**Practical 1**

**Date: 14/07/2025**

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| Question : Creating and Managing Vector Data: Adding vector layers, setting properties, formatting, calculating line lengths and statistics. | |
| Step 1: | **Creating and Managing Vector Data: Adding vector layers**  Polygon layers (We have taken 2 layers Matunga, Garden)  Line layers (We have taken 3 layers Small\_Roads, Road, Flyover)  Point layers (We have taken 4 layers bank,college,Restaurants,ATM)  Setting properties (Labeling, Symbolism)  Our aim is to create map representing a location and its surrounding as follows:  **Steps to plot Polygon features:**   * Select Project → New   1.1.png   * Select Layer → Create Layer → New Shapefile Layer   1.2.png  Following dialog box will appear on the screen. Select Polygon option from Geometry type.  Add the Attribute you want to show. (Column Name for Table)  Specify Type (DataType:Text Data/Decimal Data/Whole Number/Date) of Attribute.  Specify the Length of the Attribute.  Specify Precision (If Data Type is Decimal)  Click on Add to Field List Button. You can add as many fields (Column Name) as you want for the layer.  Click on the following button  The CRS dialog box will appear on screen. Click on the WGS84 option and it will be selected as follows. click on OK.   * Select the Polygon Feature from layer panel   Click Toggle Editing Button → Click on Add Polygon  **1.3.png**   * Now place the cursor at the location where you want to place the polygon, then press right click to final shape. * Save the newly added polygon as follows.   **1.4.png**   * Set style for polygon by using property window (Right click on garden Layer)   **1.5.png**   * Following screen will appear on the screen. * Select pattern as you want and click on Apply then Click on OK.   **1.6.png**  Same way we can add one more polygon layer for Gardens.  **Screenshot 2025-08-07 174338.png** |
| Step 2 | **Creating and Managing Vector Data: Line vector layers**   * Select Layer → Create Layer → New Shapefile Layer * Select Line String option from Geometry type * Create a file name * give a field name * Select type as text * select length as 80 * Click on Add to Field List Button. * You can add as many fields (Column Name) as you want for the layer.   Screenshot 2025-08-07 201103.png  **Steps to plot Road layer:**  >To plot road click on Add Line Feature.  1.8.png  >Click on the map where you want to draw line.  Screenshot 2025-08-07 201553.png  > Once you are done then right click on map (Dotted line turn into solid line) and save id and road  Screenshot 2025-08-07 201441.png   * Set style for Line String by using property window (Right click on Road Layer)   **1.11.png**   * Select pattern as you want and click on Apply then Click on OK. * To label your roads Right click on Road layer Go to properties window then select label and set single label property   **Screenshot 2025-08-07 201103.pngScreenshot 2025-08-07 211850.png**  Road will look as below  **Screenshot 2025-08-07 212334.png**  To label your roads Right click on Road layer .Go to properties window then select label and set single label property  **Screenshot 2025-08-07 211926.png**  Following window will appear on the screen  Screenshot 2025-08-07 212239.png  To merge roads Go to properties of road then select symbology. click on Advanced button select Symbol levels.  Screenshot 2025-08-07 212717.png  Check Enable symbol levels option  Screenshot 2025-08-07 212615.png  Click ok & Road will appear as follows  Screenshot 2025-08-07 220418.png |
| Step 3 | **Creating and Managing Vector Data: Point vector layers**   * Select Layer → Create Layer → New Shapefile Layer * Select Point option from Geometry type * Create a file name * give a field name * Select type as text * select length as 80 * Click on Add to Field List Button. * You can add as many fields (Column Name) as you want for the layer.   **Steps to plot Point layer:**  >To plot Point click on Add Point Feature.  >Click on the map where you want to draw line.  > Save id and Hospital  > Set style for Line String by using property window.  > Select pattern as you want and click on Apply then Click on OK.  Screenshot 2025-08-07 222441.png   * **Final Output will be:**   Screenshot 2025-08-07 222457.png |
| Step 4 | **Calculating line lengths and statistics:**   * Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Vector Layer   1.14.png   * Add the following file to project:   “C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS Practical Files\Practical\_01\D\IND\_rrd\IND\_rails.shp”   * Press “ADD” * Also add India Administrative Map:   “C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS Practical Files\Practical\_01\D\IND\_adm\IND\_adm0.shp”  1.15.png   * Double Click on IND\_adm0 * select symbology. * select any outline.   1.16.png   * Press OK * The output window will appear like:   1.17.png   * In layer panel right click on IND\_rails * Open attribute table   1.18.png   * Press Toggle Editing button using button, on Attribute table window toolbar.   1.19.png   * Press Open Field Calculator using button.   1.20.png   * Set the output field as “Track\_Len”, field type to “Decimal Number”. * From Function List search $length or go to Geometry → Select $length   1.21.png   * Press “OK” * A new column is added to the attribute table with value representing the length of track in KM.   1.22.png   * 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   1.23.png   * Select IND rails layer from input layer. * And select Track Len in “Field to Calculate statistics on”   1.24.png   * Press run. * The result is   1.25.png   * Open the “output.html” file to get the field statistics.   1.26.png |

