

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 variety of fields, including urban planning, environmental management, and agriculture.

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lifeexpectancy.zip

lifeexpectancy.zip [SAGE]

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2. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■ lifeexpectancy.zip ■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■. ■■■■■■■■■■ newswk_data.shp ■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■. ■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■. ■■■■■■■■■■ WGS84 EPSG:4326 ■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ (■■■■).



3. **Geographic Coordinate System (GCS)**, **Projected Coordinate System (PCS)**, **Geocentric Coordinate System (GCS)**, **Local Coordinate System (LCS)**.



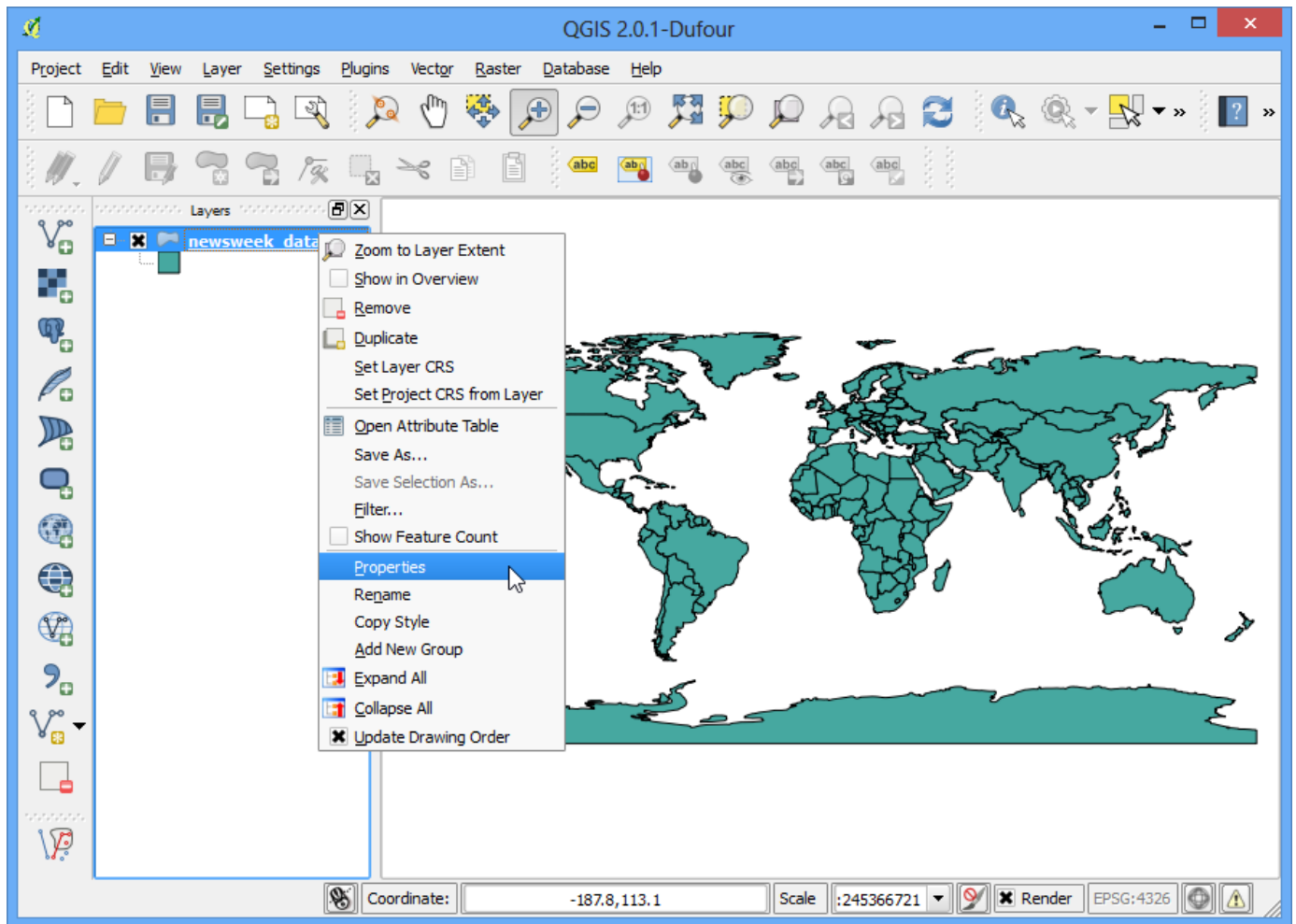
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Attribute table - newweek_data :: Features total: 165, filtered: 165, selected: 0

