Week 5 Assignment: Training and Teaching and Automating with ArcGIS Pro

Jeremy A. Beard

Regis University: Anderson College of Business and Computing

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Genie Hays

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In this week's assignment, we explore two tutorials that cover model training and testing, as well as automation. The first tutorial (*Train a Model to Identify Street Signs*, n.d.) teaches us how to use survey data taken with a smartphone to train a model to distinguish between street signs. We end up with a smartphone app that can successfully predict whether a sign is a Stop sign or a Speed Limit sign, with a high degree of confidence. The second tutorial (*Schedule Automated Near Real-time Data Updates*, n.d.) explores how to automate a script to update a database with the most recent information concerning Texas GIS data. It also deals with updating the style of this data display so it has a specific color scale and size. Let's get started!

Train a Model to Identify Street Signs

In the first section of the assignment, we follow a tutorial which teaches us how to train models with GIS data. We first import a survey from the tutorial, and then we add all related pictures to the Stop sign and Speed sign categories. This helps to train the model we will create. We used ArcGIS Survey123 for this effort as it made for easy integration across all the ArcGIS software packages. There were 70 example images to load in and train the model with. These were all imported into this survey object.

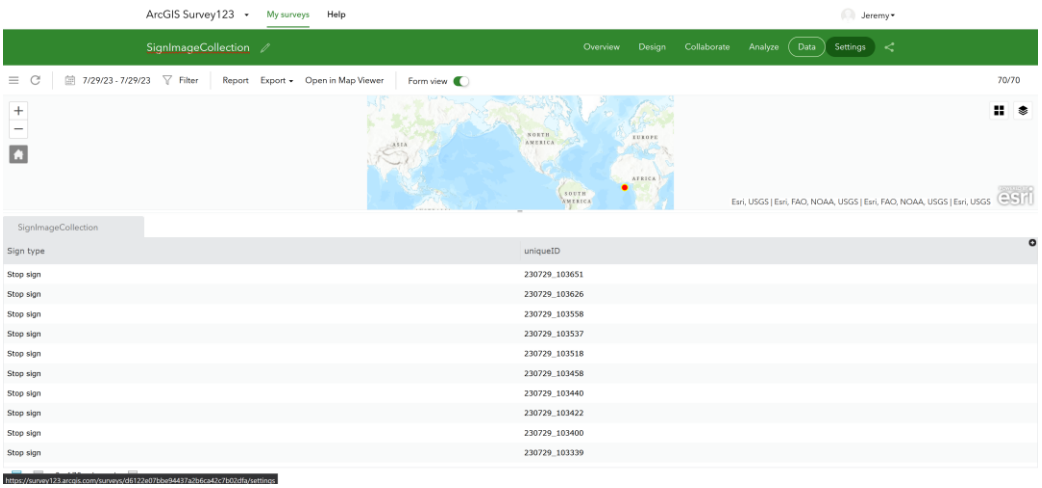

Figure 1: After loading all 70 images into ArcGIS Survey123 Connect

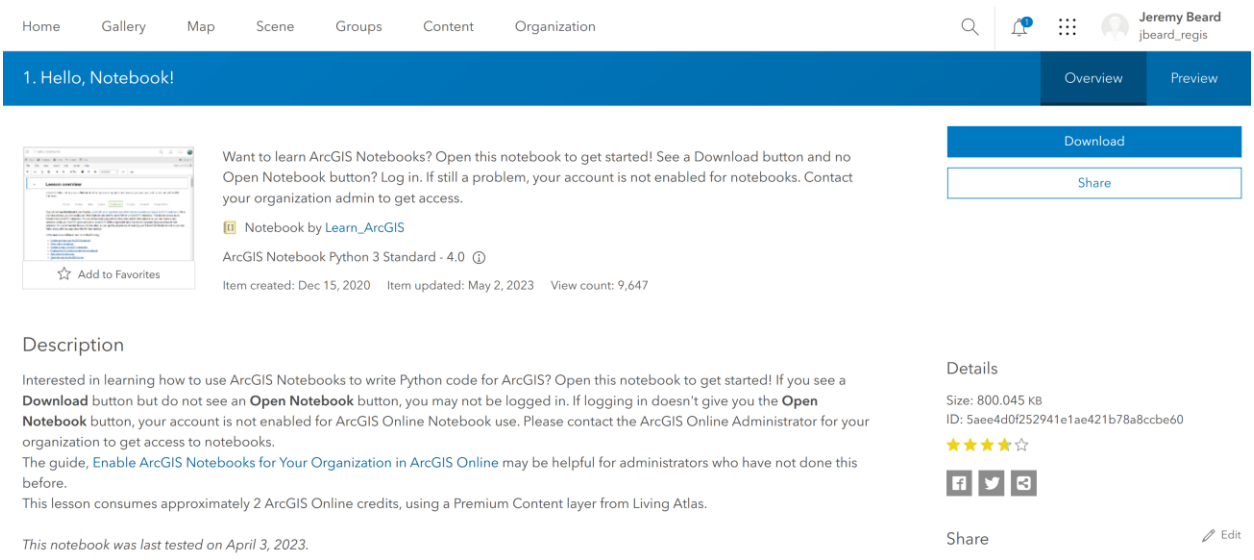

Figure 2: Showing account not enabled for ArcGIS Online Notebook use

In Figure 2 above, it is shown that our account is not enabled for ArcGIS Online Notebooks. Therefore, we will download the trained model as the instructions direct us to do in the event of not having Notebooks access. We then download a second survey which is the testing survey, now that the model is trained. Using this second survey, we can show that we

have trained the model well enough to be able to predict whether a street sign is a Stop sign or a Speed sign. Our smartphone shows us a specific percentage confidence level when we predict each instance.

