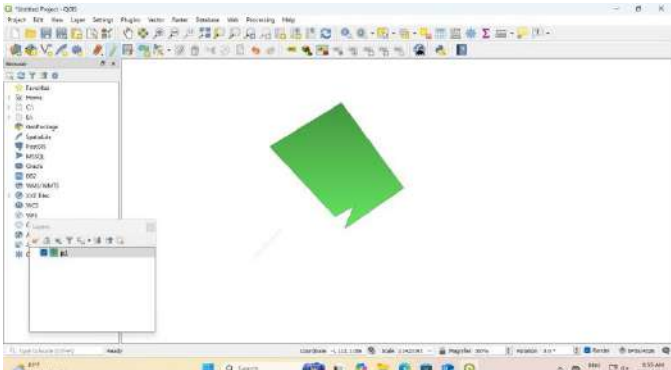


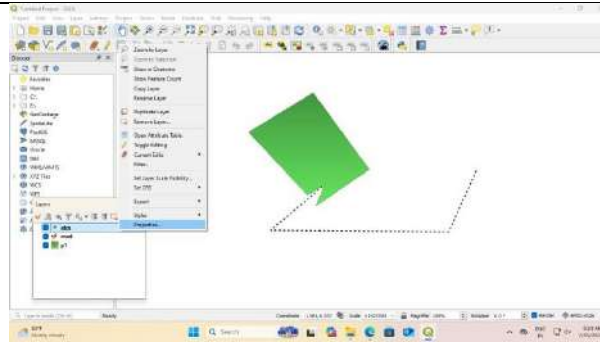
## K.E.T's V.G. Vaze College (Autonomous), Mulund (E)

Roll no: A062

Name: Sushant More

### Practical 1

	Familiarizing Quantum GIS: Installation of QGIS, datasets for both Vector And Raster data, Maps.
Practical 1	Creating and Managing Vector Data: Adding vector layers, setting properties, formatting
Question(a)	a . Creating and Managing Vector Data: Adding vector layers
steps	<p>Select Project → New  Select Layer → Create Layer → New Shapefile Layer  Select Polygon option from Geometry type  &gt;Create a file name &gt;give a name  &gt;Select type as text  &gt;select length as 80  &gt;Click on Add to Field List Button.  &gt;You can add as many fields (Column Name) as you want for the layer.  a) Follow the steps to plot Polygon features.      &gt;Select the Polygon Feature from layer panel  Click Toggle Editing Button → Click on Add Polygon →Now place the cursor at the location where you want to place the polygon Save the newly added polygon as follows.</p>  <p>&gt;Set style for polygon by using property window (Right click on garden Layer)  Following screen will appear on the screen. Select pattern as you want and click on OK.</p>



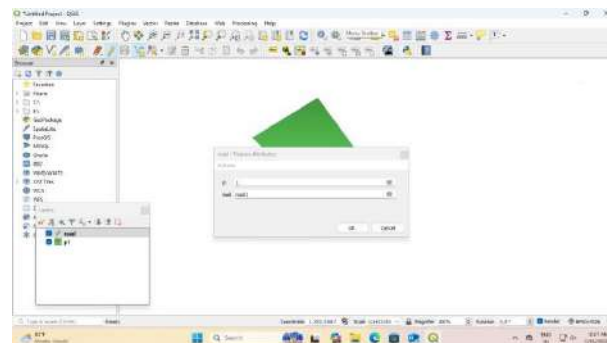
#### b) Creating Line vector layer

> Repeat the same steps as we have done for polygon layer. >Select geometry type Line.

Road layer:

>To plot road click on Add Line Feature. >Click on the map where you want to draw line.

> Once you are done then right click on map (Dotted line turn into solid line) and save id and road



> set style for Roads in the same way as we have done for polygon

> To label your roads Right click on Road layer Go to properties window then select label and set single label property

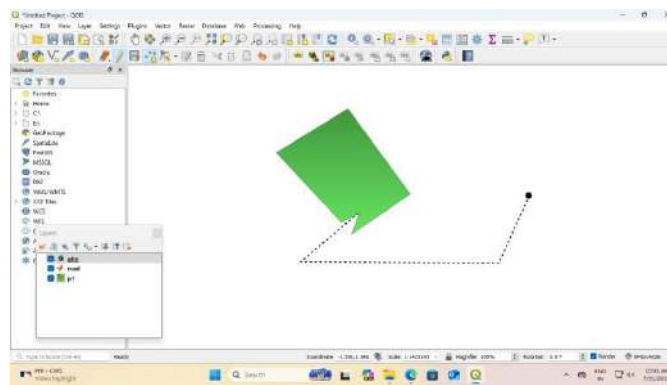
To merge roads

> Go to properties of road then select symbology. Click on Advanced button select symbol levels

>Check Enable symbol levels option

#### C) Create Point vector layer

>Repeat same steps to add point layers as we have done in previous layers. Final output after adding atm



d) Calculating line lengths and statistics

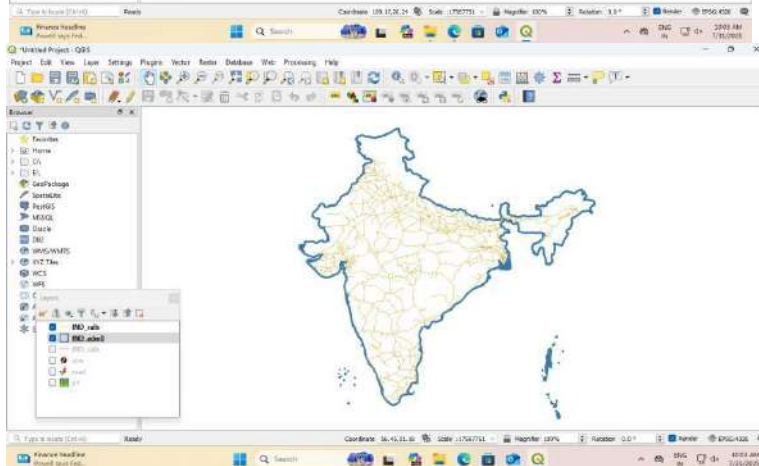
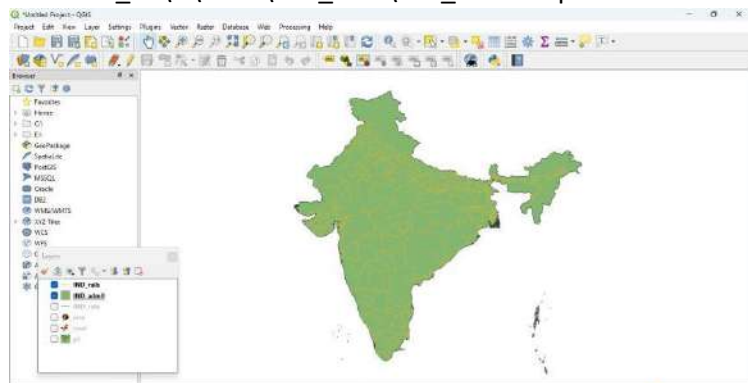
Add the following file to project

"Practical\_01\D\DATA\IND\_rrd\IND\_rails.shp" Press "ADD"

>Also add India

Administrative

"Practical\_01\D\DATA\IND\_adm\IND\_adm0.shp"



>Double Click on IND\_adm0 >select symbology>select any outline

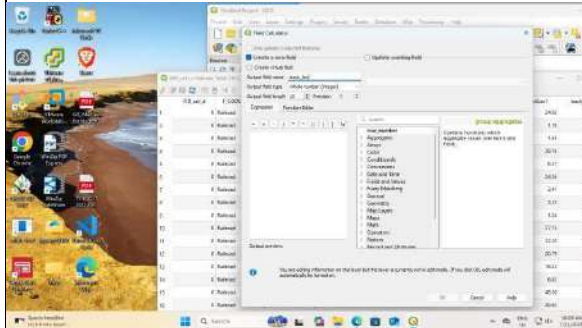
Press OK > The display window will appear like

>in layer panel right click on IND\_rails >open attribute table

>Press Toggle Editing button using button, on Attribute table window toolbar. P

Open Field Calculator using button.>Set the output field as "Track\_Len", field type

“Decimal Number”.>From Function List search \$length or go to Geometry → Set  
\$length



Press “OK” > A new column is added to the attribute table with value representing the length of track in KM.

> Press CTRL+S or click on Save Edits option on tool bar > Close the attribute table window. > For calculating the total length of Railway tracks in India. > Select Vector→ Analysis Tools→ Basic Statics for Fields.

>Select IND rails layer from input layer. And select Track Len in “Field to Calculate statistics on”

Field	Statistics	Count	Sum	Min	Max	Mean	StdDev	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40	Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q47	Q48	Q49	Q50	Q51	Q52	Q53	Q54	Q55	Q56	Q57	Q58	Q59	Q60	Q61	Q62	Q63	Q64	Q65	Q66	Q67	Q68	Q69	Q70	Q71	Q72	Q73	Q74	Q75	Q76	Q77	Q78	Q79	Q80	Q81	Q82	Q83	Q84	Q85	Q86	Q87	Q88	Q89	Q90	Q91	Q92	Q93	Q94	Q95	Q96	Q97	Q98	Q99	Q100
Test1	Statistics	Count	Sum	Min	Max	Mean	StdDev	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40	Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q47	Q48	Q49	Q50	Q51	Q52	Q53	Q54	Q55	Q56	Q57	Q58	Q59	Q60	Q61	Q62	Q63	Q64	Q65	Q66	Q67	Q68	Q69	Q70	Q71	Q72	Q73	Q74	Q75	Q76	Q77	Q78	Q79	Q80	Q81	Q82	Q83	Q84	Q85	Q86	Q87	Q88	Q89	Q90	Q91	Q92	Q93	Q94	Q95	Q96	Q97	Q98	Q99	Q100

>press run >the result is

```

[{"field": "Test1", "statistics": {"count": 10, "sum": 100, "min": 0, "max": 100, "mean": 10, "stddev": 10, "q1": 0, "q3": 20, "q4": 30, "q5": 40, "q6": 50, "q7": 60, "q8": 70, "q9": 80, "q10": 90, "q11": 100, "q12": 110, "q13": 120, "q14": 130, "q15": 140, "q16": 150, "q17": 160, "q18": 170, "q19": 180, "q20": 190, "q21": 200, "q22": 210, "q23": 220, "q24": 230, "q25": 240, "q26": 250, "q27": 260, "q28": 270, "q29": 280, "q30": 290, "q31": 300, "q32": 310, "q33": 320, "q34": 330, "q35": 340, "q36": 350, "q37": 360, "q38": 370, "q39": 380, "q40": 390, "q41": 400, "q42": 410, "q43": 420, "q44": 430, "q45": 440, "q46": 450, "q47": 460, "q48": 470, "q49": 480, "q50": 490, "q51": 500, "q52": 510, "q53": 520, "q54": 530, "q55": 540, "q56": 550, "q57": 560, "q58": 570, "q59": 580, "q60": 590, "q61": 600, "q62": 610, "q63": 620, "q64": 630, "q65": 640, "q66": 650, "q67": 660, "q68": 670, "q69": 680, "q70": 690, "q71": 700, "q72": 710, "q73": 720, "q74": 730, "q75": 740, "q76": 750, "q77": 760, "q78": 770, "q79": 780, "q80": 790, "q81": 800, "q82": 810, "q83": 820, "q84": 830, "q85": 840, "q86": 850, "q87": 860, "q88": 870, "q89": 880, "q90": 890, "q91": 900, "q92": 910, "q93": 920, "q94": 930, "q95": 940, "q96": 950, "q97": 960, "q98": 970, "q99": 980, "q100": 990}, "label": "Test1"}, {"field": "Test2", "statistics": {"count": 10, "sum": 100, "min": 0, "max": 100, "mean": 10, "stddev": 10, "q1": 0, "q3": 20, "q4": 30, "q5": 40, "q6": 50, "q7": 60, "q8": 70, "q9": 80, "q10": 90, "q11": 100, "q12": 110, "q13": 120, "q14": 130, "q15": 140, "q16": 150, "q17": 160, "q18": 170, "q19": 180, "q20": 190, "q21": 200, "q22": 210, "q23": 220, "q24": 230, "q25": 240, "q26": 250, "q27": 260, "q28": 270, "q29": 280, "q30": 290, "q31": 300, "q32": 310, "q33": 320, "q34": 330, "q35": 340, "q36": 350, "q37": 360, "q38": 370, "q39": 380, "q40": 390, "q41": 400, "q42": 410, "q43": 420, "q44": 430, "q45": 440, "q46": 450, "q47": 460, "q48": 470, "q49": 480, "q50": 490, "q51": 500, "q52": 510, "q53": 520, "q54": 530, "q55": 540, "q56": 550, "q57": 560, "q58": 570, "q59": 580, "q60": 590, "q61": 600, "q62": 610, "q63": 620, "q64": 630, "q65": 640, "q66": 650, "q67": 660, "q68": 670, "q69": 680, "q70": 690, "q71": 700, "q72": 710, "q73": 720, "q74": 730, "q75": 740, "q76": 750, "q77": 760, "q78": 770, "q79": 780, "q80": 790, "q81": 800, "q82": 810, "q83": 820, "q84": 830, "q85": 840, "q86": 850, "q87": 860, "q88": 870, "q89": 880, "q90": 890, "q91": 900, "q92": 910, "q93": 920, "q94": 930, "q95": 940, "q96": 950, "q97": 960, "q98": 970, "q99": 980, "q100": 990}, "label": "Test2"}]
```

