

Chained Near Filter Query (Analysis)

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Description

This tool will conduct a near analysis that will add a new field for every unique value found in the Near Feature Filter Field relative to the Input Features dataset. Unlike Near, this tool will create multiple column wise near fields for every unique set of field values within the Near Feature that is being compared to the Input Feature class. This tool is the same as making a feature layer for every unique value in the Near Feature and then running a Near Analysis tool on each of the output query layers.

Usage

This tool will conduct a chained near analysis creating multiple near proximity fields for each near feature class given to it.

Syntax

ChainedNearFilterQuery (Input_Features, Near_Feature, Near_Filter_Field, {Search_Radius}, {Location}, {Angle}, {FID_Transfer}, {Method})

| Parameter | Explanation | Data Type |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| Input_Features | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>The input features that can be point, polyline, polygon, or multipoint type. Will have new fields added to it.</p> <p>There is no python reference for this parameter.</p> | Feature Class |
| Near_Feature | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>This is the feature class that will have unique field values being used to generate new Near features to compare to the Input feature class.</p> <p>There is no python reference for this parameter.</p> | Feature Class |
| Near_Filter_Field | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>This is the field that is used to generate unique near feature sets that will be compared to the Input Feature class.</p> <p>There is no python reference for this parameter.</p> | Field |
| Search_Radius (Optional) | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>The radius used to search for near features. If no value is specified, all near features are considered. If a distance but no unit or unknown is specified, the units of the coordinate system of the input features are used. If the Geodesic option is used, a linear unit such as Kilometers or Miles should be used.</p> <p>There is no python reference for this parameter.</p> | Linear Unit |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------|
| Location (Optional) | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>Specifies whether x- and y-coordinates of the closest location of the near feature will be written to the X_{Feature Class Name} and Y_{Feature Class Name} fields.</p> <p>NO_LOCATION — Location information will not be written to the output table. This is the default.</p> <p>LOCATION — Location information will be written to the output table.</p> <p>There is no python reference for this parameter.</p> | Boolean |
| Angle (Optional) | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>Specifies whether the near angle will be calculated and written to a NEAR_ANGLE field in the output table. A near angle measures direction of the line connecting an input feature to its nearest feature at their closest locations. When the PLANAR method is used in the method parameter, the angle is within the range of -180° to 180°, with 0° to the east, 90° to the north, 180° (or -180°) to the west, and -90° to the south. When the GEODESIC method is used, the angle is within the range of -180° to 180°, with 0° to the north, 90° to the east, 180° (or -180°) to the south, and -90° to the west.</p> <p>NO_ANGLE —The near angle values will not be written. This is the default.</p> <p>ANGLE —The near angle values will be written to the ANGLE_{Feature Class Name} field.</p> <p>There is no python reference for this parameter.</p> | Boolean |
| FID_Transfer (Optional) | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>If True, the FID of the Near Feature will be transferred to the input feature class along side the NEAR_Distance.</p> <p>There is no python reference for this parameter.</p> | Boolean |
| Method (Optional) | <p>Dialog Reference</p> <p>Determines whether to use a shortest path on a spheroid (geodesic) or a flat earth (planar) method. It is strongly suggested to use the Geodesic method with data stored in a coordinate system that is not appropriate for distance measurements (for example, Web Mercator or any geographic coordinate system) and any analysis that spans a large geographic area.</p> <p>PLANAR —Uses planar distances between the features. This is the default.</p> <p>GEODESIC —Uses geodesic distances between</p> | String |

features. This method takes into account the curvature of the spheroid and correctly deals with data near the dateline and poles.

There is no python reference for this parameter.

Code Samples

There are no code samples for this tool.

Tags

Near, Scoring, Proximity, Analysis, Chained, Query, Filter

Credits

There are no credits for this item.

Use limitations

There are no access and use limitations for this item.

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