# Chained Near (Analysis)

Title   Chained Near (Analysis)

Summary

This tool will conduct a near analysis that will add a new field for every Nea
Input Features dataset. Unlike Near, this tool will create a column wise set
Feature rather than using the closest of all the near features input into the
more fields, so use this only if you have a specific need to know proximity f
Input Feature class. Consider a Near Table if you want more detailed proxir
comfortable with a higher number of records.

Illustration
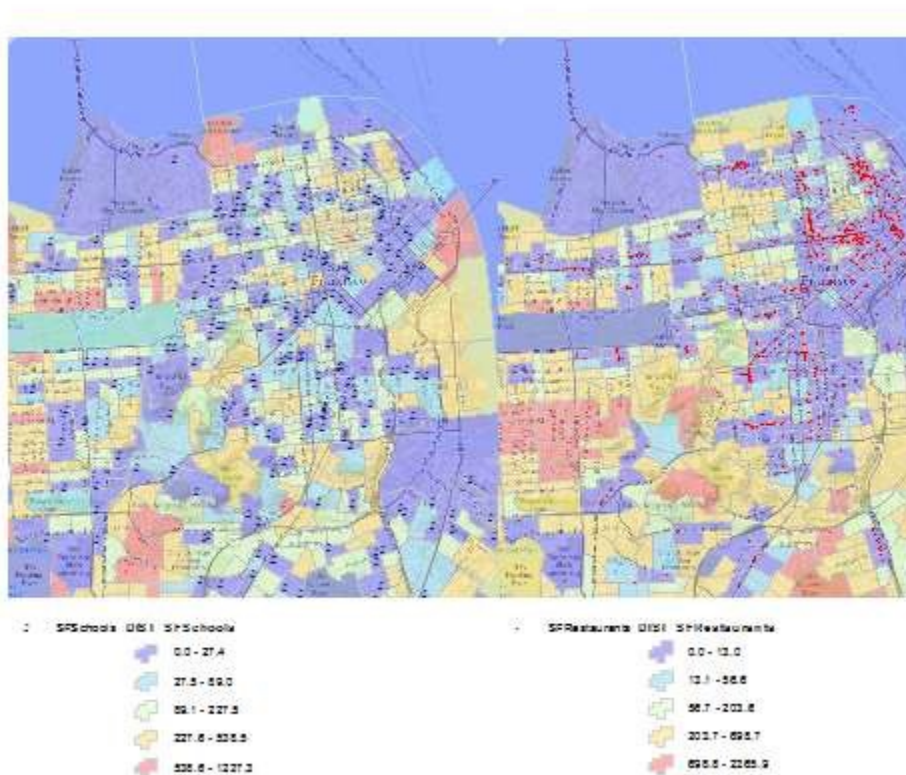
The input features that can be point, polyli
polygon, or multipoint type. Will have new
added to it.

Near_Features

Dialog Reference

One or more feature layers or feature class
containing near feature candidates. The ne
features can be of point, polyline, polygon,
multipoint. If mutliple features are chosen,
one will be given a separate field in the for
"DIST_{Feature Class Name}", or "ANGLE_
{Feature Class Name}. Field names are va
so may be subject to truncation if the RDBI
requires it (shapefile).

Search_Radius (Optional)

Dialog Reference

The radius used to search for near features
value is specified, all near features are
considered. If a distance but no unit or unk
is specified, the units of the coordinate sys
the input features are used. If the Geodesi
option is used, a linear unit such as Kilome
Miles should be used.

Location (Optional)

Dialog Reference

Specifies whether x- and y-coordinates of t
closest location of the near feature will be
to the X_{Feature Class Name} and Y_{Fe
Class Name} fields.

NO_LOCATION — Location information will
written to the output table. This is the defa

to 180°, with 0° to the east, 90° to the nor
180° (or -180°) to the west, and -90° to th
south. When the GEODESIC method is use
angle is within the range of -180° to 180°,
0° to the north, 90° to the east, 180° (or -
to the south, and -90° to the west.

NO_ANGLE —The near angle values will no
written. This is the default.

ANGLE —The near angle values will be writ
the ANGLE_{Feature Class Name} field.

There is no python reference for this param

Method (Optional)	**Dialog Reference**

Determines whether to use a shortest path
spheroid (geodesic) or a flat earth (planar)
method. It is strongly suggested to use the
Geodesic method with data stored in a coo
system that is not appropriate for distance
measurements (for example, Web Mercato
any geographic coordinate system) and an
analysis that spans a large geographic area

PLANAR —Uses planar distances between t
features. This is the default.

GEODESIC —Uses geodesic distances betw
features. This method takes into account th
curvature of the spheroid and correctly dea
data near the dateline and poles.

There is no python reference for this param

Code Samples

There are no code samples for this tool.
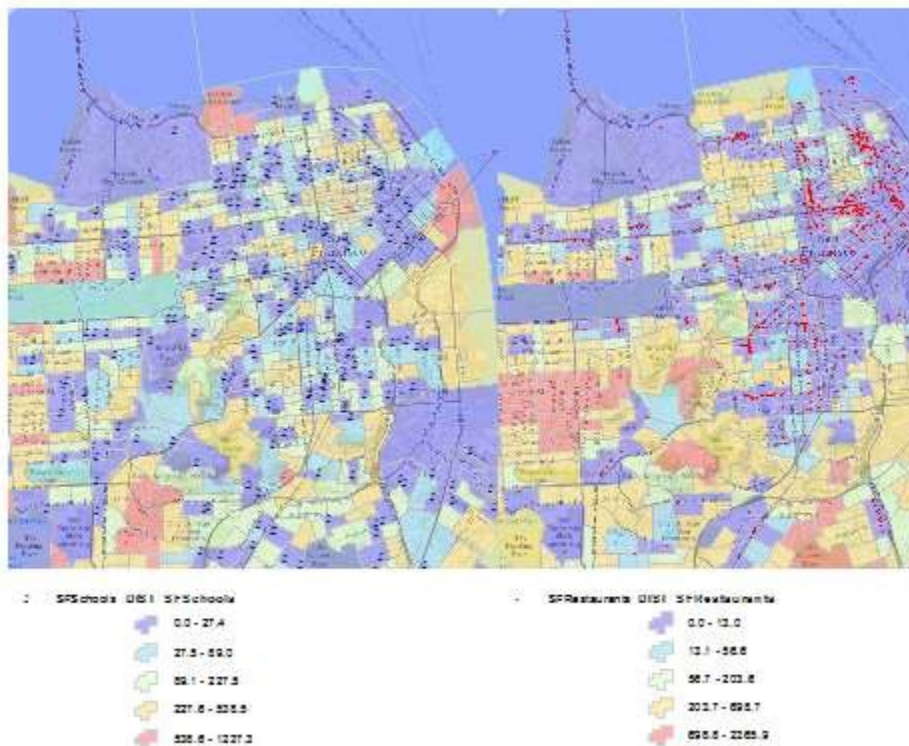
Tags

Near, Scoring, Proximity, Analysis, Chained

Credits

There are no credits for this item.

Use limitations

There are no access and use limitations for this item.

You are currently using the Item Description metadata style. Change your Options dialog box to see additional metadata content.