

Basic Raster Styling and Analysis

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



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□ □□□□□ Columbia University□ [Gridded Population of the World \(GPW\) v3](#) □□□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□, 1990□□ 2000□ □□□ ASCII □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

1. Go to the [Population Density Grid, v3 download page](#). Select the Data Attributes as .ascii format, 1° resolution and 1990 year. Click Download. At this point, you may create a free account and login, or use the Guest Download button at the bottom to immediately download the data. Repeat the process for 2000 year data.

[Set Overview](#) [Data Download](#) [Maps](#) [Map Services](#) [Metadata](#)

Downloads

Recommended Citation:

Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, and Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical - CIAT. 2005. Gridded Population of the World, Version 3 (GPWv3): Population Density Grid. NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/gpw-density>. Accessed DAY MONTH YEAR.

Download this Citation:

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ENW

 Use this format for EndNote and RefWorks software.

RIS

 Use this format for ProCite, Reference Manager and Zotero software.

Data:

Geography:

Region ▾ » Global ▾

Data Set:

Population Density Grid ▾

Data Attributes:

.ascii ▾

1° ▾

1990 ▾

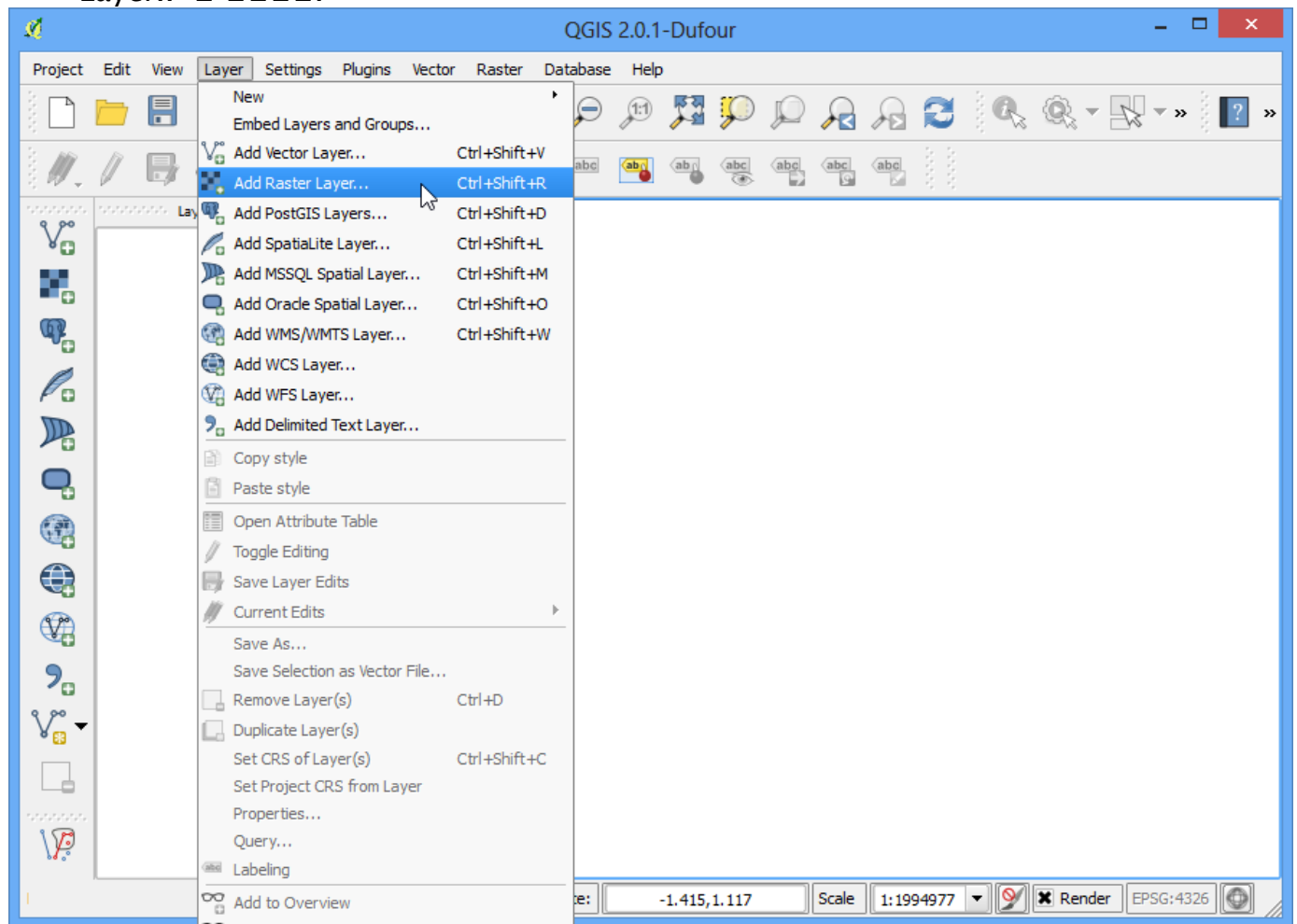
Download

