Writing Image Processing Algorithms using the Python Raster Function

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Anatomy of a raster function
- Building raster models
- Additional considerations
- Q&A
Introduction

Raster Functions
What’s a Raster Function?

- Mapping of one raster to another.
- On-demand. Transient.
- Different from a geoprocessing tool.

... a transformation of one raster into another.
Chaining Raster Functions

- A raster model encapsulates your algorithm as a tree of functions.

- Raster Model
Chaining Raster Functions

- An example: Landsat 8 Pansharpened
Demo

- Apply a **raster functions** to image layers in ArcMap

Browsing **raster models** on an image service on Portal
Python Raster Functions
What’s a *Python* Raster Function?

- Transforming rasters—image processing and analytic algorithms—in Python.

- Implement a raster function from the comfort of your *Python module*.

- *Architecture:* Module loaded by an adapter—Python-aware *and* a first-class participant in the function chain.

- Your Python module—assisted by ArcGIS—is a raster function.
What’s a *Python* Raster Function?

- The Extended Model
Motivation

- Extend ArcGIS—participate in a *raster model*.
- Primary pipeline for image data in ArcGIS—*processing, analyzing, and visualizing*.
- On-the-fly at display resolution, at full resolution using distributed raster analysis.
- Why Python?
  - Friendly & easy to learn. “readability first”. “batteries included”.
  - Huge collection of libraries. Vibrant community of *Pythonistas* and *Pythoneers*.
  - “…de facto *superglue* language for *modern scientific computing.*”
  - “…tools for almost every aspect of scientific computing are *readily available* in Python.”

- Why Raster Functions in Python?
The API

- How do I create Raster Function in Python?

- How does ArcGIS Desktop or Server *interact* with my raster function?
  - Get started—step-by-step guide
  - Real-world or reference implementations—excellent springboard
  - Well-documented API reference

- What additional libraries are needed? How complicated is it?
  - Lightweight design—no external dependencies outside of NumPy to begin with.
  - ArcGIS’ *adapter* provides assistance—opt out to take control of specific aspects.

- Create a new raster function using simple and familiar Pythonesque constructs.
Hello, World!

```python
import numpy as np

class HelloWorld:
    def __init__(self):
        self.name = "Hello World Function"

    def getParameterInfo(self):
        return [{
            'name': 'r',
            'dataType': 'raster'
        }]

    def updatePixels(self, tlc, shape, props, **pixelBlocks):
        r = pixelBlocks['r_pixels'] + 10
        pixelBlocks['output_pixels'] = r.astype(props['pixelType'])
        return pixelBlocks
```
The API

- `__init__`

- customize our function object—a specific instance of our class—as soon as it's created.

- Define raster function name & description.
The API

- `getParameterInfo()`

- Define all *input parameters* to the function.

- For each parameter, define:
  - Name (Identifier)
  - Display Name
  - Long Description
  - Data Type
  - Default Value
  - Required vs Optional
The API

- `getConfiguration()`

- How are input rasters read—Padding, Mask, …?

- How’s the output raster constructed—inherit NoData, Metadata, …?

  - *Given*: Nothing.

  - *Returns*: dictionary containing configuration attribute values.
The API

- `selectRasters()`

- Define a subset of input rasters.

- Pixels read from *selected* rasters.

- Given: properties of the requested pixel block, all scalar parameter values.

- *Returns*: names of selected rasters.
The API

- updateRasterInfo()

- Defines the output raster.

- Invoked each time a dataset containing the Python raster function is initialized.

- Given: Raster info associated with all input rasters.

- Returns: Raster Info of the output raster.
The API

- `updatePixels()`

- **Workhorse of the raster function. Process Pixels.**

  - **Given:**
    - Expected pixel-block size + location
    - output raster properties (map space)
    - pixels + mask of selected input rasters

  - **Returns:** Pixels + mask of requested pixel block.
The API

- `updateKeyMetadata()`

- Create or update dataset- or band-level metadata.

