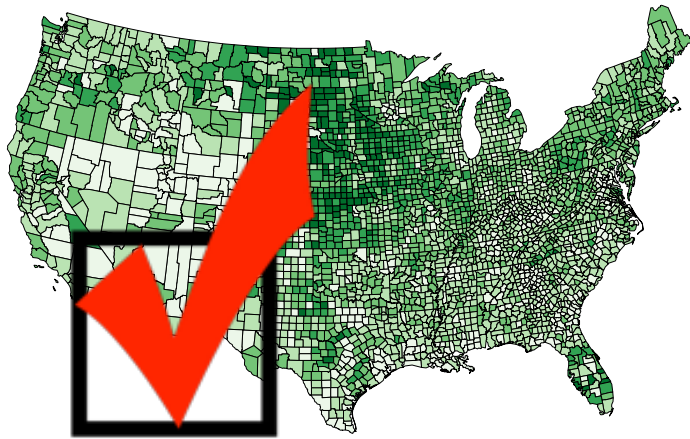
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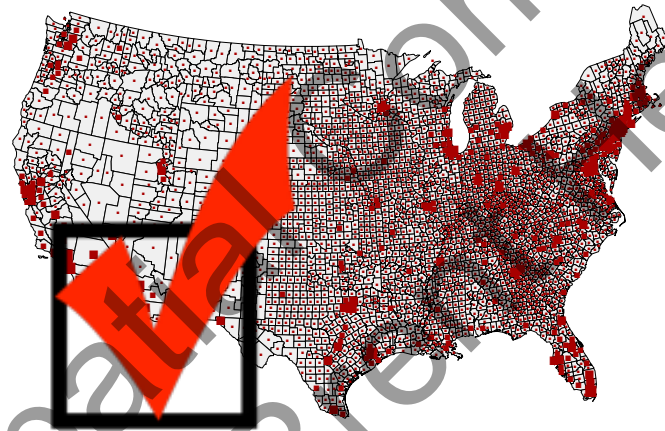
Con: Symbols overlap

Con: Confusing to use size for percentages, densities, etc.

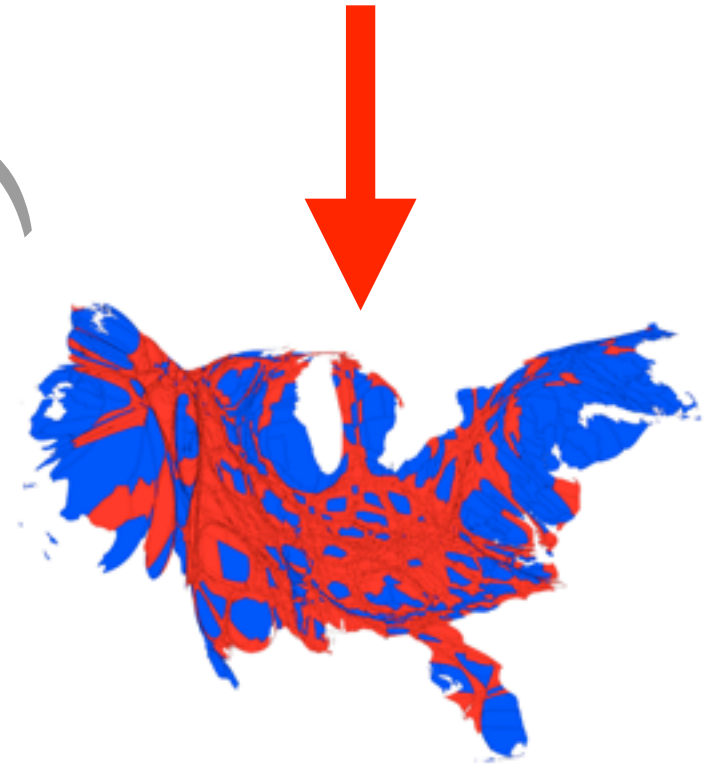
Types of thematic maps we're going to cover:



