```
In [2]: pip install geopandas
Collecting geopandas
```

Obtaining dependency information for geopandas from https://files.pythonho sted.org/packages/c4/64/7d344cfcef5efddf9cf32f59af7f855828e9d74b5f862eddf5bf d9f25323/geopandas-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata Downloading geopandas-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (2.2 kB) Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.22 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/sit e-packages (from geopandas) (1.24.3) Collecting pyogrio>=0.7.2 (from geopandas) Obtaining dependency information for pyogrio>=0.7.2 from https://files.pyt honhosted.org/packages/8d/2c/c761e6adeb81bd4029a137b3240e7214a8c9aaf22588335 6196afd6ef9d8/pyogrio-0.10.0-cp311-cp311-macosx 12 0 arm64.whl.metadata Downloading pyogrio-0.10.0-cp311-cp311-macosx_12_0_arm64.whl.metadata (5.5 Requirement already satisfied: packaging in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/sitepackages (from geopandas) (23.0) Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.4.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s ite-packages (from geopandas) (1.5.3) Collecting pyproj>=3.3.0 (from geopandas) Obtaining dependency information for pyproj>=3.3.0 from https://files.pyth onhosted.org/packages/2d/4d/610fe2a17de71b4fe210af69ce25f2d65379ba0a48299129 894d0d0988ee/pyproj-3.7.0-cp311-cp311-macosx_14_0_arm64.whl.metadata Downloading pyproj-3.7.0-cp311-cp311-macosx_14_0_arm64.whl.metadata (31 k Collecting shapely>=2.0.0 (from geopandas) Obtaining dependency information for shapely>=2.0.0 from https://files.pyt honhosted.org/packages/37/63/e182e43081fffa0a2d970c480f2ef91647a6ab94098f617 48c23c2a485f2/shapely-2.0.6-cp311-cp311-macosx 11 0 arm64.whl.metadata Downloading shapely-2.0.6-cp311-cp311-macosx_11_0_arm64.whl.metadata (7.0 kB) Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/pyt hon3.11/site-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (2.8.2) Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/si te-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (2022.7) Requirement already satisfied: certifi in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pa ckages (from pyogrio>=0.7.2->geopandas) (2023.7.22) Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p ackages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.1->pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (1.16.0) Downloading geopandas-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl (323 kB) - 323.6/323.6 kB 685.1 kB/s eta 0: 00:00a 0:00:01 Downloading pyogrio-0.10.0-cp311-cp311-macosx_12_0_arm64.whl (15.1 MB) - 15.1/15.1 MB 2.1 MB/s eta 0:00: 0000:0100:01m Downloading pyproj-3.7.0-cp311-cp311-macosx_14_0_arm64.whl (4.6 MB) - 4.6/4.6 MB 7.9 MB/s eta 0:00:00 00:0100:01 Downloading shapely-2.0.6-cp311-cp311-macosx 11 0 arm64.whl (1.3 MB) -- 1.3/1.3 MB 10.2 MB/s eta 0:00:0 0a 0:00:01 Installing collected packages: shapely, pyproj, pyogrio, geopandas

Installing collected packages: shapely, pyproj, pyogrio, geopandas Successfully installed geopandas-1.0.1 pyogrio-0.10.0 pyproj-3.7.0 shapely-2.0.6

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

```
Collecting fiona
          Obtaining dependency information for fiona from https://files.pythonhoste
        d.org/packages/65/0c/e8070b15c8303f60bd4444a120842597ccd6ed550548948e2e36cff
        baa93/fiona-1.10.1-cp311-cp311-macosx 11 0 arm64.whl.metadata
          Downloading fiona-1.10.1-cp311-cp311-macosx_11_0_arm64.whl.metadata (56 k
        B)
                                                     - 56.6/56.6 kB 1.5 MB/s eta 0:0
        0:00a 0:00:01
        Requirement already satisfied: shapely in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pa
        ckages (2.0.6)
        Requirement already satisfied: pyproj in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pac
        kages (3.7.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: rtree in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack
        ages (1.0.1)
        Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=19.2.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s
        ite-packages (from fiona) (23.2.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: certifi in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pa
        ckages (from fiona) (2023.7.22)
        Requirement already satisfied: click~=8.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site
        -packages (from fiona) (8.0.4)
        Collecting click-plugins>=1.0 (from fiona)
          Obtaining dependency information for click-plugins>=1.0 from https://file
        s.pythonhosted.org/packages/e9/da/824b92d9942f4e472702488857914bdd50f73021ef
        ea15b4cad9aca8ecef/click_plugins-1.1.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata
          Downloading click plugins-1.1.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata (6.4 kB)
        Collecting cligj>=0.5 (from fiona)
          Obtaining dependency information for cligj>=0.5 from https://files.pythonh
        osted.org/packages/73/86/43fa9f15c5b9fb6e82620428827cd3c284aa933431405d1bcf5
        231ae3d3e/cligj-0.7.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata
          Downloading cligj-0.7.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (5.0 kB)
        Requirement already satisfied: numpy<3,>=1.14 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/
        site-packages (from shapely) (1.24.3)
        Downloading fiona-1.10.1-cp311-cp311-macosx 11 0 arm64.whl (14.8 MB)
                                                   - 14.8/14.8 MB 4.1 MB/s eta 0:00:
        0000:0100:01
        Downloading click_plugins-1.1.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (7.5 kB)
        Downloading cligj-0.7.2-py3-none-any.whl (7.1 kB)
        Installing collected packages: cligj, click-plugins, fiona
        Successfully installed click-plugins-1.1.1 cligj-0.7.2 fiona-1.10.1
        Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
In [5]: pip install geopandas shapely
```

In [3]: pip install fiona shapely pyproj rtree

```
Requirement already satisfied: geopandas in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (1.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: shapely in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (2.0.6)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.22 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from geopandas) (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pyogrio>=0.7.2 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from geopandas) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from geopandas) (23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.4.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from geopandas) (1.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pyproj>=3.3.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from geopandas) (3.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/pyt
```

hon3.11/site-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (2.8.2)

te-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (2022.7)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pa ckages (from pyogrio>=0.7.2->geopandas) (2023.7.22)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/si

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.1->pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (1.16.0)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [14]: pip install rasterio numpy geopandas

```
Collecting rasterio
  Obtaining dependency information for rasterio from https://files.pythonhos
ted.org/packages/b3/59/ca86697161206233eea6353237b0c0f02f6f70434144db162f964
a7e1b19/rasterio-1.4.3-cp311-cp311-macosx_14_0_arm64.whl.metadata
  Downloading rasterio-1.4.3-cp311-cp311-macosx_14_0_arm64.whl.metadata (9.1
kB)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack
ages (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: geopandas in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-
packages (1.0.1)
Collecting affine (from rasterio)
  Obtaining dependency information for affine from https://files.pythonhoste
d.org/packages/0b/f7/85273299ab57117850cc0a936c64151171fac4da49bc6fba0dad984
a7c5f/affine-2.4.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata
  Downloading affine-2.4.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (4.0 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: attrs in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack
ages (from rasterio) (23.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pa
ckages (from rasterio) (2023.7.22)
Requirement already satisfied: click>=4.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site
-packages (from rasterio) (8.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: cligj>=0.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site
-packages (from rasterio) (0.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: click-plugins in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s
ite-packages (from rasterio) (1.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-
packages (from rasterio) (3.0.9)
Requirement already satisfied: pyogrio>=0.7.2 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/
site-packages (from geopandas) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-
packages (from geopandas) (23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.4.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s
ite-packages (from geopandas) (1.5.3)
ite-packages (from geopandas) (3.7.0)
site-packages (from geopandas) (2.0.6)
```

Requirement already satisfied: pyproj>=3.3.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s

Requirement already satisfied: shapely>=2.0.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/pyt hon3.11/site-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (2.8.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/si te-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (2022.7)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p ackages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.1->pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (1.16.0) Downloading rasterio-1.4.3-cp311-cp311-macosx_14_0_arm64.whl (18.8 MB)

- 18.8/18.8 MB 317.6 kB/s eta 0:0

0:0000:0100:02

Downloading affine-2.4.0-py3-none-any.whl (15 kB)

Installing collected packages: affine, rasterio

Successfully installed affine-2.4.0 rasterio-1.4.3

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [18]: pip install numpy rasterio

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack ages (1.24.3)
```

Requirement already satisfied: rasterio in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p ackages (1.4.3)

Requirement already satisfied: affine in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pac kages (from rasterio) (2.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: attrs in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack ages (from rasterio) (23.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from rasterio) (2023.7.22)

Requirement already satisfied: click>=4.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site -packages (from rasterio) (8.0.4)

Requirement already satisfied: cligj>=0.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site -packages (from rasterio) (0.7.2)

Requirement already satisfied: click-plugins in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s ite-packages (from rasterio) (1.1.1)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from rasterio) (3.0.9)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [43]: pip install folium

Collecting folium

Obtaining dependency information for folium from https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/fc/ab/d1f47c48a14e17cd487c8b467b573291fae75477b067241407e7889a3692/folium-0.19.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata

Downloading folium-0.19.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.8 kB) Collecting branca>=0.6.0 (from folium)

Obtaining dependency information for branca>=0.6.0 from https://files.pyth onhosted.org/packages/f8/9d/91cddd38bd00170aad1a4b198c47b4ed716be45c234e09b8 35af41f4e717/branca-0.8.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata

Downloading branca-0.8.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.5 kB)

Requirement already satisfied: jinja2>=2.9 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/sit e-packages (from folium) (3.1.2)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack ages (from folium) (1.24.3)

Requirement already satisfied: requests in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p ackages (from folium) (2.31.0)

Requirement already satisfied: xyzservices in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/sit e-packages (from folium) (2022.9.0)

Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.1 1/site-packages (from jinja2>=2.9->folium) (2.1.1)

Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in ./anaconda3/lib/p ython3.11/site-packages (from requests->folium) (2.0.4)

Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from requests->folium) (3.4)

Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python 3.11/site-packages (from requests->folium) (1.26.16)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in ./anaconda3/lib/python 3.11/site-packages (from requests->folium) (2023.7.22)

Downloading folium-0.19.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (110 kB)

--- 110.5/110.5 kB 924.8 kB/s eta 0:

00:00a 0:00:01

Downloading branca-0.8.1-py3-none-any.whl (26 kB)

Installing collected packages: branca, folium

Successfully installed branca-0.8.1 folium-0.19.4

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

