# 实验八 栅格数据处理

#### 8.1 演示实例

栅格数据由一系列的规则格网单元组成,用于表达专题、光谱及图像等数据,可以在一定空间范围内模拟连续变化的地理现象或图片数据。栅格数据模型用连续空间的像元代表要素,每个栅格单元都有一个值,用于表示某个位置的某种属性,如高程、反射率、颜色等。栅格数据分为两种类型:(1)专题数据,用于地理分析;(2)影像数据,用于地图的背景显示等。

打开栅格数据时需要使用栅格工作空间工厂 RasterWorkspaceFactory, 然后 再使用 IRasterWorkspace 接口提供的打开栅格数据集方法即可打开一个栅格数据集,访问栅格数据的流程如图 8-1 所示。

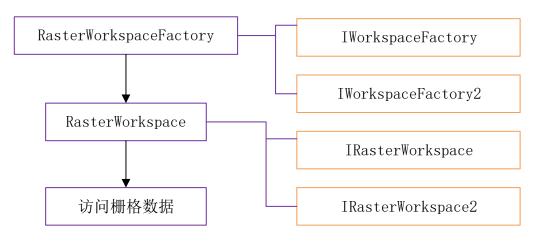


图 8-1 访问栅格数据流程

本例要实现的是创建一个具有三个波段的栅格数据集,并通过像素块操作的方式修改部分区域的像素值。具体步骤如下:

(1)新建"MapControl Application"项目,为项目命名为"Test8"并设置保存位置。创建完成后,在默认生成的窗体菜单 menuStrip1 控件上添加一个一级菜单为"栅格操作",在一级菜单"栅格操作"下添加二级菜单为"创建栅格数据集",如图 8-2 所示。

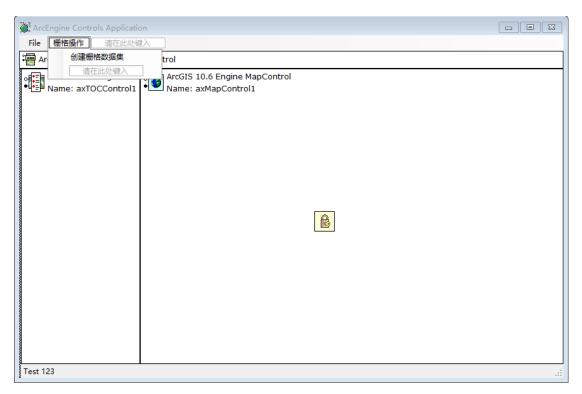


图 8-2 添加"创建栅格数据集"菜单

(2)为 Test8 项目添加新建项"Base Command"按钮命令,按钮命令类命名为"CmdCreatRaster"。选中项目"Test8",右键点击【添加】→【新建项】,如图 8-3 所示。

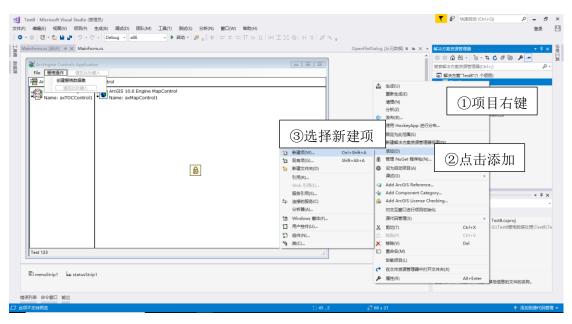


图 8-3 添加新建项

选择【ArcGIS】→【Extending ArcObjects】→【Base Command】,如图 8-4 所示。

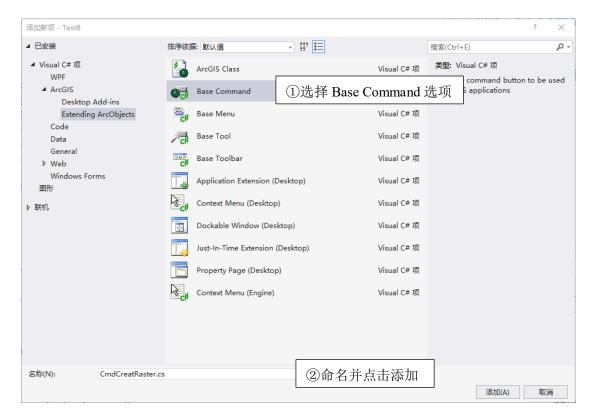


图 8-4 添加 "Base Command" 按钮命令类

(3) 为按钮命令类 "CmdCreatRaster"导入引用:

using System. Windows. Forms;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.DataSourcesRaster;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geometry;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;

