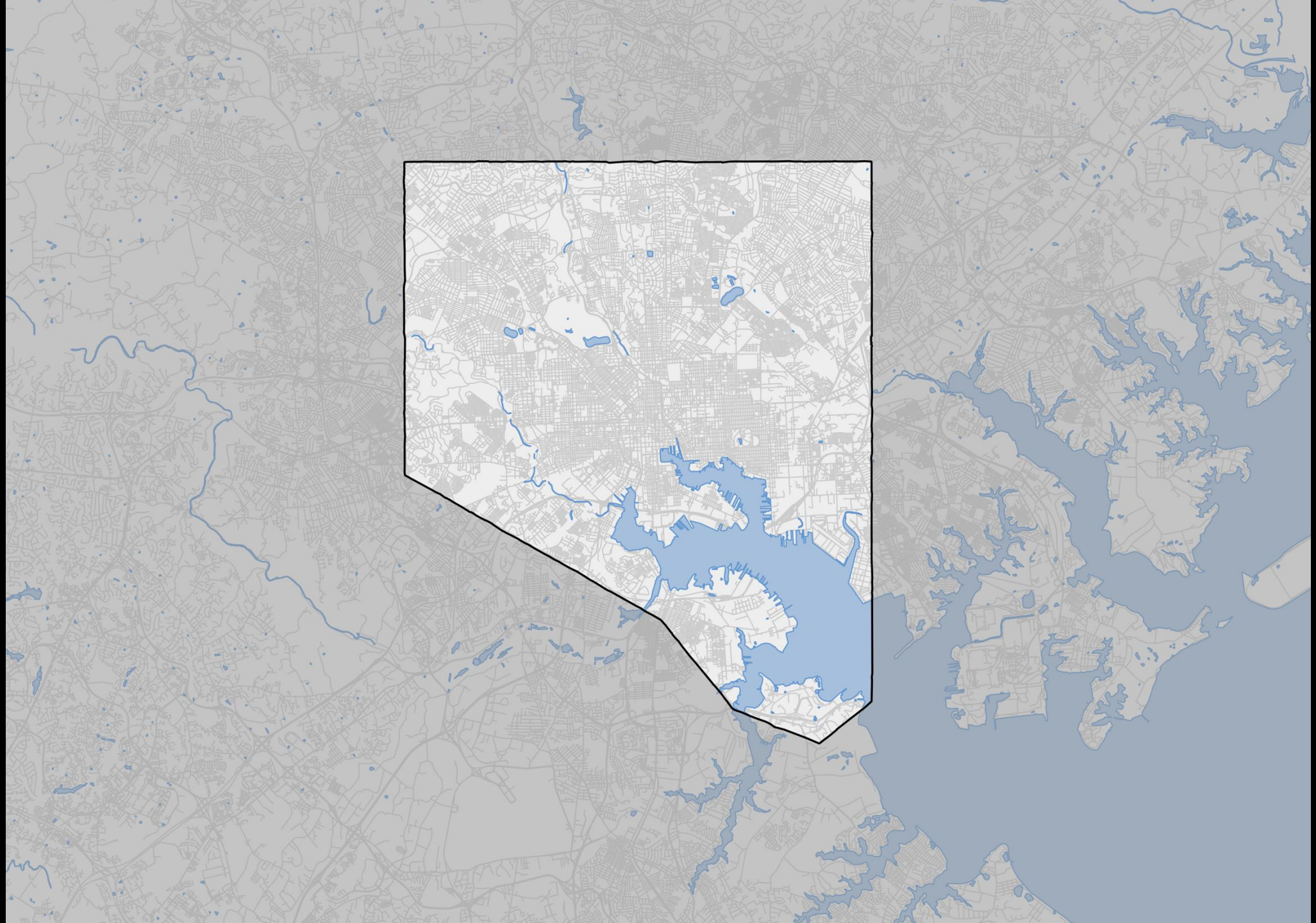
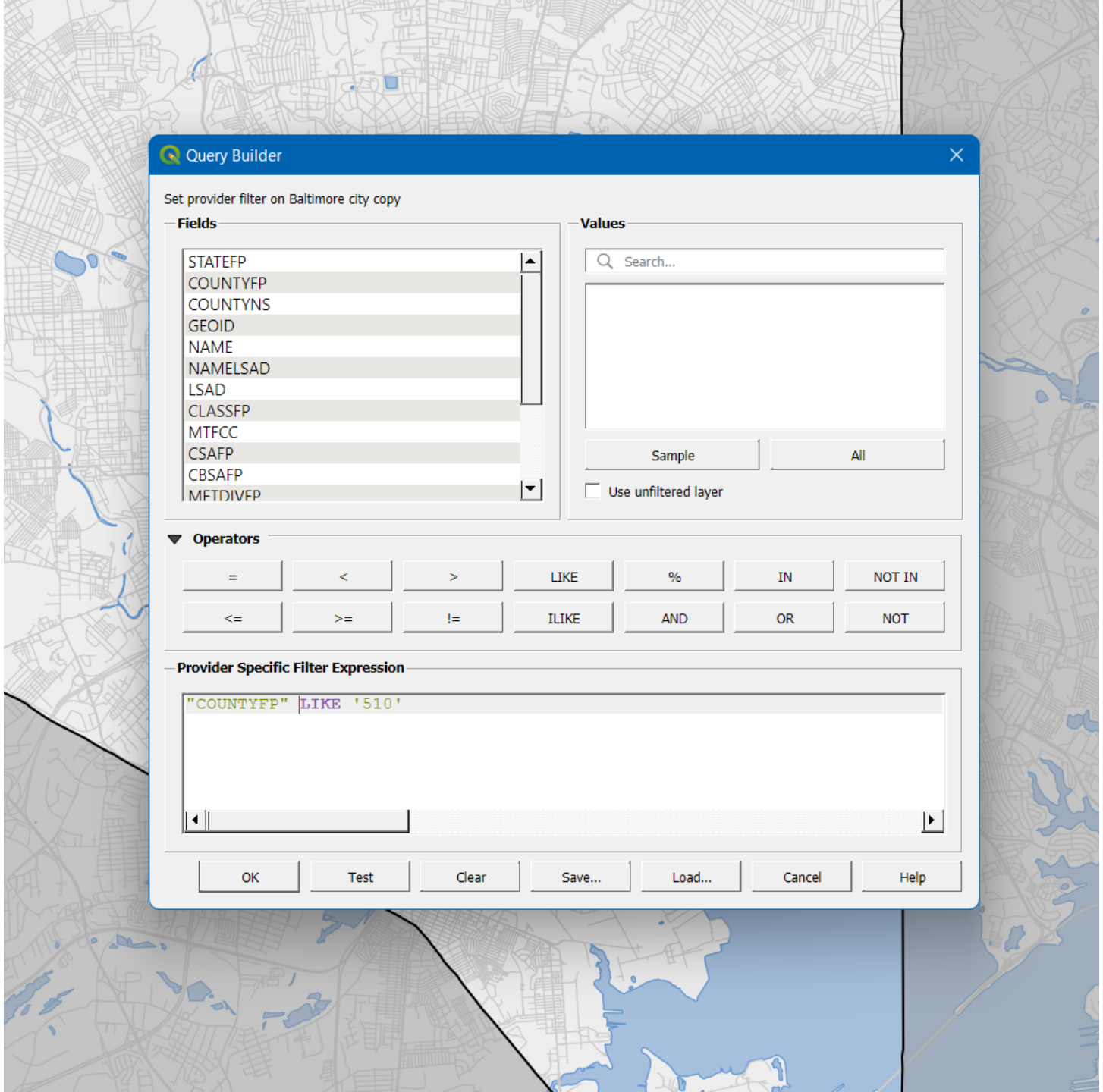
QGIS Cartography Part 2

