

Young_NEON_Data_Institute_Week3_Assignment

July 8, 2018

0.1 # Week 3 Assignment

0.2 Check that Python version is 3.5.x

```
In [3]: import sys
        sys.version
```

```
Out[3]: '3.5.5 |Anaconda custom (64-bit)| (default, Apr 26 2018, 08:11:22) \n[GCC 4.2.1 Compatib
```

0.3 Import gdal

```
In [4]: import gdal
```

0.4 Import numpy and matplotlib. Turn warnings 'off'

```
In [5]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        %matplotlib inline
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

0.5 Define function to read in RGB image

This function was obtained from NEON Data Institute

```
In [6]: def RGBraster2array(RGB_geotif):
        """RGBraster2array reads in a NEON AOP geotif file and returns
        a numpy array, and header containing associated metadata with spatial information.
        -----
        Parameters
            RGB_geotif -- full or relative path and name of reflectance hdf5 file
        -----
        Returns
        -----
        array:
            numpy array of geotif values
        metadata:
            dictionary containing the following metadata (all strings):
                array_rows
```

```

        array_cols
        bands
        driver
        projection
        geotransform
        pixelWidth
        pixelHeight
        extent
        noDataValue
        scaleFactor
-----
Example Execution:
-----
RGB_geotif = '2017_SERC_2_368000_4306000_image.tif'
RGBcam_array, RGBcam_metadata = RGBraster2array(RGB_geotif) """

metadata = {}
dataset = gdal.Open(RGB_geotif)
metadata['array_rows'] = dataset.RasterYSize
metadata['array_cols'] = dataset.RasterXSize
metadata['bands'] = dataset.RasterCount
metadata['driver'] = dataset.GetDriver().LongName
metadata['projection'] = dataset.GetProjection()
metadata['geotransform'] = dataset.GetGeoTransform()

mapinfo = dataset.GetGeoTransform()
metadata['pixelWidth'] = mapinfo[1]
metadata['pixelHeight'] = mapinfo[5]

metadata['ext_dict'] = {}
metadata['ext_dict']['xMin'] = mapinfo[0]
metadata['ext_dict']['xMax'] = mapinfo[0] + dataset.RasterXSize/mapinfo[1]
metadata['ext_dict']['yMin'] = mapinfo[3] + dataset.RasterYSize/mapinfo[5]
metadata['ext_dict']['yMax'] = mapinfo[3]

metadata['extent'] = (metadata['ext_dict']['xMin'], metadata['ext_dict']['xMax'],
                     metadata['ext_dict']['yMin'], metadata['ext_dict']['yMax'])

raster = dataset.GetRasterBand(1)
array_shape = raster.ReadAsArray(0,0,metadata['array_cols'],metadata['array_rows']).
metadata['noDataValue'] = raster.GetNoDataValue()
metadata['scaleFactor'] = raster.GetScale()

array = np.zeros((array_shape[0],array_shape[1],dataset.RasterCount),'uint8') #pre-a
for i in range(1, dataset.RasterCount+1):
    band = dataset.GetRasterBand(i).ReadAsArray(0,0,metadata['array_cols'],metadata[
    band[band==metadata['noDataValue']] = np.nan
    band = band/metadata['scaleFactor']

```

```

        array[...,i-1] = band

    return array, metadata

```

0.6 Set directory path to downloaded image and run 'RGBraster2array' function.

```

In [8]: RGB_geotif = '/Users/adam/Documents/neon/2017_SERC_2_368000_4306000_image.tif'
        SERC_RGBcam_array, SERC_RGBcam_metadata = RGBraster2array(RGB_geotif)

```

0.7 Check dimensions of image. Should be (1000, 1000, 3).

```

In [9]: SERC_RGBcam_array.shape

```

```

Out[9]: (10000, 10000, 3)

```

0.8 Define function to plot array data.

