DATA EXPLORATION IN Google Earth Engine

Basic Concepts in GEE

Image

- **An Image** comprises of a two-dimensional array of individual picture elements called pixels arranged in columns and rows
- Each pixel represents an area on the Earth's surface, which has an intensity value, and a location address in the two dimensional image

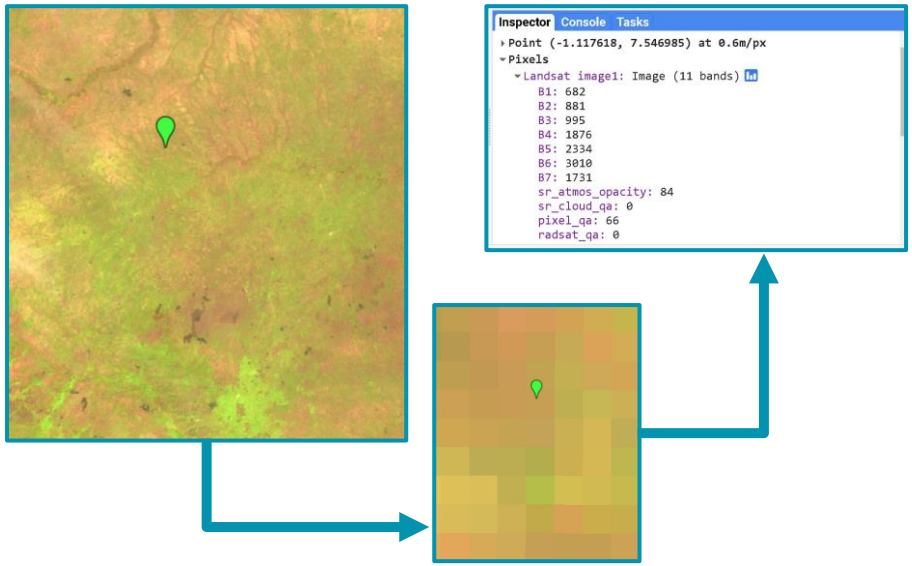
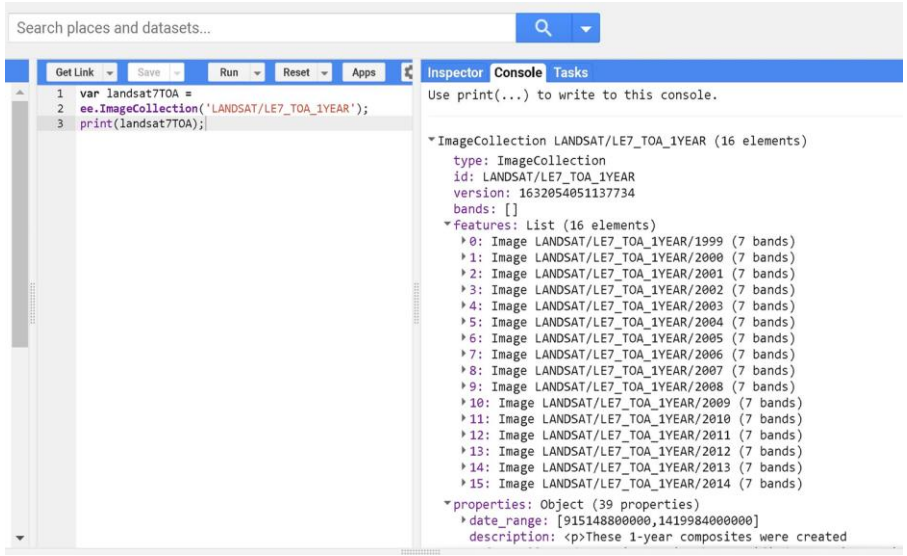


