## 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?**

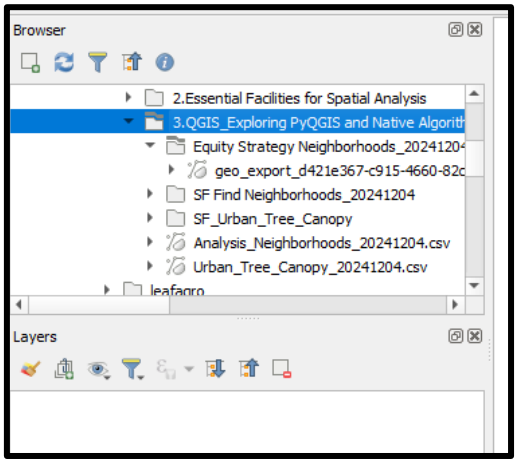
**Datasets:**

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.

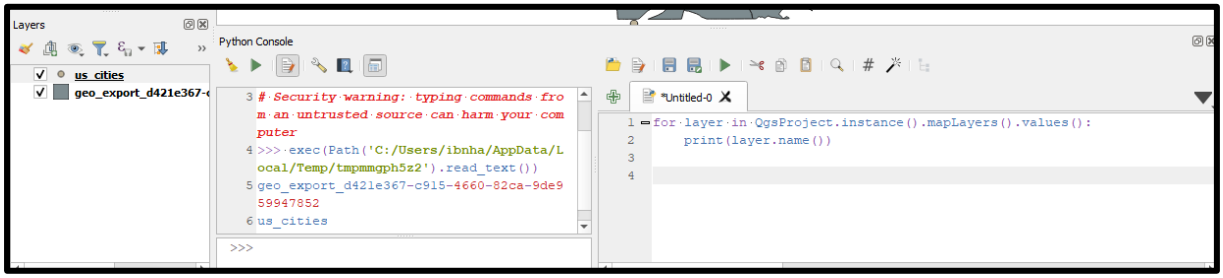



- Print layers present in layer panel by Using Python Command in Python Console.

Python code:

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

**print(layer.name())**




**SF_Neighborhood:**

- Add SF_Neighborhood using PyQGIS python Console.