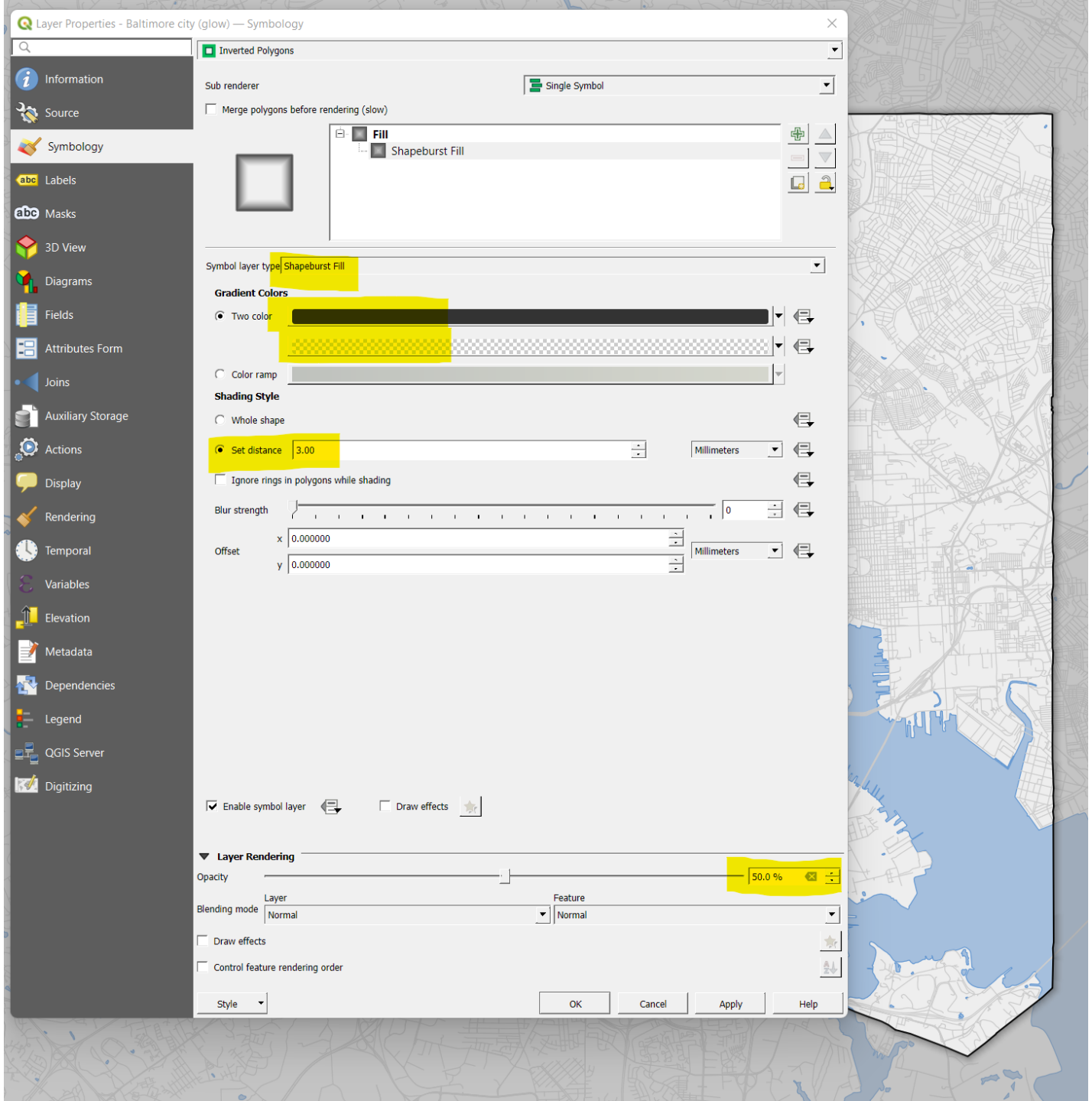


Cartographic Components

- Add a shadow to boundary
- Add style to water (2 methods)



