



Deep Learning with ArcGIS

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A decorative background graphic at the bottom of the slide features a dark blue gradient with white contour lines resembling a topographic map. Overlaid on this are several large, semi-transparent cyan plus signs of varying sizes and orientations, some with smaller orange plus signs nested within them. In the bottom right corner, there is a vertical white bar containing the text "SEE WHAT OTHERS CAN'T".

SEE
WHAT
OTHERS
CAN'T

Session Overview

- AI, Machine Learning & Deep Learning
- Deep Learning Workflow
- Training Models
- Types of models and their applications
- Scalable deep learning with Image Server

Caffe

Object Tracking

CNTK

Object Detection

PyTorch

Artificial Intelligence

Computer Vision

scikit-learn

Random Forest

Machine
Learning

Neural Networks

Cognitive
Computing

TensorFlow

Natural Language
Processing

GeoAI

Deep
Learning

Data Science

Keras

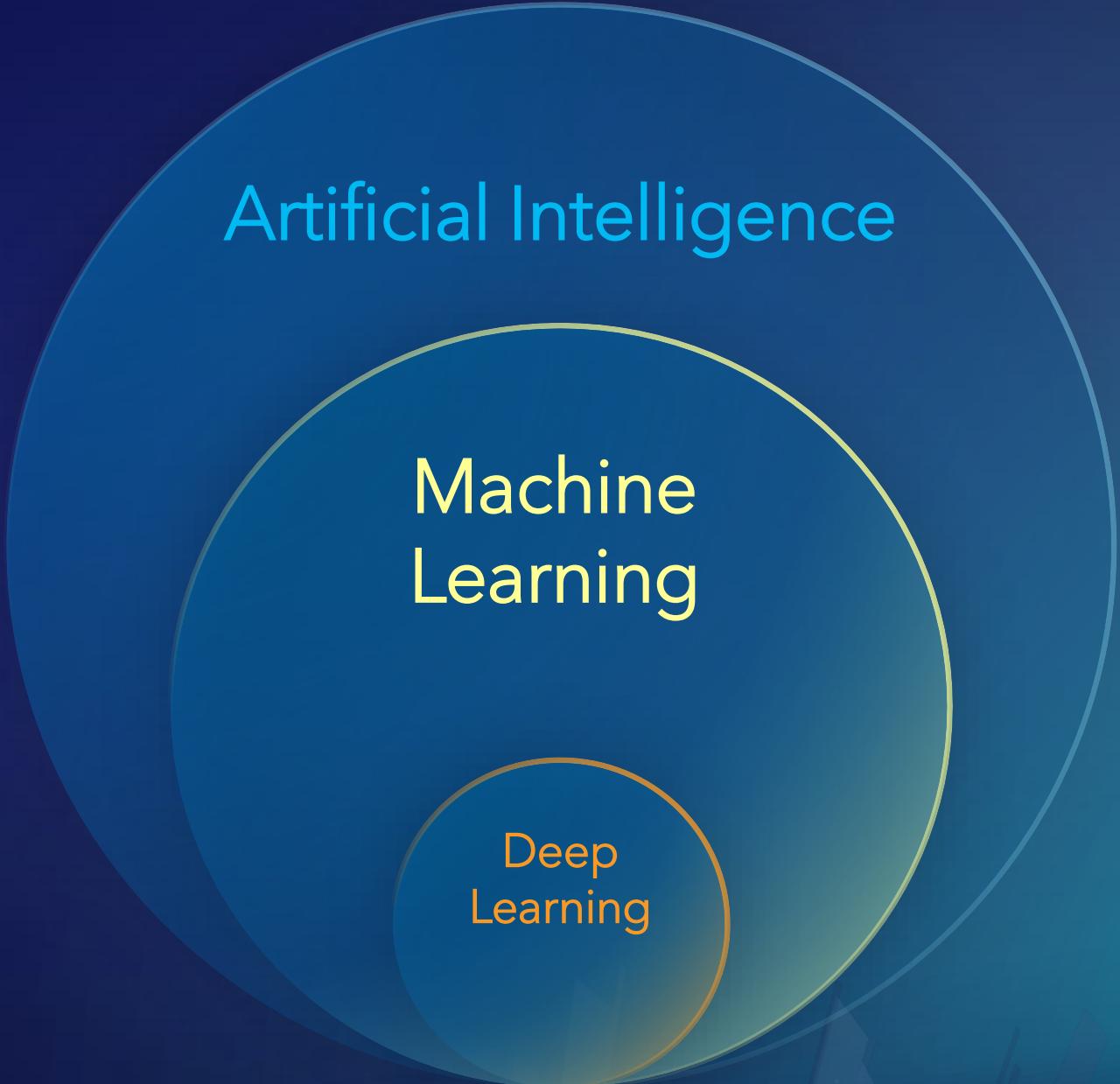
Dimensionality Reduction

Support Vector Machines

Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning

Deep
Learning

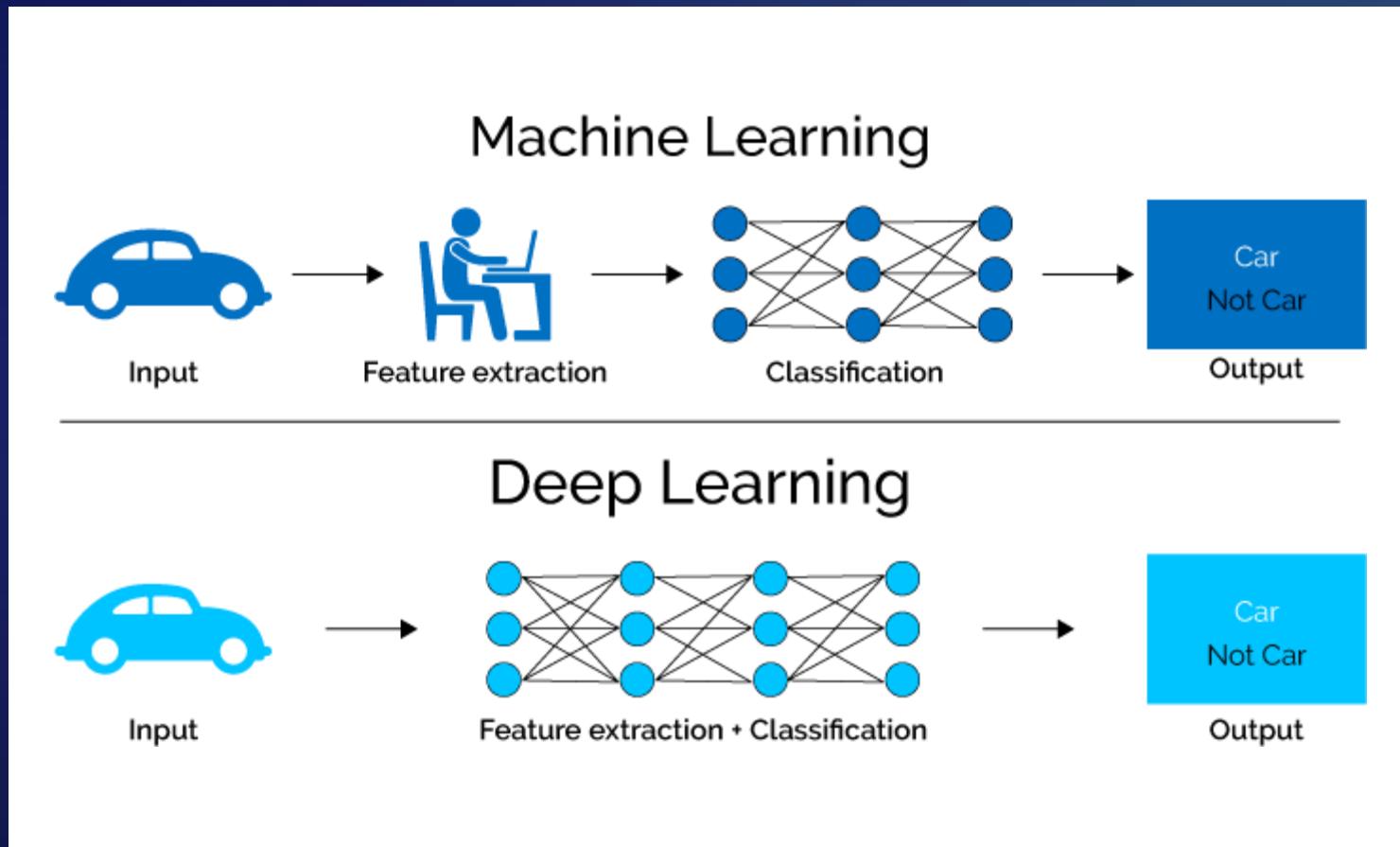


Artificial Intelligence

Machine
Learning

Deep
Learning

Contrasting Machine Learning with Deep Learning



Machine Learning in ArcGIS

Classification

- Pixel & Object Based
- Image Segmentation
- Maximum Likelihood
- Random Trees
- Support Vector Machine



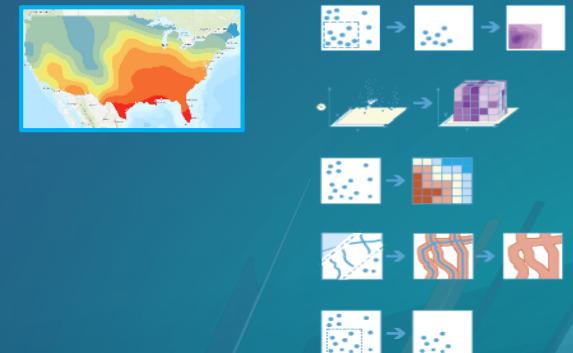
Clustering

- Spatially Constrained Multivariate Clustering
- Multivariate Clustering
- Density-based Clustering
- Hot Spot Analysis
- Cluster and Outlier Analysis
- Space Time Pattern Mining



Prediction

- Empirical Bayesian Kriging
- Areal Interpolation
- EBK Regression Prediction
- Ordinary Least Squares Regression and Exploratory Regression
- Geographically Weighted Regression



Deep Learning in ArcGIS

Data Preparation

- Label Objects
- Training Samples Manager
- Export Training Samples



Training

- `arcgis.learn` module
(ArcGIS API for Python)
- Train Deep Learning Model (Pro 2.5)

