Intro

The following set of slides gives an introduction to the functionality and usage of gsemantique. It starts with placing gsemantique in the context of foundational works, i.e. mainly the semantique package.

Foundations and extensions of sen2cube





- comprehensive, technology-stack spanning application (SaaS)
- preconfigured data sets with country-level coverage
- graphical user interface





framework for semantic querying in FO data cubes



gsemantique

Ad-hoc data cubes anywhere on Earth

- standalone python package
- data sets with global coverage
- internal chunking of spatio-temporal extents
- executable locally or in the cloud
- customisable and extensible

```
mapping = sq.mapping.Semantique()
mapping["entity"] = {}
mapping["entity"]["vegetation"] = {
        "class": sq.layer("planet", "classification", "scl").evaluate("equal", 4)
}
mapping["entity"]["cloud_snow"] = {
        "class": sq.layer("planet", "classification", "scl").evaluate("in", [8,9,10,11])
}

context = {
        "datacube": dc,
        "mapping": mapping,
        "space": space,
        "time": time,
        "crs": epsg,
        "spatial_resolution": [-res, res]
}
```

Semantique



- framework for semantic querying
- underlying processing engine in sen2cube.at
- implemented as an open-source
 Python package

Sen2cube view

```
# Define the semantic concept water.

# We use the four categories that are

# associated with water.

# There may be also confusion with dark

# (topographic) shadows, which may be

# removed using a digital elevation model.

entity

name water

properties

with appearance Color type *

do evaluate in * set label Deep water or shadow *

label Shallow water or shadow *

label Turbid water or shadow *

label Salty shallow water *

in.4
```

Semantique view

Semantique



- framework for semantic querying
- underlying processing engine in sen2cube.at
- implemented as an open-source
 Python package

Sen2cube view

```
# A map with a count/percentage for each
# spatial location
result
name water_summer
instructions

with entity water

do filter time month

export yes

# Count water presence over space

# A time series with a count for each timestamp
result
name time series
instructions

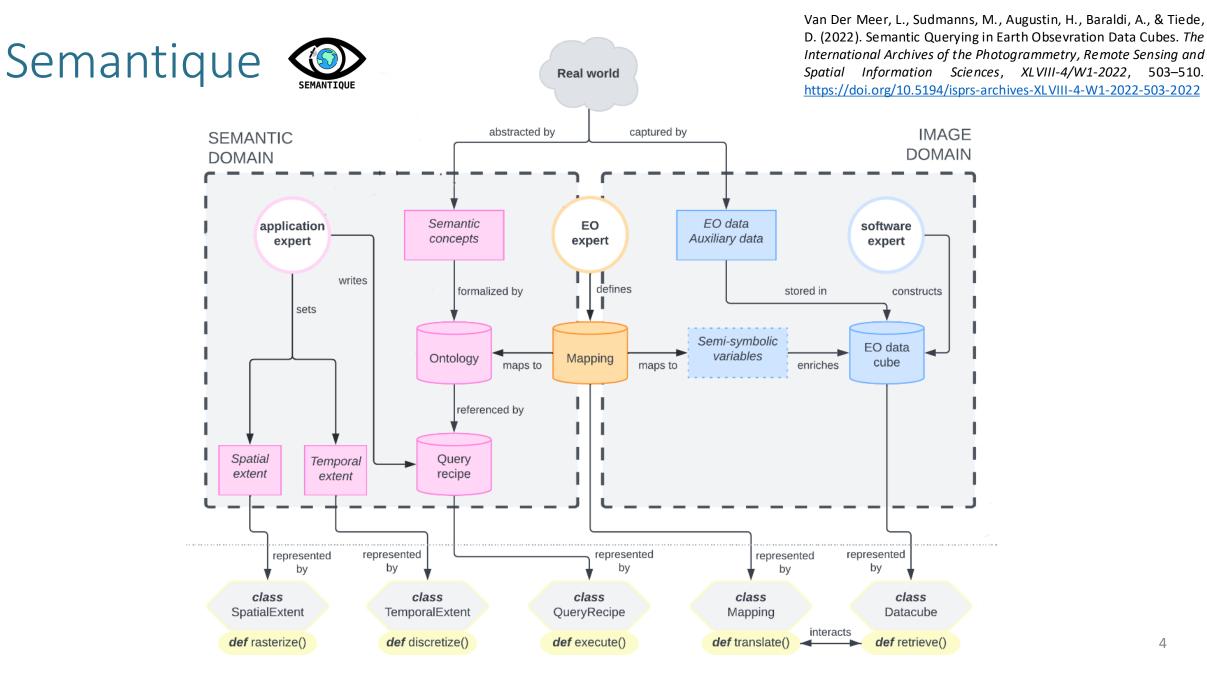
with result water_summer

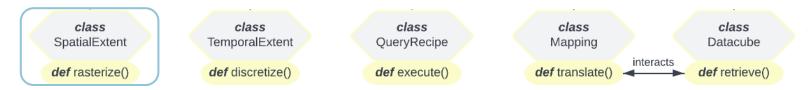
do reduce over space using percentage

export yes
```

