Lucrul cu atribute

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



Author Ujaval Gandhi

http://google.com/+Ujaval Gandhi

Translations by Sorin Călinică

Lucrul cu Atribute

Datele GIS sunt compuse din două părți – entități și atribute. Atributele reprezintă date structurate despre fiecare entitate. Acest tutorial vă arată cum să vizualizați atributele și cum să le interogați în QGIS.

Privire de ansamblu asupra activității

Setul de date pentru acest tutorial conține informații despre locurile populate ale lumii. Scopul este de a interoga și de a găsi toate capitalele lumii care au mai mult de 1.000.000 locuitori.

Other skills you will learn

- · Select features from a layer using expressions.
- Deselect features from a layer using the Attributes toolbar.
- Using Query Builder to show a subset of features from a layer.

Obținerea datelor

Natural Earth has a nice Populated Places dataset. Download the simple (less columns) dataset

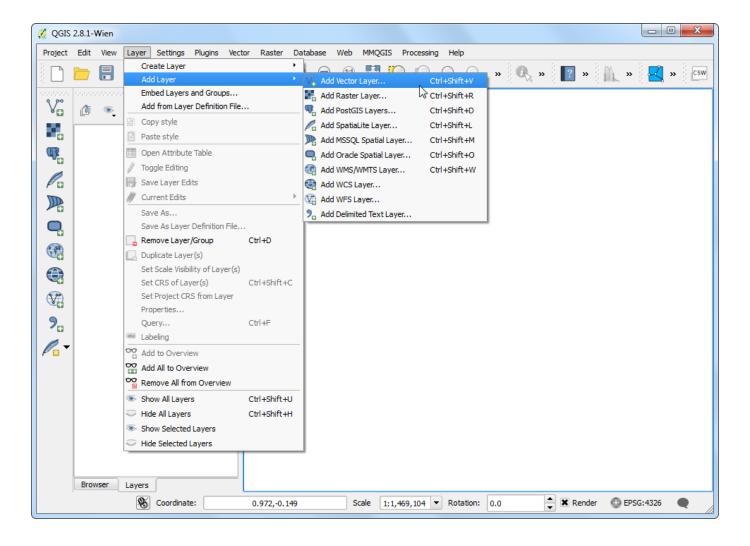
For convenience, you may directly download a copy of datasets from the link below:

ne_10m_populated_places_simple.zip

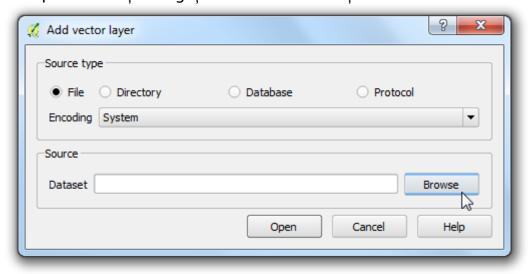
Sursa de date [NATURALEARTH]

Procedura

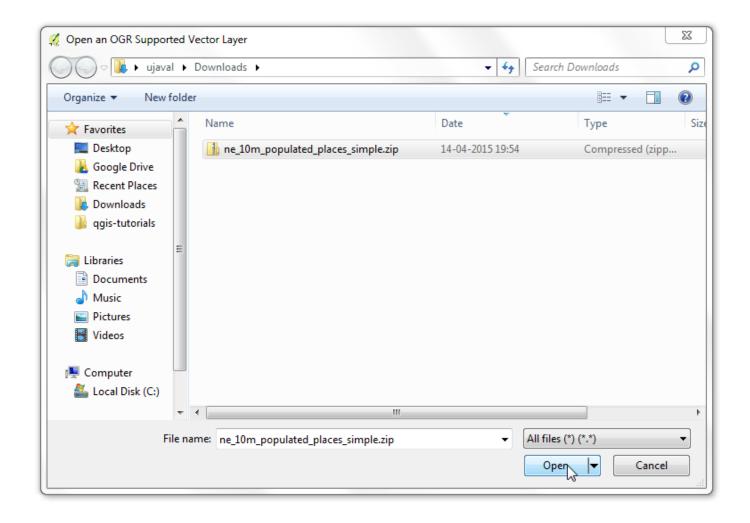
1. Once you have downloaded the data, open QGIS. Go to Layer • Add Layer • Add Vector Layer.



2. Faceți clic pe Browse și navigați la folderul unde ați descărcat datele.



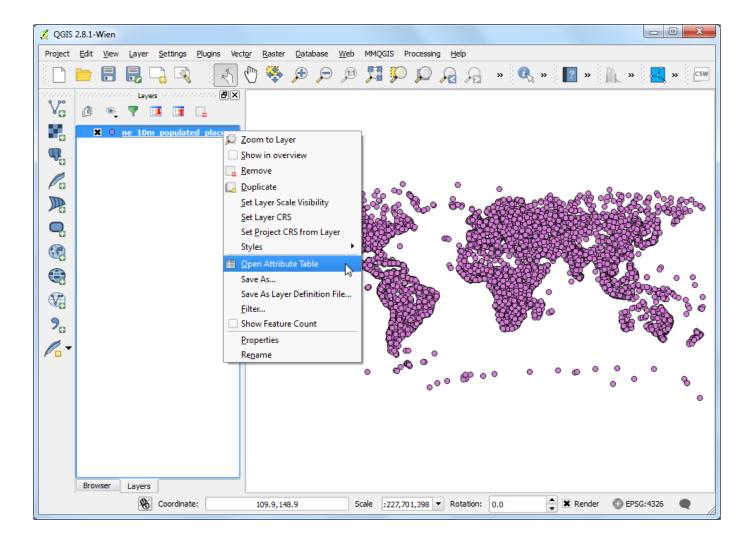
3. Localizați fișierul descărcat, **ne_10m_populated_places_simple.zip**. Nu e nevoie să-l dezarhivați. QGIS are capacitatea de a citi în mod direct fișierele zip. Selectați fișierul și faceți clic pe Open.



