

Hands-On

“Geospatial Data Generation and Visualization”

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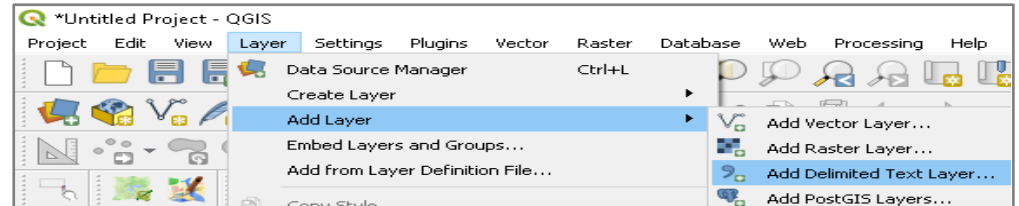
**Training Program**  
**on**  
**“Coastal Vulnerability Mapping and Analysis using QGIS”**  
**Organized by**  
**International Training Center for Operational Oceanography (ITCOO),**  
**INCOIS, Hyderabad, India**  
**November 20-24 2023**

# Overview

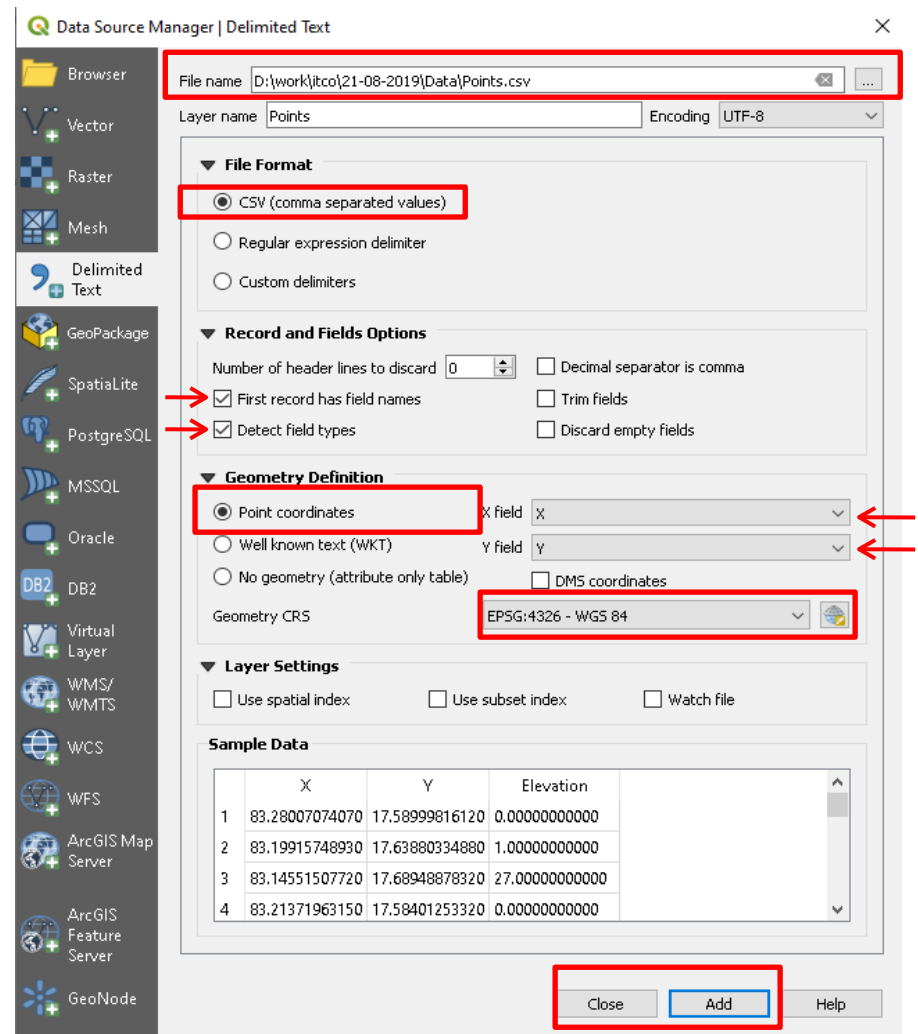
- Importing tabular (point) data
- Converting tabular data to vector data
- Raster surface generation using point data
- Clipping raster data
- Clipping raster data (Iterate over features)
- Sampling raster values
- Visualising Point data
- Visualising Raster data