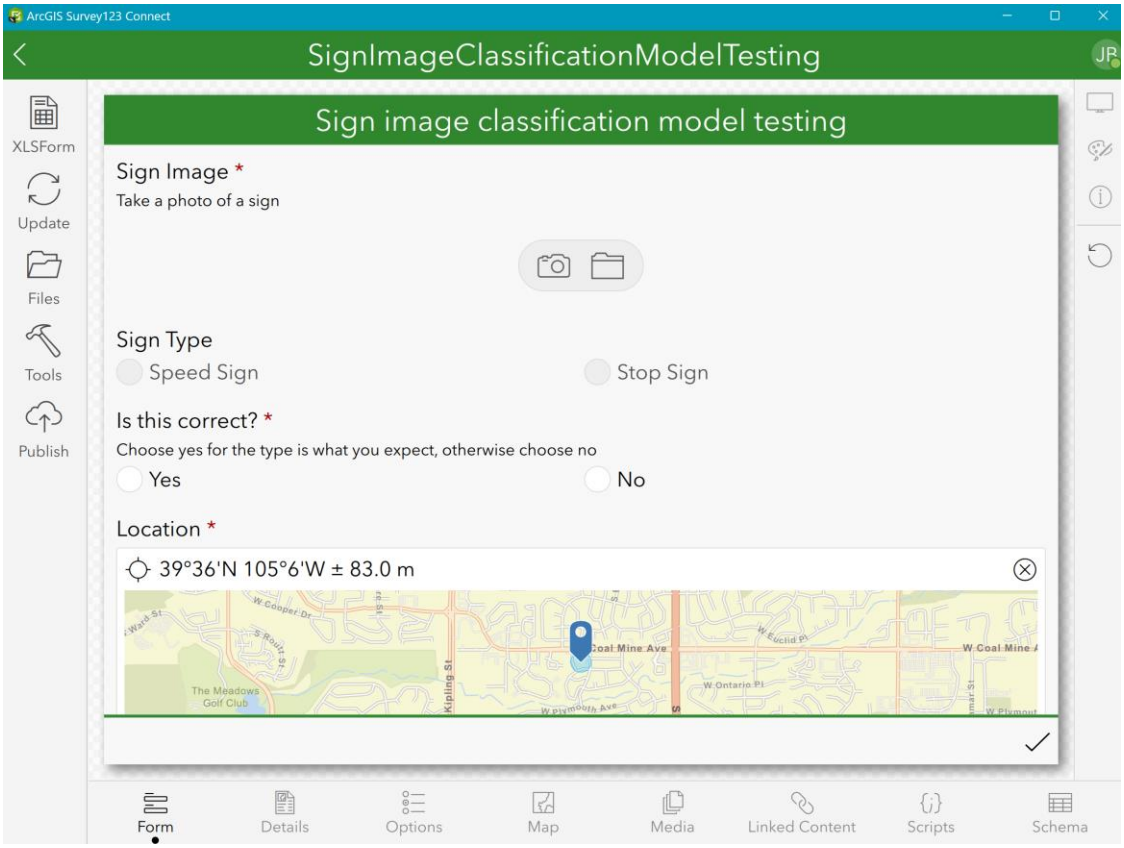

Figure 3: Importing the second survey

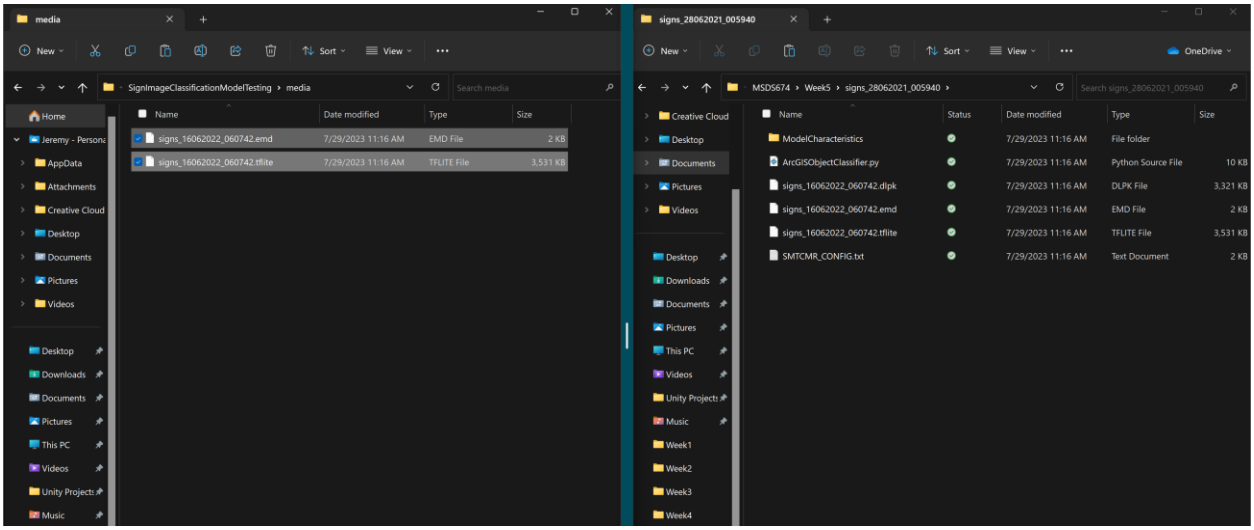

Figure 4: Copying 2 files from downloaded model to new survey directory

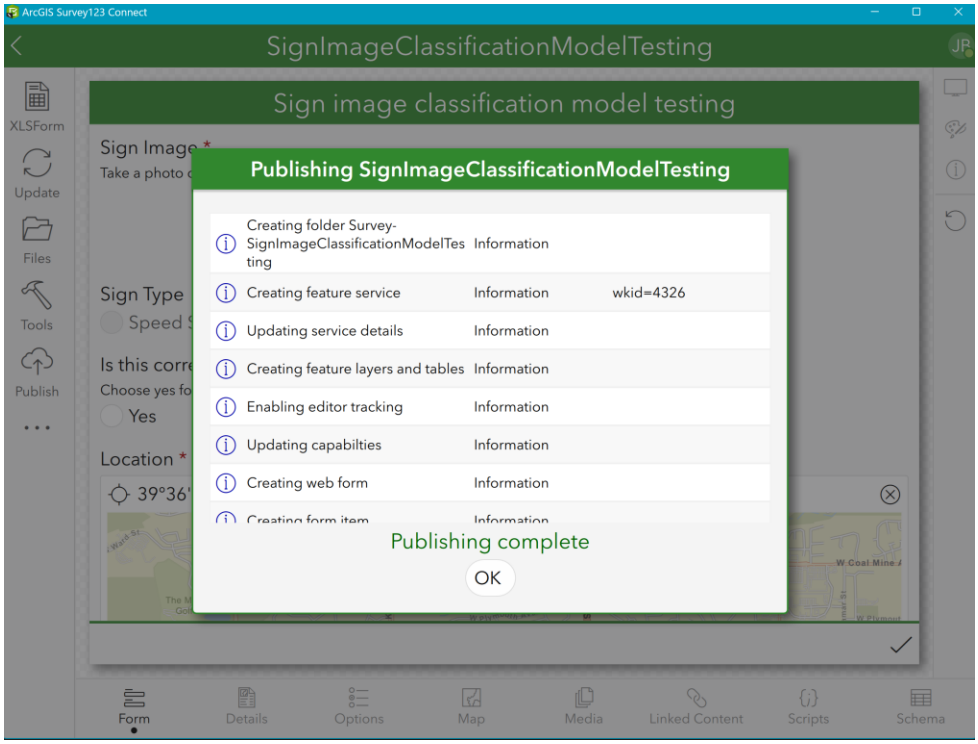

Figure 5: Publishing the 2nd survey

After the 2nd survey is published, it's time to test it out. We download the survey on our phones via the Survey123 app. After we can access the survey on our phones, we take pictures with our phones to test the model. Notice the percentage values at the top of each image. These are the percentage confidence levels mentioned previously. It seems that the model is able to predict photo classification with a high degree of confidence! The confidence level is reduced slightly if the phone is moving a lot when taking the picture.

