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This document is intended to be both a tutorial and a reference guide. While it does not list all possible use cases, it should give a good overview of the principal functionality.

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This license also applies to all code snippets in this document.

Python support was first introduced in QGIS 0.9. There are several ways to use Python in QGIS Desktop (covered in the following sections):

- Issue commands in the Python console within QGIS
- Create and use plugins
- Automatically run Python code when QGIS starts
- Create processing algorithms
- Create functions for expressions in QGIS
- Create custom applications based on the QGIS API

Python bindings are also available for QGIS Server, including Python plugins (see QGIS Server and Python) and Python bindings that can be used to embed QGIS Server into a Python application.

There is a complete QGIS C++ API reference that documents the classes from the QGIS libraries. The Pythonic QGIS API (pyqgis) is nearly identical to the C++ API.

Another good resource for learning how to perform common tasks is to download existing plugins from the plugin repository and examine their code.
1.1 Scripting in the Python Console

QGIS provides an integrated Python console for scripting. It can be opened from the Plugins ➤ Python Console menu:

![Python Console](image)

The screenshot above illustrates how to get the layer currently selected in the layer list, show its ID and optionally, if it is a vector layer, show the feature count. For interaction with the QGIS environment, there is an `iface` variable, which is an instance of `QgisInterface`. This interface allows access to the map canvas, menus, toolbars and other parts of the QGIS application.

For user convenience, the following statements are executed when the console is started (in the future it will be possible to set further initial commands)

```python
from qgis.core import *
import qgis.utils
```

For those which use the console often, it may be useful to set a shortcut for triggering the console (within Settings ➤ Keyboard shortcuts...)

1.2 Python Plugins

The functionality of QGIS can be extended using plugins. Plugins can be written in Python. The main advantage over C++ plugins is simplicity of distribution (no compiling for each platform) and easier development.

Many plugins covering various functionality have been written since the introduction of Python support. The plugin installer allows users to easily fetch, upgrade and remove Python plugins. See the Python Plugins page for more information about plugins and plugin development.

Creating plugins in Python is simple, see Developing Python Plugins for detailed instructions.

---

备注：Python plugins are also available for QGIS server. See QGIS Server and Python for further details.
1.2.1 Processing Plugins

Processing Plugins can be used to process data. They are easier to develop, more specific and more lightweight than Python Plugins. *Writing a Processing plugin* explains when the use of Processing algorithms is appropriate and how to develop them.

1.3 Running Python code when QGIS starts

There are different methods to run Python code every time QGIS starts.

1. Creating a startup.py script
2. Setting the PYQGIS_STARTUP environment variable to an existing Python file
3. Specifying a startup script using the --code init_qgis.py parameter.

1.3.1 The startup.py file

Every time QGIS starts, the user’s Python home directory and a list of system paths are searched for a file named startup.py. If that file exists, it is executed by the embedded Python interpreter.

The path in the user’s home directory usually is found under:

- **Linux**: .local/share/QGIS/QGIS3
- **Windows**: AppData\Roaming\QGIS\QGIS3
- **macOS**: Library/Application Support/QGIS/QGIS3

The default system paths depend on the operating system. To find the paths that work for you, open the Python Console and run `QStandardPaths.standardLocations(QStandardPaths.AppDataLocation)` to see the list of default directories.

The `startup.py` script is executed immediately upon initializing python in QGIS, early on in the start of the application.

1.3.2 The PYQGIS_STARTUP environment variable

You can run Python code just before QGIS initialization completes by setting the PYQGIS_STARTUP environment variable to the path of an existing Python file.

This code will run before QGIS initialization is complete. This method is very useful for cleaning sys.path, which may have undesirable paths, or for isolating/loading the initial environment without requiring a virtual environment, e.g. homebrew or MacPorts installs on Mac.

1.3.3 The --code parameter

You can provide custom code to execute as startup parameter to QGIS. To do so, create a python file, for example `qgis_init.py`, to execute and start QGIS from the command line using `qgis --code qgis_init.py`.

Code provided via --code is executed late in the QGIS initialization phase, after the application components have been loaded.
1.3.4 Additional arguments for Python

To provide additional arguments for your --code script or for other python code that is executed, you can use the --py-args argument. Any argument coming after --py-args and before a -- arg (if present) will be passed to Python but ignored by the QGIS application itself.

In the following example, myfile.tif will be available via sys.argv in Python but will not be loaded by QGIS. Whereas otherfile.tif will be loaded by QGIS but is not present in sys.argv.

```
qgis --code qgis_init.py --py-args myfile.tif -- otherfile.tif
```

If you want access to every command line parameter from within Python, you can use QCoreApplication.arguments() and QgsApplication.instance().arguments() respectively.

1.4 Python Applications

It is often handy to create scripts for automating processes. With PyQGIS, this is perfectly possible --- import the qgis.core module, initialize it and you are ready for the processing.

Or you may want to create an interactive application that uses GIS functionality --- perform measurements, export a map as PDF, ... The qgis.gui module provides various GUI components, most notably the map canvas widget that can be incorporated into the application with support for zooming, panning and/or any further custom map tools.

PyQGIS custom applications or standalone scripts must be configured to locate the QGIS resources, such as projection information and providers for reading vector and raster layers. QGIS Resources are initialized by adding a few lines to the beginning of your application or script. The code to initialize QGIS for custom applications and standalone scripts is similar. Examples of each are provided below.

备注：Do not use qgis.py as a name for your script. Python will not be able to import the bindings as the script’s name will shadow them.

1.4.1 Using PyQGIS in standalone scripts

To start a standalone script, initialize the QGIS resources at the beginning of the script:

```
from qgis.core import *

# Supply path to qgis install location
QgsApplication.setPrefixPath("/path/to/qgis/installation", True)

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

# Load providers
qgs.initQgis()

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

# Finally, exitQgis() is called to remove the
# provider and layer registries from memory
qgs.exitQgis()
```
First we import the `qgis.core` module and configure the prefix path. The prefix path is the location where QGIS is installed on your system. It is configured in the script by calling the `setPrefixPath()` method. The second argument of `setPrefixPath()` is set to `True`, specifying that default paths are to be used.

The QGIS install path varies by platform; the easiest way to find it for your system is to use the `Scripting in the Python Console` from within QGIS and look at the output from running:

```python
QgsApplication.prefixPath()
```

After the prefix path is configured, we save a reference to `QgsApplication` in the variable `qgs`. The second argument is set to `False`, specifying that we do not plan to use the GUI since we are writing a standalone script. With `QgsApplication` configured, we load the QGIS data providers and layer registry by calling the `initQgis()` method.

```python
qgs.initQgis()
```

With QGIS initialized, we are ready to write the rest of the script. Finally, we wrap up by calling `exitQgis()` to remove the data providers and layer registry from memory.

```python
qgs.exitQgis()
```

### 1.4.2 Using PyQGIS in custom applications

The only difference between `Using PyQGIS in standalone scripts` and a custom PyQGIS application is the second argument when instantiating the `QgsApplication`. Pass `True` instead of `False` to indicate that we plan to use a GUI.

```python
from qgis.core import *

# Supply the path to the qgis install location
QgsApplication.setPrefixPath("/path/to/qgis/installation", True)

# Create a reference to the QgsApplication.
# Setting the second argument to True enables the GUI. We need
# this since this is a custom application.
qgs = QgsApplication([], True)

# load providers
qgs.initQgis()

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

# Finally, exitQgis() is called to remove the
# provider and layer registries from memory
qgs.exitQgis()
```

Now you can work with the QGIS API - load layers and do some processing or fire up a GUI with a map canvas. The possibilities are endless :-)
1.4.3 Running Custom Applications

You need to tell your system where to search for QGIS libraries and appropriate Python modules if they are not in a well-known location - otherwise Python will complain:

```python
>>> import qgis.core
ImportError: No module named qgis.core
```

This can be fixed by setting the `PYTHONPATH` environment variable. In the following commands, `<qgispath>` should be replaced with your actual QGIS installation path:

- on Linux: `export PYTHONPATH=/<qgispath>/share/qgis/python`
- on Windows: `set PYTHONPATH=c:<qgispath>\python`
- on macOS: `export PYTHONPATH=/<qgispath>/Contents/Resources/python`

Now, the path to the PyQGIS modules is known, but they depend on the `qgis_core` and `qgis_gui` libraries (the Python modules serve only as wrappers). The path to these libraries may be unknown to the operating system, and then you will get an import error again (the message might vary depending on the system):

```python
>>> import qgis.core
ImportError: libqgis_core.so.3.2.0: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory
```

Fix this by adding the directories where the QGIS libraries reside to the search path of the dynamic linker:

- on Linux: `export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/<qgispath>/lib`
- on Windows: `set PATH=C:<qgispath>\bin;C:<qgispath>\apps\<qgisrelease>\bin;%PATH%` where `<qgisrelease>` should be replaced with the type of release you are targeting (eg, `qgis-ltr`, `qgis`, `qgis-dev`)

These commands can be put into a bootstrap script that will take care of the startup. When deploying custom applications using PyQGIS, there are usually two possibilities:

- require the user to install QGIS prior to installing your application. The application installer should look for default locations of QGIS libraries and allow the user to set the path if not found. This approach has the advantage of being simpler, however it requires the user to do more steps.
- package QGIS together with your application. Releasing the application may be more challenging and the package will be larger, but the user will be saved from the burden of downloading and installing additional pieces of software.

The two deployment models can be mixed. You can provide a standalone applications on Windows and macOS, but for Linux leave the installation of GIS up to the user and his package manager.

### 1.5 Technical notes on PyQt and SIP

We’ve decided for Python as it’s one of the most favoured languages for scripting. PyQGIS bindings in QGIS 3 depend on SIP and PyQt5. The reason for using SIP instead of the more widely used SWIG is that the QGIS code depends on Qt libraries. Python bindings for Qt (PyQt) are done using SIP and this allows seamless integration of PyQGIS with PyQt.
CHAPTER 2

加载工程

提示：这一节中所有的代码，如果不在 QGIS 命令行中执行，都需要导入如下包。

```python
from qgis.core import (Qgis, QgsProject, QgsPathResolver)

from qgis.gui import (QgsLayerTreeMapCanvasBridge,
)
```

有的时候你在开发一个插件或者开发一个独立的 QGIS Python 应用程序（see: Python Applications）。（通常这种更多），你需要加载一个已有工程。

To load a project into the current QGIS application you need to create an instance of the QgsProject class. This is a singleton class, so you must use its `instance()` method to do it. You can call its `read()` method, passing the path of the project to be loaded:

```python
# If you are not inside a QGIS console you first need to import
# qgis and PyQt classes you will use in this script as shown below:
from qgis.core import QgsProject

# Get the project instance
project = QgsProject.instance()

# Print the current project file name (might be empty in case no projects have
# been loaded)
print(project.fileName())

# Load another project
project.read('testdata/01_project.qgs')
print(project.fileName())
```

testdata/01_project.qgs

If you need to make modifications to the project (for example to add or remove some layers) and save your changes, call the `write()` method of your project instance. The `write()` method also accepts an optional path for saving the project to a new location:
Both `read()` and `write()` functions return a boolean value that you can use to check if the operation was successful.

备注：If you are writing a QGIS standalone application, in order to synchronise the loaded project with the canvas you need to instantiate a `QgsLayerTreeMapCanvasBridge` as in the example below:

```python
bridge = QgsLayerTreeMapCanvasBridge( 
    QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot(), canvas)
# Now you can safely load your project and see it in the canvas
project.read('testdata/my_new_qgis_project.qgs')
```

## 2.1 Resolving bad paths

It can happen that layers loaded in the project are moved to another location. When the project is loaded again all the layer paths are broken. The `QgsPathResolver` class helps you rewrite layers path within the project.

Its `setPathPreprocessor()` method allows setting a custom path pre-processor function to manipulate paths and data sources prior to resolving them to file references or layer sources.

The processor function must accept a single string argument (representing the original file path or data source) and return a processed version of this path. The path pre-processor function is called before any bad layer handler. If multiple preprocessors are set, they will be called in sequence based on the order in which they were originally set.

Some use cases:

1. replace an outdated path:

```python
def my_processor(path):
    return path.replace('c:/Users/ClintBarton/Documents/Projects', 'x:/~Projects/')
QgsPathResolver.setPathPreprocessor(my_processor)
```

2. replace a database host address with a new one:

```python
def my_processor(path):
    return path.replace('host=10.1.1.115', 'host=10.1.1.116')
QgsPathResolver.setPathPreprocessor(my_processor)
```

3. replace stored database credentials with new ones:

```python
def my_processor(path):
    path= path.replace("user='gis_team'", "user='team_awesome'")
    path = path.replace("password='cats'", "password='g?as!m*'"
    return path
QgsPathResolver.setPathPreprocessor(my_processor)
```

Likewise, a `setPathWriter()` method is available for a path writer function.

An example to replace the path with a variable:
def my_processor(path):
    return path.replace('c:/Users/ClintBarton/Documents/Projects', '$projectdir$')
QgsPathResolver.setPathWriter(my_processor)

Both methods return an id that can be used to remove the pre-processor or writer they added. See removePathPreprocessor() and removePathWriter().

## 2.2 Using flags to speed up things

In some instances where you may not need to use a fully functional project, but only want to access it for a specific reason, flags may be helpful. A full list of flags is available under `ProjectReadFlag`. Multiple flags can be added together.

As an example, if we do not care about actual layers and data and simply want to access a project (e.g. for layout or 3D view settings), we can use `DontResolveLayers` flag to bypass the data validation step and prevent the bad layer dialog from appearing. The following can be done:

```python
readflags = Qgis.ProjectReadFlags()
readflags |= Qgis.ProjectReadFlag.DontResolveLayers
project = QgsProject()
project.read('C:/Users/ClintBarton/Documents/Projects/mysweetproject.qgs',
            --readflags)
```

To add more flags the python Bitwise OR operator (`|`) must be used.
CHAPTER 3

Loading Layers

The code snippets on this page need the following imports:

```python
import os  # This is needed in the pyqgis console also
from qgis.core import (QgsVectorLayer)
```

Let’s open some layers with data. QGIS recognizes vector and raster layers. Additionally, custom layer types are available, but we are not going to discuss them here.

### 3.1 Vector Layers

To create and add a vector layer instance to the project, specify the layer’s data source identifier, name for the layer and provider’s name:

```python
# get the path to the shapefile e.g. /home/project/data/ports.shp
path_to_airports_layer = "testdata/airports.shp"

# The format is:
# vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(data_source, layer_name, provider_name)

vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(path_to_airports_layer, "Airports layer", "ogr")

if not vlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
else:
    QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)
```

The data source identifier is a string and it is specific to each vector data provider. Layer’s name is used in the layer list widget. It is important to check whether the layer has been loaded successfully. If it was not, an invalid layer instance is returned.

For a geopackage vector layer:
The quickest way to open and display a vector layer in QGIS is the `addVectorLayer()` method of the `QgisInterface`:

```python
vlayer = iface.addVectorLayer(path_to_airports_layer, "Airports layer", "ogr")
if not vlayer:
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

This creates a new layer and adds it to the current QGIS project (making it appear in the layer list) in one step. The function returns the layer instance or `None` if the layer couldn’t be loaded.

The following list shows how to access various data sources using vector data providers:

- **GDAL library (Shapefile and many other file formats) --- data source is the path to the file:**
  - for Shapefile:
    ```python
    vlayer = QgsVectorLayer("testdata/airports.shp", "layer_name_you_like", "ogr")
    QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)
    ```
  - for **dxf** (note the internal options in data source uri):
    ```python
    uri = "testdata/sample.dxf|layername=entities|geometrytype=Polygon"
    vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "layer_name_you_like", "ogr")
    QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)
    ```

- **PostGIS database - data source is a string with all information needed to create a connection to PostgreSQL database.**
  - `QgsDataSourceUri` class can generate this string for you. Note that QGIS has to be compiled with Postgres support, otherwise this provider isn’t available:
    ```python
    uri = QgsDataSourceUri()
    # set host name, port, database name, username and password
    uri.setConnection("localhost", "5432", "dbname", "johny", "xxx")
    # set database schema, table name, geometry column and optionally
    # subset (WHERE clause)
    uri.setDataSource("public", "roads", "the_geom", "cityid = 2643", "primary_key_"
                      "field")
    vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri.uri(False), "layer name you like", "postgres")
    ```

  备注: The `False` argument passed to `uri.uri(False)` prevents the expansion of the authentication configuration parameters, if you are not using any authentication configuration this argument does not make any difference.

- **CSV or other delimited text files --- to open a file with a semicolon as a delimiter, with field “x” for X coordinate and field “y” for Y coordinate you would use something like this:**
uri = "file:///testdata/delimited_xy.csv?delimiter={({})&xField={({})}&yField={({})}"
    .format(os.getcwd(), "","", "")
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "layer name you like", "delimitedtext")
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)

**Note:** The provider string is structured as a URL, so the path must be prefixed with `file://`. Also it allows WKT (well known text) formatted geometries as an alternative to \(x\) and \(y\) fields, and allows the coordinate reference system to be specified. For example:

uri = "file:///some/path/file.csv?delimiter={({})&crs=epsg:4723&wktField={({})}
    .format("","shape")

- **GPX files** --- the "gpx" data provider reads tracks, routes and waypoints from gpx files. To open a file, the type (track/route/waypoint) needs to be specified as part of the url:

uri = "testdata/layers.gpx?type=track"
    vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "layer name you like", "gpx")
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)

- **SpatiaLite database** --- Similarly to PostGIS databases, QgsDataSourceUri can be used for generation of datasource identifier:

```python
uri = QgsDataSourceUri()
    uri.setDatabase("/home/martin/test-2.3.sqlite")
    schema = 'Towns'
    table = 'Geometry'
    geom_column = 'Geometry'
    uri.setDataSource(schema, table, geom_column)
    display_name = 'Towns'
    vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri.uri(), display_name, 'spatialite')
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)
```

- **MySQL WKB-based geometries, through GDAL** --- data source is the connection string to the table:

```python
uri = "MySQL:dbname,host=localhost,port=3306,user=root,password=xxx|layername=my_table"
    vlayer = QgsVectorLayer( uri, "my table", "ogr" )
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)
```

- **WFS connection**: the connection is defined with a URI and using the WFS provider:

```python
uri = "https://demo.mapserver.org/cgi-bin/wfs?service=WFS&version=2.0.0&
    request=GetFeature&typename=ms:cities"
    vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "my wfs layer", "WFS")
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)
```

The uri can be created using the standard urllib library:

```python
import urllib

params = {
    "service": 'WFS',
    "version": '2.0.0',
    "request": 'GetFeature',
    "typename": 'ms:cities',
    "srsname": "EPSG:4326"
}

uri2 = 'https://demo.mapserver.org/cgi-bin/wfs?' + urllib.parse.urlencode(params)
```
You can change the data source of an existing layer by calling `setDataSource()` on a `QgsVectorLayer` instance, as in the following example:

```python
uri = "https://demo.mapserver.org/cgi-bin/wfs?service=WFS&version=2.0.0&request=GetFeature&typename=ms:cities"
provider_options = QgsDataProvider.ProviderOptions()
# Use project's transform context
provider_options.transformContext = QgsProject.instance().transformContext()
vlayer.setDataSource(uri, "layer name you like", "WFS", provider_options)
```

3.2 Raster Layers

For accessing raster files, GDAL library is used. It supports a wide range of file formats. In case you have troubles with opening some files, check whether your GDAL has support for the particular format (not all formats are available by default). To load a raster from a file, specify its filename and display name:

```python
# get the path to a tif file e.g. /home/project/data/srtm.tif
path_to_tif = "qgis-projects/python_cookbook/data/srtm.tif"
layer = QgsRasterLayer(path_to_tif, "SRTM layer name")
if not layer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

To load a raster from a geopackage:

```python
# get the path to a geopackage e.g. /home/project/data/data.gpkg
path_to_gpkg = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "testdata", "sublayers.gpkg")
# gpkg_raster_layer = "GPKG:/home/project/data/data.gpkg:srtm"
gpkg_raster_layer = "GPKG:" + path_to_gpkg + ":srtm"
layer = QgsRasterLayer(gpkg_raster_layer, "layer name you like", "gdal")
if not layer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

Similarly to vector layers, raster layers can be loaded using the `addRasterLayer` function of the `QgisInterface` object:

```python
iface.addRasterLayer(path_to_tif, "layer name you like")
```

This creates a new layer and adds it to the current project (making it appear in the layer list) in one step.

To load a PostGIS raster:

PostGIS rasters, similar to PostGIS vectors, can be added to a project using a URI string. It is efficient to keep a reusable dictionary of strings for the database connection parameters. This makes it easy to edit the dictionary for the applicable connection. The dictionary is then encoded into a URI using the 'postgresraster' provider metadata object. After that the raster can be added to the project.

```python
uri_config = {
    # database parameters
    'dbname': 'gis_db',  # The PostgreSQL database to connect to.
    'host': 'localhost',  # The host IP address or localhost.
    'port': '5432',  # The port to connect on.
    'sslmode': QgsDataSourceUri.SslDisable,  # SslAllow, SslPrefer, SslRequire,
    # user and password are not needed if stored in the authcfg or service
```

(续下页)
8  'authcfg': 'QconfigId',  # The QGIS authentication database ID holding...
9  'service': None,  # The PostgreSQL service to be used for connection to...
10  'database':  # the database:
11  'username': None,  # The PostgreSQL user name.
12  'password': None,  # The PostgreSQL password for the user.
13  # table and raster column details
14  'schema': 'public',  # The database schema that the table is located in.
15  'table': 'my_rasters',  # The database table to be loaded.
16  'geometrycolumn': 'rast',  # raster column in PostGIS table
17  'sql': None,  # An SQL WHERE clause. It should be placed at the end...
18  'key': None,  # A key column from the table.
19  'srid': None,  # A string designating the SRID of the coordinate...
20  # remove any NULL parameters
21  uri_config = {key: val for key, val in uri_config.items() if val is not None}
22  # get the metadata for the raster provider and configure the URI
23  md = QgsProviderRegistry.instance().providerMetadata('postgresraster')
24  uri = QgsDataSourceUri(md.encodeUri(uri_config))
25  # the raster can then be loaded into the project
26  rlayer = iface.addRasterLayer(uri.uri(False), "raster layer name", "postgresraster ...")

Raster layers can also be created from a WCS service:

\[
\text{layer}\_\text{name} = \text{'}modis' \\
\text{url} = \text{"https://demo.mapserver.org/cgi-bin/wcs?identifier=}{}\text{.format}\text{(layer}\_\text{name)} \\
\text{rlayer} = \text{QgsRasterLayer}(\text{uri, 'my wcs layer', 'wcs'})
\]

Here is a description of the parameters that the WCS URI can contain:

WCS URI is composed of key=value pairs separated by &. It is the same format like query string in URL, encoded the same way. QgsDataSourceUri should be used to construct the URI to ensure that special characters are encoded properly.

- **url** (required) : WCS Server URL. Do not use VERSION in URL, because each version of WCS is using different parameter name for GetCapabilities version, see param version.

- **identifier** (required) : Coverage name

- **time** (optional) : time position or time period (beginPosition/endPosition[/timeResolution])

- **format** (optional) : Supported format name. Default is the first supported format with tif in name or the first supported format.

- **crs** (optional) : CRS in form AUTHORITY:ID, e.g. EPSG:4326. Default is EPSG:4326 if supported or the first supported CRS.

- **username** (optional) : Username for basic authentication.

- **password** (optional) : Password for basic authentication.

3.2. Raster Layers
- **IgnoreGetMapUrl** (optional, hack): If specified (set to 1), ignore GetCoverage URL advertised by GetCapabilities. May be necessary if a server is not configured properly.

- **InvertAxisOrientation** (optional, hack): If specified (set to 1), switch axis in GetCoverage request. May be necessary for geographic CRS if a server is using wrong axis order.

- **IgnoreAxisOrientation** (optional, hack): If specified (set to 1), do not invert axis orientation according to WCS standard for geographic CRS.

- **cache** (optional): cache load control, as described in QNetworkRequest::CacheLoadControl, but request is resend as PreferCache if failed with AlwaysCache. Allowed values: AlwaysCache, PreferCache, PreferNetwork, AlwaysNetwork. Default is AlwaysCache.

Alternatively you can load a raster layer from WMS server. However currently it's not possible to access GetCapabilities response from API --- you have to know what layers you want:

```python
urlWithParams = "crs=EPSG:4326&format=image/png&layers=continents&styles&url=https://demo.mapserver.org/cgi-bin/wms"
rlayer = QgsRasterLayer(urlWithParams, 'some layer name', 'wms')
if not rlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

### 3.3 QgsProject instance

If you would like to use the opened layers for rendering, do not forget to add them to the QgsProject instance. The QgsProject instance takes ownership of layers and they can be later accessed from any part of the application by their unique ID. When the layer is removed from the project, it gets deleted, too. Layers can be removed by the user in the QGIS interface, or via Python using the `removeMapLayer()` method.

Adding a layer to the current project is done using the `addMapLayer()` method:

```python
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(rlayer)
```

To add a layer at an absolute position:

```python
# first add the layer without showing it
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(rlayer, False)
# obtain the layer tree of the top-level group in the project
layerTree = iface.layerTreeCanvasBridge().rootGroup()
# the position is a number starting from 0, with -1 an alias for the end
layerTree.insertChildNode(-1, QgsLayerTreeNode(rlayer))
```

If you want to delete the layer use the `removeMapLayer()` method:

```python
# QgsProject.instance().removeMapLayer(layer_id)
QgsProject.instance().removeMapLayer(rlayer.id())
```

In the above code, the layer id is passed (you can get it calling the `id()` method of the layer), but you can also pass the layer object itself.

For a list of loaded layers and layer ids, use the `mapLayers()` method:

```python
QgsProject.instance().mapLayers()
```
CHAPTER 4

访问目录 (TOC)

提示：这一节中所有的代码，如果不放在QGIS命令行中执行，都需要导入如下包库

```python
from qgis.core import 
    QgsProject,
    QgsVectorLayer,
)
```

您可以使用不同的类访问目录中加载的所有层，并使用它们检索信息：

- QgsProject
- QgsLayerTreeGroup

### 4.1 QgsProject 类

你可以通过`class QgsProject <qgis.core.QgsProject>`去取回目录的信息并锁定所有图层。

您必须创建一个QgsProject的instance，并使用其方法获取加载的图层。

主要方法是`meth: mapLayers() <qgis.core.QgsProject.mapLayers>`。它将返回已加载图层的字典。

```python
layers = QgsProject.instance().mapLayers()
print(layers)
```

字典“keys”是唯一的图层id，而“values”是相关的对象。

现在可以直接获得有关图层的任何其他信息：

```python
# list of layer names using list comprehension
l = [layer.name() for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values()]
# dictionary with key = layer name and value = layer object
layers_list = {}
for l in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values():
```

(续下页)
layers_list[l.name()] = l

print(layers_list)

('countries': <QgsVectorLayer: 'countries' (ogr)>)

也可以使用图层名来查询目录。

country_layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("countries")[0]

备注：返回一个包含所有匹配图层的列表，我们使用 "[0]" 索引来获取该名称的第一个图层。

4.2 类 QgsLayerTreeGroup

图层树是一种经典的树结构，由节点组成。当前有两种节点：组节点 (QgsLayerTreeGroup) 和图层节点 (QgsLayerTreeLayer)。

备注：想了解更多信息，可以阅读 Martin Dobias 的博客文章：Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

使用 `class QgsProject <qgis.core.QgsProject>` 的 `meth: layerTreeRoot <qgis.core.QgsProject.layerTreeRoot>` 方法可以方便地访问项目图层树：

root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()

“ root” 是组节点，有 子节点：

root.children()

返回直接子节点的列表。子组应该从它们自己的直接父级节点访问。
我们可以检索其中一个子节点：

child0 = root.children()[0]
print(child0)

也可以用唯一 (unique) “id” 来检索图层：

ids = root.findLayerIds()
# access the first layer of the ids list
root.findLayer(ids[0])

也可以用组名称来查找组：

root.findGroup('Group Name')

QgsLayerTreeGroup 有许多其他有用的方法，可以用来获取更多关于目录的信息：

# list of all the checked layers in the TOC
checked_layers = root.checkedLayers()
print(checked_layers)
现在，我们来给项目图层树增加一些图层。有两种方法:

1. **显式添加** 使用：addLayer() 或者meth: insertLayer() <qgis.core.QgsLayerTreeGroup.insertLayer>函数

```python
# create a temporary layer
layer1 = QgsVectorLayer("path_to_layer", "Layer 1", "memory")
# add the layer to the legend, last position
root.addLayer(layer1)
# add the layer at given position
root.insertLayer(5, layer1)
```

2. **隐式添加** 因为项目的图层树是连接到图层注册表的，所以添加一个图层到地图图层注册表就可以了:

```python
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(layer1)
```

您可以很容易地在QgsVectorLayer和QgsLayerTreeLayer之间转换:

```python
node_layer = root.findLayer(country_layer.id())
print("Layer node: ", node_layer)
print("Map layer: ", node_layer.layer())
```

Layer node: <QgsLayerTreeLayer: countries>
Map layer: <QgsVectorLayer: 'countries' (ogr)>

可以用方法addGroup() 来增加组节点。在下面的例子中，前者会在目录的末尾加入一个组节点，而对于后者，您可以在现有组中添加另一个组:

```python
node_group1 = root.addGroup('Simple Group')
# add a sub-group to Simple Group
node_subgroup1 = node_group1.addGroup("I'm a sub group")
```

很多有用的方法可以用于移动节点和组。
移动一个现有的节点需要三个步骤:

1. 克隆现有节点
2. 将克隆节点移动到所需位置
3. 删除原始节点

```python
# clone the group
cloned_group1 = node_group1.clone()
# move the node (along with sub-groups and layers) to the top
root.insertChildNode(0, cloned_group1)
# remove the original node
root.removeChildNode(node_group1)
```

在图例中移动一个图层有点“复杂”:

```python
# get a QgsVectorLayer
vl = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("countries")[0]
# create a QgsLayerTreeLayer object from vl by its id
myvl = root.findLayer(vl.id())
# clone the myvl QgsLayerTreeLayer object
myvclone = myvl.clone()
# get the parent. If None (layer is not in group) returns ''
parent = myvl.parent()
# move the cloned layer to the top (0)
myvclone.move(0)
```

(续下页)
或者将它移动到一个现有的组:

```python
# get a QgsVectorLayer
vl = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("countries")[0]
# create a QgsLayerTreeLayer object from vl by its id
myvl = root.findLayer(vl.id())
# clone the myvl QgsLayerTreeLayer object
myvlclone = myvl.clone()
# create a new group
group1 = rootaddGroup("Group1")
# get the parent. If None (layer is not in group) returns ''
parent = myvl.parent()
# move the cloned layer to the top (0)
group1.insertChildNode(0, myvlclone)
# remove the QgsLayerTreeLayer from its parent
parent.removeChildNode(myvl)
```

一些可以用来修改组和图层的其他方法:

```python
node_group1 = root.findGroup("Group1")
# change the name of the group
node_group1.setName("Group X")
node_layer2 = root.findLayer(country_layer.id())
# change the name of the layer
node_layer2.setName("Layer X")
# change the visibility of a layer
node_group1.setItemVisibilityChecked(True)
node_layer2.setItemVisibilityChecked(False)
# expand/collapse the group view
node_group1.setExpanded(True)
node_group1.setExpanded(False)
```
CHAPTER 5

Using Raster Layers

5.1 Layer Details

A raster layer consists of one or more raster bands --- referred to as single band and multi band rasters. One band represents a matrix of values. A color image (e.g. aerial photo) is a raster consisting of red, blue and green bands. Single band rasters typically represent either continuous variables (e.g. elevation) or discrete variables (e.g. land use). In some cases, a raster layer comes with a palette and the raster values refer to the colors stored in the palette.

