

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:

Please check the Research Note field for issues pertaining to importing authors that are organizations.

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 ▾

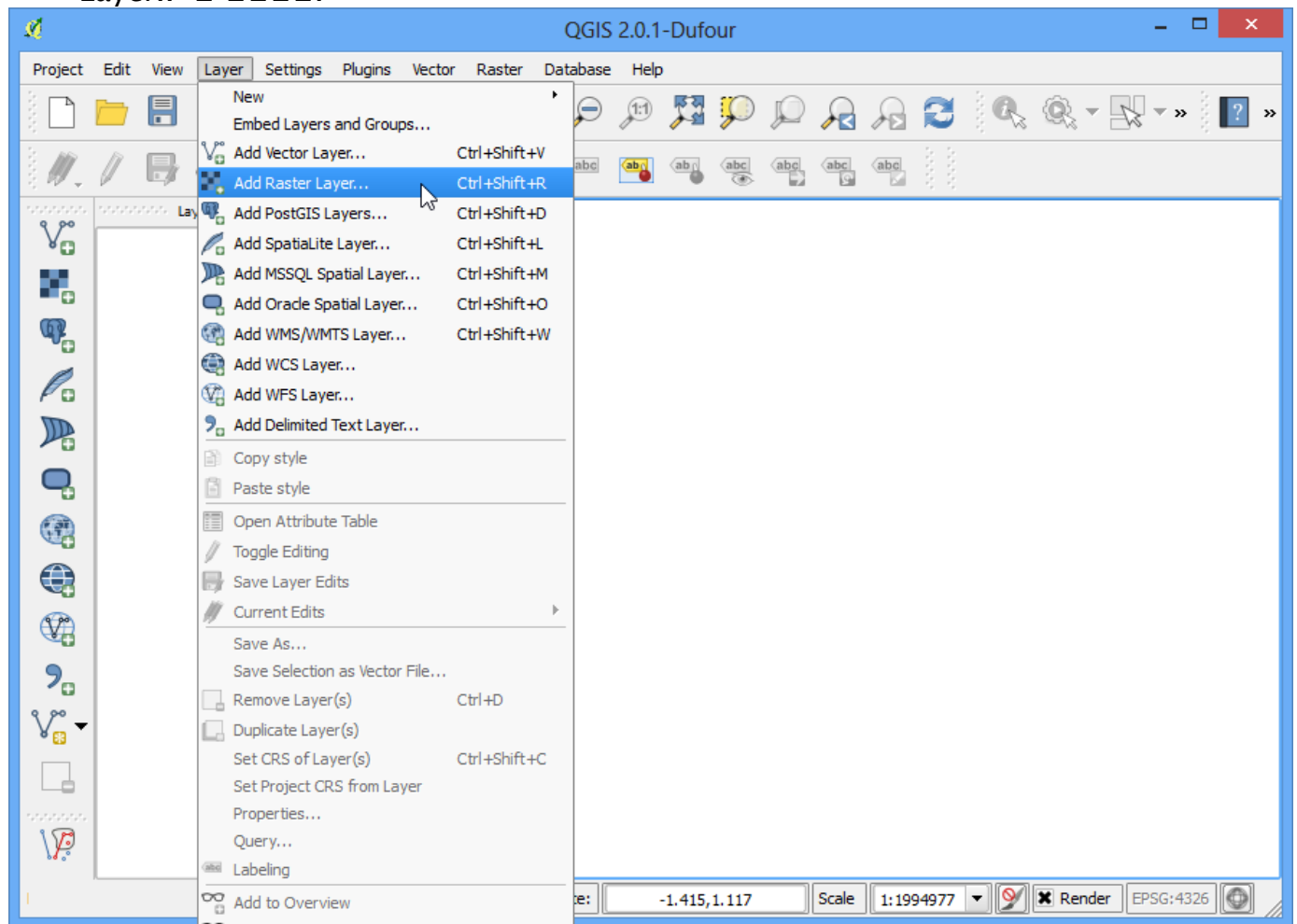
Download

 feedback and support

□ □ □ □ □ [GPW3]

