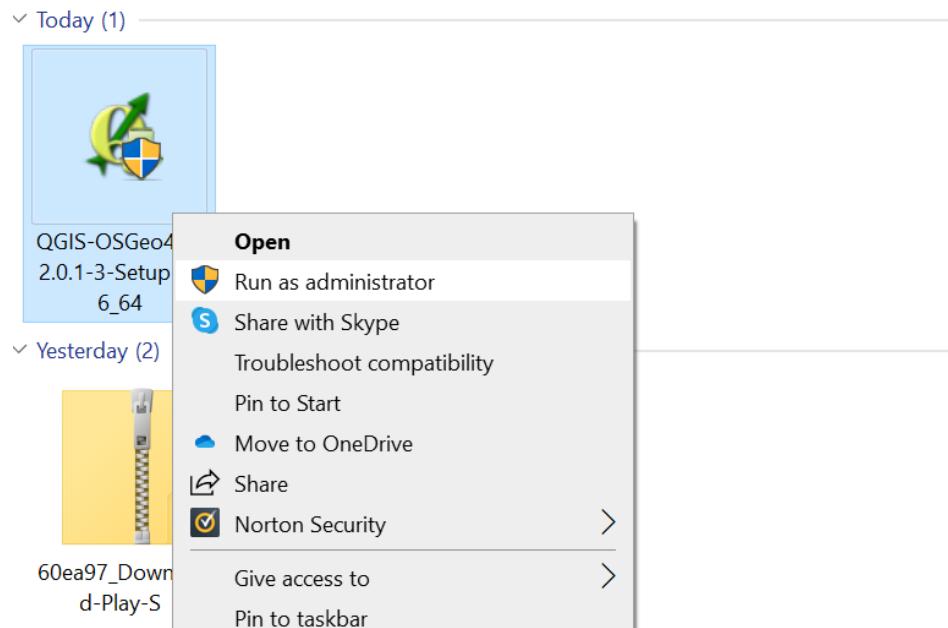


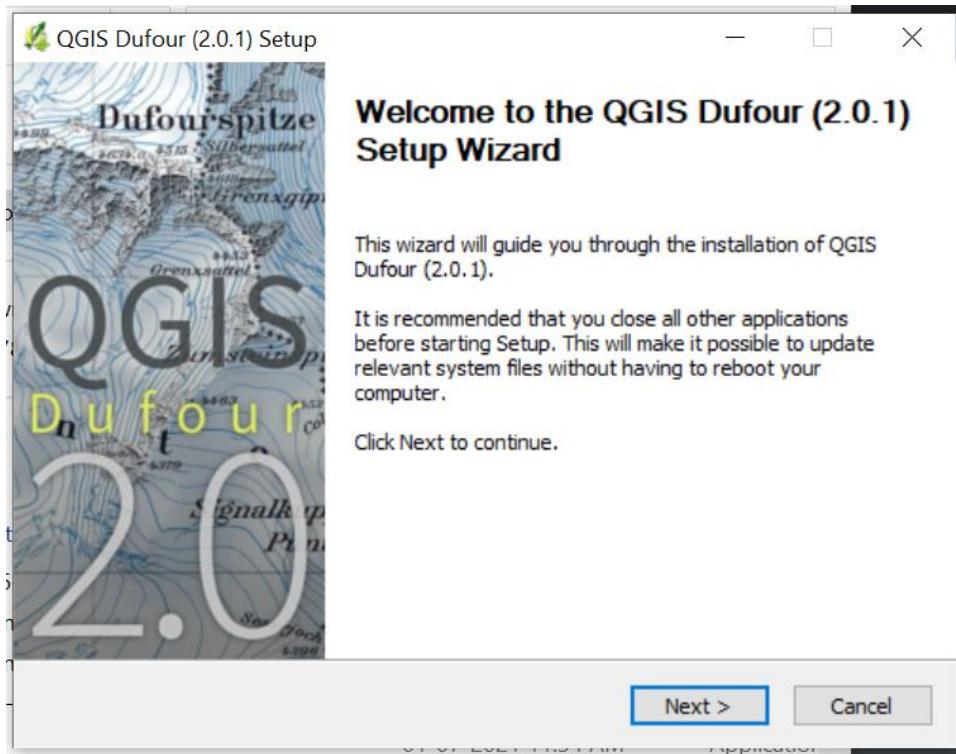
## Practical - 0

Aim: Installation of QGIS software

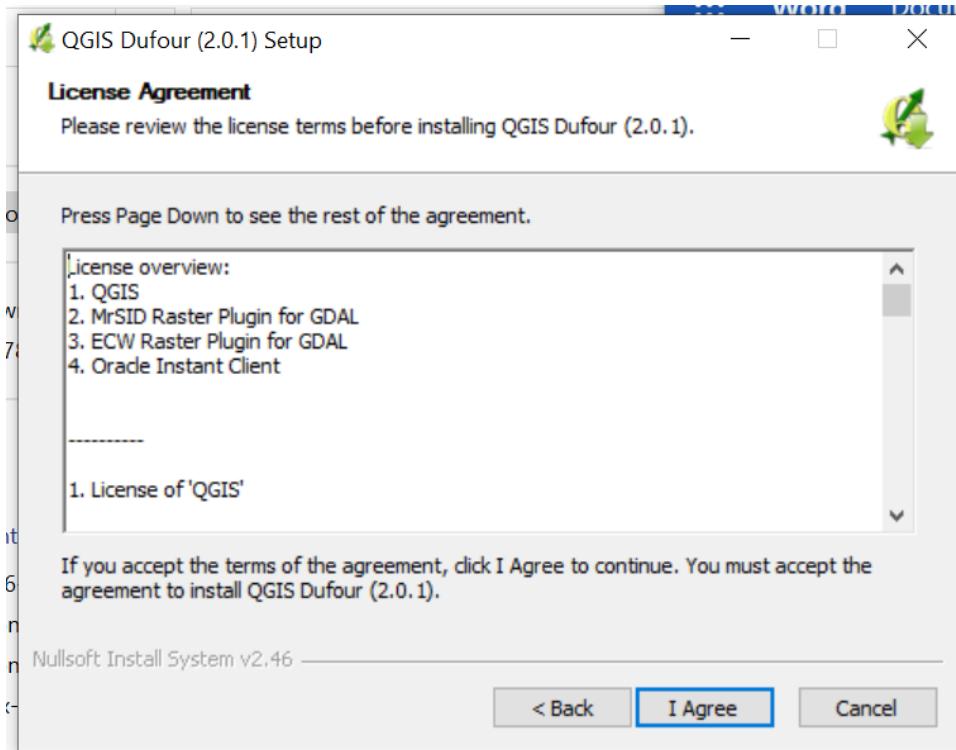
Step 1: Right click on the .exe file and select Run as Administer.



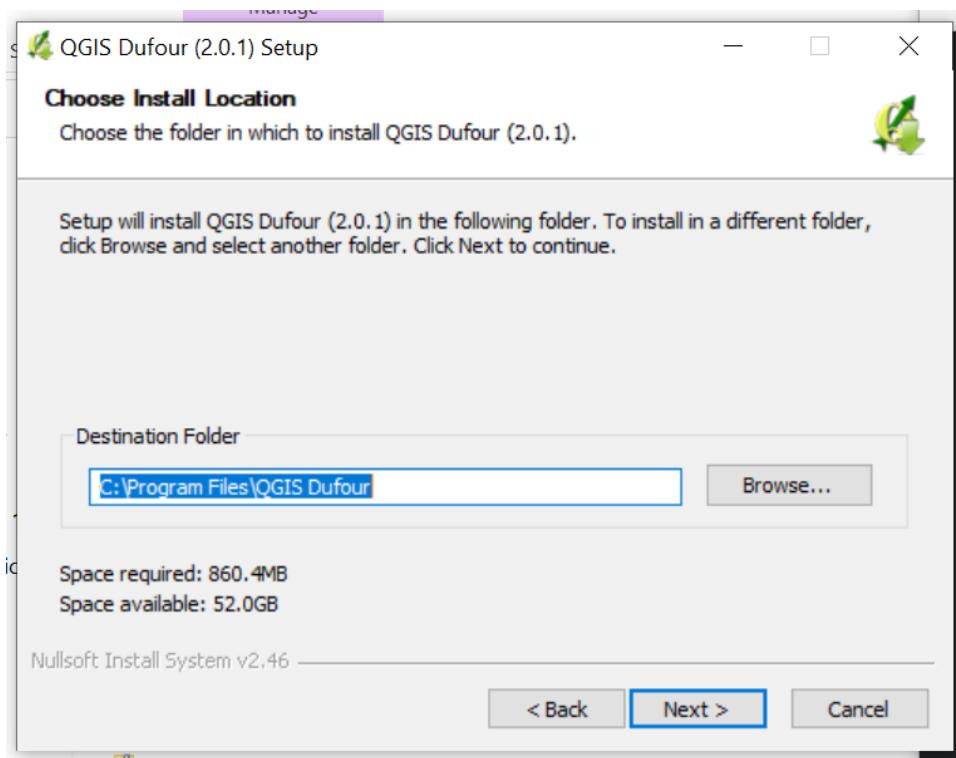
Step 2: Click Next



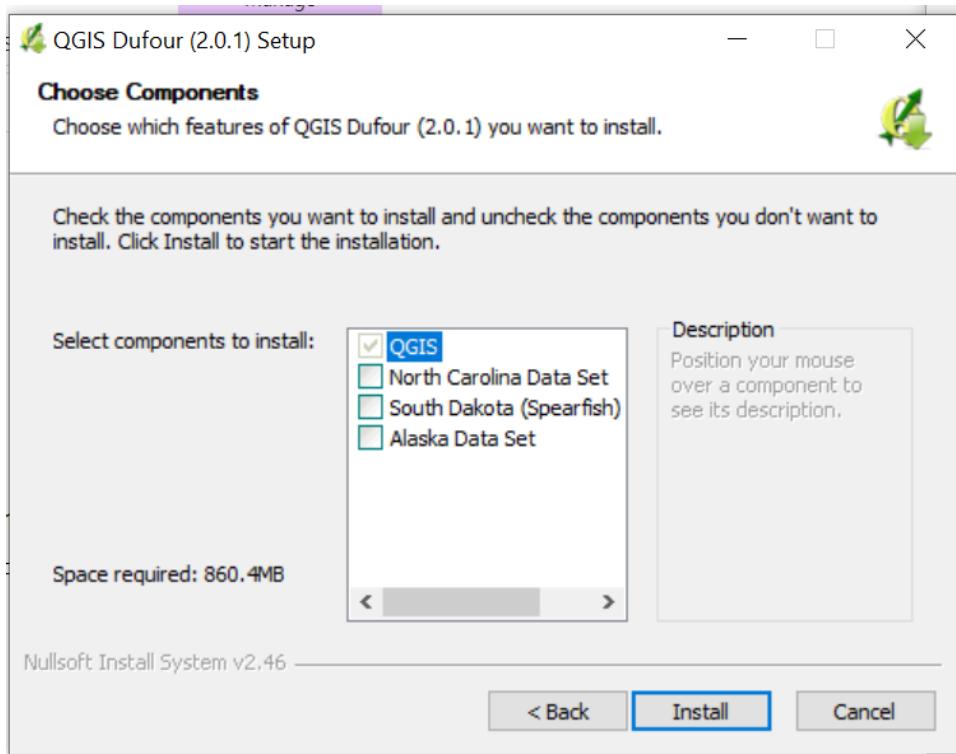
Step 3: Click on “I Agree”



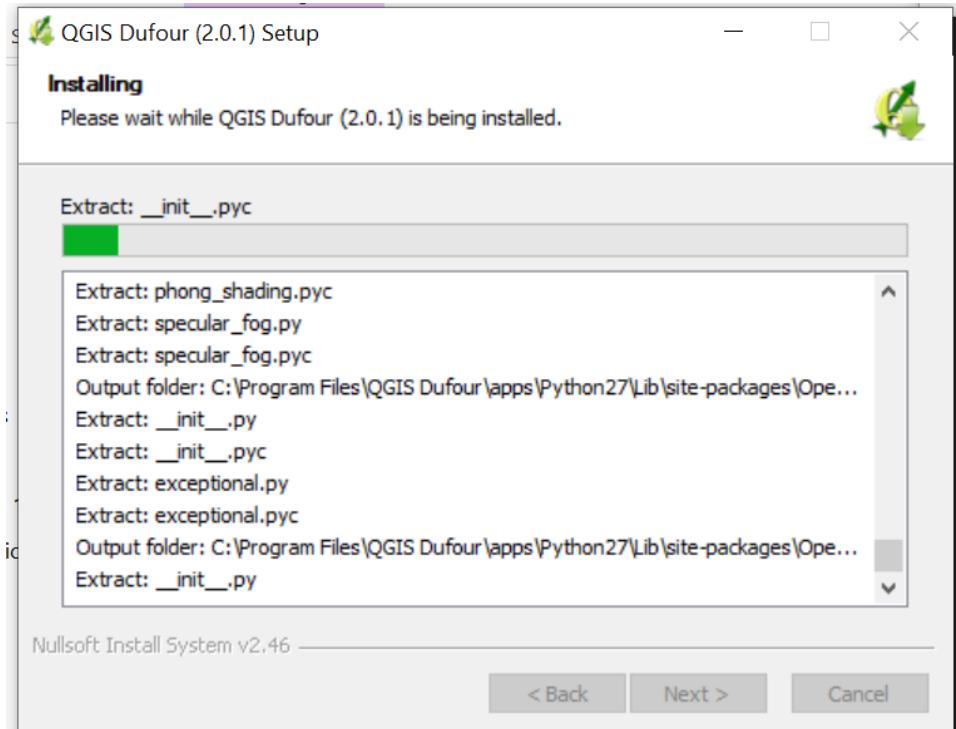
Step 4: Keep as it is or change the path according to your choice and select Next



Step 5: Select as it is (default QGIS) and click Install



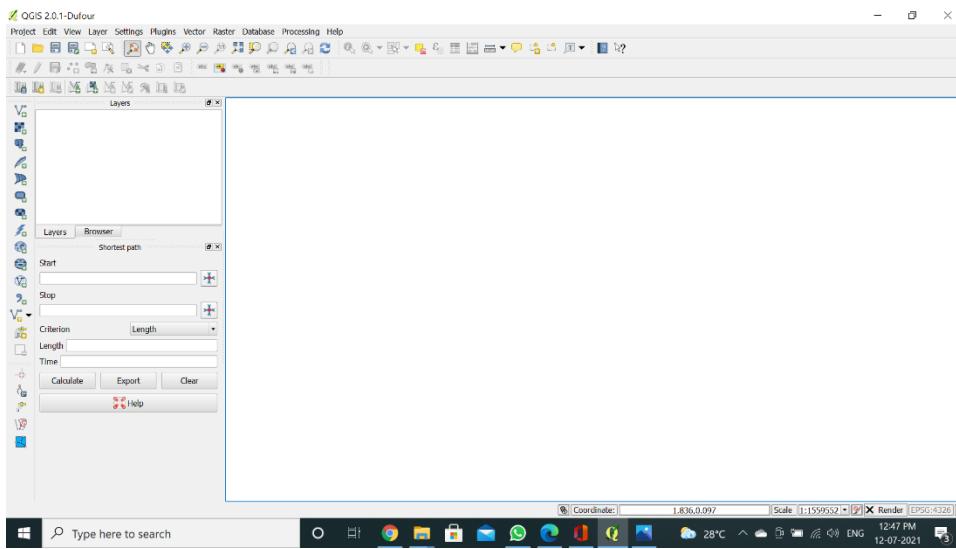
## Step 6: Wait for the installation



Step 7: Click Finish



Step 8: On the desktop screen Click QGIS Desktop 2.0.1 icon

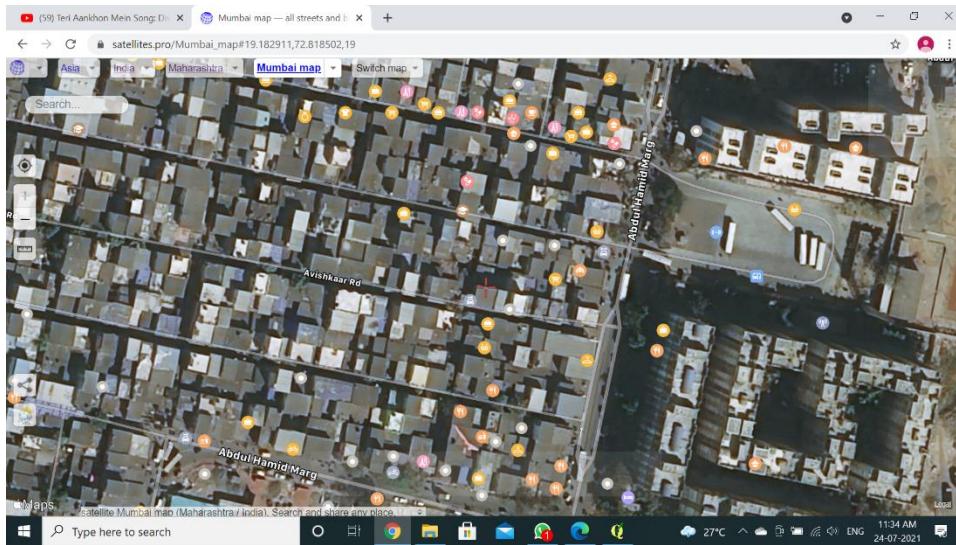


**Practical 1**

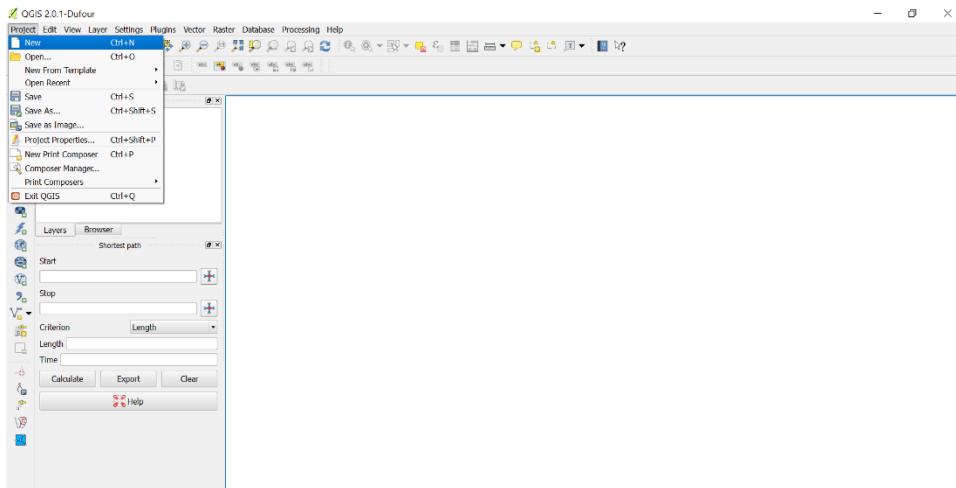
Aim: Creating and Managing Vector

Step 1: Go to [www.satellites.pro](http://www.satellites.pro)

Step 2: Search for respective area in the map, take a screenshot and save it as an image in a folder named “practical1”



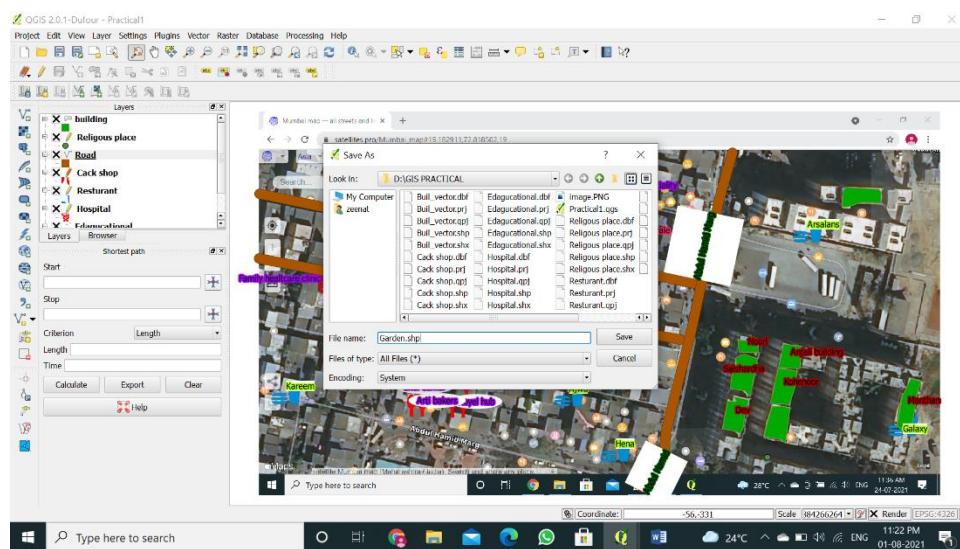
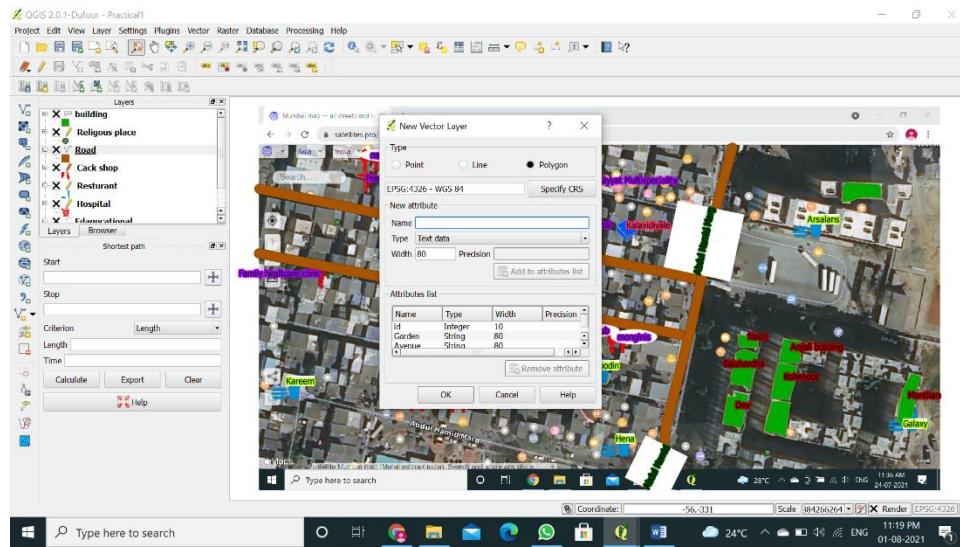
Step 3: Open QGIS Desktop, create a new project, save it with proper name



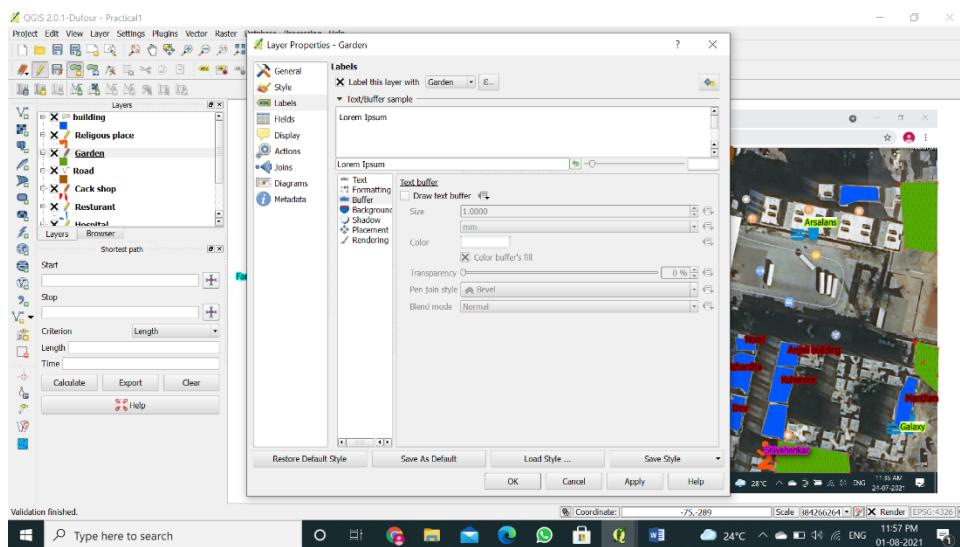
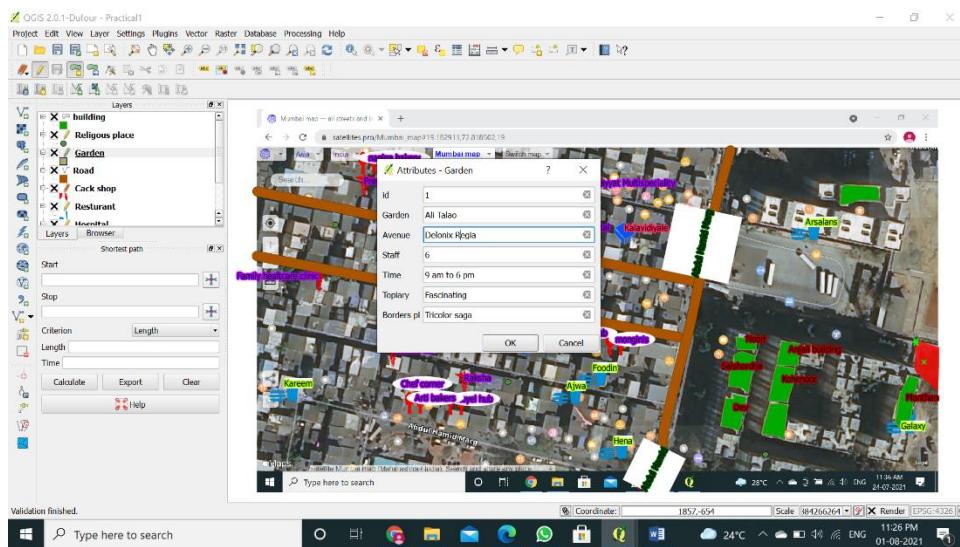
Step 4: Go to layers--> Add Raster Layer --> Browse to the image created in Step2 and select, and open that image.

