Getting Started with Python Programming

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



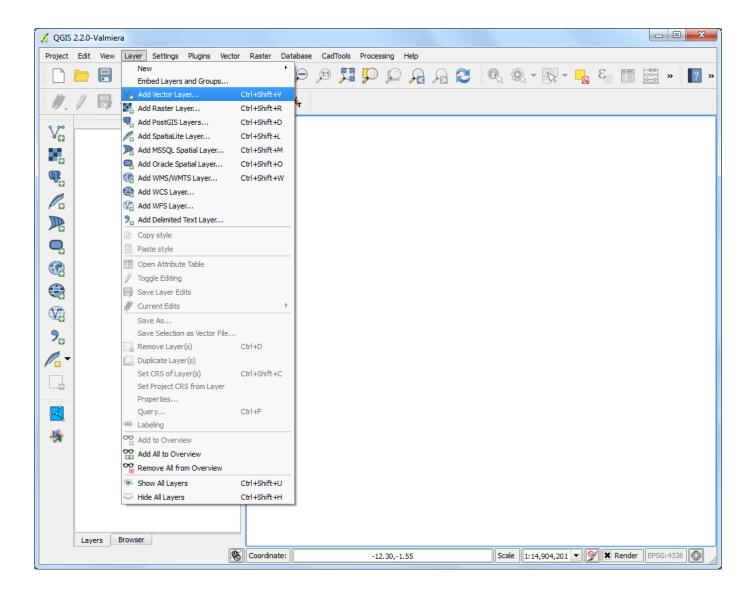
Author
Ujaval Gandhi
http://google.com/+UjavalGandhi

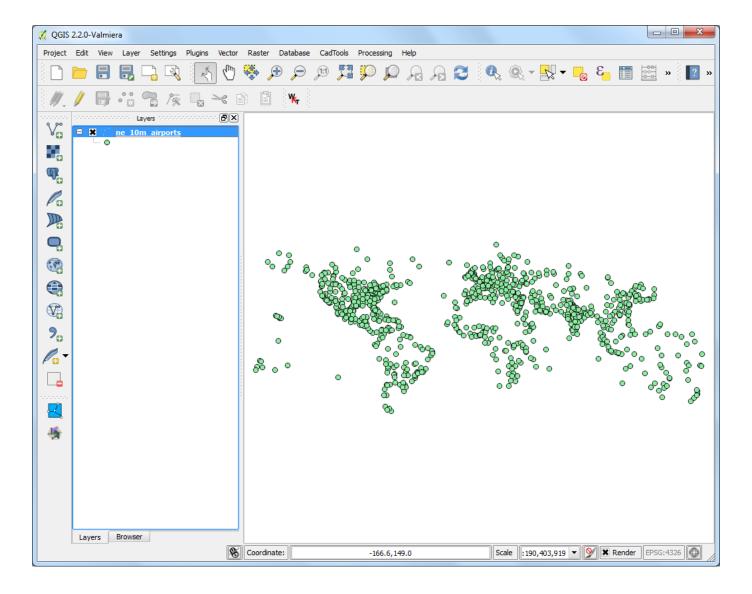
Translations by
Marina Pavlova Ilya Trofimov Fayçal Fatihi

Python

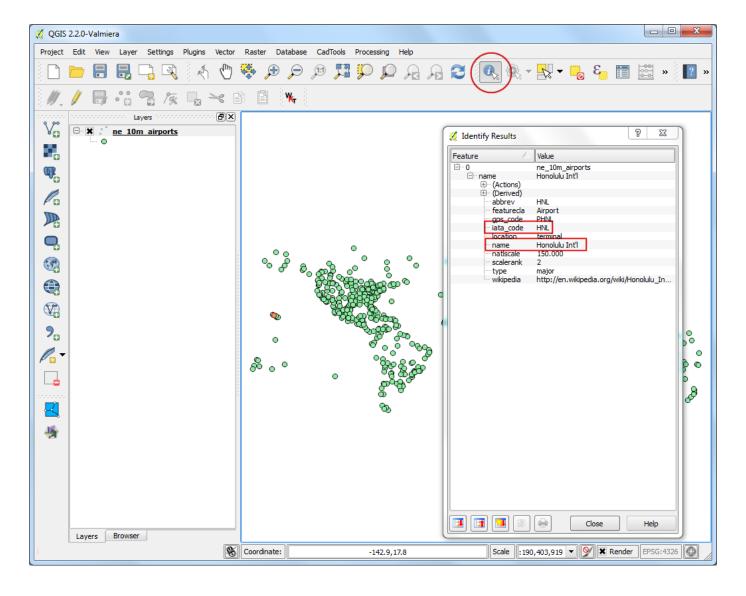
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3. Select the *Identify* tool and click on any of the points to examine the available attributes. You will see that the name of the airport and it's 3 digit code are contained in the attributes name and iata_code respectively.



