QGIS Animation Workbench Documentation

Tim Sutton, Nyall Dawson, Jeremy Prior

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1 QGIS Animation Workbench

Welcome to the QGIS Animation Workbench (QAW). QAW is a QGIS Plugin that will help you bring your maps to life! Let's start with a quick overview. Click on the image below to view a 14 minute walkthrough on YouTube.

1.1 🤖 Why QGIS Animation Workbench?

QGIS Animation Bench exists because we wanted to use all the awesome cartography features in QGIS and make cool, animated maps! QGIS already includes the Temporal Manager which allows you to produce animations for time-based data. But what if you want to make animations where you travel around the map, zooming in and out, and perhaps making features on the map wiggle and jiggle as the animation progresses? That is what the animation workbench tries to solve...

1.2 🎨 Features

- Modes : Supports 3 modes: Sphere, Planar and Static.
- **Sphere**: Creates a spinning globe effect. Like Google Earth might do, but with your own data and cartography.
- **Planar**: Lets you move from feature to feature on a flat map, pausing at each if you want to.
- **Static**: The frame of reference stays the same and you can animate the symbology within that scene.
- Add music to your exported videos - see the Creative Commons website for a list of places where you can download free music (make sure it does not have a 'No Derivative Works' license).

- Multithreaded, efficient rendering workflow. The plugin is designed to work well even on very modest hardware. If you have a fast PC, you can crank up the size to the thread pool to process more jobs at the same time.

Note:

Supports only English currently - we may add other languages in the future if there is demand.

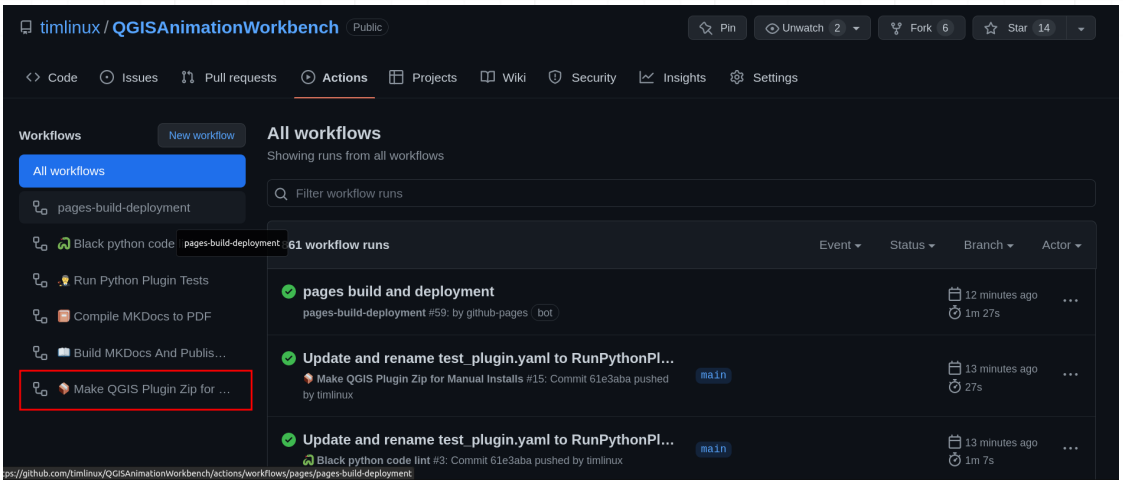
1 Quickstart

1.1 Installing the QGIS Animation Workbench plugin

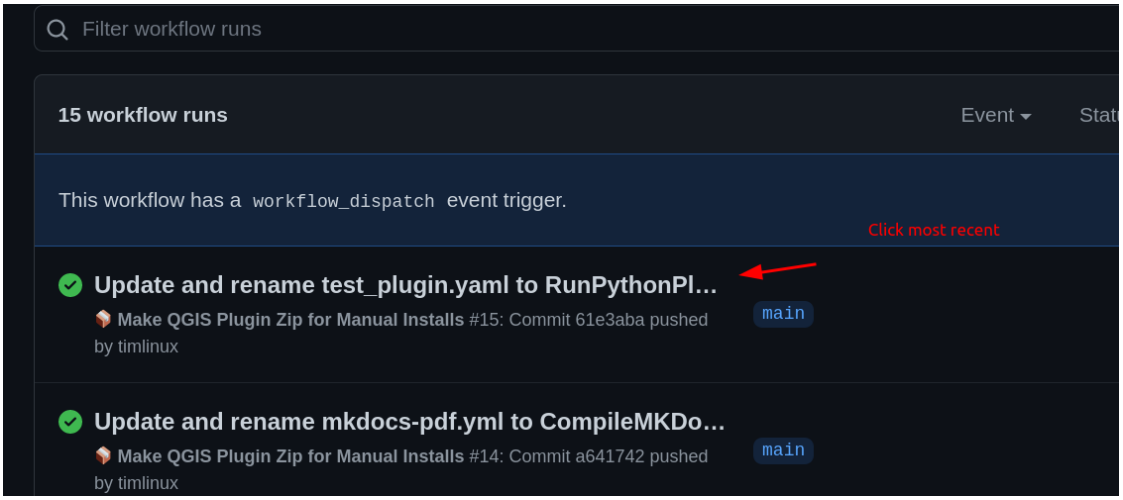
⚠️ **Please take note**: We have not yet published the plugin in the QGIS Plugin Repository, but when we do you will be able to access it simply by clicking on the "QGIS Animation Workbench" option in the QGIS Plugin Manager.

1.1.1 Manual install from GitHub (tagged release)

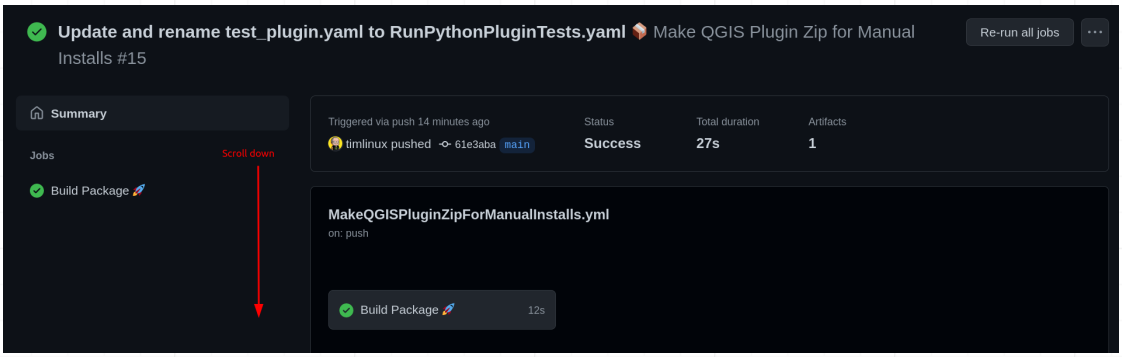
To install, visit the Github Repository, click on the `Actions` tab, and click on the `Make QGIS Plugin Zip For Manual Installs` workflow (the bottom one).



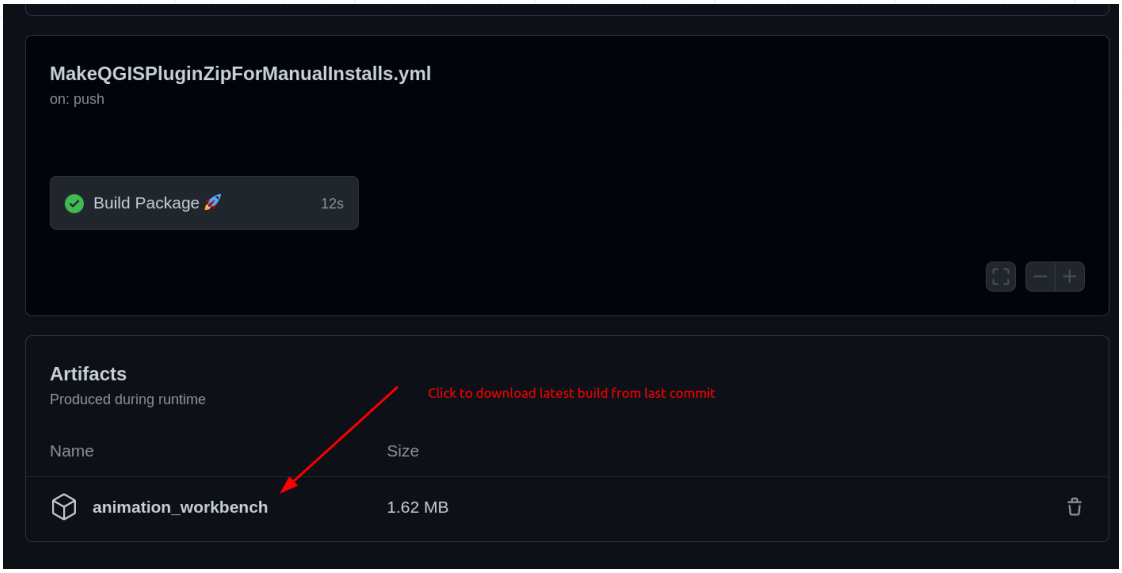
Click on the most recent workflow run (the top one).



Scroll down on the on the page.

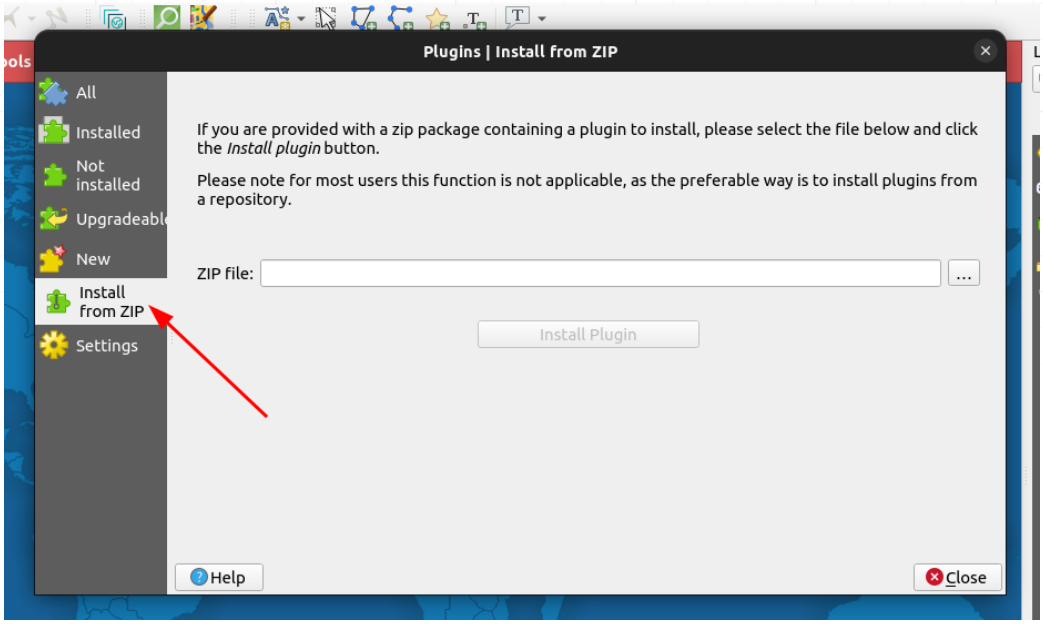


And click on `animation_workbench` to download the most recent build of the plugin



Download the animation_workbench.zip file and open it in QGIS using the plugin manager as described below.

1. Open QGIS
2. **Plugins ➡ Manage and install plugins ...**
3. Choose the **Install from zip** tab

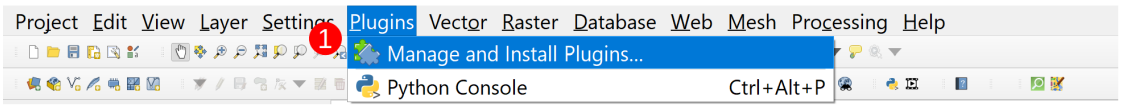


4. Select the **animation_workbench.zip** download
5. Click the Install **Plugin button**.

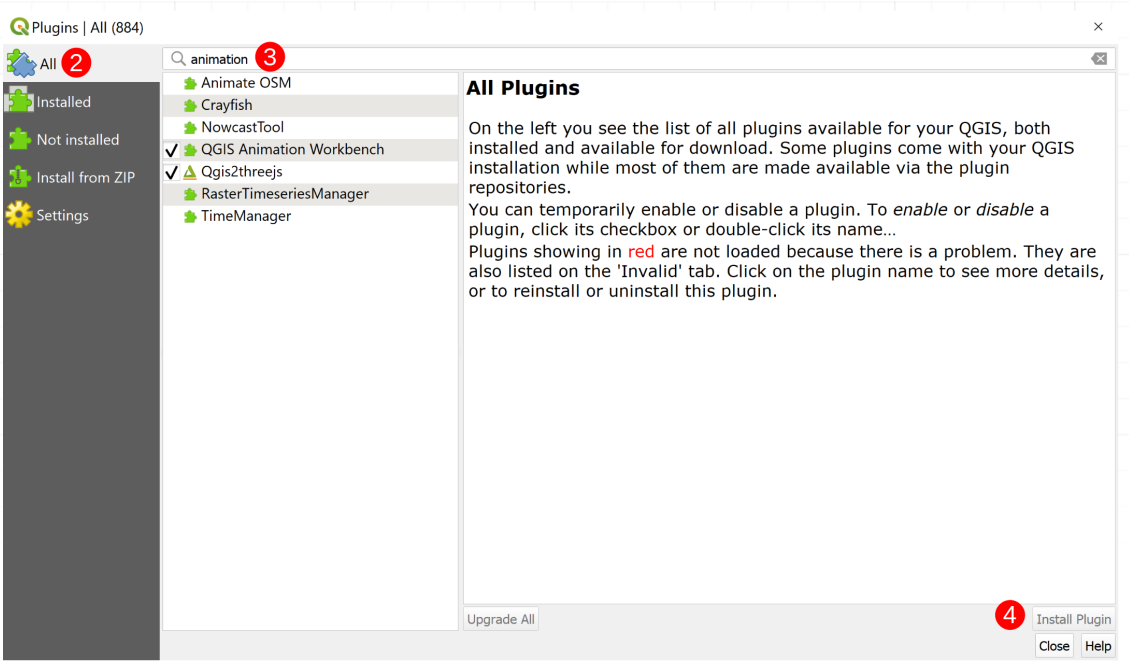
1.1.2 Install from plugin manager

⚠️ **Please take note**: We have not yet published the plugin in the QGIS Plugin Repository, in the mean time please follow the steps above to do the installation.

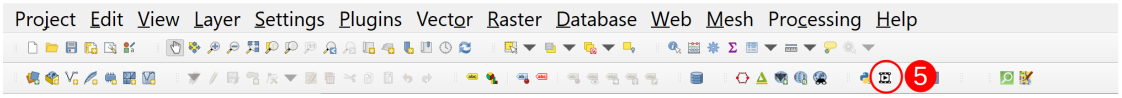
To access the QGIS Plugin Manager you simply need to select `Plugins` ➡ `Manage and Install Plugins...` (`1`) in the Menu Toolbar.



Once the QGIS Plugin Manager loads, you need to navigate to the `All` (`2`) tab and type "animation" into the search bar (`3`). Select QGIS Animation Workbench from the list of available plugins and then select `Install Plugin` (`4`).



Once the Animation Workbench is installed, you can access it by clicking on the `Animation Workbench` icon (**5**) in the Plugin Toolbar.



Note:

Note if you are on Ubuntu, you may need to install the Qt5 multimedia libraries.

Code:

```
sudo apt install PyQt5.QtMultimedia
```

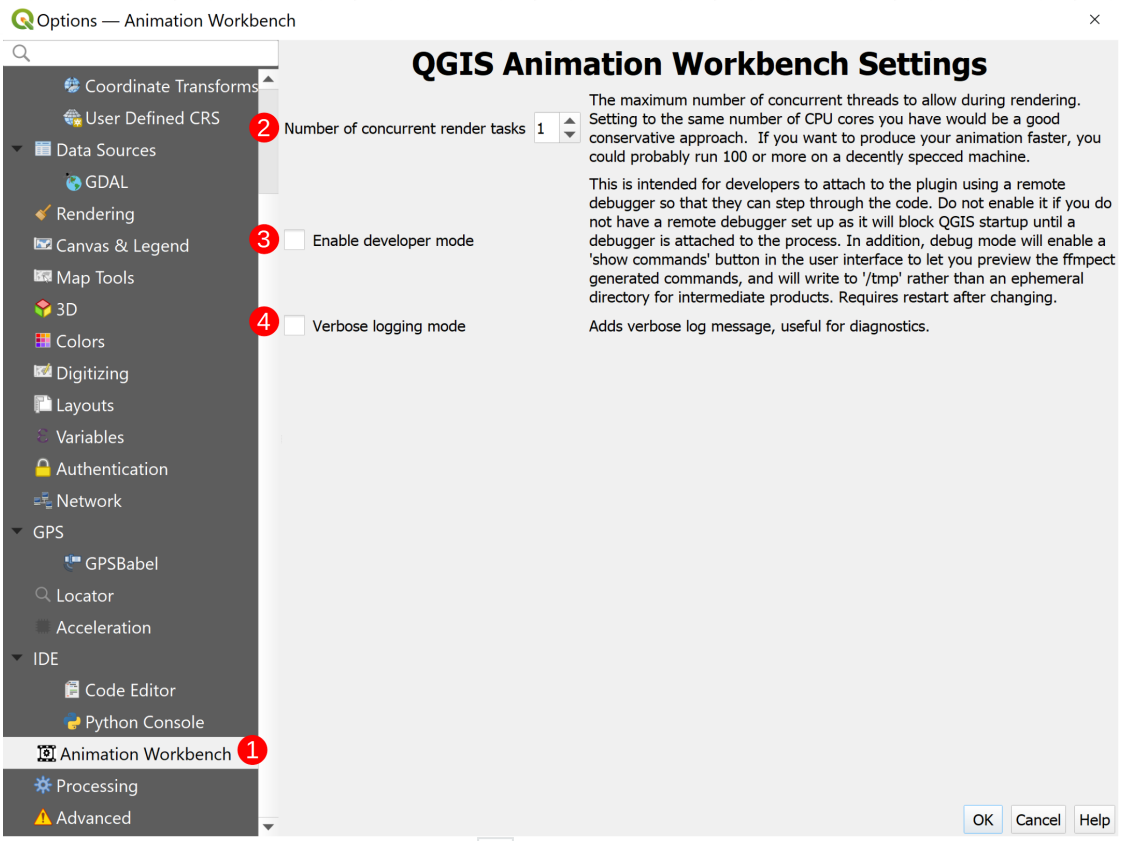
1.2 Initial Configuration

There is nothing really to configure! We do provide a few options in the configuration dialog, but most users should not need to change them.

You can access the QGIS Animation Workbench plugin options by opening the standard QGIS Setting dialog and clicking on the animation workbench tab.

Note:

Settings ➔ Options



- **Animation Workbench plugin Options (1)**

Currently there are just three configuration options:

- **Number of concurrent render tasks (2):** This is the number of concurrent tasks that will be used to render animations. The default is 1.
- **Enable developer mode (3):** This is a developer option that enables the developers to see an icon in the toolbar which will start the debug remote server.
- **Verbose logging mode (4):** This will add extra messages in the logging pane to help you understand what is going on during the rendering process.

1.3 Using the Animation Workbench

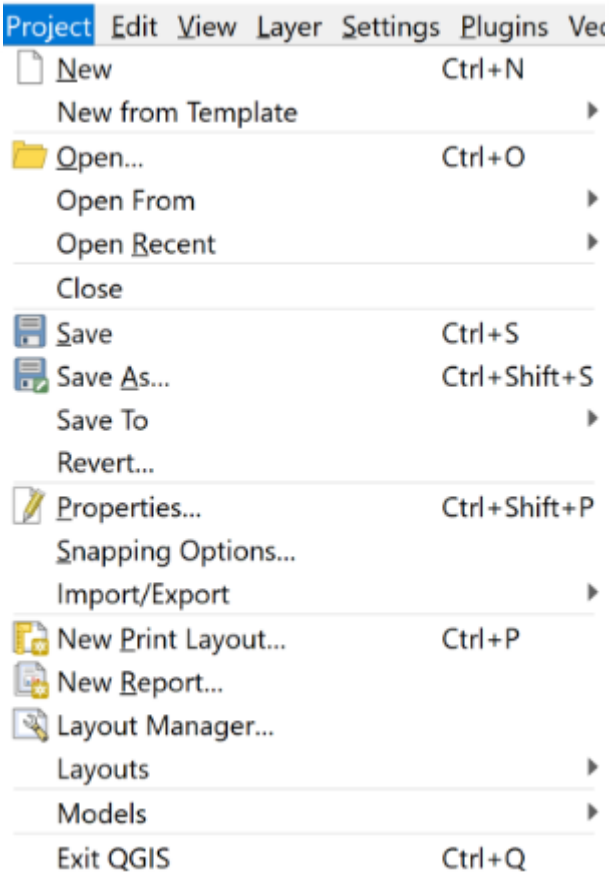
In this section, we describe the general workflow for using the Animation Workbench.

1.3.1 Process Overview

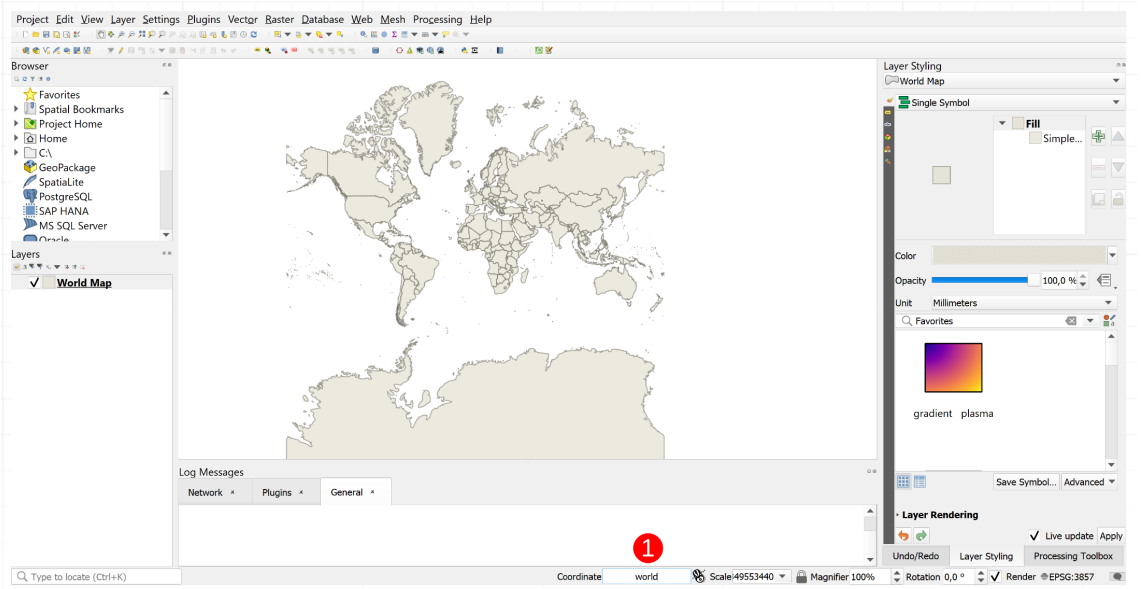
1. Create a QGIS project!
2. Identify features that will be animated.
3. Use the QGIS Expressions system with the variables introduced by the Animation Workbench to define behaviours of your symbols during flight and hover modes of your animation.
4. Open the Animation Workbench and configure your animation, choosing between the different modes and options.
5. Render your animation!

1.3.2 More in Depth Process

1. Create a QGIS Project Open QGIS and click on `Project` → `New`



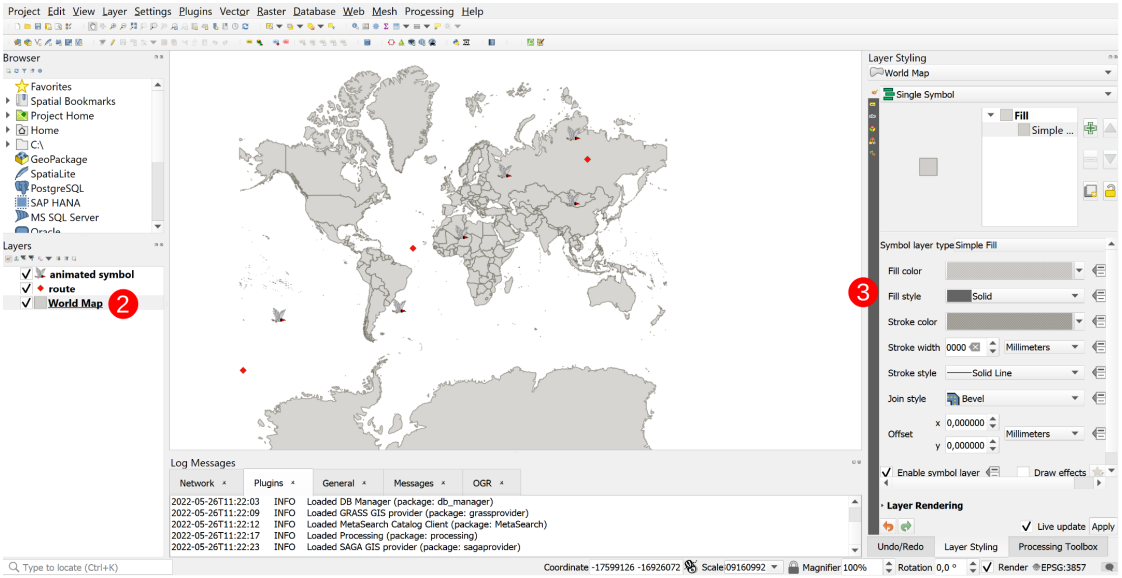
Add new layers to your project



Note:

A simple way to add a base layer is to type "world" (**1**) into the coordinate textbox

Style the layers you've added to make your project look a bit better. Select the layer (**2**) you want to style and in the Layer Styling toolbar (**3**), style the layer to look appealing to you.



2. Identify features that will be animated.

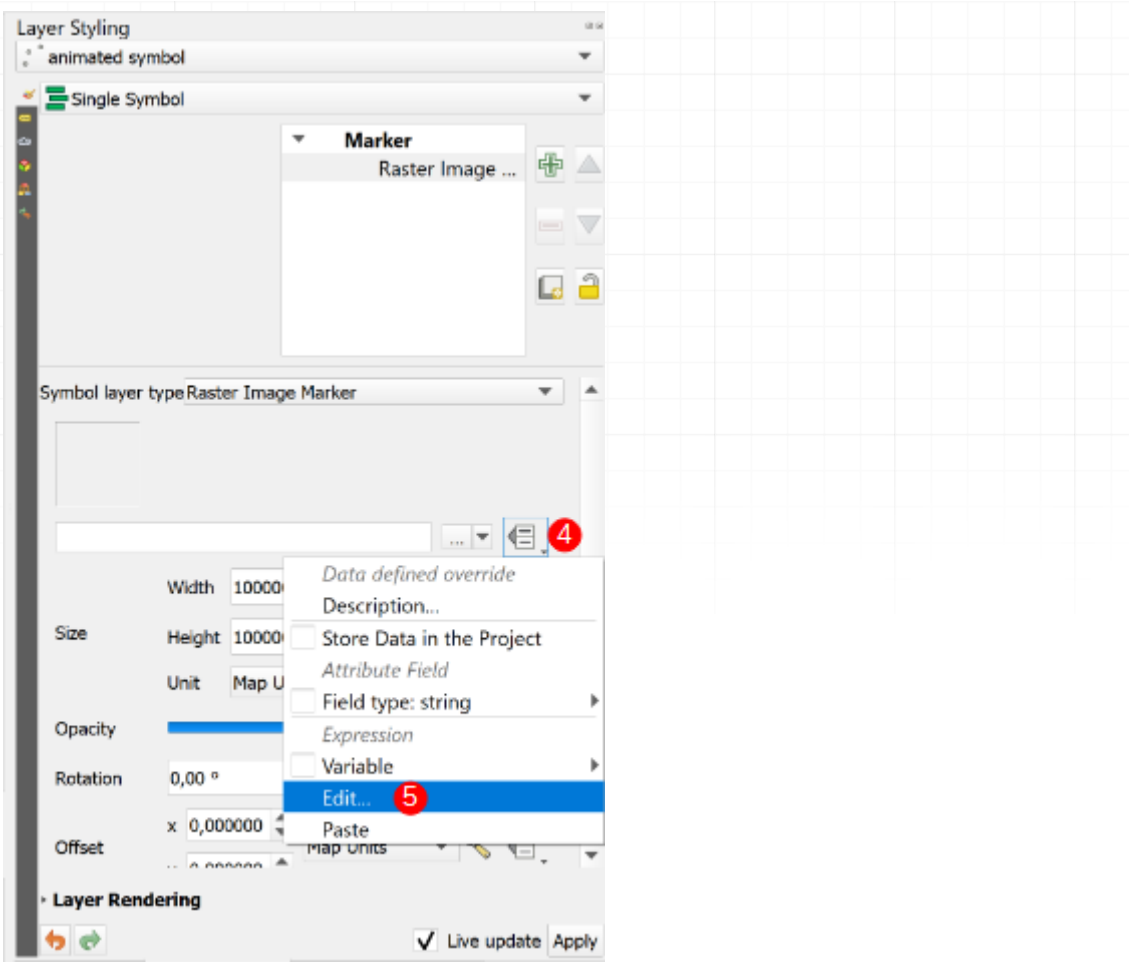
Pick the layer (or layers) that you want to animate. Then either find or create the animation for the layer. Make sure you have all the correct attribution for any animations you use. Below is an example of an animation split into its frames.

3. Use the QGIS Expressions system with the variables introduced by the Animation Workbench to define behaviours of your symbols during flight and hover modes of your animation.

Select the layer you want to animate and open the Layer Styling toolbar.

> 👩‍🔧 **Note:**
>
> If you are using `QGIS 3.26` you can simply use the new animated point symbol, or if you're using an older version of `QGIS 3.x` follow the instructions below.

The layer should be a `Raster Image Marker`. Once you have selected the image you want to use click on the QGIS Expressions dropdown menu (**4**) and click on `Edit` (**5**).



Use the Code Snippets Section for more in depth help. The example below works with the bird animation from earlier

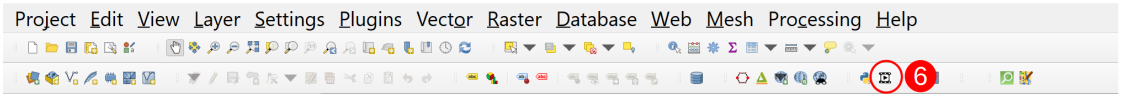
```
@project_home
||
'/bird/bird_00'
 ||
 lpad(to_string(@frame_number % 9), 2, '0')
  ||
  '.png'
```

Code:

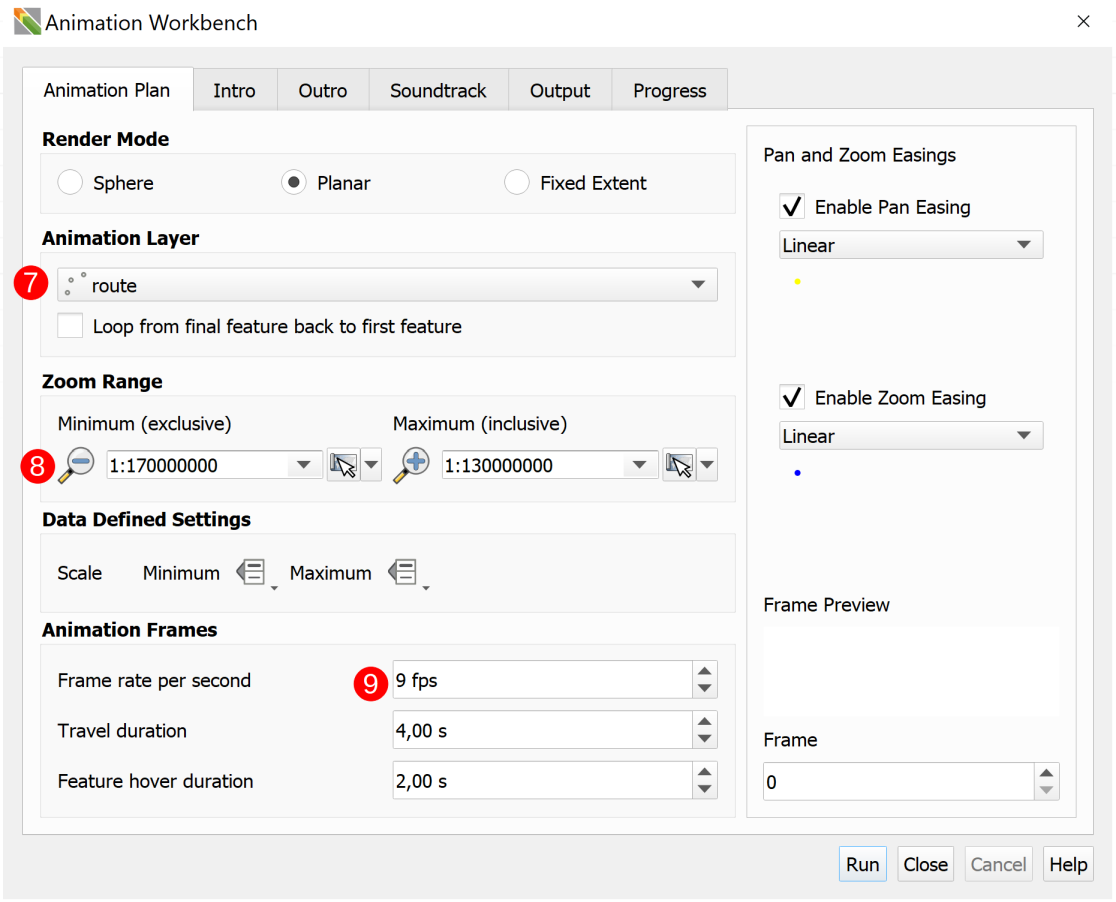
```
@project_home
||
'/bird/bird_00'
||
lpad(to_string(@frame_number % 9), 2, '0')
||
'.png'
```

1. Open the Animation Workbench and configure your animation, choosing between the different modes and options.

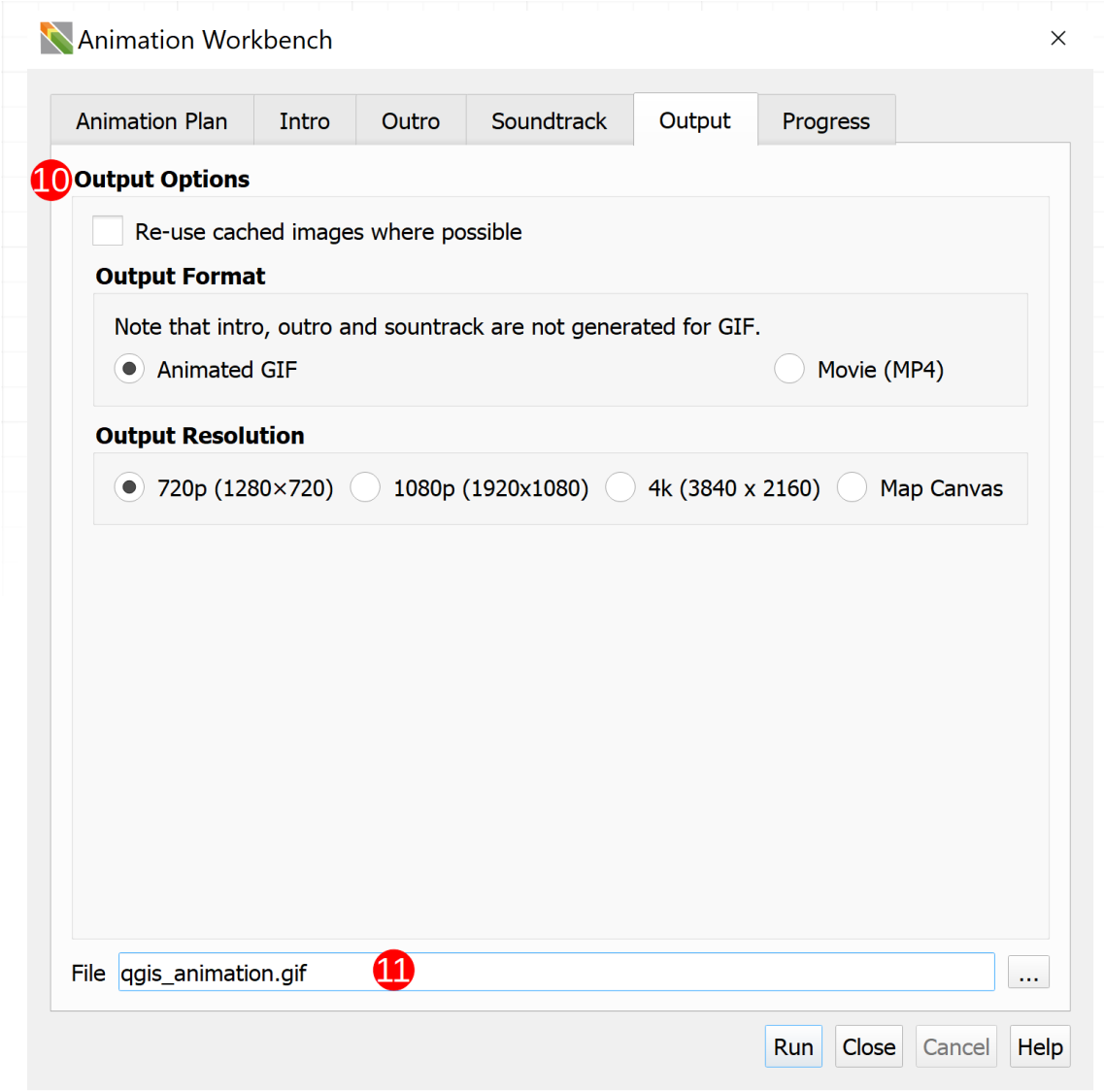
Open the Workbench by clicking the `Animation Workbench` (`6`) icon in the Plugin Toolbar.



Configure the settings for your animation. The screenshot below is configured for the example presented in this section. The Animation Layer is selected as route (**7**) because that is the path the animation will fly along, the Zoom Range (**8**) was selected from the Map Canvas Extent, and the Frame rate per second (**9**) was set to 9 to match the bird animation.



Set your desired `Output Options` (**10**) Select a location for your output (**11**).



Note:

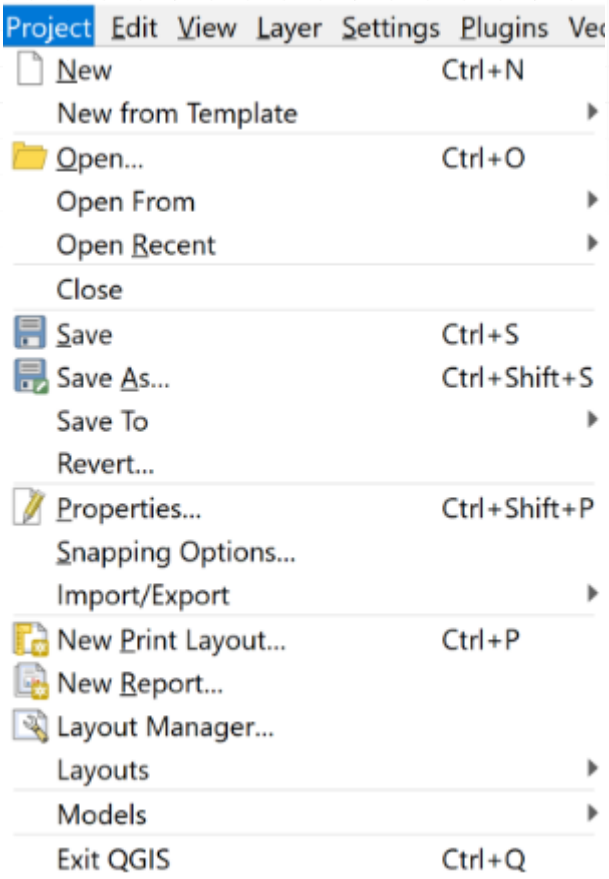
Refer to the Workbench User Interface Section for more information about what various settings and buttons accomplish.

2. Render your animation! Click Run and render your output. The output below is the output from the example.

1 Manual

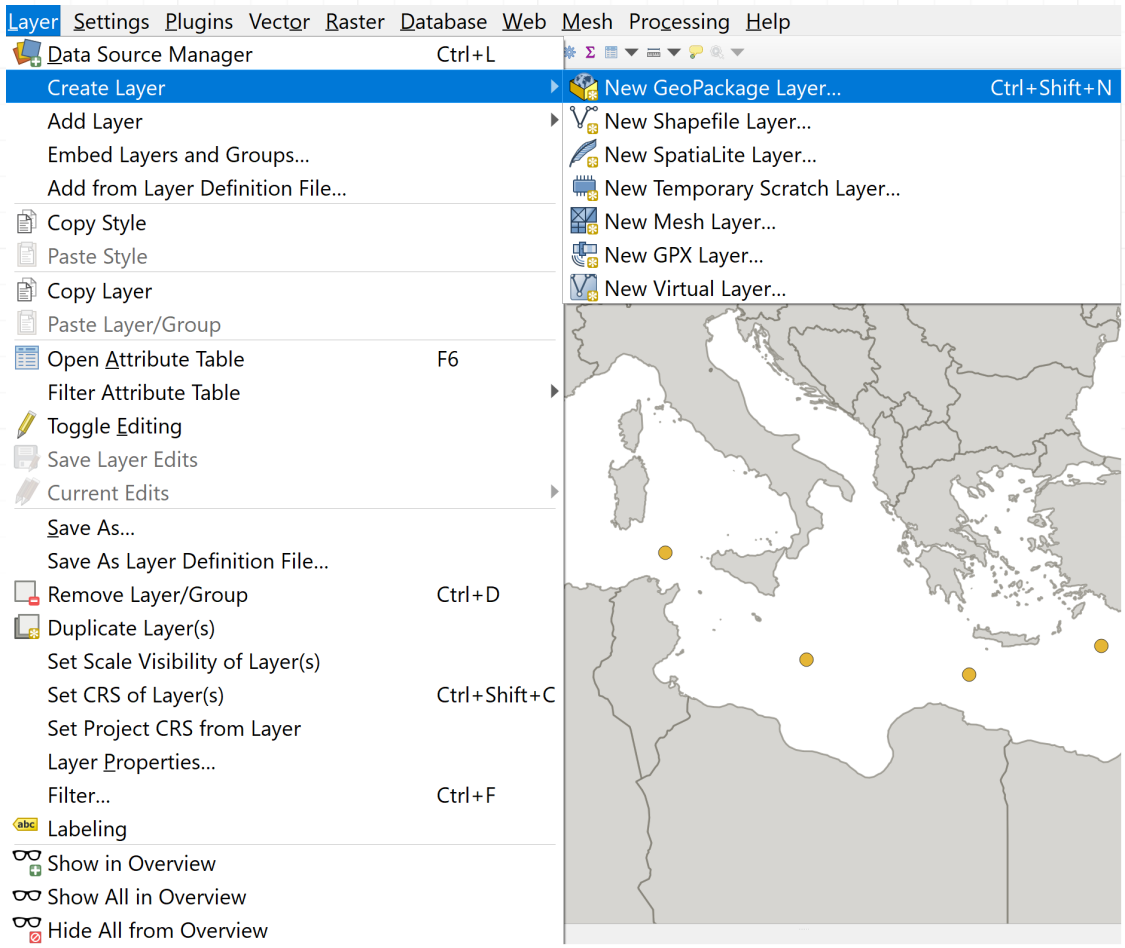
1.1 How to set up a project to work with the animation plugin

1. The first step for getting an output using the Workbench is to create a QGIS Project Open QGIS and click on `Project` → `New`

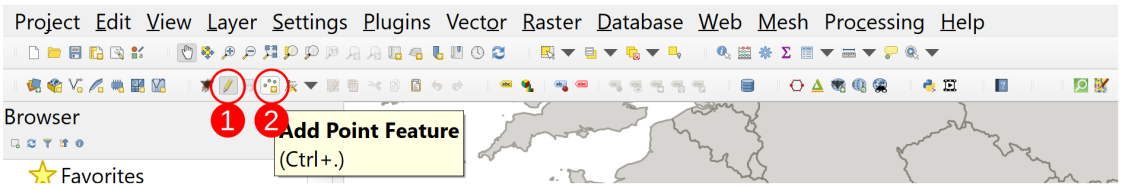


Next, add new layers to your project. You will want a few layers; one, or more, backing layer(s) (vector layers or XYZ Tiles), a layer for the workbench to follow, and one, or more, layer(s) of animated points. The example in this section only has one animated layer.