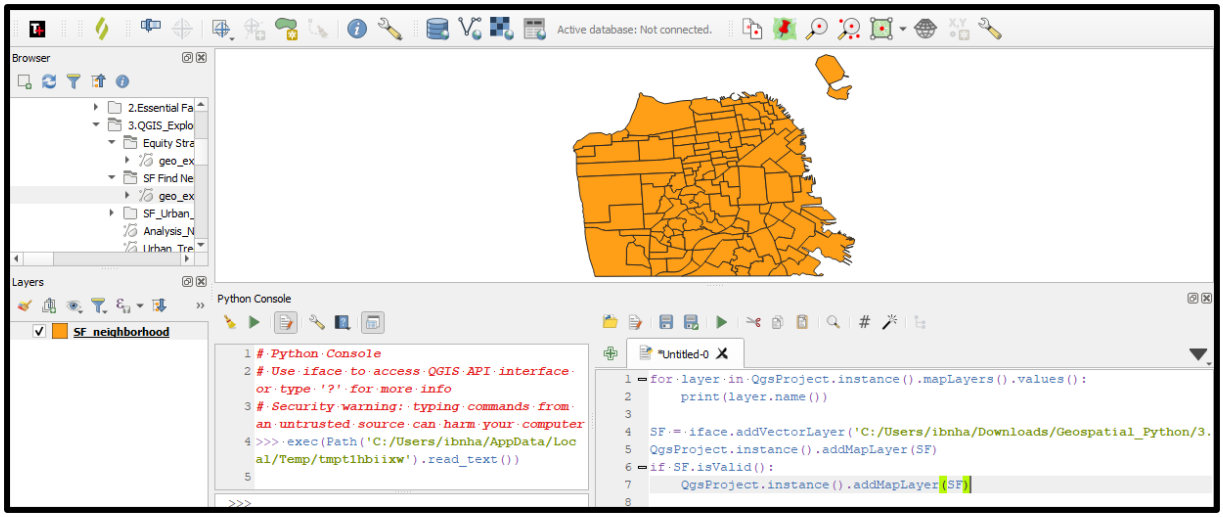
  **Python Code:**

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

  **QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(SF)**

  **If SF.isValid():**

  **QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(SF)**

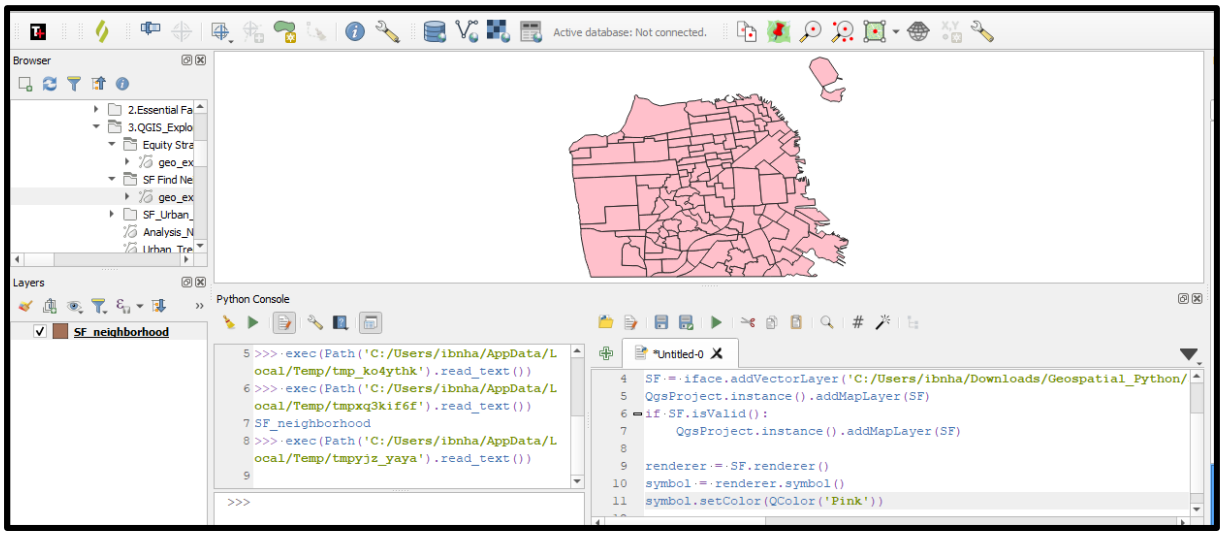



- Set Color Using PyQGIS:
  - **Python Code:**

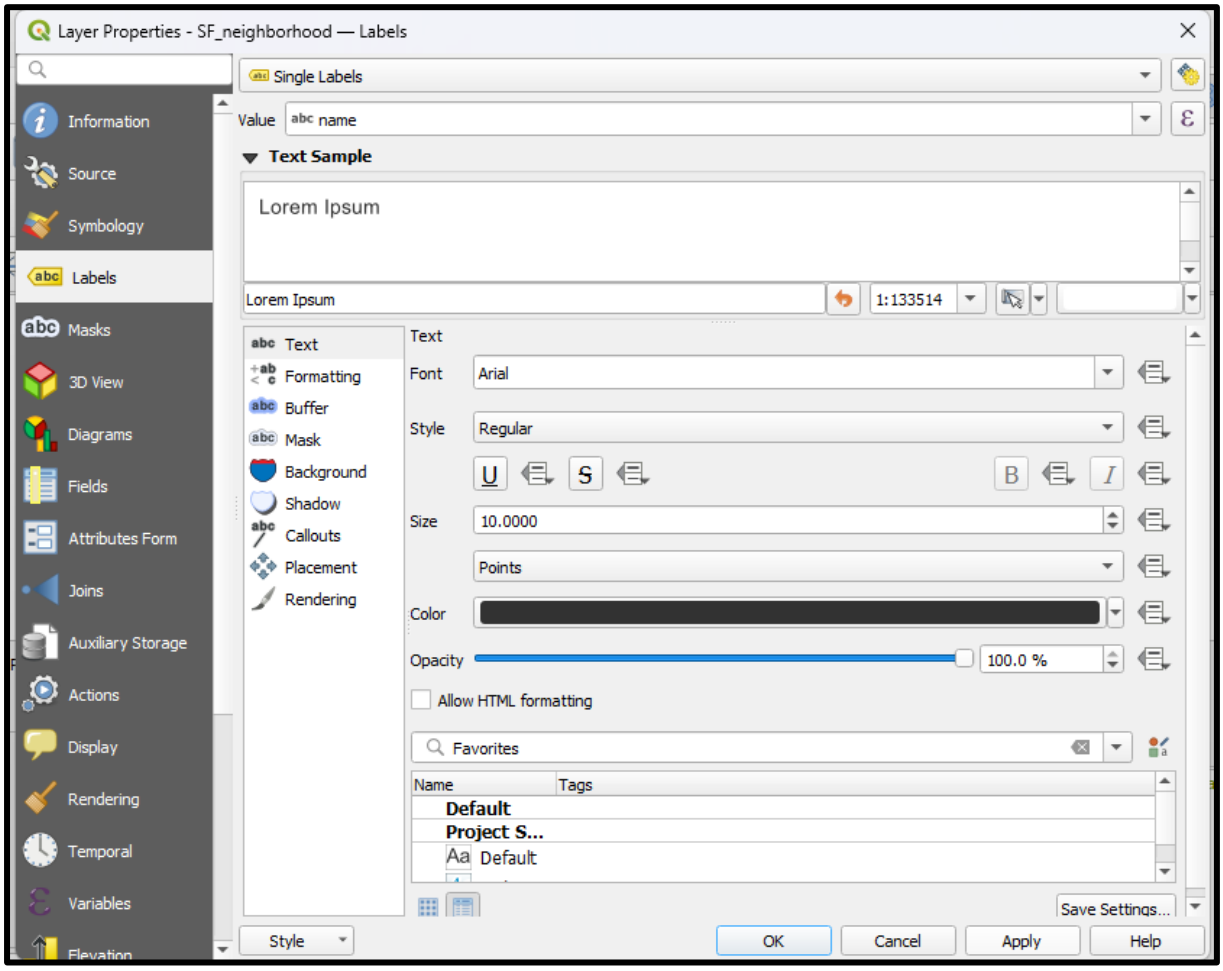
    **renderer = SF.renderer()**