11

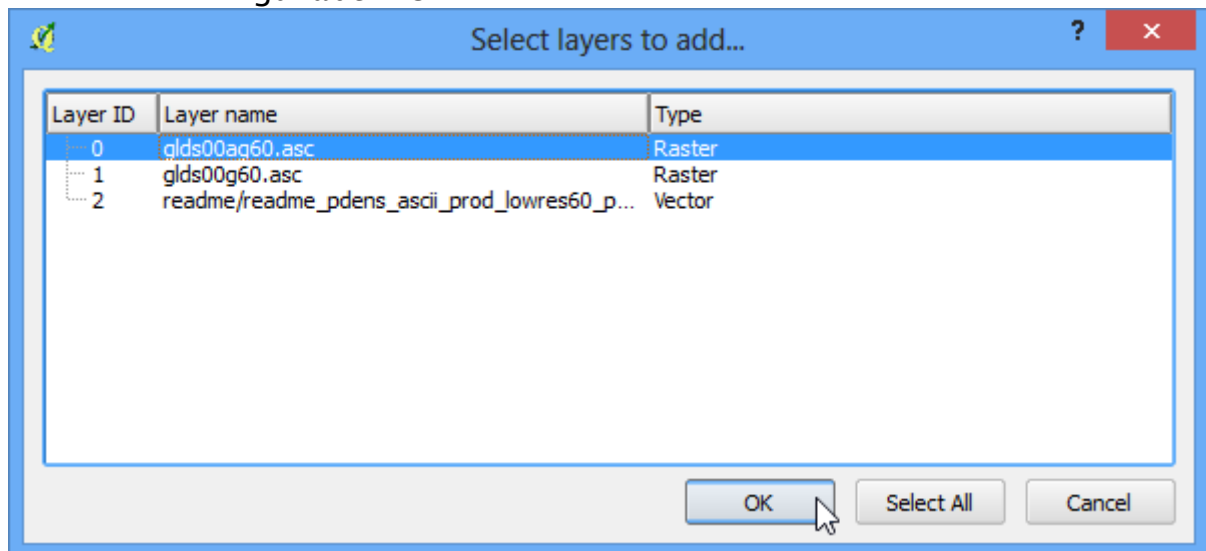
2. QGIS → Layer → Add Raster Layer.. → [Raster File].



