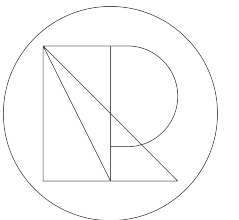




# Nyall Dawson

North Road



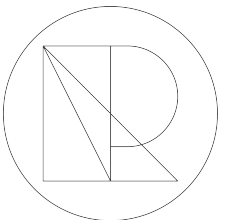
NORTH ROAD



# Nyall Dawson

North Road

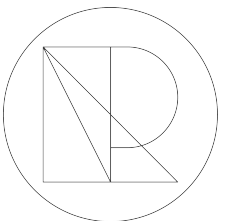
.... also a QGIS developer!



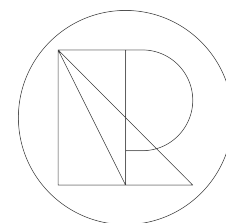
NORTH ROAD

# QGIS loves Qt!

*Qt development experiences and advice from a massive open-source desktop application*

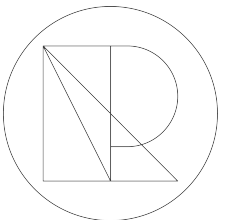


NORTH ROAD



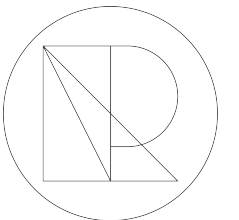
NORTH ROAD

# What is QGIS?



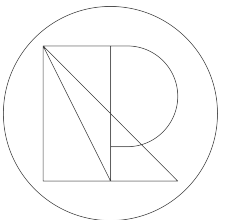
NORTH ROAD

**What is**  
**a ~~Q~~GIS?**



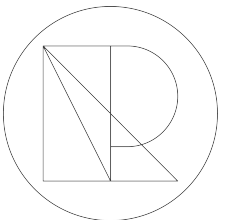
NORTH ROAD

# *“Geographic Information System”*

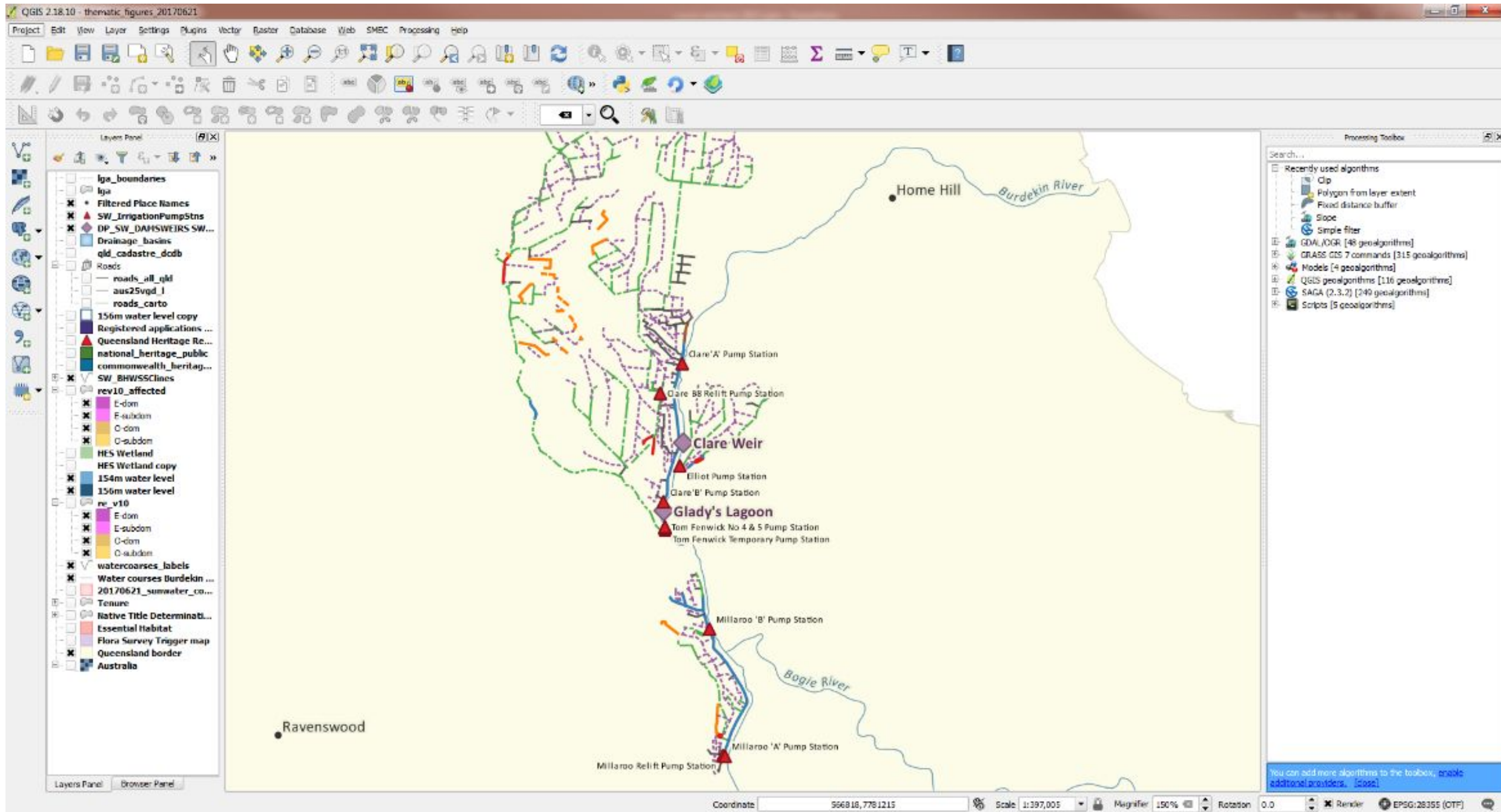


NORTH ROAD

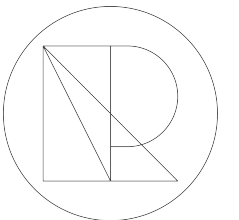
*“Geographic Information  
System”*  
**(a mapping application)**



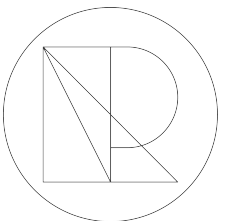
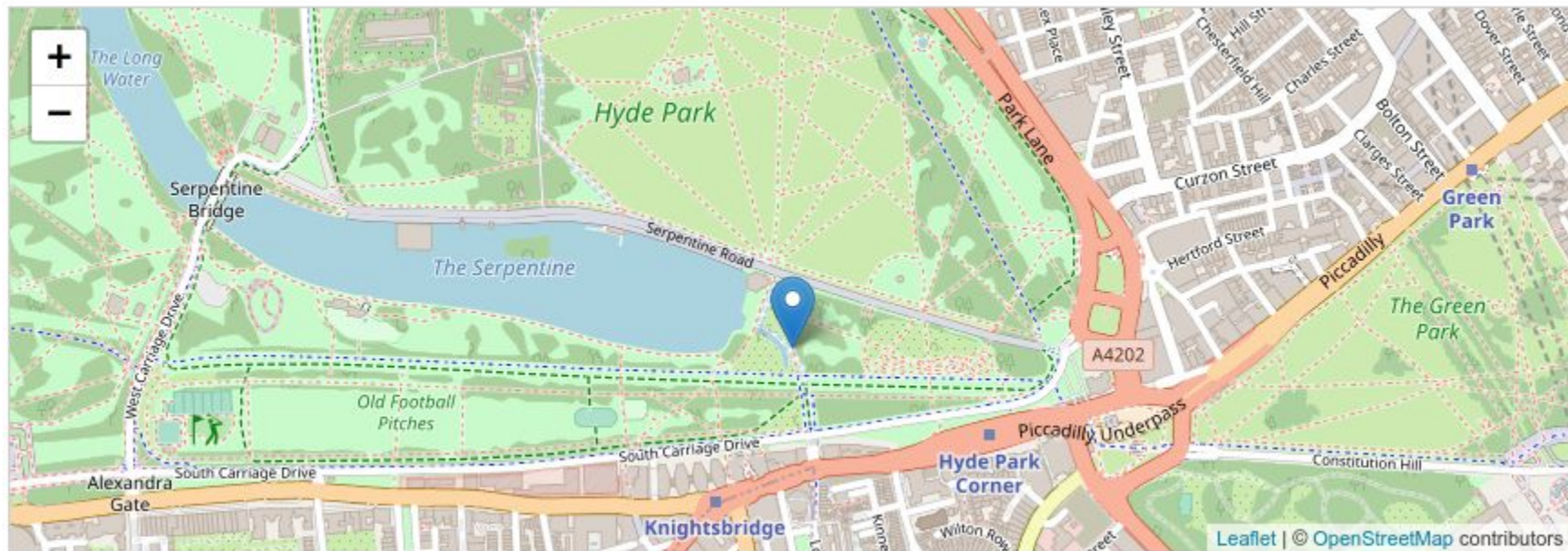




# But why?

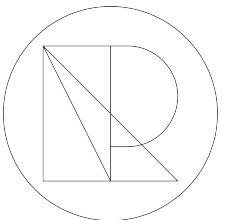
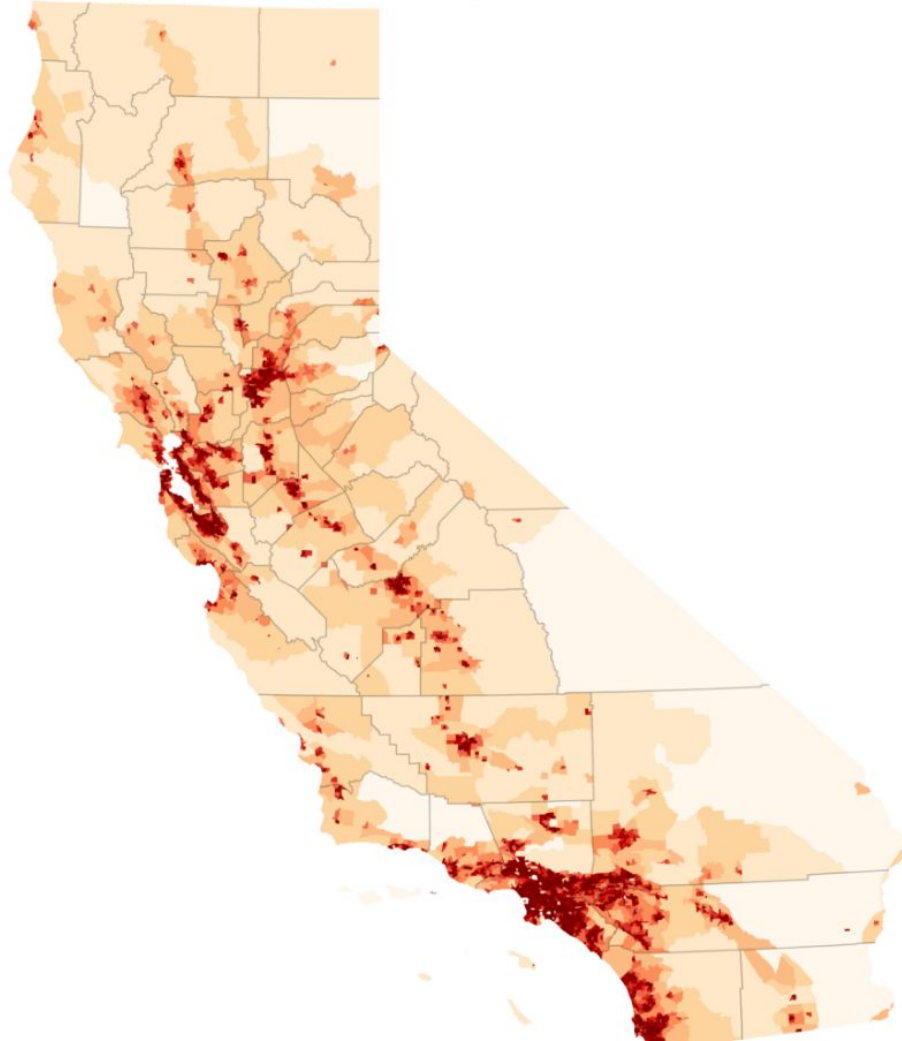


NORTH ROAD



NORTH ROAD

# Data-Driven Documents



NORTH ROAD

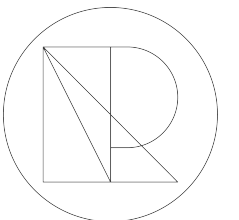
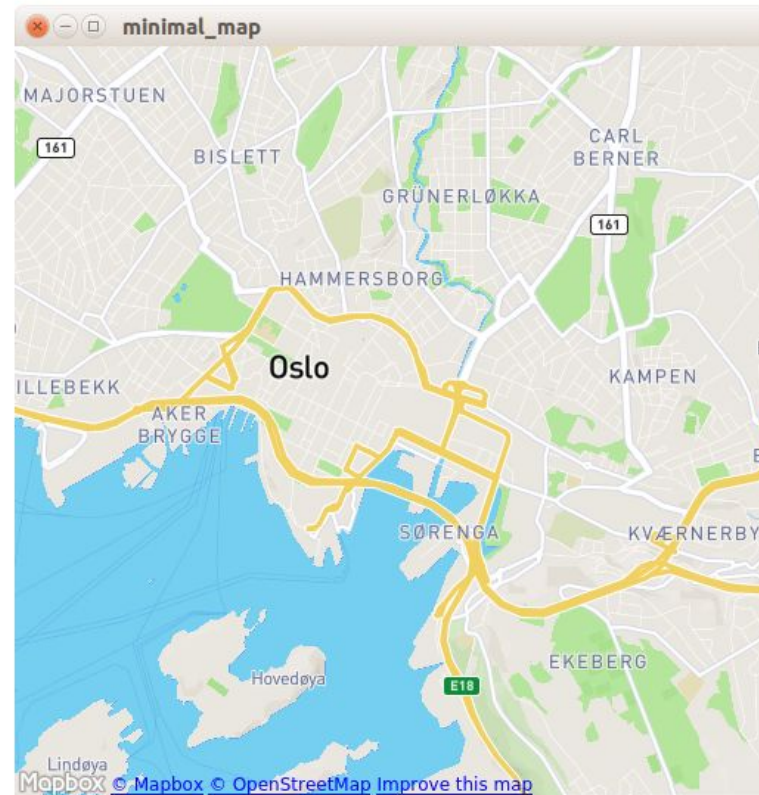


# Map QML Type

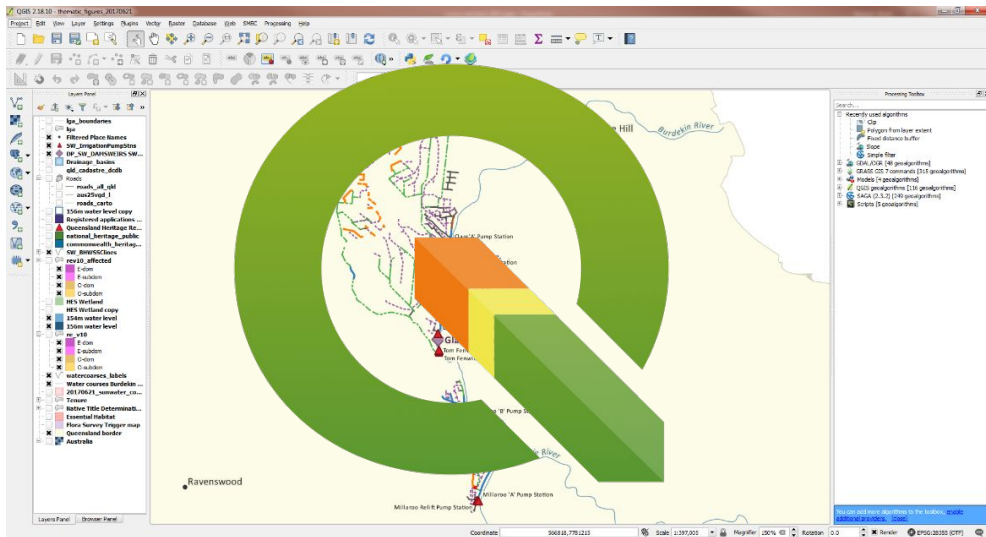
The Map type displays a map. [More...](#)

|                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Import Statement: | <code>import QtLocation 5.15</code> |
| Since:            | QtLocation 5.0                      |