The following code assumes rlayer is a QgsRasterLayer object.

```
rlayer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName('srtm')[0]
# get the resolution of the raster in layer unit
print(rlayer.width(), rlayer.height())
```

919 619
# get the extent of the layer as QgsRectangle
print(rlayer.extent())

```python
<QgsRectangle: 20.06856808199999875 -34.27001076999999896, 20.83945284300000012 - 33.75077500700000144>
```

# get the extent of the layer as Strings
print(rlayer.extent().toString())

```python
20.0685680819999988,-34.2700107699999990 : 20.8394528430000001,-33.7507750070000014
```

# get the raster type: 0 = GrayOrUndefined (single band), 1 = Palette (single band), 2 = Multiband
print(rlayer.rasterType())

```
0
```

# get the total band count of the raster
print(rlayer.bandCount())

```
1
```

# get the first band name of the raster
print(rlayer.bandName(1))

```
Band 1: Height
```

# get all the available metadata as a QgsLayerMetadata object
print(rlayer.metadata())

```
<qgis._core.QgsLayerMetadata object at 0x13711d558>
```

## 5.2 Renderer

When a raster layer is loaded, it gets a default renderer based on its type. It can be altered either in the layer properties or programmatically.

To query the current renderer:

```python
print(rlayer.renderer())

```

```
<qgis._core.QgsSingleBandGrayRenderer object at 0x7f471c1da8a0>
```

```python
print(rlayer.renderer().type())

```

```
singlebandgray
```

To set a renderer, use the `setRenderer()` method of `QgsRasterLayer`. There are a number of renderer classes (derived from `QgsRasterRenderer`):

- `QgsHillshadeRenderer`
- `QgsMultiBandColorRenderer`
- `QgsPalettedRasterRenderer`
• QgsRasterContourRenderer
• QgsSingleBandColorDataRenderer
• QgsSingleBandGrayRenderer
• QgsSingleBandPseudoColorRenderer

Single band raster layers can be drawn either in gray colors (low values = black, high values = white) or with a pseudocolor algorithm that assigns colors to the values. Single band rasters with a palette can also be drawn using the palette. Multiband layers are typically drawn by mapping the bands to RGB colors. Another possibility is to use just one band for drawing.

5.2.1 Single Band Rasters

Let’s say we want to render a single band raster layer with colors ranging from green to yellow (corresponding to pixel values from 0 to 255). In the first stage we will prepare a QgsRasterShader object and configure its shader function:

```python
fcn = QgsColorRampShader()
fcn.setColorRampType(QgsColorRampShader.Interpolated)
lst = [ QgsColorRampShader.ColorRampItem(0, QColor(0, 255, 0)),
       QgsColorRampShader.ColorRampItem(255, QColor(255, 255, 0)) ]
fcn.setColorRampItemList(lst)
shader = QgsRasterShader()
shader.setRasterShaderFunction(fcn)
```

The shader maps the colors as specified by its color map. The color map is provided as a list of pixel values with associated colors. There are three modes of interpolation:

- **linear** (Interpolated): the color is linearly interpolated from the color map entries above and below the pixel value
- **discrete** (Discrete): the color is taken from the closest color map entry with equal or higher value
- **exact** (Exact): the color is not interpolated, only pixels with values equal to color map entries will be drawn

In the second step we will associate this shader with the raster layer:

```python
renderer = QgsSingleBandPseudoColorRenderer(rlayer.dataProvider(), 1, shader)
rlayer.setRenderer(renderer)
```

The number 1 in the code above is the band number (raster bands are indexed from one).

Finally we have to use the `triggerRepaint()` method to see the results:

```python
rlayer.triggerRepaint()
```

5.2.2 Multi Band Rasters

By default, QGIS maps the first three bands to red, green and blue to create a color image (this is the MultiBandColor drawing style). In some cases you might want to override these setting. The following code interchanges red band (1) and green band (2):

```python
rlayer_multi = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName('multiband')[0]
rlayer_multi.renderer().setGreenBand(1)
rlayer_multi.renderer().setRedBand(2)
```

In case only one band is necessary for visualization of the raster, single band drawing can be chosen, either gray levels or pseudocolor.

We have to use `triggerRepaint()` to update the map and see the result:
5.3 Query Values

Raster values can be queried using the `sample()` method of the `QgsRasterDataProvider` class. You have to specify a `QgsPointXY` and the band number of the raster layer you want to query. The method returns a tuple with the value and `True` or `False` depending on the results:

```python
val, res = rlayer.dataProvider().sample(QgsPointXY(20.50, -34), 1)
```

Another method to query raster values is using the `identify()` method that returns a `QgsRasterIdentifyResult` object.

```python
ident = rlayer.dataProvider().identify(QgsPointXY(20.5, -34), QgsRaster.IdentifyFormatValue)
if ident.isValid():
    print(ident.results())
```

In this case, the `results()` method returns a dictionary, with band indices as keys, and band values as values. For instance, something like `{1: 323.0}`

5.4 Editing raster data

You can create a raster layer using the `QgsRasterBlock` class. For example, to create a 2x2 raster block with one byte per pixel:

```python
block = QgsRasterBlock(Qgis.Byte, 2, 2)
block.setData(b'\xaa\xbb\xcc\xdd')
```

Raster pixels can be overwritten thanks to the `writeBlock()` method. To overwrite existing raster data at position 0,0 by the 2x2 block:

```python
provider = rlayer.dataProvider()
provider.setEditable(True)
provider.writeBlock(block, 1, 0, 0)
provider.setEditable(False)
```
CHAPTER 6

Using Vector Layers

```
from qgis.core import (  
QgsApplication,
QgsDataSourceUri,
QgsCategorizedSymbolRenderer,
QgsClassificationRange,
QgsPointXY,
QgsProject,
QgsExpression,
QgsFields,
QgsFeature,
QgsFeatureRequest,
QgsFeatureRenderer,
QgsGeometry,
QgsGraduatedSymbolRenderer,
QgsMarkerSymbol,
QgsMessageLog,
QgsRectangle,
QgsRendererCategory,
QgsRendererRange,
QgsSymbol,
QgsVectorDataProvider,
QgsVectorLayer,
QgsVectorFileWriter,
QgsWkbTypes,
QgsSpatialIndex,
QgsVectorLayerUtils
)

from qgis.core.additions.edit import edit

from qgis.QtGui import (  
QColor,
)
```
This section summarizes various actions that can be done with vector layers. Most work here is based on the methods of the QgsVectorLayer class.

### 6.1 Retrieving information about attributes

You can retrieve information about the fields associated with a vector layer by calling `fields()` on a QgsVectorLayer object:

```python
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer("testdata/airports.shp", "airports", "ogr"
for field in vlayer.fields():
    print(field.name(), field.typeName())
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fk_region</td>
<td>Integer64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEV</td>
<td>Real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USE</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `displayField()` and `mapTipTemplate()` methods of the QgsVectorLayer class provide information on the field and template used in the map tips tab.

When you load a vector layer, a field is always chosen by QGIS as the Display Name, while the HTML Map Tip is empty by default. With these methods you can easily get both:

```python
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer("testdata/airports.shp", "airports", "ogr"
print(vlayer.displayField())
```

The Display Name can be changed from a field to an expression, you have to use `displayExpression()` instead of `displayField()`.

### 6.2 Iterating over Vector Layer

Iterating over the features in a vector layer is one of the most common tasks. Below is an example of the simple basic code to perform this task and showing some information about each feature. The layer variable is assumed to have a QgsVectorLayer object.

```python
# "layer" is a QgsVectorLayer instance
layer = iface.activeLayer() 
features = layer.getFeatures()
for feature in features:
    # retrieve every feature with its geometry and attributes
    print("Feature ID: ", feature.id())
    # fetch geometry
    geom = feature.geometry()
    geomSingleType = QgsWkbTypes.isSingleType(geom.wkbType())
    if geom.type() == QgsWkbTypes.PointGeometry:
        # the geometry type can be of single or multi type
        if geomSingleType:
            x = geom.asPoint()
            print("Point: ", x)
```

(续下页)
else:
    x = geom.asMultiPoint()
    print("MultiPoint: ", x)
elif geom.type() == QgsWkbTypes.LineGeometry:
    if geomSingleType:
        x = geom.asPolyline()
        print("Line: ", x, "length: ", geom.length())
    else:
        x = geom.asMultiPolyline()
        print("MultiLine: ", x, "length: ", geom.length())
elif geom.type() == QgsWkbTypes.PolygonGeometry:
    if geomSingleType:
        x = geom.asPolygon()
        print("Polygon: ", x, "Area: ", geom.area())
    else:
        x = geom.asMultiPolygon()
        print("MultiPolygon: ", x, "Area: ", geom.area())
else:
    print("Unknown or invalid geometry")
# fetch attributes
attrs = feature.attributes()
# attrs is a list. It contains all the attribute values of this feature
print(attrs)
# for this test only print the first feature
break

Feature ID: 1
Point: <QgsPointXY: POINT(7 45)>
[1, 'First feature']

6.3 选择要素

在QGIS桌面，可以使用不同的方式选择特征：用户可以在地图上点击一个特征，或者使用矩形选择，或者使用表达式筛选。选择的特征通常以不同的颜色（默认为黄色）显示，以引起用户的注意。

有时，程序化地选择特征或改变默认颜色是很有用的。

要选择所有特征，可以使用selectAll()方法。

```python
# Get the active layer (must be a vector layer)
layer = iface.activeLayer()
layer.selectAll()
```

要使用表达式选择，可以使用selectByExpression()方法。

```python
# Assumes that the active layer is points.shp file from the QGIS test suite
# (Class (string) and Heading (number) are attributes in points.shp)
layer = iface.activeLayer()
layer.selectByExpression("Class='{B52}' and Heading > 10 and Heading <70",
                        QgsVectorLayer.SetSelection)
```

要改变选择颜色，可以使用setSelectionColor()方法，如下例所示。

```python
iface.mapCanvas().setSelectionColor( QColor("red") )
```

要将特征添加到已选择的特征列表中，可以使用select()方法，并传递一个包含特征ID的列表。

```
6.3. 选择要素
```
```python
selected_fid = []

# Get the first feature id from the layer
feature = next(layer.getFeatures())
if feature:
    selected_fid.append(feature.id())

# Add that features to the selected list
layer.select(selected_fid)

To clear the selection:
layer.removeSelection()
```

### 6.3.1 Accessing attributes

Attributes can be referred to by their name:

```python
print(feature['name'])
```

First feature

Alternatively, attributes can be referred to by index. This is a bit faster than using the name. For example, to get the second attribute:

```python
print(feature[1])
```

First feature

### 6.3.2 Iterating over selected features

If you only need selected features, you can use the `selectedFeatures()` method from the vector layer:

```python
selection = layer.selectedFeatures()
for feature in selection:
    # do whatever you need with the feature
    pass
```

### 6.3.3 Iterating over a subset of features

If you want to iterate over a given subset of features in a layer, such as those within a given area, you have to add a `QgsFeatureRequest` object to the `getFeatures()` call. Here’s an example:

```python
areaOfInterest = QgsRectangle(450290, 400520, 450750, 400780)
request = QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterRect(areaOfInterest)
for feature in layer.getFeatures(request):
    # do whatever you need with the feature
    pass
```

For the sake of speed, the intersection is often done only using feature’s bounding box. There is however a flag `ExactIntersect` that makes sure that only intersecting features will be returned:

```python
request = QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterRect(areaOfInterest) \ .setFlags(QgsFeatureRequest.ExactIntersect)
```
With `setLimit()` you can limit the number of requested features. Here’s an example:

```python
request = QgsFeatureRequest()
request.setLimit(2)
for feature in layer.getFeatures(request):
    print(feature)
```

If you need an attribute-based filter instead (or in addition) of a spatial one like shown in the examples above, you can build a `QgsExpression` object and pass it to the `QgsFeatureRequest` constructor. Here’s an example:

```python
# The expression will filter the features where the field "location_name"
# contains the word "Lake" (case insensitive)
exp = QgsExpression('"location_name" ILIKE "%Lake%"')
request = QgsFeatureRequest(exp)
```

See *Expressions, Filtering and Calculating Values* for the details about the syntax supported by `QgsExpression`. The request can be used to define the data retrieved for each feature, so the iterator returns all features, but returns partial data for each of them.

```python
# Only return selected fields to increase the "speed" of the request
request.setSubsetOfAttributes([0, 2])
# More user friendly version
request.setSubsetOfAttributes(['name', 'id'], layer.fields())
# Don't return geometry objects to increase the "speed" of the request
request.setFlags(QgsFeatureRequest.NoGeometry)
# Fetch only the feature with id 45
request.setFilterFid(45)
# The options may be chained
request.setFilterRect(areaOfInterest).setFlags(QgsFeatureRequest.NoGeometry).setFilterFid(45).setSubsetOfAttributes([0, 2])
```

### 6.4 Modifying Vector Layers

Most vector data providers support editing of layer data. Sometimes they support just a subset of possible editing actions. Use the `capabilities()` function to find out what set of functionality is supported.

```python
caps = layer.dataProvider().capabilities()
# Check if a particular capability is supported:
if caps & QgsVectorDataProvider.DeleteFeatures:
    print('The layer supports DeleteFeatures')
```

The layer supports DeleteFeatures

For a list of all available capabilities, please refer to the API Documentation of `QgsVectorDataProvider`.

To print layer’s capabilities textual description in a comma separated list you can use `capabilitiesString()` as in the following example:

```python
caps_string = layer.dataProvider().capabilitiesString()
# Print:
```
By using any of the following methods for vector layer editing, the changes are directly committed to the underlying data store (a file, database etc). In case you would like to do only temporary changes, skip to the next section that explains how to do modifications with editing buffer.

### 6.4.1 Add Features

Create some `QgsFeature` instances and pass a list of them to provider’s `addFeatures()` method. It will return two values: `result` (True or False) and list of added features (their ID is set by the data store).

To set up the attributes of the feature, you can either initialize the feature passing a `QgsFields` object (you can obtain that from the `fields()` method of the vector layer) or call `initAttributes()` passing the number of fields you want to be added.
6.4.2 Delete Features

To delete some features, just provide a list of their feature IDs.

```python
if caps & QgsVectorDataProvider.DeleteFeatures:
    res = layer.dataProvider().deleteFeatures([5, 10])
```

6.4.3 Modify Features

It is possible to either change feature’s geometry or to change some attributes. The following example first changes values of attributes with index 0 and 1, then it changes the feature’s geometry.

```python
fid = 100  # ID of the feature we will modify
if caps & QgsVectorDataProvider.ChangeAttributeValues:
    attrs = { 0 : "hello", 1 : 123 }
    layer.dataProvider().changeAttributeValues({ fid : attrs })
if caps & QgsVectorDataProvider.ChangeGeometries:
    geom = QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(QgsPointXY(111, 222))
    layer.dataProvider().changeGeometryValues({ fid : geom })
```

小技巧: Favor QgsVectorLayerEditUtils class for geometry-only edits

If you only need to change geometries, you might consider using the QgsVectorLayerEditUtils which provides some useful methods to edit geometries (translate, insert or move vertex, etc.).

6.4.4 Modifying Vector Layers with an Editing Buffer

When editing vectors within QGIS application, you have to first start editing mode for a particular layer, then do some modifications and finally commit (or rollback) the changes. All the changes you make are not written until you commit them --- they stay in layer's in-memory editing buffer. It is possible to use this functionality also programmatically --- it is just another method for vector layer editing that complements the direct usage of data providers. Use this option when providing some GUI tools for vector layer editing, since this will allow user to decide whether to commit/rollback and allows the usage of undo/redo. When changes are committed, all changes from the editing buffer are saved to data provider.

The methods are similar to the ones we have seen in the provider, but they are called on the QgsVectorLayer object instead.

For these methods to work, the layer must be in editing mode. To start the editing mode, use the startEditing() method. To stop editing, use the commitChanges() or rollBack() methods. The first one will commit all your changes to the data source, while the second one will discard them and will not modify the data source at all.

To find out whether a layer is in editing mode, use the isEditable() method.

Here you have some examples that demonstrate how to use these editing methods.

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QVariant
feat1 = feat2 = QgsFeature(layer.fields())
fid = 99
feat1.setId(fid)
# add two features (QgsFeature instances)
layer.addFeatures([feat1,feat2])
# delete a feature with specified ID
layer.deleteFeature(fid)
```
In order to make undo/redo work properly, the above mentioned calls have to be wrapped into undo commands. (If you do not care about undo/redo and want to have the changes stored immediately, then you will have easier work by editing with data provider.)

Here is how you can use the undo functionality:

```python
layer.beginTransaction("Feature triangulation")
# ... call layer's editing methods ...

if problem_occurred:
    layer.destroyEditCommand()
    # ... tell the user that there was a problem
    # and return

# ... more editing ...
layer.endEditCommand()
```

The `beginTransaction()` method will create an internal "active" command and will record subsequent changes in vector layer. With the call to `endEditCommand()` the command is pushed onto the undo stack and the user will be able to undo/redo it from GUI. In case something went wrong while doing the changes, the `destroyEditCommand()` method will remove the command and rollback all changes done while this command was active.

You can also use the `with edit(layer)`-statement to wrap commit and rollback into a more semantic code block as shown in the example below:

```python
with edit(layer):
    feat = next(layer.getFeatures())
    feat[0] = 5
    layer.updateFeature(feat)
```

This will automatically call `commitChanges()` in the end. If any exception occurs, it will `rollBack()` all the changes. In case a problem is encountered within `commitChanges()` (when the method returns False) a `QgsEditError` exception will be raised.
6.4.5 Adding and Removing Fields

To add fields (attributes), you need to specify a list of field definitions. For deletion of fields just provide a list of field indexes.

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QVariant

if caps & QgsVectorDataProvider.AddAttributes:
    res = layer.dataProvider().addAttributes([QgsField("mytext", QVariant.String),
                                              QgsField("myint", QVariant.Int)])

if caps & QgsVectorDataProvider.DeleteAttributes:
    res = layer.dataProvider().deleteAttributes([0])
```

After adding or removing fields in the data provider the layer’s fields need to be updated because the changes are not automatically propagated.

`layer.updateFields()`

**小技巧：** **Directly save changes using with based command**  
Using `with edit(layer):` the changes will be committed automatically calling `commitChanges()` at the end. If any exception occurs, it will `rollBack()` all the changes. See *Modifying Vector Layers with an Editing Buffer.*

6.5 Using Spatial Index

Spatial indexes can dramatically improve the performance of your code if you need to do frequent queries to a vector layer. Imagine, for instance, that you are writing an interpolation algorithm, and that for a given location you need to know the 10 closest points from a points layer, in order to use those point for calculating the interpolated value. Without a spatial index, the only way for QGIS to find those 10 points is to compute the distance from each and every point to the specified location and then compare those distances. This can be a very time consuming task, especially if it needs to be repeated for several locations. If a spatial index exists for the layer, the operation is much more effective.

Think of a layer without a spatial index as a telephone book in which telephone numbers are not ordered or indexed. The only way to find the telephone number of a given person is to read from the beginning until you find it.

Spatial indexes are not created by default for a QGIS vector layer, but you can create them easily. This is what you have to do:

- create spatial index using the `QgsSpatialIndex` class:
index = QgsSpatialIndex()

- add features to index --- index takes QgsFeature object and adds it to the internal data structure. You can create the object manually or use one from a previous call to the provider's getFeatures() method.

  index.addFeature(feat)

- alternatively, you can load all features of a layer at once using bulk loading

  index = QgsSpatialIndex(layer.getFeatures())

- once spatial index is filled with some values, you can do some queries

  1 # returns array of feature IDs of five nearest features
  2 nearest = index.nearestNeighbor(QgsPointXY(25.4, 12.7), 5)
  3 # returns array of IDs of features which intersect the rectangle
  4 intersect = index.intersects(QgsRectangle(22.5, 15.3, 23.1, 17.2))

You can also use the QgsSpatialIndexKDBush spatial index. This index is similar to the standard QgsSpatialIndex but:

- supports only single point features
- is static (no additional features can be added to the index after the construction)
- is much faster!
- allows direct retrieval of the original feature’s points, without requiring additional feature requests
- supports true distance based searches, i.e. return all points within a radius from a search point

### 6.6 The QgsVectorLayerUtils class

The QgsVectorLayerUtils class contains some very useful methods that you can use with vector layers.

For example the createFeature() method prepares a QgsFeature to be added to a vector layer keeping all the eventual constraints and default values of each field:

  vlayer = QgsVectorLayer("testdata/airports.shp", "airports", "ogr")
  feat = QgsVectorLayerUtils.createFeature(vlayer)

The getValues() method allows you to quickly get the values of a field or expression:

  vlayer = QgsVectorLayer("testdata/airports.shp", "airports", "ogr")
  vlayer.selectByIds([1])
  val = QgsVectorLayerUtils.getValues(vlayer, "NAME", selectedOnly=True)
  print(val)

  (["AMBLER"], True)
### 6.7 Creating Vector Layers

There are several ways to generate a vector layer dataset:

- **the `QgsVectorFileWriter` class**: A convenient class for writing vector files to disk, using either a static call to `writeAsVectorFormatV3()` which saves the whole vector layer or creating an instance of the class and issue calls to `addFeature()`. This class supports all the vector formats that GDAL supports (GeoPackage, Shapefile, GeoJSON, KML and others).

- **the `QgsVectorLayer` class**: instantiates a data provider that interprets the supplied path (url) of the data source to connect to and access the data. It can be used to create temporary, memory-based layers (memory) and connect to GDAL vector datasets (ogr), databases (postgres, spatialite, mysql, mssql) and more (wfs, gpx, delimitedtext...).

#### 6.7.1 From an instance of `QgsVectorFileWriter`

```python
# SaveVectorOptions contains many settings for the writer process
save_options = QgsVectorFileWriter.SaveVectorOptions()
transform_context = QgsProject.instance().transformContext()

# Write to a GeoPackage (default)
error = QgsVectorFileWriter.writeAsVectorFormatV3(layer,
                                                  "testdata/my_new_file.gpkg",
                                                  transform_context,
                                                  save_options)
if error[0] == QgsVectorFileWriter.NoError:
    print("success!")
else:
    print(error)
```

```python
# Write to an ESRI Shapefile format dataset using UTF-8 text encoding
save_options = QgsVectorFileWriter.SaveVectorOptions()
save_options.driverName = "ESRI Shapefile"
save_options.fileEncoding = "UTF-8"
error = QgsVectorFileWriter.writeAsVectorFormatV3(layer,
                                                  "testdata/my_new_shapefile",
                                                  transform_context,
                                                  save_options)
if error[0] == QgsVectorFileWriter.NoError:
    print("success again!")
else:
    print(error)
```

```python
# Write to an ESRI GDB file
save_options = QgsVectorFileWriter.SaveVectorOptions()
save_options.driverName = "FileGDB"

# if no geometry
save_options.overrideGeometryType = QgsWkbTypes.Unknown
save_options.actionOnExistingFile = QgsVectorFileWriter.CreateOrOverwriteLayer
save_options.layerName = 'my_new_layer_name'
transform_context = QgsProject.instance().transformContext()
gdb_path = "testdata/my_example.gdb"
error = QgsVectorFileWriter.writeAsVectorFormatV3(layer,
                                                  gdb_path,
                                                  transform_context,
                                                  save_options)
if error[0] == QgsVectorFileWriter.NoError:
    print("success!")
else:
    print(error)
```
You can also convert fields to make them compatible with different formats by using the `FieldValueConverter`. For example, to convert array variable types (e.g. in Postgres) to a text type, you can do the following:

```python
def __init__(self, layer, list_field):
    QgsVectorFileWriter.FieldValueConverter.__init__(self)
    self.layer = layer
    self.list_field_idx = self.layer.fields().indexFromName(list_field)

def convert(self, fieldIdxInLayer, value):
    if fieldIdxInLayer == self.list_field_idx:
        return QgsListFieldFormatter().representValue(layer=vlayer,
                                                       fieldIndex=self.list_field_idx,
                                                       config={},
                                                       cache=None,
                                                       value=value)
    else:
        return value

def fieldDefinition(self, field):
    idx = self.layer.fields().indexFromName(field.name())
    if idx == self.list_field_idx:
        return QgsField(LIST_FIELD_NAME, QVariant.String)
    else:
        return self.layer.fields()[idx]
```

```python
class ESRIValueConverter(QgsVectorFileWriter.FieldValueConverter):
    def __init__(self, layer, list_field):
        QgsVectorFileWriter.FieldValueConverter.__init__(self)
        self.layer = layer
        self.list_field_idx = self.layer.fields().indexFromName(list_field)

def convert(self, fieldIdxInLayer, value):
    if fieldIdxInLayer == self.list_field_idx:
        return QgsListFieldFormatter().representValue(layer=vlayer,
                                                       fieldIndex=self.list_field_idx,
                                                       config={},
                                                       cache=None,
                                                       value=value)
    else:
        return value

def fieldDefinition(self, field):
    idx = self.layer.fields().indexFromName(field.name())
    if idx == self.list_field_idx:
        return QgsField(LIST_FIELD_NAME, QVariant.String)
    else:
        return self.layer.fields()[idx]
```

A destination CRS may also be specified --- if a valid instance of `QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem` is passed as the fourth parameter, the layer is transformed to that CRS.

For valid driver names please call the `supportedFiltersAndFormats()` method or consult the supported formats by OGR --- you should pass the value in the "Code" column as the driver name.

Optionally you can set whether to export only selected features, pass further driver-specific options for creation or tell the writer not to create attributes... There are a number of other (optional) parameters; see the `QgsVectorFileWriter` documentation for details.

### 6.7.2 Directly from features

```python
from qgis.Qt import QVariant

# define fields for feature attributes. A QgsFields object is needed
fields = QgsFields()
fields.append(QgsField("first", QVariant.Int))
fields.append(QgsField("second", QVariant.String))

""" create an instance of vector file writer, which will create the vector file. Arguments:
1. path to new file (will fail if exists already)
2. field map
3. geometry type - from WKBTYPE enum
4. layer's spatial reference (instance of
   QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem)
5. coordinate transform context
6. save options (driver name for the output file, encoding etc.)
```

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6.7.3 From an instance of QgsVectorLayer

Among all the data providers supported by the QgsVectorLayer class, let's focus on the memory-based layers. Memory provider is intended to be used mainly by plugin or 3rd party app developers. It does not store data on disk, allowing developers to use it as a fast backend for some temporary layers.

The provider supports string, int and double fields.

The memory provider also supports spatial indexing, which is enabled by calling the provider's createSpatialIndex() function. Once the spatial index is created you will be able to iterate over features within smaller regions faster (since it's not necessary to traverse all the features, only those in specified rectangle).

A memory provider is created by passing "memory" as the provider string to the QgsVectorLayer constructor. The constructor also takes a URI defining the geometry type of the layer, one of: "Point", "LineString", "Polygon", "MultiPoint", "MultiLineString", "MultiPolygon" or "None".

The URI can also specify the coordinate reference system, fields, and indexing of the memory provider in the URI. The syntax is:

```bash
crs=definition
index=yes
field=name:type(length,precision)
```

Specifies the coordinate reference system, where definition may be any of the forms accepted by QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem.createFromString()

Specifies that the provider will use a spatial index

Specifies an attribute of the layer. The attribute has a name, and optionally a type (integer, double, or string), length, and precision. There may be multiple field definitions.
The following example of a URI incorporates all these options:

```
"Point?crs=epsg:4326&field=id:integer&field=name:string(20)&index=yes"
```

The following example code illustrates creating and populating a memory provider:

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QVariant

# create layer
vl = QgsVectorLayer("Point", "temporary_points", "memory")
pr = vl.dataProvider()

# add fields
pr.addAttributes([QgsField("name", QVariant.String),
                  QgsField("age", QVariant.Int),
                  QgsField("size", QVariant.Double)])
vl.updateFields()  # tell the vector layer to fetch changes from the provider

# add a feature
fet = QgsFeature()
fet.setGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(QgsPointXY(10, 10)))
fet.setAttributes(["Johny", 2, 0.3])
pr.addFeatures([fet])

# update layer's extent when new features have been added
# because change of extent in provider is not propagated to the layer
vl.updateExtents()

Finally, let's check whether everything went well:

```python
# show some stats
print("fields:", len(pr.fields()))
print("features:", pr.featureCount())
e = vl.extent()
print("extent:", e.xMinimum(), e.yMinimum(), e.xMaximum(), e.yMaximum())

# iterate over features
features = vl.getFeatures()
for fet in features:
    print("F:", fet.id(), fet.attributes(), fet.geometry().asPoint())
```

```
fields: 3
features: 1
extent: 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0
F: 1 ['Johny', 2, 0.3] <QgsPointXY: POINT(10 10)>
```

### 6.8 Appearance (Symbology) of Vector Layers

When a vector layer is being rendered, the appearance of the data is given by `renderer` and `symbols` associated with the layer. Symbols are classes which take care of drawing of visual representation of features, while renderers determine what symbol will be used for a particular feature.

The renderer for a given layer can be obtained as shown below:

```python
renderer = layer.renderer()
```

And with that reference, let us explore it a bit:

```python
print("Type:", renderer.type())
```
There are several known renderertypes available in the QGIS core library:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singleSymbol</td>
<td>QgsSingleSymbolRenderer</td>
<td>Renders all features with the same symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categorizedSymbol</td>
<td>QgsCategorizedSymbolRenderer</td>
<td>Renders features using a different symbol for each category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graduatedSymbol</td>
<td>QgsGraduatedSymbolRenderer</td>
<td>Renders features using a different symbol for each range of values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There might be also some custom renderer types, so never make an assumption there are just these types. You can query the application’s QgsRendererRegistry to find out currently available renderers:

```python
print(QgsApplication.rendererRegistry().renderersList())
```

It is possible to obtain a dump of a renderer contents in text form --- can be useful for debugging

```python
renderer.dump()
```

### 6.8.1 Single Symbol Renderer

You can get the symbol used for rendering by calling `symbol()` method and change it with `setSymbol()` method (note for C++ devs: the renderer takes ownership of the symbol.)

You can change the symbol used by a particular vector layer by calling `setSymbol()` passing an instance of the appropriate symbol instance. Symbols for point, line and polygon layers can be created by calling the `createSimple()` function of the corresponding classes QgsMarkerSymbol, QgsLineSymbol and QgsFillSymbol.

The dictionary passed to `createSimple()` sets the style properties of the symbol.

For example you can replace the symbol used by a particular point layer by calling `setSymbol()` passing an instance of a QgsMarkerSymbol, as in the following code example:

```python
symbol = QgsMarkerSymbol.createSimple({ 'name': 'square', 'color': 'red' })
layer.renderer().setSymbol(symbol)
# show the change
layer.triggerRepaint()
```

name indicates the shape of the marker, and can be any of the following:

- circle
- square
- cross
- rectangle
- diamond
- pentagon
- triangle

6.8. Appearance (Symbology) of Vector Layers
To get the full list of properties for the first symbol layer of a symbol instance you can follow the example code:

```python
print(layer.renderer().symbol().symbolLayers()[0].properties())
```

```json
{'angle': '0', 'cap_style': 'square', 'color': '255,0,0,255', 'horizontal_anchor_point': '1', 'joinstyle': 'bevel', 'name': 'square', 'offset': '0,0', 'offset_map_unit_scale': '3x:0,0,0,0,0,0', 'offset_unit': 'MM', 'outline_color': '35,35,35,255', 'outline_style': 'solid', 'outline_width': '0', 'outline_width_map_unit_scale': '3x:0,0,0,0,0,0', 'scale_method': 'diameter', 'size': '2', 'size_map_unit_scale': '3x:0,0,0,0,0,0', 'size_unit': 'MM', 'vertical_anchor_point': '1'}
```

This can be useful if you want to alter some properties:

```python
# You can alter a single property...
layer.renderer().symbol().symbolLayer(0).setSize(3)
# ... but not all properties are accessible from methods,
# you can also replace the symbol completely:
props = layer.renderer().symbol().symbolLayer(0).properties()
props['color'] = 'yellow'
props['name'] = 'square'
layer.renderer().setSymbol(QgsMarkerSymbol.createSimple(props))
# show the changes
layer.triggerRepaint()
```

### 6.8.2 Categorized Symbol Renderer

When using a categorized renderer, you can query and set the attribute that is used for classification: use the `classAttribute()` and `setClassAttribute()` methods.

To get a list of categories

```python
categorized_renderer = QgsCategorizedSymbolRenderer()
# Add a few categories
cat1 = QgsRendererCategory('1', QgsMarkerSymbol(), 'category 1')
cat2 = QgsRendererCategory('2', QgsMarkerSymbol(), 'category 2')
categorized_renderer.addCategory(cat1)
categorized_renderer.addCategory(cat2)
for cat in categorized_renderer.categories():
    print("{}: {} :: {}".format(cat.value(), cat.label(), cat.symbol()))
```

```python
1: category 1 :: <qgis._core.QgsMarkerSymbol object at 0x7f378ffcd9d8>
2: category 2 :: <qgis._core.QgsMarkerSymbol object at 0x7f378ffcd9d8>
```

Where `value()` is the value used for discrimination between categories, `label()` is a text used for category description and `symbol()` method returns the assigned symbol.

The renderer usually stores also original symbol and color ramp which were used for the classification: `sourceColorRamp()` and `sourceSymbol()` methods.
6.8.3 Graduated Symbol Renderer

This renderer is very similar to the categorized symbol renderer described above, but instead of one attribute value per class it works with ranges of values and thus can be used only with numerical attributes.

To find out more about ranges used in the renderer

```python
graduated_renderer = QgsGraduatedSymbolRenderer()
# Add a few categories
graduated_renderer.addClassRange(QgsRendererRange(QgsClassificationRange('class 0-100', 0, 100, QgsMarkerSymbol())))
graduated_renderer.addClassRange(QgsRendererRange(QgsClassificationRange('class 101-200', 101, 200, QgsMarkerSymbol())))

for ran in graduated_renderer.ranges():
    print('{}.{} - {}.{}: {}.{}: '.format(ran.lowerValue(), ran.upperValue(), ran.label(), ran.symbol()))
```

you can again use the `classAttribute()` (to find the classification attribute name), `sourceSymbol()` and `sourceColorRamp()` methods. Additionally there is the `mode()` method which determines how the ranges were created: using equal intervals, quantiles or some other method.

If you wish to create your own graduated symbol renderer you can do so as illustrated in the example snippet below (which creates a simple two class arrangement)

```python
from qgis.PyQt import QtGui
myVectorLayer = QgsVectorLayer("testdata/airports.shp", "airports", "ogr")
myTargetField = 'ELEV'
myRangeList = []
myOpacity = 1

# Make our first symbol and range...
myMin = 0.0
myMax = 50.0
myLabel = 'Group 1'
myColour = QtGui.QColor('#ffee00')
mySymbol1 = QgsSymbol.defaultSymbol(myVectorLayer.geometryType())
mySymbol1.setColor(myColour)
mySymbol1.setOpacity(myOpacity)
myRange1 = QgsRendererRange(myMin, myMax, mySymbol1, myLabel)
myRangeList.append(myRange1)

# now make another symbol and range...
myMin = 50.1
myMax = 100
myLabel = 'Group 2'
myColour = QtGui.QColor('#00eff')
mySymbol2 = QgsSymbol.defaultSymbol(myVectorLayer.geometryType())
mySymbol2.setColor(myColour)
mySymbol2.setOpacity(myOpacity)
myRange2 = QgsRendererRange(myMin, myMax, mySymbol2, myLabel)
myRangeList.append(myRange2)
myRenderer = QgsGraduatedSymbolRenderer('', myRangeList)
myClassificationMethod = QgsApplication.classificationMethodRegistry().method("EqualInterval")
```

(续下页)
6.8.4 Working with Symbols

For representation of symbols, there is QgsSymbol base class with three derived classes:

- QgsMarkerSymbol --- for point features
- QgsLineSymbol --- for line features
- QgsFillSymbol --- for polygon features

Every symbol consists of one or more symbol layers (classes derived from QgsSymbolLayer). The symbol layers do the actual rendering, the symbol class itself serves only as a container for the symbol layers.

Having an instance of a symbol (e.g. from a renderer), it is possible to explore it: the type() method says whether it is a marker, line or fill symbol. There is a dump() method which returns a brief description of the symbol. To get a list of symbol layers:

```python
marker_symbol = QgsMarkerSymbol()
for i in range(marker_symbol.symbolLayerCount()):
    lyr = marker_symbol.symbolLayer(i)
    print("/{}/").format(i, lyr.layerType()))
```

0: SimpleMarker

To find out symbol’s color use color() method and setColor() to change its color. With marker symbols additionally you can query for the symbol size and rotation with the size() and angle() methods. For line symbols the width() method returns the line width.

Size and width are in millimeters by default, angles are in degrees.

Working with Symbol Layers

As said before, symbol layers (subclasses of QgsSymbolLayer) determine the appearance of the features. There are several basic symbol layer classes for general use. It is possible to implement new symbol layer types and thus arbitrarily customize how features will be rendered. The layerType() method uniquely identifies the symbol layer class --- the basic and default ones are SimpleMarker, SimpleLine and SimpleFill symbol layers types.

You can get a complete list of the types of symbol layers you can create for a given symbol layer class with the following code:

```python
from qgis.core import QgsSymbolLayerRegistry
myRegistry = QgsApplication.symbolLayerRegistry()
myMetadata = myRegistry.symbolLayerMetadata("SimpleFill")
for item in myRegistry.symbolLayersForType(QgsSymbol.Marker):
    print(item)
```

AnimatedMarker
EllipseMarker
FilledMarker
FontMarker
GeometryGenerator
MaskMarker
RasterMarker
The `QgsSymbolLayerRegistry` class manages a database of all available symbol layer types.

To access symbol layer data, use its `properties()` method that returns a key-value dictionary of properties which determine the appearance. Each symbol layer type has a specific set of properties that it uses. Additionally, there are the generic methods `color()`, `size()`, `angle()` and `width()`, with their setter counterparts. Of course size and angle are available only for marker symbol layers and width for line symbol layers.

### Creating Custom Symbol Layer Types

Imagine you would like to customize the way how the data gets rendered. You can create your own symbol layer class that will draw the features exactly as you wish. Here is an example of a marker that draws red circles with specified radius:

```python
from qgis.core import QgsMarkerSymbolLayer
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import QColor

class FooSymbolLayer(QgsMarkerSymbolLayer):

    def __init__(self, radius=4.0):
        QgsMarkerSymbolLayer.__init__(self)
        self.radius = radius
        self.color = QColor(255,0,0)

    def layerType(self):
        return "FooMarker"

    def properties(self):
        return { "radius" : str(self.radius) }

    def startRender(self, context):
        pass

    def stopRender(self, context):
        pass

    def renderPoint(self, point, context):
        # Rendering depends on whether the symbol is selected (QGIS >= 1.5)
        color = context.selectionColor() if context.selected() else self.color
        p = context.renderContext().painter()
        p.setPen(color)
        p.drawEllipse(point, self.radius, self.radius)

    def clone(self):
        return FooSymbolLayer(self.radius)
```

The `layerType()` method determines the name of the symbol layer; it has to be unique among all symbol layers. The `properties()` method is used for persistence of attributes. The `clone()` method must return a copy of the symbol layer with all attributes being exactly the same. Finally there are rendering methods: `startRender()` is called before rendering the first feature, `stopRender()` when the rendering is done, and `renderPoint()` is called to do the rendering. The coordinates of the point(s) are already transformed to the output coordinates.

For polylines and polygons the only difference would be in the rendering method: you would use `renderPolyline()` which receives a list of lines, while `renderPolygon()` receives a list of points on the outer ring as the first parameter and a list of inner rings (or None) as a second parameter.

Usually it is convenient to add a GUI for setting attributes of the symbol layer type to allow users to customize the appearance: in case of our example above we can let user set circle radius. The following code implements such...
This widget can be embedded into the symbol properties dialog. When the symbol layer type is selected in symbol properties dialog, it creates an instance of the symbol layer and an instance of the symbol layer widget. Then it calls the `setSymbolLayer()` method to assign the symbol layer to the widget. In that method the widget should update the UI to reflect the attributes of the symbol layer. The `symbolLayer()` method is used to retrieve the symbol layer again by the properties dialog to use it for the symbol.

On every change of attributes, the widget should emit the `changed()` signal to let the properties dialog update the symbol preview.

Now we are missing only the final glue: to make QGIS aware of these new classes. This is done by adding the symbol layer to registry. It is possible to use the symbol layer also without adding it to the registry, but some functionality will not work: e.g. loading of project files with the custom symbol layers or inability to edit the layer’s attributes in GUI.

We will have to create metadata for the symbol layer

```
from qgis.core import QgsSymbol, QgsSymbolLayerAbstractMetadata,
                QgsSymbolLayerRegistry

class FooSymbolLayerMetadata(QgsSymbolLayerAbstractMetadata):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__("FooMarker", "My new Foo marker", QgsSymbol.Marker)

    def createSymbolLayer(self, props):
        radius = float(props["radius"]) if "radius" in props else 4.0
        return FooSymbolLayer(radius)

fslmetadata = FooSymbolLayerMetadata()
```
QgsApplication.symbolLayerRegistry().addSymbolLayerType(fslmetadata)

You should pass layer type (the same as returned by the layer) and symbol type (marker/line/fill) to the constructor of the parent class. The `createSymbolLayer()` method takes care of creating an instance of symbol layer with attributes specified in the `props` dictionary. And there is the `createSymbolLayerWidget()` method which returns the settings widget for this symbol layer type.

The last step is to add this symbol layer to the registry --- and we are done.

### 6.8.5 Creating Custom Renderers

It might be useful to create a new renderer implementation if you would like to customize the rules how to select symbols for rendering of features. Some use cases where you would want to do it: symbol is determined from a combination of fields, size of symbols changes depending on current scale etc.

The following code shows a simple custom renderer that creates two marker symbols and chooses randomly one of them for every feature.

```python
import random
from qgis.core import QgsWkbTypes, QgsSymbol, QgsFeatureRenderer

class RandomRenderer(QgsFeatureRenderer):
    def __init__(self, syms=None):
        super().__init__('RandomRenderer')
        self.syms = syms if syms else [
            QgsSymbol.defaultSymbol(QgsWkbTypes.geometryType(QgsWkbTypes.Point)),
            QgsSymbol.defaultSymbol(QgsWkbTypes.geometryType(QgsWkbTypes.Point))
        ]

    def symbolForFeature(self, feature, context):
        return random.choice(self.syms)

    def startRender(self, context, fields):
        super().startRender(context, fields)
        for s in self.syms:
            s.startRender(context, fields)

    def stopRender(self, context):
        super().stopRender(context)
        for s in self.syms:
            s.stopRender(context)

    def usedAttributes(self, context):
        return []

    def clone(self):
        return RandomRenderer(self.syms)
```

The constructor of the parent `QgsFeatureRenderer` class needs a renderer name (which has to be unique among renderers). The `symbolForFeature()` method is the one that decides what symbol will be used for a particular feature. `startRender()` and `stopRender()` take care of initialization/finalization of symbol rendering. The `usedAttributes()` method can return a list of field names that the renderer expects to be present. Finally, the `clone()` method should return a copy of the renderer.

Like with symbol layers, it is possible to attach a GUI for configuration of the renderer. It has to be derived from `QgsRendererWidget`. The following sample code creates a button that allows the user to set the first symbol.

```python
from qgis.gui import QgsRendererWidget, QgsColorButton
```

(續下頁)
class RandomRendererWidget(QgsRendererWidget):
    def __init__(self, layer, style, renderer):
        super().__init__(layer, style)
        if renderer is None or renderer.type() != "RandomRenderer":
            self.r = RandomRenderer()
        else:
            self.r = renderer
        # setup UI
        self.btn1 = QgsColorButton()
        self.btn1.setColor(self.r.syms[0].color())
        self.vbox = QVBoxLayout()
        self.vbox.addWidget(self.btn1)
        self.setLayout(self.vbox)
        self.btn1.colorChanged.connect(self.setColor1)

    def setColor1(self):
        color = self.btn1.color()
        if not color.isValid(): return
        self.r.syms[0].setColor(color)

    def renderer(self):
        return self.r

The constructor receives instances of the active layer (QgsVectorLayer), the global style (QgsStyle) and the current renderer. If there is no renderer or the renderer has different type, it will be replaced with our new renderer, otherwise we will use the current renderer (which has already the type we need). The widget contents should be updated to show current state of the renderer. When the renderer dialog is accepted, the widget’s renderer() method is called to get the current renderer --- it will be assigned to the layer.

The last missing bit is the renderer metadata and registration in registry, otherwise loading of layers with the renderer will not work and user will not be able to select it from the list of renderers. Let us finish our RandomRenderer example

from qgis.core import  
    QgsRendererAbstractMetadata,  
    QgsRendererRegistry,  
    QgsApplication
)

class RandomRendererMetadata(QgsRendererAbstractMetadata):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__("RandomRenderer", "Random renderer")

    def createRenderer(self, element):
        return RandomRenderer()

    def createRendererWidget(self, layer, style, renderer):
        return RandomRendererWidget(layer, style, renderer)

rrmetadata = RandomRendererMetadata()
QgsApplication.rendererRegistry().addRenderer(rrmetadata)

Similarly as with symbol layers, abstract metadata constructor awaits renderer name, name visible for users and optionally name of renderer’s icon. The createRenderer() method passes a QDomElement instance that can be used to restore the renderer’s state from the DOM tree. The createRendererWidget() method creates the configuration widget. It does not have to be present or can return None if the renderer does not come with GUI.

To associate an icon with the renderer you can assign it in the QgsRendererAbstractMetadata constructor as
a third (optional) argument --- the base class constructor in the RandomRendererMetadata __init__() function becomes

```python
def __init__(self, RandomRenderer, "Random renderer", QIcon(QPixmap("RandomRendererIcon.png", "png")))
```

The icon can also be associated at any later time using the `setIcon()` method of the metadata class. The icon can be loaded from a file (as shown above) or can be loaded from a Qt resource (PyQt5 includes .qrc compiler for Python).

## 6.9 Further Topics

**TODO:**

- creating/modifying symbols
- working with style (`QgsStyle`)
- working with color ramps (`QgsColorRamp`)
- exploring symbol layer and renderer registries
Points, linestrings and polygons that represent a spatial feature are commonly referred to as geometries. In QGIS they are represented with the \texttt{QgsGeometry} class.

Sometimes one geometry is actually a collection of simple (single-part) geometries. Such a geometry is called a multi-part geometry. If it contains just one type of simple geometry, we call it multi-point, multi-linestring or multi-polygon. For example, a country consisting of multiple islands can be represented as a multi-polygon.

The coordinates of geometries can be in any coordinate reference system (CRS). When fetching features from a layer, associated geometries will have coordinates in CRS of the layer.

Description and specifications of all possible geometries construction and relationships are available in the OGC \textit{Simple Feature Access Standards} for advanced details.
7.1 Geometry Construction

PyQGIS provides several options for creating a geometry:

• from coordinates

```python
from qgis.core import qgsGeometry
from qgsPointXY

gPnt = qgsGeometry.fromPointXY(qgsPointXY(1, 1))
print(gPnt)

gLine = qgsGeometry.fromPolyline([[qgsPointXY(1, 1), qgsPointXY(2, 2)]])
print(gLine)

gPolygon = qgsGeometry.fromPolygonXY([[qgsPointXY(1, 1), qgsPointXY(2, 2), qgsPointXY(2, 1)]]))
print(gPolygon)
```

Coordinates are given using `QgsPoint` class or `QgsPointXY` class. The difference between these classes is that `QgsPoint` supports M and Z dimensions.

A Polyline (Linestring) is represented by a list of points.

A Polygon is represented by a list of linear rings (i.e. closed linestrings). The first ring is the outer ring (boundary), optional subsequent rings are holes in the polygon. Note that unlike some programs, QGIS will close the ring for you so there is no need to duplicate the first point as the last.

Multi-part geometries go one level further: multi-point is a list of points, multi-linestring is a list of linestrings and multi-polygon is a list of polygons.

• from well-known text (WKT)

```python
geom = qgsGeometry.fromWkt("POINT(3 4)")
print(geom)
```

• from well-known binary (WKB)

```python
g = qgsGeometry() wkb = bytes.fromhex("01010000000000000000004540000000000000001440")
g.fromWkb(wkb)

# print WKT representation of the geometry
print(g.asWkt())
```

7.2 Access to Geometry

First, you should find out the geometry type. The `wkbType()` method is the one to use. It returns a value from the `QgsWkbTypes.Type` enumeration.

```python
if gPnt.wkbType() == QgsWkbTypes.Point:
    print(gPnt.wkbType())
    # output: 1 for Point
if gLine.wkbType() == QgsWkbTypes.LineString:
    print(gLine.wkbType())
    # output: 2 for LineString
if gPolygon.wkbType() == QgsWkbTypes.Polygon:
    print(gPolygon.wkbType())
    # output: 3 for Polygon
```

As an alternative, one can use the `type()` method which returns a value from the `QgsWkbTypes.GeometryType` enumeration.

You can use the `displayString()` function to get a human readable geometry type.
There is also a helper function `isMultipart()` to find out whether a geometry is multipart or not.

To extract information from a geometry there are accessor functions for every vector type. Here’s an example on how to use these accessors:

```python
print(gPnt.asPoint())
# output: <QgsPointXY: POINT(1 1)>
print(gLine.asPolyline())
# output: [[<QgsPointXY: POINT(1 1)>, <QgsPointXY: POINT(2 2)>]]
print(gPolygon.asPolygon())
# output: 
```

There are also tuples `(x, y)` are not real tuples, they are `QgsPoint` objects, the values are accessible with `x()` and `y()` methods.

For multipart geometries there are similar accessor functions: `asMultiPoint()`, `asMultiPolyline()` and `asMultiPolygon()`.

It is possible to iterate over all the parts of a geometry, regardless of the geometry’s type. E.g.

```python
geom = QgsGeometry().fromWkt('MultiPoint( 0 0, 1 1, 2 2)')
for part in geom.parts():
    print(part.asWkt())

Point (0 0)
Point (1 1)
Point (2 2)
```

```python
geom = QgsGeometry().fromWkt('LineString( 0 0, 10 10 )')
for part in geom.parts():
    print(part.asWkt())

LineString (0 0, 10 10)
```

```python
gc = QgsGeometryCollection()
gc.fromWkt('GeometryCollection( Point(1 2), Point(11 12), LineString(33 34, 44 45))')
print(gc[1].asWkt())
```

```
Point (11 12)
```

It’s also possible to modify each part of the geometry using `QgsGeometry.parts()` method.

```python
geom = QgsGeometry().fromWkt('MultiPoint( 0 0, 1 1, 2 2)')
for part in geom.parts():
    part.transform(QgsCoordinateTransform({
```

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The following code assumes `layer` is a `QgsVectorLayer` object that has Polygon feature type.

```python
# let's access the 'countries' layer
layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName('countries')[0]

# let's filter for countries that begin with Z, then get their features
query = "name LIKE 'Z%'
features = layer.getFeatures(QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterExpression(query))

# now loop through the features, perform geometry computation and print the results
for f in features:
    geom = f.geometry()
    name = f.attribute('NAME')
    print(name)
    print('Area: ', geom.area())
    print('Perimeter: ', geom.length())
```

Zambia
Area: 62.822790653431014
Perimeter: 50.65232014052552
Zimbabwe
Area: 33.41113559136511
Perimeter: 26.60828855013935

Now you have calculated and printed the areas and perimeters of the geometries. You may however quickly notice that the values are strange. That is because areas and perimeters don’t take CRS into account when computed using the `area()` and `length()` methods from the `QgsGeometry` class. For a more powerful area and distance calculation, the `QgsDistanceArea` class can be used, which can perform ellipsoid based calculations:

The following code assumes `layer` is a `QgsVectorLayer` object that has Polygon feature type.

```python
d = QgsDistanceArea()
d.setEllipsoid('WGS84')
layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName('countries')[0]

# let's filter for countries that begin with Z, then get their features
```
```python
query = "name LIKE \'Z\%\'
features = layer.getFeatures(QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterExpression(query))
for f in features:
    geom = f.geometry()
    name = f.attribute('NAME')
    print("Perimeter (m):", d.measurePerimeter(geom))
    print("Area (m2):", d.measureArea(geom))
    # let's calculate and print the area again, but this time in square kilometers
    print("Area (km2):", d.convertAreaMeasurement(d.measureArea(geom), QgsUnitTypes.AreaSquareKilometers))
```

Zambia
Perimeter (m): 5539361.250294601
Area (m2): 751989035032.9031
Area (km2): 751989.0350329031
Zimbabwe
Perimeter (m): 2865021.3325076113
Area (m2): 389267821381.6008
Area (km2): 389267.8213816008

Alternatively, you may want to know the distance between two points.
```python
d = QgsDistanceArea()
d.setEllipsoid('WGS84')
# Let's create two points.
# Santa claus is a workaholic and needs a summer break,
# let's see how far is Tenerife from his home
santa = QgsPointXY(25.847899, 66.543456)
tenerife = QgsPointXY(-16.5735, 28.0443)
print("Distance in meters: ", d.measureLine(santa, tenerife))
```

You can find many example of algorithms that are included in QGIS and use these methods to analyze and transform vector data. Here are some links to the code of a few of them.

- Distance and area using the QgsDistanceArea class: [Distance matrix algorithm](https://github.com/qgis/QGIS/blob/master/python/plugins/processing/algorithm implementations/distance_matrix.py)
- Lines to polygons algorithm

7.3. Geometry Predicates and Operations
8.1 Coordinate reference systems

Coordinate reference systems (CRS) are encapsulated by the QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem class. Instances of this class can be created in several different ways:

- specify CRS by its ID

```python
from qgis.core import (QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem,
QgsCoordinateTransform,
QgsProject,
QgsPointXY,
)

# EPSG:4326 is allocated for WGS84
crs = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem("EPSG:4326")
print(crs.isValid())
```

True

QGIS supports different CRS identifiers with the following formats:

- EPSG:<code> --- ID assigned by the EPSG organization - handled with createFromOgcWms()
- POSTGIS:<srid> --- ID used in PostGIS databases - handled with createFromSrid()
- INTERNAL:<srsid> --- ID used in the internal QGIS database - handled with createFromSrsId()
- PROJ:<proj> - handled with createFromProj()
- WKT:<wkt> - handled with createFromWkt()

If no prefix is specified, WKT definition is assumed.
• specify CRS by its well-known text (WKT)

```python
wkt = "GEOGCS["WGS84", DATUM["WGS84", SPHEROID["WGS84", 6378137.0, 298.257223563]],'" \\
    'PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0.0], UNIT["degree",0.017453292519943295],' \\
    'AXIS["Longitude",EAST], AXIS["Latitude",NORTH]]'
crs = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem(wkt)
print(crs.isValid())
```

True

• create an invalid CRS and then use one of the `create*` functions to initialize it. In the following example we use a Proj string to initialize the projection.

```python
crs = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem()
crs.createFromProj("+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +no_defs")
print(crs.isValid())
```

True

It's wise to check whether creation (i.e. lookup in the database) of the CRS has been successful: `isValid()` must return True.

Note that for initialization of spatial reference systems QGIS needs to look up appropriate values in its internal database `srs.db`. Thus in case you create an independent application you need to set paths correctly with `QgsApplication.setPrefixPath()`, otherwise it will fail to find the database. If you are running the commands from the QGIS Python console or developing a plugin you do not care: everything is already set up for you.

Accessing spatial reference system information:

```python
crs = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem("EPSG:4326")
print("QGIS CRS ID:", crs.srsid())
print("PostGIS SRID:", crs.postgisSrid())
print("Description:", crs.description())
print("Projection Acronym:", crs.projectionAcronym())
print("Ellipsoid Acronym:", crs.ellipsoidAcronym())
print("Proj String:", crs.toProj())
# check whether it's geographic or projected coordinate system
print("Is geographic:", crs.isGeographic())
# check type of map units in this CRS (values defined in QGis::units enum)
print("Map units:", crs.mapUnits())
```

Output:

```
QGIS CRS ID: 3452
PostGIS SRID: 4326
Description: WGS 84
Projection Acronym: longlat
Ellipsoid Acronym: EPSG:7030
Proj String: +proj=longlat +datum=WGS84 +no_defs
Is geographic: True
Map units: 6
```
8.2 CRS Transformation

You can do transformation between different spatial reference systems by using the `QgsCoordinateTransform` class. The easiest way to use it is to create a source and destination CRS and construct a `QgsCoordinateTransform` instance with them and the current project. Then just repeatedly call `transform()` function to do the transformation. By default it does forward transformation, but it is capable to do also inverse transformation.