4. QGIS provides a built-in console where you can type python commands and get the result. This console is a great way to learn scripting and also to do quick data processing. Open the *Python Console* by going to *Plugins* ■ *Python Console*.



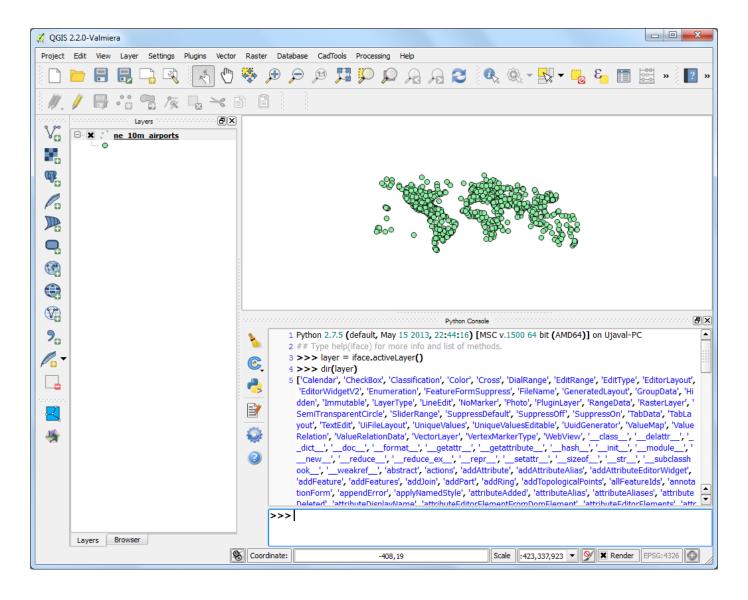
5. You will see a new panel open at the bottom of QGIS canvas. You will see a prompt like >>> at the bottom where you can type commands. For interacting with the QGIS environment, we must use the iface variable. To access the currently active layer in QGIS, you can type the following and press Enter. This command fetches the reference to the currently loaded layer and stores it in the layer variable.

layer = iface.activeLayer()



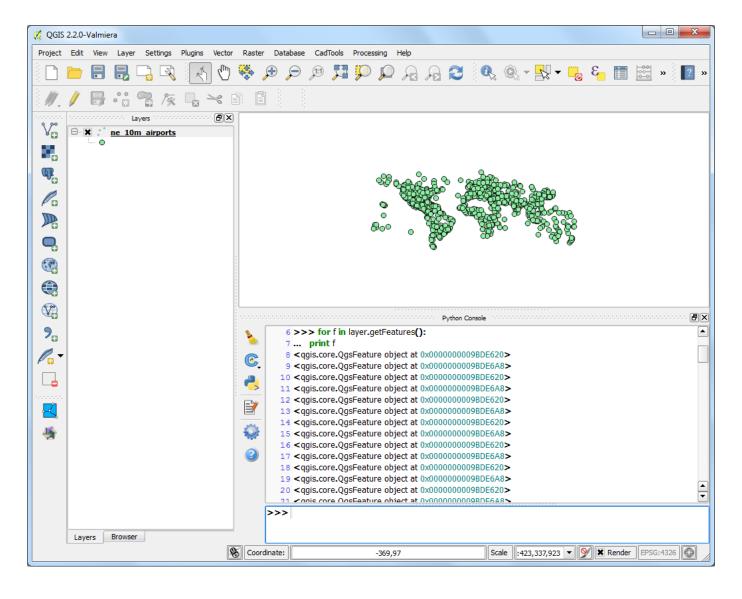
6. There is a handy function called dir() in python that shows you all available methods for any object. This is useful when you are not sure what functions are available for the object. Run the following command to see what operations we can do on the layer variable.

dir(layer)