为类"CmdCreatRaster"添加私有成员函数 CreatRasterDS,并修改 OnClick事件响应函数代码:

```
Dit: 创建栅格数据集并加载到当前地图

W创建并修改栅格数据集

private IRasterDataset CreatRasterDS(string filePath, string rasterName)

{

W创建栅格工作工厂

IRasterWorkspace2 rasterWorkspaceEx;

IWorkspaceFactory pWorkspaceFactory = new

RasterWorkspaceEx = pWorkspaceFactory.OpenFromFile(filePath, 0)

as IRasterWorkspace2;

IRasterStorageDef storageDef = new RasterStorageDef();

storageDef.CompressionType =

esriRasterCompressionType.esriRasterCompressionJPEG;
```

```
IRasterDef rasterDef = new RasterDef();
IPoint Origin = new PointClass();
Origin.X = 0;
Origin.Y = 0;
//生成100*100的栅格数据
int ColumnCnt = 100, RowCnt = 100;
double sizex = 10, sizey = 10;
int numBands = 3;
IRasterDataset rasterDataset = null;
rasterDataset = rasterWorkspaceEx.CreateRasterDataset(rasterName,
                              "TIFF", Origin, ColumnCnt, RowCnt, sizex,
                              sizey, numBands, rstPixelType.PT_FLOAT);
IRaster pRaster = rasterDataset.CreateDefaultRaster() as IRaster;
//读取50*50的栅格数据(左上角部分)作为像素块
int Width = 50, Height = 50;
IPnt blocksize = new PntClass();
blocksize.SetCoords(Width, Height);
IPixelBlock3 pPixelBlock3 = pRaster.CreatePixelBlock(blocksize) as
                                                         IPixelBlock3;
IPnt pnt = new PntClass();
pnt.SetCoords(0, 0);
pRaster.Read(pnt, pPixelBlock3 as IPixelBlock);
System.Array pixels0 = (System.Array)pPixelBlock3.get_PixelData(0);
System.Array pixels1 = (System.Array)pPixelBlock3.get_PixelData(1);
System.Array pixels2 = (System.Array)pPixelBlock3.get_PixelData(2);
//修改像素块的像素值
for (int row = 0; row < Height; row++)</pre>
    for (int col = 0; col < Width; col++)
         float value0 = 0, value1 = 0, value2 = 0;
         value0 = (float)Math.Abs(Math.Sin(row)) * row;
         value1 = (float)Math.Abs(Math.Sin(col)) * col;
         value2 = (float)Math.Abs(Math.Sin(row)) * col;
         pixels0.SetValue(Convert.ToByte(value0), col, row);
         pixels1.SetValue(Convert.ToByte(value1), col, row);
         pixels2.SetValue(Convert.ToByte(value2), col, row);
    }
pPixelBlock3.set_PixelData(0, pixels0);
pPixelBlock3.set_PixelData(1, pixels1);
pPixelBlock3.set_PixelData(2, pixels2);
//将像素块写回栅格数据集
IRasterEdit pRasterEdit = pRaster as IRasterEdit;
```

```
pRasterEdit.Write(pnt, (IPixelBlock)pPixelBlock3);
    pRasterEdit.Refresh();
    return rasterDataset;
public override void OnClick()
    // TODO: Add RasterCmd.OnClick implementation
    string pRasterFileName = null;
    string pPath = null;
    string pFileName = null;
    //调用系统"保存文件"窗体
    SaveFileDialog saveFileDialog = new SaveFileDialog();
    saveFileDialog.Filter = " (*.tif)|*.tif ";
    saveFileDialog.Title = "选择栅格数据存放位置";
    saveFileDialog.FilterIndex = 1;
    if(saveFileDialog.ShowDialog()==DialogResult.OK)
    {
        //获取栅格数据的保存路径和栅格数据名称
        pRasterFileName = saveFileDialog.FileName;
        if (pRasterFileName == "")
            return:
        //获取栅格数据的保存路径
        pPath = System.IO.Path.GetDirectoryName(pRasterFileName);
        //获取栅格数据的名称
        pFileName = System.IO.Path.GetFileName(pRasterFileName);
        IRasterDataset pRasterDataset = CreatRasterDS(pPath,pFileName);
        //将栅格数据集添加到当前地图中
        IRasterLayer pRasterLayer = new RasterLayerClass();
        pRasterLayer.CreateFromDataset(pRasterDataset);
        m_hookHelper.FocusMap.AddLayer((ILayer)pRasterLayer);
        m_hookHelper.ActiveView.Extent =
                                  m_hookHelper.ActiveView.FullExtent;
    }
```

(3) 双击主窗体菜单 menuStrip1 控件二级菜单的"创建栅格数据集",为其添加点击事件响应函数,代码如下:

```
MainForm.cs(节选) 功能: "创建栅格数据集"单击事件响应函数

private void toolStripMenuItem1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    ICommand command = new CmdCreatRaster();
    command.OnCreate(m_mapControl.Object);
    command.OnClick();
}
```

(4)编译并运行程序,点击"创建栅格数据集"命令,运行效果如图 8-5 所示。

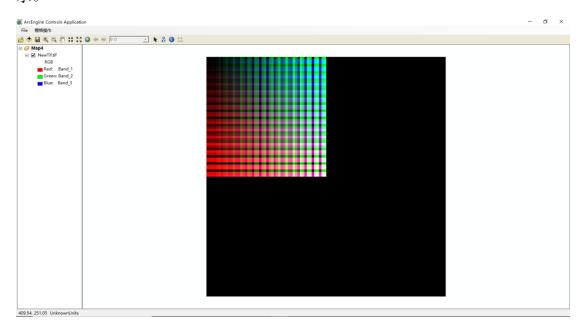


图 8-5 创建栅格数据集功能运行效果

## 8.2 实验目的

- (1) 了解栅格数据的结构,掌握栅格数据集的创建和渲染方法;
- (2) 掌握栅格数据的查询、统计和分析方法;

# 8.3 实验内容

- (1) 实现距离或方向栅格数据集的创建及渲染;
- (2) 实现栅格数据查询与统计;
- (3) 实现栅格数据等值线提取。

### 8.4 实验数据

见安装目录:

### 8.5 实验步骤

#### 8.5.1 创建距离或方向栅格

(1)为项目添加"Windows 窗体"新建项,窗体类命名为"FrmEucDistance", 修改窗体"Text"属性为"欧氏距离栅格",如图 8-6 所示。

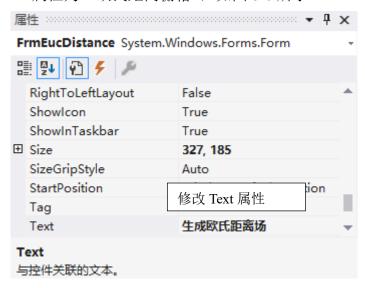


图 8-6 修该窗体 Text 属性

为窗体添加控件并调整页面布局,布局设计如图 8-7 所示。

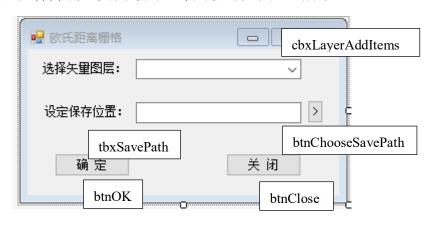


图 8-7 修改"欧氏距离栅格"窗体控件 Name 属性

(2) 首先为窗体类 "FrmEucDistance"导入引用:

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Controls;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.esriSystem;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geoprocessor;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.SpatialAnalystTools;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geodatabase;

```
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Display;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.DataSourcesRaster;
然后定义类私有成员变量:
private IHookHelper m_hookHelper = null;
private IMap m_map = null;
private IFeatureLayer m_FeatureLayer = null;
private string m_RasterFileName = null;
private string m_Path = null;
private string m_FileName = null;
```