**PRACTICAL NO.2**

**Date : 24/07/2025**

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| Question: | Exploring and Managing Raster data: Adding raster layers, raster styling and analysis, raster mosaicking and clipping |
| Step 1: | **Adding raster layers:**  From menu bar select Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer  2.1.png  Select Gridded Population of the World (GPW) v3 dataset from Columbia University, Population Density Grid for the entire globe in ASCII format and for the year 1990 and 2000.  "C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS PracticalFiles\Practical\_02\A\gl\_gpwv3\_pdens\_90\_ascii\_one\glds90ag60.asc" “C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS Practical Files\Practical\_02\A\glds00ag60.asc”  Go to Project → Properties OR Press the Set CRS option on bottom right corner.  Select WGS 84 EPSG: 4326 and Press OK |
| Step 2: | **Raster Styling and Analysis:**  To start with analysis of population data, convert the pixel from grayscale to Color. Select “glds90ag60.asc” Layer form layer Pane → select property OR double click on it.  2.2.png  Select Symbology  2.3.png  Press “APPLY”  Repeat the same for “glds00ag60.asc” Layer  Layer output after applying style.  2.4.png  The objective this experiment is to analyze raster data, as an example we will find areas with largest population change between 1990 and 2000, by calculating the difference between each pixel values.  Go to Raster → Raster Calculator  2.5.png  2B1.png  Put the expression "glds00ag60@1" - "glds90ag60@1"  Select the output file location & name and Press OK.  Remove the other two layers i.e. glds00ag60.asc and glds90ag60.asc  Double click on pop\_diff layer.  2B2.png  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  2B3.png  Output: |
| Step 3: | **Raster Mosaicking and Clipping:**  A mosaic is a combination or merge of two or more images. In GIS, a single raster dataset can be created from multiple raster datasets by mosaicking them together.  In many cases, there will be some overlap of the raster dataset edges that are being mosaicked together, as shown below.  Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer.  2C1.png  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  Press open In data source manager  Raster window click Add.  Go to Raster → Miscellaneous → Merge  2C2.png  In the Merge dialog window Select all layers and Press OK  2C3.png  In Merge dialog window select a file name and location to save merged images.  2C4.png  Save the file to “C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS Practical Files\Practical\_02\” location with the name as Merge\_Files.tif  Press Run and after completion of operation close the Merge window dialog box.  You can now deselect individual layers from layer pane and only keep the merged raster file.  2C5.png  Go to Layer → Add Vector Layer → Select C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS Practical Files\Practical\_02\C\India\IndiaAdminBoundry\IND\_adm0.shp file.  From layer properties → select → select Symbology→any one of the following  2C6.png  The result will be:  2Cc.png  Go to Raster → Extraction → Clip Raster by Mask Layer  2C7.png  Select the merge raster image as input and Ind\_adm0 as mask layer.  2C8.png  Press RUN.  Output will be:  2C9.png |

