



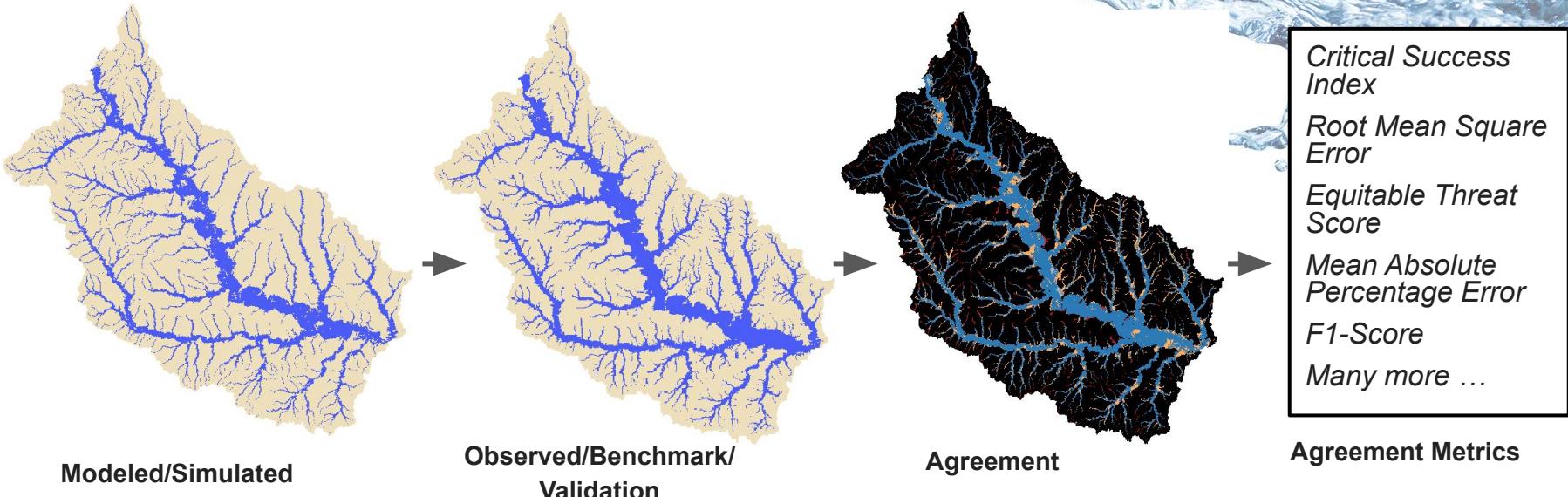
GVAL: A Python Package for Model Agnostic Geospatial Evaluations

Using Open-source, Cloud-Native Technologies



Problem

Evaluating Geospatial Datasets



Problem:



Geospatial Variable of Interest
inundation extents, depth, velocity,
precipitation, water quality, soil moisture,
overland roughness, temperature, etc

Data sources
Models: physics-based, empirical,
stochastic, coastal, fluvial, etc
Other geospatial data sources