Semantique view

```
recipe = sq.QueryRecipe()
recipe["water_summer"] = (
    sq.entity("water")
    .filter_time("month", "greater", 3)
)
recipe["time series"] = (
    sq.result("water_summer")
    .reduce("percentage", "space")
)
```





- spatial extents can be bboxes, single or multiple features
- based on geopandas package (GeoDataFrame initializer)

```
import geopandas as gpd
import semantique as sq
from shapely.geometry import box

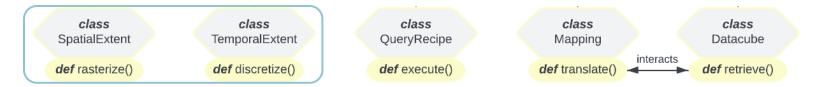
# define spatial extent from geojson file
gdf = gpd.read_file("files/footprint.geojson")
space = sq.SpatialExtent(gdf)

# define spatial extent from bbox coords
xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax = 9,50,10,51
aoi = box(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(geometry=[aoi], crs=4326)
space = sq.SpatialExtent(gdf)
```



- temporal extents can be datetime strings (start & end)
- based on pandas package (Timestamp initializer)

```
import semantique as sq
time = sq.TemporalExtent("2019-01-01", "2020-12-31")
```



- full description of spatio-temporal extents requires some additional information to be specified
 - spatial resolution (required)
 - coordinate reference system (optional)
 - timezone (optional)

```
from semantique.processor.utils import parse_extent

extent = parse_extent(
    space,
    time,
    spatial_resolution = [-10, 10],
    crs = 3035,
    tz = "UTC"
)
```



- application model references semantic concepts
- based on a Python dictionary

```
import semantique as sq

recipe = sq.QueryRecipe()
recipe["water_summer"] = (
    sq.entity("water")
    .filter_time("month", "greater", 3)
)
recipe["time series"] = (
    sq.result("water_summer")
    .reduce("percentage", "space")
)
```

```
import json
# to persist the recipe on disk
with open("recipe.json", "w") as file:
    json.dump(recipe, file, indent = 2)
# to read it back into memory
with open("recipe.json", "r") as file:
    recipe = sq.QueryRecipe(json.load(file))

// recipe.json
// recipe.json
```



- mapping links each semantic concept to data values in an EO data cube
- based on a Python dictionary

```
"entity": {
 "water": {
    "color": {
      "type": "processing_chain",
        "type": "layer",
        "reference":
          "appearance",
          "colortype"
      "do": |
          "type": "verb",
          "name": "evaluate",
          "params": {
            "operator": "in",
            "y": {
              "type": "set",
              "content": [
                21,
```

class class class class class TemporalExtent QueryRecipe SpatialExtent Mapping Datacube interacts def rasterize() def discretize() def execute() def translate() def retrieve()

- multi-dimensional array structure storing the data
- 3 different configurations of data cube objects available

How is the cube is organized?

