



Using Python with ArcGIS

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Summit Europe**

11-13 November 2013
Park Plaza Riverbank London



Agenda – A whirlwind tour

- Jason:
 - Python Essentials
 - Using Python in ArcGIS
 - Python Tools
 - Accessing Data
 - Map Automation
- Javier:
 - ArcGIS Server & Python
 - ArcGIS Online & Python
 - Other uses of Python

Python Essentials

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What is Python?

- *“Python is a programming language that lets you work more quickly and integrate your systems more effectively. You can learn to use Python and see almost immediate gains in productivity and lower maintenance costs.” - python.org*
- “The” language for ArcGIS to perform data analysis, data management, data conversion, & map automation

Why use Python and ArcGIS?

- Automate repetitive tasks
- Build workflows that leverage hundreds of tools and functions
 - Geoprocessing services
- Extend ArcGIS
 - New tools
 - Desktop add-ins
- Administer services

Essentials – Python 101

- Logic for testing conditions
 - **if, else** statement
 - Operators: **<, >, ==, not, in**
- Iteration / looping control
 - For and while statements
- Key Python data structures
 - list, tuple, dictionary, set
- Building blocks
 - **functions, modules**, packages
- Python Standard Library / Built-ins
 - os, sys, math, datetime, collections, and many, many more!

Essentials - Extending Python

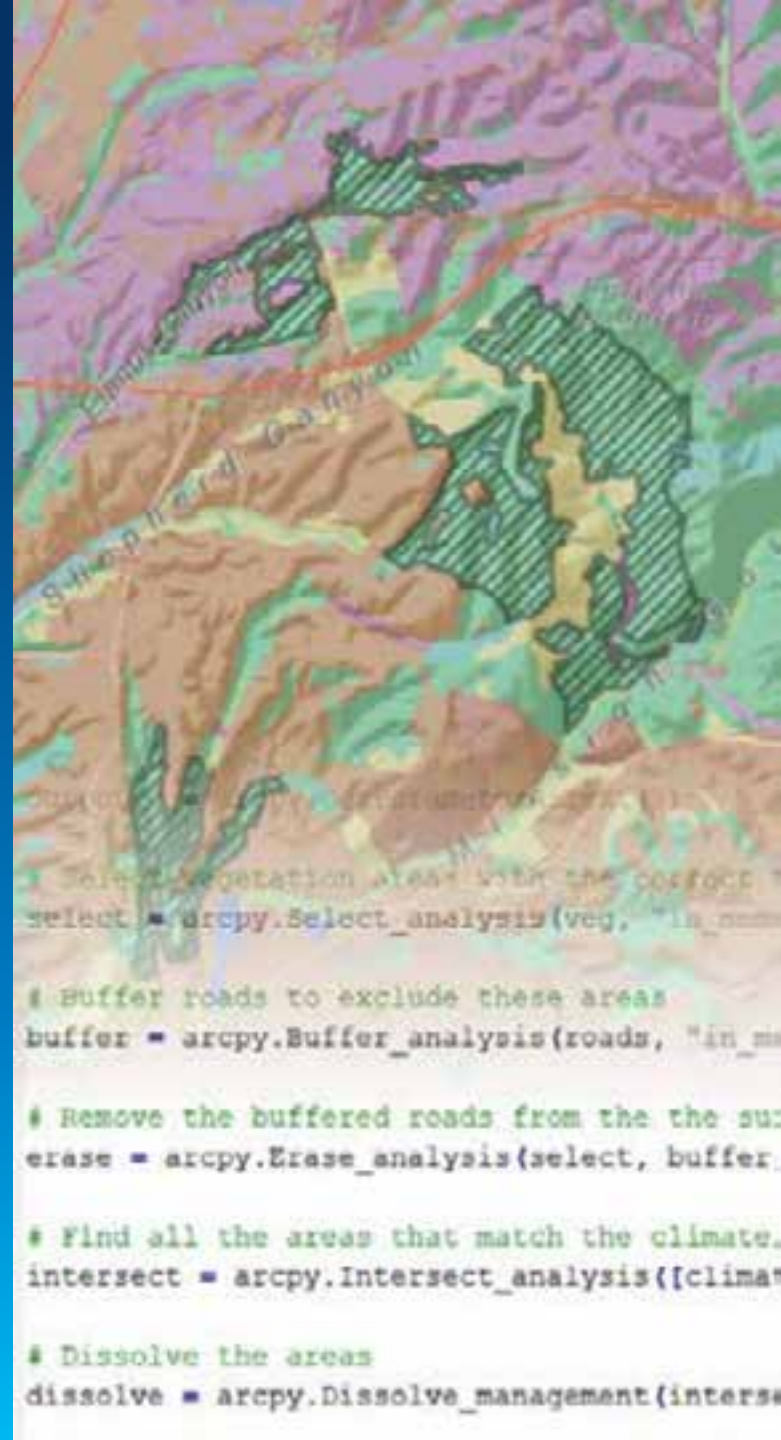
- Lot's of rich & powerful 3rd party libraries/packages
- Python has great tools for easily installing 3rd party packages:
 - easy_install
 - pip

