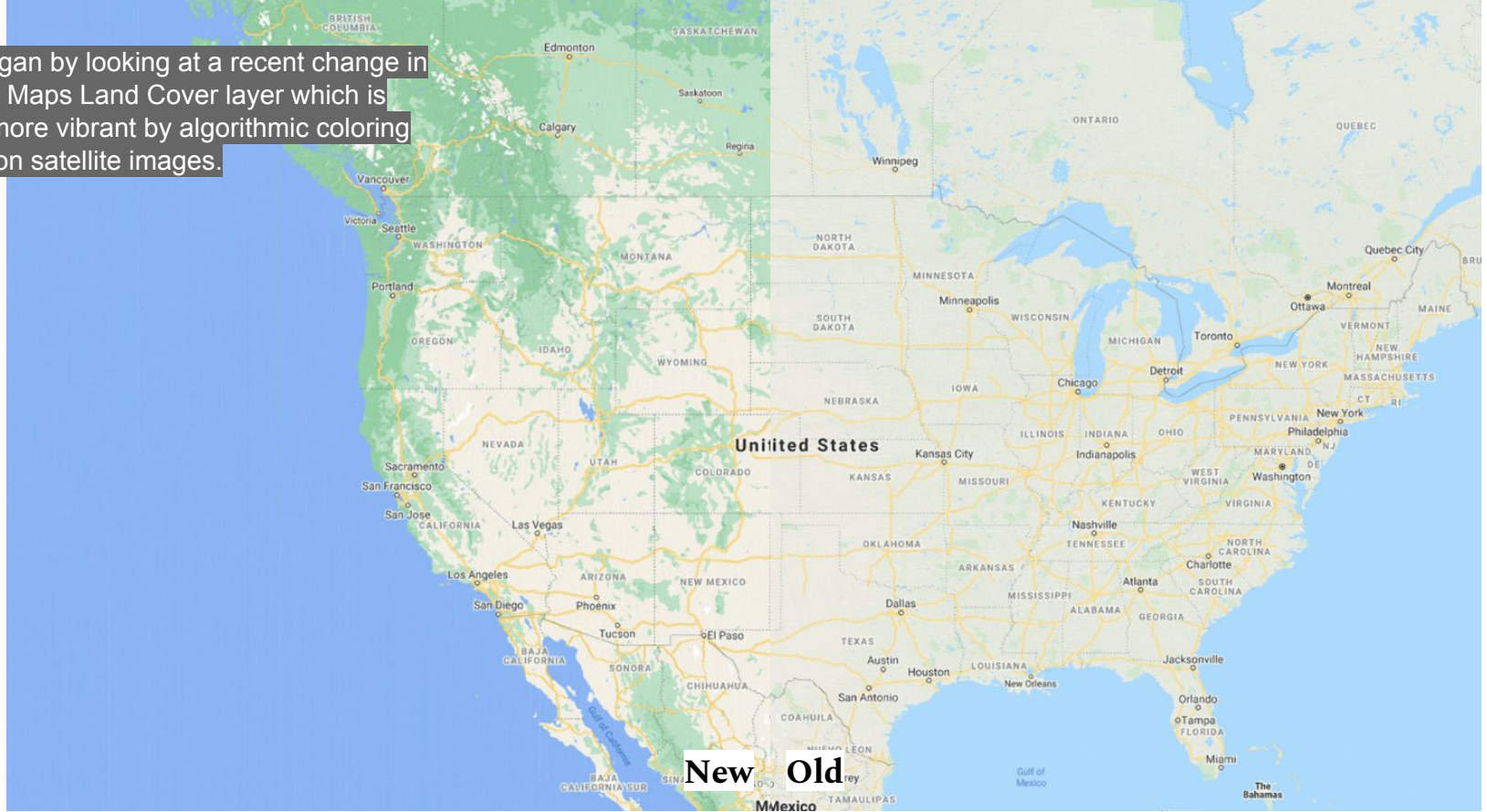


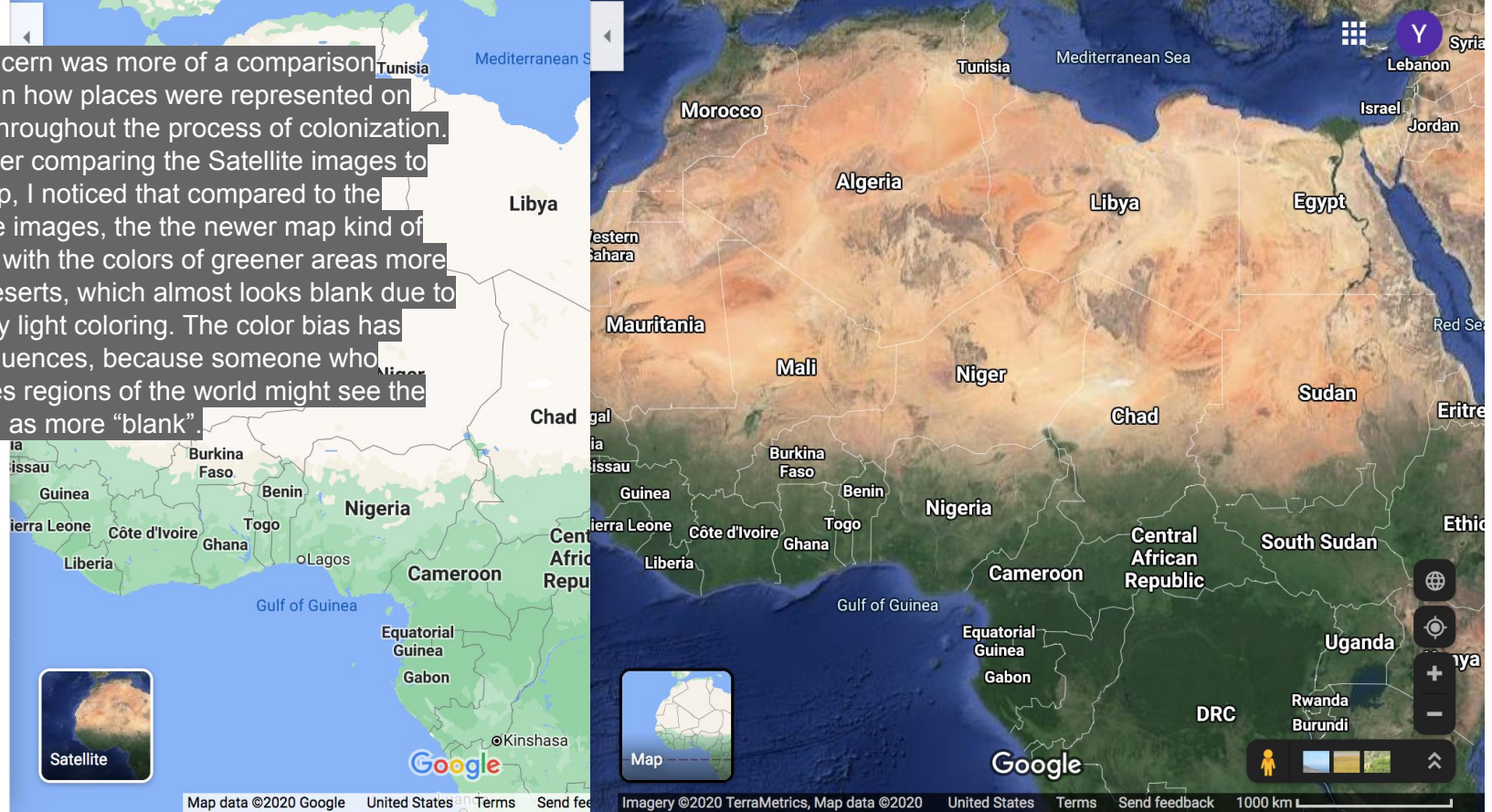
A visualization of how Google Maps constructs one's subjectivity through automated decision making (ADM) in its map labels

So I began by looking at a recent change in Google Maps Land Cover layer which is made more vibrant by algorithmic coloring based on satellite images.



"Exploring Color on Google Maps - Library - Google Design." Google Design, Oct. 2020, design.google/library/exploring-color-google-maps/?ref=sidebar.

My concern was more of a comparison between how places were represented on maps throughout the process of colonization. And after comparing the Satellite images to the map, I noticed that compared to the satellite images, the the newer map kind of helped with the colors of greener areas more than deserts, which almost looks blank due to the very light coloring. The color bias has consequences, because someone who explores regions of the world might see the Sahara as more “blank”.