	GRWRATE	URBPOP	MIG_RATE	POP_15	POP65_	LIFEXPCT	CONTRCEP
0	2.620000000	47.000000000	0.000000000	45.200000000	3.800000000	47.000000000	7.000000000
1	2.660000000	33.000000000	0.000000000	44.900000000	3.100000000	42.000000000	4.000000000
2	1.900000000	53.000000000	-0.400000000	33.200000000	5.100000000	76.000000000	58.000000000
3	0.940000000	35.000000000	-9.900000000	32.300000000	4.000000000	65.000000000	31.000000000
4	3.320000000	46.000000000	2.200000000	46.000000000	3.700000000	55.000000000	6.000000000
5	3.170000000	44.000000000	0.500000000	48.100000000	2.800000000	52.000000000	1.000000000
6	3.360000000	32.000000000	-0.100000000	48.000000000	2.500000000	50.000000000	8.000000000
7	3.400000000	5.000000000	0.700000000	49.800000000	2.300000000	46.000000000	10.000000000
8	2.880000000	8.000000000	0.000000000	46.300000000	2.900000000	48.000000000	9.000000000
9	3.720000000	29.000000000	-0.200000000	47.100000000	2.900000000	46.000000000	1.000000000
10	2.840000000	49.000000000	-0.100000000	48.500000000	2.200000000	49.000000000	1.000000000
11	3.310000000	15.000000000	-7.700000000	49.200000000	2.600000000	45.000000000	7.000000000
12	2.370000000	51.000000000	-0.100000000	39.700000000	3.900000000	59.000000000	30.000000000
13	2.830000000	27.000000000	32.000000000	44.900000000	3.300000000	47.000000000	4.000000000
14	2.970000000	25.000000000	-0.300000000	44.600000000	2.800000000	60.000000000	43.000000000
15	3.180000000	33.000000000	0.000000000	45.000000000	3.400000000	58.000000000	26.000000000
16	1.550000000	84.000000000	0.000000000	30.500000000	6.400000000	72.000000000	43.000000000
17	2.920000000	25.000000000	0.000000000	44.900000000	3.300000000	68.000000000	33.000000000
18	2.690000000	46.000000000	0.000000000	39.600000000	3.600000000	67.000000000	48.000000000
19	2.370000000	60.000000000	0.200000000	37.500000000	4.000000000	62.000000000	48.000000000
20	2.680000000	30.000000000	0.000000000	42.500000000	3.100000000	57.000000000	20.000000000
21	2.470000000	9.000000000	0.000000000	40.700000000	3.900000000	56.000000000	5.000000000

Show All Features

6. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■. ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■
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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 maps. 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 allows you to choose a rendering type (e.g., Single Symbol, Categorized, Graduated, Rule-based, Point displacement) and configure various properties such as color, transparency, and line style. The 'Symbol layers' section allows you to add multiple symbols to a layer, and the 'Saved styles' section provides a collection of predefined styles for quick selection.



10. The first step in the process of creating a map is to define the data. This involves identifying the variables to be mapped and the geographic area to be covered. The next step is to collect the data, which can be done through various methods such as surveys, interviews, or existing data sources. Once the data is collected, it needs to be processed and analyzed to identify patterns and trends. This is often done using statistical software or GIS tools. The final step is to create the map, which involves choosing a suitable map projection, scale, and symbology to represent the data effectively. The map should be clear, concise, and easy to interpret, and it should be accompanied by a legend and a title to provide context and information to the user.



