AFSIS Training on ISRO-Agromet Data Processing using QGIS & Python

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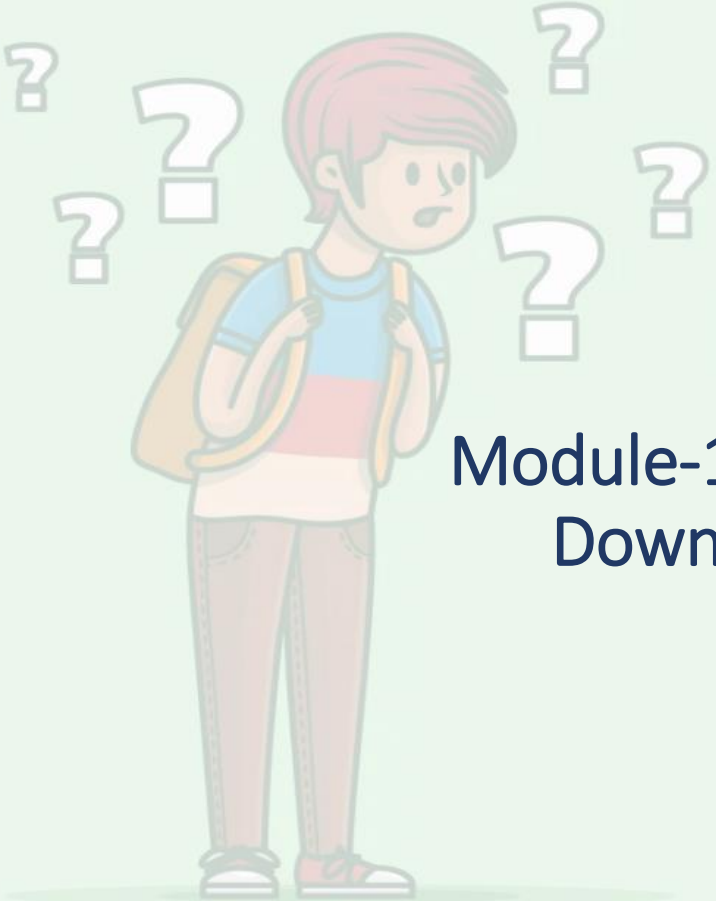
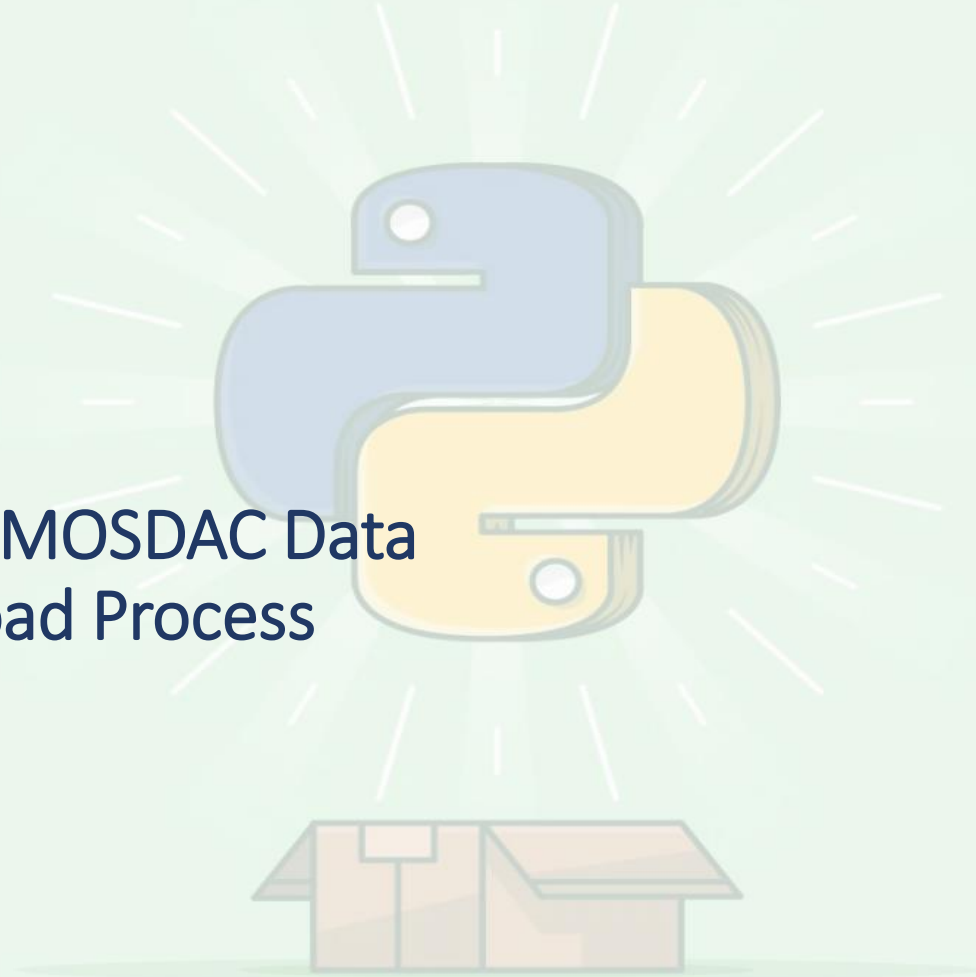


Module-1: MOSDAC Data Download Process



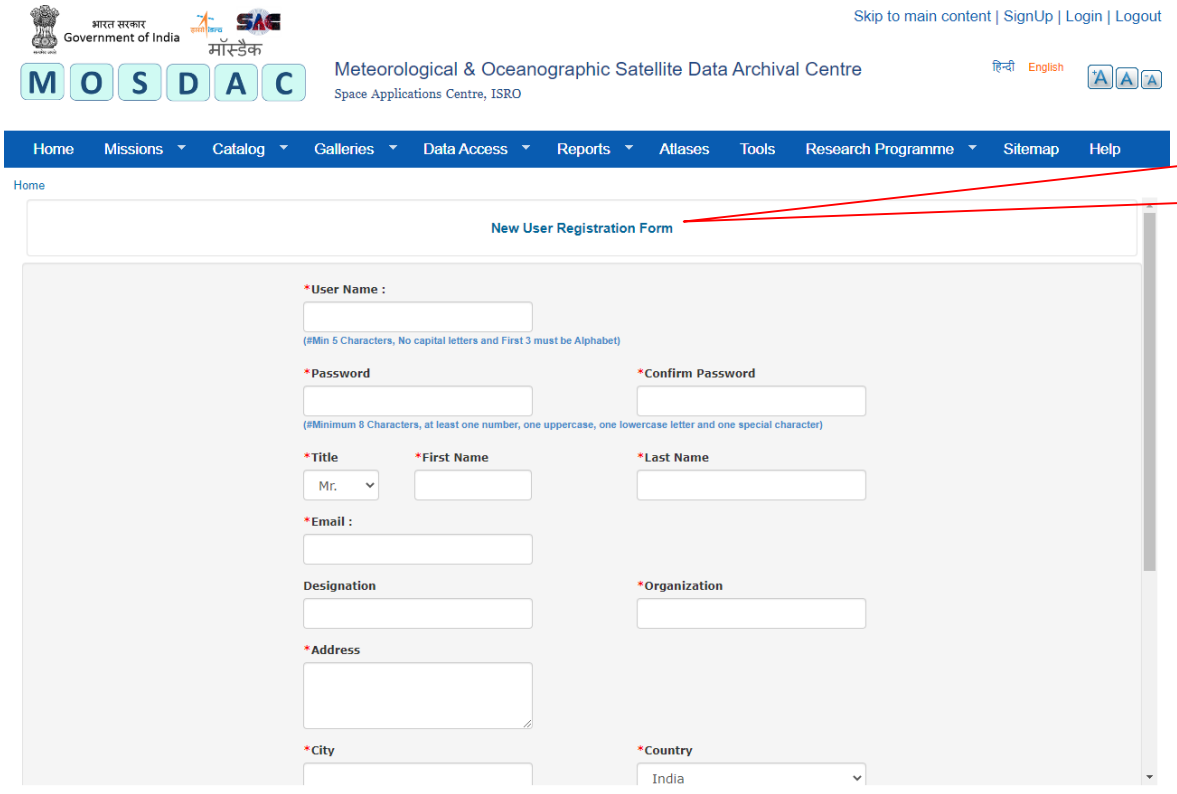
MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-1: Create an user ID and password by registering at MOSDAC website (ignore, if already registered)

1. Go to mosdac homepage https://mosdac.gov.in
2. Click on the SignUp button to register.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-1: Create an user ID and password by registering at MOSDAC website (ignore, if already registered)



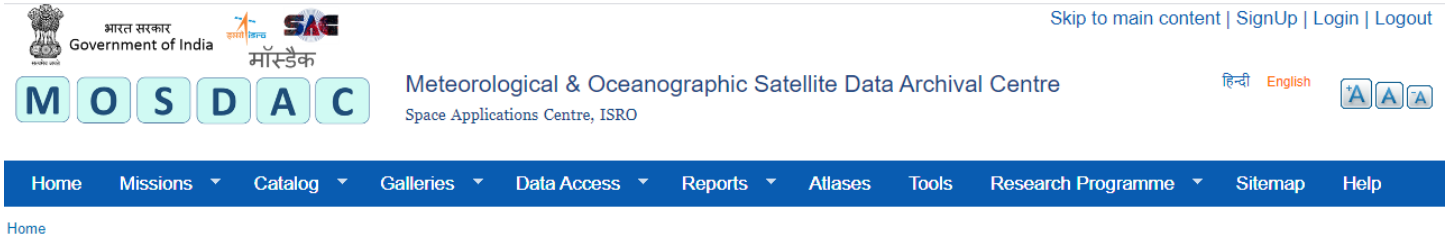
3. Complete the registration form by filling required details

MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-1: Create an user ID and password by registering at MOSDAC website (ignore, if already registered)

MOSDAC Data Downloading

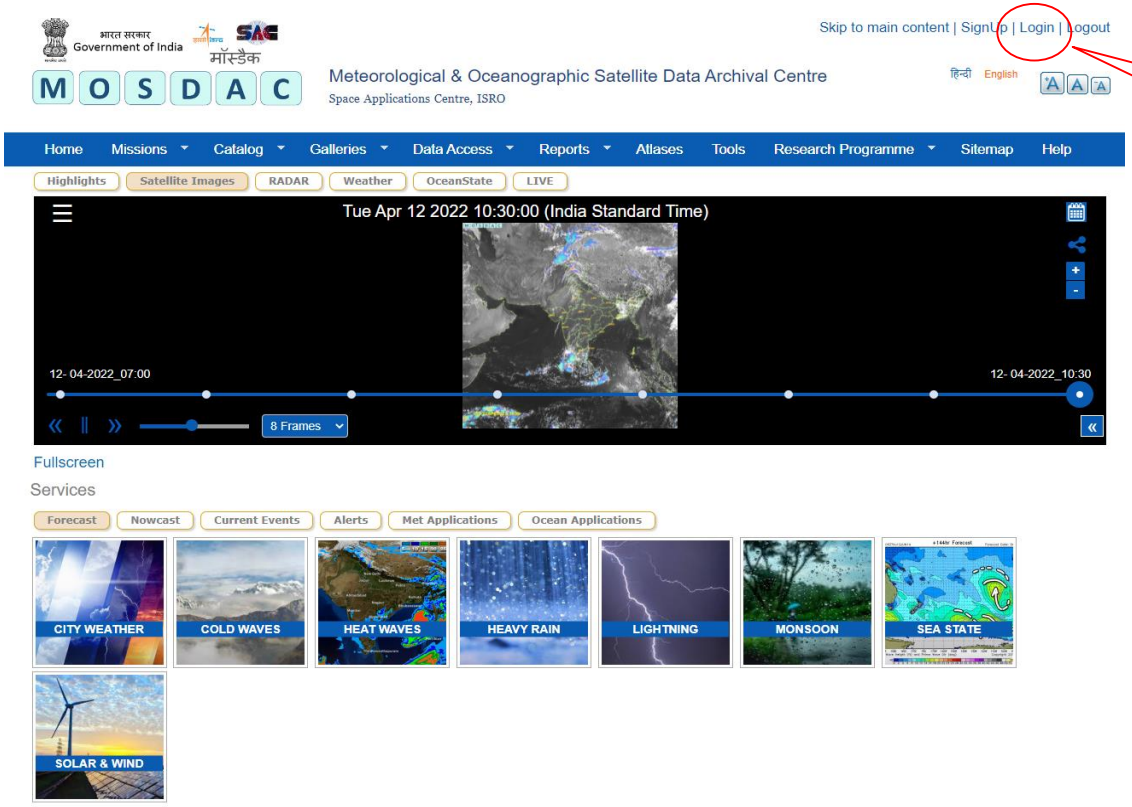
Step-1: Create an user ID and password by registering at MOSDAC website (ignore, if already registered)



5. Wait for approval from MOSDAC. Once request is approved, a user can login with his/her credentials.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

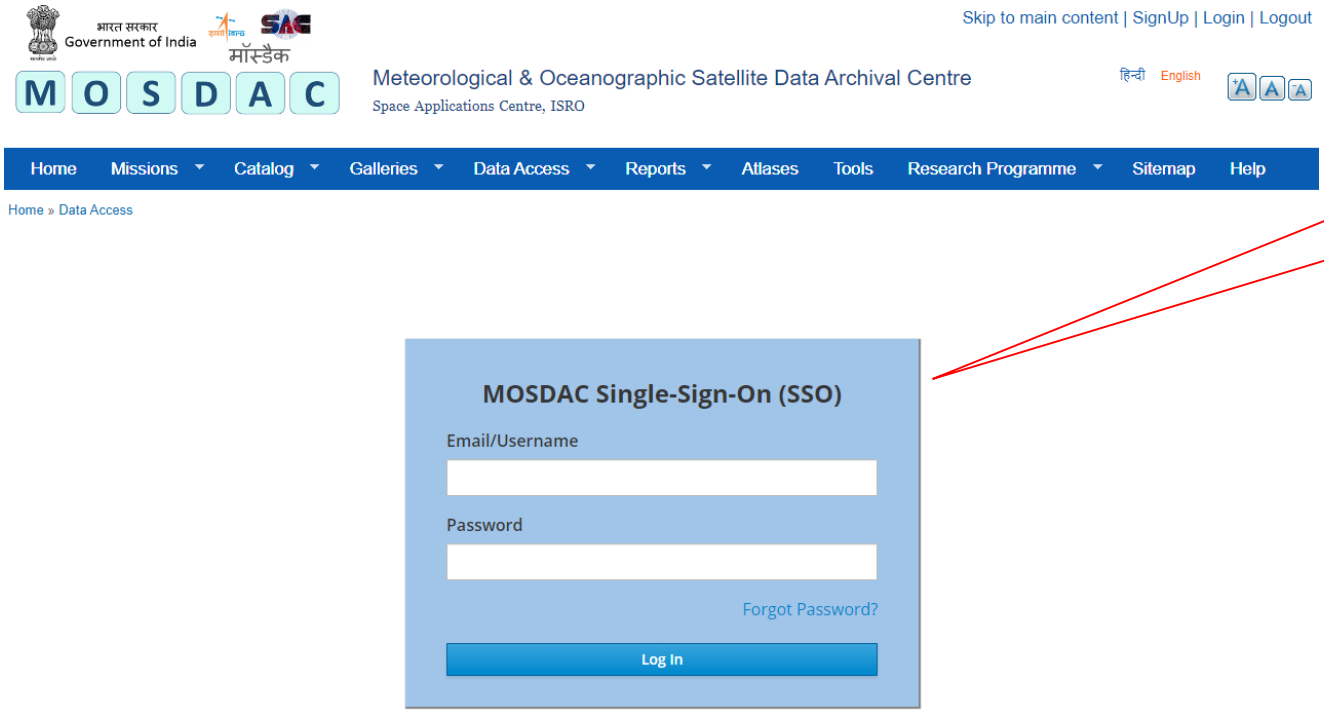
Step-2: Login to MOSDAC website



1. Login to MOSDAC website by clicking ‘Login’ button on MOSDAC home page

MOSDAC Data Downloading

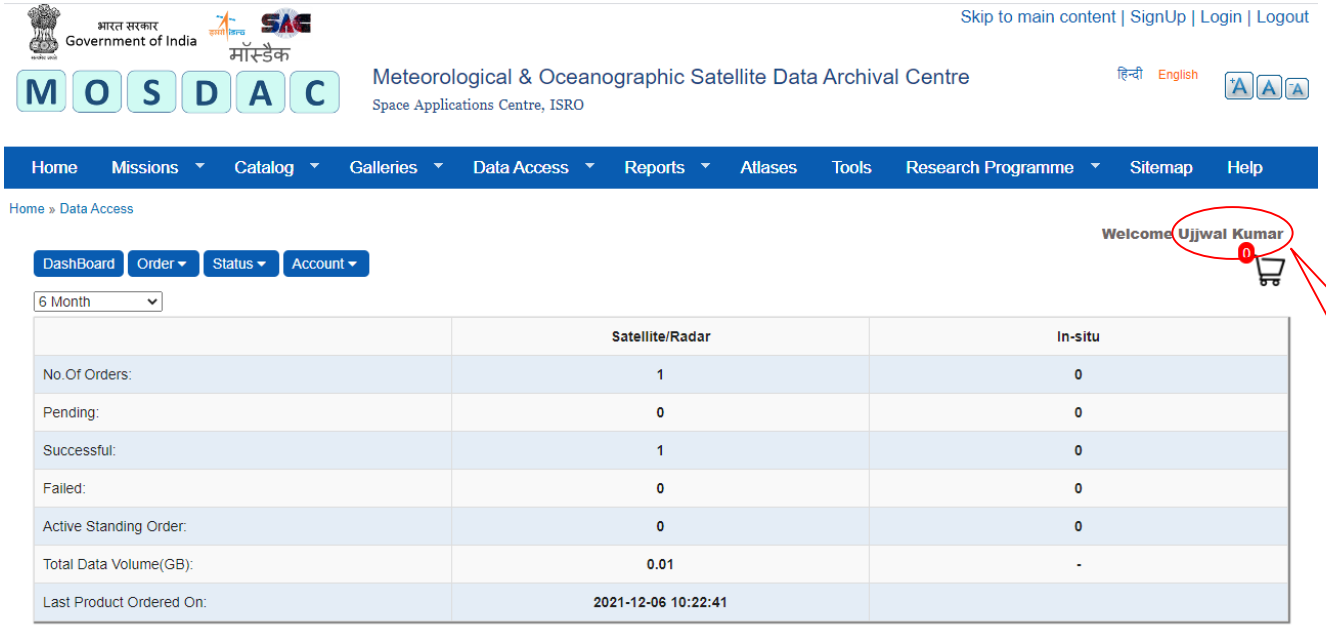
Step-2: Login to MOSDAC website



2. Fill the required details and click on "*Log in*" button.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-2: Login to MOSDAC website



