## Module Handbook of Representation of Spatial Data

	Participatory Activities*)	20%	Contribution of class discussion activities in each		20%		
Credit points	Assessment Techniques	Percentage of Assessment (%)	Criteria/ Indicators	1	CLO (%) 2	3	
	CLO 3	1. Offline class (lectures, discussions)       3 meetings         6 x 50 minut         lectures and         1 x 60 minute         tasks		ngs ninutes of and discus ninutes of so	Ites of classroom I discussions tes of self-paced		
study hours)	CLO 2	1. Offline class (lectures, discussions)		3 meetings 6 x 50 minutes of classroom lectures and discussions			
Workload (incl. contact hours, self-	CLO 1	1. Offline class (lectures, discussions)     2 meeti       4 x 50 r     lectures			ngs ninutes of classroom and discussions		
Teaching methods	SCL (Student Centered Learning): Case-based learning, team-based project.						
Relation to	Compulsory						
Language	Bahasa Indonesia						
Person responsible for the module	Dr. Noorhadi Rahardjo, M.Si.,P.M. Drs. Projo Danoedoro, M.Sc., Ph.D. Dr. Taufik Hery Purwanto, S.Si., M.Si.						
Semester(s) in which the module is taught	Odds/ First (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Semester						
Module designation	Representation of spatial data course is a compulsory subject in the Geography Masters Study Program. This course discusses the concept and theory of spatial data representation. The discussion begins with an explanation of ways that can be used to visualize geographic data, and continues with an explanation of the advantages of visualizing data spatially (especially in the form of maps). After students know about the importance of maps for visualizing geographic data, they will then discuss in detail: (a) the position of cartography/maps in geography, (b) thematic maps are one of the competencies of geography, (c) sources and how to make maps, especially thematic maps, and (d) how to prepare thematic maps in digital and conventional forms. In the explanation of the sources for making maps, remote sensing is one of the important sources for making maps; Therefore, it will also discuss: (a) remote sensing and remote sensing positions in geography, (b) remote sensing systems and spectral bands, (b) scope and definition of remote sensing, (c) composite image visualization, and interpretation visual, (d) image classification and spectral transformation, and (e) changing inference by graphical means.						
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			subject matter of the lecture					
	Project Results/ Case Study Results/ PBL Results*)	30%	Complete case study reports are available			30%		
	Cognitive							
	Assignment	20%	The results of the task are available and complete	10%	10%			
	Mid-term	15%	Students answer the questions correctly	20%	10%			
	Final Exam	15%	Students answer the questions correctly					
	Total	100%		30%	30%	40%		
Required and recommended	*) can be obtained from Mid-term or Final exams which are the results of participatory activities or the results of projects/case studies. By IKU 7, the total percentage of participatory activities and project results/case studies/PBL at least 50%. Taken after taking compulsory courses							
prerequisites for joining the module								
Module objectives/intended learning outcomes	PLO C1	Able to use and utilise mapping technology and geographic information systems in presenting geographical material object data to support spatial and regional analysis as a foundation for preparing regional development plans.						
	CLO 1	Students are able to understand the concepts and theories of data visualization spatially, especially in the form of maps, and understand remote sensing as a source of isolation in the preparation of maps. [PLO C1] Students are able to apply the theories and concepts of spatial visualization in the form of thematic maps and are also able to use imagery as a source for preparing thematic maps. [PLO C1]						
	CLO 2							
	CLO 3	Students are ab spatially. [PLO (	le to choose sources and visualiz C1]	ation metho	ds of geogr	aphic data		
Content	CLO 1	<ol> <li>Data visualization concept and theory.</li> <li>The importance of maps for spatial data visualization.</li> <li>Map position in geography.</li> <li>Map classification.</li> <li>Map compilation resources.</li> </ol>						
		6. Map prepa 1. Map scale	aration process					
	CLO 2	2. Map symb	ol					

		3. How to design map symbols for qualitative and quantitative thematic maps for			
		data with point dimensions.			
	4	4. Quantitative data point thematic map symbols: value indication, unit value,			
		and proportional symbol			
		5. How to design map symbols for qualitative and quantitative thematic maps			
		for line-dimensional data.			
		6. Line data quantitative thematic map symbols: arrow symbol, flow line, isoline			
		1. Quantitative data area thematic map symbols: choropleth, dasymetric,			
	CLO 3	isarithmic			
		2. The task of compiling a map from data with the dimensions of points, lines			
		and areas; quantitative, ordinal size, interval, and ratio.			
		3. The exam is carried out offline, and the questions are made in the form of a			
		case study. The questions cover CPMK 1, 2, and 3			
Examination forms	Mid-term and Final Exam				
Study and	Student participation 20%, Project result 30%, Assignment 20%, Summative Test (Mid-term and				
Examination	Final Exam) 30%				
Requirements					
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Reading list	Main:				
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	1. Terry A. Slocum; Robert B. McMaster; Fritz C. Kessler; Hugh H. Howard), 2008, <i>Thematic</i>				
	Cartography and Geographic Visualization, Pearson; 3rd Edition.				
	2. Borden Dent, Jeff Torguson, et al, 2008, Cartography: Thematic map Design, McGraw-Hill				
	Education; bth Edition				
	3. Iyner, Juaith A., 2010, Principle of Map Design, Guidford Press, London				
	Additional				
	Auditional:				