**PRACTICAL NO. 3**

**Date: 24/07/2025**

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|  | Making a map, Working with attributes, Importing spreadsheets or CSV files, Using plugins, Searching and downloading OpenStreetMap data |
| Step 1: | **Making a Map**  Create a new Thematic Map or open and existing one.  Consider the following map as an example map  Go to Project → New PrintLayout |
| Step 2: | **Importing spreadsheets or CSV files**  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. Sample file for Earthquake data will be used in this practical.  Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Delimited text Layer  **3.6.png**  Data Source Manager | Delimited Text window will appear Select the  "C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS Practical Files\Practical\_03\B\Sample.csv" file from data folder.  **3.7.png**  Press ADD and close the window.  Output:  **3.8.png** |
| Step 3: | **Searching and Downloading OpenStreetMap Data:**  OpenStreetMap (OSM) is a collaborative project to create a free editable map of the world.  Add “Open Layer” and “OSM Search” Plugin from Not Installed option from Plugin Manager Dialog Box.  The OSM Place Search plugin will install itself as a Panel in QGIS, if not go to View → Panels → select OSM Place Search.  Go to Web → OpenLayer Plugin and select Open Street Map  In OSM Place search Pane → Enter Mumbai or any place name to search Double click on the desired place in OSM Place search Panel or Click and press  Output: |

**PRACTICAL 4**

**Date: 24/07/2025**

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|  | **Working with attributes.**  Start a new project. Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Vector Layer  Select "C:\Users\mange\OneDrive\Desktop\GIS Practical Files\Practical\_04\A\ne\_10m\_populated\_places\_simple.zip"  **4.1.png**  Right click on Layer in Layer Panel → Open Attribute Table.  Explore various attributes and their values in the Attribute table.  To find the Place with maximum population click on “pop\_max” file  **4.2.png**  On clicking the Select feature using expression **4.3.png**button the following window will appear:  **4.4.png**  Enter pop\_max>100 and pop\_max  Click Select Features button to get all the places with population between 100 and 10000.  The places matching the criteria will appear in different color.  Output:  **4.5.png**  Different queries can be performed using the dataset  4.7.png  Output:  4.8.png  Use the deselect button 4.6.pngto deselect the feature to be rendered in original color. |
| B. | **Terrain Data:**  A terrain dataset is a multiresolution, TIN-based surface built from measurements stored as features in a geodatabase. Terrain or elevation data is useful for many GIS Analysis like, to generate various products from elevation data such as contours, hillshade etc.  https://www.google.com/maps/@27.9857765,86.9285378,14.75z/data=!5m1!1e4?hl=en-US  Go to Layer → Add Raster Layer → select “10n060e\_20101117\_gmted\_mea300.tif”, from Data  Mt. Everest - is located at the coordinates 27.9881° N, 86.9253° E. Enter 86.92, 27.98 in the coordinate field, Scale 900000 and Magnifier 100% at the bottom of QGIS. Press enter the view port will be centered on Himalaya Region.  Crop the raster layer only for the region under study.  Go to Raster → Extraction → Clip Raster by Extent  Screenshot 2025-08-08 164510.png  The Lower altitude regions are shown using dark color and higher using light shade as seen on top region containing Himalaya and Mt Everest. Mt. Everest - is located at the coordinates 27.9881° N, 86.9253° E. Enter 27.98 , 86.92 in the coordinate field, Scale 100000 and Magnifier 100% at the bottom of QGIS.  Screenshot 2025-08-08 164819.png  Crop the raster layer only for the region under study. Go to Raster → Extraction → Clip Raster by Extent  Screenshot 2025-08-08 165022.png  Select the clipping area by selecting the option Use Canvas Extends if the visible part of map is to be selected or manually select an area on canvas by using Select Extent on Canvas.  Select the location and file name for storing clipped raster layer.  Press RUN.  Screenshot 2025-08-08 165518.png  Deselect the original layer and keep the clipped one.  The Clipped raster layer is representing altitude are from 103 Meters.  Screenshot 2025-08-08 165731.png  Clipped Layer  Original Layer  Counter lines are the lines on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level. A contour interval in surveying is the vertical distance or the difference in the elevation between the two contour lines in a topographical map. To derive counter lines from given raster.  Go to Raster → Extraction → Contour  Screenshot 2025-08-08 165731.png  The Contour configuration window will appear  Select the input raster layer name.  Set contour interval 100.00 meters, select the output file name & location and check the option to add output file to project after processing.  Press “RUN”.  Screenshot 2025-08-08 165840.png  The contour layer will appear like this  Screenshot 2025-08-08 165937.png  Label the layer using “ELEV” field and set appropriate symbols for line.  Screenshot 2025-08-08 170115.png  Screenshot 2025-08-08 170220.png  In the Layer panel right click on Contour Raster Layer and select “Open Attribute table”.  Arrange the table in descending order based on the value of “ELEV” column.  Screenshot 2025-08-08 170442.png  Screenshot 2025-08-08 174510.png  To verify the above contour files using Google Map Make a copy of Contour Layer,  Go to Layer →Save As Select file format as “Keyhole Markup Language”,  set file name, location and Layer Name. Also set CRS to WGS 84 EPSG:4326  Screenshot 2025-08-08 174126.png  Go to the stored location on Hard Disk and open the “Himalayan\_Google\_Map\_File.kml” with Google Map.\  A Hillshade is a grayscale 3D representation of the surface, showing the topographical shape of hills and mountains using shading (levels of gray) on a map, just to indicate relative slopes, mountain ridges, not absolute height. For Hill Shade surface analysis.  Go to Raster → Analysis → Hill Shade  Screenshot 2025-08-08 174542.png  Select the input raster layer, select file name and location for storing Hill Shade output file.  Screenshot 2025-08-08 174850.png  Screenshot 2025-08-08 174918.png  Press “RUN” and Close the Hill Shape Dialog window.  After Raster styling the Output will appear like this.**Screenshot 2025-08-08 175259.png** |