```

In [10]: def plot_band_array(band_array,
                             refl_extent,
                             colorlimit,
                             ax=plt.gca(),
                             title='',
                             cbar='on',
                             cmap_title='',
                             colormap='spectral'):

    '''plot_band_array reads in and plots a single band or an rgb band combination of a
    -----
    Parameters
    -----
        band_array: flightline array of reflectance values, created from h5refl2array f
        refl_extent: extent of reflectance data to be plotted (xMin, xMax, yMin, yMax)
        colorlimit: range of values to plot (min,max). Best to look at the histogram of
        ax: optional, default = current axis
        title: string, optional; plot title
        cmap_title: string, optional; colorbar title
        colormap: string, optional; see https://matplotlib.org/examples/color/colormaps

    -----
    Returns
    -----
        plots array of single band or RGB if given a 3-band

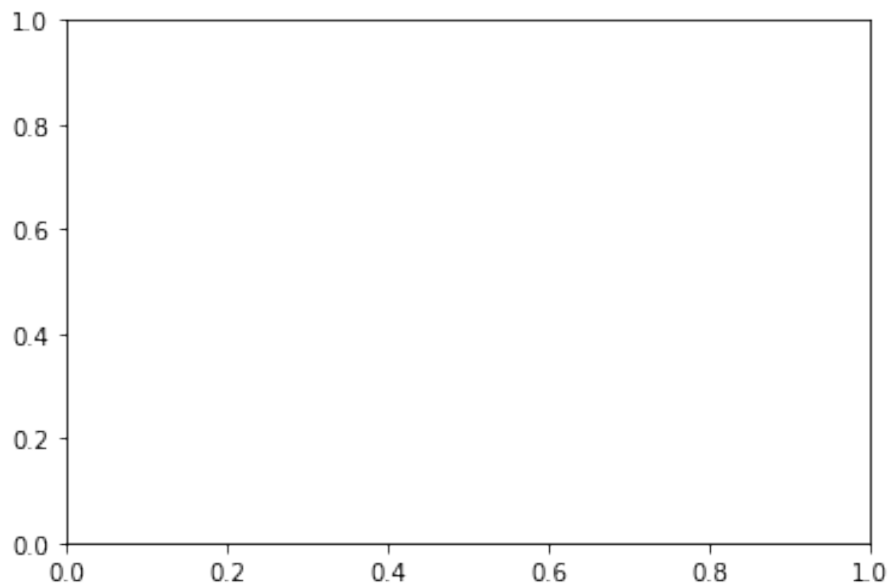
    -----
    Example:
    -----
    plot_band_array(SERC_RGBcam_array,
                    SERC_RGBcam_metadata['extent'],
                    (1,255),
                    title='SERC RGB Camera Tile',
                    cbar='off')'''

```

```

plot = plt.imshow(band_array,extent=refl_extent,clim=colorlimit);
if cbar == 'on':
    cbar = plt.colorbar(plot,aspect=40); plt.set_cmap(colormap);
    cbar.set_label(cmap_title,rotation=90,labelpad=20)
plt.title(title); ax = plt.gca();
ax.ticklabel_format(useOffset=False, style='plain'); #do not use scientific notation
rotatexlabels = plt.setp(ax.get_xticklabels(),rotation=90); #rotate x tick labels 90

```

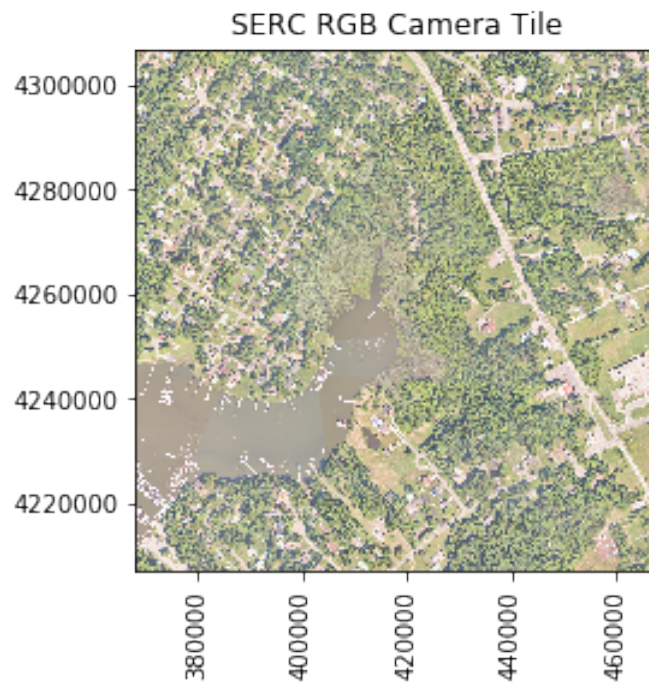


0.9 Now plot the downloaded image from NEON

