

DATA VISUALIZATION AND VISUAL ANALYTICS

S. Rinzivillo – rinzivillo@isti.cnr.it

CARTOGRAPHY IN D3

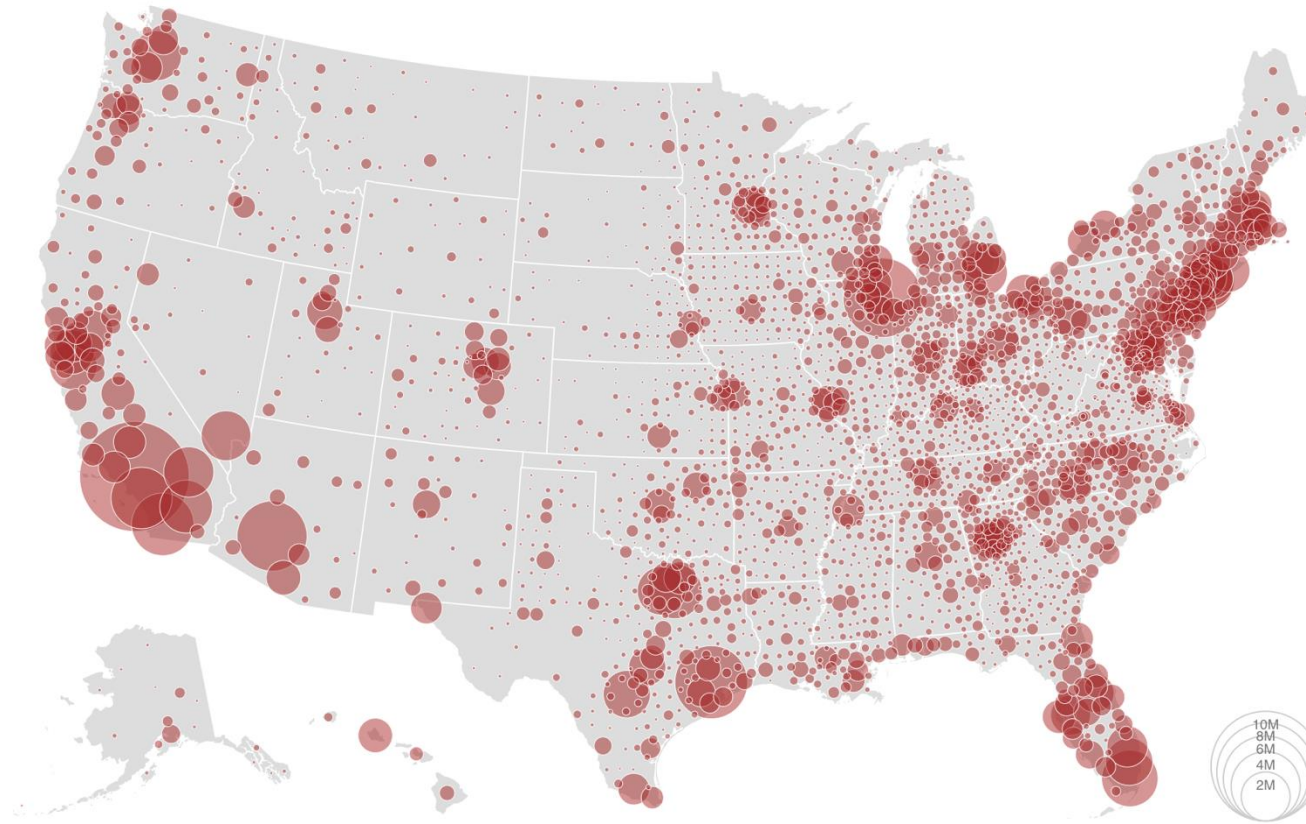
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA- GEOJSON

- Javascript based description of geographical objects
- Three main properties:
 - type (e.g. “FeatureCollection”)
 - crs (Coordinate Reference System)
 - features (list of objects located in the space)
- Each feature consists of:
 - type (e.g. “Feature”)
 - properties (key-value dictionary of attributes)
 - geometry (geometry that represents the object)

FROM GEO-DATA TO VISUALIZATION

- Mapping of **geographical coordinates** (longitude and latitude) to position on the screen
 - Definition of projection function based on **scale, translation and rotation**
 - module: **d3.geo.projection**
- Creation of mapping for each element (point) of the geometry
 - module: **d3.geo.path**

EXAMPLE: MAP OF PAINTINGS



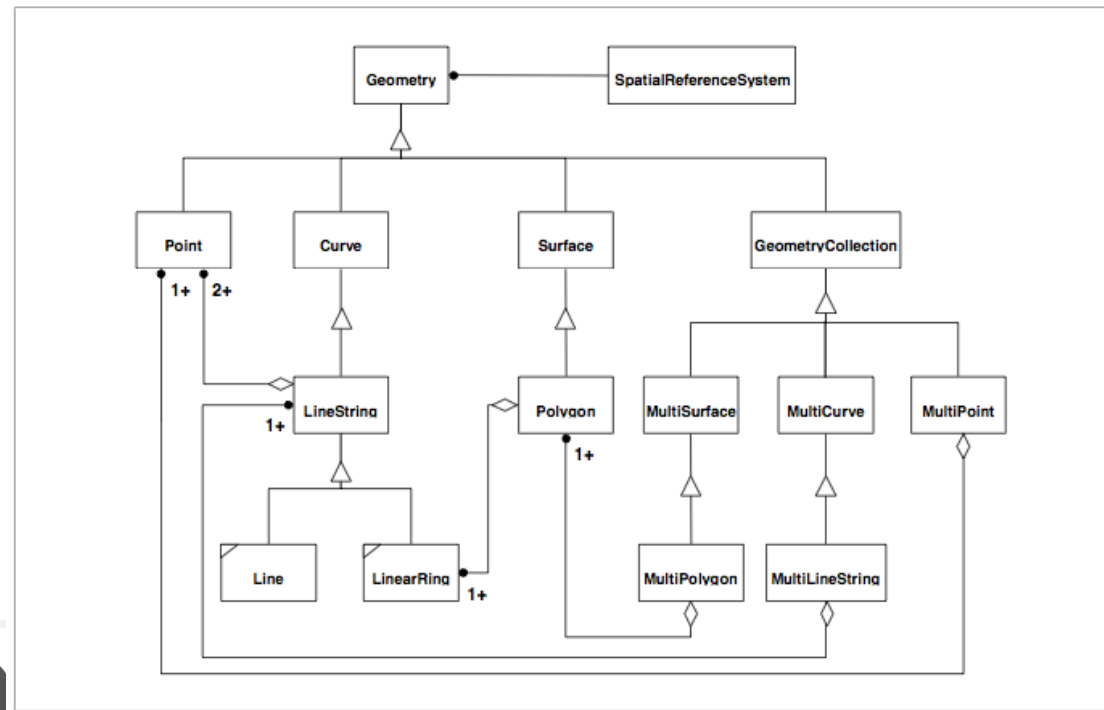
GEOMETRIES AND STANDARDS

OPEN GIS CONSORTIUM – OGC

- Consortium to define protocols to transmitt territorial and geographic information