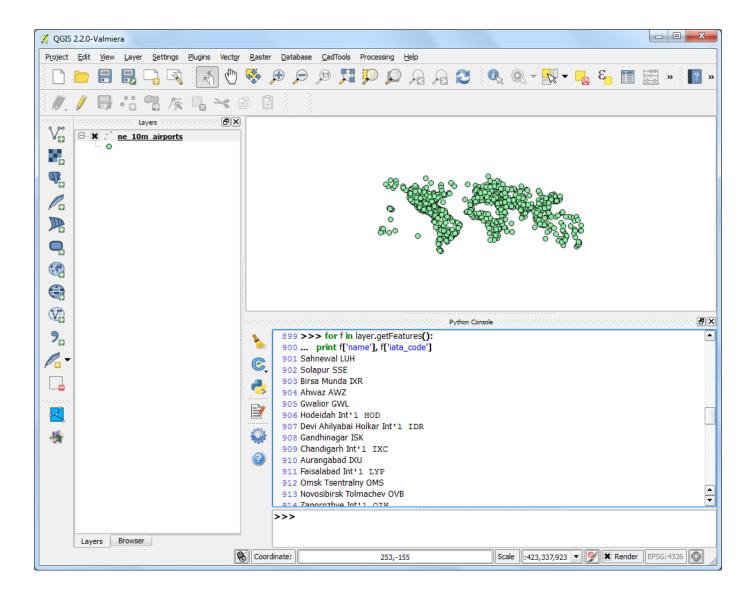
7. You will see a long list of available functions. For now, we will use a function called getFeatures() which will gets you the reference to all features of a layer. In our case, each feature will be a point representing an airport. You can type the following command to iterate through each of the features in the current layer. Make sure to add 2 spaces before typing the second line.

```
for f in layer.getFeatures():
    print f
```



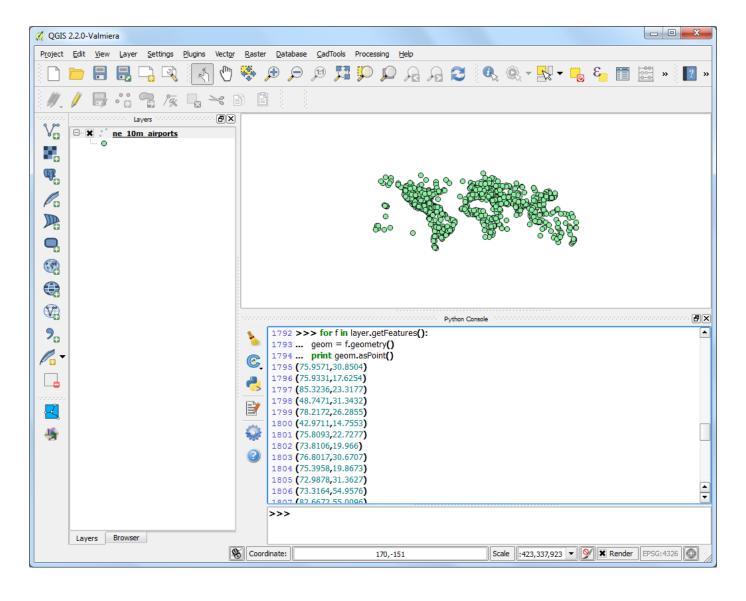
8. As you will see in the output, each line contains a reference to a feature within the layer. The reference to the feature is stored in the f variable. We can use the f variable to access the attributes of each feature. Type the following to print the name and iata_code for each airport feature.

```
for f in layer.getFeatures():
    print f['name'], f['iata_code']
```



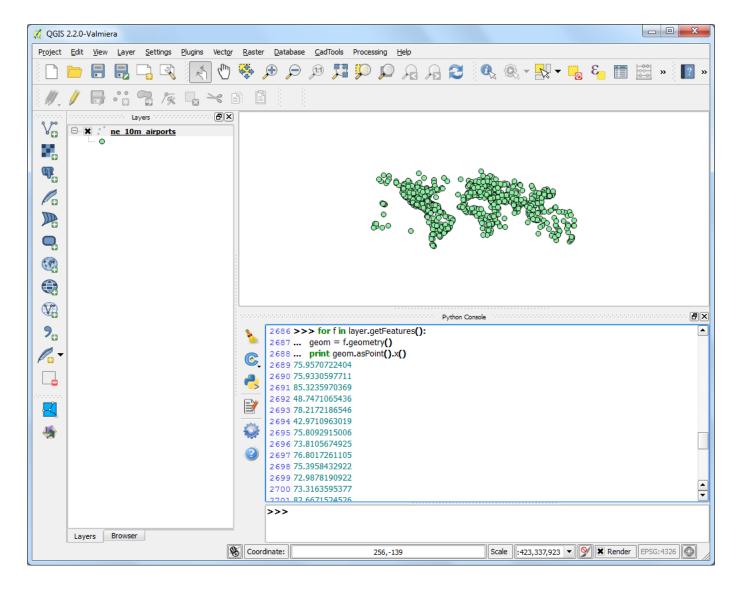
9. So now you know how to programatically access the attribute of each feature in a layer. Now, let's see how we can access the coordinates of the feature. The coordinates of a vector feature can be accessed by calling the <code>geometry()</code> function. This function returns a geometry object that we can store in the variable <code>geom</code>. You can run <code>asPoint()</code> function on the geometry object to get the x and y coordinates of the point. If your feature is a line or a polygon, you can use <code>asPolyline()</code> or <code>asPolygon()</code> functions. Type the following code at the prompt and press Enter to see the x and y coordinates of each feature.

```
for f in layer.getFeatures():
   geom = f.geometry()
   print geom.asPoint()
```