```python
1. crsSrc = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem("EPSG:4326")  # WGS 84
2. crsDest = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem("EPSG:32633")  # WGS 84 / UTM zone 33N
3. transformContext = QgsProject.instance().transformContext()
4. xform = QgsCoordinateTransform(crsSrc, crsDest, transformContext)
5. # forward transformation: src -> dest
6. pt1 = xform.transform(QgsPointXY(18, 5))
7. print("Transformed point:", pt1)
8. # inverse transformation: dest -> src
9. pt2 = xform.transform(pt1, QgsCoordinateTransform.ReverseTransform)
10. print("Transformed back:", pt2)
```

Output:

Transformed point: <QgsPointXY: POINT(832713.79873844375833869 553423.9888333143945783)>
Transformed back: <QgsPointXY: POINT(18 4.99999999999999911)>
CHAPTER 9

Using the Map Canvas

The Map canvas widget is probably the most important widget within QGIS because it shows the map composed from overlaid map layers and allows interaction with the map and layers. The canvas always shows a part of the map defined by the current canvas extent. The interaction is done through the use of map tools: there are tools for panning, zooming, identifying layers, measuring, vector editing and others. Similar to other graphics programs, there is always one tool active and the user can switch between the available tools.

The map canvas is implemented with the QgsMapCanvas class in the qgis.gui module. The implementation is based on the Qt Graphics View framework. This framework generally provides a surface and a view where custom graphics items are placed and user can interact with them. We will assume that you are familiar enough with Qt to

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import (QColor,
                             )
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import Qt, QRectF
from qgis.PyQt.QtWidgets import QMenu
from qgis.core import (QgsVectorLayer,
                       QgsPoint,
                       QgsPointXY,
                       QgsProject,
                       QgsGeometry,
                       QgsMapRendererJob,
                       QgsWkbTypes,
                       )
from qgis.gui import (QgsMapCanvas,
                      QgsVertexMarker,
                      QgsMapCanvasItem,
                      QgsMapMouseEvent,
                      QgsRubberBand,
                      )
```
understand the concepts of the graphics scene, view and items. If not, please read the overview of the framework.

Whenever the map has been panned, zoomed in/out (or some other action that triggers a refresh), the map is rendered again within the current extent. The layers are rendered to an image (using the QgsMapRendererJob class) and that image is displayed on the canvas. The QgsMapCanvas class also controls refreshing of the rendered map. Besides this item which acts as a background, there may be more map canvas items.

Typical map canvas items are rubber bands (used for measuring, vector editing etc.) or vertex markers. The canvas items are usually used to give visual feedback for map tools, for example, when creating a new polygon, the map tool creates a rubber band canvas item that shows the current shape of the polygon. All map canvas items are subclasses of QgsMapCanvasItem which adds some more functionality to the basic QGraphicsItem objects.

To summarize, the map canvas architecture consists of three concepts:

- map canvas --- for viewing of the map
- map canvas items --- additional items that can be displayed on the map canvas
- map tools --- for interaction with the map canvas

### 9.1 Embedding Map Canvas

Map canvas is a widget like any other Qt widget, so using it is as simple as creating and showing it.

```python
canvas = QgsMapCanvas()
canvas.show()
```

This produces a standalone window with map canvas. It can be also embedded into an existing widget or window. When using .ui files and Qt Designer, place a QWidget on the form and promote it to a new class: set QgsMapCanvas as class name and set qgis.gui as header file. The pyuic5 utility will take care of it. This is a very convenient way of embedding the canvas. The other possibility is to manually write the code to construct map canvas and other widgets (as children of a main window or dialog) and create a layout.

By default, map canvas has black background and does not use anti-aliasing. To set white background and enable anti-aliasing for smooth rendering

```python
canvas.setCanvasColor(Qt.white)
canvas.enableAntiAliasing(True)
```

(In case you are wondering, Qt comes from PyQt.QtCore module and Qt.white is one of the predefined QColor instances.)

Now it is time to add some map layers. We will first open a layer and add it to the current project. Then we will set the canvas extent and set the list of layers for the canvas.

```python
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer('testdata/airports.shp', "Airports layer", "ogr")
if not vlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
# add layer to the registry
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vlayer)
# set extent to the extent of our layer
canvas.setExtent(vlayer.extent())
# set the map canvas layer set
canvas.setLayers([vlayer])
```

After executing these commands, the canvas should show the layer you have loaded.
9.2 Rubber Bands and Vertex Markers

To show some additional data on top of the map in canvas, use map canvas items. It is possible to create custom canvas item classes (covered below), however there are two useful canvas item classes for convenience: QgsRubberBand for drawing polylines or polygons, and QgsVertexMarker for drawing points. They both work with map coordinates, so the shape is moved/scaled automatically when the canvas is being panned or zoomed.

To show a polyline:

```python
r = QgsRubberBand(canvas, QgsWkbTypes.LineGeometry)  # line
points = [QgsPoint(-100, 45), QgsPoint(10, 60), QgsPoint(120, 45)]
r.setToGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPolyline(points), None)
```

To show a polygon:

```python
r = QgsRubberBand(canvas, QgsWkbTypes.PolygonGeometry)  # polygon
points = [[QgsPointXY(-100, 35), QgsPointXY(10, 50), QgsPointXY(120, 35)]]
r.setToGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPolygonXY(points), None)
```

Note that points for polygon is not a plain list: in fact, it is a list of rings containing linear rings of the polygon: first ring is the outer border, further (optional) rings correspond to holes in the polygon.

Rubber bands allow some customization, namely to change their color and line width

```python
r.setColor(QColor(0, 0, 255))
r.setWidth(3)
```

The canvas items are bound to the canvas scene. To temporarily hide them (and show them again), use the hide() and show() combo. To completely remove the item, you have to remove it from the scene of the canvas

```python
canvas.scene().removeItem(r)
```

(in C++ it’s possible to just delete the item, however in Python del r would just delete the reference and the object will still exist as it is owned by the canvas)

Rubber band can be also used for drawing points, but the QgsVertexMarker class is better suited for this (QgsRubberBand would only draw a rectangle around the desired point).

You can use the vertex marker like this:

```python
m = QgsVertexMarker(canvas)
m.setCenter(QgsPointXY(10, 40))
```

This will draw a red cross on position [10,45]. It is possible to customize the icon type, size, color and pen width

```python
m.setColor(QColor(0, 255, 0))
m.setIconSize(5)
m.setIconType(QgsVertexMarker.ICON_BOX)  # or ICON_CROSS, ICON_X
m.setPenWidth(3)
```

For temporary hiding of vertex markers and removing them from canvas, use the same methods as for rubber bands.
9.3 Using Map Tools with Canvas

The following example constructs a window that contains a map canvas and basic map tools for map panning and zooming. Actions are created for activation of each tool: panning is done with `QgsMapToolPan`, zooming in/out with a pair of `QgsMapToolZoom` instances. The actions are set as checkable and later assigned to the tools to allow automatic handling of checked/unchecked state of the actions -- when a map tool gets activated, its action is marked as selected and the action of the previous map tool is deselected. The map tools are activated using `setMapTool()` method.

```python
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtWidgets import QAction, QMainWindow
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import Qt

class MyWnd(QMainWindow):
    def __init__(self, layer):
        QMainWindow.__init__(self)

        self.canvas = QgsMapCanvas()
        self.canvas.setCanvasColor(Qt.white)
        self.canvas.setExtent(layer.extent())
        self.canvas.setLayers([layer])

        self.setCentralWidget(self.canvas)

        self.actionZoomIn = QAction("Zoom in", self)
        self.actionZoomOut = QAction("Zoom out", self)
        self.actionPan = QAction("Pan", self)

        self.actionZoomIn.setCheckable(True)
        self.actionZoomOut.setCheckable(True)
        self.actionPan.setCheckable(True)

        self.actionZoomIn.triggered.connect(self.zoomIn)
        self.actionZoomOut.triggered.connect(self.zoomOut)
        self.actionPan.triggered.connect(self.pan)

        self.toolbar = self.addToolBar("Canvas actions")
        self.toolbar.addAction(self.actionZoomIn)
        self.toolbar.addAction(self.actionZoomOut)
        self.toolbar.addAction(self.actionPan)

        # create the map tools
        self.toolPan = QgsMapToolPan(self.canvas)
        self.toolPan.setAction(self.actionPan)
        self.toolZoomIn = QgsMapToolZoom(self.canvas, False) # false = in
        self.toolZoomIn.setAction(self.actionZoomIn)
        self.toolZoomOut = QgsMapToolZoom(self.canvas, True) # true = out
        self.toolZoomOut.setAction(self.actionZoomOut)

        self.pan()

    def zoomIn(self):
        self.canvas.setMapTool(self.toolZoomIn)

    def zoomOut(self):
        self.canvas.setMapTool(self.toolZoomOut)

    def pan(self):
        self.canvas.setMapTool(self.toolPan)
```

You can try the above code in the Python console editor. To invoke the canvas window, add the following lines to
instantiate the MyWnd class. They will render the currently selected layer on the newly created canvas

```python
w = MyWnd(iface.activeLayer())
w.show()
```

### 9.3.1 Select a feature using QgsMapToolIdentifyFeature

You can use the map tool `QgsMapToolIdentifyFeature` for asking to the user to select a feature that will be sent to a callback function.

```python
def callback(feature):
    """Code called when the feature is selected by the user""
    print("You clicked on feature {0}.format(feature.id()))

canvas = iface.mapCanvas()
feature_identifier = QgsMapToolIdentifyFeature(canvas)

# indicates the layer on which the selection will be done
feature_identifier.setLayer(vlayer)

# use the callback as a slot triggered when the user identifies a feature
feature_identifier.featureIdentified.connect(callback)

# activation of the map tool
canvas.setMapTool(feature_identifier)
```

### 9.3.2 Add items to map canvas contextual menu

Interaction with map canvas can also be done through entries you may add to its contextual menu using the `contextMenuAboutToShow` signal.

The following code adds `My menu ▶ My Action` action next to default entries when you right-click over the map canvas.

```python
# a slot to populate the context menu
def populateContextMenu(menu: QMenu, event: QgsMapMouseEvent):
    submenu = menu.addMenu('My Menu')
    action = submenu.addAction('My Action')
    action.triggered.connect(lambda *args:
            print(f'Action triggered at {event.x()}, {event.y()}'))

canvas.contextMenuAboutToShow.connect(populateContextMenu)
canvas.show()
```

### 9.4 Writing Custom Map Tools

You can write your custom tools, to implement a custom behavior to actions performed by users on the canvas.

Map tools should inherit from the `QgsMapTool` class or any derived class, and selected as active tools in the canvas using the `setMapTool()` method as we have already seen.

Here is an example of a map tool that allows to define a rectangular extent by clicking and dragging on the canvas. When the rectangle is defined, it prints its boundary coordinates in the console. It uses the rubber band elements described before to show the selected rectangle as it is being defined.
class RectangleMapTool(QgsMapToolEmitPoint):
    def __init__(self, canvas):
        self.canvas = canvas
        QgsMapToolEmitPoint.__init__(self, self.canvas)
        self.rubberBand = QgsRubberBand(self.canvas, QgsWkbTypes.PolygonGeometry)
        self.rubberBand.setColor(Qt.red)
        self.rubberBand.setWidth(1)
        self.reset()

    def reset(self):
        self.startPoint = self.endPoint = None
        self.isEmittingPoint = False
        self.rubberBand.reset(QgsWkbTypes.PolygonGeometry)

    def canvasPressEvent(self, e):
        self.startPoint = self.toMapCoordinates(e.pos())
        self.endPoint = self.startPoint
        self.isEmittingPoint = True
        self.showRect(self.startPoint, self.endPoint)

    def canvasMoveEvent(self, e):
        if not self.isEmittingPoint:
            return
        self.endPoint = self.toMapCoordinates(e.pos())
        self.showRect(self.startPoint, self.endPoint)

    def showRect(self, startPoint, endPoint):
        self.rubberBand.reset(QgsWkbTypes.PolygonGeometry)
        if startPoint.x() == endPoint.x() or startPoint.y() == endPoint.y():
            return
        point1 = QgsPointXY(startPoint.x(), startPoint.y())
        point2 = QgsPointXY(startPoint.x(), endPoint.y())
        point3 = QgsPointXY(endPoint.x(), endPoint.y())
        point4 = QgsPointXY(endPoint.x(), startPoint.y())
        self.rubberBand.addPoint(point1, False)
        self.rubberBand.addPoint(point2, False)
        self.rubberBand.addPoint(point3, False)
        self.rubberBand.addPoint(point4, True)  # true to update canvas
        self.rubberBand.show()

    def rectangle(self):
        if self.startPoint is None or self.endPoint is None:
            return None
        elif (self.startPoint.x() == self.endPoint.x() or \
              self.startPoint.y() == self.endPoint.y()):
            return None

        return QgsRectangle(self.startPoint, self.endPoint)

    def deactivate(self):
        QgsMapTool.deactivate(self)
9.5 Writing Custom Map Canvas Items

Here is an example of a custom canvas item that draws a circle:

```python
class CircleCanvasItem(QgsMapCanvasItem):
    def __init__(self, canvas):
        super().__init__(canvas)
        self.center = QgsPoint(0, 0)
        self.size = 100

    def setCenter(self, center):
        self.center = center

    def center(self):
        return self.center

    def setSize(self, size):
        self.size = size

    def size(self):
        return self.size

    def boundingRect(self):
        return QRectF(self.center.x() - self.size/2,
                      self.center.y() - self.size/2,
                      self.center.x() + self.size/2,
                      self.center.y() + self.size/2)

    def paint(self, painter, option, widget):
        path = QPainterPath()
        path.moveTo(self.center.x(), self.center.y());
        path.arcTo(self.boundingRect(), 0.0, 360.0)
        painter.fillPath(path, QColor("red"))

# Using the custom item:
item = CircleCanvasItem(iface.mapCanvas())
item.setCenter(QgsPointXY(200, 200))
item.setSize(80)
```

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CHAPTER 10

Map Rendering and Printing

提示：The code snippets on this page need the following imports:

```python
import os

from qgis.core import (QgsGeometry, 
                        QgsMapSettings, 
                        QgsPrintLayout, 
                        QgsMapSettings, 
                        QgsMapRendererParallelJob, 
                        QgsLayoutItemLabel, 
                        QgsLayoutItemLegend, 
                        QgsLayoutItemMap, 
                        QgsLayoutItemPolygon, 
                        QgsLayoutItemScaleBar, 
                        QgsLayoutExporter, 
                        QgsLayoutItem, 
                        QgsLayoutPoint, 
                        QgsLayoutSize, 
                        QgsUnitTypes, 
                        QgsProject, 
                        QgsFillSymbol, 
                        QgsAbstractValidityCheck, 
                        check,
                     )

from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import (QPolygonF, 
                              QColor, 
                             )

from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import (QPointF, 
                             QRectF, 
                             QSize, 
                            )
```
There are generally two approaches when input data should be rendered as a map: either do it quick way using `QgsMapRendererJob` or produce more fine-tuned output by composing the map with the `QgsLayout` class.

### 10.1 Simple Rendering

The rendering is done creating a `QgsMapSettings` object to define the rendering settings, and then constructing a `QgsMapRendererJob` with those settings. The latter is then used to create the resulting image.

```python
image_location = os.path.join(QgsProject.instance().homePath(), "render.png")

vlayer = iface.activeLayer()
settings = QgsMapSettings()
settings.setLayers([vlayer])
settings.setBackgroundColor(QColor(255, 255, 255))
settings.setOutputSize(QSize(800, 600))
settings.setExtent(vlayer.extent())

render = QgsMapRendererParallelJob(settings)

def finished():
    img = render.renderedImage()
    # save the image; e.g. img.save("/Users/myuser/render.png", "png")
    img.save(image_location, "png")

render.finished.connect(finished)

# Start the rendering
render.start()

# The following loop is not normally required, we
# are using it here because this is a standalone example.
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QEventLoop
loop = QEventLoop()
render.finished.connect(loop.quit)
loop.exec_()
```

### 10.2 Rendering layers with different CRS

If you have more than one layer and they have a different CRS, the simple example above will probably not work: to get the right values from the extent calculations you have to explicitly set the destination CRS.

```python
layers = [iface.activeLayer()]
settings = QgsMapSettings()
settings.setLayers(layers)
settings.setDestinationCrs(layers[0].crs())
```
10.3 Output using print layout

Print layout is a very handy tool if you would like to do a more sophisticated output than the simple rendering shown above. It is possible to create complex map layouts consisting of map views, labels, legend, tables and other elements that are usually present on paper maps. The layouts can be then exported to PDF, SVG, raster images or directly printed on a printer.

The layout consists of a bunch of classes. They all belong to the core library. QGIS application has a convenient GUI for placement of the elements, though it is not available in the GUI library. If you are not familiar with Qt Graphics View framework, then you are encouraged to check the documentation now, because the layout is based on it.

The central class of the layout is the QgsLayout class, which is derived from the Qt Q GraphicsScene class. Let us create an instance of it:

```python
project = QgsProject.instance()
layers = QgsPrintLayout(project)
layers.initializeDefaults()
```

This initializes the layout with some default settings, specifically by adding an empty A4 page to the layout. You can create layouts without calling the initializeDefaults() method, but you’ll need to take care of adding pages to the layout yourself.

The previous code creates a “temporary” layout that is not visible in the GUI. It can be handy to e.g. quickly add some items and export without modifying the project itself nor expose these changes to the user. If you want the layout to be saved/restored along with the project and available in the layout manager, then add:

```python
layout.setName("MyLayout")
project.layoutManager().addLayout(layout)
```

Now we can add various elements (map, label, ...) to the layout. All these objects are represented by classes that inherit from the base QgsLayoutItem class.

Here’s a description of some of the main layout items that can be added to a layout.

* map --- Here we create a map of a custom size and render the current map canvas

```python
map = QgsLayoutItemMap(layout)
map.attemptMove(QgsLayoutPoint(5, 5, QgsUnitTypes.LayoutMillimeters))
map.attemptResize(QgsLayoutSize(200, 200, QgsUnitTypes.LayoutMillimeters))
# Provide an extent to render
map.zoomToExtent(iface.mapCanvas().extent())
layout.addLayoutItem(map)
```

* label --- allows displaying labels. It is possible to modify its font, color, alignment and margin

```python
label = QgsLayoutItemLabel(layout)
label.setText("Hello world")
label.adjustSizeToText()
layout.addLayoutItem(label)
```

* legend

```python
legend = QgsLayoutItemLegend(layout)
legend.setLinkedMap(map) # map is an instance of QgsLayoutItemMap
layout.addLayoutItem(legend)
```

* scale bar

```python
item = QgsLayoutItemScaleBar(layout)
item.setStyle('Numeric') # optionally modify the style
```

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item.setLinkedMap(map)  # map is an instance of QgsLayoutItemMap
item.applyDefaultSize()
layout.addLayoutItem(item)

- nodes based shape

```python
polygon = QPolygonF()
polygon.append(QPointF(0.0, 0.0))
polygon.append(QPointF(100.0, 0.0))
polygon.append(QPointF(200.0, 100.0))
polygon.append(QPointF(100.0, 200.0))
polygonItem = QgsLayoutItemPolygon(polygon, layout)
layout.addLayoutItem(polygonItem)
```

```python
props = {
    "color": "green",
    "style": "solid",
    "style_border": "solid",
    "color_border": "black",
    "width_border": "10.0",
    "joinstyle": "miter",
}
symbol = QgsFillSymbol.createSimple(props)
polygonItem.setSymbol(symbol)
```

Once an item is added to the layout, it can be moved and resized:

```python
item.attemptMove(QgsLayoutPoint(1.4, 1.8, QgsUnitTypes.LayoutCentimeters))
item.attemptResize(QgsLayoutSize(2.8, 2.2, QgsUnitTypes.LayoutCentimeters))
```

A frame is drawn around each item by default. You can remove it as follows:

```python
# for a composer label
label.setFrameEnabled(False)
```

Besides creating the layout items by hand, QGIS has support for layout templates which are essentially compositions with all their items saved to a .qpt file (with XML syntax).

Once the composition is ready (the layout items have been created and added to the composition), we can proceed to produce a raster and/or vector output.

### 10.3.1 Checking layout validity

A layout is a made of a set of interconnected items and it can happen that these connections are broken during modifications (a legend connected to a removed map, an image item with missing source file,...) or you may want to apply custom constraints to the layout items. The `QgsAbstractValidityCheck` helps you achieve this.

A basic check looks like:

```python
@check.register(type=QgsAbstractValidityCheck.TypeLayoutCheck)
def my_layout_check(context, feedback):
    results = ...
    return results
```

Here’s a check which throws a warning whenever a layout map item is set to the web mercator projection:

```python
@check.register(type=QgsAbstractValidityCheck.TypeLayoutCheck)
def layout_map_crs_choice_check(context, feedback):
    layout = context.layout
    ```
results = []
for i in layout.items():
    if isinstance(i, QgsLayoutItemMap) and i.crs().authid() == 'EPSG:3857':
        res = QgsValidityCheckResult()
        res.type = QgsValidityCheckResult.Warning
        res.title = 'Map projection is misleading'
        res.detailedDescription = 'The projection for the map item {} is set to <i>Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</i> which misrepresents areas and shapes. Consider using an appropriate local projection instead.'.
        results.append(res)
return results

And here's a more complex example, which throws a warning if any layout map items are set to a CRS which is only valid outside of the extent shown in that map item:

```python
@check.register(type=QgsAbstractValidityCheck.TypeLayoutCheck)
def layout_map_crs_area_check(context, feedback):
    layout = context.layout
    results = []
    for i in layout.items():
        if isinstance(i, QgsLayoutItemMap):
            bounds = i.crs().bounds()
            ct = QgsCoordinateTransform(QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem('EPSG:4326'), i.crs(), QgsProject.instance())
            bounds_crs = ct.transformBoundingBox(bounds)

            if not bounds_crs.contains(i.extent()):
                res = QgsValidityCheckResult()
                res.type = QgsValidityCheckResult.Warning
                res.title = 'Map projection is incorrect'
                res.detailedDescription = 'The projection for the map item {} is set to \'/\'/', which is not valid for the area displayed within the map.'.
                results.append(res)
    return results
```

### 10.3.2 Exporting the layout

To export a layout, the QgsLayoutExporter class must be used.

```python
base_path = os.path.join(QgsProject.instance().homePath())
pdf_path = os.path.join(base_path, "output.pdf")
exporter = QgsLayoutExporter(layout)
exporter.exportToPdf(pdf_path, QgsLayoutExporter.PdfExportSettings())
```

Use `exportToSvg()` or `exportToImage()` in case you want to export to respectively an SVG or image file instead of a PDF file.
10.3.3 Exporting a layout atlas

If you want to export all pages from a layout that has the atlas option configured and enabled, you need to use the `atlas()` method in the exporter (`QgsLayoutExporter`) with small adjustments. In the following example, the pages are exported to PNG images:

```python
exporter.exportToImage(layout.atlas(), base_path, 'png', QgsLayoutExporter.ImageExportSettings())
```

Notice that the outputs will be saved in the base path folder, using the output filename expression configured on atlas.
QGIS has some support for parsing of SQL-like expressions. Only a small subset of SQL syntax is supported. The expressions can be evaluated either as boolean predicates (returning True or False) or as functions (returning a scalar value). See vector_expressions in the User Manual for a complete list of available functions.

Three basic types are supported:

- **number** --- both whole numbers and decimal numbers, e.g. 123, 3.14
- **string** --- they have to be enclosed in single quotes: 'hello world'
- **column reference** --- when evaluating, the reference is substituted with the actual value of the field. The names are not escaped.

The following operations are available:

- **arithmetic operators**: +, -, *, /, ^
- **parentheses**: for enforcing the operator precedence: \((1 + 1) \times 3\)
- **unary plus and minus**: -12, +5
- **mathematical functions**: sqrt, sin, cos, tan, asin, acos, atan
- **conversion functions**: to_int, to_real, to_string, to_date
• geometry functions: $area, $length
• geometry handling functions: $x, $y, $geometry, num_geometries, centroid

And the following predicates are supported:
• comparison: =, !=, >, >=, <, <=
• pattern matching: LIKE (using % and _), ~ (regular expressions)
• logical predicates: AND, OR, NOT
• NULL value checking: IS NULL, IS NOT NULL

Examples of predicates:
1. \(1 + 2 = 3\)
2. \(\sin(\text{angle}) > 0\)
3. \'Hello' LIKE 'He%'\)
4. \((x > 10 \text{ AND } y > 10) \text{ OR } z = 0\)

Examples of scalar expressions:
1. \(2^10\)
2. \(\sqrt{\text{val}}\)
3. \$length + 1

### 11.1 Parsing Expressions

The following example shows how to check if a given expression can be parsed correctly:

```python
exp = QgsExpression('1 + 1 = 2')
assert not exp.hasParserError()
exp = QgsExpression('1 + 1 = ')
assert exp.hasParserError()
assert exp.parserErrorString() == 'syntax error, unexpected end of file'
```

### 11.2 Evaluating Expressions

Expressions can be used in different contexts, for example to filter features or to compute new field values. In any case, the expression has to be evaluated. That means that its value is computed by performing the specified computational steps, which can range from simple arithmetic to aggregate expressions.

#### 11.2.1 Basic Expressions

This basic expression evaluates a simple arithmetic operation:

```python
exp = QgsExpression('2 * 3')
print(exp)
print(exp.evaluate())
```

Expression can also be used for comparison, evaluating to 1 (True) or 0 (False)
11.2.2 Expressions with features

To evaluate an expression against a feature, a QgsExpressionContext object has to be created and passed to the evaluate function in order to allow the expression to access the feature’s field values.

The following example shows how to create a feature with a field called "Column" and how to add this feature to the expression context.

```python
fields = QgsFields()
field = QgsField('Column')
fields.append(field)
feature = QgsFeature()
feature.setFields(fields)
feature.setAttribute(0, 99)
exp = QgsExpression("Column")
context = QgsExpressionContext()
context.setFeature(feature)
exp.evaluate(context)
```

The following is a more complete example of how to use expressions in the context of a vector layer, in order to compute new field values:

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QVariant

# create a vector layer
vl = QgsVectorLayer("Point", "Companies", "memory")
pr = vl.dataProvider()
pr.addAttributes([QgsField("Name", QVariant.String),
                  QgsField("Employees", QVariant.Int),
                  QgsField("Revenue", QVariant.Double),
                  QgsField("Rev. per employee", QVariant.Double),
                  QgsField("Sum", QVariant.Double),
                  QgsField("Fun", QVariant.Double)])
vl.updateFields()

# add data to the first three fields
my_data = [
    {'x': 0, 'y': 0, 'name': 'ABC', 'emp': 10, 'rev': 100.1},
    {'x': 1, 'y': 1, 'name': 'DEF', 'emp': 2, 'rev': 50.5},
    {'x': 5, 'y': 5, 'name': 'GHI', 'emp': 100, 'rev': 725.9}]

for rec in my_data:
    f = QgsFeature()
    pt = QgsPointXY(rec['x'], rec['y'])
    f.setGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(pt))
    f.setAttributes([rec['name'], rec['emp'], rec['rev']])
pr.addFeature(f)
vl.updateExtents()
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(vl)

# The first expression computes the revenue per employee.
# The second one computes the sum of all revenue values in the layer.
# The final third expression doesn’t really make sense but illustrates
```

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# the fact that we can use a wide range of expression functions, such
# as area and buffer in our expressions:
expression1 = QgsExpression('"Revenue"/"Employees"')
expression2 = QgsExpression('sum("Revenue")')
expression3 = QgsExpression('area(buffer($geometry,"Employees"))')

# QgsExpressionContextUtils.globalProjectLayerScopes() is a convenience
# function that adds the global, project, and layer scopes all at once.
# Alternatively, those scopes can also be added manually. In any case,
# it is important to always go from “most generic” to “most specific”
# scope, i.e. from global to project to layer
context = QgsExpressionContext()  # context.appendScopes(QgsExpressionContextUtils.globalProjectLayerScopes(vl))

with edit(vl):
    for f in vl.getFeatures():
        context.setFeature(f)
        f['Rev. per employee'] = expression1.evaluate(context)
        f['Sum'] = expression2.evaluate(context)
        f['Fun'] = expression3.evaluate(context)
        vl.updateFeature(f)
print(f['Sum'])

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11.2.3 Filtering a layer with expressions

The following example can be used to filter a layer and return any feature that matches a predicate.

layer = QgsVectorLayer("Point?field=Test:integer",
    "addfeat", "memory")

layer.startEditing()

for i in range(10):
    feature = QgsFeature()
    feature.setAttributes([i])
    assert(layer.addFeature(feature))
layer.commitChanges()

expression = 'Test >= 3'
request = QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterExpression(expression)
matches = 0
for f in layer.getFeatures(request):
    matches += 1

print(matches)
11.3 Handling expression errors

Expression-related errors can occur during expression parsing or evaluation:

```python
exp = QgsExpression("1 + 1 = 2")
if exp.hasParserError():
    raise Exception(exp.parserErrorString())
value = exp.evaluate()
if exp.hasEvalError():
    raise ValueError(exp.evalErrorString())
```
Many times it is useful for a plugin to save some variables so that the user does not have to enter or select them again next time the plugin is run.

These variables can be saved and retrieved with help of Qt and QGIS API. For each variable, you should pick a key that will be used to access the variable — for user’s favourite color you could use key “favourite_color” or any other meaningful string. It is recommended to give some structure to naming of keys.

