

Basic Vector Styling

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



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Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing are tools used to collect, store, analyze, and display spatial data. GIS is a computer-based system that allows users to create maps and analyze spatial data. Remote Sensing is the process of collecting data about the Earth's surface from a distance, typically using satellites or aircraft. Both GIS and Remote Sensing are used in a wide range of applications, including urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response.

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Remote Sensing and GIS Applications

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lifeexpectancy.zip [SAGE]

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

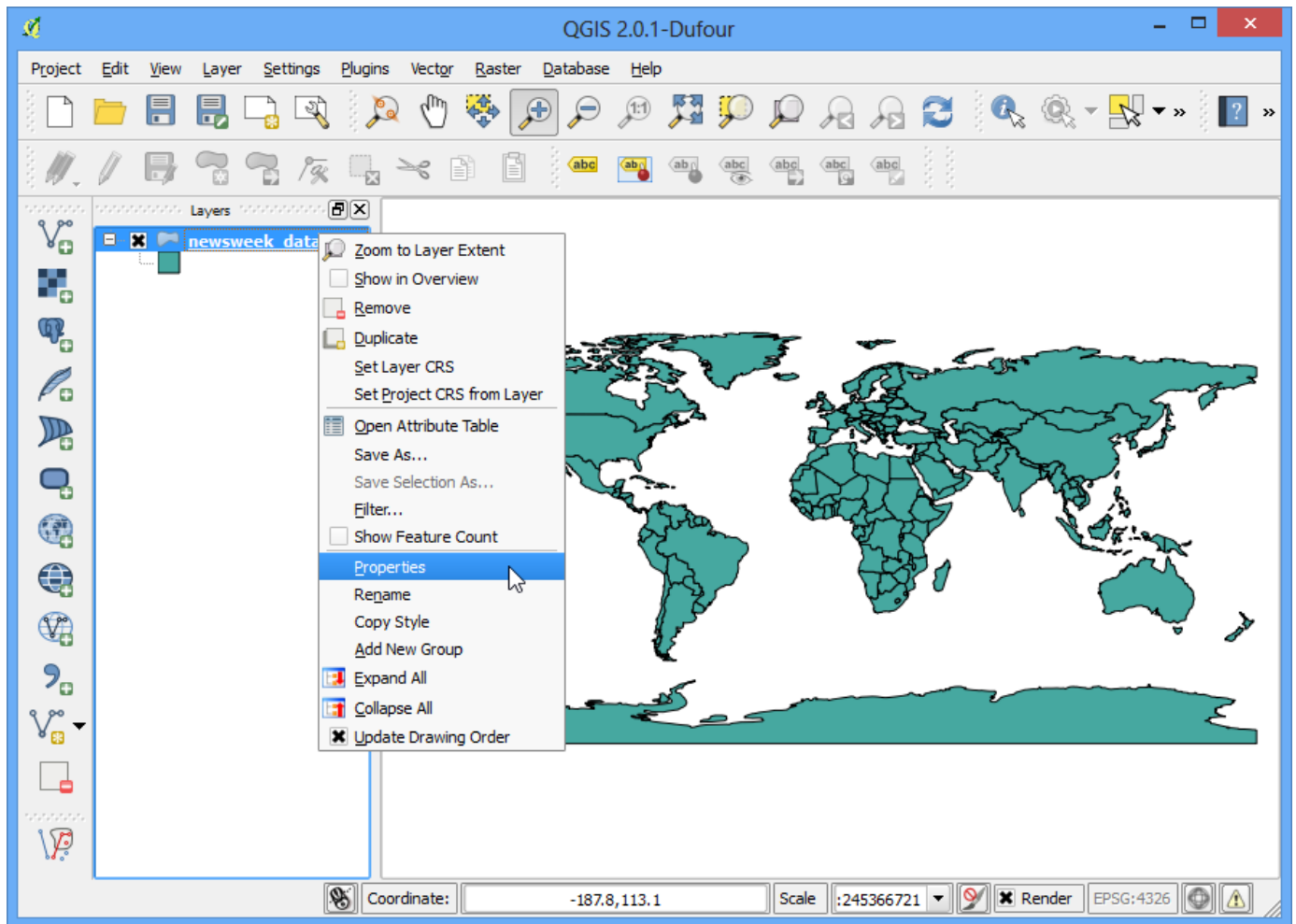
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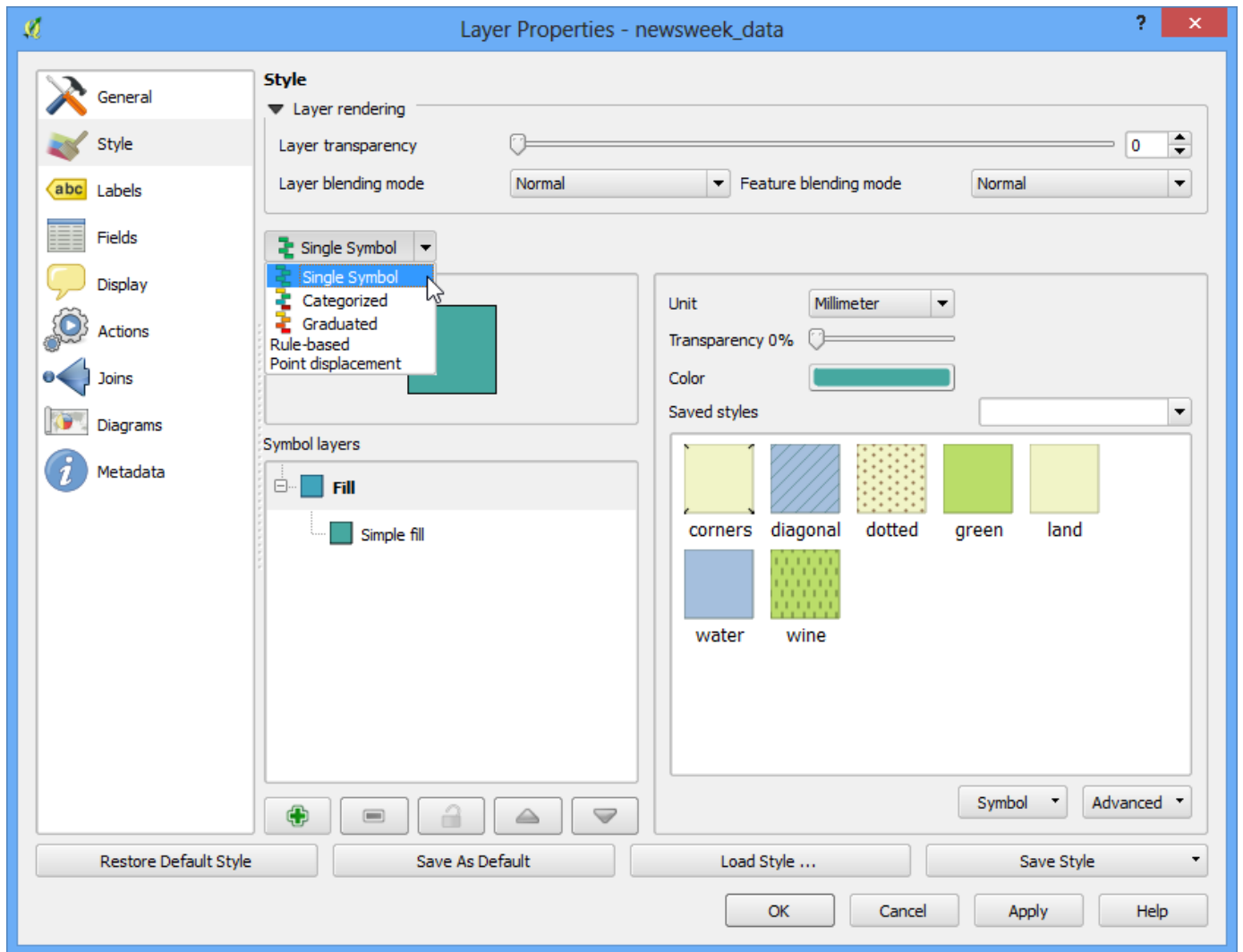


