

QGIS



Launch QGIS

- Launch QGIS from

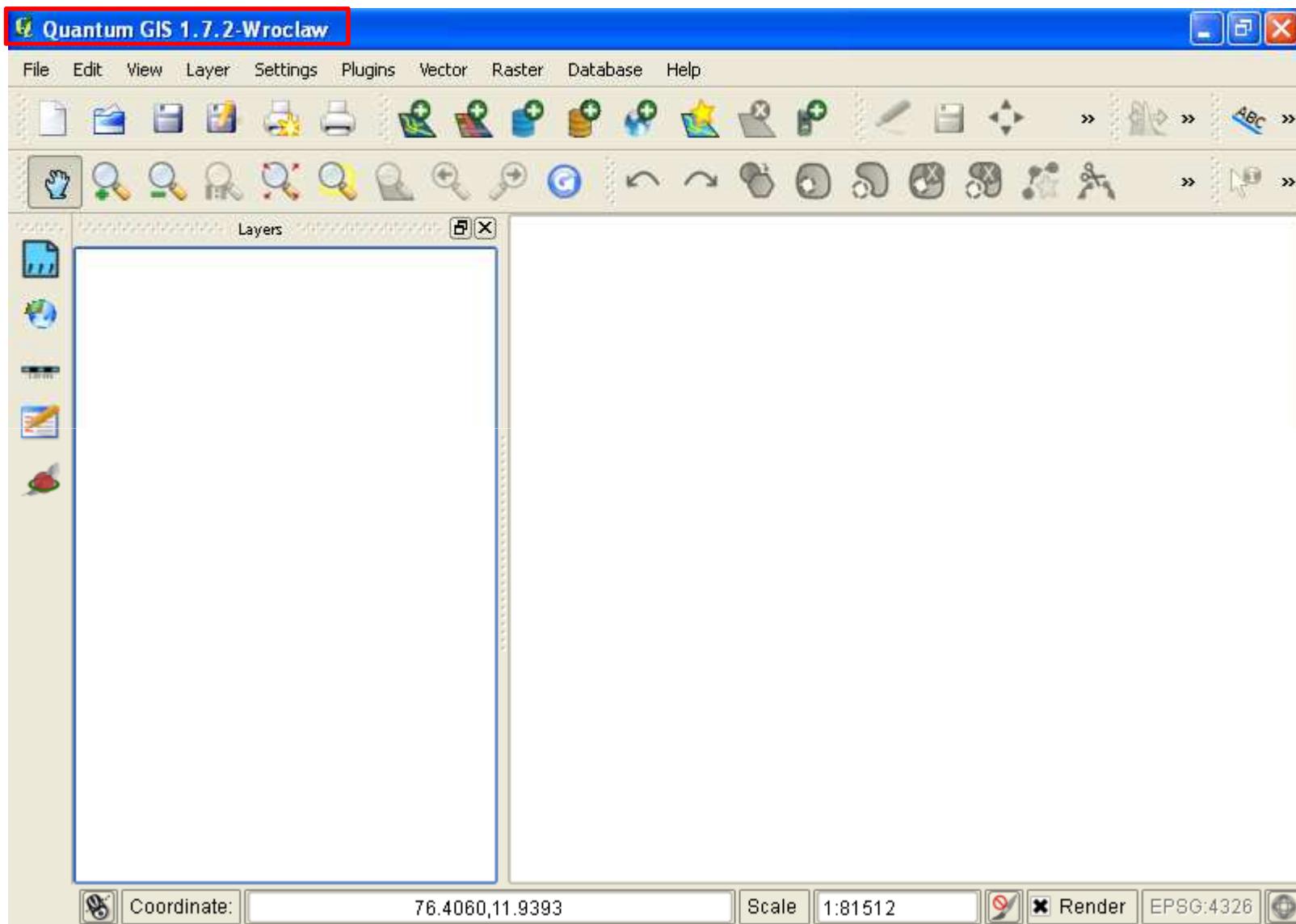
Start → All Programs → Quantum GIS

OR

QGIS Icon on the desk top

- Open window Quantum GIS (Figure 1.1 below)

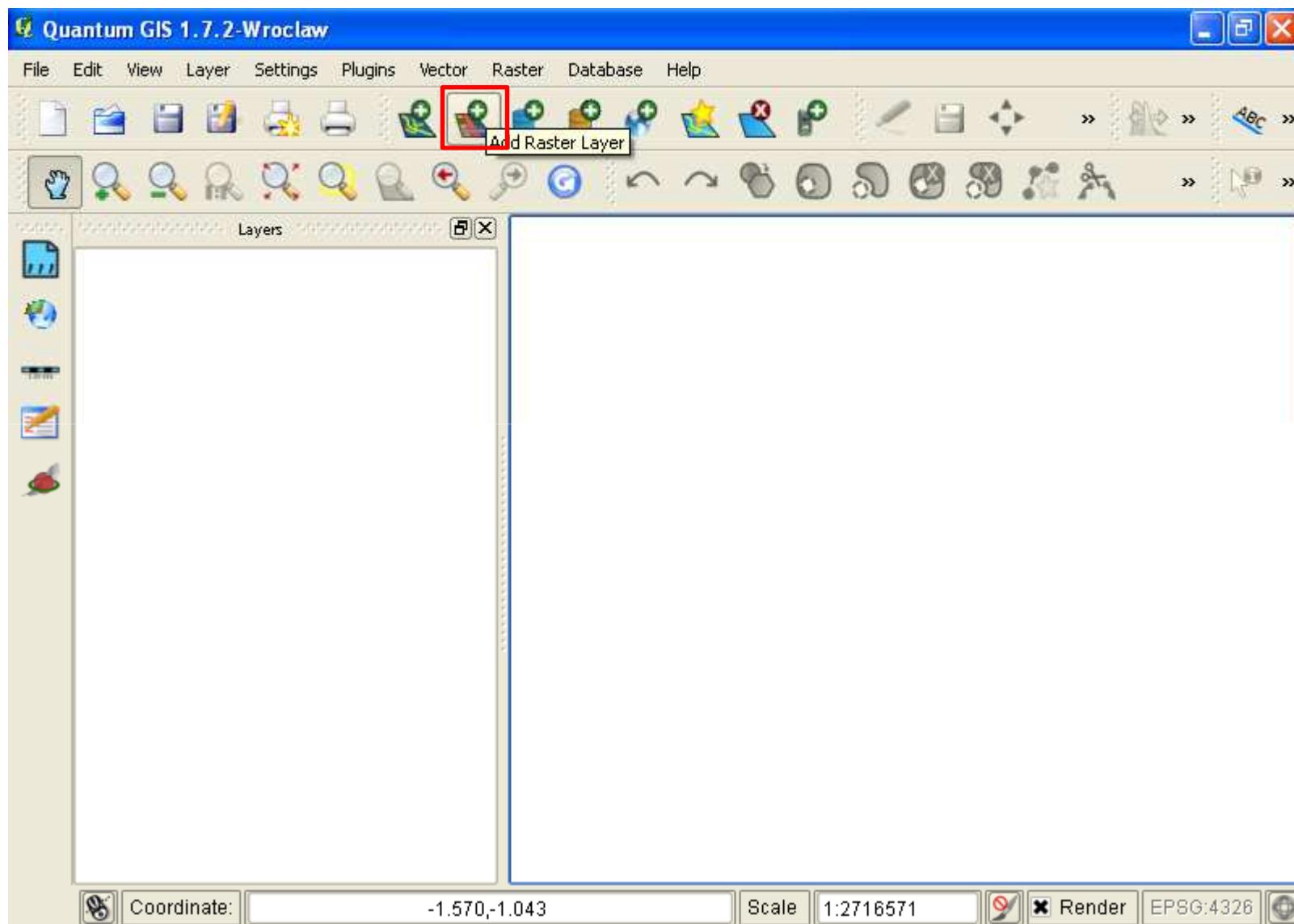
Figure 1.1



Opening Raster

- For this exercise we demonstrate three types of GIS data
 - point
 - line
 - polygon.
- These require geo-referenced base data. Such base data could be in the form of
 - ✓ Topo sheets
 - ✓ Cadastral maps (village maps)
 - ✓ Remote sensed images
 - eg., Google earth images, IRS data, LANDSAT data.
- The accompanying CD provides a registered image named **nugu.tif**.
- Open this file by selecting **Add Raster Layer** icon (Figure 1.2)

Figure 1.2



Opening Raster

- Open a **GDAL Supported Raster Data Source** window opens (Figure 1.3)
- Select **nugu.tif** and select **Open** (Figure 1.3)
- Observe the **nugu.tif** opened in the window (Figure 1.4)

Figure 1.3

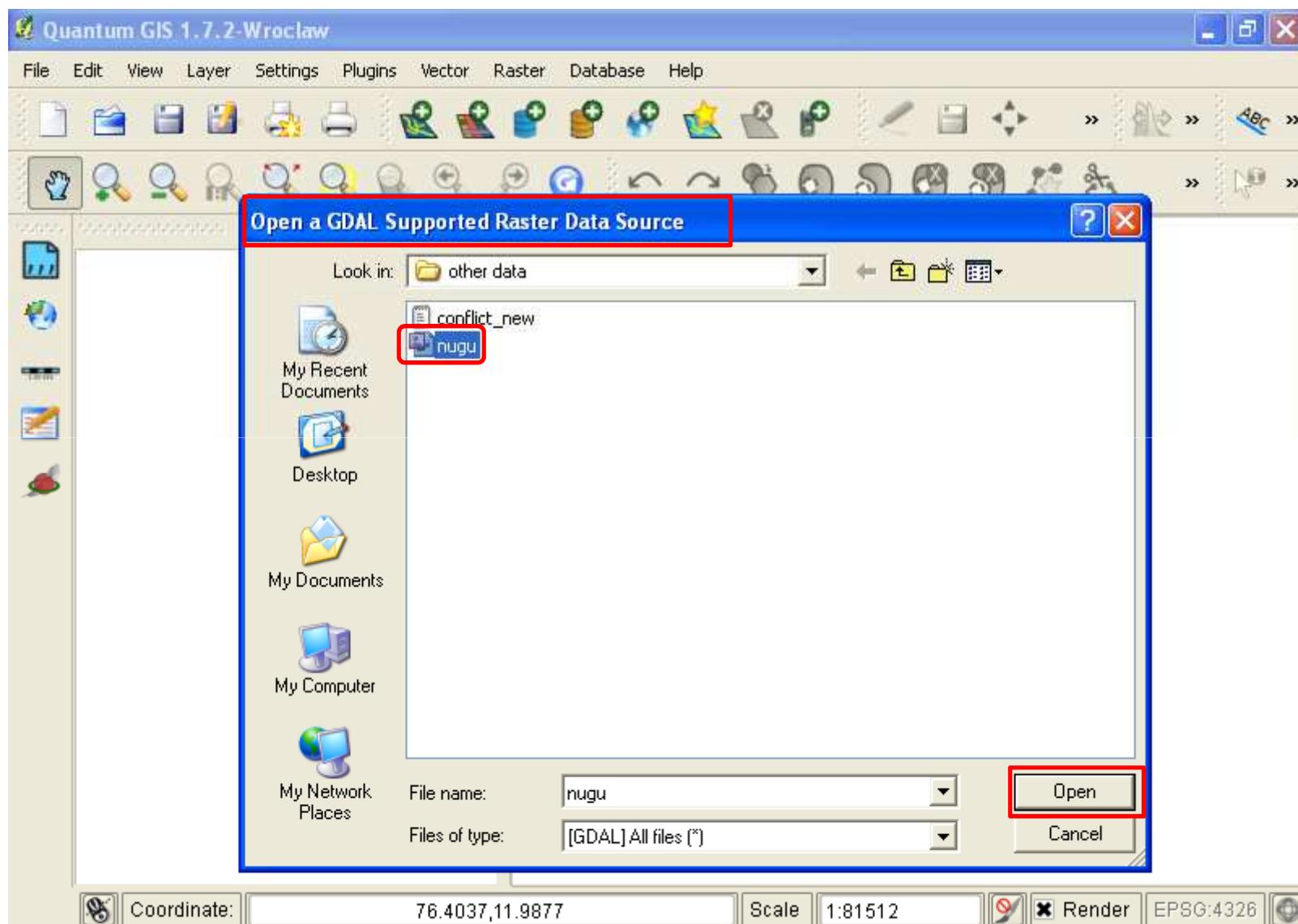
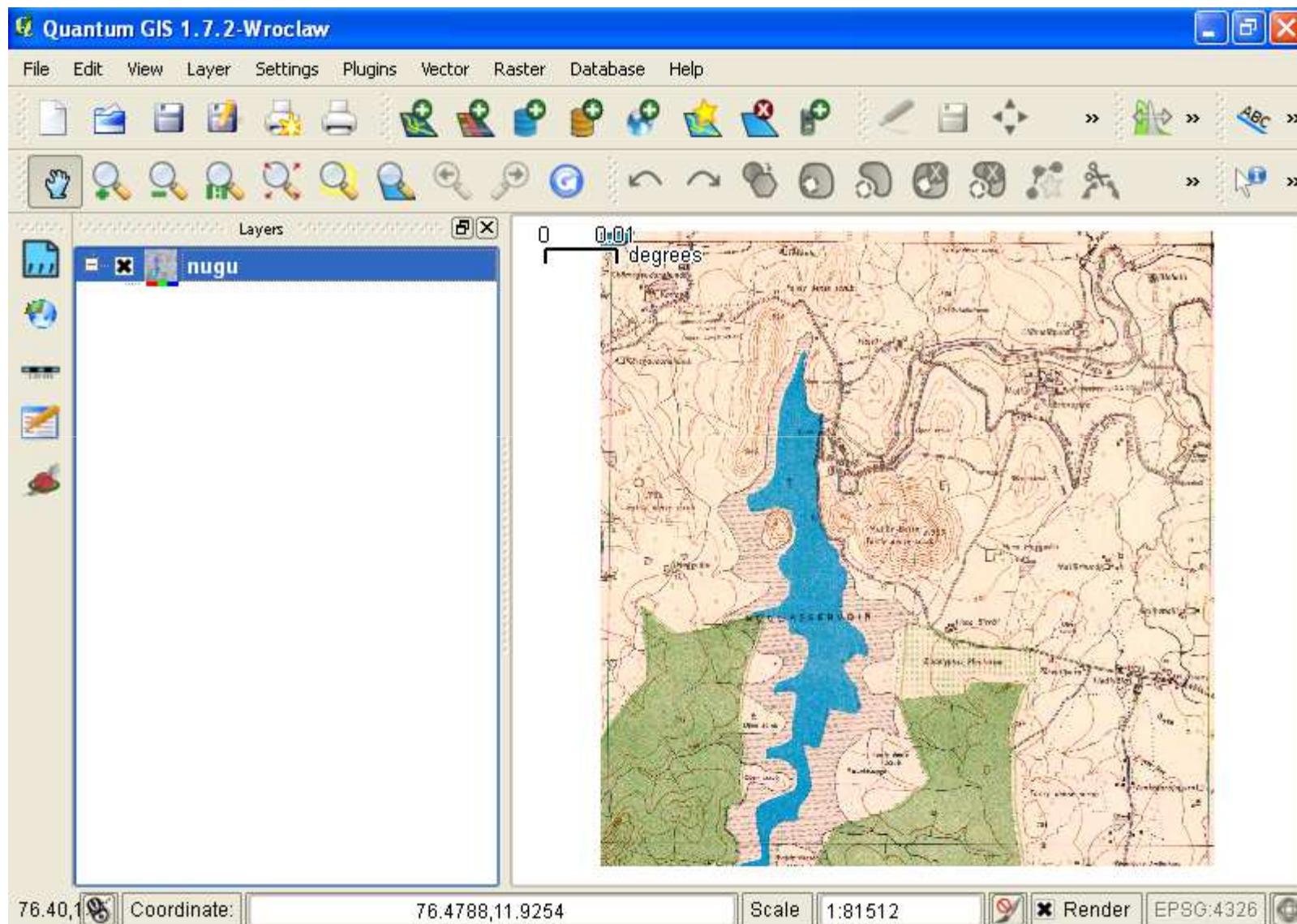


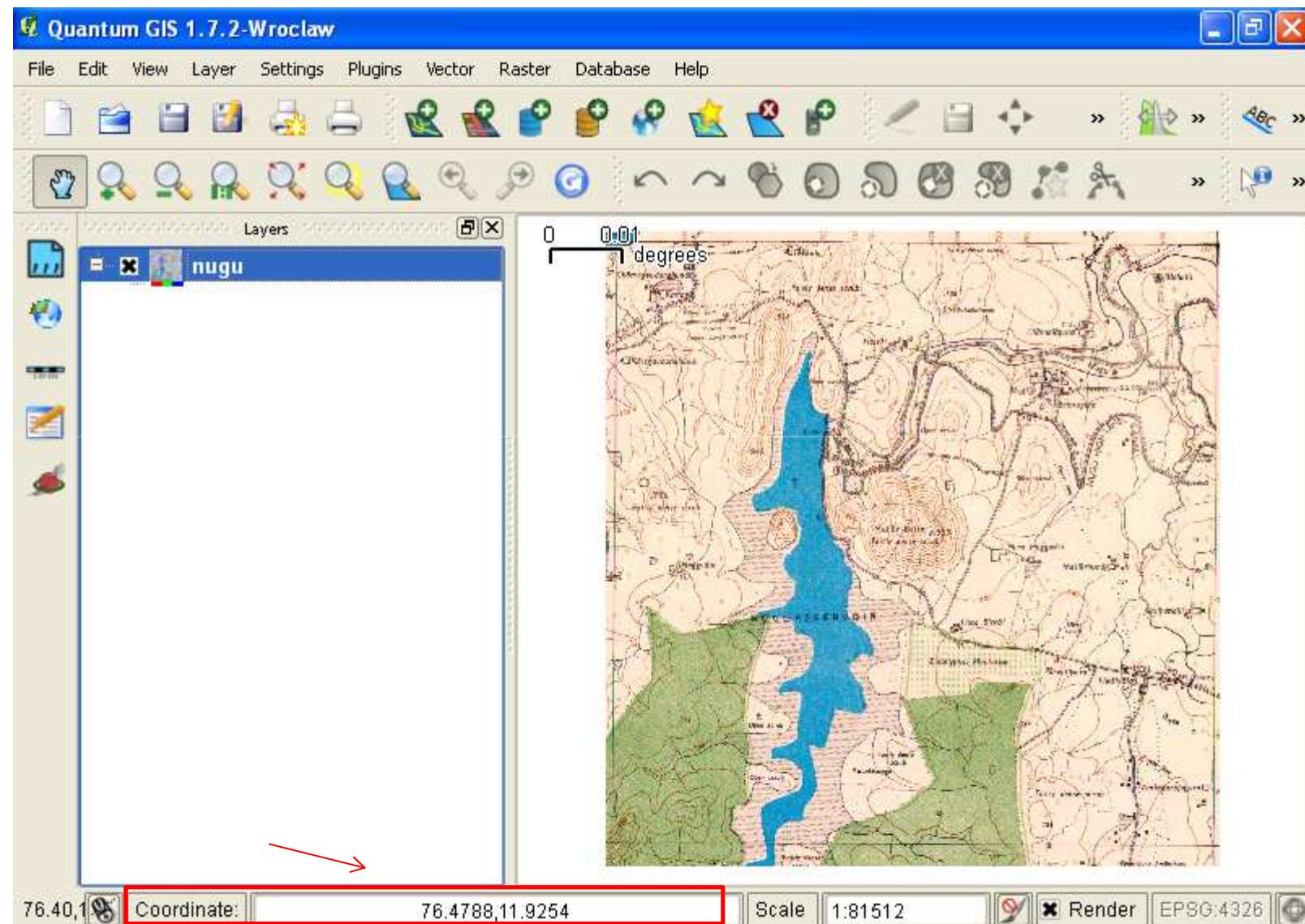
Figure 1.4



Verifying geo-referencing

- The opened raster file is geo-referenced
- To confirm the geo-referencing move the cursor on the opened map; coordinates change in the coordinate window at the bottom of the screen (Figure 1.5)

Figure 1.5



Creation of Vector Point Data

To create a new point layer select the icon
New Shapefile Layer (Figure 1.6)

Step 1

- A window pops up titled “Coordinate Reference System Selector” (Figure 1.7)
- Select as the coordinate reference system WGS 84 (Figure 1.7)
- Select **OK**
- A window titled New Vector Layer is displayed (Figure 1.8)

Figure 1.6

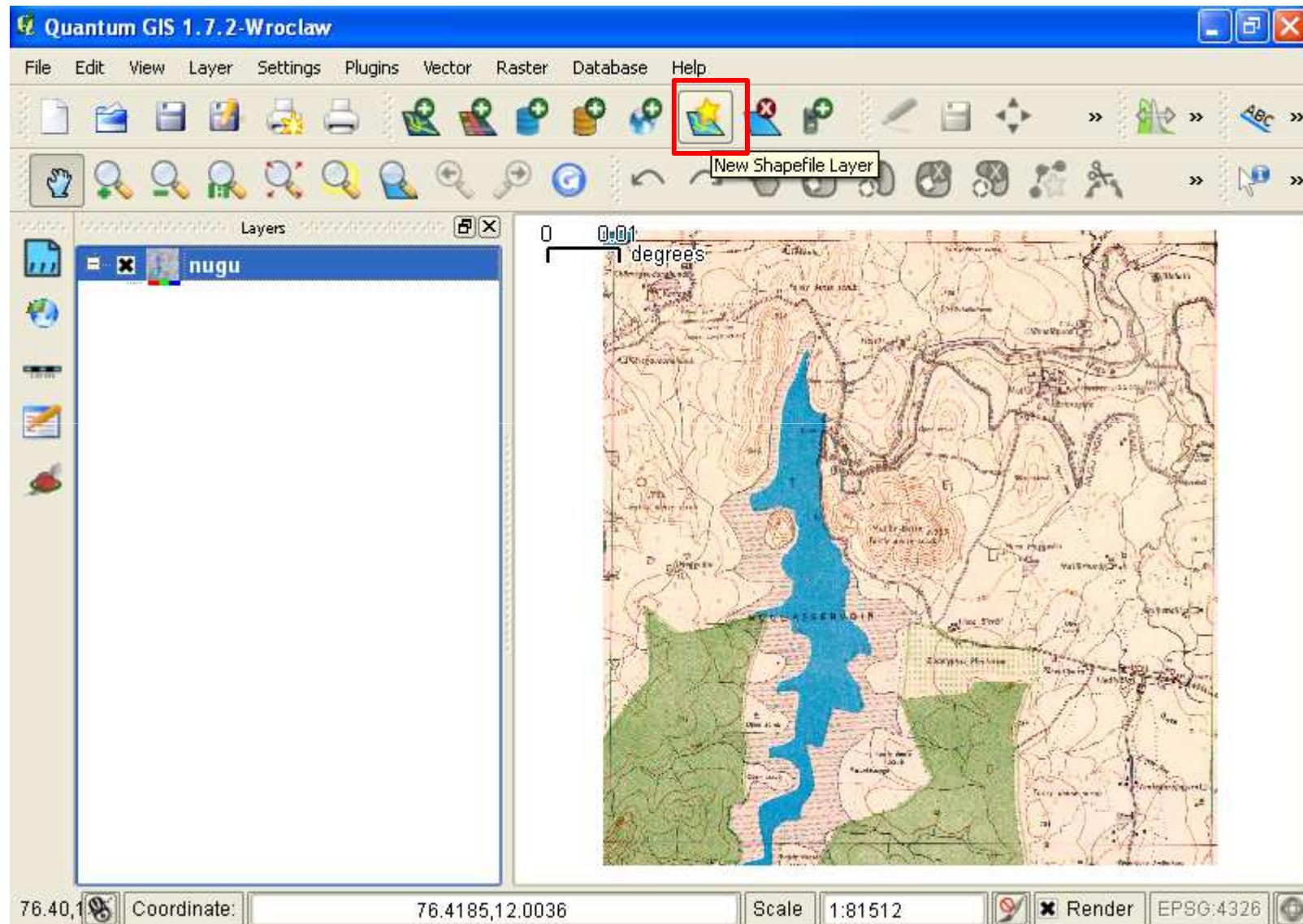


Figure 1.7

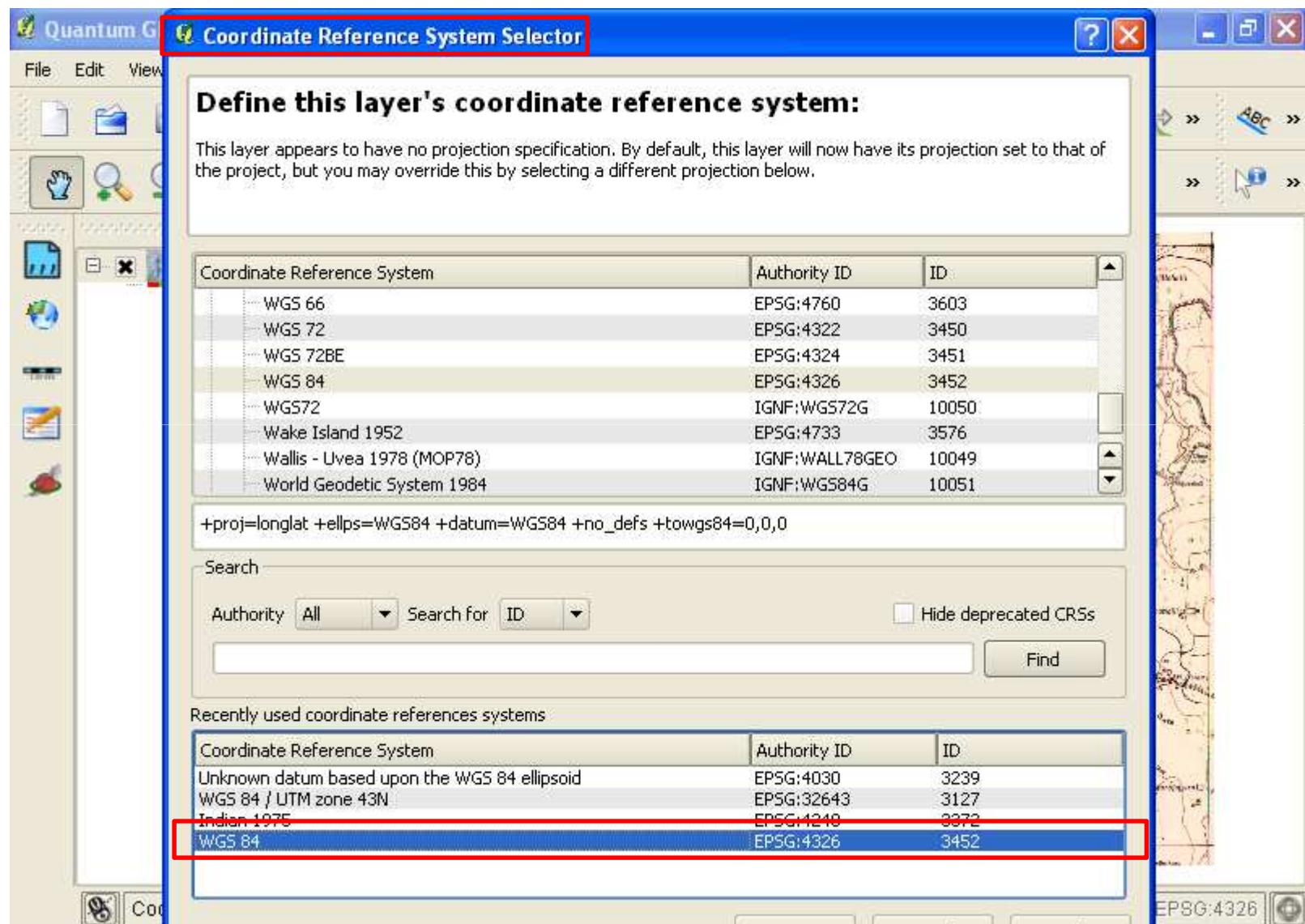
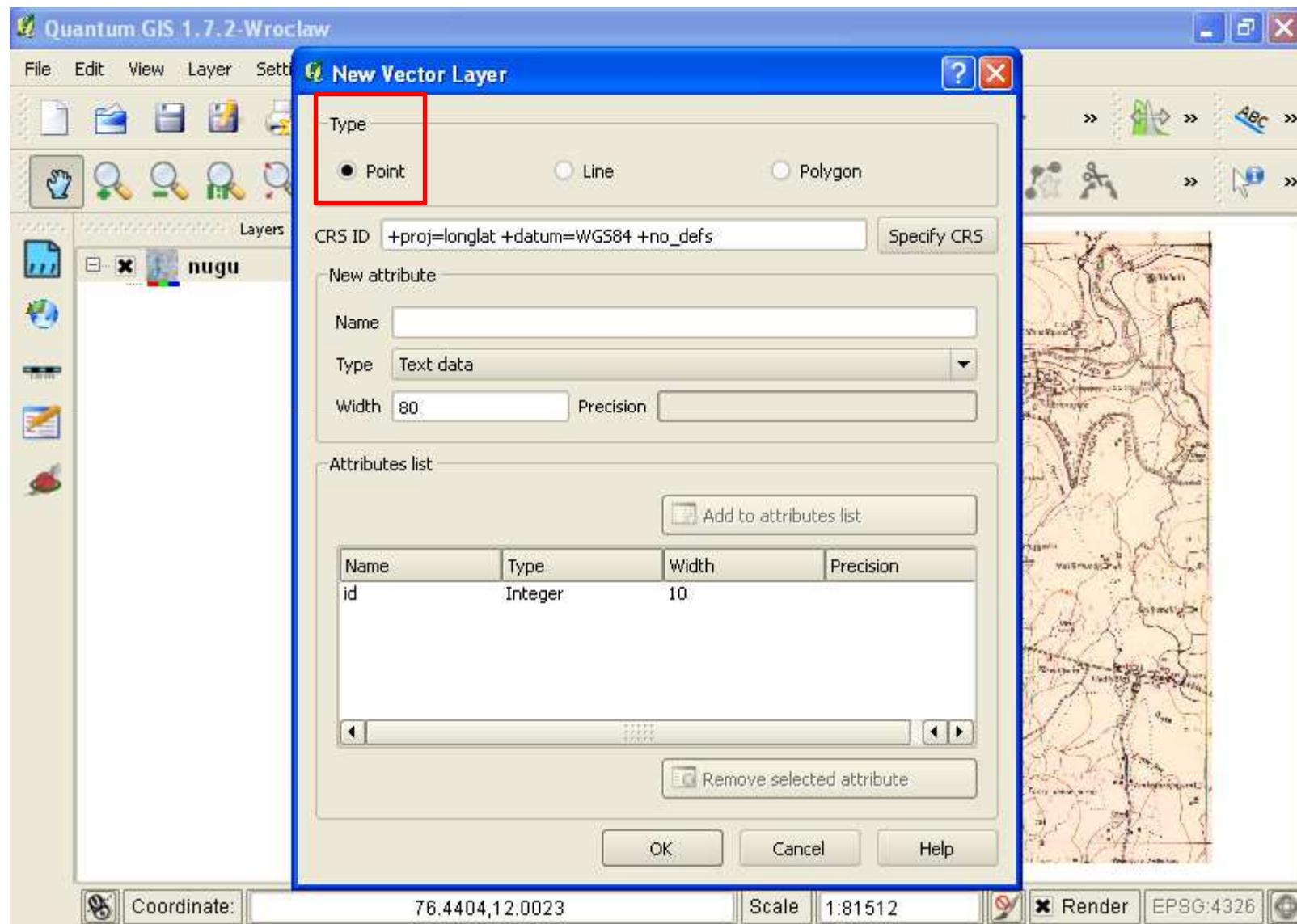


Figure 1.8



Creation of Vector Point Data

- In Figure 1.8 select option → **Type** and then → **Point**
- We need to add ‘attributes’ next. This step requires planning in detail
 - For eg., an anti-poaching camp can have the attributes:
 1. Number of staff
 2. Number of GPS etc
 - Next create layer of villages with attributes such as:
 1. Name
 2. Taluk
 3. District
 4. Population

Creation of Vector Point Data

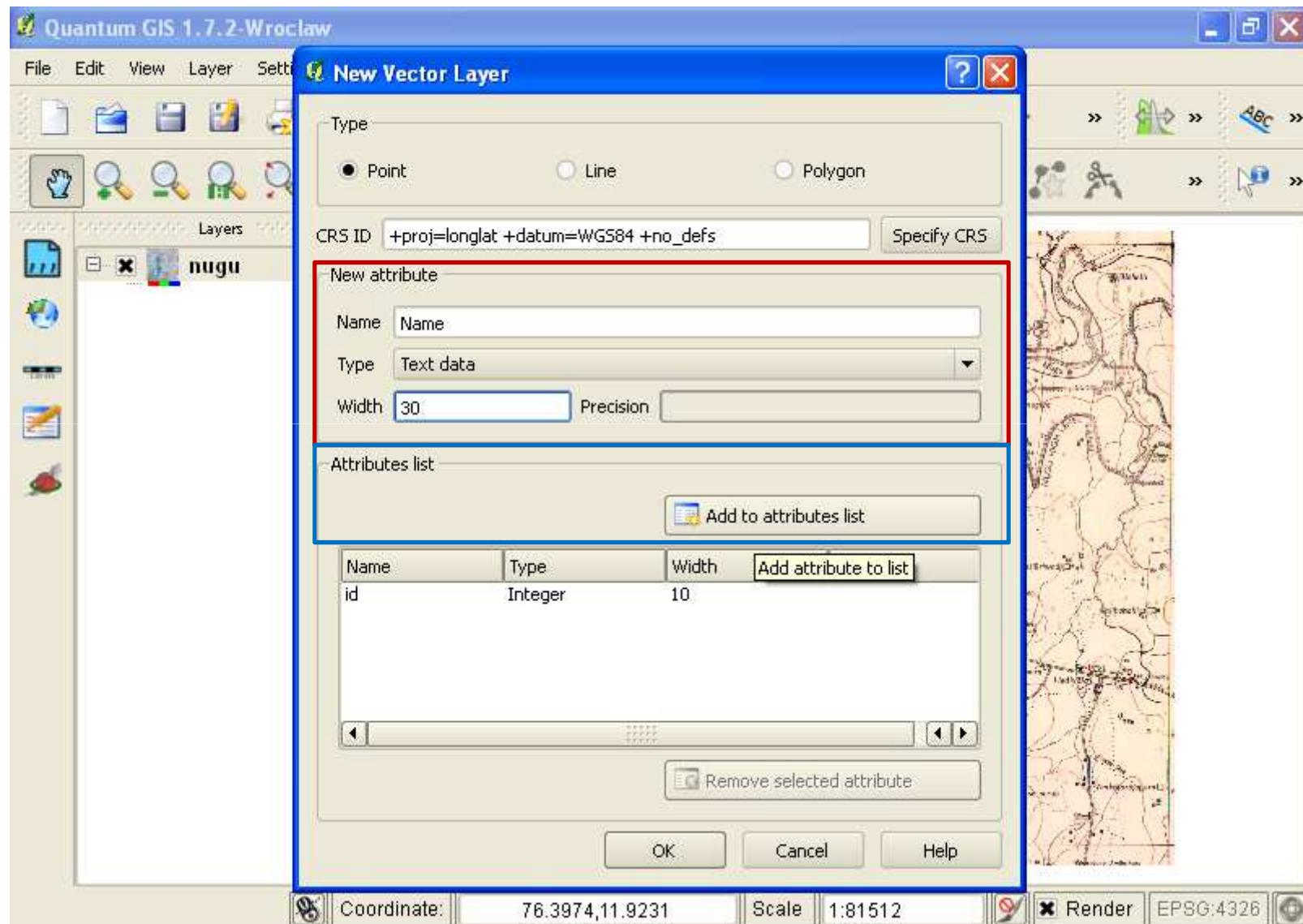
- In the same window note the **New attribute** box:
it has attributes of **Name**, **Type**, **Width** and **Precision**

Step 2

- Add new attributes (Figure 1.9)
 - ✓ **Name**: village
 - ✓ **Type**: text
 - ✓ **Width**: 40 (this is subjective decision as place names are generally within 40 characters)

- Come to **Attribute List** box (Figure 1.9)
Select ➔ **Add to attribute list**

Figure 1.9



Creation of Vector Point Data

- Add taluk and district data in village attributes
 - by repeating **Step 2**
- Add population data: to do this, we need to set **Type** of data in whole number (Figure 1.10)
 - repeat **Step 2** (Figure 1.11)
- After this select **OK** (Figure 1.11)
- You will be guided to the **Save As** window.
 - Select the directory in which you would like to save the data. For this example name it as '**Village**' (Figure 1.12)
 - Select **Save**.

Figure 1.10

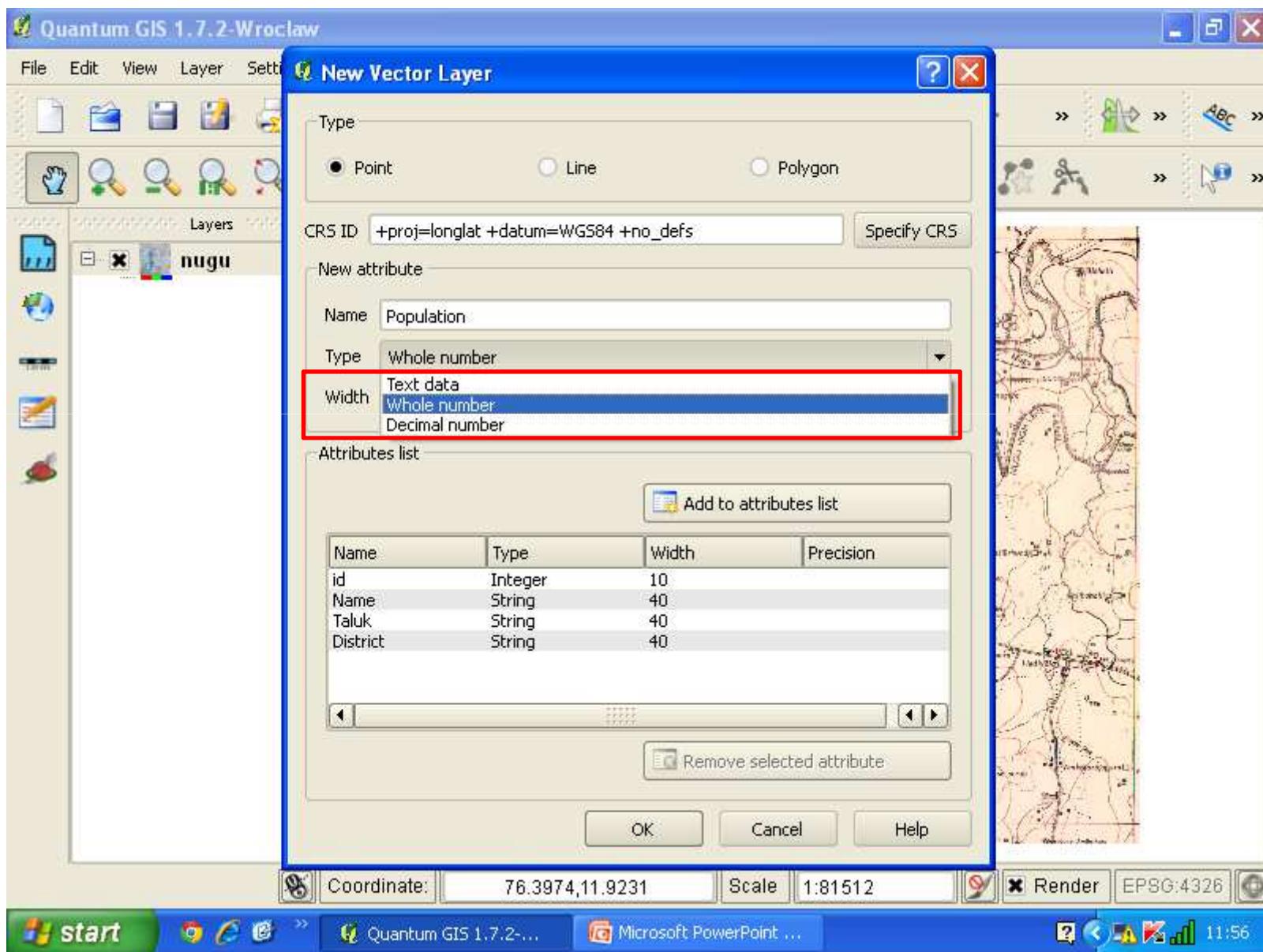


Figure 1.11

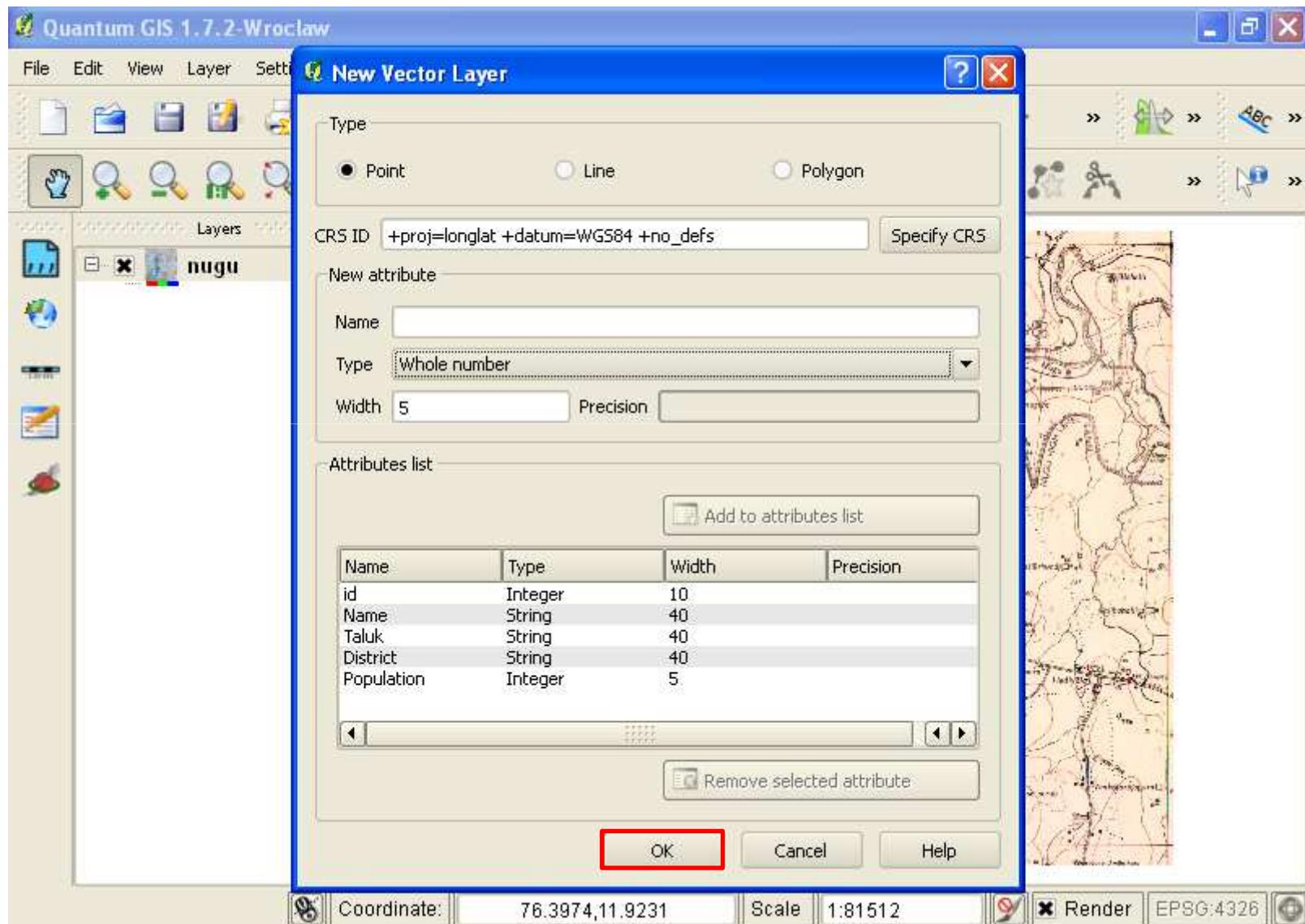
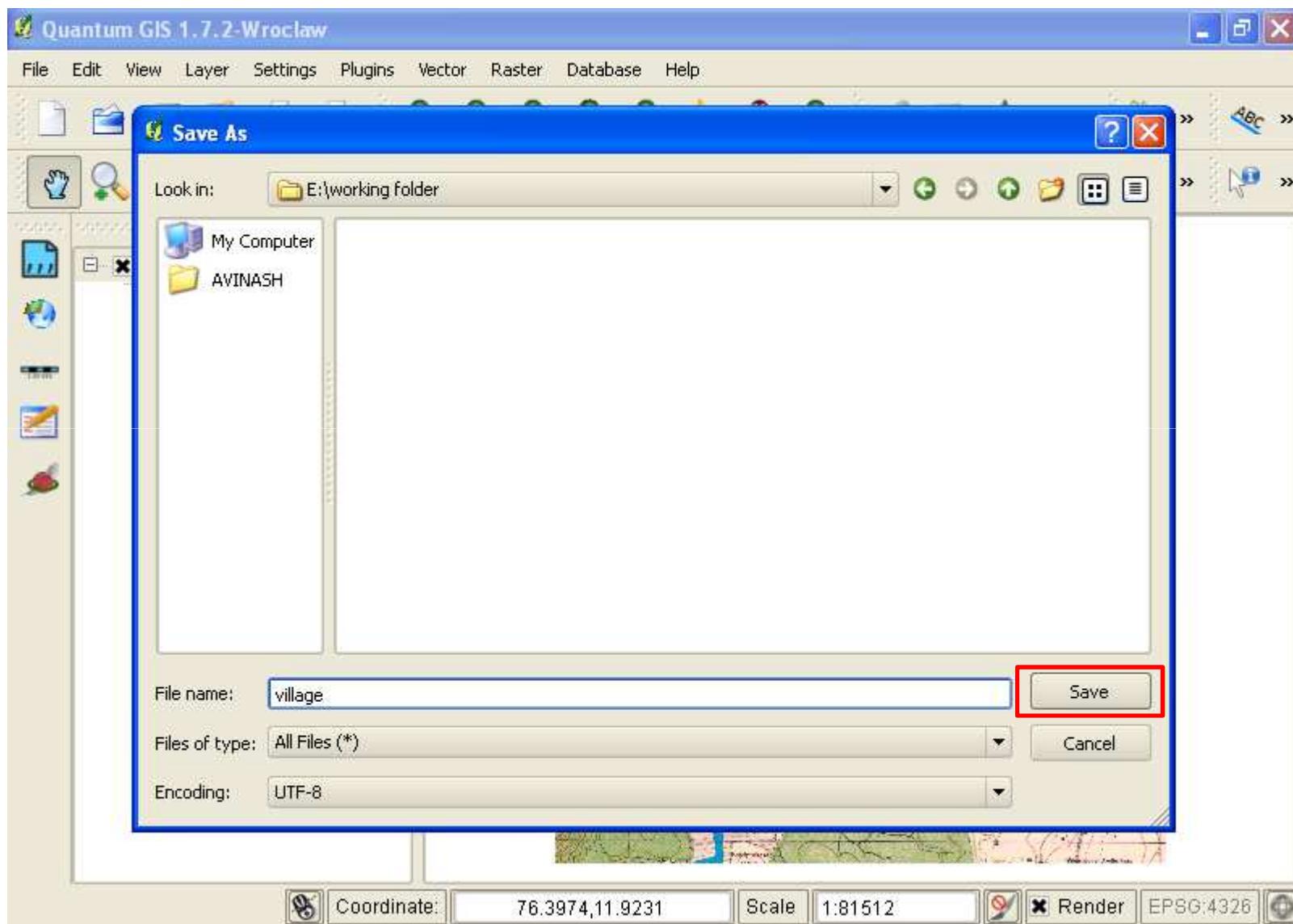


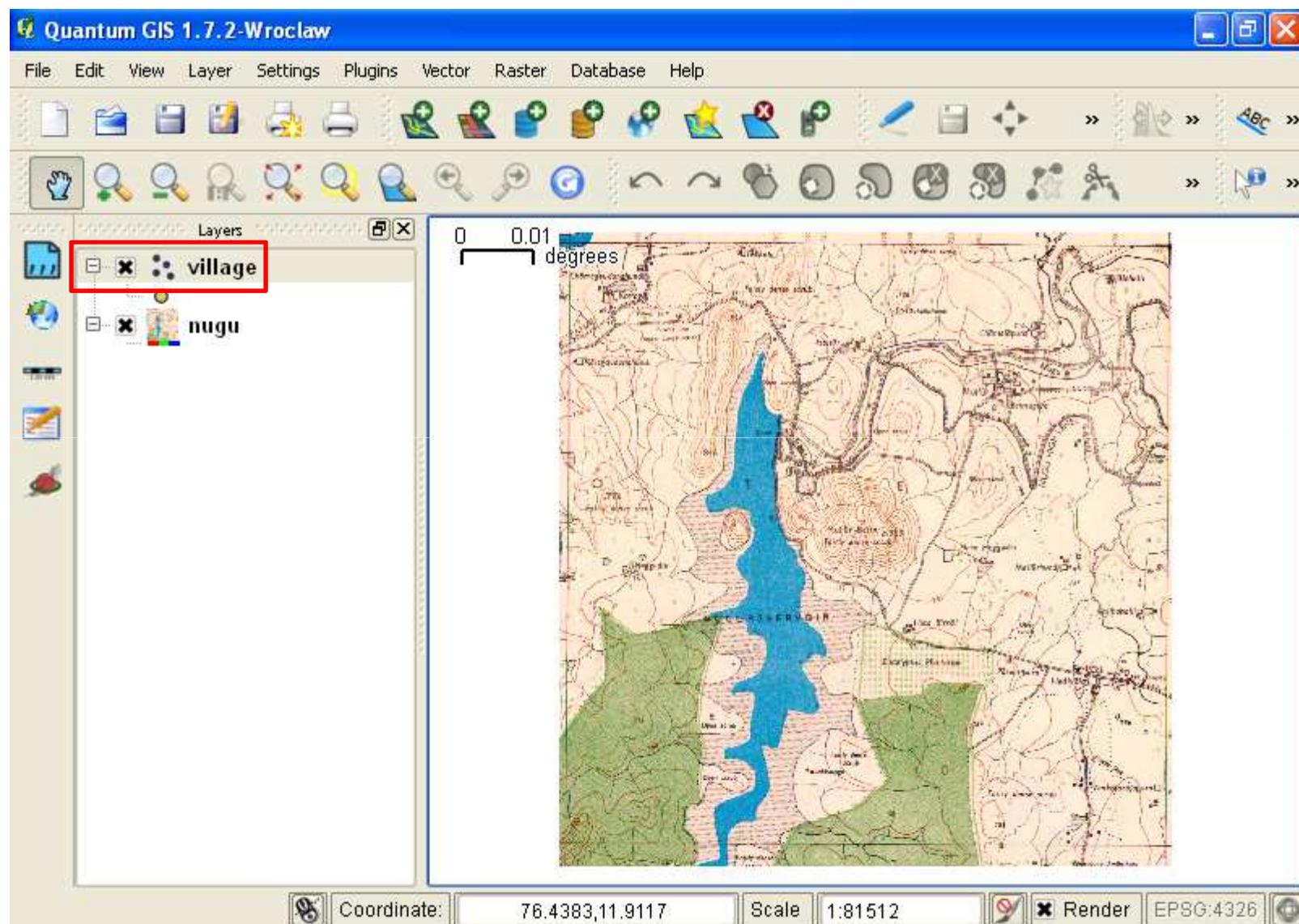
Figure 1.12



Creation of Vector Point Data

- On saving, layer is stored in specified folder
- This layer is automatically added to the QGIS window. (Figure 1.13)

Figure 1.13



Creation of Vector Point Data

- Next, add villages (features) to the village layer
- To do this the layer has to be made editable

Step 3

- Select the layer and then select **Toggle editing** icon (Figure 1.14)
- On enabling, in the layer window, the toggle active icon is enabled (Figure 1.15)
- On its enabling, other icons related next to **Toggle editing** icon are also activated (Figure 1.15)

