



山东科技大学——测绘与空间信息学院

# Python程序设计

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2021年3月30日星期二

## 课程安排:

36个学时，其中授课24个学时，实验12个学时

## 成绩:

出勤5% + 实验报告25% + 考试70%

# 章节内容

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第1章 认识Python

第2章 Python编程基础

第3章 函数、类、包和模块

第4章 文件操作

第5章 地图文档管理

第6章 数据链接查找与修复

第7章 地图制图与输出

第8章 地理处理工具的执行

第9章 地理处理工具的创建

第10章 数据查询与选择

第11章 数据访问模块

第12章 获取GIS数据的列表和描述

# 第7章 地图制图与输出

- ✓ 创建布局元素的列表
- ✓ 为布局元素指定名称
- ✓ 获得布局元素
- ✓ 更新布局元素的属性
- ✓ 获取打印机的列表
- ✓ 打印地图
- ✓ 导出地图为PDF文件
- ✓ 导出地图为图像文件
- ✓ 导出报表

# 7.1 创建布局元素的列表

- ArcMap中有两种视图：**data view**（数据视图） 和 **layout view**（布局视图）。无论地图页面的大小和布局如何，**Data view**都可用于显示地图的地理位置和表格数据、分析数据、符号化地理图层以及管理数据等。**Layout view**以打印页面的形式显示地图，可通过添加制图元素来创建高质量的地图，这些元素包括**数据框、图层、图例、标题、指北针、比例尺和标题栏**等。在`arcpy.mapping`模块中，每个布局元素都用布局元素类来表示，布局列表元素可以是**GraphicElement、LegendElement、PictureElement、TextElement或MapSurroundElement**等对象实例。

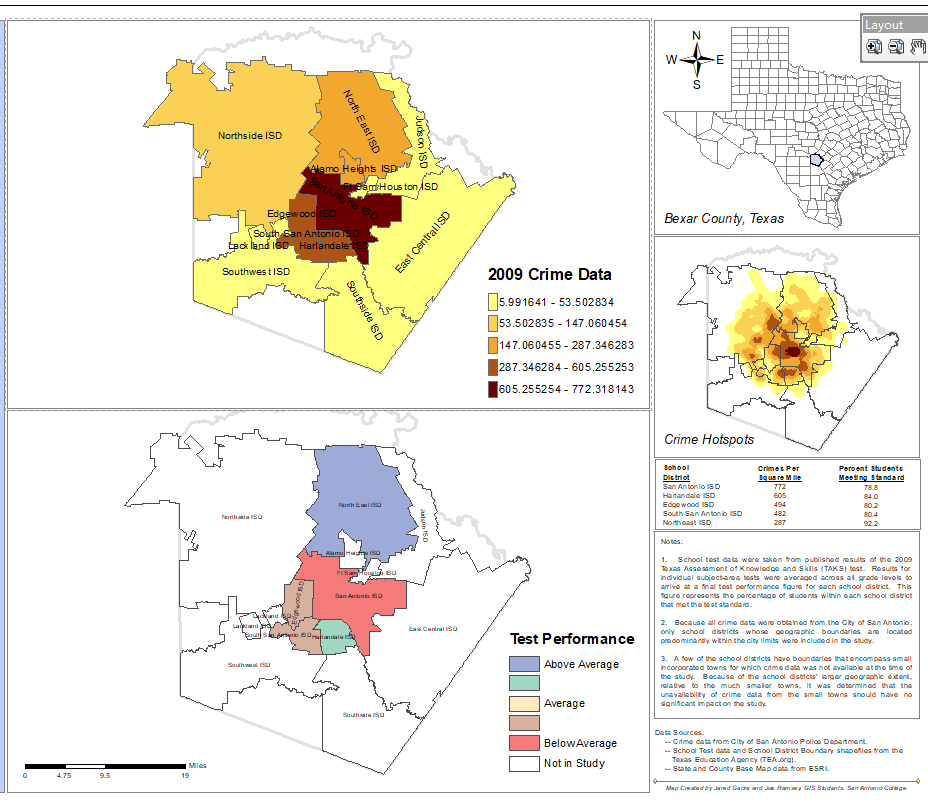
## Crime

- ☒ C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - ☐ Burglaries in 2009
    - ☒ Crime Density by School District
      - CrimeDens
      - 5.991641 - 53.502834
      - 53.502835 - 147.060454
      - 147.060455 - 287.346283
      - 287.346284 - 605.255253
      - 605.255254 - 772.318143
    - ☐ Bexar County Boundary
      - Crime2009Table

## Test\_Performance

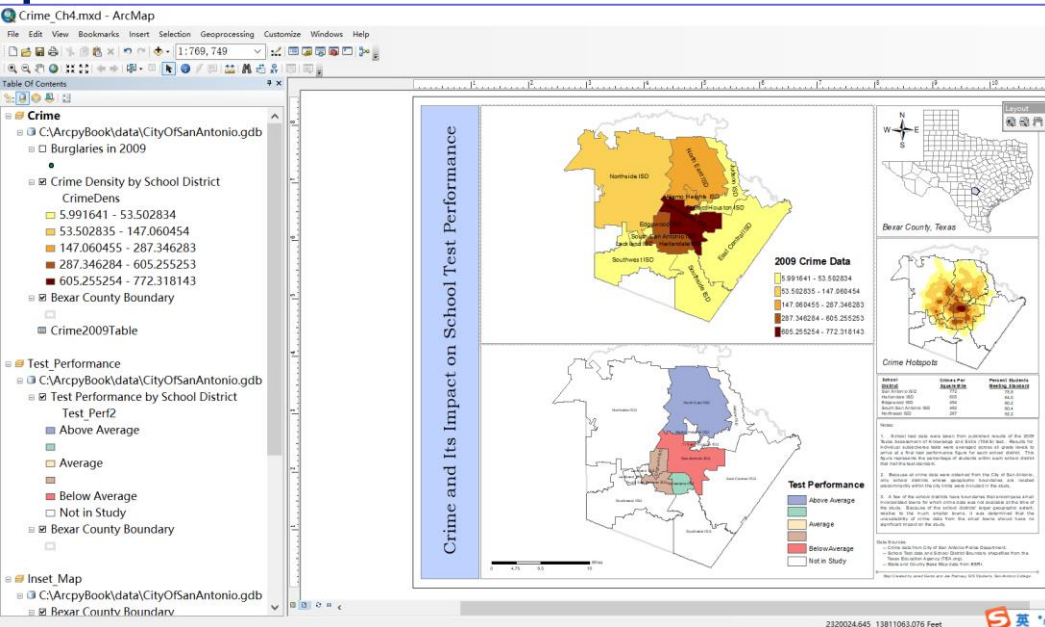
- ☒ C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - ☒ Test Performance by School District
    - Test\_Perf2
    - Above Average
    - Average
    - Below Average
    - Not in Study
  - ☒ Bexar County Boundary
    - Inset\_Map
    - ☒ C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
      - ☒ Bexar County Boundary

