

Open Remote Sensing II

Lab: Introduction to Google Earth Engine (again?)

2108-421 Modern Integrated Surveying Technology
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Google Earth Engine (Javascript)



```
var AOI =
          ee.Geometry.Polygon(
              [[[101.1, 12.7],
                [101.1, 12.6],
                [101.2, 12.6],
                [101.2, 12.7]]], null, false);
      // Download Image
      function maskS2clouds(image) {
        var qa = image.select('QA60');
 11
 12
        // Bits 10 and 11 are clouds and cirrus, respectively.
 13
        var cloudBitMask = 1 << 10;</pre>
 14
        var cirrusBitMask = 1 << 11;</pre>
 15
 16
        // Both flags should be set to zero, indicating clear conditions.
 17
        var mask = qa.bitwiseAnd(cloudBitMask).eq(0)
 18
            .and(qa.bitwiseAnd(cirrusBitMask).eq(0));
 19
 20
        return image.updateMask(mask).divide(10000);
 21
 22
      var image = ee.ImageCollection('COPERNICUS/S2_SR')
                        .filterDate('2020-12-21', '2020-12-24')
 24
 25
                        .filterBounds(AOI)
 26
                        .map(maskS2clouds)
i 27
                        .mosaic()
      // Image Visualization
      Map.centerObject(AOI, 10)
     Map.addLayer(image, {min: 0.0, max: 0.2, bands: ['B4', 'B3', 'B2']}, 'S2A');
```

Google Earth Engine with Java programming https://code.earthengine.google.com/



เขียน code ข้างบน แสดงภาพข้างล่าง

Google Earth Engine (Python)



```
# Install Function for Cloud Mask
def maskS2clouds(image) :
    qa = image.select('QA60')

# Bits 10 and 11 are clouds and cirrus, respectively.
    cloudBitMask = 1 << 10
    cirrusBitMask = 1 << 11

# Both flags should be set to zero, indicating clear conditions.
    mask = (qa.bitwiseAnd(cloudBitMask).eq(0)) and (qa.bitwiseAnd(cirrusBitMask).eq(0))
    return image.updateMask(mask).divide(10000)

# Map Visualization : Google Earth Engine</pre>
```

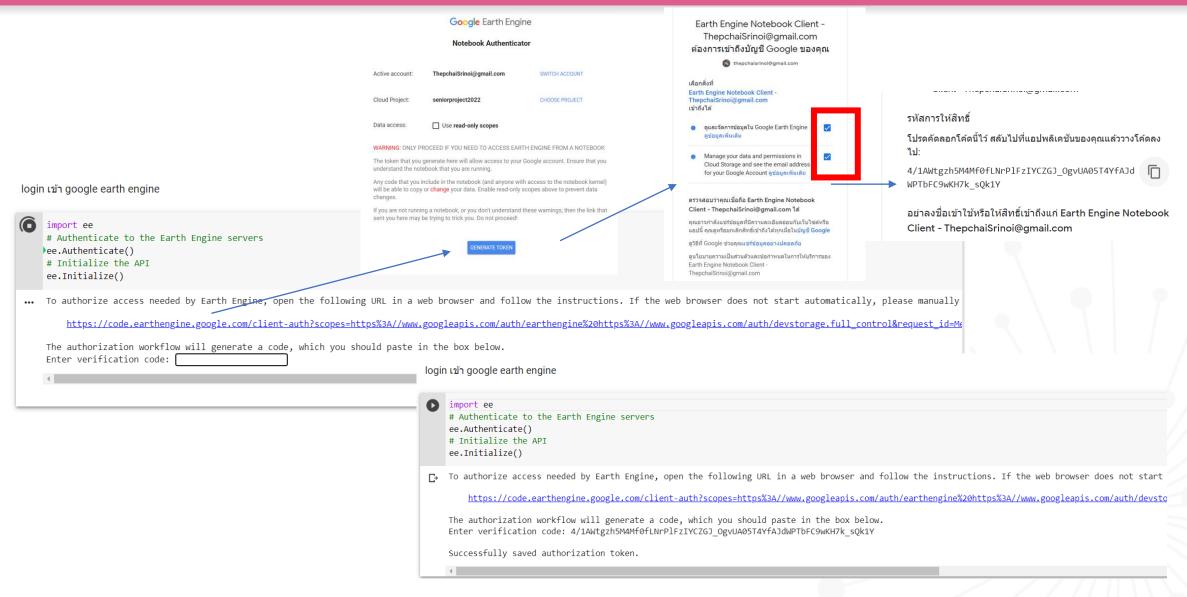
สำหรับ python programming สามารถทำได้ผ่าน Google Colab https://colab.research.google.com/



