

Basic Vector Styling

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



Author

Ujaval Gandhi

<http://google.com/+UjavalGandhi>

Translations by

Marina Pavlova Ilya Trofimov Fayçal Fatihi

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 applications, including urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

GIS is a computer-based system that allows users to create maps and analyze spatial data. It consists of several components, including data storage, data processing, and data display. GIS is used in a variety of applications, including urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response.

Remote Sensing

- Remote Sensing is the process of collecting data about the Earth's surface from a distance, typically using satellites or aircraft.

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 applications, including urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response. (SAGE)

GIS is a computer-based system that allows users to create maps and analyze spatial data. It consists of several components, including data storage, data processing, and data display. GIS is used in a variety of applications, including urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response. 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 applications, including urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response. (SAGE)

lifeexpectancy.zip

lifeexpectancy.zip [SAGE]

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

1. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a computer-based system that allows users to create maps and analyze spatial data. It consists of several components, including data storage, data processing, and data display. GIS is used in a variety of applications, including urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response.



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



3. **WGS 84** is the most common CRS used for web maps. It is a geocentric CRS, meaning that the origin is at the center of the Earth. The datum is WGS 84, and the projection is a pseudo-cylindrical projection called the Mercator projection. The units are in meters.



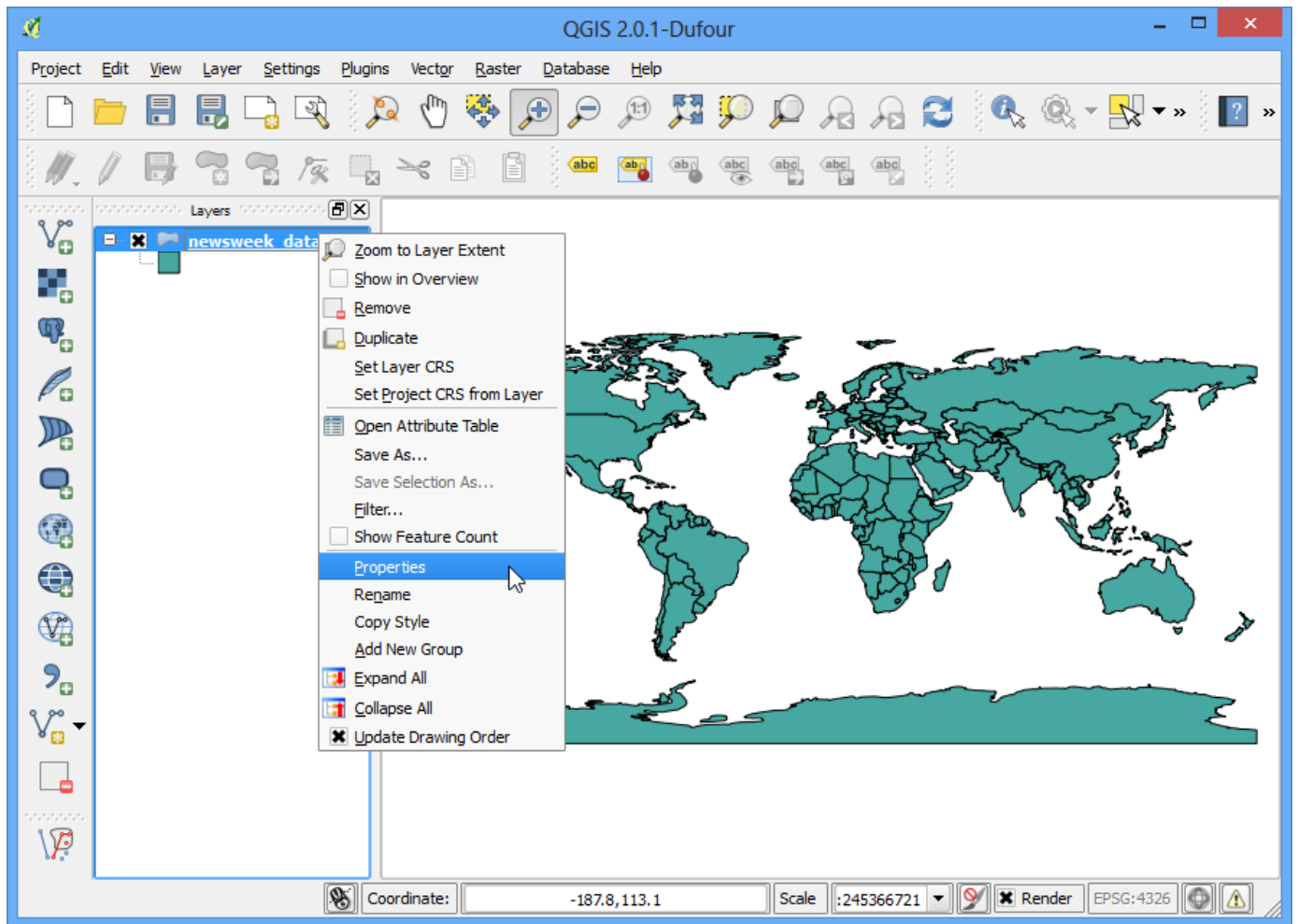
4. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■ ■■■■■■■■■■
 ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■.