Figure 1.14

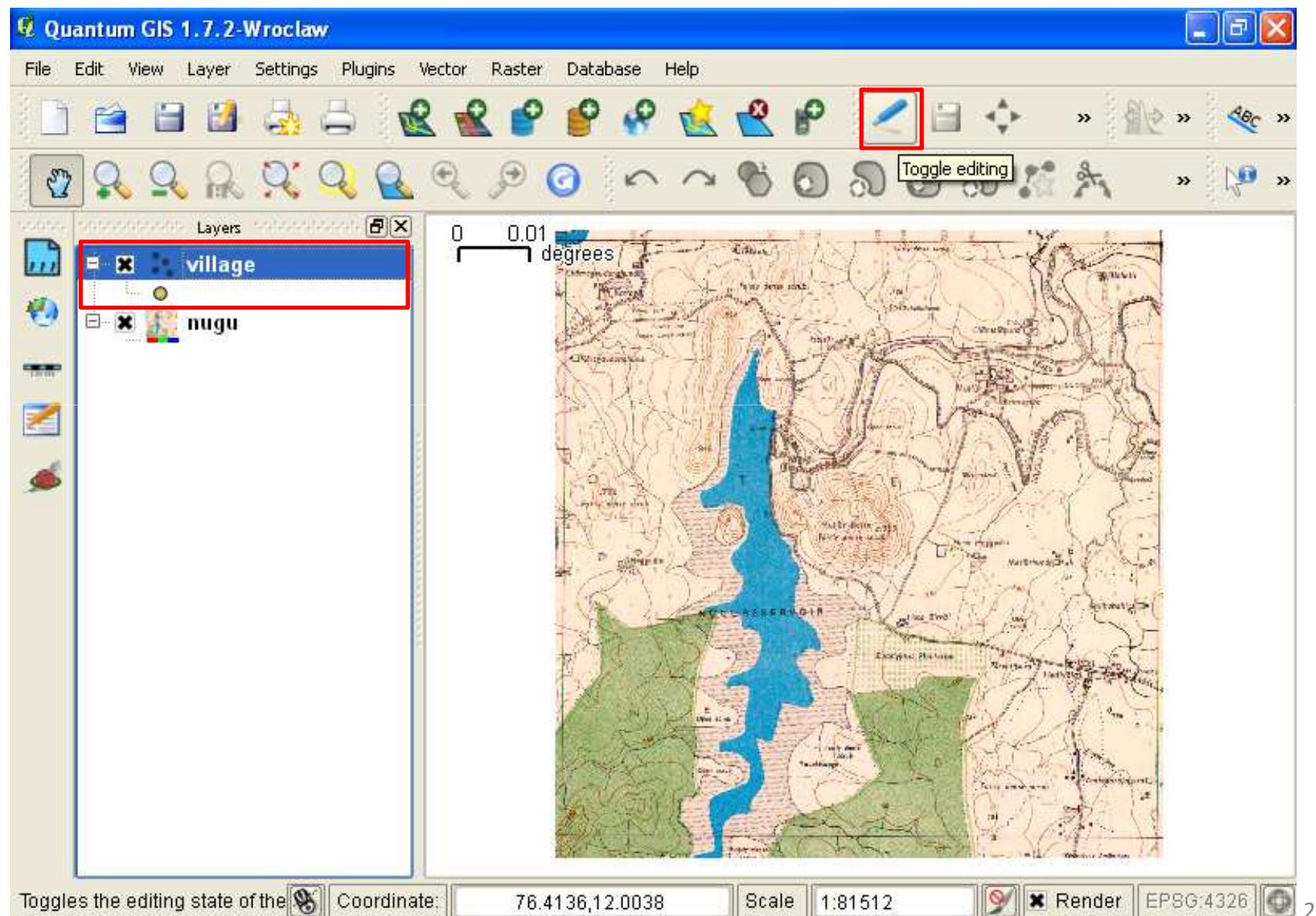
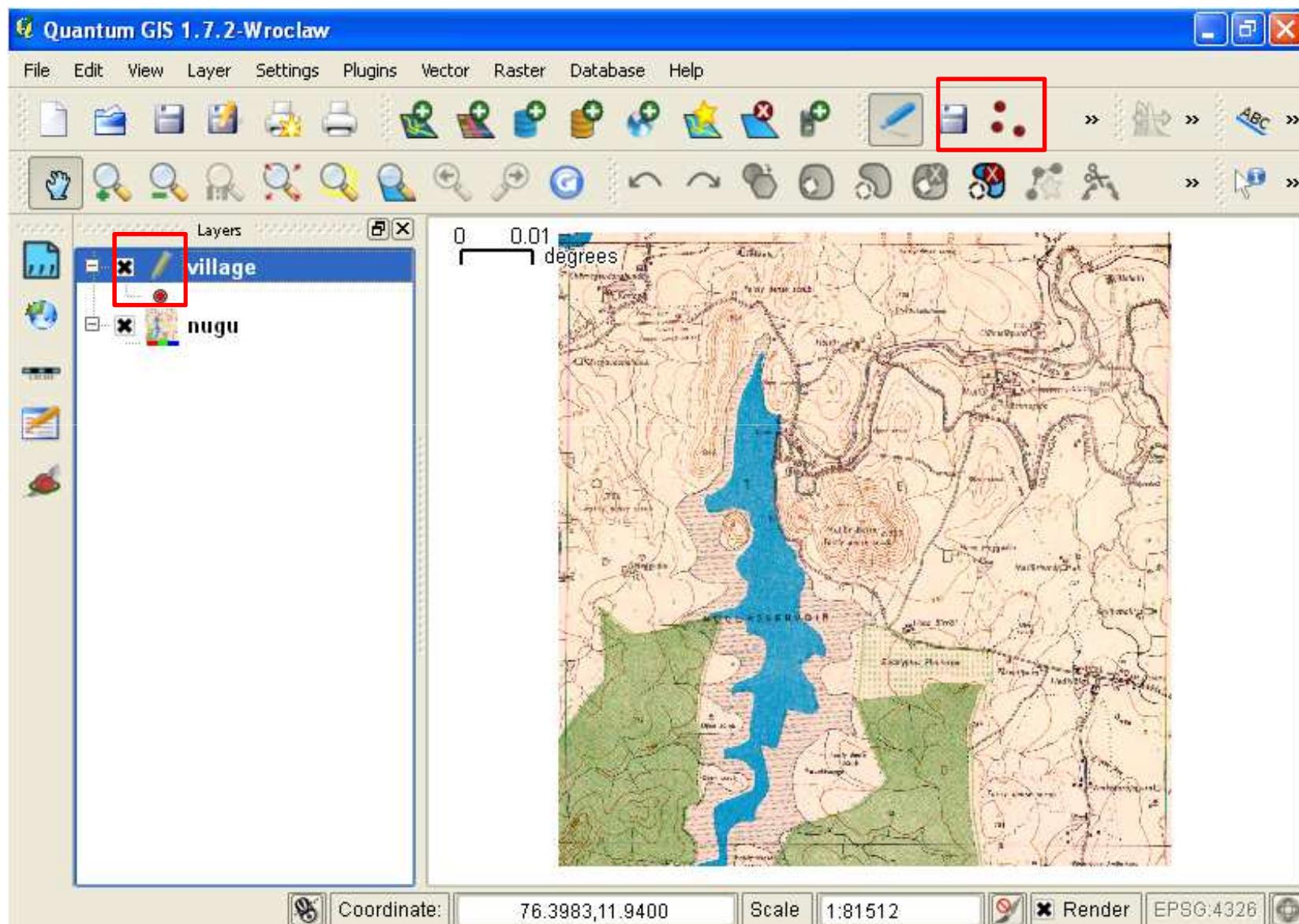


Figure 1.15



Creation of vector point data

Creation of Vector Point Data

- Select the icon of **Zoom In**. Now zoom to the area of interest by (Figure 1.16)
- Place the  on the interested area and click (Figure 1.17)
- We have zoomed to the area (Figure 1.18)
- Select the icon **Capture point** (Figure 1.18)

Figure 1.16

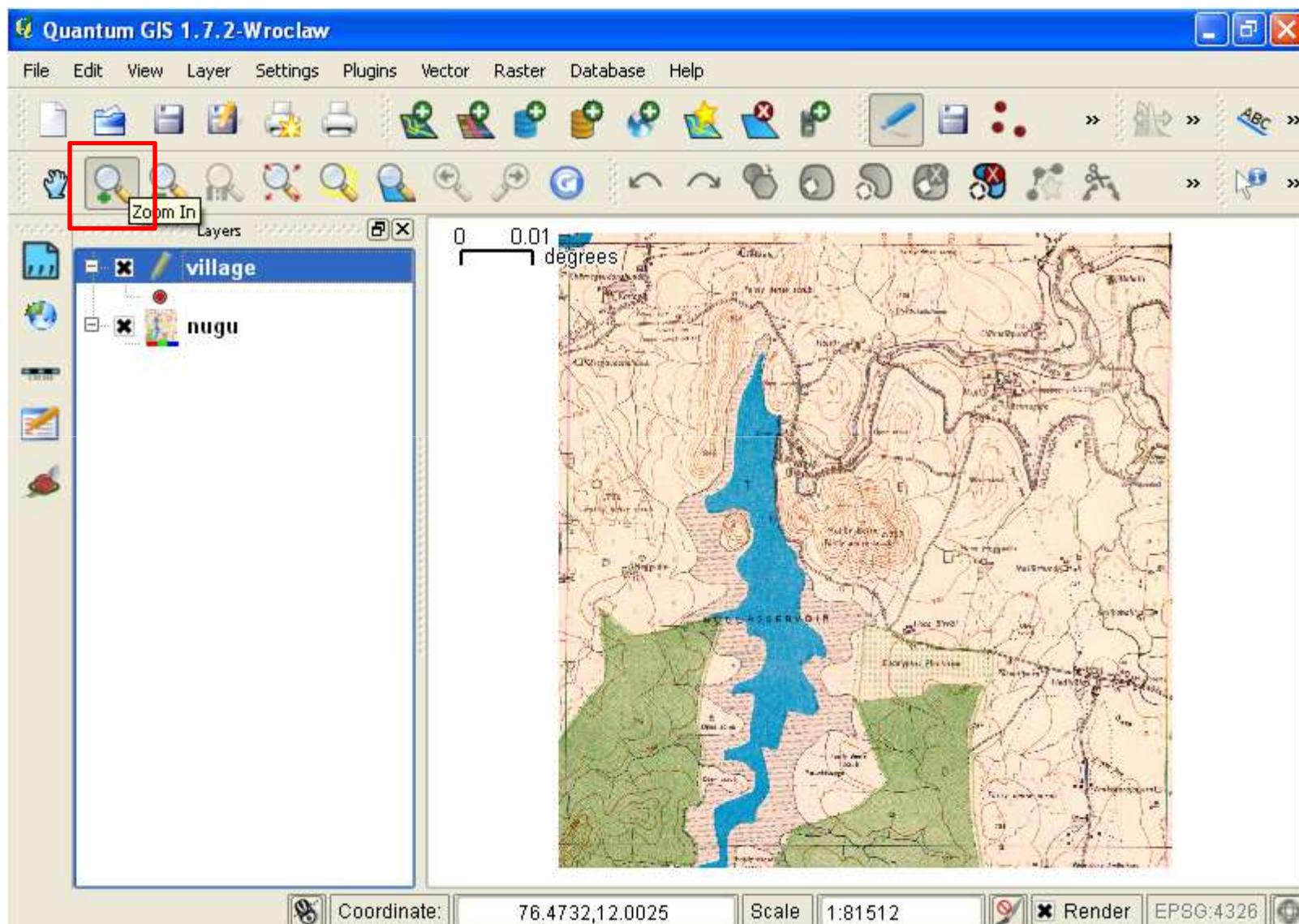


Figure 1.17

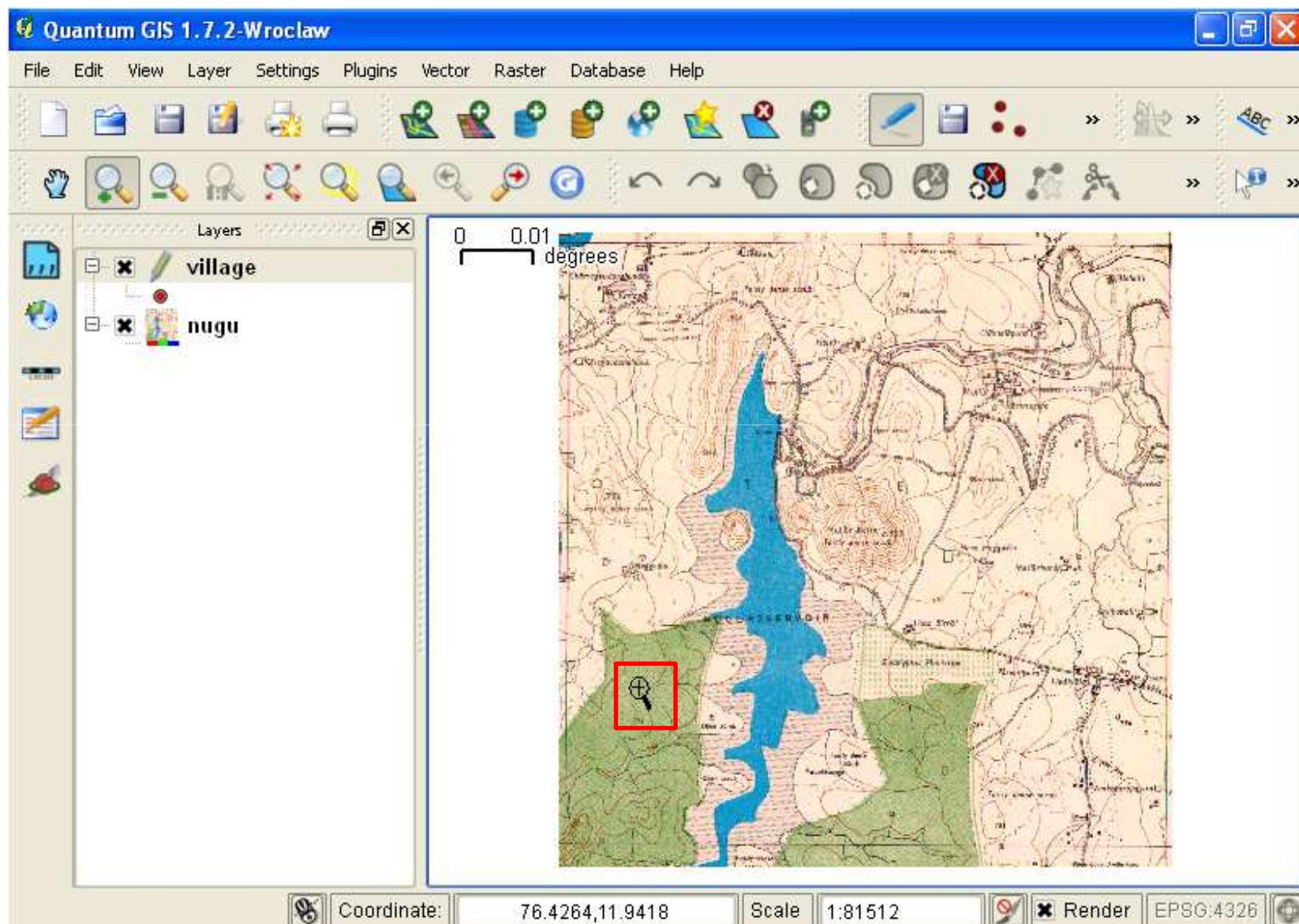


Figure.1.18

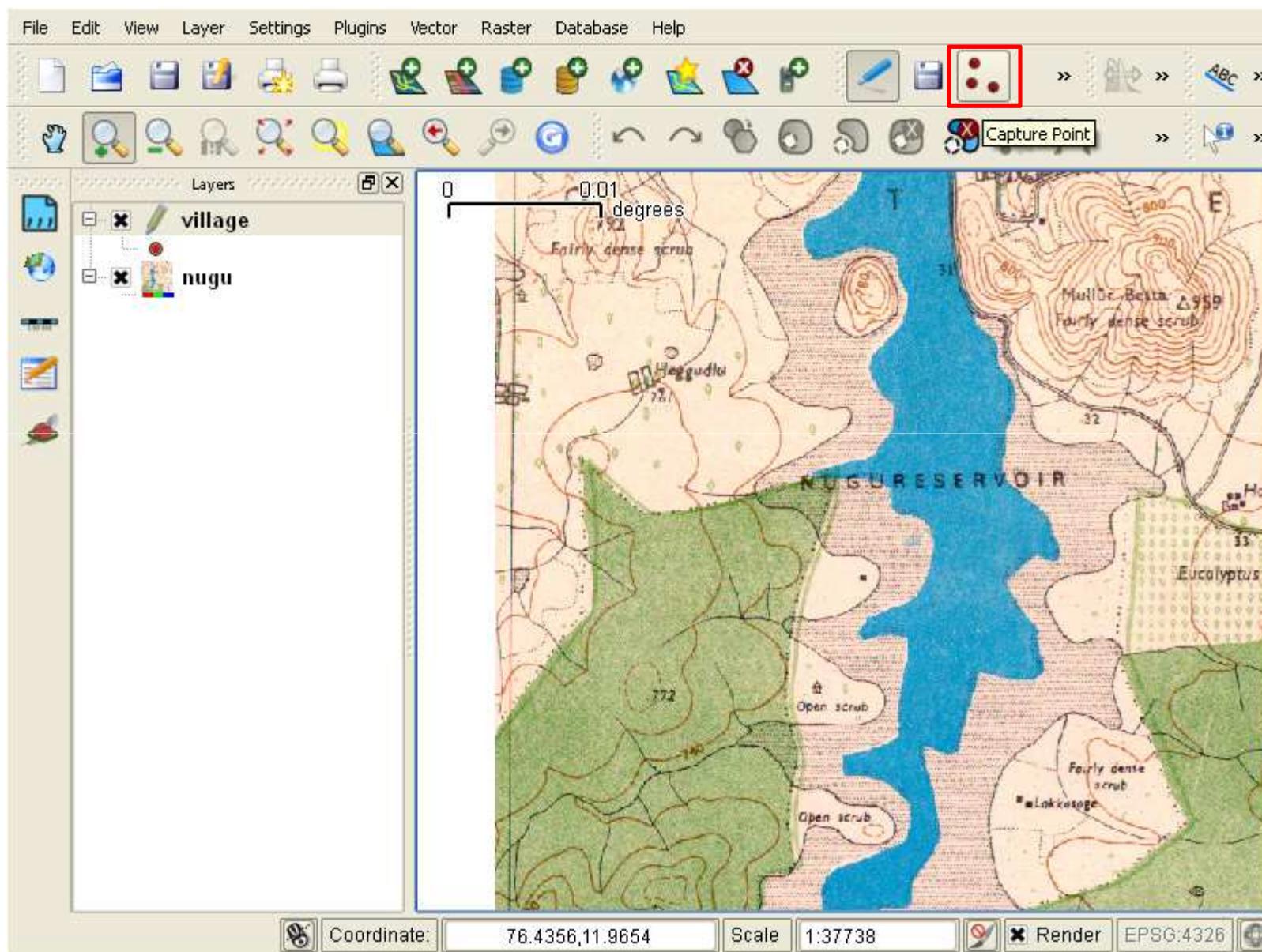
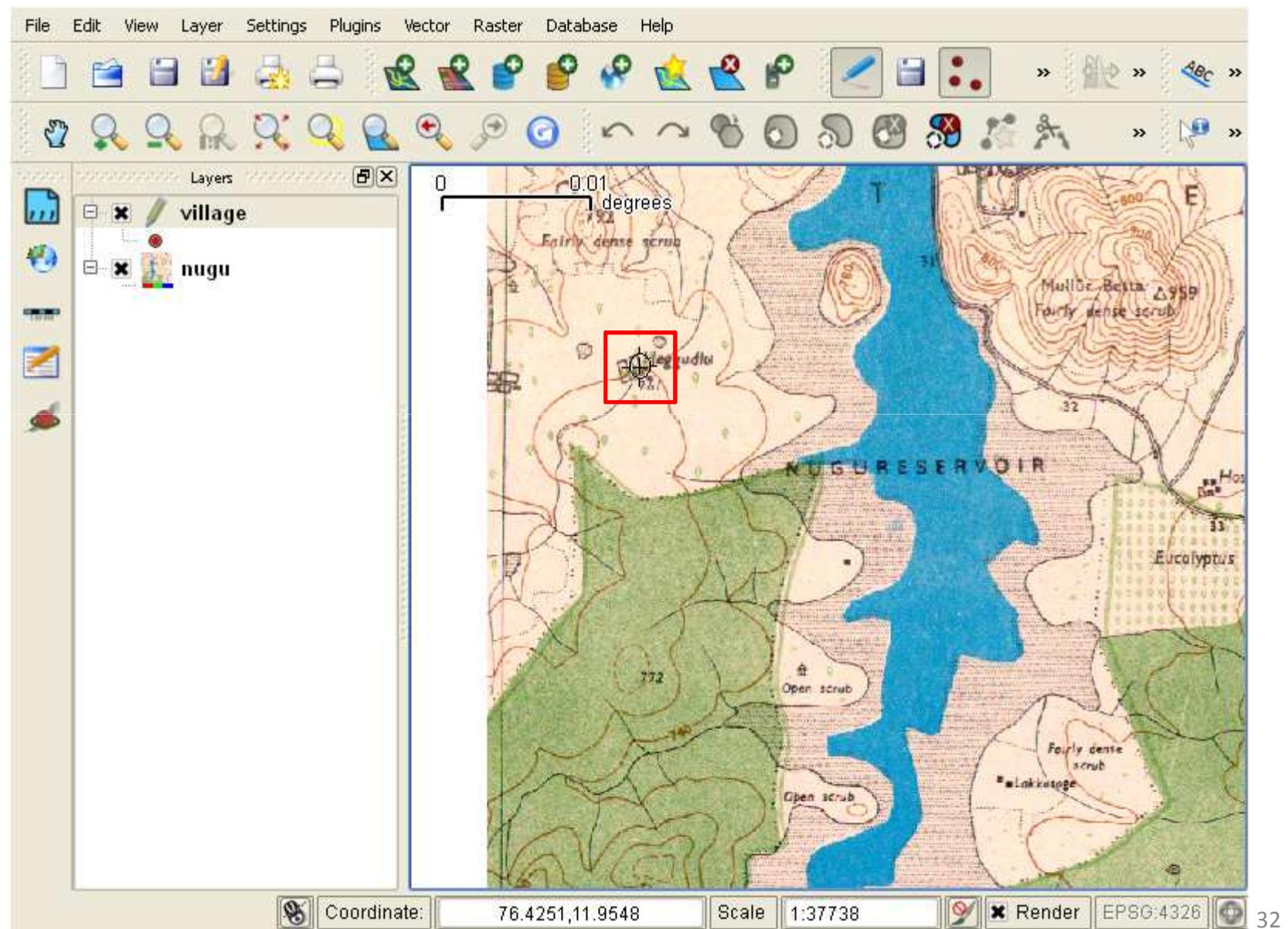


Figure 1.19



Creation of Vector Point Data

Step 4

- Place the  on the village selected and right click (Figure 1.19)
- A window with title **Attributes** is opened (Figure 1.20)
- Enter the values for different attributes (Figure 1.21)
 - ✓ **Id (default)**: 1
 - ✓ **Name (as in the topo-sheet)**: Heggudlu
 - ✓ **Taluk**: HD Kote
 - ✓ **District**: Mysore
 - ✓ **Population (from census)**: 50
- Select **OK** (Figure 1.21)

Figure 1.20

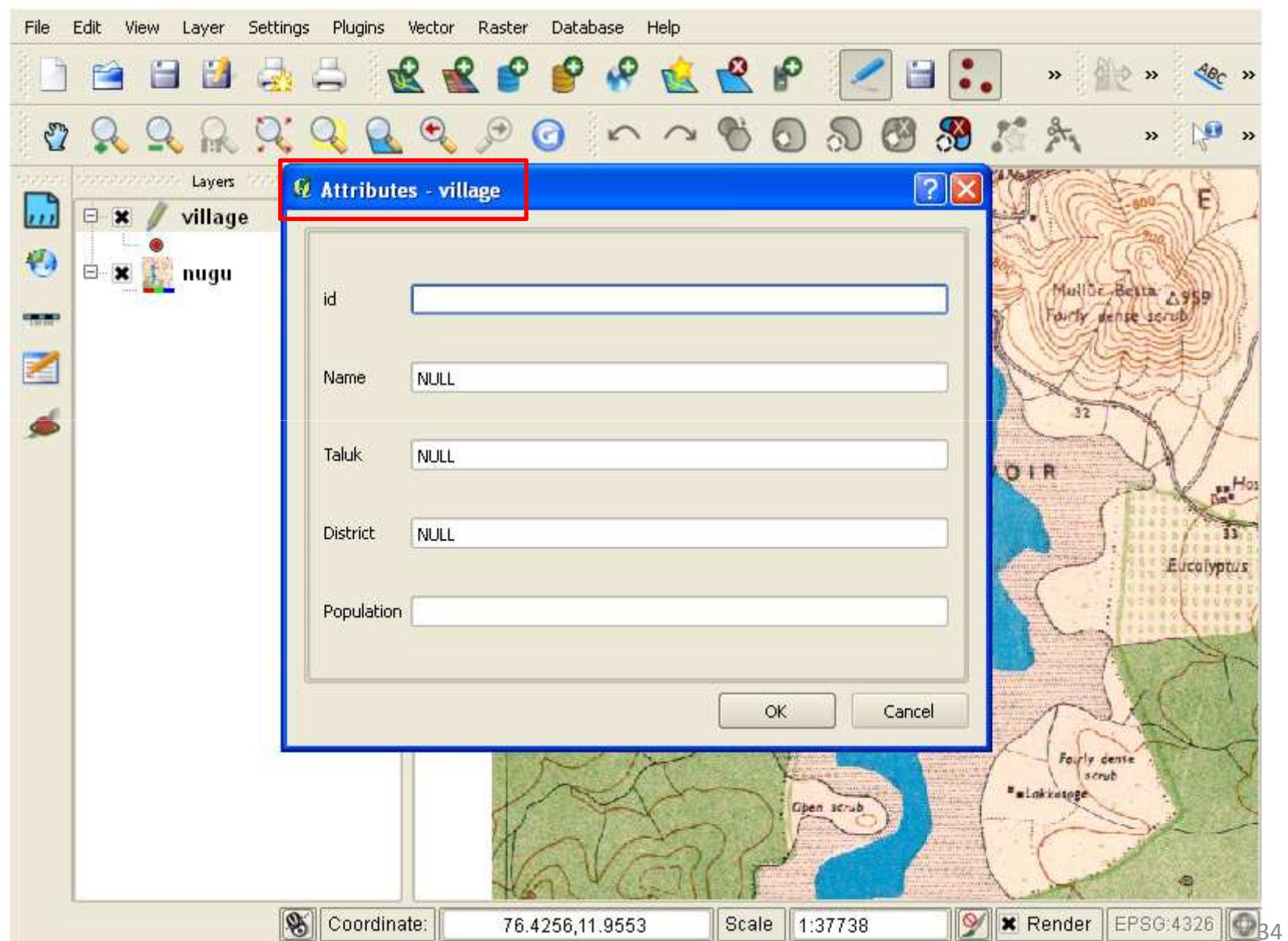
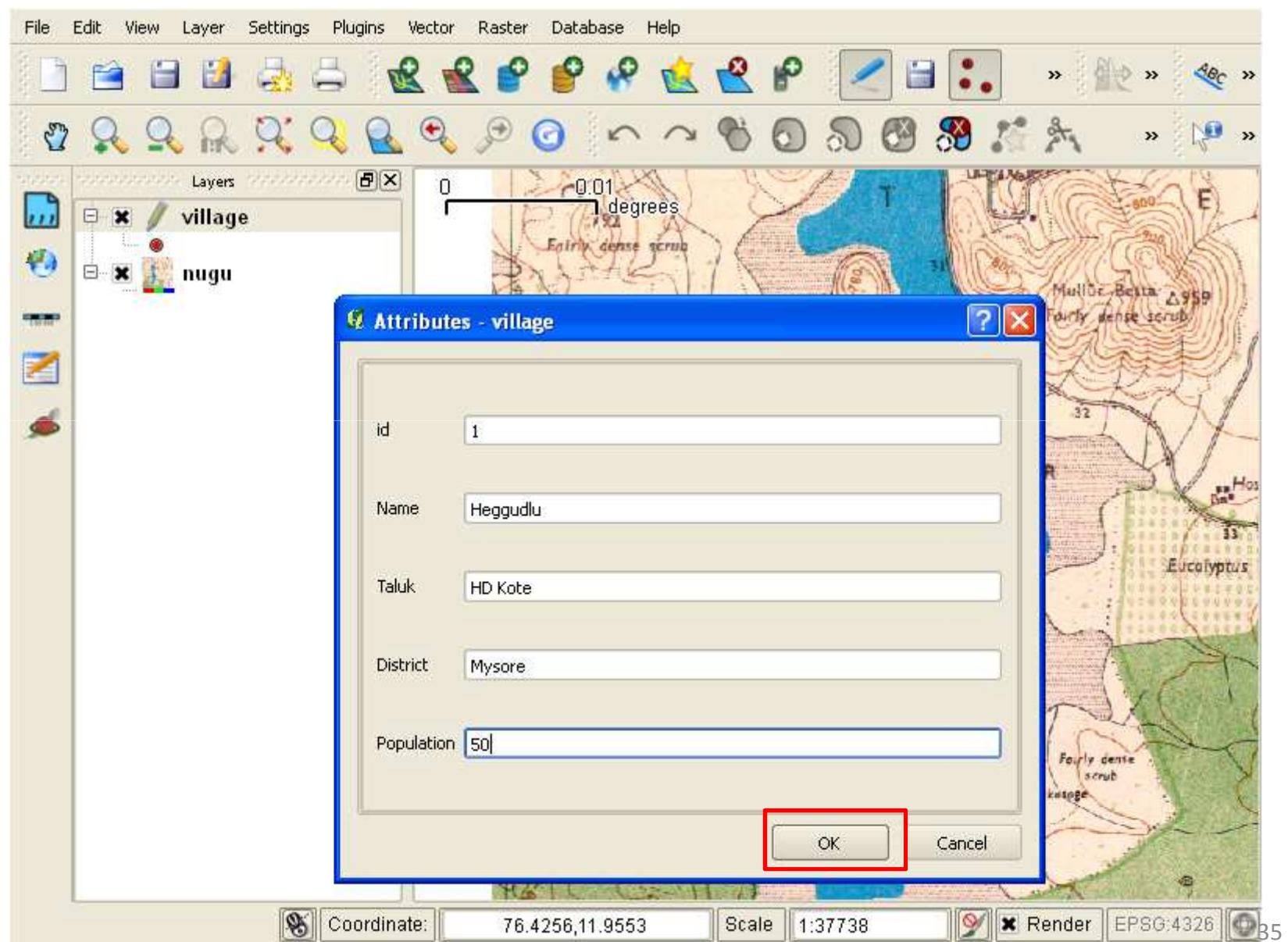


Figure 1.21



Creation of Vector Point Data

- Notice marked village can be seen on the map (Figure 1.22)
- Repeat **Step 4** (see page 34)
- Finally a map with villages in the Nugu is displayed (Figure 1.23)

Figure 1.22

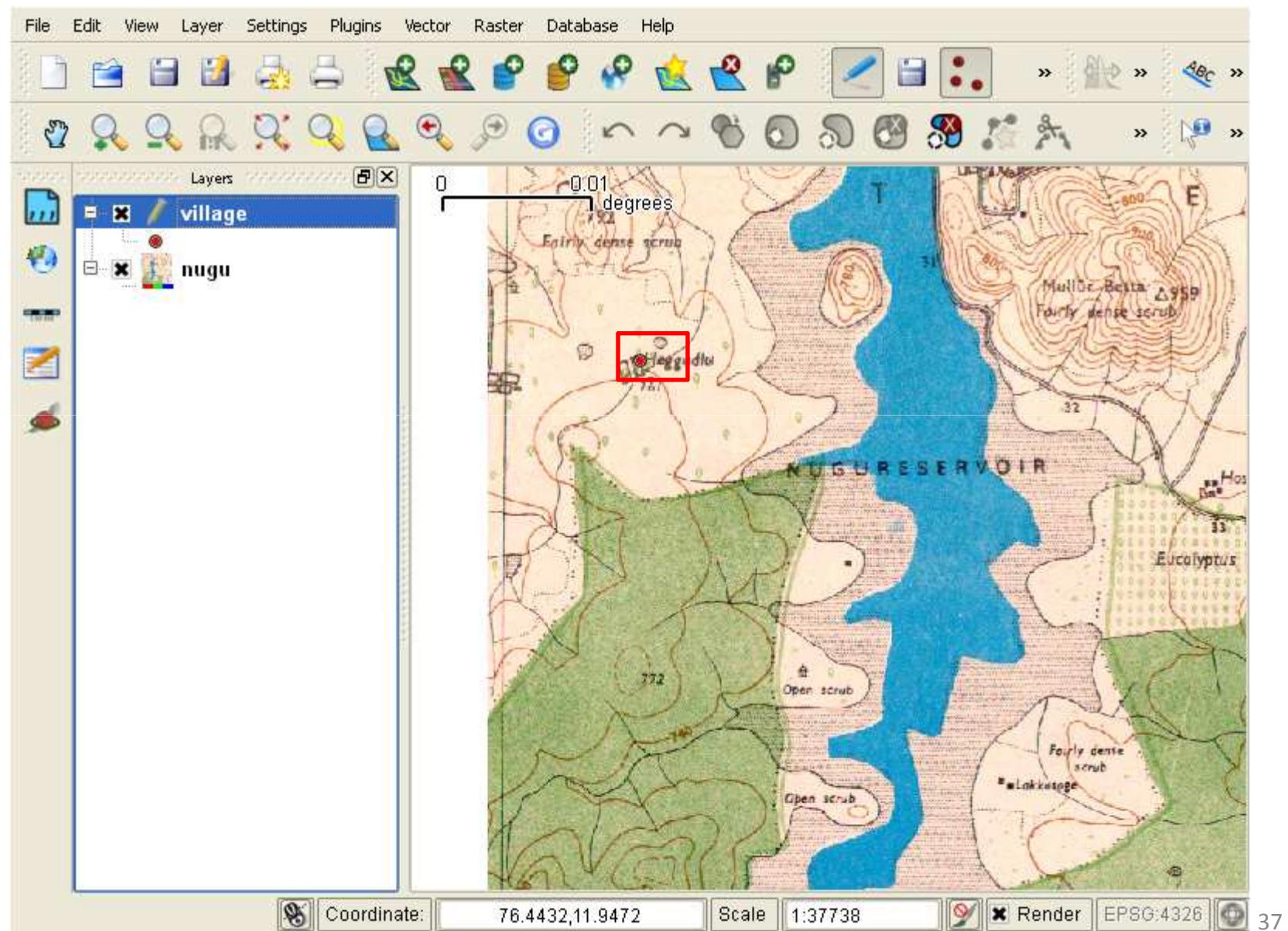
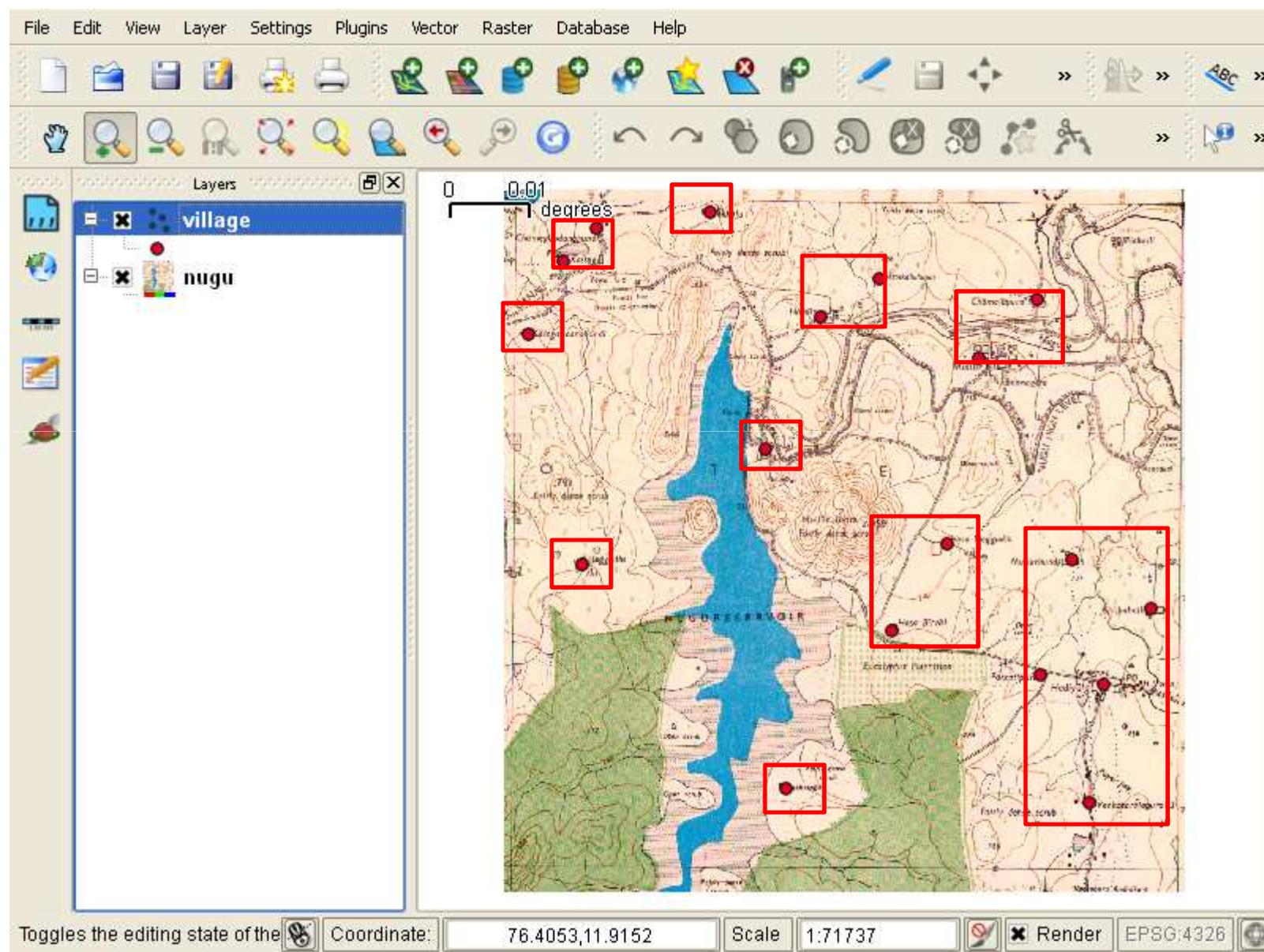
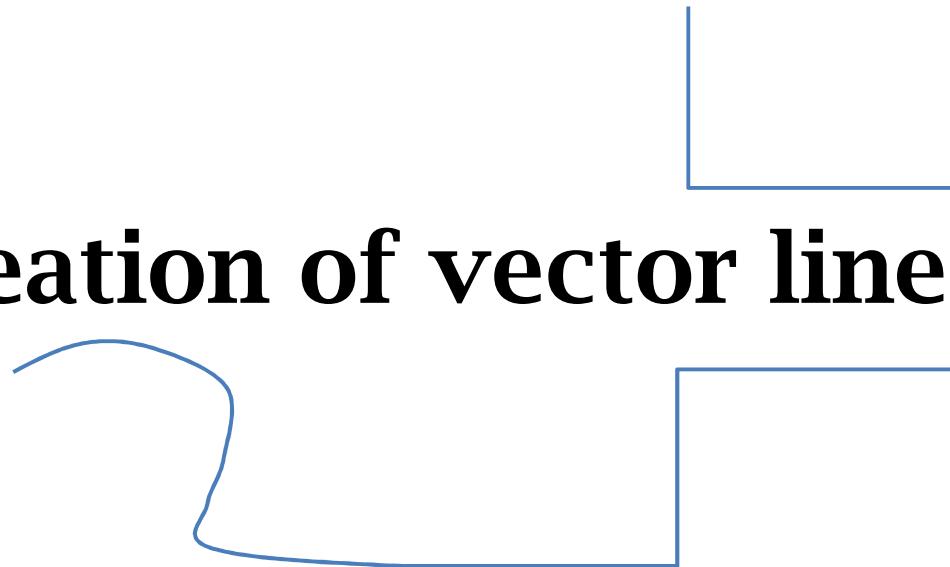


Figure 1.23



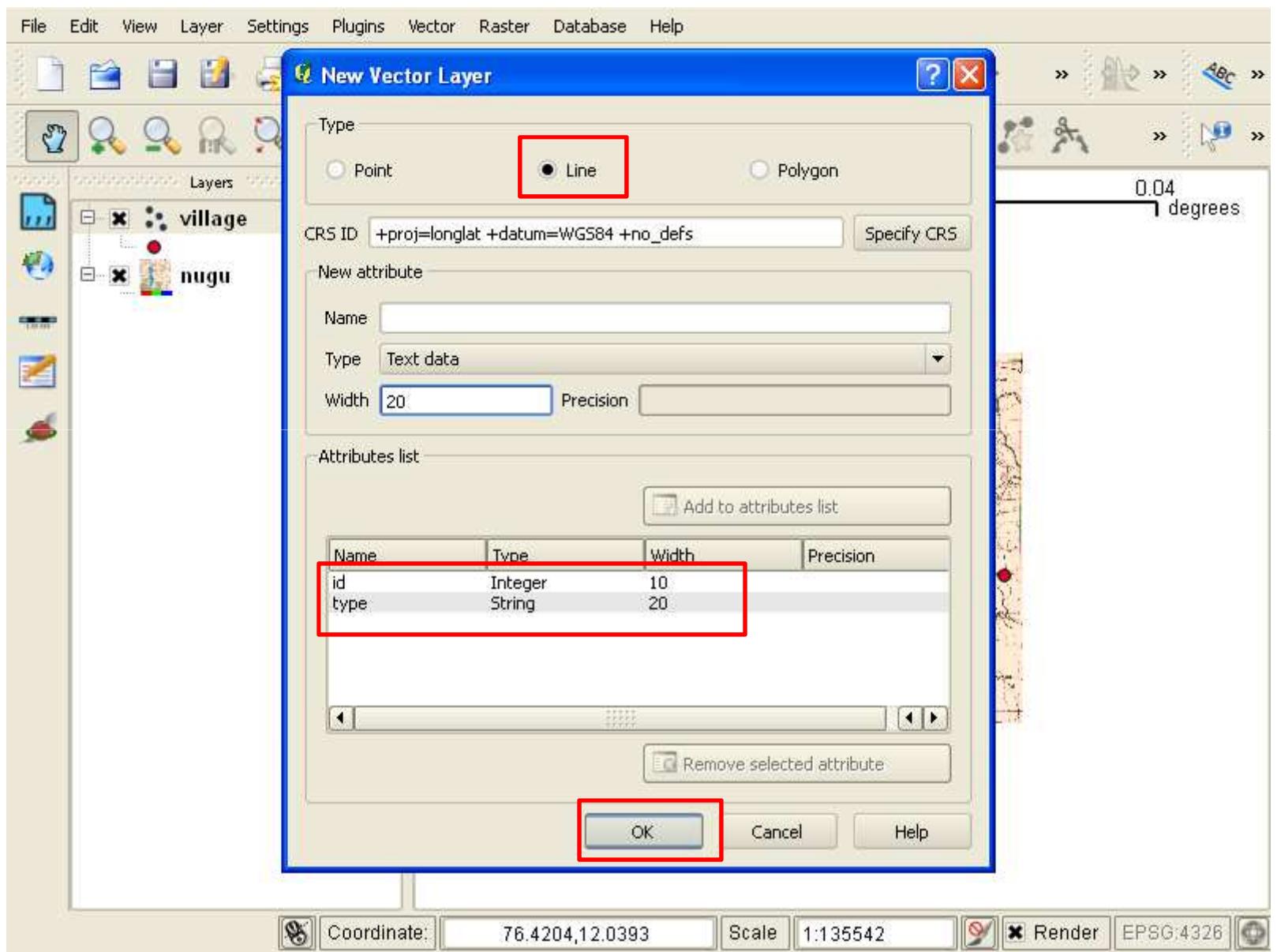
Creation of vector line data



Creation of vector line data - road

- To create new line layer select the icon **New shape layer** (Figure 1.6, page 11)
- Complete **Step 1** (page 10)
- As in Figure 1.8 where under Type, ‘point’ was selected, select ‘Line’ (Figure 1.24)
- Next we need to add attributes (Figure 1.24)
 - Attributes associated
 - ✓ **Type of the road**
- After this step, select **OK** (Figure 1.24)

Figure 1.24



Creation of vector line data

- You will be guided to **Save** as window as previously done in Figure 1.12 (page 20)
 - Select the directory in which you would like to save the data. In this example name it as ‘road’ (Figure 1.25)
- Select **Save**; on saving, layer is stored in specified folder (Figure 1.25)
- This layer is automatically added to the QGIS window (Figure 1.26)

Figure 1.25

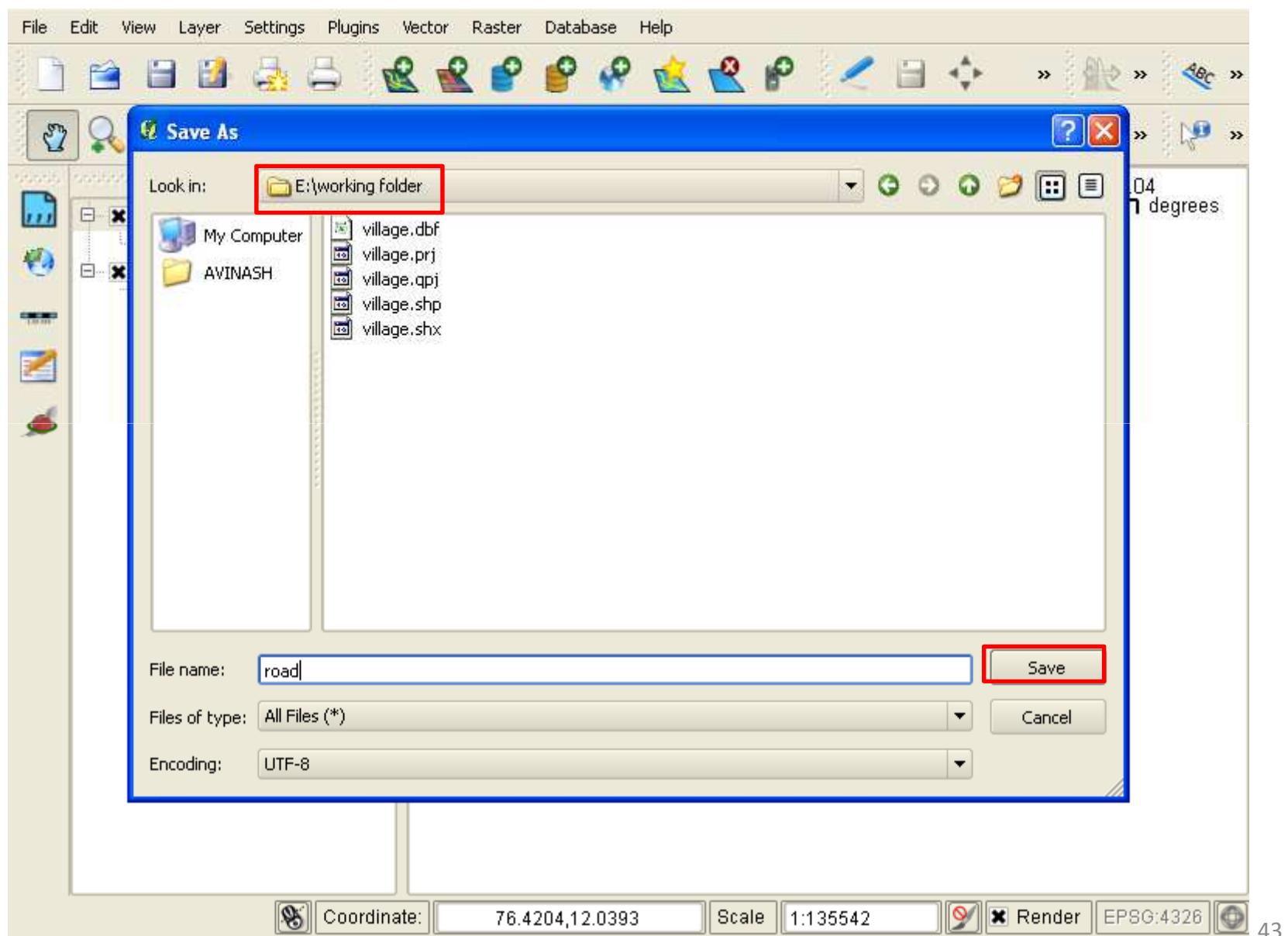
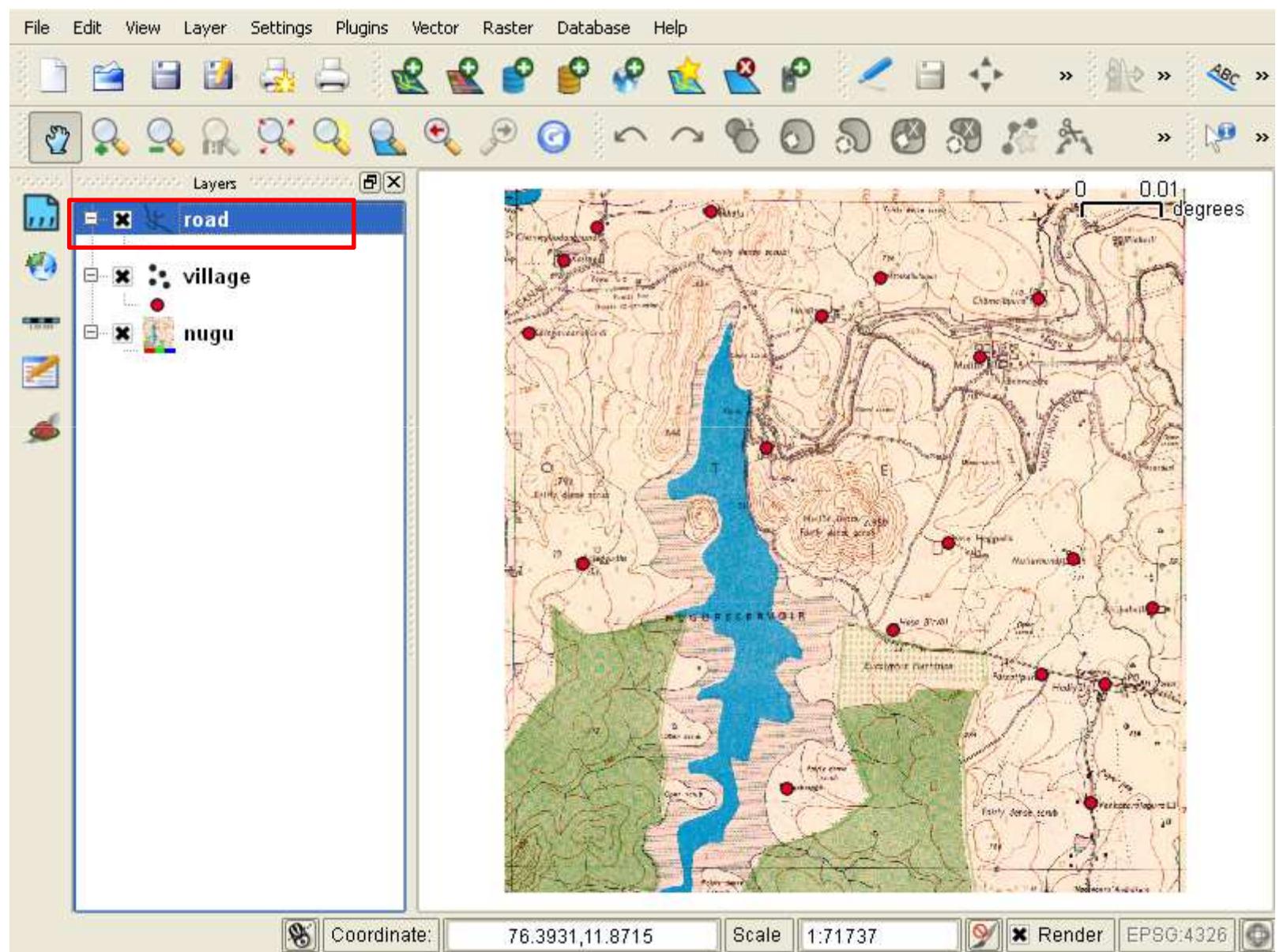


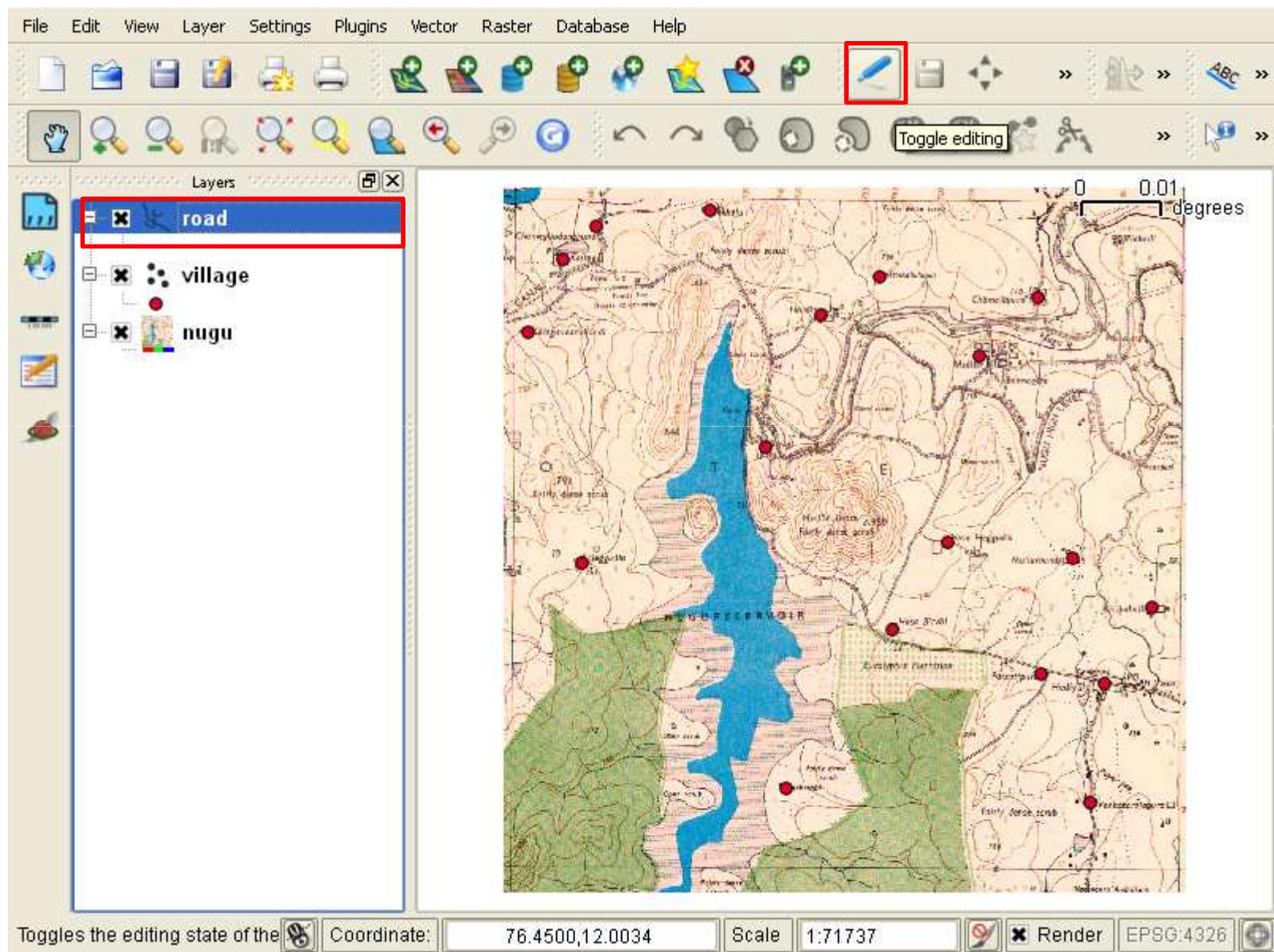
Figure 1.26



Creation of vector line data

- Next we need to add roads (features) to the road layer.
- To do this we have to make this layer editable.
- Select the layer and then select **Toggle editing** icon (Figure 1.27)
- On enabling, in the layer window, the **Toggle active** icon is enabled

Figure 1.27



Creation of vector line data

- Zoom to the area of interest by selecting the icon of **Zoom In** (as in Figure 1.16, page 27)
- Then place the  on the interested area and click (as in Figure 1.17, page 28)

Step 5

- We have zoomed to the area (Figure 1.28)
- Select the icon **Capture Line** (Figure 1.28)
- Place  marker on road that we have to digitize and **left click** (Figure 1.29)