SFS – SIMPLE FEATURE SPECIFICATION

- Definition of an abstract data type:
 - Geometry

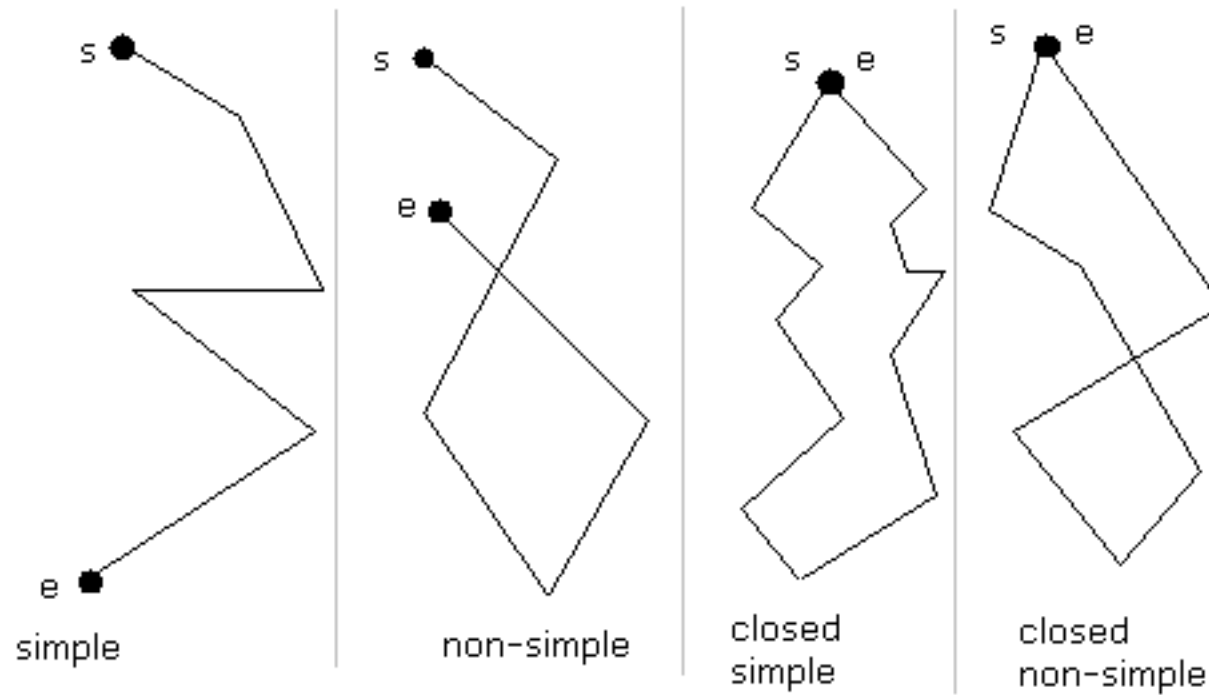


POINT

● $[x,y]$

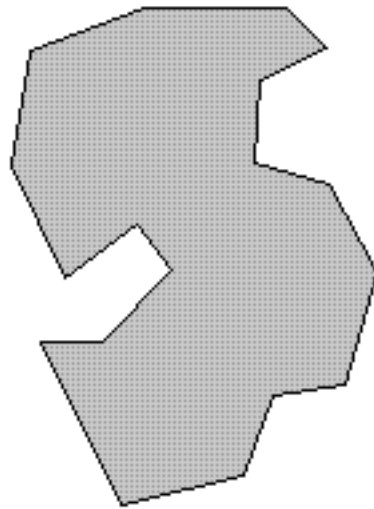
POINT

LINESTRING

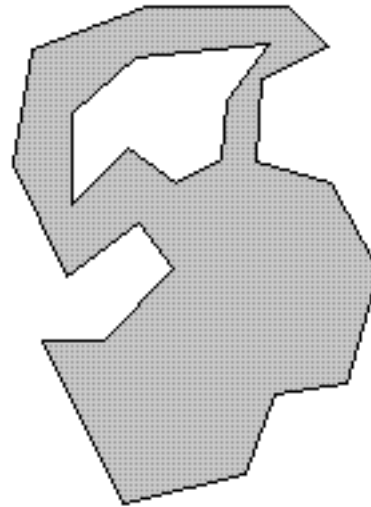


LINESTRINGs

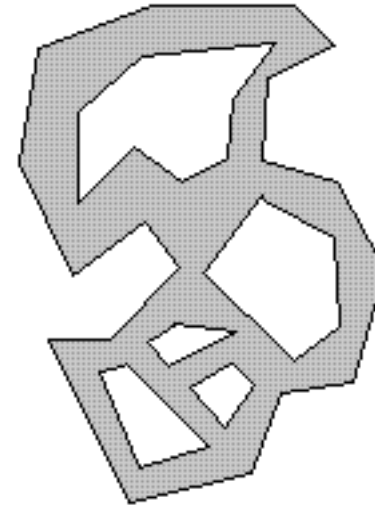
POLYGON



exterior ring
no interior rings



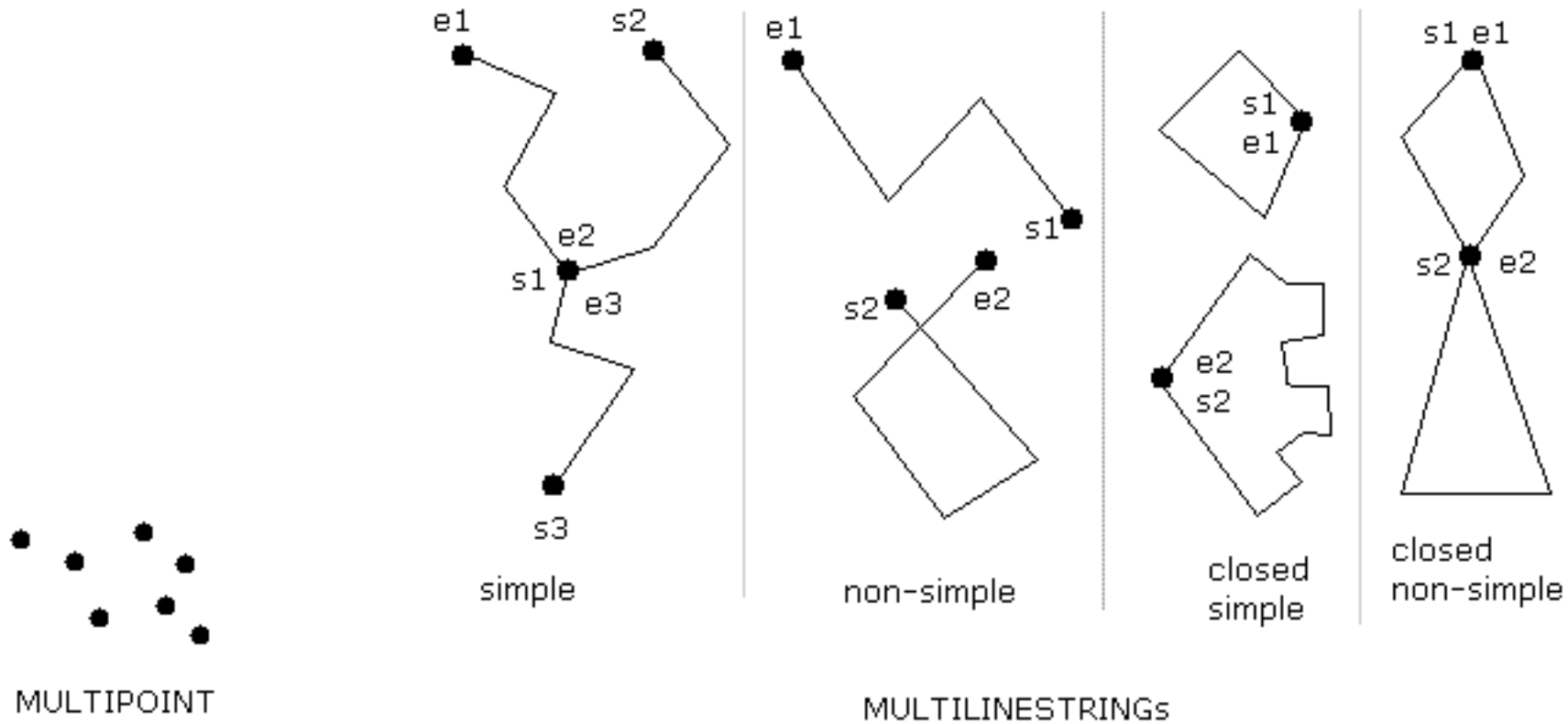
exterior ring
1 interior ring



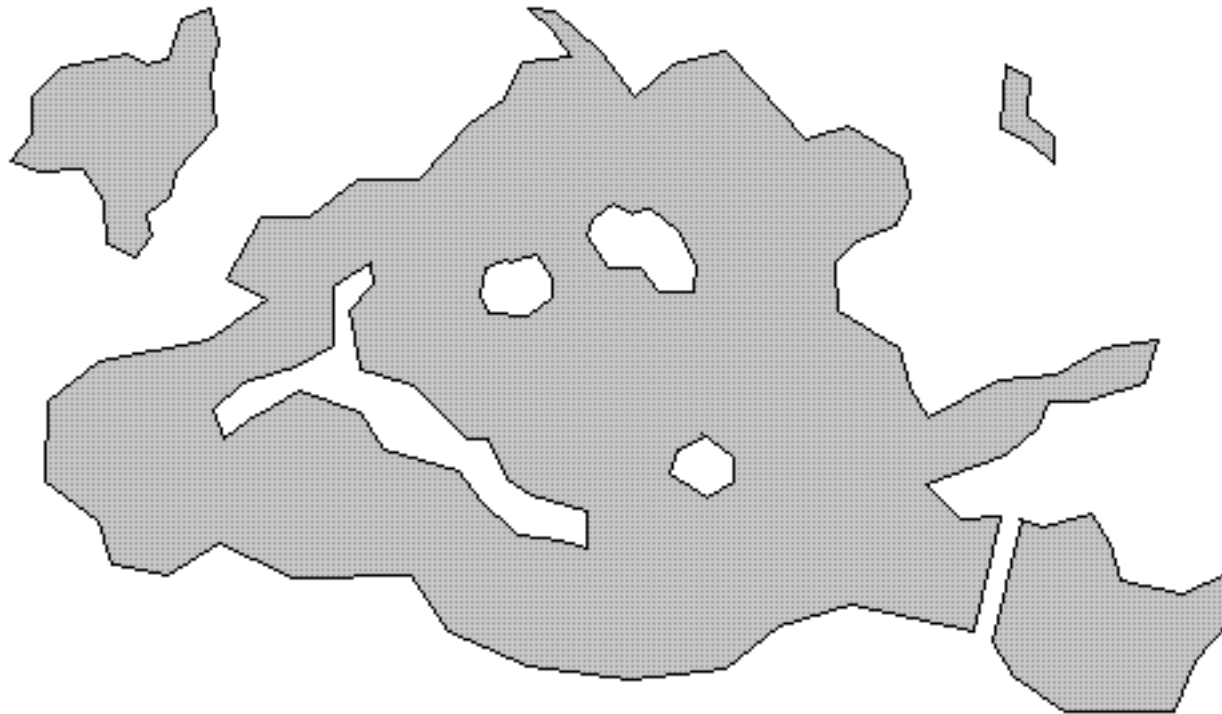
exterior ring
5 interior rings

POLYGONS

MULTIPOINT, MULTILINESTRING



MULTIPOLYGON



MULTIPOLYGON

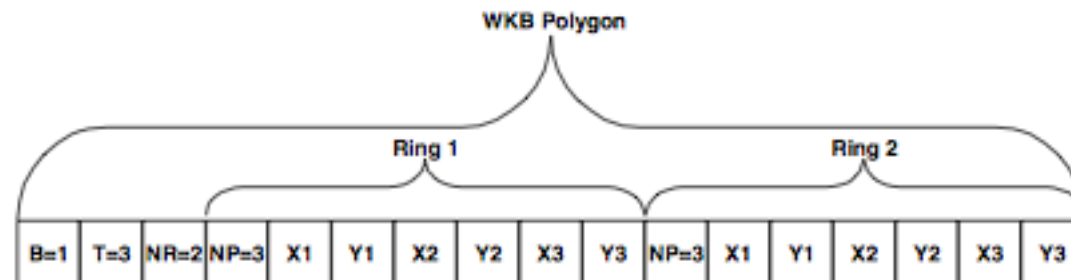
WKT – WELL KNOWN TEXT FORMAT

- POINT(123.45 543.21)
- LINESTRING(100.0 200.0, 201.5 102.5, 1234.56 123.89)
- POLYGON((101.23 171.82, 201.32 101.5, 215.7 201.953, 101.23 171.82))
- POLYGON((10 10, 20 10, 20 20, 10 20, 10 10),(13 13, 17 13, 17 17, 13 17, 13 13))
- MULTILINESTRING((1 2, 3 4), (5 6, 7 8, 9 10), (11 12, 13 14))
- MULTIPOLYGON(((0 0,10 20,30 40,0 0),(1 1,2 2,3 3,1 1)),((100 100,110 110,120 120,100 100)))
- GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(1 1), LINESTRING(4 5, 6 7, 8 9), POINT(30 30))

WKB – WELL KNOWN BINARY FORMAT

- Compact representation
- Useful to store geometries on DBMS

```
WKBPolygon {  
    byte        byteOrder;  
    uint32      wkbType;           // 3  
    uint32      numRings;  
    LinearRing  rings[numRings];  
}
```