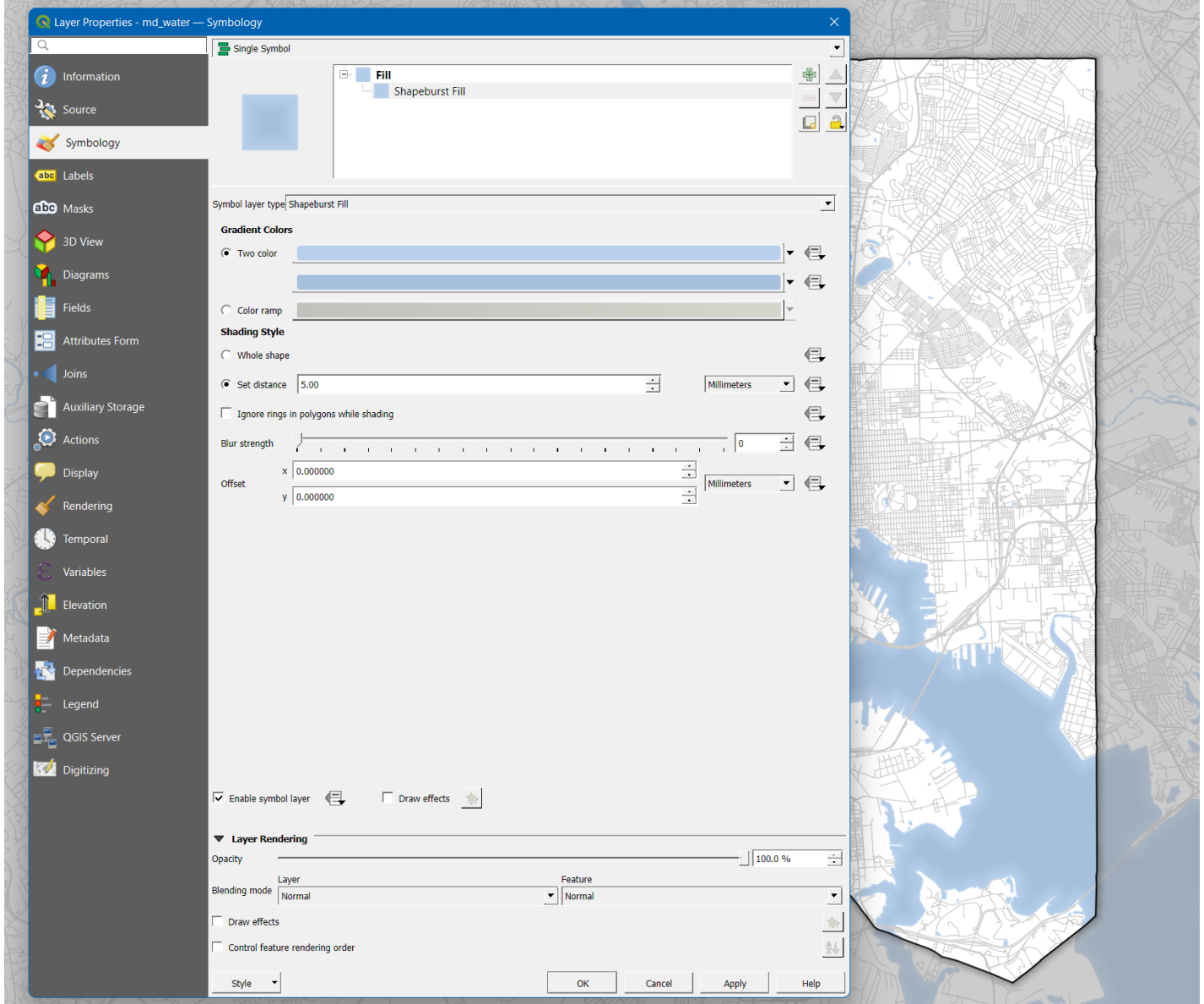
Duplicate your boundary
In this case, filter for only Baltimore
Place it on top of the original



Set to **Inverted Polygon** (at the top)

Set it to Shapeburst Fill, then

- Change the **first color** to a dark like #333333 and set Opacity to 100%
- Change the **second color** Opacity to be 0%
- Change **Set distance** to be something small like 3 mm
- Set the **Layer Rendering** to 50%



Method 1

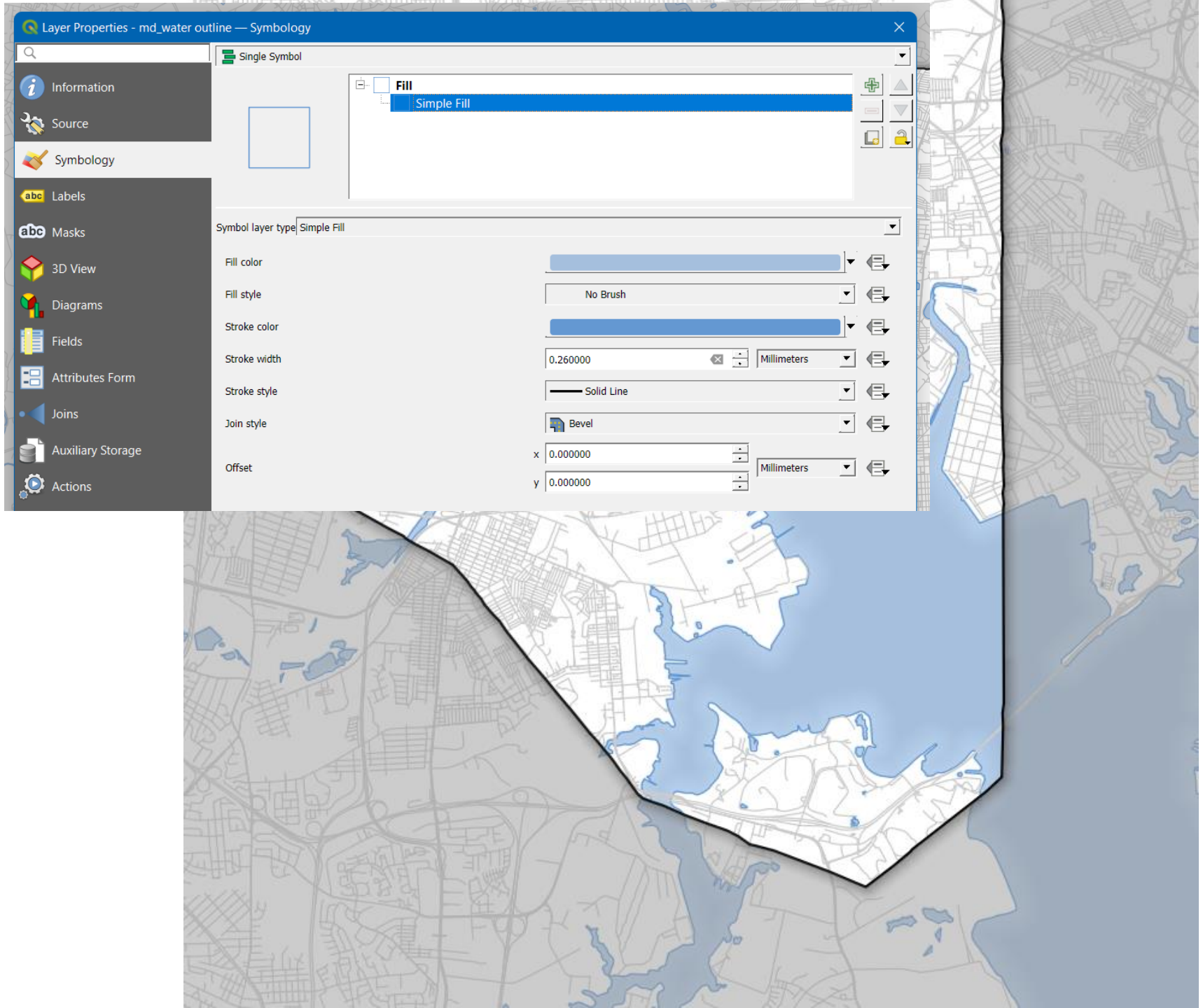
Set to **Single Symbol** (at the top)

