

# **GEOG 432/832: Programming, Scripting, and Automation for GIS**

## **Week 03.02: More geoprocessing in Python**

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# Today's schedule

- Open discussion
- Project intro
- Discussion and exercises
- For next class

# Open discussion

**Finish Monday's exercises**

# Tools and parameters

- In Python, geoprocessing tools are referred to by name
- Tool name != tool label (but often similar-ish)
- e.g., the name of the **Add Field** tool in the Data Management toolbox is `AddField` in ArcPy
- references to a tool *also* require the toolbox **alias**... why?
- Multiple tools (in different tool boxes) have the same name 🙄
- Multiple Clip tools
  - Analysis toolbox (i.e., Clip)
  - Data Management toolbox (i.e., Clip Raster, but the name in ArcPy is Clip)
- **Further**, the toolbox alias != the name or the label of the toolbox
  - e.g., the alias of the Data Management toolbox is “management”

# Accessing tools

## Two ways to access a tool in Python/arcpy

### 1. Call its corresponding function

- All geoprocessing tools are available as functions in arcpy
- The syntax for calling a tool by its function is;

```
arcpy.<toolname_toolboxalias>(<parameters>)
```

For example, the following code runs the Clip tool:

```
import arcpy
arcpy.env.workspace = "C:/Data"
arcpy.Clip_analysis("streams.shp", "study.shp", "result.shp")
```

## 2. Use the modules that match the toolbox alias

The syntax is:

```
arcpy.<toolboxalias>.<toolname>(<parameters>)
```

For example, *this* code ALSO runs the Clip tool:

```
import arcpy
arcpy.env.workspace = "C:/Data"
arcpy.analysis.Clip("streams.shp", "study.shp", "result.shp")
```

# So, which to use?

- Whichever you want!
- Both are correct, simply a matter of preference

## Reminders:

- Python is case sensitive. "Clip" is correct, "clip" is wrong - you will get an error
- Whitespace matters... until it doesn't
- `x=3` is the same as `x = 3`
- BUT, `env. workspace` is incorrect (notice the space)
- Don't include spaces between modules, functions, classes, methods, and properties
- Don't include spaces between functions and their arguments, so  
`<toolname>(<parameters>)` is **correct**, `<toolname> (<parameters>)` is **wrong**



# That said...

From your book...

*Note: The use of extra spaces does not always result in an error, and Python is relatively robust. For example, using `env. workspace` (with a space in between) does not produce an error, nor does `arcpy .analysis. Clip()`. In general, however, it is good practice not to add any extra spaces.*

- **Just follow good practices**
- "Official" Python style guide: <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>
- Google's guide: <https://google.github.io/styleguide/pyguide.html>

# Getting the syntax right

- We've used some tools/functions already
- But we've been a bit light on formalization

## Breaking it down

- All geoprocessing tools (and really, most functions in general) have parameters
  - Some are required
  - Others are options

**Can we think of any examples we've seen so far?**

**What's a parameter? An argument? How are they different?**

# Parameters and arguments

- **Parameter:** the variable listed inside the parentheses in the function definition
- **Argument:** the value that are sent to the function when it is called
- Often used interchangeably, not the same. *But I'll definitely mispeak and screw it up*

## Parameters have properties

- **Name:** a unique name for each tool parameter
- **Type:** the type of data expected, such as feature class, integer, string, or raster
- **Direction:** whether the parameter defines input or output values
- **Required:** whether a value must be provided for a parameter or is optional

**How do we know what parameters are required by a function/tool?**

# Yup, go to the docs

Parameter	Explanation	Data Type
in_features	The features to be clipped.	Feature Layer
clip_features	The features used to clip the input features.	Feature Layer
out_feature_class	The feature class to be created.	Feature Class
cluster_tolerance (Optional)	The minimum distance separating all feature coordinates as well as the distance a coordinate can move in X or Y (or both). Set the value to be higher for data with less coordinate accuracy and lower for data with extremely high accuracy.	Linear unit

Once a valid set of parameters is provided, the tool is ready to run

# The example of Clip

- The Clip tool has 4 parameters, including the optional `(cluster_tolerance)`
- The syntax is: `Clip(in_features, clip_features, out_feature_class, {cluster_tolerance})`
- First, the **name** of the Clip tool
- Then, parameters inside parens
- Params are separated by commas,
- Optional params are in curly braces `{ }`
- Style?
  - I like spaces, but it's up to you
  - Required params first, then optional params

## More formalization

- Input dataset(s) usually go first typically prefixed by "in\_" (e.g., `in_data`, `in_table` )
- Output dataset(s) (if there is one), prefixed by "out\_" (e.g., `out_features` )
- Then required params (e.g., **buffer distance**)
- Then optional params last (so they're easier to omit if not needed)

 *usually, but not always*

# Comparing tools (buffer vs. clip)

Let's take a look at some code:

## Buffer

```
Buffer(in_features, out_feature_class,  
       buffer_distance_or_field, {line_side},  
       {line_end_type}, {dissolve_option}, {dissolve_field})
```

## actual use

```
import arcpy  
arcpy.env.workspace = "C:/Data/study.gdb"  
arcpy.Buffer_analysis("roads", "buffer", "100 METERS")
```

- What did the code do?
- What if you wanted to specify `dissolve_option` and no other optional params?