# Geospatial data Generation : Importing tabular (point) data

- Go to Layer → Add Layer  
→ Add Delimited Text layer

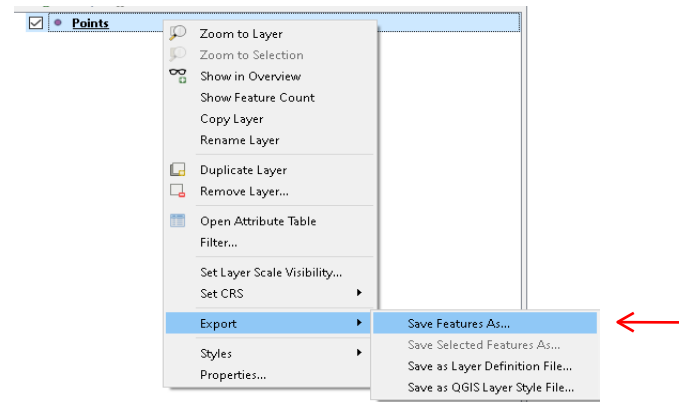


- Go to Data folder and select **Points.csv**
- Select **CSV(Comma Separated Values)** under File format
- Tick **First Column has Field Names**
- Tick **Detect Field Types** under Record and Fields Options
- Select **Point Coordinates** under Geometry Definition and Select **X & Y** fields from the dropdown list
- Select **EPSG:4326-WGS 84** as Geometry CRS
- Click on **Add** and **Close** the window after adding.

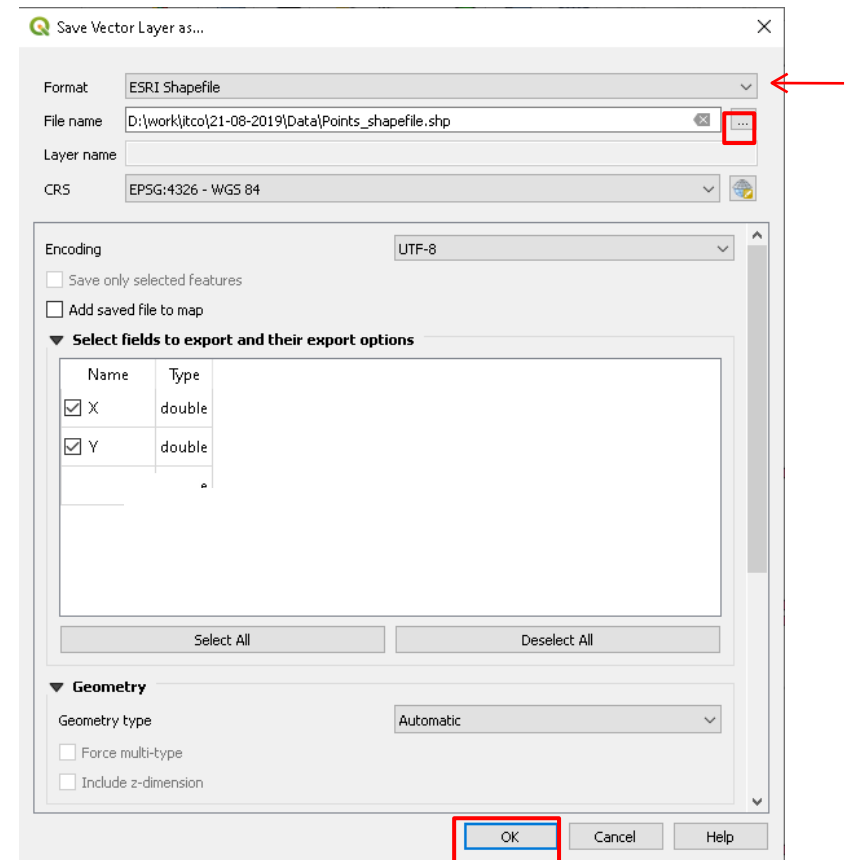


# Geospatial data Generation : Converting tabular data to vector data

- Right click **points** layer
- Go to exports -> Save Feature As  
**Points\_Shapefile.shp**

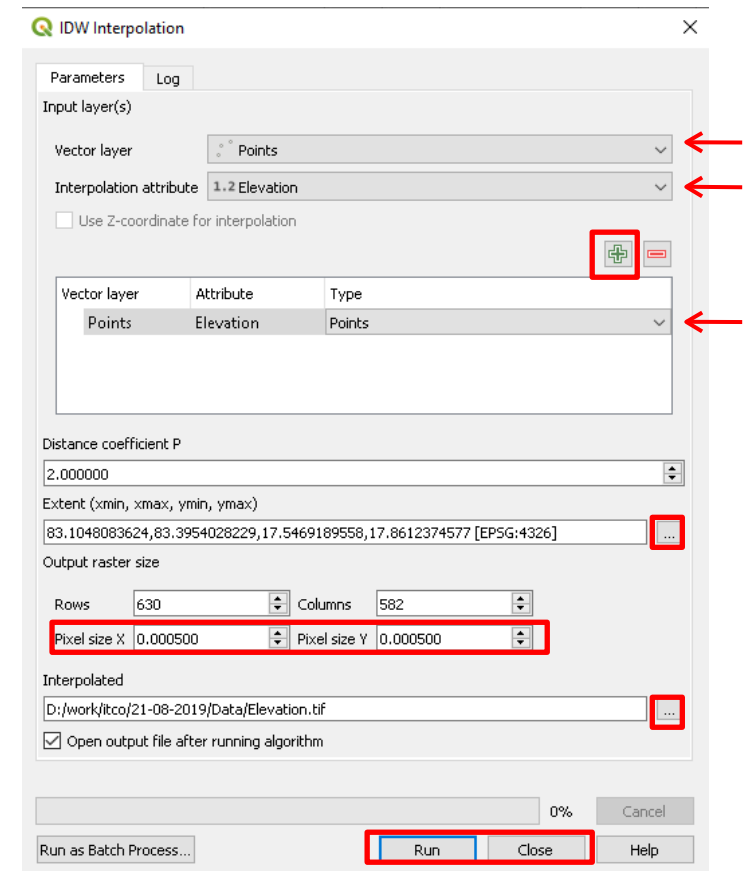
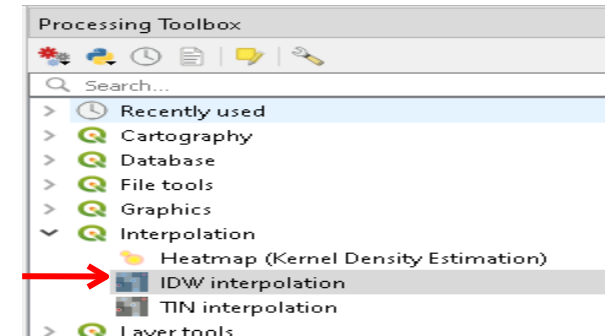