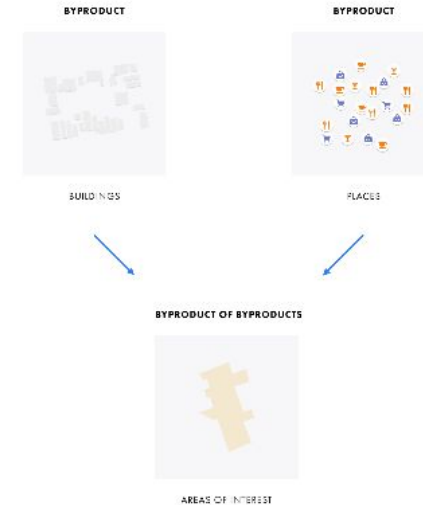


Screenshot from Google Maps as of this Tuesday

In the cases of paper or photo maps and google maps, what is more important is not what is visualized but what knowledge it generates and imparts to the user, thus shaping action. For google maps, just looking at land cover representations didn't feel sufficient enough, which is where the coupling of labels and images come in. The labels relate to how we remember Place and Satellite Images are representations of the Space. The labels on Google maps is dynamic and changes based on factor such as zoom level. I personally use Google Maps to get to places and to look at what businesses are around locally. the accuracy of that information is derived from both satellite view and street view.



...so this makes AOIs a byproduct of byproducts:



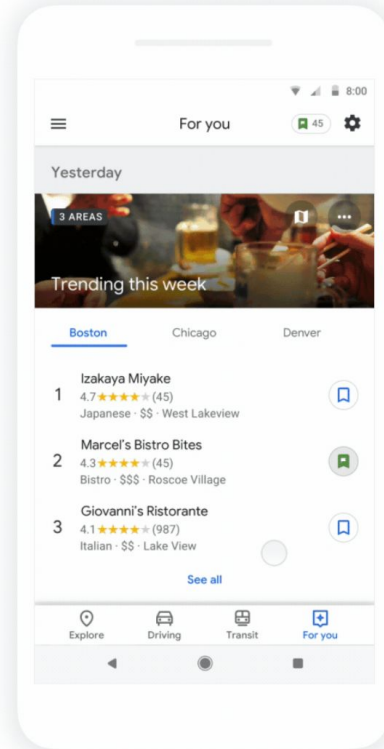
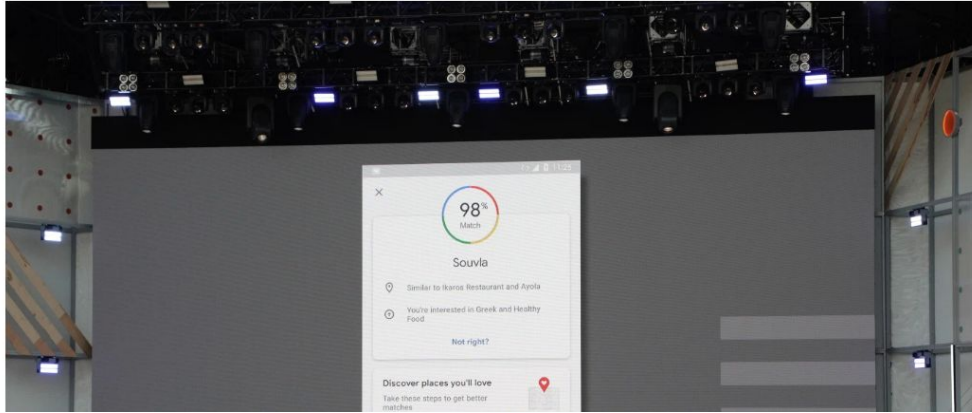
"Google Map's Moat" Justinobeirne, 2013, www.justinobeirne.com/google-maps-moat.

Despite the accuracy of the data about local businesses, what Google Maps shows each user are not the same. Scholars such as cartographer Kenneth Field had pointed out that the map of Google Maps is secondary to the Search function and Recommendations, through which one would gain information about local businesses, aka, Google Maps is an advertising tool.

Maps with is now live

@frederic / 9:52 AM PDT • June 26, 2018

Comment



<https://techcrunch.com/2018/06/26/the-new-google-maps-with-personalized-recommendations-is-now-live/>

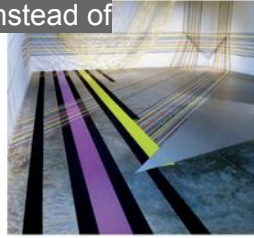
And that relates to the consequences of Automated Decision Making systems.

