# Esri® ArcPy® Cheat Sheet

# What Is ArcPy?

ArcPy™ (often referred to as the ArcPy site package) provides Python access for all geoprocessing tools, including extensions, as well as a wide variety of useful functions and classes for working with and interrogating GIS data. Using Python and ArcPy, you can develop an infinite number of useful programs that operate on geographic data.

#### Listing Data

ArcPy list functions are used for listing ArcGIS® data. Most of these functions list data from the current ArcPy environment workspace. See the ArcPy Environments section for setting your workspace.

List datasets	arcpy.ListDatasets()
List feature classes	arcpy.ListFeatureClasses()
List files	arcpy.ListFiles()
List rasters	arcpy.ListRasters()
List tables	arcpy.ListTables()
List workspaces	arcpy.ListWorkspaces()

A few ArcPy list functions require passing in the workspace/dataset to search.

#### List indexes in a specified dataset

arcpy.ListIndexes(dataset)

### List fields in a specified dataset

arcpy.ListFields(dataset)

#### List versions the connected user has permission to use

arcpy.ListVersions(sde\_workspace)

Alternatively, the data access module (arcpy.da) helps you find and access files using Walk, which is based on the Python built-in os.walk. Unlike in the list functions above, the top directory is passed as an argument.

#### Traverses the directory tree and returns the directory path, directory names, and file names

for dirpath, dirnames, filenames in arcpy.da.walk(workspace, ...):

#### Cursors

Cursors are used to access and manipulate records in a table or feature class. Cursors place a lock on the data being accessed. After using a cursor, delete the cursor object. This can be accomplished with the cursor's context manager. Once the context manager code block is exited, the cursor object is automatically deleted.

```
with arcpy.da.SearchCursor(...) as cursor:
    for row in cursor:
```

This avoids explicitly calling del <cursor>.

```
SearchCursor returns rows of attribute values
arcpy.da.SearchCursor(
    in_table, field_names, ...
UpdateCursor updates or deletes rows of attribute values
arcpy.da.UpdateCursor(
    in_table, field_names, ...
InsertCursor inserts rows of attribute values
arcpy.da.InsertCursor(
    in_table, field_names, ...
```

### **Cursors Field Tokens**

Use cursor field tokens to access special fields or data of a dataset. Here are some useful tokens:

OID@	Object ID
GLOBALID@	Global UID
SHAPE@X	X-coordinate
SHAPE@Y	Y-coordinate
SHAPE@Z	Z-coordinate
SHAPE@M	M-value
SHAPE@XY	Centroid x,y coordinates
SHAPE@XYZ	Centroid x,y,z coordinates
SHAPE@AREA	Area
SHAPE@LENGTH	Length
SHAPE@	Geometry object
SHAPE@WKT	Well-known text representation
SHAPE@WKB	Well-known byte representation
SHAPE@JSON	Esri JSON representation

# **Extracting Geometries**

You can extract geometries from existing features in two ways:

1) Read geometries with arcpy.da cursors using the SHAPE@ field token.

```
# Store geometries in a Python list
buffered_points = [
    row[0].buffer(100)
    for row
    in arcpy.da.SearchCursor(fc, "SHAPE@")
```

2) Setting the output parameter of a geoprocessing tool to an empty Geometry object will output a list of Geometry objects.

```
geoms = arcpy.management.CopyFeatures(
    "C:/<path>", arcpy.Geometry()
```



#### **ArcPy Environments**

Environment settings affect how geoprocessing tools run. These are exposed as properties on the arcpy.env class. Environment settings set in a script will go out of scope (reset) once the script terminates.

Get workspace property:

ws = arcpy.env.workspace

Set workspace property:

arcpy.env.workspace = "C:/<path>"

Temporarily set workspace using arcpy.EnvManager context manager: with arcpy.EnvManager(workspace="C:/<path>"):

### Describing data

Query the properties of an object such as data type, fields, and indexes. Returned values can be used to conditionally operate on the data. There are two varieties of Describe shown below; the former is slower but great for exploring properties, while the latter is faster and therefore useful in production code.

Describes a data element and returns a dictionary (slower, great for exploration)

arcpy.da.Describe(value)

Describes a data element and returns an object (faster, great for production code)

Running Geoprocessing Tools with ArcPy

arcpy.Describe(value)

# Data Conversion

import arcpy

To get started with a script:

Besides providing access to records and attributes of datasets with Cursors and Describe, the data access module (arcpy.da) also helps convert to other popular Python data formats such as the NumPy Structured Array and the Arrow Table.

Installing ArcPy The ArcPy package is part of the default Python environment arcgispro-py3 that

### Converts a feature class to a NumPy structured array

is distributed with ArcGIS Pro and ArcGIS Server.

arcpy.da.FeatureClassToNumPyArray( in\_table, field\_names, ...

Converts a NumPy structured array to a point feature class

arcpy.da.NumPyArrayToFeatureClass( in\_array, out\_table, shape\_fields, ...

### Converts a NumPy structured array to a table

arcpy.da.NumPyArrayToTable( in array, out table

### Converts a table to a NumPy structured array

arcpy.da.TableToNumPyArray( in\_table, field\_names, ...

Converts a table or feature class to an Apache Arrow table

Select

arcpy.da.TableToArrowTable(in\_table)

#### (+)Getting Code Snippets from Tools Environments **Parameters** Accessing tool help Input Features NationalParks Run Output Feature Class Schedule JoshuaTree NationalPark Reset Parameters Expression Save X Remove Load Copy Python Command SQL ▶ Run ✓ Where NAME is equal to JOSHUA TREE 🗶 Catalog Geoprocessing + Add Clause

All geoprocessing tools can be accessed as functions from the module corresponding to its respective system toolbox (see the right sidebar).