3. Once correct credentials are given, user is logged in to MOSDAC website. A username is displayed on *Dashboard* page.

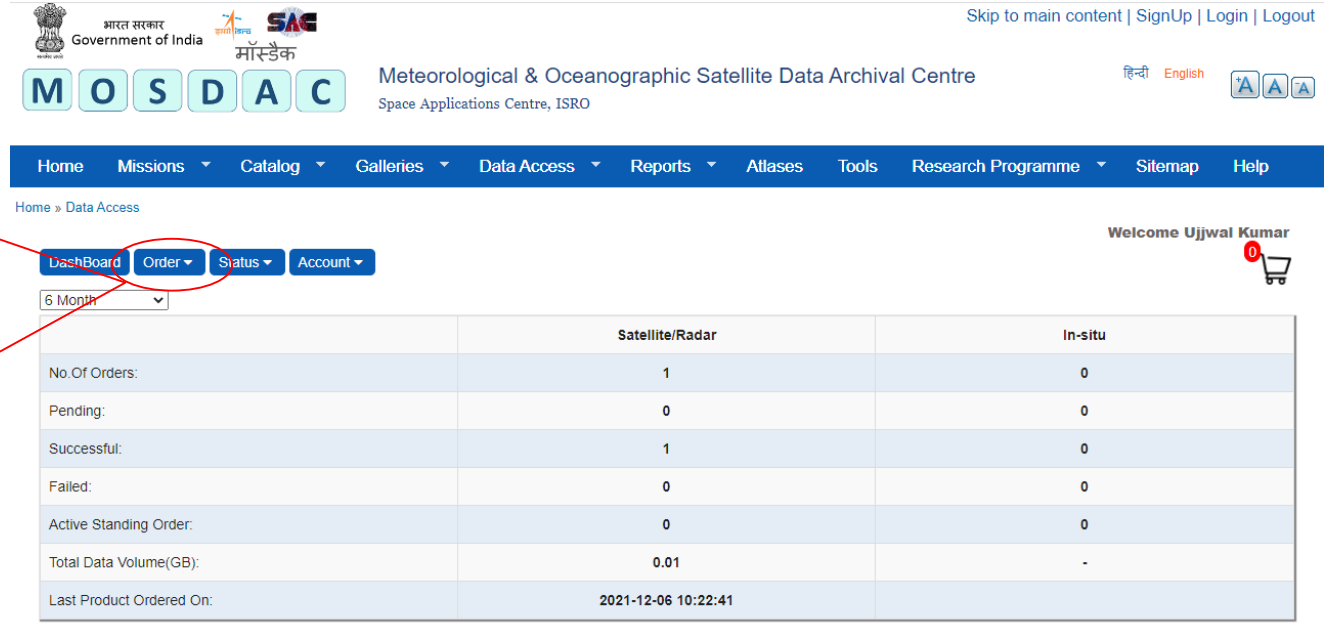
MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC

1. Click on the "*Order*" button to order data in two modes (1) Archival and, (2) Standing request.

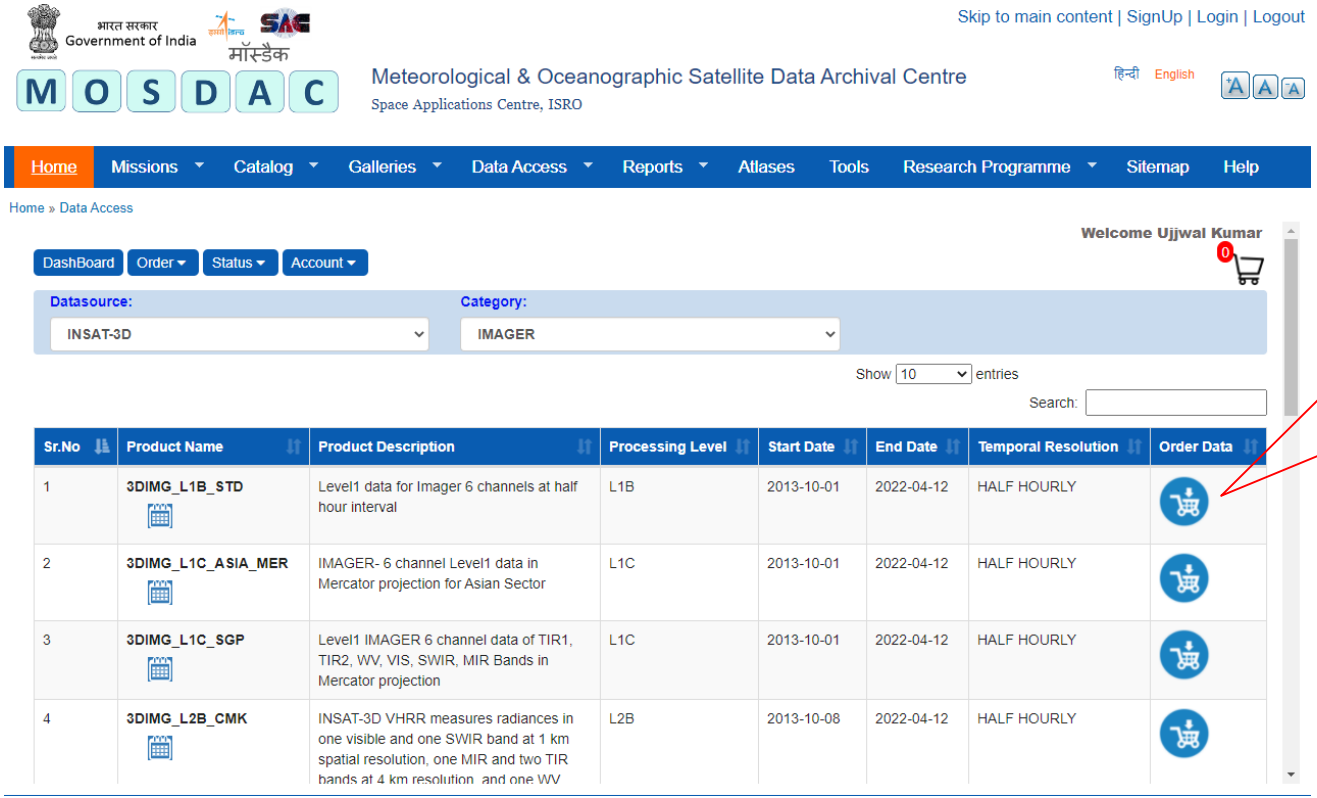
Data has three types:

(1) Satellite (Non-microwave)
(2) In-Situ
(3) Radar



MOSDAC Data Downloading

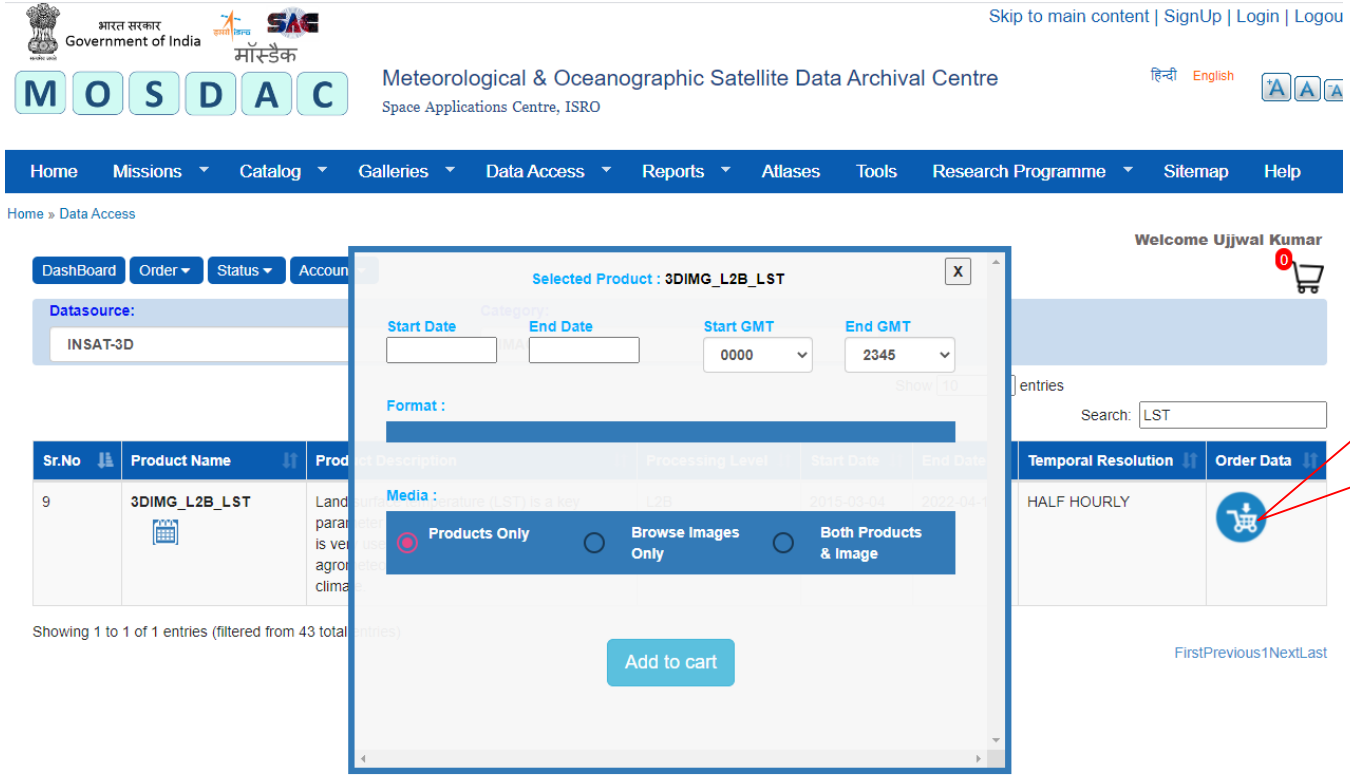
Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC



2. A data product is selected from the given catalog and added to cart for ordering. Data products are displayed based on data source and category.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC

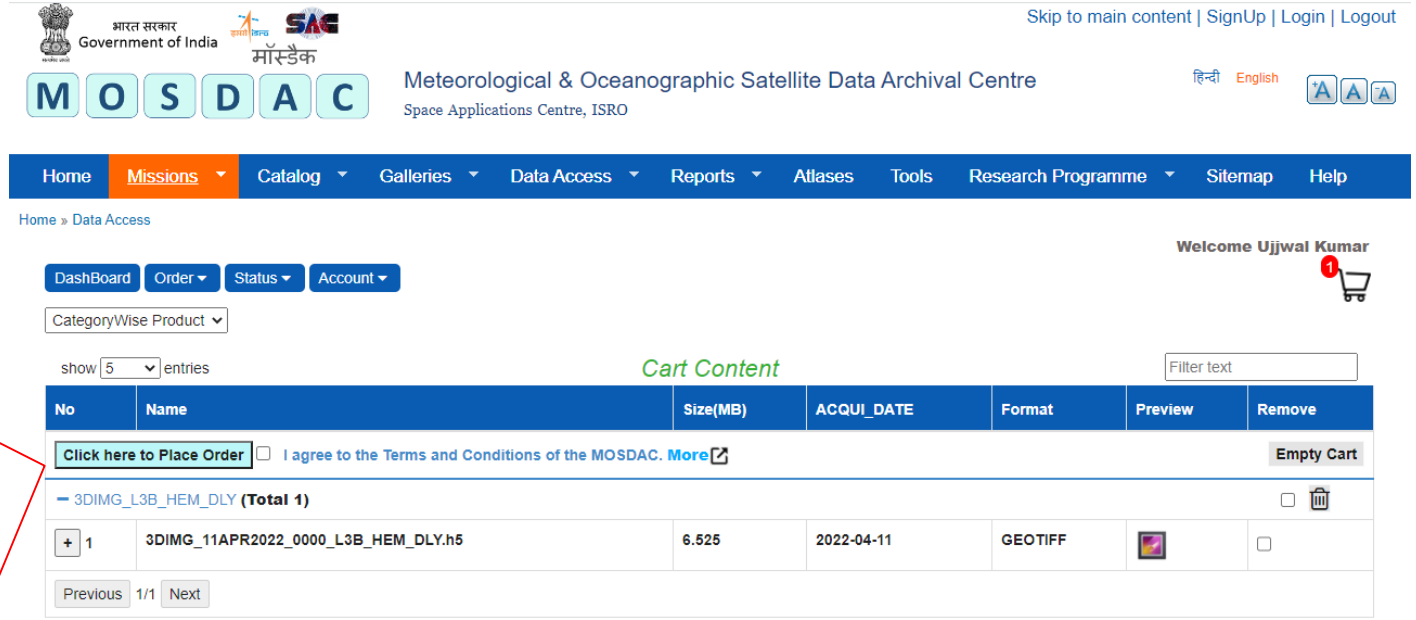


3. Once data product is selected, number of data products can filtered based on date, time, format (HDF or GeoTiff), media and coverage (FULL or AOI).

MOSDAC Data Downloading

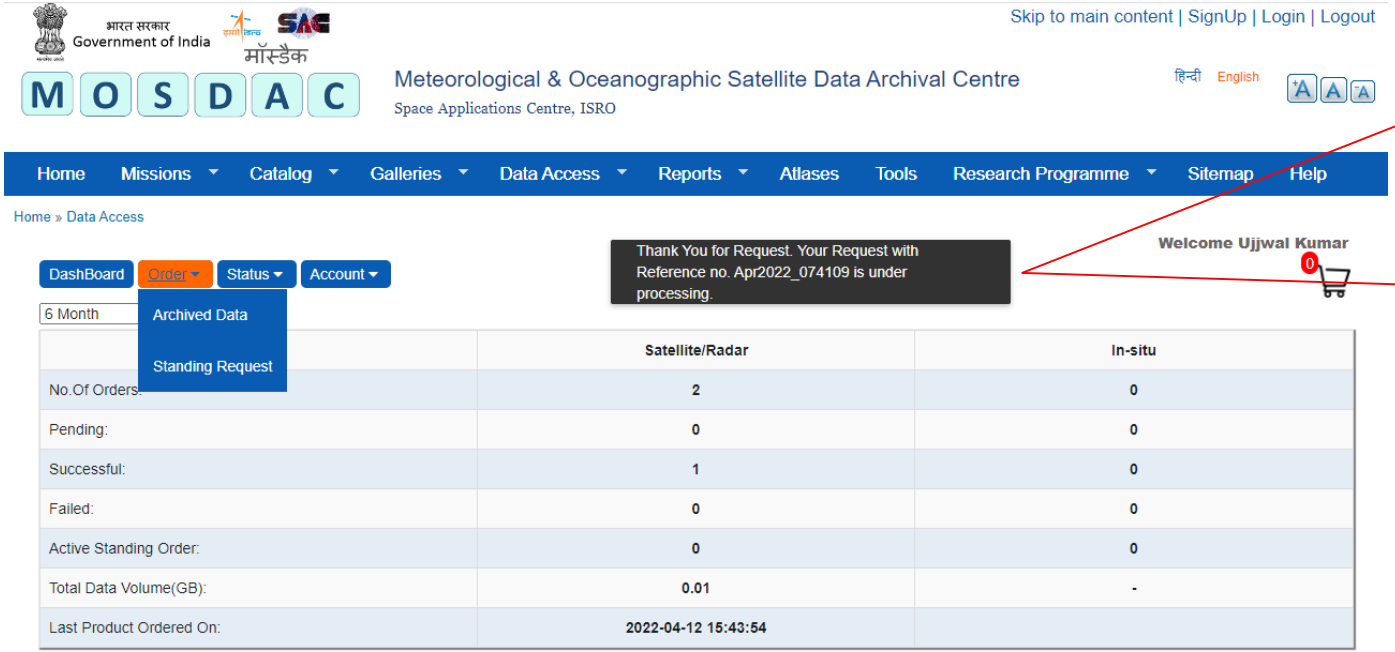
Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC

4. Filtered products are displayed in cart. User has to agree with "*Terms and Conditions*" to proceed further by clicking on check box. After that user has to click on "*Click here to Place Order*" button. Next, he/she should confirm order by clicking on confirm button in next popup message.



MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC



5. Once order is placed, a reference number is generated which is communicated with user through email and popup message. The cart items are processed by MOSDAC server in backend.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC

Dear Mr. Ujjwal Kumar,
Your Data Request having following details has been processed successfully.

Request id: Apr2022_74109
Order Date: 12-Apr-2022
Order Completed Date: 12-Apr-2022
Total Products: 1

You can use one of the following method to download products

1) Interactive download can be done by using https protocol at https://mosdac.gov.in/sso-download by providing MOSDAC username and password.

2) Bulk download can be done by using sftp protocol (Winscp/filezila/lftp)
Server: download.mosdac.gov.in
Port: 22
Username: Your MOSDAC username
Password: Your MOSDAC password.

You may also refer to our on-line documentation for clarification on downloading the product at https://mosdac.gov.in/sites/default/files/docs/sftp-mosdac.pdf

Ordered products will be available for download on MOSDAC server for 5 days only.

Thanks for using MOSDAC

Regards,
Operator, MOSDAC
https://www.mosdac.gov.in

6. An email is sent from MOSDAC consisting of request details and methods to download products

MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC

Dear Mr. Ujjwal Kumar,
Your Data Request having following details has been processed successfully.

Request id: Apr2022_74109
Order Date: 12-Apr-2022
Order Completed Date: 12-Apr-2022
Total Products: 1

You can use one of the following method to download products

1) Interactive download can be done by using https protocol at https://mosdac.gov.in/sso-download by providing MOSDAC username and password.

