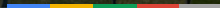




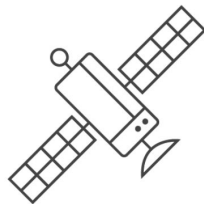
# Lightning Talk: Earth Engine Data API

Matt Hancher ([mdh@google.com](mailto:mdh@google.com))  
Imagery Catalog API Sprint, 23 October 2017



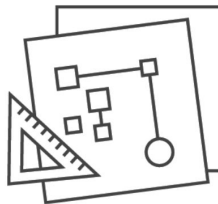


Google's **cloud platform** for easy **petabyte-scale analysis**  
of **satellite imagery** and other **geospatial data**.



SATELLITE IMAGERY

+



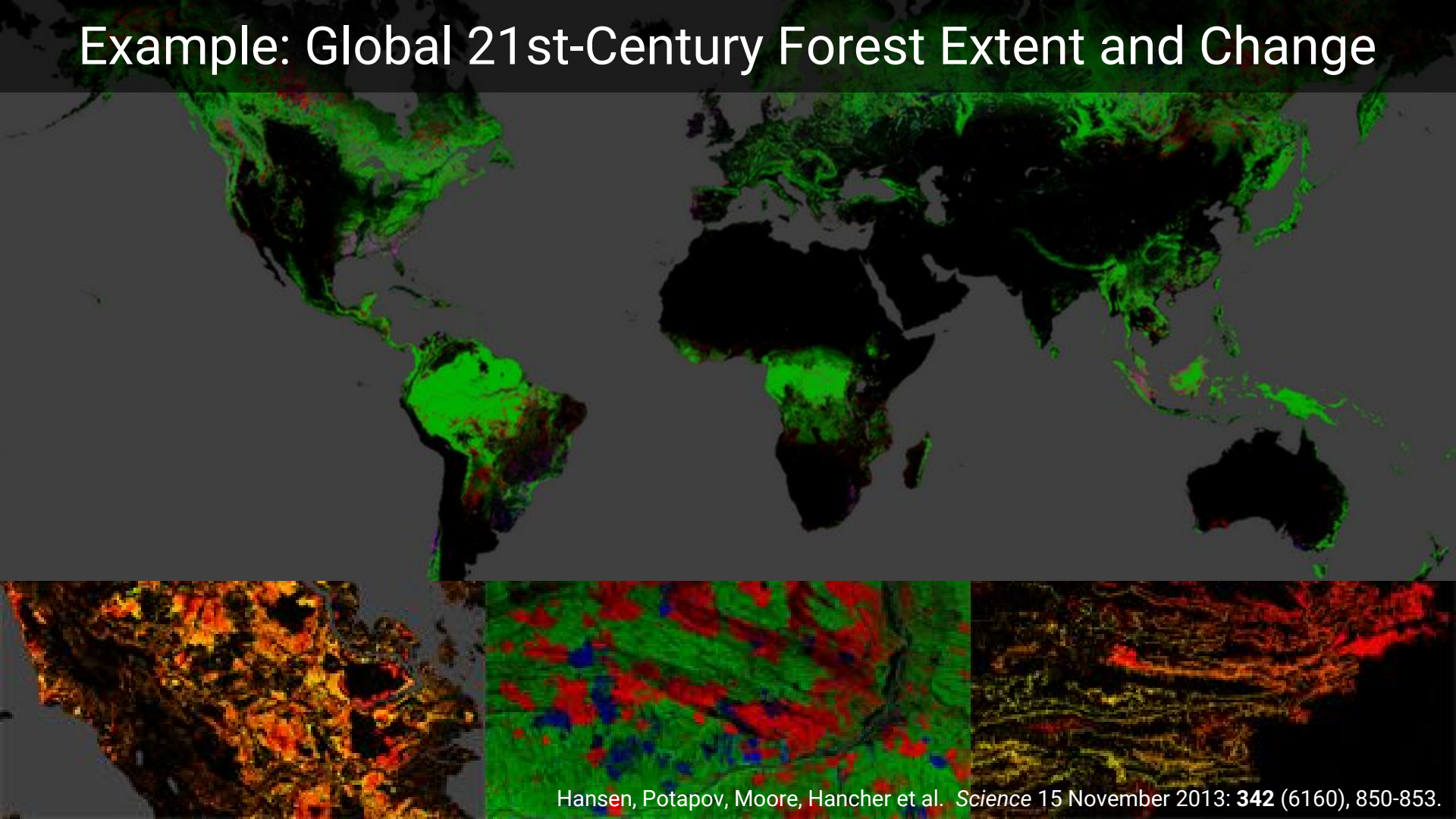
YOUR ALGORITHMS

+



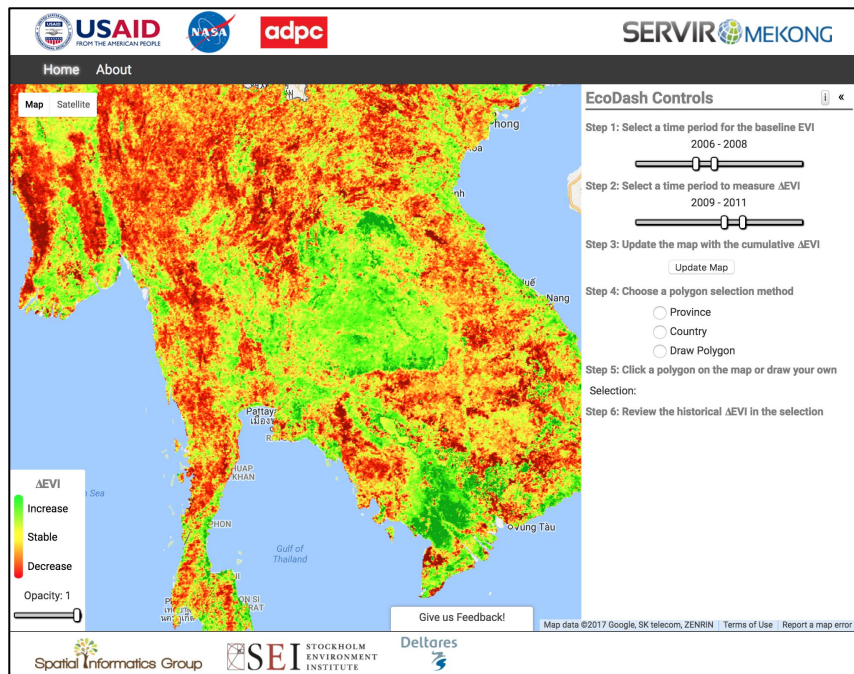
REAL WORLD APPLICATIONS

# Example: Global 21st-Century Forest Extent and Change

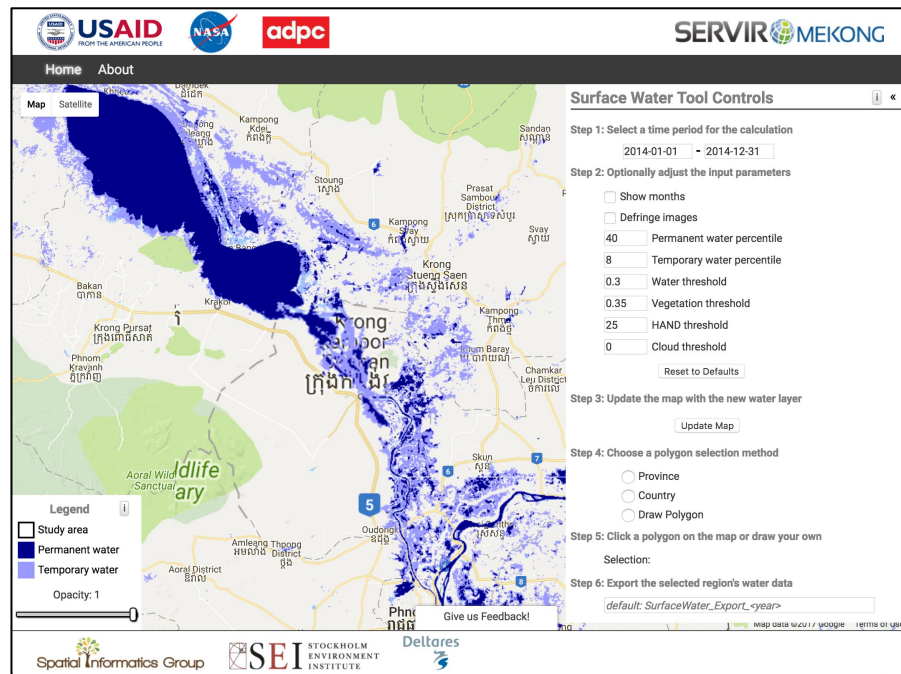


Hansen, Potapov, Moore, Hancher et al. *Science* 15 November 2013: **342** (6160), 850-853.