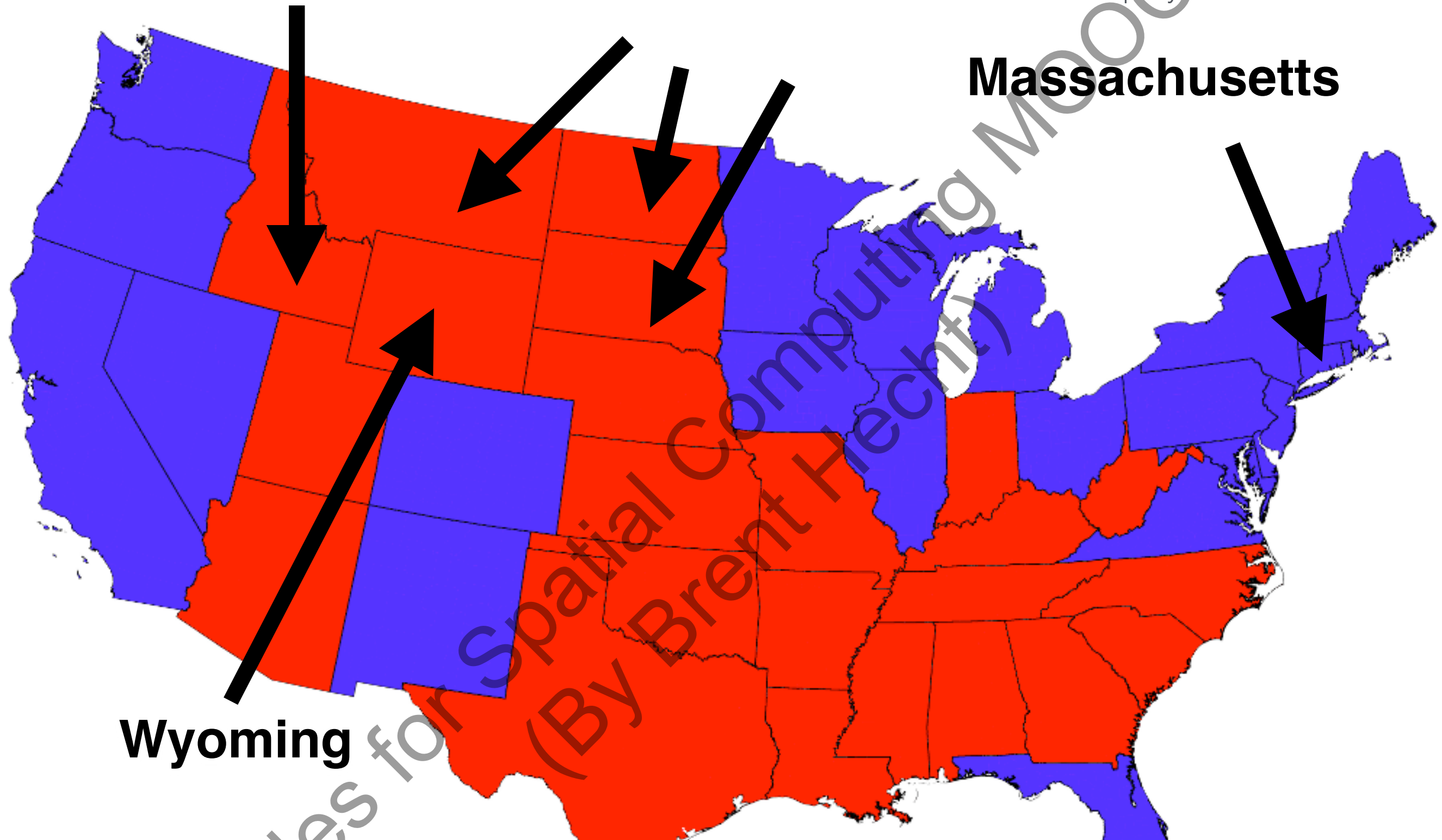
Choropleth



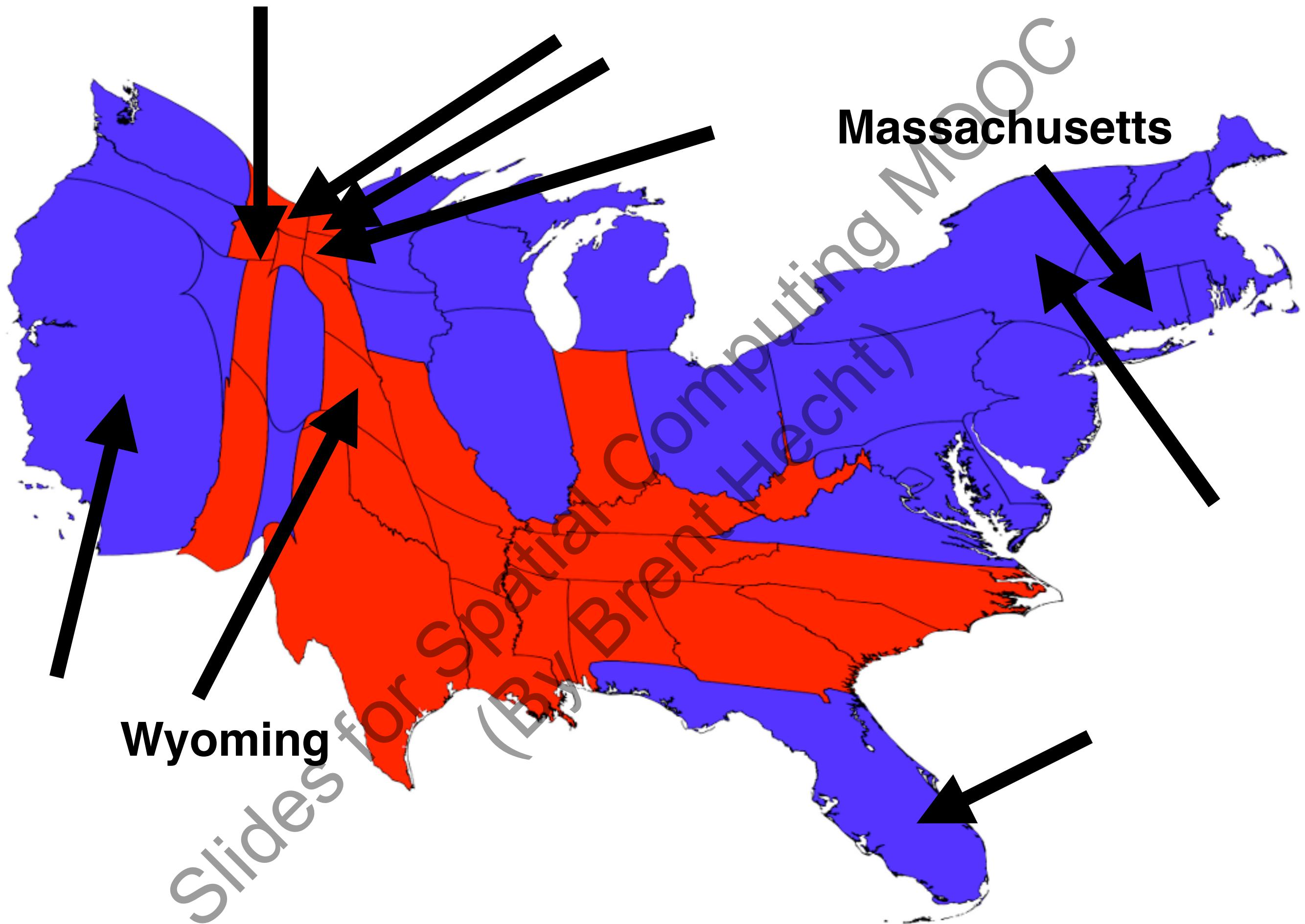
Graduated /
Proportional
Symbol



Cartograms



<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/election/2012/statemap1024.png>