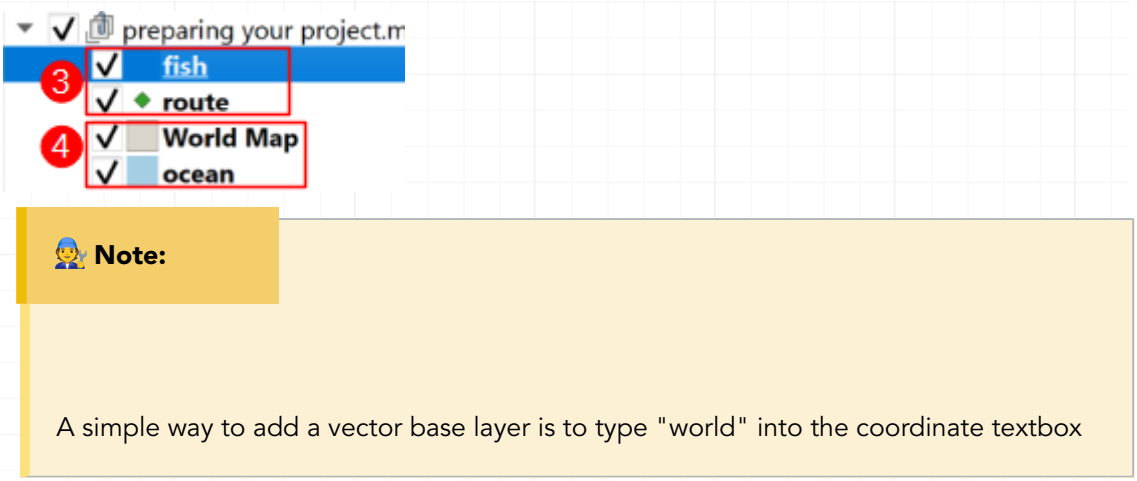
To add a layer, go to `Layer` → `Create Layer` and then select the type of layer you want to add. The example adds a point layer to a GeoPackage to make the project more portable.



Once you have added your layers you need to add features to the layers. This is done by selecting a layer and then clicking `Toggle Editing` (**1**) ➔ `Add PointFeature` (**2**). Then click around on your map to add as few, or as many, features as you need.



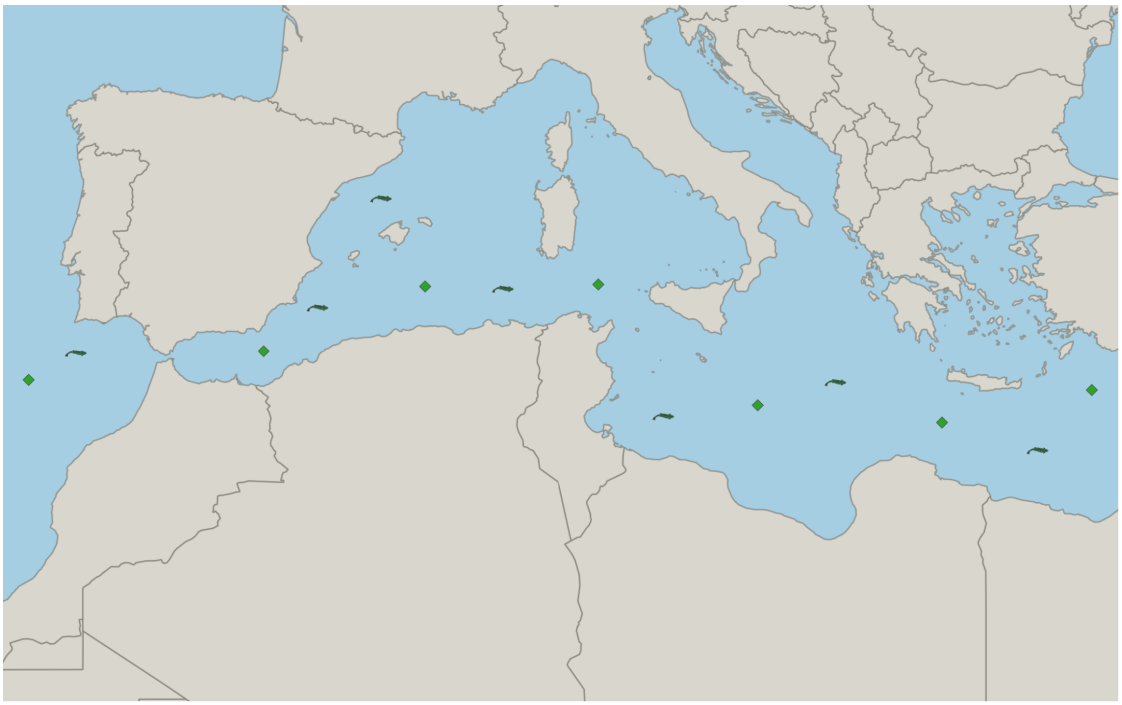
The example project has four layers: two point layers (**3**) and two backing layers (**4**).



Note:

A simple way to add a vector base layer is to type "world" into the coordinate textbox

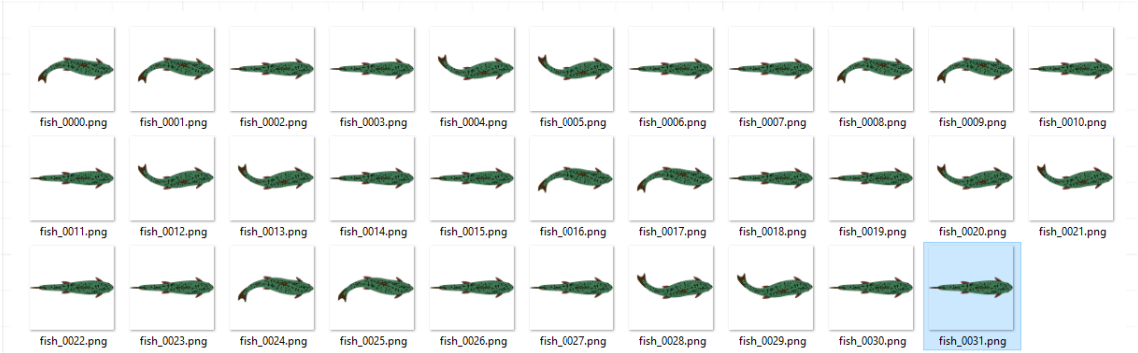
Finally, style your layers to make your project look aesthetically pleasing. To style your layers you must select the layer you want to style and then using the Layer Styling toolbar, play around with the style of the layer until it suits you. A good practice is to have your backing layers as more muted colours and your desired features as more eye-catching colours.



You now have a QGIS Project.

2. The next step is to choose which features you want to be animated.

Pick the layer (or layers) that you want to have animations. Then either find, or create, the animation for the layer. Make sure you have all the correct attribution for any animations you use. Below is an example of a simple fish animation split into its frames. The frames are repeated to slow down the animation's playback speed.

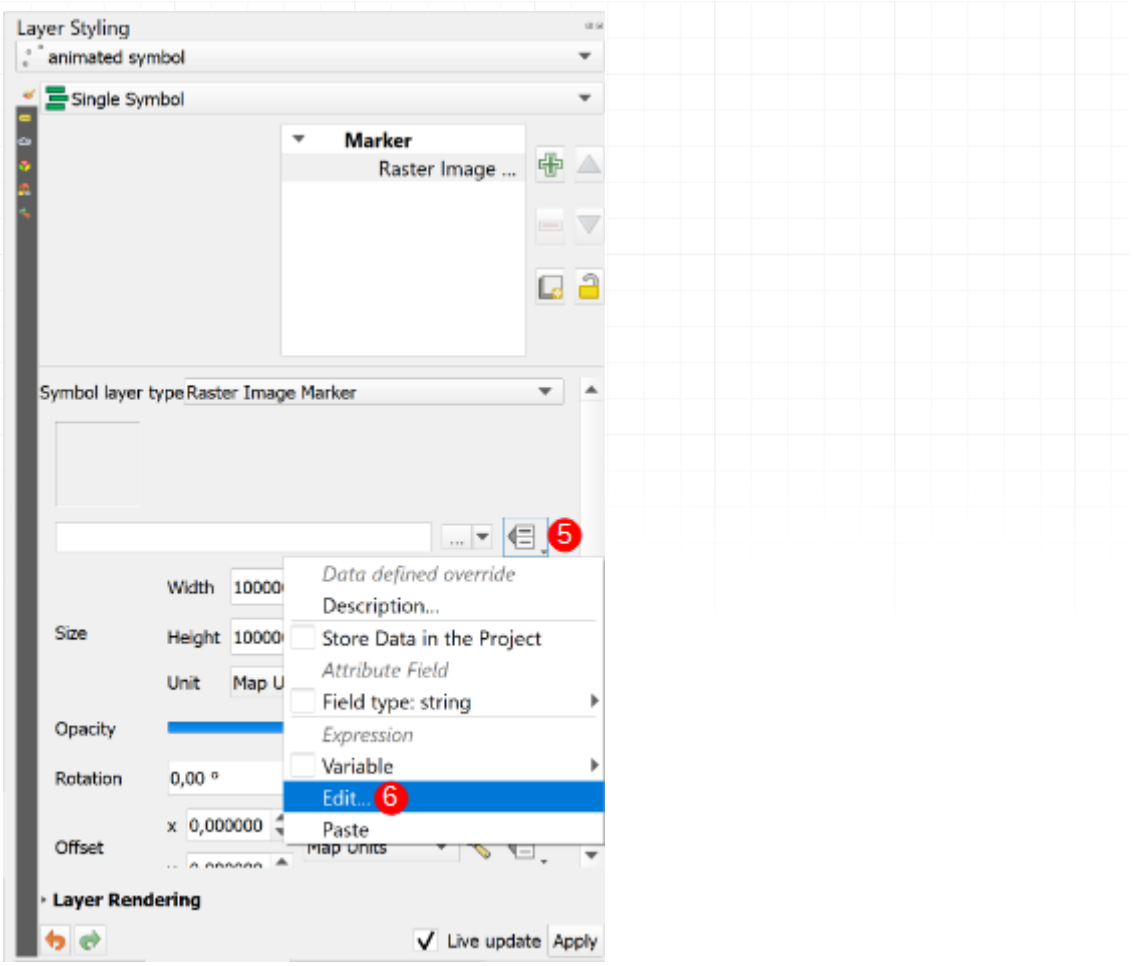


- Now use the QGIS Expressions system with the variables introduced by the Animation Workbench to define behaviours of your symbols during flight and hover modes of your animation. Select the layer you want to animate and open the Layer Styling toolbar.

Note:

If you are using `QGIS 3.26` you can simply use the new animated point symbol, or if you're using an older version of `QGIS 3.x` follow the instructions below.

The layer should contain a `Raster Image Marker`. Once you have selected the marker you want to use click on the QGIS Expressions dropdown menu (`5`) and click on `Edit` (`6`).



Note:

You can also make a marker move along a line relative to the frame of the animation. Use the Code Snippets Section for more in-depth help.

The example below works with the animation from earlier.

```
@project_home
 ||
 '/fish/fish_00'
   ||
   lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 32), 2, '0')
    ||
    '.png'
```

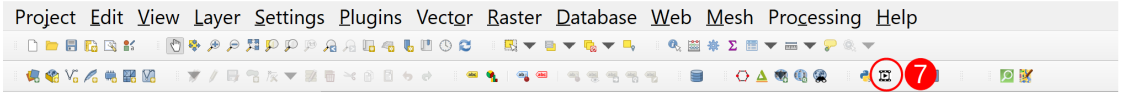
Code:

```
@project_home
||
'/fish/fish_00'
||
lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 32), 2, '0')
||
'.png'
```

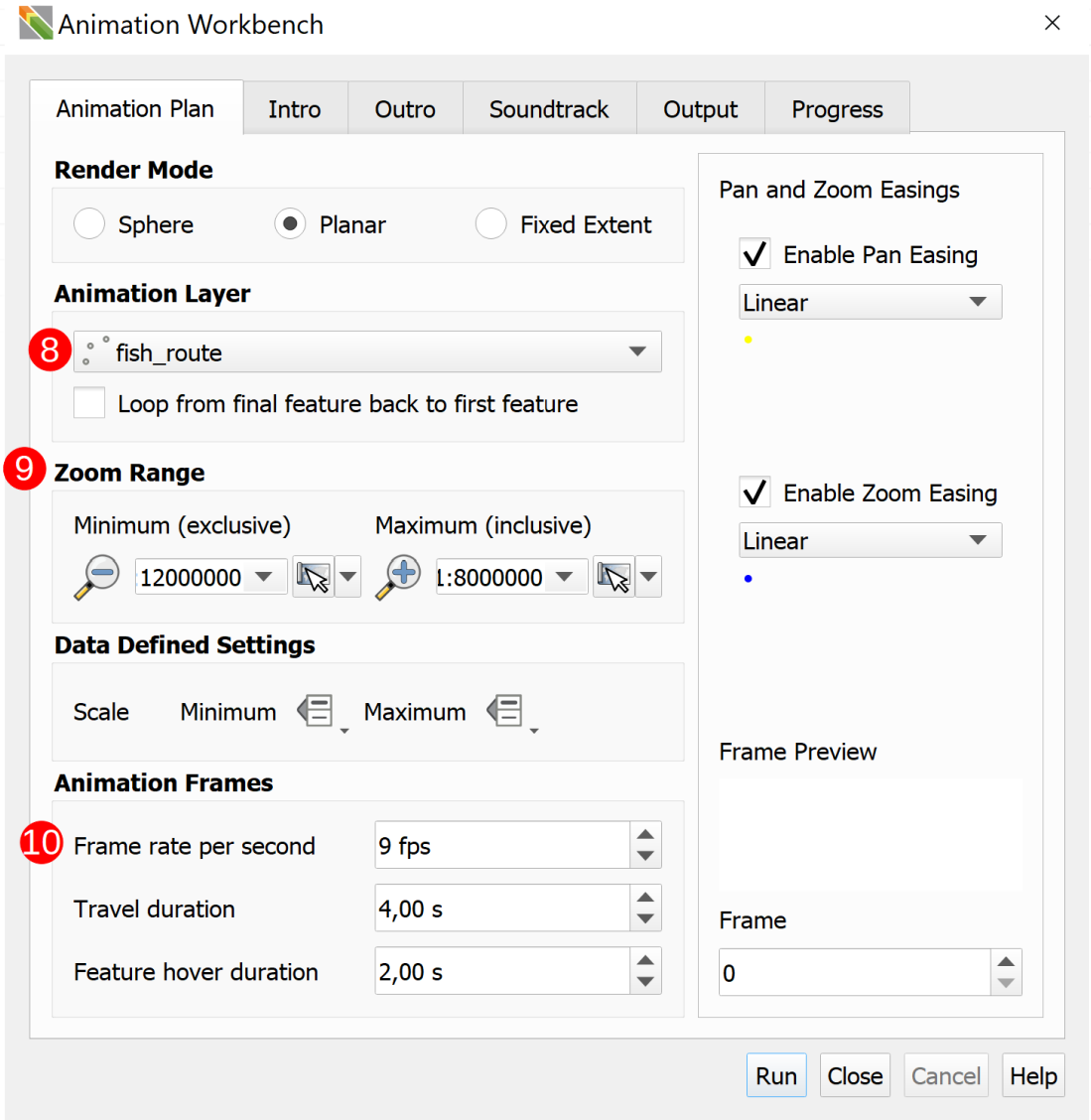
3. Configure your animation

After animating your markers it's time to configure your animation. Open the Animated Workbench and begin choosing between the different modes and options.

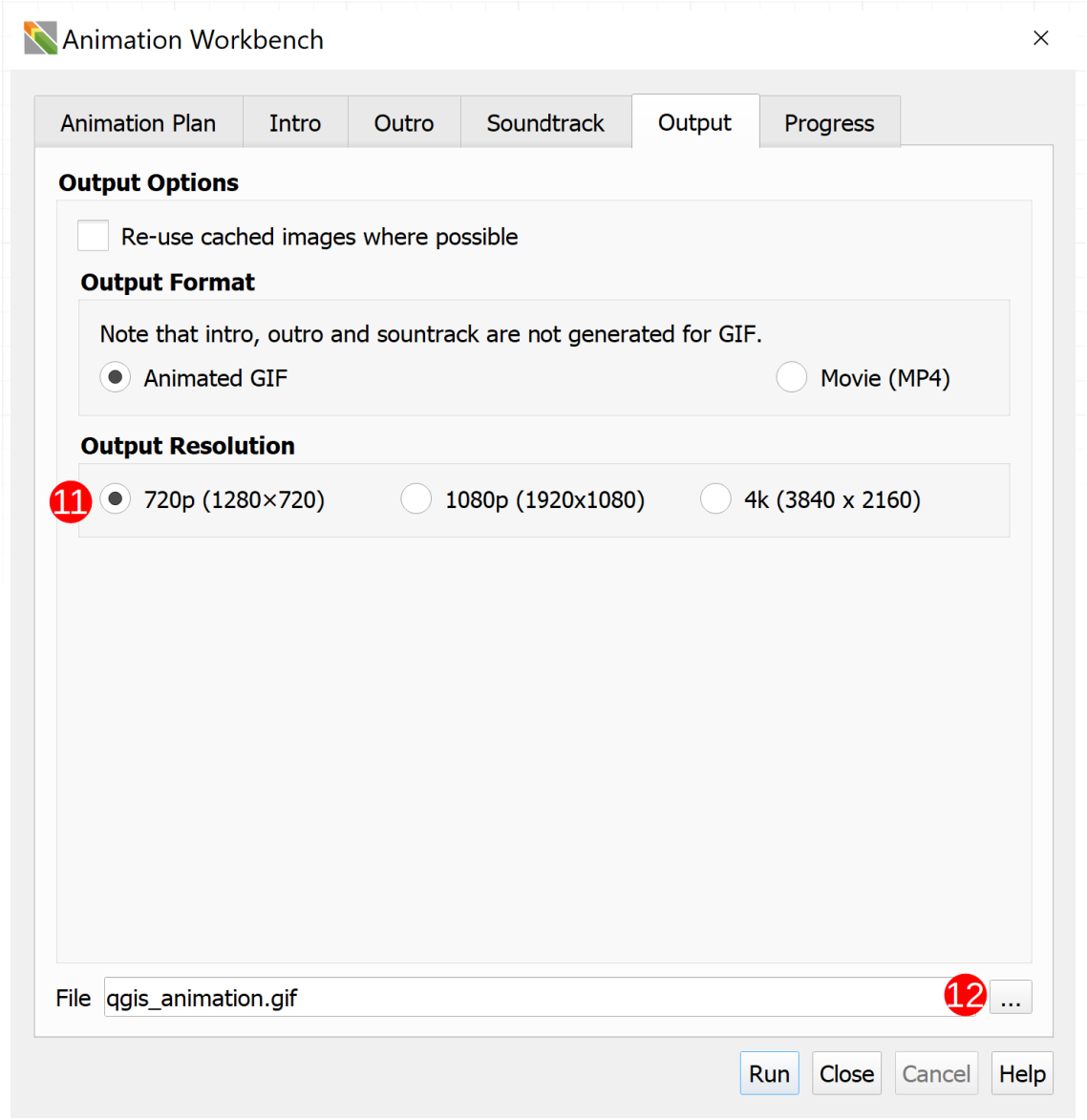
Open the Workbench by clicking the `Animation Workbench` (`7`) icon in the Plugin Toolbar.



Configure the settings for your animation. The screenshot below is configured for the example presented in this section. The Animation Layer is selected as `route` (**8**) because that is the path that the output animation will fly along. The Zoom Range (**9**) was selected from the Map Canvas Extent, and the Frame rate per second (fps) (**10**) was set to match the number of frames of the animated markers so that they will play nicely in the output. The other settings were selected as a personal choice.



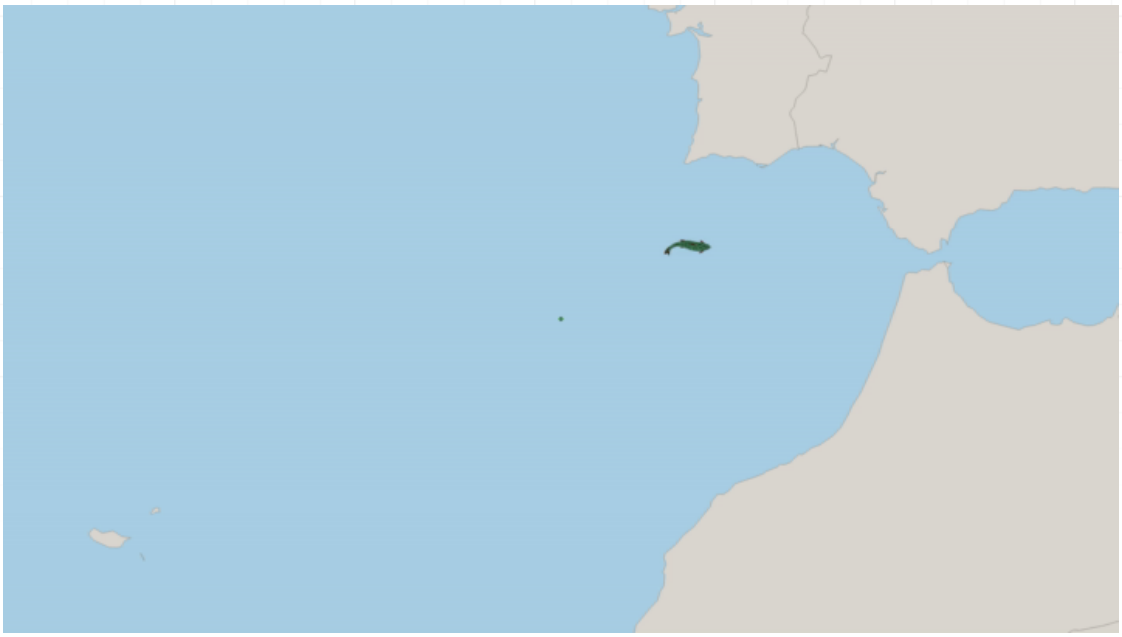
Select the Output Resolution (**11**) and a location for your output by clicking on the ellipsis (three dots) or by typing in the desired file path (**12**).



Note:

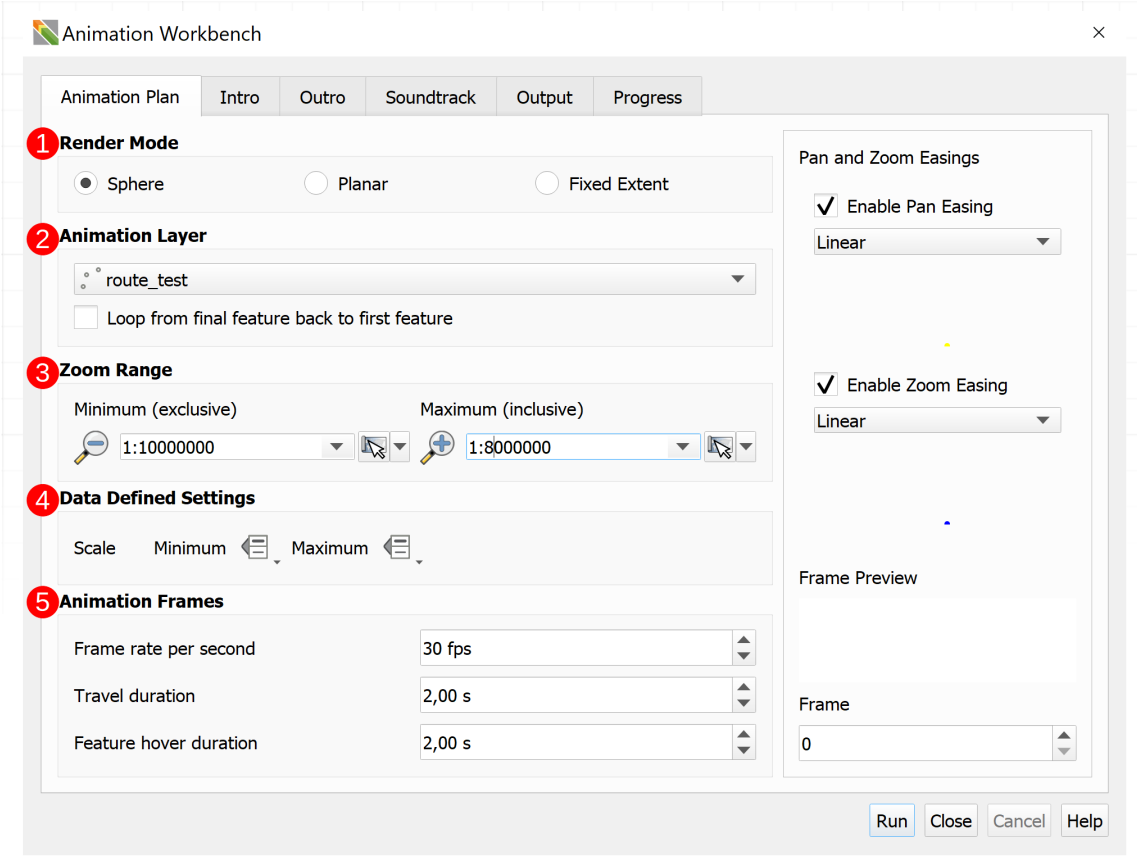
Refer to the Workbench User Interface section for more information about what various settings and buttons accomplish.

4. Render your animation! Click Run and render your output. The output below is the output from the example.

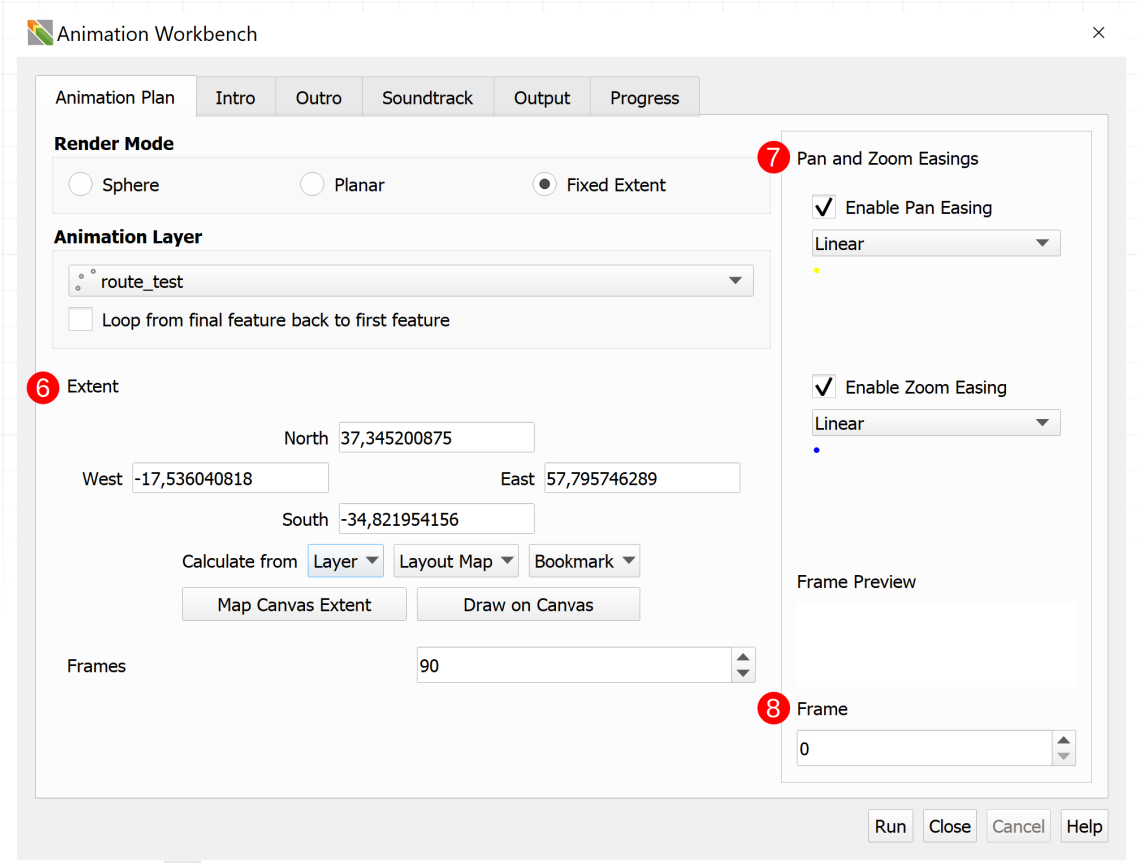


1.2 The Workbench User Interface

1.2.1 Animation Plan


Animation Workbench
Animation Plan
Intro
Outro
Soundtrack
Output
Progress
1 Render Mode
Sphere
Planar
Fixed Extent
2 Animation Layer
route_test
Loop from final feature back to first feature
3 Zoom Range
Minimum (exclusive)
1:10000000
Maximum (inclusive)
1:8000000
4 Data Defined Settings
Scale
Minimum
Maximum
5 Animation Frames
Frame rate per second
30 fps
Travel duration
2,00 s
Feature hover duration
2,00 s
Pan and Zoom Easings
Enable Pan Easing
Linear
Enable Zoom Easing
Linear
Frame Preview
Frame
0
Run
Close
Cancel
Help

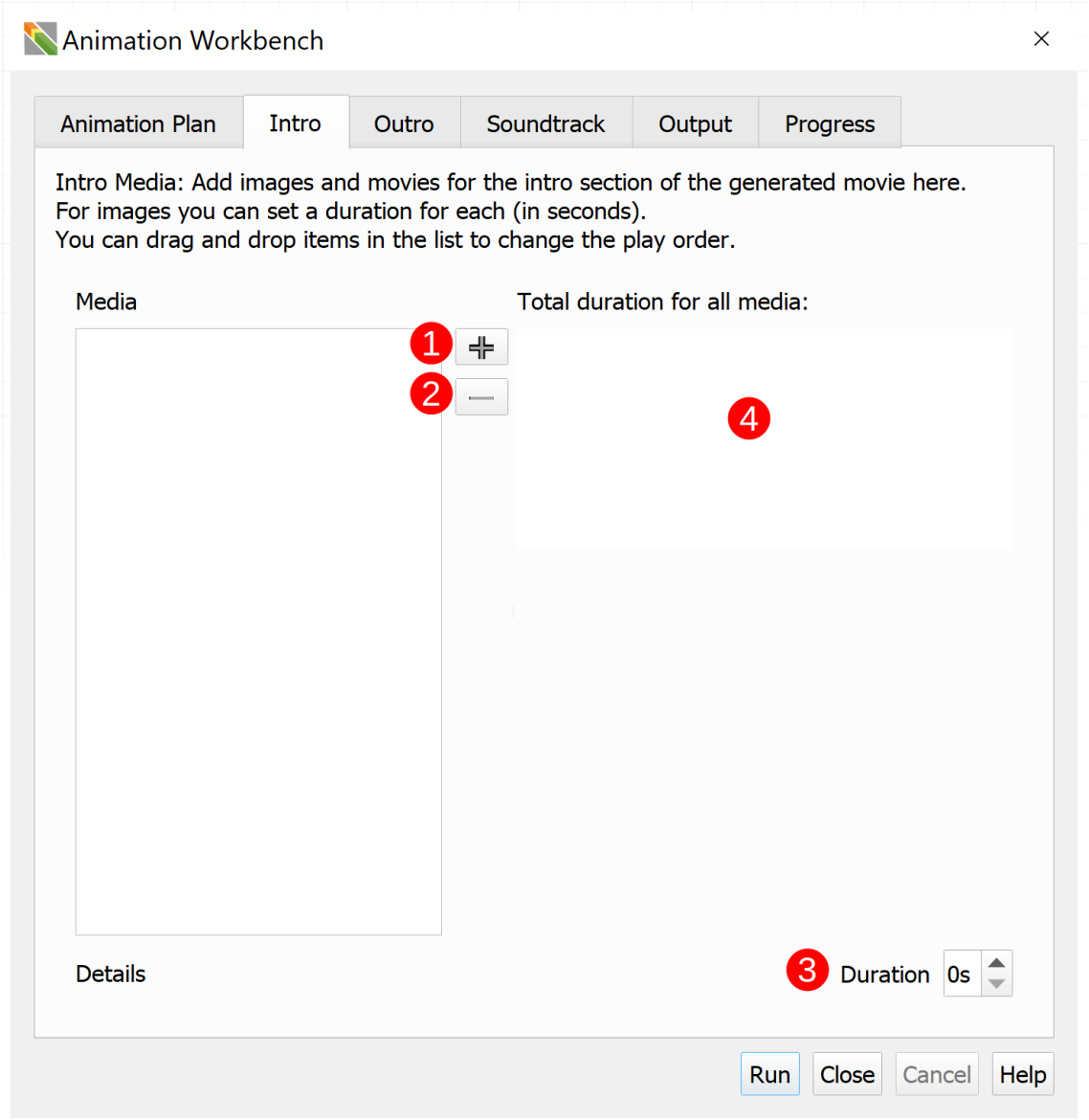
- Render Modes (**1**): These determine the behaviour and type of animation
- **Sphere** : The coordinate reference system (CRS) will be manipulated to create a spinning globe effect. Like Google Earth might do, but with your own data and cartography.
- **Planar** : The coordinate reference system (CRS) will not be altered, but the camera will pan and zoom to each point. It lets you move from feature to feature on a flat map, pausing at each if you want to.
- **Fixed extent** : The frame of reference stays the same and you can animate the symbology within that scene.
- Animation Layer (**2**):
- **Dropdown menu** : This allows you to select which map layer you want the animation to follow.
- **Loop from final feature back to first feature** : allows for a seamlessly looping output GIF or movie(MP4).
- Zoom Range (**3**): The scale range that the animation should move through.
- Minimum (exclusive): The zenith (highest point) of the animation when it zooms out while travelling between points, i.e. the most "zoomed out".
- Maximum (inclusive): The scale (zoom level) used when we arrive at each point, i.e. the most "zoomed in".
- Data defined settings (**4**)
- Scale
    - Minimum: User-defined minimum scale
    - Maximum: User-defined maximum scale
- Animation Frames (**5**)
- Frame rate per second (fps): When writing to video or gif, how many frames per second to use.
- Travel Duration: This is the number of seconds that the animation will take during animation from one feature to the next.
- Feature Hover duration: This is the number of seconds that the animation will hover over each feature.



- Extent (**6**):
- Can be manually entered using North, East, South, and West coordinates as limits.
- Can be calculated from a map layer, the layout map, or a bookmark.
- Can be set to match the Map Canvas Extent
- Can be set as a rectangular extent using the **Draw on Canvas** feature.
- Pan and Zoom Easings (**7**)
- What are Easings: Easings are transitions from one state to another along a smooth curve. A user can specify the shape of the curve used.
- Pan Easings (XY): The pan easing will determine the motion characteristics of the camera on the X and Y axis as it flies across the scene (i.e. how it accelerates or decelerates between points)
- Zoom Easing (Z): The pan easing will determine the motion characteristics of the camera on the Z axis as it flies across the scene (i.e. how the camera zooms in and out of the points)
- Frame previews (**8**): A preview of what each frame of the animation will look like. A user can decide which **Frame** to view.

1.2.2 Intro Tab

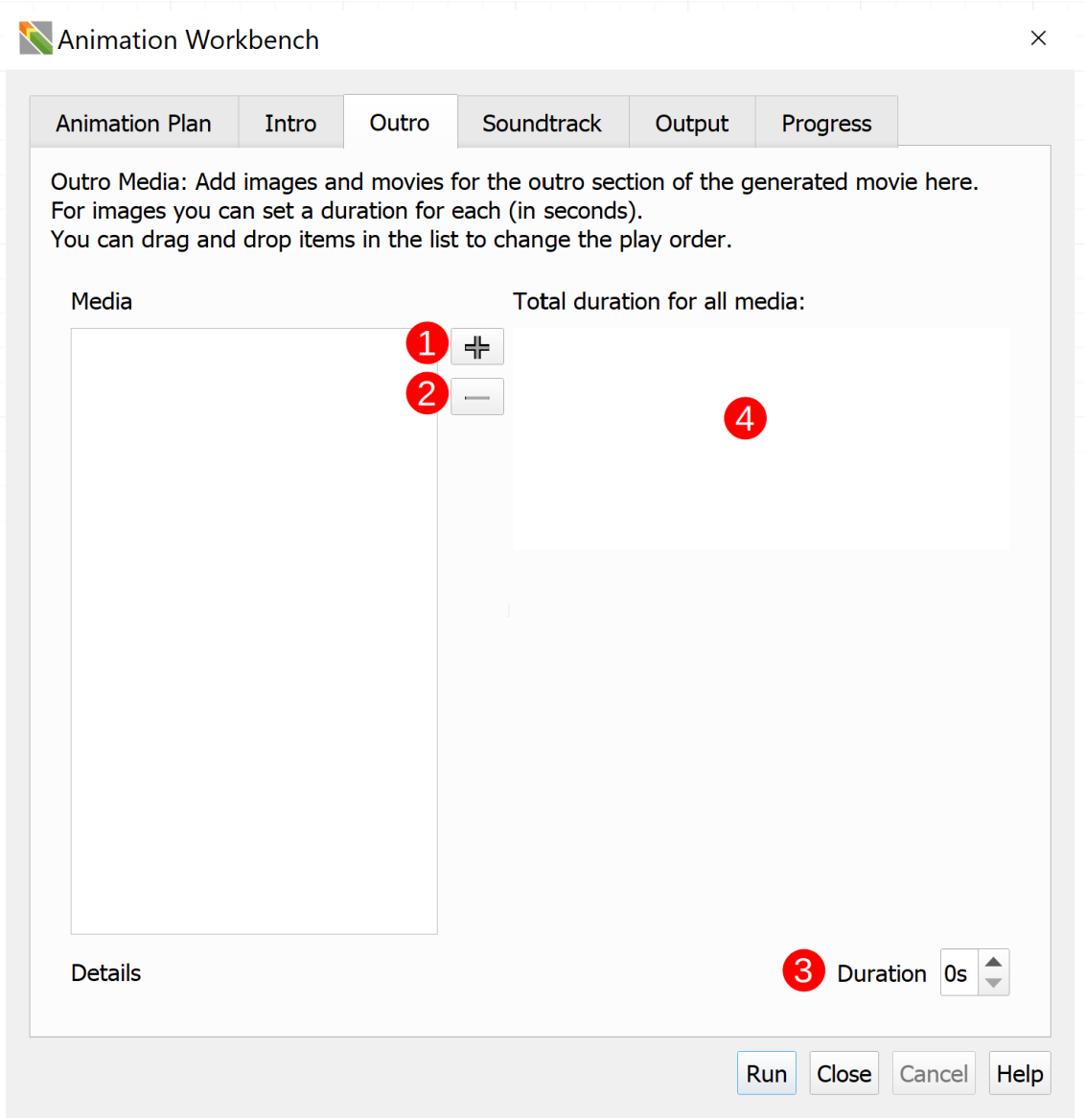
Edit the intro section of the generated movie here.



- Media: List of the various images or movies selected for the intro section. You can drag and drop items in the list to change the play order.
- Add Media (Plus sign) (**1**): Add images or movies
- Remove Media (Minus sign) (**2**): Remove images or movies
- Duration (**3**): For images, you can set a duration for each image (in seconds).
- Preview Frame (**4**): This shows what the media will look like.
- Details: Provides details about where the media is stored on your computer.

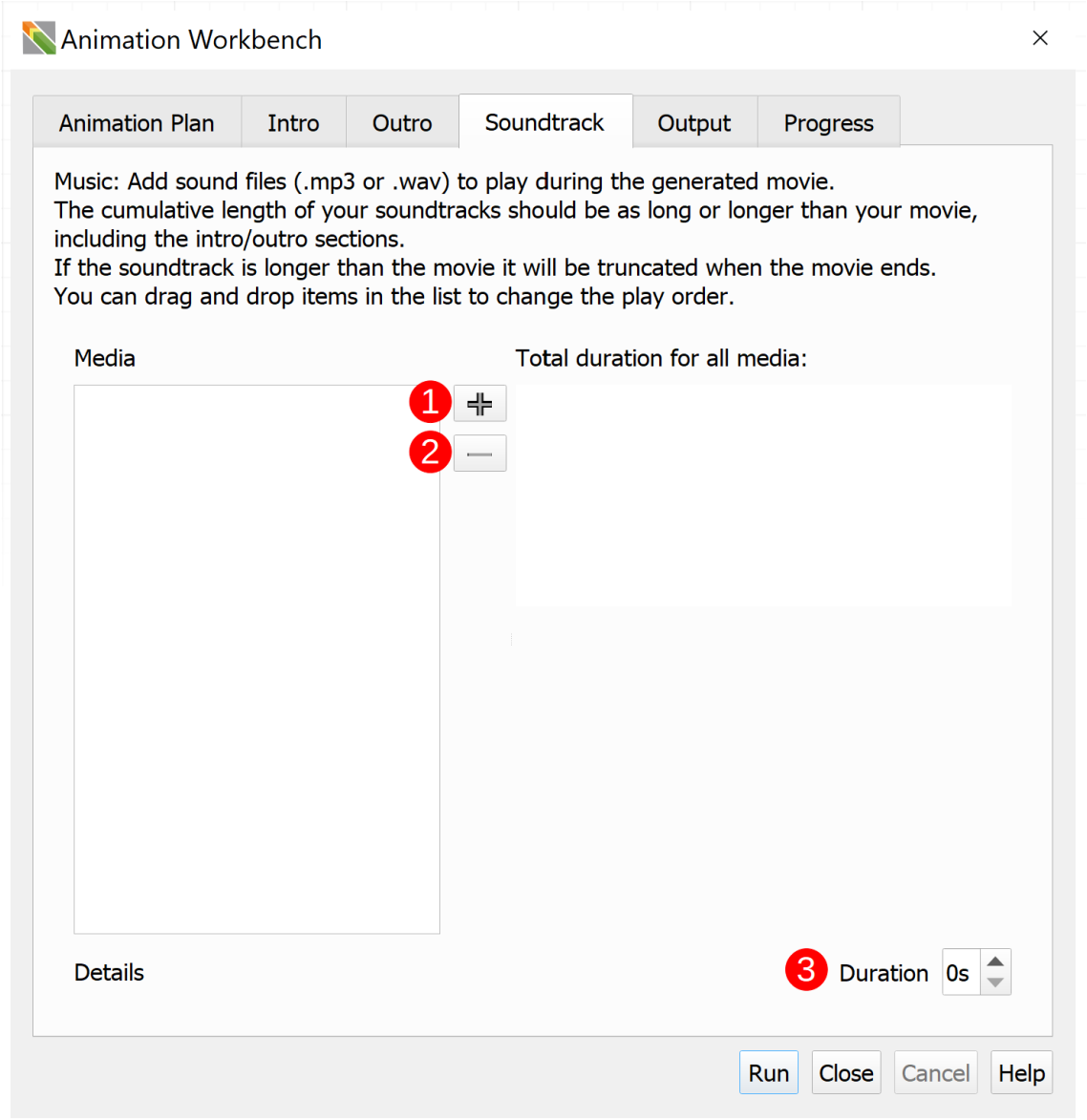
1.2.3 Outro Tab

Edit the outro section of the generated movie here.



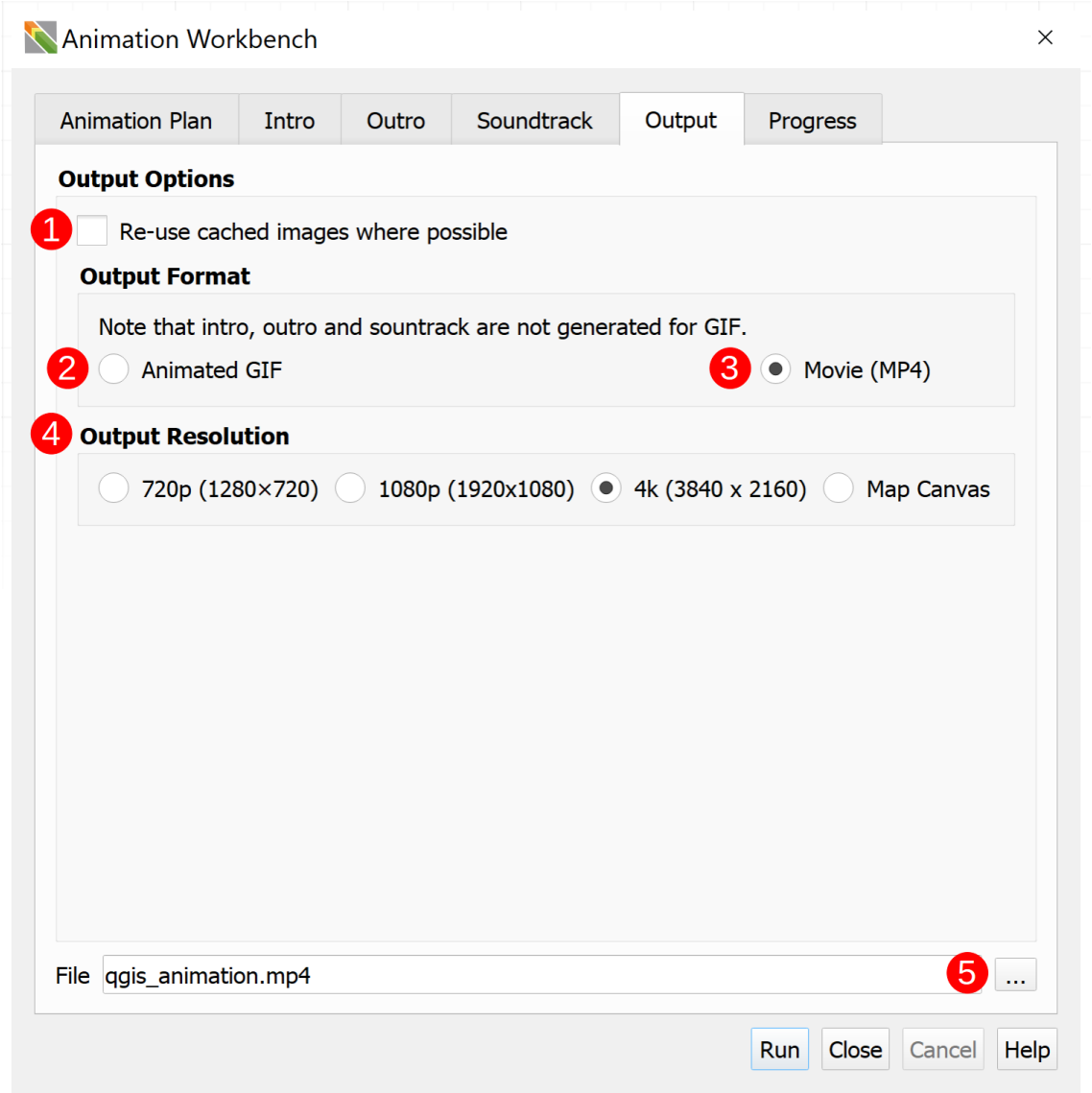
- Media: List of the various images or movies selected for the outro section. You can drag and drop items in the list to change the play order.
- Add Media (Plus sign) (**1**): Add images or movies
- Remove Media (Minus sign) (**2**): Remove images or movies
- Duration (**3**): For images, you can set a duration for each image (in seconds).
- Preview Frame (**4**): This shows what the media will look like.
- Details: Provides details about where the media is stored on your computer.