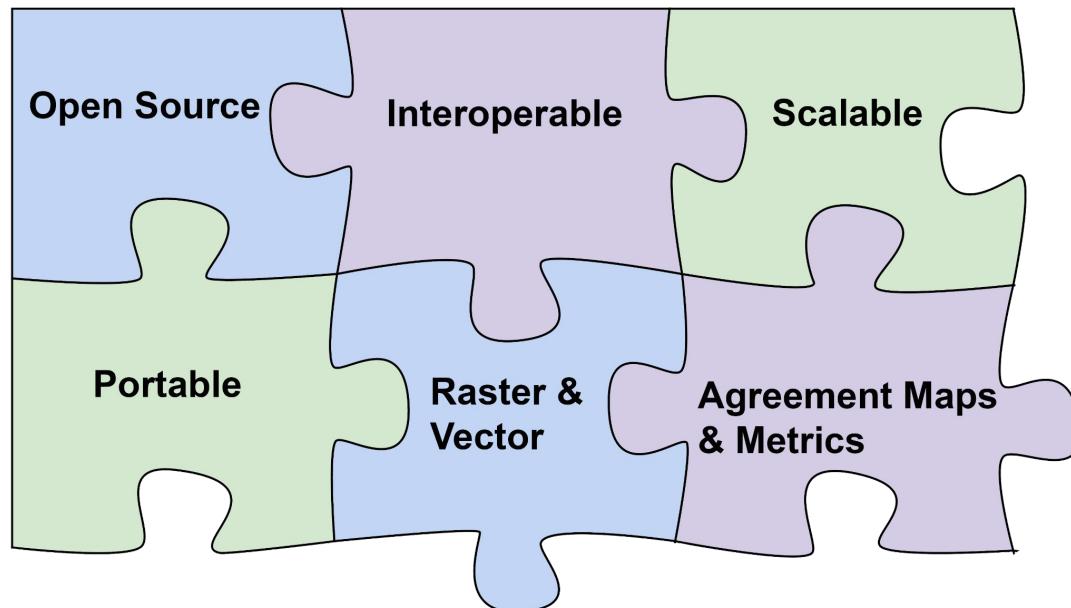
Designing a Solution



A Modern Approach



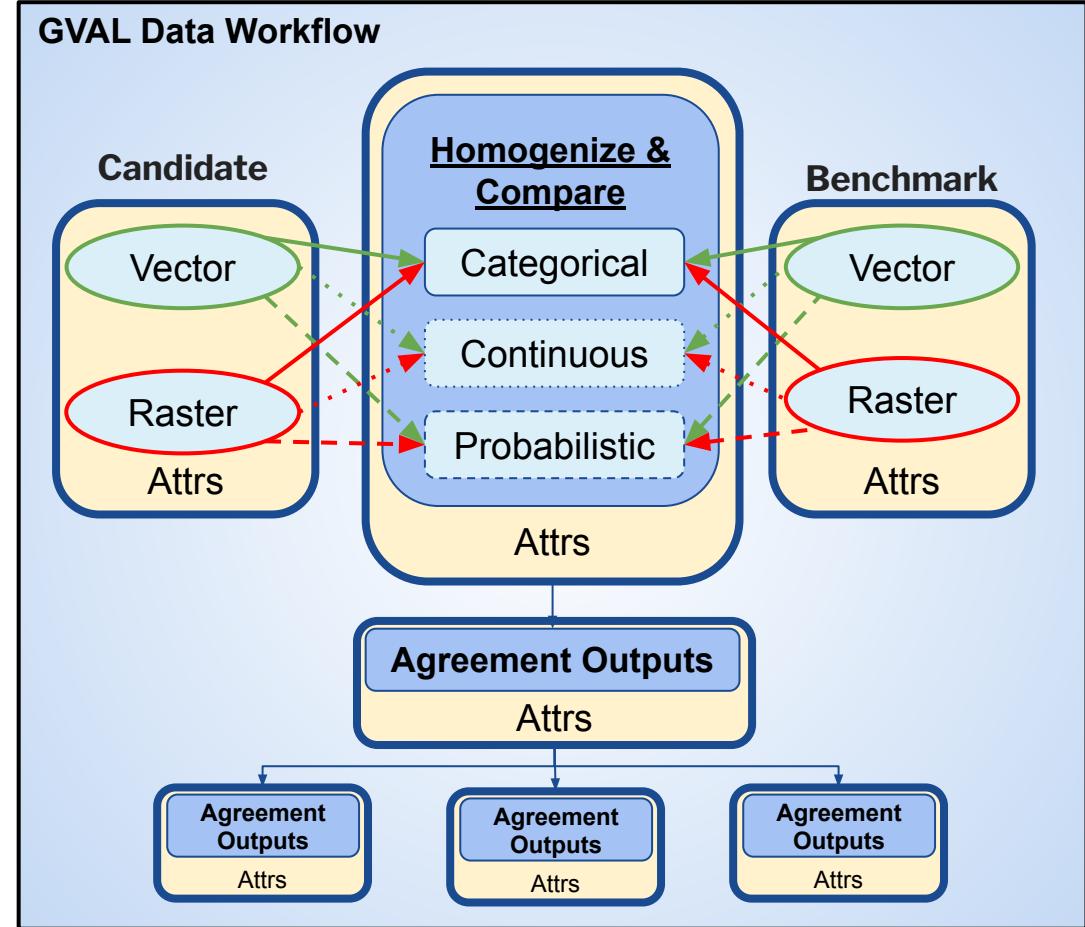
To address these problems, we developed a python software package that we call **GVAL**.