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



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，并勾选“使用默认投影”。



7. 在弹出的对话框中，选择 EPSG:4326 坐标系。



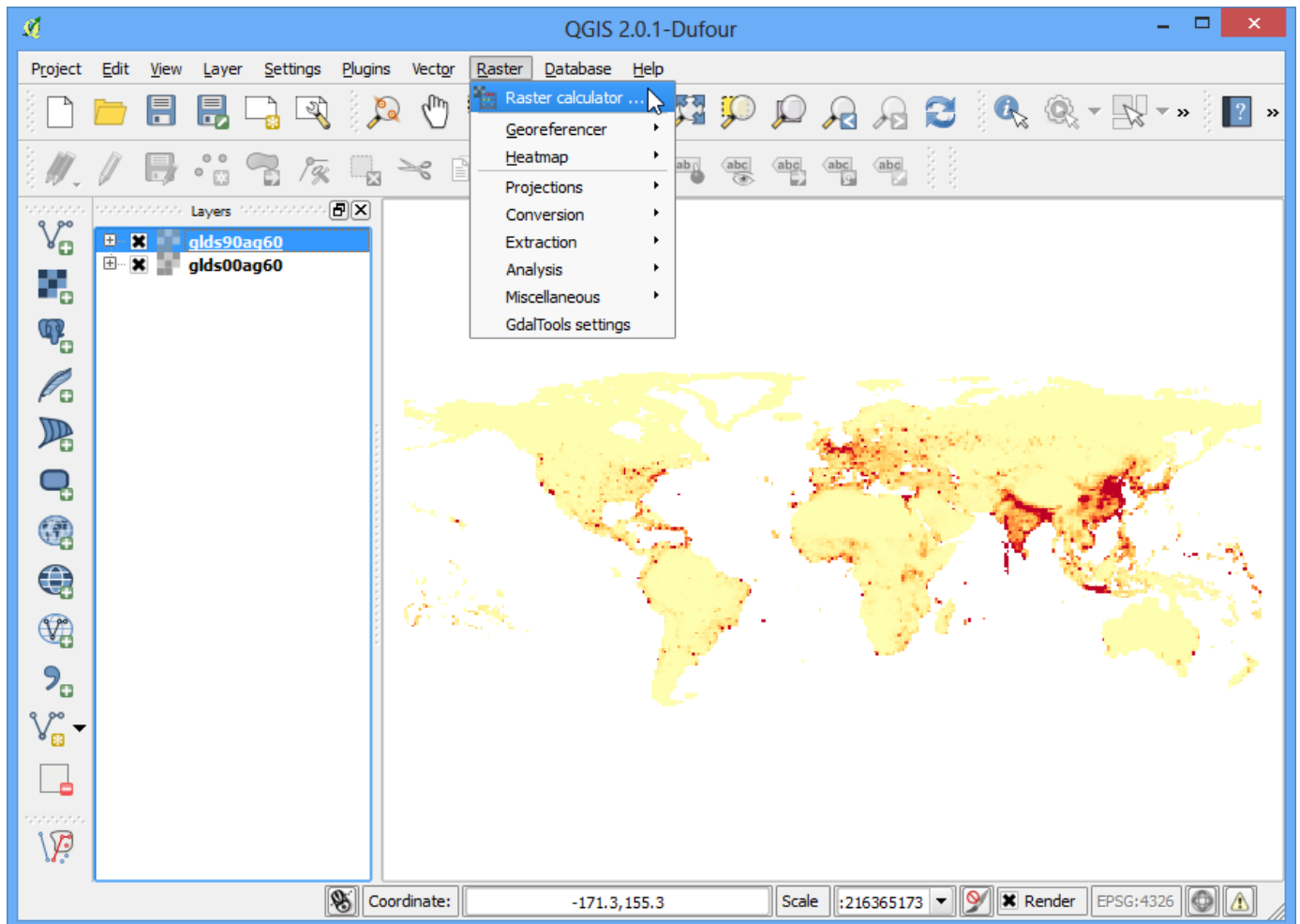
8. QGIS 项目默认使用 WGS 84 坐标系。如果项目没有指定坐标系，QGIS 会自动使用 WGS 84 坐标系。如果项目指定了其他坐标系，QGIS 也会使用指定的坐标系。



10. 00000 000 00 00 000 00 000 000 0000 0 000 0000. 00000 0000 000
 000 0000 00 :guilabel: `Properties` 0 00000. TOC 0, Table of Contents00
 00000 000000 000 00 0000000 0 00 00000.