2) Bulk download can be done by using sftp protocol (Winscp/filezila/lftp)
Server: download.mosdac.gov.in
Port: 22
Username: Your MOSDAC username
Password: Your MOSDAC password.

You may also refer to our on-line documentation for clarification on downloading the product at https://mosdac.gov.in/sites/default/files/docs/sftp-mosdac.pdf

Ordered products will be available for download on MOSDAC server for 5 days only.

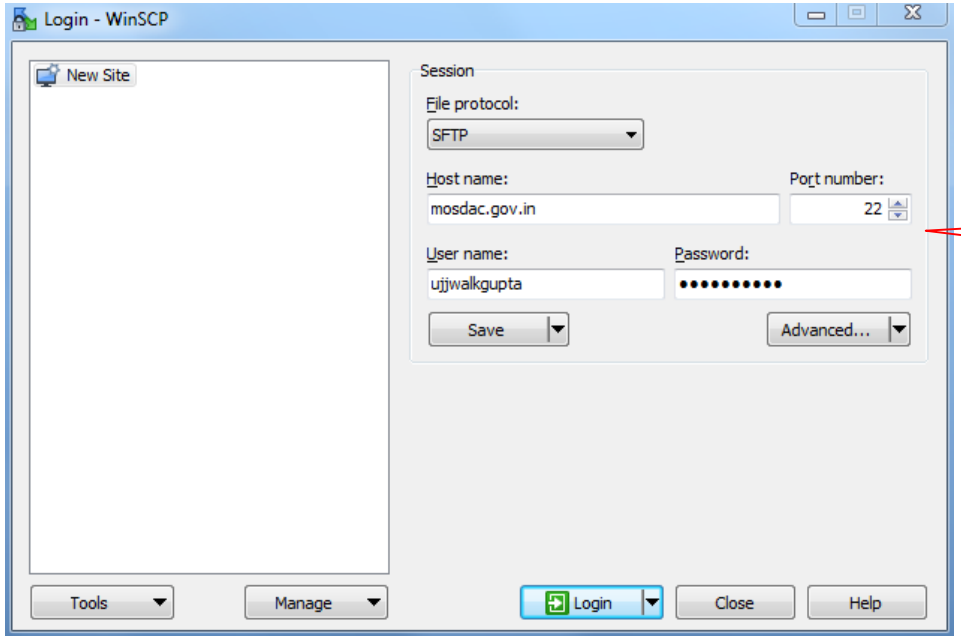
Thanks for using MOSDAC

Regards,
Operator, MOSDAC
https://www.mosdac.gov.in

6. For downloading products, details are given in email.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

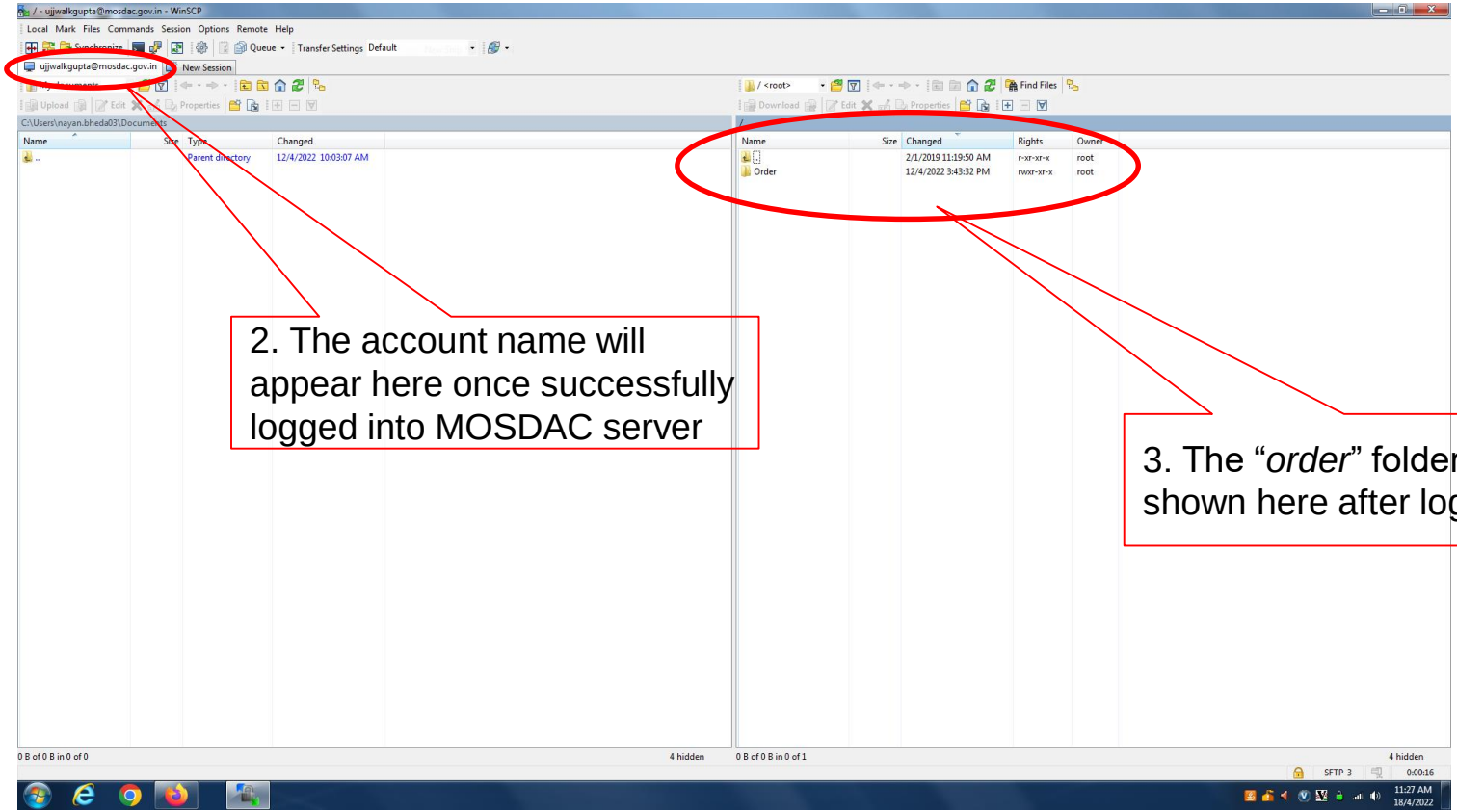
Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software



1. Open WinSCP software, and fill details for downloading products as per given in email.

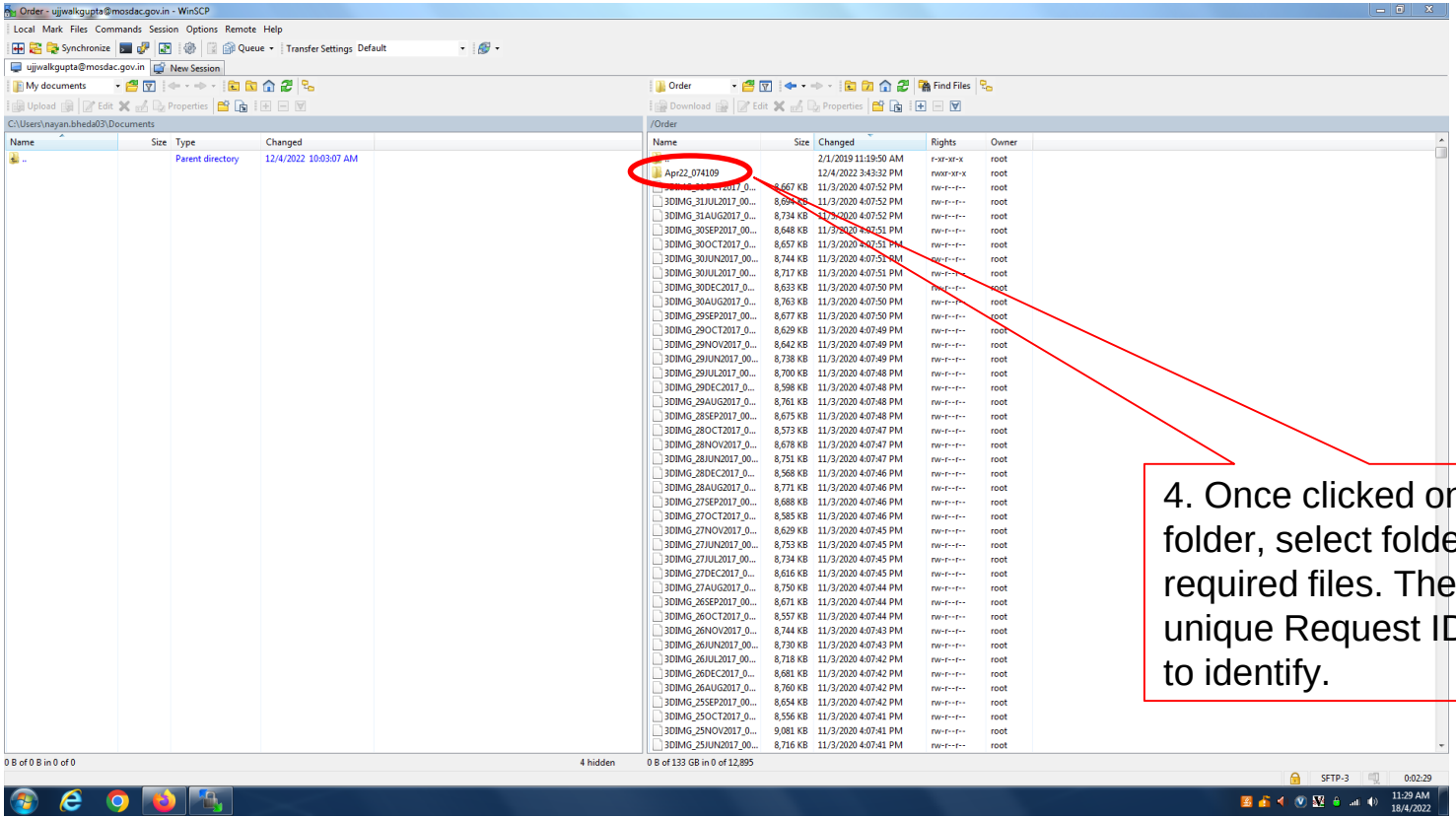
MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software



MOSDAC Data Downloading

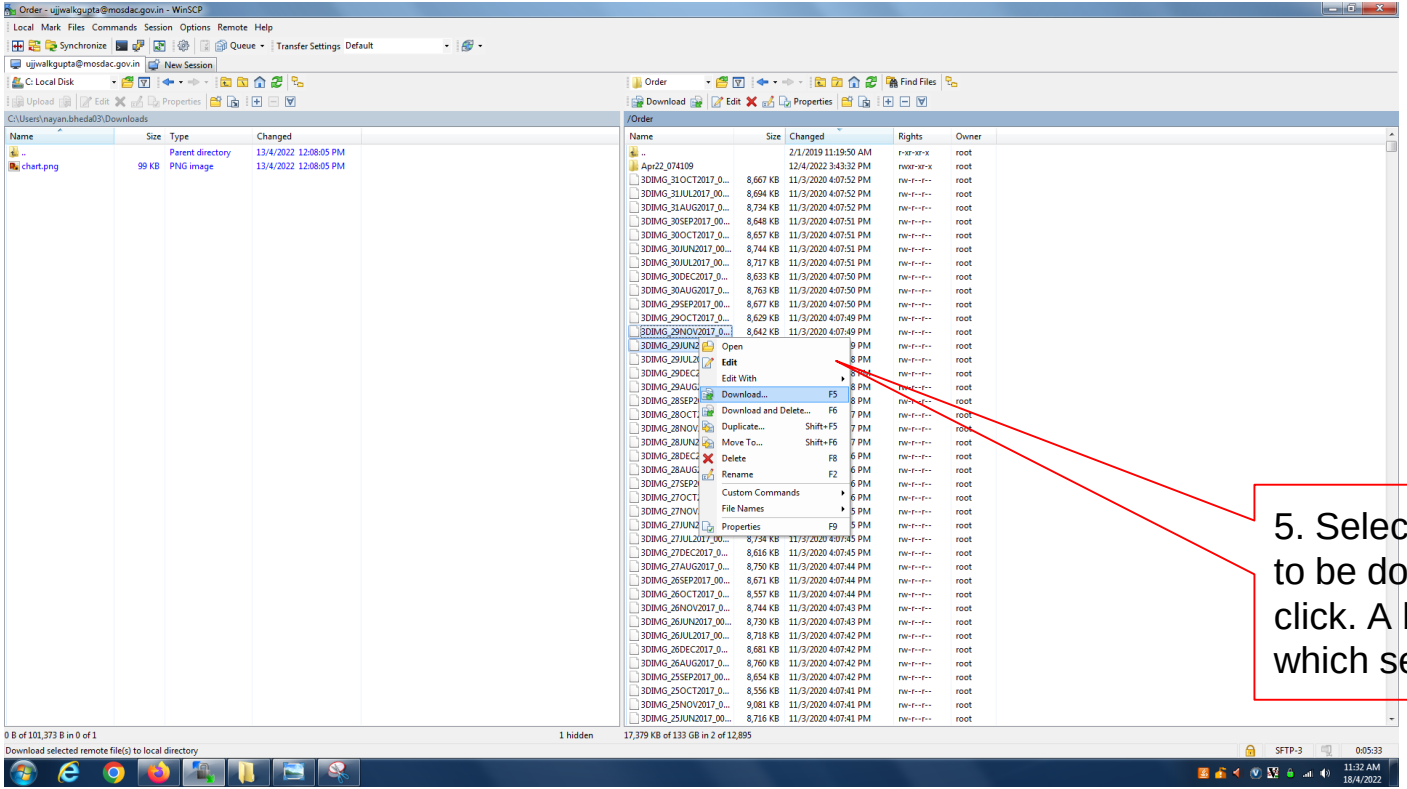
Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software



4. Once clicked on order folder, select folder which has required files. The folder has unique Request ID in its name to identify.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

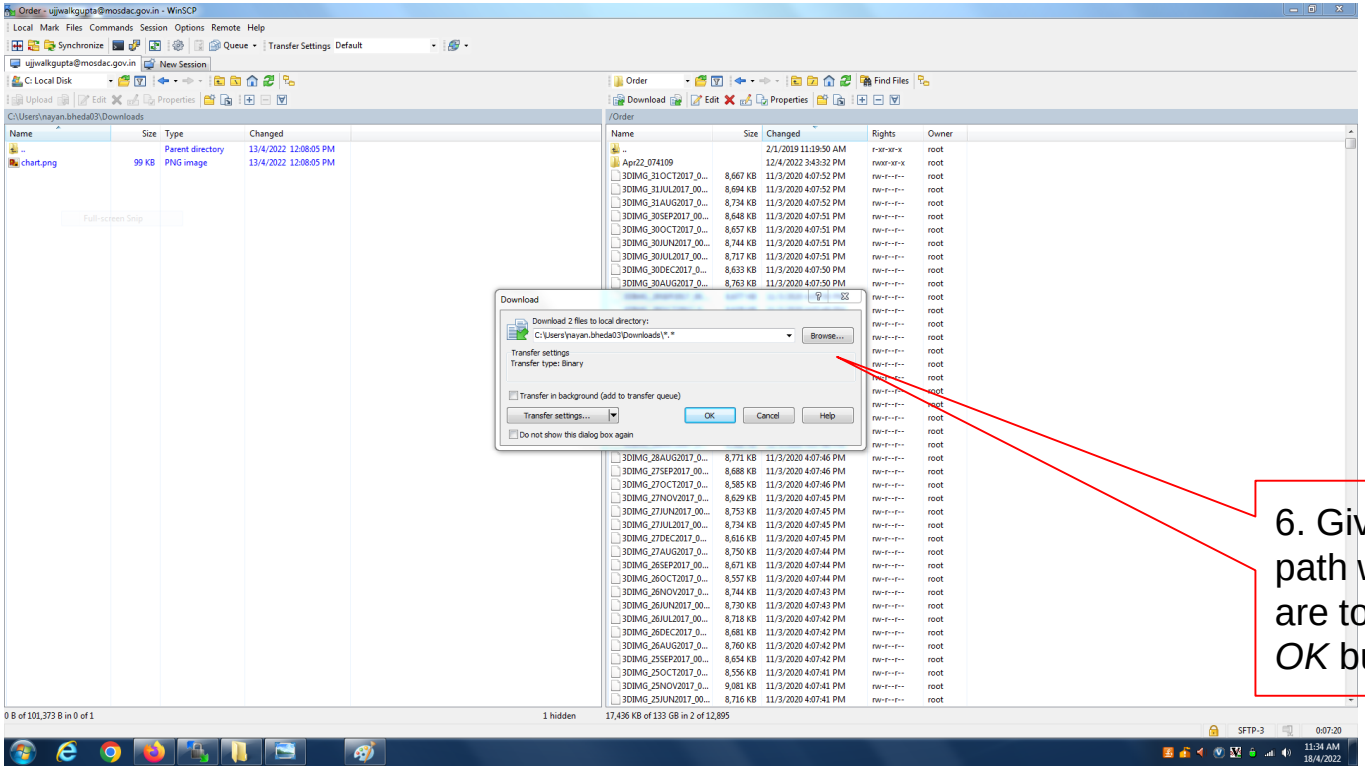
Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software



5. Select all the files which are to be downloaded and right click. A box will appear from which select *Download* option.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