We can differentiate between several types of settings:

- **global settings** --- they are bound to the user at a particular machine. QGIS itself stores a lot of global settings, for example, main window size or default snapping tolerance. Settings are handled using the `QgsSettings` class, through for example the `setValue()` and `value()` methods.

Here you can see an example of how these methods are used.

```python
from qgis.core import (QgsProject,
QgsSettings,
QgsVectorLayer)

def store():
    s = QgsSettings()
    s.setValue("myplugin/mytext", "hello world")
    s.setValue("myplugin/myint", 10)
    s.setValue("myplugin/myreal", 3.14)

def read():
    s = QgsSettings()
    mytext = s.value("myplugin/mytext", "default text")
    myint = s.value("myplugin/myint", 123)
    myreal = s.value("myplugin/myreal", 2.71)
    nonexistent = s.value("myplugin/nonexistent", None)
    print(mytext)
    print(myint)
```

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The second parameter of the `value()` method is optional and specifies the default value that is returned if there is no previous value set for the passed setting name.

For a method to pre-configure the default values of the global settings through the `global_settings.ini` file, see deploying_organization for further details.

- **project settings** -- vary between different projects and therefore they are connected with a project file. Map canvas background color or destination coordinate reference system (CRS) are examples --- white background and WGS84 might be suitable for one project, while yellow background and UTM projection are better for another one.

An example of usage follows:

```python
proj = QgsProject.instance()
# store values
proj.writeEntry("myplugin", "mytext", "hello world")
proj.writeEntry("myplugin", "myint", 10)
proj.writeEntryDouble("myplugin", "mydouble", 0.01)
proj.writeEntryBool("myplugin", "mybool", True)

# read values (returns a tuple with the value, and a status boolean
# which communicates whether the value retrieved could be converted to
# its type, in these cases a string, an integer, a double and a boolean
# respectively)
mytext, type_conversion_ok = proj.readEntry("myplugin", "mytext", "default text")
myint, type_conversion_ok = proj.readNumEntry("myplugin", "myint", 123)
mydouble, type_conversion_ok = proj.readDoubleEntry("myplugin", "mydouble", 123)
mybool, type_conversion_ok = proj.readBoolEntry("myplugin", "mybool", 123)
```

As you can see, the `writeEntry()` method is used for many data types (integer, string, list), but several methods exist for reading the setting value back, and the corresponding one has to be selected for each data type.

- **map layer settings** -- these settings are related to a particular instance of a map layer with a project. They are not connected with underlying data source of a layer, so if you create two map layer instances of one shapefile, they will not share the settings. The settings are stored inside the project file, so if the user opens the project again, the layer-related settings will be there again. The value for a given setting is retrieved using the `customProperty()` method, and can be set using the `setCustomProperty()` one.

```python
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer()
# save a value
vlayer.setCustomProperty("mytext", "hello world")

# read the value again (returning "default text" if not found)
mytext = vlayer.customProperty("mytext", "default text")
```
This section shows some methods and elements that should be used to communicate with the user, in order to keep consistency in the User Interface.

### 13.1 Showing messages. The QgsMessageBar class

Using message boxes can be a bad idea from a user experience point of view. For showing a small info line or a warning/error messages, the QGIS message bar is usually a better option.

Using the reference to the QGIS interface object, you can show a message in the message bar with the following code:

```python
from qgis.core import Qgis
iface.messageBar().pushMessage("Error", "I'm sorry Dave, I'm afraid I can't do that 😞", level=Qgis.Critical)
```

**Messages(2):** Error : I'm sorry Dave, I'm afraid I can't do that.
You can set a duration to show it for a limited time

```python
iface.messageBar().pushMessage("Ooops", "The plugin is not working as it should", level=Qgis.Critical, duration=3)
```

Messages(2): Ooops : The plugin is not working as it should

The examples above show an error bar, but the `level` parameter can be used to creating warning messages or info messages, using the `Qgis.MessageLevel` enumeration. You can use up to 4 different levels:

0. Info
1. Warning
2. Critical
3. Success

Widgets can be added to the message bar, like for instance a button to show more info

```python
def showError():
    pass

widget = iface.messageBar().createMessage("Missing Layers", "Show Me")
button = QPushButton(widget)
button.setText("Show Me")
button.pressed.connect(showError)
widget.layout().addWidget(button)
iface.messageBar().pushWidget(widget, Qgis.Warning)
```

Messages(1): Missing Layers : Show Me
You can even use a message bar in your own dialog so you don’t have to show a message box, or if it doesn’t make sense to show it in the main QGIS window.

```python
class MyDialog(QDialog):
    def __init__(self):
        QDialog.__init__(self)
        self.bar = QgsMessageBar()
        self.bar.setSizePolicy(QSizePolicy.Minimum, QSizePolicy.Fixed)
        self.setLayout(QGridLayout())
        self.bar.setContentsMargins(0, 0, 0, 0)
        self.buttonbox = QDialogButtonBox(QDialogButtonBox.Ok)
        self.buttonbox.accepted.connect(self.run)
        self.layout().addWidget(self.buttonbox, 0, 0, 2, 1)
        self.layout().addWidget(self.bar, 0, 0, 1, 1)
        def run(self):
            self.bar.pushMessage("Hello", "World", level=Qgis.Info)

myDlg = MyDialog()
myDlg.show()
```

![QGIS Message bar with a button](image)
13.2 Showing progress

Progress bars can also be put in the QGIS message bar, since, as we have seen, it accepts widgets. Here is an example that you can try in the console.

```python
import time
from qgis.PyQt.QtWidgets import QProgressBar
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *

progressMessageBar = iface.messageBar().createMessage("Doing something boring...")
progress = QProgressBar()
progress.setMaximum(10)
progress.setAlignment(Qt.AlignLeft | Qt.AlignVCenter)
progressMessageBar.layout().addWidget(progress)
iface.messageBar().pushWidget(progressMessageBar, Qgis.Info)

for i in range(10):
    time.sleep(1)
    progress.setValue(i + 1)

iface.messageBar().clearWidgets()
```

![QGIS Message bar in custom dialog](image)
13.3 Logging

There are three different types of logging available in QGIS to log and save all the information about the execution of your code. Each has its specific output location. Please consider to use the correct way of logging for your purpose:

- **QgsMessageLog** is for messages to communicate issues to the user. The output of the QgsMessageLog is shown in the Log Messages Panel.
- The python built in **logging** module is for debugging on the level of the QGIS Python API (PyQGIS). It is recommended for Python script developers that need to debug their python code, e.g. feature ids or geometries
- **QgsLogger** is for messages for QGIS internal debugging / developers (i.e. you suspect something is triggered by some broken code). Messages are only visible with developer versions of QGIS.

Examples for the different logging types are shown in the following sections below.

警告: Use of the Python print statement is unsafe to do in any code which may be multithreaded and extremely slows down the algorithm. This includes expression functions, renderers, symbol layers and Processing algorithms (amongst others). In these cases you should always use the python logging module or thread safe classes (QgsLogger or QgsMessageLog) instead.

13.3.1 QgsMessageLog

```python
# You can optionally pass a 'tag' and a 'level' parameters
QgsMessageLog.logMessage("Your plugin code has been executed correctly", 'MyPlugin', level=Qgis.Info)
QgsMessageLog.logMessage("Your plugin code might have some problems", level=Qgis.Warning)
QgsMessageLog.logMessage("Your plugin code has crashed!", level=Qgis.Critical)
```

MyPlugin(0): Your plugin code has been executed correctly
(1): Your plugin code might have some problems
(2): Your plugin code has crashed!

备注: You can see the output of the QgsMessageLog in the log_message_panel
The basicConfig method configures the basic setup of the logging. In the above code the filename, logging level and the format are defined. The filename refers to where to write the logfile to, the logging level defines what levels to output and the format defines the format in which each message is output.

If you want to erase the log file every time you execute your script you can do something like:

```python
if os.path.isfile(logfilename):
    with open(logfilename, 'w') as file:
        pass
```

Further resources on how to use the python logging facility are available at:

- https://docs.python.org/3/library/logging.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/howto/logging.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/howto/logging-cookbook.html

警告： Please note that without logging to a file by setting a filename the logging may be multithreaded which heavily slows down the output.
CHAPTER 14

Authentication infrastructure

from qgis.core import (QgsApplication, QgsRasterLayer, QgsAuthMethodConfig, QgsDataSourceUri, QgsPkiBundle, QgsMessageLog, )

from qgis.gui import (QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor, QgsAuthConfigEditor, QgsAuthConfigSelect, QgsAuthSettingsWidget, )

from qgis.QtWidgets import (QWidget, QTabWidget, )

from qgis.QtNetwork import QSslCertificate
14.1 简介

User reference of the Authentication infrastructure can be read in the User Manual in the authentication_overview paragraph.

This chapter describes the best practices to use the Authentication system from a developer perspective.

The authentication system is widely used in QGIS Desktop by data providers whenever credentials are required to access a particular resource, for example when a layer establishes a connection to a Postgres database.

There are also a few widgets in the QGIS gui library that plugin developers can use to easily integrate the authentication infrastructure into their code:

- QgsAuthConfigEditor
- QgsAuthConfigSelect
- QgsAuthSettingsWidget

A good code reference can be read from the authentication infrastructure tests code.

警告: Due to the security constraints that were taken into account during the authentication infrastructure design, only a selected subset of the internal methods are exposed to Python.

14.2 Glossary

Here are some definition of the most common objects treated in this chapter.

Master Password
Password to allow access and decrypt credential stored in the QGIS Authentication DB

Authentication Database
A Master Password encrypted sqlite db qgis-auth.db where Authentication Configuration are stored. e.g user/password, personal certificates and keys, Certificate Authorities

Authentication DB
Authentication Database

Authentication Configuration
A set of authentication data depending on Authentication Method. e.g Basic authentication method stores the couple of user/password.

Authentication Config
Authentication Configuration

Authentication Method
A specific method used to get authenticated. Each method has its own protocol used to gain the authenticated level. Each method is implemented as shared library loaded dynamically during QGIS authentication infrastructure init.
14.3 QgsAuthManager the entry point

The QgsAuthManager singleton is the entry point to use the credentials stored in the QGIS encrypted Authentication DB, i.e. the qgis-auth.db file under the active user profile folder.

This class takes care of the user interaction: by asking to set a master password or by transparently using it to access encrypted stored information.

14.3.1 Init the manager and set the master password

The following snippet gives an example to set master password to open the access to the authentication settings. Code comments are important to understand the snippet.

```python
authMgr = QgsApplication.authManager()

# check if QgsAuthManager has already been initialized... a side effect
# of the QgsAuthManager.init() is that AuthDbPath is set.
# QgsAuthManager.init() is executed during QGIS application init and hence
# you do not normally need to call it directly.
if authMgr.authenticationDatabasePath():
    if authMgr.masterPasswordIsSet():
        msg = 'Authentication master password not recognized'
        assert authMgr.masterPasswordSame("your master password"), msg
    else:
        msg = 'Master password could not be set'
        # The verify parameter checks if the hash of the password was
        # already saved in the authentication db
        assert authMgr.setMasterPassword("your master password",
                                        verify=True), msg
else:
    # outside qgis, e.g. in a testing environment => setup env var before
    # db init
    os.environ['QGIS_AUTH_DB_DIR_PATH'] = "/path/where/located/qgis-auth.db"
    msg = 'Master password could not be set'
    assert authMgr.setMasterPassword("your master password", True), msg
authMgr.init("/path/where/located/qgis-auth.db")
```

14.3.2 Populate authdb with a new Authentication Configuration entry

Any stored credential is a Authentication Configuration instance of the QgsAuthMethodConfig class accessed using a unique string like the following one:

```
authcfg = 'fm1s770'
```

that string is generated automatically when creating an entry using the QGIS API or GUI, but it might be useful to manually set it to a known value in case the configuration must be shared (with different credentials) between multiple users within an organization.

QgsAuthMethodConfig is the base class for any Authentication Method. Any Authentication Method sets a configuration hash map where authentication information will be stored. Hereafter a useful snippet to store PKI-path credentials for a hypothetical alice user:

```
authMgr = QgsApplication.authManager()
# set alice PKI data
config = QgsAuthMethodConfig()
config.setName("alice")
config.setMethod("PKI-Paths")
```
### Available Authentication methods

**Authentication Method** libraries are loaded dynamically during authentication manager init. Available authentication methods are:

1. **Basic** User and password authentication
2. **EsriToken** ESRI token based authentication
3. **Identity-Cert** Identity certificate authentication
4. **OAuth2** OAuth2 authentication
5. **PKI-Paths** PKI paths authentication
6. **PKI-PKCS#12** PKI PKCS#12 authentication

### Populate Authorities

```python
authMgr = QgsApplication.authManager()
# add authorities
cacerts = QSslCertificate.fromPath("/path/to/ca_chains.pem")
assert cacerts is not None
# store CA
authMgr.storeCertAuthorities(cacerts)
# and rebuild CA caches
authMgr.rebuildCaCertsCache()
authMgr.rebuildTrustedCaCertsCache()
```

### Manage PKI bundles with QgsPkiBundle

A convenience class to pack PKI bundles composed on SslCert, SslKey and CA chain is the `QgsPkiBundle` class. Hereafter a snippet to get password protected:

```python
# add alice cert in case of key with pwd
cabundlesList = []  # List of CA bundles
bundle = QgsPkiBundle.fromPemPaths("/path/to/alice-cert.pem",
                                   "/path/to/alice-key_w-pass.pem",
                                   "unlock_pwd",
                                   cabundlesList)
assert bundle is not None
# You can check bundle validity by calling:
# bundle.isValid()
```

Refer to `QgsPkiBundle` class documentation to extract cert/key/CAs from the bundle.
14.3.3 Remove an entry from authdb

We can remove an entry from Authentication Database using its authcfg identifier with the following snippet:

```python
authMgr = QgsApplication.authManager()
authMgr.removeAuthenticationConfig( "authCfg_Id_to_remove" )
```

14.3.4 Leave authcfg expansion to QgsAuthManager

The best way to use an Authentication Config stored in the Authentication DB is referring it with the unique identifier authcfg. Expanding, means convert it from an identifier to a complete set of credentials. The best practice to use stored Authentication Configs, is to leave it managed automatically by the Authentication manager. The common use of a stored configuration is to connect to an authentication enabled service like a WMS or WFS or to a DB connection.

| authM = QgsApplication.authManager() |
| print(authM.authMethod("Identity-Cert").supportedDataProviders()) |

Sample output:

```
['ows', 'wfs', 'wcs', 'wms', 'postgres']
```

For example, to access a WMS service using stored credentials identified with authcfg = 'fm1s770', we just have to use the authcfg in the data source URL like in the following snippet:

```python
authCfg = 'fm1s770'
quri = QgsDataSourceUri()  
quri.setParam("layers", 'usa:states')
quri.setParam("styles", '')
quri.setParam("format", 'image/png')
quri.setParam("crs", 'EPSG:4326')
quri.setParam("dpiMode", '7')
quri.setParam("featureCount", '10')
quri.setParam("authcfg", authCfg)  
quri.setParam("contextualWMSLegend", '0')
quri.setParam("url", 'https://my_auth_enabled_server_ip/wms')
rlayer = QgsRasterLayer( quri.uri( False ), 'states', 'wms')
```

In the upper case, the wms provider will take care to expand authcfg URI parameter with credential just before setting the HTTP connection.

```
# <---- here my authCfg url parameter
```

**警告**: The developer would have to leave authcfg expansion to the QgsAuthManager, in this way he will be sure that expansion is not done too early.

Usually an URI string, built using the QgsDataSourceURI class, is used to set a data source in the following way:

```python
authCfg = 'fm1s770'
quri = QgsDataSourceUri("my WMS url here")
quri.setParam("authcfg", authCfg)
rlayer = QgsRasterLayer( quri.uri( False ), 'states', 'wms')
```

**备注**: The False parameter is important to avoid URI complete expansion of the authcfg id present in the URI.
PKI examples with other data providers

Other example can be read directly in the QGIS tests upstream as in `test_authmanager_pki_ows` or `test_authmanager_pki_postgres`.

### 14.4 Adapt plugins to use Authentication infrastructure

Many third party plugins are using `httplib2` or other Python networking libraries to manage HTTP connections instead of integrating with `QgsNetworkAccessManager` and its related Authentication Infrastructure integration.

To facilitate this integration a helper Python function has been created called `NetworkAccessManager`. Its code can be found [here](#).

This helper class can be used as in the following snippet:

```python
http = NetworkAccessManager(authid="my_authCfg", exception_class=My_
    FailedRequestError)
try:
    response, content = http.request( "my_rest_url" )
except My_FailedRequestError, e:
    # Handle exception
    pass
```

### 14.5 Authentication GUIs

In this paragraph are listed the available GUIs useful to integrate authentication infrastructure in custom interfaces.

#### 14.5.1 GUI to select credentials

If it's necessary to select a *Authentication Configuration* from the set stored in the *Authentication DB* it is available in the GUI class `QgsAuthConfigSelect`.

![Authentication GUI](image)

and can be used as in the following snippet:

```python
# create the instance of the QgsAuthConfigSelect GUI hierarchically linked to
# the widget referred with 'parent'
parent = QWidget()    # Your GUI parent widget
gui = QgsAuthConfigSelect( parent, "postgres" )
# add the above created gui in a new tab of the interface where the
# GUI has to be integrated
tabGui = QTabWidget()
tabGui.insertTab( 1, gui, "Configurations" )
```
The above example is taken from the QGIS source code. The second parameter of the GUI constructor refers to data provider type. The parameter is used to restrict the compatible Authentication Methods with the specified provider.

### 14.5.2 Authentication Editor GUI

The complete GUI used to manage credentials, authorities and to access to Authentication utilities is managed by the `QgsAuthEditorWidgets` class.

![Authentication Editor GUI](image)

and can be used as in the following snippet:

```python
# create the instance of the QgsAuthEditorWidgets GUI hierarchically linked to
# the widget referred with 'parent'
parent = QWidget()  # Your GUI parent widget
gui = QgsAuthConfigSelect( parent )
gui.show()
```

An integrated example can be found in the related test.
14.5.3 Authorities Editor GUI

A GUI used to manage only authorities is managed by the `QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor` class.

![Certificate Authorities and Issuers](image)

and can be used as in the following snippet:

```python
# create the instance of the QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor GUI hierarchically
# linked to the widget referred with 'parent'
parent = QWidget()  # Your GUI parent widget
gui = QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor( parent )
gui.show()
```
CHAPTER 15

Tasks - doing heavy work in the background

15.1 简介

Background processing using threads is a way to maintain a responsive user interface when heavy processing is going on. Tasks can be used to achieve threading in QGIS.

A task (QgsTask) is a container for the code to be performed in the background, and the task manager (QgsTaskManager) is used to control the running of the tasks. These classes simplify background processing in QGIS by providing mechanisms for signaling, progress reporting and access to the status for background processes.

Tasks can be grouped using subtasks.

The global task manager (found with QgsApplication.taskManager()) is normally used. This means that your tasks may not be the only tasks that are controlled by the task manager.

There are several ways to create a QGIS task:

- Create your own task by extending QgsTask

```python
class SpecialisedTask(QgsTask):
    pass
```

- Create a task from a function

```python
from qgis.core import (QgsProcessingContext,
QgsTaskManager,
QgsTask,
QgsProcessingAlgRunnerTask,
Qgis,
QgsProcessingFeedback,
QgsApplication,
QgsMessageLog,
)
```
def heavyFunction():
    # Some CPU intensive processing ...
    pass

def workdone():
    # ... do something useful with the results
    pass

task = QgsTask.fromFunction('heavy function', heavyFunction,
                          on_finished=workdone)

• Create a task from a processing algorithm

definitions = dict()
context = QgsProcessingContext()
feedback = QgsProcessingFeedback()

buffer_alg = QgsApplication.instance().processingRegistry().algorithmById(  
                           'native:buffer')
task = QgsProcessingAlgRunnerTask(buffer_alg, params, context,  
                                    feedback)

 Dependencies between tasks can be described using the addSubTask() function of QgsTask. When a dependency is stated, the task manager will automatically determine how these dependencies will be executed. Wherever possible dependencies will be executed in parallel in order to satisfy them as quickly as possible. If a task on which another task depends is canceled, the dependent task will also be canceled. Circular dependencies can make deadlocks possible, so be careful.

If a task depends on a layer being available, this can be stated using the setDependentLayers() function of QgsTask. If a layer on which a task depends is not available, the task will be canceled.

Once the task has been created it can be scheduled for running using the addTask() function of the task manager. Adding a task to the manager automatically transfers ownership of that task to the manager, and the manager will cleanup and delete tasks after they have executed. The scheduling of the tasks is influenced by the task priority, which is set in addTask().

The status of tasks can be monitored using QgsTask and QgsTaskManager signals and functions.

15.2 Examples

15.2.1 Extending QgsTask

In this example RandomIntegerSumTask extends QgsTask and will generate 100 random integers between 0 and 500 during a specified period of time. If the random number is 42, the task is aborted and an exception is raised.

Several instances of RandomIntegerSumTask (with subtasks) are generated and added to the task manager, demonstrating two types of dependencies.
QgsApplication, QgsTask, QgsMessageLog, Qgis

MESSAGECATEGORY = 'RandomIntegerSumTask'

class RandomIntegerSumTask(QgsTask):
    """This shows how to subclass QgsTask"""
    def __init__(self, description, duration):
        super().__init__(description, QgsTask.CanCancel)
        self.duration = duration
        self.total = 0
        self.iterations = 0
        self.exception = None

    def run(self):
        """Here you implement your heavy lifting.
        Should periodically test for isCanceled() to gracefully abort.
        This method MUST return True or False.
        Raising exceptions will crash QGIS, so we handle them internally and raise them in self.finished"
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage('Started task "{}".format({
            self.description()),
            MESSAGECATEGORY, Qgis.Info)
        wait_time = self.duration / 100
        for i in range(100):
            sleep(wait_time)
            # use setProgress to report progress
            self.setProgress(i)
            arandominteger = random.randint(0, 500)
            self.total += arandominteger
            self.iterations += 1
            # check isCanceled() to handle cancellation
            if self.isCanceled():
                return False
            # simulate exceptions to show how to abort task
            if arandominteger == 42:
                # DO NOT raise Exception('bad value!')
                # this would crash QGIS
                self.exception = Exception('bad value!')
                return False
        return True

    def finished(self, result):
        """
        This function is automatically called when the task has completed (successfully or not).
        You implement finished() to do whatever follow-up stuff should happen after the task is complete.
        finished is always called from the main thread, so it's safe to do GUI operations and raise Python exceptions here.
        result is the return value from self.run.
        """
        if result:
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage("RandomTask "(name)" completed\n' \n            'RandomTotal: (total) (with {iterations} ' \n            'iterations)".format( 
                name=self.description(),
            )
```python
total = self.total,
iterations = self.iterations,
MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Success)
else:
    if self.exception is None:
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage(
            'RandomTask "{name}" not successful but without exception (probably the task was manually canceled by the user). format(
                name = self.description(),
            ),
            MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Warning)
    else:
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage(
            'RandomTask "{name}" Exception: {exception}. format(
                name = self.description(),
                exception = self.exception),
            ),
            MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Critical)
raise self.exception

def cancel(self):
    QgsMessageLog.logMessage(
        'RandomTask "{name}" was canceled'. format(
            name = self.description(),
        ),
        MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Info)
    super().cancel()

longtask = RandomIntegerSumTask('waste cpu long', 20)
shorttask = RandomIntegerSumTask('waste cpu short', 10)
minitask = RandomIntegerSumTask('waste cpu mini', 5)
shortsubtask = RandomIntegerSumTask('waste cpu subtask short', 5)
longsubtask = RandomIntegerSumTask('waste cpu subtask long', 10)
shortestsubtask = RandomIntegerSumTask('waste cpu subtask shortest', 4)

# Add a subtask (shortsubtask) to shorttask that must run after minitask and longtask has finished
shorttask.addSubTask(shortsubtask, [minitask, longtask])
# Add a subtask (longsubtask) to longtask that must be run before the parent task
longtask.addSubTask(longsubtask, [], QgsTask.PARENT_DEPENDS_ON_SUB_TASK)
# Add a subtask (shortestsubtask) to longtask
longtask.addSubTask(shortestsubtask)
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(longtask)
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(shorttask)
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(minitask)
```
15.2.2 Task from function

Create a task from a function (doSomething in this example). The first parameter of the function will hold the QgsTask for the function. An important (named) parameter is on_finished, that specifies a function that will be called when the task has completed. The doSomething function in this example has an additional named parameter wait_time.

```python
import random
from time import sleep
MESSAGE_CATEGORY = 'TaskFromFunction'

def doSomething(task, wait_time):
    
    Raises an exception to abort the task.
    Returns a result if success.
    The result will be passed, together with the exception (None in
    the case of success), to the on_finished method.
    If there is an exception, there will be no result.
    
    QgsMessageLog.logMessage('Started task {}\'.format(task.description()),
    MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Info)

    wait_time = wait_time / 100
    total = 0
    iterations = 0
    for i in range(100):
        sleep(wait_time)
        # use task.setProgress to report progress
        task.setProgress(i)
        a_random_integer = random.randint(0, 500)
        total += a_random_integer
        iterations += 1
        # check task.isCanceled() to handle cancellation
        if task.isCanceled():
            stopped(task)
            return None
        # raise an exception to abort the task
        if a_random_integer == 42:
            raise Exception('bad value!')
        return {'total': total, 'iterations': iterations,
                'task': task.description()}

    def stopped(task):
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage('Task "{}" was canceled\'.format(
                                     name=task.description()),
        MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Info)

    def completed(exception, result=None):
        
        This is called when doSomething is finished.
        Exception is not None if doSomething raises an exception.
        result is the return value of doSomething.
        
        if exception is None:
            if result is None:
                QgsMessageLog.logMessage('Completed with no exception and no result \'
                '(probably manually canceled by the user)',
                MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Warning)
            else:
                QgsMessageLog.logMessage('Task \n{name} completed\n''Total: {total} ( with {iterations} )''
```

(续下页)
15.2.3 Task from a processing algorithm

Create a task that uses the algorithm qgis:randompointsinextent to generate 50000 random points inside a specified extent. The result is added to the project in a safe way.

```python
from functools import partial
from qgis.core import (QgsTaskManager, QgsMessageLog, QgsProcessingAlgRunnerTask, QgsApplication, QgsProcessingContext, QgsProcessingFeedback, QgsProject)

MESSAGE_CATEGORY = 'AlgRunnerTask'

def task_finished(context, successful, results):
    if not successful:
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage('Task finished unsucessfully', MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Warning)
        output_layer = context.getMapLayer(results['OUTPUT'])
        # because getMapLayer doesn't transfer ownership, the layer will
        # be deleted when context goes out of scope and you'll get a
        # crash.
        # takeMapLayer transfers ownership so it's then safe to add it
        # to the project and give the project ownership.
        if output_layer and output_layer.isValid():
            QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(output_layer)

    alg = QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithmById('qgis:randompointsinextent')
    # `context` and `feedback` need to
    # live for as least as long as `task`,
    # otherwise the program will crash.
    # Initializing them globally is a sure way
```

RandomIntegerSumTask(0): Started task "waste cpu subtask short"
RandomTaskFromFunction(0): Started task Waste cpu 1
RandomTaskFromFunction(0): Started task Waste cpu 2
RandomTaskFromFunction(0): Task Waste cpu 2 completed
RandomTotal: 23263 (with 100 iterations)
RandomTaskFromFunction(0): Task Waste cpu 1 completed
RandomTotal: 25044 (with 100 iterations)
# of avoiding this unfortunate situation.

context = QgsProcessingContext()
feedback = QgsProcessingFeedback()
params = {
    'EXTENT': '0.0, 10.0, 40, 50 [EPSG:4326]',
    'MIN_DISTANCE': 0.0,
    'POINTS_NUMBER': 50000,
    'TARGET_CRS': 'EPSG:4326',
    'OUTPUT': 'memory: My random points'
}
task = QgsProcessingAlgRunnerTask(alg, params, context, feedback)
task.executed.connect(partial(task_finished, context))
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(task)

See also: https://www.opengis.ch/2018/06/22/threads-in-pyqgis3/.

15.2. Examples
16.1 Structuring Python Plugins

The main steps for creating a plugin are:

1. **Idea:** Have an idea about what you want to do with your new QGIS plugin.
2. **Setup:** Create the files for your plugin. Depending on the plugin type, some are mandatory while others are optional.
3. **Develop:** Write the code in appropriate files.
4. **Document:** Write the plugin documentation.
5. Optionally: **Translate:** Translate your plugin into different languages.
6. **Test:** Reload your plugin to check if everything is OK.
7. **Publish:** Publish your plugin in QGIS repository or make your own repository as an "arsenal" of personal "GIS weapons".

16.1.1 Getting started

Before starting to write a new plugin, have a look at the **Official Python plugin repository**. The source code of existing plugins can help you to learn more about programming. You may also find that a similar plugin already exists and you may be able to extend it or at least build on it to develop your own.

Set up plugin file structure

To get started with a new plugin, we need to set up the necessary plugin files.

There are two plugin template resources that can help get you started:

- For educational purposes or whenever a minimalist approach is desired, the **minimal plugin template** provides the basic files (skeleton) necessary to create a valid QGIS Python plugin.
- For a more fully feature plugin template, the **Plugin Builder** can create templates for multiple different plugin types, including features such as localization (translation) and testing.

