
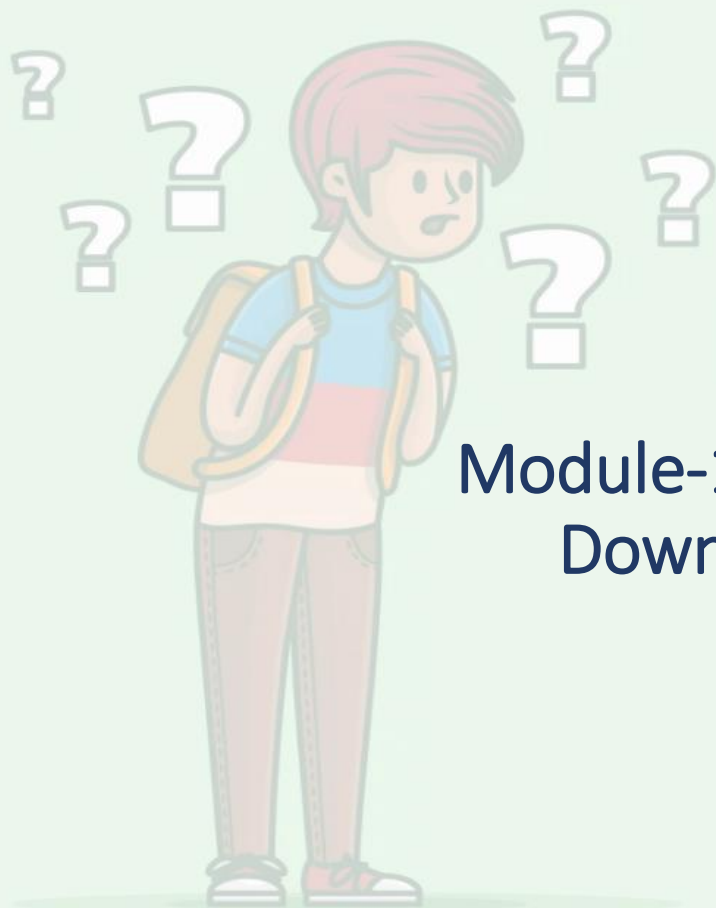




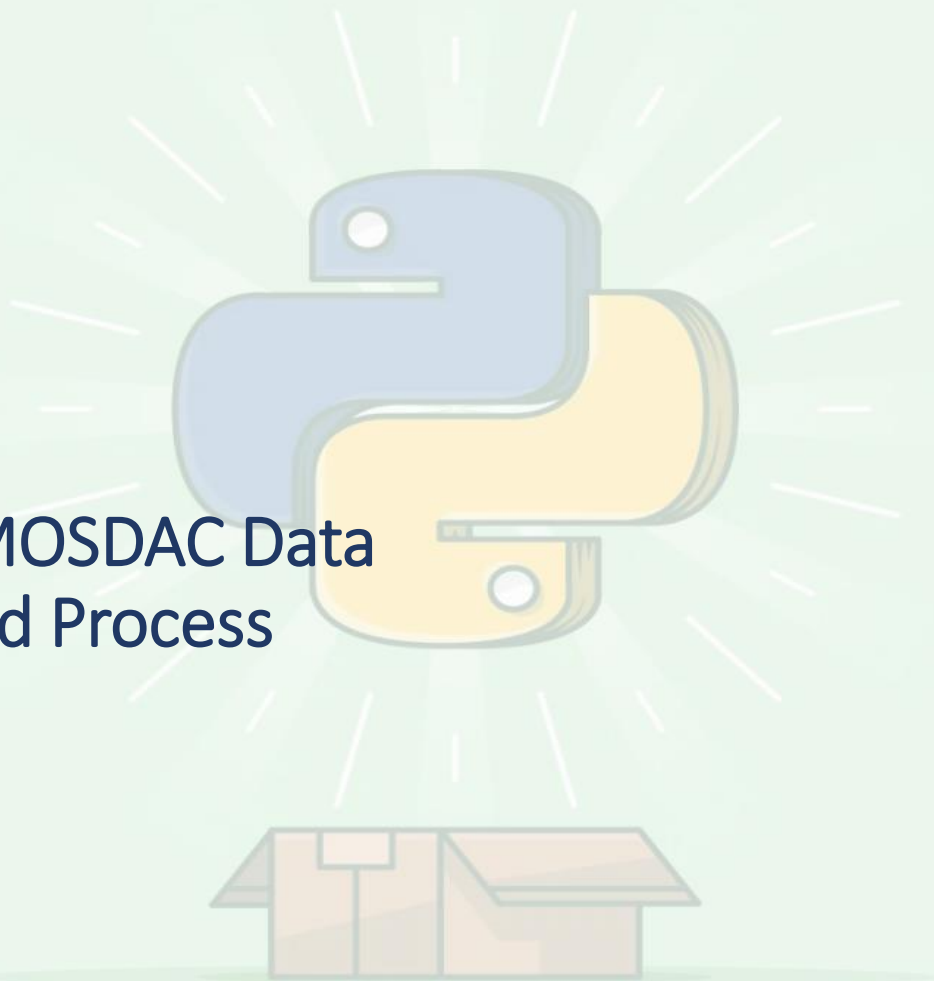
AFSIS Training on ISRO-Agromet Data Processing using QGIS & Python

Ujjwal Kumar Gupta
Space Applications Centre, ISRO
Email: ujjwal_gupta@sac.isro.gov.in





Module-1: MOSDAC Data Download Process



MOSDAC Data Downloading

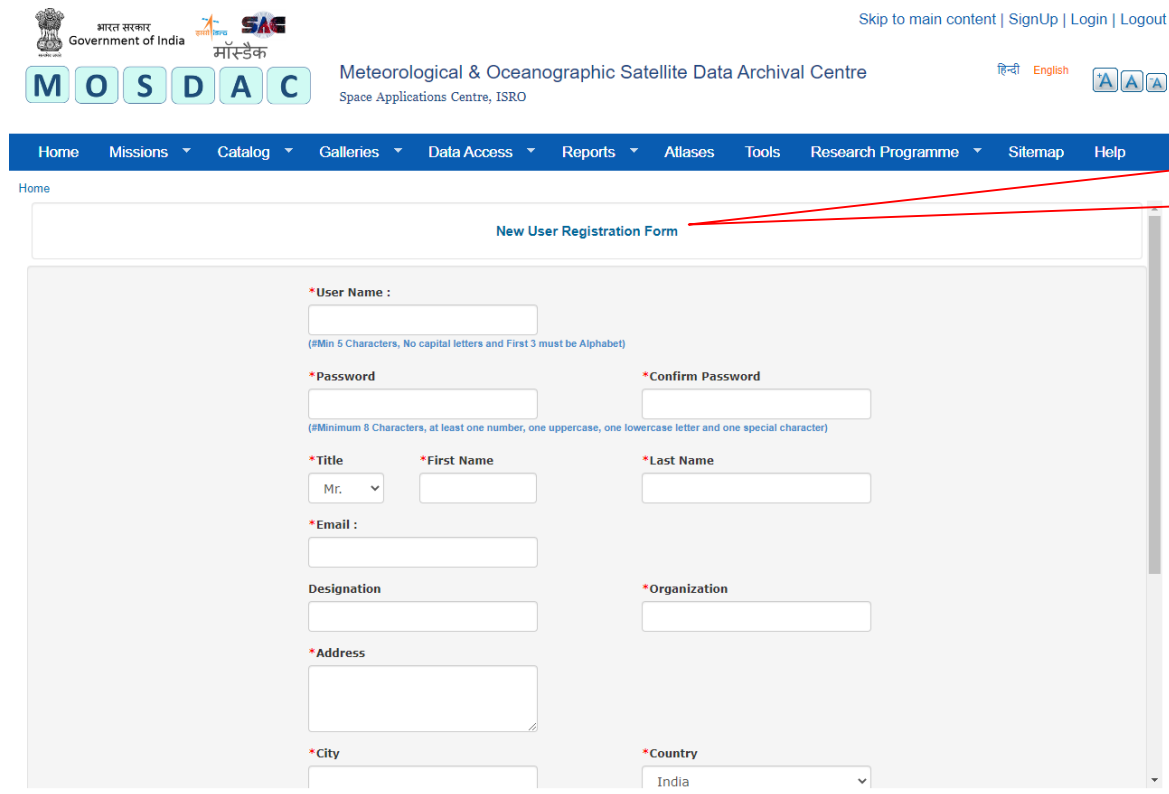
Step-1: Create an user ID and password by registering at MOSDAC website (ignore, if already registered)

The screenshot shows the MOSDAC website homepage. At the top, there is a header with the Government of India logo, the MOSDAC logo, and the text "Meteorological & Oceanographic Satellite Data Archival Centre". Navigation links include "Skip to main content", "SignUp", "Login", and "Logout". The "SignUp" link is circled in red. Below the header is a blue navigation bar with links: Home, Missions, Catalog, Galleries, Data Access, Reports, Atlases, Tools, Research Programme, Sitemap, and Help. The main content area features a large satellite image of India with a timeline from 12-04-2022_07:00 to 12-04-2022_10:30. Below the image are sections for "Fullscreen", "Services", and various weather-related categories: Forecast, Nowcast, Current Events, Alerts, Met Applications, and Ocean Applications. Each category has a corresponding image and label: CITY WEATHER, COLD WAVES, HEAT WAVES, HEAVY RAIN, LIGHTNING, MONSOON, SEA STATE, and SOLAR & WIND.

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)



The screenshot shows the MOSDAC website's registration page. At the top, there are logos for the Government of India, SAC, and MOSDAC, along with the text 'Meteorological & Oceanographic Satellite Data Archival Centre' and 'Space Applications Centre, ISRO'. A navigation bar contains links like Home, Missions, Catalog, Galleries, Data Access, Reports, Atlases, Tools, Research Programme, Sitemap, and Help. The main content area is titled 'New User Registration Form'. It contains several input fields: *User Name (with a note: '#Min 5 Characters, No capital letters and First 3 must be Alphabet'), *Password and *Confirm Password (with a note: '#Minimum 8 Characters, at least one number, one uppercase, one lowercase letter and one special character'), *Title (a dropdown menu with 'Mr.' selected), *First Name, *Last Name, *Email, Designation, *Organization, *Address, *City, and *Country (a dropdown menu with 'India' selected). A red box on the right side of the image highlights the registration form with the text '3. Complete the registration form by filling required details'.

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Home

New User Registration Form

*User Name :
[Text Field]
(#Min 5 Characters, No capital letters and First 3 must be Alphabet)

*Password [Text Field] *Confirm Password [Text Field]
(#Minimum 8 Characters, at least one number, one uppercase, one lowercase letter and one special character)

*Title [Dropdown: Mr.] *First Name [Text Field] *Last Name [Text Field]

*Email : [Text Field]

Designation [Text Field] *Organization [Text Field]


*Address [Text Field]

*City [Text Field] *Country [Dropdown: India]


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)




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Agreement


I certify that the data received through access of MOSDAC will be utilized only for the scientific purpose and no commercial use of the data will be made.

I agree to acknowledge MOSDAC/ISRO in research work to publications using the data obtained by access of MOSDAC.


4. Click on 'I Agree' button

MOSDAC Data Downloading


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



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Your request is received. Approval of the account will be intimated through e-mail soon.