Figure 1.28

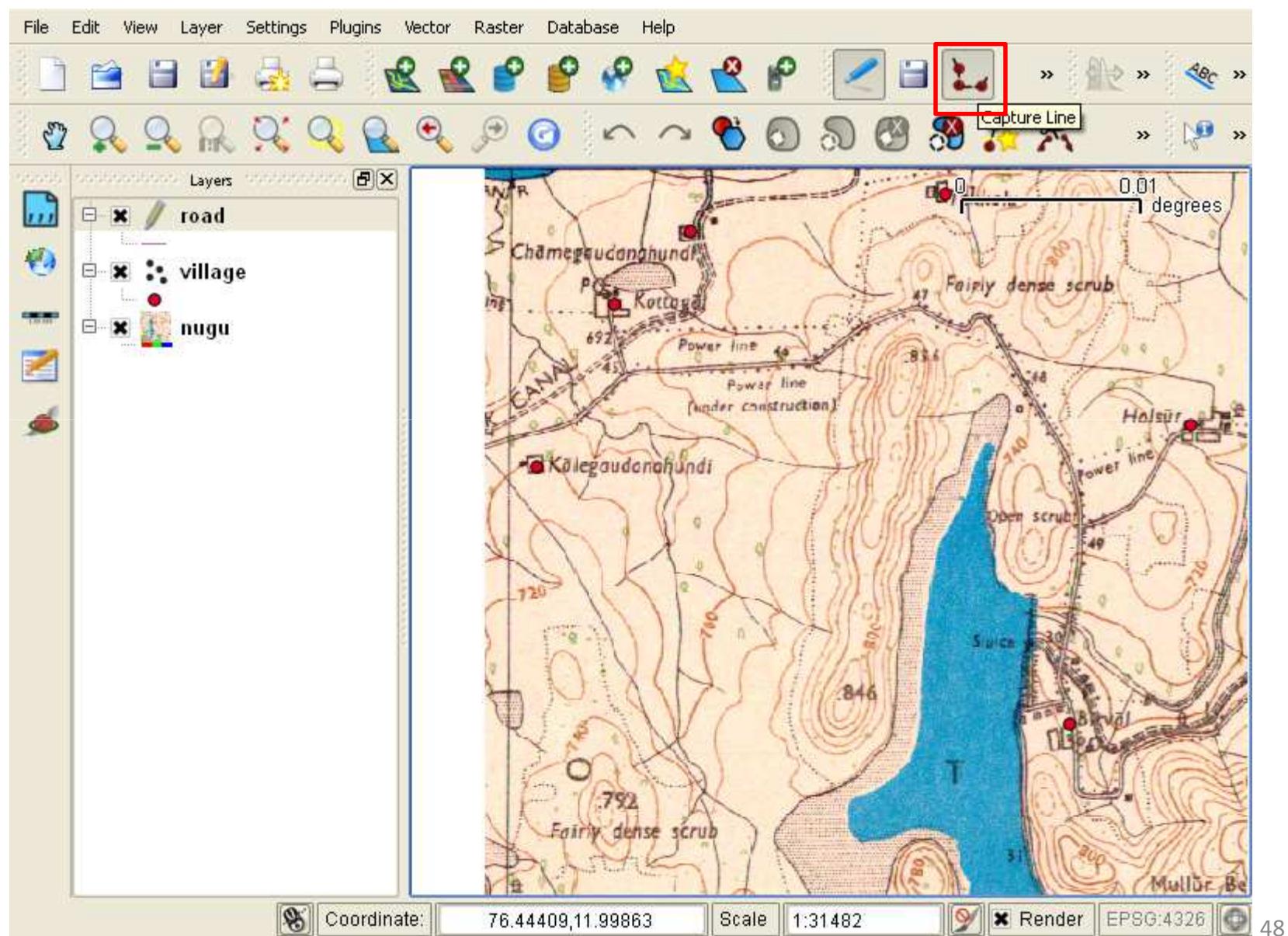
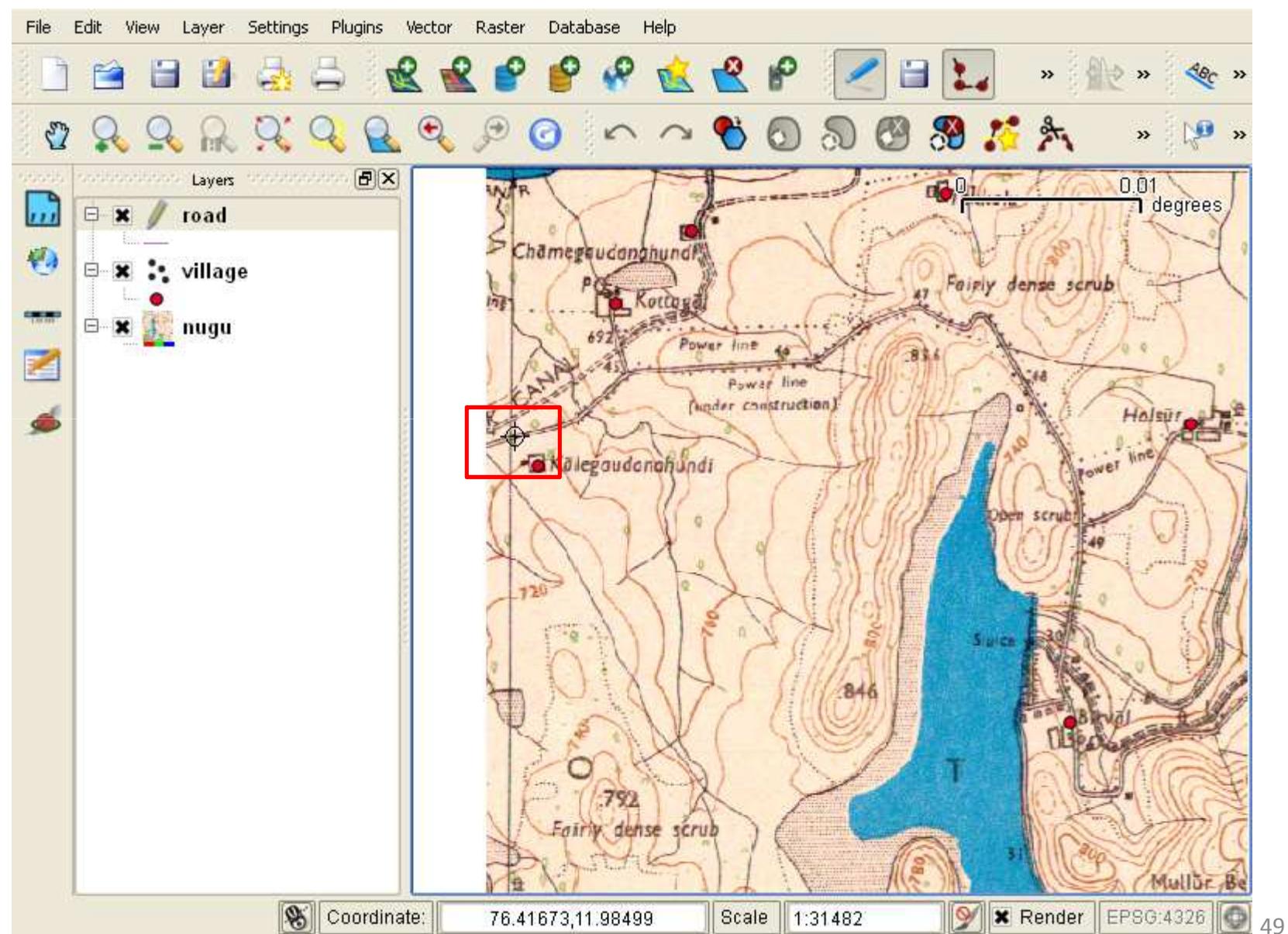


Figure 1.29



Creation of vector line data

- Place the  marker to next position and **left click** (Figure 1.30)
- Repeat the same process till the next junction (for e.g., change in direction is required)
- Similarly, continue till where you would like to end the process, **right click**.
- A window with title **Attributes** is opened (Figure 1.31)
- Enter the information for different attributes (Figure 1.31)
 - ✓ **Id (default): 1**
 - ✓ **Type : Mud road**
- Select **OK** (Figure 1.31)

Figure 1.30

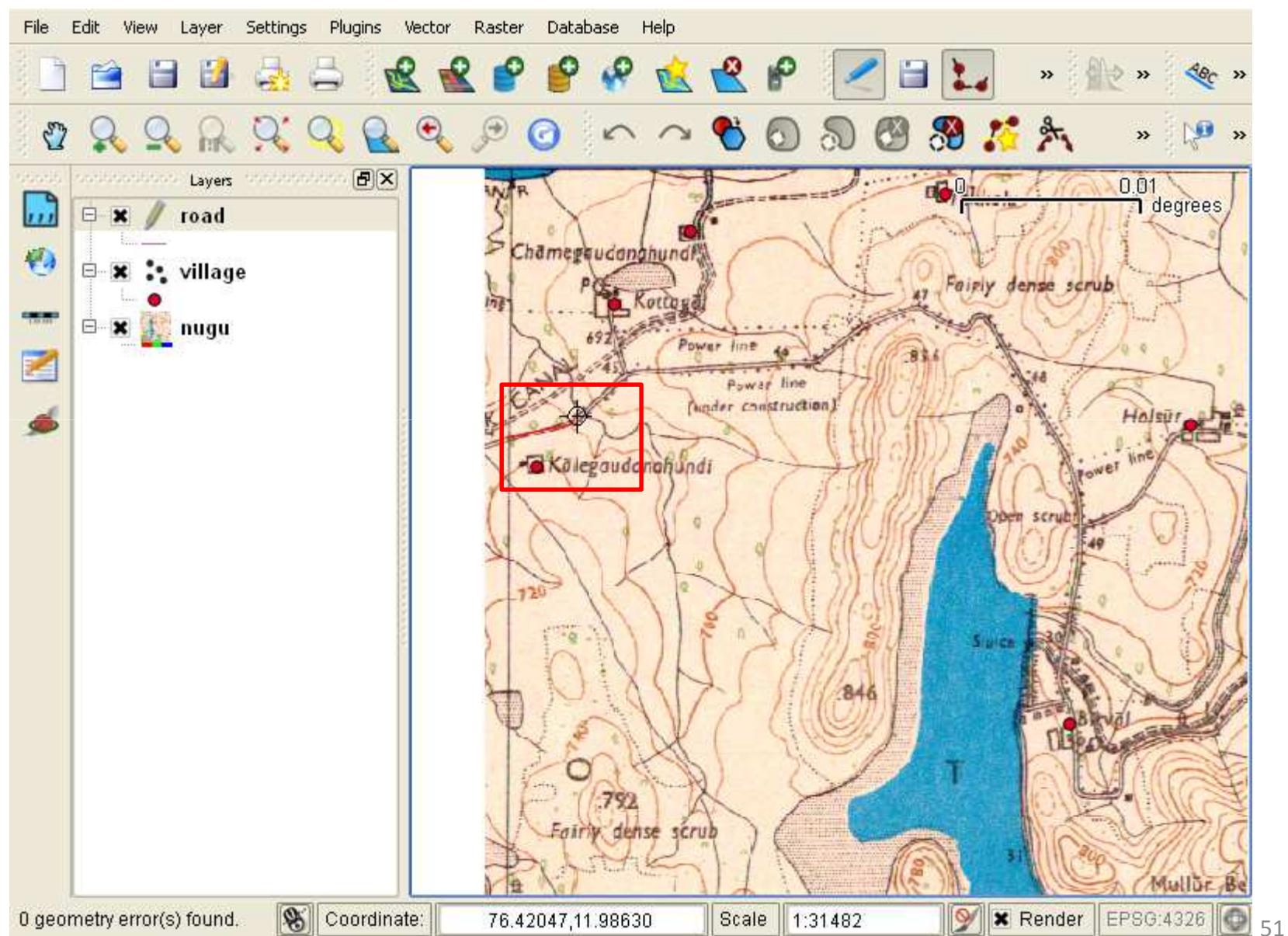
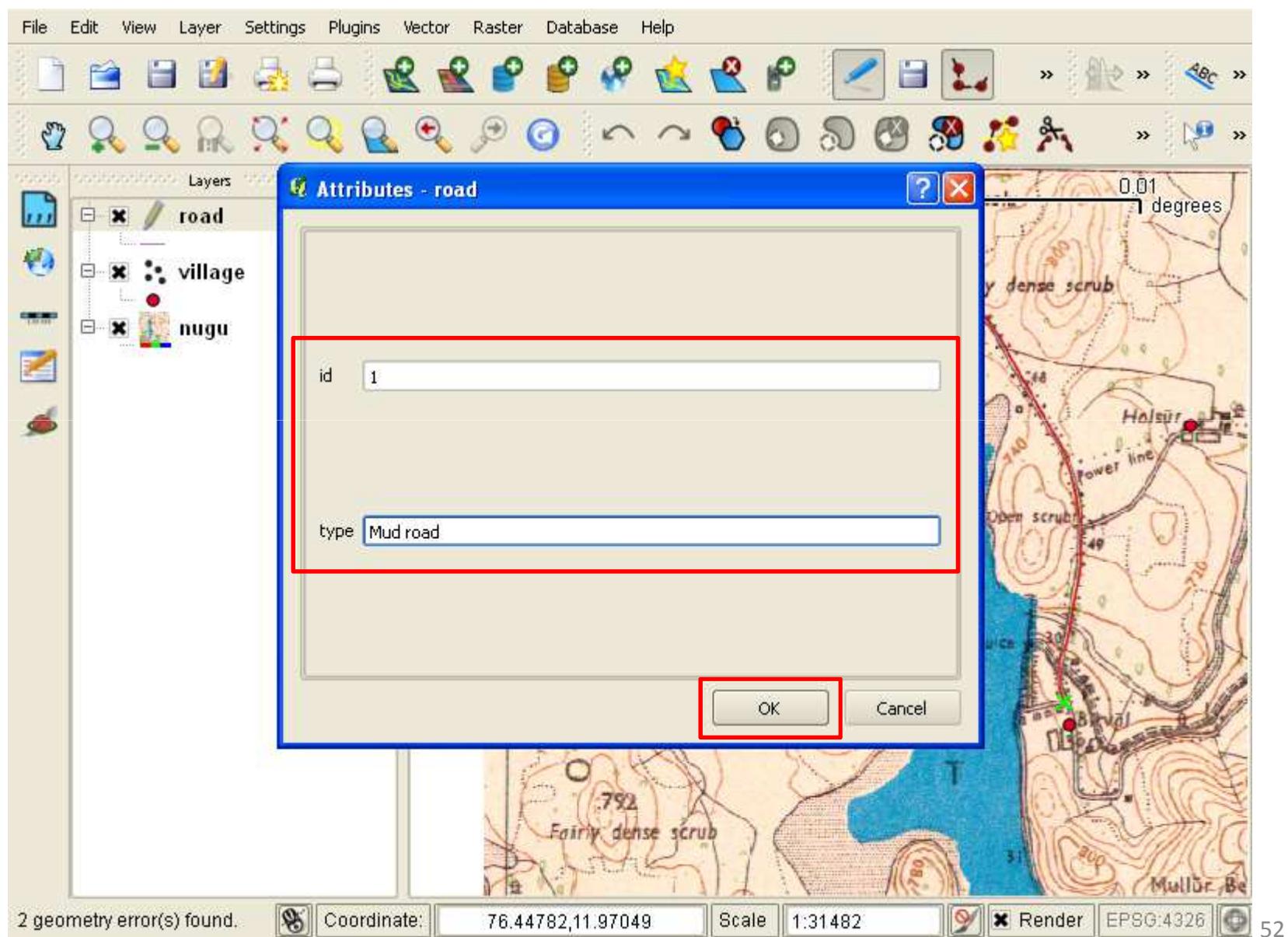
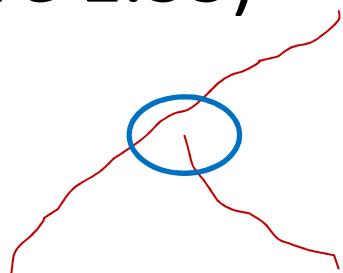


Figure 1.31

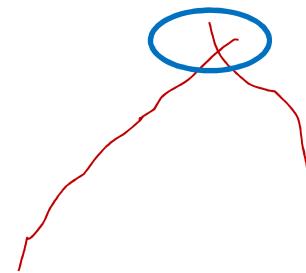


Creation of vector line data

- We can notice digitized road can be seen on the map (see Figure 1.32) (end of **Step 5**)
- Before starting the next segment, to avoid the problems of a) undershoot and b) dangles, we need to enable snapping option.
- To enable snapping: **Setting → Snapping option** (see Figure 1.33)



a) undershoot



b) dangles

Figure 1.32

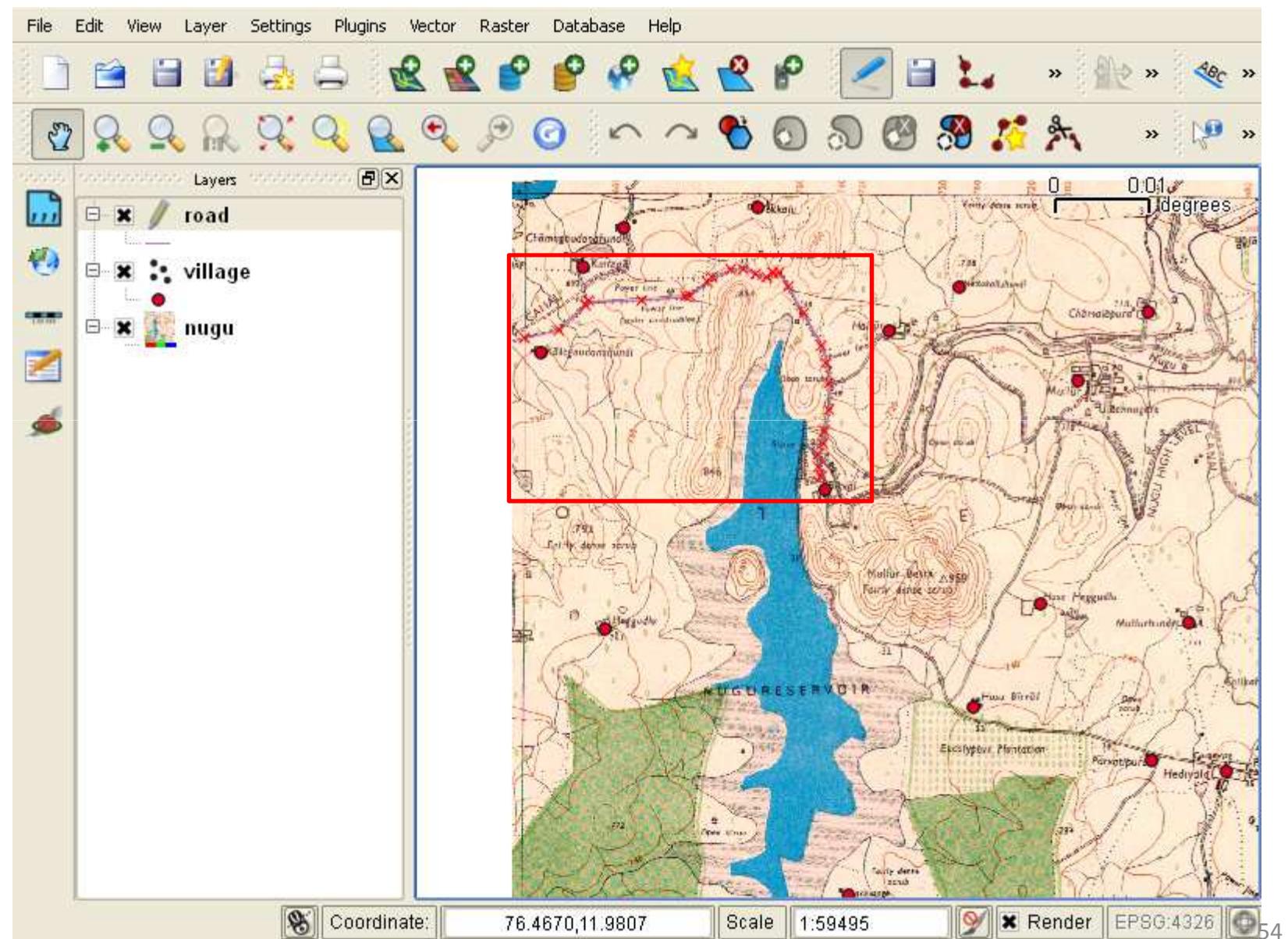
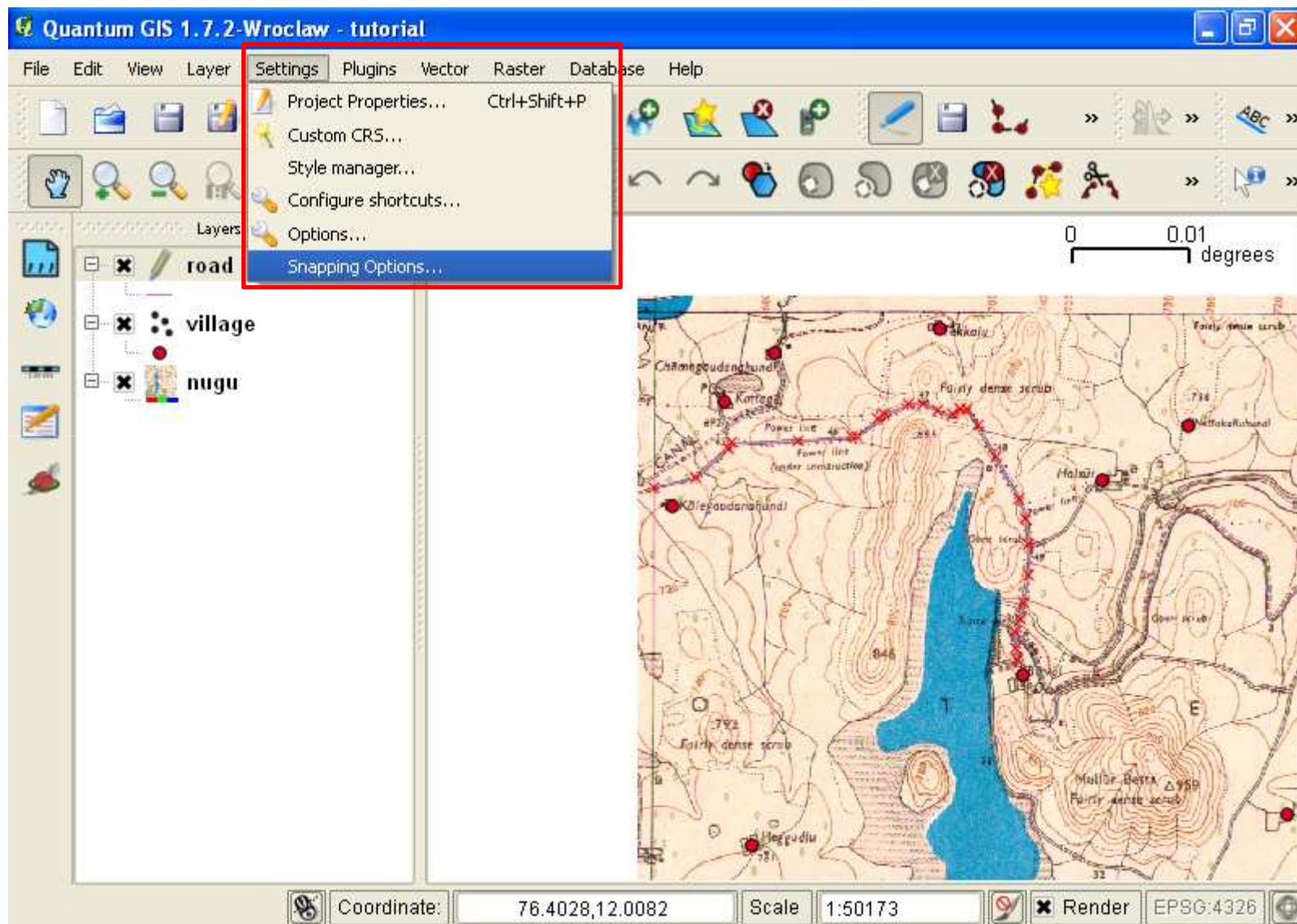


Figure 1.33



Creation of vector line data

- A window of **Snapping options** appears (Figure 1.34)
- Select the layer roads, (Figure 1.34)
 - Mode → to vertex
 - Tolerance → 0.0005 (this is a subjective decision)
 - Units → map units
- Select **OK** (Figure 1.34)
- Repeat **Step 5** till all roads are digitized (Figure 1.35) and remove the **Toggle editing**
- **Save** the layer (Figure 1.36)

Figure 1.34

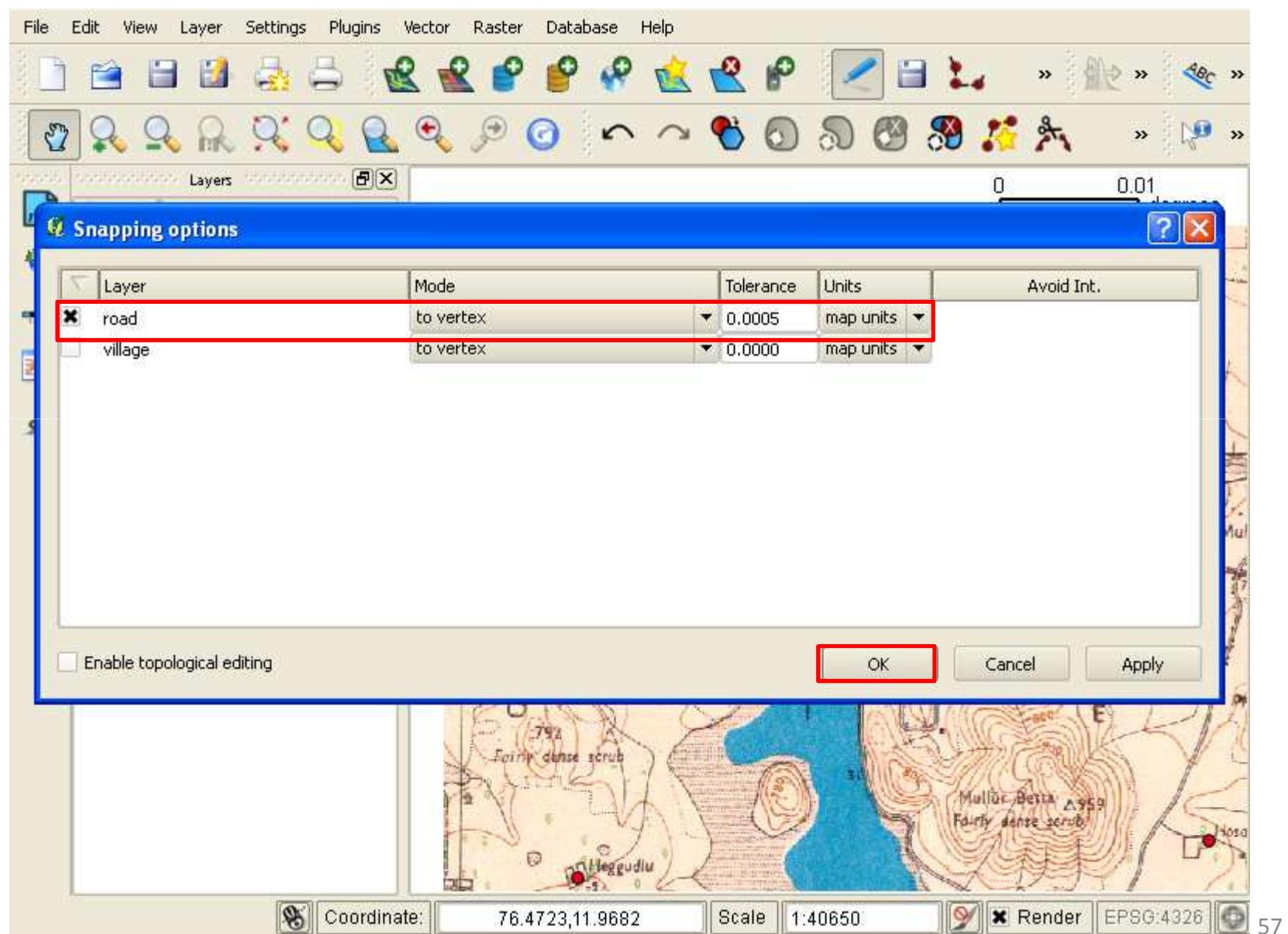


Figure 1.35

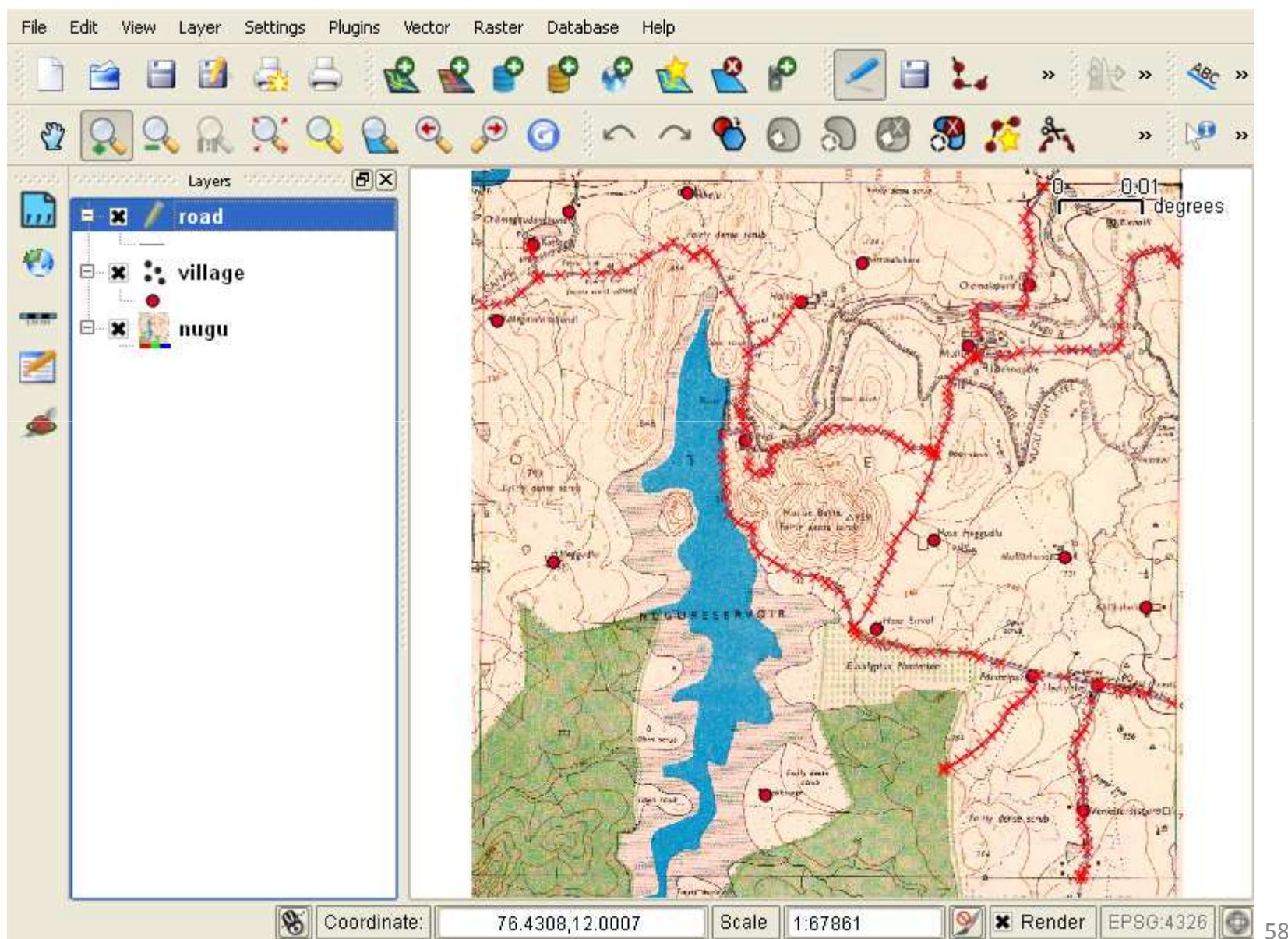
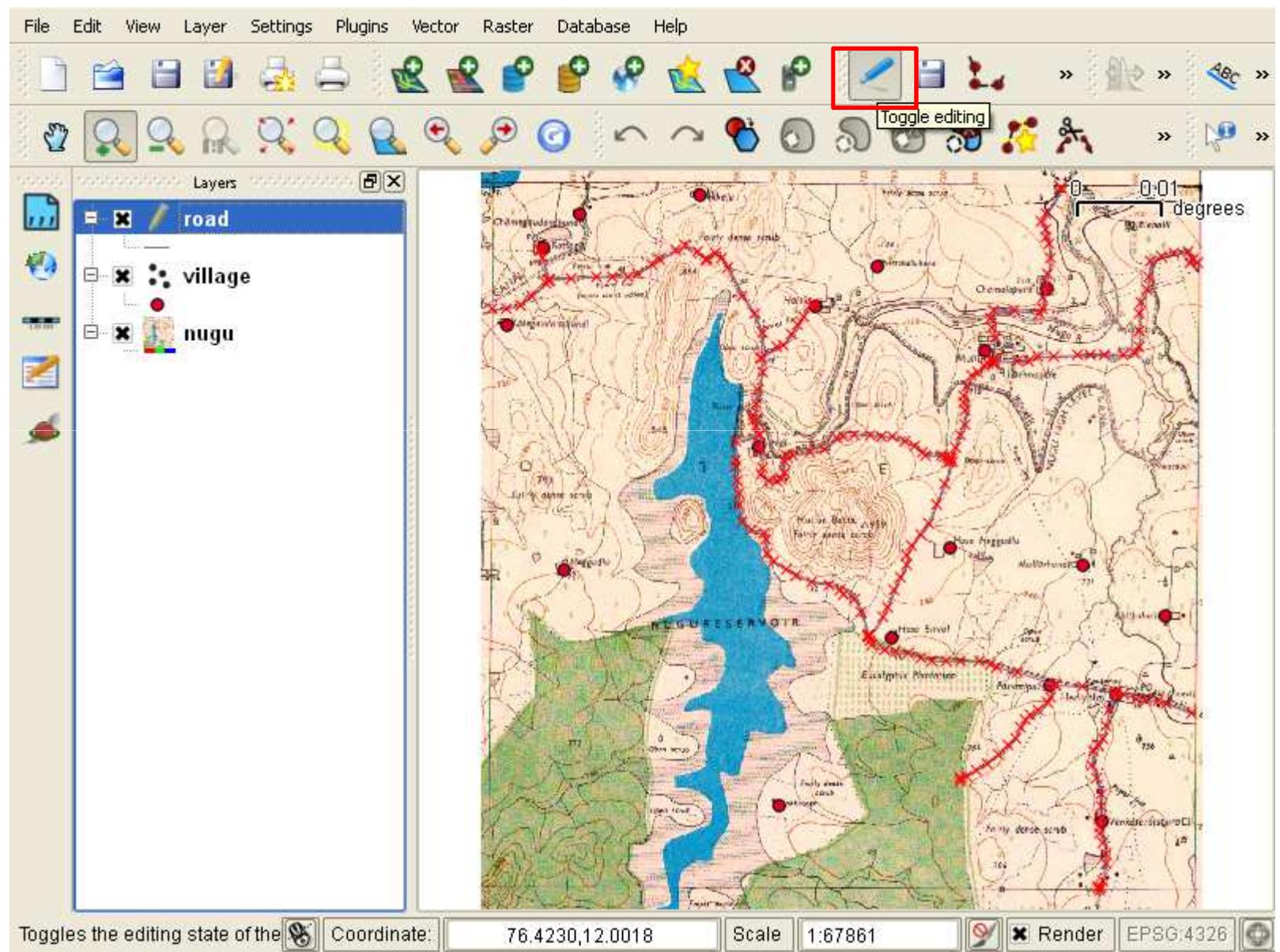


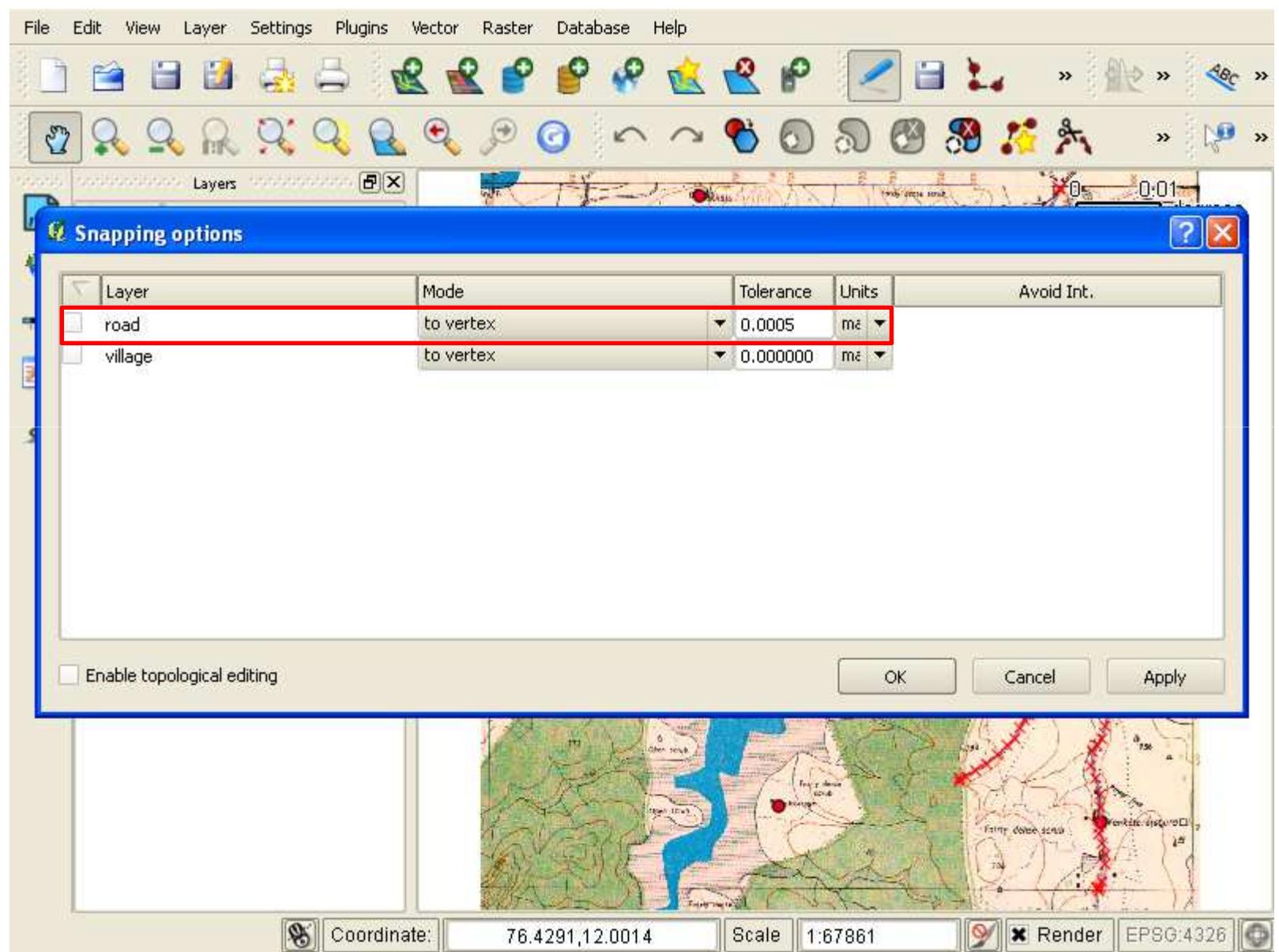
Figure 1.36



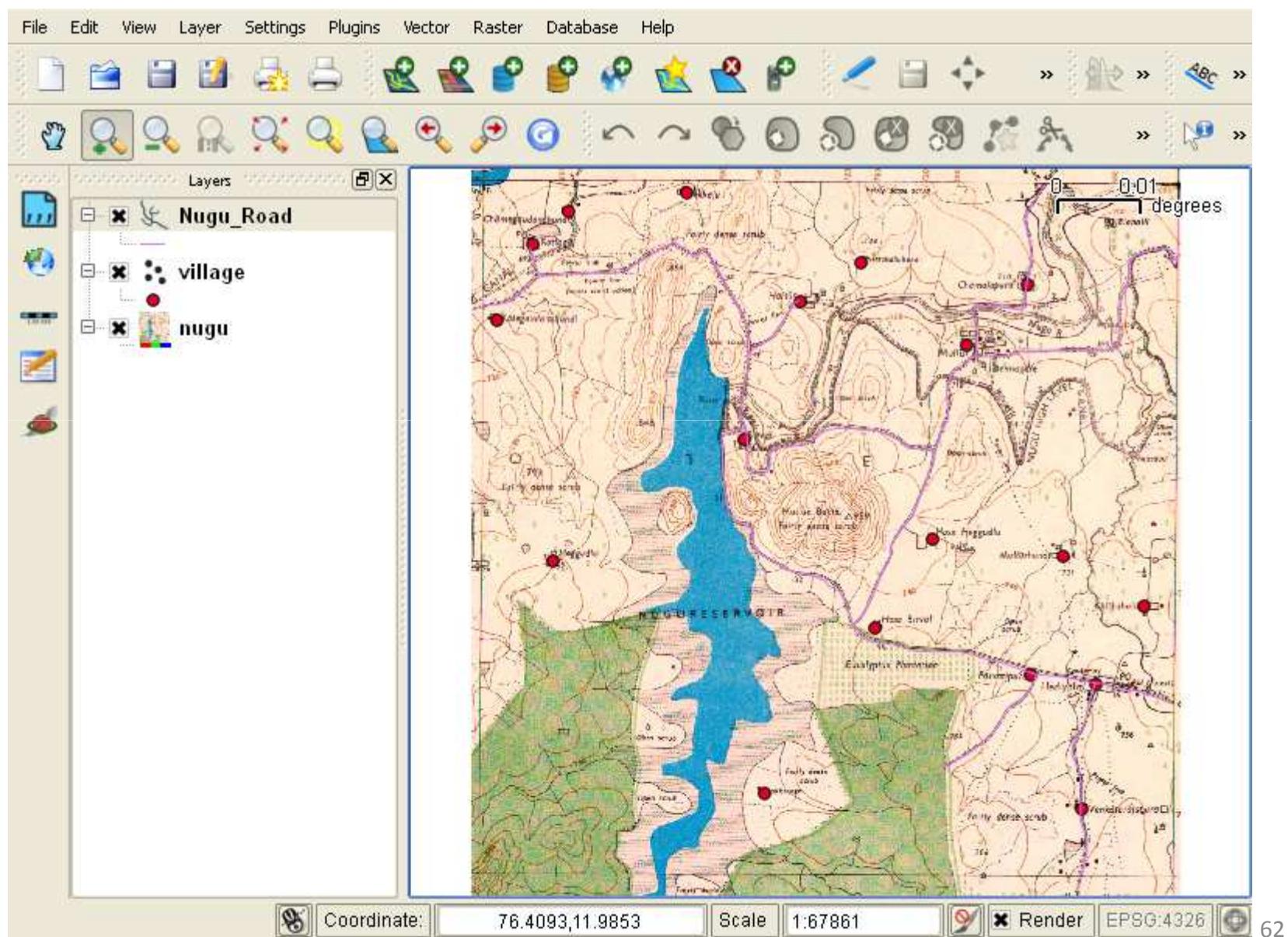
Creation of vector line data

- Finally we need to disable snapping option
 - Select → **Setting** → **Snapping options**
 - unselect road layer (See Figure 1. 37)

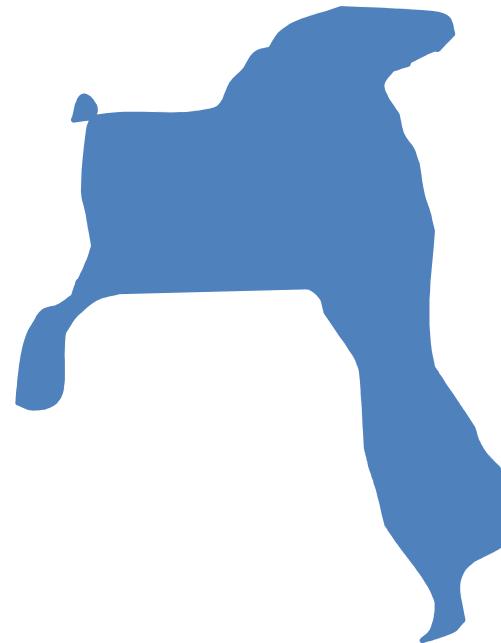
Figure 1.37



Creation of vector line data



Creation of vector polygon data

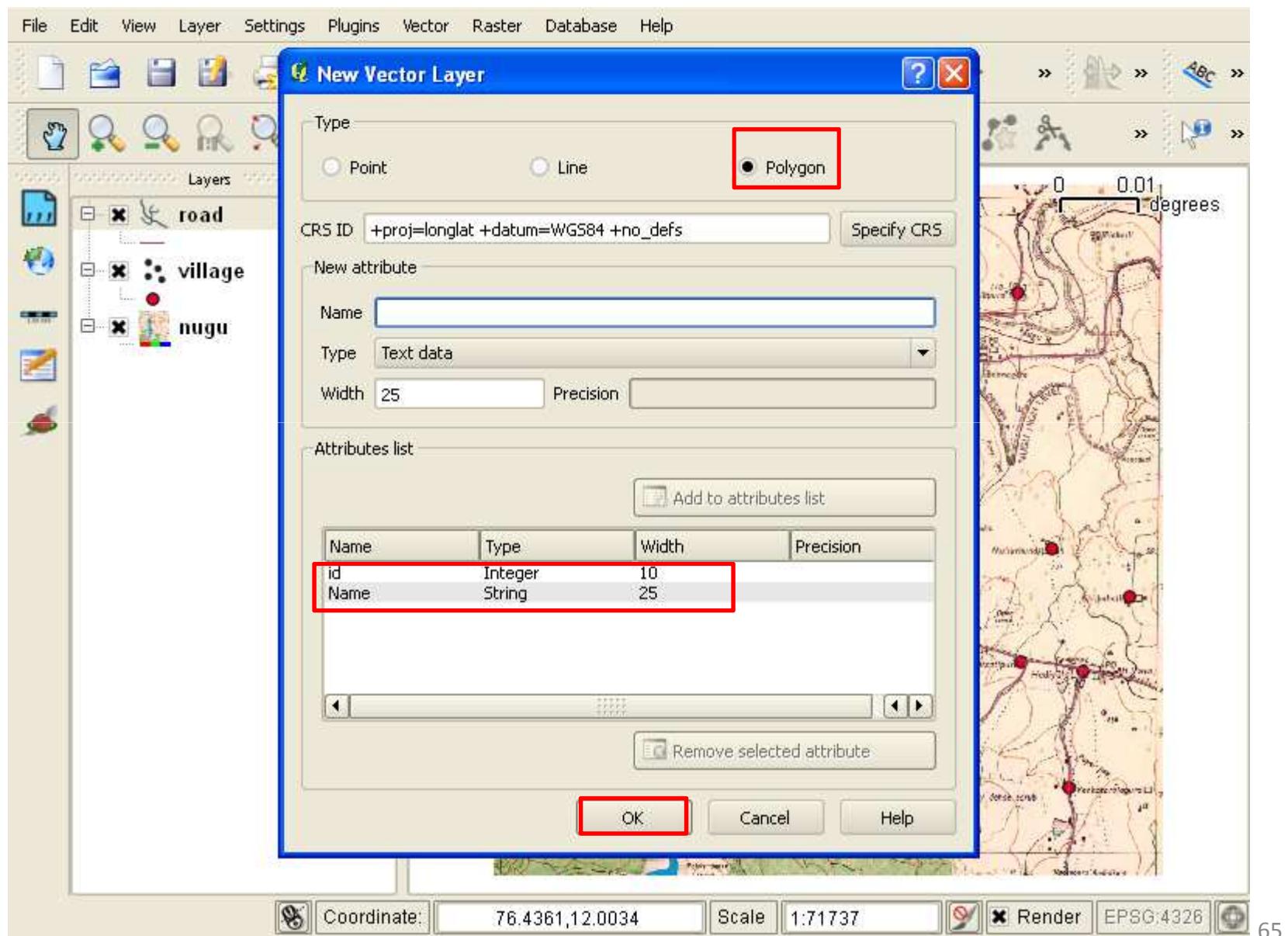


Creation of vector polygon data

- Waterbody

- To create new polygon layer select the icon **New shape layer** (Figure 1.6, page 11) and complete **Step 1**
- As in Figure 1.8, (page 13) and Figure 1.24 (page 39) where point and line was selected respectively, select **Type** as ‘Polygon’ (Figure 1.38)
- Next we need to add attributes (see Figure 1.38)
 - ✓ Name
- After this step, select **OK** (Figure 1.38)

Figure 1.38



Creation of vector polygon data

- You will be guided to **Save** as window as previously done in Figure 1.12 (page 20)
 - Select the directory in which you would like to save the data. In this example name it as waterbody (Figure 1.39)
- Select **Save** (Figure 1.39)
- On saving, layer is stored in specified folder
- This layer is automatically added to the QGIS window (Figure 1.40)

Figure 1.39

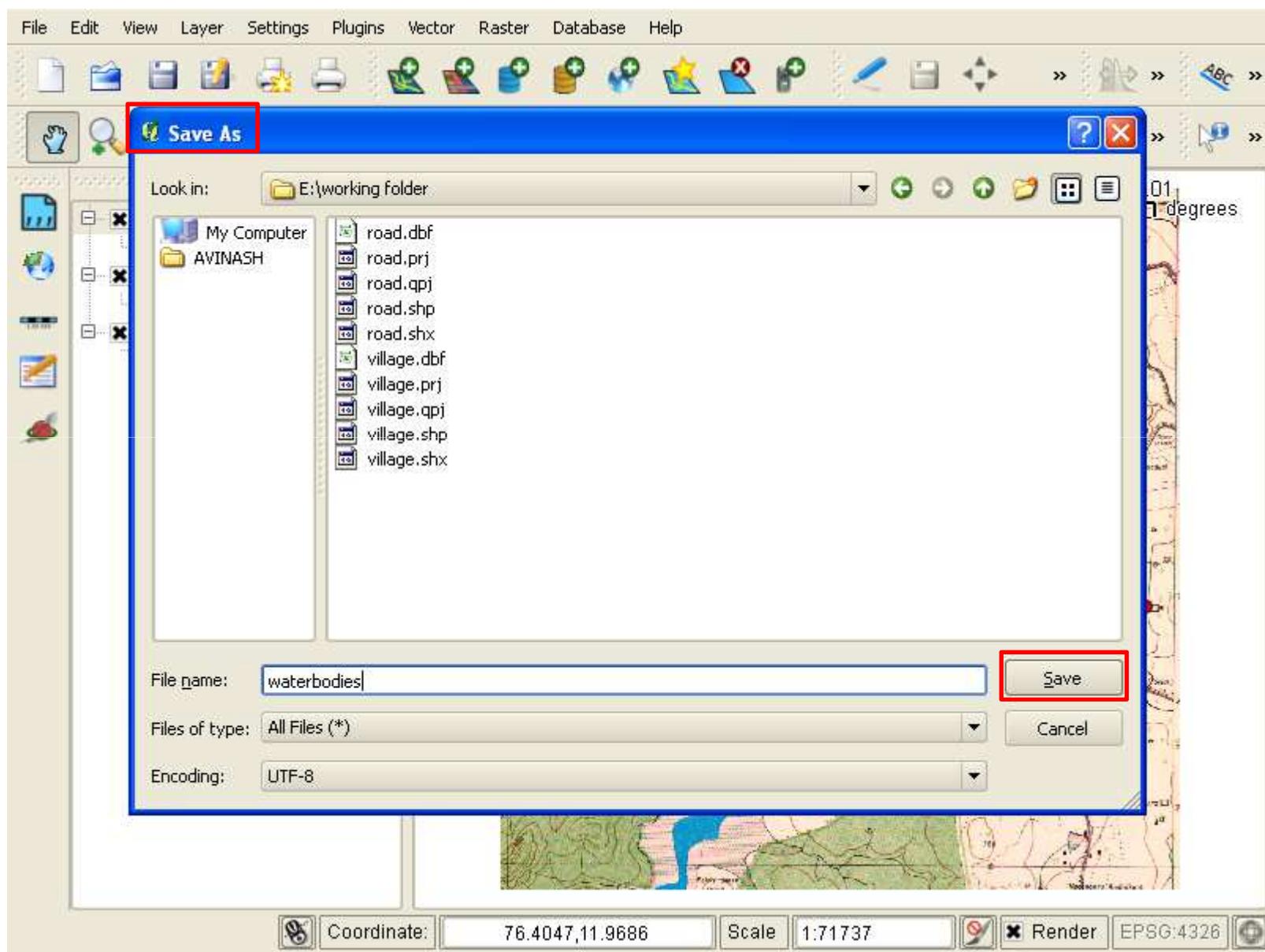
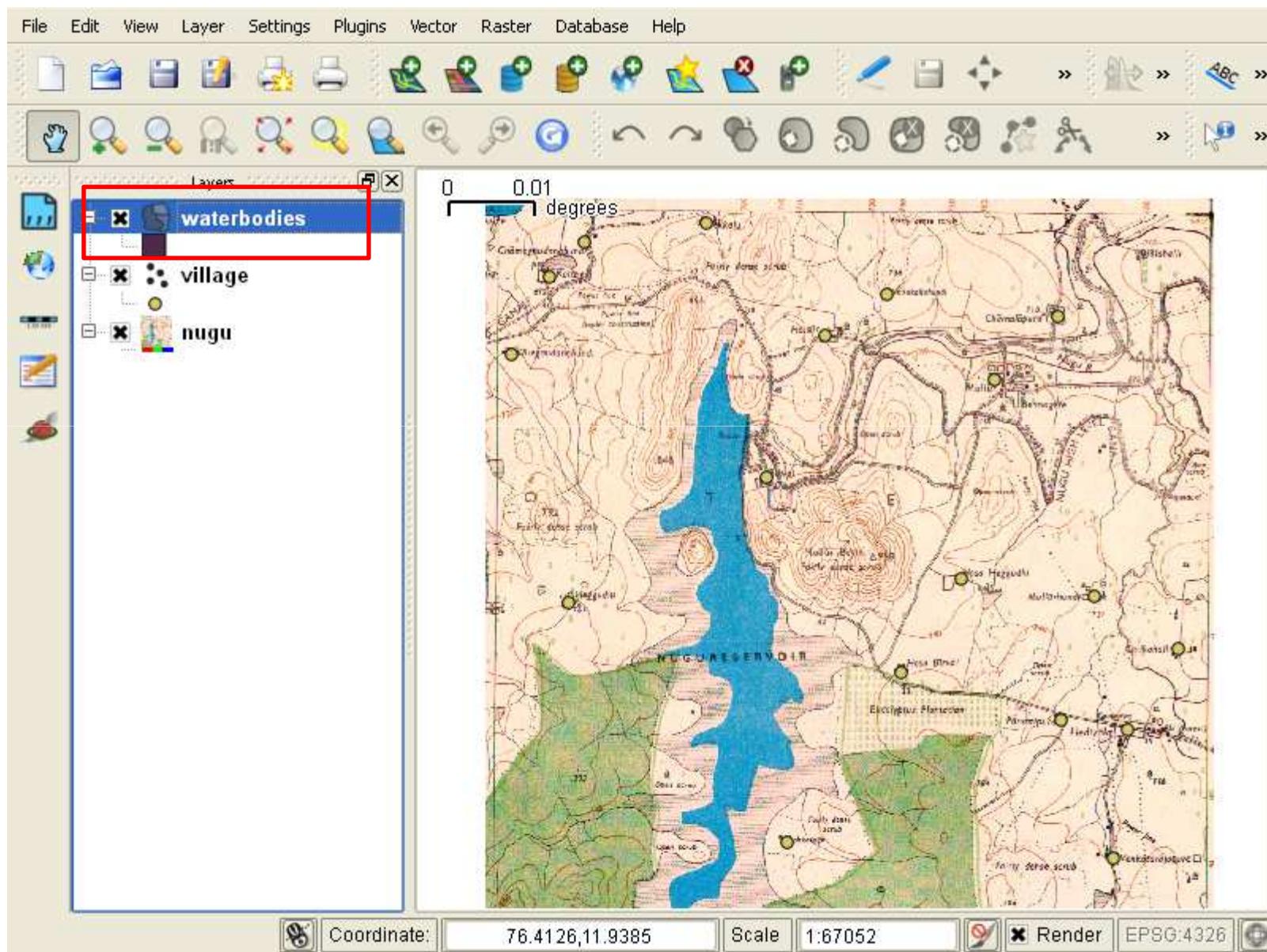