    **symbol = renderer.symbol()**

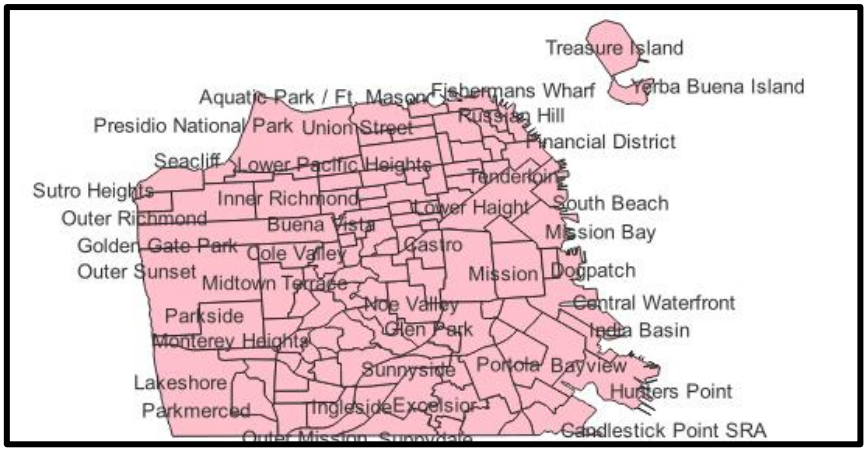
    **symbol.setColor(QColor('Pink'))**



- 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

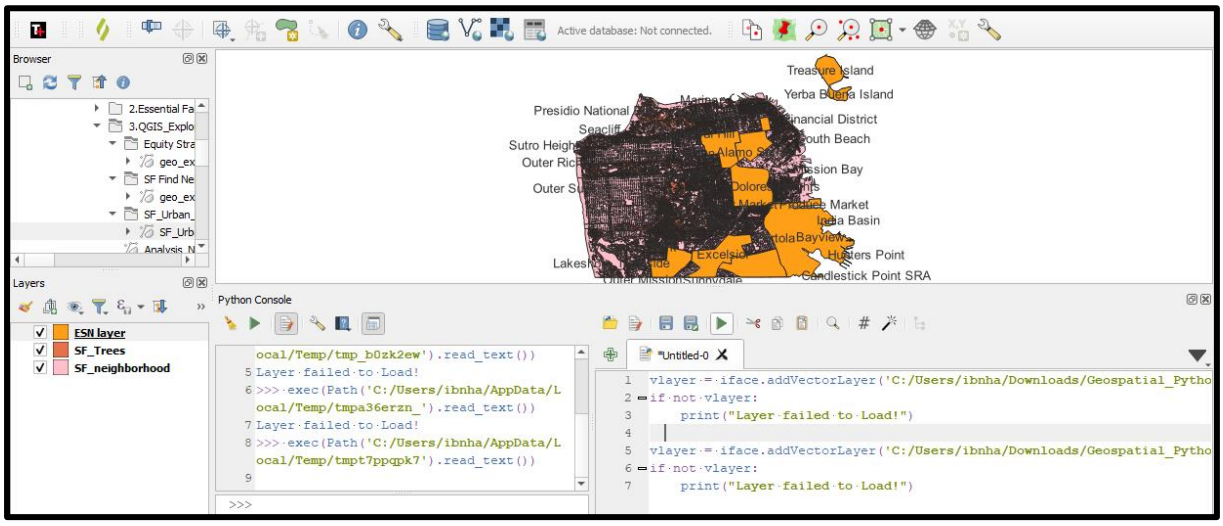
**vlayer = iface.addVectorLayer('C:/Users/ibnha/Downloads/Geospatial_Python/3.QGIS_Exploring PyQGIS and Native Algorithms for Spatial Analytics/SF_Urban_Tree_Canopy/SF_Urban_Tree_Canopy.shp','SF_Trees','ogr')**