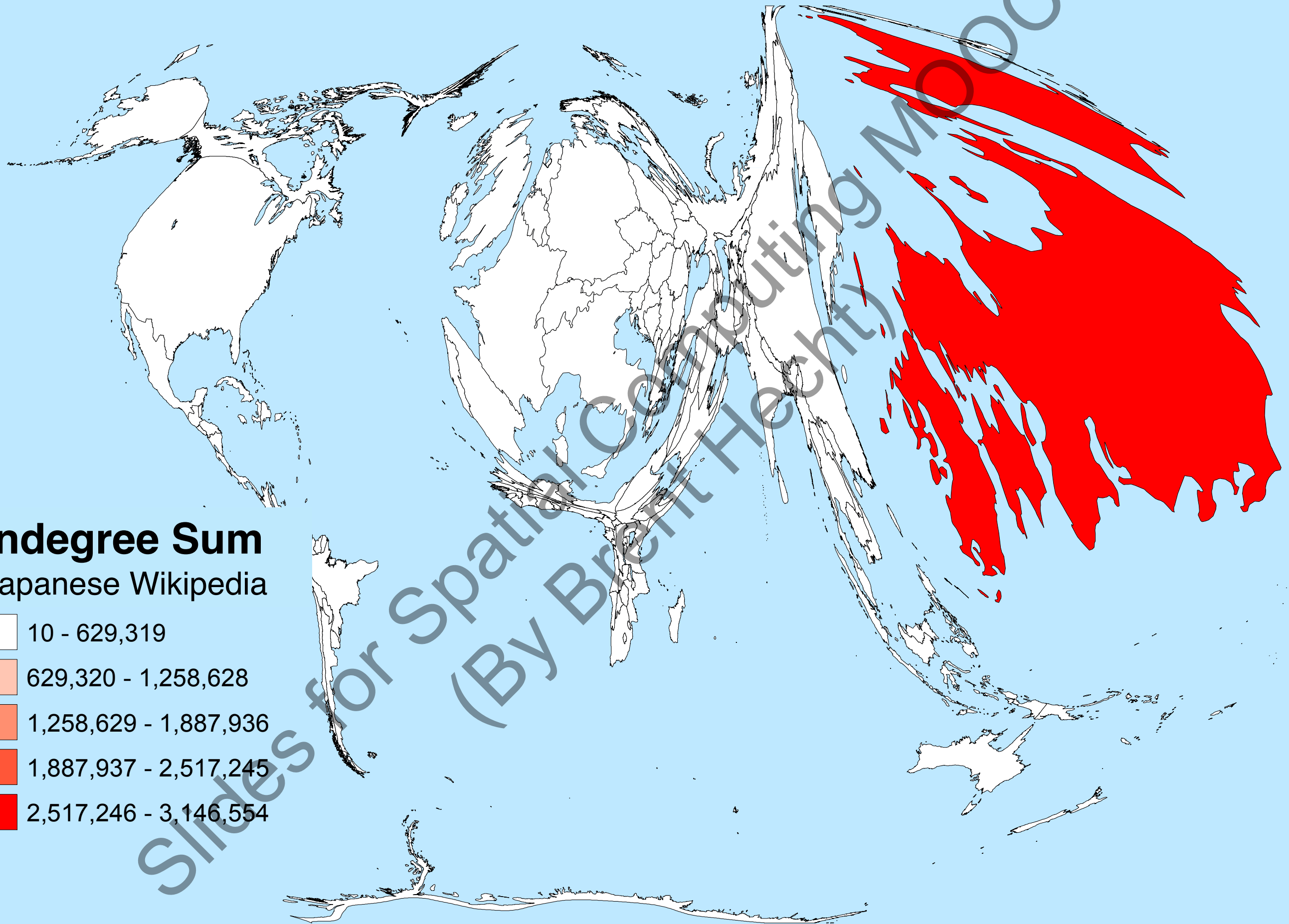
Indegree Sum

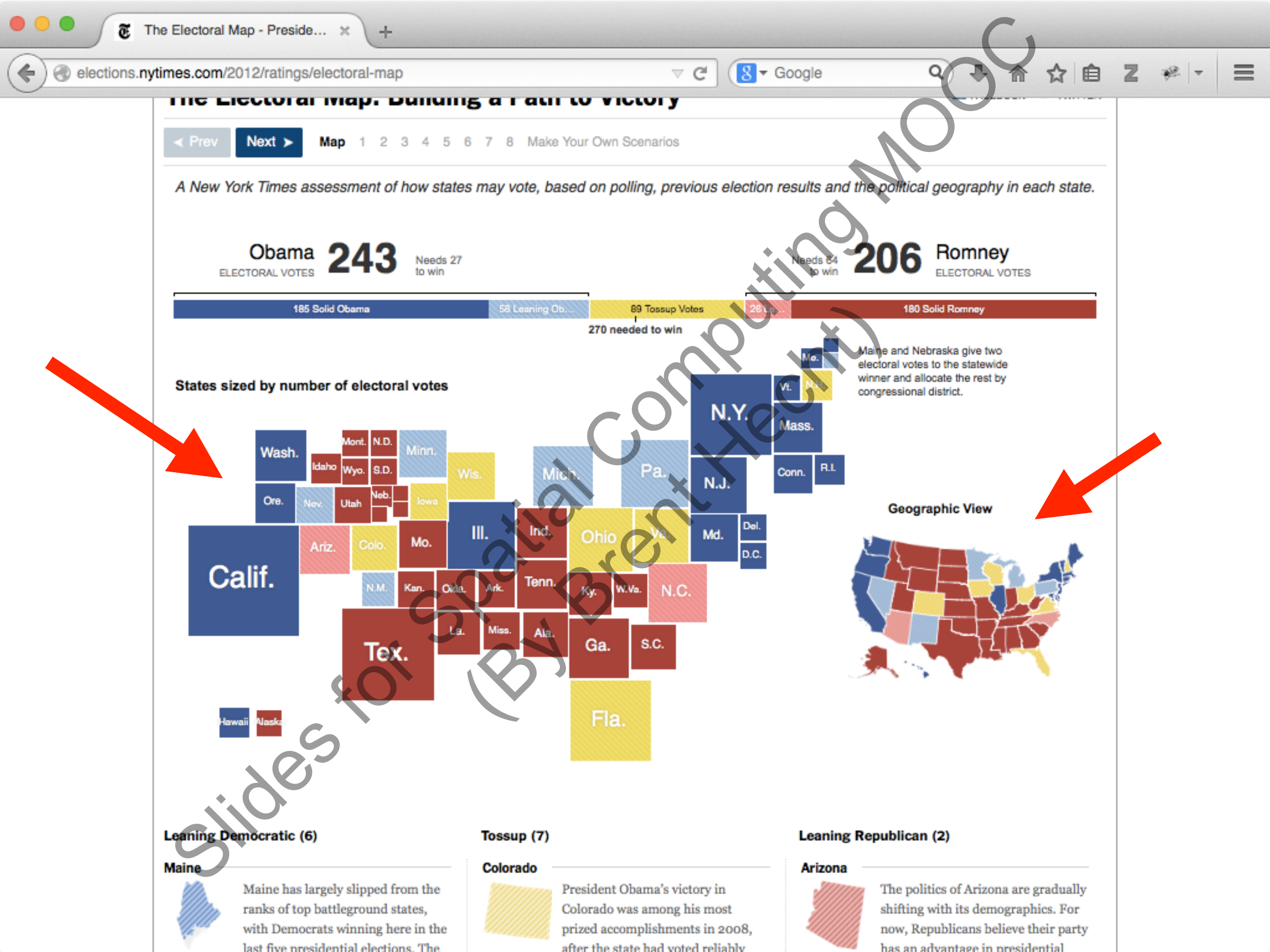
Japanese Wikipedia



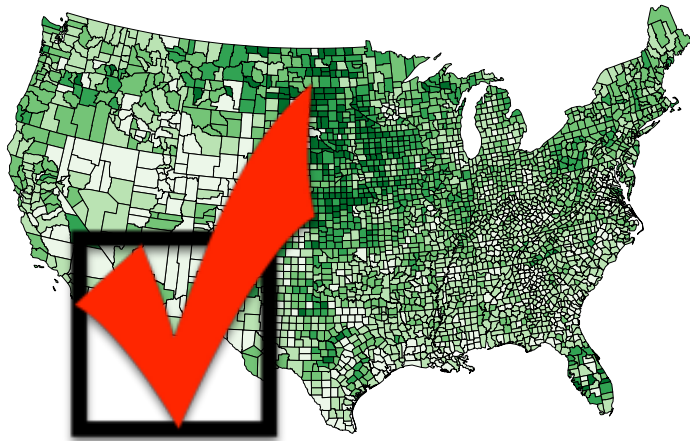
Indegree Sum

Japanese Wikipedia

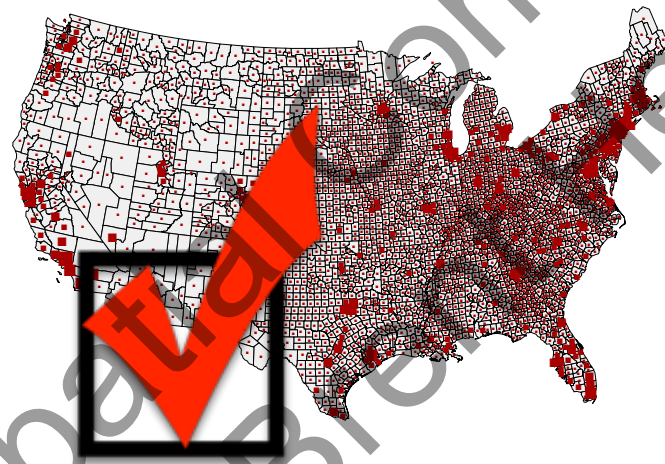




Types of thematic maps we're going to cover:



Choropleth



Graduated /
Proportional
Symbol



Cartograms



Dot Maps

Hide Overlays

Add Map Labels

Remove Color-Coding

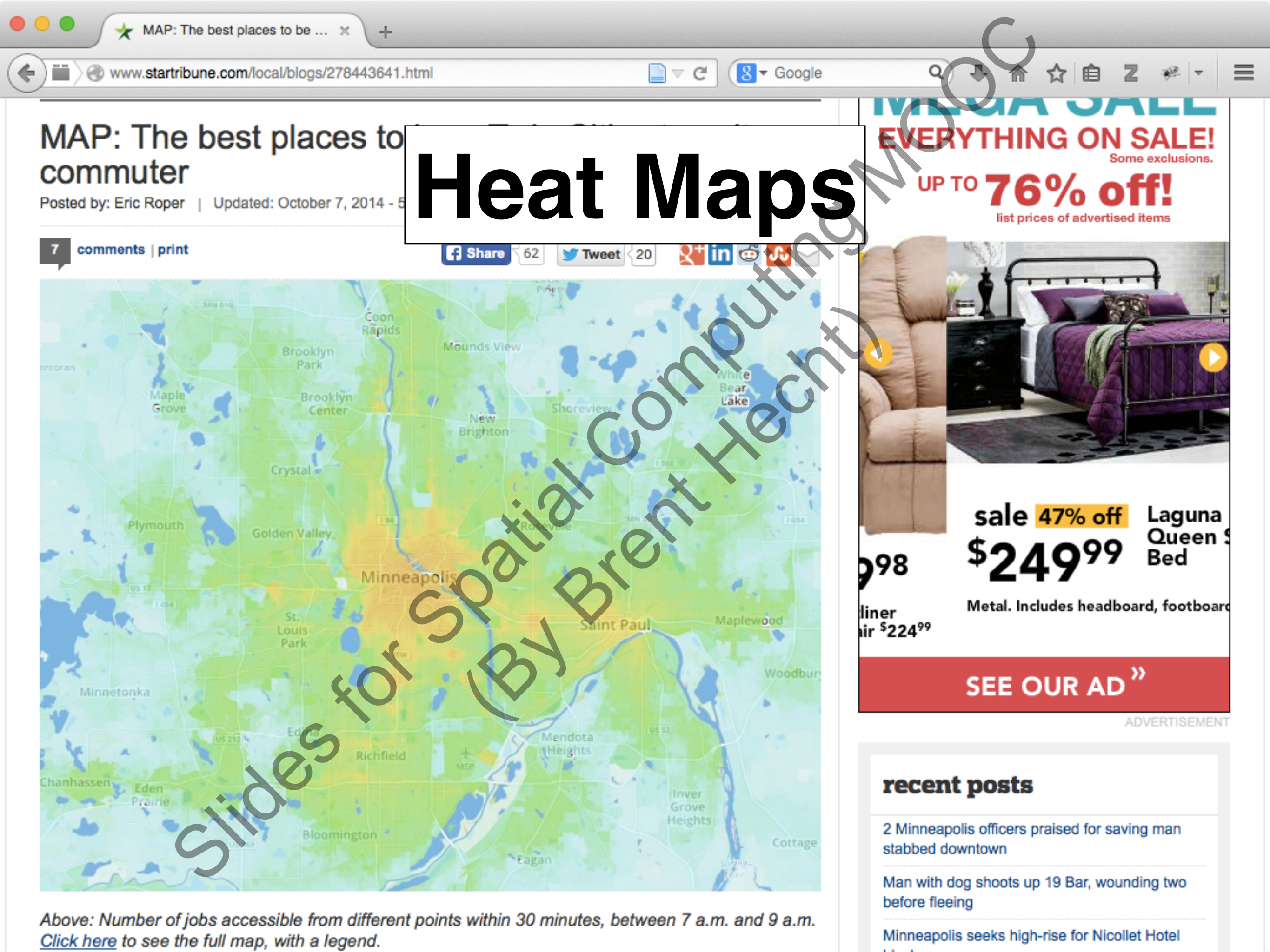
2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

What am I looking at...?