In the **first edition** of the 'Automating Society' report, we defined an "automated decision-making system" as "a socio-technological framework that encompasses a decision-making model, an algorithm that translates this model into computable code, the data this code uses as an input—either to 'learn' from it or to analyse it by applying the model—and the entire political and economic environment surrounding its use".

Contrarily to "AI", then, ADM systems are not mere technologies. Rather, they are ways in which a certain technology — which may be far less sophisticated or "intelligent" than deep learning algorithms — is inserted within a decision-making process^[2].

"ADM Systems in the COVID-19 Pandemic: A European Perspective." AlgorithmWatch, 10 Dec. 2020, algorithmwatch.org/en/project/automating-society-2020-covid19.

Which, according political geography scholar Louise Amoore, defers a decision instead of really making it.



Risk and Security Beyond Probability
LOUISE AMOORE

The Politics of Possibility: Risk and Security Beyond Probability

By

Louise Amoore

Duke University Press

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1215/9780822377269>

ISBN electronic: 978-0-8223-7726-9

Publication date: 2013

Since September 11, 2001, the imagination of "low probability, high consequence" events has become a distinctive feature of contemporary politics. Uncertain futures—devastation by terrorist attack, cyber crime, flood, financial market collapse—must be discerned and responded to as possibilities, however improbable they may be. In *The Politics of Possibility*, Louise Amoore examines this development, tracing its genealogy through the diverse worlds of risk management consulting, computer science, commercial logistics, and data visualization. She focuses on the increasingly symbiotic relationship between commercial opportunities and state security threats, a relation that turns the trusted, iris-scanned traveler into "a person of national security interest," and the designer of risk algorithms for casino and insurance fraud into a homeland security resource. Juxtaposing new readings of Agamben, Foucault, Derrida, Massumi, and Connolly with interpretations of post-9/11 novels and artworks, Amoore analyzes the "politics of possibility" and its far-reaching implications for society, associative life, and political accountability.

In the **first edition** of the 'Automated Decision-Making' technological framework that computes the data into a computable code, the data into a model—and the entire political

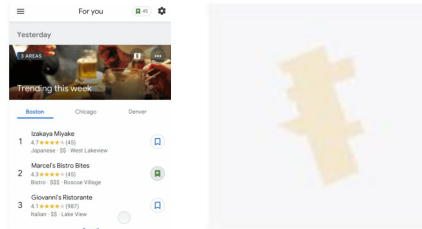
Contrarily to "AI", then, ADM — which may be far less sophisticated in its decision-making process^[2].