แสดงแผนที่ด้วย folium

Welcome to Colab Laboratory for Google Earth Engine



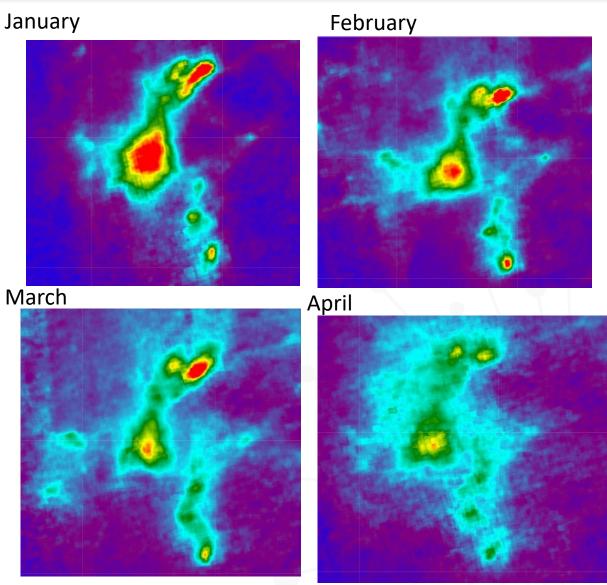


Time Series: Turn back to 2110101 Computer Programming Wowza





1/24/2023



Import External Data: Landcover Classification with ML in GEE



df

	x	Y	class
0	100.533771	13.924564	0
1	100.516601	13.935989	0
2	100.511406	13.930158	0
3	100.512136	13.922949	0
4	100.542498	13.934334	0
175	100.439966	13.932960	2
176	100.435115	13.940927	2
177	100.415455	13.947197	2
178	100.429210	13.947346	2
179	100.427057	13.967969	2

180 rows × 3 columns

!pip install geemap

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X = df[df.columns[:2]]
Y = df[df.columns[2]]

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, stratify=Y, test_size=0.50, random_state = 25)

df_train = X_train.join(Y_train)
```



```
#Convert from pandas to featurecollection
train_points = geemap.pandas_to_ee(df_train, latitude='Y', longitude='X')
```

```
#Choose bands
bands = ['B2', 'B3', 'B4', 'B12']

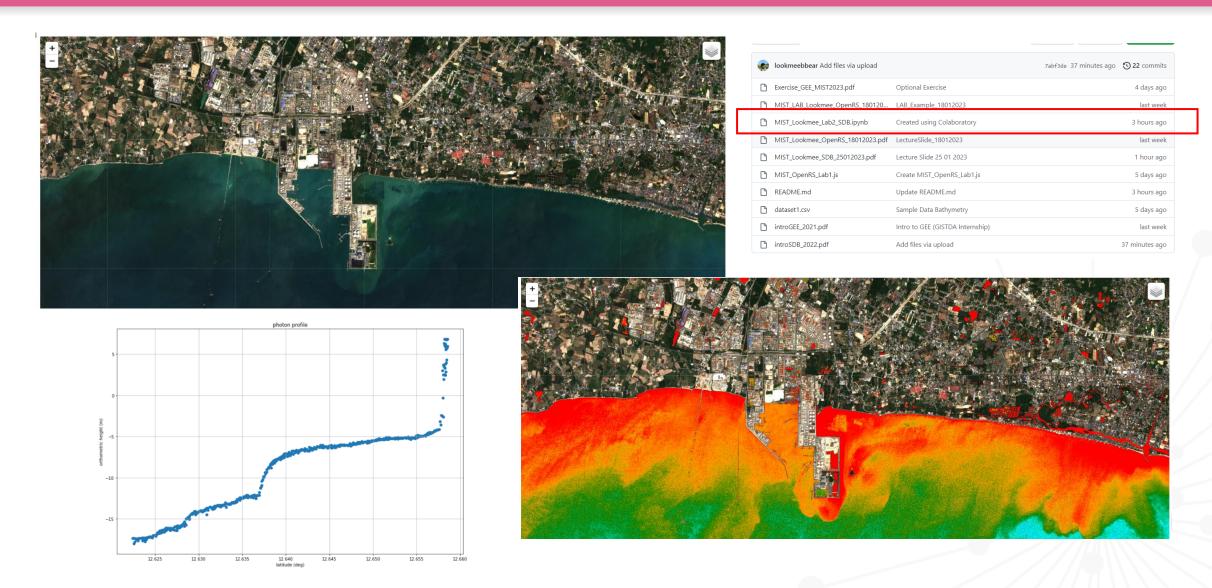
# Overlay the points on the imagery to get training.
training = myimage.sampleRegions(
    collection=train_points,
    properties=['class'],
    scale=30)

# Train a CART classifier with default parameters.
trained = ee.Classifier.smileCart().train(training, 'class', bands)

# Classify the image with the same bands used for training.
classified = (myimage.select(bands)).classify(trained)
```

Work With Big Data and ML: Satellite Derived Bathymetry Demonstration







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