```
In [1]:
          #importing required libraries
          import rasterio
          from rasterio import plot
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import numpy as np
          %matplotlib inline
 In [2]:
          #opennig the study area images
          band4=rasterio.open("Test Images/nir.tif")
          band5=rasterio.open("Test Images/swir.tif")
 In [3]:
          #multiple band representation
          fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 6))
          plot.show(band4, ax=ax1, cmap='gray') #nir
          plot.show(band5, ax=ax2, cmap='gray') #swir
          fig.tight_layout()
          4.274
          4.273
                                                                  4.273
          4.272
                                                                  4.272
          4.271
                                                                  4.271
                 510000
                          511000
                                  512000
                                           513000
                                                                                          512000
                                                                                                   513000
                                                   514000
                                                           515000
                                                                          510000
                                                                                  511000
                                                                                                           514000
 In [4]:
          #generating nir and swir objects as arrays in float64 format
          nir=band4.read(1).astype('float64')
          swir=band5.read(1).astype('float64')
 In [5]:
          #Normalized Burn Ratio calculation(empty cells or nodata cells are reported as 0)
          nbr=np.where(
              (nir+swir)==0.,
              Θ,
              (nir-swir)/(nir+swir))
 In [6]:
          #exporting the NBR image
          nbr_image = rasterio.open('Outputs/nbr_image.tiff','w',driver='Gtiff',
                                     width=band4.width,
                                     height = band4.height,
                                     count=1, crs=band4.crs,
                                     transform=band4.transform,
                                     dtype='float64')
          nbr_image.write(nbr,1)
          nbr_image.close()
 In [7]:
          #plotting the NBR image
          nbrimg = rasterio.open('Outputs/nbr_image.tiff')
          fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
          plot.show(nbrimg, cmap='gray')
          4.274
          4.273
          4.272
          4.271
                  510000
                           511000
                                   512000
                                            513000
                                                     514000
                                                              515000
 Out[7]: <AxesSubplot:>
 In [8]:
          #raster sytem of reference
          nbrimg.crs
 Out[8]: CRS.from_epsg(32635)
 In [9]:
          #raster transform parameters
          nbrimg.transform
 Out[9]: Affine(30.0, 0.0, 509355.0,
                0.0, -30.0, 4274955.0)
In [10]:
          #type of raster byte
          nbrimg.dtypes[0]
Out[10]: 'float64'
In [11]:
          #number of raster rows
          nbrimg.height
Out[11]: 161
In [12]:
          #number of raster columns
          nbrimg.width
Out[12]: 189
In [13]:
          #importing skimage library in order to show the histogram of NBR image
          from skimage import io, exposure
          import skimage.io
In [14]:
          #defining a function in order to show the histogram of NBR image
          def image_histogram(nbrimg):
              Plot image histogram
              img - 2D array of uint16 type
              co, ce = exposure.histogram(nbr)
              fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
              fig.set_facecolor('white')
              plt.plot(ce[1::], co[1::])
              plt.show()
In [15]:
          image_histogram(nbrimg)
          350
          300
          250
          200
          150
          100
```

50

0

-0.1

0.0

0.1

0.2