

# Command Reference: WriteTableToKml()

## Write a table to a KML file

Version 10.27.00, 2014-02-23

The `WriteTableToKml()` command writes a table to a Keyhole Markup Language (KML) file, which is a spatial data format used by Google Earth and web mapping software. See:

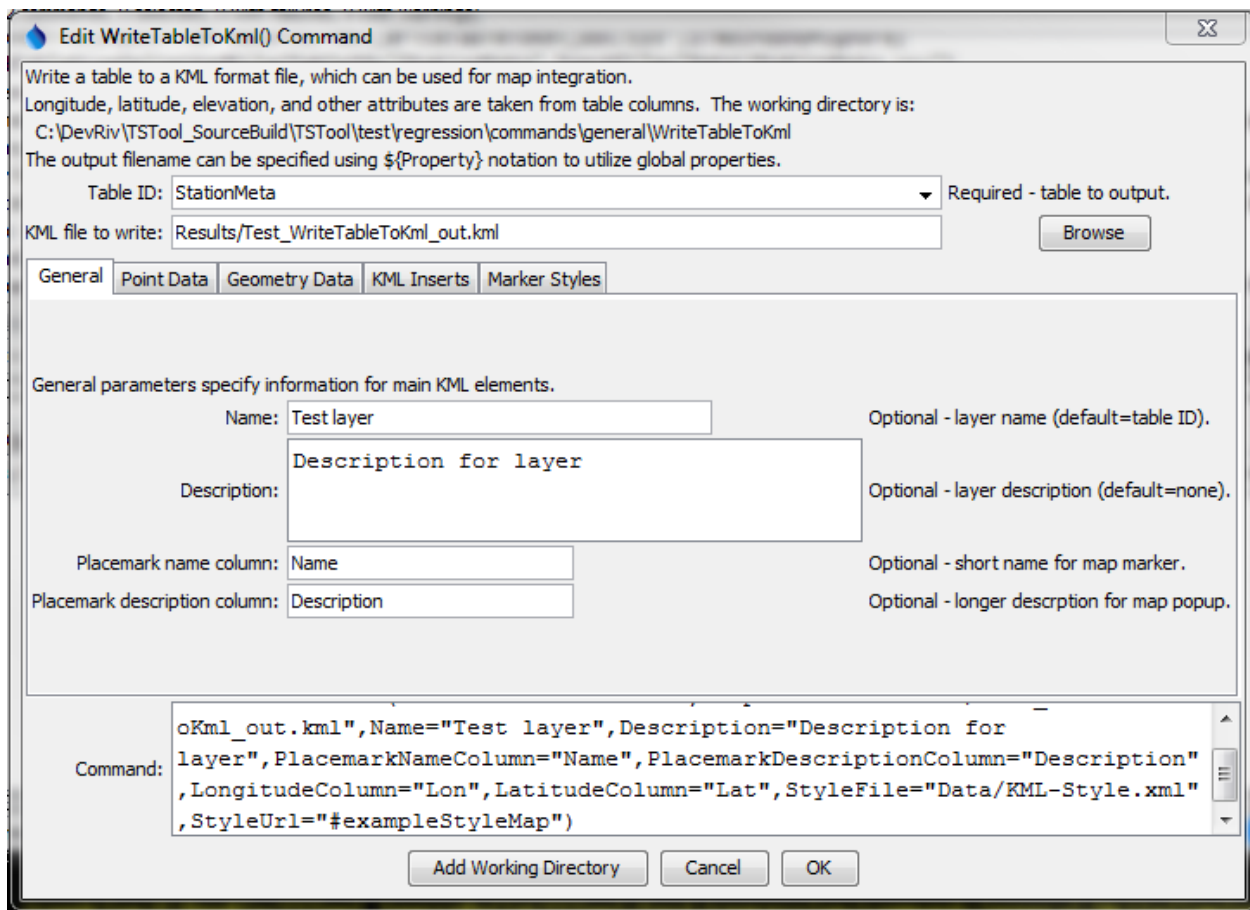
<https://developers.google.com/kml/documentation/topicsinkml>

The table must include columns for longitude and latitude or a column containing Well Known Text (WKT) geometry strings. See:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-known\\_text](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-known_text)

Currently only point and polygon data can be processed but in the future support for well-known text for other geometry types will be added.