## Crime and Its Impact on School Test Performance



# 7.1 创建布局元素的列表

## ListLayoutElements()



Python

```
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... for el in mapping.ListLayoutElements(mxd):
...     if el.name != "":
...         print el.name
...
Crime_Inset
Alternating Scale Bar
Legend Test Performance
Crime Legend
North Arrow
Inset_Map
Test_Performance
Crime
>>> |
```



## 7.2 为布局元素指定名称

当需要用地理处理脚本访问并更改一个特定的元素时，使用 ArcMap 为所有的布局元素指定**唯一的名称**就显得尤为重要。

每个布局元素都属于一种元素类型，且都可以指定一个唯一的名称，这样才可以单独访问该布局元素。

## 7.2

## 称

数据框 属性

常规 数据框 坐标系 照明度 格网 要素缓存 注册组

范围指示器 框架 大小和位置

位置  
X: 1.1814 in  
Y: 4.229 in

☐ 偏移距离形式(D)

锚点(A):

大小  
宽度(W): 6.8063 in  
高度(H): 4.1103 in

☐ 百分比形式(C)  
☐ 保留纵横比(P)

元素名称  
Crime

确定 取消 应用(A)

Crime Legend 属性

常规 项目 布局 框架 大小和位置

位置  
X: 6.2831 in  
Y: 4.348 in

☐ 偏移距离形式(D)

锚点(A):

大小  
宽度(W): 1.5492 in  
高度(H): 1.3801 in

☐ 百分比形式(C)  
☒ 保留纵横比(P)

元素名称  
Crime Legend

确定 取消 应用(A)

Layout Title GraphicElement 属性

符号 面积 大小和位置

位置  
X: .1472 in  
Y: .1620 in

☐ 偏移距离形式(D)

锚点(A):

大小  
宽度(W): 1.0062 in  
高度(H): 8.176 in

☐ 百分比形式(C)  
☐ 保留纵横比(P)

元素名称  
Layout Title GraphicElement

确定 取消 应用(A)

Layout Title TextElemnt 属性

文本 大小和位置

位置  
X: .4718 in  
Y: .5714 in

☐ 偏移距离形式(D)

锚点(A):

大小  
宽度(W): .3437 in  
高度(H): 7.4246 in

☐ 百分比形式(C)  
☒ 保留纵横比(P)

元素名称  
Layout Title TextElemnt

确定 取消 应用(A)

## 7.3 获得布局元素

布局视图中包含大量的制图元素，但是对于一个特定的地理处理脚本而言，很多元素都是多余的。通过向ListLayoutElements()函数中传入元素类型参数和通配符参数，可以限制返回的布局元素。元素类型参数用于定义要返回的布局元素类型，**通配符参数**使用名称中的部分字符来筛选元素。

## Table Of Contents

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Burglaries in 2009
  - ☒ Crime Density by School District
  - ☒ Bexar County Boundary

## Crime2009Table

- Test\_Performance
  - C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
    - ☒ Test Performance by School District
  - Test\_Perf2
    - ☒ Above Average

Python

```
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... for el in mapping.ListLayoutElements(
...     (mxd,"LEGEND_ELEMENT","*Crime*"):
...         print el.name
```

Crime Legend

&gt;&gt;&gt;

Ins

C

5

6

6

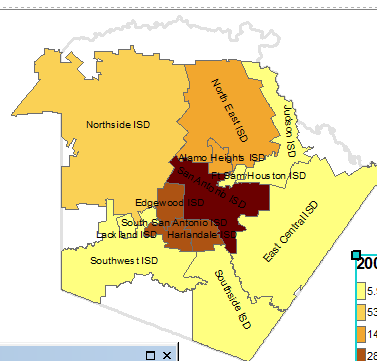
Cri

C

5

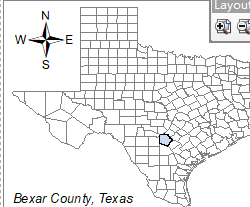
6

ool Test Performance

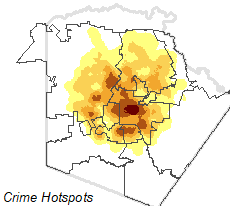


## 2009 Crime Data

5,991,641 - 53,502,834
53,502,835 - 147,060,454
147,060,455 - 287,346,283
287,346,284 - 605,255,253
605,255,254 - 772,318,143



Bexar County, Texas



## Crime Hotspots

School District	Crimes Per Square Mile	Percent Students
San Antonio ISD	772	84.0
Harlandale ISD	605	84.0
Edgewood ISD	484	80.2
South San Antonio ISD	482	80.4
Northside ISD	287	92.2

## Notes:

1. School test data were taken from published results of the 2009 Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) test. Results for individual subtests were averaged across all grade levels to arrive at a final test performance figure for each school district. This figure represents the percentage of students within each school district that met the test standards.
2. Because all crime data were obtained from the City of San Antonio, only school districts whose geographic boundaries are located predominantly within the city limits were included in the study.
3. A few of the school districts have boundaries that encompass small incorporated towns for which crime data was not available at the time of the study. Because of the school districts' larger geographic extent, relative to the much smaller towns, it was determined that the unavailability of crime data from the small towns should have no significant impact on the study.