Step 5: Go to Layer--> New--> New shapefile layer

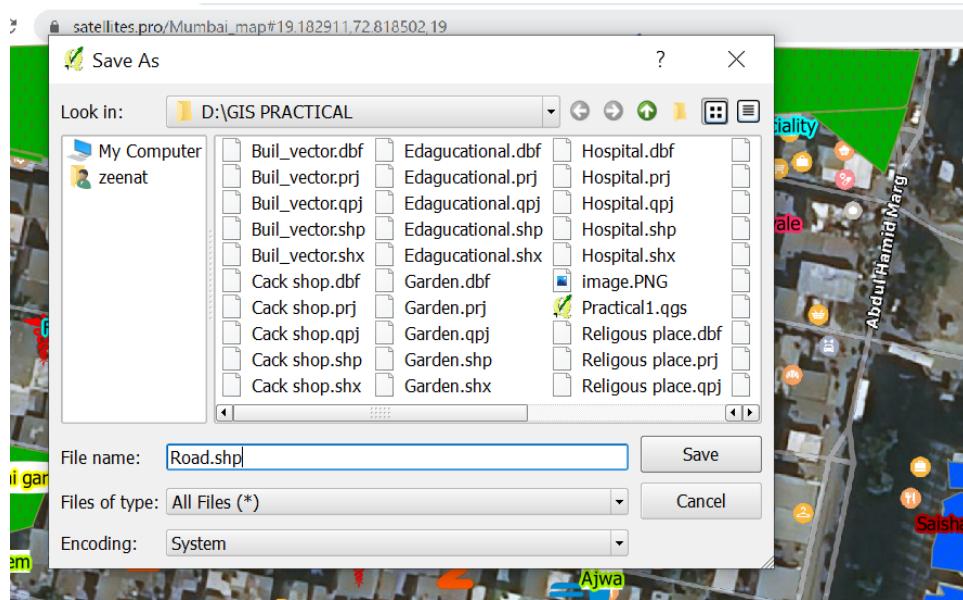
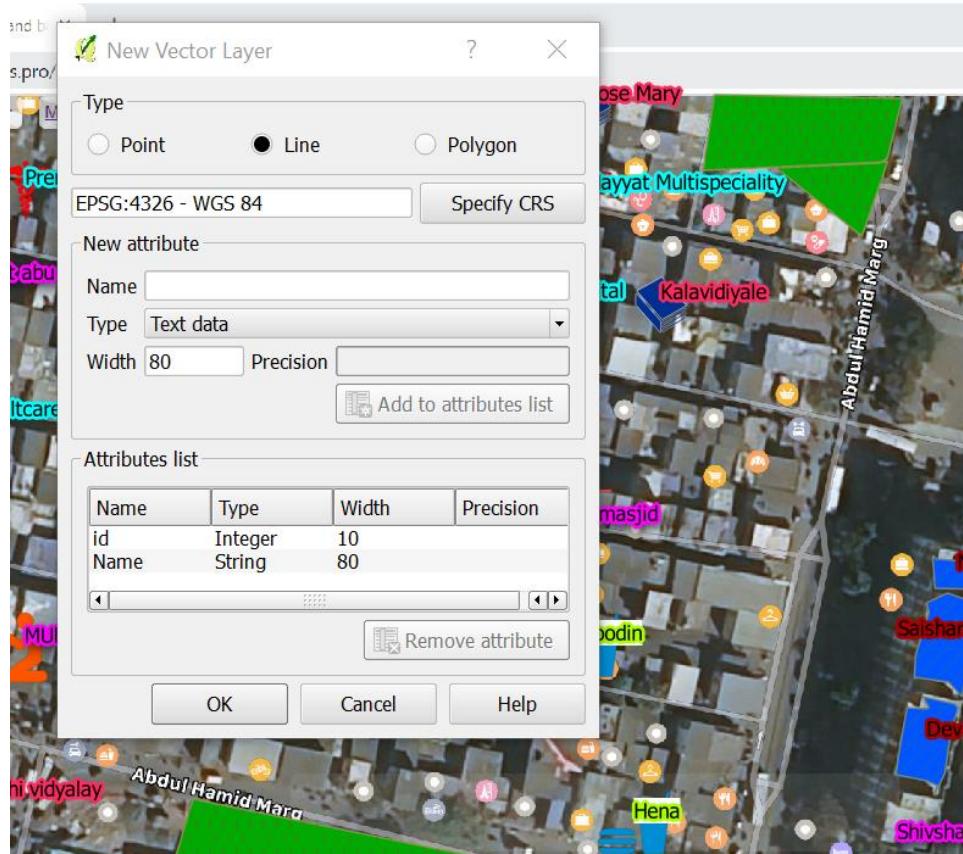
Step 6: Create a polygon layer with name “garden.shp” and give appropriate attributes and save in the respective folder.



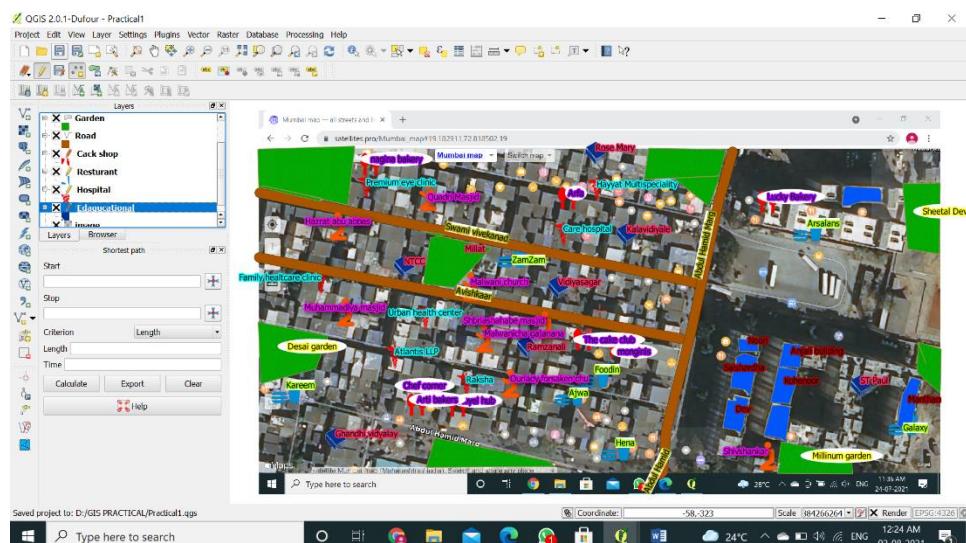
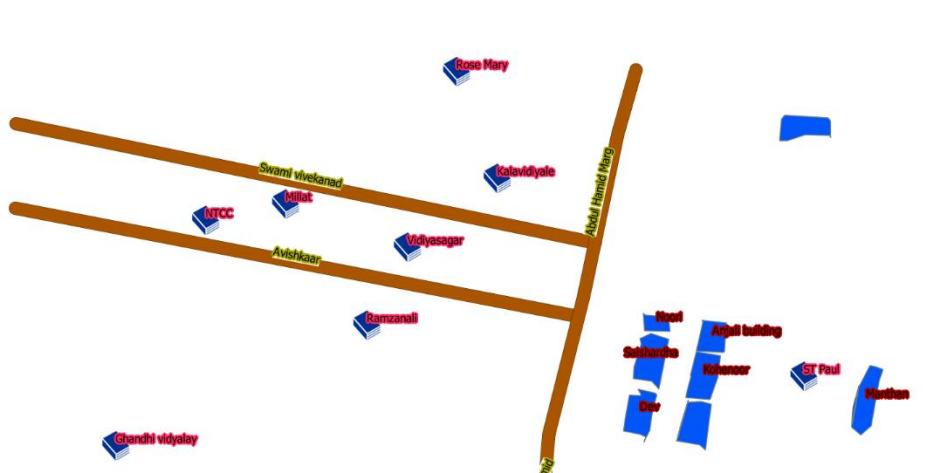
Step 7 Click on the garden layers created click on the TOGGLE EDITING BUTTON click on ADD FEATURES and start with DIGITIZATION process of each garden (Using the left button we start with the process we plot the sample points and using right button we stop the process)



Step 8 Create a Line layer with name “road.shp”and give appropriate attributes and save in respective folder.



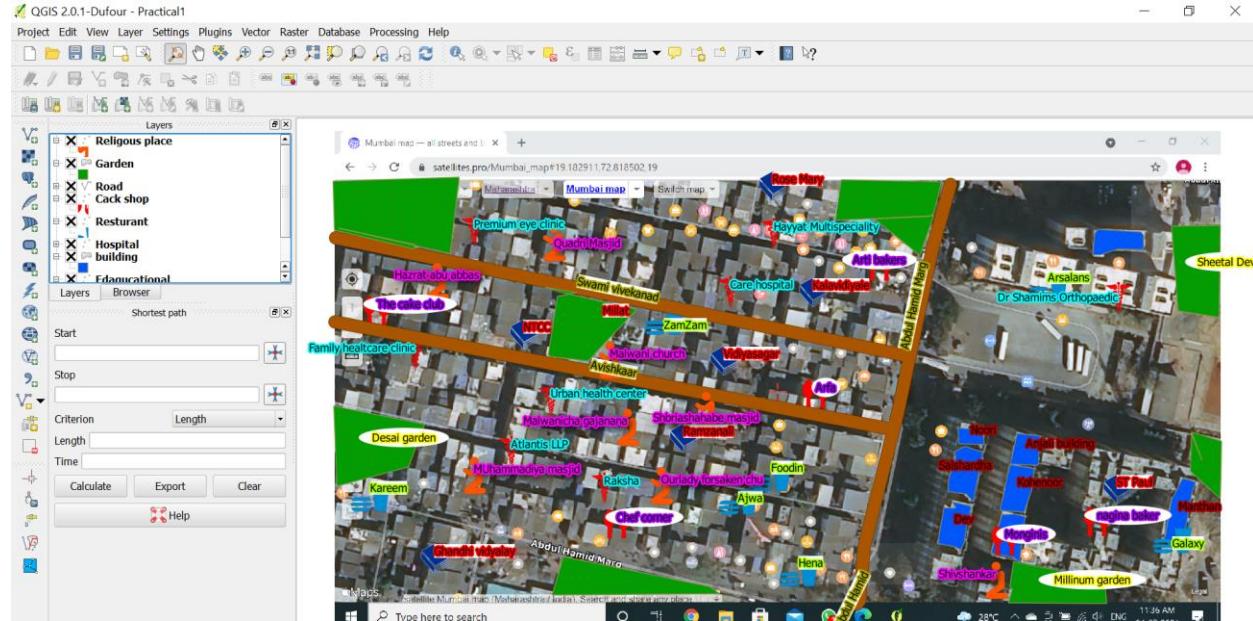
Step 9 Choose the layer and right click selecting properties go to the styles and select the simple line



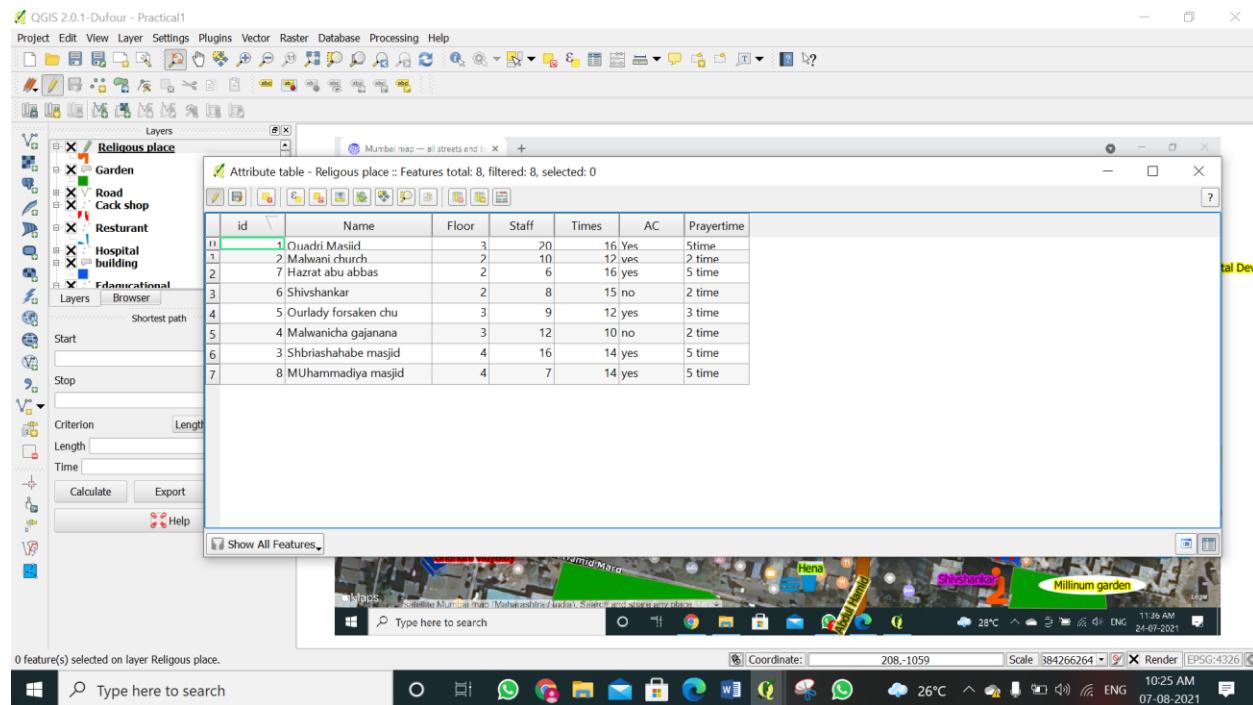
## Practical 2

Aim: Working with Attributes, Attribute Data Query on the map created in Practical 1 and existing data.

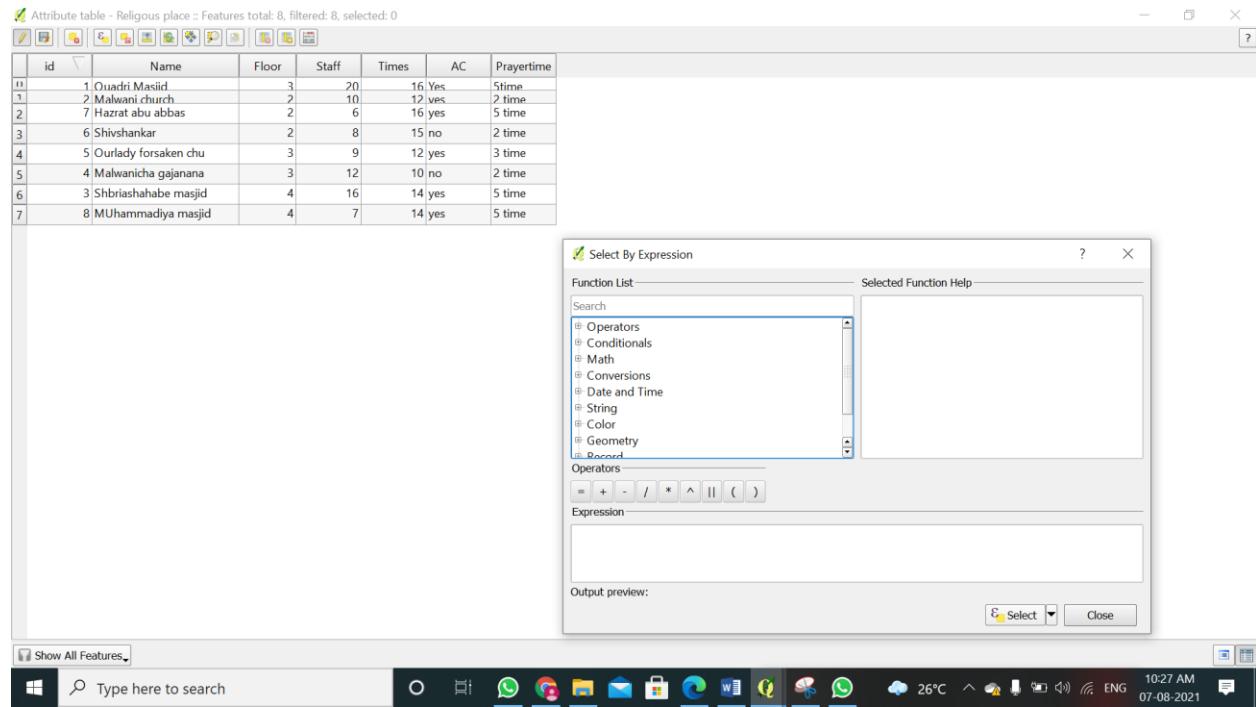
Step 1: Open the map created



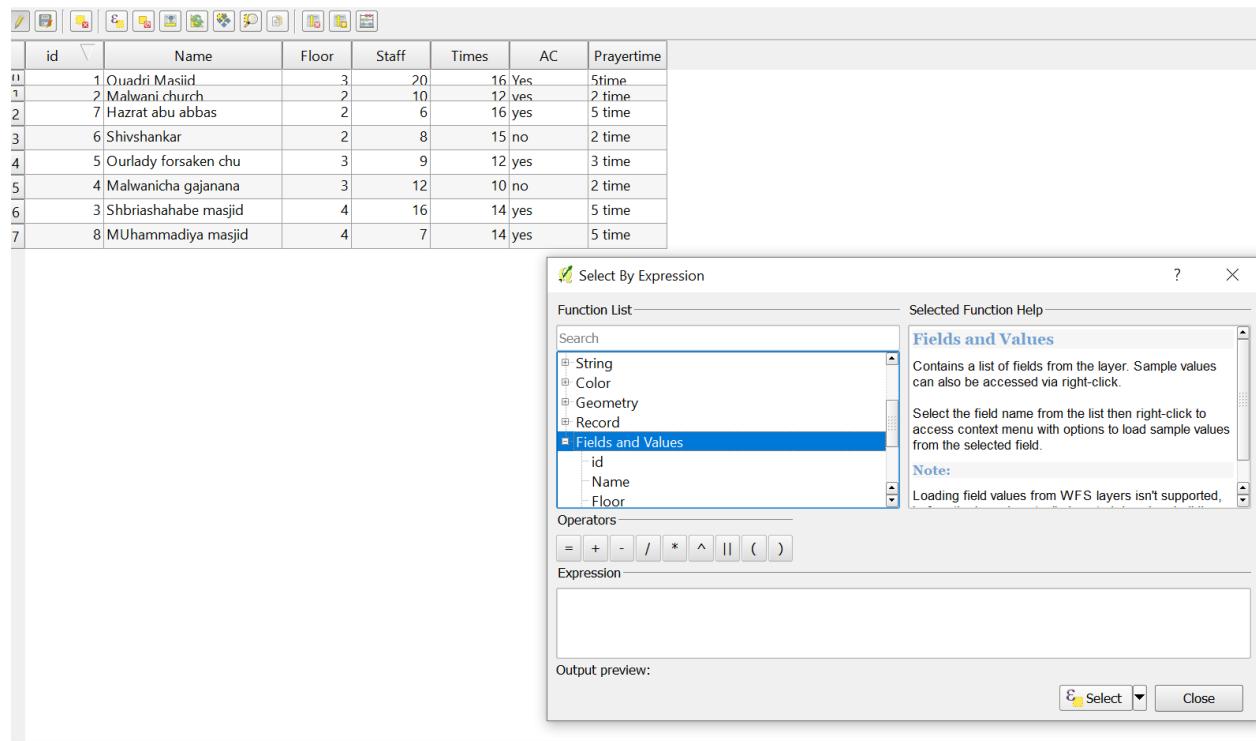
Step 2: Go to Attribute Table of any layer.



Step 3: Turn on Toggle Editing and Click on Select feature using expressive button.



Step 4: Expand the Fields and Value option in dialogue box that appears and double click on the Field name on which query needs to be fired.



Step 5: After adding Field Name operator like=>,< and so on can be added depending on the query that needs to be fired.

Step 6: After that click on LOAD ALL UNIQUE VALUES Button and select the conditional values.

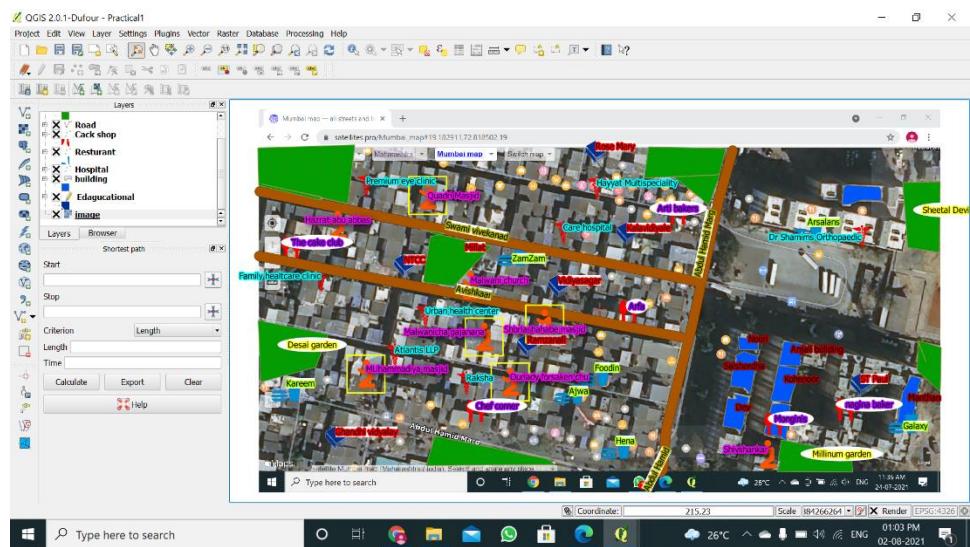
The screenshot shows the ArcGIS Pro interface with the 'Attribute table - Religious place' open. The table contains 8 features with columns: id, Name, Floor, Staff, Times, AC, and Prayertime. The 'Select By Expression' dialog is overlaid on the table. In the 'Expression' field, the query `"Floor" >= 3` is entered. The 'Field Values' section lists 2, 3, and 4. The 'Selected Function Help' pane shows the function `Field` selected. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 07-08-2021 and the time as 10:22 AM.

	ID	Name	Floor	Staff	Times	AC	Prayertime
1	1.Oquadri Masjid	3	20	16	Yes	5time	
1	2.Malwani church	2	10	12	yes	2 time	
2	7.Hazrat abu abbas	2	6	16	yes	5 time	
3	6 Shivshankar	2	8	15	no	2 time	
4	5 Ourlady forsaken chu	3	9	12	yes	3 time	
5	4 Malwanica gajanana	3	12	10	no	2 time	
6	3 Shibriashahabe masjid	4	16	14	yes	5 time	
7	8 MUhammadia masjid	4	7	14	yes	5 time	

Step 7: Click on SELECT Button.

The screenshot shows the attribute table after applying the selection. The rows for features with Floor values 2, 3, and 4 are highlighted in blue, indicating they are selected. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 02-08-2021 and the time as 01:03 PM.