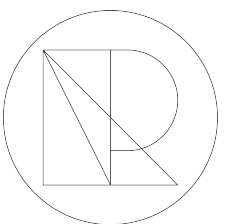
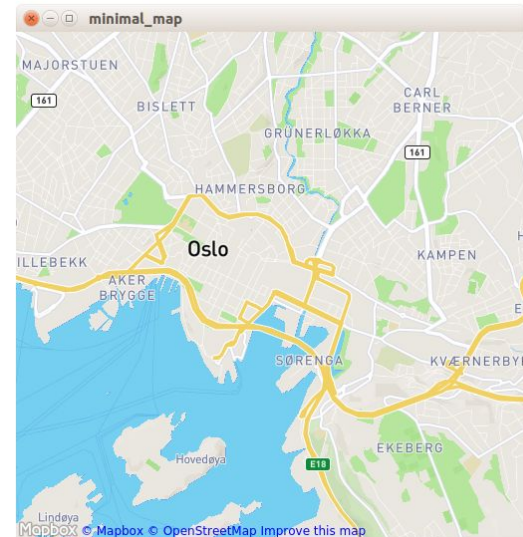
› [List of all members, including inherited members](#)



NORTH ROAD



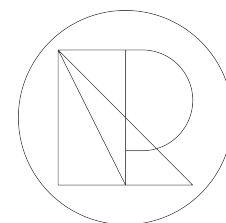
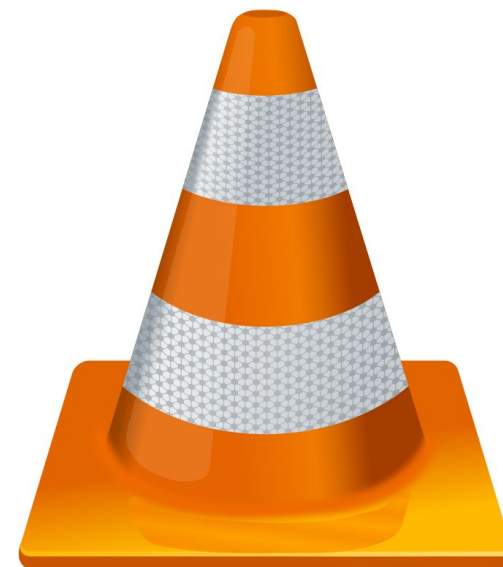
!=



NORTH ROAD

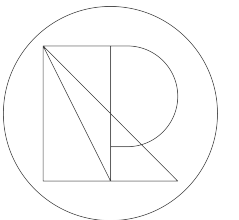


!=



NORTH ROAD

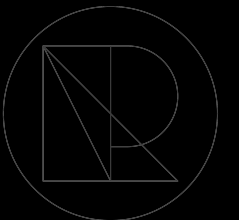
**What is**  
**a ~~Q~~GIS?**



NORTH ROAD

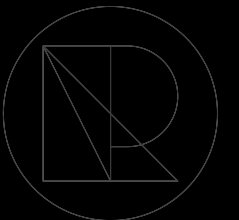


# Many different tasks

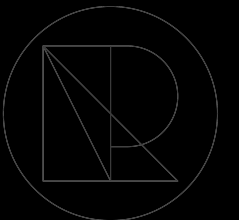


NORTH ROAD

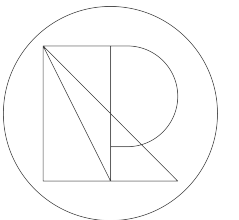
# 1. Consume spatial data



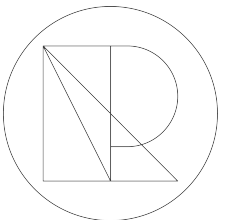
## 2. Creation of spatial data



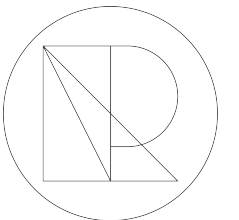
# 3. Cartography



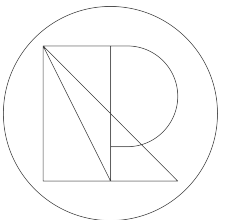
# 4. Data analysis



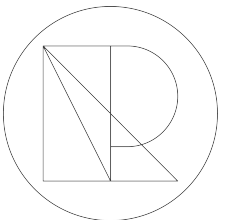
# 5. Automation/ETL



# Some special concepts



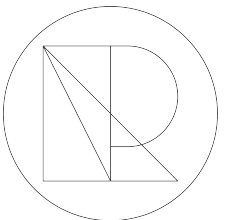
# Coordinate Reference Systems



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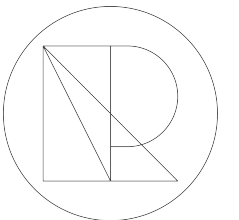


# Latitude/longitude



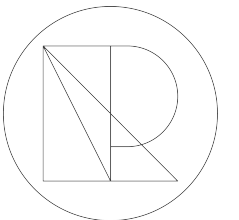
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**“WGS84”**



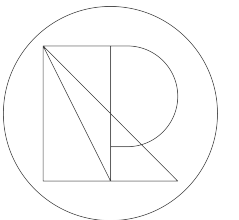
NORTH ROAD

~~WGS84~~



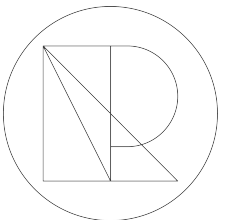
NORTH ROAD

$\pm 30\text{m}$



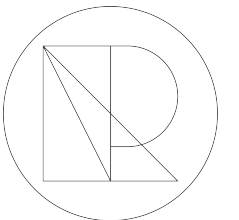
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# Projections, e.g.



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# Web Mercator



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Maps [Local Search](#) [Directions](#)

Search

[Help](#)  
[Send Feedback](#)

## Maps



[Print](#) [Email](#) [Link to this page](#)

### Example searches

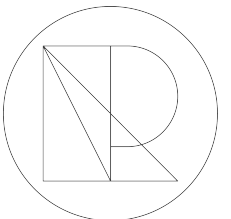
#### Go to a location:

#### Find a business:

#### Get directions:

Drag the map with your mouse, or  
double-click to center. [Take a tour »](#)

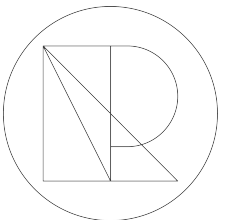
Done



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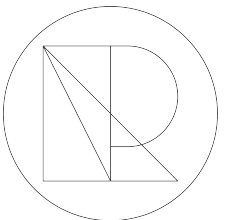
# XYZ tiles

## Vector tiles (e.g. MapBox)



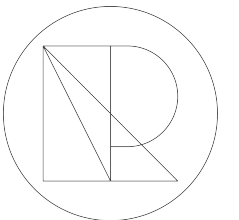


# Web Mercator

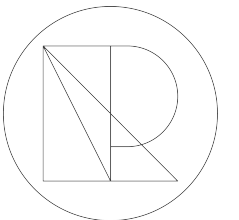
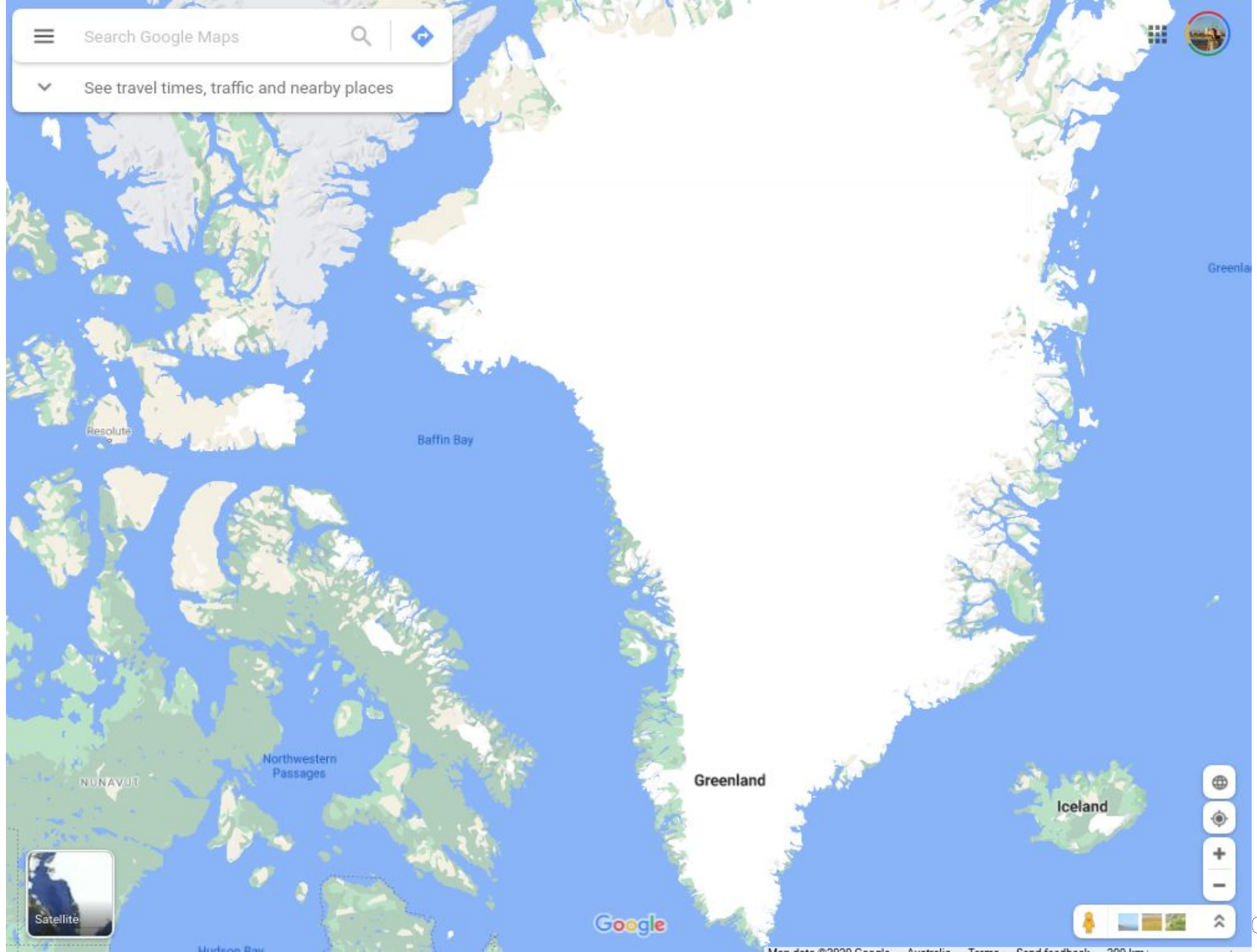


NORTH ROAD

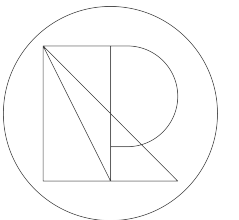
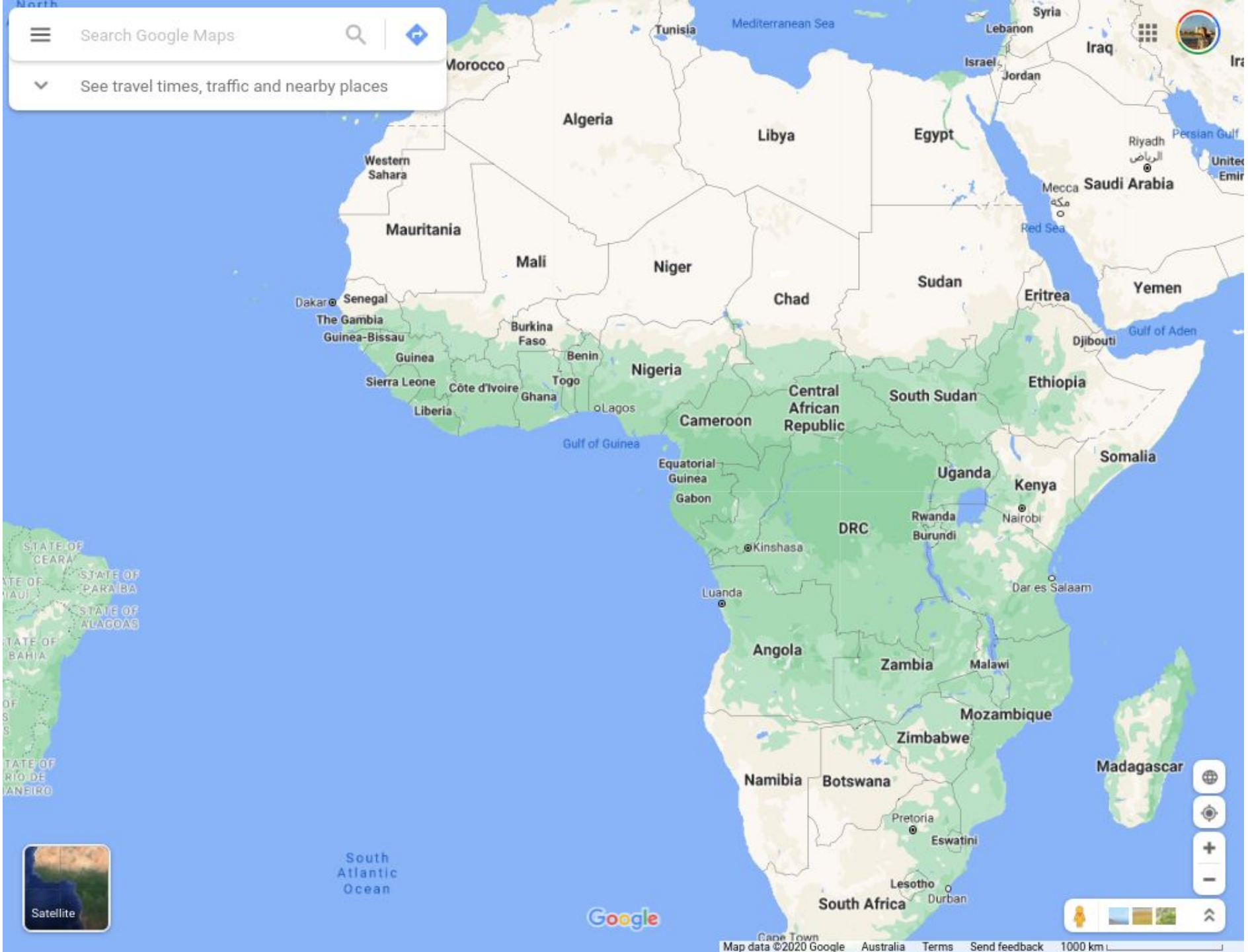
~~Web Mercator~~



NORTH ROAD

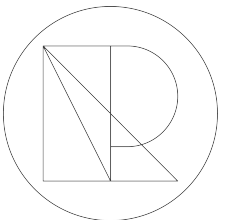


NORTH ROAD



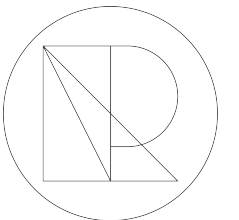
NORTH ROAD

# Equal area



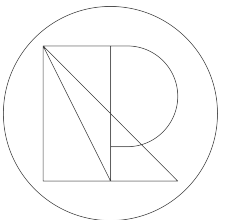
NORTH ROAD

~~Equal area~~



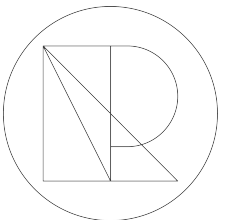
NORTH ROAD

“conformal”



