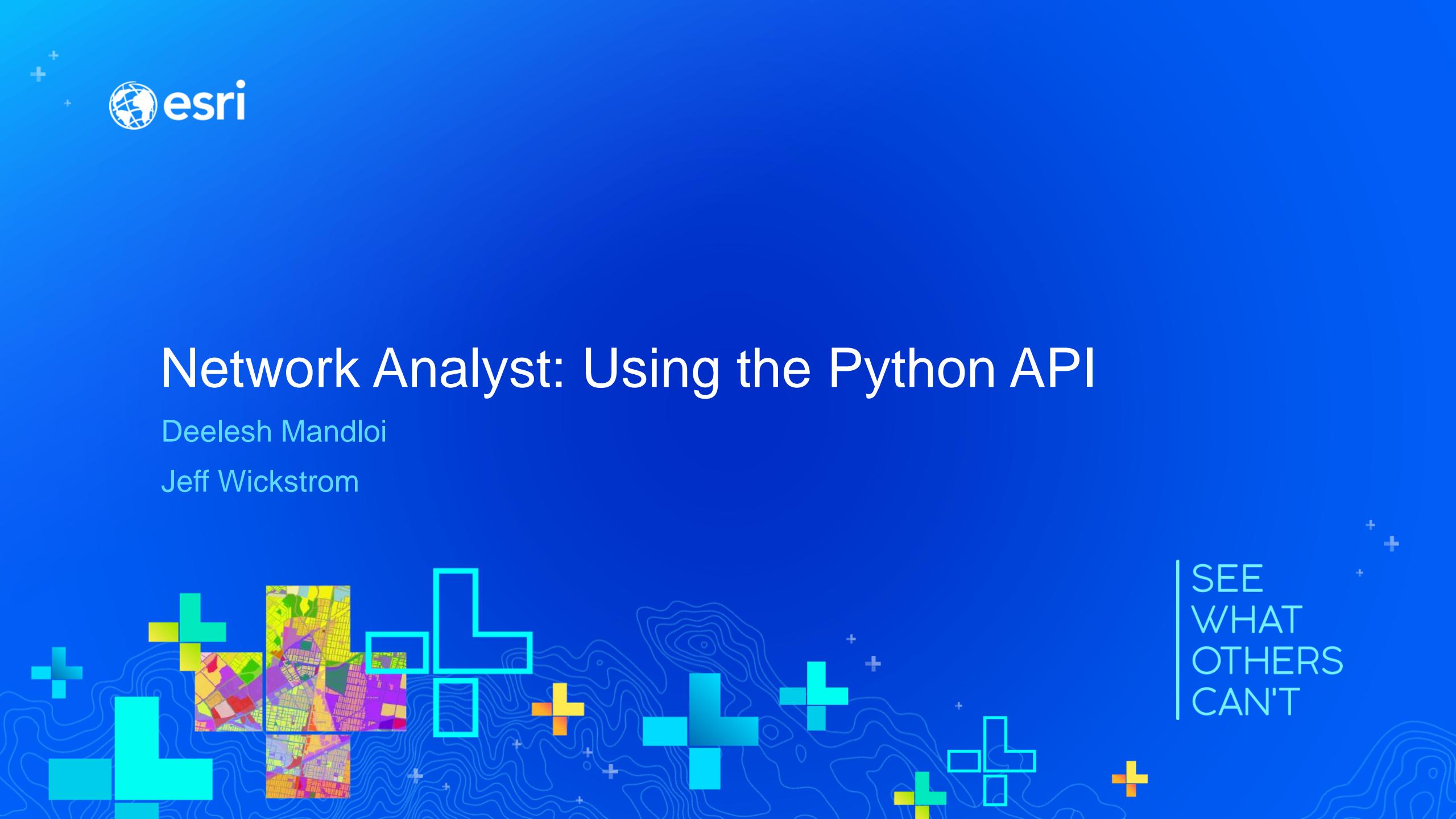


Network Analyst: Using the Python API

Deelesh Mandloi

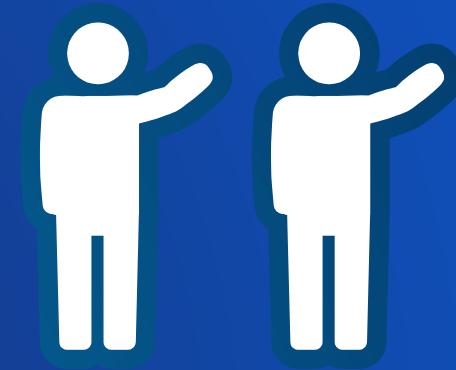
Jeff Wickstrom

A decorative background featuring a topographic map with contour lines. Overlaid on the map are various network analysis symbols, including blue and yellow plus signs, blue and yellow squares, and blue and yellow L-shaped blocks, arranged in a scattered pattern.