	ID	Name	Floor	Staff	Times	AC	Prayertime
1	1.Oquadri M.	3	20	16	Yes	5time	
1	2.Malwani c.	2	10	12	yes	2 time	
2	7.Hazrat ah...	2	6	16	yes	5 time	
4	6.Chris...	2	8	15	no	2 time	
4	5.Ourlady L...	3	9	12	yes	3 time	
5	4.Malwanica...	3	12	10	no	2 time	
6	3.Shivashab...	4	16	14	yes	5 time	
7	8.MUhammad...	4	7	14	yes	5 time	

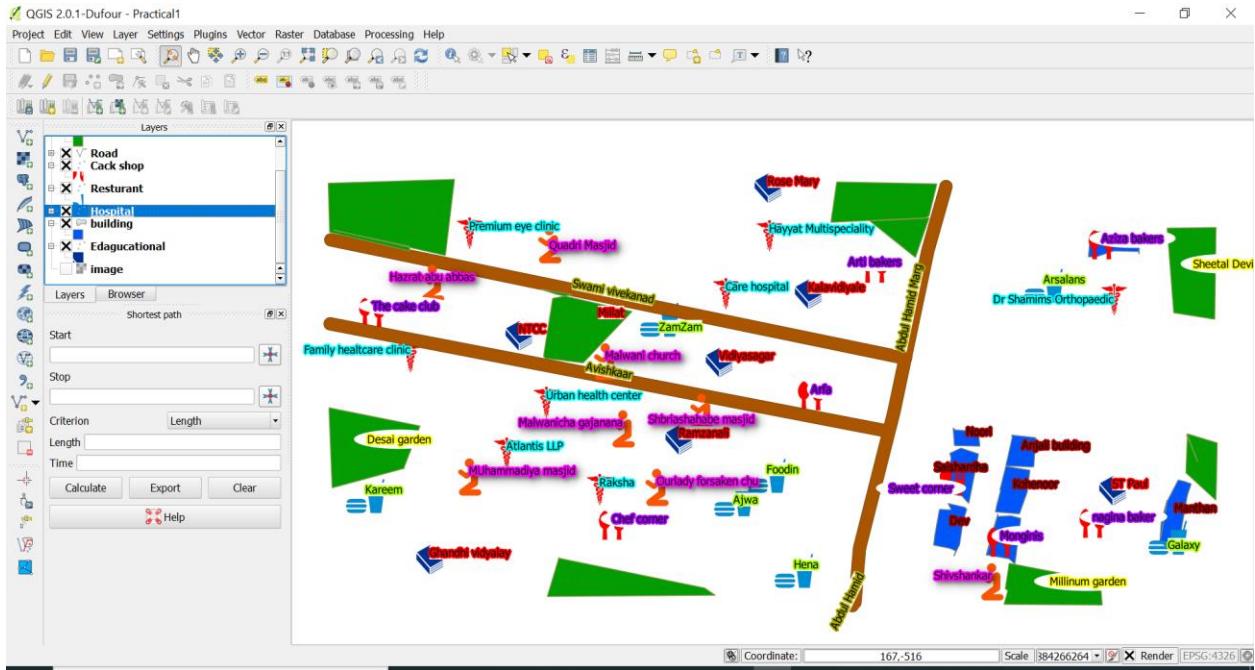


## Practical 3

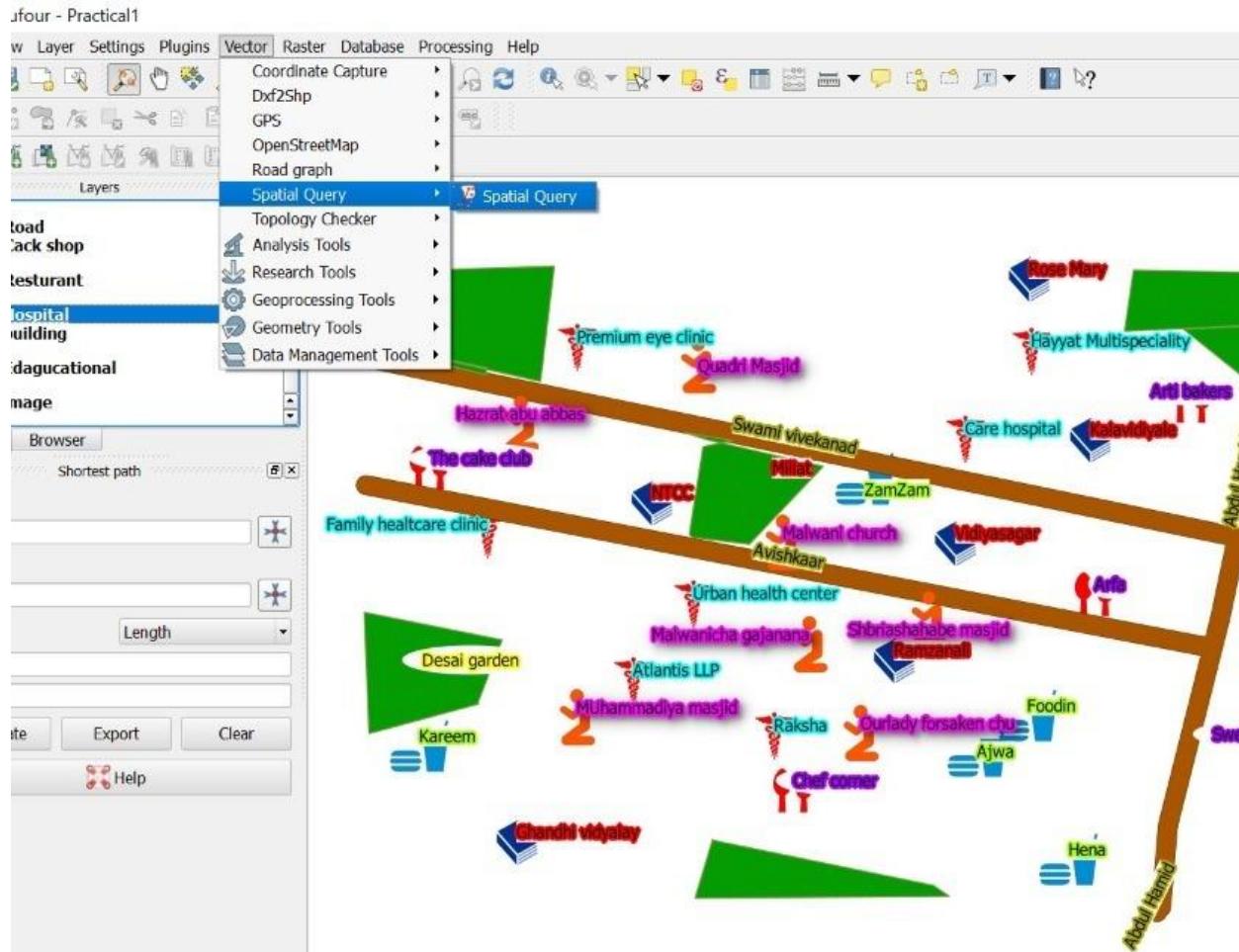
Aim: Performing Spatial Queries on the map created in Practical 1 and existing data.

## FIRING QUERIES ON MAP CREATED IN PRACTICAL 1

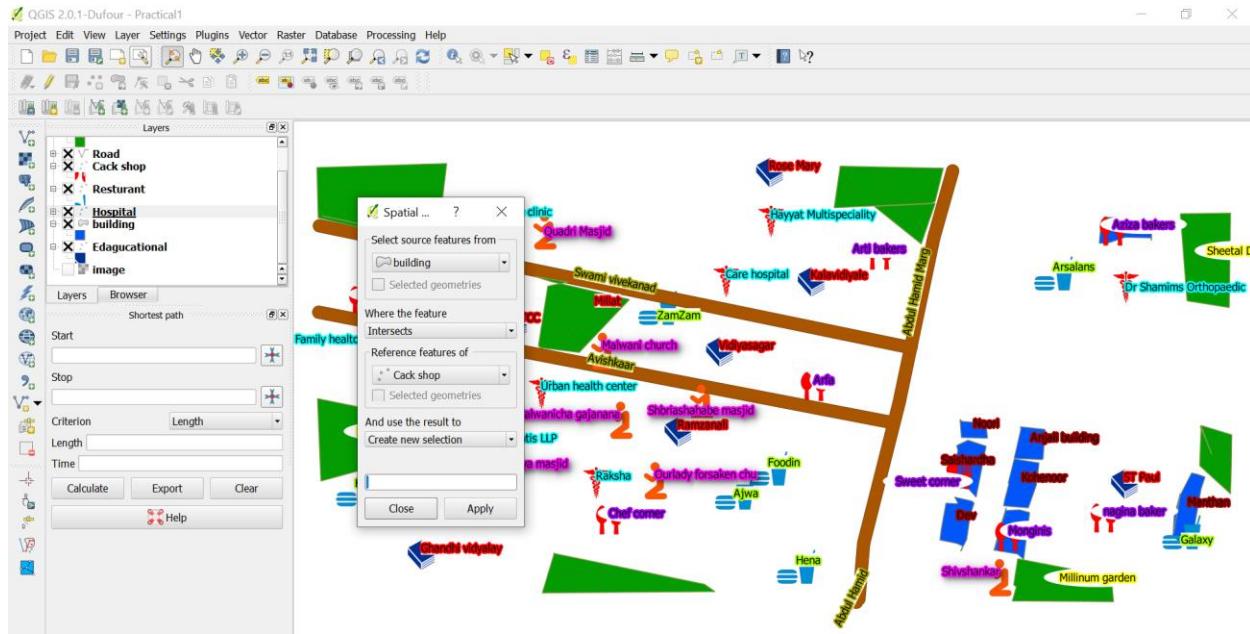
Step 1: Open the map Created in Practical 1.



Step 2: Click on Vector □ Spatial Query □ Spatial Query.

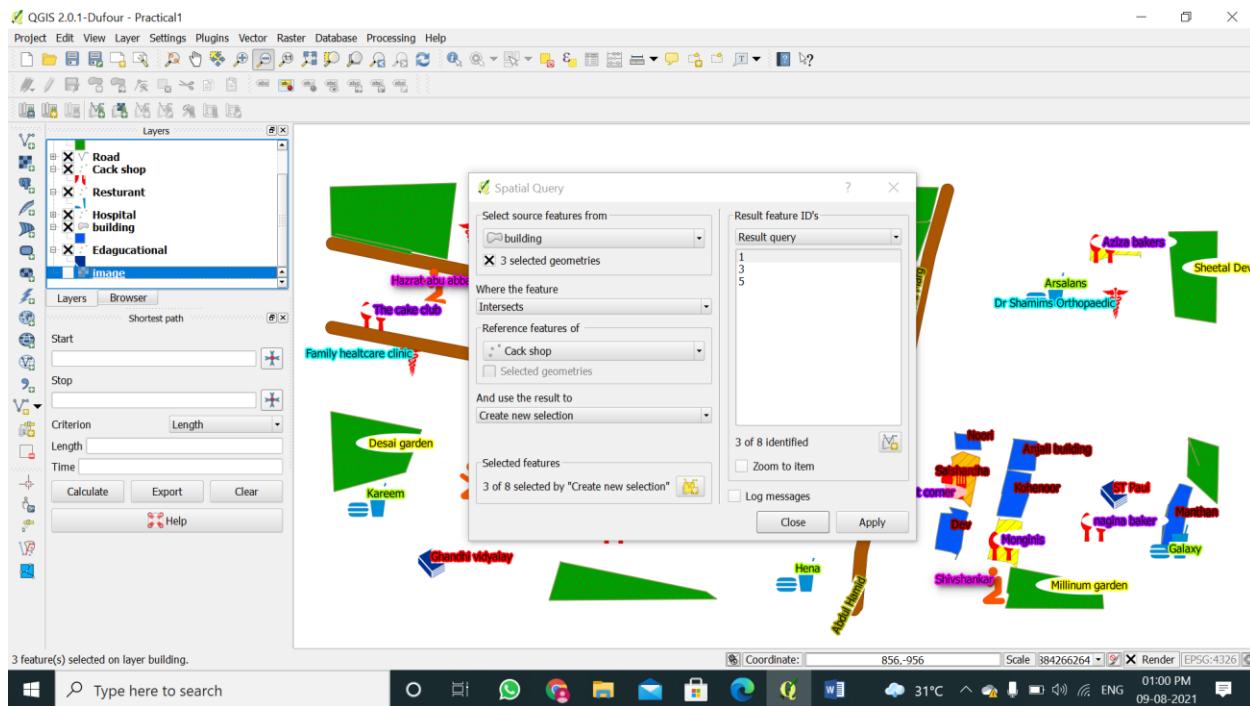


Step 3: On the Spatial Query Window, Select the input layer 1, the relationship and the input layer 2 and Click on “Apply”.



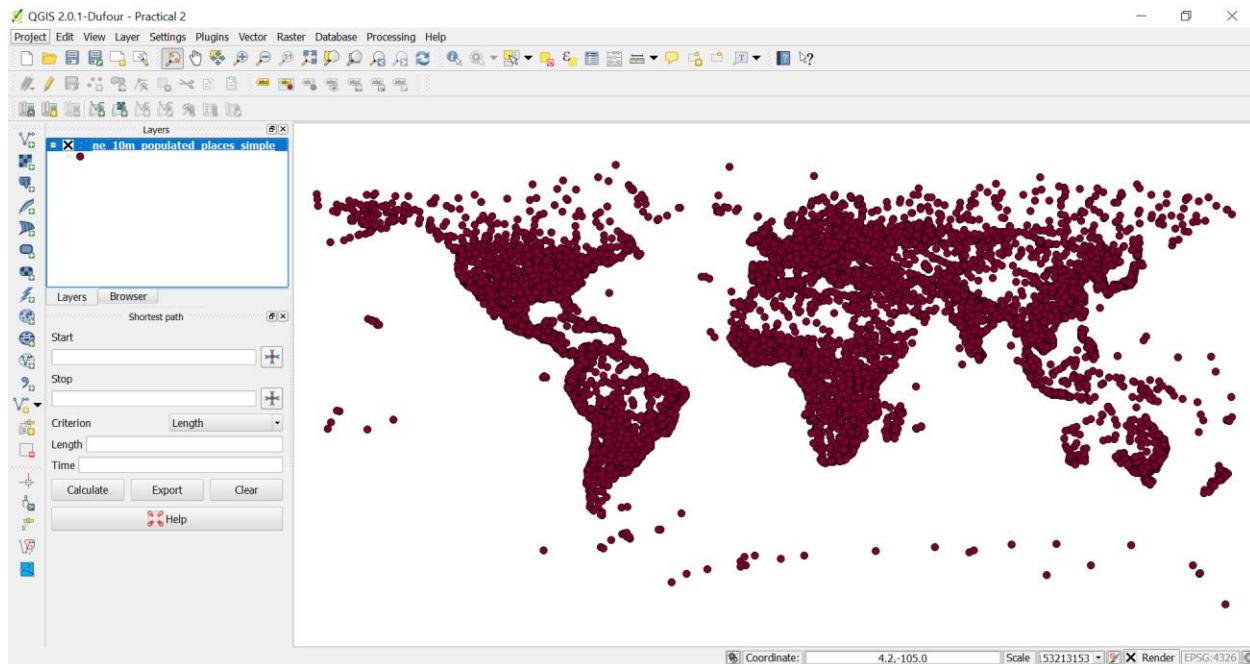
Step 4: Result will be highlighted Yellow coloured box in the map

(Fire minimum 5 queries)

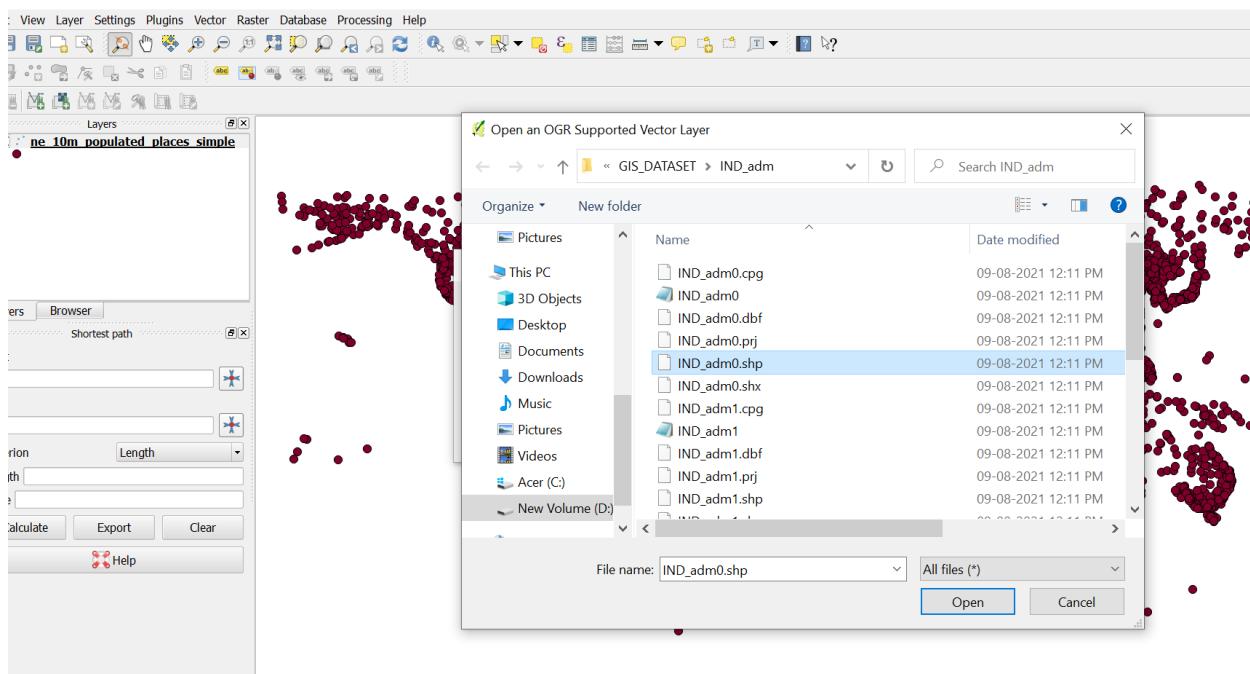


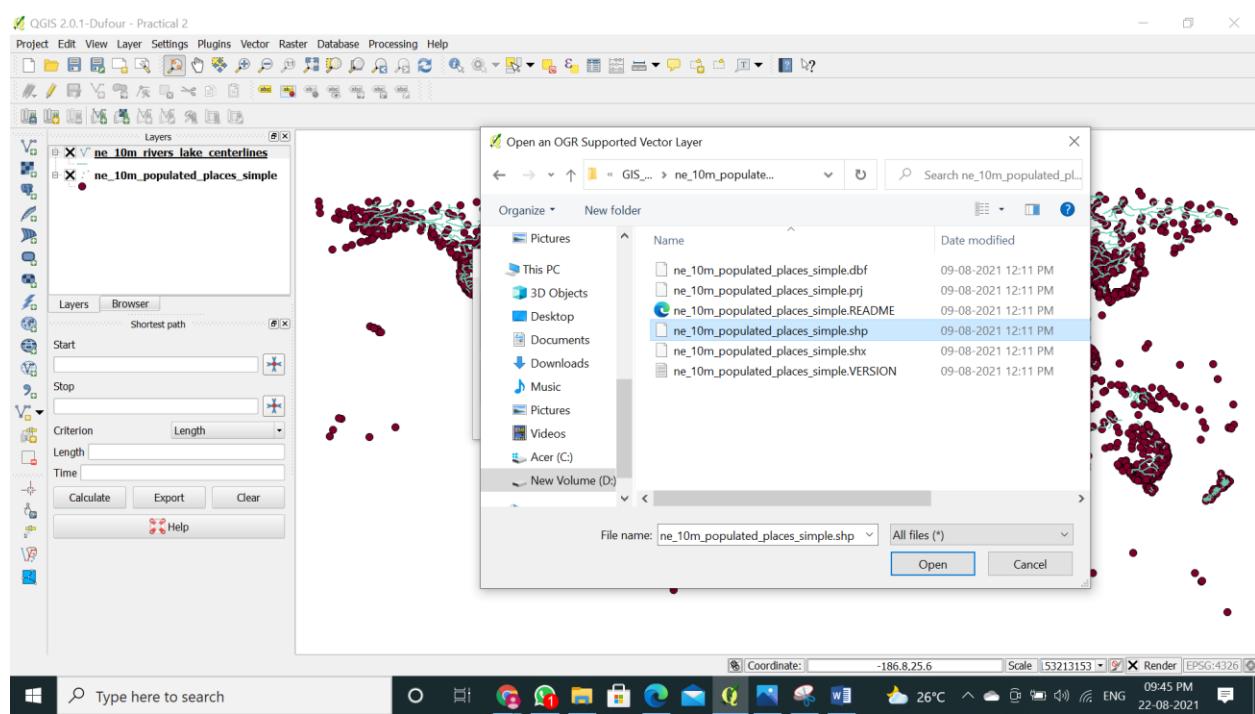
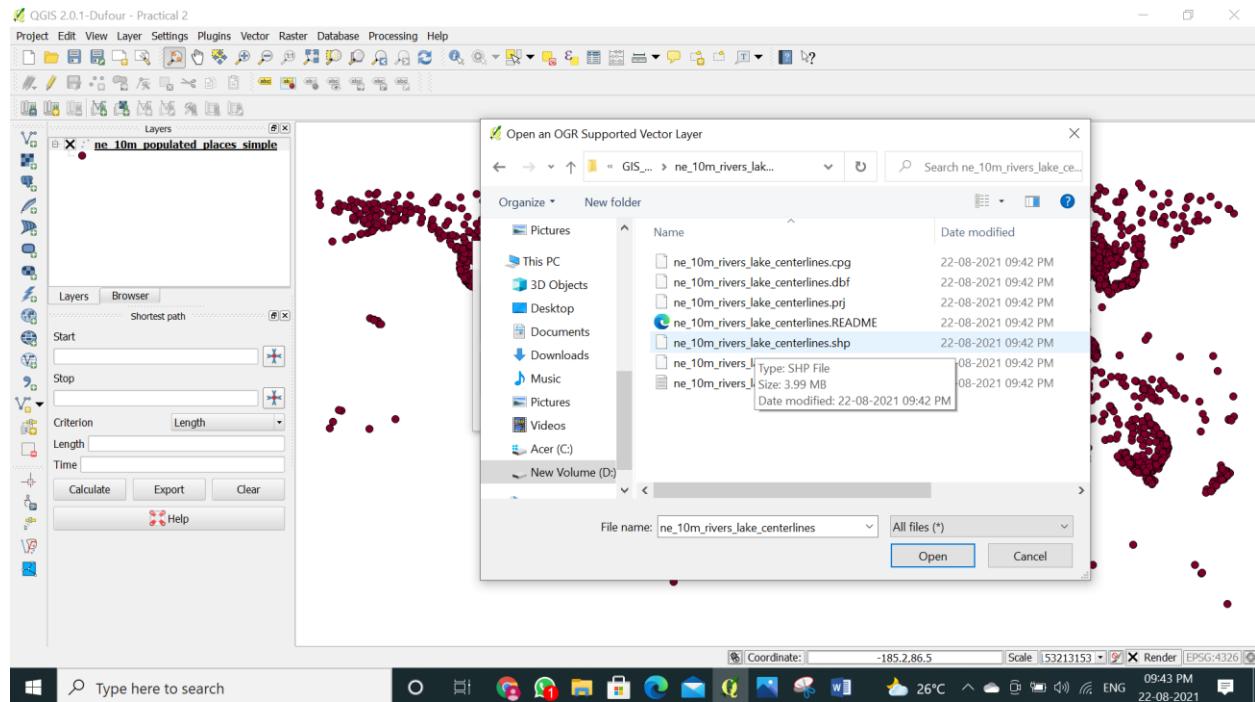
## FIRING QUERIES ON EXISTING DATA SET

Step 1: Open the map.

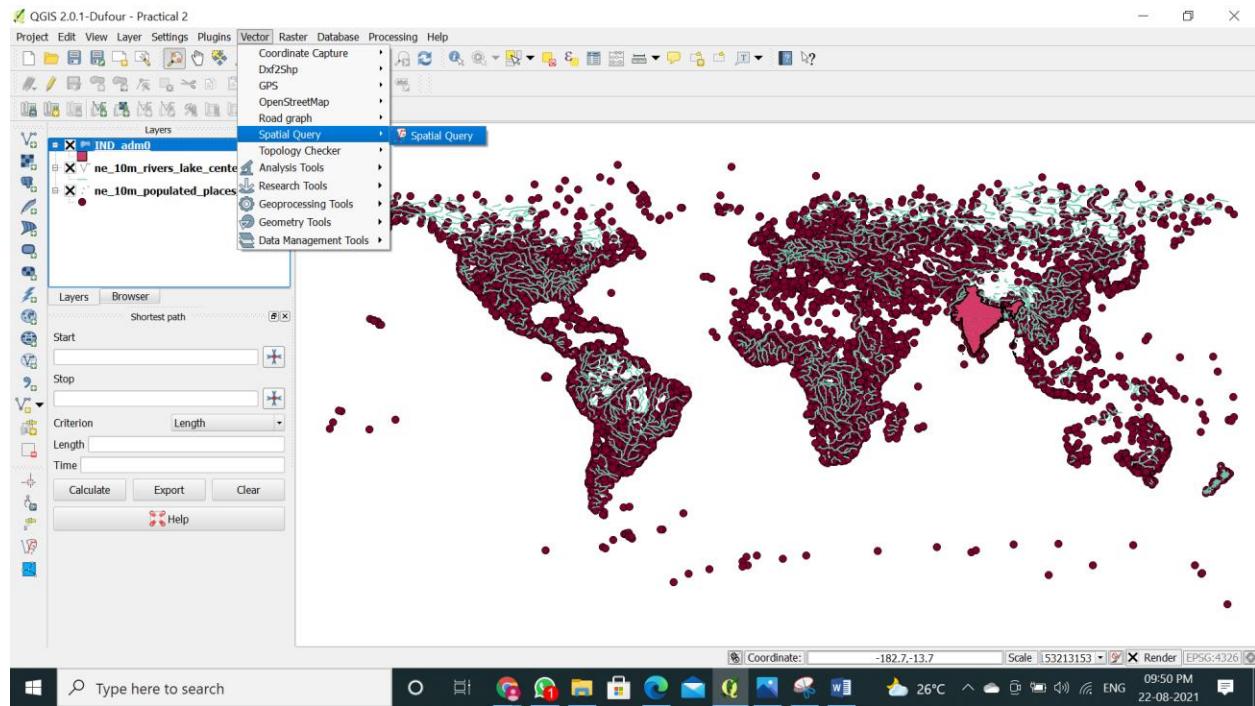


Step 2: Click on layer select “add vector layer” browse and select “IND\_adm0.shp”, “ne\_10m\_rivers\_lake\_centerlines” and “ne\_10m\_populated\_places\_simple”.