Set it to Shapeburst Fill, then

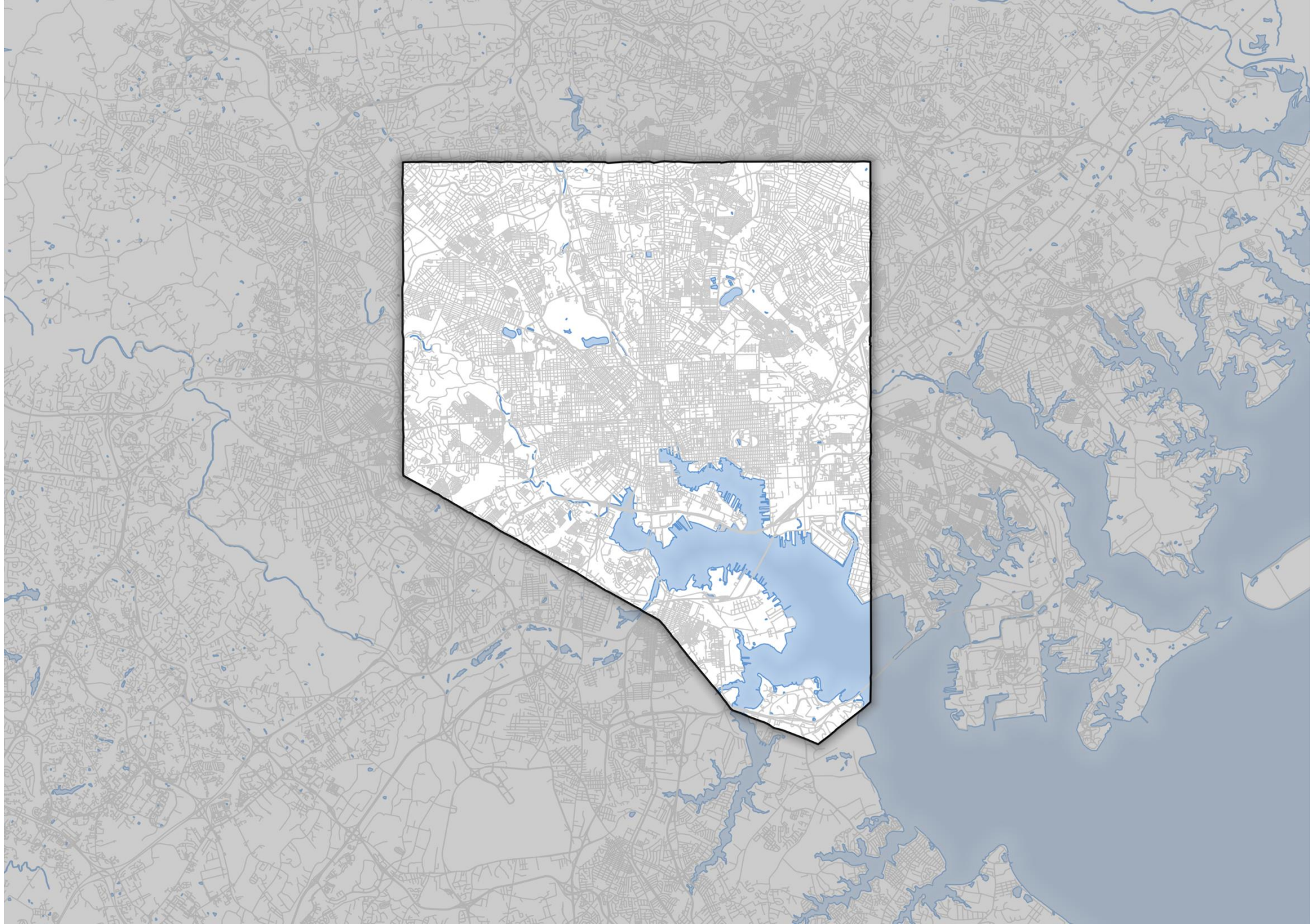
- Change the **first color** to a lighter blue like #b8d0ec and ensure Opacity is 100%
- Change the **second color** to a darker blue like #a5bfdd and ensure Opacity is 100%

Method 2

If you had a statewide shapefile and had appropriately erased water (remember your thresholds in `erase_water`!), how could you use inverted polygon and shapeburst?

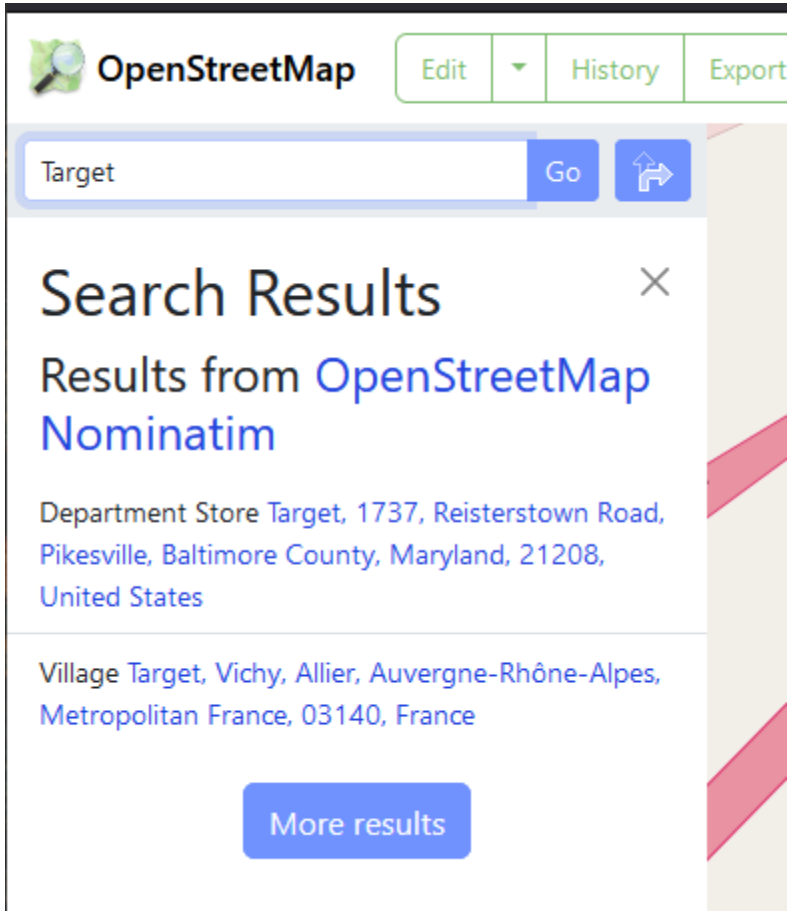


I like to duplicate the water layer, then set the **Fill Style to No Brush** and the Stroke color to be a dark blue like #6498d2