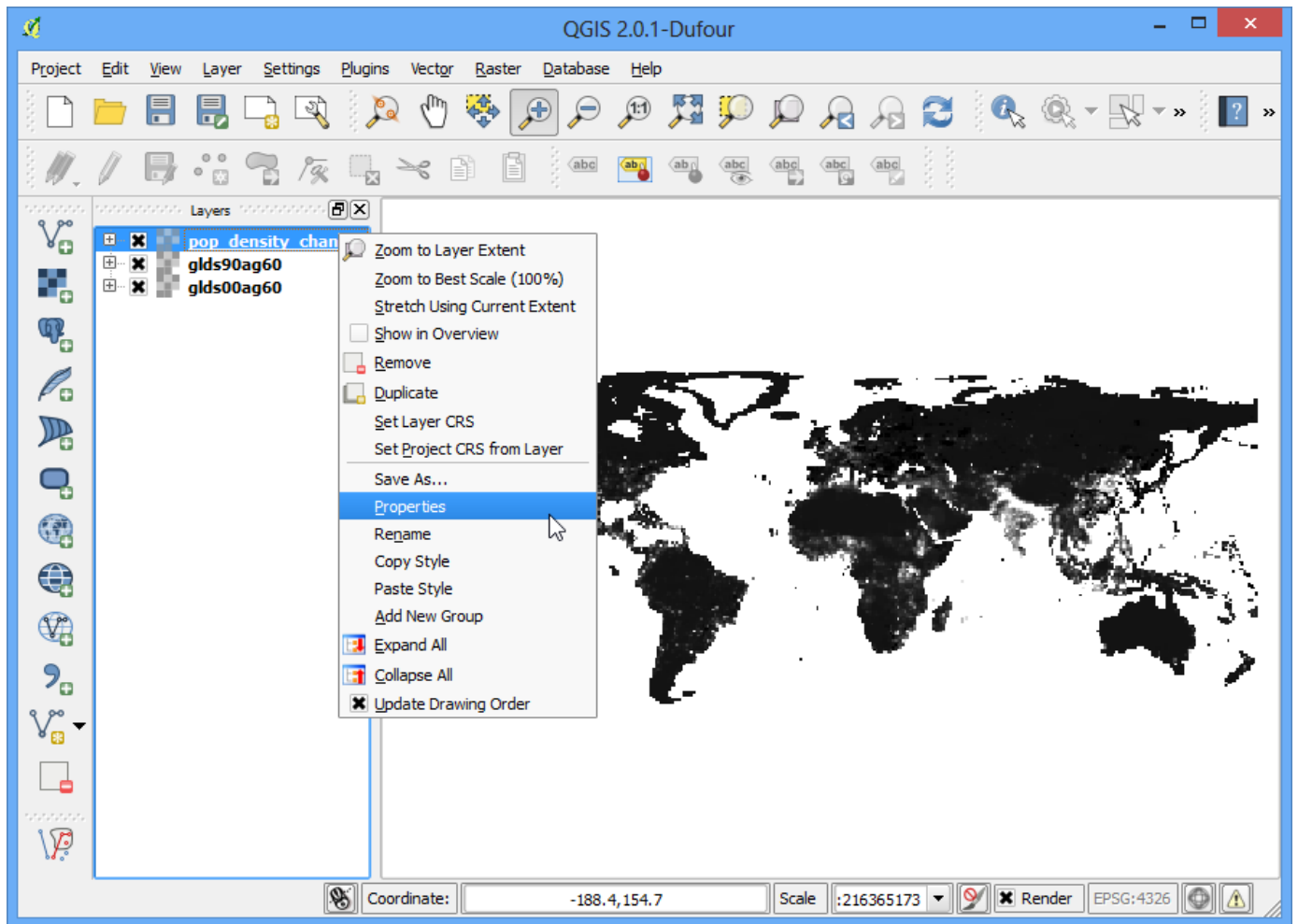
12. QGIS の Style タブで、単バンド擬似カラーでバンド 1 をレンダリングする。カラーinterpola-
tion は Linear とする。新しいカラーマップを生成する。カラーマップは YlOrRd のカラーレ-
ンで 5 つのクラスで、最小値は 0、最大値は 440.32 とする。クラスを分類する。最小/最大値の