```

In [11]: plot_band_array(SERC_RGBcam_array,
                        SERC_RGBcam_metadata['extent'],
                        (1,255),
                        title='SERC RGB Camera Tile',
                        cbar='off')

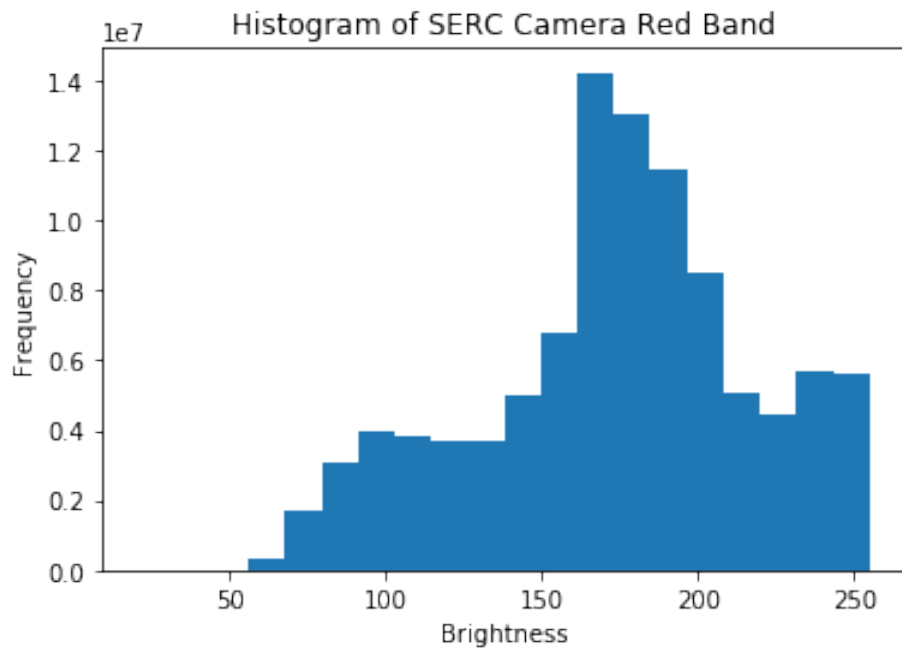
```



0.10 Now plot histogram of red color channel.

```
In [13]: plt.hist(np.ravel(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 0]), 20);  
         plt.title('Histogram of SERC Camera Red Band')  
         plt.xlabel('Brightness'); plt.ylabel('Frequency')
```

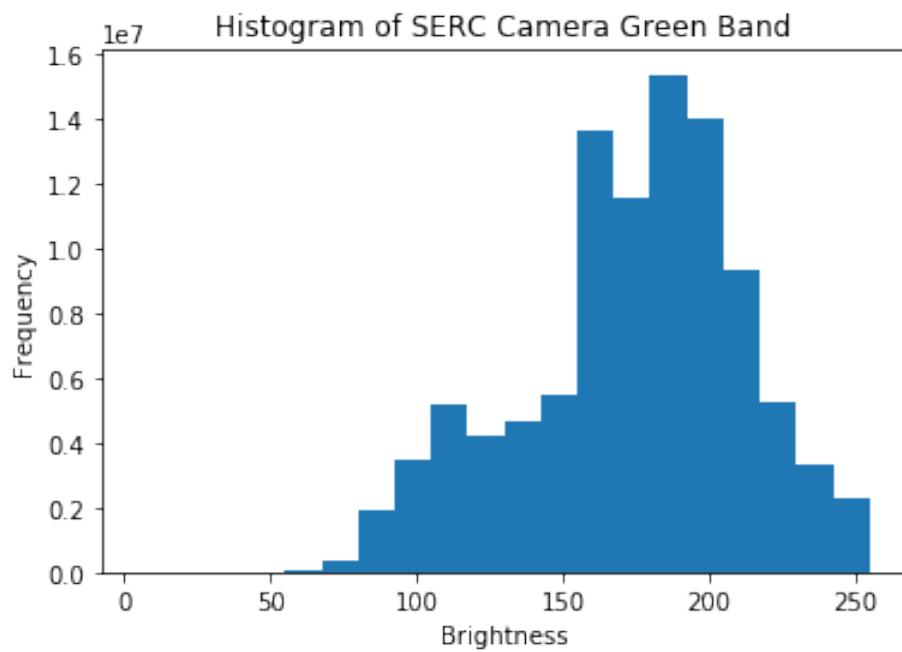
```
Out[13]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')
```



0.11 Green color channel