NORTH ROAD

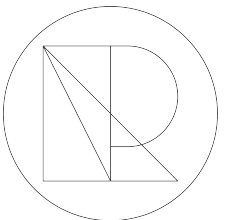
~~“conformal”~~



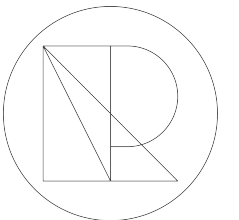
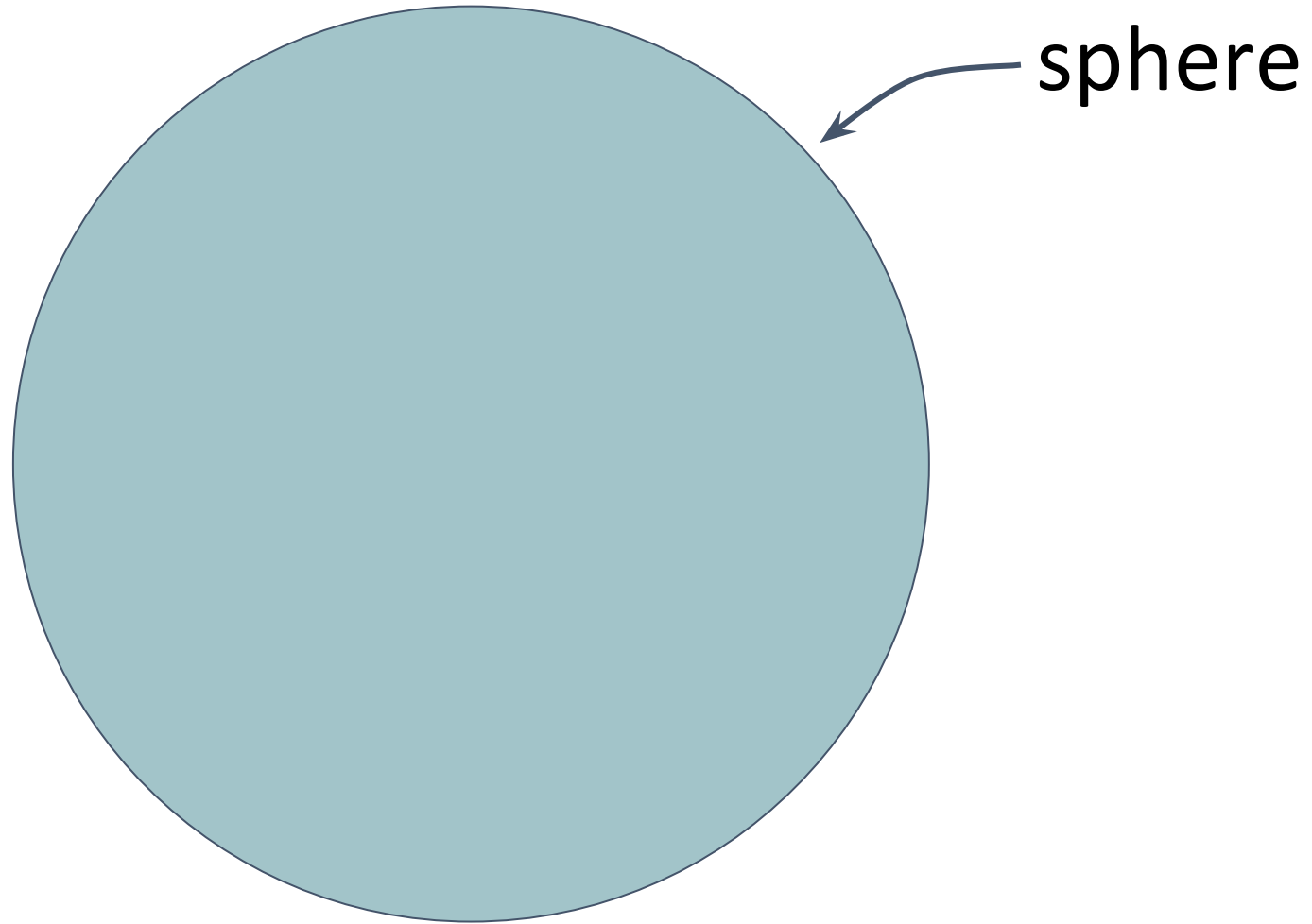
NORTH ROAD



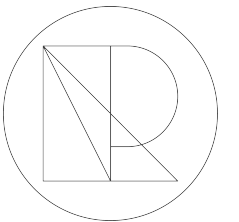
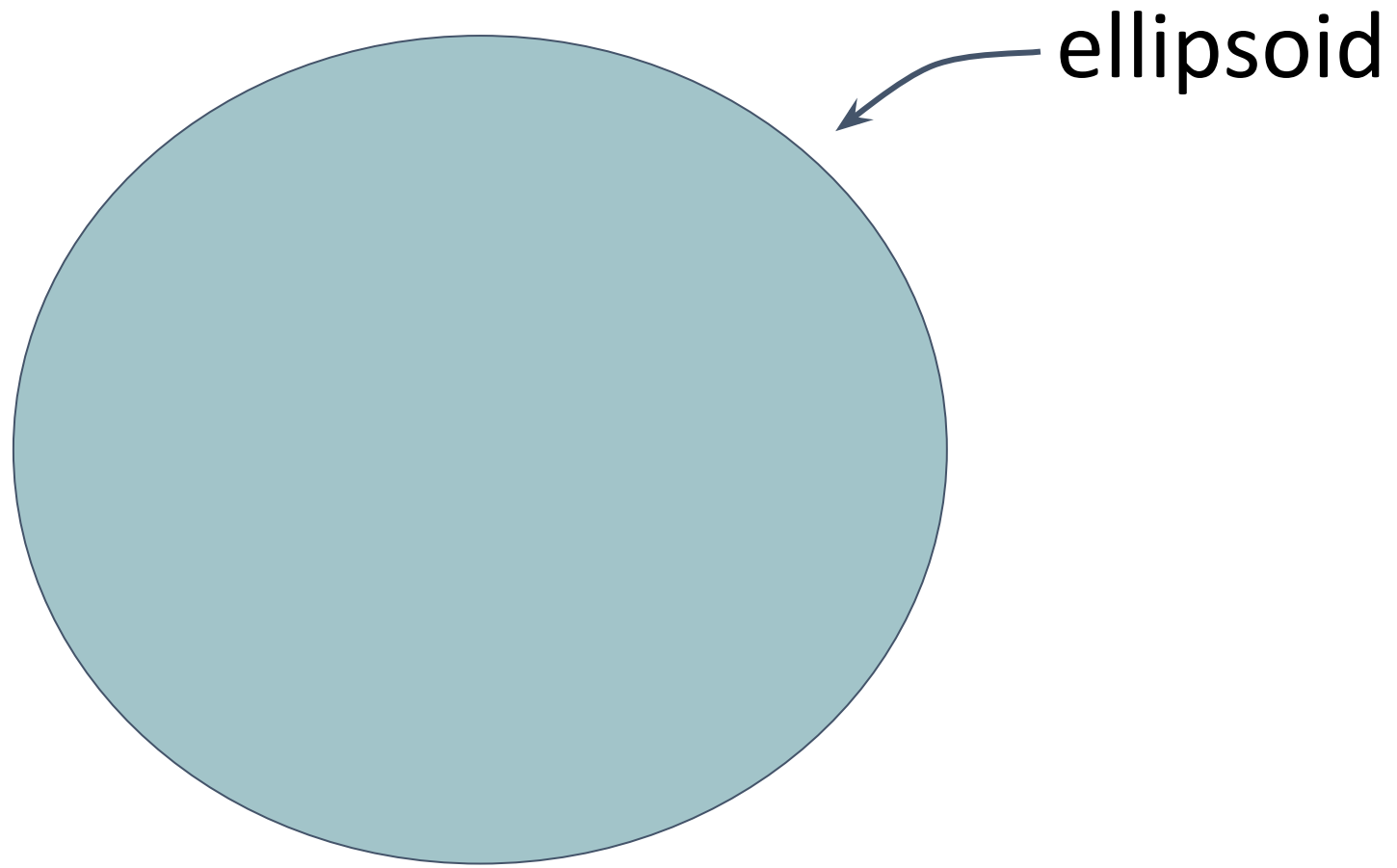
# local projections



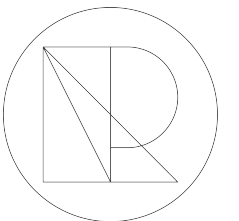
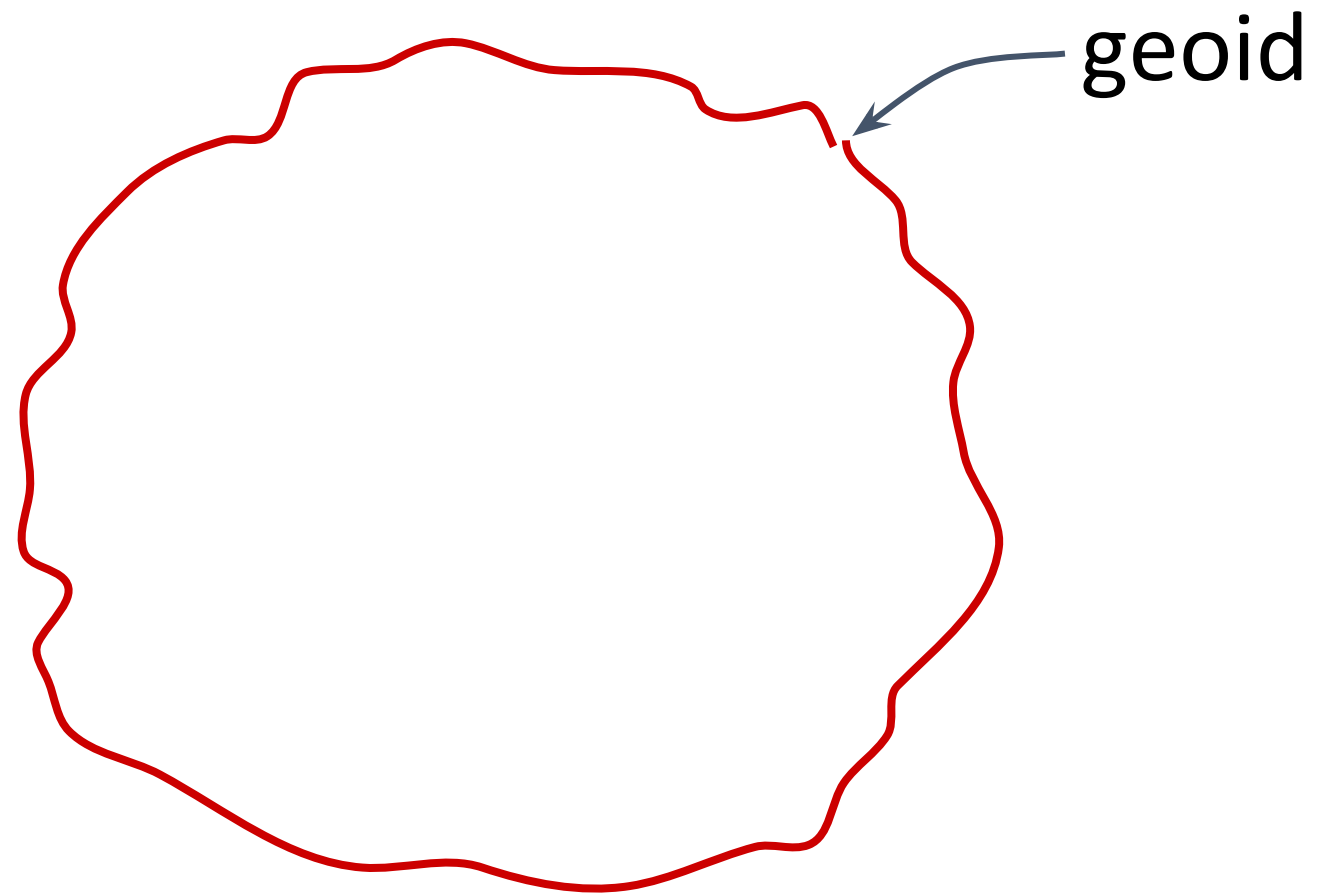
NORTH ROAD



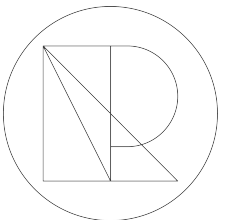
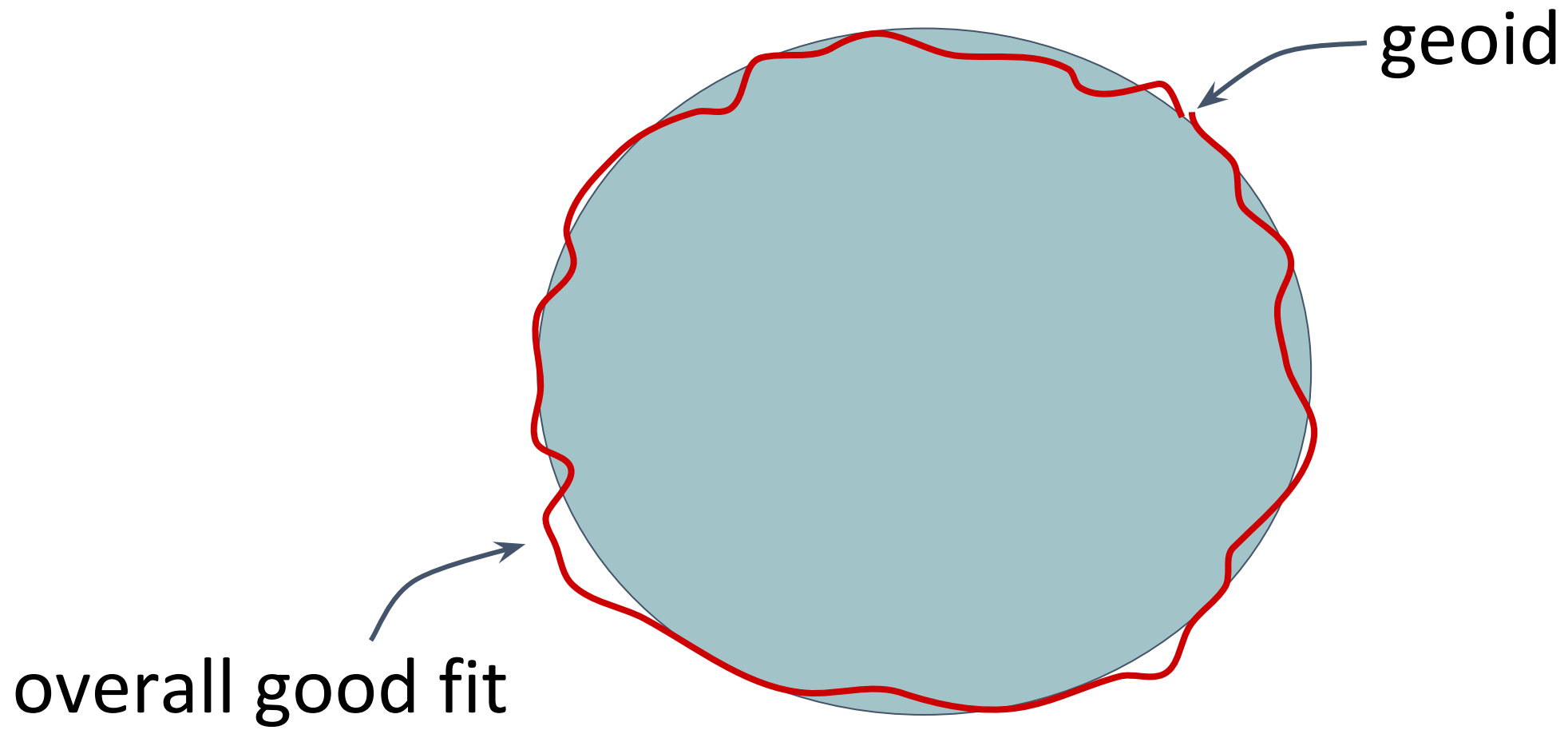
NORTH ROAD