 feedback and support

□ □ □ □ □ [GPW3]

11

2. QGIS → Layer → Add Raster



3. 000000 000000 00000. 00000 :kbd:`Ctrl` 0 00000 000 000000 000000. 0 00000
0 00 0000 0000 0000 0 000000. 0000 00 0 00 0000 000000 00 00 0000 00000000.



4. □ □□□□□ 2□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□ `a` □ □□□□ UN □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□. `glds00ag60.asc` □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. :guilabel: `OK` □ □□□□□.



5. □□□□ □□□ CRS □□ □□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□/□□□□□ □□□□□ `EPSG:4326` □ □□□□□.



6. 在弹出的对话框中，选择 WGS 84 坐标系。单击 OK 按钮。



7. 在弹出的对话框中，选择 EPSG:4326 坐标系。单击 OK 按钮。



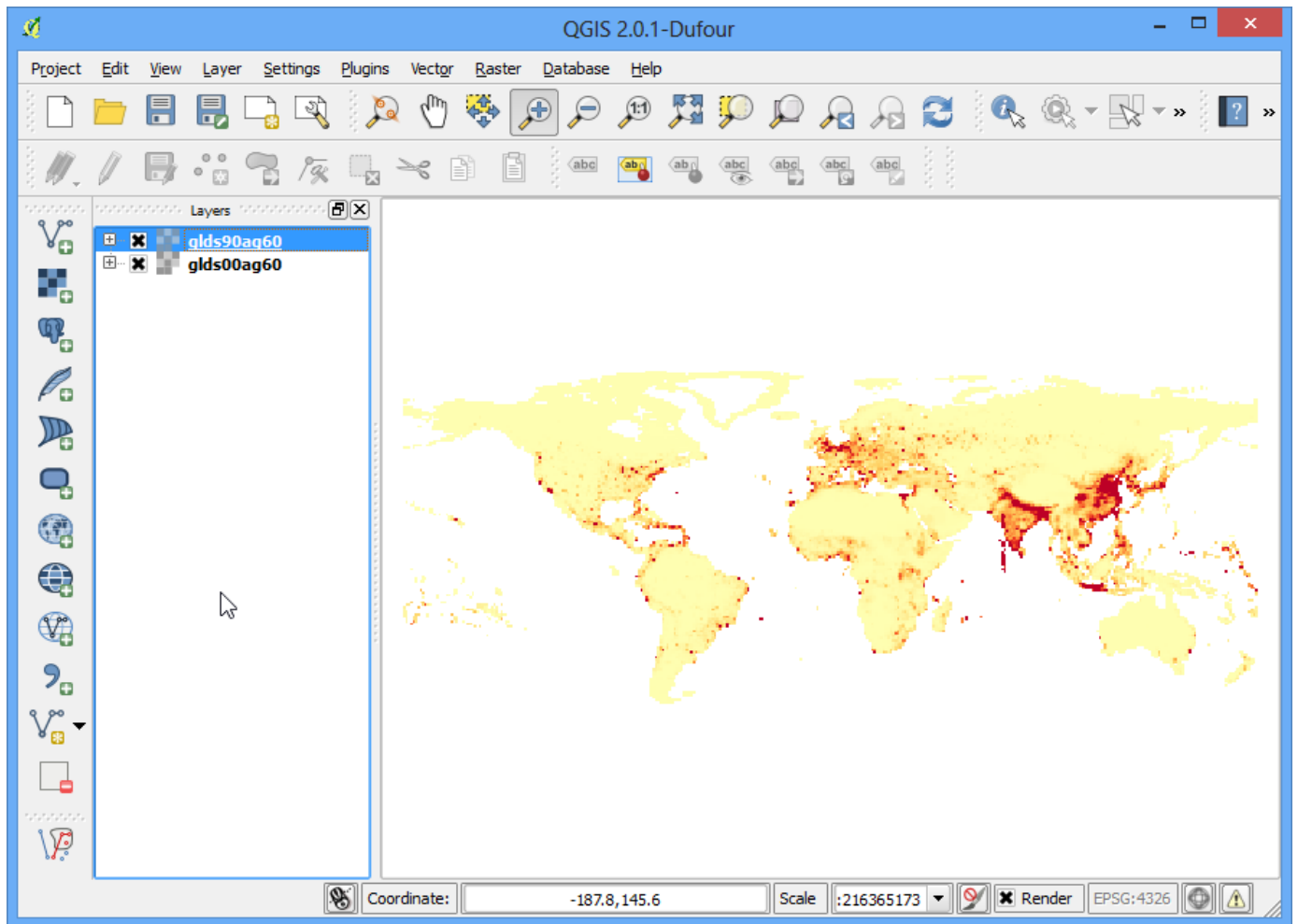
8. QGIS 的 CRS 对话框如下图所示。请根据对话框中的信息，选择正确的 CRS。



