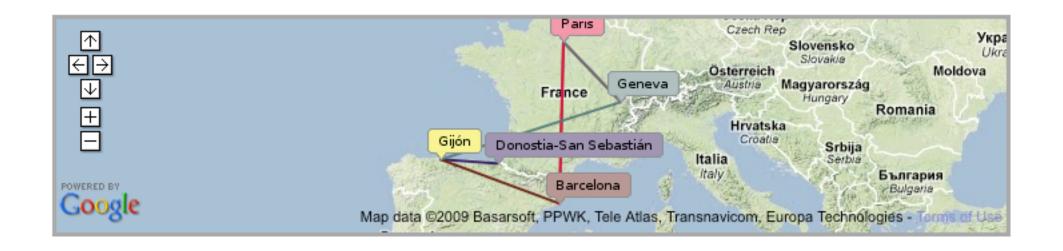
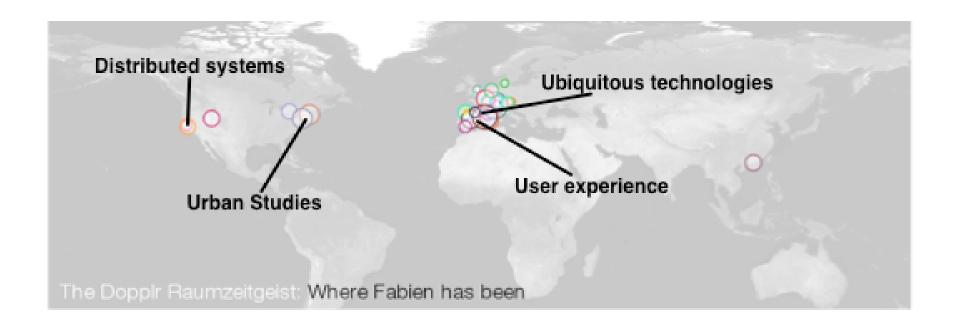
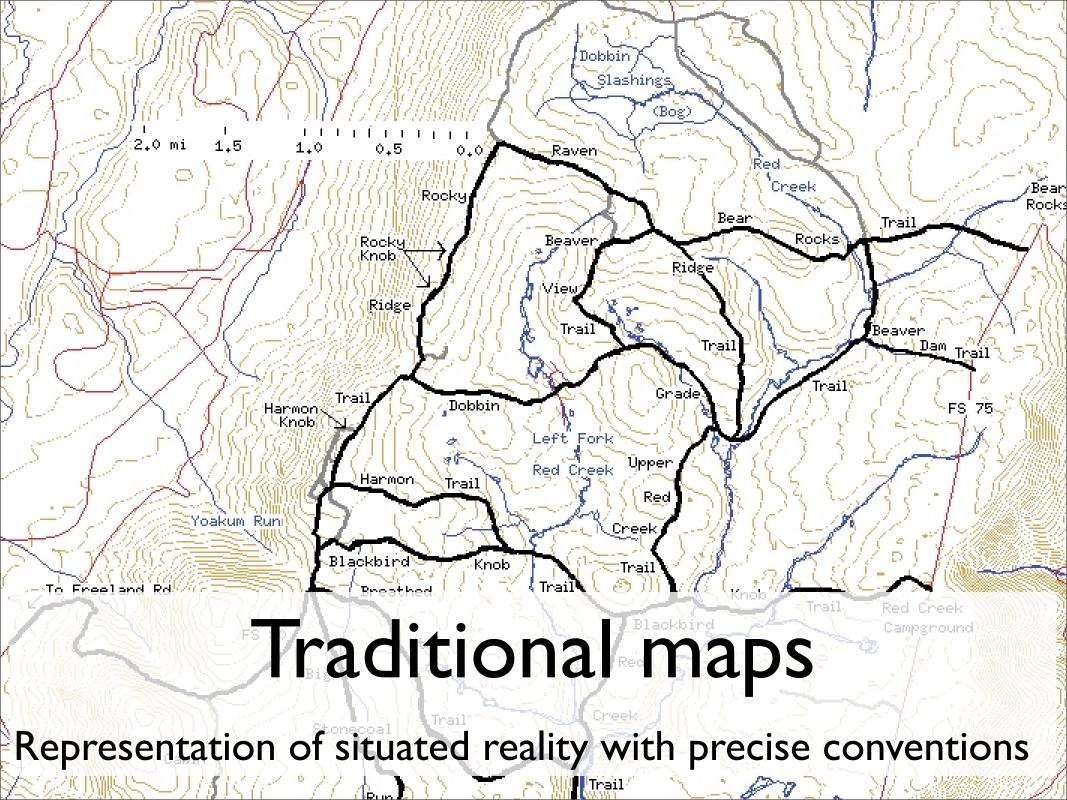
New maps and practices of hybrid spaces