(a)



enables to interact with zipped archive of multiple GeoTIFF files

only for demo purposes

(b)



enables to interact with EO data cube instances deployed using ODC

(c)



enables to interact with STAC metadata search results



- all data cubes are represented by their layout
- layout intended to be created once by software/EO expert
- specific layout attributes exist for individual data cube configurations
- based on a Python dictionary & stored as a JSON-structured file

```
"reflectance": {
    "s2_band01": {
        "name": "coastal",
        "description": "Coastal aerosol band (~443nm; 60m spatial
       resolution). Top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectance captured by
        the multi-spectral instrument (MSI) of Sentinel-2A or
       Sentinel-2B as band 1.",
        "type": "continuous",
        "values": {
            "min": 0,
            "max": 1,
            "precision": 1
        "file": "coastal.geotiff",
        "copyright": "Contains modified Copernicus data."
    "s2_band02": {
        "name": "...",
```

```
layout.json
(GeoTiffArchive)
```

```
import json
import semantique as sq

with open("files/layout_gtiff.json", "r") as file:
    dc = sq.datacube.GeotiffArchive(
        json.load(file),
        src = "files/layers_gtiff.zip"
    )
```



- all data cubes are represented by their layout
- layout intended to be created once by software/EO expert
- specific layout attributes exist for individual data cube configurations
- based on a Python dictionary & stored as a JSON-structured file

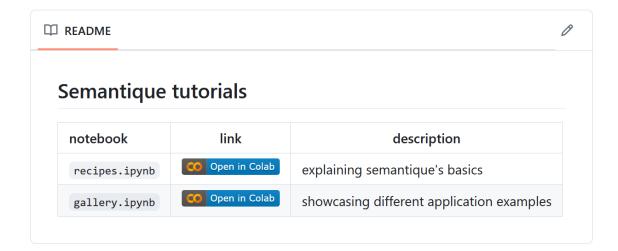
```
"reflectance": {
   "s2_band01": {
        "name": "coastal",
        "description": "Coastal aerosol band (~443nm; 60m spatial
       resolution). Top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectance captured by
       the multi-spectral instrument (MSI) of Sentinel-2A or
       Sentinel-2B as band 1.",
        "type": "continuous",
        "values": {
            "min": 0,
           "max": 1,
            "precision": 1
        "dtype": "float32",
        "na value": "NA",
        "copyright": "Contains modified Copernicus data."
    "s2 band02": {
        "name": "..."
```

```
layout.json
(STACCube)
```

```
import pystac
import semantique as sq
from pystac_client import Client
from shapely.geometry import box
# define temporal & spatial range to perform STAC query
xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax = -2.75, 47.25, -2.25, 47.75
aoi = box(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
t_range = ["2020-07-15", "2020-08-01"]
# STAC-based metadata retrieval
catalog = Client.open("https://earth-search.aws.element84.com/v1")
query = catalog.search(
    collections="sentinel-2-12a",
    datetime=t_range,
    limit=100,
    intersects=aoi
item_coll = query.item_collection()
# define datacube
with open("files/layout_stac.json", "r") as file:
    dc = sq.datacube.STACCube(
        json.load(file),
        src = item_coll
```