# Example: SERVIR Mekong Decision Support Tools



Eco-Dash



Surface Water Mapping Tool



# The Earth Engine Public Data Catalog

**Our (long-term) mission:** Organize **all the world's Earth science data** and make it universally accessible and useful, with computation on top.



Today:

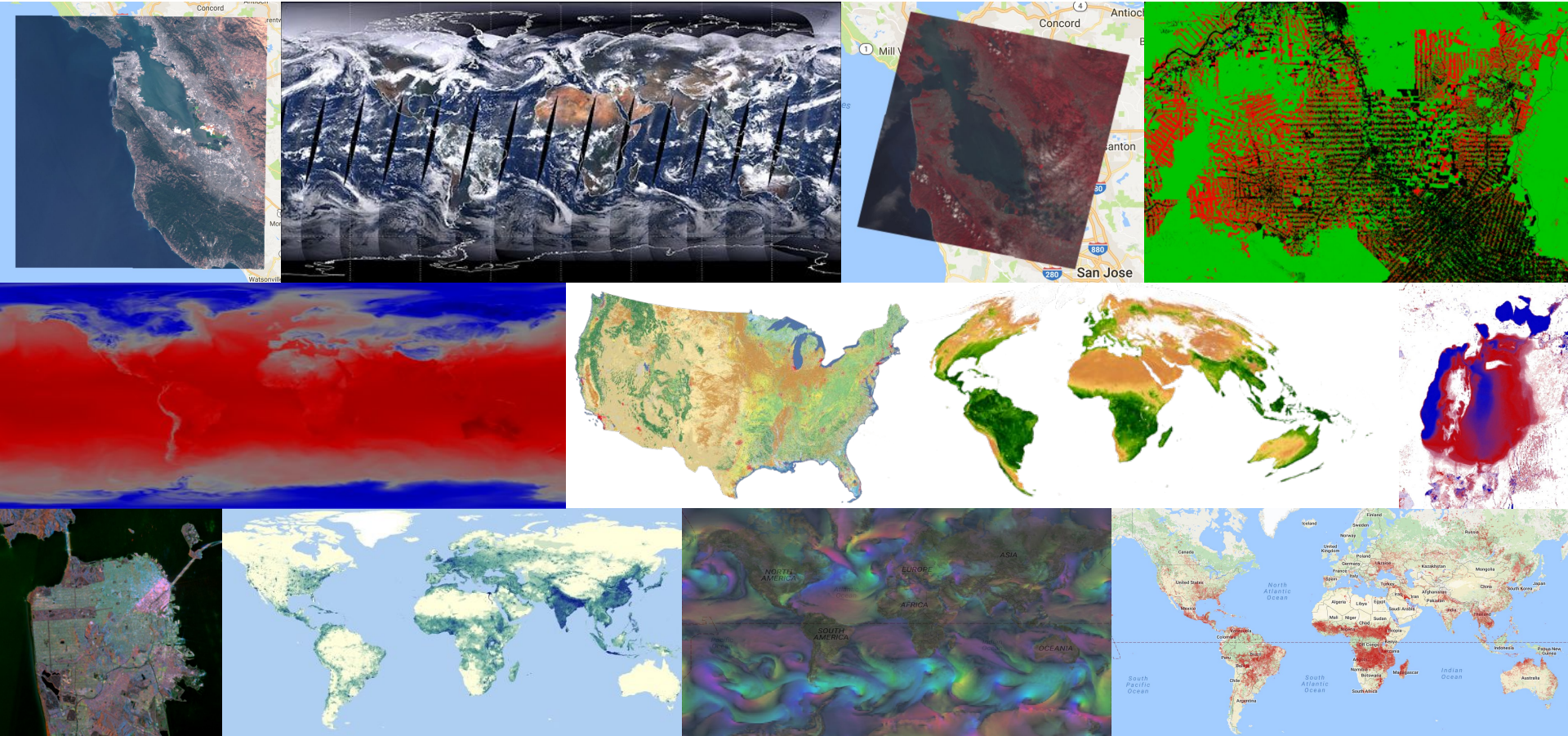
> 200 public datasets

> 11 million images

> 6000 new images every day

> 8 petabytes of data

# The Earth Engine Public Data Catalog





# Accessing Earth Engine from Google Cloud Platform

## Step 1: The Data Catalog





# Key API Concepts

Earth Engine data is organized into a hierarchical system of **Assets**.