system" as "a socio-technical model into which the data is applied, applying the

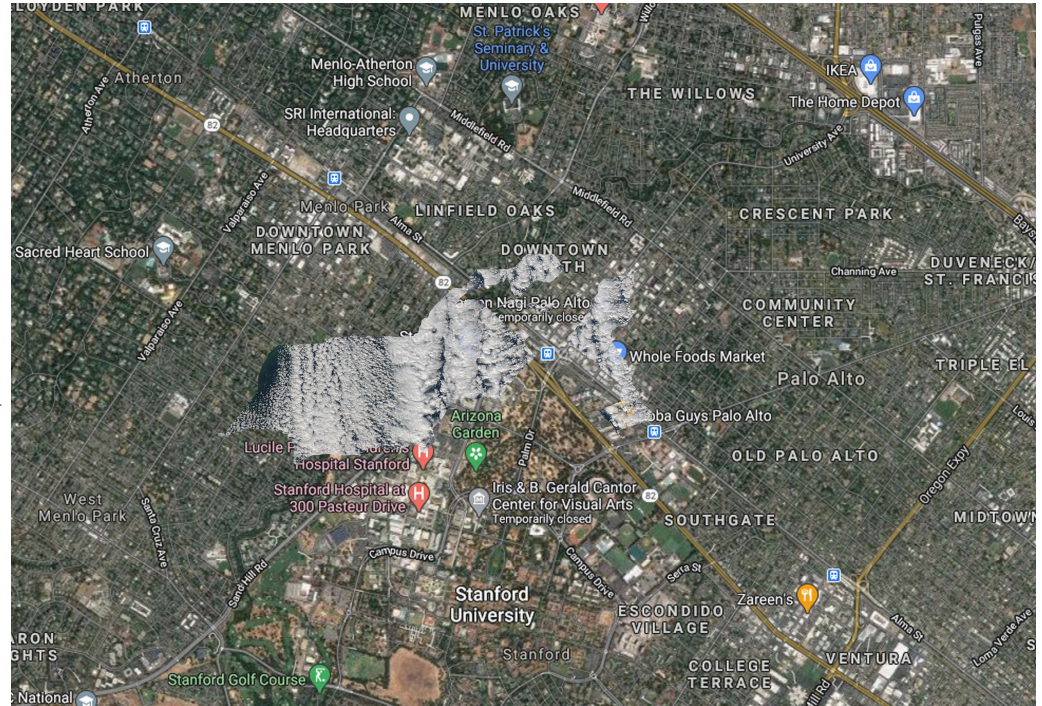
certain technology within a decision-

"ADM Systems in the COVID-19 Pandemic: A European Perspective." AlgorithmWatch, 10 Dec. 2020, algorithmwatch.org/en/project/automating-society-2020-covid19.

Preliminary Rendering



“Cloud Streets”, “For You”, and
Areas of Interest.



Personalized labels as “cloud streets.”

(On a side note, I'm not sure about if the Boba Guys shop are just so prominent on everyone's map, or if I just Googled too much Chinese food recipes.)

Workflow

1. Have the visitor log into Google account.
2. Using _____ to (further) manipulate Google Earth's satellite "photo" so that the satellite image reflects one's personalized recommendations.

Workflow

1. Have the visitor log into Google
2. Using _____ to (further) make personalized recommendations
 - a. Cloud coverage of pe



Workflow

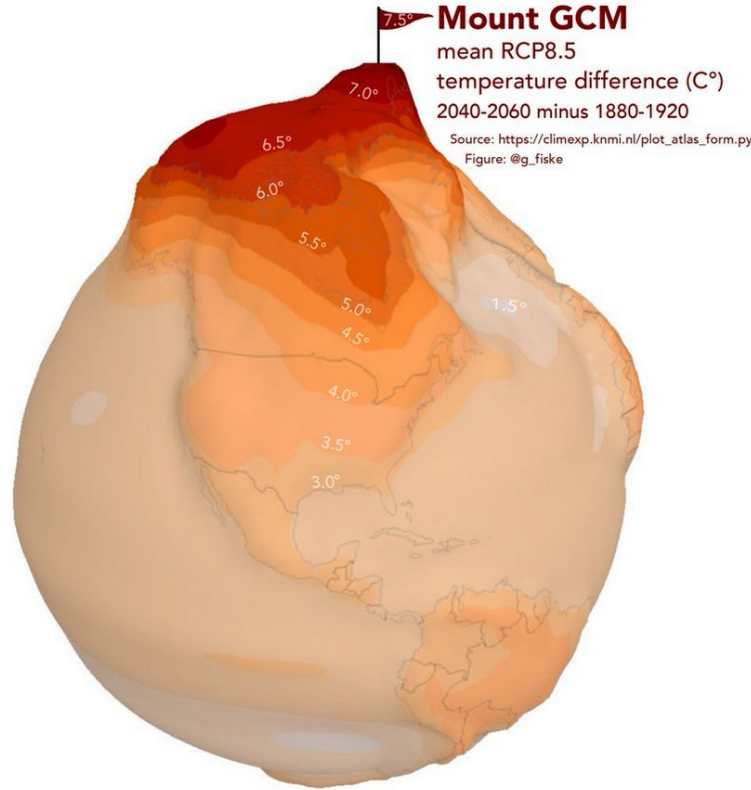
1. Have the visitor log into Google account.
2. Using _____ to (further) manipulate Google Earth's satellite "photo" so that the satellite image reflects one's personalized recommendations.
 - a. Cloud coverage of personalized recommendations (in order to highlight them).



Image source: <https://support.google.com/maps/thread/25803368?hl=en>

Workflow

1. Have the visitor log into Google
2. Using _____ to (further) manipulate personalized recommendations
 - a. Cloud coverage of photos
 - b. Manipulation of photos (e.g., squished).
 - c. Manipulation of colors



ellite image reflects one's

1).

rsonalized s are being

endations.