再修改窗体的构造函数,代码如下:

```
public FrmEucDistance(object hook)
{
    InitializeComponent();
    if (m_hookHelper == null)
        m_hookHelper = new HookHelperClass();
    m_hookHelper.Hook = hook;
    m_map = m_hookHelper.FocusMap;
}
```

(3)在窗体打开时,为窗体 Load 事件添加响应代码,将地图中的所有矢量图层添加进 cbxLayerAddItems 组合框控件,代码如下:

```
private void FrmEucDistance_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    CbxFeatureLayersAddItems();
}
//将当前地图中所有矢量图层添加到组合框控件
private void CbxFeatureLayersAddItems()
{
    if (GetLayers() == null)
        return;
    IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers();
    layers.Reset();
    ILayer pLayer = layers.Next();
    while (pLayer != null)
    {
        if (pLayer is IFeatureLayer)
```

```
{
    cbxLayerAddItems.Items.Add(pLayer.Name);
}
pLayer = layers.Next();
}

//获取当前地图中所有矢量图层
private IEnumLayer GetLayers()
{
    UID uid = new UIDClass();
//筛选矢量图层
    uid.Value = "{40A9E885-5533-11d0-98BE-00805F7CED21}";
// IFeatureLayer
    if (m_map.LayerCount != 0)
    {
        IEnumLayer layers = m_map.get_Layers(uid, true);
        return layers;
    }
    return null;
}
```

(4) 当改变 cbxLayerAddItems 控件中的图层时,触发 SelectedIndexChanged 事件,添加响应函数代码如下:

```
功能: 选择图层变化时所触发事件响应函数
FrmEucDistance.cs (节选)
private void cbxLayerAddItems_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender,
                                                        EventArgs e)
{
   //如果CbxLayerAddItems控件中的图层不为空
    if (cbxLayerAddItems.SelectedItem != null)
    {
        string strRasterSelected = cbxLayerAddItems.SelectedItem.ToString();
        //获得选择图层
        m_FeatureLayer = GetFeatureLayer(strRasterSelected);
    }
}
//根据图层名获取图层
private IFeatureLayer GetFeatureLayer(string layerName)
   //通过所选择图层的名字来得到该图层
    if (GetLayers() == null)
        return null;
    IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers();
    layers.Reset();
    ILayer pLayer = null;
```

```
while ((pLayer = layers.Next()) != null)
{
    if (pLayer.Name == layerName)
        return pLayer as IFeatureLayer;
}
    return null;
}
```

(5)为设置栅格数据集保存路径按钮 btnChooseSavePath 的点击事件 OnClick 添加响应代码如下:

```
FrmEucDistance.cs (节选)
                           功能:设定栅格数据集保存路径和文件名
private void btnChooseSavePath_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
   //调用系统"保存文件"窗体
   SaveFileDialog saveFileDialog = new SaveFileDialog();
   saveFileDialog.Filter = "栅格文件(*.*)|*.tif|(*.tif)|*.tif";
   saveFileDialog.Title = "选择欧式距离栅格存放位置";
   saveFileDialog.FilterIndex = 1;
   if (saveFileDialog.ShowDialog() == DialogResult.OK)
   {
       //获取栅格数据的保存路径和栅格数据名称
       m_RasterFileName = saveFileDialog.FileName;
       if (m_RasterFileName == "")
           return;
       //获取栅格数据的保存路径
       m_Path = System.IO.Path.GetDirectoryName(m_RasterFileName);
       //获取栅格数据的名称
       m_FileName = System.IO.Path.GetFileName(m_RasterFileName);
       //在tbxSavePath中显示路径和名称
       tbxSavePath.Text = m RasterFileName;
   }
```

(6) 点击确定 btnOK 按钮,生成欧氏距离栅格图层并渲染;点击关闭(btnClose)按钮关闭窗体,代码如下:

```
Private void btnOK_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
Geoprocessor GP = new Geoprocessor();
GP.OverwriteOutput = true;
//使用GeoProcessor工具生成欧氏距离栅格
EucDistance eucDist = new EucDistance(m_FeatureLayer,
m_RasterFileName);
```

```
GP.Execute(eucDist,null);
    //pRasterLayer是生成的欧氏距离栅格图层
    IRasterLayer pRasterLayer = new RasterLayerClass();
    IWorkspaceFactory pWorkspaceFactory = new
                                           RasterWorkspaceFactoryClass();
    IRasterWorkspace pRasterWorkspace = (IRasterWorkspace)
                             pWorkspaceFactory.OpenFromFile(m_Path, 0);
    IRasterDataset pRasterDataset = pRaster
                               Workspace.OpenRasterDataset(m_FileName);
    pRasterLayer.CreateFromDataset(pRasterDataset);
    //渲染生成的欧氏距离场栅格图层
    RasterStretchColorMapRender(pRasterLayer);
    m hookHelper.FocusMap.AddLayer(pRasterLayer);
    m_hookHelper.ActiveView.Refresh();
}
//栅格图层渲染函数
public void RasterStretchColorMapRender(IRasterLayer pRasterlayer)
    try
    {
        IRaster pRaster = pRasterlayer.Raster;
        int intTransPValue = 30;
        IColor pFromColor = new RgbColorClass();
        //\text{Red} + (0x100 * \text{Green}) + (0x10000 * \text{Blue});
        pFromColor.RGB = 255 + 0x100 * 255;
        IColor pToColor = new RgbColorClass();
        pToColor.RGB = 0x10000 * 255;
        //新建栅格颜色拉伸渲染器
        IRasterStretchColorRampRenderer pStretchRender =
                    (IRasterStretchColorRampRenderer)pRasterlayer.Renderer;
        IRasterRenderer pRasterRender = default(IRasterRenderer);
        pRasterRender = (IRasterRenderer)pStretchRender;
        pRasterRender.Raster = pRaster;
        pRasterRender.Update();
        IAlgorithmicColorRamp pColorRamp = new AlgorithmicColorRamp();
        pColorRamp.Size = 255;
        pColorRamp.FromColor = pFromColor;
        pColorRamp.ToColor = pToColor;
        bool outvalue = true;
        pColorRamp.CreateRamp(out outvalue);
        pStretchRender.BandIndex = 0;
        pStretchRender.ColorRamp = pColorRamp;
        if (intTransPValue > 0)
```