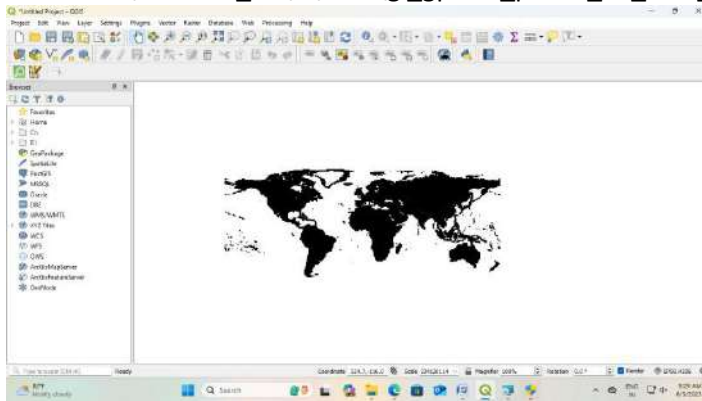
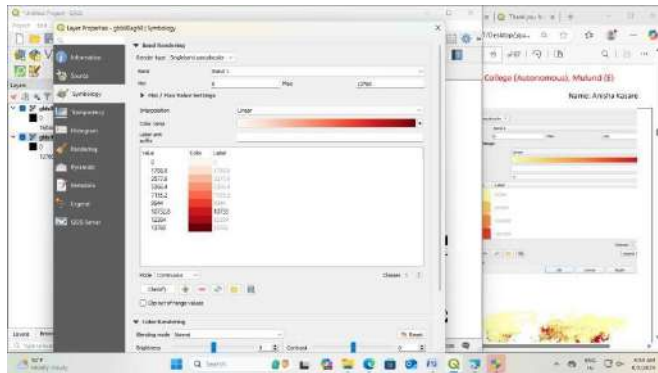
>Open the  
“output.html” file to  
get the field statistics.

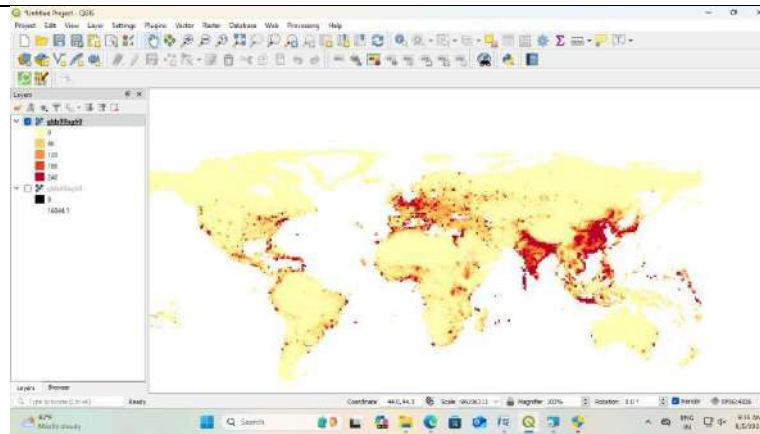
# K.E.T's V.G. Vaze College (Autonomous), Mulund (E)

Roll no: A062

Name: Sushant More

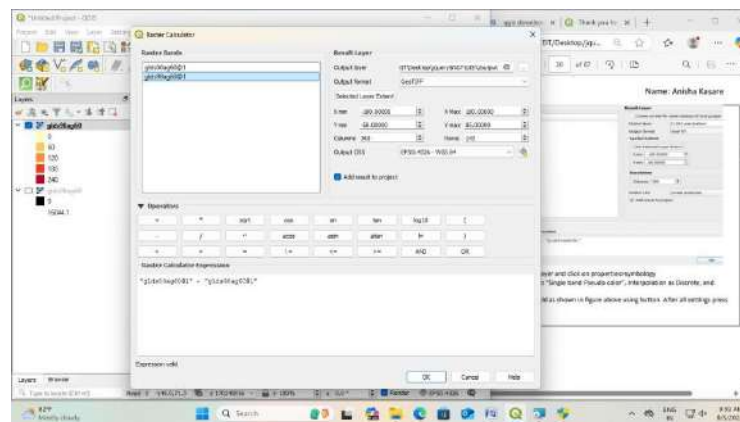
## Practical 2

Practical 2	Exploring and Managing Raster data: Adding raster layers, raster styling and analysis, raster mosaicking and clipping
question	a) Adding raster layers
	<p>&gt;From menu bar select Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer</p> <p>&gt; Select Gridded Population of the World (GPW) v3 dataset from Columbia University, "Practicals\Practical_02\A\Data\gl_gpwv3_pdens_90_ascii_one\glds90ag60.asc"</p> <p>"Practicals\Practical_02\A\Data\gl_gpwv3_pdens_90_ascii_one\glds00ag60.as c"</p>  <p>b) Raster Styling and Analysis &gt;To start with analysis of population data, convert the pixel from grayscale to Color. &gt;Select "glds90ag60.asc" Layer form layer Pane → select property OR double click on it. &gt;select symbology &gt; select singleband pseudocolor &gt;Change values and press apply</p>  <p>This is output</p>

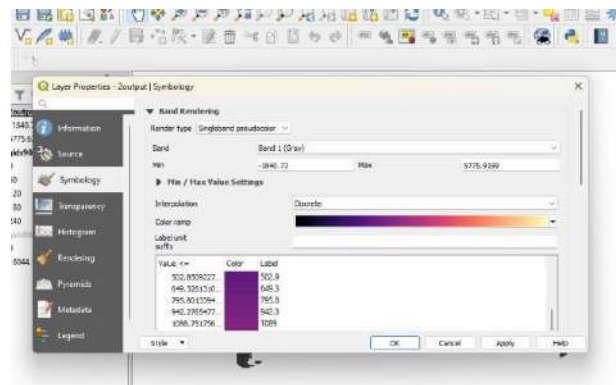


Go to Raster → Raster Calculator > Put the expression "glds00ag60@1" -

"glds90ag60@1"  
> Select the output file location & name and Press OK.

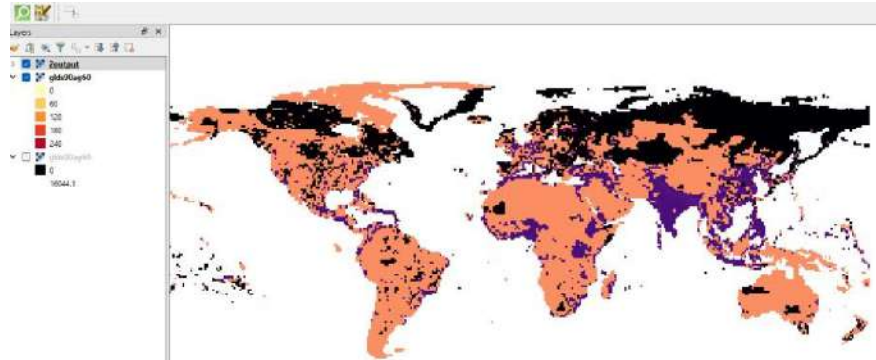


> right click on out layer and click on properties>symbology >Set Render Type to "Single band Pseudo color", Interpolation as Discrete, and remove all classification and add as shown in figure above using button. After all settings press "OK".



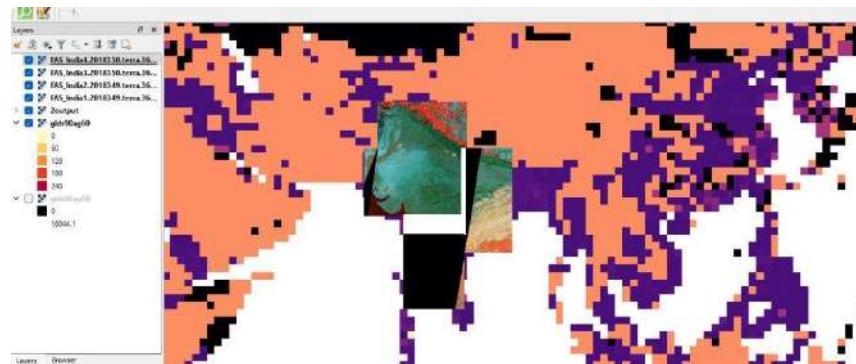
> Layer will appear like this





### c) Raster Mosaicking and Clipping

Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer. Select the following “.tif” raster images for India from data folder. FAS\_India1.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif  
FAS\_India2.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif FAS\_India3.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif

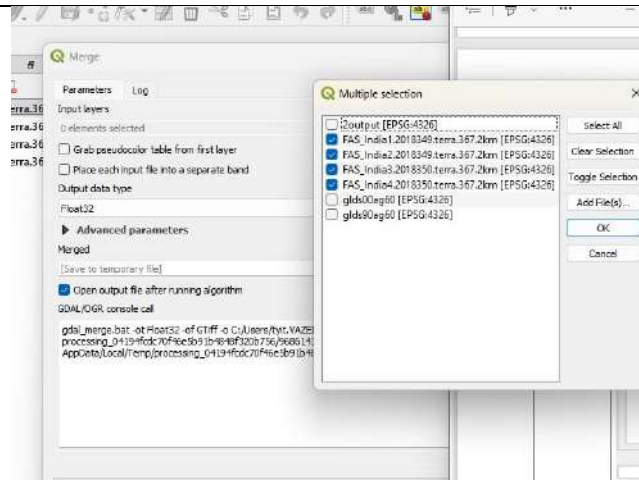


FAS\_India4.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif The output will look like this

Click on raster>select miscellaneous>merge

> In the Merge dialog window > Select all layers and Press OK. > In Merge dialog window select a file name and location to save merged images.

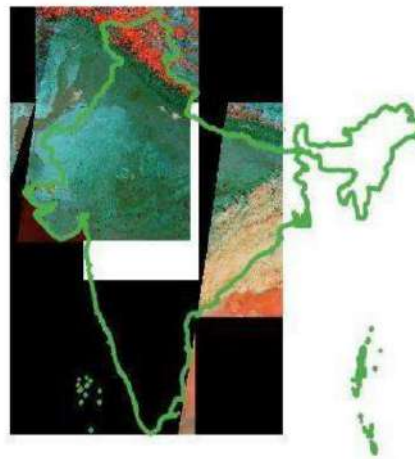




Click on run Output will be like this

You can now deselect individual layers from layer pane and only keep the merged raster file. >Go to Layer→ Add Vector Layer → Select Practicals\Practical\_02\C\IndiaAdminBoundry\IND\_adm0.shp file. From layer properties → select symbology→ select any one of the following border

>The result will be



Go to Raster → Extraction → Clip Raster by Mask Layer

> Select the merge raster image as input and Ind\_adm0 as mask layer. > Select a file name and location for clipped raster as clipped