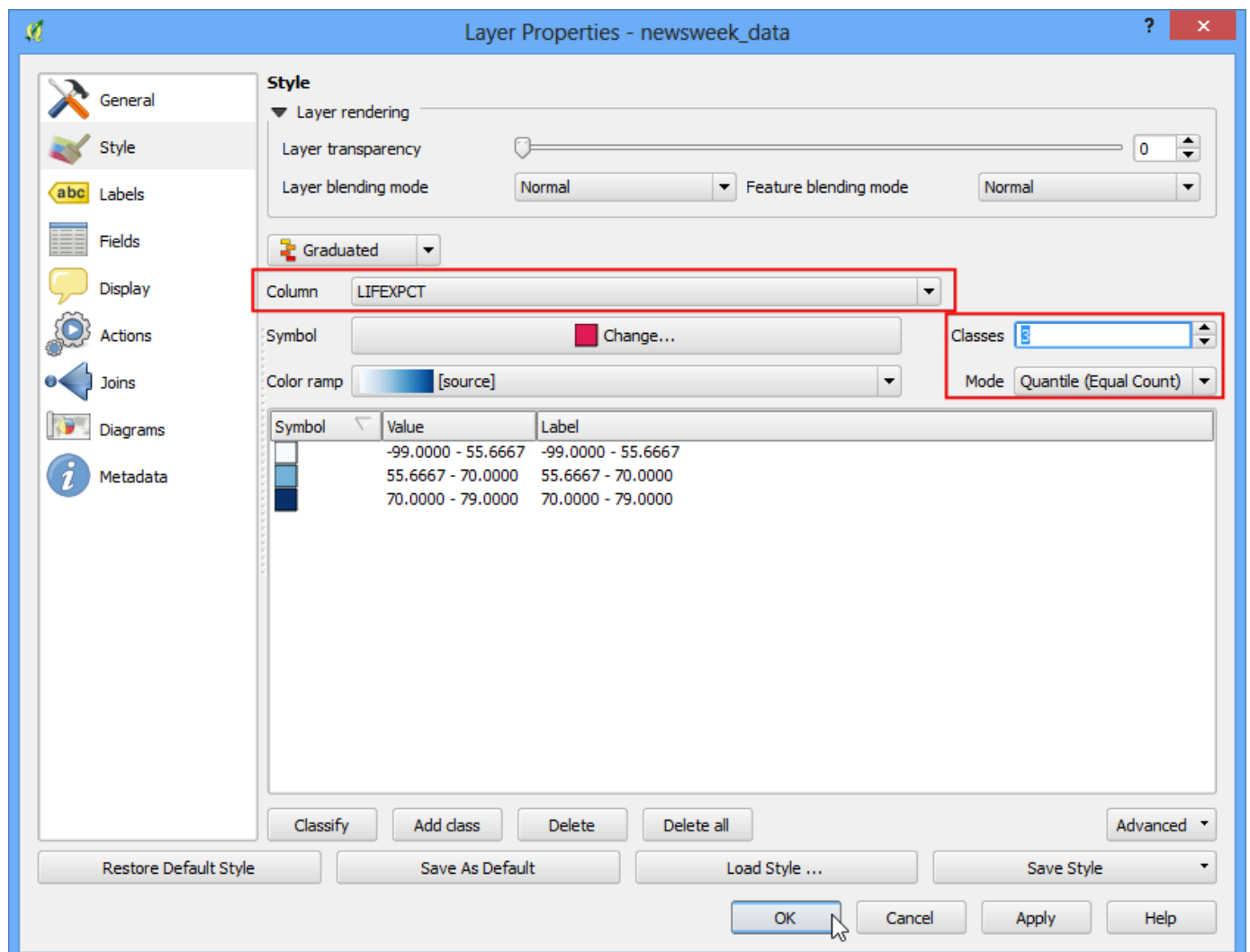
11. The first step in the process of creating a map is to define the data to be displayed. This is done by selecting the data source and the fields to be displayed. The next step is to define the symbology, which is the way the data is represented on the map. This is done by selecting the symbology type and the colors and symbols to be used. The final step is to define the layout, which is the way the map is presented to the user. This is done by selecting the map scale, the map orientation, and the map title.

