

3.QGIS_Exploring PyQGIS and Native Algorithms for Spatial Analytics

Data Browser:

Question: which neighborhoods in San Francisco are less likely to have tree cover?

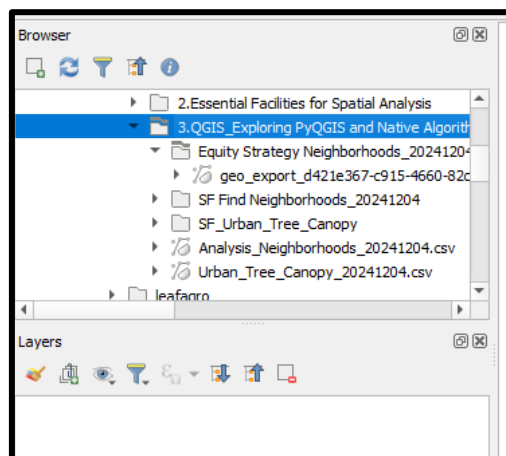
Datasets:

SF_Neighnorhood: [SF Neighnorhood Data](#)

Equality Strategy Neighborhood:- [ESN Layer](#)

SF_Trees Layer:- [SF Trees Canopy](#)

- Add data from Browser by double clicking, the data added in Layer Panel.

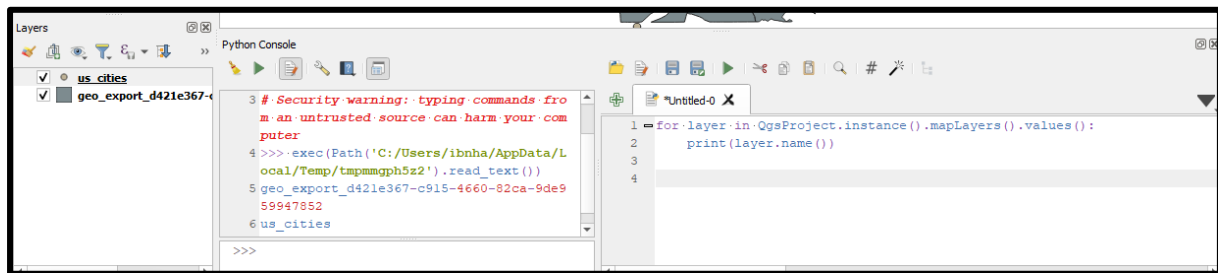


- Print layers present in layer panel by Using Python Command in Python Console.

Python code:

```
for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values():
```

print(layer.name())



SF_Neighborhood:

- Add SF_Neighborhood using PyQGIS python Console.

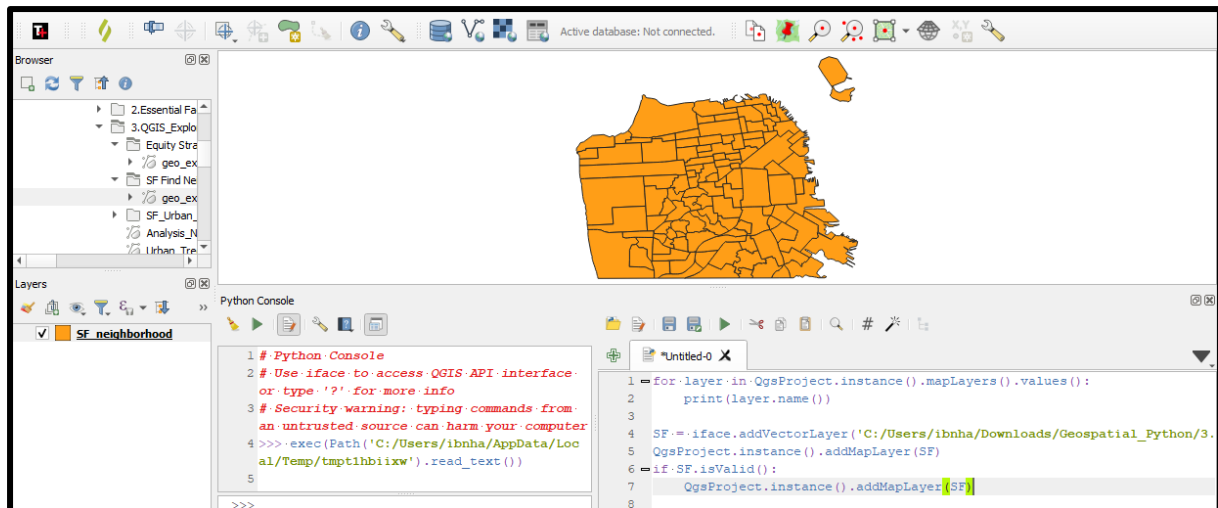
Python Code:

SF = iface.addVectorLayer('ShpFile.shp', 'SF_neighborhood', 'ogr')

QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(SF)

If SF.isValid():

QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(SF)