**Practical 5**

**Date:31/07/2025**

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|  | **Working with Projections and WMS Data Date:** |
| Step 1: | Working with Projections and WMS Data  1. Start new project.  2. Go to Layer -> Add Layer -> Add Vector Layer.  3. Select  E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_0520240714T151340Z001\Practical\_  05\A\ne\_10m\_admin\_0\_countries\ne\_10m\_admin\_0\_countries.shp file.  **5a3.JPG**  4. Go to Layer -> Save as.  5. Select format as ESRI Shape File  6. Select folder location and file name  ahvhga.JPG  5a1.JPG  7. Deselect the original image and keep the projected layer visible.  8. Select Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer.  9. Select Mini Scale\_(standard)\_R17.tif from Location.  “E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \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 Great Britain is shown on Map.  11.Open Layer Properties→ CRS → Select British National  Grid EPSG 27700.  12. Processing may take some time.  Locate United Kingdom on Layer; the vector layer exactly coincides  By raster layer covering united kingdom.  5a2.JPG |

**Practical 6**

**Date:04/08/2025**

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|  | Georeferencing Topo Sheets and Scanned Maps Georeferencing, Georeferencing Aerial Imagery |
| Step 1: | Georeferencing Topo Sheets and Scanned Maps Georeferencing   * Go to View -> Panels-> OSM Place Search * Go to Layer-> Add Layer-> Add Vector Layer-> Select the * E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_01\D\IND\_adm 1.shp * Go to Web-> OpenLayer Plugin-> OpenStreetMap->OpenStreetMap * Go to Raster-> Georeferencer * A dialogue box appear   6A 1.jpg  6A 2.jpg  Go to File-> Open Raster-> Select the file  E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_06\A\1870\_southern- india\_3975\_3071\_600. The map appears.  6A 3.jpg  Add the coordinate points as shown:  6A 4.jpg  6A 5.jpg  6A 6.jpg  6a 7.jpg  6a 8.jpg  6A 9.jpg  Screenshot 2025-08-09 205836.png  Click Ok and run  Screenshot 2025-08-09 210025.png |
| Step 2: | Georeferencing Aerial Imagery  1.Install plug-in OpenStreetMap.  2. Go to Web Menu → OpenLayerPlugin → OpenStreetMap→OpenStreetMap.  6b1.jpg  6b2.JPG  3. Go to Project → Properties → Set CRS to EPSG 3857.  4. Go to View → Panels → select OSM Place search  6b3.jpg  5. The Gateway of India, Mumbai is located at 18.92°N 72.83°E.  6. Search Gateway of India in OSM Search Panel.    8. Zoom in to appropriate level.  9.The map will appear like this.  6bs1.JPG  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.  6blast.JPG |

