
PyQGIS developer cookbook

Versión 3.4

QGIS Project

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Este documento pretende ser tanto un tutorial y una guía de referencia. Aunque no enumera todos los casos de uso posibles, debe proporcionar una buena visión general de la funcionalidad principal.

- *Desarrollar scripts en la consola de Python*
- *Plugins Python*
- *Ejecutar código Python cuando QGIS se inicia.*
 - *El fichero `startup.py`*
 - *La variable de entorno `PYQGIS_STARTUP`*
- *Aplicaciones Python*
 - *Usando PyQGIS en scripts individuales*
 - *Usando PyQGIS en aplicaciones personalizadas*
 - *Ejecutar aplicaciones personalizadas*
- *Notas técnicas sobre PyQt y SIP*

El soporte de Python se introdujo por primera vez en QGIS 0.9. Hay varias maneras de utilizar Python en QGIS Desktop (cubierto en las siguientes secciones):

- Emita comandos en la consola de Python dentro de QGIS
- Crear y usar plugins
- Ejecute automáticamente código Python cuando se inicie QGIS
- Crear aplicaciones personalizadas basadas en la API de QGIS

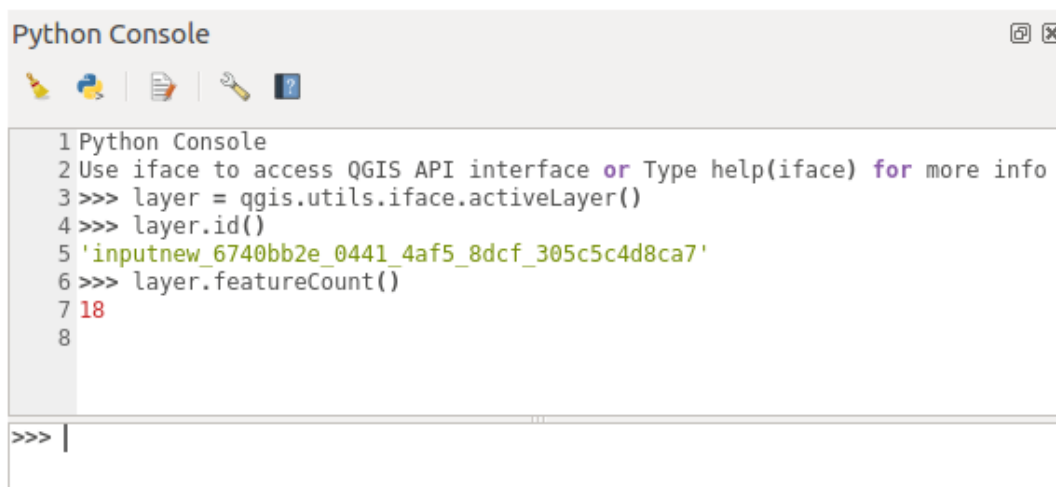
Los enlaces de Python también están disponibles para QGIS Server, incluidos los plugins de Python (vea *Complementos de Python de QGIS Server*) y los enlaces de Python que se pueden usar para incrustar QGIS Server en una aplicación de Python.

Esta es una [complete QGIS API](#) de referencia que documenta las clases de la librería QGIS. [The Pythonic QGIS API \(pyqgis\)](#) es casi idéntica a la API de C++.

Un buen recurso para aprender a realizar tareas comunes es descargar complementos existentes desde el [repositorio de complementos](#) y examinar su código.

1.1 Desarrollar scripts en la consola de Python

QGIS provee una consola Python integrada para scripting. Se puede abrir desde el menú: *Complementos* → *Consola de Python*



```
Python Console
1 Python Console
2 Use iface to access QGIS API interface or Type help(iface) for more info
3 >>> layer = qgis.utils.iface.activeLayer()
4 >>> layer.id()
5 'inputnew_6740bb2e_0441_4af5_8dcf_305c5c4d8ca7'
6 >>> layer.featureCount()
7 18
8
>>> |
```

Figure 1.1: Consola Python de QGIS

La captura de pantalla anterior ilustra cómo obtener la capa seleccionada actualmente en la lista de capas, mostrar su ID y opcionalmente, si se trata de una capa vectorial, mostrar el recuento de entidades. Para la interacción con el entorno QGIS, hay una variable `iface` que es una instancia de la clase: `QgisInterface` `<qgis.gui.QgisInterface>`. Esta interfaz permite el acceso al lienzo del mapa, menús, barras de herramientas y otras partes de la aplicación QGIS.

Para mayor comodidad del usuario, las siguientes instrucciones se ejecutan cuando se inicia la consola (en el futuro será posible establecer más comandos iniciales)

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

Para aquellos que utilizan la consola a menudo, puede ser útil establecer un acceso directo para activar la consola (dentro de *Configuración* → *Atajos de teclado...*)

1.2 Plugins Python

La funcionalidad de QGIS se puede ampliar utilizando complementos. Los complementos se pueden escribir en Python. La principal ventaja sobre los complementos de C++ es la simplicidad de la distribución (sin compilación para cada plataforma) y el desarrollo más fácil.

Muchos complementos que cubren diversas funciones se han escrito desde la introducción del soporte de Python. El instalador de complemento permite a los usuarios buscar, actualizar y eliminar fácilmente complementos Python. Consulte la página [Complementos de Python](#) para más información sobre complementos y desarrollo de complementos.

Crear plugins con Python es simple, vea [Developing Python Plugins](#) para instrucciones detalladas.

Nota: Los plugins de Python están también disponibles para QGIS Server. Vea [Complementos de Python de QGIS Server](#) para más detalles.

1.3 Ejecutar código Python cuando QGIS se inicia.

Existen dos métodos distintos para ejecutar código Python cada vez que QGIS inicia.

1. Crear un script `startup.py`
2. Configurar la variable de entorno `PYQGIS_STARTUP` a un fichero Python existente

1.3.1 El fichero `startup.py`

Cada vez que se inicia QGIS, el directorio de inicio de Python del usuario

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

se busca un archivos llamado `startup.py`. Si ese archivo existe, lo ejecuta el intérprete de Python incorporado.

Nota: La ruta predeterminada depende de cada sistema operativo. Para encontrar la ruta que pueda funcionar en su caso, abra la consola de Python y ejecute `QStandardPaths.standardLocations(QStandardPaths.AppDataLocation)` para ver el listado de directorios predeterminados.

1.3.2 La variable de entorno `PYQGIS_STARTUP`

Al configurar la variable de entorno `PYQGIS_STARTUP` con la ruta de un fichero Python existente, puede ejecutar código Python justo antes de que la inicialización de QGIS se haya completado.

Este código se ejecutará antes de que se complete la inicialización de QGIS. Este método es muy útil para la limpieza de `sys.path`, que puede tener rutas no deseables, o para aislar/cargar el entorno inicial sin necesidad de un entorno virtual, por ejemplo, `homebrew` o `MacPorts` se instala en Mac.

1.4 Aplicaciones Python

A menudo es útil crear scripts para automatizar procesos. Con PyQGIS, esto es perfectamente posible — importe el módulo `qgis.core`, inicialícelo y estará listo para el procesamiento.

O puede que desee crear una aplicación interactiva que utiliza la funcionalidad de los SIG — realizar mediciones, exportar un mapa en PDF... El módulo `qgis.gui` proporciona varios componentes de interfaz gráfica, sobre todo el widget de lienzo de mapa que se puede incorporar a la aplicación con soporte para zoom, paneo y/o cualquier otra herramienta de mapa personalizada.

Las aplicaciones personalizadas de PyQGIS o los scripts independientes deben configurarse para localizar los recursos QGIS, como la información de proyección y los proveedores para leer capas vectoriales y ráster. Los recursos de QGIS se inician añadiendo unas pocas líneas al principio de su aplicación o script. El código para inicializar QGIS para aplicaciones personalizadas y scripts independientes es similar. A continuación se proporcionan ejemplos de cada uno de ellos.

Nota: No utilice `qgis.py` como nombre para su script. Python no podrá importar los enlaces, ya que el nombre del script será su sombra.

1.4.1 Usando PyQGIS en scripts individuales

Para iniciar un script independiente, inicialice los recursos QGIS al principio del 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()
```

Primero se importa el módulo `qgis.core` y configuramos el prefijo de ruta. El prefijo de ruta es la ubicación donde QGIS está instalado en su sistema. Se configura en el script llamando al método `setPrefixPath`. El segundo argumento de `setPrefixPath` se establece a `True`, especificando las rutas predeterminadas que se deben utilizar.

La ruta de instalación de QGIS varía según la plataforma; la forma más fácil de encontrarlo para su sistema es utilizar la *Desarrollar scripts en la consola de Python* desde dentro de QGIS y mirar la salida de la ejecución de `QgsApplication.prefixPath()`.

Después de configurar la ruta del prefijo, guardamos una referencia a `QgsApplication` en la variable `qgs`. El segundo argumento se establece en `False`, especificando que no planeamos usar la GUI ya que estamos escribiendo un script independiente. Con “`QgsApplication`” configurado, cargamos los proveedores de datos QGIS y el registro de capas llamando al método `qgs.initQgis()`. Con QGIS inicializado, estamos listos para escribir el resto del script. Por último, terminamos llamando a `qgs.exitQgis()` para eliminar los proveedores de datos y el registro de capas de la memoria.

1.4.2 Usando PyQGIS en aplicaciones personalizadas

La única diferencia entre *Usando PyQGIS en scripts individuales* y una aplicación PyQGIS personalizada es el segundo argumento al crear instancias de `QgsApplication`. Pase `True` en lugar de `False` para indicar que se planea usar una GUI.

```
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()
```

Ahora puede trabajar con la API de QGIS - carga de capas y realizar algún procesamiento o encender una GUI con un lienzo de mapa. Las posibilidades son infinitas :-)

1.4.3 Ejecutar aplicaciones personalizadas

Necesita indicar a su sistema dónde buscar las bibliotecas QGIS y módulos de Python apropiados si no están en una ubicación conocida - de lo contrario Python se quejará:

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

Esto se puede solucionar estableciendo la variable de entorno PYTHONPATH . En los siguientes comandos, <qgispath> deberá ser reemplazado con su ruta de instalación de QGIS actual:

- en Linux: **export PYTHONPATH=/**
- en Windows: **set PYTHONPATH=c:\qgispath\python**
- en macOS: **export PYTHONPATH=/**

Ahora, se conoce la ruta de acceso a los módulos PyQGIS, pero dependen de las bibliotecas qgis_core y qgis_gui (los módulos de Python solo sirven como contenedores). La ruta de acceso a estas bibliotecas puede ser desconocida para el sistema operativo, y luego obtendrá un error de importación de nuevo (el mensaje puede variar dependiendo del sistema):

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

Para solucionar, agregar los directorios donde residen las bibliotecas QGIS a la ruta de búsqueda del enlazador dinámico:

- en Linux: **export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/**
- en Windows: **set PATH=C:\qgispath\bin;C:\qgispath\apps\qgisrelease\bin;%PATH%** donde <qgisrelease> debe ser reemplazado por el tipo de enlace apuntado (por ejemplo: qgis-ltr, qgis, qgis-dev)

Estos comandos se pueden poner en un script de arranque que se encargará del inicio. Al implementar aplicaciones personalizadas con PyQGIS, normalmente hay dos posibilidades:

- requiere que el usuario instale QGIS antes de instalar la aplicación. El instalador de la aplicación debe buscar ubicaciones predeterminadas de las bibliotecas QGIS y permitir al usuario establecer la ruta si no se encuentra. Este enfoque tiene la ventaja de ser más sencillo, sin embargo, requiere que el usuario haga más pasos.
- paquete QGIS junto con su aplicación. Lanzar la aplicación puede ser más difícil y el paquete será más grande, pero el usuario se salvará de la carga de descargar e instalar piezas adicionales de software.

Los dos modelos de implementación pueden ser mixtos. Puede proporcionar aplicaciones independientes en Windows y macOS, pero para Linux dejar la instalación de SIG en manos del usuario y su administrador de paquetes.

1.5 Notas técnicas sobre PyQt y SIP

Se ha decidido por Python, ya que es uno de los lenguajes más favoritos para el scripting. Los enlaces PyQGIS en QGIS 3 dependen de SIP y PyQt5. La razón para usar SIP en lugar del ampliamente utilizado SWIG es que el código QGIS depende de las bibliotecas Qt. Los enlaces de Python para Qt (PyQt) se realizan utilizando SIP y esto permite la integración perfecta de PyQGIS con PyQt.

Cargar proyectos

Algunas veces se necesita cargar un proyecto existente desde un complemento o (más a menudo) al desarrollar una aplicación autónoma QGIS Python (vea : *Aplicaciones Python*).

Para cargar un proyecto en la aplicación QGIS actual, debe crear una instancia de la clase `QgsProject`. Esta es una clase singleton, por lo tanto se debe usar el método `instance()` para realizarlo. Puede llamar su método `read()` y pasar la ruta para que el proyecto sea cargado:

```
# 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())
'/home/user/projects/my_qgis_project.qgs'
# Load another project
project.read('/home/user/projects/my_other_qgis_project.qgs')
print(project.fileName())
'/home/user/projects/my_other_qgis_project.qgs'
```

Si necesita hacer modificaciones a su proyecto (por ejemplo añadir o remover algunas capas) y guardar los cambios realizados, puede llamar el método `write()` de su instancia de proyecto. El método `write()` también acepta una ruta opcional para salvar el proyecto en una nueva localización:

```
# Save the project to the same
project.write()
# ... or to a new file
project.write('/home/user/projects/my_new_qgis_project.qgs')
```

Las funciones `read()` y `write()` retornan un valor booleano que puede utilizar para verificar si la operación fue exitosa.

Nota: Si está desarrollando una aplicación QGIS autónoma, para poder mantener la sincronización entre el proyecto cargado y el lienzo, debe instanciar una `:class:"QgsLayerTreeMapCanvasBridge <qgis.gui.QgsLayerTreeMapCanvasBridge>"` al igual que en el ejemplo:

```
bridge = QgsLayerTreeMapCanvasBridge( \  
    QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot(), canvas)  
# Now you can safely load your project and see it in the canvas  
project.read('/home/user/projects/my_other_qgis_project.qgs')
```

Los fragmentos de códigos expuestos en esta página requieren las siguientes importaciones:

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

- *Capas Vectoriales*
- *Capas ráster*
- *Instancia QgsProject*

Vamos a abrir algunas capas con datos. QGIS reconoce capas vectoriales y ráster. Además, están disponibles tipos de capas personalizadas, pero no se va a discutir de ellas aquí.

3.1 Capas Vectoriales

Para crear una instancia de capa vectorial, especifique el identificador de la fuente de datos y nombre de la capa, así como también el nombre del proveedor:

```
# get the path to the shapefile e.g. /home/project/data/ports.shp
path_to_ports_layer = os.path.join(QgsProject.instance().homePath(), "data", "ports
↵", "ports.shp")

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

vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(path_to_ports_layer, "Ports layer", "ogr")
if not vlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

El identificador de la fuente de datos es una cadena y se especifica a cada proveedor de datos vectoriales. El nombre de la capa se utiliza en el widget de la lista de capa. Es importante validar si la capa se ha cargado satisfactoriamente. Si no fue así, se devuelve una instancia de capa no válida.

Para una capa vectorial creada mediante un geopackage:

```
# get the path to a geopackage e.g. /home/project/data/data.gpkg
path_to_gpkg = os.path.join(QgsProject.instance().homePath(), "data", "data.gpkg")
# append the layername part
gpkg_places_layer = path_to_gpkg + "|layername=places"
# e.g. gpkg_places_layer = "/home/project/data/data.gpkg/layername=places"
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(gpkg_places_layer, "Places layer", "ogr")
if not vlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

La forma más rápida para abrir y visualizar una capa vectorial en QGIS es usar el método `addVectorLayer()` perteneciente a `QgisInterface`:

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

Esto crea una nueva capa y la añade al actual proyecto QGIS (haciéndola aparecer en el listado de capas) en un solo paso. La función retorna la instancia de capa o `None` si es que no puede cargarla.

La siguiente lista muestra cómo acceder a varias fuentes de datos utilizando los proveedores de datos vectoriales:

- Librería OGR (Shapefile y muchos otros formatos) — la fuente de datos es la ruta hacia el archivo:
 - Para Shapefile:

```
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer("/path/to/shapefile/file.shp", "layer_name_you_like", "ogr")
```

- Para dxf (tenga en cuenta las opciones internas en la fuente de datos uri):

```
uri = "/path/to/dxffile/file.dxf|layername=entities|geometrytype=Point"
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "layer_name_you_like", "ogr")
```

- Base de datos PostGIS - la fuente de datos es una cadena de texto con toda la información necesaria para crear una conexión con la base de datos PostgreSQL.

La clase `QgsDataSourceUri` puede generar esta cadena de texto para usted. Tenga en cuenta que QGIS debe compilarse con el soporte de Postgres, o de lo contrario, este proveedor no estará disponible:

```
uri = QgsDataSourceUri()
# set host name, port, database name, username and password
uri.setConnection("localhost", "5432", "dbname", "johnny", "xxx")
# set database schema, table name, geometry column and optionally
# subset (WHERE clause)
uri.setDataSource("public", "roads", "the_geom", "cityid = 2643")

vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri.uri(False), "layer name you like", "postgres")
```

Nota: El argumento `False` pasado a `uri.uri(False)` previene la expansión de los parámetros de configuración de la autenticación. En caso de que no esté utilizando ninguna configuración para autenticación, este argumento no hará ninguna diferencia.

- CSV u otros archivos de texto delimitados — para abrir un archivo con un punto y coma como delimitador, con el campo «x» para la coordenada X y el campo «y» para la coordenada Y, usaría algo como esto:

```
uri = "/some/path/file.csv?delimiter={}&xField={}&yField={}".format(";", "x", "y")
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "layer name you like", "delimitedtext")
```


Nota: La cadena de proveedor está estructurada como una dirección URL, por lo que la ruta de acceso debe ir precedida de `file://`. También permite geometrías en formato WKT (texto bien conocido) como alternativa a los campos `"x"` y `"y"`, y permite especificar el sistema de referencia de coordenadas. Por ejemplo:

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

- Los archivos GPX — el proveedor de datos «gpx» lee los caminos, rutas y puntos de interés desde archivos GPX. Para abrir un archivo, el tipo (caminos/ruta/punto de interés) se debe especificar como parte de la url:

```
uri = "path/to/gpx/file.gpx?type=track"
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "layer name you like", "gpx")
```

- La base de datos Spatialite — De forma similar a las bases de datos PostGIS, `:class:"QgsDataSourceUri <qgis.core.QgsDataSourceUri>"` puede ser utilizado para la generación de identificador de origen de datos:

```
uri = QgsDataSourceUri()
uri.setDatabase('/home/martin/test-2.3.sqlite')
schema = ''
table = 'Towns'
geom_column = 'Geometry'
uri.setDataSource(schema, table, geom_column)

display_name = 'Towns'
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri.uri(), display_name, 'spatialite')
```

- Las geometrías basadas en WKB de MySQL, a través de OGR — la fuente de datos es la cadena de conexión a la tabla:

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

- Conexión WFS: se define con un URI y utiliza el proveedor WFS:

```
uri = "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/wfs?srsname=EPSG:23030&typename=union&
↳version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&service=WFS",
vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, "my wfs layer", "WFS")
```

La uri se puede crear utilizando la librería estándar `urllib`:

```
params = {
    'service': 'WFS',
    'version': '1.0.0',
    'request': 'GetFeature',
    'typename': 'union',
    'srsname': "EPSG:23030"
}
uri = 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/wfs?' + urllib.unquote(urllib.
↳urlencode(params))
```

Nota: Puede cambiar el origen de datos de una capa existente llamando a `setDataSource()` en una instancia de `QgsVectorLayer`, como en el siguiente ejemplo:

```
# vlayer is a vector layer, uri is a QgsDataSourceUri instance
vlayer.setDataSource(uri.uri(), "layer name you like", "postgres")
```

3.2 Capas ráster

Para acceder a un archivo ráster, se utiliza la librería GDAL. Esta soporta un amplio rango de formatos de archivo. En caso de que tenga problemas al abrir algún archivo, compruebe si es que su GDAL tiene soporte para el formato en particular (no todos los formatos están disponibles de forma predeterminada). Para cargar un ráster desde un archivo, especifique el nombre del archivo y su nombre de visualización:

```
# get the path to a tif file e.g. /home/project/data/srtm.tif
path_to_tif = os.path.join(QgsProject.instance().homePath(), "data", "srtm.tif")
rlayer = QgsRasterLayer(path_to_tif, "SRTM layer name")
if not rlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

Para cargar una capa ráster desde un geopackage:

```
# get the path to a geopackage e.g. /home/project/data/data.gpkg
path_to_gpkg = os.path.join(QgsProject.instance().homePath(), "data", "data.gpkg")
# gpkg_raster_layer = "GPKG:/home/project/data/data.gpkg:srtm"
gpkg_raster_layer = "GPKG:" + path_to_gpkg + ":srtm"

rlayer = QgsRasterLayer(gpkg_raster_layer, "layer name you like", "gdal")

if not rlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

De manera similar a las capas vectoriales, las capas ráster pueden ser cargadas utilizando la función `addRasterLayer` de un objeto perteneciente a `QgisInterface`

```
iface.addRasterLayer("/path/to/raster/file.tif", "layer name you like")
```

Esto crea una nueva capa y la añade al proyecto actual (haciendo que aparezca en la lista) en un solo paso.

Las capas ráster también se pueden crear desde el servicio WCS:

```
layer_name = 'modis'
uri = QgsDataSourceUri()
uri.setParam('url', 'http://demo.mapserver.org/cgi-bin/wcs')
uri.setParam("identifier", layer_name)
rlayer = QgsRasterLayer(str(uri.encodedUri()), 'my wcs layer', 'wcs')
```

Aquí está una descripción de los parámetros que el WCS URI puede contener:

El WCS URI se compone de pares **calve=valor** separadas por `&`. Es el mismo formato que la cadena de consulta en la URL, codificada de la misma manera. `QgsDataSourceUri` debe utilizarse para construir el URI para garantizar que los caracteres especiales se codifican correctamente.

- **url** (requerido) : URL del servidor WCS. No utilice la `VERSION` en el URL, porque cada versión del WCS está usando nombre de parámetro diferente para la versión de **GetCapabilities** vea la versión del parámetro.
- **identifier** (requerido) : Nombre de la Cobertura
- **time** (opcional) : posición de tiempo o período de tiempo (`beginPosition/endPosition[/timeResolution]`)
- **format** (opcional) : Nombre de formato admitido. El valor predeterminado es el primer formato compatible con el nombre en `tif` o el primer formato compatible.
- **crs** (opcional): CRS en el formato `AUTORIDAD:IDENTIFICADOR`, p. ej. `EPSG:4326`. El valor predeterminado es `EPSG:4326`, si es que es compatible, o si no el primer CRS compatible.
- **nombre de usuario** (opcional): Nombre de usuario para la autenticación básica.
- **contraseña** (opcional): Contraseña para la autenticación básica.
- **IgnoreGetMapUrl** (opcional, hack): si se especifica (establecido en 1), ignore la dirección URL de `GetCoverage` anunciada por `GetCapabilities`. Puede ser necesario si un servidor no está configurado correctamente.

- **InvertAxisOrientation** (opcional, hack): si se especifica (establecido en 1), cambie el eje en la solicitud `GetCoverage`. Puede ser necesario para un CRS geográfico si un servidor está utilizando un orden de eje incorrecto.
- **IgnoreAxisOrientation** (opcional, hack): Si se especifica (establecido en 1), no invierta la orientación del eje de acuerdo con el estándar WCS para un CRS geográfico.
- **cache** (opcional): control de carga de caché, como se describe en `QNetworkRequest::CacheLoadControl`, pero la solicitud se reenvía como `PreferCache` si falló con `AlwaysCache`. Valores permitidos: `AlwaysCache`, `PreferCache`, `PreferNetwork`, `AlwaysNetwork`. El valor predeterminado es `AlwaysCache`.

Como alternativa se puede cargar una capa ráster desde un servidor WMS. Sin embargo actualmente no es posible acceder a las respuestas de `GetCapabilities` desde el API — se debe saber que capas desea:

```
urlWithParams = 'url=http://irs.gis-lab.info/?layers=landsat&styles=&format=image/
↔jpeg&crs=EPSG:4326'
rlayer = QgsRasterLayer(urlWithParams, 'some layer name', 'wms')
if not rlayer.isValid():
    print("Layer failed to load!")
```

3.3 Instancia QgsProject

Si desea utilizar las capas abiertas para la representación, no olvide agregarlas a la instancia de `QgsProject`. La instancia `QgsProject` toma la posesión de las capas y más adelante, se puede acceder desde cualquier parte de la aplicación mediante su identificador único. Cuando la capa se elimina del proyecto, también se elimina. Las capas pueden ser eliminadas por el usuario en la interfaz QGIS, o a través de Python usando el método `removeMapLayer()`.

Añadir una capa al proyecto actual, se puede realizar, utilizando el método `addMapLayer()`:

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

Para agregar una capa en una posición absoluta:

```
# 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, QgsLayerTreeLayer(rlayer))
```

Si quiere remover una capa utilice el método `removeMapLayer()`:

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

En el código anterior, el identificador de la capa es pasado (puede obtenerlo llamando el método `id()` que pertenece a la capa), pero también puede hacerlo pasando el objeto capa en si mismo.

Para una lista de capas cargadas y sus identificadores, use el método `mapLayers()`:

```
QgsProject.instance().mapLayers()
```


Usar las capas ráster

Advertencia: **fuera de fecha**

- *Detalles de la capa*
- *Renderizador*
 - *Rásters de una sola banda*
 - *Rásters multibanda*
- *Valores de consulta*

Los extractos de códigos en esta página, requieren las siguientes importaciones, si es que estás trabajando fuera de la consola pyqgis:

```
from qgis.core import (  
    QgsRasterLayer,  
    QgsColorRampShader,  
    QgsSingleBandPseudoColorRenderer  
)
```

4.1 Detalles de la capa

Una capa ráster está compuesta por una o más bandas ráster — denominadas como raster de banda única o multibanda. Una banda representa una matriz de valores. Una imagen a color (p. ej. una fotografía aérea) es un ráster que está constituido por bandas roja, azul y verde. Los rásters de banda única, representan generalmente variables continuas (p. ej. elevación) o variables discretas (p. ej. uso del suelo). En algunos casos, una capa ráster viene con una paleta y los valores ráster se refieren a los colores almacenados en la paleta.

El código a continuación, asume que `rlayer` es un objeto de `QgsRasterLayer`.

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

```
(919, 619)
# get the extent of the layer as QgsRectangle
rlayer.extent()
<QgsRectangle: 20.06856808199999875 -34.27001076999999896, 20.83945284300000012 -
↳33.750775007000000144>
# get the extent of the layer as Strings
rlayer.extent().toString()
'20.0685680819999988,-34.2700107699999990 : 20.8394528430000001,-33.
↳75077500700000014'
# get the raster type: 0 = GrayOrUndefined (single band), 1 = Palette (single_
↳band), 2 = Multiband
rlayer.rasterType()
0
# get the total band count of the raster
rlayer.bandCount()
1
# get all the available metadata as a QgsLayerMetadata object
rlayer.metadata()
'<qgis._core.QgsLayerMetadata object at 0x13711d558>'
```

4.2 Renderizador

Cuando una capa ráster es cargada, recibe en base a su tipo, el valor del renderizador de forma predeterminada. Esto puede ser modificado tanto en las propiedades de capa o mediante programación.

Para consultar el actual renderizador:

```
rlayer.renderer()
<qgis._core.QgsSingleBandGrayRenderer object at 0x7f471c1da8a0>
rlayer.renderer().type()
'singlebandgray'
```

Para configurar un renderizador, use el método `setRenderer` de la clase `QgsRasterLayer`. Hay varias clases de renderizador (derivadas de `QgsRasterRenderer`):

- `QgsMultiBandColorRenderer`
- `QgsPalettedRasterRenderer`
- `QgsSingleBandColorDataRenderer`
- `QgsSingleBandGrayRenderer`
- `QgsSingleBandPseudoColorRenderer`

Las capas ráster de banda única pueden ser dibujadas tanto en colores grises (valor menor = negro, valor alto = blanco) o con un algoritmo pseudocolor que asigna colores a los valores. Rásters de banda única con una paleta pueden ser dibujados usando la paleta. Las capas multibanda generalmente se dibujan asignando las bandas a colores RGB. Otra posibilidad es usar una sola banda para dibujar.

4.2.1 Rásters de una sola banda

Supongamos que queremos renderizar una capa ráster de una sola banda con colores que van del verde al amarillo (correspondiente a los valores de píxel de 0 a 255). En la primera etapa prepararemos un objeto `QgsRasterShader` y configuraremos su función shader:

```
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)
```

El sombreador asigna los colores según lo especificado por su mapa de colores. El mapa de colores es proveído como una lista de valores de píxeles con colores asociados. Hay tres modos de interpolación:

- **lineal (Interpolated):** el color es linealmente interpolado desde las entradas en el mapa de colores, que están por encima y por debajo de el valor de pixel.
- **discreto (Discrete):** el color es tomado desde la entrada más cercana con igual o mayor valor en el mapa de colores.
- **exacto (Exact):** el color no es interpolado, solo los píxeles con un valor igual a las entradas del mapa de colores serán dibujados.

En el segundo paso asociaremos el sombreador con una capa ráster:

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

El número 1 en el código anterior es el número de la banda (bandas ráster son indexadas de uno).

Finalmente debemos utilizar el método `triggerRepaint` para ver los resultados:

```
rlayer.triggerRepaint()
```

4.2.2 Rásters multibanda

De forma predeterminada, QGIS asigna las tres primeras bandas a rojo, verde y azul para crear una imagen de color (este es el estilo de dibujo “MultiBandColor”). En algunos casos, es posible que desee omitir esta configuración. El código siguiente intercambia la banda roja (1) y la banda verde (2):

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

En caso de que sea necesaria solo una banda para la visualización del ráster, se puede elegir el dibujo de una banda única, ya sea niveles grises o pseudocolor.

Se tiene que usar `triggerRepaint` para actualizar el mapa y ver el resultado:

```
rlayer_multi.triggerRepaint()
```

4.3 Valores de consulta

Los valores ráster se pueden consultar mediante el método `sample` de la clase `QgsRasterDataProvider`. Debe especificar un `QgsPointXY` y el número de banda de la capa ráster que desea consultar. El método devuelve una tupla con el valor y “True” o “False” dependiendo de los resultados:

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

Otra forma de consultar los valores ráster es usando el método `identify`, que retorna un objeto `QgsRasterIdentifyResult`.

```
ident = rlayer.dataProvider().identify(QgsPointXY(20.5, -34), QgsRaster.
↳ IdentifyFormatValue)

if ident.isValid():
    print(ident.results())
```

En este caso, el método `results` retorna un diccionario, que tiene el índice de la banda como clave y los valores de la banda como valor. Por ejemplo, algo como `{1: 323.0}`.

Usar capas vectoriales

- *Recuperando información sobre atributos*
- *Iterando sobre la capa vectorial*
- *Seleccionando objetos espaciales*
 - *Accediendo a atributos*
 - *Iterando sobre rasgos seleccionados*
 - *Iterando sobre un subconjunto de rasgos*
- *Modificación de capas vectoriales*
 - *Añadir Entidades*
 - *Borrar Entidades*
 - *Modificar los objetos espaciales*
 - *Modificación de capas vectoriales con un búfer de edición*
 - *Agregando y Removiendo Campos*
- *Usar índice espacial*
- *Creación de capas vectoriales*
 - *Desde una instancia de QgsVectorFileWriter*
 - *Directamente desde las funciones*
 - *Desde una instancia de QgsVectorLayer*
- *Apariencia (Simbología) de capas vectoriales*
 - *Representador de Símbolo Único*
 - *Representador de símbolo categorizado*
 - *Graduated Symbol Renderer*
 - *Trabajo con Símbolos*
 - * *Working with Symbol Layers*

- * *Creating Custom Symbol Layer Types*
- *Creating Custom Renderers*
- *Más Temas*

Esta sección resume varias acciones que pueden ser realizadas con las capas vectoriales

La mayor parte del trabajo acá expuesto está basado en los métodos de la clase `QgsVectorLayer`.

5.1 Recuperando información sobre atributos

Puede recuperar información sobre los campos asociados a una capa vectorial llamando el método `fields()` de un objeto de la clase `QgsVectorLayer`

```
# "layer" is a QgsVectorLayer instance
for field in layer.fields():
    print(field.name(), field.typeName())
```

5.2 Iterando sobre la capa vectorial

La iteración de las entidades de una capa vectorial es una de las tareas más comunes. A continuación se muestra un ejemplo del código básico simple para realizar esta tarea y mostrar cierta información sobre cada característica. Se supone que la variable `layer` tiene un objeto `QgsVectorLayer`.

```
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
    # show some information about the feature 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)
        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)
```

5.3 Seleccionando objetos espaciales

En el escritorio QGIS, las entidades se pueden seleccionar de diferentes maneras: el usuario puede hacer clic en una entidad, dibujar un rectángulo en el lienzo del mapa o utilizar un filtro de expresión. Las entidades seleccionadas normalmente se resaltan en un color diferente (el valor predeterminado es el amarillo) para llamar la atención del usuario sobre la selección.

A veces puede ser útil seleccionar características mediante programación o cambiar el color predeterminado.

Para seleccionar todas las características, se puede utilizar el método `selectAll()`

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

Para seleccionar usando una expresión, utilice el método `selectByExpression()`

```
# 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)
```

Para cambiar el color de selección puede utilizar el método `setSelectionColor()` de `QgsMapCanvas` como se muestra en el ejemplo siguiente:

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

Para agregar entidades a la lista de entidades seleccionada para una capa determinada, puede llamar a `select()` pasándole la lista de identificadores de las entidades:

```
selected_fid = []

# Get the first feature id from the layer
for feature in layer.getFeatures():
    selected_fid.append(feature.id())
    break

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

Para borrar la selección:

```
layer.removeSelection()
```

5.3.1 Accediendo a atributos

Los atributos pueden ser referidos por su nombre:

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

Alternativamente, los atributos pueden ser referidos por índice. Esto es un poco más rápido que usar el nombre. Por ejemplo, para obtener el primer atributo:

```
print(feature[0])
```

5.3.2 Iterando sobre rasgos seleccionados

Si solo necesita entidades seleccionadas, puede utilizar el método `selectedFeatures()` de la capa vectorial:

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

5.3.3 Iterando sobre un subconjunto de rasgos

Si desea iterar sobre un subconjunto determinado de entidades de una capa, como las que se encuentran en un área determinada, debe agregar un objeto `QgsFeatureRequest` a la llamada de `getFeatures()`. Este es un ejemplo:

```
areaOfInterest = QgsRectangle(450290, 400520, 450750, 400780)
request = QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterRect(areaOfInterest)

for feature in layer.getFeatures(request):
    # do whatever you need with the feature
```

En aras de la velocidad, la intersección a menudo se realiza solo con el cuadro delimitador de la entidad. Sin embargo, hay una bandera `ExactIntersect` que se asegura de que solo se devolverán las entidades que se cruzan:

```
request = QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterRect(areaOfInterest).
    ←setFlags(QgsFeatureRequest.ExactIntersect)
```

Con `setLimit()` puede limitar el número de entidades solicitadas. Este es un ejemplo:

```
request = QgsFeatureRequest()
request.setLimit(2)
for feature in layer.getFeatures(request):
    # loop through only 2 features
```

Si necesita un filtro basado en atributos en su lugar (o además) de uno espacial como se muestra en los ejemplos anteriores, puede crear un objeto `QgsExpression` y pasarlo al constructor `QgsFeatureRequest`. Este es un ejemplo:

```
# 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)
```

Consulte [Expresiones, Filtros y Calculando Valores](#) para obtener detalles sobre la sintaxis admitida por `QgsExpression`.

La solicitud se puede utilizar para definir los datos recuperados para cada entidad, por lo que el iterador devuelve todas las entidades, pero devuelve datos parciales para cada una de ellas.

```
# 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])
```

5.4 Modificación de capas vectoriales

La mayoría de los proveedores de datos vectoriales admiten la edición de datos de capa. A veces solo admiten un subconjunto de posibles acciones de edición. Utilice la función `capabilities()` para averiguar qué conjunto de funcionalidad es compatible.

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

Para obtener una lista de todas las capacidades disponibles, consulte la documentación [API Documentation of QgsVectorDataProvider](#).

Para imprimir la descripción textual de las capacidades de las capas en una lista separada por comas, puede utilizar `capabilitiesString()` como en el ejemplo siguiente:

```
caps_string = layer.dataProvider().capabilitiesString()
# Print:
# 'Add Features, Delete Features, Change Attribute Values, Add Attributes,
# Delete Attributes, Rename Attributes, Fast Access to Features at ID,
# Presimplify Geometries, Presimplify Geometries with Validity Check,
# Transactions, Curved Geometries'
```

Mediante el uso de cualquiera de los métodos siguientes para la edición de capas vectoriales, los cambios se confirman directamente en el almacén de datos subyacente (un archivo, una base de datos, etc.). En caso de que desee realizar solo cambios temporales, vaya a la siguiente sección que explica cómo hacer *modificaciones con la edición de cambios de búfer*.

Nota: Si está trabajando dentro de QGIS (ya sea desde la consola o desde un complemento), podría ser necesario forzar un redibujo del lienzo del mapa para ver los cambios que ha realizado en la geometría, en el estilo o en los atributos:

```
# If caching is enabled, a simple canvas refresh might not be sufficient
# to trigger a redraw and you must clear the cached image for the layer
if iface.mapCanvas().isCachingEnabled():
    layer.triggerRepaint()
else:
    iface.mapCanvas().refresh()
```

5.4.1 Añadir Entidades

Cree algunas instancias de `QgsFeature` y pase una lista de ellas al método del proveedor `addFeatures()`. Devolverá dos valores: resultado (verdadero/falso) y lista de características agregadas (su identificador lo establece el almacén de datos).

Para configurar los atributos de la entidad, puede inicializar la entidad pasando un objeto `QgsFields` (puede obtenerlo del método `fields()` de la capa vectorial) o llamar a `initAttributes()` pasando el número de campos que desea agregar.

```
if caps & QgsVectorDataProvider.AddFeatures:
    feat = QgsFeature(layer.fields())
    feat.setAttributes([0, 'hello'])
    # Or set a single attribute by key or by index:
    feat.setAttribute('name', 'hello')
    feat.setAttribute(0, 'hello')
    feat.setGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(QgsPointXY(123, 456)))
    (res, outFeats) = layer.dataProvider().addFeatures([feat])
```

5.4.2 Borrar Entidades

Para eliminar algunas entidades, solo tiene que proporcionar una lista de identificaciones de entidades.

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

5.4.3 Modificar los objetos espaciales

Es posible cambiar la geometría de la entidad o cambiar algunos atributos. En el ejemplo siguiente se cambian primero los valores de los atributos con los índices 0 y 1 y, a continuación, se cambia la geometría de la entidad.

```
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 })
```

Truco: Favorecer la clase `QgsVectorLayerEditUtils` para ediciones de solo geometría

Si solo necesita cambiar geometrías, podría considerar el uso de `QgsVectorLayerEditUtils` que proporciona algunos métodos útiles para editar geometrías (trasladar, insertar o mover vértices, etc.).

5.4.4 Modificación de capas vectoriales con un búfer de edición

Al editar vectores dentro de la aplicación QGIS, primero tiene que comenzar el modo de edición para una capa en particular, luego hacer algunas modificaciones y finalmente confirmar (o revertir) los cambios. Todos los cambios que realice no se escribirán hasta que los confirme — ellos permanecen en el búfer de edición en memoria de la capa. Es posible utilizar esta funcionalidad también mediante programación — es sólo otro método para la edición de capas vectoriales que complementa el uso directo de proveedores de datos. Utilice esta opción al proporcionar algunas herramientas GUI para la edición de capas vectoriales, ya que esto permitirá al usuario decidir si desea confirmar/revertir y permite el uso de deshacer/rehacer. Cuando se confirman los cambios, todos los cambios del búfer de edición se guardan en el proveedor de datos.

Los métodos son similares a los que hemos visto en el proveedor, pero se llaman en el objeto `QgsVectorLayer` en su lugar.