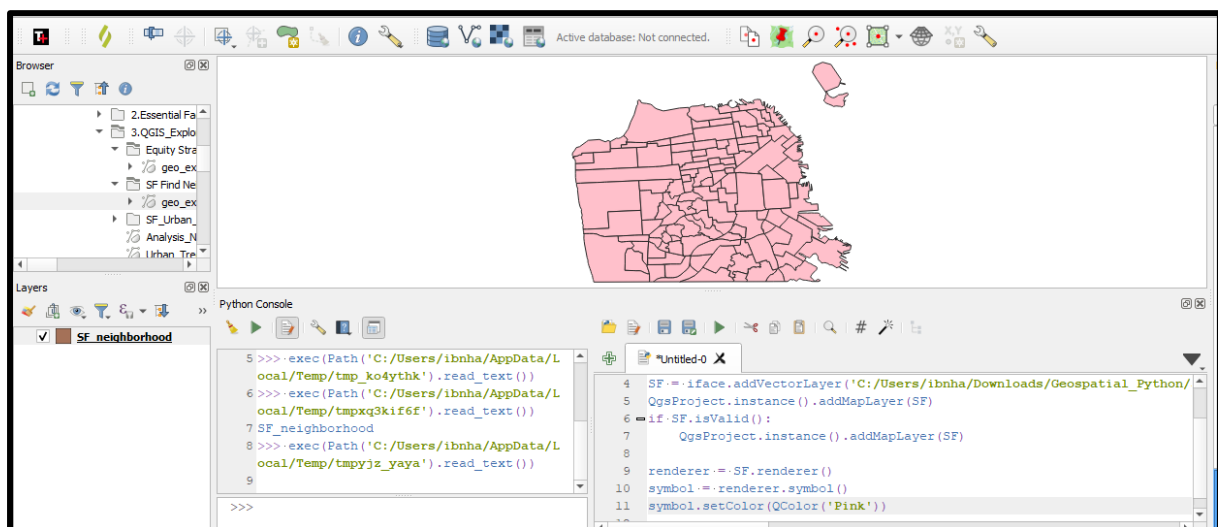
- Set Color Using PyQGIS:

- Python Code:

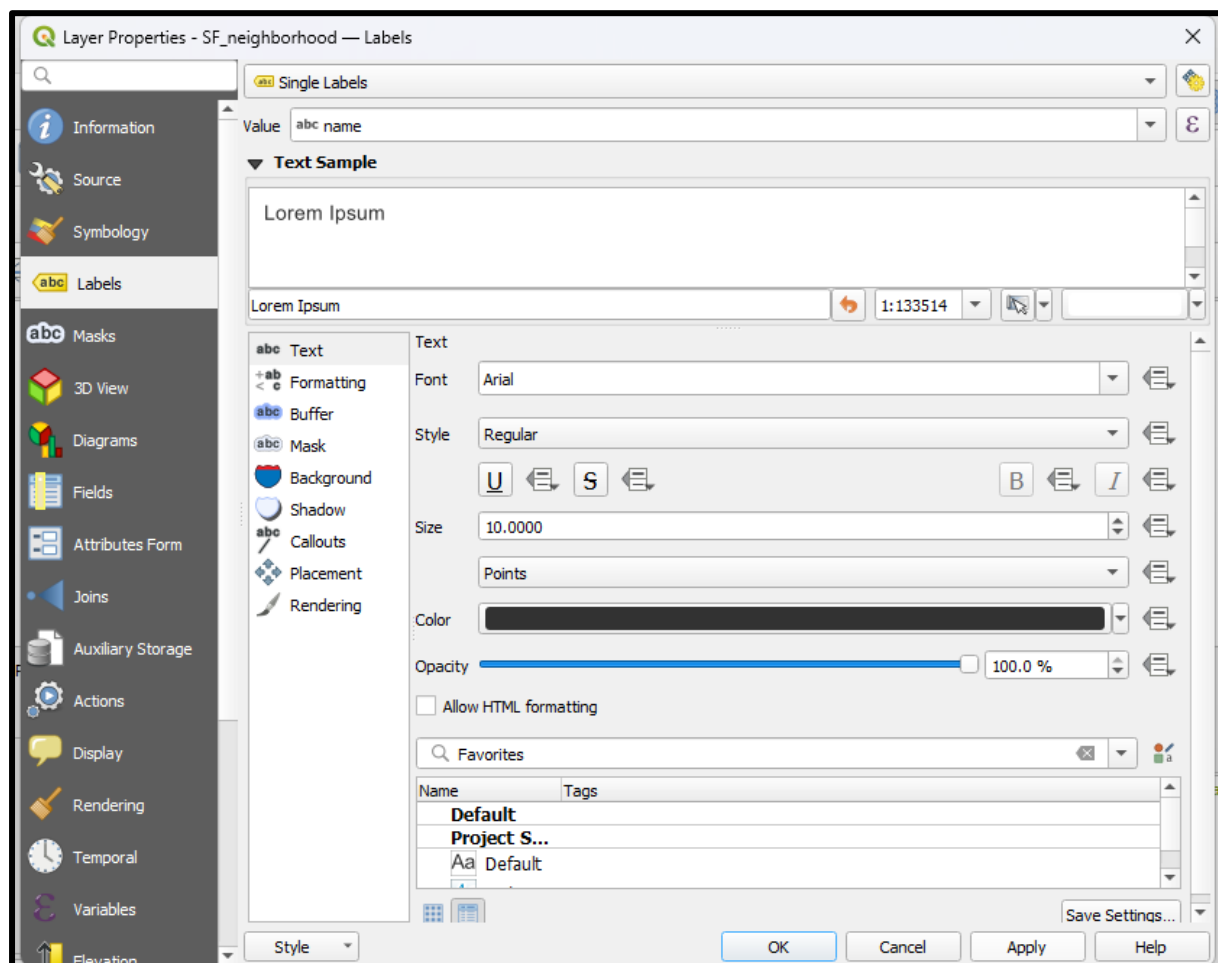
```
renderer = SF.renderer()
```

```
symbol = renderer.symbol()
```