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

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Highlights Satellite Images RADAR Weather OceanState LIVE

Tue Apr 12 2022 10:30:00 (India Standard Time)

12-04-2022_07:00 12-04-2022_10:30

8 Frames

Fullscreen

Services

Forecast Nowcast Current Events Alerts Met Applications Ocean Applications

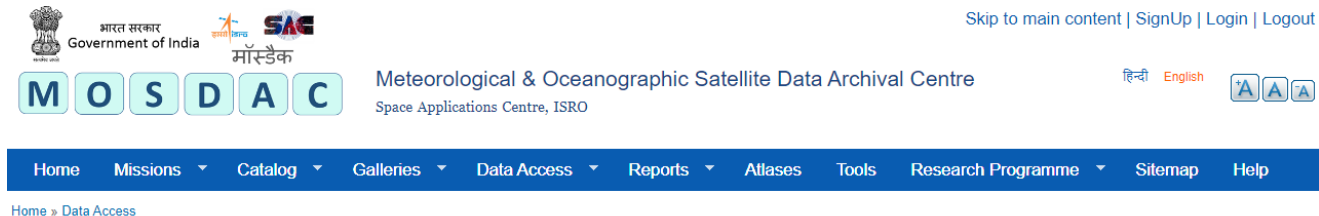
CITY WEATHER COLD WAVES HEAT WAVES HEAVY RAIN LIGHTNING MONSOON SEA STATE

SOLAR & WIND

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

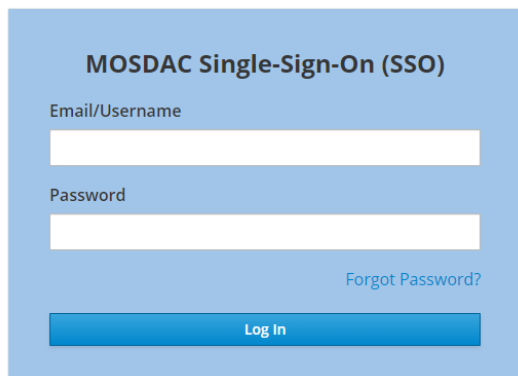
MOSDAC Data Downloading

Step-2: Login to MOSDAC website



The screenshot shows the top section of the MOSDAC website. On the left, there are logos for the Government of India, ISRO, and MOSDAC. The MOSDAC logo consists of the letters M, O, S, D, A, C in individual blue boxes. To the right of the logos, the text reads "Meteorological & Oceanographic Satellite Data Archival Centre" and "Space Applications Centre, ISRO". Further right, there are links for "Skip to main content", "SignUp", "Login", and "Logout". Below these links are language options for "हिन्दी" and "English", and three accessibility icons. A dark blue navigation bar contains the following menu items: Home, Missions, Catalog, Galleries, Data Access, Reports, Atlases, Tools, Research Programme, Sitemap, and Help. Below the navigation bar, a breadcrumb trail shows "Home > Data Access".


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





The screenshot shows the MOSDAC Single-Sign-On (SSO) login form. The form has a light blue background. At the top, it says "MOSDAC Single-Sign-On (SSO)". Below this, there are two input fields: "Email/Username" and "Password". To the right of the Password field, there is a link that says "Forgot Password?". At the bottom of the form, there is a blue button labeled "Log In".

MOSDAC Data Downloading


Step-2: Login to MOSDAC website



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6 Month

	Satellite/Radar	In-situ
No.Of Orders:	1	0
Pending:	0	0
Successful:	1	0
Failed:	0	0
Active Standing Order:	0	0
Total Data Volume(GB):	0.01	-
Last Product Ordered On:	2021-12-06 10:22:41	

Welcome **Ujjwal Kumar** 

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

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Welcome Ujjwal Kumar

Dashboard Order Status Account

6 Month

	Satellite/Radar	In-situ
No.Of Orders:	1	0
Pending:	0	0
Successful:	1	0
Failed:	0	0
Active Standing Order:	0	0
Total Data Volume(GB):	0.01	-
Last Product Ordered On:	2021-12-06 10:22:41	

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



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A A A

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Welcome Ujjwal Kumar



Datasource:

INSAT-3D

Category:

IMAGER

Show 10 entries

Search:

Sr.No	Product Name	Product Description	Processing Level	Start Date	End Date	Temporal Resolution	Order Data
1	3DIMG_L1B_STD	Level1 data for Imager 6 channels at half hour interval	L1B	2013-10-01	2022-04-12	HALF HOURLY	
2	3DIMG_L1C_ASIA_MER	IMAGER- 6 channel Level1 data in Mercator projection for Asian Sector	L1C	2013-10-01	2022-04-12	HALF HOURLY	
3	3DIMG_L1C_SGP	Level1 IMAGER 6 channel data of TIR1, TIR2, WV, VIS, SWIR, MIR Bands in Mercator projection	L1C	2013-10-01	2022-04-12	HALF HOURLY	
4	3DIMG_L2B_CMK	INSAT-3D VHRR measures radiances in one visible and one SWIR band at 1 km spatial resolution, one MIR and two TIR bands at 4 km resolution and one WV	L2B	2013-10-08	2022-04-12	HALF HOURLY	

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

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Welcome Ujjwal Kumar

Selected Product: 3DIMG_L2B_LST

Start Date End Date Start GMT End GMT

Format :

Media :

Products Only Browse Images Only Both Products & Image

Add to cart

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries (filtered from 43 total entries)

FirstPrevious1NextLast

3. Once data product is selected, number of data products can be 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.

The screenshot displays the MOSDAC (Meteorological & Oceanographic Satellite Data Archival Centre) website. The header includes the Government of India logo, the MOSDAC acronym, and the full name of the center. Navigation links for Home, Missions, Catalog, Galleries, Data Access, Reports, Atlases, Tools, Research Programme, Sitemap, and Help are provided. A user login area shows 'Welcome Ujjwal Kumar' and a shopping cart icon with a red '1' indicating one item in the cart. The 'Data Access' section contains buttons for Dashboard, Order, Status, and Account, along with a 'CategoryWise Product' dropdown. A 'show 5 entries' filter is present. The 'Cart Content' section features a table with columns: No, Name, Size(MB), ACQUI_DATE, Format, Preview, and Remove. A 'Click here to Place Order' button is visible, accompanied by a checkbox for agreeing to the terms and conditions. The cart currently contains one item: 3DIMG_L3B_HEM_DLY (Total 1), with a quantity of 1, size of 6.525 MB, and acquisition date of 2022-04-11. The item is in GEOTIFF format. Navigation buttons for 'Previous' and 'Next' are at the bottom of the cart list.

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Home » Data Access

Welcome Ujjwal Kumar

DashBoard Order Status Account

CategoryWise Product

show 5 entries


Cart Content

Filter text


No	Name	Size(MB)	ACQUI_DATE	Format	Preview	Remove
Click here to Place Order <input type="checkbox"/> I agree to the Terms and Conditions of the MOSDAC. More Empty Cart						
3DIMG_L3B_HEM_DLY (Total 1)						
+	1	3DIMG_11APR2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY.h5	6.525	2022-04-11	GEOTIFF	
Previous 1/1 Next						

MOSDAC Data Downloading


Step-3: Order data from MOSDAC



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DashBoard

Order


Status

Account

6 Month Archived Data

Standing Request

Thank You for Request. Your Request with Reference no. Apr2022_074109 is under processing.

Welcome Ujjwal Kumar 

	Satellite/Radar	In-situ
No.Of Orders	2	0
Pending:	0	0
Successful:	1	0
Failed:	0	0
Active Standing Order:	0	0
Total Data Volume(GB):	0.01	-
Last Product Ordered On:	2022-04-12 15:43:54	

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

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

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/filezilla/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>

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

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

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/filezilla/ftp)

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>

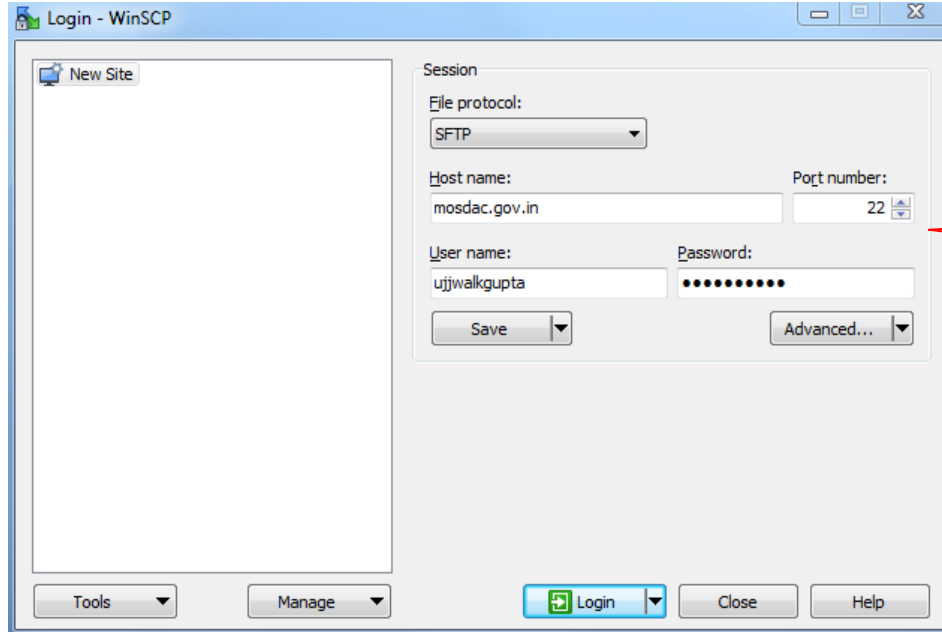
Ordered products will be available for download on MOSDAC server for 5 days only.

Thanks for using MOSDAC

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

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

The screenshot shows the WinSCP interface with the following details:

- Session List (Left Pane):** A table with columns 'Name', 'Size', 'Type', and 'Changed'. It contains one entry: 'ujjwalkgupta@mosdac.gov.in' with type 'Parent directory' and changed time '12/4/2022 10:03:07 AM'. This entry is circled in red.
- Remote File List (Right Pane):** A table with columns 'Name', 'Size', 'Changed', 'Rights', and 'Owner'. It contains one entry: 'Order' with size '2/1/2019 11:19:50 AM', changed time '12/4/2022 3:43:32 PM', rights 'rwxr-xr-x', and owner 'root'. This entry is circled in red.

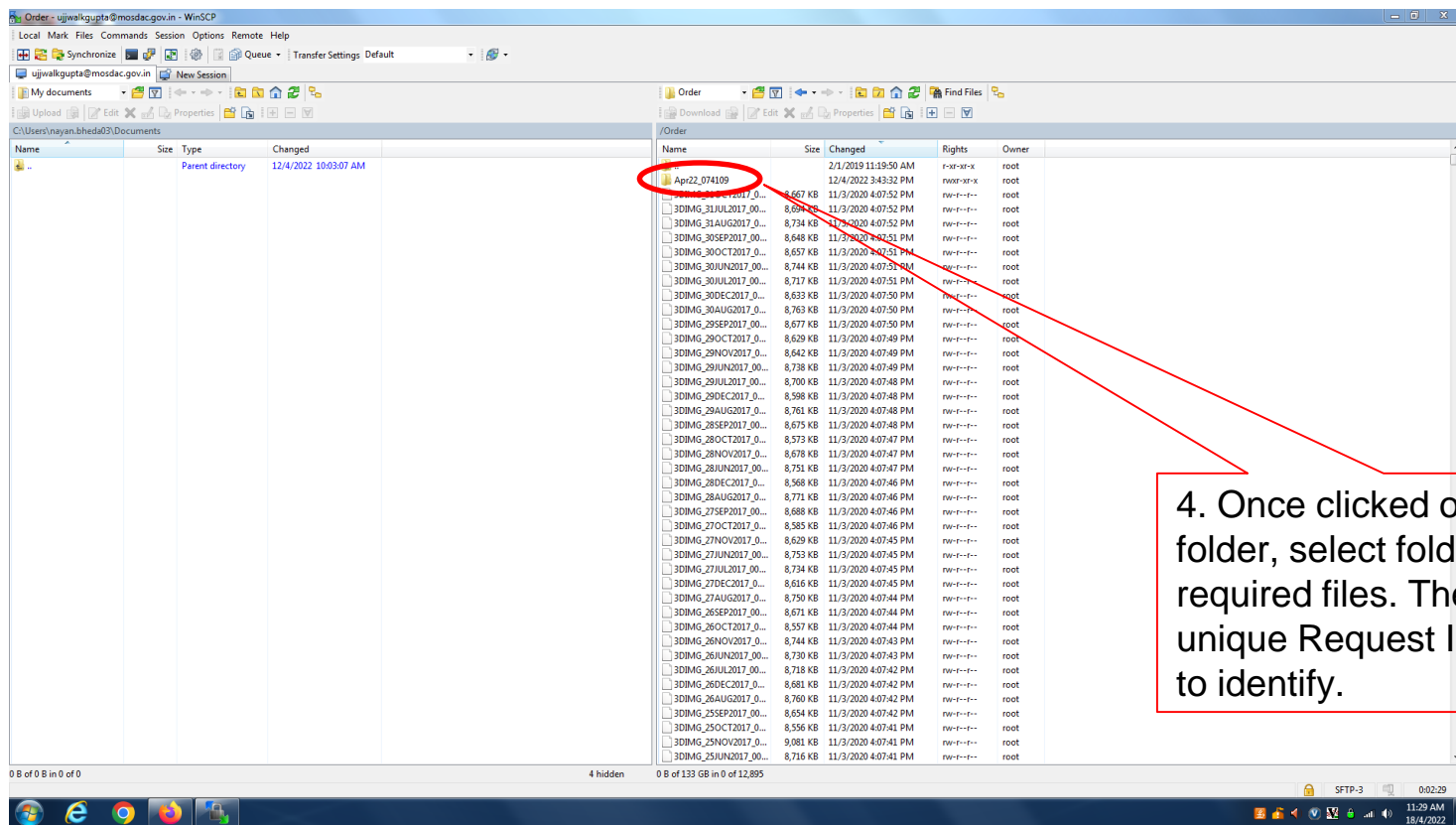
Two red arrows point from the circled entries to text boxes:

- From the session list entry to a box containing: **2. The account name will appear here once successfully logged into MOSDAC server**
- From the 'Order' folder entry to a box containing: **3. The “order” folder will be shown here after login**

The bottom status bar shows '0 B of 0 B in 0 of 0' and '4 hidden' for both panes. The system tray at the bottom right shows the date '18/4/2022' and time '11:27 AM'.

MOSDAC Data Downloading

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



The screenshot shows the WinSCP interface with a remote directory listing. The 'Name' column contains various folders, including 'Apr22_074109', which is circled in red. A red arrow points from this folder to a text box on the right.

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

The screenshot shows the WinSCP interface with the following details:

- Local Disk:** C:\Users\nayan.bheda03\Downloads. Contains 'Parent directory' (13/4/2022 12:08:05 PM) and 'chart.png' (13/4/2022 12:08:05 PM).
- Remote Disk:** /Order. Contains a list of files with columns: Name, Size, Changed, Rights, and Owner.
- File List (Remote):**

Name	Size	Changed	Rights	Owner
Apr22_074109		2/1/2019 11:19:50 AM	r-xr-xr-x	root
30IMG_31OCT2017_0...	8,667 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:52 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_31JUL2017_00...	8,694 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:52 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_31AUG2017_0...	8,734 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:52 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_30SEP2017_0...	8,648 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:51 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_30OCT2017_0...	8,657 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:51 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_30JUN2017_00...	8,744 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:51 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_30JUL2017_00...	8,717 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:51 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_30DEC2017_0...	8,633 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:50 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_30AUG2017_0...	8,763 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:50 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_29SEP2017_0...	8,677 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:50 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_29OCT2017_0...	8,629 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:49 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28NOV2017_0...	8,642 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:49 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_29JUN2		9 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_29JUL2		8 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_29DEC		8 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28AUG		9 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28SEP		9 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28OCT		7 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28NOV		7 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28JUN2		7 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28DEC		6 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_28AUG		6 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_27SEP		6 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_27OCT		5 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_27NOV		5 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_27JUN2		5 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_27JUL2017_00...	8,794 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:45 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_27DEC2017_0...	8,616 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:45 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_27AUG2017_0...	8,750 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:44 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_26SEP2017_00...	8,671 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:44 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_26OCT2017_0...	8,557 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:44 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_26NOV2017_0...	8,744 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:43 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_26JUN2017_00...	8,730 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:43 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_26JUL2017_00...	8,718 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:42 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_26DEC2017_0...	8,681 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:42 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_26AUG2017_0...	8,760 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:42 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_25SEP2017_00...	8,654 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:42 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_25OCT2017_0...	8,536 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:41 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_25NOV2017_0...	8,081 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:41 PM	rw-r--r--	root
30IMG_25JUN2017_00...	8,716 KB	11/3/2020 4:07:41 PM	rw-r--r--	root

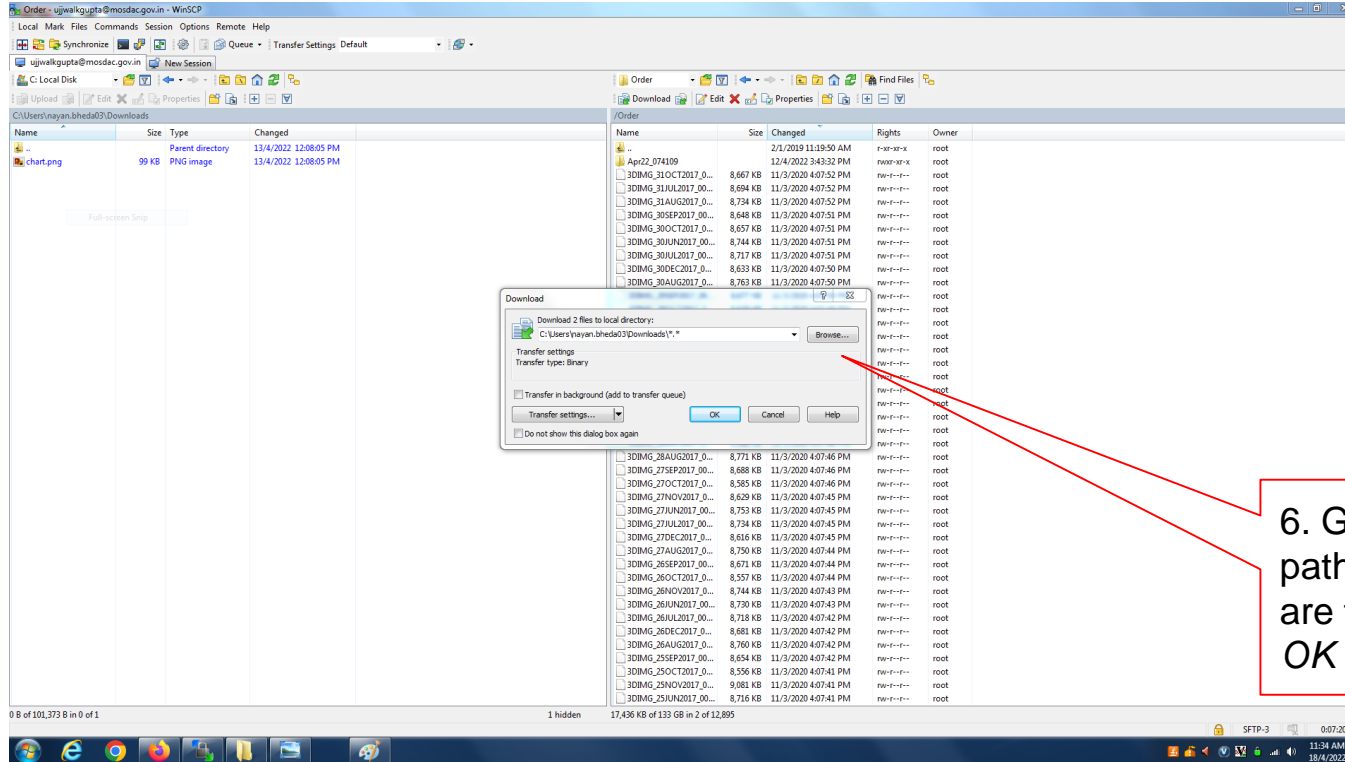
A context menu is open over the file '30IMG_28JUL2017_00...'. The menu options are: Open, Edit, Edit With, Download... (highlighted), Download and Delete..., Duplicate..., Move To..., Delete, Rename, Custom Commands, File Names, Properties.

A red box highlights the 'Download...' option, with a red arrow pointing to it from a text box on the right.