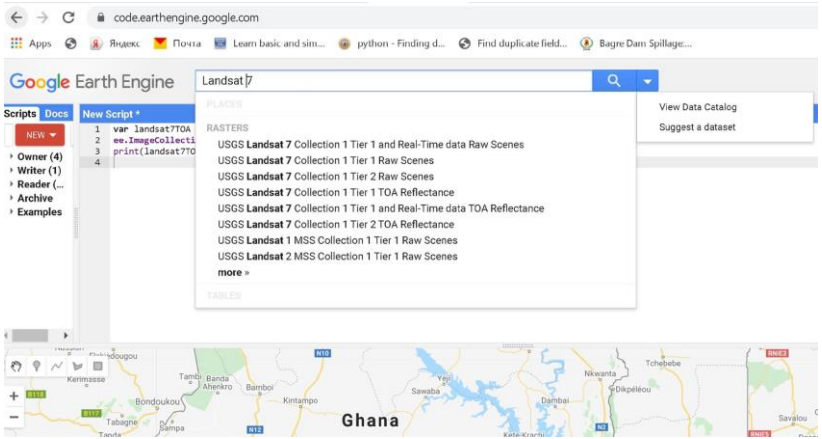
Image Collection

- **An Image Collection** is a stack of images.
- For instance, a collection of all Landsat 7 images in a given time period
- Each image collection has an ID



Import an Image or Image Collection

- This can be done in two ways:
  - Use the search button and add the image to a defined workspace



  - Using the image ID

    Var Landsat8=ee.ImageCollection('LANDSAT/LC8_L1T_TOA')

    where 'LANDSAT/LC8_L1T_TOA' is the ID

Display or image visualization - 1

- Requires visualization parameters
- Uses the Function *Map.addLayer(image,{visualization parameters},'name')* where the curly brackets {} contain the visualization parameters
- Color palette
  - *Example* : palette: ['00FFFF', '0000FF'] or palette: ['red', 'green', 'blue'] (used for single-band images only)
- Bands
  - *Example :* 'bands': ['B4', 'B3', 'B2'] (normally a list of three band names to be mapped to RGB
- Image stretch parameters
  - *Example* : min: 0.0, max:0.3 (used to stretch the image for better visualization)

Display or image visualization - 2

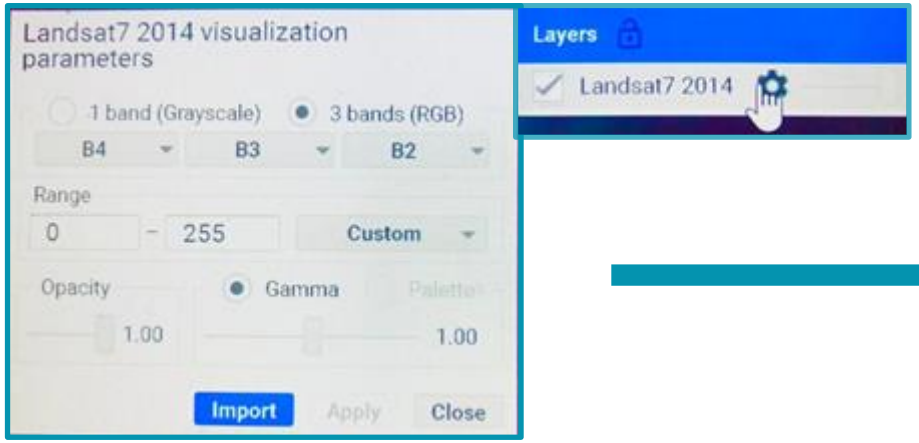
- The function Map.setCenter() is used to sets the viewport to a specific location and zoom level
- *Example* :
  - var landsat7TOA2014 = ee.Image('LANDSAT/LE7_TOA_1YEAR/2014');
  - Map.addLayer(ee.Image('LANDSAT/LE7_TOA_1YEAR/2014'),{'bands':['B4', 'B3','B2'],},'Landsat7 2014');
  - Map.setCenter(-0.411, 6.469,7), where **" -0.411, 6.469**" is location and **7** the zoom level