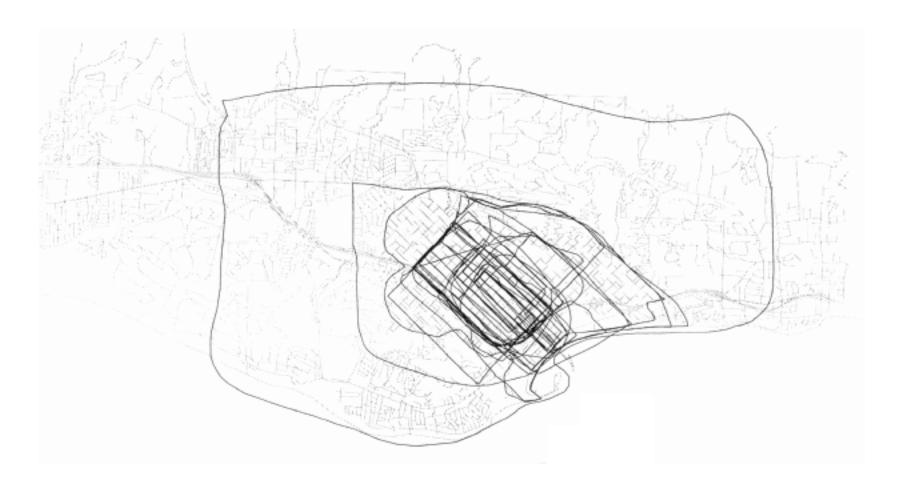








Apprehension of the space and the environment



Recent evolutions

technical..., yes but also social, political, and economical

Technical





Social

The World's Eyes

user-generated content, co-production, participatory

DATA.GOV





HOME CATALOGS STATE/LOCAL ABOUT FAQ CONTACT US SUGGEST OTHER DATASETS

DISCOVER. PARTICIPATE. ENGAGE.

Search the following Data.gov catalogs:







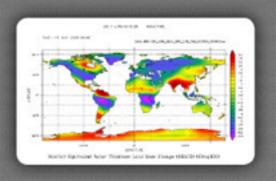
FEATURED TOOL:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)

MY NASA DATA

Mentoring and inquiry using NASA data on Atmospheric and Earth Science for teachers and amateurs. The MY NASA DATA Live Access Server (LAS) is now available to create your own microsets for your class or your interests. The LAS contains over 149 parameters in atmospheric and earth science from five NASA scientific projects.





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The purpose of Data.gov is to increase public access to high value, machine readable datasets generated by the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Although the initial launch of Data.gov provides a limited portion of the rich variety of Federal datasets presently available, we invite you to actively participate in shaping the future of Data.gov by suggesting additional datasets and site enhancements to provide seamless access and use of four odderal datasets. Data gov will continue to grow and change in the weeks, months.

How to use Data.gov

Data.gov includes searchable data catalogs providing access to data in three ways: through the "raw" data catalog, the tool catalog and the geodata catalog. Please note that by accessing datasets or tools offered on Data.gov, you agree to the Data Policy, which you should read before accessing any dataset or tool. If there are additional datasets that you would like to see included on this site, black of the hire. For more information on how to use Data.gov, it.

policies for sustainable behaviors, open data initiatives

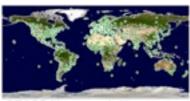
Welcome to GRASS GIS

You are at a GRASS mirror site in ITALY (IT) (other mirror sites) This site is updated daily: 22 Sep 2009

<u>Home</u>	Intro	<u>Docs</u>	<u>Download</u>	Community	<u>Applications</u>	Development
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Celebrating 25 years!







GRASS User map (without pop-up)

Geographic Resources Analysis Support System

Commonly referred to as GRASS, this is free Geographic Information System (GIS) software used for geospatial data management and analysis, image processing, graphics/maps production, spatial modeling, and visualization. GRASS is currently used in academic and commercial settings around the world, as well as by many governmental agencies and environmental consulting companies. GRASS is an official project of the Open Source Geospatial Foundation.

Module of the day:

v.delaunay Creates a Delaunay triangulation from an input vector map containing points or

Latest News! REE REE FEED

- 18 Sep 2009: GRASS 6.4.0 module synops
- * 09 Jun 2009: GRASS 6.4.0 RC5 released Bit recolor of the Color of Carlo MS-Windows support new functionality and business Color of the Carlo Carlo
- 02 Jun 2009: New WinGrass 6.4.0RCsvn s

New models with open APIs and softwares (database, GIS,

- Geoinformatics FCE Statistical and visualization frameworks) epublic FOSS4G 2009 in Sydney Free and Open Source Software for Geospatial 20-23 Oct 2009. Sydney Australia

Implications

- People in contact with an interplay of physical and digital contexts (hybrid spaces)
- Deliverance from authorities data and representations of the physical
- Grassroot initiatives
- Access to data produced from people interactions with soft infrastructures

Paris Through Velib'