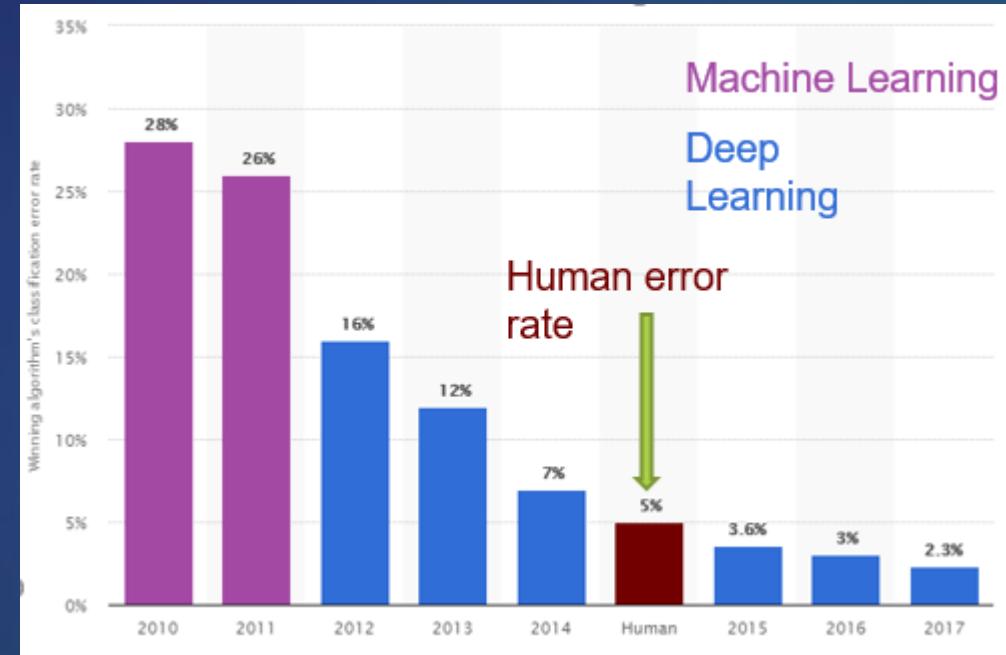


Inferencing

- Detect Objects
- Classify Pixels
- Classify Objects
- Non Maximum Suppression

Why use Deep Learning for Imagery

**Computer vision is now
almost as good, if not
better, than human vision**



ImageNet Visual Recognition Challenge error rate

Applications of Deep Learning to GIS

Impervious Surface Classification



Coconut Tree Detection



Building Footprint Extraction



Damaged House Classification



End to End Deep Learning — Wide spectrum of deep learning models



Pixel Classification



Object Detection



Instance Segmentation



Image Classification

Deep Learning with Imagery in ArcGIS

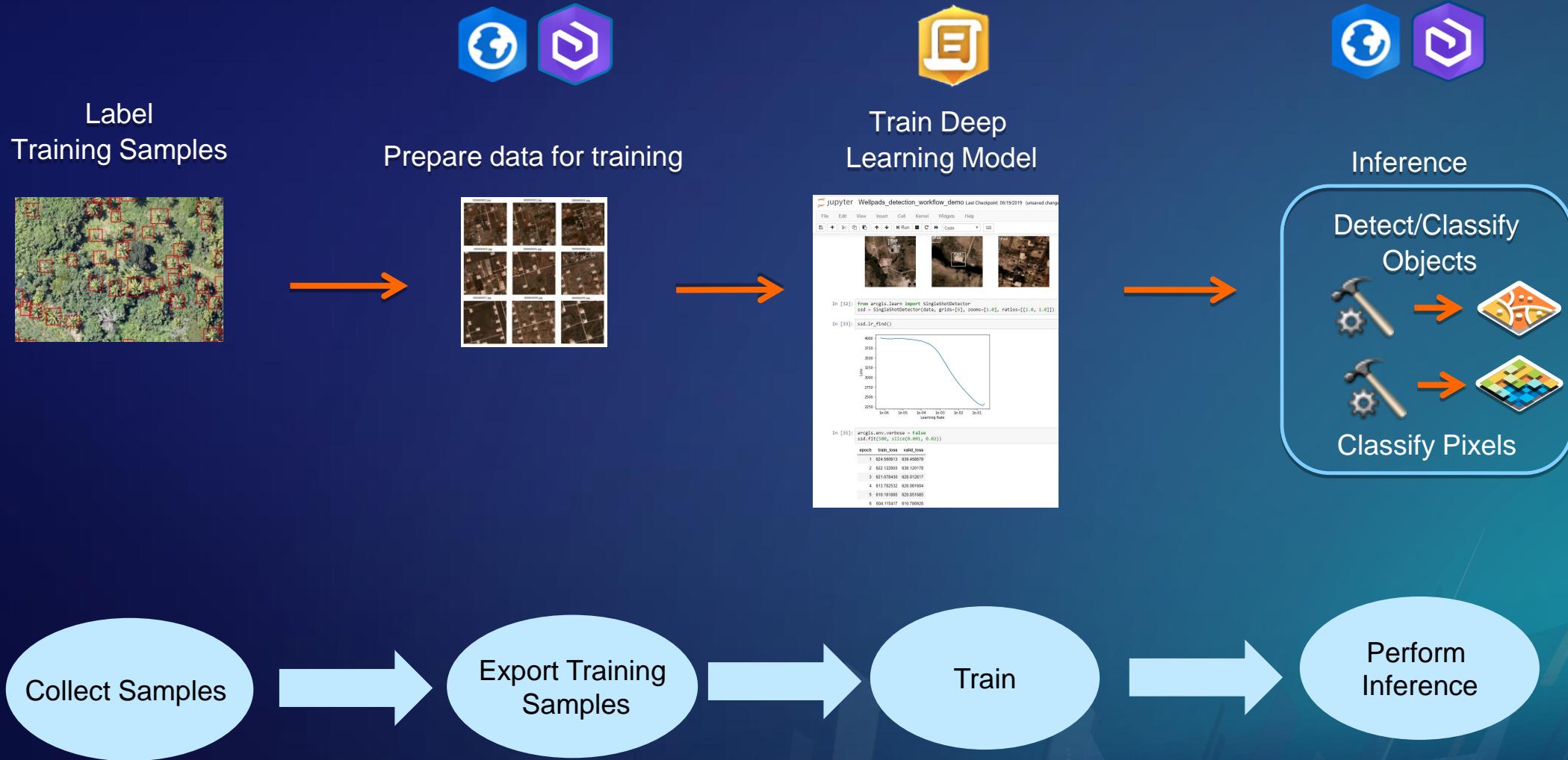
ArcGIS supports end-to-end deep learning workflows

- Tools and APIs for:
 - Labeling training samples
 - Preparing data to train models
 - Training Models
 - Running Inferencing
- Supports the key imagery deep learning categories
- Supported environments
 - ArcGIS Pro
 - Map Viewer
 - ArcGIS Notebooks/Jupyter Notebook



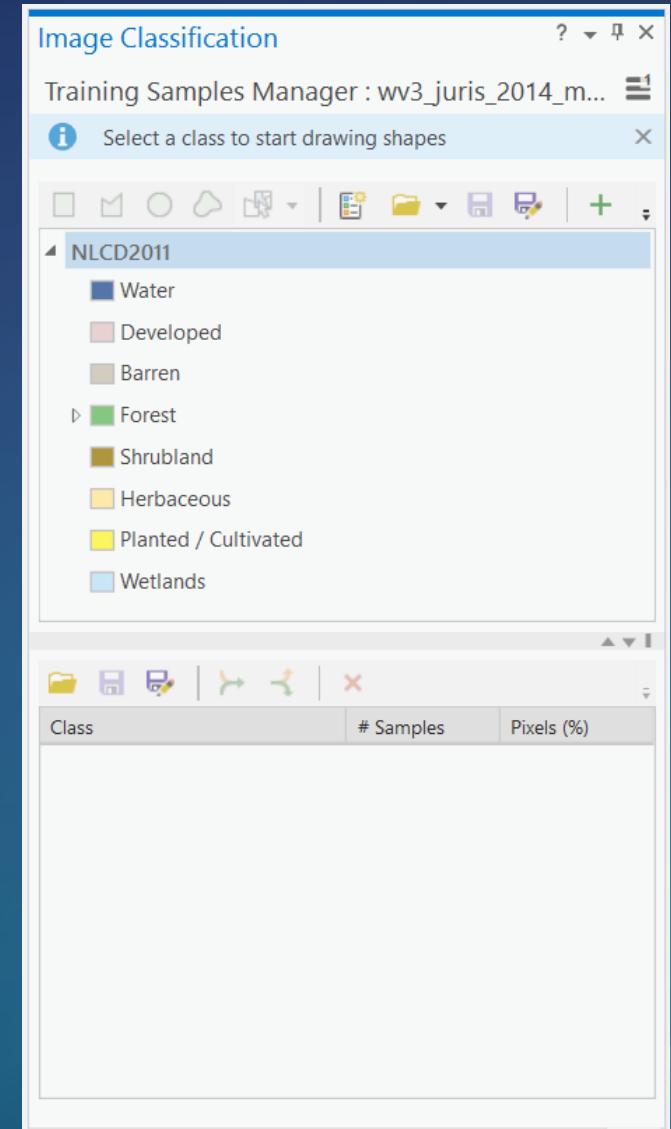
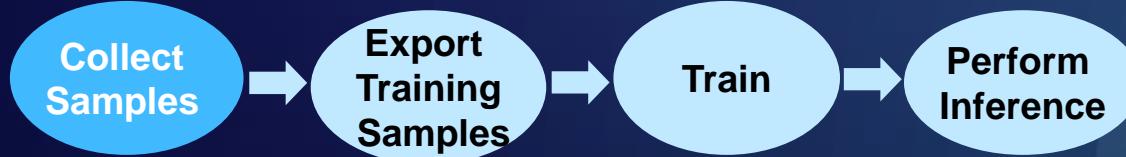
Part of ArcGIS Image Analyst
Run distributed on ArcGIS Image Server

Deep Learning Workflow in ArcGIS



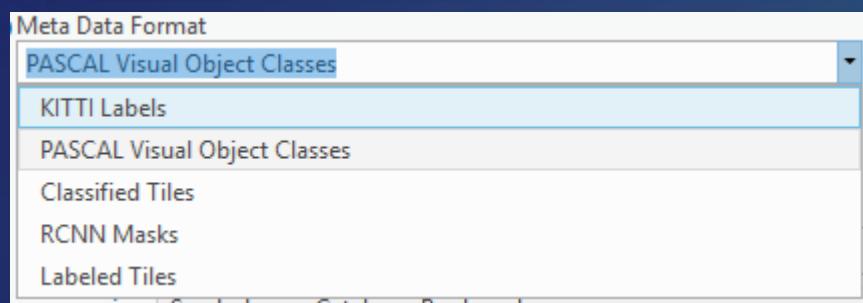
Collect Training Samples / Label data

- Different methods
 - Training sample manager – ArcGIS Pro
 - Feature editing
 - ArcGIS Pro
 - Map Viewer
 - JS Web Apps
- Different data models
 - Feature class (local single user)
 - Feature services (collaborative experience)
 - Classified thematic rasters

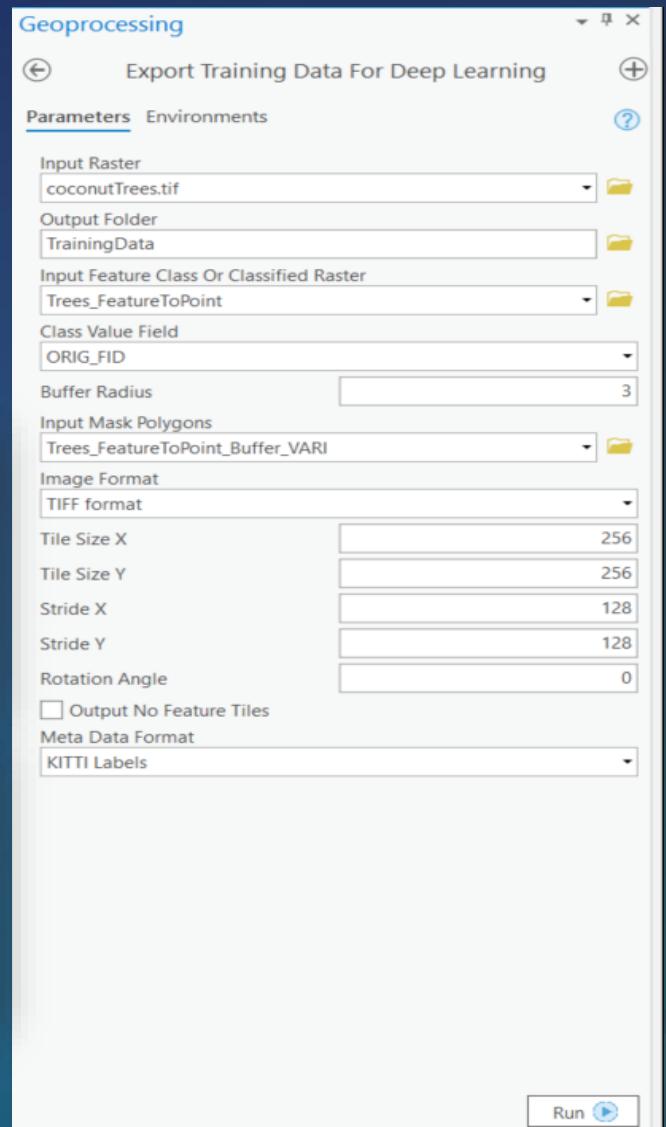


Export Training Data for Deep Learning

- Exports samples to training images
- Images have associated labels/metadata
- Used as inputs for model training
- Supports various formats