对栅格数据集进行渲染用到的栅格数据集渲染对象(如图 8-8 所示)主要包括: (a) RGB 渲染器 RasterRGBRenderer 允许以"红、绿、蓝"合成方式组合多个波段,例如彩色航空影像; (b) 唯一值渲染器 RasterUniqueValueRenderer 用于使用随机颜色显示栅格图层的每个值,例如专题栅格图层可显示土壤类型或者土地利用的离散类别; (c) 分类颜色表渲染器 RasterClassifyColorRampRenderer 要求栅格数据集具有颜色映射表,否则要使用"添加颜色映射表"工具从其他栅格数据集中添加颜色映射表,或者直接导入一个色彩映射表(.clr)或者.act 文件,或者使用"唯一值"渲染器的颜色映射表;(d)拉伸颜色渲染器RasterStretchColorRampRenderer 用于以平滑渐变的颜色显示连续的栅格像元值,使用此渲染器显示单波段或者连续数据,例如影像、航空摄影或者高程模型中的数据; (e) 离散颜色渲染器 RasterDiscreteColorRenderer 可以使用一种随机颜色来显示栅格数据集中的值,该渲染器只能用于整型栅格数据集,而且不会生成图例。

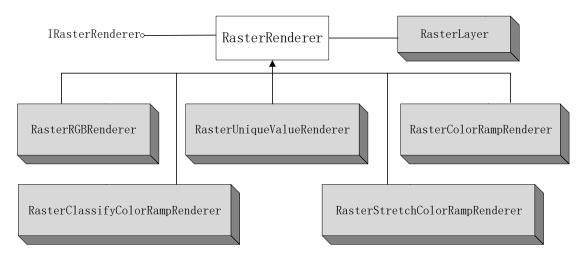


图 8-8 栅格数据集渲染对象

(7) 为主窗体菜单 menuStripel 添加"欧氏距离栅格"二级菜单,如图 8-9 所示。

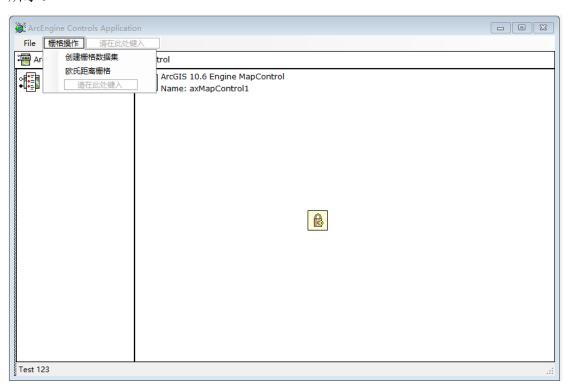


图 8-9 添加"欧氏距离栅格"二级菜单

双击此"欧氏距离栅格"二级菜单,调用窗体"FrmEucDistance"代码如下:

(8)编译并运行程序,添加实验数据后,打开"欧氏距离栅格"窗体选择 矢量图层、设置保存位置,如图 8-10 所示。

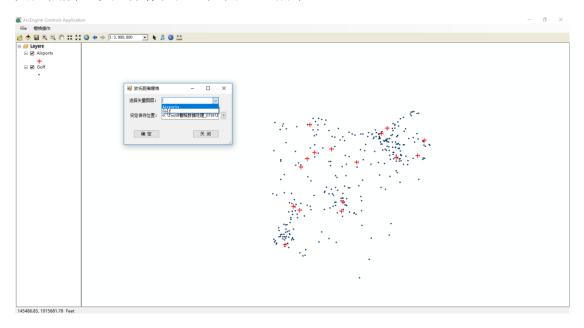


图 8-10 选择操作图层并设置保存位置

点击确定,程序运行结果如图 8-11 所示。

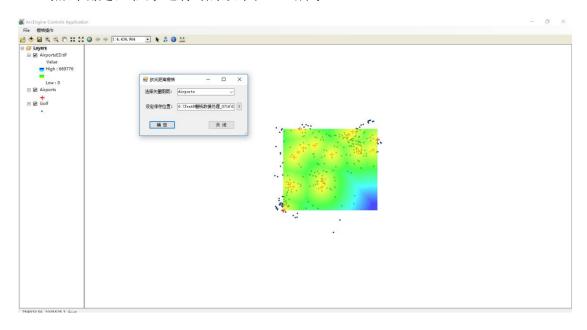


图 8-11 欧式距离栅格功能运行效果

### 8.5.2 查询栅格属性值工具

(1)为 Test8 项目添加"Window 窗体"新建项用于选择图层以供栅格像元属性值查询,名称为"FrmSelectRasterLayer",并修改该窗体"Text"属性为"选

择栅格图层",为窗体类"FrmSelectRasterLayer"添加窗体控件并修改各控件的Name 属性,具体界面设计如图 8-12 所示。



图 8-12 "选择栅格图层"界面设计图

在该窗体代码页导入引用:

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Controls; using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto; using ESRI.ArcGIS.esriSystem;

添加类私有成员变量:

```
private IHookHelper m_hookHelper = null;
private IMap m_map = null;
private IRasterLayer m_RasterLayer = null;
```

添加只读属性"IRasterLayer rasterLayer",用于获取选择到的栅格图层;修 改该窗体的构造函数,代码如下:

```
FrmSelectRasterLayer.cs(节选) 功能: 窗体类属性和构造函数

//只读属性获取选择图层

public IRasterLayer rasterLayer
{
    get { return m_RasterLayer; }
}

public FrmSelectRasterLayer(IHookHelper hookHelper)
{
    InitializeComponent();
    m_hookHelper = hookHelper;
    m_map = hookHelper.FocusMap;
}
```