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General Workflow



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Software Design



Core Libraries

GVAL uses accessors to run operations on commonly used libraries in the pangeo community.

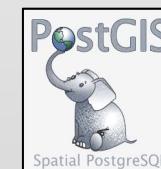
- Raster operations extend Xarray
- Vector operations extend Pandas/GeoPandas



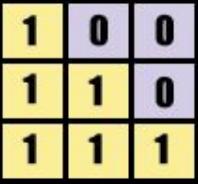
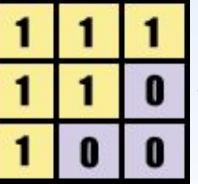
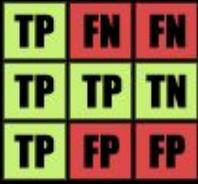
**Currently all processing is done in raster space*

Data Sources

- Locally
- Direct AWS S3 Storage
- POSTGIS Service
- STAC Service



Supported Statistical Data Types

Type	Candidate	Benchmark	Agreement	Example Metrics
Categorical				$TP = \text{True Positive}$ $TN = \text{True Negative}$ $FP = \text{False Positive}$ $FN = \text{False Negative}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * True Positive Rate * False Discovery Rate * Accuracy * F-Score * Critical Success Index * Equitable Threat Score
Continuous				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mean Absolute Error * Mean Squared Error * Mean Percentage Error * Root Mean Squared Error * Coefficient of Determination
Probabilistic	<p>Ensemble 1 & 2</p> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Receiver Operating Characteristic * Brier Score * Continuous Ranked Probability Score * Discrimination * Reliability



Using GVAL

Categorical Comparisons



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GEOSPATIAL EVALUATIONS

Two-class Categorical Comparisons

GVAL categorical evaluations can be run with minimal code:

```
import rioxarray as rxr
import gval

candidate = rxr.open_rasterio(
    'candidate_map_two_class_categorical.tif', mask_and_scale=True
)
benchmark = rxr.open_rasterio(
    'benchmark_map_two_class_categorical.tif', mask_and_scale=True
)

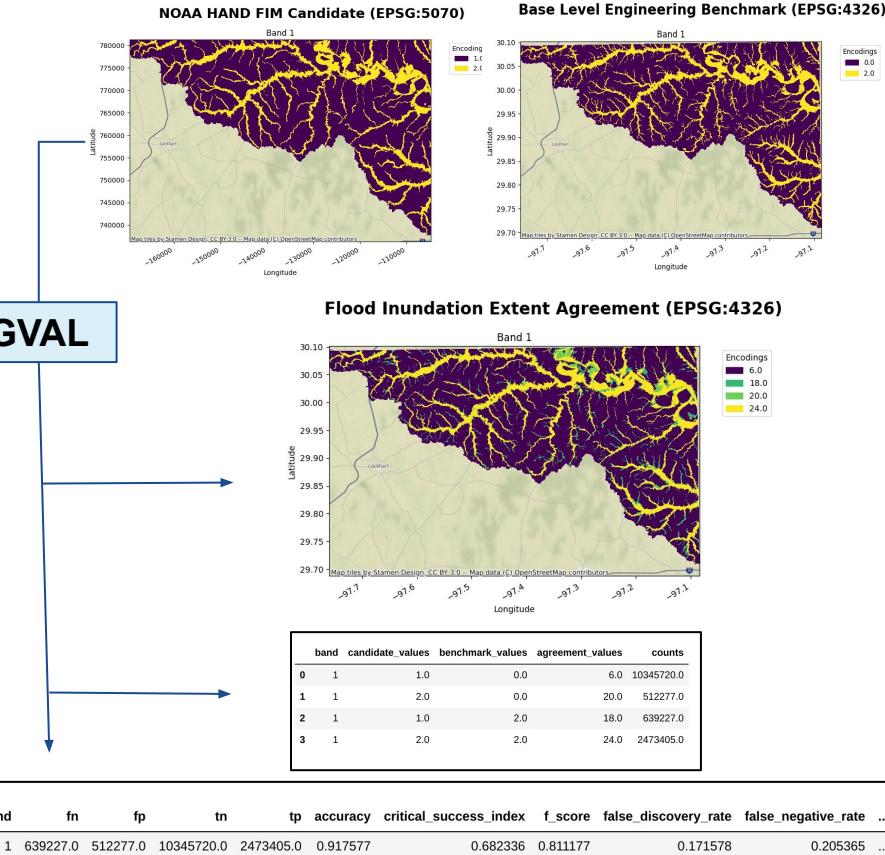
agreement_map, crosstab_table, metric_table = candidate.gval.categorical_compare(
    benchmark,
    positive_categories=[2],
    negative_categories=[0, 1]
)
```