```
In [50]: pip install numpy pandas
         Requirement already satisfied: numpy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack
         ages (1.24.3)
         Requirement already satisfied: pandas in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pac
         kages (1.5.3)
         Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/pyt
         hon3.11/site-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)
         Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/si
         te-packages (from pandas) (2022.7)
         Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p
         ackages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.1->pandas) (1.16.0)
         Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
In [62]: pip install numpy rasterio matplotlib
         Requirement already satisfied: numpy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack
         ages (1.24.3)
         Requirement already satisfied: rasterio in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p
         ackages (1.4.3)
         Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site
         -packages (3.7.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: affine in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pac
         kages (from rasterio) (2.4.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: attrs in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack
         ages (from rasterio) (23.2.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: certifi in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pa
         ckages (from rasterio) (2023.7.22)
         Requirement already satisfied: click>=4.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site
         -packages (from rasterio) (8.0.4)
         Requirement already satisfied: cligj>=0.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site
         -packages (from rasterio) (0.7.2)
         Requirement already satisfied: click-plugins in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s
         ite-packages (from rasterio) (1.1.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-
         packages (from rasterio) (3.0.9)
         Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.1
         1/site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.0.5)
         Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/si
         te-packages (from matplotlib) (0.11.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.
         11/site-packages (from matplotlib) (4.25.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.
         11/site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.4.4)
         Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.1
```

Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in ./anaconda3/lib/pytho

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p

1/site-packages (from matplotlib) (23.0)

n3.11/site-packages (from matplotlib) (2.8.2)

ackages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib) (1.16.0)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

ite-packages (from matplotlib) (9.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: jenkspy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (0.4.1)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pack ages (from jenkspy) (1.24.3)

In [77]: pip install geopandas shapely matplotlib

Requirement already satisfied: geopandas in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (1.0.1)

Requirement already satisfied: shapely in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (2.0.6)

Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site -packages (3.7.1)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.22 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/sit e-packages (from geopandas) (1.24.3)

Requirement already satisfied: pyogrio>=0.7.2 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from geopandas) (0.10.0)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from geopandas) (23.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.4.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s ite-packages (from geopandas) (1.5.3)

Requirement already satisfied: pyproj>=3.3.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s ite-packages (from geopandas) (3.7.0)

Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.1 1/site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.0.5)

Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/si te-packages (from matplotlib) (0.11.0)

Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3. 11/site-packages (from matplotlib) (4.25.0)

Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3. 11/site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.4.4)

Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s ite-packages (from matplotlib) (9.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.1 1/site-packages (from matplotlib) (3.0.9)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in ./anaconda3/lib/pytho n3.11/site-packages (from matplotlib) (2.8.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/si te-packages (from pandas>=1.4.0->geopandas) (2022.7)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-pa ckages (from pyogrio>=0.7.2->geopandas) (2023.7.22)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p ackages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib) (1.16.0)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [84]: pip install streamlit geopandas matplotlib rasterio

Collecting streamlit

Obtaining dependency information for streamlit from https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/c2/87/b2e162869500062a94dde7589c167367b5538dab6eacce2e7c0f00d5c9c5/streamlit-1.41.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata

Downloading streamlit-1.41.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata (8.5 kB)

Requirement already satisfied: geopandas in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (1.0.1)

Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site -packages (3.7.1)

Requirement already satisfied: rasterio in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-p

```
ackages (1.4.3)
Collecting altair<6,>=4.0 (from streamlit)
  Obtaining dependency information for altair<6,>=4.0 from https://files.pyt
honhosted.org/packages/aa/f3/0b6ced594e51cc95d8c1fc1640d3623770d01e4969d29c0
bd09945fafefa/altair-5.5.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata
  Downloading altair-5.5.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (11 kB)
Collecting blinker<2,>=1.0.0 (from streamlit)
  Obtaining dependency information for blinker<2,>=1.0.0 from https://files.
pythonhosted.org/packages/10/cb/f2ad4230dc2eb1a74edf38f1a38b9b52277f75bef262
d8908e60d957e13c/blinker-1.9.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata
  Downloading blinker-1.9.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.6 kB)
Collecting cachetools<6,>=4.0 (from streamlit)
  Obtaining dependency information for cachetools<6,>=4.0 from https://file
s.pythonhosted.org/packages/a4/07/14f8ad37f2d12a5ce41206c21820d8cb6561b728e5
1fad4530dff0552a67/cachetools-5.5.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata
  Downloading cachetools-5.5.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (5.3 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: click<9,>=7.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/s
ite-packages (from streamlit) (8.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<3,>=1.23 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.11/
site-packages (from streamlit) (1.24.3)
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25felac012eaa42402ad65c2963/GitPython-3.1.44-py3-none-any.whl.metadata
  Downloading GitPython-3.1.44-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (13 kB)
Collecting pydeck<1,>=0.8.0b4 (from streamlit)
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s.pythonhosted.org/packages/ab/4c/b888e6cf58bd9db9c93f40d1c6be8283ff49d88919
231afe93a6bcf61626/pydeck-0.9.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata
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Requirement already satisfied: tornado<7,>=6.0.3 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.
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8ba5b27efe11ccf/narwhals-1.22.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata
  Downloading narwhals-1.22.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (10.0 kB)
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thonhosted.org/packages/a0/61/5c78b91c3143ed5c14207f463aecfc8f9dbb5092fb2869
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on3.11/site-packages (from rich<14,>=10.14.0->streamlit) (2.2.0)
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thon3.11/site-packages (from rich<14,>=10.14.0->streamlit) (2.15.1)
Collecting smmap<6,>=3.0.1 (from gitdb<5,>=4.0.1->gitpython!=3.1.19,<4,>=3.
0.7->streamlit)
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thonhosted.org/packages/04/be/d09147ad1ec7934636ad912901c5fd7667e1c858e19d35
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         >=4.0->streamlit) (0.18.0)
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         Downloading smmap-5.0.2-py3-none-any.whl (24 kB)
         Installing collected packages: smmap, narwhals, cachetools, blinker, pydeck,
         gitdb, altair, gitpython, streamlit
         Successfully installed altair-5.5.0 blinker-1.9.0 cachetools-5.5.0 gitdb-4.
         0.12 gitpython-3.1.44 narwhals-1.22.0 pydeck-0.9.1 smmap-5.0.2 streamlit-1.4
         Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
In [85]:
         import geopandas as gpd
         import pandas as pd
         from shapely.geometry import Point, LineString, Polygon
         import numpy as np
         import rasterio
         from rasterio.transform import from origin
         import os
         from rasterio.warp import calculate default transform, reproject, Resampling
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import folium
         from rasterio.plot import reshape_as_image
         import seaborn as sns
         from matplotlib import patches
         import jenkspy
         import streamlit as st
```

```
In [24]: # Grid properties
         width, height = 100, 100
         cell size = 0.01
         x_min, y_max = 29.0, 39.8 # Top-left corner of the grid
         # Synthetic raster data
         lkp_layer = np.random.rand(height, width) # LKP likelihood layer
         # Transform and save the raster
         transform = from_origin(x_min, y_max, cell_size, cell_size)
         with rasterio.open(
             "synthetic_lkp_raster.tif",
             driver="GTiff",
             height=height,
             width=width,
             count=1,
             dtype=lkp layer.dtype,
             crs="EPSG:4326",
             transform=transform,
         ) as dst:
             dst.write(lkp_layer, 1)
         print("Synthetic raster saved as 'synthetic_lkp_raster.tif'")
```

Synthetic raster saved as 'synthetic_lkp_raster.tif'

```
In [13]:
        # Ensure the directory exists
         output dir = "./output data"
         os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)
         # Step 1: Create settlement points (villages)
         settlements data = {
             "name": ["Village A", "Village B", "Village C"],
             "geometry": [Point(29.3, 39.4), Point(29.4, 39.5), Point(29.5, 39.3)],
         settlements = gpd.GeoDataFrame(settlements data, crs="EPSG:4326") # WGS84 (
         # Step 2: Reproject to a projected CRS for buffer calculation (e.g., UTM Zon
         settlements = settlements.to_crs(epsg=32635)
         # Step 3: Add buffers around settlements (e.g., 5 km buffer)
         settlements["buffer"] = settlements.geometry.buffer(5000) # Buffer in meter
         # Create a separate GeoDataFrame for buffers
         settlements buffers = settlements.copy()
         settlements buffers = settlements buffers.set geometry("buffer").drop(column
         # Step 4: Create road lines in the same CRS
         roads data = {
             "name": ["Road 1", "Road 2"],
             "geometry": [
                 LineString([(629000, 4350000), (635000, 4390000)]),
                 LineString([(631000, 4350000), (631000, 4390000)]),
             ],
         roads = gpd.GeoDataFrame(roads data, crs="EPSG:32635")
         # Step 5: Create a region of interest (polygon)
         region_polygon = Polygon([(628000, 4340000), (637000, 4340000), (637000, 440
         region = gpd.GeoDataFrame({"name": ["Region of Interest"], "geometry": [regi
         # Step 6: Save the data to files
         settlements to_crs(epsg=4326).drop(columns=["buffer"]).to_file(f"{output_dir
         settlements_buffers.to_crs(epsg=4326).to_file(f"{output_dir}/settlements_wit
         roads.to_crs(epsg=4326).to_file(f"{output_dir}/roads.shp") # Save roads
         region.to_crs(epsg=4326).to_file(f"{output_dir}/region.shp") # Save region
         f"Shapefiles saved successfully in {output_dir}."
```

Out[13]: 'Shapefiles saved successfully in ./output_data.'