1.2.4 Soundtrack Tab



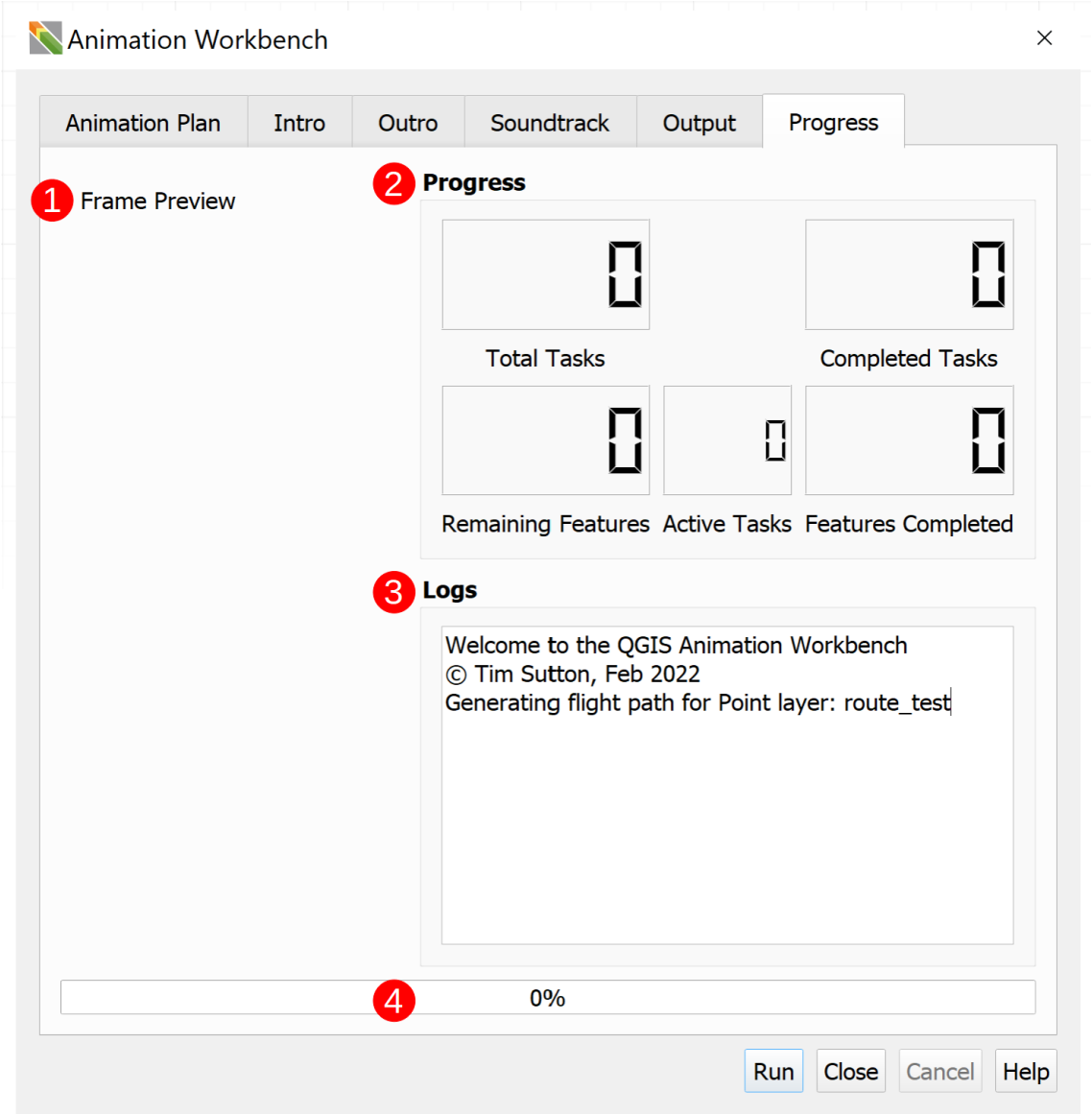
- Media: List of the various sound files (.mp3 or .wav) to play during the generated movie. You can drag and drop items in the list to change the play order.
- Add Media (Plus sign) (**1**): Add sound files (.mp3 or .wav) to play during the generated movie.
- Remove Media (Minus sign) (**2**): Remove sound files (.mp3 or .wav)
- Duration (**3**): The cumulative length of your soundtracks should be as long, or longer, than your movie, including the intro/outro sections. If the soundtrack is longer than the movie it will be truncated (shortened) when the movie ends.
- Details: Provides details about where the media is stored on your computer.

1.2.5 Output



- Output Options: Select which output format you would like. Regardless of the format chosen, a folder of images will be created, one image per frame.
- Re-use cached Images (**1**): This will not erase cached images on disk and will resume processing from the last cached image.
- Animated GIF (**2**): For this export to work, you need to have the ImageMagick 'convert' application available on your system.
- Movie (MP4) (**3**): For this option to work, you need to have the 'ffmpeg' application on your system.
- Output Resolution (**4**): Allows a user to specify one of four image resolutions for the output animation. The numbers in brackets for the first three options represent the width and height of the output in pixels (i.e. width x height), and the fourth option matches the output's size to the size of the `Map Canvas` on the screen.
- File selection (ellipsis) (**5**): This lets a user select the location where the output will be stored.

1.2.6 Progress



- Frame Preview (**1**): A preview of what each frame of the animation will look like. It changes automatically as the workbench runs.
- Progress (**2**): This provides a detailed look at what is happening while the workbench runs.
- Total Tasks: This number represents the total number of frames that will be generated by the workbench.
- Completed Tasks: The number of tasks that have completed being processed.
- Remaining Features: The number of features from your animation layer that still need to be processed.
- Active Tasks: The number of tasks (threads) currently being run by the workbench
- Features Complete: The number of tasks that have been processed by the workbench.
- Logs (**3**): A detailed list of what steps the workbench is doing (a record of processing)
- Progress Bar (**4**): A visual representation of the workbench's progression as a percentage.

1.2.7 Other Buttons

- `Run` : Starts the process of getting an output from the workbench. It is greyed out until a user provides a destination for the output file.
- `Close` : Closes the workbench.
- `Cancel` : Ends the workbench processing at whatever point it has reached when the button is pressed.
- `Help` : Opens a link to the Animation Workbench documentation.

1.3 What is the Workbench doing?

- **What does the workbench do?**

  The workbench creates animations from QGIS by generating multiple static frames (images) and then combining those frames into an animation. The user tells QGIS how the frames should change from one to the other. In `QGIS 3.26` and later the animated markers allow markers to be animated without the use of the expressions system.

- **How do the animated markers work?**

  In the code snippet below, the user tells QGIS that as the frame count increments by one the `Raster Image Marker` should change to the next image in the sequence.

```
@project_home
 ||
'/fish/fish_00'
  ||
  lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 32), 2, '0')
   ||
   '.png'
```

`py`

```
    @project_home
    ||
    '/fish/fish_00'
    ||
    lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 32), 2, '0')
    ||
    '.png'
```

The user specifies the path of the image (`@project_home/fish/fish_00`). Then the `lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 32), 2, '0')` tells QGIS to convert the frame number to a string and then modulus the number of frames by the number of animation frames (`32`) (i.e.

QGIS divides the number of frames by 32 and then repeats the sequence when the remainder is zero). The `2` and `'0'` in the snippet tell QGIS to pad the `/fish/fish_00` with two zeroes at the end. Finally the `'.png'` tells QGIS the type of file to finish off the path.

- **Frame Output location on Windows**

  For users on a Windows machine who are interested in seeing the frames before they are combined into an animation (GIF or movie) you can find them by going to "C:\Users\Username\AppData\Local\Temp\animation_workbench-0000000000.png". Bear in mind that AppData is a hidden file, so it's preferable to not make changes unless explicitly told otherwise.

- **Frame Output on Linux**

  The frames should be in your /tmp directory.

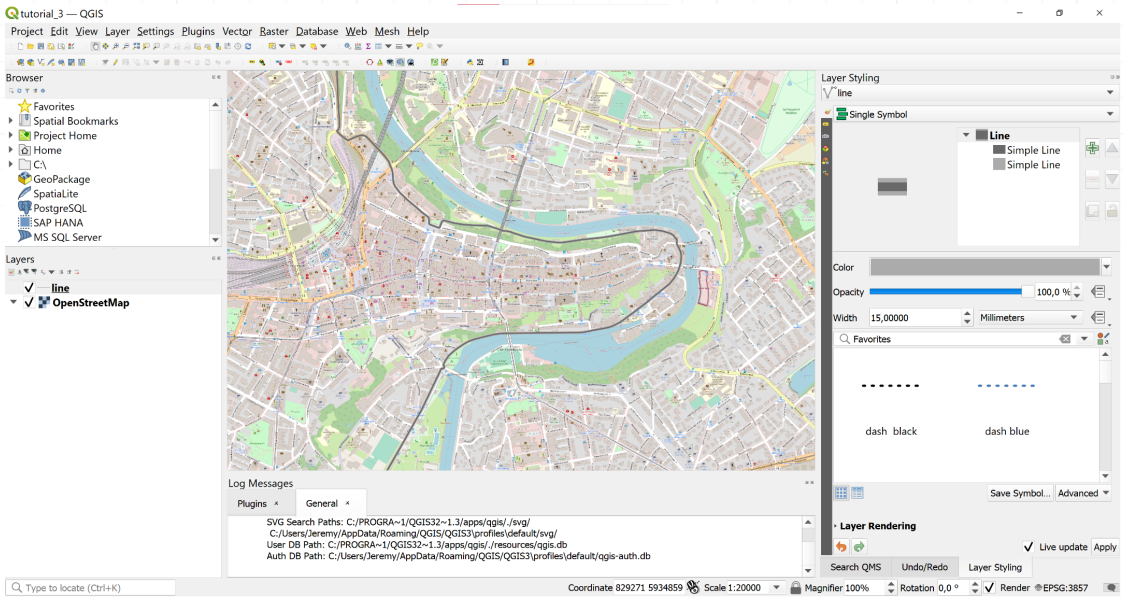
1 Tutorials

1.0.1 Tutorial 1: Point Along A Line

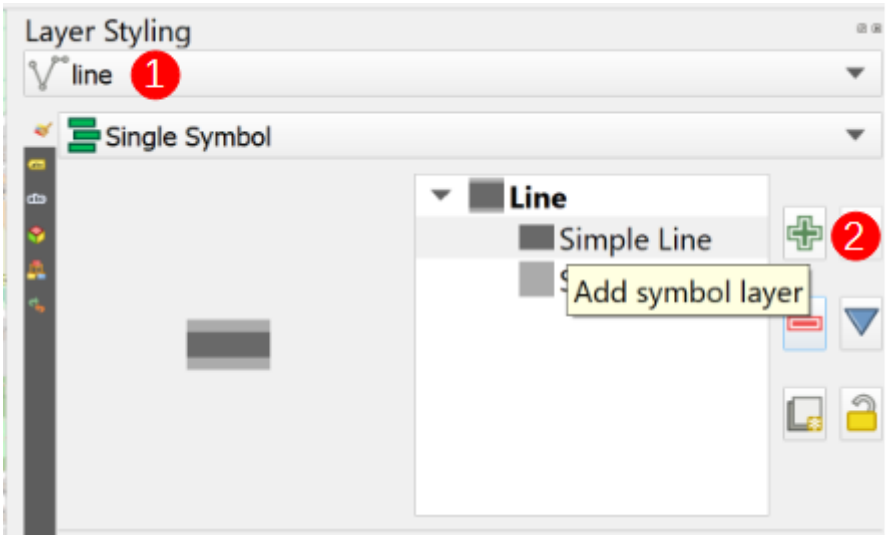
This tutorial introduces the concept of moving a point along a line within your animated map.

1. Download and extract the **Required Tutorial Zip Folder**

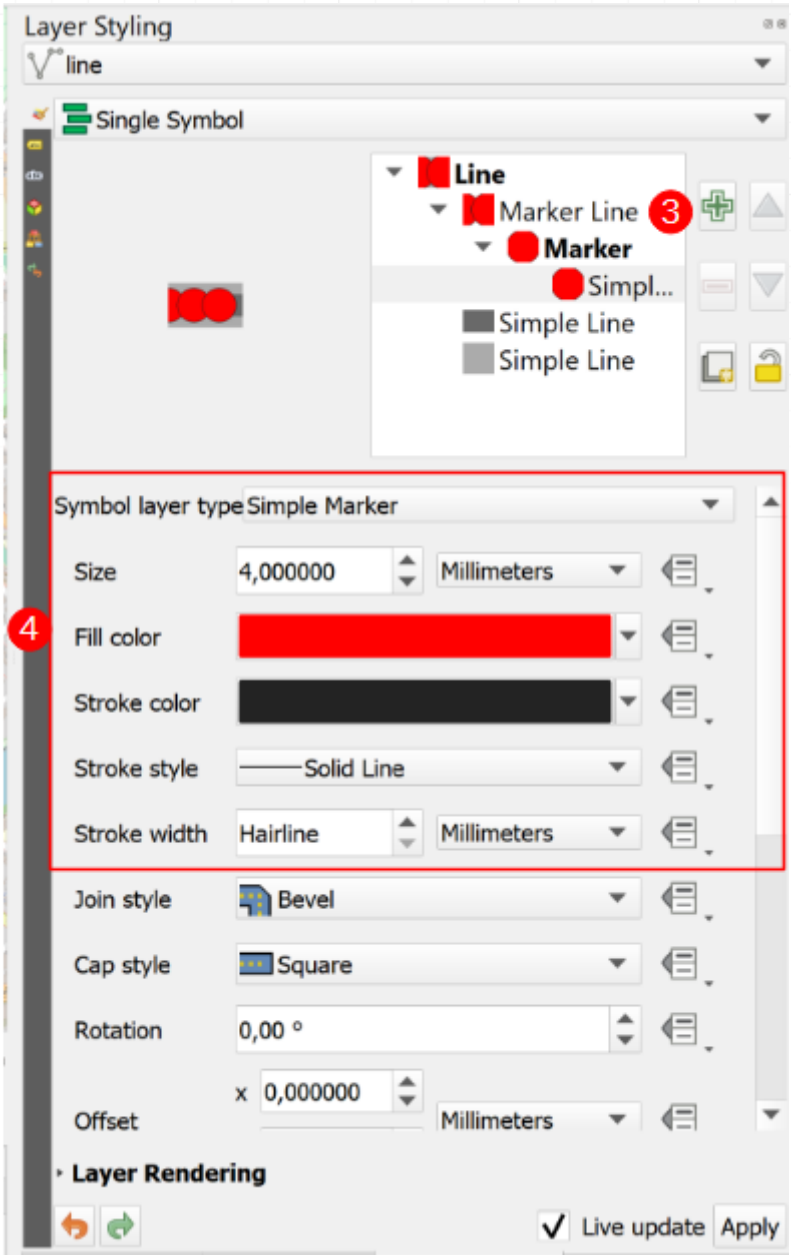
2. Open the **tutorial_1.qgz** project file that is in the folder. When you first open it you you see something like this:



3. Select the premade `line` layer (**1**), and click on the `Add Symbol Layer` (green plus symbol) button (**2**) to it.

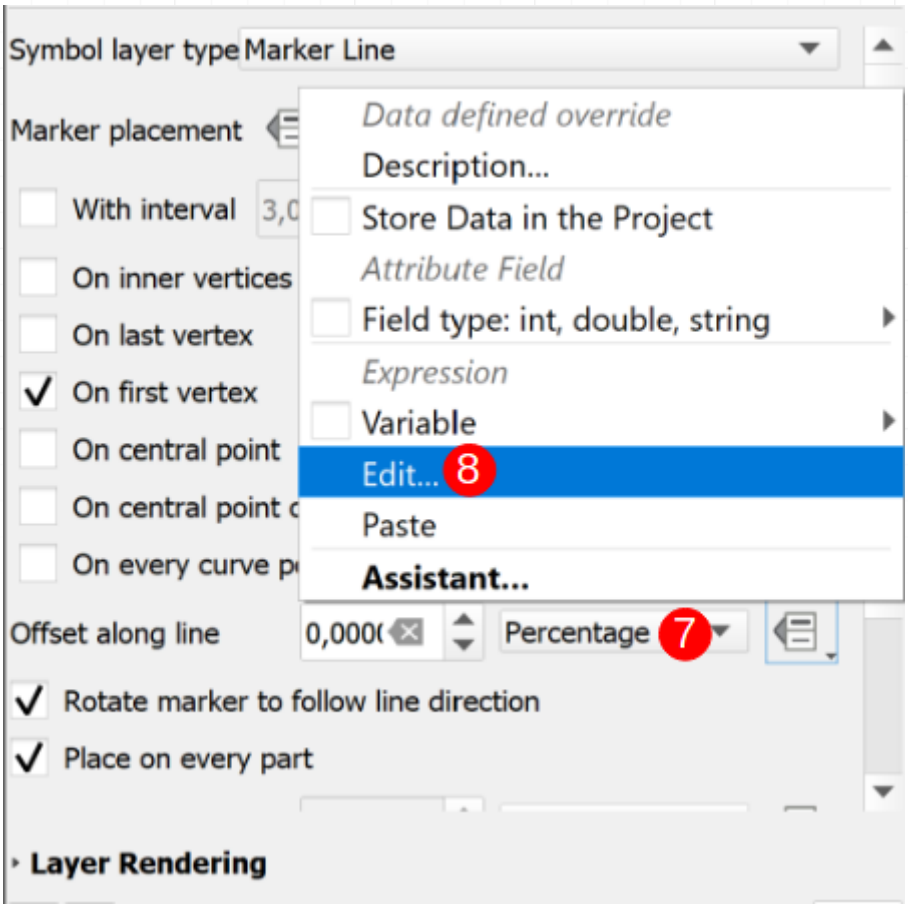


Change the new `Symbol Layer` (**3**) type to marker line and then style it (**4**) so that it is more visible.

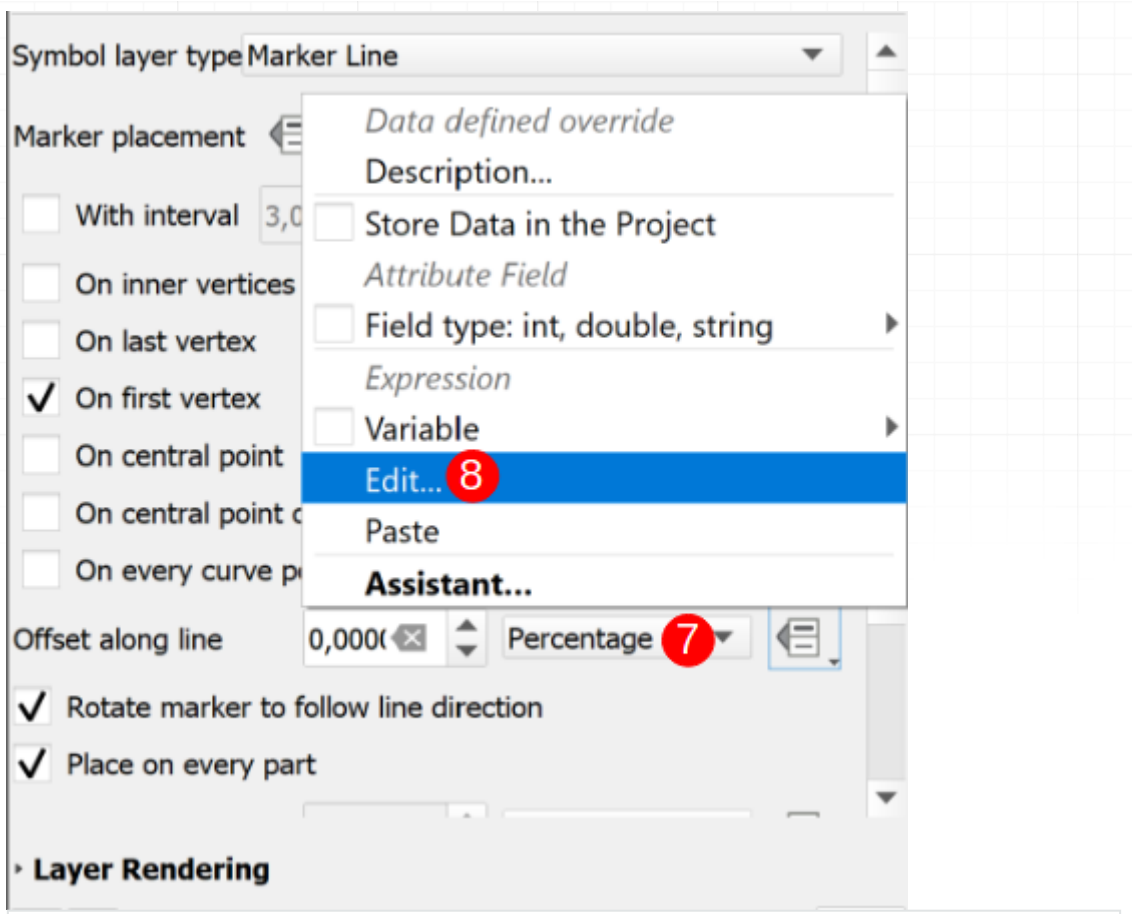


4. Change the `Symbol Layer's` settings so that the point is only on the `first vertex` (**5**) and and not at equidistant intervals.

Change the offset along the line to be `Percentage` (**6**).



Click the `Dropdown Menu` (**7**) ➔ `Edit...` (**8**) and then add the following code snippet



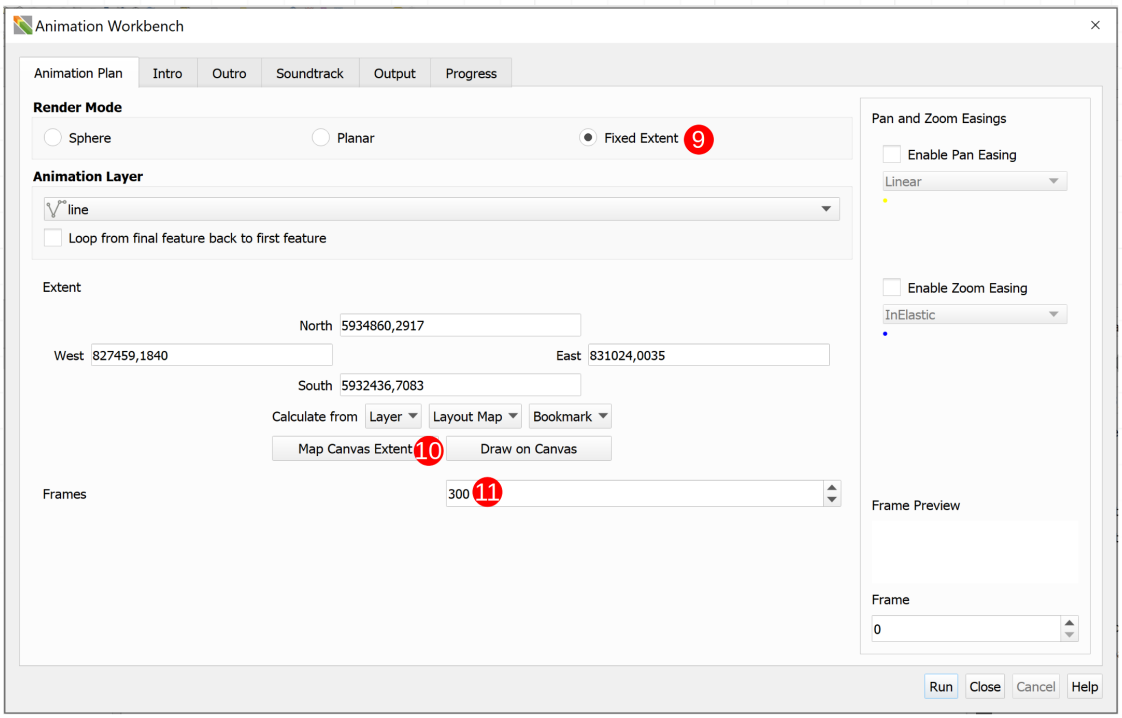
Code:

```
-- Point Along Line Code Snippet
(@current_hover_frame/@hover_frames) * 100
```

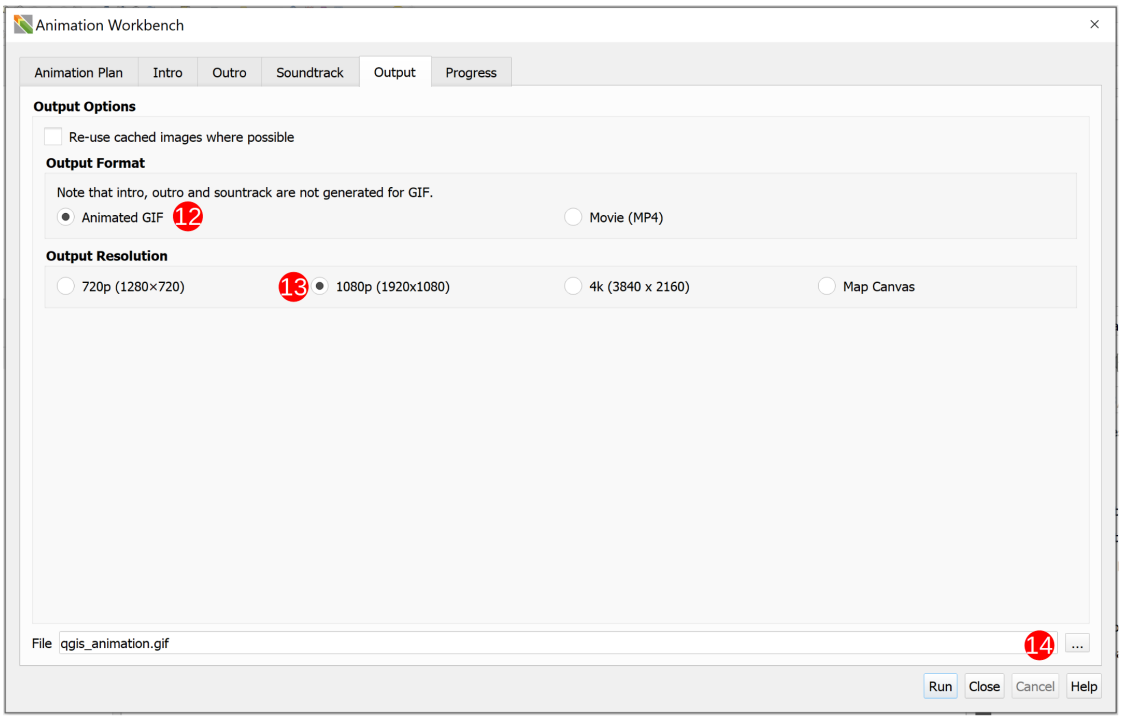
The snippet tells QGIS how far along the line (as a percentage of the line length) to render the point in each frame.

5. Open the Workbench and select `Fixed Extent` (**9**).

Click on `Map Canvas Extent` (**10**) and set the the `Frames` to 300 (**11**) (for a 10 second output at 30 frames per second).



6. Skip over the `Intro`, `Outro`, and `Soundtrack` tabs. In the `Output` tab, set the output format (**12**) and resolution (**13**), and set the output location's path (**14**).



7. Click Run and render your output.

After this tutorial you should have a better idea of how to make a point move along a line. An expansion to this example would be to make the moving point a dynamically changing marker (like the markers in tutorial 1). Go have fun!

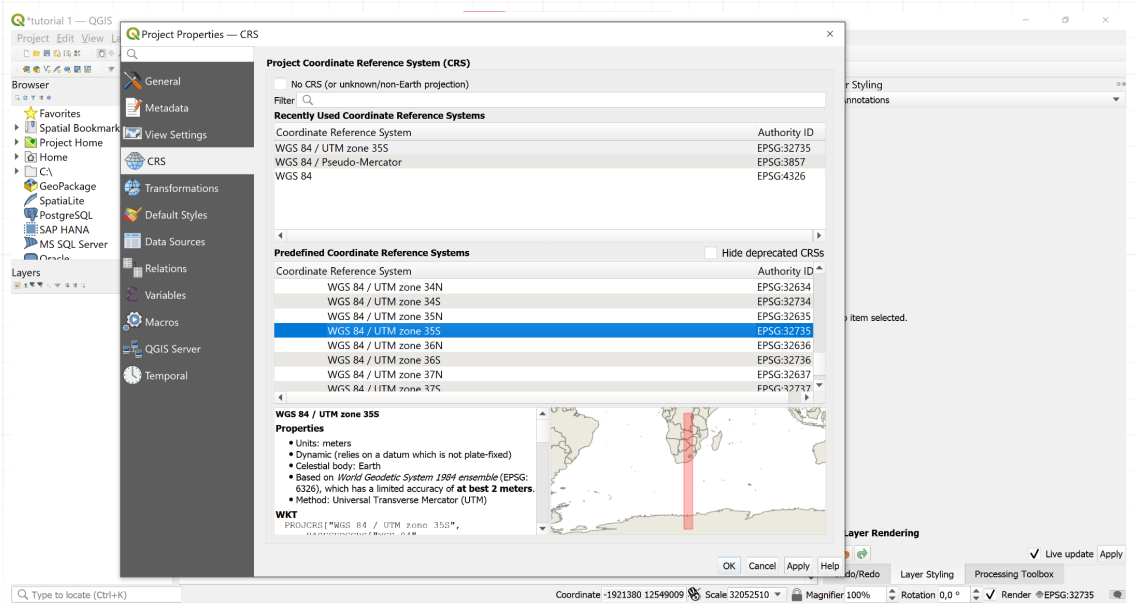
1.0.2 Tutorial 2: Basic Dynamically Changing Markers

This tutorial aims to show you the basics of creating, and animating, a static layer to use with the Animation Workbench. There are three pre-made layers to allow the main focus of the tutorial to be on the Animation Workbench and not on QGIS as a whole.

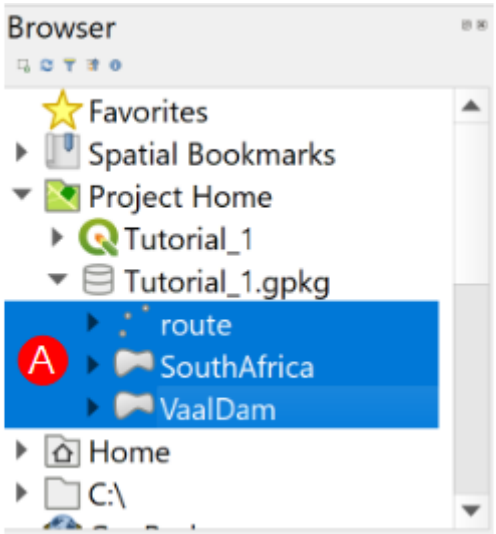
1. Download and extract the **Required Tutorial Zip Folder**

2. Open the **tutorial_2.qgz** project file that is in the folder.

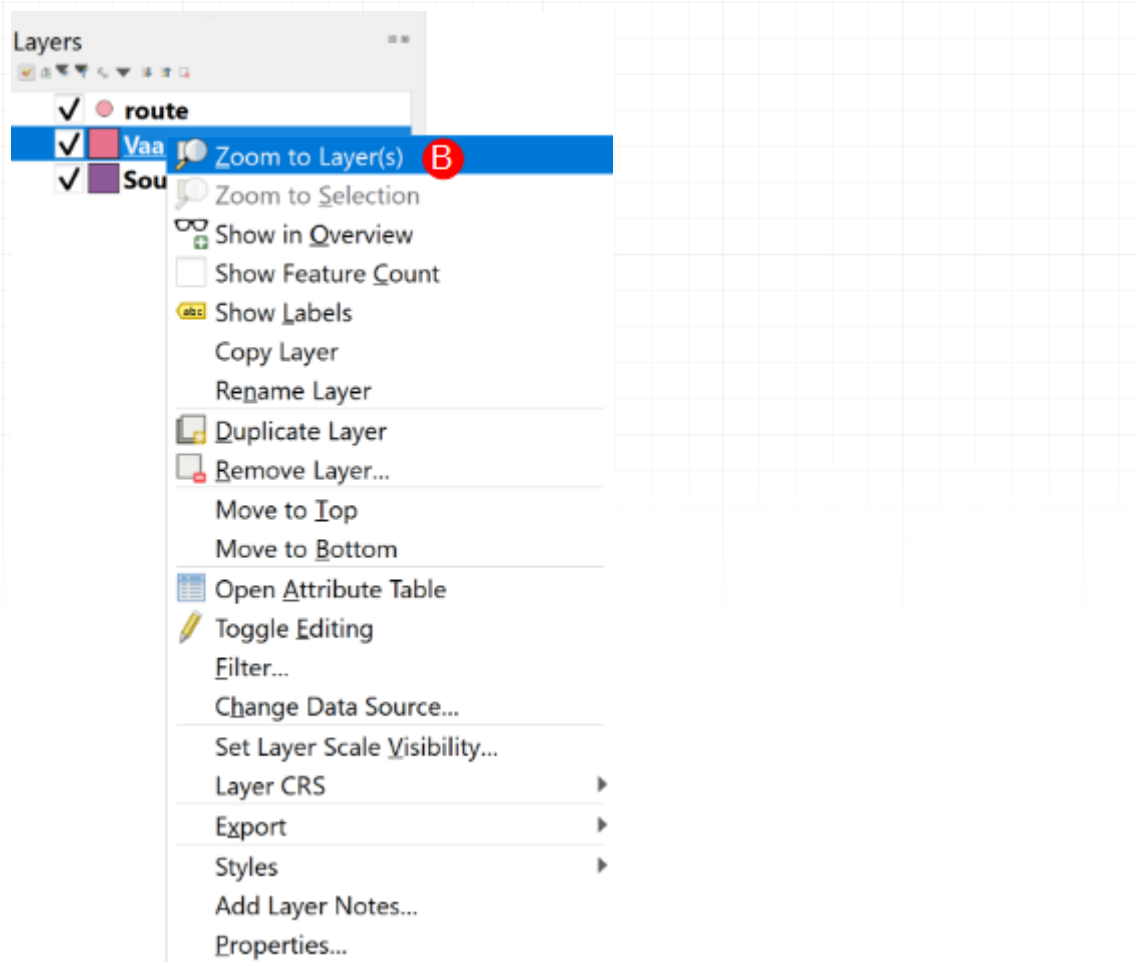
3. Set the CRS of your project to **WGS84/UTM zone 35S (EPSG: 32735)**.



4. In the `Browser`, expand the **tutorial_2.gpkg** and add the three pre-made layers (VaalDam, SouthAfrica, and route) (`A`) to your project.

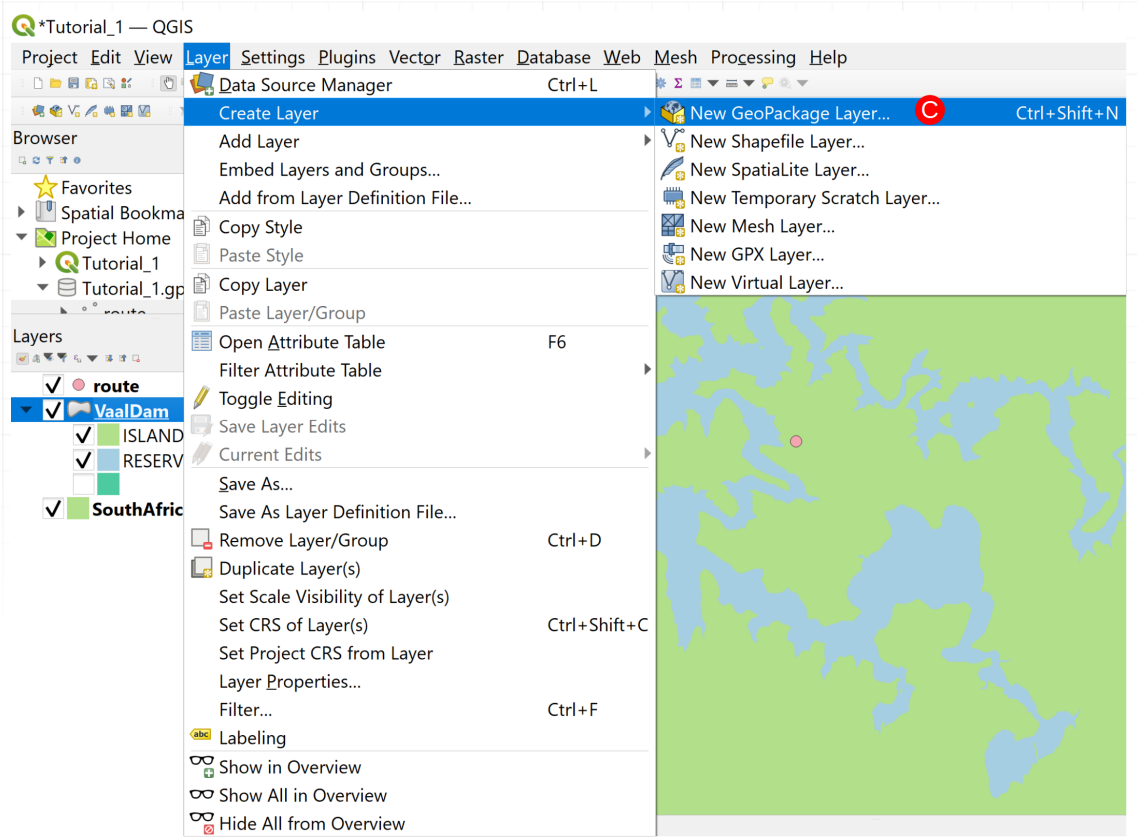


5. In the `Layers` Panel, arrange the layers in the following order: `route`, `VaalDam`, `SouthAfrica`. Then right-click on the `VaalDam` layer and `Zoom to Layer(s)` (`B`)

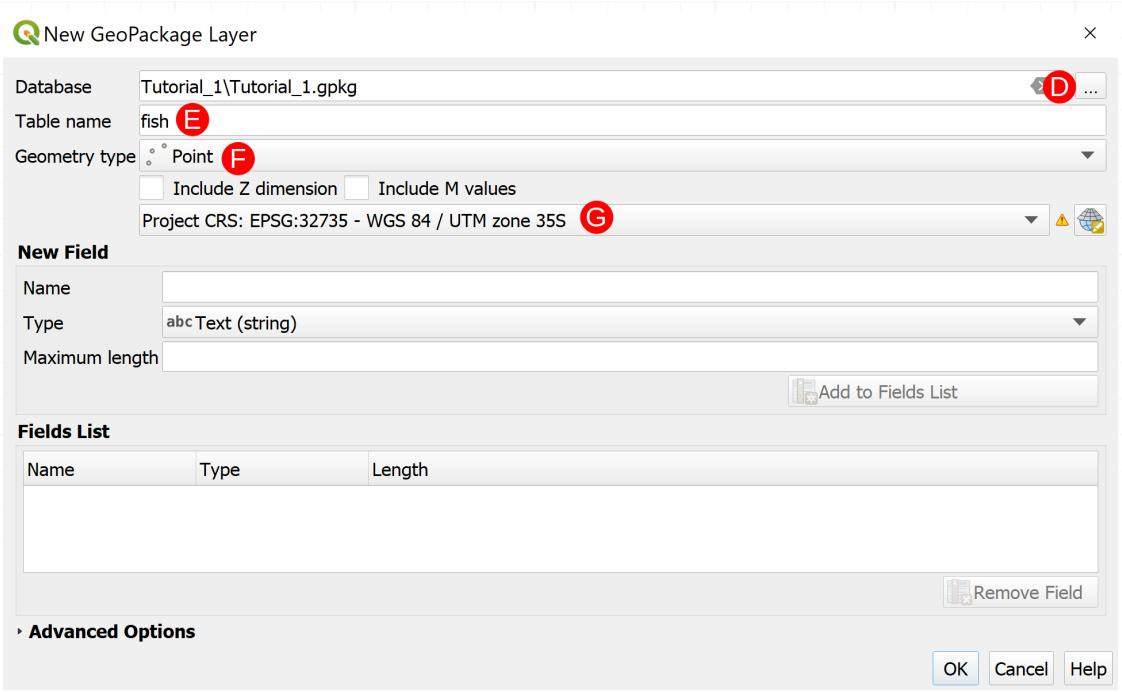


Style the three layers to your preferred style.

6. Now create a new layer in the **tutorial_2.gpkg** by clicking `Layer` → `Create Layer` → `New GeoPackage Layer...` (`C`).

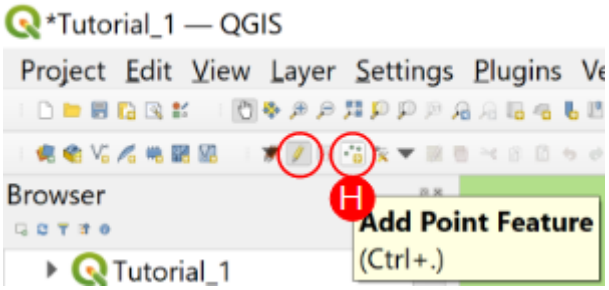


Click on the `Ellipsis` (`D`), navigate to and select the **tutorial_2.gpkg**, and click `Save`. Change the Table name to **fish** (`E`), set the Geometry type as **Point** (`F`), and change the CRS to match the **Project CRS** (`G`).



Click on `OK` and then click `Add New Layer` on the window that pops up.

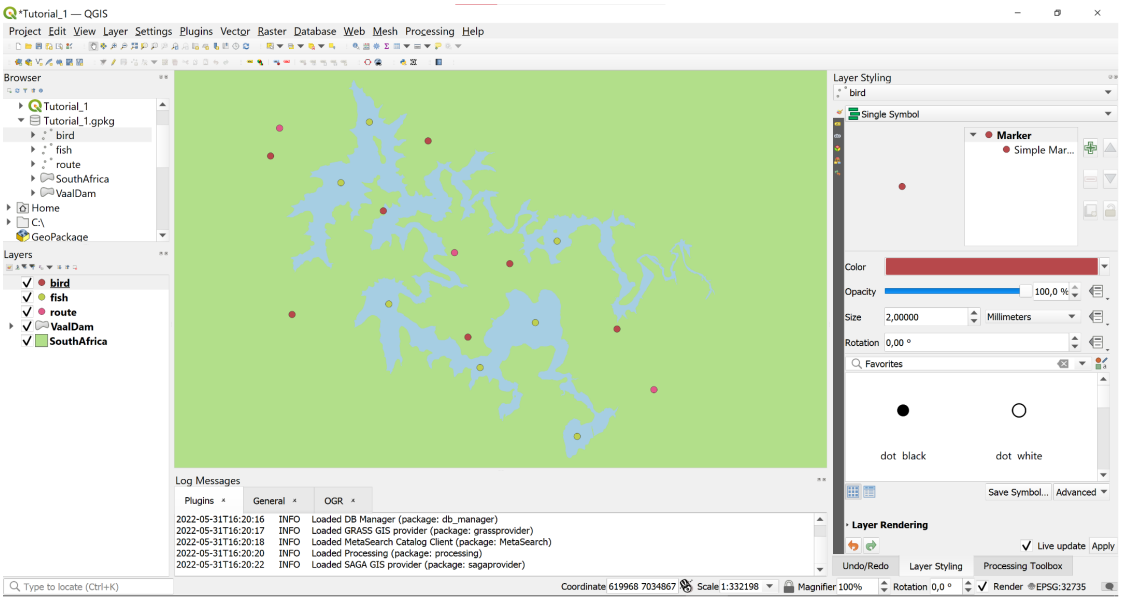
7. Select the `fish` layer and then click on `Toggle Editing` → `Add Point Feature` (`H`).