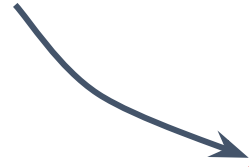
NORTH ROAD



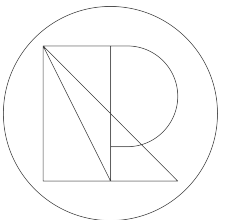
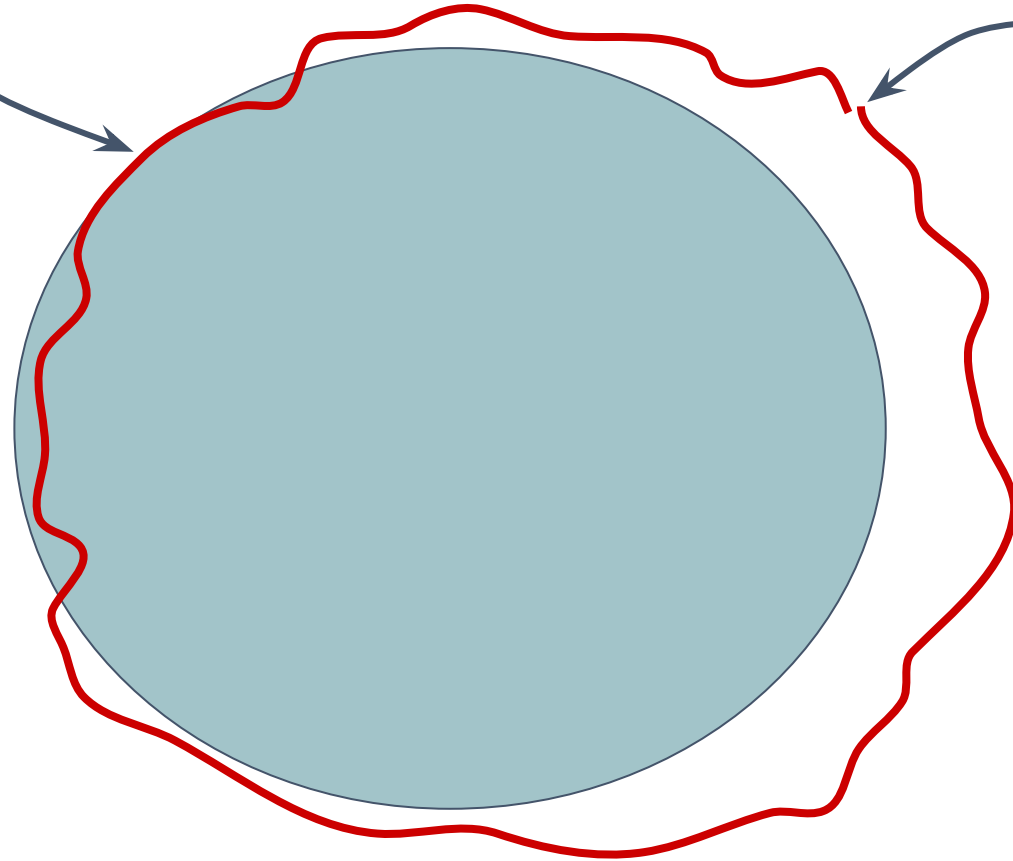
NORTH ROAD



good fit for local area

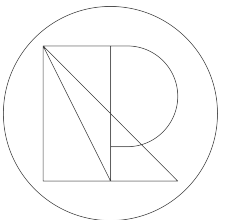


geoid



NORTH ROAD

“datums”



NORTH ROAD

## Predefined Coordinate Reference Systems

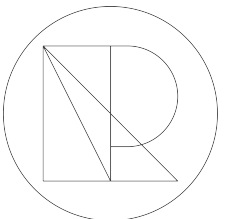
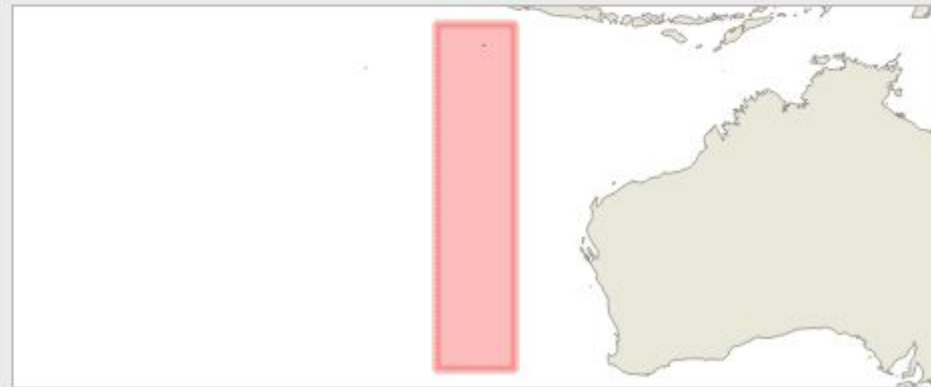
☐ Hide deprecated CRSs

| Coordinate Reference System | Authority ID |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| GDA94 / MGA zone 43         | EPSG:6734    |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 44         | EPSG:6735    |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 46         | EPSG:6736    |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 47         | EPSG:6737    |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 48         | EPSG:28348   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 49         | EPSG:28349   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 50         | EPSG:28350   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 51         | EPSG:28351   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 52         | EPSG:28352   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 53         | EPSG:28353   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 54         | EPSG:28354   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 55         | EPSG:28355   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 56         | EPSG:28356   |
| GDA94 / MGA zone 57         | EPSG:28357   |

### GDA94 / MGA zone 48

#### WKT

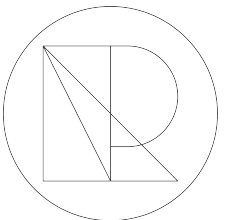
```
PROJCRS["GDA94 / MGA zone 48",  
  BASEGEOGCRS["GDA94",  
    DATUM["Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994",  
      ELLIPSOID["GRS 1980",6378137,298.257222101,  
        LENGTHUNIT["metre",1]],  
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,  
      ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],  
    ID["EPSG",4283]],  
  CONVERSION["Map Grid of Australia zone 48",
```



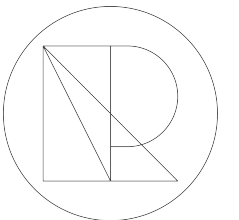
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# Complexity of data types

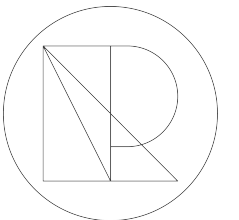


# Accuracy requirements

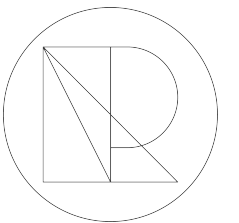
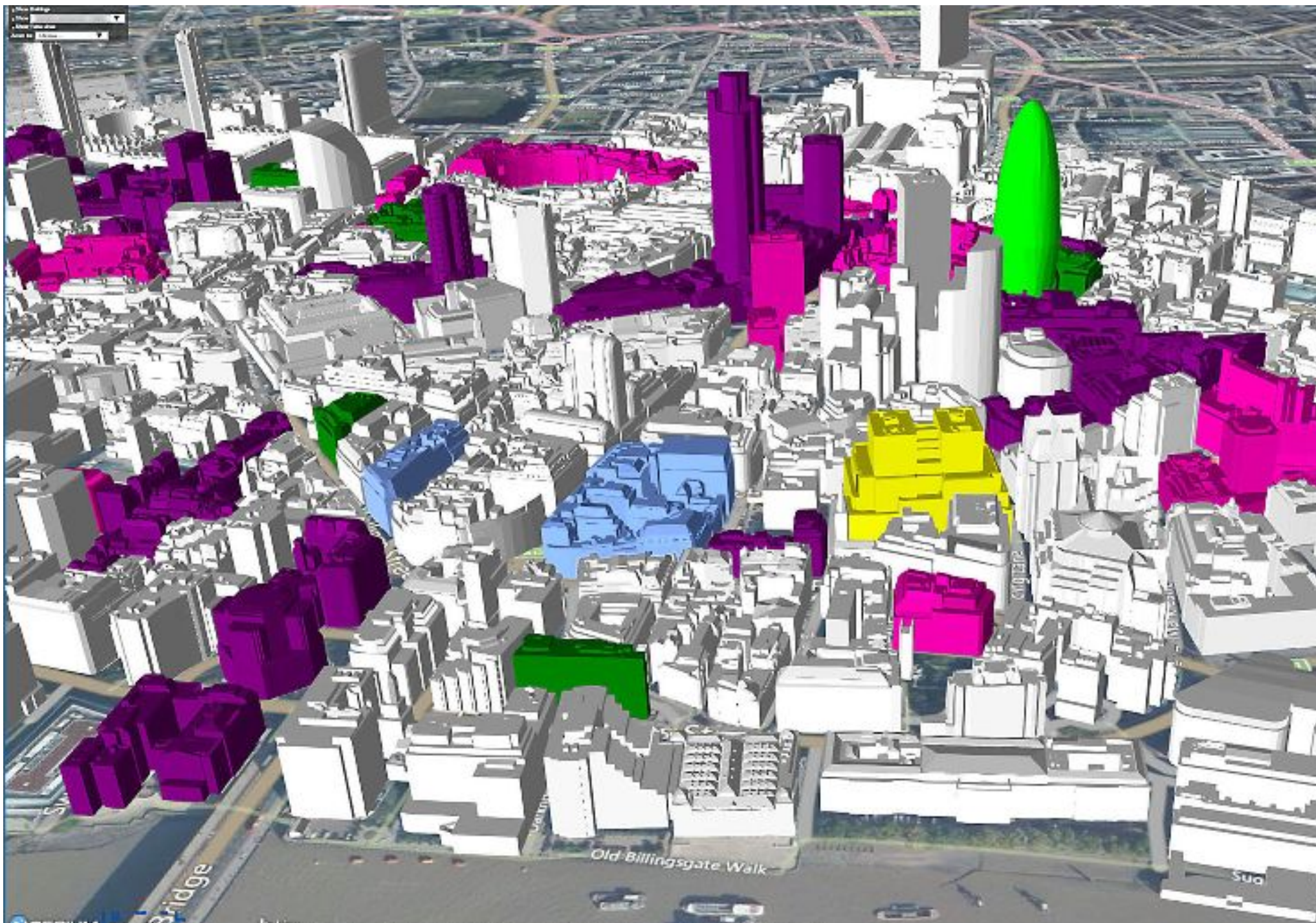


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# millimeter accuracy!

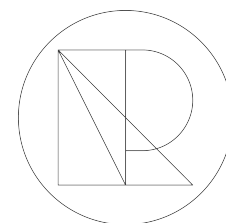
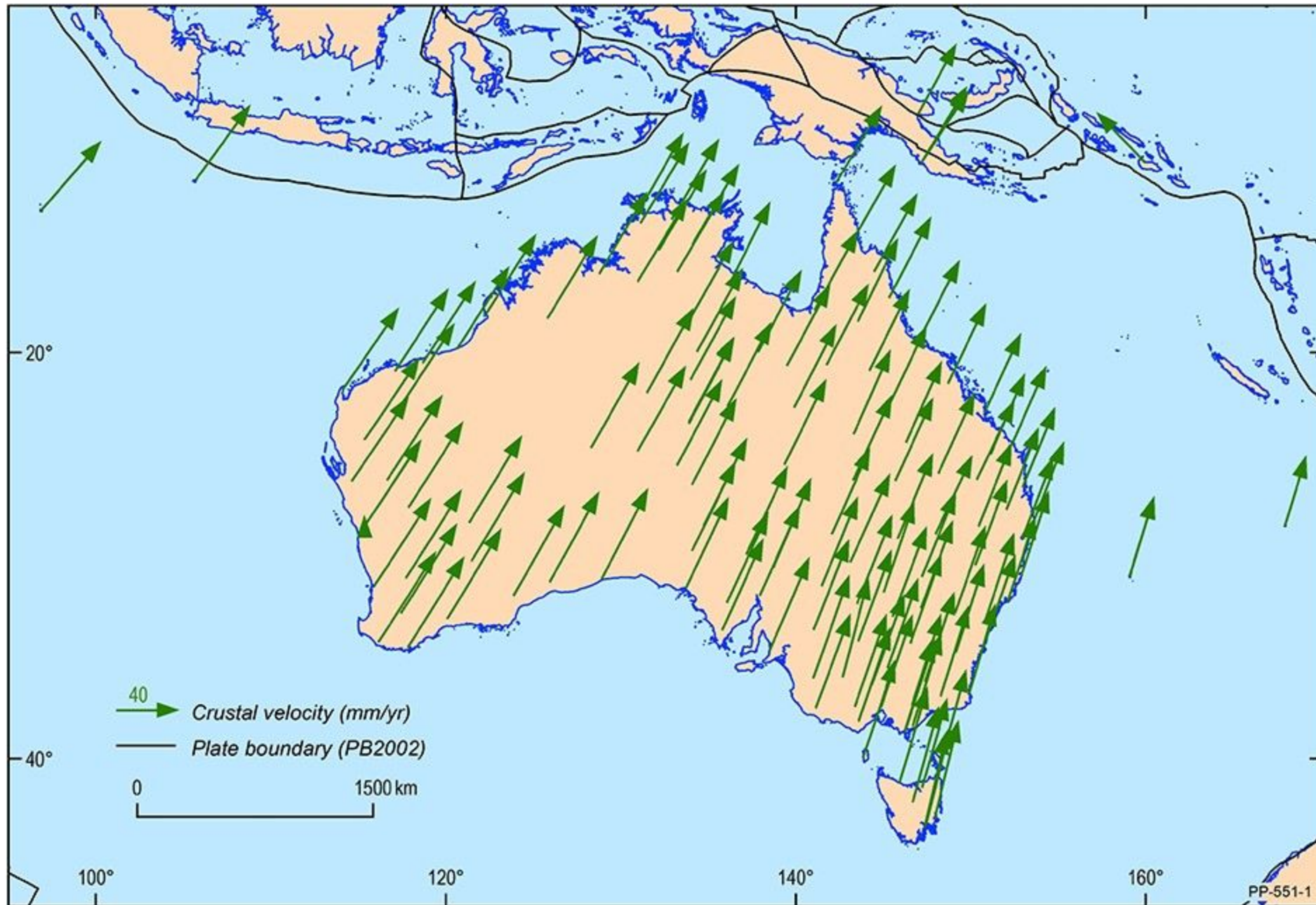