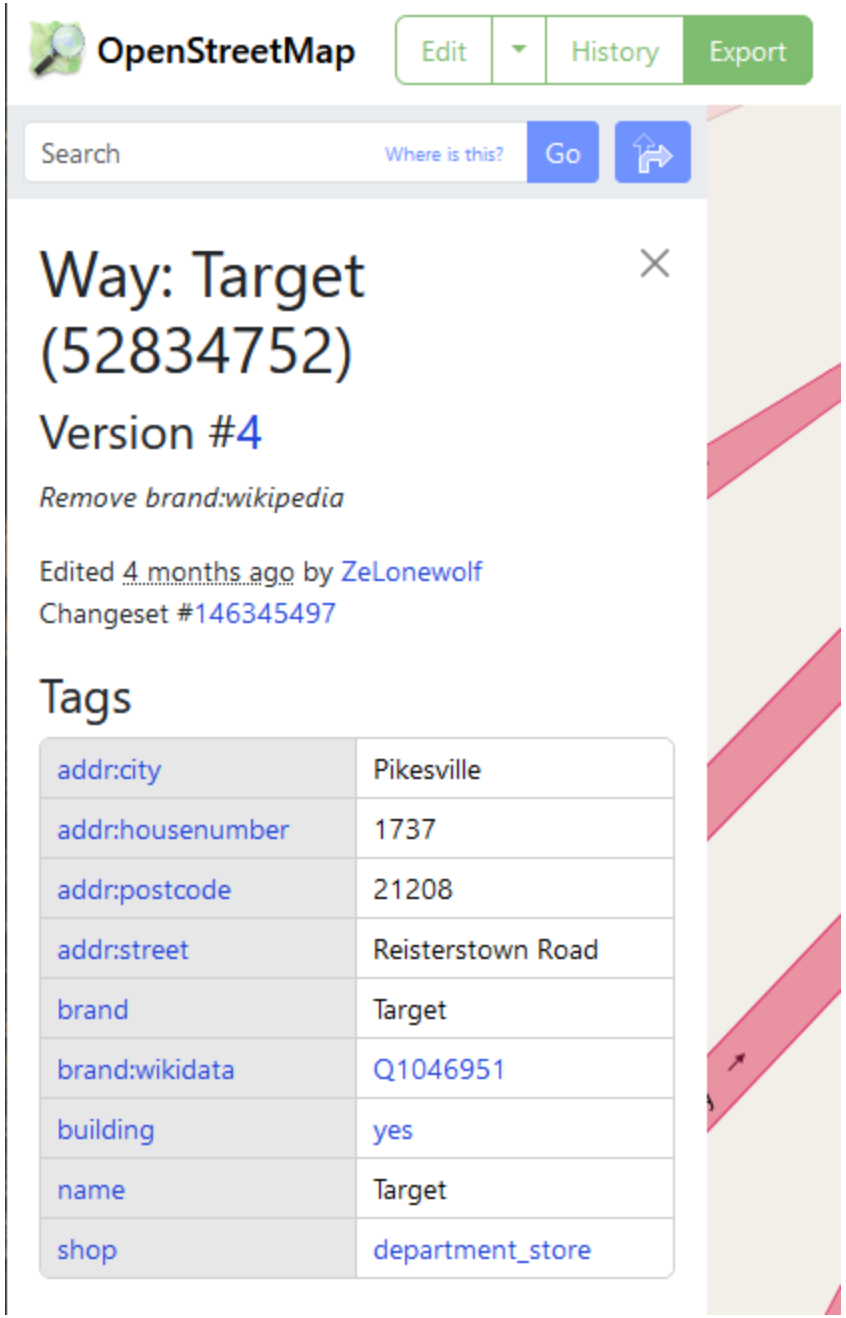


Scraping OpenStreetMap Data

- Demo search
- Read this tutorial on nodes, ways, and relations: https://nixintel.info/osint-tools/getting-started-with-overpass-turbo-part-1/
- We'll use the function **nwr** to catch all 3



Use OpenStreetMap to find an establishment or item that you'd like to find elsewhere. In this case, I searched for Target and moved the map to Reisterstown.



Find the identifying information.

`brand="Target"`
`brand:wikidata="Q1046951"`

Name probably isn't a good option because many things will have a Target in the name.

Use Overpass Turbo. Modify the query to look like the left. You may also use the **Wizard** button, but I’ve had limited success with that.