**if not vlayer:**

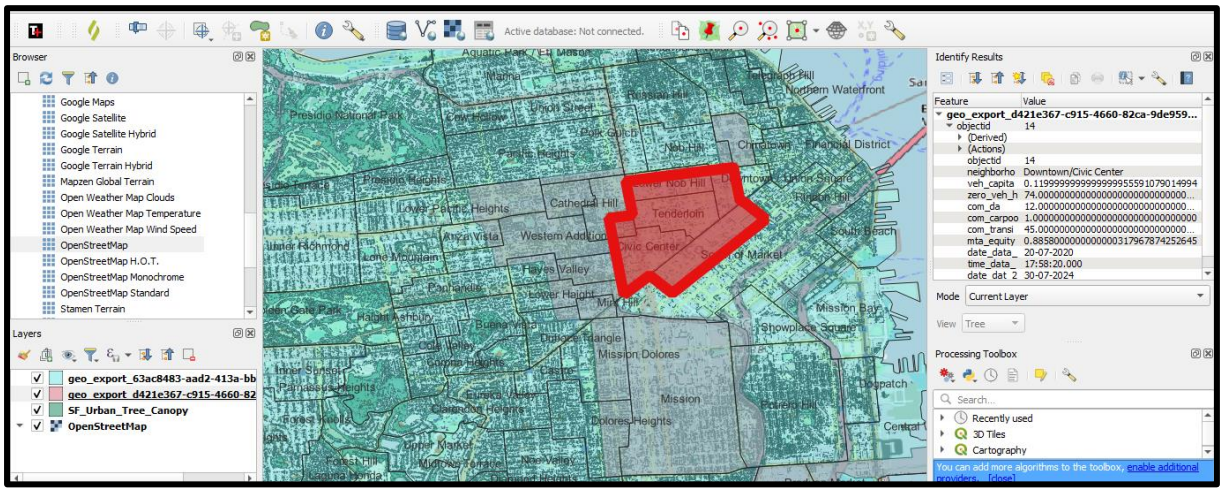
**print("Layer failed to Load!")**

**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!")
```



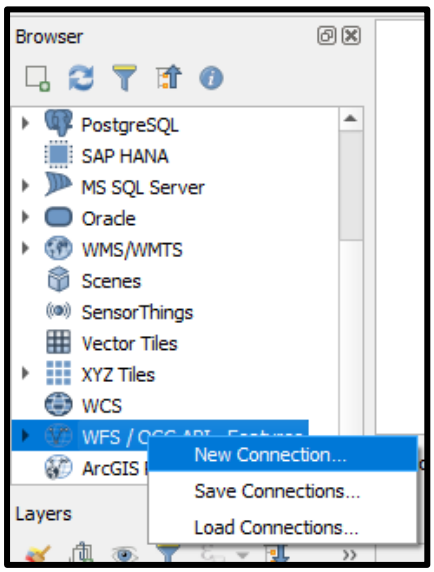

**Addressing the Research Question: How does the tree-cover data line up with low-income neighborhoods? Can you get a sense of the answer by looking at the map?**

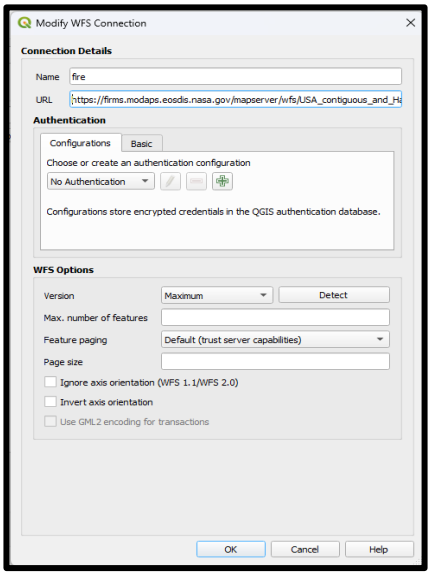



**Working On Web Feature Service (QGIS)**

## Insert WFS Data in QGIS:

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