SEE
WHAT
OTHERS
CAN'T

Introductions

- Who are we?
 - Members of the Network Analyst development team
- Who are you?
 - Network Analyst users?
 - Comfortable with Python code?
 - Familiar with arcpy and arcpy.na?



Metadata

- Slides and code samples for this workshop on Using the Python API are available at

<http://esriurl.com/uc19nax>

Topics

- **What is Network Analyst**
 - Types of analysis
 - Network dataset
- **Network Analyst Python API (arcpy.nax)**
 - Performing analysis
 - Working with network dataset



This workshop is **not** about...

- Performing analysis on utility networks
- Using ArcGIS API for Python (i.e. **arcgis** Python package)
 - It is possible to perform network analysis using the ArcGIS API for Python (**arcgis.network** module)
 - **arcgis.network** allows you to perform network analysis using web services
- Performing network analysis using ArcMap
 - Everything we talk today is only available with **ArcGIS Pro 2.4** or later



Network Analyst Concepts

ArcGIS Network Analyst

Solve Transportation Problems



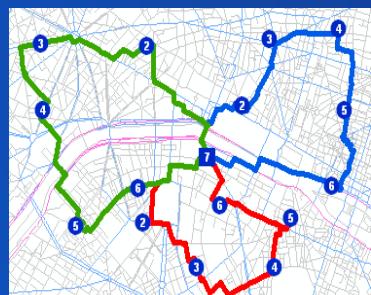
Route



Closest Facility



Service Area



Vehicle Routing Problem

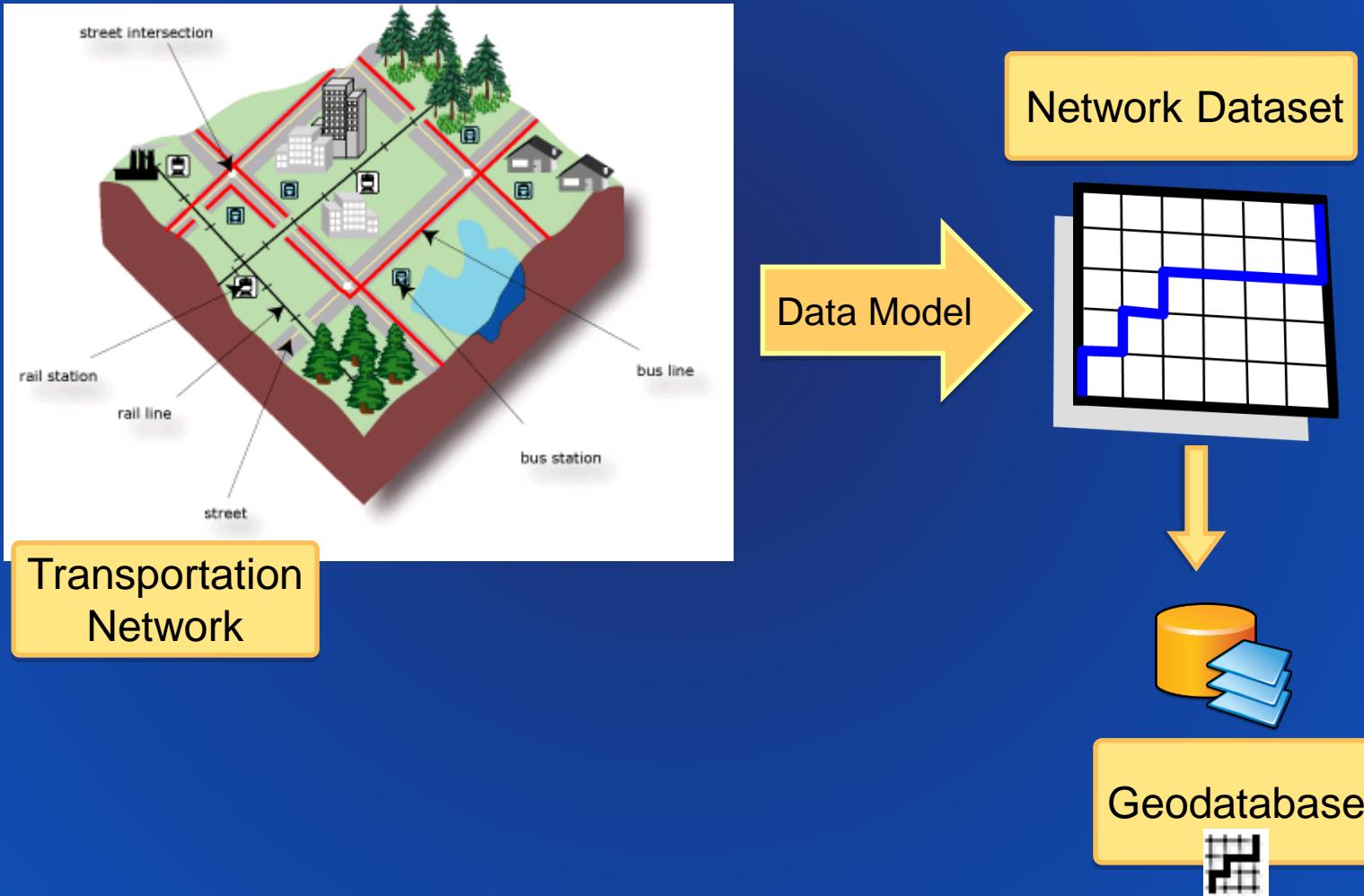


Location-Allocation



Origin-Destination Cost Matrix

Analysis is performed on a network dataset



Where do I get a network dataset?

- Purchase StreetMap Premium for ArcGIS
 - High quality ready-to-use network dataset
 - Can add your own street data as well



OR

- Build your own network dataset from:
 - Your organization's data
 - TIGER
 - OpenStreetMap (try ArcGIS Editor for OpenStreetMap)



Network Analyst Module (arcpy.nax)

arcpy.nax

- Easy to use Python module that allows you to
 - Perform network analysis
 - Access connectivity information from a network dataset
- New with ArcGIS Pro 2.4

arcpy.nax vs arcpy.na

- Both **arcpy.na** and **arcpy.nax** allows you to perform network analysis using Python
- [Help](#)

Python / Network Analyst module / Legacy

What is the Network Analyst module (arcpy.nax)

Perform network analysis

› Working with input and output data types

› Classes

› Functions

Choosing between the modules (arcpy.na and arcpy.nax)