<http://demographics.coopercenter.org/DotMap/>



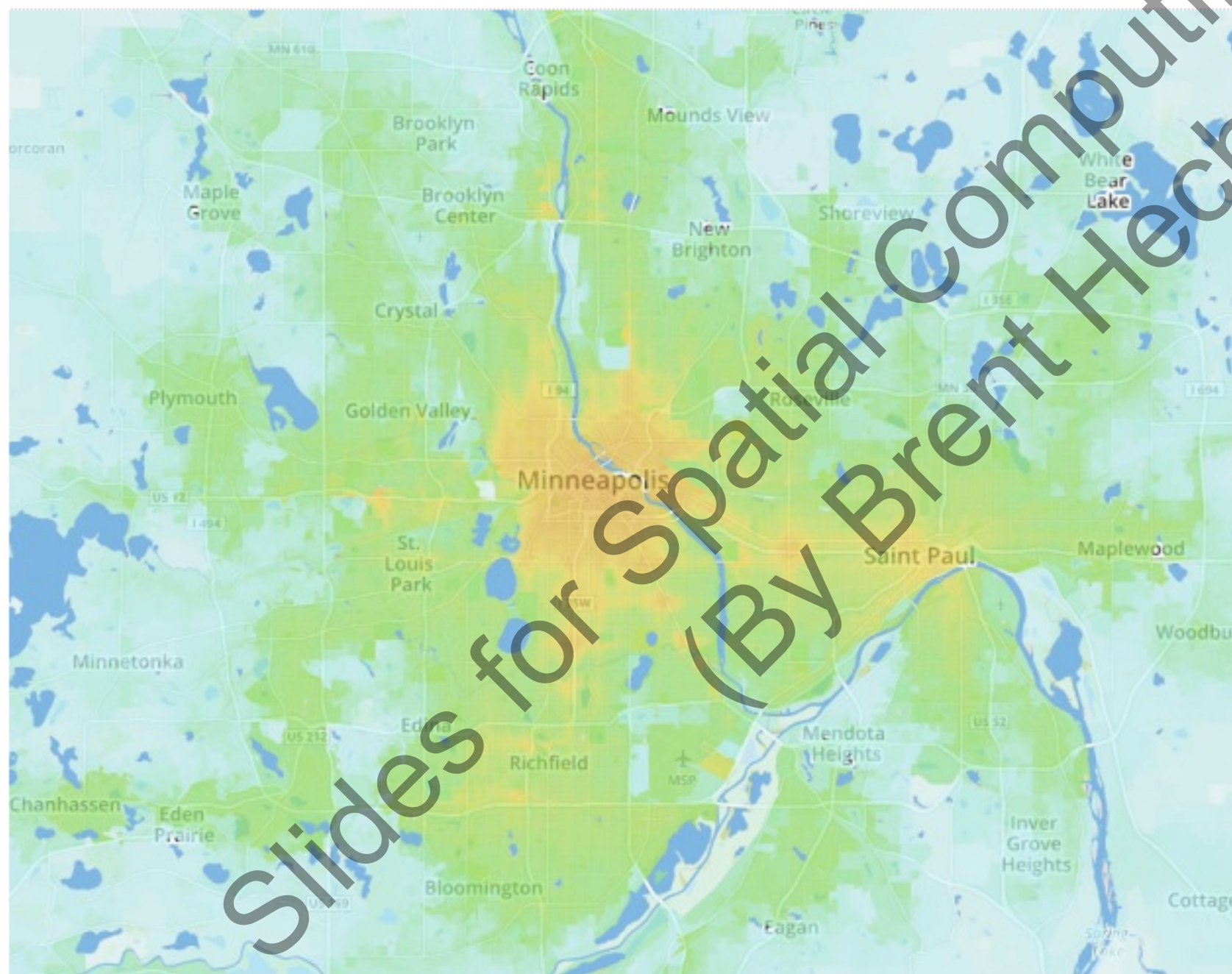
MAP: The best places to commuter

Posted by: Eric Roper | Updated: October 7, 2014 - 5

7 comments | print

Heat Maps

Share 62 Tweet 20

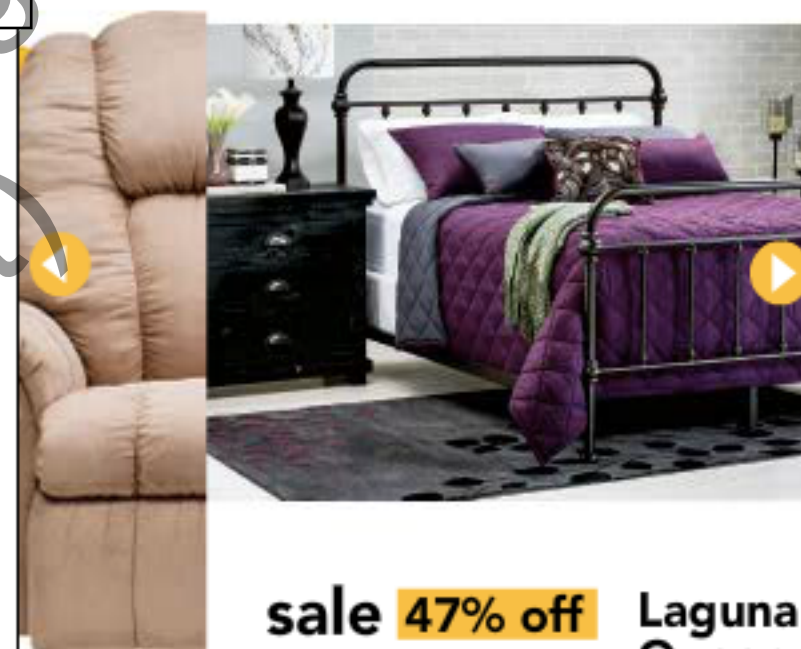


Above: Number of jobs accessible from different points within 30 minutes, between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. [Click here](#) to see the full map, with a legend.

MEGA SALE
EVERYTHING ON SALE!

Some exclusions.

UP TO **76% off!**
list prices of advertised items



998

liner
air \$224⁹⁹

sale **47% off** Laguna
Queen \$
Bed

Metal. Includes headboard, footboard

SEE OUR AD »

ADVERTISEMENT

recent posts

2 Minneapolis officers praised for saving man
stabbed downtown

Man with dog shoots up 19 Bar, wounding two
before fleeing

Minneapolis seeks high-rise for Nicollet Hotel

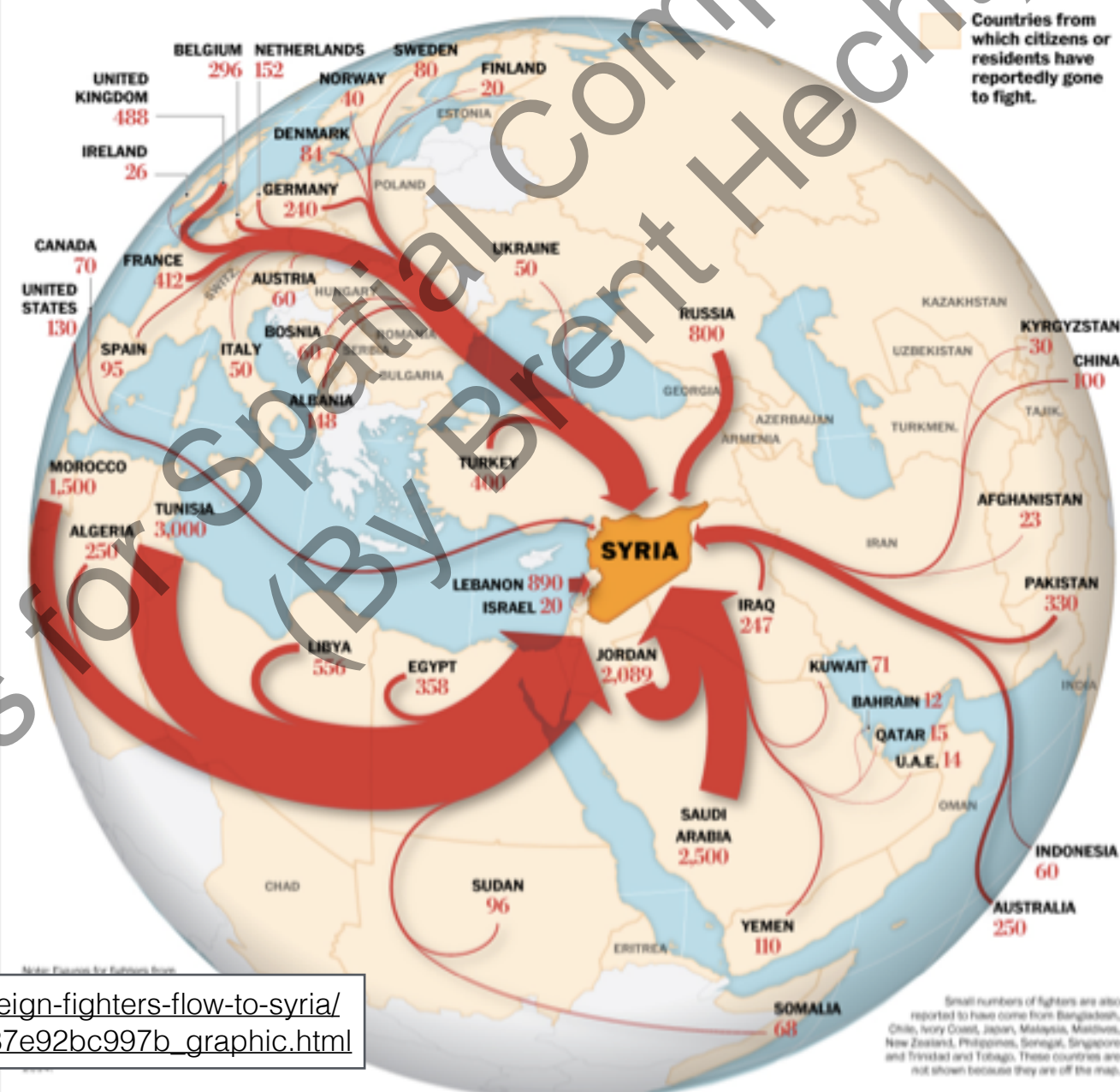


Flow Maps

Ad

Foreign fighters flow to Syria

An estimated 15,000 militants from at least 80 nations are believed to have entered Syria to help overthrow the regime of President Bashar al-Assad according to the CIA and studies by ISCR and The Soufan Group. Many of these fighters are believed to have joined units that are now part of the Islamic State. Western officials are concerned about what these individuals may do upon returning to their native countries.



Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Attributions

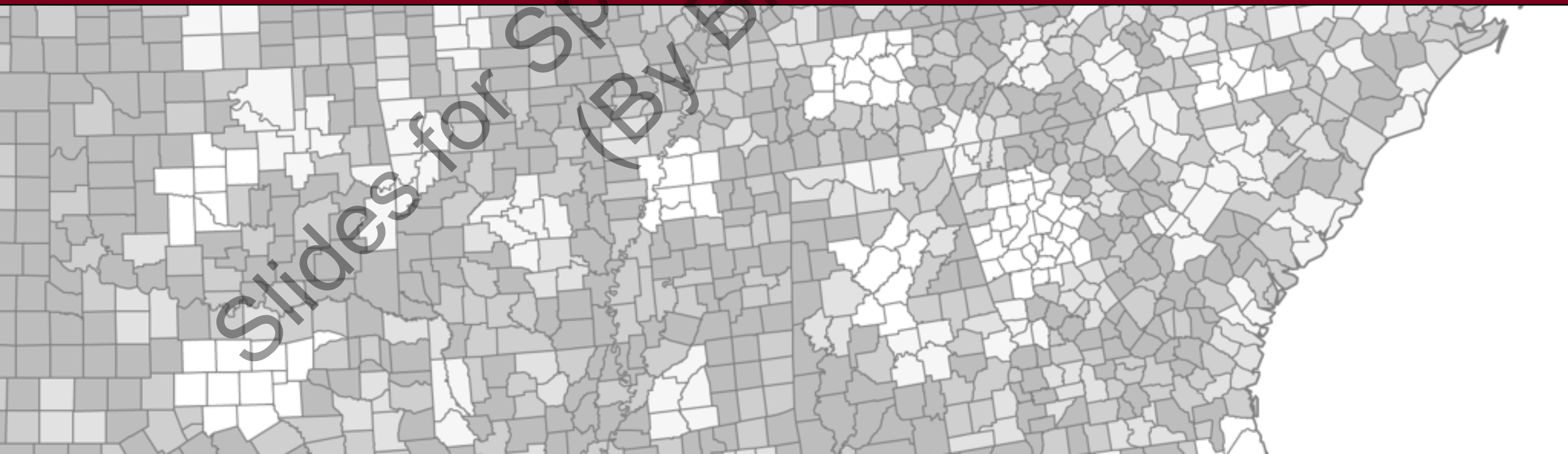
By Vladimir Menkov (Own work) [GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>), CC-BY-SA-3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>) or CC-BY-SA-2.5-2.0-1.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5-2.0-1.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)



Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota



Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Learning Objectives

1. Understand the drastically **changed** (and changing) **professional context** of modern cartography.
2. Be able to distinguish between and understand the purpose of the two major types of maps: **reference and thematic**.
3. Know the **limitations** of popular online and mobile reference maps. (**Technical track**: Know how to get around them)
4. Be able to distinguish between types of **thematic maps** and choose the correct type for a given **geocommunication** need.
5. Have an understanding of some of the **computing-oriented innovation** going on in cartography (i.e. **spatialization**)

Spatialization

Hydrogen																		Helium
	Beryllium												Boron	Carbon		Oxygen	Fluorine	Neon
	Sodium												Aluminium		Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon
Potassium	Calcium	Scandium	Titanium		Chromium	Manganese	Iron	Cobalt	Nickel	Copper	Zinc	Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine	Krypton	
	Strontium		Zirconium			Technetium		Rhodium		Silver	Cadmium	Indium	Tin	Antimony		Iodine	Xenon	
Caesium	Barium		Hafnium		Tungsten	Rhenium	Osmium	Iridium	Platinum	Gold	Mercury (element)		Lead		Polonium		Radon	
Francium	Radium	Actinium		Dubnium	Seaborgium	Bohrium	Hassium		Darmstadtium		Copernicium		Ununquadium		Ununhexium		Ununoctium	

	Cerium	Praseodymium		Promethium			Gadolinium		Dysprosium		Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium
Thorium			Uranium		Plutonium		Curium		Californium		Fermium			Lawrencium



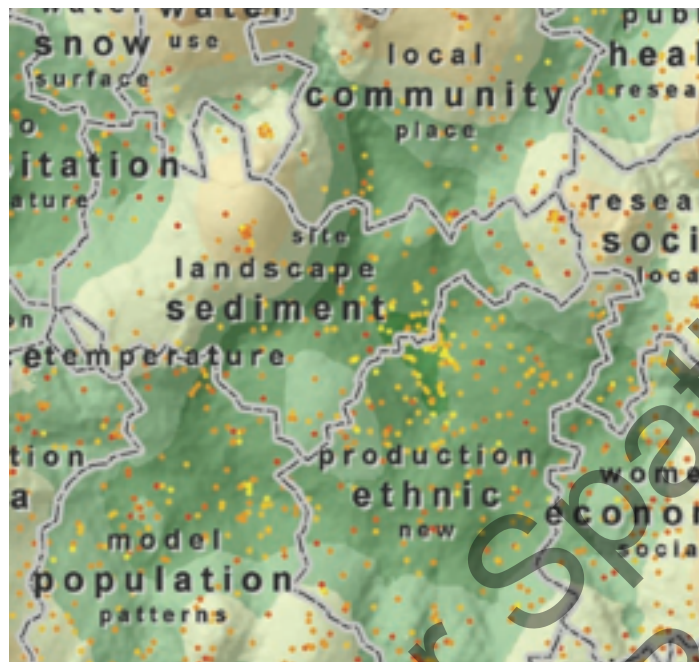
limited in one
very important

Slides 10

(By Brent Hecht)

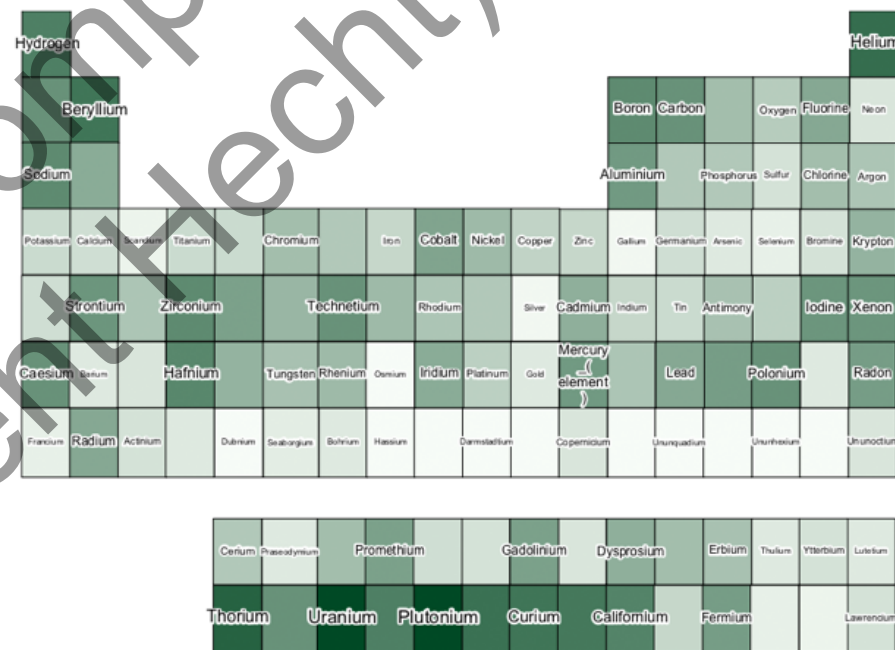
MOOC

There are **two types** of **spatialization**...



Implicit Spatialization

(e.g. Skupin and Fabrikant 2003)



Explicit Spatialization

(Hecht et al. 2012)