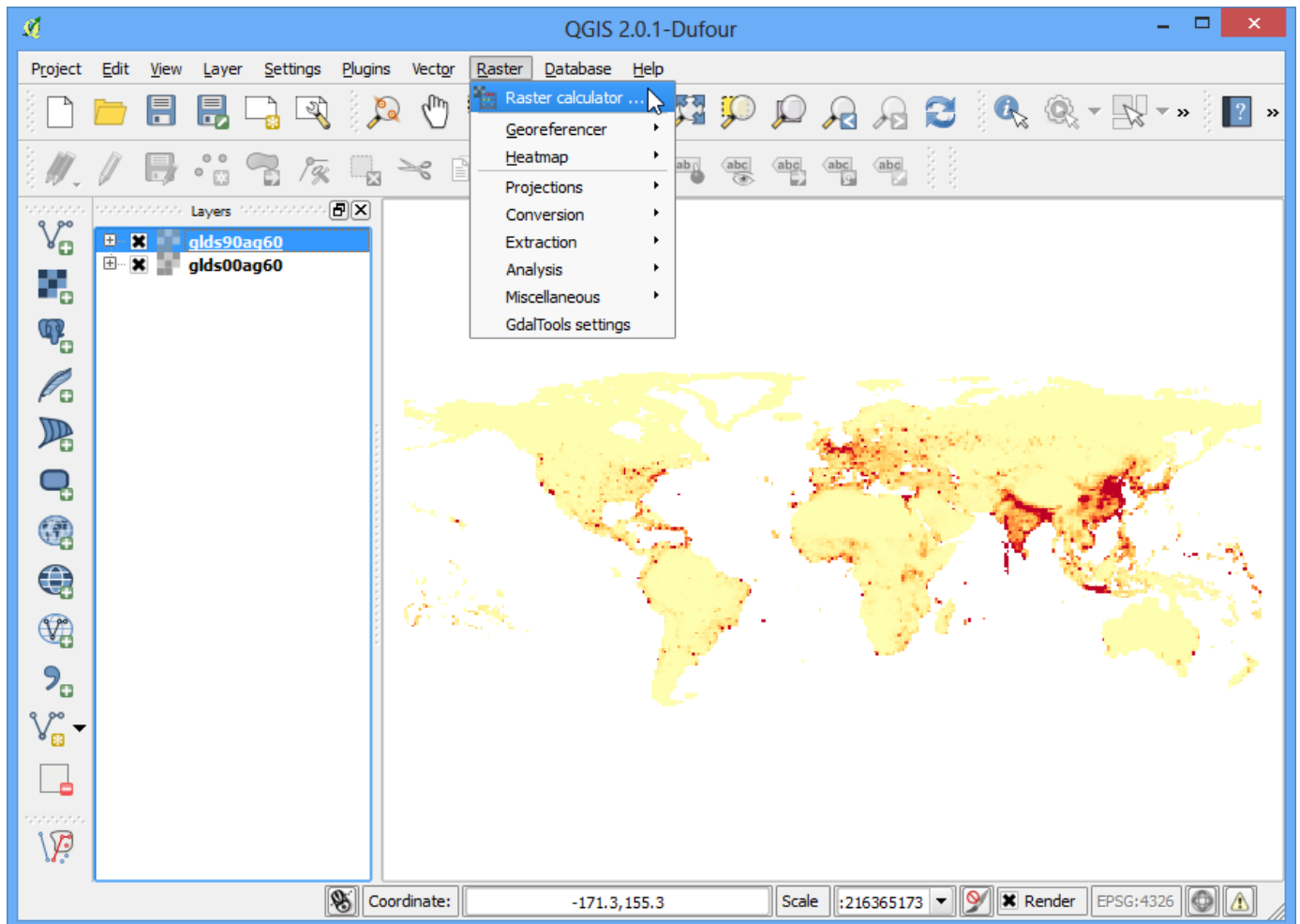
10. 00000 000 00 00 000 00 000 000 0000 0 000 0000. 00000 0000 000
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 00000 000000 000 00 0000000 0 00 0000.