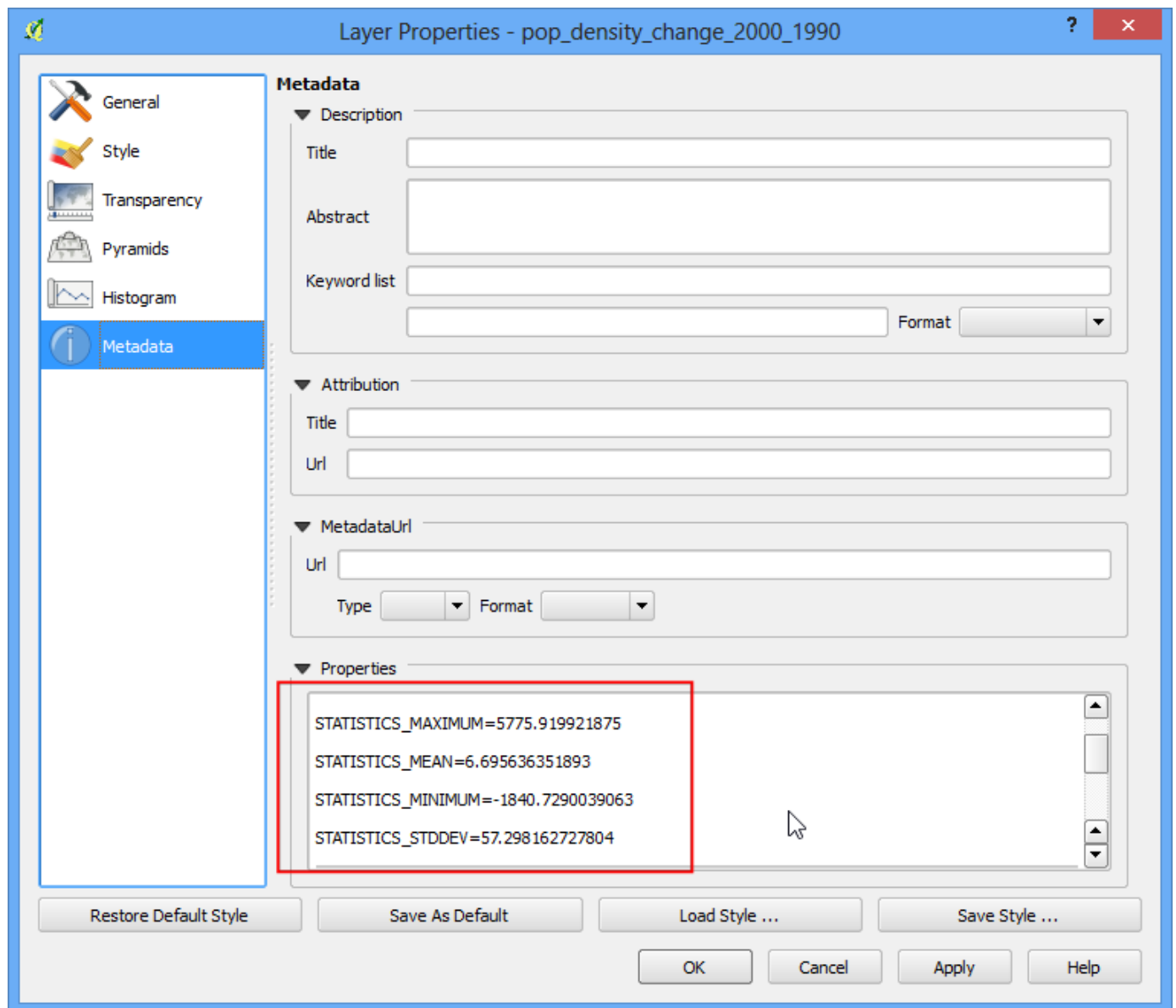
14. In the Raster bands section, you can select the layer by double-clicking on them. The bands are named after the raster name followed by @ and band number. Since each of our rasters have only 1 band, you will see only 1 entry per raster. The raster calculator can apply mathematical operations on the 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.



