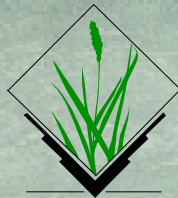


Markus Neteler
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GRASS GIS and Sextante

**Quarte Giornate Italiane di gvSIG
19-21 April 2011, Udine, Italy**





- SEXTANTE ("Sistema EXTremeño de ANálisis TErritorial" in Spanish)
- **GIS library written in Java**: an extensive set of geoprocessing modules.
- Developed under the auspices of the government of the Spanish autonomous region of Extremadura
- has evolved into an **all-purpose solution** and continues to cover new fields of application, such as ecology and archaeology
- Usable as extension in many open source Java GIS (such as gvSIG, uDig or OpenJUMP)

Functionality

- Hundreds of modules provide raster and vector data processing tools, tabular data analysis and diagrams
- Speciality: **WPS support** and link to the **GRASS GIS geoprocessing modules**

<http://www.sextantegis.com/>

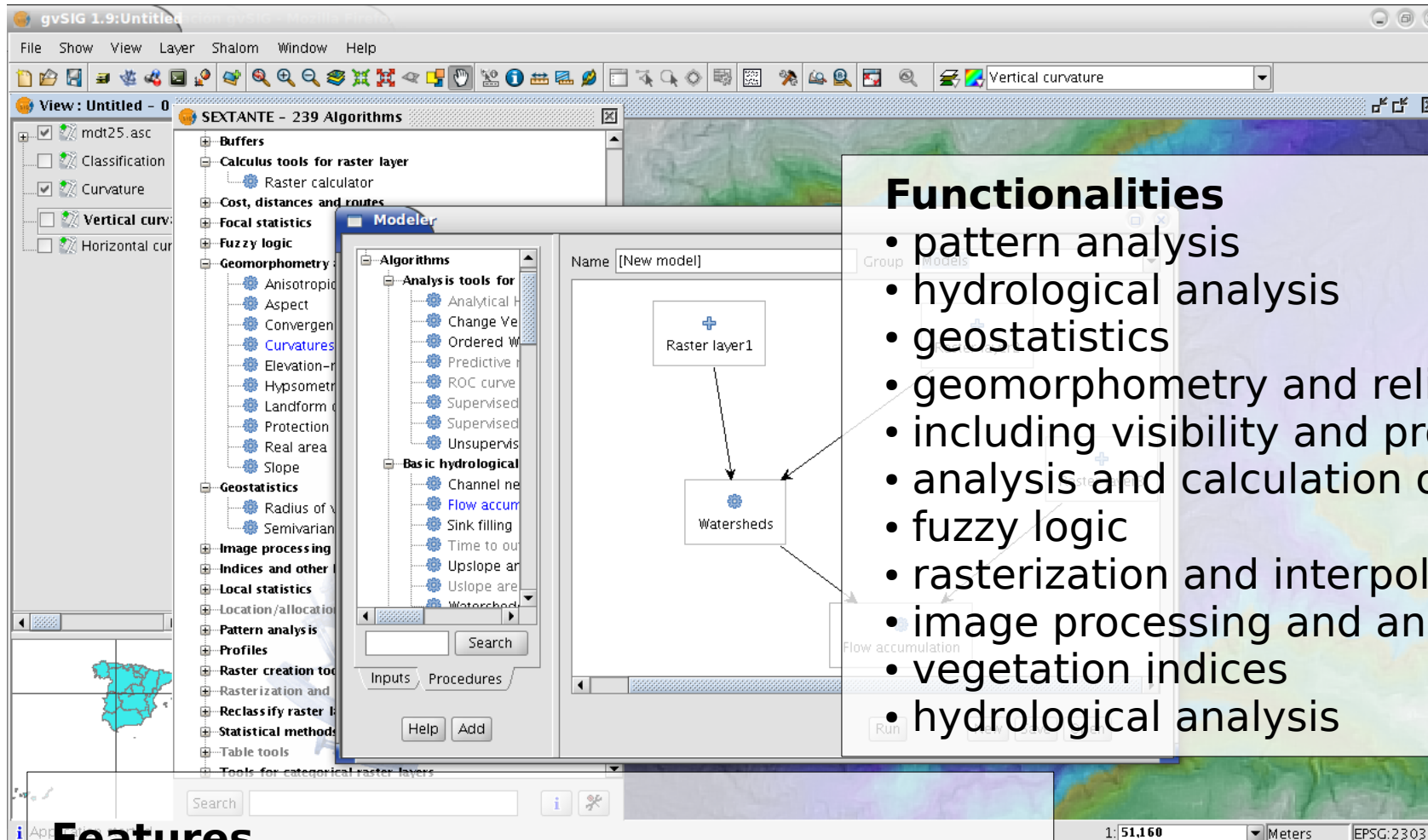


The SEXTANTE project was launched in **2004** with the main goal of developing a GIS solution specially designed for the needs of regional government foresters.

