

Procesamiento de series de tiempo en GRASS GIS

Aplicaciones en Ecología y Ambiente

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Exercise 2: Create a new Location and Mapset





Overview

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- Revise GRASS GIS database structure

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- Data for the exercise

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- Create new locations and mapsets: different options

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- Reproject raster and vector maps

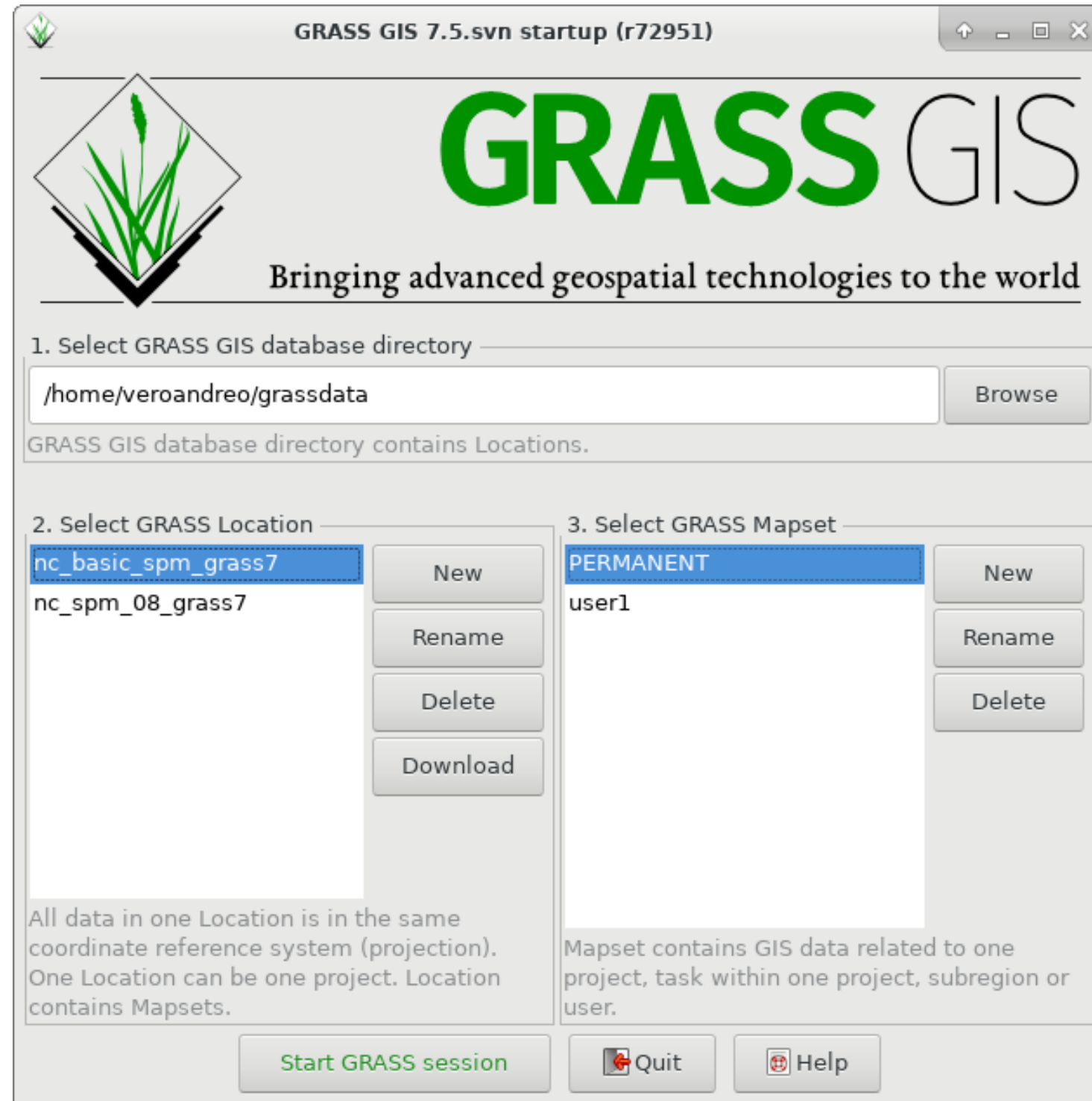
Overview

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- Data for the exercise
- Create new locations and mapsets: different options
- Change mapsets / add mapsets to path
- Import raster and vector map
- Reproject raster and vector maps
- Export raster and vector maps

Data for this exercise

- Download the **raster** and **vector** sample files
- Create a folder in your \$HOME directory (or Documents) and name it `gisdata`
- Unzip/Move the files within `$HOME/gisdata`





- Select the GRASS database folder



- Select the GRASS database folder
- Select the `nc_spm_08_grass7` location



- Select the GRASS database folder
- Select the `nc_spm_08_grass7` location
- Select `user1` mapset