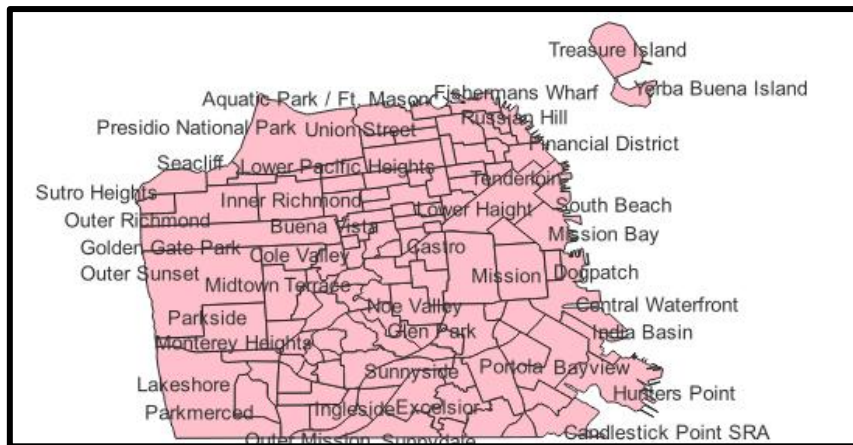
```
symbol.setColor(QColor('Pink'))
```



- Right Click the data -> Select Properties -> Go to Label, Select Single Labels -> Apply -> Ok



Result of Labelled Data



- Add Balance data to the map SF_Urban_Tree and Equity Strategy Neighborhoods

vlayer =

```
iface.addVectorLayer('C:/Users/ibnha/Downloads/Geospatial_Python/3.QGIS_Exploring PyQGIS and Native Algorithms for Spatial Analytics/SF_Urban_Tree_Canopy/SF_Urban_Tree_Canopy.shp','SF_Trees','ogr')
```

if not vlayer:

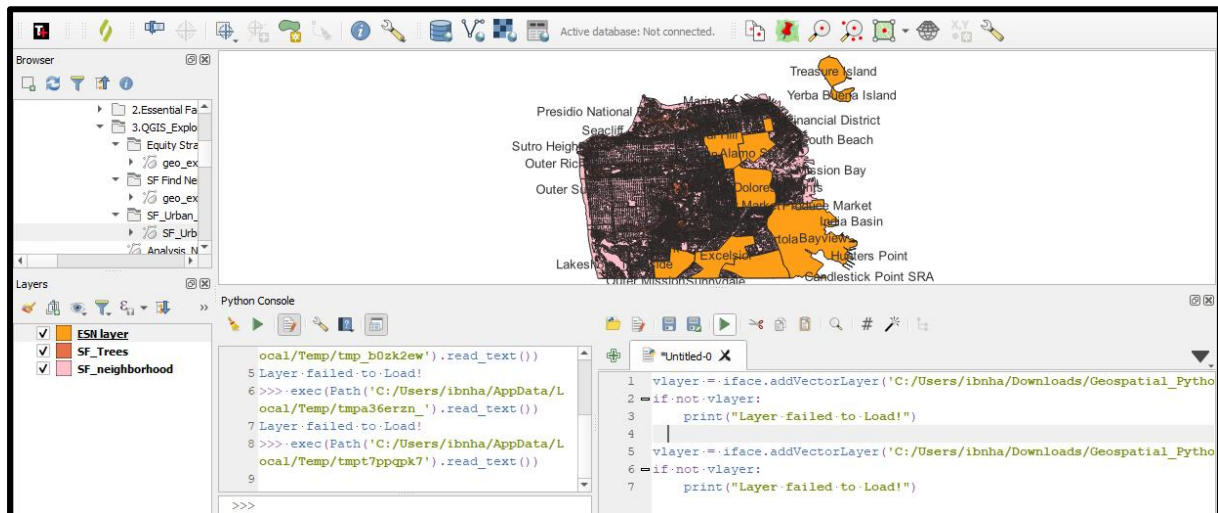
```
print("Layer failed to Load!")
```

vlayer =

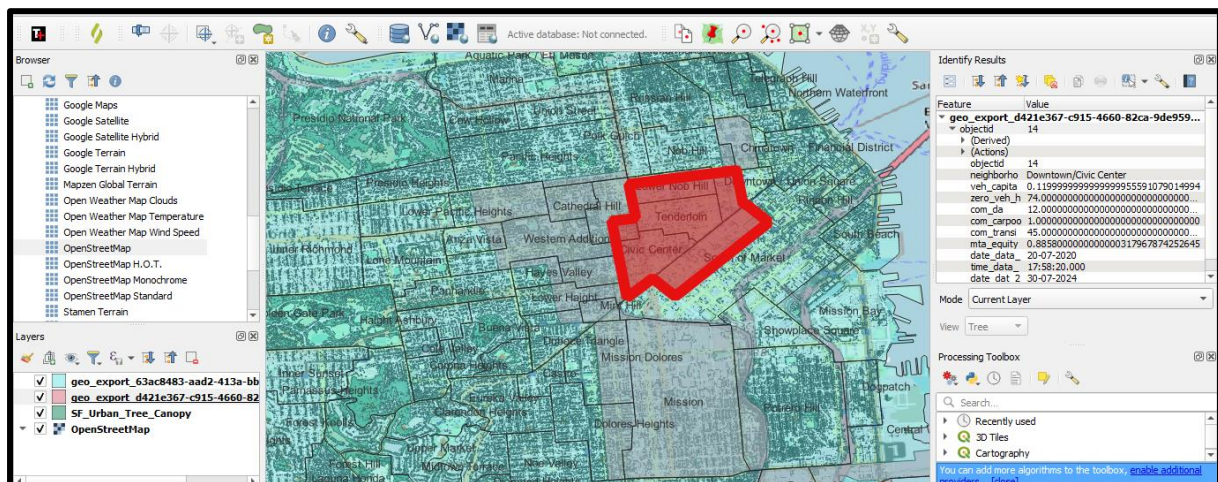
```
iface.addVectorLayer('C:/Users/ibnha/Downloads/Geospatial_Python/3.QGIS_Exploring PyQGIS and Native Algorithms for Spatial Analytics/Equity Strategy Neighborhoods_20241204/geo_export_d421e367-c915-4660-82ca-9de959947852.shp','ESN layer','ogr')
```

if not vlayer:

```
print("Layer failed to Load!")
```



Addressing the Research Question: How does the tree-cover data line up with low-income neighborhoods? Can you get a sense of the answer by looking at the map?



Working On Web Feature Service (QGIS)

Insert WFS Data in QGIS:

- Get the FIRMS fire-based maps Map_Key by requesting Map_key.

FIRMS fire-based maps (images) are offered through [Web Feature Service \(WFS\)](#)

Supported projections: Lat-long projection (EPSG:4326) and Web Mercator projection (EPSG:3857 or 900913).

To use the service [request free MAP_KEY](#)

Data for WFS is updated once every **15 mins**.

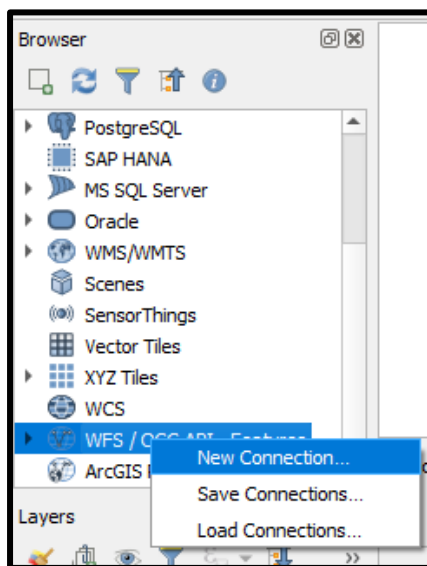
- [Map Key](#)
- [WFS](#)
- [Tutorials & Examples](#)

Map Key

To use FIRMS web services, request **free** MAP_KEY [Get MAP_KEY](#)

To check number of available map transactions

Your Map Key [Check status](#)

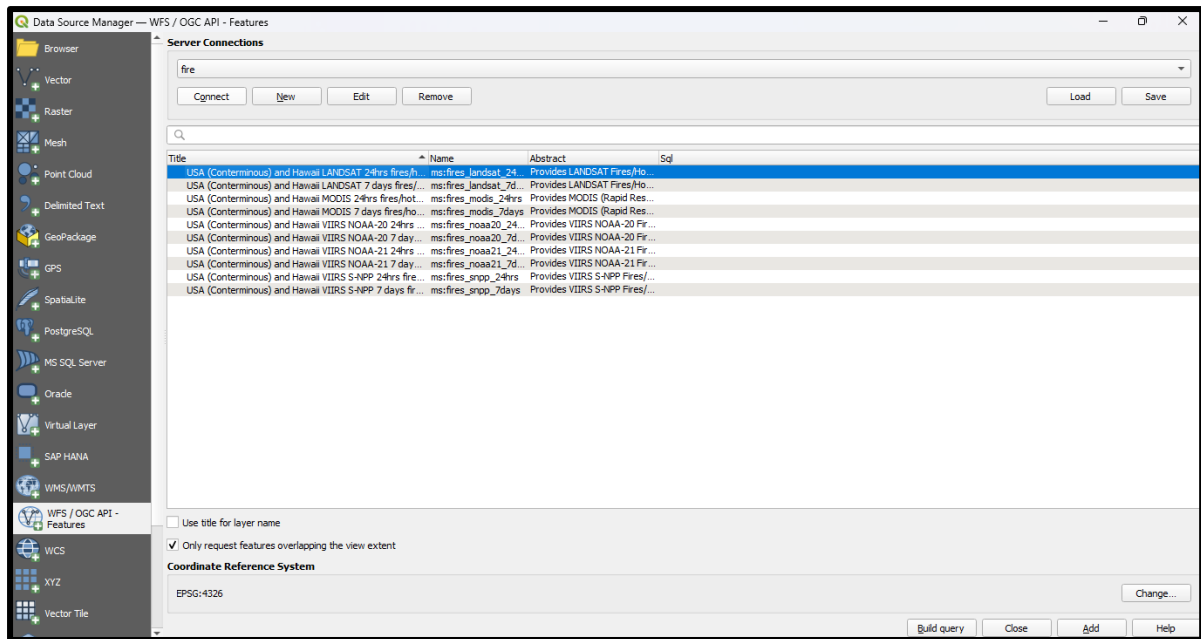


- Give the desired name and URL to connect with FIRMS with Map_Key

Format :

https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/mapserver/wfs/USA_contiguous_and_Hawaii/Map_key