INSTALLING PIP ON WINDOWS

- Download the latest installer for windows that fits your installed Python version: (download the exe at the bottom of <http://pypi.python.org/pypi/setuptools>).
- Install it.
- Add c:\Python2x\Scripts to the Windows path (replace Python2x with the correct directory name)
- Open a new (!) DOS prompt. From there run `easy_install pip`
- For the 64bit OS, see this answer at: <http://stackoverflow.com/a/9038397/362951>

Using Python in ArcGIS

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```
# Select vegetation area with the correct climate
select = arcpy.Select_analysis(veg, "in_name")

# Buffer roads to exclude these areas
buffer = arcpy.Buffer_analysis(roads, "in_name")

# Remove the buffered roads from the the surface
erase = arcpy.Erase_analysis(select, buffer)

# Find all the areas that match the climate
intersect = arcpy.Intersect_analysis([climate, erase])

# Dissolve the areas
dissolve = arcpy.Dissolve_management(intersect)
```

ArcPy

- Python site-package included with ArcGIS
 - Access point to 900+ geoprocessing tools
 - Includes modules covering all areas of ArcGIS:
 - Data Access
 - Mapping
 - Extensions (sa, na)
 - Time
- Includes classes and functions making it easier to create objects such as spatial references, geometries, etc.

Multiple ways to Run Python

- Python window
- Python IDE
 - Blog: [Choosing the right Python IDE](#)
- Command prompt
 - Blog: [Schedule a Python script to run](#)
- Geoprocessing Tool
 - Script tool
 - Python toolbox – new @ 10.1

Demo

Using Python in ArcGIS

Find deepest points in a raster

Script tools

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Why we create tools

- Easy to share
 - Generic
 - Can be used with different data and varied scenarios
- Communicates with the application
 - Layers from the map
 - Messages
 - Geoprocessing settings/environments
- Becomes part of the geoprocessing framework
 - Run from a tool dialog, ModelBuilder, Python
 - Can be shared as GP service or package

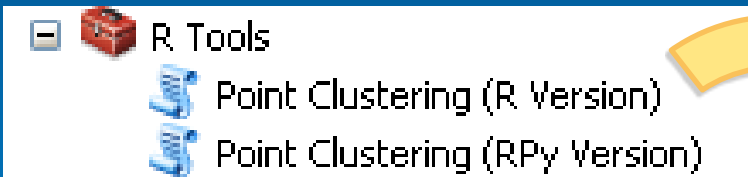
Demo

Creating Tools

Script tool & Python toolbox

Geoprocessing Tools

- Any tool, once created, can be called in Python by using the `arcpy.ImportToolbox` function
 - Creates tool wrappers for your toolbox



```
>>> arcpy.ImportToolbox(r'c:\tools\RTools\R Tools.tbx')  
>>> arcpy.PointC  
└─ PointClusteringR_tools  
└─ PointClusteringRPy_tools
```


Tool Messages

- Executing a tool will produce 3 types of messages.
 - Informative messages (severity = 0)
 - Warning messages (severity = 1)
 - Error messages (severity = 2)

```
# start try block
```

```
try:
```

```
    arcpy.analysis.Buffer("c:/ws/roads.shp", "c:/outws/roads10.shp", 100)
```