```
In [14]: plt.hist(np.ravel(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 1]), 20);  
plt.title('Histogram of SERC Camera Green Band')  
plt.xlabel('Brightness'); plt.ylabel('Frequency')
```

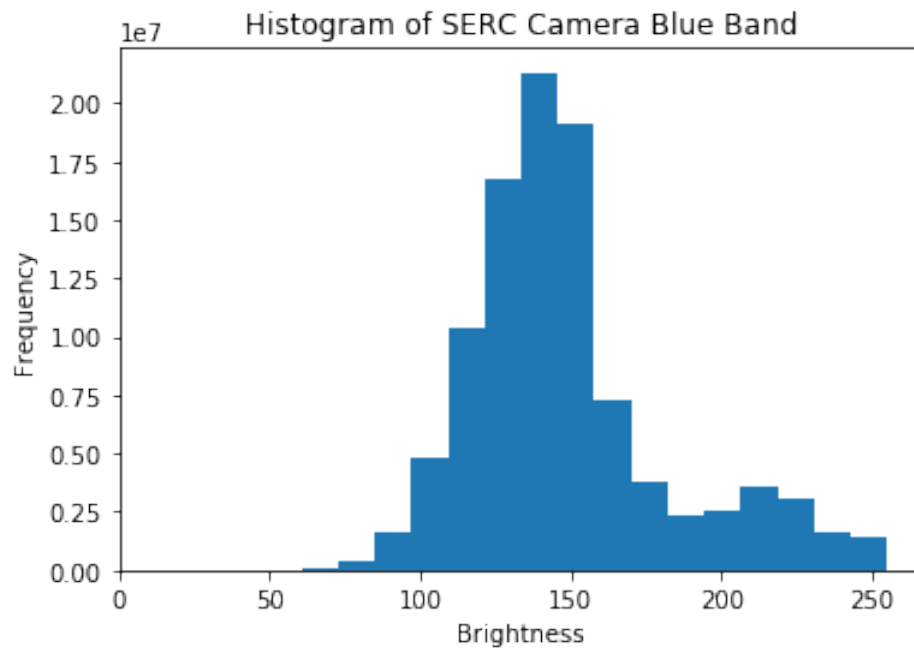
```
Out[14]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')
```



0.12 Blue Color Channel

```
In [15]: plt.hist(np.ravel(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 2]), 20);  
plt.title('Histogram of SERC Camera Blue Band')  
plt.xlabel('Brightness'); plt.ylabel('Frequency')
```

```
Out[15]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')
```



0.13 Print out the [min, max] values for each color (R,G,B)

```
In [23]: # Red values
rminval = np.amin(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 0])
rmaxval = np.amax(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 0])

# Green Values
gminval = np.amin(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 1])
gmaxval = np.amax(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 1])

# Blue values
bminval = np.amin(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 2])
bmaxval = np.amax(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 2])

# Print color values to screen
print("R values:", [rminval, rmaxval])
print("G values:", [gminval, gmaxval])
print("B values:", [bminval, bmaxval])
```