### **Constructing Geometries**

Geometry objects define a spatial location and an associated geometric shape. The primary geometry objects are PointGeometry, Multipoint, Polyline, and Polygon. The basic building blocks of geometry objects are Point objects.

p1 = arcpy.Point(-22.00, 64.00)

Complex geometries are defined by an Array of Point objects.

a1 = arcpy.Array( arcpy.Point(-22.00, 64.00), arcpy.Point(-22.50, 53.85)

It is best practice to define a spatial reference when creating geometry objects. sr = arcpy.SpatialReference(4326)

**Note:** Do not confuse **Point** and **Array** objects with the primary geometry objects. The latter are constructed from the former.

The primary geometry objects can be constructed from Point and Array (and optional spatial reference) objects as follows:

Create a PointGeometry object—defined by a single point object arcpy.PointGeometry(p1, sr)

#### Create a Multipoint object—an ordered collection of points defined by an array of point objects arcpy.Multipoint(

arcpy.Array([p1, p2, ...]), sr

#### Create a Polyline—a path defined by an array of point objects arcpy.Polyline(

arcpy.Array([p1, p2, ...]), sr

#### Create a Polygon object—a closed shape defined by an array of points (To close the shape, the last point in the array must equal the first.)

arcpy.Polygon( arcpy.Array([p1, p2, p3, ..., p1)], sr

### **Memory Workspace**

Significantly speed up processing times with the memory workspace. The memory workspace is a memory-based workspace that supports output feature classes, tables, and raster datasets. To write to the memory workspace, specify an output dataset path beginning with "memory" and with no file extension. The memory workspace is used for intermediate output, but final output should be persisted to disk.

outfc = r"memory\tempOutput"

**Note:** Whenever the characters <> encase a word, it marks a placeholder for an object or value to be replaced by the user.

# **Geometry Properties and Methods**

Geometry objects have properties, methods, and operators that can be used to query and manipulate the geometry. Availability varies by geometry type.

### **Generally useful properties:**

type	Type of geometry
spatialReference	Spatial reference object
pointCount	Number of points in geometry

For example: if g1.type == "point":

### Generally useful methods:

buffer(distance)	Buffer the geometry
distanceTo(other)	Distance to another geometry
within(geometry)	Is geometry within another

For example:

distance = g1.distanceTo(g2)

### **Geometry Operators**

The primary geometry objects also support the following operators to perform relational operations:

+	Intersect	g3 = g1 + g2
1	Union	g3 = g1   g2
-	Difference	g3 = g1 - g2
^	Symmetric Diff.	g3 = g1 ^ g2
==	Equals	g1 == g2
!=	Not Equals	g1 != g2

### Geoprocessing Tool Results

Most geoprocessing tools return a Result object. The Result object maintains information about a tool operation after it has completed. You can use the Result object directly as input to another tool, or extract the outputs, messages, and parameters.

r1 = arcpy.analysis.Buffer(infc, outfc, 100)

### Get the number of outputs

r1.outputCount

#### Get a given output r1.getOutput(index)

Get a given input

r1.getInput(index)

### Get the geoprocessing tool messages

r1.getMessages()

Note: Geoprocessing tools in the Image Analyst (arcpy.ia) and Spatial Analyst (arcpy.sa) modules return a Raster object.

# **ArcPy Modules**

A module defines a collection of functions, classes, operators, and other constructs.

### **ArcPy modules:**

Charts arcpy.charts

**Data Access** arcpy.da

Mapping

arcpy.mp Metadata

arcpy.metadata

**Network Analyst** 

arcpy.nax and arcpy.na **Sharing** 

### arcpy.sharing **ArcPy modules representing**

an ArcGIS Pro toolbox: 3D Analyst

arcpy.ddd

**AllSource** arcpy.intelligence

Analysis arcpy.analysis

**Aviation** arcpy.aviation

**Business Analyst** arcpy.ba

Cartography

arcpy.cartography Conversion arcpy.conversion

**Crime Analysis and Safety** 

Data Interoperability arcpy.di Data Management

arcpy.management **Data Reviewer** 

arcpy.reviewer Defense

arcpy.defense Editing

arcpy.edit GeoAl arcpy.geoai

**GeoAnalytics Desktop** 

**GeoAnalytics Server** 

arcpy.gapro Geocoding

arcpy.geocoding

**Geostatistical Analyst** arcpy.ga

Image Analyst arcpy.ia

**Indoor Positioning** 

arcpy.indoorpositioning Indoors

arcpy.indoors **Linear Referencing** 

arcpy.lr

**Location Referencing** 

arcpy.locref Maritime

arcpy.maritime Multidimension

arcpy.md **Network Analyst** 

arcpy.nax, arcpy.na **Network Diagram** 

**Oriented Imagery** arcpy.oi

arcpy.nd

Parcels **Parcels** arcpy.parcels

**Public Transit** arcpy.transit **Raster Analysis** 

arcpy.ra **Ready To Use** 

arcpy.agolservices

**Reality Mapping** arcpy.rm

Server

arcpy.server **Space Time Pattern Mining** 

arcpy.stpm **Spatial Analyst** 

arcpy.sa **Spatial Statistics** 

arcpy.stats **Standard Feature Analysis** 

arcpy.sfa **Territory Design** 

arcpy.td **Topographic Production** 

arcpy.topographic **Trace Network** 

**Utility Network** 

arcpy.tn

arcpy.un