>Press run

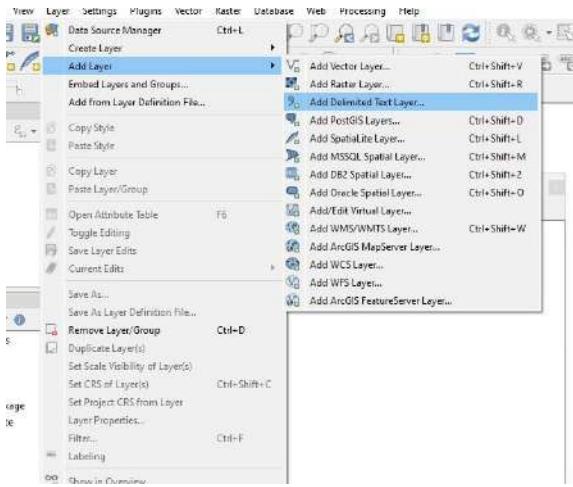


## K.E.T's V.G. Vaze College (Autonomous), Mulund (E)

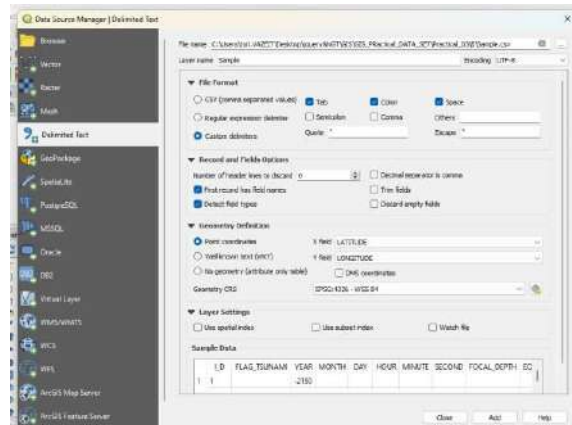
Roll no: A062

Name: Sushant More

### Practical 3

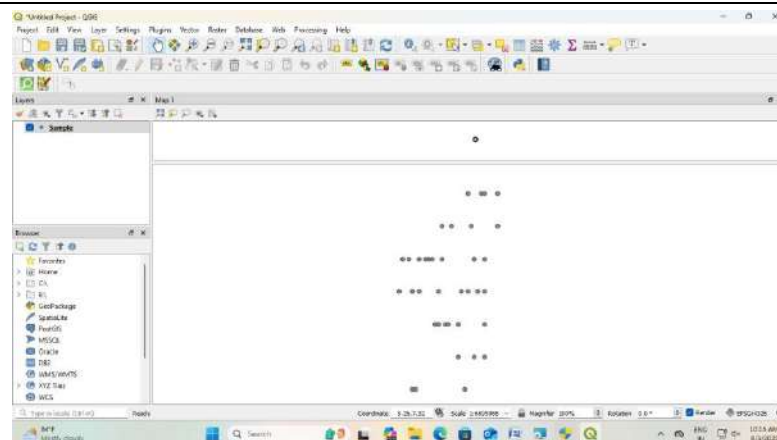
Practical 3	
Question	Making a map, Working with attributes, Importing spreadsheets or CSV files, Using plugins, Searching and downloading OpenStreetMap data
Steps	<p>A) Making a Map &gt; Create a new Thematic Map or open an existing one</p> <p>B) Importing Spreadsheets or CSV file</p> <p>&gt; Many times the GIS data comes in a table or an Excel spreadsheet or a list lat/long coordinates, therefore it has to be imported in a GIS project. &gt; Sample file for Earthquake data will be used in this practical. &gt; Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Delimited text Layer</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the QGIS application window with the 'Layer' menu open. The 'Add Layer' submenu is also open, and 'Add Delimited Text Layer...' is highlighted. Other options in the 'Add Layer' submenu include 'Add Vector Layer...', 'Add Raster Layer...', 'Add PostGIS Layer...', 'Add Spatialite Layer...', 'Add MSSQL Spatial Layer...', 'Add DB2 Spatial Layer...', 'Add Oracle Spatial Layer...', 'Add TdKit Virtual Layer...', 'Add WMS/WMTS Layer...', 'Add ArcGIS MapServer Layer...', 'Add WCS Layer...', 'Add WFS Layer...', and 'Add ArcGIS FeatureServer Layer...'. The 'Add Delimited Text Layer...' option is the one selected for this practical.</p>

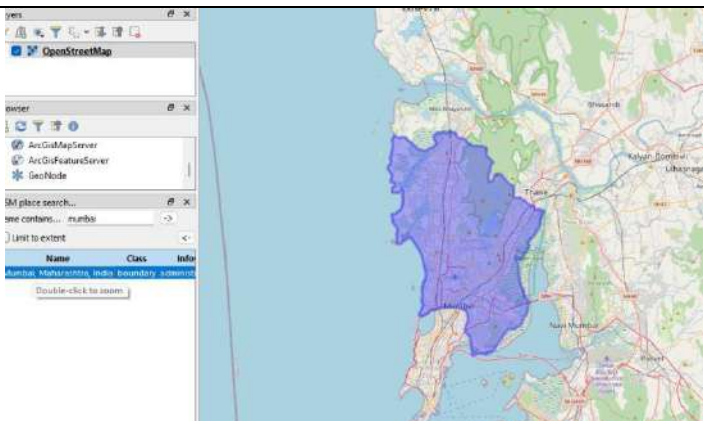
>Data Source Manager | Delimited Text window will appear >Select the



Practicals\Practical\_03\C\Sample.csv file from data folder.

Press ADD and close the window.



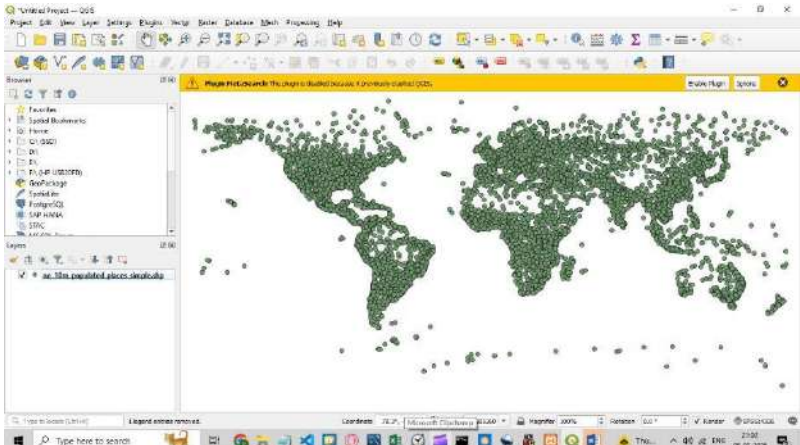
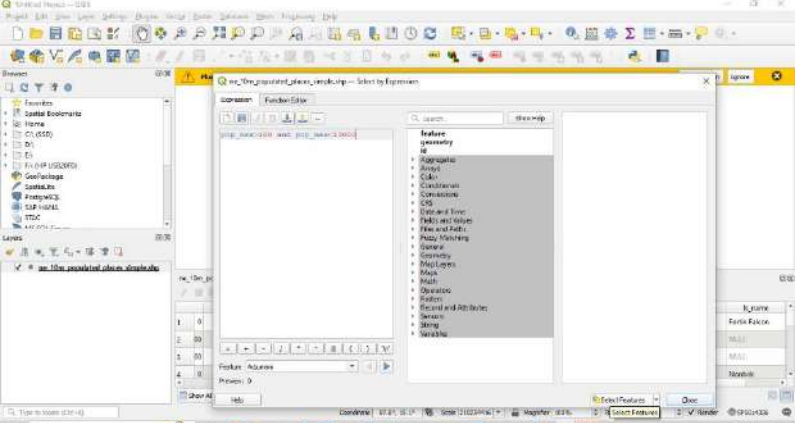
	<p>C)Using Plugins • Core plugins are already part of the standard QGIS installation. To use these, just enable them. • Open QGIS. Click on Plugins → Manage and Install Plugins....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Add “Open Layer” and “OSM Search” Plugin from Not Installed option from Plugin Manager Dialog Box. &gt; The OSM Place Search plugin will install itself as a Panel in QGIS, if not go to View → Panels → select OSM Place Search.</li></ul> <p>Go to Web → Open Layer Plugin and select Open Street Map In Osm search panel&gt;enter mumbai</p>						
output	 <p>The screenshot displays the QGIS application window. On the left, the 'OSM place search...' panel is active, showing a search for 'mumbai'. Below the search bar, a table lists the search results:</p> <table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Class</th><th>Info</th></tr><tr><td>Mumbai, Maharashtra, India</td><td>boundary</td><td>OpenStreetMap</td></tr></table> <p>The main map area on the right shows a satellite view of Mumbai, India, with the city's boundary highlighted in a semi-transparent blue overlay.</p>	Name	Class	Info	Mumbai, Maharashtra, India	boundary	OpenStreetMap
Name	Class	Info					
Mumbai, Maharashtra, India	boundary	OpenStreetMap					

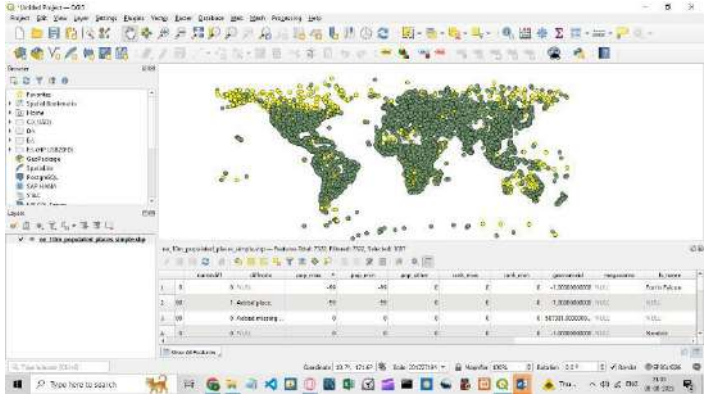
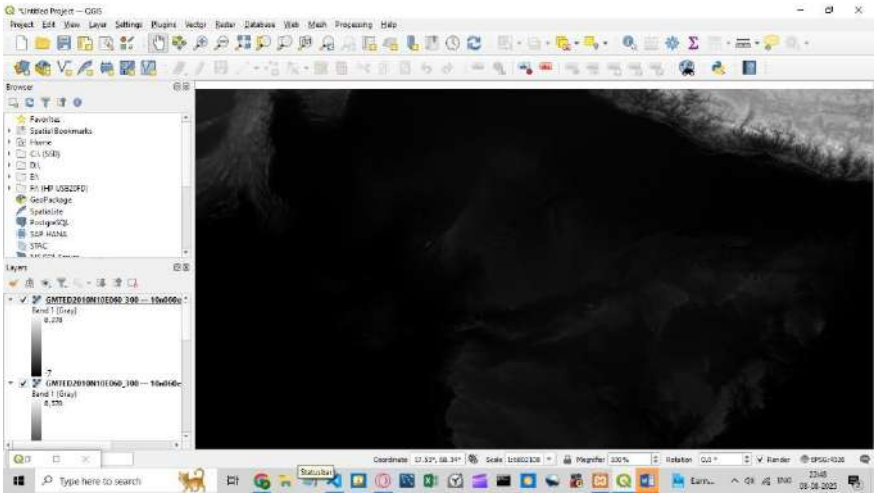
## K.E.T's V.G. Vaze College (Autonomous), Mulund (E)

Roll no: A062

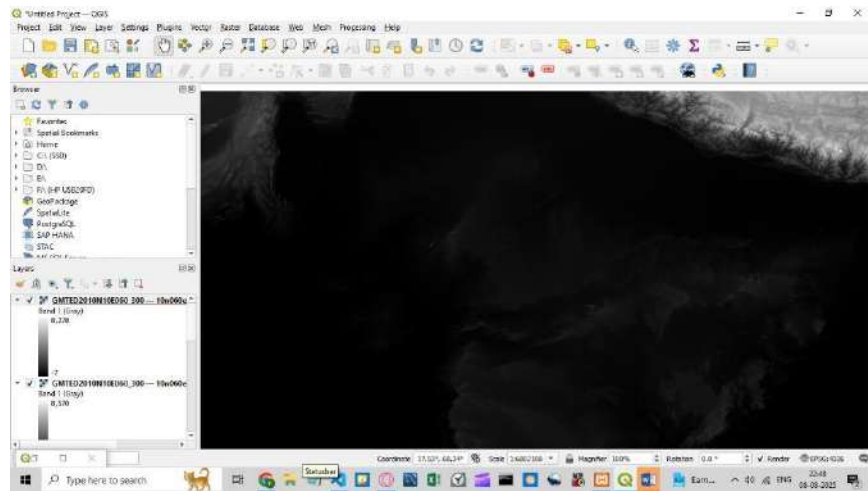
Name: Sushant More

### Practical 4

Practical 4 (a)	Working with attributes.
Question	Working with attributes
Steps	<p>Add Vector Layer and give path as shown.</p>  <p>Right Click and go to Open Attributes table-&gt; Select by Expression Write query to select a particular region as shown below.</p>  <p>Region selected.</p>

Output	
Practical 4 (b)	
Question	Working with terrain Data
Steps	<p>Add Raster Layer-&gt; Give path as shown below Click Add</p> 

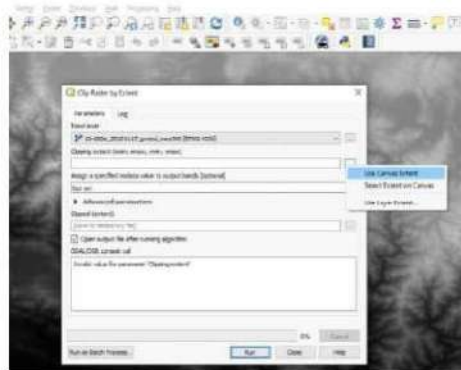




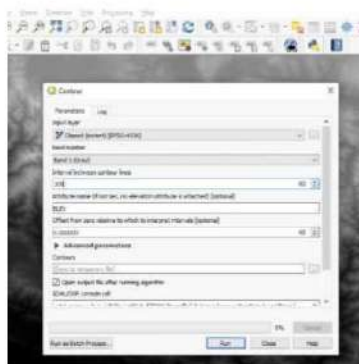
Change  
the

coordinates and scale as shown

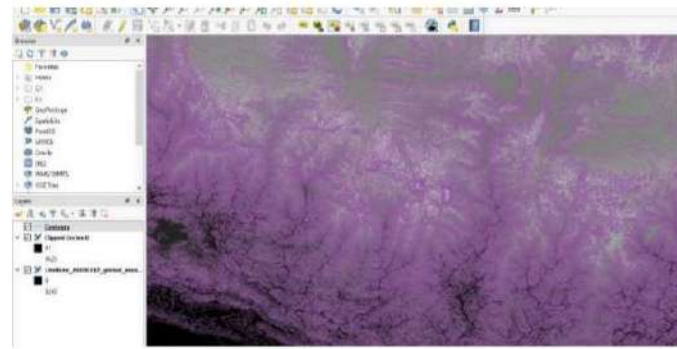
Go to Raster-> Extraction-> Clip raster by extent. A dialogue box appears.