* Input
Candidate and Benchmark Maps

* Output
Agreement Map

Cross Tabulation Table

Metric Table



Continuous Comparisons



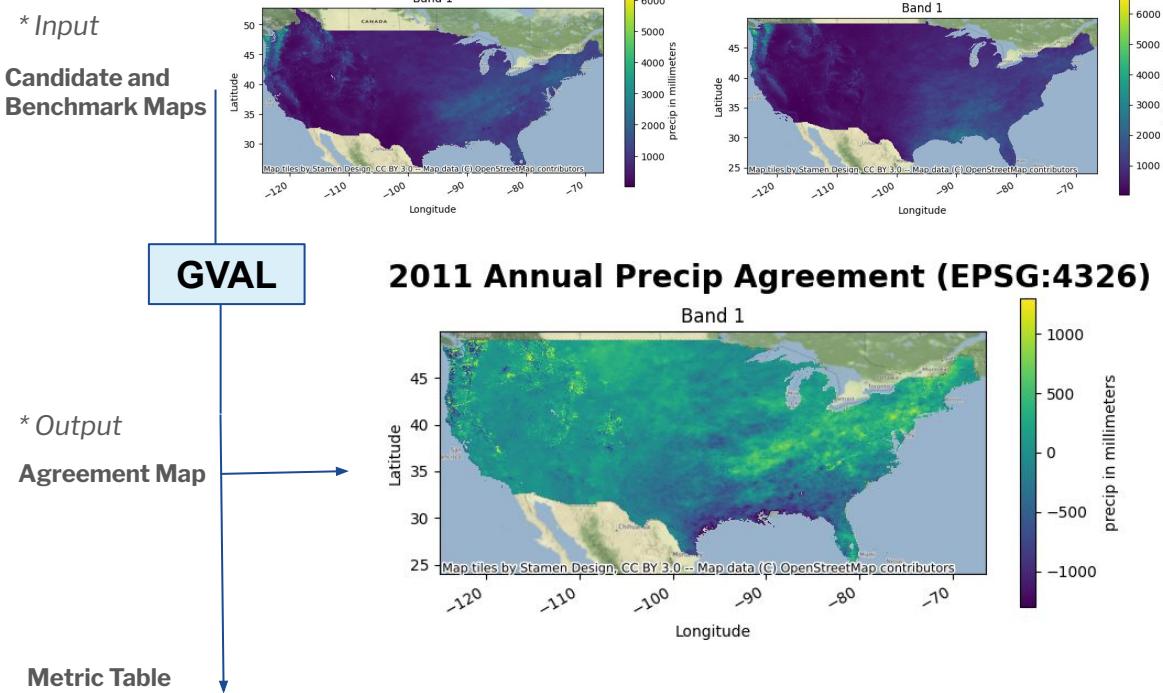
Continuous Comparisons

Similarly to categorical evaluations, the following runs continuous evaluations:

```
import rioxarray as rxr
import gval

candidate = rxr.open_rasterio(
    './livneh_2011_precip.tif', mask_and_scale=True
) # VIC
benchmark = rxr.open_rasterio(
    './prism_2011_precip.tif', mask_and_scale=True
) # PRISM

agreement, metric_table = candidate.gval.continuous_compare(
    benchmark,
    metrics=[
        "coefficient_of_determination",
        "mean_absolute_error",
        "mean_absolute_percentage_error",
        "mean_normalized_mean_absolute_error"
    ]
)
```



band	coefficient_of_determination	mean_absolute_error	mean_absolute_percentage_error	mean_normalized_mean_absolute_error
0	1	0.685261	216.089706	0.319234



