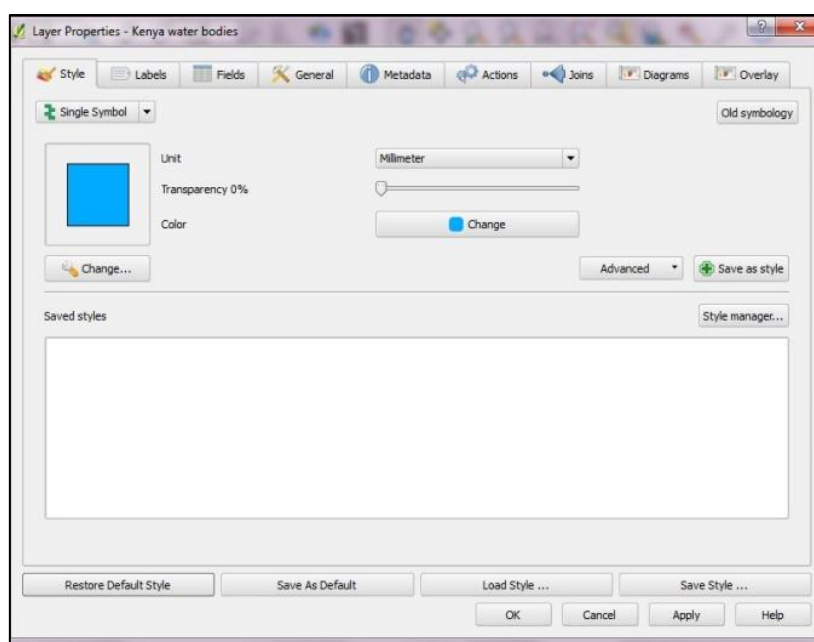


APPENDIX 2

Vector properties dialog

Below, a brief explanation of each tab is provided. In the course of this GIS training will go explaining more in depth and making use of the functionalities of some of these layer properties.

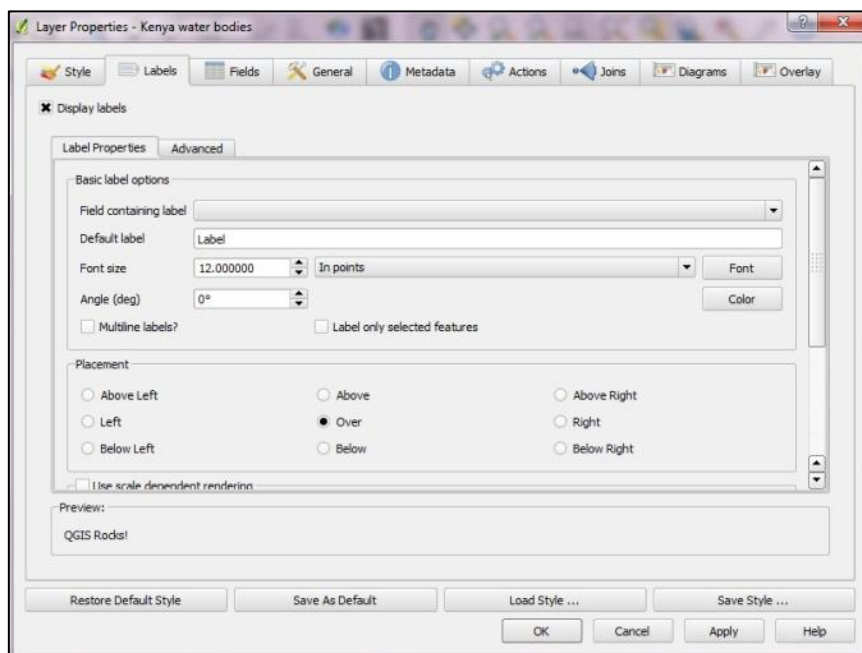
- **Style** tab. Enables us to change the symbology of features included in the vector layer. There are three types of symbols: marker symbols (for points), line symbols (for lines) and fill and outline symbols (for polygons). Symbols can consist of one or more symbol layers. It is possible to define the colour of a symbol and this colour is then defined for all symbol layers.