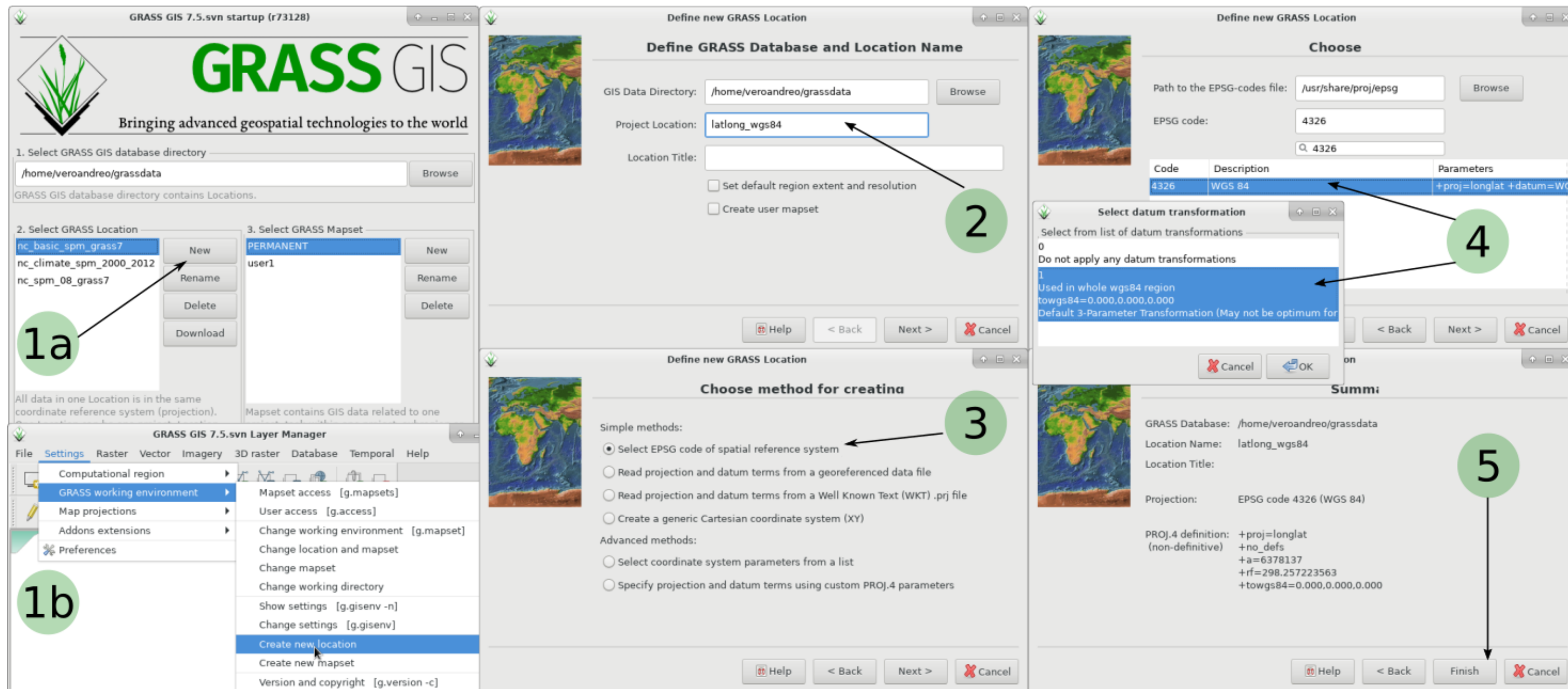


- Select the GRASS database folder
- Select the nc_spm_08_grass7 location
- Select user1 mapset
- Hit Start GRASS session

Creating a new Location

- From the GUI
 - button "New" in the Location wizard
 - from within a GRASS session: Settings → GRASS working environment → Create new location
- From the command line
 - using `-c` flag in the *grass74* start script
 - provide path to new location plus either a georeferenced map or an EPSG code

Creating a new Location from the GUI



Create new Lat-Long location using **EPSG** code

Creating new location from command line

```
# Creates new location with EPSG code 4326  
grass74 -c EPSG:4326 $HOME/grassdata/mylocation  
  
# Creates new location based on georeferenced Shapefile  
grass74 -c myvector.shp $HOME/grassdata/mylocation  
  
# Creates new location based on georeferenced GeoTIFF file  
grass74 -c myraster.tif $HOME/grassdata/mylocation
```

This can also be done from a different location; GRASS will switch to the newly created one.

