



Network Analyst: Using the Python API

Deelesh Mandloi

Jeff Wickstrom

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



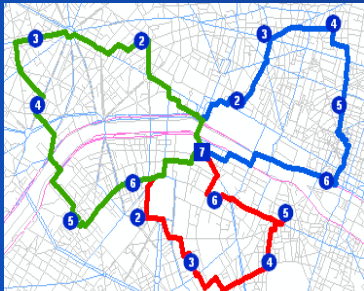
Route



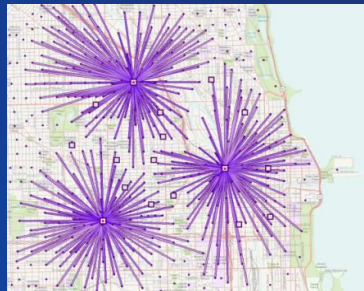
Closest Facility



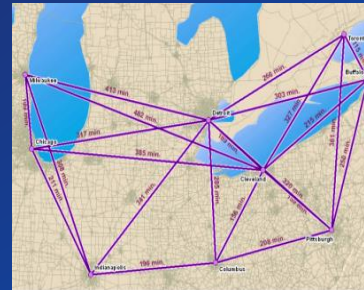
Service Area



Vehicle Routing
Problem

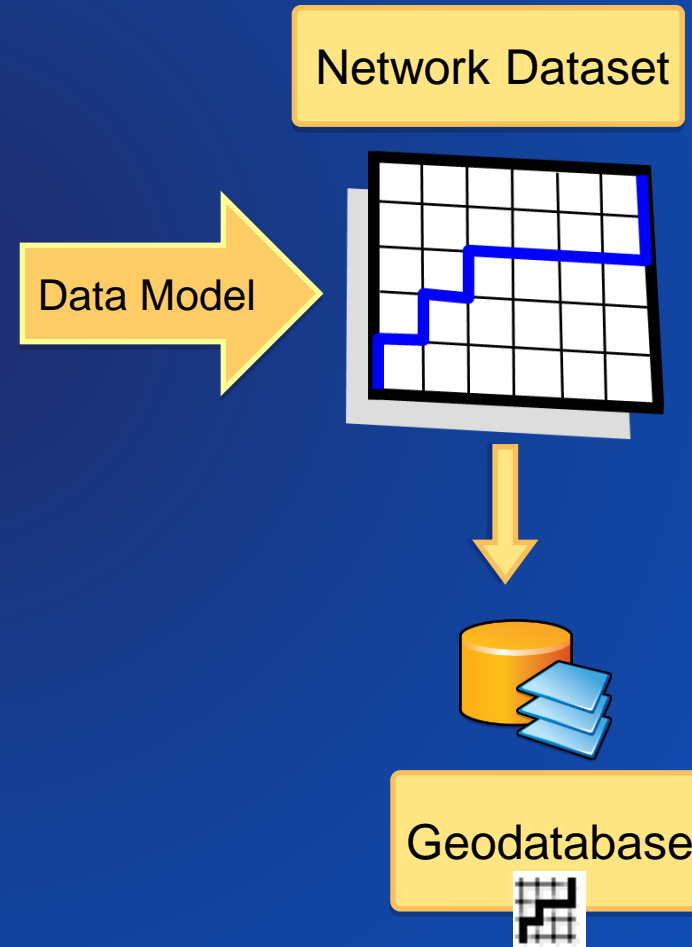
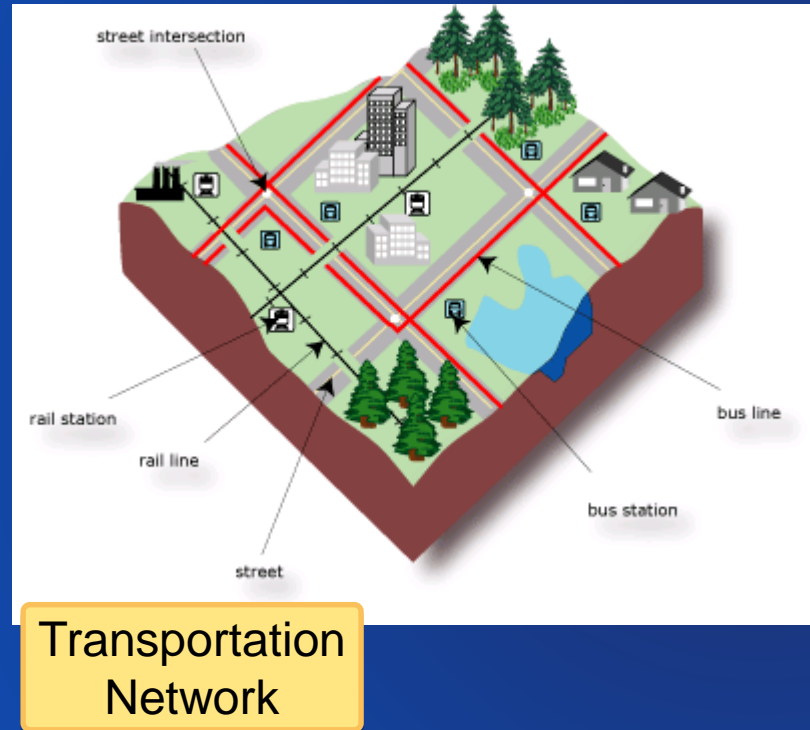


Location-Allocation



Origin-Destination
Cost Matrix

Analysis is performed on a network dataset



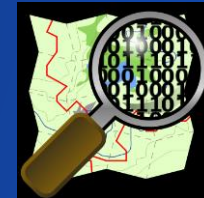
Where do I get a network dataset?