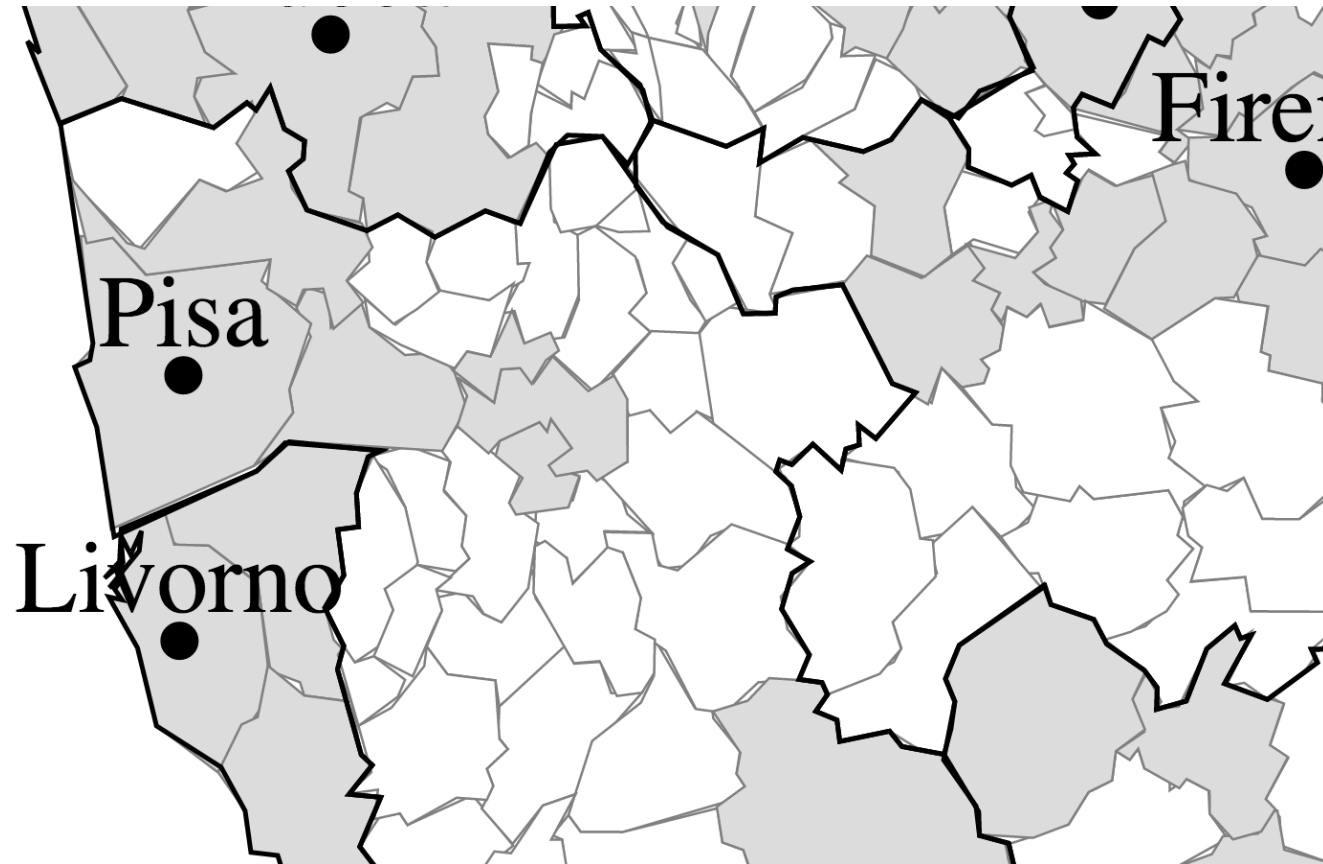
GEOJSON FORMAT

```
{ "type": "FeatureCollection",
  "features": [
    { "type": "Feature",
      "geometry": { "type": "Point", "coordinates": [102.0, 0.5] },
      "properties": { "prop0": "value0" }
    },
    { "type": "Feature",
      "geometry": {
        "type": "LineString",
        "coordinates": [
          [102.0, 0.0], [103.0, 1.0], [104.0, 0.0], [105.0, 1.0]
        ]
      },
      "properties": {
        "prop0": "value0",
        "prop1": 0.0
      }
    },
    { "type": "Feature",
      "geometry": {
        "type": "Polygon",
        "coordinates": [
          [ [100.0, 0.0], [101.0, 0.0], [101.0, 1.0],
            [100.0, 1.0], [100.0, 0.0] ]
        ]
      },
      "properties": {
        "prop0": "value0",
        "prop1": { "this": "that" }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

TOPOJSON

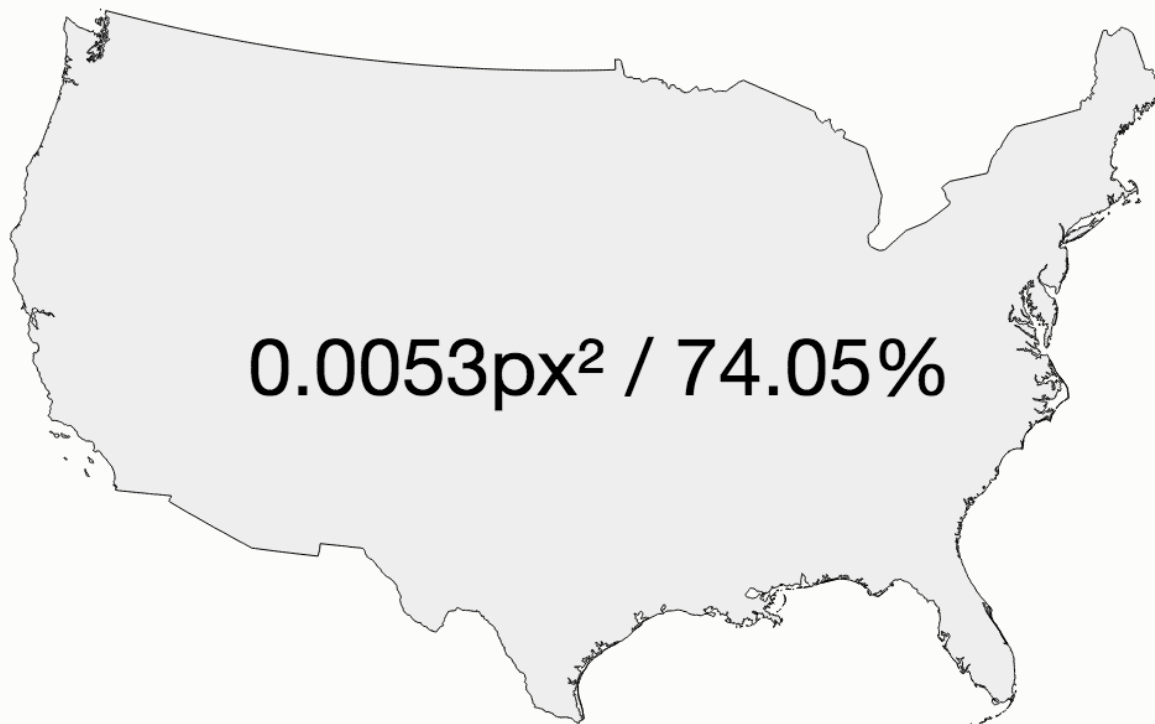
- Extends GeoJSON and encodes topology
- Shared lines are represented as arcs
- Reduce redundancy and decrease file size
- Topology can be exploited in specific applications

EXAMPLE, WITHOUT TOPOLOGY

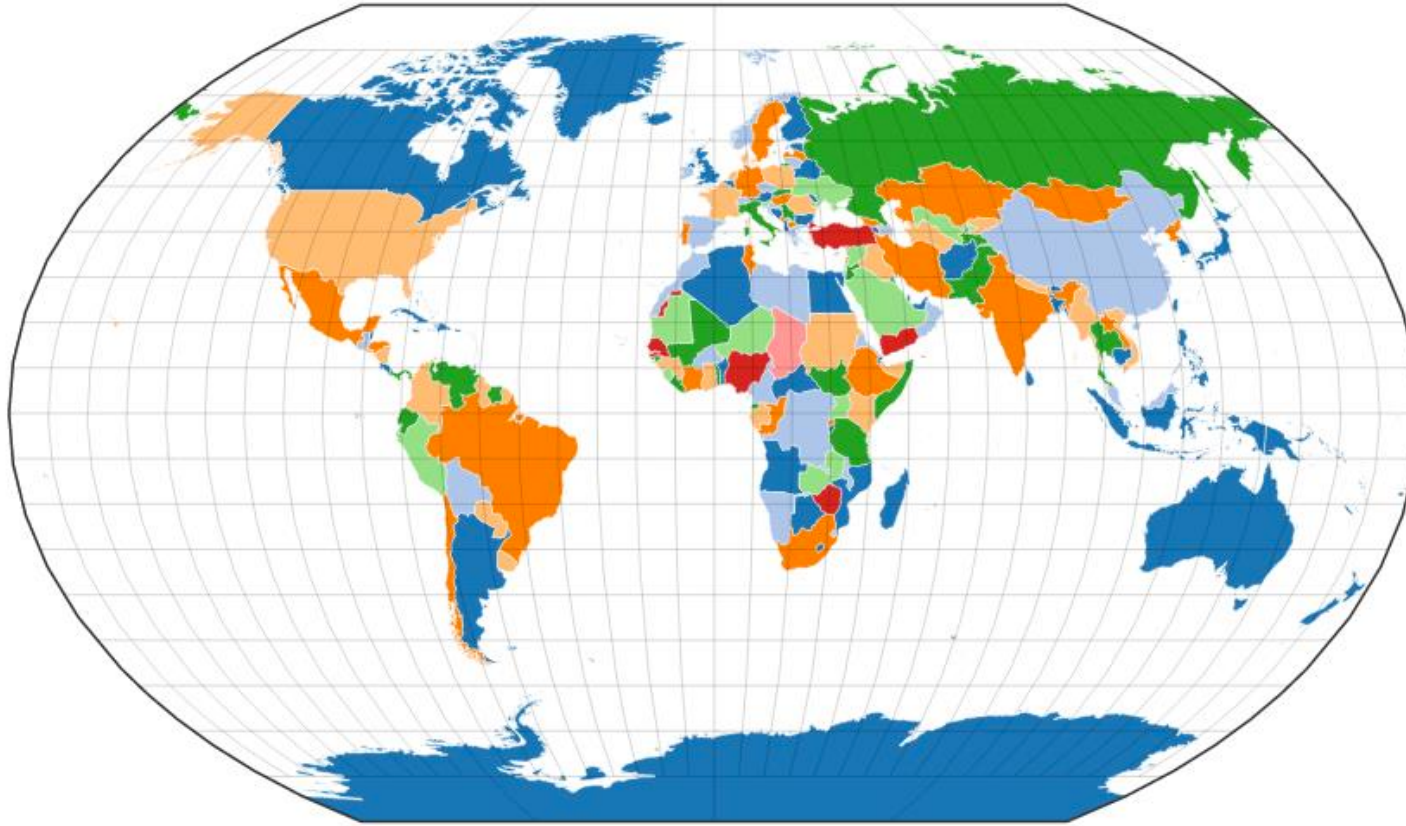


LINE SIMPLIFICATION

Line Simplification



COLOR MAPPING



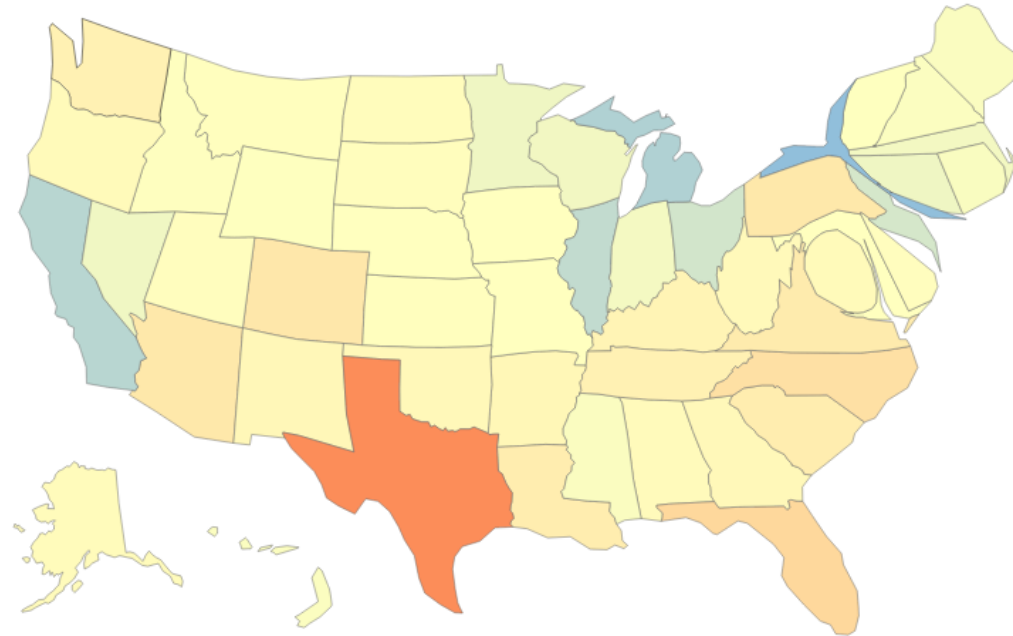
<http://blocks.org/jasondavies/4188334>

CARTOGRAMS

Cartograms with d3 & TopoJSON

Scale by in calculated in 0.1 seconds

Washington: +3,626



DOT DISTRIBUTION

The New York Times

Mapping the 2010 U.S. Census

Browse population growth and decline, changes in racial and ethnic concentrations and patterns of housing development.

Share this view on [Twitter](#) or [Facebook](#)

[View More Maps](#)

Distribution of racial and ethnic groups in 2010

One dot = 100 people

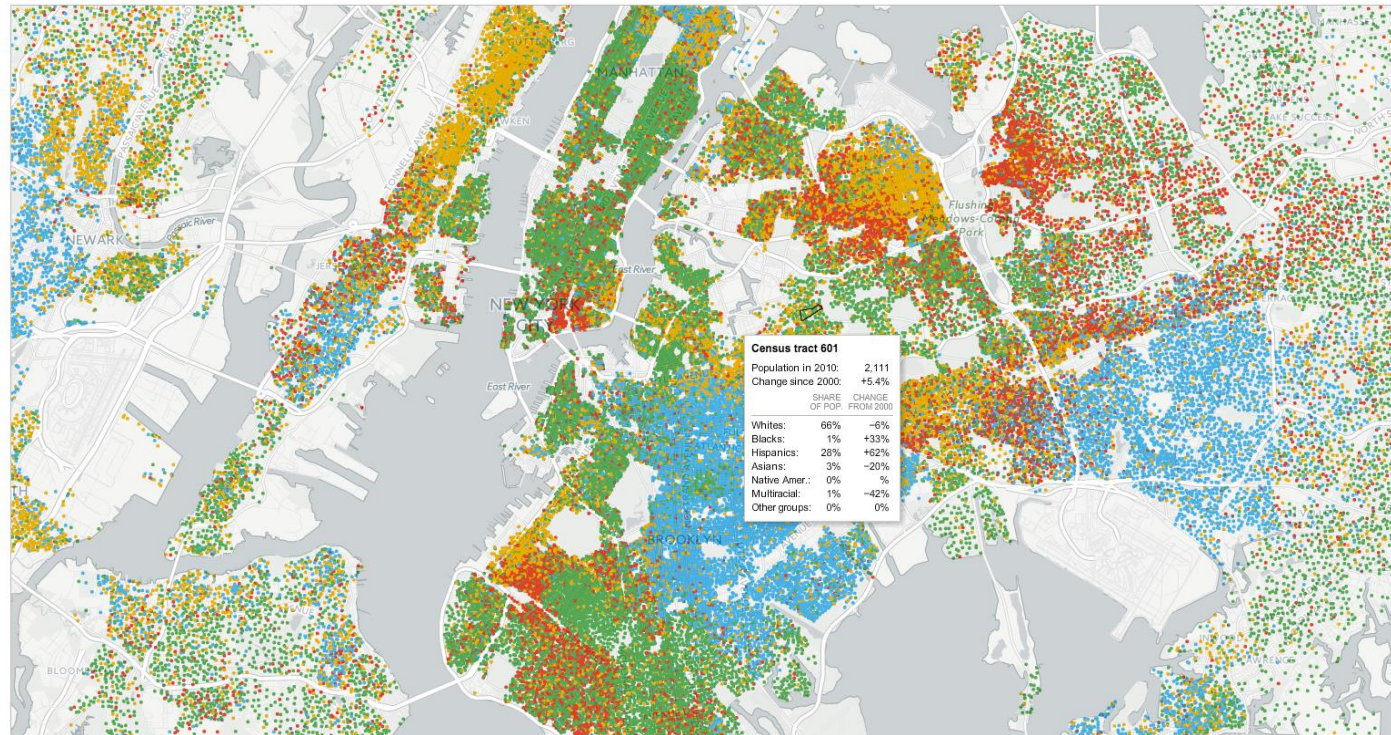
- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Native American
- Other