12. QGIS の Style タブで、単バンド擬似カラーで表示する。カラーマップを生成し、累積カウントカットで分類する。範囲を全範囲とし、推定（高速）の精度で表示する。



13. □□□□ 1990□□ 2000□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□
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:menuselection: `Raster --> Raster calculator` □ □□□□.



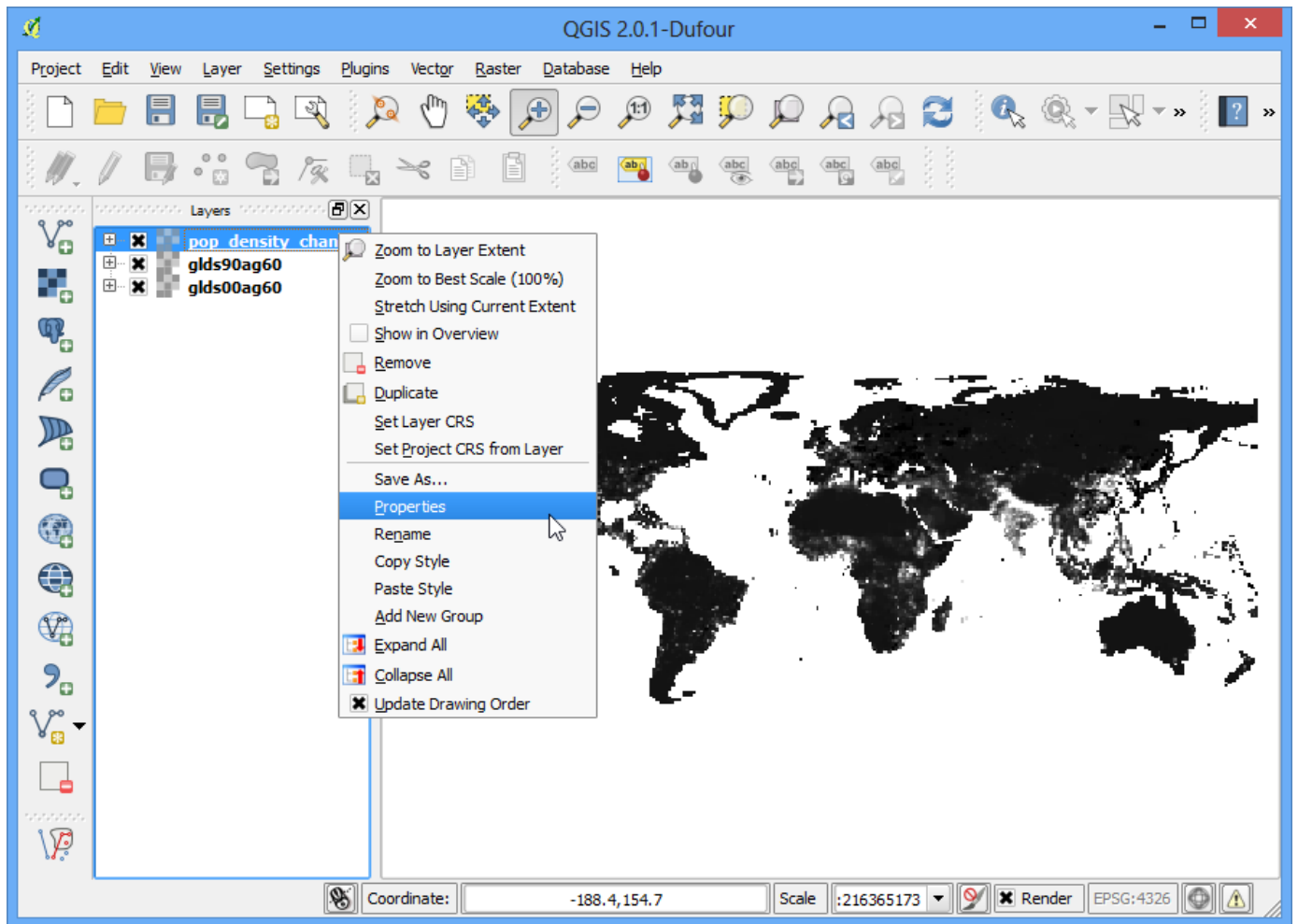
14. In the Raster bands section, you can select the layer by double-clicking on them. The bands are named after the raster name followed by @ and band number. Since each of our rasters have only 1 band, you will see only 1 entry per raster. The raster calculator can apply mathematical operations on the raster pixels. In this case we want to enter a simple formula to subtract the 1990 population density from 2000. Enter `glds00ag60@1 - glds90ag60@1` as the formula. Name your output layer as `pop_density_change_2000_1990.tif` and check the box next to Add result to project. Click OK.



15. □ □□□ □□□□ QGIS□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□□□.