Openly accessible data

Real-time Rome

Aggregated cellphone network traffic data

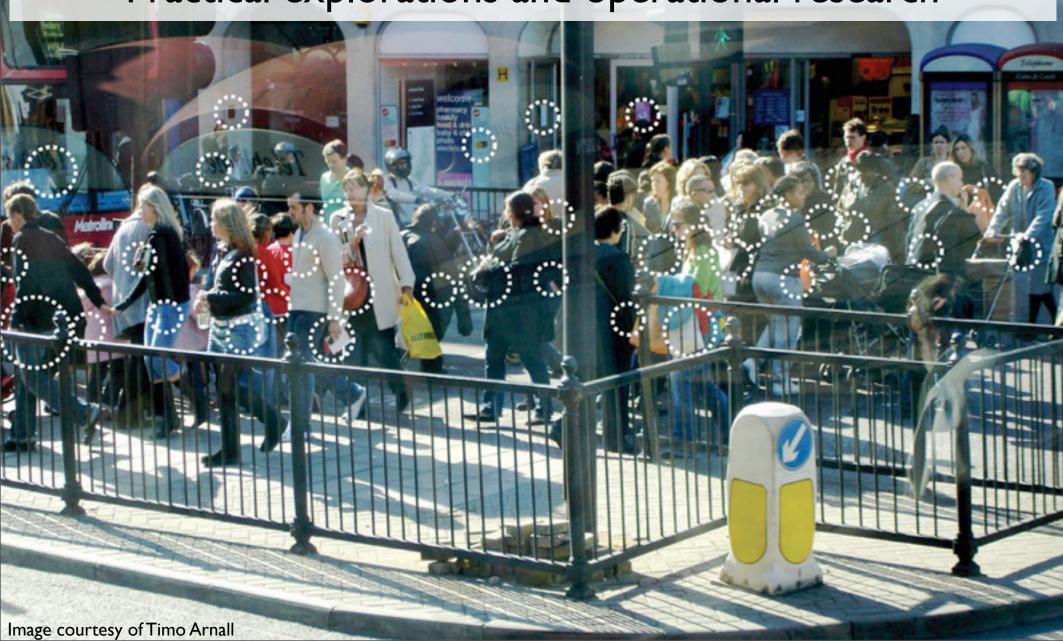
Maps to engage



ouch nearfield.org

Utility

Practical explorations and operational research

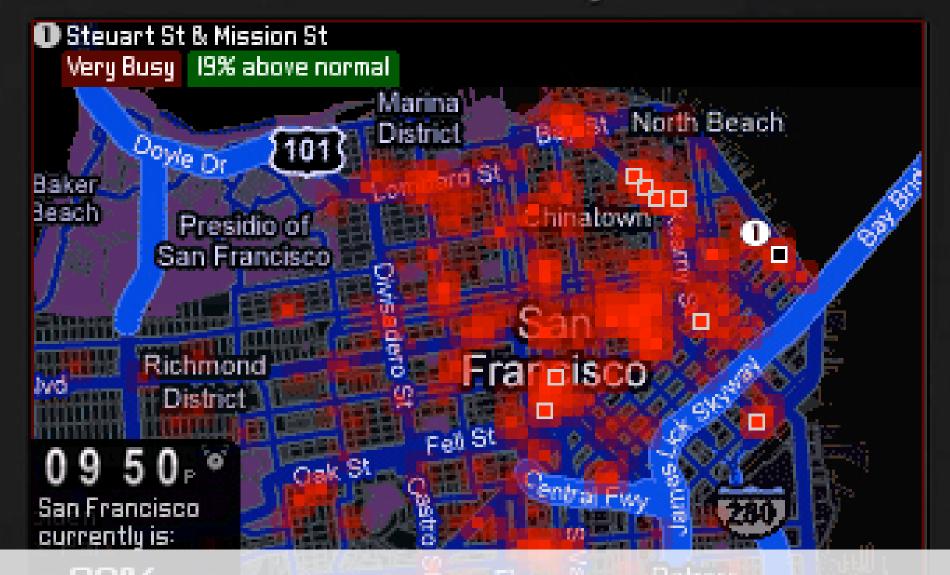




Real-time awareness

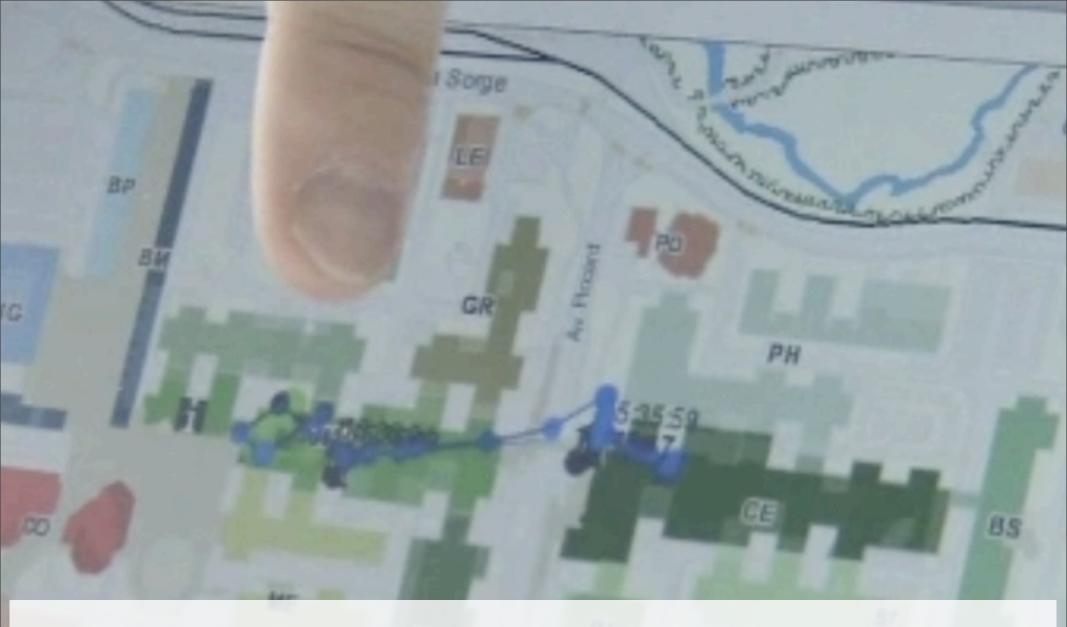
action, decision making and feedback loop