- ☐ 1.Go to raster->Extraction-> Contour. A dialogue box appear
  - ☐ 1.Go to raster->Extraction-> Contour. A dialogue box appear
- Go to raster->Extraction-> Contour. A dialogue box appear



output

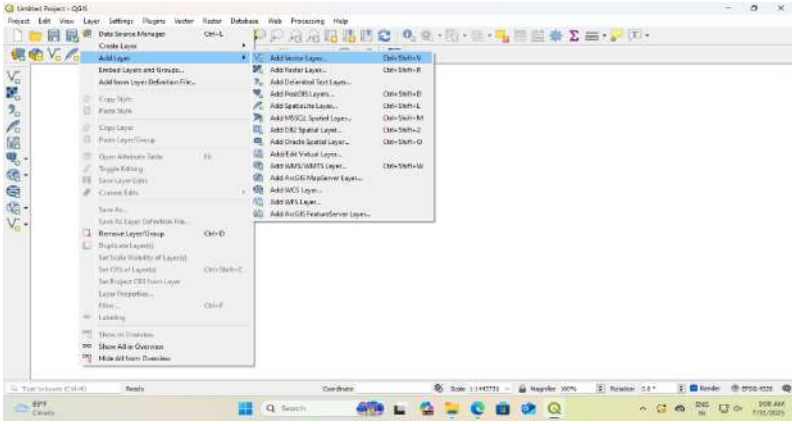


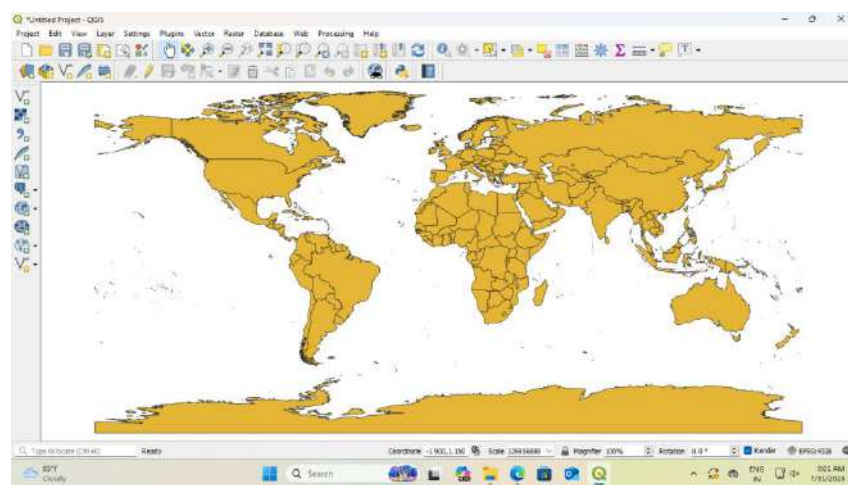
## K.E.T's V.G. Vaze College (Autonomous), Mulund (E)

Roll no: A062

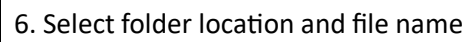
Name: Sushant More

### Practical 5

Practical 5 (a)	
Question	Working with attributes, terrain Data.
Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Start new project.</li><li>2. Go to Layer -&gt; Add Layer -&gt; Add Vector Layer.</li></ol>  A screenshot of the QGIS application window. The 'Layer' menu is open, showing options like 'Embed Layer and Groups...', 'Add New Layer Definition File...', 'Copy Style...', 'Paste Style...', 'Copy Layer...', 'Paste Layer (Group)', 'Open Attribute Table', 'Toggle Editing', 'Save Layer (Edit)', 'Context Edit...', 'Save As...', 'Save As Layer Definition File...', 'Remove Layer (Group)', 'Duplicate Layer(s)', 'Set Style Visibility of Layer(s)', 'Set CRS of Layer(s)', 'Save Project CRS from Layer', 'Layer Properties...', 'Filter...', 'Loading...', 'Show as Transparent', 'Show All as Overlaid', and 'Hide All from Overlaid'. The 'Add Vector Layer...' option is highlighted in the 'Add New Layer' submenu. <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>3. Select C:\Users\tyit.VAZEIT\Desktop\jquery&amp;NGT\GIS\GIS_PRactical_DATA_SET\Practical_05\A\ne_10m_admin_0_countries\ne_10m_admin_0_countries.</li></ol>



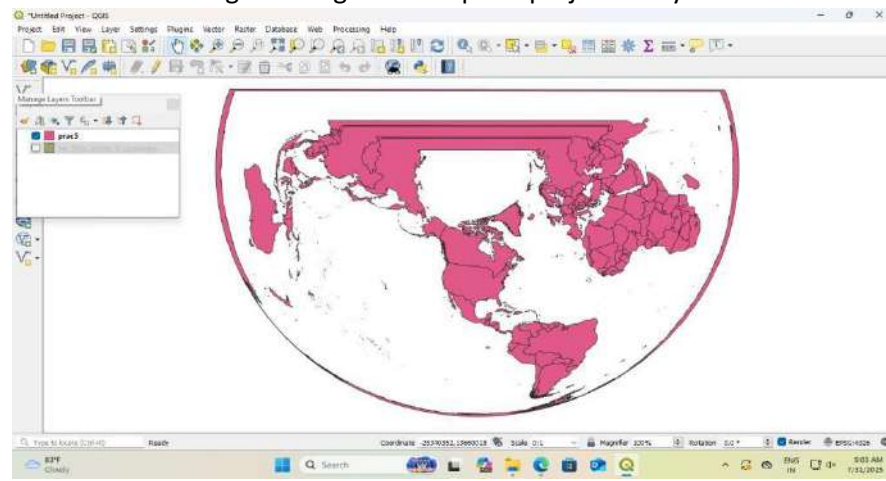
4. Go to Layer -> Save as.



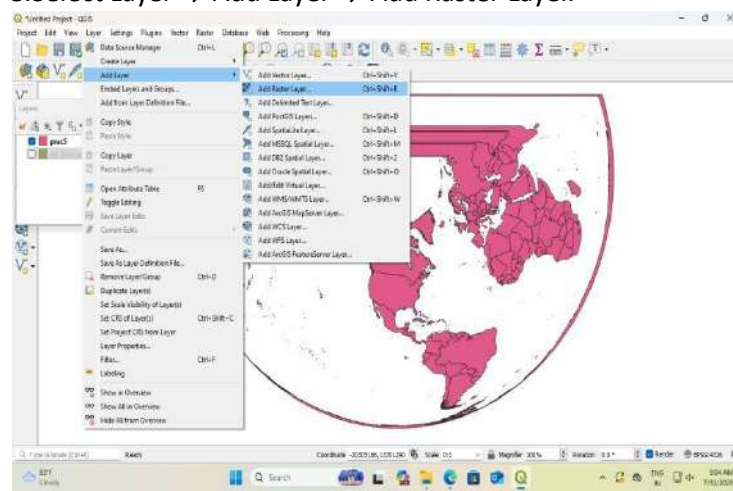




7. Deselect the original image and keep the projected layer visible.

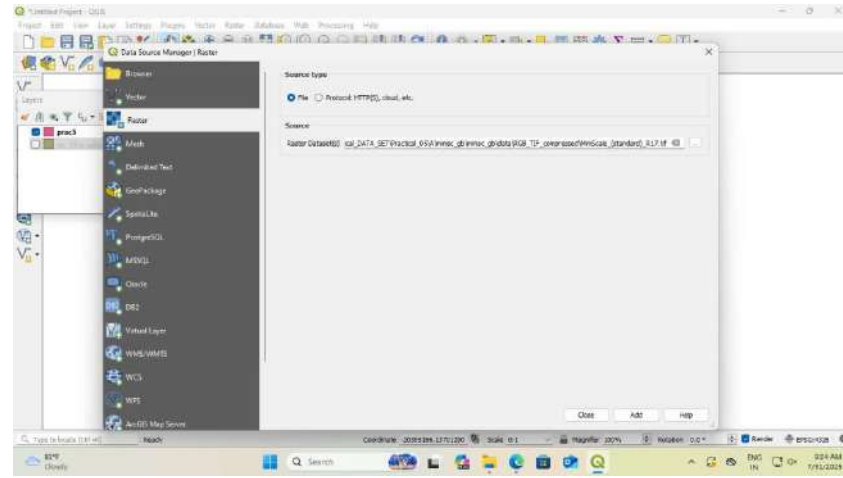


8. Select Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer.



9. Select MiniScale\_(standard)\_R17.tif from Location.

“GIS\_Workshop\Practicals\Practical\_05\DATA\minisc\_gb\mini sc\_gb\data\RGB\_TIF\_compressed\MiniScale\_(standard)\_R17.tif” file

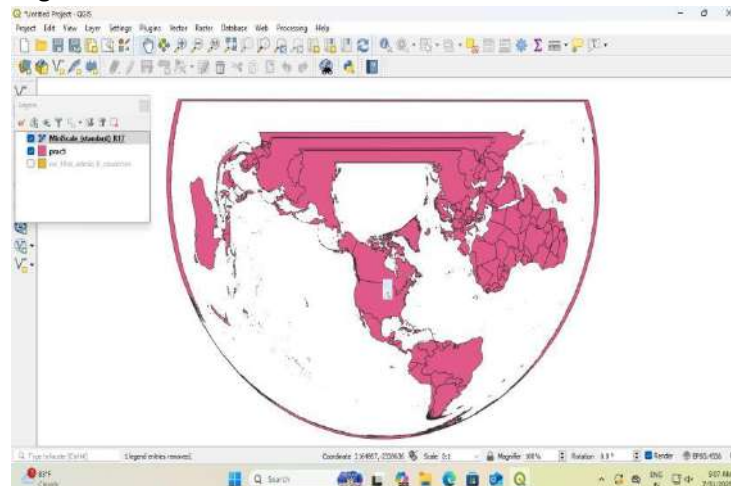


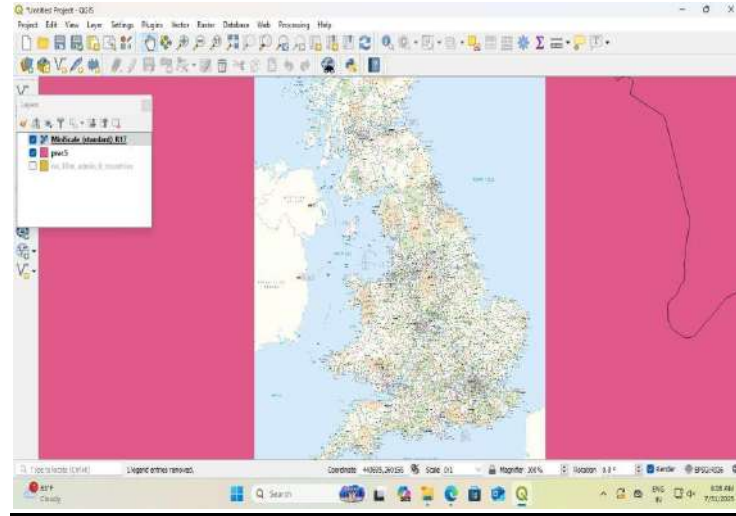
10. The Layer appears on a different location than the location where North America is shown on Map.

11. Open Layer Properties → CRS → North America Grid EPSG 102008.

12. Processing may take some time.

By raster layer covering North America.




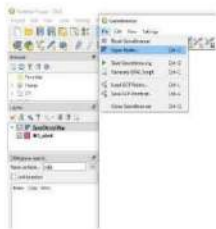


K.E.T's V.G. Vaze College (Autonomous), Mulund (E)

Roll no: A062

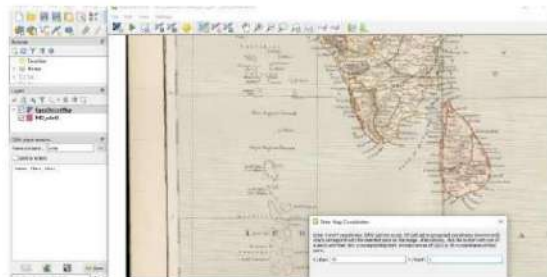
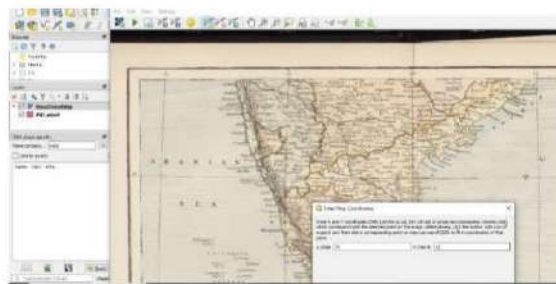
Name: Sushant More