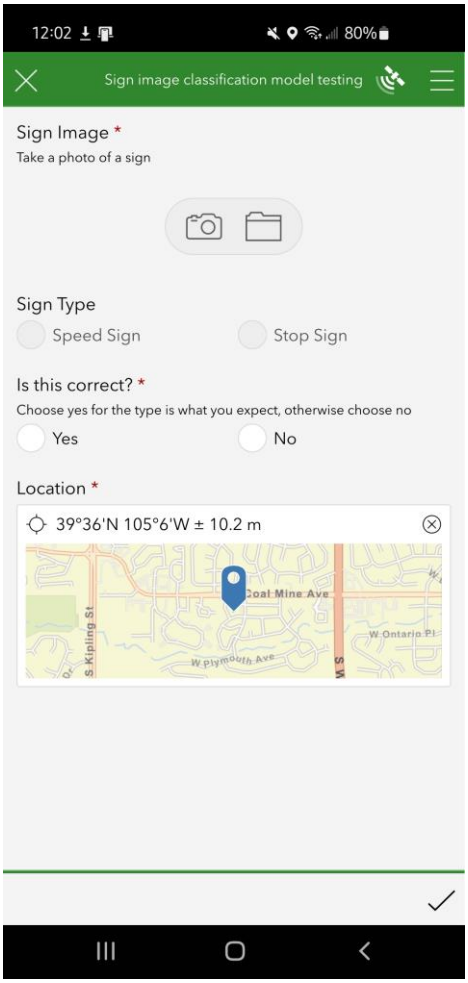

Figure 6: Phone interface of 2nd survey

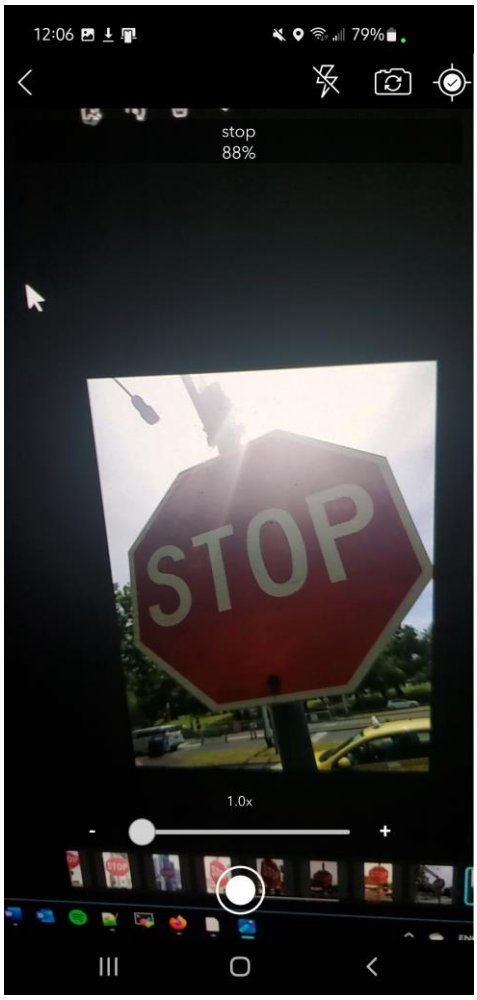

Figure 7: Predicting stop sign image with 88% confidence

Figure 8: Predicting Stop sign with 100% confidence

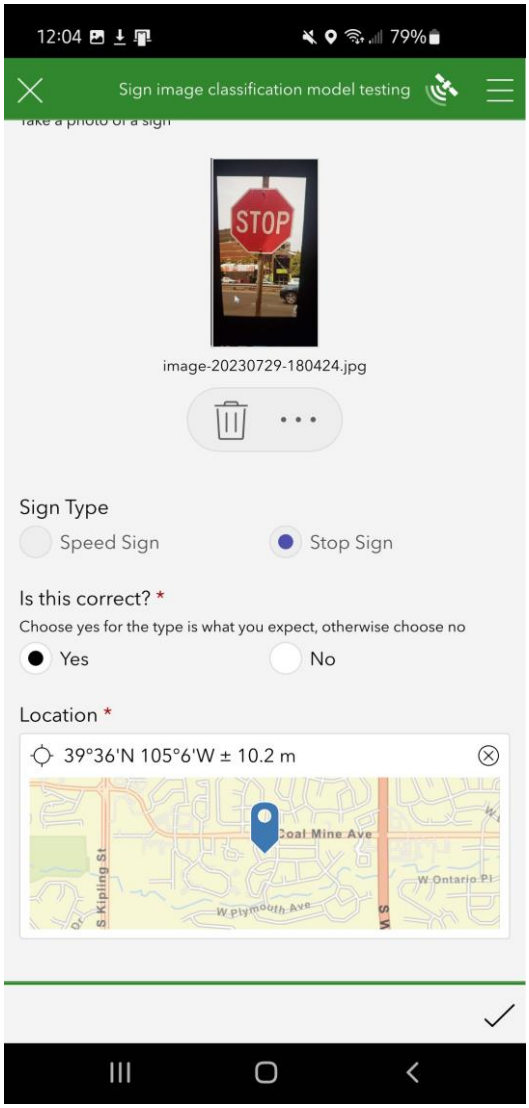

Figure 9: Stop sign prediction validation screen

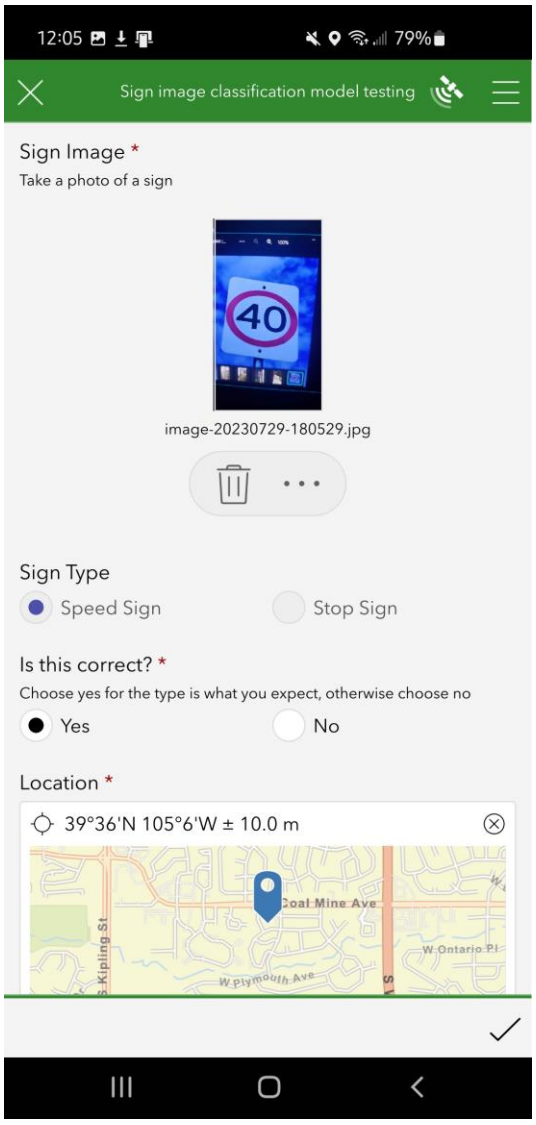

Figure 10: Speed sign prediction validation screen

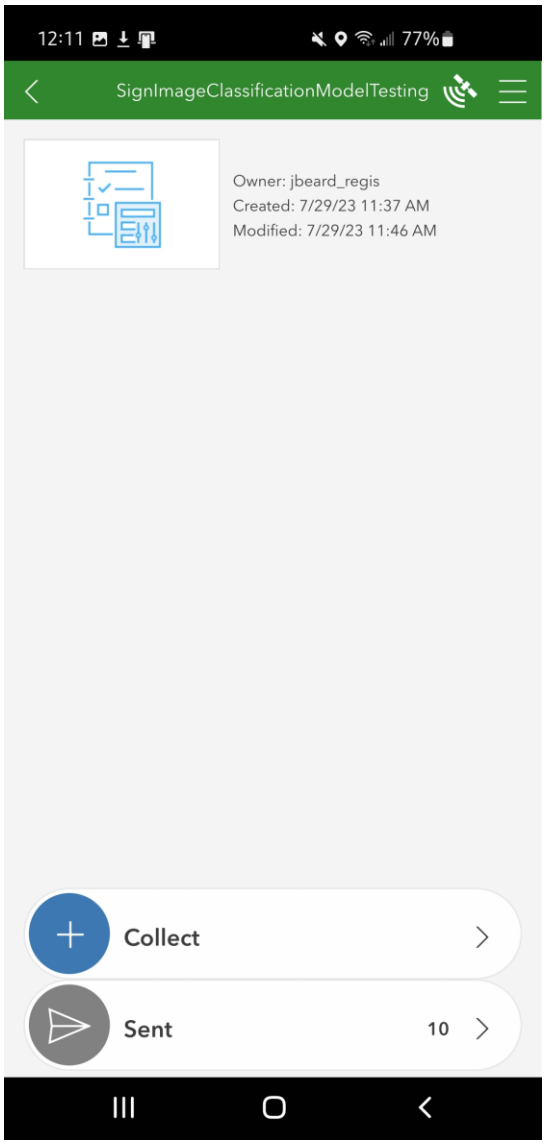

Figure 11: Validation of 10 images

Figures 6 through 11 show us how the model is able to predict whether an image shows a Stop sign or Speed sign, with a shown degree of confidence. Usually the percentage confidence shown is quite high. This has to do with what specific images were used to train the model vs. test the model. This completes the first section of the assignment for this week!

Schedule Automated Near Real-Time Data Updates

In the next part of the assignment, we explore a dataset that is centered around reservoir water levels in Texas. This specific section was labeled as “Teach with ArcGIS Notebooks” in both the Assignment