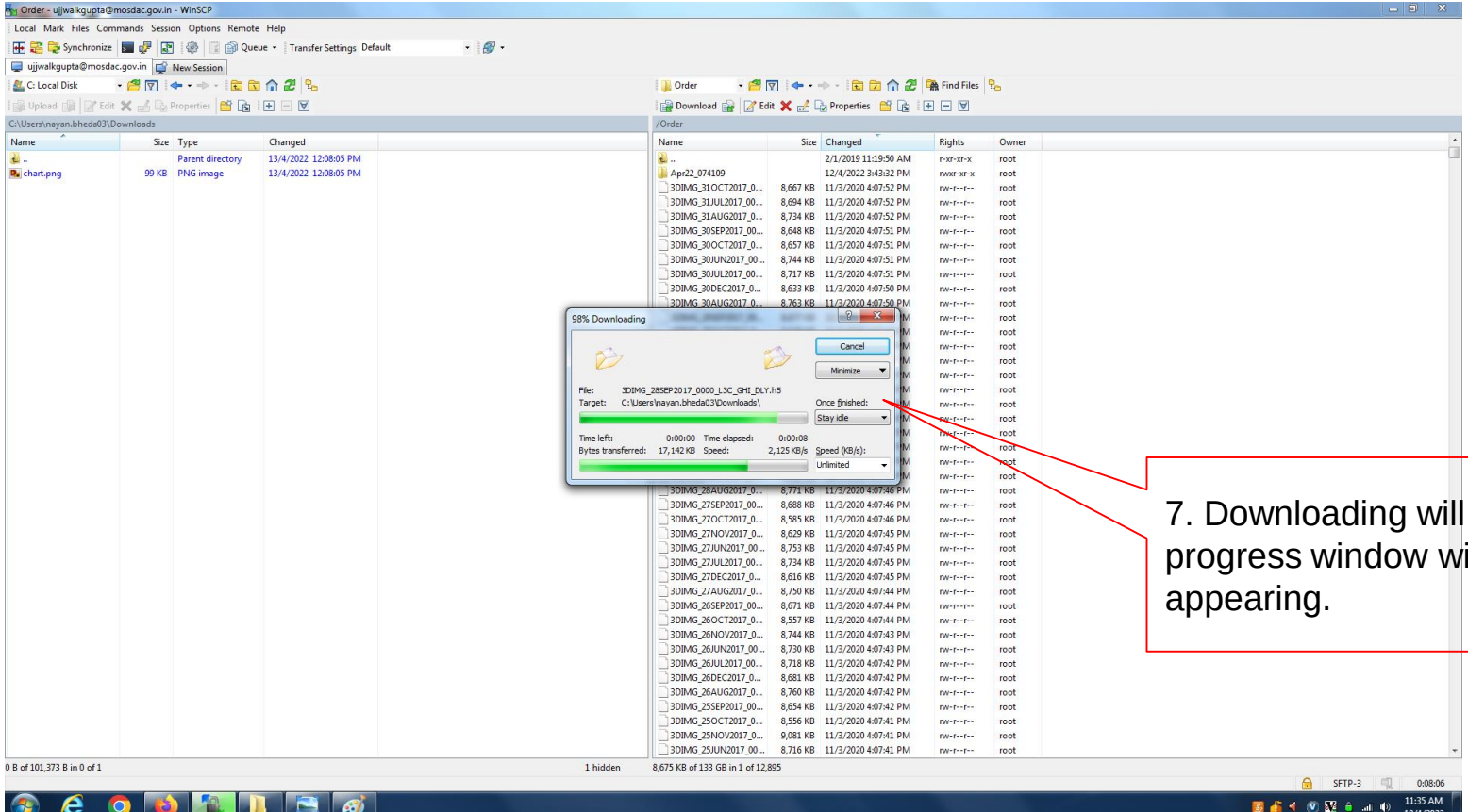
Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software



6. Give the destination folder path where downloaded files are to be stored and click on *OK* button.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

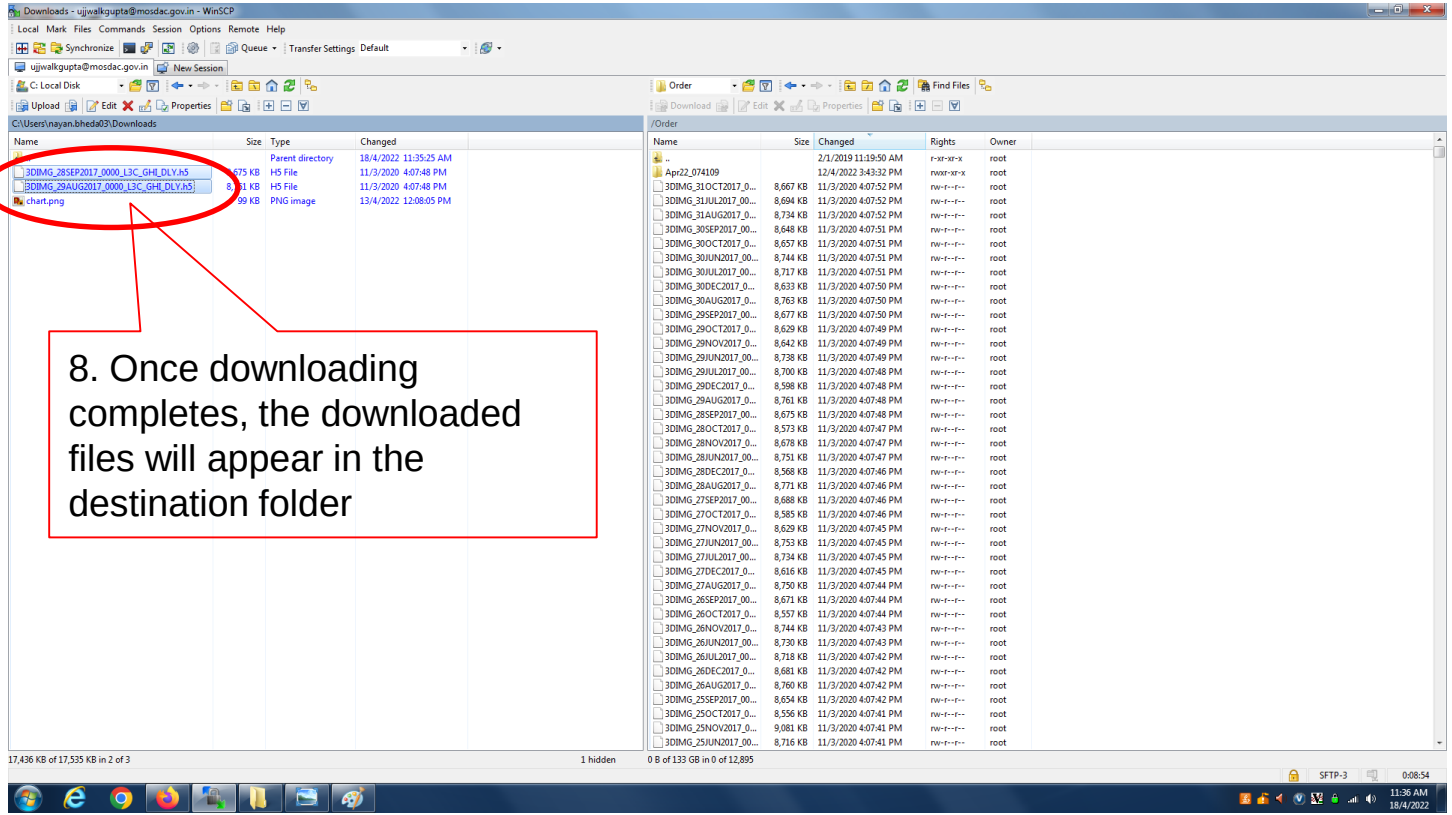
Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software



7. Downloading will start and a progress window will be appearing.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

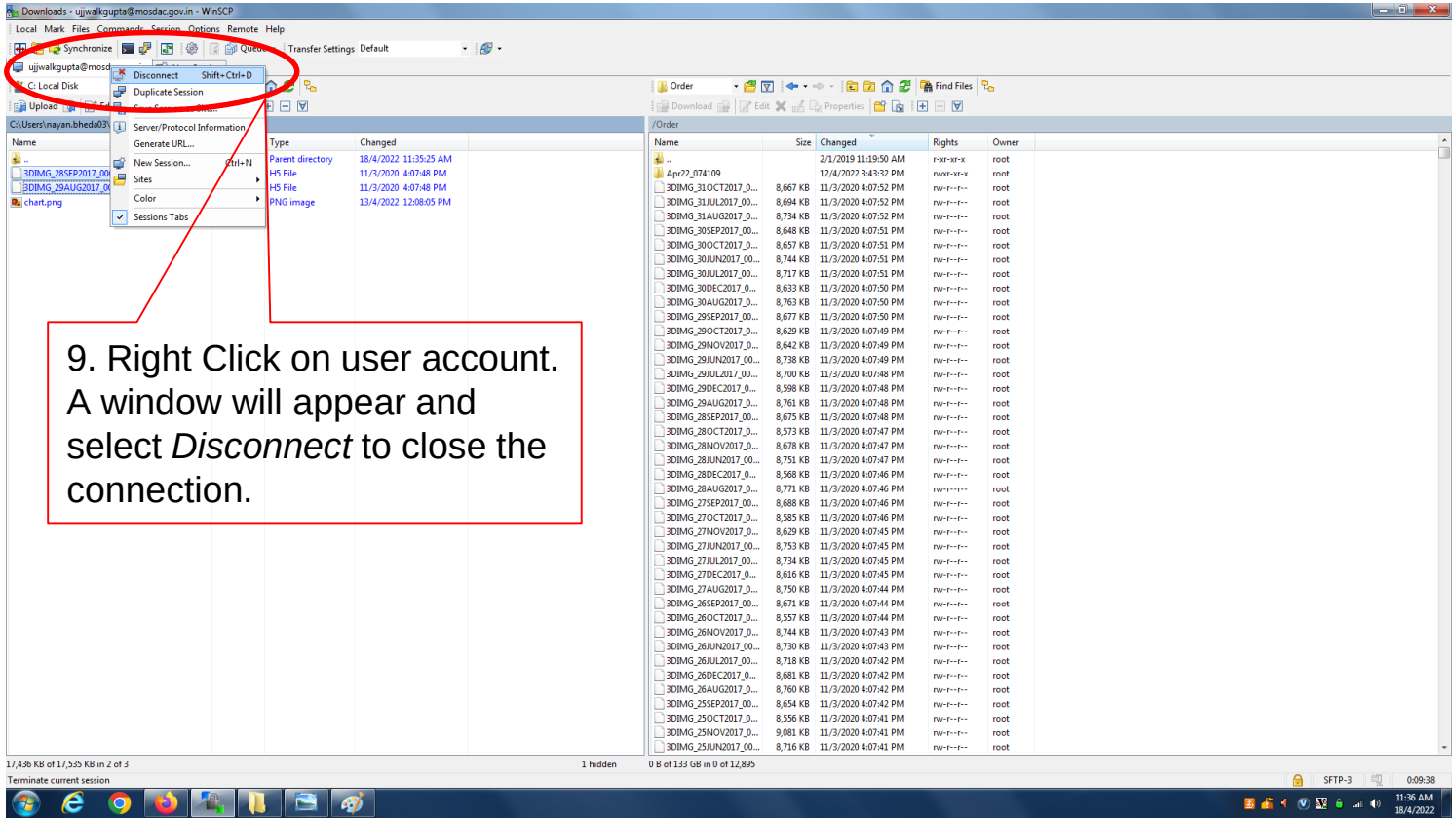
Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software

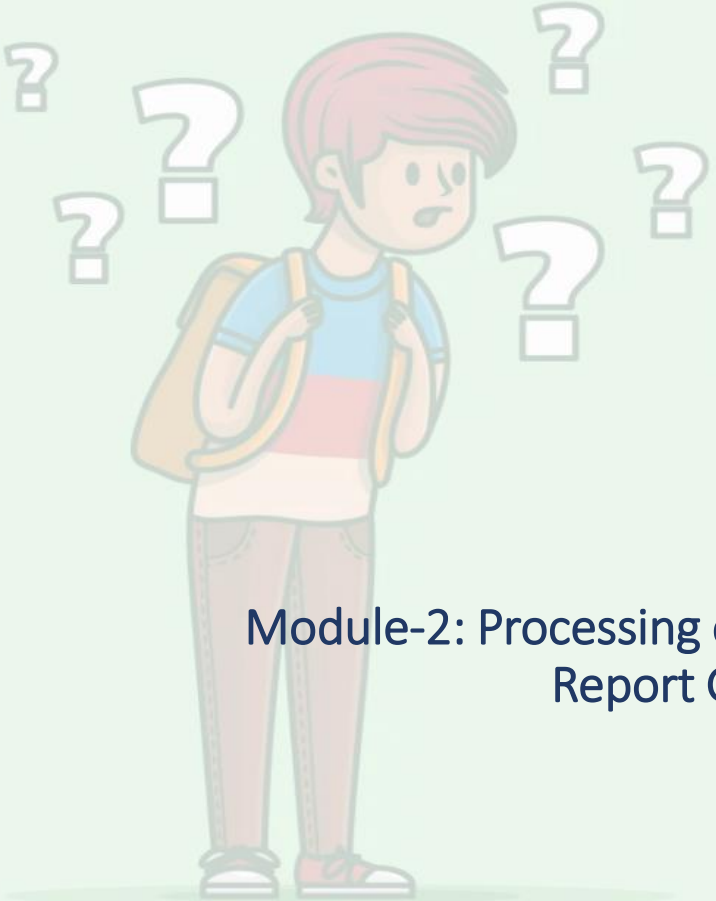


8. Once downloading completes, the downloaded files will appear in the destination folder

MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-4: Download data from MOSDAC Server using WinSCP Software





Module-2: Processing of INSAT-3D HEM Product for AFSIS Report Generation (in QGIS)

Brief Introduction of QGIS

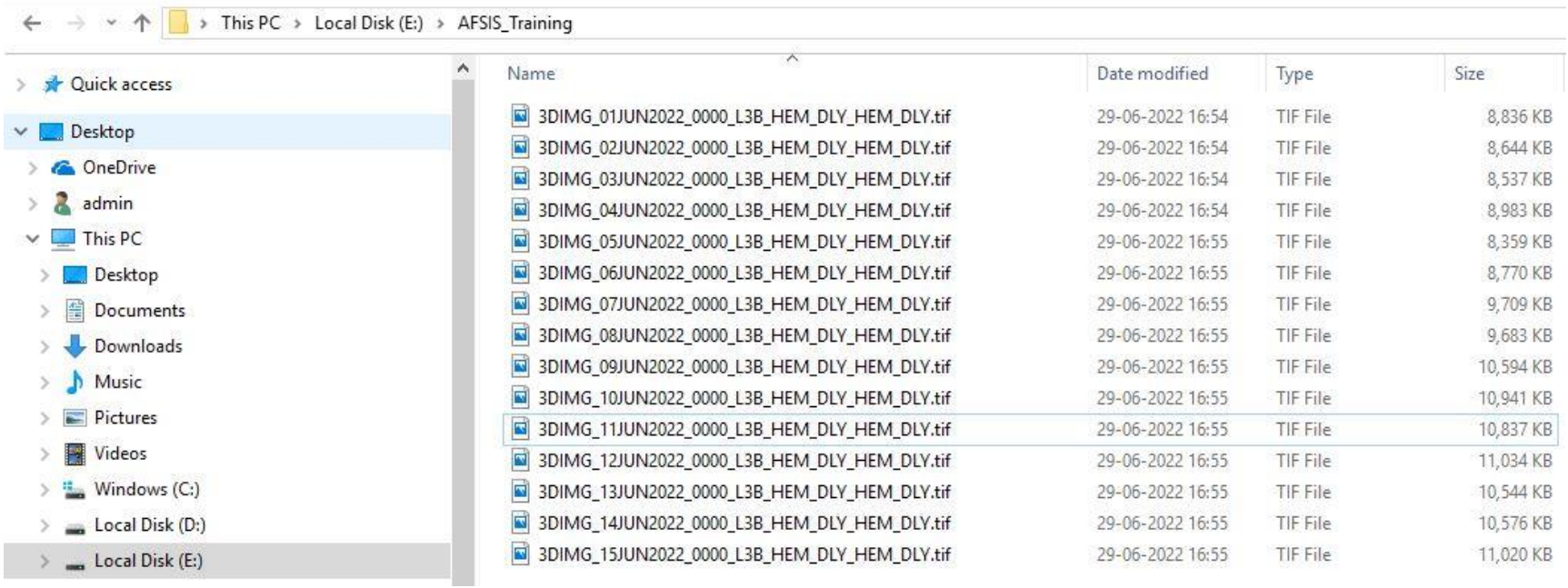
- QGIS is a cross-platform, Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) for GIS operations.
- It supports hundreds of plugins for specific applications.
- It has capability of generating maps from raster for publishing online and offline.
- QGIS Download and Installation Steps:
  - Users can visit below site for QGIS download and installation guide – https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-install-qgis-on-windows/

Problem statement:

To generate twice a month 15-Days Cumulative Precipitation Map of South and South East Asian region in such a way that each precipitation map is generated by integrating each half of the month INSAT-HEM daily products.

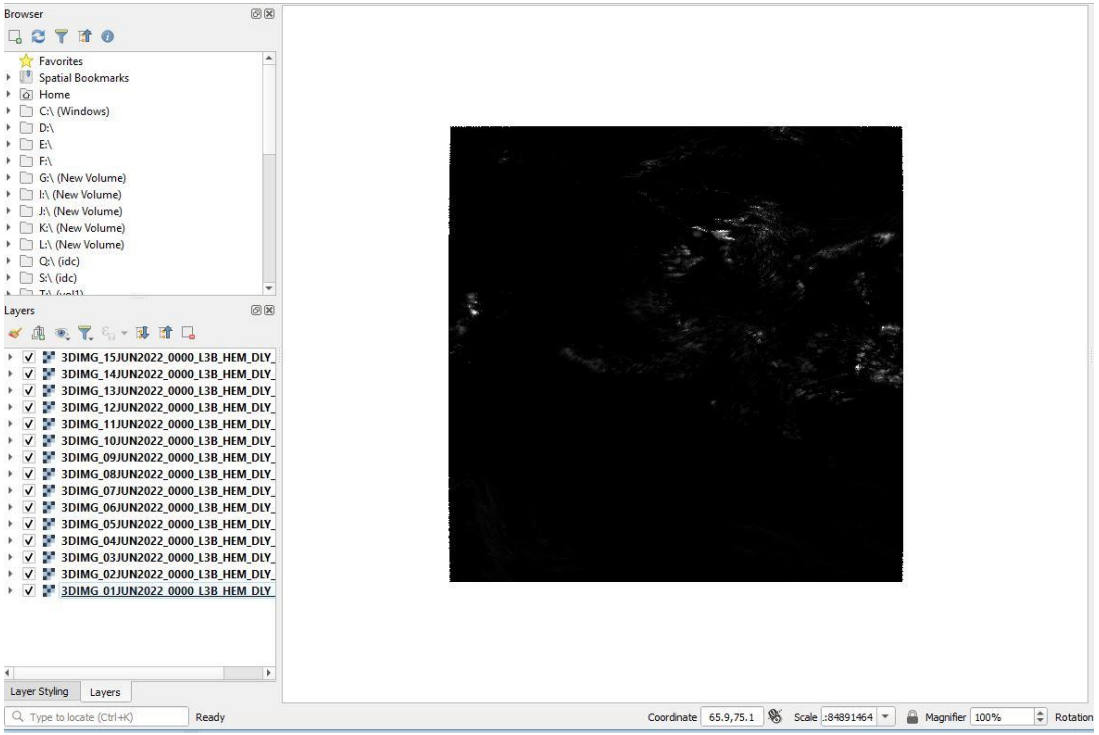
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-1: Download INSAT-3D HEM Products in GeoTIFF format from MOSDAC for required dates/fortnight. These files are geo-referenced and are in Geographic Coordinate System.