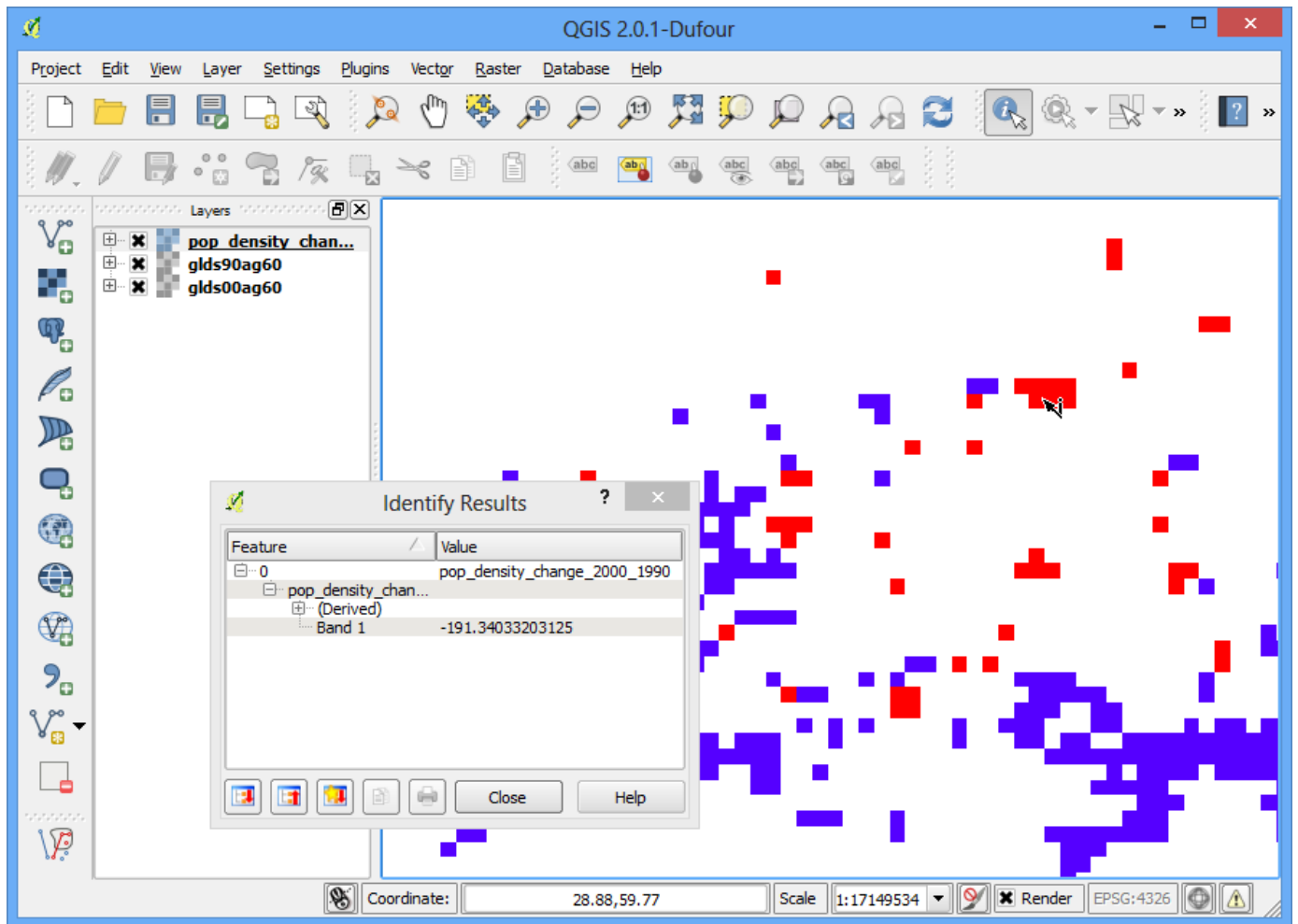
15. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ QGIS□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.