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

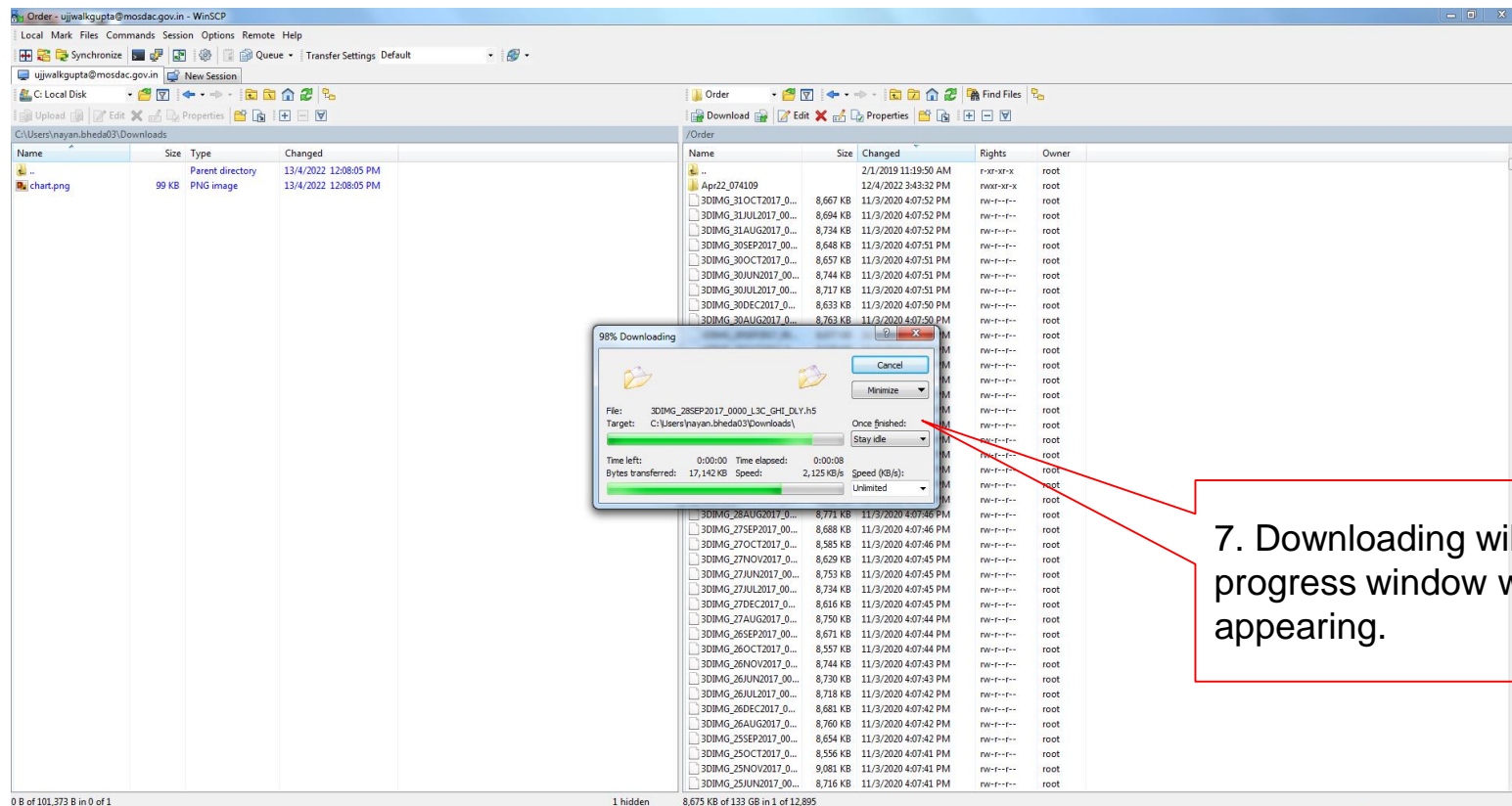
MOSDAC Data Downloading

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



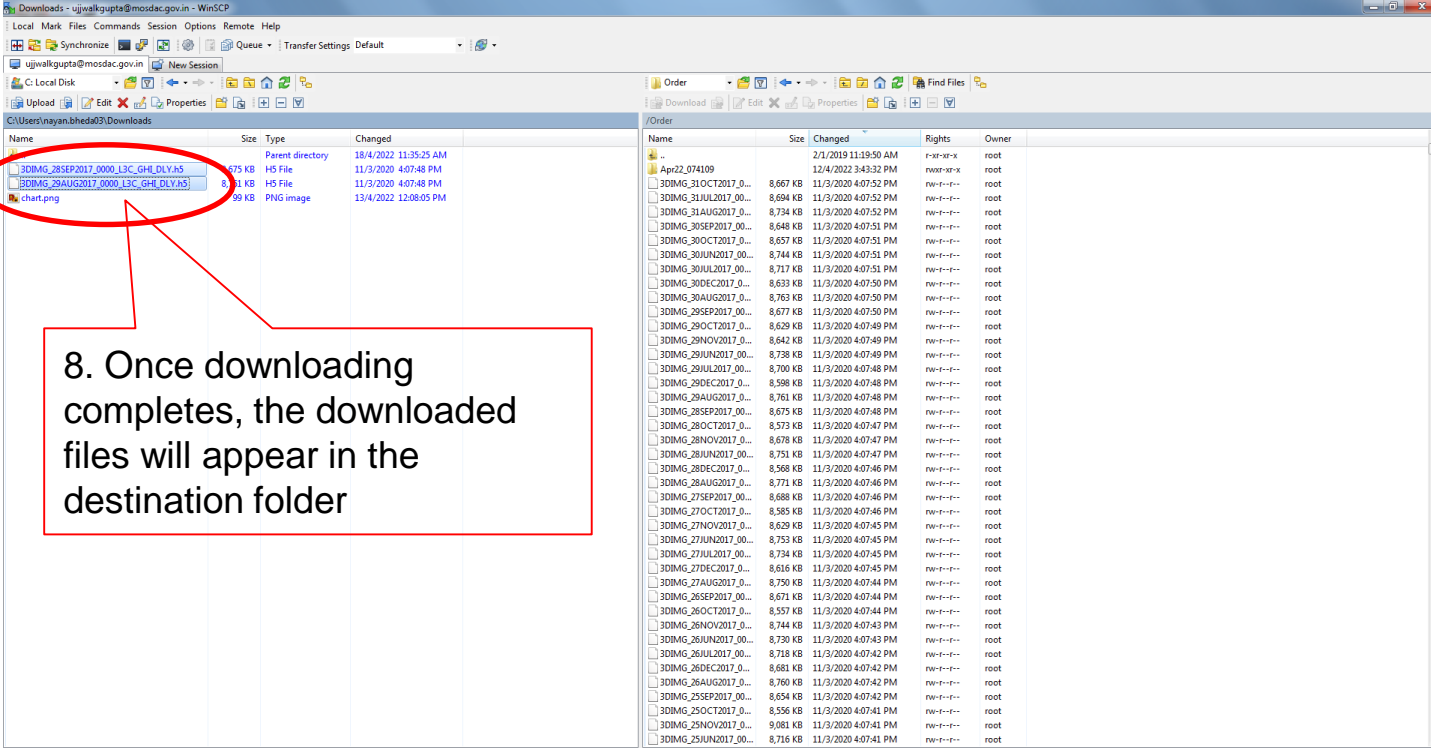
MOSDAC Data Downloading

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



MOSDAC Data Downloading

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



The screenshot shows the WinSCP interface with a local directory on the left and a remote directory listing on the right. A red circle highlights the downloaded files in the local directory, and a red arrow points to a text box containing the following text:

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

The local directory (C:\Users\nayan.bhed03\Downloads) contains the following files:

Name	Size	Type	Changed
30IMG_28SEP2017_0000_L3C_GHI_DLV.A5	675 KB	Parent directory	18/4/2022 11:35:25 AM
30IMG_29AUG2017_0000_L3C_GHI_DLV.A5	8,311 KB	HS File	11/3/2020 4:07:48 PM
chart.png	99 KB	PNG image	13/4/2022 12:08:05 PM

The remote directory listing (Order) shows a list of files with columns for Name, Size, Changed, Rights, and Owner. The files are listed in alphabetical order, starting with Apr22_074109 and ending with 30IMG_25JUN2017_00...

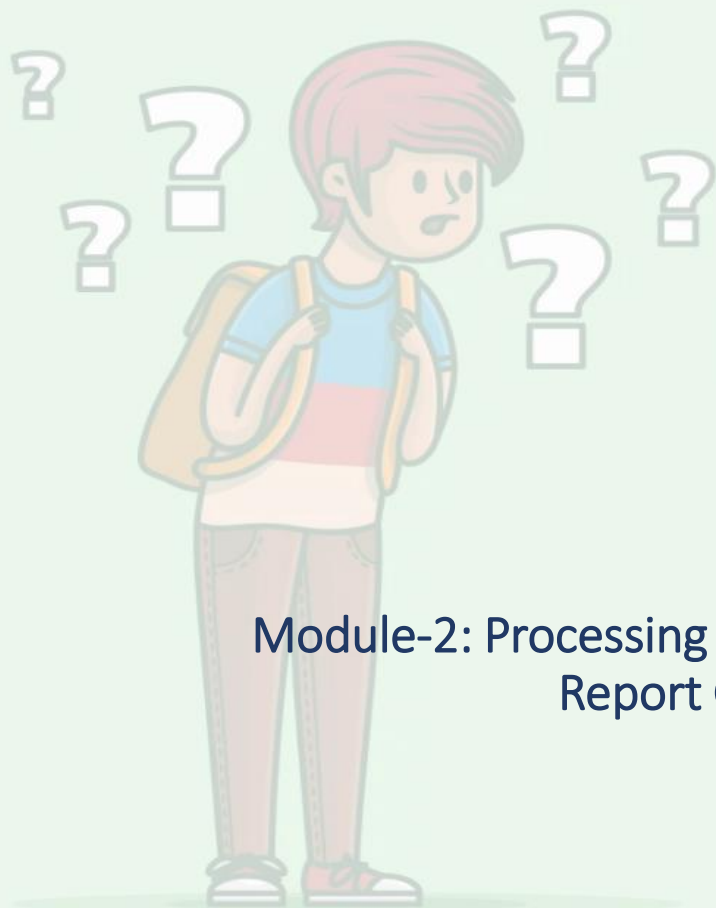
MOSDAC Data Downloading

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

9. Right Click on user account. A window will appear and select *Disconnect* to close the connection.

The screenshot shows the WinSCP interface with the following details:

- Toolbar:** Includes buttons for Synchronize, Local Disk, Upload, and Disconnect (highlighted with a red circle).
- Left Panel:** Shows the local file system with folders like '30IMG_28SEP2017_0...' and '30IMG_29AUG2017_0...'.
- Right Panel:** Shows the remote file system with a list of files and folders. The list includes columns for Name, Size, Changed, Rights, and Owner.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Displays '17,436 KB of 17,535 KB in 2 of 3', '1 hidden', '0 B of 133 GB in 0 of 12,895', and 'SFTP-3 0:09:38'.



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

Brief Introduction of QGIS

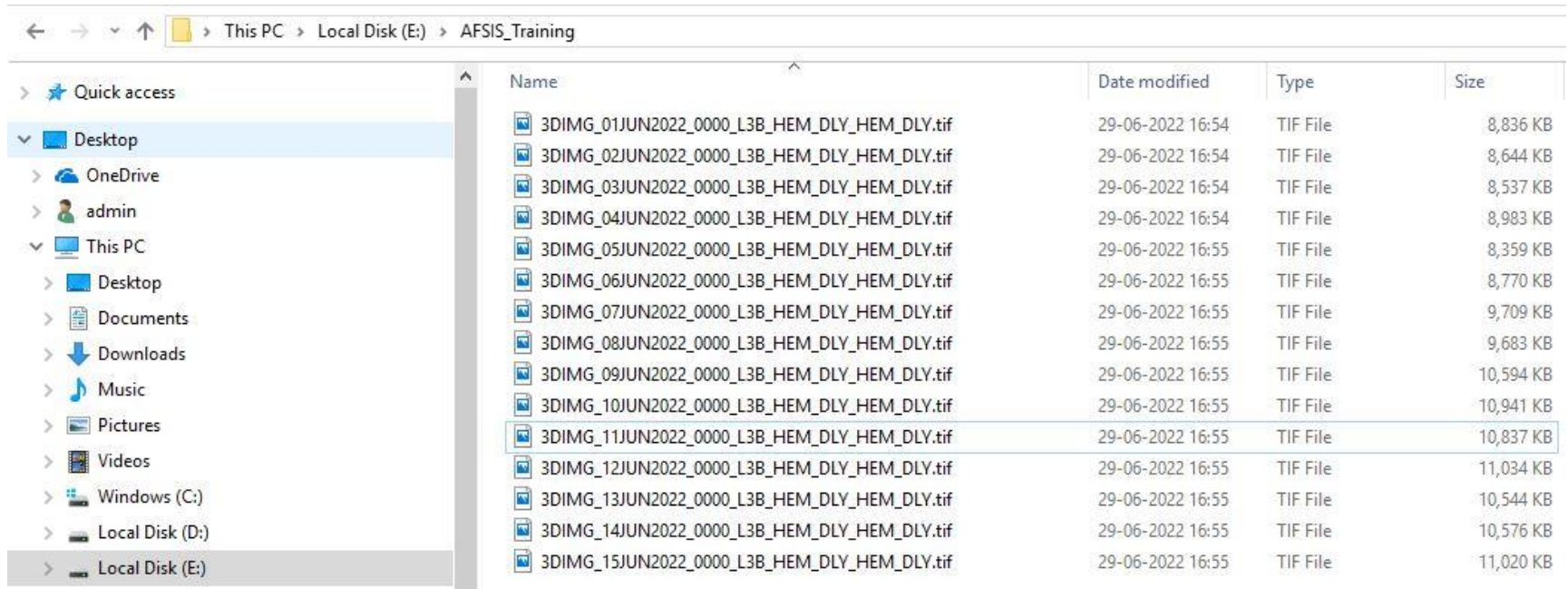
- QGIS is a cross-platform, Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) for GIS operations.
- It supports hundreds of plugins for specific applications.
- It has capability of generating maps from raster for publishing online and offline.
- QGIS Download and Installation Steps:
 - Users can visit below site 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.