Para que estos métodos funcionen, la capa debe estar en modo de edición. Para iniciar el modo de edición, utilice el método `startEditing()` Para detener la edición, utilice los métodos `commitChanges()` o `rollback()`.

El primero confirmará todos los cambios en el origen de datos, mientras que el segundo los descartará y no modificará el origen de datos en absoluto.

Para averiguar si una capa está en modo de edición, utilice el método `isEditable()`.

Aquí tiene algunos ejemplos que muestran cómo utilizar estos métodos de edición.

```
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QVariant

# add two features (QgsFeature instances)
layer.addFeatures([feat1, feat2])
# delete a feature with specified ID
layer.deleteFeature(fid)

# set new geometry (QgsGeometry instance) for a feature
layer.changeGeometry(fid, geometry)
# update an attribute with given field index (int) to a given value
layer.changeAttributeValue(fid, fieldIndex, value)

# add new field
layer.addAttribute(QgsField("mytext", QVariant.String))
# remove a field
layer.deleteAttribute(fieldIndex)
```

Para hacer que deshacer/rehacer trabaje correctamente, las llamadas mencionadas arriba tienen que ser envueltas en los comandos undo. (Si no le importa deshacer/rehacer y desea que los cambios se almacenen inmediatamente, entonces tendrá un trabajo más fácil por *editando con proveedor de datos*.)

Así es cómo usted puede utilizar la funcionalidad de deshacer:

```
layer.beginEditCommand("Feature triangulation")

# ... call layer's editing methods ...

if problem_occurred:
    layer.destroyEditCommand()
    return

# ... more editing ...

layer.endEditCommand()
```

El método `beginEditCommand()` creará un comando interno de «activo» y registrará los cambios posteriores en la capa vectorial. Con la llamada a el comando `endEditCommand()` se inserta en la pila de deshacer y el usuario podrá deshacer/rehacerlo desde la GUI. En caso de que algo saliera mal al realizar los cambios, el método `destroyEditCommand()` quitará el comando y revertirá todos los cambios realizados mientras este comando estaba activo.

También puede utilizar la instrucción `with edit(layer)` - para encapsular la confirmación y la reversión en un bloque de código más semántico, como se muestra en el ejemplo siguiente:

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

Esto llamará automáticamente a `commitChanges()` al final. Si ocurre alguna excepción, hará `rollback()` a todos los cambios. En caso de que se encuentre un problema dentro de `commitChanges()` (cuando el método devuelve `False`) se producirá una excepción `QgsEditError`.

5.4.5 Agregando y Removiendo Campos

Para agregar campos (atributos), usted necesita especificar una lista de definiciones de campo. Para la eliminación de campos sólo proporcione una lista de índices de campo.

```
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])
```

Después de agregar o quitar campos en el proveedor de datos, los campos de la capa deben actualizarse porque los cambios no se propagan automáticamente.

```
layer.updateFields()
```

Truco: Guarde directamente los cambios usando el comando basado en `with`

Usando `with edit(layer)`: los cambios se confirmarán automáticamente llamando a `commitChanges()` al final. Si se produce alguna excepción, hará un `rollback()` de todos los cambios. Consulte *Modificación de capas vectoriales con un búfer de edición*.

5.5 Usar índice espacial

Los índices espaciales pueden mejorar drásticamente el rendimiento del código si necesita realizar consultas frecuentes en una capa vectorial. Imagine, por ejemplo, que está escribiendo un algoritmo de interpolación, y que para una ubicación determinada necesita conocer los 10 puntos más cercanos de una capa de puntos, con el fin de utilizar esos puntos para calcular el valor interpolado. Sin un índice espacial, la única manera de que QGIS encuentre esos 10 puntos es calcular la distancia desde todos y cada uno de los puntos hasta la ubicación especificada y luego comparar esas distancias. Esto puede ser una tarea que consume mucho tiempo, especialmente si necesita repetirse para varias ubicaciones. Si existe un índice espacial para la capa, la operación es mucho más efectiva.

Piense en una capa sin un índice espacial como una guía telefónica en la que los números de teléfono no se ordenan ni indexan. La única manera de encontrar el número de teléfono de una persona determinada es leer desde el principio hasta que lo encuentres.

Los índices espaciales no se crean de forma predeterminada para una capa vectorial QGIS, pero puede crearlos fácilmente. Esto es lo que tienes que hacer:

- crear índice espacial utilizando la clase `QgsSpatialIndex()`:

```
index = QgsSpatialIndex()
```

- agregar entidades al índice — el índice toma el objeto `QgsFeature` y lo agrega a la estructura de datos interna. Puede crear el objeto manualmente o usar uno de una llamada anterior al método `getFeatures()` del proveedor.

```
index.insertFeature(feats)
```

- alternativamente, puede cargar todas las entidades de una capa a la vez utilizando la carga masiva

```
index = QgsSpatialIndex(layer.getFeatures())
```


- Una vez que el índice espacial se llena con algunos valores, puede realizar algunas consultas

```
# returns array of feature IDs of five nearest features
nearest = index.nearestNeighbor(QgsPointXY(25.4, 12.7), 5)

# returns array of IDs of features which intersect the rectangle
intersect = index.intersects(QgsRectangle(22.5, 15.3, 23.1, 17.2))
```

5.6 Creación de capas vectoriales

Hay varias maneras de generar un dataset de capa vectorial:

- la clase `QgsVectorFileWriter` class: Una clase cómoda para escribir archivos vectoriales en el disco, utilizando una llamada estática a `writeAsVectorFormat()` que guarda toda la capa vectorial o crea una instancia de la clase y emite llamadas a `addFeature()`. Esta clase admite todos los formatos vectoriales que Soporta OGR (GeoPackage, Shapefile, GeoJSON, KML y otros).
- la clase `QgsVectorLayer`: crea una instancia de un proveedor de datos que interpreta la ruta de acceso proporcionada (url) del origen de datos para conectarse a los datos y tener acceso a ellos. Se puede utilizar para crear capas temporales basadas en memoria (memory) y conectarse a datasets OGR (ogr), bases de datos (postgres, spatialite, mysql, mssql) y más (wfs, gpx, delimitedtext...).

5.6.1 Desde una instancia de `QgsVectorFileWriter`

```
# Write to a GeoPackage (default)
error = QgsVectorFileWriter.writeAsVectorFormat(layer,
                                                "/path/to/folder/my_data",
                                                "")

if error[0] == QgsVectorFileWriter.NoError:
    print("success!")
```

```
# Write to an ESRI Shapefile format dataset using UTF-8 text encoding
error = QgsVectorFileWriter.writeAsVectorFormat(layer,
                                                "/path/to/folder/my_esridata",
                                                "UTF-8",
                                                driverName="ESRI Shapefile")

if error[0] == QgsVectorFileWriter.NoError:
    print("success again!")
```

El tercer parámetro (obligatorio) especifica la codificación de texto de salida. Sólo algunos controladores necesitan esto para el funcionamiento correcto - Shapefile es uno de ellos (otros controladores ignorarán este parámetro). Especificar la codificación correcta es importante si utiliza caracteres internacionales (no US-ASCII).

```
# Write to an ESRI GDB file
opts = QgsVectorFileWriter.SaveVectorOptions()
opts.driverName = "FileGDB"
# if no geometry
opts.overrideGeometryType = QgsWkbTypes.NullGeometry
opts.actionOnExistingFile = QgsVectorFileWriter.ActionOnExistingFile.
↳CreateOrOverwriteLayer
opts.layerName = 'my_new_layer_name'
error = QgsVectorFileWriter.writeAsVectorFormat(layer=vlayer,
                                                fileName=gdb_path,
                                                options=opts)

if error[0] == QgsVectorFileWriter.NoError:
    print("success!")
else:
    print(error)
```

También puede convertir campos para que sean compatibles con formatos diferentes usando `FieldValueConverter`. Por ejemplo, para convertir tipos de variable matriz (por ejemplo, en Postgres) en un tipo texto, puede hacer lo siguiente:

```
LIST_FIELD_NAME = 'xxxx'

class ESRIValueConverter(QgsVectorFileWriter.FieldValueConverter):

    def __init__(self, layer, list_field):
        QgsVectorFileWriter.FieldValueConverter.__init__(self)
        self.layer = layer
        self.list_field_idx = self.layer.fields().indexOfName(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().indexOfName(field.name())
        if idx == self.list_field_idx:
            return QgsField(LIST_FIELD_NAME, QVariant.String)
        else:
            return self.layer.fields()[idx]

converter = ESRIValueConverter(vlayer, LIST_FIELD_NAME)
#opts is a QgsVectorFileWriter.SaveVectorOptions as above
opts.fieldValueConverter = converter
```

También se puede especificar un CRS de destino — si se pasa una instancia válida de `QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem` como cuarto parámetro, la capa se transforma a ese CRS.

Para los nombres de controlador válidos, llame al método `supportedFiltersAndFormats` o consulte los “formatos admitidos por OGR” — debe pasar el valor en la columna «Código» como el nombre del controlador.

Opcionalmente, puede establecer si desea exportar solo las entidades seleccionadas, pasar más opciones específicas del controlador para la creación o indicar al escritor que no cree atributos... Hay una serie de otros parámetros (opcionales); consulte la documentación de `QgsVectorFileWriter` para más detalles.

5.6.2 Directamente desde las funciones

```
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore 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. encoding of the attributes
3. field map
4. geometry type - from WKBTYP enum
5. layer's spatial reference (instance of
   QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem) - optional
6. driver name for the output file """
```

```

writer = QgsVectorFileWriter("my_shapes.shp", "UTF-8", fields, QgsWkbTypes.Point,
↳driverName="ESRI Shapefile")

if writer.hasError() != QgsVectorFileWriter.NoError:
    print("Error when creating shapefile: ", w.errorMessage())

# add a feature
fet = QgsFeature()

fet.setGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(QgsPointXY(10,10)))
fet.setAttributes([1, "text"])
writer.addFeature(fet)

# delete the writer to flush features to disk
del writer

```

5.6.3 Desde una instancia de QgsVectorLayer

Entre todos los proveedores de datos admitidos por la clase `QgsVectorLayer`, vamos a centrarnos en las capas basadas en memoria. Proveedor de memoria está destinado a ser utilizado principalmente por plugins o desarrolladores de aplicaciones de 3as partes. No almacena datos en el disco, lo que permite a los desarrolladores utilizarlos como un backend rápido para algunas capas temporales.

El proveedor admite los campos string, int y double.

El proveedor de memoria también admite la indexación espacial, que se habilita llamando a la función `createSpatialIndex()` del proveedor. Una vez creado el índice espacial, podrá recorrer iterando sobre las entidades dentro de regiones más pequeñas más rápido (ya que no es necesario atravesar todas las entidades, solo las del rectángulo especificado)..

Un proveedor de memoria se crea pasando "memory" como la cadena del proveedor al constructor `QgsVectorLayer`.

El constructor también toma un URI que define el tipo de geometría de la capa, uno de: "Point", "LineString", "Polygon", "MultiPoint", "MultiLineString", "MultiPolygon" o "None".

El URI también puede especificar el sistema de referencia de coordenadas, los campos y la indexación del proveedor de memoria en el URI. La sintaxis es:

crs=definición Especifica el sistema de referencia de coordenadas, donde la definición puede ser cualquiera de las formas aceptadas por `QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem.createFromString`

index=yes Especifica que el proveedor utilizará un índice espacial

campo Especifica un atributo de la capa. El atributo tiene un nombre y, opcionalmente, un tipo (entero, doble o cadena), longitud y precisión. Puede haber múltiples definiciones de campo

El siguiente ejemplo de una URI incorpora todas estas opciones

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

El siguiente código de ejemplo ilustra como crear y rellenar un proveedor de memoria

```

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()

```

Finalmente, vamos a comprobar si todo salió bien

```

# 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())

```

5.7 Apariencia (Simbología) de capas vectoriales

Cuando una capa vectorial se representa, la apariencia de los datos se indica por **renderer** y **símbolos** asociados a la capa. Los símbolos son clases que se encargan del dibujo de la representación visual de las entidades, mientras que los renderizadores determinan qué símbolo se utilizará para una entidad determinada.

El renderizador para una capa determinada se puede obtener como se muestra a continuación:

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

And with that reference, let us explore it a bit

```
print("Type:", renderer.type())
```

There are several known renderer types available in the QGIS core library:

Tipo	Clase	Descripción
singleSymbol	<code>QgsSingleSymbolRenderer</code>	Renders all features with the same symbol
categorizedSymbol	<code>QgsCategorizedSymbolRenderer</code>	Renders features using a different symbol for each category
graduatedSymbol	<code>QgsGraduatedSymbolRenderer</code>	Renders features using a different symbol for each range of values

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:

```
print(QgsApplication.rendererRegistry().renderersList())
# Print:
```

```
['nullSymbol',
 'singleSymbol',
 'categorizedSymbol',
 'graduatedSymbol',
 'RuleRenderer',
 'pointDisplacement',
 'pointCluster',
 'invertedPolygonRenderer',
 'heatmapRenderer',
 '25dRenderer']
```

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

```
print(renderer.dump())
```

5.7.1 Representador de Símbolo Único

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:

```
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
- cuadrado
- cross
- rectangle
- Diamante
- pentagon
- triángulo
- equilateral_triangle
- star
- regular_star
- arrow
- filled_arrowhead
- x

To get the full list of properties for the first symbol layer of a symbol instance you can follow the example code:

```

print(layer.renderer().symbol().symbolLayers()[0].properties())
# Prints
{'angle': '0',
'color': '0,128,0,255',
'horizontal_anchor_point': '1',
'joinstyle': 'bevel',
'name': 'circle',
'offset': '0,0',
'offset_map_unit_scale': '0,0',
'offset_unit': 'MM',
'outline_color': '0,0,0,255',
'outline_style': 'solid',
'outline_width': '0',
'outline_width_map_unit_scale': '0,0',
'outline_width_unit': 'MM',
'scale_method': 'area',
'size': '2',
'size_map_unit_scale': '0,0',
'size_unit': 'MM',
'vertical_anchor_point': '1'}

```

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

```

# 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()

```

5.7.2 Representador de símbolo categorizado

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

```

for cat in renderer.categories():
    print("{}: {} :: {}".format(cat.value(), cat.label(), cat.symbol()))

```

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.

5.7.3 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

```

for ran in 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)

```

from qgis.PyQt import QtGui

myVectorLayer = QgsVectorLayer(myVectorPath, myName, 'ogr')
myTargetField = 'target_field'
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('#00eeff')
mySymbol2 = QgsSymbol.defaultSymbol(
    myVectorLayer.geometryType())
mySymbol2.setColor(myColour)
mySymbol2.setOpacity(myOpacity)
myRange2 = QgsRendererRange(myMin, myMax, mySymbol2, myLabel)
myRangeList.append(myRange2)
myRenderer = QgsGraduatedSymbolRenderer('', myRangeList)
myRenderer.setMode(QgsGraduatedSymbolRenderer.EqualInterval)
myRenderer.setClassAttribute(myTargetField)

myVectorLayer.setRenderer(myRenderer)
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(myVectorLayer)

```

5.7.4 Trabajo con Símbolos

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:

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

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.

De forma predeterminada el tamaño y ancho están en milímetros, los ángulos en grados.

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:

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

Salida:

```
EllipseMarker
FilledMarker
FontMarker
GeometryGenerator
SimpleMarker
SvgMarker
VectorField
```

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

```
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 widget

```

from qgis.gui import QgsSymbolLayerWidget

class FooSymbolLayerWidget(QgsSymbolLayerWidget):
    def __init__(self, parent=None):
        QgsSymbolLayerWidget.__init__(self, parent)

        self.layer = None

        # setup a simple UI
        self.label = QLabel("Radius:")
        self.spinRadius = QDoubleSpinBox()
        self.hbox = QHBoxLayout()
        self.hbox.addWidget(self.label)
        self.hbox.addWidget(self.spinRadius)
        self.setLayout(self.hbox)
        self.connect(self.spinRadius, SIGNAL("valueChanged(double)"), \
                    self.radiusChanged)

    def setSymbolLayer(self, layer):
        if layer.layerType() != "FooMarker":
            return
        self.layer = layer
        self.spinRadius.setValue(layer.radius)

    def symbolLayer(self):
        return self.layer

```

```
def radiusChanged(self, value):
    self.layer.radius = value
    self.emit(SIGNAL("changed()"))
```

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):
        QgsSymbolLayerAbstractMetadata.__init__(self, "FooMarker", QgsSymbol.Marker)

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

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

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

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.

El último pase es adicionar esta capa símbolo al registro — y estamos listos.

5.7.5 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

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

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

```

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

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

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

def usedAttributes(self):
    return []

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

from qgis.gui import QgsRendererWidget
class RandomRendererWidget(QgsRendererWidget):
    def __init__(self, layer, style, renderer):
        QgsRendererWidget.__init__(self, 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.clicked.connect(self.setColor1)

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

    def renderer(self):
        return self.r

```

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

```

from qgis.gui import QgsRendererWidget, QgsColorButton

class RandomRendererWidget(QgsRendererWidget):
    def __init__(self, layer, style, renderer):
        QgsRendererWidget.__init__(self, 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.connect(self.btn1, SIGNAL("clicked()"), self.setColor1)

def setColor1(self):
    color = QColorDialog.getColor(self.r.syms[0].color(), self)
    if not color.isValid(): return
    self.r.syms[0].setColor(color)
    self.btn1.setColor(self.r.syms[0].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):
        QgsRendererAbstractMetadata.__init__(self, "RandomRenderer", "Random renderer")

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

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

QgsApplication.rendererRegistry().addRenderer(RandomRendererMetadata())

```

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

```

QgsRendererAbstractMetadata.__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).

5.8 Más Temas

PENDIENTE:

- crear/modificar símbolos
- working with style (`QgsStyle`)
- working with color ramps (`QgsColorRamp`)
- exploring symbol layer and renderer registries

Manejo de Geometría

- *Construcción de Geometría*
- *Acceso a Geometría*
- *Geometría predicados y Operaciones*

The code snippets on this page need the following imports if you're outside the pyqgis console:

```
from qgis.core import (  
    QgsGeometry,  
    QgsPoint,  
    QgsPointXY,  
    QgsWkbTypes,  
    QgsProject,  
    QgsFeatureRequest,  
    QgsDistanceArea  
)
```

Points, linestrings and polygons that represent a spatial feature are commonly referred to as geometries. In QGIS they are represented with the `QgsGeometry` class.

A veces una geometría es realmente una colección simple (partes simples) geométricas. Tal geometría se llama geometría de múltiples partes. Si contiene un tipo de geometría simple, lo llamamos un punto múltiple, líneas múltiples o polígonos múltiples. Por ejemplo, un país consiste en múltiples islas que se pueden representar como un polígono múltiple.

Las coordenadas de las geometrías pueden estar en cualquier sistema de referencia de coordenadas (SRC). Cuando extrae características de una capa, las geometrías asociadas tendrán sus coordenadas en el SRC de la capa.

Description and specifications of all possible geometries construction and relationships are available in the [OGC Simple Feature Access Standards](#) for advanced details.

6.1 Construcción de Geometría

PyQGIS provides several options for creating a geometry:

- desde coordenadas

```
gPnt = QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(QgsPointXY(1,1))
print(gPnt)
gLine = QgsGeometry.fromPolyline([QgsPoint(1, 1), QgsPoint(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.

Las geometrías multi-parte van un nivel más allá: multi-punto es una lista de puntos, multi-linea es una lista de polilíneas y multi-polígono es una lista de polígonos.

- desde well-known text (WKT)

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

- desde well-known binary (WKB)

```
g = QgsGeometry()
wkb = bytes.fromhex("01010000000000000000000045400000000000001440")
g.fromWkb(wkb)

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

6.2 Acceso a Geometría

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.

```
if gPnt.wkbType() == QgsWkbTypes.Point:
    print(gPnt.wkbType())
    # output: 1 for Point
if gLine.wkbType() == QgsWkbTypes.LineString:
    print(gLine.wkbType())
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.