Connect Web Feature Service Using FIRMS



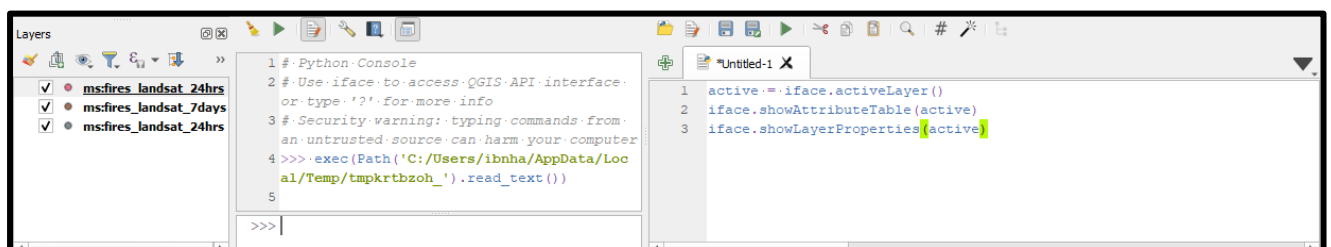
- Then select the layer and click add in Map layer.
- In PyQGIS Python Console, Get the Layer Attribute Table and Layer Properties

Code:

```
active = iface.activeLayer()
```

```
iface.showAttributeTable(active)
```

```
iface.showLayerProperties(active)
```



msfires_landosat_24hrs — Features Total: 3990, Filtered: 3823, Selected: 0

	id	metadatasproperty	description_href	description_title	description_nliresor	description	criptionreference_h	criptionreference_t	criptionreference_nli	dentifier_codespace	identifier	name	location_location
1	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
2	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
3	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
4	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
5	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
6	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
7	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
8	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
9	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
10	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
11	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
12	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
13	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
14	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
15	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
16	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
17	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
18	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
19	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
20	fres_landosat_24...	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Show All Features

This is the Attribute Table

Layer Properties - msfires_landosat_24hrs — Symbology

Information

Source

Symbology

Labels

Masks

3D View

Diagrams

Fields

Attributes Form

Joins

Auxiliary Storage

Actions

Display

Rendering

Temporal

Variables

Elevation

Single Symbol

Marker

Simple Marker

Color

Opacity

Size

Rotation

Default

Project S...

dot bl...

dot w...

dot blue

dot gr...

dot red

effect ...

shield ...

Colorful, Grayscale

Colorful, Grayscale

Colorful

Colorful

Colorful

Showcase

Showcase

Save Symbol...

Advanced

Layer Rendering

Style

OK

Cancel

Apply

Help

Layer Properties

Enter the Data in QGIS as per the image below

The Data are taken from <http://giswebservices.mass-gis.state.ma.us/geoserver/wfs> as procedure mentioned above Using QGIS WFS.

But not Working for me so downloaded manually for Tutorial.

I have provided the dataset needed for this tutorial in Github and as link.

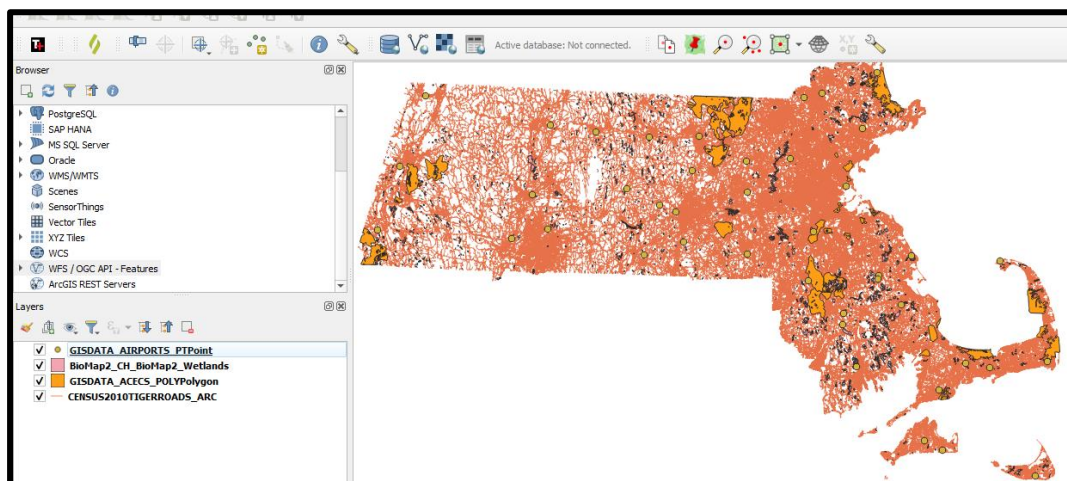
Data are taken from this link :

GIS Airport :- [Airport Shape File](#)

BioMap2_CH_BioMap2_Wetlands:- [BioMap2](#)

GISDATA_ACECS_Polygon :- [ACECS Polygon](#)

CENSUS_2010_TIGER_ROAD:- [CENSUS Data](#)



- Iterating the attribute data from Airport data
 - **next()** – this function is to iterate the next attribute from attribute table in Python