- Select **ESRI Shapefile** format
- Enter Filename **Points\_Shapefile.shp**
- Click **OK**



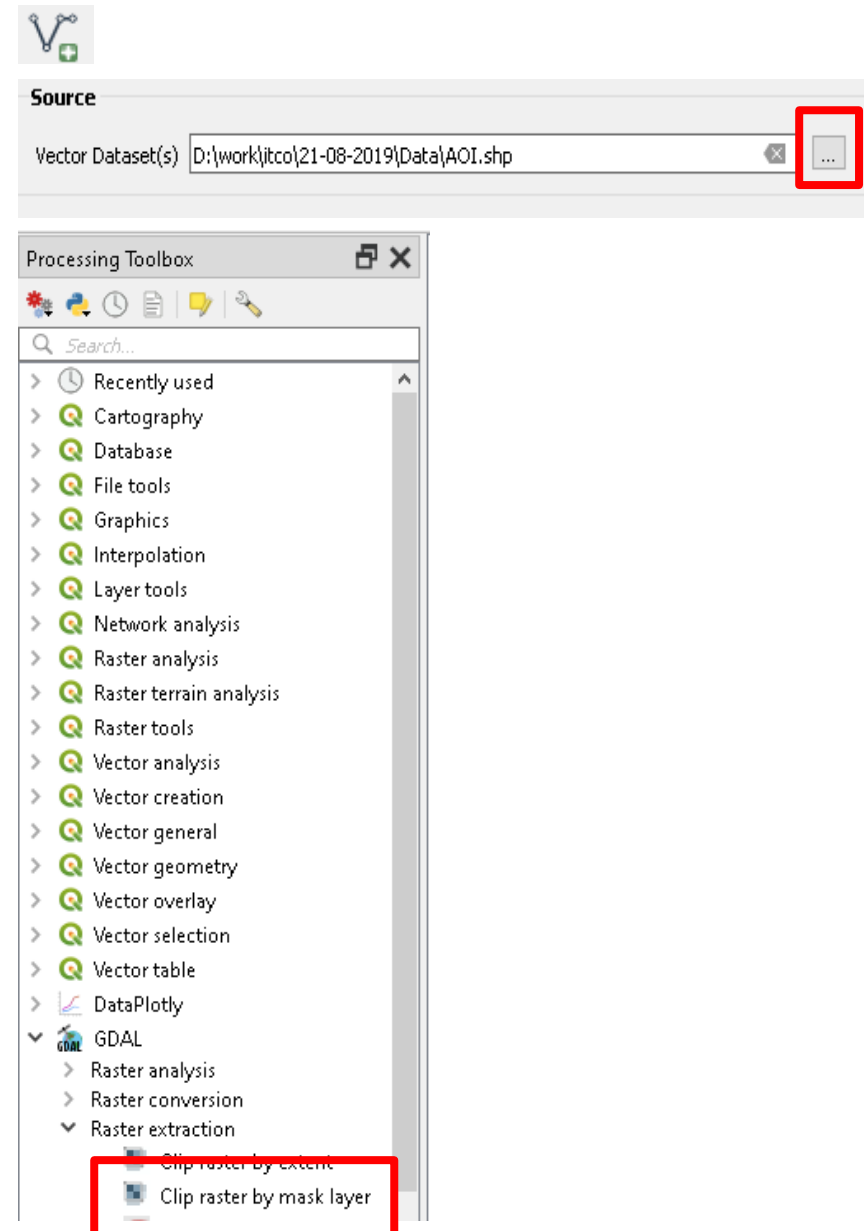
# Geospatial data Generation : Raster surface generation using point data

- Go to processing toolbox
- Click the **Interpolation** dropdown
- Double click **IDW interpolation**
- Select **Points** as Vector Layer
- Select **Elevation** as interpolation attribute
- Click  button
- Select **Points** under Type dropdown
- Give the Extent of **Points** as Layer Extent
- Enter **0.0005** in Pixel Size under output raster size
- Save to file as Interpolated.tif under Interpolated option
- Tick **Open output file after running algorithm**
- Click **Run** and close the window after execution reaches 100%