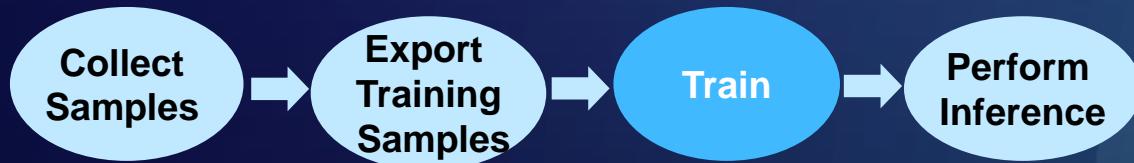


```
#Export training data
chips = export_training_data(sentinel_data,
                             well_pads,
                             "PNG", {"x":448,"y":448},
                             {"x":224,"y":224},
                             "PASCAL_VOC_rectangles", 75,
                             "well_pads")
```



Train Deep Learning Model

- ArcGIS API for Python supports training
- `arcgis.learn` module in ArcGIS API for Python
- Supported Models:
 - Object Detection - SSD, RetinaNet, MaskRCNN
 - Object Classification – Feature classifier
 - Pixel Classification – UNET, PSPNet
- External Deep Learning Frameworks
 - TensorFlow
 - CNTK...



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

- File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
- Run Cell
- Code

Three satellite images are displayed, each with a bounding box labeled "Pad".

```
In [32]: from arcgis.learn import SingleShotDetector  
ssd = SingleShotDetector(data, grids=[6], zooms=[1.0], ratios=[[1.0, 1.0]])
```

```
In [33]: ssd.lr_find()
```

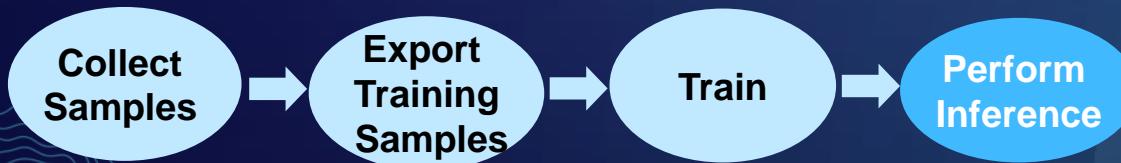
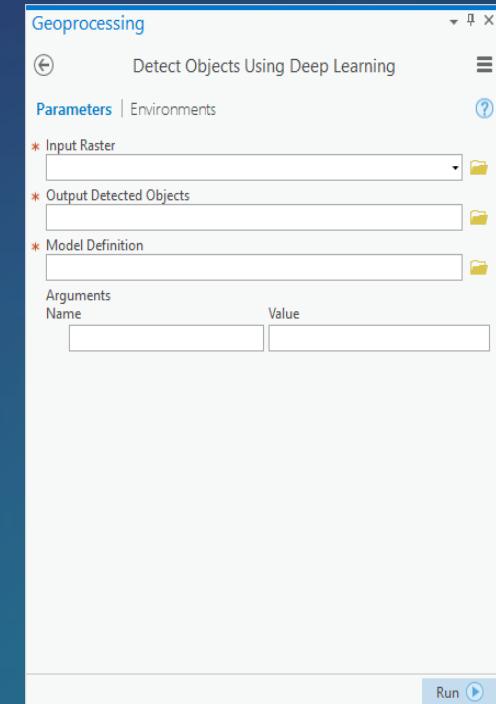
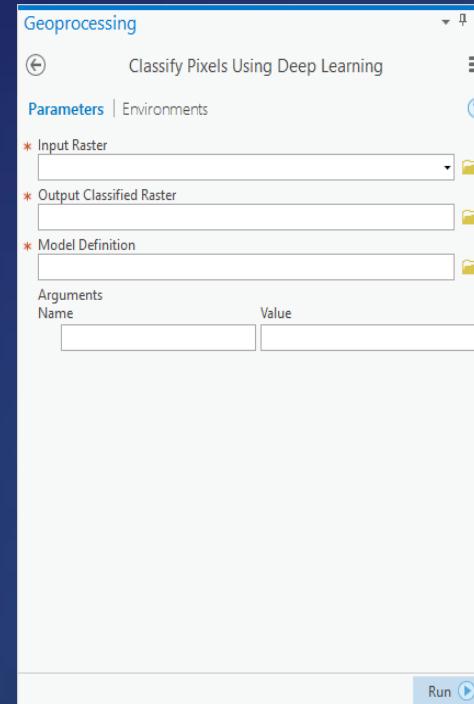
A line graph showing Loss vs. Learning Rate. The loss starts around 4000 at a learning rate of 1e-05 and decreases sharply as the learning rate increases, reaching approximately 2250 at a learning rate of 1e-01.

```
In [35]: arcgis.env.verbose = False  
ssd.fit(500, slice(0.001, 0.02))
```

epoch	train_loss	valid_loss
1	624.560913	639.458679
2	622.122803	636.120178
3	621.078430	628.012817
4	613.782532	626.081604
5	610.161865	620.851685
6	604.115417	610.786926

Perform Inference

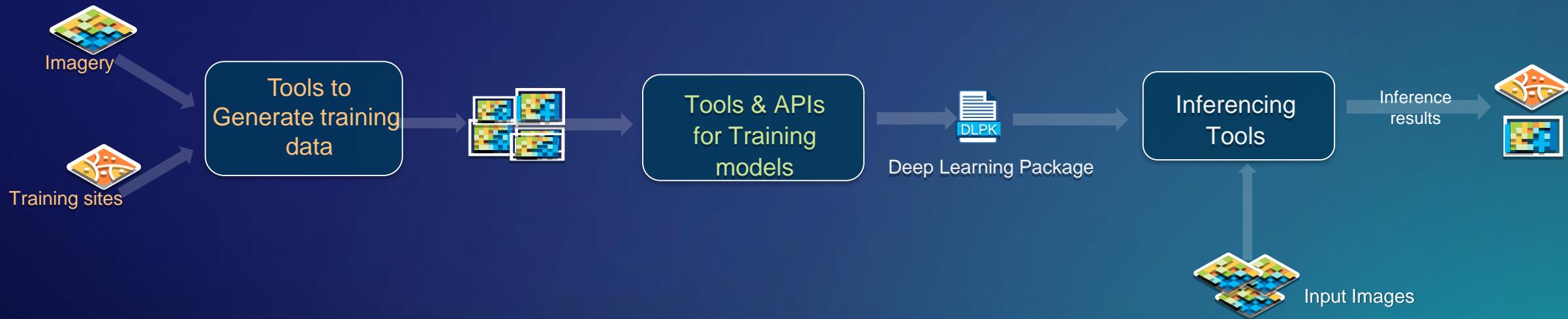
- Run on desktop and enterprise
- Parallel processing using enterprise
- Types of inferencing
 - Object detection
 - Pixel classification



```
detect_objects(input_raster=input_layer,  
model=detect_objects_model,  
output_name="Well_Pad_Detection_Sentinel",  
context=context,  
gis=gis)
```

ArcGIS – Deep Learning Workflow

End-to-end deep learning workflow



Tools to generate training samples

- Image Analyst in ArcGIS Pro
- Image Server on ArcGIS Enterprise

Model Training

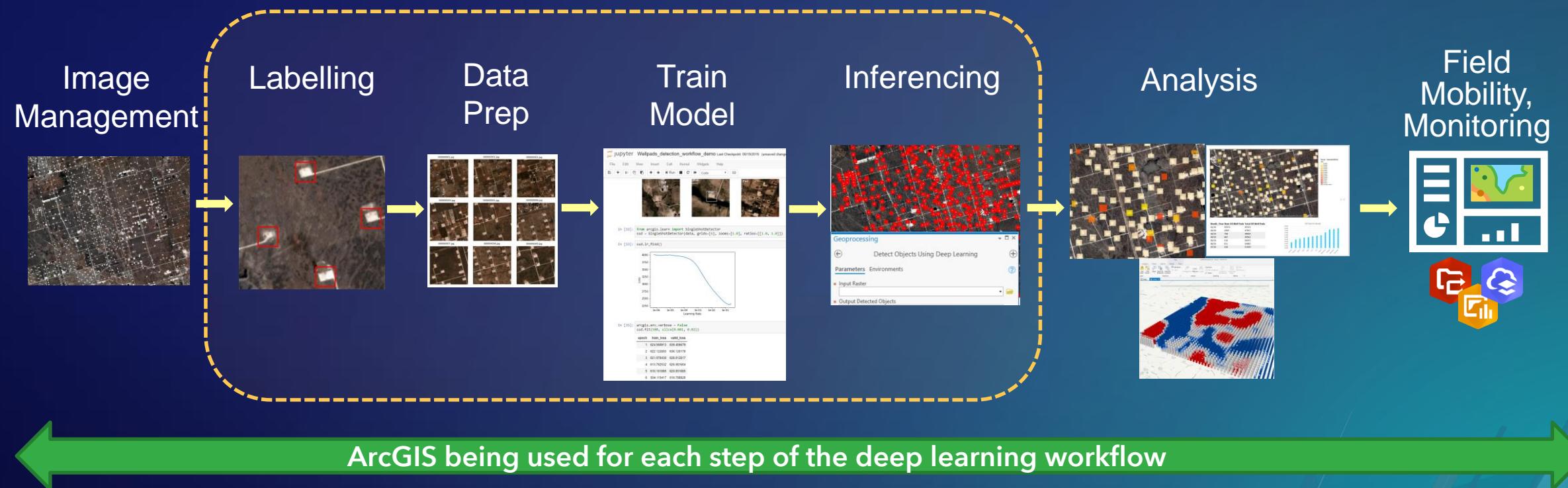
- Notebooks

Inferencing

- Image Analyst in ArcGIS Pro
- Image Server on ArcGIS Enterprise

Deep Learning Workflow in ArcGIS

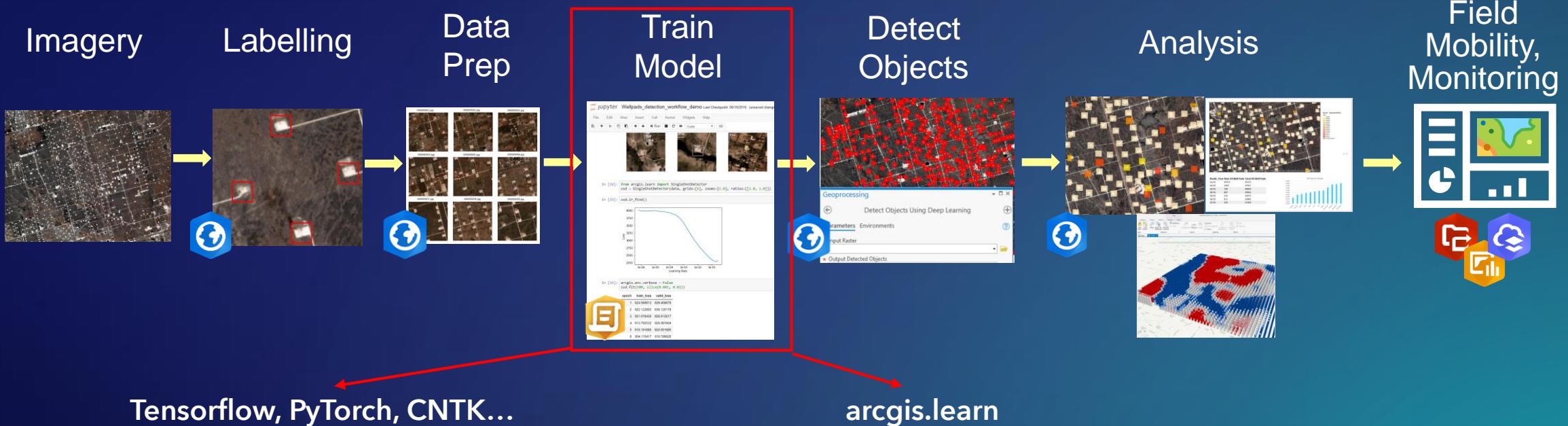
End-to-end from raw imagery to structured information products