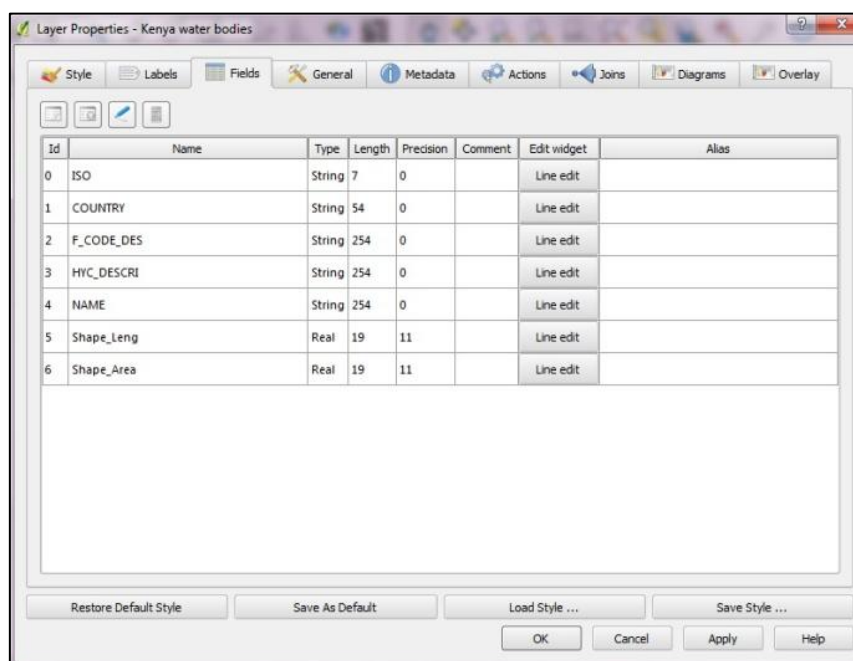
- **Labels** tab. The *old labelling* in the Labels tab allows you to enable labelling features and control a number of options related to fonts, placement, style, alignment and buffering.

The new ^{ABC} core application provides smart labelling for vector point, line and polygon layers and only requires a few parameters.