section and Discussion section of WorldClass, and referenced Traffic Collision data in these two WorldClass sections. This was inconsistent with the information and content actually found in the hyperlink and as a result, the hyperlink was followed. Please advise if this is incorrect.

Publish a Feature Service

The first step of this tutorial is to download the specific GeoJSON data. A link was given and proper instructions to find the download link. The file downloaded was a simple JSON file giving us different reservoir lat-lon data as well as other parameters. This GeoJSON file was then added as a feature layer to the content available.

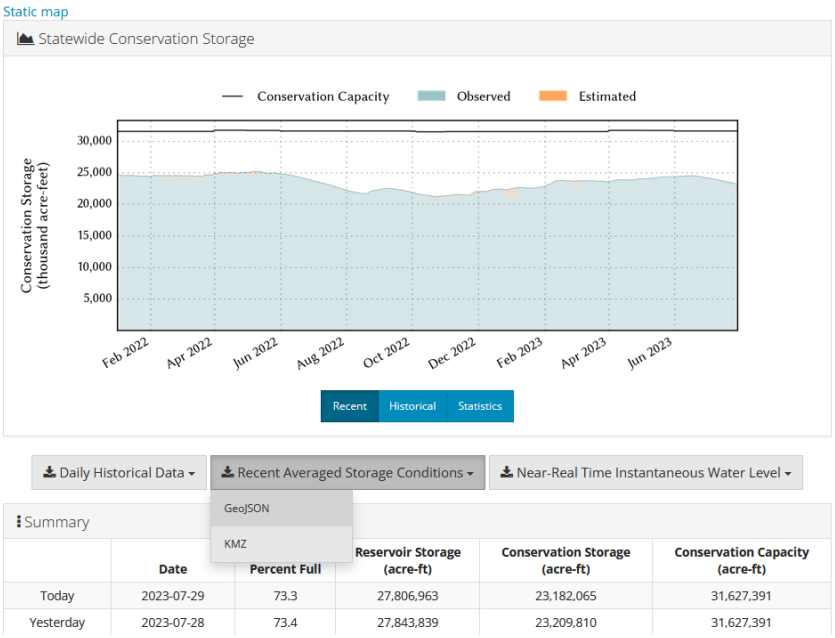

Figure 12: Downloading Texas GeoJSON data

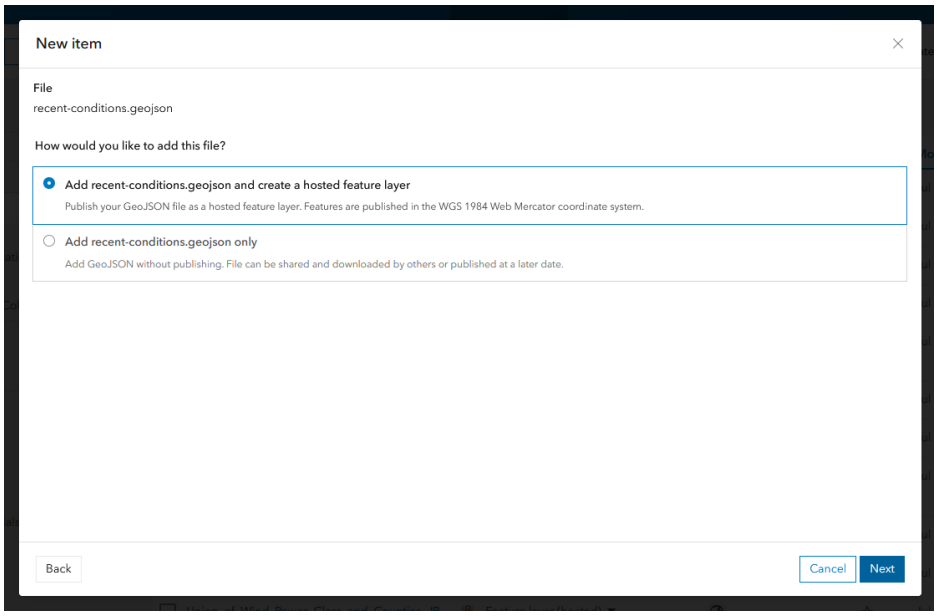

Figure 13: Adding the recent-conditions.geojson file to the ArcGIS Online content

Create a Hosted Feature Layer View

After the Texas GeoJSON data is downloaded and added to the ArcGIS Online content, we then create a layer with this data contained within. We click “Create View Layer” and follow the instructions provided.