Workflow

1. Have the visitor log into Google account.
2. Using _____ to (further) manipulate Google personalized recommendations.
 - a. Cloud coverage of personalized recommendations
 - b. Manipulation of photo surface so that it is squished.
 - c. Manipulation of colors for the built environment

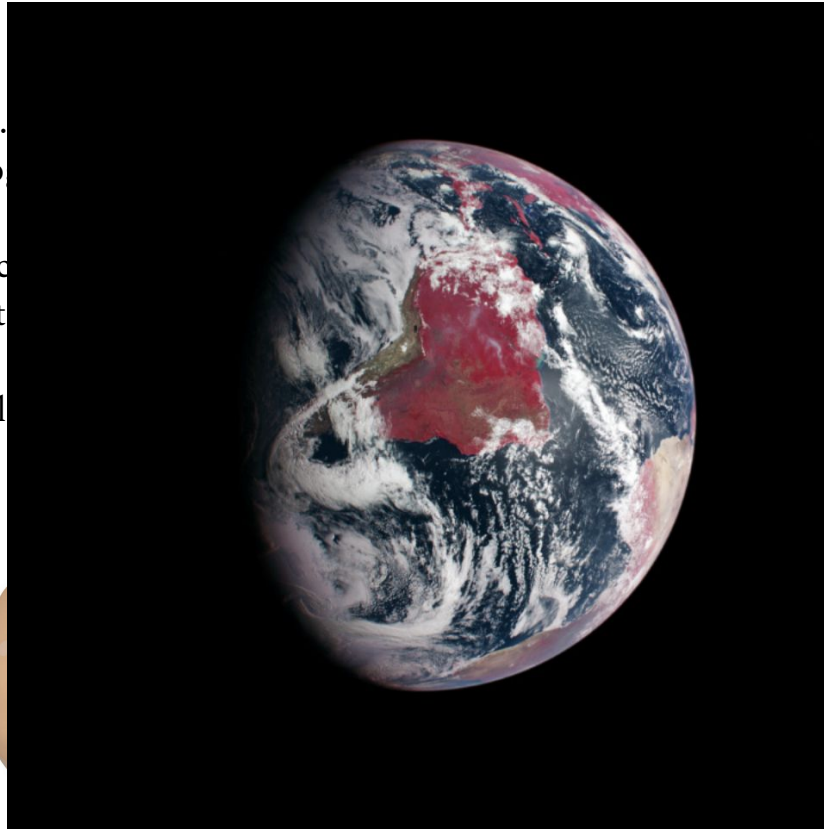


Image source: <https://support.google.com/maps/thread/25803368?hl=en>, https://twitter.com/g_fiske/status/1193980154927861760, <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/FalseColor>

Workflow

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2. Using _____ to (further) manipulate Google Earth's satellite "photo" so that the satellite image reflects one's personalized recommendations.
 - a. Cloud coverage of personalized recommendations (in order to highlight them).
 - b. Manipulation of photo surface so that it looks like building that are no in personalized s are being squished.
 - c. Manipulation of colors for the buildings that are not in personalized recommendations.

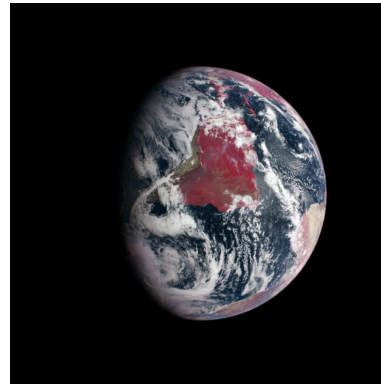
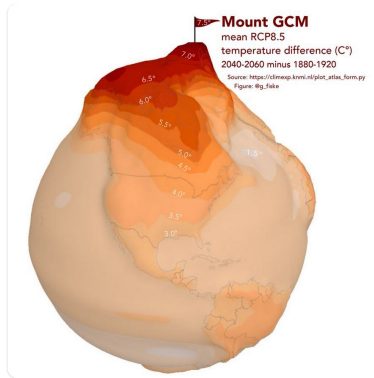


Image source: <https://support.google.com/maps/thread/25803368?hl=en>, https://twitter.com/g_fiske/status/1193980154927861760, <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/FalseColor>

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 - b. Manipulation of photo surface so that it looks like building that are no in personalized s are being squished.
 - c. Manipulation of colors for the buildings that are not in personalized recommendations.
3. Have the visitor navigate results from other people, resulting in:
 - a. Shifting clouds
 - b. Showing buildings appearing and disappearing
 - c. Shifting patches of colors

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Thank you.

Please see pin board for bibliography:

<https://www.are.na/yichen-li/clouds-aerial-imaging-prediction-photo-processing>