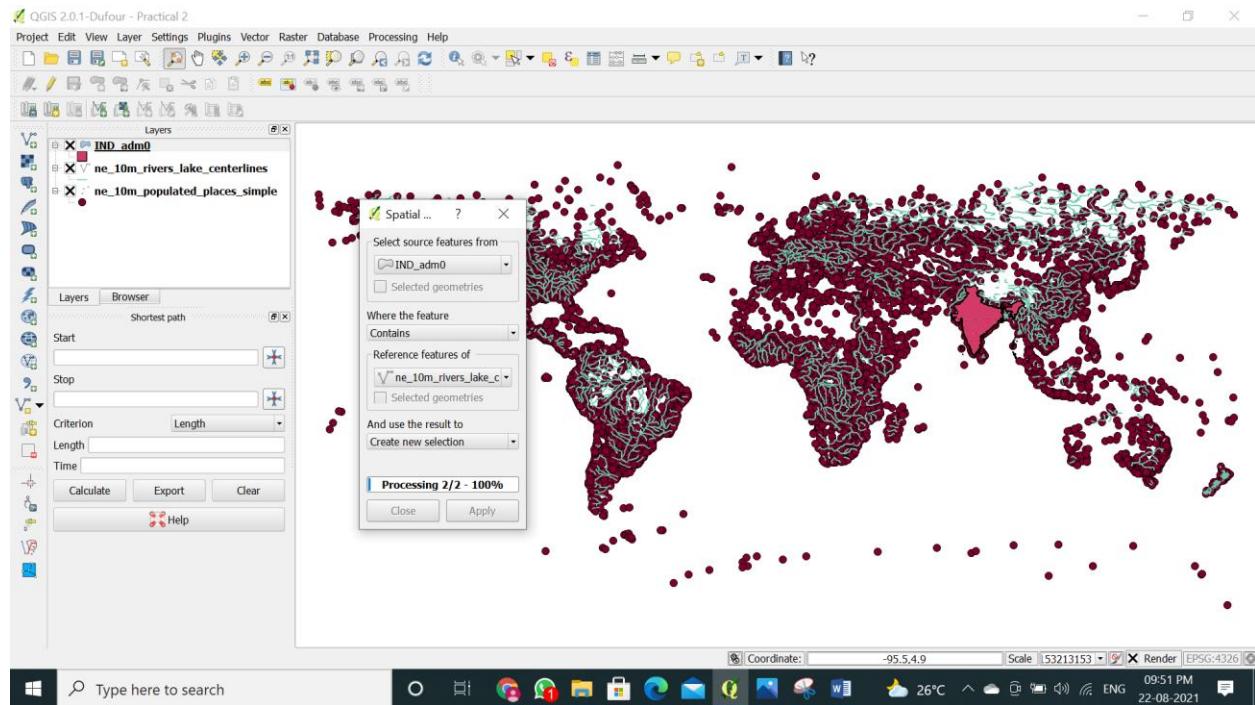




Step 3: Step 2: Click on Vector  Spatial Query  Spatial Query.

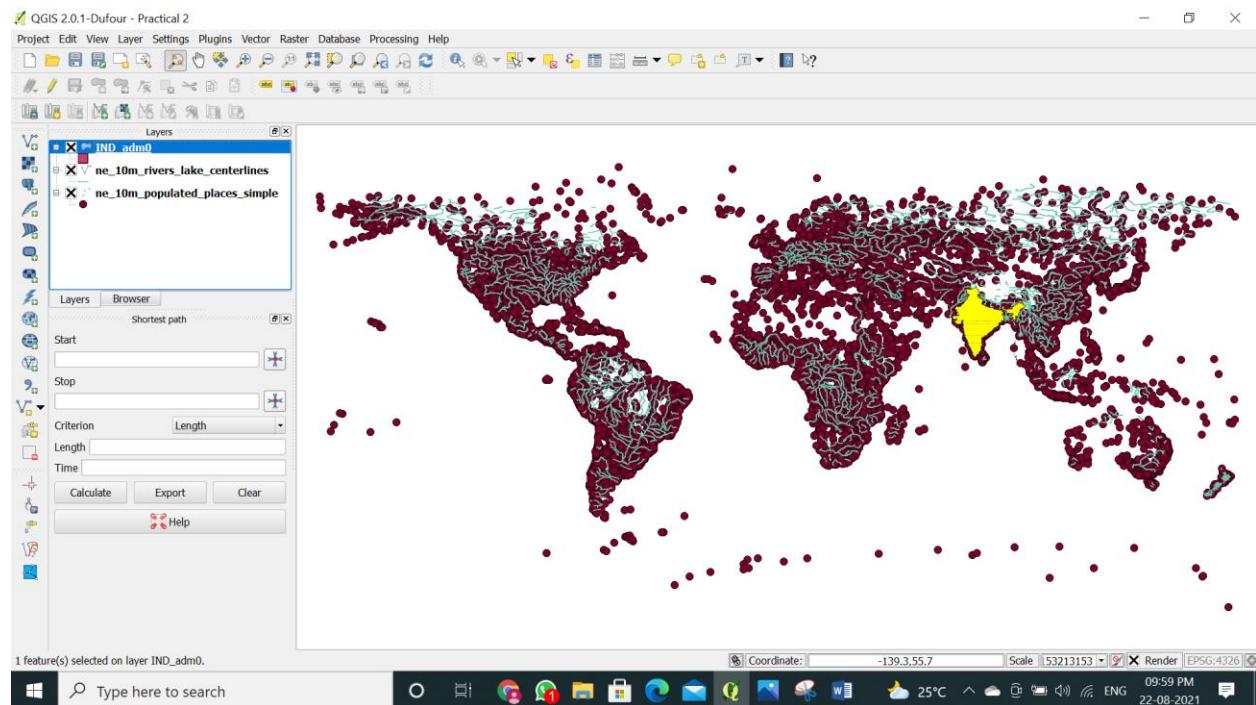
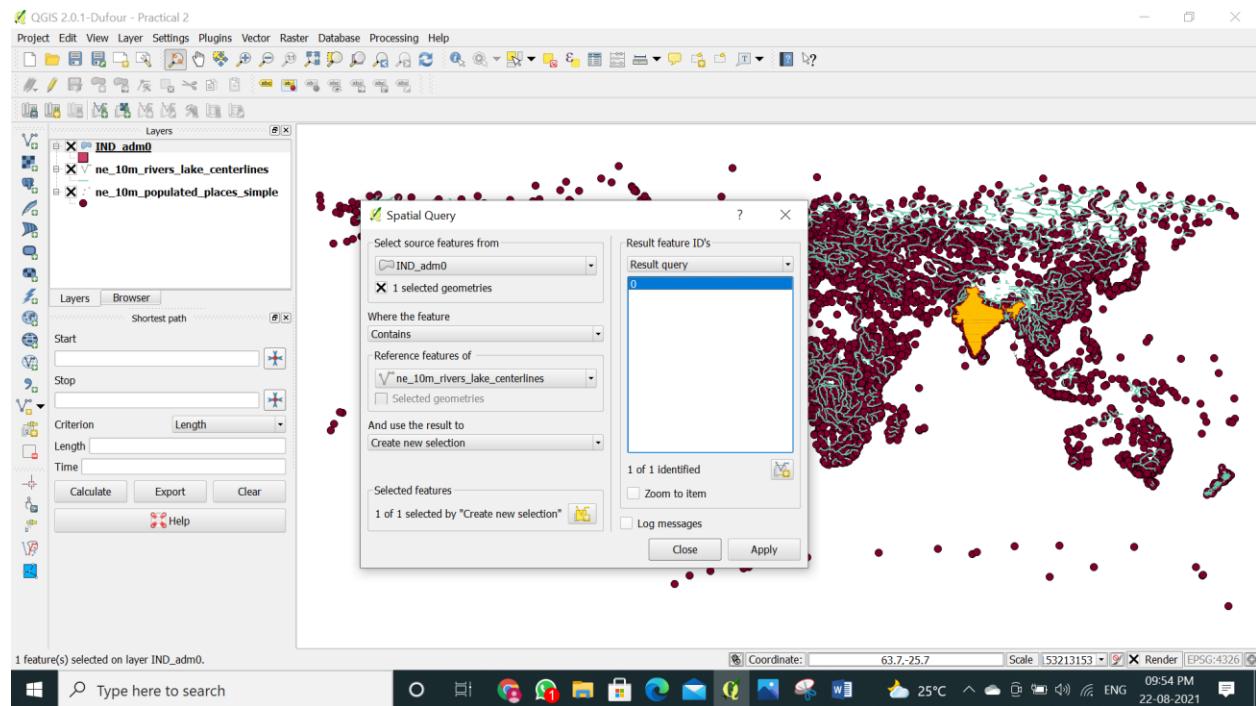


Step 4: On the Spatial Query Window, Select the input layer 1, the relationship and the input layer 2 and Click on “Apply”.



Step 5: Result will be highlighted Yellow coloured box in the map.

(Wait for the result to display as the data set is huge it might take some time)



## Practical 4

### AIM: Raster Mosaicking and Clipping

A mosaic is a combination or merge of two or more images. In GIS, a single raster dataset can be created from multiple raster datasets by mosaicking them together.

Steps:

#### MOSAICKING

Step1: Go to Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer.

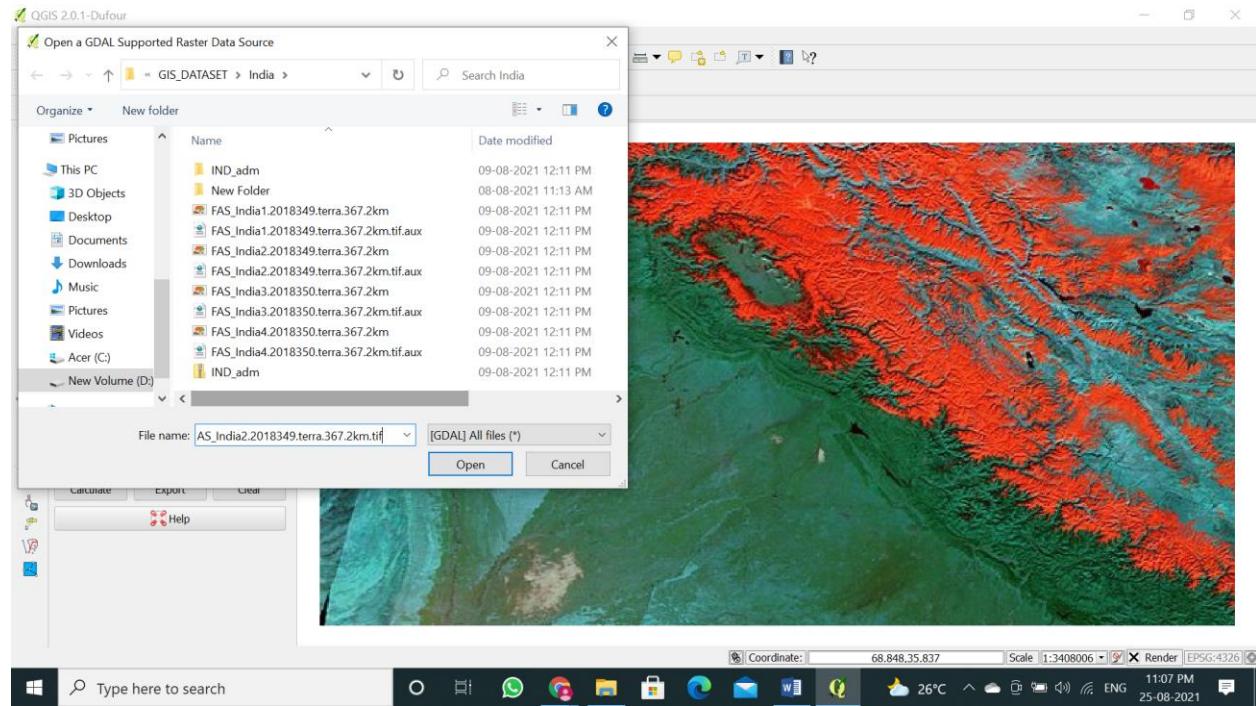
Select the following “.tif” raster images for India from data folder.

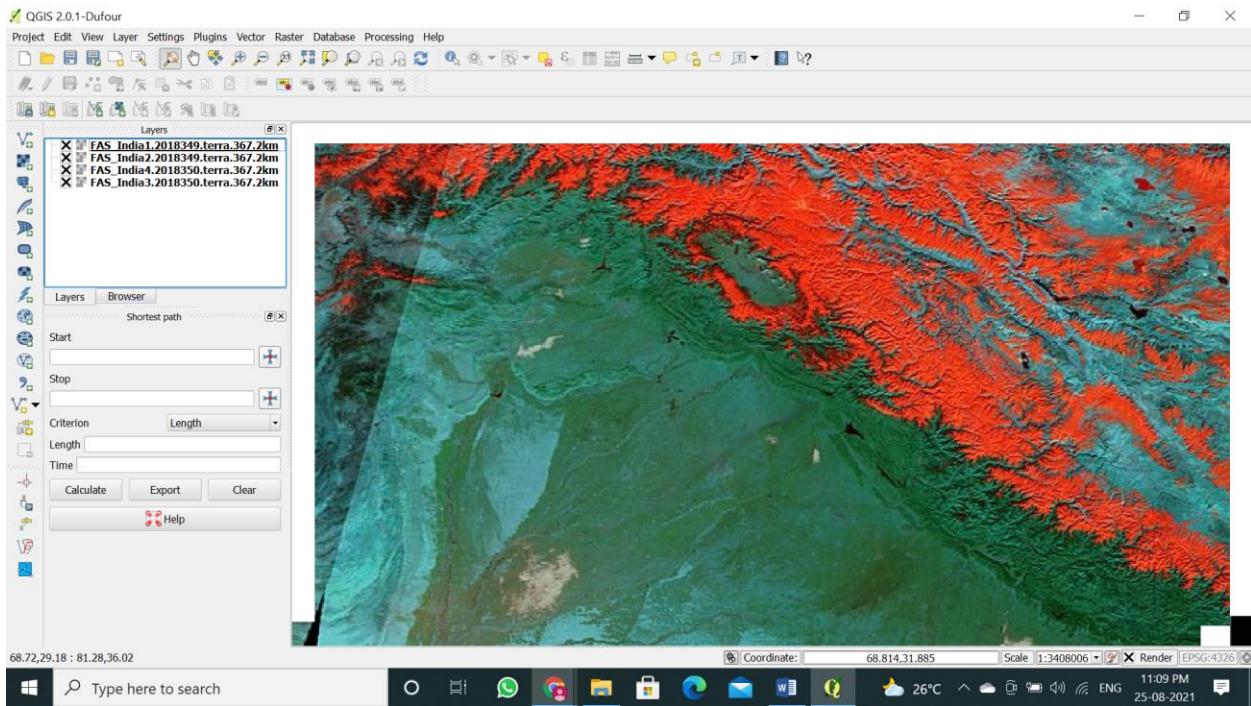
FAS\_India1.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif

FAS\_India2.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif

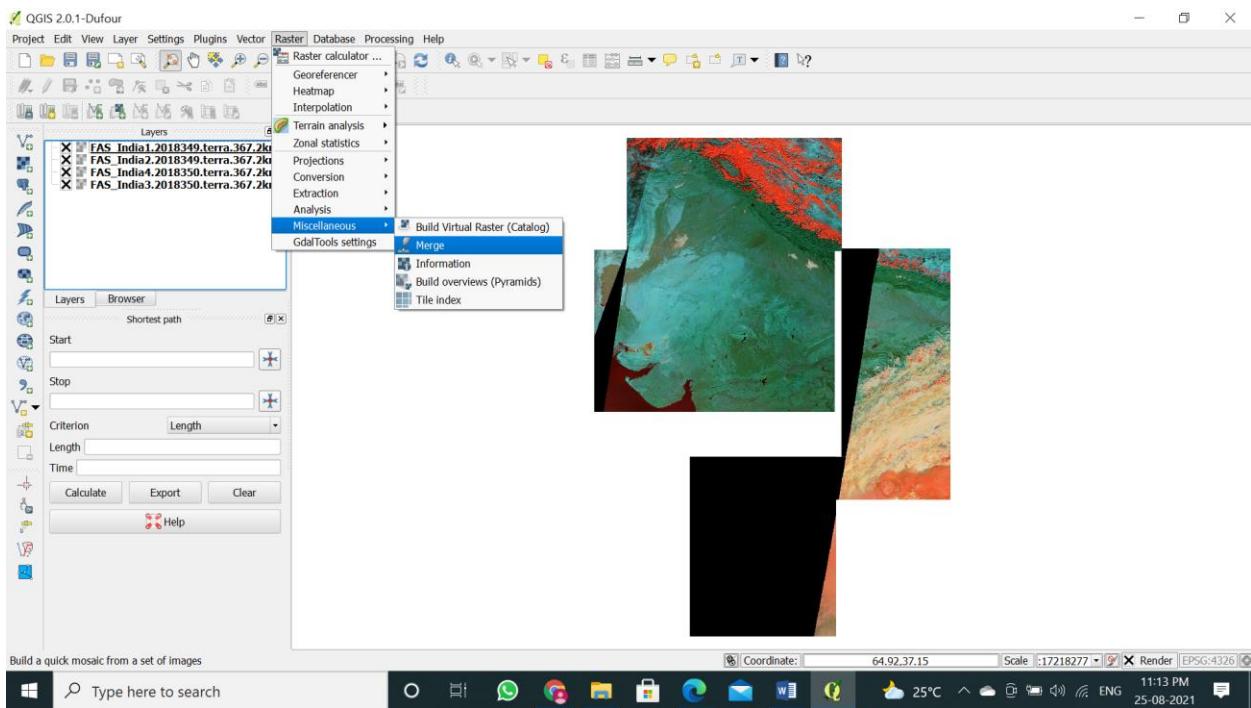
FAS\_India3.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif

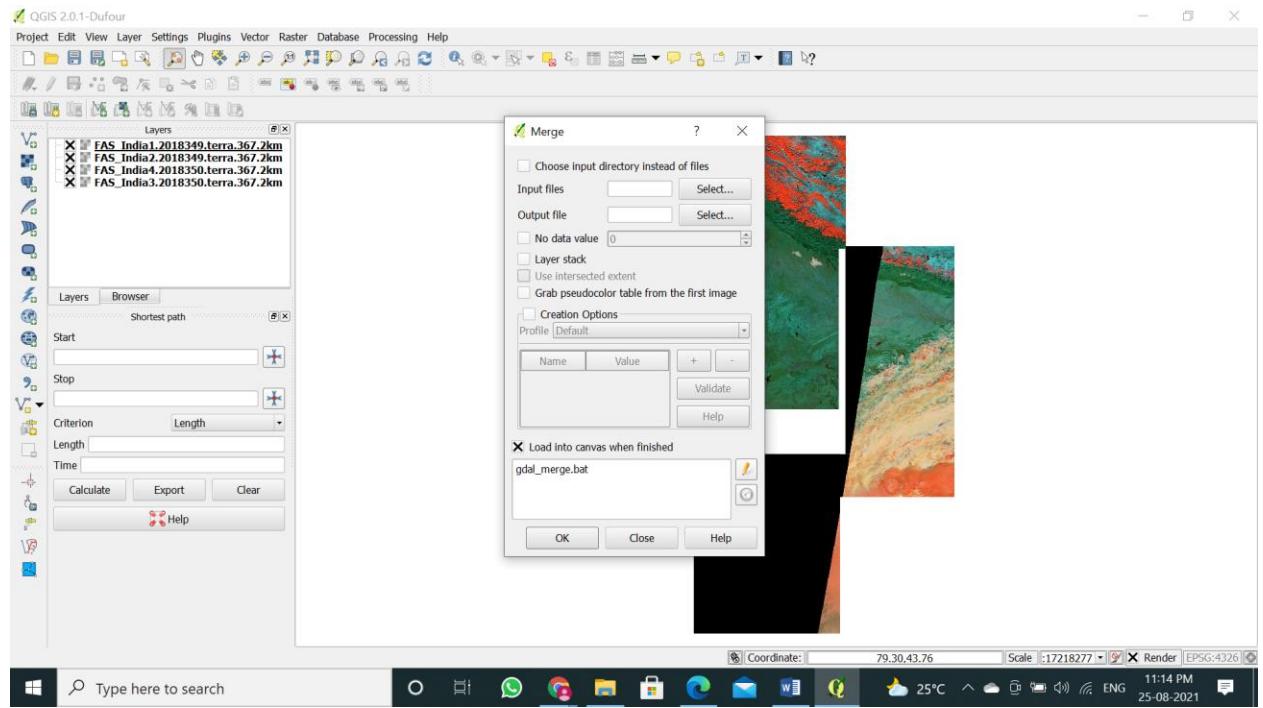
FAS\_India4.2018349.terra.367.2km.tif





Step 2: Go to Raster → Miscellaneous → Merge



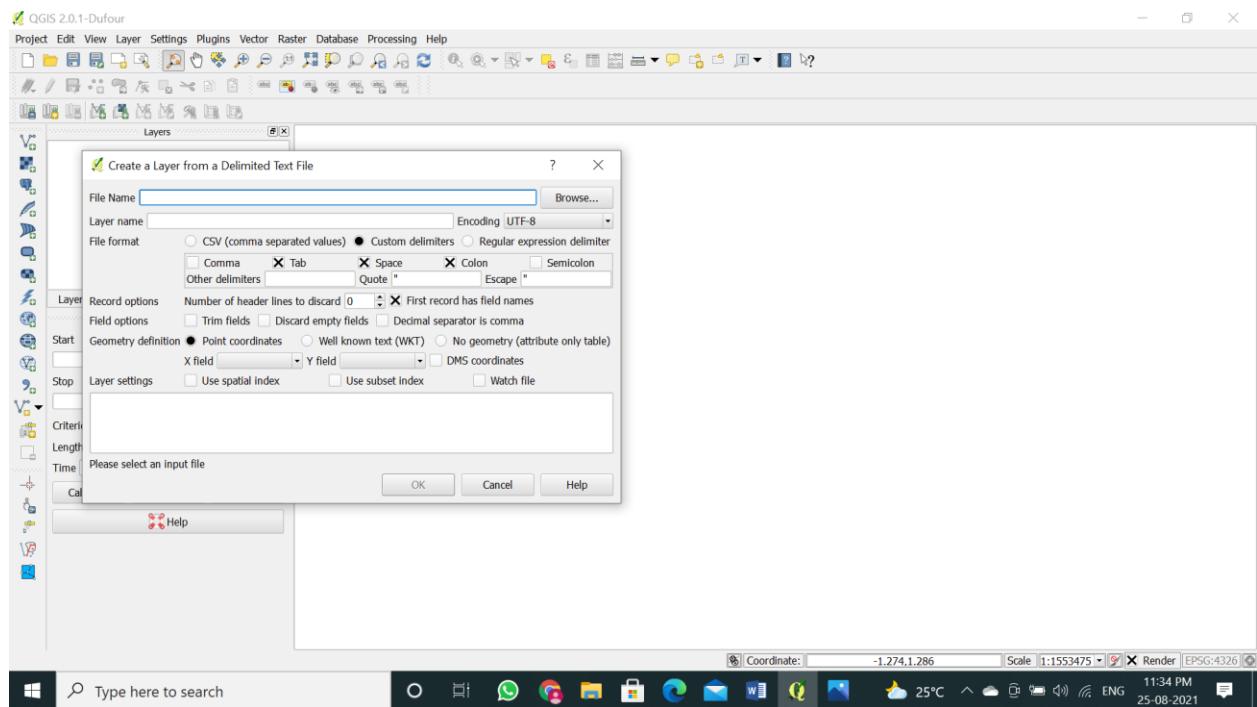
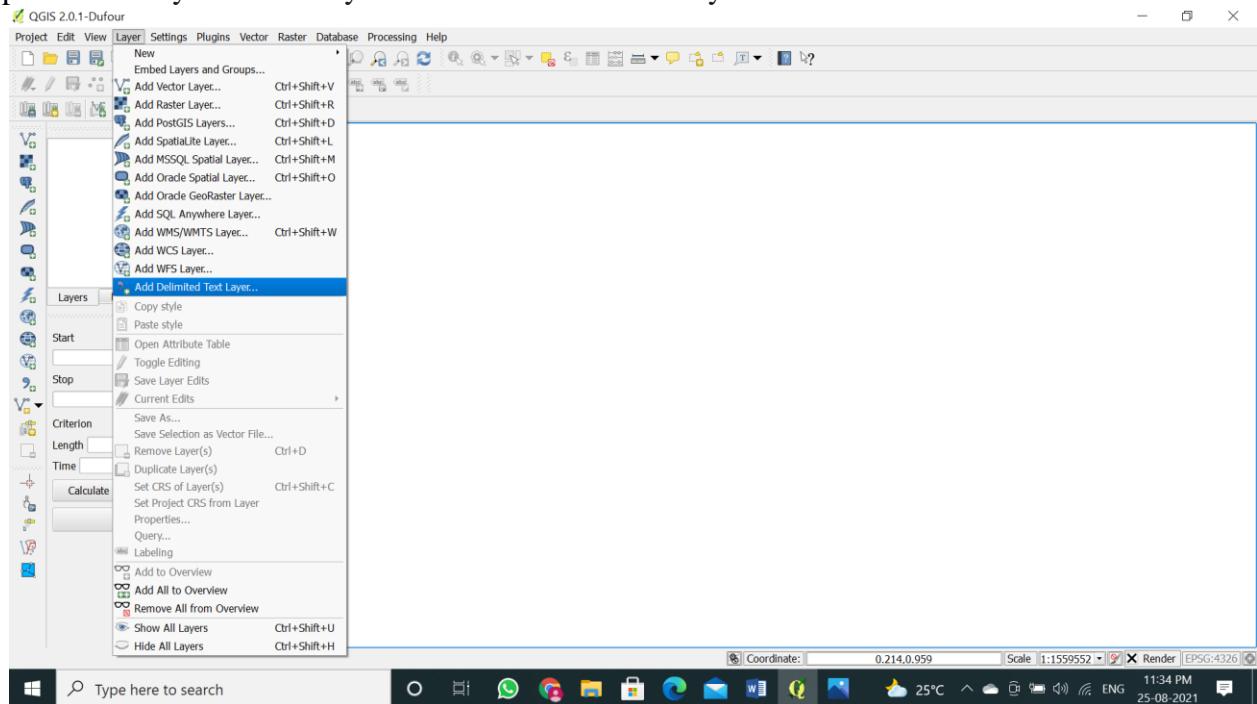


In the Merge dialog window, Click on Select of Input Files  Select all layers and Press OK.