Catalog Comparisons



GVAL
GEOSPATIAL EVALUATIONS

Catalog Comparisons

GVAL can run evaluations on catalogs of maps:

```
import pandas as pd

from gval.catalogs.catalogs import catalog_compare

candidate_continuous_catalog = pd.read_csv(
    './candidate_catalog_0.csv'
)
benchmark_continuous_catalog = pd.read_csv(
    './benchmark_catalog_0.csv'
)

arguments = {
    "candidate_catalog": candidate_continuous_catalog,
    "benchmark_catalog": benchmark_continuous_catalog,
    "on": "compare_id",
    "map_ids": "map_id",
    "compare_type": "continuous",
    "compare_kwargs": {
        "metrics": [
            "coefficient_of_determination",
            "mean_absolute_error",
            "mean_absolute_percentage_error",
        ],
    },
    "open_kwargs": {
        "mask_and_scale": True
    }
}

agreement_continuous_catalog = catalog_compare(**arguments)
```

* Input

	map_id	compare_id	agreement_maps
0	./candidate_continuous_0.tif	compare1	./agreement_continuous_0.tif
1	./candidate_continuous_1.tif	compare2	./agreement_continuous_1.tif

Candidate and Benchmark Catalogs

	map_id	compare_id
0	./benchmark_continuous_0.tif	compare1
1	./benchmark_continuous_1.tif	compare2

GVAL

* Output

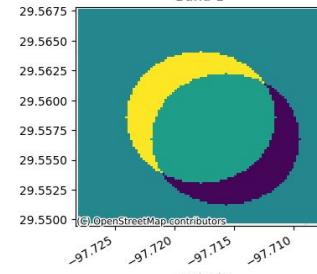
Catalog Result Table

	0	1	2
map_id_candidate	./candidate_continuous_0.tif	./candidate_continuous_1.tif	./candidate_continuous_1.tif
compare_id		compare1	compare2
agreement_maps	./agreement_continuous_0.tif	./agreement_continuous_1.tif	./agreement_continuous_1.tif
map_id_benchmark	./benchmark_continuous_0.tif	./benchmark_continuous_1.tif	./benchmark_continuous_1.tif
	1	1	2
band			
coefficient_of_determination	-0.06616	-2.829421	0.10903
mean_absolute_error	0.317389	0.485031	0.485031
mean_absolute_percentage_error	0.159568	0.202235	0.153235

Agreement Maps

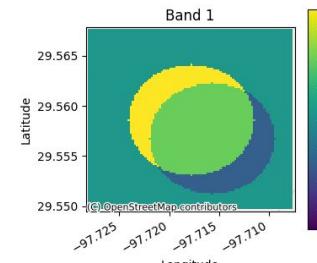
Agreement Map 1 (EPSG:4326)

Band 1

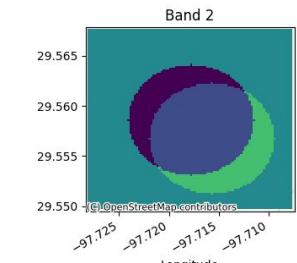


Agreement Map 2 (EPSG:4326)

Band 1



Band 2



Additional Functionality

Additional Functionality

Subsampling

Type

Inclusionary



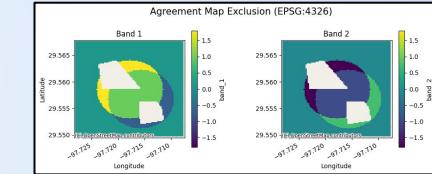
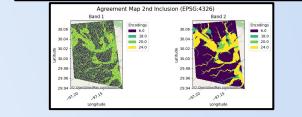
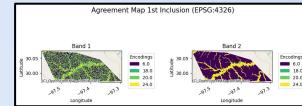
Exclusionary



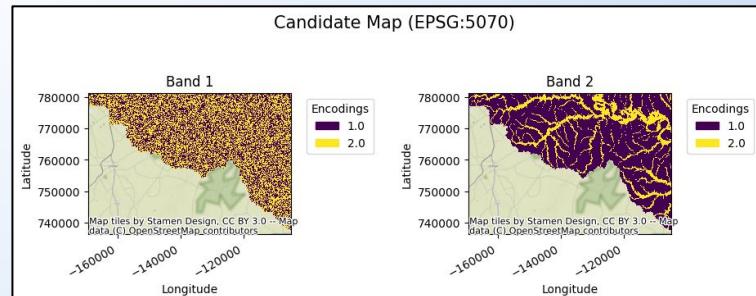
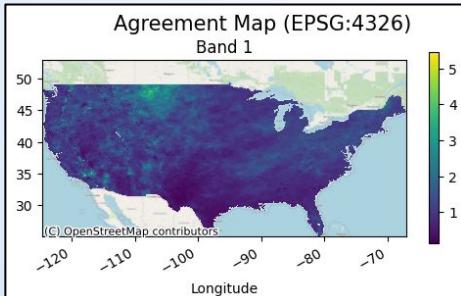
Metric Tables