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. **newweek_data** is a **table** with **165** features. The **LIFEXPCT** feature is a **numeric** feature.



7.

The first step in the process of creating a new layer is to define the data source. This can be done by clicking on the 'Add New Layer' button in the Layers panel. Once the data source is defined, the next step is to define the layer's properties. This includes setting the layer's name, color, and style. The final step is to add the layer to the map. This can be done by clicking on the 'Add Layer' button in the Layers panel.



8.

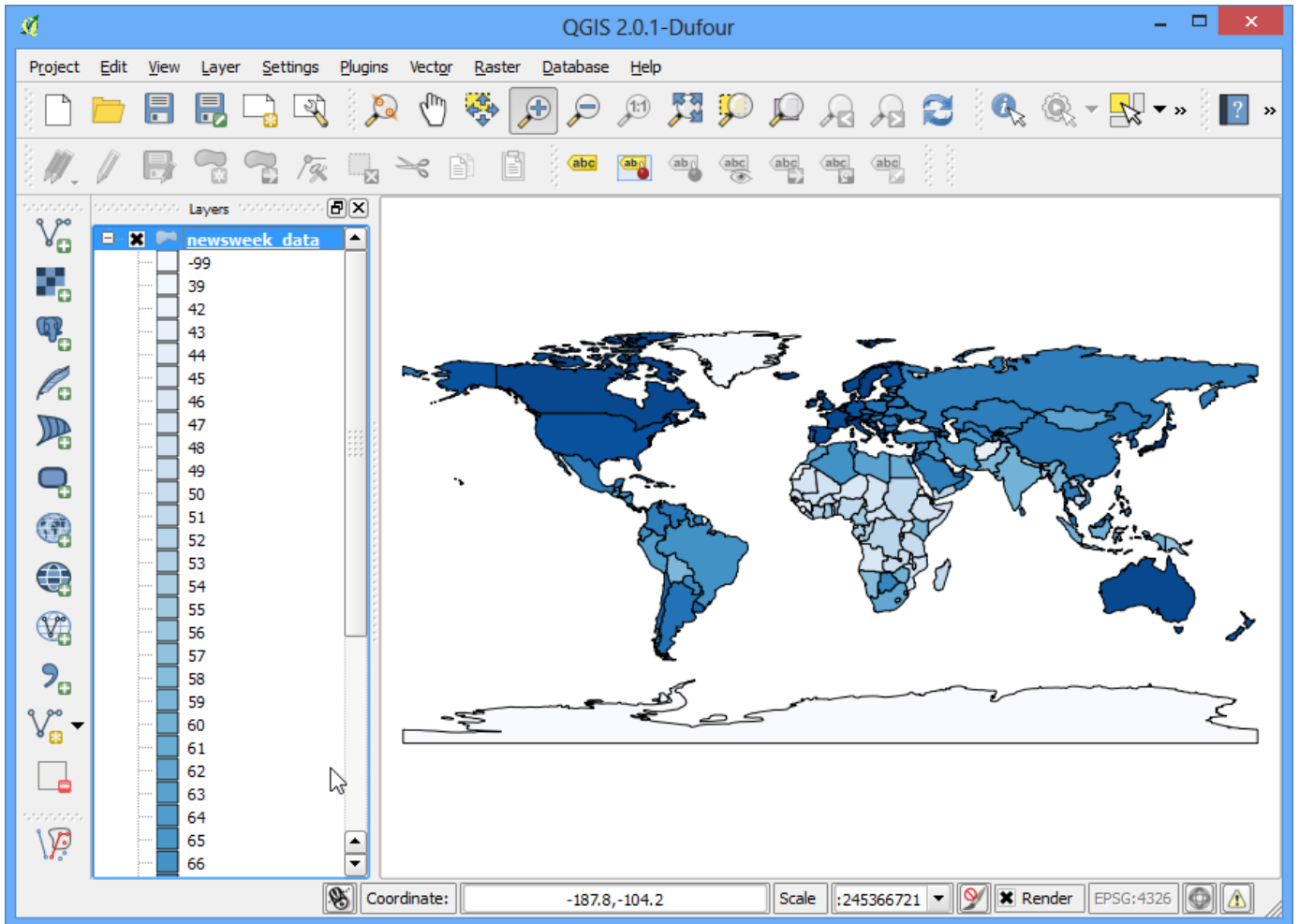
The 'Layer Properties' dialog box is used to configure the appearance of a layer in the map. It contains several tabs, including 'General', 'Style', 'Labels', 'Fields', 'Display', 'Actions', 'Joins', 'Diagrams', and 'Metadata'. The 'Style' tab is currently selected, showing options for 'Layer rendering' (transparency, blending mode) and 'Symbol layers'. A dropdown menu is open for the 'Single Symbol' layer, showing options like 'Single Symbol', 'Categorized', 'Graduated', 'Rule-based', and 'Point displacement'. The 'Symbol layers' section shows a 'Fill' layer with a 'Simple fill' symbol. The 'Saved styles' section displays various predefined styles like 'corners', 'diagonal', 'dotted', 'green', 'land', 'water', and 'wine'. At the bottom are buttons for 'Restore Default Style', 'Save As Default', 'Load Style ...', 'Save Style', 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help'.



10. The first step in the process of creating a map is to define the data. This is done by specifying the data source and the data format. The data source can be a file, a database, or a web service. The data format can be a vector format (e.g., shapefile) or a raster format (e.g., GeoTIFF). The next step is to load the data into the map. This is done by clicking on the 'Load Data into QGIS' button in the 'Layers' panel. The data will then be displayed on the map. The final step is to save the map. This is done by clicking on the 'Save Map' button in the 'Project' menu. The map will then be saved as a QGIS project file.



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.



12. **Graded** **Style** **classes** **Column** **Mode options** **Equal** **Quantile** **Natural** **(Jenks)** **Standard** **Pretty**