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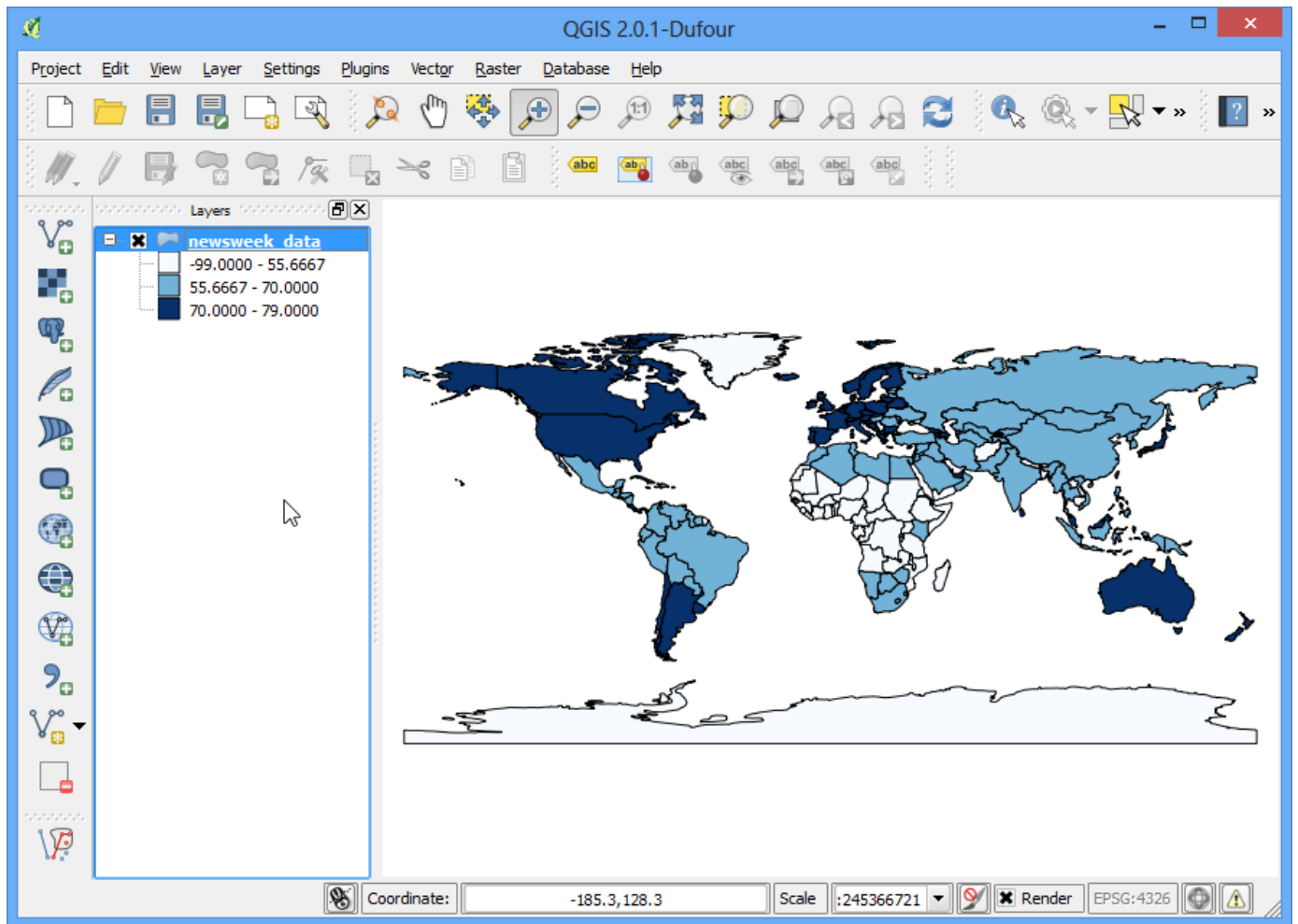
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13. Quantitative data visualization involves representing numerical data in a way that allows for comparison and analysis. This can be done using various techniques, such as bar charts, line graphs, and scatter plots. The goal is to make the data easy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



14. The world map shows the distribution of the newsworld data. The map is a choropleth map, where the color of the countries represents the value of the newsworld data. The map shows that the highest values of the newsworld data are concentrated in the United States and Canada, while the lowest values are concentrated in the countries of South America and Africa.



18. The 'Layer Properties' dialog box is used to modify the style of a layer. The 'Style' tab is used to define the symbology of the layer. The 'Column' dropdown menu is used to select the attribute field to be used for symbology. The 'Color ramp' dropdown menu is used to select the color scheme to be used for the symbology. The 'Classes' dropdown menu is used to select the number of classes to be used for the symbology. The 'Mode' dropdown menu is used to select the method to be used for classifying the data. The 'OK' button is used to apply the changes and close the dialog box.

