

Getting Started with Python Programming

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



Author

Ujaval Gandhi

<http://google.com/+UjavalGandhi>

Translations by

SongHyun Choi

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QGIS은 오픈 소스 지리정보시스템 소프트웨어로, 다양한 데이터 형식과 레이어를 처리할 수 있는 강력한 기능을 제공합니다. QGIS는 GIS 데이터를 시각화하고 분석하는 데 사용되며, 다양한 플랫폼에서 실행 가능합니다. QGIS의 주요 특징 중 하나는 다양한 데이터 형식(예: Shapefile, GeoJSON, PostGIS 등)을 지원한다는 점입니다. 또한, QGIS는 Python 스크립트를 사용하여 자동화된 작업을 수행할 수 있습니다. QGIS (PyQGIS)는 이러한 기능을 제공하는 라이브러리입니다.

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Natural Earth [Airports](#) □□□□ □□□□.

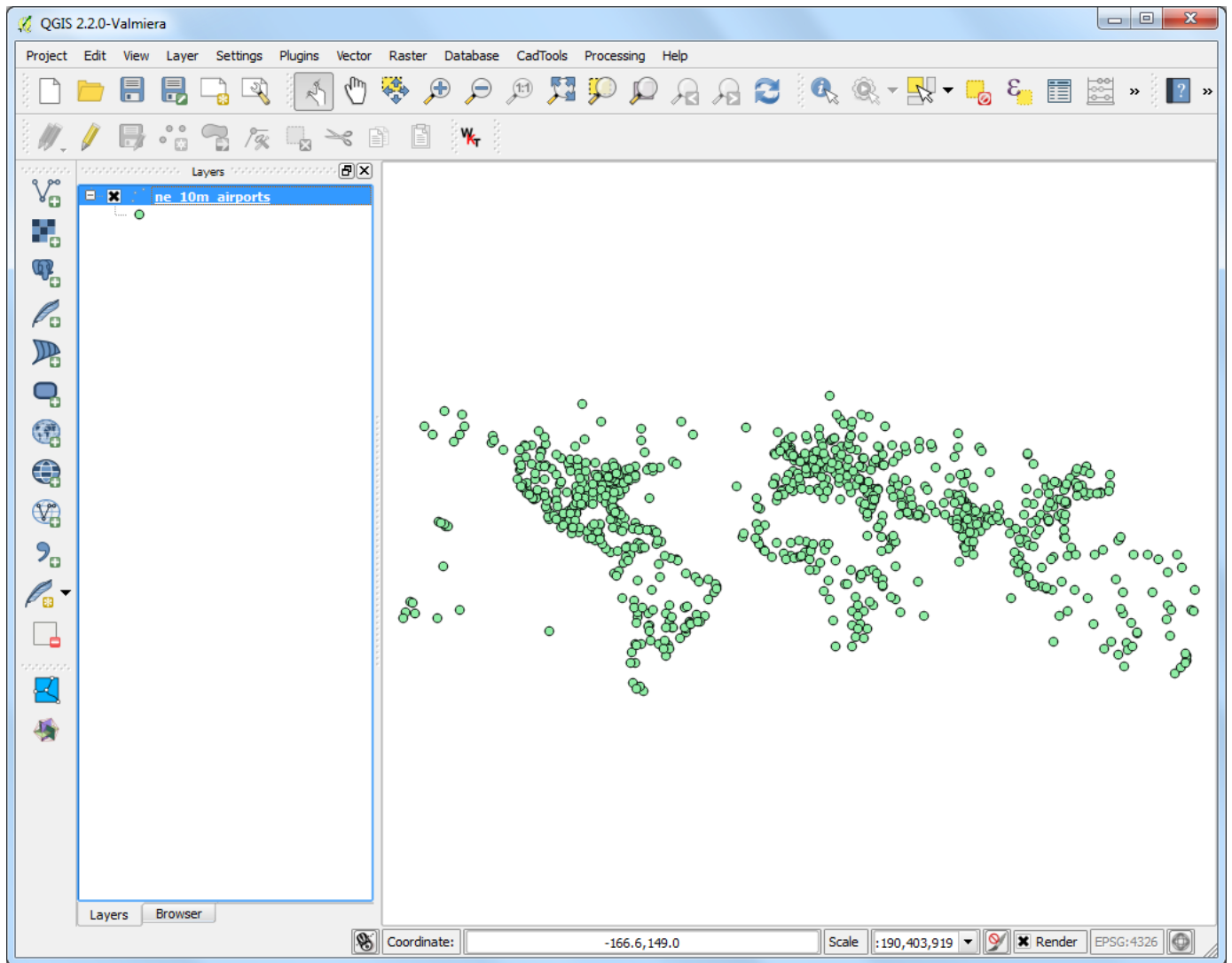
```
`Airports` shapefile <http://www.naturalearthdata.com/http://www.naturalearthdata.com/download/10m/cultural/ne\_10m\_airports.zip>`_ 00000 00000.
```