0 7 11 \$

Semantique – Hands-on



Two example notebooks

https://github.com/fkroeber/semantique_tutorials

Additional help/information

https://github.com/ZGIS/semantique

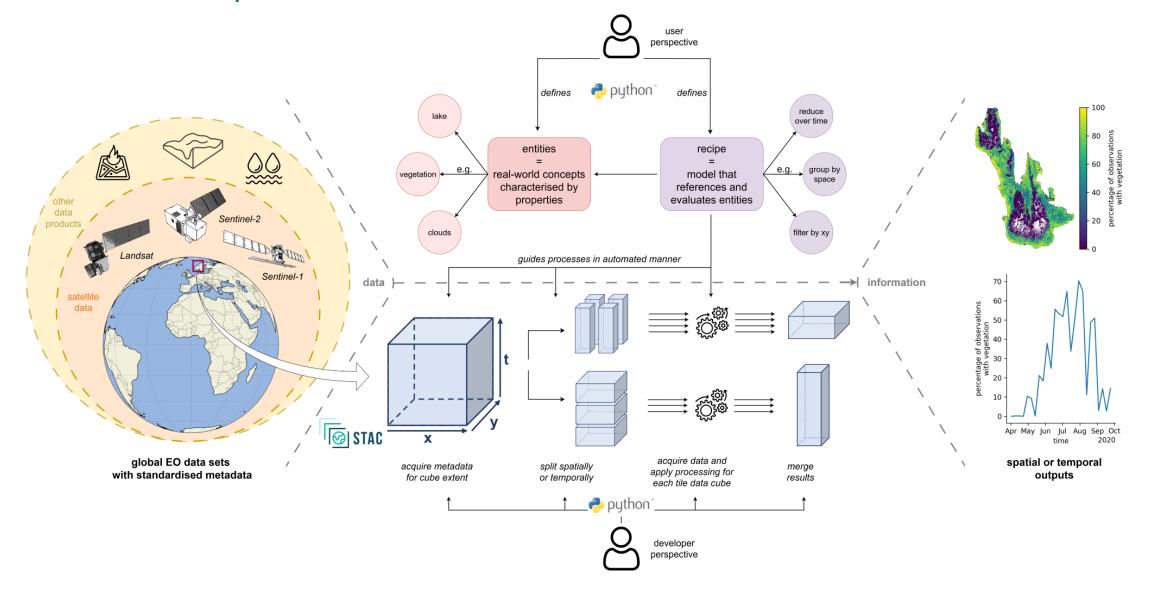


User Guide

The User Guide contains several notebooks that provide detailed documentation of the functionalities the package offers. They combine textual explanations with code chunks, and should be suited both for new and advanced users. Some of the notebooks are still under construction and will be extended.

The notebooks are rendered statically here. If you want to explore them interactively, you can make use of Binder. By clicking on the badge below, an online environment with the package and all its dependencies installed will be setup for you. No installations or complicated system configurations required, you only need a web browser! Inside the environment you will also have access to a tiny demo data cube containing a few resources of data meant for testing purposes. Once the environment is build (it make take a few minutes), you will see all notebooks in this user guide plus the gallery. You can also create your own notebooks!

launch binder





Core functionalities (I)



Pre-configured access to a variety of EO datasets with global coverage (e.g. Sentinel-1, Sentinel-2, Landsat)

provider	collection	category	temporality
Planet	sentinel-1-rtc	SAR	S
Planet	sentinel-2-l2a	multispectral	S
Planet	landsat-c2-l2	multispectral	s
Planet	esa-worldcover	landcover	Υ
Planet	io-lulc-annual-v02	landcover	Υ
Planet	nasadem	DEM	None
Planet	cop-dem-glo-30	DSM	None
Planet	modis-64A1-061	fire detection	М
Planet	modis-14A2-061	fire detection	D
Planet	jrc-gsw	hydrogeography	None
Element84	sentinel-2-12a	multispectral	s
ASF	sentinel-1-global-coherence	SAR	3M
ASF	glo-30-hand	hydrogeography	None



Core functionalities (I)



Pre-configured access to a variety of EO datasets with global coverage (e.g. Sentinel-1, Sentinel-2, Landsat)

semantique

```
import pystac
import semantique as sq
from pystac client import Client
from shapely.geometry import box
# define temporal & spatial range to perform STAC query
xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax = -2.75, 47.25, -2.25, 47.75
aoi = box(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
t_range = ["2020-07-15", "2020-08-01"]
# STAC-based metadata retrieval
catalog = Client.open("https://earth-search.aws.element84.com/v1")
query = catalog.search(
    collections="sentinel-2-12a",
    datetime=t_range,
    limit=100,
    intersects=aoi
item_coll = query.item_collection()
# define datacube
with open("files/layout stac.json", "r") as file:
    dc = sq.datacube.STACCube(
        json.load(file),
        src = item_coll
```

