

Batch Geoprocessing using Python to Manage Data Efficiently

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Introduction

- ▶ Oil/gas mineral ownership/lease mapping
- ▶ Data from different sources, formats, datum, and projections
- ▶ Data may not have projection information
- ▶ Data usually come in by counties such as Surface Well Locations & Bottom Holes, and some are state level data, such as Texas Original Land Survey
- ▶ Process these data sets and save in a geodatabase, re-define projections, project all data in the same DATUM & projection, query for subset of data, calculate fields, and convert all data layers to sequential list of points with latitude/longitude that are to be used in customized applications.
- ▶ Python and PyScripter are used and multiple counties of data may be process at once.

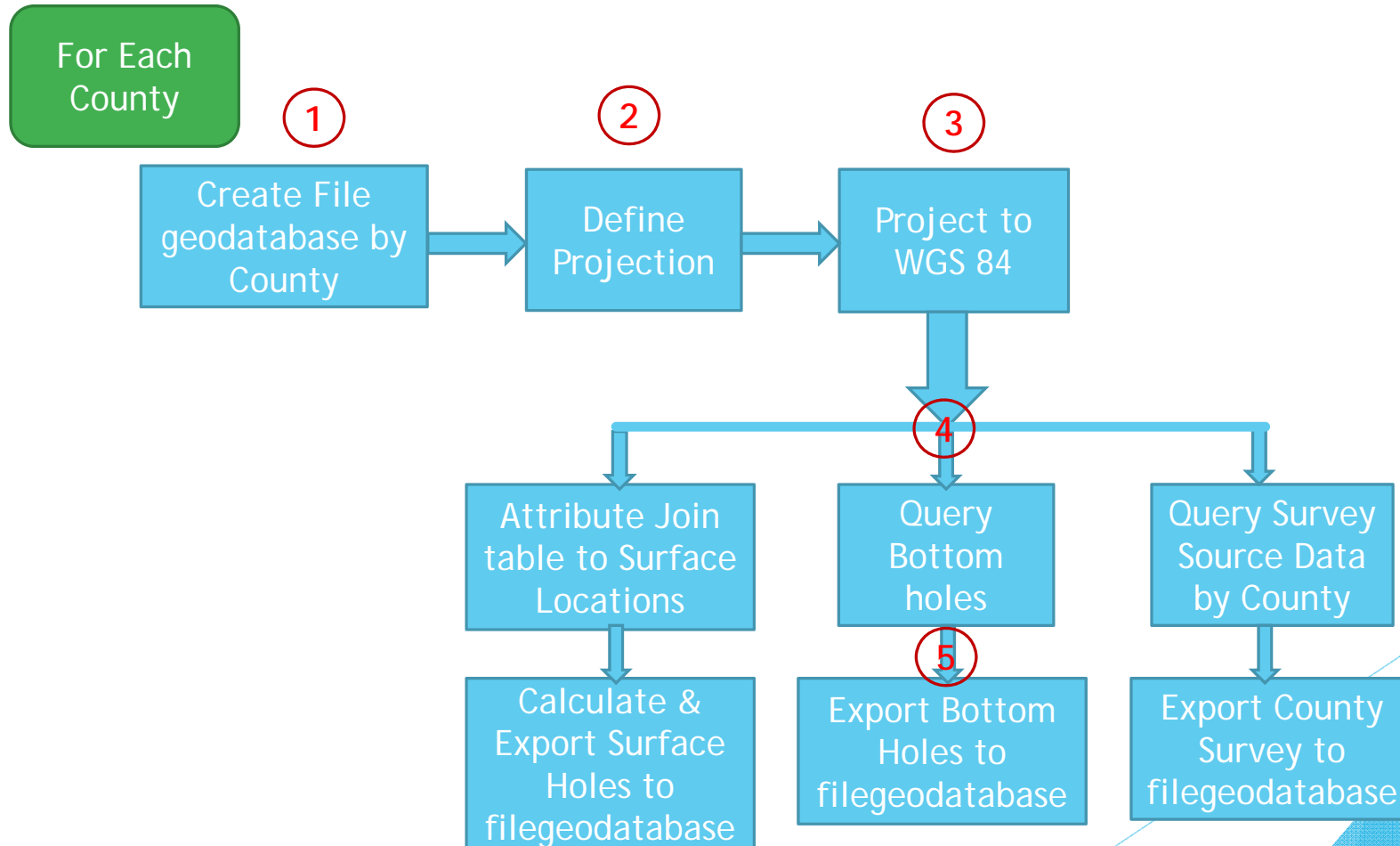
Source Data

- ▶ County wide surface well location, projection not defined
- ▶ County wide bottom hole location, projection not defined
- ▶ State wide Texas Original Land Survey, WGS 84