□□□ □□: [NATURALEARTH]

```
1. QGIS --> File --> Open --> ne_10m_airports.zip
Vector Layer --> Add
:guilabel: Open --> ne_10m_airports.shp
:guilabel: OK
```



2. QGIS `ne_10m_airports` 。



3. Identify the fields in the 'ne_10m_airports' layer. The fields are 'name' and 'iata_code'.



6. `dir()` returns a list of attributes and methods for the active layer. `layer` is the name of the active layer.

```
dir(layer)
```



7. `getFeatures()` returns a list of features. Each feature is a dictionary with keys for geometry and attributes. The geometry is a `QgsGeometry` object, and the attributes are a dictionary. The list of features is returned as a `QgsFeatureList` object.

```

for f in layer.getFeatures():
    print f

```




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

```

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

```



```

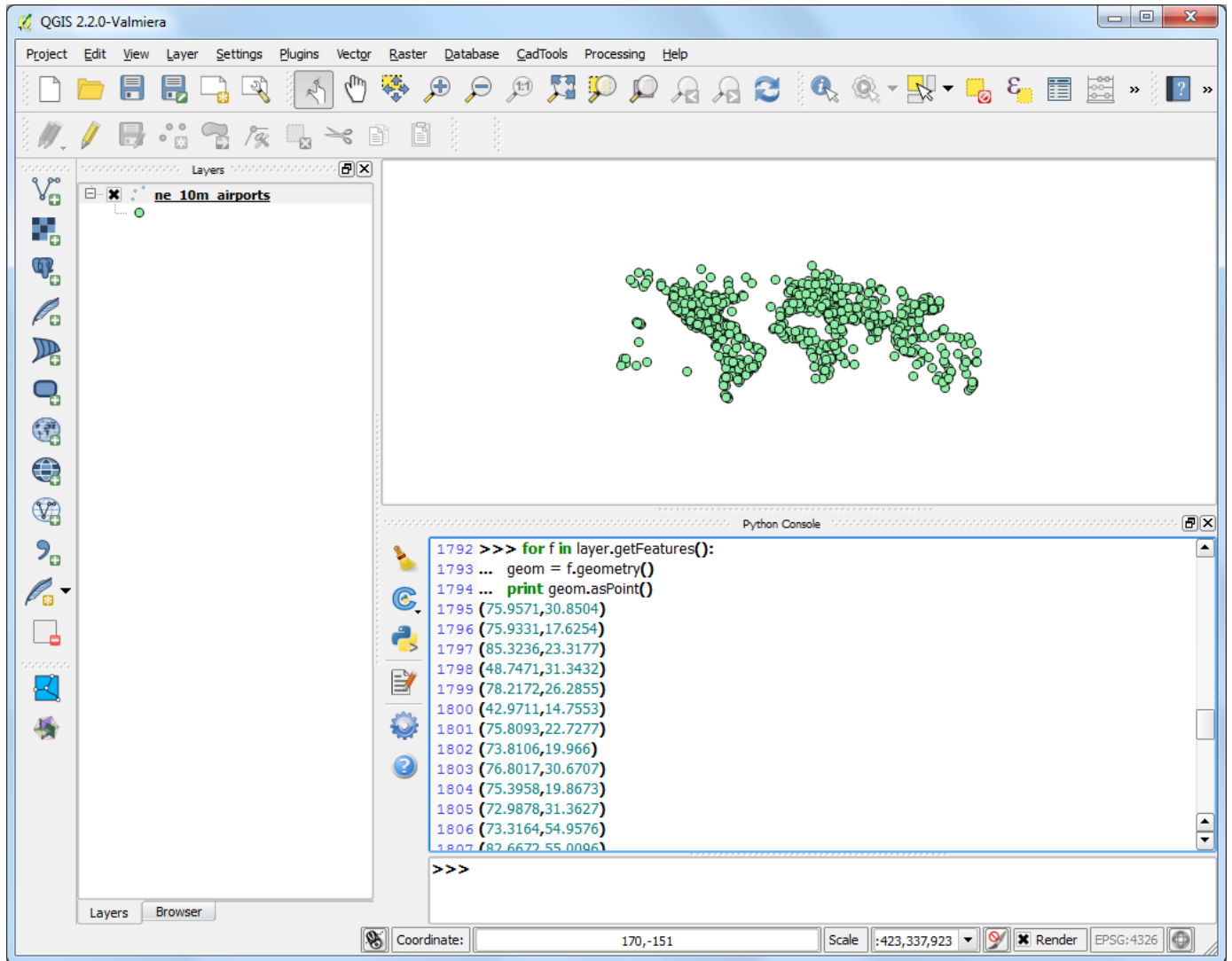
    geom = f.geometry()
    print geom.asPoint()

