

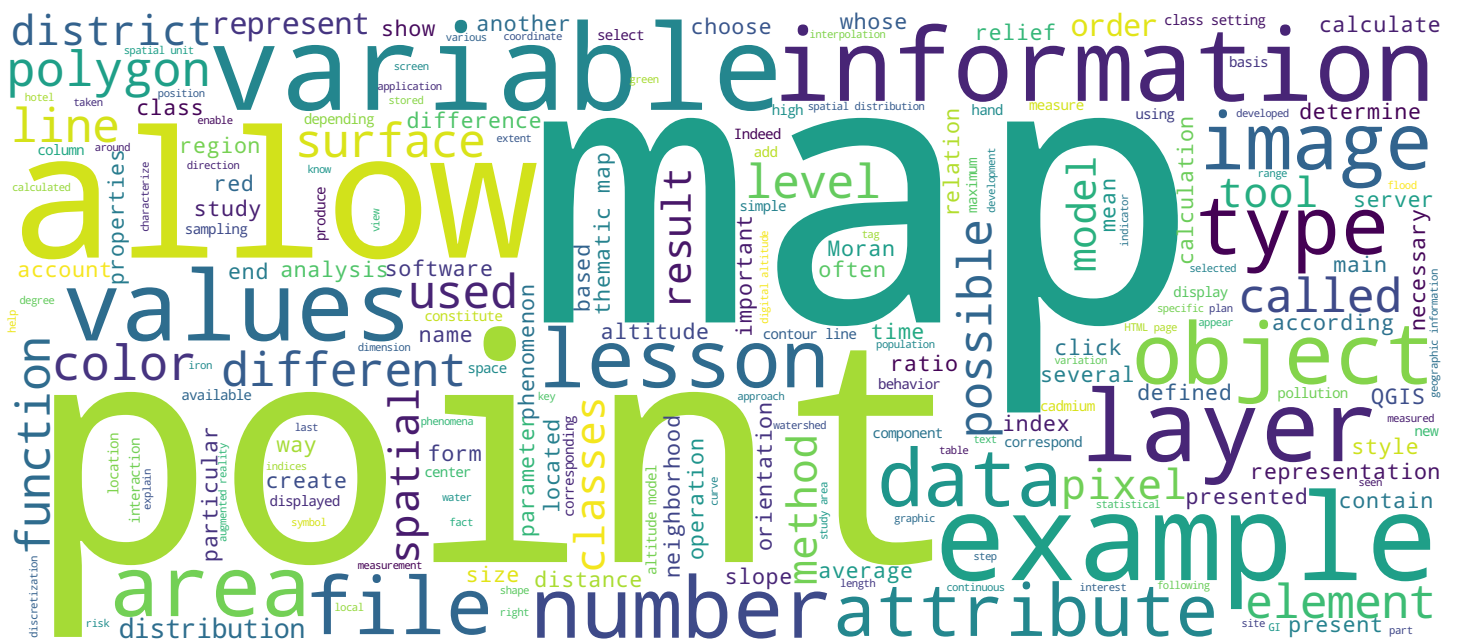
Summary

Thematic Mapping and the Semiology of Graphics

Thematic Attributes and Classification

Geographic Information Systems

Stéphane Joost, Marc Soutter, Fernand Kouamé, Amadou Sall



Search MOOC



Video



EPFL

Summary



- Background information
 - Unit, distribution, structure, spatial process
 - Attribute table
 - Types of data
 - Absolute and relative quantitative data
- Maps with proportional symbols
 - Distribution
 - Value-area ratio
- Color-scaled maps
 - Discretization of qualitative variables
 - Discretization of relative quantitative variables
 - Characteristics of some of the discretization methods
 - Rules of use

Geographic Information Systems

We are now at the end of this lesson on the processing of attributes and the class setting in statistical thematic mapping. You learned first of all the basic notions which allow to create thematic maps, including how information is stored and what types of data we are called to manipulate. Relative and absolute quantitative variables are not treated in the same way. In the case of absolute values, it is compulsory to use symbols or proportional circles which are constructed taking into account the extent of distributions, which allows to define a ratio between a value and the surface of its representation on the map. In the last part, we have discussed the creation of maps in ranges of colors, qualitative and quantitative maps, and stressed the importance of the central operation that constitutes the class setting or discretization. We then presented you five methods of discretization applied to relative quantitative data and concluded by the statement of the main rules to observe during the class setting process.

Notes

Summary



0m 04s