

# Dynamic Styling For Thematic Mapping

Dr. Simon Moncrieff, and Elizabeth-Kate Gulland

Curtin University, CRCSI

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# Introduction

- Data exploration:
  - Automated data processing
  - Hypothesis testing
    - Interact with derived outputs
    - Explore data through visualisations
- User/query driven web GIS
- Aim: Web service for thematic visualisation
- Exploration of methods, functionality, and parameters to achieve this

# Data Exploration

- Data exploration – presentation of data
  - Data access (WFS)
  - Data interpretation (WPS) – Query driven
  - Data presentation (thematic styling)
    - Present results:
      - **Publish** derived results from data
      - **Static** - Known styling
    - Present data:
      - Dynamic - Processed on the fly (virtual layer)
      - Flexible method of data presentation required

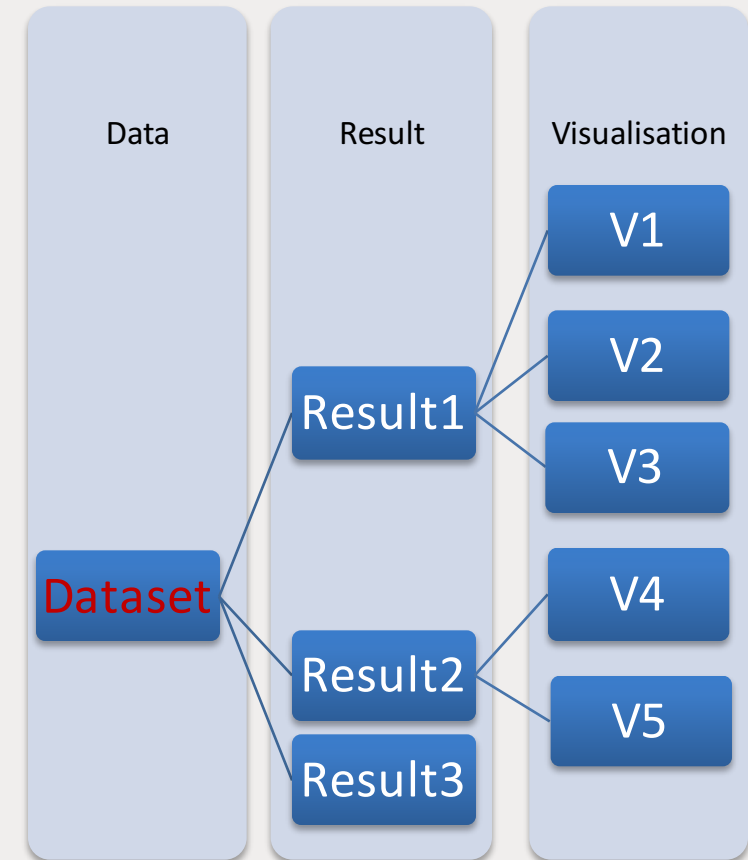
# Information Visualisation

- Information visualisation:
  - Interactive graphical presentation of data for exploration and identification of patterns<sup>1</sup>
  - Dynamic visualisation – visually encapsulate aspects of a dataset to reveal underlying properties and trends
- Spatial data - thematic maps
  - For example: Choropleths
  - Determined using
    - Method for partitioning feature space (attribute vector)
    - A choice of colour to represent the partitioning of the feature space
  - What method should be used
    - Data or question specific?



# Multiple Results and Visualisations

- Visualisation Process:
  - Extract data.
  - Render.
- Analysis:
  - Data -> Multiple **Results**.
  - Result -> Multiple visualisations.
- Multiple views/variables can be presented simultaneously.

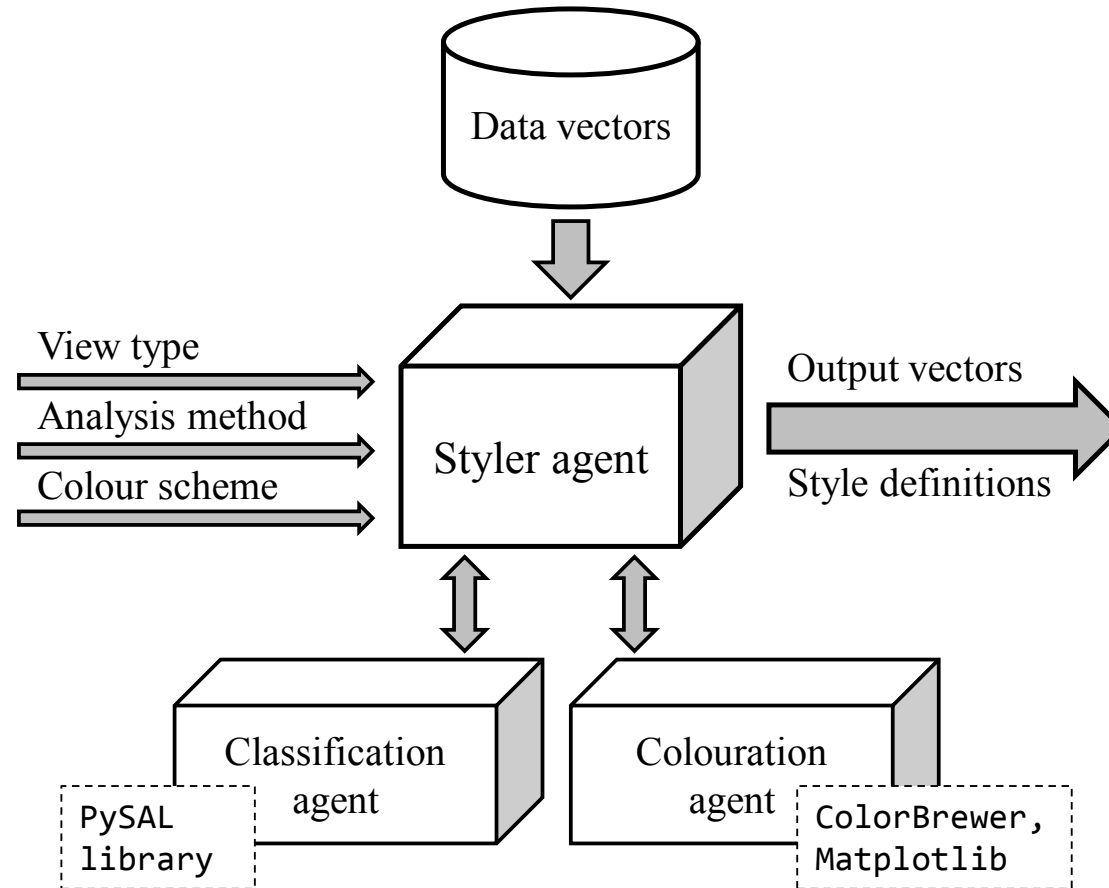


# Map Styling – A Quick Intro

- Map Classification
  - Classify the feature spaces into  $n$  discrete categories using different criteria
  - PySAL map classification – made available through a web service
  - Colour Schemes to be assigned
    - ColorBrewer colour schemes adopted<sup>1</sup>
  - Where
    - Server – WPS/WMS, SLD server etc.
    - Client – GeoJSON with dynamic styling done within the JS environment.

1. Harrower, M. and Brewer, C. A. (2003). Colorbrewer.org: An online tool for selecting colour schemes for maps. Cartographic Journal, The, 40(1):27–37.