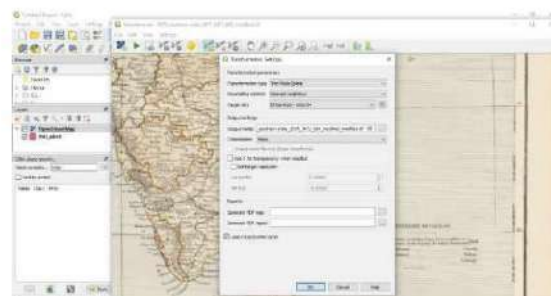
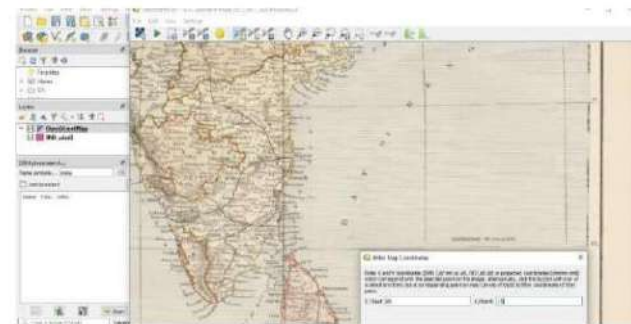
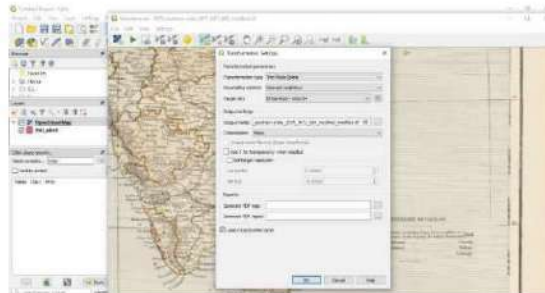
**PRACTICAL NO. 6**

Practical 6 (a)	
Question	Georeferencing Topo Sheets and Scanned Maps Georeferencing
steps	<p>Go to View -&gt; Panels-&gt; OSM Place Search Go to Layer-&gt; Add Layer-&gt; Add Vector Layer-&gt; Select the D:\TYIT\GIS\Practical_01\D\IND_adm\IND_adm1.shp Go to Web-&gt; OpenLayer Plugin-&gt; OpenStreetMap-&gt; OpenStreetMap Go to Raster-&gt; Georeferencer A dialogue box appear</p>   <p>Go to File-&gt; Open Raster-&gt; Select the file D:\TYIT\GIS\Practical_06\A\1870_southern-india_3975_3071_600. The map appears.</p>



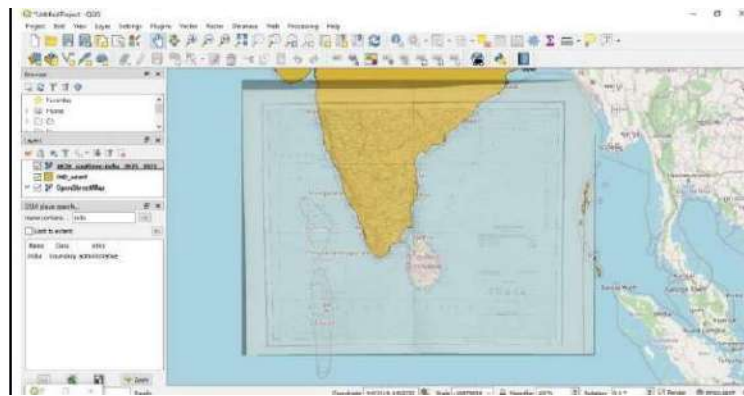
Add the coordinate points as shown:







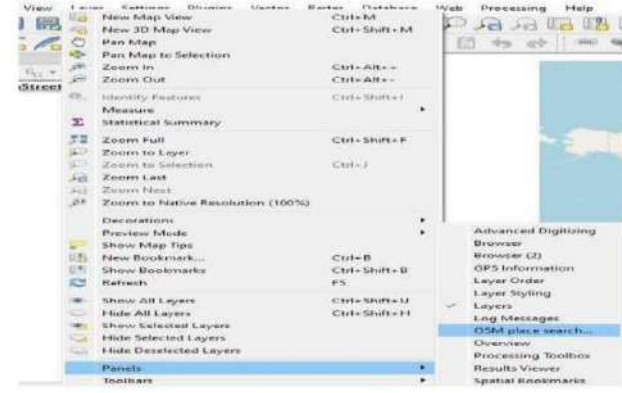
Go to Settings->  
Transformation Settings-> And  
change the settings as shown  
below:

Click Ok and run





--	--

Practical 6(b)	Georeferencing Aerial Imagery
steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Install plug-in OpenStreetMap.</li> <li>2. Go to Web Menu → OpenLayerPlugin → OpenStreetMap → OpenStreetMap.</li> </ol>   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Go to Project → Properties → Set CRS to EPSG 3857.</li> </ol>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Go to View → Panels → select OSM Place search</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. The Gateway of India, Mumbai is located at 18.92°N 72.83°E.</li> <li>6. Search Gateway of India in OSM Search Panel</li> <li>7.</li> </ol>



8. Zoom in to appropriate level.

9. The map will appear like this.



9. Go to Raster → Georeferencer.

10. A new Georeferencer window will open.

11. File → Open Raster.

12. Select file "Gateway\_Imagery.tif" from project data folder.

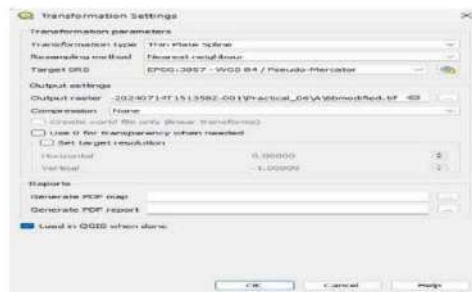
13. Go to Edit → Add Point.

14. Select control points from map (Indicated in red color).

15. Add points in following places:



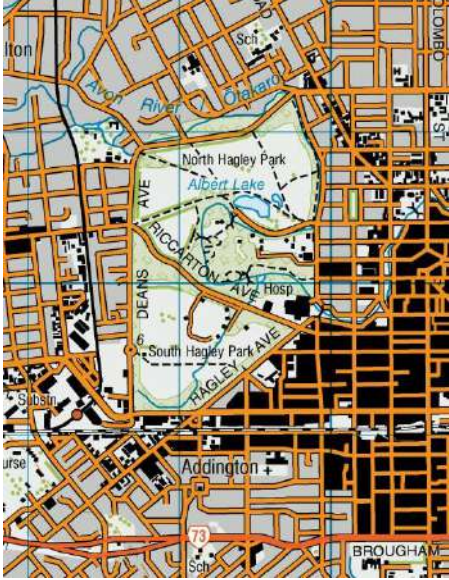
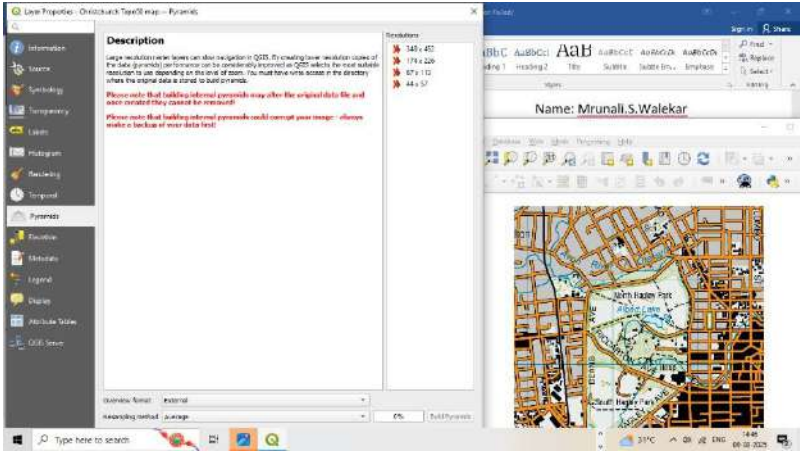
16. Go to Settings → Transformation settings.

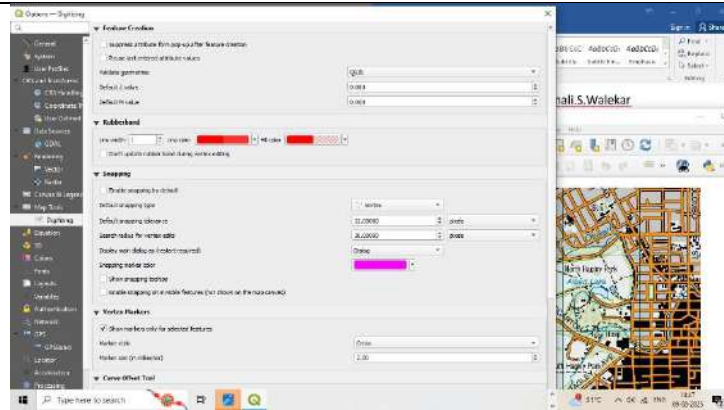


16. Go to File → Start Georeferencing or Press the button in Georeferencing Window. 17. The progress indicator will appear.

18. Observe that the aerial image of the Gateway of India is georeferenced on OSM in the map canvas.



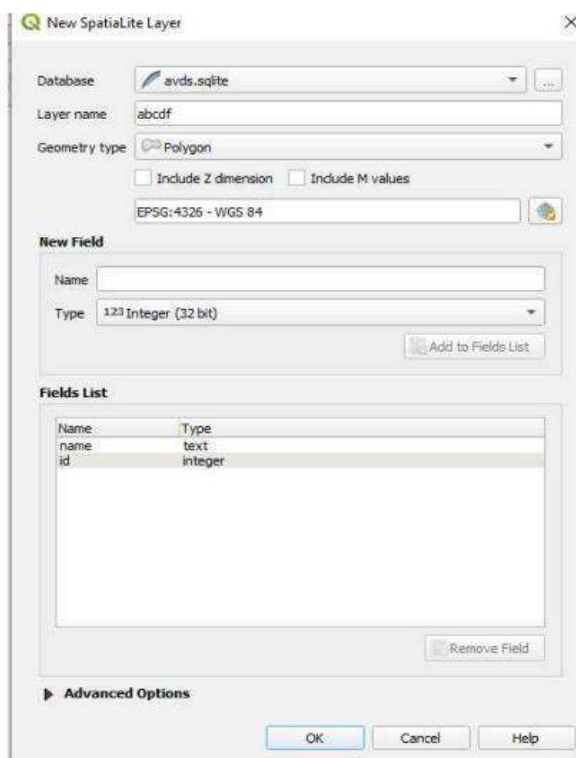
Practical 6(c)	Digitizing Map Data
steps	<p>1.Go to layer-&gt;Add layer-&gt;Select raster layer</p> <p>Select-&gt;Chistchurch Topo 50 map.tif-&gt;add-&gt;ok</p>  <p>2. Right Click layer of chistchurch-&gt;go to properties-&gt;pyramids-&gt;select all Resolutions-&gt;build Pyramid-&gt;ok</p>  <p>Setting menu-&gt;options-&gt;Digitizing(in digitizing go to snapping)-&gt;select enable snapping by default</p>



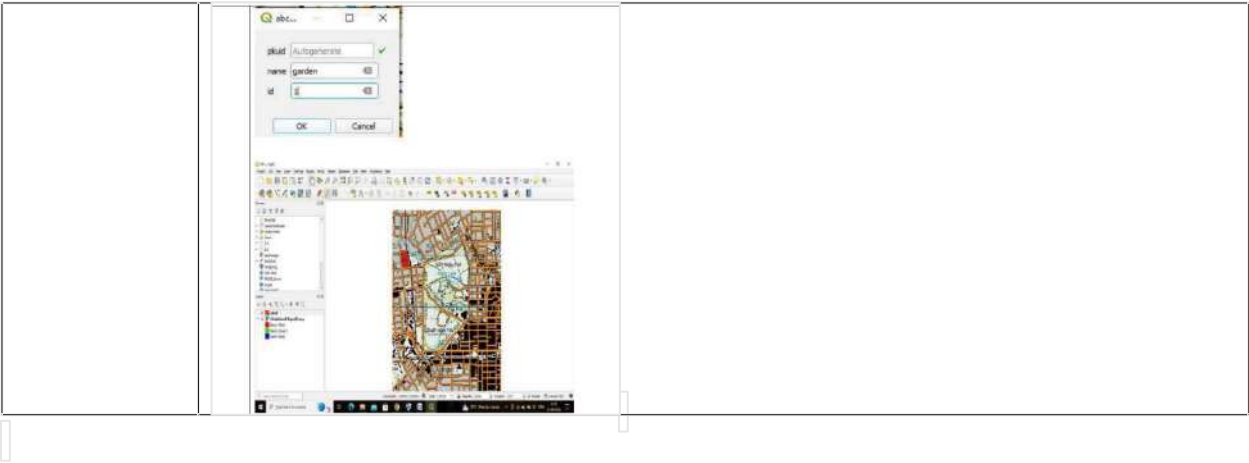
3. Add layer->Create layer->new Spatialite layer->give layer name->select polygon geometry type->click glob symbol->select 4167->ok Then add field list

i. (name=id, type=whole no)

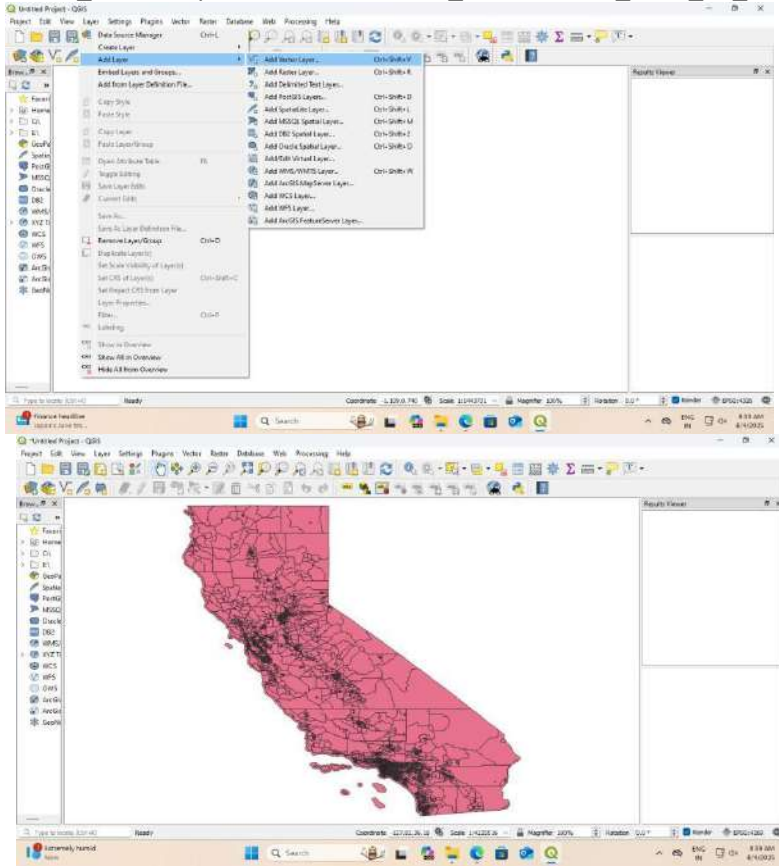
ii. (name=name, type=text data) Click ok



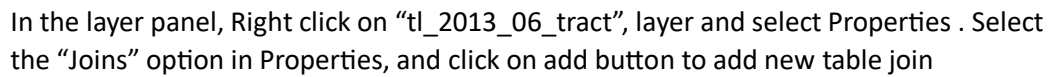
Go to toggle Editing-> select Polygon->select area to digitize->then right click and give name for->area.