(2) 将当前地图中的所有栅格图层添加进 cbxAddRasterLayers 控件,这个工作要在窗体 Load 事件中完成,代码如下:

```
FrmSelectRasterLayer.cs(节选) 功能: 栅格图层选择窗体 Load 事件
private void FrmSelectRasterLayer_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
```

```
CbxRasterLayersAddItems();
//将当前地图中的所有栅格图层添加到组合框控件
private void CbxRasterLayersAddItems()
    if (GetLayers() == null)
        return;
    IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers();
    layers.Reset();
    ILayer pLayer = layers.Next();
    while (pLayer != null)
        if (pLayer is IRasterLayer)
             cbxAddRasterLayers.Items.Add(pLayer.Name);
        pLayer = layers.Next();
    }
//获得当前地图的所有栅格图层
private IEnumLayer GetLayers()
    UID uid = new UIDClass();
    //筛选栅格图层
    uid.Value = "{D02371C7-35F7-11D2-B1F2-00C04F8EDEFF}";
    // IRasterLayer
    if (m_map.LayerCount != 0)
        IEnumLayer layers = m_map.get_Layers(uid, true);
        return layers;
    return null;
```

(3) 双击"确定"和"取消"按钮,添加按钮单击事件响应函数,当单击"确定"按钮时,获取选中的栅格图层,代码如下:

```
private void btnOK_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    //如果cbxAddRasterLayers控件中的图层不为空
    if (cbxAddRasterLayers.SelectedItem!= null)
    {
        string strRasterSelected = cbxAddRasterLayers.SelectedItem.ToString();
```

```
m_RasterLayer = GetRasterLayer(strRasterSelected);
    }
    this.Close();
}
private IRasterLayer GetRasterLayer(string layerName)
    //通过所选择图层的名字来得到该图层
    if (GetLayers() == null)
         return null;
    IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers();
    layers.Reset();
    ILayer pLayer = null;
    while ((pLayer = layers.Next()) != null)
         if (pLayer.Name == layerName)
             return pLayer as IRasterLayer;
    return null;
private void btnClose_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    m_RasterLayer = null;
    this.Close();
```

(4)为 Test8 项目添加新建项"Base Tool"工具,工具类命名为"ToolPixValue"。 选择项目 Test8,右键点击【添加】→【新建项】,具体操作如图 8-13 所示。

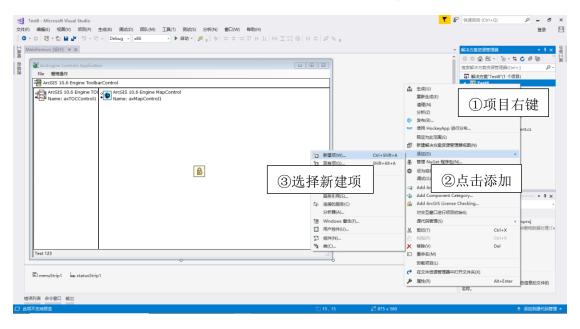


图 8-13 添加工具新建项

选择【ArcGIS】→【Extending ArcObjects】→【Base Tool】,具体操作如图 8-14 所示。

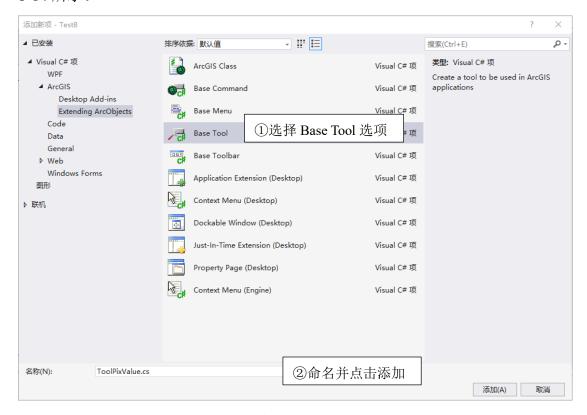


图 8-14 添加 "Base Tool" 工具类

(5) 首先为 "ToolPixValue.cs"导入引用:

using System. Windows. Forms;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geometry;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.DataSourcesRaster;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geodatabase;

在 OnClick 重载事件中添加代码调用"选择栅格图层"窗体并获取需要待查询的栅格图层,代码如下:

```
ToolPixValue.cs (节选) 功能: 调用窗体并获取待查询的栅格图层

public override void OnClick()
{

// TODO: Add ToolPixValue.OnClick implementation
FrmSelectRasterLayer FrmSelectRasterLayer = new
FrmSelectRasterLayer(m_hookHelper);
FrmSelectRasterLayer.ShowDialog();
m_rasterLayer = FrmSelectRasterLayer.rasterLayer;
```

}

(6)再添加栅格像元查询的类私有成员函数 GetPixValue: 在 OnMouseDown

重载事件中调用 GetPixValue 函数,代码如下:

```
ToolPixValue.cs (节选)
                               功能: 查询栅格像元值
//根据点坐标查询栅格像元值
public string GetPixValue(IRasterLayer pRasterlayer, IPoint pt)
    IRaster pRaster = pRasterlayer.Raster;
    IRasterProps rasterProps = (IRasterProps)pRaster;
    IEnvelope extent = rasterProps.Extent;
    IRelationalOperator pRO = pt as IRelationalOperator;
    if (!pRO.Within(extent)) //点坐标不在栅格范围内
        return null:
    IRaster2 pRaster2 = pRaster as IRaster2;
    //根据点坐标查询栅格行列号
    int row = pRaster2.ToPixelRow(pt.Y);
    int col = pRaster2.ToPixelColumn(pt.X);
    string strInquirePVResult = "Inquire Pixel Value Result:\n";
    IRaster2 r2 = pRasterlayer.Raster as IRaster2;
    IRasterDataset rasterDataset = r2.RasterDataset;
    IRasterBandCollection rasterBands = (IRasterBandCollection)rasterDataset;
    int i = 0, cntBands = rasterBands.Count;
    //根据点坐标查询栅格各波段像元值
    for (i=0;i<cntBands;i++)</pre>
    {
        strInquirePVResult += rasterBands.Item(i).Bandname + ": ";
        strInquirePVResult += pRaster2.GetPixelValue(i,col,row).ToString()
                                                                  + "\n";
    return strInquirePVResult;
}
//鼠标按下查询栅格像元值
public override void OnMouseDown(int Button, int Shift, int X, int Y)
    //// TODO: Add ToolPixValue.OnMouseDown implementation
    IPoint pPoint = m_hookHelper.ActiveView.ScreenDisplay.
                                 DisplayTransformation.ToMapPoint(X, Y);
    string msg = GetPixValue(m_hookHelper.FocusMap.get_Layer(0) as
                                                      IRasterLayer, pPoint);
    MessageBox.Show(msg);
```