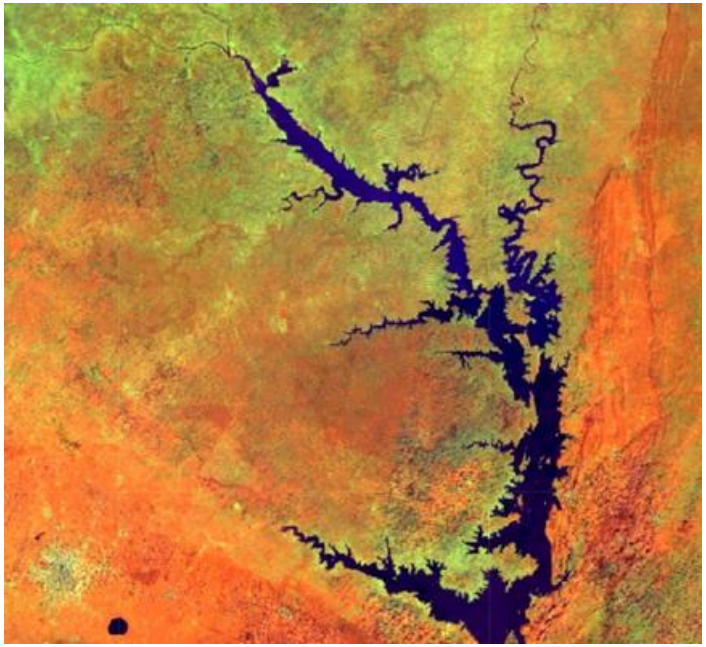
Image Visualization Parameters

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
bands	Comma-delimited list of three band names to be mapped to RGB	list
min	Value(s) to map to 0	number or list of three numbers, one for each band
max	Value(s) to map to 255	number or list of three numbers, one for each band
gain	Value(s) by which to multiply each pixel value	number or list of three numbers, one for each band
bias	Value(s) to add to each DN	number or list of three numbers, one for each band
gamma	Gamma correction factor(s)	number or list of three numbers, one for each band
palette	List of CSS-style color strings (single-band images only)	comma-separated list of hex strings
opacity	The opacity of the layer (0.0 is fully transparent and 1.0 is fully opaque)	number
format	Either "jpg" or "png"	string

Display or image visualization - 3

- After displaying the image you can further manipulate the visualization parameters by using the settings of the image layer.





Run Script

Visualization of Image/Image Collection

Image Processing - 1

- **Filter by metadata:** Query the image metadata using filters such as ee.Filter.eq(), ee.Filter.lt() etc. You can filter by path/row values, orbit number or cloud cover
  - *Example. var filtered1 = s2.filter(ee.Filter.lt('CLOUDY_PIXEL_PERCENTAGE', 30))*
- **Filter by date:** Select images in a particular date range using filters such as ee.Filter.date()
  - *Example. ee.Filter.date('2019-01-01', '2020-01-01'))*
- **Filter by location: S**ubset an image with a bounding box, or any user-defined geometry using the ee.Filter.bounds()
  - *Example. .filter(ee.Filter.bounds(geometry))*
- **Filter by cloud PERCENTAGE:** This function filters out images with less clouds using the function ee.Filter.lt()
  - *Example. .filter(ee.Filter.lt('CLOUDY_PIXEL_PERCENTAGE', 30))*

Image Processing - 2

- Concatenating filters with the dot (.) notation
  - *Example*

```
//importing geometry
var geometry= ee.Geometry.point([-3.02,6.67]);
// importing the image collection
var s2 = ee.ImageCollection("COPERNICUS/S2");
// applying the filtering functions
var filtered = s2.filter(ee.Filter.lt('CLOUDY_PIXEL_PERCENTAGE', 30))
   .filter(ee.Filter.date('2019-01-01', '2020-01-01'))
   .filter(ee.Filter.bounds(geometry))

print(filtered);
```