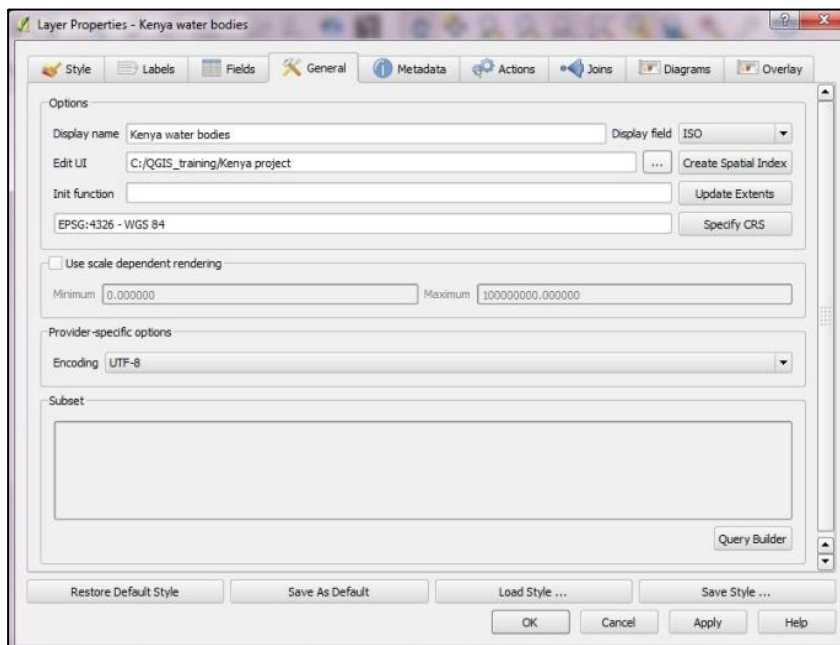
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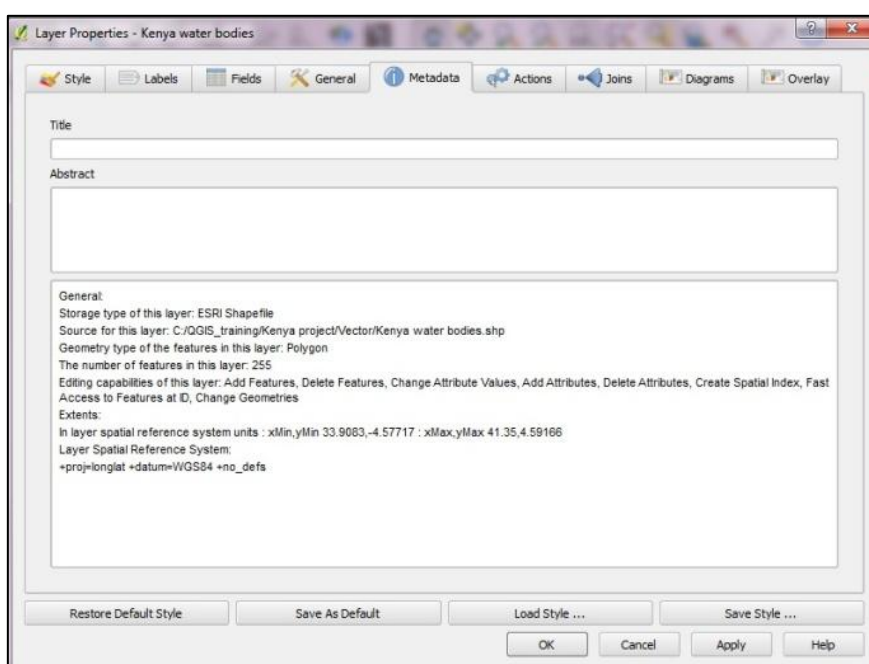
- **Fields** tab. The field attributes of the selected dataset can be manipulated. The buttons  and  can be used, when the dataset is editable . Within the *Fields* tab you also find an edit widget column. This column can be used to define values or a range of values that are allowed to be added to the specific attribute table column. If you click on the **[edit widget]** button, a dialogue opens, where you can define different widgets; line edit, classification, range, unique values, file name, value map, and so on.



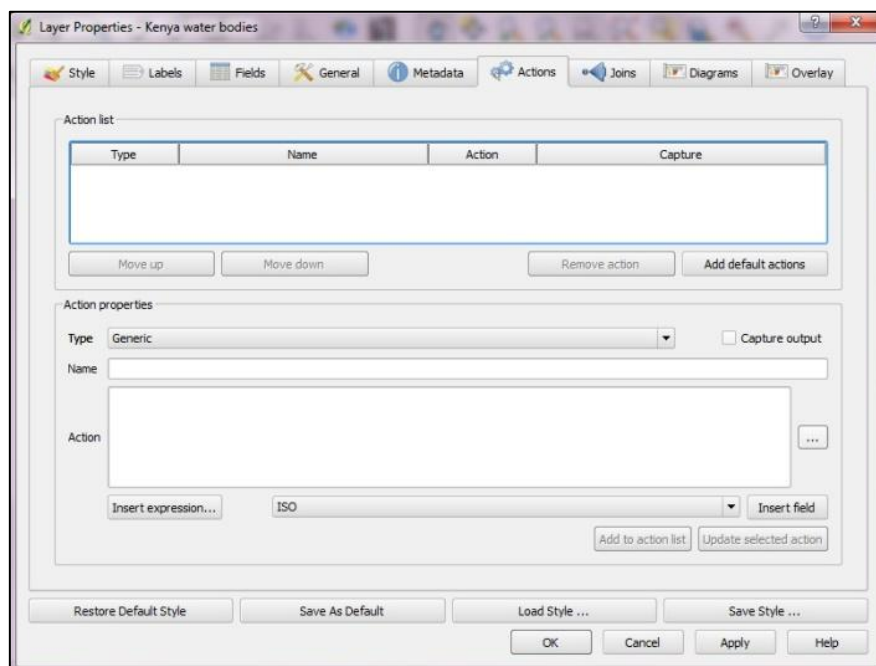
- **General** tab. It is essentially like that of the raster dialogue. There are several options available, highlighting; i) change the display name of the layer, ii) set a display field to be used for the *Identify Results* dialogue, iii) *Update Extents* information for a layer and, iv) view or change the projection of the specific vector layer, clicking on *Specify CRS*.