## Data Sources:

- Crime data from City of San Antonio Police Department.
- School Test data and School District Boundary shapesfiles from the Texas Education Agency (TEA.org).
- State and County Base Map data from ESR1.

Map Created by Jared Givette and Joe Ramsey, GIS Students, San Antonio College

## Test Performance

- Above Average
- Average
- Below Average
- Not in Study

## Crime Legend Properties

General Items Layout Frame Size and Position

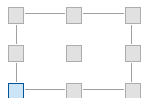
## Position

X: 6.2831 in

Y: 4.348 in

☐ As Offset Distance

## Anchor Point:



## Size

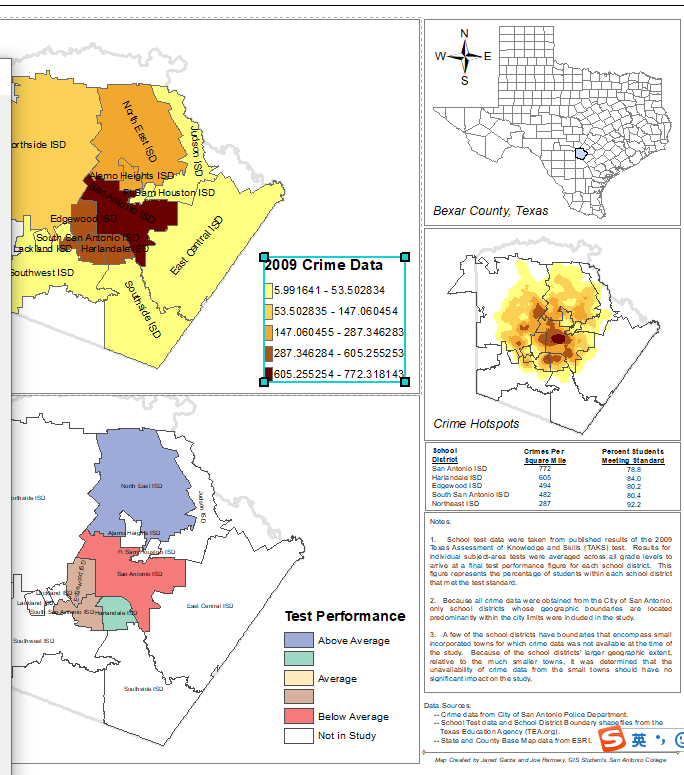
Width: 1.5492 in

Height: 1.3801 in

☐ As Percentage☒ Preserve Aspect Ratio

## Element Name

Crime Legend



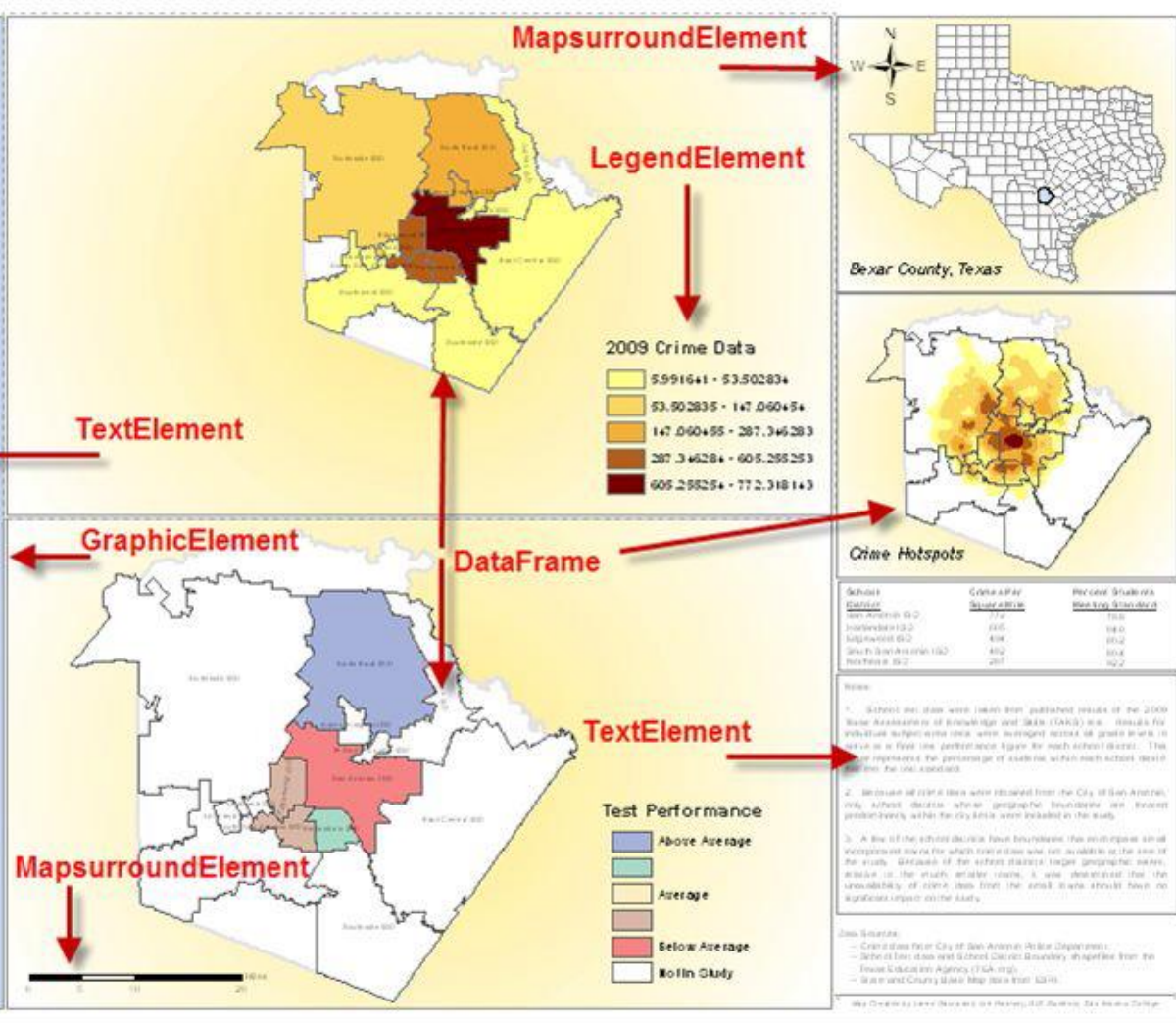
## 7.3 获得布局元素

### 布局元素类型

- \* DATAFRAME\_ELEMENT: Dataframe element
- \* GRAPHIC\_ELEMENT: Graphic element
- \* LEGEND\_ELEMENT: Legend element
- \* MAPSURROUND\_ELEMENT: Mapsurround element
- \* PICTURE\_ELEMENT: Picture element
- \* TEXT\_ELEMENT: Text element