Creating a new mapset

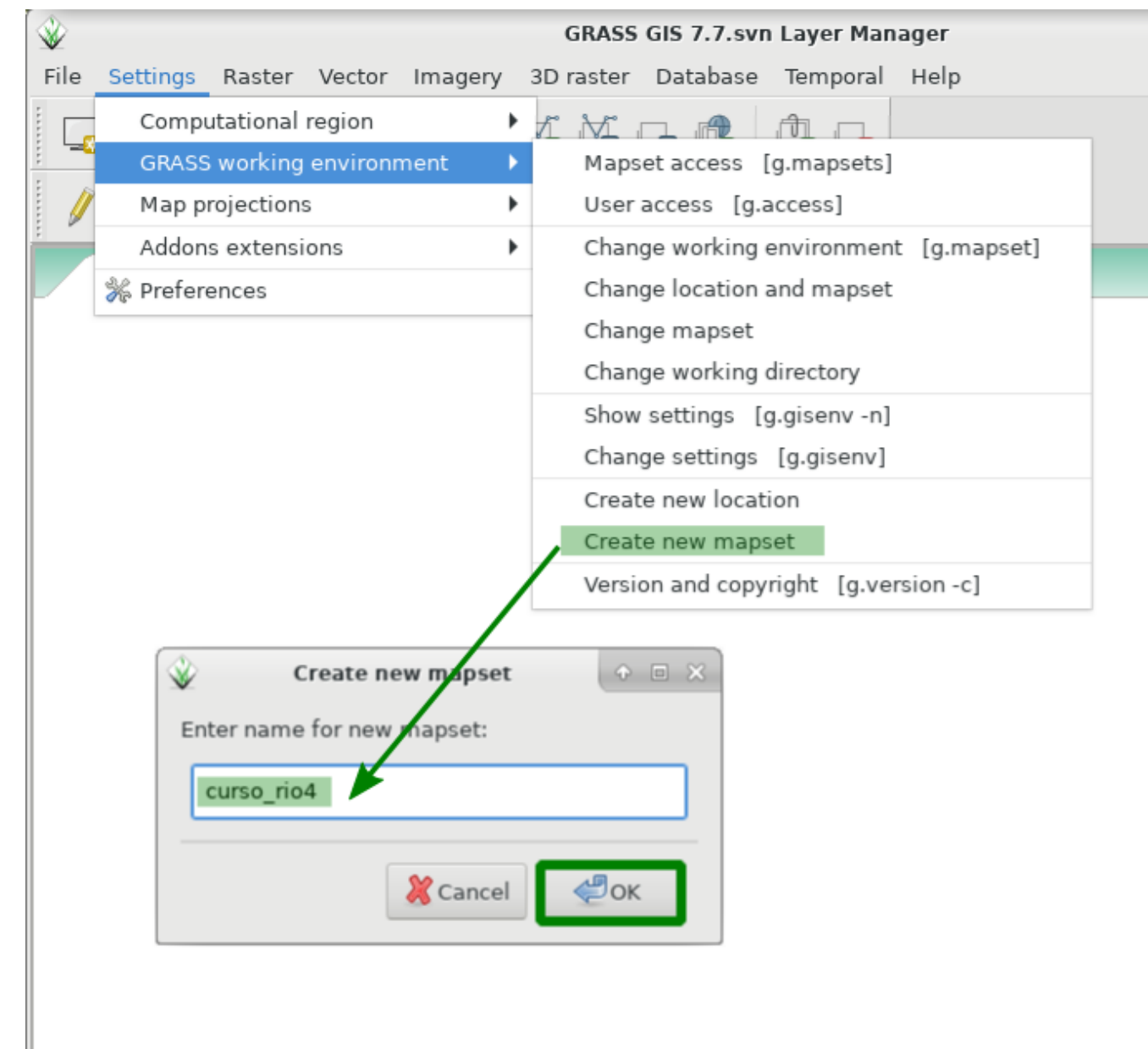
- From the GUI
 - button "New" in the Mapset wizard
 - from within a GRASS session: Settings → GRASS working environment → Create new mapset
- From command line
 - using -c flag in the *grass74* script, just add the mapset name to the path
 - with *g.mapset* command from within a GRASS session

Creating a new mapset from the GUI

using *New* button in wizard



from within a GRASS session



Creating a new mapset from command line

- Start GRASS and create location and mapset all at once

```
# Creates new location and mapset  
grass74 -c EPSG:4326 $HOME/grassdata/mylocation/mymapset
```

- Create a mapset from within a running GRASS session:

```
# Create a new mapset within a GRASS session  
g.mapset -c mapset=curso_rio4
```

Remove Locations or Mapsets

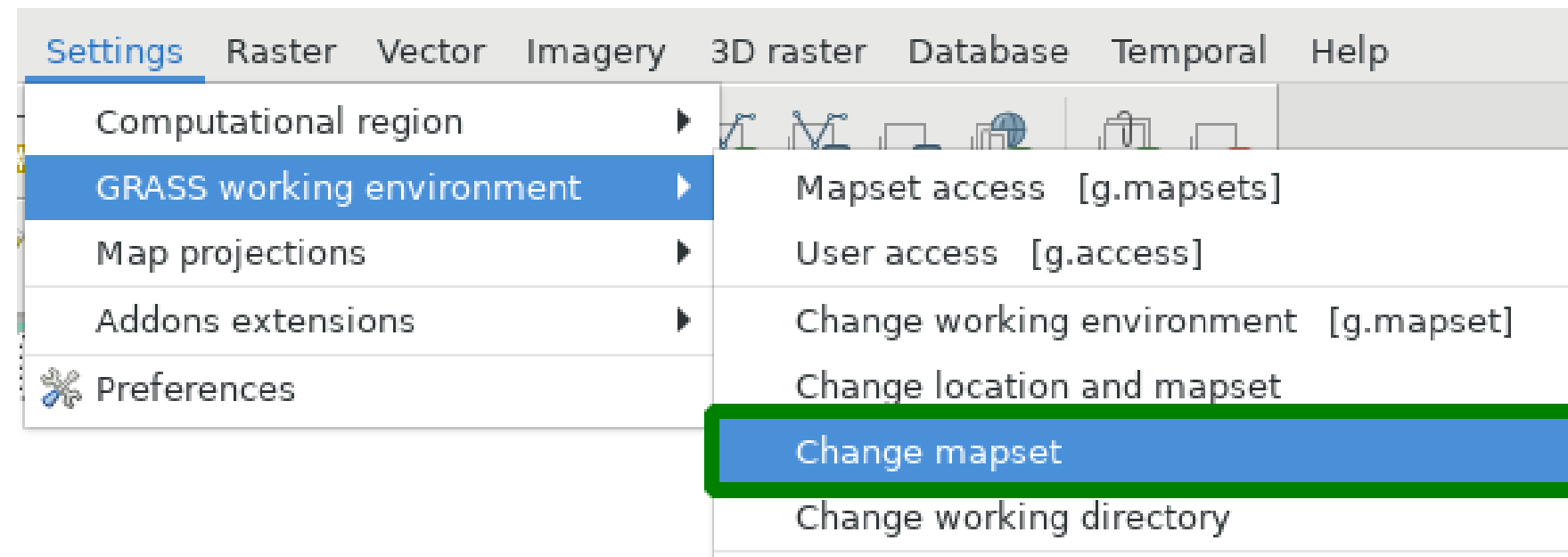
Just remove the folder or use the Location wizard