[Zoom to a State](#)

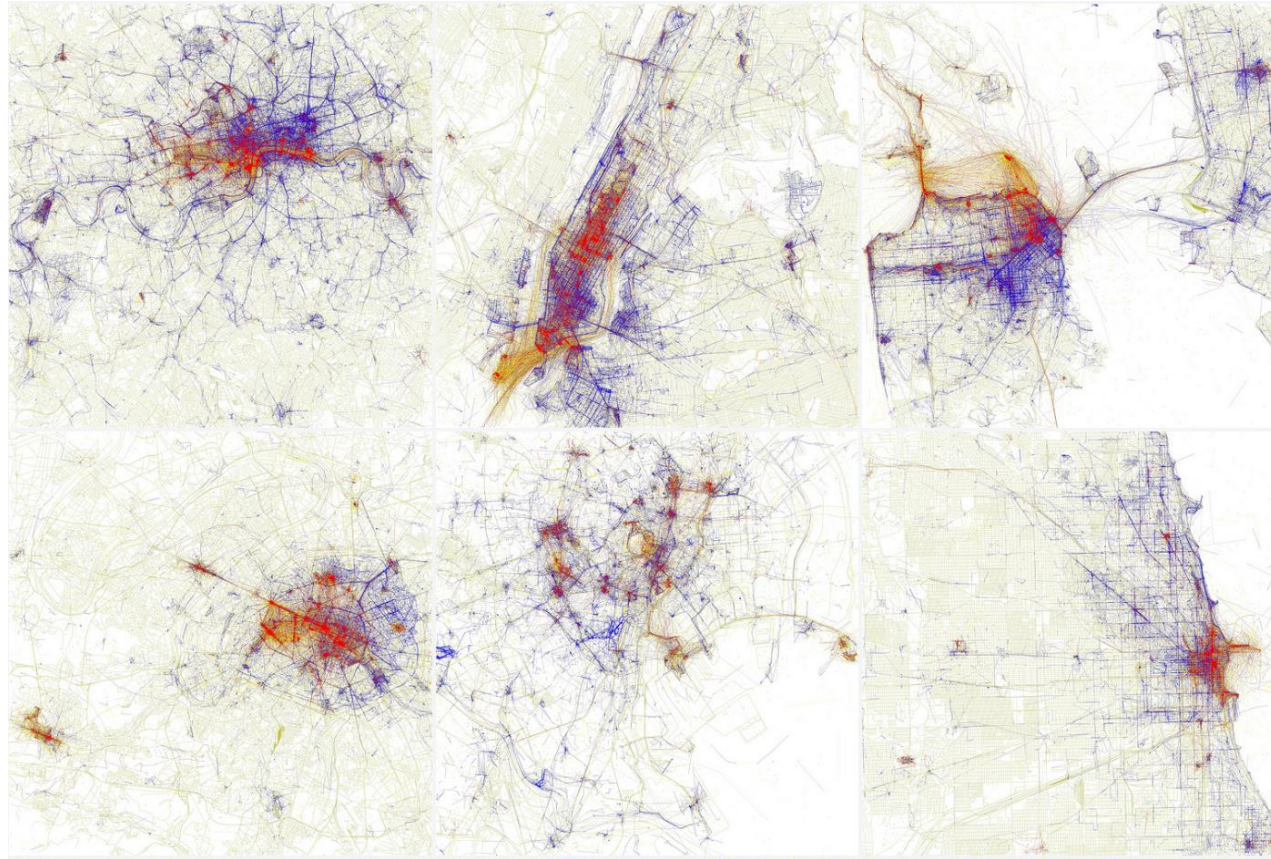
New York

2010 POPULATION: 19,378,102
CHANGE FROM 2000: +2.1%

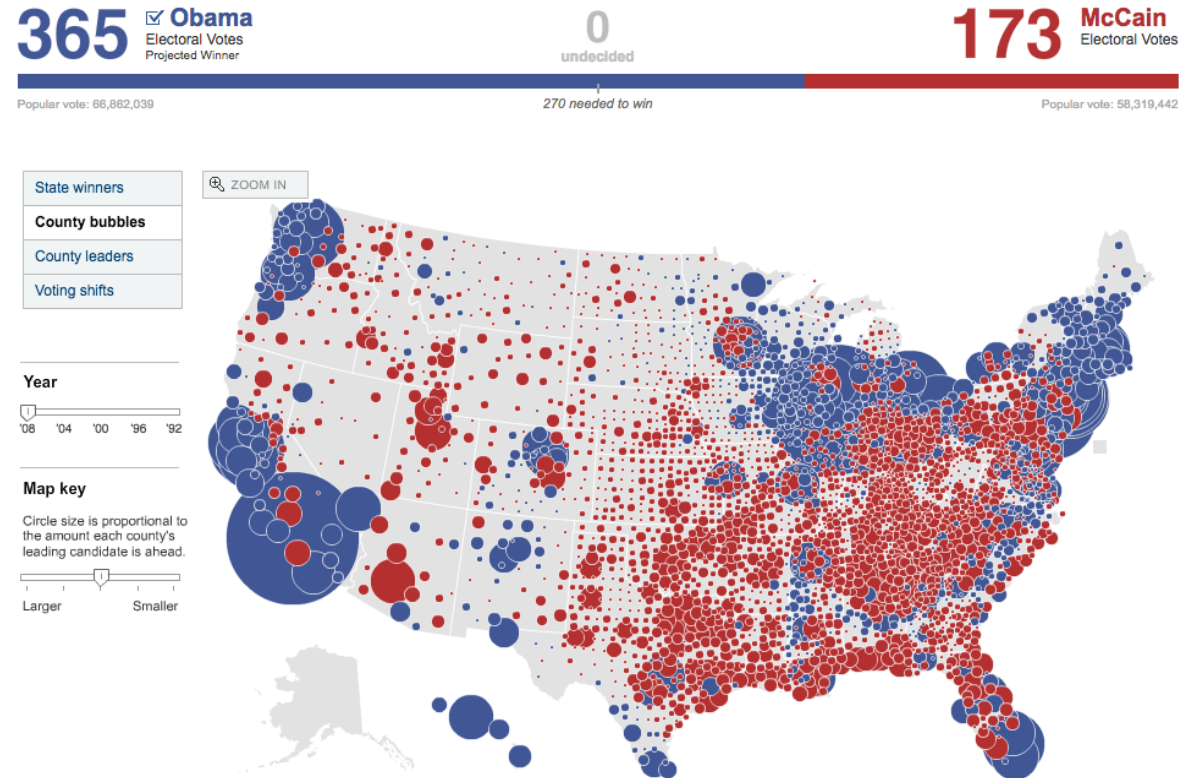
RACE/ETHNICITY	SHARE OF POP.	CHANGE FROM 2000
Whites:	58%	-4%
Blacks:	14%	-1%
Hispanics:	18%	+19%
Asians:	7%	+36%
Native Amer.:	0%	+3%
Multiracial:	2%	-11%
Other groups:	0%	+8%



LINES DISTRIBUTION



GRADUATED SYMBOL MAP



TILE MAP SERVER

TILE MAP SERVER

- An efficient solution to publish maps on the web
 - Complexity in space (rather than in time)
 - Used by many providers:
 - Google Maps, Bing, Yahoo Maps, OpenStreetMaps
- Maps is generated once for all level of zoom and then sliced into **tiles**
- A map for a finite set of zoom levels

TILE MAP SERVER (2)

- To simplify coordinate mapping: cylindrical projection
- Two main reference systems:
 - Sphere Mercator (53004)
 - World Mercator (54004)
- Mercator Cyndric projection
 - Meridians are parallels
 - Conformal (preserves shapes)
 - Preserves directions

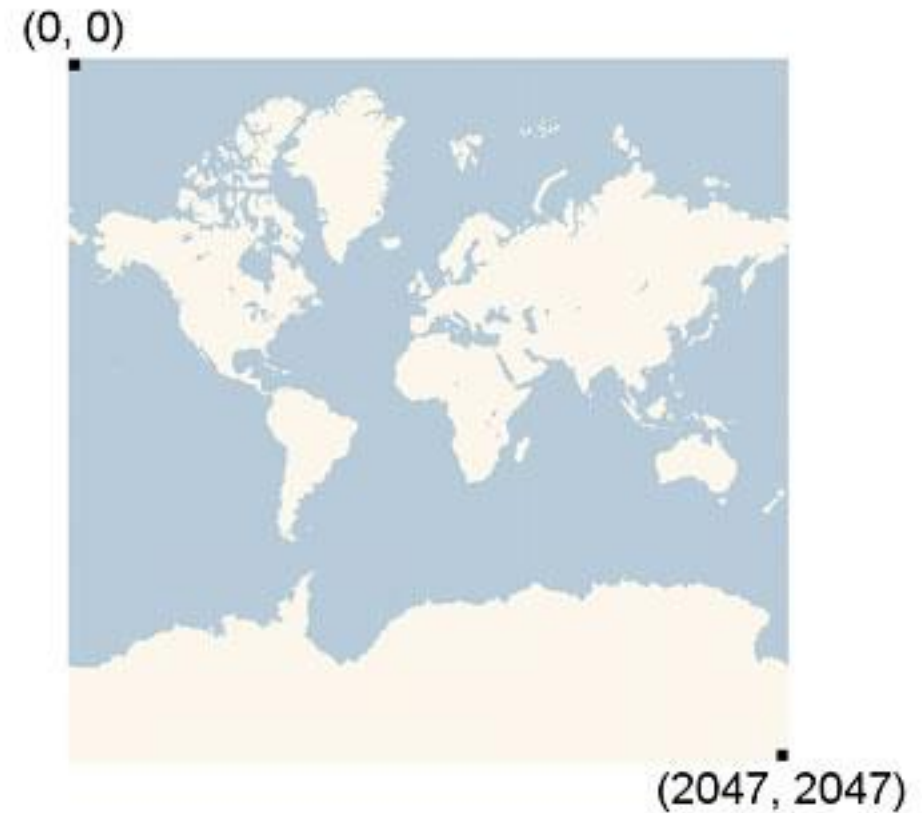
TILE MAP SERVER (3): SCALE

- Hierarchy division of plane
- Every tile (any zoom) has a fixed dimension: 256x256
- Each zoom level increases (doubles) the number of tiles
- At level 1: only 4 tiles



TILE MAP SERVER (4): SCALE

- At each zoom level, the number of tiles increases
 - Every tile at level n generates 4 tiles at level $n+1$
- At level n tiles cover $256 * 2^n$ pixel
- For example, at level 3 map has a side $256 * 2^3 = 2048$ pixel

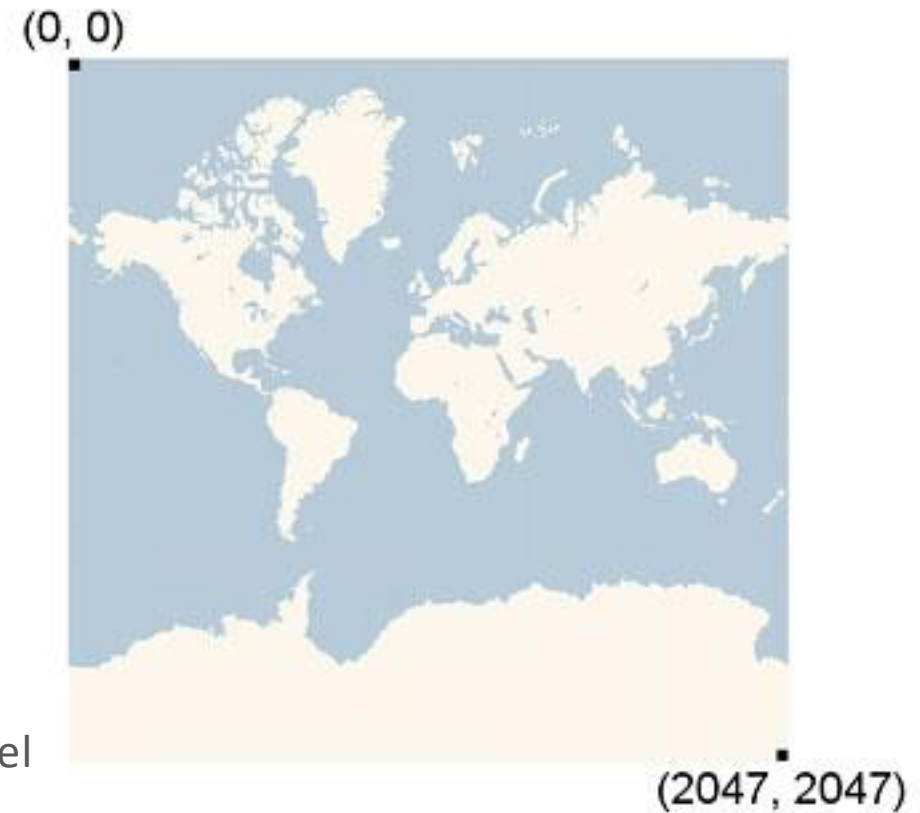


TILE MAP SERVER (5): COORDINATES

- Given coordinate (lat,lon) and zoom level n, how to determine position on the image?
- Which tile correspond to coordinate?

$$\text{pixelX} = ((\text{longitude} + 180) / 360) * 256 * 2^{\text{level}}$$

$$\text{pixelY} = (1 - \log(\tan(\text{Latitude}) + \sinh(\text{Latitude})) / \pi) / 2 * 256 * 2^{\text{level}}$$