# 7.3 获

## Crime and Its Impact on School Test Performance



## 7.4 更新布局元素的属性

布局元素有多种不同的类型，如图形、图例、文本、地图整饰和图片等。在 `arcpy.mapping` 模块中，每种类型的元素都用一个类来表示。每个类都具有许多属性，可以通过编程来更改元素。

`DataFrame` 类提供了访问地图文档文件中数据框的属性，它可与地图单元和页面布局单元一起使用，具体使用哪一个取决于当前正在使用的属性。页面布局属性的“positioning and sizing”选项卡中可用的属性包括 `elementPositionX`, `elementPositionY`, `elementWidth` 和 `elementHeight` 等。

页面布局中的每个元素都可以作为元素对象的一个实例返回。



## Table Of Contents

## Crime

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Burglaries in 2009
  - Crime Density by School District
    - CrimeDens
      - 5.991641 - 53.502834
      - 53.502835 - 147.060454
      - 147.060455 - 287.346283
      - 287.346284 - 605.255253
      - 605.255254 - 772.318143
    - Bexar County Boundary
    - Crime2009Table

## Test\_Performance

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Test Performance by School District
    - Test\_Perf2
      - Above Average
      - Average
      - Below Average
      - Not in Study
    - Bexar County Boundary

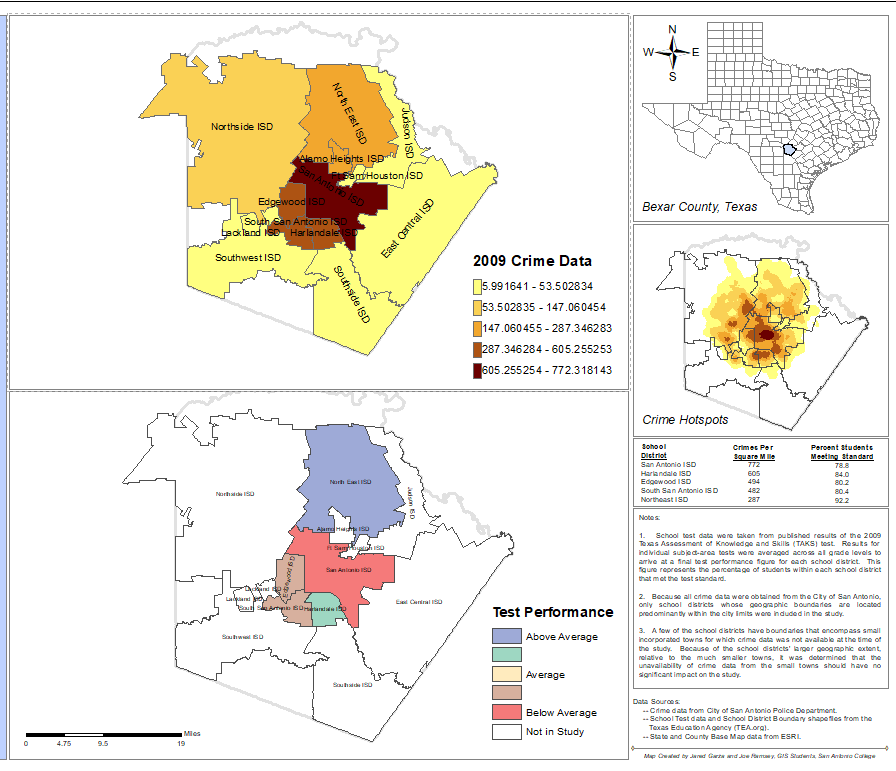
## Inset\_Map

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Bexar County Boundary
  - Texas Counties

## Crime\_Inset

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - School\_Districts
  - Crime Surface

## Crime and Its Impact on School Test Performance



## Table Of Contents

## Crime

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Burglaries in 2009
    - Crime Density by School District
      - CrimeDens
        - 5.991641 - 53.502834
        - 53.502835 - 147.060454
        - 147.060455 - 287.346283
        - 287.346284 - 605.255253
        - 605.255254 - 772.318143
  - Bexar County Boundary
  - Crime2009Table

## Test\_Performance

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Test Performance by School District
    - Test\_Perf2
      - Above Average
      - Average
      - Below Average
      - Not in Study
  - Bexar County Boundary

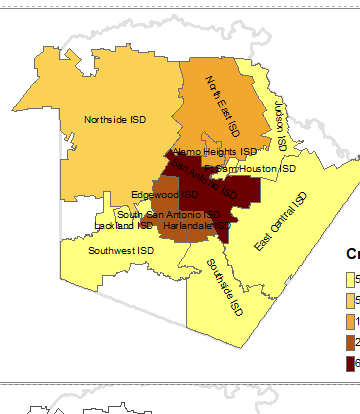
## Inset\_Map

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Bexar County Boundary
  - Texas Counties

## Crime\_Inset

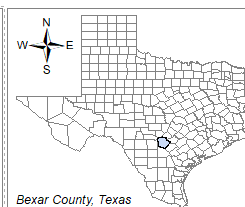
- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - School\_Districts
  - Crime Surface