gsemantique

```
import json
                 import os
                 import semantique as sq
                 import gsemantique as gsq
                 from gsemantique.data.search import Finder
                 # get layout file
Layout
                package dir = os.path.split(gsq. file )[0]
  file
                layout path = os.path.join(package dir, "data", "layout.json")
                 # search for items in recipe
                 with open(layout_path, "r") as file:
                     dc = sq.datacube.STACCube(
                        json.load(file),
                         src = [],
Finder
                 fdr = Finder(ds_catalog, t_start, t_end, aoi_bbox)
                fdr.search_auto(recipe, mapping, dc)
 class
                 # define datacube
                 with open(layout_path, "r") as file:
                     dc = sq.datacube.STACCube(
                        json.load(file),
                         src = fdr.item_coll
```



Core functionalities (II)



Retrieval & storage mechanisms for the data to persist data cube inputs locally

```
# download items that have been found
out dir = "files/data"

dwn = Downloader(fdr.item_coll, out_dir)
dwn.run()

landsat-c2-l2 (collection 1/1)
Not enough items to estimate size. Skipping preview run.
Downloading EO data: 168MB [00:18, 9.55MB/s]
```



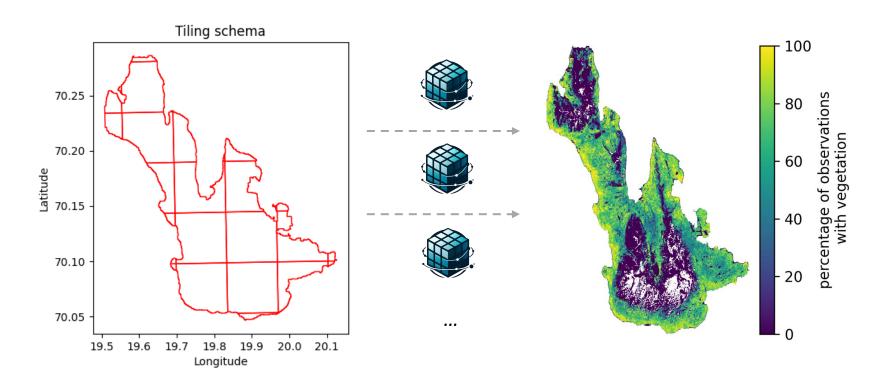
Core functionalities (III)



Scaling mechanisms that allow to evaluate recipes for large spatio-temporal extents up to the mesoscale

- automated analysis of recipe for possible tiling dimension
- sequential execution of recipe & merging of results aftwerwards

e.g. for spatial tiling





Core functionalities (III)



Scaling mechanisms that allow to evaluate recipes for large spatio-temporal extents up to the mesoscale

semantique

```
context = {
    "datacube": dc,
    "mapping": mapping,
    "space": space,
    "time": time,
    "crs": 3035,
    "tz": "UTC",
    "spatial_resolution": [-10, 10]
}

response = recipe.execute(**context)
```

gsemantique

```
# create TileHandler & execute recipe
context = {
    "recipe": recipe,
    "datacube": dc,
    "mapping": mapping,
    "space": space,
    "time": time,
    "crs": 3035,
     "tz": "UTC",
     spatial_resolution": [-10, 10],
    "chunksize s": 1024,
    "tile dim": None,
                                              optional
     "merge mode": 'merged',
                                             arguments
    "out dir": None,
     reauth": True,
th = TileHandler(**context)
th.execute()
                                                    19
```

Lower Austria (19197 km²)

What can semantic, on-demand EO cubes be used for?