Image Processing - 3

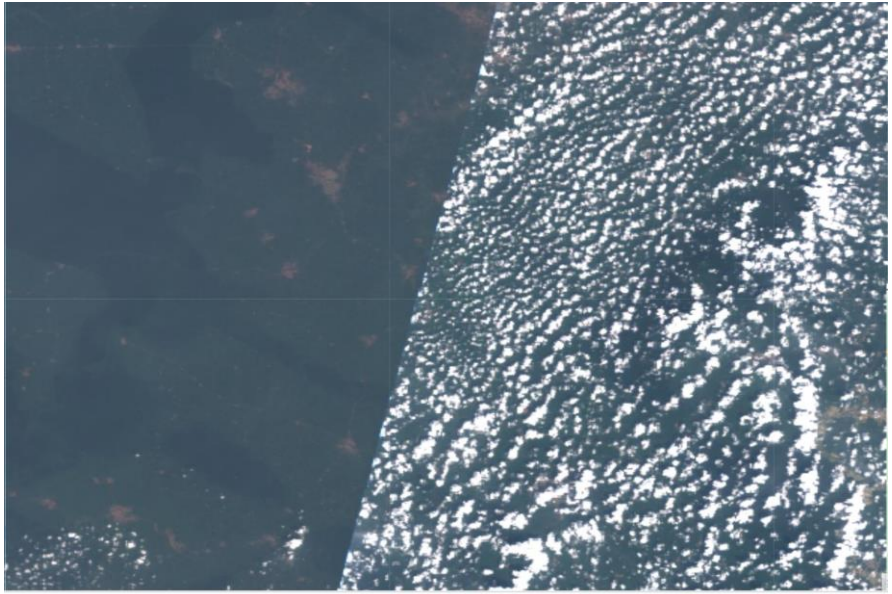
- **Mosaicking:** the Function .mosaic() is used on a ImageCollection to create a image mosaics
- **Image Compositing:** application of reduce Functions
  - *Example:*

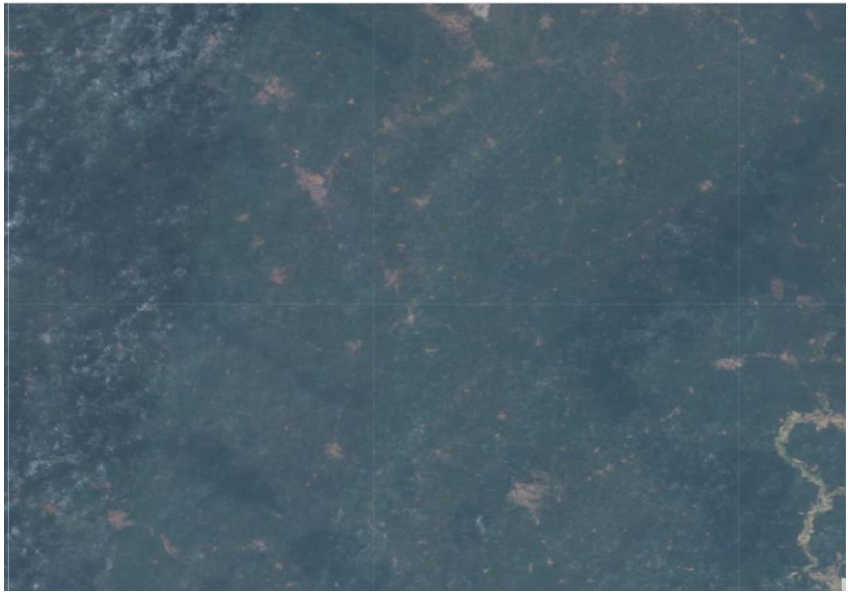
```
var filtered = s2.filter(ee.Filter.lt('CLOUDY_PIXEL_PERCENTAGE', 30))
.filter(ee.Filter.date('2019-01-01', '2020-01-01'))
 .filter(ee.Filter.bounds(geometry))
print(filtered);

// mosaicking the image collection
var mosaic = filtered.mosaic()
 // Compositing  using the median reducer
var medianComposite = filtered.median();
```

Compositing and Mosaicking

- In general, compositing refers to the process of combining spatially overlapping images into a single image based on an aggregation function.
- Mosaicking refers to the process of spatially assembling image datasets to produce a spatially continuous image.
- In Earth Engine, these terms are used interchangeably, though both compositing and mosaicking are supported.