Goal

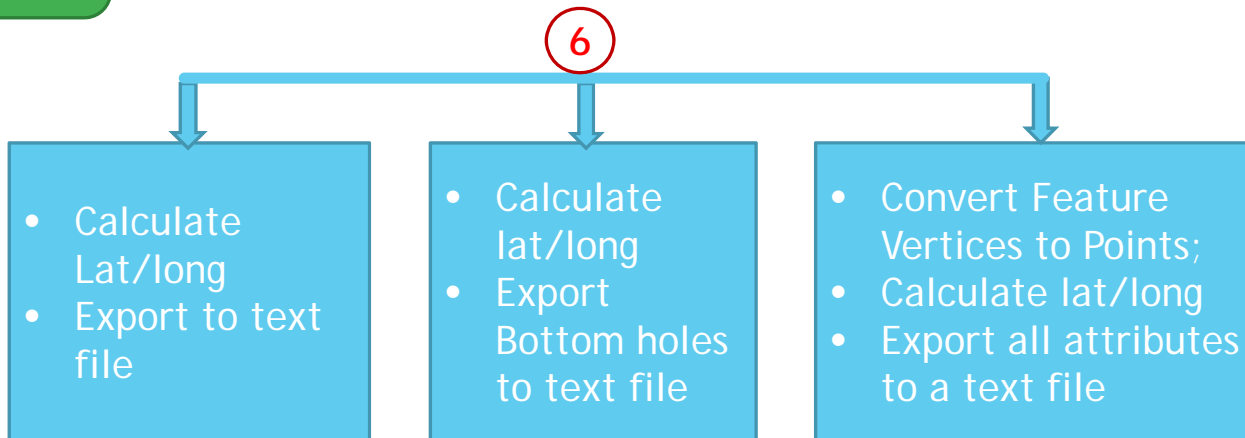
- ▶ For each county:
 - ▶ Create a file geodatabase
 - ▶ Define projection information for all layers (NAD 27 geographic)
 - ▶ Project all layers to WGS 84
 - ▶ Query and export the Original Texas Land Survey by county and export to the new database
 - ▶ Query and export surface & bottom hole well locations to file geodatabase
 - ▶ to create a text file

The workflow - I



The workflow - II

For Each
County



Coding in PyScripter

- ▶ # Define_ReProject84_allTXwells.py
- ▶ # -----
- ▶ # Define_ReProject84_allTXwells.py
- ▶ # Created on: 2015-03-13 16:02:06.00000
- ▶ # Description: Loop through all the folders in the current workspace, define all
- ▶ # wells layers to NAD 27, AND project to WGS 84.
- ▶ # -----
- ▶ # Import arcpy module
- ▶ import arcpy
- ▶ import os
- ▶ import shutil

- ▶ current_folder = os.getcwd()
- ▶ arcpy.env.overwriteOutput = True

- ▶ Texas_Counties = { 'Dallam': '111','Sherman': '421','Hansford': '195','Ochiltree': '357','Lipscomb': '295','Hartley': '205','Moore': '341','Hutchinson': '233','Roberts': '393','Hemphill': '211','Oldham': '359" }

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▶ # ##### Loop through the folders in the current workspace #####
▶ for sub_folder in os.listdir(current_folder):
▶     if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(current_folder,sub_folder)):
▶         # get the fips #
▶         cnty_fips = Texas_Counties[sub_folder]