  - **Given:**
    - property names
    - band index
    - current key metadata values

  - **Returns:** updated values of given properties
The API

- `isLicensed()`

**Given:**
- info on parent product,
- context of execution.

**Returns:**
- OK to Run (Boolean)—Licensed to execute or not?
- Expected product level and extension.
Compound Topographic Index
Compound Topographic Index (CTI)

• A steady state wetness index, a.k.a. Topographic Wetness index (TWI)

T.R. Matthews et al. 2015
Compound Topographic Index (CTI)

- Used to study spatial scale effects on hydrological processes and to identify hydrological flow paths for geochemical modelling.
- Used to characterize biological processes such as annual production, vegetation patterns, and forest site quality.
Compound Topographic Index

• Calculations

\[ CTI = \ln \left( \frac{(flow_{accumulation} + 1) \cdot \frac{cellsize}{\tan(slope)}}{\text{}} \right) \]
Compound Topographic Index

- Calculations

Flow Accumulation

DEM → Slope Function → CTI Function → CTI

Python-powered
calc_cti(slope, flow_acc, cellsize):
tan_slope = np.tan(slope)
tan_slope[tan_slope==0]=0.0001
cti = np.log(((flow_acc+1)*cellsize)/tan_slope)
return cti
Demo

- Apply **CTI** raster model to image layers on map using ArcGIS Pro
Building and Using *Raster Function Templates*

- Templatized chains of raster functions
What’s a Raster Function Template?

• The basic concept

• A templatized raster model replaces one or more inputs with place-holder Variables.
Raster Function Templates

- Basic workflows with “function templates”

Create new function templates
- Via *Raster Function Template Editor*
- Layer > Symbology > Export As Raster Function Template
- Function Raster Dataset > Functions > Save as
- Symbology as a template

*Raster Layer* in a Map
- Image Analysis Window
- Raster Functions Pane in *Pro*
- Layer > Properties > Functions tab

A raster function template makes your processing or analysis portable.
Raster Function Templates

- Advanced workflows with function templates

- **On a Mosaic Dataset**
  - Populating a mosaic using the Add Rasters tool
  - Mosaic dataset items
    - Batch Edit Raster Functions or
    - Edit Raster Function Geoprocessing Tool.
  - As Processing Templates

- **On an Image Service**—for server-side processing

- Learn more at https://github.com/Esri/raster-functions#raster-function-templates.
Raster Function Templates

• Properties of a function template

• Name & Description

• Type: Item, Group, or Mosaic.

• Definition Query

• Fields that control grouping.
Using Mosaic Dataset Items in a Mosaic Dataset Template

Name being passed into the function will be the record value.

Group and tag fields in template properties are associated with fields in the mosaic dataset table.
Site Suitability Analysis
Site Suitability Analysis

Weather Variables

Remap Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Remap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Defense</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Defense</td>
<td>Cloud Ceiling</td>
<td>2460</td>
<td>4920</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Defense</td>
<td>Wind speed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output Function Raster

Legend:
- Very bad
- Bad
- Average
- Good
- Very good
Site Suitability Analysis

- Weather rasters
- Remap functions
- Cell statistics function
- Operational threshold

Python powered
# use zonal thresholds to update output pixels...
if ZT is not None and len(ZT.keys()):
    for k in (zoneIds if zoneIds is not None else [None]):
        T = ZT.get(k, None)  # k from z might not be in ztMap
        if not T:
            continue

for t in T:
    I = (z == k) if z is not None else np.ones(v.shape, dtype=bool)
    if t[0] and t[1]:  # min and max are both available
        I = I & (v > t[0]) & (v < t[1])
    elif t[0]:
        I = I & (v > t[0])
    elif t[1]:
        I = I & (v < t[1])
    p[I] = (t[2] if t[2] is not None else self.defaultTarget)

pixelBlocks[\'output_pixels\'] = p
Demo

- Apply *suitability* raster model to a mosaic dataset using ArcMap
- Browse processing templates of the mosaic layer
Additional Considerations
Performance

• Do not use arcpy or array looping

• Use NumPy and SciPy.

• No significant improvement performance when using Cython.

• Leverage well-known options to optimize time-critical parts of your raster function.
Publishing & Deployment

- **Python version**
  - Desktop vs. Pro: Python 2.7 vs. 3.4
  - Desktop vs. Server: 32-bit vs. 64-bit Python 2.7

- **Package dependencies**

- **Binary deployment**
  - CPython bytecode. Cython compiled binary.
  - `isLicensed` method to restrict usage.
Demo

- Automatic subcategory generation in ArcGIS Pro
GitHub

- Where do functions and templates live?

- https://github.com/Esri/raster-functions

- Curated collection of raster functions and templates.

- Go ahead:
  - Browse samples to learn more.
  - Fork the repo. Experiment.
  - Log defects or enhancement requests as issues.
  - Send pull requests to contribute code.

- GitHub enables collaboration.
Wiki

• Where do I find the story?


• Details of interaction between ArcGIS and your Python raster function.

• Recommendations and techniques for writing effective raster functions

We'll help you along the way @jdrisdelle, and @Zeee1616.
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