- Visual Example of using the mosaic and the composite function on the same area and same date range





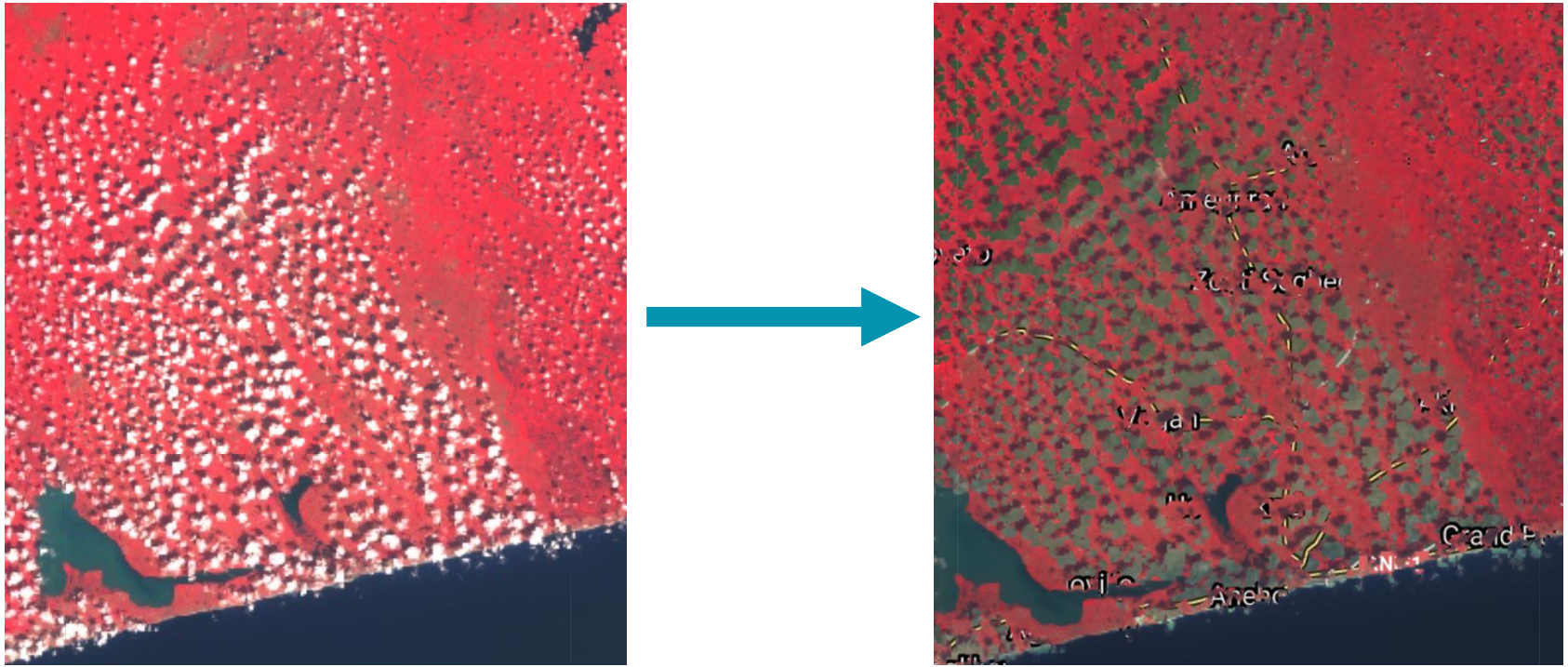
Mosaic **vrs** **Composite**

Run Script

Mosaicking and compositing Image Collection

Mosaicking Images

Cloud Masking



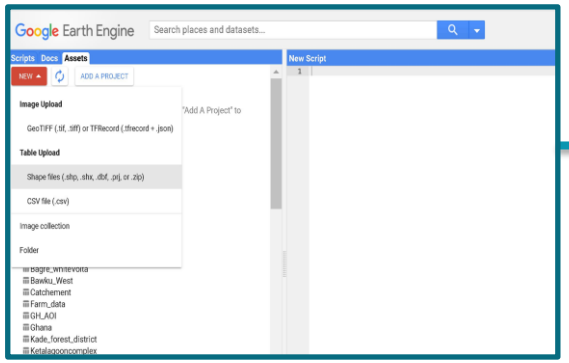
Cloud Masking

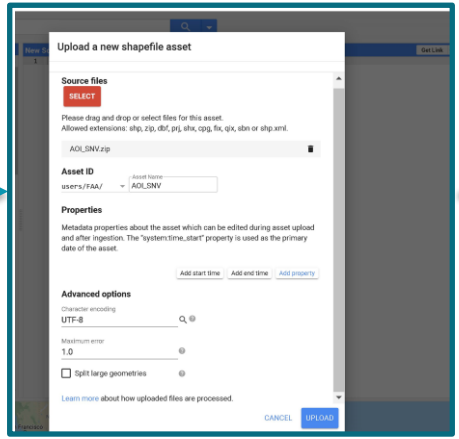
Feature and Feature Collection

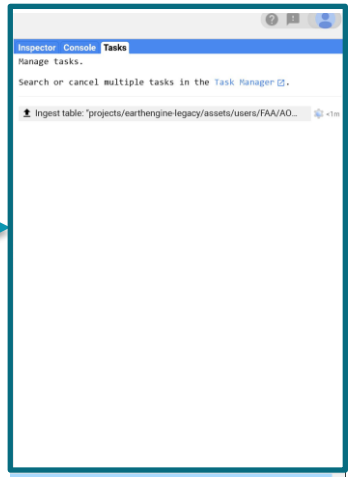
- **A feature** is an object that stores its geographical representation as a line, points and polygon

- **A FeatureCollection** is a group of related features which enables additional operations on the entire set such as filtering, merging, clipping

Importing a Feature/Feature Collection







Step1
click assets then click new

Step2
Upload the feature

Step3