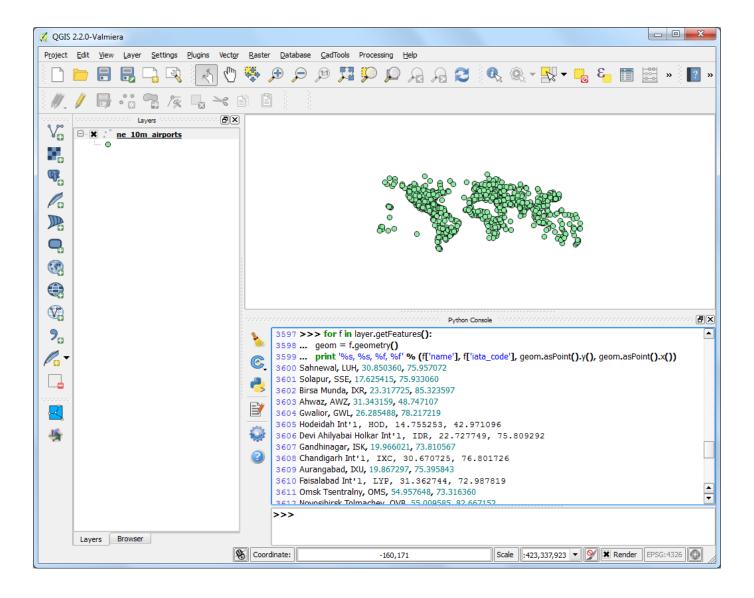


10. What if we wanted to get only the $\mathbf x$ coordinate of the feature? You can call the $\mathbf x$ () function on the point object and get its $\mathbf x$ coordinate.

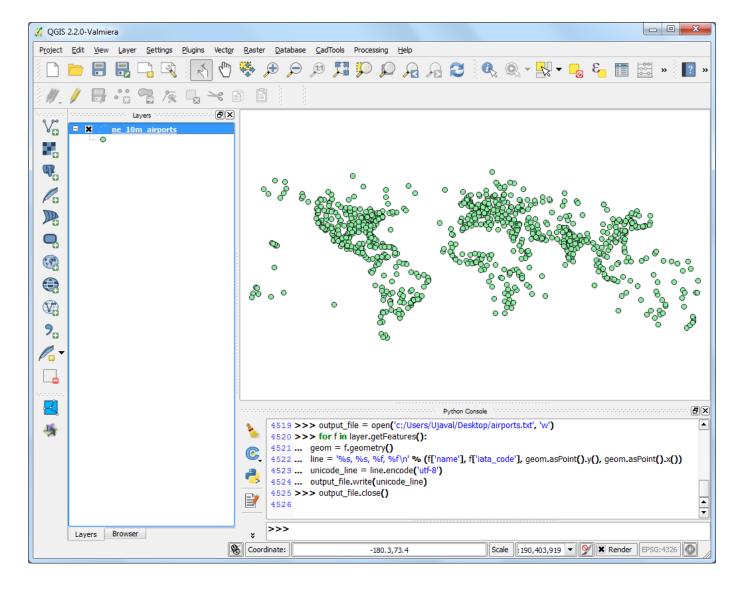
```
for f in layer.getFeatures():
   geom = f.geometry()
   print geom.asPoint().x()
```



11. Now we have all the pieces that we can stitch together to generate our desired output. Type the following code to print the name, iata_code, latitude and longitude of each of the airport features. The %s and %f notations are ways to format a string and number variables.



12. You can see the output printed on the console. A more useful way to store the output would be in a file. You can type the following code to create a file and write the output there. Replace the file path with a path on your own system. Note that we add \n at the end of our line formatting. This is to add a newline after we add the data for each feature. You should also note the unicode_line = line.encode('utf-8') line. Since our layer contains some features with unicode characters, we can't simply write it to a text file. We encode the text using the UTF-8 encoding and then write to the text file.



13. You can go to the output file location you specified and open the text file. You will see the data from the airports shapefile that we extracted using python scripting.

