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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 – basic concept

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):

Python window: arcpy.CreateFeatureClass\_management(arg, arg, arg …)

.Net: “management.CreateFeatureClass” // a string

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)

Python window: input\_features, out\_feature\_class, buffer\_distance, ….

// pass values to Enumerable with same sequence as in Python window.

.Net: IEnumerable<string> args = new Enumerable(“path\_to\_output”, “out\_fc\_name”, “Polyline”)

So, a call to ExecuteToolAsync will be:

Geoprocessing.ExecuteToolAsync(“management.CreateFeatureClass”, args)

## Passing .Net non-string objects to ExecuteToolAsync

In many scenarios, passing a Layer, geometry created while interacting with the map, Envelope or Extent, SpatialReference or a Table as an argument to a geoprocessing tool may be necessary. In such cases, MakeValueArray method, which converts such objects to string, can be used.

* Syntax
* ref to msdn article

Say, we have to pass the first argument as a Layer object and the 2nd and 3rd can be passed as string then we can third, we can pack the arguments in a List<object> either of two ways:

1. Convert the layerObject to a string and combine it with other two strings in a List<object>:

MakeValueArray(layerObject), “second\_param\_value”, “third\_param\_value”

1. Convert all three (one object and two strings) to strings at once:

MakeValueArray(layerObject, “second\_param\_value”, “third\_param\_value”)

Note:

1. MakeValueArray( var1, val2) 🡪 returns 2 strings
2. MakeValueArray(var1, list(a, b, c) 🡪 also returns 2 strings

Code example:

List<object> args = new List<object>();

// populate args --- take Egme’s example

arguments = Geoprocessing.MakeValueArray(args.ToArray());

ExecuteToolAsync(“management.CreateFeatureClass”, args.ToArray());

## How to execute a tool – details

Until now only the required parameters of ExecuteToolAsync is discussed. However, there are 4 optional parameters. The full syntax is:

(awaitable) Task<IGPResult> Geoprocessing.ExecuteToolAsync( string toolpath,

IEnumerable<string> parameters,

[ IEnumerable< ……>> environments = null ],

[ CancellationToken? cancelToken = null ],

[ GPToolExecuteEventHandler callback = null ],

[ GPExecuteToolFlags flags = GPExecuteToolFlags.Default ])

Usage:

IGPResult x = await ExecuteToolAsync( …………. );

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