Cloud-free composites

February March April May June

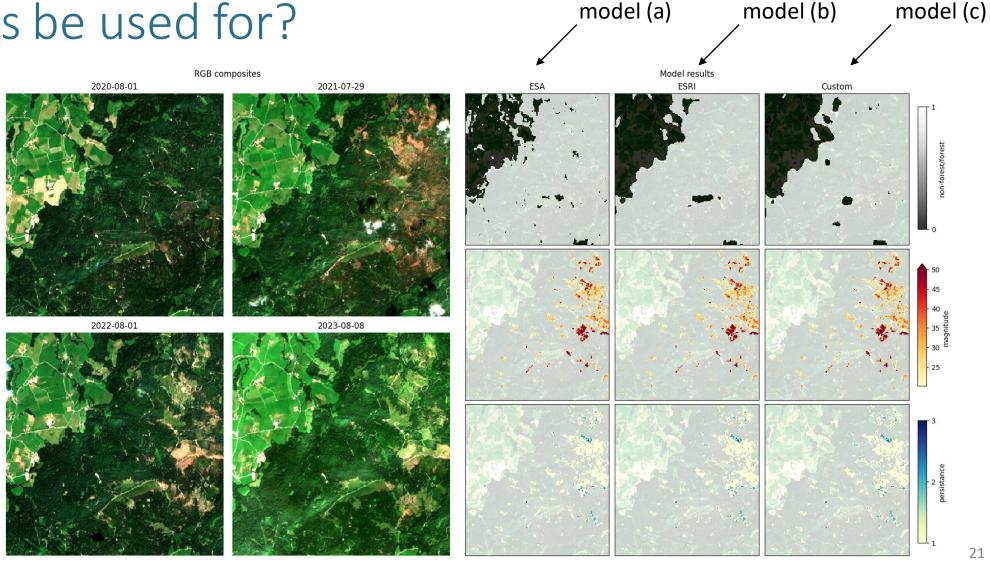
semantic querying

mediancomposite What can semantic, on-demand EO cubes be used for?

Forest disturbance detection

_

Model comparisons

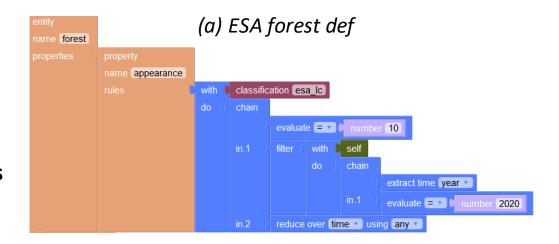


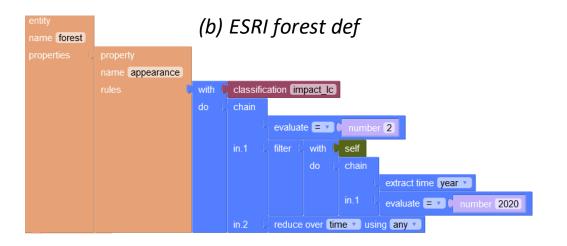
What can semantic, on-demand EO cubes be used for?