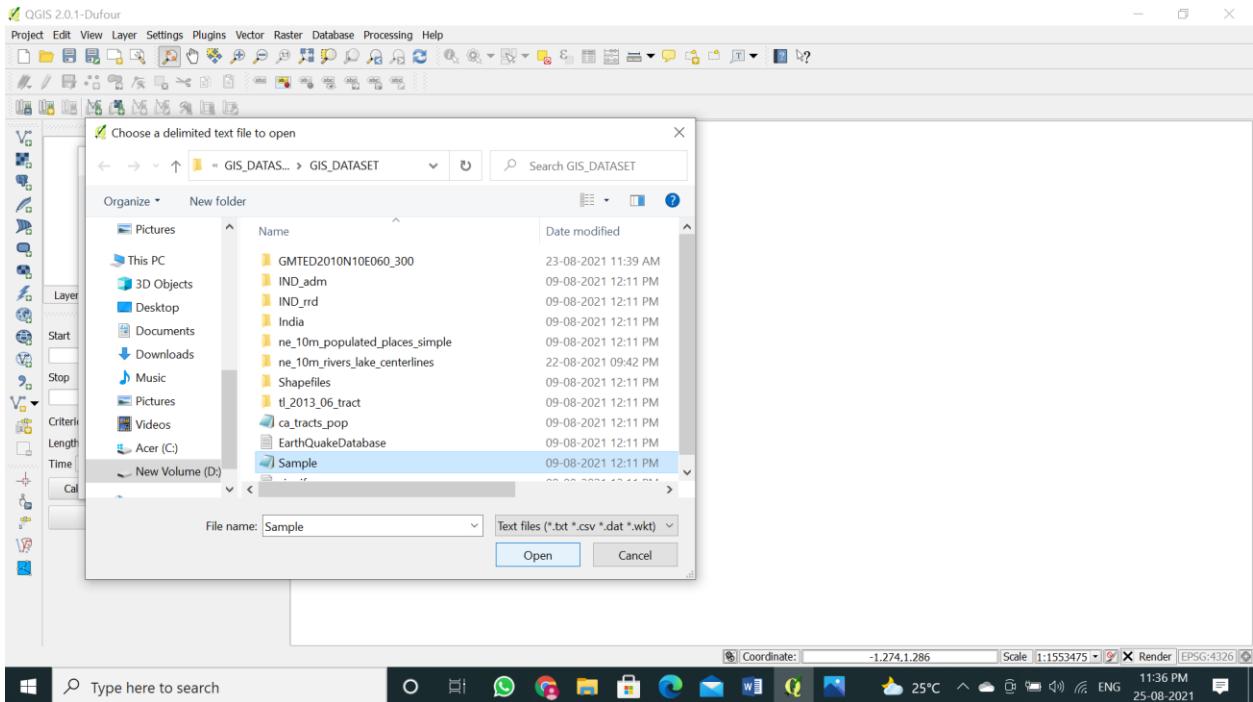
## Practical 5

Aim: Importing Spreadsheets or import CSV Files.

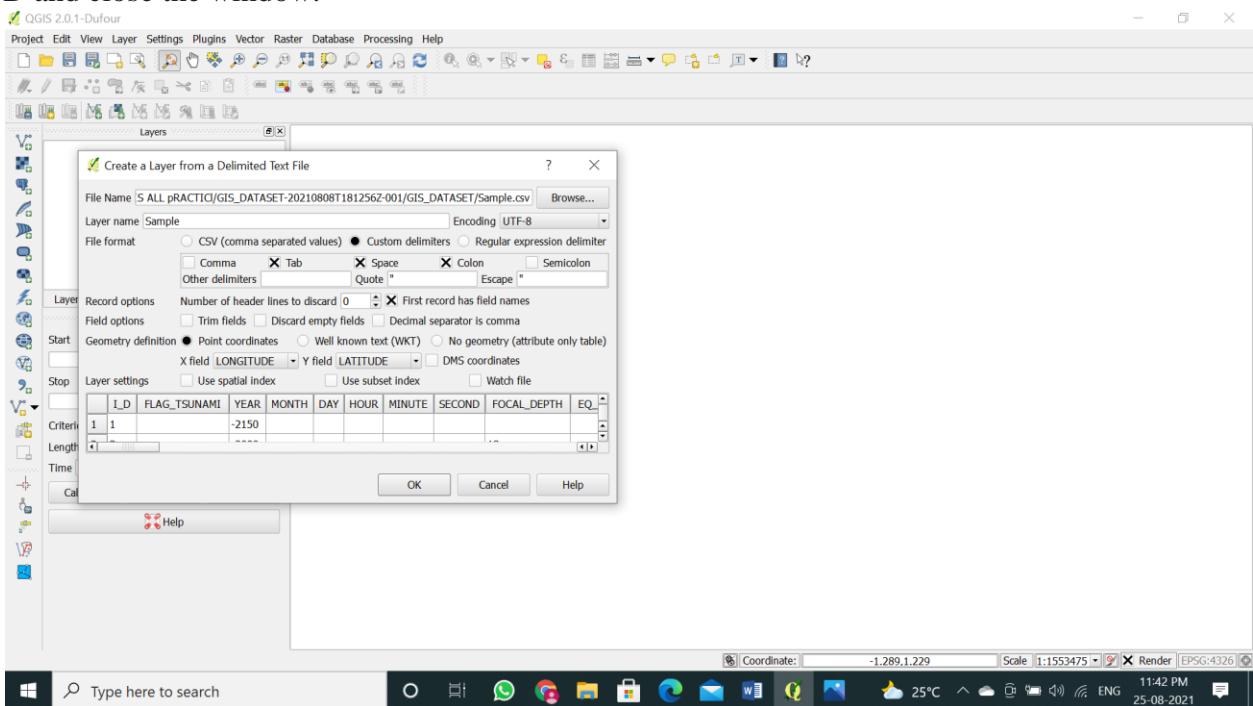
Step 1: Go to Layer > Add Layer > Add Delimited text Layer

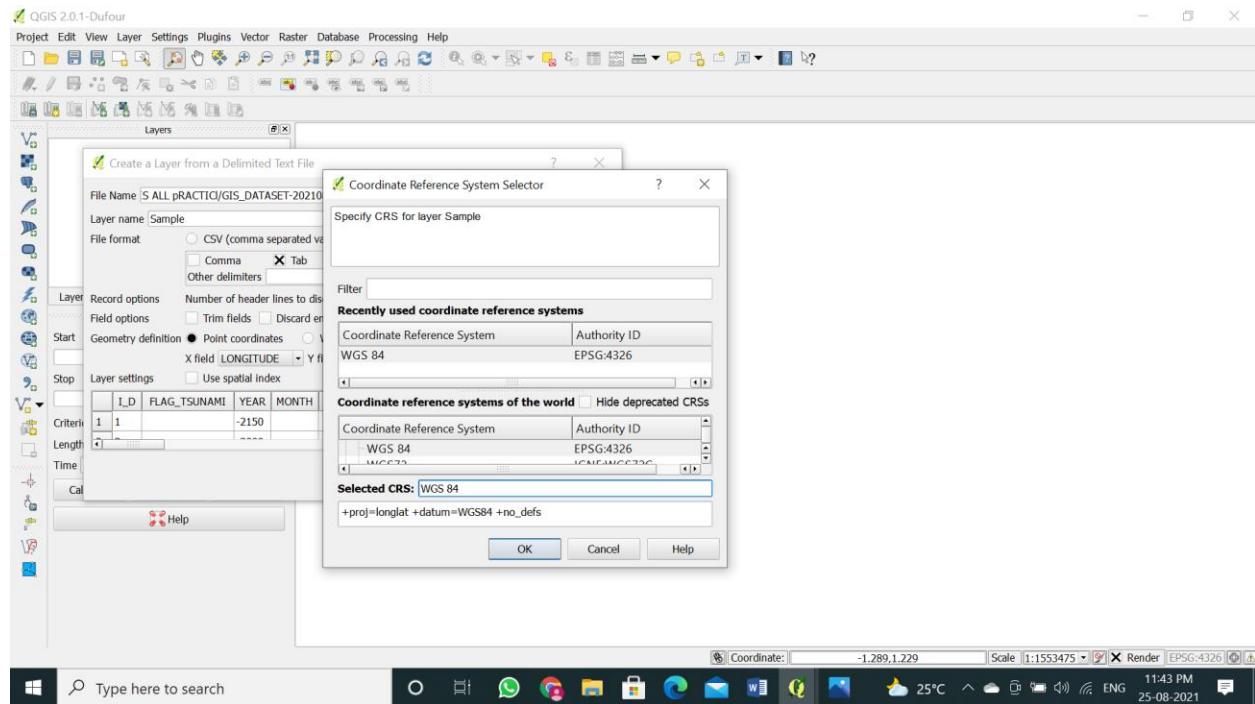


Step 2: Data Source Manager | Delimited Text window will appear and select the Sample.csv file from data folder.

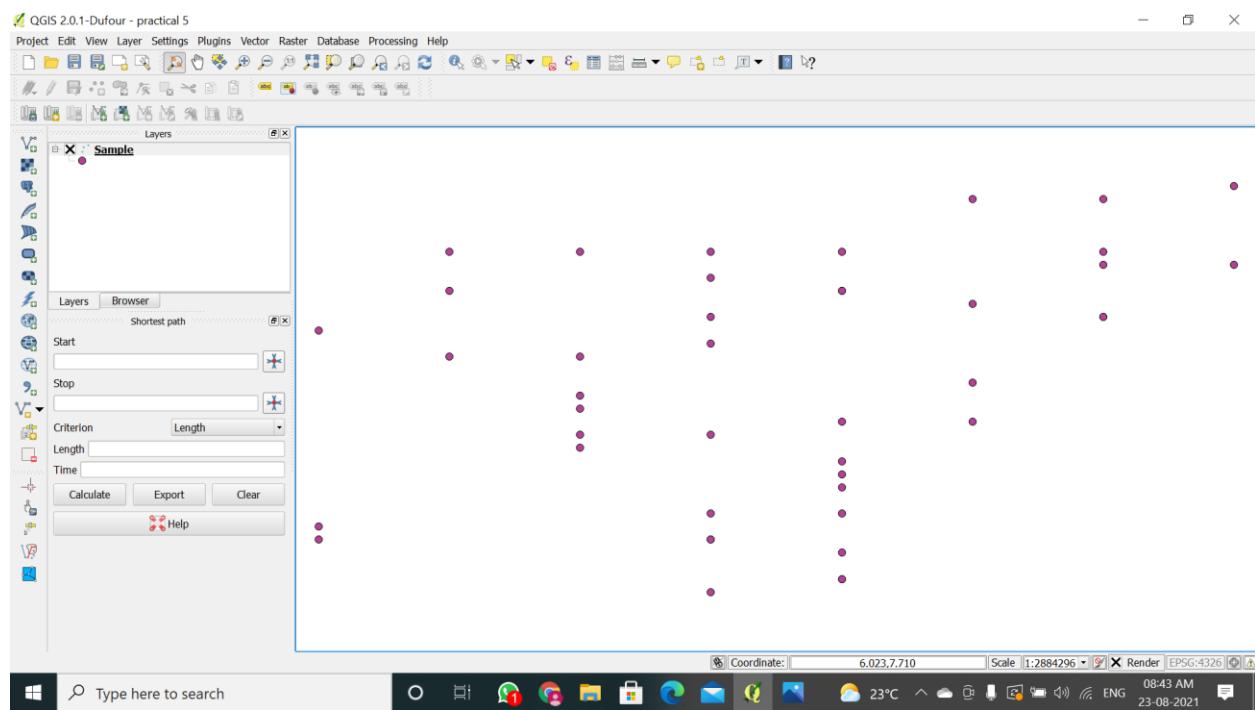


Step 3: Make following changes: under delimited Text CHECK TAB, COLON, SPACE  
Geometry definition X – Longitude, Y – Latitude geometry CRS EPSG:4326-WGS 84 • Press ADD and close the window.





#### Step 4: Press Add and Close the Window



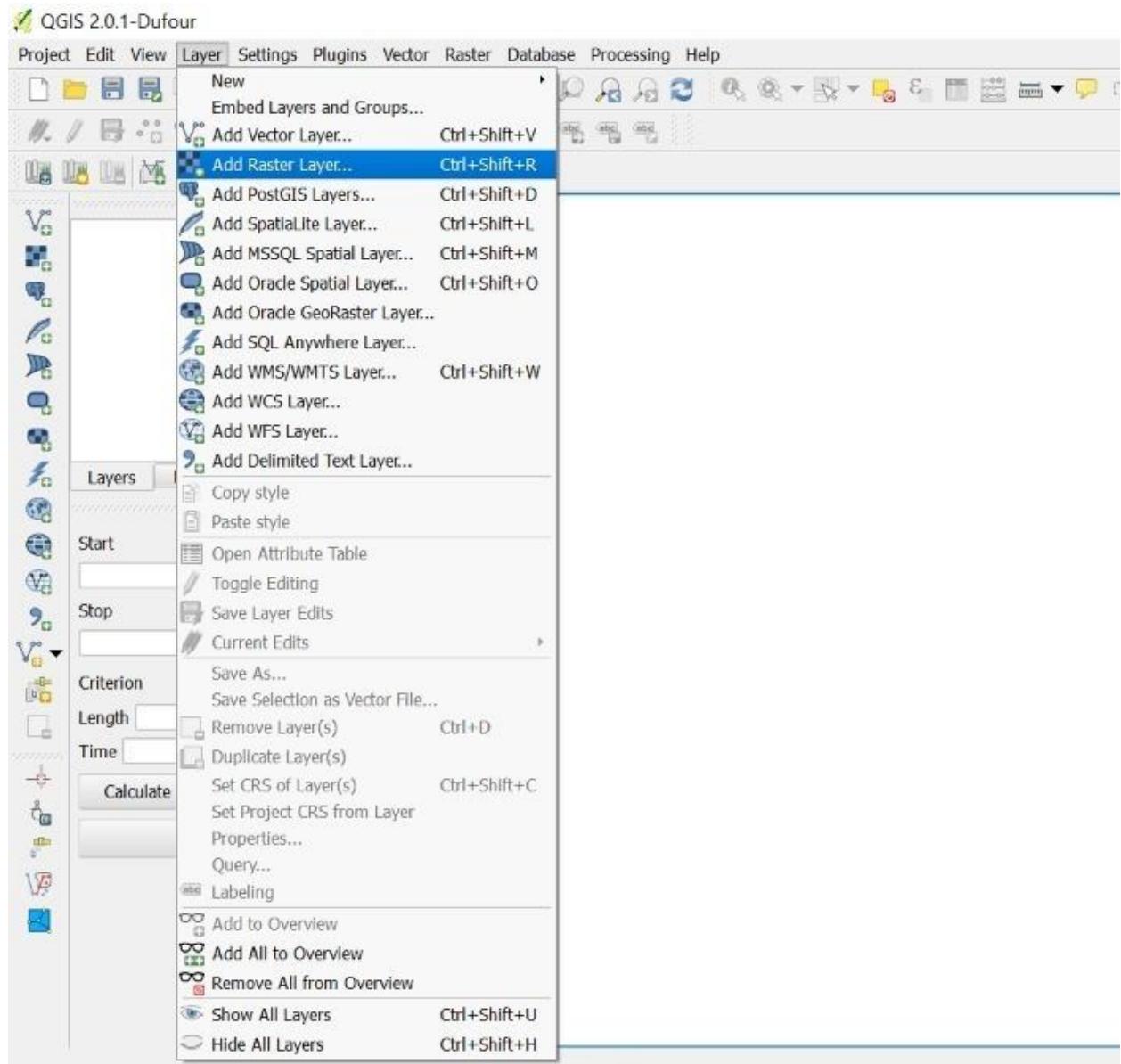
## Practical 6

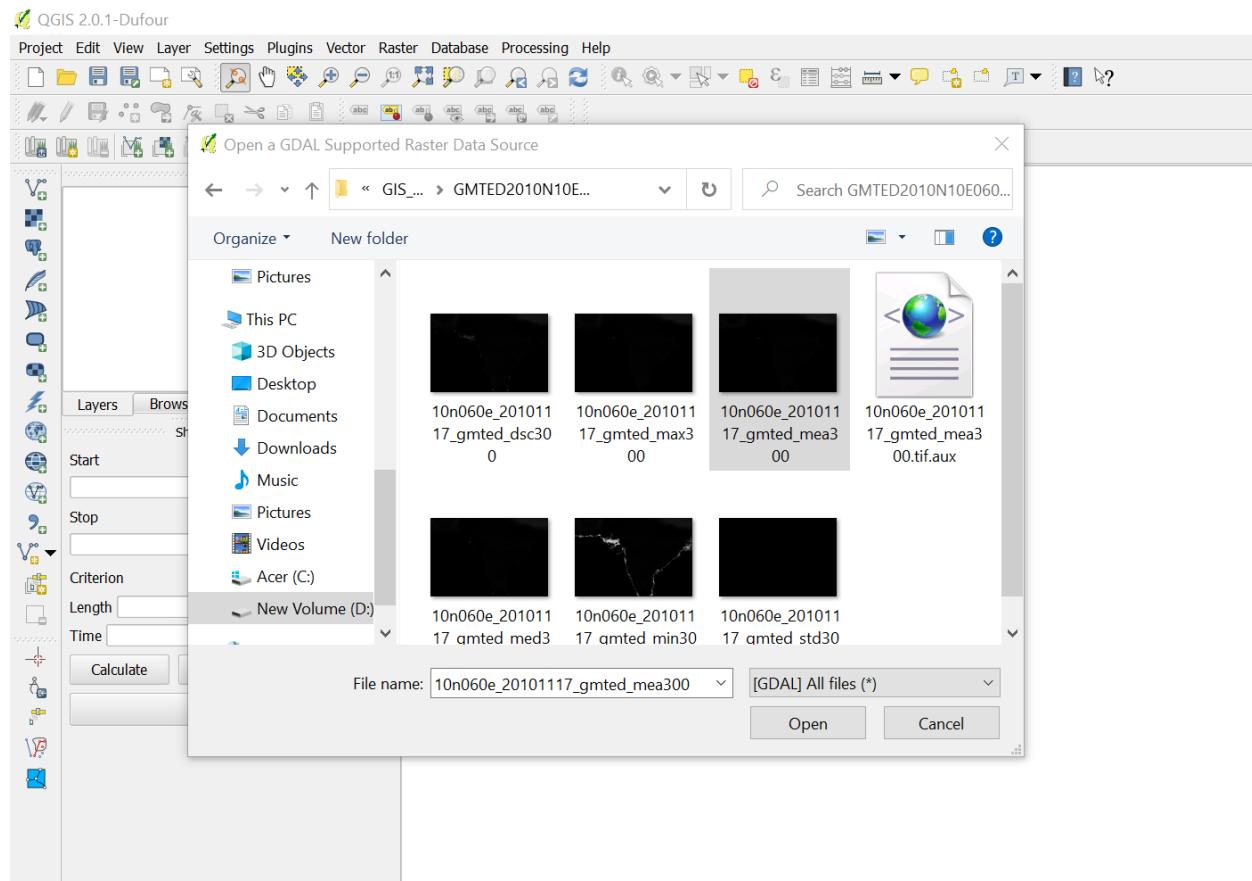
### Aim: Working with Attributes, Terrain Data Analysis

A terrain dataset is a multiresolution, TIN based surface built from measurements stored as features in a good database. Terrain or elevation data is useful for many GIS analysis like, to generate various products from elevation data such as contours, hillshades etc.

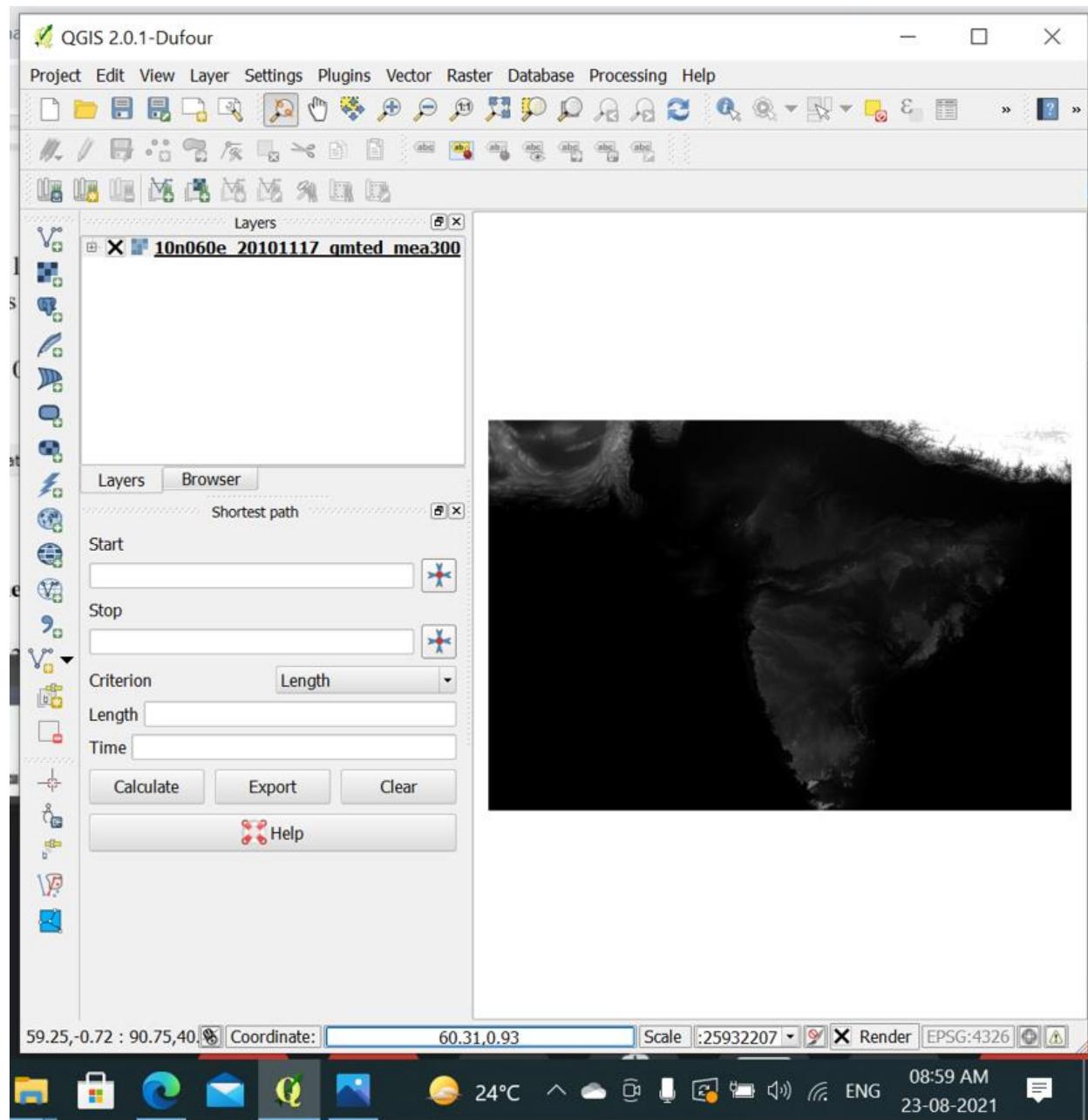
1. Go to Layer > Add Raster Layer > Select

“10\_n006e\_20101117\_gmted\_mea300.tif”, from Data Folder

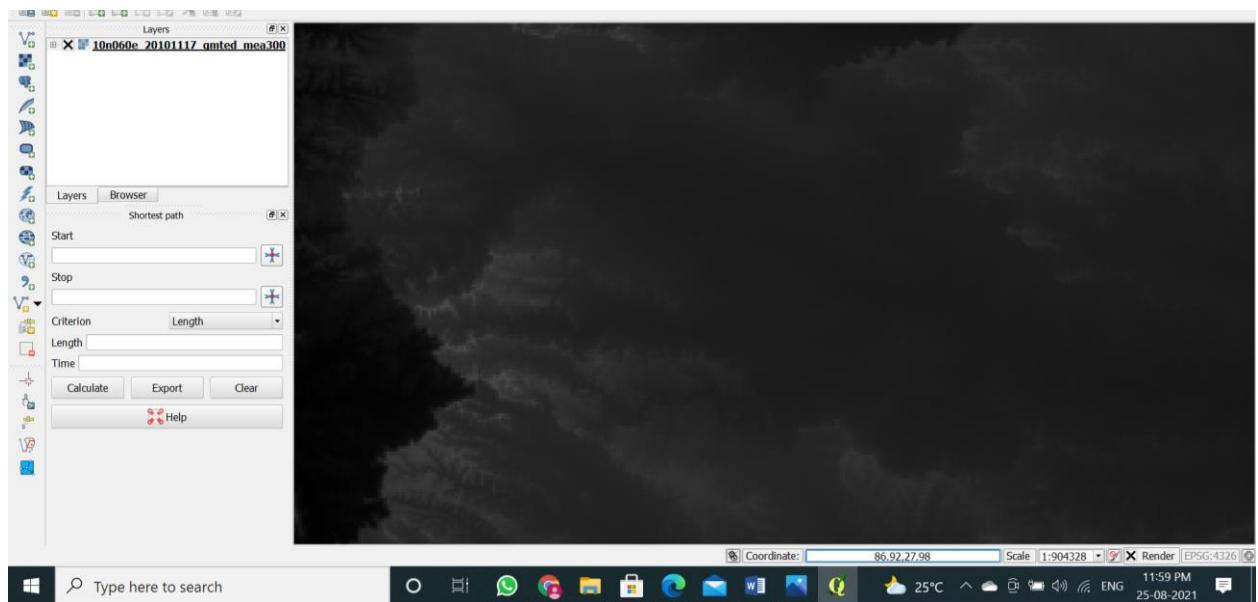




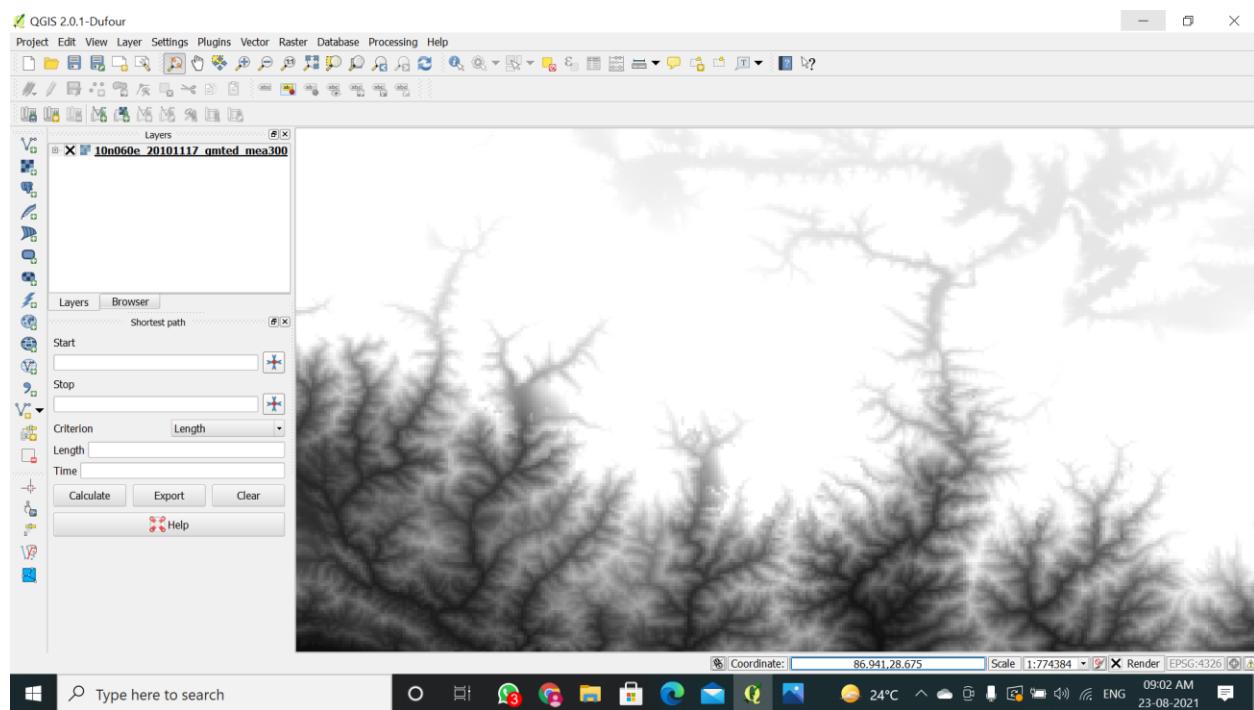
2. The Lower Latitude region are shown using dark color and highest using light shade as seen on top region containing Himalaya and Mt Everest – is located at the coordinates 27.9881 Degree N 89.9253 Degree E.