```
# If an error occurs when running a tool, print the tool messages
```

```
except arcpy.ExecuteError:
```

```
    print arcpy.GetMessages(2)
```

```
# Any other error
```

```
except Exception as e:
```

```
    print e
```

Environments

- Script writers set the environment and tools use them
 - General settings
 - Current Workspace, Output Coordinate System, Extent
 - Raster analysis settings
 - Cell Size, Mask
 - Many more

arcpy.env.workspace

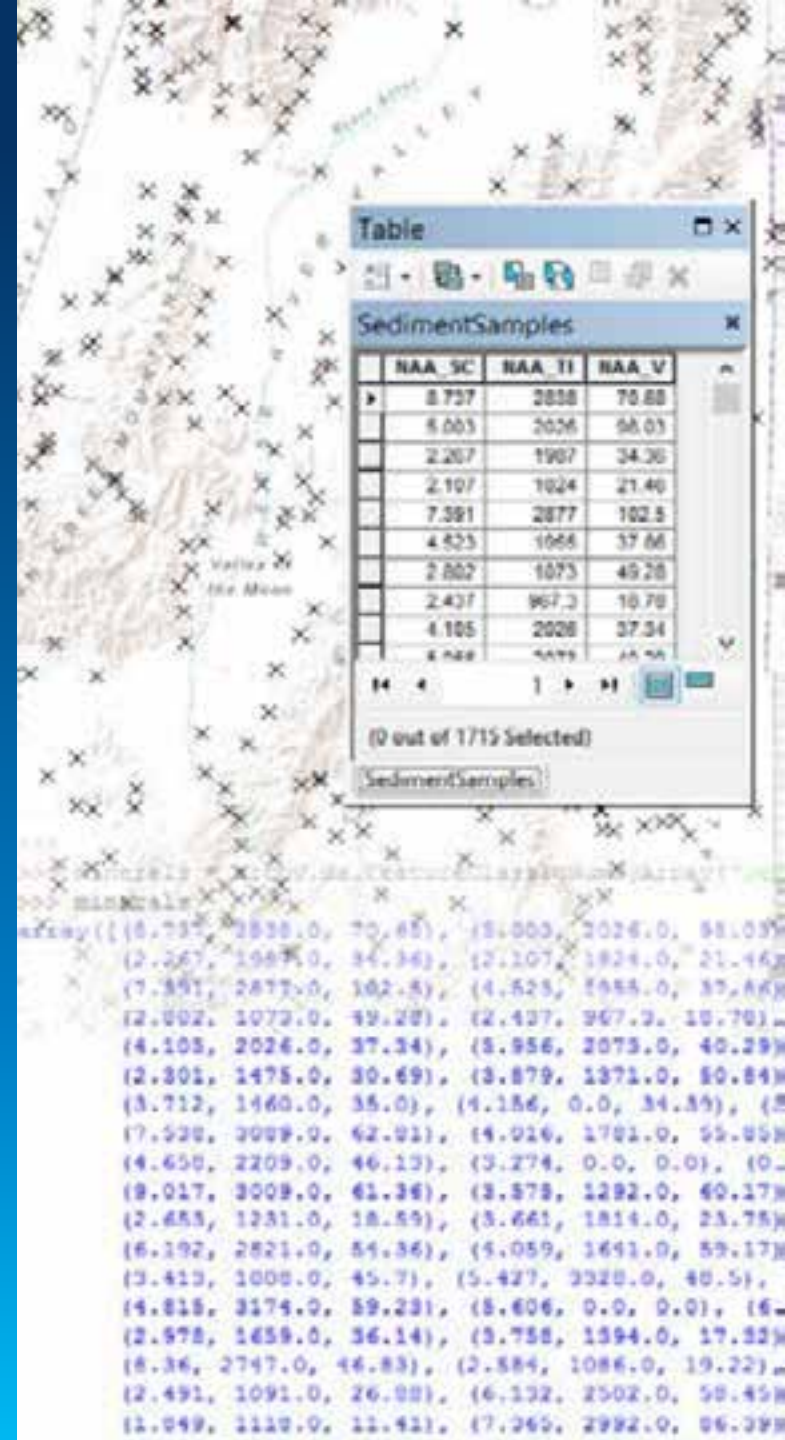
arcpy.env.outputCoordinateSystem

arcpy.env.extent

arcpy.env.cellSize

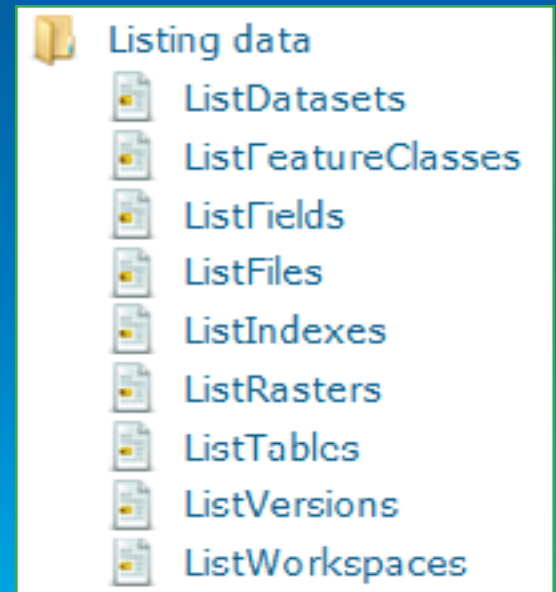
Accessing Data

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Listing Data

- List functions exist to support these types of tasks:
 - Converting from one format to another (CAD to GDB)
 - Clipping a set of feature classes with a study area