```

```

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

```



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

```

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

```



11. `for f in layer.getFeatures():`
`geom = f.geometry()`
`print '%s, %s, %f, %f' % (f['name'], f['iata_code'],`
`geom.asPoint().y(), geom.asPoint().x())`

```

for f in layer.getFeatures():
    geom = f.geometry()
    print '%s, %s, %f, %f' % (f['name'], f['iata_code'],
        geom.asPoint().y(), geom.asPoint().x())

```


airports.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Sahnewal, LUH, 30.850360, 75.957072
Solapur, SSE, 17.625415, 75.933060
Birsamunda, IXR, 23.317725, 85.323597
Ahwaz, AWZ, 31.343159, 48.747107
Gwalior, GWL, 26.285488, 78.217219
Hodeidah Int'l, HOD, 14.755253, 42.971096
Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Int'l, IDR, 22.727749, 75.809292
Gandhinagar, ISK, 19.966021, 73.810567
Chandigarh Int'l, IXC, 30.670725, 76.801726
Aurangabad, IXU, 19.867297, 75.395843
Faisalabad Int'l, LYP, 31.362744, 72.987819
Omsk Tsentralny, OMS, 54.957648, 73.316360
Novosibirsk Tolmachev, OVB, 55.009585, 82.667152
Zaporozhye Int'l, OZH, 47.873264, 35.301873
Simpang Tiga, PKU, 0.464601, 101.446569
Rota Int'l, ROP, 14.171771, 145.243980
Surgut, SGC, 61.340167, 73.408496
Tiruchirappalli, TRZ, 10.760357, 78.708958
Turbat Int'l, TUK, 25.988795, 63.027933
Quetta Int'l, UET, 30.249043, 66.948731
Zahedan Int'l, ZAH, 29.475294, 60.900709
Abdul Rachman Saleh, MLG, -7.929980, 112.711419
Barnaul, BAX, 53.363385, 83.550453
Adampur, NULL, 31.432942, 75.758483
Bareilly, NULL, 28.421809, 79.452003
Dhamial, NULL, 33.561415, 73.032050
Cheongju Int'l, CJJ, 36.722023, 127.495916
Gwangju, KWJ, 35.140005, 126.810839
Daegu Int'l, TAE, 35.899928, 128.637538
Ulsan, USN, 35.592896, 129.355731
Radin Inten II, TKG, -5.242567, 105.176060
Allahabad, IXD, 25.443522, 81.731727
Chelyabinsk, CEK, 55.297792, 61.512259
Tainan, TNN, 22.950668, 120.209733
Taichung, RMQ, 24.266656, 120.630704
Rotterdam The Hague, RTM, 51.949130, 4.433844
Voronezh-Chertovitskoye, VOZ, 51.812617, 39.225450
Liverpool John Lennon, LPL, 53.336375, -2.858621
Vishakapatnam, VTZ, 17.727958, 83.223522
Sultan Hasanuddin Int'l, UPG, -5.058937, 119.545691
Vava'u Int'l, VAV, -18.586006, -173.968094
Newcastle Int'l, NCL, 55.037085, -1.710346
Goloson Int'l, LCE, 15.745160, -86.851469