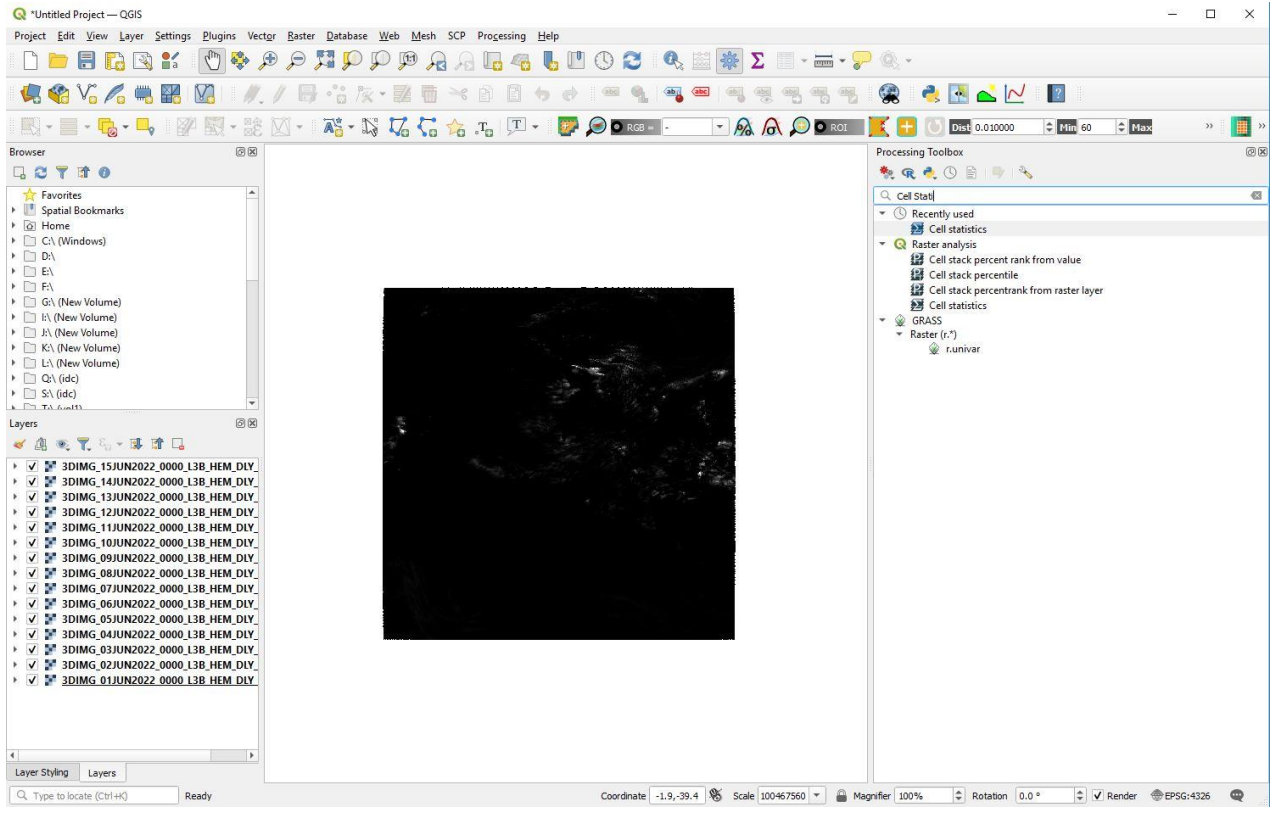
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-2: Load the images in QGIS by dragging and dropping selected images in QGIS panel.



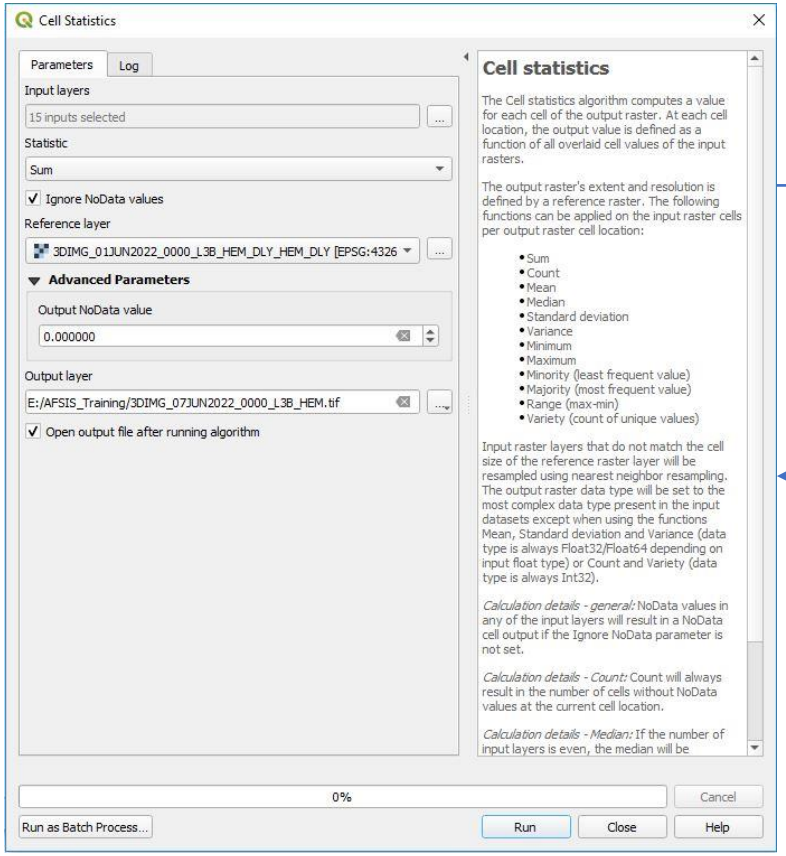
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-3: Open Cell Statistics in QGIS from list given in processing toolbox



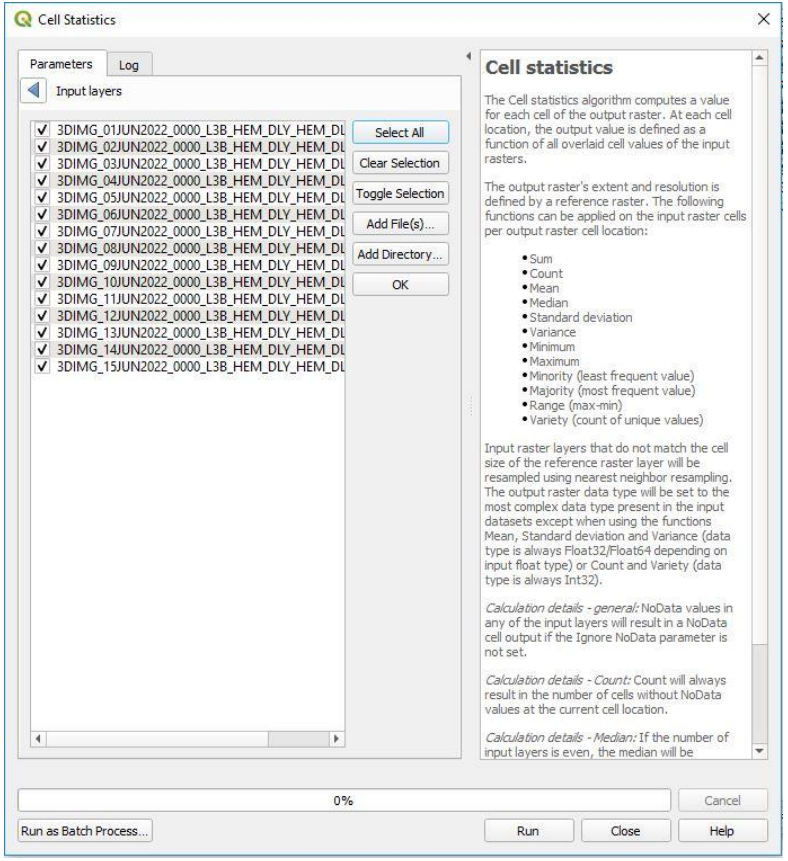
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-4: Integrate Precipitation data using Cell Statistics in QGIS



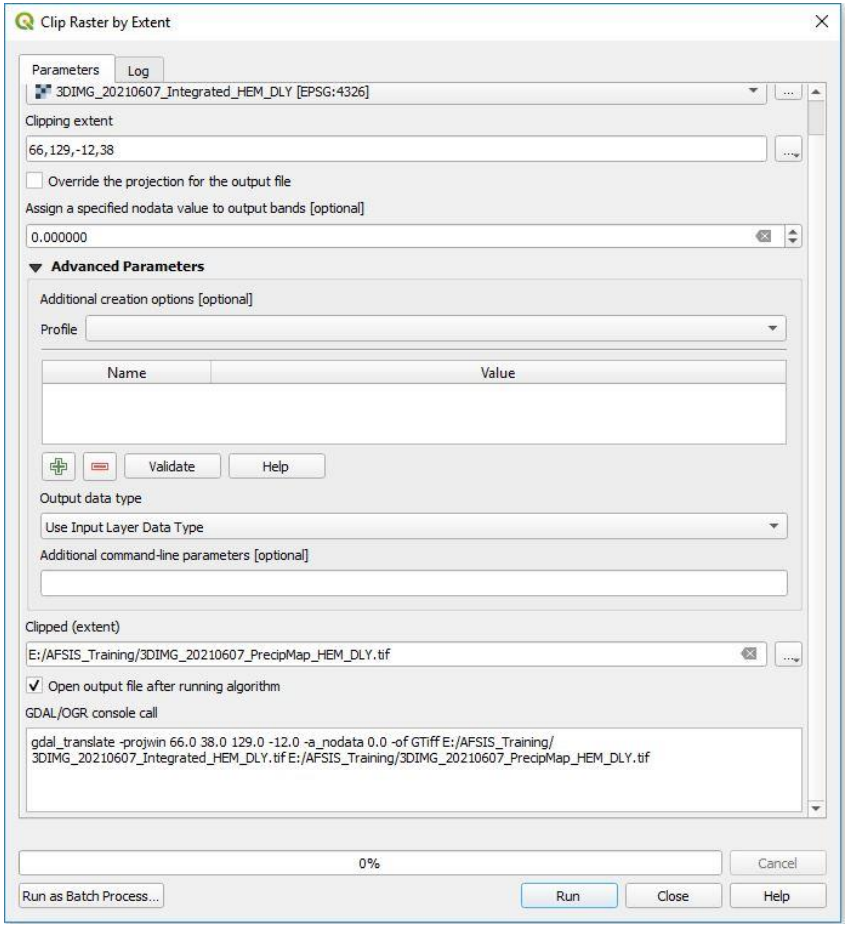
1

2



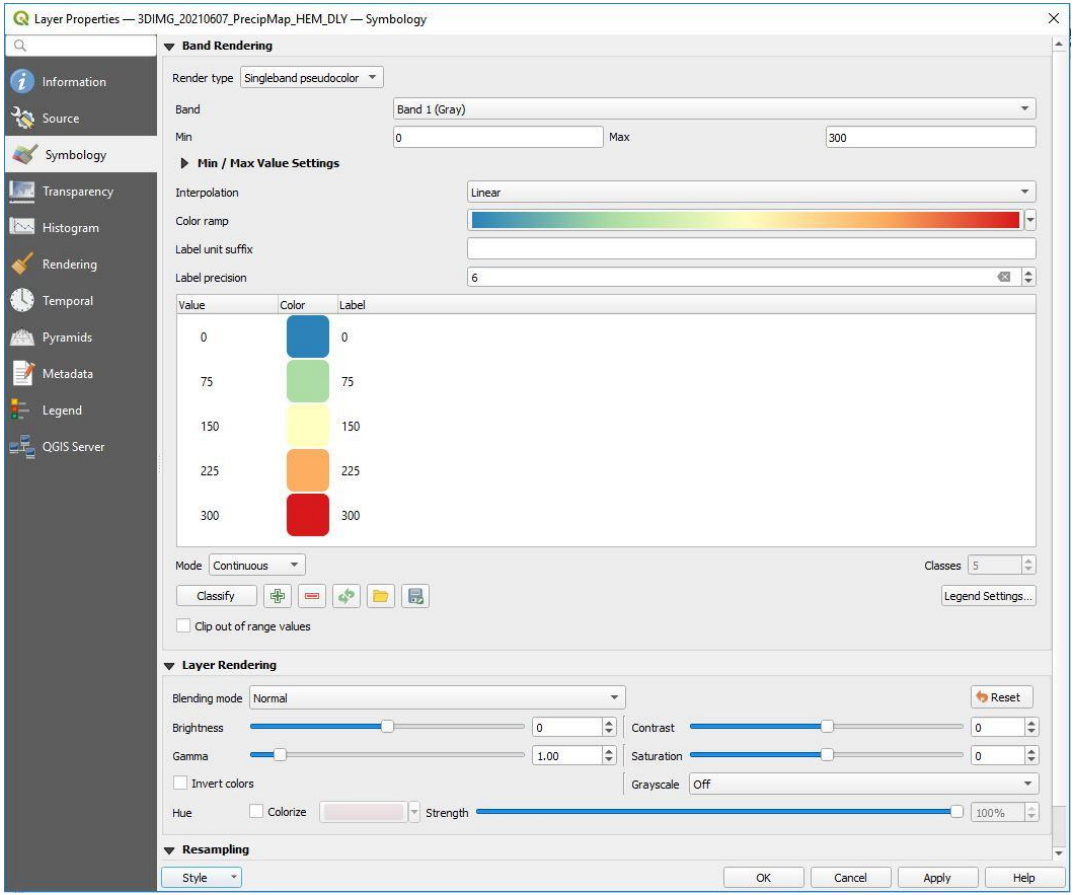
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-5: Clip Integrated Map by Extent in QGIS
  - Raster→ Extraction →Clip Raster by Extent
  - Extents are:
    - Minimum X: 66
    - Maximum X: 129
    - Minimum Y: -12
    - Maximum Y: 38



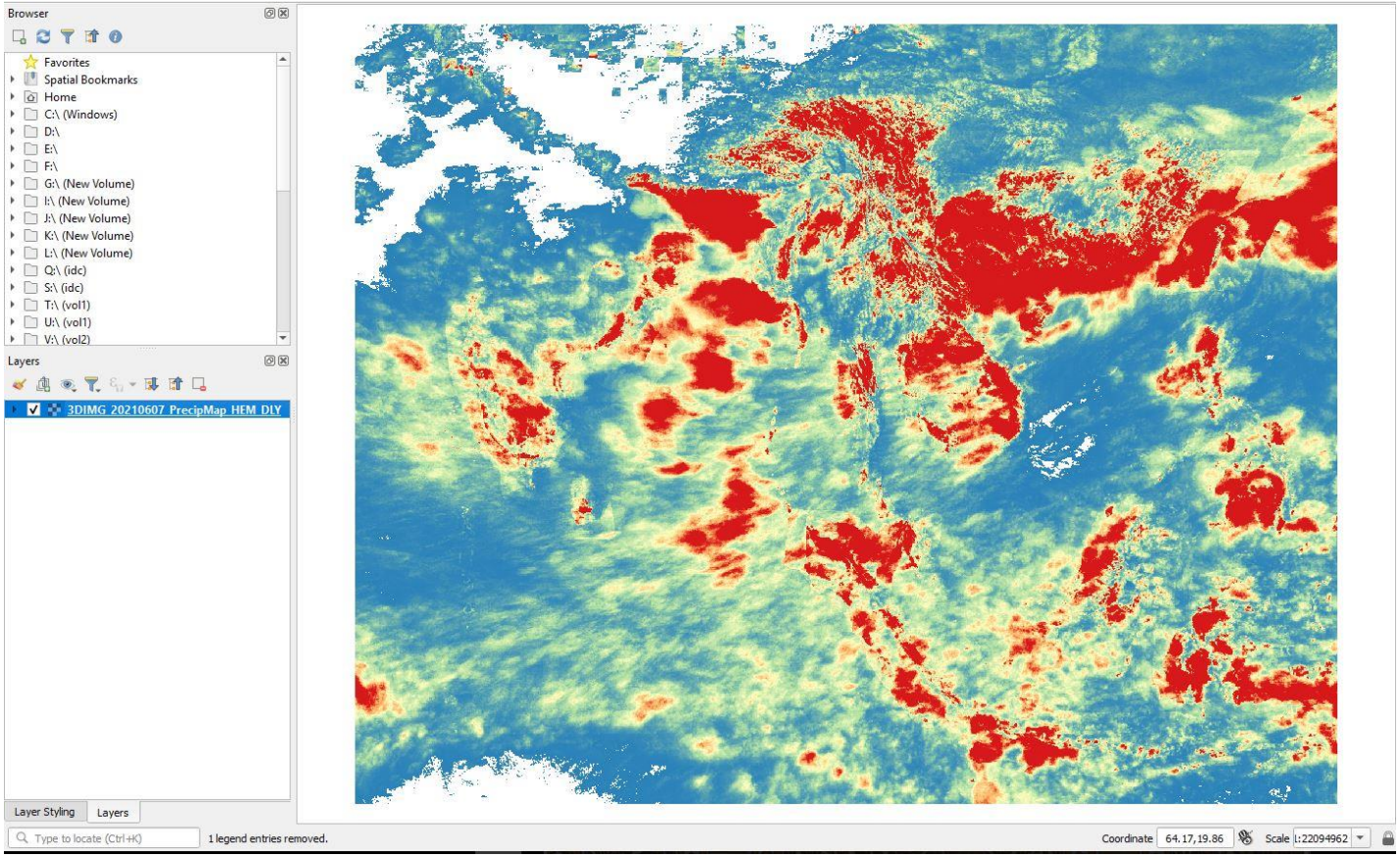
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-6: Apply Symbology in Precipitation Map
  - Right Click on Raster Layer (Precipitation Map from Step-5) and click on **Properties**
  - Choose parameters as per given image
  - Click on **Apply**