Training Deep Learning Models

ArcGIS Deep Learning Workflow

End-to-end from raw imagery to structured information products



```
label1s = np.array(label1s).ravel()
8. Convert Label to One Hot Vector
In [45]: print(label1s.shape)
label1s = keras.utils.to_categorical(label1s, num_classes = 7)
label1s = np.argmax(label1s, axis=1)
(369, 256, 256)
(369, 256, 256, 7)

9. Define IoU Metric
In [46]: def mean_iou(true, y_pred):
    true_1d = np.argmax(true, axis=1)
    y_pred_1d = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
    ious = np.zeros((true_1d.max() + 1, y_pred_1d.max() + 1))
    for i in range(true_1d.max() + 1):
        for j in range(y_pred_1d.max() + 1):
            if true_1d[i] == y_pred_1d[j]:
                ious[i, j] += 1
    ious = ious / np.sum(ious, axis=1, keepdims=True)
    ious = np.nan_to_num(ious)
    return ious

10. Define Custom Loss Function
In [47]: class_weights = np.array([0.000001, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
weights = np.sqrt(class_weights)

def weighted_categorical_crossentropy(true, y_pred):
    epsilon = 1e-7
    true = np.where(true > 0, true, epsilon)
    y_pred = np.where(y_pred > 0, y_pred, epsilon)
    y_pred = np.where(y_pred < 1, 1 - y_pred, y_pred)
    y_pred = np.log(y_pred)
    true = np.log(true)
    loss = -true * y_pred * weights
    loss = np.sum(loss, axis=-1)
    return loss

11. Set Parameters before Training
In [48]: img_height = 256
img_width = 256
num_classes = 7
```

- Installing External DL Frameworks
- Dozens of lines of Code
- HARD!

- No Installation (Notebooks)
- 3-5 lines
- EASY

Train SingleShotDetector Model

```
from arcgis.learn import SingleShotDetector
ssd = SingleShotDetector(data, grids=[9], zooms=[1.0], ratios=[[1.0, 1.0]])
```

```
ssd.fit(10, lr=slice(1e-3, 1e-2))
```

ArcGIS API for Python

[Install the API](#)

Version 1.6.1 · May 16, 2019

[Home](#) [Guide](#) [Sample Notebooks](#) [API Reference](#) [Community](#)

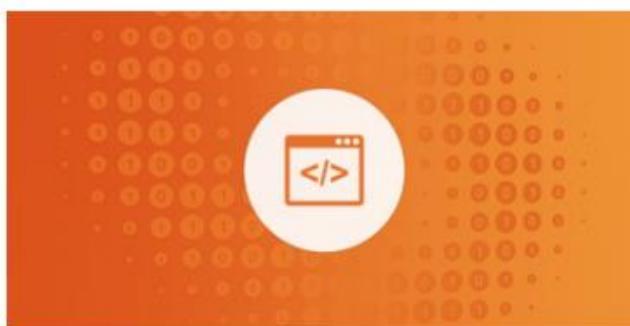
A powerful Python library for spatial analysis, mapping and GIS

ArcGIS API for Python is a Python library for working with maps and geospatial data, powered by web GIS. It provides simple and efficient tools for sophisticated vector and raster analysis, geocoding, map making, routing and directions, as well as for organizing and managing a GIS with users, groups and information items. In addition to working with your own data, the library enables access to ready to use maps and curated geographic data from Esri and other authoritative sources. It also integrates well with the scientific Python ecosystem and includes rich support for Pandas and Jupyter notebook.

[Install the API](#) | [Get started](#) | [View samples](#)

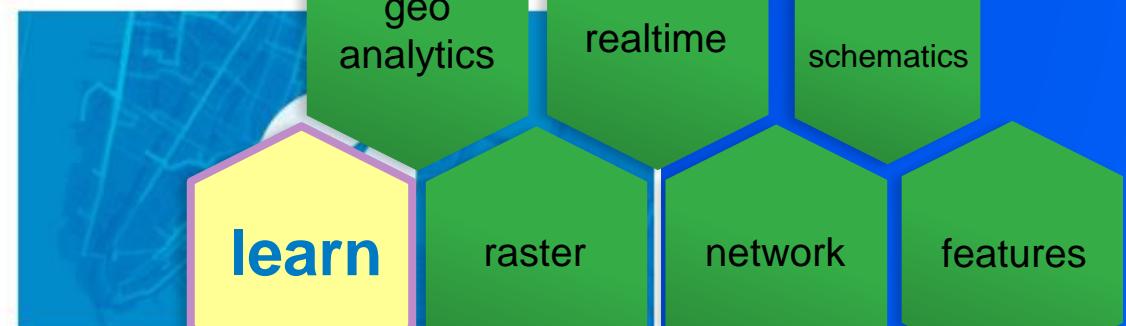
Understand your GIS

This "hello world" style notebook shows how to get started with the GIS and visualize its contents.



Manage your GIS

The ArcGIS API for Python provides APIs and samples for ArcGIS Online administrators to manage their online



Perform Spatial Analysis

Call sophisticated spatial analysis tools that work with online content, using a few lines of code.

ArcGIS API for Python

arcgis.learn module

The `arcgis.learn` module in **ArcGIS API for Python** enables Python developers and data scientists to **easily train and use deep learning models with a simple, intuitive API.**



Before

After

- Dozens of lines of Code
 - Installing External DL Frameworks
 - HARD!
 - 3-5 lines
 - No Installation (ArcGIS Pro & Notebooks)
 - EASY

```
labels = np.argmax(labels_hf.get('label_hf'))
print(labels.shape)

8. Conver Label to One Hot Vector

In [48]: print(labels.shape)
labels = keras.utils.to_categorical(labels, num_classes = 7)
print(labels.shape)

(1670, 256)
(1670, 256, 256, 7)

9. Define IoU Metric

In [49]: def mean_iou(y_true, y_pred):
    prec = []
    for t in range(0, 7):
        tp = np.sum((y_true == t) & (y_pred == t))
        fp = np.sum((y_true != t) & (y_pred == t))
        fn = np.sum((y_true == t) & (y_pred != t))
        if (tp + fp + fn) > 0:
            iou = tp / (tp + fp + fn)
            prec.append(iou)
        else:
            prec.append(0)
    return np.mean(prec)

10. Define Custom Function

In [50]: class_weights = np.array([0.000001, 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
weights = -1 * np.log(class_weights)

def weighted_categorical_crossentropy(y_true, y_pred):
    y_true = y_true.astype(np.float32)
    y_pred = K.log(y_pred)
    y_true *= weights
    y_pred = K.log(y_pred)
    y_true = K.flatten(y_true)
    y_pred = K.flatten(y_pred)
    loss = -K.sum(y_true * y_pred)
    loss = -K.sum(loss)
    loss = -K.sum(loss)
    return loss

11. Set Parameters before Training

In [51]: img_width = 256
img_height = 256
img_channles = 3
num_classes = 7

Land Cover Classes
```

ArcGIS API for Python

Not just “training”!

Data Preparation

```
arcgis.learn.export_training_data  
arcgis.learn.prepare_data
```

Training DL Models

```
arcgis.learn.SingleShotDetector  
arcgis.learn.UnetClassifier  
arcgis.learn.FeatureClassifier  
arcgis.learn.PSPNetClassifier  
arcgis.learn.RetinaNet  
arcgis.learn.MaskRCNN  
arcgis.learn.DeepLab  
arcgis.learn.EntityExtractor
```

Model Management

```
arcgis.learn.list_models  
arcgis.learn.Model  
Model.install  
Model.uninstall  
Model.query_info
```

Inference APIs

```
arcgis.learn.detect_objects  
arcgis.learn.classify_pixels  
arcgis.learn.classify_objects
```

Advantages of arcgis.learn

- Closely integrated with ArcGIS
 - Directly consumes exported training data from ArcGIS (no custom preprocessing)
 - Saved models (DLPKs) are directly usable in ArcGIS
 - No custom postprocessing of model output
 - Image space to map space conversion automatically handled
 - Preserves symbology
- Consistent API (`prepare_data()`, `fit()`, `save()` to train model, `show_batch`/`show_results` to visualize)
- Performs data augmentations suitable for satellite imagery
- Extensible using fast.ai transforms, custom loss functions, model backbones
- Fast.ai goodies: Automatic learning rate finder, transfer learning, early stopping, checkpointing, one-cycle learning
- Model metrics, sample results and training details are stored along with the model
- Padding support, multi-gpu training, CPU/GPU support, predict on videos, multispectral imagery*

Things you can do today with arcgis.learn

Object Detection, Pixel Classification, Feature Classification, Instance Segmentation