# Architecture



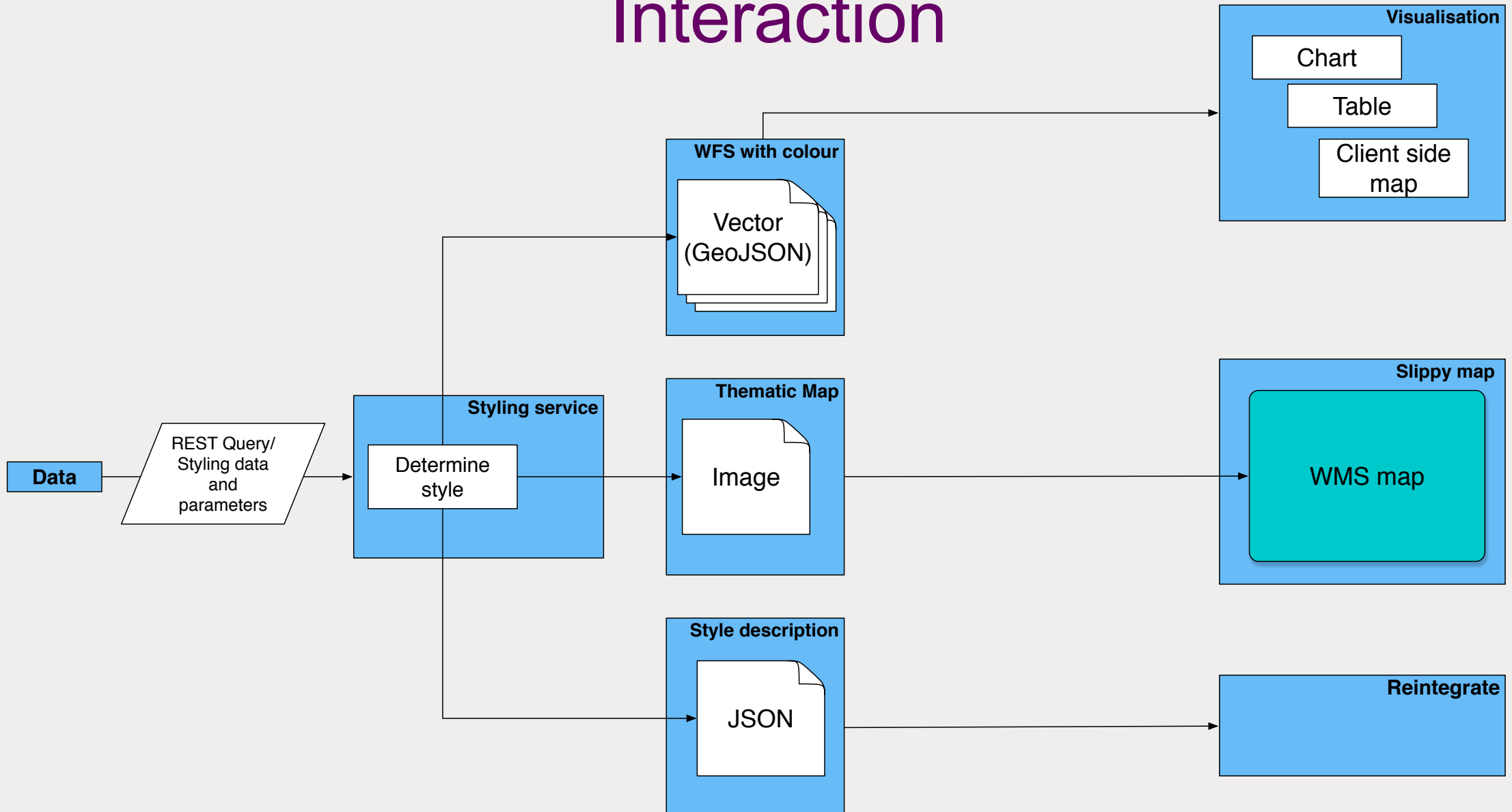
# Parameters

- Styling Attribute(s)
- Polygon options:
  - Boundary – colour, thickness
  - Opacity (can be done on the client)
  - Label?
- Point options:
  - (x,y) radius –
    - x and y can differ and can be linked to thematic styling
    - Relative to map
  - Label
  - Opacity and border

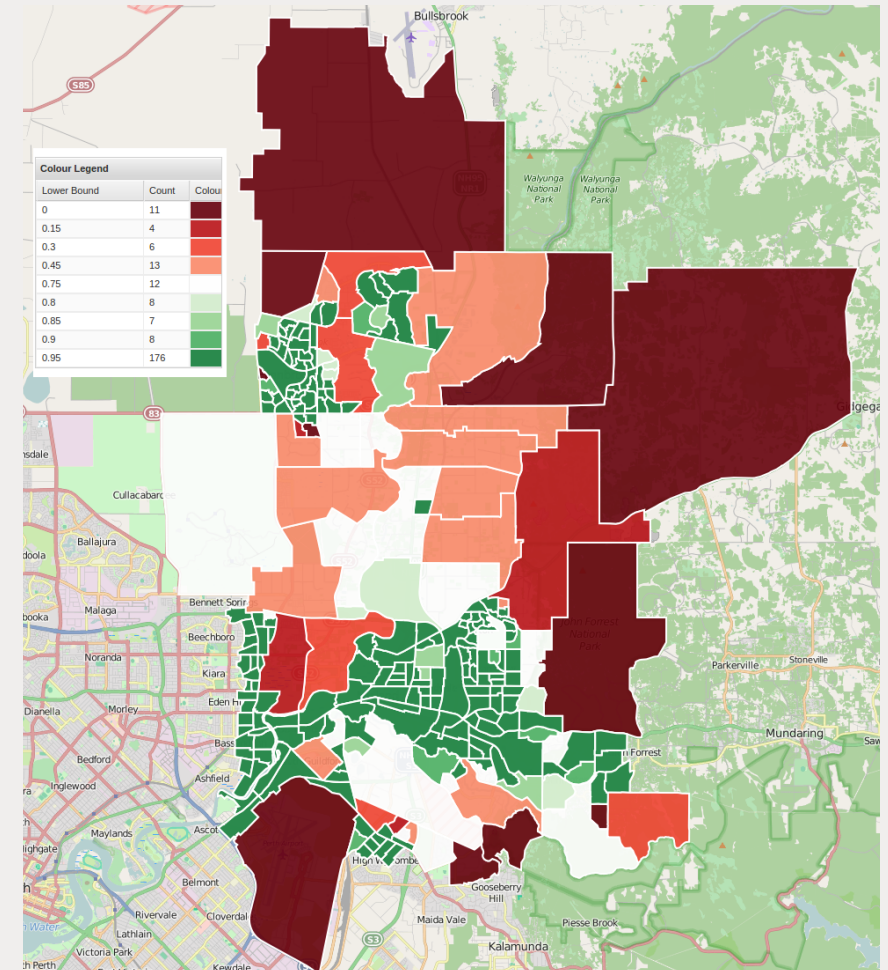
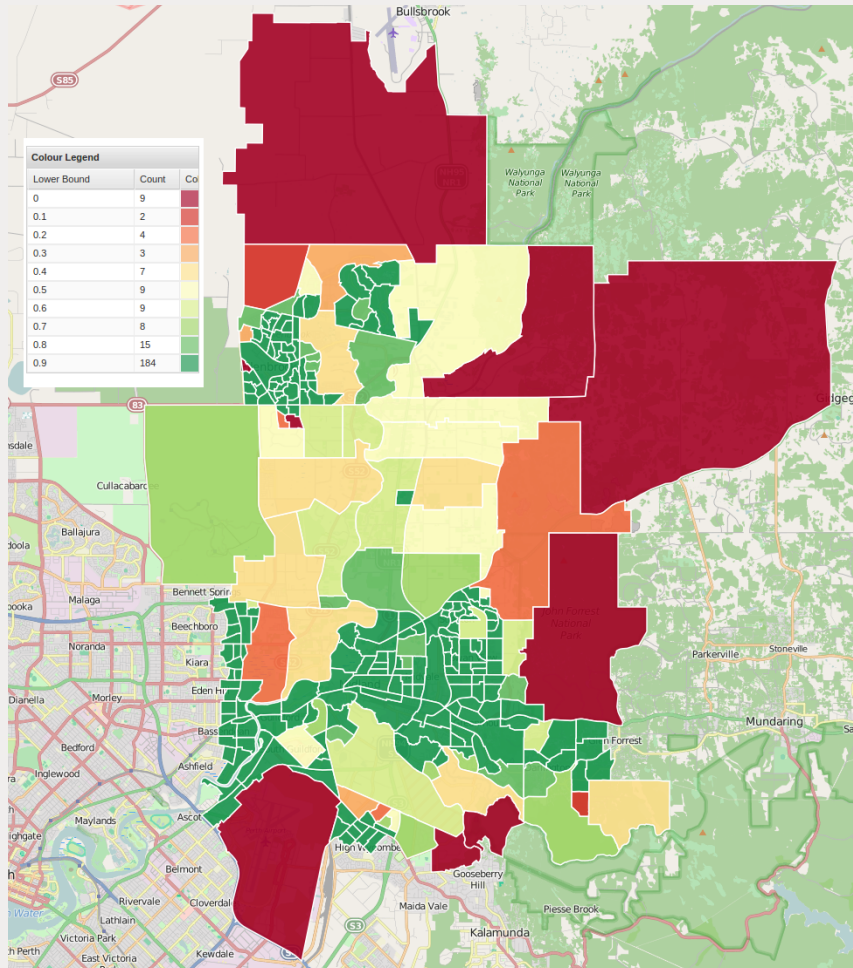
# Test Data

- Health data (spatial context):
  - Hospitalisation (~11 million records)
  - Summary statistics with a thematic map as output.
- Sensor data:
  - Gauge data (e.g. rainfall)
  - Bore data
- Service data:
  - Bus stops
  - Hospitals and health services