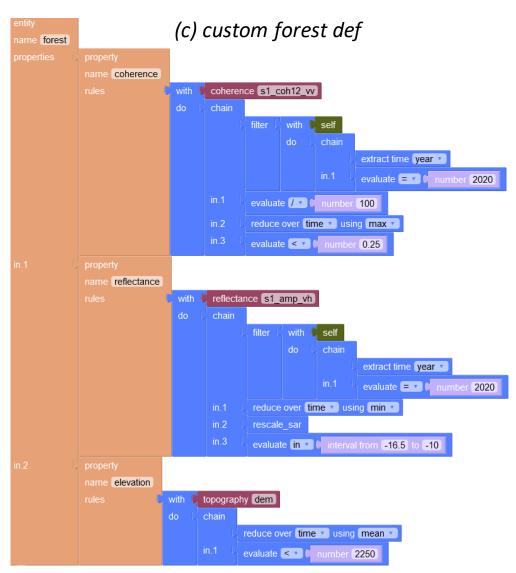
Forest disturbance detection

_

Model comparisons





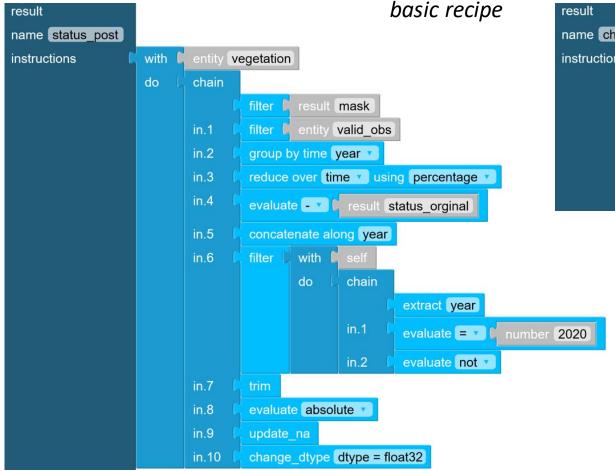


What can semantic, on-demand EO cubes be used for?

Forest disturbance detection

_

Model comparisons

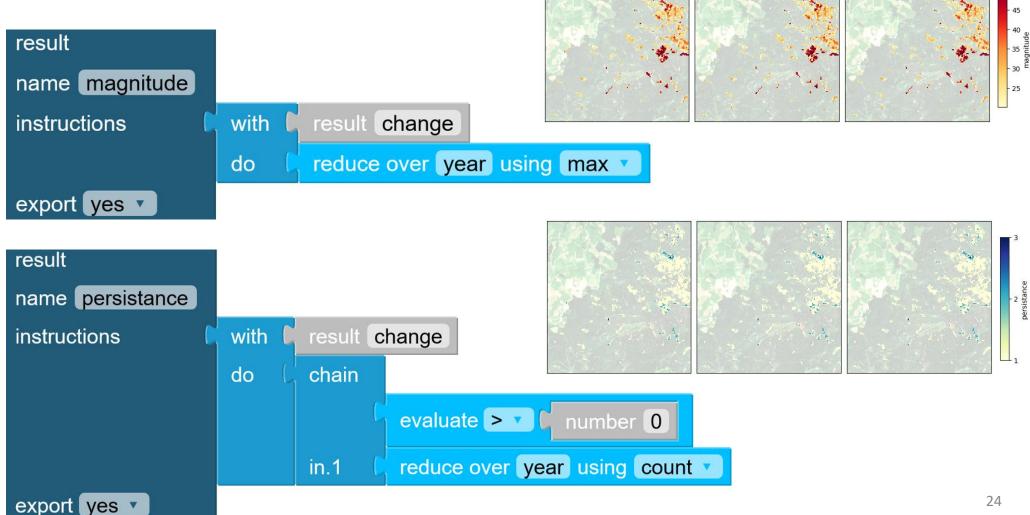




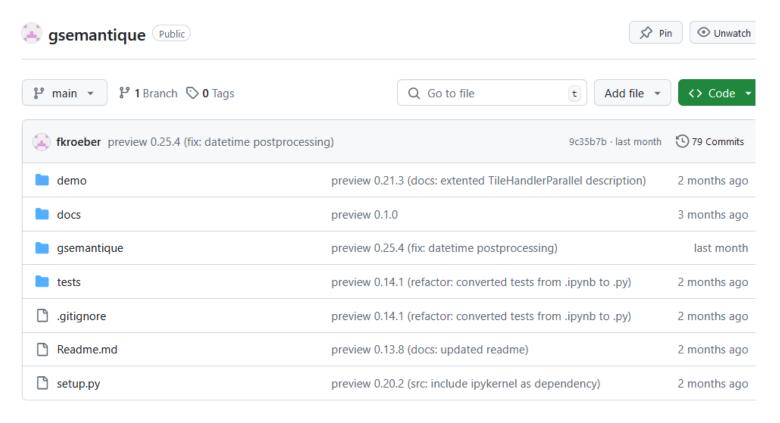
What can semantic, on-demand EO cubes be used for?

Forest disturbance detection

Model comparisons



Gsemantique – Hands-on



Three example notebooks

https://github.com/fkroeber/gsemantique