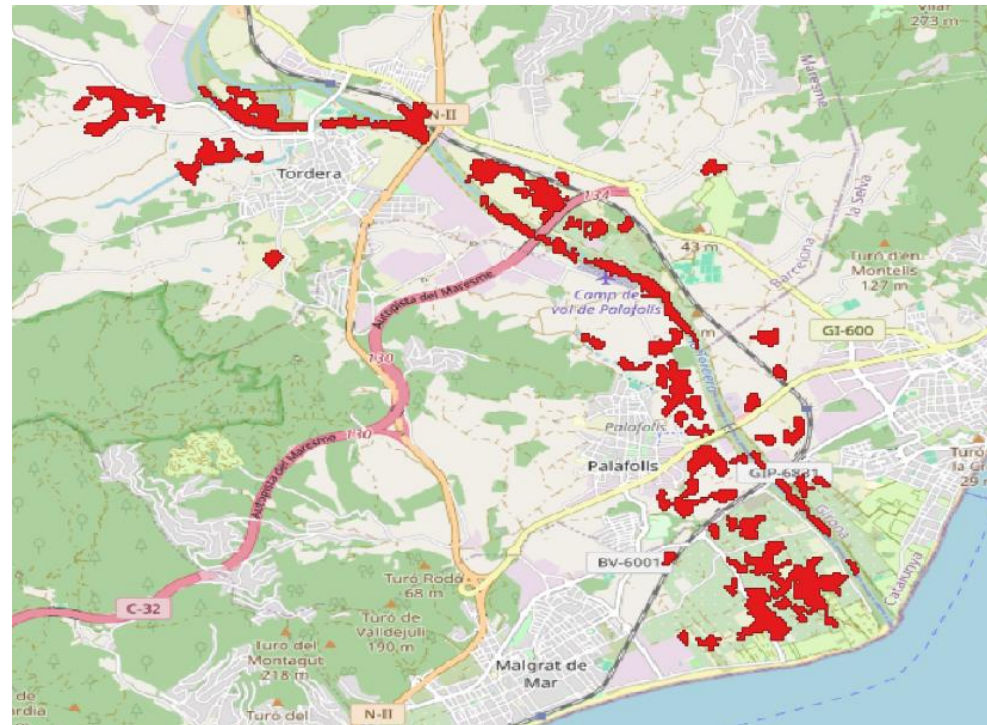


analysis

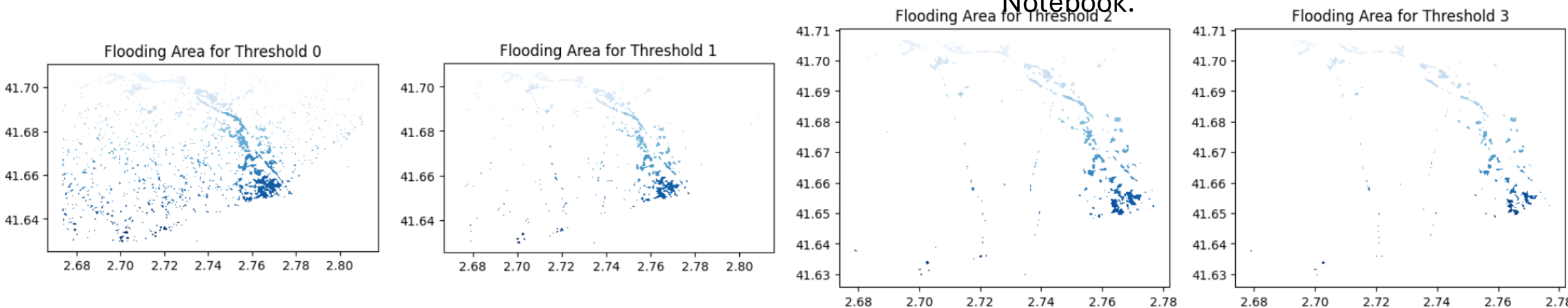
Derek van de Ven



Methodology

- Finding suitable (satellite) data
 - I first wanted to investigate using visual data, but since the results were cloudy I opted for VV radar. I made composites of the radar imagery from VV before and during the flood in Google Earth Engine, and downloaded the data.
- Masking flooded areas
 - I then masked the part that had an increase in VV reflection, without creating many extra flooding areas not near the river (see figure below)

- Population and roads
 - For the population and roads I downloaded data from OpenStreetMap and humdata.org. Then I checked which parts spatially intersected with the mask and summed the length of road or amount of people in that pixel area. I removed tiny polygons so we wouldn't get population info from pixels far away from the river.
- Coding
 - I started with tests to first develop the code to do the processing and then applied this code in the API and Notebook.



Key findings

- My findings indicate the following results:
 - population impacted: 40951 people
 - road impacted: 76659m
 - flooding area km2: 70.0326
 - This is about five-and-a-half times as big as London Heathrow Airport, which seems the right size



API

- I created the two requested api endpoints `/flood_analytics` and `/flood_map`
- `/flood_analytics`
 - Pydantic for the `FloodAnalyticsRequest` for clarity
 - I use a post endpoint, since a lot of inputs are required
- `/flood_map`
 - For the I simply use query parameters. I have tried to keep it simple.
- A nice addition would be a database, authentication, and data input automation.

Some niceties

- I use uv for dependency management, it's really fast
- I use ruff and pre-commit to make sure my code is all aligned in a nice way
- I use typing to keep the code maintainable
- I test the code by writing the tests first. The tests don't check the output but they check if the functionality does what it's supposed to do.