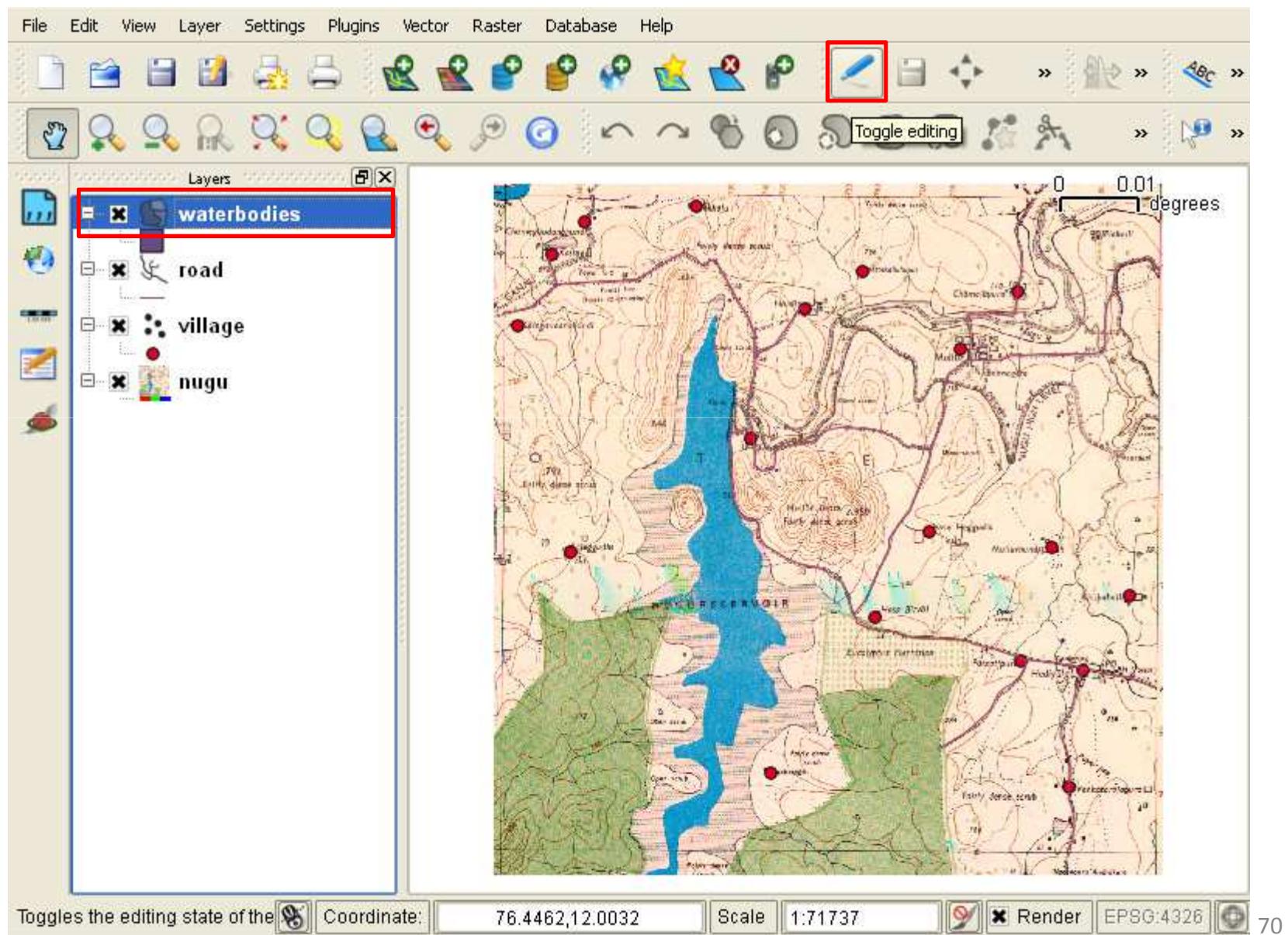
Figure 1.40



Creation of vector polygon data

- Next we need to add water bodies (features) to the waterbodies layer.
- To do this we have to make this layer editable.
- Select the layer and then select **Toggle editing** icon (Figure 1.41)
- On enabling, in the layer window, the **Toggle active** icon is enabled

Figure 1.41



Creation of vector polygon data

- Select the area of interest and zoom if required by selecting the icon of **Zoom In** (as in Figure 1.16 to 1.18 pages 27 to 29)
- Then place the  on the interested area and **left click** (as in Figure 1.17 page 28)

Step 6

- We have zoomed to the area (Figure 1.42)
- Select the icon **Capture Polygon** (Figure 1.42)
- Place  marker on boundary of water body that we have to digitize and **left click** (Figure 1.43)

Figure 1.42

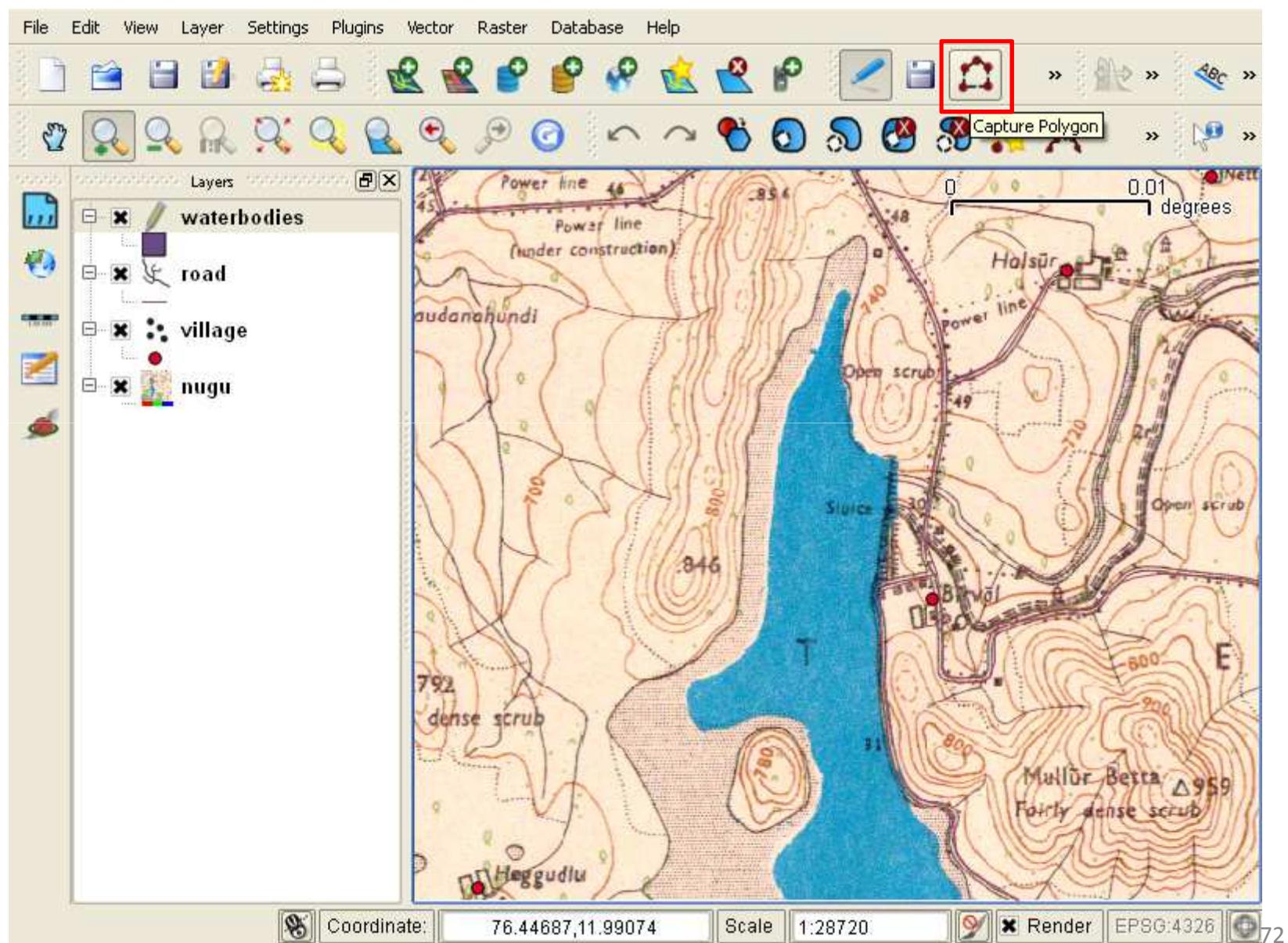
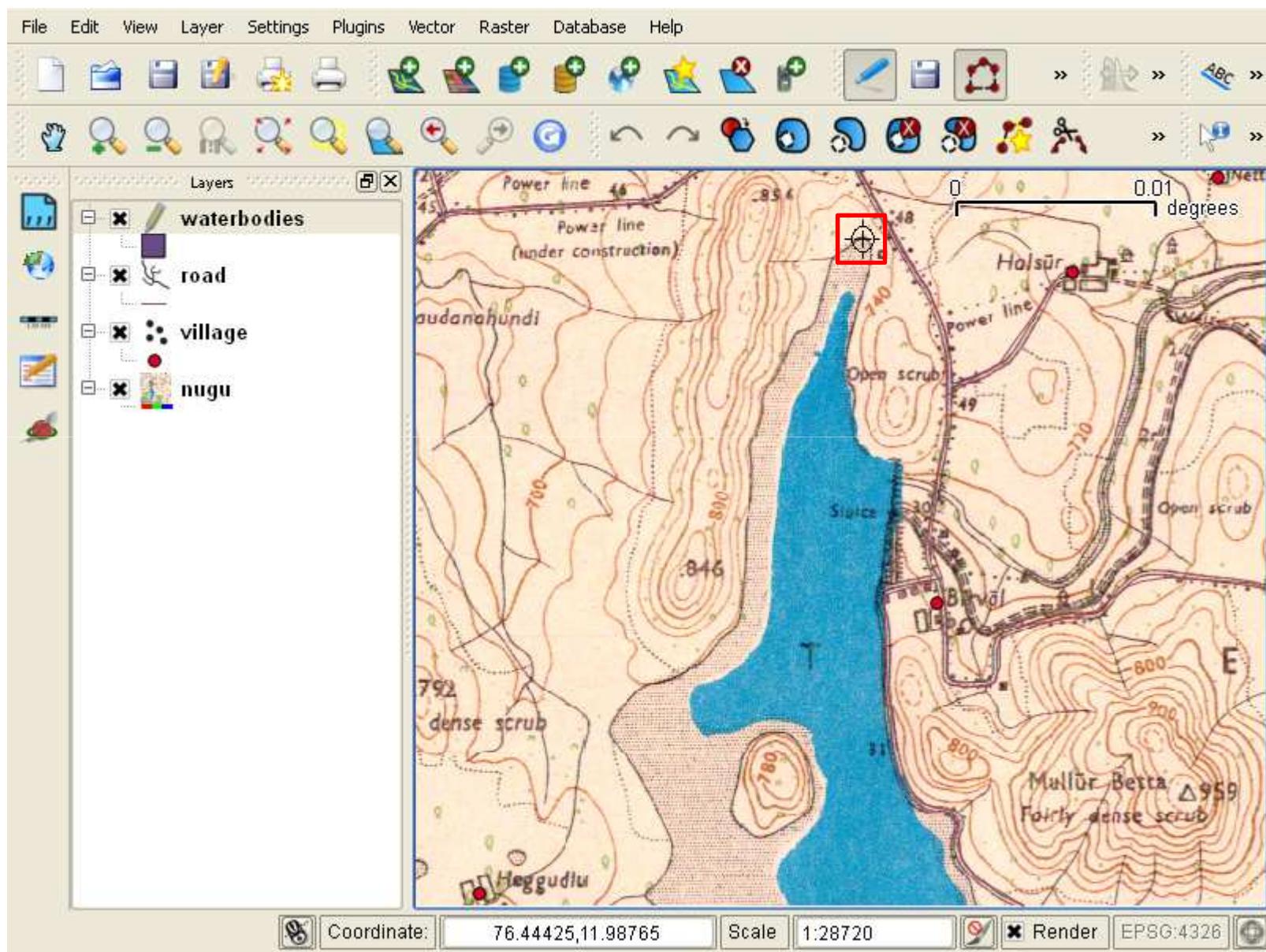


Figure 1.43

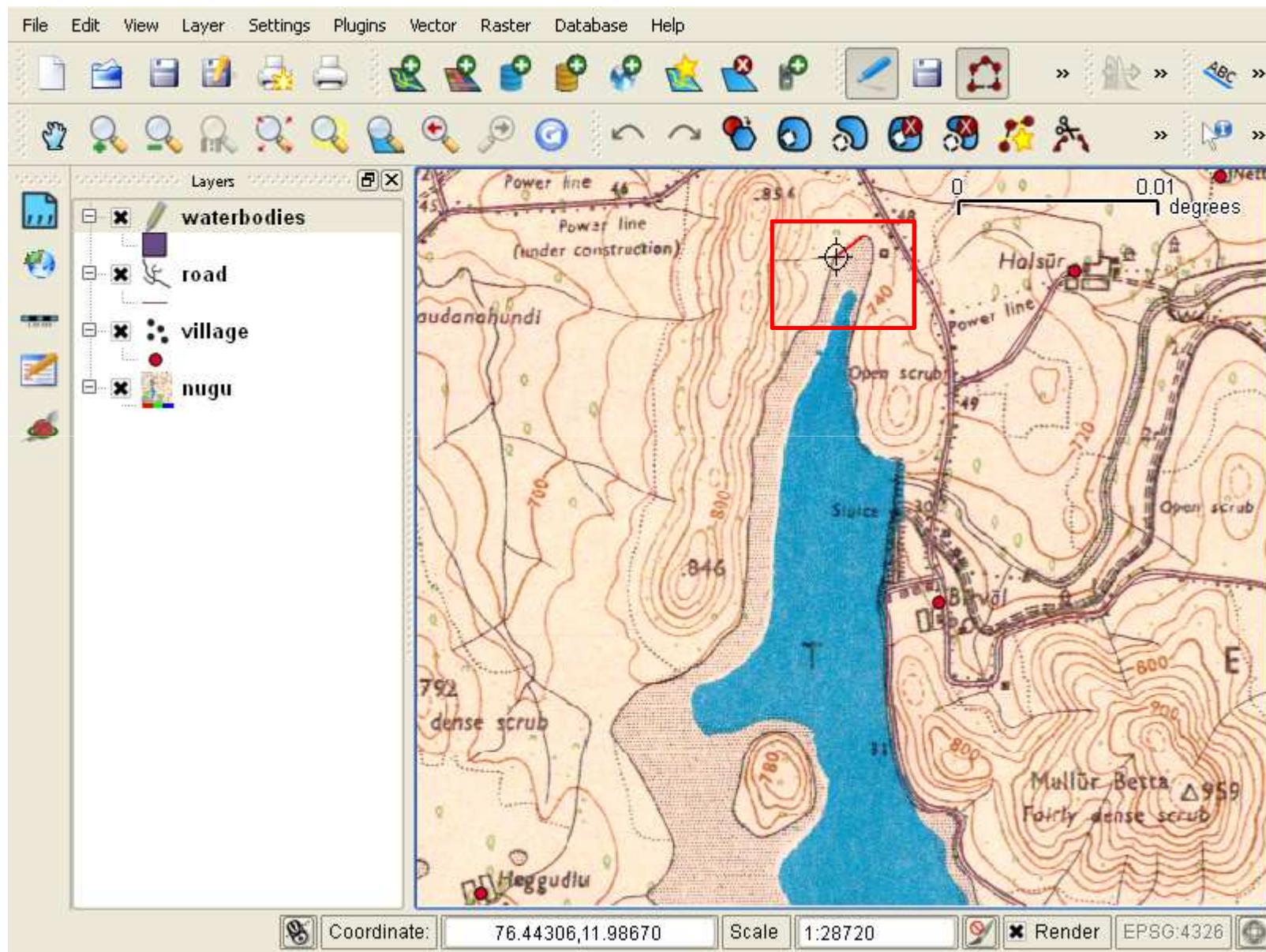


Creation of vector polygon data

- Place the  marker to next position and **left click** (Figure 1.44)
- Repeat the same process till we complete the polygon and **right click**

Note: if the viewing window covers only some portion of the area, then use up arrow key  for scrolling up or down-arrow key  or side way arrow keys ( / ) for required scrolling

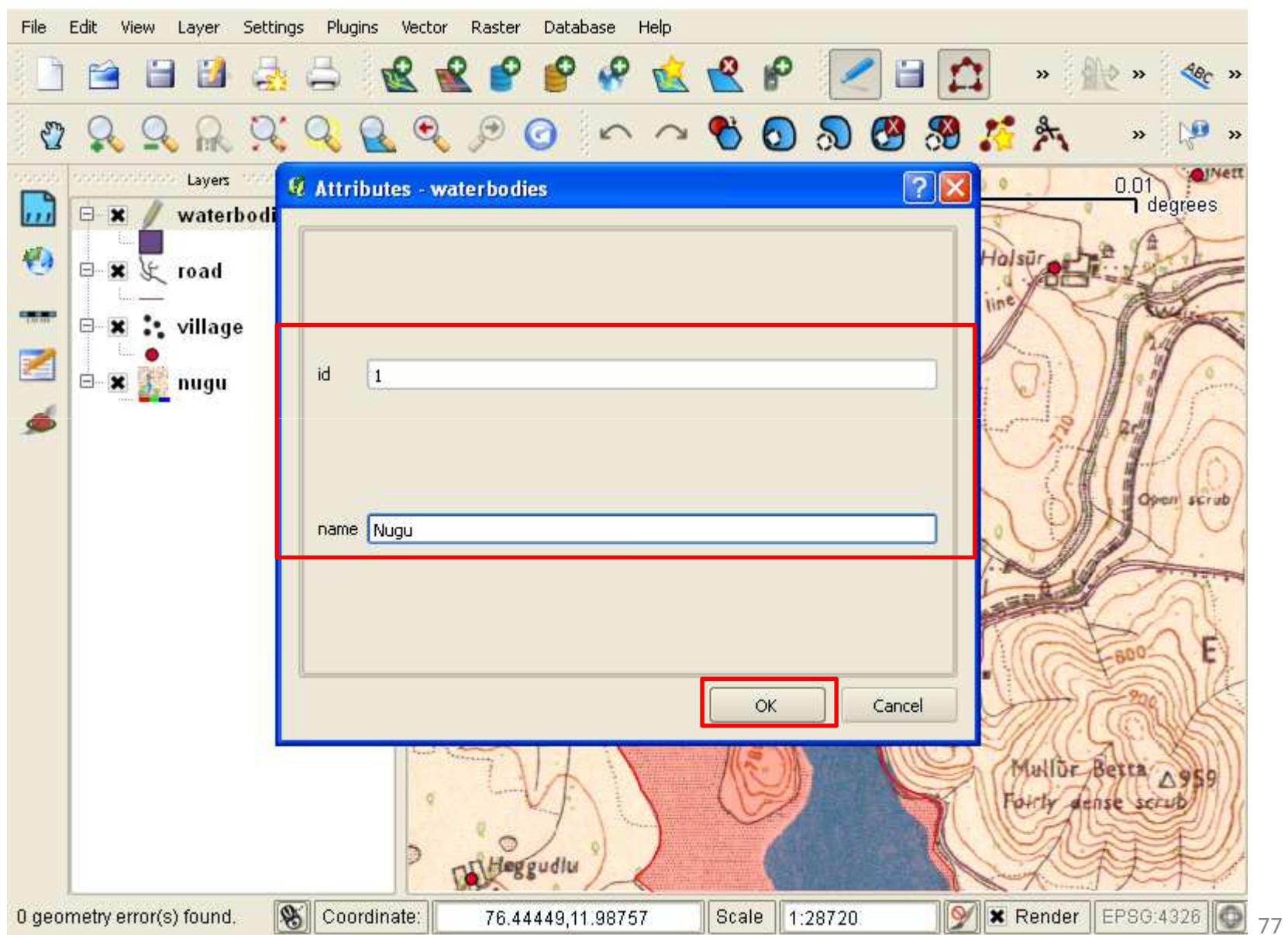
Figure 1.44



Creation of vector polygon data

- A window with title **Attributes** is opened (Figure 1.45)
- Enter the values for different attributes (Figure 1.45)
 - ✓ **Id (default):** 1
 - ✓ **name:** Nugu
- Select **OK** (Figure 1.45)

Figure 1.45

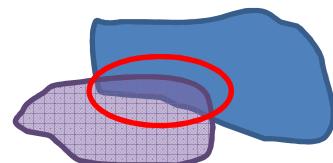


Creation of vector polygon data

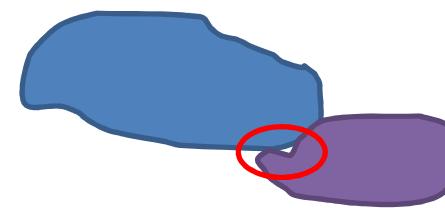
- We can see digitized waterbody on the map (Figure 1.46) (end of **Step 6**)

Note: If another polygon is adjacent to the digitized polygon, we need to enable snapping option to avoid the problems of a) overlapping area and b) slivers

- To enable snapping: **Setting** **Snapping option** (as in Figure 1.33, page 53)

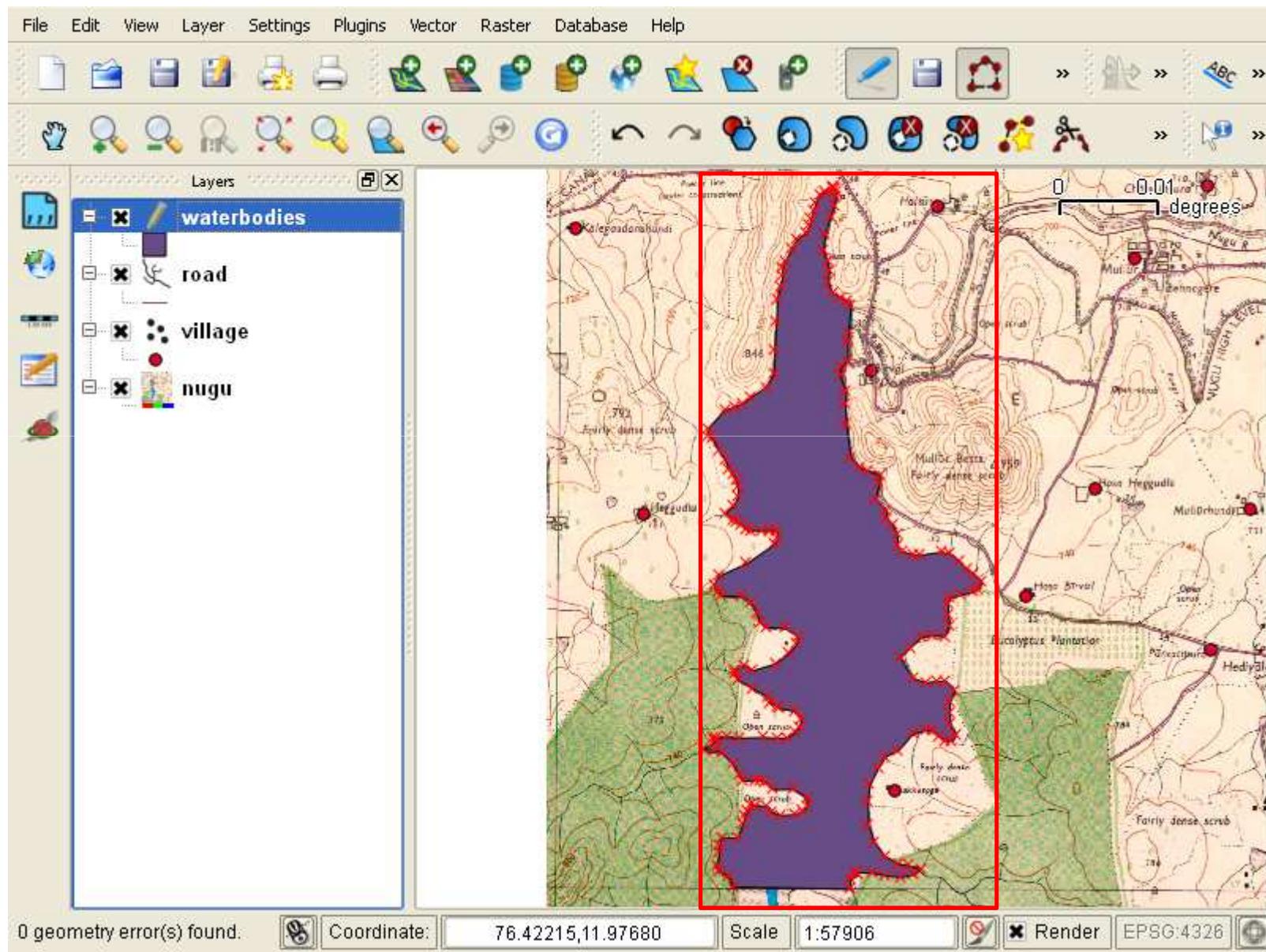


a) overlapping



b) slivers

Figure 1.46



Creation of vector polygon data

- A window of **Snapping options** appears (Figure 1.47)
- Select the layer waterbodies, (Figure 1.47)
 - Mode ➔ to vertex and segment
 - Tolerance ➔ 0.0005 (this is a subjective decision)
 - Units ➔ map units
- Select **OK** (Figure 1.47)
- Repeat **Step 6** till all water bodies are digitized (Figure 1.48)
- Remove the **Toggle editing** and **Save** the layer (Figure 1.49)

Figure 1.47

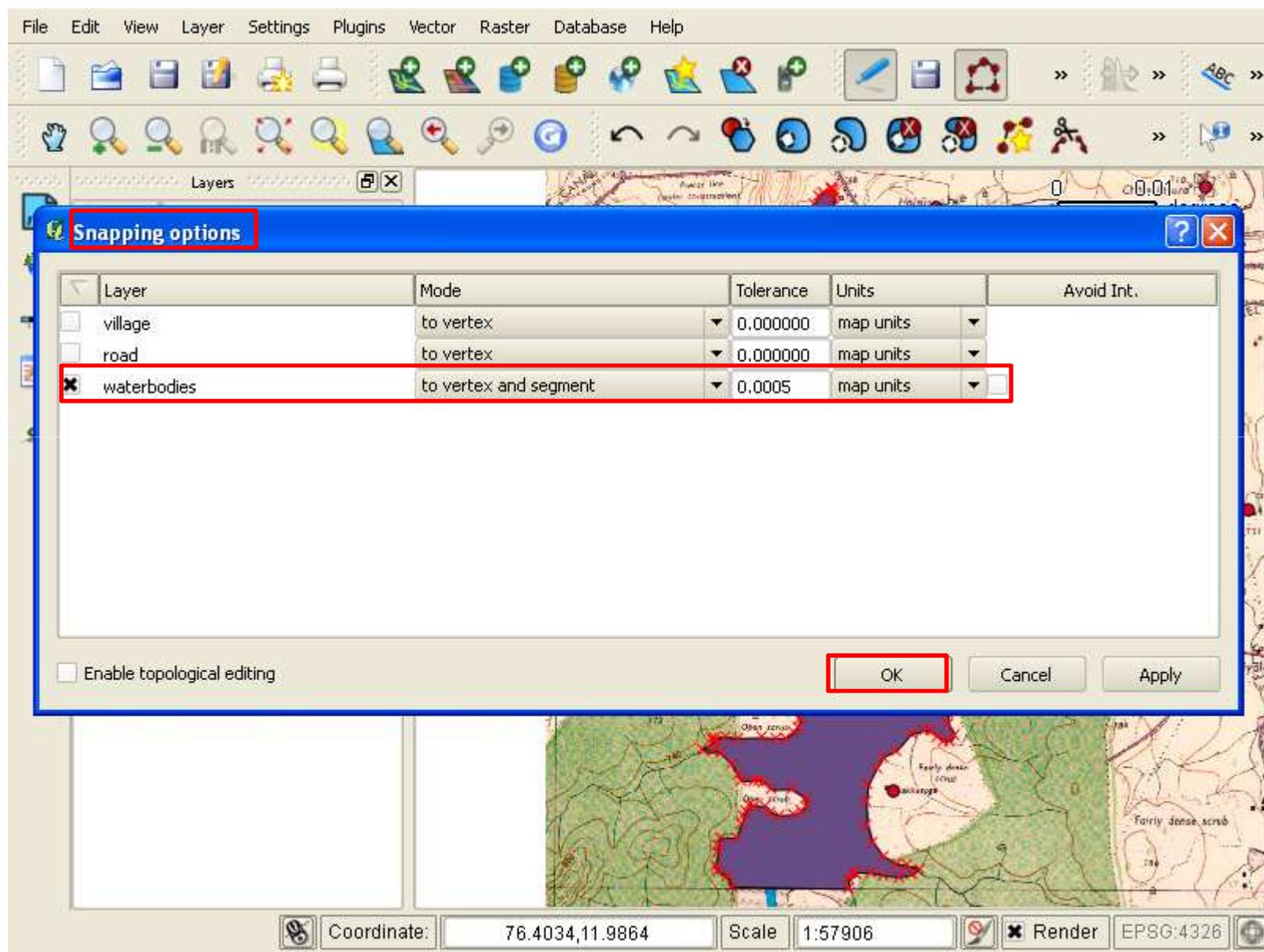


Figure 1.48

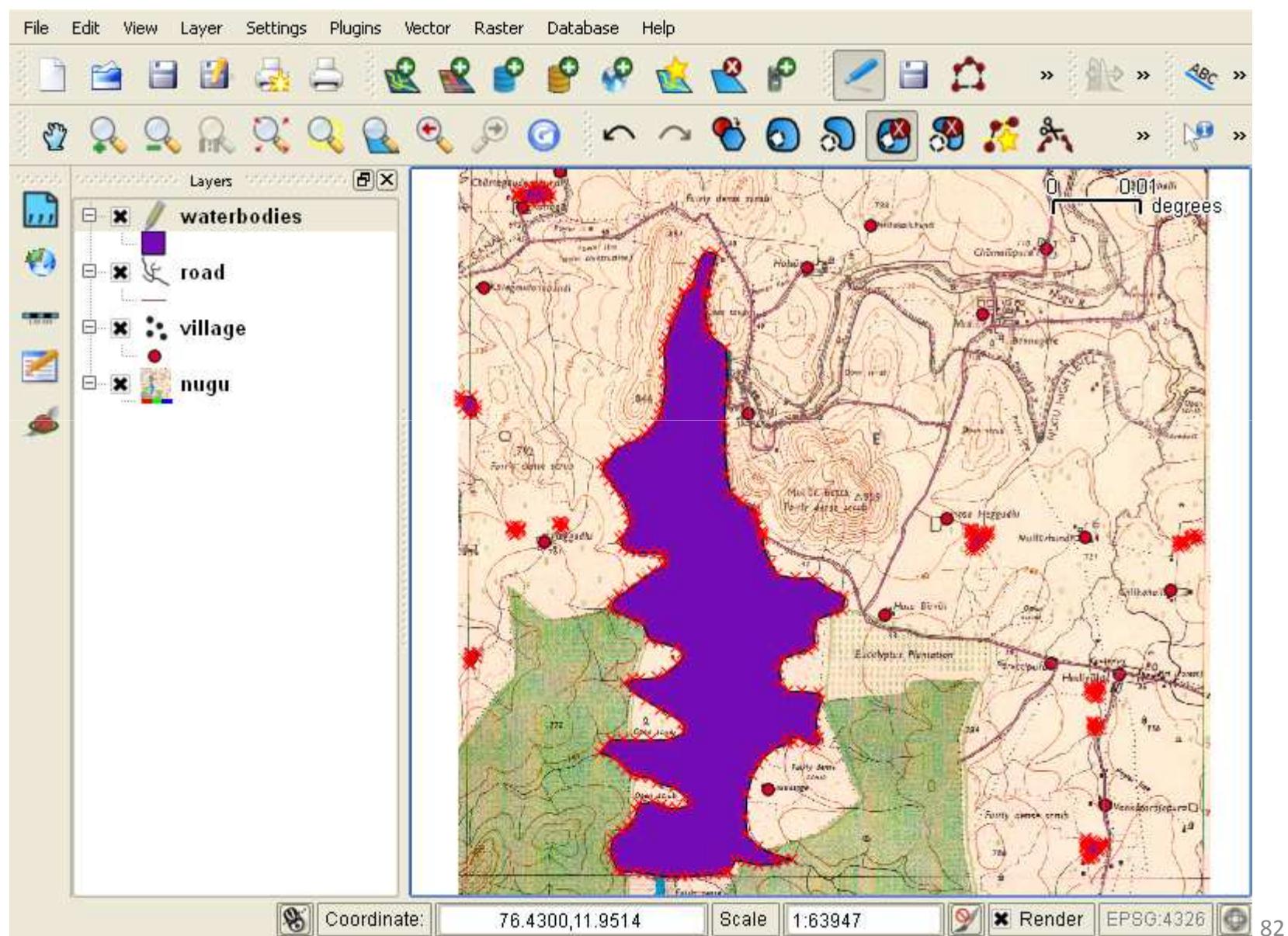
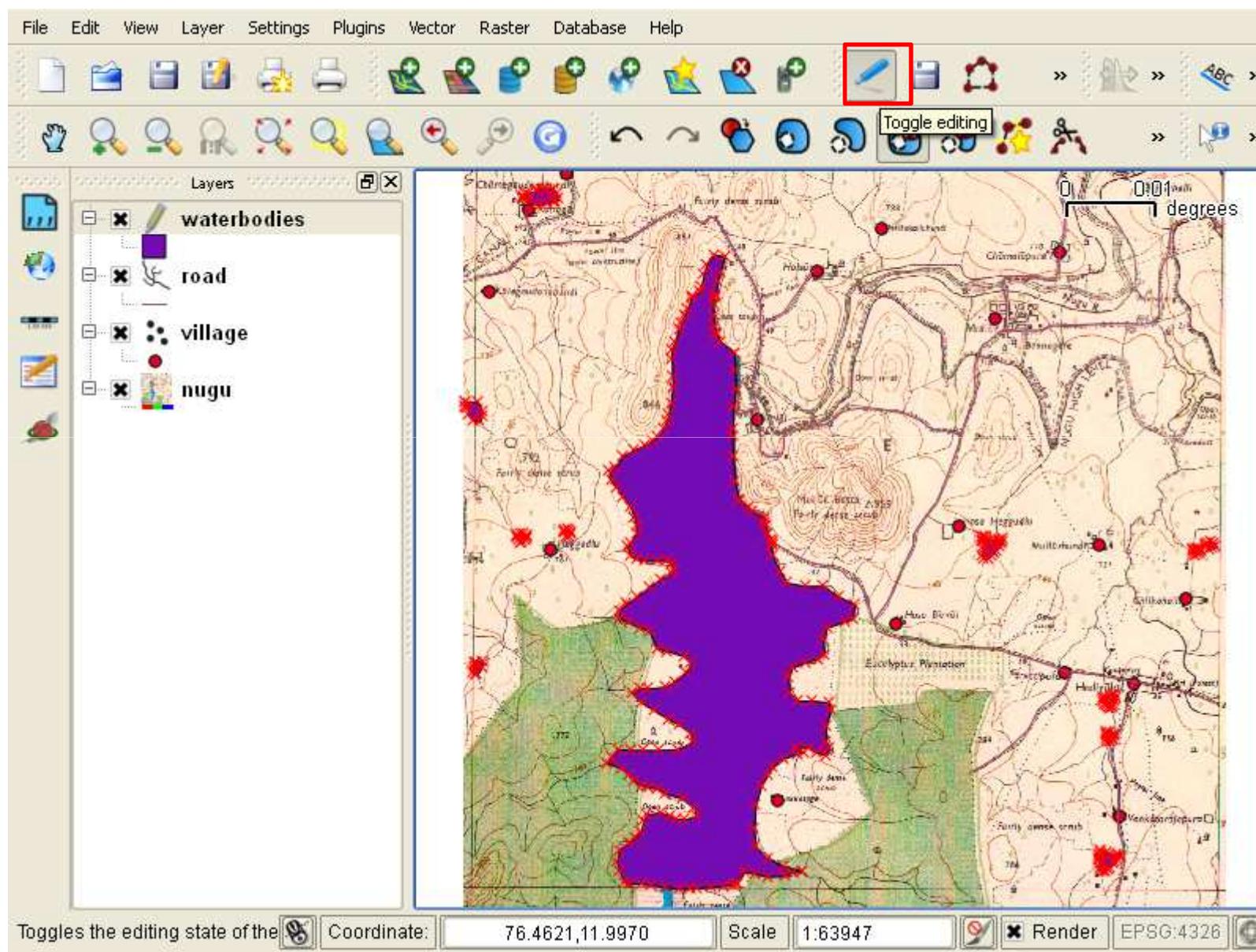


Figure 1.49



Creation of vector polygon data

- Finally we need to disable snapping option
 - Select: **Setting** **Snapping options**
 unselect waterbodies (Figure 1.50)
- The final output is ready (Figure 1.51)

Figure 1.50

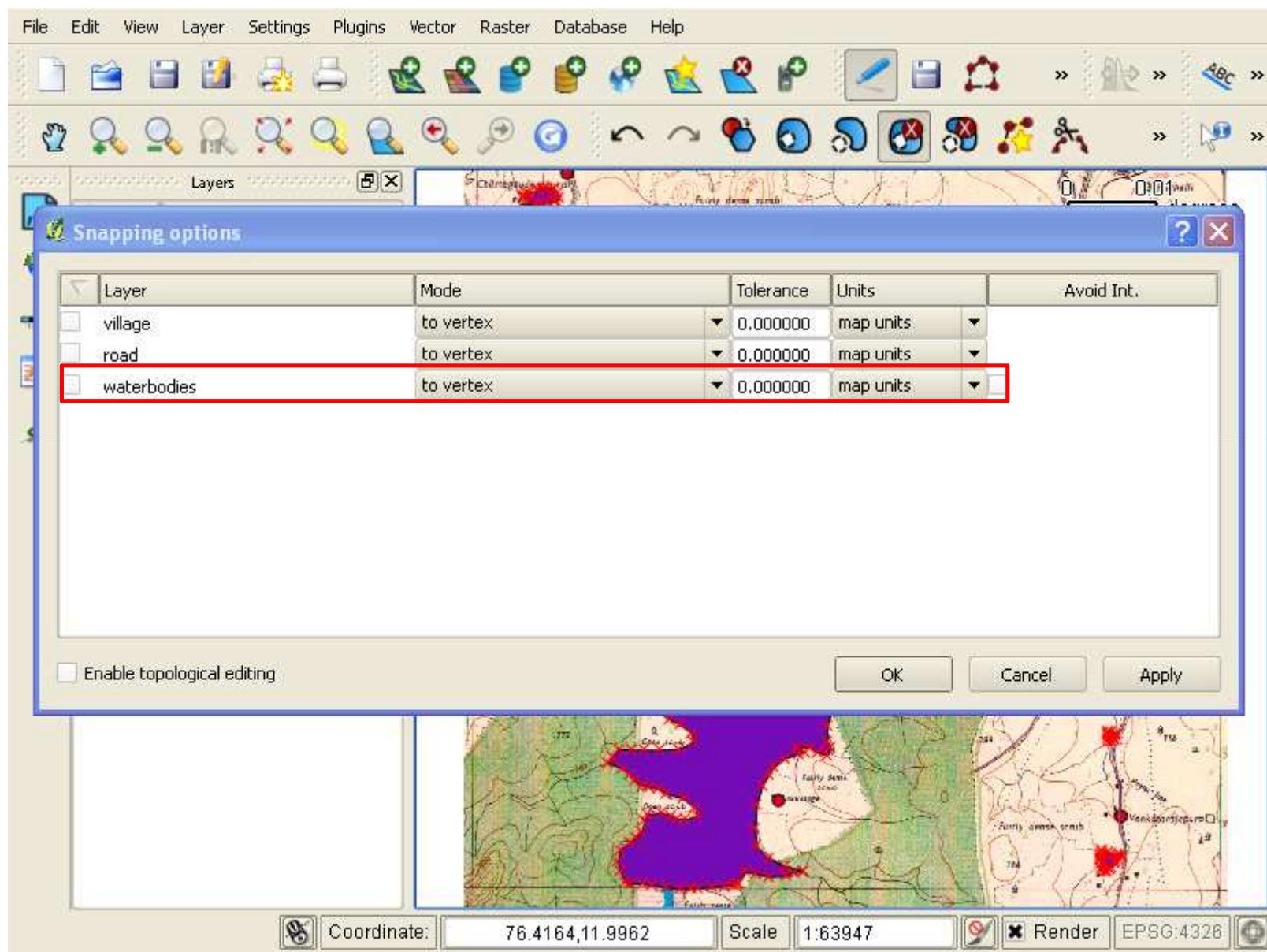
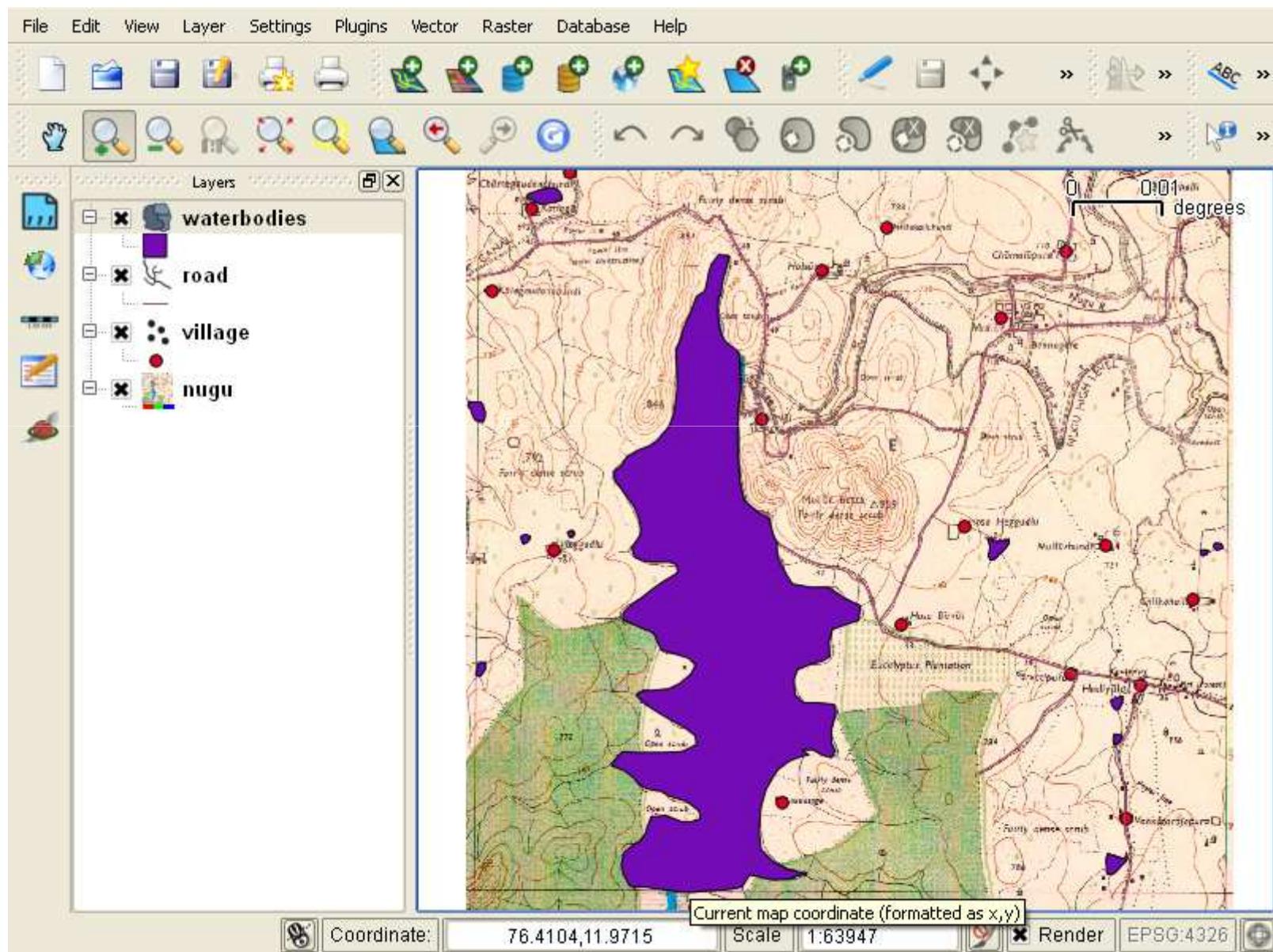


Figure 1.51



Coloring themes

Coloring themes

Steps to be followed

- Appropriate Colors to depict the theme

For example,

Forests : Use green shades

Roads: Use brown shades

Waterbodies: Use blue shades

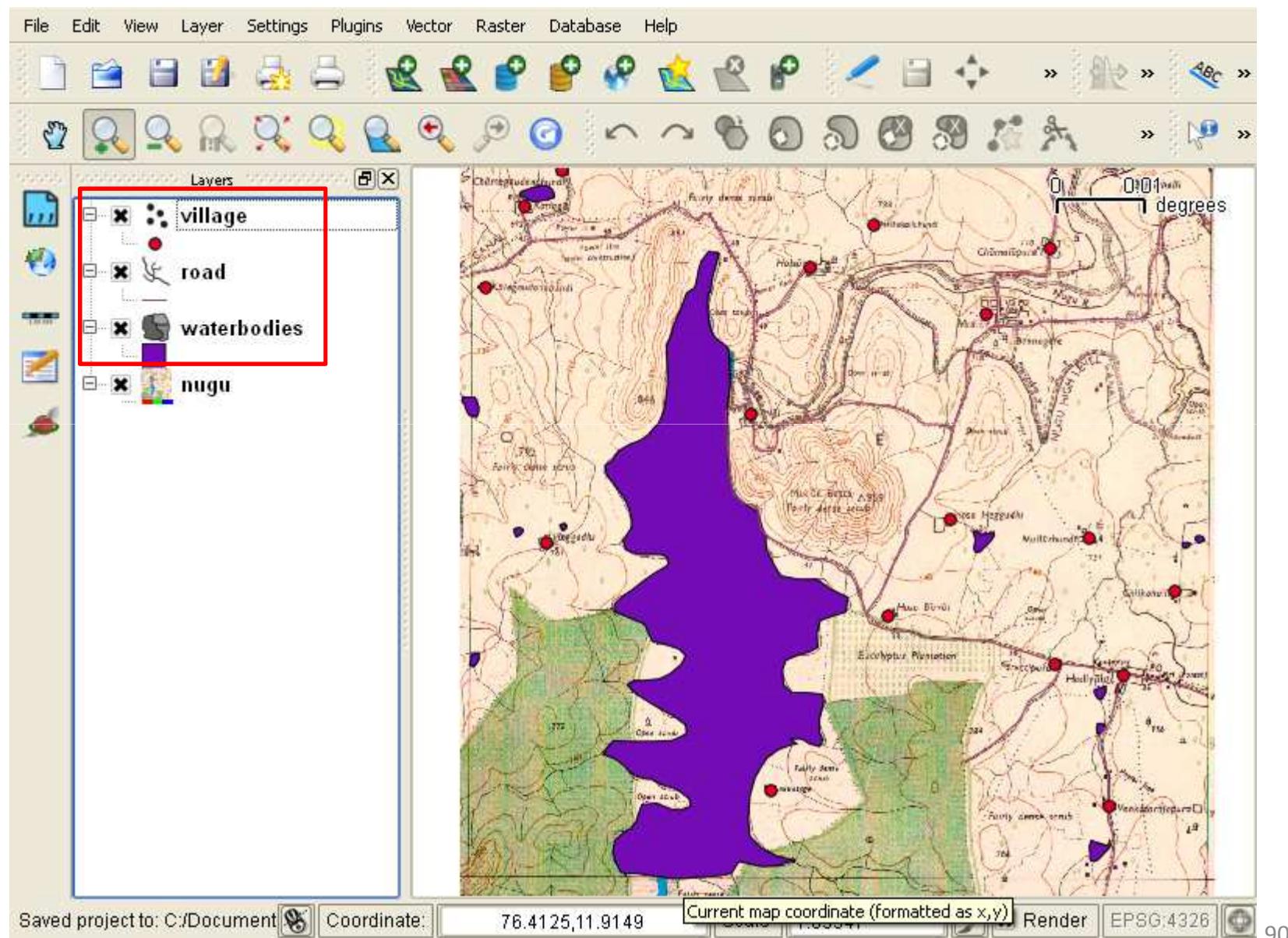
Fence: Use black shades

Organizing layers in hierarchy

Before Coloring layers

- organize the layers in the order of point, line and polygon features (Figure 1.52)
- Select concerned layer and drag it up or down

Figure 1.52



Point Style

Step 7

- To change the color of point data, **double click** on the **point data** (village layer). Layer properties window opens (Figure 1.53)

End Step 7

- Layer properties has various tabs: **Style, Labels, Fields, General, Metadata, Actions, Joins and Diagram** (Figure 1.53)

Point Style

Step 8

- Select **Style** (Figure 1.53)
- In style we can change **Color , Size, Unit**, etc.
- Let us change the color
 - Select → **Change** (Figure 1.54)
 - **Select Color** window opens (Figure 1.55)
 - Select Color by placing + on the selected Color, then select **OK** (Figure 1.56)

