

# PyQGIS plugin de geoprocessamento

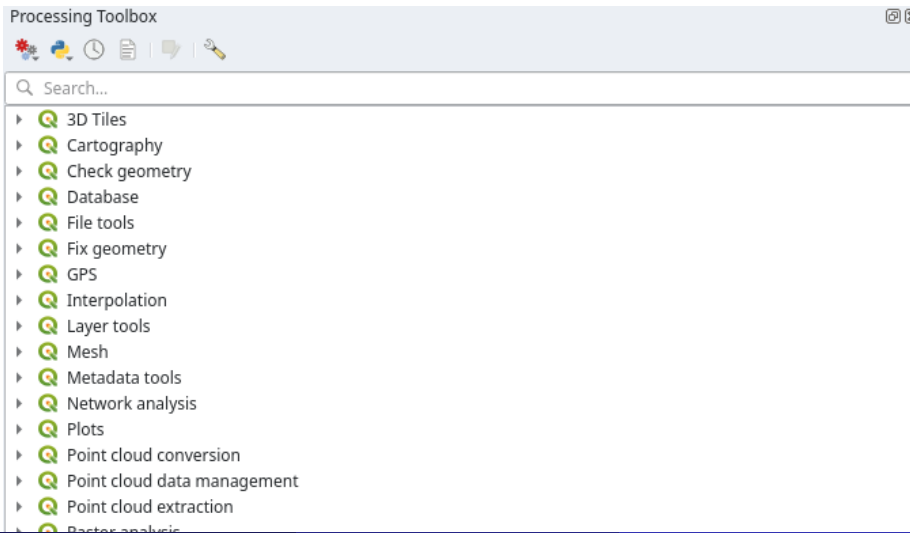
Disciplina: Programação aplicada à engenharia cartográfica

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# Objetivos

- Ilustrar operações de geoprocessamento
- Trabalhar com dados Matriciais (Raster) e Vetoriais (Vector)



# Executando Algoritmos pelo Console

O QGIS permite executar algoritmos diretamente via console Python.

Documentação oficial:

[https://docs.qgis.org/3.40/en/docs/user\\_manual/processing/console.html](https://docs.qgis.org/3.40/en/docs/user_manual/processing/console.html)

Exemplo:

- `processing.run("native:buffer", {...})`

```
from qgis.core import *

# Supply path to qgis install location
QgsApplication.setPrefixPath("/path/to/qgis/installation", True)
#QgsApplication.setPrefixPath("/home/mauricio/miniforge3/envs/qgis/bin/", True)

# Create a reference to the QgsApplication. Setting the
# second argument to False disables the GUI.
qgs = QgsApplication([], False)

# Load providers
qgs.initQgis()

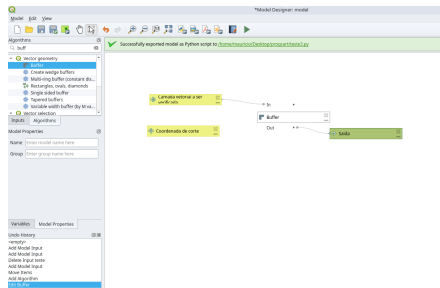
from teste3 import Model

# Write your code here to load some layers, use processing
# algorithms, etc.
```

# Construindo um Script com Model Builder

Estratégia recomendada:

- 1 Abrir o **Model Builder**
- 2 Criar um modelo com as entradas do plugin
- 3 Inserir processos que serão utilizados
- 4 Testar o fluxo
- 5 Exportar para Python:
  - Model → Export → Export as Python Script

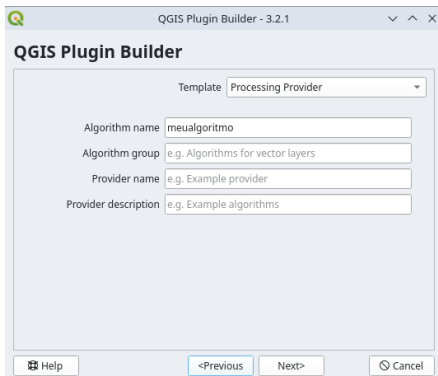


# Plugin Builder

## Criar um plugin do tipo **Processing Provider**

### Passos:

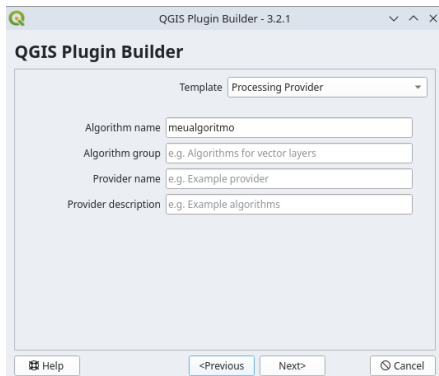
- Gerar estrutura do plugin pelo Plugin Builder
- Copiar para pasta de plugins do QGIS
- Ativar no Instalador de Plugins



The screenshot shows the 'QGIS Plugin Builder - 3.2.1' window. The 'Template' dropdown is set to 'Processing Provider'. The form contains the following fields:

- Algorithm name:
- Algorithm group:
- Provider name:
- Provider description:

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', '<Previous', 'Next>', and 'Cancel'.



This screenshot is identical to the one on the left, showing the 'QGIS Plugin Builder - 3.2.1' window with the 'Processing Provider' template selected. The fields for 'Algorithm name', 'Algorithm group', 'Provider name', and 'Provider description' are filled with example text. The bottom navigation buttons ('Help', '<Previous', 'Next>', 'Cancel') are also visible.