BlackBerry



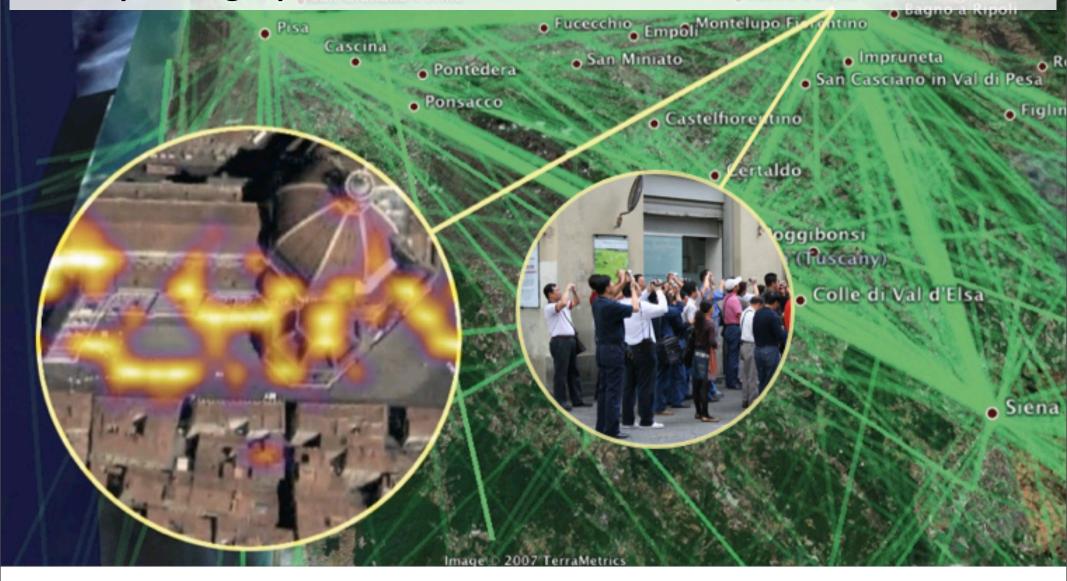
Match affinity with proximity

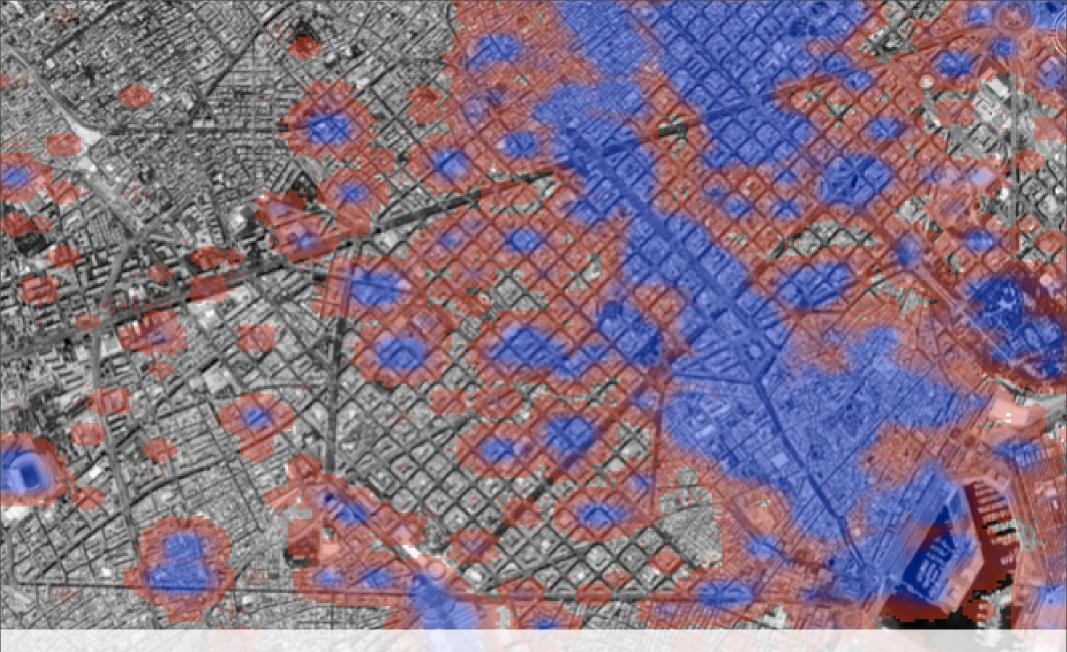
my map, my environment, my taste, my people



accumulation of evidences, confront policies and behaviours

photographers leave information of their visits...



