Performing Table Joins (PyQGIS)

QGIS Tutorials and Tips

Author

Ujaval Gandhi

http://google.com/+UjavalGandhi

Translations by

Hang Nguyen Thuy

Performing Table Joins (PyQGIS)

This tutorial shows how to use Python scripting in QGIS (PyQGIS) to perform a table join and apply a graduated style to the resulting layer. This tutorial replicates the steps of the Thực hiện Table Joins – liên kết theo bảng tutorial using only python scripting.

Overview of the task

Please refer to Thực hiện Table Joins – liên kết theo bảng tutorial for the overview.

Other skills you will learn

- Loading zipped layers in QGIS via Python.
- Using QgsGraduatedSymbolRendererV2 to apply a graduated style to a vector layer.

Get the data

Download the following files to your computer.

tl_2013_06_tract.zip

ca_tracts_pop.csv

ca_tracts_pop.csvt

Data Source [TIGER] [USCENSUS]

Procedure

You can type the following commands in the Python Console or the built-in Editor in QGIS.

1. Load the shapefile. The Census Tracts file is a zip file containing the shapefile. While we can unzip it and load the shapefile, The OGR provider has the ability to load the zip file directly via a Virtual Filesystem. Adding */vsizip/* in the path, we can access the shapefile contained in the zip archive.

> **Note**
>
> The zip_uri would begin with */vsizip//* on Linux and Mac systems. (Note the extra /)

```
zip_uri = '/vsizip/C:/Users/Ujaval/Downloads/tl_2013_06_tract.zip'
shp =  QgsVectorLayer(zip_uri, 'tl_2013_06_tract', 'ogr')
QgsMapLayerRegistry.instance().addMapLayer(shp)
```

2. Load the CSV file. As the CSV file doesn't contain any spatial data, we load it as a table using the *delimitedtext* provider.

```
csv_uri = 'file:///C:/Users/Ujaval/Downloads/ca_tracts_pop.csv?delimiter=,'
csv = QgsVectorLayer(csv_uri, 'ca_tracts_pop', 'delimitedtext')
QgsMapLayerRegistry.instance().addMapLayer(csv)
```

3. Create the table join. Table joins in QGIS are performed using **QgsVectorJoinInfo** object. We need to specify the **GEO.id2** field from the CSV layer as the Join Field and the **GEOID** field from the shapefile layer as the Target Field. Once you run the following code, the shapefile layer will have additional attributes joined from the csv layer.

Note

A common pitfall when using QgsVectorJoinInfo is that both the layers must be loaded in the QgsMapLayerRegistry – otherwise the join would not work.

```
shpField='GEOID'
csvField='GEO.id2'
joinObject = QgsVectorJoinInfo()
joinObject.joinLayerId = csv.id()
joinObject.joinFieldName = csvField
joinObject.targetFieldName = shpField
joinObject.memoryCache = True
shp.addJoin(joinObject)
```
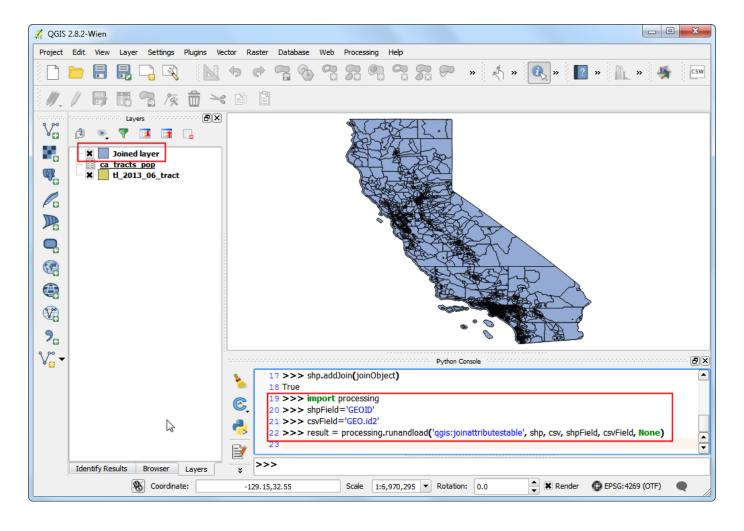
4. An easier – and preferred way of accomplishing the same thing is via the Processing Framework. You can call the algorithm *qgis:joinattributestable* and create a joined layer.