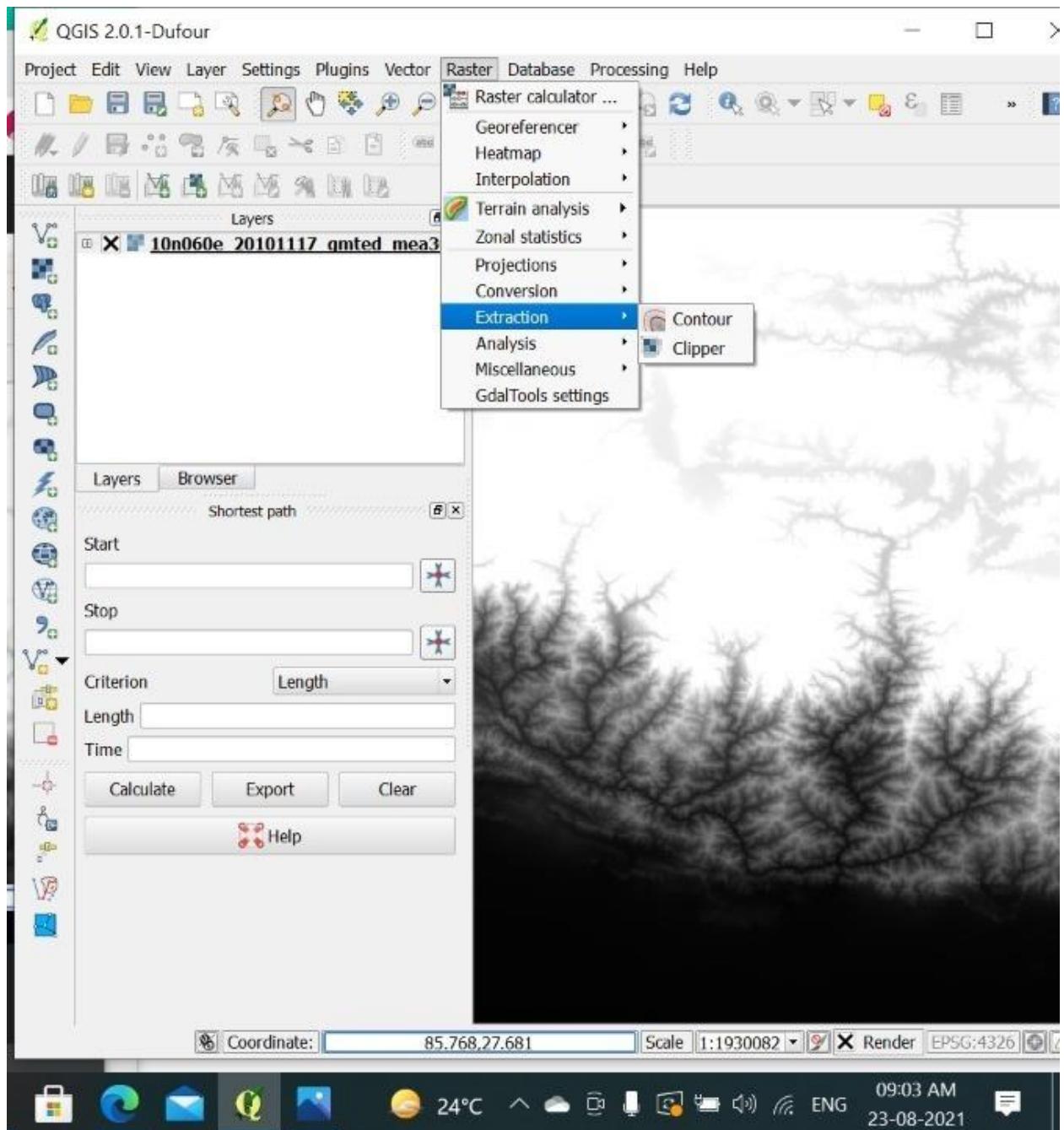
3. Enter 86.92,27.98 in the coordinate field , Scale 900000 and Magnifier 100% at the bottom of QGIS

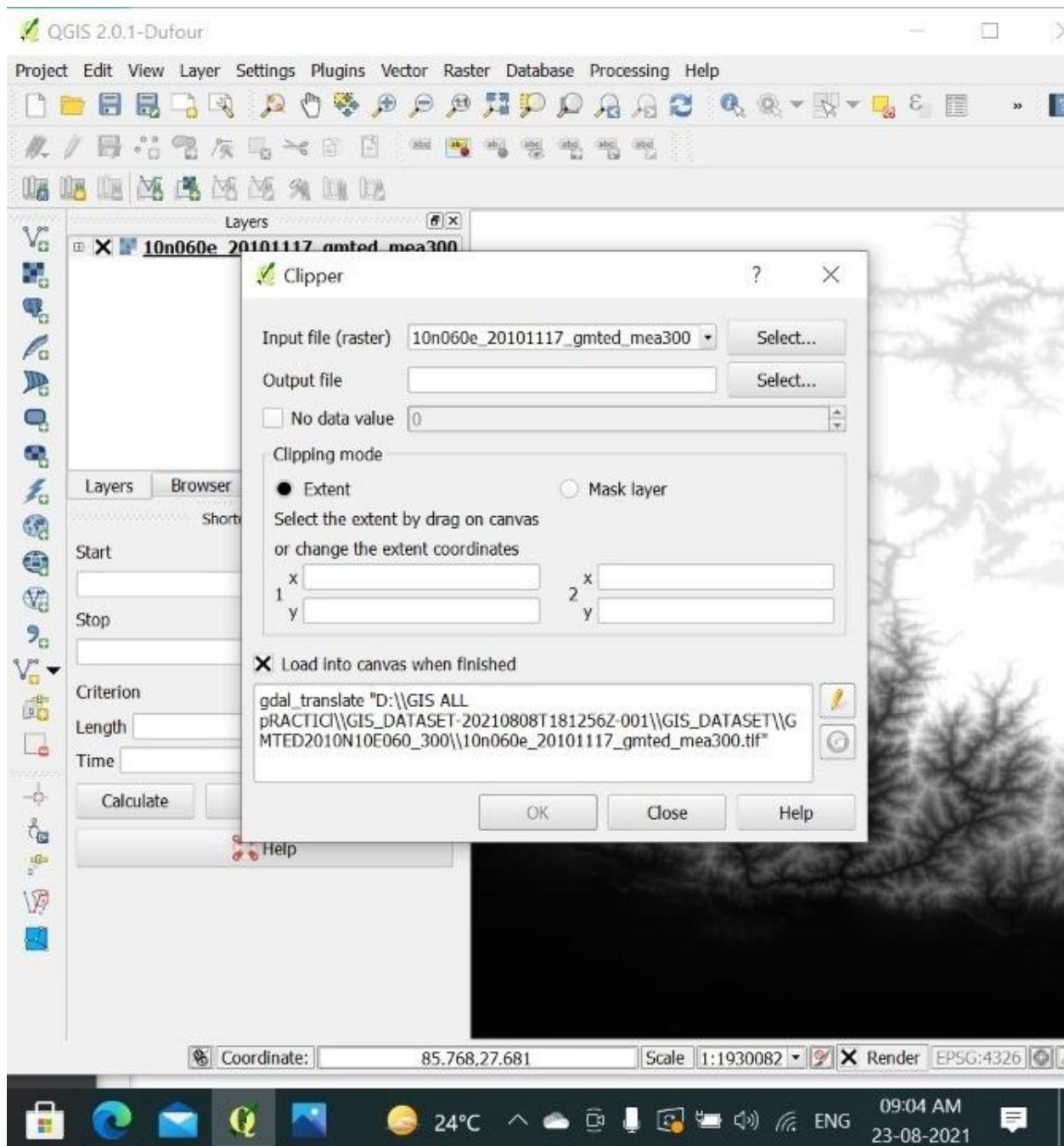


4. Press enter the view port will be centered on Himalaya Region.



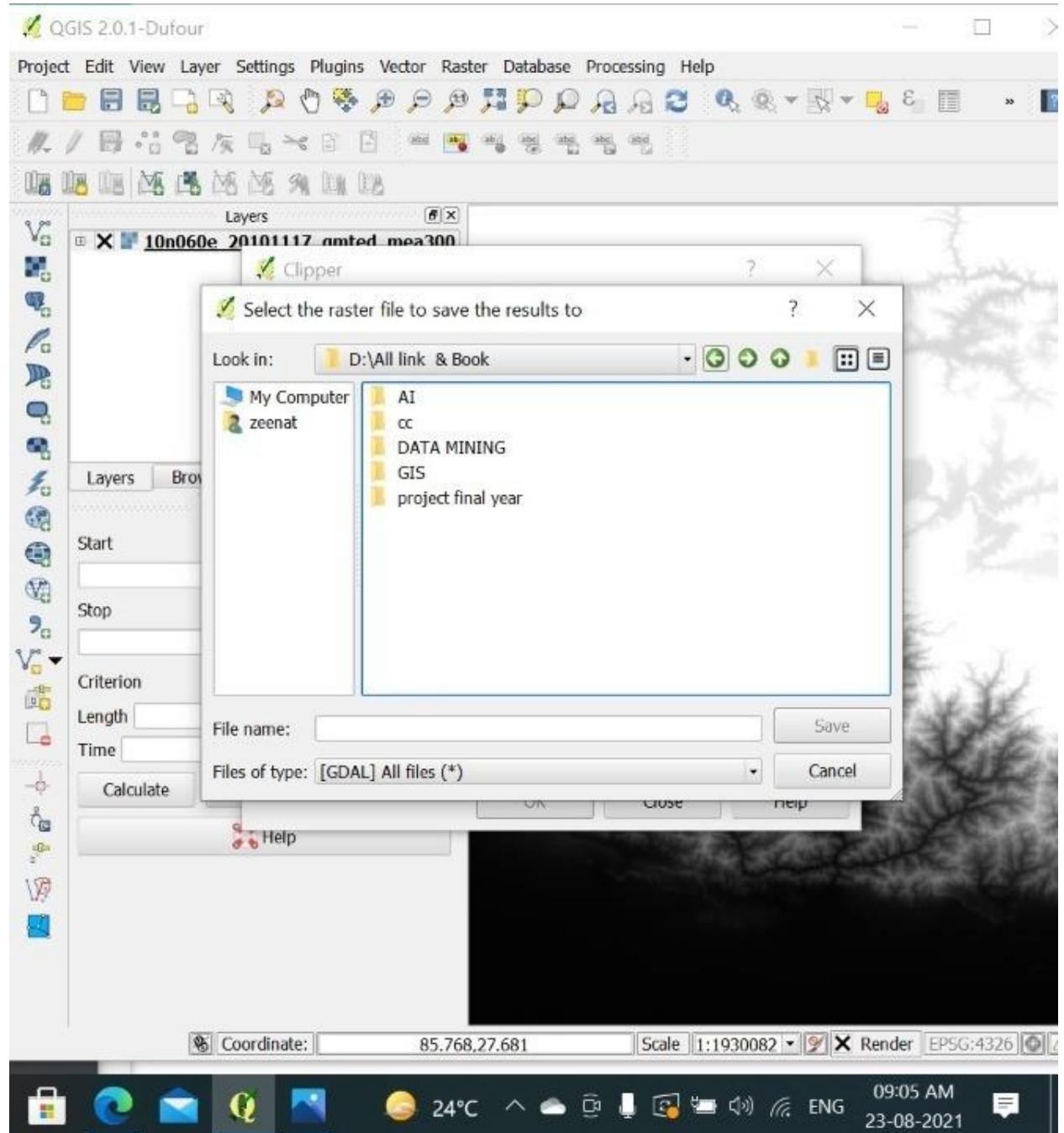
5. Go to Raster > Extraction > Clipper

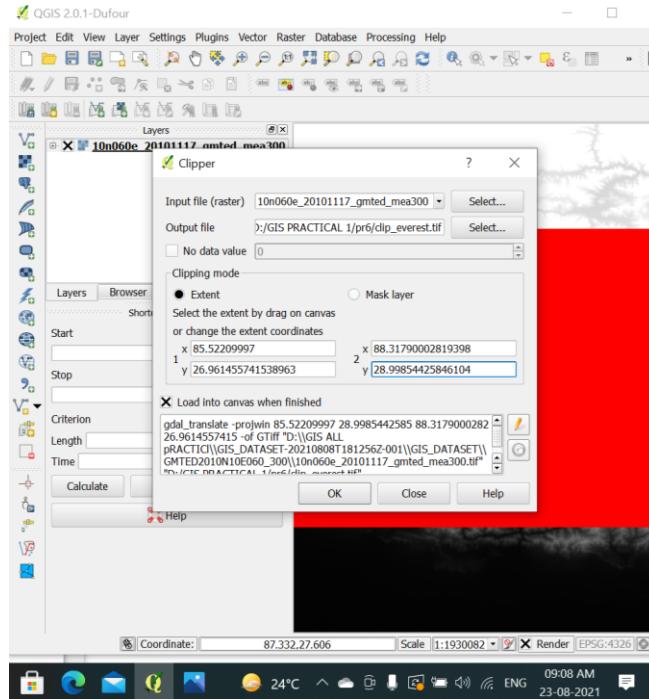
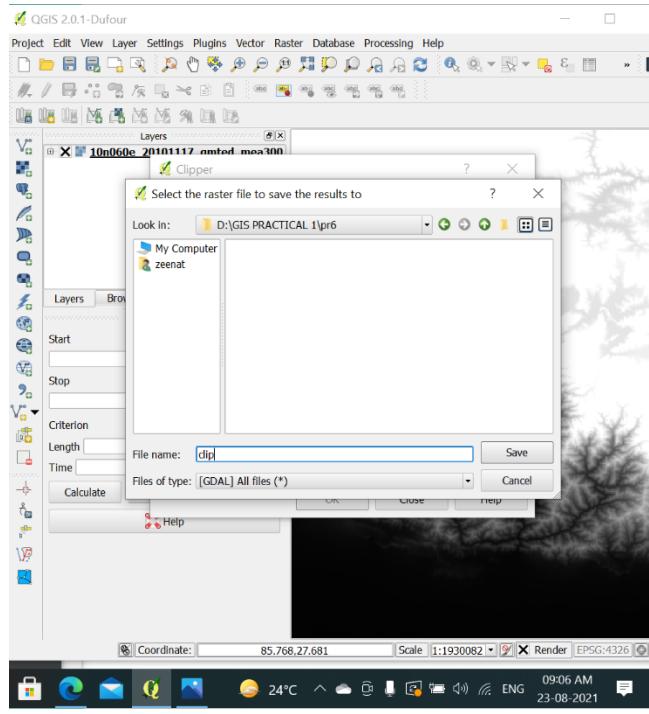


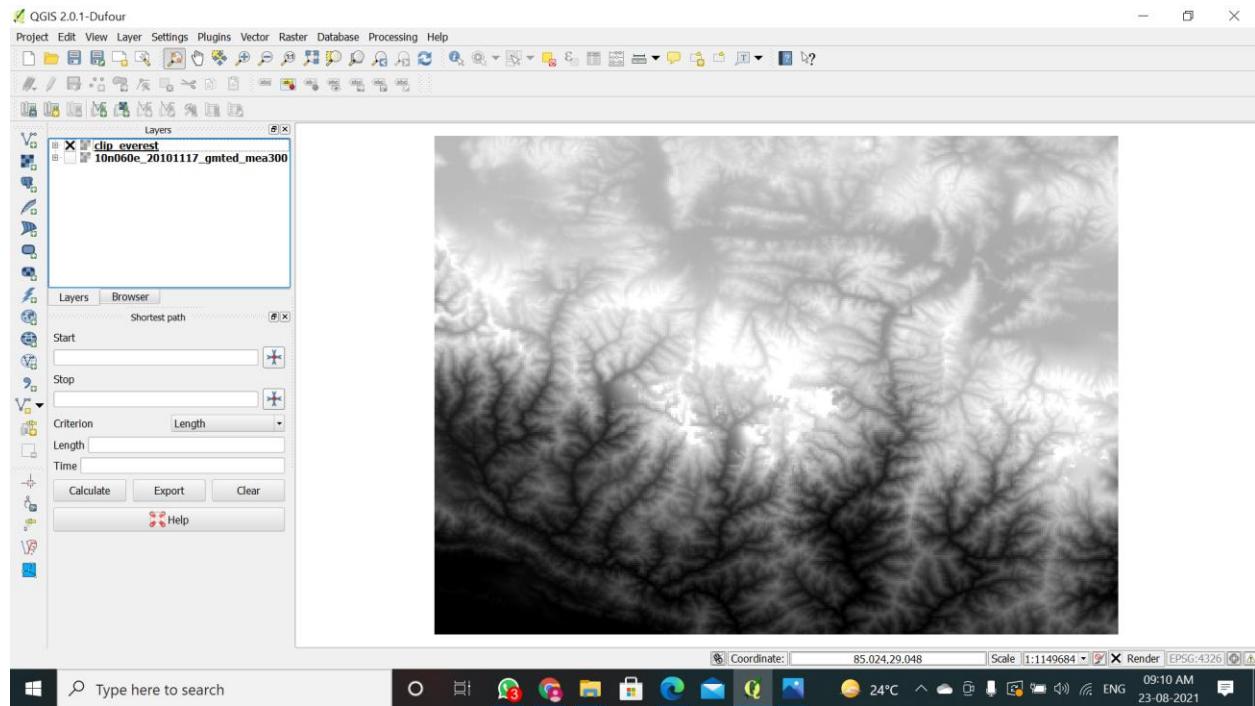


6. Select clip by Extent, select input file as **10n060e\_2010117\_gmted\_mea300.tif** and output file as “clipped\_everest.tif” Xmin=85.52209997, xmax=88.3 1790002819398, ymin=26.96 1455741538963, ymax= 28.99854425846104, and click OK Deselect the original file.

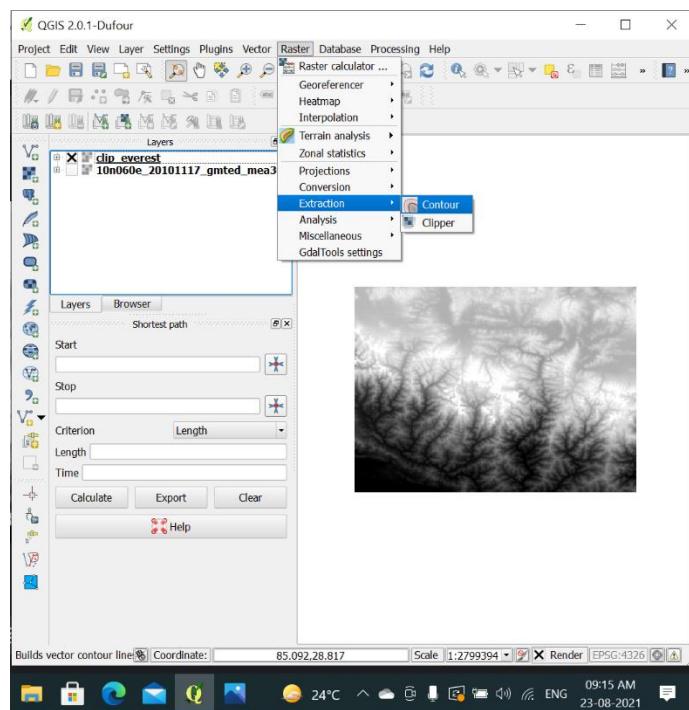
Counter lines are the lines on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level. A contour interval in surveying is the vertical distance or the difference in the elevation between the two contour lines in a topographical map. **To derive counter lines from raster.**

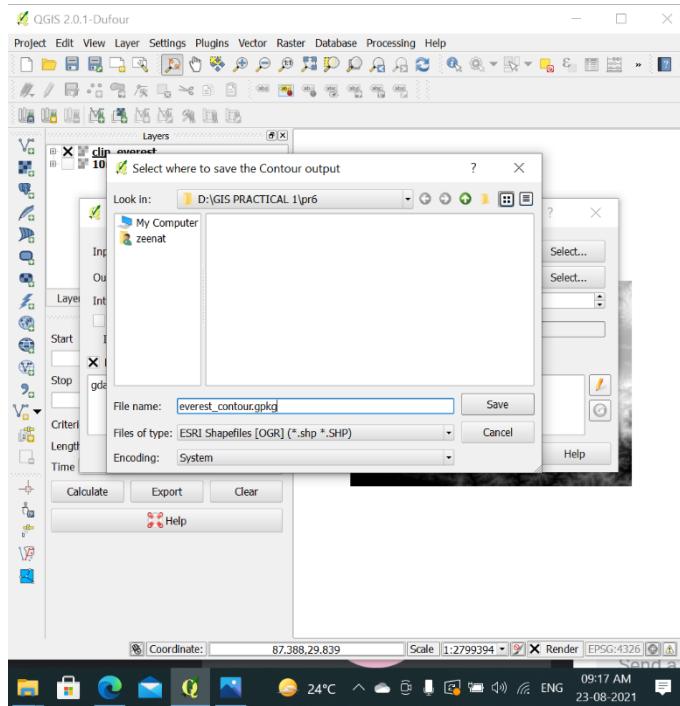




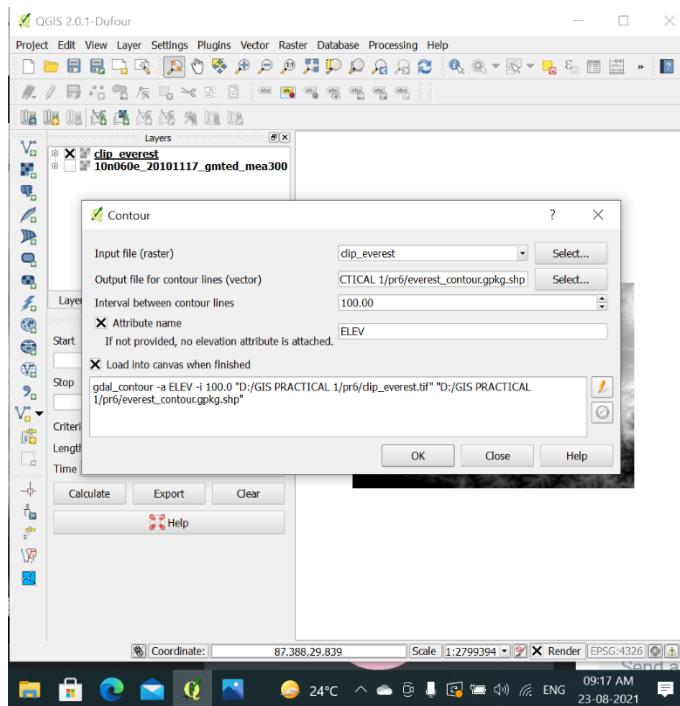


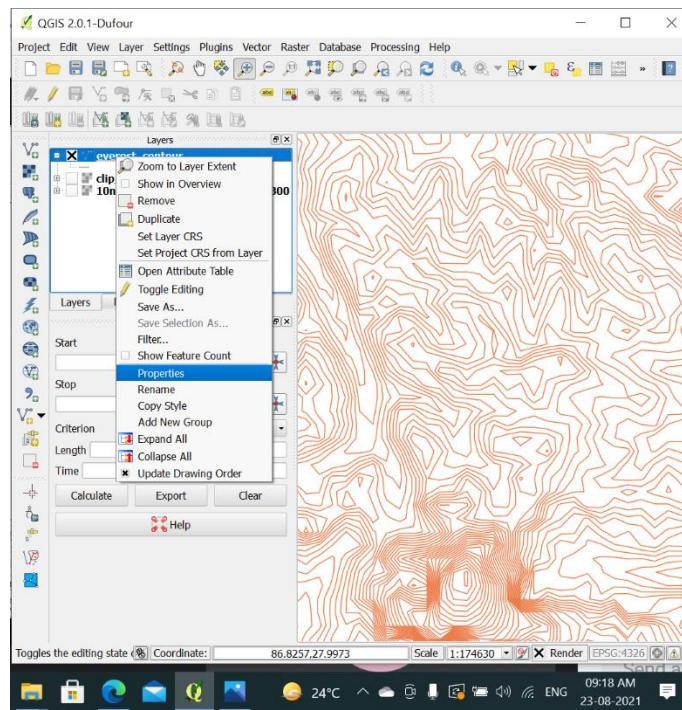
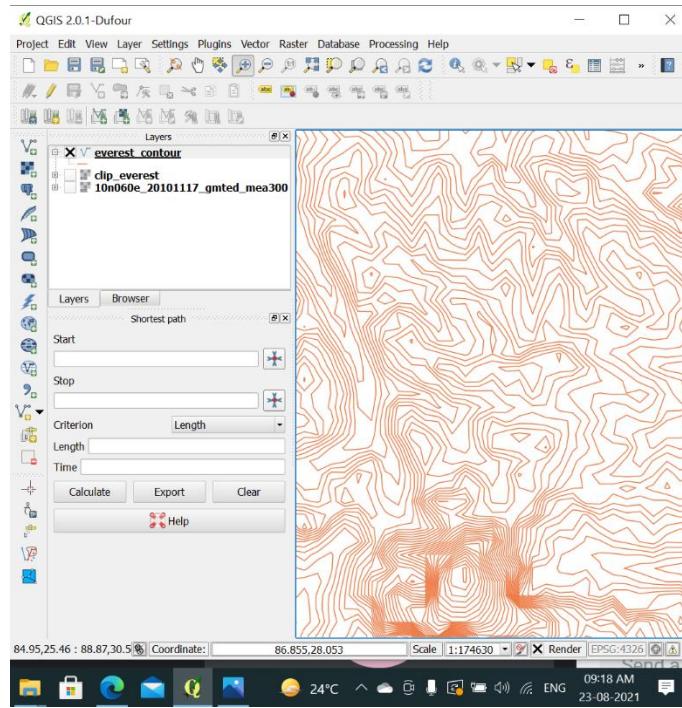
7. Go to Raster → Extraction → Contour
8. Select Input file as “**clipped\_everest.tif**” and output file= (browse to your folder) **everest.gpkg**, Interval=100, SELECT attribute name check box and click ok
9. contour layer will appear