 - Spill Modeling/Land use studies, etc.



Describe Function

- Allows script to determine properties of data
 - Data type (shapefile, coverage, network dataset, etc)
 - Shape type (point, polygon, line, etc)
 - Spatial reference
 - Extent of features
 - List of fields
- Returns an object with dynamic properties
- Logic can be added to a script to branch based on data properties

Data Access module (new @ 10.1)

- Improved cursor support (faster performance)
- Control of the edit session, edit operation
- Functions for converting tables/feature classes to and from NumPy arrays
- Support for versioning, replicas, domains, and subtypes
- Walk function (similar to `os.walk` but for ArcGIS data types)

Data Access cursors

- Much faster
- Supports *with* statements (no *del* needed)
- No need to access the full geometry

At 10.1

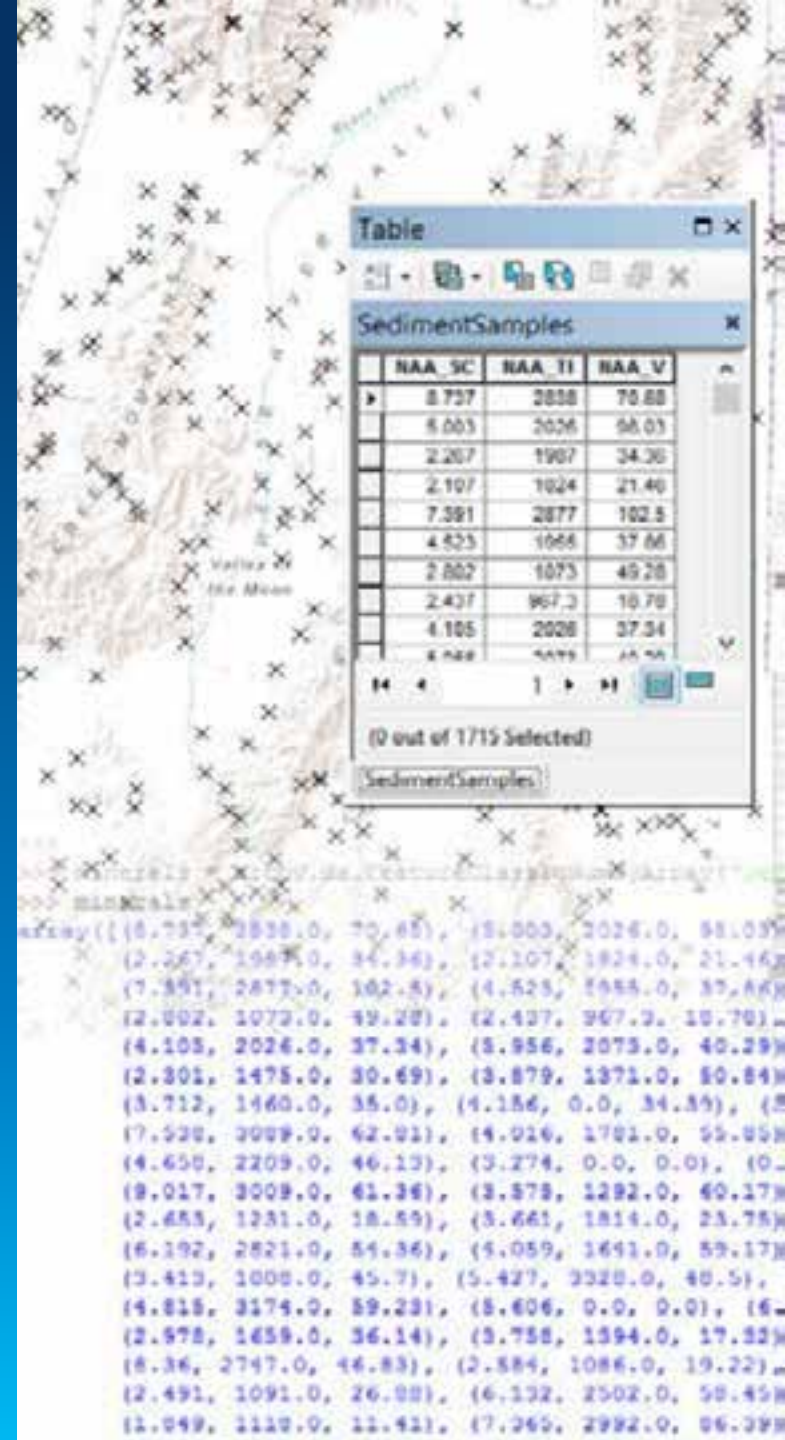
```
import arcpy