Damaged Structures



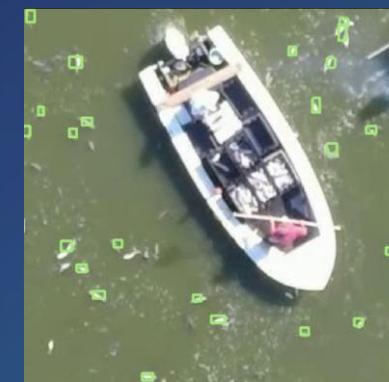
Building Footprints



Land Cover



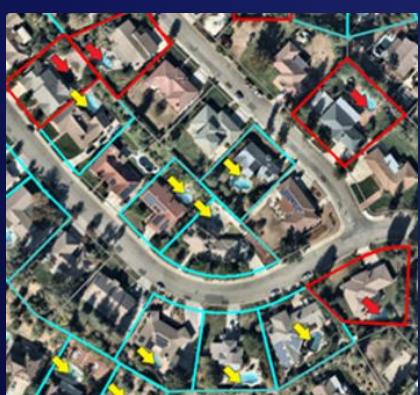
Catfish



Brick Kilns



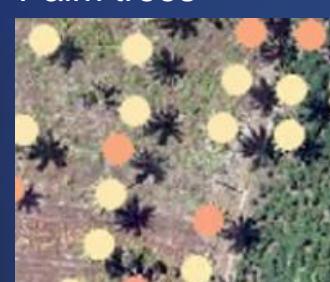
Swimming Pools



Oil Pads



Palm trees



Refugee Camps

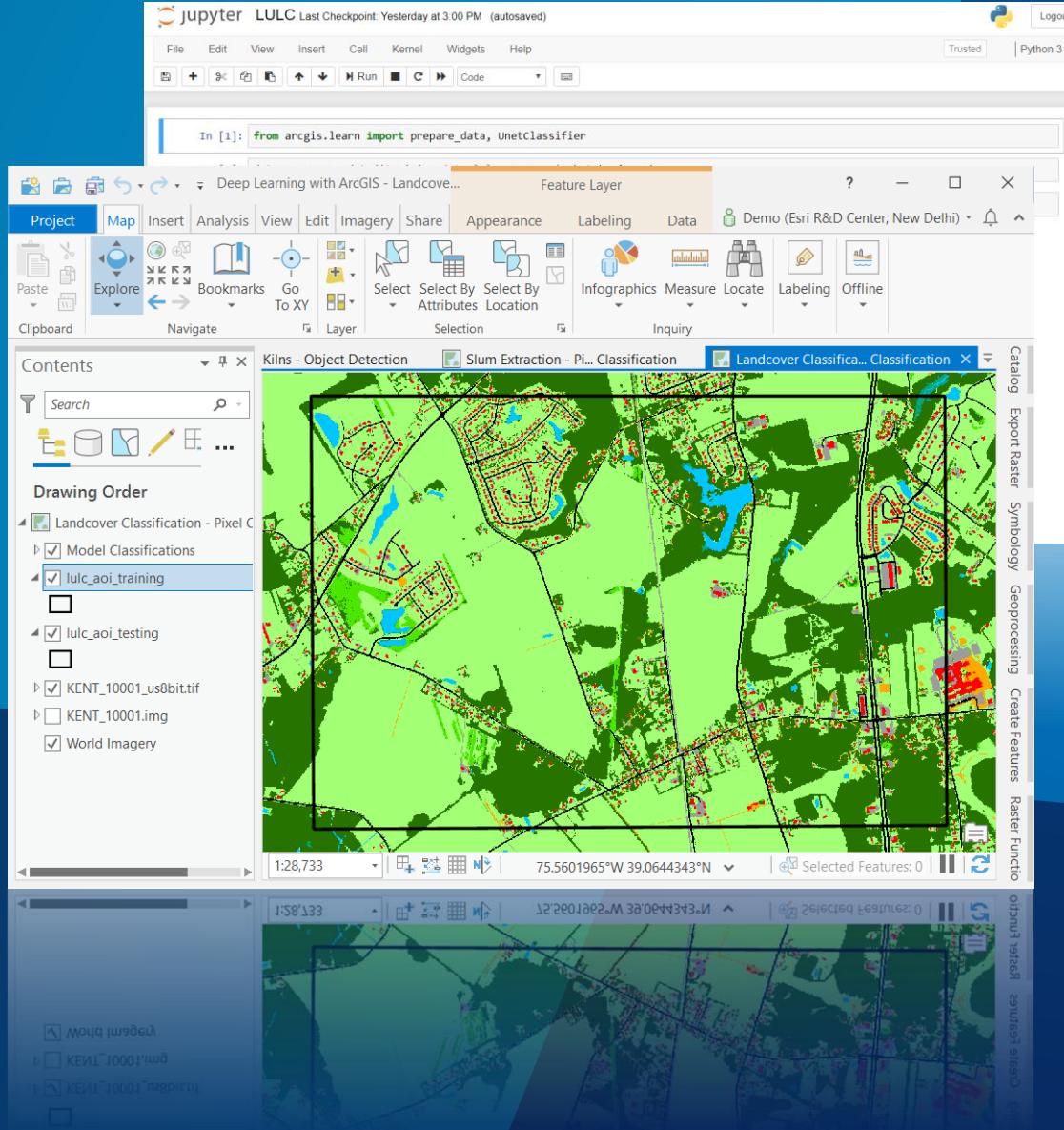


Sinkholes



Training Model using arcgis.learn

Rohit



Demo

Landcover Classification

ArcGIS Pro, Jupyter Notebook

Types of Deep Learning Models & their applications in GIS

Image Classification

Assign a label to a given image



Cat

Object Classification

Assign a label to a given feature



Undamaged



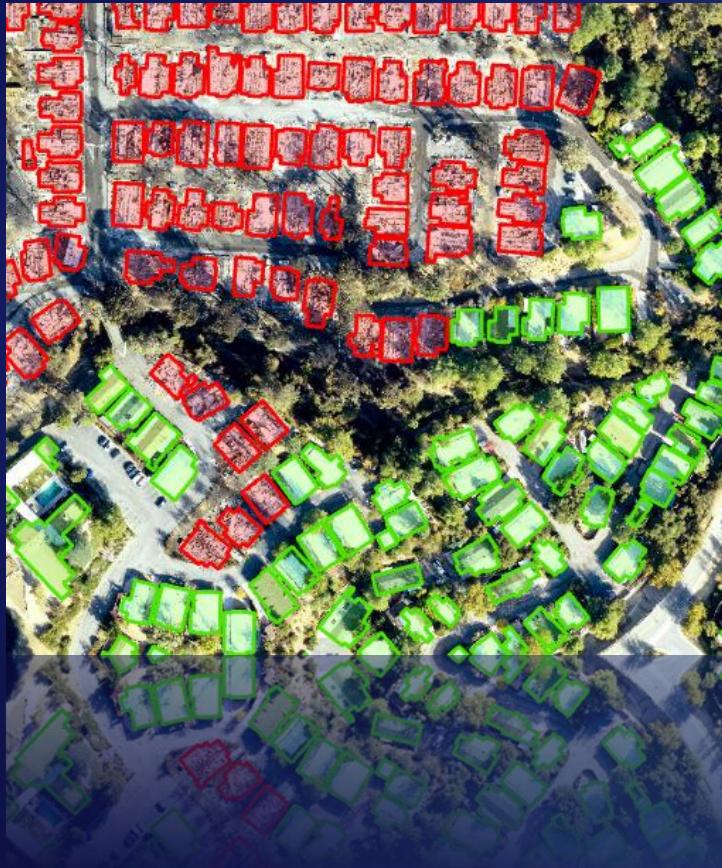
Damaged

Models (from torchvision):

- Inception
- ResNet
- VGG...

Applications:

- Damaged building classification
- Clean or 'green' pools...

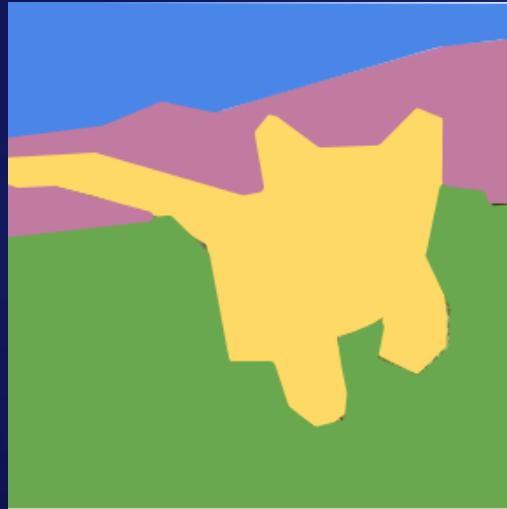


Demo

Damage classification using ArcGIS Pro

Semantic Segmentation

Assign a label to each pixel



- Cat
- Ground
- Sky

Pixel Classification



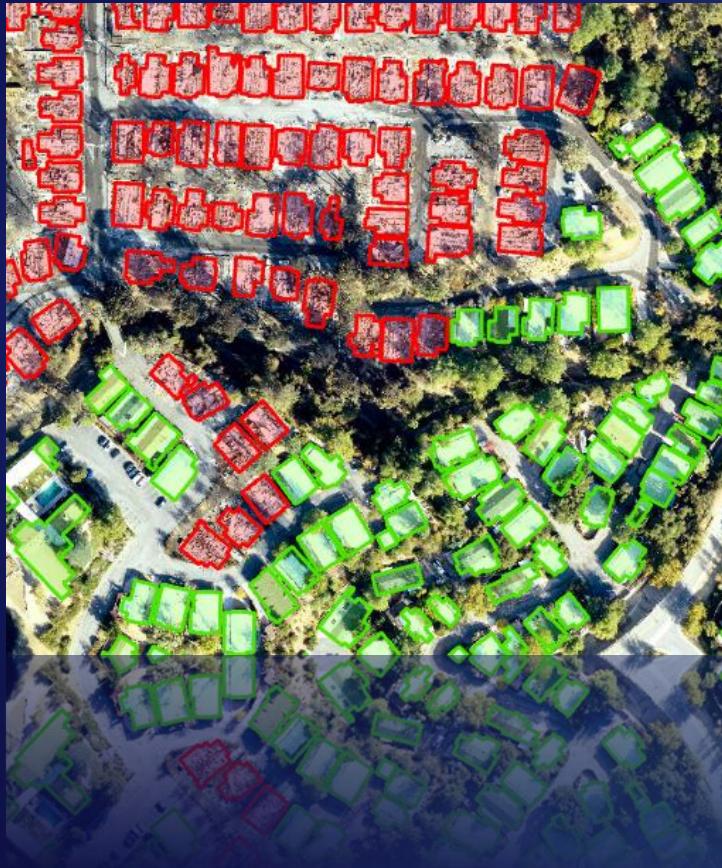
- Turf/Grass
- Building
- Water

Models:

- UNetClassifier
- PSPNetClassifier

Applications:

- Land Cover Classification
- Pervious/Impervious mapping...



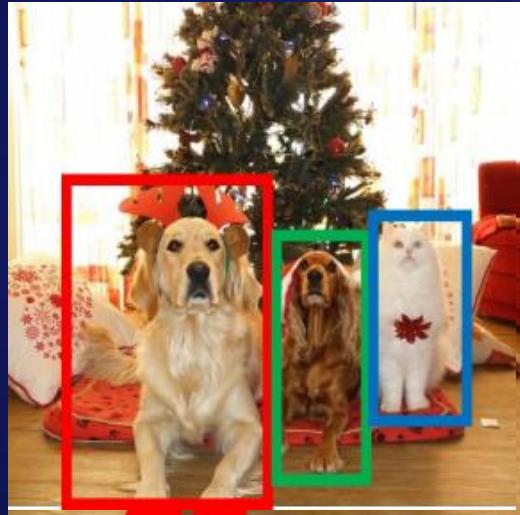
Demo

Building Footprint extraction

Vinay

Object Detection

Find objects and their location (bounding boxes)



Models:

- SingleShotDetector
- RetinaNet

Applications:

- Detect trees, cars, airplanes, ...