```
In [17]: # Step 1: Define grid properties
         width, height = 100, 100 # Grid size
         cell size = 0.01 # Cell size in degrees
         x min, y max = 29.0, 39.8 # Top-left corner of the grid
         # Step 2: Create raster layers for criteria
         # Example: LKP influence (high probability near center)
         x center, y center = 29.4, 39.5
         x = np.linspace(x_min, x_min + width * cell_size, width)
         y = np.linspace(y max, y max - height * cell size, height)
         xv, yv = np.meshgrid(x, y)
         # Compute distance from LKP
         lkp_layer = np.exp(-np.sqrt((xv - x_center)**2 + (yv - y_center)**2) / 0.05)
         # Example: Settlement influence (higher probability in certain areas)
         settlement layer = np.zeros((height, width))
         settlement coords = [(29.3, 39.4), (29.5, 39.3)]
         for sx, sy in settlement coords:
             settlement layer += np \cdot exp(-np \cdot sqrt((xv - sx)**2 + (yv - sy)**2) / 0.03)
         # Example: Terrain influence (random example values)
         terrain_layer = np.random.rand(height, width)
         # Step 3: Weighted overlay
         weights = {
             "lkp": 0.5,
             "settlement": 0.3,
             "terrain": 0.2,
         combined layer = (weights["lkp"] * lkp layer +
                           weights["settlement"] * settlement layer +
                            weights["terrain"] * terrain_layer)
         # Step 4: Save the probability map as a GeoTIFF
         transform = from origin(x min, y max, cell size, cell size)
         with rasterio.open(
             "probability map.tif",
             "w",
             driver="GTiff",
             height=combined layer.shape[0],
             width=combined_layer.shape[1],
             count=1,
             dtype=combined layer.dtype,
             crs="EPSG:4326",
             transform=transform,
         ) as dst:
             dst.write(combined layer, 1)
         print("Probability map saved as 'probability map.tif'")
```

Probability map saved as 'probability map.tif'

```
In [19]: # Step 1: Define grid properties
width, height = 100, 100 # Grid dimensions
cell_size = 0.01 # Grid resolution in degrees
```

```
x min, y max = 29.0, 39.8 # Top-left corner of the grid
# Step 2: Create synthetic layers for criteria
# LKP influence (higher near the center)
x_center, y_center = 29.4, 39.5
x = np.linspace(x_min, x_min + width * cell_size, width)
y = np.linspace(y_max, y_max - height * cell_size, height)
xv, yv = np.meshgrid(x, y)
lkp_layer = np.exp(-np.sqrt((xv - x_center)**2 + (yv - y_center)**2) / 0.05)
# Settlement influence (higher near predefined points)
settlement layer = np.zeros((height, width))
settlement coords = [(29.3, 39.4), (29.5, 39.3)]
for sx, sy in settlement coords:
    settlement layer += np \cdot exp(-np \cdot sqrt((xv - sx)**2 + (yv - sy)**2) / 0.03)
# Terrain influence (random example values)
terrain layer = np.random.rand(height, width)
# Step 3: Normalize layers to [0, 1]
lkp_norm = (lkp_layer - lkp_layer.min()) / (lkp_layer.max() - lkp_layer.min()
settlement norm = (settlement layer - settlement layer.min()) / (settlement
terrain norm = (terrain layer - terrain layer.min()) / (terrain layer.max()
# Step 4: Assign weights to criteria
weights = {
    "lkp": 0.5,
    "settlement": 0.3,
    "terrain": 0.2,
}
# Step 5: Compute the weighted sum
saw result = (
   weights["lkp"] * lkp_norm +
   weights["settlement"] * settlement_norm +
    weights["terrain"] * terrain_norm
# Step 6: Save the SAW result as a GeoTIFF
transform = from origin(x min, y max, cell size, cell size)
with rasterio.open(
    "saw probability map.tif",
    "w",
    driver="GTiff",
    height=saw result.shape[0],
    width=saw result.shape[1],
    count=1,
    dtype=saw result.dtype,
    crs="EPSG:4326",
    transform=transform,
) as dst:
    dst.write(saw result, 1)
print("SAW probability map saved as 'saw probability map.tif'")
```

```
In [26]: with rasterio.open("synthetic lkp raster.tif") as lkp src:
             lkp_layer = lkp_src.read(1)
In [29]: # Grid properties
         width, height = 100, 100 # Grid size
         cell size = 0.01 # Cell size in degrees
         x min, y max = 29.0, 39.8 # Top-left corner of the grid
         transform = from_origin(x_min, y_max, cell_size, cell_size)
         # Create synthetic raster layers
         # LKP Layer (high probability near center)
         x_{center}, y_{center} = 29.4, 39.5
         x = np.linspace(x min, x min + width * cell size, width)
         y = np.linspace(y max, y max - height * cell size, height)
         xv, yv = np.meshgrid(x, y)
         lkp layer = np.exp(-np.sqrt((xv - x center) ** 2 + (yv - y center) ** 2) / 0
         # Settlement Layer (higher near specific points)
         settlement layer = np.zeros((height, width))
         settlement\_coords = [(29.3, 39.4), (29.5, 39.3)]
         for sx, sy in settlement_coords:
             settlement_layer += np.exp(-np.sqrt((xv - sx) ** 2 + (yv - sy) ** 2) / 0
          # Terrain Layer (random values)
         terrain layer = np.random.rand(height, width)
         # Save layers as GeoTIFF files
         layers = {
              "synthetic lkp raster.tif": lkp layer,
              "synthetic_settlement_raster.tif": settlement_layer,
              "synthetic terrain raster.tif": terrain layer,
         for filename, layer in layers.items():
             with rasterio.open(
                  filename,
                  "w",
                 driver="GTiff",
                  height=layer.shape[0],
                 width=layer.shape[1],
                 count=1,
                 dtype=layer.dtype,
                 crs="EPSG: 4326",
                 transform=transform,
              ) as dst:
                 dst.write(layer, 1)
         print("Synthetic raster files created:")
         for filename in layers.keys():
             print(f"- {filename}")
         Synthetic raster files created:
         - synthetic lkp raster.tif
```

- synthetic_settlement_raster.tif
- synthetic_terrain_raster.tif

```
In [30]: with rasterio.open("synthetic settlement raster.tif") as settlement src:
              settlement layer = settlement src.read(1)
         with rasterio.open("synthetic terrain raster.tif") as terrain src:
             terrain_layer = terrain_src.read(1)
In [32]: with rasterio.open("synthetic lkp raster.tif") as src:
             print(src.meta)
         {'driver': 'GTiff', 'dtype': 'float64', 'nodata': None, 'width': 100, 'heigh
         t': 100, 'count': 1, 'crs': CRS.from_wkt('GEOGCS["WGS 84",DATUM["WGS_1984",S
         PHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],AUTHORITY["
         EPSG", "6326"]], PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "8901"]], UNIT["degree",
         0.0174532925199433, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9122"]], AXIS["Latitude", NORTH], AXIS["Lo
         ngitude", EAST], AUTHORITY["EPSG", "4326"]]'), 'transform': Affine(0.01, 0.0, 2
         9.0,
                0.0, -0.01, 39.8)
In [34]: def reproject raster(input path, output path, target crs):
             with rasterio.open(input path) as src:
                  transform, width, height = calculate_default_transform(
                      src.crs, target_crs, src.width, src.height, *src.bounds
                  kwargs = src.meta.copy()
                  kwargs.update({
                      'crs': target_crs,
                      'transform': transform,
                      'width': width,
                      'height': height
                 })
                 with rasterio.open(output_path, 'w', **kwargs) as dst:
                      for i in range(1, src.count + 1):
                          reproject(
                              source=rasterio.band(src, i),
                              destination=rasterio.band(dst, i),
                              src_transform=src.transform,
                              src_crs=src.crs,
                              dst_transform=transform,
                              dst crs=target crs,
                              resampling=Resampling.nearest
         reproject raster("synthetic lkp raster.tif", "reprojected lkp.tif", "EPSG:43
In [35]: def normalize raster(layer):
              return (layer - np.nanmin(layer)) / (np.nanmax(layer) - np.nanmin(layer)
```

```
In [36]: weights = {
             "lkp": 0.5, # LKP influence
             "settlement": 0.3, # Settlement proximity
             "terrain": 0.2 # Terrain accessibility
         }
         saw_result = (
             weights["lkp"] * lkp_norm +
             weights["settlement"] * settlement_norm +
             weights["terrain"] * terrain_norm
In [38]: transform = from origin(x min, y max, cell_size, cell_size)
         with rasterio.open(
             "saw probability map.tif",
             "w",
             driver="GTiff",
             height=saw_result.shape[0],
             width=saw_result.shape[1],
             count=1,
             dtype=saw_result.dtype,
             crs="EPSG:4326",
             transform=transform,
         ) as dst:
             dst.write(saw_result, 1)
         print("SAW probability map saved as 'saw_probability_map.tif'")
```

SAW probability map saved as 'saw_probability_map.tif'