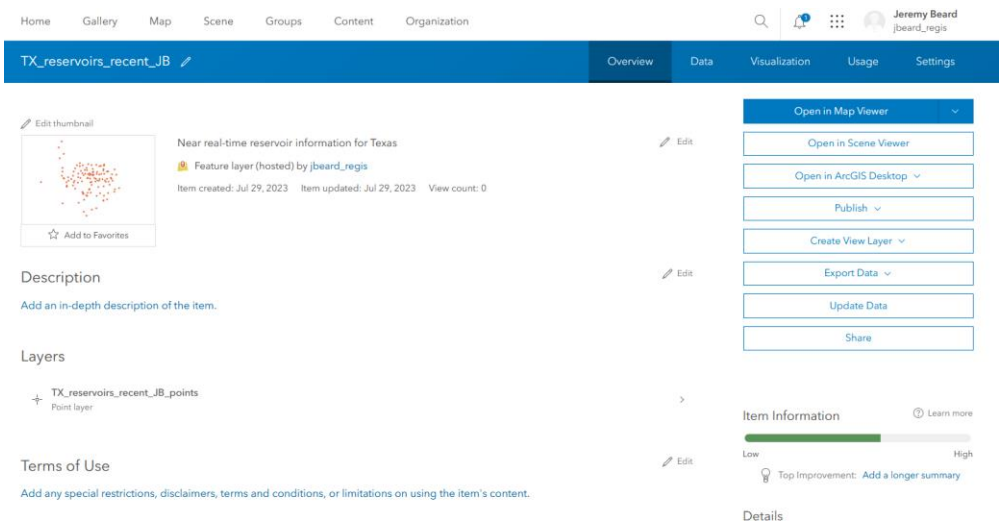

Figure 14: After creating and saving the TX_reservoirs_recent_JB item

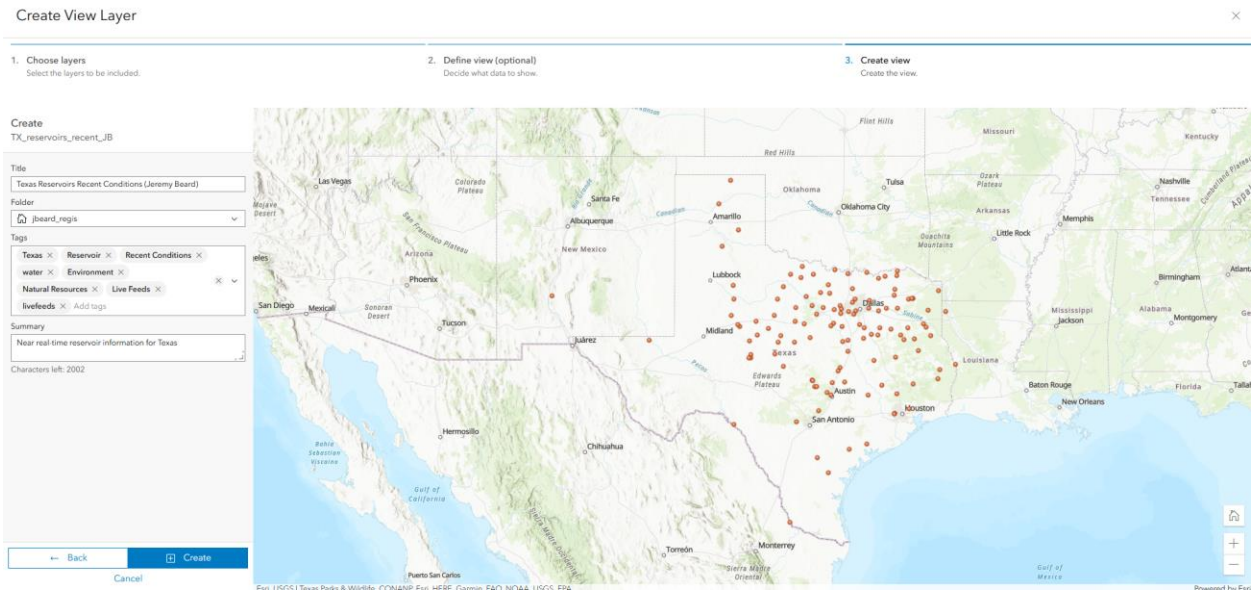

Figure 15: Creating a view layer using the Texas data

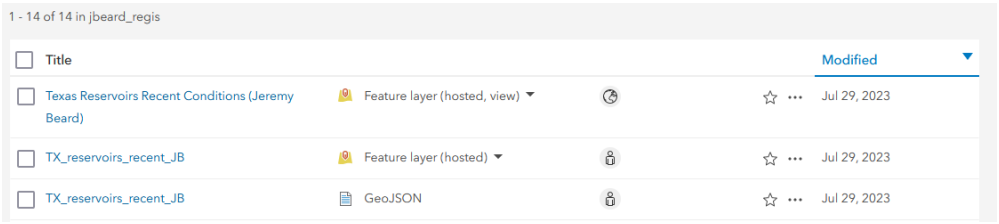

Figure 16: Relevant content in ArcGIS Online

Figure 16 shows us what relevant content we should have in our library after the steps previously were followed. After creating this content, we open the newly created Texas Reservoirs Recent Conditions layer and configure it to have a specific color scale as well as size. We also change the basemap to be a gray color and add a convenient pop-up to tell the user how full each reservoir is, as well as its name and date updated. These operations are all shown in Figures 17 through 20. Figure 20 shows the final style configuration.