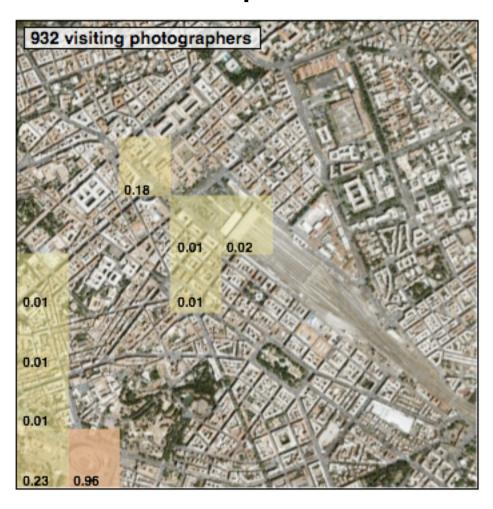


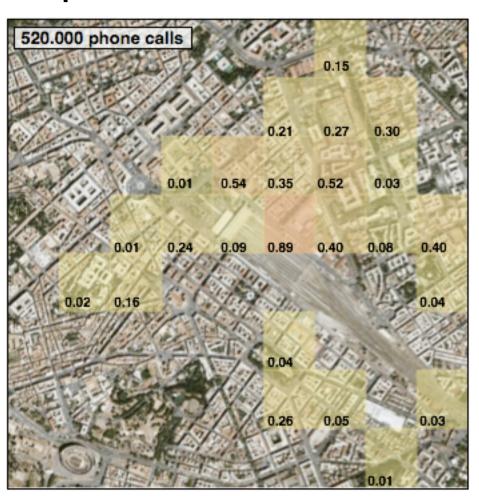
value of the act of communication



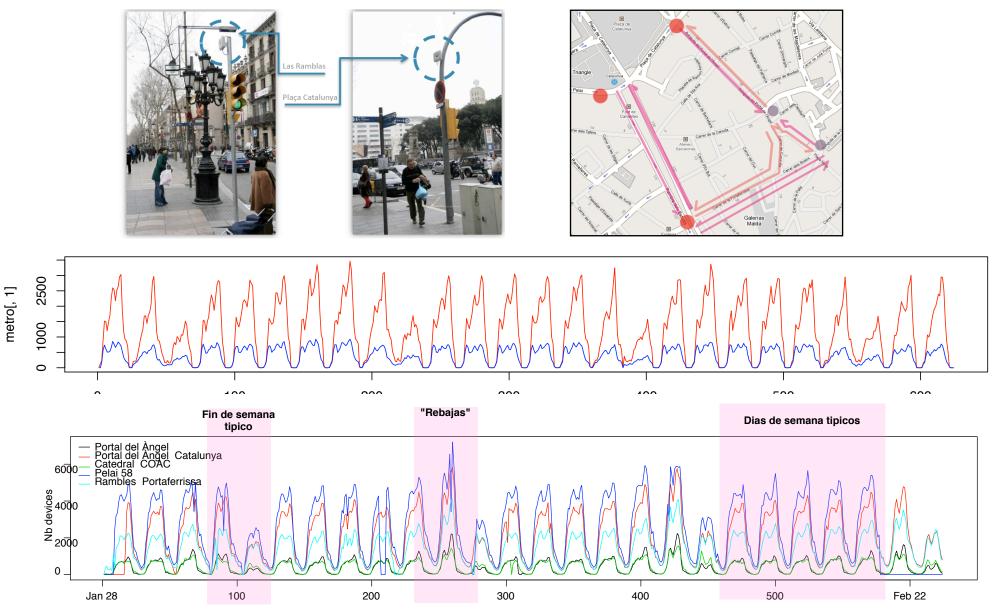
...partners of photographers as well

multiple views one one phenomena





Measures of dynamics

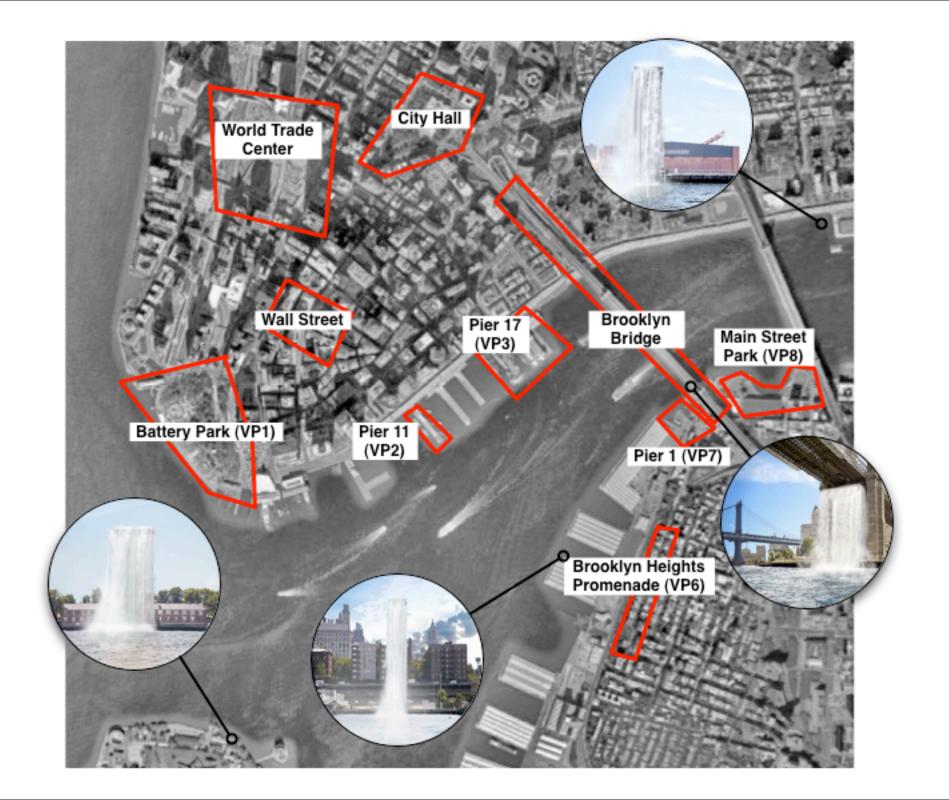






Evaluate strategies

attractiveness of the NYC Waterfalls



Process

Data collection

Logs of people's interactions with urban infrastructures, the web and digital devices

e.g. cellular network, georeferenced photos, web search, bike sharing, bluetooth scanners