```
In [39]: # Load rasters
         with rasterio.open("synthetic lkp raster.tif") as lkp src:
             lkp layer = lkp src.read(1)
         with rasterio.open("synthetic settlement raster.tif") as settlement src:
             settlement layer = settlement src.read(1)
         with rasterio.open("synthetic_terrain_raster.tif") as terrain_src:
             terrain_layer = terrain_src.read(1)
         # Normalize layers
         lkp_norm = normalize_raster(lkp_layer)
         settlement_norm = normalize_raster(settlement_layer)
         terrain_norm = normalize_raster(terrain_layer)
         # Combine layers using SAW
         weights = {"lkp": 0.5, "settlement": 0.3, "terrain": 0.2}
         saw result = (
             weights["lkp"] * lkp norm +
             weights["settlement"] * settlement norm +
             weights["terrain"] * terrain_norm
         # Save the combined map
         with rasterio.open(
              "saw_probability_map.tif",
             "w",
             driver="GTiff",
             height=saw result.shape[0],
             width=saw result.shape[1],
             count=1,
             dtype=saw result.dtype,
             crs=lkp_src.crs,
             transform=lkp_src.transform,
         ) as dst:
             dst.write(saw result, 1)
         print("SAW probability map saved as 'saw probability map.tif'")
         SAW probability map saved as 'saw probability map.tif'
```

```
In [40]: # Step 1: Load Existing Layers (LKP, Settlements, Terrain)
with rasterio.open("synthetic_lkp_raster.tif") as lkp_src:
    lkp_layer = lkp_src.read(1)
    transform = lkp_src.transform
    crs = lkp_src.crs

with rasterio.open("synthetic_settlement_raster.tif") as settlement_src:
    settlement_layer = settlement_src.read(1)

with rasterio.open("synthetic_terrain_raster.tif") as terrain_src:
    terrain_layer = terrain_src.read(1)

# Step 2: Generate Synthetic Layers for New Criteria
# Accessibility Layer (proximity to roads)
accessibility_layer = np.zeros_like(lkp_layer)
```

```
road coords = [(29.3, 39.4), (29.5, 39.3)]
for rx, ry in road_coords:
   xv, yv = np.meshgrid(
       np.linspace(29.0, 30.0, accessibility_layer.shape[1]),
       np.linspace(39.0, 40.0, accessibility_layer.shape[0])
   accessibility layer += np.exp(-np.sqrt((xv - rx)**2 + (yv - ry)**2) / 0.
# Weather Layer (random suitability values)
weather layer = np.random.rand(*lkp layer.shape)
# Infrastructure Layer (distance to airports)
infrastructure_layer = np.zeros_like(lkp_layer)
airport coords = [(29.2, 39.2), (29.6, 39.6)]
for ax, ay in airport coords:
    infrastructure layer += np.exp(-np.sqrt((xv - ax)**2 + (yv - ay)**2) / 0
# Step 3: Normalize All Layers
def normalize(layer):
   return (layer - np.nanmin(layer)) / (np.nanmax(layer) - np.nanmin(layer)
lkp norm = normalize(lkp layer)
settlement_norm = normalize(settlement_layer)
terrain norm = normalize(terrain layer)
accessibility_norm = normalize(accessibility layer)
weather norm = normalize(weather layer)
infrastructure norm = normalize(infrastructure layer)
# Step 4: Define Weights for All Criteria
weights = {
   "lkp": 0.4,
   "settlement": 0.2,
   "terrain": 0.1,
    "accessibility": 0.1,
    "weather": 0.1,
    "infrastructure": 0.1,
}
# Step 5: Compute Weighted Overlay (SAW)
saw result = (
   weights["lkp"] * lkp norm +
   weights["settlement"] * settlement_norm +
   weights["terrain"] * terrain norm +
   weights["accessibility"] * accessibility_norm +
   weights["weather"] * weather norm +
   weights["infrastructure"] * infrastructure_norm
# Step 6: Save the SAW Probability Map
output_file = "enhanced_saw_probability_map.tif"
with rasterio.open(
   output file,
   "w",
   driver="GTiff",
   height=saw result.shape[0],
   width=saw result.shape[1],
   count=1,
```

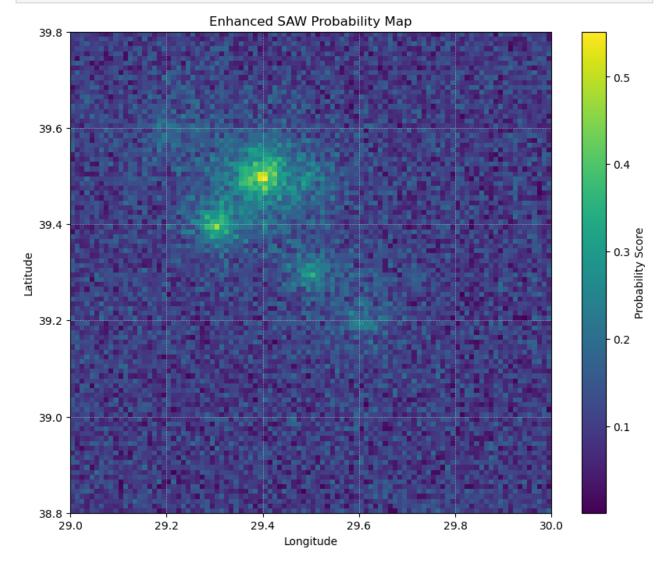
```
dtype=saw_result.dtype,
    crs=crs,
    transform=transform,
) as dst:
    dst.write(saw_result, 1)

print(f"Enhanced SAW probability map saved as '{output_file}'")
```

Enhanced SAW probability map saved as 'enhanced_saw_probability_map.tif'

```
In [42]: # Load the SAW probability map
with rasterio.open("enhanced_saw_probability_map.tif") as src:
        saw_map = src.read(1)
        extent = [src.bounds.left, src.bounds.right, src.bounds.bottom, src.boun

# Plot the probability map
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.imshow(saw_map, extent=extent, cmap="viridis", origin="upper")
plt.colorbar(label="Probability Score")
plt.title("Enhanced SAW Probability Map")
plt.xlabel("Longitude")
plt.ylabel("Latitude")
plt.grid(color='white', linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5, alpha=0.5)
plt.show()
```



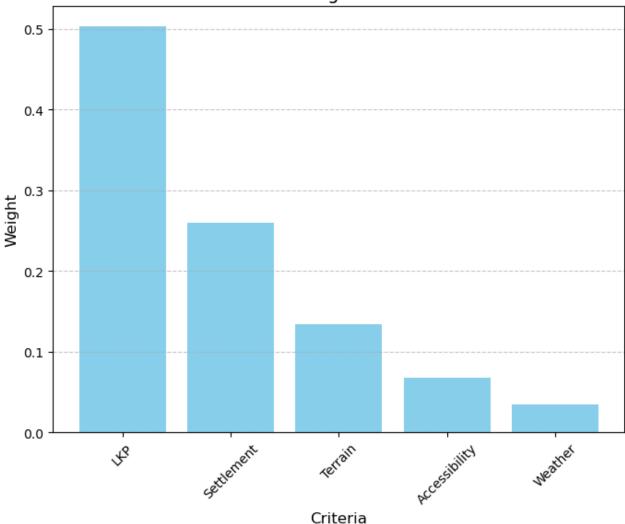
```
In [47]: # Load the SAW probability map
         with rasterio.open("enhanced saw probability map.tif") as src:
             saw map = src.read(1) # Read the first band
             bounds = [[src.bounds.bottom, src.bounds.left], [src.bounds.top, src.bou
         # Normalize data for Folium
         saw map normalized = (saw map - np.nanmin(saw map)) / (np.nanmax(saw map) -
         # Convert the normalized array to a valid Folium input (scale to [0, 255])
         saw map folium = (saw map normalized * 255).astype(np.uint8)
         # Create a Folium map
         m = folium.Map(
             location=[
                 (bounds[0][0] + bounds[1][0]) / 2,
                 (bounds[0][1] + bounds[1][1]) / 2
             ],
             zoom_start=10
         )
         # Overlay the probability map
         folium.raster layers.ImageOverlay(
             image=saw map folium,
             bounds=bounds,
             colormap=lambda x: (1, 0, 0, x), # Red with transparency
             name="SAW Probability Map"
         ) add_to(m)
         # Add layer control and save the map
         folium.LayerControl().add to(m)
         m.save("saw probability map.html")
         print("Map saved as 'saw probability map.html'")
```

Map saved as 'saw_probability_map.html'