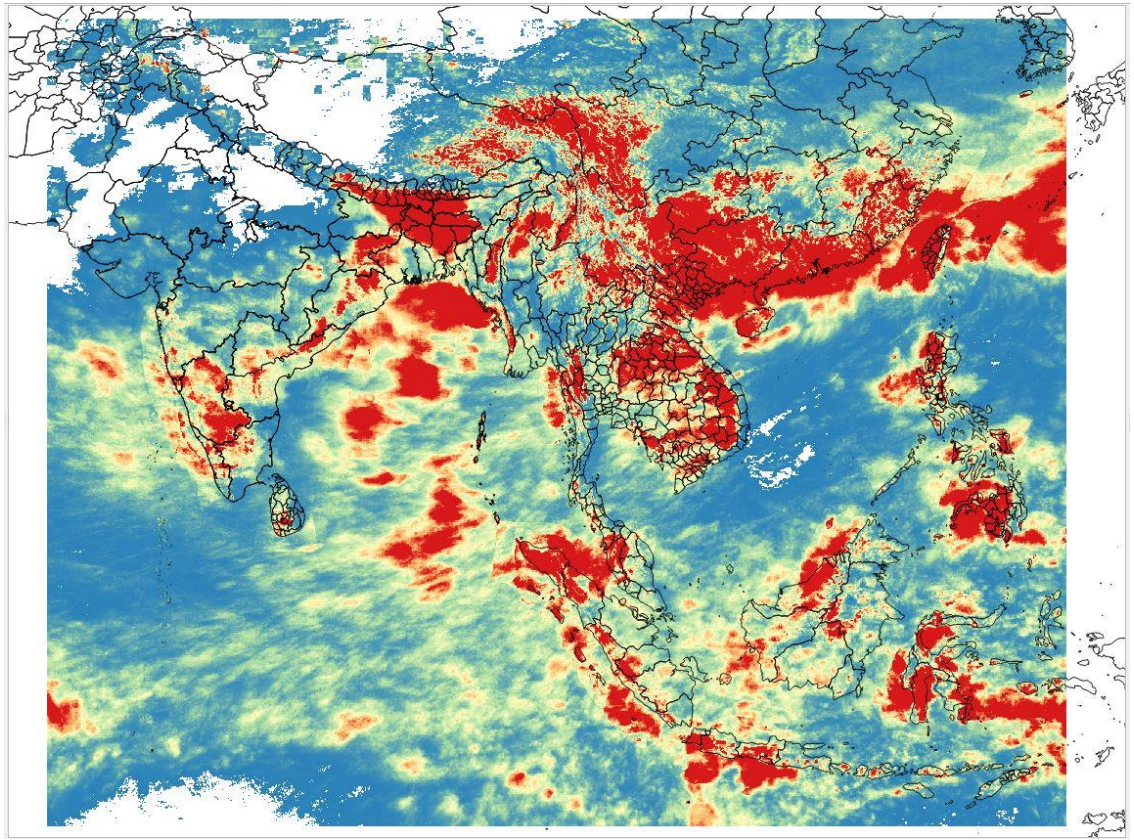
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-7: Get the classified output



INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

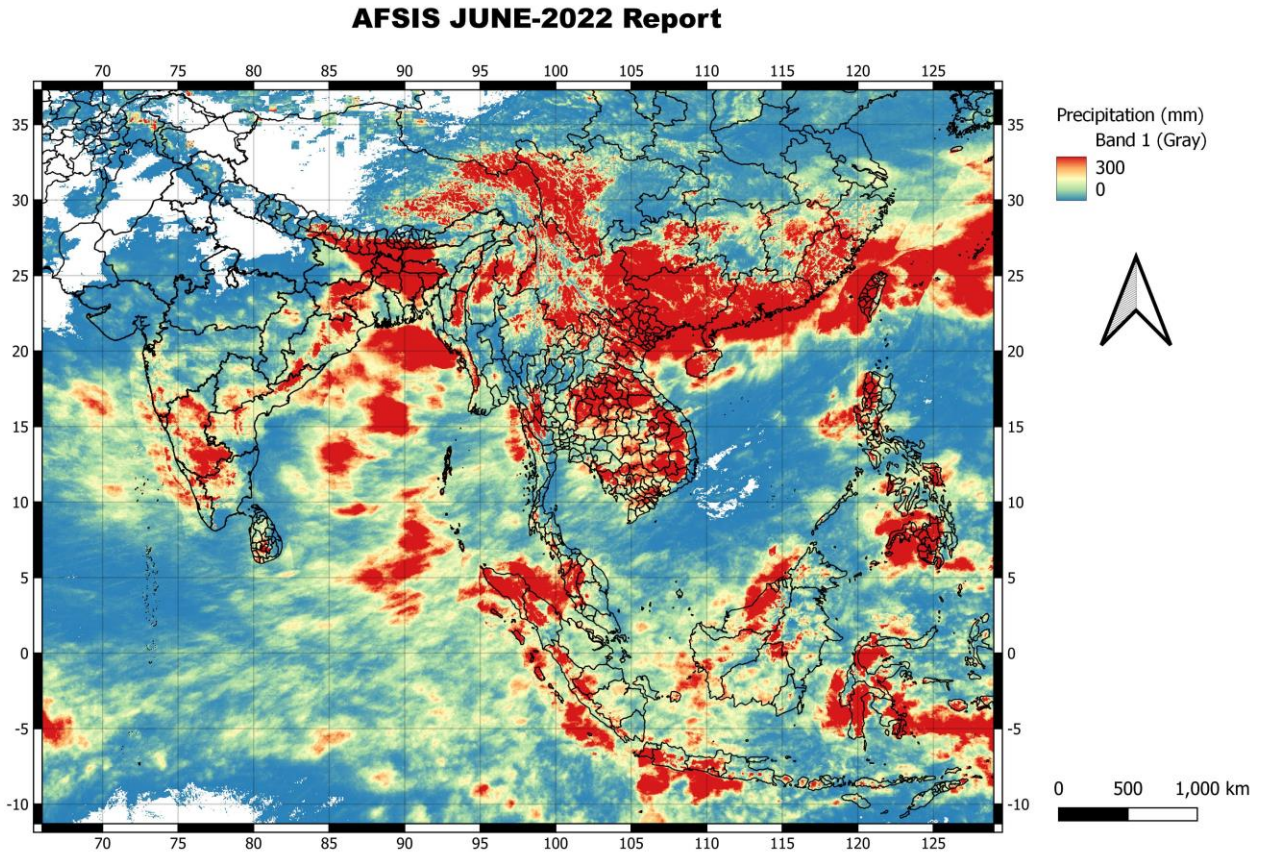
- Step-8: Add the boundaries to analyse map

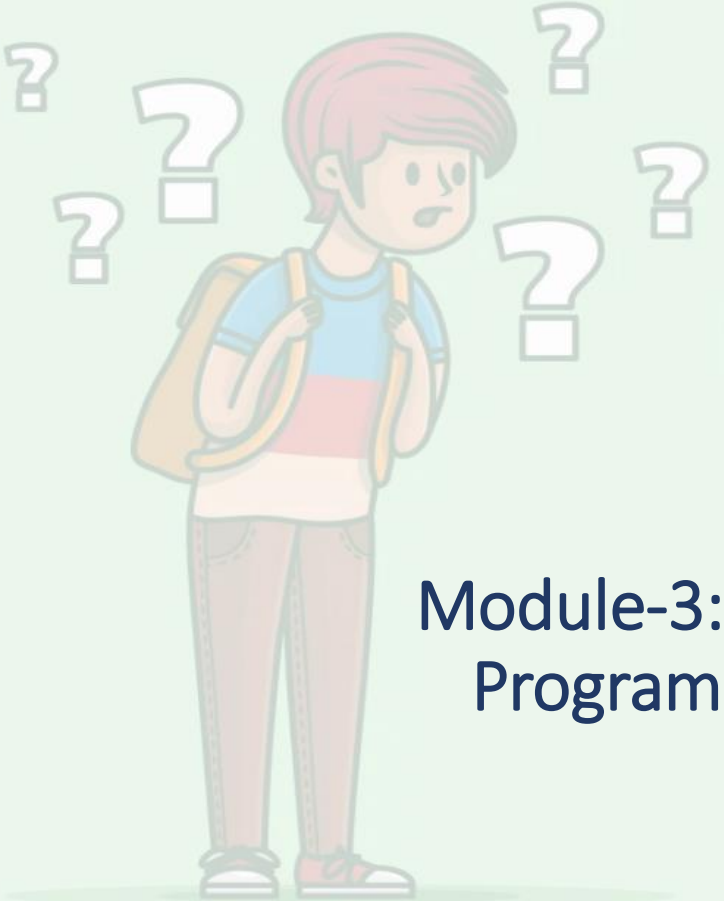


INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-9: Load Raster into QGIS Print Layout and Add Grids, Frame, Boundary Coordinates, Legends, Scale bar and Title of the map.
- Step-10: Export Prepared Map as Image

(Step-9 & 10 are given as video in next slide)





Module-3: Basics of Python Programming Language

Python - Basic

- Interpreted language
- Dynamically typed: variables do not have a predefined type
- Concise
- Indentation instead of braces
- Rich, built-in collection types:
  - Lists: made of anything, mutable
  - Strings: made of characters, immutable
  - Tuples: made of anything, immutable
  - Dictionaries (maps)
  - Sets

Dynamic vs Static typing

- Static Typing:
  - Variables are declared to refer to objects of a given type
  - Methods use type signatures to enforce contracts
  - Example: Java, C, C++
  - Syntax: float a = 5.0
- Dynamic Typing:
  - Variables come into existence when first assigned to
  - A variable can refer to an object of any type
  - All types are (almost) treated the same way
  - Main drawback: type errors are only caught at runtime
  - Example: Python, JavaScript
  - Syntax: a = 5.0

Installation

- Easiest way is to install Anaconda Software (Comes in installed python and some of the commonly used packages)
- Anaconda provides Jupiter and Spyder as script editor.
- Installation of packages is easy.
  - conda install <package-name>
  - pip install <package-name>

The Basics

An example program:

```
x = 34 - 23 # A comment.
y = “Hello” # Another one.
z = 3.45
if z == 3.45 or y == “Hello”:
    x = x + 1
    y = y + “ World” # String concat.
print x
print y
```

Takeaways from code:

- Indentation matters to the meaning of the code:
  - Block structure indicated by indentation
- Variable types don’t need to be declared. Python figures out the variable types on its own.
- Assignment uses = and comparison uses ==.
- For numbers + - * / % are as expected. Special use of + for string concatenation.
- Logical operators are words (and, or, not) not symbols
- Simple printing can be done with print.

Basic Data Types

- Integers (default for numbers)
  - z = 5 / 2 # Answer is 2, integer division.
- Floats (Real Numbers)
  - x = 3.456
- Strings
  - Can use “” or ‘’ to specify. “abc” ‘abc’ (Same thing)
  - Unmatched can occur within the string. “matt’s”
  - Use triple double-quotes for multi-line strings or strings than contain both ‘ and “ inside of them: “””a‘b“c”””

Whitespaces

- Whitespace is meaningful in Python: especially indentation and placement of newlines.
- Use a newline to end a line of code.
  - Use \ when must go to next line prematurely.
- No braces { } to mark blocks of code in Python… Use consistent indentation instead.
  - The first line with less indentation is outside of the block.
  - The first line with more indentation starts a nested block
- Often a colon appears at the start of a new block. (E.g. for function and class definitions.)

Comments

- Start comments with # – the rest of line is ignored.
- Can include a “documentation string” as the first line of any new function or class that you define. The development environment, debugger, and other tools use it:
  - it’s good style to include one.

```
def my_function(x, y):
    """This is the docstring. This function does blah blah blah."""
    # The code would go here...
```

Decision Making (if-elif-else block)

Syntax:

```
if (condition):
    statement
elif (condition):
    statement
.
.
else:
    statement
```

Sample Code:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
i = 20
if (i == 10):
    print("i is 10")
elif (i == 15):
    print("i is 15")
elif (i == 20):
    print("i is 20")
else:
    print("i is not present")
```

Loops (while loops - Indefinite iteration & Conditional exit)

Syntax:

```
while expression:
      statement(s)
```

When a while loop is executed, expr is first evaluated in a Boolean context and if it is true, the loop body is executed. Then the expr is checked again, if it is still true then the body is executed again and this continues until the expression becomes false.

Sample Code (While Loop)

```
# Python program to illustrate while loop
count = 0
while (count < 3):
    count = count + 1
    print("Hello All")
```

Output:

```
Hello All
Hello All
Hello All
```

Loops (for loops - definite iteration)

Syntax:

```
for var in iterable:

    # statements
```

Python For loop is used for sequential traversal i.e. it is used for iterating over an iterable like string, tuple, list, etc. There is “for in” loop which is similar to for each loop in other languages.

Sample Code (For Loop)

```
# printing a number
for i in range(10):
    print(i, end=" ")
print()

# using range for iteration
l = [10, 20, 30, 40]
for i in range(len(l)):
    print(l[i], end=" ")
print()

# performing sum of first 10 numbers
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 10):
    sum = sum + i
print("Sum of first 10 numbers :", sum)
```

Output:

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

10 20 30 40

Sum of first 10 numbers : 45
```

Continue, Break and Pass statement

Continue: It is a loop control statement that forces to execute the next iteration of the loop while skipping the rest of the code inside the loop for the current iteration only.

Break: Used to bring the control out of the loop when some external condition is triggered. Break statement is put inside the loop body (generally after if condition).

Pass: It is a null statement. The **pass** statement is generally used as a placeholder i.e. when the user does not know what code to write.

Sample Code (While with continue)

```
# Prints all letters except 'e' and
's'

i = 0
a = 'LetterBox'

while i < len(a):
    if a[i] == 'e' or a[i] == 'o':
        i += 1
        continue

    print('Current Letter :', a[i])
    i += 1
```

Output:

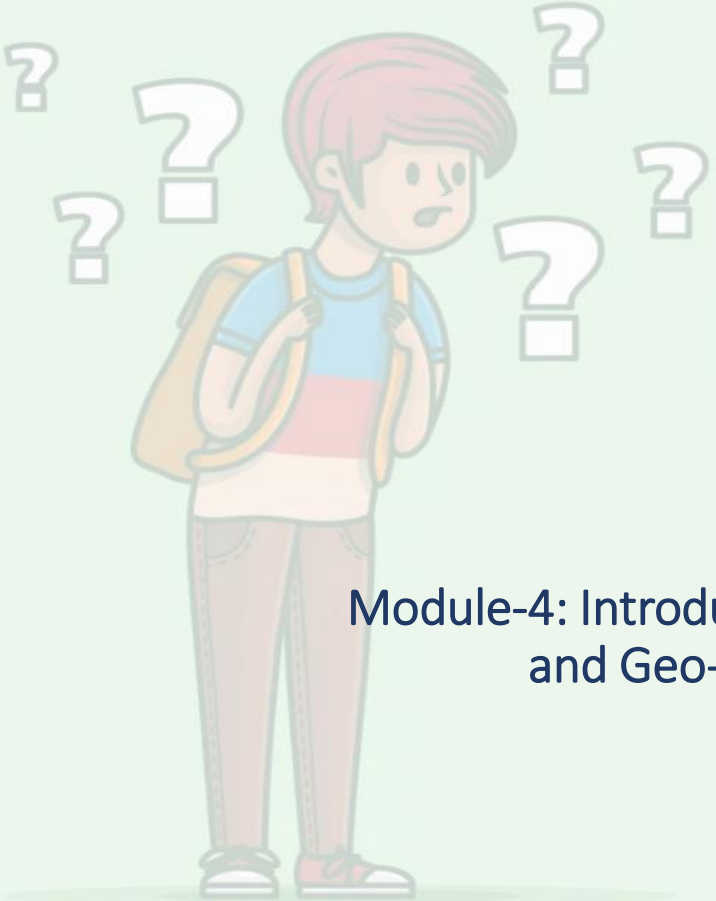
```
Current Letter : L
Current Letter : t
Current Letter : t
Current Letter : r
Current Letter : B
Current Letter : x
```

Sample Code (While with break)

```
# break the loop as soon it sees 'e'
or 's'

i = 0
a = 'LetterBox'

while i < len(a):
    if a[i] == 'e' or a[i] == 's':
        i += 1
        break

    print('Current Letter :', a[i])
    i += 1
```

Output:

```
Current Letter : L
```



Module-4: Introduction to Remote Sensing and Geo-processing Tools

Image Projection

- Projection (Map Projection): It is a mathematical model which projects 3D-surface of earth into 2D-plane.

