# **How-to create a various formats GIS/CAD file from TXT, CSV or XLS file**

From: <http://howto.mygeodata.eu/#TXT>

***Keywords:*** *TXT, CSV, XLS, CAD, GIS, Latitude, Longitude, TXT2KML, TXT to KML, TXT2GML, TXT to GML, TXT2GPX, TXT to GPX, TXT2SHP, TXT to SHP, TXT2TAB, TXT to TAB, XLS2KML, XLS to KML, XLS2GML, XLS to GML, XLS2GPX, XLS to GPX, XLS2SHP, XLS to SHP, XLS2TAB, XLS to TAB, CSV2KML, CSV to KML, CSV2GML, CSV to GML, CSV2GPX, CSV to GPX, CSV2SHP, CSV to SHP, CSV2TAB, CSV to TAB*

**Solution:**

If you have a **XLS file**, you have export it to a CSV file (Coma Separated Values file). This is possible both in MS Office Excel and Open Office Calc.

If you have a simple **TXT file**, you have to convert it to a CSV file. This is possible by importing the TXT file to a MS Office Excel or Open Office Calc. Then export the data sheet to a CSV file.

The first line in the **CSV file** must contain attribute names, every other line contains single entries. Values in the CSV file must be separated by a comma, decimals must be separated by a decimal point. Text values should be quoted. Here you can see examples for a CSV file with point values and a CSV file with a lines:

A point CSV file:

id,name,x\_coord,y\_coord  
 1,"Point, #1",25.3,36.5  
 2,"Point #2",23.5,36.1  
 ...

A line CSV file (coordinates defined as WKB):

id,name,geom  
 1,"Line #1","LINESTRING(23.5 12.6,23.1 12.7,24 12.9)"  
 2,"Line #2","LINESTRING(19.6 6,15.1 6.5)"  
 ...

Then you have to create an **OGR Virtual Format file (OVF)** - this is an XML control file. It is primarily used to derive spatial layers from flat tables with spatial information in attribute columns. It can also be used to associate coordinate system information with a datasource, merge layers from different datasources into a single data source, or even just to provide an anchor file for access to non-file oriented datasources. In the OVF file you have to specify at least:

* the layer name (that must be the same as the CSV file name without an extension) - e.g. MyMeasure,
* CSV file name - e.g. MyMeasure.csv,
* the geometry type to be assigned to the layer - usualy "wkbPoint", but you can also create "wkbLineString" or "wkbPolygon",
* how the geometry for features should be derived - usualy "PointFromColumns", but also is possible "WKT" (Well-Known Text) or "WKB" (Well-Known Binary)
* optionaly a spatial reference system - e.g. "WGS84".

This is an examples of OVF file for a CSV file with point values:

<OGRVRTDataSource>   
 <OGRVRTLayer name="MyMeasure">   
 <SrcDataSource>MyMeasure.csv</SrcDataSource>   
 <GeometryType>wkbPoint</GeometryType>   
 <GeometryField encoding="PointFromColumns" x="x\_coord" y="y\_coord"/>   
 </OGRVRTLayer>   
 </OGRVRTDataSource>

This is an examples of OVF file for a CSV file with lines defined as Well-Know Text:

<OGRVRTDataSource>   
 <OGRVRTLayer name="MyTrail">   
 <SrcDataSource>MyTrail.csv</SrcDataSource>   
 <GeometryType>wkbLineString</GeometryType>   
 <LayerSRS>WGS84</LayerSRS>   
 <GeometryField encoding="WKT" field="geom"/>   
 </OGRVRTLayer>   
 </OGRVRTDataSource>

See more information about OVF file format [**HERE**](http://www.gdal.org/ogr/drv_vrt.html).

Give the same name to a OVF file as for the CSV file - e.g. *MyMeasure.csv* and *MyMeasure.ovf*. When you have the CSV file and OVF file prepared, pack them together to a ZIP file and send the ZIP to a **MyGeodata Converter** available [**HERE**](http://converter.mygeodata.eu). There you will see information about your dataset and you will have possibility to convert it to many others GIS/CAD formats and/or transform to a different coordinate system.