NORTH ROAD

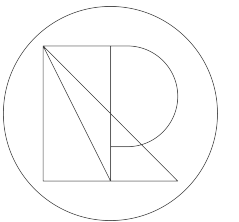


NORTH ROAD



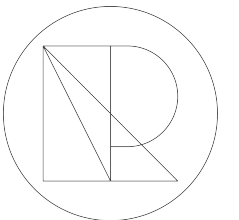






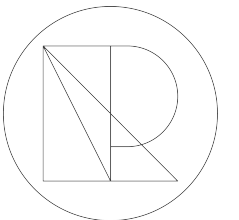
NORTH ROAD

**What is**  
**a ~~Q~~GIS?**



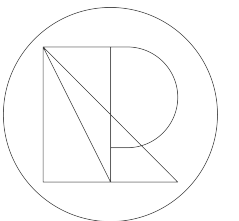
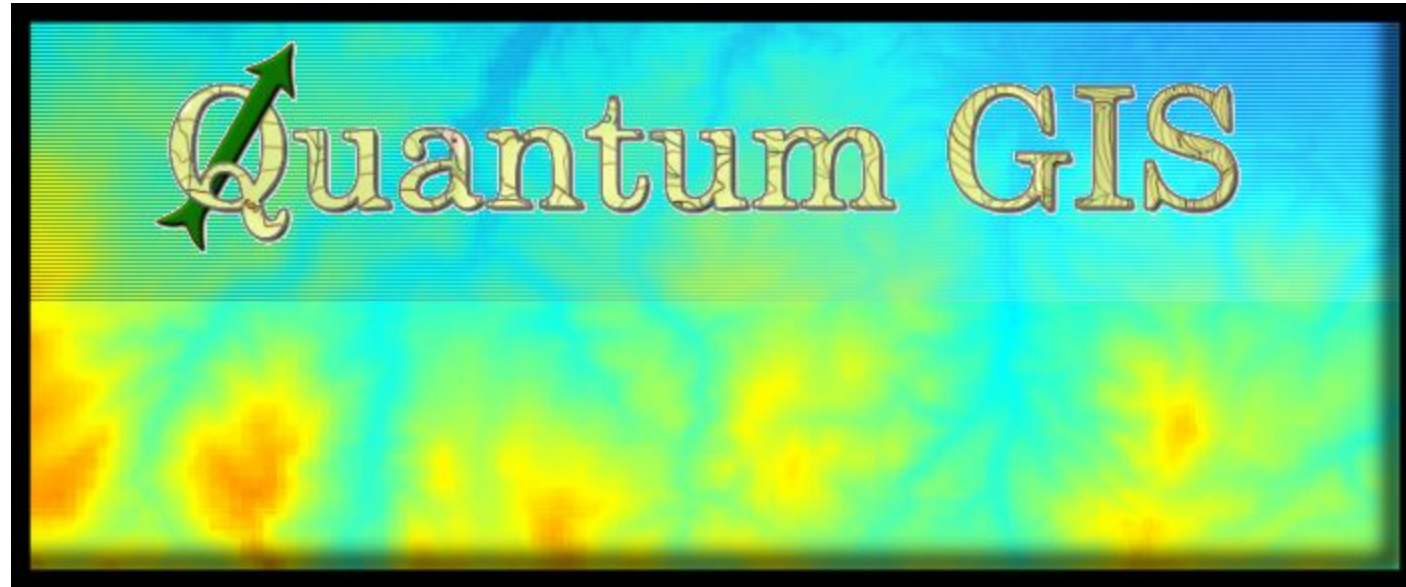
NORTH ROAD

# What is QGIS?



NORTH ROAD



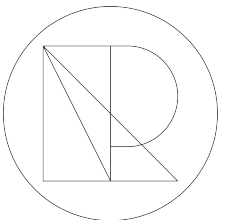


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# Gary Sherman



**2002**

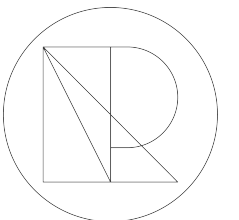


NORTH ROAD

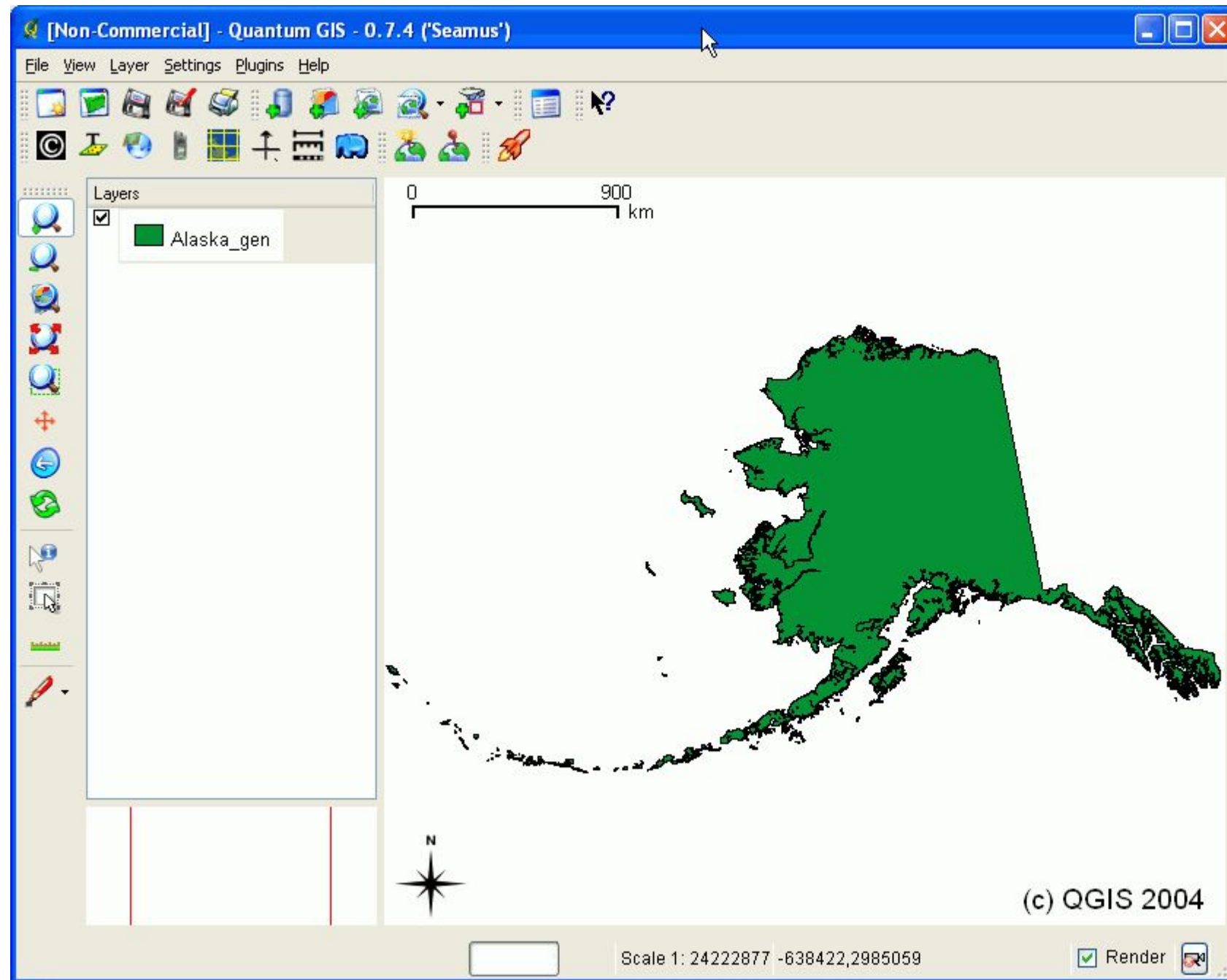
0.0.1 21 Jul 2002 21:34



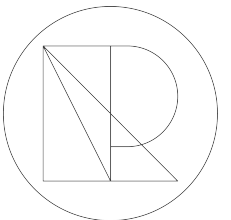
**Release Notes:** This version of QGis can display spatial data stored in PostGIS. There are no map navigation tools (pan/zoom) and no interface to the visibility or symbology of a layer. This release is basically a snapshot of minimum PostGIS functionality. [\(less\)](#)



NORTH ROAD

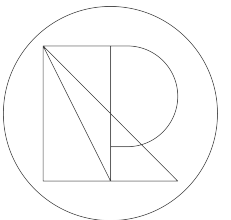


**GS:** QGIS started out as a solo effort in February 2002, driven primarily by my after-hours desire to view PostGIS data on my Linux box. In my day job, I was working on displaying small-tract survey data stored in descriptive XML files. This was a Windows project, and I chose the cross-platform Qt framework to provide the GUI since I was familiar with it from my personal projects. I decided I could do the same at home for PostGIS data on my Linux box, so I started from scratch and began coding up a viewer. So, it really began as a hobby project, using C++ and Qt.



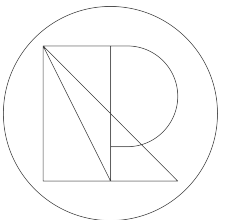
**GS:** As I said, my primary motivation was to produce a viewer for PostGIS data on Linux. With that in mind, I did choose a cross-platform framework to leave open the ability to compile for other operating systems.

I didn't have grandiose dreams of creating a full-fledged GIS. Ultimately, I hoped to be able to view a number of vector and raster formats with a nice legend and some basic map tools. Obviously, QGIS is way beyond that now, with a good suite of analysis tools and a huge number of plugins.



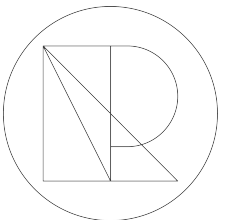
NORTH ROAD

# QGIS Today



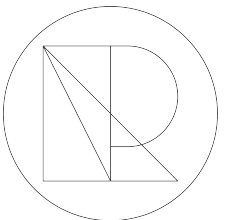
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- ... the most popular Open Source Desktop GIS
- ... the second most popular GIS after ESRI ArcGIS
- ... translated in 48 languages
- ... available for Linux, Windows, MacOS and Android
- ... released every 4 months with LTR releases every year
- ... available as desktop, server, and mobile clients



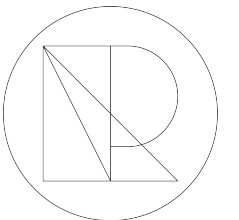


# Some stats



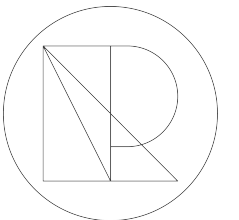
# Users?

Website visits ~750k/month



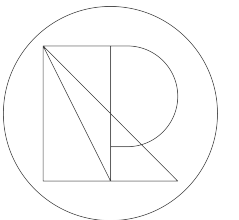
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~500 (code) contributors

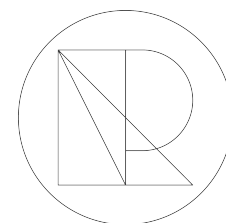
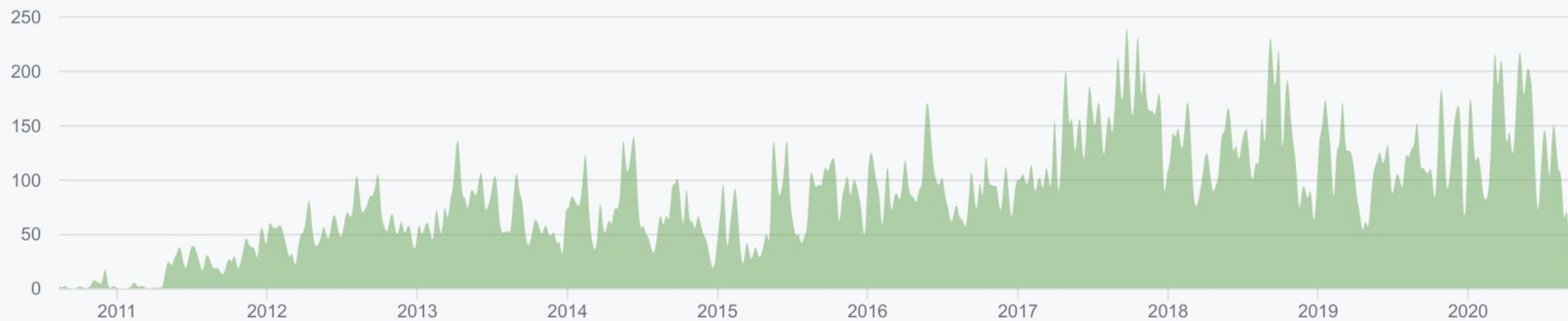


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~1.5-2 million lines of code



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# ~30 Commercial support



**Kartoza (Pty) Ltd.** is (with offices in Stellenbosch and Johannesburg, South Africa). We provide commercial support and training for QGIS Desktop and Server and carry out feature development for QGIS on a contract basis. We also develop plugins in Python and C++ for QGIS. **Note:** Kartoza was formerly known as Linfiniti Consulting.



**Lutra Consulting** is (based in the UK) provide training, support and bespoke software development services for QGIS.



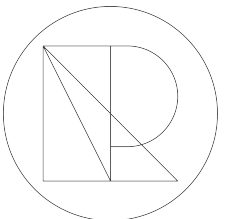
**NaturalGIS** is (based in Portugal) provides training, development and commercial support for a number of Open Source GIS software. We specialize in QGIS (Desktop, Server and Web), PostGIS and custom WebGIS development.



**norBIT GmbH** is (based in Norden, Germany; established 1989) provides solutions mainly for local governments, municipal services and water boards in connection with QGIS. Additionally we provide training, commercial support and custom programming for QGIS and have been actively contributing to the QGIS project since 2007.

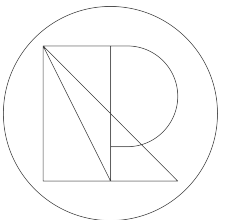


**North Road** is (based in Australia) specialises in custom development solutions for QGIS features and fixes, and also offers training and commercial support in the open source geospatial stack. North Road has an established history in quality QGIS development, and has been responsible for thousands of features and fixes within the QGIS codebase since 2013.



