Data Inventory

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A number of functions are available in the bfastSpatial package to help keep an inventory of data in a raster time series stack. These functions range from basic scene information (getSceneinfo()) to summary of pixel values per year in the time series (annualSummary()).

The following functions are included in the Data Inventory module:

- 1. getSceneinfo()
- 2. countObs()
- 3. annualSummary()

1 Basic Scene Information: getSceneinfo()

getSceneinfo() allows the user to list the information contained within a scene ID. Currently, only Landsat scene ID's are supported. For example, the scene ID "LE71700552007309ASN00" tells us that the scene is from the Landsat 7 ETM+ sensor ('LE7'), path-row 170-55 ('170055') and was acquired on the 309th day of the year 2007 ('2007309'). Calling getSceneinfo('LE71700552007309ASN00') will give a data frame with one row showing all of this information.

```
## Loading required package:
                              raster
## Loading required package:
## Loading required package:
                              parallel
## Loading required package:
                              bfast
## Loading required package:
                              strucchange
## Loading required package:
##
## Attaching package:
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
      as.Date, as.Date.numeric
##
## Loading required package: sandwich
```

```
## Loading required package: MASS
##
## Attaching package: 'MASS'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:raster':
##
##
      area, select
##
## Loading required package: forecast
## Loading required package:
                              timeDate
## This is forecast 5.3
##
## Loading required package: gdalUtils
## Loading required package: stringr
## Warning: replacing previous import by 'raster::edge' when loading
'bfastSpatial'
## Warning: replacing previous import by 'raster::edges' when loading
'bfastSpatial'
```

```
getSceneinfo("LE71700552007309ASN00")

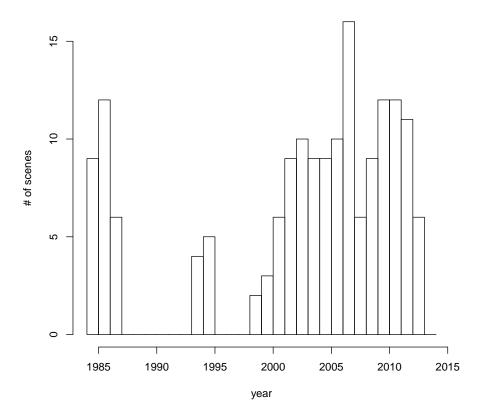
## sensor path row date
## LE71700552007309 ETM+ SLC-off 170 55 2007-11-05
```

When working with Landsat data, it is a good idea to assign and keep these sceneID's as layer names (see <code>?raster::names</code>) so the relevant information is associated to each raster layer.

```
# show scene info from tura layers
data(tura)
head(names(tura))
## [1] "LE71700551999255AGS00" "LE71700551999271EDC00" "LE71700552000114SGS00"
## [4] "LE71700552000194EDC00" "LE71700552000258SGS00" "LE71700552001036SGS00"
s <- getSceneinfo(names(tura))</pre>
head(s)
##
                         sensor path row
                                               date
## LE71700551999255 ETM+ SLC-on 170 55 1999-09-12
## LE71700551999271 ETM+ SLC-on 170 55 1999-09-28
## LE71700552000114 ETM+ SLC-on 170 55 2000-04-23
## LE71700552000194 ETM+ SLC-on 170 55 2000-07-12
## LE71700552000258 ETM+ SLC-on 170 55 2000-09-14
## LE71700552001036 ETM+ SLC-on 170 55 2001-02-05
```

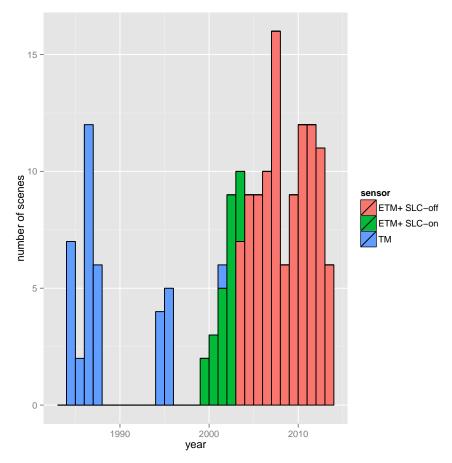
```
# add a column for years and plot # of scenes per year
s$year <- as.numeric(substr(s$date, 1, 4))
hist(s$year, breaks = c(1984:2014), main = "p170r55: Scenes per Year", xlab = "year",
    ylab = "# of scenes")</pre>
```

p170r55: Scenes per Year



We can combine the dates and sensor information to get more of an idea of where our data are coming from.

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(data = s, aes(x = year))
p <- p + geom_bar(aes(fill = sensor), binwidth = 1, col = "black")
p <- p + labs(y = "number of scenes")
p</pre>
```



More examples can be found under ?getSceneinfo. Many other functions in the bfastSpatial package rely on getSceneinfo to extract relevant scene information, such as acquisition dates to be passed to bfmSpatial() or bfmPixel().

2 Valid Observations: countObs()

The number of available observations in a raster time series can be calculated by using countObs(). This function "drills" through pixels of a time series and counts the number of pixels with a non-NA value. Optionally, any other value can be supplied as a substitute for NA (e.g. the number of non-zero values per pixel can also be queried). Values can also be expressed as a percentage if as.perc is set to TRUE.

```
data(tura)
obs <- countObs(tura, as.perc = TRUE)
## Error: could not find function "countObs"</pre>
```

```
plot(obs)
## Error: error in evaluating the argument 'x' in selecting a method
for function 'plot': Error: object 'obs' not found
summary(obs)
## Error: error in evaluating the argument 'object' in selecting a
method for function 'summary': Error: object 'obs' not found
```

3 Annual Summary Statistics: annualSummary()