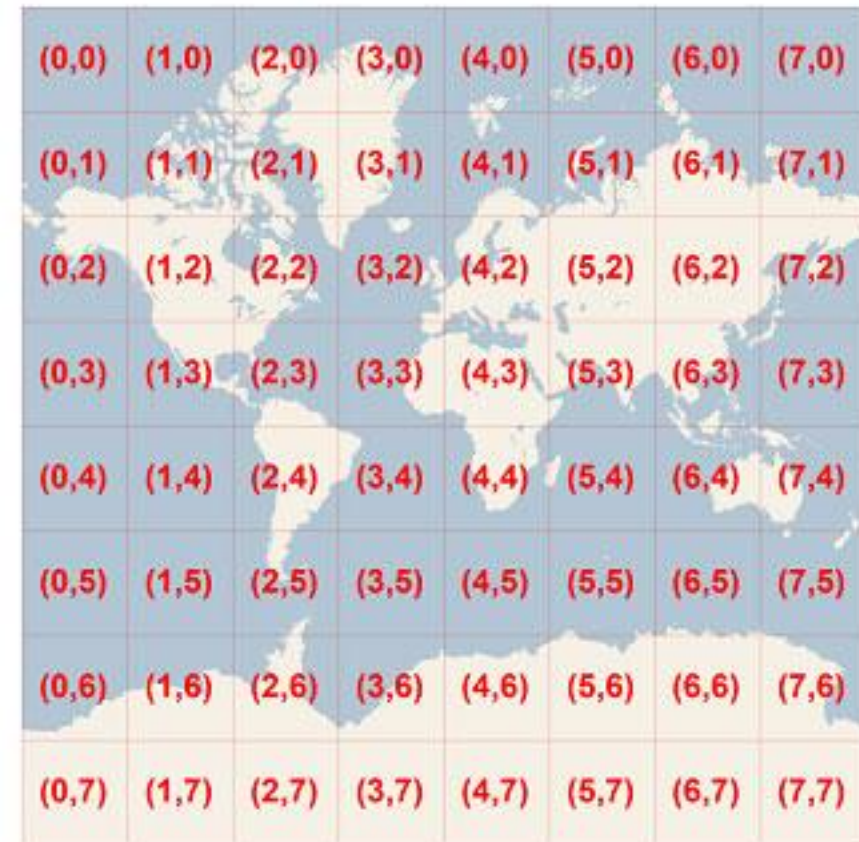
TILE MAP SERVER (6): TILE NUMBER

- Given pixelX e pixelY
- Which tile contains that pixel?

$\text{tileX} = \text{floor}(\text{pixelX} / 256)$

- URL to tile: $\text{tileY} = \text{floor}(\text{pixelY} / 256)$

- /zoom/tx/ty
- quadkey



<http://otile2.mqcdn.com/tiles/1.0.0/osm/1/0/0.png>

TILE MAP SERVER (7): QUADKEY

- Used by Bing
- Length of the key corresponds to the zoom level



tileX = 3 = 011

tileY = 5 = 101

quadkey = 100111 = 2134 = "213"

TILE MAP SERVER (8): ZOOM IN

- Given a tile at zoom level n
- Successive tiles at level $n+1$ are:
 - $2x, 2y$
 - $2x+1, 2y$
 - $2x, 2y+1$
 - $2x+1, 2y+1$



/3/4/2.png

TILE VIEWER EXAMPLE

	14/14/5	15/14/5	16/14/5	17/14/5	18/14/5
	14/15/5	15/15/5	16/15/5	17/15/5	18/15/5
	14/16/5	15/16/5	16/16/5	17/16/5	18/16/5

TILE SERVICES

LEAFLET.JS



Star 10,829 Tweet Follow 13.6K followers Mi place 5,8

An Open-Source JavaScript Library for Mobile-Friendly Interactive Maps

Overview Features Tutorials API Download Plugins Blog GitHub Twitter Forum

Leaflet is a modern open-source JavaScript library for mobile-friendly interactive maps. It is developed by [Vladimir Agafonkin](#) with a team of dedicated [contributors](#). Weighing just about 33 KB of JS, it has all the [features](#) most developers ever need for online maps.

Leaflet is designed with *simplicity, performance and usability* in mind. It works efficiently across all major desktop and mobile platforms out of the box, taking advantage of HTML5 and CSS3 on modern browsers while still being accessible on older ones. It can be extended with a huge amount of [plugins](#), has a beautiful, easy to use and [well-documented API](#) and a simple, readable [source code](#) that is a joy to [contribute](#) to.

Used by: Flickr foursquare Pinterest craigslist Data.gov IGN Wikimedia OSM Meetup WSJ Mapbox CartoDB GIS Cloud ...