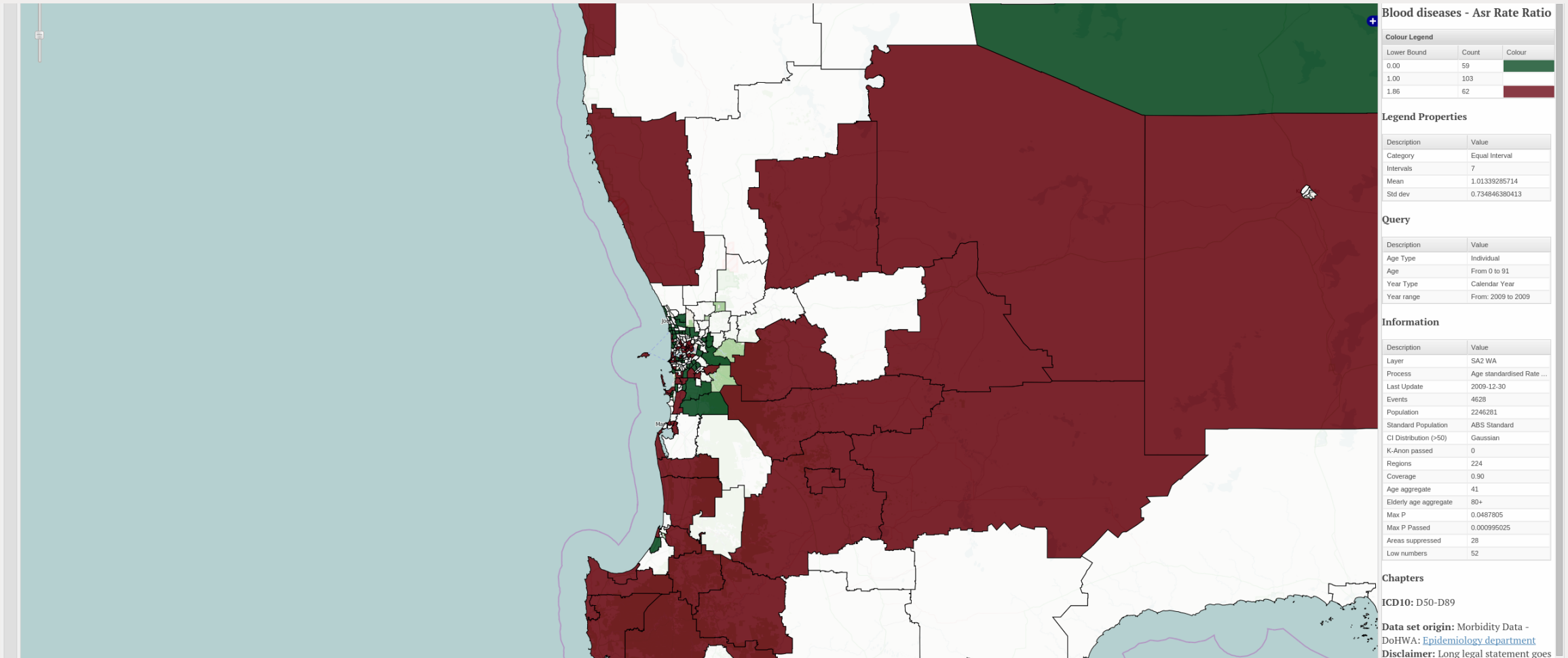
# Interaction



# Probability – Pivot point

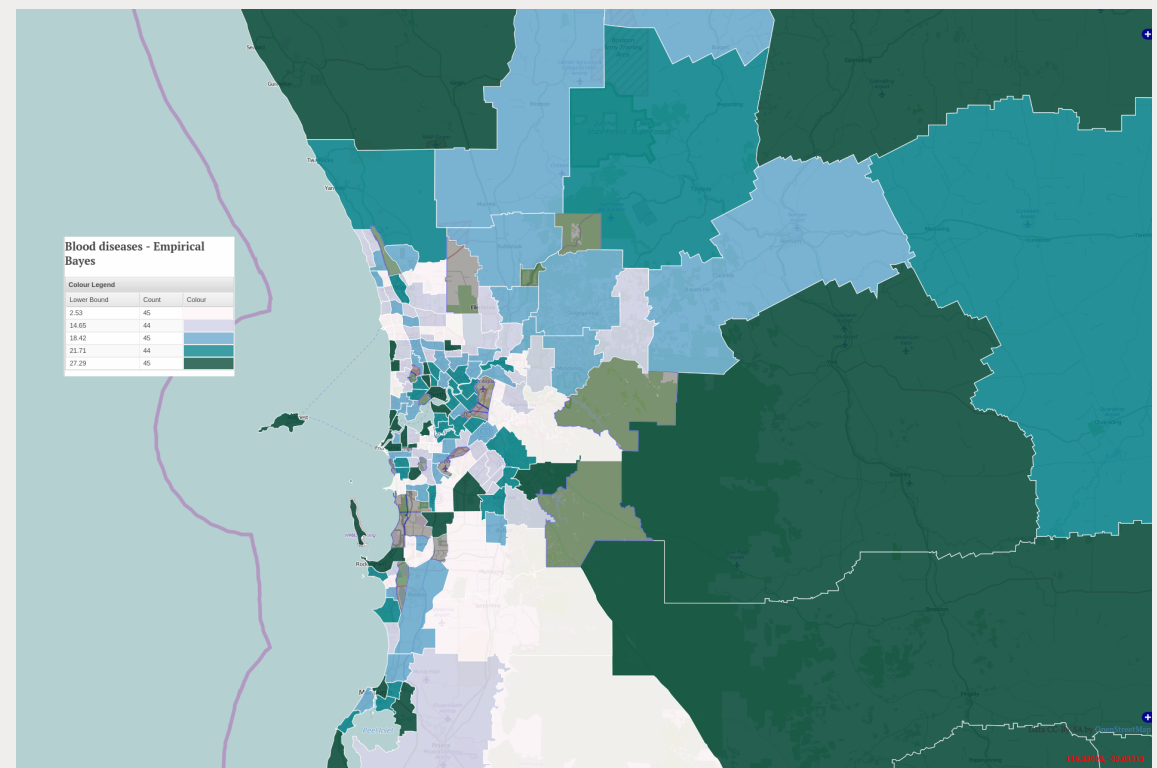
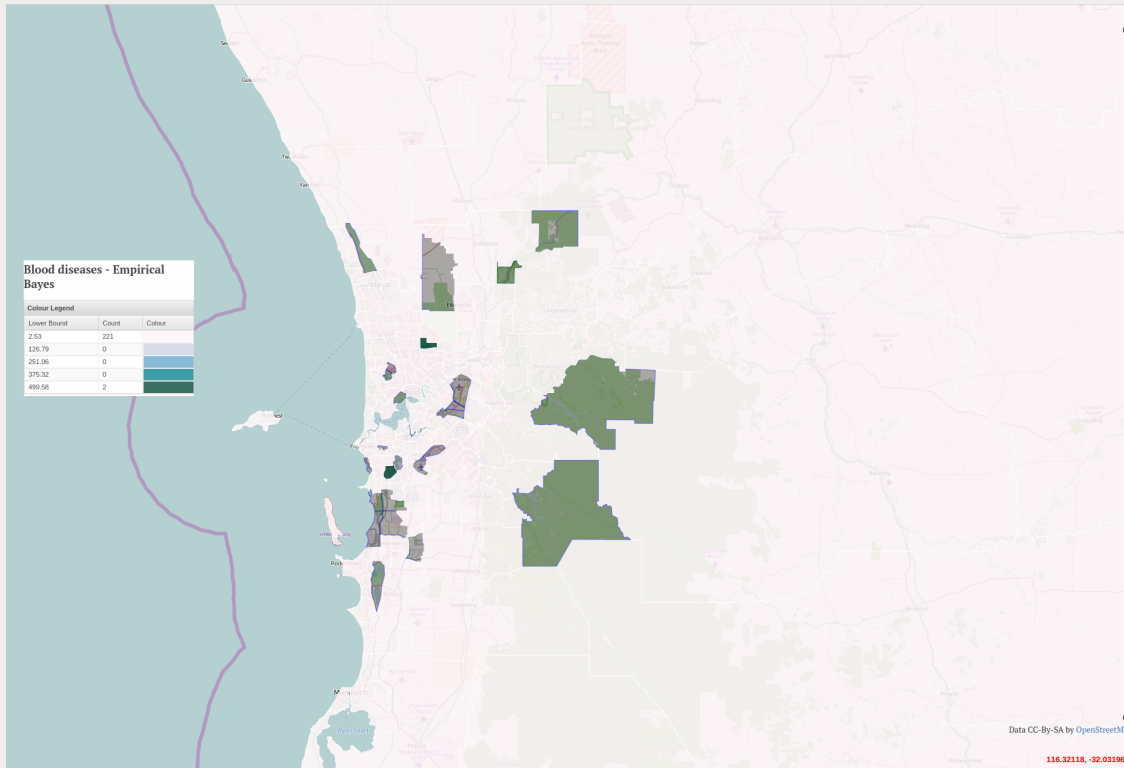