Instance Segmentation

Find objects and their *precise locations* (masks or polygonal features)



Models:

- MaskRCNN

Applications:

- Building footprint extraction



Demo

Building footprints

Rohit

Text / NLP

- `arcgis.learn` – model for extracting location and other entities
 - EntityExtractor model

The screenshot illustrates the EntityExtractor model's capabilities. On the left, a news article snippet is displayed with entities highlighted and labeled:

A convenience store clerk was **robbed at gunpoint** **x**, **Wednesday night** **x**, and struck in the shoulder with the weapon. The holdup took place at the **7-Eleven, 2703 W. Beltline Highway** **x** **just before 11:00 p.m.** **x**. The victim was shaken but not injured. The crook was last seen running south on **Todd Dr.** **x** Released **12/14/2017 at 9:28 AM** **x** by **PIO Joel Despain** **x**

Entity labels shown above the text:

- Crime c
- Address a
- Crime_datetime d
- Reported_datetime r
- Reporting_officer f
- Weapon w

On the right, a map shows numerous colored dots representing crime locations. A callout box displays detailed information for one specific crime event:

f2

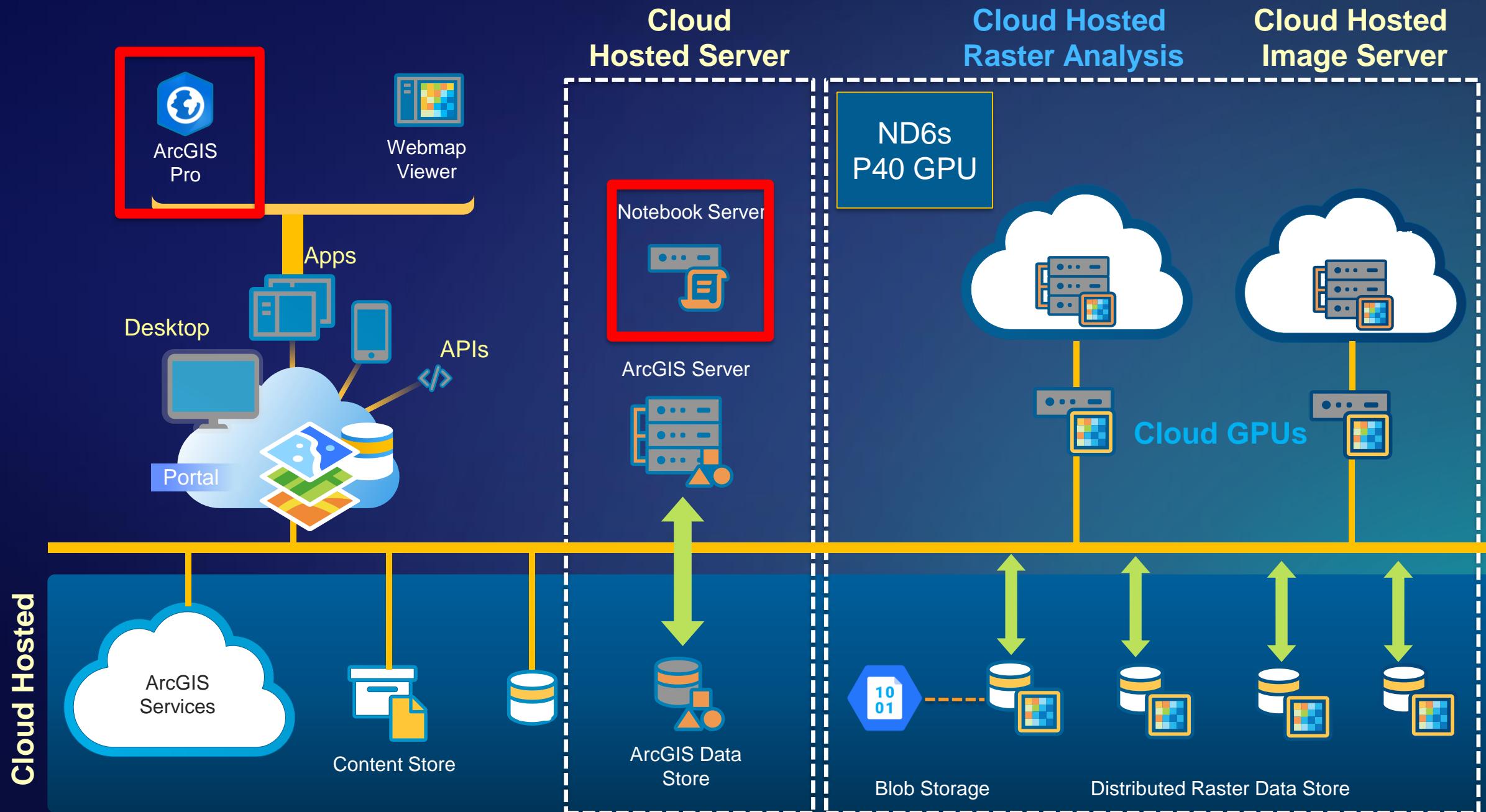
Crime_datetime	early this morning
Reporting_officer	PIO Joel Despain
Address	Brocach, 7 W. Main St. The
Weapon	knife
Reported_datetime	01/22/2018 at 9:57 AM
Crime	stabbing
labels	9.00

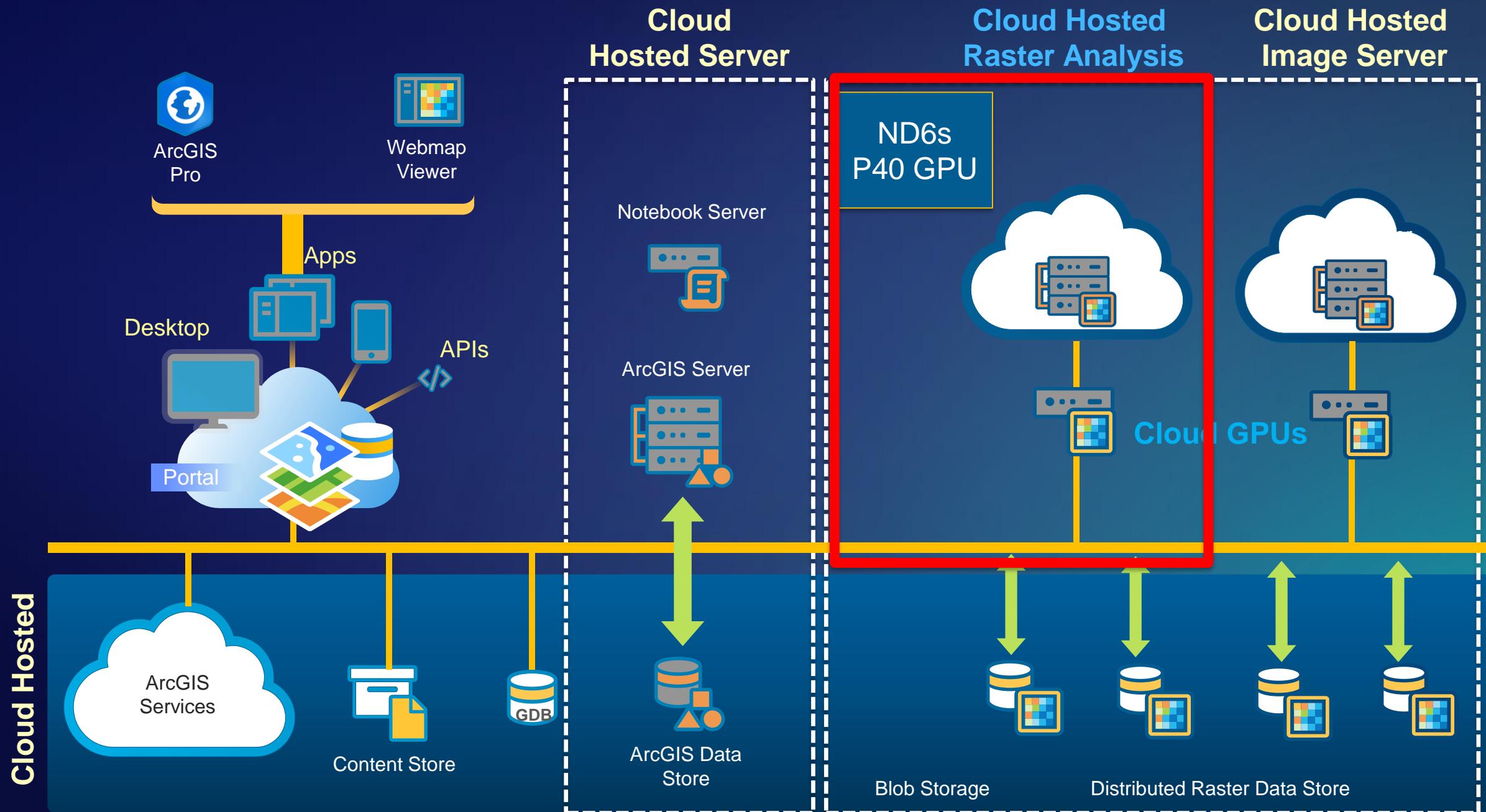
Buttons at the bottom of the callout box include **Zoom to** and **Get Directions**.

ArcGIS Enterprise for Scaling Deep Learning

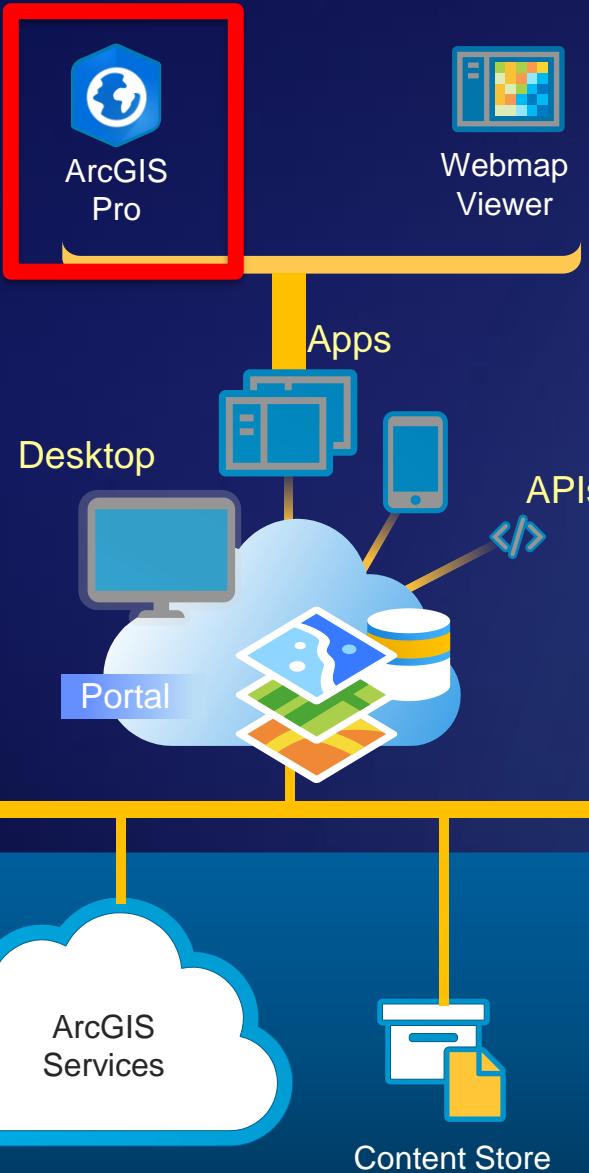
- Leverage Raster Analytics to scale inferencing
- All desktop inferencing tools are accessible through enterprise
- Clients to invoke distributed inferencing – map viewer, pro, notebooks
- Requires the ArcGIS Image Server license