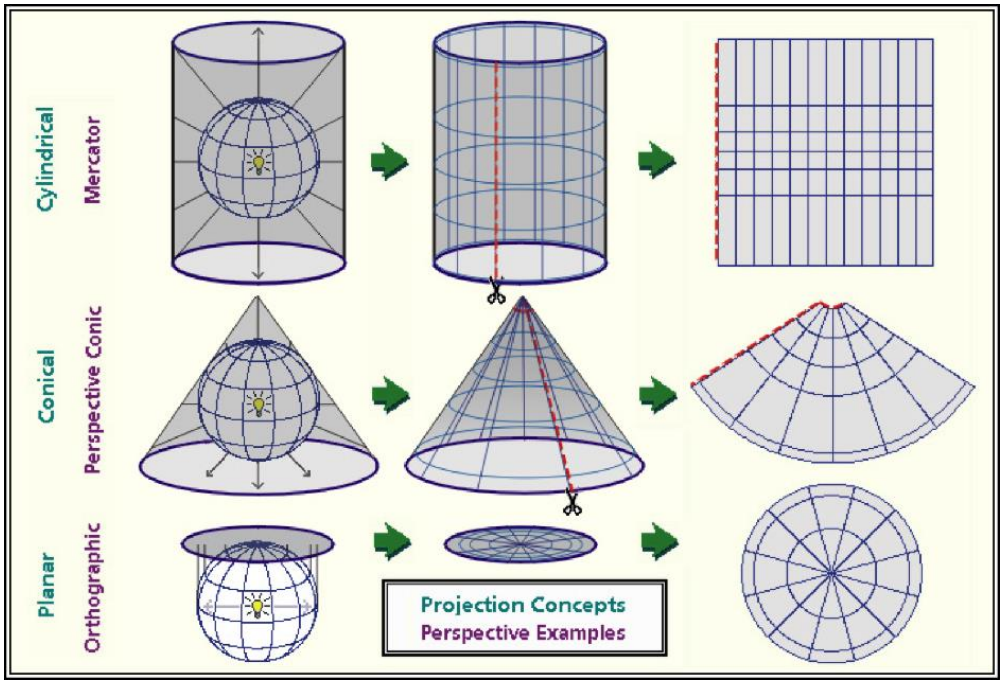


Image Adapted From: https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms437/mapping/using-gis

Geoprocessing & Types of Geospatial Data

- Geoprocessing – Manipulation of geospatial data.
- Geospatial Data

Raster Data	Vector Data
Spatial data represented in the form of image/matrix/array where each pixel contains specific information about that coordinate.	Spatial data where data is represented using geometries (Point, Line and Polygon).
Continuous Data	Discrete Data
Ex. – Temperature, elevation (DEM), air pressure	Ex. – Administrative Boundary (Polygon), Road Network (Line), Educational Institutions (Point)

Geospatial Data

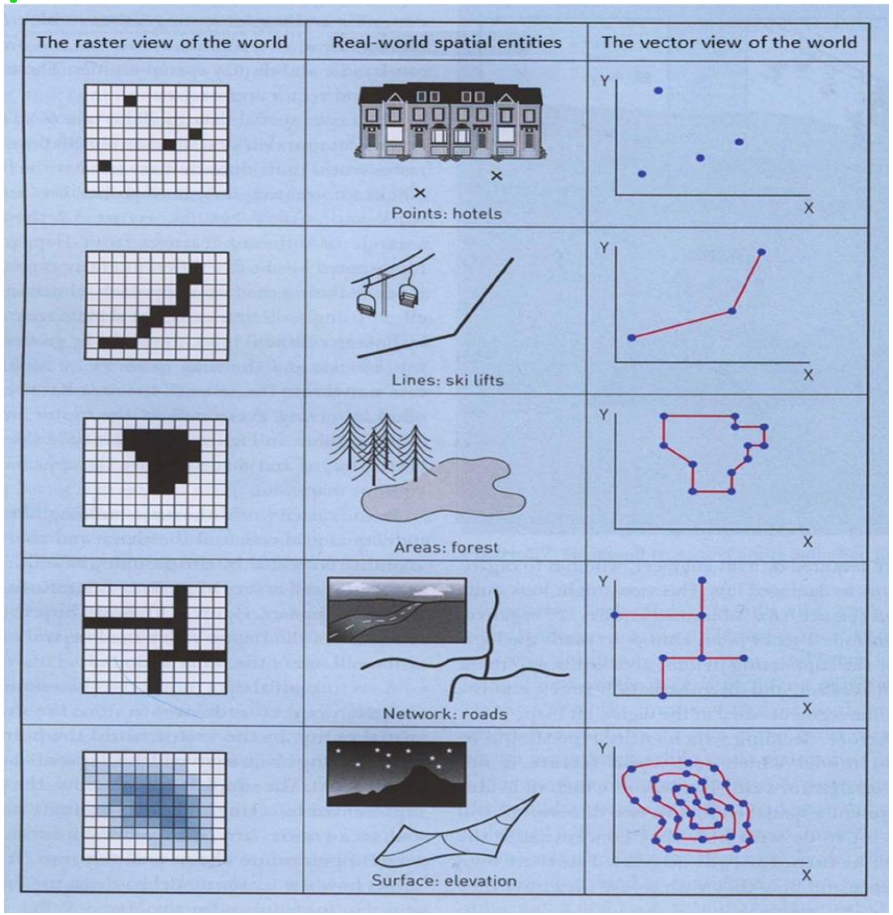
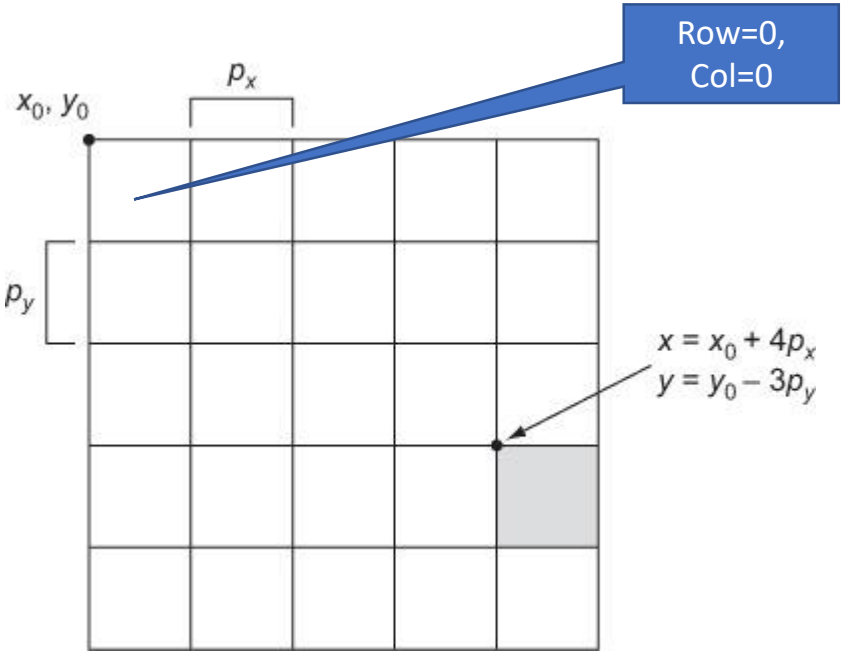


Image Adapted From: Heywood et al. (2006)

Geotransform

- Geotransform: It is a affine transformation from image coordinate system (row,column) or (pixel, line) to georeferenced coordinate space (projected space).



Parameters

GT(1) : x-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the upper-left pixel.

GT(1): pixel width.

GT(2): row rotation (typically zero).

GT(3): y-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the upper-left pixel.

GT(4): column rotation (typically zero).

GT(5): n-s pixel resolution / pixel height (negative value for a north-up image).

Image Adapted From: Chris Garrard (2016)

Why use GDAL+NumPy instead of Standard GIS software?

- Not advisable if what you want to do is easily handled within ArcGIS/Imagine/QGIS etc. – there is a lot of programming overhead
- Well suited for process model applications where the logic at a cell based is too complex.

  Example:
  - Grid algebra : grid1 + grid2 (probably use GIS)
  - Finding NN in multidimensional space (maybe use GDAL/Numpy)
- Also useful if given spatial data is NOT in standard GIS formats (JPEG, GTiff etc.)
- When large amount of data is to be processed repeatedly.
- Want to write custom algorithms or processes.

Python Libraries for Geospatial Development

- **GDAL** (Geospatial Data Abstraction Library)
  - Is for raster and vector based geospatial data; available for download at: http://gdal.org/download.html
  - Supports about 100 different formats
  - ArcInfo grids, ArcSDE raster, Imagine, Idrisi, ENVI, GRASS, GeoTIFF
  - HDF4, HDF5
  - USGS DOQ, USGS DEM
  - ECW, MrSID
  - TIFF, JPEG, JPEG2000, PNG, GIF, BMP

NOTE: GDAL also comes with command line utility. It can be downloaded and installed from https:\\trac.osgeo.org\osgeo4w

Python Libraries for Geospatial Development

- **GeoPandas:** makes working with vector data easier.
    - Pandas: For spatial operations
    - Shapely: For high level interface to multiple geometries
    - Fiona: For file access
    - Matplotlib: For data plotting

Python Libraries for Geospatial Development

- **Numpy** (Numerical Python)
  - An array/matrix package for Python.
  - Well suited for image processing – i.e. one function can operate on the entire array.
  - Slicing by dimensions and applying functions to these slices is concise and straightforward.
  - Nearly 400 methods defined for use with NumPy arrays (e.g. type conversions, mathematical, logical etc.
- NOTE: Unofficial windows binaries can be downloaded from https://lfd.uci.edu/~gohlke/pythonlibs/

Geoprocessing with GDAL and Geopandas in Python

- GDAL - Geospatial Data Abstraction Library
- Numpy - the N-dimensional array package for scientific computing with Python.
- Geopandas – Powerful library for vector operations

Reading Sample File

In [1]:
```
from osgeo import gdal
import geopandas as gpd
import numpy as np
import os
import glob
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

os.chdir(r"F:\NITK_GeoProcessing\HandsOn\Input\awh43j04feb19")
```

In [2]:
```
## Reading of a Geotiff file in GDAL
filename = r"AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND3.tif"
ds = gdal.Open(filename, gdal.GA_ReadOnly)
```

In [3]:
```
ds
```

Out[3]:
```
<osgeo.gdal.Dataset; proxy of <Swig Object of type 'GDALDatasetShadow *' at 0x0000025A48C37600> >
```

In [5]:
```
#Get Filelist
print(ds.GetFileList())
```

```
['AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND3.tif', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND3.tif.aux.xml']
```

In [6]:
```
## Get Count of bands in gdal dataset
nBands = ds.RasterCount
print("Number Of Bands::", nBands)

## Get width of image
print("Width::", ds.RasterXSize)

## Get height of image
print("Height::", ds.RasterYSize)
```

```
Number Of Bands:: 1
Width:: 2262
Height:: 2262
```

Reading Sample File Contd...

In [7]:
```
## Get Geotransform Information of Image
# Order --> (ulx, x_size, xskew, uly, yskew, y_pixel)
print("Geotransform:: \n", ds.GetGeoTransform())
gt = ds.GetGeoTransform()
```

```
Geotransform::
 (74.991, 0.0004500442086648986, 0.0, 31.009, 0.0, -0.0004500442086648986)
```

In [8]:
```
# Conversion from (row,column) of image to coordinates(x,y)
print("Upper Left Corner Coordinates ::", gdal.ApplyGeoTransform(gt, 10, 10))
```

```
Upper Left Corner Coordinates :: [74.99550044208665, 31.004499557913352]
```

In [9]:
```
## Dataset may have some metadata
# Metadata can be acessed in thr form of dictionary
print("Metadata::", ds.GetMetadata())
```

```
Metadata:: {'AREA_OR_POINT': 'Area'}
```

In [3]:
```
# Get Projection of Image in Well Known Text (WKT) format
print("Projection:: \n", ds.GetProjection())
```

```
Projection::
 GEOGCS["WGS 84",DATUM["WGS_1984",SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],P
RIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],AXIS["Latitude",NORTH],AXIS["Longitude",EAST],A
UTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
```

Band Functionalities

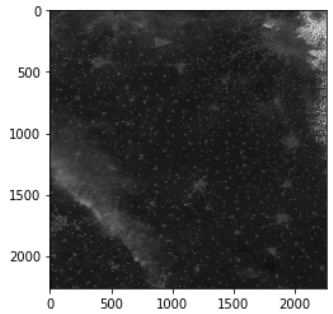
In [10]:
```
#%% Band Object functionalities
band_ds = ds.GetRasterBand(1)

# Metadata of band
print(band_ds.GetMetadata())

# Get Band Statistices
(minimum, maximum, mean, stddev) = band_ds.ComputeStatistics(False)
print("Minimum={},\nMaximum={},\nMean={},\nStdDev={}".format(minimum, maximum, mean, stddev))

#Get NoDatavalue
print("NoDataValue::", band_ds.GetNoDataValue())
```

```
{'LAYER_TYPE': 'athematic', 'STATISTICS_MAXIMUM': '1390', 'STATISTICS_MEAN': '317.03399611151', 'STATISTICS_MINIMUM': '121', 'S
TATISTICS_STDDEV': '100.25729920816', 'STATISTICS_VALID_PERCENT': '100'}
Minimum=121.0,
Maximum=1390.0,
Mean=317.0339961115137,
StdDev=100.25729920816335
NoDataValue:: None
```

Reading and Plotting of Bands

In [11]:
```
## Convert Band into Numpy Array
band_array = band_ds.ReadAsArray()

plt.imshow(band_array, cmap='gray')
```

Out[11]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x25a55a371c8>



Creating NDVI Images

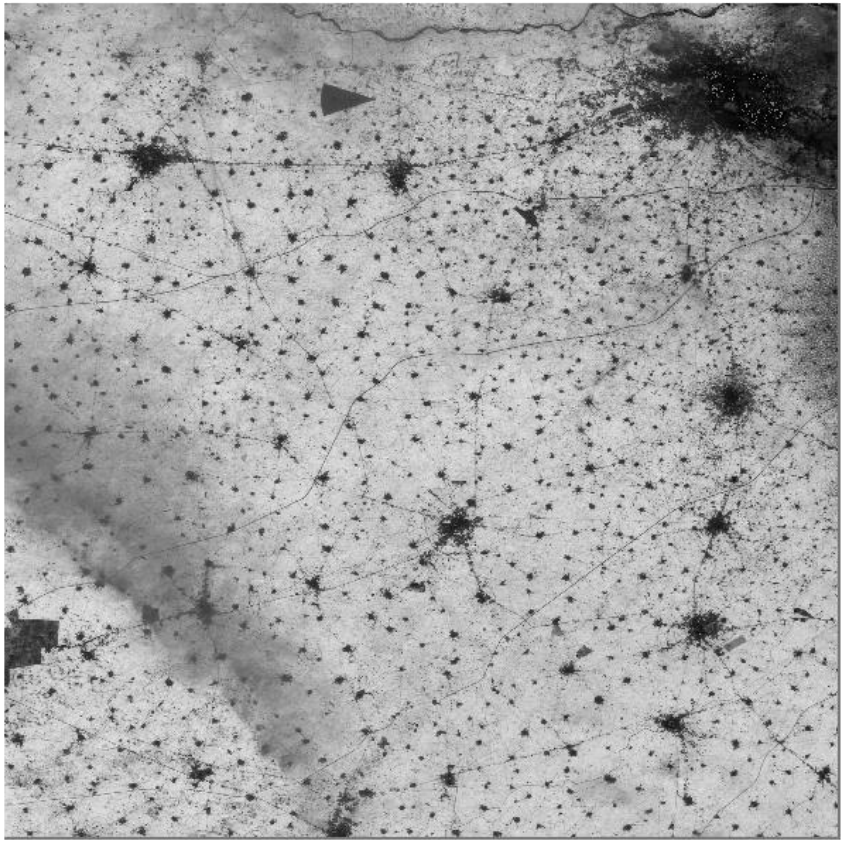
In [14]:
```
# Get list of all bands
filenames = glob.glob('AW*.tif')
print(filenames)
```

```
['AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND2.tif', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND3.tif', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND4.tif', 'AW-NH43J
-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND5.tif']
```

In [15]:
```
# Read Band3 and Band4 data respectively as numpy arrays
band3_array = gdal.Open(filenames[1]).ReadAsArray()
band4_array = gdal.Open(filenames[2]).ReadAsArray()

#calculate NDVI
ndvi_array = (band4_array - band3_array)/(band4_array + band3_array)
ndvi_array[(ndvi_array<0)|(ndvi_array>1)] = -999
```

In [16]:
```
# Get Projection and Transform information from Band3
band3_ds = gdal.Open(filenames[1])
proj = band3_ds.GetProjection()
gt = band3_ds.GetGeoTransform()

# delete band3 dataset to save memory
del band3_ds

ndvi_filename = filenames[0][:-9]+"NDVI.tif"
dst_drv = gdal.GetDriverByName('GTiff')
dst_ds = dst_drv.Create(ndvi_filename, #dst_filename
                        ndvi_array.shape[1], #width
                        ndvi_array.shape[0], #height
                        1, #Number of Bands
                        gdal.GDT_Float32, # GDAL DataType
                        ['COMPRESS=LZW']) # Create Options

nodatavalue = -999
dst_ds.SetProjection(proj)
dst_ds.SetGeoTransform(gt)
dst_ds.GetRasterBand(1).WriteArray(ndvi_array)
dst_ds.GetRasterBand(1).SetNoDataValue(nodatavalue)

dst_ds.FlushCache()
del dst_ds
```

Creating NDVI Images

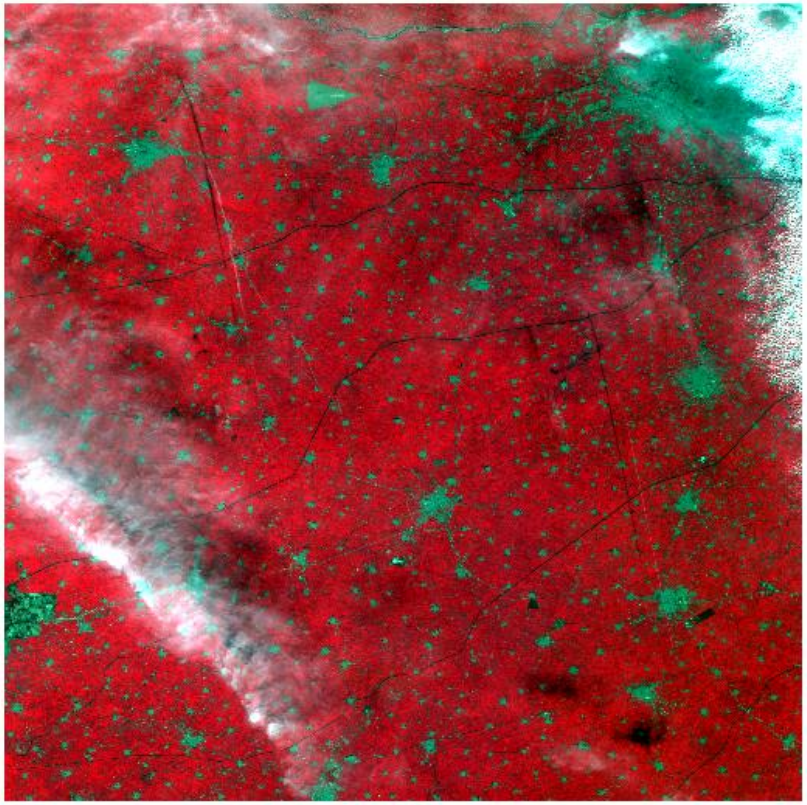


Stacking of Bands (FCC generation)