# Ratio Style

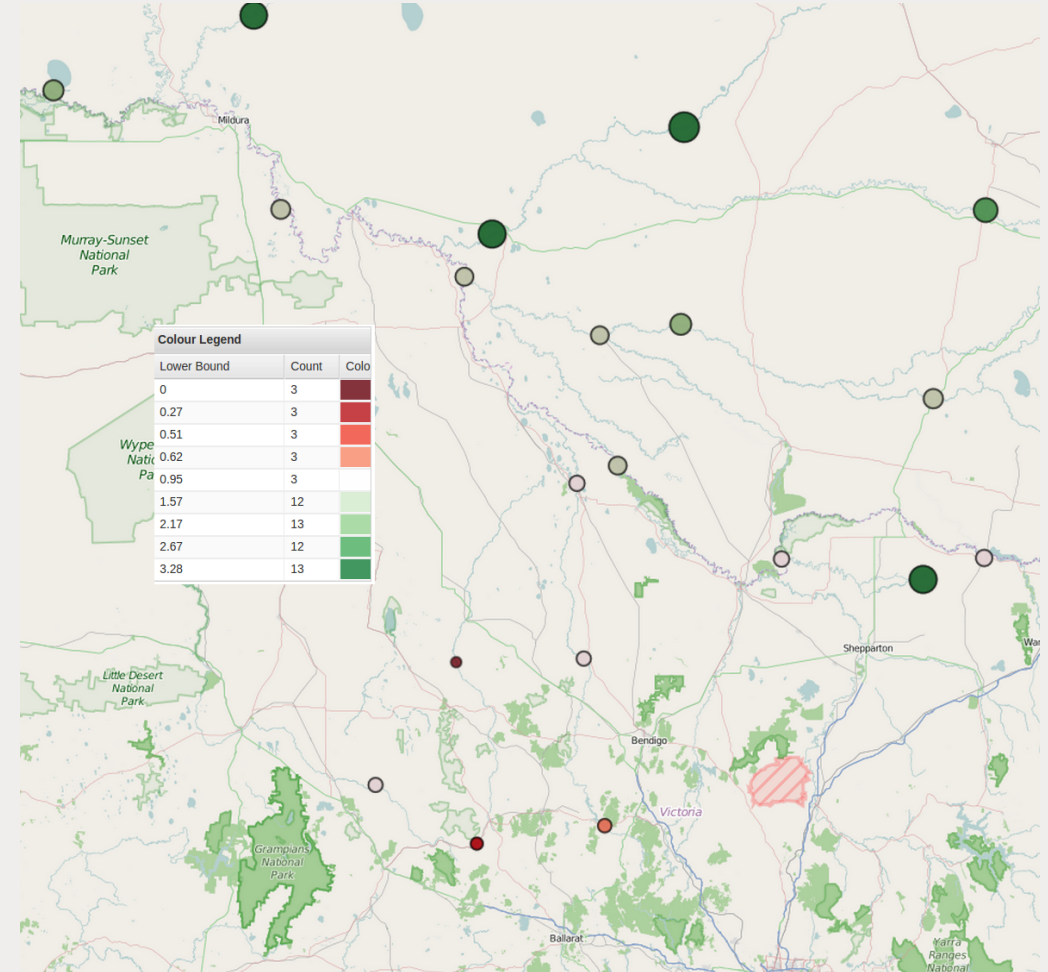
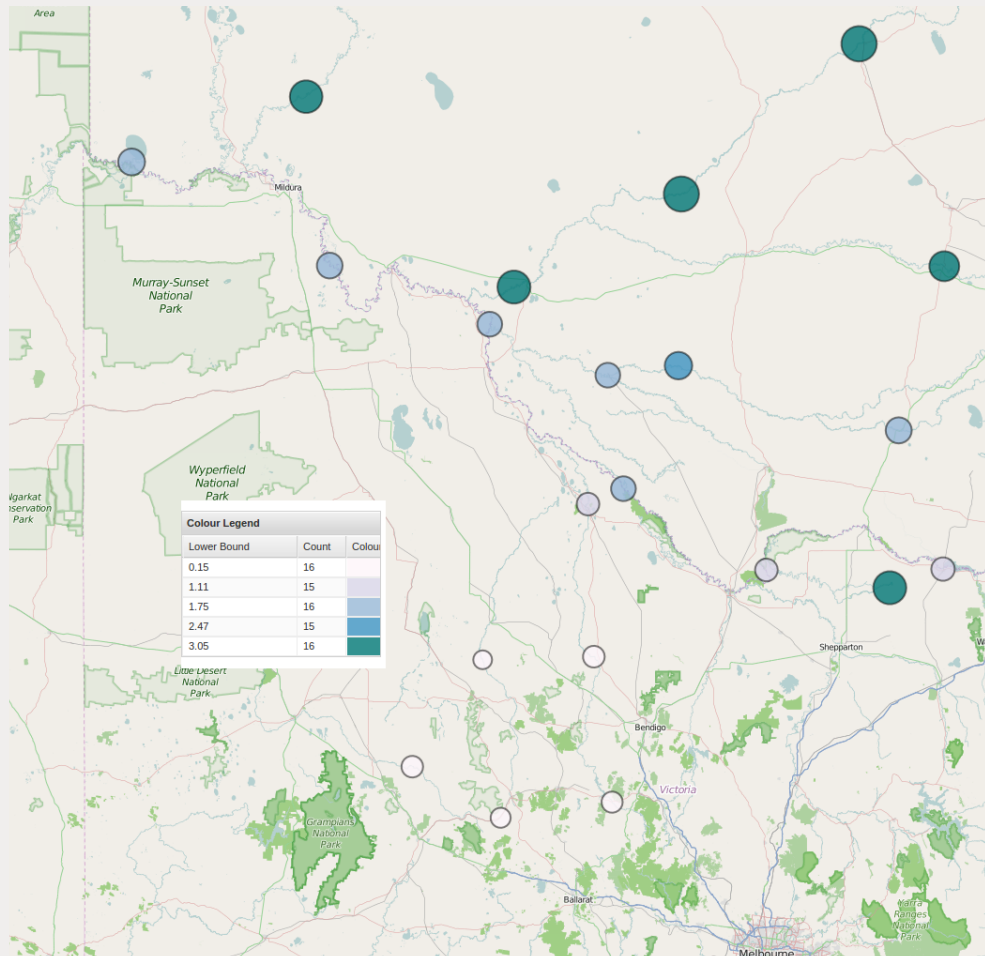