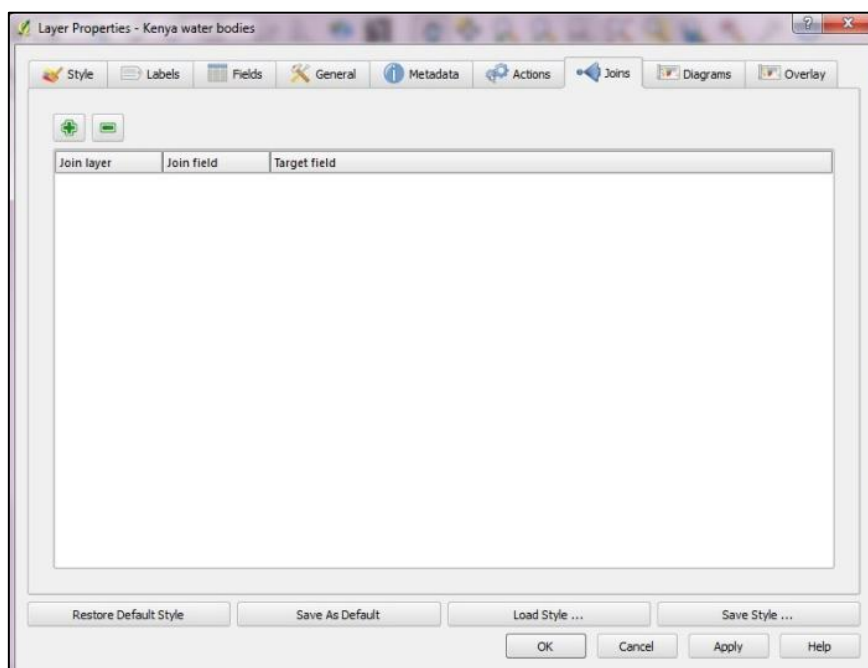
- **Metadata** tab. Contains general information about the layer, including specifics about the type and location, number of features, feature type, and the editing capabilities. The *Extents* section, providing layer extent information, and the *Layer Spatial Reference System* section, providing information about the CRS of the layer. This is a quick way to get information about the layer.