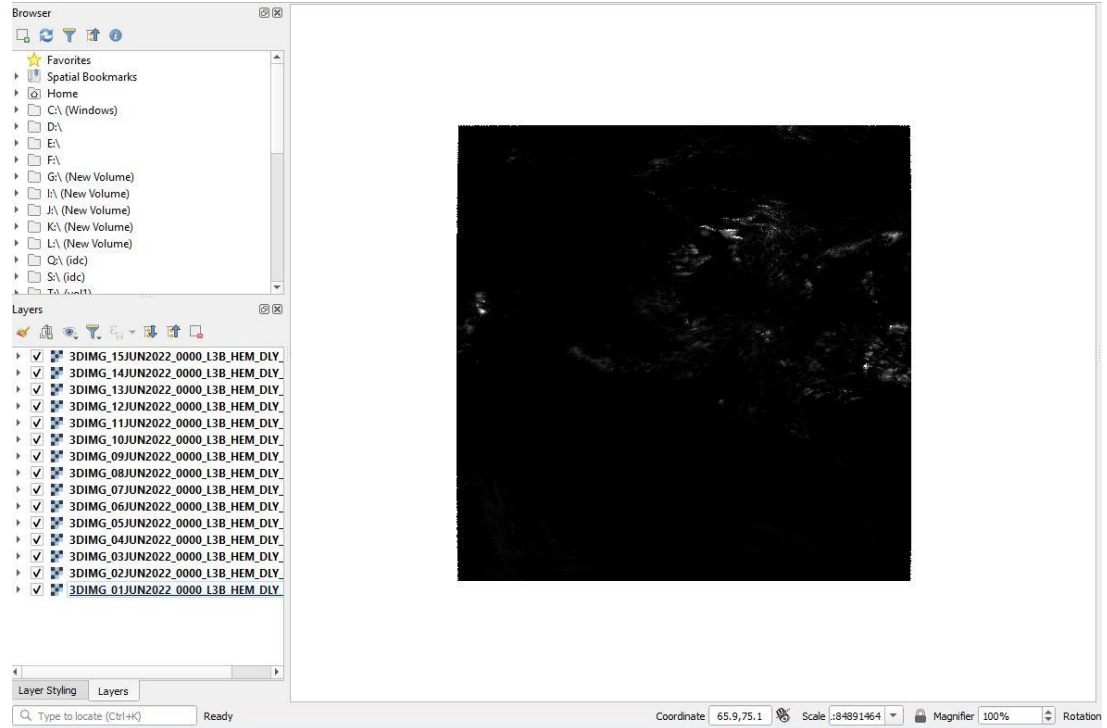


The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window with the address bar set to 'This PC > Local Disk (E:) > AFSIS_Training'. The left sidebar shows the 'Quick access' pane with 'Desktop' selected. The main pane displays a list of 15 files, all named '3DIMG_01JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif' through '3DIMG_15JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif'. The files are TIF files, all dated 29-06-2022 16:54 or 16:55. The file '3DIMG_11JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif' is highlighted.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
3DIMG_01JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:54	TIF File	8,836 KB
3DIMG_02JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:54	TIF File	8,644 KB
3DIMG_03JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:54	TIF File	8,537 KB
3DIMG_04JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:54	TIF File	8,983 KB
3DIMG_05JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	8,359 KB
3DIMG_06JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	8,770 KB
3DIMG_07JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	9,709 KB
3DIMG_08JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	9,683 KB
3DIMG_09JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	10,594 KB
3DIMG_10JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	10,941 KB
3DIMG_11JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	10,837 KB
3DIMG_12JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	11,034 KB
3DIMG_13JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	10,544 KB
3DIMG_14JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	10,576 KB
3DIMG_15JUN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_HEM_DLY.tif	29-06-2022 16:55	TIF File	11,020 KB

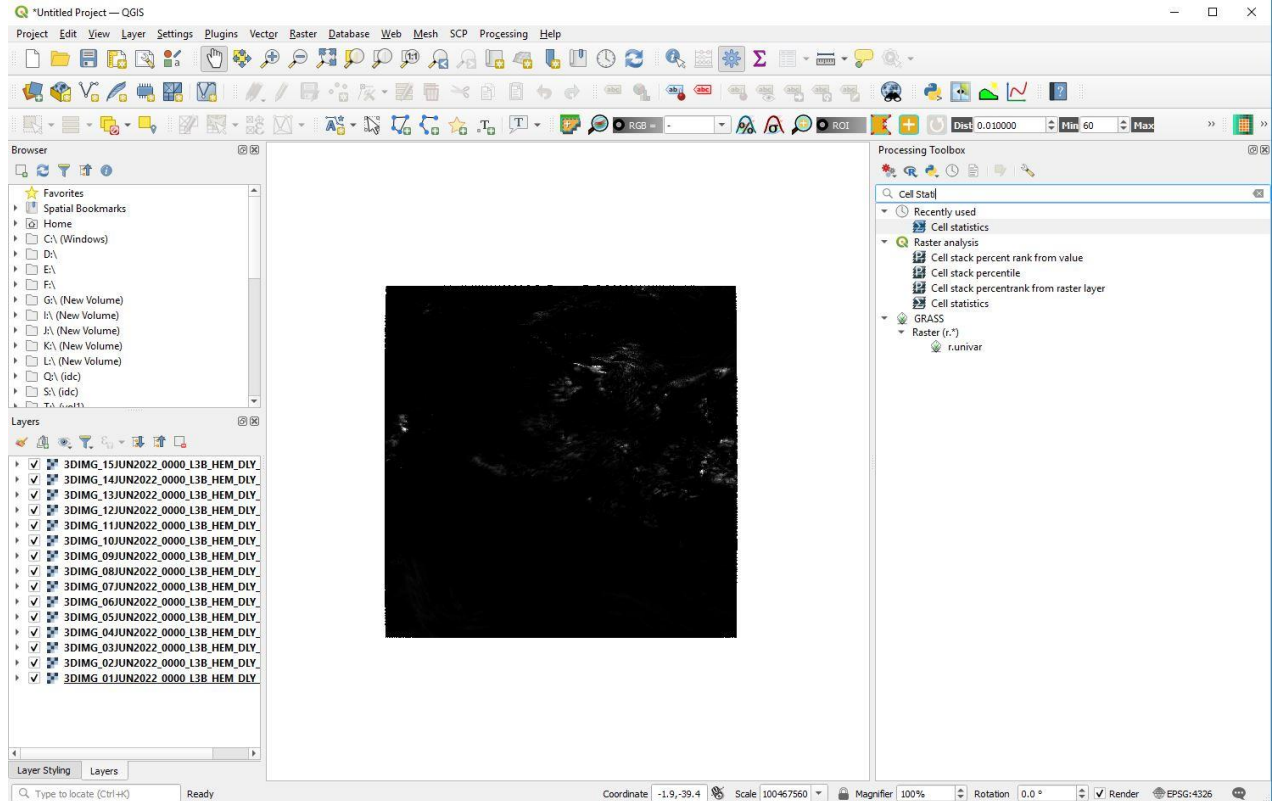
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

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



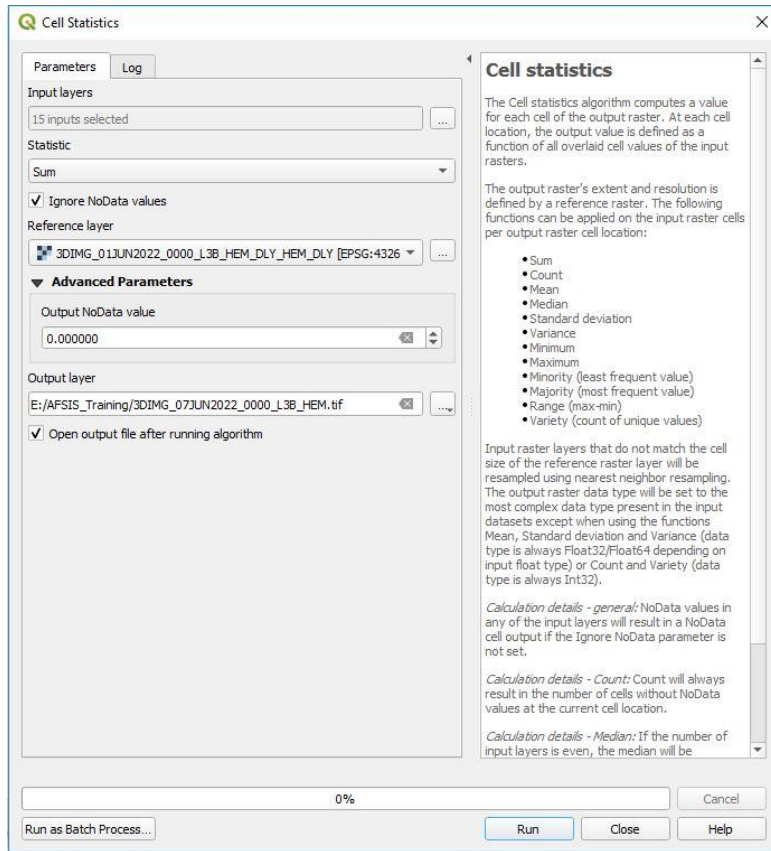
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

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



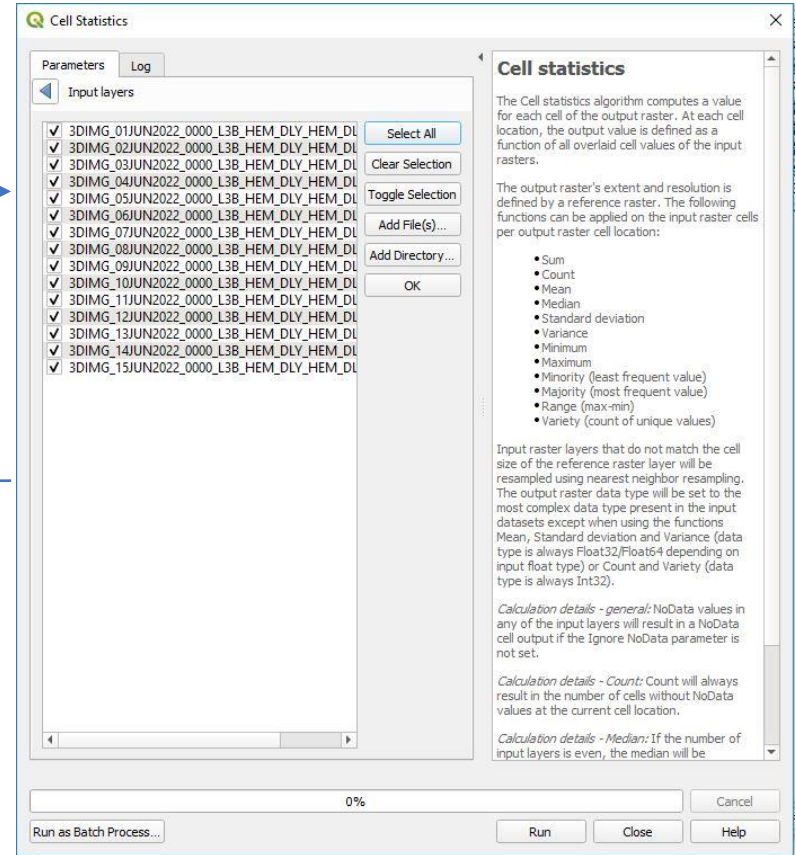
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

