

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910132333703321
Autore	Plantin Jean-Christophe
Titolo	Participatory mapping : new data, new cartography // Jean-Christophe Plantin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, England ; ; Hoboken, New Jersey : , : ISTE : , : Wiley, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	1-118-96692-9 1-118-96693-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (178 p.)
Collana	FOCUS : GIS and Territorial Intelligence Series
Disciplina	526.028546782
Soggetti	Cartography - Computer network resources Cartography - Data processing Geographic information systems
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright; Contents; Introduction; Part 1. Origins and Properties of Online Maps; Chapter 1. Tooling Up For Complexity; 1.1. Maps as intellectual technology; 1.1.1. Between graphic reason and unreason; 1.1.2. The collection of writings; 1.1.3. Managing complexity; 1.2. A shift in the uses of maps; 1.2.1. From topographic to thematic maps; 1.2.2. The rise of the graphic representation of information; 1.2.3. Maps and engineers; 1.2.4. Maps and doctors; Chapter 2. From Gis to Web Maps; 2.1. The origins of a communication approach to maps 2.1.1. Arthur Robinson's functional design2.1.2. Jacques Bertin's graphic semiology; 2.1.3. The map communication model; 2.1.4. Beyond the transmission model; 2.2. The rise of the notion of participation within maps; 2.2.1. The emergence and criticisms of GIS; 2.2.2. From PPGIS to online maps; 2.2.3. Maps and the Web; Chapter 3. A Participant In The Web Of Platform; 3.1. Technical architecture of Web maps; 3.1.1. First online maps; 3.1.2. APIs and mashups; 3.1.3. The Web as platforms; 3.2. Google Maps versus OpenStreetMap?; 3.2.1. The map according to Google 3.2.2. Where does OpenStreetMap fit in?3.2.3. Between opposition and

influence; Chapter 4. Maps And Web-Based Data; 4.1. Categories and data structure; 4.1.1. Static data; 4.1.2. Contributory data; 4.1.3. Dynamic data.; 4.2. Expressive, technical and scientific bricolage; 4.2.1. Personalizing; 4.2.2. Managing contingency; 4.2.3. Ensuring validity; Part 2. Mapping Practices In Emergency Situations; Chapter 5. The State of Information After the Fukushima Disaster; 5.1. The challenges in accessing information; 5.1.1. Timeline of the events; 5.1.2. The lack of official information
 5.2. Flaws in the published data on radiation5.2.1. Scattered and complex documents; 5.2.2. Non-downloadable data; 5.2.3. The lack of temporal metadata; 5.2.4. Heterogeneous measurement units; Chapter 6. Producing Radiation Maps; 6.1. Producing radiation data; 6.1.1. Producing data with Geiger counters; 6.1.2. Extracting data from official Websites; 6.1.3. Combining different data sources; 6.2. Three attitudes toward radiation data sources; 6.2.1. Using alternative data; 6.2.2. Using official data; 6.2.3. Using all the available data sources; Chapter 7. Circulation and Use of Maps
 7.1. Cartographers' motives7.1.1. Making the data visible; 7.1.2. Maintaining a neutral stance; 7.1.3. Providing a lobbying tool; 7.2. Taking action on the basis of a map; 7.2.1. Verifying the data in emergency situations; 7.2.2. Discussing maps from their data; 7.2.3. Stepping in on a controversial point; Chapter 8. The Shape of Public Engagement; 8.1. An emerging online public; 8.1.1. The role of controversies in democracies; 8.1.2. Public engagement on nuclear issues; 8.1.3. Accounting for the materiality of objects; 8.1.4. From a "phantom public" to a "foam"; 8.2. An ad hoc engagement
 8.2.1. Self-expression versus opening of the data

Sommario/riassunto

This book is intended for applications of online digital mapping, called mashups (or composite application), and to analyze the mapping practices in online socio-technical controversies. The hypothesis put forward is that the ability to create an online map accompanies the formation of online audience and provides support for a position in a debate on the Web. The first part provides a study of the map: - a combination of map and statistical reason- crosses between map theories and CIS theories- recent developments in scanning the map, from Geographic Information S