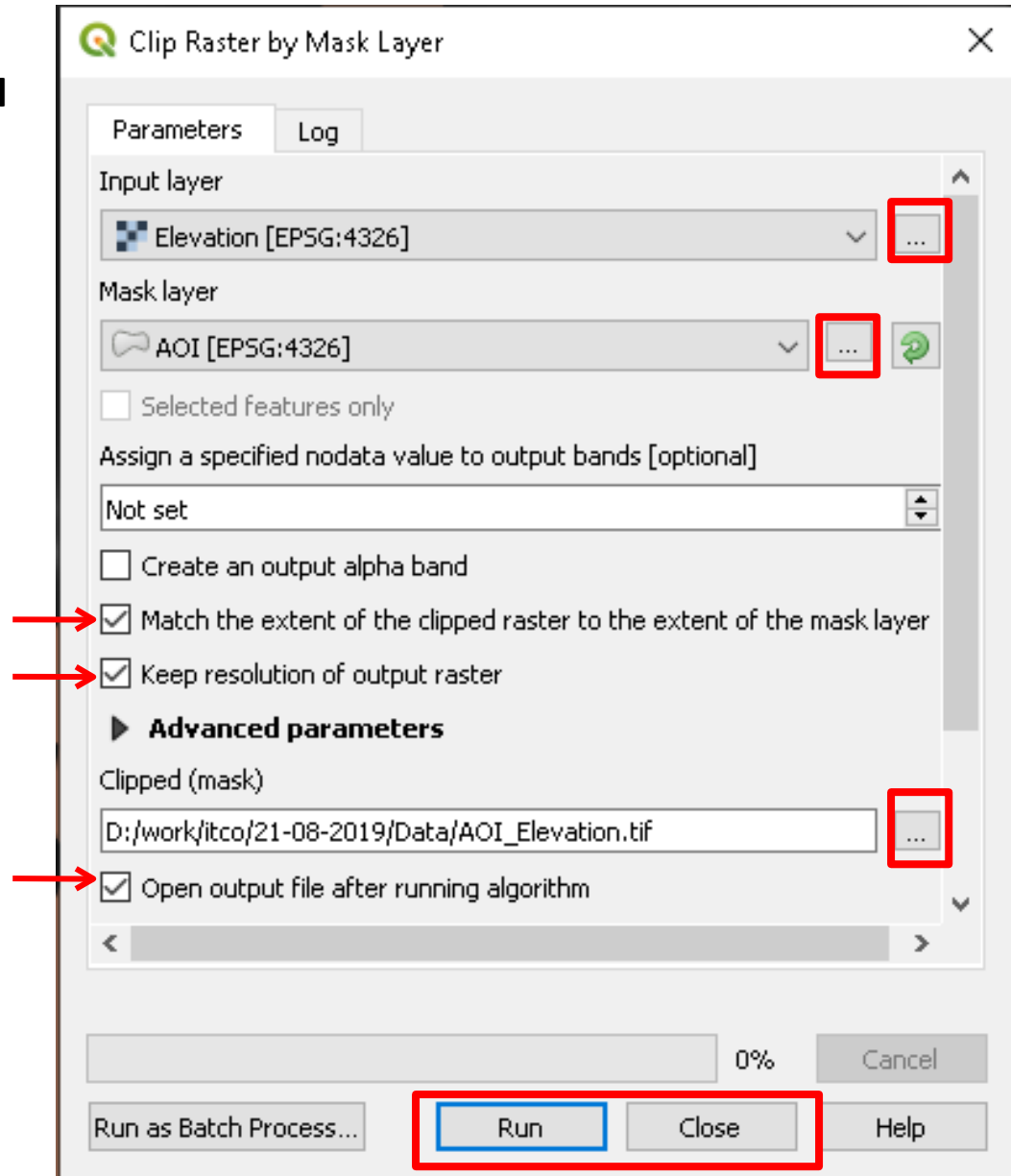
# Geospatial data Generation : Clipping raster data

- Go to **Layer -> Add Layer -> Add Vector Layer**
- Add **AOI.shp** from data folder
- In the processing toolbox click on  
**GDAL -> Raster Extraction ->**  
**Clip raster by mask layer**