```
In [51]: # Step 1: Define Criteria and Pairwise Comparison Matrix
         criteria = ["LKP", "Settlement", "Terrain", "Accessibility", "Weather"]
         pairwise matrix = np.array([
             [1, 3, 5, 7, 9], # LKP compared to others
             [1/3, 1, 3, 5, 7], # Settlement compared to others
             [1/5, 1/3, 1, 3, 5], # Terrain compared to others
             [1/7, 1/5, 1/3, 1, 3], # Accessibility compared to others
             [1/9, 1/7, 1/5, 1/3, 1] # Weather compared to others
         ])
         # Step 2: Normalize the Pairwise Matrix
         column_sums = pairwise_matrix.sum(axis=0)
         normalized_matrix = pairwise_matrix / column_sums
         # Step 3: Calculate Criteria Weights
         criteria weights = normalized matrix.mean(axis=1)
         # Step 4: Display the Results
         weights df = pd.DataFrame({
             "Criteria": criteria,
             "Weight": criteria_weights
         }).sort values(by="Weight", ascending=False)
         print("Criteria Weights:")
         print(weights_df)
         # Step 5: Check Consistency
         # Calculate Consistency Index (CI) and Consistency Ratio (CR)
         eigenvalues = np.dot(pairwise matrix, criteria weights) / criteria weights
         lambda max = eigenvalues.mean()
         n = pairwise matrix.shape[0]
         ci = (lambda max - n) / (n - 1)
         random index = {1: 0.00, 2: 0.00, 3: 0.58, 4: 0.90, 5: 1.12, 6: 1.24, 7: 1.3
         cr = ci / random_index[n]
         print(f"\nConsistency Index (CI): {ci:.4f}")
         print(f"Consistency Ratio (CR): {cr:.4f}")
         if cr < 0.1:
             print("The pairwise comparisons are consistent.")
             print("The pairwise comparisons are not consistent. Reassess the matrix.
         Criteria Weights:
                 Criteria Weight
                      LKP 0.502819
         0
         1
               Settlement 0.260232
                  Terrain 0.134350
         3 Accessibility 0.067778
                  Weather 0.034821
         Consistency Index (CI): 0.0607
         Consistency Ratio (CR): 0.0542
         The pairwise comparisons are consistent.
```

```
In [52]: # Visualization: Criteria Weights
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.bar(weights_df["Criteria"], weights_df["Weight"], color="skyblue")
plt.title("Criteria Weights from AHP", fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel("Criteria", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Weight", fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis="y", linestyle="--", alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```

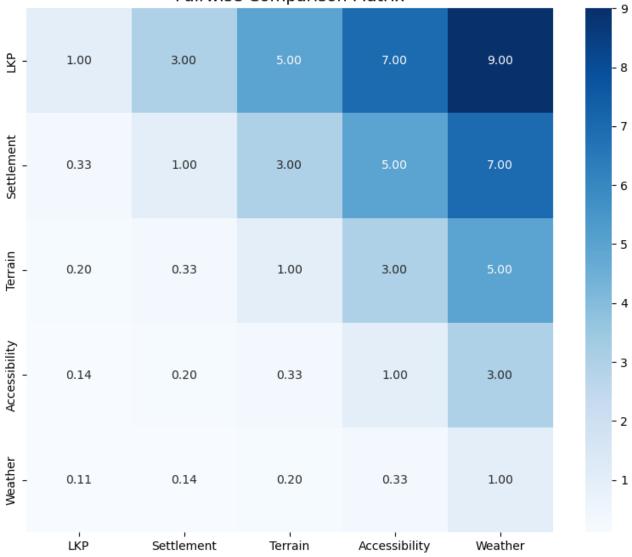
Criteria Weights from AHP



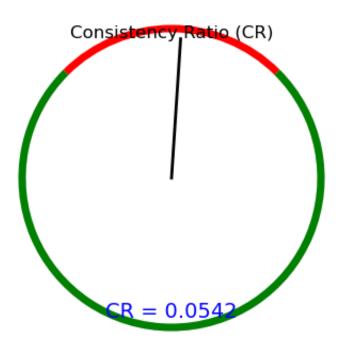
```
In [54]: # Convert Pairwise Matrix to DataFrame for Visualization
    pairwise_df = pd.DataFrame(pairwise_matrix, index=criteria, columns=criteria

# Visualization: Heatmap of Pairwise Comparisons
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    sns.heatmap(pairwise_df, annot=True, fmt=".2f", cmap="Blues", cbar=True)
    plt.title("Pairwise Comparison Matrix", fontsize=14)
    plt.show()
```

Pairwise Comparison Matrix

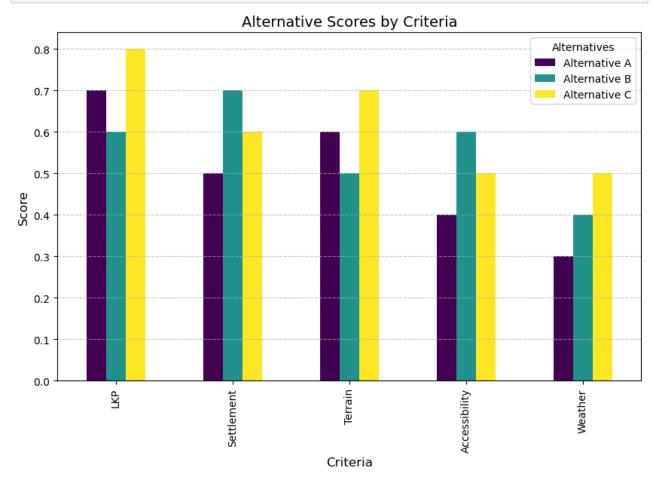


```
In [56]: # Function to Draw a Gauge
         def plot gauge(cr, threshold=0.1):
             fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6, 4), subplot kw={"aspect": "equal"})
             # Draw the base arc
             theta1, theta2 = 135, 45
             ax.add patch(patches.Arc((0.5, 0.5), 1.5, 1.5, thetal=thetal, theta2=the
             # Threshold marker
             angle threshold = 135 - (threshold / 0.1 * 90)
             ax.add patch(patches.Arc((0.5, 0.5), 1.5, 1.5, thetal=angle_threshold, t
             ax.add_patch(patches.Arc((0.5, 0.5), 1.5, 1.5, theta1=135, theta2=angle_
             # CR marker
             angle cr = 135 - (cr / 0.1 * 90)
             ax.plot([0.5, 0.5 + 0.7 * np.cos(np.radians(angle cr))],
                      [0.5, 0.5 + 0.7 * np.sin(np.radians(angle cr))],
                     color="black", lw=2)
             # Annotations
             ax.text(0.5, 1.2, "Consistency Ratio (CR)", ha="center", fontsize=12)
             ax.text(0.5, -0.2, f"CR = {cr:.4f}", ha="center", fontsize=14, color="bl
             ax.axis("off")
             plt.show()
         # Visualize CR Gauge
         plot_gauge(cr)
```



```
In [57]: # Example Data (Weights for 3 Alternatives)
alternative_scores = pd.DataFrame({
        "Criteria": ["LKP", "Settlement", "Terrain", "Accessibility", "Weather"]
        "Alternative A": [0.7, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4, 0.3],
        "Alternative B": [0.6, 0.7, 0.5, 0.6, 0.4],
        "Alternative C": [0.8, 0.6, 0.7, 0.5, 0.5],
}).set_index("Criteria")

# Plot
alternative_scores.plot(kind="bar", figsize=(10, 6), colormap="viridis")
plt.title("Alternative Scores by Criteria", fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("Score", fontsize=12)
plt.xlabel("Criteria", fontsize=12)
plt.legend(title="Alternatives")
plt.grid(axis="y", linestyle="--", alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```



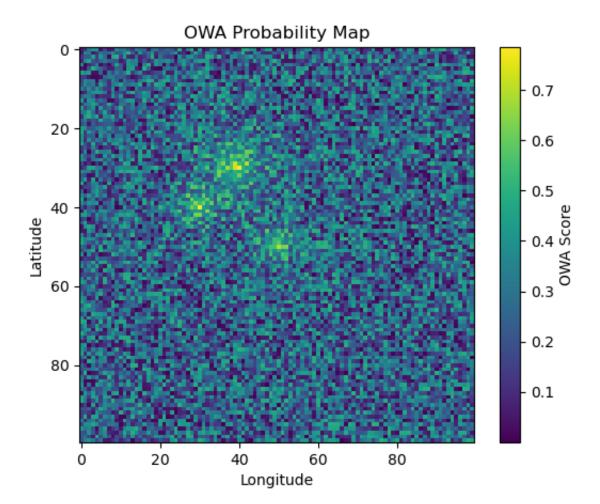
```
In [58]: # Step 1: Define Criteria Values for an Example Alternative
         # Example: Normalized values for one grid cell or region
         criteria = ["LKP", "Settlement", "Terrain", "Accessibility", "Weather"]
         values = np.array([0.9, 0.7, 0.5, 0.3, 0.2]) # Normalized values (example)
         # Step 2: Sort Criteria Values in Descending Order
         sorted values = np.sort(values)[::-1] # Descending order
         # Step 3: Define OWA Weights
         # Example: Neutral aggregation (equal weights)
         owa_weights = np.array([0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2]) # Must sum to 1
         # Adjust OWA weights for optimism or pessimism
         # Optimistic: [1, 0, 0, 0, 0] (focus on the highest value)
         # Pessimistic: [0, 0, 0, 0, 1] (focus on the lowest value)
         # Step 4: Compute OWA Score
         owa_score = np.sum(owa_weights * sorted_values)
         # Display Results
         print(f"Criteria: {criteria}")
         print(f"Original Values: {values}")
         print(f"Sorted Values: {sorted values}")
         print(f"OWA Weights: {owa_weights}")
         print(f"OWA Score: {owa_score:.4f}")
```

Criteria: ['LKP', 'Settlement', 'Terrain', 'Accessibility', 'Weather']
Original Values: [0.9 0.7 0.5 0.3 0.2]
Sorted Values: [0.9 0.7 0.5 0.3 0.2]
OWA Weights: [0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2]
OWA Score: 0.5200