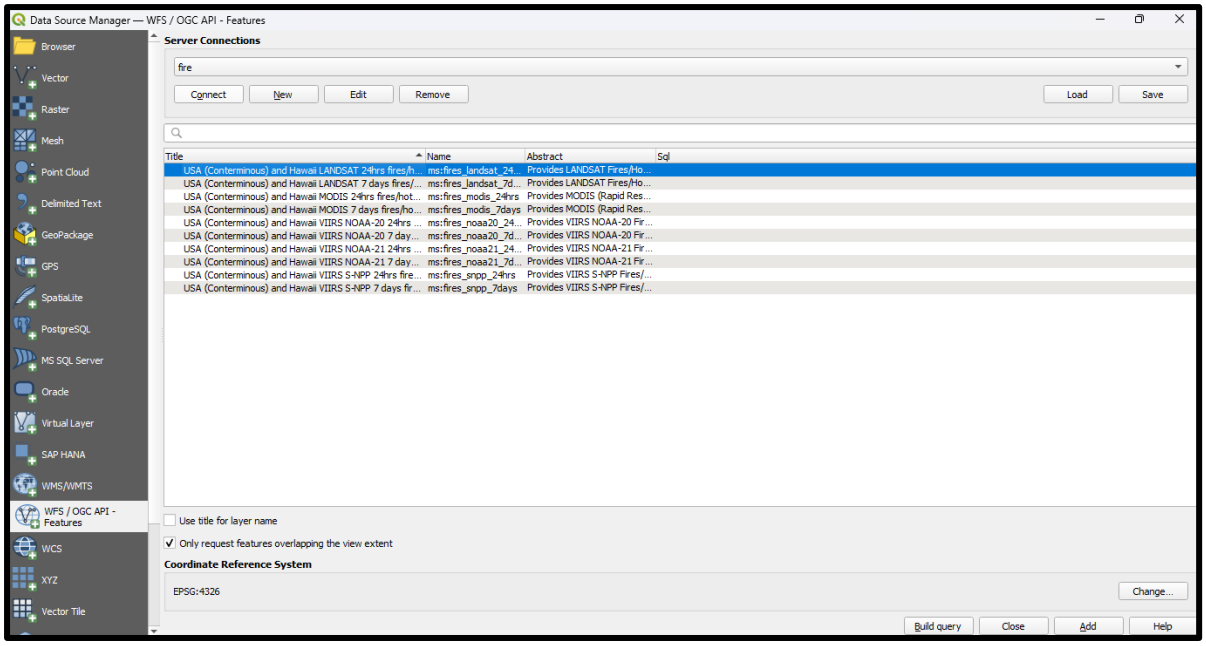




- Give the desired name and URL to connect with FIRMS with Map_Key

**Format :**

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

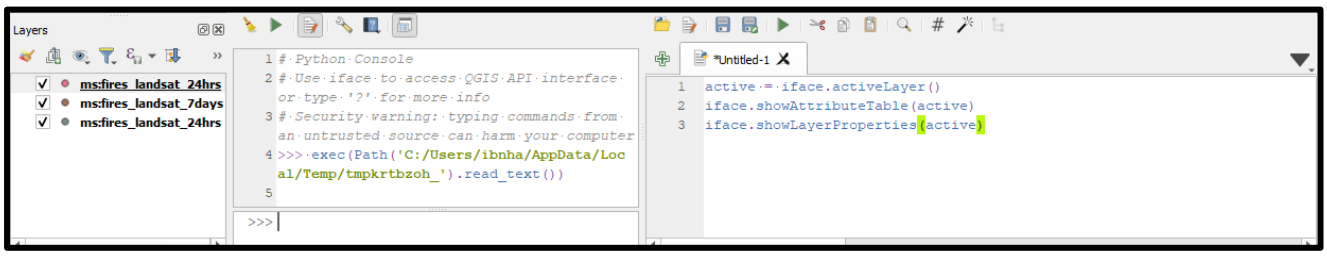
**Connect Web Feature Service Using FIRMS**

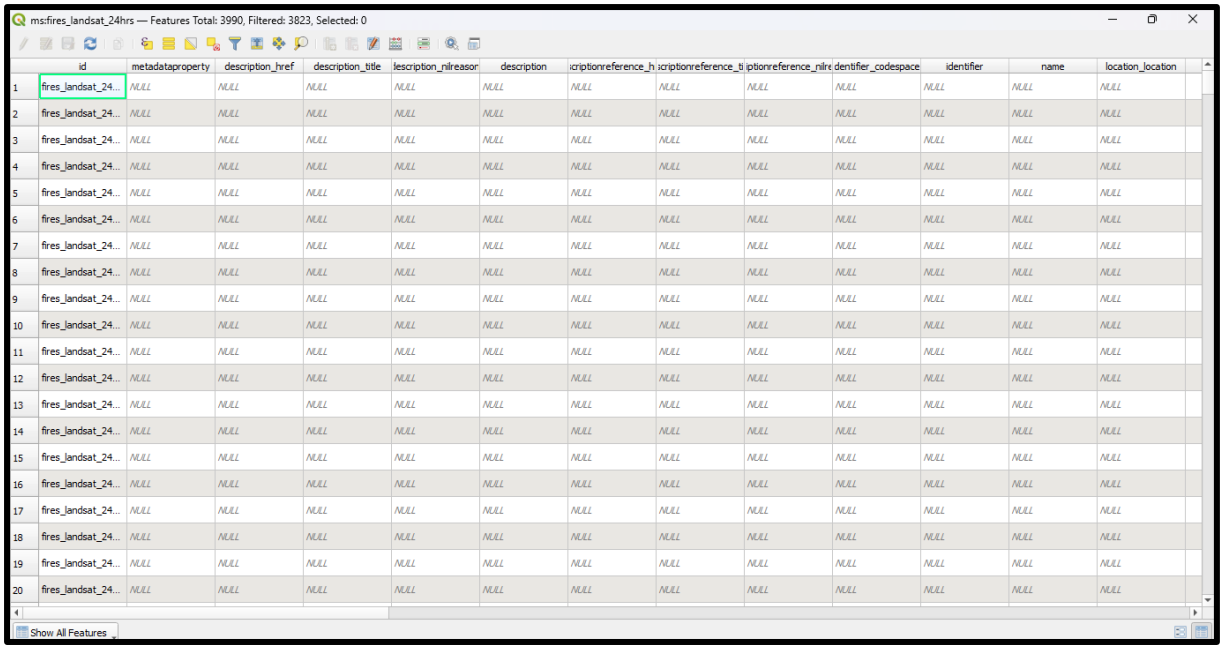



- Then select the layer and click add in Map layer.
- In PyQGIS Python Console, Get the Layer Attribute Table and Layer Properties

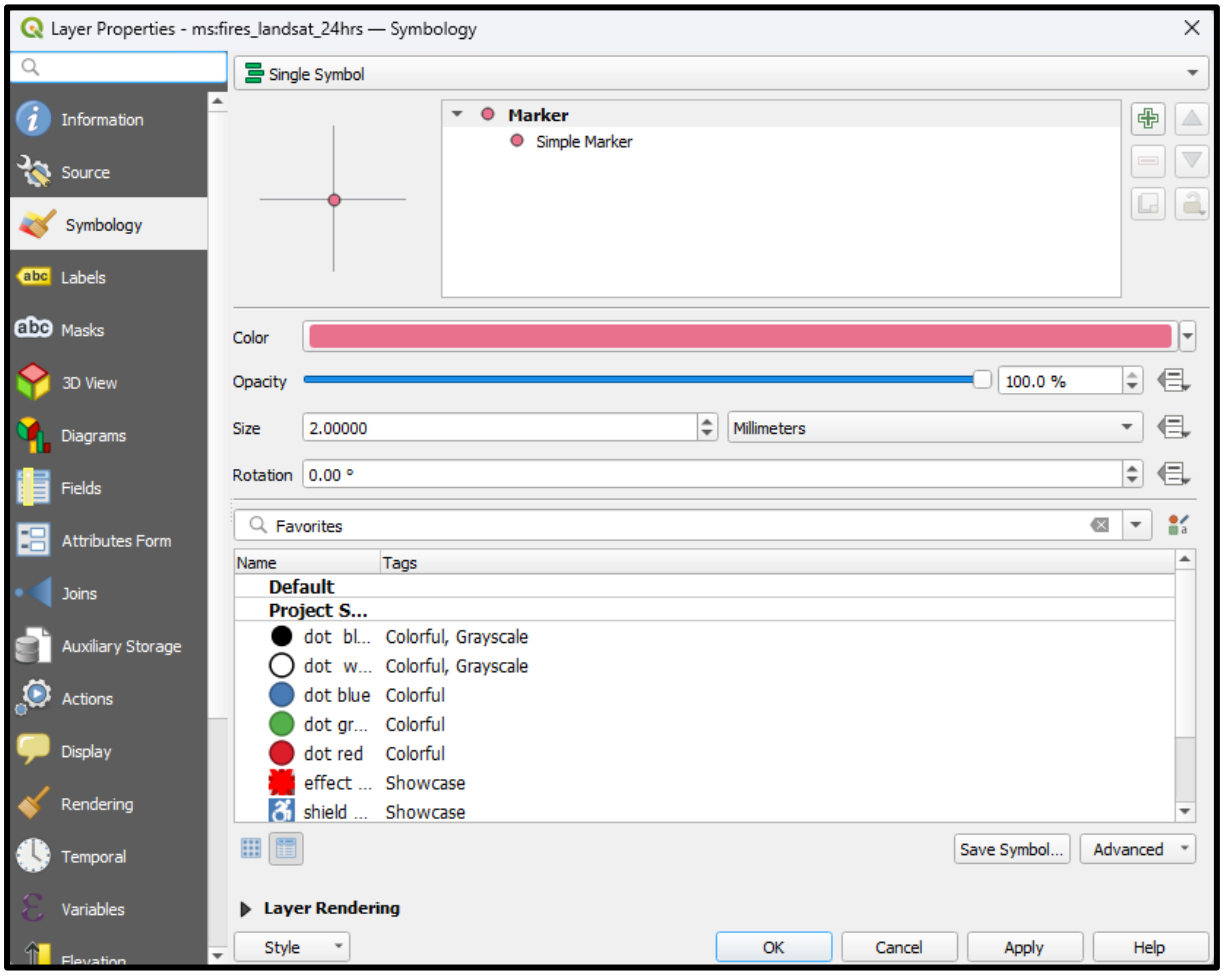
**Code:**