End Step 8

Figure 1.53

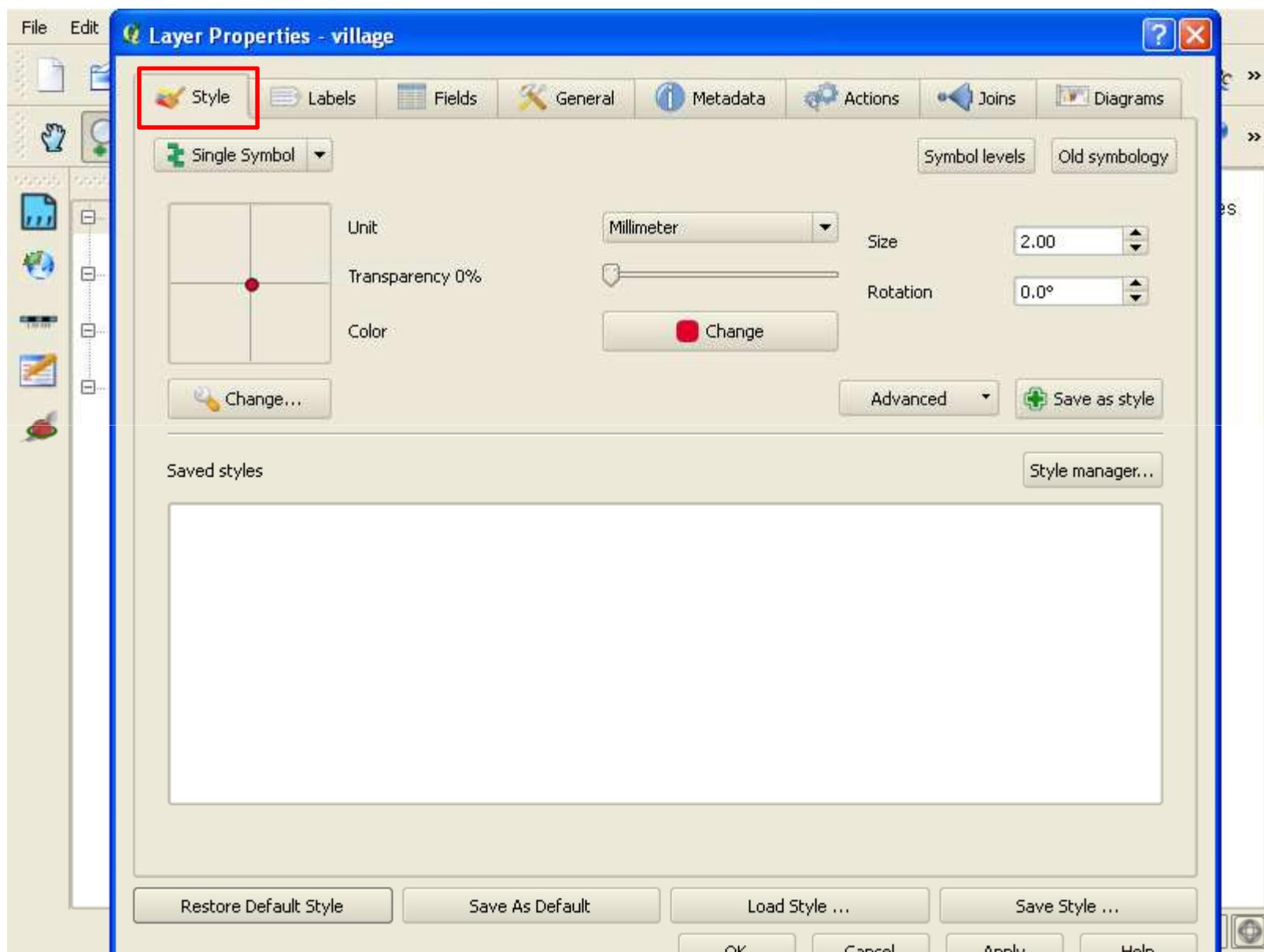


Figure 1.54

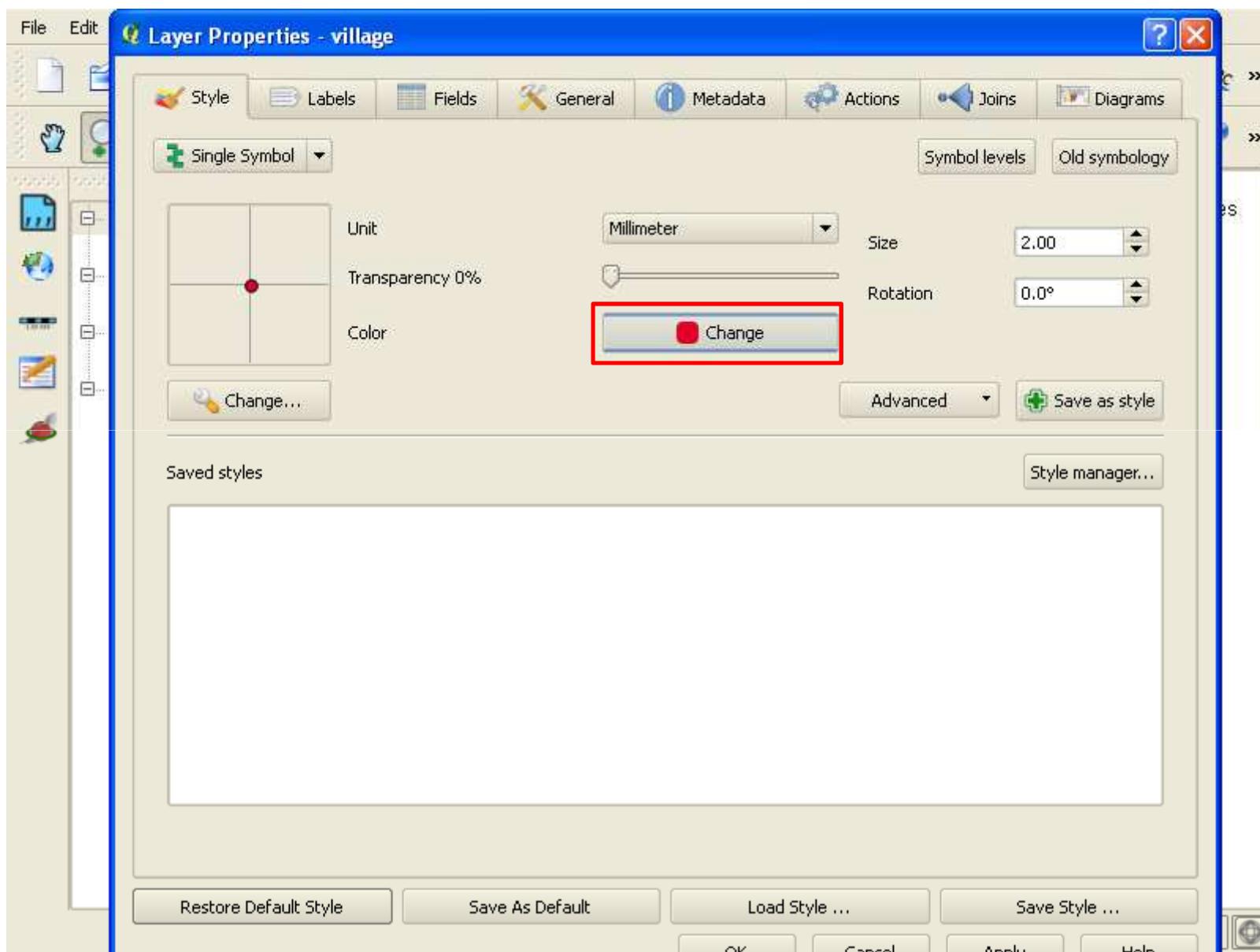


Figure 1.55

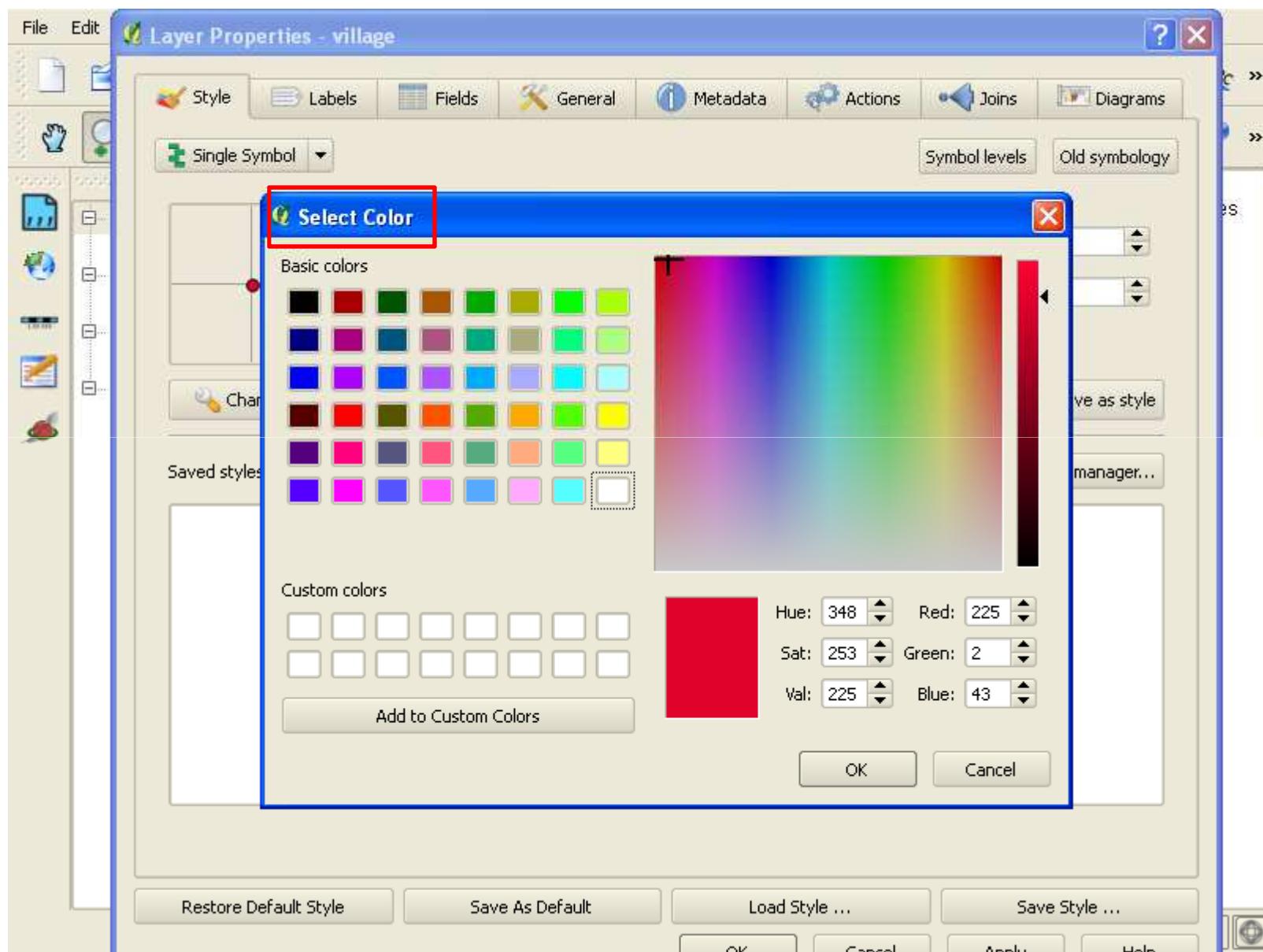
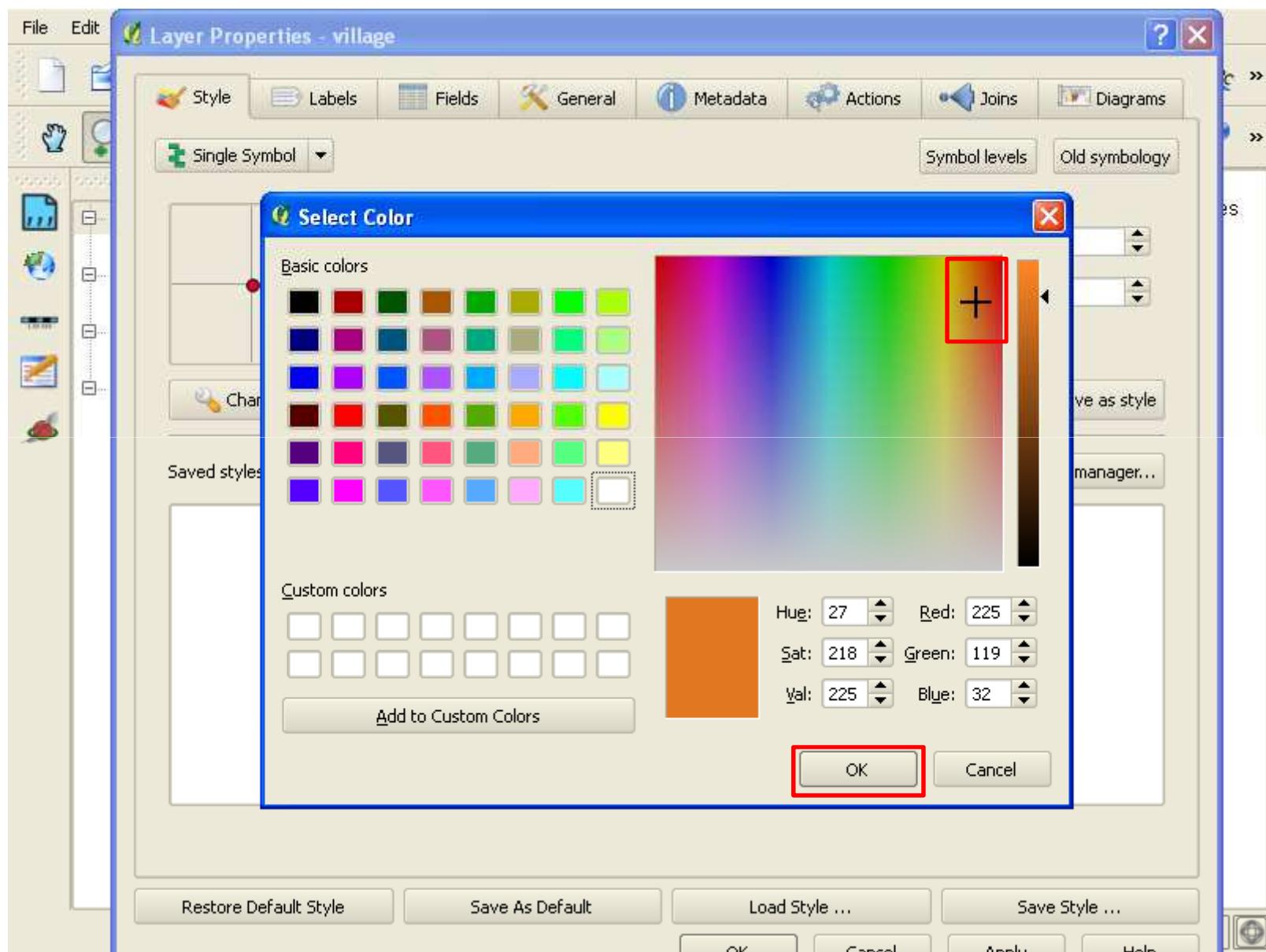


Figure 1.56



Point Style

- In the layer properties we can notice color has changed (Figure 1.57)
- Select **OK** (Figure 1.57)
- Color change can be noticed in the village layer (Figure 1.58)

Figure 1.57

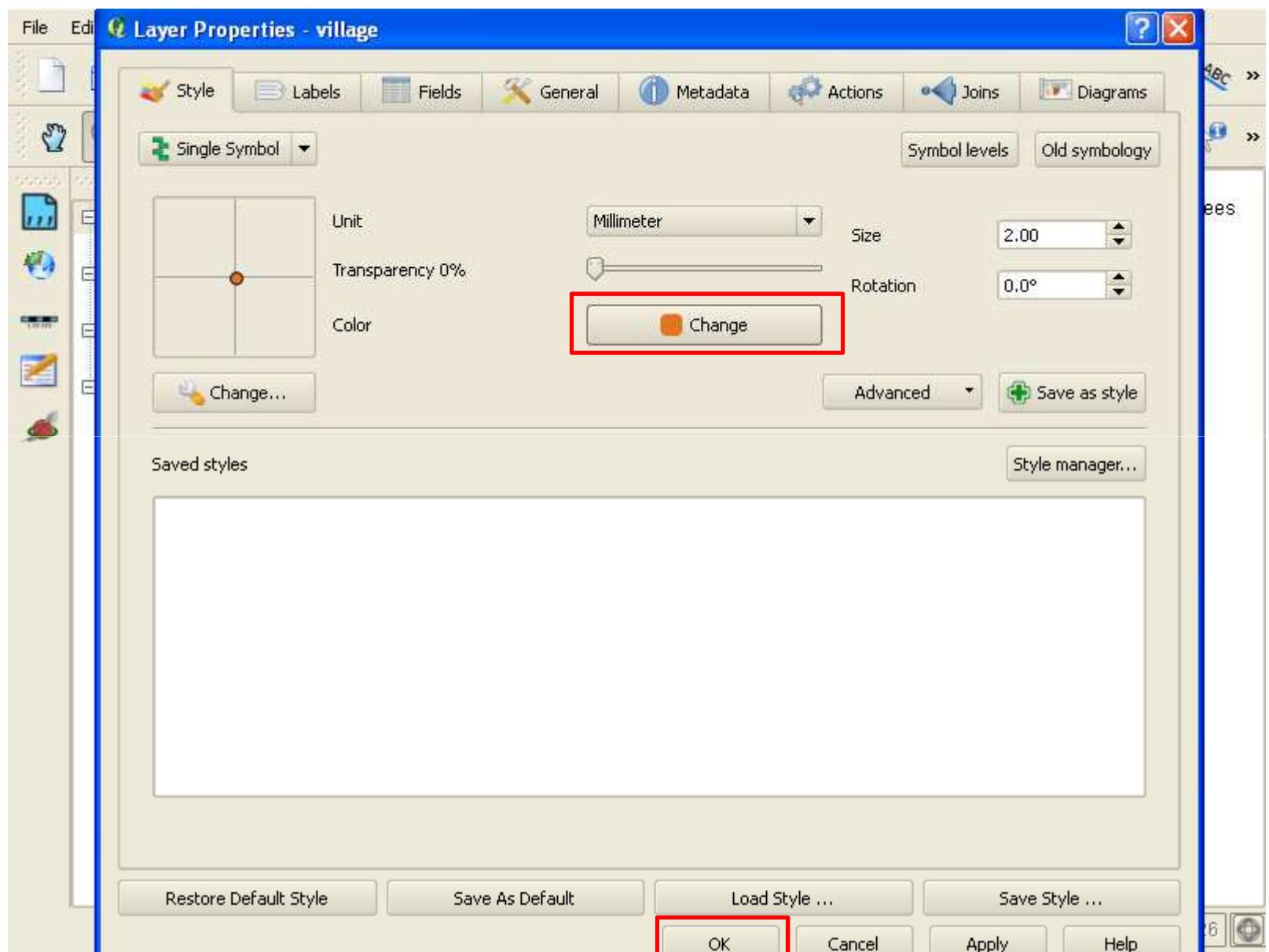
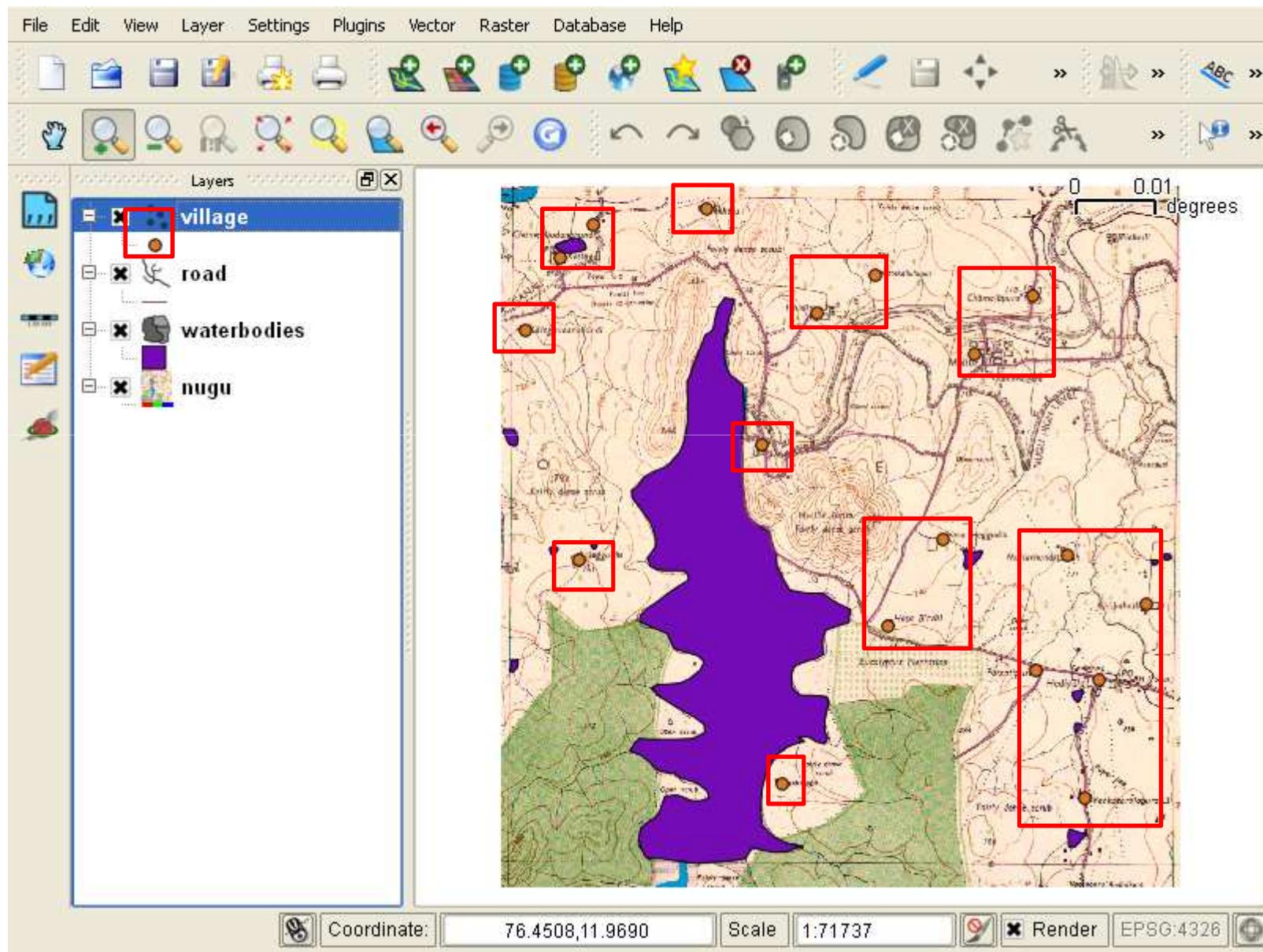


Figure 1.58



Line Style

- To change the color of road follow **Step 7** (page 89)
- **Layer Properties** window opens (Figure 1.59)
 - Select from saved styles an symbol appropriated for roads, and even set width appropriately (Figure 1.60)
 - Select **OK** (Figure 1.60)

Figure 1.59

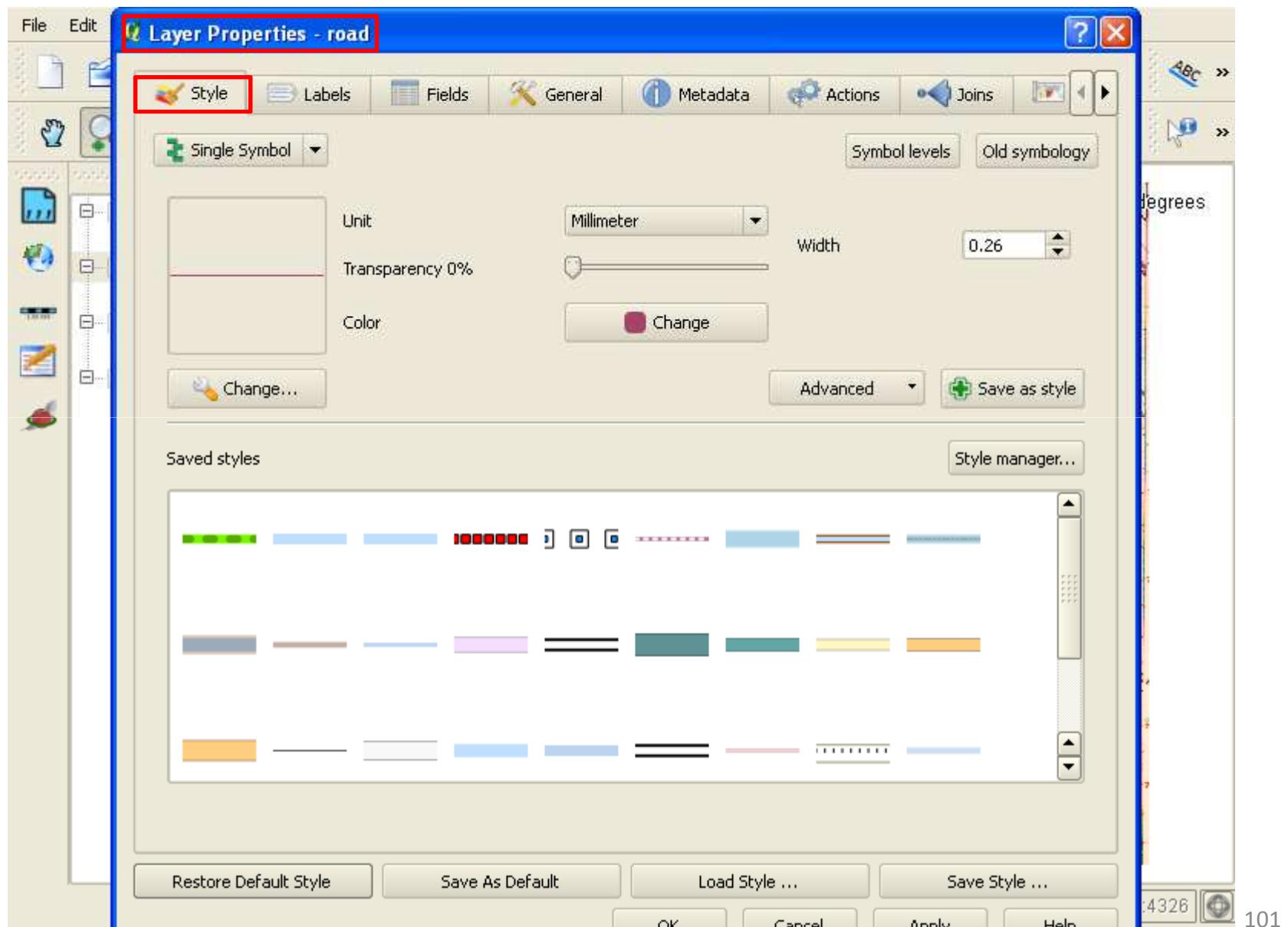
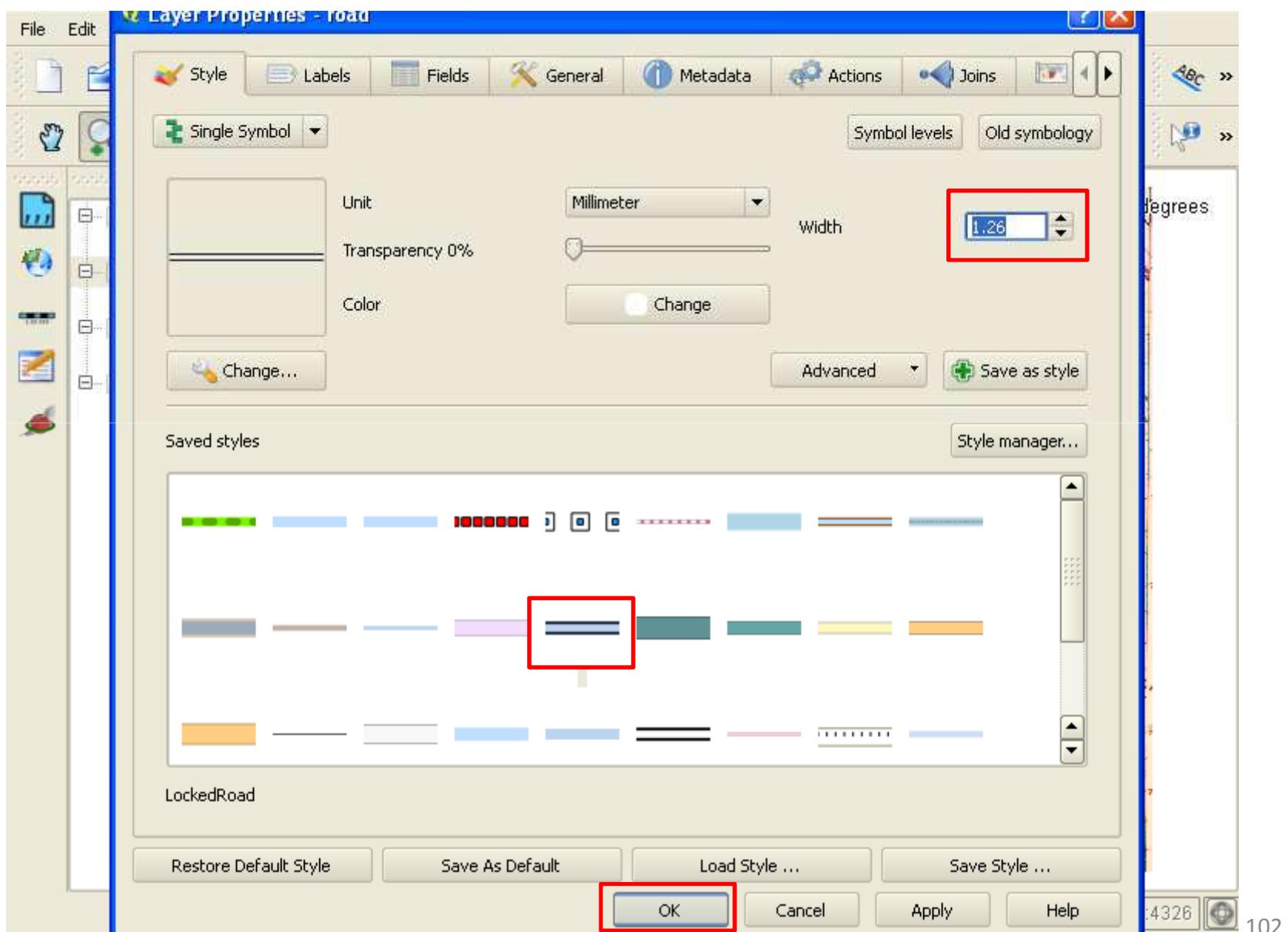


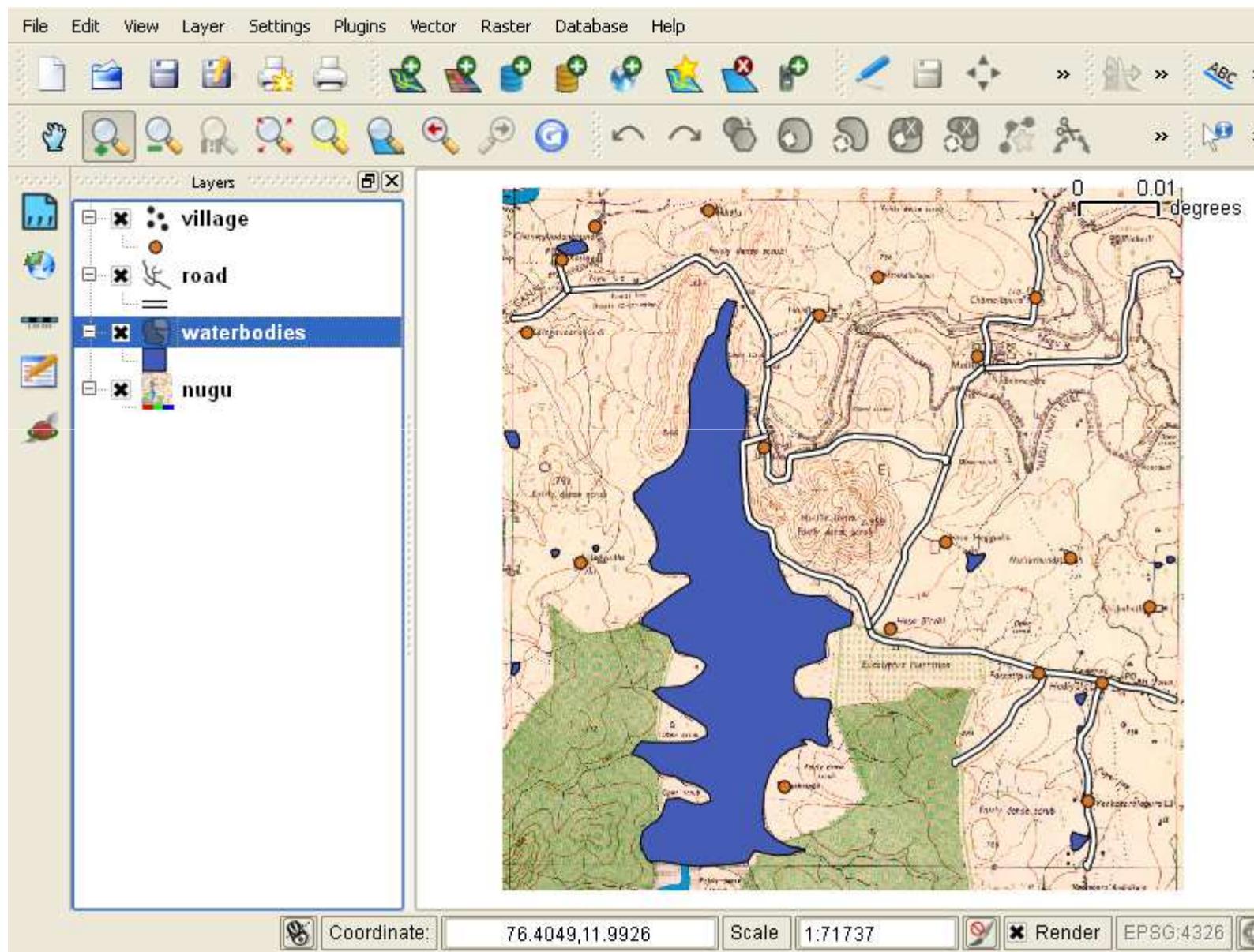
Figure 1.60



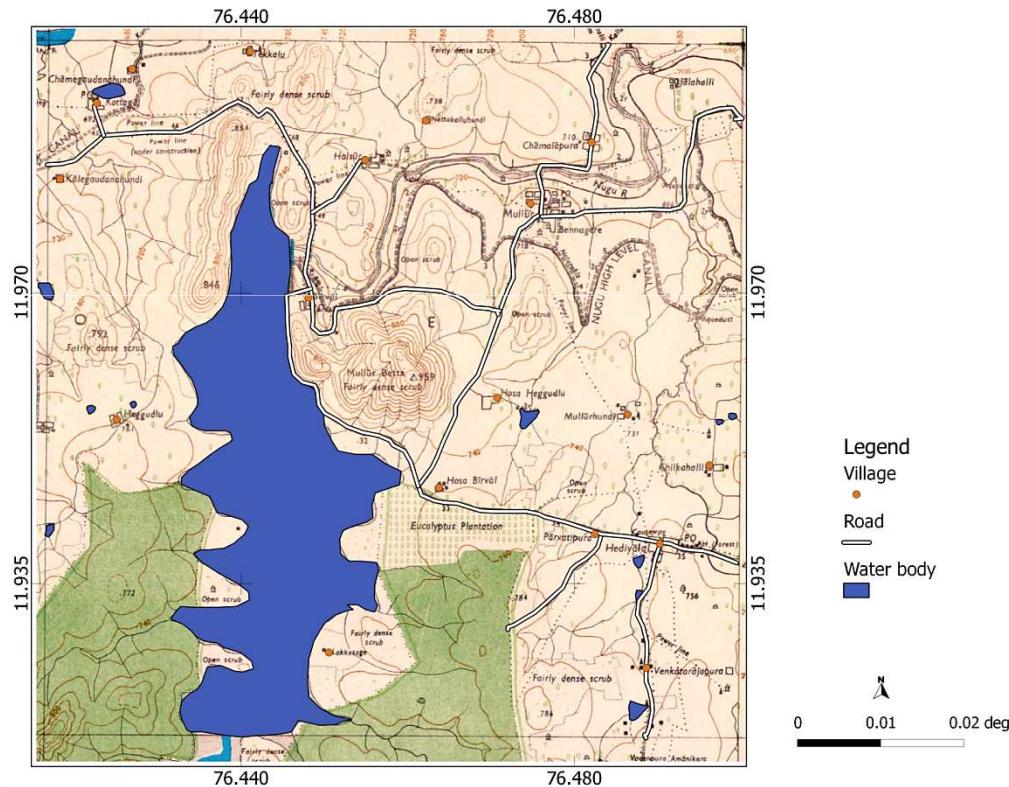
Polygon Style

- To change the color of polygon follow **Step 7** (page 89)
- Follow **Step 8**, (page 90) and we get an output as in Figure 1.61

Figure 1.61



Map composer



Composition of Map

A output map should have

- ✓ Scale
- ✓ Legend
- ✓ North Arrow
- ✓ Grid (with coordinates)

- To create map select **New Print Composer** (Figure 2.1)
- The **Composer** opens (Figure 2.2)
- Composer has the buttons, **General**, **Item** and **Command history** (Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.1

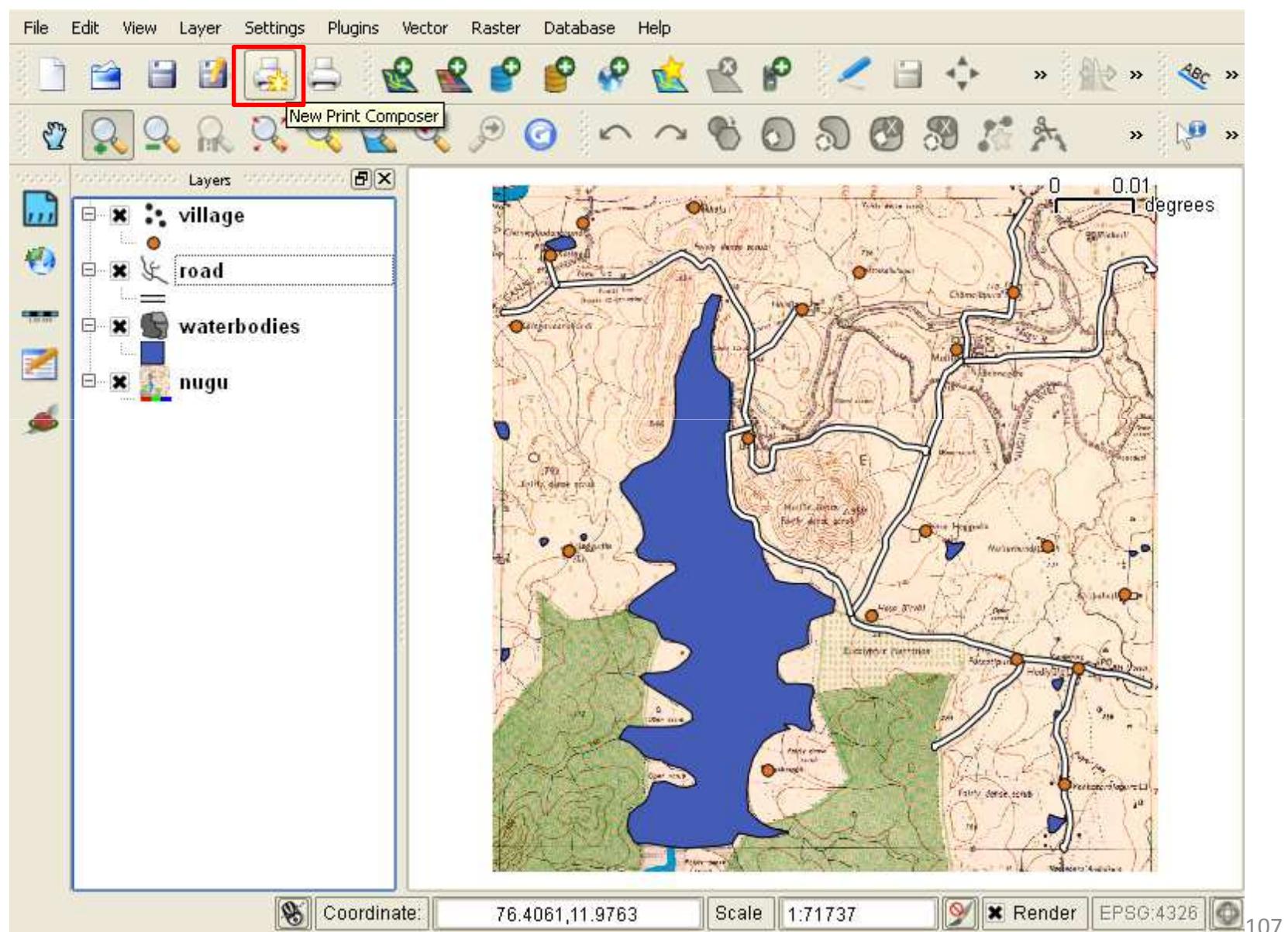
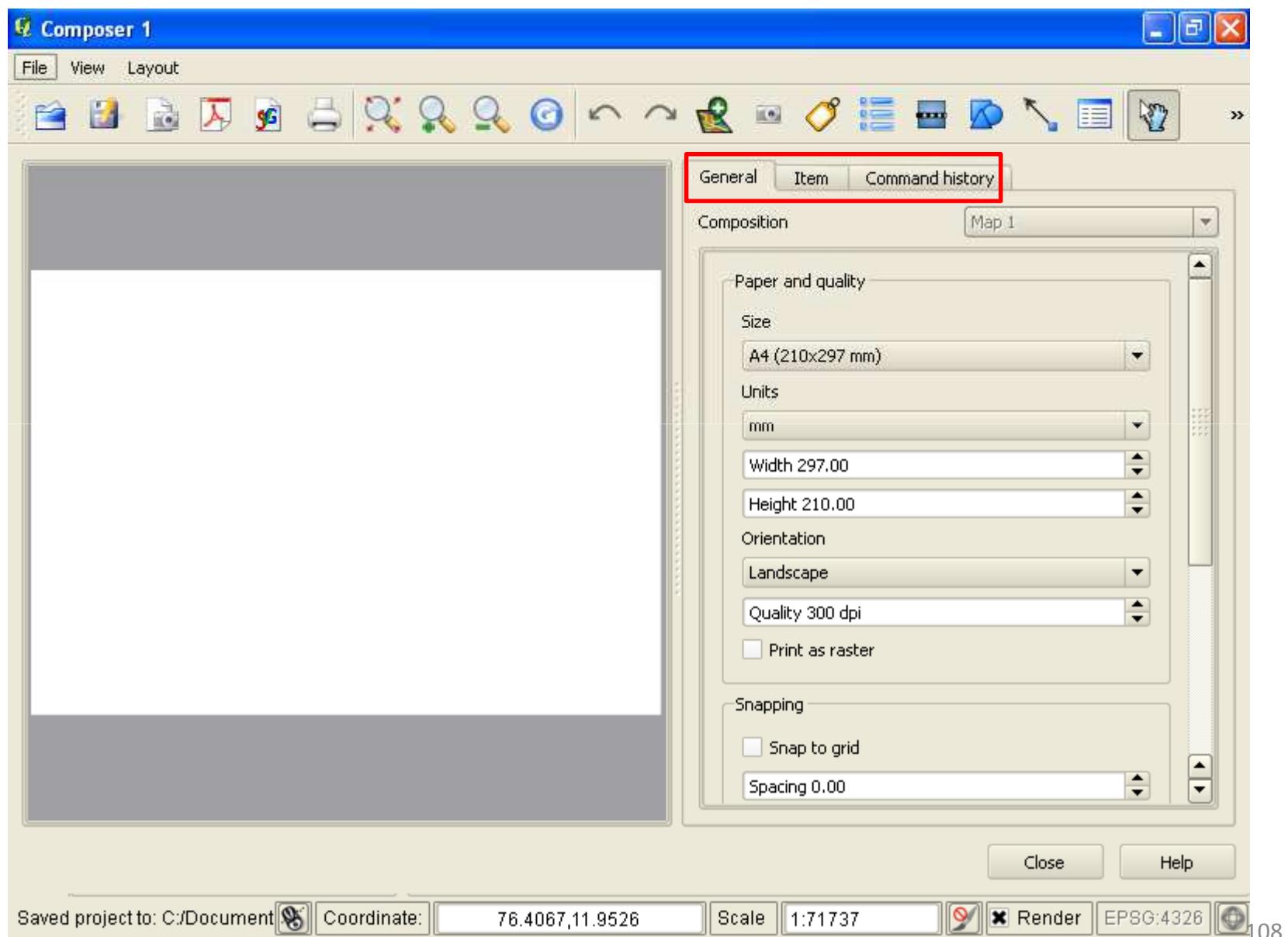


Figure 2.2



Adding a new map

- Select **Add new map** (Figure 2.3)
- After selection, drag on the canvas by **left click** of arrow. (Figure 2.4)
- On releasing the finger from left button of mouse, a map with various layers appears in the QGIS display window. (Figure 2.5)

Figure 2.3

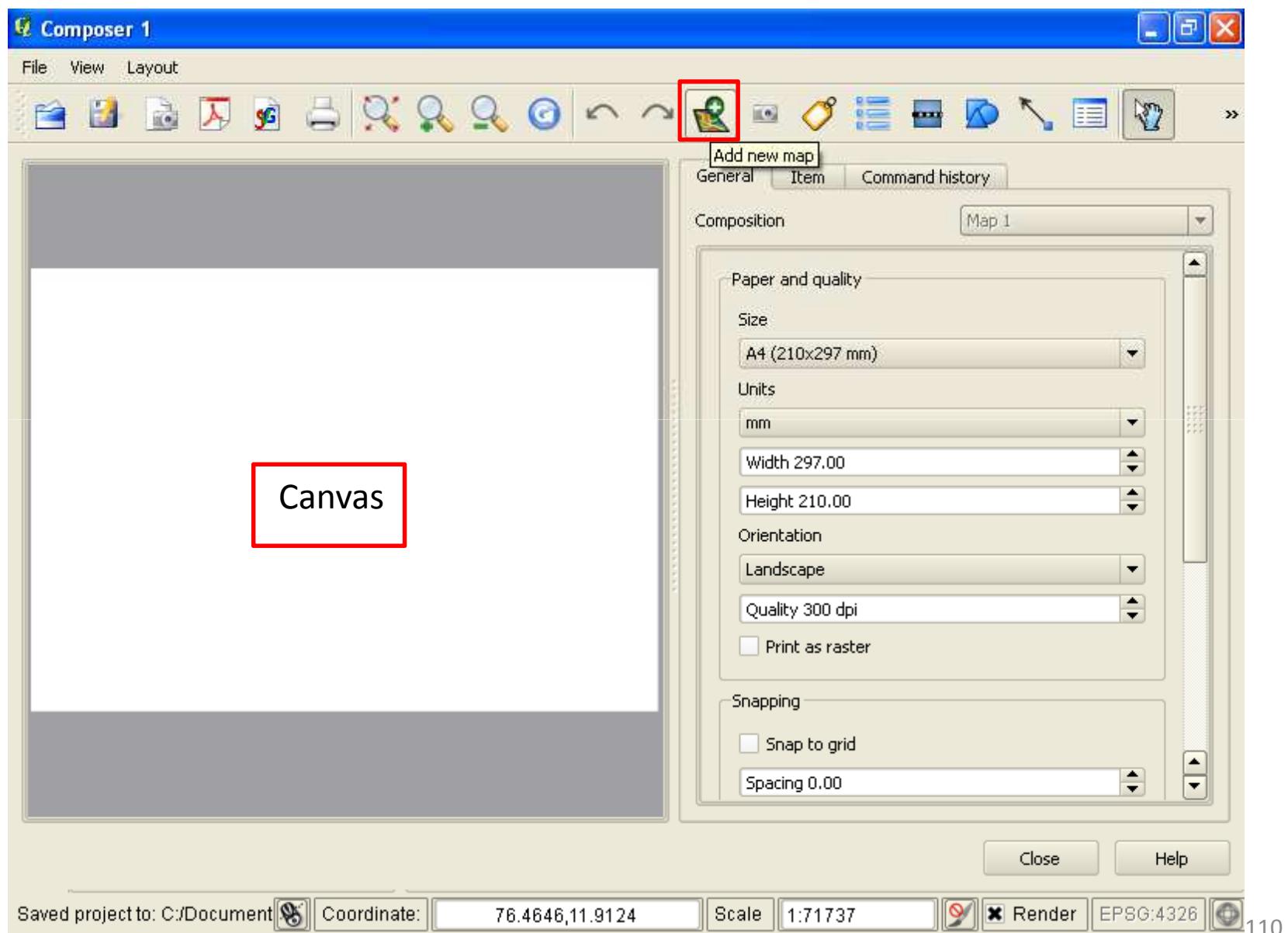


Figure 2.4

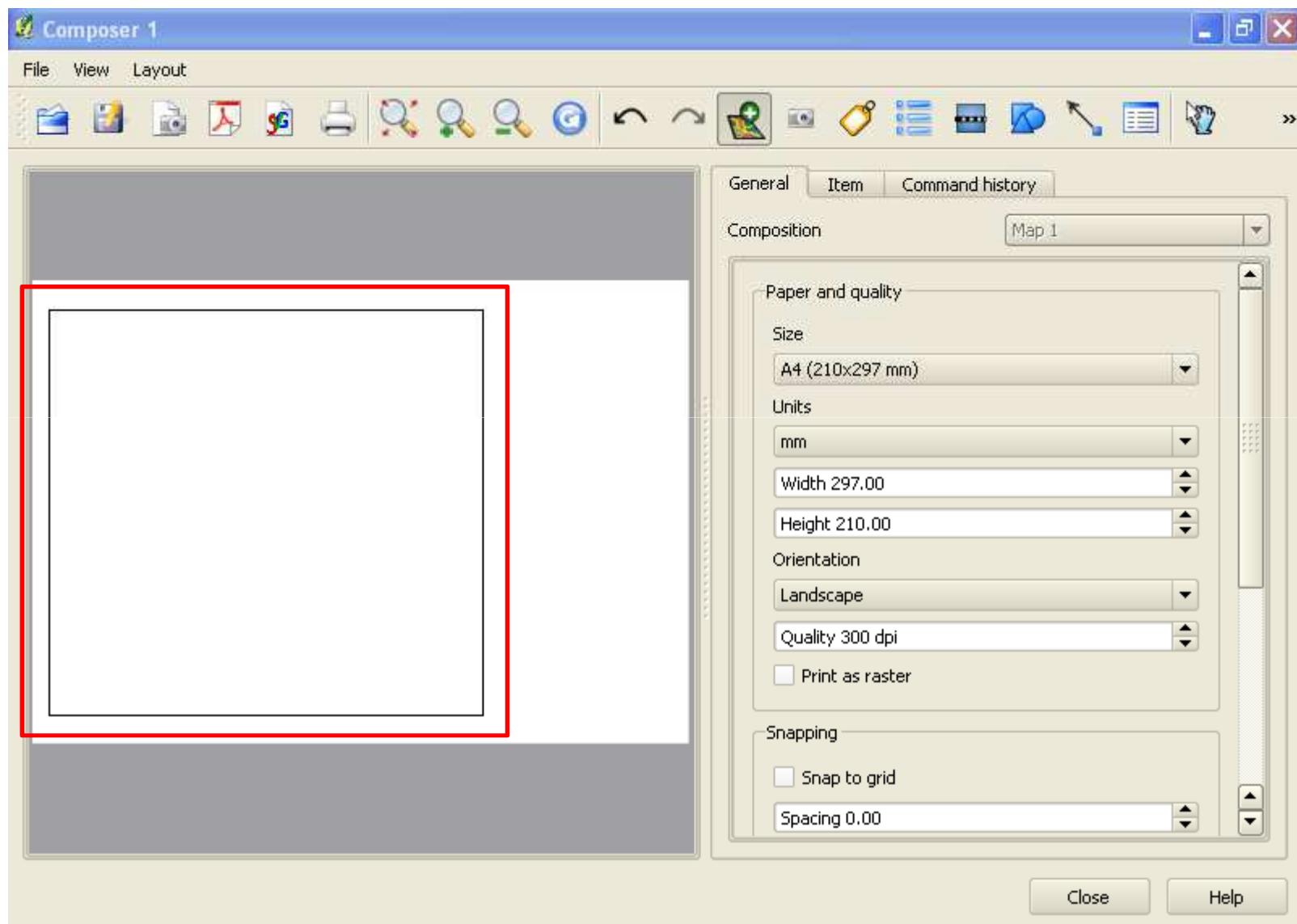
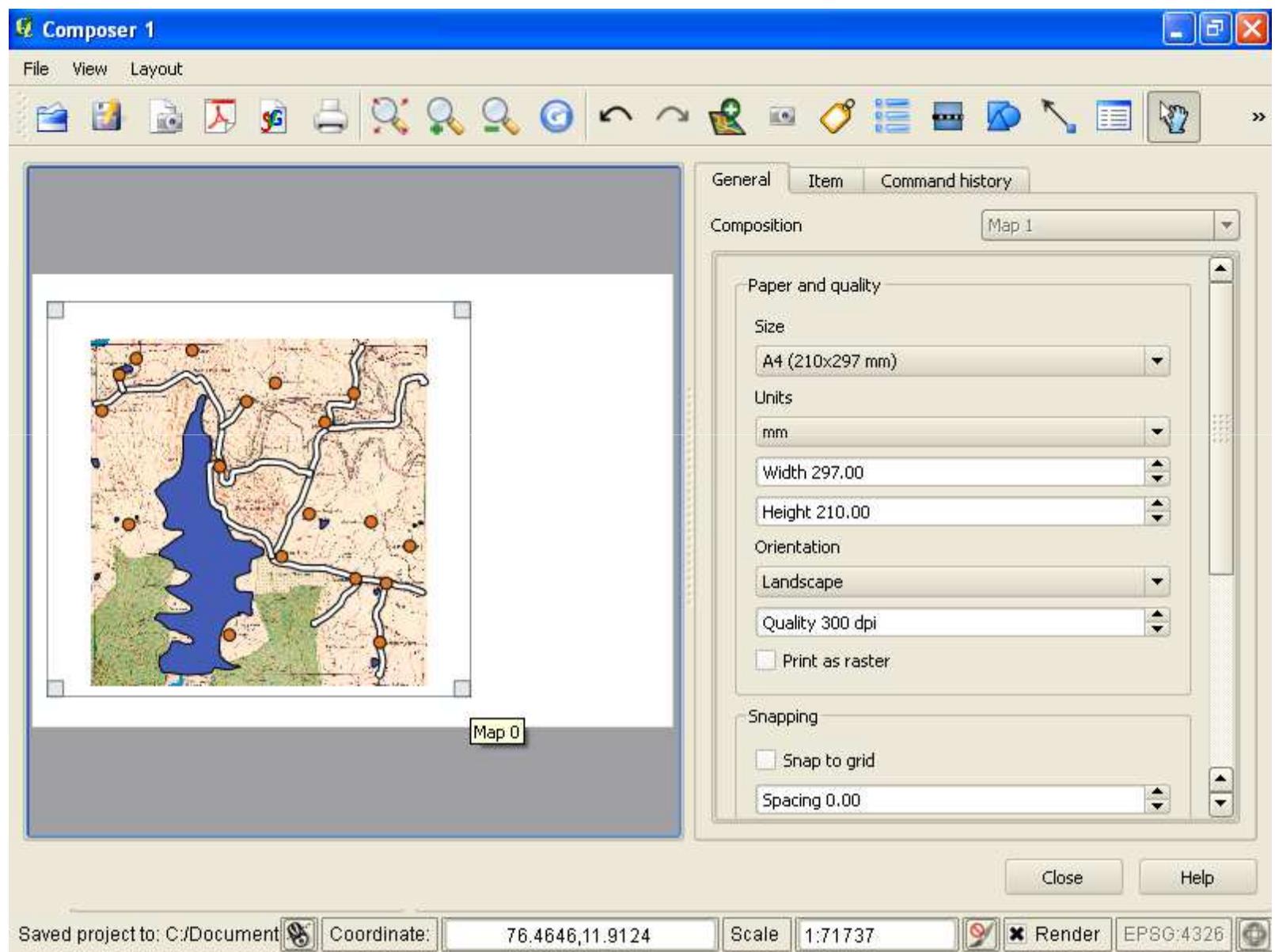


Figure 2.5



Adjusting the map

- In Figure 2.5 the complete display area is not used by the map; to change this select **Item** (Figure 2.6)
- By selecting either **Width**, **Height** or **Scale** the map can use the complete display area
- For now, let us select → **Scale** (Figure 2.6)
- Change **Scale** value to appropriate values (Figure 2.7)
- Then select → **Grid**(Figure 2.7)

Figure 2.6

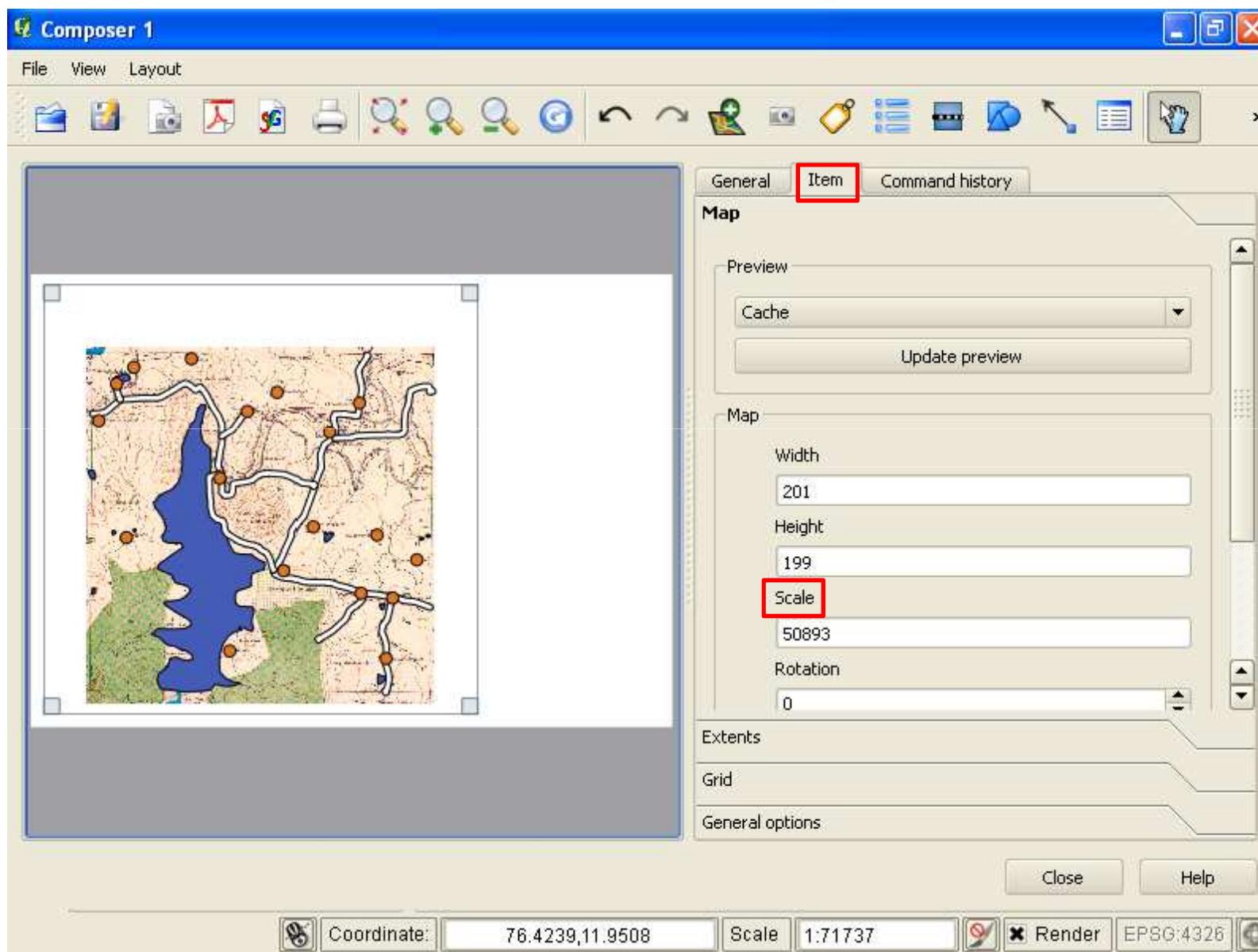
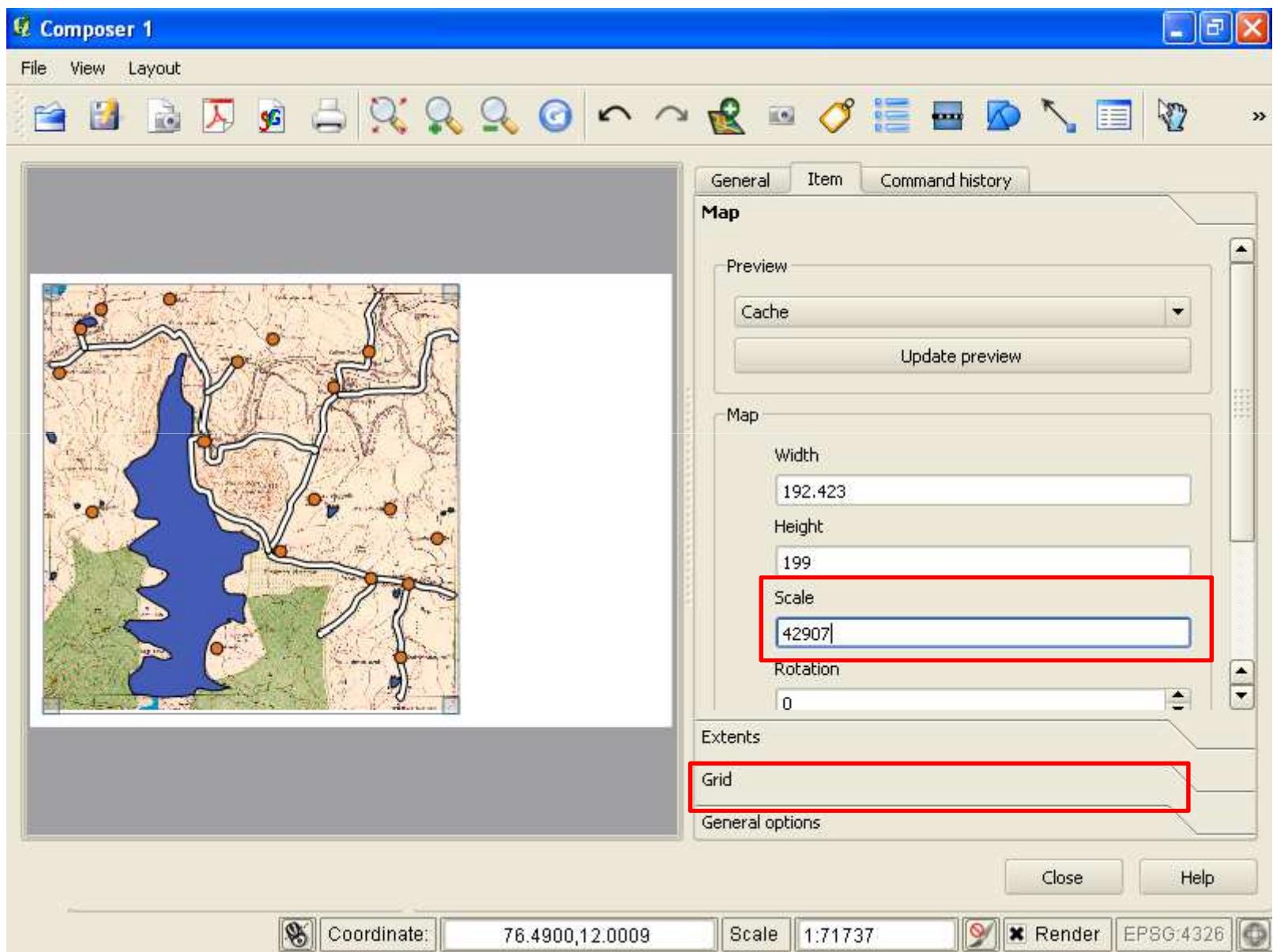


Figure 2.7



Grid creation

- Select  **Show Grid** (Figure 2.8)
- Enter appropriate values (Figure 2.8)
 - ✓ **Interval X : 0.04**
 - ✓ **Interval Y : 0.035**
- Scroll down (Figure 2.9)
 - Select  **Draw annotation** (Figure 2.9)
 - Change **Annotation Position** and **Annotation direction** appropriately (Figure 2.9) *

* These are subjective decisions and dependent on the projection system used.