- **first version** based on the German software **SAGA** with 190+ algorithms
- in the following years **gvSIG** became a full fledged GIS, including new features such as support for Web services
- Sextante was migrated to gvSIG in order to enrich its functionality especially for analysis
- The import/export routines and other from the management layer are used from gvSIG to avoid duplication

SEXTANTE Overview

SEXTANTE



Functionalities

- pattern analysis
- hydrological analysis
- geostatistics
- geomorphometry and relief analysis, including visibility and profiles
- analysis and calculation of raster layers
- fuzzy logic
- rasterization and interpolation
- image processing and analysis
- vegetation indices
- hydrological analysis

Features

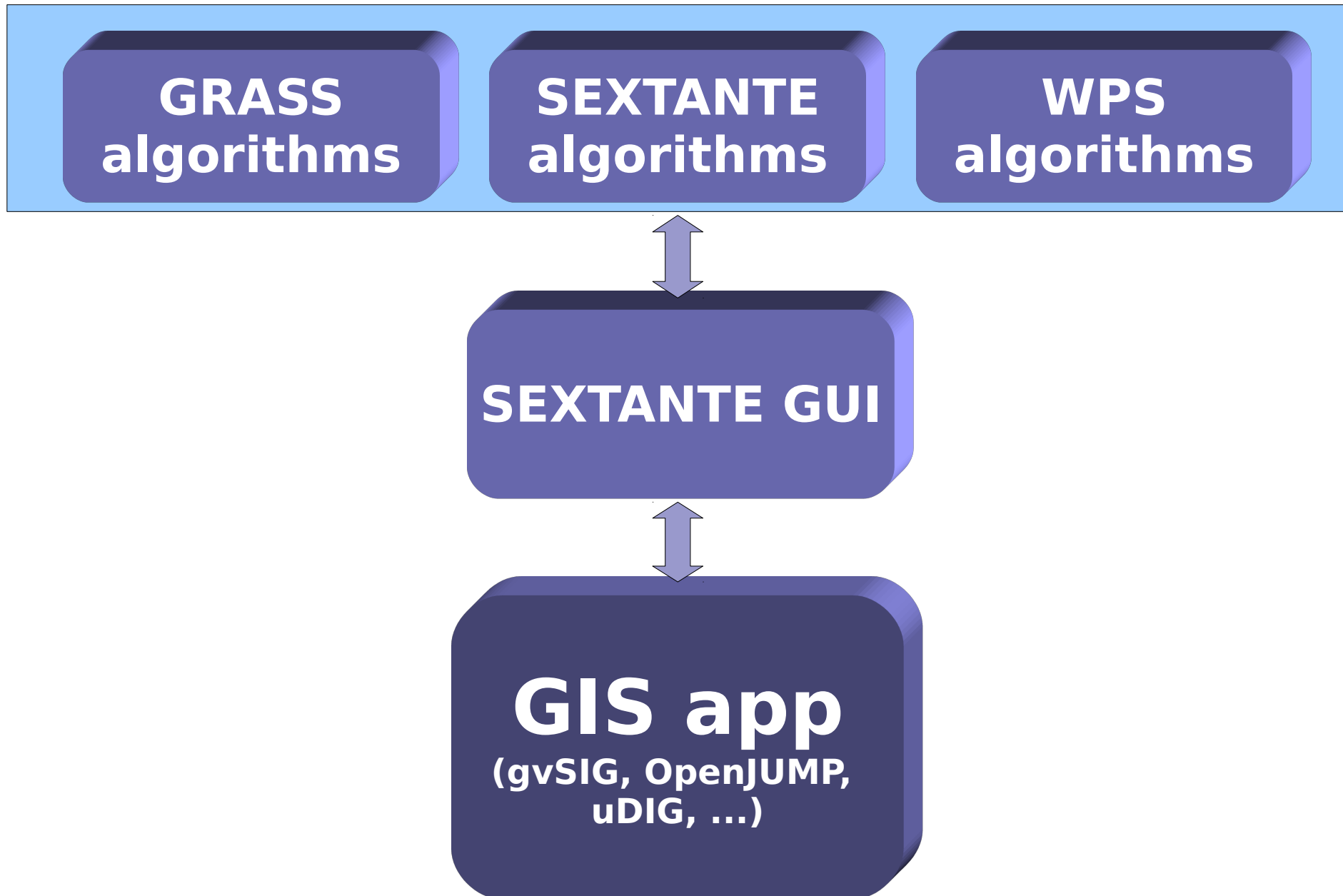
- Graphical user interface and command line
- geoprocessing manager
- a batch processing manager
- a model generator (modeller)
- history of commands executed by the user so that the processes can be repeated easily.