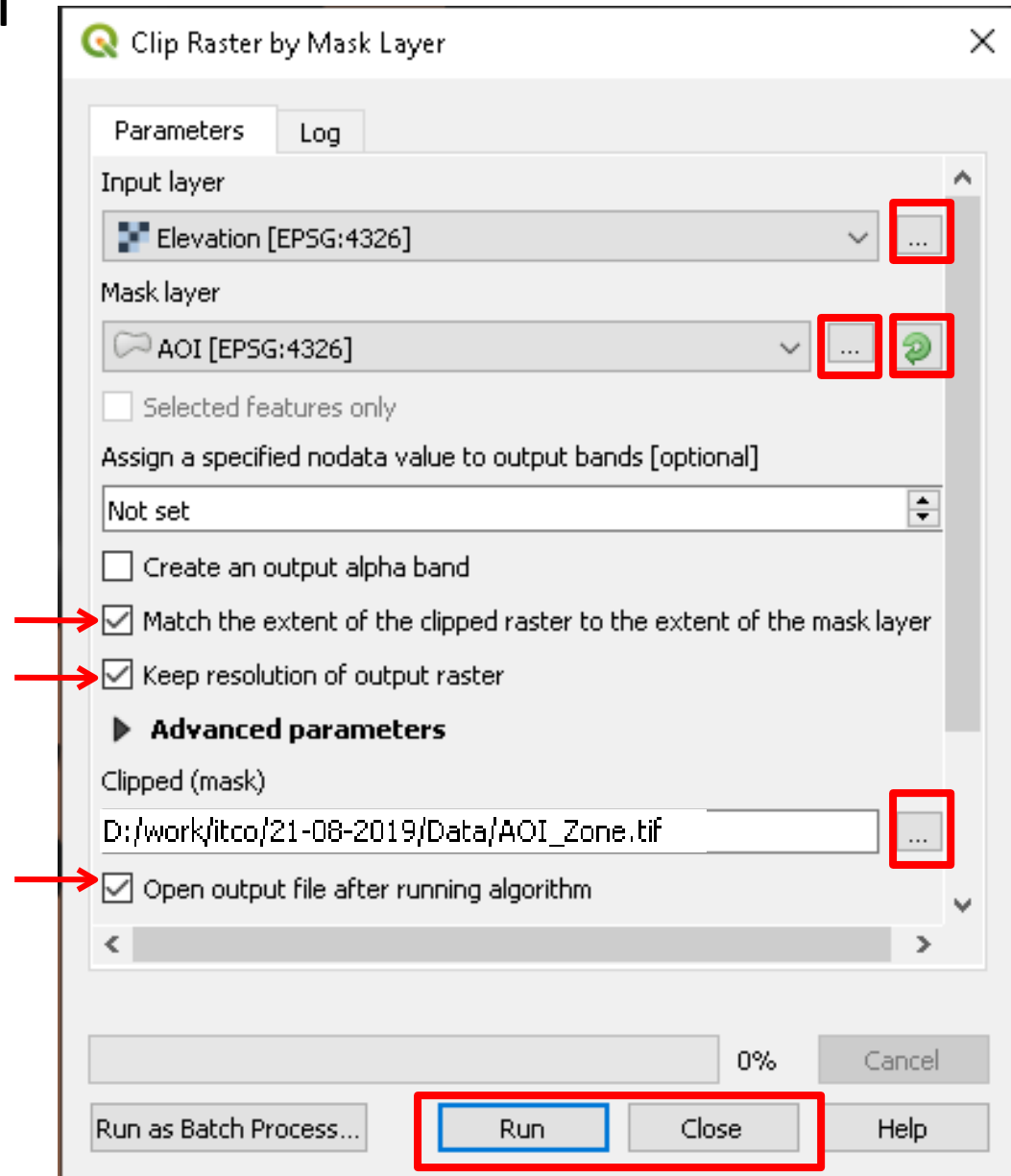
# Geospatial data Generation : Clipping raster data

- Select **Elevation** as Input layer and **AOI** as Mask layer
- Tick Match the extent of the clipped raster to the extent of the mask layer
- Tick Keep resolution of output raster
- Save to file as **AOI\_Elevation .tif** under clipped(mask)
- Tick Open output file after running algorithm
- Click **Run** and **close** after execution reaches 100%



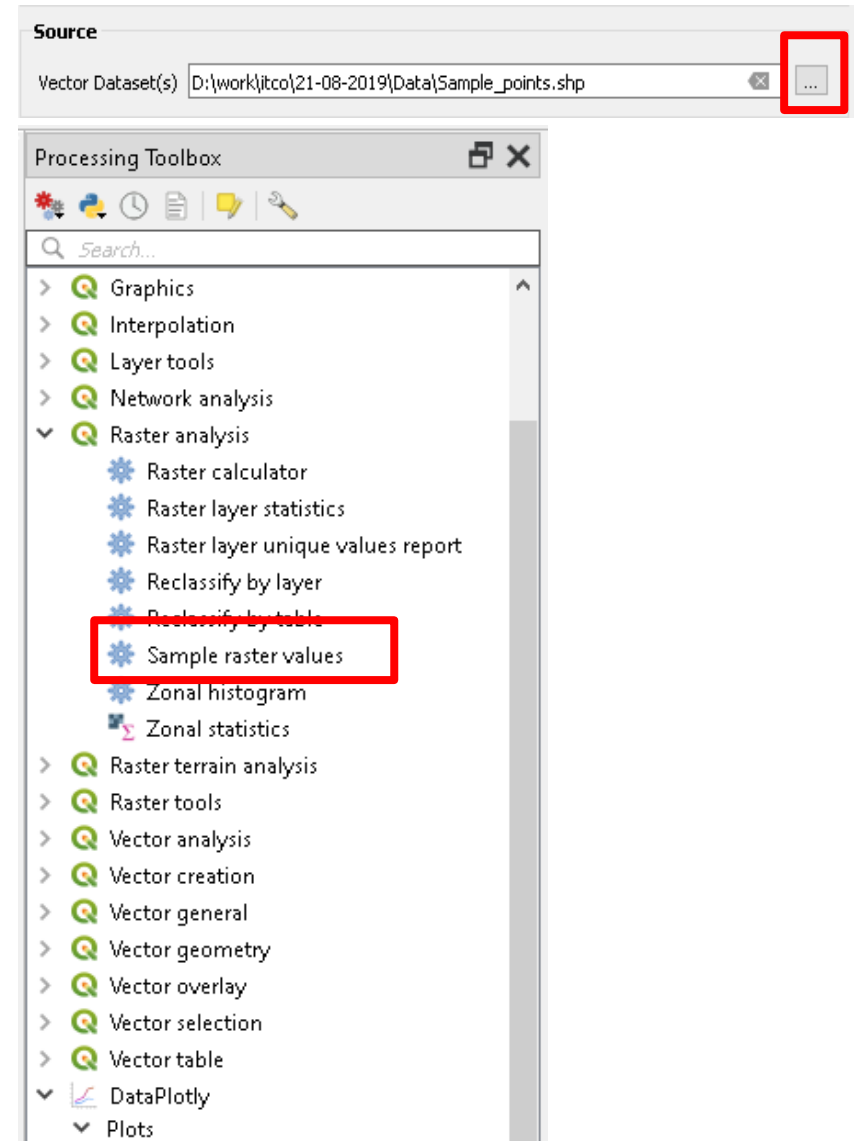
# Geospatial data Generation : Clipping raster data (Iterate over features)