# Print the WELL_ID, WELL_TYPE, and the feature's X,Y.
fields = ["WELL_ID", "WELL_TYPE", "SHAPE@XY"]
with arcpy.da.SearchCursor("c:/data/base.gdb/well" , fields) as cursor:
    for row in cursor:
        print("{0}, {1}, {2}".format(row[0], row[1], row[2]))
```

Demo

Cursors

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Geometry and cursors

- Can create geometry in different ways
 - Geometry objects
 - List of coordinates
 - Using other formats
 - JSON, WKT, WKB

```
• line = arcpy.Polyline(  
•     arcpy.Array([arcpy.Point(2,3),  
•                 arcpy.Point(3,5)])  
•  
• line = [(2,3), (3,5)]  
•  
• line = {  
•     "type": "LineString",  
•     "coordinates": [[2, 3], [3,5]]  
•  
• cursor.insertRow([line])
```

Working with geometry

- Relational:
 - Is a point within a polygon?

- `point.within(polygon)`

```
boundary  
buffer  
clip  
contains  
convexHull  
crosses  
difference  
disjoint  
distanceTo  
equals  
getArea  
getLength  
getPart  
intersect  
overlaps  
positionAlongLine  
projectAs  
symmetricDifference  
touches  
union  
within
```

Working with geometry

- Topological
 - What is the intersection of two geometries?

```
• poly1.intersect(poly2)
```

```
boundary  
buffer  
clip  
contains  
convexHull  
crosses  
difference  
disjoint  
distanceTo  
equals  
getArea  
getLength  
getPart  
intersect  
overlaps  
positionAlongLine  
projectAs  
symmetricDifference  
touches  
union  
within
```

Working with geometry

- Others

- What is the halfway point of a line?

```
• line.positionAlongLine(0.5, True)
```

- What is the geodesic area of a polygon?