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



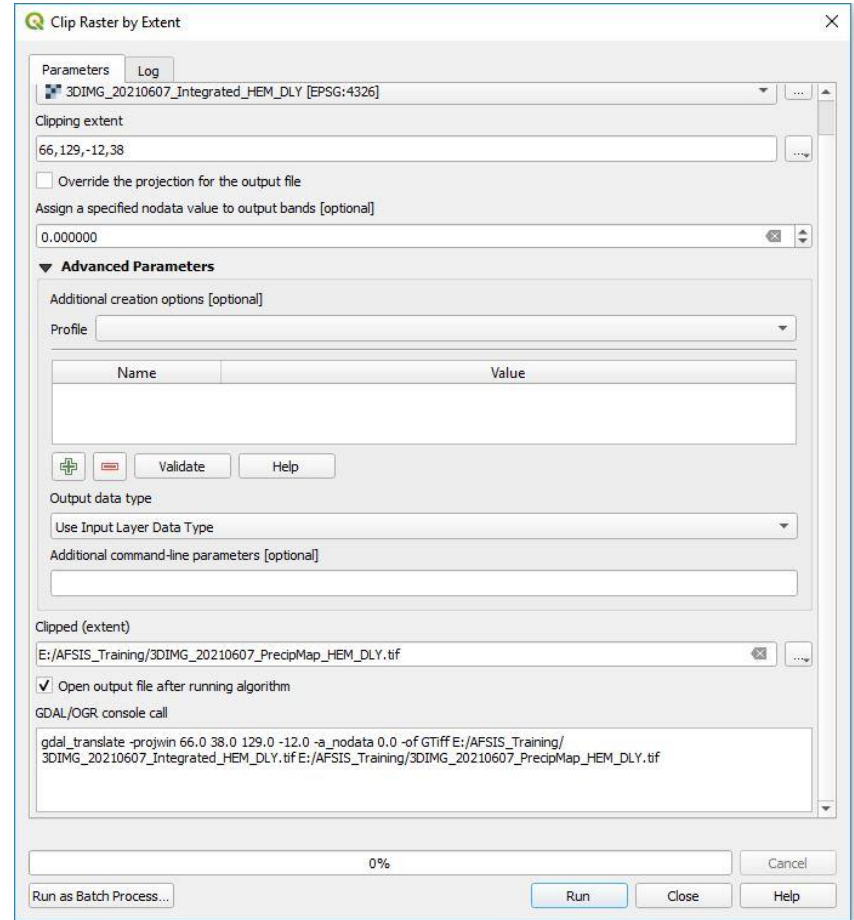
1

2



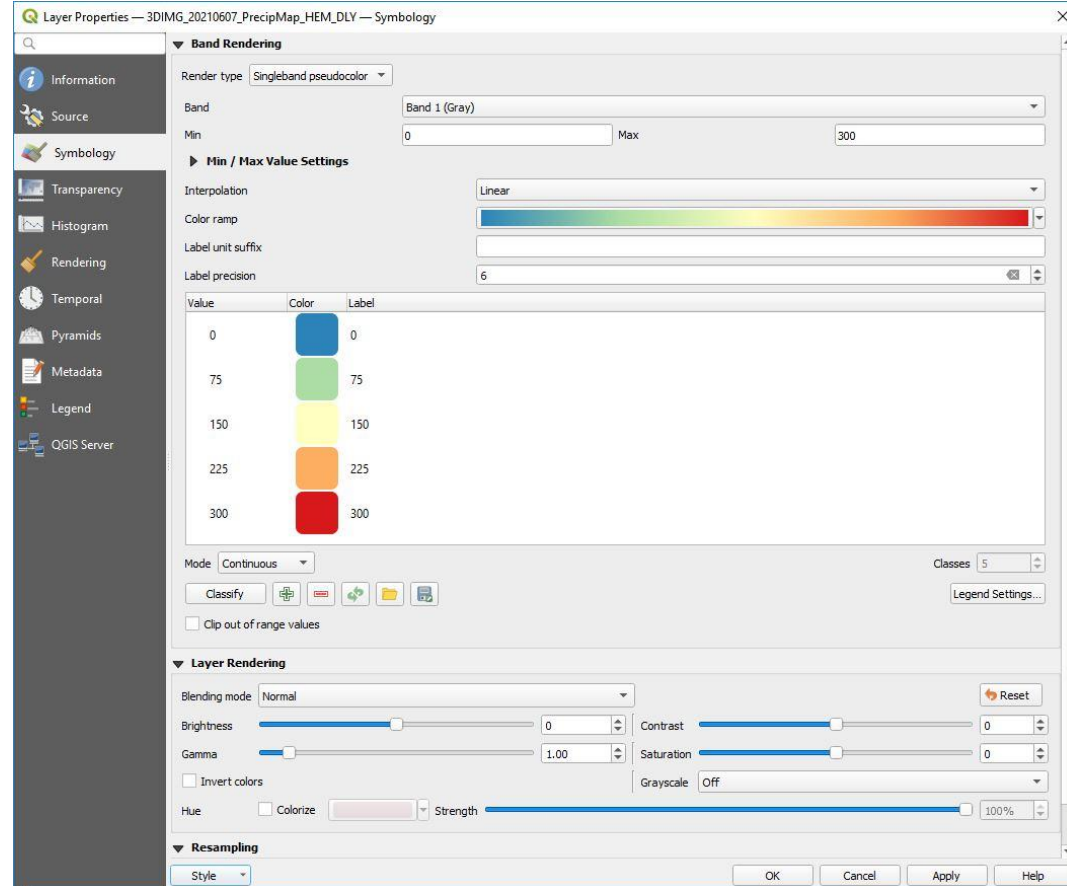
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- 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



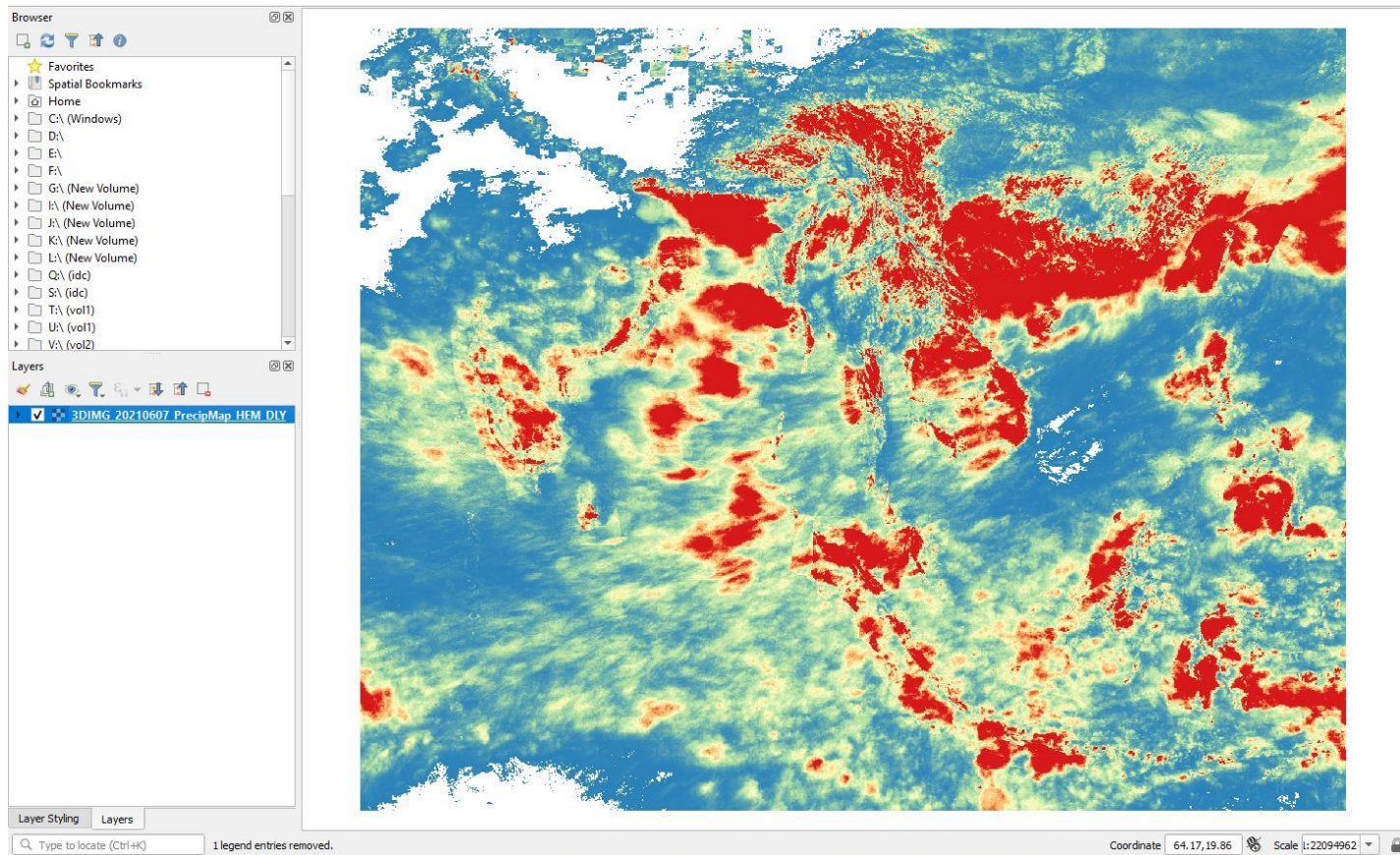
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- 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**



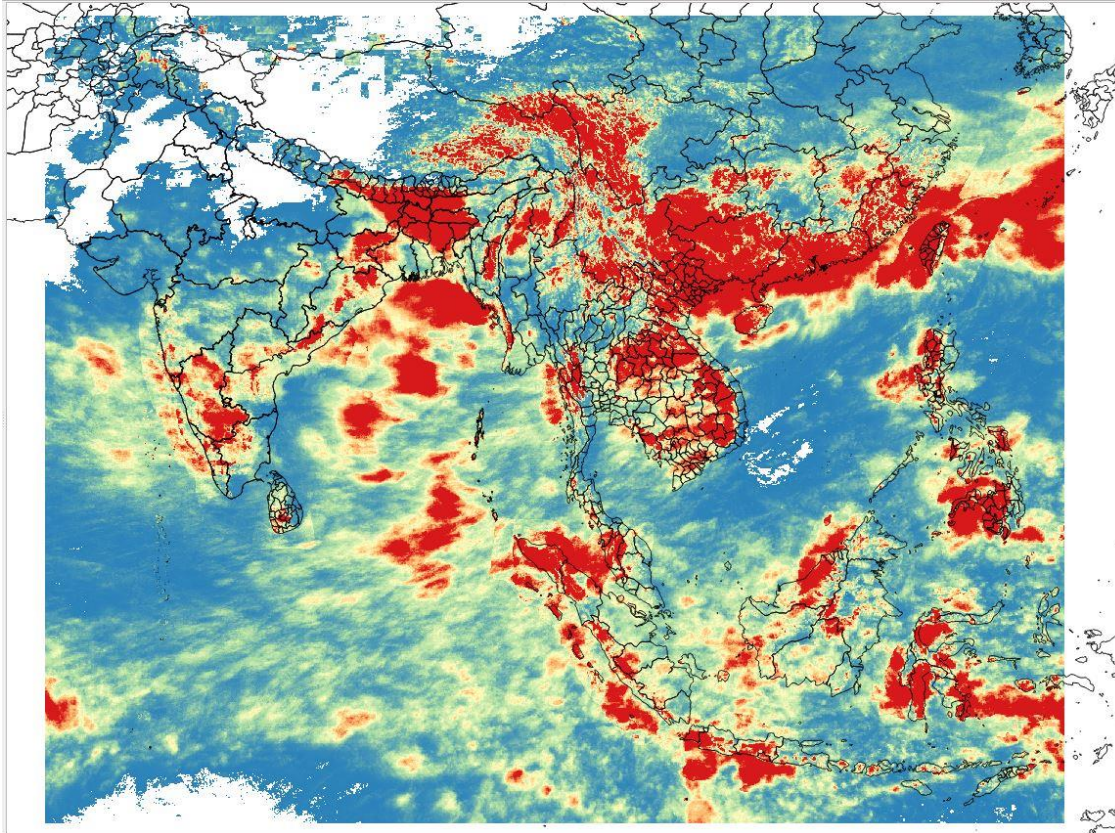
INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- Step-7: Get the classified output



INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

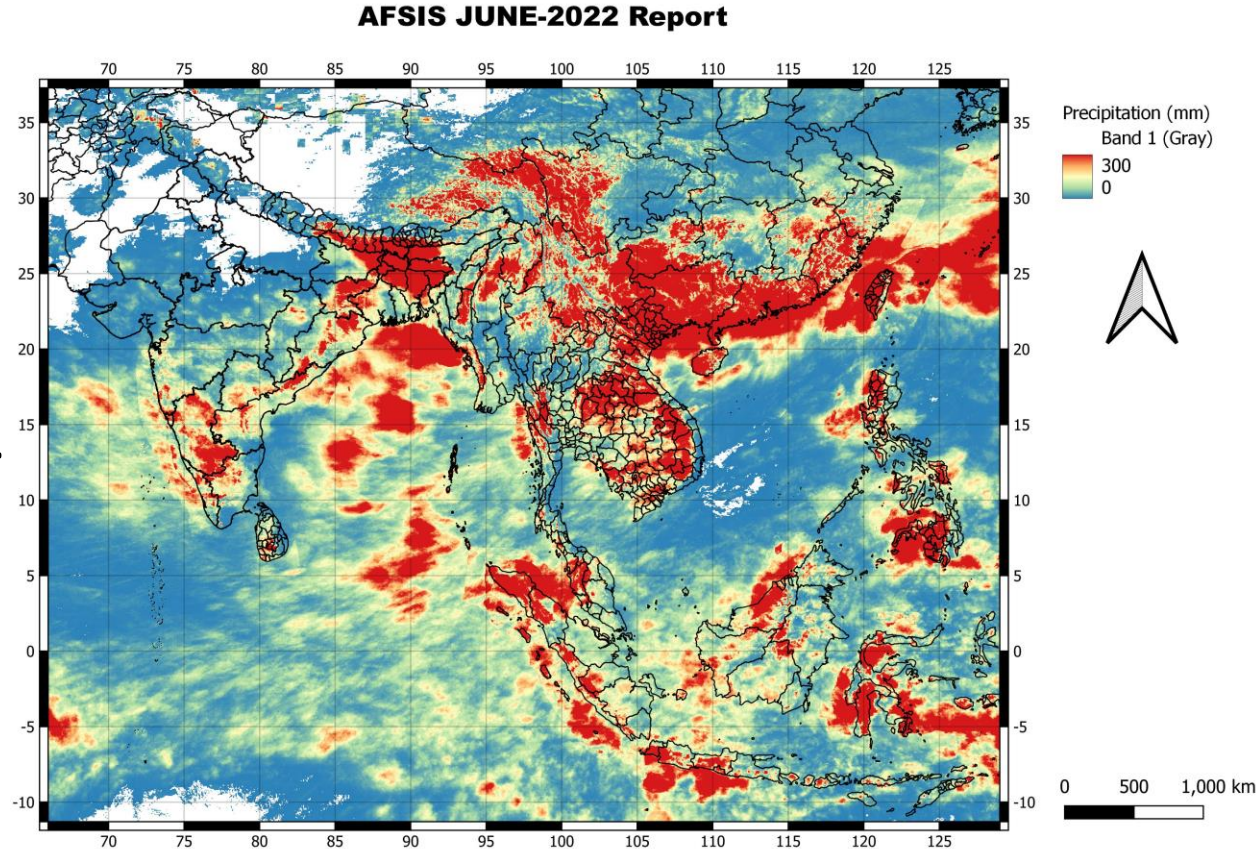
- Step-8: Add the boundaries to analyse map