- Select **Elevation** as Input layer and **AOI** as Mask layer
- Click on  symbol to iterate over features of AOI layer
- Tick Match the extent of the clipped raster to the extent of the mask layer
- Tick Keep resolution of output raster
- Save to file as **AOI\_ZONE .tif** under clipped(mask)
- Tick Open output file after running algorithm
- Click **Run** and **close** after execution reaches 100%



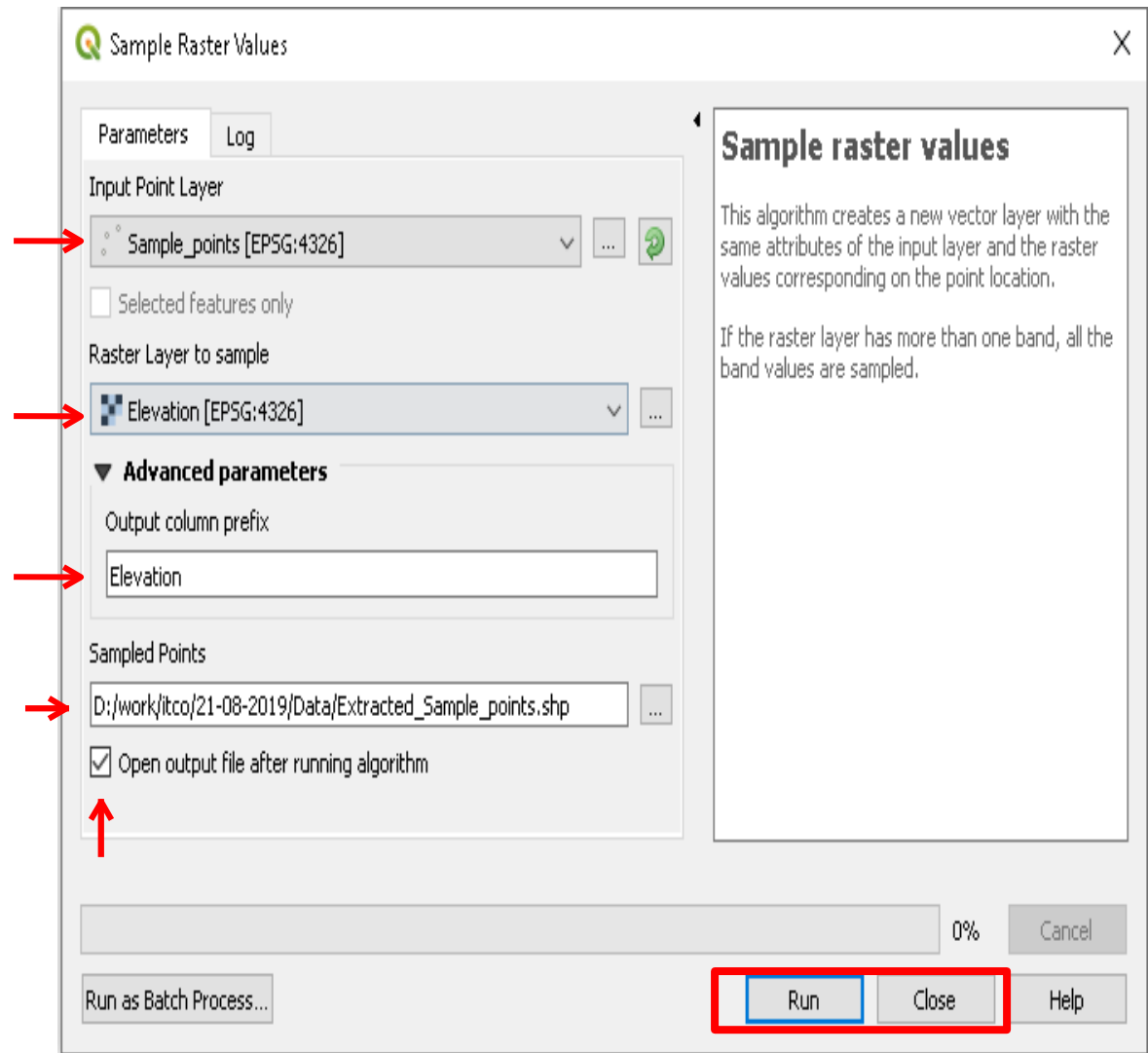
# Geospatial data Generation : Sampling raster values