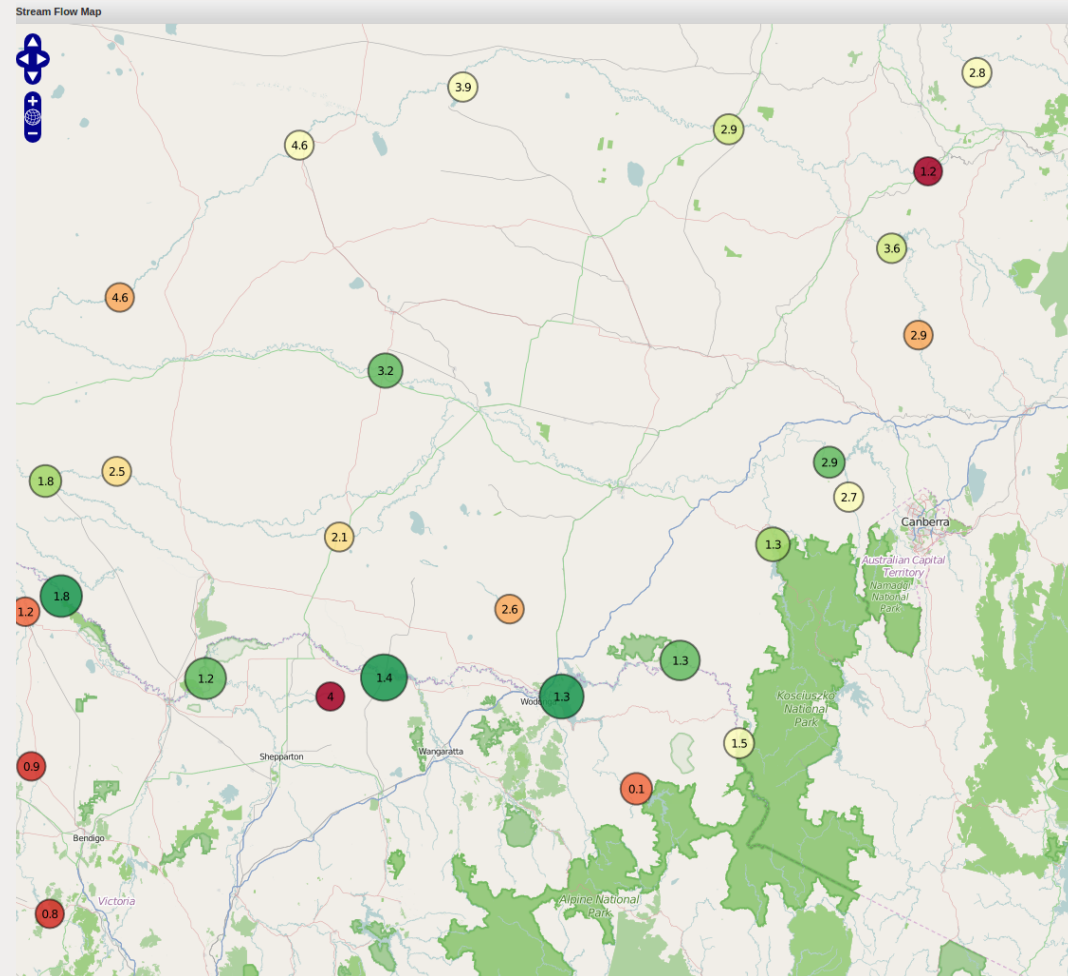
# Equal Intervals – Quintile



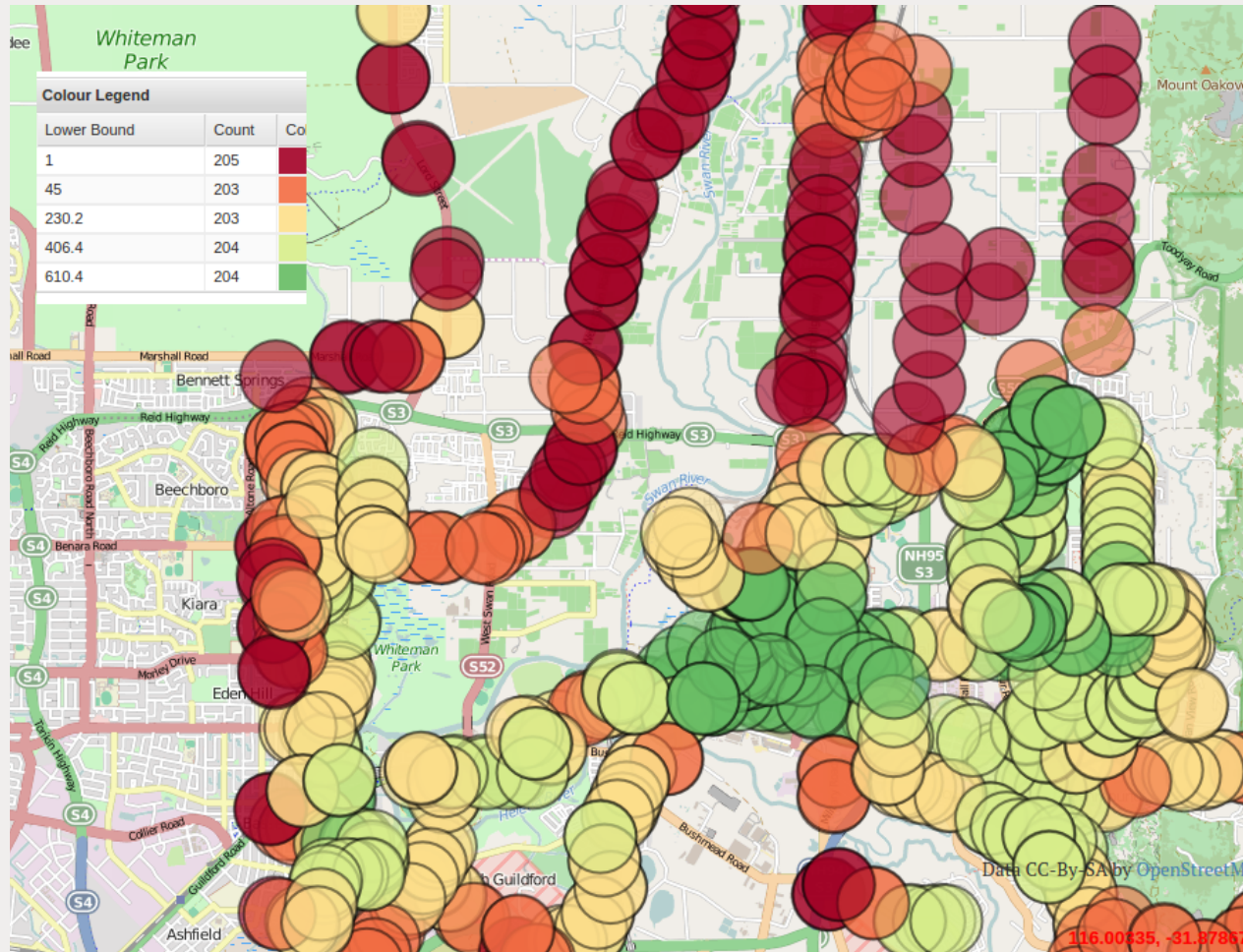
# Single – Diverging colour schemes



# Multiple Attributes

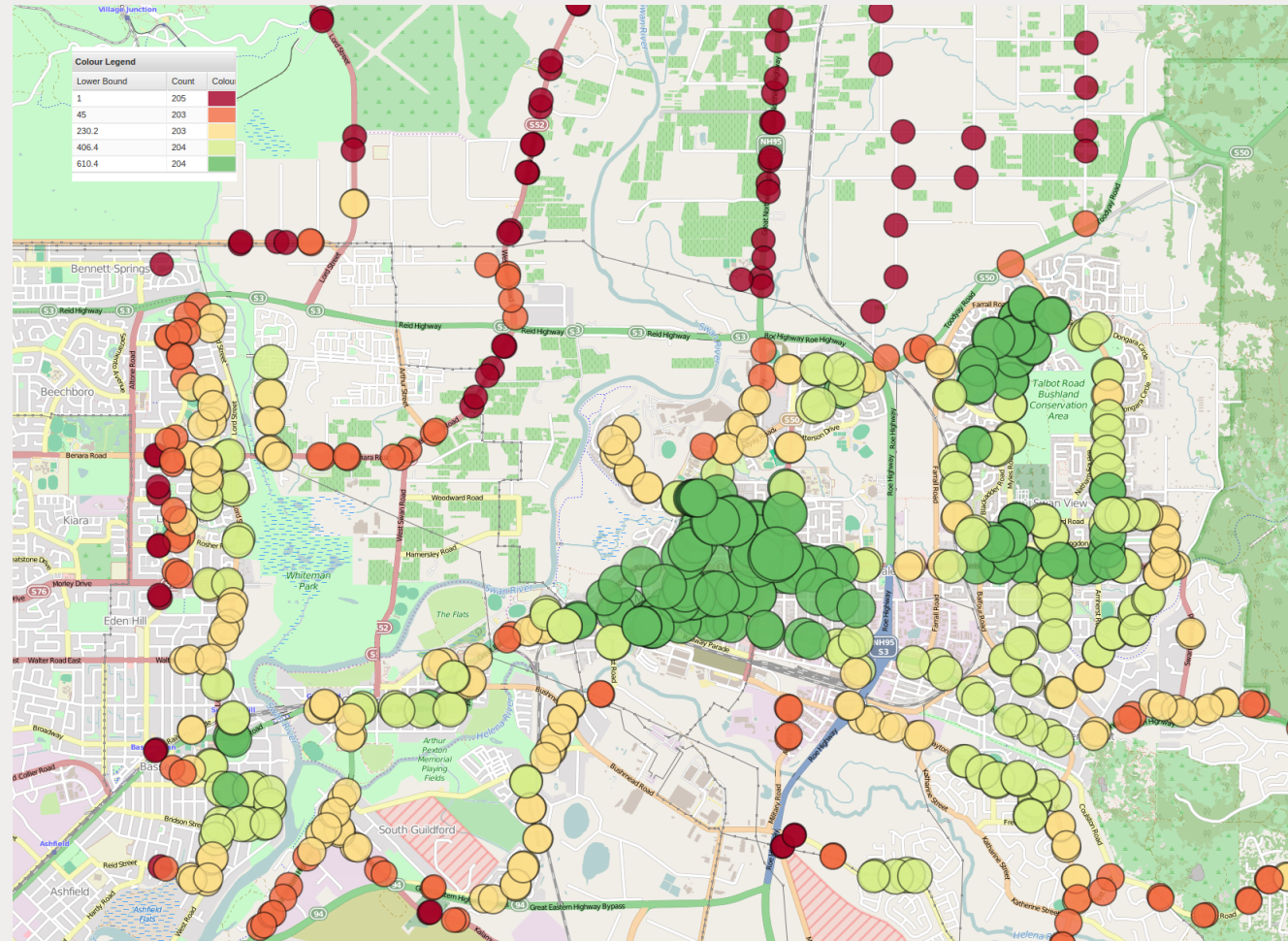


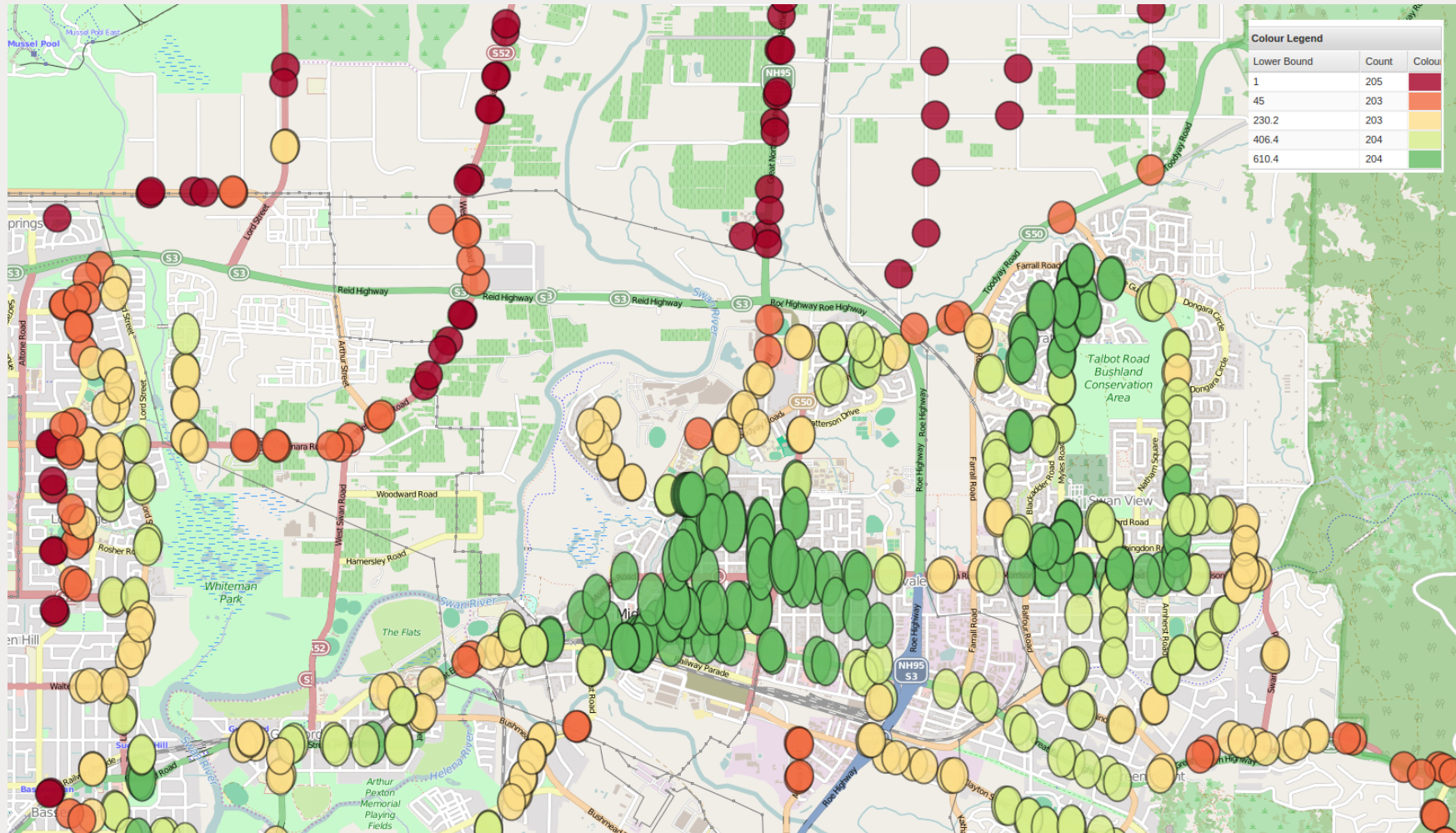
# Radius Relative to Ground Distance



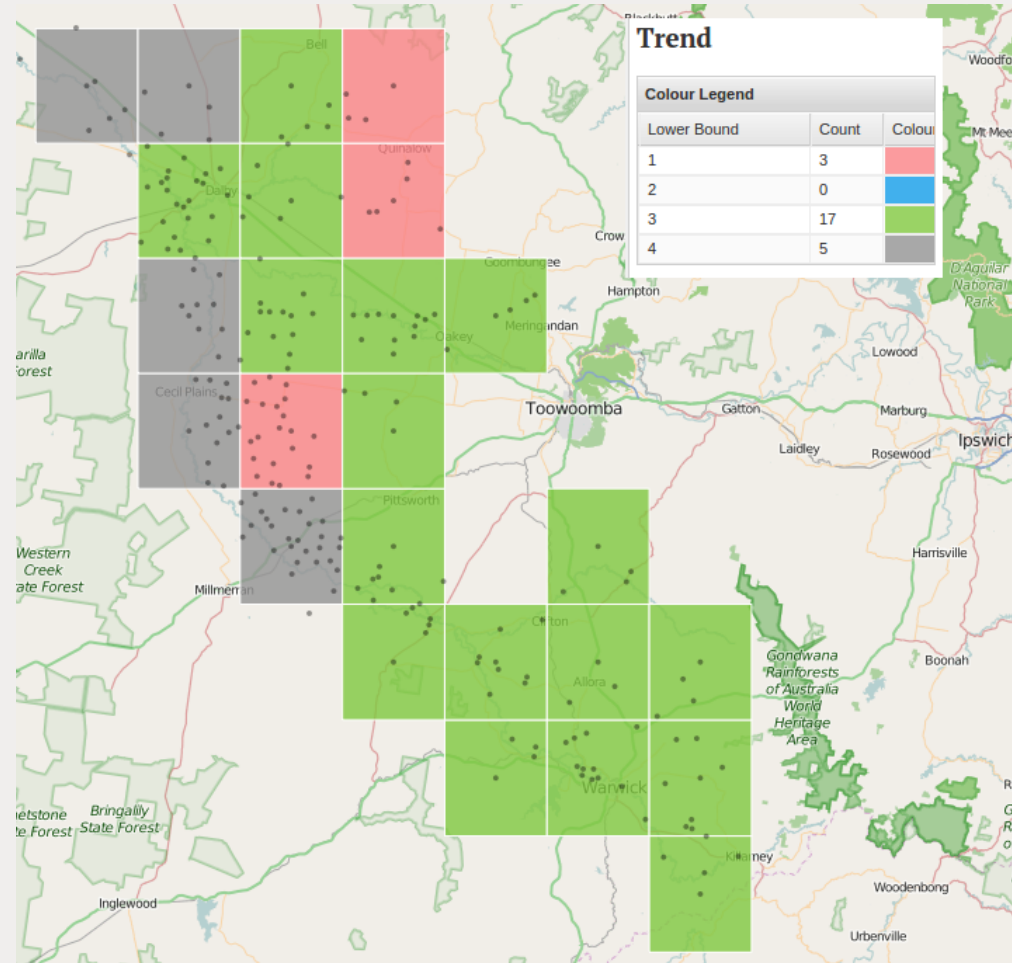


# Radius Relative to Attribute



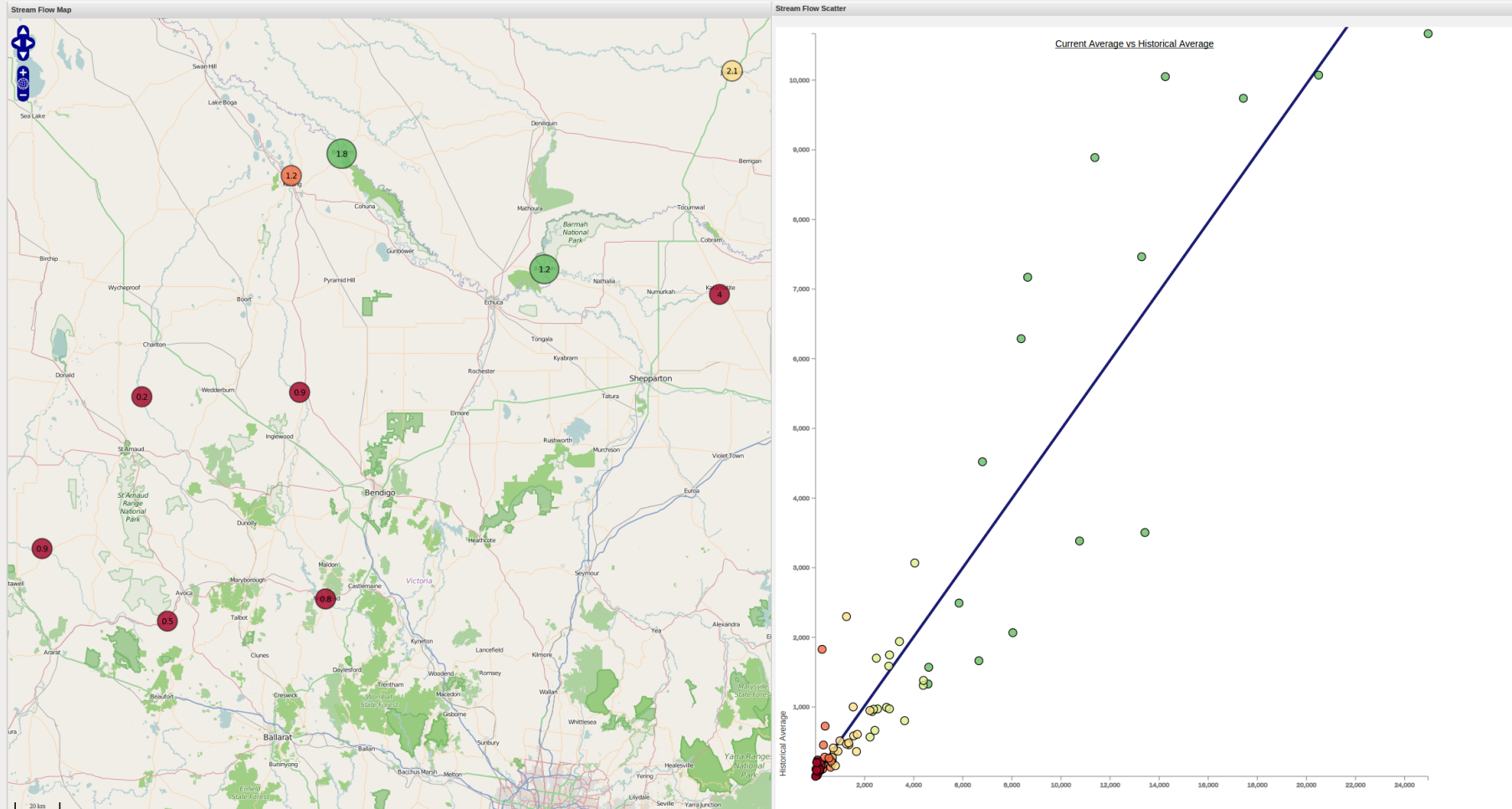


# Style Layer Descriptor Input



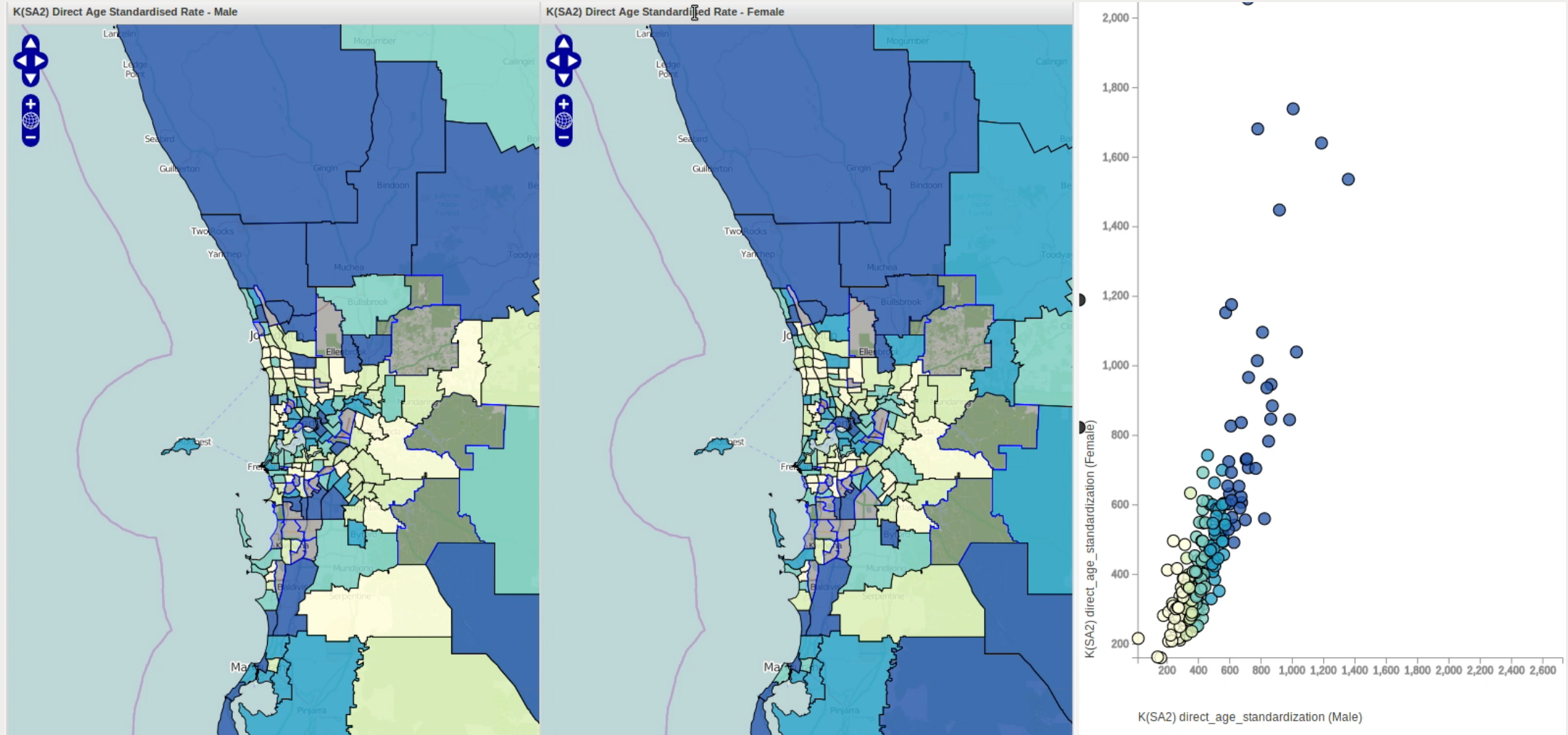


# Linked Visualisations





# Comparison



# Tabular

SLA	Z(Agg) ASR	Z(Agg) direct_age_standardization_CI	Colour
East Pilbara (S)	0.121418058872	0.0141493547708	
Northam (T)	0.0930159687996	0.00802752468735	
Northam (S)	0.0667648389935	0.00909364409745	
Quairading (S)	0.137164309621	0.0290194265544	