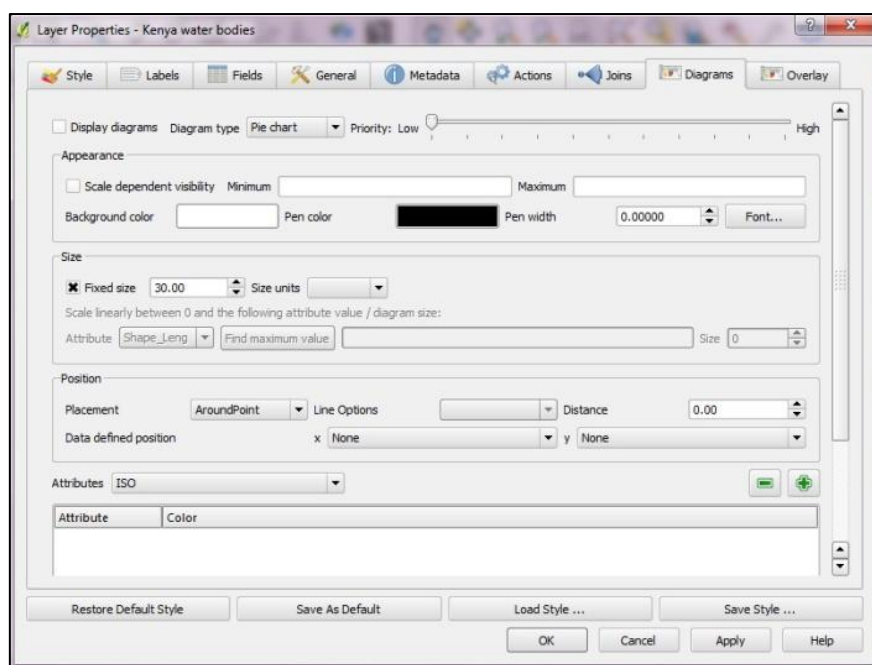
- **Action tab.** Provides the ability to perform an action based on the attributes of a feature. This can be used to perform any number of actions, for example, running a program with arguments built from the attributes of a feature or passing parameters to a web reporting tool. Actions are useful when you frequently want to run an external application or view a web page based on one or more values in your vector layer (e.g. Python script).



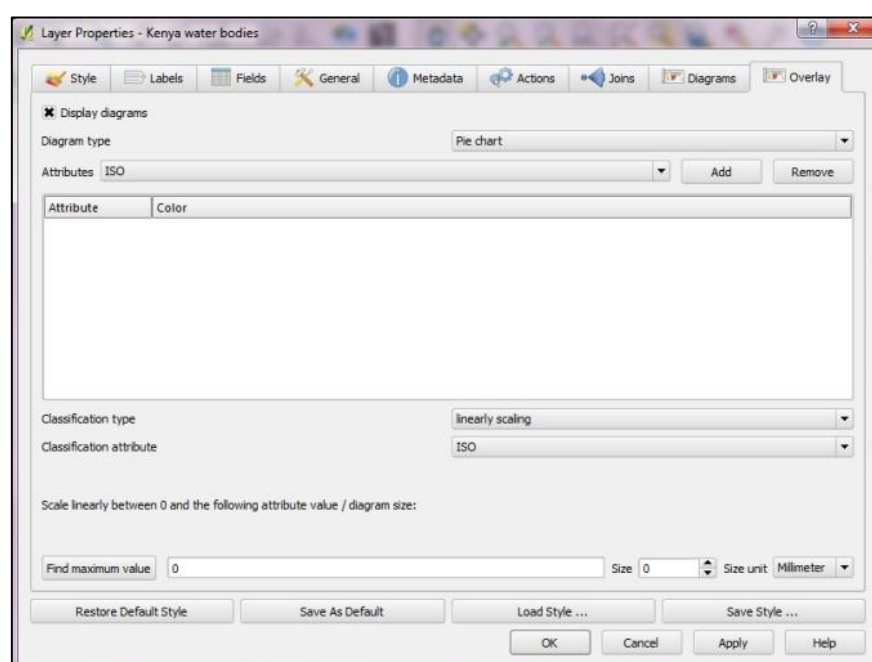
- **Join tab.** Allows you to join a loaded attribute table to a loaded vector layer. As key columns you have to define a join layer, a join field and a target field.



- **Diagram** tab. Allows you to add a graphic overlay to a vector layer. The current core implementation of diagrams provides support for **piecharts** and **text** diagrams. The placement of the diagrams interacts with the new labeling, so position conflicts between diagrams and labels are detected and solved. In addition to chart positions can be fixed by the user's hand.