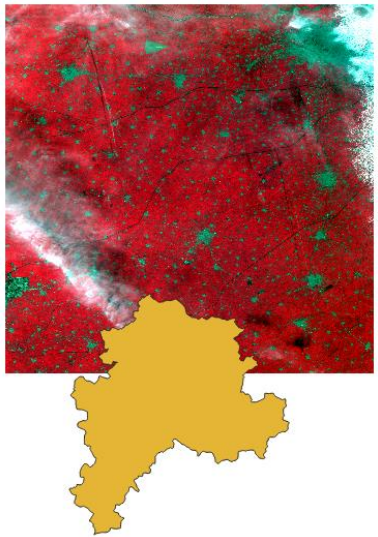
In [21]:
```
## Stacking of bands (Ex. Generating FCC images)
filenames = glob.glob('AW*BAND*.tif')
print("Filenames::", filenames)

### 1. Stacking of Bands ###
array_list = []
for filename in filenames:
    ds = gdal.Open(filename, gdal.GA_ReadOnly)
    array_list.append(ds.ReadAsArray())
print("Length of Array List::", len(array_list))

gt = ds.GetGeoTransform()
proj = ds.GetProjection()

# stacking
stacked_filename = filename[:-9]+"RGB.tif"
stacked_ds = gdal.GetDriverByName('GTiff').Create(stacked_filename,
                                                  array_list[0].shape[1],
                                                  array_list[0].shape[0],
                                                  len(array_list),
                                                  gdal.GDT_UInt16,
                                                  ['COMPRESS=LZW'])

stacked_ds.SetGeoTransform(gt)
stacked_ds.SetProjection(proj)
for i in range(len(array_list)):
    stacked_ds.GetRasterBand(i+1).WriteArray(array_list[i])

stacked_ds.FlushCache()
stacked_ds = None # or "del stacked_ds"
```

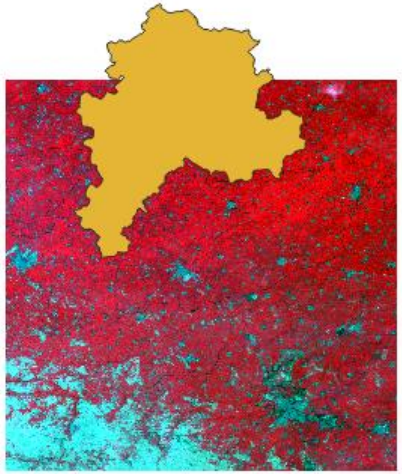
```
Filenames:: ['AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND2.tif', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND3.tif', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND4.ti
f', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND5.tif']
Length of Array List:: 4
```

Stacking of Bands (FCC generation)



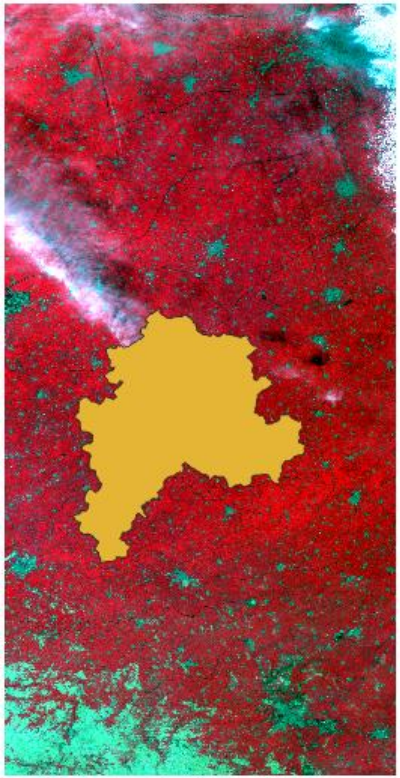
Mosaicking of Images





In [28]:
```
#List of Files
rasterlist = ['F:\\NITK_GeoProcessing\\HandsOn\\Input\\.\\awh43j04feb19\\AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-RGB.tif',
 'F:\\NITK_GeoProcessing\\HandsOn\\Input\\.\\awh43p04feb19\\AW-NH43P-096-053A-04Feb19-RGB.tif']

#Build VRT
raster_vrt = gdal.BuildVRT(".\Mosaiced_raster.vrt", rasterlist)

#Convert VRT to Geotiff
trans_ds = gdal.Translate(r".\Merged_raster.tif", raster_vrt)

#Release
raster_vrt = trans_ds = None
```

Mosaicking of Images



Mosaicked Image as Output

Reprojection of Images

In [32]:
```
### Reprojection of Raster ###
ds = gdal.Open(r".\Merged_raster.tif")
print("Old Projection \n", ds.GetProjection())
warp_options = gdal.WarpOptions(dstSRS="EPSG:32643")
reproj_ds  = gdal.Warp(r".\Reproj.tif", ds, options=warp_options)
print("New Projection \n", reproj_ds.GetProjection())
reproj_ds = ds = None
```

```
Old Projection
 GEOGCS["WGS 84",DATUM["WGS_1984",SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],P
RIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],AXIS["Latitude",NORTH],AXIS["Longitude",EAST],A
UTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
New Projection
 PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 43N",GEOGCS["WGS 84",DATUM["WGS_1984",SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,AUTHORITY["EPSG","703
0"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,AUTHORITY["EPS
G","9122"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]],PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],PARAMETER["central_me
ridian",75],PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],PARAMETER["false_northing",0],UNIT["metre",1,AUT
HORITY["EPSG","9001"]],AXIS["Easting",EAST],AXIS["Northing",NORTH],AUTHORITY["EPSG","32643"]]
```

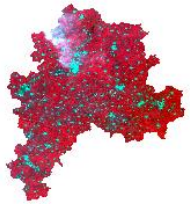
Resampling of Images

In [39]:
```
#%%
########## Resampling of Raster ############
reproj_ds = gdal.Open(r".\Reproj.tif")

#Old Image Dimensions
print("Old dimensions:: Rows={}, Columns={}, Xpixelsize={} and Ypixelsize={}".format(reproj_ds.RasterXSize,
                                                                                     reproj_ds.RasterYSize,
                                                                                    reproj_ds.GetGeoTransform()[1],
                                                                                    reproj_ds.GetGeoTransform()[-1]))
# Resampling Parameters
translate_options = gdal.TranslateOptions(xRes=20, yRes=20, resampleAlg='bilinear')
resampled_ds = gdal.Translate(r'.\resampled.tif', reproj_ds, options=translate_options)

# New Image Dimensions
print("New dimensions:: Rows={}, Columns={}, Xpixelsize={} and Ypixelsize={}".format(resampled_ds.RasterXSize,
                                                                                     resampled_ds.RasterYSize,
                                                                                    resampled_ds.GetGeoTransform()[1],
                                                                                    resampled_ds.GetGeoTransform()[-1]))

del resampled_ds, reproj_ds
```

```
Old dimensions:: Rows=2039, Columns=4607, Xpixelsize=48.628112512029844 and Ypixelsize=-48.628112512029844
New dimensions:: Rows=4958, Columns=11201, Xpixelsize=20.0 and Ypixelsize=-20.0
```

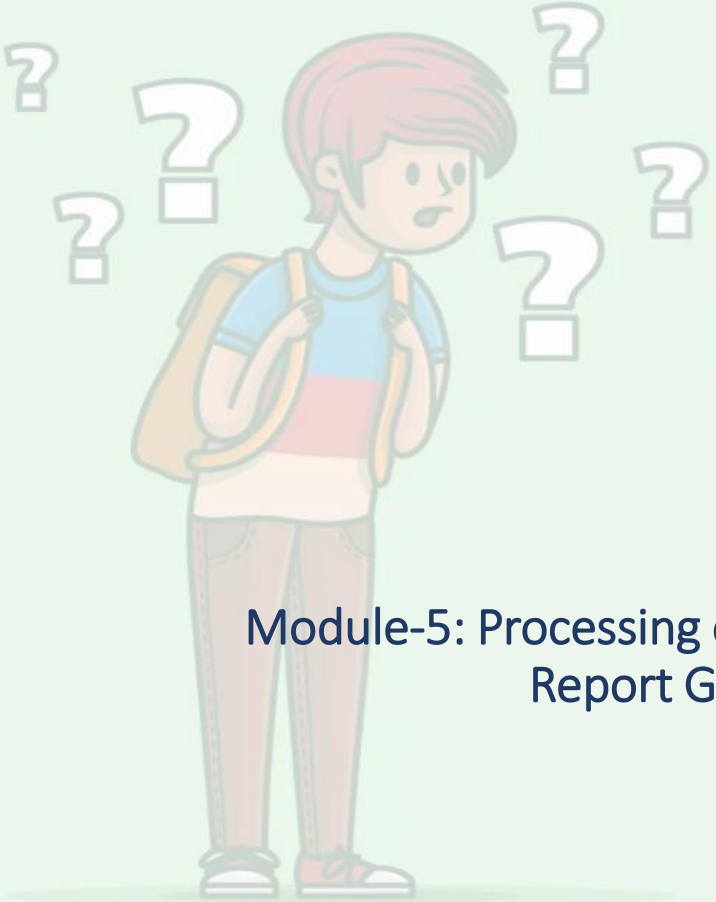
Clipping of Raster based on AOI

In [41]:
```
#### Clipping Raster Based on Area Of Interest (AOI) #####
ds = gdal.Open(r".\Merged_raster.tif")
warp_options = gdal.WarpOptions(cutlineDSName=r'.\mansa.shp',
                                cropToCutline=True,
                                dstNodata=0)
clipped_ds = gdal.Warp(".\clipped.tif", ds, options=warp_options)

del clipped_ds, ds
```



References:

- Heywood, Ian, Sarah Cornelius & Steve Carver. 2006. An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems, 3rd edn. Harlow, UK: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Chris Garrard. 2016. Geoprocessing with Python, Manning Publications Co. ISBN:9781617292149



Module-5: Processing of INSAT-3D HEM Product for AFSIS Report Generation (in Python)

Problem statement:

To generate twice a month 15-Days Cumulative Precipitation Map of South and South East Asian region in such a way that each precipitation map is generated by integrating each half of the month INSAT-HEM daily products.

Processing Steps:

1. List all the HDF files into directory.
2. For each HDF file:
    2.1. Convert HDF File into projected GeoTiff file.
        - Read HDF File using GDAL, give documented projection using gdal_translate and create VRT file.
        - Reproject the VRT file into GCS Projection and store output in GeoTiff image.
    2.2. 15-Days Binning based on date of product.
3. For each bin:
    3.1. Integrate product values using numpy array.
    3.2. Store integrated sum array into GeoTiff image.
    3.3. Clip raster based on extent.

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-1: List all the HDF files into directory

In [1]:
```
from osgeo import gdal
import os
from glob import glob
from datetime import datetime
from collections import defaultdict
import geopandas as gpd
import numpy as np
```

Importing all packages to be used in python program

In [2]:
```
print(np.__version__)
```

```
1.20.3
```

Check if required package is successfully imported

In [5]:
```
indir = r"C:\Users\admin\GeoprocessingHandOn\Indir"
outdir = r"C:\Users\admin\GeoprocessingHandOn\Outdir"
files_list = glob(os.path.join(indir, "*2022*.h5"))
print(len(files_list))
```

```
31
```

Store filenames of all .h5 files stored in input directory using glob

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-2: Code

```
month_dict = {1:"JAN", 2:"FEB", 3:"MAR", 4:"APR", 5:"MAY", 6:"JUN", 7:"JUL", 8:"AUG", 9:"SEP", 10:"OCT", 11:"NOV", 12:"DEC"}

date_dict = defaultdict(list) #Half Monthly Files list
for file in files_list:
    basename = os.path.basename(file)
    d = datetime.strptime(basename.split("_")[1], "%d%b%Y")
    day = d.day
    month = d.month
    year = d.year

    # Adding Projection information into dataset and save dataset as VRT
    translate_cmd = '-of VRT -a_srs "+proj=geos +a=6378137.0 +b=6356752.3 +lon_0=82 +h=35782063 +no_defs" -a_ullr -5632000 561000
    translateOptions = gdal.TranslateOptions(gdal.ParseCommandLine(translate_cmd))
    gdal.Translate(file[:-3]+".vrt", 'HDF5:{0}://HEM_DLY'.format(file), options=translateOptions)

    # Reprojection of the dataset and convert the output into GeoTiff image
    warp_cmd = '-overwrite -t_srs "EPSG:4326" -dstnodata -999 -of GTiff'
    warpOptions = gdal.WarpOptions(dstSRS='EPSG:4326', dstNodata=-999, format='GTiff')
    gdal.Warp(file[:-3]+"_geo.tif", file[:-3]+".vrt", options=warpOptions)

    # Binning based on date of the product
    if day>=1 and day<=15:
        date_dict[datetime.strptime("07" + month_dict[month] + str(d.year), "%d%b%Y").strftime("%Y%m%d")].append(file[:-3]+"_geo.
    else:
        date_dict[datetime.strptime("23" + month_dict[month] + str(d.year), "%d%b%Y").strftime("%Y%m%d")].append(file[:-3]+"_geo.

print("TranslateCmd: ", translate_cmd)
print("Warp_cmd", warp_cmd)
print("Date_dict", date_dict['20220107'])
```

```
TranslateCmd:  -of VRT -a_srs "+proj=geos +a=6378137.0 +b=6356752.3 +lon_0=82 +h=35782063 +no_defs" -a_ullr -5632000 5610000 56
32000 -5610000
```

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-2 Output

```
TranslateCmd:  -of VRT -a_srs "+proj=geos +a=6378137.0 +b=6356752.3 +lon_0=82 +h=35782063 +no_defs" -a_ullr -5632000 5610000 56
32000 -5610000
Warp_cmd -overwrite -t_srs "EPSG:4326" -dstnodata -999 -of GTiff
Date_dict ['C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_01JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\Geoproc
essingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_02JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_03JAN2022_
0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_04JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users
\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_05JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir
\\3DIMG_06JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_07JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_ge
o.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_08JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\Geoprocess
ingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_09JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_10JAN2022_000
0_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_11JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\a
dmin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_12JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DI
MG_13JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_14JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.ti
f', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_15JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif']
```

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-3.1: Function for Integration of HEM product values using numpy array

```
def SumRaster(function_name, fileslist, user_nodatavalue, img_datatype, tifFilePath):
    flag = True
    nodatavalue = user_nodatavalue
    if len(fileslist)>0:
        for file in fileslist:
            if flag:
                ref_ds = gdal.Open(file)
                ref_proj =  ref_ds.GetProjection()
                ref_transform = ref_ds.GetGeoTransform()
                w = ref_ds.RasterXSize
                h = ref_ds.RasterYSize
                ref_datatype = ref_ds.GetRasterBand(1).DataType
                ref_img_nodatavalue = ref_ds.GetRasterBand(1).GetNoDataValue()

                array = ref_ds.ReadAsArray() #Read as Array
                cond = (array==ref_img_nodatavalue) | (array < 0)
                fun_array = np.where(cond, 0, array)
                flag=False
                del ref_ds

            else:
                src_ds = gdal.Open(file)
                ####Make all images of same dimension####
                dest_drv = gdal.GetDriverByName('MEM')
                dest_ds = dest_drv.Create('', w, h, 1, ref_datatype)

                dest_ds.SetGeoTransform(ref_transform)
                dest_ds.SetProjection (ref_proj)
                dest_ds.GetRasterBand(1).SetNoDataValue(ref_img_nodatavalue)

                gdal.ReprojectImage(src_ds, dest_ds, src_ds.GetProjection(), ref_proj, gdal.GRA_NearestNeighbour)
                ########################################
                array = dest_ds.ReadAsArray()
                cond = (array==ref_img_nodatavalue) | (array < 0)
                fun_array = fun_array + np.where(cond, 0, array)
                del src_ds, dest_ds

        arrayToTif(fun_array,tifFilePath,ref_proj,ref_transform,nodatavalue,img_datatype)

        return tifFilePath
    else:
        return ''
```

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-3.2: Function for converting integrated sum array into GeoTiff image.

In [27]:
```
def arrayToTif(array,tifFilePath,proj,transform,nodatavalue,img_datatype):
    with open(tifFilePath,'a') as file:
        pass

    # write raster
    out_ds = gdal.GetDriverByName('GTiff').Create(tifFilePath,
                                                  array.shape[1],
                                                  array.shape[0],
                                                  1,  #Number of bands
                                                  img_datatype)
    out_ds.SetGeoTransform(transform)
    out_ds.SetProjection(proj)
    out_ds.GetRasterBand(1).WriteArray(array)
    if nodatavalue!=None:
        out_ds.GetRasterBand(1).SetNoDataValue(nodatavalue)

    # close tif to write into disk (free tif file)
    out_ds = None
```

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-3.2: Function for clipping Integrated Precipitation Image by given extent

```
def cutIndiaExtent(srctiffile,desttiffile, minx, maxx, miny, maxy):
    translateOptions = gdal.TranslateOptions(projWin=[minx, maxy, maxx, miny], format='GTiff')
    gdal.Translate(desttiffile, srctiffile, options=translateOptions)
```

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-3: Code

In [29]:
```
for key, f_list in date_dict.items():

    aggregated_param_file = os.path.join(outdir, "3DIMG_{}_Aggregated_HEM_DLY.tif".format(key))

    # Aggregate Parameter according to date_dict
    aggregated_param_file = SumRaster("SUM", f_list, 0, gdal.GDT_Float32, aggregated_param_file)

    #Clip by Extent
    minx = 66
    maxx = 129
    miny = -12
    maxy = 38
    pre_map_file = os.path.join(outdir, "3DIMG_{}_PrecipMap_HEM_DLY.tif".format(key))
    cutIndiaExtent(aggregated_param_file,pre_map_file, minx, maxx, miny, maxy)
```

Processing Steps in Python

STEP-3: Output (Visualization in AFSIS section of VEDAS Geoportal)