(7) 在主窗体的菜单 menuStripe1 上添加"查询栅格属性值"二级菜单,如

#### 图 8-15 所示。

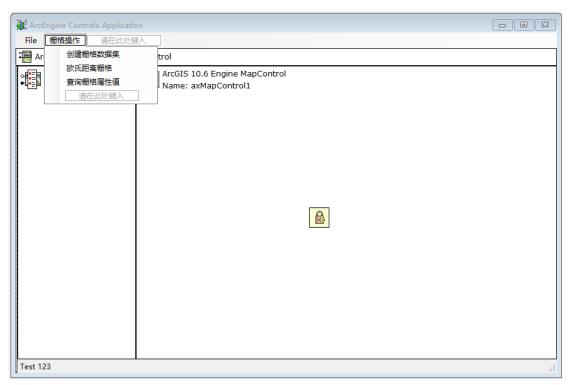


图 8-15 添加"查询栅格属性值"二级菜单

双击"查询栅格属性值"菜单,为其 Click 事件添加代码,代码如下:

(8)编译并运行程序,对前面生成的栅格图层,进行栅格查询操作,结果如图 8-16 所示。

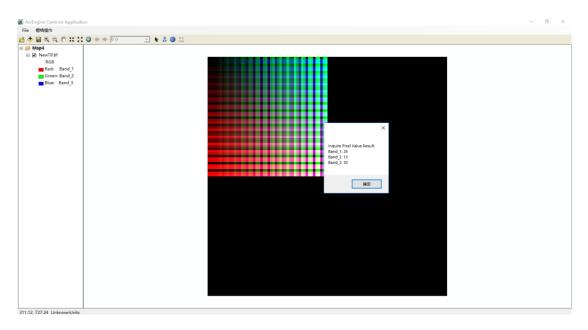


图 8-16 栅格查询功能运行效果

### 8.5.3 栅格数据集统计

(1)为项目添加"Windows 窗体"新建项,窗体类命名为"FrmStatistics",修改窗体"Text"属性为"栅格数据集统计"。为该窗体添加控件并调整页面布局,窗体界面设计如图 8-17 所示。



图 8-17 修改"栅格数据集统计"窗体控件 Name 属性

将控件 rtbxResult 的 "ReadOnly" 属性改为 "True", 如图 8-18 所示。

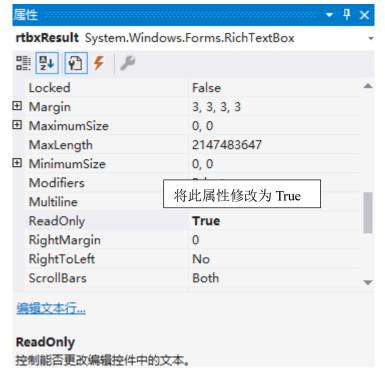


图 8-18 修改 rtbxResult 控件的 ReadOnly 属性

(2) 首先在"栅格数据集统计"窗体代码页导入引用:

using System. Windows. Forms; using ESRI. ArcGIS. Controls;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.esriSystem;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geodatabase;

using ESRI.ArcGIS.DataSourcesRaster;

然后定义类私有成员变量:

```
private IHookHelper m_hookHelper = null;
private IMap m_map = null;
private IRasterLayer m_RasterLayer = null;
```

再修改窗体类 "FrmStatistics"的构造函数,代码如下:

```
FrmStatistics.cs(节选) 功能:窗体类构造函数

public FrmStatistics(object hook)
{
    InitializeComponent();
    if (m_hookHelper == null)
        m_hookHelper = new HookHelperClass();
```

```
m_hookHelper.Hook = hook;
m_map = m_hookHelper.FocusMap;
}
```

(3) 将当前地图中的所有栅格图层添加进 cbxAddRasterLayers 控件,这个工作要在窗体 Load 事件中完成,代码如下:

```
FrmStatistics.cs (节选)
                               功能: 窗体 Load 事件
private void FrmStatistics_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
    CbxRasterLayersAddItems();
//将当前地图中的所有栅格图层添加到组合框控件
private void CbxRasterLayersAddItems()
    if (GetLayers() == null)
        return;
    IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers();
    layers.Reset();
    ILayer pLayer = layers.Next();
    while (pLayer != null)
        if (pLayer is IRasterLayer)
             cbxAddRasterLayers.Items.Add(pLayer.Name);
        pLayer = layers.Next();
    }
//获得当前地图的所有栅格图层
private IEnumLayer GetLayers()
    UID uid = new UIDClass();
    //筛选栅格图层
    uid.Value = "{D02371C7-35F7-11D2-B1F2-00C04F8EDEFF}";
    // IRasterLayer
    if (m_map.LayerCount != 0)
        IEnumLayer layers = m_map.get_Layers(uid, true);
        return layers;
    return null;
```

(4) 当选择或者改变 cbxAddRasterLayers 控件中的图层时触发

return null;

FrmStatistics.cs(节选) 功能:选择图层变化时所触发事件响应函数 private void cbxAddRasterLayers\_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender, EventArgs e) { //如果cbxAddRasterLayers控件中的图层不为空 if (cbxAddRasterLayers.SelectedItem != null) { string strRasterSelected = cbxAddRasterLayers.SelectedItem.ToString(); m RasterLayer = GetRasterLayer(strRasterSelected); } //通过名字来得到图层 private IRasterLayer GetRasterLayer(string layerName) if (GetLayers() == null) return null; IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers(); layers.Reset(); ILayer pLayer = null; while ((pLayer = layers.Next()) != null) if (pLayer.Name == layerName) return pLayer as IRasterLayer;