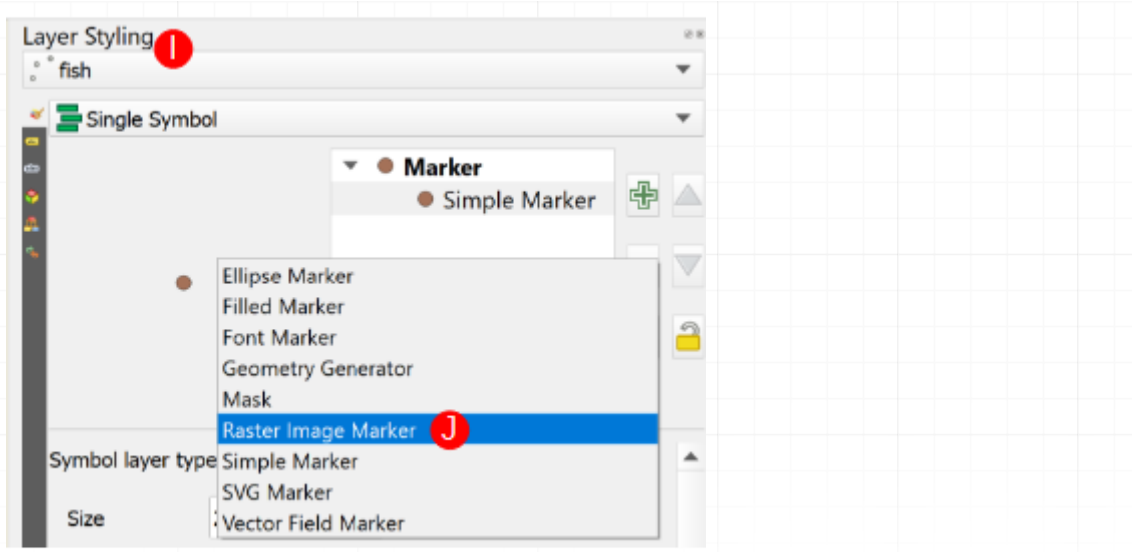
Add a few points wherever you feel they should go (Hint: This is a fish layer so adding them above the dam layer would be best). Don't worry about naming the points, just add them.

Save your changes by clicking on `Save Layer Edits` just next to the `Toggle Editing` button. Then stop editing the layer.

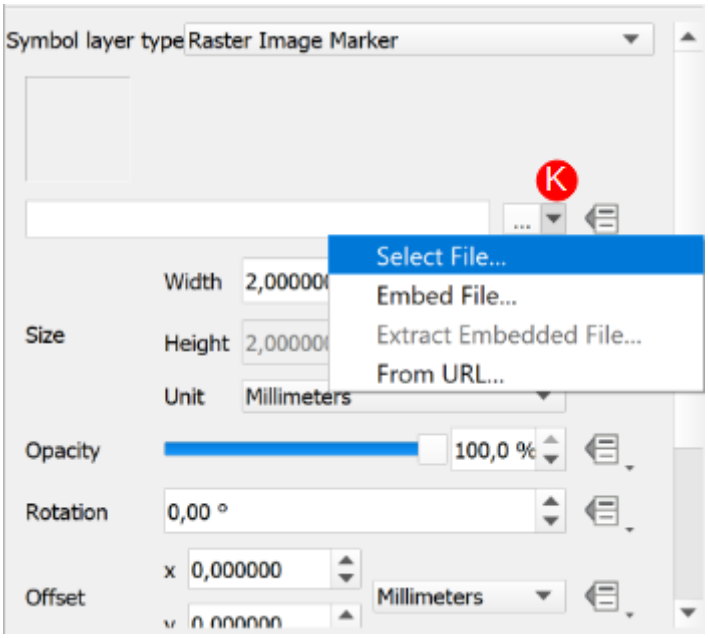
8. Repeat steps **6.** and **7.** but change the Table name to **bird** and add the points over the land areas.



9. Select the `fish` layer and then in the `Layer styling` toolbar (`I`) change the `Symbol layer type` to `Raster Image Marker` (`J`).

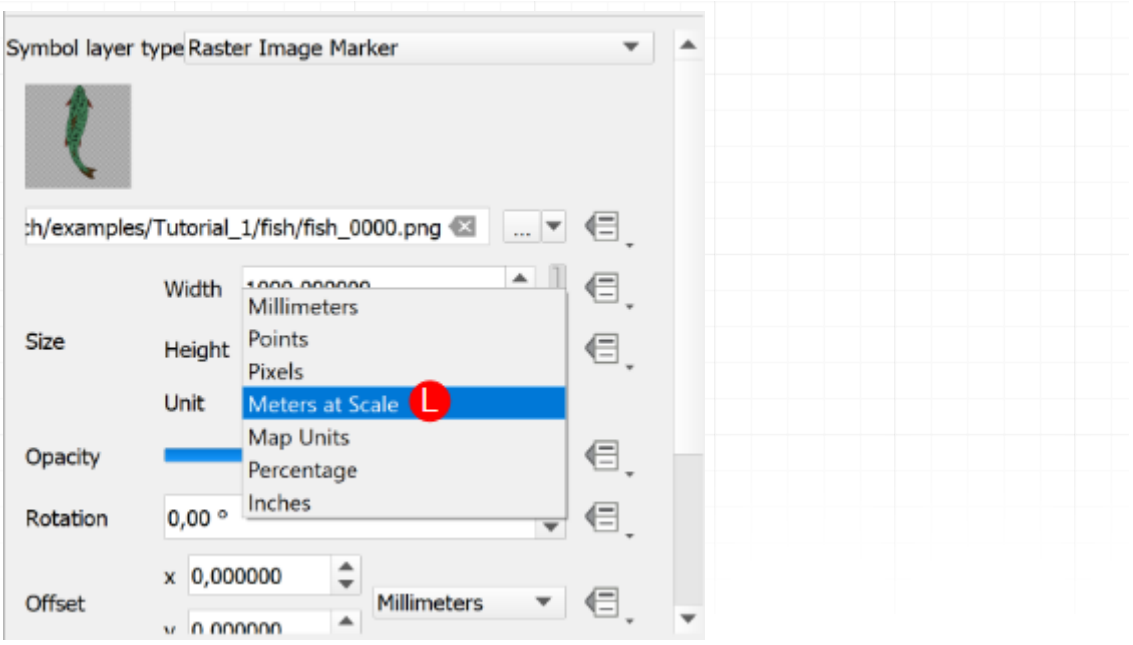


Select the marker image by clicking the `Dropdown menu` → `Select File...` (**K**) and then choosing `fish` → `fish_0000.png` .



Click `Open`

10. Change the marker's Size Unit to `Meters at Scale` (**L**)



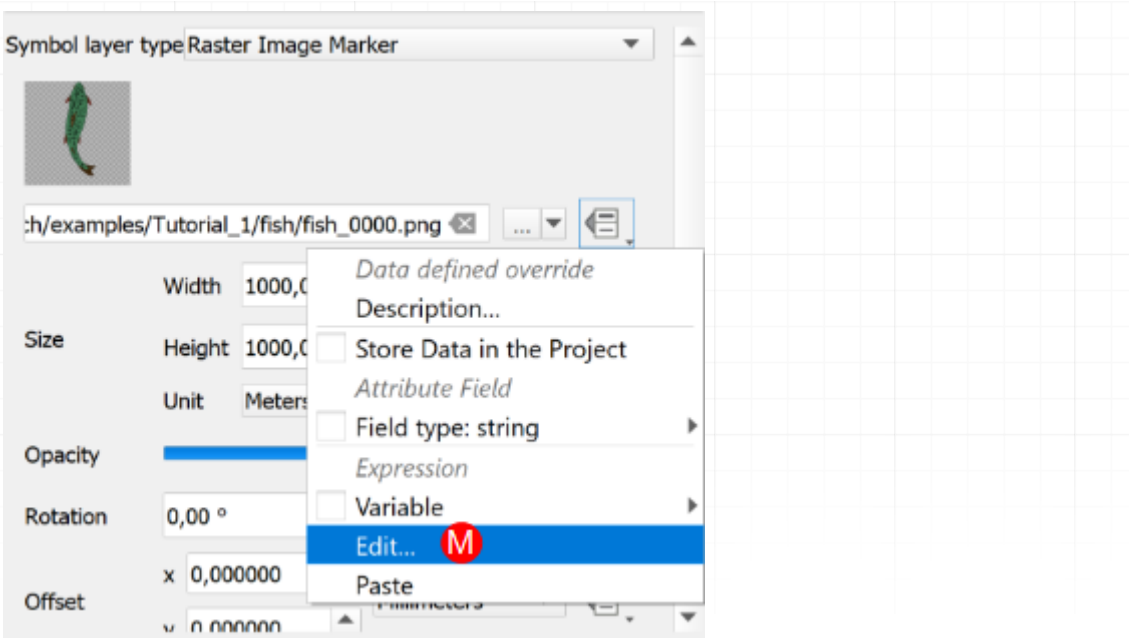
and set the Width and Height to 1000.

11. Repeat Steps 9. and 10. with the `bird` layer but instead choosing `bird` → `bird_0000.png` and setting the Width and Height to 3000.

Note:

In `QGIS 3.26`, or later, the `Symbol layer type` can simply be selected as `Animated Marker` and Step 12. can be skipped.

12. To animate the `fish` and `bird` layers using the `QGIS Expressions` system click the `Dropdown Menu` → `Edit...` (`M`).

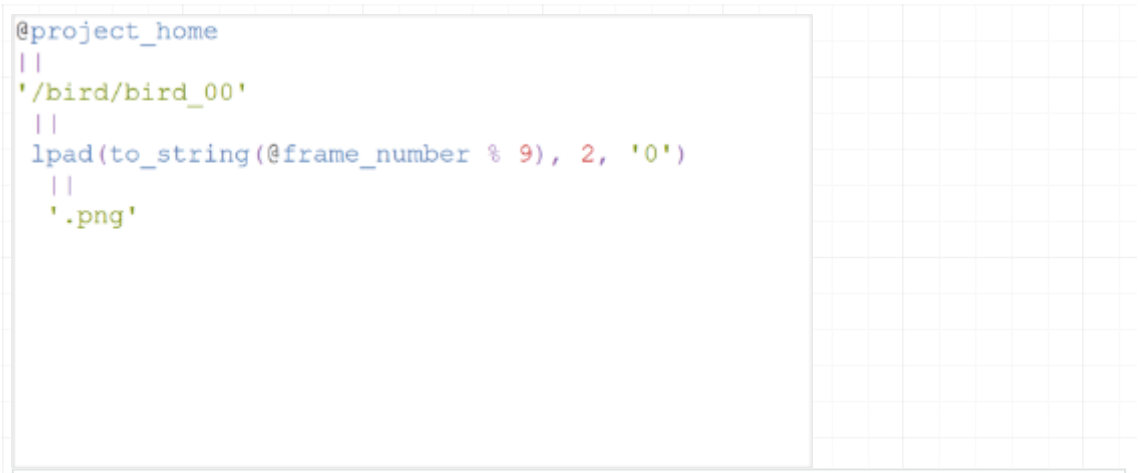


For the `fish` layer use the following expression:

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
@project_home
||
'/fish/fish_00'
||
lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 32), 2, '0')
||
'.png'
```

And for the `bird` layer use:



Code:

```
@project_home
||
'/bird/bird_00'
||
lpad(to_string(@frame_number % 9), 2, '0')
||
'.png'
```

Note:

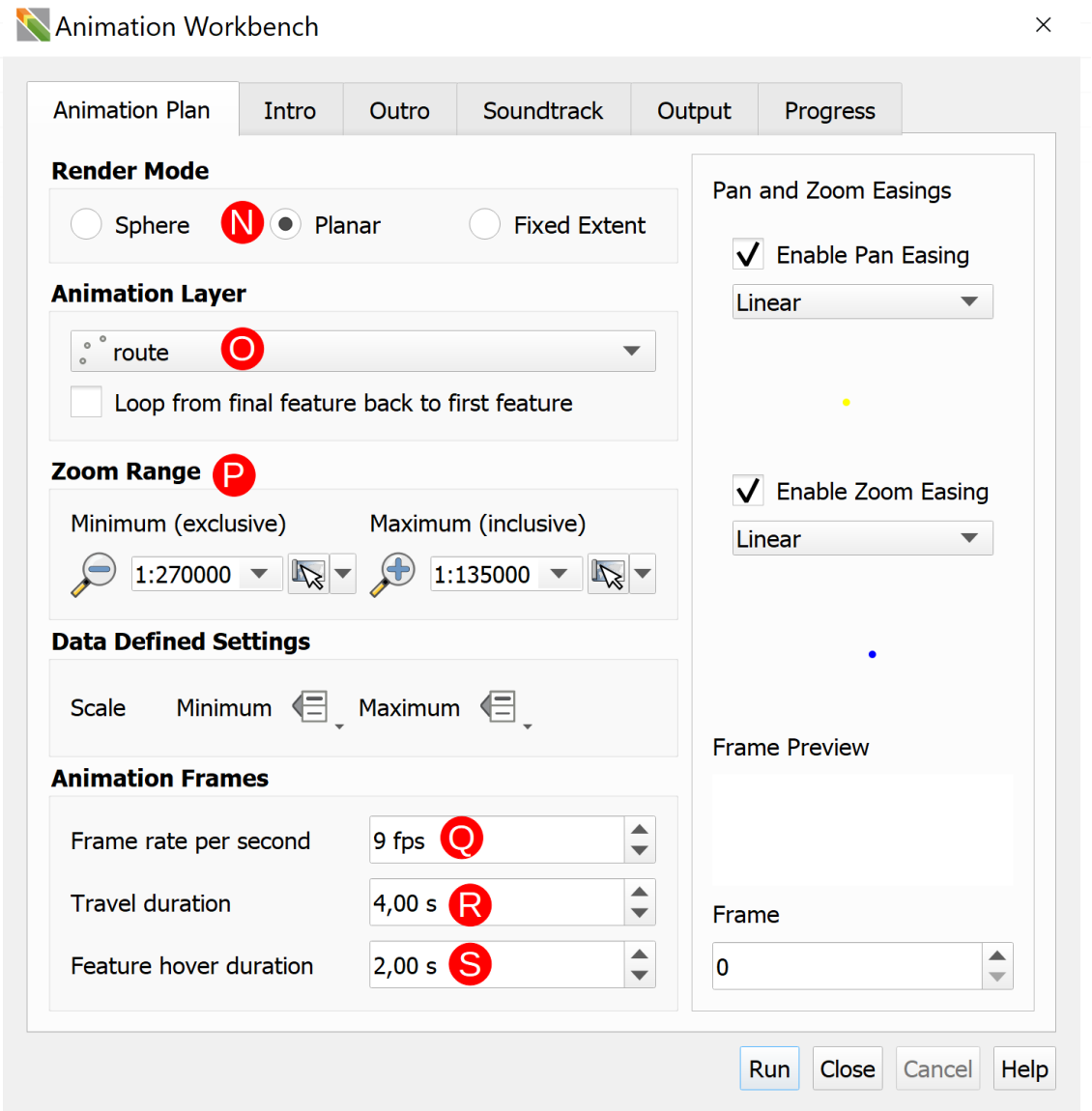
Refer to the What is the Workbench doing? section for an explanation about what the above code snippet is doing.

13. Open the Animation Workbench (refer to the Using the Animation Workbench section if you are unsure how to open the Workbench).

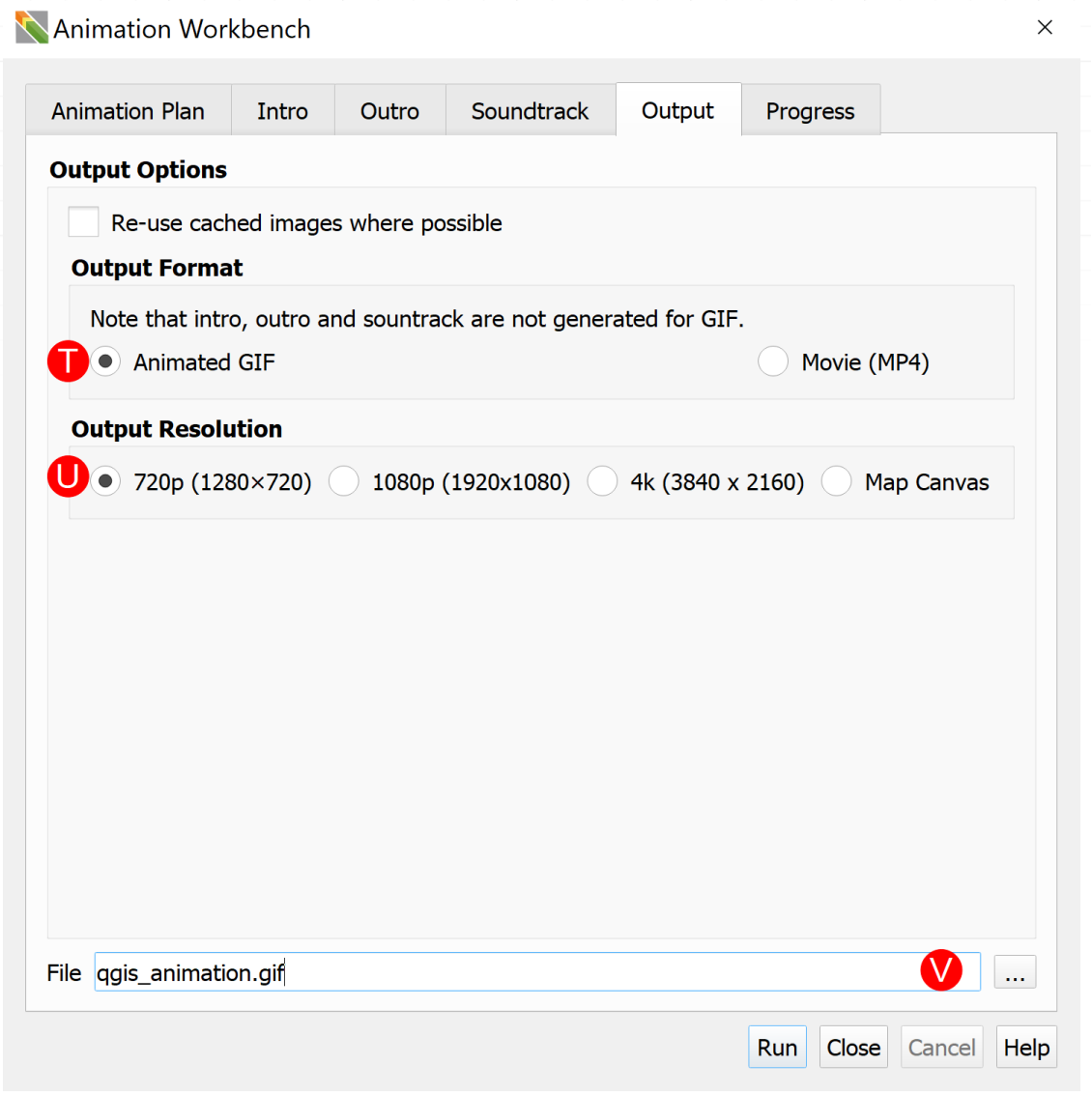
In the `Animation Plan` tab set:

- the `Render Mode` to `Planar` (`N`),
- the `Animation Layer` to `route` (`O`) using the dropdown menu,
- the `Zoom Range` (`P`) to 1:270000 for the Minimum and 1:135000 for the Maximum,
- the `Frame rate per second` to 9 fps (`Q`),
- the `Travel duration` to 4,00 s (`R`),
- and the `Feature hover duration` to 2,00 s (`S`)

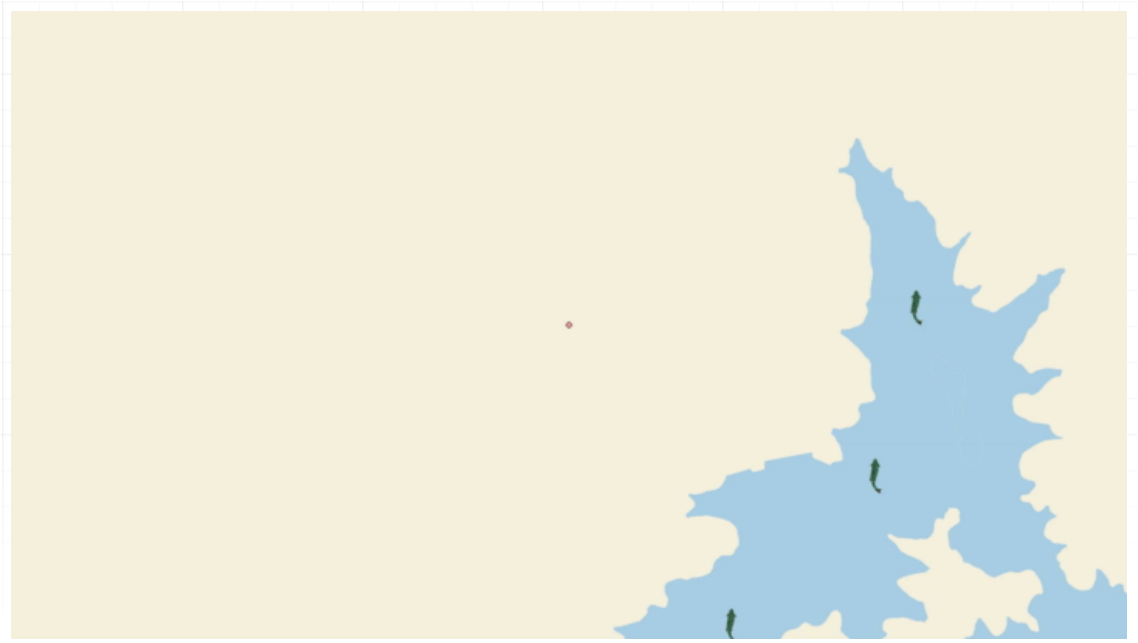
Enable both the `Pan` and `Zoom` easings and set them to linear.



14. Skip past the `Intro`, `Outro`, and `Soundtrack` tabs to the `Output` tab. Set the `Output Format` as `Animated Gif` (`T`) and the `Output Resolution` to `720p (1280x720)` (`U`). The `Output Resolution` can be set as any of the three choices but was set at `720` for this tutorial for the sake of speed. Set the output location to one you can find easily (`V`)



15. Click `Run` and watch what the Workbench is doing in the `Progress` tab. Once the Workbench is finished running, you should end up with an output similar to this:



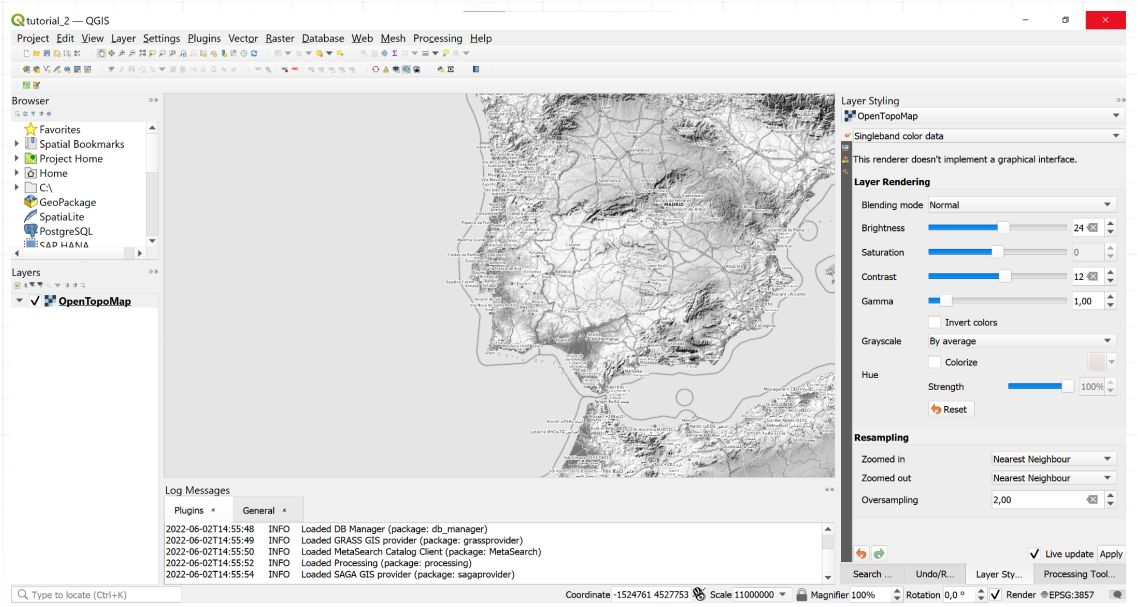
After this tutorial you should have a better understanding of how to create a point layer in your project and then to change the `Single Symbol` markers into stationary animated markers. A key focus is the idea that you can tell versions of `QGIS` before `3.26` to dynamically change markers using short code snippets. Versions of `QGIS` post `3.26` allow a user to simply use the `Animated Marker` feature without editing an expression.

1.0.3 Tutorial 3: Flying Points

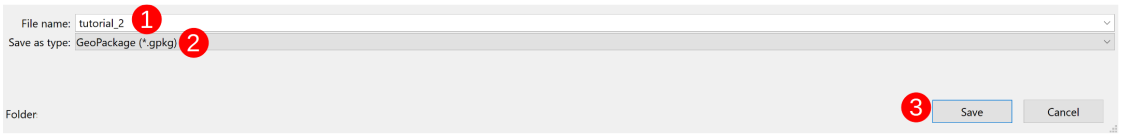
This tutorial aims to show you how add a flying point animation to points on your map using built-in QGIS functionalities (The geometry generator line) and introduced variables from the workbench.

1. Download and extract the **Required Tutorial Zip Folder**

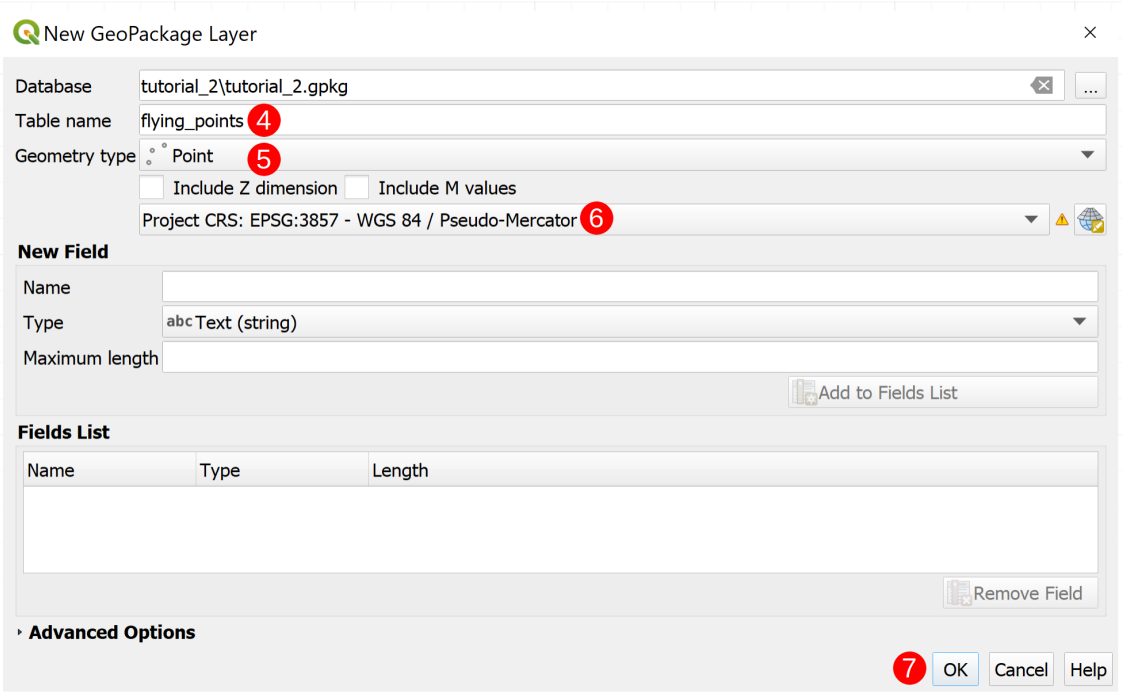
2. Open the **tutorial_3.qgz** project file. When you first open the project file you should be greeted with something like this:



3. Create a new point layer in a new geopackage by clicking `Layer` → `Create Layer` → `New GeoPackage Layer...`. Click on the `Ellipsis` (three dots) next to the Database textbox and navigate to the folder that the **tutorial_3.qgz** file is located in. Type the File name **"tutorial_3"** (`1`) and ensure the file will be saved as a `GeoPackage` (`2`) and click `Save` (`3`).

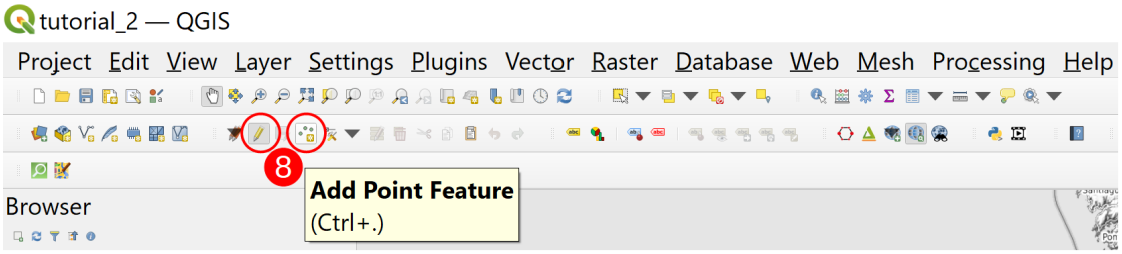


Change the Table name to **flying_points** (`4`), set the Geometry type as **Point** (`5`) and change the CRS to match the **Project CRS** (`6`).

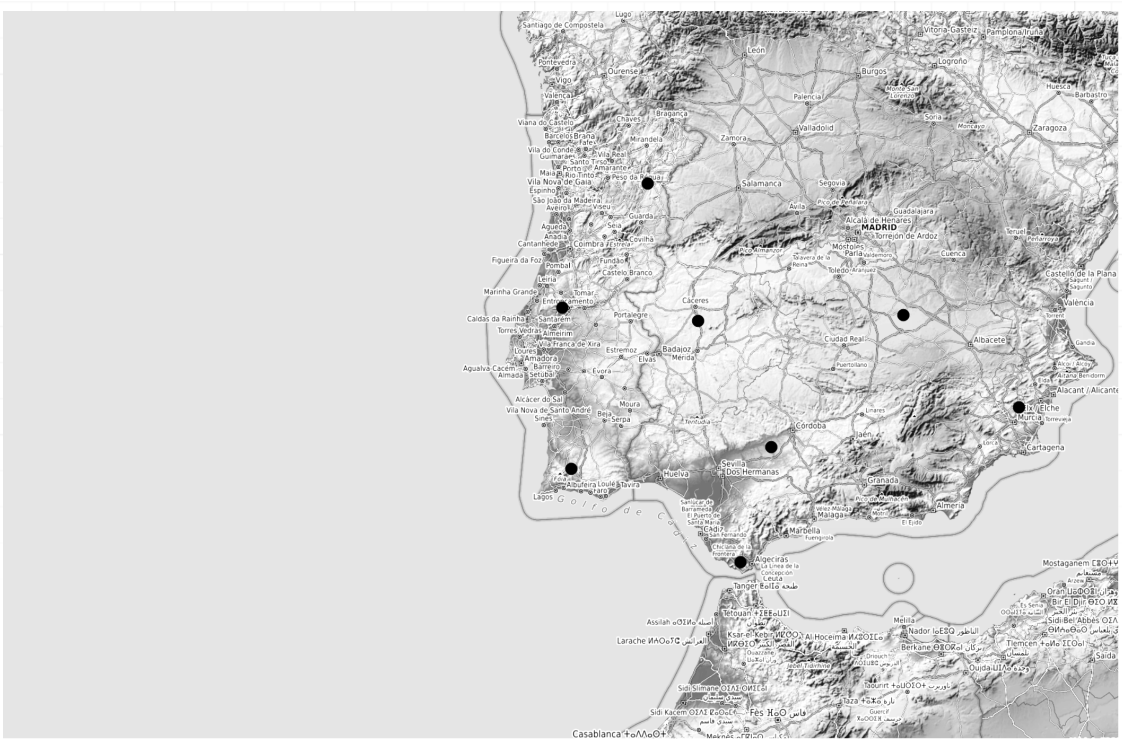


Click OK (7)

4. Click on Toggle Editing → Add Point Feature (8).



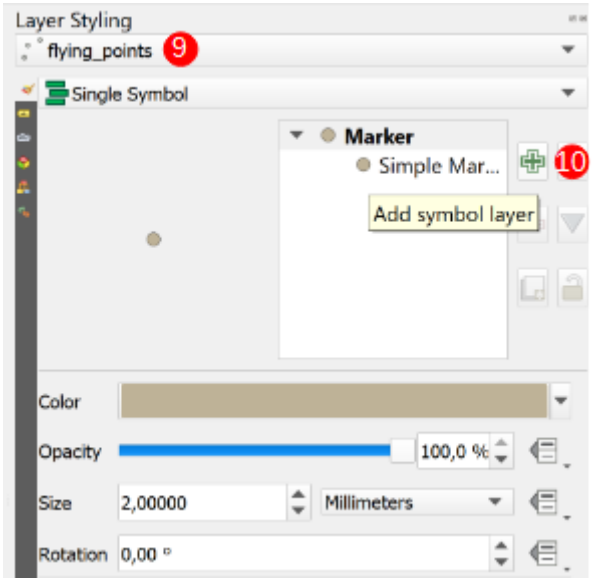
And randomly add points to your map. Depending on your computer's capabilites, you can add more, or fewer, points than the example below.



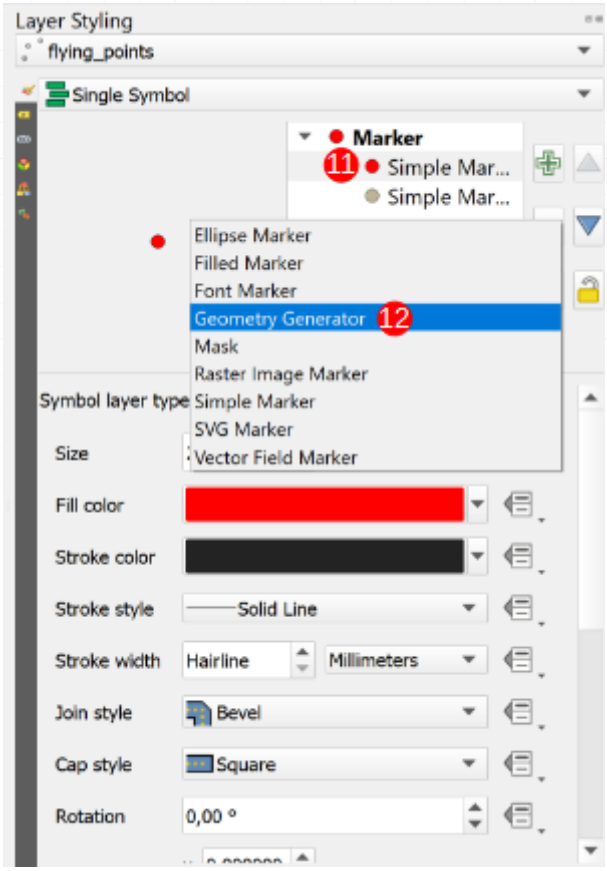
Save your Layer Edits and toggle off the Editing tool.

5. Style the points layer.

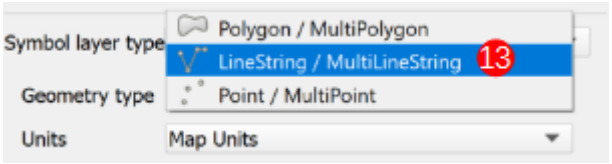
Select the `flying_points` (`9`) layer and in the `Layer Styling` toolbar click on the `Add Symbol Layer` (green plus symbol) button (`10`).



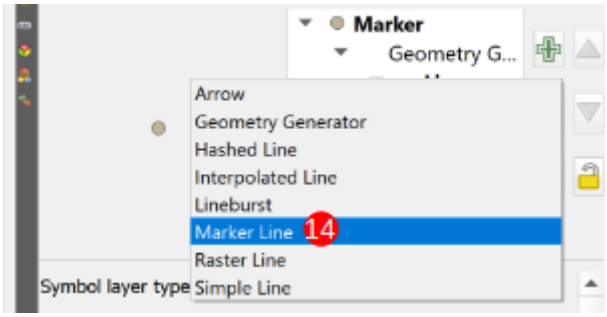
Select the top `Simple Marker` (**11**) and change its Symbol layer type to `Geometry Generator` (**12**)



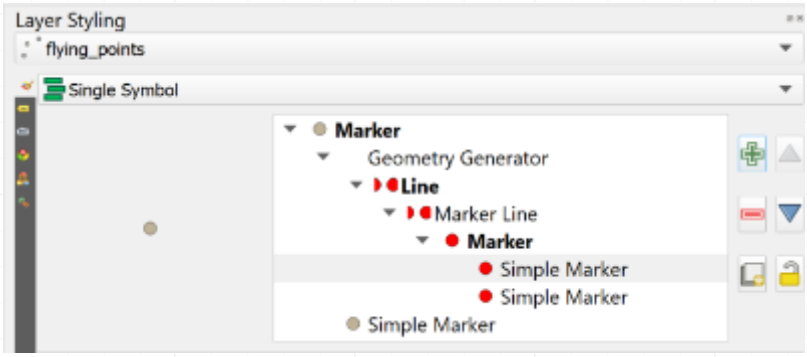
and then set the Geometry type to `LineString / MultiLineString` (**13**).



Change the line's Symbol layer type to `Marker Line` (**14**).



Add a second `Simple marker` to the marker line so that you end up with something like this:

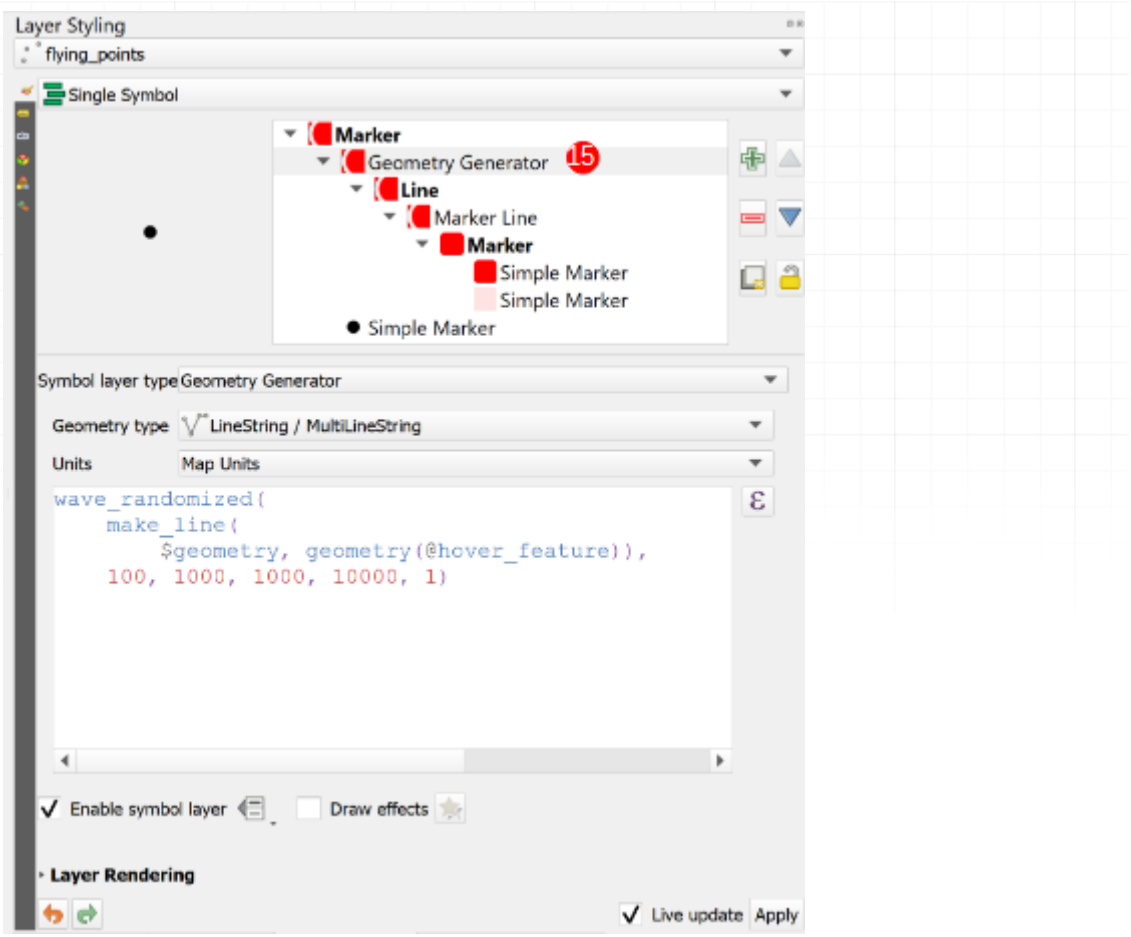


Style the various `Simple Markers` to your preferred look.

6. Select the `Geometry Generator` symbol layer (**15**) and add this code to it:

Code:

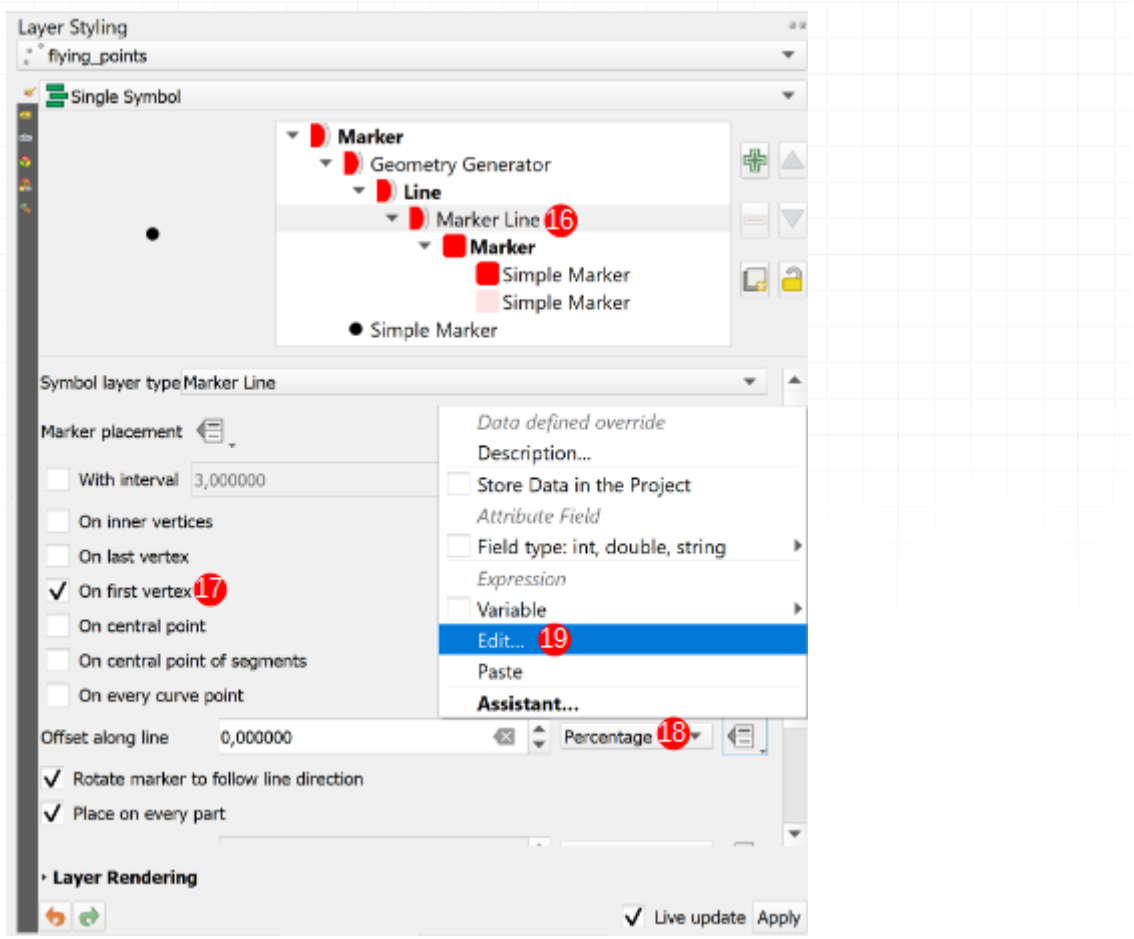
```
wave_randomized(
make_line(
$geometry, geometry(@hover_feature)),
100, 1000, 1000, 10000, 1)
```



Note:

More information about what changing the numbers will affect can be found in the QGIS expressions editor.

7. A few options need to be changed in the `Marker Line` symbol layer (**16**): The Marker placement needs to be set to `On first vertex` (**17**) and, the Offset along line needs to be changed to `Percentage` (**18**). The click the `Dropdown menu` next to Offset along line and select `Edit...` (**19**).



In the `Expression String Builder` add the following code snippet:

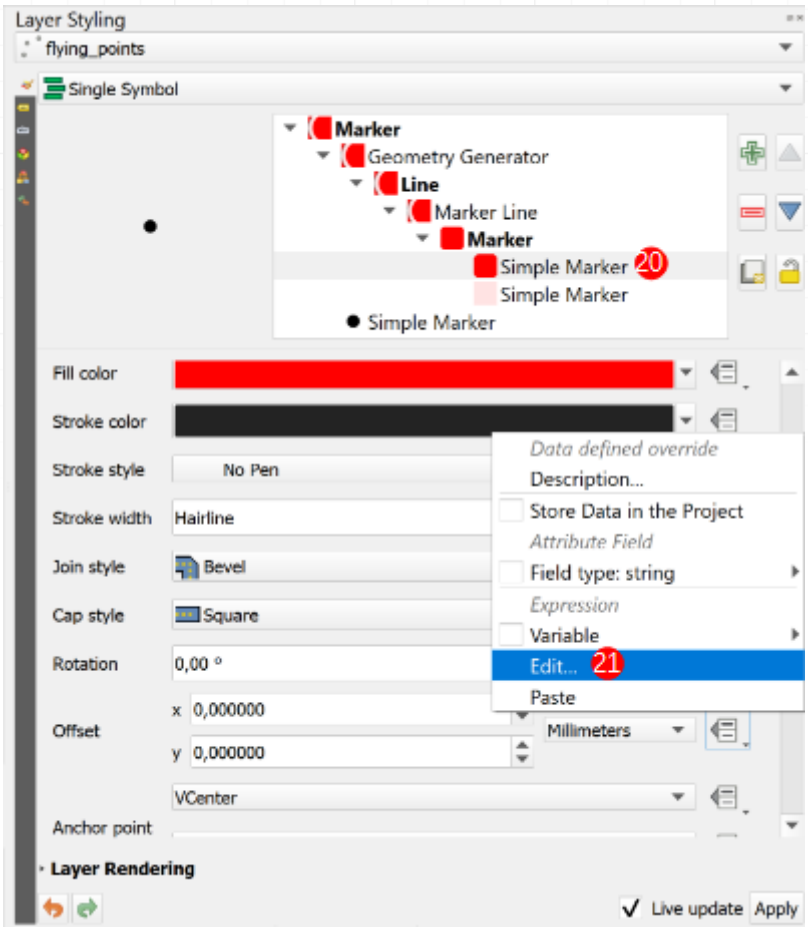
Code:

```
100 - to_int((@current_hover_frame / @hover_frames) * 100 )
```


```
100 - to_int((@current_hover_frame / @hover_frames) * 100 )
```


Click `OK`

8. Select the first `Simple Marker` symbol layer (**`20`**) in the `Marker Line` symbol layer. Scroll down to Offset and click on the `Dropdown Menu` → `Edit..` (**`21`**).



In the `Expression String Builder` add the following code snippet:

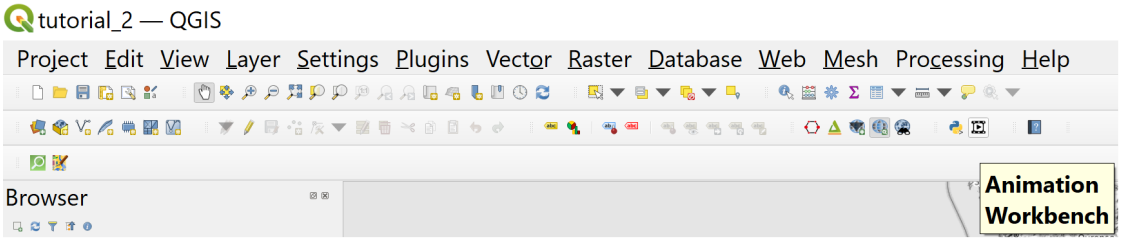
Code:

```
-- Taken from https://spicyyoghurt.com/tools/easing-functions
--    t = Time - Amount of time that has passed since the begi
--    b = Beginning value - The starting point of the animatio
--    c = Change in value - The amount of change needed to go
--    d = Duration - Amount of time the animation will take. U
-- Sinusoidal
-- -c / 2 * (Math.cos(Math.PI * t / d) - 1) + b;

-- Use with the animation in static mode
if(@hover_feature_id != $id,
array(
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (cos( (pi() * @frame_number / @hove
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (sin( (pi() * @frame_number / @hove
    ),
    array (0,0))
```

```
-- Taken from https://spicyyoghurt.com/tools/easing-functions
--    t = Time - Amount of time that has passed since the beginning of the
animation. Usually starts at 0 and is slowly increased using a game loop or
other update function.
--    b = Beginning value - The starting point of the animation. Usually
it's a static value, you can start at 0 for example.
--    c = Change in value - The amount of change needed to go from starting
point to end point. It's also usually a static value.
--    d = Duration - Amount of time the animation will take. Usually a
static value aswell.
-- Sinusoidal
-- -c / 2 * (Math.cos(Math.PI * t / d) - 1) + b;

-- Use with the animation in static mode
if(@hover_feature_id != $id,
array(
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (cos( (pi() * @frame_number / @hover_frames ) - 1
)) ,
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (sin( (pi() * @frame_number / @hover_frames ) - 1
))
),
array (0,0))
```

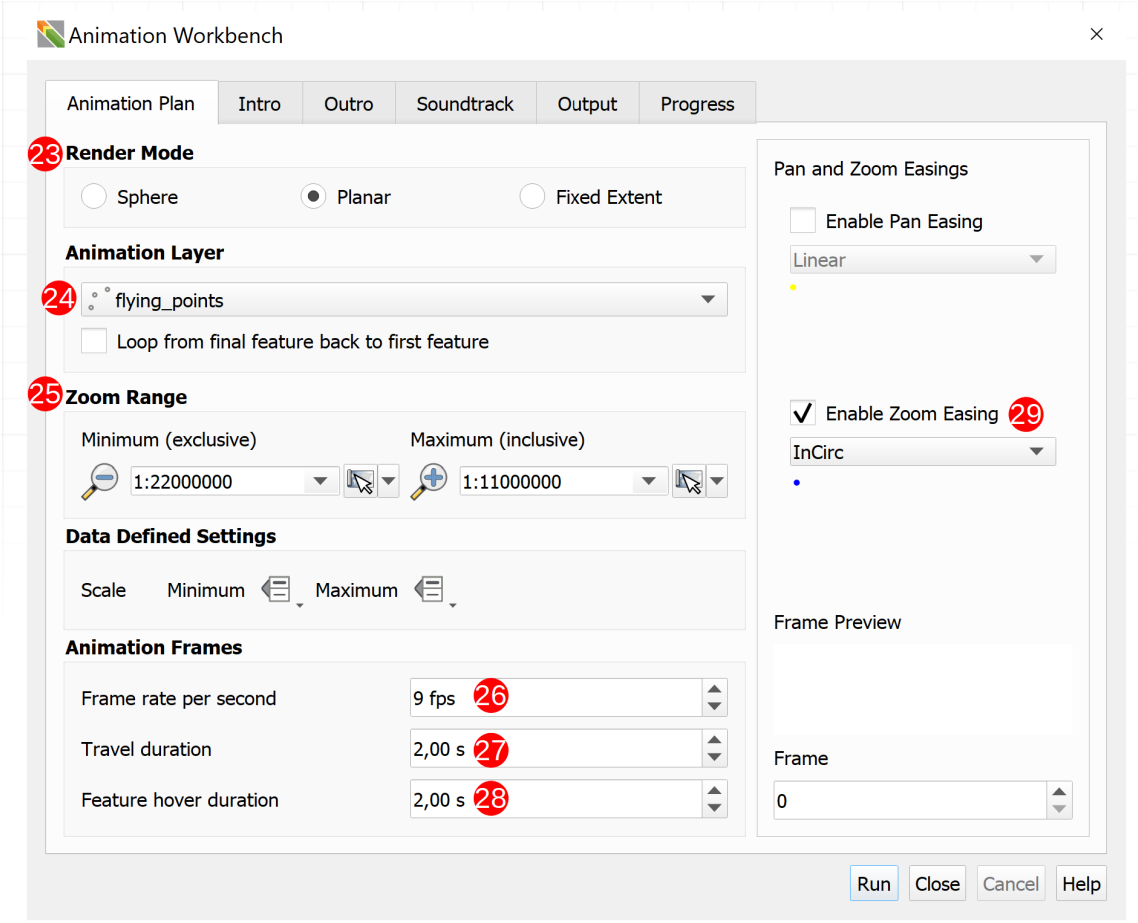
Click `OK`

9. Open the `Animation Workbench` (**22**)



10. Set up the `Animation Plan` with:

- the `Render Mode` to `Planar` (**23**),
- the `Animation Layer` to `flying_points` (**24**) using the dropdown menu,
- the `Zoom Range` (**25**) to 1:22000000 for the Minimum and 1:11000000 for the Maximum,
- the `Frame rate per second` to 9 fps (**26**),
- the `Travel duration` to 2,00 s (**27**),
- the `Feature hover duration` to 2,00 s (**28**),
- and the `Zoom Easing` as InCirc (**29**)



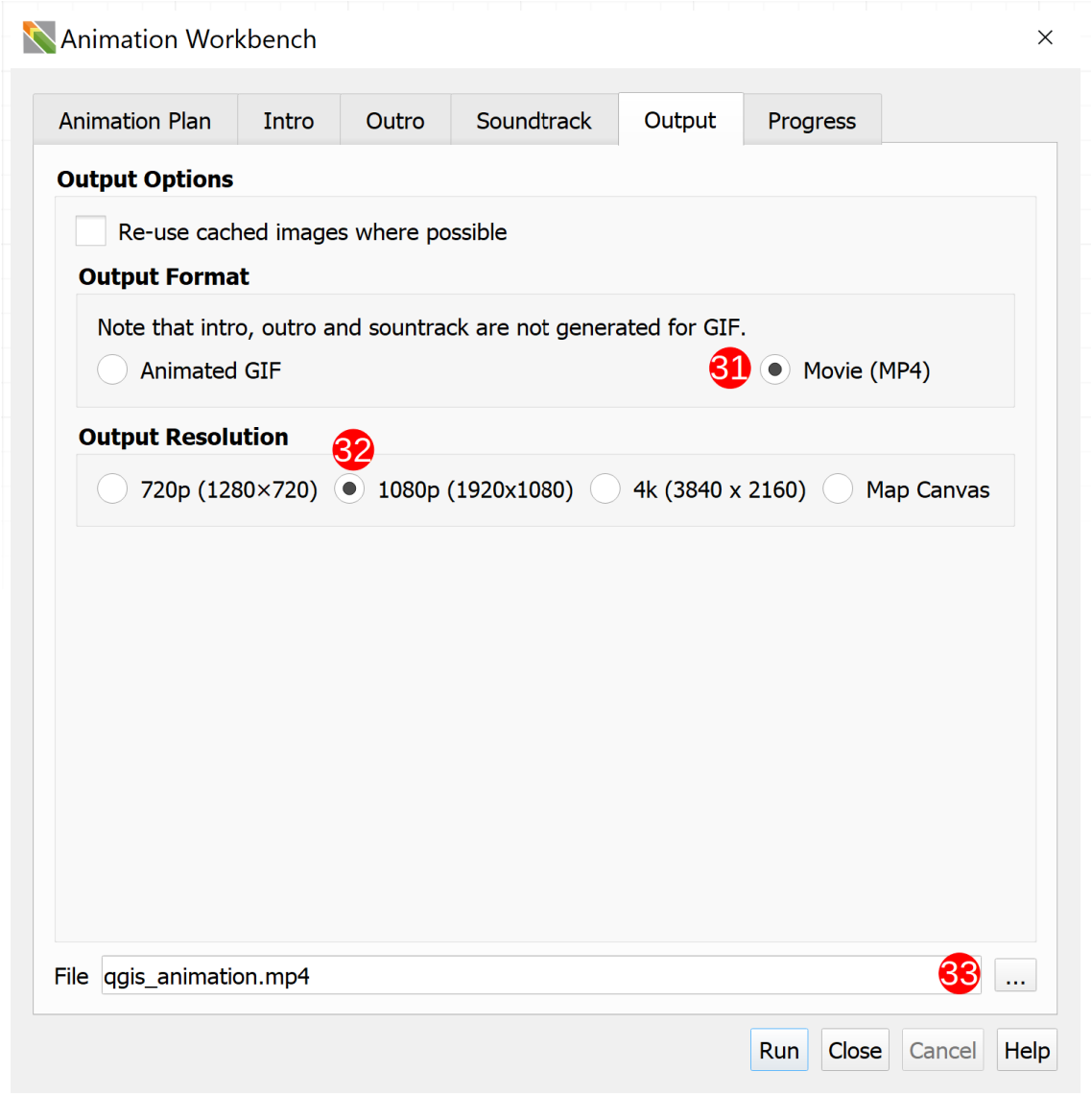
Note:

With a decently specced computer you can up the fps and get the points to fly faster in your output.

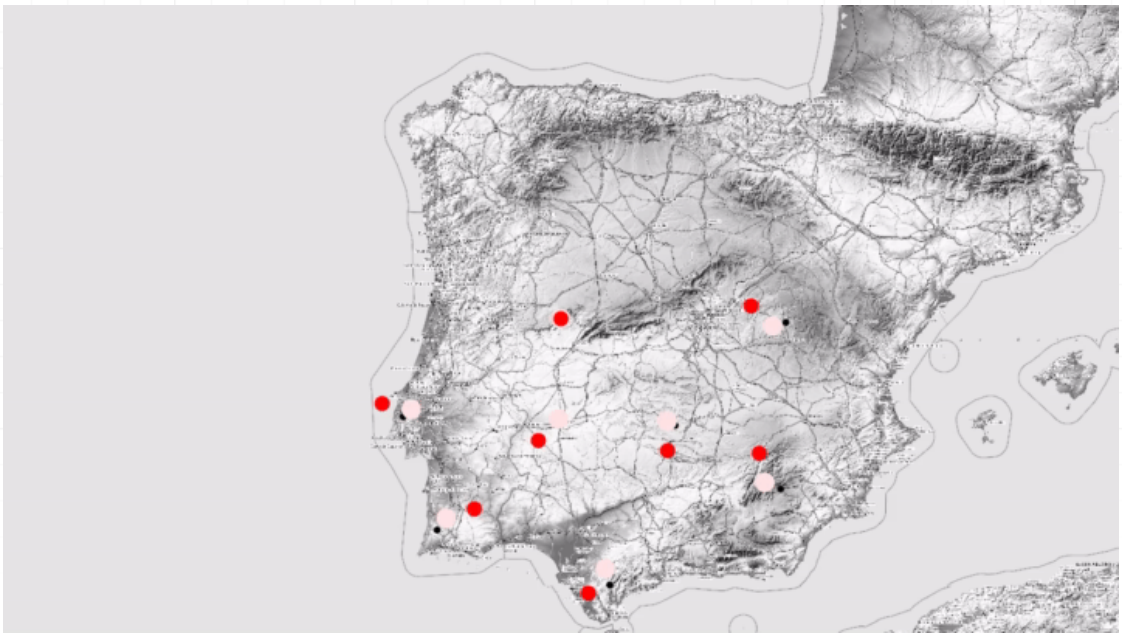
11. Add license-free media to the `Intro`, `Outro`, and `Soundtrack`.

> 👷 **Note:**
>
> Make sure your `Soundtrack` is as long as, or longer than, your final animation will be (including the `Intro`, `Animation`, and `Outro`).

12. Set the `Output Format` as `Movie (MP4)` (**30**) and the `Output Resolution` to `1080 (1920x1080)` (**31**). The `Output Resolution` can be set as any of the three choices but was set at `1080` for this tutorial for the sake of speed. Set the output location (**32**) to one you can easily locate.



13. Click Run and get an output. The **GIF** below is the visual output of the tutorial if you followed step-by-step and set the parameters to exactly what was stated.

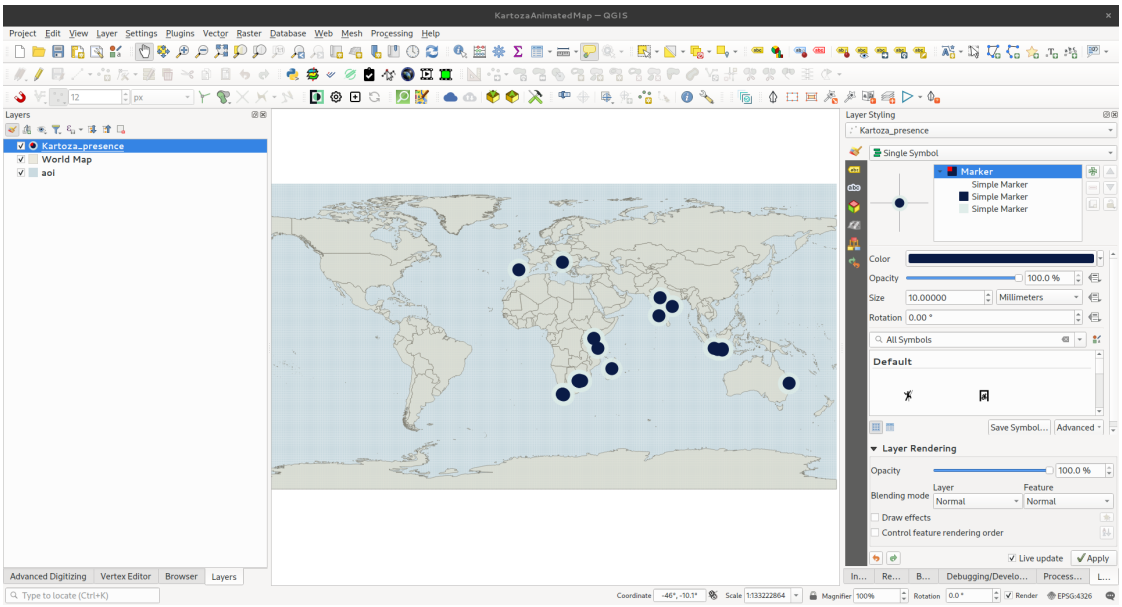


The link to a more complex output (with an `Intro`, an `Outro`, and a `Soundtrack`) can be found here

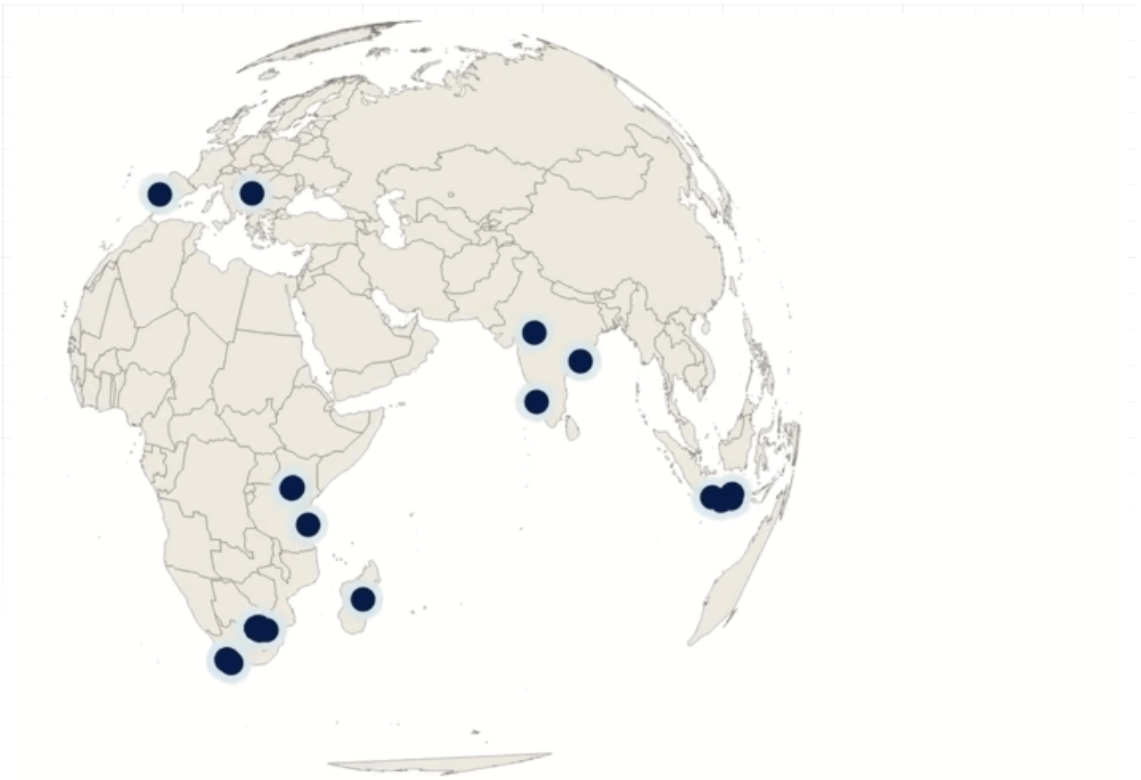
After this tutorial you should have a better idea of how you can use a mixture of built-in QGIS functionalites and the workbench's introduced variables to generate interesting outputs.

1.0.4 Tutorial 4: Spinning Globe

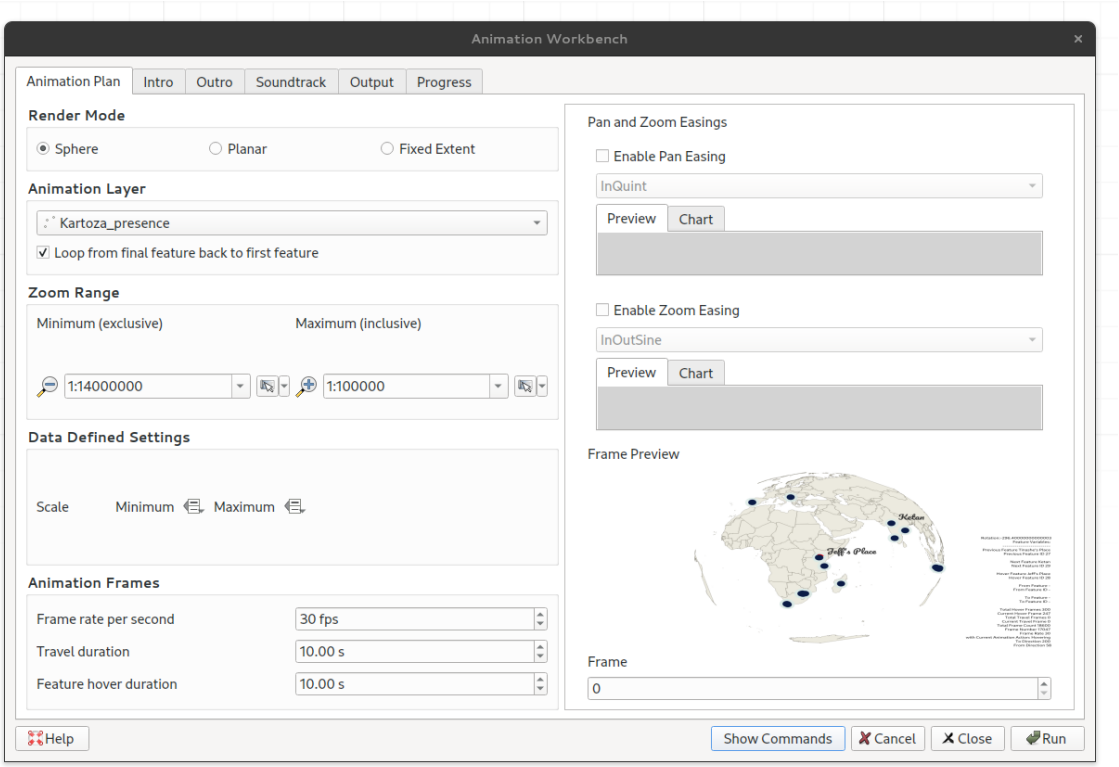
Given a global point layer and countries layer like this:



You can create a nice spinning globe effect like this:



I set up the animation workbench like this:



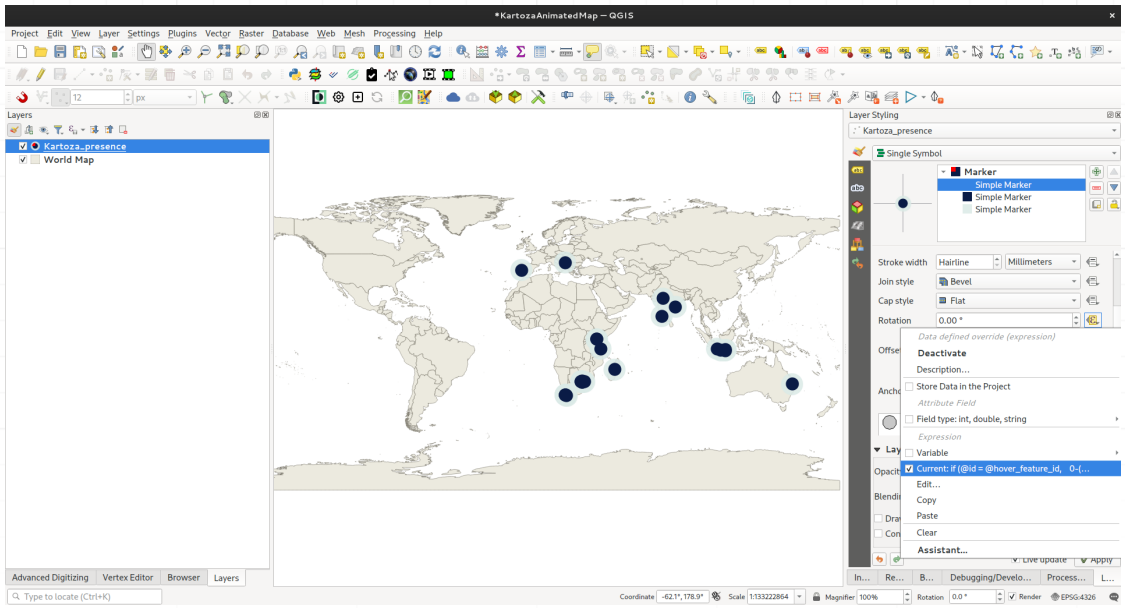
For the above animated GIF, I compressed it using imagemagick like this:

Code:

```
convert globe.gif -coalesce -resize 700x525 -fuzz 2% +dither -laye
```

This is a handy technique if you want to generate small file size animations.

For the points I made a red marker using a quarter circle that spins around the points like this:



The rotation field expression is this:

Code:

```
if (@id = @hover_feature_id,
    0-((1440 * (@current_hover_frame/@hover_frames)) % 360),
    0)
```

This will spin around 4 times during the hover cycle.

For the ocean (AOI in the layers list), I generated a grid of 1 degree cells covering the earth. You need to do it as smaller polygons instead of one large polygon because QGIS will run into issues reprojecting a single polygon whose edges lie on the date line.

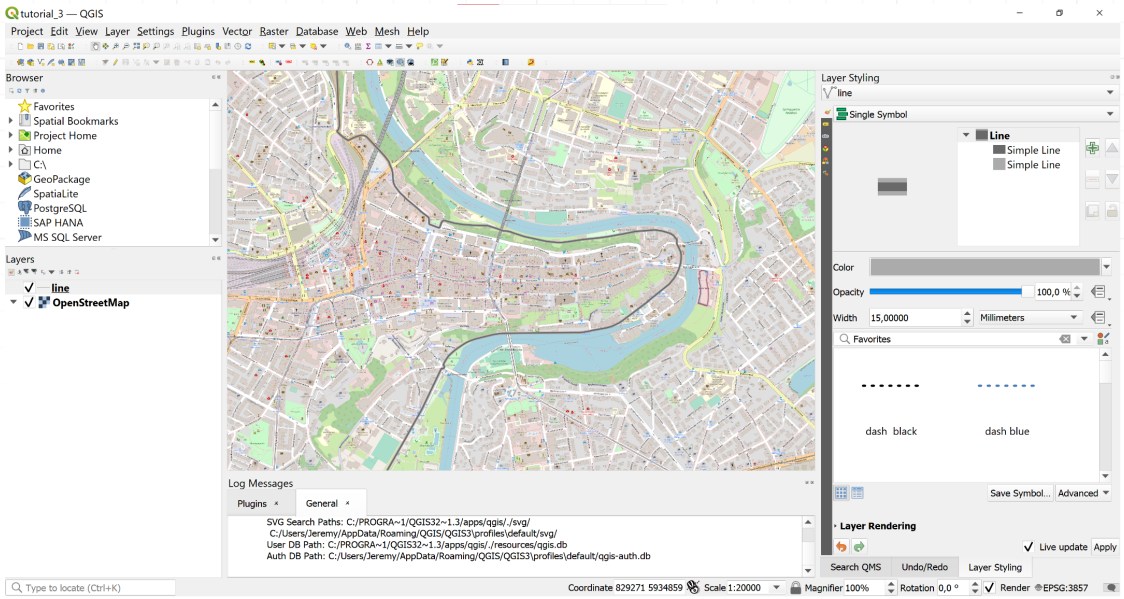
Here is how the final video came out:

1.0.1 Tutorial 1: Point Along A Line

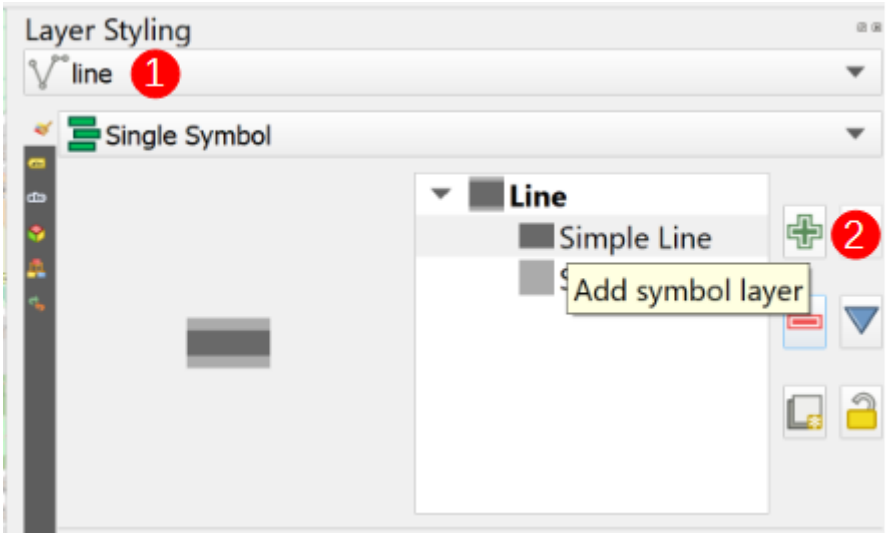
This tutorial introduces the concept of moving a point along a line within your animated map.

1. Download and extract the **Required Tutorial Zip Folder**

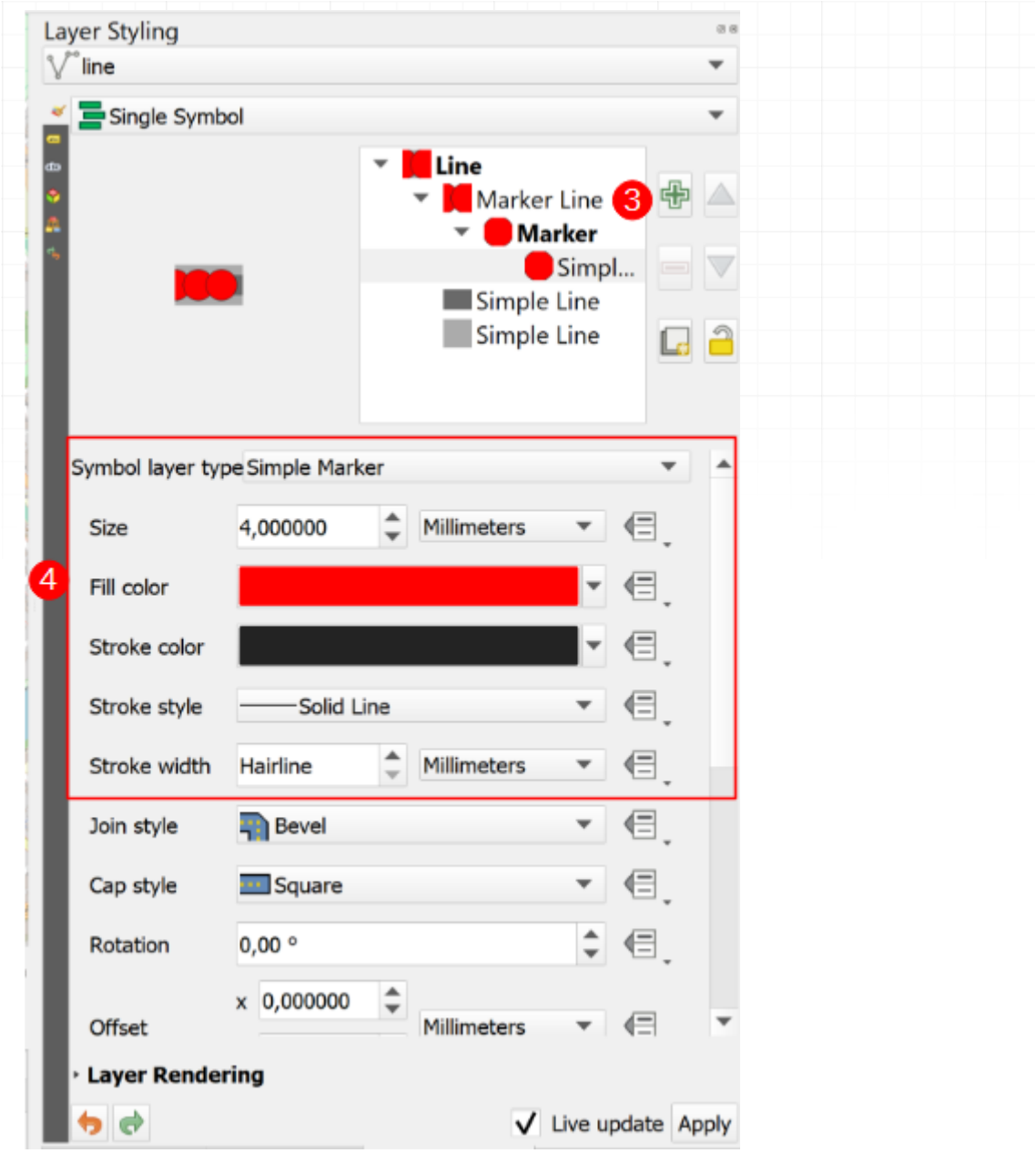
2. Open the **tutorial_1.qgz** project file that is in the folder. When you first open it you you see something like this:



3. Select the premade `line` layer (**1**), and click on the `Add Symbol Layer` (green plus symbol) button (**2**) to it.

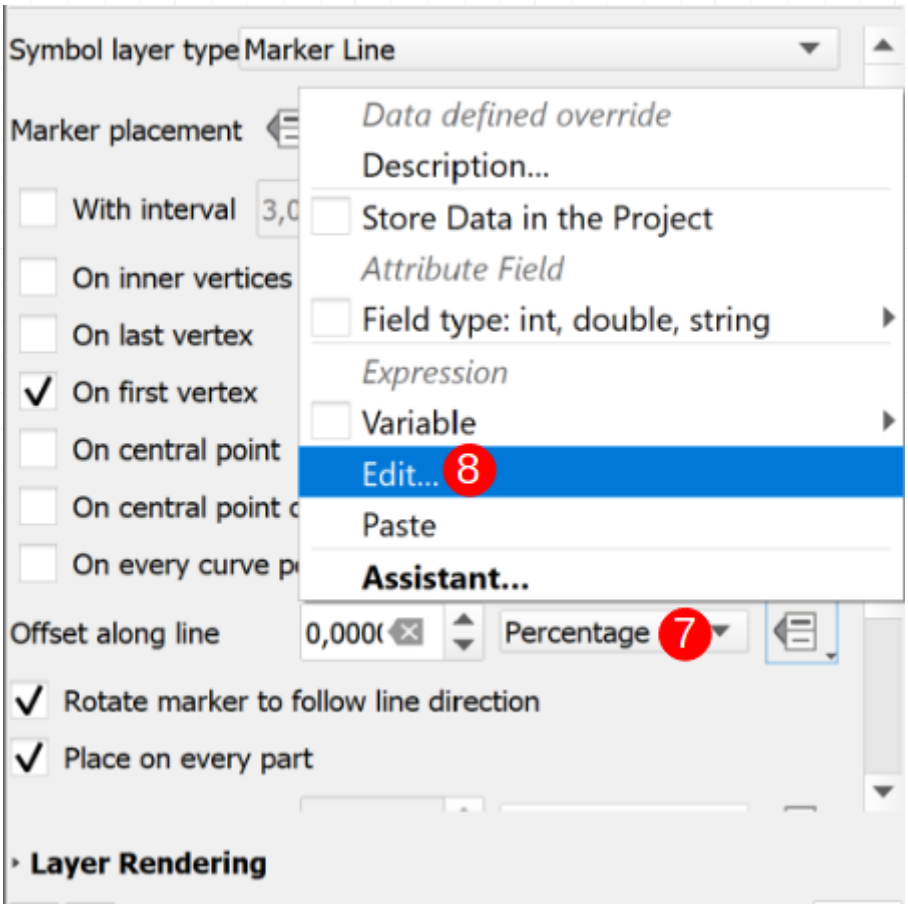


Change the new `Symbol Layer` (**3**) type to marker line and then style it (**4**) so that it is more visible.

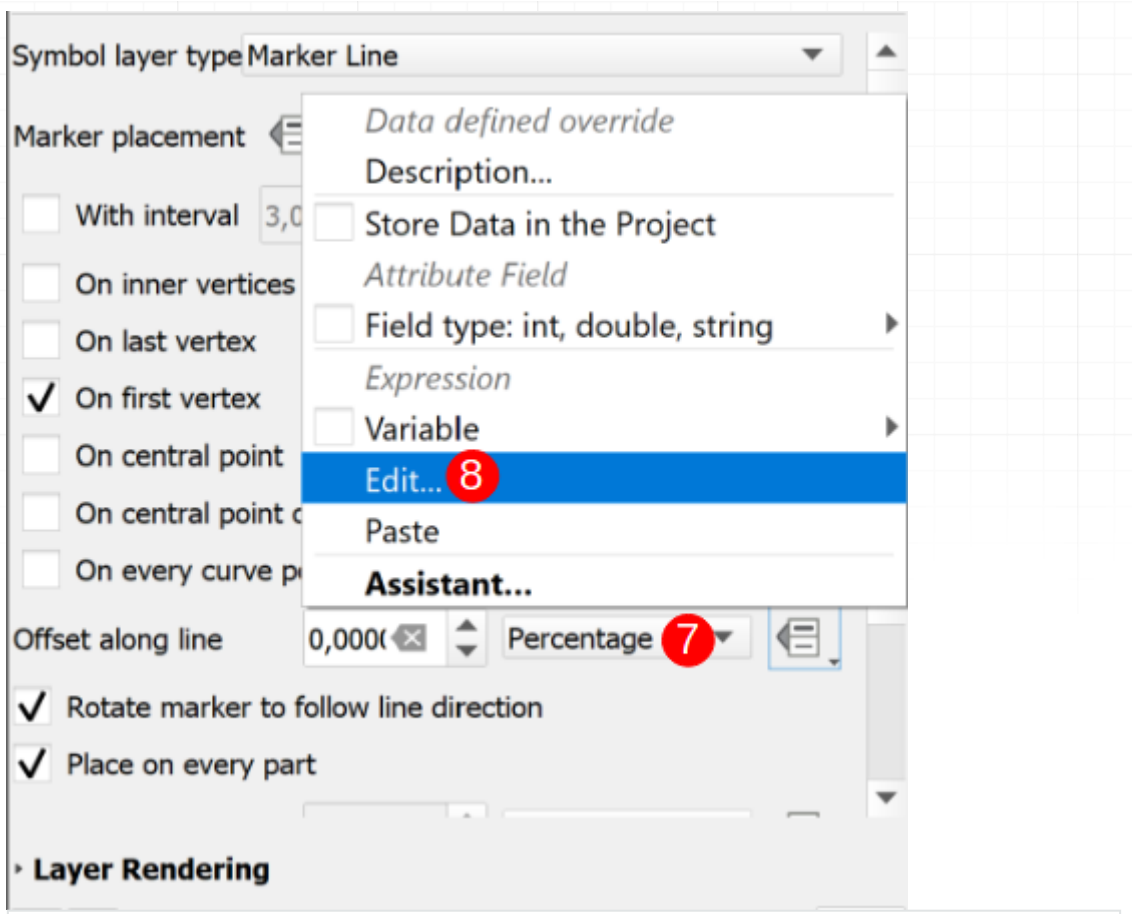


4. Change the `Symbol Layer's` settings so that the point is only on the `first vertex` (**5**) and and not at equidistant intervals.

Change the offset along the line to be `Percentage` (**6**).



Click the `Dropdown Menu` (`7`) ➔ `Edit...` (`8`) and then add the following code snippet



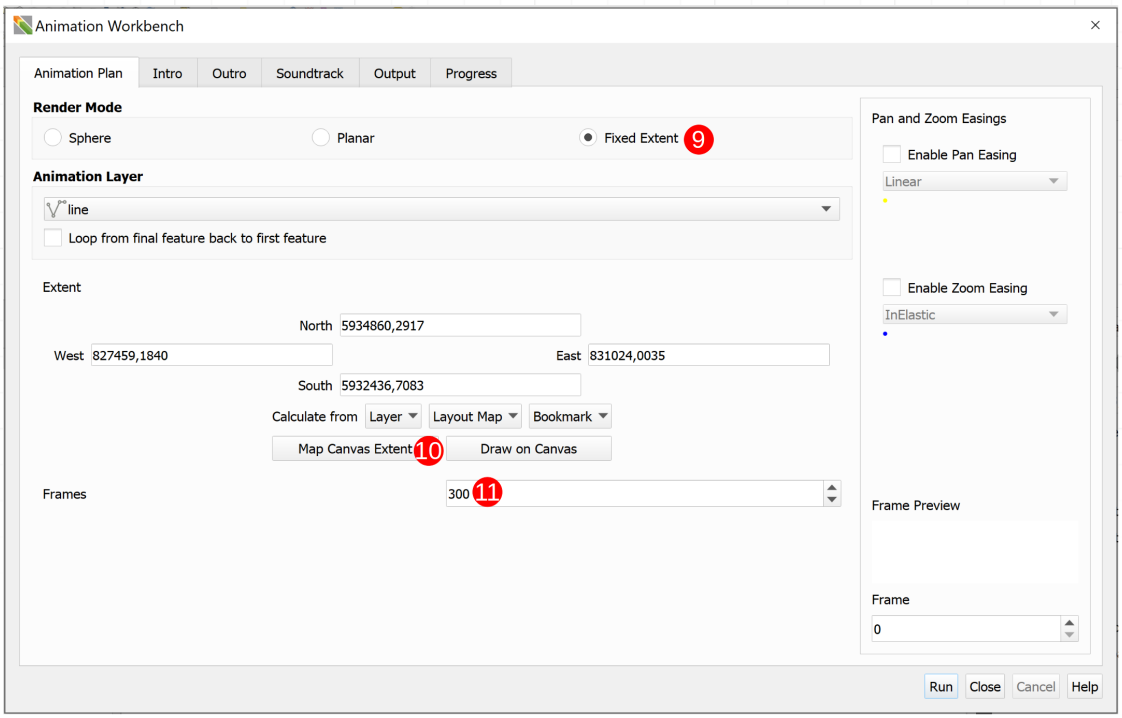
Code:

```
-- Point Along Line Code Snippet
(@current_hover_frame/@hover_frames) * 100
```

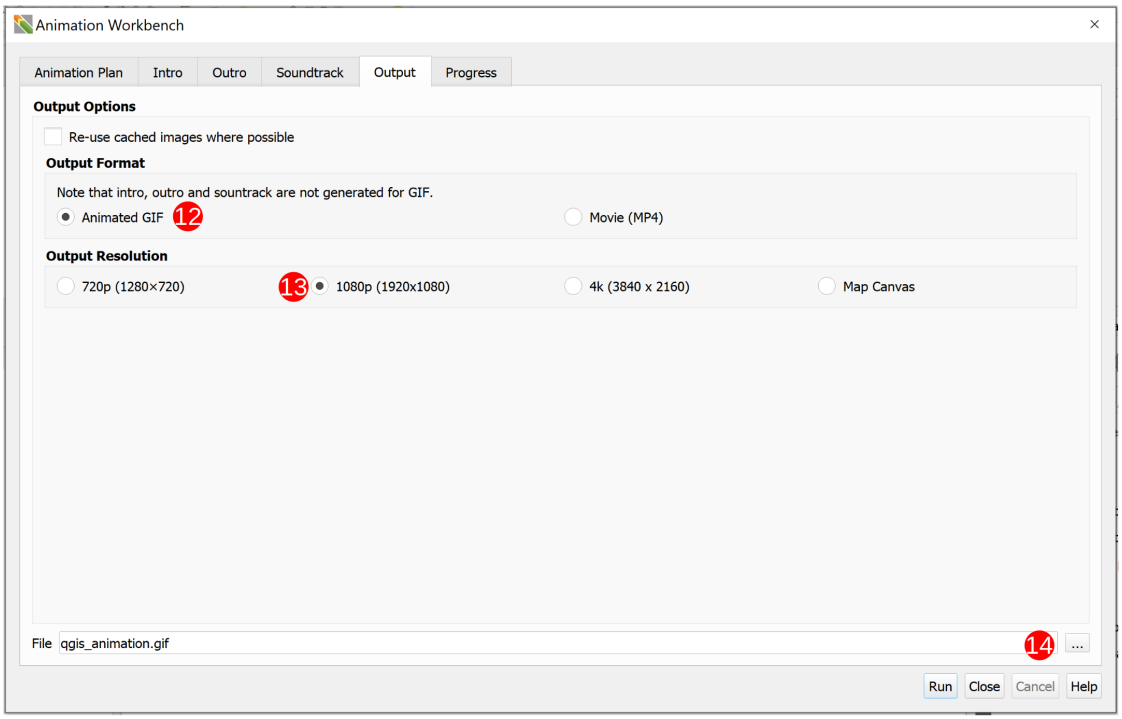
The snippet tells QGIS how far along the line (as a percentage of the line length) to render the point in each frame.

5. Open the Workbench and select `Fixed Extent` (**9**).

Click on `Map Canvas Extent` (**10**) and set the the `Frames` to 300 (**11**) (for a 10 second output at 30 frames per second).



6. Skip over the `Intro`, `Outro`, and `Soundtrack` tabs. In the `Output` tab, set the output format (**12**) and resolution (**13**), and set the output location's path (**14**).



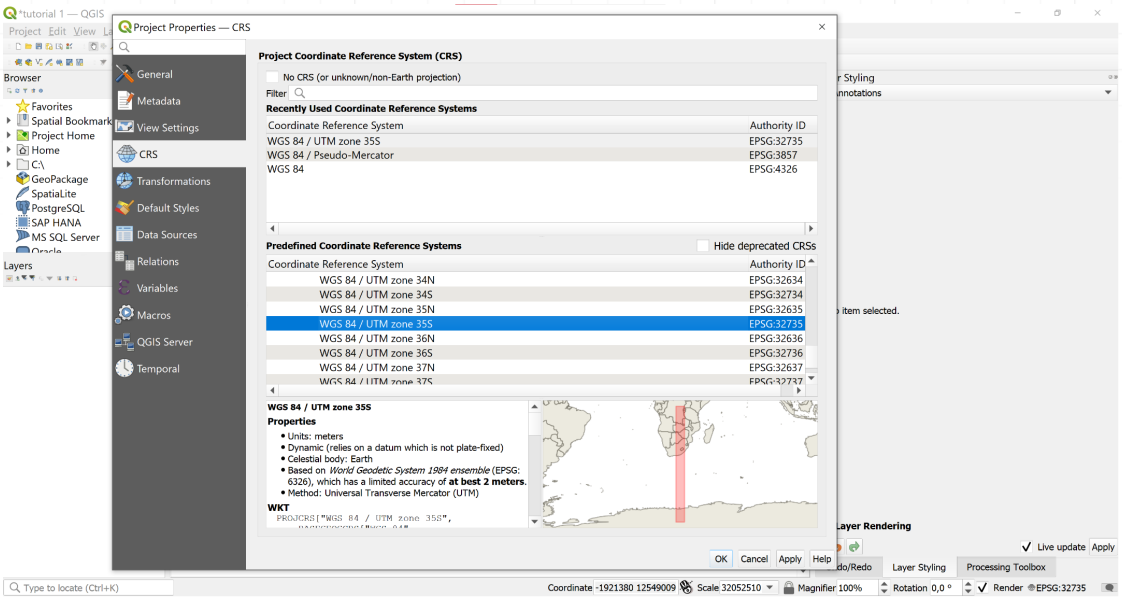
7. Click Run and render your output.

After this tutorial you should have a better idea of how to make a point move along a line. An expansion to this example would be to make the moving point a dynamically changing marker (like the markers in tutorial 1). Go have fun!

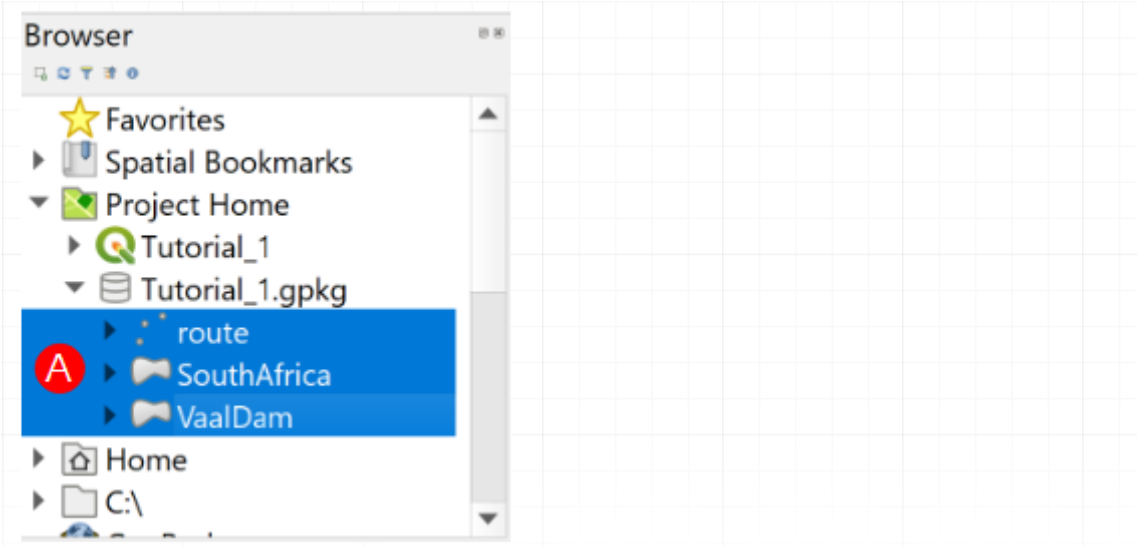
1.0.1 Tutorial 2: Basic Dynamically Changing Markers

This tutorial aims to show you the basics of creating, and animating, a static layer to use with the Animation Workbench. There are three pre-made layers to allow the main focus of the tutorial to be on the Animation Workbench and not on QGIS as a whole.

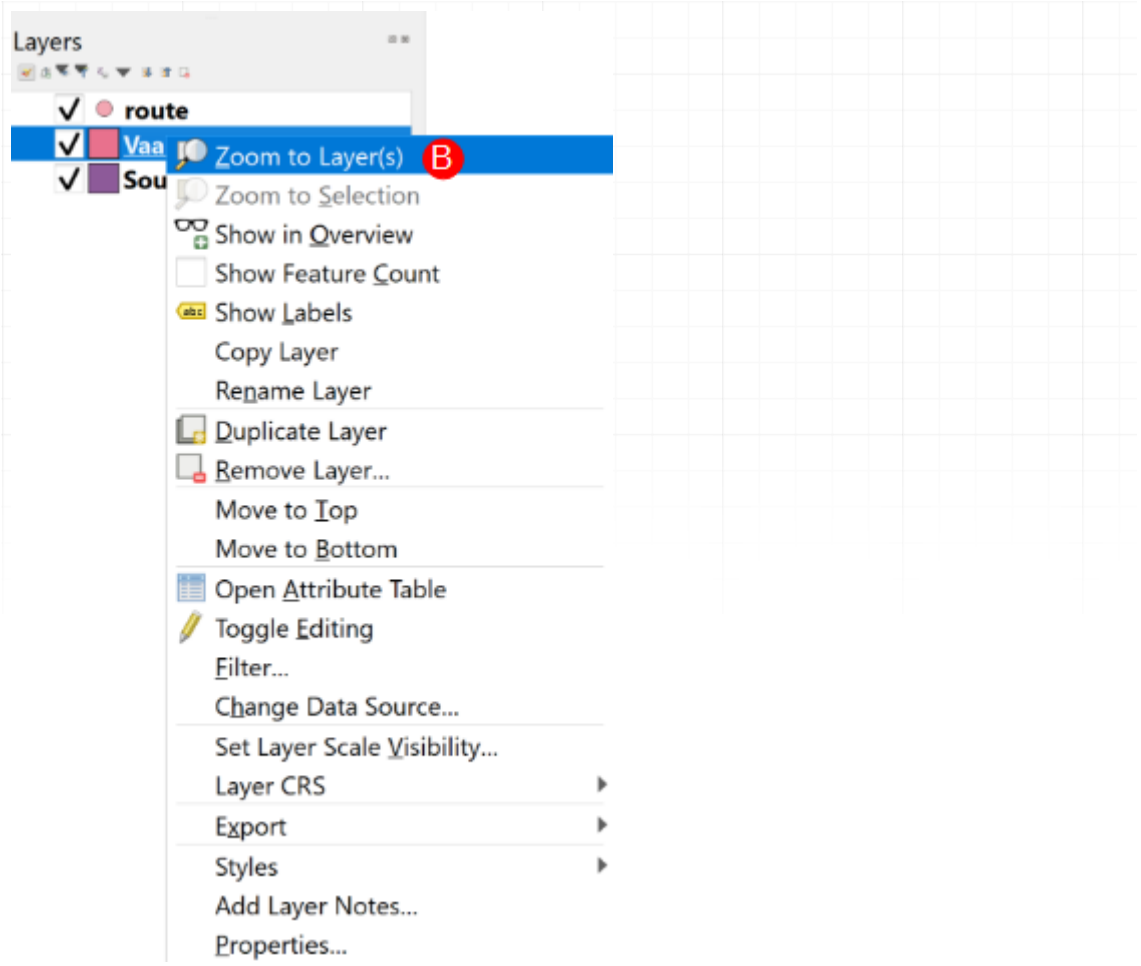
1. Download and extract the **Required Tutorial Zip Folder**
2. Open the **tutorial_2.qgz** project file that is in the folder.
3. Set the CRS of your project to **WGS84/UTM zone 35S (EPSG: 32735)**.



4. In the `Browser`, expand the **tutorial_2.gpkg** and add the three pre-made layers (VaalDam, SouthAfrica, and route) (`A`) to your project.

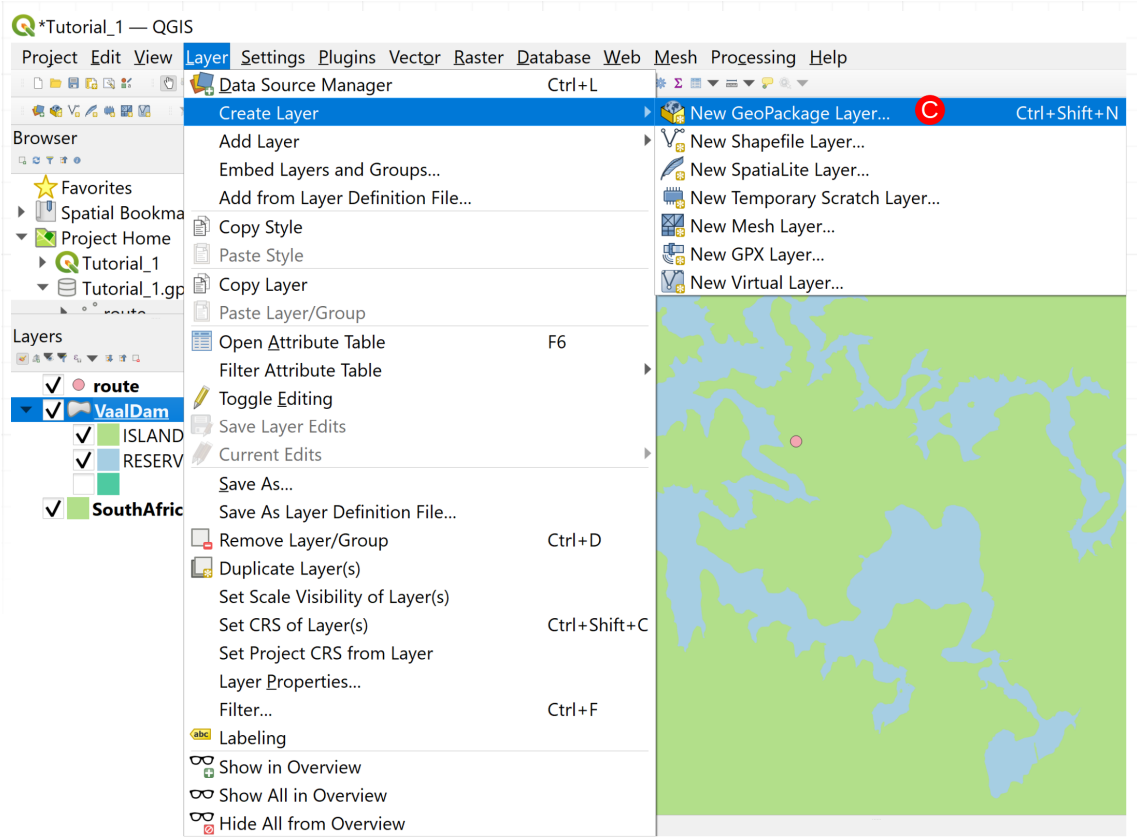


5. In the `Layers` Panel, arrange the layers in the following order: `route`, `VaalDam`, `SouthAfrica`. Then right-click on the `VaalDam` layer and `Zoom to Layer(s)` (**B**)

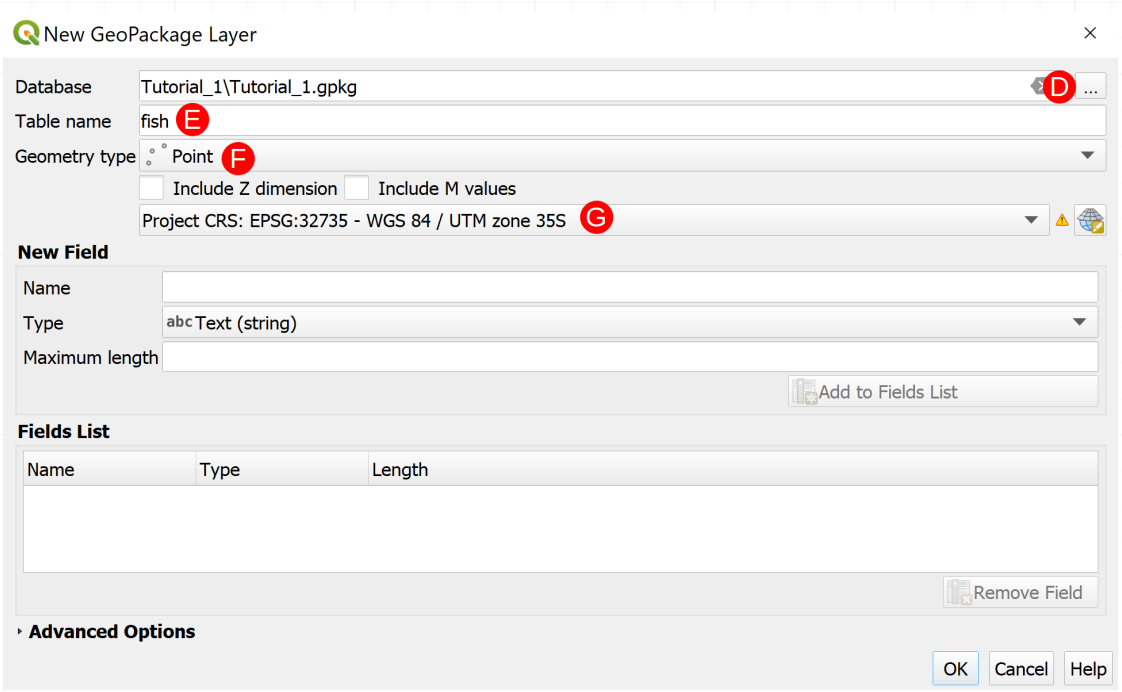


Style the three layers to your preferred style.

6. Now create a new layer in the **tutorial_2.gpkg** by clicking `Layer` → `Create Layer` → `New GeoPackage Layer...` (`C`).

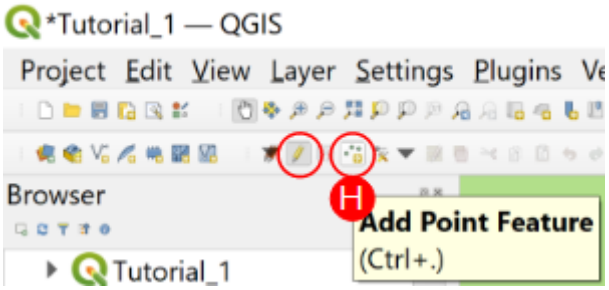


Click on the `Ellipsis` (`D`), navigate to and select the **tutorial_2.gpkg**, and click `Save`. Change the Table name to **fish** (`E`), set the Geometry type as **Point** (`F`), and change the CRS to match the **Project CRS** (`G`).



Click on `OK` and then click `Add New Layer` on the window that pops up.

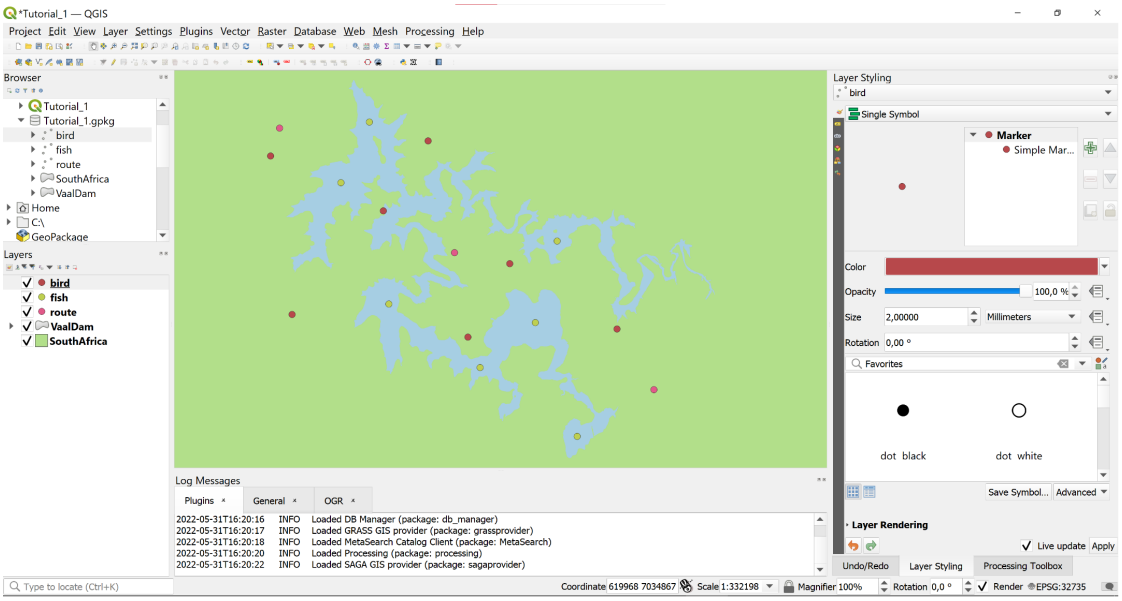
7. Select the `fish` layer and then click on `Toggle Editing` → `Add Point Feature` (`H`).



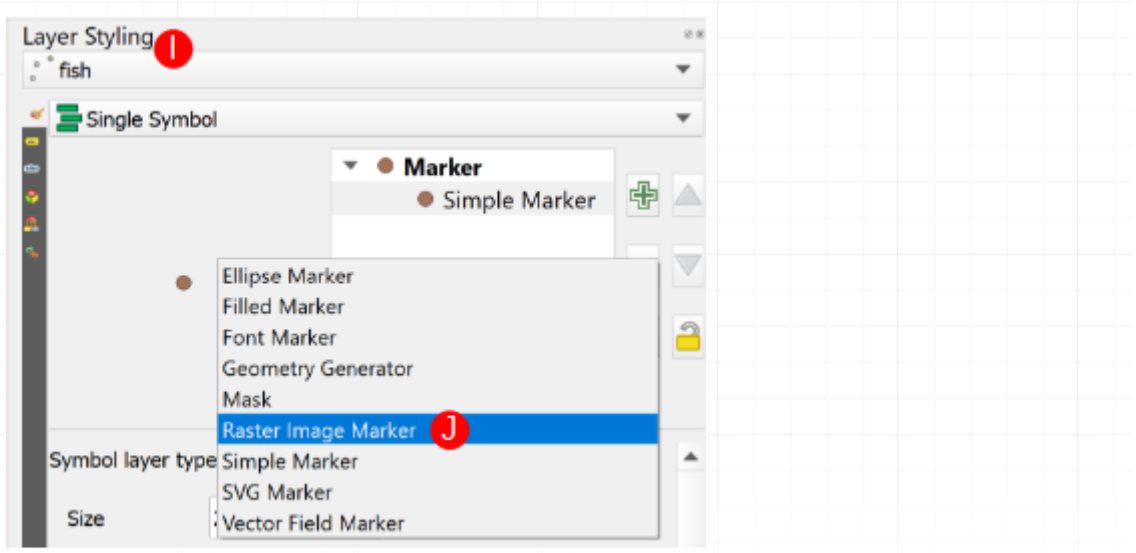
Add a few points wherever you feel they should go (Hint: This is a fish layer so adding them above the dam layer would be best). Don't worry about naming the points, just add them.

Save your changes by clicking on `Save Layer Edits` just next to the `Toggle Editing` button. Then stop editing the layer.

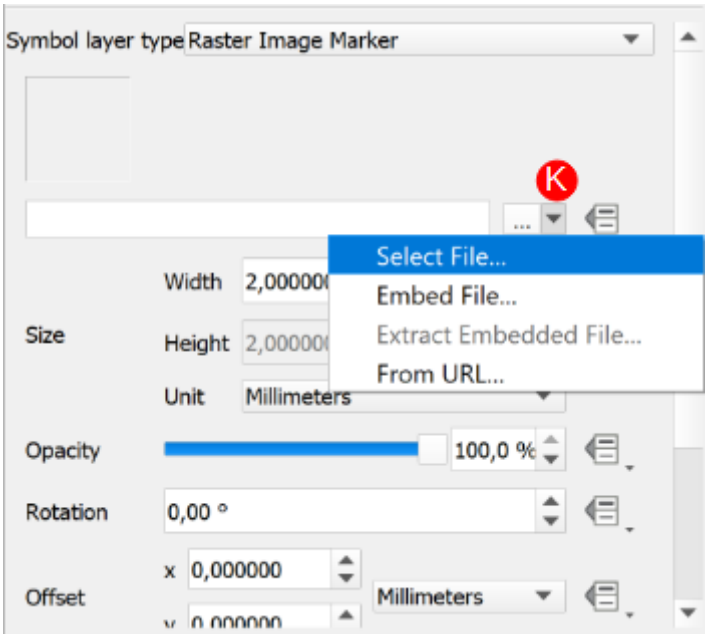
8. Repeat steps **6.** and **7.** but change the Table name to **bird** and add the points over the land areas.



9. Select the `fish` layer and then in the `Layer styling` toolbar (`I`) change the `Symbol layer type` to `Raster Image Marker` (`J`).

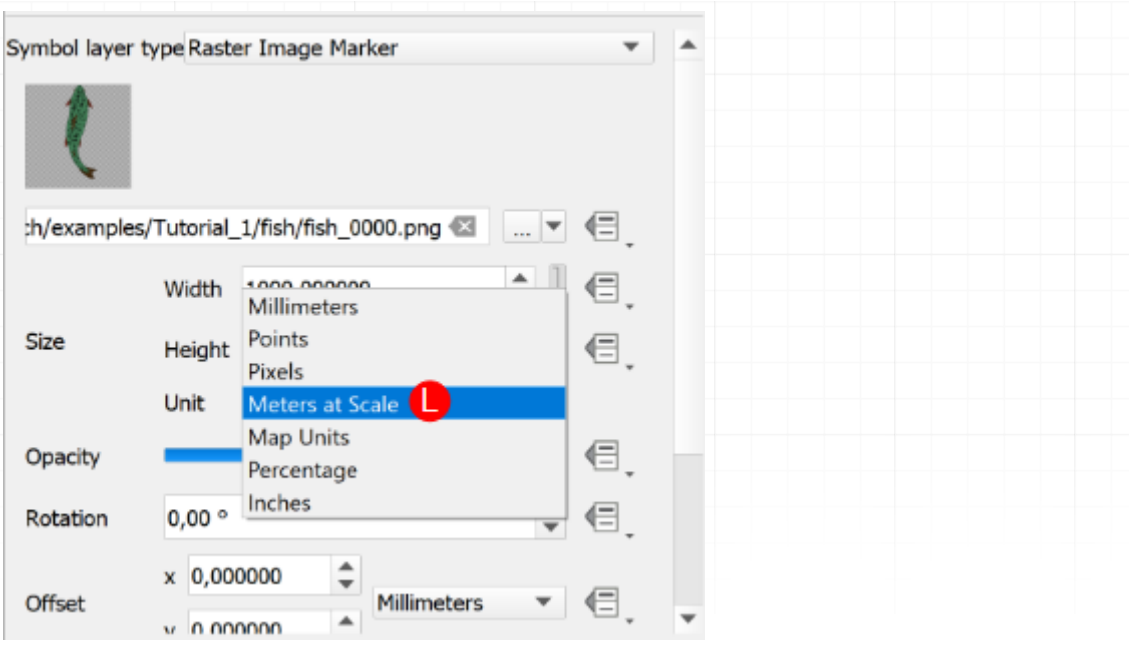


Select the marker image by clicking the `Dropdown menu` → `Select File...` (**K**) and then choosing `fish` → `fish_0000.png` .



Click `Open`

10. Change the marker's Size Unit to `Meters at Scale` (**L**)

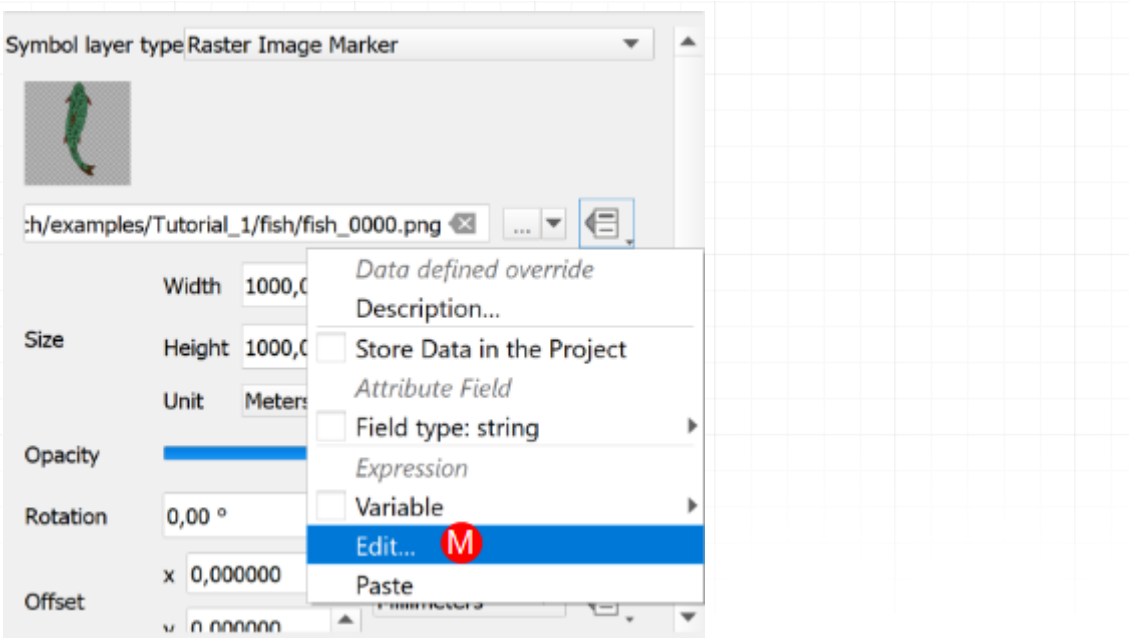


and set the Width and Height to 1000.

11. Repeat Steps 9. and 10. with the `bird` layer but instead choosing `bird` → `bird_0000.png` and setting the Width and Height to 3000.

> **Note:**
>
> In `QGIS 3.26`, or later, the `Symbol layer type` can simply be selected as `Animated Marker` and Step 12. can be skipped.

12. To animate the `fish` and `bird` layers using the `QGIS Expressions` system click the `Dropdown Menu` → `Edit...` (`M`).

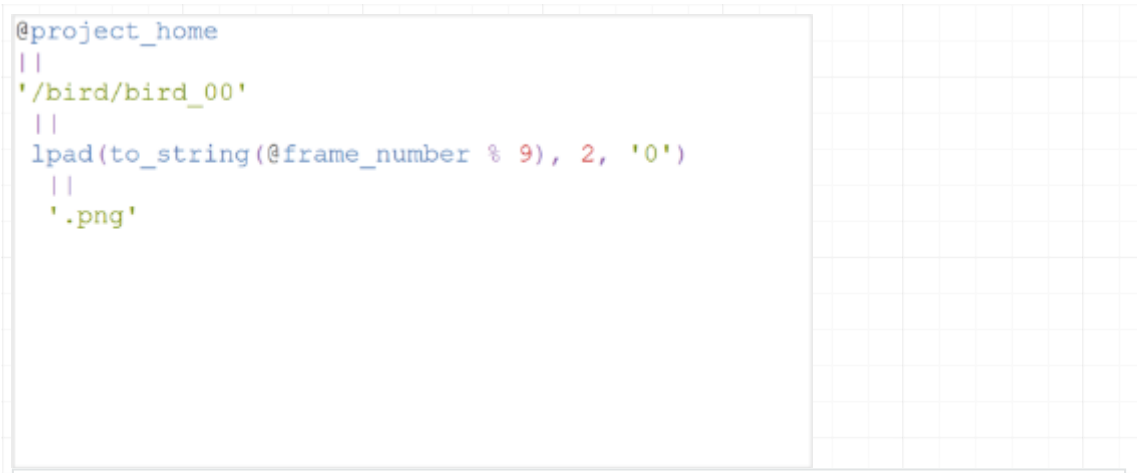


For the `fish` layer use the following expression:

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
@project_home
||
'/fish/fish_00'
||
lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 32), 2, '0')
||
'.png'
```

And for the `bird` layer use:



Code:

```
@project_home
||
'/bird/bird_00'
||
lpad(to_string(@frame_number % 9), 2, '0')
||
'.png'
```

Note:

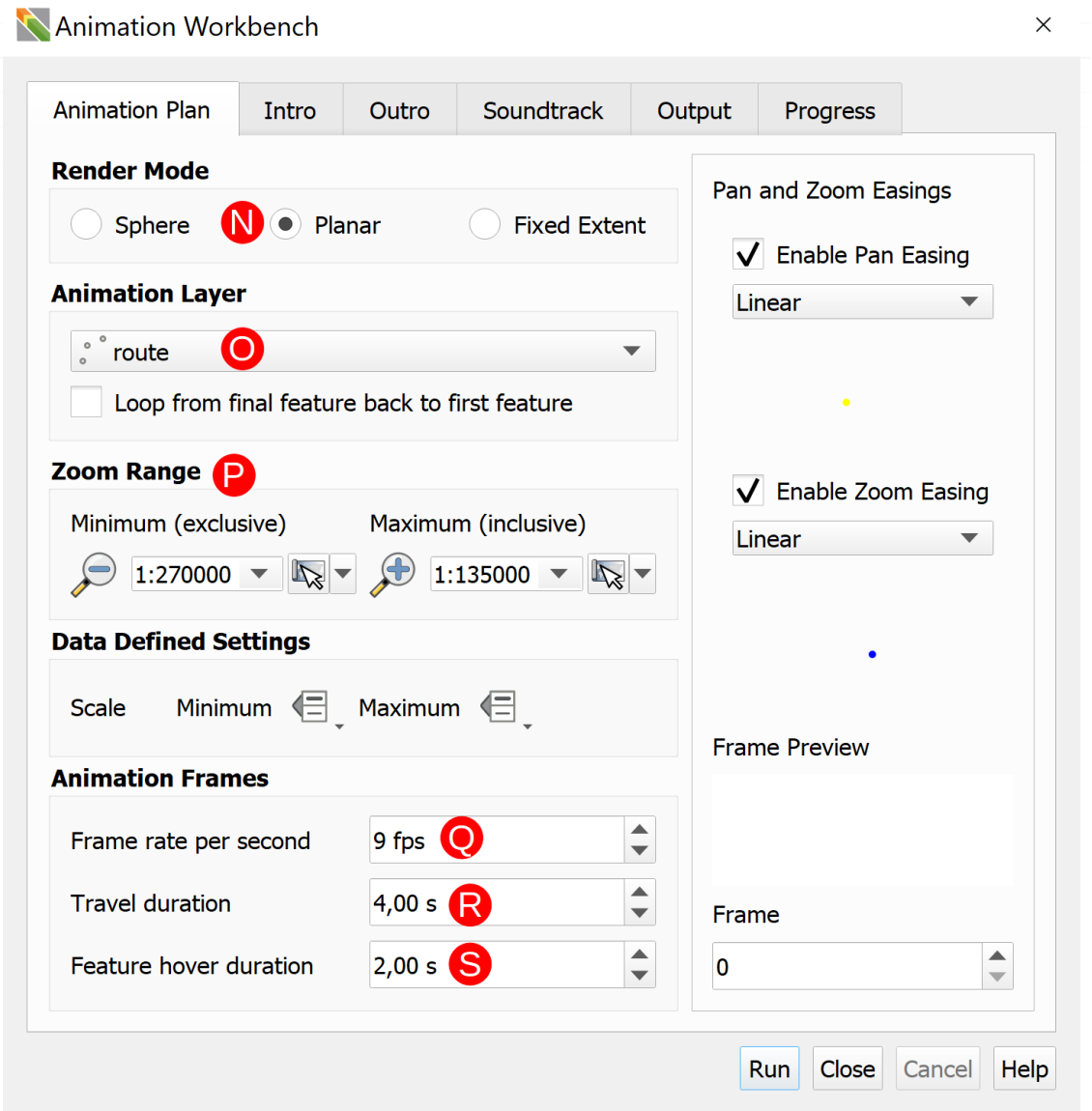
Refer to the What is the Workbench doing? section for an explanation about what the above code snippet is doing.

13. Open the Animation Workbench (refer to the Using the Animation Workbench section if you are unsure how to open the Workbench).

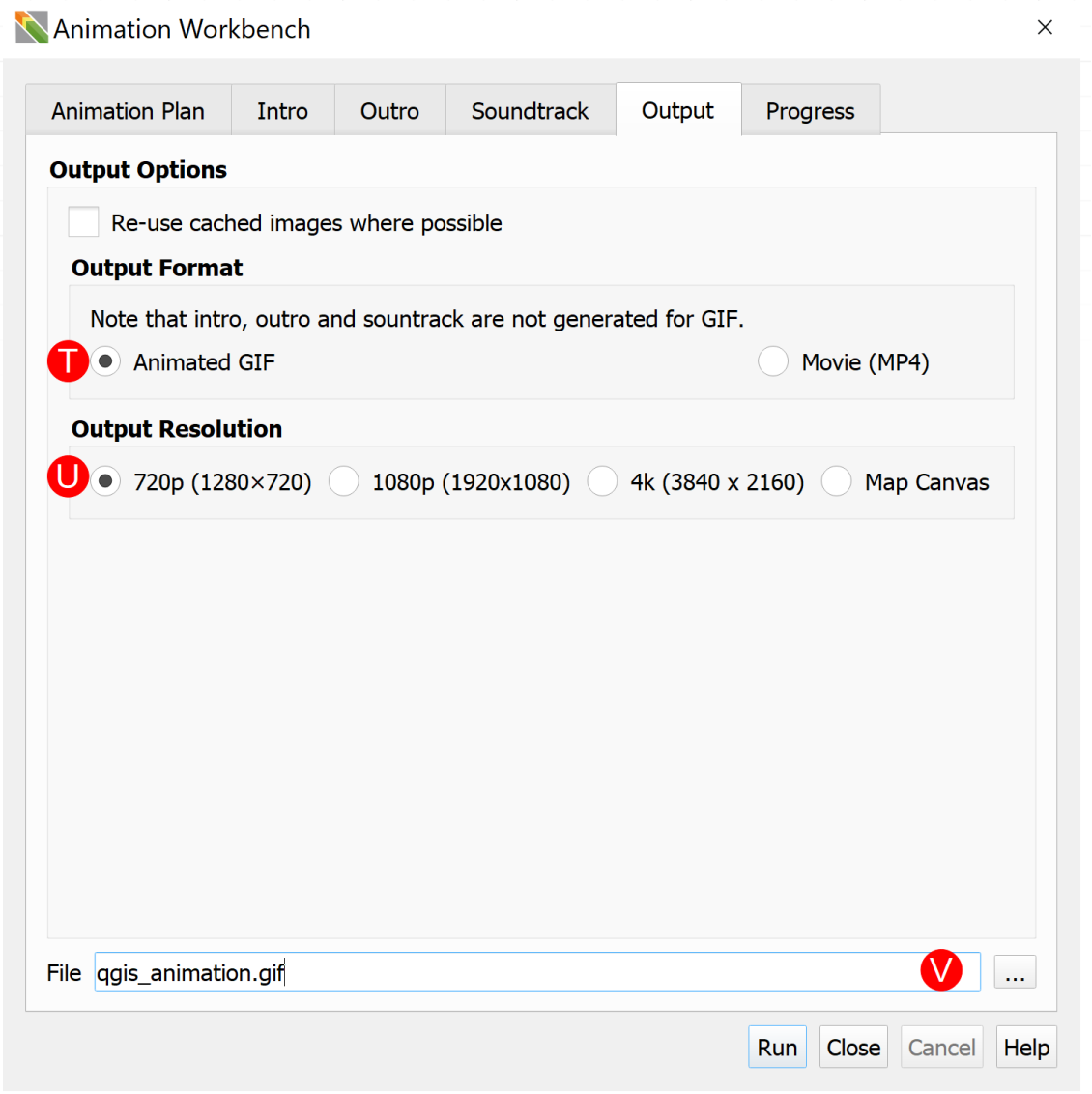
In the `Animation Plan` tab set:

- the `Render Mode` to `Planar` (`N`),
- the `Animation Layer` to `route` (`O`) using the dropdown menu,
- the `Zoom Range` (`P`) to 1:270000 for the Minimum and 1:135000 for the Maximum,
- the `Frame rate per second` to 9 fps (`Q`),
- the `Travel duration` to 4,00 s (`R`),
- and the `Feature hover duration` to 2,00 s (`S`)

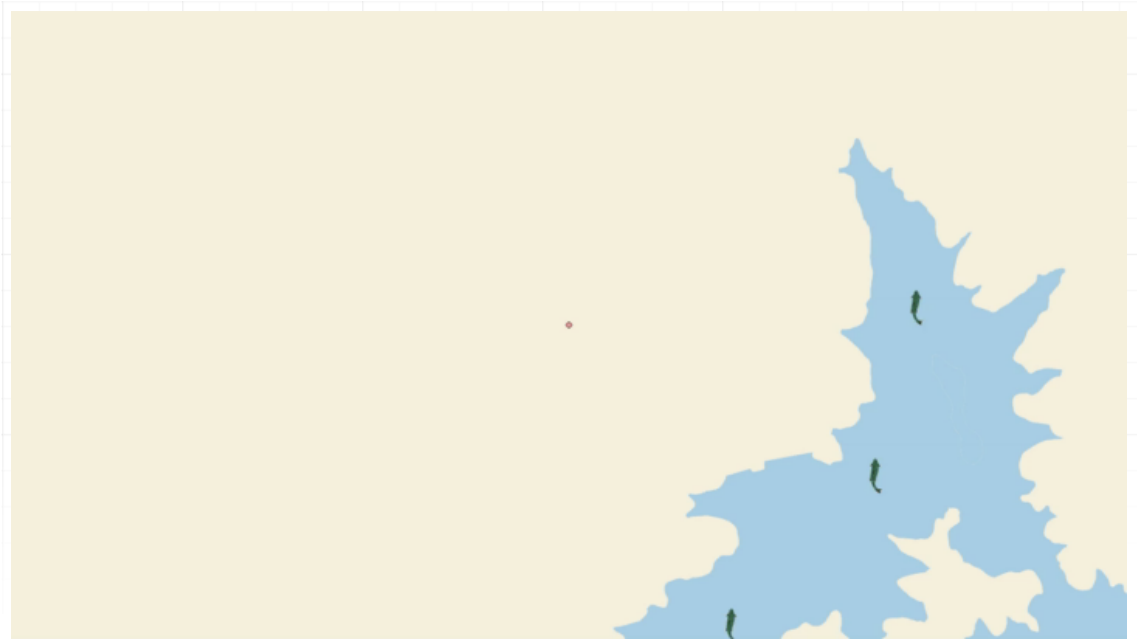
Enable both the `Pan` and `Zoom` easings and set them to linear.



14. Skip past the `Intro`, `Outro`, and `Soundtrack` tabs to the `Output` tab. Set the `Output Format` as `Animated Gif` (`T`) and the `Output Resolution` to `720p (1280x720)` (`U`). The `Output Resolution` can be set as any of the three choices but was set at `720` for this tutorial for the sake of speed. Set the output location to one you can find easily (`V`)



15. Click `Run` and watch what the Workbench is doing in the `Progress` tab. Once the Workbench is finished running, you should end up with an output similar to this:



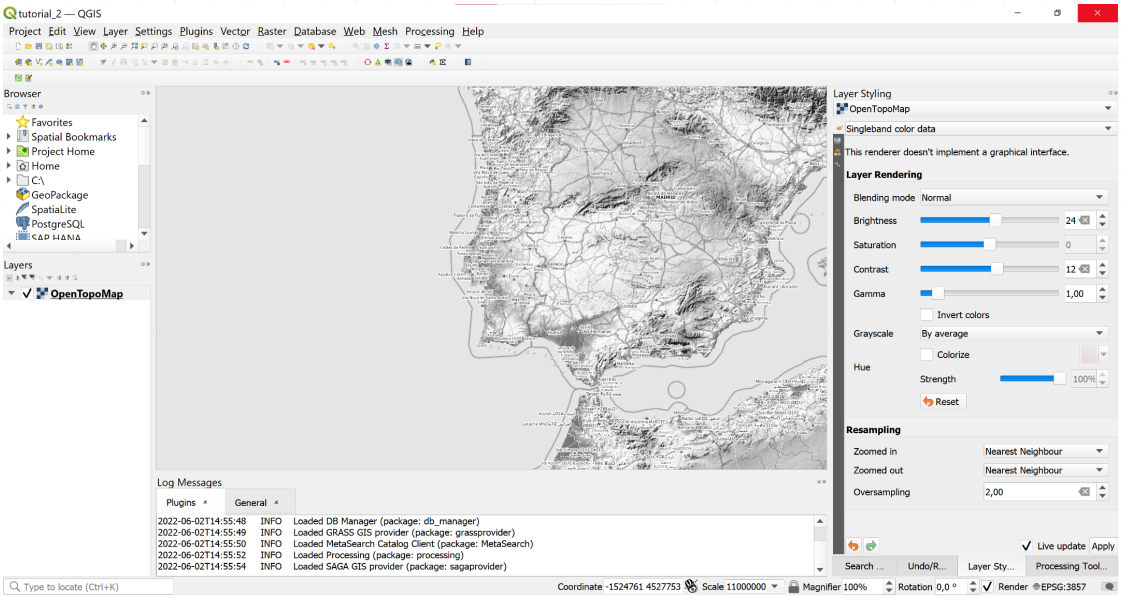
After this tutorial you should have a better understanding of how to create a point layer in your project and then to change the `Single Symbol` markers into stationary animated markers. A key focus is the idea that you can tell versions of `QGIS` before `3.26` to dynamically change markers using short code snippets. Versions of `QGIS` post `3.26` allow a user to simply use the `Animated Marker` feature without editing an expression.

1.0.1 Tutorial 3: Flying Points

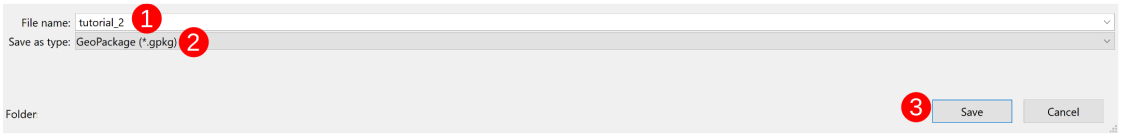
This tutorial aims to show you how add a flying point animation to points on your map using built-in QGIS functionalities (The geometry generator line) and introduced variables from the workbench.

1. Download and extract the **Required Tutorial Zip Folder**

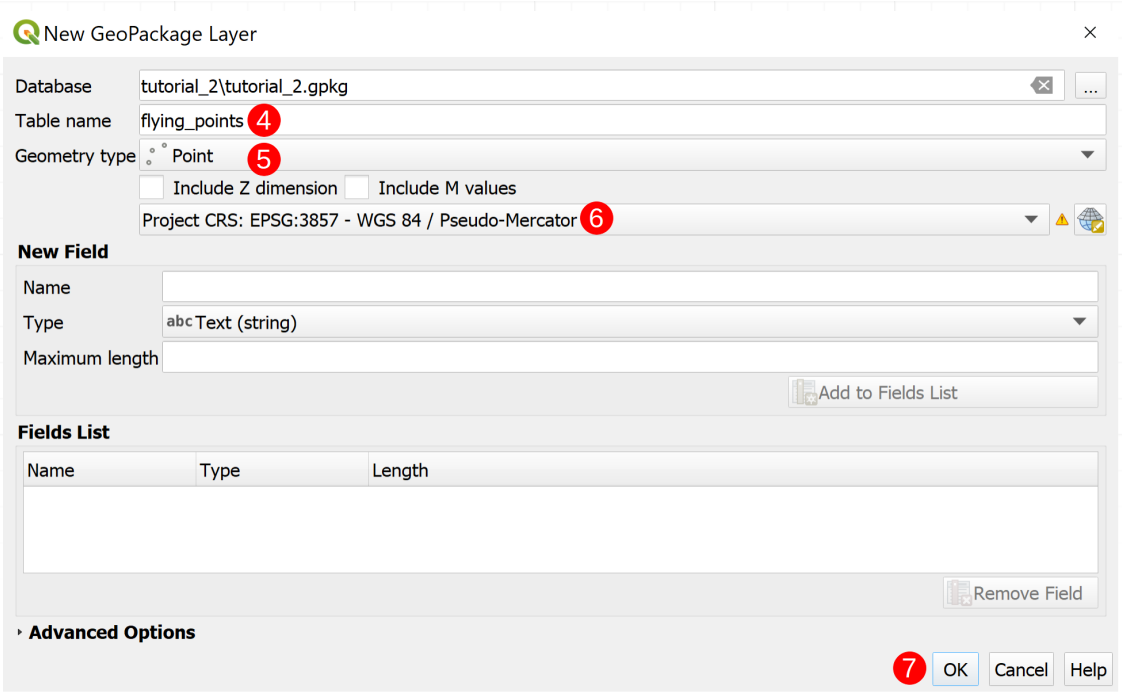
2. Open the **tutorial_3.qgz** project file. When you first open the project file you should be greeted with something like this:



3. Create a new point layer in a new geopackage by clicking `Layer` → `Create Layer` → `New GeoPackage Layer...`. Click on the `Ellipsis` (three dots) next to the Database textbox and navigate to the folder that the **tutorial_3.qgz** file is located in. Type the File name **"tutorial_3"** (`1`) and ensure the file will be saved as a `GeoPackage` (`2`) and click `Save` (`3`).