# Setting optional paramaters

Multiple ways of accomplishing this task

- Empty string: `""`
- Number sign (octothorpe) *in a string*: `"#"`
- Using None: `None`

## Examples:

```
arcpy.Buffer_analysis("roads", "buffer", "100 METERS", "", "",  
                      "LIST", "CODE")  
arcpy.Buffer_analysis("roads", "buffer", "100 METERS", "#", "#",  
                      "LIST", "CODE")  
arcpy.Buffer_analysis("roads", "buffer", "100 METERS", None, None,  
                      "LIST", "CODE")  
arcpy.Buffer_analysis("roads", "buffer", "100 METERS",  
                      dissolve_option="LIST", dissolve_field="CODE")
```



# A quick diversion...

## What is "None"?

- A Python keyword
- Means null or "no value"
- Can also mean "unknown" (e.g., in a database)

# Let's try it (open ArcGIS Pro and your project from last class)

- So far, we've using the actual file names as parameters:

## For example:

```
arcpy.Clip_analysis("State_Park_Locations.shp", "lancaster_county.shp", "myFirstOutput.shp")
```

- This is called "hard coding" the parameters

## Possible downsides?

## When might hard coding be useful?

## Let's be more flexible

1. Create new variables for each of the parameters and assign the hard-coded values to those variables. For example, `inFc = "State_Park_Locations.shp"`
2. Then replace the parameters with the variable names

How did it go?

## What does your code look like?

```
inFc = "State_Park_Locations.shp"  
clipFc = "lancaster_county.shp"  
outputFc = "myFirstOutput.shp"  
  
arcpy.Clip_analysis(inFc, clipFc, outputFc)
```

something like that? 

## More practice

- The "week03inclass.zip" data I provided has multiple feature classes
- Create a new code chunk that:
  - i. uses at least 2 of these files
  - ii. uses at least 2 tools, one of which is **NOT** `Clip_analysis`
  - iii. Uses variable names to abstract your code and avoid hard coding in parameters

We'll review after

## Some additional info and further abstraction

- Variables do **NOT** need to have the same name as the parameters
- You can use any valid variable name, but it's good practice to use *meaningful* names

***Have we removed all "hard coding" from our script(s)?***

**Why or why not?**

# Taking and using user input (still in ArcGIS Pro)

- our dataset names of the datasets are still hard-coded in the script
- we can have the values of the variables provided by a user or another script or tool
- The following runs the `Copy` tool, with input and output feature classes obtained from user input using the `arcpy.GetParameterAsText()` function:

```
import arcpy #not needed if using ArcGIS Pro directly
infc = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(0)
outfc = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(1)
arcpy.Copy_management(infc, outfc)
```

**Try it - what happened?**

# Why?

What does `GetParameterAsText()` do?

Did you prompt the user for input? :)

- Setting tool parameters based on user input is a common task
- Using variables --> more flexibility AND reusability



# Results

- arcpy tools return their results as a **Result** object
- But what if the tool writes to disk? (then the Result contains the *path* to the dataset)
- But for everything else, you get an output... of what type?
  - String
  - Numeric
  - Boolean
- Contains: the output AND messages AND parameters

# Textbook example

```
import arcpy
arcpy.env.workspace = "C:/Data"
mycount = arcpy.GetCount_management("streams.shp")
print(mycount)
```

mycount prints as **3153**

and

```
import arcpy
arcpy.env.workspace = "C:/Data"
myresult = arcpy.Clip_analysis("streams.shp", "study.shp",
                               "result.shp")
print(myresult)
```

prints *the path to the result.shp*

# Results are really just like any other object

Use it as the input to another function

```
import arcpy
arcpy.env.workspace = "C:/Data/study.gdb"
buffer = arcpy.Buffer_analysis("str", "str_buf", "100 METERS")
count = arcpy.GetCount_management(buffer)
print(count)
```

# Why is this useful? Recall ModelBuilder

- We can create a chain of geoprocessing operations
- And only the final desired output is returned to the application that called the script
- The Result object *also* has properties and methods
- Some tools have 1 output, other have >1. **How would you know what the output is?**
- The `getOutput()` method of the Result object can obtain a specific output by using an index number, as follows:

```
count = arcpy.GetCount_management(buffer).getOutput(0)
# The outputs are also indexed, so you can also use an index number directly to obtain a specific result:
count = arcpy.GetCount_management(buffer)[0]
```

**Note:** For tools that have only a single output, including the `GetCount` tool, no need to use `getOutput()` or an index number

# Let's try it

- Open your ArcGIS Pro project again
- Modify the following code (from earlier) to assign the result to a variable, then check the contents of the variable:

```
inFc = "State_Park_Locations.shp"  
clipFc = "lancaster_county.shp"  
outputFc = "myFirstOutput.shp"  
  
arcpy.Clip_analysis(inFc, clipFc, outputFc)
```

## How did it go?

## Let's put it together

With the feature classes provided to you, write code that counts the number of state park locations in Lancaster County.

- Then print that value to the console with a message similar to `There are _____ state parks in Lancaster county`

## For next class

- Readings
  - Chapter 5 (if you haven't already)
  - Paper posted to Canvas (for next Wednesday)
- Practice!
- Lab 01 is due on 2/19
- No class Friday