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7.

The first step in the process of creating a map is to define the map's purpose and audience. This involves identifying the key information that needs to be communicated and the level of detail required. Once the purpose and audience are defined, the next step is to gather the data that will be used in the map. This can involve collecting data from various sources, such as surveys, interviews, and existing data sets. Once the data is gathered, the next step is to analyze it and identify the key findings. This involves looking for patterns, trends, and outliers in the data. Once the findings are identified, the next step is to design the map. This involves choosing a map style, selecting the symbols and colors to be used, and determining the layout of the map. Finally, the map is created and the findings are presented to the audience.



8. The 'Layer Properties' dialog box is used to configure the appearance of a layer. It contains several tabs, including 'General', 'Style', 'Labels', 'Fields', 'Display', 'Actions', 'Joins', 'Diagrams', and 'Metadata'. The 'Style' tab is used to define the symbology for a layer. It includes options for 'Layer rendering' (transparency, blending mode), 'Symbol' type (Single Symbol, Categorized, Graduated, Rule-based, Point displacement), 'Symbol layers' (Fill, Line, Marker), and 'Saved styles' (predefined styles like corners, diagonal, dotted, green, land, water, wine). The 'Unit' and 'Transparency' settings are also available.



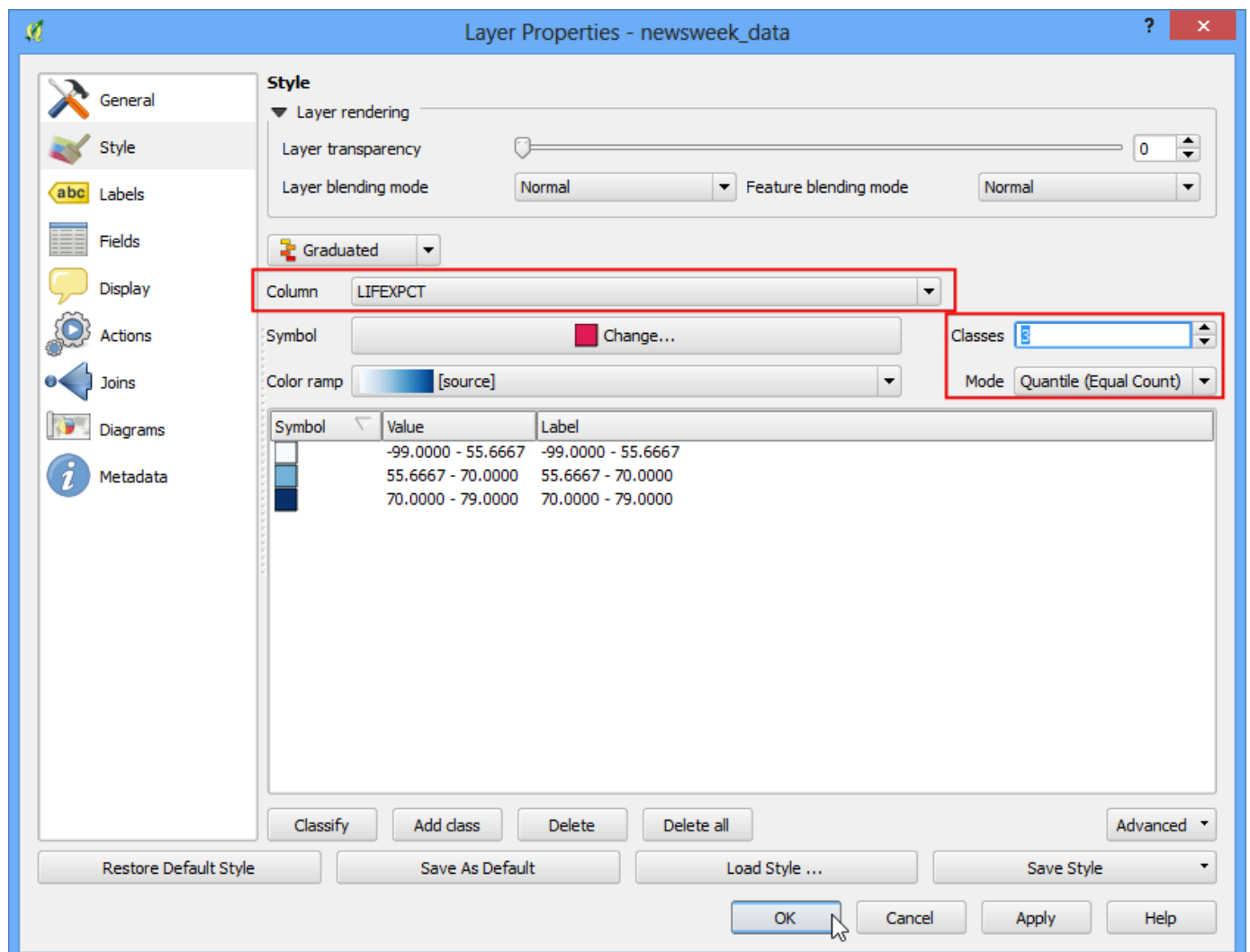
11. The 'Layer Properties' dialog box is used to modify the style of a layer. The 'Style' tab is used to select a style and a color ramp. The 'Classify' button is used to create a new style based on the values in the 'Column' dropdown. The 'OK' button is used to apply the changes.