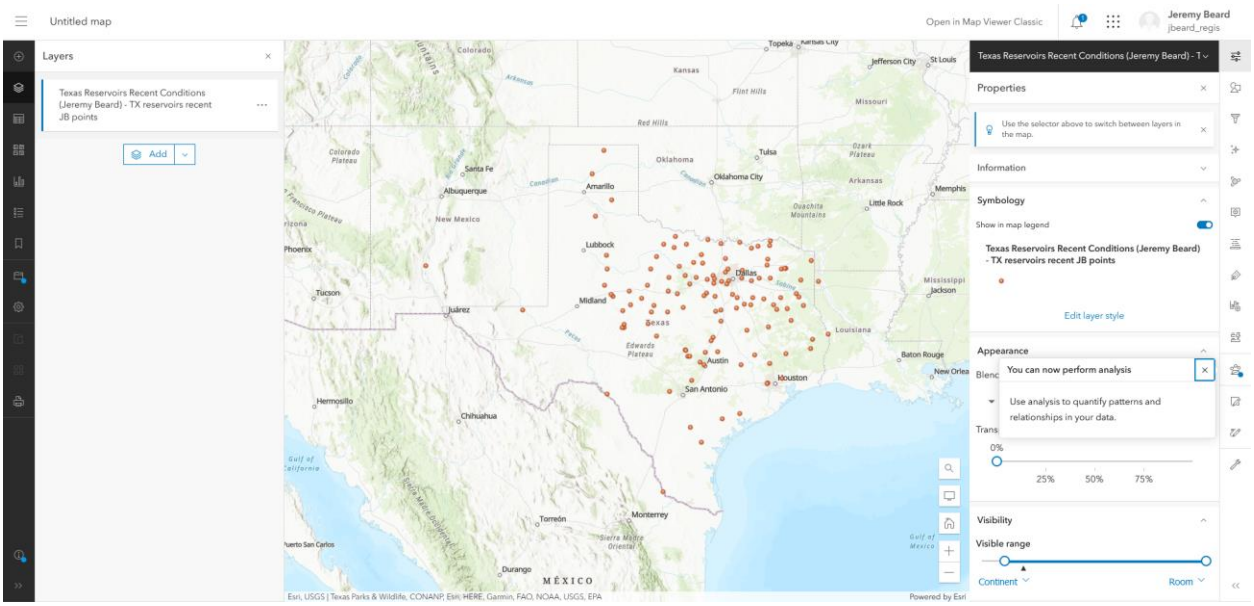

Figure 17: Opening the Texas Reservoirs Recent Conditions layer

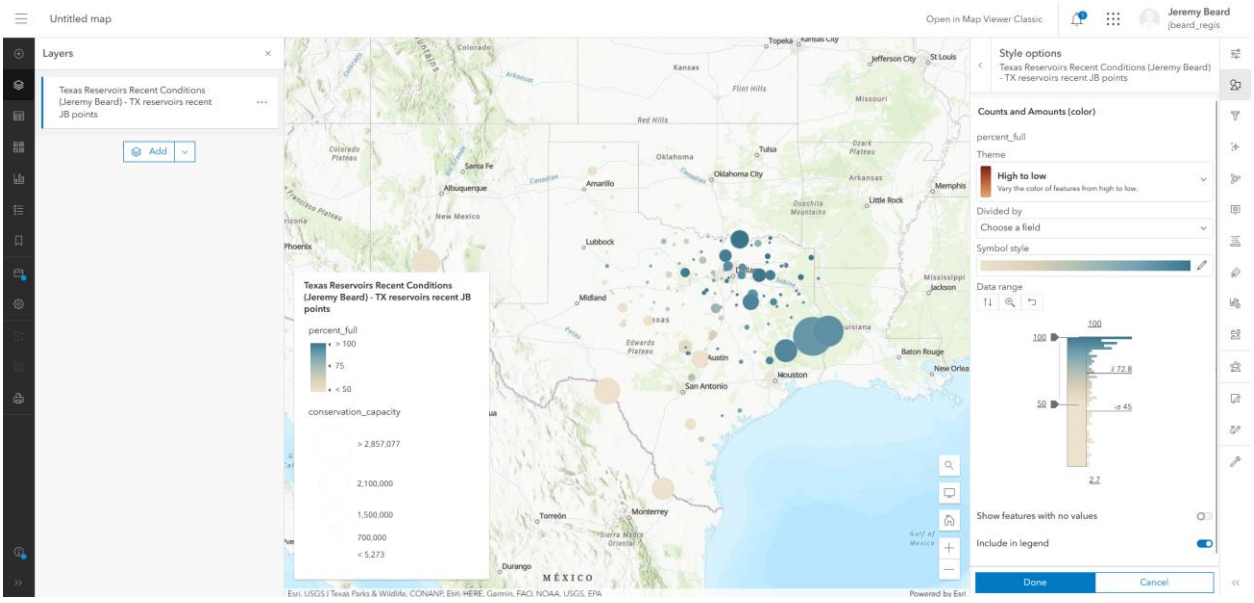

Figure 18: Configuring the “Counts and Amounts (color)” fields

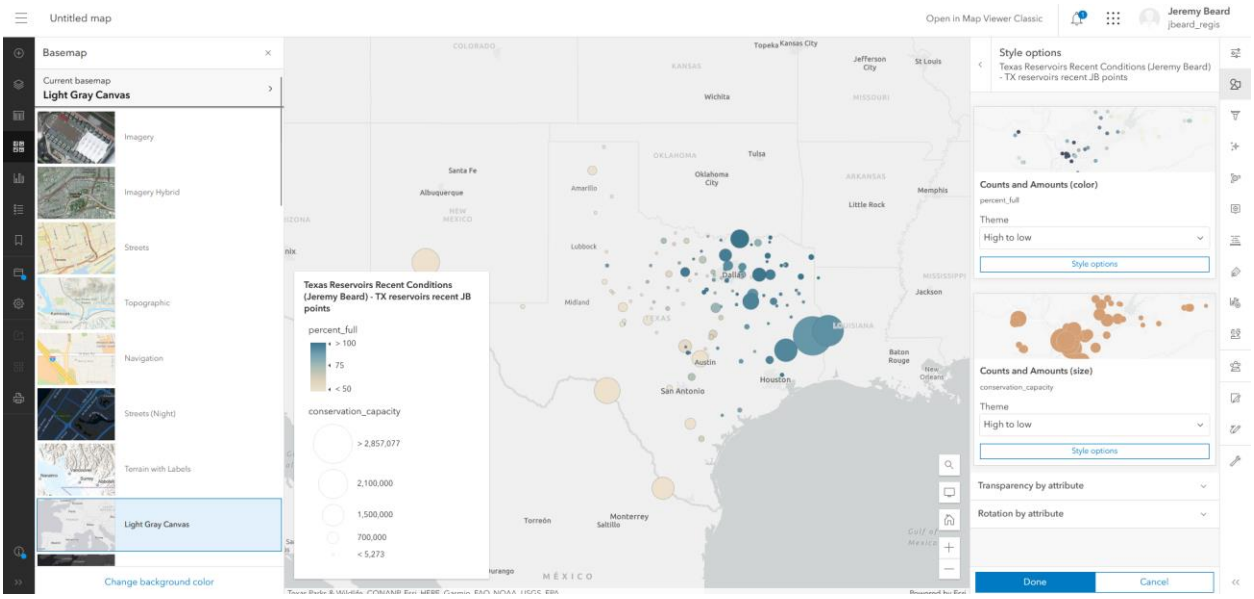

Figure 19: Selecting the “Light Gray Canvas” basemap

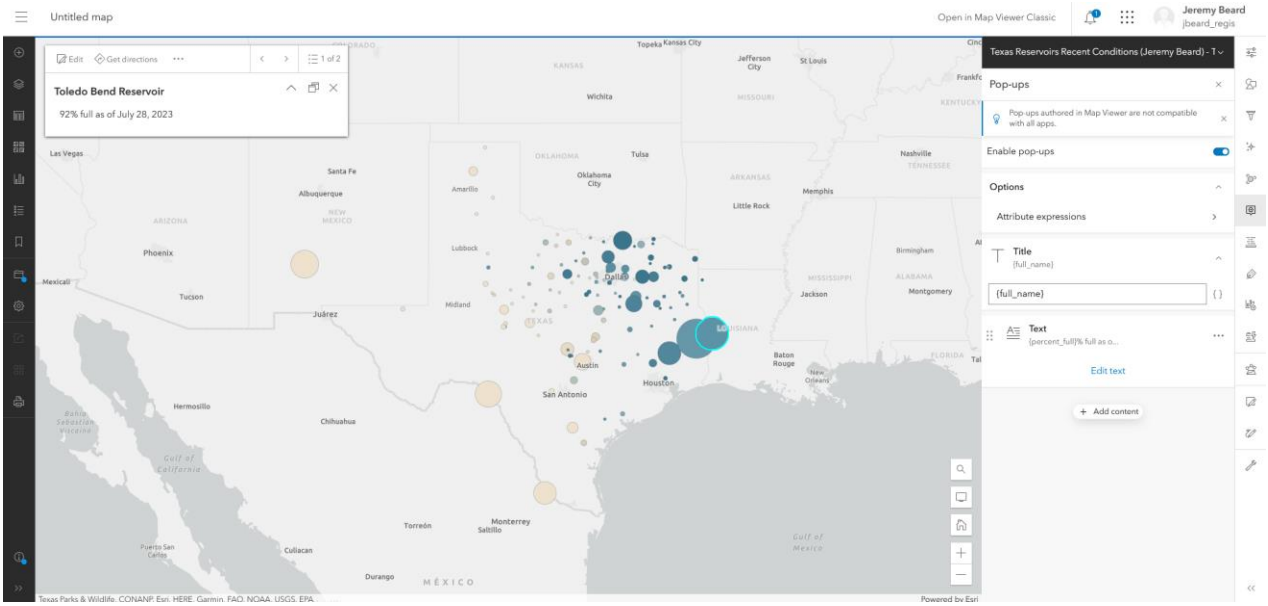

Figure 20: After configuring the feature pop-up title and text

Update a Hosted Feature Layer

Next, we run a pre-created script to update this layer of Texas reservoir data. Using this script, we will begin to automate the process of updating our reservoir data. Figure 21 shows this Update/Overwrite script in action.