## PRACTICAL NO. 7

<b>Practical 7</b>	<b>Managing Data Tables and Spatial data Sets: Table joins, spatial joins, points in polygon analysis, performing spatial queries</b>
<b>Question</b>	a) Table joins
<b>Steps</b>	<p>➤ Start a new project ➤ Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add new Vector Layer          "I:\GIS_Workshop\Practicals\Practical_07\A\Data\tl_2013_06_tract.zip</p>  <p>Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Delimited Text Layer And add          I:\GIS_Workshop\Practicals\Practical_07\A\Data\ca_tacts_pop.csv"</p>

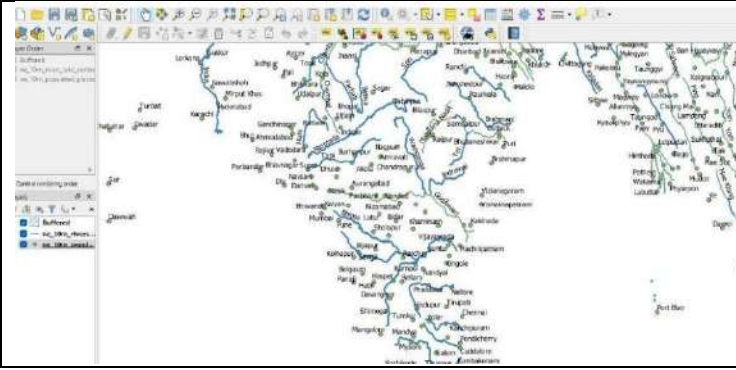


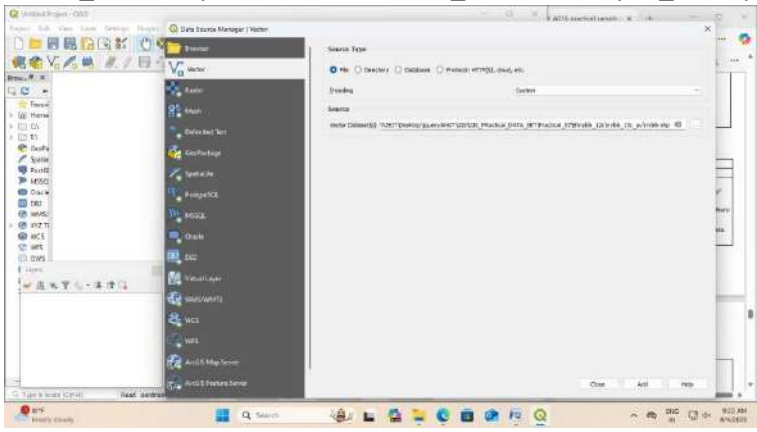
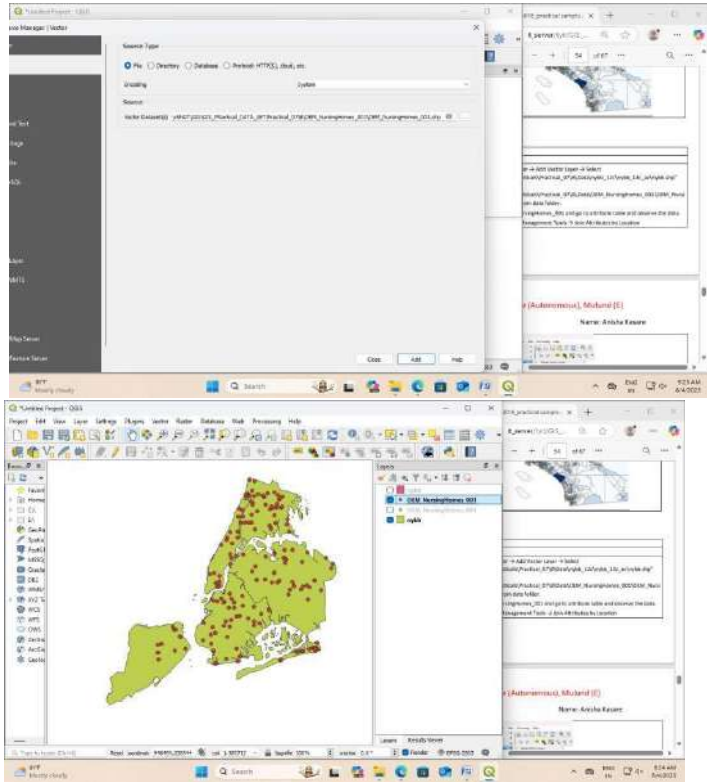


In the layer panel, Right click on “tl\_2013\_06\_tract”, layer and select Properties . Select the “Joins” option in Properties, and click on add button to add new table join



OUTPUT

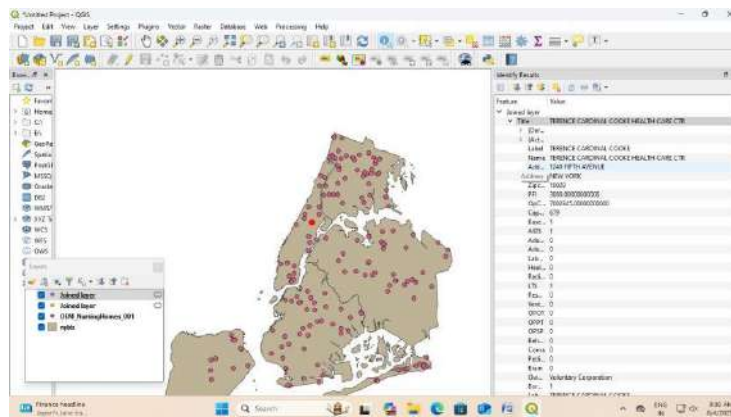


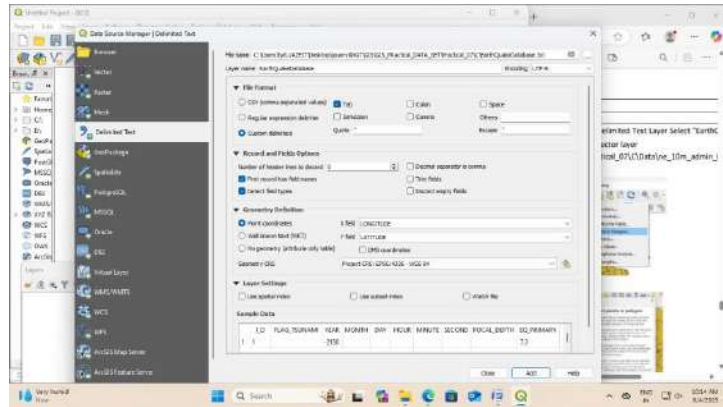
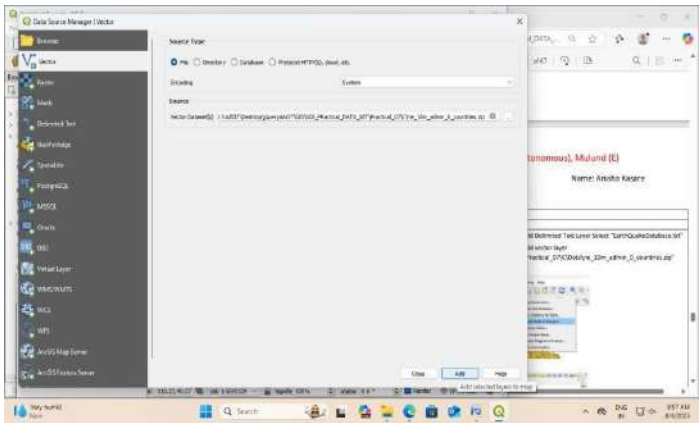
Practical 7(b)	
Question	b) Spatial joins
Steps	<p>Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Vector Layer → Select          “I:\GIS_Workshop\Practicals\Practical_07\B\Data\nybb_12c\nybb_13c_av\nybb.shp”</p>  <p>And</p> <p>“I:\GIS_Workshop\Practicals\Practical_07\B\Data\OEM_NursingHomes_001\OEM_NursingHomes_001.shp”, from data folder.</p>  <p>Right click on OEM_NursingHomes_001 and go to attribute table and observe the data.</p>

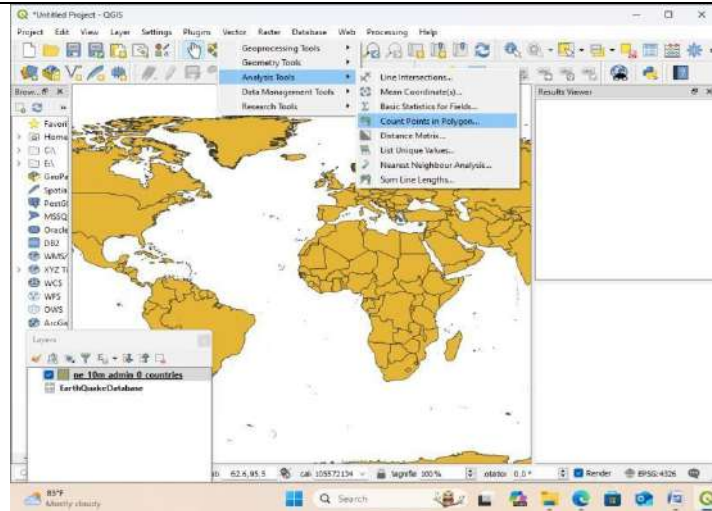
Go to Vector → Data Management Tools → Join Attributes by Location



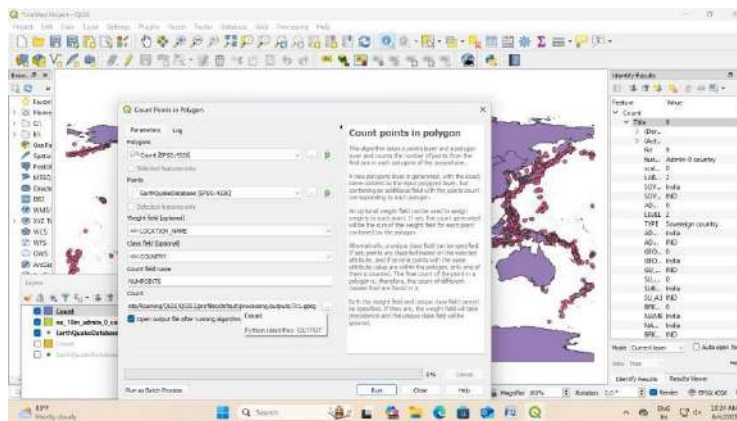
click browse button of field to add. Use the Identify Feature Button to select a region to view join data on map Layer.