LEAFLET.JS - APIS

An Open-Source JavaScript Library for Mobile-Friendly Interactive Maps

Overview

Features

Tutorials

API

Download

Plugins

Blog

 GitHub

 Twitter

 Forum

Map

[Usage example](#)

[Creation](#)

[Options](#)

[Events](#)

Map Methods

[For modifying map state](#)

[For getting map state](#)

[For layers and controls](#)

[Conversion methods](#)

[Other methods](#)

Map Misc

[Properties](#)

[Panels](#)

UI Layers

[Marker](#)

[Popup](#)

Raster Layers

[TileLayer](#)

[TileLayer.WMS](#)

[TileLayer.Canvas](#)

[ImageOverlay](#)

Vector Layers

[Path](#)

[Polyline](#)

[MultiPolyline](#)

[Polygon](#)

[MultiPolygon](#)

[Rectangle](#)

[Circle](#)

Other Layers

[LayerGroup](#)

[FeatureGroup](#)

[GeoJSON](#)

Basic Types

[LatLng](#)

[LatLngBounds](#)

[Point](#)

[Bounds](#)

[Icon](#)

[DivIcon](#)

Controls

[Control](#)

[Zoom](#)

[Attribution](#)

[Layers](#)

Events

[Event methods](#)

[Event objects](#)

Utility

[Class](#)

[Browser](#)

[Util](#)

[Transformation](#)

[LineUtil](#)

[PolyUtil](#)

DOM Utility

[DomEvent](#)

[DomUtil](#)

[PosAnimation](#)

[Draggable](#)

Interfaces

[IHandler](#)

[ILayer](#)

[IControl](#)

[IProjection](#)

[ICRS](#)

Misc

[global switches](#)

[noConflict](#)

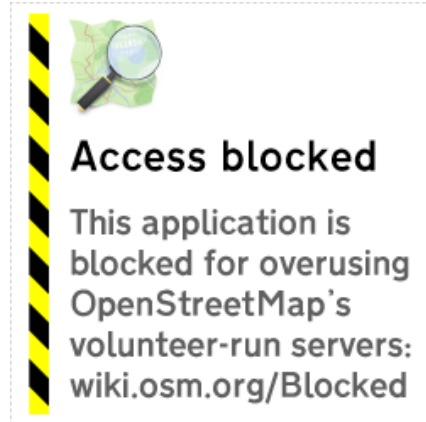
[version](#)

LEAFLET.JS

- A valid tool to provide tile-based maps
 - Open Source
 - Open Data (<http://tools.geofabrik.de/mc/>)
 - Free
- Easy to use API
- Lightweight lib (only 64k)
- Support mobile applications
- Alternative to Google Maps (<http://flink.com.au/tips-tricks/27-reasons-not-to-use-google-maps>)

FREE TILES PROVIDERS

- OpenStreetMap
 - Some issues for high traffic services
- MapQuest Open License
 - Free, by attribution
 - Special configuration for heavy usage
- MapBox
 - Free tier