```
In [59]: # Load Criteria Layers (Rasters)
         with rasterio.open("synthetic lkp raster.tif") as lkp src:
             lkp layer = lkp src.read(1) # Read the first band
         with rasterio.open("synthetic settlement raster.tif") as settlement src:
             settlement layer = settlement src.read(1)
         with rasterio.open("synthetic_terrain_raster.tif") as terrain_src:
             terrain_layer = terrain_src.read(1)
         # Combine Layers into a 3D Array (Criteria Layers)
         criteria_layers = np.stack([lkp_layer, settlement_layer, terrain_layer], axi
         # Normalize Layers to [0, 1]
         criteria_layers = (criteria_layers - criteria_layers.min(axis=(1, 2), keepdi
             criteria layers max(axis=(1, 2), keepdims=True) - criteria layers min(ax
         # Define OWA Weights (Neutral Example)
         owa weights = np.array([0.5, 0.3, 0.2]) # Adjust based on strategy (must su
         # Compute OWA Score for Each Cell
         owa scores = np.zeros((criteria layers.shape[1], criteria layers.shape[2]))
         for i in range(criteria_layers.shape[1]):
             for j in range(criteria_layers.shape[2]):
                 sorted_values = np.sort(criteria_layers[:, i, j])[::-1]
                 owa_scores[i, j] = np.sum(owa_weights * sorted_values)
         # Save OWA Scores as GeoTIFF
         with rasterio.open(
             "owa probability map.tif",
             driver="GTiff",
             height=owa_scores.shape[0],
             width=owa scores.shape[1],
             count=1,
             dtype=owa_scores.dtype,
             crs=lkp_src.crs,
             transform=lkp_src.transform,
         ) as dst:
             dst.write(owa_scores, 1)
         print("OWA probability map saved as 'owa probability map.tif'")
```

OWA probability map saved as 'owa probability map.tif'

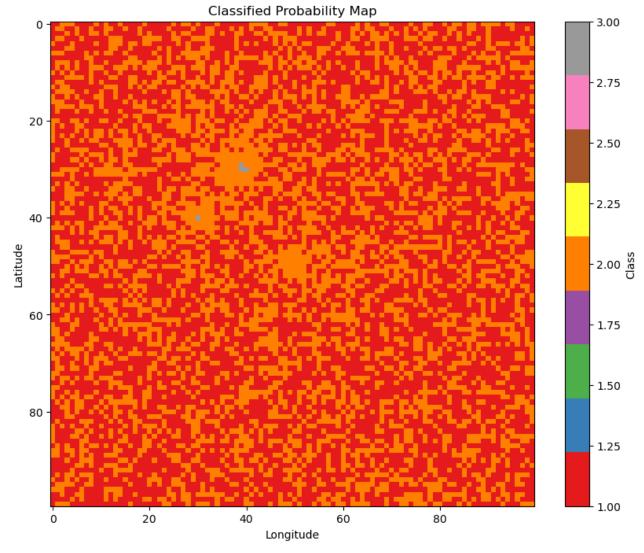
```
In [60]: plt.imshow(owa scores, cmap="viridis", origin="upper")
         plt.colorbar(label="OWA Score")
         plt.title("OWA Probability Map")
         plt.xlabel("Longitude")
         plt.ylabel("Latitude")
         plt.show()
```



```
In [61]: # Load the OWA Probability Map
         with rasterio.open("owa probability map.tif") as src:
             owa map = src.read(1) # Read the first band
             bounds = [[src.bounds.bottom, src.bounds.left], [src.bounds.top, src.bou
         # Normalize the OWA map for display in Folium
         owa map normalized = (owa map - np.nanmin(owa map)) / (np.nanmax(owa map) -
         owa map normalized = (owa map normalized * 255).astype(np.uint8) # Scale to
         # Create a Folium Map
         m = folium.Map(
             location=[(bounds[0][0] + bounds[1][0]) / 2, (bounds[0][1] + bounds[1][1
             zoom_start=10,
             tiles="cartodbpositron"
         )
         # Overlay the OWA map
         folium.raster layers.ImageOverlay(
             image=owa map normalized,
             bounds=bounds,
             colormap=lambda x: (x, 0, 1 - x, 0.6), # Blue gradient with transparence
             name="OWA Probability Map"
         ) add_to(m)
         # Add a layer control and save the map
         folium.LayerControl().add_to(m)
         m.save("owa_probability_map.html")
         print("Map saved as 'owa_probability_map.html'")
```

Map saved as 'owa probability map.html'

```
In [63]: # Step 1: Load the Probability Map
         with rasterio.open("owa_probability_map.tif") as src:
             probability map = src.read(1) # Read the first band
             transform = src.transform
             crs = src.crs
         # Step 2: Define Classification Thresholds
         # Example: Custom thresholds for 3 classes (Low, Medium, High)
         thresholds = [0.0, 0.3, 0.7, 1.0] # Adjust as needed
         # Step 3: Classify the Map
         classified map = np.digitize(probability map, bins=thresholds, right=True)
         # Step 4: Visualize the Classified Map
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
         plt.imshow(classified map, cmap="Set1", origin="upper")
         plt.colorbar(label="Class")
         plt.title("Classified Probability Map")
         plt.xlabel("Longitude")
         plt.ylabel("Latitude")
         plt.show()
         # Step 5: Save the Classified Map
         output_file = "classified_probability_map.tif"
         with rasterio.open(
             output_file,
             "w",
             driver="GTiff",
             height=classified map.shape[0],
             width=classified map.shape[1],
             count=1,
             dtype=classified map.dtype,
             crs=crs,
             transform=transform,
          ) as dst:
             dst.write(classified map, 1)
         print(f"Classified probability map saved as '{output_file}'")
```



Classified probability map saved as 'classified probability map.tif'

```
In [64]: thresholds = np.linspace(np.min(probability_map), np.max(probability_map), n
In [65]: thresholds = np.percentile(probability_map[-np.isnan(probability_map)], [0,
In [71]: # Flatten the probability map, excluding NaN values
    data = probability_map[-np.isnan(probability_map)].flatten()
# Specify the number of classes
    num_classes = 3
# Calculate Jenks natural breaks
    thresholds = jenkspy.jenks_breaks(data, num_classes)
    print("Jenks Natural Breaks Thresholds:", thresholds)

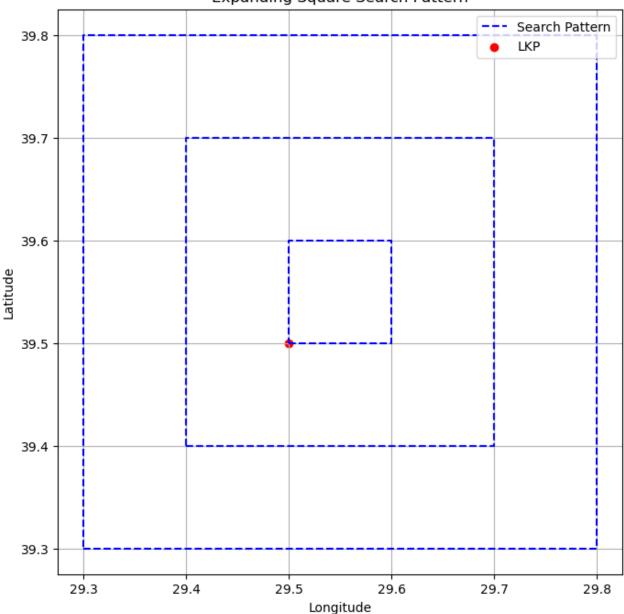
Jenks Natural Breaks Thresholds: [0.00014358225047216507, 0.1766282378287802 6, 0.3456137984942614, 0.7852180498304305]
```

classified_map = np.digitize(probability_map, bins=thresholds, right=True)

In [72]:

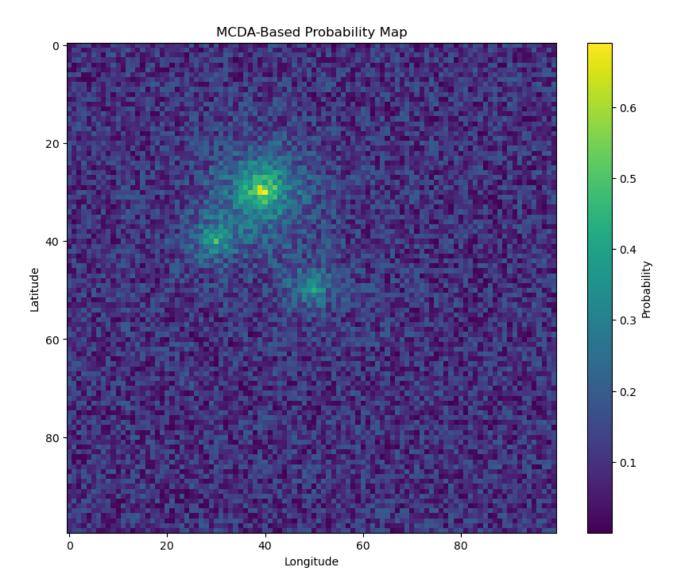
```
In [73]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from shapely.geometry import Point, LineString, Polygon
         import geopandas as gpd
         # Define the Last Known Position (LKP)
         1kp = Point(29.5, 39.5)
         # Create Expanding Square Search Pattern
         square_coords = [
              [(29.5, 39.5), (29.6, 39.5), (29.6, 39.6), (29.5, 39.6), (29.5, 39.5)],
              [(29.4, 39.4), (29.7, 39.4), (29.7, 39.7), (29.4, 39.7), (29.4, 39.4)],
             [(29.3, 39.3), (29.8, 39.3), (29.8, 39.8), (29.3, 39.8), (29.3, 39.3)],
         1
         # Convert to GeoDataFrame
         squares = [Polygon(coords) for coords in square coords]
         search_pattern_gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(geometry=squares, crs="EPSG:4326")
         # Plot the Search Pattern
         fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
         search_pattern_gdf.boundary.plot(ax=ax, color="blue", linestyle="--", label=
         gpd.GeoSeries([lkp]).plot(ax=ax, color="red", label="LKP")
         plt.title("Expanding Square Search Pattern")
         plt.xlabel("Longitude")
         plt.ylabel("Latitude")
         plt.legend()
         plt.grid()
         plt.show()
```

Expanding Square Search Pattern

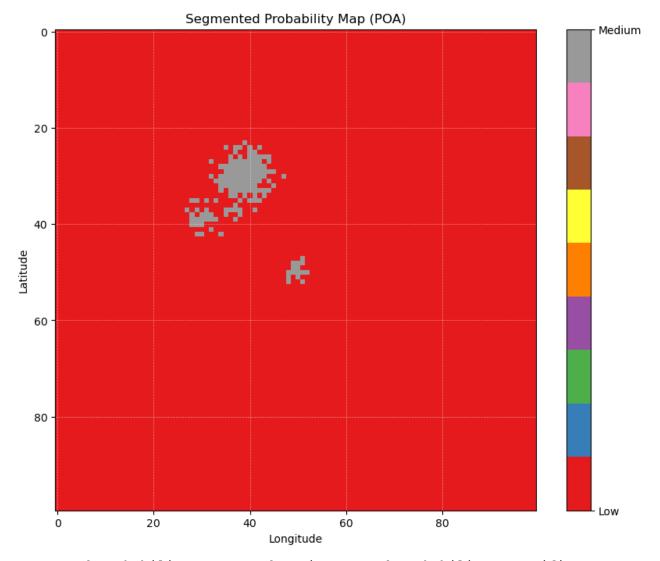