- Go to **Layer -> Add Layer -> Add Vector Layer**
- Add **Sample\_points.shp** from data folder
- In the processing toolbox click on **Raster analysis -> sample raster values**



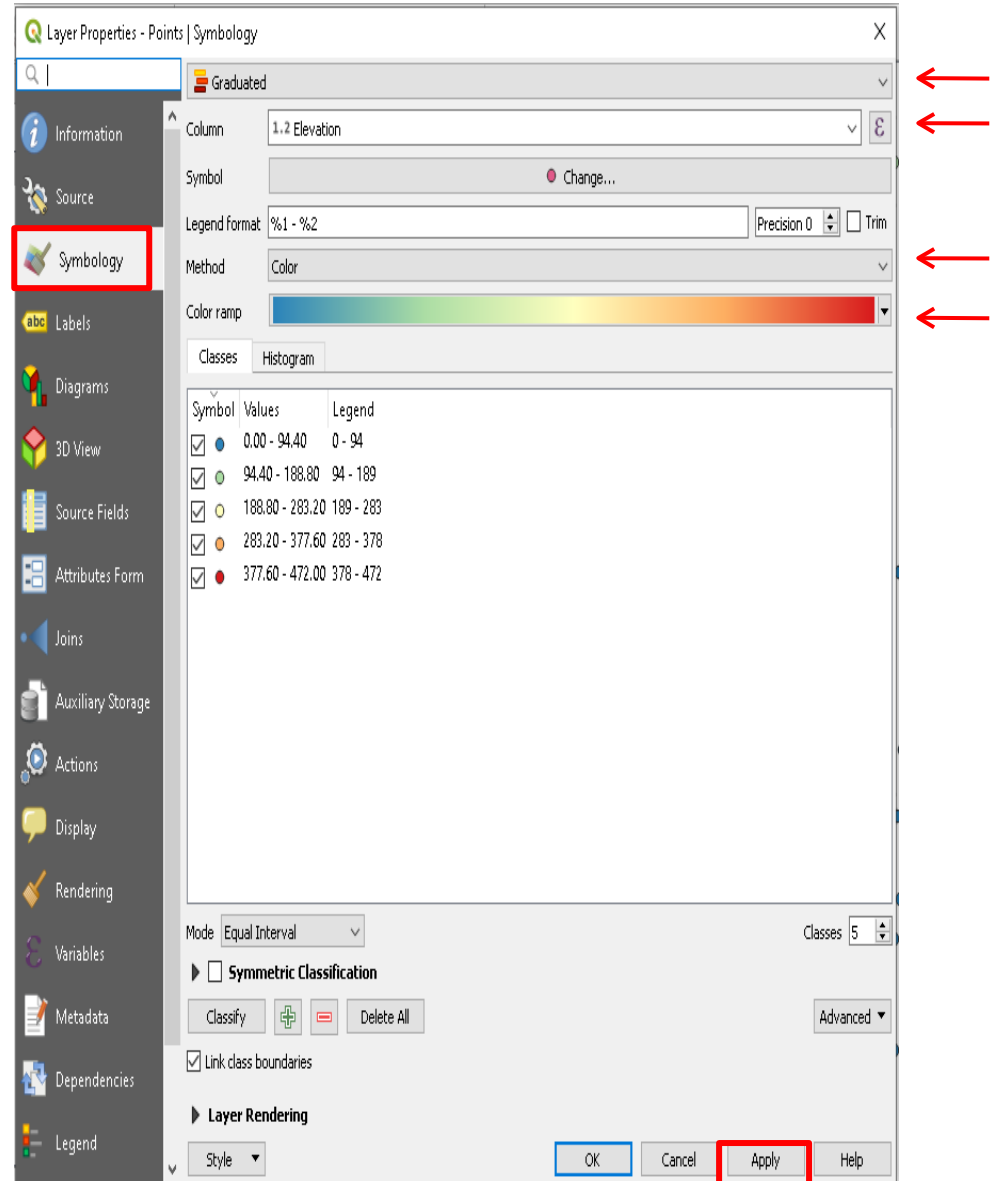
# Geospatial data Generation : Sampling raster values