Python Code:

```
layer = iface.activeLayer()
```

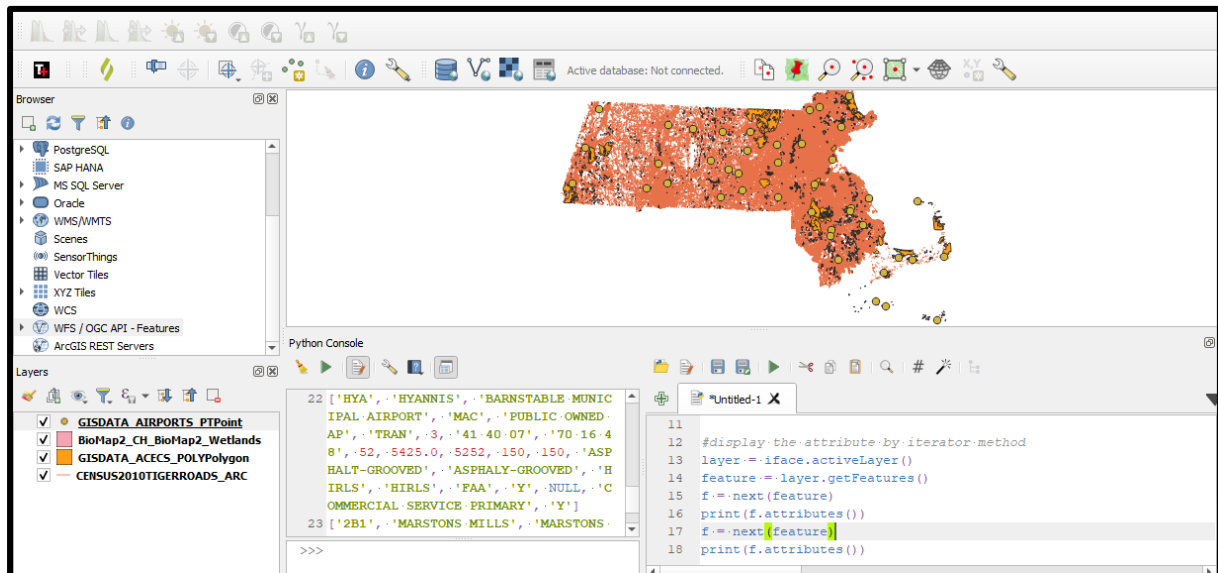
```
features = layer.getFeatures()
```

```
f = next(features)
```

```
print(f.attributes())
```

```
f = next(features)
```

```
print(f.attributes)
```

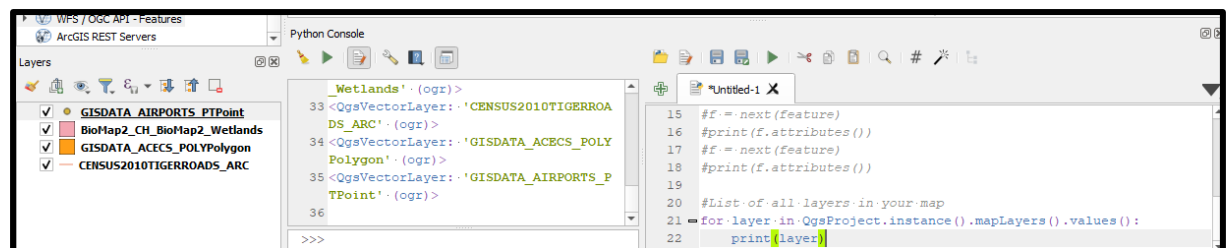


- To list all layers in map Using Python

Python Code:

```
for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values():
```

```
print(layer)
```



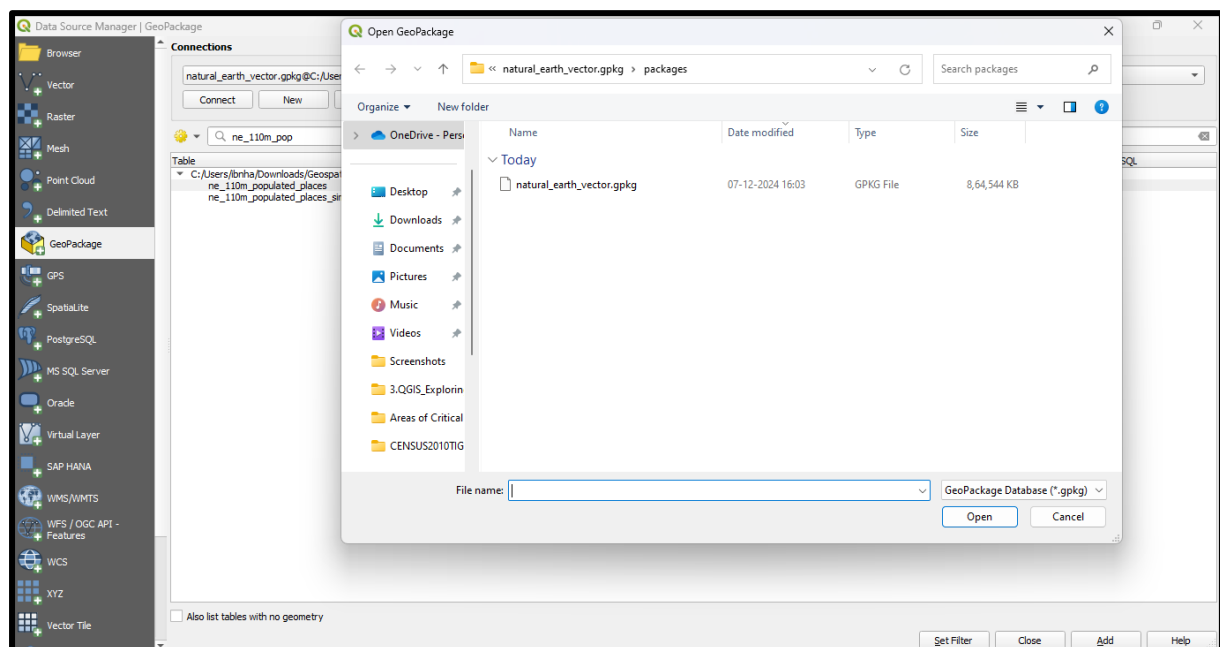
Using Processing Algorithms in Python Console