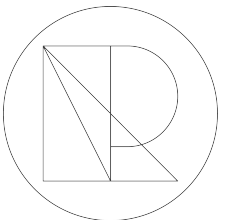
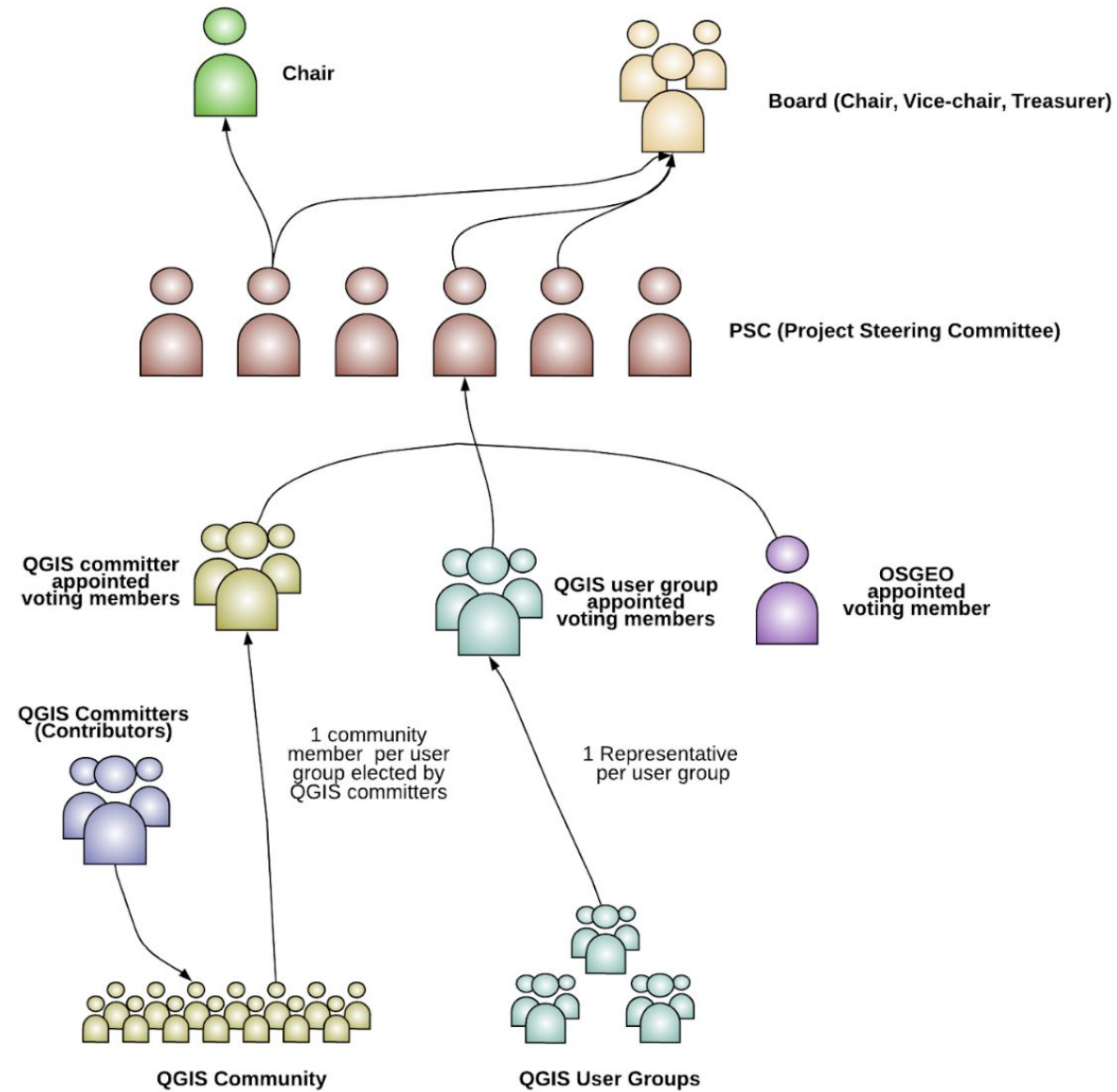
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# The QGIS Project



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# QGIS.ORG ASSOCIATION





Contributions to dev meetings

1.3%

QGIS training certificates

2.8%

Contributions to bug fixing

4.3%

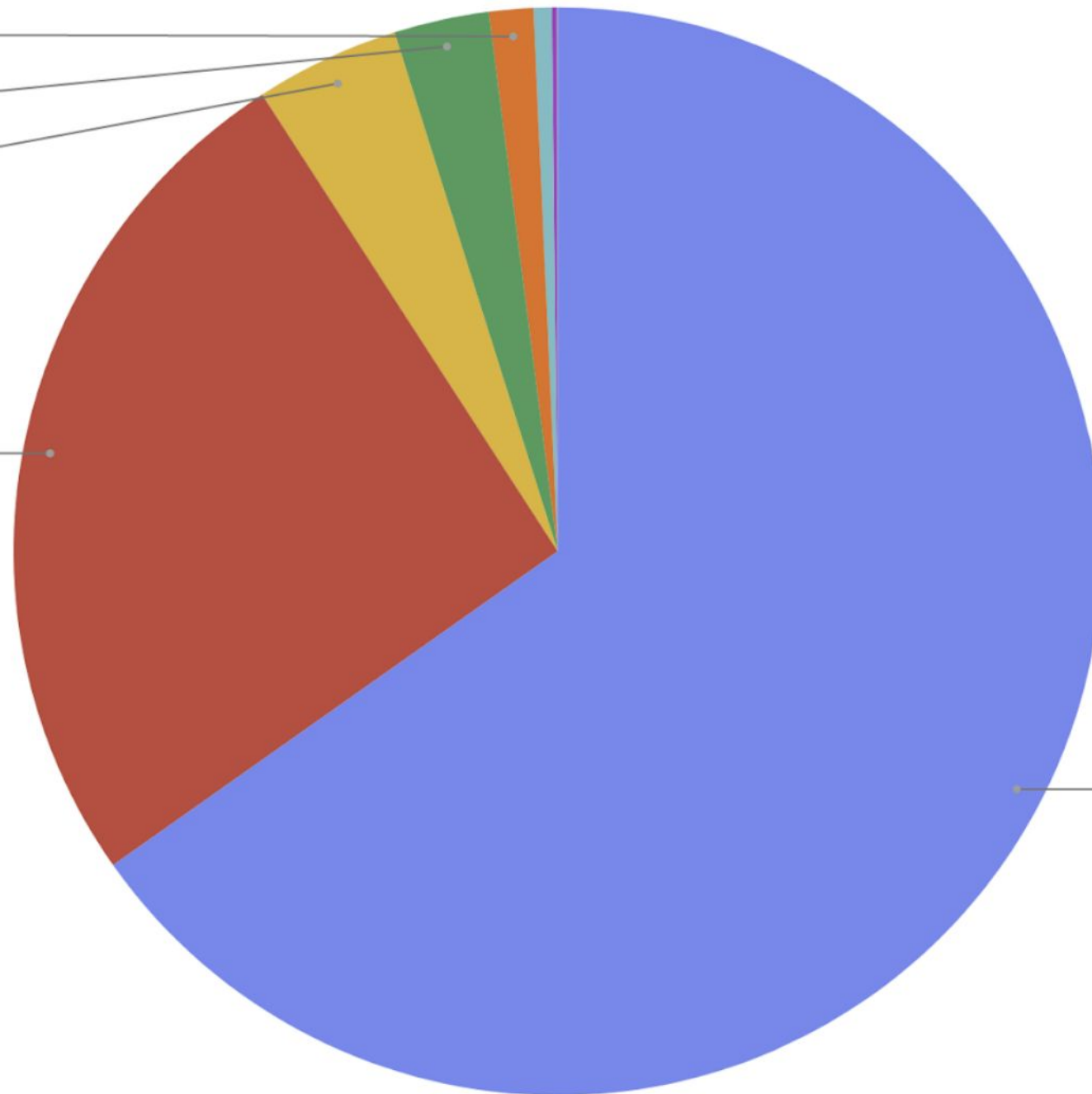
Donations

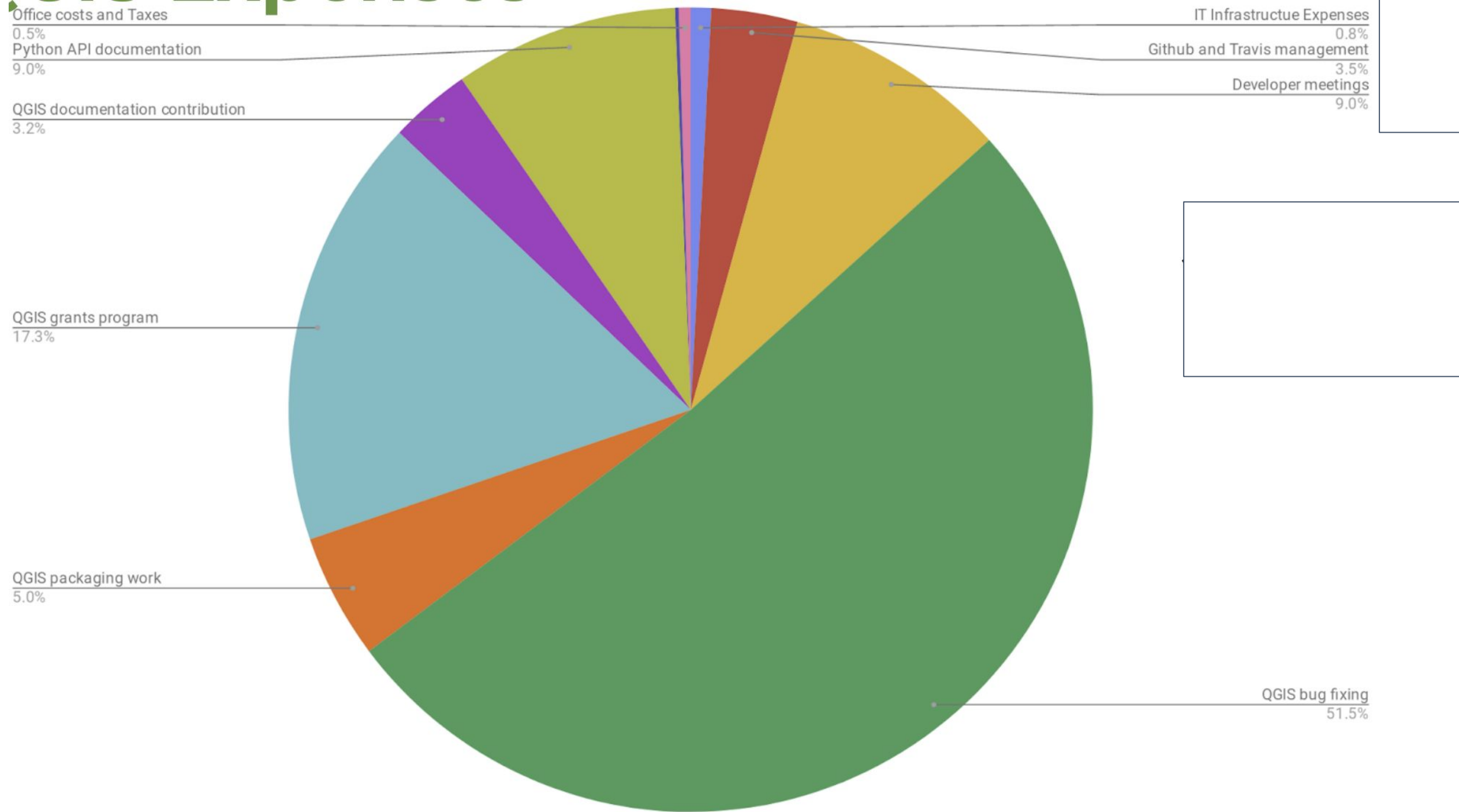
25.6%

200'000 €

Sponsorships

65.2%





# Point cloud data support in QGIS

**Crowdfunding Status:** Ongoing

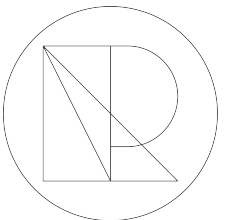


Time Remaining: 37 days (15 October 2020 23:59)

**PLEDGE NOW**

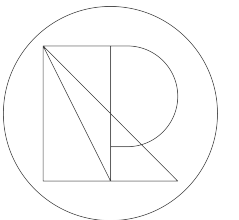
## Introduction

With the recent advancements in LiDAR survey technology and photogrammetry there has been a growing demand in capturing and storing point cloud data. Point cloud data are vector in nature, but are usually orders of magnitude larger than a standard vector layer. Typical vector datasets range from thousands to millions of features, while point clouds range from millions to

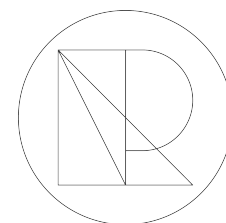


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# The code



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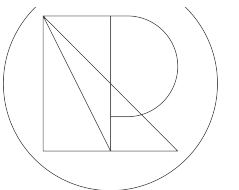


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```
/**
 * \ingroup core
 * \brief Point geometry type, with support for z-dimension and m-values.
 * \since QGIS 3.0, (previously QgsPointV2 since QGIS 2.10)
 */
class CORE_EXPORT QgsPoint: public QgsAbstractGeometry
{
    Q_GADGET

    Q_PROPERTY( double x READ x WRITE setX )
    Q_PROPERTY( double y READ y WRITE setY )
    Q_PROPERTY( double z READ z WRITE setZ )
    Q_PROPERTY( double m READ m WRITE setM )

public:
```



```
/**
 * \class QgsField
 * \ingroup core
 * Encapsulate a field in an attribute table or data source.
 * QgsField stores metadata about an attribute field, including name, type
 * length, and if applicable, precision.
 * \note QgsField objects are implicitly shared.
 */
```

```
class CORE_EXPORT QgsField
```

```
{
```

```
    Q_GADGET
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY( bool isNumeric READ isNumeric )
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY( bool isDateOrTime READ isDateOrTime )
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY( int length READ length WRITE setLength )
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY( int precision READ precision WRITE setPrecision )
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY( QVariant::Type type READ type WRITE setType )
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY( QString comment READ comment WRITE setComment )
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY( QString name READ name WRITE setName )
```

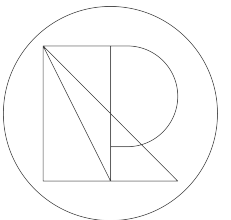
```
    Q_PROPERTY( QString alias READ alias WRITE setAlias )
```





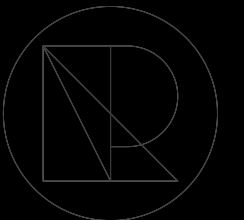
```
/**
 * \ingroup core
 * The feature class encapsulates a single feature including its id,
 * geometry and a list of field/values attributes.
 * \note QgsFeature objects are implicitly shared.
 */
class CORE_EXPORT QgsFeature
{
    class QgsFeaturePrivate : public QSharedData
    {
    public:

        explicit QgsFeaturePrivate( QgsFeatureId id )
            : fid( id )
            , valid( false )
        {
        }
    }
```



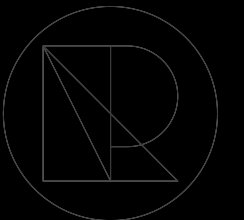


Qt was QGIS' early  
advantage

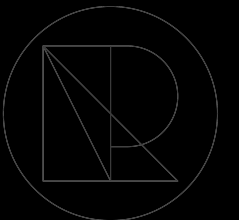


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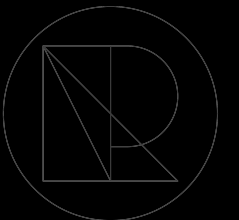
# 1. Ease of coding

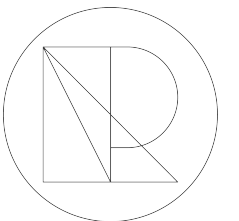


## 2. Cross platform



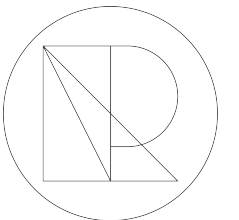
# 3. QPainter



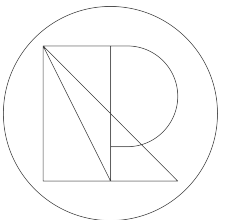


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Very heavy use of  
**Qt Core**  
**Qt GUI**  
**Qt Widgets**

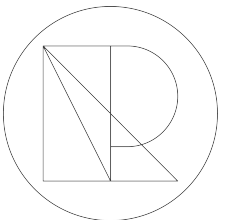


# Some specifics



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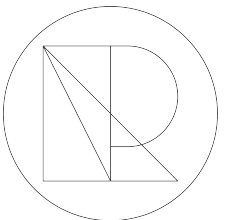
# The Map Renderer



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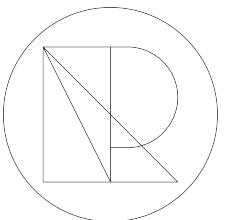


# QPainter?!

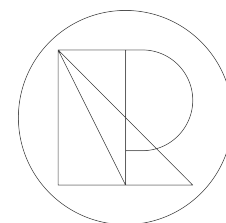


NORTH ROAD

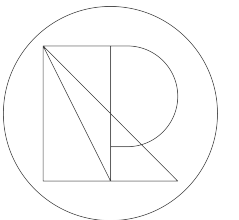
```
771 // polygon with holes must be drawn using painter path
772 QPainterPath path;
773 path.addPolygon( points );
774
775 ▼ if ( rings )
776 {
777 ▼   for ( auto it = rings->constBegin(); it != rings->constEnd(); ++it )
778     {
779       QPolygonF ring = *it;
780       path.addPolygon( ring );
781     }
782 }
783
784 p->drawPath( path );
```