Figure 2.8

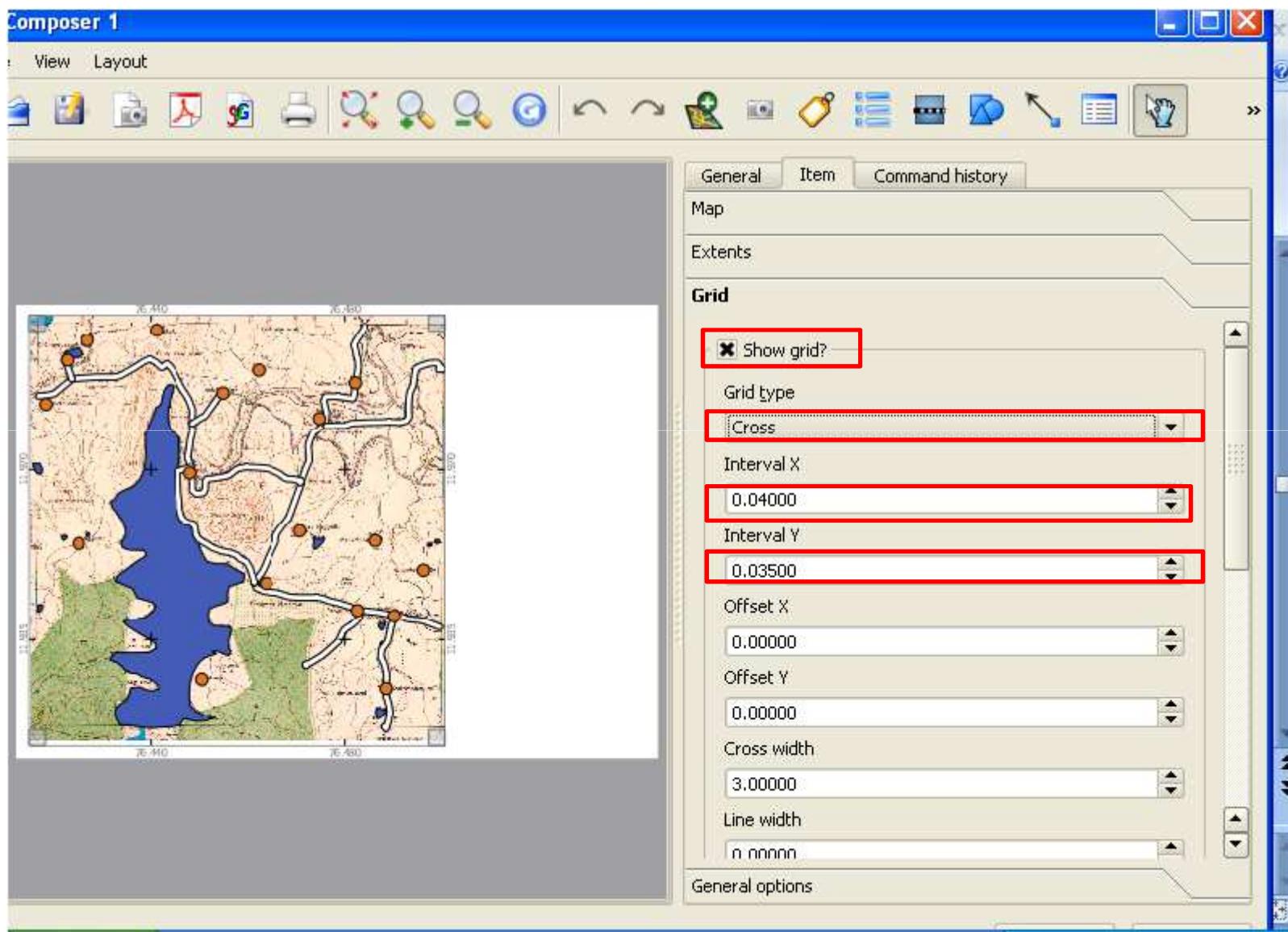
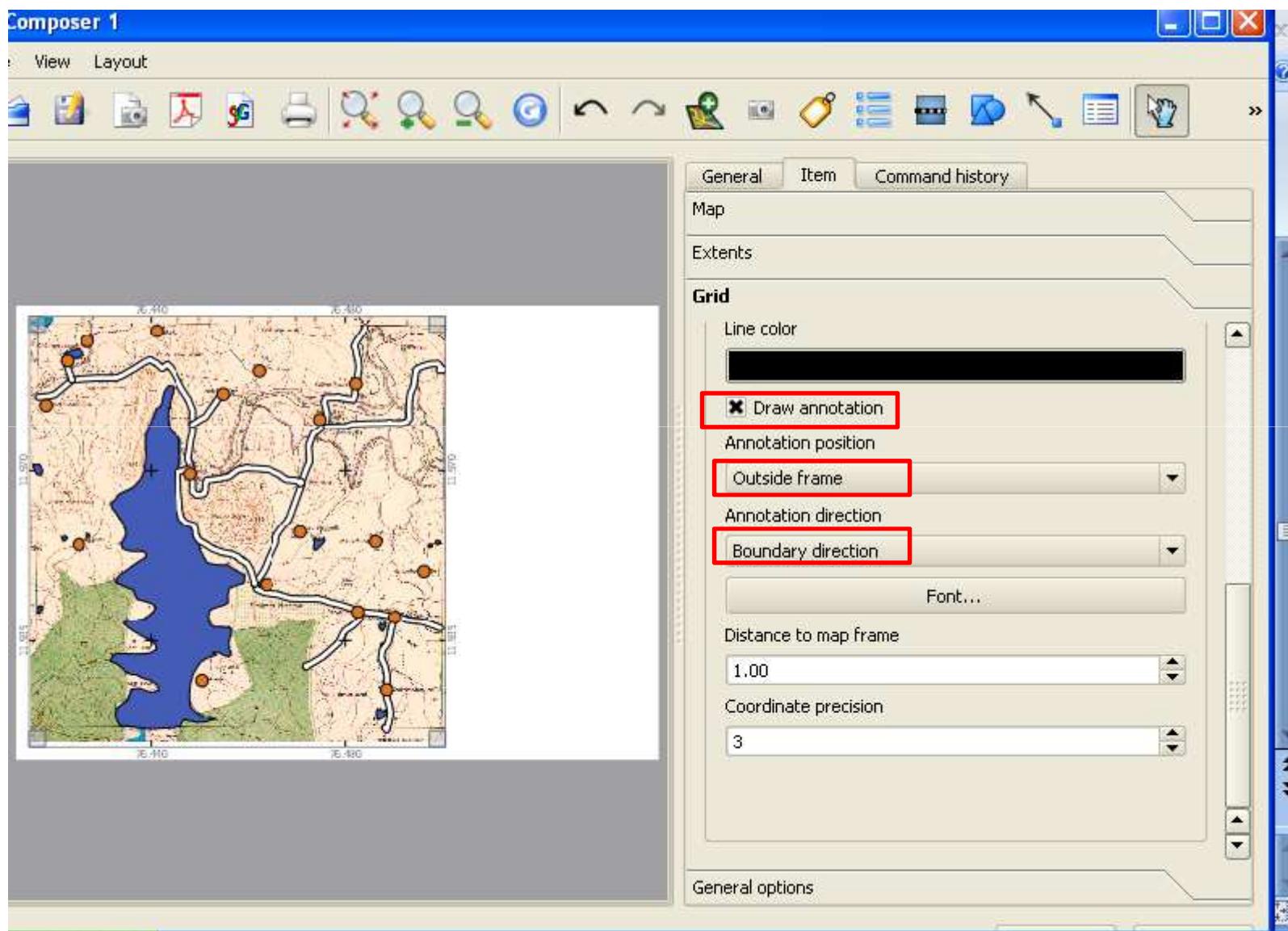


Figure 2.9



Adding North Arrow

- Next add a north arrow. Select ➔ **Add Image** (Figure 2.10)
- **Left click** on the canvas, a window appears, and in the **Item** window various images are displayed (Figure 2.11)
- **Scroll down** till we get the appropriate North arrow image (Figure 2.12)
- In the **Item** ➔ **General options** ➔ de-select **Show frames** (Figure 2.12 and Figure 2.13)

Figure 2.10

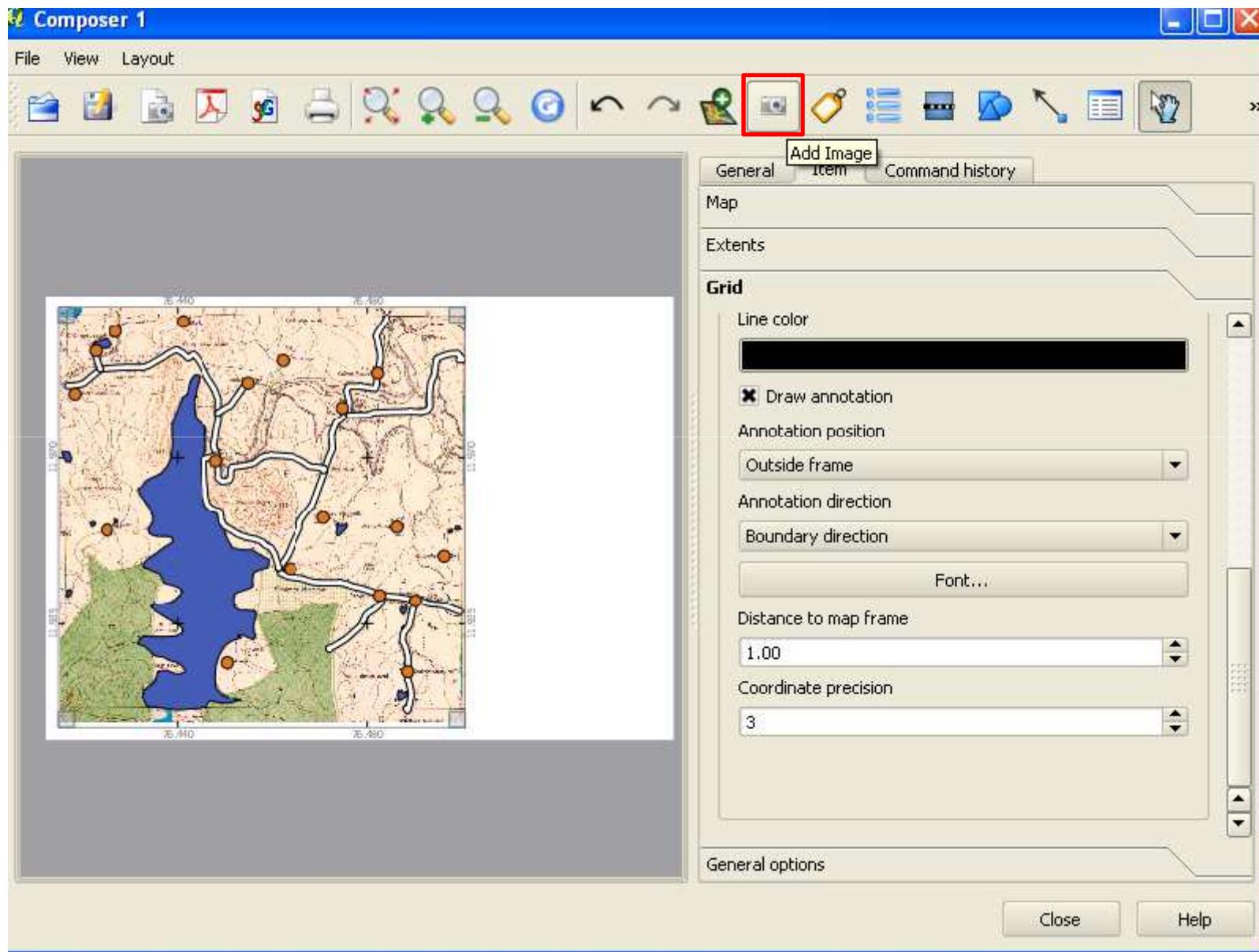


Figure 2.11

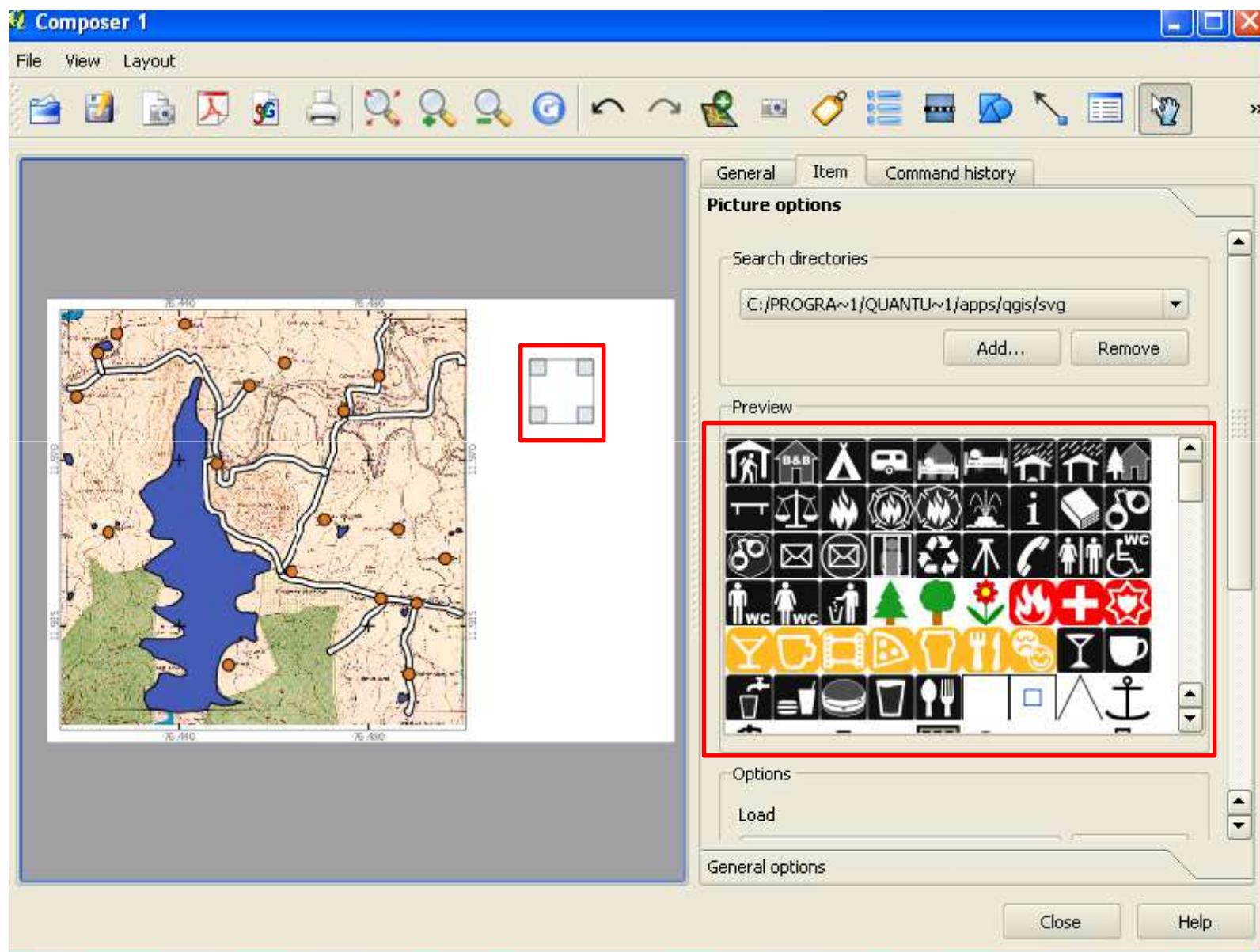


Figure 2.12

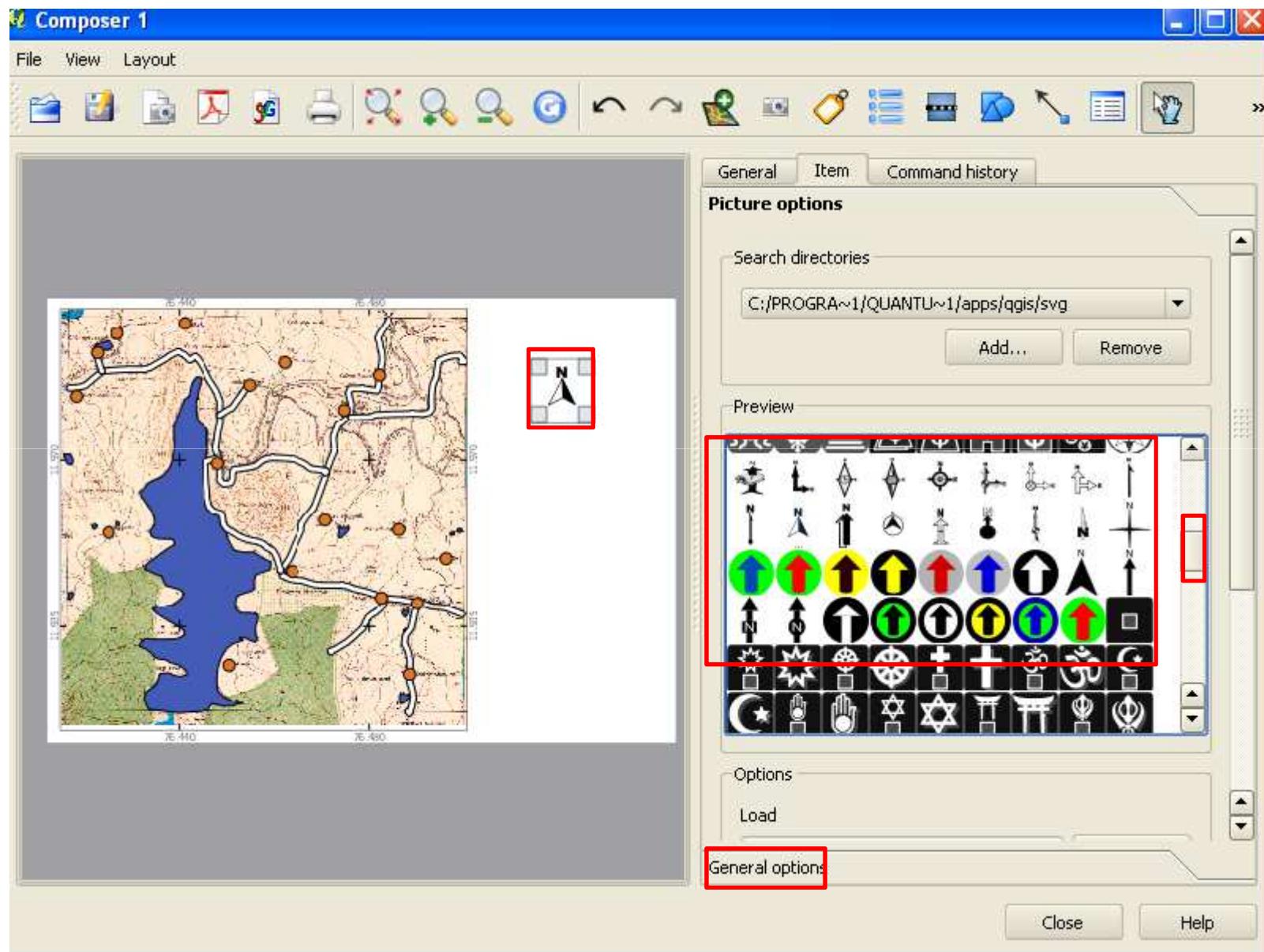
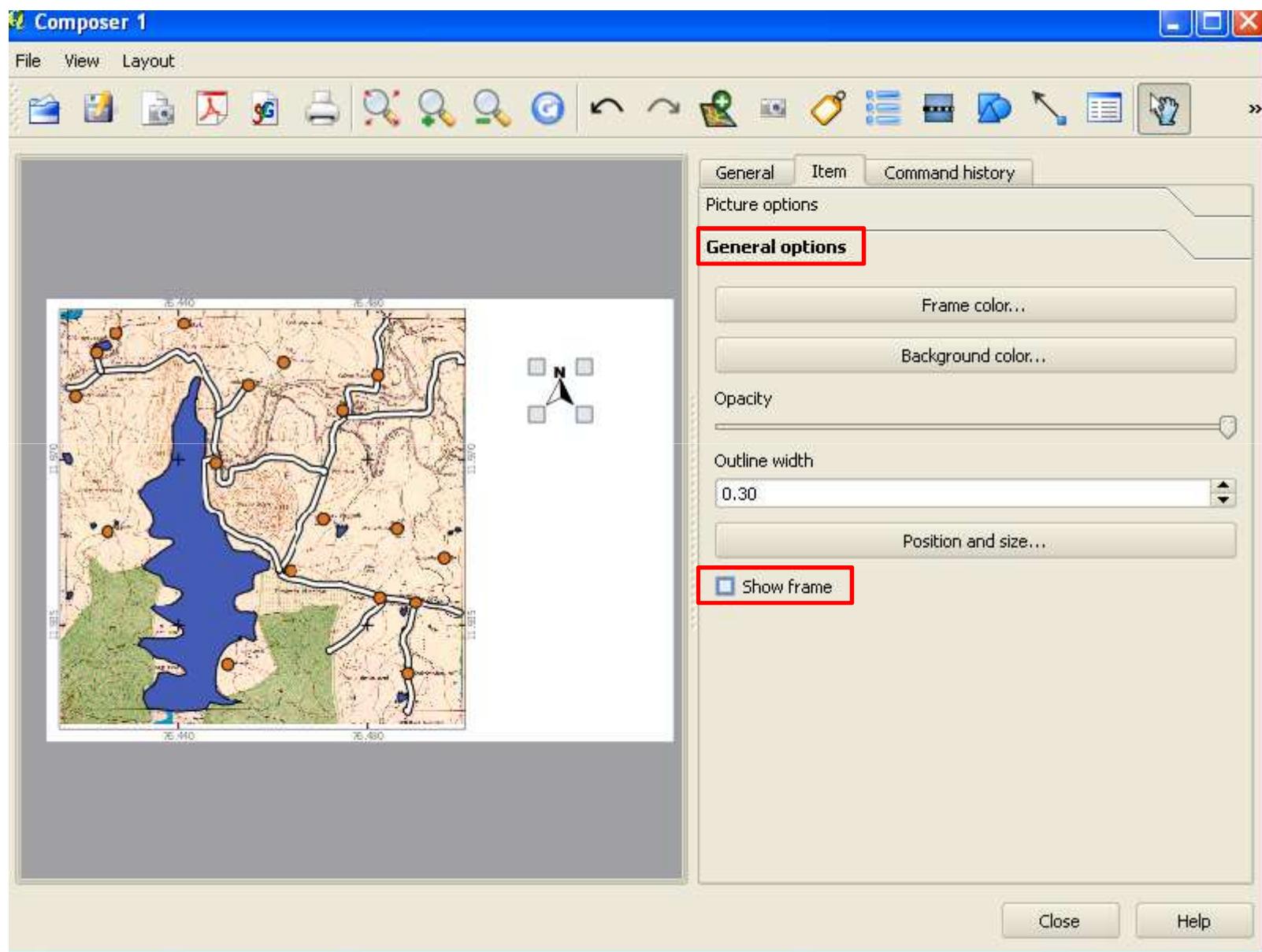


Figure 2.13



Adding Scale bar

- Next add scale to the map ➔ **Add new scale bar** (Figure 2.14)
- **Left click** on canvas, a window appears. In the **Item** window **Scale bar** tab is displayed (Figure 2.15)
- Enter appropriate values* (Figure 2.16)
 - ✓ **Segment size:** 0.01
 - ✓ **Map units per bar:** 1
 - ✓ **Unit label:** deg
- In the **Item** ➔ **General options** ➔ de-select **Show frames** (as in Figure 2.12 and Figure 2.13)

* These are subjective decisions and dependent on the projection system used.

Figure 2.14

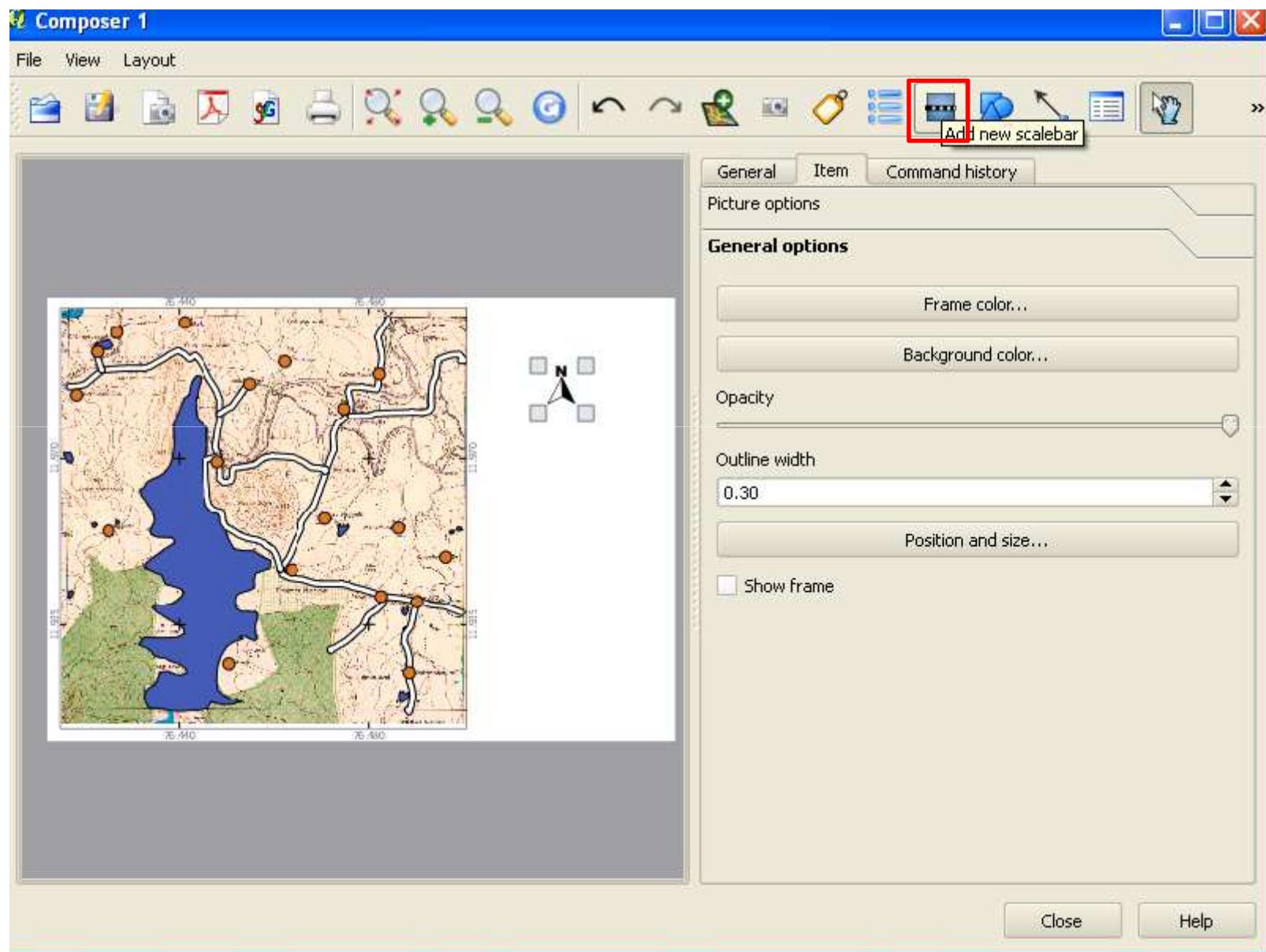


Figure 2.15

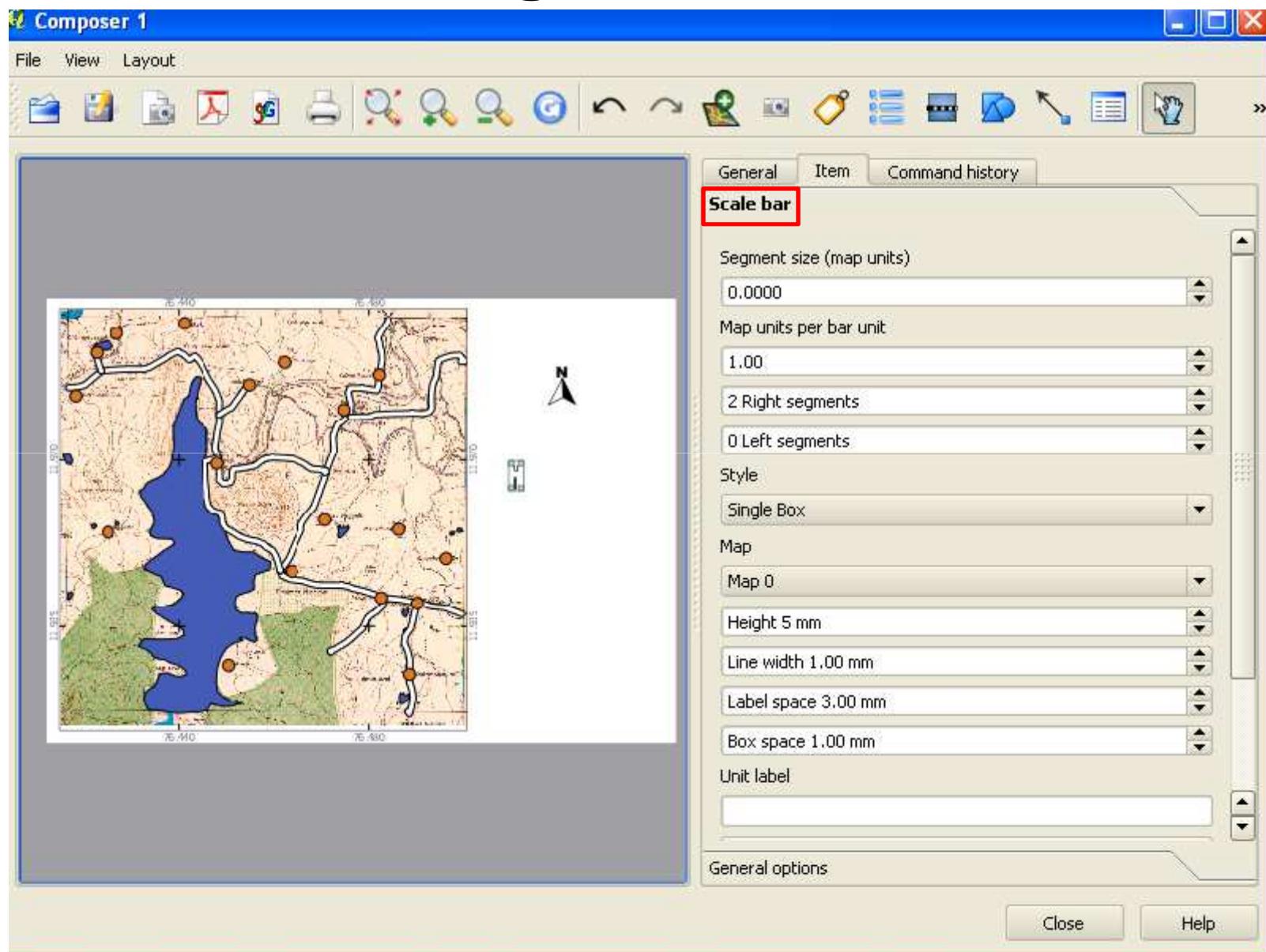
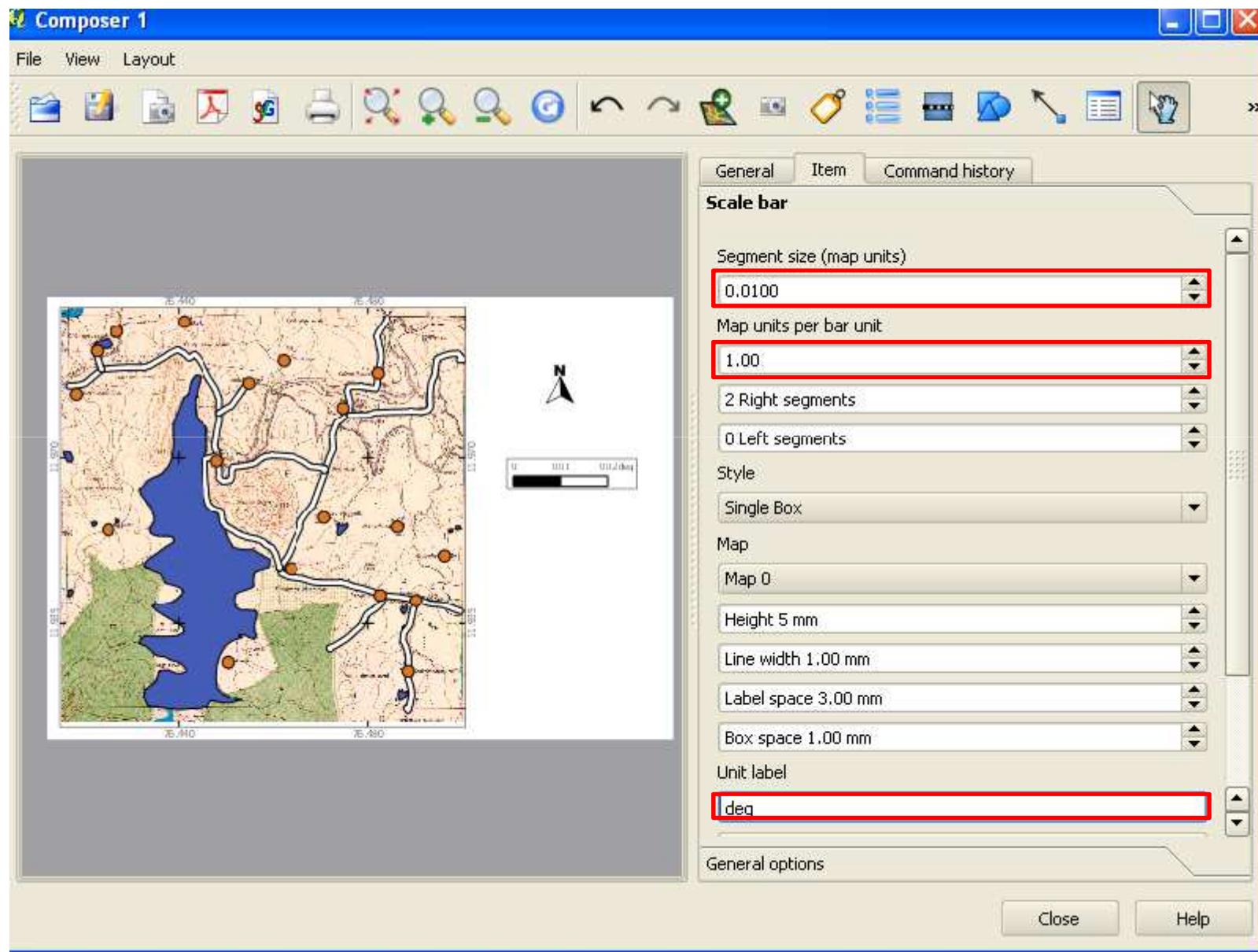


Figure 2.16



Adding Legend

- The final step is to add a legend, select → **Add new vect legend**
- **Left click** on the canvas, a window appears, and in the **Item** window **General** tab is displayed (Figure 2.18)
- Select → **Legend items** (Figure 2.18) → **Legend items tab** opens (Figure 2.19)

Figure 2.17

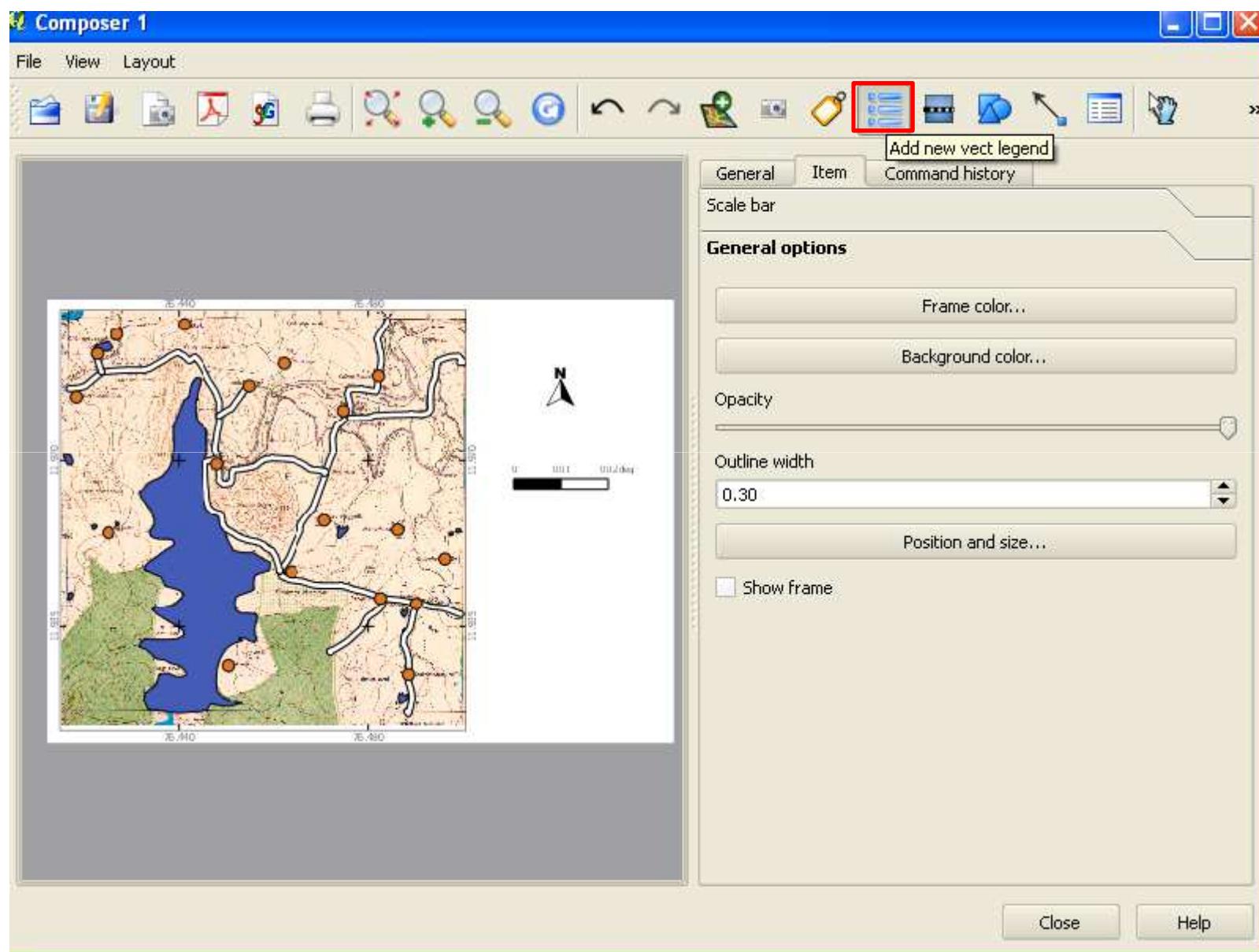
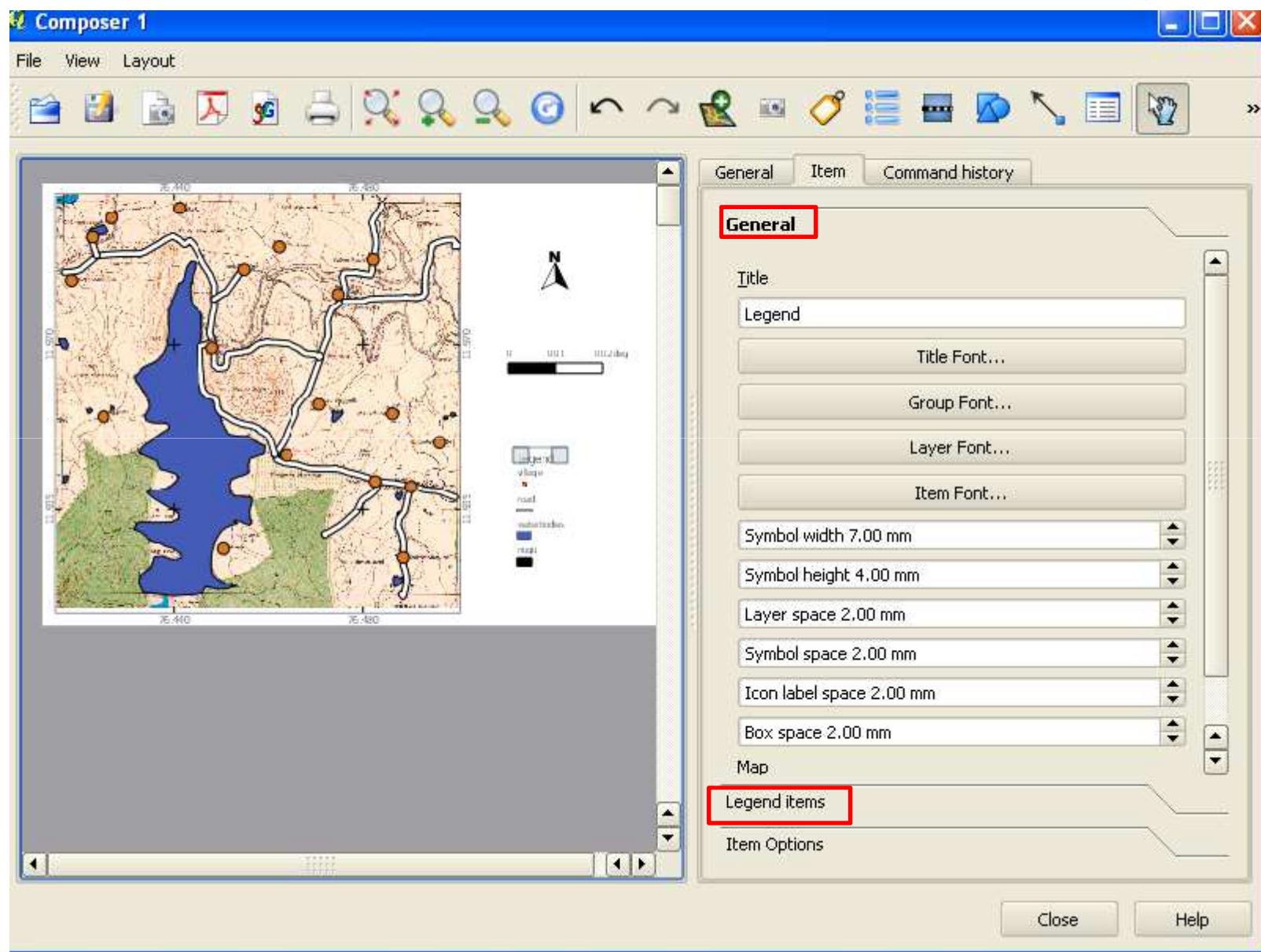


Figure 2.18



Customising Legend

- To remove unnecessary items from legend
 - Select **nugu** and select  (Figure 2.19)
- To modify legend items
 - Select **Items** and select **Legend items** (Figure 2.20)
 - In **Legend items** window select the **Layer** and select the icon resembling editing 
- A **Legend item properties** window opens (Figure 2.21)
- In **Item text** rename if required; then select **OK** (Figure 2.22)
- For rest of the layers, repeat the process described in Figures 20, 21 and 22, if required (Figure 2.23)

Figure 2.19

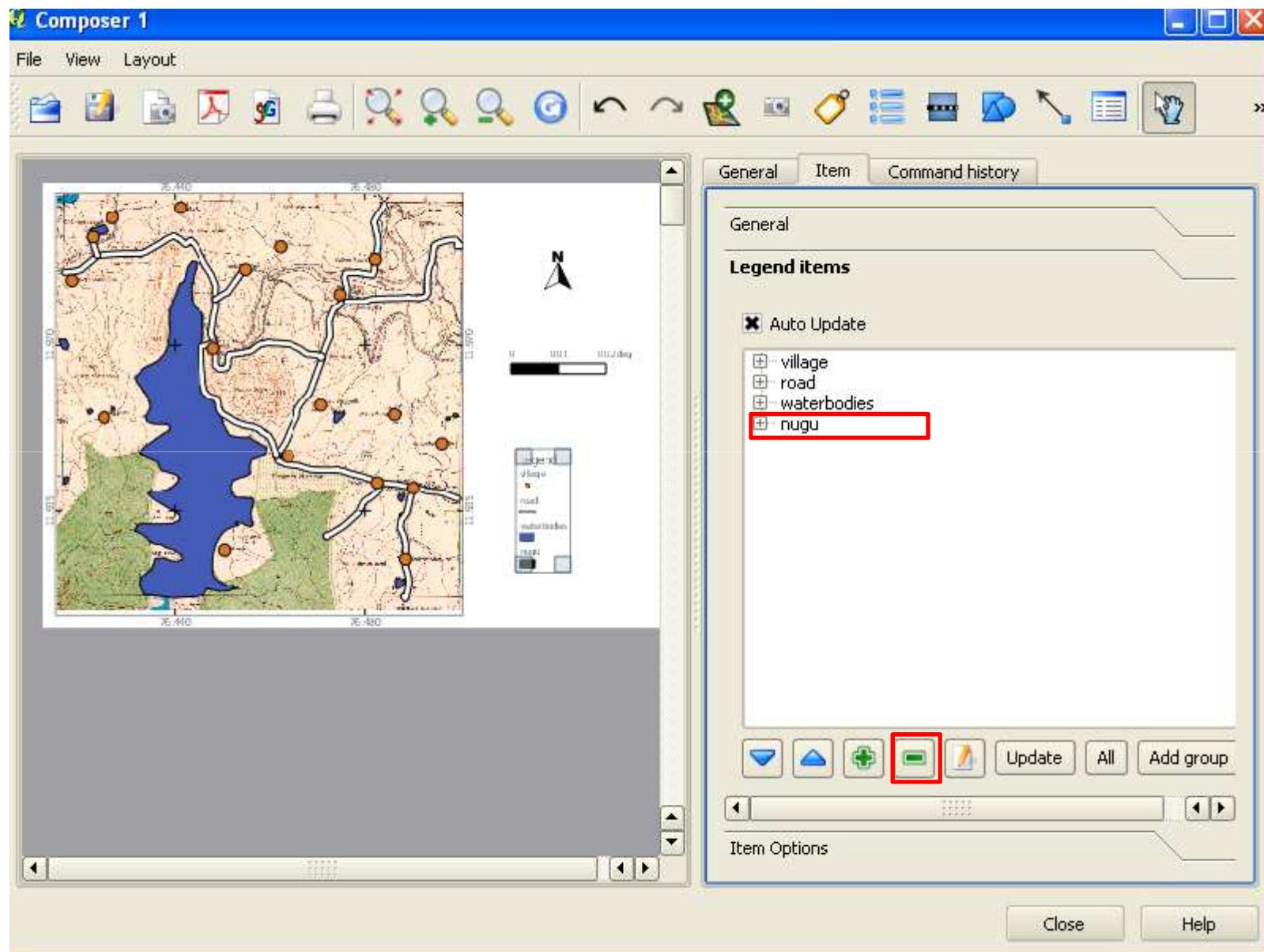


Figure 2.20

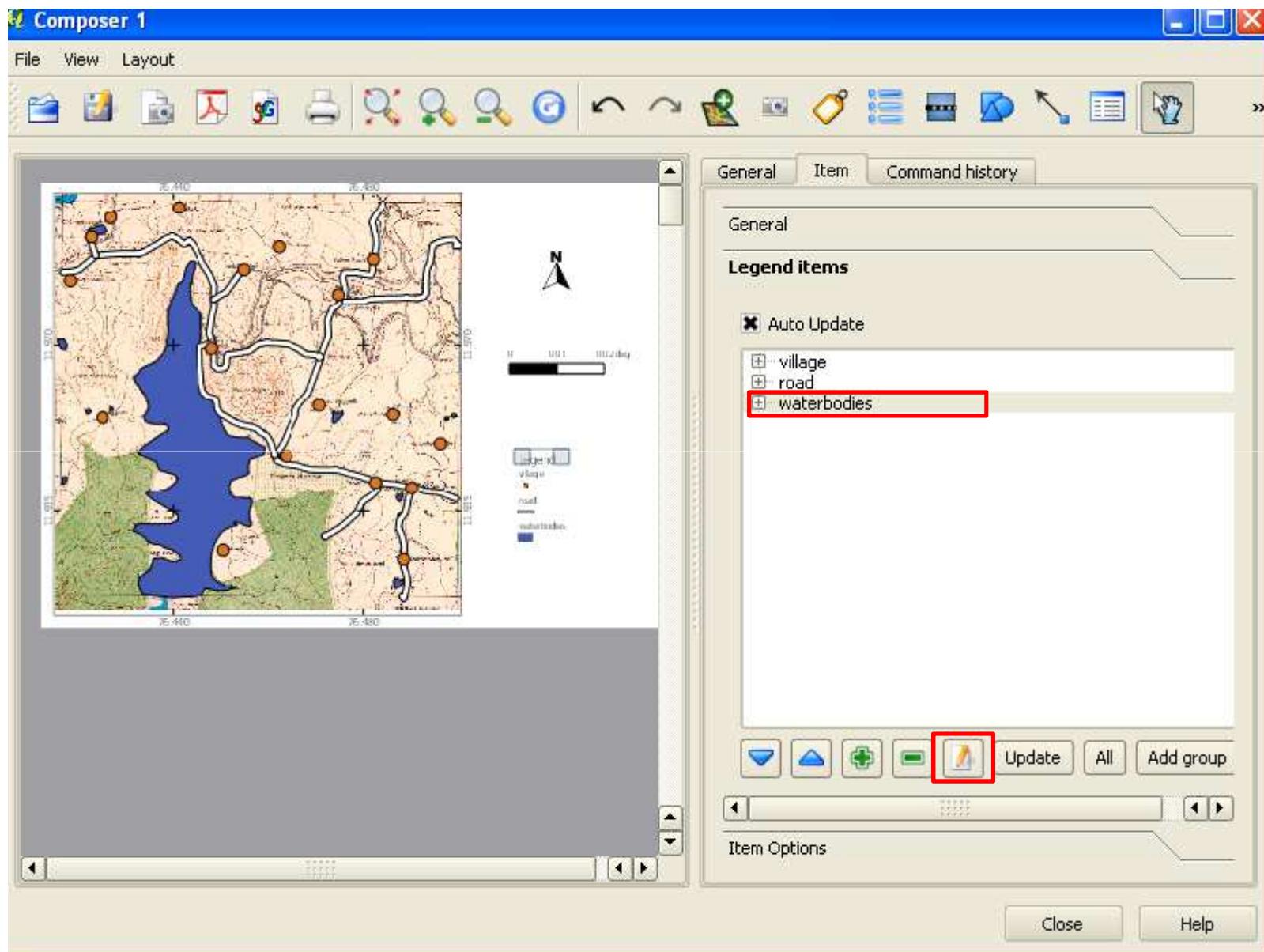


Figure 2.21

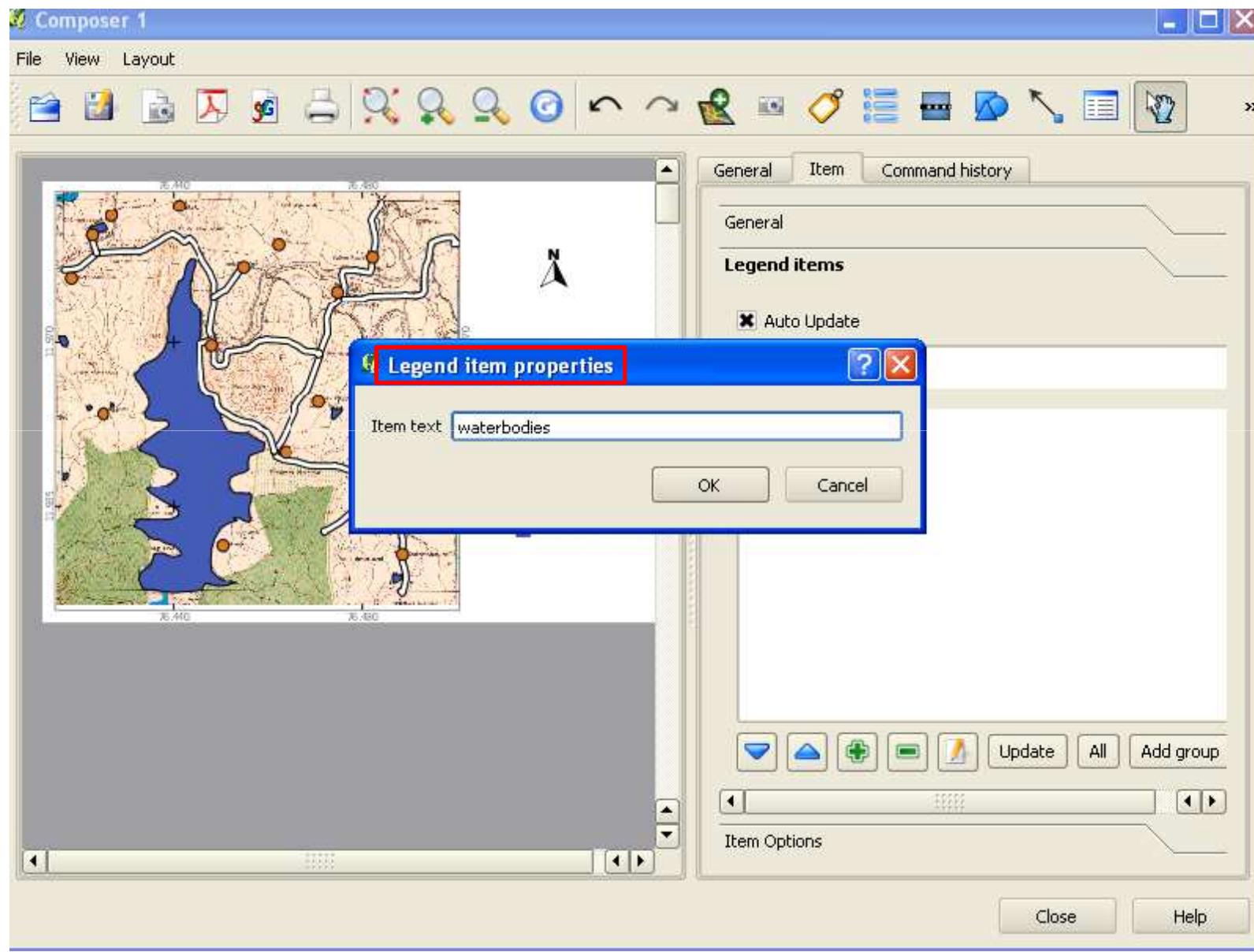


Figure 2.22

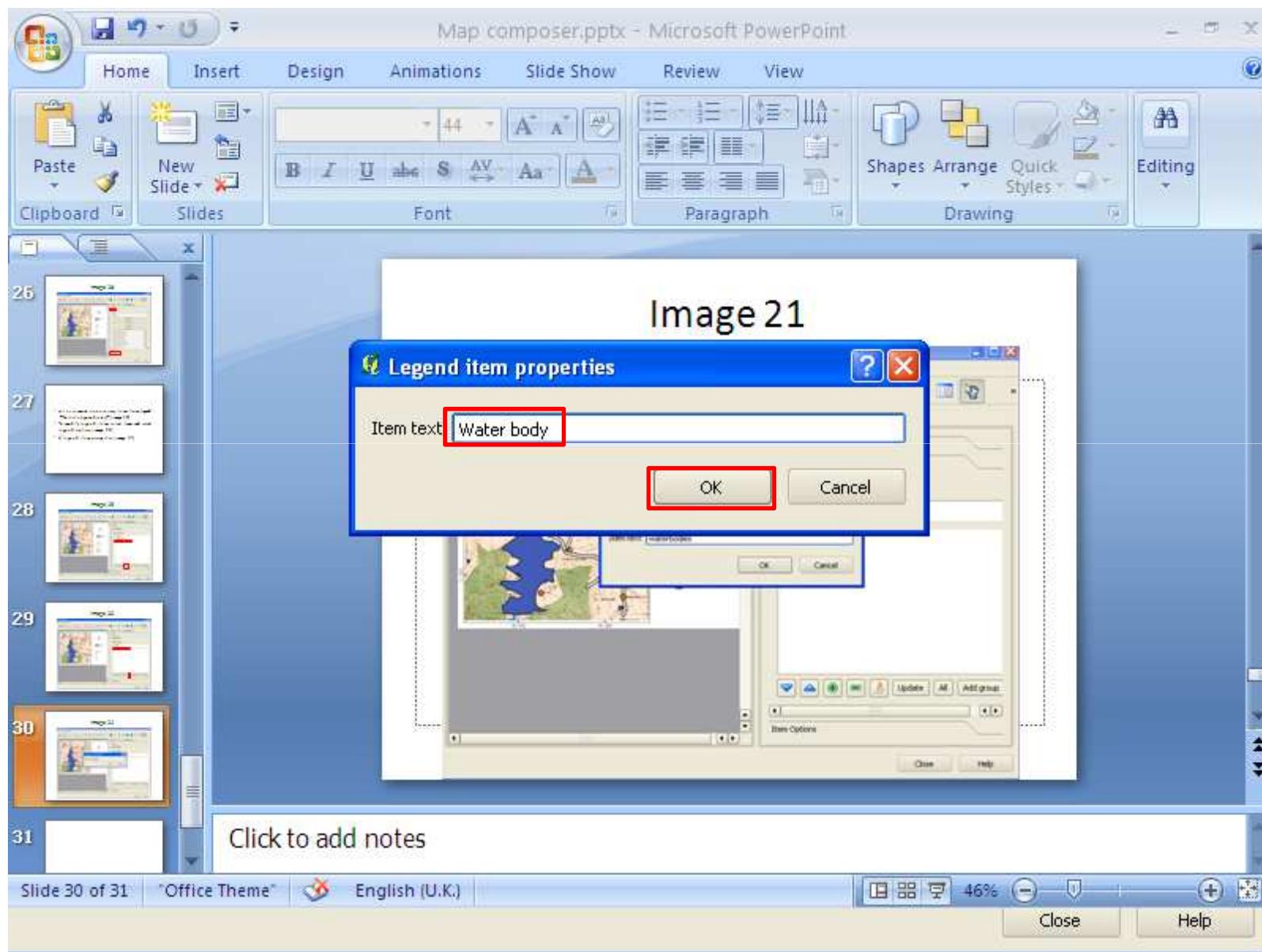
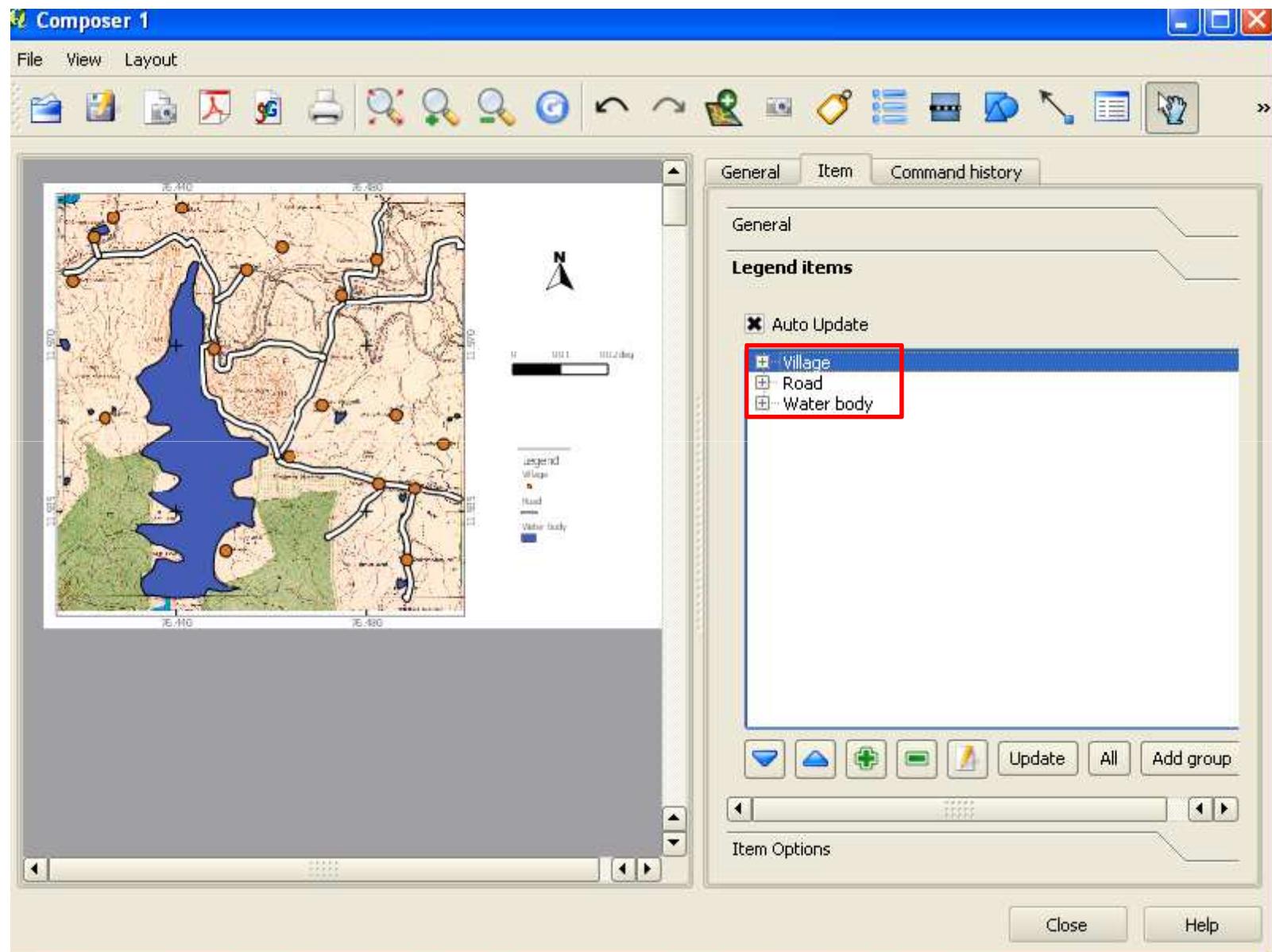