```
print(QgsWkbTypes.displayString(gPnt.wkbType()))
# output: 'Point'
print(QgsWkbTypes.displayString(gLine.wkbType()))
# output: 'LineString'
print(QgsWkbTypes.displayString(gPolygon.wkbType()))
# output: 'Polygon'
```



```
Point
LineString
Polygon
```

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:

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

Nota: The 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()`.

6.3 Geometría predicados y Operaciones

QGIS uses GEOS library for advanced geometry operations such as geometry predicates (`contains()`, `intersects()`, ...) and set operations (`combine()`, `difference()`, ...). It can also compute geometric properties of geometries, such as area (in the case of polygons) or lengths (for polygons and lines).

Let's see an example that combines iterating over the features in a given layer and performing some geometric computations based on their geometries. The below code will compute and print the area and perimeter of each country in the `countries` layer within our tutorial QGIS project.

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

```
# 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())
```

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.

```
d = QgsDistanceArea()
d.setEllipsoid('WGS84')
```

```
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))

for f in features:
    geom = f.geometry()
    name = f.attribute('NAME')
    print(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))
```

Alternatively, you may want to know the distance and bearing between two points.

```
d = QgsDistanceArea()
d.setEllipsoid('WGS84')

# Let's create two points.
# Santa claus is a workaholic and needs a summer break,
# lets 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))
```

Puede encontrar muchos ejemplos de algoritmos que se incluyen en QGIS y utilizan estos métodos para analizar y transformar los datos vectoriales. Aquí hay algunos enlaces al código de algunos de ellos.

- Distance and area using the `QgsDistanceArea` class: [Distance matrix algorithm](#)
- Lines to polygons algorithm

Soporte de Proyecciones

- *Sistemas de coordenadas de referencia*
- *CRS Transformation*

If you're outside the pyqgis console, the code snippets on this page need the following imports:

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

7.1 Sistemas de coordenadas de referencia

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

- especificar SRC por su ID

```
# PostGIS SRID 4326 is allocated for WGS84
crs = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem(4326, QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem.
    ↳PostgisCrsId)
assert crs.isValid()
```

QGIS utiliza tres tipos diferentes de ID para cada sistema de referencia:

- `InternalCrsId` — ID used in the internal QGIS database.
- `PostgisCrsId` — ID used in PostGIS databases.
- `EpsgCrsId` — ID assigned by the EPSG organization.

If not specified otherwise with the second parameter, PostGIS SRID is used by default.

- especificar SRC por su well-known text (WKT)

```
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)
assert crs.isValid()
```

- create an invalid CRS and then use one of the `create*` functions to initialize it. In the following example we use a Proj4 string to initialize the projection.

```
crs = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem()
crs.createFromProj4("+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +no_defs")
assert crs.isValid()
```

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:

```
crs = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem(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("Proj4 String:", crs.toProj4())
# 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: WGS84
Proj4 String: +proj=longlat +datum=WGS84 +no_defs
Is geographic: True
Map units: 6
```

7.2 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.

```
crsSrc = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem(4326) # WGS 84
crsDest = QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem(32633) # WGS 84 / UTM zone 33N
xform = QgsCoordinateTransform(crsSrc, crsDest, QgsProject.instance())
```

```
# forward transformation: src -> dest
pt1 = xform.transform(QgsPointXY(18,5))
print("Transformed point:", pt1)

# inverse transformation: dest -> src
pt2 = xform.transform(pt1, QgsCoordinateTransform.ReverseTransform)
print("Transformed back:", pt2)
```

Output:

```
Transformed point: <QgsPointXY: POINT(832713.79873844375833869 553423.
↔98688333143945783)>
Transformed back: <QgsPointXY: POINT(18 5)>
```

Usando el Lienzo de Mapa

Advertencia: *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.*

- *Lienzo de mapa insertado*
- *Bandas elásticas y marcadores de vértices*
- *Utilizar las herramientas del mapa con el lienzo*
- *Escribir herramientas de mapa personalizados*
- *Escribir elementos de lienzo de mapa personalizado*

El widget del lienzo del mapa es probablemente el widget más importante dentro de QGIS porque muestra el mapa integrado de capas de mapas superpuestos y permite la interacción con el mapa y las capas. El lienzo muestra siempre una parte del mapa definido por el alcance del lienzo actual. La interacción se realiza mediante el uso de **herramientas de mapa**: hay herramientas para desplazamiento, zoom, la identificación de las capas, de medida, para editar vectores y otros. Al igual que en otros programas de gráficos, siempre hay una herramienta activa y el usuario puede cambiar entre las herramientas disponibles.

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 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.

Para resumir, la arquitectura del lienzo de mapa consiste en tres conceptos:

- lienzo de mapa — para la visualización del mapa
- Los elementos de lienzo de mapa — los elementos adicionales que se pueden desplegar en un lienzo de mapa
- herramientas de mapa — para interactuar con el lienzo del mapa

8.1 Lienzo de mapa insertado

El lienzo de mapa es un widget como cualquier otro widget Qt, por lo que utilizarlo es tan sencillo como crearlo y mostrarlo

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

Esto produce una ventana independiente con el lienzo de mapa. Puede también ser incrustado en un widget existente o ventana. Al utilizar archivo ui y Qt Designer, coloque un `QWidget` sobre el formulario y promuévalo a una nueva clase: establezca `QgsMapCanvas` como nombre de clase y `qgis.gui` como archivo de encabezado. La utilidad `pyuic5` se hará cargo de ella. Esta es una forma conveniente de incrustar el lienzo. La otra posibilidad es escribir manualmente el código para construir el lienzo del mapa y otros widgets (como hijos de una ventana principal o diálogo) y crea un diseño.

Por defecto, el lienzo de mapa tiene un fondo negro y no utiliza anti-aliasing. Para establecer el fondo blanco y habilitar el anti-aliasing para suavisar la presentación

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

(En caso de que se esté preguntando, Qt viene del modulo `PyQt.QtCore` y `Qt.white` es uno de lo que predefine las instancias `QColor`.)

Ahora es tiempo de añadir algunas capas. Primero, abriremos una capa y lo añadiremos al proyecto actual. A continuación, vamos a establecer la extensión del lienzo y la lista de capas para el lienzo

```
path_to_ports_layer = os.path.join(QgsProject.instance().homePath(),
                                   "data", "ports", "ports.shp")

vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(path_to_ports_layer, "Ports 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])
```

Después de ejecutar estos comandos, el lienzo debe mostrar la capa que se ha cargado.

8.2 Bandas elásticas y marcadores de vértices

Para mostrar algunos datos adicionales en la parte superior del mapa en el lienzo, utilice los elementos del lienzo de mapa. Es posible crear clases de elementos del lienzo personalizada (cubiertas más abajo), sin embargo, hay dos clases de elementos de lienzo útiles para mayor comodidad `QgsRubberBand` para dibujar polilíneas o polígonos, y `QgsVertexMarker` para dibujar puntos. Ambos trabajan con coordenadas de mapa, por lo que la figura se mueve/ se escala de forma automática cuando el lienzo está siendo desplazado o haciendo zum.

Para mostrar una polilínea

```
r = QgsRubberBand(canvas, False) # False = not a polygon
points = [QgsPoint(-100, 45), QgsPoint(10, 60), QgsPoint(120, 45)]
r.setToGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPolyline(points), None)
```

Para mostrar un polígono

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

Tenga en cuenta que los puntos de polígonos no es una lista simple: de hecho, es una lista de anillos que contienen lista de anillos del polígono: el primer anillo es el borde exterior, anillos adicionales (opcional) corresponden a los agujeros en el polígono.

Las bandas elásticas permiten algún tipo de personalización, es decir, para cambiar su color o ancho de línea

```
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

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

(en C++ es posible simplemente eliminar el elemento, sin embargo en Python `del r` sería simplemente suprimir la referencia y el objeto aún existirá ya que es propiedad del lienzo)

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:

```
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

```
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.

8.3 Utilizar las herramientas del mapa con el lienzo

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.

```

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

```

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

```

8.4 Escribir herramientas de mapa personalizados

Puede escribir sus herramientas personalizadas, para implementar un comportamiento personalizado a las acciones realizadas por los usuarios en el lienzo.

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.

Aquí esta un ejemplo de una herramienta de mapa para definir una extensión rectangular haciendo clic y arrastrando en el lienzo. Cuando se define el rectángulo, imprime su limite de coordenadas en la consola. Utiliza los elementos de la banda elástica descrita antes para mostrar el rectángulo seleccionado ya que se esta definiendo.

```
class RectangleMapTool(QgsMapToolEmitPoint):
    def __init__(self, canvas):
        self.canvas = canvas
        QgsMapToolEmitPoint.__init__(self, self.canvas)
        self.rubberBand = QgsRubberBand(self.canvas, True)
        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(True)

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

    def canvasReleaseEvent(self, e):
        self.isEmittingPoint = False
        r = self.rectangle()
        if r is not None:
            print("Rectangle:", r.xMinimum(),
                  r.yMinimum(), r.xMaximum(), r.yMaximum()
                  )

    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(QGis.Polygon)
        if startPoint.x() == endPoint.x() or startPoint.y() == endPoint.y():
            return

        point1 = QgsPoint(startPoint.x(), startPoint.y())
        point2 = QgsPoint(startPoint.x(), endPoint.y())
        point3 = QgsPoint(endPoint.x(), endPoint.y())
        point4 = QgsPoint(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)
    self.deactivated.emit()
```

8.5 Escribir elementos de lienzo de mapa personalizado

PENDIENTE: cómo crear un elemento de lienzo de mapa

```
import sys
from qgis.core import QgsApplication
from qgis.gui import QgsMapCanvas

def init():
    a = QgsApplication(sys.argv, True)
    QgsApplication.setPrefixPath('/home/martin/qgis/inst', True)
    QgsApplication.initQgis()
    return a

def show_canvas(app):
    canvas = QgsMapCanvas()
    canvas.show()
    app.exec_()
app = init()
show_canvas(app)
```

Representación del Mapa e Impresión

The code snippets on this page needs the following imports:

```
import os
```

- *Representación Simple*
- *Representando capas con diferente SRC*
- *Output using print layout*
 - *Exporting the layout*
 - *Exporting a layout atlas*

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.

9.1 Representación Simple

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

Here's an example:

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

# e.g. vlayer = iface.activeLayer()
vlayer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("countries")[0]
options = QgsMapSettings()
options.setLayers([vlayer])
options.setBackgroundColor(QColor(255, 255, 255))
options.setOutputSize(QSize(800, 600))
options.setExtent(vlayer.extent())

render = QgsMapRendererParallelJob(options)

def finished():
```

```

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

render.finished.connect(finished)

render.start()

```

9.2 Representando capas con diferente SRC

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

```

settings.setLayers(layers)
render.setDestinationCrs(layers[0].crs())

```

9.3 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, 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 `QGraphicsScene` class. Let us create an instance of it:

```

p = QgsProject()
layout = QgsLayout(p)
layout.initializeDefaults()

```

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.

- mapa — este elemento dice a las bibliotecas dónde ponen el propio mapa. Aquí creamos un mapa y estimos sobre el tamaño de papel

```

map = QgsLayoutItemMap(layout)
layout.addItem(map)

```

- etiqueta — permite mostrar etiquetas. Es posible modificar su letra, color, alineación y margen.

```

label = QgsLayoutItemLabel(layout)
label.setText("Hello world")
label.adjustSizeToText()
layout.addItem(label)

```

- leyenda

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

- barra de escala

```
item = QgsLayoutItemScaleBar(layout)
item.setStyle('Numeric') # optionally modify the style
item.setLinkedMap(map) # map is an instance of QgsLayoutItemMap
item.applyDefaultSize()
layout.addItem(item)
```

- flecha
- imagen
- basic shape
- nodes based shape

```
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.addItem(polygonItem)

props = {}
props["color"] = "green"
props["style"] = "solid"
props["style_border"] = "solid"
props["color_border"] = "black"
props["width_border"] = "10.0"
props["joinstyle"] = "miter"

symbol = QgsFillSymbol.createSimple(props)
polygonItem.setSymbol(symbol)
```

- tabla

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

```
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:

```
# 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.

9.3.1 Exporting the layout

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

```
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 the `exportToImage()` in case you want to export to an image instead of a PDF file.

9.3.2 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:

```
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.

The code snippets on this page needs the following imports if you're outside the pyqgis console:

```
from qgis.core import (
    edit,
    QgsExpression,
    QgsExpressionContext,
    QgsFeature,
    QgsFeatureRequest,
    QgsField,
    QgsFields,
    QgsVectorLayer,
    QgsPointXY,
    QgsGeometry,
    QgsProject,
    QgsExpressionContextUtils
)
```

Expresiones, Filtros y Calculando Valores

- *Análisis de expresiones*
- *Evaluar expresiones*
 - *Expresiones Basicas*
 - *Expresiones con características*
 - *Filtering a layer with expressions*
- *Handling expression errors*

QGIS tiene apoyo para el análisis de expresiones parecidas al SQL. Solo se reconoce un pequeño subconjunto de sintaxis SQL. Las expresiones pueden ser evaluados ya sea como predicados booleanos (regresando Verdadero o Falso) o como funciones (regresando un valor escalar). Vea `vector_expressions` en el Manual del usuario para obtener una lista completa de las funciones disponibles.

Se le da apoyo a tres tipos:

- numero - números enteros y números con decimales, e.j. 123, 3.14
- cadena - se tiene que encerrar en comas individuales: 'hola mundo'
- columna de referencia - cuando se evalúa, la referencia se substituye con el valor actual del campo. Los nombres no se escapan.

Los siguientes operadores están disponibles:

- operadores aritméticos: «+», «-«, «/», ^
- paréntesis: para hacer cumplir la precedencia del operador: (1 + 1) * 3
- unario mas y menos: -12, +5
- funciones matemáticas: `sqrt`, `sin`, `cos`, `tan`, `asin`, `acos`, `atan`
- funciones de conversión: `to_int`, `to_real`, `to_string`, `to_date`
- funciones geométricas: `$area`, `$length`
- funciones de manejo de geometría: `$x`, `$y`, `$geometry`, `num_geometries`, `centroid`

Se apoya las siguientes predicciones:

- comparación: =, !=, >, >=, <, <=
- patrones iguales: LIKE (using % and _), ~ (expresión regular)
- lógica predicado: AND, OR, NOT
- revisión de valores NULO: IS NULL, IS NOT NULL

Ejemplos de predicado:

- `1 + 2 = 3`
- `sin(angulo) > 0`
- `"Hello" LIKE "He%"`
- `(x > 10 AND y > 10) OR z = 0`

Ejemplo de escala de expresiones:

- `2 ^ 10`
- `sqrt(val)`
- `$length + 1`

10.1 Análisis de expresiones

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

```
exp = QgsExpression('1 + 1 = 2')
assert(not exp.hasParserError())

exp = QgsExpression('1 + 1 = ')
assert(exp.hasParserError())

assert(exp.parserErrorMessage() == '\nsyntax error, unexpected $end')
```

10.2 Evaluar expresiones

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.

10.2.1 Expresiones Basicas

This basic expression evaluates to 1, meaning it is true:

```
exp = QgsExpression('1 + 1 = 2')
assert(exp.evaluate())
```

10.2.2 Expresiones con características

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.

```

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)
assert (exp.evaluate(context) == 99)

```

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:

```

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
# 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'])
```

10.2.3 Filtering a layer with expressions

El siguiente ejemplo se puede utilizar para filtra capas y regresar cualquier característica que empata con el predicado.

```
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

assert(matches == 7)
```

10.3 Handling expression errors

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

```
exp = QgsExpression("1 + 1 = 2")
if exp.hasParserError():
    raise Exception(exp.parserErrorString())

value = exp.evaluate()
if exp.hasEvalError():
    raise ValueError(exp.evalErrorString())
```

The code snippets on this page needs the following imports if you're outside the pyqgis console:

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

Configuración de lectura y almacenamiento

Advertencia: *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.*

Muchas veces es útil para un complemento guardar algunas variables para que el usuario no tenga que introducir o seleccionar de nuevo la próxima vez que el complemento se ejecute.

Estas variables se pueden guardar y recuperar con ayuda de Qt y QGIS API. Para cada variable, se debe escoger una clave que será utilizada para acceder a la variable — para el color favorito del usuario podría utilizarse la clave «favourite_color» o cualquier otra cadena que tenga sentido. Es recomendable dar un poco de estructura al nombrar las claves.

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.

```
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)
    print(myrreal)
    print(nonexistent)
```

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.

- **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.

```
proj = QgsProject.instance()

# store values
proj.writeEntry("myplugin", "mytext", "hello world")
proj.writeEntry("myplugin", "myint", 10)
proj.writeEntry("myplugin", "mydouble", 0.01)
proj.writeEntry("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 all data types, 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.

```
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")
```

Comunicarse con el usuario

- *Showing messages. The QgsMessageBar class*
- *Mostrando el progreso*
- *Registro*

Esta sección muestra algunos métodos y elementos que deberían utilizarse para comunicarse con el usuario, con el objetivo de mantener la consistencia en la Interfaz del Usuario.

12.1 Showing messages. The QgsMessageBar class

Utilizar las bandejas de mensajes puede ser una mala idea desde el punto de vista de la experiencia de un usuario. Para mostrar una pequeña línea de información o mensajes de advertencia/error, la barra de mensajes de QGIS suele ser una mejor opción.

Utilizar la referencia a la interfaz objeto de QGIS, puede mostrar un mensaje en la barra de mensajes con el siguiente código

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

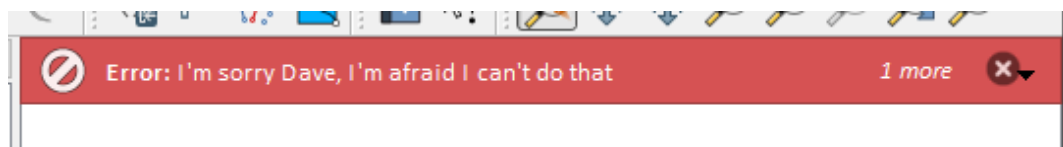


Figure 12.1: Barra de Mensajes de QGIS

Se puede establecer una duración para mostrarlo en un tiempo limitado

```
iface.messageBar().pushMessage("Oops", "The plugin is not working as it should",
↪ level=Qgs.Critical, duration=3)
```

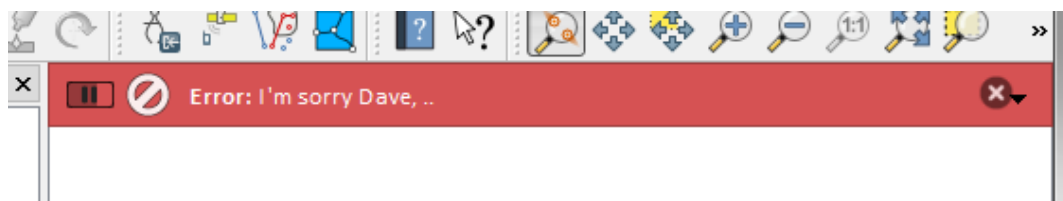


Figure 12.2: Barra de Mensajes de QGIS con temporizador

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

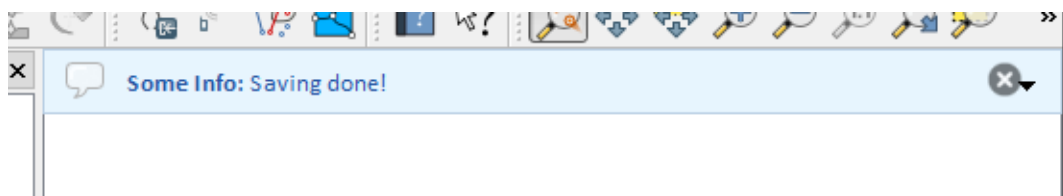


Figure 12.3: Barra de Mensajes de QGIS (información)

Se puede añadir complementos a la barra de mensajes, como por ejemplo un botón para mostrar más información

```
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)
```

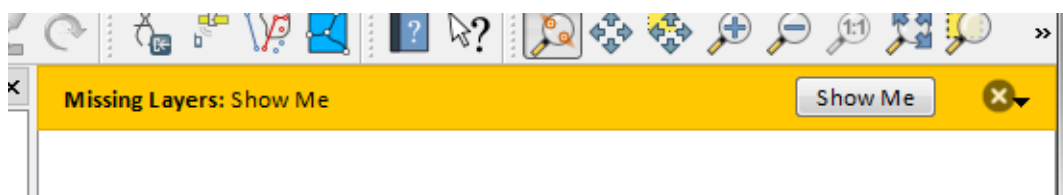


Figure 12.4: Barra de Mensajes de QGIS con un botón

Incluso puedes utilizar una barra de mensajes en tu propio cuadro de diálogo para no tener que mostrar la bandeja de mensajes o si no tiene sentido mostrarla en la pantalla principal de QGIS.