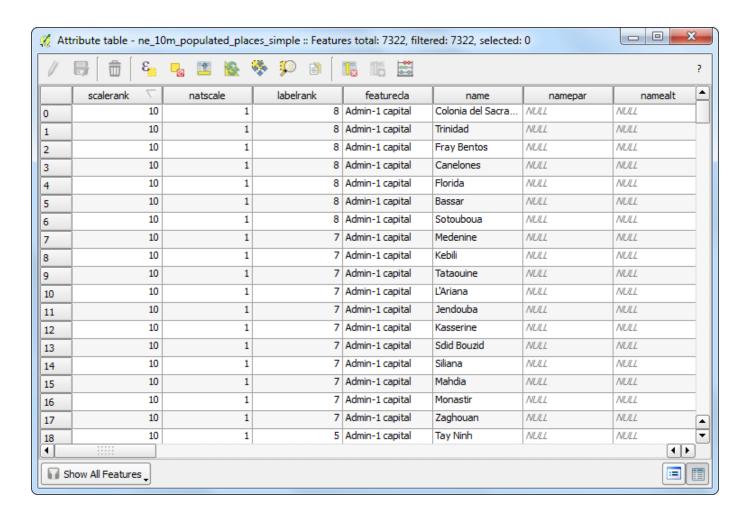
4. Straturile selectate se vor încărca în QGIS, după care vor apărea mai multe puncte, reprezentând locurile populate ale lumii.



5. Right-click the layer and select Open Attribute Table.



6. Explorați atributele și valorile lor.



7. Deoarece ne interesează populația din fiecare entitate, **pop_max** va fi câmpul căutat. Puteți face dublu-clic pe denumirea câmpului, pentru a sorta coloana în ordine descrescătoare.

	<u></u>	<u> </u>	🦠 🎾 🗿				?
	longitude	changed	namediff	diffnote (pop_max ▽	pop_min	pop_other _
7312	139.75140742900	0.00000000000	0	NULL	35676000	8336599	1294525
7297	-73.98001692880	0.00000000000	0	NULL	19040000	8008278	929260
7303	-99.13098820170	0.00000000000	0	NULL	19028000	10811002	100 1844
7313	72.85698929740	0.00000000000	0	NULL	18978000	12691836	1242608
7318	-46.62501998040	0.00000000000	0	NULL	18845000	10021295	1152294
7221	77.23000402720	4.00000000000	0	Changed feature	15926000	7633213	674738
7311	121.43650467800	0.00000000000	0	NULL	14987000	14608512	1680357
7316	88.32467565810	4.00000000000	1	Name changed	14787000	4631392	778371
7248	90.40857946670	5.00000000000	0	Changed scale ra	12797394	7000940	1499553
7290	-58.39753137370	0.00000000000	0	NULL	12795000	10929146	1027145
7295	-118.17998051100	0.00000000000	0	NULL	12500000	3694820	14226
7168	66.99000891000	5.00000000000	0	Changed scale ra	12130000	11624219	1157027
7310	31.24996821970	0.00000000000	0	Not	11893000	7734614	1372055
7317	-43.22502079420	0.00000000000	0	NULL	11748000	2010175	182148
7280	135.46014481500	4.00000000000	0	Changed feature	11294000	2592413	963078
7306	116.38828568400	0.00000000000	0	NULL	11106000	7480601	903323
7274	120.98221716200	0.00000000000	0	NULL	11100000	3077575	238128
7302	37.61552282590	0.00000000000	0	NULL	10452000	10452000	1058538
7299	29.01000158560	0.00000000000	0	NULL	10061000	9945610	965148
1					:::::		4 F

8. Now we are ready to perform our query on these attributes. QGIS uses SQL-like expressions to perform queries. Click Select features using an expression.



9. In the Select By Expression window, expand the Fields and Values section and double-click the <code>pop_max</code> label. You will notice that it is added to the expression section at the bottom. If you aren't sure about the field values, you can click the Load all unique values to see what the attribute values are present in the dataset. For this exercise, we are looking to find all features that have a population greater than 1,000,000. So complete the expression as below and click Select.



10. Click on Close and return to the main QGIS window. You will notice that a subset of points is now rendered in yellow. This is the result of our query and you are seeing all places from the dataset that have the pop_max attribute value greater than 1,000,000.



11. The goal for this exercise is to find the places that are country capitals. The field containing this data is *adm0cap*. The value 1 indicates that the place is a capital. We can add this criteria to our previous expression using the *and* operator. Let's refine our query to select only those places which are capitals. Click on the Select feature using an expression button in the attribute table and enter the expression as below and click Select and then Close.

```
"pop_max" > 1000000 and "adm0cap" = 1
```



12. Return to the main QGIS window. Now you will see a smaller subset of the points selected. This is the result of the second query and shows all places from the dataset that are country capitals as well as have population greater than 1,000,000. If we wanted to do some further analysis on this subset of data, we can make this selection persistent. Right-click the ne_10m_populated_places_simple layer and select Properties.



13. In the General tab, scroll down to the Feature subset section. Click Query Builder.



14. Enter the same expression you had entered earlier and click OK.

```
"pop_max" > 1000000 and "adm0cap" = 1
```



15. Back in the main QGIS window, you will see rest of the points disappear. You may now perform any other analysis on this layer and only the features that match our expression will be used. You will notice that the points still appear in yellow. This is because they are still selected. Find the Deselect Features from All Layers button under the Attributes toolbar and click on it.



16. You will see that the points are now de-selected and rendered in their original color.