```
active = iface.activeLayer()

iface.showAttributeTable(active)

iface.showLayerProperties(active)
```






**This is the Attribute Table**




**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**.**

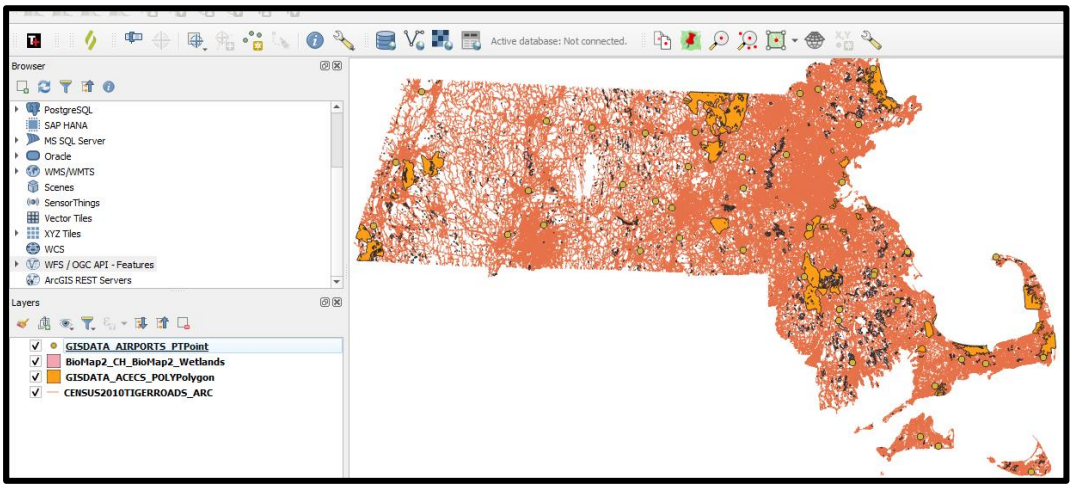
**Data are taken from this link :**

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

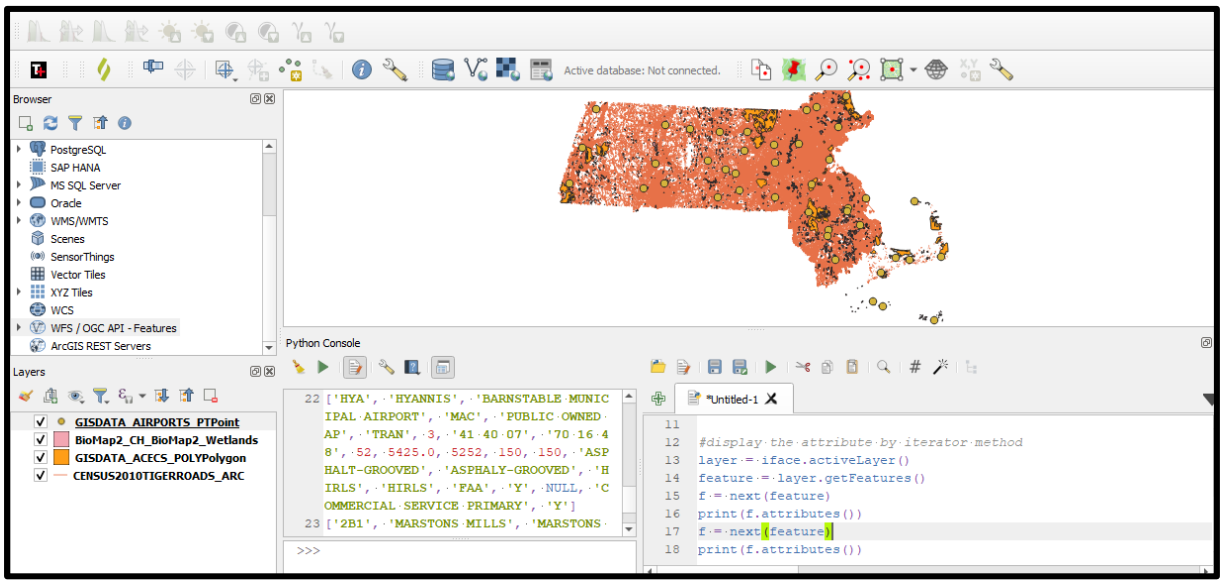
**Python Code:**

**layer = iface.activeLayer()**

**features = layer.getFeatures()**

**f = next(features)**

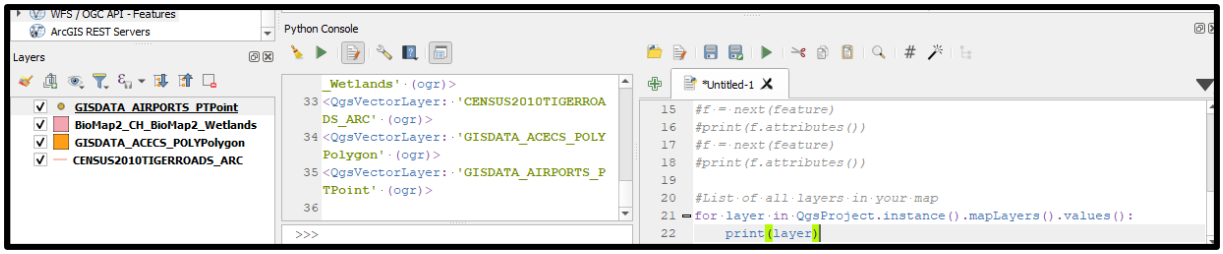