Check uploading in the task bar

Display or visualizing Features

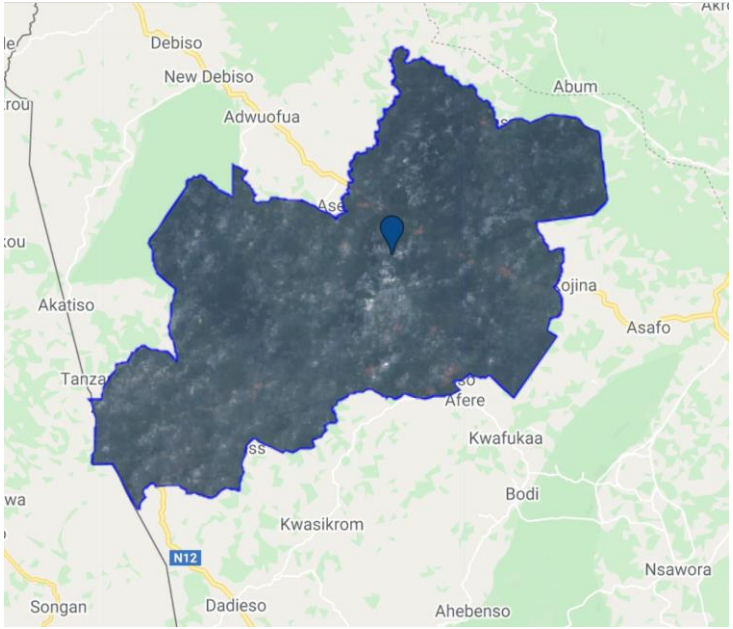
- **Display polygon feature**
  - *Example*
  - var aoi = ee.FeatureCollection(users/eopokukwarteng/District__Boundary/);
  - Map.addLayer(aoi, {'color': 'red'}, ' Districts of interest')
- {} contains the visualization parameters

Query or filter Features

- **Filter specific district polygon**
  - *Example*
  - //Filter Juabeso district from the districts of Interest
  - var Juabeso = aoi.filter(ee.Filter.eq('DISTRICT', 'JUABESO')
  - Map.addLayer(Juabeso, {'color': 'blue'}, ' Juabeso')

Clip Image/ImageCollection

- Clip an image / image collection quried District of Interest
  - *Example*
  - // Clipping Function
  - var ClipImage =ImageCollection.clip(aoi);
  - var ClipImage=medianComposite.clip(Juabeso);