https://overpass-turbo.eu/

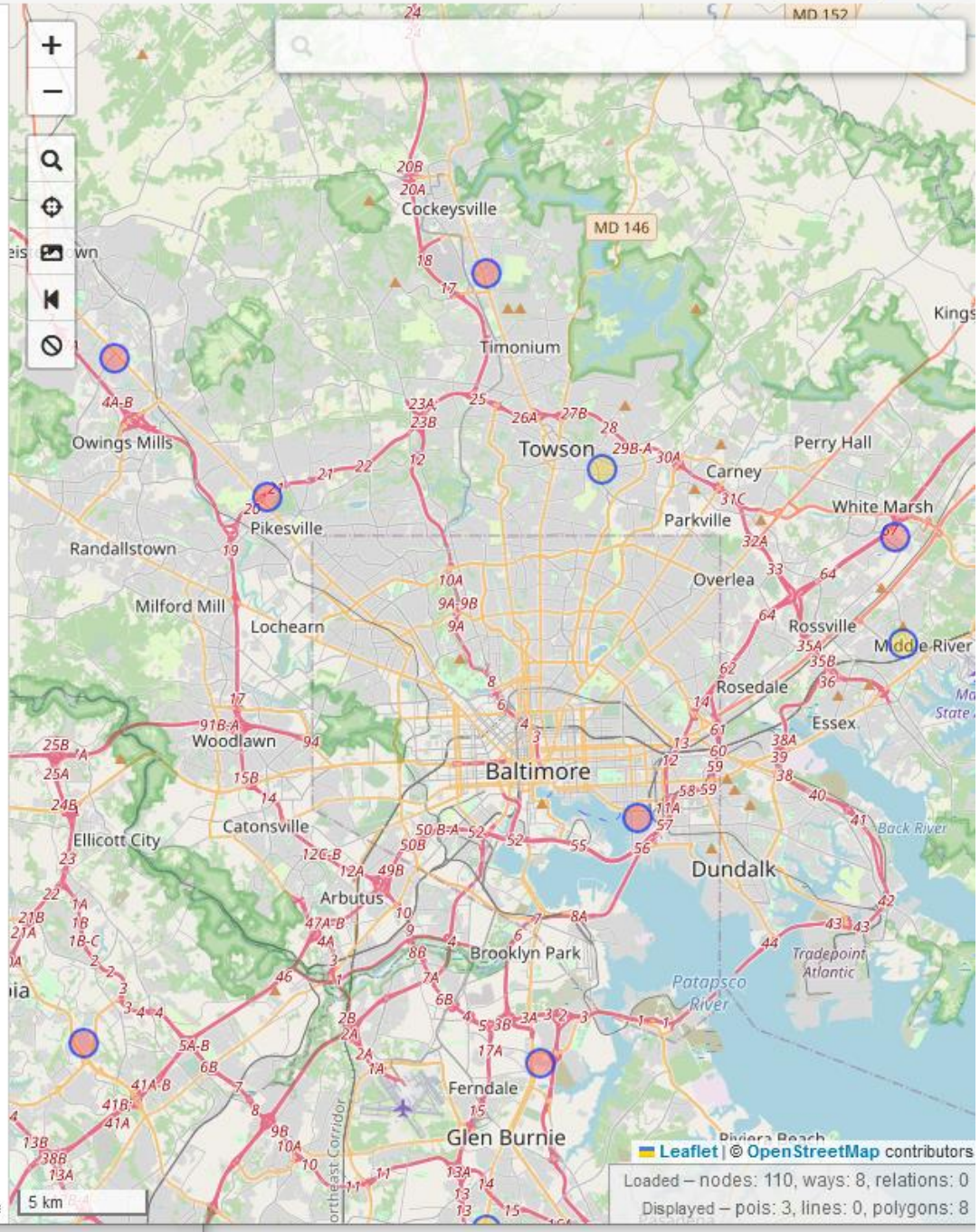
Instead of
`brand=“Target”`

we could have used
`brand:wikidata=“Q1046951”`

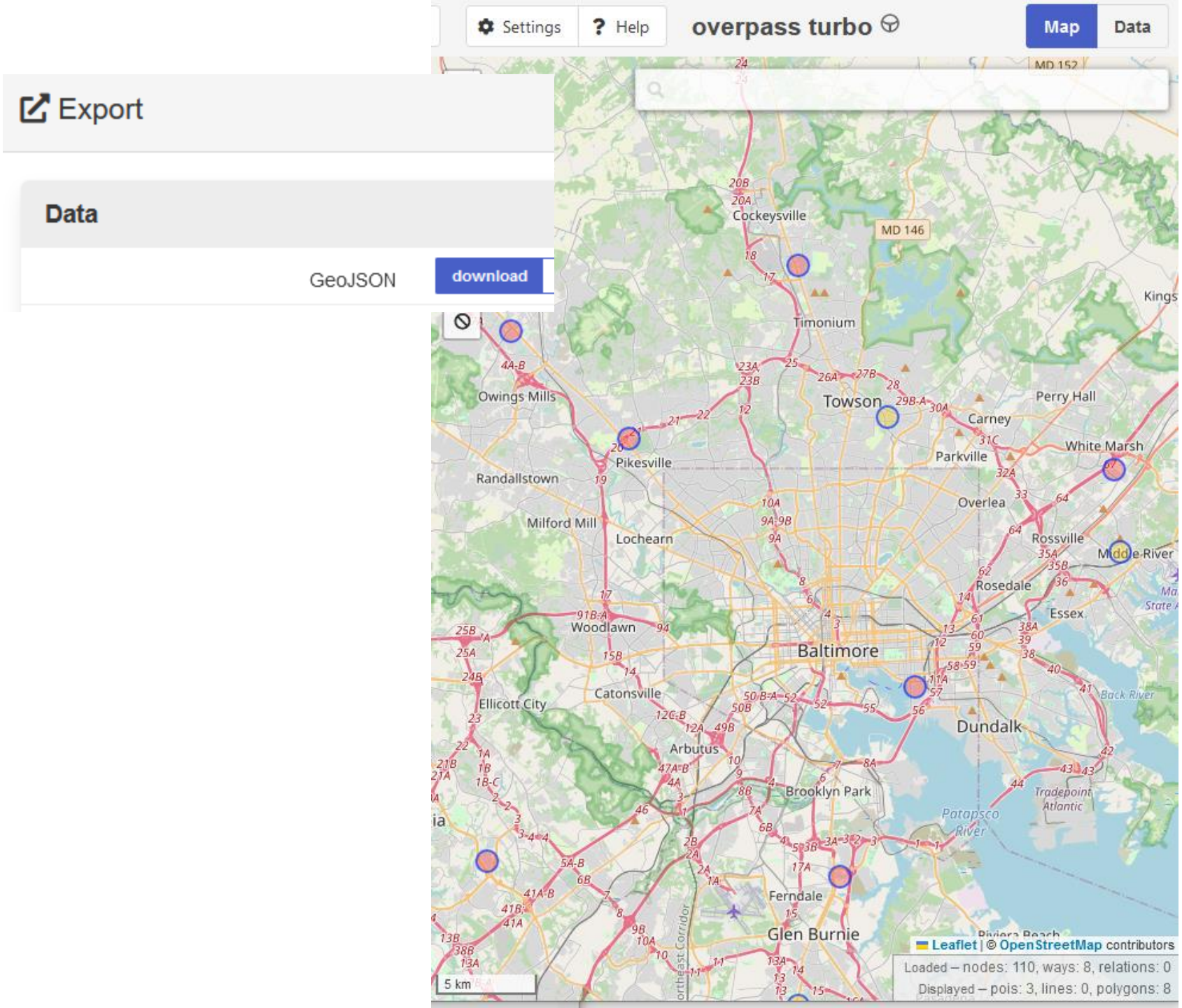
```
[out:json][timeout:25];
// gather results
(
      nwr["brand"="Target"]({{bbox}});
);
// print results
out body;
>;
out skel qt;
```

Run | Share | Export | Wizard | Save | Load | Settings | Help | overpass turbo | Map | Data

```
/*
This has been generated by the overpass-turbo wizard.
The original search was:
“brand="wawa" and type:node”
*/
[out:json][timeout:25];
// gather results
(
    nwr["brand"="Target"]({{bbox}});
);
// print results
out body;
>;
out skel qt;
```