ArcGIS Pro includes two modules that allow you to perform network analysis using Python, a new module, [arcpy.nax](#) introduced at ArcGIS Pro 2.4, and the legacy module, [arcpy.na](#). While both modules are supported, the [arcpy.nax](#) module has certain advantages, especially if the goal of your analysis is to use feature classes as inputs and export the analysis results as new feature classes.

The following are advantages of the [arcpy.nax](#) module:

- The overall execution time for the analysis is significantly faster. This is mainly due to [arcpy.nax](#) storing all intermediate data in memory instead of writing it to feature classes on disk.

Benefits of using arcpy.nax

- ArcGIS Online network analysis services use arcpy.nax
- Provides a modern and easy to use Python API (aka Pythonic)
- Significantly faster analysis time as all data is stored in memory and not in file geodatabase

```
(arcgispro-py3) F:\Pro\Demos\nax>python sa_arcpy_na.py
Analysis completed in 11.02 seconds

(arcgispro-py3) F:\Pro\Demos\nax>python sa_arcpy_nax.py
Analysis completed in 1.87 seconds
```

*5,10,15 minutes drive time areas around a single facility
and exporting results to a file geodatabase feature class*

arcpy.na is still required if

- Working with network analysis layers such as from within Python Window in ArcGIS Pro**
- Publishing map service with network analysis capability**
- Need to write code that works with ArcGIS Pro version 2.3 or earlier**

Network Analysis Workflow

1. Initialize the analysis
2. Set the properties for the analysis
3. Load the inputs
4. Solve the analysis
5. Work with the results

Common to all the network analyses

Analysis (Solver) Classes

Properties

ServiceArea
accumulateAttributeNames defaultImpedanceCutoffs distanceUnits excludeSourcesFromPolygonGeneration geometryAtCutoff geometryAtOverlap impedanceCutoffUnits networkDataSource outputType overrides polygonBufferDistance polygonBufferDistanceUnits polygonDetail searchQuery searchTolerance searchToleranceUnits timeOfDay timeZone travelDirection travelMode

Methods

ServiceAreaResult
isPartialSolution solveSucceeded export() fieldNames() saveAsLayerFile() searchCursor() solverMessages()