Rename Locations and Mapsets

From the Location wizard

Change to a different mapset

- From the GUI:



- From command line:

```
# print current mapset
g.mapset -p
# list available mapsets
g.mapsets -l
# change to user1 mapset
g.mapset mapset=user1
```

Add mapsets to path

Sometimes we need to *read data from a different mapset* and use it for a certain processing, so we need to *see* that mapset from the current one

```
# print accessible mapsets
g.mapsets -p
# add user1 to the accessible mapsets
g.mapsets mapset=user1 operation=add
# check it was added
g.mapsets -p
# check current mapset
g.mapset -p
```

Tasks:

- *Create a new location with EPSG:4326 and name it **latlong***
- *Create a new mapset called **curso_rio4** within the **latlong** location*

Choose whatever method you prefer

Hint: from command line is only one line ☺...

Import raster and vector maps

- **r.in.gdal**: Imports raster data into a GRASS raster map using GDAL library.

```
r.in.gdal input=myraster.tif output=myraster
```

- **v.in.ogr**: Imports vector data into a GRASS vector map using OGR library.

```
v.in.ogr input=myvector.shp output=myvector
```

CRS of maps must match that of the Location

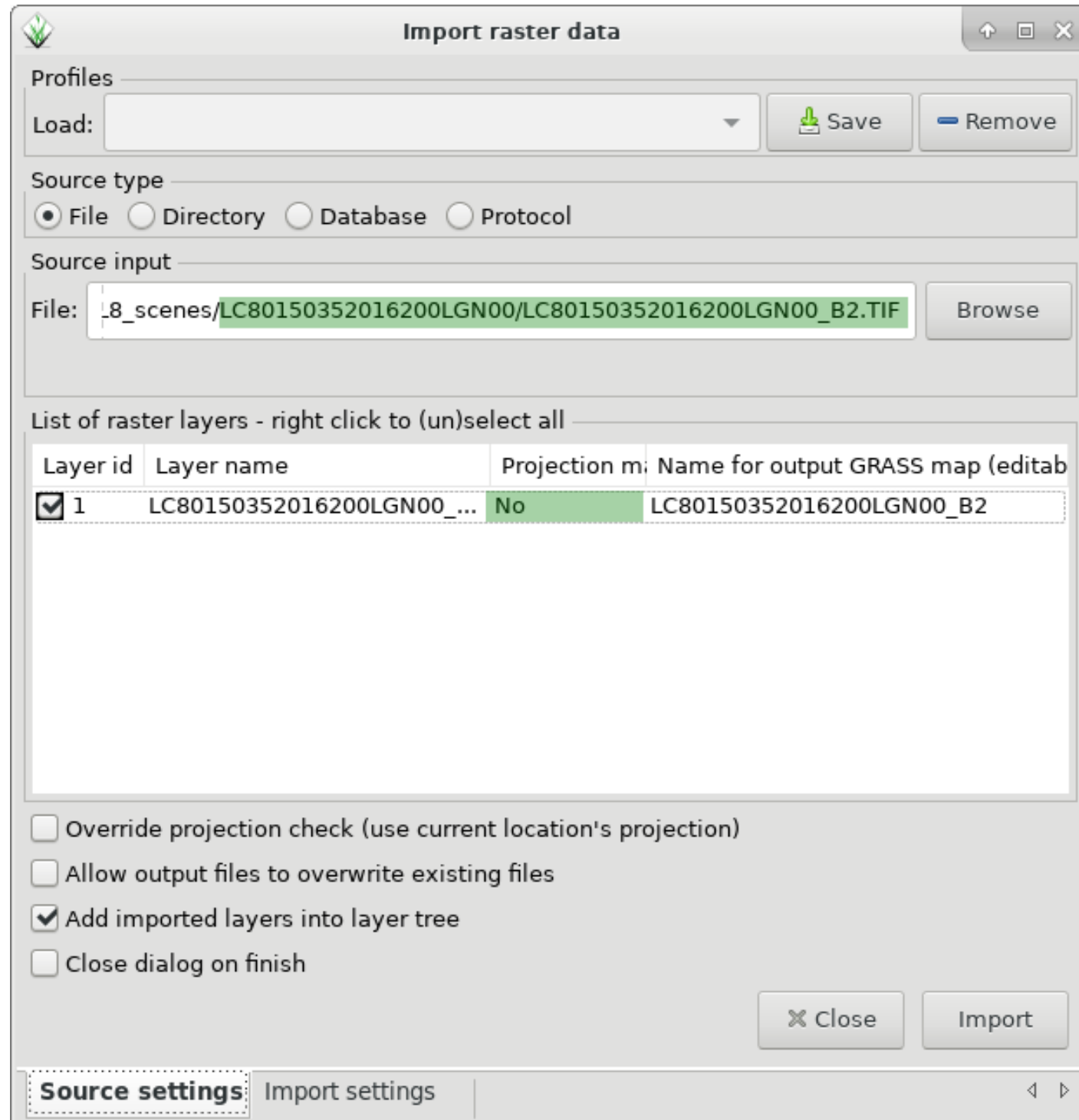
Import raster and vector maps

Alternatively, we can use:

- `r.import`
- `v.import`

that offer also re-projection, resampling and subset on the fly 😊

Import a raster map



Import raster data

Profiles
Load: Save Remove

Source type
☒ File ☐ Directory ☐ Database ☐ Protocol

Source input
File: Browse

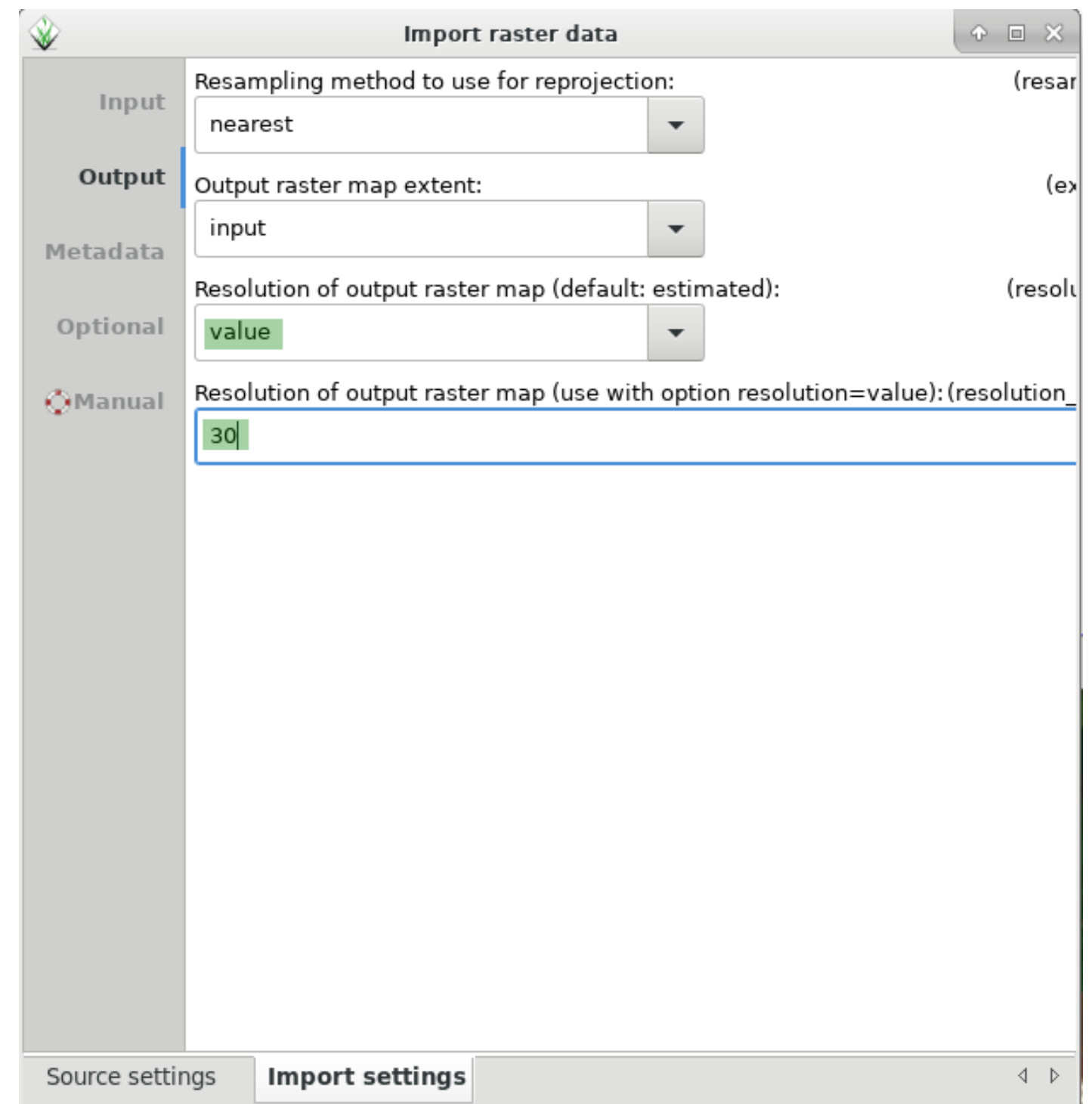
List of raster layers - right click to (un)select all

Layer id	Layer name	Projection m	Name for output GRASS map (editab
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	LC80150352016200LGN00_...	No	LC80150352016200LGN00_B2