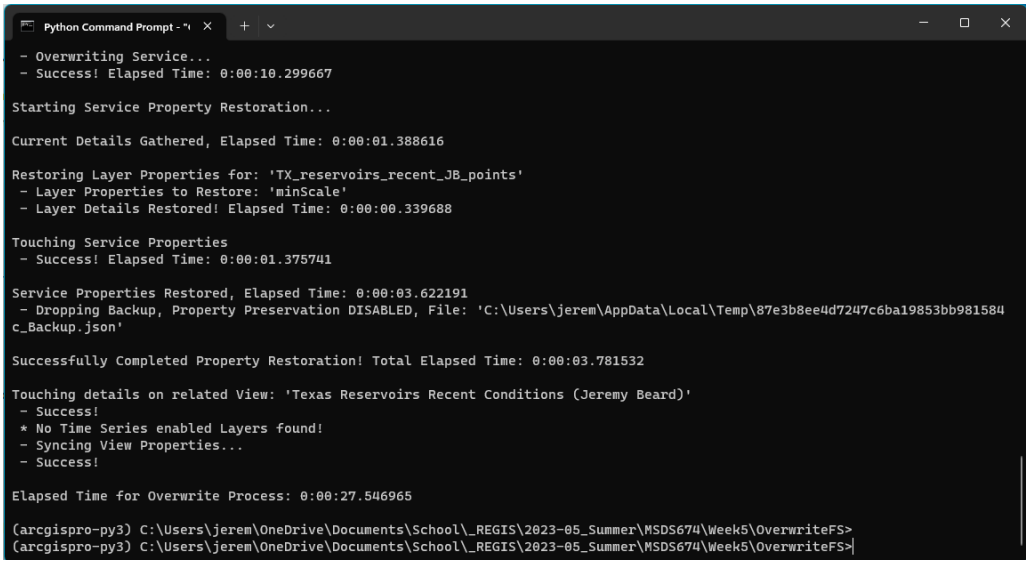

Figure 21: Running the OverwriteFS.py script

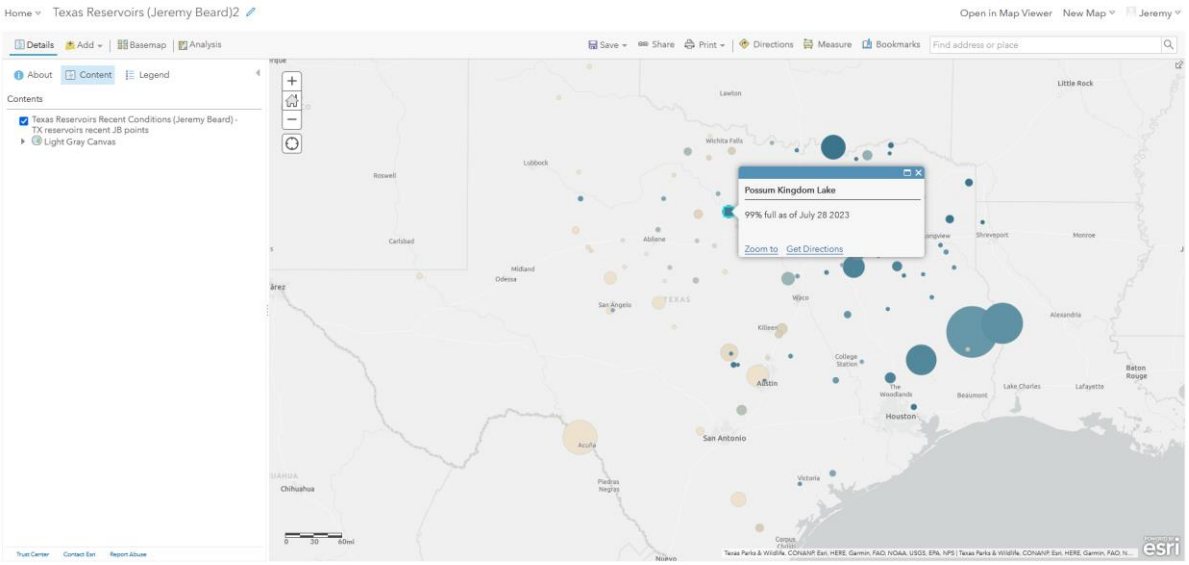

Figure 22: Showing the final Texas map with its pop-up

Create and Schedule a Task

Finally, we will use the Windows Task Scheduler to run a batch file every 24 hours. This batch file is a simple script to run the Update/Overwrite script shown in Figure 21 above. Using Windows Task Scheduler and this batch file, we will be able to automate our data to update every 24 hours.