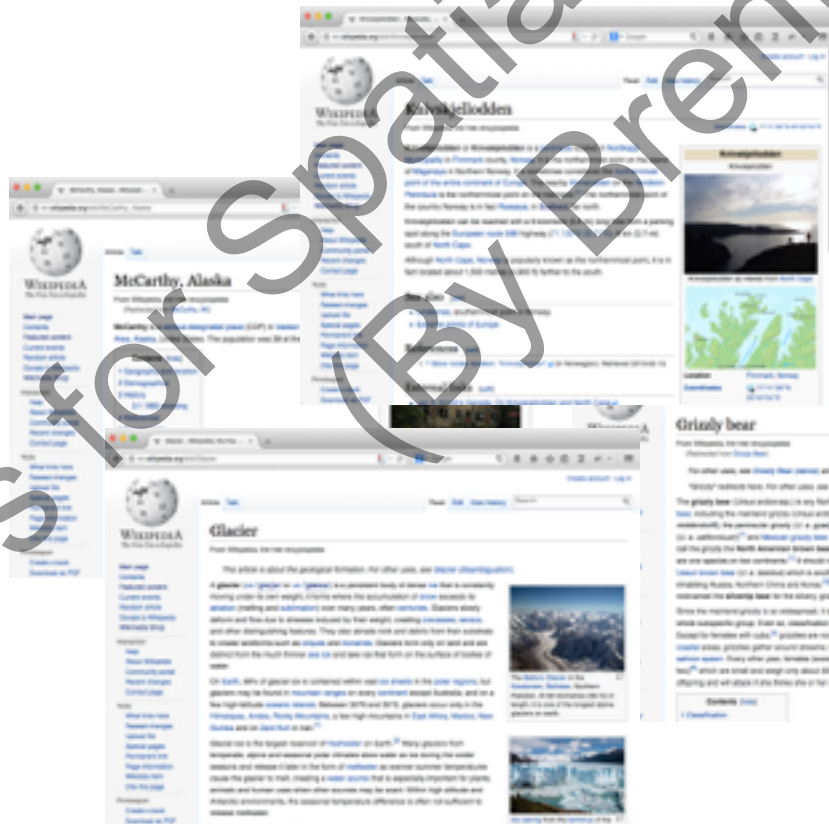
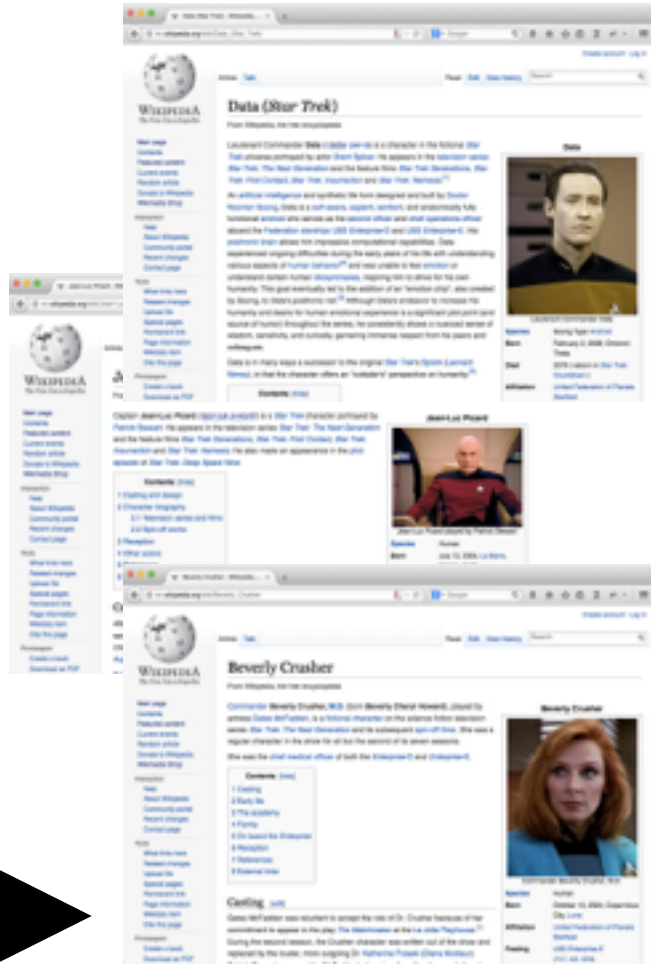


**High-dimensional
feature
space**

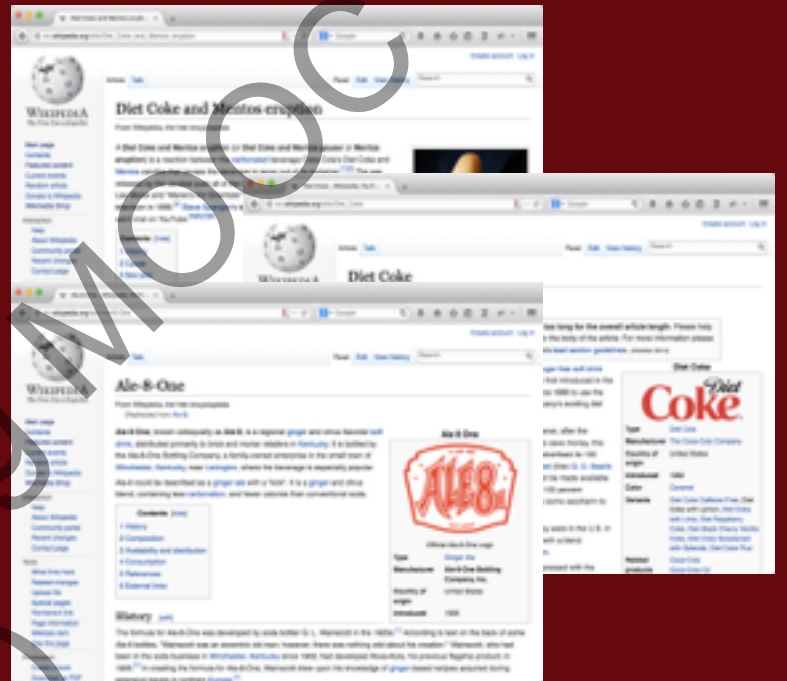
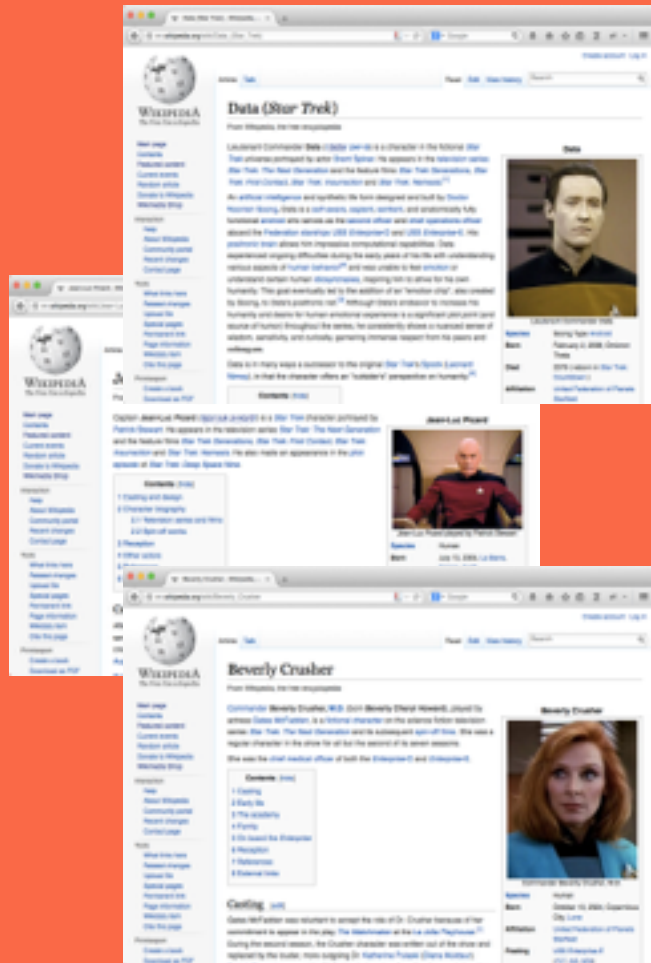
**Multi-
dimensional
Scaling
(MDS)**

**Kohonen
Self-
organizing
Maps**





Slides for Spatial Computing (By Brent Hecht)



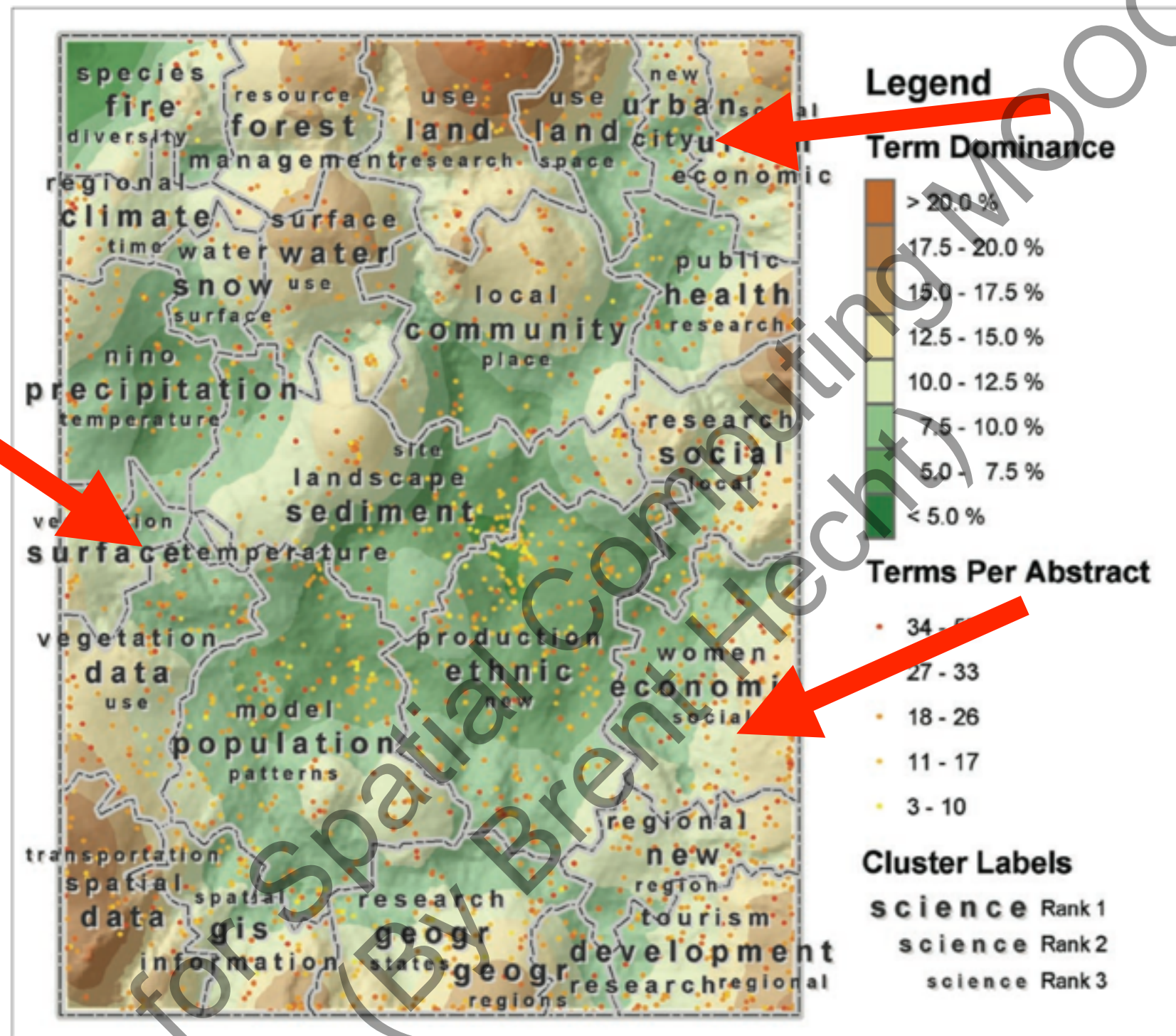
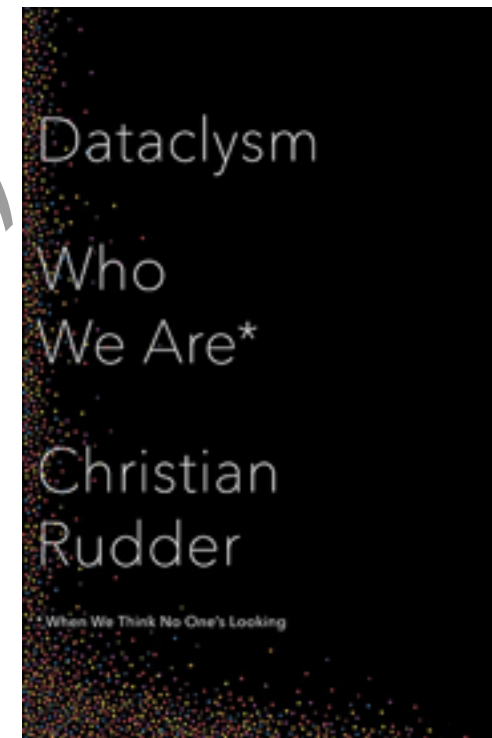