```
class MyDialog(QDialog):
    def __init__(self):
        QDialog.__init__(self)
        self.bar = QgsMessageBar()
        self.bar.setSizePolicy(QSizePolicy.Minimum, QSizePolicy.Fixed)
        self.setLayout(QGridLayout())
        self.layout().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()

```



Figure 12.5: Barra de Mensajes de QGIS con un cuadro de diálogo personalizado

12.2 Mostrando el progreso

Las barras de progreso también pueden ponerse en la barra de Mensajes de QGIS, ya que, como hemos visto, admite complementos. Este es un ejemplo que puedes probar en la consola.

```

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()

```

Also, you can use the built-in status bar to report progress, as in the next example:

```

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

count = vlayer.featureCount()
features = vlayer.getFeatures()

for i, feature in enumerate(features):
    # do something time-consuming here
    print('') # printing should give enough time to present the progress

    percent = i / float(count) * 100
    # iface.mainWindow().statusBar().showMessage("Processed {} %".
    ↪format(int(percent)))
    iface.statusBarIface().showMessage("Processed {} %".format(int(percent)))

iface.statusBarIface().clearMessage()

```

12.3 Registro

Se puede utilizar el sistema de registro de QGIS para registrar toda la información de la ejecución de su código que se quiera guardar.

```

# 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)

```

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

Nota: You can see the output of the `QgsMessageLog` in the `log_message_panel`

Nota:

- `QgsLogger` is for messages for debugging / developers (i.e. you suspect they are triggered by some broken code)
 - `QgsMessageLog` is for messages to investigate issues by sysadmins (e.g. to help a sysadmin to fix configurations)
-

Infraestructura de autenticación

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 - *Authentication Editor GUI*
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Advertencia: *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.*

13.1 Introducción

La referencia de Usuario de la infraestructura de Autenticación puede ser leída en el Manual del Usuario en el párrafo `authentication_overview`.

En este capítulo se describen las mejores prácticas para usar el sistema de autenticación desde una perspectiva de desarrollador.

Most of the following snippets are derived from the code of Geoserver Explorer plugin and its tests. This is the first plugin that used Authentication infrastructure. The plugin code and its tests can be found at this [link](#). Other good code reference can be read from the authentication infrastructure [tests code](#).

13.2 Glosario

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

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

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

Autenticación BD *Authentication Database*

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

Configuración de autenticación *Authentication Configuration*

Método de autenticación 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.

13.3 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 master password or by transparently using it to access crypted stored info.

13.3.1 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.

```
authMgr = QgsAuthManager.instance()
# check if QgsAuthManager has been already 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.authenticationDbPath():
    # already initilised => we are inside a QGIS app.
    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 check 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" )

```

13.3.2 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 = 'fmls770'
```

that string is generated automatically when creating an entry using QGIS API or GUI.

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

```

authMgr = QgsAuthManager.instance()
# set alice PKI data
p_config = QgsAuthMethodConfig()
p_config.setName("alice")
p_config.setMethod("PKI-Paths")
p_config.setUri("https://example.com")
p_config.setConfig("certpath", "path/to/alice-cert.pem" )
p_config.setConfig("keypath", "path/to/alice-key.pem" )
# check if method parameters are correctly set
assert p_config.isValid()

# register alice data in authdb returning the ``authcfg`` of the stored
# configuration
authMgr.storeAuthenticationConfig(p_config)
newAuthCfgId = p_config.id()
assert (newAuthCfgId)

```

Available Authentication methods

Authentication Methods are loaded dynamically during authentication manager init. The list of Authentication method can vary with QGIS evolution, but the original list of available methods is:

1. Basic User and password authentication
2. Identity-Cert Identity certificate authentication
3. PKI-Paths PKI paths authentication
4. PKI-PKCS#12 PKI PKCS#12 Autenticación

The above strings are that identify authentication methods in the QGIS authentication system. In [Development](#) section is described how to create a new c++ *Authentication Method*.

Populate Authorities

```

authMgr = QgsAuthManager.instance()
# 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()

```

Advertencia: Due to QT4/OpenSSL interface limitation, updated cached CA are exposed to OpenSsl only almost a minute later. Hope this will be solved in QT5 authentication infrastructure.

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:

```

# add alice cert in case of key with pwd
bundle = QgsPkiBundle.fromPemPaths( "/path/to/alice-cert.pem",
                                   "/path/to/alice-key_w-pass.pem",
                                   "unlock_pwd",
                                   "list_of_CAs_to_bundle" )

assert bundle is not None
assert bundle.isValid()

```

Refer to `QgsPkiBundle` class documentation to extract cert/key/CAs from the bundle.

13.3.3 Remove entry from authdb

We can remove an entry from *Authentication Database* using it's `authcfg` identifier with the following snippet:

```

authMgr = QgsAuthManager.instance()
authMgr.removeAuthenticationConfig( "authCfg_Id_to_remove" )

```

13.3.4 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.

Nota: Take into account that not all QGIS data providers are integrated with the Authentication infrastructure. Each authentication method, derived from the base class `QgsAuthMethod` and support a different set of Providers. For example the `certIdentity()` method supports the following list of providers:

```

In [19]: authM = QgsAuthManager.instance()
In [20]: authM.authMethod("Identity-Cert").supportedDataProviders()
Out[20]: ['ows', 'wfs', 'wcs', 'wms', 'postgres']

```

For example, to access a WMS service using stored credentials identified with `authcfg = 'fmls770'`, we just have to use the `authcfg` in the data source URL like in the following snippet:

```

authCfg = 'fmls770'
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) # <---- here my authCfg url parameter
quri.setParam("contextualWMSLegend", '0')
quri.setParam("url", 'https://my_auth_enabled_server_ip/wms')
rlayer = QgsRasterLayer(quri.encodedUri(), '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.

Advertencia: 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:

```

rlayer = QgsRasterLayer( quri.uri(False), 'states', 'wms')

```

Nota: 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`.

13.4 Adapt plugins to use Authentication infrastructure

Many third party plugins are using `httplib2` to create HTTP connections instead of integrating with `QgsNetworkAccessManager` and its related Authentication Infrastructure integration. To facilitate this integration an 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:

```

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

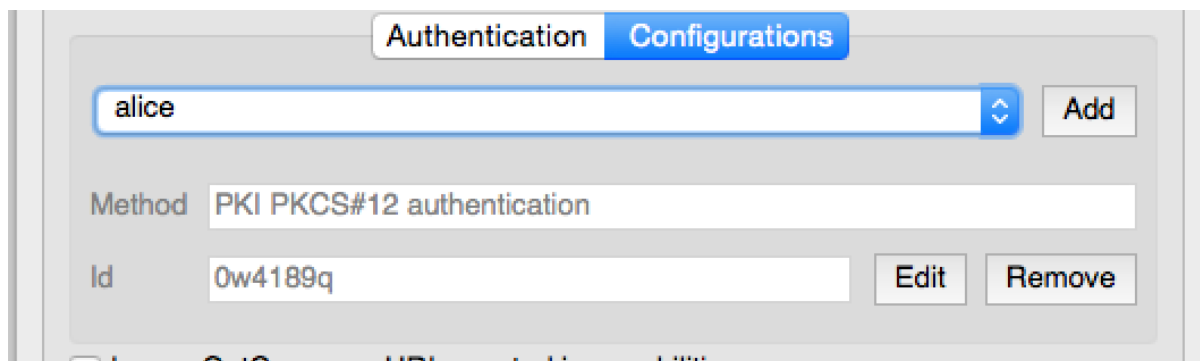
```

13.5 Authentication GUIs

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

13.5.1 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* <*qgis.gui.QgsAuthConfigSelect*>.



and can be used as in the following snippet:

```
# create the instance of the QgsAuthConfigSelect GUI hierarchically linked to
# the widget referred with `parent`
gui = QgsAuthConfigSelect( parent, "postgres" )
# add the above created gui in a new tab of the interface where the
# GUI has to be integrated
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.

13.5.2 Authentication Editor GUI

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

and can be used as in the following snippet:

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

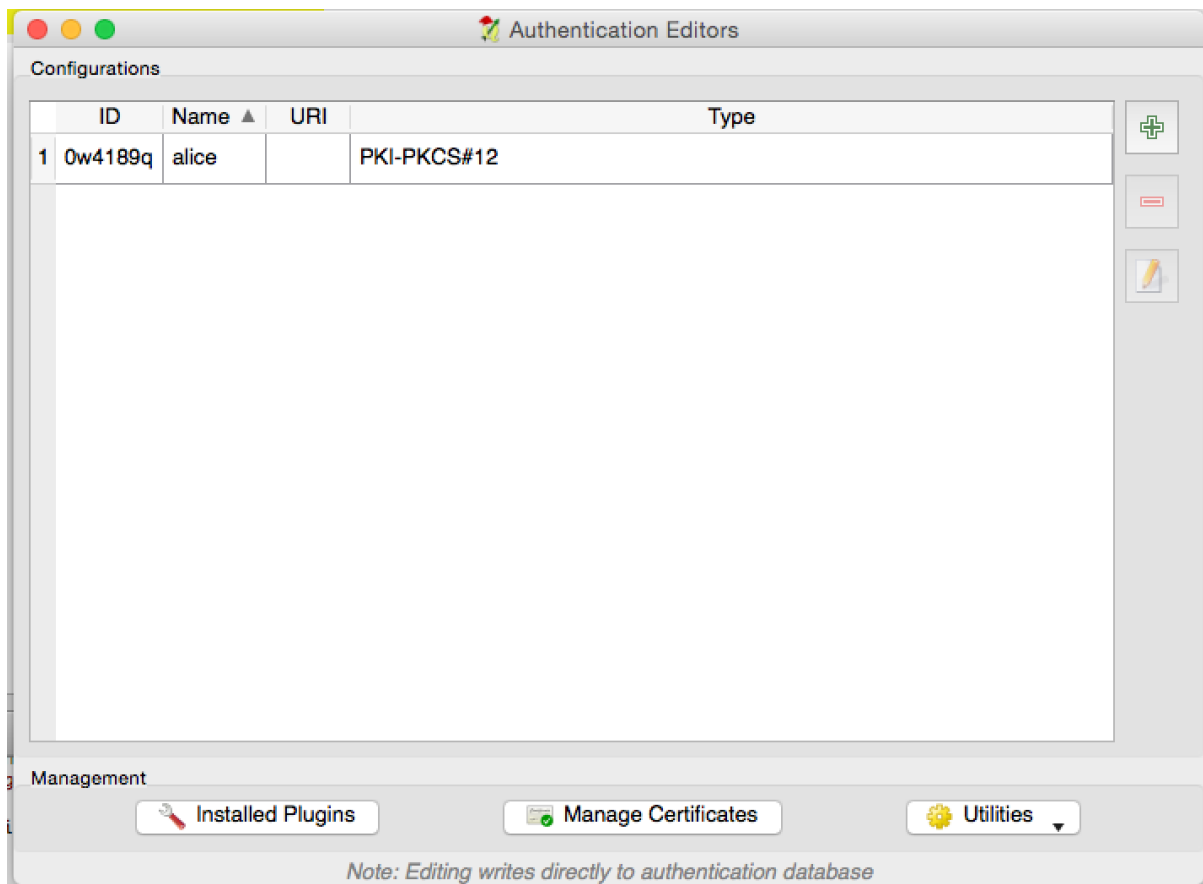
an integrated example can be found in the related test.

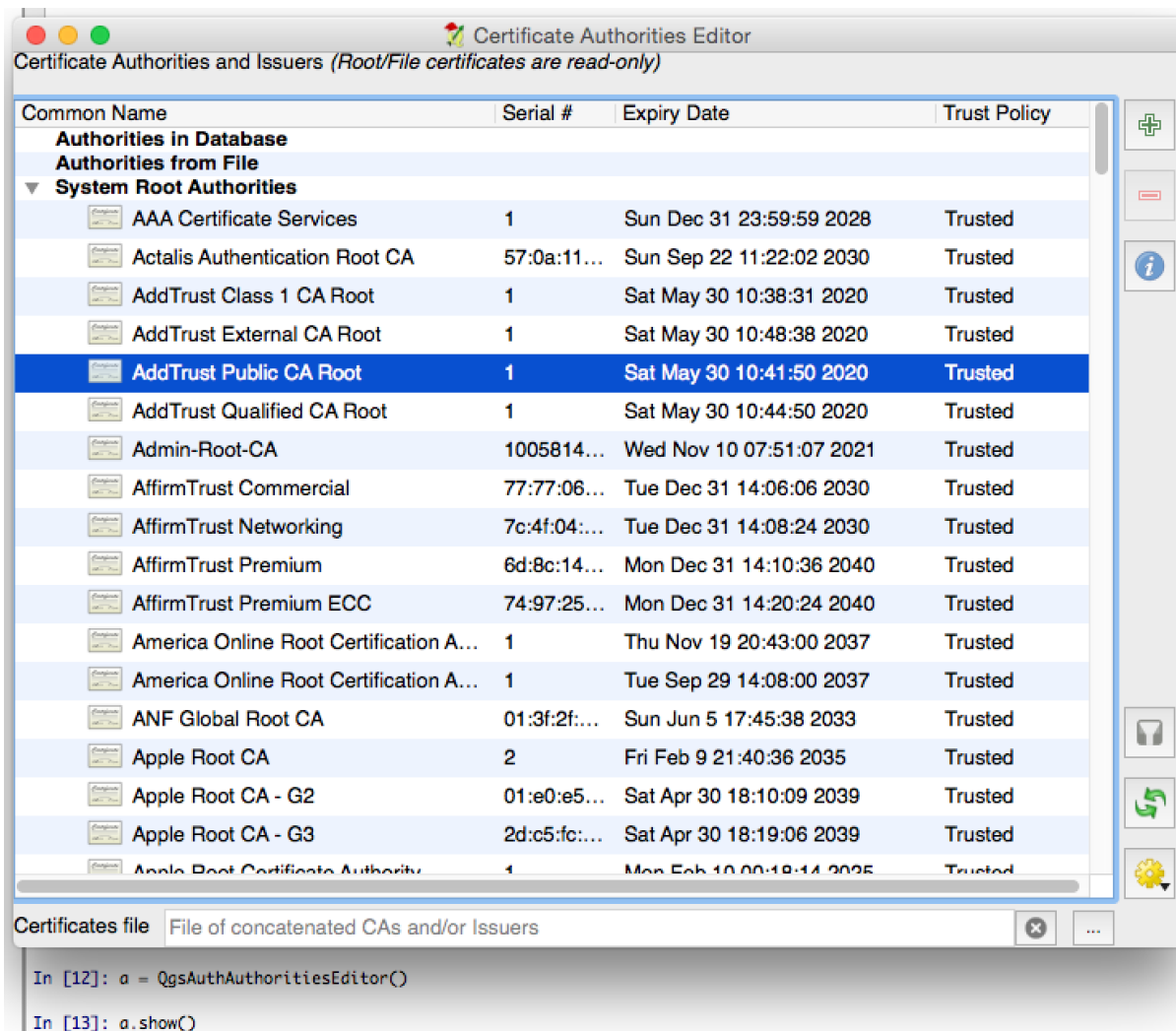
13.5.3 Authorities Editor GUI

A GUI used to manage only authorities is managed by the *QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor* <*qgis.gui.QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor*> class.

and can be used as in the following snippet:

```
# create the instance of the QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor GUI hierarchically
# linked to the widget referred with `parent`
gui = QgsAuthAuthoritiesEditor( parent )
gui.show()
```



Tasks - doing heavy work in the background

14.1 Introducción

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`

```
class SpecialisedTask(QgsTask):
```

- Crear una tarea desde una función

```
QgsTask.fromFunction('heavy function', heavyFunction,  
                    onfinished=workdone)
```

- Crear una tarea desde un algoritmo de procesamiento

```
QgsProcessingAlgRunnerTask('native:buffer', params, context,  
                           feedback)
```

Advertencia: Any background task (regardless of how it is created) must NEVER perform any GUI based operations, such as creating new widgets or interacting with existing widgets. Qt widgets must only be accessed or modified from the main thread. Attempting to use them from background threads will result in crashes.

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.

14.2 Ejemplos

14.2.1 Extendiendo 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.

```
import random
from time import sleep

from qgis.core import (
    QgsApplication, QgsTask, QgsMessageLog,
)

MESSAGE_CATEGORY = '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()),
            MESSAGE_CATEGORY, QgsInfo)
        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(
            'Task "{name}" completed\n' \
            'Total: {total} (with {iterations} \
            'iterations)'.format(
                name=self.description(),
                total=self.total,
                iterations=self.iterations),
            MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Success)
    else:
        if self.exception is None:
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage(
                'Task "{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(
                'Task "{name}" Exception: {exception}'.format(
                    name=self.description(),
                    exception=self.exception),
                MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Critical)
            raise self.exception
def cancel(self):
    QgsMessageLog.logMessage(
        'Task "{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.ParentDependsOnSubTask)
# Add a subtask (shortestsubtask) to longtask

```

```

longtask.addSubTask(shortestsubtask)

QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(longtask)
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(shorttask)
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(minitask)

```

14.2.2 Tarea desde función

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`.

```

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, QgsInfo.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)
        arandominteger = random.randint(0, 500)
        total += arandominteger
        iterations += 1
        # check task.isCanceled() to handle cancellation
        if task.isCanceled():
            stopped(task)
            return None
        # raise an exception to abort the task
        if arandominteger == 42:
            raise Exception('bad value!')
    return {'total': total, 'iterations': iterations,
            'task': task.description()}

def stopped(task):
    QgsMessageLog.logMessage(
        'Task "{name}" was canceled'.format(
            name=task.description()),
        MESSAGE_CATEGORY, QgsInfo.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 {name} completed\n'
            'Total: {total} ( with {iterations} '
            'iterations)'.format(
                name=result['task'],
                total=result['total'],
                iterations=result['iterations']),
            MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Info)
    else:
        QgsMessageLog.logMessage("Exception: {}".format(exception),
            MESSAGE_CATEGORY, Qgis.Critical)
    raise exception

# Creae a few tasks
task1 = QgsTask.fromFunction('Waste cpu 1', doSomething,
                             on_finished=completed, wait_time=4)
task2 = QgsTask.fromFunction('Waste cpu 2', doSomething,
                             on_finished=completed, wait_time=3)
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(task1)
QgsApplication.taskManager().addTask(task2)

```

14.2.3 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.

```

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 unsuccessfully',
            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(
            context.takeResultLayer(output_layer.id()))

alg = QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithmById(
    'qgis:randompointsinextent')
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/>.

15.1 Structuring Python Plugins

- *Escribiendo un complemento*
 - *Ficheros de un complemento*
- *Plugin content*
 - *Plugin metadata*
 - *__init__.py*
 - *mainPlugin.py*
 - *Resource File*
- *Documentation*
- *Translation*
 - *Software requirements*
 - *Files and directory*
 - * *.pro file*
 - * *.ts file*
 - * *.qm file*
 - *Translate using Makefile*
 - *Load the plugin*
- *Tips and Tricks*
 - *Plugin Reloader*
 - *Accessing Plugins*
 - *Log Messages*
 - *Share your plugin*

In order to create a plugin, here are some steps to follow:

1. *Idea*: Have an idea about what you want to do with your new QGIS plugin. Why do you do it? What problem do you want to solve? Is there already another plugin for that problem?
2. *Create files*: The essentials: a starting point `__init__.py`; fill in the *Plugin metadata* `metadata.txt`. Then implement your own design. A main Python plugin body e.g. `mainplugin.py`. Probably a form in Qt Designer `form.ui`, with its `resources.qrc`.
3. *Write code*: Write the code inside the `mainplugin.py`
4. *Test*: Close and re-open QGIS and import your plugin again. Check if everything is OK.
5. *Publish*: Publish your plugin in QGIS repository or make your own repository as an «arsenal» of personal «GIS weapons».

15.1.1 Escribiendo un complemento

Since the introduction of Python plugins in QGIS, a number of plugins have appeared. The QGIS team maintains an *Official Python plugin repository*. You can use their source to learn more about programming with PyQGIS or find out whether you are duplicating development effort.

Ficheros de un complemento

Here's the directory structure of our example plugin