For each solver, work with the solver class and the result class

```
# create new route solver

route = arcpy.nax.Route(nd_layer_name)

# load data

route.load(arcpy.nax.RouteInputDataType.Stops, stops_path)

# solve route

result = route.solve()
```



Route and VRP analysis

Jeff Wickstrom

Using Cursors for working with inputs

- You can load the inputs using the **insertCursor** method on the solver object
- Similar to working with `arcpy.da.InsertCursor`
- Can be faster in certain workflows since you do not need to first convert your data into a feature class or a table

Example: Using Cursors for working with inputs

```
import csv
import arcpy

# Read the CSV file with the following content.
csv_file = "facilities.csv"
"""

ID,FacilityName,X,Y
1,Store 3,-117.101911,32.634351
2,Store 5,-116.979706,32.562102
3,Store 6,-116.971414,32.654230
"""

cursor_fields = ["Name", "SHAPE@XY"]
with service_area.insertCursor(arcpy.nax.ServiceAreaInputDataType.Facilities, cursor_fields) as cur:
    with open(csv_file, "r", encoding="utf-8", newline="") as facilities:
        csv_reader = csv.reader(facilities)
        # Assume the first line is the header and skip it.
        next(csv_reader)
        for row in csv_reader:
            location = (float(row[2]), float(row[3]))
            cur.insertRow([row[1], location])
```

Using Cursors for working with outputs

- You can export the outputs using the **searchCursor** method on the result object
- Similar to working with `arcpy.da.SearchCursor`
- Can be faster in certain workflows since you do not need to first export the outputs to a feature class or a table.

Example: Using Cursors for working with outputs

```
# Solve the analysis.  
result = route.solve()  
  
with result.searchCursor(arcpy.nax.RouteOutputDataType.Routes, ["Name", "Total_Minutes", "Total_Miles"]) as cur:  
    for row in cur:  
        print(f"Summary for route: '{row[0]}'")  
        print(f"Total time: {row[1]} minutes.")  
        print(f"Total distance: {row[2]} miles.")
```

```
# load data using an insert cursor

stops_insert_cursor = route.insertCursor(arcpy.nax.RouteInputDataType.Stops, ["Name", "SHAPE@XY",])

stops_insert_cursor.insertRow(["Home", (-122.4378792, 37.7955582)])
stops_insert_cursor.insertRow(["Work", (-122.3979990, 37.7936440)])

# solve route

result = route.solve()

if not result.solveSucceeded:
    print("Solved failed")
    print(result.solverMessages(arcpy.nax.MessageSeverity.All))
    sys.exit(0)

# examine result with a search cursor

with result.searchCursor(arcpy.nax.RouteOutputDataType.Directions, ["ArriveTime", "Text"]) as cursor:
    for row in cursor:
        print(f'{row[0]:%H:%M:%S} {row[1]}')
```



Using Cursors with Route and OD Cost Matrix analysis

Jeff Wickstrom

Tips and Tricks: Units for the analysis

- As part of the analysis settings, you can set the **timeUnits** and **distanceUnits** properties
- These can be different than the units of the cost attributes on your network dataset
- The travel costs in the output are always returned in the units you specify.

```
# analysis settings  
  
od.timeUnits = arcpy.nax.TimeUnits.Seconds  
od.distanceUnits = arcpy.nax.DistanceUnits.Feet
```

Tips and Tricks: Use the network dataset layer

- For best performance, do not use the catalog path of the network dataset when initializing the analysis
- Create a network dataset layer and use it's name

```
import arcpy
nd_path = "C:/data/NorthAmerica.gdb/Routing/Routing_ND"
nd_layer_name = "NorthAmerica"

# Create a network dataset layer. The layer will be referenced using its name.
arcpy.nax.MakeNetworkDatasetLayer(nd_path, nd_layer_name)

# Instantiate a ServiceArea analysis object.
service_area = arcpy.nax.ServiceArea(nd_layer_name)
```

Accessing Network Dataset Connectivity

- `arcpy.nax.NetworkDataset` allows you to work with connectivity and attribute information from a network dataset

Return cursors to iterate over the elements

NetworkDataset
buildTimestamp
isBuilt
travelModes
checkIntersectingFeatures()
describe()
edges()
getDataSourceFromSourceID()
junctions()
turns()