```
1594 context.painter()->setPen( textColor );
1595 context.painter()->setFont( fragmentFont );
1596 context.painter()->setRenderHint( QPainter::TextAntialiasing );
1597
1598 context.painter()->scale( 1 / fontScale, 1 / fontScale );|
1599 context.painter()->drawText( xOffset, 0, fragment.text() );
1600 context.painter()->scale( fontScale, fontScale );
```




heaps of ready to use drawing tools  
easy export to PDF, images, SVG,  
printers...



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 Export as Image...

 Export as SVG...

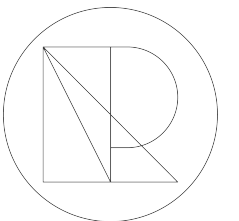
 Export as PDF...

Page Setup...

Ctrl+Shift+P

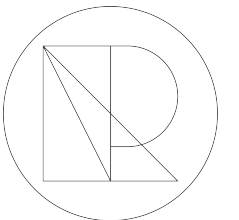
 Print...

Ctrl+P

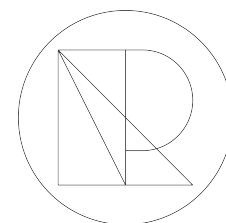


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very high quality rendering  
(vector based)

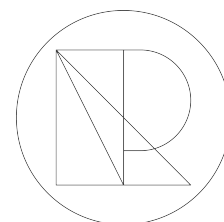


NORTH ROAD

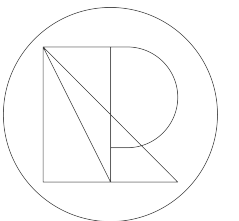


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|   |   |                        |  |
|---|---|------------------------|--|
| Color   | <div><div></div></div>                    |                        |  |
| Stroke width  | <div><div>0.260000</div><div></div></div> | <div>Millimeters</div> |  |
| Offset  | <div><div>0.000000</div><div></div></div> | <div>Millimeters</div> |  |
| Stroke style  | <div><div>— Solid Line</div></div>        |                        |  |
| Join style  | <div><div>Bevel</div></div>               |                        |  |
| Cap style   | <div><div>Square</div></div>              |                        |  |
| <div><input type="checkbox"/> Use custom dash pattern</div> |   |                        |  |
|   | <div><div>— — — — —</div></div>           | <div>Millimeters</div> |  |
| Pattern offset  | <div><div>0.000000</div><div></div></div> | <div>Millimeters</div> |  |







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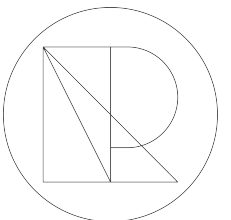
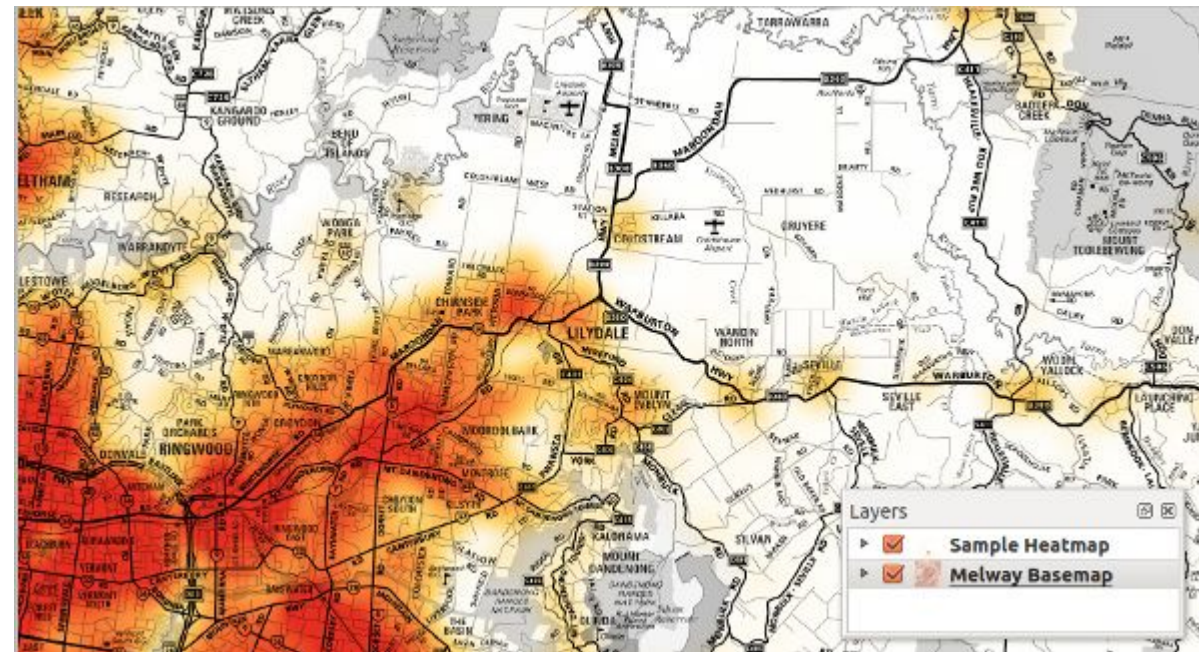
24-MARCH-2013

20 COMMENTS

QGIS

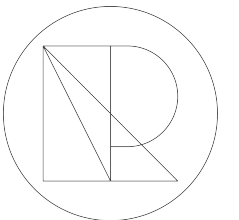
## COMING SOON IN QGIS 2.0 – BLEND MODES FOR LAYERS

I've just pushed my first major contribution to QGIS — the ability to set the **compositing mode** for a **layer**. Compositing is a technique widely used by cartographers and graphic artists to fine tune how

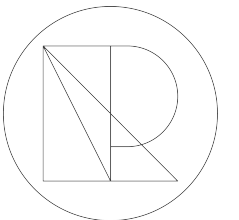


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```
389 + // Set the QPainter composition mode so that this layer is rendered using
390 + // the desired blending mode
391 + mypContextPainter->setCompositionMode(m1->getCompositionMode());
```



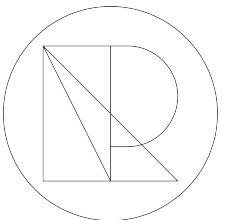
“multi-threaded renderer”



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# QtConcurrent

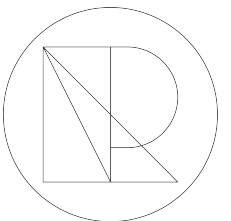
```
67 // start async job
68
69 connect( &mFutureWatcher, &QFutureWatcher<void>::finished, this, &QgsMapRendererParallelJob::renderLayersFinished );
70
71 mFuture = QtConcurrent::map( mLayerJobs, renderLayerStatic );
72 mFutureWatcher.setFuture( mFuture );
```

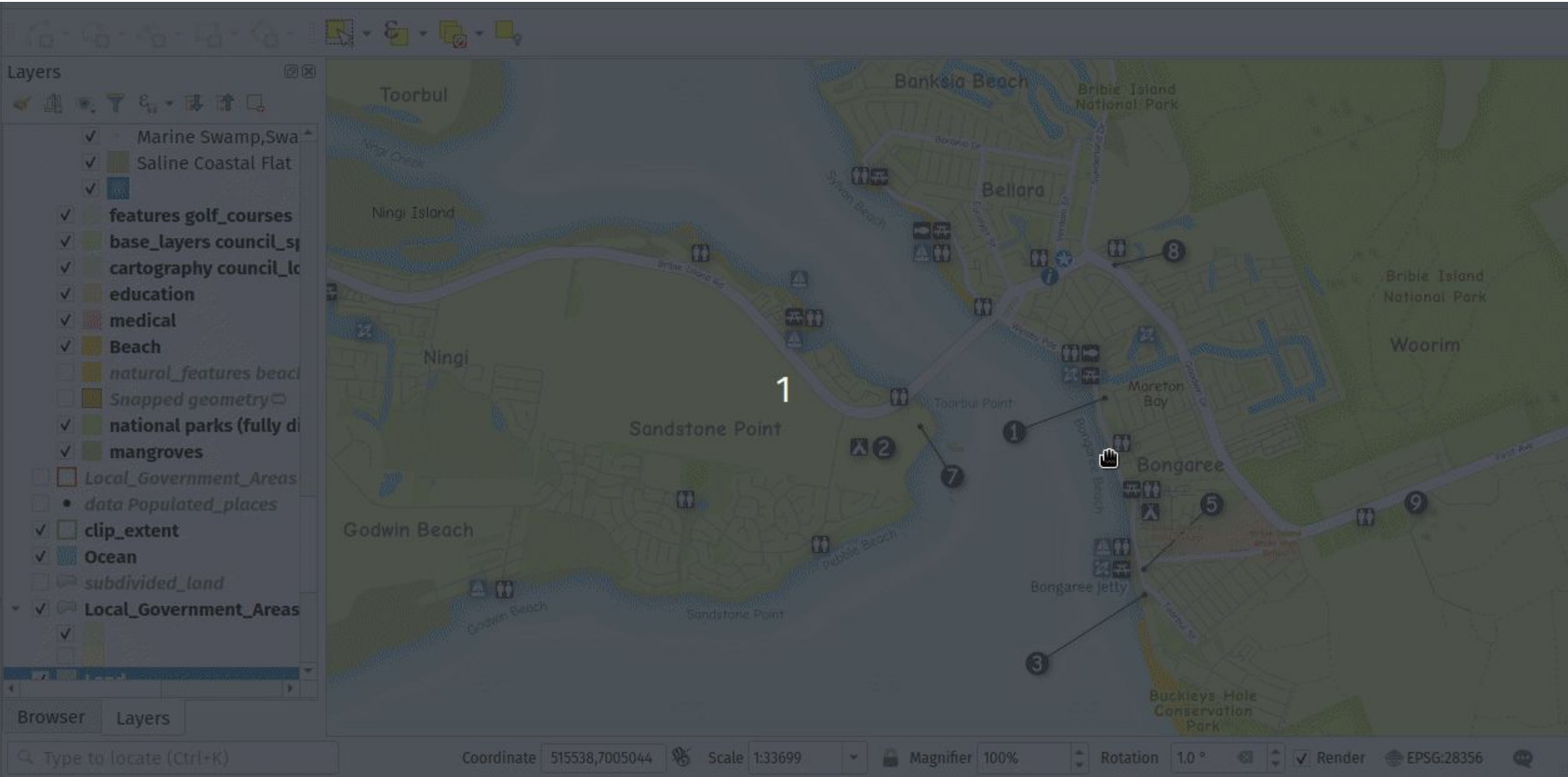


```
746 ▼ for ( LayerRenderJobs::const_iterator it = jobs.constBegin(); it != jobs.constEnd(); ++it )
747 {
748     const LayerRenderJob &job = *it;

756     painter.setCompositionMode( job.blendMode );
757     painter.setOpacity( job.opacity );

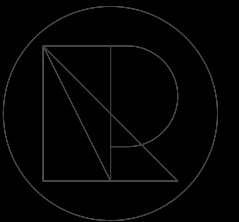
765     painter.drawImage( 0, 0, *job.img );
766 }
```





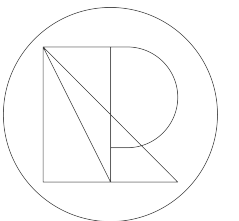
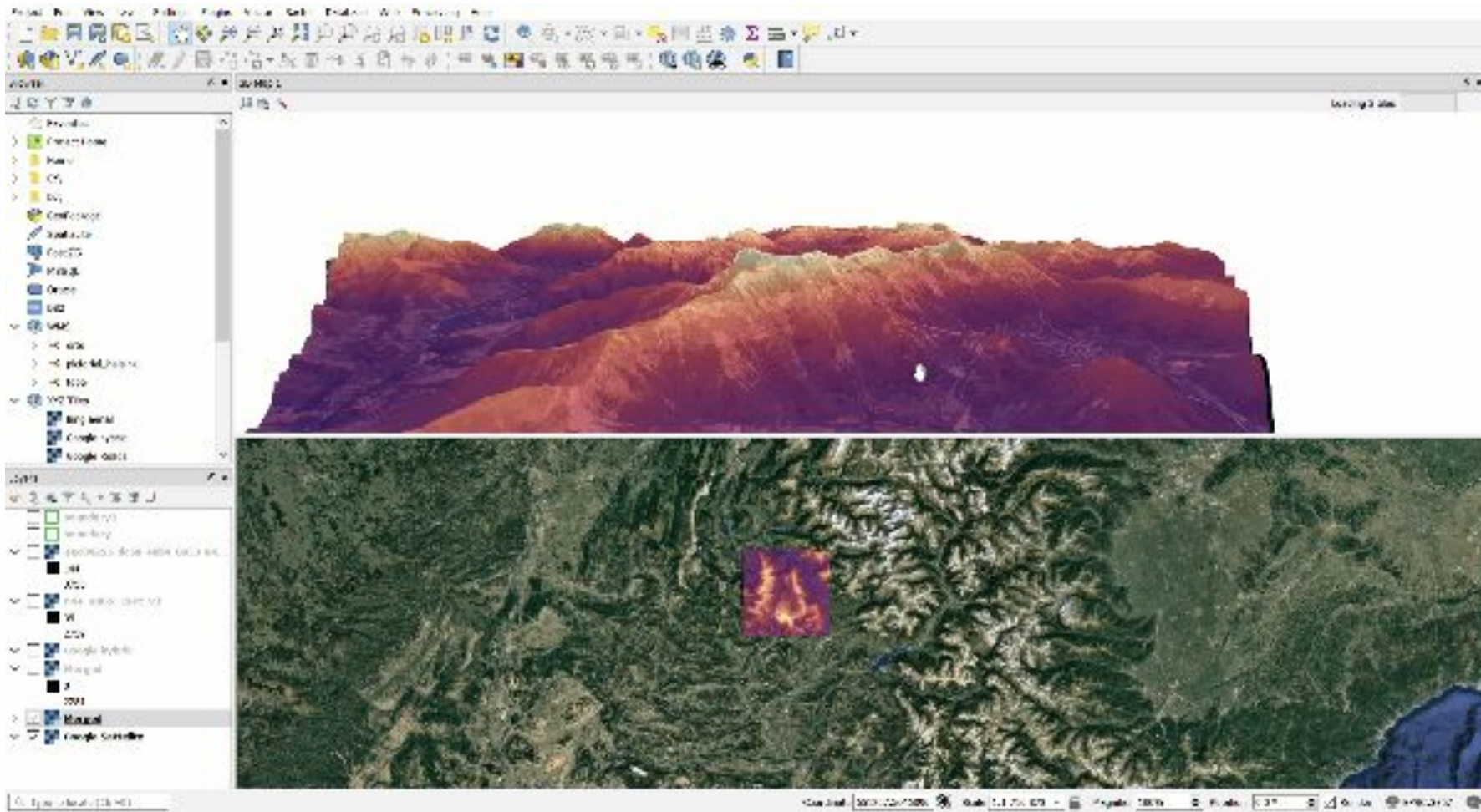