Observations

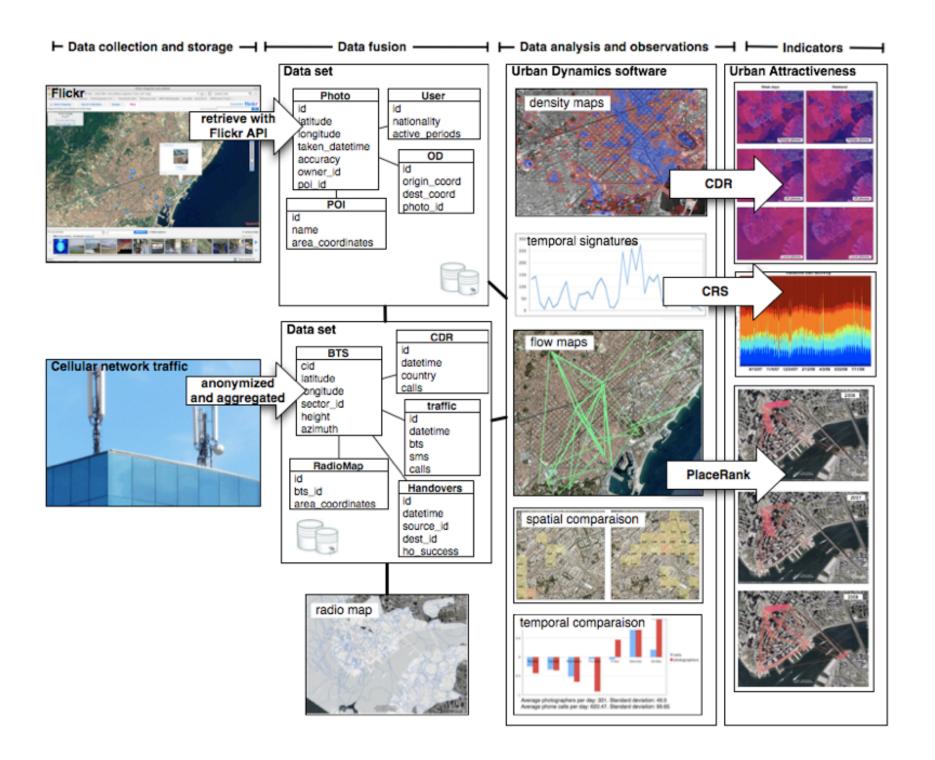
Spatio-temporal data analysis to reflect the state of a specific urban process

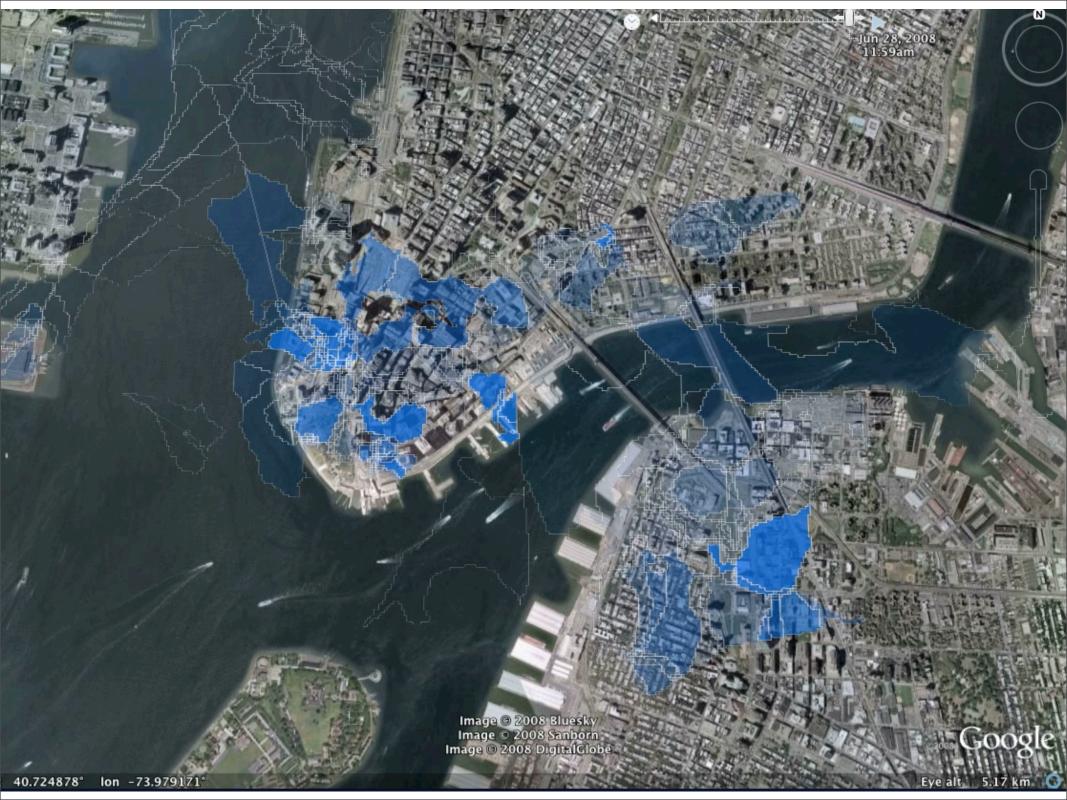
e.g. spatial distribution, temporal evolution, seasonalities, correlations