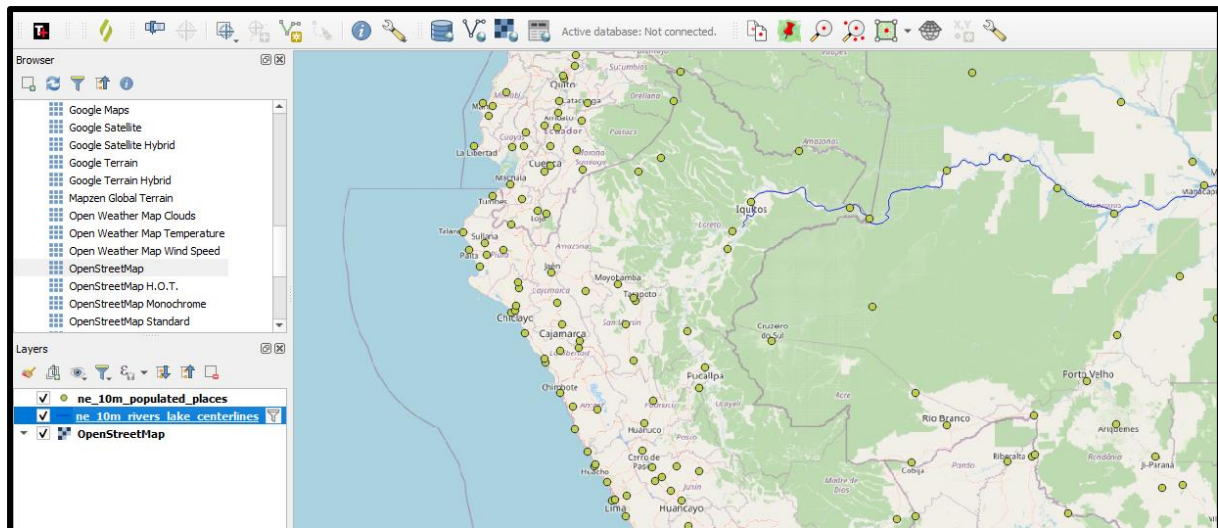
Question: which cities are located along the Amazonas River?

Dataset: Download [GeoPackage](#) (Click link)

We are going to find the Answer using Processing Algorithm in Python (PyQGIS)

- Download: **natural_earth_vector.gpkg**
- We are going to work on Processing Algorithms
 - This workflow will use three Processing Algorithms namely:
 - **native:extractbyexpression**
 - **native:buffer**
 - **native:extractbylocation**
- Open QGIS Go to -> Data Source -> Click on Geopackage and then -> Click new -> Choose the **natural_earth_vector.gpkg**
- Then Click on Connect (shows all vector Data).
- Select **ne_110m_populated_places** and **ne_10m_rivers_lake_centerlines**





- Import the library to work on Processing Algorithms as below

Python Code:

from qgis import processing

- While working in Processing Algorithms we need to call algorithms by name so, that they can execute reliably.
- We can list the algorithms by the Python console (QGIS) as follows:

Python Code:

```
for alg in QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithms():  
    print(alg.id(), "->", alg.displayName())
```

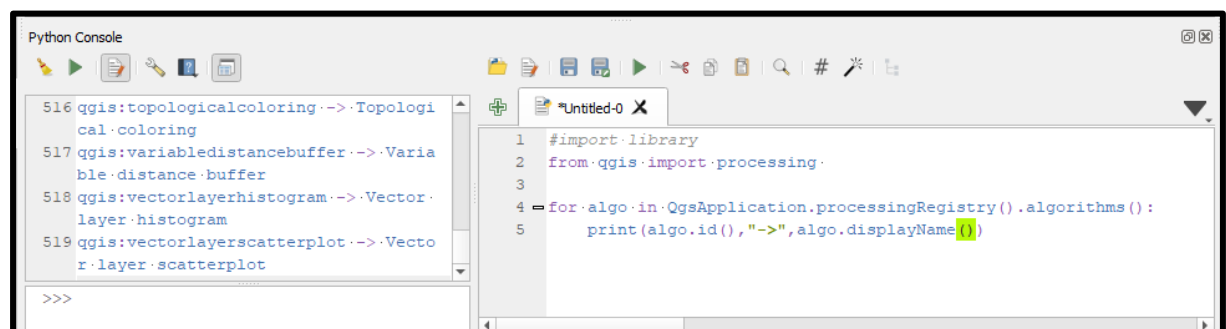
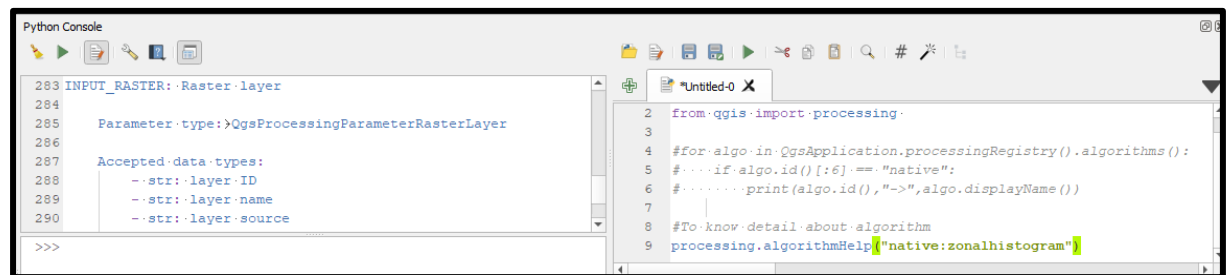