▶     # ##### Beginning of file geodatabase & Survey layer #####
▶     # 1. Create a geodatabase based in each folder
▶     # 2. Query Texas survey layer for each county (folder) and export to the database
▶     DB_path = os.path.join(current_folder,sub_folder)
▶     DB_name = sub_folder + "DB.gdb" ##" HarrisDB.gdb"
▶     DB_absolute_path = os.path.join(DB_path, DB_name)

▶ 1 arcpy.CreateFileGDB_management(DB_path, DB_name,"CURRENT")
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▶ # Process Texas Survey layer query and export
▶ Texas_SurveyLyr = "X:\Texas\TexasNew.gdb\Layers\SurveyNew"
▶ where_clause = "\"FIPS\" = ' ' + cnty_fips + '"
▶ arcpy.FeatureClassToFeatureClass_conversion(Texas_SurveyLyr, DB_absolute_path, "survey",where_clause)
▶ # ##### End of file geodatabase & Survey layer #####

▶ for shp in os.listdir(sub_folder):
▶     if shp.endswith('.shp'):
▶         ## Define the shapefile as NAD27
▶         in_shp = os.path.join(current_folder,sub_folder,shp)
▶         arcpy.DefineProjection_management(in_shp,
"GEOGCS['GCS_North_American_1927',DATUM['D_North_American_1927',SPHEROID['Clarke_1866',6378206.4,294.9786982]],PR
IMEM['Greenwich',0.0],UNIT['Degree',0.0174532925199433]]")

▶         ## Process: Project the shapefile from NAD 27 to WGS 84
▶         shp_wgs84 = os.path.join(current_folder, sub_folder, os.path.splitext(shp)[0]+'_84.shp')

▶         arcpy.Project_management(in_shp, shp_wgs84,
"GEOGCS['GCS_WGS_1984',DATUM['D_WGS_1984',SPHEROID['WGS_1984',6378137.0,298.257223563]],PRIMEM['Greenwich',0.0],
UNIT['Degree',0.0174532925199433]]", "NAD_1927_To_NAD_1983_NADCON + WGS_1984_(ITRF00)_To_NAD_1983",
"GEOGCS['GCS_North_American_1927',DATUM['D_North_American_1927',SPHEROID['Clarke_1866',6378206.4,294.9786982]],PR
IMEM['Greenwich',0.0],UNIT['Degree',0.0174532925199433]]")

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▶ # Import surface & bottom hole layers to the database

▶ # Create bottomhole84 featureclass

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▶ for shp in os.listdir(sub_folder):

▶ if shp.endswith('b_84.shp'):

▶ in_shp = os.path.join(current_folder,sub_folder,shp)

▶ where_clause = "\"APINUM\" like '%D%' OR " + "\"APINUM\" like '%H%\""

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▶ `arcpy.FeatureClassToFeatureClass_conversion`(in_shp,DB_absolute_path,"bottomholes84",
where_clause)

▶ # Surface well location

▶ if shp.endswith('s_84.shp'):

▶ in_shp = os.path.join(current_folder,sub_folder,shp)

▶ `arcpy.FeatureClassToFeatureClass_conversion`(in_shp,DB_absolute_path,"surface84")

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- ▶ for cnty in countyFolderNames:
- ▶ arcpy.env.workspace = "X:\\ABCDGISMapping\\Projects\\Data\\Texas\\" + cnty + "\\" + cnty + "DB" + ".gdb"
- ▶ print arcpy.env.workspace
- ▶ `## ##### CHANGE VALUE #####`
- ▶ mineralTracts = "bottomholes84"
- ▶ mineral_Tracts_pts = "Bottomholes84_pts"
- ▶ `## Convert features to points`
- ▶ arcpy.FeatureVerticesToPoints_management(mineralTracts, mineral_Tracts_pts, "ALL")
- ▶ `## Defind field variables: orig_fid_fld field can be "ORIG_FID", or the_id -- internal id. Both INTEGER`
- ▶ orig_fid_fld = "ORIG_FID"
- ▶ point_id_fld = "OBJECTID"
- ▶ mineral_id = "4"
- ▶ `##### Other Wells layer fields #####`
- ▶ api_fld = "APINUM"
- ▶ status_fld = "SYMNUM"