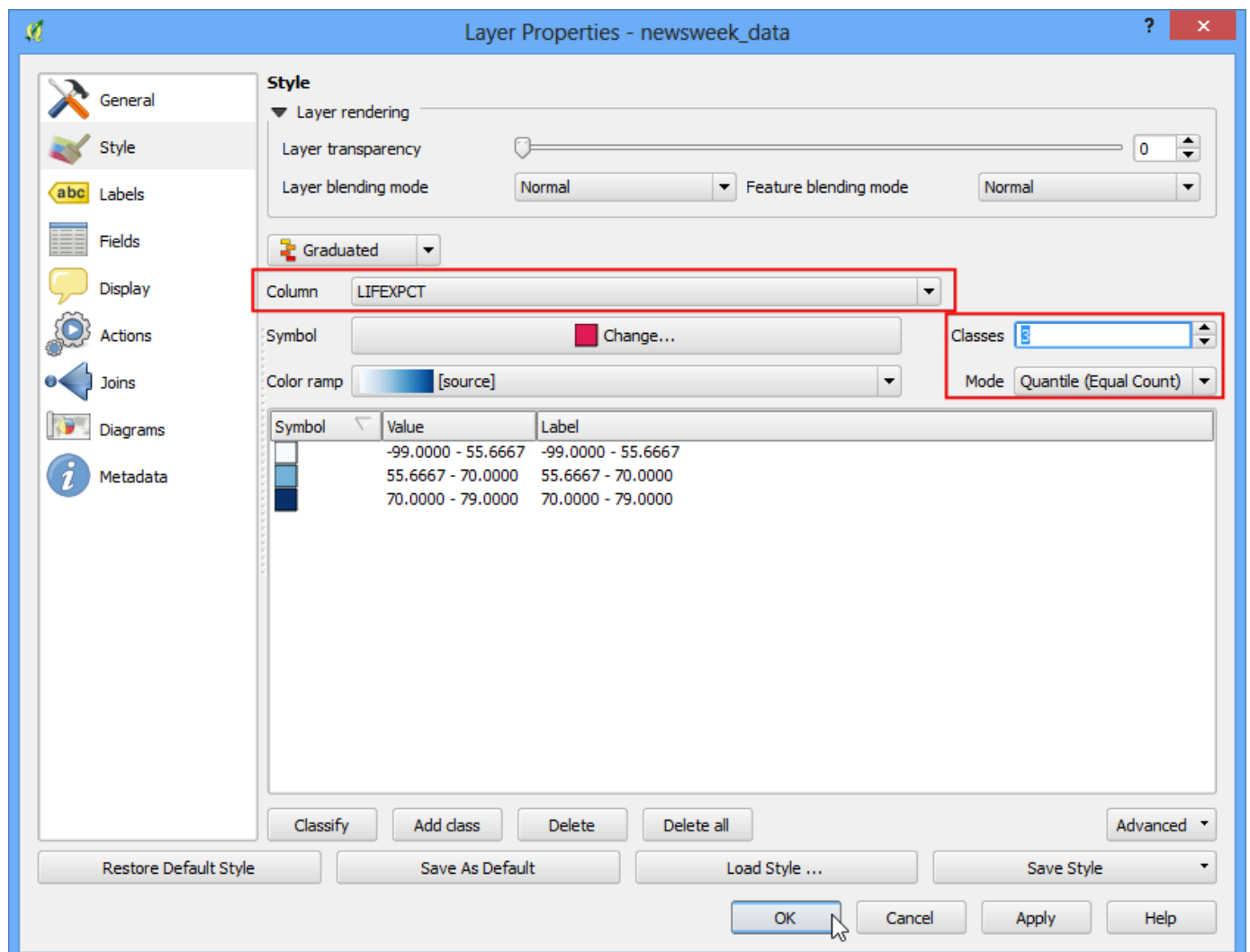
- **Graded** **Style** **classes** **Column** **Mode options** **Equal** **Quantile** **Natural** **(Jenks)** **Standard** **Pretty**
- **Graded** **Style** **classes** **Column** **Mode options** **Equal** **Quantile** **Natural** **(Jenks)** **Standard** **Pretty**
- **Graded** **Style** **classes** **Column** **Mode options** **Equal** **Quantile** **Natural** **(Jenks)** **Standard** **Pretty**

- **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.
- **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.