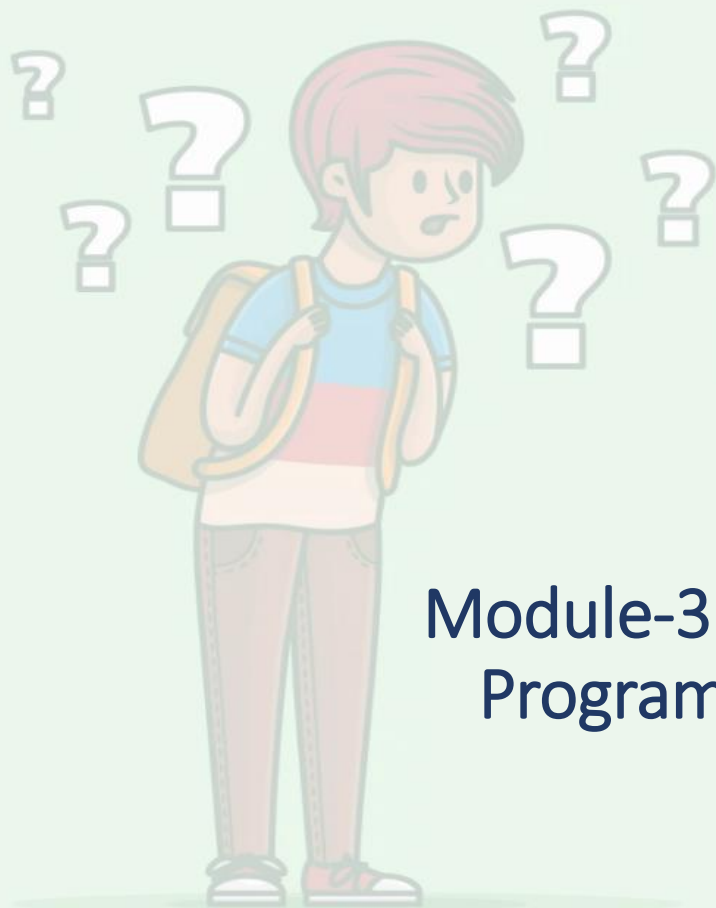


INSAT-3D HEM Product Processing Steps

- 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'

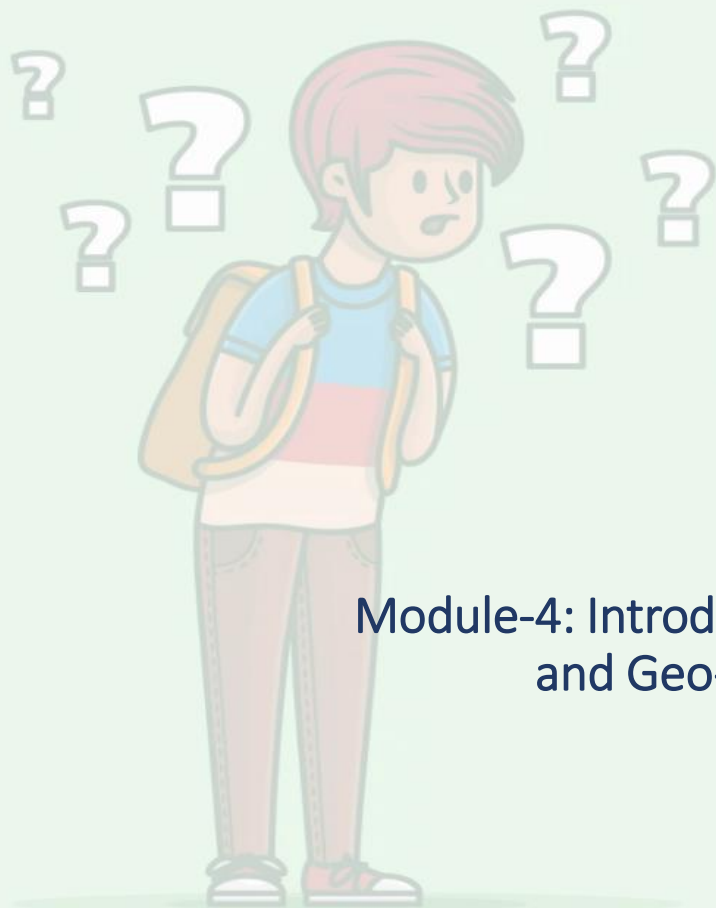
i = 0
a = 'LetterBox'

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

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

Output:

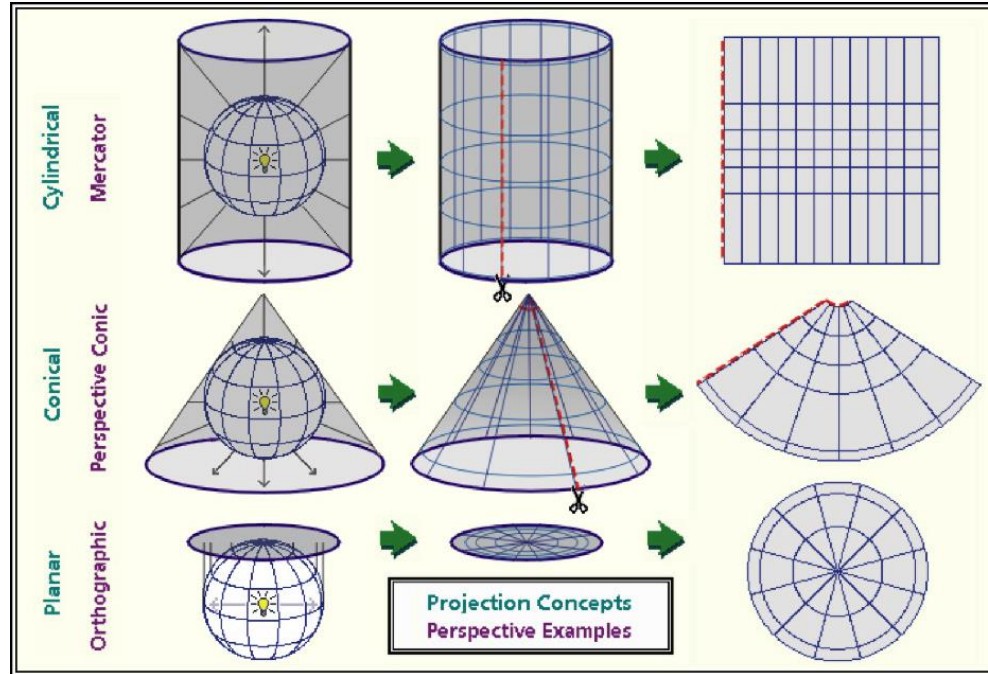
```
Current Letter : L
```

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.

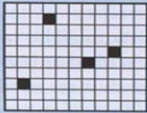

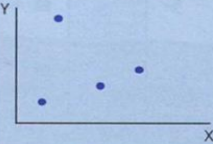
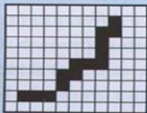


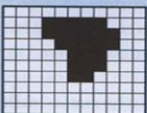

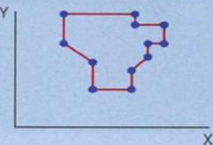


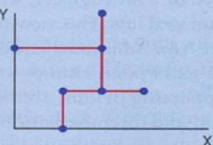
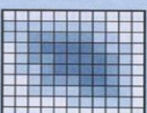

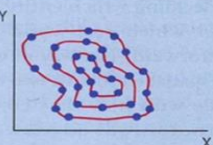


Geoprocessing & Types of Geospatial Data

- Geoprocessing – Manipulation of geospatial data.
- Geospatial Data

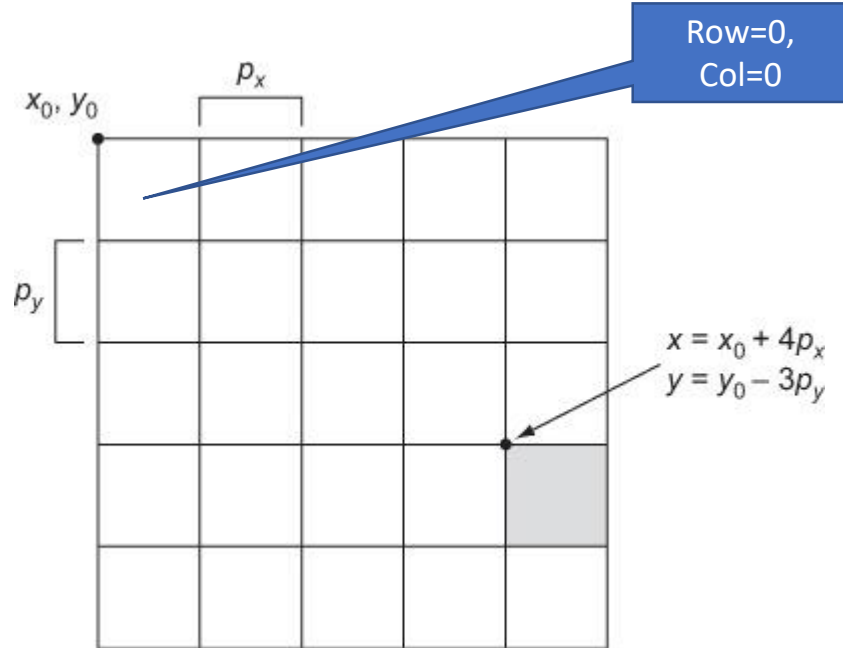
Raster Data	Vector Data
Spatial data represented in the form of image/matrix/array where each pixel contains specific information about that coordinate.	Spatial data where data is represented using geometries (Point, Line and Polygon).
Continuous Data	Discrete Data
Ex. – Temperature, elevation (DEM),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

Geospatial Data

The raster view of the world	Real-world spatial entities	The vector view of the world
	 x x Points: hotels	
	 Lines: ski lifts	
	 Areas: forest	
	 Network: roads	
	 Surface: elevation	

Geotransform

- **Geotransform:** It is an 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).