Using Network Dataset with other software packages

- **arcpy.nax.NetworkDataset** can be used to export the network dataset for use with 3rd Party libraries such as **networkx** Python package
- Can use algorithms not available in Network Analyst but available in other libraries
- Beware of the network data model differences between Network Analyst and other libraries

```
# create network dataset object

network_dataset = arcpy.nax.NetworkDataset(nd_layer_name)

# sum up the TravelTime attribute values for all edges

total_travel_time = 0
edge_count = 0
oneway_count = 0

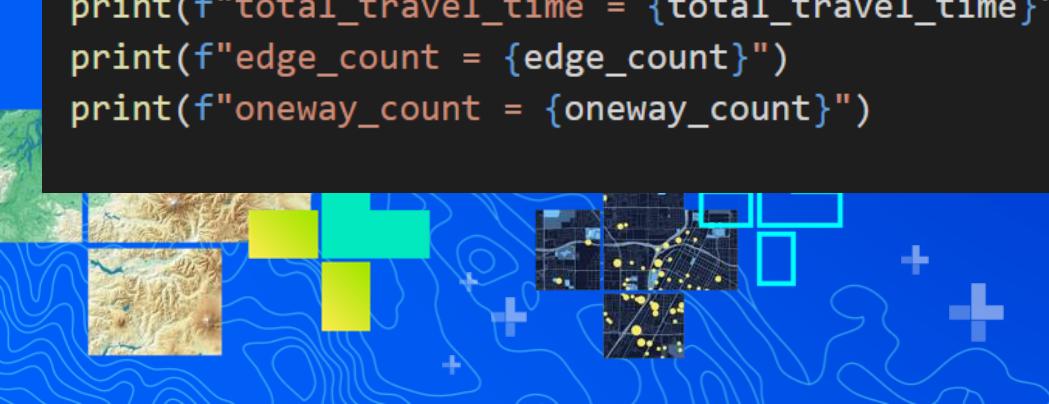
for edge in network_dataset.edges([], ["TravelTime", "Oneway"]):
    total_travel_time += edge[0]
    edge_count += 1
    if edge[1]:
        oneway_count += 1

print(f"total_travel_time = {total_travel_time}")
print(f"edge_count = {edge_count}")
print(f"oneway_count = {oneway_count}")
```



Summarize a network dataset and Find disconnected subgraphs

Jeff Wickstrom



What's next?

- Allow working with network analysis web services
 - Initialize the solver using the URL to your portal

```
route = arcpy.nax.Route(nd_layer_name) # Local network data source  
  
route = arcpy.nax.Route("https://www.arcgis.com") # portal network data source
```

- Direct methods to access certain results such as total time and distance from a route
- You can suggest improvements on <https://ideas.arcgis.com>

Resources

- **arcpy.nax help**
- **Help also includes many more code samples**



Final Thoughts...

- **arcpy.nax** allows you to perform network analysis using Python in ArcGIS Pro 2.4 and later
- Benefits of using arcpy.nax
 - Significantly faster analysis time as all data is stored in memory and not in file geodatabase
 - Provides a modern and easy to use Python API (aka Pythonic)
- ArcGIS Online network analysis services use arcpy.nax

Network Analyst Presentations

Tuesday July 9

8A

Network Analyst:
An Introduction -
Room 30B

Network Analyst:
Using the Python
API - Room 16B

9A

10A

11A

12P

Wednesday July 10

8A

Network Analyst: Automating
Workflows with Geoprocessing -
Room 30D

9A

10A Network Analyst: Creating High Density
Routes with the VRP Solver - Demo
Theater 10

11A

12P

1P Network Analyst:
Creating Network
Datasets - Room 30B

Navigator for ArcGIS:
Connecting to
Preplanned Routes -
Room 30A

2P

3P Network Analyst:
Optimize Your Fleet of
Vehicles with the VRP
Solver - Room 30B

Navigator for ArcGIS:
An Introduction -
Room 15A

4P

5P

Thursday July 11

8A

9A

10A Network Analyst: Automating
Workflows with Geoprocessing -
Room 30A

11A

12P

1P ArcGIS Enterprise:
Deep Dive into
Geoprocessing Services
- Room 03

Network Analyst: Solving
Transportation Analysis
Problems with Public Transit
Data - Room 30B

2P

3P Network Analyst:
Optimize Your Fleet of
Vehicles with the VRP
Solver - Room 30B