Tammin (S)	0.187934309244	0.052290417254	
Toodyay (S)	0.1205599159	0.0126189095899	
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	0.12522277236	0.0203968081623	
York (S)	0.150914981961	0.0164432097226	
Bruce Rock (S)	0.139487564564	0.0294607952237	
Kellerberrin (S)	0.107964262366	0.0236383844167	
Merredin (S)	0.0912272259593	0.0106345480308	
Mukinbudin (S)	0.103548459709	0.0273697879165	
Narembeen (S)	0.134215474129	0.0293014980853	
Yilgarn (S)	0.211626201868	0.0271776821464	
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt A	0.103097558022	0.00468886038288	
Vincent (T)	0.111652120948	0.00464837392792	
Cambridge (T)	0.0711461976171	0.00353447021917	
Claremont (T)	0.119937285781	0.0081206150353	
Cottesloe (T)	0.0839824825525	0.00699083786458	
Mosman Park (T)	0.0947766304016	0.00701085291803	
Nedlands (C)	0.077155187726	0.00417835637927	
Peppermint Grove (S)	0.115076810122	0.0215539652854	
Perth (C) - Remainder	0.504745900631	0.0234876014292	
Subiaco (C)	0.12198472023	0.0059984466061	
Bassendean (T)	0.0741475522518	0.00475728558376	
Bayswater (C)	0.084384649992	0.00250119366683	
Kalamunda (S)	0.0621913634241	0.00224396120757	

Data Sources

ABS Census Demographic Data

SA2\_WA

SLA2011

WA\_SLA\_2006

WA\_SLA\_2006\_Indig

ABS Medians (SA)

ABS Medians (SLA2006)

ABS Medians (SLA2011)

Health Data

Health Data (SA2)

A(SA2)

B(SA2)

C(SA2)

D(SA2)

E(SA2)

F(SA2)

G(SA2)

H(SA2)

I(SA2)

J(SA2)

K(SA2)

L(SA2)

M(SA2)

N(SA2)

O(SA2)

P(SA2)

Q(SA2)

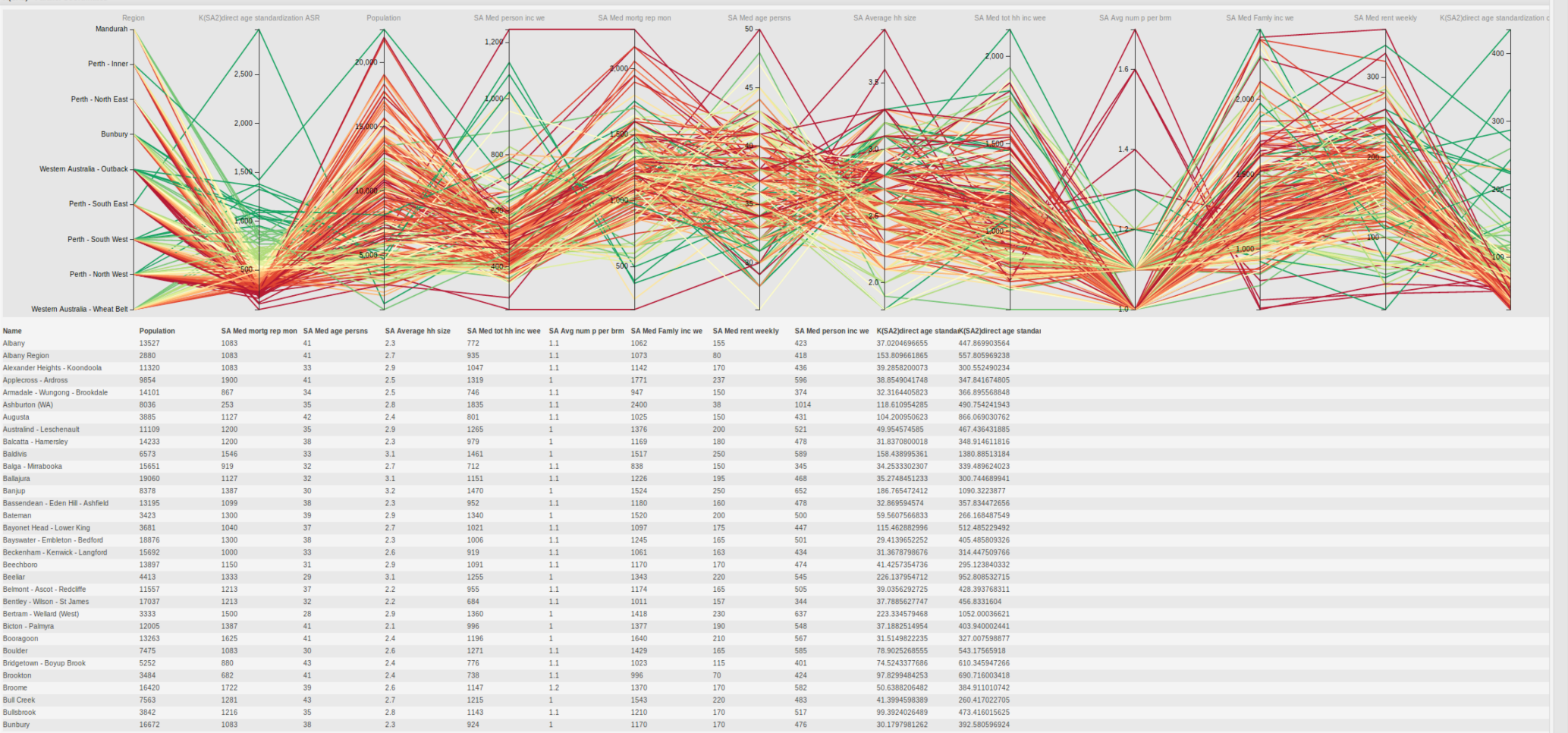
R(SA2)

