DATA UNCERTAINTY

The explicit use of the gray scale rather than an endpoint in the data collection and the decision-making process is critical to minimizing the incorrect interpretation of GIS output. To minimize the incorrect interpretation of GIS output, the HSB model is recommended alongside the decision-making process. The definition and application of data uncertainty are essential to minimizing the incorrect interpretation of GIS output. The decision-making process requires the explicit use of data uncertainty to ensure that the correct interpretation of GIS output is achieved.

DATA QUALITY AND CHOROPLETH MAPS: AN EXPERIMENT WITH THE USE OF COLOR

The decision-making process requires the explicit use of data uncertainty to ensure that the correct interpretation of GIS output is achieved.
In this research, color is used to represent various quantities. The HSY color model is employed to map these two quantities. This technique has been described in detail for the purpose of this research. A diagram is shown to illustrate the process. The quantity of the HSY model is represented by the color, while the quantity of the other quantity is mapped to the hue. This mapping is effective but requires additional colors for other quantities. The figure illustrates the mapping process.

**Bivariate Choropleth Maps**

![Figure 1](image_url)

**Cross-section of HSY Huespace**

In this research, the value is represented by the HSY color model. The goal of this research is to determine the value, as shown in the figure, is to increase the gray scale with black as the initial value and gray as the final value.
RESULTS

![Figure 2]

Legend

+3 Density
+1 Unoccupied
-1 Occupancy
0 Saturation

+3 Density
+1 Unoccupied
-1 Occupancy
0 Saturation

Legend

+3 Density
+1 Unoccupied
-1 Occupancy
0 Saturation

The experiment consisted of two parts.

The first part of the experiment was designed to determine if the assumption of the two populations being independent was correct. Students were asked to select the type of either high or low quality of

The second part was to test the theory of the experimenter's view of the experiment. The legend for the first part of the experiment was designed to determine if the two populations were independent. Students were asked to select the type of either high or low quality of

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The correct choice for question 9 (high scoring) could also be "unavoidable". However, the difference between the two populations scored slightly lower on those questions, suggesting that other factors may also contribute to the observed differences.

For question 10, the pattern of responses was examined. The proportion of correct choices among experienced users was higher than for less experienced users, indicating a greater understanding or familiarity with the question content. This pattern was consistent across both populations, suggesting that experience may play a significant role in question answering.

To determine the methods of sectioning made by both populations, the proportion of correct choices for each question was calculated.

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**Figure 1**

Proportion of Correct Choices by Question—Less Experienced Users

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**Figure 2**

Proportion of Correct Choices by Question—Experienced Users
Comparison of Legen A and Legend B

Legend A: Test Legend

Legend B: Test Legend

Comparison of the two choices for each question, showing patterns and results. The legend on the left shows the color symbols used in Figure 6 for the location of the color symbol. The legend on the right shows the color symbols used in Figure 7 for the location of the color symbol. The legend also includes a key for each color symbol.

Data Quality: Previous analysis of the individual legend schemes does not guarantee the same results. However, since the overall scores are significant, the legend on the right is more appropriate for the remaining high-scoring questions and answers.

Figure A: Comparison of two legend schemes

Data are not equal, users are unable to interpret.
CONCLUSION

on the contrary,

the color

model of the shading technique is the primary model in determining the outcomes of this experiment.

Although the use of a legend cannot depict color accurately, an unnecessary restriction is placed on the effectiveness of data representation. By requiring a legend to be placed on the map, the reader is divided into information presented and data not presented, which may lead to a lack of understanding of the data. It is important to note that color, although a very effective measure of data quality, cannot be accurately represented by the HSY model, which does not support the use of color. For both legs, neither consistent support this hypothesis. When making sections of the legend, the color model of the shading technique is the primary model in determining the outcomes of this experiment.

The incorporation of consistent use of color to depict data not only improves the effectiveness of data representation but also enhances the understanding of the data. The modeling of color in the legend allows for a better understanding of the data, as it provides a visual representation of the data. However, the use of consistent color in the legend is not always feasible, as it may lead to a lack of understanding of the data. It is important to note that color, although a very effective measure of data quality, cannot be accurately represented by the HSY model, which does not support the use of color. For both legs, neither consistent support this hypothesis. When making sections of the legend, the color model of the shading technique is the primary model in determining the outcomes of this experiment.

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