

# HOW TO LOOK AROUND RATHER THAN AHEAD?

## List of online map services

**Google Maps** is a web mapping service developed by Google. It offers satellite imagery, aerial photography, street maps, 360° panoramic views of streets (Street View), real-time traffic conditions, and route planning for traveling by foot, car, bicycle and air (in beta), or public transportation.

**OpenStreetMap (OSM)** is a collaborative project to create a free editable map of the world. The geodata underlying the map is considered the primary output of the project. The creation and growth of OSM has been motivated by restrictions on use or availability of map data across much of the world, and the advent of inexpensive portable satellite navigation devices.[6] OSM is considered a prominent example of volunteered geographic information.<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=7/45.391/10.503&layers=C>

**Waze** is a GPS navigation software app owned by Google. It works on smartphones and tablet computers that have GPS support. It provides turn-by-turn navigation information and user-submitted travel times and route details, while downloading location-dependent information over a mobile telephone network. Waze describes its app as a community-driven GPS navigation app, which is free to download and use.

**Bing Maps** (previously Live Search Maps, Windows Live Maps, Windows Live Local, and MSN Virtual Earth) is a web mapping service provided as a part of Microsoft's Bing suite of search engines and powered by the Bing Maps for Enterprise framework.

**Apple Maps** is a web mapping service developed by Apple Inc. It is the default map system of iOS, macOS, and watchOS. It provides directions and estimated times of arrival for automobile, pedestrian, and public transportation navigation. Apple Maps also features Flyover mode, a feature that enables a user to explore certain densely populated urban centers and other places of interest in a 3D landscape composed of models of buildings and structures.

## BLUR

Blur as aesthetic ornament



Blur as in motion blur: the apparent streaking of moving objects in a photograph or a sequence of frames, such as a film or animation. It results when the image being recorded changes during the recording of a single exposure, due to rapid movement or long exposure.

Blur as tool to hide something



Gaussian Blur: is the result of blurring an image by a Gaussian function (named after mathematician and scientist Carl Friedrich Gauss). It is a widely used effect in graphics software, typically to reduce image noise and reduce detail.



## 'Hybrid Spaces'

QR code as hybrid space. existing as a physical portal to digital space



A QR code consists of black squares arranged in a square grid on a white background, which can be read by an imaging device such as a camera, and processed using Reed–Solomon error correction until the image can be appropriately interpreted. The required data is then extracted from patterns that are present in both horizontal and vertical components of the image



the flag as marker, colonising space/land



## LOOKING AROUND

Theory of the Dérive:  
One of the basic situationist practices is the *dérive*. (1) a technique of rapid passage through varied ambiances. *Dérives* involve playful-constructive behavior and awareness of psychogeographical effects, and are thus quite different from the classic notions of journey or stroll.

In a *dérive* one or more persons during a certain period drop their relations, their work and leisure activities, and all their other usual motives for movement and action, and let themselves be drawn by the attractions of the terrain and the encounters they find there. Chance is a less important factor in this activity than one might think: from a *dérive* point of view cities have psychogeographical contours, with constant currents, fixed points and vortexes that strongly discourage entry into or exit from certain zones.  
<http://www.bopsecrets.org/SU2.derive.htm>



'Amsterdam Real Time' from the dutch platform for technology and society: Waag. In 2002 the Waag collected a diverse group of volunteers living and working in Amsterdam. 60 participants were invited to carry GPS tracker for a few weeks. The transmitted GPS signals were collected on a server that compiled the data based on the positions where the volunteers would be. Places that were visited a lot such as highways and stations would appear brighter over time. Less frequently visited places like parks and lakes would remain black. After a few weeks a map appeared which the Waag claimed to be 'the most current map of Amsterdam'. When seeing the map it becomes clear how individual the map of Amsterdam can be: the map of a resident who cycles is totally different from one that uses public transportation. The goal of the project was to provide participants and spectators a new awareness of their own presence within a city they already are familiar with.

The project encourages us to rethink how maps should be used, it encourages us to reclaim spatial meaning. And above all proves a map can be an expression of diversity and collectivism.



Leven in de breedte: "Want er was een duizelingwekkend bestaan mogelijk-niet in 'in de lengte', zoals we het gewend waren, maar in de breedte, waar alles sneller verliep, meer in beweging was, geen aardse tijd verloren ging; waar alle gebeurtenissen zich gelijktijdig afspeelden, in plaats van elkaar tijdrovend op te volgen..."

de tandeloze tijd, A. F. TH.van der heijden

## LOOKING AHEAD

Silicon's Valley quest to fit us all into a digital straight jacket by prompting efficiency, transparency, certitude and perfection. -from 'to save everything, click here' by Evgeny Morozov

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"Efficiency can be useful, but so can inefficiency; if everything were efficient, why would anyone bother to innovate?"

"Not all bugs are bugs"

"The more fixes we have, the more problems we see."