Navigator for ArcGIS:
Connecting to Preplanned
Routes - Demo Theater 09

1P ArcGIS Online: Routing and Network
Analysis using Web Services - Room
33C

2P

3P Network Analyst: Using the Python
API - Room 30A

4P Network Analyst: Creating Network
Datasets - Room 30B

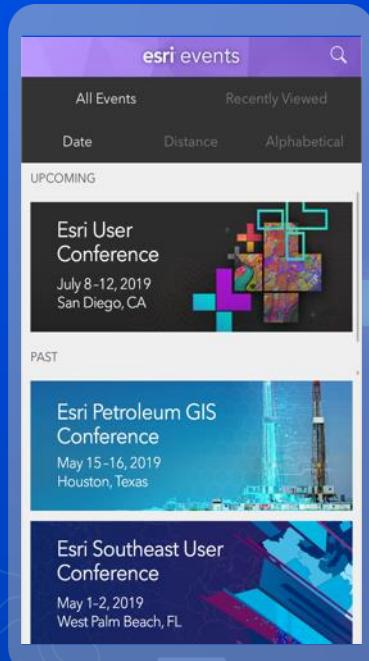
5P

4P Network Analyst: An Introduction -
Room 16A

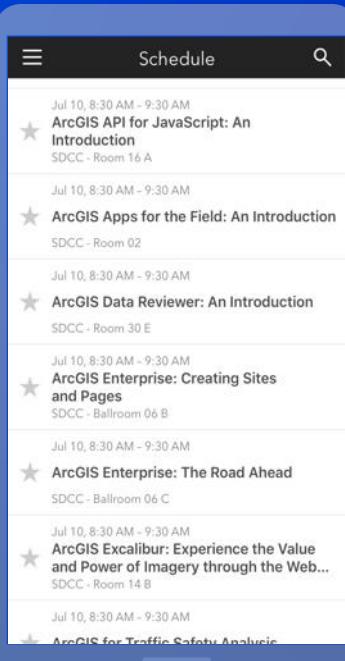
5P

Please Share Your Feedback in the App

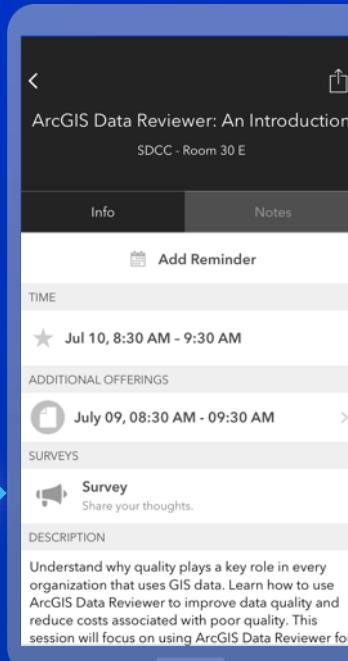
Download the Esri Events app and find your event



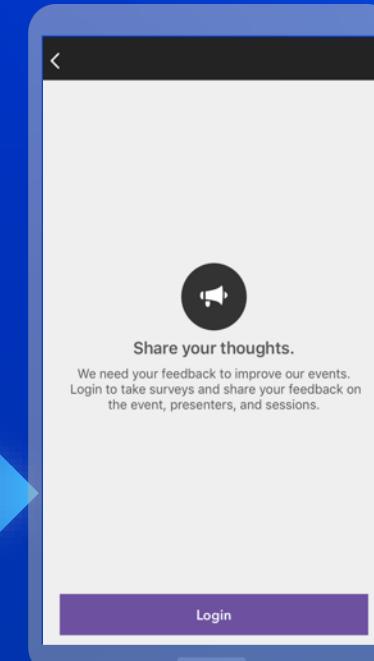
Select the session you attended



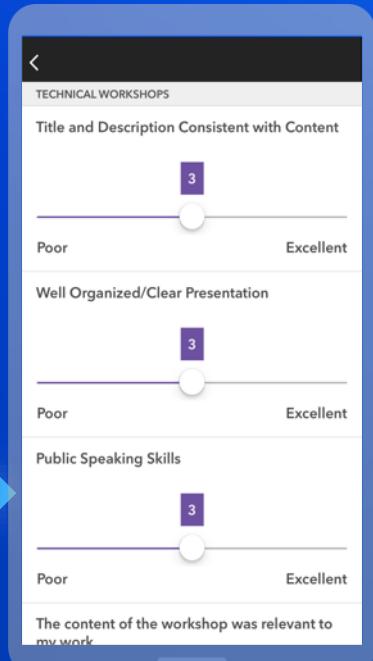
Scroll down to "Survey"



Log in to access the survey



Complete the survey and select "Submit"



Questions

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<http://esriurl.com/uc19nax>