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- ▶ `## Add fields: long1 & lat1`
- ▶ `long_fld = "long1"`
- ▶ `lat_fld = "lat1"`
- ▶ `fieldPrecision = 12`
- ▶ `fieldScale = 8`

- ▶ `arcpy.AddField_management(mineral_Tracts_pts, long_fld, "DOUBLE", fieldPrecision, fieldScale)`
- ▶ `arcpy.AddField_management(mineral_Tracts_pts, lat_fld, "DOUBLE", fieldPrecision, fieldScale)`

- ▶ `## Calculate long1, lat1`
- ▶ `arcpy.CalculateField_management(mineral_Tracts_pts, long_fld, "!SHAPE.EXTENT.XMAX!", "PYTHON_9.3")`
- ▶ `arcpy.CalculateField_management(mineral_Tracts_pts, lat_fld, "!SHAPE.EXTENT.YMAX!", "PYTHON_9.3")`

- ▶ `## Open tab delimited text file for writing`
- ▶ `outFileName = "X:\\ABCDGISMapping\\Projects\\Data\\Texas\\" + cnty + "\\Wells_b" + ".txt"`
- ▶ `outFile = open(outFileName, "w")`

- ▶ `## Get unique values for field "ORIG_FID"`
- ▶ `uValues = [row[0] for row in arcpy.da.SearchCursor(mineral_Tracts_pts, (orig_fid_fld))]`
- ▶ `uniqueValues = set(uValues)`

- ▶ `writeStr = ""`
- ▶ `for a in uniqueValues:`
- ▶ `# Create an expression for SQL`
- ▶ `expression = "" + orig_fid_fld + "=" + str(a)`
- ▶ `with arcpy.da.SearchCursor(mineral_Tracts_pts, (point_id_fld, orig_fid_fld, api_fld, status_fld, long_fld, lat_fld),`
`where_clause=expression) as rows:`
- ▶ `count = 0`
- ▶ `outStr = ""`
- ▶ `for row in rows:`
- ▶ `# write 6 columns of data to text file`
- ▶ `outStr += str(row[0]) + '\t' + str(mineral_id) + '\t' + str(row[1]) + '\t' + str(row[2]) + '\t' + str(row[3]) + '\t' +`
`str(row[4]) + '\t' + str(row[5]) + '\t' + str(count) + '\n'`
- ▶ `count = count + 1`
- ▶ `writeStr = writeStr + outStr`
- ▶ `outFile.write(writeStr)`
- ▶ `outFile.close()`
- ▶ `print "Script completed successfully!"`

▶ 25	4	25	4216134640H1	5	-96.1754505749	31.434026474	0
▶ 26	4	26	4228931248D1	3	-96.1327490842	31.4322023324	0
▶ 27	4	27	4228931882H1	2	-96.1553597986	31.4324618084	0
▶ 28	4	28	4228931476HW	5	-96.1612455916	31.431364318	0
▶ 29	4	29	4228931861D1	5	-96.1697175138	31.4290840528	0
▶ 30	4	30	4228931476H1	8	-96.1639538658	31.428892544	0
▶ 31	4	31	4228931000DW	5	-96.1920601142	31.4284391031	0
▶ 32	4	32	4228931000D2	2	-96.1919457105	31.4284011634	0
▶ 33	4	33	4228931000D1	5	-96.1919483833	31.4283561055	0
▶ 303	8	1037	MC CORMACK, D W		-96.272723974	31.27208177	2
▶ 304	8	1037	MC CORMACK, D W		-96.268696274	31.275645517	3
▶ 305	8	1037	MC CORMACK, D W		-96.263072509	31.270935856	4
▶ 306	8	1039	MC CARTY, J		-95.794815337	31.324137031	0
▶ 307	8	1039	MC CARTY, J		-95.801135351	31.321042359	1
▶ 308	8	1039	MC CARTY, J		-95.80205247	31.322407132	2
▶ 309	8	1039	MC CARTY, J		-95.806245347	31.328564374	3
▶ 310	8	1039	MC CARTY, J		-95.803214495	31.330107449	4
▶ 311	8	1039	MC CARTY, J		-95.798735858	31.332429302	5

THANK YOU