## on School Test Performance

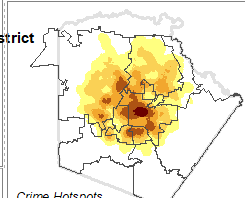


## Crimes by School District

- 5.991641 - 53.502834
- 53.502835 - 147.060454
- 147.060455 - 287.346283
- 287.346284 - 605.255253
- 605.255254 - 772.318143



Bexar County, Texas



Crime Hotspots

## Python

```
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... elLeg = mapping.ListLayoutElements(mxd,
... "LEGEND_ELEMENT", "*Crime*") [0]
... elLeg.title = "Crimes by School District"
... for item in elLeg.listLegendItemLayers():
...     print item.name
```

```
Burglaries in 2009
Crime Density by School District
```

```
>>> |
```

**WHY? ? ?**

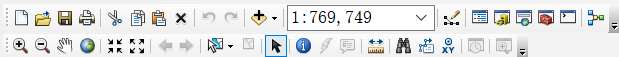
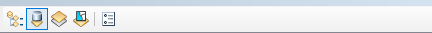


Table Of Contents



Crime

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Burglaries in 2009

- Crime Density by School District
  - CrimeDens

Crime Legend Properties

General Items Layout Frame Size and Position

Apply settings to selected item(s)

Select All Select None

Burglaries in 2009  
Crime Density by School District

Font

Apply to all labels

B

I

U

Symbol...

Bold

Map Extent Options

☐ Only show classes that are visible in the current map extent

☐ Show feature count

( Count )

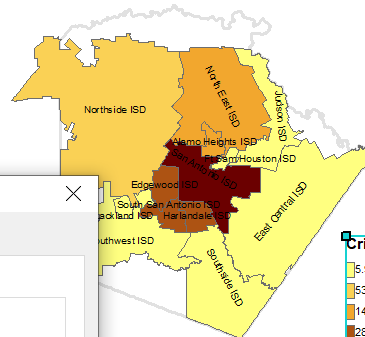
☒ Show thousands separator

☐ Use current index feature as the map extent (data driven pages)

Item Columns

☐ Place item(s) in a new column

performance

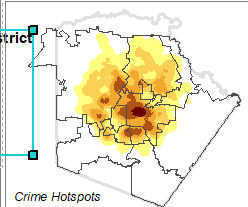


Crimes by School District

5.991641 - 53.502834  
53.502835 - 147.060454  
147.060455 - 287.346283  
287.346284 - 605.255253  
605.255254 - 772.318143



Bexar County, Texas



Crime Hotspots

School District	Crimes Per Square Mile	Percent Students Meeting Standard
San Antonio ISD	772	78.8
Northside ISD	605	80.0
Edgewood ISD	494	80.2
South San Antonio ISD	482	80.4
Northwest ISD	287	92.2

Notes:

1. School test data were taken from published results of the 2009 Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) test. Results for individual sub-areas tests were averaged across all grade levels to arrive at a final test performance figure for each school district. This figure represents the percentage of students within each school district that met the test standard.

2. Because all crime data were obtained from the City of San Antonio, only school districts whose geographic boundaries are located predominantly within the city limits were included in the study.

Test Performance

```
LegendElement.listLegendItemLayers()
Returns a list of Layer object
references for every legend item in a
legend.
```

## 7.5 获取可用的打印机的列表

- ListPrinterNames()

使用 PrintMap() 函数打印地图之前，通常需要先调用 ListPrinterNames() 函数，它会返回本地计算机的可用打印机的列表。然后迭代打印机列表，将打印机名称作为参数输入到 PrintMap() 函数中，就可以找到指定的打印机。

# 7.5 获取可用的打印机的列表

## ▪ ListPrinterNames()

```
Python
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... for printerName in mapping.ListPrinterNames():
...     print printerName
...
OneNote for Windows 10
OneNote (Desktop)
Microsoft XPS Document Writer
Microsoft Print to PDF
HP Laser NS MFP 1005 PCLm-S
Fax
Adobe PDF
>>> |
```

## 打印机和扫描仪

### 打印机和扫描仪



Adobe PDF



Fax



HP Laser NS MFP 1005  
驱动程序无法使用



HP Laser NS MFP 1005 PCLm-S  
默认, 可用于此设备的应用



Microsoft Print to PDF



Microsoft XPS Document Writer



OneNote (Desktop)



OneNote for Windows 10

## 7.6 打印地图

- PrintMap()

使用PrintMap()函数可以很容易地将地图文档布局输出到打印机。默认情况下，打印任务会输出到地图文档保存的**默认打印机**，但也可以通过自定义一个特定打印机来完成打印任务。

在调用PrintMap()函数之前，通常需要先调用ListPrinterNames()函数，返回本地计算机的可用打印机列表。然后迭代打印机列表，将打印机名称作为参数输入到PrintMap()函数中，就可以找到指定的打印机。

## Table Of Contents

## Crime

C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb

Burglaries in 2009

☒ Crime Density by School District  
CrimeDens

5.991641 - 53.502834

53.502835 - 147.060454

147.060455 - 287.346283

287.346284 - 605.255253

605.255254 - 772.318143

☒ Bexar County Boundary☐ Crime2009Table

## Test\_Performance

C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSan

☒ Test Performance by School  
Test\_Perf2

Above Average

Average

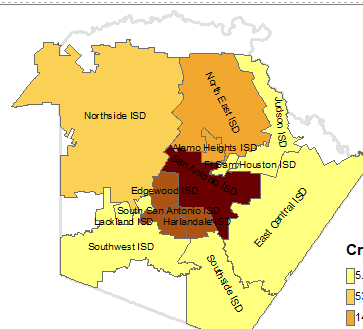
Below Average

☐ Not in Study☒ Bexar County Boundary

## Inset\_Map

C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSan

School Test Performance



## Crimes by School District

5.991641 - 53.502834

53.502835 - 147.060454

147.060455 - 287.346283

Python

```
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... for df in mapping.ListDataFrames(mxd):
...     if df.name == "Test_Performance":
...         mapping.PrintMap(mxd, "", df)
... 
```

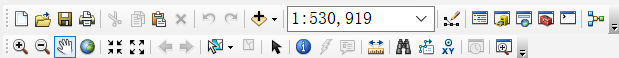


## 7.7 导出地图为PDF文件

- ExportToPDF()