```
print(f.attributes())
f = next(features)
print(f.attributes)
```




- To list all layers in map Using Python

  Python Code:

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



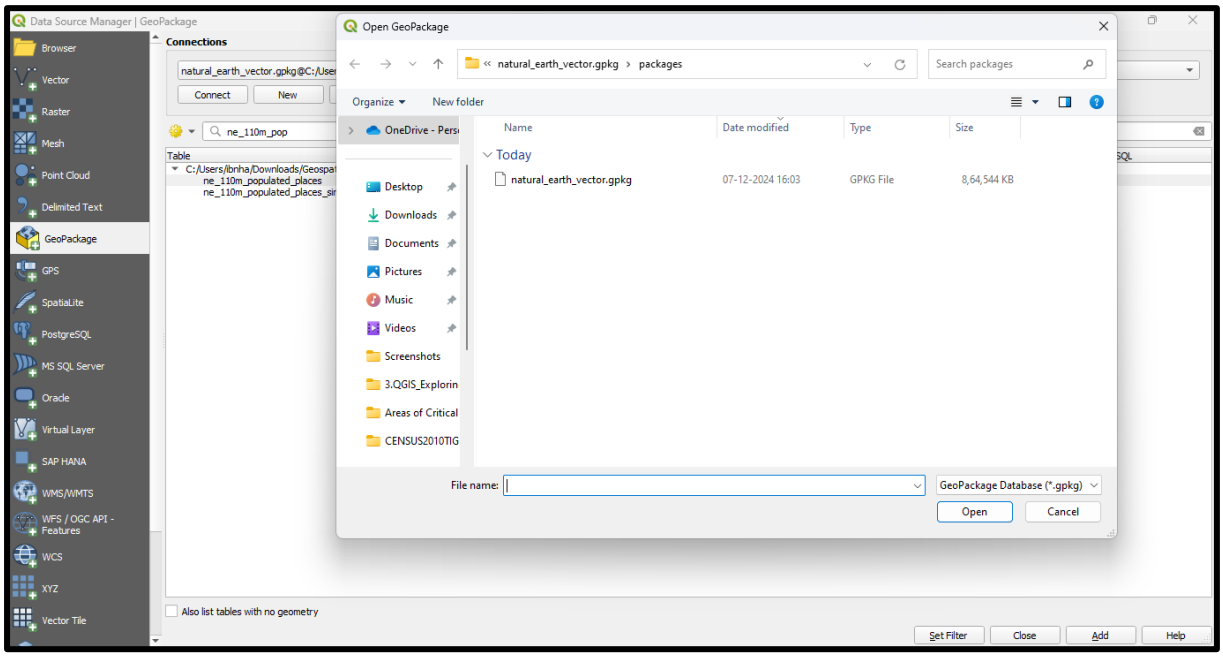
# Using Processing Algorithms in Python Console

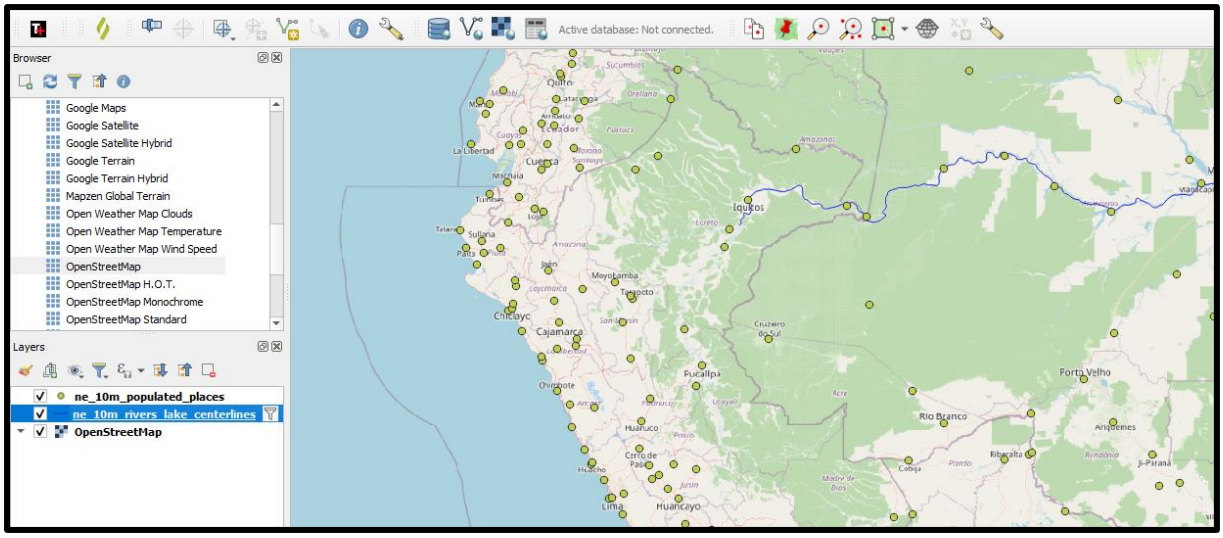
**Question: which cities are located along the Amazonas River?