Urban indicators

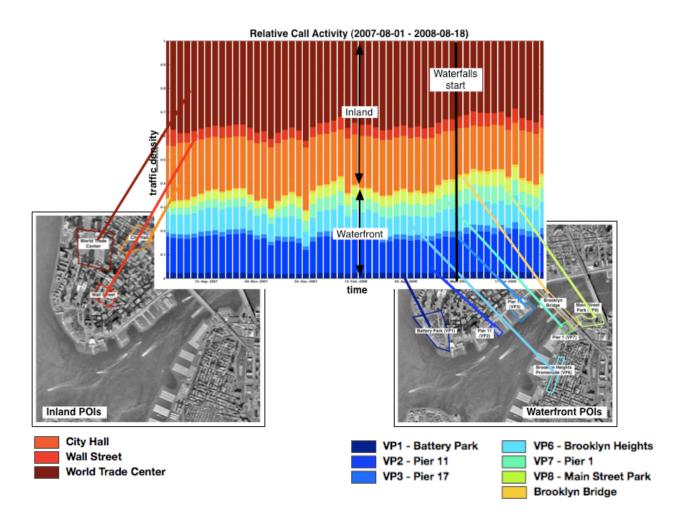
Inference from observations that reflect population density and movements to measure urban dynamics

e.g. Comparative Relative Strength, Centrality, Integration



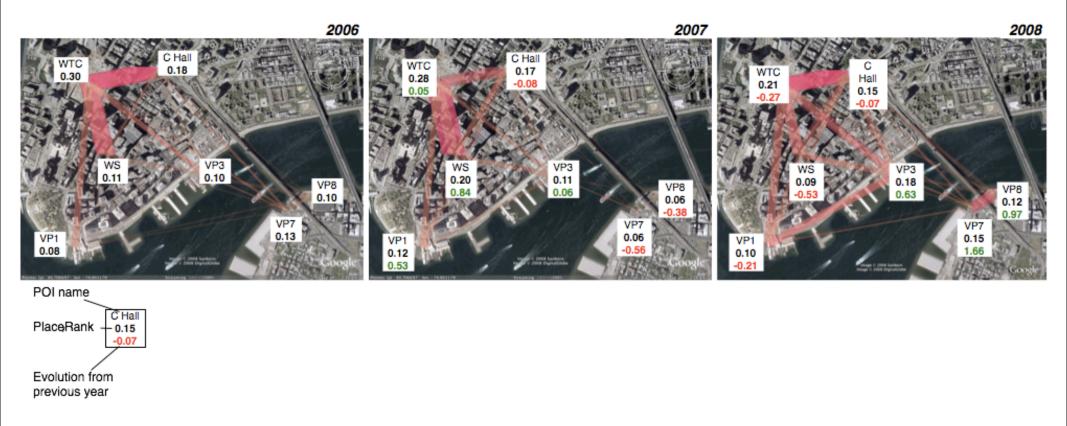


Comparative relative strength



The CRS indicator compares the (normalized) activity of one area of interest with respect to the overall activity of the city.

PlaceRank



PlaceRank determines the centrality of a location within a set of areas of interest based on the amount of digital footprints generated in each area and the traces that connect them

THE NEW YORK CITY WATERFALLS

The Economic Impact of a Public Art Work



Prepared for New York City Economic Development Corporation October 2008 Prepared by Appleseed and Audience Research & Analysis



New practices

in disciplines that touch the physical character of the world and humand activities. More to explore in this workshop