# Qt3D

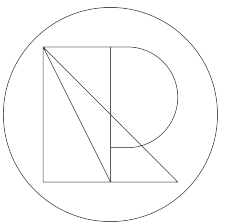
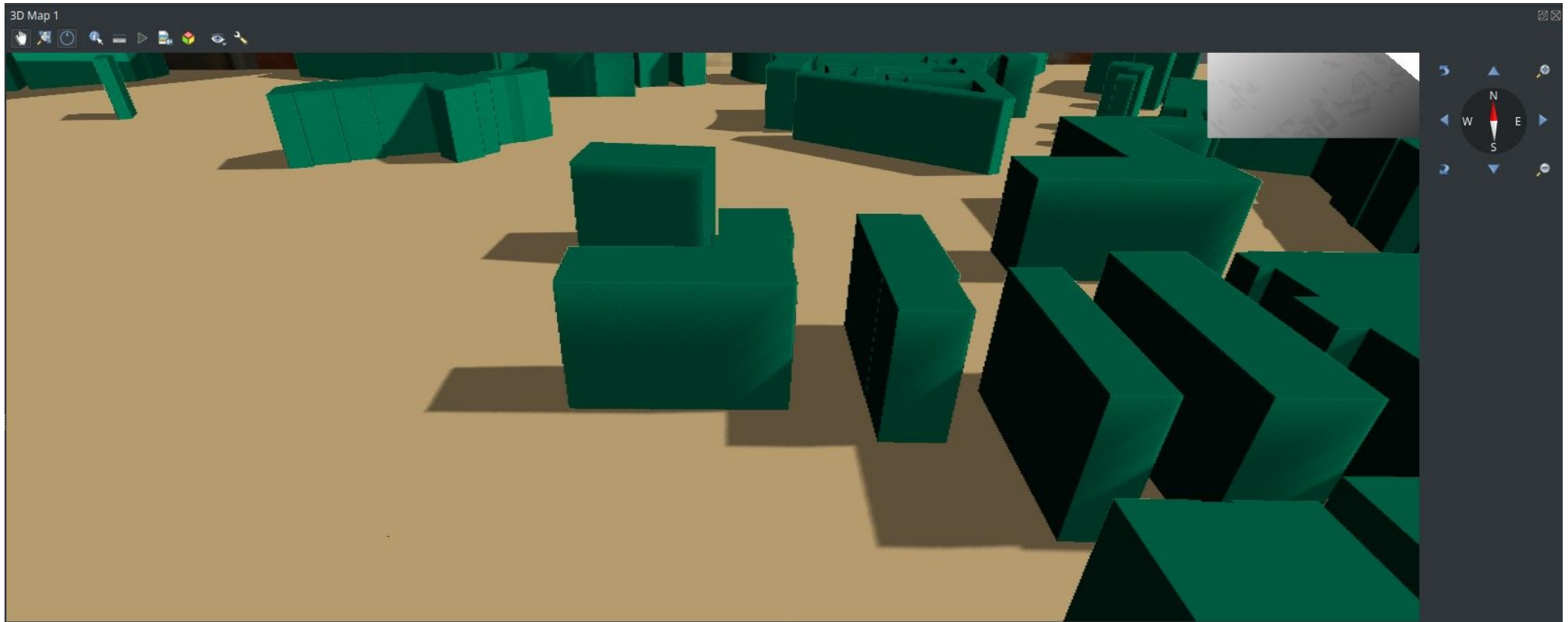


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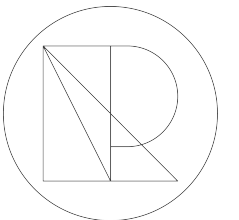


N O R T H   R O A D

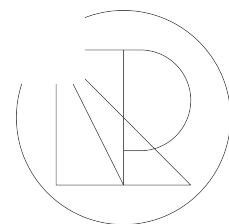


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Qt3D is great, but...

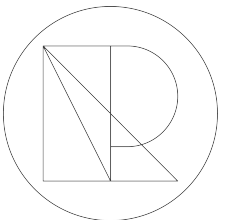


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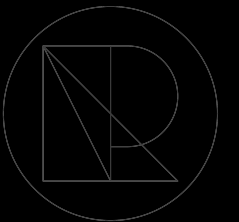
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2 pain points...



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1



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# QTexture2D Class

class `Qt3DRender::QTexture2D`

A `QAbstractTexture` with a `Target2D` target format. [More...](#)

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Header:          | <code>#include &lt;Qt3DRender/QTexture&gt;</code> |
| qmake:           | <code>QT += 3drender</code>                       |
| Since:           | Qt 5.5  |
| Instantiated By: | <code>Texture2D</code>                            |
| Inherits:        | <code>Qt3DRender::QAbstractTexture</code>         |

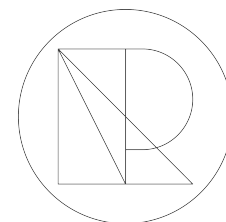
This class was introduced in Qt 5.5.

› [List of all members, including inherited members](#)

## Public Functions

```
QTexture2D(Qt3DCore::QNode *parent = nullptr)
```

## Detailed Description



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```
const QTransform & worldTransform() const
```

## Detailed Description

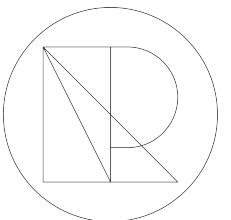
QPainter provides highly optimized functions to do most of the drawing GUI programs require. It can draw everything from simple lines to complex shapes like pies and chords. It can also draw aligned text and pixmaps. Normally, it draws in a "natural" coordinate system, but it can also do view and world transformation. QPainter can operate on any object that inherits the `QPaintDevice` class.

The common use of QPainter is inside a widget's paint event: Construct and customize (e.g. set the pen or the brush) the painter. Then draw. Remember to destroy the QPainter object after drawing. For example:

```
void SimpleExampleWidget::paintEvent(QPaintEvent *)
{
    QPainter painter(this);
    painter.setPen(Qt::blue);
    painter.setFont(QFont("Arial", 30));
    painter.drawText(rect(), Qt::AlignCenter, "Qt");
}
```

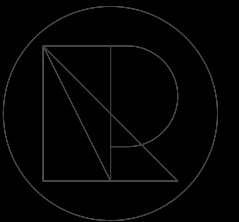
The core functionality of QPainter is drawing, but the class also provide several functions that allows you to customize QPainter's settings and its rendering quality, and others that enable clipping. In addition you can control how different shapes are merged together by specifying the painter's composition mode.

The `isActive()` function indicates whether the painter is active. A painter is activated by the `begin()` function and the constructor that takes a `QPaintDevice` argument. The `end()` function, and the destructor, deactivates it.





2



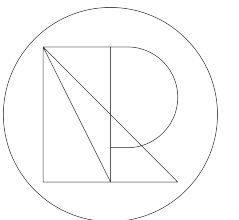
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# Qt 3D Examples

The following examples demonstrate 2D and 3D rendering using Qt 3D.

## C++ Examples

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Qt 3D: Basic Shapes C++ Example | Shows four basic shapes that Qt 3D offers and sets up a mesh for each of them. |
| Qt 3D: Simple C++ Example       | A C++ application that demonstrates how to render a scene in Qt 3D.            |



1

vote

## A: Control a textured 3D object opacity in QML

should be easy to implement some simple phong lightning by looking at the other **Qt3D** materials. Original Answer **Qt3D** doesn't provide a material for transparent textured objects which means that you ... provide example code unfortunately, maybe start and then ask questions when something doesn't work). Here you have to implement your own shader. **Qt3D** simply doesn't offer any read-made implementation ...

answered Apr 22 by [Florian Blume](#)

2

votes

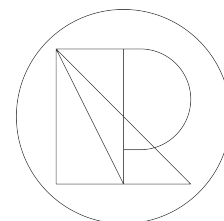
## A: invert parent qt3d entity transform (doesn't work for scale3D)

The problem is that the QTransform node does not store the transformation as a general 4x4 matrix. Rather is decomposes the matrix into a 3 transformations that are applied in fixed order: S - a dia ...

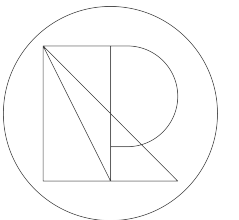
answered Apr 20 by [Gerhard](#)

3

## Q: Control a textured 3D object opacity in QML



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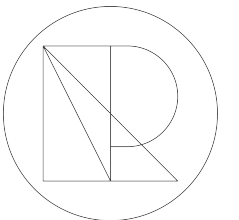


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# PyQt5 Reference Guide

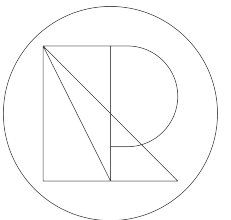
- Introduction
  - License
  - PyQt5 Components
- Contributing to this Documentation



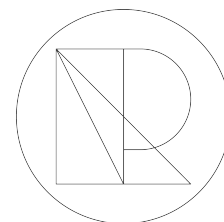
```

64     Q_PROPERTY( QgsFeatureId id READ id WRITE setId )
65     Q_PROPERTY( QgsAttributes attributes READ attributes WRITE setAttributes )
66     Q_PROPERTY( QgsFields fields READ fields WRITE setFields )
67     Q_PROPERTY( QgsGeometry geometry READ geometry WRITE setGeometry )
68
69     public:
70     |
71     #ifdef SIP_RUN
72         SIP_PYOBJECT __iter__();
73         % MethodCode
74         QgsAttributes attributes = sipCpp->attributes();
75         PyObject *attrs = sipConvertFromType( &attributes, sipType_QgsAttributes, Py_None );
76         sipRes = PyObject_GetIter( attrs );
77         % End
78
79         SIP_PYOBJECT __getitem__( int key );
80         % MethodCode
81         QgsAttributes attrs = sipCpp->attributes();
82         if ( a0 < 0 || a0 >= attrs.count() )
83         {
84             PyErr_SetString( PyErr_KeyError, QByteArray::number( a0 ) );
85             sipIsErr = 1;
86         }
87         else
88         {
89             QVariant *v = new QVariant( attrs.at( a0 ) );
90             sipRes = sipConvertFromNewType( v, sipType_QVariant, Py_None );
91         }
92         % End

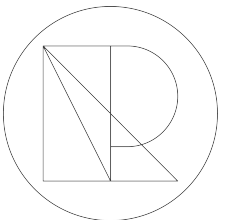
```



```
1185 if ( $LINE =~ m/^\s*(?:const |virtual |static |inline )*(?!explicit)([\w:]+(?:<.*?>?)?)\s+(?:\*|&)?(?:\w+|operator.{1,2})\s*(.*/ ) {
1186     if ( $1 !~ m/(void|SIP_PYOBJECT|operator|return|QFlag)/ ) {
1187         $RETURN_TYPE = $1;
1188         # replace :: with . (changes c++ style namespace/class directives to Python style)
1189         $RETURN_TYPE =~ s/::/./g;
1190
1191         # replace with builtin Python types
1192         $RETURN_TYPE =~ s/\bdouble\b/float/;
1193         $RETURN_TYPE =~ s/\bQString\b/str/;
1194         $RETURN_TYPE =~ s/\bQStringList\b/list of str/;
```

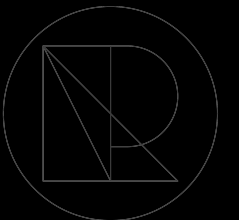


# Qt for Python!!



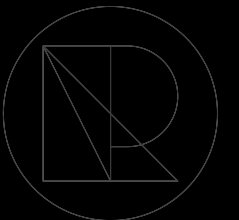


# QGIS and upstream



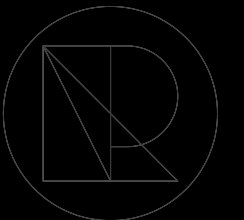
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# QGIS ~~and upstream~~

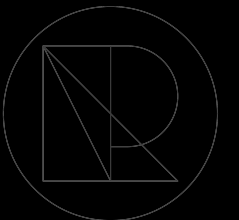


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# 1. Licensing issues

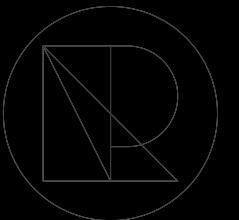


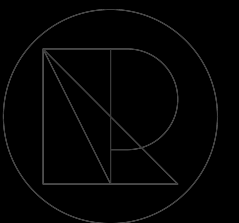
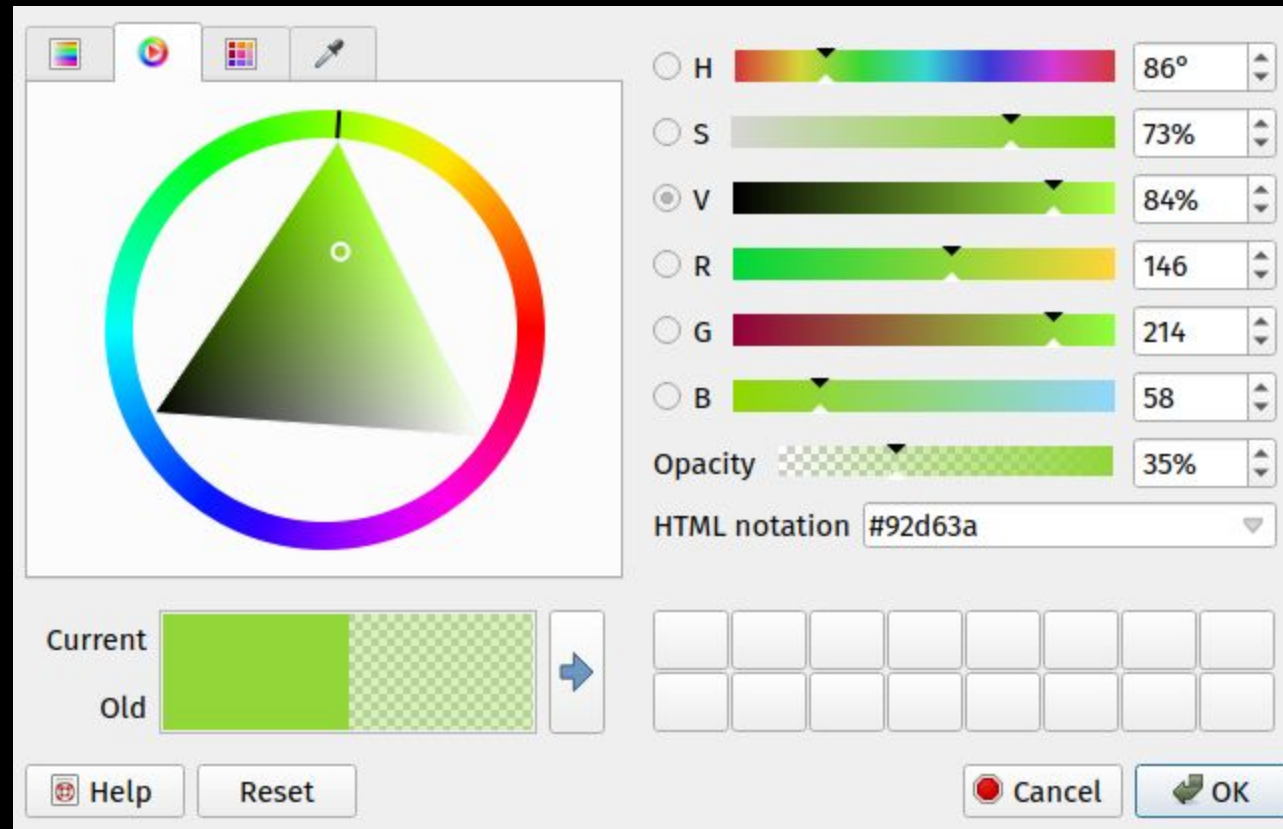
## 2. Packaging and distribution



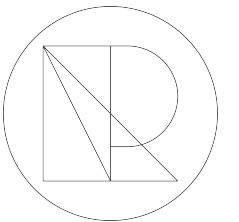
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# 3. Ambiguity vs effort



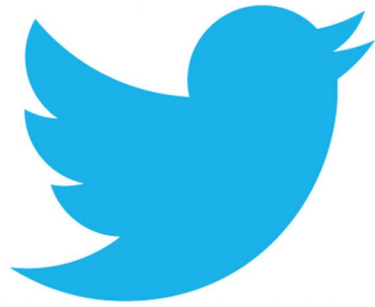


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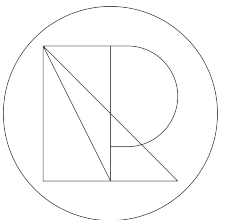
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# Questions?



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<https://qgis.org>



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