```
R values: [21, 255]
G values: [5, 255]
B values: [12, 255]
```


0.14 What UTM zone is the data in? UTM zone 18N (see metadata printout below).

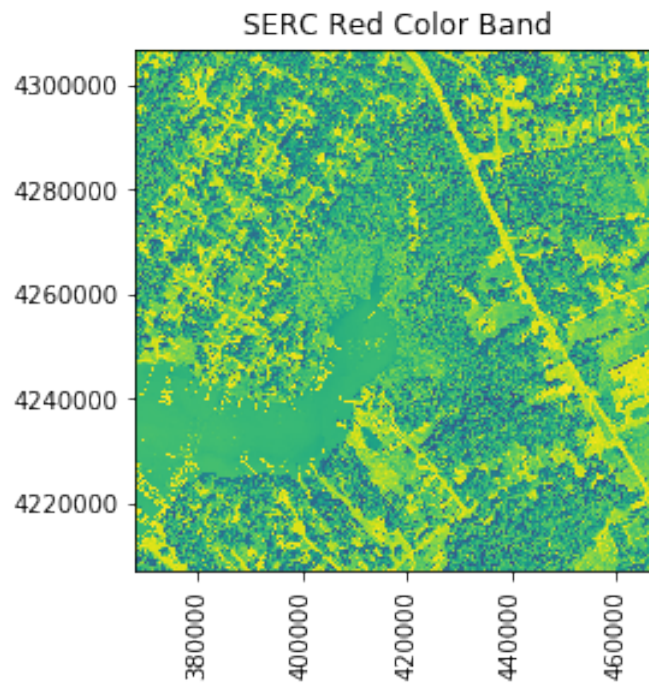
```
In [28]: SERC_RGBcam_metadata['projection']
```

```
Out[28]: 'PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 18N",GEOGCS["WGS 84",DATUM["WGS_1984",SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378
```

0.15 Finally , plot the each color band separately (i.e. Red, Green, Blue).

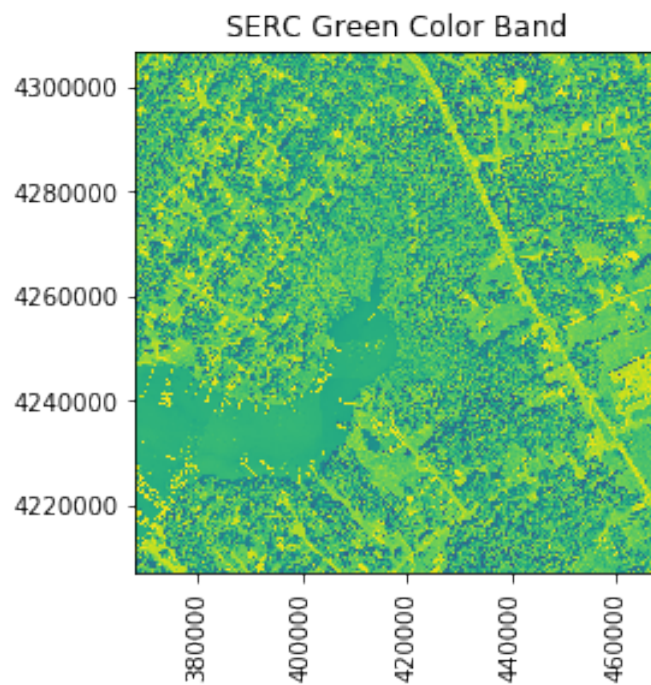
0.16 Red

```
In [29]: plot_band_array(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 0],  
                        SERC_RGBcam_metadata['extent'],  
                        (1, 255),  
                        title='SERC Red Color Band',  
                        cbar='off')
```



0.17 Green

```
In [30]: plot_band_array(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 1],  
                        SERC_RGBcam_metadata['extent'],  
                        (1, 255),  
                        title='SERC Green Color Band',  
                        cbar='off')
```



0.18 Blue

```
In [31]: plot_band_array(SERC_RGBcam_array[:, :, 2],  
                        SERC_RGBcam_metadata['extent'],  
                        (1, 255),  
                        title='SERC Blue Color Band',  
                        cbar='off')
```