PDF是一种非常普遍的交换格式，可以在多种不同的平台上浏览和打印文件。ArcPy制图模块提供的ExportToPDF()函数可以将数据框或页面布局导出为PDF文件。**默认情况下，ExportToPDF()函数导出页面布局**，但是可以传入一个引用特定数据框的可选参数，即可导出**数据框**。

ExportToPDF()函数需要两个参数：一个是对地图文档的引用，一个是输出的PDF文件的全路径。该函数还有一些其他的可选参数，包括特定的数据框参数，以及一些与输出内容和文件质量相关的参数。



## Table Of Contents

## Crime

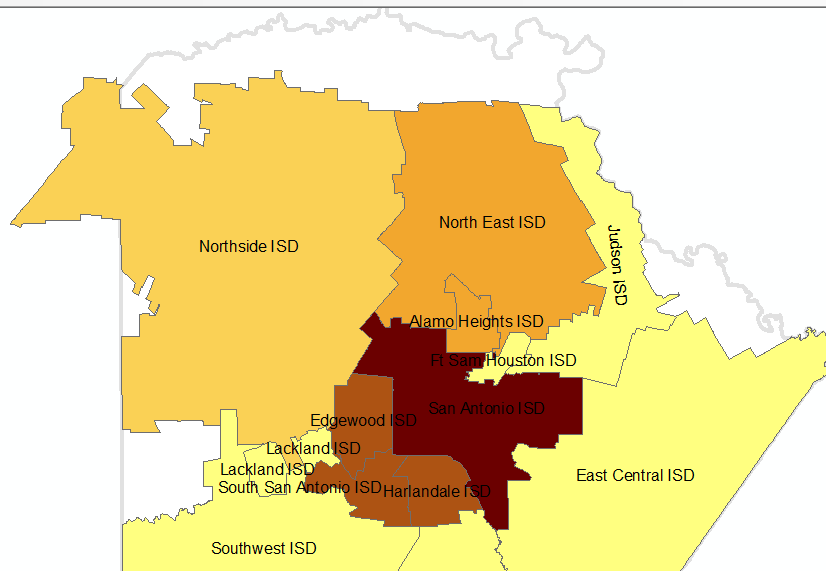
- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Burglaries in 2009
    -
  - ☒ Crime Density by School District
    - CrimeDens
      - 5.991641 - 53.502834
      - 53.502835 - 147.060454
      - 147.060455 - 287.346283
      - 287.346284 - 605.255253
      - 605.255254 - 772.318143
  - ☒ Bexar County Boundary
    -
  - Crime2009Table

## Test\_Performance

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - ☒ Test Performance by School District
    - Test\_Perf2
      - Above Average
      - Average
      - Below Average
      - Not in Study
  - ☒ Bexar County Boundary
    -

## Inset\_Map

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb

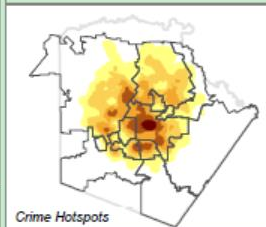
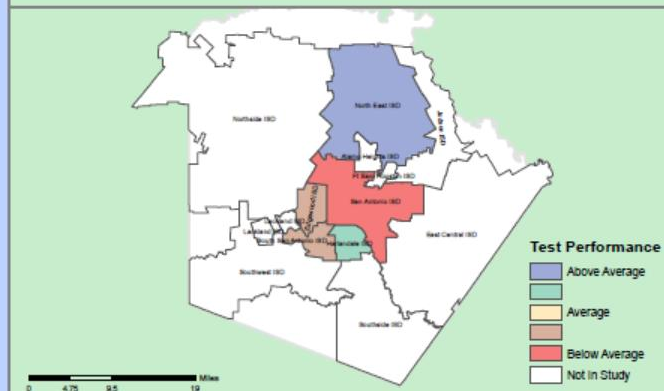
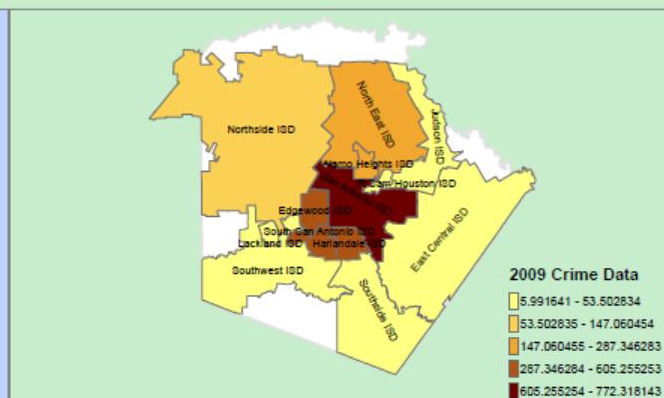


## Python

```
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... mapping.ExportToPDF(mxd, r"c:\ArcpyBook\Ch4
... \Map_PageLayout.pdf")
...
>>> |
```



# Crime and Its Impact on School Test Performance



School District	Crimes Per Square Mile	Percent Students Meeting Standard
San Antonio ISD	772	75.9
Harlandale ISD	855	84.0
Edgewood ISD	484	82.2
South San Antonio ISD	482	80.4
Northside ISD	287	92.2

## Notes:

1. School test data were taken from published results of the 2009 Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) test. Results for individual subject-area tests were averaged across all grade levels to arrive at a final test performance figure for each school district. This figure represents the percentage of students within each school district that met the test standard.
2. Because all crime data were obtained from the City of San Antonio, only school districts whose geographic boundaries are located predominantly within the city limits were included in the study.
3. A few of the school districts have boundaries that encompass small incorporated towns for which crime data was not available at the time of the study. Because of the school districts larger geographic extent, relative to the much smaller towns, it was determined that the unavailability of crime data from the small towns should have no significant impact on the study.

## Data Sources:

- Crime data from City of San Antonio Police Department.
- School Test data and School District Boundary shapefiles from the Texas Education Agency (TEA.org).
- State and County Base Map data from ESRI.