Practical 7(c)	
Question	c) Points in polygon analysis
Steps	<p>Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Delimited Text Layer Select “EarthQuakeDatabase.txt”</p>  <p>Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add vector layer “I:\GIS_Workshop\Practicals\Practical_07\C\Data\ne_10m_admin_0_countries\ne_10m_admin_0_countries.shp”</p>  <p>Go to vector -&gt; analysis tool -&gt; count points in polygon</p>



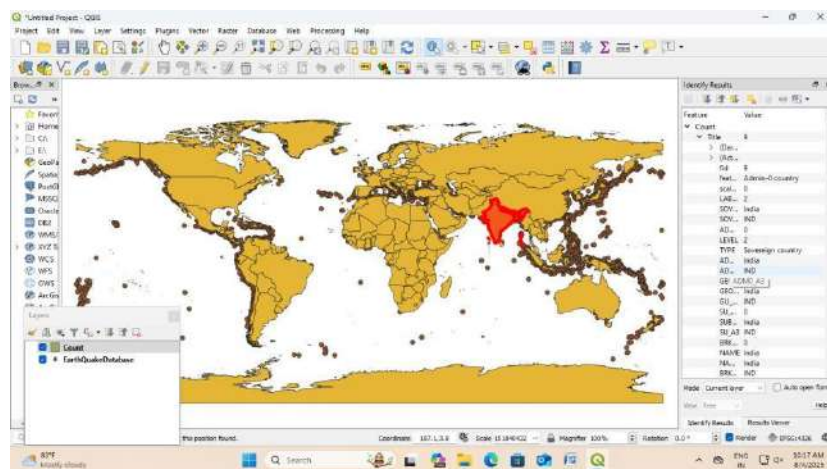
then



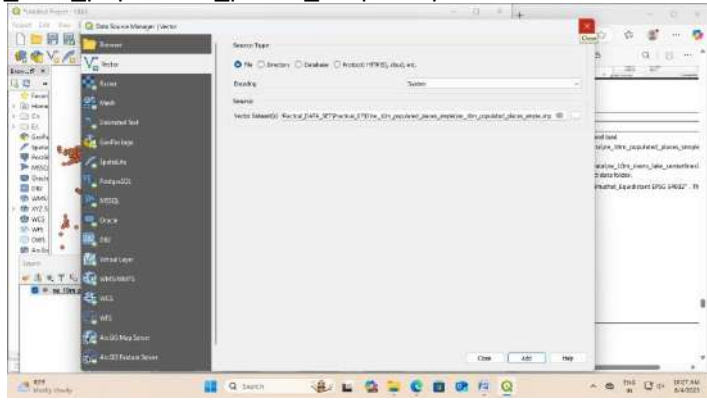
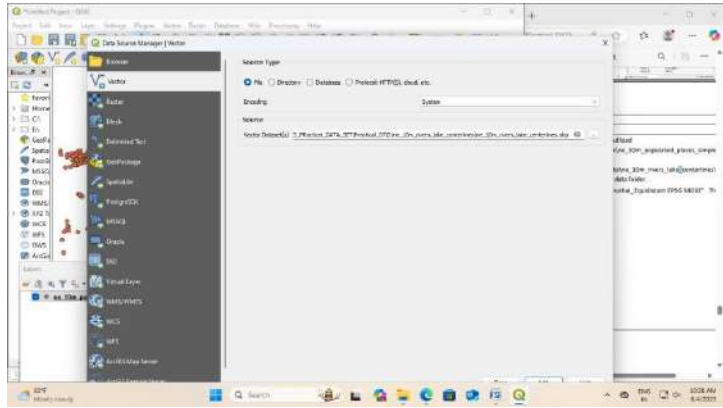
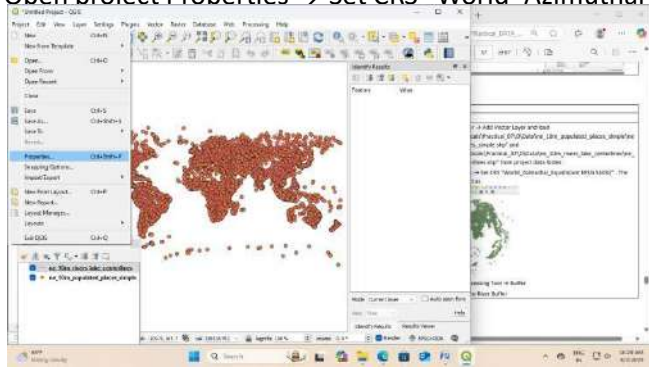
Use the (cursor clicking i alphabet) Identify Feature Button to select a region to view join data on map Layer

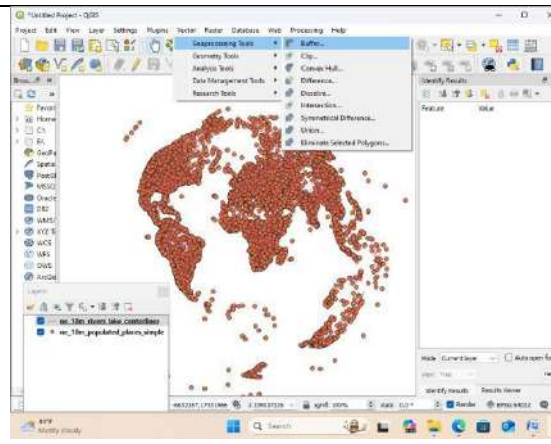
Click india

output

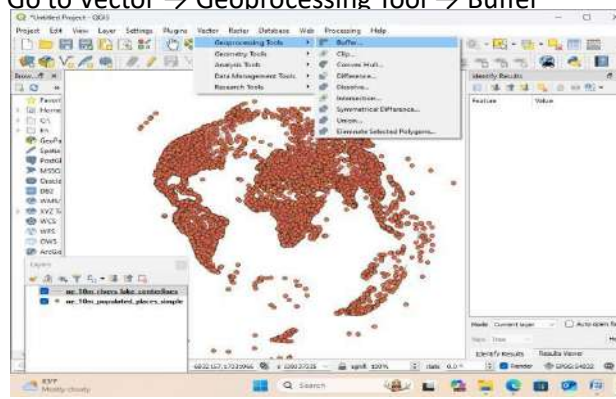




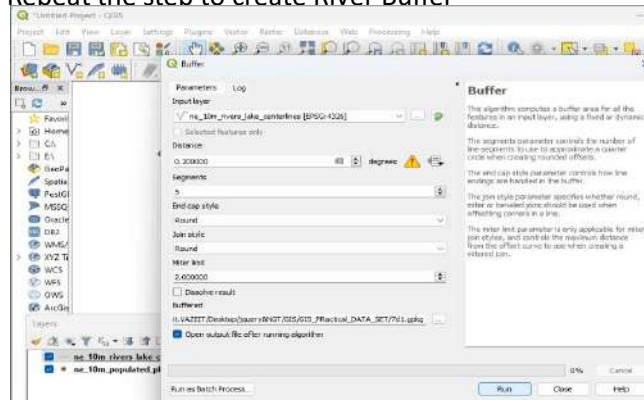
Practical 7(d)	
Question	d) Performing spatial queries
Steps	<p>Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Vector Layer and load  “\GIS_Workshop\Practicals\Practical_07\D\Data\ne_10m_populated_places_simple\ne_10m_populated_places_simple.shp”</p>  <p>” and  “I:\GIS_Workshop\Practicals\Practical_07\D\Data\ne_10m_rivers_lake_centerlines\ne_10m_rivers_lake_centerlines.shp” from project data folder</p>  <p>Open project Properties → Set CRS “World Azimuthal Equidistant EPSG 54032” .</p>  <p>The map will be re-projected as</p>



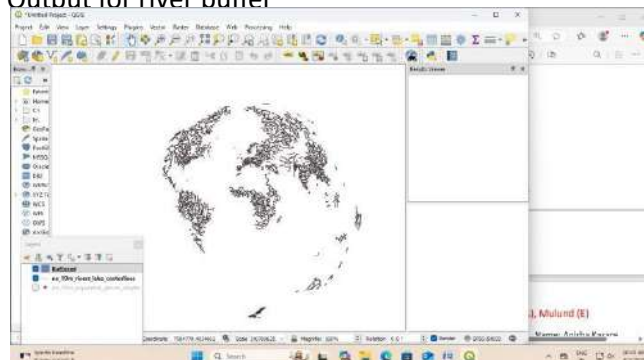
Go to Vector → Geoprocessing Tool → Buffer



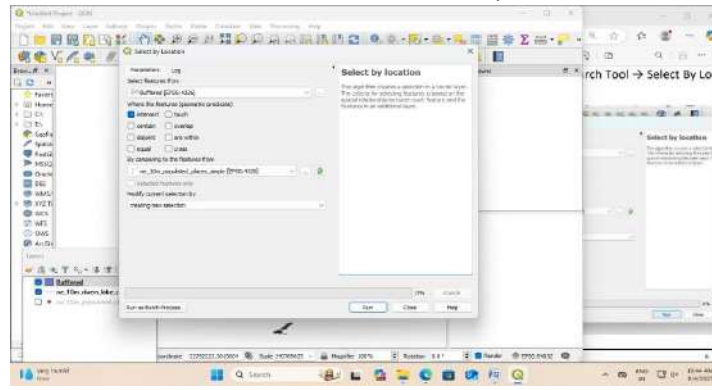
Repeat the step to create River Buffer



Output for river buffer

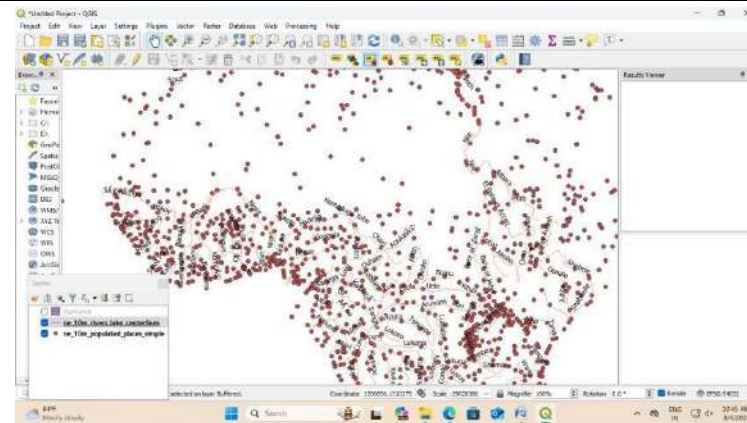


Go to Vector → Research Tool → Select By Location



Now click view-> toolbar-> check label toolbar-> write in label field as name By this the rivers name is going to display.

Output

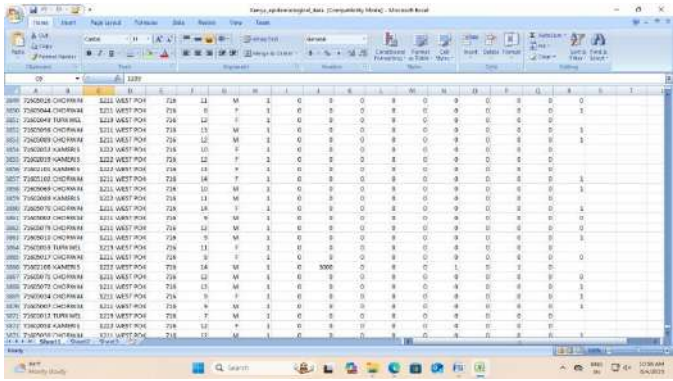


# K.E.T's V.G. Vaze College (Autonomous), Mulund (E)

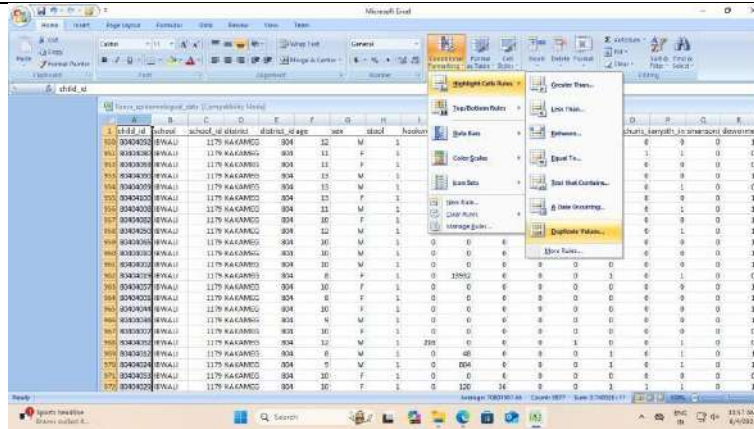
Roll no: A062

Name: Sushant More

## PRACTICAL NO.10

Practical 10	Validating Map data
	<p>The following steps we need to perform in the Stage II of performing Structural Data checks</p> <p>STEPS: 1.Format of the Database 1.1.Open Excel &gt;open file</p>  <p>“kenyel_epidemiological_data” which is in Practical 10 folder.</p>





Duplicate values are shown like this

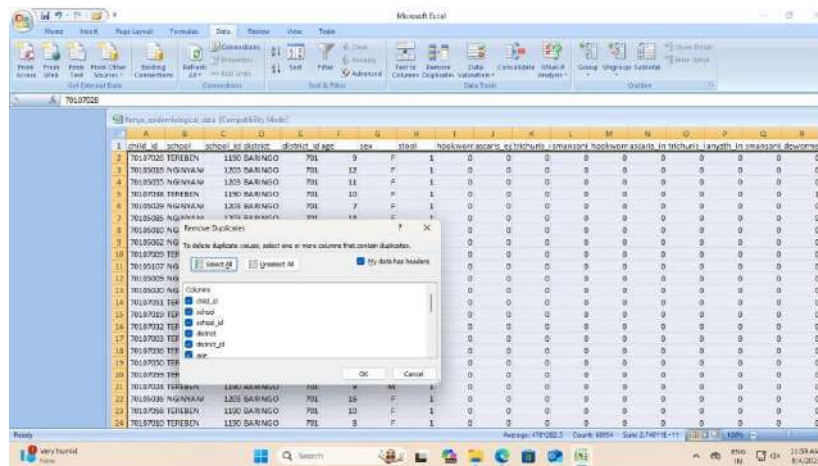
32	70107022	TEREBEN	1190	BARINGO
33	70107002	TEREBEN	1190	BARINGO
34	70105030	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
35	70105082	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
36	70105081	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
37	70105054	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
38	70105094	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
39	70105094	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
40	70105086	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
41	70105051	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
42	70105012	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
43	70105103	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
44	70105019	NGINYANI	1203	BARINGO
45	70107066	TEREBEN	1190	BARINGO