- 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	
fieldMappings()	
fieldNames()	
insertCursor()	
load()	
resetProperties()	
solve()	

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 its 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

**Publish Your Own Network Analysis Services
with ArcGIS Enterprise - Demo Theater 10**

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

Wednesday July 10

8A

9A

**Network Analyst: Automating
Workflows with Geoprocessing -
Room 30D**

10A

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

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**

4P

5P

**Network Analyst: Creating Network
Datasets - Room 30B**

Thursday July 11

8A

9A

10A

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

11A

**Building Routing Applications with
ArcGIS Online - Demo Theater 07**

12P

1P

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

2P

3P

**Network Analyst: Using the Python
API - Room 30A**

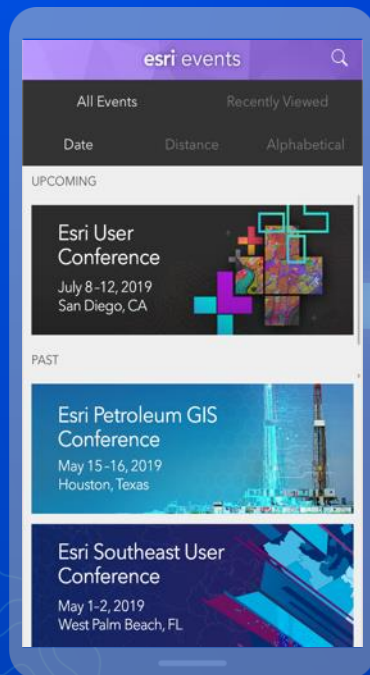
4P

5P

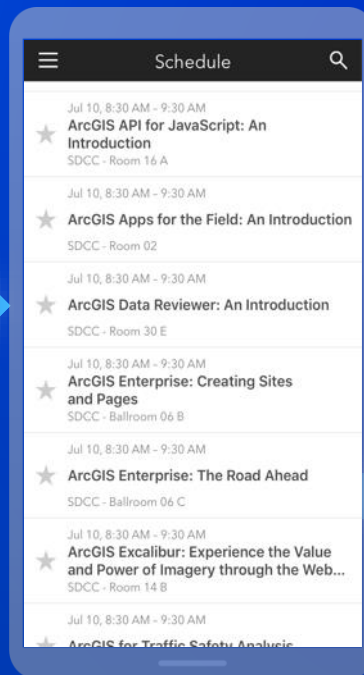
**Network Analyst: An Introduction -
Room 16A**

Please Share Your Feedback in the App

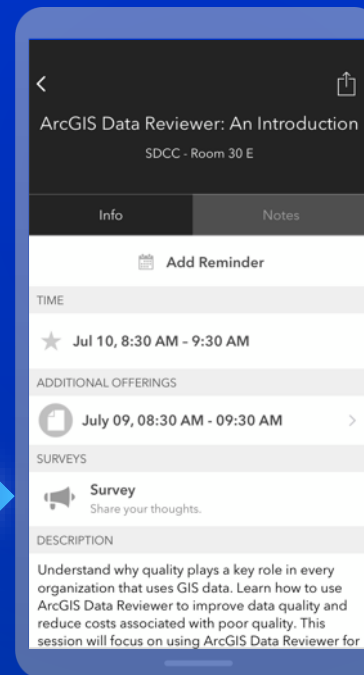
Download the Esri Events app and find your event



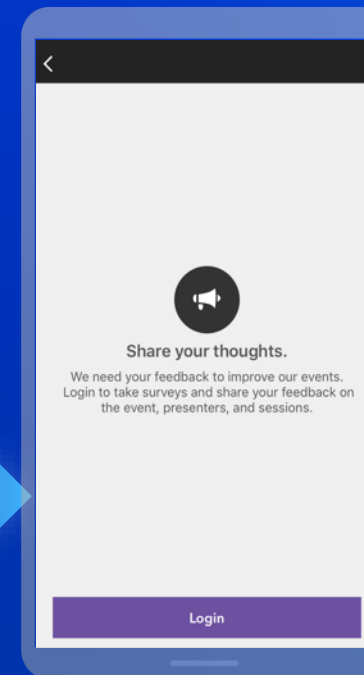
Select the session you attended



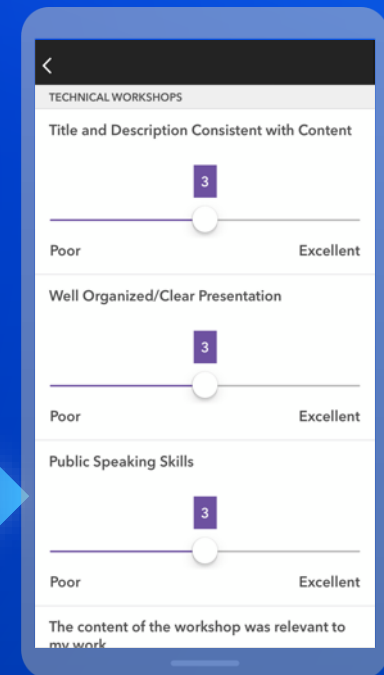
Scroll down to "Survey"



Log in to access the survey



Complete the survey and select "Submit"



Questions

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

<http://esriurl.com/uc19nax>