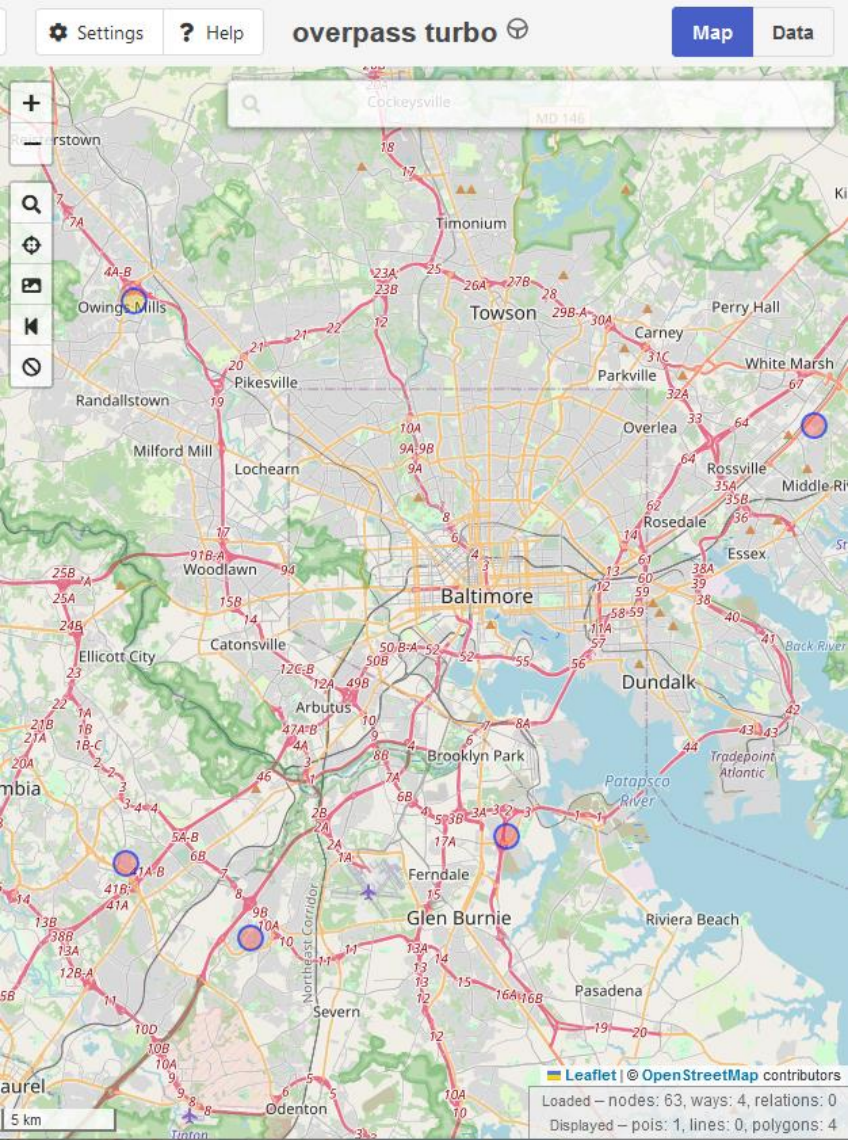


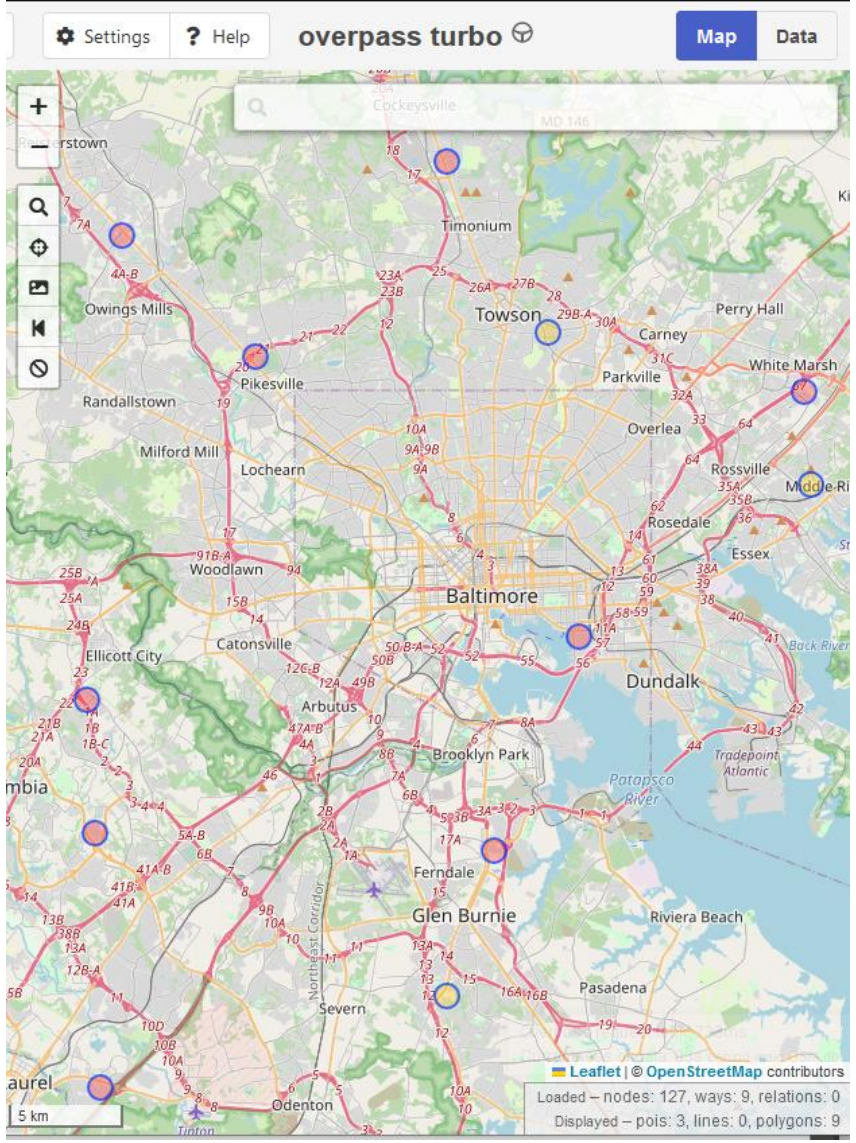
https://overpass-turbo.eu/#close

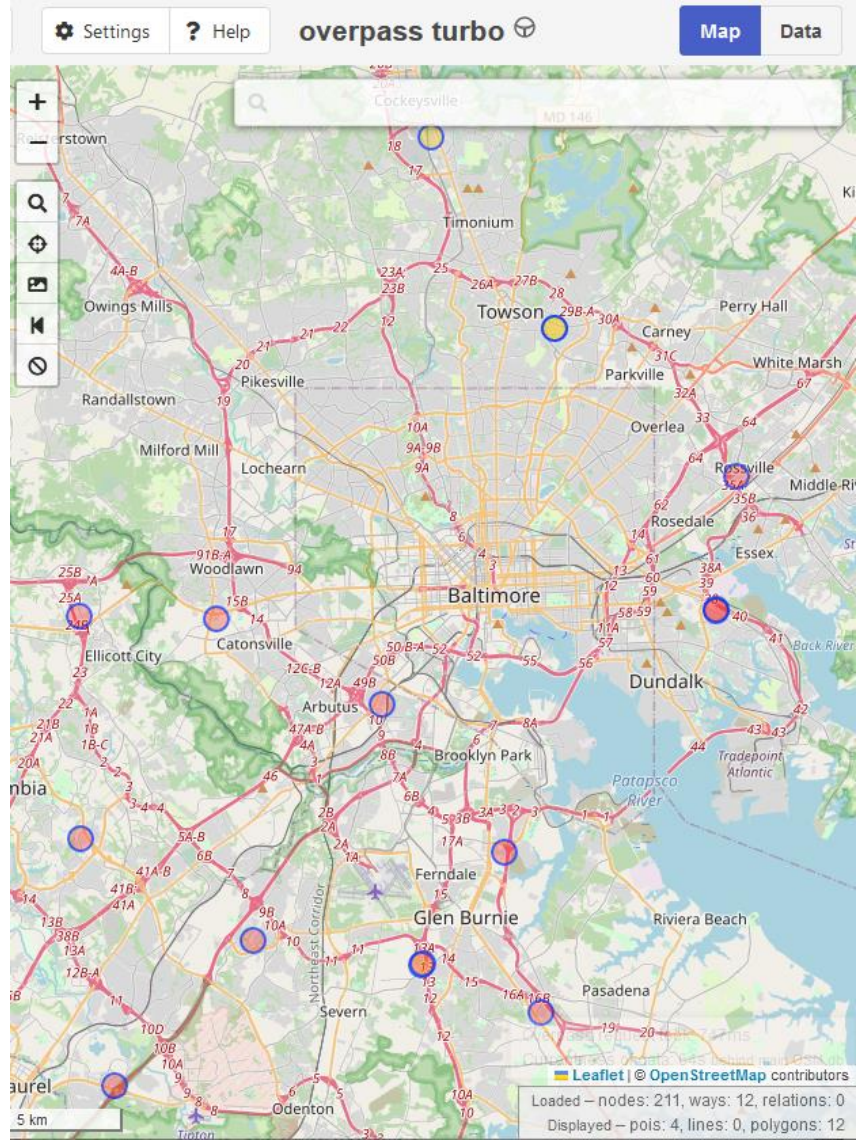


Click the **Export** button and download the data as a **GeoJSON layer** (a .geojson file).

Notice that the dots are different colors, we have **ways** and **nodes**. You'll need to combined those in QGIS (or R if you're feeling spicy).







It becomes interesting when you can compare multiple different brands, and/or compare it to socio-demographic data.

Relation: Patterson Park (12764420)

Version #3

Add start dates for Baltimore City parks

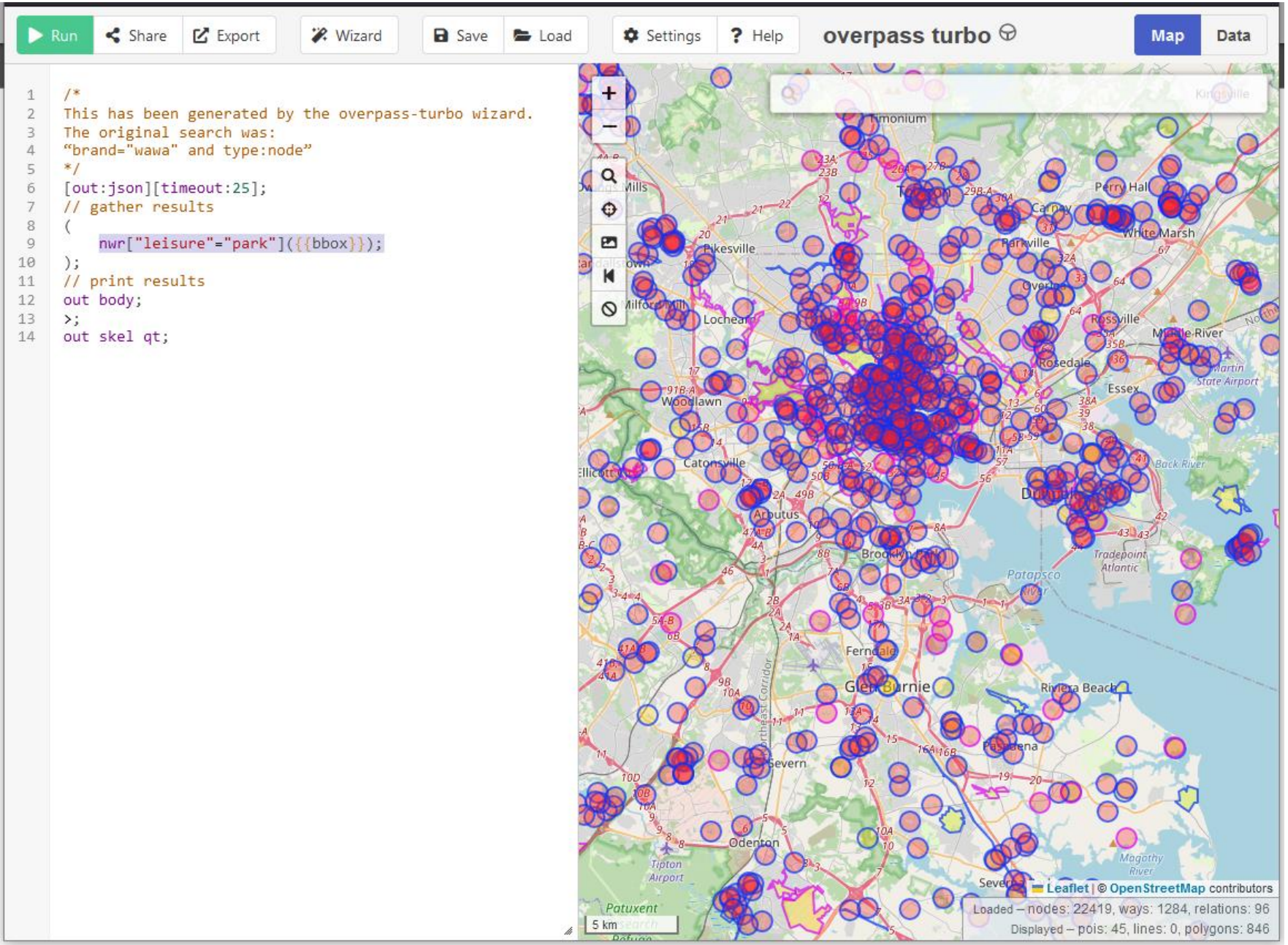
Edited 6 months ago by elipousson
Changeset #143393424

Tags

addr:housenumber	200
addr:street	South Linwood Avenue
gnis:county_id	510
gnis:created	09/12/1979
gnis:feature_id	597877
gnis:state_id	24
leisure	park
name	Patterson Park
operator	Baltimore City Department of Recreation & Parks
operator:short	BCRP
operator:type	public
operator:wikidata	Q110062922
ref:bcrp	200
start_date	1827-03-01
type	multipolygon
wikidata	Q3660981
wikipedia	en:Patterson Park

You can run it on anything

```
nwr["leisure"="park"]({{bbox}});
```



Look at all the data!

Some are polygons in addition to ways and nodes and relations.

You’ll need to figure out how you want to “normalize” your data types.

Look at all the data!

Some are polygons in addition to ways and nodes and relations.

You'll need to figure out how you want to "normalize" your data types.

Note that capitalization (almost always) matters.

Using the Wizard is another option to build a query, but I’ve had limited success.