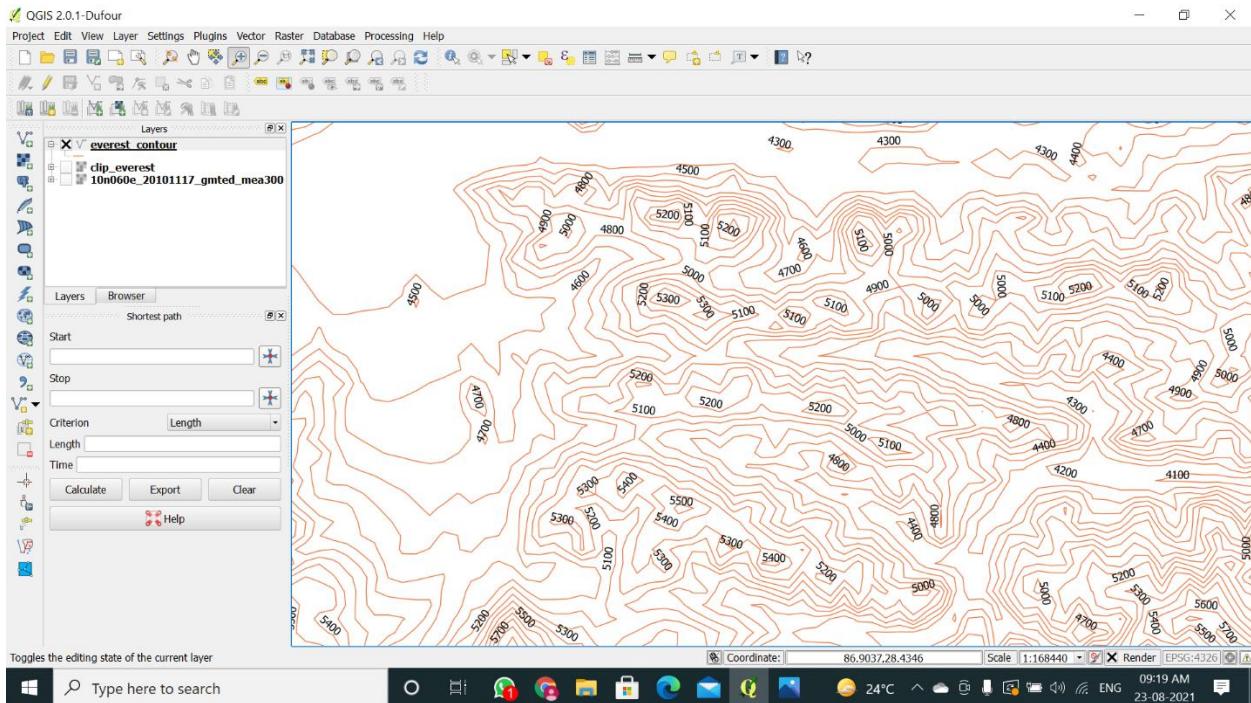
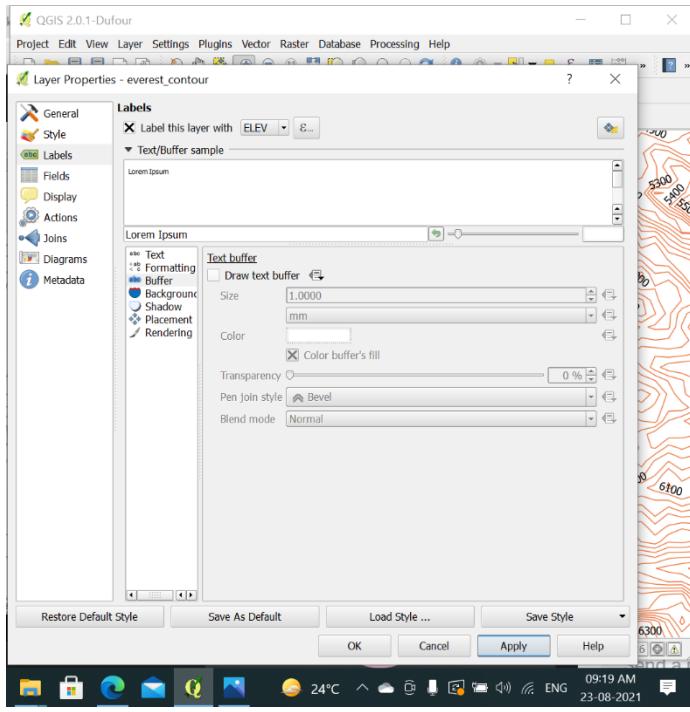




10. Label the layer using “ELEV” field and set appropriate symbols for line. Right click on layer □ properties □ Labels □ (Select attribute as ELEV)





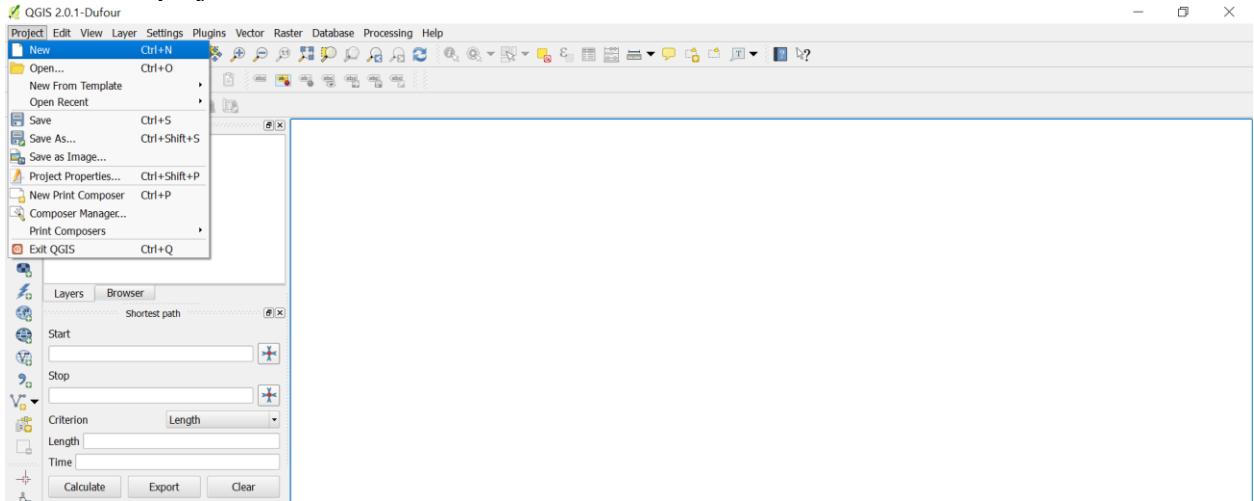


11. In the Layer panel right click on Contour Raster Layer and select “Open Attribute table”, the table in descending order based in the value of “ELEV” column.

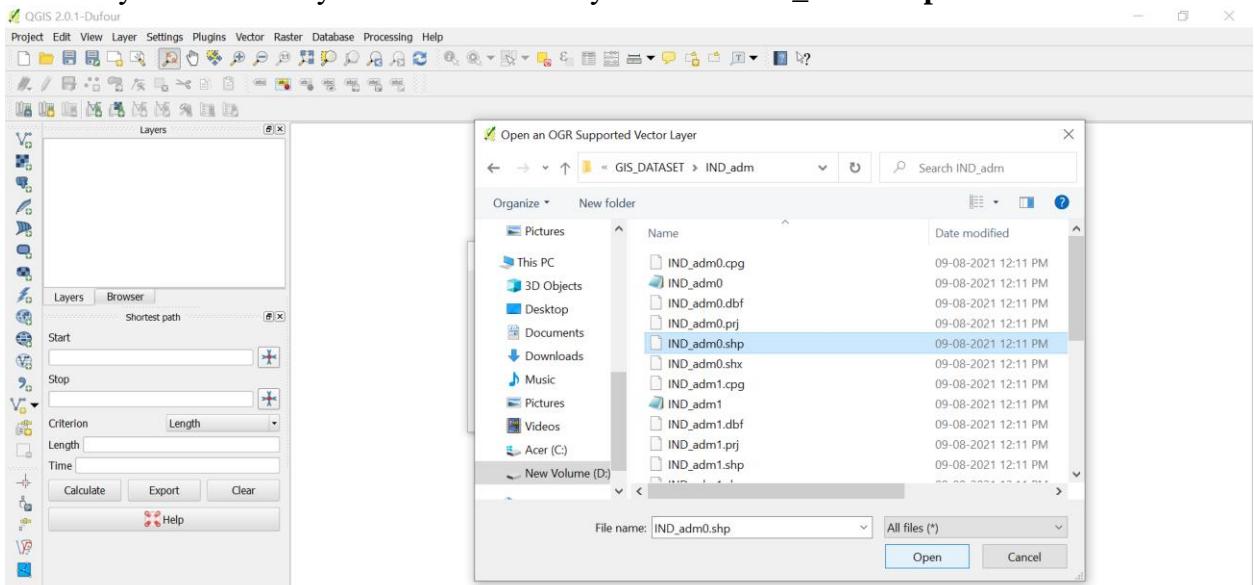
## Practical 7

### Aim: Georeferencing Topo Sheets and Scanned Maps

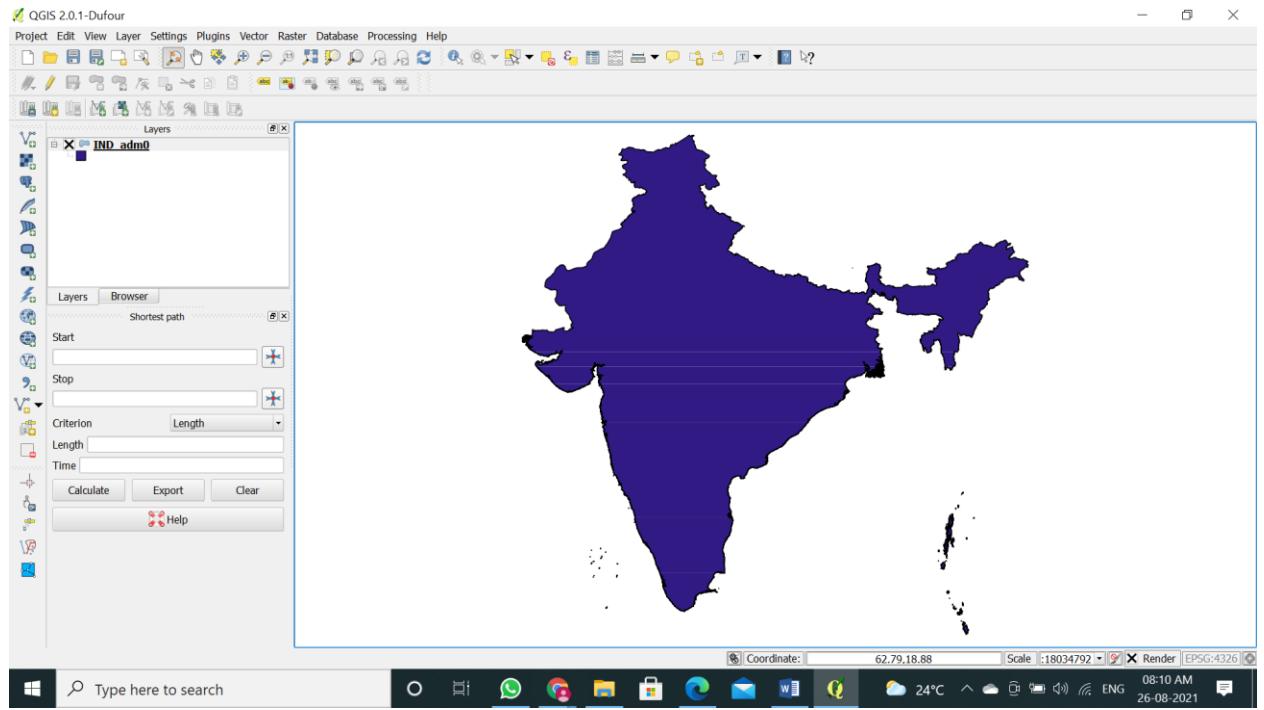
#### 1. Start a new project



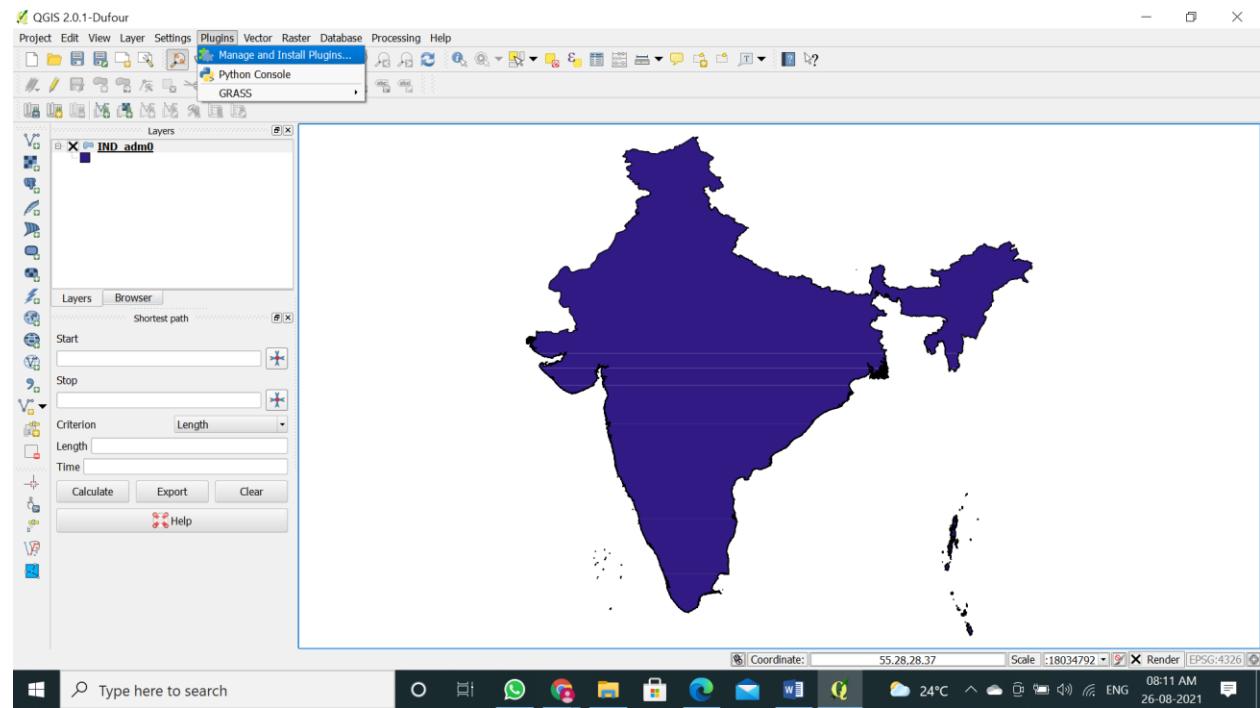
#### 2. Go to Layers → Add Layer → Add vector Layer Select IND\_adm0.shp

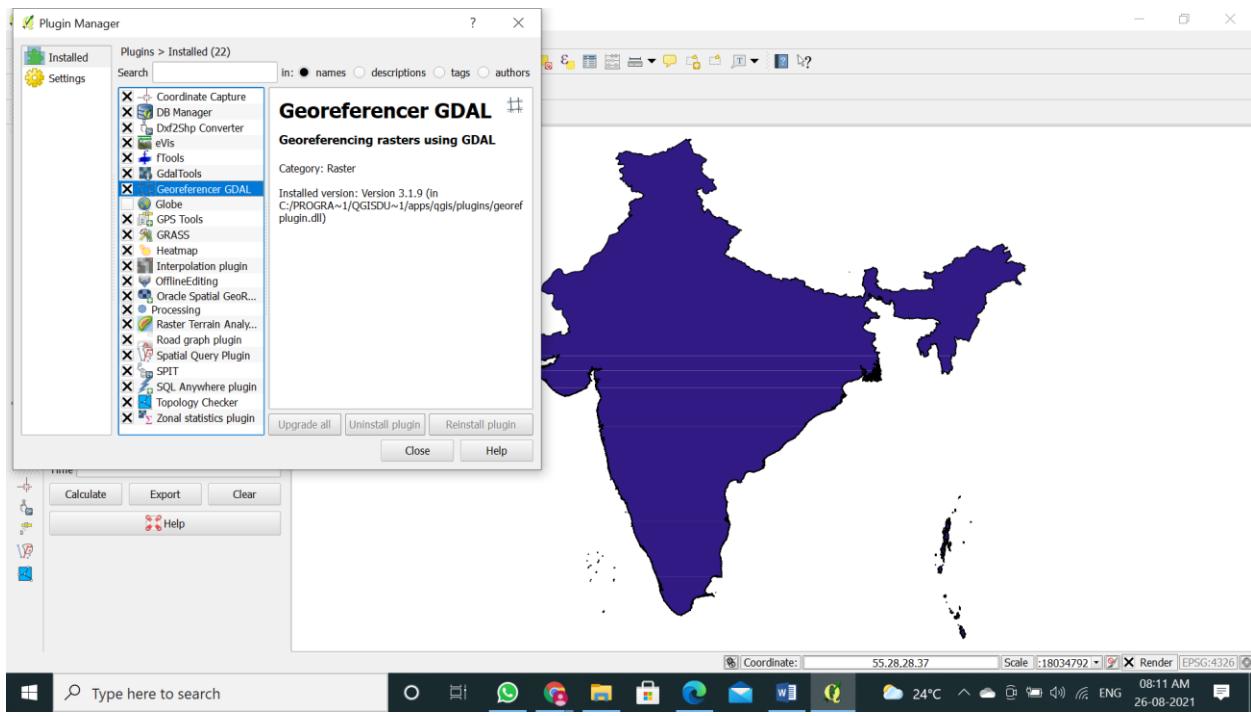


#### 3. Zoom in to Mumbai region in the layer.

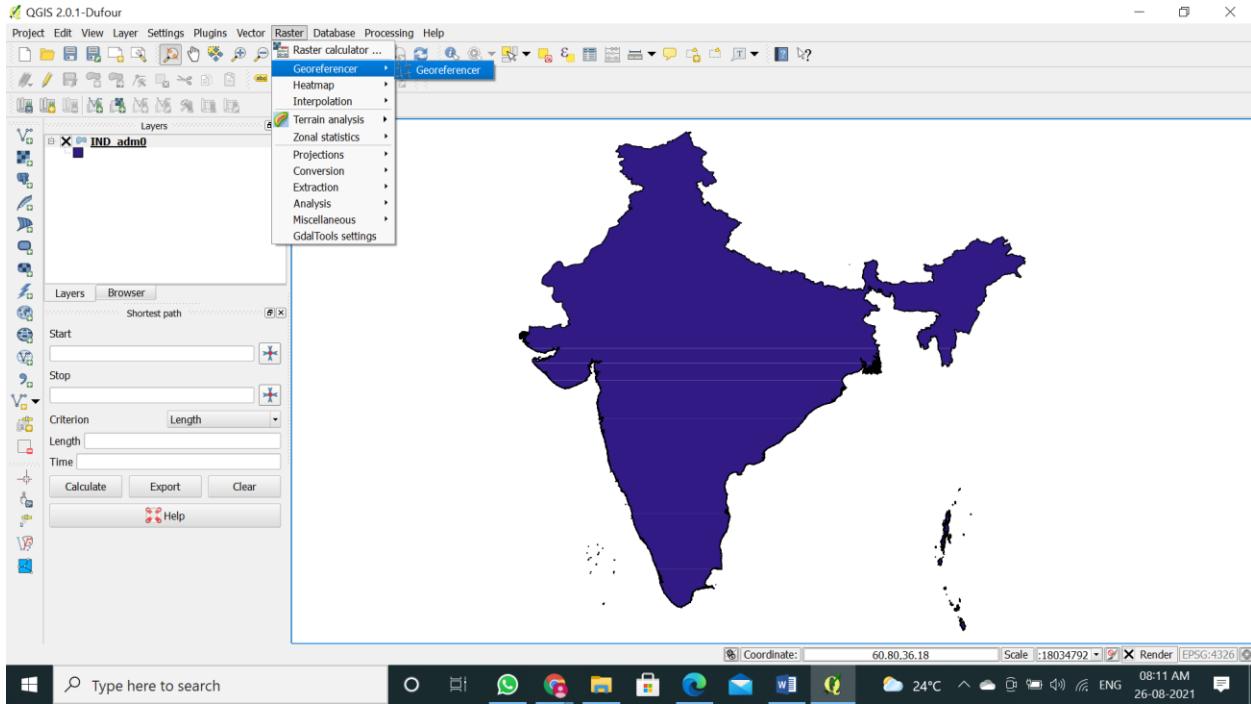


**NOTE: For Georeferencing analysis > Go to Plugin → Install Georeferencer GADL. After successful installation of plugin,**

