Contents

[ArcGIS.Desktop.Core.Geoprocessing 1](#_Toc413674994)

[Overview 1](#_Toc413674995)

[How to execute a tool 1](#_Toc413674996)

[Example 1 1](#_Toc413674997)

[Example 2 2](#_Toc413674998)

[Setting geoprocessing environment 2](#_Toc413674999)

[Open a geoprocessing tool dialog. 3](#_Toc413675000)

[Example 1 3](#_Toc413675001)

[Example 2 3](#_Toc413675002)

[Using the delegate GPToolExecuteEventHandler 4](#_Toc413675003)

[Still to do 5](#_Toc413675004)

[ShowMessageBox 5](#_Toc413675005)

The geoprocessing public APIs are exposed through the ArcGIS.Desktop.Core.Geoprocessing namespace in the ArcGIS Pro API Reference Guide.

The core useful methods, enumerators and interfaces for geoprocessing tasks are available in this namespace.

# ArcGIS.Desktop.Core.Geoprocessing

## Overview

You will use the ExecuteToolAsync method to run any geoprocessing tool.

## How to execute a tool

To run (or execute) a tool, in the most case, you just pass two required (along with some optional) arguments to ExecuteToolAsync method, which are:

1. Name of the tool: tool name passed as a string and is specified as follows:

toolbox\_alias.ToolName (alias and tool name are separated by a dot)

You can get the correct alias and tool name from drag-dropping a tool in Python window or from tool’s help page.

Example (python window and .Net)

1. Arguments to ExecuteToolAsync: Pass all the parameter values of the geoprocessing tool in an IEnumerable of type string.

Make sure the sequence of parameter values of the tool matches exactly with the sequence specified in tool’s reference (help) page. You can also get the sequence by drag-dropping the tool in Python window.

Note: Tool parameters are arranged on tool’s dialog as per GUI design and do not always follow the sequence specified in tool help page.

Example (python window and .Net)

Now, look

Example 1: Simplest tool execution

private async Task<IGPResult> ExecuteGetCount()

{

string[] args = new string[] {

@"C:\data\Hydrants.shp"

};

var gp\_result = await Geoprocessing.ExecuteTool("GetCount\_management", args);

if (!gp\_result.IsFailed)

{

int count = Convert.ToInt32(gp\_result.Values[0]);

System.Windows.Forms.MessageBox.Show("Result : " + gp\_result.Values[0]);

}

var messages = gp\_result.Messages;

string msgStr = "";

foreach (IGPMessage msg in messages)

{

msgStr += msg.Text + "\n";

}

System.Windows.Forms.MessageBox.Show(msgStr);

return gp\_result;

}

Example 2: Progress dialog

protected async override void OnClick()

{

await ExecuteBuffer2();

}

public async Task<IGPResult> ExecuteBuffer2()

{

// in ArcGIS.Framework….Threading.Tasks.

ProgressDialog progDlg = new ProgressDialog("Buffer\_management", "Cancel", 100);

progDlg.Show();

// Threading.Tasks.

var progSrc = new CancelableProgressorSource(progDlg);

string[] paramList = new string[3];

paramList[0] = @"C:\data\Hydrants.shp";

paramList[1] = @"C:\temp\testout19.shp";

paramList[2] = "50 meters";

KeyValuePair<string, string>[] env = new KeyValuePair<string, string>[]{

new KeyValuePair<string, string>("extent", "-170.5 0.0 0.5 38.4")

};

var gp\_result = await Geoprocessing.ExecuteTool("Buffer\_analysis", paramList, env, progSrc.Progressor);

progDlg.Hide();

return gp\_result;

}

## Setting geoprocessing environment

The third parameter of ExecuteTool method is a KyeValuePair of strings. You pass pair(s) of values as argument to set the environment:

System.Collections.Generic.KeyValuePair<string, string>[] envs = new System.Collections.Generic.KeyValuePair<string, string>[]

{

new System.Collections.Generic.KeyValuePair<string, string>("Output Workspace", @"c:\temp"),

new System.Collections.Generic.KeyValuePair<string, string>("Extent", "0 0 12 14")

};

## Open a geoprocessing tool dialog.

Example 1: Open a geoprocessing tool dialog with parameter values filled in. User needs to click on ‘Run’ to execute the tool:

public class OpenToolButton : Button

{

protected override void OnClick()

{

OpenGPTool();

}

private void OpenGPTool()

{

string[] paramList = new string[3];

paramList[0] = @"C:\data\Hydrants.shp";

paramList[1] = @"c:\temp\fgdb.gdb\testout1";

paramList[2] = "50 meters";

KeyValuePair<string, string>[] envs = {

new KeyValuePair<string, string>("Output Workspace", @"c:\temp") };

Geoprocessing.OpenToolDialog(@"Buffer\_analysis", paramList, envs);

}

}

Example 2: Open a script tool dialog.

public class OpenToolButton2 : Button

{

protected override void OnClick()

{

OpenScriptTool();

}

private void OpenScriptTool()

{

string[] paramList = new string[3];

paramList[0] = @"C:\data\Hydrants.shp";

paramList[1] = @"c:\temp\testout12.shp";

string toolPath = @"C:\data\ScriptTool.tbx/MyScriptTool";

System.Collections.Generic.KeyValuePair<string, string>[] envs = { new System.Collections.Generic.KeyValuePair<string, string>("Output Workspace", @"c:\temp") };

Geoprocessing.OpenToolDialog(toolPath, paramList, envs);

}

}

## Using the delegate GPToolExecuteEventHandler

Use a long running process (such as Empirical Bayesian Kriging) to show implementation of callback delegate. Collect all output messages while the tool is running. Call cancel\_test3() to stop execution of the process.

static CancellationTokenSource \_cts;

internal async static void test3()

{

string[] args = { "ca\_ozone\_pts", "OZONE", "", "in\_memory\\raster", "4040", "NONE", "100", "1", "100",

"NBRTYPE=StandardCircular RADIUS=310833.272442914 ANGLE=0 NBR\_MAX=15 NBR\_MIN=10 SECTOR\_TYPE=ONE\_SECTOR",

"PREDICTION", "0.5", "EXCEED", "" };

string tool\_path = "ga.EmpiricalBayesianKriging"; // "EmpiricalBayesianKriging\_ga"

System.Diagnostics.Debug.Assert(\_cts == null);// call cancel\_test3()

\_cts = new CancellationTokenSource();

var gp = FrameworkApplication.FindModule("esri\_geoprocessing\_module") as IGeoprocessing;

var t = gp.ExecuteTool(tool\_path, args, null, \_cts.Token,

(event\_name, o) => //implement deligate and handle events

{

switch (event\_name)

{

case "OnValidate": //stop execute if any warnings

if ((o as IGPMessage[]).Any(it => it.Type == GPMessageType.Warning))

\_cts.Cancel();

break;

case "OnProgressMessage": System.Diagnostics.Debug.WriteLine("{0}: {1}", new object[] { event\_name, (string)o }); break;

case "OnProgressPos": System.Diagnostics.Debug.WriteLine("{0}: {1} %", new object[] { event\_name, (int)o }); break;

default: break;

}

});

var ret = await t;

\_cts = null;

}

/// <summary>

/// cancel test3

/// </summary>

internal static void cancel\_test3()

{

if (\_cts != null)

\_cts.Cancel();

\_cts = null;

}

Still to do:

### ShowMessageBox