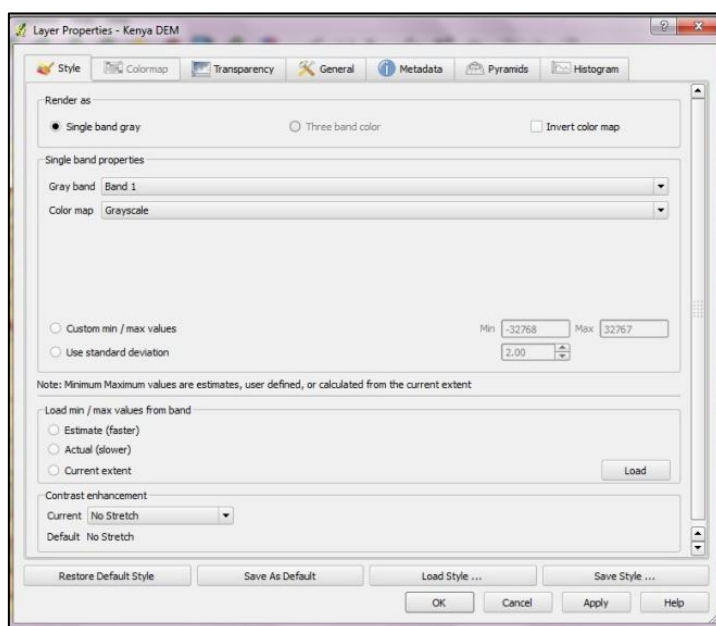


- **Overlay** tab. Related to the **Diagram** tab, allows us to select the placement algorithm of the diagrams. The central point method is a generic one; the others use algorithms of the PAL library. They also consider diagram objects and labels in different layers.