Map Created by David Davis and Joe Ramsey, GIS Students, San Antonio College

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## Crime

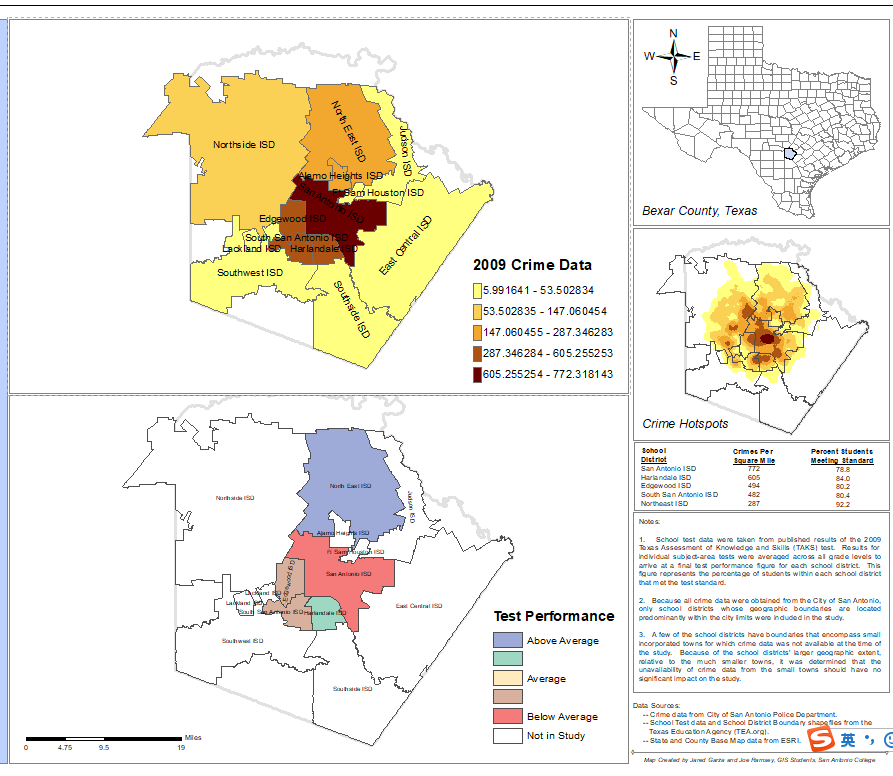
- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.g
- Burglaries in 2009
- Crime Density by School District  
CrimeDens
  - 5.991641 - 53.502834
  - 53.502835 - 147.060454
  - 147.060455 - 287.346283
  - 287.346284 - 605.255253
  - 605.255254 - 772.318143
- Bexar County Boundary
- Crime2009Table

## Test\_Performance

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.g
- Test Performance by School District  
Test\_Perf2
  - Above Average
  - Average
  - Below Average
  - Not in Study
- Bexar County Boundary

## Inset Map

## Crime and Its Impact on School Test Performance



## Table Of Contents

## Crime

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Burglaries in 2009
  - Crime Density by School District
    - CrimeDens
      - 5.991641 - 53.502834
      - 53.502835 - 147.060454
      - 147.060455 - 287.346283
      - 287.346284 - 605.255253
      - 605.255254 - 772.318143
  - Bexar County Boundary
  - Crime2009Table