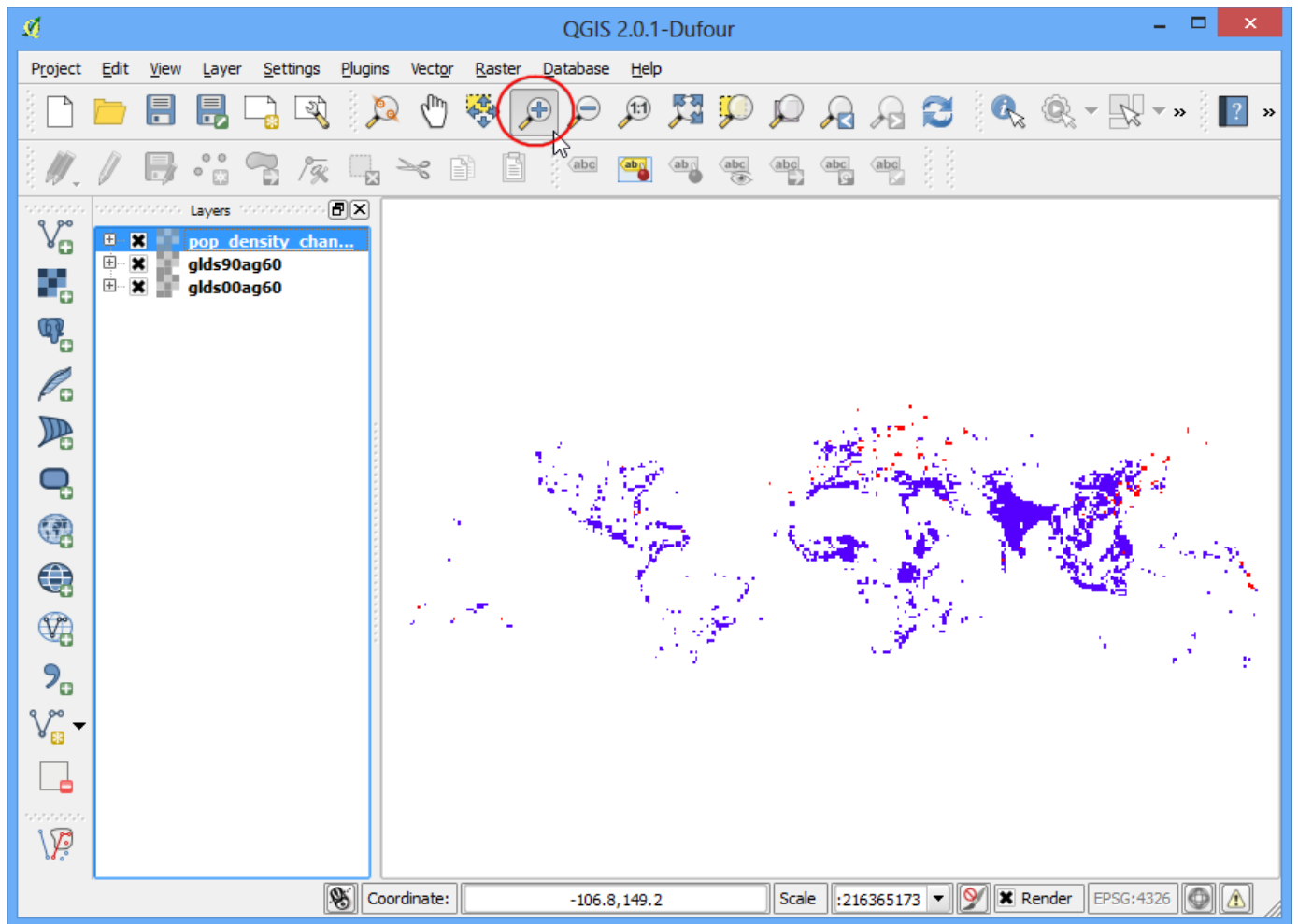
16. `pop_density_change_2000_1990`, `pop_density_change_2000_1990`.
 :guiLabel: Properties