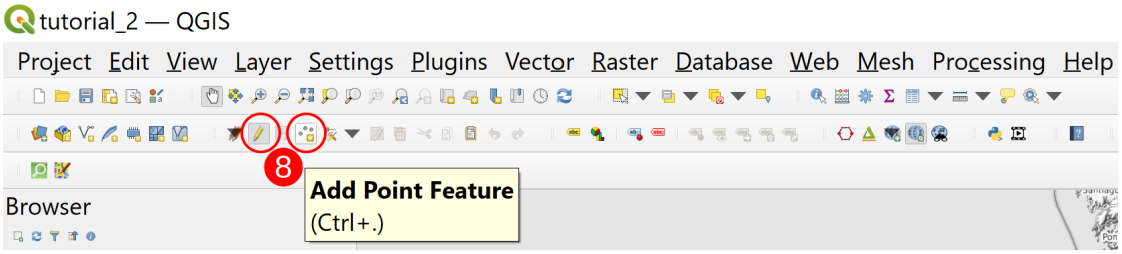


Change the Table name to **flying_points** (`4`), set the Geometry type as **Point** (`5`) and change the CRS to match the **Project CRS** (`6`).

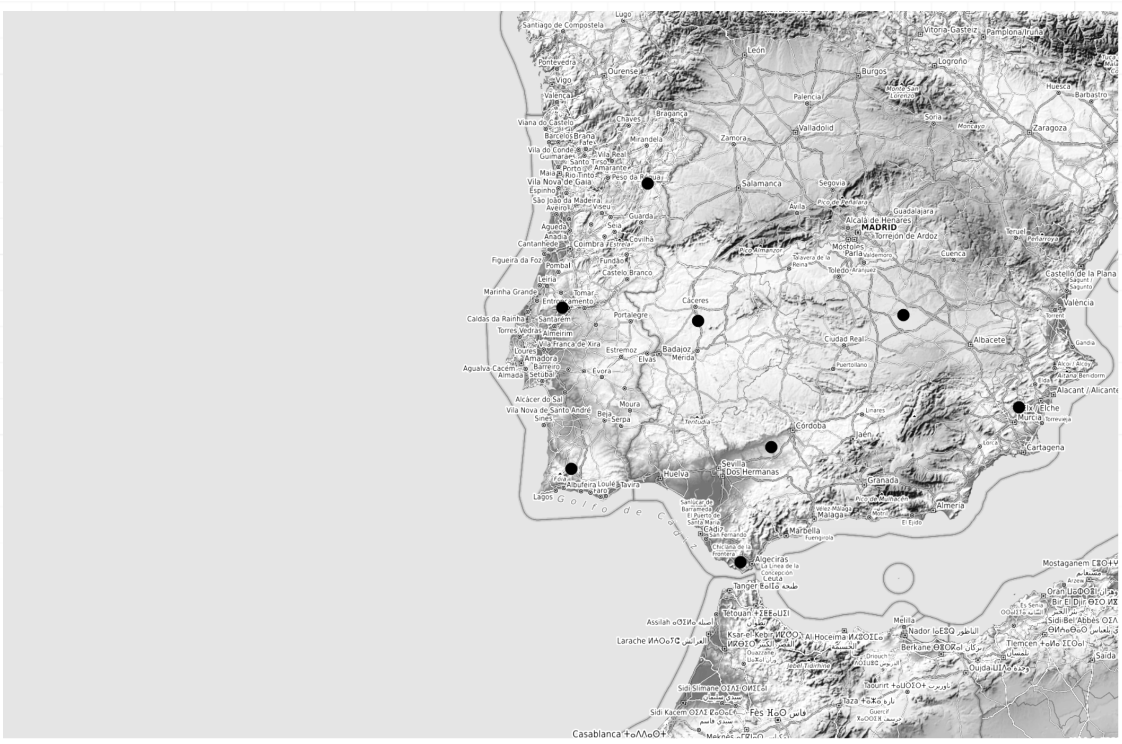


Click OK (7)

4. Click on Toggle Editing → Add Point Feature (8).



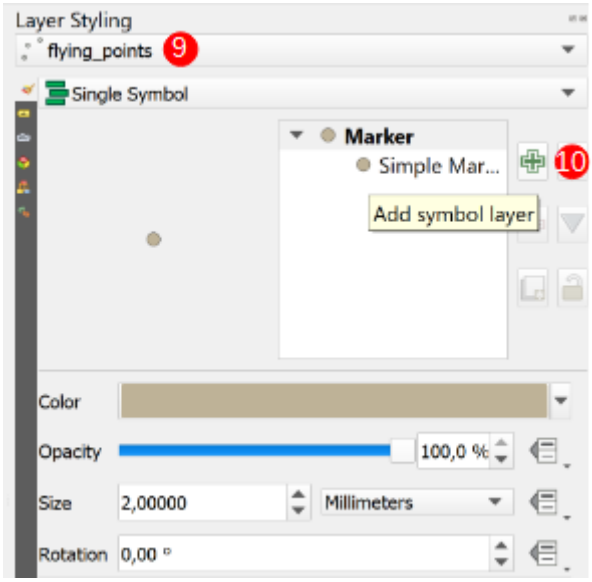
And randomly add points to your map. Depending on your computer's capabilites, you can add more, or fewer, points than the example below.



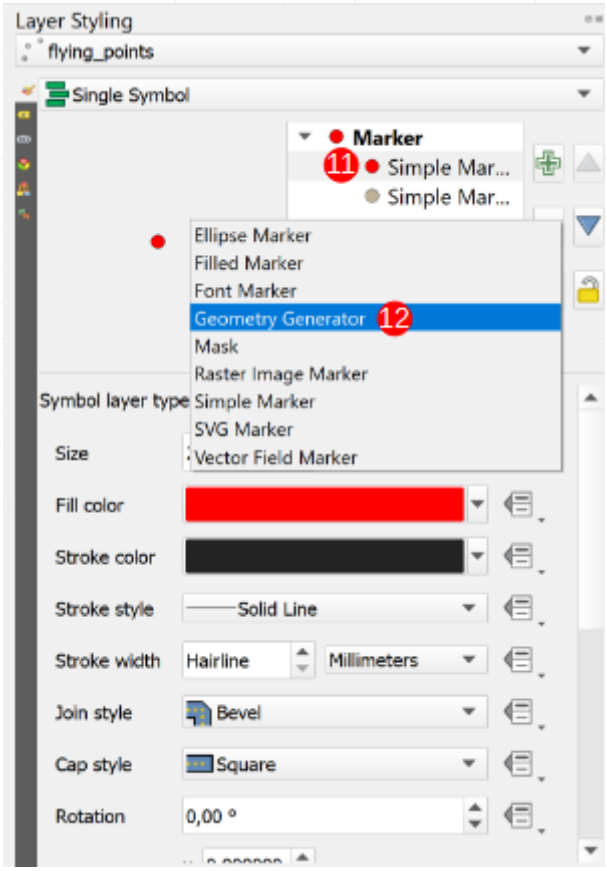
Save your Layer Edits and toggle off the Editing tool.

5. Style the points layer.

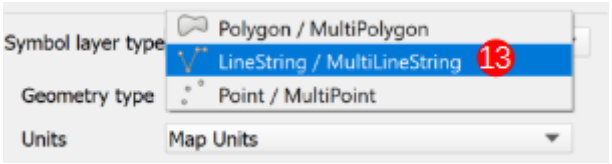
Select the `flying_points` (`9`) layer and in the `Layer Styling` toolbar click on the `Add Symbol Layer` (green plus symbol) button (`10`).



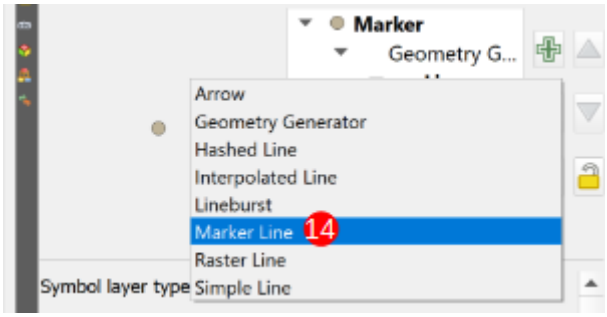
Select the top `Simple Marker` (**11**) and change its Symbol layer type to `Geometry Generator` (**12**)



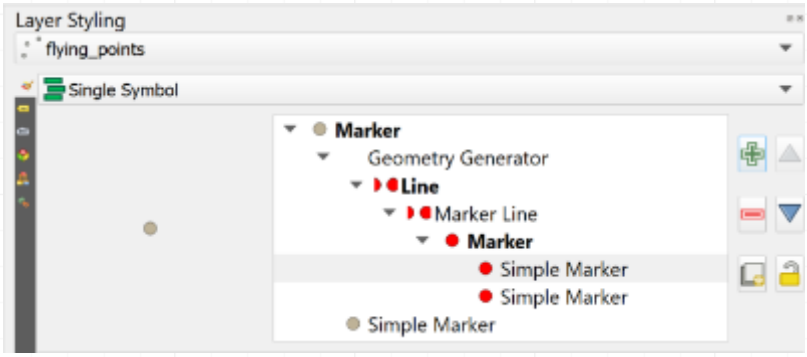
and then set the Geometry type to `LineString / MultiLineString` (**13**).



Change the line's Symbol layer type to `Marker Line` (**14**).



Add a second `Simple marker` to the marker line so that you end up with something like this:

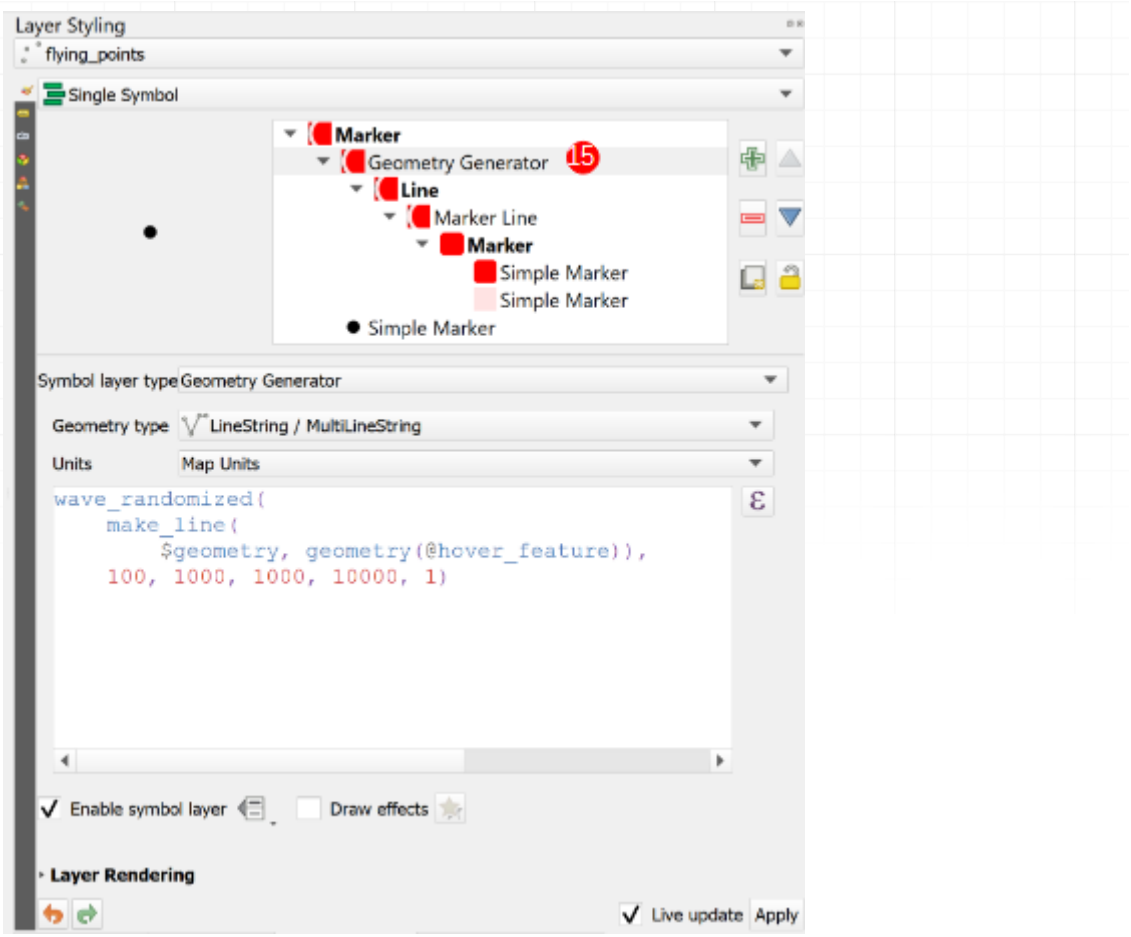


Style the various `Simple Markers` to your preferred look.

6. Select the `Geometry Generator` symbol layer (**15**) and add this code to it:

Code:

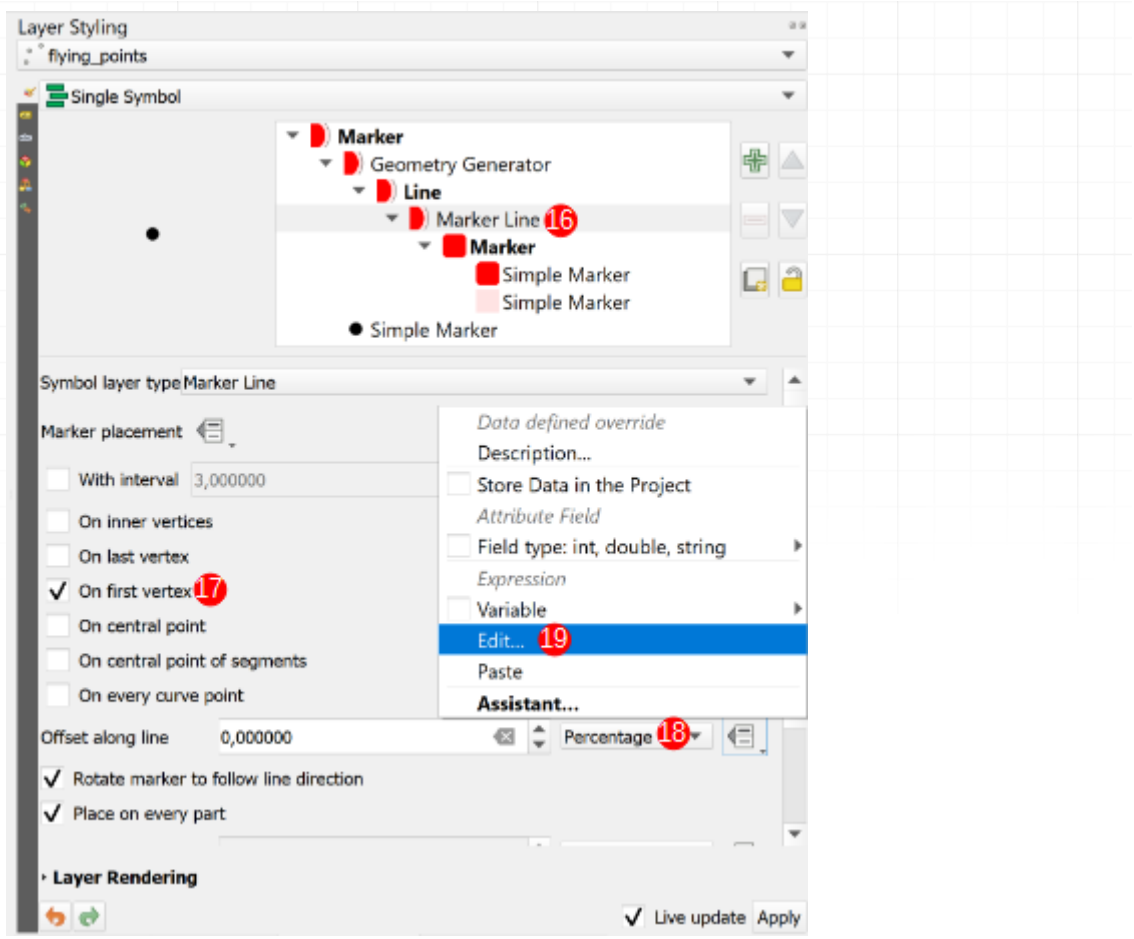
```
wave_randomized(
make_line(
$geometry, geometry(@hover_feature)),
100, 1000, 1000, 10000, 1)
```



Note:

More information about what changing the numbers will affect can be found in the QGIS expressions editor.

7. A few options need to be changed in the `Marker Line` symbol layer (**16**): The Marker placement needs to be set to `On first vertex` (**17**) and, the Offset along line needs to be changed to `Percentage` (**18**). The click the `Dropdown menu` next to Offset along line and select `Edit...` (**19**).



In the `Expression String Builder` add the following code snippet:

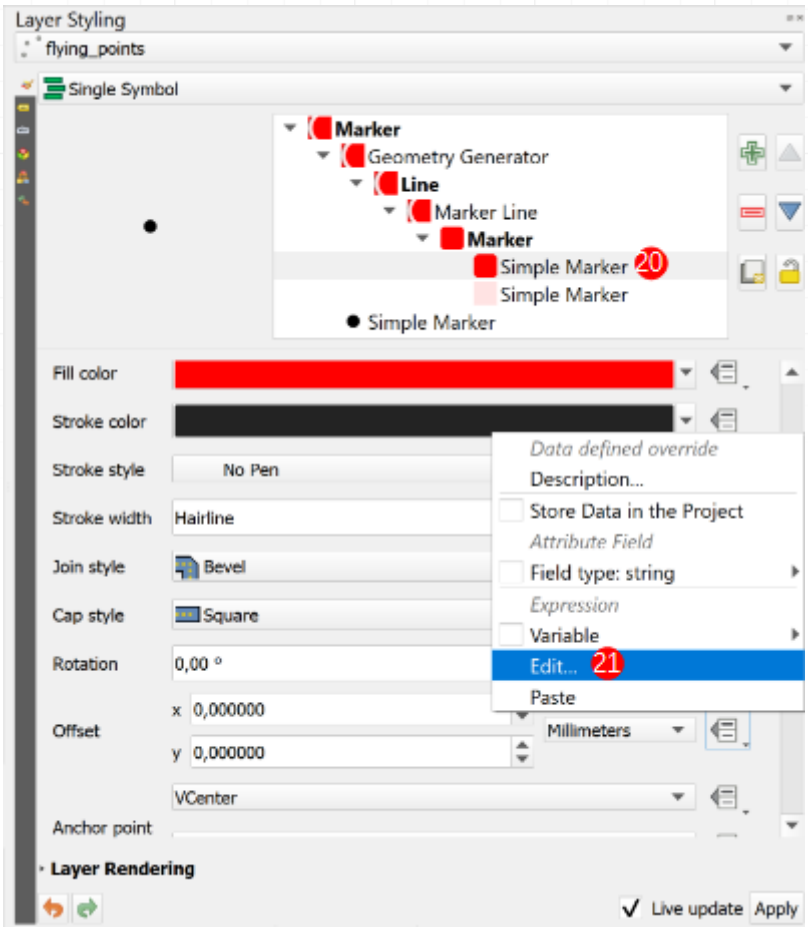
Code:

```
100 - to_int((@current_hover_frame / @hover_frames) * 100 )
```


```
100 - to_int((@current_hover_frame / @hover_frames) * 100 )
```


Click `OK`

8. Select the first `Simple Marker` symbol layer (**`20`**) in the `Marker Line` symbol layer. Scroll down to Offset and click on the `Dropdown Menu` → `Edit..` (**`21`**).



In the `Expression String Builder` add the following code snippet:

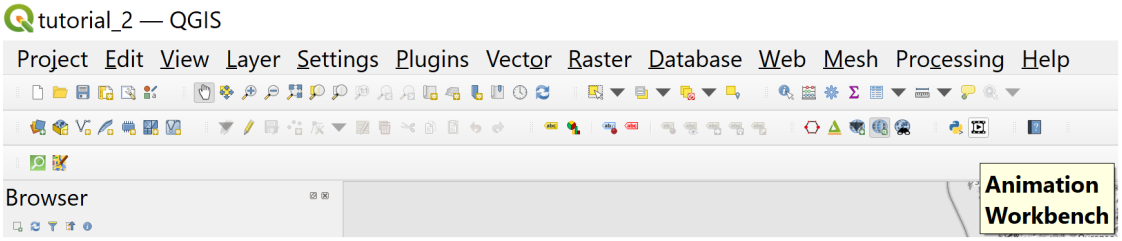
Code:

```
-- Taken from https://spicyyoghurt.com/tools/easing-functions
--    t = Time - Amount of time that has passed since the begi
--    b = Beginning value - The starting point of the animatio
--    c = Change in value - The amount of change needed to go
--    d = Duration - Amount of time the animation will take. U
-- Sinusoidal
-- -c / 2 * (Math.cos(Math.PI * t / d) - 1) + b;

-- Use with the animation in static mode
if(@hover_feature_id != $id,
array(
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (cos( (pi() * @frame_number / @hove
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (sin( (pi() * @frame_number / @hove
    ),
    array (0,0))
```

```
-- Taken from https://spicyyoghurt.com/tools/easing-functions
--    t = Time - Amount of time that has passed since the beginning of the
animation. Usually starts at 0 and is slowly increased using a game loop or
other update function.
--    b = Beginning value - The starting point of the animation. Usually
it's a static value, you can start at 0 for example.
--    c = Change in value - The amount of change needed to go from starting
point to end point. It's also usually a static value.
--    d = Duration - Amount of time the animation will take. Usually a
static value aswell.
-- Sinusoidal
-- -c / 2 * (Math.cos(Math.PI * t / d) - 1) + b;

-- Use with the animation in static mode
if(@hover_feature_id != $id,
array(
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (cos( (pi() * @frame_number / @hover_frames ) - 1
)) ,
    (-@hover_frames / 2) * (sin( (pi() * @frame_number / @hover_frames ) - 1
))
),
array (0,0))
```

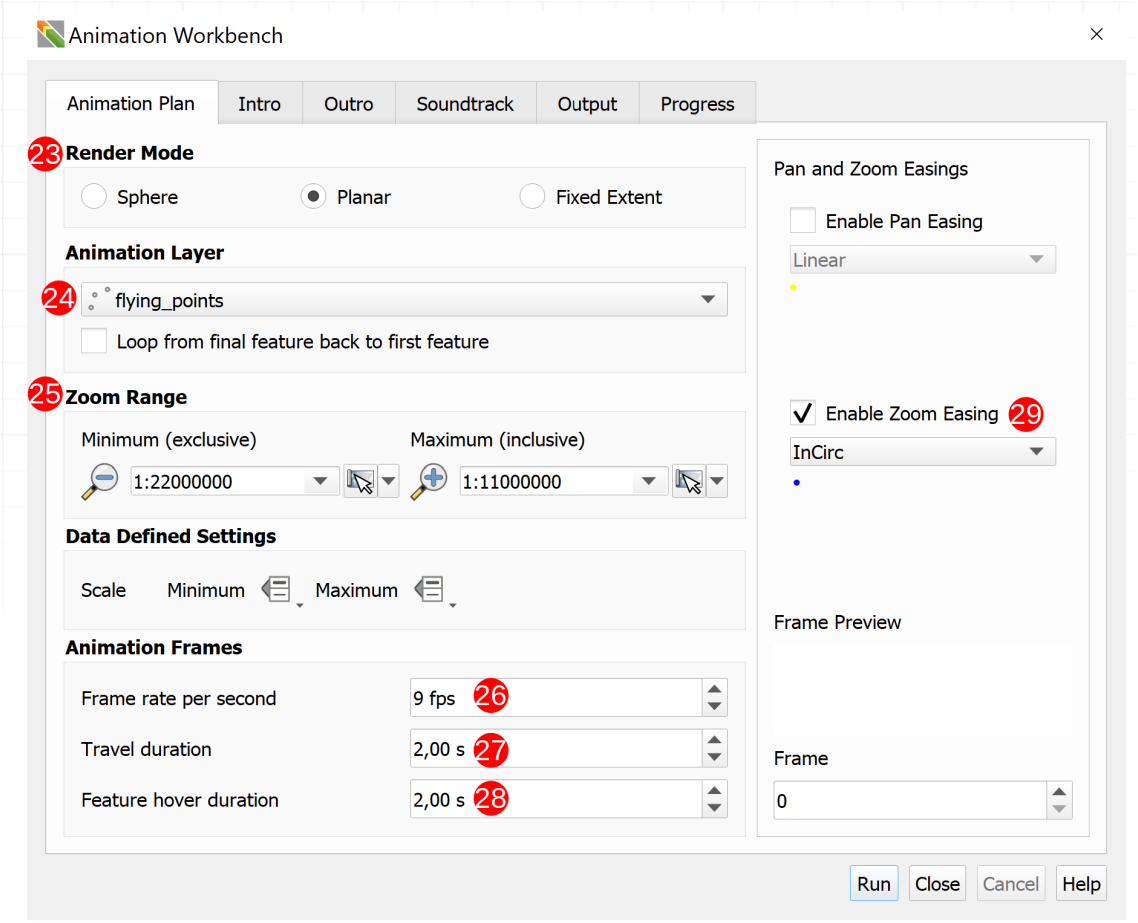
Click **OK**

9. Open the **Animation Workbench** (**22**)



10. Set up the **Animation Plan** with:

- the **Render Mode** to **Planar** (**23**),
- the **Animation Layer** to **flying_points** (**24**) using the dropdown menu,
- the **Zoom Range** (**25**) to 1:22000000 for the Minimum and 1:11000000 for the Maximum,
- the **Frame rate per second** to 9 fps (**26**),
- the **Travel duration** to 2,00 s (**27**),
- the **Feature hover duration** to 2,00 s (**28**),
- and the **Zoom Easing** as InCirc (**29**)



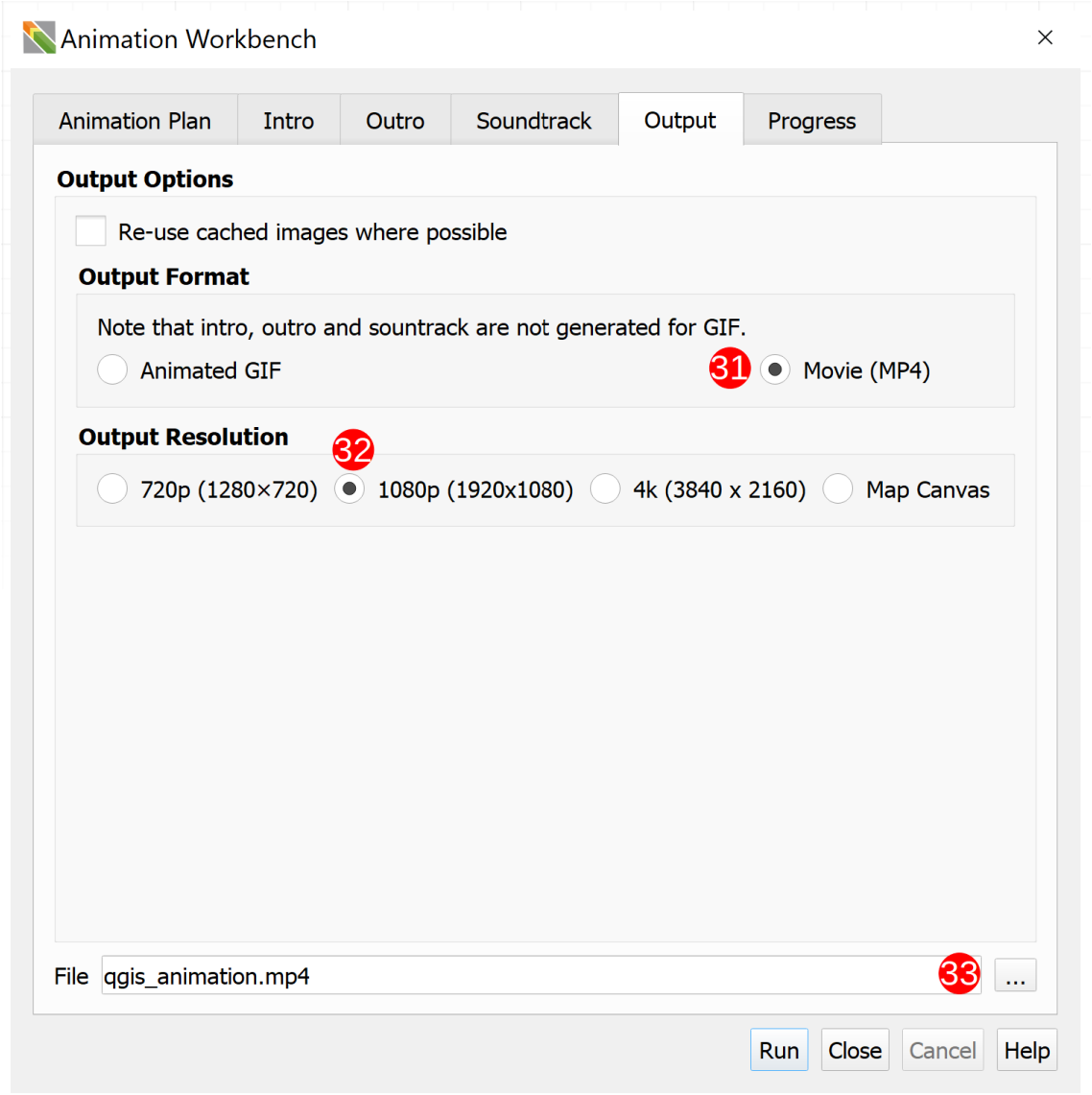
Note:

With a decently specced computer you can up the fps and get the points to fly faster in your output.

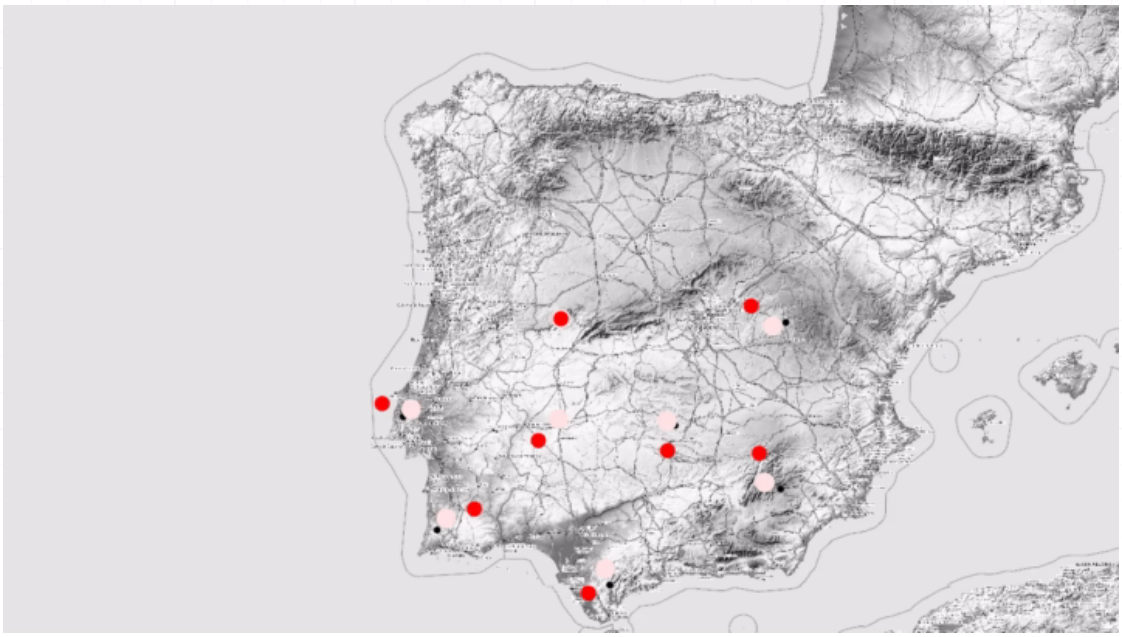
11. Add license-free media to the `Intro`, `Outro`, and `Soundtrack`.

> **Note:**
>
> Make sure your `Soundtrack` is as long as, or longer than, your final animation will be (including the `Intro`, `Animation`, and `Outro`).

12. Set the `Output Format` as `Movie (MP4)` (**30**) and the `Output Resolution` to `1080 (1920x1080)` (**31**). The `Output Resolution` can be set as any of the three choices but was set at `1080` for this tutorial for the sake of speed. Set the output location (**32**) to one you can easily locate.



13. Click Run and get an output. The **GIF** below is the visual output of the tutorial if you followed step-by-step and set the parameters to exactly what was stated.

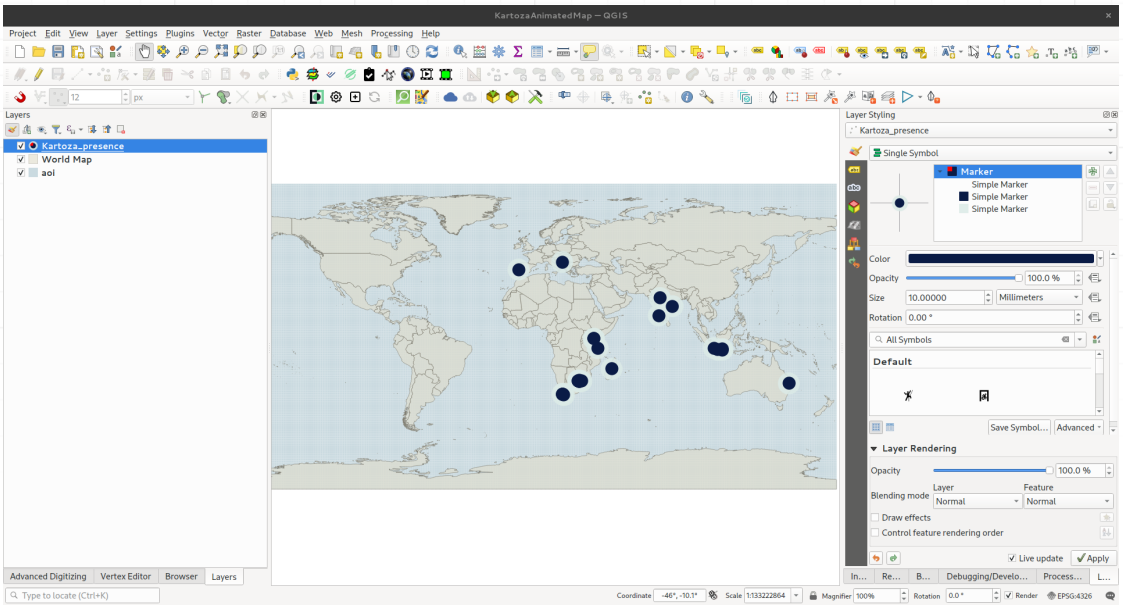


The link to a more complex output (with an `Intro`, an `Outro`, and a `Soundtrack`) can be found here

After this tutorial you should have a better idea of how you can use a mixture of built-in QGIS functionalites and the workbench's introduced variables to generate interesting outputs.

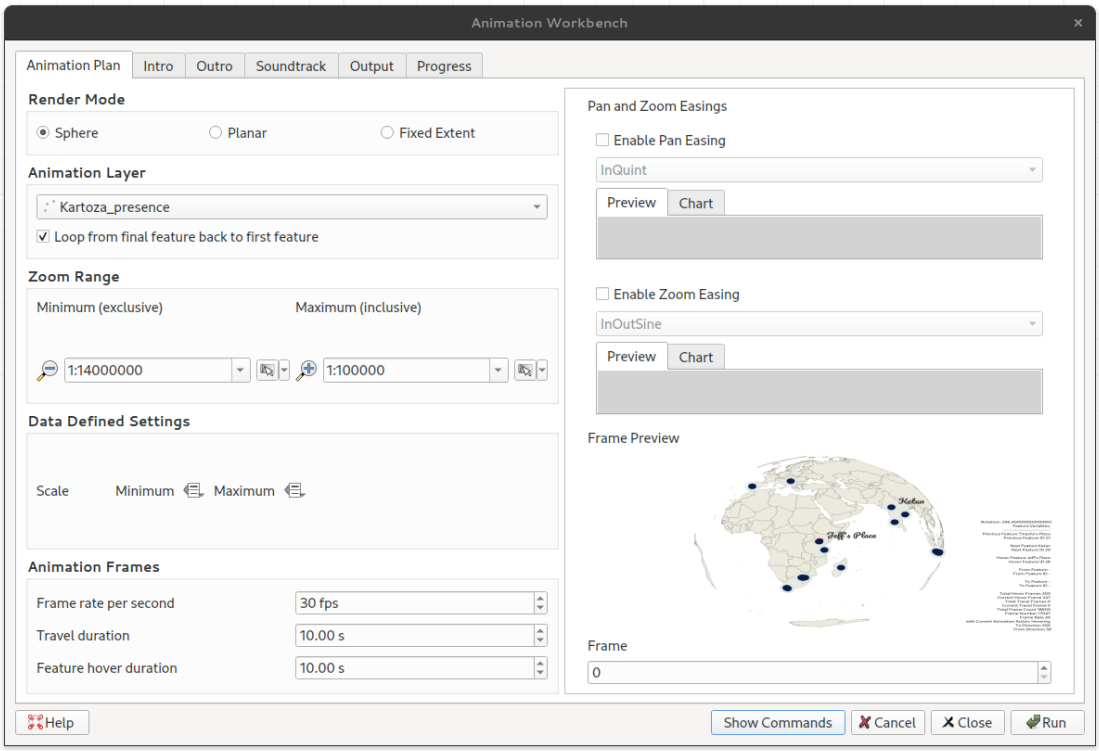
1.0.1 Tutorial 4: Spinning Globe

Given a global point layer and countries layer like this:



You can create a nice spinning globe effect like this:

I set up the animation workbench like this:



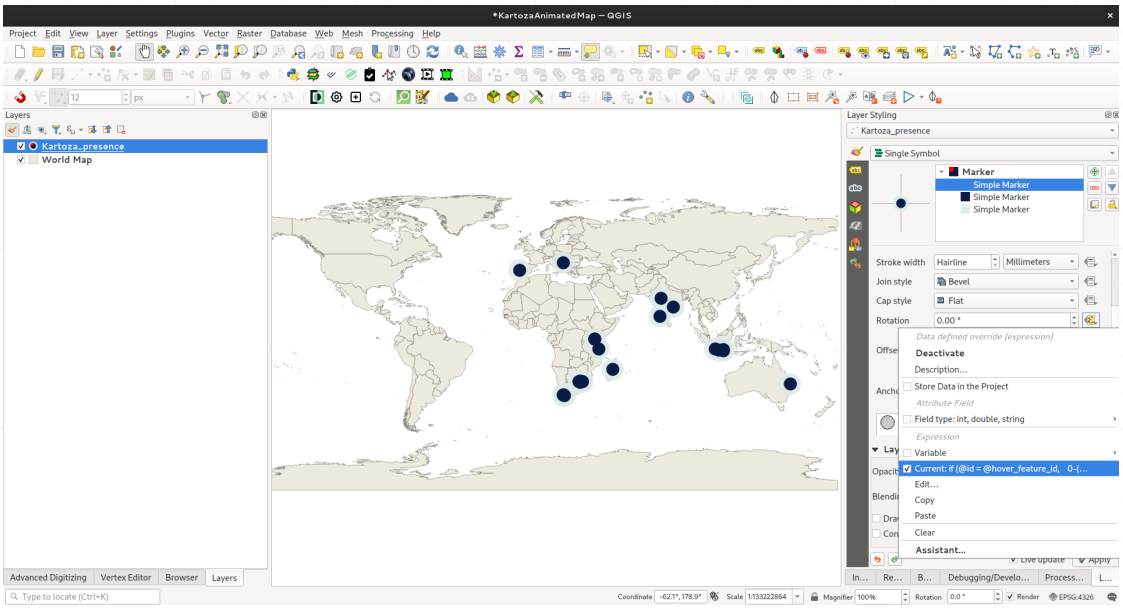
For the above animated GIF, I compressed it using imagemagick like this:

Code:

```
convert globe.gif -coalesce -resize 700x525 -fuzz 2% +dither -laye
```

This is a handy technique if you want to generate small file size animations.

For the points I made a red marker using a quarter circle that spins around the points like this:



The rotation field expression is this:

Code:

```
if (@id = @hover_feature_id,
    0-((1440 * (@current_hover_frame/@hover_frames)) % 360),
    0)
```

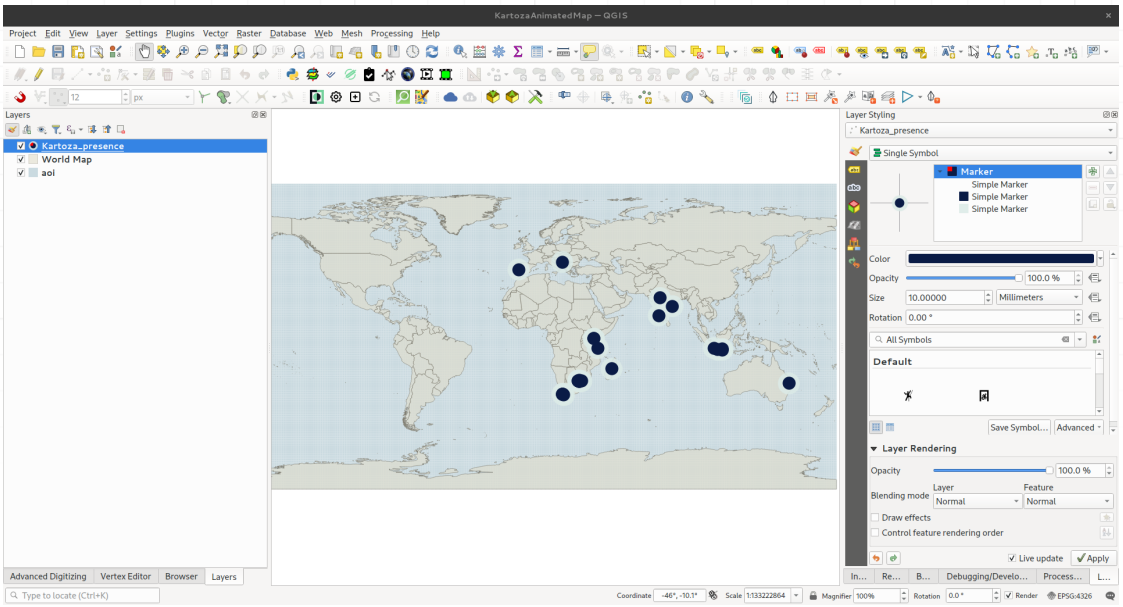
This will spin around 4 times during the hover cycle.

For the ocean (AOI in the layers list), I generated a grid of 1 degree cells covering the earth. You need to do it as smaller polygons instead of one large polygon because QGIS will run into issues reprojecting a single polygon whose edges lie on the date line.