(5) 当点击"确定"按钮时,对选中的栅格图层进行统计,统计结果显示在 rtbxResult 控件中;添加栅格图层统计函数,并在"确定"按钮的 Click 事件中调用;点击"关闭"按钮时窗体关闭。代码如下:

```
FrmStatistics.cs(节选) 功能: 栅格统计函数和按钮 Click 事件

private void btnOK_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    RasterStistics(m_RasterLayer);
}
//栅格数据集数据统计
private void RasterStistics(IRasterLayer rLayer)
{
    IRaster2 r2 = rLayer.Raster as IRaster2;
    IRasterDataset rasterDataset = r2.RasterDataset;
    IRasterBandCollection rasterBands = (IRasterBandCollection)rasterDataset;
```

```
IEnumRasterBand enumRasterBand = rasterBands.Bands;
    string sRasterStisticsResult = "Raster Statistics Result:\n";
    //统计栅格图层各波段数据
    IRasterBand rasterBand = enumRasterBand.Next();
    while (rasterBand != null)
         bool tmpBool;
         rasterBand.HasStatistics(out tmpBool);
         if (!tmpBool)
              rasterBand.ComputeStatsAndHist();
         sRasterStisticsResult += GetRasterStistics(rasterBand) + "\n";
         rasterBand = enumRasterBand.Next();
    //统计结果在rtbxResult中显示
    rtbxResult.Text = sRasterStisticsResult;
//栅格某波段数据统计
private string GetRasterStistics(IRasterBand rasterBand)
    IRasterStatistics rasterStatistics = rasterBand.Statistics;
    string statisticsResult;
    statisticsResult = "" + rasterBand.Bandname + " Mean is: " +
                           rasterStatistics.Mean.ToString() + "SD is: "+
                           rasterStatistics.StandardDeviation.ToString();
    return statisticsResult;
private void btnClose_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    this.Close();
```

(6) 在主窗体的菜单 menuStrip1 控件中添加"栅格数据集统计"二级菜单项,如图 8-19 所示。

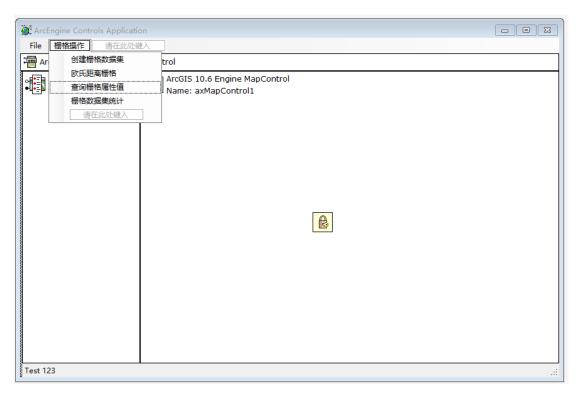


图 8-19 添加"栅格数据集统计"二级菜单项

双击此命令为 Click 事件添加代码调用"栅格数据集统计"窗体,代码如下:

```
MainForm.cs(节选) 功能: 调用"栅格数据集统计"窗体
private void 栅格数据集统计ToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    FrmStatistics frmStatistics = new FrmStatistics(m_mapControl.Object);
    frmStatistics.ShowDialog();
}
```

(7)编译并运行程序,对前面生成的栅格数据集图层进行统计,程序运行及统计结果如图 8-20 所示。

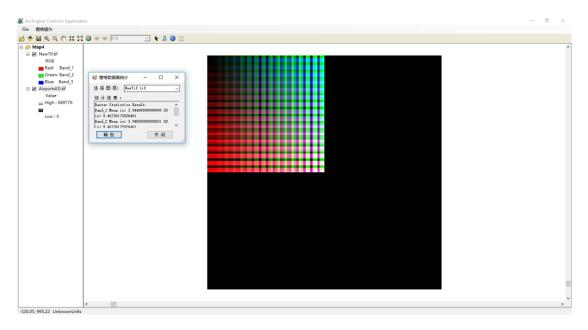


图 8-20 栅格数据集统计功能运行效果

### 8.5.4 提取栅格等值线

(1)为项目添加新建项 Window 窗体,命名为 "FrmCreatCoutour.cs",修改窗体 "Text"属性为"提取等值线",为窗体添加控件并调整界面布局,界面设计如图 8-21 所示。



图 8-21 修改"提取等值线"窗体控件 Name 属性

(2) 首先在 "FrmCreatCoutour.cs" 窗体代码页开头导入引用:
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Controls;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;

```
using ESRI.ArcGIS.esriSystem;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.GeoAnalyst;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geodatabase;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.DataSourcesFile;
然后定义类 "FrmCreatCoutour" 私有成员变量:
private IHookHelper m_hookHelper = null;
private IMap m_map = null;
private IRasterLayer m_RasterLayer = null;
private string m_ShapeFileName = null;
private string m_Path = null;
private string m_FileName = null;
```

再修改窗体类的构造函数,代码如下:

```
FrmCreatCoutour.cs(节选) 功能:窗体类构造函数

public FrmCreatCoutour(object hook)
{
    InitializeComponent();
    if (m_hookHelper == null)
        m_hookHelper = new HookHelperClass();
    m_hookHelper.Hook = hook;
    m_map = m_hookHelper.FocusMap;
}
```

(3)在窗体打开时,已经将当前地图中的所有栅格图层添加进组合框 cbxAddRasterLayers 控件,添加窗体 Load 事件响应函数代码如下:

```
FrmCreatCoutour.cs(节选) 功能: 窗体 Load 事件

private void FrmCreatCoutour _Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    CbxRasterLayersAddItems();
}
//将当前地图中所有栅格图层添加到组合框
private void CbxRasterLayersAddItems()
{
    if (GetLayers() == null)
        return;
    IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers();
    layers.Reset();
    ILayer pLayer = layers.Next();
```

```
while (pLayer != null)
        if (pLayer is IRasterLayer)
             cbxAddRasterLayers.Items.Add(pLayer.Name);
        pLayer = layers.Next();
    }
//获取当前地图中的所有栅格图层
private IEnumLayer GetLayers()
{
    UID uid = new UIDClass();
    //筛选栅格图层
    uid.Value = "{D02371C7-35F7-11D2-B1F2-00C04F8EDEFF}";
    // IRasterLayer
    if (m_map.LayerCount != 0)
        IEnumLayer layers = m_map.get_Layers(uid, true);
        return layers;
    return null;
```