Note

We are using the *processing.runandload()* method to execute the algorithm instead of the more common *processing.runalg()*. Since we want to load the resulting joined layer in QGIS, *processing.runandload()* is a better choice.

```
import processing
shpField='GEOID'
csvField='GEO.id2'
result = processing.runandload('qgis:joinattributestable', shp, csv, shpField, csvField, No
```

5. We will stick with the original join using *QgsVectorJoinInfo* for the remainder of the tutorial. Now it is time to apply a graduated style to the joined layer. The population field name in the joined layer is *ca_tracts_pop_D001*. We will apply a graduated renderer using the *QgsGraduatedSymbolRendererV2* class in the *Quantile* mode. Refer to Th□c hi□n Table Joins – liên k□t theo b□ng for the colors and ranges that we need to use.

```python
from PyQt4 import QtGui

myColumn = 'ca_tracts_pop_D001 '
myRangeList = []
myOpacity = 1


ranges = []


myMin1 = 0.0
myMax1 = 3157.2
myLabel1 = 'Group 1'
myColor1 = QtGui.QColor('#f7fbff')
ranges.append((myMin1, myMax1, myLabel1, myColor1))


myMin2 = 3157.2
myMax2 = 4019.0
myLabel2 = 'Group 2'
myColor2 = QtGui.QColor('#c7dcef')
ranges.append((myMin2, myMax2, myLabel2, myColor2))


myMin3 = 4019.0
myMax3 = 4865.8
```

```python
myLabel3 = 'Group 3'
myColor3 = QtGui.QColor('#72b2d7')
ranges.append((myMin3, myMax3, myLabel3, myColor3))

myMin4 = 4865.8
myMax4 = 5996.4
myLabel4 = 'Group 4'
myColor4 = QtGui.QColor('#2878b8')
ranges.append((myMin4, myMax4, myLabel4, myColor4))

myMin5 = 5996.4
myMax5 = 37452.0
myLabel5 = 'Group 5'
myColor5 = QtGui.QColor('#08306b')
ranges.append((myMin5, myMax5, myLabel5, myColor5))

for myMin, myMax, myLabel, myColor in ranges:
    mySymbol = QgsSymbolV2.defaultSymbol(shp.geometryType())
    mySymbol.setColor(myColor)
    mySymbol.setAlpha(myOpacity)
    myRange = QgsRendererRangeV2(myMin, myMax, mySymbol, myLabel)
    myRangeList.append(myRange)

myRenderer = QgsGraduatedSymbolRendererV2('', myRangeList)
myRenderer.setMode(QgsGraduatedSymbolRendererV2.Quantile)
myRenderer.setClassAttribute(myColumn)

shp.setRendererV2(myRenderer)
```

6. Typing the code in the Python Console is useful for small tasks, but it is far easier to use the built-in Editor. You can copy the entire script in the Editor and click Run. As the script finishes, you would have created a table join and styled the resulting layer without any manual steps.

Below is the full *join_attributes.py* file as a reference.

```python
from PyQt4 import QtGui
zip_uri = '/vsizip/C:/Users/Ujaval/Downloads/tl_2013_06_tract.zip/tl_2013_06_tract.shp'
shp =  QgsVectorLayer(zip_uri, 'tl_2013_06_tract', 'ogr')
QgsMapLayerRegistry.instance().addMapLayer(shp)

csv_uri = "file:///C:/Users/Ujaval/Downloads/ca_tracts_pop.csv?delimiter=,"
csv = QgsVectorLayer(csv_uri, "ca_tracts_pop", "delimitedtext")
QgsMapLayerRegistry.instance().addMapLayer(csv)

shpField='GEOID'
csvField='GEO.id2'
joinObject = QgsVectorJoinInfo()
joinObject.joinLayerId = csv.id()
joinObject.joinFieldName = csvField
joinObject.targetFieldName = shpField
joinObject.memoryCache = True
shp.addJoin(joinObject)

myColumn = 'ca_tracts_pop_D001 '
myRangeList = []
myOpacity = 1

ranges = []
```

```python
myMin1 = 0.0
myMax1 = 3157.2
myLabel1 = 'Group 1'
myColor1 = QtGui.QColor('#f7fbff')
ranges.append((myMin1, myMax1, myLabel1, myColor1))

myMin2 = 3157.2
myMax2 = 4019.0
myLabel2 = 'Group 2'
myColor2 = QtGui.QColor('#c7dcef')
ranges.append((myMin2, myMax2, myLabel2, myColor2))

myMin3 = 4019.0
myMax3 = 4865.8
myLabel3 = 'Group 3'
myColor3 = QtGui.QColor('#72b2d7')
ranges.append((myMin3, myMax3, myLabel3, myColor3))

myMin4 = 4865.8
myMax4 = 5996.4
myLabel4 = 'Group 4'
myColor4 = QtGui.QColor('#2878b8')
ranges.append((myMin4, myMax4, myLabel4, myColor4))

myMin5 = 5996.4
myMax5 = 37452.0
myLabel5 = 'Group 5'
myColor5 = QtGui.QColor('#08306b')
ranges.append((myMin5, myMax5, myLabel5, myColor5))

for myMin, myMax, myLabel, myColor in ranges:
    mySymbol = QgsSymbolV2.defaultSymbol(shp.geometryType())
    mySymbol.setColor(myColor)
    mySymbol.setAlpha(myOpacity)
    myRange = QgsRendererRangeV2(myMin, myMax, mySymbol, myLabel)
    myRangeList.append(myRange)

myRenderer = QgsGraduatedSymbolRendererV2('', myRangeList)
myRenderer.setMode(QgsGraduatedSymbolRendererV2.Quantile)
myRenderer.setClassAttribute(myColumn)

shp.setRendererV2(myRenderer)
```