```
PYTHON_PLUGINS_PATH/
MyPlugin/
  __init__.py    --> *required*
  mainPlugin.py --> *core code*
  metadata.txt  --> *required*
  resources.qrc --> *likely useful*
  resources.py  --> *compiled version, likely useful*
  form.ui       --> *likely useful*
  form.py       --> *compiled version, likely useful*
```

Cuál es el significado de los ficheros:

- **fichero: `__init__.py`** = El punto de partida del complemento. Debe tener el método `classFactory` y puede tener cualquier otro código de inicialización.
- **fichero: `mainPlugin.py`** = El código principal del complemento. Contiene toda la información sobre las acciones del complemento y el código principal.
- **fichero: `resources.qrc`** = El documento .xml creado por Qt Designer. Contiene las rutas relativas de los recursos de los formularios.
- **fichero: `resources.py`** = La traducción del fichero .qrc descrito anteriormente a lenguaje Python.
- **fichero: `form.ui`** = La interfaz gráfica de usuario creada por Qt Designer.
- `form.py` = The translation of the form.ui described above to Python.
- `metadata.txt` = Contains general info, version, name and some other metadata used by plugins website and plugin infrastructure.

[Here](#) is an online automated way of creating the basic files (skeleton) of a typical QGIS Python plugin.

There is a QGIS plugin called [Plugin Builder 3](#) that creates a plugin template for QGIS and doesn't require an internet connection. This is the recommended option, as it produces 3.x compatible sources.

Advertencia: 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*

15.1.2 Plugin content

Here you can find information and examples about what to add in each of the files in the file structure described above.

Plugin metadata

First, the plugin manager needs to retrieve some basic information about the plugin such as its name, description etc. File `metadata.txt` is the right place to put this information.

Nota: All metadata must be in UTF-8 encoding.

Metadata name	Re-quired	Notes
name	True	a short string containing the name of the plugin
qgisMinimumVersion	True	dotted notation of minimum QGIS version
qgisMaximumVersion	False	dotted notation of maximum QGIS version
description	True	short text which describes the plugin, no HTML allowed
about	True	longer text which describes the plugin in details, no HTML allowed
version	True	short string with the version dotted notation
author	True	author name
email	True	email of the author, only shown on the website to logged in users, but visible in the Plugin Manager after the plugin is installed
changelog	False	string, can be multiline, no HTML allowed
experimental	False	boolean flag, <i>True</i> or <i>False</i>
deprecated	False	boolean flag, <i>True</i> or <i>False</i> , applies to the whole plugin and not just to the uploaded version
tags	False	comma separated list, spaces are allowed inside individual tags
homepage	False	a valid URL pointing to the homepage of your plugin
repository	True	a valid URL for the source code repository
tracker	False	a valid URL for tickets and bug reports
icon	False	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)
category	False	one of <i>Raster</i> , <i>Vector</i> , <i>Database</i> and <i>Web</i>

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* 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`

```
category=Raster
```

Nota: 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

```
; the next section is mandatory

[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.
    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
; end of mandatory metadata

; 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
```

`__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

```
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)

```

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(":/plugins/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 method 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:

```
def initGui(self):
    self.menu = QMenu(self.iface.mainWindow())
    self.menu.setObjectName("testMenu")
    self.menu.setTitle("MyMenu")

    self.action = QAction(QIcon(":/plugins/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.

Resource File

You can see that in `initGui()` we've used an icon from the resource file (called `resources.qrc` in our case)

```
<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
```

Nota: In Windows environments, attempting to run the `pyrcc5` from Command Prompt or Powershell will probably result in the error «Windows cannot access the specified device, path, or file [...]». The easiest solution is probably to use the OSGeo4W Shell but if you are comfortable modifying the `PATH` environment variable or specifying the path to the executable explicitly you should be able to find it at `<Your QGIS Install Directory>\bin\pyrcc5.exe`.

And that's all... nothing complicated :)

If you've done everything correctly you should be able to find and load your plugin in the plugin manager and see a message in console when toolbar icon or appropriate menu item is selected.

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.

15.1.3 Documentation

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.

15.1.4 Translation

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.

Advertencia: Be sure to name the `ts` file like `your_plugin_+ language + .ts` otherwise the language loading will fail! Use the 2 letter shortcut for the language (**it** for Italian, **de** for German, etc...)

.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 just open QGIS, change the language (*Settings* → *Options* → *Language*) and restart QGIS.

You should see your plugin in the correct language.

Advertencia: 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.

15.1.5 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 as an experimental plugin with the Plugin Manager.

Accessing Plugins

You can access all the classes of installed plugins from within QGIS using python, which can be handy for debugging purposes.:

```
my_plugin = qgis.utils.plugins['My Plugin']
```

Log Messages

Plugins have their own tab within the `log_message_panel`.

Share 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.

15.2 Fragmentos de código

- *Cómo llamar a un método por un atajo de teclado*
- *Como alternar capas*
- *Cómo acceder a la tabla de atributos de los objetos espaciales seleccionados*

Esta sección cuenta con fragmentos de código para facilitar el desarrollo de complementos.

15.2.1 Cómo llamar a un método por un atajo de teclado

En el complemento añadir a la `initGui()`

```
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)
```

Para añadir `unload()`

```
self.iface.unregisterMainWindowAction(self.key_action)
```

El método que se llama cuando se presiona CTRL+I

```
def key_action_triggered(self):
    QMessageBox.information(self.iface.mainWindow(), "Ok", "You pressed Ctrl+I")
```

15.2.2 Como alternar capas

Hay una API para acceder a las capas en la leyenda. Aquí hay un ejemplo que alterna la visibilidad de la capa activa:

```
root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
node = root.findLayer(iface.activeLayer().id())
new_state = Qt.Checked if node.isVisible() == Qt.Unchecked else Qt.Unchecked
node.setItemVisibilityChecked(new_state)
```

15.2.3 Cómo acceder a la tabla de atributos de los objetos espaciales seleccionados

```
def change_value(value):
    """Change the value in the second column for all selected features.

    :param value: The new value.
    """
    layer = iface.activeLayer()
    if layer:
        count_selected = layer.selectedFeatureCount()
        if count_selected > 0:
            layer.startEditing()
            id_features = layer.selectedFeatureIds()
            for i in id_features:
                layer.changeAttributeValue(i, 1, value) # 1 being the second column
            layer.commitChanges()
        else:
            iface.messageBar().pushCritical("Error",
                "Please select at least one feature from current layer")
    else:
        iface.messageBar().pushCritical("Error", "Please select a layer")
```

El método requiere un parámetro (el nuevo valor para el campo de atributo de los objeto(s) espaciales seleccionados) y puede ser llamado por

```
changeValue(50)
```

15.3 Utilizar complemento Capas

Advertencia: *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.*

Si su complemento utiliza métodos propios para representar una capa de mapa, escribir su propio tipo de capa basado en `QgsPluginLayer` puede ser la mejor forma de implementarla.

PENDIENTE: Comprobar la corrección y elaborar buenos casos de uso de QgsPluginLayer

15.3.1 Subclassing QgsPluginLayer

A continuación es un ejemplo de una implementación mínima de QgsPluginLayer. Es un extracto del [Complemento de ejemplo de marca de agua](#)

```
class WatermarkPluginLayer(QgsPluginLayer):

    LAYER_TYPE="watermark"

    def __init__(self):
        QgsPluginLayer.__init__(self, WatermarkPluginLayer.LAYER_TYPE, "Watermark_
↪plugin layer")
        self.setValid(True)

    def draw(self, rendererContext):
        image = QImage("myimage.png")
        painter = rendererContext.painter()
        painter.save()
        painter.drawImage(10, 10, image)
        painter.restore()
        return True
```

Métodos de lectura y escritura de información específica para el archivo del proyecto también puede ser añadido

```
def readXml(self, node):
    pass

def writeXml(self, node, doc):
    pass
```

Al cargar un proyecto que contiene una capa de este tipo, se necesita una clase de fábrica

```
class WatermarkPluginLayerType(QgsPluginLayerType):

    def __init__(self):
        QgsPluginLayerType.__init__(self, WatermarkPluginLayer.LAYER_TYPE)

    def createLayer(self):
        return WatermarkPluginLayer()
```

Se puede también añadir código para mostrar información personalizada en las propiedades de la capa

```
def showLayerProperties(self, layer):
    pass
```

15.4 IDE settings for writing and debugging plugins

Advertencia: *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.*

- *A note on configuring your IDE on Windows*

- *Debugging using Eclipse and PyDev*
 - *Installation*
 - *Preparing QGIS*
 - *Setting up Eclipse*
 - *Configuring the debugger*
 - *Making eclipse understand the API*
- *Debugging using PDB*

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.

15.4.1 A note on configuring your IDE on Windows

On Linux there is no additional configuration needed to develop plugins. But on Windows you need to make sure you 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`.

For using [Pyscripter IDE](#), here's what you have to do:

- Make a copy of `qgis-unstable.bat` and rename it `pyscripter.bat`.
- Open it in an editor. And remove the last line, the one that starts QGIS.
- Add a line that points to your Pyscripter executable and add the command line argument that sets the version of Python to be used
- 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 OSGeoW install

```
@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
```

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 sections, we will be explaining how to configure it for developing and testing plugins. To prepare your environment for using Eclipse in Windows, you should also create a batch file and use it to start Eclipse.

To create that batch file, follow these steps:

- 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`
- Locate your `eclipse.exe` executable.
- Create the following script and use this to start eclipse when developing QGIS plugins.

```
call "C:\OSGeo4W\bin\o4w_env.bat"
set PATH=%PATH%;C:\path\to\your\qgis_core.dll\parent\folder
C:\path\to\your\eclipse.exe
```

15.4.2 Debugging using Eclipse and PyDev

Installation

To use Eclipse, make sure you have installed the following

- Eclipse
- Aptana Studio 3 Plugin or PyDev
- QGIS 2.x

Preparing QGIS

There is some preparation to be done on QGIS itself. Two plugins are of interest: **Remote Debug** and **Plugin reloader**.

- Go to *Plugins* → *Manage and Install plugins...*
- Search for *Remote Debug* (at the moment it's still experimental, so enable experimental plugins under the *Options* tab in case it does not show up). Install it.
- Search for *Plugin reloader* and install it as well. This will let you reload a plugin instead of having to close and restart QGIS to have the plugin reloaded.

Setting up Eclipse

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.

Now right-click your new project and choose *New* → *Folder*.

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, switch to the Debug perspective in Eclipse (*Window* → *Open Perspective* → *Other* → *Debug*).

Now start the PyDev debug server by choosing *PyDev* → *Start Debug Server*.

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.

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. 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. 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.

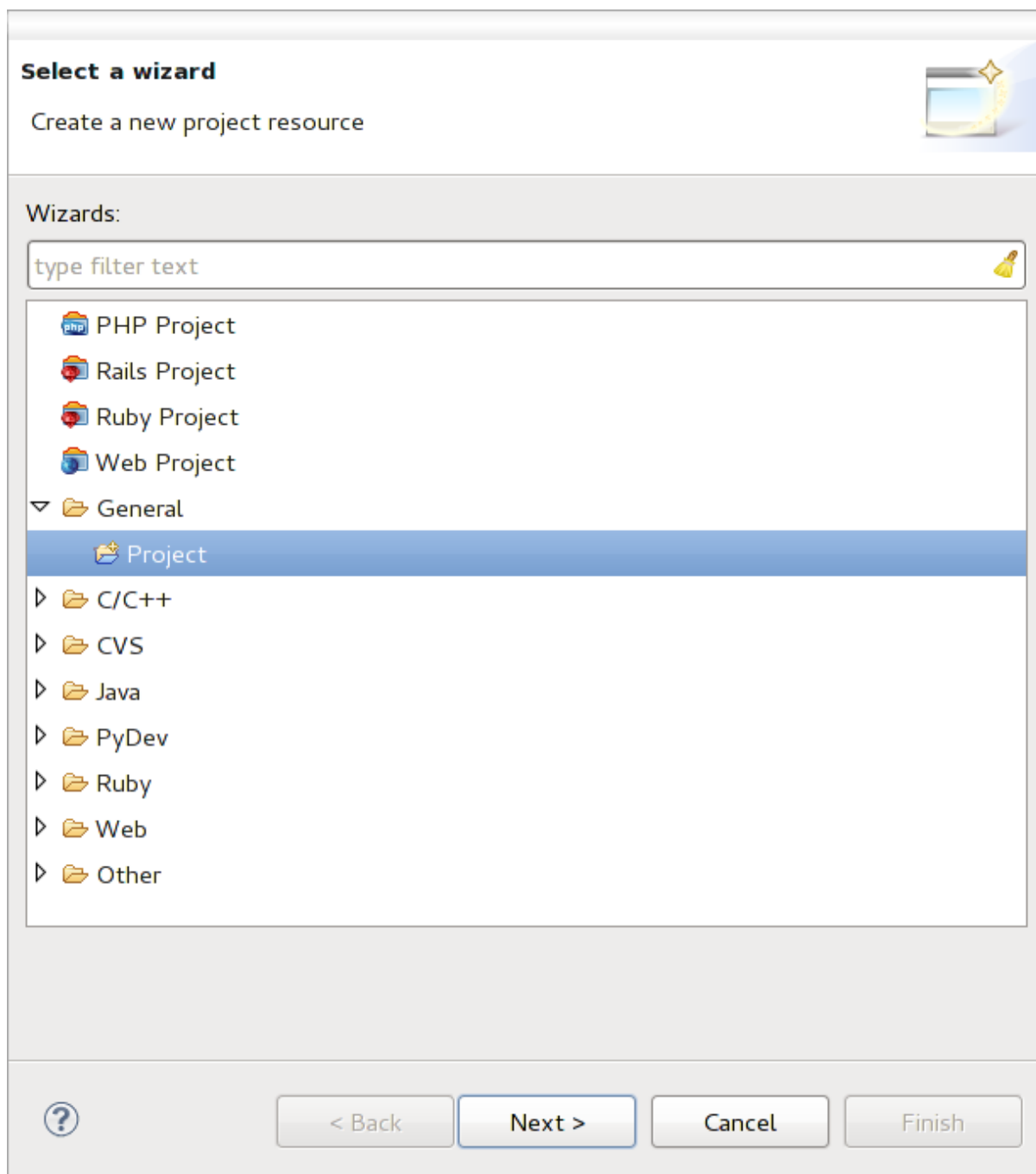


Figure 15.1: Eclipse project

```

87         self.verticalExaggerationChanged.emit(val)
88
89     def printProfile(self):
90         printer = QPrinter( QPrinter.HighResolution )
91         printer.setOutputFormat( QPrinter.PdfFormat )
92         printer.setPaperSize( QPrinter.A4 )
93         printer.setOrientation( QPrinter.Landscape )
94
95         printPreviewDlg = QPrintPreviewDialog( )
96         printPreviewDlg.paintRequested.connect( self.printRequested )
97
98         printPreviewDlg.exec_()
99
100     @pyqtSlot( QPrinter )
101     def printRequested( self, printer ):
102         self.webView.print_( printer )
103

```

Figure 15.2: Breakpoint

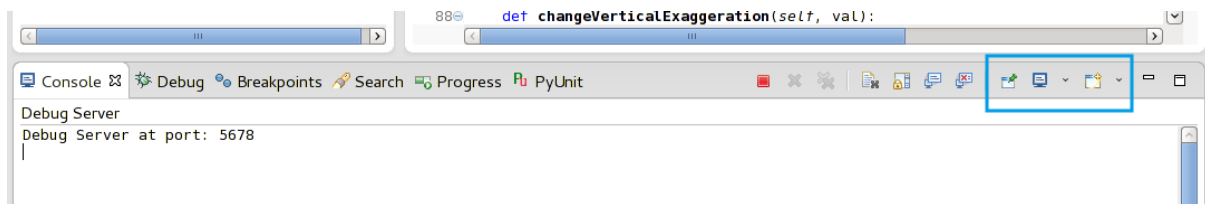


Figure 15.3: PyDev Debug Console

You have now an interactive console which let's you test any commands from within the current context. You can manipulate variables or make API calls or whatever you like.

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.

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*.

First open the *Libraries* tab. 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) open QGIS, start a python console and simply enter `qgis` and press Enter. It will show you which QGIS module it uses and its path. Strip the trailing `/qgis/___init___.pyc` from this path and you've got the path you are looking for.

You should also add your plugins folder here (it is in `python/plugins` under the user profile folder).

Next jump to the *Forced Builtins* tab, click on *New...* and enter `qgis`. This will make Eclipse parse the QGIS API. You probably also want Eclipse to know about the PyQt4 API. Therefore also add PyQt4 as forced builtin. That should probably already be present in your libraries tab.

Click *OK* and you're done.

Nota: 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.

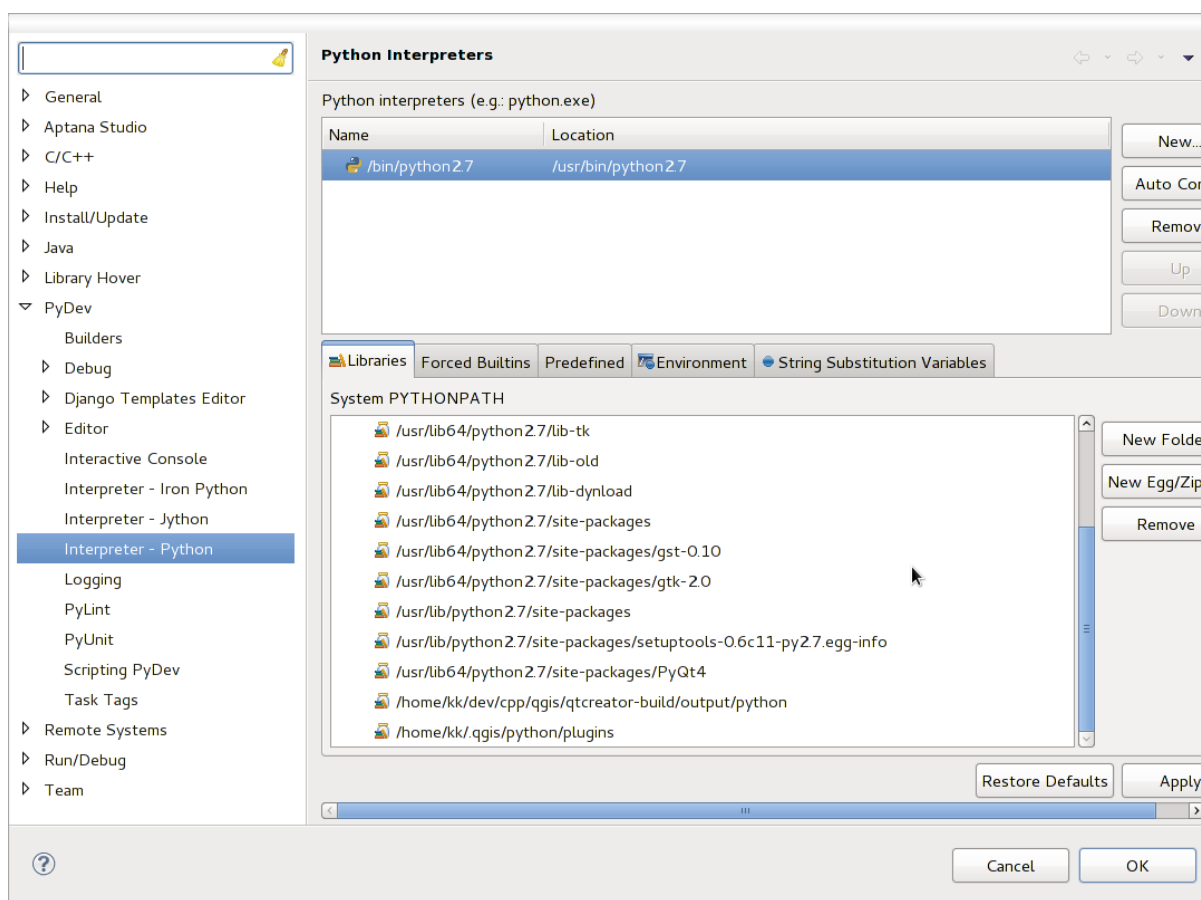


Figure 15.4: PyDev Debug Console

15.4.3 Debugging using PDB

If you do not use an IDE such as Eclipse, you can debug using PDB, following these steps.