(4) 当选择或者改变 cbxAddRasterLayers 控件中的图层时,触发 SelectedIndexChanged 事件, 其响应函数代码如下:

```
FrmCreatCoutour.cs (节选)
                         功能: 选择图层变化时所触发事件响应函数
private void cbxAddRasterLayers_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender,
                                                           EventArgs e)
{
    //如果cbxAddRasterLayers控件中的图层不为空
    if (cbxAddRasterLayers.SelectedItem != null)
    {
        string strRasterSelected = cbxAddRasterLayers.SelectedItem.ToString();
        m_RasterLayer = GetRasterLayer(strRasterSelected);
    }
//通过名字来得到图层
private IRasterLayer GetRasterLayer(string layerName)
    if (GetLayers() == null)
        return null;
    IEnumLayer layers = GetLayers();
    layers.Reset();
```

```
ILayer pLayer = null;
while ((pLayer = layers.Next()) != null)
{
    if (pLayer.Name == layerName)
        return pLayer as IRasterLayer;
}
return null;
}
```

(5)先设定等值线间隔、基本等值线和保存路径,当点击"确定"按钮时,对选中的栅格图层提取等值线;添加提取等值线函数,并在"确定"按钮的 Click 事件中调用;点击"关闭"按钮时关闭窗体。参考代码如下:

```
FrmCreatCoutour.cs (节选)
                          功能: 提取等值线函数和按钮 Click 事件
private void btnSetPath_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
   //调用系统"保存文件"窗体
    SaveFileDialog saveFileDialog = new SaveFileDialog();
    saveFileDialog.Filter = "(*.shp)|*.shp";
    saveFileDialog.Title = "选择等值线图层存放位置";
    saveFileDialog.FilterIndex = 1;
    if (saveFileDialog.ShowDialog() == DialogResult.OK)
        //获取等值线图层的保存路径和等值线图层名称
        m_ShapeFileName = saveFileDialog.FileName;
        if (m_ShapeFileName == "")
            return:
        //获取等值线图层的保存路径
        m_Path = System.IO.Path.GetDirectoryName(m_ShapeFileName);
        //获取等值线图层的名称
        m_FileName = System.IO.Path.GetFileName(m_ShapeFileName);
        //在tbxSavePath中显示路径和名称
        tbxSavePath.Text = m_ShapeFileName;
    }
private void btnOK_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    CreatCoutour(m_RasterLayer);
//提取等值线
private void CreatCoutour(IRasterLayer rasterLayer)
    IRasterLayer rLyr = rasterLayer;
    ISurfaceOp2 pSurfaceOp = default(ISurfaceOp2);
```

```
pSurfaceOp = new RasterSurfaceOp() as ISurfaceOp2;
    IGeoDataset pRasterDataset = rLyr as IGeoDataset;
    IWorkspace pShpWS = default(IWorkspace);
    //打开Shapefile工作空间
    IWorkspaceFactory pShpWorkspaceFactory = new
                                            ShapefileWorkspaceFactory();
    pShpWS = pShpWorkspaceFactory.OpenFromFile(m Path, 0);
    //提取等值线
    pSurfaceOp = new RasterSurfaceOp() as ISurfaceOp2;
    IRasterAnalysisEnvironment pRasterAEnv =
                                  (IRasterAnalysisEnvironment)pSurfaceOp;
    pRasterAEnv.OutWorkspace = pShpWS;
    IGeoDataset pOutput = default(IGeoDataset);
    IFeatureClass pFeatureClass = default(IFeatureClass);
    IFeatureLayer pFLayer = default(IFeatureLayer);
    string strInterval = tbxCoutourInterval.Text;
    string strBase = tbxBasicCoutour.Text;
    double douInterval = Convert.ToDouble(strInterval);
    double douBase = Convert.ToDouble(strBase);
    object tmpbase;
    tmpbase = (object)douBase;
    object tmpmy = 1;
    pOutput = pSurfaceOp.Contour(pRasterDataset, douInterval,
                                                    ref tmpbase, ref tmpmy);
    pFeatureClass = (IFeatureClass)pOutput;
    //添加等值线到当前地图
    pFLayer = new FeatureLayer();
    pFLayer.FeatureClass = pFeatureClass;
    IGeoFeatureLayer pGeoFL = default(IGeoFeatureLayer);
    pGeoFL = (IGeoFeatureLayer)pFLayer;
    pGeoFL.DisplayAnnotation = false;
    pGeoFL.DisplayField = "CONTOUR";
    pGeoFL.Name = m_FileName;
    m_hookHelper.FocusMap.AddLayer(pGeoFL);
private void btnClose_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    this.Close();
```

(6) 在主窗体的菜单 menuStrip1 控件中添加"提取等值线"二级菜单项,如图 8-22 所示。

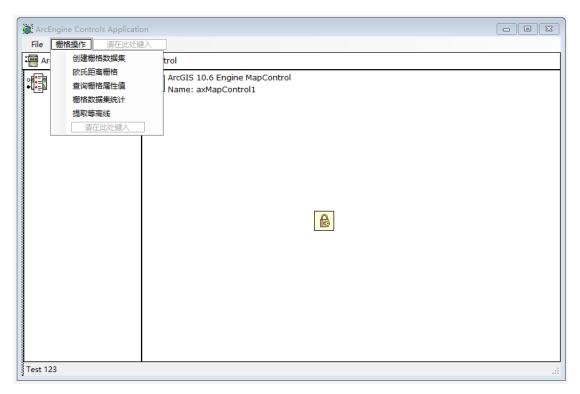


图 8-22 添加"提取等值线"二级菜单

双击"提取等值线"菜单命令,为 Click 事件添加代码调用"提取等值线" 窗体,代码如下:

(7)编译并运行程序后设置参数,程序运行结果如图 8-23 所示。

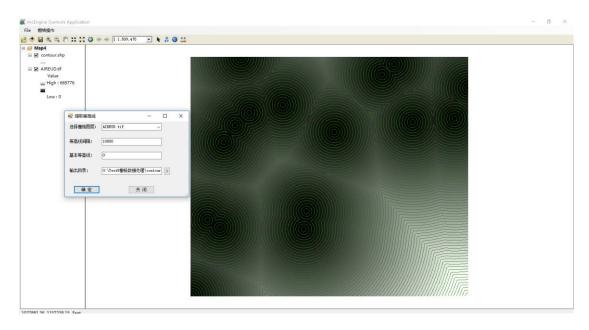


图 8-23 等值线提取功能运行效果