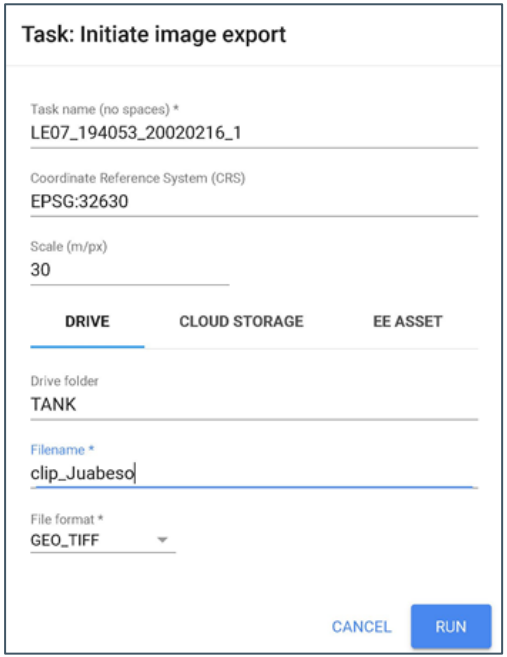


Run Script

Analysis on Feature/Feature Collection

Export an Image Collection

- Images can be exported as GeoTiFF
  - *Example*
  - // Export Image Collection to GeoTIFF
  - Export.image.toDrive({
    image:clips.select('B2','B3','B4','B5','B6','B7'), // image bands to be exported
    description: 'LE08_2017', // name of Image being Exported
    region: table, // area of Interest
    folder: 'TANK', //folder created in your google drive
    scale: 30, //spatial resolution of output image
    crs:'EPSG:32630', // coordinate System
    maxPixels:1017604292451 //maximum allowed pixels to export
    });
- Run task to export image to local folder or cloud storage

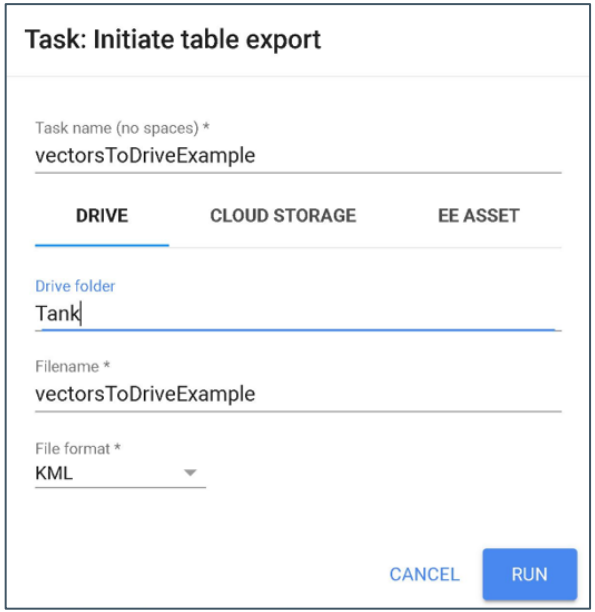


Export a Feature Collection

- Features can be exported as KML or SHP
  - *Example*
  - // Export FeatureCollection to a KML file
  - Export.table.toDrive({

```
        collection: features,
        description:'vectorsToDriveExample',
        fileFormat: 'KML'
});
```

- Run task to export feature collection to local folder



Run Script

Exporting Image and Feature Collection

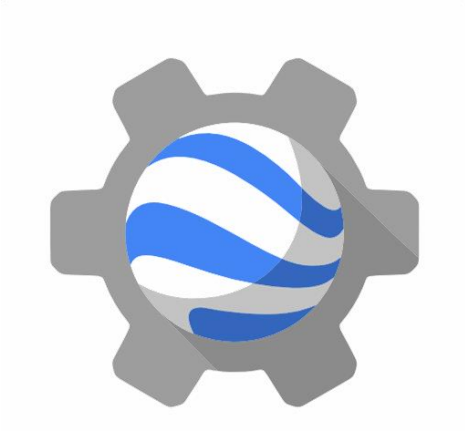
Hands-on Exercises

Exercise 1

- Import Protected Areas into GEE
- Filter/ Query Protected Areas in Bono and Bono East Region
- Export the filtered Protected Areas as a shapefile

Exercise 2

- Import Regional Boundary into GEE
- Filter/ Query Bono Region
- Create an Image Collection for Sentinel 2 for 2020 covering Bono Region the area of interest
- Clip the Image Collection with the filtered Regional Boundary(Bono)
- Export the Clipped Image to GeoTIFF



Thank You