A. Removing Duplicates 1. Select all the columns of existing worksheet Now go to Data Tab

and select

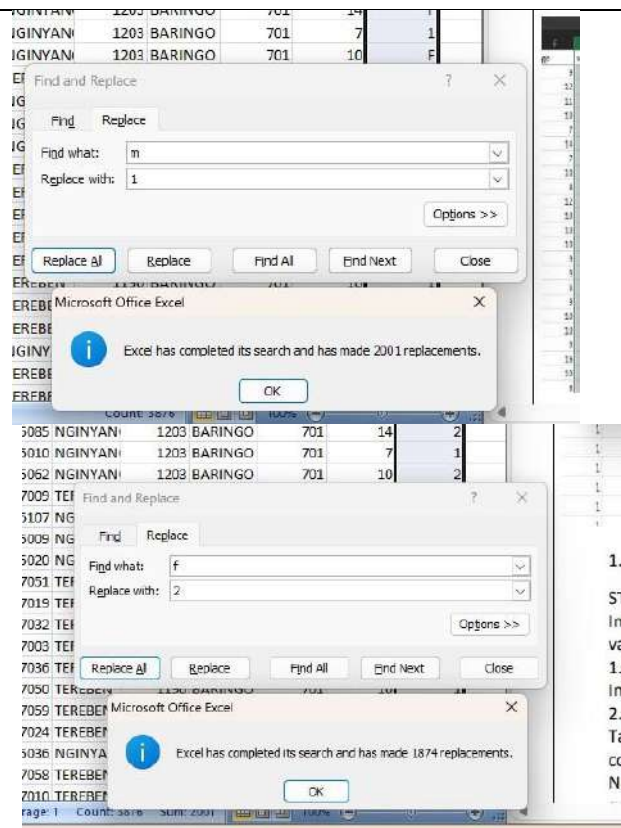
Remove

Duplicates.



B. Coding of variables In the current worksheet, select the sex column. Now type Ctrl+F and use Replace Function and Replace as follows M-1 F-2

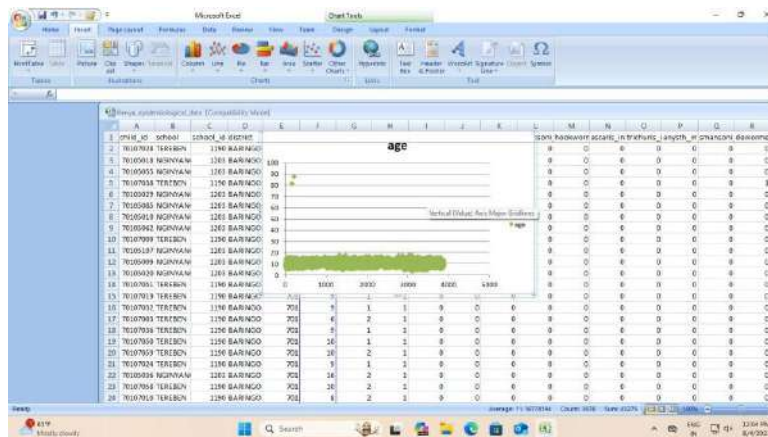




1. Please keep track of how many values are getting replace.

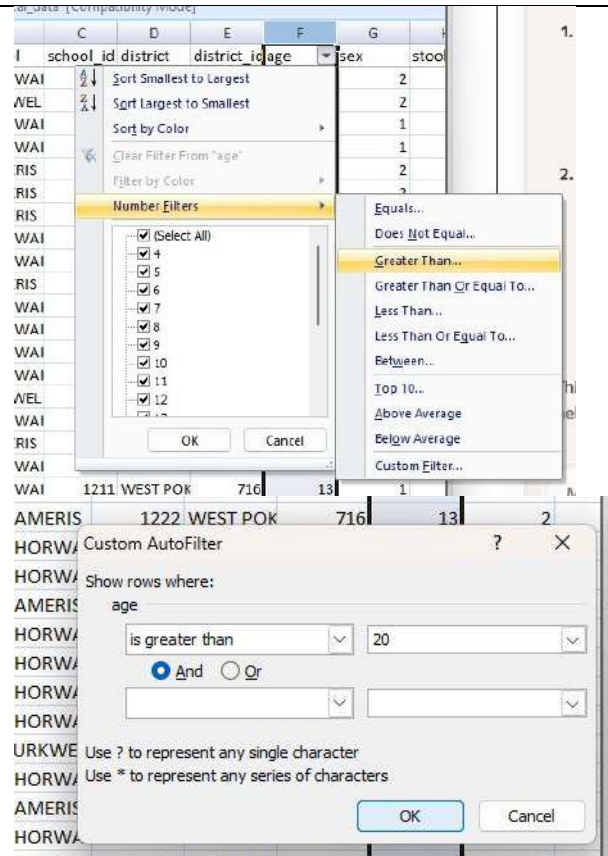
STEPS:2 Verifying the plausibility of data. In this step, we perform two basic operations A. Coding of variables

1. Select the age column in the existing worksheet. Now go to Insert tab and select Scatter.



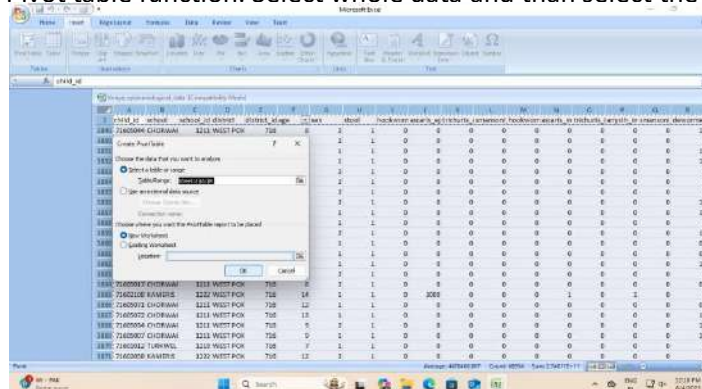
2. Using a filter to

detect outliers First go to the Home Tab>Sort and Filter>Filter. Click and apply the filter to all the columns of the worksheet. Now click on age filter and click on Number Filter> Greater Than option and type the value 20 in greater than field.

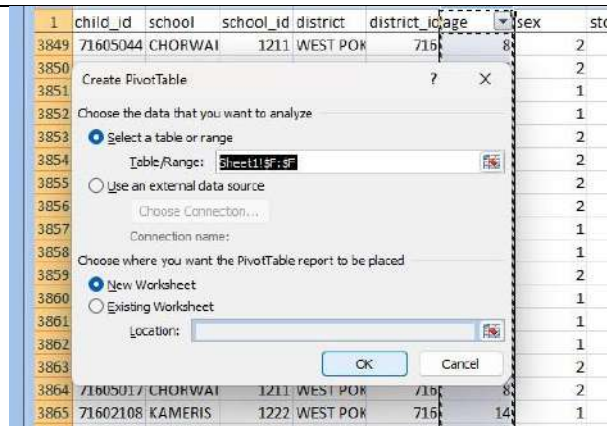


Step 3: Logical Data checks In this step, we perform two basic operations A. Cross Tabulations B. Formulas

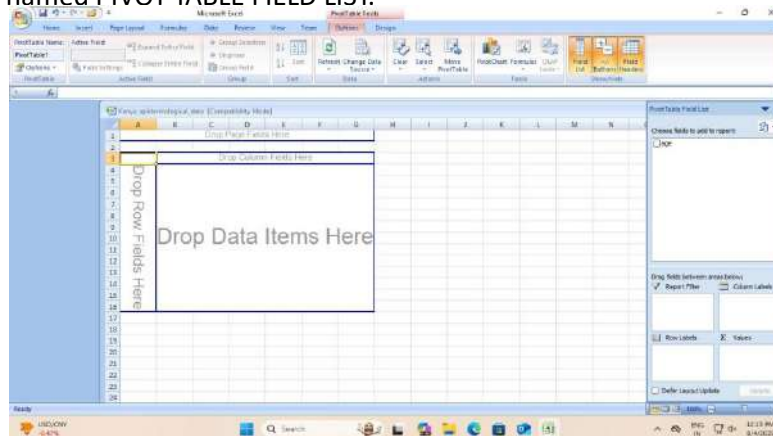
4A. Cross Tabulations 1. Open the existing worksheet Now go to Insert Tab and select Pivot table function. Select whole data and then select the pivot table.







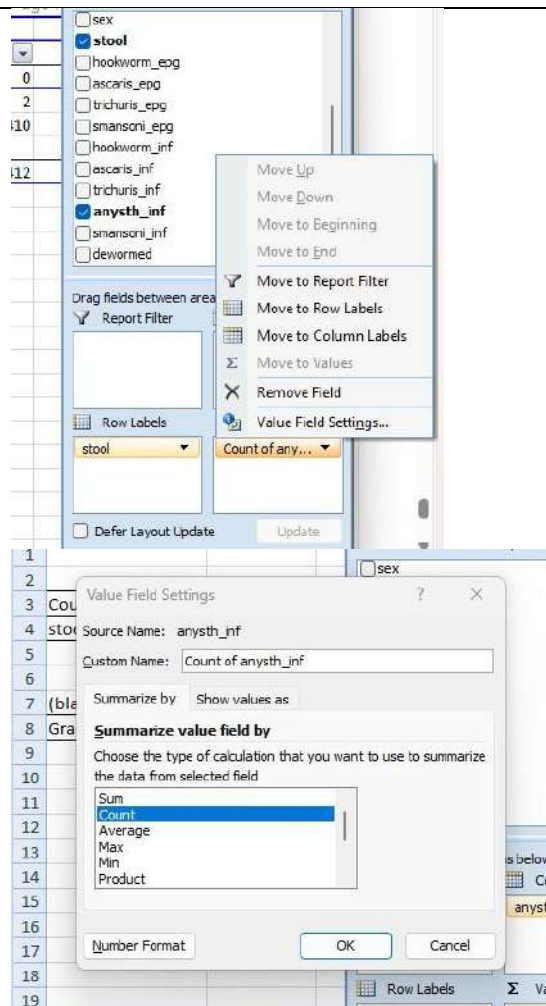
2. An empty table is inserted in a new sheet and a window will open on the right hand side named PIVOT TABLE FIELD LIST.



1. From the PivotTable Field List, drag the “stool” item and drop it into the “Row Label” field as show above. Similarly, Click on anysth\_inf and draw it into the “Column labels” and “Σ Values” field. To include the count of observations in the table you might need to change the value field settings to count. Click on the combo box Sum of stools and Click on Value Field Settings. Change the value in Summarize value filed by to Count and click OK. Table is updated with count values as shown below.

Count of anysth\_inf

	stool	anysth_inf	Grand Total
0	2		2
1	3410	404	3870
(blank)			
Grand Total	3412	404	3870



## Formulas

1. Open the existing worksheet. Create a new column with the variable called check Type. The following formula in S2 column of worksheet =IF(AND(H2=0, NOT(P2="")),1,0).

**Microsoft Excel - Campus Map**

Formulas: `=IF(HAND1=0, NOT(P2)=1, 0)`

School	School_ID	District	District_ID	Sex	Stoof	hockey	arts	trichina	science	hockey	arts	trichina	target	science	desire	check
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	33	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TURKWEI	3219 WEST PON	718	32	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	36	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	32	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TURKWEI	3219 WEST PON	718	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	34	1	1	0	XXXX	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

**Microsoft Excel - Campus Map**

Formulas: `=NOT(P2)=1`

School	School_ID	District	District_ID	Sex	Stoof	hockey	arts	trichina	science	hockey	arts	trichina	target	science	desire	check
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TURKWEI	3219 WEST PON	718	32	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	36	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	32	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TURKWEI	3219 WEST PON	718	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHORWAI	3211 WEST PON	718	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAMERS	3222 WEST PON	718	34	1	1	0	XXXX	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

	<p>Now copy the formula to all other cells (ensure that the formula is copied to all rows in your dataset) Now use the filter to show only entries with a check value of 1. Step 4: Verifying the coordinates of mapping data</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Create a New Project in QGIS Desktop 3.4.2. Let's add the files! Navigate to Add Vector Layer and add file: Kenya_admin.shp (now here picture will come)</li><li>2. similarly, navigate to Add Delimited Text Layer. Here we have to add file: Kenya_school_location.csv. In the Geometry Definition section, there is a field called Geometry CRS, in that we have to select WGS84 as coordinate system. (now here picture will come)</li></ol>
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