- Select **Sample\_points.shp** as Input point layer from Data folder
- Select **Elevation** as Raster Layer to sample
- Type **Elevation** in Output column prefix
- Save to file as **Extracted\_Sapmled\_points.shp**
- Tick open output file after running algorithm
- Click **Run** and **close** after execution reaches 100%



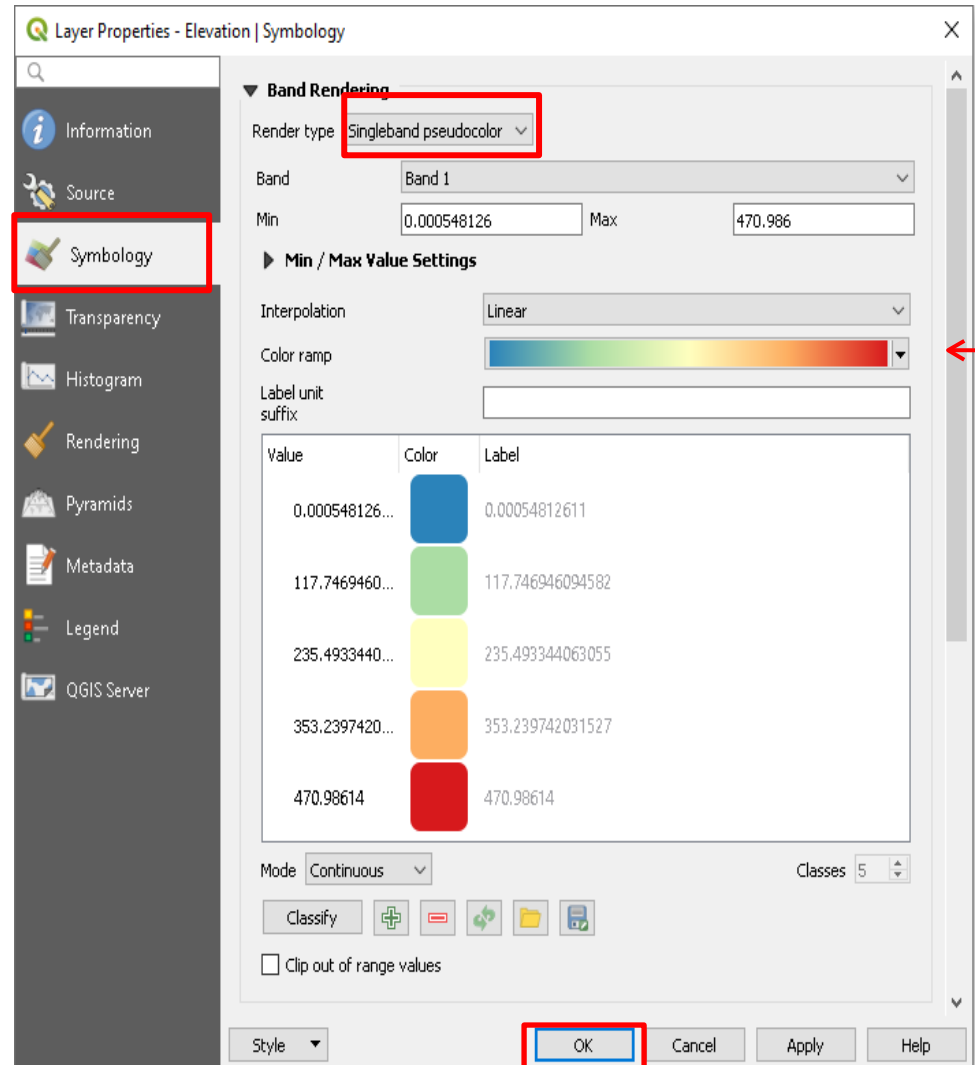
# Geospatial data visualization : Visualising Point data

- Right click **points** layer -> Go to **Properties** -> **Symbology**
- Select **Graduated** as symbology type and **Elevation** as column
- Select **Colour** as Method and **Spectral** Colour ramp
- **Invert Colour Ramp** to give red colour to higher values and blue colour to lower values
- Click **Classify**
- **Click Apply** and close the window



# Geospatial data visualization : Visualising Raster data

- Right click **Elevation** layer -> Go to **Properties** -> **Symbology**
- Select **Singleband Pseudocolor** as Render type
- Select **Spectral** Colour ramp
- **Invert Colour Ramp** to give red colour to higher values and blue colour to lower values
- **Click Apply** and close the window



# References

- **QGIS :** <https://qgis.org/en/site/>
- **Raster vs Vector :** <https://gisgeography.com/spatial-data-types-vector-raster/>
- **Interpolation :** <https://gisgeography.com/tag/interpolation/>
- **IDW Interpolation :** <https://gisgeography.com/inverse-distance-weighting-idw-interpolation/>
- **TIN vs IDW :** [https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle\\_gis\\_introduction/spatial\\_analysis\\_interpolation.html](https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/spatial_analysis_interpolation.html)

A satellite with a solar panel is in the upper right corner of the frame. The background is a deep blue space filled with stars. A large, curved portion of the Earth, showing white clouds and blue oceans, dominates the left and bottom-left areas. A semi-transparent blue horizontal band runs across the middle of the image, serving as a background for the text.

Thank You