	0	1	2	3
band	1	1	2	2
subsample	1	z	1	z
fn	201953.0	182389.0	68239.0	58638.0
fp	761242.0	397531.0	43646.0	65967.0
tn	762262.0	398338.0	1479858.0	729902.0
tp	201936.0	181301.0	339560.0	305052.0
accuracy	0.50026	0.499879	0.94195	0.892541
balanced_accuracy	0.500157	0.499506	0.901198	0.877941
critical_success_index	0.173316	0.238171	0.749997	0.70999

Agreement Maps



Visualization



Additional Functionality Continued

Registering Custom Statistical Functions

```
from gval import CatStats
@CatStats.register_function(name="error_balance", vectorize_func=True)
def error_balance(fp: Number, fn: Number) -> float:
    return fp / fn
```

```
metric_table_register = crosstab_table.gval.compute_categorical_metrics(
    negative_categories= None,
    positive_categories = [2],
    metrics=['error_balance'])
)
```

band	fn	fp	tn	tp	error_balance
0	1	639227.0	512277.0	NaN	2473405.0

Stac API Client IO

```
from gval.utils.loading_datasets import dataset_from_stac
data = dataset_from_stac(
    url="https://earth-search.aws.element84.com/v1",
    collection="sentinel-2-l2a",
    time="2020-04-01/2020-05-01",
    bands=[ "aot" ],
    time_aggregate="mean",
    bbox=[-105.78, 35.79, -105.66, 35.90]
)
```

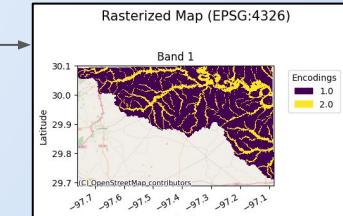
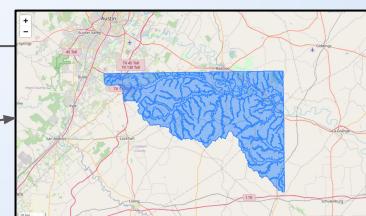
Dataset

- Dimensions: (band: 1, x: 10980, y: 10980)
- Coordinates:
 - band (band): <U'2' >int
 - x (x): float64 4e+05 4e+05 ... 5.097e+05 5.099e+05
 - y (y): float64 4e+03 4e+03 ... 3.89e+03 3.89e+03
 - mag_grid_square (float64): <U'2' >V'
 - convolution (float64): <U'2' >float64
 - st_zsaturated_de (int64): 0
 - instrument (str): <U'3' >str
 - st2dataset_type (str): <U'8' >INS-NOBS'
 - repixelization (float64): 0.0001
 - mag_llm_zone (int64): 13
 - st2product_type (str): <U'7' >SM202A'
 - grid_code (str): <U'10' >WGRS-15SDV'
 - proj_epsg (int64): 4326
 - raster_bands (object): object (Proportion: 0, Data type: <...>)
 - site (band): <band>
 - grl (band): <band>
 - common_name (str): <U'10' >str
 - center_wavelength (band): <band>
 - full_width_half_max (band): <band>
 - espg (int64): 432613
- Data variables:
- Attributes: (0)

Rasterization/Vectorization

```
raster_candidate = vector_candidate.gval.rasterize_data(
    reference_map=benchmark, rasterize_attributes=[ "values" ]
)
```

```
vector_candidate = candidate.gval.vectorize_data()
```





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Use and Contribution

- Documentation:

<https://github.com/NOAA-OWP/gval>



- GitHub Issues:

<https://github.com/NOAA-OWP/gval/issues>



- Main GitHub Page

<https://noaa-owp.github.io/gval/>



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Thank You!



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