- **Quantitative data visualization:** Quantitative data visualization involves representing numerical data in a way that allows for comparison and analysis. This can be done using various techniques, such as bar charts, line graphs, and scatter plots. The goal is to make the data easy to understand and interpret.
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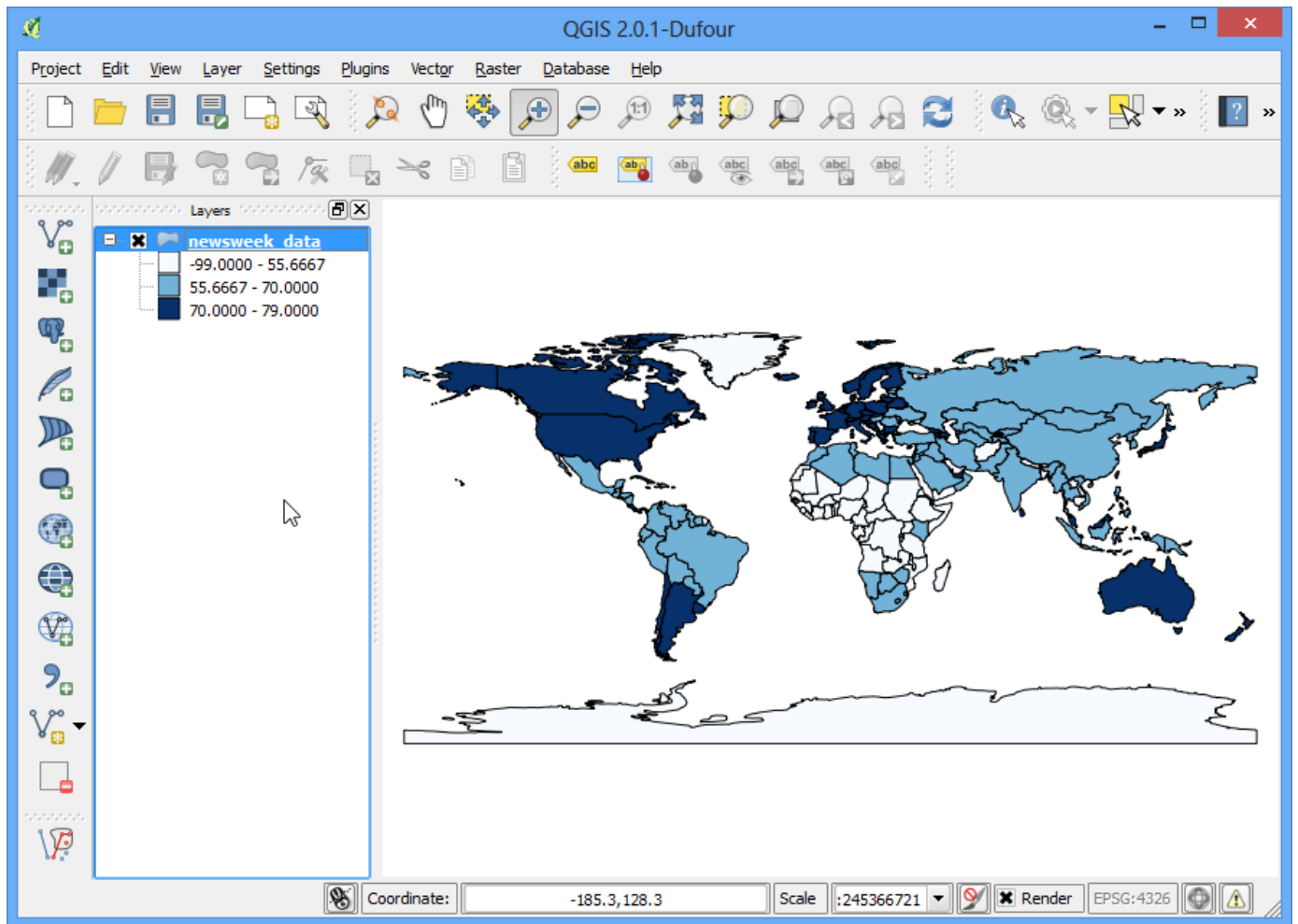
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Note

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13. Quantitative data visualization involves representing numerical data in a way that allows for comparison and analysis. This can be done using various techniques, such as bar charts, line graphs, and scatter plots. The goal is to make the data easy to understand and interpret.



14. The following table shows the number of new weekly cases of COVID-19 in the United States by state, as of March 11, 2020. The data is presented in a table with 5 columns: State, New Cases, Total Cases, Deaths, and Recovery. The data is sorted by the number of new cases in descending order.



18. The 'Layer Properties' dialog box is used to modify the style of a layer. The 'Style' tab is used to set the layer's symbology. The 'Column' dropdown menu is used to select the attribute to be used for symbology. The 'Color ramp' dropdown menu is used to select the color ramp to be used. The 'Classes' dropdown menu is used to select the number of classes to be used. The 'Mode' dropdown menu is used to select the mode to be used. The 'OK' button is used to apply the changes.