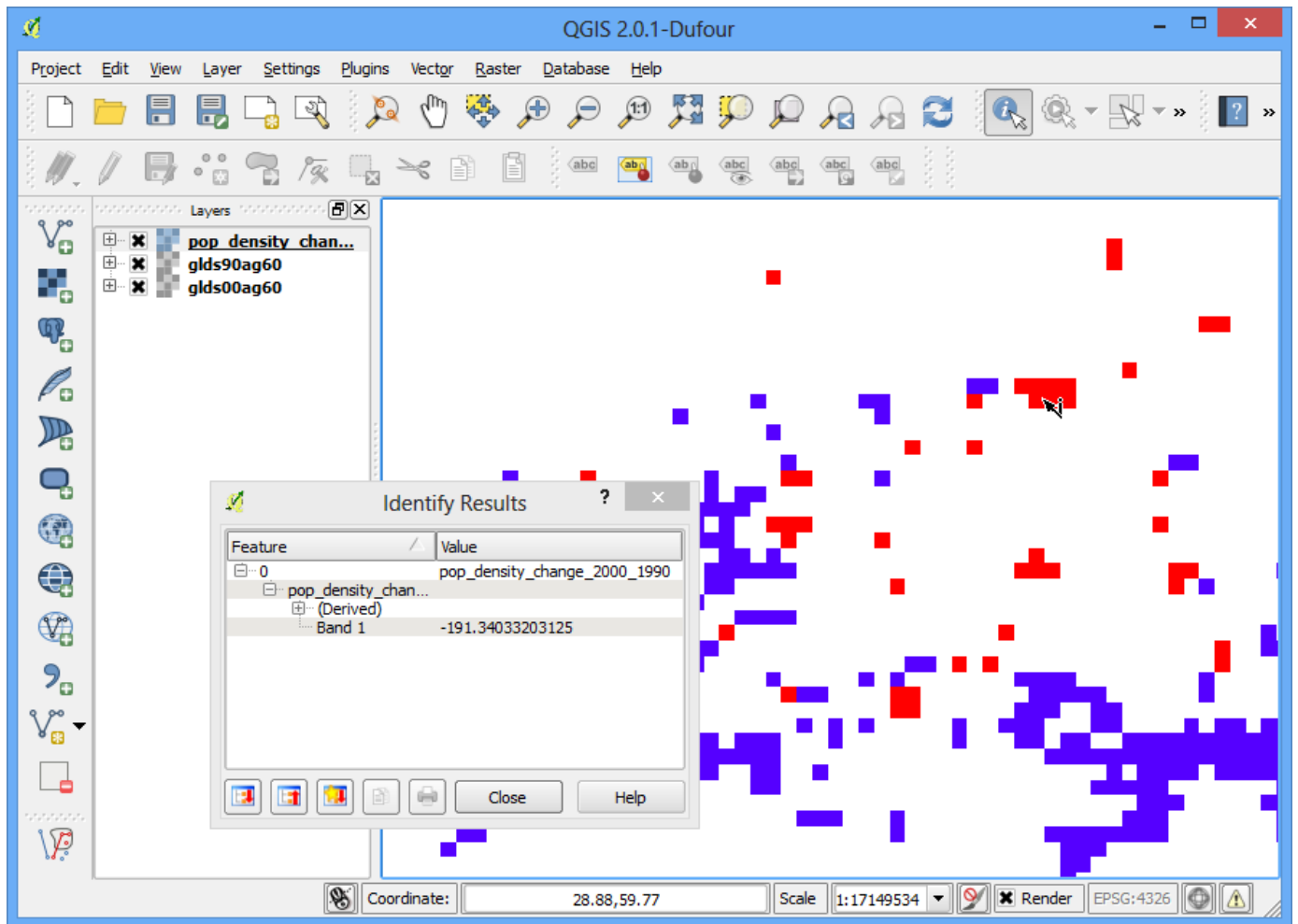
17. 0000 000000 000 00 000 000 0000 0000 00 00 000 00 000. 0 000 00
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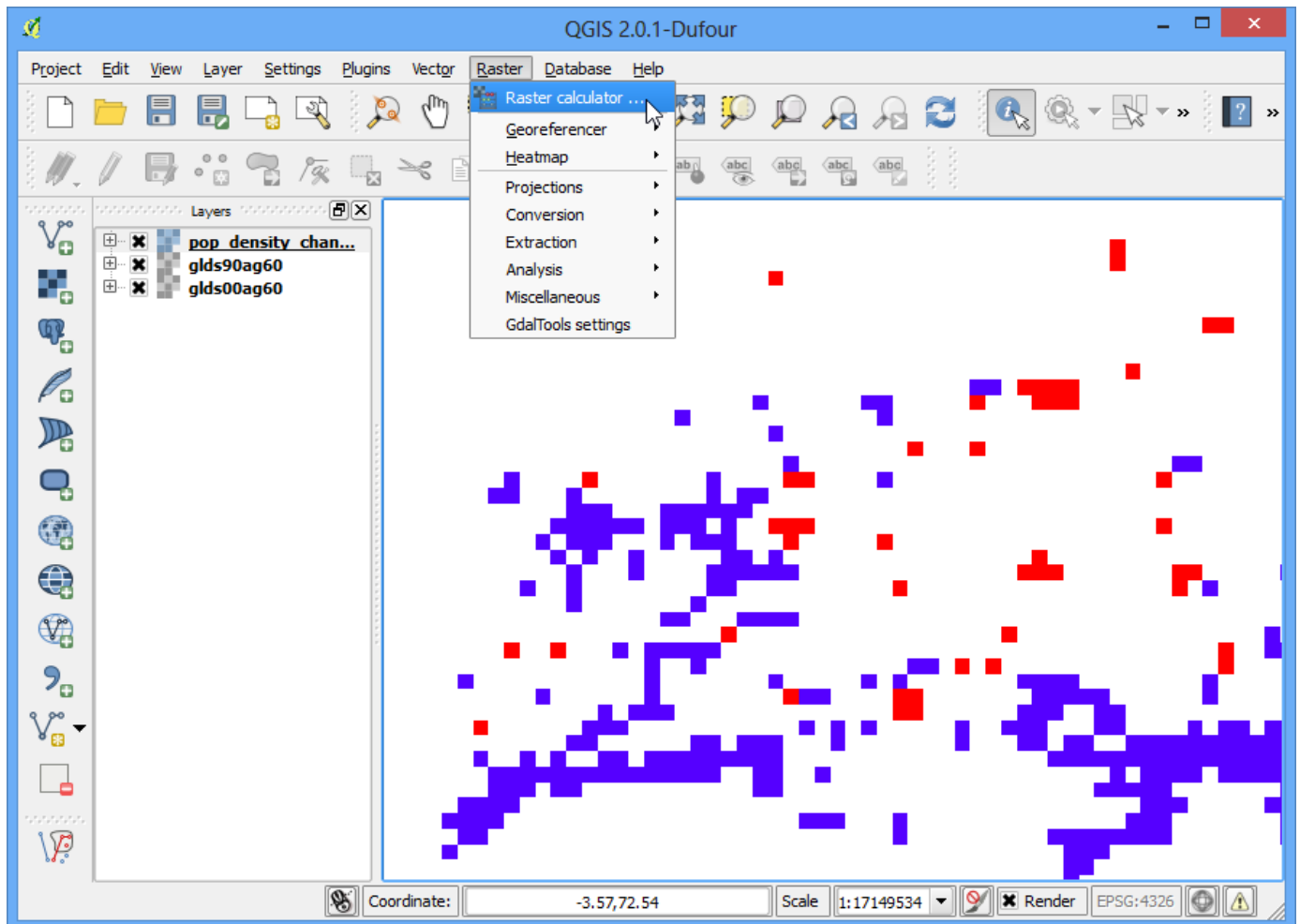
```
18. 00 000 Style 000 000. 00 000 :guilabel: `Band Rendering` 00 00 00
:guilabel: `Render type` 00 0000 0000 :guilabel: `Singleband pseudocolor` 0
00000. 00 00 :guilabel: `Color interpolation` 00 00 :guilabel: `Discrete` 0
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0000 :guilabel: `OK` 0 00000.
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20. `guiabel: `Identify`` 工具图标, 用于识别地图上的要素。
 该工具允许用户单击地图上的要素并查看其属性。



21. `menuselection: Raster --> Raster calculator`



22. Enter the expression as shown below What this expression will do is set the value of the pixel to 1 if it matches the expression and 0 if it doesn't. So we will get a raster with pixel value of 1 where there was negative change and 0 where there wasn't. Name the output layer as *negative_pop_change_2000_1990* and check the box next to Add result to project. Click OK.

```
pop_density_change_2000_1990@1 < -10
```



23. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ :guilabel: `Properties` □
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24. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□□.