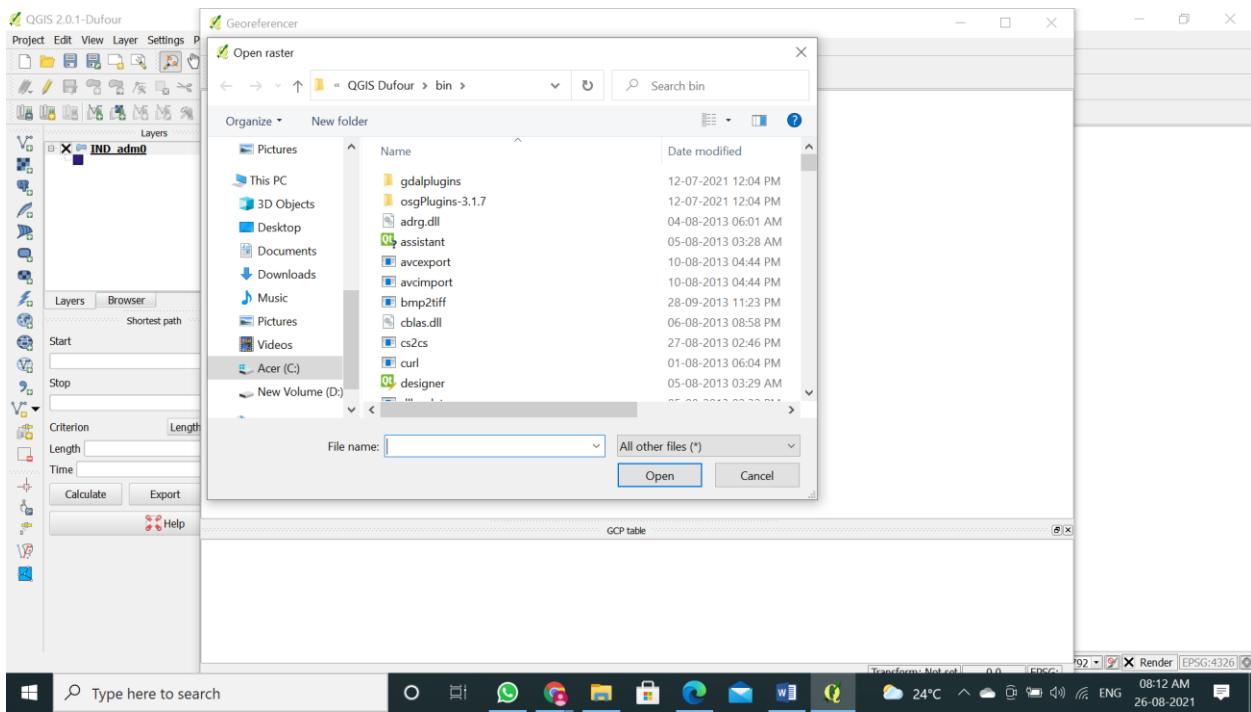




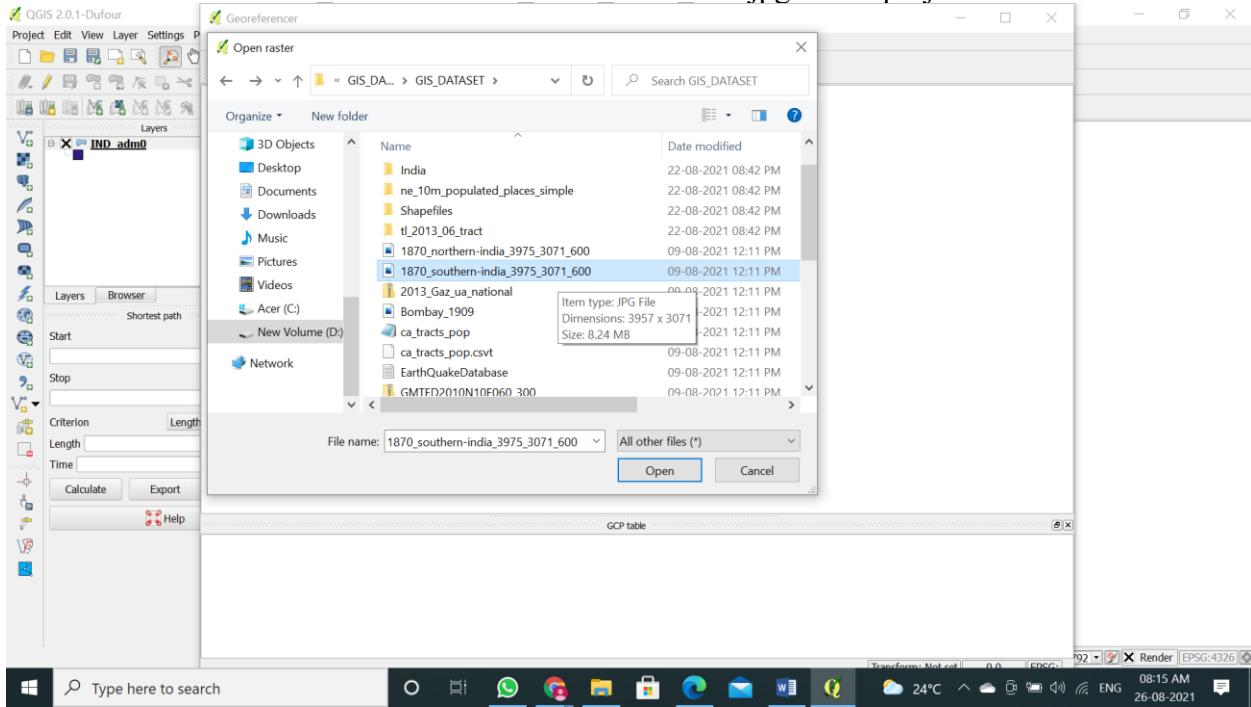
#### 4. Go to Raster → Georeferencer Georeference



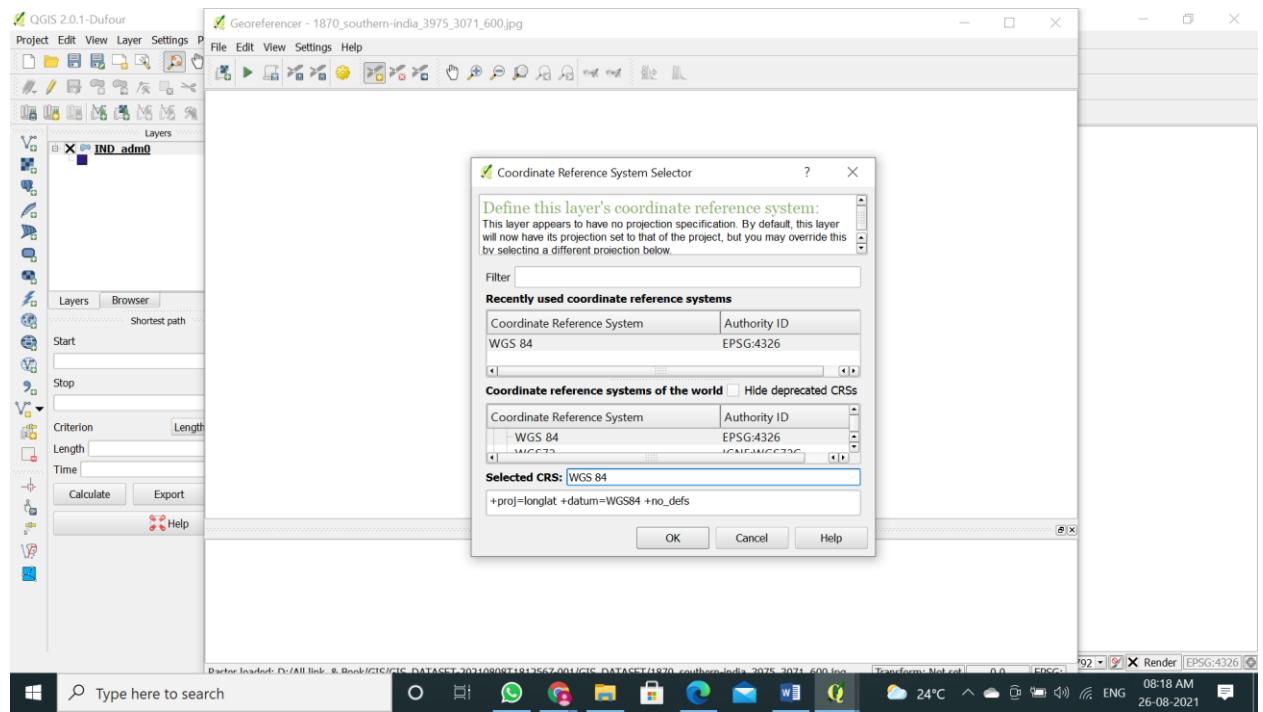
#### 5. File → Open Raster

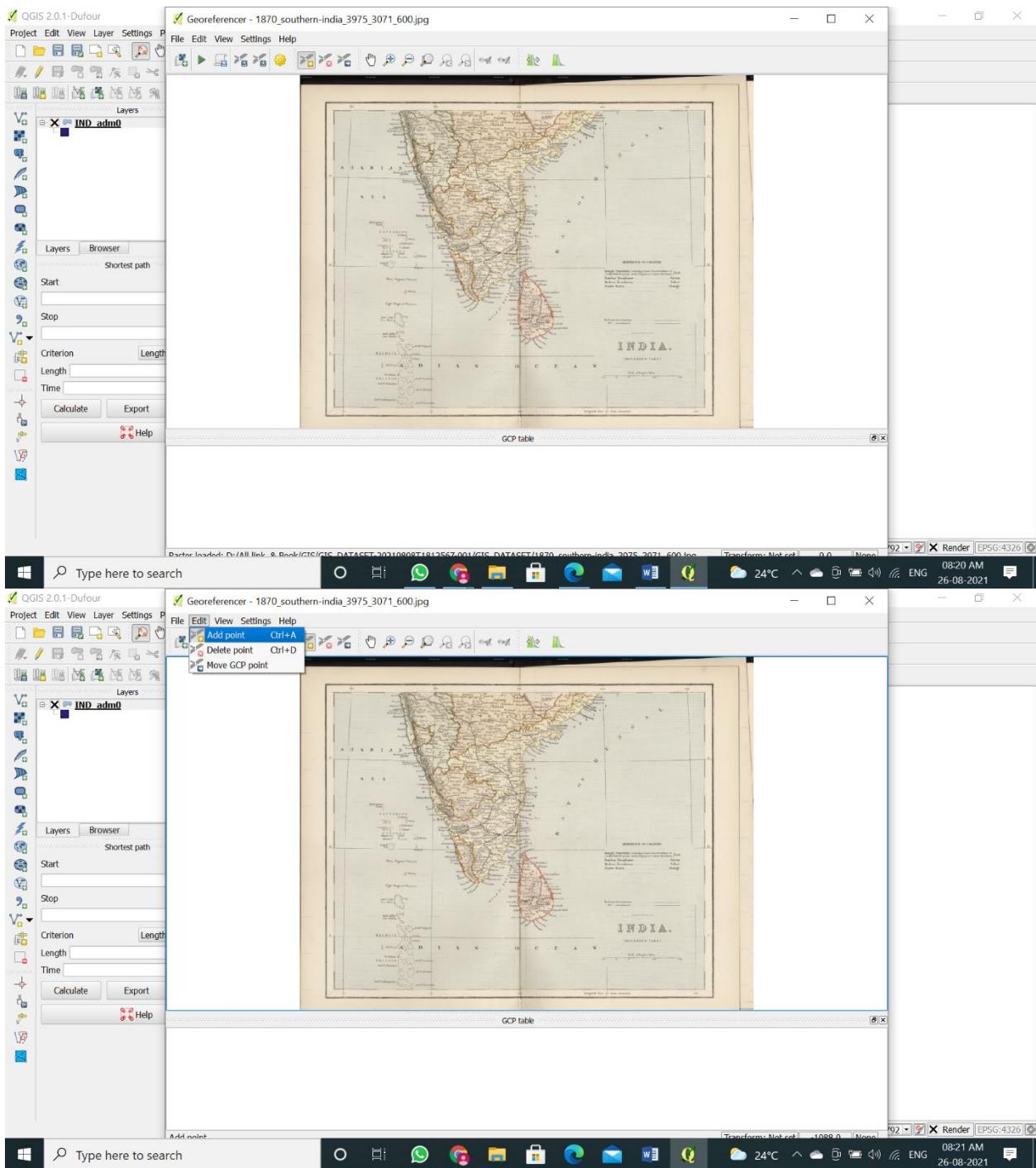


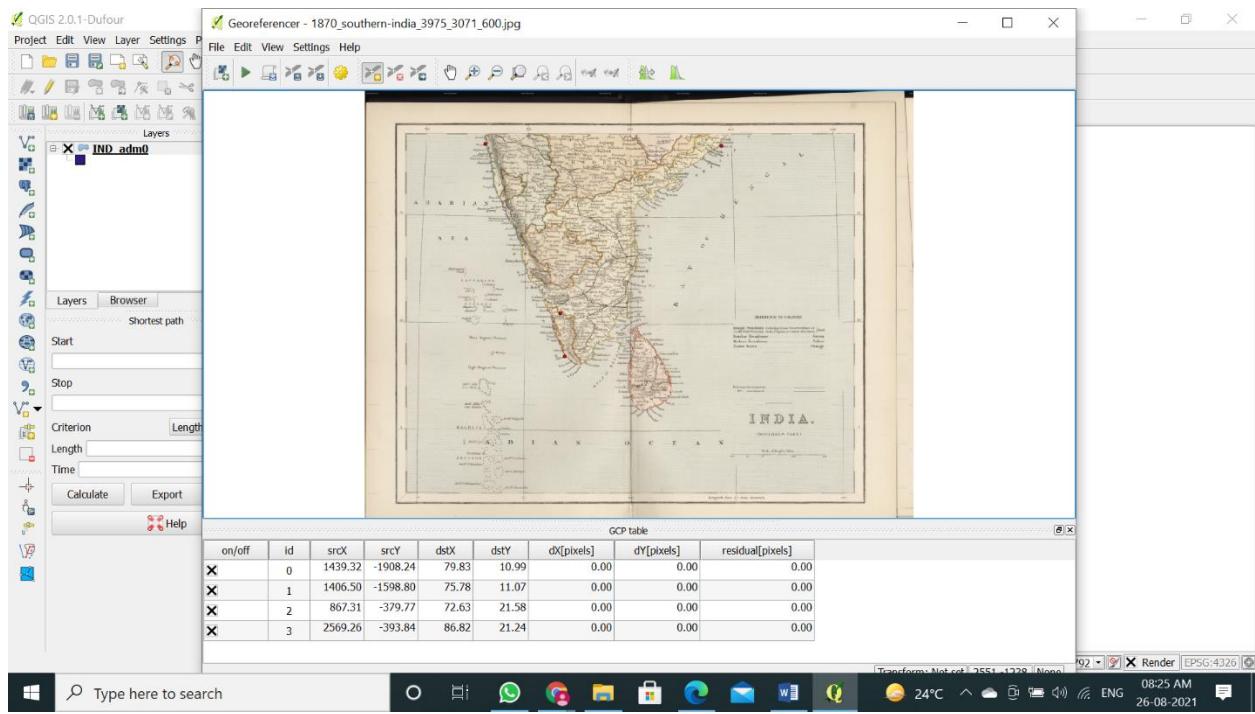
6. Select file “1870\_southern-india\_3975\_3071\_600.jpg” from project data folder



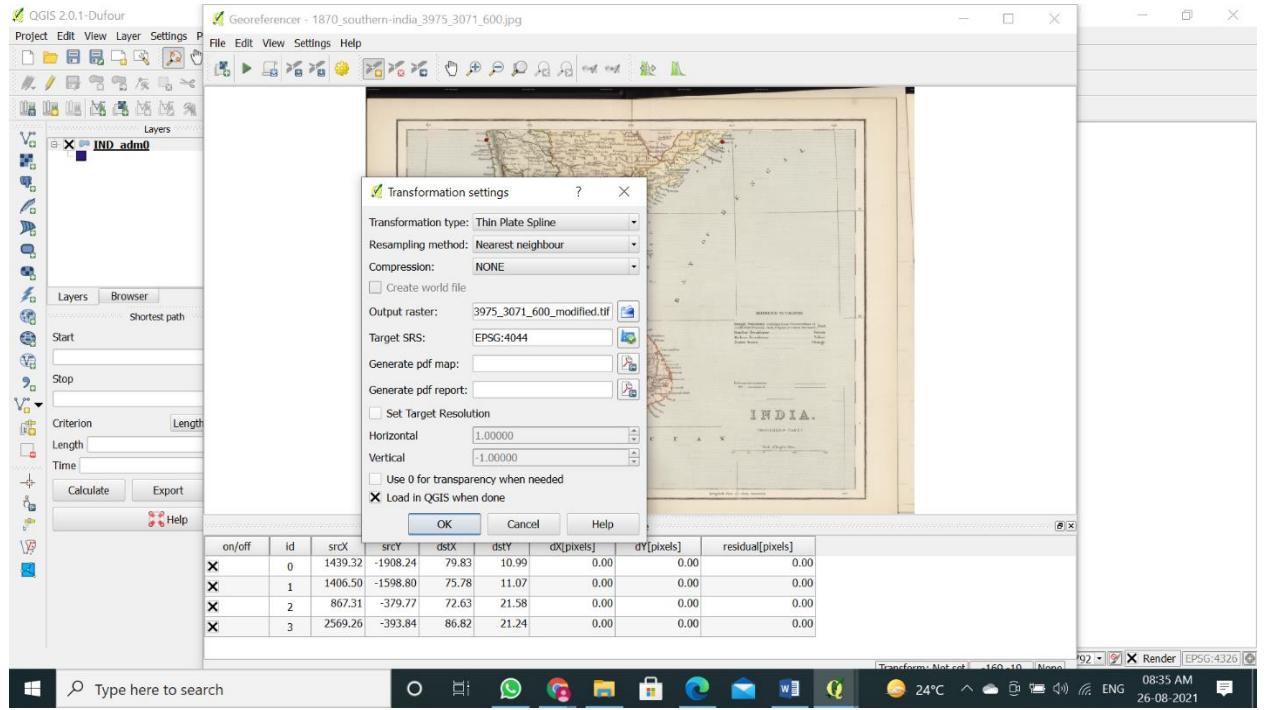
7. In Georeferencer window Go to Edit → Add Points (**NO DIALOG BOX WILL BE OPENED**, CLICK ANYWHERE ON IMAGE LOADED, SELECT BUTTON “**FROM MAP CANVAS**” AND CLICK ON ANY POINT IN THE ORIGINAL MAP IN MUMBAI REGION) (ADD 4 POINTS)



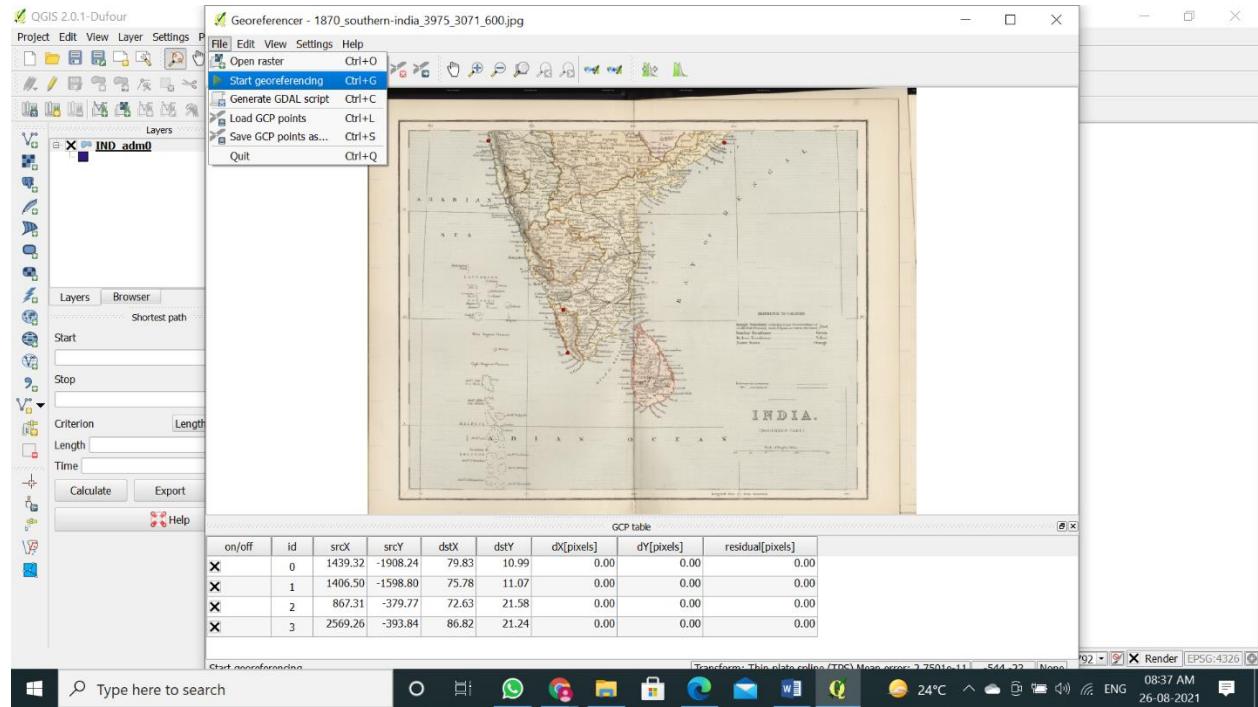




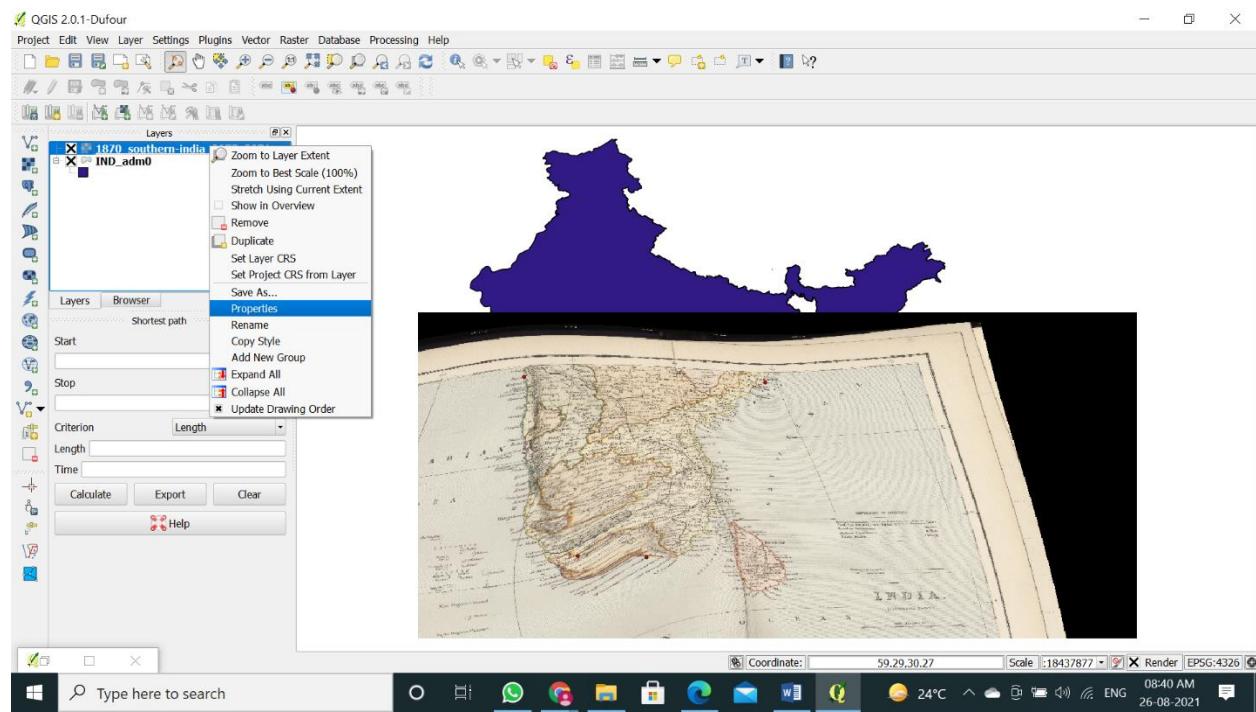
8. Go to Settings → Transformation Settings  
Select Transformation type → Thin Plate Spline  
Re-sampling Method → Nearest Neighbour  
Target TRS → Everest 1830 datum: EPSG 4044  
Select Output Raster: **MODIFIED.TIF**  
Check the Load in QGIS When Done Option  
Press “OK”.



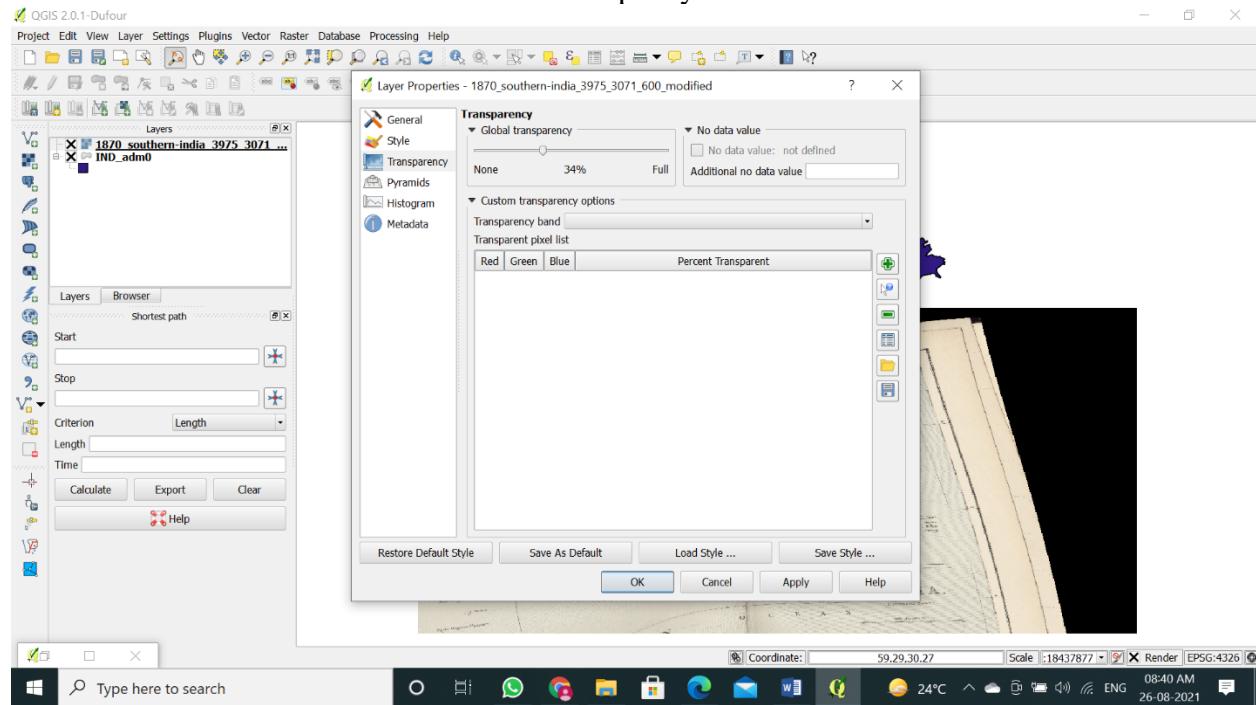
## 9. In Georeferencing window go to → File → Start Georeferencing



## 10. Select the newly added layer in Layer Panel Right click and go to property.



## 11. In TRANSPARENCY TAB □ Global Opacity to 38%



12. The Scanned Image map coincides with the existing map.