Image displays the algorithms in qgis

- If We need for detailed info on Algorithm then need to Use Syntax as below

Python Code:

processing.algorithmHelp("algorithm.id()")



A detailed input, Output and parameter are explained on the left panel of Python Console.

Algorithms Processing: Output the result that Cities are located near Amazonas River

Python Code:

#Data

**my_pakg = "C:/Users/ibnha/Downloads/Geospatial_Python/3.QGIS_Exploring PyQGIS
and Native Algorithms for Spatial**

Analytics/natural_earth_vector.gpkg/packages/natural_earth_vector.gpk"

rivers = '{}|layername=ne_10m_rivers_lake_centerlines'.format(my_pakg)

places = '{}|layername=ne_10m_populated_places'.format(my_pakg)

#native:extractbyexpression

expression = "name = 'Amazonas'"

```
amazonas = processing.run("native:extractbyexpression",
{'INPUT':rivers,'EXPRESSION':expression,'OUTPUT':'memory:'})['OUTPUT']
```

```
#native:buffer
```

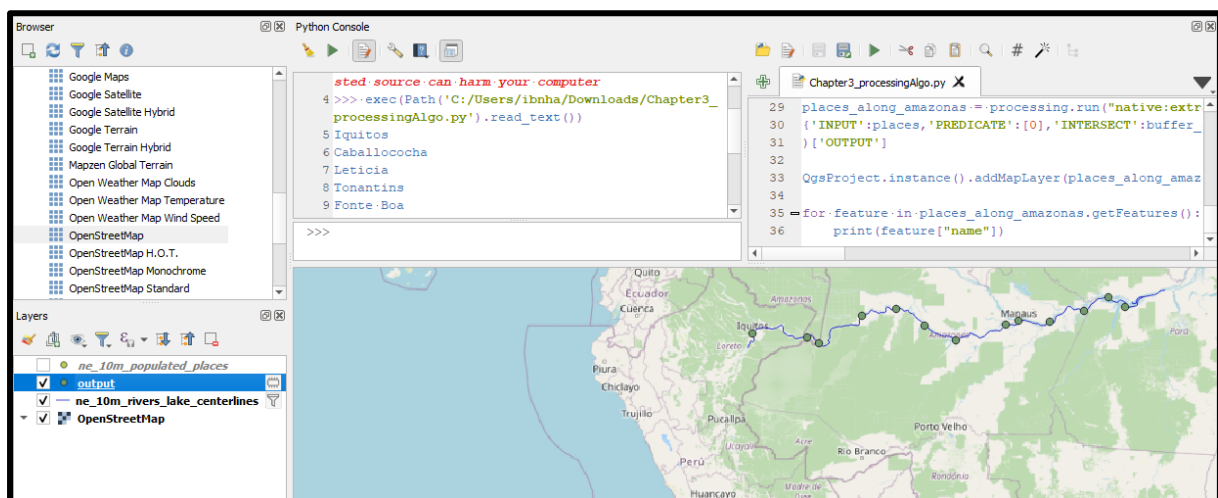
```
buffer = 0.1 #degrees
```

```
buffer_amazonas = processing.run("native:buffer",
{'INPUT':amazonas,'DISTANCE':buffer,'SEGMENTS':5,'END_CAP_STYLE':0,
'JOIN_STYLE':0,'MITER_LIMIT':2,'DISSOLVE':False,'OUTPUT':'memory:'}
)['OUTPUT']
```

```
places_along_amazonas = processing.run("native:extractbylocation",
{'INPUT':places,'PREDICATE':[0],'INTERSECT':buffer_amazonas,'OUTPUT':'memory:'}
)['OUTPUT']
```

```
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(places_along_amazonas)
```

```
for feature in places_along_amazonas.getFeatures():
    print(feature["name"])
```



References:

1. Data and Tutorials - https://github.com/Haseeb-oss-eng/Geospatial_Python.git
2. All Practical's is based on Book – Python for Geospatial Data Analysis (Author: Bonny P. McClain, Released October 2022, Publisher(s): O'Reilly Media, Inc. ISBN: 9781098104795)
3. NASA FIRMS :- <https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/mapserver/>
4. GIS Web Service - <http://giswebservices.mass-gis.state.ma.us/geoserver/wfs>