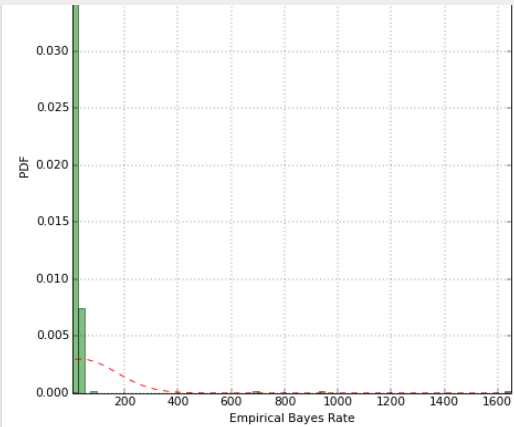
S(SA2)

T(SA2)

Z(SA2)

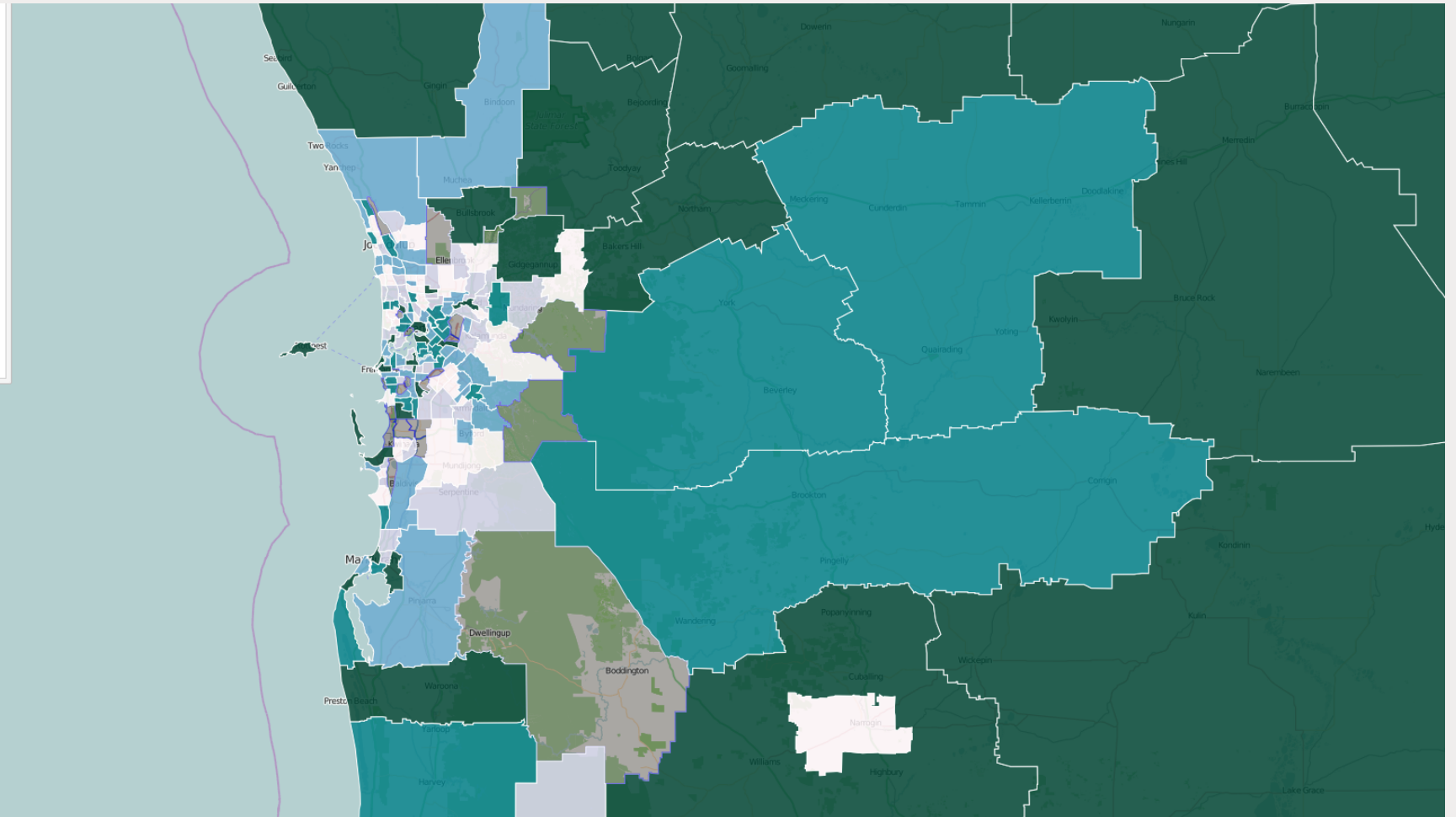
Health Data (SLA)



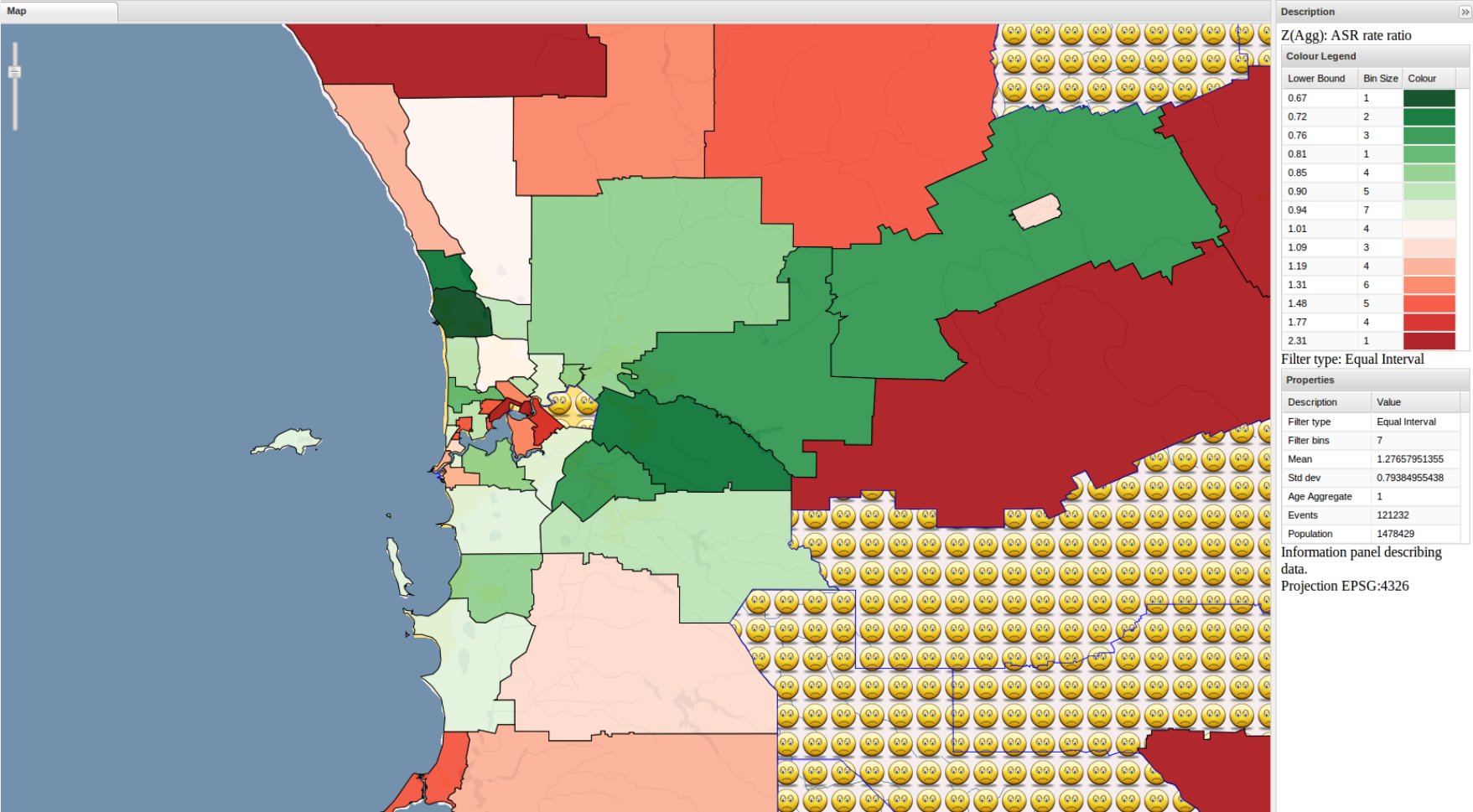


## Congenital Malformations - Empirical Bayes

Colour Legend		
Lower Bound	Count	Colour
4.63	44	
13.91	44	
17.18	44	
21.10	44	
26.21	44	







*Visual Analytics - “detect the expected and discover the unexpected”\**

**Thank You**

\*[Thomas and Cook, 2005] J.J. Thomas and K.A. Cook, eds., Illuminating the Path: The Research and Development Agenda for Visual Analytics, IEEE CS Press, 2005.