## Test\_Performance

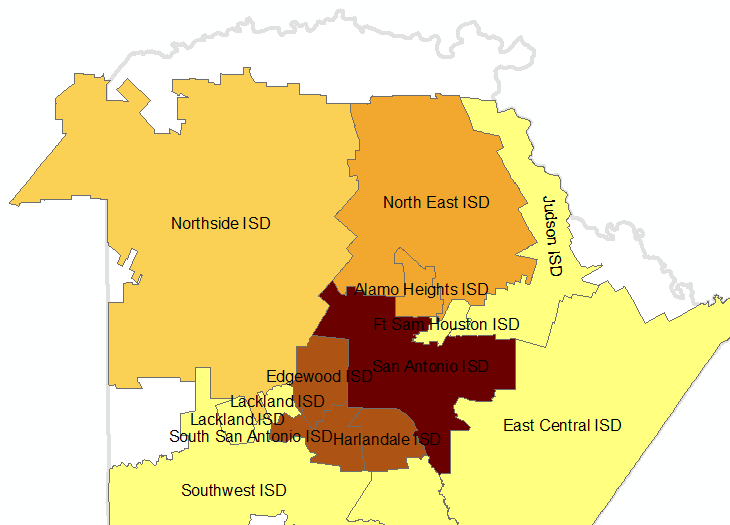
## Inset\_Map

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - Bexar County Boundary

## Texas Counties

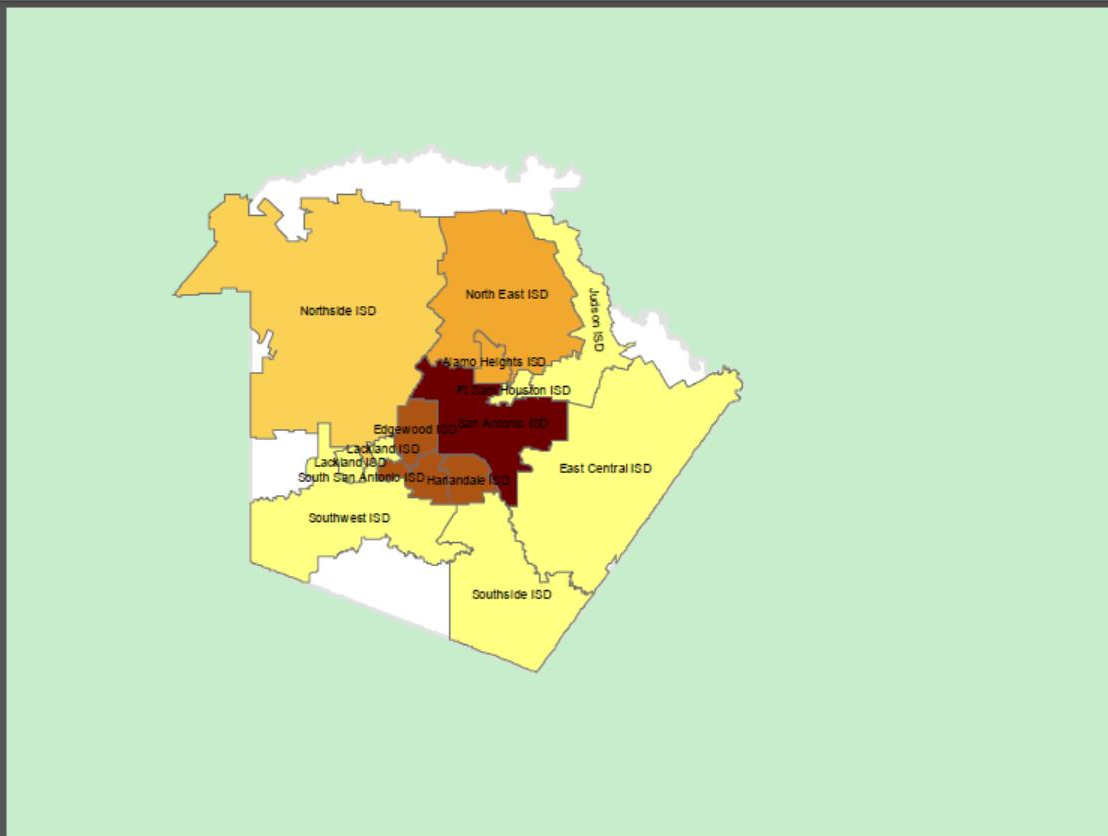
## Crime\_Inset

- C:\ArcpyBook\data\CityOfSanAntonio.gdb
  - School\_Districts
  - Crime Surface
  - Bexar County Boundary



Python

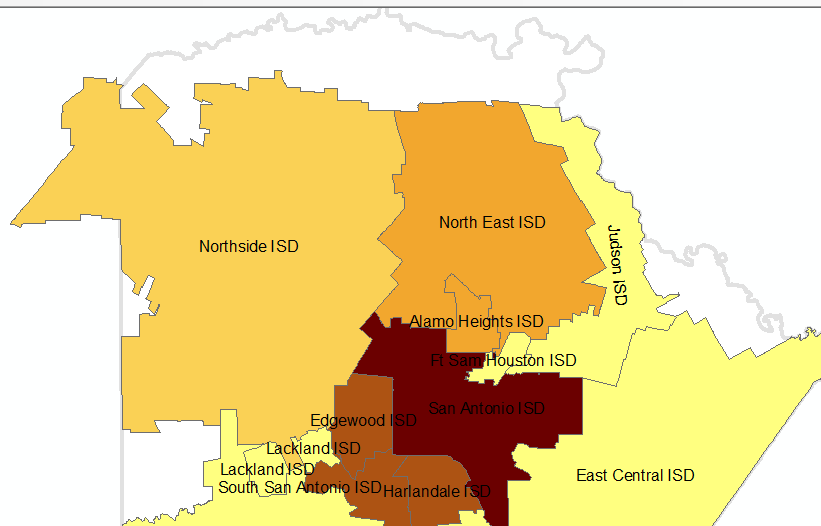
```
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... for df in mapping.ListDataFrames(mxd):
...     if df.name == "Crime":
...         df.referenceScale = df.scale
...         mapping.ExportToPDF(mxd, r"c:\ArcpyBook\Ch4
... \DataFrameCrime.pdf", df)
...
>>>
```



## 7.8 导出地图为图像文件

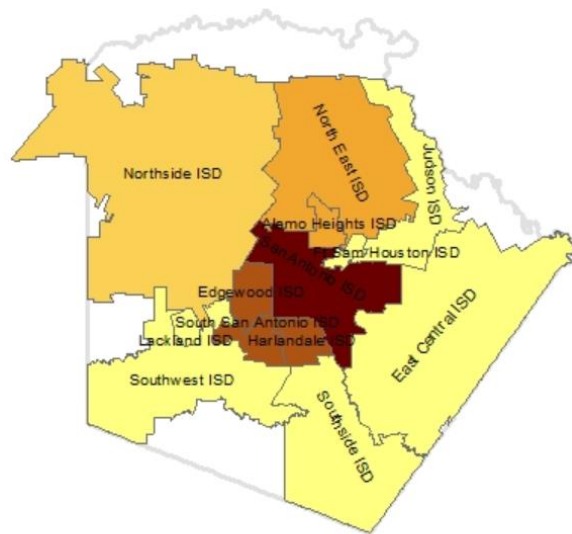
- `ExportToJPEG()`等

`arcpy.mapping`提供的导出函数不仅可以导出数据框和页面布局导出为PDF文件，而且可以将其导出为图像文件，其中可用的图像格式有AI、BMP、EMF、EPS、GIF、JPEG、SVG和TIFF等。不同类型的图像文件需要使用不同的导出函数，如`ExportToJPEG()`、`ExportToGIF()`和`ExportToBMP()`等。



```
Python
>>> import arcpy.mapping as mapping
... mxd = mapping.MapDocument("CURRENT")
... for df in mapping.ListDataFrames(mxd):
...     if df.name == "Crime":
...         mapping.ExportToJPEG(mxd, r"c:\ArcpyBook\Ch4
... \DataFrameCrime.jpg", df)
...
>>>
```





## 7.9 导出报表

- `ExportReport()`

`arcpy.mapping`提供的导出函数不仅可以将数据框和页面布局导出为PDF文件，而且可以将其导出为图像文件，其中可用的图像格式有AI、BMP、EMF、EPS、GIF、JPEG、SVG和TIFF等。不同类型的图像文件需要使用不同的导出函数，如`ExportToJPEG()`、`ExportToGIF()`和`ExportToBMP()`等。

## 7.9 导出报表

- ExportReport()

ExportReport(report\_source, report\_layout\_file, output\_file)

- report\_source: 图层或表视图对象的引用
- report\_layout\_file: 报表模板文件
- output\_file: 输出文件路径

The End