Figure 2.23



Customising Map window

- In the **Item** → **Item options** → de-select **Show frames** as in Figure 2.12, page 17 (Figure 2.24)
- Finally, all the required elements are placed on the canvas; rearrange the same to convey the message in a elegant way (Figure 2.25)
- Save the composer window by selecting **Save as template** (Figure 2.26)
- The **Save template** window opens, enter the file name Nugu and select **Save** (Figure 2.27)

Figure 2.24

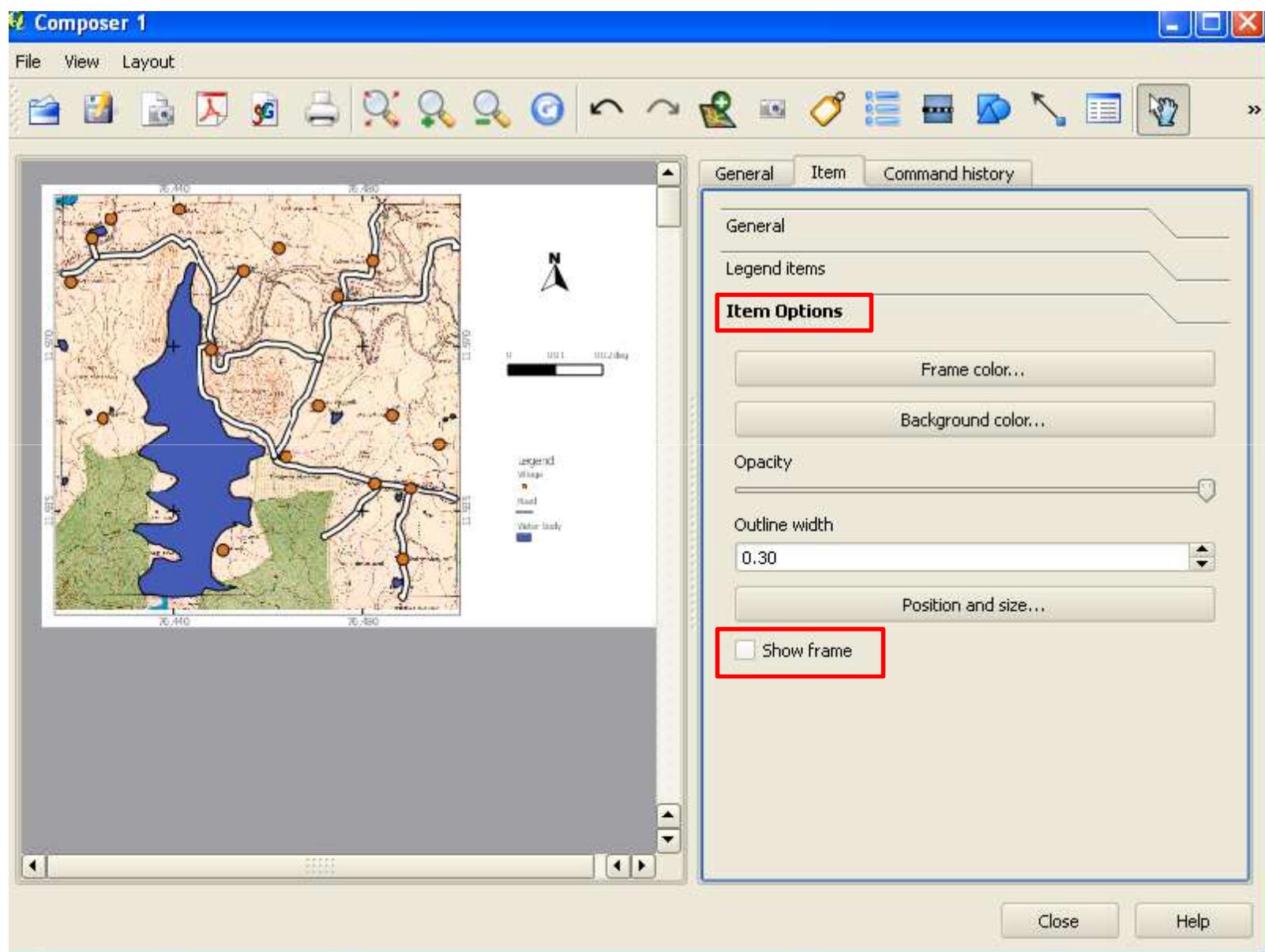


Figure 2.25

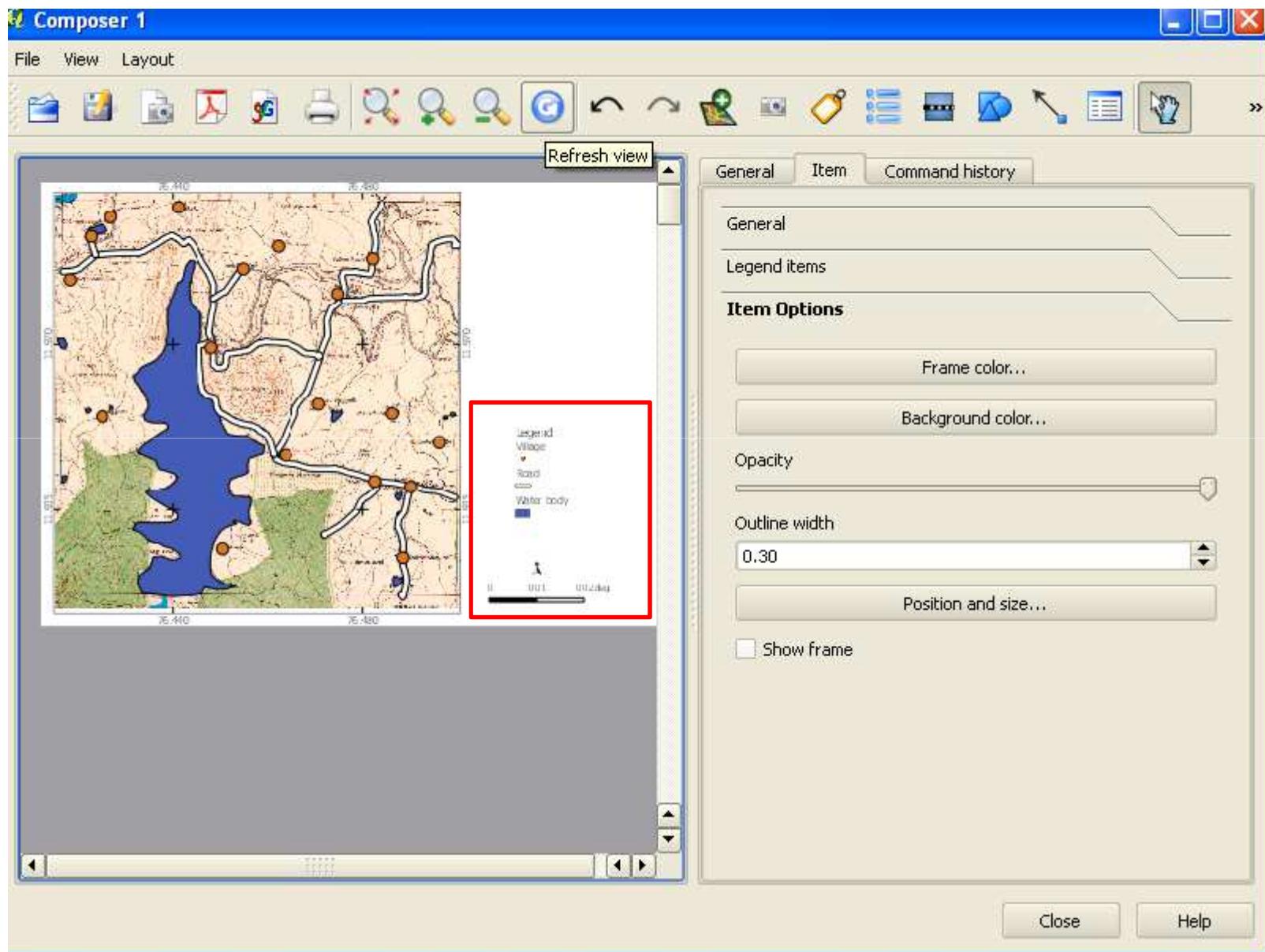


Figure 2.26

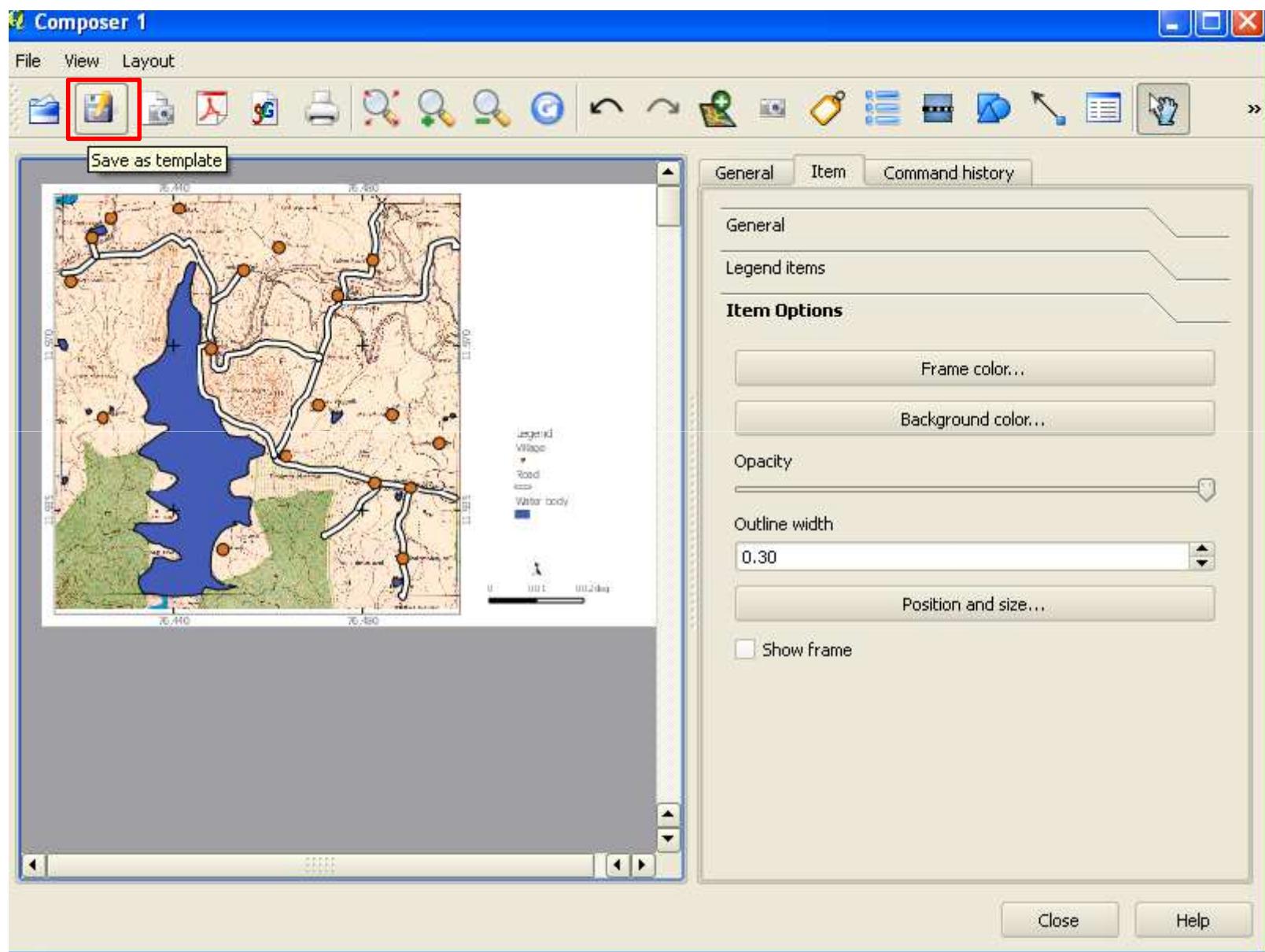
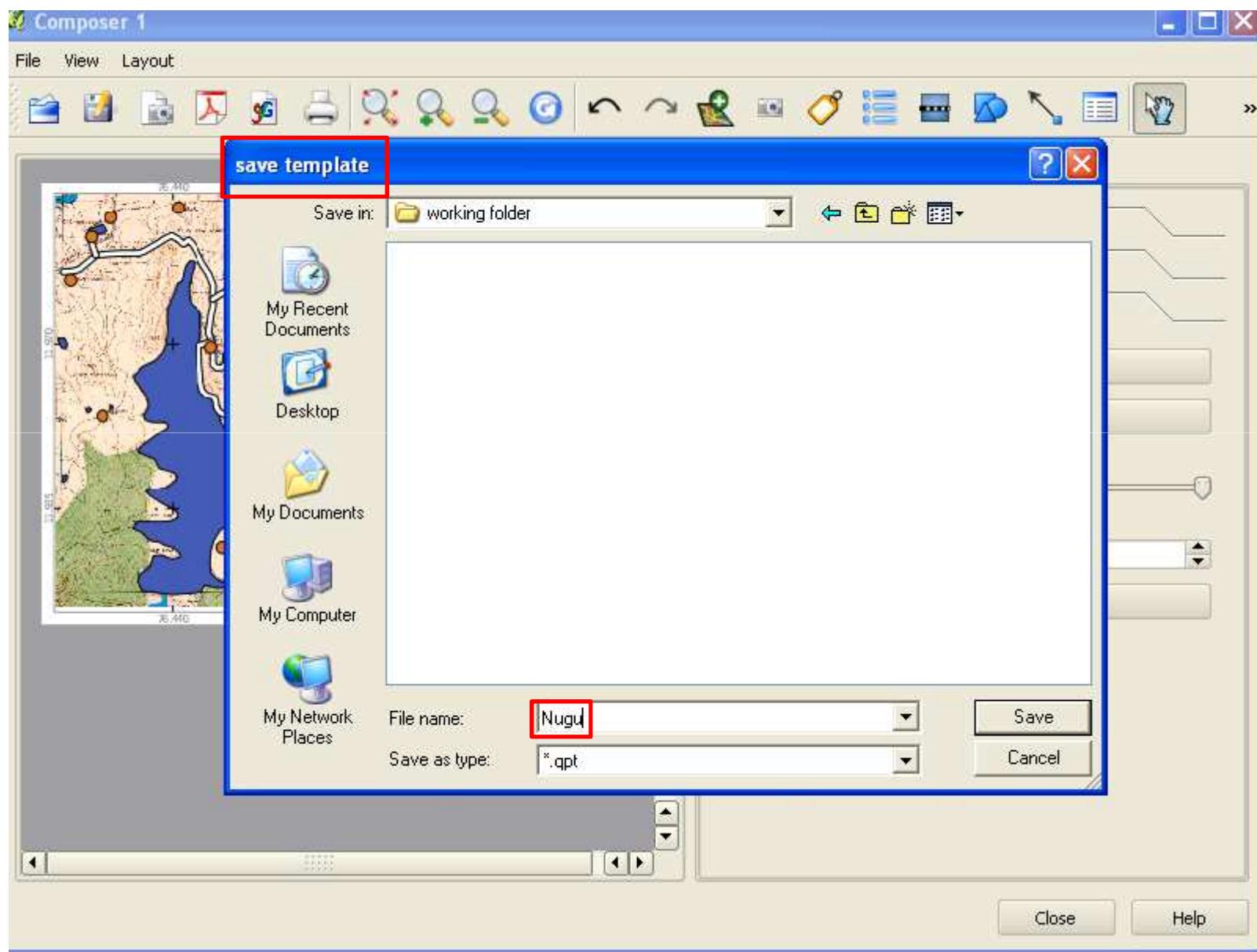


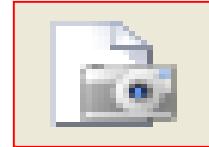
Figure 2.27



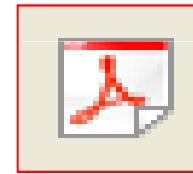
Output options

- To take output we have:

➤ Export as Image



➤ Export as PDF



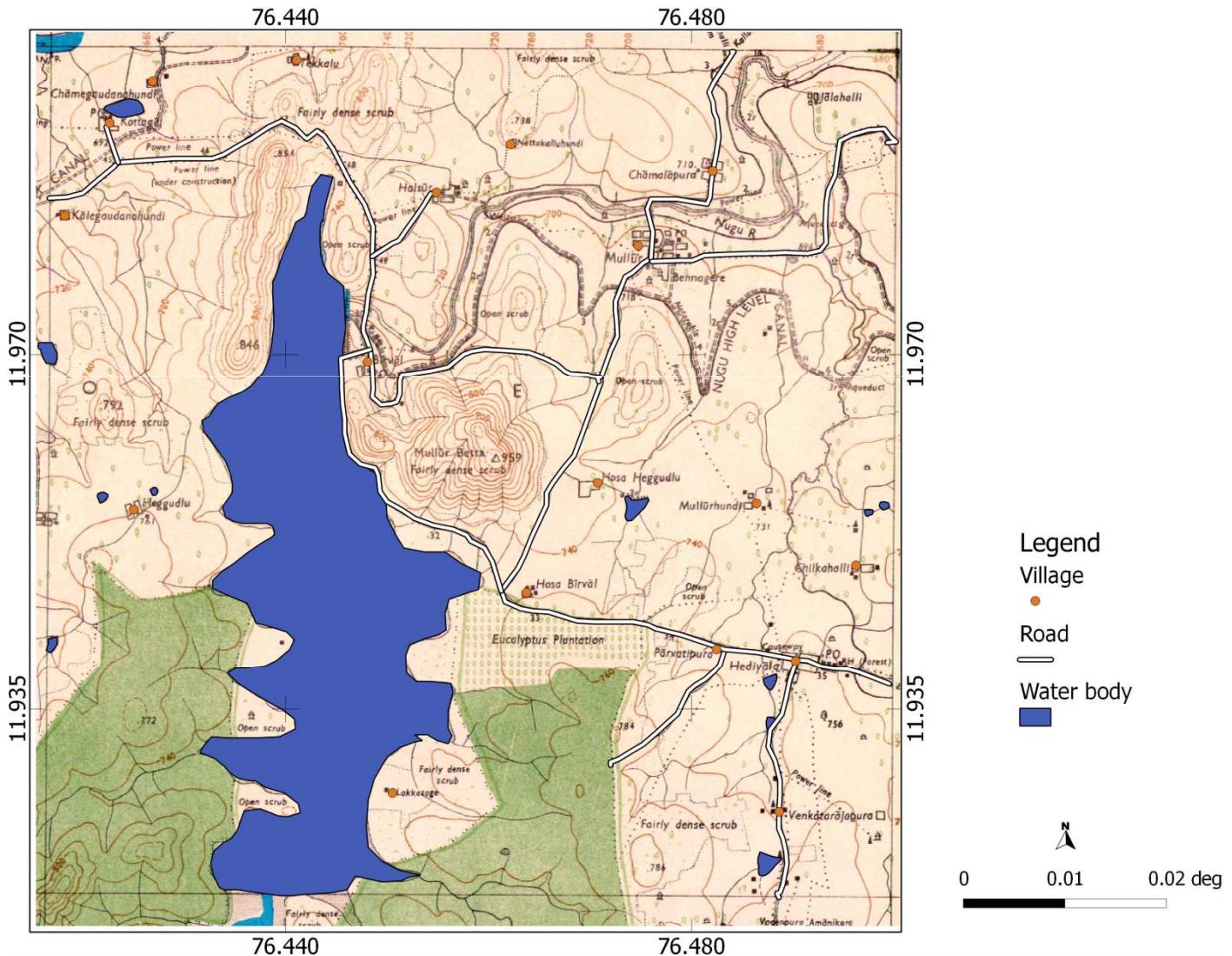
➤ Export as SVG

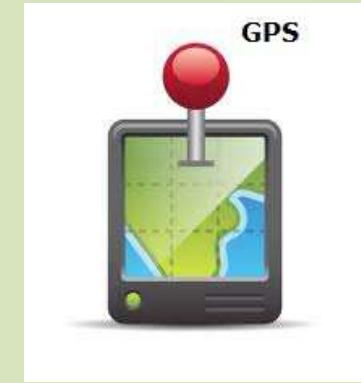
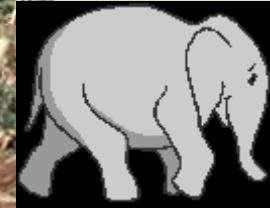


➤ Give a Print

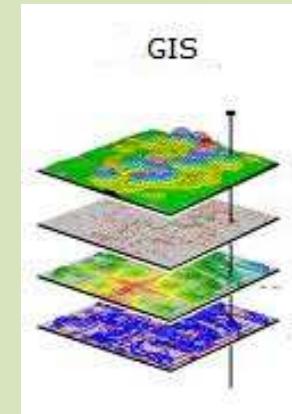


The final map





Data from Field to GPS to QGIS



Importing GPS data to GPS TrackMarker

To import the data from GPS to QGIS, the following steps are involved:

- Running GPS TrackMarker
- Connecting the GPS to the system
- Importing the data to GPS TrackMarker
- Saving it as GPX format.

Importing GPS data to GPS TrackMarker

- Run GPS TrackMarker from Program file



- Connect and turn on the GPS
- GPS TrackMarker window opens (Figure 3.1)
- Select: **GPS** option (Figure 3.1)
- A dropdown window having various makes of GPS appears (Figure 3.2)
- Select the **Garmin interface** (Figure 3.3)

Figure 3.1

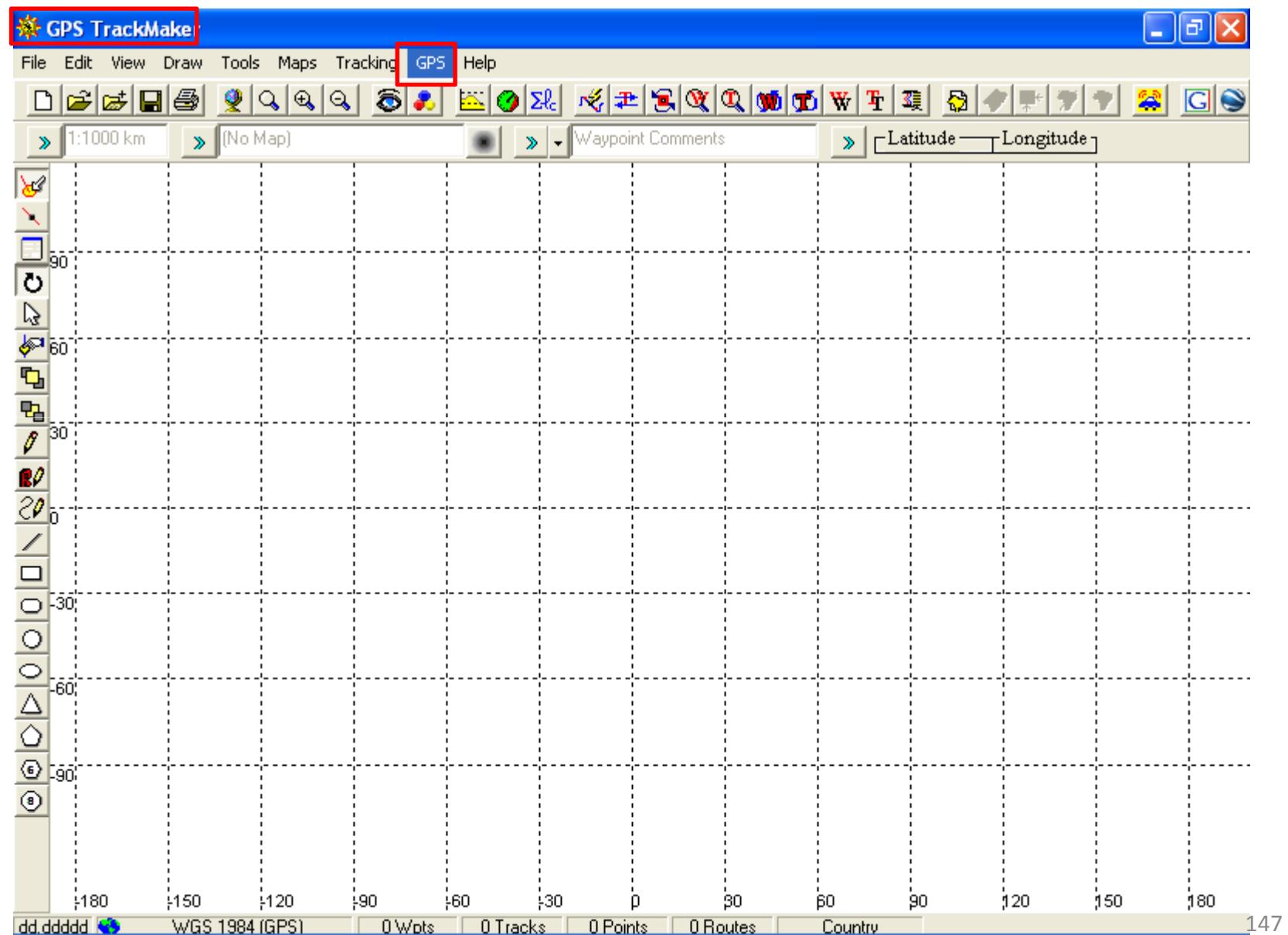


Figure 3.2

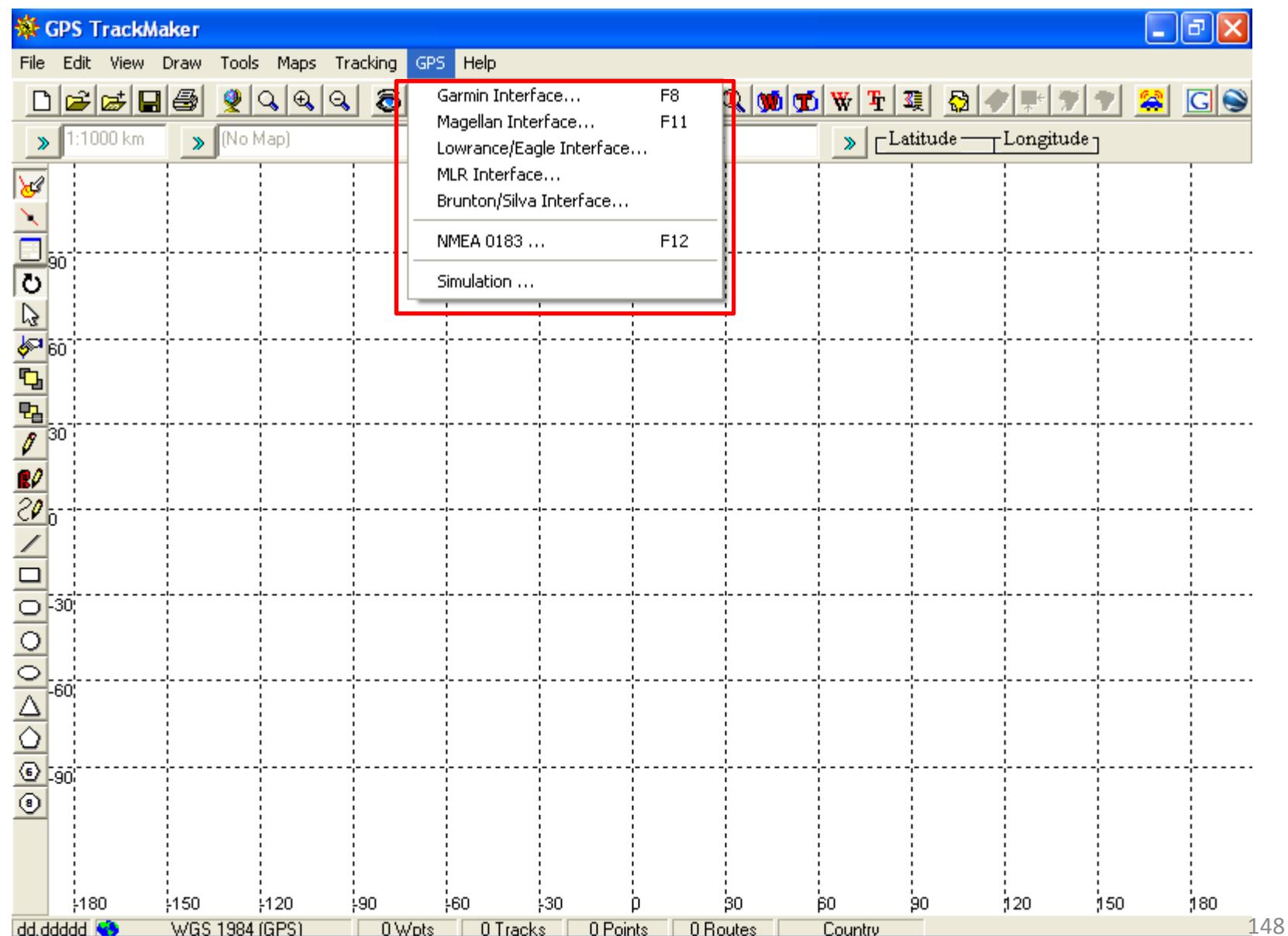
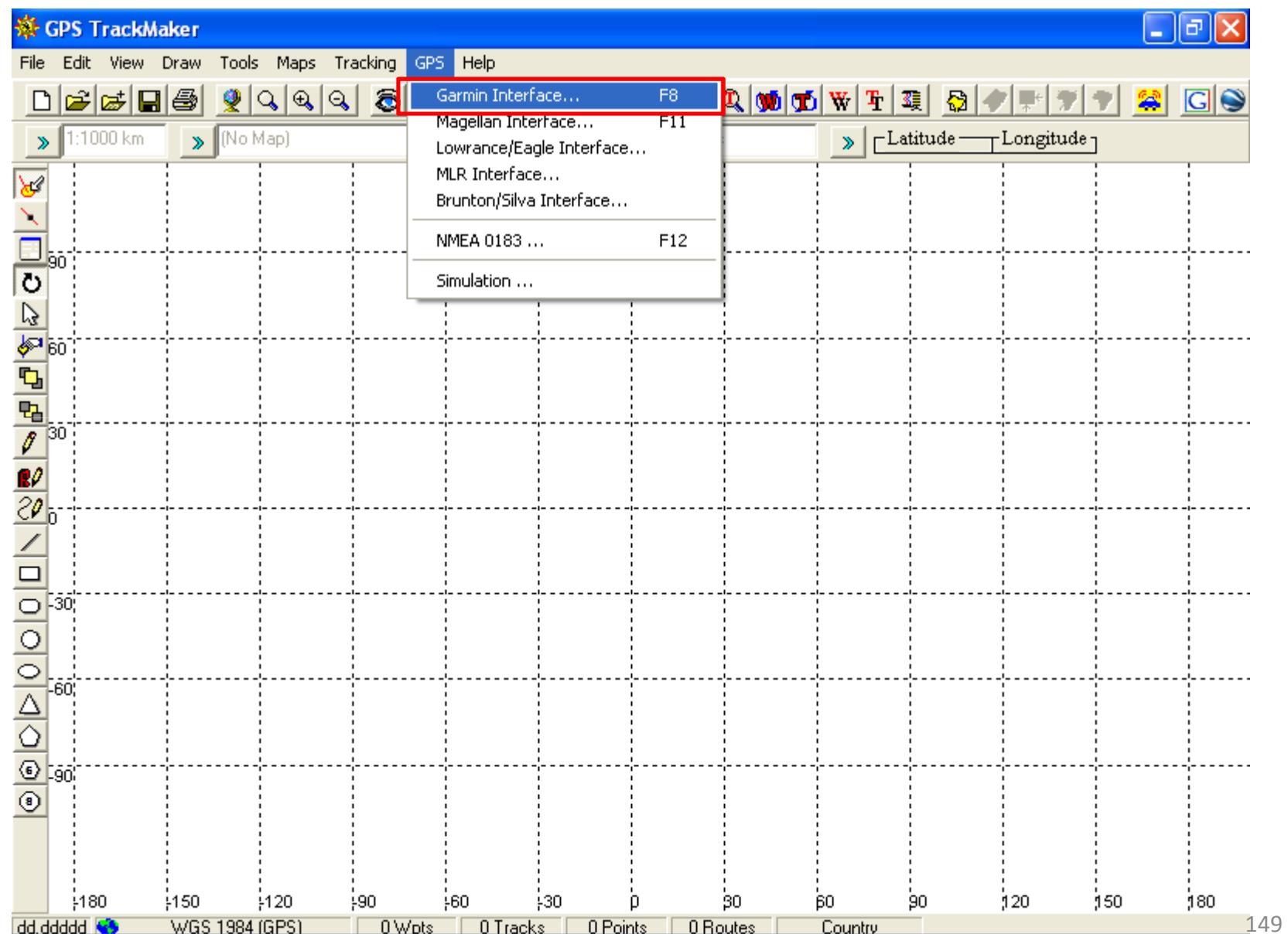


Figure 3.3



Importing GPS data to GPS TrackMarker

- **Garmin Interface** window opens (Figure 3.4)
Note: Window gives information on the device connected (e.g., eTrex Legend), and the mode of connection as USB (Figure 3.4)
 - Select **Capture** → **ALL*** (Figure 3.5)
 - Fields get flooded with the values
 - Select → **EXIT** (Figure 3.6)

* During the field work if only **Waypoints** or **Tracks** were collected please select **Waypoints** or **Tracks** respectively rather than **ALL**

Figure 3.4

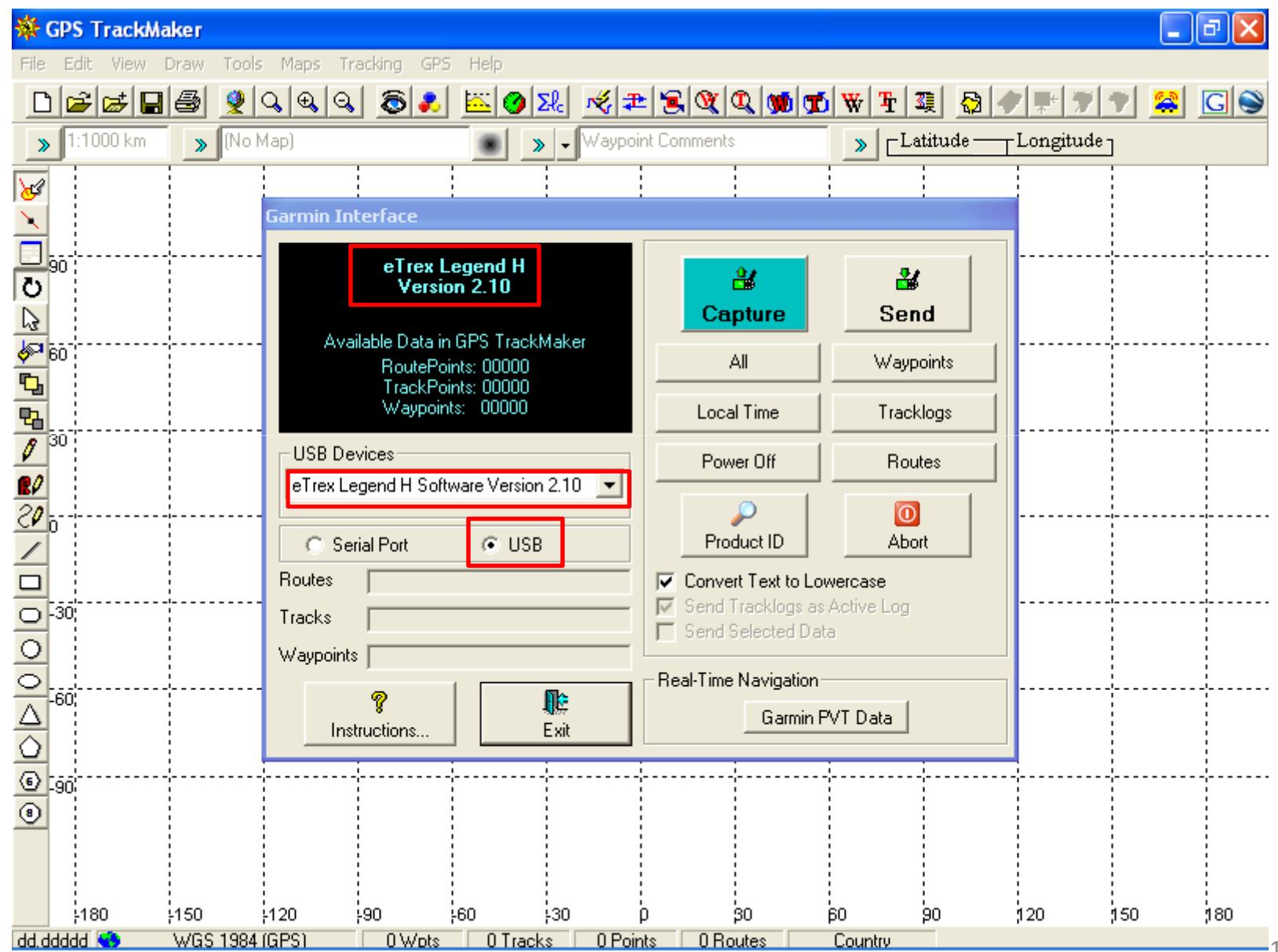


Figure 3.5

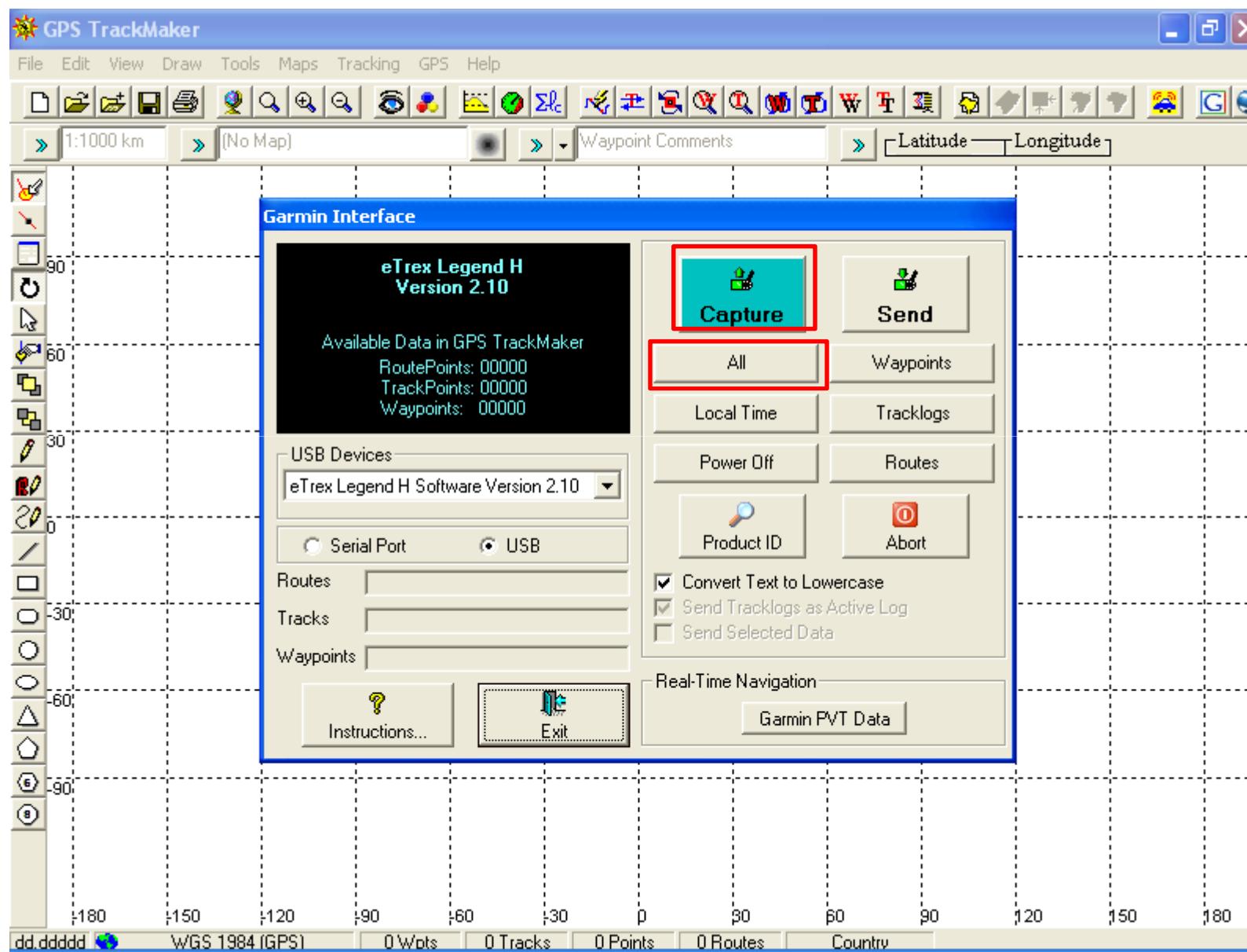
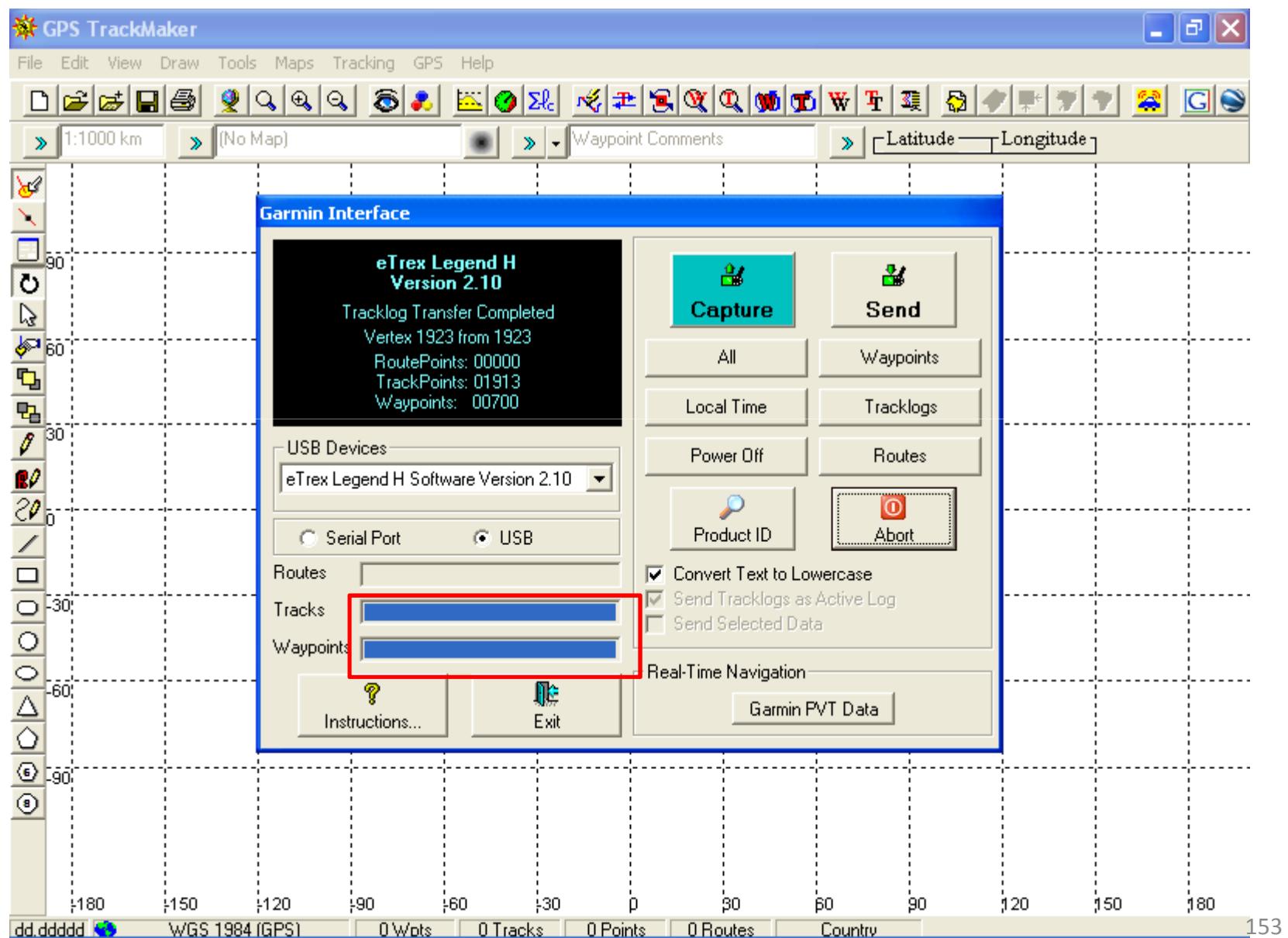


Figure 3.6



Importing GPS data to GPS TrackMarker

- The output is displayed in the window (Figure 3.7)
- Next save the data.
 - Select ➔ **File** ➔ **Save File as** (Figure 3.8)
 - Select ➔ **Save as type:** GPS exchange file (.gpx) format (Figure 3.9)
 - Name appropriately and save (Figure 3.10)