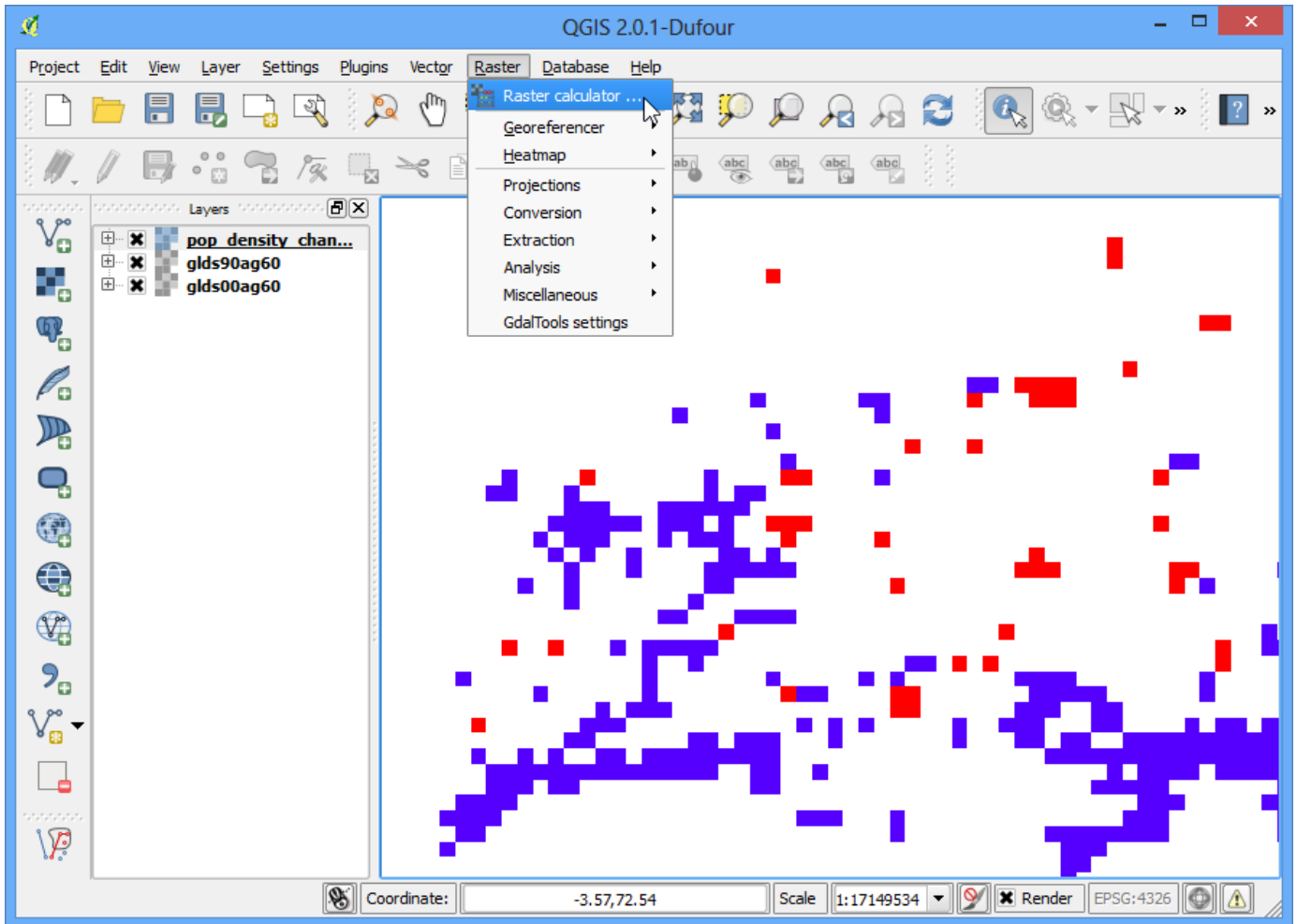
17. 0000 000000 000 00 000 000 0000 0000 00 00 000 00 000. 0 000 00
00 00000 :guilabel: `Metadata` 0000 000. 0000 00000 0000000. 0 00000 00
0 00000 000000.



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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
00000. 400 00 00000 000 00 00 0000 000 :guilabel:`Add entry` 0 40
00000. 00 0000 00 0 0000 00000. 00000 0 00000 00000 000 00 00 0
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000 No Data 0, 000000 00 000 000000. 00 0000 0000 00 000 000 00
0000 :guilabel:`OK` 0 000000.
```

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. 00 000 0000 0000000. 000 000 000 0 00 00 :guilabel: `Properties` 0
00000. 000 :guilabel: `Transparency` 000 0000 no data value
:guilabel: `Additional no data value` 0 0 00000. 000 000 0 00 00 00 00
0000 0000. :guilabel: `OK` 0 00000.
```



24. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□□.