☐ Override projection check (use current location's projection)
☐ Allow output files to overwrite existing files
☒ Add imported layers into layer tree
☐ Close dialog on finish

Close Import

Source settings Import settings



Import raster data

Input
Resampling method to use for reprojection: nearest (resam

Output
Output raster map extent: (ex

Metadata
input

Optional
Resolution of output raster map (default: estimated): (resolu

Manual
Resolution of output raster map (use with option resolution=value): (resolution_

30

Source settings Import settings

Import a vector map

Import vector data

Profiles
Load: Save Remove

Source type
☒ File ☐ Directory ☐ Database ☐ Protocol

Source input
File: Browse

List of vector layers - right click to (un)select all

Layer id	Layer name	Feature type	Projection	Name for output GRASS map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	streets_clipped	geom/line...	Yes	streets_clipped

☐ Override projection check (use current location's projection)
☐ Allow output files to overwrite existing files
☒ Add imported layers into layer tree
☐ Close dialog on finish

Source settings Import settings

Import vector data

Output
Output vector map extent: (ext)

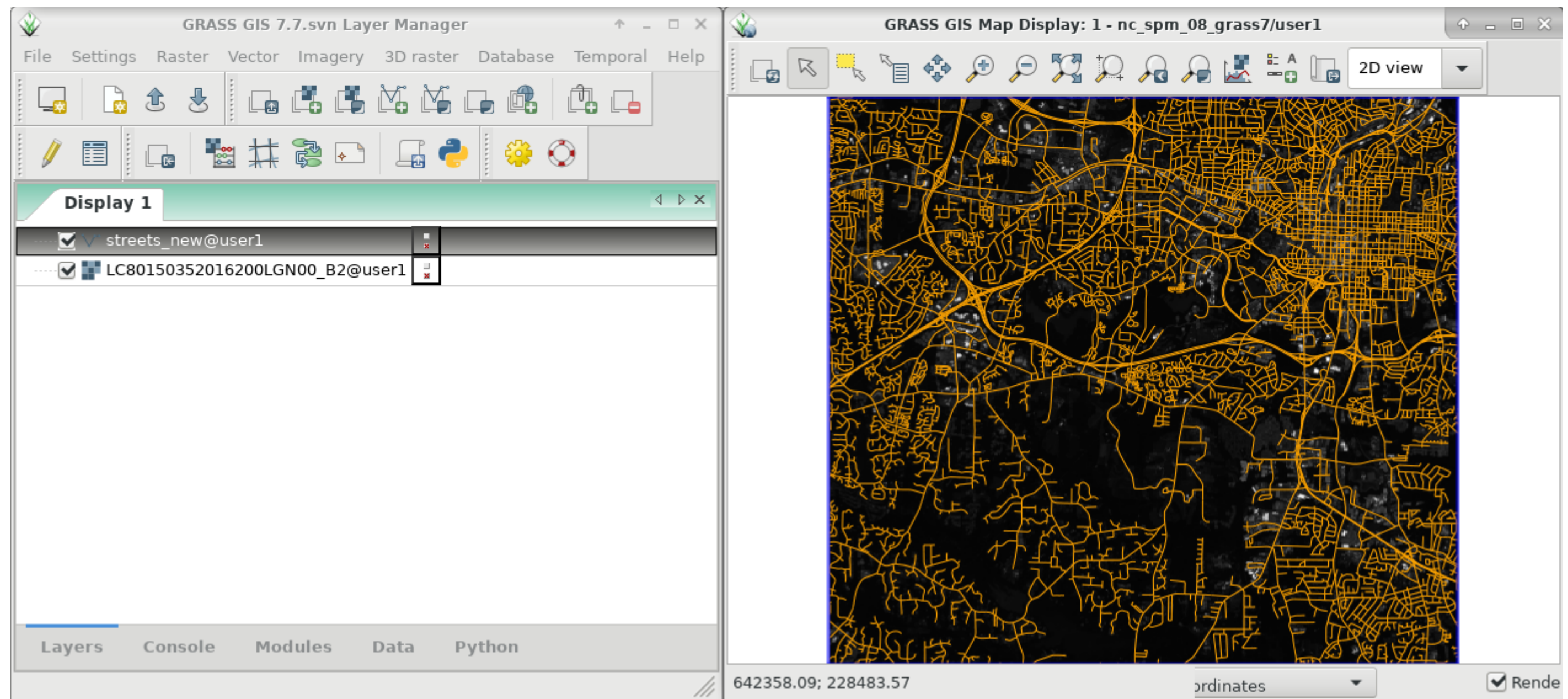
Input SRS
 (encod)

Optional
region

Snapping threshold for boundaries (map units): (s)

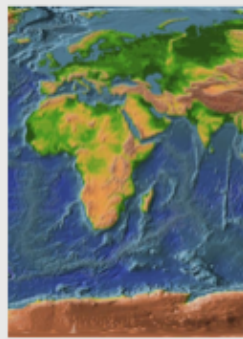
Manual

Source settings Import settings



Imported maps are displayed by default

Create location and mapset from georeferenced file



Define new GRASS Location

Define GRASS Database and Location Name

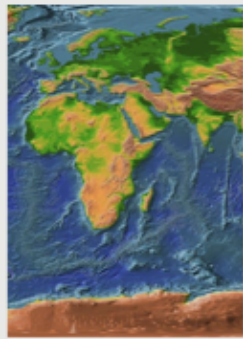
GIS Data Directory:

Project Location:

Location Title:

☐ Set default region extent and resolution

☒ Create user mapset



Define new GRASS Location

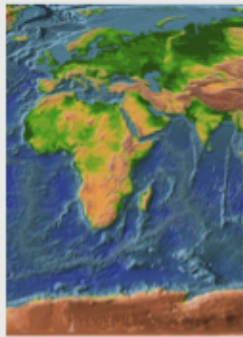
Choose method for creating

Simple methods:

- ☐ Select EPSG code of spatial reference system
- ☒ Read projection and datum terms from a georeferenced data file
- ☐ Read projection and datum terms from a Well Known Text (WKT) .prj file
- ☐ Create a generic Cartesian coordinate system (XY)

Advanced methods:

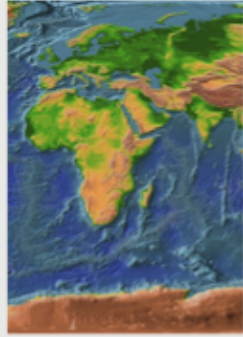
- ☐ Select coordinate system parameters from a list
- ☐ Specify projection and datum terms using custom PROJ.4 parameters



Define new GRASS Location

Select

Georeferenced file:



Define new GRASS Location

Summi

GRASS Database: /home/veroandreo/grassdata

Location Name: utm18n

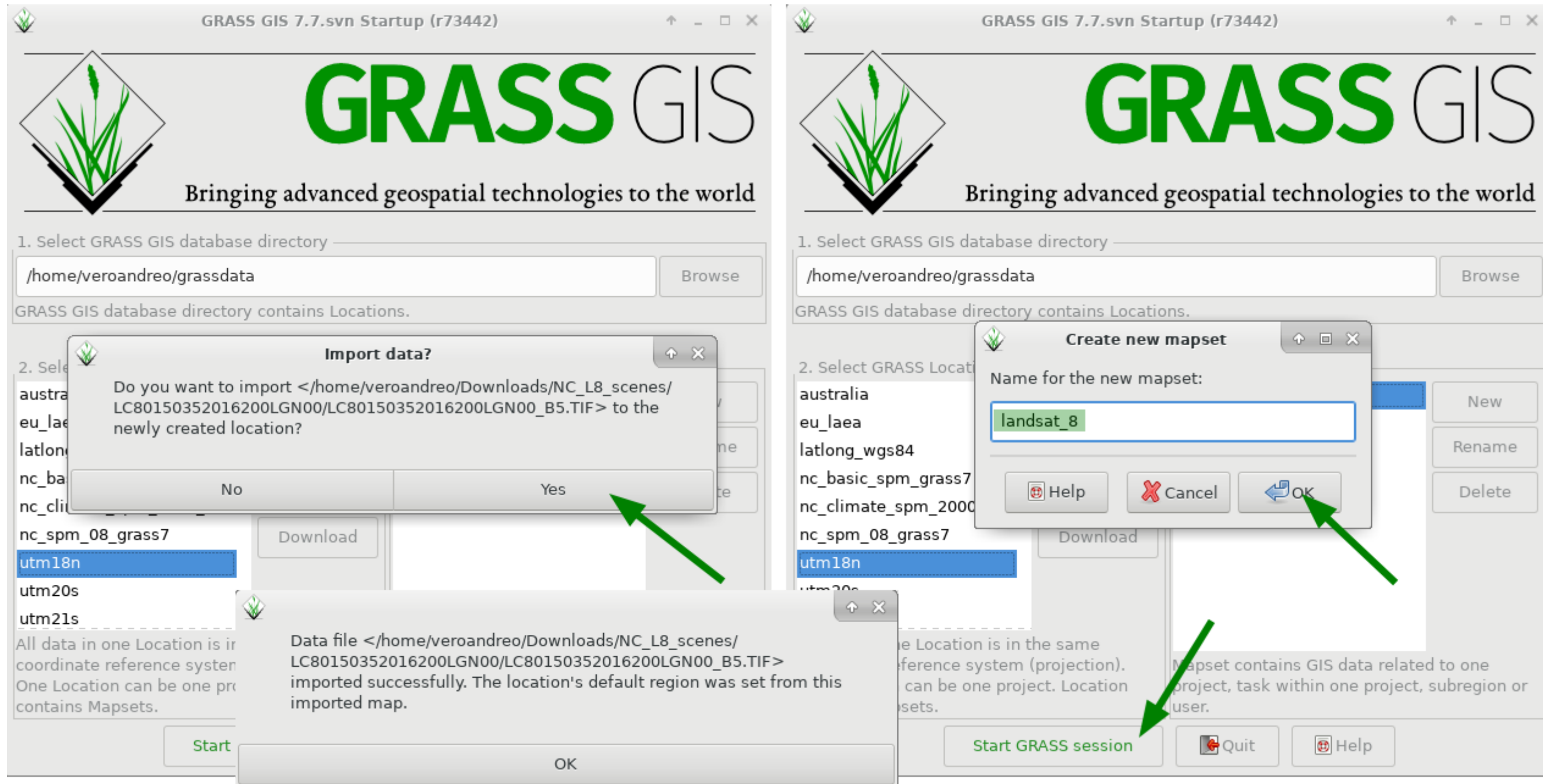
Location Title: utm18n

Projection: matches file /home/veroandreo/Downloads/NC_L8_scenes/LC801503

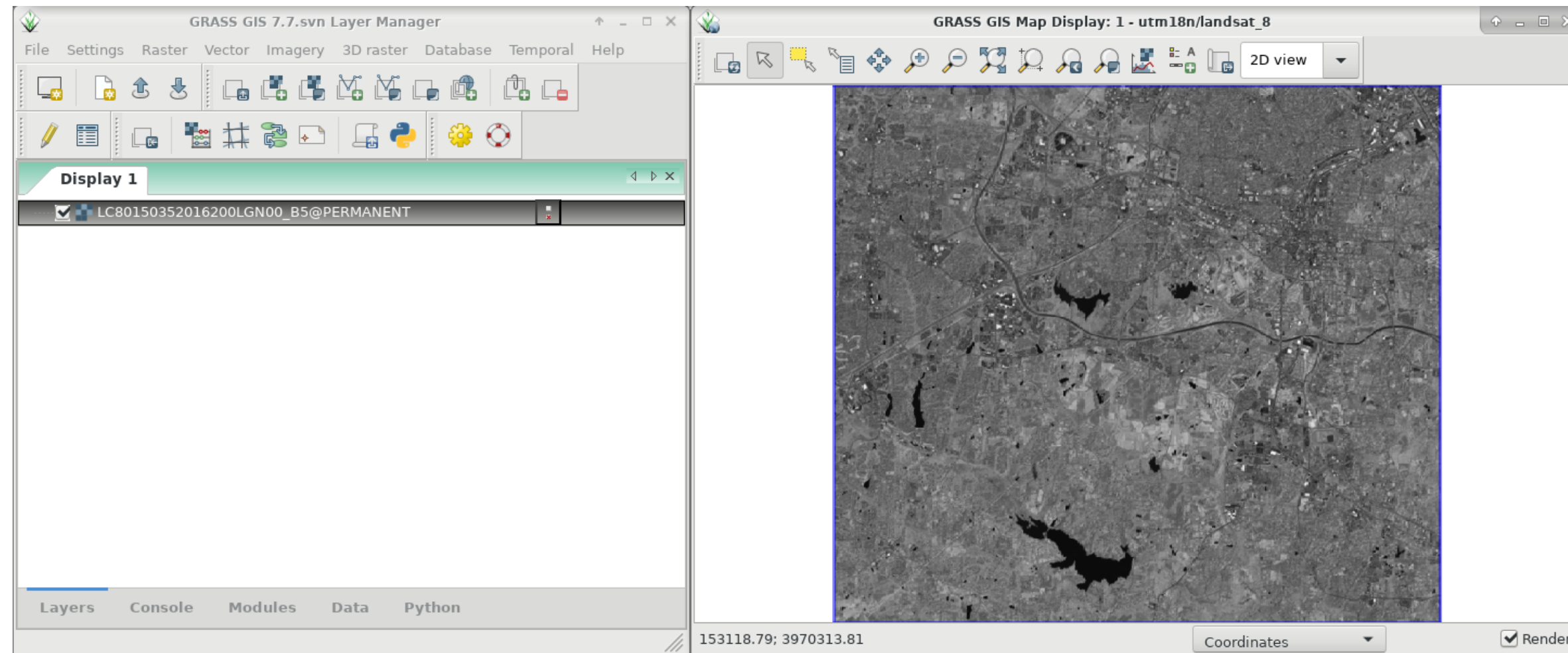
PROJ.4 definition:
(non-definitive)

```
+proj=utm
+no_defs
+zone=18
+a=6378137
+rf=298.257223563
+towgs84=0.000,0.000,0.000
+to_meter=1
```

Create location and mapset from georeferenced file



Create location and mapset from georeferenced file



How to get metadata from any raster map?

```
gdalinfo <mapname>
```

Set computational region

```
# check region
g.region -p
# set region to imported raster map
g.region raster=XX
```

Working without importing maps

We can also only **link** our geodata to the GRASS DB:

- **r.external**: Links GDAL supported raster data as a pseudo GRASS raster map.
- **v.external**: Creates a pseudo-vector map as a link to an OGR-supported layer or a PostGIS feature table.

Do not rename, delete or move the *linked* file afterwards... !

Maps reprojection

Locations are defined by CRS, so

to transfer maps between locations → map re-projection

Maps reprojection

- **Raster map re-projection:** The user needs to set desired extent and resolution prior to re-projection in target location
- **Vector map re-projection:** The whole vector map is re-projected by coordinate conversion

***Mechanism:** Working in target location, maps are projected into it from the source location*

Tasks:

- Create a new location named **UTM18N** from the L8 band 5 file and then reproject (with **r.proj**) it to North Carolina location (mapset curso_rio4)
- Now, import (with reprojection on the fly) the L8 band 2 file into North Carolina location (mapset curso_rio4) and set the region to the imported raster map

Export raster and vector maps

Task:

*Explore **`r.out.gdal`** and **`v.out.ogr`** manual pages and export elevation and roadsmajor maps*

Thanks for your attention!!



Move on to:

Raster data processing

Presentation powered by