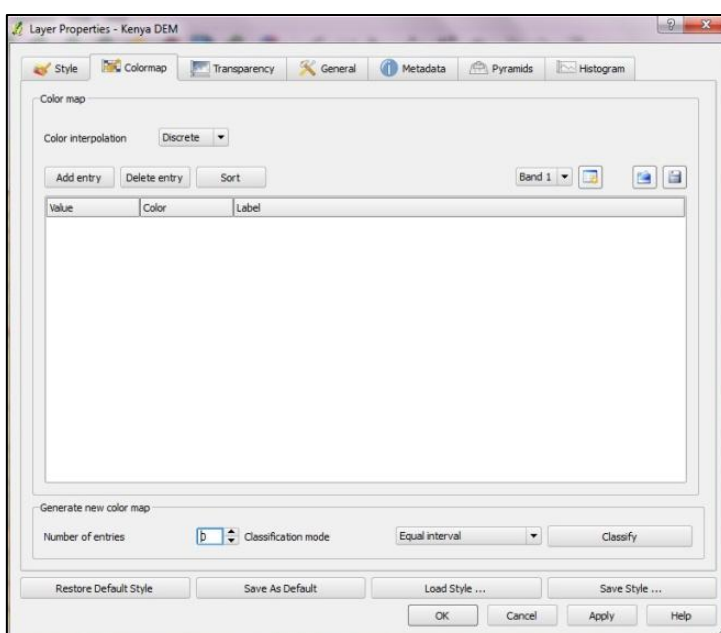


Raster properties dialog

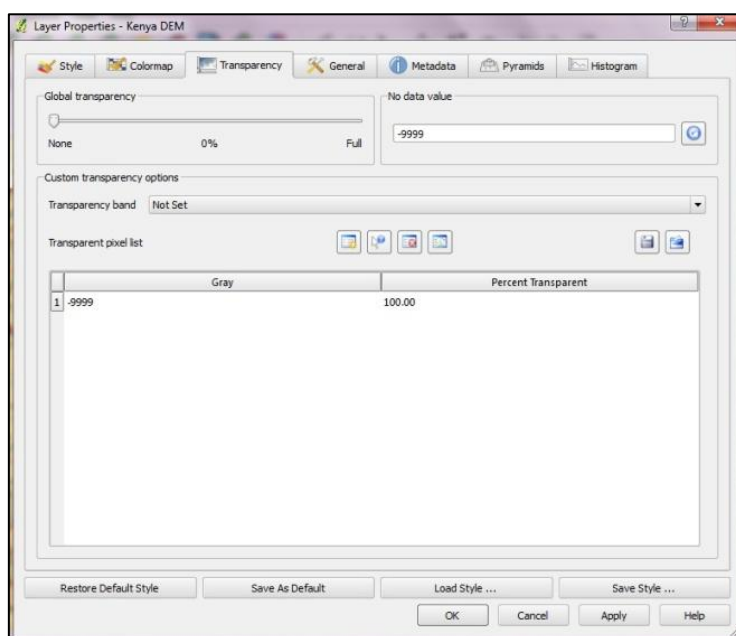
- **Style tab.** QGIS can render raster layers in two different ways; i) *single band* - one band of the image will be rendered as gray or in pseudocolour or a freak out, or ii) *three band colour* - three bands from the image will be rendered, each band representing the red, green or blue component that will be used to create a colour image.



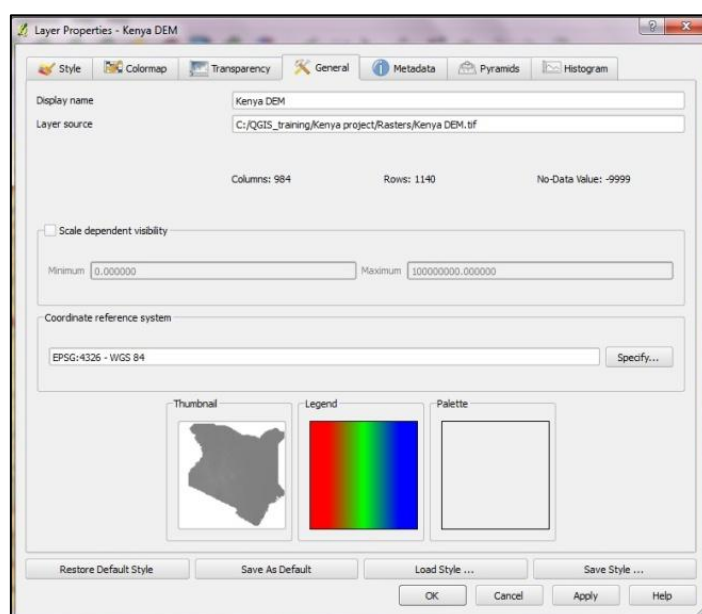
- **Colormap tab.** It is only available, when you have selected a single-band-rendering within the *Style* tab. Three ways of colour interpolation are available: discrete, linear and exact.



- **Transparency tab.** QGIS has the ability to display each raster layer at varying transparency levels. Use the transparency slider to indicate to what extent the underlying layers (if any) should be visible through the current raster layer. This is very useful, if you like to overlay more than one raster layer. This will make the look of the map more three dimensional.