Figure 16. Visual support for evaluating cluster validity. The visualization is based on a 60-by-80 neuron SOM. It shows individual point locations for several thousand AAG conference abstracts, the 25-cluster level of a hierarchical cluster solution, ranked cluster labels, and an indication of how much the highest-ranked terms dominate particular regions. Low term dominance may indicate a lack of sharply defined themes and therefore the existence of relatively heterogeneous clusters.

(Skupin and Fabrikant 2003)



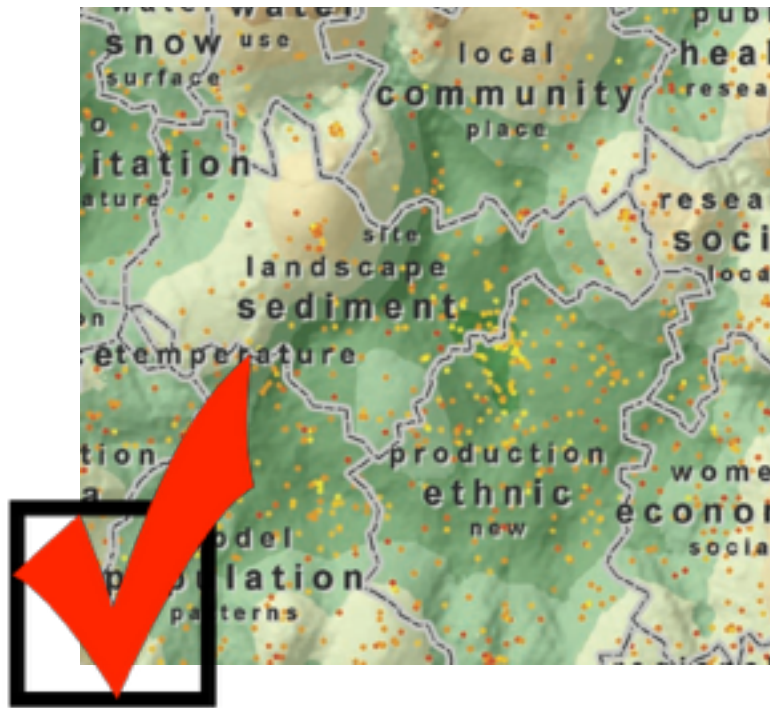
Map courtesy
*Dataclysm: Who
We Are When No
One's Looking*
by Christian
Rudder

There are **two types** of **spatialization**...



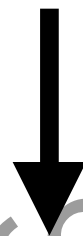
Implicit Spatialization
(e.g. Skupin and Fabrikant 2003)

Explicit Spatialization
(e.g. Hecht et al. 2012)



Implicit Spatialization

(e.g. Skupin and Fabrikant 2003)

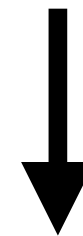


Data-driven, implicit
reference systems

Hydrogen																	Helium
	Beryllium									Boron	Carbon		Oxygen	Fluorine	Neon		
Sodium										Aluminium		Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon		
Potassium	Calcium	Scandium	Titanium		Chromium		Iron	Cobalt	Nickel	Copper	Zinc	Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine	Krypton
	Strontium		Zirconium		Technetium		Rhodium			Silver	Cadmium	Indium	Tin	Antimony		Iodine	Xenon
Caesium	Barium		Hafnium		Tungsten	Rhenium	Osmium	Iridium	Platinum	Gold	Mercury (element)		Lead		Polonium		Radon
Francium	Radium	Actinium		Dubnium	Seaborgium	Berkelium	Hassium		Darmstadtium	Copernicium		Ununquadium		Ununhexium		Ununoctium	
			Cerium	Praseodymium		Promethium		Gadolinium		Dysprosium		Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium		Lutetium	
			Thorium		Uranium	Plutonium		Curium		Californium		Fermium				Lawrencium	

Explicit Spatialization

(e.g. Hecht et al. 2012)



Real-life reference
systems



Dr. Kirk Goldsberry



**Geography
Professor**

@ Michigan State



**Visiting
Professor**

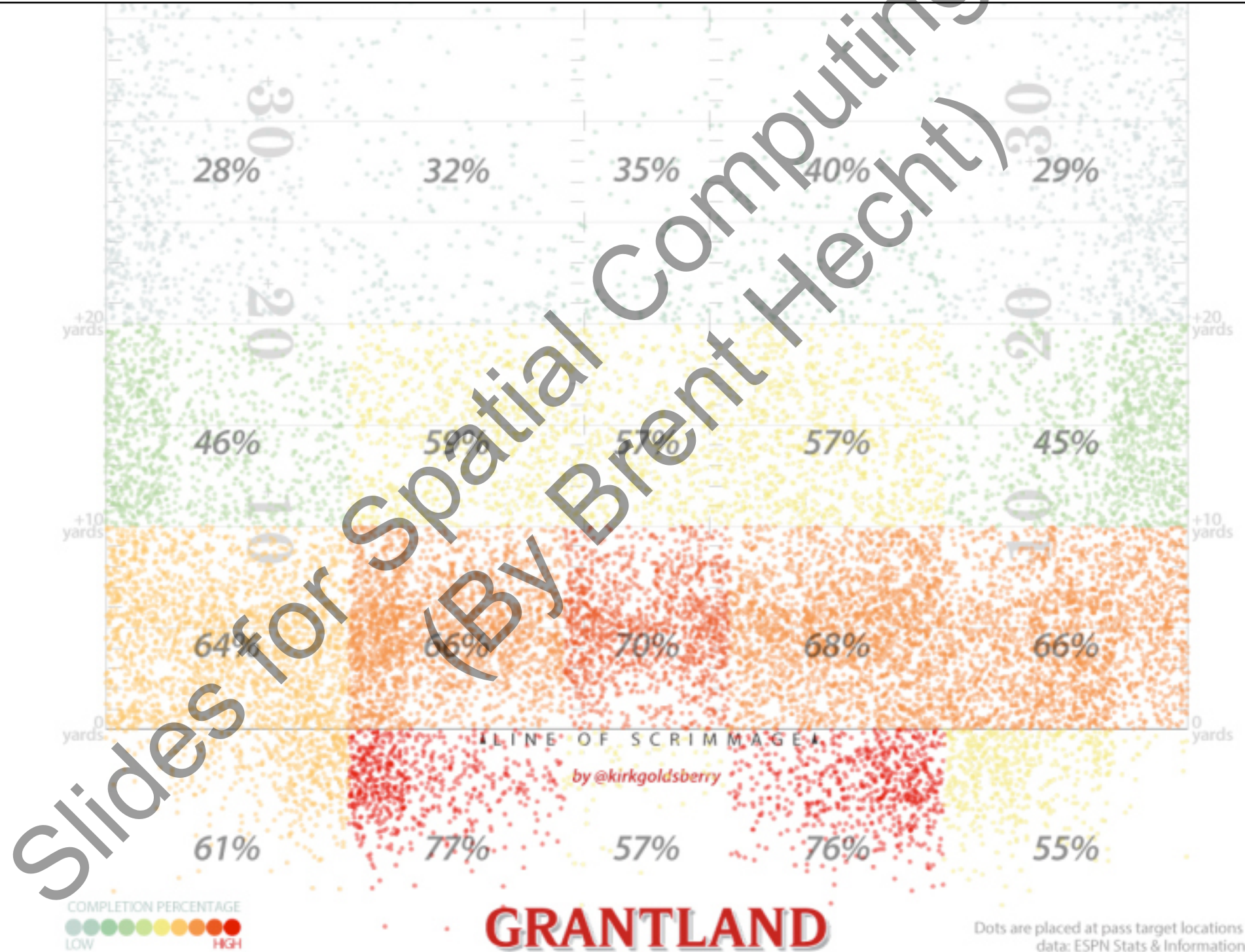
@ Harvard



Contributor

<http://grantland.com/the-triangle/pass-atlas-peyton-manning-vs-the-seahawks-pass-defense/>