# Adicionar o Script ao Plugin

- Copiar o arquivo exportado pelo Model Builder
- Inserir na pasta do plugin
- Adicionar o import no provider

```
from qgis.core import QgsProcessingProvider
from .proc_algorithm import procAlgorithm
from .teste3 import Model

class procProvider(QgsProcessingProvider):

    def __init__(self):
        """
        Default constructor.
        """
        QgsProcessingProvider.__init__(self)

    def unload(self):
        """
        Unloads the provider. Any tear-down steps required by the provider
        should be implemented here.
        """
        pass

    def loadAlgorithms(self):
        """
        Loads all algorithms belonging to this provider.
        """
        self.addAlgorithm(procAlgorithm())
        self.addAlgorithm(Model())
        # add additional algorithms here
        # self.addAlgorithm(MyOtherAlgorithm())
```

# Processing Scripts no QGIS

Referência essencial:

[https://docs.qgis.org/3.40/en/docs/user\\_manual/processing/scripts.html](https://docs.qgis.org/3.40/en/docs/user_manual/processing/scripts.html)

```
def processAlgorithm(self, parameters, context, feedback):  
    """  
    Here is where the processing itself takes place.  
    """  
    # First, we get the count of features from the INPUT layer.  
    # This layer is defined as a QgsProcessingParameterFeatureSource  
    # parameter, so it is retrieved by calling  
    # self.parameterAsSource.  
    input_featuresource = self.parameterAsSource(parameters,  
                                                  'INPUT',  
                                                  context)  
    numfeatures = input_featuresource.featureCount()  
  
    # Retrieve the buffer distance and raster cell size numeric  
    # values. Since these are numeric values, they are retrieved  
    # using self.parameterAsDouble.  
    bufferdist = self.parameterAsDouble(parameters, 'BUFFERDIST',  
                                         context)  
    rastercellsize = self.parameterAsDouble(parameters, 'CELLSIZE',  
                                             context)  
  
    if feedback.isCanceled():  
        return {}
```

Leitura interessante:

[https://qgis-tuts-wu.readthedocs.io/en/latest/land\\_degradation\\_development/scripts/rasterizing.html](https://qgis-tuts-wu.readthedocs.io/en/latest/land_degradation_development/scripts/rasterizing.html)

# Entradas e Saídas no Processing

Principais tipos de parâmetros:

## **Entradas**

QgsProcessingParameterRasterLayer

QgsProcessingParameterVector-  
Layer

QgsProcessingParameterNumber

QgsProcessingParameterNum-  
ber.Type.Double

## **Saídas**

QgsProcessingOutputNumber

QgsProcessingOutputVectorLayer

QgsProcessingOutputRasterLayer

[Link com parâmetros disponíveis no Processing.](#)



# Acessando as Feições do VectorLayer

Dentro do método `processAlgorithm()`:

- Recuperar camada:
  - `self.parameterAsVectorLayer(...)`
- Iterar feições:
  - `for feat in layer.getFeatures():`
- Acessar geometria:
  - `feat.geometry()`

# Acessando as Feições do VectorLayer

```
class Model(QgsProcessingAlgorithm):  
  
    def initAlgorithm(self, config: Optional[dict[str, Any]] = None):  
        self.addParameter(QgsProcessingParameterVectorLayer('camada_vetorial_a_ser_verificada', 'Camada vetorial a ser verificada', defaultValue=None))  
        self.addParameter(QgsProcessingParameterNumber('coordenada_de_corte', 'Coordenada de corte', type=QgsProcessingParameterNumber.Double, defaultValue=None))  
        self.addParameter(QgsProcessingParameterFeatureSink('Saida', 'Saida', type=QgsProcessing.TypeVectorPolygon, createByDefault=True, supportsAppend=True, default=QgsProcessingParameterFeatureSink.NoOptions))  
  
    def processAlgorithm(self, parameters: dict[str, Any], context: QgsProcessingContext, model_feedback: QgsProcessingFeedback) -> dict[str, Any]:  
        # Use a multi-step feedback, so that individual child algorithm progress reports are adjusted for the  
        # overall progress through the model  
        feedback = QgsProcessingMultiStepFeedback(1, model_feedback)  
        results = {}  
        outputs = {}  
  
        input_featuresource = self.parameterAsSource(parameters, 'camada_vetorial_a_ser_verificada', context)  
  
        numfeatures = input_featuresource.featureCount()  
        print(numfeatures)  
        for feat in input_featuresource.getFeatures():  
            print(feat)  
  
        bufferedist = self.parameterAsDouble(parameters, 'coordenada_de_corte', context)  
  
        if feedback.isCanceled():  
            return {}
```

```
input_featuresource = self.parameterAsSource(parameters, 'camada_vetorial_a_ser_verificada', context)  
for feat in input_featuresource.getFeatures():  
    print(feat)
```

# Exemplo de Algoritmo Processing (Buffer)

```
from qgis.core import (
    QgsProcessing,
    QgsProcessingAlgorithm,
    QgsProcessingParameterVectorLayer,
    QgsProcessingParameterNumber,
    QgsProcessingParameterFeatureSink,
    QgsFeature
)

class SimpleBuffer(QgsProcessingAlgorithm):

    INPUT = 'INPUT'
    DIST = 'DIST'
    OUTPUT = 'OUTPUT'

    def initAlgorithm(self, config=None):
        self.addParameter(
            QgsProcessingParameterVectorLayer(
                self.INPUT,
                'Camada de entrada'
            )
        )

        self.addParameter(
```