**PRACTICAL NO.7**

**Date:04/08/2025**

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|  | Managing Data Tables and Spatial data Sets:  Table joins, spatial joins, points in polygon analysis, performing spatial queries |
| **Step 1:** | 1. Table joins:   ⮚ Start a new project  ⮚ Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add new Vector Layer  E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET Practical\_07\A\ tl\_2013\_06\_tract  ⮚ Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Delimited Text Layer And add  E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET\Practical\_07\ca\_tracts\_pop  ⮚ In the layer panel, Right click on “tl\_2013\_06\_tract”, select Properties  ⮚ Select the “Joins” option in Properties, and click on add button to add new table join.  ⮚ In the Add Vector Join window set the following properties and click OK:  7A1.JPG  ⮚ For more clear output, select “tl\_2013\_06\_tact” from Layer Panel, right click and select  properties. Go to Symbology and set the following properties.  7A2.jpg  Output:  Screenshot 2025-08-09 210937.png |
| **Step 2:** | Spatial joins:  Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Vector Layer → Select  “E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_07\B\Data\nybb\_12c\nybb\_13c\_av\nybb.shp” and “E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_07\B\Data\OEM\_NursingHomes\_001\OEM\_Nursi ngHo mes\_001.shp”, from data folder.  Right click on OEM\_NursingHomes\_001 and go to attribute table and observe the data.  Go to Vector → Data Management Tools → Join Attributes by Location  7B1.jpg  7B2.jpg  Output:  7BLAST.jpg |
| **Step 3:** | Points in polygon analysis:  Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Delimited Text Layer Select “EarthQuakeDatabase.txt”  Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add vector layer  “E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_07\C\Data\ne\_10m\_admin\_0\_countries.zip”  7C1.jpg  7C3.jpg  Use the Identify Feature Button to select a region to view join data on map Layer  **7C2.jpg** |
| **Step 4:** | Performing spatial queries:  Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Vector Layer and load  “E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_07\D\Data\ne\_10m\_populated\_places\_simple\ne \_10m\_popul ated\_places\_simple.shp” and  “E:\gis 2439\GIS\_PRactical\_DATA\_SET \Practical\_07\D\Data\ne\_10m\_rivers\_lake\_centerlines\ne\_ 10m\_rivers \_lake\_centerlines.shp” from project data folder.  Open project Properties → Set CRS “World\_Azimuthal\_Equidistant EPSG 54032” .  The map will be re-projected as  7D1.jpg  Go to Vector → Geoprocessing Tool → Buffer  Repeat the step to create River Buffer  7D2.png  Create a buffer for river  Go to Vector → Research Tool → Select By Location  7D3.png  Output:  7D4.png |

**PRACTICAL NO.10**

**Date:04/08/2025**

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|  | **Validating Map data**  The following steps we need to perform in the Stage II of performing Structural Data checks STEPS:  1.Format of the Database  1.1.Open Excel >open file “kenyel\_epidemiological\_data”  which is in Practical 10 folder.  1.2.Freeze the 1 row>View>Freeze top row .  Screenshot 2025-08-09 233727.png  Select child id full>HOME TAB>Conditional formatting>Highlight rules cells>duplicate value>  Screenshot 2025-08-09 233904.png  Screenshot 2025-08-09 233955.png  **Screenshot 2025-08-09 234147.png**  **Removing Duplicates**   1. Select all the columns of existing worksheet Now go to Data Tab and select Remove Duplicates   **Screenshot 2025-08-09 234239.png**  **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  **Screenshot 2025-08-09 234440.png**  **Screenshot 2025-08-09 234459.png**  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.  **Screenshot 2025-08-09 234859.png**   1. Using a filter to detect outliners 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.  Screenshot 2025-08-09 235339.png  **Screenshot 2025-08-09 235326.png**  Logical Data checks  In this step,we perform two basic operations  A. Cross Tabulations  B. Formulas  A. Cross Tabulations  1.Open the existing worksheet Now go to Insert Tab and select Pivot table function  Screenshot 2025-08-09 235722.png   1. An empty table is inserted in a new sheet and a window will open on the right hand side named PIVOT TABLE FIELD LIST.   **Screenshot 2025-08-09 235637.png**  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  **Screenshot 2025-08-10 001736.png**  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  Screenshot 2025-08-10 001747.png  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.  Verifying the coordinates of mapping data  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  Screenshot 2025-08-10 001800.png  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. |