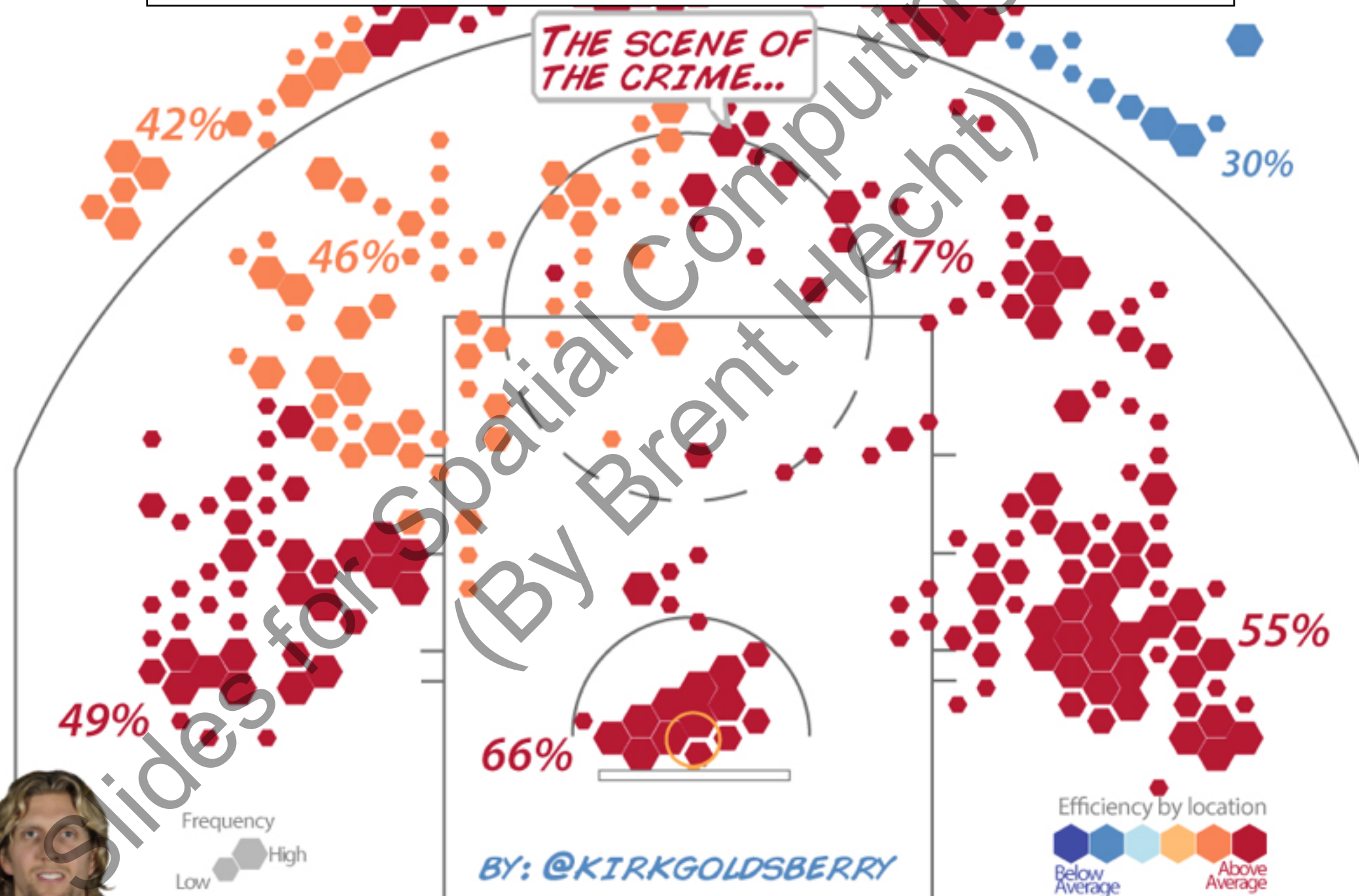
Reference System = Football Field



DIRK NOWITZKI BUZZER BEATER IN NEW YORK!

<http://grantland.com/the-triangle/nba-overnight-dirk-is-out-here-playing-h-o-r-s-e-with-peoples-lives/>

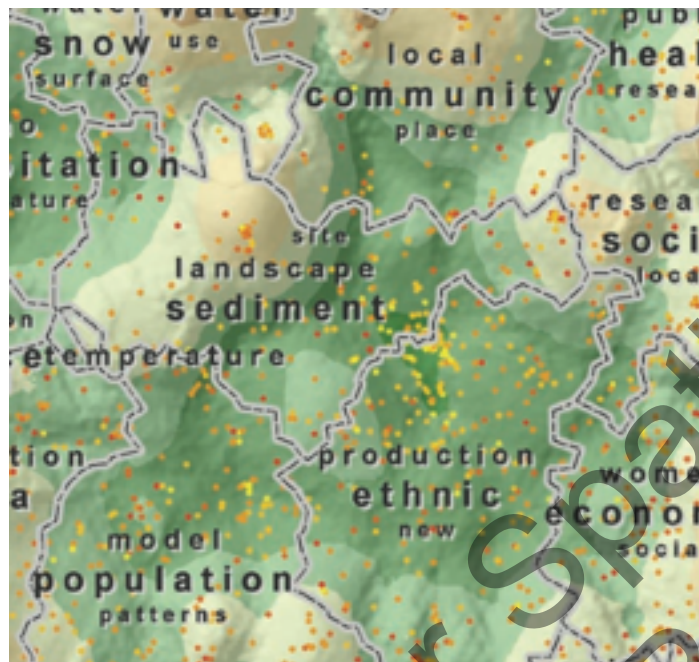
Reference System = Basketball Court



PRETTY GOOD
MIDRANGE
SHOOTER

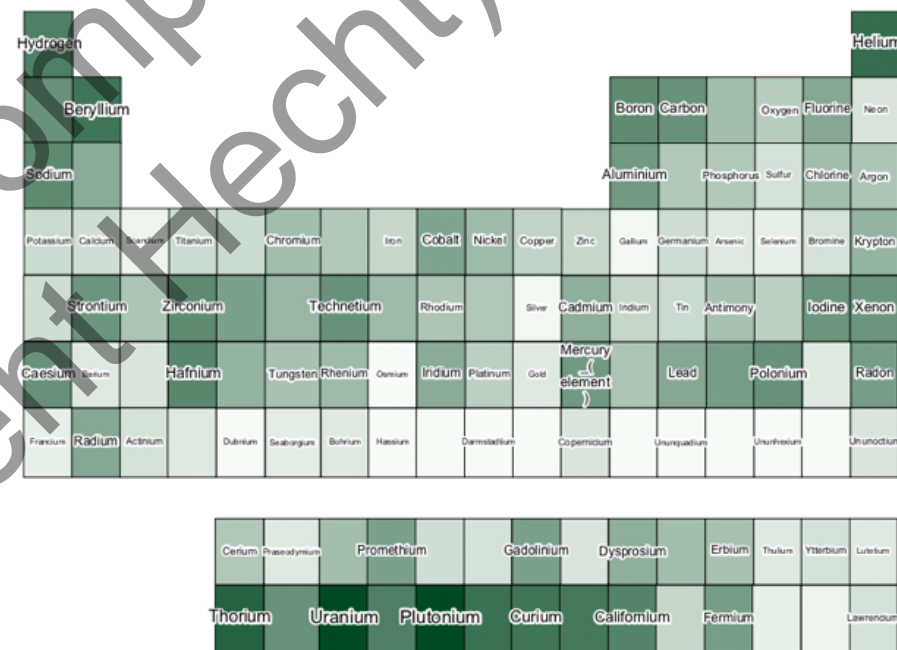
GRANTLAND

There are **two types** of **spatialization**...



Implicit Spatialization

(e.g. Skupin and Fabrikant 2003)



Explicit Spatialization

(Hecht et al. 2012)

Cartography

Spatial Computing – University of Minnesota

Attributions

“Globe” symbol by Bart Laugs of The Noun Project

Slides for Spatial Computing MOOC
(By Brent Hecht)