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 : $\text{grid1} + \text{grid2}$ (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

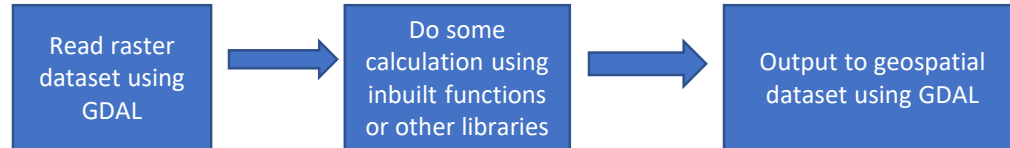
- **GeoPandas:** makes working with vector data easier.
 - Pandas: For spatial operations
 - Shapely: For high level interface to multiple geometries
 - Fiona: For file access
 - Matplotlib: For data plotting

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 accessed in the 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"]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],AXIS["Latitude",NORTH],AXIS["Longitude",EAST],AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
```

Band Functionalities

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

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

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

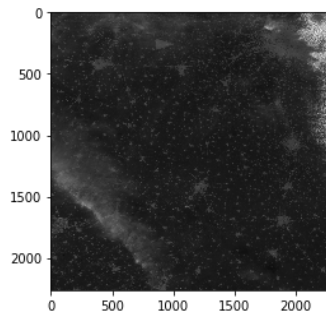
#Get NoDatavalue
print("NoDataValue::", band_ds.GetNoDataValue())

{'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()

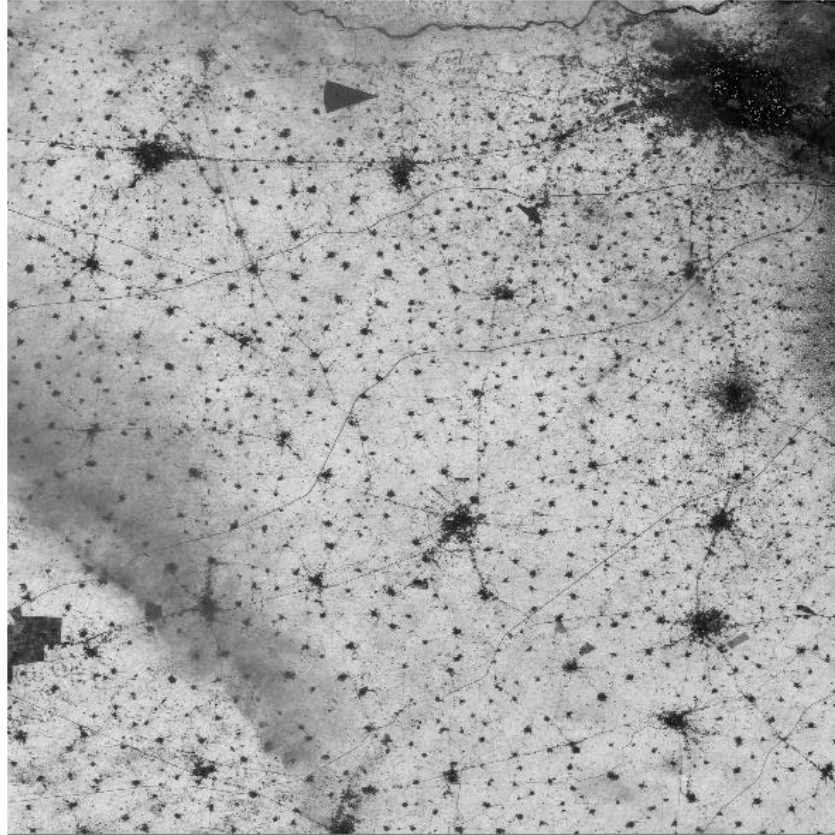
# delete band3 dataset to save memory
del band3_ds

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()

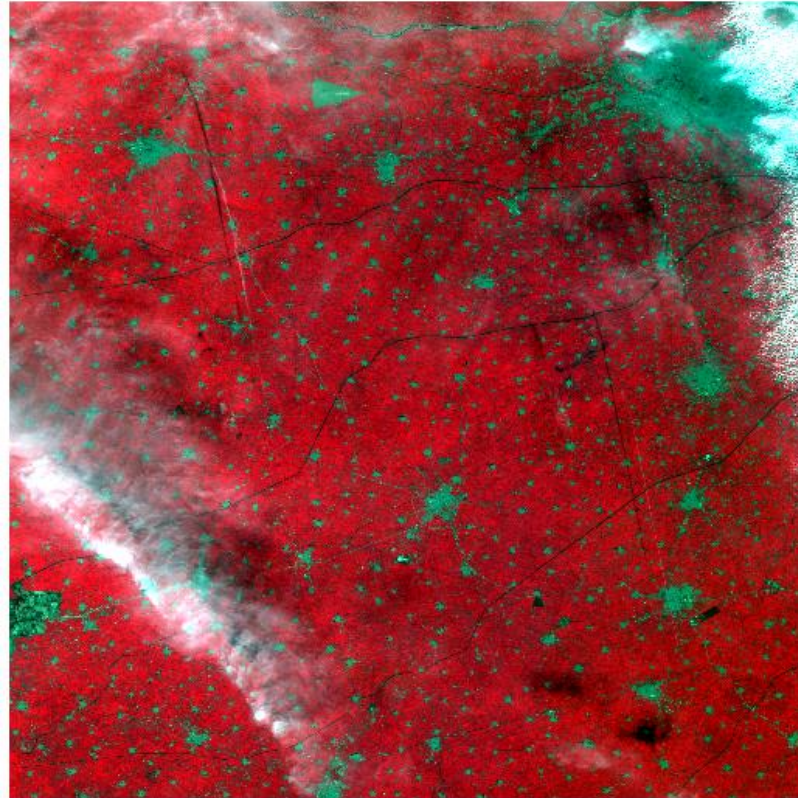
# stacking
stacked_filename = filename[:-9]+"RGB.tif"
stacked_ds = gdal.GetDriverByName('GTiff').Create(stacked_filename,
                                                    array_list[0].shape[1],
                                                    array_list[0].shape[0],
                          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

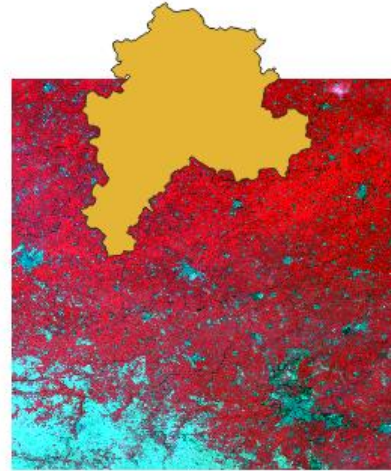
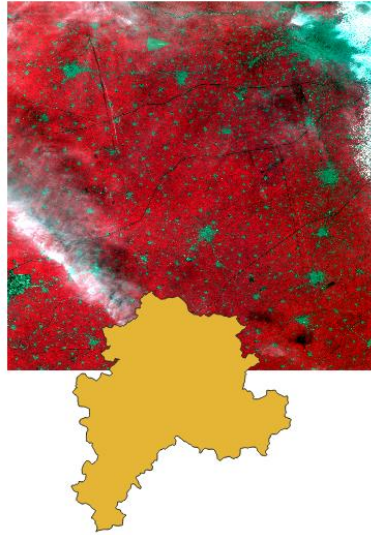
stacked_ds.FlushCache()
stacked_ds = None # or "del stacked_ds"

FileNames:: ['AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND2.tif', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND3.tif', 'AW-NH43J-096-048C-04Feb19-BAND4.tif', '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"]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],AXIS["Latitude",NORTH],AXIS["Longitude",EAST],AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
```

New Projection

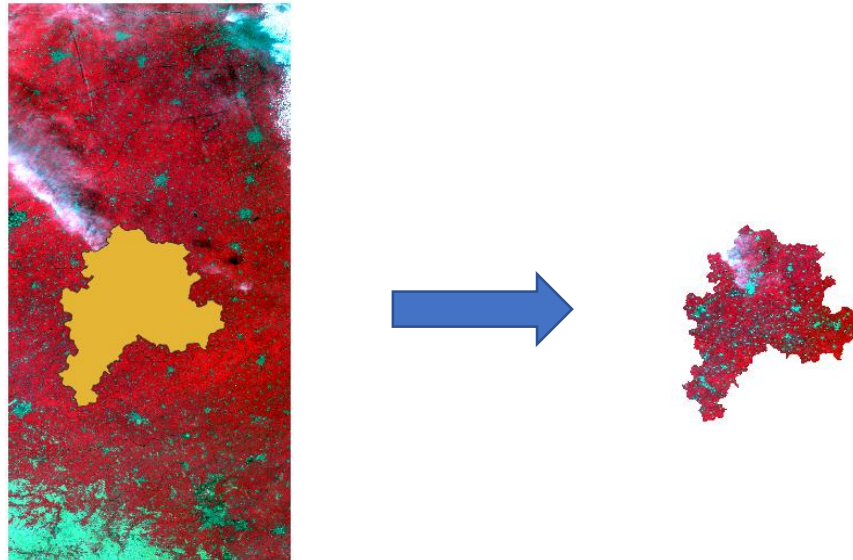
```
PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 43N",GEOGCS["WGS 84",DATUM["WGS_1984",SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]],PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],PARAMETER["central_meridian",75],PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],PARAMETER["false_northing",0],UNIT["metre",1,AUTHORITY["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
```

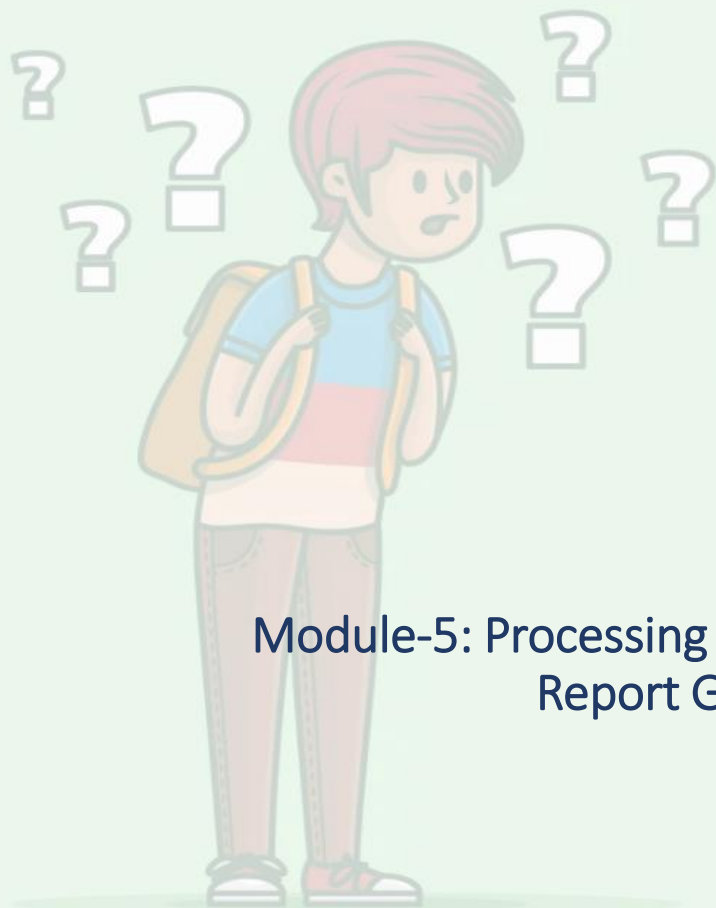
Clipping of Raster based on AOI

```
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))
```

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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 5610000 -5632000 -5610000'
    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.tif")
    else:
        date_dict[datetime.strptime("23" + month_dict[month] + str(d.year), "%d%b%Y").strftime("%Y%m%d")].append(file[:-3]+".geo.tif")

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 -5632000 -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 5632000 -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\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\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_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_08JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_09JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_10JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_11JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_12JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_13JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', 'C:\\Users\\admin\\GeoprocessingHandOn\\Indir\\3DIMG_14JAN2022_0000_L3B_HEM_DLY_geo.tif', '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, fileList, user_nodatavalue, img_datatype, tifFilePath):
    flag = True
    nodatavalue = user_nodatavalue
    if len(fileList)>0:
        for file in fileList:
            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(srctiff,destdtiff, minx, maxx, miny, maxy):  
    translateOptions = gdal.TranslateOptions(projWin=[minx, maxy, maxx, miny], format='GTiff')  
    gdal.Translate(destdtiff, srctiff, 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)