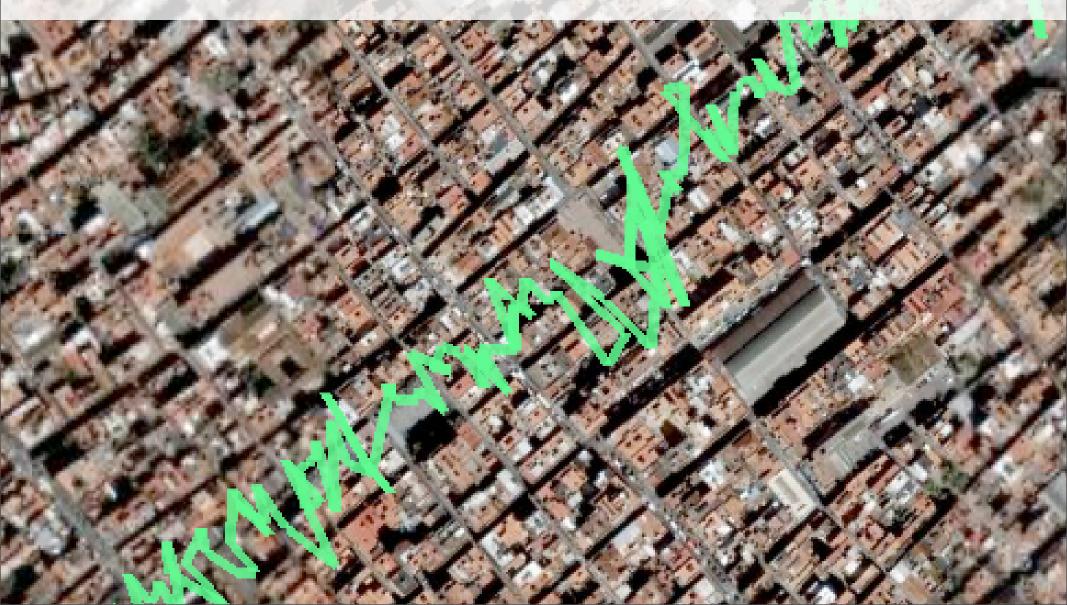


engineers, architects, urban designers, psychologists, economists, social scientists, entrepreneurs, lobbyists, artists



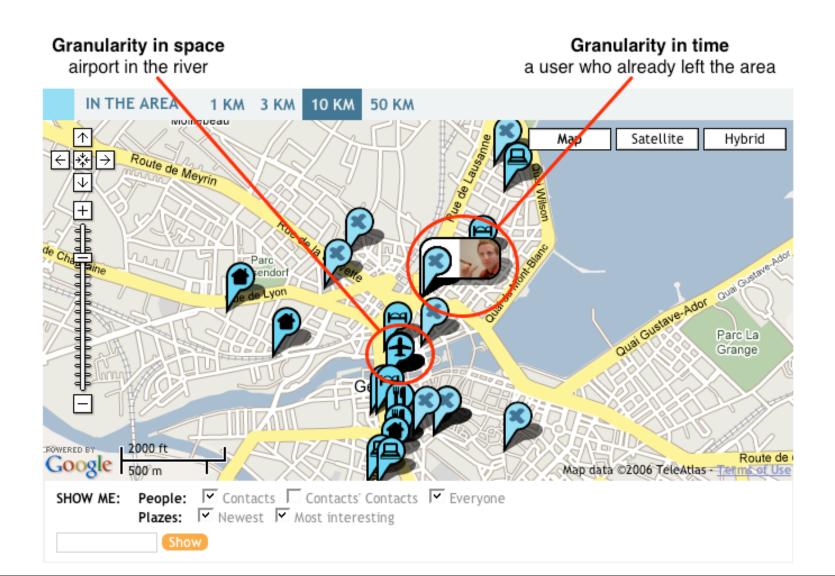
Imperfect mirror to reality

technological limitations, sense what is cheap to sense



Spatial uncertainty

vagueness, space made made of pins instead of surfaces





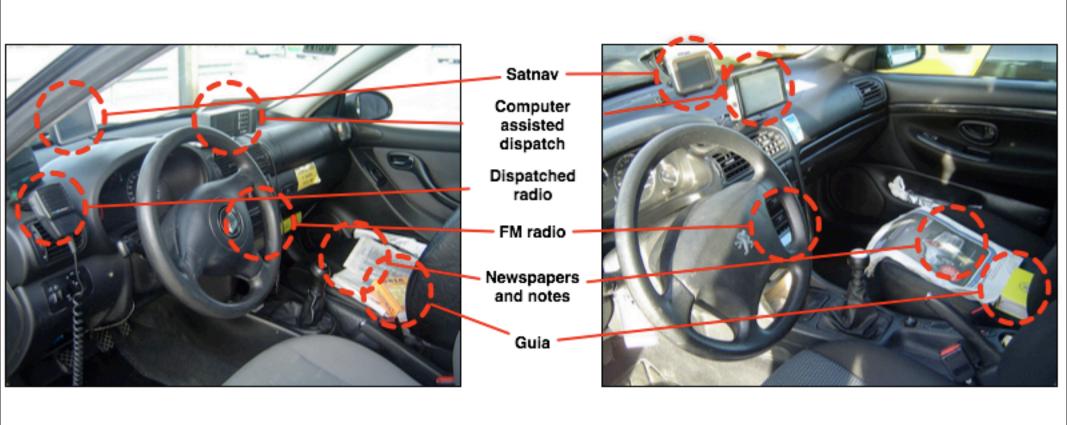
New practices

field observations

Co-evolution of taxi drivers with their satnav

- Ethnographic study with 12 informants
- Procedure: artifact model, semi-structured interviews, coding
- Focus: acquisition, expectation gap, evolution

Ecosystem of artifacs



Every extension is [also] an amputation*

- Automation of wayfinding reduces argumentation with customers; affects the learning of the city
- Aspects of imperfections as the routine part of the convenience of computers: Strategies to assess the uncertainty in the information



assessing the quality of the geoinformation



Take-aways

- Technical, social, political and economical ecoevolutions lead to the enrichement of hybrid spaces
- New maps to represent the hybrid; no conventions, bottom-up initiatives
- New practices, new apprehensions of the space, end of ephemeral, engage, measure, evaluate, confronte
- Utility from taxi drivers to urban planners and policy makers
- Beware of the trade-offs and the amputations