A typical plugin directory includes the following files:
• metadata.txt - required - Contains general info, version, name and some other metadata used by plugins website and plugin infrastructure.
• __init__.py - required - The starting point of the plugin. It has to have the `classFactory()` method and may have any other initialisation code.
• mainPlugin.py - core code - The main working code of the plugin. Contains all the information about the actions of the plugin and the main code.
• form.ui - for plugins with custom GUI - The GUI created by Qt Designer.
• form.py - compiled GUI - The translation of the form.ui described above to Python.
• resources.qrc - optional - An .xml document created by Qt Designer. Contains relative paths to resources used in the GUI forms.
• resources.py - compiled resources, optional - The translation of the .qrc file described above to Python.

警告: If you plan to upload the plugin to the Official Python plugin repository you must check that your plugin follows some additional rules, required for plugin Validation.

16.1.2 Writing plugin code

The following section shows what content should be added in each of the files introduced above.

metadata.txt

First, the Plugin Manager needs to retrieve some basic information about the plugin such as its name, description etc. This information is stored in metadata.txt.

备注: All metadata must be in UTF-8 encoding.
## Metadata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metadata</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>a short string containing the name of the plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qgisMinimumVersion</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>dotted notation of minimum QGIS version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qgisMaximumVersion</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>dotted notation of maximum QGIS version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>short text which describes the plugin, no HTML allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>longer text which describes the plugin in details, no HTML allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>short string with the version dotted notation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>author name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>email of the author, only shown on the website to logged in users, but visible in the Plugin Manager after the plugin is installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changelog</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>string, can be multiline, no HTML allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experimental</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>boolean flag, True or False - True if this version is experimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deprecated</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>boolean flag, True or False, applies to the whole plugin and not just to the uploaded version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>comma separated list, spaces are allowed inside individual tags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homepage</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>a valid URL pointing to the homepage of your plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>a valid URL for the source code repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tracker</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>a valid URL for tickets and bug reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icon</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>a file name or a relative path (relative to the base folder of the plugin’s compressed package) of a web friendly image (PNG, JPEG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>one of Raster, Vector, Database, Mesh and Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plugin_dependencies</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>PIP-like comma separated list of other plugins to install, use plugin names coming from their metadata’s name field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>boolean flag, True or False, determines if the plugin has a server interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasProcessingProvider</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>boolean flag, True or False, determines if the plugin provides processing algorithms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, plugins are placed in the Plugins menu (we will see in the next section how to add a menu entry for your plugin) but they can also be placed into Raster, Vector, Database, Mesh and Web menus.

A corresponding “category” metadata entry exists to specify that, so the plugin can be classified accordingly. This metadata entry is used as tip for users and tells them where (in which menu) the plugin can be found. Allowed values for “category” are: Vector, Raster, Database or Web. For example, if your plugin will be available from Raster menu, add this to metadata.txt

```plaintext
category=Raster
```

### 备注：
If qgisMaximumVersion is empty, it will be automatically set to the major version plus .99 when uploaded to the Official Python plugin repository.

### An example for this metadata.txt

```plaintext
[general]
name=HelloWorld
email=me@example.com
author=Just Me
qgisMinimumVersion=3.0
description=This is an example plugin for greeting the world. Multiline is allowed:
   lines starting with spaces belong to the same field, in this case to the "description" field.
```

(续下页)
HTML formatting is not allowed.

about—This paragraph can contain a detailed description of the plugin. Multiline is allowed, HTML is not.

version=version 1.2
tracker=http://bugs.itopen.it
repository=http://www.itopen.it/repo

; start of optional metadata
category=Raster
changelog-The changelog lists the plugin versions and their changes as in the example below:
1.0 - First stable release
0.9 - All features implemented
0.8 - First testing release

; Tags are in comma separated value format, spaces are allowed within the tag name.
; Tags should be in English language. Please also check for existing tags and synonyms before creating a new one.
tags=wkt,raster,hello world

; these metadata can be empty, they will eventually become mandatory.
homepage=https://www.itopen.it
icon-icon.png

; experimental flag (applies to the single version)
experimental=True

; deprecated flag (applies to the whole plugin and not only to the uploaded version)
deprecated=False

; if empty, it will be automatically set to major version + .99
qgisMaximumVersion=3.99

; Since QGIS 3.8, a comma separated list of plugins to be installed (or upgraded) can be specified.
; The example below will try to install (or upgrade) "MyOtherPlugin" version 1.12 and any version of "YetAnotherPlugin".
; Both "MyOtherPlugin" and "YetAnotherPlugin" names come from their own metadata's name field
plugin_dependencies=MyOtherPlugin==1.12,YetAnotherPlugin

__init__.py

This file is required by Python’s import system. Also, QGIS requires that this file contains a classFactory() function, which is called when the plugin gets loaded into QGIS. It receives a reference to the instance of QgisInterface and must return an object of your plugin’s class from the mainplugin.py --- in our case it’s called TestPlugin (see below). This is how __init__.py should look like

```python
def classFactory(iface):
    from .mainPlugin import TestPlugin
    return TestPlugin(iface)

# any other initialisation needed
```
**mainPlugin.py**

This is where the magic happens and this is how magic looks like: (e.g. mainPlugin.py)

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtWidgets import *

# initialize Qt resources from file resources.py
from . import resources

class TestPlugin:
    def __init__(self, iface):
        # save reference to the QGIS interface
        self.iface = iface

    def initGui(self):
        # create action that will start plugin configuration
        self.action = QAction(QIcon("testplug:icon.png"),
                               "Test plugin",
                               self.iface.mainWindow())
        self.action.setObjectName("testAction")
        self.action.setWhatsThis("Configuration for test plugin")
        self.action.setStatusTip("This is status tip")
        self.action.triggered.connect(self.run)

        # add toolbar button and menu item
        self.iface.addToolBarIcon(self.action)
        self.iface.addPluginToMenu("&Test plugins", self.action)

        # connect to signal renderComplete which is emitted when canvas
        # rendering is done
        self.iface.mapCanvas().renderComplete.connect(self.renderTest)

    def unload(self):
        # remove the plugin menu item and icon
        self.iface.removePluginMenu("&Test plugins", self.action)
        self.iface.removeToolBarIcon(self.action)

        # disconnect form signal of the canvas
        self.iface.mapCanvas().renderComplete.disconnect(self.renderTest)

    def run(self):
        # create and show a configuration dialog or something similar
        print("TestPlugin: run called!")

    def renderTest(self, painter):
        # use painter for drawing to map canvas
        print("TestPlugin: renderTest called!")
```

The only plugin functions that must exist in the main plugin source file (e.g. mainPlugin.py) are:

- `__init__` which gives access to QGIS interface
- `initGui()` called when the plugin is loaded
- `unload()` called when the plugin is unloaded

In the above example, `addPluginToMenu()` is used. This will add the corresponding menu action to the `Plugins` menu. Alternative methods exist to add the action to a different menu. Here is a list of those methods:

- `addPluginToRasterMenu()`
- `addPluginToVectorMenu()`
**addPluginToDatabaseMenu()**

**addPluginToWebMenu()**

All of them have the same syntax as the **addPluginToMenu()** method.

Adding your plugin menu to one of those predefined methods is recommended to keep consistency in how plugin entries are organized. However, you can add your custom menu group directly to the menu bar, as the next example demonstrates:

```python
def initGui(self):
    self.menu = QMenu(self.iface.mainWindow())
    self.menu.setObjectName("testMenu")
    self.menu.setTitle("MyMenu")

    self.action = QAction(QIcon("testplug:icon.png"),
                            "Test plugin",
                            self.iface.mainWindow())
    self.action.setObjectName("testAction")
    self.action.setWhatsThis("Configuration for test plugin")
    self.action.setStatusTip("This is status tip")
    self.action.triggered.connect(self.run)
    self.menu.addAction(self.action)

    menuBar = self.iface.mainWindow().menuBar()
    menuBar.insertMenu(self.iface.firstRightStandardMenu().menuAction(),
                       self.menu)

def unload(self):
    self.menu.deleteLater()
```

Don’t forget to set QAction and QMenu objectName to a name specific to your plugin so that it can be customized.

While help and about actions can also be added to your custom menu, a convenient place to make them available is in the QGIS main Help ► Plugins menu. This is done using the **pluginHelpMenu()** method.

```python
def initGui(self):
    self.help_action = QAction(QIcon("testplug:icon.png"),
                               "Test Plugin...",
                               self.iface.mainWindow())

    # Add the action to the Help menu
    self.iface.pluginHelpMenu().addAction(self.help_action)

    self.help_action.triggered.connect(self.show_help)

@staticmethod
def show_help():
    """ Open the online help. """
    QDesktopServices.openUrl(QUrl('https://docs.qgis.org'))

def unload(self):
    self.iface.pluginHelpMenu().removeAction(self.help_action)
    del self.help_action
```

When working on a real plugin it’s wise to write the plugin in another (working) directory and create a makefile which will generate UI + resource files and install the plugin into your QGIS installation.
16.1.3 Documenting plugins

The documentation for the plugin can be written as HTML help files. The qgis.utils module provides a function, 
showPluginHelp() which will open the help file browser, in the same way as other QGIS help.

The showPluginHelp() function looks for help files in the same directory as the calling module. It will look for, 
in turn, index-ll_cc.html, index-ll.html, index-en.html, index-en_us.html and index.html, displaying whichever it finds first. Here ll_cc is the QGIS locale. This allows multiple translations of the 
documentation to be included with the plugin.

The showPluginHelp() function can also take parameters packageName, which identifies a specific plugin for 
which the help will be displayed, filename, which can replace "index" in the names of files being searched, and section, 
which is the name of an html anchor tag in the document on which the browser will be positioned.

16.1.4 Translating plugins

With a few steps you can set up the environment for the plugin localization so that depending on the locale settings 
of your computer the plugin will be loaded in different languages.

Software requirements

The easiest way to create and manage all the translation files is to install Qt Linguist. In a Debian-based GNU/Linux 
environment you can install it typing:

```
sudo apt install qttools5-dev-tools
```

Files and directory

When you create the plugin you will find the i18n folder within the main plugin directory.

**All the translation files have to be within this directory.**

.pro file

First you should create a .pro file, that is a project file that can be managed by Qt Linguist.

In this .pro file you have to specify all the files and forms you want to translate. This file is used to set up the 
localization files and variables. A possible project file, matching the structure of our example plugin:

```
FORMS = ../form.ui
SOURCES = ../your_plugin.py
TRANSLATIONS = your_plugin_it.ts
```

Your plugin might follow a more complex structure, and it might be distributed across several files. If this is the case, 
keep in mind that pylupdate5, the program we use to read the .pro file and update the translatable string, does 
not expand wild card characters, so you need to place every file explicitly in the .pro file. Your project file might 
then look like something like this:

```
FORMS = ../ui/about.ui ../ui/feedback.ui 
      ../ui/main_dialog.ui
SOURCES = ../your_plugin.py ../computation.py 
          ../utils.py
```

Furthermore, the your_plugin.py file is the file that calls all the menu and sub-menus of your plugin in the 
QGIS toolbar and you want to translate them all.

Finally with the TRANSLATIONS variable you can specify the translation languages you want.
.ts file

Once you have created the .pro you are ready to generate the .ts file(s) for the language(s) of your plugin. Open a terminal, go to your_plugin/i18n directory and type:

```
pylupdate5 your_plugin.pro
```

you should see the your_plugin_language.ts file(s).

Open the .ts file with Qt Linguist and start to translate.

.qm file

When you finish to translate your plugin (if some strings are not completed the source language for those strings will be used) you have to create the .qm file (the compiled .ts file that will be used by QGIS).

Just open a terminal cd in your_plugin/i18n directory and type:

```
lrelease your_plugin.ts
```

now, in the i18n directory you will see the your_plugin.qm file(s).

Translate using Makefile

Alternatively you can use the makefile to extract messages from python code and Qt dialogs, if you created your plugin with Plugin Builder. At the beginning of the Makefile there is a LOCALES variable:

```
LOCALES = en
```

Add the abbreviation of the language to this variable, for example for Hungarian language:

```
LOCALES = en hu
```

Now you can generate or update the hu.ts file (and the en.ts too) from the sources by:

```
make transup
```

After this, you have updated .ts file for all languages set in the LOCALES variable. Use Qt Linguist to translate the program messages. Finishing the translation the .qm files can be created by the transcompile:

```
make transcompile
```

You have to distribute .ts files with your plugin.
Load the plugin

In order to see the translation of your plugin, open QGIS, change the language (Settings ► Options ► General) and restart QGIS.

You should see your plugin in the correct language.

⚠️: If you change something in your plugin (new UIs, new menu, etc..) you have to generate again the update version of both .ts and .qm file, so run again the command of above.

16.1.5 Sharing your plugin

QGIS is hosting hundreds of plugins in the plugin repository. Consider sharing yours! It will extend the possibilities of QGIS and people will be able to learn from your code. All hosted plugins can be found and installed from within QGIS with the Plugin Manager.

Information and requirements are here: plugins.qgis.org.

16.1.6 Tips and Tricks

Plugin Reloader

During development of your plugin you will frequently need to reload it in QGIS for testing. This is very easy using the Plugin Reloader plugin. You can find it with the Plugin Manager.

Automate packaging, release and translation with qgis-plugin-ci

qgis-plugin-ci provides a command line interface to perform automated packaging and deployment for QGIS plugins on your computer, or using continuous integration like GitHub workflows or Gitlab-CI as well as Transifex for translation.

It allows releasing, translating, publishing or generating an XML plugin repository file via CLI or in CI actions.

Accessing Plugins

You can access all the classes of installed plugins from within QGIS using python, which can be handy for debugging purposes.

```python
my_plugin = qgis.utils.plugins['My Plugin']
```

Log Messages

Plugins have their own tab within the log_message_panel.
Resource File

Some plugins use resource files, for example `resources.qrc` which define resources for the GUI, such as icons:

```xml
<RCC>
    <qresource prefix="/plugins/testplug" >
        <file>icon.png</file>
    </qresource>
</RCC>
```

It is good to use a prefix that will not collide with other plugins or any parts of QGIS, otherwise you might get resources you did not want. Now you just need to generate a Python file that will contain the resources. It's done with `pyrcc5` command:

```
pyrcc5 -o resources.py resources.qrc
```

**备注:** 在Windows环境下，尝试从Command Prompt或Powershell运行`pyrcc5`可能会导致错误"Windows cannot access the specified device, path, or file [...]"。最简单的解决方法可能是使用OSGeo4W Shell，但如果你愿意自己修改PATH环境变量或明确指定执行文件的路径，你应该可以在 `\bin\pyrcc5.exe`找到它。

### 16.2 Code Snippets

在这一节中所有的代码，如果不在QGIS命令行中执行，都需要导入如下包库

```python
from qgis.core import (
    QgsProject,
    QgsApplication,
    QgsMapLayer,
)

from qgis.gui import (
    QgsGui,
    QgsOptionsWidgetFactory,
    QgsOptionsPageWidget,
    QgsLayerTreeEmbeddedWidgetProvider,
    QgsLayerTreeEmbeddedWidgetRegistry,
)

from qgis.QtCore import Qt
from qgis.QtWidgets import (  
    QMessageBox,
    QAction,
    QHBoxLayout,
    QComboBox,
)

from qgis.QtGui import QIcon
```

This section features code snippets to facilitate plugin development.
16.2.1 How to call a method by a key shortcut

In the plug-in add to the initGui()

```python
self.key_action = QAction("Test Plugin", self.iface.mainWindow())
self.iface.registerMainWindowAction(self.key_action, "Ctrl+I")  # action triggered by Ctrl+I
self.iface.addPluginToMenu("&Test plugins", self.key_action)
self.key_action.triggered.connect(self.key_action_triggered)
```

To unload() add

```python
self.iface.unregisterMainWindowAction(self.key_action)
```

The method that is called when CTRL+I is pressed

```python
def key_action_triggered(self):
    QMessageBox.information(self.iface.mainWindow(), "Ok", "You pressed Ctrl+I")
```

It is also possible to allow users to customize key shortcuts for the provided actions. This is done by adding:

```python
# in the initGui() function
QgsGui.shortcutsManager().registerAction(self.key_action)

# and in the unload() function
QgsGui.shortcutsManager().unregisterAction(self.key_action)
```

16.2.2 How to reuse QGIS icons

Because they are well-known and convey a clear message to the users, you may want sometimes to reuse QGIS icons in your plugin instead of drawing and setting a new one. Use the `getThemeIcon()` method.

For example, to reuse the `mActionFileOpen.svg` icon available in the QGIS code repository:

```python
# e.g. somewhere in the initGui
self.file_open_action = QAction(QgsApplication.getThemeIcon("/mActionFileOpen.svg"),
                               self.tr("Select a File..."),
                               self.iface.mainWindow())
self.iface.addPluginToMenu("MyPlugin", self.file_open_action)
```

`iconPath()` is another method to call QGIS icons. Find examples of calls to theme icons at QGIS embedded images - Cheatsheet.

16.2.3 Interface for plugin in the options dialog

You can add a custom plugin options tab to Settings ► Options. This is preferable over adding a specific main menu entry for your plugin’s options, as it keeps all of the QGIS application settings and plugin settings in a single place which is easy for users to discover and navigate.

The following snippet will just add a new blank tab for the plugin’s settings, ready for you to populate with all the options and settings specific to your plugin. You can split the following classes into different files. In this example, we are adding two classes into the main `mainPlugin.py` file.

```python
class MyPluginOptionsFactory(QgsOptionsWidgetFactory):
    def __init__(self):
```

16.2. Code Snippets
Finally we are adding the imports and modifying the __init__ function:

```python
from qgis.QtGui import QHBoxLayout
from qgis.gui import QgsOptionsWidgetFactory, QgsOptionsPageWidget

class MyPlugin:
    """QGIS Plugin Implementation.""

    def __init__(self, iface):
        """Constructor.
        :param iface: An interface instance that will be passed to this class which provides the hook by which you can manipulate the QGIS application at run time.
        :type iface: QgsInterface
        """
        # Save reference to the QGIS interface
        self.iface = iface

        def initGui(self):
            self.options_factory = MyPluginOptionsFactory()
            self.options_factory.setTitle(self.tr('My Plugin'))
            iface.registerOptionsWidgetFactory(self.options_factory)

        def unload(self):
            iface.unregisterOptionsWidgetFactory(self.options_factory)
```

小技巧：Add custom tabs to layer properties dialog

You can apply a similar logic to add the plugin custom option to the layer properties dialog using the classes `QgsMapLayerConfigWidgetFactory` and `QgsMapLayerConfigWidget`.
16.2.4 Embed custom widgets for layers in the layer tree

Beside usual layer symbology elements displayed next or below the layer entry in the Layers panel, you can add your own widgets, allowing for quick access to some actions that are often used with a layer (setup filtering, selection, style, refreshing a layer with a button widget, create a layer based time slider or just show extra layer information in a Label there, or ...). These so-called Layer tree embedded widgets are made available through the layer’s properties Legend tab for individual layers.

The following code snippet creates a drop-down in the legend which shows you the layer-styles available for the layer, allowing to quickly switch between the different layer styles.

```python
class LayerStyleComboBox(QComboBox):
    def __init__(self, layer):
        QComboBox.__init__(self)
        self.layer = layer
        for style_name in layer.styleManager().styles():
            self.addItem(style_name)
        idx = self.findText(layer.styleManager().currentStyle())
        if idx != -1:
            self.setCurrentIndex(idx)
        self.currentIndexChanged.connect(self.on_current_changed)

    def on_current_changed(self, index):
        self.layer.styleManager().setCurrentStyle(self.itemText(index))

class LayerStyleWidgetProvider(QgsLayerTreeEmbeddedWidgetProvider):
    def __init__(self):
        QgsLayerTreeEmbeddedWidgetProvider.__init__(self)
    
    def id(self):
        return "style"
    
    def name(self):
        return "Layer style chooser"
    
    def createWidget(self, layer, widgetIndex):
        return LayerStyleComboBox(layer)
    
    def supportsLayer(self, layer):
        return True  # any layer is fine

provider = LayerStyleWidgetProvider()
QgsGui.layerTreeEmbeddedWidgetRegistry().addProvider(provider)
```

Then from a given layer’s Legend properties tab, drag the Layer style chooser from the Available widgets to Used widgets to enable the widget in the layer tree. Embedded widgets are ALWAYS displayed at the top of their associated layer node subitems.

If you want to use the widgets from within e.g. a plugin, you can add them like this:

```python
layer = iface.activeLayer()
counter = int(layer.customProperty("embeddedWidgets/count", 0))
layer.setCustomProperty("embeddedWidgets/count", counter+1)
layer.setCustomProperty("embeddedWidgets/{}/id".format(counter), "style")
view = self.iface.layerTreeView()
view.layerTreeModel().refreshLayerLegend(view.currentLegendNode())
view.currentNode().setExpanded(True)
```
16.3 IDE settings for writing and debugging plugins

Although each programmer has his preferred IDE/Text editor, here are some recommendations for setting up popular IDE’s for writing and debugging QGIS Python plugins.

16.3.1 Useful plugins for writing Python plugins

Some plugins are convenient when writing Python plugins. From Plugins ► Manage and Install plugins…, install:

- **Plugin reloader**: This will let you reload a plugin and pull new changes without restarting QGIS.
- **First Aid**: This will add a Python console and local debugger to inspect variables when an exception is raised from a plugin.

⚠️: Despite our constant efforts, information beyond this line may not be updated for QGIS 3. Refer to https://qgis.org/pyqgis/master for the python API documentation or, give a hand to update the chapters you know about. Thanks.

16.3.2 A note on configuring your IDE on Linux and Windows

**On Linux**, all that usually needs to be done is to add the QGIS library locations to the user’s PYTHONPATH environment variable. Under most distributions, this can be done by editing ~/.bashrc or ~/.bash-profile with the following line (tested on OpenSUSE Tumbleweed):

```bash
export PYTHONPATH=\$PYTHONPATH:/usr/share/qgis/python/plugins:/usr/share/qgis/\$python
```

Save the file and implement the environment settings by using the following shell command:

```bash
source ~/.bashrc
```

**On Windows**, you need to make sure that you have the same environment settings and use the same libraries and interpreter as QGIS. The fastest way to do this is to modify the startup batch file of QGIS.

If you used the OSGeo4W Installer, you can find this under the bin folder of your OSGeo4W install. Look for something like C:\OSGeo4W\bin\qgis-unstable.bat.

16.3.3 Debugging using Pyscripter IDE (Windows)

For using Pyscripter IDE, here’s what you have to do:

1. Make a copy of qgis-unstable.bat and rename it pyscripter.bat.
2. Open it in an editor. And remove the last line, the one that starts QGIS.
3. Add a line that points to your Pyscripter executable and add the command line argument that sets the version of Python to be used
4. Also add the argument that points to the folder where Pyscripter can find the Python dll used by QGIS, you can find this under the bin folder of your OSGeo4W install

```bash
@echo off
SET OSGEO4W_ROOT=C:\OSGeo4W
call "\%OSGEO4W_ROOT\%\bin\o4w_env.bat
call "\%OSGEO4W_ROOT\%\bin\gdal16.bat
@echo off
path %PATH%;%GISBASE%\bin
Start C:\pyscripter\pyscripter.exe --python25 --pythondllpath=C:\OSGeo4W\bin
```
5. Now when you double click this batch file it will start Pyscripter, with the correct path.

More popular than Pyscripter, Eclipse is a common choice among developers. In the following section, we will be explaining how to configure it for developing and testing plugins.

### 16.3.4 Debugging using Eclipse and PyDev

安装

To use Eclipse, make sure you have installed the following

- Eclipse
- Aptana Studio 3 Plugin or PyDev
- QGIS 2.x
- You may also want to install Remote Debug, a QGIS plugin. At the moment it's still experimental so enable 🚧 Experimental plugins under Plugins ► Manage and Install plugins... ► Options beforehand.

To prepare your environment for using Eclipse in Windows, you should also create a batch file and use it to start Eclipse:

1. Locate the folder where qgis_core.dll resides in. Normally this is C:\OSGeo4W\apps\qgis\bin, but if you compiled your own QGIS application this is in your build folder in output/bin/RelWithDebInfo
2. Locate your eclipse.exe executable.
3. Create the following script and use this to start eclipse when developing QGIS plugins.

```bash
call "C:\OSGeo4W\bin\o4w_env.bat"
set PATH=%PATH%;C:\path\to\your\qgis_core.dll\parent\folder
start /B C:\path\to\your\eclipse.exe
```

Setting up Eclipse

1. In Eclipse, create a new project. You can select General Project and link your real sources later on, so it does not really matter where you place this project.
2. Right-click your new project and choose New ► Folder.

3. Click Advanced and choose Link to alternate location (Linked Folder). In case you already have sources you want to debug, choose these. In case you don’t, create a folder as it was already explained.

Now in the view Project Explorer, your source tree pops up and you can start working with the code. You already have syntax highlighting and all the other powerful IDE tools available.
Configuring the debugger

To get the debugger working:

1. Switch to the Debug perspective in Eclipse (Window ➤ Open Perspective ➤ Other ➤ Debug).
2. Start the PyDev debug server by choosing PyDev ➤ Start Debug Server.
3. Eclipse is now waiting for a connection from QGIS to its debug server and when QGIS connects to the debug server it will allow it to control the python scripts. That's exactly what we installed the Remote Debug plugin for. So start QGIS in case you did not already and click the bug symbol.

Now you can set a breakpoint and as soon as the code hits it, execution will stop and you can inspect the current state of your plugin. (The breakpoint is the green dot in the image below, set one by double clicking in the white space left to the line you want the breakpoint to be set).

A very interesting thing you can make use of now is the debug console. Make sure that the execution is currently stopped at a break point, before you proceed.

1. Open the Console view (Window ➤ Show view). It will show the Debug Server console which is not very interesting. But there is a button Open Console which lets you change to a more interesting PyDev Debug Console.
2. Click the arrow next to the Open Console button and choose PyDev Console. A window opens up to ask you which console you want to start.
3. Choose PyDev Debug Console. In case its greyed out and tells you to Start the debugger and select the valid frame, make sure that you've got the remote debugger attached and are currently on a breakpoint.

You have now an interactive console which lets you test any commands from within the current context. You can manipulate variables or make API calls or whatever you like.

小技巧: A little bit annoying is, that every time you enter a command, the console switches back to the Debug Server. To stop this behavior, you can click the Pin Console button when on the Debug Server page and it should remember this decision at least for the current debug session.
Making eclipse understand the API

A very handy feature is to have Eclipse actually know about the QGIS API. This enables it to check your code for typos. But not only this, it also enables Eclipse to help you with autocompletion from the imports to API calls.

To do this, Eclipse parses the QGIS library files and gets all the information out there. The only thing you have to do is to tell Eclipse where to find the libraries.

1. **Click Window ➤ Preferences ➤ PyDev ➤ Interpreter ➤ Python.**

   You will see your configured python interpreter in the upper part of the window (at the moment python2.7 for QGIS) and some tabs in the lower part. The interesting tabs for us are Libraries and Forced Builtins.

2. **First open the Libraries tab.**

3. **Add a New Folder and choose the python folder of your QGIS installation. If you do not know where this folder is (it’s not the plugins folder):**
   1. Open QGIS
   2. Start a python console
   3. Enter `qgis`
   4. and press Enter. It will show you which QGIS module it uses and its path.
   5. Strip the trailing `/qgis/__init__.pyc` from this path and you’ve got the path you are looking for.

4. **You should also add your plugins folder here (it is in python/plugins under the user profile folder).**

![PyDev Debug Console](image)
5. Next jump to the Forced Builtin tab, click on New... and enter qgis. This will make Eclipse parse the QGIS API. You probably also want Eclipse to know about the PyQt API. Therefore also add PyQt as forced builtin. That should probably already be present in your libraries tab.

6. Click OK and you’re done.

备注: Every time the QGIS API changes (e.g. if you’re compiling QGIS master and the SIP file changed), you should go back to this page and simply click Apply. This will let Eclipse parse all the libraries again.

16.3.5 Debugging with PyCharm on Ubuntu with a compiled QGIS

PyCharm is an IDE for Python developed by JetBrains. There is a free version called Community Edition and a paid one called Professional. You can download PyCharm on the website: https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/download

We are assuming that you have compiled QGIS on Ubuntu with the given build directory ~/dev/qgis/build/master. It’s not compulsory to have a self compiled QGIS, but only this has been tested. Paths must be adapted.

1. In PyCharm, in your Project Properties, Project Interpreter, we are going to create a Python Virtual environment called QGIS.

2. Click the small gear and then Add.

3. Select Virtualenv environment.

4. Select a generic location for all your Python projects such as ~/dev/qgis/venv because we will use this Python interpreter for all our plugins.

5. Choose a Python 3 base interpreter available on your system and check the next two options Inherit global site-packages and Make available to all projects.

1. Click OK, come back on the small gear and click Show all.

2. In the new window, select your new interpreter QGIS and click the last icon in the vertical menu Show paths for the selected interpreter.

3. Finally, add the following absolute path to the list ~/dev/qgis/build/master/output/python.
1. Restart PyCharm and you can start using this new Python virtual environment for all your plugins.

PyCharm will be aware of the QGIS API and also of the PyQt API if you use Qt provided by QGIS like from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QDir. The autocompletion should work and PyCharm can inspect your code.

In the professional version of PyCharm, remote debugging is working well. For the Community edition, remote debugging is not available. You can only have access to a local debugger, meaning that the code must run inside PyCharm (as script or unittest), not in QGIS itself. For Python code running in QGIS, you might use the First Aid plugin mentioned above.

16.3.6 Debugging using PDB

If you do not use an IDE such as Eclipse or PyCharm, you can debug using PDB, following these steps.

1. First add this code in the spot where you would like to debug

```python
# Use pdb for debugging
import pdb
# also import pyqtRemoveInputHook
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import pyqtRemoveInputHook
# These lines allow you to set a breakpoint in the app
pyqtRemoveInputHook()
pdb.set_trace()
```

2. Then run QGIS from the command line.

   On Linux do:
3. And when the application hits your breakpoint you can type in the console!

**TODO:**
Add testing information

### 16.4 Releasing your plugin

Once your plugin is ready and you think the plugin could be helpful for some people, do not hesitate to upload it to [Official Python plugin repository](https://plugins.qgis.org/). On that page you can also find packaging guidelines about how to prepare the plugin to work well with the plugin installer. Or in case you would like to set up your own plugin repository, create a simple XML file that will list the plugins and their metadata.

Please take special care to the following suggestions:

#### 16.4.1 Metadata and names

- avoid using a name too similar to existing plugins
- if your plugin has a similar functionality to an existing plugin, please explain the differences in the About field, so the user will know which one to use without the need to install and test it
- avoid repeating "plugin" in the name of the plugin itself
- use the description field in metadata for a 1 line description, the About field for more detailed instructions
- include a code repository, a bug tracker, and a home page; this will greatly enhance the possibility of collaboration, and can be done very easily with one of the available web infrastructures (GitHub, GitLab, Bitbucket, etc.)
- choose tags with care: avoid the uninformative ones (e.g. vector) and prefer the ones already used by others (see the plugin website)
- add a proper icon, do not leave the default one; see QGIS interface for a suggestion of the style to be used

#### 16.4.2 Code and help

- do not include generated file (ui_*.py, resources_rc.py, generated help files ···) and useless stuff (e.g. .gitignore) in repository
- add the plugin to the appropriate menu (Vector, Raster, Web, Database)
- when appropriate (plugins performing analyses), consider adding the plugin as a subplugin of Processing framework: this will allow users to run it in batch, to integrate it in more complex workflows, and will free you from the burden of designing an interface
- include at least minimal documentation and, if useful for testing and understanding, sample data.
16.4.3 Official Python plugin repository

You can find the official Python plugin repository at https://plugins.qgis.org/.

In order to use the official repository you must obtain an OSGEO ID from the OSGEO web portal.

Once you have uploaded your plugin it will be approved by a staff member and you will be notified.

**TODO:**
- Insert a link to the governance document

**Permissions**

These rules have been implemented in the official plugin repository:

- every registered user can add a new plugin
- *staff* users can approve or disapprove all plugin versions
- users which have the special permission `plugins.can_approve` get the versions they upload automatically approved
- users which have the special permission `plugins.can_approve` can approve versions uploaded by others as long as they are in the list of the plugin owners
- a particular plugin can be deleted and edited only by *staff* users and plugin owners
- if a user without `plugins.can_approve` permission uploads a new version, the plugin version is automatically unapproved.

**Trust management**

Staff members can grant trust to selected plugin creators setting `plugins.can_approve` permission through the front-end application.

The plugin details view offers direct links to grant trust to the plugin creator or the plugin owners.

**Validation**

Plugin’s metadata are automatically imported and validated from the compressed package when the plugin is uploaded. Here are some validation rules that you should aware of when you want to upload a plugin on the official repository:

1. the name of the main folder containing your plugin must contain only ASCII characters (A-Z and a-z), digits and the characters underscore (_) and minus (-), also it cannot start with a digit
2. `metadata.txt` is required
3. all required metadata listed in `metadata table` must be present
4. the `version` metadata field must be unique
Plugin structure

Following the validation rules the compressed (.zip) package of your plugin must have a specific structure to validate as a functional plugin. As the plugin will be unzipped inside the users plugins folder it must have it’s own directory inside the .zip file to not interfere with other plugins. Mandatory files are: metadata.txt and __init__.py. But it would be nice to have a README and of course an icon to represent the plugin (resources.qrc). Following is an example of how a plugin.zip should look like.