```
terrain norm = normalize(terrain layer)
# Step 3: Define Weights for Each Criterion
weights = {
    "lkp": 0.5,
                  # LKP Proximity
    "settlement": 0.3, # Settlement Proximity
    "terrain": 0.2 # Terrain Accessibility
}
# Step 4: Compute Weighted Sum
probability map = (
    weights["lkp"] * lkp norm +
    weights["settlement"] * settlement_norm +
    weights["terrain"] * terrain norm
# Step 5: Save Probability Map as GeoTIFF
transform = lkp src.transform
crs = lkp_src.crs
with rasterio.open(
    "mcda probability map.tif",
    "w",
    driver="GTiff",
    height=probability map.shape[0],
    width=probability_map.shape[1],
    count=1,
    dtype=probability_map.dtype,
    crs=crs,
    transform=transform,
) as dst:
    dst.write(probability map, 1)
print("MCDA-based probability map saved as 'mcda probability map.tif'")
# Step 6: Visualize Probability Map
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.imshow(probability_map, cmap="viridis", origin="upper")
plt.colorbar(label="Probability")
plt.title("MCDA-Based Probability Map")
plt.xlabel("Longitude")
plt.ylabel("Latitude")
plt.show()
```

MCDA-based probability map saved as 'mcda_probability_map.tif'



```
In [75]: # Step 1: Load Probability Map
         with rasterio.open("mcda probability map.tif") as src:
             probability map = src.read(1)
             transform = src.transform
             crs = src.crs
         # Step 2: Define Thresholds
         # Define thresholds for Low, Medium, High
         thresholds = [0.0, 0.3, 0.7, 1.0] # Low: 0-0.3, Medium: 0.3-0.7, High: 0.7-
         labels = [1, 2, 3] # 1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High
         # Step 3: Segment Probability Map
         segmented map = np.digitize(probability map, bins=thresholds, right=True)
         # Step 4: Visualize Segmented Map
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
         plt.imshow(segmented map, cmap="Set1", origin="upper")
         cbar = plt.colorbar(ticks=[1, 2, 3])
         cbar.ax.set yticklabels(["Low", "Medium", "High"])
         plt.title("Segmented Probability Map (POA)")
         plt.xlabel("Longitude")
         plt.ylabel("Latitude")
         plt.grid(color="white", linestyle="--", linewidth=0.5, alpha=0.5)
         plt.show()
         # Step 5: Save Segmented Map as GeoTIFF
         output_file = "segmented_probability_map.tif"
         with rasterio.open(
             output file,
             "w",
             driver="GTiff",
             height=segmented map.shape[0],
             width=segmented map.shape[1],
             count=1,
             dtype=segmented map.dtype,
             crs=crs,
             transform=transform,
          ) as dst:
             dst.write(segmented_map, 1)
         print(f"Segmented probability map saved as '{output file}'")
```



Segmented probability map saved as 'segmented_probability_map.tif'

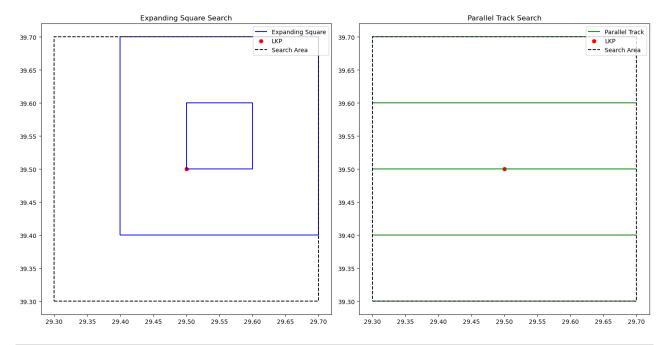
```
In [76]: # Step 1: Count the number of cells in each segment
unique, counts = np.unique(segmented_map, return_counts=True)
cell_counts = dict(zip(unique, counts))

# Step 2: Calculate area (assuming square grid cells)
cell_area = (transform[0] ** 2) # Cell size in map units (e.g., degrees or
area_by_class = {label: count * cell_area for label, count in cell_counts.it

# Display results
for label, area in area_by_class.items():
    class_name = ["Low", "Medium", "High"][label - 1]
    print(f"Class '{class_name}' covers an area of {area:.2f} square units."
```

Class 'Low' covers an area of 0.99 square units. Class 'Medium' covers an area of 0.01 square units.

```
In [78]:
         # Define Search Area and LKP
         1kp = Point(29.5, 39.5)
         search_area = Polygon([(29.3, 39.3), (29.7, 39.3), (29.7, 39.7), (29.3, 39.7)
         # Generate Search Patterns
         # 1. Expanding Square
         expanding_square_coords = [
              [(29.5, 39.5), (29.6, 39.5), (29.6, 39.6), (29.5, 39.6), (29.5, 39.5)],
              [(29.4, 39.4), (29.7, 39.4), (29.7, 39.7), (29.4, 39.7), (29.4, 39.4)]
         expanding_square = [Polygon(coords) for coords in expanding_square_coords]
         # 2. Parallel Track
         parallel tracks = [
             LineString([(29.3, y), (29.7, y)]) for y in [39.3, 39.4, 39.5, 39.6, 39.
         # Convert to GeoDataFrames
         expanding square gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(geometry=expanding square, crs="EPSG
         parallel track gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(geometry=parallel tracks, crs="EPSG:43"
         # Visualize the Search Patterns
         fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 8))
         # Expanding Square Pattern
         expanding_square_gdf.boundary.plot(ax=ax[0], color="blue", label="Expanding
         gpd.GeoSeries([lkp]).plot(ax=ax[0], color="red", label="LKP")
         gpd.GeoSeries([search_area]).boundary.plot(ax=ax[0], color="black", linestyl
         ax[0].set_title("Expanding Square Search")
         ax[0].legend()
         # Parallel Track Pattern
         parallel_track_gdf.plot(ax=ax[1], color="green", label="Parallel Track")
         gpd.GeoSeries([lkp]).plot(ax=ax[1], color="red", label="LKP")
         gpd.GeoSeries([search area]).boundary.plot(ax=ax[1], color="black", linestyl
         ax[1].set title("Parallel Track Search")
         ax[1].legend()
         plt.tight_layout()
         plt.show()
```



In [82]: # Calculate the coverage of high-probability areas expanding_square_coverage = expanding_square_gdf.intersection(high_prob_area parallel_track_coverage = parallel_track_gdf.intersection(high_prob_area.una # Display the results print(f"Expanding Square Coverage (area units): {expanding_square_coverage}" print(f"Parallel Track Coverage (area units): {parallel track coverage}")

/var/folders/fp/drm5pwld13x1n4wvd2q14v0m0000gn/T/ipykernel_26763/3804832417. py:2: DeprecationWarning: The 'unary_union' attribute is deprecated, use the 'union_all()' method instead.

expanding_square_coverage = expanding_square_gdf.intersection(high_prob_ar
ea.unary_union).area.sum()

/var/folders/fp/drm5pwld13x1n4wvd2q14v0m0000gn/T/ipykernel_26763/3804832417. py:2: UserWarning: Geometry is in a geographic CRS. Results from 'area' are likely incorrect. Use 'GeoSeries.to_crs()' to re-project geometries to a projected CRS before this operation.

expanding_square_coverage = expanding_square_gdf.intersection(high_prob_ar
ea.unary_union).area.sum()

/var/folders/fp/drm5pw1d13x1n4wvd2q14v0m0000gn/T/ipykernel_26763/3804832417. py:3: DeprecationWarning: The 'unary_union' attribute is deprecated, use the 'union all()' method instead.

parallel_track_coverage = parallel_track_gdf.intersection(high_prob_area.u
nary_union).area.sum()

Expanding Square Coverage (area units): 0.05000000000001425 Parallel Track Coverage (area units): 0.0

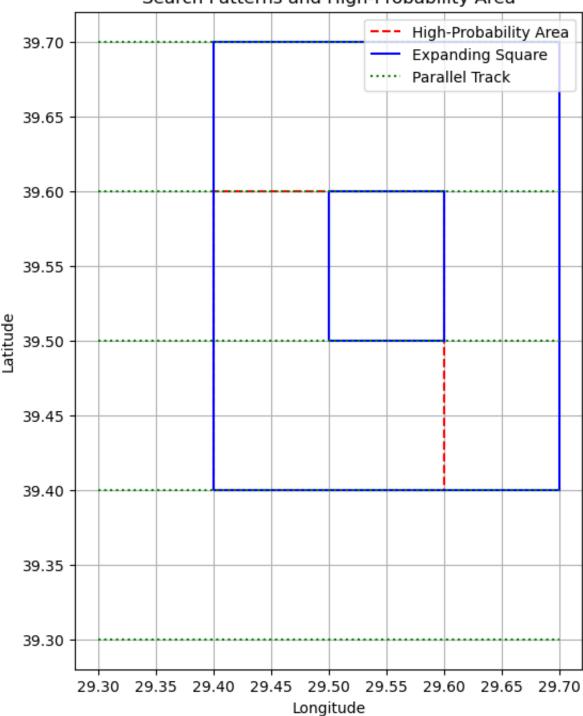
/var/folders/fp/drm5pwld13x1n4wvd2q14v0m0000gn/T/ipykernel_26763/3804832417. py:3: UserWarning: Geometry is in a geographic CRS. Results from 'area' are likely incorrect. Use 'GeoSeries.to_crs()' to re-project geometries to a projected CRS before this operation.

parallel_track_coverage = parallel_track_gdf.intersection(high_prob_area.u
nary_union).area.sum()