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the command syntax for general parameters.



WriteTableToKml() Command Editor for General Parameters

WriteTableToKml

The following figure illustrates the command syntax for point data in separate columns.

General | **Point Data** | Geometry Data | Marker Styles

If the data are for a point layer, then spatial information can be specified from separate table columns (below). Otherwise, specify shape data using parameters in the Geometry Data tab.

Longitude (X) column:  Required - column containing longitude, decimal degrees.

Latitude (Y) column:  Required - column containing latitude, decimal degrees.

Elevation (Z) column:  Optional - column containing elevation.

WriteTableToKml\_Point

### WriteTableToKml() Command Editor for Point Data Parameters

The following figure illustrates the command syntax for layers specified with a geometry data column.

General | Point Data | **Geometry Data** | KML Inserts | Marker Styles

Geometry (shape) data can be specified using Well Known Text (WKT) strings in a table column. Currently only POINT and POLYGON geometry are recognized but support for other geometry types will be added in the future. Coordinates in the WKT strings must be geographic (longitude and latitude decimal degrees).

WKT geometry column:  Required for geometry data - column containing WKT strings.

WriteTableToKml\_Geometry

### WriteTableToKml() Command Editor for Geometry Data Parameters

The following figure illustrates the command syntax for KML inserts. This allows KML elements to be inserted in the KML file.

General | Point Data | Geometry Data | **KML Inserts** | Marker Styles

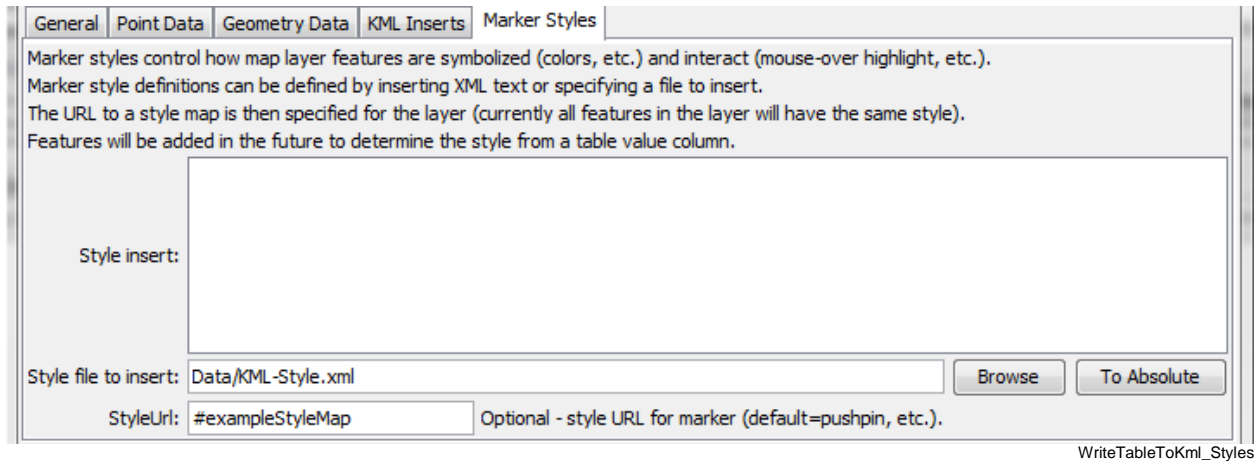
KML files allow for many properties to be specified to configure the data. The GeometryInsert command parameter value will be inserted within the <Point>, <Polygon>, etc. data element. Refer to the KML reference for information (<https://developers.google.com/kml/documentation/kmlreference>).

Geometry insert:

WriteTableToKml\_KmlInsert

### WriteTableToKml() Command Editor for KML Insert Parameters

The following figure illustrates the command syntax for marker style parameters.