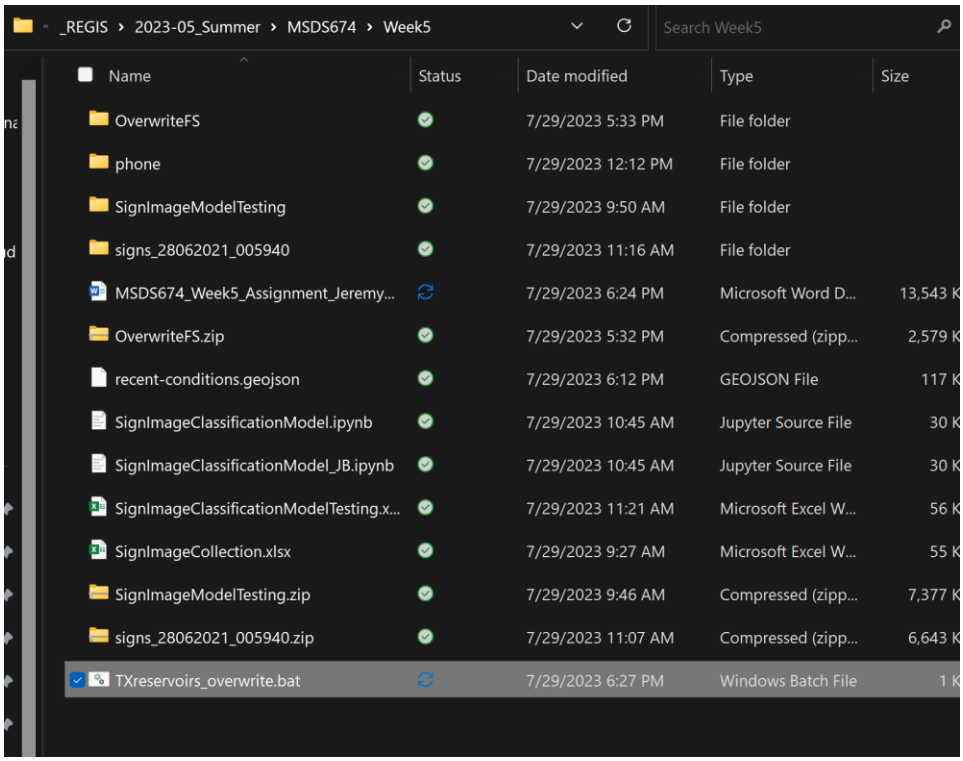

Figure 23: Newly created batch file

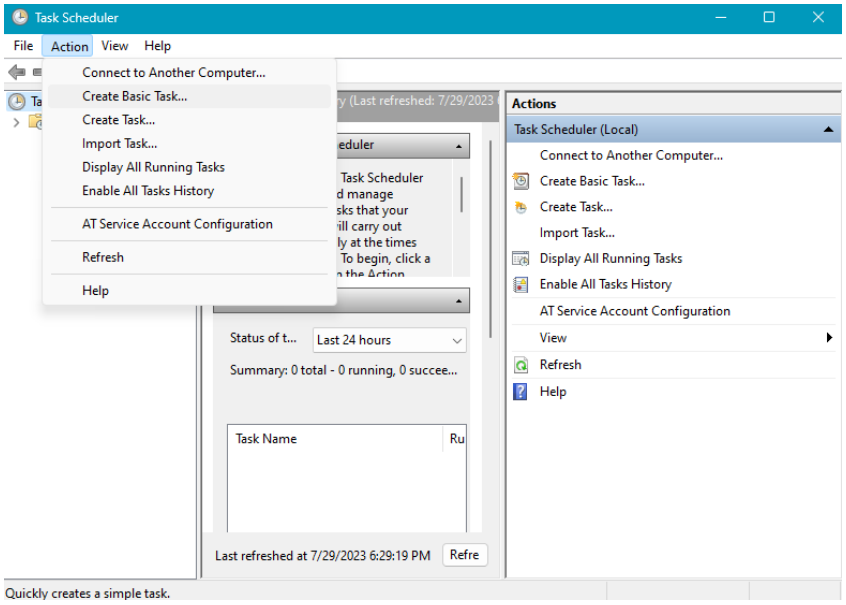

Figure 24: Creating a scheduled task

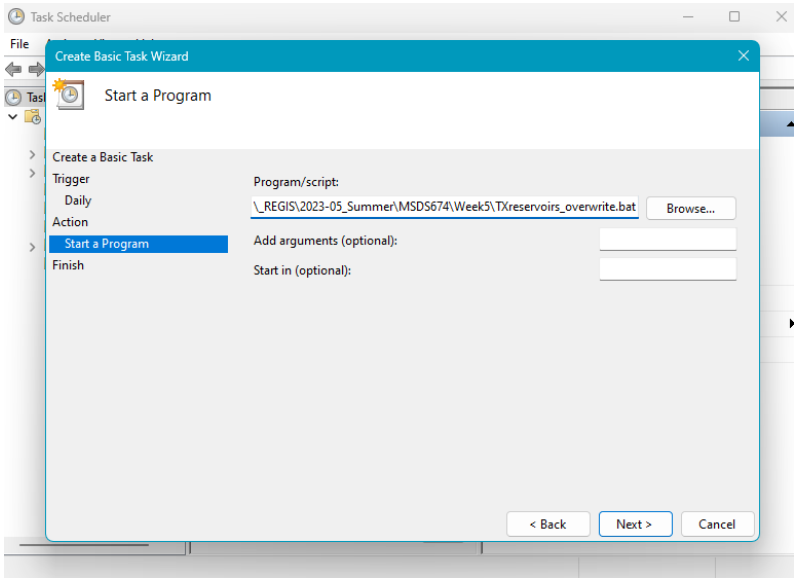

Figure 25: Configuring scheduled task

Conclusion

These tutorials in ArcGIS Pro taught us how to begin to work with ground-level GIS data, like picture of street signs, in order to train a model to be able to distinguish between these signs in the future. We successfully trained our model such that all tested photos were predicted successfully. These tutorials also taught us how to automate data updates in Windows and show these as view layers in ArcGIS Online. The second half of these week's assignment was a bit confusing because the title we were given "Teach with ArcGIS Notebooks" was different that what we were given a link to. This may be a bit misleading and led me to believe I may be completing the wrong tutorial. Please advise if this is the case. Otherwise, thank you!

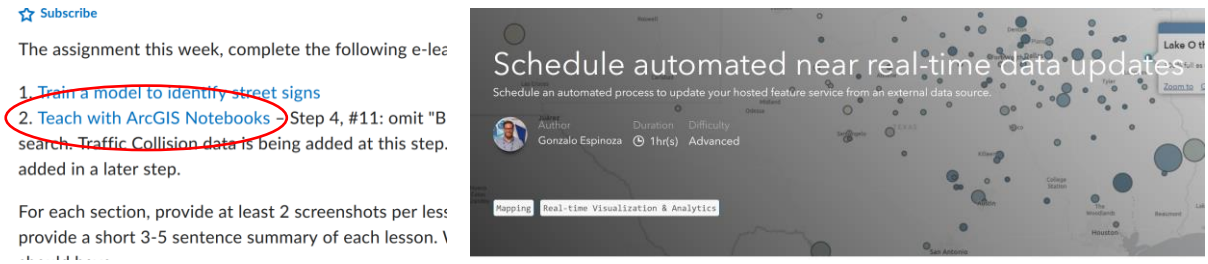

Figure 26: Discrepancy between title of #2 assignment section, and title of actual link

References

Schedule automated near real-time data updates. (n.d.). Learn ArcGIS. https://learn.arcgis.com/en/projects/schedule-automated-near-real-time-data-updates/

Train a model to identify street signs. (n.d.). Learn ArcGIS. https://learn.arcgis.com/en/projects/train-a-model-to-identify-street-signs/