ArcGIS Enterprise Deep Learning – System Architecture

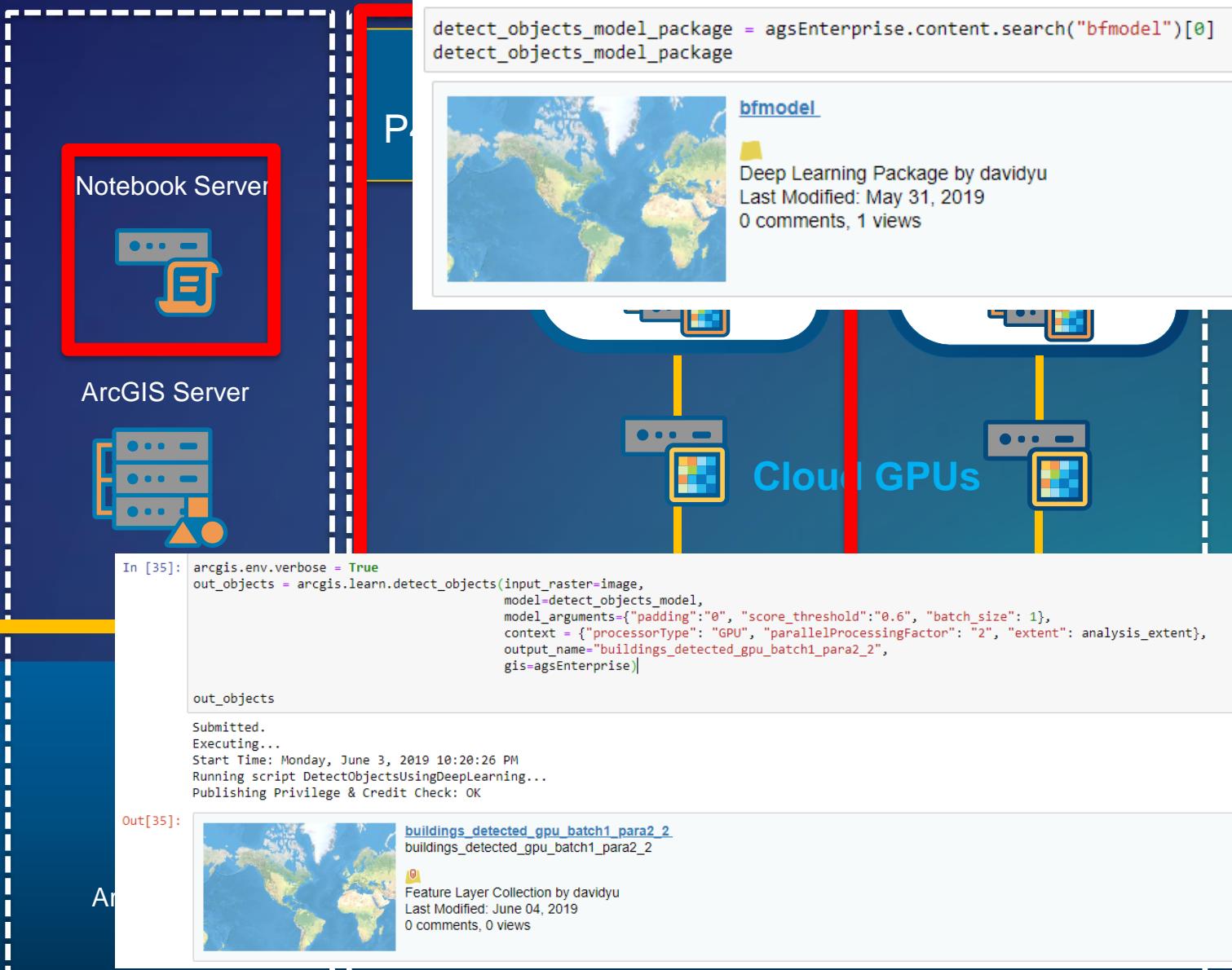


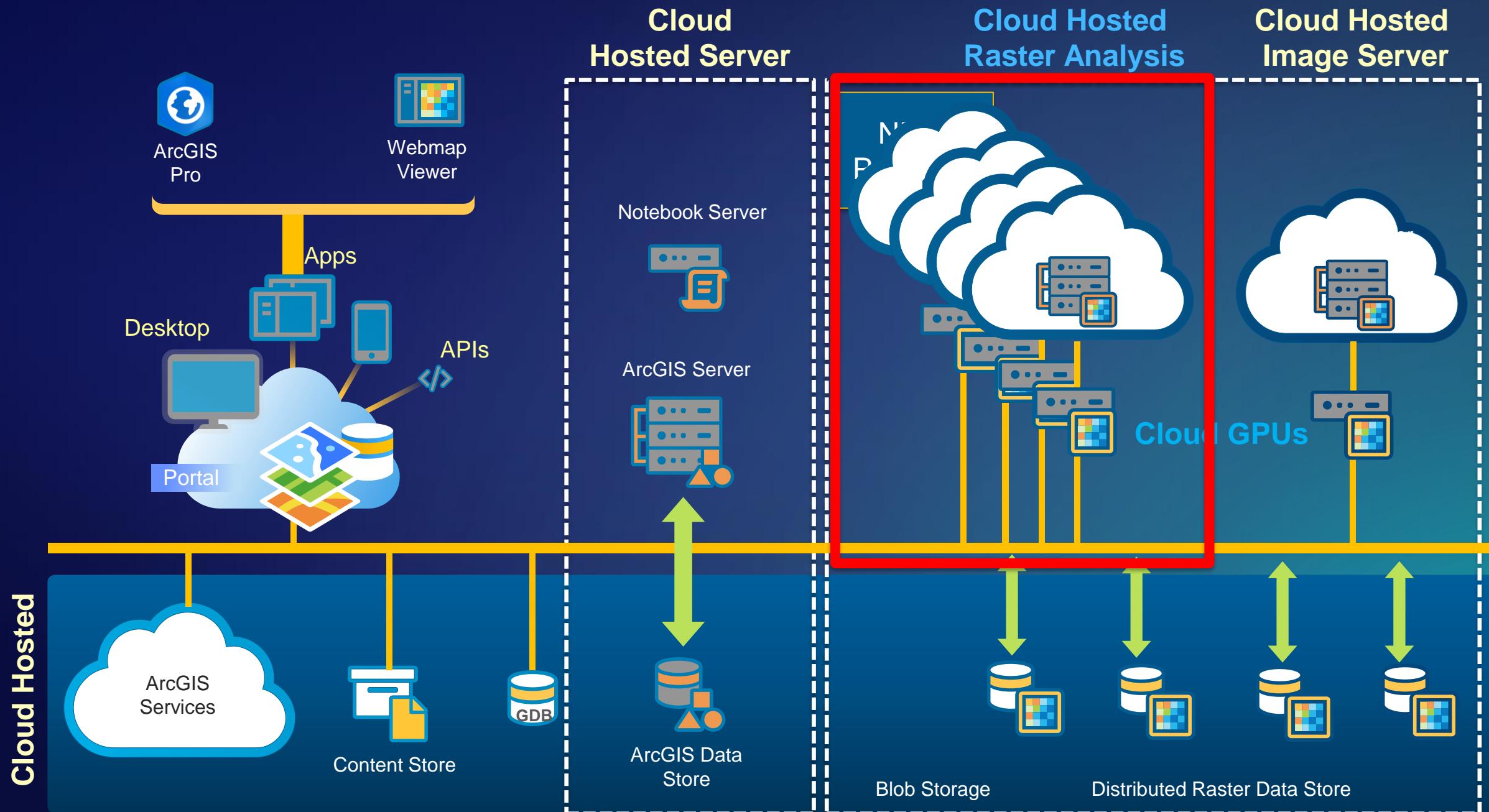


Cloud Hosted



Cloud Hosted Server

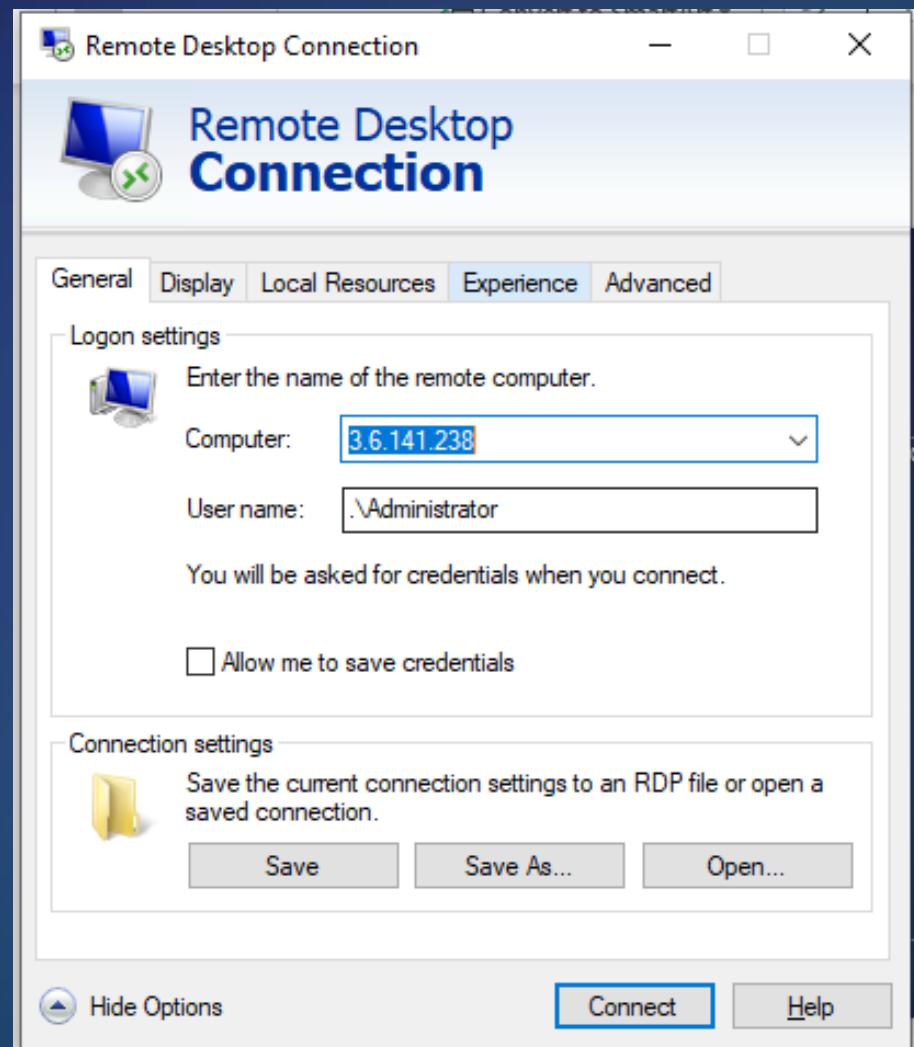




Hands On Exercises

Logging in to the instance

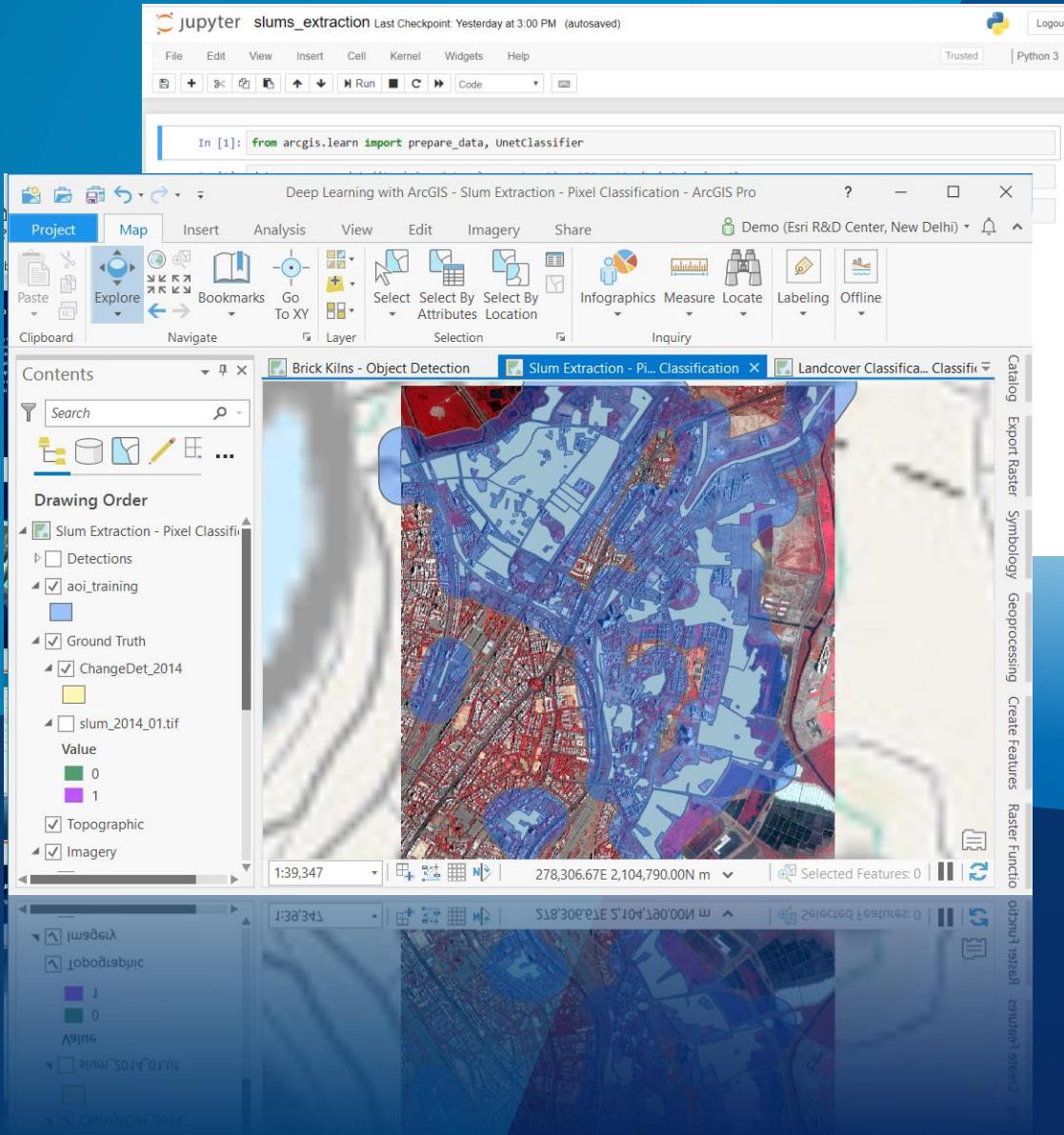
- Login to the local Administrator account of your allotted instance.



Get Required data

- Open Windows Explorer
- Navigate to Z:\
- Copy the folder “Z:\Deep Learning with ArcGIS” to D drive.
- Open the pro project “Deep Learning with ArcGIS.ppkx” by double clicking on it.
- Extract the contents of “Hands on.zip” file.

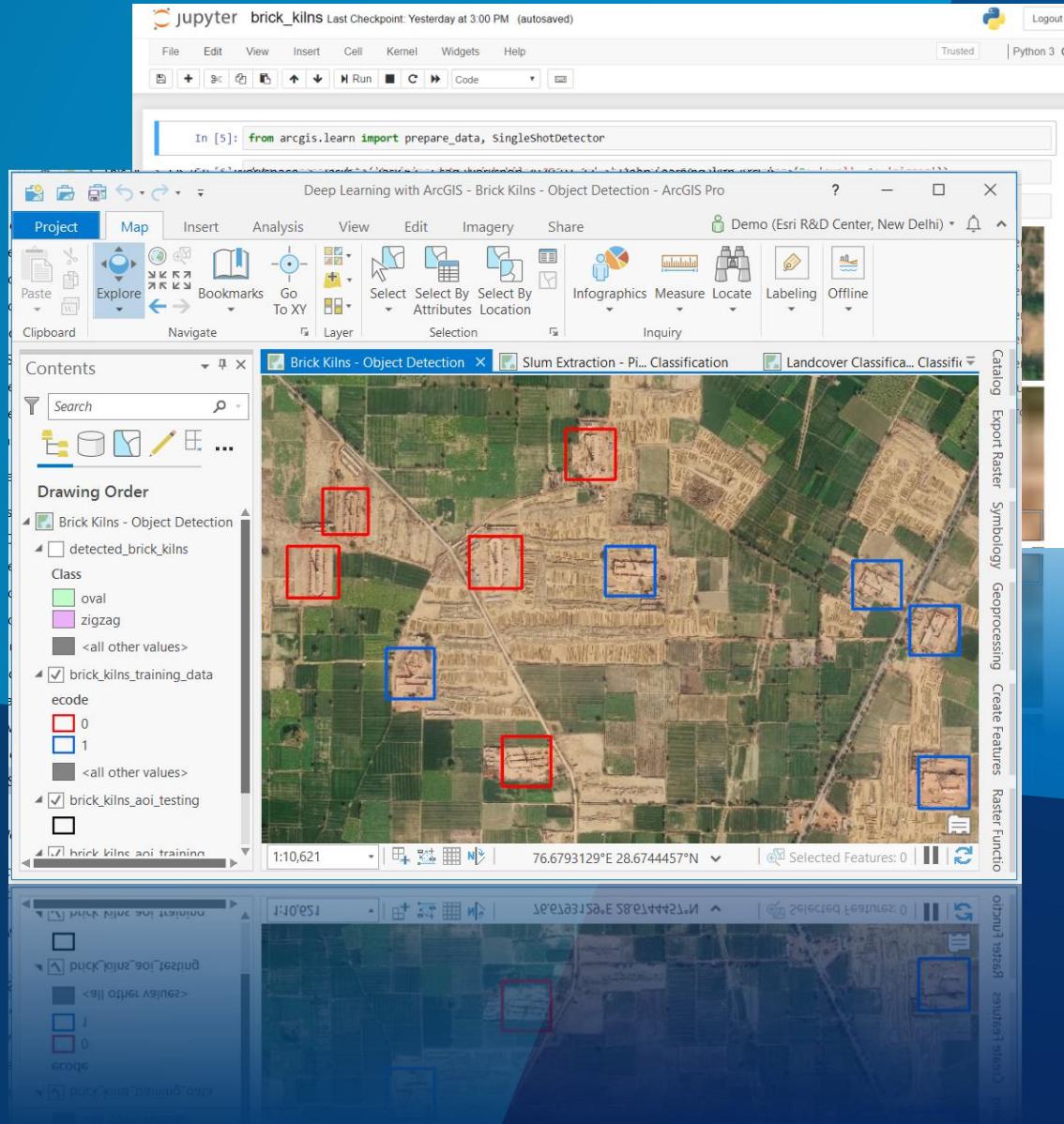
Hands On Exercise



Slums Extraction

ArcGIS Pro, Jupyter Notebook

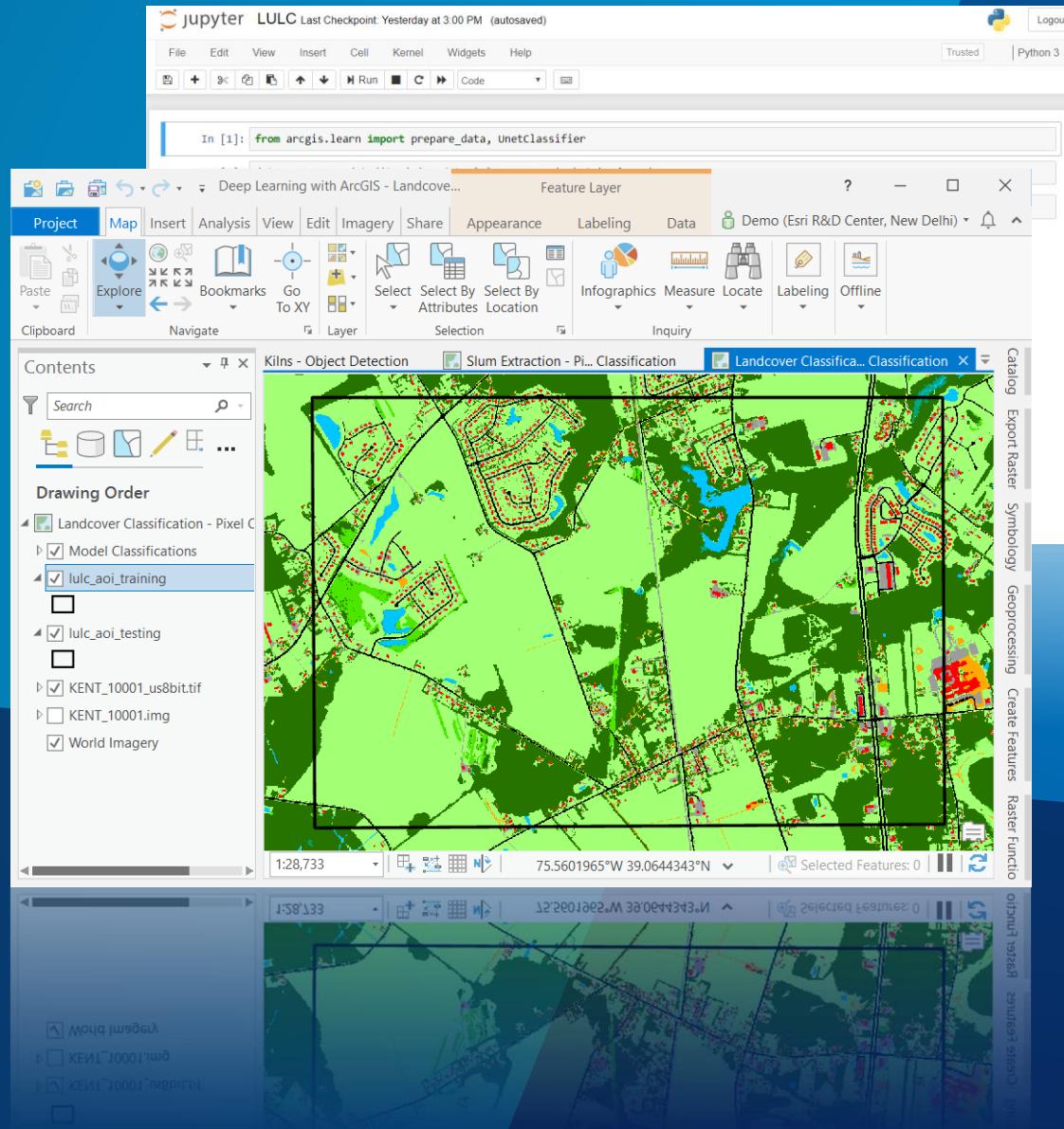
Hands On Exercise



Brick Kilns Detection

ArcGIS Pro, Jupyter Notebook

Hands On Exercise



Landcover Classification

ArcGIS Pro, Jupyter Notebook

Resources

- **Geonet Community** <https://community.esri.com/groups/arcgis-python-api/pages/overview>
- **ArcGIS API for Python** <https://developers.arcgis.com/python/>
- **API Reference** <https://developers.arcgis.com/python/api-reference/>
- **GitHub Repo** <https://github.com/Esri/arcgis-python-api>
- **Sample Notebooks** <https://developers.arcgis.com/python/sample-notebooks/>
- **GeoAI blogs** <https://medium.com/geoai>

Practical deep learning for coders:

- <https://course.fast.ai/>
- **Resources of this workshop on GitHub** <https://github.com/sandeepgadhwal/csag-workshop2020>
- **Try it out on collab** <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qhFkvZiT4a9uzinisVI0ugHmUeA43Afd>