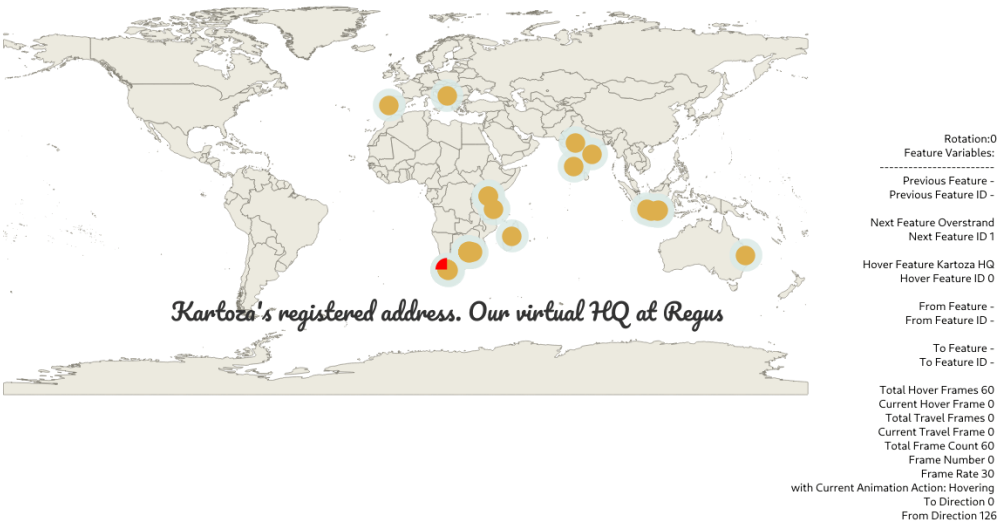
Here is how the final video came out:

1.1 Tutorial 5: Planar Map Animation

Given a global point layer and countries layer like this:



You can create a nice planar map animation effect like this:

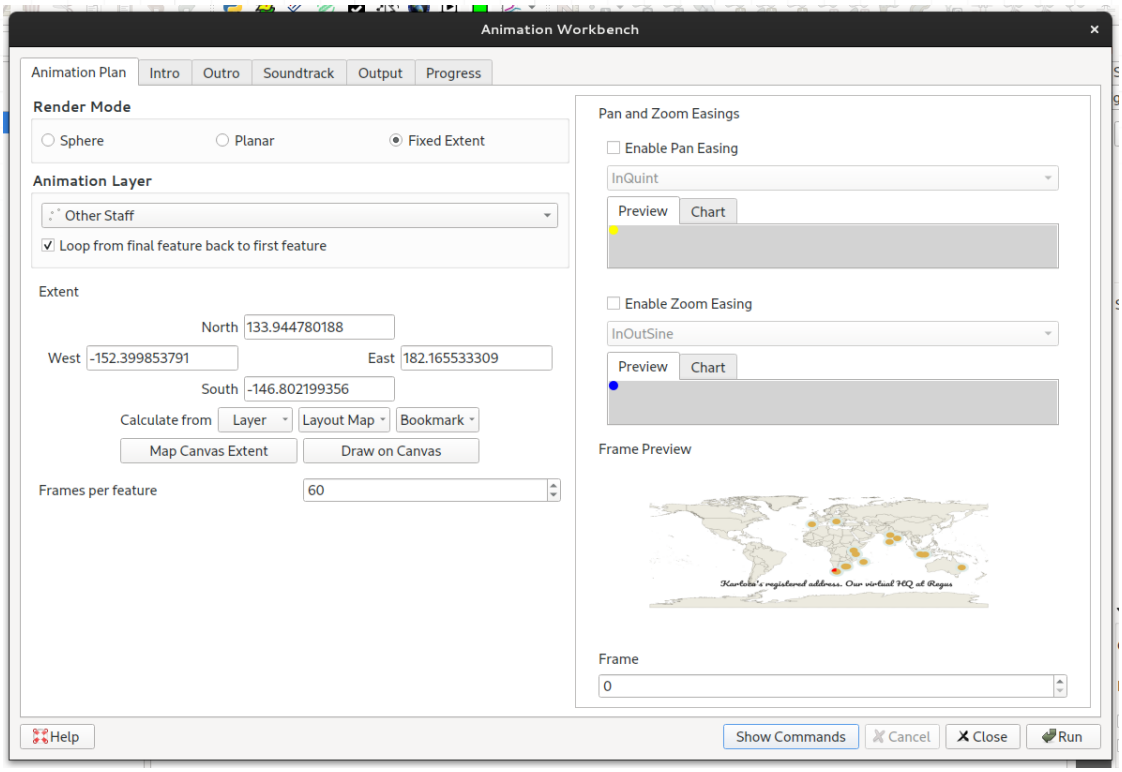


In planar mode, we do not pan and zoom the map from feature to feature. Rather, the map zoom stays constant and the variables for

- current_hover_frame
- hover_frames
- hover_feature_id

are updated as we iterate over the features of your animation layer. In this example project I duplicated the animation point layer twice. The first (lower) copy is used to 'drive' the animation, whilst the second (upper) layer shows only the feature currently being hovered over, with animation effects applied to that feature.

I set up the animation workbench like this:



For the above animated GIF, I compressed it using imagemagick like this:

Code:

```
convert globe.gif -coalesce -resize 700x525 -fuzz 2% +dither -laye
```

This is a handy technique if you want to generate small file size animations.

1.1.1 Expressions Used

Copyright Decoration

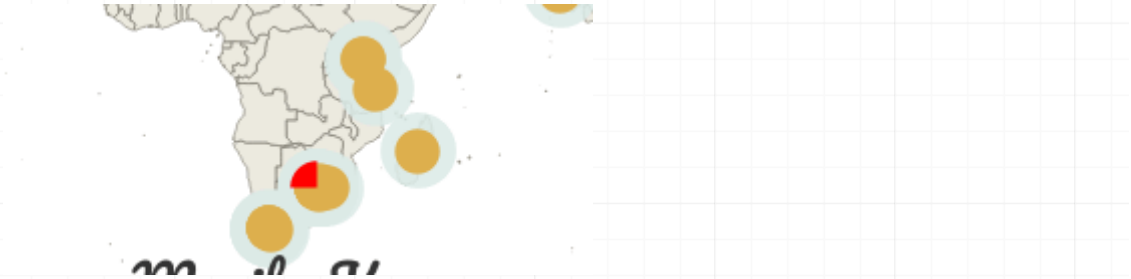
Firstly for debugging, we use the following copyright label in View ⇒ Decorations ⇒ Copyright Label. You can use the checkbox in the Copyright configuration dialog to toggle this on and off. This will help you while debugging / tweaking your animations. When you are ready to render your final product, simply turn it off before rendering.

Code:

```
[%
' \nRotation:' ||  to_string( 0-((1440 * (@current_hover_frame/@ho
'\nFeature Variables:' ||
' \n-----------------------' ||
' \nPrevious Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@previous_f
' \nPrevious Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@previous_feature_
' \n' ||
' \nNext Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@next_feature,
' \nNext Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@next_feature_id, '-')
' \n' ||
' \nHover Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@hover_feature
' \nHover Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@hover_feature_id, '-
' \n' ||
' \nFrom Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@from_feature,
' \nFrom Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@from_feature_id, '-')
' \n' ||
' \nTo Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@to_feature, 'nam
' \nTo Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@to_feature_id, '-'))  |
' \n' ||
' \nTotal Hover Frames ' || to_string(coalesce(@hover_frames, 0))
' \nCurrent Hover Frame ' || to_string(coalesce(@current_hover_fra
' \nTotal Travel Frames ' || to_string(coalesce(@travel_frames, 0)
' \nCurrent Travel Frame ' || to_string(coalesce(@current_travel_f
' \nTotal Frame Count ' || to_string(coalesce(@total_frame_count,
' \nFrame Number ' || to_string(coalesce(@frame_number, 0))  ||
' \nFrame Rate ' || to_string(coalesce(@frame_rate, 0))  ||
' \nwith Current Animation Action: ' || @current_animation_action
' \nTo Direction ' ||  coalesce(format_number(degrees(azimuth( geo
' \nFrom Direction ' ||  coalesce(format_number(degrees( azimuth(
```

Symbol Rotation

For the points I made a red marker using a quarter circle that spins around the points like this:



The first line of the listing from the previous section gives you a hint about how we can vary the rotation of a symbol depending on how far through the animation sequence we are. With the addition of an `if` clause, we can apply this rotation only to features that are being hovered over during the planar animation.

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
if (
  @id = @hover_feature_id,
  0-((1440 * (@current_hover_frame/@hover_frames)) % 360),
  0)
```

This `if` clause has the effect of excluding calculation for any feature that is not the current hover feature.

This will spin around 4 times during the hover cycle. This is because four rotations are `4 x 360 = 1440`. We calculate the percentage of completion for the current hover frame (`@current_hover_frame/@hover_frames`) and then multiply our rotation product by the current completion percentage. Lastly we calculate the modulus of this (`% 360`) to compute how far along we are in the current rotation. More advanced users could substitute 1440 with a project variable so that it is easy to change the number of desired rotations in a single place.

Symbol Size

The rotating symbol layer and the other symbol layers in our animation layer are similarly hidden if the feature being rendered is not the `hover_feature_id` using an expression like this:

Code:

```
if ( @id = @hover_feature_id,  10, 0)
```

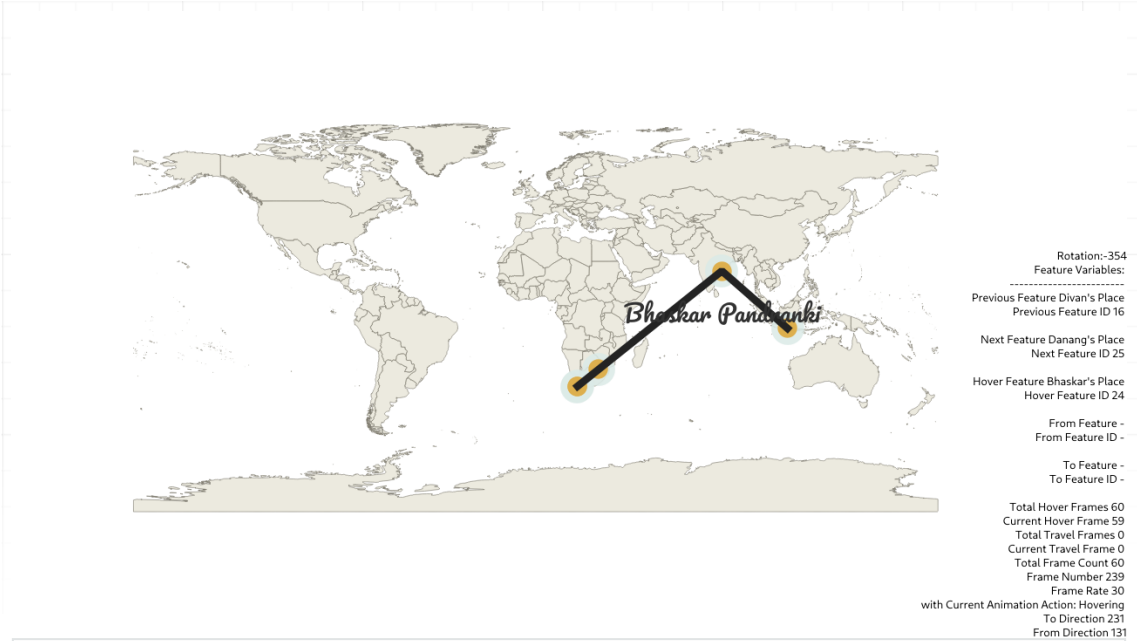
This has the effect of setting the symbol size to 0 if it is not the feature we are focussing on.

1.1.2 Other Planar Experiments

With the basic concepts of working with planar animations covered above, you can do other interesting things.

Generate a line

In this example, we can generate a line using the Geometry Generator function in QGIS. The line will start from the previous point, extend through the current point and terminate and the next point.



Code:

```
if (
  $id = @hover_feature_id,
   make_line(
    geometry(@previous_feature),
    geometry(@hover_feature),
    geometry(@next_feature)
  ),
  $geometry)
```

We wrap it in an if clause again so that the line is not rendered if the current feature being rendered is not the same as the current animation feature.

There may be some edge cases where there is no previous or next feature. This example does not try to deal with these cases but you could easily add some logic that checks if each of the three components making up the line is null or not.

Generate a curve

We can extend the above example by creating a curve rather than a line, for a more natural looking connection between the hover feature and its previous and following feature.

Code:

```
if (
  $id = @hover_feature_id,
   smooth(
    make_line(
      geometry(@previous_feature),
      geometry(@hover_feature),
      geometry(@next_feature)
    ),
    iterations:=1,
    offset:=0.2,
    min_length:=-1,
    max_angle:=180),
  $geometry)
```

If you increase the number of iterations, you can achieve a more and more smoothed out line, at the expense of processing time.

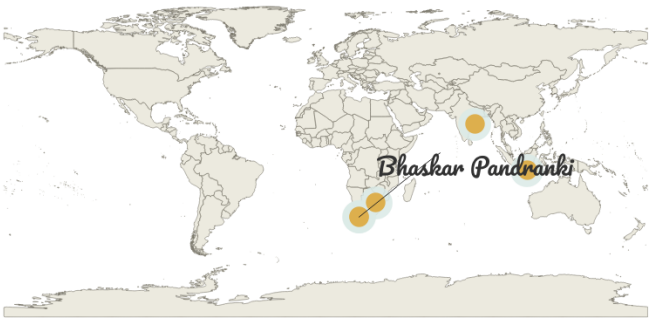
Code:

```
if (
  $id = @hover_feature_id,
   smooth(
    make_line(
      geometry(@previous_feature),
      geometry(@hover_feature),
      geometry(@next_feature)
    ),
    iterations:=5,
    offset:=0.2,
    min_length:=-1,
    max_angle:=180),
  $geometry)
```

Subtring the Line

As a much more advanced example, you can extract a substring of the smoothed line that connects the previous, current and next features. Don't get put off by the `with_variable` elements - they just allow us to re-use calculations in our expression.

First, let's start with extracting the first half of the smoothed line:



Rotation:-354
Feature Variables:

Previous Feature Divan's Place
Previous Feature ID 16

Next Feature Danang's Place
Next Feature ID 25

Hover Feature Bhaskar's Place
Hover Feature ID 24

From Feature -
From Feature ID -

To Feature -
To Feature ID -

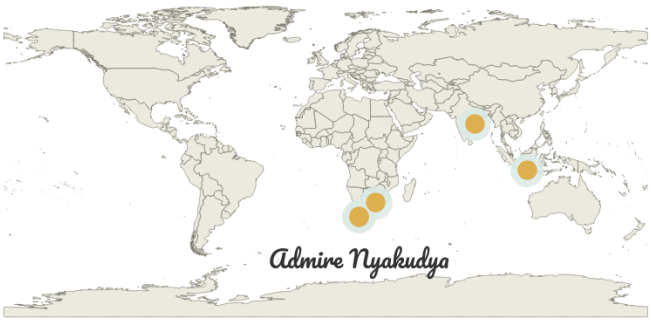
Total Hover Frames 60
Current Hover Frame 59
Total Travel Frames 0
Current Travel Frame 0
Total Frame Count 60
Frame Number 239
Frame Rate 30
with Current Animation Action: Hovering
To Direction 231
From Direction 131

Code:

```
if (
    $id = @hover_feature_id,
    with_variable(
        'smoothed_line',
        smooth(
          make_line(
              geometry(@previous_feature),
                geometry(@hover_feature),
                geometry(@next_feature)
          ),
      iterations:=5,
      offset:=0.2,
      min_length:=-1,
      max_angle:=180),
          with_variable(
              'line_length',
          length(@smoothed_line),
          line_substring(@smoothed_line, 0, @line_length / 2 ))),
  $geometry)
```

Animating the substring

If we follow the same approach as above, but vary the start and length of the line clip, we can create some cool line animation effects.



Rotation:0
Feature Variables:

Previous Feature -
Previous Feature ID -

Next Feature Amy's Place
Next Feature ID 13

Hover Feature Admire's Place
Hover Feature ID 6

From Feature -
From Feature ID -

To Feature -
To Feature ID -

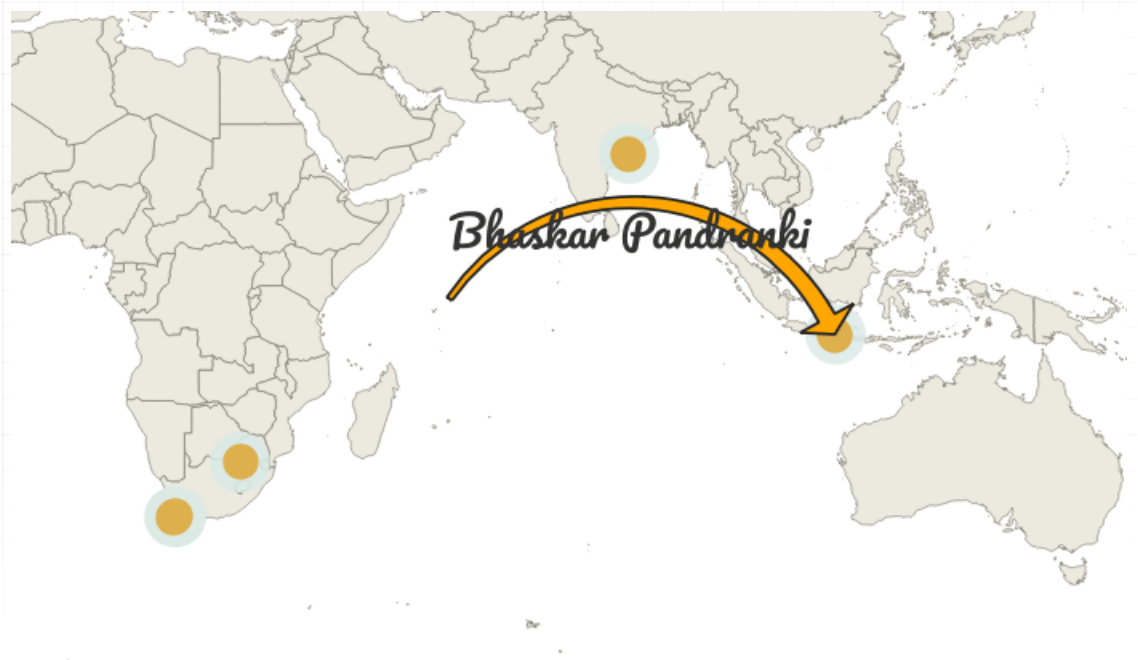
Total Hover Frames 60
Current Hover Frame 0
Total Travel Frames 0
Current Travel Frame 0
Total Frame Count 60
Frame Number 0
Frame Rate 30
with Current Animation Action: Hovering
To Direction 0
From Direction 50

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
if (
    $id = @hover_feature_id,
    with_variable(
        'smoothed_line',
        smooth(
          make_line(
              geometry(@previous_feature),
                geometry(@hover_feature),
                geometry(@next_feature)
          ),
      iterations:=5,
      offset:=0.2,
      min_length:=-1,
      max_angle:=180),
          with_variable(
              'line_length',
          length(@smoothed_line),
          line_substring(
                    @smoothed_line,
                    @line_length * (@current_hover_frame/@hover_fr
                    @line_length ))),

  $geometry)
```

1.1.3 Final Render

There are still a few details that would need to be taken care of to reach a final solution - in particular taking care of datelines and the like. But here is a little example of what we managed to make thus far (without any debugging text).


Bhaskar Pandranki

1 Library

1.1  QGIS Expression Variables

The animation workbench exposes or modifies a number of different QGIS Expression variables that you can use to achieve different dynamic rendering effects.

1.1.1 Common variables

These variables will always be available, regardless of the animation mode

Variable	Notes
frame_number	Frame number within the current dwell or pan range.
frame_rate	Number of frames per second that the video will be rendered at.
total_frame_count	Total number of frames for the whole animation across all features.

1.1.2 Fixed extent mode variables (with layer)

These variables are available when in the fixed extent animation mode when a vector layer has been set

Variable	Notes
hover_feature	The feature we are currently hovering over
hover_feature_id	Feature ID for the feature we a current hovering over
previous_feature	The previously visited feature (or NULL if there isn't one)
previous_feature_id	Feature ID for the previously visited feature (or NULL if there isn't one)
next_feature	The next feature to visit after the current one (or NULL if there isn't one)
next_feature_id	Feature ID for the next feature to visit after the current one (or NULL if there isn't one)
current_hover_frame	The frame number for the current feature (i.e. how many frames we have hovered at the current feature)
hover_frames	Number of frames we will hover at the current feature for
current_animation_action	Always "Hovering"

1.1.3 Planar/Sphere modes

These variables are available in the Planar or Sphere mode.

Variable	Notes
current_animation_action	Either "Hovering" or "Travelling"

When hovering

These variables are available in planar or sphere mode, when the animation is currently hovering over a feature

Variable	Notes
hover_feature	The feature we are currently hovering over
hover_feature_id	The feature ID for the feature we are currently hovering over
previous_feature	The previously visited feature (or NULL if there isn't one)
previous_feature_id	Feature ID for the previously visited feature (or NULL if there isn't one)
next_feature	The next feature to visit after the current one (or NULL if there isn't one)
next_feature_id	Feature ID for the next feature to visit after the current one (or NULL if there isn't one)
current_hover_frame	The frame number for the current feature (i.e. how many frames we have hovered at the current feature)
hover_frames	Number of frames we will hover at the current feature for

When travelling

These variables are available in planar or sphere mode, when the animation is currently travelling between two features

Variable	Notes
from_feature	The feature we are travelling away from
from_feature_id	The feature ID for the feature we are travelling away from
to_feature	The feature we are heading toward
to_feature_id	The feature ID for the feature we are heading toward
current_travel_frame	The frame number for the current travel operation
travel_frames	Number of frames we will travel between the current features

1.1.4 Example expressions

Visit the snippets section of our documentation for example expressions.

1.2 Snippets

1.2.1 🌍 QGIS Support

Should work with and version of QGIS 3.x. If you have QGIS 3.26 or better you can benefit from the animated icon support (see @nyalldawson's most excellent patch #48060).

For QGIS versions below 3.26, you can animate markers by unpacking a GIF image into its constituent frames and then referencing a specific frame from the symbol data defined property for the image file. Note that to do this extraction below you need to have the Open Source ImageMagick application installed:

First extract a gif to a sequence of images:

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
convert cat.gif -coalesce cat_%05d.png
```

Example of how to create a dynamically changing image marker based on the current frame count:

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
@project_home
||
'/gifs/cat_000'
||
lpad(to_string( @frame_number % 48 ), 2, '0')
||
'.png'
```

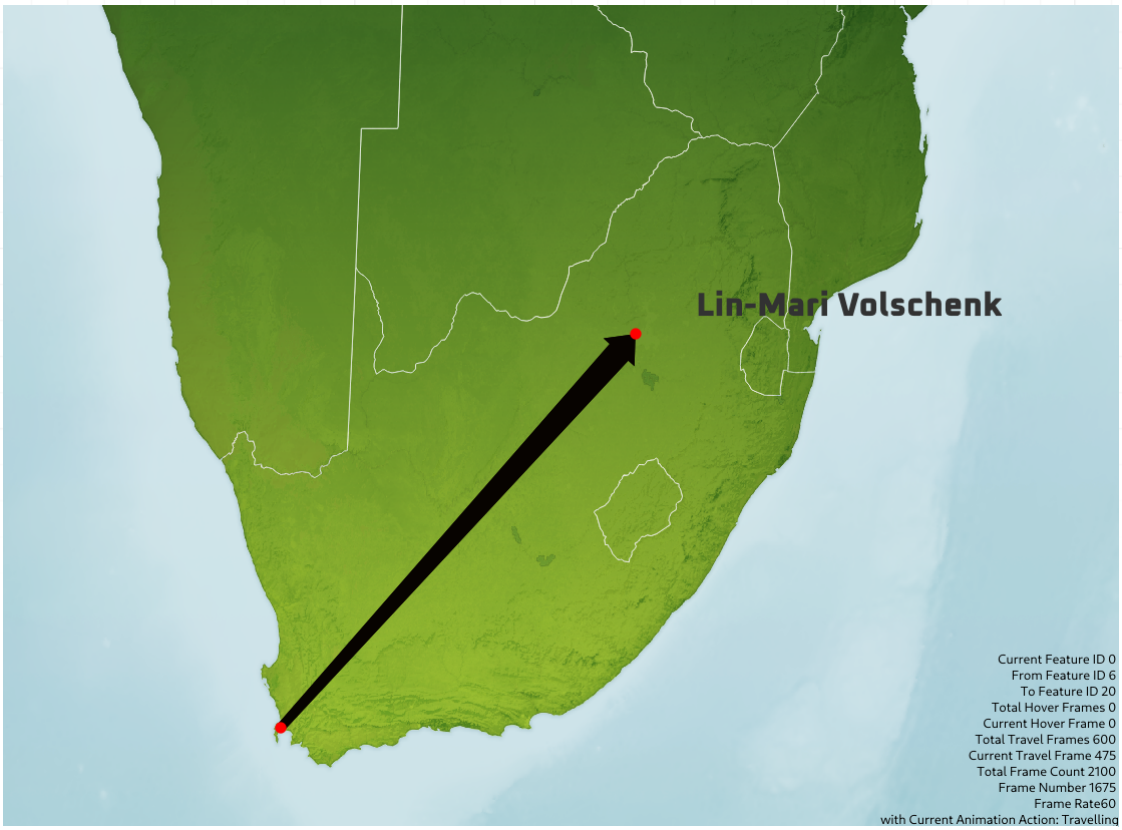
Note that for the above, 48 is the number of frames that the GIF was composed of, and it assumes the frames are in the project directory in a subfolder called `gifs`.

1.2.2 Line of travel

In this example we use a geometry generator to create a line between the origin point and the destination point:

Code:

```
if (@from_feature_id = $id OR @to_feature_id = $id,
 -- read this from inside to out so
 -- last tranform the geometry back to the map crs
 transform(
  -- densify the geometry so that when we transform
  -- back it makes a great circle
  densify_by_count(
   -- move the geometry into a crs that
   -- shows a great circle as a straight line
   transform(
    -- make a line from the previous pont to the next point
    make_line(
     geometry(@from_feature),
     geometry(@to_feature)
    ),
    @map_crs, 'EPSG:4326'),
   99),
  'EPSG:4326',  @map_crs),
 None)
```



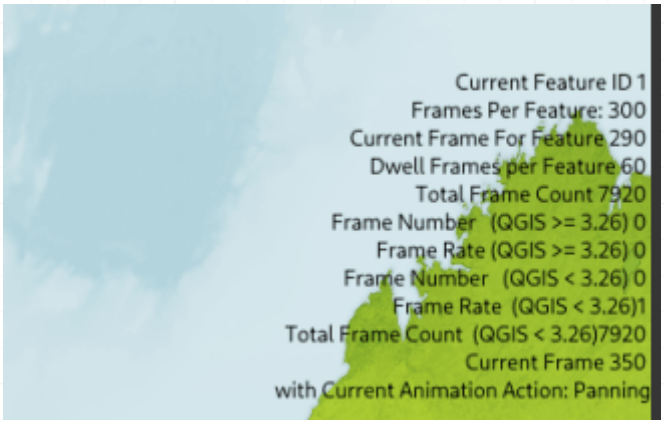
1.2.3 Showing diagnostic info as a copyright label

Showing diagnostic information in the QGIS copyright label:

Code:

```
[%
'Feature Variables:' ||
' \n------------------------' ||
' \nPrevious Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@previous_f
' \nPrevious Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@previous_feature_
' \n' ||
' \nNext Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@next_feature,
' \nNext Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@next_feature_id, '-')
' \n' ||
' \nHover Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@hover_feature
' \nHover Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@hover_feature_id, '-
' \n' ||
' \nFrom Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@from_feature,
' \nFrom Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@from_feature_id, '-')
' \n' ||
' \nTo Feature ' || to_string(coalesce(attribute(@to_feature, 'nam
' \nTo Feature ID ' || to_string(coalesce(@to_feature_id, '-'))  |
' \n' ||
' \nTotal Hover Frames ' || to_string(coalesce(@hover_frames, 0))
' \nCurrent Hover Frame ' || to_string(coalesce(@current_hover_fra
' \nTotal Travel Frames ' || to_string(coalesce(@travel_frames, 0)
' \nCurrent Travel Frame ' || to_string(coalesce(@current_travel_f
' \nTotal Frame Count ' || to_string(coalesce(@total_frame_count,
' \nFrame Number ' || to_string(coalesce(@frame_number, 0))  ||
' \nFrame Rate ' || to_string(coalesce(@frame_rate, 0))  ||
' \nwith Current Animation Action: ' || @current_animation_action
' \nTo Direction ' ||  coalesce(format_number(degrees(azimuth( geo
' \nFrom Direction ' ||  coalesce(format_number(degrees( azimuth(
%]
```

Example output:



1.2.4 Variable size of labels

Variably changing the size on a label as we approach it in the animation:

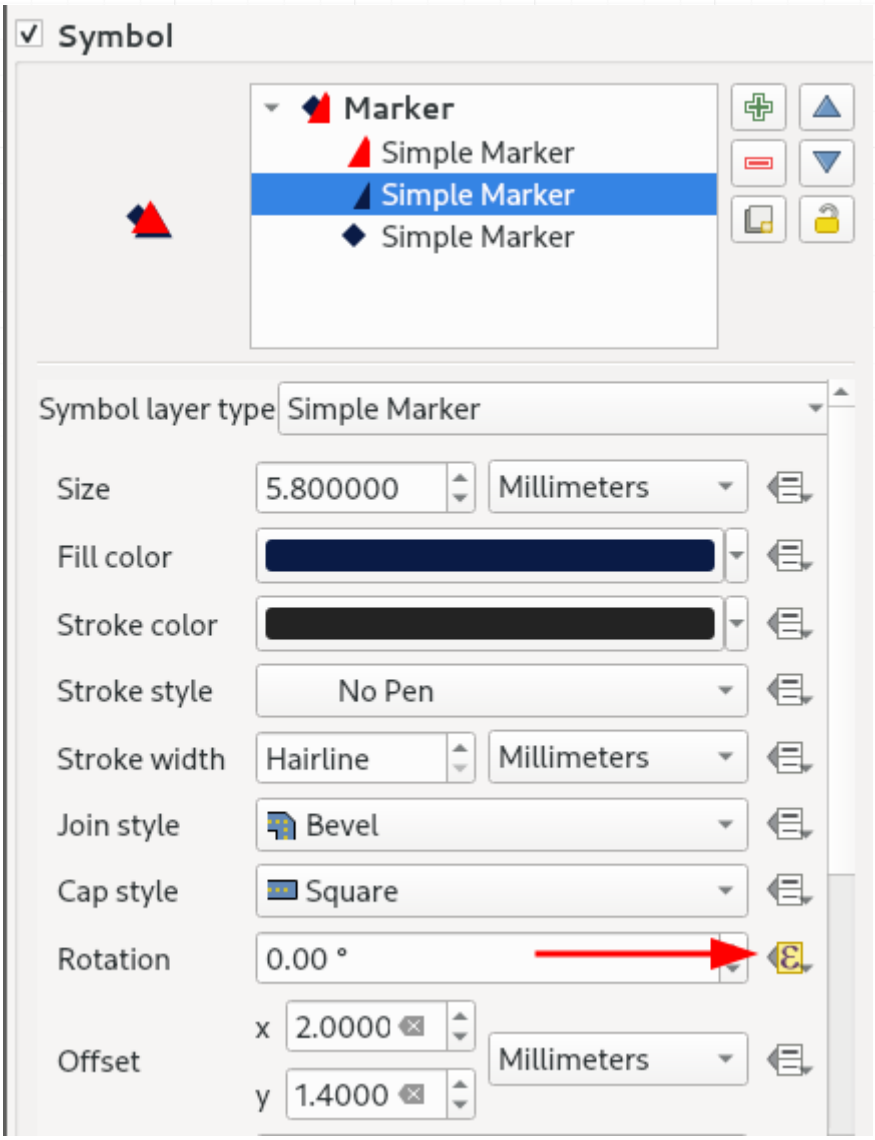
```40 * ((@frame_number % @hover_frames) / @hover_frames)

**Code:**

```
Calculating the angle between points

You can calculate the angle between the hover point and the previo

```python
coalesce(
 format_number(
  degrees(
   azimuth(
    geometry(@hover_feature),
    geometry(@previous_feature)
   )
  )
 ), 0)
```

1.2.5 Rotation

You can set the angle of rotation for a symbol using this expression:



Using this technique you can also create an animation effect showing the source direction of travel and the new destination.

Code:

```
scale_linear (
 @current_hover_frame,
 0,
 @hover_frames,
 degrees(
  azimuth(
   geometry(@hover_feature),
   geometry(@previous_feature)
  )
 ),
 degrees(
  azimuth(
   geometry(@hover_feature),
   geometry(@next_feature)
  )
 )
)
```

Will produce something like this:

1.2.6 Flying points cluster

Here is an example where we animate all the points in a cluster that are **not** the hover point. We use an easing function to make the animation have an interesting circular motion.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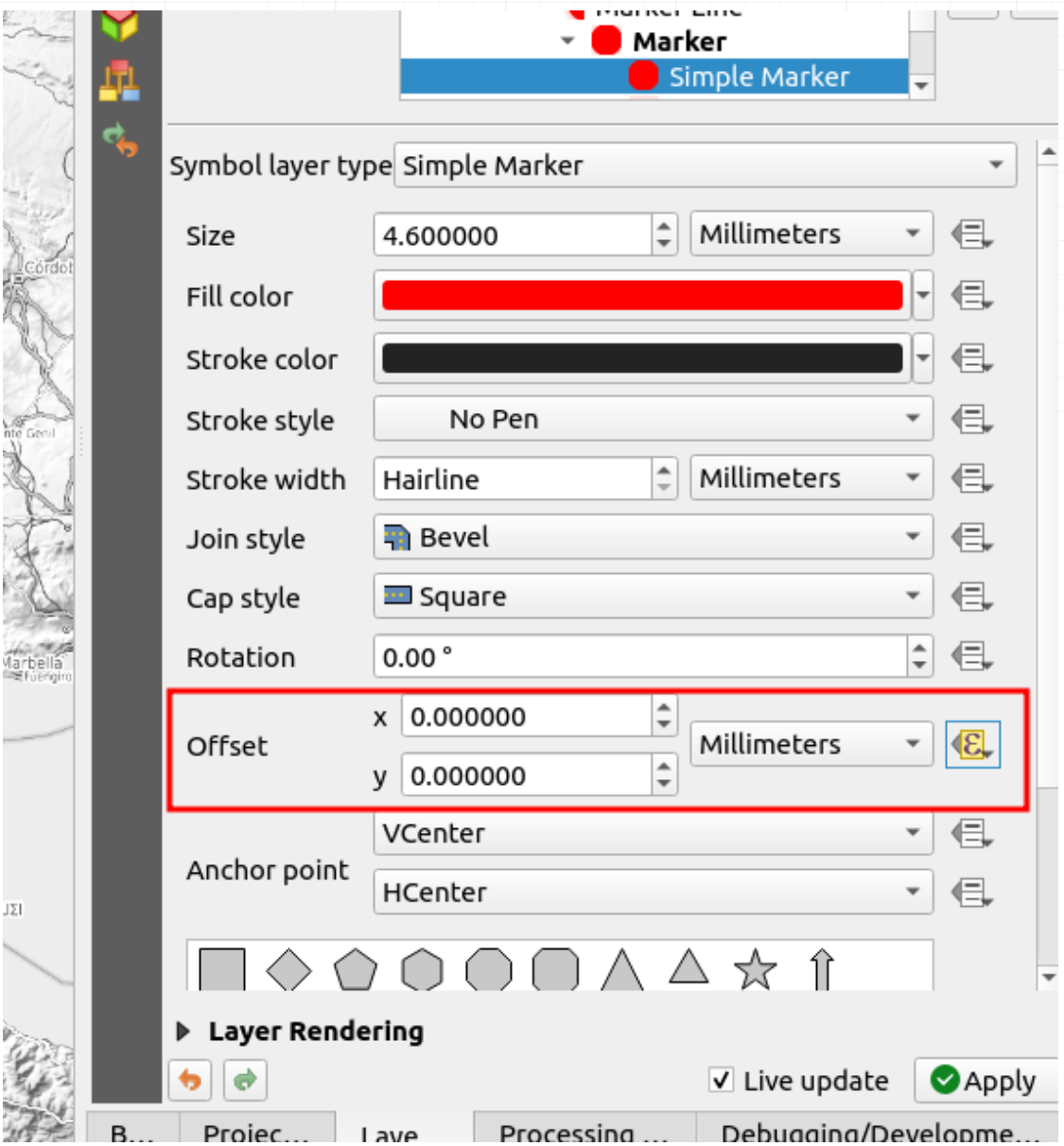
Code:

```
-- Taken from https://spicyyoghurt.com/tools/easing-functions
--    t = Time - Amount of time that has passed since the beginnin
--    b = Beginning value - The starting point of the animation. U
--    c = Change in value - The amount of change needed to go from
--    d = Duration - Amount of time the animation will take. Usual
-- Sinusoidal
-- -c / 2 * (Math.cos(Math.PI * t / d) - 1) + b;

-- Use with the animation in static mode
if(@hover_feature_id != $id,
array(
  (-@hover_frames / 2) * (cos( (pi() * @frame_number / @hover_fram
 (-@hover_frames / 2) * (sin( (pi() * @frame_number / @hover_frame
),
array (0,0))
```

This function should be applied to the offset X,Y property of the symbol.


Marker
Simple Marker
Symbol layer type
Simple Marker
Size
4.600000
Millimeters
Fill color
Stroke color
Stroke style
No Pen
Stroke width
Hairline
Millimeters
Join style
Bevel
Cap style
Square
Rotation
0.00 °
Offset
x
0.000000
y
0.000000
Millimeters
Anchor point
VCenter
HCenter
Layer Rendering
Live update
Apply

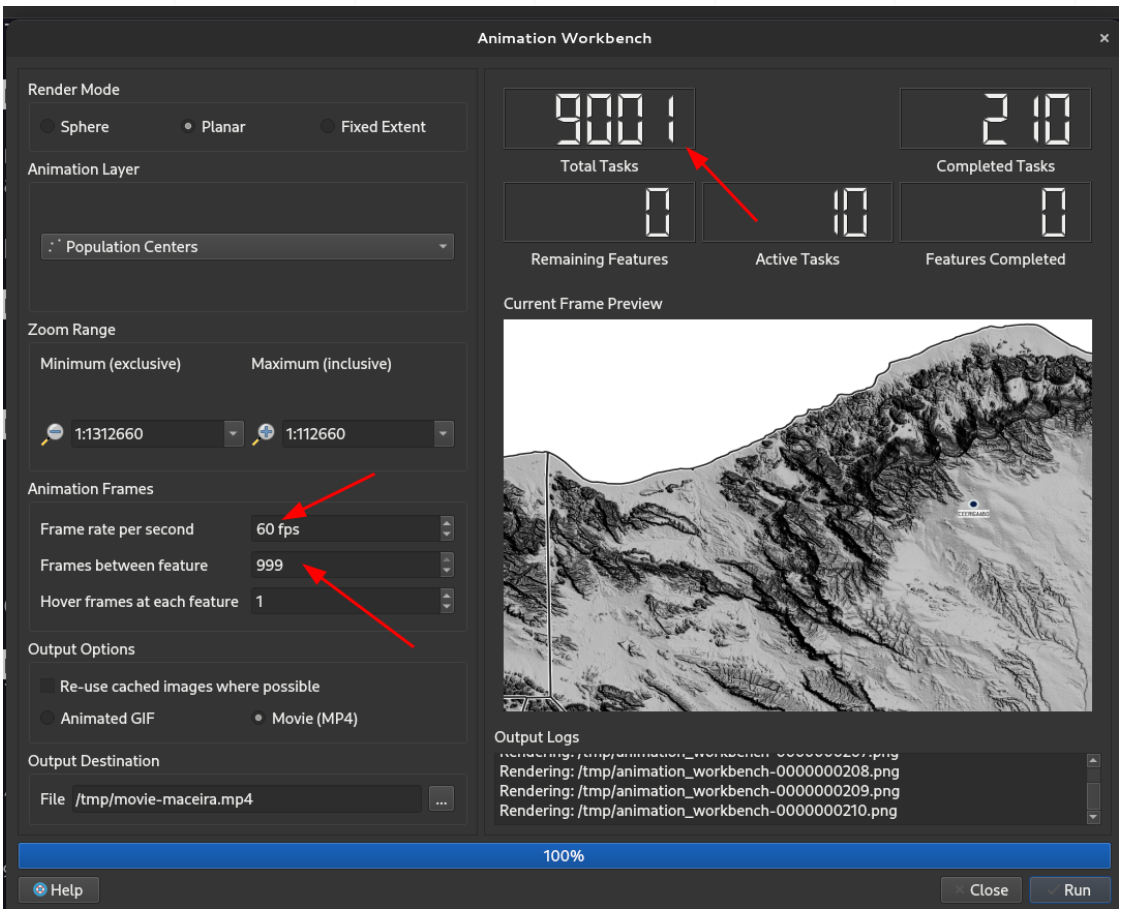
1 Frequently Asked Questions

Can I add any image to the intro or outro?

- As long as you can provide the proper attribution for an image you can use it in your project.

I have an older, less powerful, computer, will it handle running this workbench?

- If you open the standard QGIS settings dialog and select the Animation Workbench options you can follow the advice with regards to lowering the number of threads allowed during rendering to help you computer cope. Rendering shorter movies or GIFs (i.e. fewer frames) will also help. Below is an example of running a job with 9000 frames at 60fps and 999 frames per feature



And the subsequent CPU load during processing:

After processing:

And here is the resulting video:

https://youtu.be/1quc3xPdJsU

I get an error when rendering because of my intro / outro images

Currently your filenames should not contain spaces or special characters (e.g.(,), [,], {, }, <, >, /, \, :, *, ?, |, ", &, etc.).

Can I use a movie as the intro / outro media?

This is planned but not yet implemented. Tim - check.

Can I pay you to add some features?

This is a fun / hobby project, currently we want other contributors who also want to have a fun experience with building this plugin and contribute in-kind efforts to the project. Both Kartoza and North-Road offer commercial development services but not for this plugin which is a intended to provide an experimental, no-pressire space for us to work on something fun for QGIS.

1 Develop

1.1 Developer Environment

In this section, we walk you through setting up a development environment and describe common workflows for debugging etc.

1.1.1 Setup

Fork the `main` branch into your personal repository. Clone it to your local computer. Install QGIS and the following dependencies.

- debugpy (python library)
- convert (imagemagick)
- ffmpeg
- vscode (don't use flatpak, debugging will not work with QGIS)

Clone the repo and symlink the `animation_workbench` subfolder into your profile. Remember to change `<profile>` in the line below with the actual name of the profile you will be using.

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
git clone https://github.com/{your-personal-repo}/QGISAnimationWor
ln -s animation_workbench ~.local/share/QGIS/QGIS3/profiles/<profi
```

Enable the plugin in the QGIS plugin manager. You should also install the Plugin Reloader plugin so you can quickly deploy changes to your local session in QGIS as you are working.

1.1.2 Debugging

We use the VSCode remote debugger with `debugpy` in order to carry our debugging workflows such as setting breakpoints, inspecting the application state, stepping through code etc.

To start debugging, you need to put the plugin into developer mode.

Next, open the QGIS Animation Workbench git checkout (as described above), and then active the `Run and Debug` tab (1 in the image below). From the list of launchers, choose `Python: Remote Attach` and press the green run icon (2 in the image below).

The animation workbench will then resume normal operation, but you will be able to set breakpoints and inspect objects in CSCode. Please refer to VSCode documentation for the actual nuts and bolts of using their debugging tools.

1.1.3 Packaging

Every time a merge is made to the main branch, a package is built automatically.

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
TODO
```

Run test

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
TODO
```


1.2 Design

1.3 Working with documentation

Documentation is written using mkdocs.

1.3.1 Building documentation PDF

You can build a copy of the documentation as a PDF file using the following steps:

👩‍💻 **Code:**

```
pip install mkdocs-with-pdf
pip install mkdocs-material
pip install qrcode
mkdocs build --config-file mkdocs-pdf.yml
xdg-open pdfs/QGISAnimationWorkbench.pdf
```

1 Contribute

1.0.1 🔧 Pull Request Steps

This project is open source, so you can create a pull request(PR) after you fix issues. Get a local copy of the plugins checked out for development using the following process.

Pull Request

Before uploading your PR, run test one last time to check if there are any errors. If it has no errors, commit and then push it!

For more information on PR's steps, please see links in the Contributing section.

Commit messages

Please make this project more fun and easy to scan by using emoji prefixes for your commit messages (see GitMoji).

Commit type	Emoji
Initial commit	🎉 :tada:
Version tag	🔖 :bookmark:
New feature	✨ :sparkles:
Bugfix	🐛 :bug:
Metadata	📇 :card_index:
Documentation	📚 :books:
Documenting source code	💡 :bulb:
Performance	🐎 :racehorse:
Cosmetic	💄 :lipstick:
Tests	🚨 :rotating_light:
Adding a test	✅ :white_check_mark:
Make a test pass	✔️ :heavy_check_mark:
General update	⚡ :zap:
Improve format/structure	🎨 :art:
Refactor code	🔨 :hammer:
Removing code/files	🔥 :fire:
Continuous Integration	💚 :green_heart:
Security	🔒 :lock:
Upgrading dependencies	⬆️ :arrow_up:
Downgrading dependencies	⬇️ :arrow_down:
Lint	👕 :shirt:
Translation	👽 :alien:
Text	📝 :pencil:
Critical hotfix	🚑 :ambulance:
Deploying stuff	🚀 :rocket:
Fixing on MacOS	🍎 :apple:
Fixing on Linux	🐧 :penguin:
Fixing on Windows	🏁 :checkered_flag:
Work in progress	🚧 :construction:
Adding CI build system	👷 :construction_worker:
Analytics or tracking code	📈 :chart_with_upwards_trend:
Removing a dependency	➖ :heavy_minus_sign:
Adding a dependency	➕ :heavy_plus_sign:
Docker	🐳 :whale:
Configuration files	🔧 :wrench:

Commit type	Emoji
Package.json in JS	📦 :package:
Merging branches	🔀 :twisted_rightwards_arrows:
Bad code / need improv.	💩 :hankey:
Reverting changes	⏪ :rewind:
Breaking changes	💥 :boom:
Code review changes	👌 :ok_hand:
Accessibility	♿ :wheelchair:
Move/rename repository	🚚 :truck:
Other	Be creative

1.0.2 💬 Contributing

- Code of Conduct
- Contributing Guideline
- Commit Convention
- Issue Guidelines

1 Credits

1.0.1 Author

This plugin was developed by:

Tim Sutton

Coder and Ideas Guy
timlinux @ github

Nyall Dawson

Genius Guru of Awesomeness
nyalldawson @ github

Jeremy Prior

Document and Logo Guy
Jeremy-Prior @ github

1.0.2 Contributors

Thanks to:

- Mathieu Pellerin (@nirvn)
- Thiasha Vythilingam (@ThiashaV)

We are looking for contributors, add yourself here!

Also:

- NHN and Tui Editor for the great README which I based this one on.