 - Customizable design (see next slide)
 - Same family as Leaflet.js



COMMERCIAL TILE PROVIDERS

- CloudMade
 - Mirror of OSM data till few years ago
 - Leaflet was born here
 - \$30 per 1M tiles
- MapBox
 - Free for low traffic
 - \$30 for 900k tiles

EASY TO INSTALL/USE

- HTML (Setting the stage)
 - Link CSS (via CDN)
 - `<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/leaflet/0.7.3/leaflet.css" />`
 - Link JS (via CDN)
 - `<script src="http://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/leaflet/0.7.3/leaflet.js"></script>`
 - Create a div to contain the map
 - `<div id="map"></div>`
 - Set height for the container
 - `#map { height: 180px; }`

EASY TO INSTALL/USE

- Create an object to handle the map
 - `var map = L.map('map').setView([51.505, -0.09], 13);`



TILE MAP PROVIDERS



MARKERS AND GEOMETRIES

- `var marker = L.marker([51.5, -0.09]).addTo(map);`
- `var circle = L.circle([51.508, -0.11], 500, {
 color: 'red',
 fillColor: '#f03',
 fillOpacity: 0.5
}).addTo(map);`
- `var polygon = L.polygon([
 [51.509, -0.08],
 [51.503, -0.06],
 [51.51, -0.047]
]).addTo(map);`

INTERACTIONS

- `marker.bindPopup("<b>Hello world!</b><br>I am a popup.").openPopup();`
- `circle.bindPopup("I am a circle.");`
- `polygon.bindPopup("I am a polygon.");`

EVENT HANDLING

- ```
function onMapClick(e) {
 alert("You clicked the map at " + e.latlng);
}
```
- ```
map.on('click', onMapClick);
```

- ```
var popup = L.popup();
```
- ```
function onMapClick(e) {  
    popup  
        .setLatLng(e.latlng)  
        .setContent("You clicked the map at " + e.latlng.toString())  
        .openOn(map);  
}
```
- ```
map.on('click', onMapClick);
```

# OTHER EXAMPLES

- Mobile app
  - <http://leafletjs.com/examples/mobile.html>
- GeoJSON
  - <http://leafletjs.com/examples/geojson.html>
  - <http://geojson.io/>
- Tutorials
  - <http://leafletjs.com/examples.html>