```
In [83]: # Visualize Search Patterns and High-Probability Area
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))

high_prob_area.boundary.plot(ax=ax, color="red", linestyle="--", label="High
expanding_square_gdf.boundary.plot(ax=ax, color="blue", label="Expanding Squ
parallel_track_gdf.plot(ax=ax, color="green", linestyle=":", label="Parallel")
plt.title("Search Patterns and High-Probability Area")
plt.xlabel("Longitude")
plt.ylabel("Latitude")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

Search Patterns and High-Probability Area



```
In [86]: # Streamlit UI Setup
st.title("Search Pattern Comparison and Probability Mapping")
st.sidebar.header("Settings")

# Step 1: Define the High-Probability Area
st.sidebar.subheader("High-Probability Area")
x_min = st.sidebar.slider("X Min", 29.0, 30.0, 29.4)
x_max = st.sidebar.slider("X Max", 29.0, 30.0, 29.6)
y_min = st.sidebar.slider("Y Min", 39.0, 40.0, 39.4)
y_max = st.sidebar.slider("Y Max", 39.0, 40.0, 39.6)

high_prob_area_coords = [(x_min, y_min), (x_max, y_min), (x_max, y_max), (x_max, y_max), (x_max, y_min), (x_max, y_max), (x_max,
```

```
high prob area = gpd.GeoDataFrame(geometry=[Polygon(high prob area coords)],
# Step 2: Generate Search Patterns
st.sidebar.subheader("Search Patterns")
pattern_type = st.sidebar.selectbox("Select Search Pattern", ["Expanding Squ
1kp = Point(29.5, 39.5)
search_area = Polygon([(29.3, 39.3), (29.7, 39.3), (29.7, 39.7), (29.3, 39.7))
if pattern_type == "Expanding Square":
    expanding_square_coords = [
        [(29.5, 39.5), (29.6, 39.5), (29.6, 39.6), (29.5, 39.6), (29.5, 39.5)
        [(29.4, 39.4), (29.7, 39.4), (29.7, 39.7), (29.4, 39.7), (29.4, 39.4)
    search pattern = gpd.GeoDataFrame(geometry=[Polygon(coords) for coords i
elif pattern_type == "Parallel Track":
    parallel tracks = [
        LineString([(29.3, y), (29.7, y)]) for y in [39.3, 39.4, 39.5, 39.6,
    search pattern = qpd.GeoDataFrame(geometry=parallel tracks, crs="EPSG:43"
# Step 3: Visualize Search Patterns and High-Probability Area
st.subheader("Search Pattern Visualization")
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
high prob area.boundary.plot(ax=ax, color="red", linestyle="--", label="High
search pattern.boundary.plot(ax=ax, color="blue", label=pattern type)
gpd.GeoSeries([lkp]).plot(ax=ax, color="black", label="LKP", marker="x")
ax.set title(f"{pattern type} Search Pattern and High-Probability Area")
ax.legend()
st.pyplot(fig)
# Step 4: Analyze Coverage
st.subheader("Coverage Analysis")
coverage = search_pattern.intersection(high_prob_area.unary_union).area.sum(
st.write(f"Coverage of the {pattern_type}: **{coverage:.2f} area units**")
# Step 5: Add Probability Map Visualization (Optional)
st.sidebar.subheader("Probability Map")
show prob map = st.sidebar.checkbox("Show Probability Map", value=False)
if show prob map:
   with rasterio.open("mcda probability map.tif") as src:
        prob map = src.read(1)
        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
        plt.imshow(prob_map, cmap="viridis", origin="upper")
        plt.colorbar(label="Probability")
       plt.title("Probability Map")
        plt.xlabel("Longitude")
        plt.ylabel("Latitude")
        st.pyplot()
```

2025-01-19 04:02:50.484 WARNING streamlit.runtime.scriptrunner_utils.script_run_context: Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.

```
2025-01-19 04:02:50.534
 Warning: to view this Streamlit app on a browser, run it with the followin
 command:
    streamlit run /Users/lasyatummala/anaconda3/lib/python3.11/site-package
s/ipykernel launcher.py [ARGUMENTS]
2025-01-19 04:02:50.535 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
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warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
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warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
```

```
warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
2025-01-19 04:02:50.576 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
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2025-01-19 04:02:50.578 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
2025-01-19 04:02:50.579 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
2025-01-19 04:02:50.580 Session state does not function when running a scrip
t without `streamlit run`
2025-01-19 04:02:50.581 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
2025-01-19 04:02:50.581 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
2025-01-19 04:02:50.584 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
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2025-01-19 04:02:50.765 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
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warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
/var/folders/fp/drm5pw1d13x1n4wvd2q14v0m0000gn/T/ipykernel 26763/539321407.p
y:49: DeprecationWarning: The 'unary_union' attribute is deprecated, use the
'union all()' method instead.
  coverage = search pattern.intersection(high prob area.unary union).area.su
m()
/var/folders/fp/drm5pw1d13x1n4wvd2q14v0m0000gn/T/ipykernel 26763/539321407.p
y:49: UserWarning: Geometry is in a geographic CRS. Results from 'area' are
likely incorrect. Use 'GeoSeries.to_crs()' to re-project geometries to a pro
jected CRS before this operation.
  coverage = search pattern.intersection(high prob area.unary union).area.su
m()
2025-01-19 04:02:50.941 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
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warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.
2025-01-19 04:02:50.944 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This
```

2025-01-19 04:02:50.575 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This

warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.

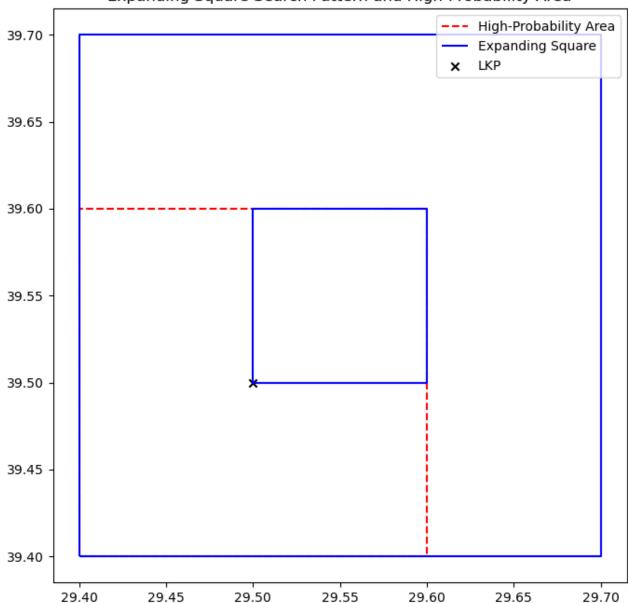
2025-01-19 04:02:50.944 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.

2025-01-19 04:02:50.945 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.

2025-01-19 04:02:50.946 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.

2025-01-19 04:02:50.946 Thread 'MainThread': missing ScriptRunContext! This warning can be ignored when running in bare mode.





```
In [88]: # Simulated elevation data for a search grid
    x = np.linspace(29.0, 30.0, 100) # Longitude
    y = np.linspace(39.0, 40.0, 100) # Latitude
    xv, yv = np.meshgrid(x, y)
    elevation = np.sin(xv) * np.cos(yv) * 100 # Simulated terrain elevation

# Plot the 3D terrain
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
    ax.plot_surface(xv, yv, elevation, cmap="terrain", edgecolor="none")
    ax.set_title("3D Terrain for Search Area")
    ax.set_xlabel("Longitude")
    ax.set_ylabel("Latitude")
    ax.set_zlabel("Elevation (m)")
    plt.show()
```

3D Terrain for Search Area