```
• poly.getArea('GEODESIC')
```

```
boundary  
buffer  
clip  
contains  
convexHull  
crosses  
difference  
disjoint  
distanceTo  
equals  
getArea  
getLength  
getPart  
intersect  
overlaps  
positionAlongLine  
projectAs  
symmetricDifference  
touches  
union  
within
```

Demo

Topological Operation

Splitting Polygons

Map Automation & Map Production

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Mapping module (arcpy.mapping)

- Contains functions and classes used to automate mapping tasks
 - Manage map documents and layers
 - Fix broken data sources
 - Update layer symbology across many maps
 - Export and print map documents
 - Automate map production / map series (create map books)
- [Download Sample ArcPy Mapping Tools](#)

arcpy.mapping

Update data sources, sql expressions, and label expressions

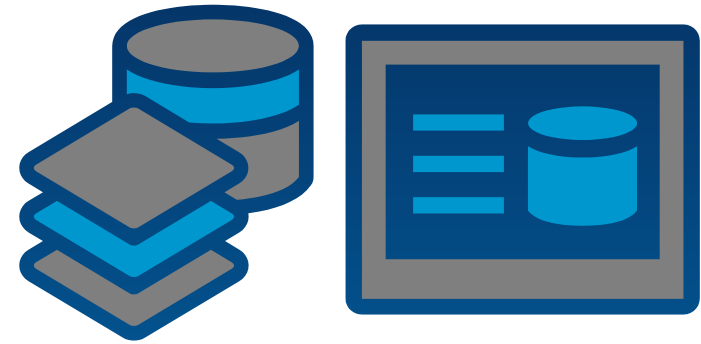
Recommended videos:

http://video.esri.com/watch/2935/python-map-automation-_dash_-introduction-to-arcpymapping

http://video.esri.com/watch/2934/python-map-automation-_dash_-beyond-the-basics-of-arcpymapping

ArcGIS Server & Python

Javier Abadía



ArcGIS for Server – REST API

- Services REST API