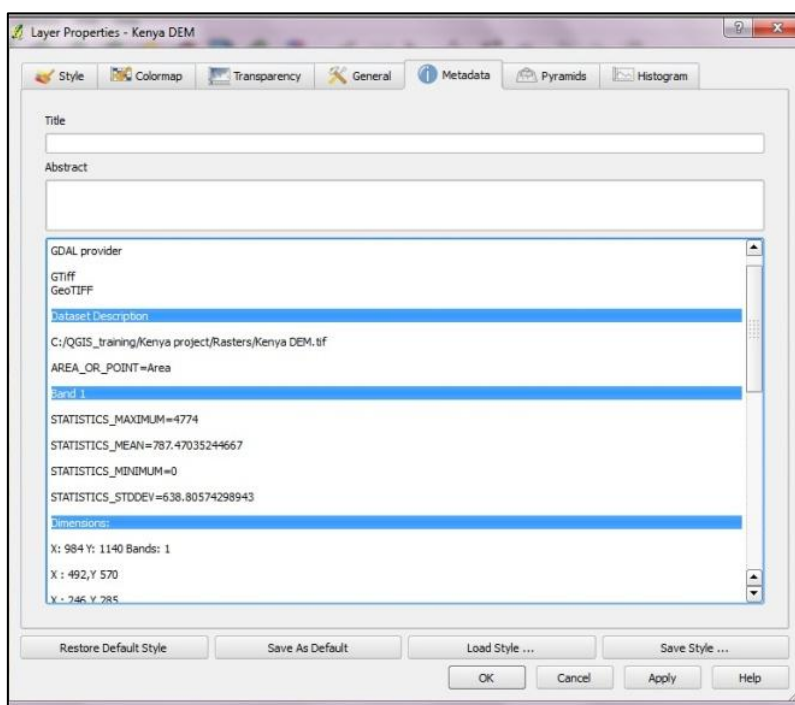


- **General tab.** Displays basic information about the selected raster, including the layer source and display name in the legend (which can be modified). This tab also shows a thumbnail of the layer, its legend symbol, and the palette. Additionally scale-dependent visibility can be set in this tab. Also the coordinate reference system (CRS) is printed here as a PROJ.4-string.

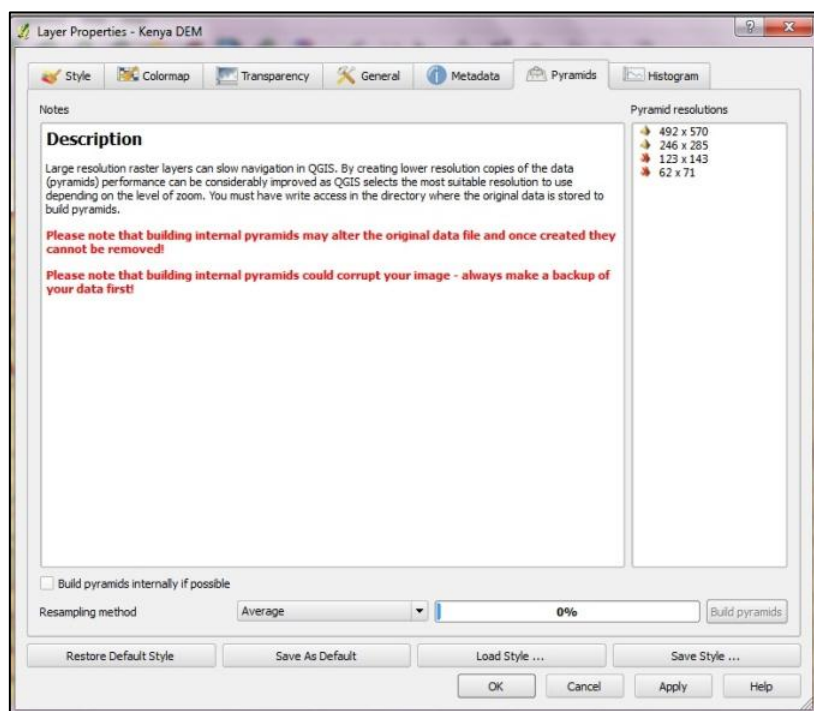


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- **Metadata** tab. Displays a wealth of information about the raster layer, including statistics about each band in the current raster layer. This tab is mainly for information. You cannot change any values printed inside this tab.



- **Pyramids** tab. Large resolution raster layers can exhibit a slow navigation in QGIS. By creating lower resolution copies of the data (pyramids), performance can be considerably improved as QGIS selects the most suitable resolution to use depending on the level of zoom.



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- **Histogram** tab. Allows you to view the distribution of the bands or colours in your raster. It is generated automatically when you open *Histogram* tab. You can choose which bands to display by selecting them in the list box at the bottom left of the tab.