First add this code in the spot where you would like to debug

```
# Use pdb for debugging
import pdb
# These lines allow you to set a breakpoint in the app
pyqtRemoveInputHook()
pdb.set_trace()
```

Then run QGIS from the command line.

On Linux do:

```
$ ./Qgis
```

On macOS do:

```
$ /Applications/Qgis.app/Contents/MacOS/Qgis
```

And when the application hits your breakpoint you can type in the console!

TODO: Add testing information

15.5 Releasing your plugin

Advertencia: *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.*

- *Metadata and names*
- *Code and help*
- *Official Python plugin repository*
 - *Permissions*
 - *Trust management*
 - *Validation*
 - *Plugin structure*

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*. 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:

15.5.1 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

15.5.2 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.

15.5.3 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 be 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 its 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
|   |-- iconsources.svg
|-- __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`.

Nota: By setting `QGIS_PLUGINPATH` to an existing directory path, you can add this path to the list of paths that are searched for plugins.

Escribir nuevos complementos de procesamiento

En función del tipo de complemento que vayas a desarrollar, puede ser más recomendable añadir la funcionalidad en cuestión como un algoritmo de Procesamiento (o un conjunto de algoritmos). Esta opción permite una mejor integración en QGIS, añadiendo la funcionalidad (ya que así podrá ser ejecutada dentro de cualquiera de los componentes de menú Procesos, como el modelador gráfico o la interfaz de procesos por lotes), y optimizando el tiempo de desarrollo (ya que el complemento de Procesos hará gran parte del trabajo).

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.

To create a plugin from scratch which contains an algorithm provider, you can follow these steps using the Plugin Builder:

- Instala el complemento Plugin Builder.
- Crea un nuevo complemento, usando el Plugin Builder. En el cuadro de diálogo del Plugin Builder, selecciona «Processing provider».
- 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.

If you want to add your existing plugin to Processing, you need to add some code.

In your `metadata.txt`, you need to add a variable:

```
hasProcessingProvider=yes
```

In the Python file where your plugin is setup with the `initGui` method, you need to adapt some lines like this:

```
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)
```

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.

```
from qgis.core import QgsProcessingProvider

from .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):
        """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: https://github.com/qgis/QGIS/blob/release-3_4/python/plugins/processing/script/ScriptTemplate.py

Now you can reload your plugin in QGIS and you should see your example script in the Processing toolbox and modeler.

Advertencia: *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.*

- *Información general*
- *Construir un gráfico*
- *Análisis gráfico*
 - *Encontrar la ruta más corta*
 - *Áreas de disponibilidad*

A partir de la versión ee19294562 (QGIS >= 1.8) la nueva librería de análisis de redes se agregó a la librería de análisis de núcleo de QGIS. La librería:

- Crear gráfico matemático de datos geográficos (capas vectoriales de polilínea)
- implementa métodos básicos de la teoría de grafos (actualmente sólo el algoritmo Dijkstra)

La librería de análisis de redes fue creada por funciones básicas de exportación del complemento núcleo Road-Graph y ahora se puede utilizar los métodos en complementos o directamente de la consola Python.

17.1 Información general

Brevemente, un caso de uso típico se puede describir como:

1. Crear gráfica de geodatos (normalmente de capa vectorial de polilíneas)
2. ejecutar análisis gráfico
3. utilizar resultados de análisis (por ejemplo, visualizarlos)

17.2 Contruir un gráfico

Lo primero que hay que hacer — es preparar la entrada de datos, que es convertir una capa vectorial en un gráfico. Todas las acciones adicionales utilizarán esta gráfica, no la capa.

Como fuente podemos utilizar una capa vectorial de polilínea. Los nodos de las polilíneas se convierten en vértices del gráfico, y los segmentos de la polilínea son bordes de gráfico. Si varios nodos tienen la misma coordenada entonces ellos tienen el mismo vértice gráfico. Por lo que dos líneas que tienen un nodo en común se conectarán entre sí.

Además durante la creación del gráfico se puede «arreglar» («atar») a la capa vectorial de entrada cualquier número de puntos adicionales. Para cada punto adicional se encontrará una coincidencia — el vértice gráfico más cercano o el borde gráfico más cercano. En el último caso el borde será dividido y un nuevo vértice se añadirá.

Los atributos de la capa vectorial y la longitud de un borde se puede utilizar como las propiedades de un borde.

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: `QgsLineVectorLayerDirector`. 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 graphs compatible with such libraries as [BGL](#) or [NetworkX](#).

To calculate edge properties the programming pattern [strategy](#) is used. For now only `QgsDistanceArcProperter` strategy is available, that takes into account the length of the route. 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.

Es tiempo de sumergirse en el proceso.

Antes que nada, para utilizar esta librería debemos importar el módulo de análisis de redes

```
from qgis.networkanalysis import *
```

Después algunos ejemplos para crear un director

```
# don't use information about road direction from layer attributes,
# all roads are treated as two-way
director = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vLayer, -1, '', '', '', 3)

# 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 = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vLayer, 5, 'yes', '1', 'no', 3)
```

Para construir un director debemos pasar a una capa vectorial, que se utilizará como fuente para la estructura gráfica y la información sobre el movimiento permitido en cada segmento de carretera (movimiento unidireccional o bidireccional, dirección directa o inversa). La llamada se parece a esto

```
director = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vl, directionFieldId,
                                     directDirectionValue,
                                     reverseDirectionValue,
                                     bothDirectionValue,
                                     defaultDirection)
```

Y aquí está la lista completa de lo que significan estos parámetros:

- `vl` — la capa vectorial utilizada para construir la gráfica
- `directionFieldId` — índice de la tabla de atributos de campo, donde se almacena información acerca de dirección de carreteras. Si `-1`, entonces no utilice esta información en absoluto. Un entero.

- `directDirectionValue` — el valor del campo de carreteras con dirección directa (mover desde la primer punto de línea a la última). Un texto.
- `reverseDirectionValue` — valor del campo de carreteras con dirección inversa (mover del último punto de línea al primero). Un texto.
- `bothDirectionValue` — valor de campo para carreteras bidireccionales (para cada carretera podemos mover del primer punto al último y del último al primero). Un texto.
- `defaultDirection` — dirección de carretera predeterminada. Este valor se utilizará para esos caminos donde el campo `directionFieldId` no esta establecido o tiene algun valore diferente de cualquiera de los tres valores especificados anteriormente. Un entero. 1 indica la dirección directa, 2 la dirección inversa, y 3 ambas direcciones.

Es necesario entonces crear una estrategia para calcular propiedades de borde

```
properter = QgsDistanceArcProperter()
```

Y decirle al director sobre esta estrategia

```
director.addProperter(properter)
```

Now we can use the builder, which will create the graph. The `QgsGraphBuilder` class constructor takes several arguments:

- `src` — sistema de referencia de coordenadas a utilizar. Argumento obligatorio.
- `otfEnable` — utilizar la reproyección “al vuelo” o no. Por defecto `const:True` (utilizar OTF).
- `topologyTolerance` — tolerancia topologica. Por defecto el valor es 0.
- `ellipsoidID` — ellipsoid a utilizar. Por defecto «WGS84».

```
# only CRS is set, all other values are defaults
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(myCRS)
```

También podemos definir varios puntos, que se utilizarán en el análisis. Por ejemplo

```
startPoint = QgsPoint(82.7112, 55.1672)
endPoint = QgsPoint(83.1879, 54.7079)
```

Ahora todo está en su lugar para que podamos construir el gráfico y «atar» a estos puntos

```
tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [startPoint, endPoint])
```

Construir el grafo puede tomar tiempo (que depende del número de elementos y tamaño de una capa). `tiedPoints` es una lista con coordenadas de puntos «tied». Cuando la operación de construcción se finalizo podemos obtener la gráfica y utilizarlo para el análisis

```
graph = builder.graph()
```

Con el siguiente código podemos obtener el índice del vértice de nuestros puntos

```
startId = graph.findVertex(tiedPoints[0])
endId = graph.findVertex(tiedPoints[1])
```

17.3 Análisis gráfico

El análisis de redes es utilizado para encontrar respuestas a dos preguntas: que vértices estan conectados y cómo encontrar la ruta más corta. Para resolver estos problemas la librería de análisis de redes proporciona el algoritmo Dijkstra.

El algoritmo Dijkstra encuentra la ruta más corta de uno de los vértices del grafo a todos los otros y los valores de los parámetros de optimización, El resultado puede ser representado como un árbol de la ruta más corta.

El árbol del camino más corto es un grafo ponderado dirigido (o más precisamente – árbol) con las siguientes propiedades:

- sólo un vértice no tiene bordes entrantes — la raíz del árbol
- todos los otros vértices sólo tienen un borde entrante
- Si el vértice B es accesible desde el vértice A, entonces el camino de A a B es la única ruta disponible y es óptima (más corta) en este grafo

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:

- `fuelle` — gráfico de entrada
- `startVertexIdx` — índice del punto en el árbol (la raíz del árbol)
- `criterionNum` — número de propiedad de borde a utilizar (iniciar de 0).

```
tree = QgsGraphAnalyzer.shortestTree(graph, startId, 0)
```

The `dijkstra` method has the same arguments, but returns two arrays. In the first array element `i` contains index of the incoming edge or -1 if there are no incoming edges. In the second array element `i` contains distance from the root of the tree to vertex `i` or `DOUBLE_MAX` if vertex `i` 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).

Advertencia: Use this code only as an example, it creates a lot of `QgsRubberBand` objects and may be slow on large datasets.

```
from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.networkanalysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vl = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().currentLayer()
director = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vl, -1, '', '', '', 3)
properter = QgsDistanceArcProperter()
director.addProperter(properter)
crs = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().mapRenderer().destinationCrs()
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(crs)

pStart = QgsPoint(-0.743804, 0.22954)
tiedPoint = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart])
pStart = tiedPoint[0]

graph = builder.graph()

idStart = graph.findVertex(pStart)

tree = QgsGraphAnalyzer.shortestTree(graph, idStart, 0)

i = 0;
```

```

while (i < tree.arcCount()):
    rb = QgsRubberBand(qgis.utils iface.mapCanvas())
    rb.setColor (Qt.red)
    rb.addPoint (tree.vertex(tree.arc(i).inVertex()).point())
    rb.addPoint (tree.vertex(tree.arc(i).outVertex()).point())
    i = i + 1

```

Lo mismo pero usando el método: meth: *dijkstra* <*qgis.analysis.QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra*>

```

from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.networkanalysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vl = qgis.utils iface.mapCanvas().currentLayer()
director = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vl, -1, '', '', '', 3)
properter = QgsDistanceArcProperter()
director.addProperter(properter)
crs = qgis.utils iface.mapCanvas().mapRenderer().destinationCrs()
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(crs)

pStart = QgsPoint(-1.37144, 0.543836)
tiedPoint = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart])
pStart = tiedPoint[0]

graph = builder.graph()

idStart = graph.findVertex(pStart)

(tree, costs) = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, idStart, 0)

for edgeId in tree:
    if edgeId == -1:
        continue
    rb = QgsRubberBand(qgis.utils iface.mapCanvas())
    rb.setColor (Qt.red)
    rb.addPoint (graph.vertex(graph.arc(edgeId).inVertex()).point())
    rb.addPoint (graph.vertex(graph.arc(edgeId).outVertex()).point())

```

17.3.1 Encontrar la ruta más corta

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

```

assign = B
while != A
    add point to path
    get incoming edge for point
    look for point , that is start point of this edge
    assign =
    add point to path

```

En este punto tenemos la ruta, en el formulario de la lista invertida de vértices (los vértices están listados en orden invertida del punto final al punto inicial) que serán visitados durante el viaje por este camino.

Here is the sample code for QGIS Python Console (you will need to select linestring layer in TOC and replace coordinates in the code with yours) that uses the *shortestTree* method

```

from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.networkanalysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vl = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().currentLayer()
director = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vl, -1, '', '', '', 3)
properter = QgsDistanceArcProperter()
director.addProperter(properter)
crs = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().mapRenderer().destinationCrs()
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(crs)

pStart = QgsPoint(-0.835953, 0.15679)
pStop = QgsPoint(-1.1027, 0.699986)

tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart, pStop])
graph = builder.graph()

tStart = tiedPoints[0]
tStop = tiedPoints[1]

idStart = graph.findVertex(tStart)
tree = QgsGraphAnalyzer.shortestTree(graph, idStart, 0)

idStart = tree.findVertex(tStart)
idStop = tree.findVertex(tStop)

if idStop == -1:
    print("Path not found")
else:
    p = []
    while (idStart != idStop):
        l = tree.vertex(idStop).inArc()
        if len(l) == 0:
            break
        e = tree.arc(l[0])
        p.insert(0, tree.vertex(e.inVertex()).point())
        idStop = e.outVertex()

    p.insert(0, tStart)
    rb = QgsRubberBand(qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas())
    rb.setColor(Qt.red)

    for pnt in p:
        rb.addPoint(pnt)

```

And here is the same sample but using the `dijkstra` method

```

from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.networkanalysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vl = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().currentLayer()
director = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vl, -1, '', '', '', 3)
properter = QgsDistanceArcProperter()
director.addProperter(properter)
crs = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().mapRenderer().destinationCrs()
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(crs)

pStart = QgsPoint(-0.835953, 0.15679)

```

```

pStop = QgsPoint(-1.1027, 0.699986)

tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart, pStop])
graph = builder.graph()

tStart = tiedPoints[0]
tStop = tiedPoints[1]

idStart = graph.findVertex(tStart)
idStop = graph.findVertex(tStop)

(tree, cost) = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, idStart, 0)

if tree[idStop] == -1:
    print("Path not found")
else:
    p = []
    curPos = idStop
    while curPos != idStart:
        p.append(graph.vertex(graph.arc(tree[curPos]).inVertex()).point())
        curPos = graph.arc(tree[curPos]).outVertex()

    p.append(tStart)

    rb = QgsRubberBand(qgis.utils iface.mapCanvas())
    rb.setColor(Qt.red)

    for pnt in p:
        rb.addPoint(pnt)

```

17.3.2 Áreas de disponibilidad

El área de la disponibilidad para el vértice A es el subconjunto de vértices del grafo que son accesibles desde el vértice A y el costo de los caminos de la A a estos vértices son no es mayor que cierto valor.

Más claramente esto se puede demostrar con el siguiente ejemplo: «Hay una estación de bomberos ¿Qué partes de la ciudad puede un camión de bomberos alcanzar en 5 minutos? 10 minutos? 15 minutos?». Las respuestas a estas preguntas son las zonas de la estación de bomberos de la disponibilidad.

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.

Un problema más difícil es conseguir los límites de la zona de disponibilidad. El borde inferior es el conjunto de vértices que son todavía accesibles, y el borde superior es el conjunto de vértices que no son accesibles. De hecho esto es simple: es la frontera disponibilidad basado en los bordes del árbol de ruta más corta para los que el vértice origen del contorno es más accesible y el vértice destino del borde no lo es.

Aquí tiene un ejemplo

```

from qgis.core import *
from qgis.gui import *
from qgis.networkanalysis import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

vl = qgis.utils iface.mapCanvas().currentLayer()
director = QgsLineVectorLayerDirector(vl, -1, '', '', '', 3)
properter = QgsDistanceArcProperter()
director.addProperter(properter)
crs = qgis.utils iface.mapCanvas().mapRenderer().destinationCrs()
builder = QgsGraphBuilder(crs)

```

```
pStart = QgsPoint(65.5462, 57.1509)
delta = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().getCoordinateTransform().mapUnitsPerPixel() * 1
↳1

rb = QgsRubberBand(qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas(), True)
rb.setColor(Qt.green)
rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(pStart.x() - delta, pStart.y() - delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(pStart.x() + delta, pStart.y() - delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(pStart.x() + delta, pStart.y() + delta))
rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(pStart.x() - delta, pStart.y() + delta))

tiedPoints = director.makeGraph(builder, [pStart])
graph = builder.graph()
tStart = tiedPoints[0]

idStart = graph.findVertex(tStart)

(tree, cost) = QgsGraphAnalyzer.dijkstra(graph, idStart, 0)

upperBound = []
r = 2000.0
i = 0
while i < len(cost):
    if cost[i] > r and tree[i] != -1:
        outVertexId = graph.arc(tree[i]).outVertex()
        if cost[outVertexId] < r:
            upperBound.append(i)
        i = i + 1

for i in upperBound:
    centerPoint = graph.vertex(i).point()
    rb = QgsRubberBand(qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas(), True)
    rb.setColor(Qt.red)
    rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(centerPoint.x() - delta, centerPoint.y() - delta))
    rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(centerPoint.x() + delta, centerPoint.y() - delta))
    rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(centerPoint.x() + delta, centerPoint.y() + delta))
    rb.addPoint(QgsPoint(centerPoint.x() - delta, centerPoint.y() + delta))
```

Complementos de Python de QGIS Server

Advertencia: *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.*

- *Server Filter Plugins architecture*
 - *requestReady*
 - *sendResponse*
 - *responseComplete*
- *Raising exception from a plugin*
- *Escribiendo un complemento del servidor*
 - *Archivos de complementos*
 - *__init__.py*
 - *HelloServer.py*
 - *Modificando la entrada*
 - *Modificar o reemplazar la salida*
- *Complemento control de acceso*
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 - *__init__.py*
 - *AccessControl.py*
 - *layerFilterExpression*
 - *layerFilterSubsetString*
 - *layerPermissions*
 - *authorizedLayerAttributes*

- `allowToEdit`
- `cacheKey`

Python plugins can also run on QGIS Server (see `label_qgisserver`):

- By using the *server interface* (`QgsServerInterface`) a Python plugin running on the server can alter the behavior of existing core services (WMS, WFS etc.).
- With the *server filter interface* (`QgsServerFilter`) you can change the input parameters, change the generated output or even provide new services.
- With the *access control interface* (`QgsAccessControlFilter`) you can apply some access restriction per requests.

18.1 Server Filter Plugins architecture

Server python plugins are loaded once when the FCGI application starts. They register one or more `QgsServerFilter` (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:

- `requestReady()`
- `responseComplete()`
- `sendResponse()`

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).

Here is a pseudo code showing a typical server session and when the filter's callbacks are called:

- **Get the incoming request**
 - create GET/POST/SOAP request handler
 - pass request to an instance of `QgsServerInterface`
 - call plugins `requestReady` filters
 - **if there is not a response**
 - * **Si SERVICE es WMS/WFS/WCS**
 - **create WMS/WFS/WCS server**
 - call server's `executeRequest` and possibly call `sendResponse` plugin filters when streaming output or store the byte stream output and content type in the request handler
 - * call plugins `responseComplete` filters
 - call plugins `sendResponse` filters
 - request handler output the response

The following paragraphs describe the available callbacks in details.

18.1.1 requestReady

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
- redirije

- 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).

18.1.2 sendResponse

This is called whenever output is sent to **FCGI** `stdout` (and from there, to the client), this is normally done after core services have finished their process and after `responseComplete` hook was called, but in a few cases XML can become so huge that a streaming XML implementation was needed (WFS GetFeature is one of them), in this case, `sendResponse` is called multiple times before the response is complete (and before `responseComplete` is called). The obvious consequence is that `sendResponse` is normally called once but might be exceptionally called multiple times and in that case (and only in that case) it is also called before `responseComplete`.

`sendResponse` is the best place for direct manipulation of core service's output and while `responseComplete` is typically also an option, `sendResponse` is the only viable option in case of streaming services.

18.1.3 responseComplete

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 is normally called before `sendResponse` except for streaming services (or other plugin filters) that might have called `sendResponse` earlier.

`responseComplete` 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).

18.2 Raising exception 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.

18.3 Escribiendo un complemento del servidor

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 also access to a `QgsServerInterface`.

To tell QGIS Server that a plugin has a server interface, a special metadata entry is needed (in *metadata.txt*)

```
server=True
```

The example plugin discussed here (with many more example filters) is available on github: [QGIS HelloServer Example Plugin](https://github.com/QGIS-HelloServer-Example-Plugin). You could also find more examples at <https://github.com/el Paso/qgis3-server-vagrant/tree/master/resources/web/plugins> or browsing the [QGIS plugins repository](#).

18.3.1 Archivos de complementos

Aquí está la estructura de directorio de nuestro complemento servidor de ejemplo

```
PYTHON_PLUGINS_PATH/
HelloServer/
  __init__.py --> *required*
  HelloServer.py --> *required*
  metadata.txt --> *required*
```

18.3.2 __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:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

def serverClassFactory(serverIface):
    from HelloServer import HelloServerServer
    return HelloServerServer(serverIface)
```

18.3.3 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 objects called `QgsServerFilter`.