```
http://[server]/arcgis/rest/services
```

- Admin REST API

```
http://[server]/arcgis/admin
```

What can you do?

Anything

- clusters, machines
- datastores
- folders, services
- logs
- users, roles, permissions
- configuration backup
- ...



Steps

1. Generate a token
 - and keep it for subsequent requests
2. Issue REST requests
 - include the f=json parameter
 - get responses in JSON
 - use the correct HTTP method (GET, POST)
 - stateless

Python talks REST

- as any other language
- urllib/urllib2
 - send/receive http messages
- requests
 - better lib for sending/receiving http
 - pip install requests
 - <http://www.python-requests.org>

ArcGIS Server Administration Toolkit

The screenshot shows the ArcGIS.com website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'ArcGIS' and links for 'FEATURES', 'PLANS', 'GALLERY', 'MAP', and 'HELP'. A 'SIGN IN' button and a search box are also present. The main heading is 'ArcGIS Server Administration Toolkit - 10.1+'. Below this, there is a thumbnail image of the toolkit interface with a list of functions: 'Create Folder', 'Make AGS Connection File', 'Make Featureclass from Log Extents', 'Modify Log Settings', 'Publish Service Definitions', 'Rename Service', 'Report Server Info', 'Stop, Start, Delete Services', and 'Upload and Register SOE'. To the right of the thumbnail, there is a description: 'Administrative tools for ArcGIS Server. Stop, start services, change logging, rename a service and more...'. Below the description, there is a 'Geoprocessing Sample by khibma' with a 'Last Modified: June 27, 2013' date and a rating of 4 stars (4 ratings, 3,108 downloads). There is a 'Sign in to rate this item.' link and social media icons for Facebook and Twitter. An 'OPEN +' button is located below the thumbnail. The 'Description' section follows, stating that the toolkit provides tools and scripts to help administer ArcGIS Server, written in Python and connecting to the REST Admin. It lists several administrative functions: stopping, starting, or deleting a service; renaming a service; modifying log levels and clearing old logs; uploading and registering an SOE; creating a featureclass from map service logs; and publishing Service Definitions (.SD). The description concludes by stating that the tools are presented in three main ways: *Tools*, *Code*, and *standalone executable*.

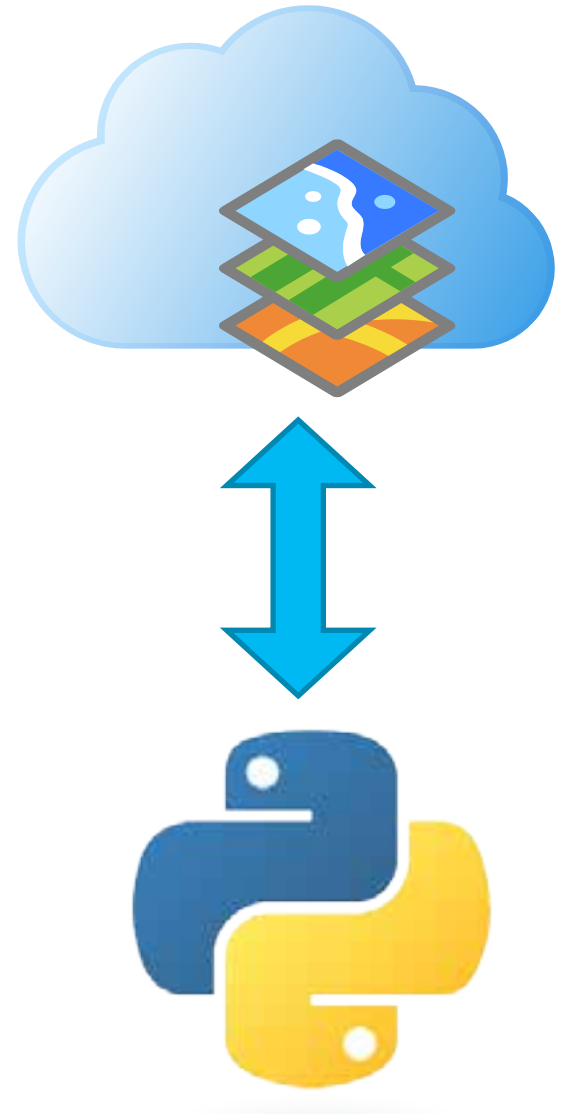
<http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=12dde73e0e784e47818162b4d41ee340>

Demo

ArcGIS for Server Admin Toolkit

ArcGIS Online & Python

Javier Abadía



ArcGIS Online

Can you guess? There's a REST API too!

- Map Services (ESRI provided)
- Task Services (ESRI provided)
- ArcGIS Online hosted services

- Portal Services
 - accessing/modifying Users, Groups, and Items

What can you do?

- Manage the Portal/ArcGIS Online organization
 - on behalf of authenticated user
- Search
- Groups
 - create, modify, delete, manage invitations, etc
- Users
 - modify, delete, manage group membership
- Items
 - upload, delete, resign, update, group assignment, comments & ratings...

Use cases

- Customized search
 - multi-portal
- Content Reports
 - list of users
 - list of all services used in webmaps
 - ensure quality of metadata
- Bulk operations
 - update service urls
 - group emailer
 - transferring ownership
 - register ArcGIS Server services into ArcGIS Online
- Backup

Other uses of Python

Javier Abadía



Python is amazing

ArcGIS is powerful

- many, many 3rd party libraries to do anything
 - read/write Excel files
 - (real .xls and .xlsx files not .csv)
 - scrap content from web pages
 - parsing the DOM
 - access databases, connect to Nintendo Wii remotes...

- you can use them together with ArcPy and REST API calls

*amazing + powerful = **awesome***

Reading/Writing excel workbooks

xlrd, xlwt

```
from xlrd import open_workbook

wb = open_workbook('simple.xls')

for s in wb.sheets():
    print 'Sheet:', s.name
    for row in range(s.nrows):
        values = []
        for col in range(s.ncols):
            values.append(s.cell(row, col).value)
        print ', '.join(values)
    print
```

Scraping web content

BeautifulSoup

```
response = requests.get(url, params={'Id_Complejo': id_complejo})
response.encoding = 'utf-8'
soup = bs(response.text)

...

root = soup.find('li', class_='resumen')
if root:
    cod_centro = int(root.find('div', class_='right').string)
    latitude = float(root.find('div', id='ctl00_ContentPlaceHolder1_...
    longitude = float(root.find('div', id='ctl00_ContentPlaceHolder1_...
    ...
    print "%d, %.5f, %.5f, %s, %s, %s, %s" % (cod_centro, latitude, longitude, ...
```



Resources

- Python resource center
 - pro.arcgis.com/analysis/python/
- ArcPy Café
 - arcpy.wordpress.com
- Follow us on Twitter
 - @arcpy