**

**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())**

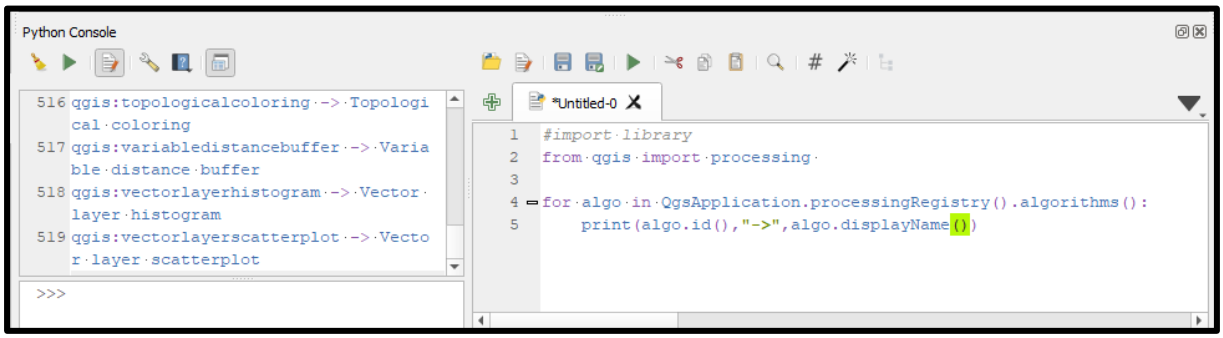
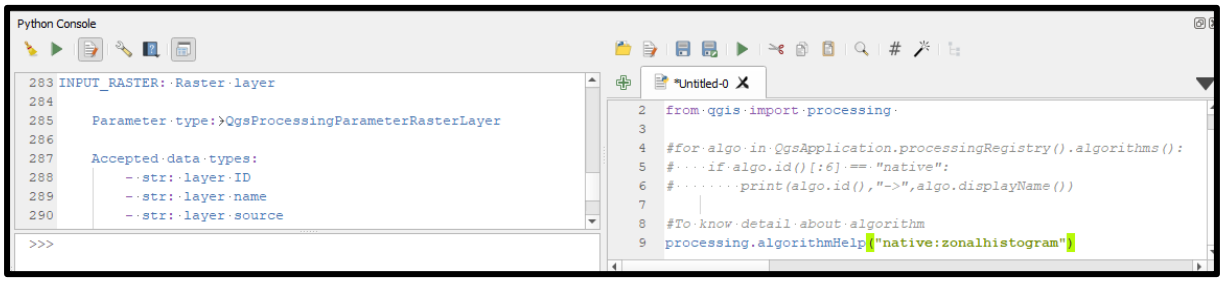



**Image displays the algorithms in qgis**

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

  Python Code:

  **processing.algorithmHelp(“algorithm.id()”)**



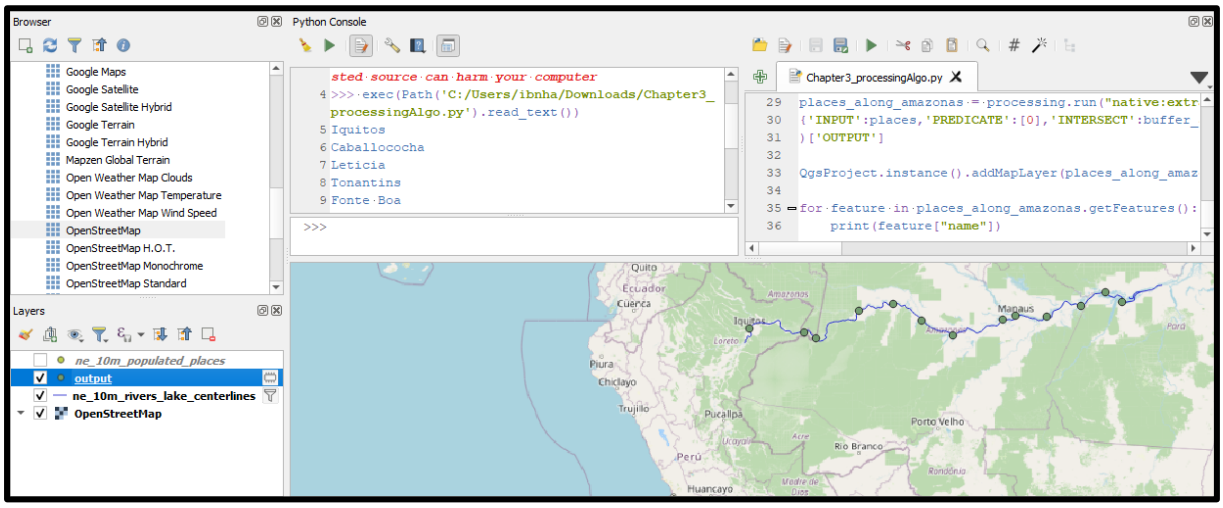

**A detailed input, Output and parameter are explained on the left panel of Python Console.**

## 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