Each `QgsServerFilter` implements one or more of the following callbacks:

- `requestReady()`
- `responseComplete()`
- `sendResponse()`

The following example implements a minimal filter which prints *HelloServer!* in case the **SERVICE** parameter equals to "HELLO":

```
from qgis.server import *
from qgis.core import *

class HelloFilter(QgsServerFilter):

    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        super(HelloFilter, self).__init__(serverIface)

    def responseComplete(self):
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap()
        if params.get('SERVICE', '').upper() == 'HELLO':
            request.clearHeaders()
            request.setHeader('Content-type', 'text/plain')
            request.clearBody()
            request.appendBody('HelloServer!')
```

The filters must be registered into the `serverIface` as in the following example:

```
class HelloServerServer:
    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        # Save reference to the QGIS server interface
        self.serverIface = serverIface
        serverIface.registerFilter( HelloFilter, 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()`).

Los siguientes ejemplos cubren algunos casos comunes de uso:

18.3.4 Modificando la entrada

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:

```
from qgis.server import *
from qgis.core import *

class ParamsFilter(QgsServerFilter):

    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        super(ParamsFilter, self).__init__(serverIface)

    def requestReady(self):
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap( )
        request.setParameter('TEST_NEW_PARAM', 'ParamsFilter')

    def responseComplete(self):
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap( )
        if params.get('TEST_NEW_PARAM') == 'ParamsFilter':
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage("SUCCESS - ParamsFilter.responseComplete",
↳'plugin', QgsMessageLog.INFO)
        else:
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage("FAIL - ParamsFilter.responseComplete",
↳'plugin', QgsMessageLog.CRITICAL)
```

Esto es un extracto de lo que puede ver en el archivo de log:

```
src/core/qgsmessagelog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]
↳HelloServerServer - 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/qgsgetrequesthandler.cpp: 35: (parseInput) [0ms] query string is:
↳SERVICE=HELLO&request=GetOutput
src/mapserver/qgshttprequesthandler.cpp: 547: (requestStringToParameterMap) [1ms]
↳inserting pair SERVICE // HELLO into the parameter map
src/mapserver/qgshttprequesthandler.cpp: 547: (requestStringToParameterMap) [0ms]
↳inserting pair REQUEST // GetOutput into the parameter map
src/mapserver/qgsserverfilter.cpp: 42: (requestReady) [0ms] QgsServerFilter
↳plugin default requestReady called
```

```

src/core/qgsmessageolog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]
↳HelloFilter.requestReady
src/mapserver/qgis_map_serv.cpp: 235: (configPath) [0ms] Using default
↳configuration file path: /home/xxx/apps/bin/admin.sld
src/mapserver/qgshttprequestandler.cpp: 49: (setHttpResponse) [0ms] Checking
↳byte array is ok to set...
src/mapserver/qgshttprequestandler.cpp: 59: (setHttpResponse) [0ms] Byte array
↳looks good, setting response...
src/core/qgsmessageolog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]
↳HelloFilter.responseComplete
src/core/qgsmessageolog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]
↳SUCCESS - ParamsFilter.responseComplete
src/core/qgsmessageolog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]
↳RemoteConsoleFilter.responseComplete
src/mapserver/qgshttprequestandler.cpp: 158: (sendResponse) [0ms] Sending HTTP
↳response
src/core/qgsmessageolog.cpp: 45: (logMessage) [0ms] 2014-12-12T12:39:29 plugin[0]
↳HelloFilter.sendResponse

```

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 here below).

18.3.5 Modificar o reemplazar la salida

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:

```

import os

from qgis.server import *
from qgis.core import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import *
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import *

class WatermarkFilter(QgsServerFilter):

    def __init__(self, serverIface):
        super(WatermarkFilter, self).__init__(serverIface)

    def responseComplete(self):
        request = self.serverInterface().requestHandler()
        params = request.parameterMap()
        # Do some checks
        if (request.parameter('SERVICE').upper() == 'WMS' \
            and request.parameter('REQUEST').upper() == 'GETMAP' \
            and not request.exceptionRaised()):
            QgsMessageLog.logMessage("WatermarkFilter.responseComplete: image
↳ready {}".format(request.infoFormat(), 'plugin', QgsMessageLog.INFO)
            # 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")
# Set the body
request.clearBody()
request.appendBody(ba)

```

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 returning PNG in any case.

18.4 Complemento control de acceso

18.4.1 Archivos de complementos

Aquí está la estructura de directorio de nuestro complemento servidor de ejemplo:

```

PYTHON_PLUGINS_PATH/
  MyAccessControl/
    __init__.py    --> *required*
    AccessControl.py --> *required*
    metadata.txt  --> *required*

```

18.4.2 __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:

```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

def serverClassFactory(serverIface):
    from MyAccessControl.AccessControl import AccessControl
    return AccessControl(serverIface)

```

18.4.3 AccessControl.py

```

class AccessControl(QgsAccessControlFilter):

    def __init__(self, server_iface):
        super(QgsAccessControlFilter, self).__init__(server_iface)

    def layerFilterExpression(self, layer):
        """ Return an additional expression filter """
        return super(QgsAccessControlFilter, self).layerFilterExpression(layer)

    def layerFilterSubsetString(self, layer):
        """ Return an additional subset string (typically SQL) filter """
        return super(QgsAccessControlFilter, self).layerFilterSubsetString(layer)

```

```

def layerPermissions(self, layer):
    """ Return the layer rights """
    return super(QgsAccessControlFilter, self).layerPermissions(layer)

def authorizedLayerAttributes(self, layer, attributes):
    """ Return the authorised layer attributes """
    return super(QgsAccessControlFilter, self).authorizedLayerAttributes(layer,
↪ attributes)

def allowToEdit(self, layer, feature):
    """ Are we authorise to modify the following geometry """
    return super(QgsAccessControlFilter, self).allowToEdit(layer, feature)

def cacheKey(self):
    return super(QgsAccessControlFilter, self).cacheKey()

```

Este ejemplo otorga acceso total para todos.

Es rol del complemento saber quién ha ingresado.

On all those methods we have the layer on argument to be able to customise the restriction per layer.

18.4.4 layerFilterExpression

Usado para agregar una Expresión para limitar los resultados, ej.:

```

def layerFilterExpression(self, layer):
    return "$role = 'user'"

```

To limit on feature where the attribute role is equals to «user».

18.4.5 layerFilterSubsetString

Same than the previous but use the SubsetString (executed in the database)

```

def layerFilterSubsetString(self, layer):
    return "role = 'user'"

```

To limit on feature where the attribute role is equals to «user».

18.4.6 layerPermissions

Limitar el acceso a la capa.

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.

Ejemplo:

```

def layerPermissions(self, layer):
    rights = QgsAccessControlFilter.LayerPermissions()
    rights.canRead = True
    rights.canRead = rights.canInsert = rights.canUpdate = rights.canDelete = False
    return rights

```

Para limitar todo en acceso de solo lectura.

18.4.7 `authorizedLayerAttributes`

Usado para limitar la visibilidad de un subconjunto específico de atributo.

El atributo del argumento devuelve el conjunto actual de atributos visibles.

Ejemplo:

```
def authorizedLayerAttributes(self, layer, attributes):  
    return [a for a in attributes if a != "role"]
```

Para ocultar el atributo "rol".

18.4.8 `allowToEdit`

Esto es usado para limitar la edición de un subconjunto de objetos espaciales.

It is used in the WFS-Transaction protocol.

Ejemplo:

```
def allowToEdit(self, layer, feature):  
    return feature.attribute('role') == 'user'
```

To be able to edit only feature that has the attribute role with the value user.

18.4.9 `cacheKey`

QGIS server maintain 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.

19.1 Interfaz de Usuario

Cambiar apariencia

```
from qgis.PyQt.QtWidgets import QApplication

app = QApplication.instance()
qss_file = open(r"/path/to/style/file.qss").read()
app.setStyleSheet(qss_file)
```

Cambiar icono y título

```
from qgis.PyQt.QtGui import QIcon

icon = QIcon(r"/path/to/logo/file.png")
iface.mainWindow().setWindowIcon(icon)
iface.mainWindow().setWindowTitle("My QGIS")
```

19.2 Configuración

Listar QSettings

```
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QSettings

qs = QSettings()

for k in sorted(qs.allKeys()):
    print(k)
```

19.3 Barras de herramientas

Eliminar barra de herramientas

```
from qgis.utils import iface

toolbar = iface.helpToolBar()
parent = toolbar.parentWidget()
parent.removeToolBar(toolbar)

# and add again
parent.addToolBar(toolbar)
```

Eliminar acciones de un barra de herramientas

```
actions = iface.attributesToolBar().actions()
iface.attributesToolBar().clear()
iface.attributesToolBar().addAction(actions[4])
iface.attributesToolBar().addAction(actions[3])
```

19.4 Menús

Eliminar menú

```
from qgis.utils import iface

# for example Help Menu
menu = iface.helpMenu()
menubar = menu.parentWidget()
menubar.removeAction(menu.menuAction())

# and add again
menubar.addAction(menu.menuAction())
```

19.5 Lienzo

Acceder al lienzo

```
from qgis.utils import iface

canvas = iface.mapCanvas()
```

Cambiar color de lienzo

```
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import Qt

iface.mapCanvas().setCanvasColor(Qt.black)
iface.mapCanvas().refresh()
```

Intervalo de actualización del mapa

```
from qgis.PyQt.QtCore import QSettings
# Set milliseconds (150 milliseconds)
QSettings().setValue("/qgis/map_update_interval", 150)
```

19.6 Capas

Añadir capa vectorial

```

from qgis.utils import iface

layer = iface.addVectorLayer("/path/to/shapefile/file.shp", "layer name you like",
↪"ogr")
if not layer:
    print("Layer failed to load!")

```

Obtener capa activa

```
layer = iface.activeLayer()
```

Listar todas las capas

```

from qgis.core import QgsProject

QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values()

```

Obtener el nombre de las capas

```

layers_names = []
for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values():
    layers_names.append(layer.name())

print("layers TOC = {}".format(layers_names))

```

De otra manera

```

layers_names = [layer.name() for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().
↪values()]
print("layers TOC = {}".format(layers_names))

```

Encuentra una capa por el nombre

```

from qgis.core import QgsProject

layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("layer name you like")[0]
print(layer.name())

```

Establecer capa activa

```

from qgis.core import QgsProject

layer = QgsProject.instance().mapLayersByName("layer name you like")[0]
iface.setActiveLayer(layer)

```

Intervalo para actualizar capa

```

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)

```

Mostrar métodos

```
dir(layer)
```

Agregar nueva objeto espacial con un formulario

```
from qgis.core import QgsFeature, QgsGeometry

feat = QgsFeature()
geom = QgsGeometry()
feat.setGeometry(geom)
feat.setFields(layer.fields())

iface.openFeatureForm(layer, feat, False)
```

Agregar nueva objeto espacial sin un formulario

```
from qgis.core import QgsPointXY

pr = layer.dataProvider()
feat = QgsFeature()
feat.setGeometry(QgsGeometry.fromPointXY(QgsPointXY(10,10)))
pr.addFeatures([feat])
```

Obtener los objetos espaciales

```
for f in layer.getFeatures():
    print(f)
```

Obtener los objetos espaciales seleccionados

```
for f in layer.selectedFeatures():
    print(f)
```

Obtener los Ids de los objetos espaciales seleccionados

```
selected_ids = layer.selectedFeatureIds()
print(selected_ids)
```

Crear una capa en memoria a partir de los Ids seleccionados

```
from qgis.core import QgsFeatureRequest

memory_layer = layer.materialize(QgsFeatureRequest().setFilterFids(layer.
↳selectedFeatureIds()))
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(memory_layer)
```

Obtener geometría

```
# Point layer
for f in layer.getFeatures():
    geom = f.geometry()
    print('%f, %f' % (geom.asPoint().y(), geom.asPoint().x()))
```

Mover geometría

```
geom.translate(100, 100)
poly.setGeometry(geom)
```

Establecer SRC

```
from qgis.core import QgsProject, QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem

for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values():
    layer.setCrs(QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem(4326, QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem.
↳EpsgCrsId))
```

Ver SRC

```

from qgis.core import QgsProject

for layer in QgsProject.instance().mapLayers().values():
    crs = layer.crs().authid()
    layer.setName('{} ({}).format(layer.name(), crs))

```

Ocultar columna

```

from qgis.core import QgsEditorWidgetSetup

def fieldVisibility (layer, fname):
    setup = QgsEditorWidgetSetup('Hidden', {})
    for i, column in enumerate(layer.fields()):
        if column.name() == fname:
            layer.setEditorWidgetSetup(idx, setup)
            break
        else:
            continue

```

Capa desde WKT

```

from qgis.core import QgsVectorLayer, QgsFeature, QgsGeometry, QgsProject

layer = QgsVectorLayer('Polygon?crs=epsg:4326', 'Mississippi', 'memory')
pr = layer.dataProvider()
poly = QgsFeature()
geom = QgsGeometry.fromWkt("POLYGON ((-88.82 34.99,-88.0934.89,-88.39 30.34,-89.57_
↪30.18,-89.73 31,-91.63 30.99,-90.8732.37,-91.23 33.44,-90.93 34.23,-90.30 34.99,-
↪88.82 34.99))")
poly.setGeometry(geom)
pr.addFeatures([poly])
layer.updateExtents()
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayers([layer])

```

Cargar todas las capas de un GeoPackage

```

from qgis.core import QgsVectorLayer, QgsProject

fileName = "/path/to/gpkg/file.gpkg"
layer = QgsVectorLayer(fileName, "test", "ogr")
subLayers = layer.dataProvider().subLayers()

for subLayer in subLayers:
    name = subLayer.split('!::!')[1]
    uri = "%s|layername=%s" % (fileName, name,)
    # Create layer
    sub_vlayer = QgsVectorLayer(uri, name, 'ogr')
    # Add layer to map
    QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(sub_vlayer)

```

Cargar capa de mosaico (XYZ-Layer)

```

from qgis.core import QgsRasterLayer, QgsProject

def loadXYZ(url, name):
    rasterLyr = QgsRasterLayer("type=xyz&url=" + url, name, "wms")
    QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(rasterLyr)

urlWithParams = 'type=xyz&url=https://a.tile.openstreetmap.org/%7Bz%7D/%7Bx%7D/%7By
↪%7D.png&zmax=19&zmin=0&crs=EPSG3857'
loadXYZ(urlWithParams, 'OpenStreetMap')

```

Eliminar todas las capas

```
QgsProject.instance().removeAllMapLayers()
```

Eliminar todos

```
QgsProject.instance().clear()
```

19.7 Tabla de contenidos

Accede a las capas activadas

```
from qgis.utils import iface

iface.mapCanvas().layers()
```

Eliminar menú contextual

```
ltv = iface.layerTreeView()
mp = ltv.menuProvider()
ltv.setMenuProvider(None)
# Restore
ltv.setMenuProvider(mp)
```

19.8 TOC avanzado

Nodo raíz

```
from qgis.core import QgsProject

root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
print (root)
print (root.children())
```

Acceder al primer nodo hijo

```
from qgis.core import QgsLayerTreeGroup, QgsLayerTreeLayer, QgsLayerTree

child0 = root.children()[0]
print (child0.name())
print (type(child0))
print (isinstance(child0, QgsLayerTreeLayer))
print (isinstance(child0.parent(), QgsLayerTree))
```

Encontrar grupos y nodos

```
from qgis.core import QgsLayerTreeGroup, QgsLayerTreeLayer

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())

```

Buscar grupo por nombre

```
print (root.findGroup("My Group"))
```

Añadir capas

```

from qgis.core import QgsVectorLayer, QgsProject

layer1 = QgsVectorLayer("Point?crs=EPSG:4326", "layer name you like", "memory")
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(layer1, False)
node_layer1 = root.addLayer(layer1)

```

Añadir grupo

```

from qgis.core import QgsLayerTreeGroup

node_group2 = QgsLayerTreeGroup("Group 2")
root.addChildNode(node_group2)

```

Eliminar capa

```
root.removeLayer(layer1)
```

Eliminar grupo

```
root.removeChildNode(node_group2)
```

Mover nodo

```

cloned_group1 = node_group.clone()
root.insertChildNode(0, cloned_group1)
root.removeChildNode(node_group)

```

Cambiar nombre del nodo

```

cloned_group1.setName("Group X")
node_layer1.setName("Layer X")

```

Cambiar visibilidad

```

print (cloned_group1.isVisible())
cloned_group1.setItemVisibilityChecked(False)
node_layer1.setItemVisibilityChecked(False)

```

Expandir nodo

```

print (cloned_group1.isExpanded())
cloned_group1.setExpanded(False)

```

Truco para ocultar nodo

```

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]
node=root.findLayer( layer.id())

index = model.node2index( node )
ltv.setRowHidden( index.row(), index.parent(), True )
node.setCustomProperty( 'nodeHidden', 'true' )
ltv.setCurrentIndex(model.node2index(root))

```

Señales de nodo

```

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)

```

Crear nueva tabla de contenido (TOC)

```

from qgis.core import QgsProject, QgsLayerTreeModel
from qgis.gui import QgsLayerTreeView

root = QgsProject.instance().layerTreeRoot()
model = QgsLayerTreeModel(root)
view = QgsLayerTreeView()
view.setModel(model)
view.show()

```

19.9 Algoritmos de procesamiento

Obtener listado de algoritmos

```

from qgis.core import QgsApplication

for alg in QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithms():
    print("{}: {} --> {}".format(alg.provider().name(), alg.name(), alg.
↳displayName()))

```

De otra manera

```

def alglist():
    s = ''
    for i in QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithms():
        l = i.displayName().ljust(50, "-")
        r = i.id()
        s += '{}---->{}\n'.format(l, r)
    print(s)

```

Obtener ayuda de los algoritmos

Selección aleatoria

```

import processing

processing.algorithmHelp("qgis:randomselection")

```

Ejecutar algoritmo

Para este ejemplo, el resultado se almacena en una capa en memoria que se agrega al proyecto.

```
import processing
result = processing.run("native:buffer", {'INPUT': layer, 'OUTPUT': 'memory:'})
QgsProject.instance().addMapLayer(result['OUTPUT'])
```

¿Cuántos algoritmos hay?

```
from qgis.core import QgsApplication

len(QgsApplication.processingRegistry().algorithms())
```

¿Cuántos proveedores hay?

```
from qgis.core import QgsApplication

len(QgsApplication.processingRegistry().providers())
```

¿Cuántas expresiones hay?

```
from qgis.core import QgsExpression

len(QgsExpression.Functions())
```

19.10 Decoradores

CopyRight

```
from qgis.PyQt.Qt import QTextDocument
from qgis.PyQt.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
case = 2

def add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset):
    p.translate( xOffset , yOffset )
    text.drawContents(p)
    p.setWorldTransform( p.worldTransform() )

def _on_render_complete(p):
    deviceHeight = p.device().height() # Get paint device height on which this_
    ↪painter is currently painting
    deviceWidth = p.device().width() # Get paint device width on which this_
    ↪painter is currently painting
    # 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()
    xOffset = deviceWidth - xOffset - size.width()
    add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset)

elif case == 4:
    # Top Center
    xOffset = deviceWidth / 2
    add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset)

else:
    # Bottom Center
    yOffset = deviceHeight - yOffset - size.height()
    xOffset = deviceWidth / 2
    add_copyright(p, text, xOffset, yOffset)

# Emitted when the canvas has rendered
iface.mapCanvas().renderComplete.connect(_on_render_complete)
# Repaint the canvas map
iface.mapCanvas().refresh()

```

19.11 Fuentes

- QGIS Python (PyQGIS) API
- QGIS C++ API
- **‘Preguntas de StackOverFlow sobre QGIS’**<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/qgis>‘_
- Script por Klas Karlsson
- Boundless lib-qgis-common repositorio