**WriteTableToKml() Command Editor for Marker Style Parameters**

The command syntax is as follows:

```
WriteTableToKml (Parameter=Value, ...)
```

#### Command Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default
TableID	Identifier for the table to write.	None – must be specified.
OutputFile	The name of the KML file to write, as an absolute path or relative to the command file location.	None – must be specified.
Name	The name of the layer, corresponding to the <name> KML element.	Table ID.
Description	The description for the layer, corresponding to the <description> KML element. The text can contain HTML markup.	Blank
Placemark NameColumn	The name of the table column that contains placemark names, corresponding to the KML <Placemark><name> element.	Blank
Placemark Description Column	The name of the table column that contains placemark descriptions, corresponding to the KML <Placemark><description> element. The description text in the table can contain HTML markup.	Blank
Longitude Column	The name of the table column that contains longitude, corresponding to the KML <Point><coordinates> element.	None – must be specified.
Latitude Column	The name of the table column that contains latitude, corresponding to the KML <Point><coordinates> element.	None – must be specified.
Elevation Column	The name of the table column that contains elevation, corresponding to the KML <Point><coordinates> element.	Elevation is omitted.

Parameter	Description	Default
WKTGeometryColumn	The name of the table column that contains Well Known Text (WKT) geometry strings.	
GeometryInsert	Text containing KML elements to insert after <Point>, <Polygon> or other elements, used to configure the KML data.	No inserts.
StyleInsert	Text containing <Style> and <StyleMap> element text, which will be inserted in the KML file.	No styles.
StyleFile	Similar to StyleInsert; however, the style information to be inserted is read from the specified file.	
StyleUrl	Specifies the <StyleMap id="myStyleMap"> or <Style id="myStyle"> element to use for each placemark in the layer. For example, specify as #myStyleMap to match a style map included in the KML file with the StyleInsert or StyleFile parameter, where the URL matches the id attribute.	Default KML style.

The following is an example of a style insert file (refer to KML reference documentation for explanation). The last style is for polygons.

```

<Style id="highlightPlacemark">
  <IconStyle>
    <Icon>
      <href>http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/paddle/red-stars.png</href>
    </Icon>
  </IconStyle>
</Style>
<Style id="normalPlacemark">
  <IconStyle>
    <Icon>
      <href>http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/paddle/wht-blank.png</href>
    </Icon>
  </IconStyle>
</Style>
<StyleMap id="exampleStyleMap">
  <Pair>
    <key>normal</key>
    <styleUrl>#normalPlacemark</styleUrl>
  </Pair>
  <Pair>
    <key>highlight</key>
    <styleUrl>#highlightPlacemark</styleUrl>
  </Pair>
</StyleMap>
<Style id="polygonFillStyle">
  <PolyStyle>
    <color>ff0000ff</color>
    <outline>0</outline>
    <fill>1</fill>
  </PolyStyle>
</Style>

```

The following is an example of the resulting KML file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2">
  <Document>
    <name>Test layer</name>
    <description>Description for layer</description>
    <Style> ... Omitted ... see example above
  </Style>
    <StyleMap> ... Omitted ... see example above
  </StyleMap>
    <Placemark>
      <name>ANTERO RSVR</name>
      <description>Description:  ANTERO RSVR</description>
      <styleUrl>#exampleStyleMap</styleUrl>
      <Point>
        <coordinates>-105.89194,38.99333,0</coordinates>
      </Point>
    </Placemark>
    <Placemark>
      <name>BAILEY</name>
      <description>Description:  BAILEY</description>
      <styleUrl>#exampleStyleMap</styleUrl>
      <Point>
        <coordinates>-105.47667,39.40472,0</coordinates>
      </Point>
    </Placemark>
  </Document>
</kml>
```

The following example illustrates a CSV table that specifies WKT for points (see WKTGeometry column):

```
"ID","ID_text","Lon","Lat","Name","WKTGeometry"
50263,050263,-105.891940,38.993330,ANTERO RSVR,POINT (-105.891940 38.993330)
50454,050454,-105.476670,39.404720,BAILEY,POINT (-105.476670 39.404720)
50848,050848,-105.266670,39.991940,BOULDER,POINT (-105.266670 39.991940)
```

The following example illustrates a CSV table that specifies WKT for polygons:

```
"ID","ID_text","Lon","Lat","Name","WKTGeometry"
50263,050263,-105.891940,38.993330,ANTERO RSVR,"POLYGON (-105.891940
38.993330,-106 39,-106 37.5)"
50454,050454,-105.476670,39.404720,BAILEY,"POLYGON (-105.476670 39.404720, -
104 39, -103 37.5)"
```

This page is intentionally blank.