- **Folder**: A listable container for other assets.
- **Image**: A single gridded raster, with arbitrary data bands and key/value metadata.
- **Image Collection**: A container of related images, indexed by their metadata.

# List a Folder or Collection

Get all assets in the folder for the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN).

**GET /v1/assets?parent=CIESIN**

```
{  
  "assets": [{  
    "kind": "earthengine#folder",  
    "path": "CIESIN/GPWv4"  
  }]  
}
```

In this case there is only one child folder, containing the Gridded Population of the World v4 (GPWv4).

# Get Information About an Asset

For images, this includes information about all the bands, projection, and properties.

```
GET /v1/assets/CIESIN/GPWv4/population-density/2000
```

```
{  
  "kind": "earthengine#image",  
  "path": "CIESIN/GPWv4/population-density/2000",  
  "updateTime": "2016-12-16T19:51:16.107Z",  
  "timestamp": "2000-01-01T00:00:00Z",  
  "bands": [  
    {  
      "name": "population-density",  
      "dataType": {  
        "precision": "FLOAT32"  
      },  
      ...  
      "sizeBytes": "198246654"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```



# Filter an Image Collection

Apply a spatial and temporal filter to Landsat 8.

```
GET /v1/images?parent=LANDSAT/LC8 \
  &start_time=2016-08-01T00:00:00.000Z \
  &end_time=2016-09-01T00:00:00.000Z \
  &region={"type":"Point","coordinates":[-122.085,37.422]}
{
  "assets": [{
    "kind": "earthengine#image",
    "path": "LANDSAT/LC8/LC80440342016227LGN00",
    "updateTime": "2016-08-30T00:54:56.281Z",
    "properties": {
      "CLOUD_COVER": 33.7400016784668,
      // ...other properties...
    },
    "timestamp": "2016-08-14T18:46:08.306Z",
    ...
  }
}
```

# Fetch Pixels

Raw or visualized image data in your chosen projection.

```
POST /v1/images:getPixels
{
  "asset_path": "LANDSAT/LC8/LC80440342017037LGN00",
  "pixel_grid": {
    "origin": {"x": 580635, "y": 4147365},
    "dimensions": {"x": 256, "y": 256},
  },
  "image_bands": ["B5", "B4", "B3"],
  "visualization": {
    "ranges": [{"min": 0, "max": 25000}]
  },
  "encoding": "JPEG"
}
```



# Early Lessons

- Keep it simple.
- Plan for more than just satellite imagery.
- Filter by space, time, and properties.

But...

- How best to search what data is available in your catalog?



A large, empty search input field with a thin blue border. A small vertical cursor line is visible on the left side. On the right side of the field is a small, colorful microphone icon, indicating voice search functionality.

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

# Integrate with Search

Make your archive crawler-friendly

Embrace and extend schema.org

W3C Data Catalog Vocabulary (DCAT)



Google Research Blog

The latest news from Research at Google

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## Facilitating the discovery of public datasets

Tuesday, January 24, 2017

Posted by Natasha Noy, Google Research and Dan Brickley, Open Source Programs Office

There are many hundreds of data repositories on the Web, providing access to tens of thousands—or millions—of datasets. National and regional governments, scientific publishers and consortia, commercial data providers, and others [publish data](#) for fields ranging from [social science](#) to [life science](#) to [high-energy physics](#) to [climate science](#) and more. Access to this data is critical to facilitating reproducibility of research results, enabling scientists to build on others' work, and providing data journalists easier access to information and its provenance. For these reasons, many publishers and funding agencies now require that scientists make their research data available publicly.

However, due to the volume of data repositories available on the Web, it can be extremely difficult to determine not only where is the dataset that has the information that you are looking for, but also the veracity or provenance of that information. Yet, there is no reason why searching for datasets shouldn't be as easy as searching for recipes, or jobs, or movies. These types of searches are often open-ended ones, where some structure over the search space makes the exploration and serendipitous discovery possible.

To provide better discovery and rich content for books, movies, events, recipes, reviews and a number of other content categories with Google Search, we [rely](#) on structured data that content

[goo.gl/iuHBey](https://goo.gl/iuHBey)