```
plugin.zip
 | pluginfolder/
 | |-- i18n
 | | |-- translation_file_de.ts
 | |-- img
 | | |-- icon.png
 | | |-- icons.png
 | | |-- __init__.py
 | |-- Makefile
 | |-- metadata.txt
 | |-- more_code.py
 | |-- main_code.py
 | |-- README
 | |-- resources.qrc
 | |-- resources_rc.py
 | `-- ui.Qt_user_interface_file.ui
```

It is possible to create plugins in the Python programming language. In comparison with classical plugins written in C++ these should be easier to write, understand, maintain and distribute due to the dynamic nature of the Python language.

Python plugins are listed together with C++ plugins in QGIS plugin manager. They are searched for in `~/(UserProfile)/python/plugins` and these paths:

- UNIX/Mac: `(qgis_prefix)/share/qgis/python/plugins`
- Windows: `(qgis_prefix)/python/plugins`

For definitions of `~` and `(UserProfile)` see `core_and_external_plugins`.

**备注:** By setting `QGIS_PLUGINPATH` to an existing directory path, you can add this path to the list of paths that are searched for plugins.
Writing a Processing plugin

Depending on the kind of plugin that you are going to develop, it might be a better option to add its functionality as a Processing algorithm (or a set of them). That would provide a better integration within QGIS, additional functionality (since it can be run in the components of Processing, such as the modeler or the batch processing interface), and a quicker development time (since Processing will take of a large part of the work).

To distribute those algorithms, you should create a new plugin that adds them to the Processing Toolbox. The plugin should contain an algorithm provider, which has to be registered when the plugin is instantiated.

17.1 Creating from scratch

To create a plugin from scratch which contains an algorithm provider, you can follow these steps using the Plugin Builder:

1. Install the Plugin Builder plugin
2. Create a new plugin using the Plugin Builder. When the Plugin Builder asks you for the template to use, select "Processing provider".
3. The created plugin contains a provider with a single algorithm. Both the provider file and the algorithm file are fully commented and contain information about how to modify the provider and add additional algorithms. Refer to them for more information.

17.2 Updating a plugin

If you want to add your existing plugin to Processing, you need to add some code.

1. In your metadata.txt file, you need to add a variable:

   ```
   hasProcessingProvider=yes
   ```

2. In the Python file where your plugin is setup with the initGui method, you need to adapt some lines like this:
```python
from qgis.core import QgsApplication
from processing_provider.provider import Provider

class YourPluginName():
    def __init__(self):
        self.provider = None

    def initProcessing(self):
        self.provider = Provider()
        QgsApplication.processingRegistry().addProvider(self.provider)

    def initGui(self):
        self.initProcessing()

    def unload(self):
        QgsApplication.processingRegistry().removeProvider(self.provider)
```

3. You can create a folder `processing_provider` with three files in it:

   - `__init__.py` with nothing in it. This is necessary to make a valid Python package.
   - `provider.py` which will create the Processing provider and expose your algorithms.

```python
from qgis.core import QgsProcessingProvider
from processing_provider.example_processing_algorithm import ExampleProcessingAlgorithm

class Provider(QgsProcessingProvider):
    def loadAlgorithms(self, *args, **kwargs):
        self.addAlgorithm(ExampleProcessingAlgorithm())
        # add additional algorithms here
        # self.addAlgorithm(MyOtherAlgorithm())

    def id(self, *args, **kwargs):
        '''The ID of your plugin, used for identifying the provider."
        This string should be a unique, short, character only string, eg "qgis" or "gdal". This string should not be localised.
        '''
        return 'yourplugin'

    def name(self, *args, **kwargs):
        '''The human friendly name of your plugin in Processing.
        This string should be as short as possible (e.g. "Lastools", not "Lastools version 1.0.1 64-bit") and localised.
        '''
        return self.tr('Your plugin')

    def icon(self, *args):
        '''Should return a QIcon which is used for your provider inside the Processing toolbox.
        '''
        return QgsProcessingProvider.icon(self)
```

   - `example_processing_algorithm.py` which contains the example algorithm file. Copy/paste the content of the script template file and update it according to your needs.

4. Now you can reload your plugin in QGIS and you should see your example script in the Processing toolbox.
and modeler.
CHAPTER 18

Using Plugin Layers

18.1 Subclassing QgsPluginLayer

Below is an example of a minimal QgsPluginLayer implementation. It is based on the original code of the Watermark example plugin.

The custom renderer is the part of the implement that defines the actual drawing on the canvas.

```python
class WatermarkLayerRenderer(QgsMapLayerRenderer):
    def __init__(self, layerId, rendererContext):
        super().__init__(layerId, rendererContext)
    def render(self):
        image = QImage("/usr/share/icons/hicolor/128x128/apps/qgis.png")
        painter = self.renderContext().painter()
        painter.save()
        painter.drawImage(10, 10, image)
        painter.restore()
        return True
```

If your plugin uses its own methods to render a map layer, writing your own layer type based on QgsPluginLayer might be the best way to implement that.
class WatermarkPluginLayer(QgsPluginLayer):
    LAYER_TYPE = "watermark"

    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__(WatermarkPluginLayer.LAYER_TYPE, "Watermark plugin layer")
        self.setValid(True)

    def createMapRenderer(self, rendererContext):
        return WatermarkLayerRenderer(self.id(), rendererContext)

    def setTransformContext(self, ct):
        pass

    # Methods for reading and writing specific information to the project file can 
    # also be added:
    def readXml(self, node, context):
        pass

    def writeXml(self, node, doc, context):
        pass

The plugin layer can be added to the project and to the canvas as any other map layer:

```python
plugin_layer = WatermarkPluginLayer()
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(plugin_layer)
```

When loading a project containing such a layer, a factory class is needed:

```python
class WatermarkPluginLayerType(QgsPluginLayerType):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__(WatermarkPluginLayer.LAYER_TYPE)

    def createLayer(self):
        return WatermarkPluginLayer()

    # You can also add GUI code for displaying custom information 
    # in the layer properties
    def showLayerProperties(self, self, layer):
        pass

    # Keep a reference to the instance in Python so it won't 
    # be garbage collected
    plt = WatermarkPluginLayerType()

    assert QgsApplication.pluginLayerRegistry().addPluginLayerType(plt)
```
CHAPTER 19

Network analysis library

The network analysis library can be used to:

- create mathematical graph from geographical data (polyline vector layers)
- implement basic methods from graph theory (currently only Dijkstra’s algorithm)

The network analysis library was created by exporting basic functions from the RoadGraph core plugin and now you can use its methods in plugins or directly from the Python console.

19.1 General information

Briefly, a typical use case can be described as:

1. create graph from geodata (usually polyline vector layer)
2. run graph analysis
3. use analysis results (for example, visualize them)
19.2 Building a graph

The first thing you need to do --- is to prepare input data, that is to convert a vector layer into a graph. All further actions will use this graph, not the layer.

As a source we can use any polyline vector layer. Nodes of the polylines become graph vertexes, and segments of the polylines are graph edges. If several nodes have the same coordinates then they are the same graph vertex. So two lines that have a common node become connected to each other.

Additionally, during graph creation it is possible to "fix" ("tie") to the input vector layer any number of additional points. For each additional point a match will be found --- the closest graph vertex or closest graph edge. In the latter case the edge will be split and a new vertex added.

Vector layer attributes and length of an edge can be used as the properties of an edge.

Converting from a vector layer to the graph is done using the Builder programming pattern. A graph is constructed using a so-called Director. There is only one Director for now: QgsVectorLayerDirector. The director sets the basic settings that will be used to construct a graph from a line vector layer, used by the builder to create the graph.

Currently, as in the case with the director, only one builder exists: QgsGraphBuilder, that creates QgsGraph objects. You may want to implement your own builders that will build a graph compatible with such libraries as BGL or NetworkX.

To calculate edge properties the programming pattern strategy is used. For now only QgsNetworkDistanceStrategy strategy (that takes into account the length of the route) and QgsNetworkSpeedStrategy (that also considers the speed) are available. You can implement your own strategy that will use all necessary parameters. For example, RoadGraph plugin uses a strategy that computes travel time using edge length and speed value from attributes.

It's time to dive into the process.

First of all, to use this library we should import the analysis module

```python
from qgis.analysis import *
```

Then some examples for creating a director

```python
# don't use information about road direction from layer attributes, # all roads are treated as two-way
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '', '', '',
                                  QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth)

# use field with index 5 as source of information about road direction.
# one-way roads with direct direction have attribute value "yes", # one-way roads with reverse direction have the value "1", and accordingly # bidirectional roads have "no". By default roads are treated as two-way.
# This scheme can be used with OpenStreetMap data
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, 5, 'yes', '1', 'no',
                                  QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth)
```

To construct a director, we should pass a vector layer that will be used as the source for the graph structure and information about allowed movement on each road segment (one-way or bidirectional movement, direct or reverse direction). The call looks like this

```python
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer,
                                  directionFieldId,
                                  directDirectionValue,
                                  reverseDirectionValue,
                                  bothDirectionValue,
                                  defaultDirection)
```

And here is full list of what these parameters mean:

- vectorLayer --- vector layer used to build the graph
• directionFieldId — index of the attribute table field, where information about roads direction is stored. If -1, then don’t use this info at all. An integer.

• directDirectionValue — field value for roads with direct direction (moving from first line point to last one). A string.

• reverseDirectionValue — field value for roads with reverse direction (moving from last line point to first one). A string.

• bothDirectionValue — field value for bidirectional roads (for such roads we can move from first point to last and from last to first). A string.

• defaultDirection — default road direction. This value will be used for those roads where field directionFieldId is not set or has some value different from any of the three values specified above. Possible values are:
  - QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionForward — One-way direct
  - QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBackward — One-way reverse
  - QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth — Two-way

It is necessary then to create a strategy for calculating edge properties

```python
# The index of the field that contains information about the edge speed
attributeId = 1

# Default speed value
defaultValue = 50

# Conversion from speed to metric units ('1' means no conversion)
toMetricFactor = 1

strategy = QgsNetworkSpeedStrategy(attributeId, defaultValue, toMetricFactor)
```

And tell the director about this strategy

```python
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '','','','3')
director.addStrategy(strategy)
```

Now we can use the builder, which will create the graph. The QgsGraphBuilder class constructor takes several arguments:

• crs --- coordinate reference system to use. Mandatory argument.

• otfEnabled --- use ”on the fly” reprojection or no. By default True (use OTF).

• topologyTolerance --- topological tolerance. Default value is 0.

• ellipsoidID --- ellipsoid to use. By default ”WGS84”.

```python
# only CRS is set, all other values are defaults
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(vectorLayer.crs())
```

Also we can define several points, which will be used in the analysis. For example

```python
startPoint = QgsPointXY(1179720.1871, 5419067.3507)
endPoint = QgsPointXY(1180616.0205, 5419745.7839)
```

Now all is in place so we can build the graph and ”tie” these points to it

```python
tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [startPoint, endPoint])
```

Building the graph can take some time (which depends on the number of features in a layer and layer size). tiedPoints is a list with coordinates of ”tied” points. When the build operation is finished we can get the graph and use it for the analysis

```python
graph = builder.graph()
```

With the next code we can get the vertex indexes of our points

19.2. Building a graph
startId = graph.findVertex(tiedPoints[0])
endId = graph.findVertex(tiedPoints[1])

19.3 Graph analysis

Network analysis is used to find answers to two questions: which vertexes are connected and how to find a shortest path. To solve these problems the network analysis library provides Dijkstra’s algorithm.

Dijkstra’s algorithm finds the shortest route from one of the vertexes of the graph to all the others and the values of the optimization parameters. The results can be represented as a shortest path tree.

The shortest path tree is a directed weighted graph (or more precisely a tree) with the following properties:

• only one vertex has no incoming edges — the root of the tree
• all other vertexes have only one incoming edge
• if vertex B is reachable from vertex A, then the path from A to B is the single available path and it is optimal (shortest) on this graph

To get the shortest path tree use the methods shortestTree() and dijkstra() of the QgsGraphAnalyzer class. It is recommended to use the dijkstra() method because it works faster and uses memory more efficiently.

The shortestTree() method is useful when you want to walk around the shortest path tree. It always creates a new graph object (QgsGraph) and accepts three variables:

• source --- input graph
• startVertexIdx --- index of the point on the tree (the root of the tree)
• criterionNum --- number of edge property to use (started from 0).

tree = QgsGraphAnalyzer.shortestTree(graph, startId, 0)

The dijkstra() method has the same arguments, but returns two arrays. In the first array element n contains index of the incoming edge or -1 if there are no incoming edges. In the second array element n contains the distance from the root of the tree to vertex n or DOUBLE_MAX if vertex n is unreachable from the root.

(tree, cost) = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, startId, 0)

Here is some very simple code to display the shortest path tree using the graph created with the shortestTree() method (select linestring layer in Layers panel and replace coordinates with your own).

```
from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.analysis import *
from qgis.QtCore import *
from qgis.QtGui import *

vectorLayer = QgsVectorLayer('testdata/network.gpkg|layername=network_lines', '--lines')
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '', '', '', --QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth)
strategy = QgsNetworkDistanceStrategy()
director.addStrategy(strategy)
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(vectorLayer.crs())
```

警告: Use this code only as an example, it creates a lot of QgsRubberBand objects and may be slow on large datasets.
12
pStart = QgsPointXY(1179661.925139, 5419188.074362)
tiedPoint = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart])
pStart = tiedPoint[0]

graph = builder.graph()

idStart = graph.findVertex(pStart)

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i = 0
while (i < tree.edgeCount()):
    rb = QgsRubberBand(iface.mapCanvas())
    rb.setColor (Qt.red)
    rb.addPoint (tree.vertex(tree.edge(i).fromVertex()).point())
    rb.addPoint (tree.vertex(tree.edge(i).toVertex()).point())
    i = i + 1

Same thing but using the dijkstra() method

from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.analysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vectorLayer = QgsVectorLayer('testdata/network.gpkg|layername=network_lines',
   'lines')
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '','',
   QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth)
strategy = QgsNetworkDistanceStrategy()
director.addStrategy(strategy)
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(vectorLayer.crs())
pStart = QgsPointXY(1179661.925139, 5419188.074362)
tiedPoint = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart])
pStart = tiedPoint[0]

graph = builder.graph()

idStart = graph.findVertex(pStart)

22
for (tree, costs) = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, idStart, 0)

for edgeId in tree:
    if edgeId == -1:
        continue
    rb = QgsRubberBand(iface.mapCanvas())
    rb.setColor (Qt.red)
    rb.addPoint (graph.vertex(graph.edge(edgeId).fromVertex()).point())
    rb.addPoint (graph.vertex(graph.edge(edgeId).toVertex()).point())
19.3.1 Finding shortest paths

To find the optimal path between two points the following approach is used. Both points (start A and end B) are "tied" to the graph when it is built. Then using the shortestTree() or dijkstra() method we build the shortest path tree with root in the start point A. In the same tree we also find the end point B and start to walk through the tree from point B to point A. The whole algorithm can be written as:

```python
assign T = B
while T != B
    add point T to path
    get incoming edge for point T
    look for point TT, that is start point of this edge
    assign T = TT
    add point A to path
```

At this point we have the path, in the form of the inverted list of vertexes (vertexes are listed in reversed order from end point to start point) that will be visited during traveling by this path.

Here is the sample code for QGIS Python Console (you may need to load and select a linestring layer in TOC and replace coordinates in the code with yours) that uses the shortestTree() method.

```python
from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.analysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vectorLayer = QgsVectorLayer('testdata/network.gpkg|layername=network_lines', 'lines')
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(vectorLayer.sourceCrs())
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '', '', '',
                                 QgsVectorLayerDirectorIRECTIONBoth)

startPoint = QgsPointXY(1179661.925139, 5419188.074362)
endPoint = QgsPointXY(1180942.970617, 5420040.097560)
tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [startPoint, endPoint])
tStart, tStop = tiedPoints

graph = builder.graph()
idxStart = graph.findVertex(tStart)
tree = QgsGraphAnalyzer.shortestTree(graph, idxStart, 0)
idxStart = tree.findVertex(tStart)
idxEnd = tree.findVertex(tStop)

if idxEnd == -1:
    raise Exception('No route!')

route = [tree.vertex(idxEnd).point()]

# Iterate the graph
while idxEnd != idxStart:
    edgeIds = tree.vertex(idxEnd).incomingEdges()
    if len(edgeIds) == 0:
        break
    edge = tree.edge(edgeIds[0])
    route.insert(0, tree.vertex(edge.fromVertex()).point())
    idxEnd = edge.fromVertex()
```

(续下页)
```python
from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.analysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vectorLayer = QgsVectorLayer('testdata/network.gpkg|layername=network_lines', 
                            'lines')
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '(', ')', '(', ')' 
                              -QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth)
strategy = QgsNetworkDistanceStrategy()
director.addStrategy(strategy)

builder = QgsGraphBuilder(vectorLayer.sourceCrs())
startPoint = QgsPointXY(1179661.925139, 5419188.074362)
endPoint = QgsPointXY(1180942.970617, 5420040.097560)
tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [startPoint, endPoint])
tStart, tStop = tiedPoints

g = builder.graph()
idxStart = graph.findVertex(tStart)
idxEnd = graph.findVertex(tStop)

tree, costs = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, idxStart, 0)
if tree[idxEnd] == -1:
    raise Exception('No route!')

# Total cost
cost = costs[idxEnd]

# Add last point
route = [graph.vertex(idxEnd).point()]

# Iterate the graph
while idxEnd != idxStart:
    idxEnd = graph.edge(tree[idxEnd]).fromVertex()
    route.insert(0, graph.vertex(idxEnd).point())

# Display
rb = QgsRubberBand(iface.mapCanvas())
rb.setColor(Qt.red)
for p in route:
    rb.addPoint(p)
```

And here is the same sample but using the `dijkstra()` method:

```python
from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.analysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vectorLayer = QgsVectorLayer('testdata/network.gpkg|layername=network_lines', 
                            'lines')
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '(', ')', '(', ')' 
                              -QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth)
strategy = QgsNetworkDistanceStrategy()
director.addStrategy(strategy)

builder = QgsGraphBuilder(vectorLayer.sourceCrs())
startPoint = QgsPointXY(1179661.925139, 5419188.074362)
endPoint = QgsPointXY(1180942.970617, 5420040.097560)
tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [startPoint, endPoint])
tStart, tStop = tiedPoints

g = builder.graph()
idxStart = graph.findVertex(tStart)
idxEnd = graph.findVertex(tStop)

tree, costs = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, idxStart, 0)
if tree[idxEnd] == -1:
    raise Exception('No route!')

# Total cost
cost = costs[idxEnd]

# Add last point
route = [graph.vertex(idxEnd).point()]

# Iterate the graph
while idxEnd != idxStart:
    idxEnd = graph.edge(tree[idxEnd]).fromVertex()
    route.insert(0, graph.vertex(idxEnd).point())

# Display
rb = QgsRubberBand(iface.mapCanvas())
rb.setColor(Qt.red)
for p in route:
    rb.addPoint(p)
```

19.3. Graph analysis
19.3.2 Areas of availability

The area of availability for vertex A is the subset of graph vertexes that are accessible from vertex A and the cost of the paths from A to these vertexes are not greater than some value.

More clearly this can be shown with the following example: "There is a fire station. Which parts of city can a fire truck reach in 5 minutes? 10 minutes? 15 minutes?". Answers to these questions are fire station’s areas of availability.

To find the areas of availability we can use the dijkstra() method of the QgsGraphAnalyzer class. It is enough to compare the elements of the cost array with a predefined value. If cost[i] is less than or equal to a predefined value, then vertex i is inside the area of availability, otherwise it is outside.

A more difficult problem is to get the borders of the area of availability. The bottom border is the set of vertexes that are still accessible, and the top border is the set of vertexes that are not accessible. In fact this is simple: it is the availability border based on the edges of the shortest path tree for which the source vertex of the edge is accessible and the target vertex of the edge is not.

Here is an example

```python
director = QgsVectorLayerDirector(vectorLayer, -1, '(', ')', QgsVectorLayerDirector.DirectionBoth)
strategy = QgsNetworkDistanceStrategy()
director.addStrategy(strategy)
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(vectorLayer.crs())

pStart = QgsPointXY(1179661.925139, 5419188.074362)
delta = iface.mapCanvas().getCoordinateTransform().mapUnitsPerPixel() * 1

rb = QgsRubberBand(iface.mapCanvas())
rh.setColor(Qt.green)
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(pStart.x() - delta, pStart.y() - delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(pStart.x() + delta, pStart.y() - delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(pStart.x() + delta, pStart.y() + delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(pStart.x() - delta, pStart.y() + delta))

tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart])
graph = builder.graph()
tStart = tiedPoints[0]

(tree, cost) = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, tStart, 0)
upperBound = []
r = 1500.0
i = 0
tree.reverse()

while i < len(cost):
    if cost[i] > r and tree[i] != -1:
        outVertexId = graph.edge(tree[i]).toVertex()
        if cost[outVertexId] < r:
            upperBound.append(i)
        i = i + 1

for i in upperBound:
    centerPoint = graph.vertex(i).point()
```

(続き)
```python
rb = QgsRubberBand(iface.mapCanvas())
rb.setColor(Qt.red)
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(centerPoint.x() - delta, centerPoint.y() - delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(centerPoint.x() + delta, centerPoint.y() - delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(centerPoint.x() + delta, centerPoint.y() + delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPointXY(centerPoint.x() - delta, centerPoint.y() + delta))
```
20.1 简介

要了解有关 QGIS 服务器的更多信息，请阅读 QGIS-Server-manual。

QGIS Server 是三件不同的事情:

1. QGIS Server library: 一个库，它提供一个 API 用于创建 OGC Web 服务
2. QGIS Server FCGI: 一个 FCGI 比较应用 qgis_mapserv.fcgi 与一个 HTTP 服务器一起实现了一组 OGC 服务（WMS, WFS, WCS 等）和 OGC API（WFS3/OAPIF）
3. QGIS Development Server: 一个开发服务器应用 qgis_mapserver 实现了一组 OGC 服务（WMS, WFS, WCS 等）和 OGC API（WFS3/OAPIF）

此章内容专注于第一个主题，并通过解释 QGIS Server API 的使用来说明如何使用 Python 扩展、增强或自定义服务器行为，或者如何使用 QGIS Server API 将 QGIS 服务器嵌入另一个应用。

有几种不同方式可以改变 QGIS Server 的行为或增强其能力来提供新的自定义服务或 API。以下是您可能面临的主要场景:

- EMBEDDING → 从另一个 Python 应用程序使用 QGIS Server API
- STANDALONE → 作为独立的 WSGI/HTTP 服务运行 QGIS Server
- FILTERS → 增强/自定义 QGIS Server 配合插件
- SERVICES → 添加新 SERVICE
- OGC APIs → 添加新 OGC API

嵌入式和独立应用需要通过 QGIS Server 的 Python API 直接从另一个 Python 脚本或应用。其他选择更适合于您想要将自定义功能添加到标准 QGIS Server 比较应用（FCGI 或开发服务器）：在这种情况下，您需要为服务器应用编写一个 Python 插件并注册您的自定义过滤器、服务或 API。
20.2 Server API basics

The fundamental classes involved in a typical QGIS Server application are:

- `QgsServer` the server instance (typically a single instance for the whole application life)
- `QgsServerRequest` the request object (typically recreated on each request)
- `QgsServer.handleRequest(request, response)` processes the request and populates the response

The QGIS Server FCGI or development server workflow can be summarized as follows:

```python
initialize the QgsApplication
create the QgsServer
the main server loop waits forever for client requests:
  for each incoming request:
    create a QgsServerRequest request
    create a QgsServerResponse response
    call QgsServer.handleRequest(request, response)
    filter plugins may be executed
    send the output to the client
```

Inside the `QgsServer.handleRequest(request, response)` method the filter plugins callbacks are called and `QgsServerRequest` and `QgsServerResponse` are made available to the plugins through the `QgsServerInterface` class.

警告: QGIS server classes are not thread safe, you should always use a multiprocessing model or containers when building scalable applications based on QGIS Server API.

20.3 Standalone or embedding

For standalone server applications or embedding, you will need to use the above mentioned server classes directly, wrapping them up into a web server implementation that manages all the HTTP protocol interactions with the client.

A minimal example of the QGIS Server API usage (without the HTTP part) follows:

```python
from qgis.core import QgsApplication
from qgis.server import *

app = QgsApplication([], False)

# Create the server instance, it may be a single one that
# is reused on multiple requests
server = QgsServer()

# Create the request by specifying the full URL and an optional body
# (for example for POST requests)
request = QgsBufferServerRequest('http://localhost:8081/?MAP=/qgis-server/projects/helloworld.qgs' + '&SERVICE=WMS&REQUEST=GetCapabilities')

# Create a response objects
response = QgsBufferServerResponse()

# Handle the request
server.handleRequest(request, response)

print(response.headers())
print(response.body().data().decode('utf8'))
```

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20.4 Server plugins

Server python plugins are loaded once when the QGIS Server application starts and can be used to register filters, services or APIs.

The structure of a server plugin is very similar to their desktop counterpart, a QgsServerInterface object is made available to the plugins and the plugins can register one or more custom filters, services or APIs to the corresponding registry by using one of the methods exposed by the server interface.

20.4.1 Server filter plugins

Filters come in three different flavors and they can be instanciated by subclassing one of the classes below and by calling the corresponding method of QgsServerInterface:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Type</th>
<th>Base Class</th>
<th>QgsServerInterface registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>QgsServerFilter</td>
<td>registerFilter()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Control</td>
<td>QgsAccessControlFilter</td>
<td>registerAccessControl()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache</td>
<td>QgsServerCacheFilter</td>
<td>registerServerCache()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I/O filters

I/O filters can modify the server input and output (the request and the response) of the core services (WMS, WFS etc.) allowing to do any kind of manipulation of the services workflow. It is possible for example to restrict the access to selected layers, to inject an XSL stylesheet to the XML response, to add a watermark to a generated WMS image and so on.

From this point, you might find useful a quick look to the server plugins API docs.

Each filter should implement at least one of three callbacks:

- onRequestReady()
- onResponseComplete()
- onSendResponse()

All filters have access to the request/response object (QgsRequestHandler) and can manipulate all its properties (input/output) and raise exceptions (while in a quite particular way as we’ll see below).

All these methods return a boolean value indicating if the call should be propagated to the subsequent filters. If one of these method returns False then the chain stop, otherwise the call will propagate to the next filter.

Here is the pseudo code showing how the server handles a typical request and when the filter’s callbacks are called:

```python
for each incoming request:
    create GET/POST request handler
    pass request to an instance of QgsServerInterface
    call onRequestReady filters
    if there is not a response:
```
The following paragraphs describe the available callbacks in details.

**onRequestReady**

This is called when the request is ready: incoming URL and data have been parsed and before entering the core services (WMS, WFS etc.) switch, this is the point where you can manipulate the input and perform actions like:

- authentication/authorization
- redirects
- add/remove certain parameters (typenames for example)
- raise exceptions

You could even substitute a core service completely by changing `SERVICE` parameter and hence bypassing the core service completely (not that this make much sense though).

**onSendResponse**

This is called whenever any partial output is flushed from response buffer (i.e to FCGI stdout if the fcgi server is used) and from there, to the client. This occurs when huge content is streamed (like WFS GetFeature). In this case `onSendResponse()` may be called multiple times.

Note that if the response is not streamed, then `onSendResponse()` will not be called at all.

In all case, the last (or unique) chunk will be sent to client after a call to `onResponseComplete()`.

Returning `False` will prevent flushing of data to the client. This is desirable when a plugin wants to collect all chunks from a response and examine or change the response in `onResponseComplete()`.

**onResponseComplete**

This is called once when core services (if hit) finish their process and the request is ready to be sent to the client. As discussed above, this method will be called before the last (or unique) chunk of data is sent to the client. For streaming services, multiple calls to `onSendResponse()` might have been called.

`onResponseComplete()` is the ideal place to provide new services implementation (WPS or custom services) and to perform direct manipulation of the output coming from core services (for example to add a watermark upon a WMS image).

Note that returning `False` will prevent the next plugins to execute `onResponseComplete()` but, in any case, prevent response to be sent to the client.
## Raising exceptions from a plugin

Some work has still to be done on this topic: the current implementation can distinguish between handled and unhandled exceptions by setting a `QgsRequestHandler` property to an instance of `QgsMapServiceException`, this way the main C++ code can catch handled python exceptions and ignore unhandled exceptions (or better: log them).

This approach basically works but it is not very "pythonic": a better approach would be to raise exceptions from python code and see them bubbling up into C++ loop for being handled there.

## Writing a server plugin

A server plugin is a standard QGIS Python plugin as described in *Developing Python Plugins*, that just provides an additional (or alternative) interface: a typical QGIS desktop plugin has access to QGIS application through the `QgisInterface` instance, a server plugin has only access to a `QgsServerInterface` when it is executed within the QGIS Server application context.

To make QGIS Server aware that a plugin has a server interface, a special metadata entry is needed (in `metadata.txt`):

```
server=True
```

### Important

Only plugins that have the `server=True` metadata set will be loaded and executed by QGIS Server.

The `qgis3-server-vagrant` example plugin discussed here (with many more) is available on github, a few server plugins are also published in the official QGIS plugins repository.

## Plugin files

Here’s the directory structure of our example server plugin.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>PYTHON_PLUGINS_PATH/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HelloServer/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>init</strong>.py --&gt; <em>required</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HelloServer.py --&gt; <em>required</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>metadata.txt --&gt; <em>required</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### `__init__.py`

This file is required by Python’s import system. Also, QGIS Server requires that this file contains a `serverClassFactory()` function, which is called when the plugin gets loaded into QGIS Server when the server starts. It receives reference to instance of `QgsServerInterface` and must return instance of your plugin’s class. This is how the example plugin `__init__.py` looks like:

```python
def serverClassFactory(serverIface):
    from .HelloServer import HelloServerServer
    return HelloServerServer(serverIface)
```
HelloServer.py

This is where the magic happens and this is how magic looks like: (e.g. HelloServer.py)

A server plugin typically consists in one or more callbacks packed into instances of a QgsServerFilter.

Each QgsServerFilter implements one or more of the following callbacks:

- onRequestReady()
- onResponseComplete()
- onSendResponse()

The following example implements a minimal filter which prints HelloServer! in case the SERVICE parameter equals to “HELLO”:

```python
class HelloFilter(QgsServerFilter):
    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        super().__init__(serverIface)

    def onRequestReady(self) -> bool:
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage("HelloFilter.onRequestReady")
        return True

    def onSendResponse(self) -> bool:
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage("HelloFilter.onSendResponse")
        return True

    def onResponseComplete(self) -> bool:
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage("HelloFilter.onResponseComplete")
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap()
        if params.get('SERVICE', '').upper() == 'HELLO':
            request.clear()
            request.setResponseHeader('Content-type', 'text/plain')
            request.appendBody(b'HelloServer!')
        return True
```

The filters must be registered into the serverIface as in the following example:

```python
class HelloServerServer:
    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        serverIface.registerFilter(HelloFilter(serverIface), 100)
```

The second parameter of registerFilter() sets a priority which defines the order for the callbacks with the same name (the lower priority is invoked first).

By using the three callbacks, plugins can manipulate the input and/or the output of the server in many different ways. In every moment, the plugin instance has access to the QgsRequestHandler through the QgsServerInterface. The QgsRequestHandler class has plenty of methods that can be used to alter the input parameters before entering the core processing of the server (by using requestReady()) or after the request has been processed by the core services (by using sendResponse()).

The following examples cover some common use cases:
Modifying the input

The example plugin contains a test example that changes input parameters coming from the query string, in this example a new parameter is injected into the (already parsed) `parameterMap`, this parameter is then visible by core services (WMS etc.), at the end of core services processing we check that the parameter is still there:

```python
class ParamsFilter(QgsServerFilter):
    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        super(ParamsFilter, self).__init__(serverIface)

    def onRequestReady(self) -> bool:
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap()
        request.setParameter('TEST_NEW_PARAM', 'ParamsFilter')
        return True

    def onResponseComplete(self) -> bool:
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap()
        if params.get('TEST_NEW_PARAM') == 'ParamsFilter':
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage("SUCCESS - ParamsFilter.onResponseComplete")
        else:
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage("FAIL - ParamsFilter.onResponseComplete")
        return True
```

This is an extract of what you see in the log file:

```
src/core/qgsmessagelog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]~
  HelloServer - loading filter ParamsFilter
src/core/qgsmessagelog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [1ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 Server[0]~
  Server plugin HelloServer loaded!
src/core/qgsmessagelog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 Server[0]~
  Server python plugins loaded
src/mapserver/qgshttprequesthandler.cpp: 547: (requestStringToParameterMap) [1ms]~
  inserting pair SERVICE://HELLO into the parameter map
src/mapserver/qgsserverfilter.cpp: 42: (onRequestReady) [0ms] QgsServerFilter~
  plugin default onRequestReady called
src/core/qgsmessagelog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]~
  SUCCESS - ParamsFilter.onResponseComplete
```

On the highlighted line the “SUCCESS” string indicates that the plugin passed the test.

The same technique can be exploited to use a custom service instead of a core one: you could for example skip a WFS SERVICE request or any other core request just by changing the SERVICE parameter to something different and the core service will be skipped. Then you can inject your custom results into the output and send them to the client (this is explained below).

**小技巧:** If you really want to implement a custom service it is recommended to subclass `QgsService` and register your service on `registerFilter()` by calling its `registerService(service)`
Modifying or replacing the output

The watermark filter example shows how to replace the WMS output with a new image obtained by adding a watermark image on the top of the WMS image generated by the WMS core service:

```python
from qgis.server import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

class WatermarkFilter(QgsServerFilter):
    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        super().__init__(serverIface)

    def onResponseComplete(self) -> bool:
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap()
        # Do some checks
        if (params.get('SERVICE').upper() == 'WMS' \
            and params.get('REQUEST').upper() == 'GETMAP' \
            and not request.exceptionRaised()):
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage("WatermarkFilter.onResponseComplete: image ready %s" % request.parameter("FORMAT"))
            # Get the image
            img = QImage()
            img.loadFromData(request.body())
            # Adds the watermark
            watermark = QImage(os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), 'media/watermark.png'))
            p = QPainter(img)
            p.drawImage(QRect(20, 20, 40, 40), watermark)
            p.end()
            ba = QByteArray()
            buffer = QBuffer(ba)
            buffer.open(QIODevice.WriteOnly)
            img.save(buffer, "PNG" if "png" in request.parameter("FORMAT") else "JPG")
            # Set the body
            request.clearBody()
            request.appendBody(ba)
            return True
```

In this example the SERVICE parameter value is checked and if the incoming request is a WMS GETMAP and no exceptions have been set by a previously executed plugin or by the core service (WMS in this case), the WMS generated image is retrieved from the output buffer and the watermark image is added. The final step is to clear the output buffer and replace it with the newly generated image. Please note that in a real-world situation we should also check for the requested image type instead of supporting PNG or JPG only.

Access control filters

Access control filters gives the developer a fine-grained control over which layers, features and attributes can be accessed, the following callbacks can be implemented in an access control filter:

- layerFilterExpression(layer)
- layerFilterSubsetString(layer)
- layerPermissions(layer)
- authorizedLayerAttributes(layer, attributes)
- allowToEdit(layer, feature)
• cacheKey()

**Plugin files**

Here’s the directory structure of our example plugin:

```
PYTHON_PLUGINS_PATH/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MyAccessControl/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   | __init__.py --> *required*
|   | AccessControl.py --> *required*
|   | metadata.txt --> *required*
```

**__init__.py**

This file is required by Python’s import system. As for all QGIS server plugins, this file contains a `serverClassFactory()` function, which is called when the plugin gets loaded into QGIS Server at startup. It receives a reference to an instance of `QgsServerInterface` and must return an instance of your plugin’s class. This is how the example plugin __init__.py looks like:

```python
def serverClassFactory(serverIface):
    from MyAccessControl.AccessControl import AccessControlServer
    return AccessControlServer(serverIface)
```

**AccessControl.py**

```python
class AccessControlFilter(QgsAccessControlFilter):
    def __init__(self, server_iface):
        super().__init__(server_iface)
    
    def layerFilterExpression(self, layer):
        """ Return an additional expression filter """
        return super().layerFilterExpression(layer)
    
    def layerFilterSubstring(self, layer):
        """ Return an additional subset string (typically SQL) filter """
        return super().layerFilterSubstring(layer)
    
    def layerPermissions(self, layer):
        """ Return the layer rights """
        return super().layerPermissions(layer)
    
    def authorizedLayerAttributes(self, layer, attributes):
        """ Return the authorised layer attributes """
        return super().authorizedLayerAttributes(layer, attributes)
    
    def allowToEdit(self, layer, feature):
        """ Are we authorised to modify the following geometry """
        return super().allowToEdit(layer, feature)
    
    def cacheKey(self):
        return super().cacheKey()

class AccessControlServer:
    def __init__(self, serverIface):
```

(接下页)
This example gives a full access for everybody.
It’s the role of the plugin to know who is logged on.
On all those methods we have the layer on argument to be able to customise the restriction per layer.

**layerFilterExpression**

Used to add an Expression to limit the results.
For example, to limit to features where the attribute role is equal to user.

```python
def layerFilterExpression(self, layer):
    return "$role = 'user'"
```

**layerFilterSubsetString**

Same than the previous but use the SubsetString (executed in the database)
For example, to limit to features where the attribute role is equal to user.

```python
def layerFilterSubsetString(self, layer):
    return "role = 'user'"
```

**layerPermissions**

Limit the access to the layer.

Return an object of type `LayerPermissions()`, which has the properties:

- `canRead` to see it in the GetCapabilities and have read access.
- `canInsert` to be able to insert a new feature.
- `canUpdate` to be able to update a feature.
- `canDelete` to be able to delete a feature.

For example, to limit everything on read only access:

```python
def layerPermissions(self, layer):
    rights = QgsAccessControlFilter.LayerPermissions()
    rights.canRead = True
    rights.canInsert = rights.canUpdate = rights.canDelete = False
    return rights
```
authorizedLayerAttributes

Used to limit the visibility of a specific subset of attribute.
The argument attribute return the current set of visible attributes.
For example, to hide the role attribute:

```python
def authorizedLayerAttributes(self, layer, attributes):
    return [a for a in attributes if a != "role"]
```

allowToEdit

This is used to limit the editing on a subset of features.
It is used in the WFS-Transaction protocol.
For example, to be able to edit only feature that has the attribute role with the value user:

```python
def allowToEdit(self, layer, feature):
    return feature.attribute('role') == 'user'
```

cacheKey

QGIS Server maintains a cache of the capabilities then to have a cache per role you can return the role in this method. Or return None to completely disable the cache.

20.4.2 Custom services

In QGIS Server, core services such as WMS, WFS and WCS are implemented as subclasses of QgsService.
To implement a new service that will be executed when the query string parameter SERVICE matches the service name, you can implement your own QgsService and register your service on the serviceRegistry() by calling its registerService(service).

Here is an example of a custom service named CUSTOM:

```python
from qgis.server import QgsService
from qgis.core import QgsMessageLog

class CustomServiceService(QgsService):
    def __init__(self):
        QgsService.__init__(self)
    
    def name(self):
        return "CUSTOM"

    def version(self):
        return "1.0.0"

    def executeRequest(self, self, request, response, project):
        response.setStatusCode(200)
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage('Custom service executeRequest')
        response.write("Custom service executeRequest")

class CustomService():
```

20.4. Server plugins
def __init__(self, serverIface):
    serverIface.serviceRegistry().registerService(CustomServiceService())

20.4.3 Custom APIs

In QGIS Server, core OGC APIs such as OAPIF (aka WFS3) are implemented as collections of QgsServerOgcApiHandler subclasses that are registered to an instance of QgsServerOgcApi (or its parent class QgsServerOgcApi).

To implement a new API that will be executed when the url path matches a certain URL, you can implement your own QgsServerOgcApiHandler instances, add them to an QgsServerOgcApi and register the API on the serviceRegistry() by calling its registerApi(api).

Here is an example of a custom API that will be executed when the URL contains /customapi:

```
import json
import os

from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QBuffer, QIODevice, QTextStream, QRegularExpression
from qgis.server import QgsServiceRegistry, QgsService, QgsServerFilter,
QgsServerOgcApi,
QgsServerQueryStringParameter,
QgsServerOgcApiHandler,

from qgis.core import QgsMessageLog,
QgsJsonExporter,
QgsCircle,
QgsFeature,
QgsPoint,
QgsGeometry,

class CustomApiHandler(QgsServerOgcApiHandler):

    def __init__(self):
        super(CustomApiHandler, self).__init__()
        self.setContentTypeTypes([QgsServerOgcApi.HTML, QgsServerOgcApi.JSON])

    def path(self):
        return QRegularExpression("/customapi")

    def operationId(self):
        return "CustomApiXYCircle"

    def summary(self):
        return "Creates a circle around a point"

    def description(self):
        return "Creates a circle around a point"

    def linkTitle(self):
        return "Custom Api XY Circle"

    def linkType(self):
```
return QgsServerOgcApi.data

def handleRequest(self, context):
    """Simple Circle"""
    values = self.values(context)
    x = values['x']
    y = values['y']
    r = values['r']
    f = QgsFeature()
    f.setAttributes([x, y, r])
    f.setGeometry(QgsCircle(QgsPoint(x, y), r).toCircularString())
    exporter = QgsJsonExporter()
    self.write(json.loads(exporter.exportFeature(f)), context)

def templatePath(self, context):
    # The template path is used to serve HTML content
    return os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), 'circle.html')

def parameters(self, context):
    return [QgsServerQueryStringParameter('x', True, QgsServerQueryStringParameter.Type.Double, 'X coordinate'),
            QgsServerQueryStringParameter('y', True, QgsServerQueryStringParameter.Type.Double, 'Y coordinate'),
            QgsServerQueryStringParameter('r', True, QgsServerQueryStringParameter.Type.Double, 'radius')]

class CustomApi():
    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        api = QgsServerOgcApi(serverIface, '/customapi', 'custom api', 'a custom api', '1.1')
        handler = CustomApiHandler()
        api.registerHandler(handler)
        serverIface.serviceRegistry().registerApi(api)
Cheat sheet for PyQGIS

CHAPTER 21

21.1 User Interface

Change Look & Feel

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtWidgets import QApplication

app = QApplication.instance()
app.setStyleSheet("QWidget { color: blue; background-color: yellow; }")

# You can even read the stylesheet from a file
with open("testdata/file.qss") as qss_file_content:
    app.setStyleSheet(qss_file_content.read())
```

Change icon and title

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import QIcon

icon = QIcon("/path/to/logo/file.png")
iface.mainWindow().setWindowIcon(icon)
iface.mainWindow().setWindowTitle("My QGIS")
```
21.2 设置

Get QgsSettings list

```python
from qgis.core import QgsSettings
qs = QgsSettings()
for k in sorted(qs.allKeys()):
    print(k)
```

21.3 工具栏

Remove toolbar

```python
toolbar = iface.helpToolBar()
parent = toolbar.parentWidget()
parent.removeToolBar(toolbar)

# and add again
parent.addToolBar(toolbar)
```

Remove actions toolbar

```python
actions = iface.attributesToolBar().actions()
iface.attributesToolBar().clear()
iface.attributesToolBar().addAction(actions[4])
iface.attributesToolBar().addAction(actions[3])
```

21.4 Menus

Remove menu

```python
# for example Help Menu
menu = iface.helpMenu()
menubar = menu.parentWidget()
menubar.removeAction(menu.menuAction())

# and add again
menubar.addAction(menu.menuAction())
```

21.5 Canvas

Access canvas

```python
canvas = iface.mapCanvas()
```

Change canvas color

```python
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import Qt
iface.mapCanvas().setCanvasColor(Qt.black)
iface.mapCanvas().refresh()
```
Map Update interval

```python
from qgis.core import QgsSettings
# Set milliseconds (150 milliseconds)
QgsSettings().setValue("/qgis/map_update_interval", 150)
```

## 21.6 Layers

### Add vector layer

```python
layer = iface.addVectorLayer("testdata/airports.shp", "layer name you like", "ogr")
if not layer or not layer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

### Get active layer

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

### List all layers

```python
from qgis.core import QgsProject
QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values()
```

### Obtain layers name

```python
from qgis.core import QgsVectorLayer
layer = QgsVectorLayer("Point?crs=EPSG:4326", "layer name you like", "memory")
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(layer)
layers_names = []
for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values():
    layers_names.append(layer.name())
print("layers TOC = ")
```

- **Otherwise**

```python
layers_names = [layer.name() for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values()]
print("layers TOC = ")
```

### Find layer by name

```python
from qgis.core import QgsProject
layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("layer name you like")[0]
print(layer.name())
```

### Set active layer

```python
layer name you like
```
from qgis.core import QgsProject

layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("layer name you like")[0]
iface.setActiveLayer(layer)

Refresh layer at interval

from qgis.core import QgsProject
layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("layer name you like")[0]
# Set seconds (5 seconds)
layer.setAutoRefreshInterval(5000)
# Enable auto refresh
layer.setAutoRefreshEnabled(True)

Show methods
dir(layer)

Adding new feature with feature form

from qgis.core import QgsFeature, QgsGeometry

feat = QgsFeature()
geom = QgsGeometry()
feat.setGeometry(geom)
feat.setFields(layer.fields())
iface.openFeatureForm(layer, feat, False)

Adding new feature without feature form

from qgis.core import QgsGeometry, QgsPointXY, QgsFeature

pr = layer.dataProvider()
feat = QgsFeature()
feat.setGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(QgsPointXY(10, 10)))
pr.addFeatures([feat])

Get features

for f in layer.getFeatures():
    print (f)

Get selected features

for f in layer.selectedFeatures():
    print (f)

Get selected features Ids

selected_ids = layer.selectedFeatureIds()
print(selected_ids)

Create a memory layer from selected features Ids

from qgis.core import QgsFeatureRequest
memory_layer = layer.materialize(QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterFids(layer. (续下页)
Get geometry

```python
# Point layer
for f in layer.getFeatures():
    geom = f.geometry()
    print ('%f, %f' % (geom.asPoint().y(), geom.asPoint().x()))
```

```
10.000000, 10.000000
```
Load all vector layers from GeoPackage

```python
from qgis.core import QgsDataLocator

fileName = "testdata/sublayers.gpkg"
layer = QgsVectorLayer(fileName, "test", "ogr")
subLayers = layer.dataProvider().subLayers()

for subLayer in subLayers:
    name = subLayer.split(QgsDataLocator.SUBLAYER_SEPARATOR)[1]
    uri = "%s|layername=%s" % (fileName, name,)
    # Create layer
    sub_vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, name, 'ogr')
    # Add layer to map
    QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(sub_vlayer)
```

Load tile layer (XYZ-Layer)

```python
from qgis.core import QgsRasterLayer, QgsProject

def loadXYZ(url, name):
    rasterLyr = QgsRasterLayer("type=xyz&url=%s" % url, name, "wms")
    QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(rasterLyr)

urlWithParams = 'https://tile.openstreetmap.org/%7Bz%7D/%7Bx%7D/%7By%7D.png' + "&zmax=19&zmin=0&crs=EPSG3857"
loadXYZ(urlWithParams, 'OpenStreetMap')
```

Remove all layers

```python
QgsProject.instance().removeAllMapLayers()
```

Remove all

```python
QgsProject.instance().clear()
```

21.7 Table of contents

Access checked layers

```python
iface.mapCanvas().layers()
```

Remove contextual menu

```python
ltv = iface.layerTreeView()
mp = ltv.menuProvider()
ltv.setMenuProvider(None)
# Restore
ltv.setMenuProvider(mp)
```
21.8 Advanced TOC

Root node

```python
def get_group_layers(group):
    print('- group: ' + group.name())
    for child in group.children():
        if isinstance(child, QgsLayerTreeGroup):
            # Recursive call to get nested groups
            get_group_layers(child)
        else:
            print('  - layer: ' + child.name())

root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
for child in root.children():
    if isinstance(child, QgsLayerTreeGroup):
        get_group_layers(child)
    elif isinstance(child, QgsLayerTreeLayer):
        print ('  - layer: ' + child.name())
```

Access the first child node

```python
def get_group_layers(group):
    print('- group: ' + group.name())
    print ('  - layer: ' + child.name())
```

Find groups and nodes

```
def get_group_layers(group):
    print('- group: ' + group.name())
    for child in group.children():
        if isinstance(child, QgsLayerTreeGroup):
            get_group_layers(child)
        else:
            print ('  - layer: ' + child.name())
```

Find group by name

```python
print (root.findGroup("My Group"))
```
<QgsLayerTreeGroup: My Group>

Find layer by id

```python
print(root.findLayer(layer.id()))
```

<QgsLayerTreeLayer: layer name you like>

Add layer

```python
from qgis.core import QgsVectorLayer, QgsProject
layer1 = QgsVectorLayer("Point?crs=EPSG:4326", "layer name you like 2", "memory")
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(layer1, False)
node_layer1 = root.addLayer(layer1)
# Remove it
QgsProject.instance().removeMapLayer(layer1)
```

Add group

```python
from qgis.core import QgsLayerTreeGroup
node_group2 = QgsLayerTreeGroup("Group 2")
root.addChildNode(node_group2)
QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("layer name you like")[0]
```

Move loaded layer

```python
layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("layer name you like")[0]
root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
myLayer = root.findLayer(layer.id())
myClone = myLayer.clone()
parent = myLayer.parent()
myGroup = root.findGroup("My Group")
# Insert in first position
myGroup.insertChildNode(0, myClone)
parent.removeChildNode(myLayer)
```

Move loaded layer to a specific group

```python
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(layer, False)
root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
myGroup = root.findGroup("My Group")
myOriginalLayer = root.findLayer(layer.id())
myLayer = myOriginalLayer.clone()
myGroup.insertChildNode(0, myLayer)
p parent.removeChildNode(myOriginalLayer)
```

Toggling active layer visibility

```python
root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
node = root.findLayer(layer.id())
new_state = Qt.Checked if node.isVisible() == Qt.Unchecked else Qt.Unchecked
node.setItemVisibilityChecked(new_state)
```

Is group selected
```python
def isMyGroupSelected( groupName ):
    myGroup = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot().findGroup( groupName )
    return myGroup in iface.layerTreeView().selectedNodes()

print(isMyGroupSelected( 'my group name' ))
```

**Expand node**

```python
print(myGroup.isExpanded())
myGroup.setExpanded(False)
```

**Hidden node trick**

```python
from qgis.core import QgsProject
model = iface.layerTreeView().layerTreeModel()
ltv = iface.layerTreeView()
root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName('layer name you like')[0]
note = root.findLayer(layer.id())
index = model.node2index(note)
ltv.setRowHidden(index.row(), index.parent(), True)
note.setCustomProperty('nodeHidden', 'true')
ltv.setCurrentIndex(model.node2index(root))
```

**Node signals**

```python
def onWillAddChildren(node, indexFrom, indexTo):
    print("WILL ADD", node, indexFrom, indexTo)

def onAddedChildren(node, indexFrom, indexTo):
    print("ADDED", node, indexFrom, indexTo)

root.willAddChildren.connect(onWillAddChildren)
root.addedChildren.connect(onAddedChildren)
```

**Remove layer**

```python
root.removeLayer(layer)
```

**Remove group**

```python
root.removeChildNode(node_group2)
```

**Create new table of contents (TOC)**

```python
root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
model = QgsLayerTreeModel(root)
view = QgsLayerTreeView()
view.setModel(model)
view.show()
```

**Move node**

```python
cloned_group1 = node_group.clone()
root.insertChildNode(0, cloned_group1)
root.removeChildNode(node_group)
```

---

21.8. Advanced TOC
Rename node

```python
cloned_group1.setName("Group X")
node_layer1.setName("Layer X")
```

## 21.9 Processing algorithms

### Get algorithms list

```python
from qgis.core import QgsApplication

for alg in QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithms():
    if 'buffer' == alg.name():
        print("{}: {} --> {}").format(alg.provider().name(), alg.name(), alg.displayName())
```

QGIS (native c++):buffer --> Buffer

### Get algorithms help

Random selection

```python
from qgis import processing
processing.algorithmHelp("native:buffer")
```

...  

Run the algorithm

For this example, the result is stored in a temporary memory layer which is added to the project.

```python
from qgis import processing
result = processing.run("native:buffer", {'INPUT': layer, 'OUTPUT': 'memory:'})
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(result['OUTPUT'])
```

Processing(0): Results: {'OUTPUT': 'output_d27a2008_970c_4687_b025_f057abbd7319'}

How many algorithms are there?

```python
len(QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithms())
```

How many providers are there?

```python
from qgis.core import QgsApplication

len(QgsApplication.processingRegistry().providers())
```

How many expressions are there?

```python
from qgis.core import QgsExpression

len(QgsExpression.Functions())
```
21.10 Decorators

CopyRight

```python
from qgis.QtGui import QTextDocument
from qgis.QtGui import QFont

mQFont = "Sans Serif"
mQFontsize = 9
mLabelQString = "© QGIS 2019"
mMarginHorizontal = 0
mMarginVertical = 0
mLabelQColor =="#FF0000"

INCHES_TO_MM = 0.0393700787402 # 1 millimeter = 0.0393700787402 inches

def add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset):
    p.translate(xOffset, yOffset)
    text.drawContents(p)
    p.resetWorldTransform()

def _on_render_complete(p):
    deviceHeight = p.device().height() # Get paint device height on which this...
    deviceWidth = p.device().width() # Get paint device width on which this...

    # Create new container for structured rich text
    text = QTextDocument()
    font = QFont()
    font.setFamily(mQFont)
    font.setPointSize(int(mQFontsize))
    text.setDefaultFont(font)
    style = "<style type="text/css"> p {color: " + mLabelQColor + "}</style>"
    text.setHtml(style + "<p>" + mLabelQString + "</p>"

    # Text Size
    size = text.size()

    # RenderMillimeters
    pixelsInchX = p.device().logicalDpiX()
    pixelsInchY = p.device().logicalDpiY()
    xOffset = pixelsInchX * INCHES_TO_MM * int(mMarginHorizontal)
    yOffset = pixelsInchY * INCHES_TO_MM * int(mMarginVertical)

    # Calculate positions
    if case == 0:
        # Top Left
        add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset)
    elif case == 1:
        # Bottom Left
        yOffset = deviceHeight - yOffset - size.height()
        add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset)
    elif case == 2:
        # Top Right
        xOffset = deviceWidth - xOffset - size.width()
        add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset)
    elif case == 3:
        # Bottom Right
        yOffset = deviceHeight - yOffset - size.height()
```

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21.11 Composer

Get print layout by name

```python
composerTitle = 'MyComposer'  # Name of the composer
project = QgsProject.instance()
projectLayoutManager = project.layoutManager()
layout = projectLayoutManager.layoutByName(composerTitle)
```

21.12 Sources

- QGIS Python (PyQGIS) API
- QGIS C++ API
- StackOverFlow QGIS questions
- Script by Klas Karlsson