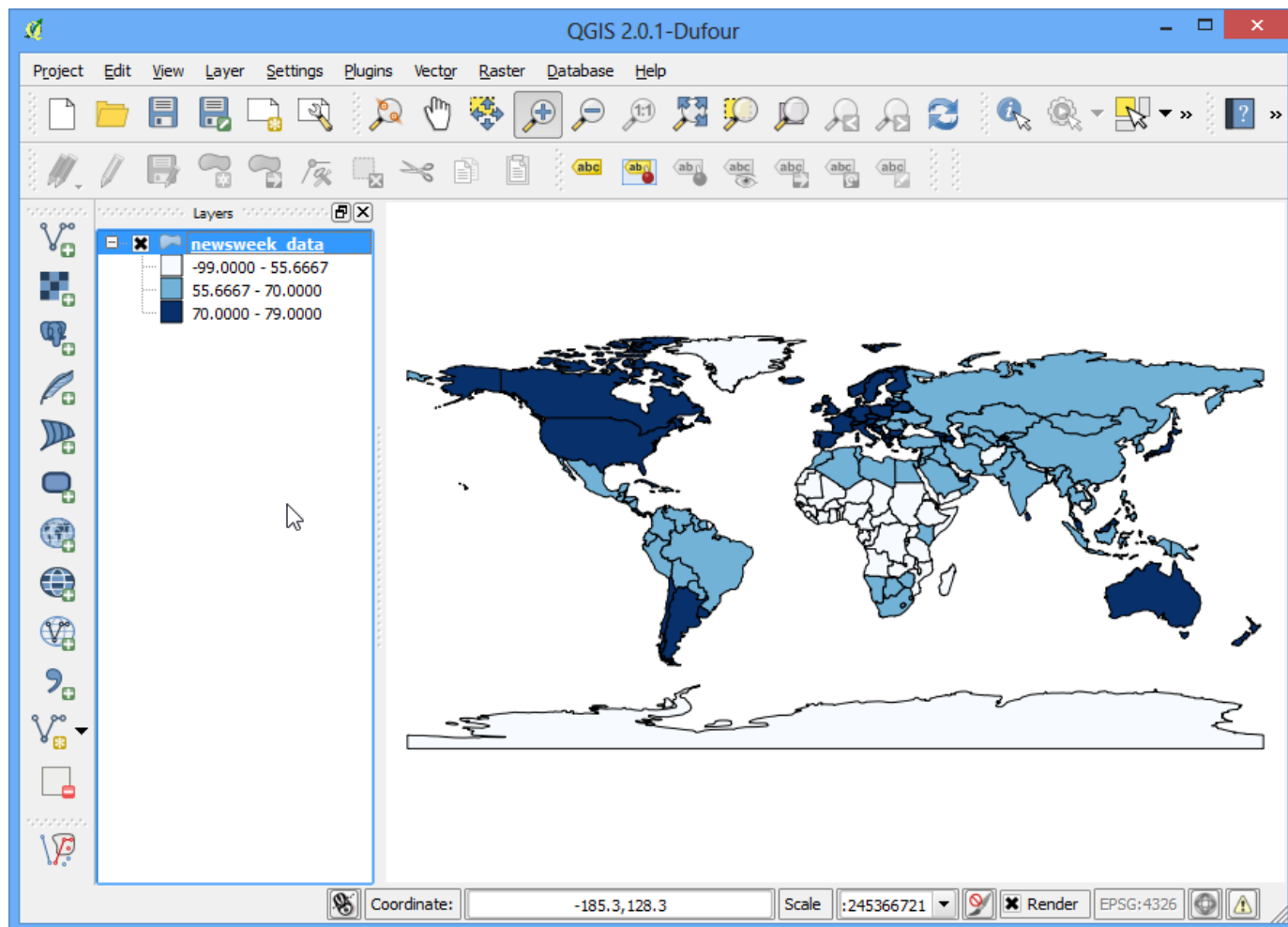
Quantitative data visualization involves representing numerical data in a way that allows for comparison and analysis. This can be done using various techniques, such as bar charts, line graphs, and scatter plots. The goal is to make the data easy to understand and interpret.

Note

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.



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 weeks of work for each country in the world. The data is presented in a table with 10 columns and 10 rows. The first column contains the country names, and the subsequent columns contain the number of new weeks of work for each country. The data is as follows:



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.