Figure 3.7

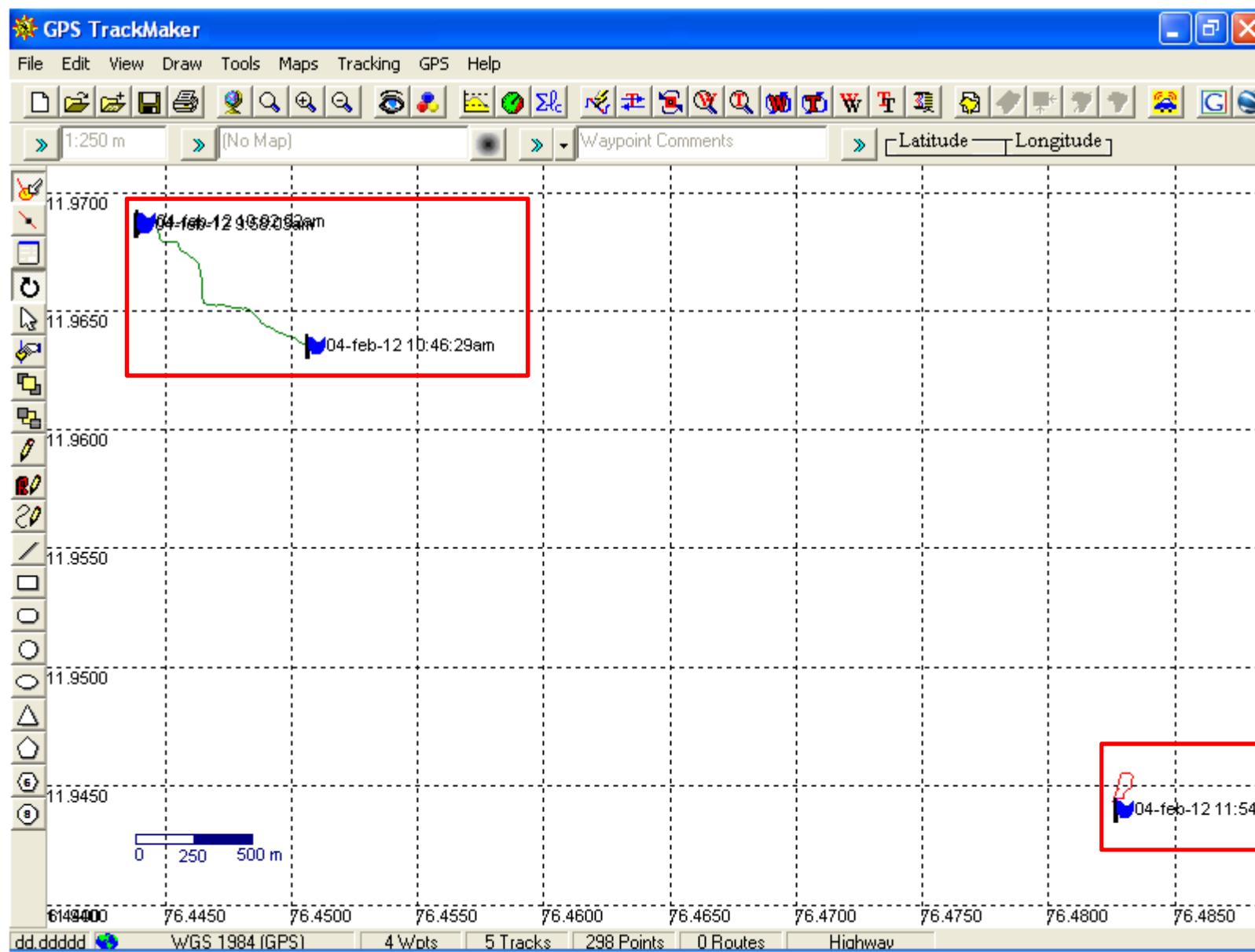


Figure 3.8

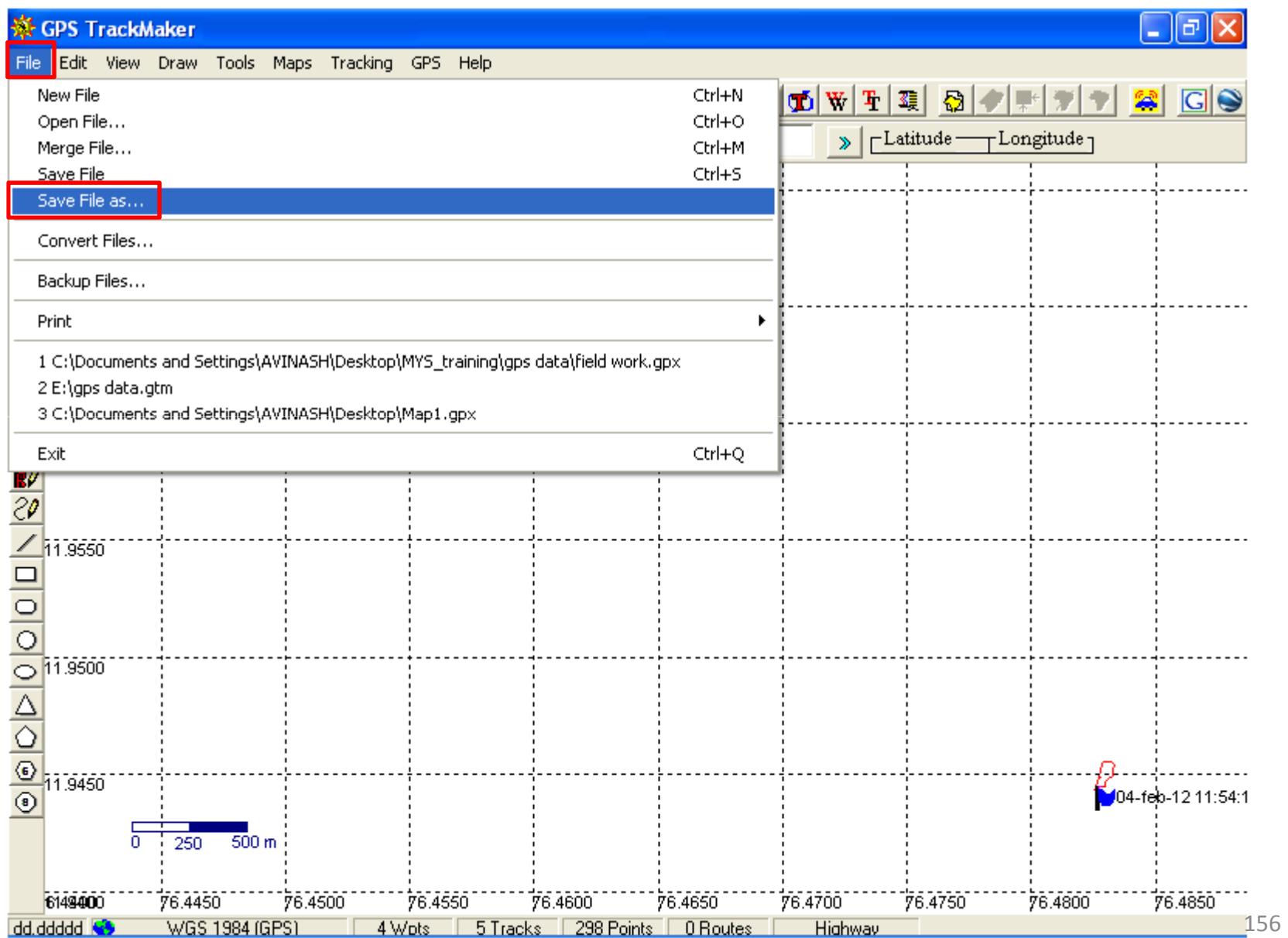


Figure 3.9

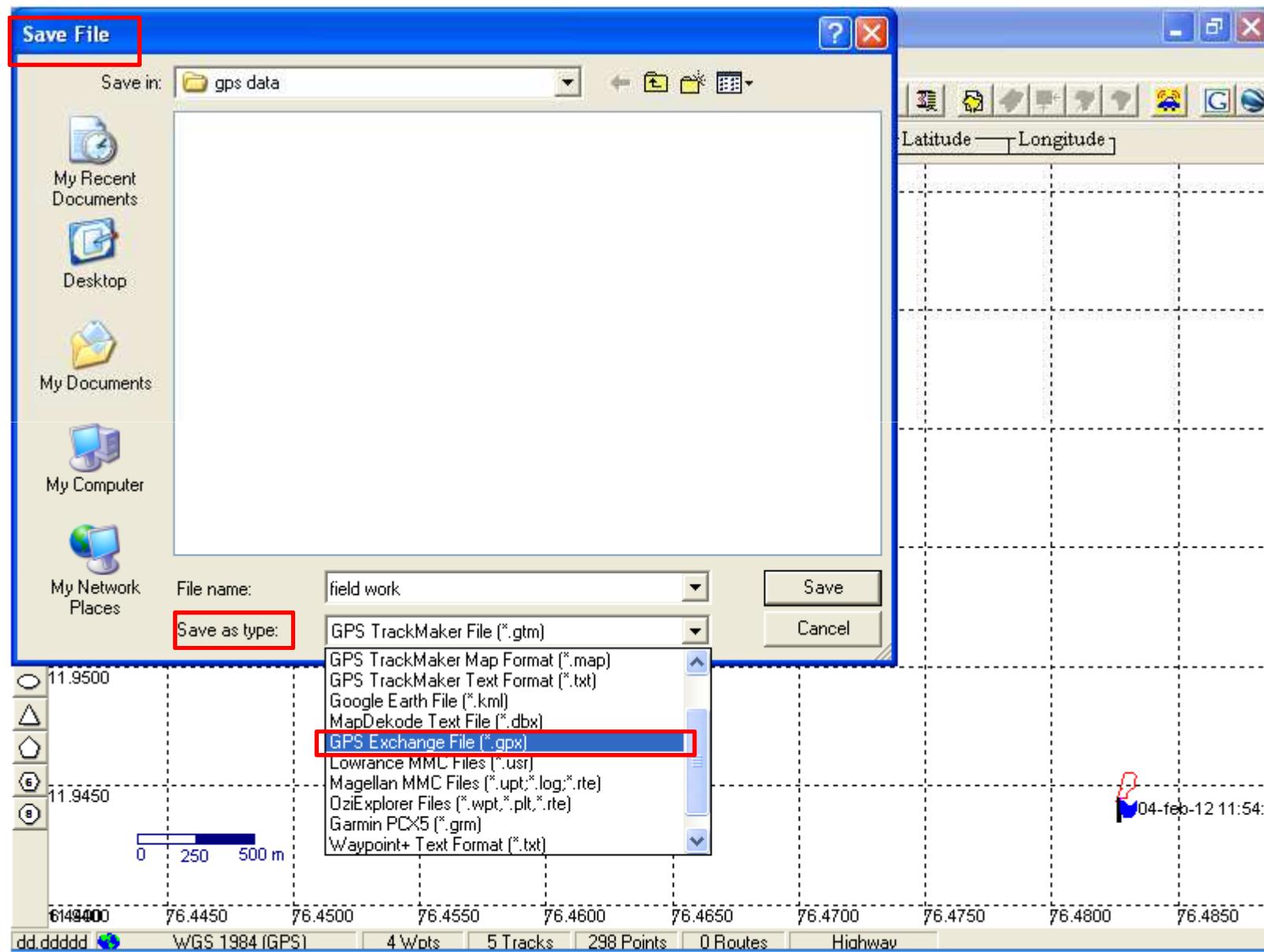
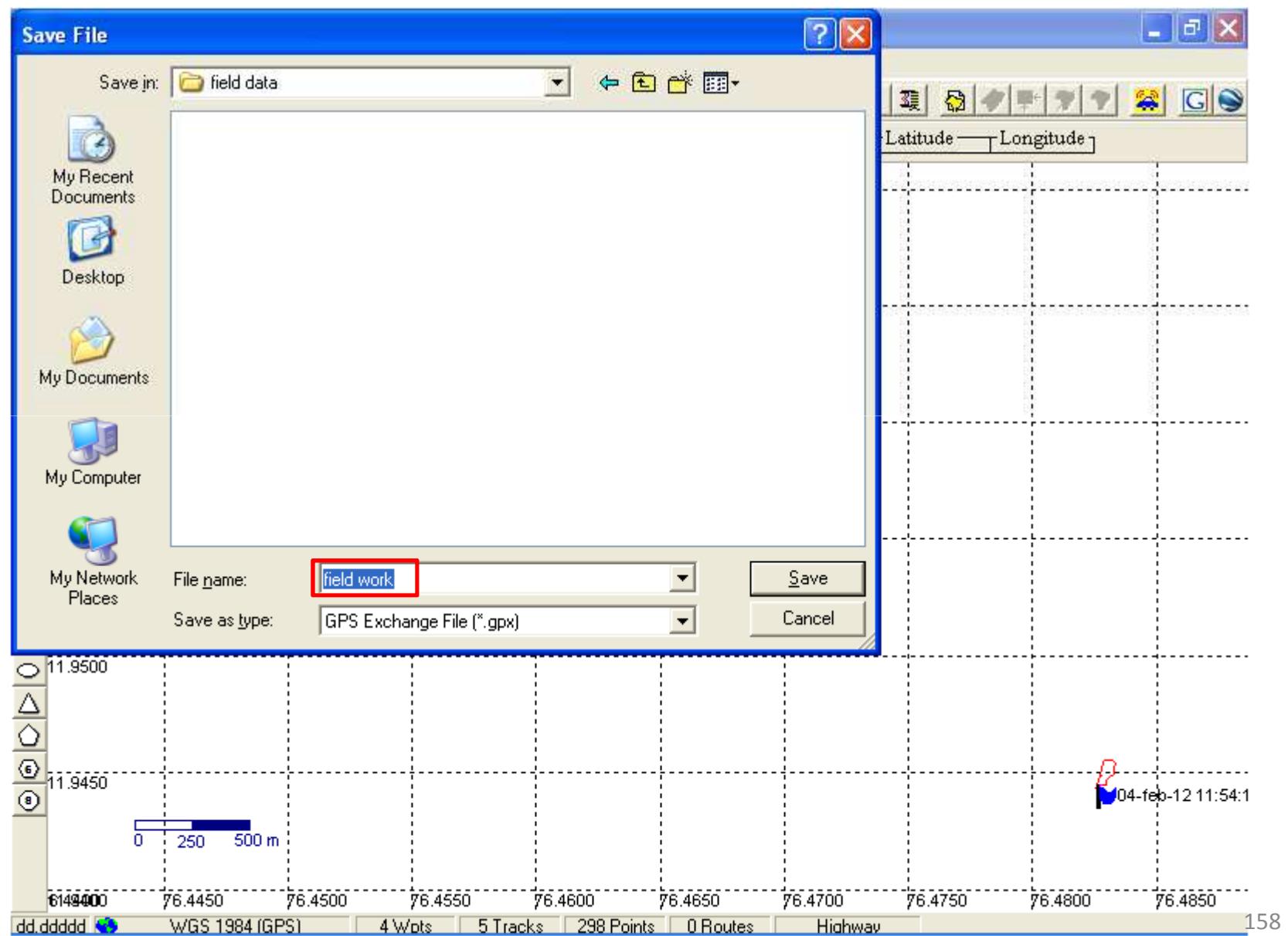


Figure 3.10



Importing the data to QGIS

- Close the GPS TrackMarker application
- Open QGIS
- To view this data in QGIS
 - Select ➔ **Gps tools** icon (Figure 3.11)
 - **Gps Tools** window appears ➔ **Load GPX file**
➔ Browse (Figure 3.12)
 - Directs to the saved file. Select the gpx file created (Figure 3.13)

Figure 3.11

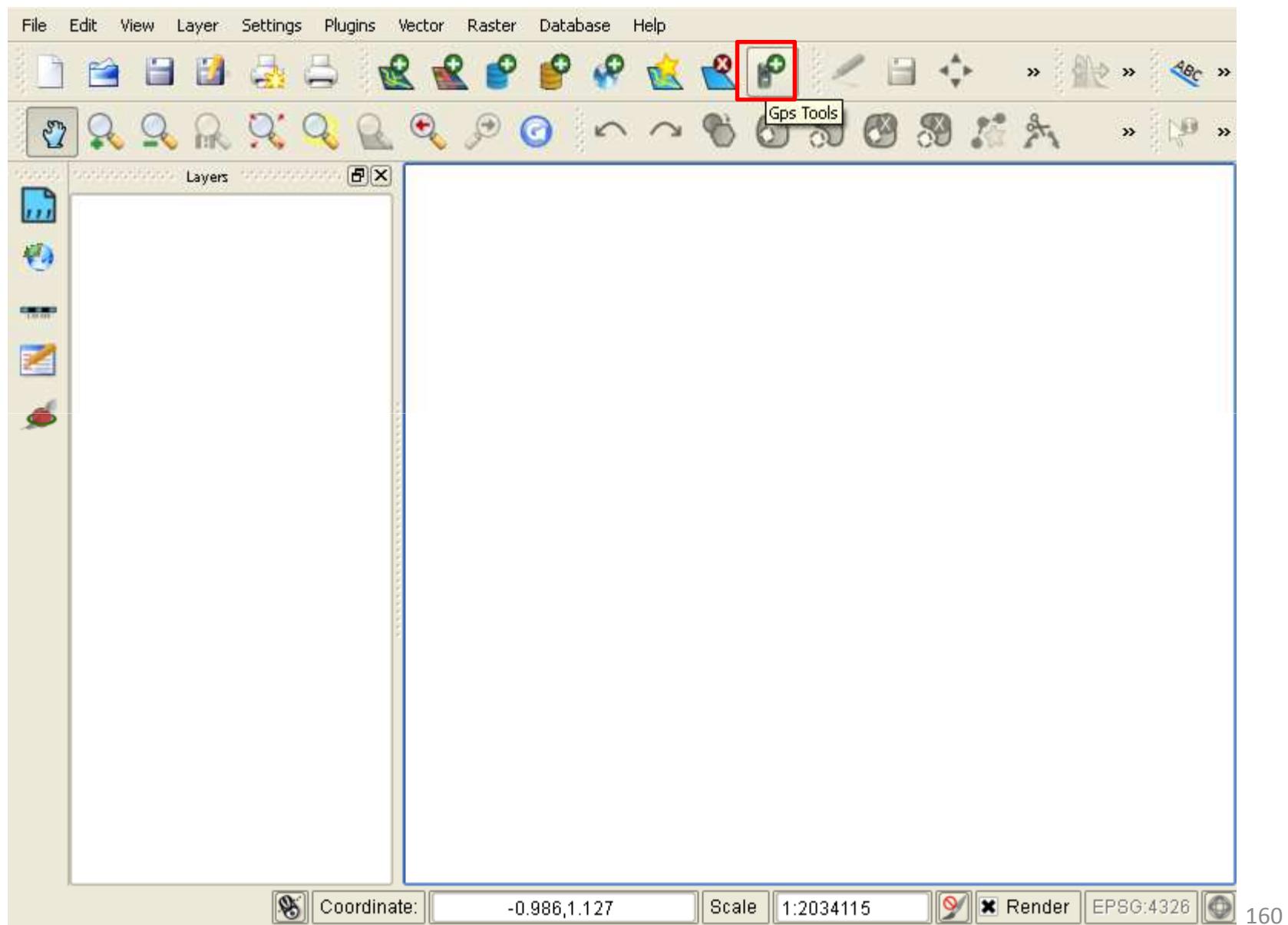


Figure 3.12

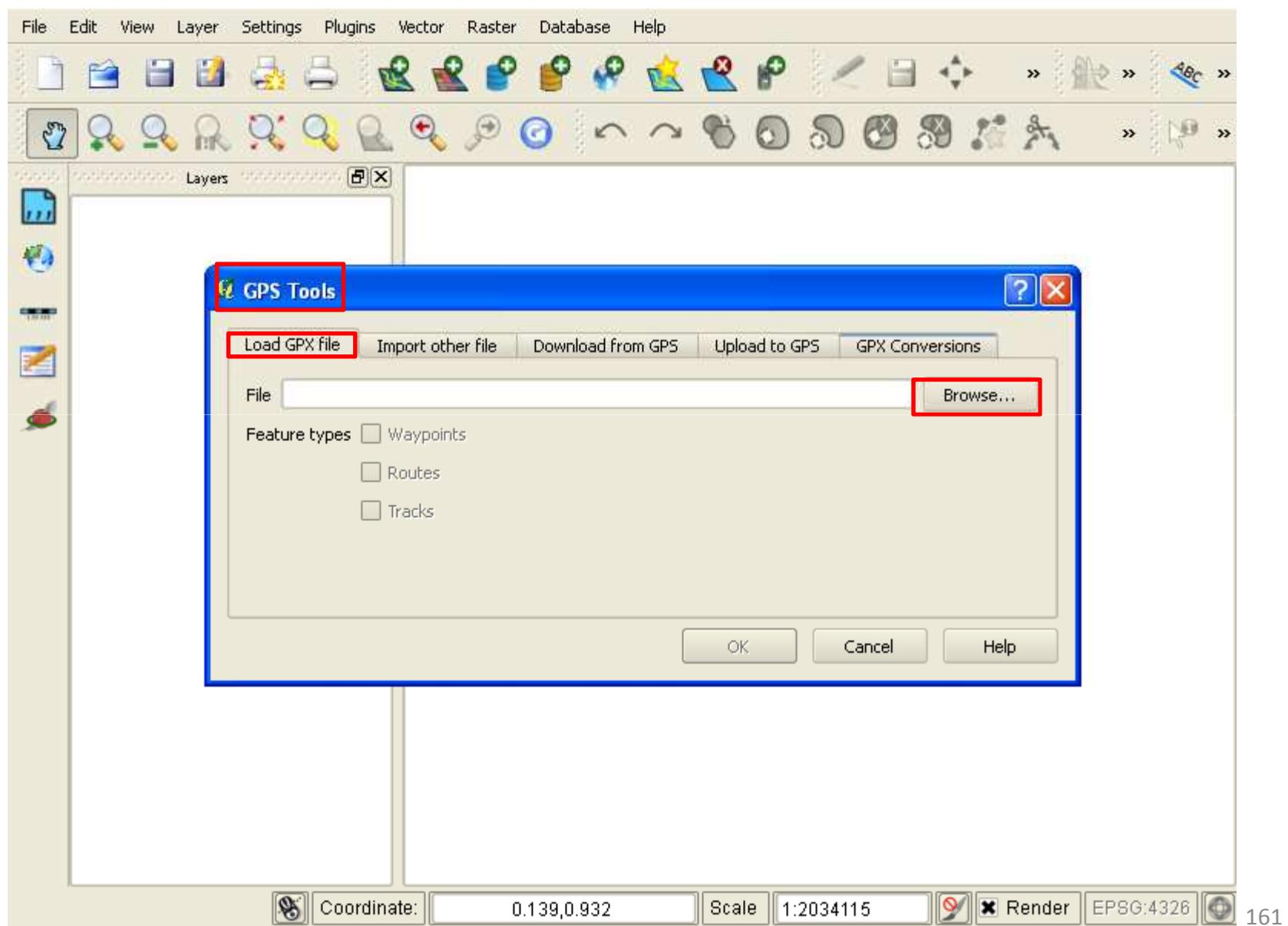
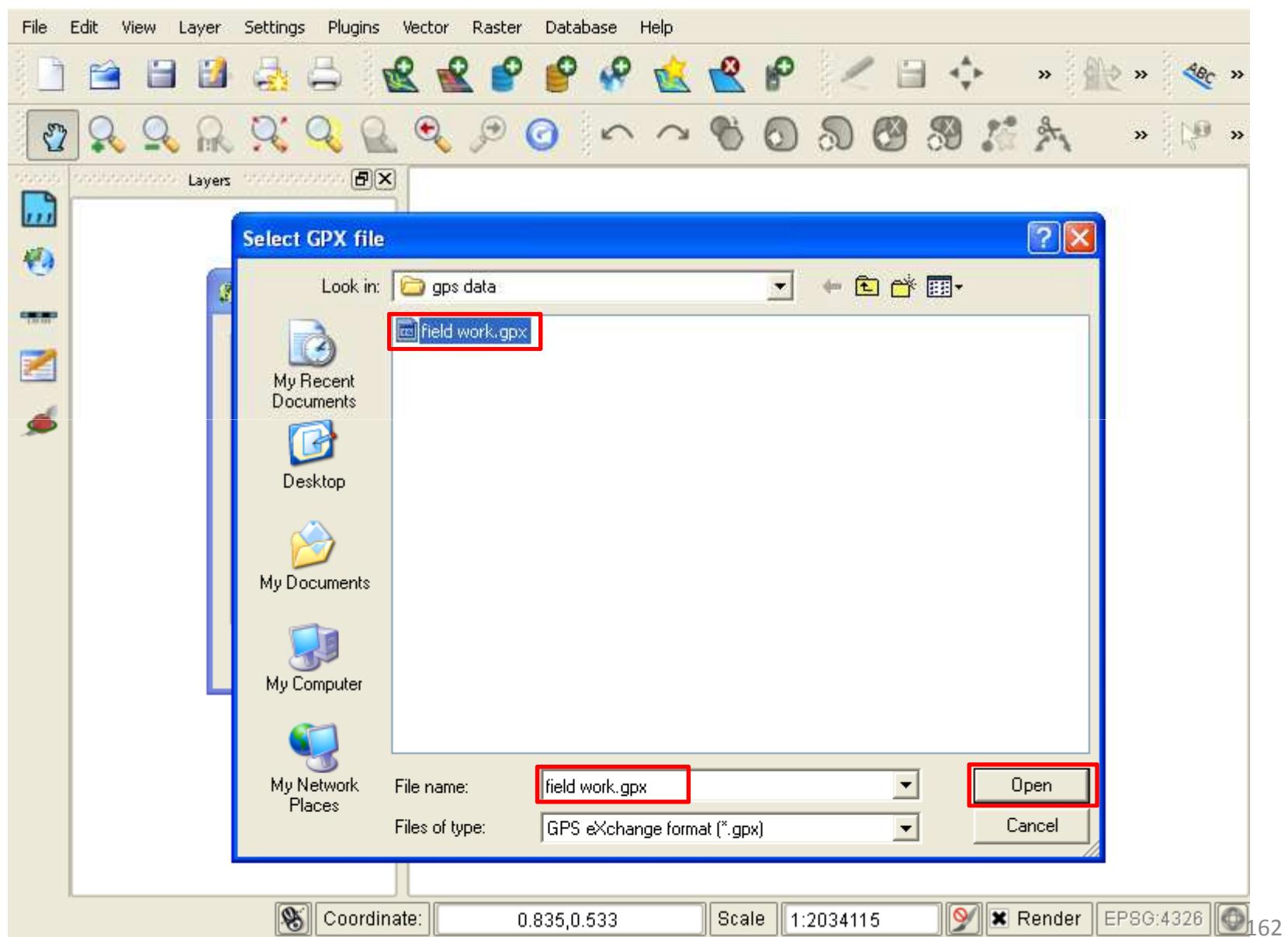


Figure 3.13



Importing the data to QGIS

- GPS tools window appears which is loaded with features and highlights various data (**Waypoints, Routes and Tracks**) (Figure 3.14)
 - De-select  routes (Figure 3.15) so that only **Tracks** and **Waypoints** are downloaded
 - Select **OK** (Figure 3.15)
- In Figure 3.16 we can see that collected data is only of Tracks and Waypoints

Figure 3.14

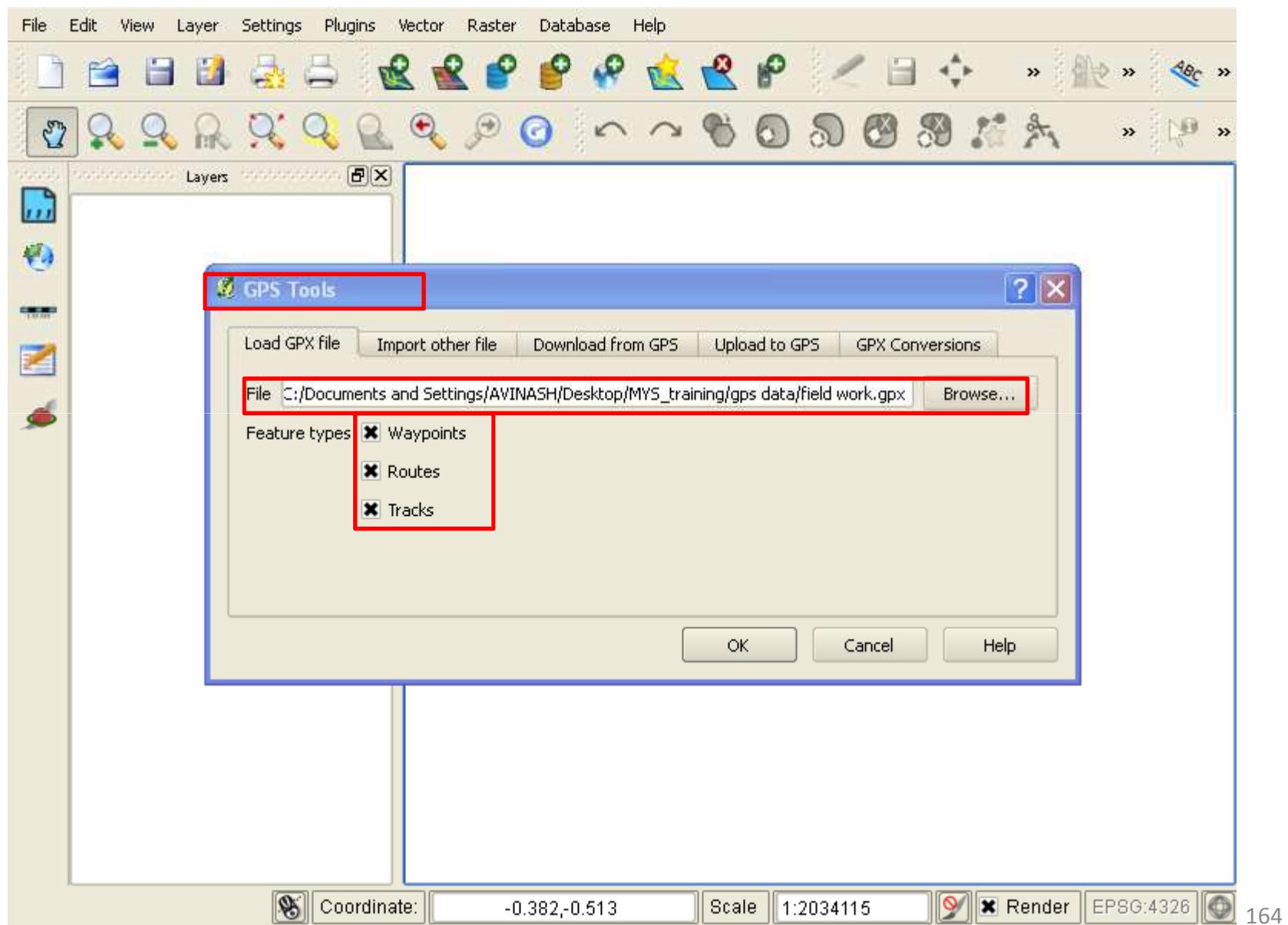


Figure 3.15

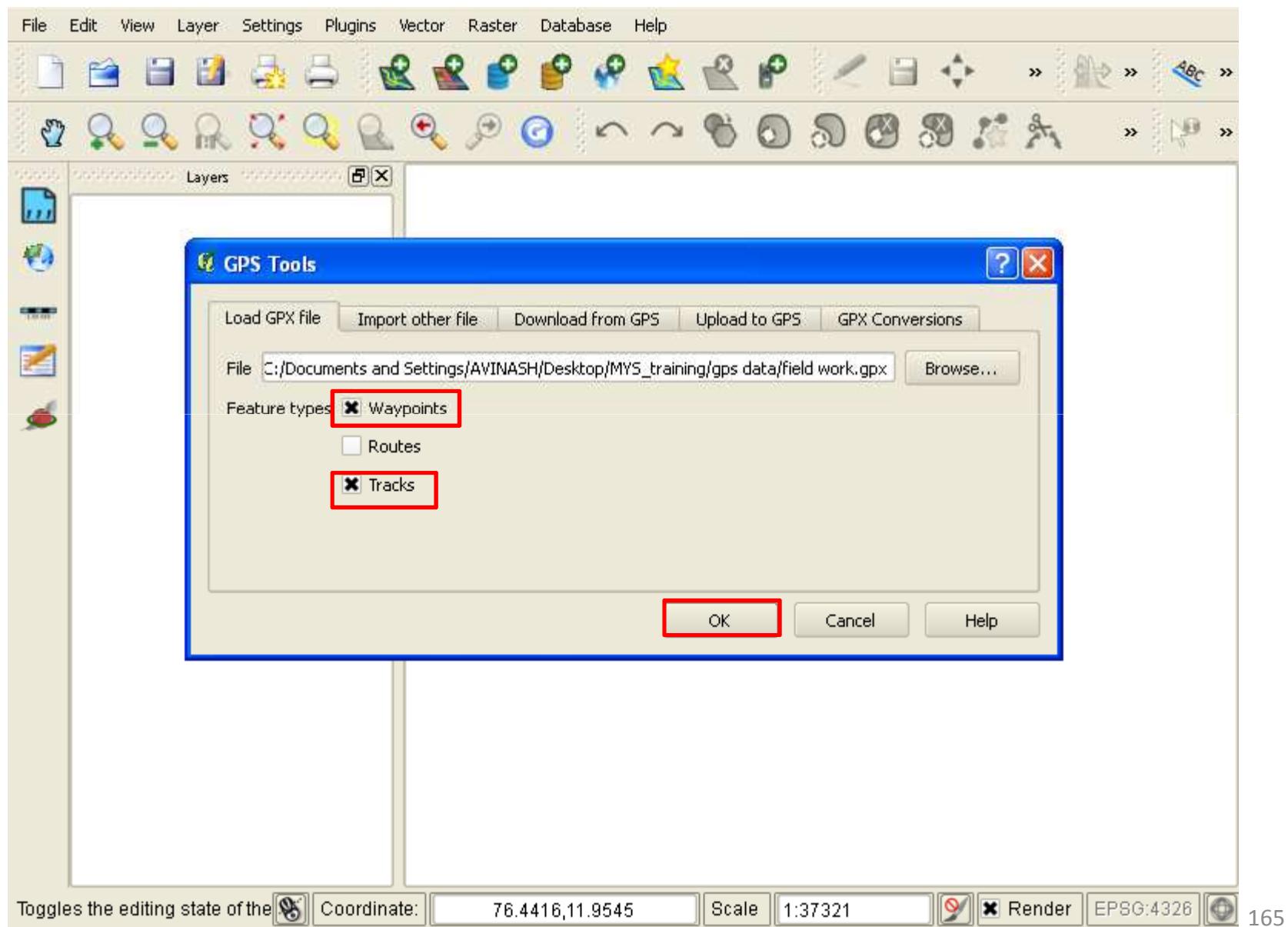
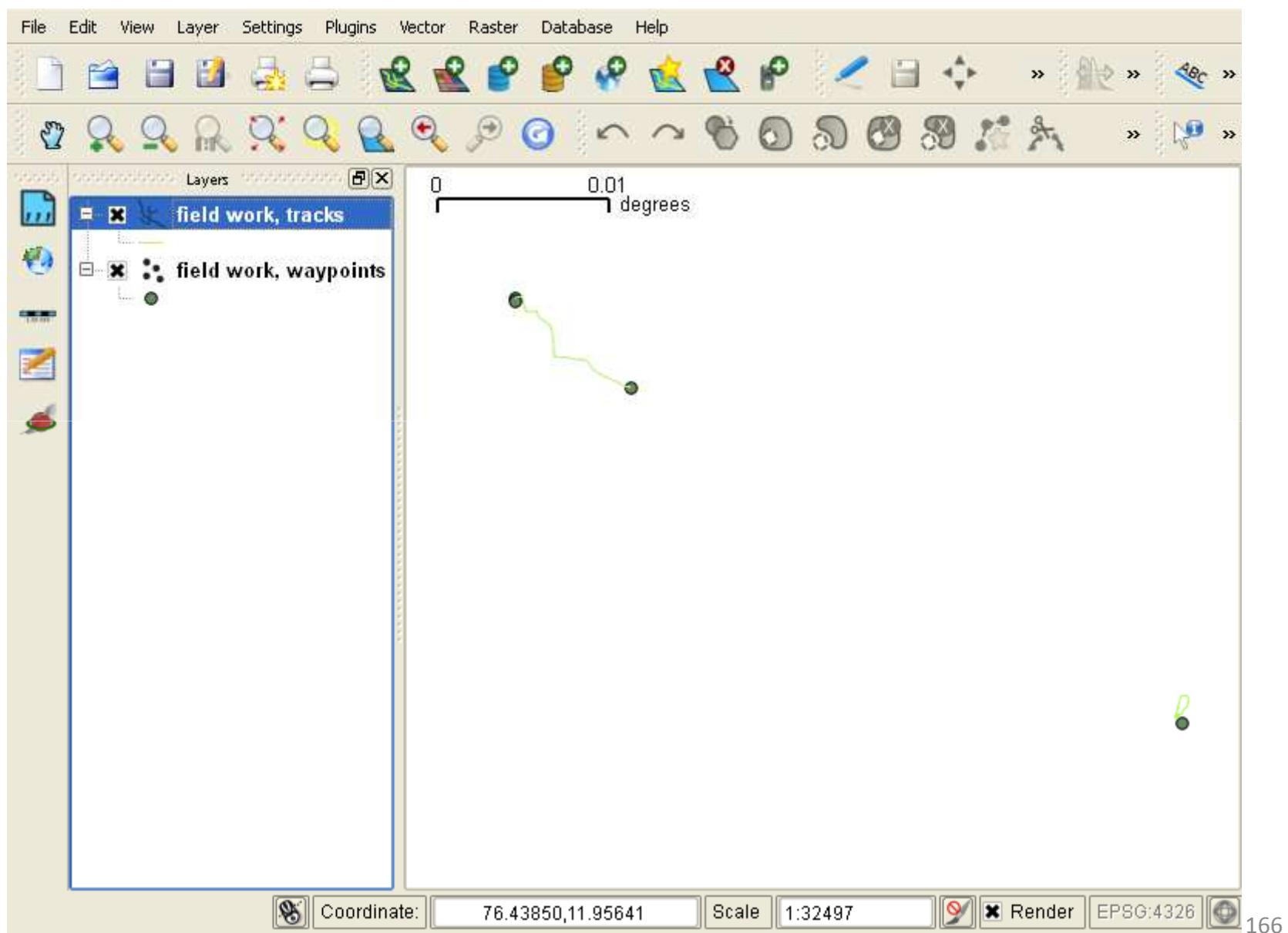


Figure 3.16



Saving the Imported Data

- Save the files one after the other by **right clicking** ➔ **Save as** (Figure 3.17)
- Save vector layer as (Figure 3.18)
 - ➔ Format: ESRI shapefiles
 - ➔ Save as: save in desired folder
 - ➔ CRS : WGS 84
- Select **OK** (Figure 3.18)

Figure 3.17

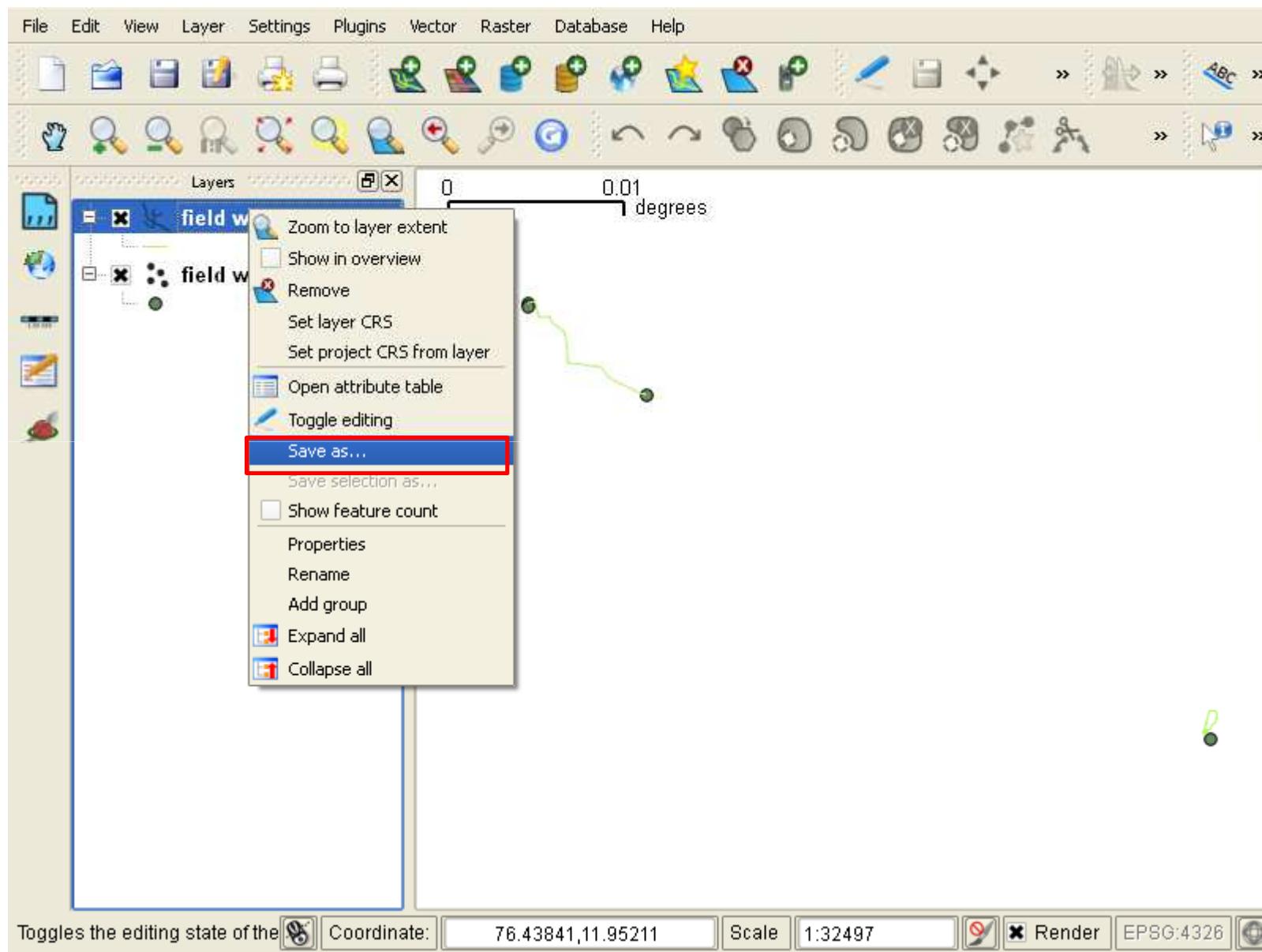
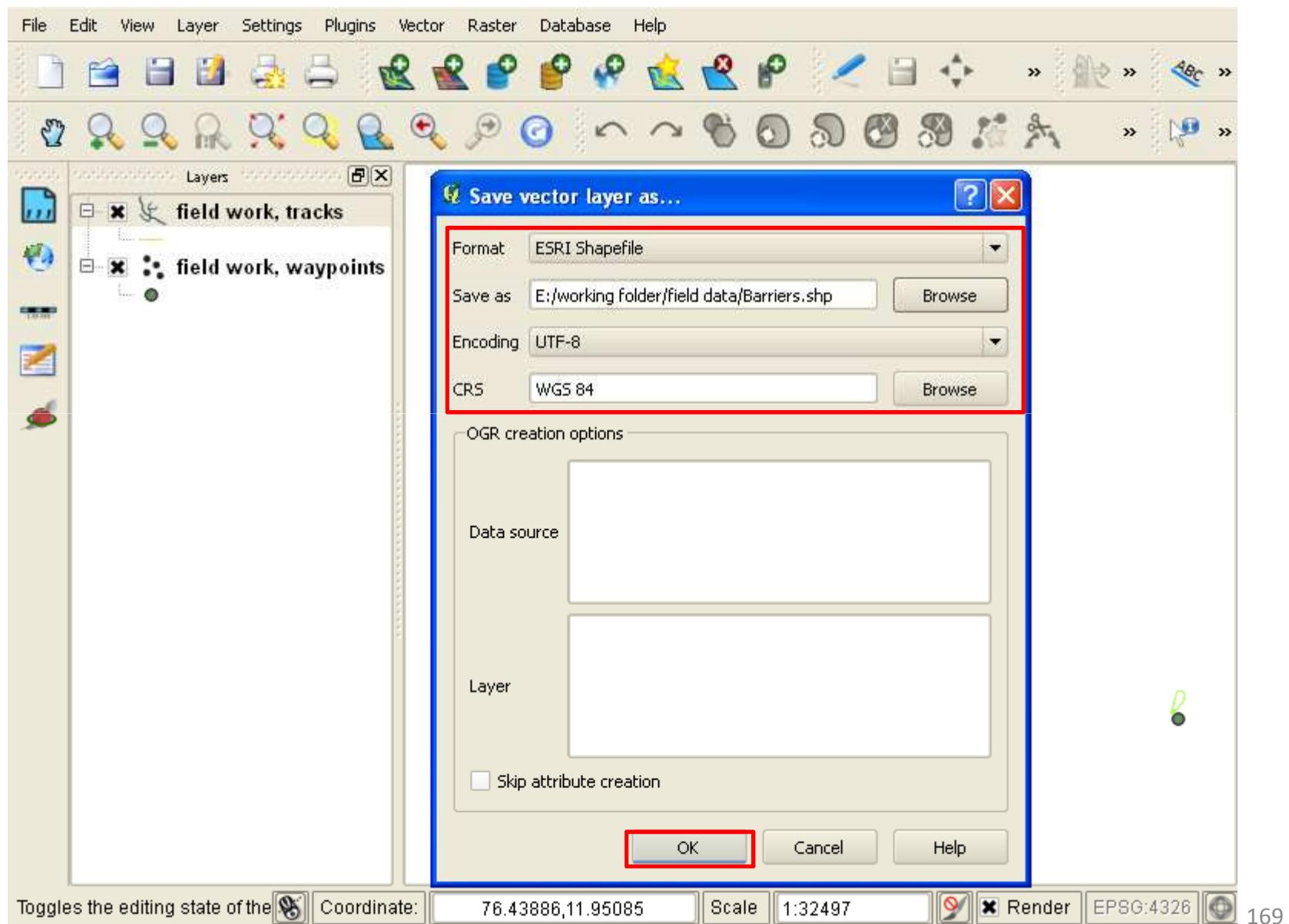


Figure 3.18



Representation on Map

- Remove both the layers.
- Load all the digitised layers from Nugu area, and also the Nugu map (as described in QGIS tutorial)
- Now add the filed data saved from GPS (only shape files)
 - Select ➔ **Add vector layer** ➔ **Browse**
 - select layers ➔ **Open**
 - Once again, select ➔ **Open** (Figure 3.19)
- The output (Figure 3.20) would have both the features (follow Map composer tutorial)

Figure 3.19

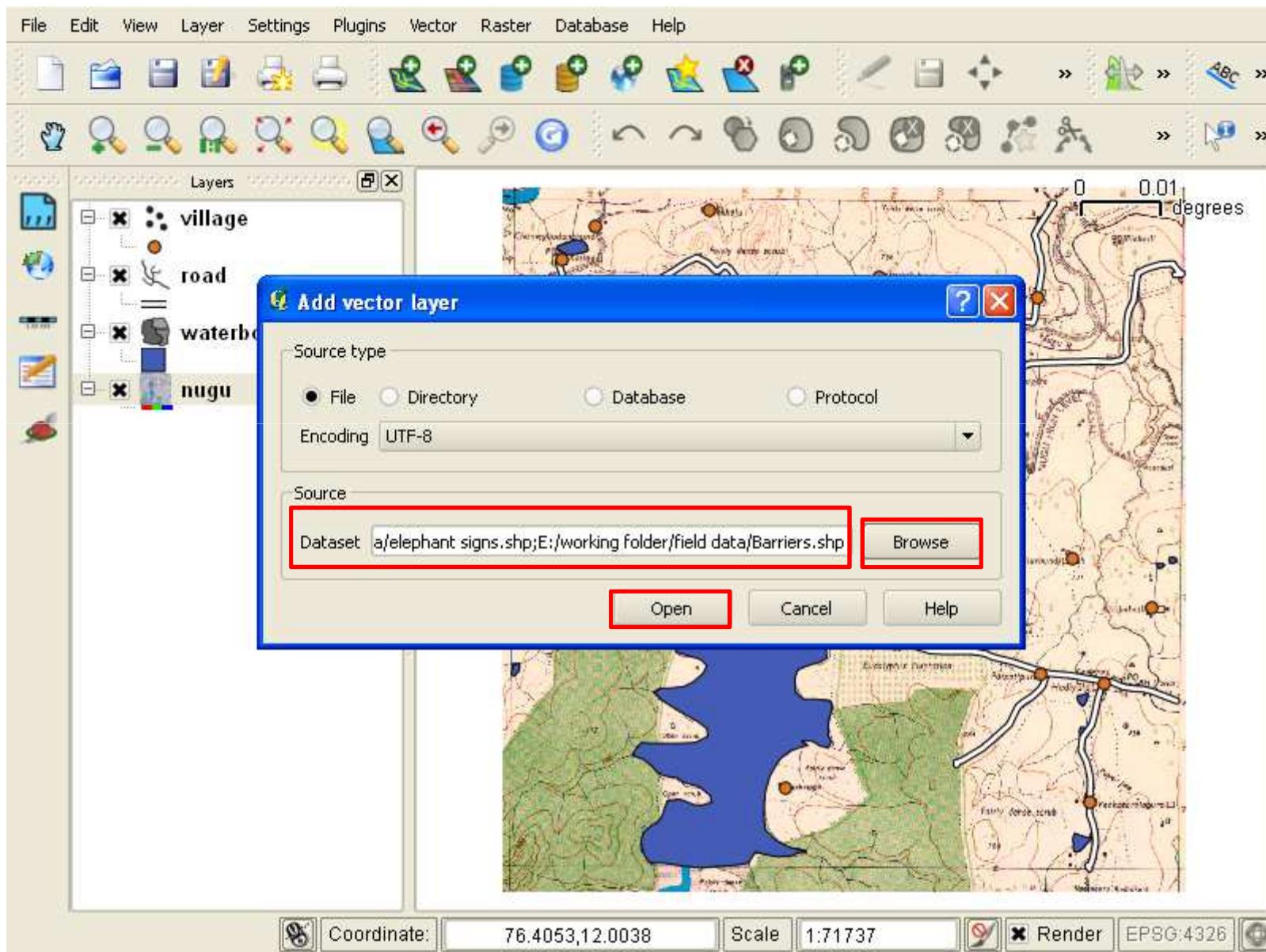
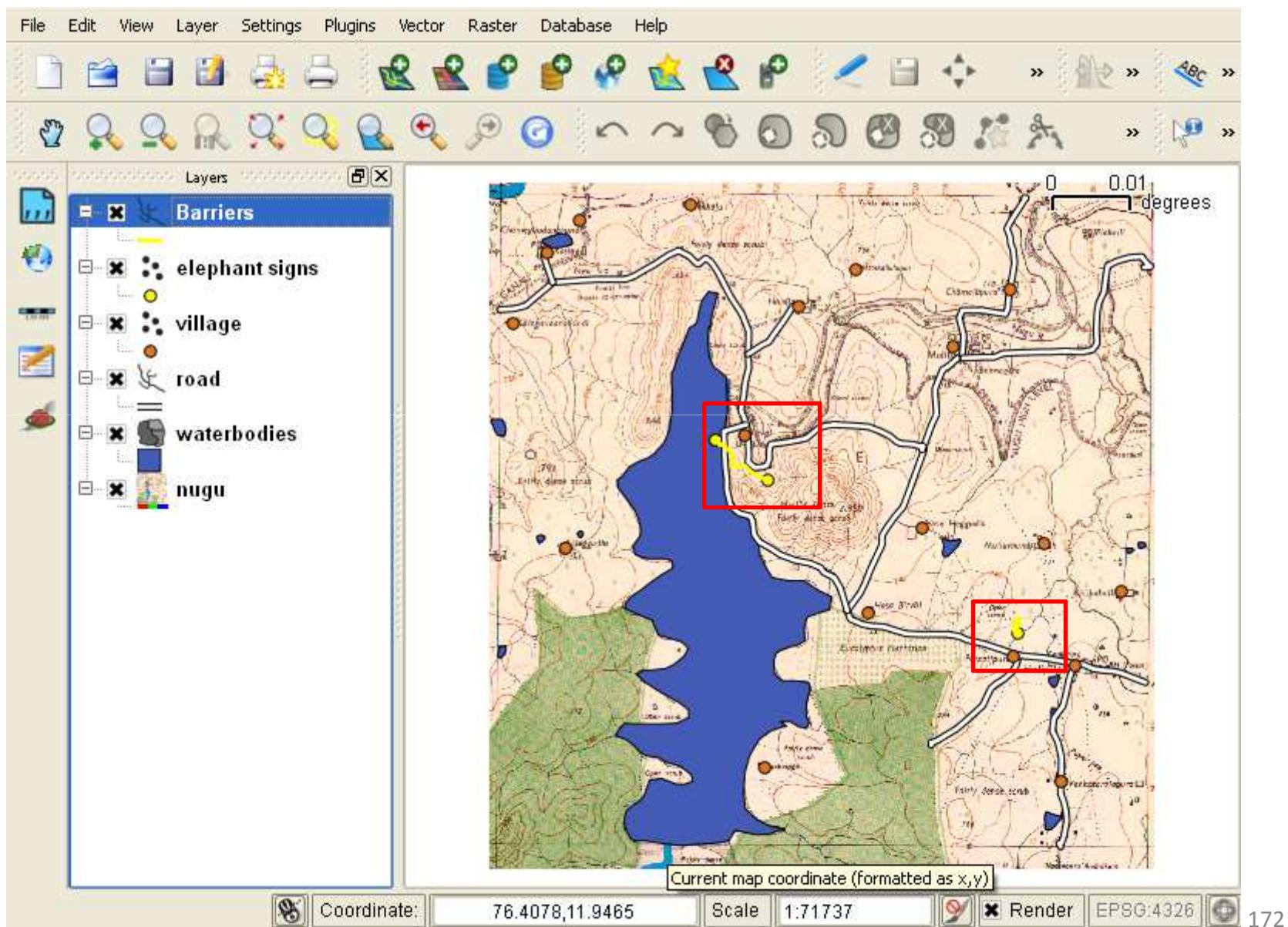
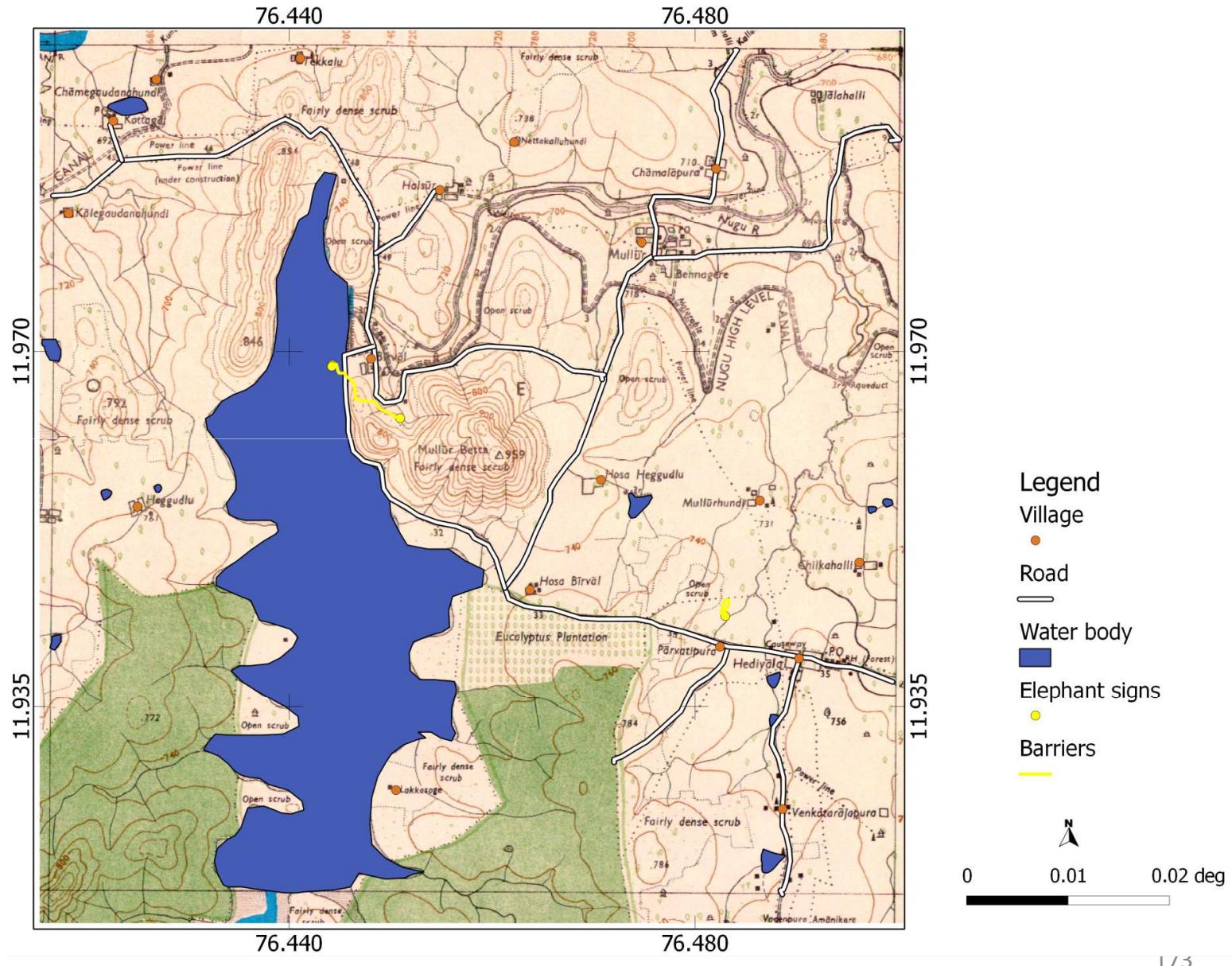


Figure 3.20



Final output



End of QGIS Workshop Tutorial for Forest Managers