SEXTANTE Architecture

SEXTANTE



By Victor Olaya

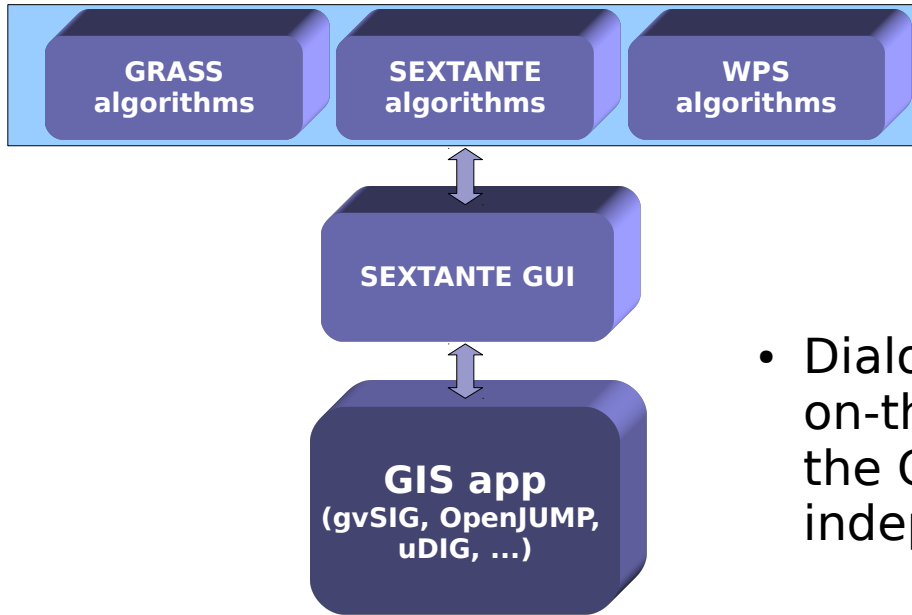


SEXTANTE Architecture

SEXTANTE



By Victor Olaya



- Dialogs for executing algorithm are created on-the-fly from algorithm requirements, so the GUI and the processes are completely independent.
- This guarantees that all dialogs follow the same criteria and have a similar appearance, making it easier for users to understand them

SEXTANTE – GRASS Integration: How it works

SEXTANTE



By Victor Olaya


- Each call to a GRASS command is wrapped as a SEXTANTE algorithm
- Such call can be used in any of the graphical components of SEXTANTE
- Each user-seen algorithm involves calling several GRASS commands:
 - Importing data into GRASS into an „on-the-fly“ session
 - Processing of data
 - Exporting and opening results in the GIS app (gvSIG etc)

```
v.edit --interface-description
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE task SYSTEM "grass-interface.dtd">
<task name="v.edit">
  <description>
    Edits a vector map, allows adding, deleting and modifying selected vector features
  </description>
  <keywords>
    vector, editing, geometry
  </keywords>
  <parameter name="map" type="string" required="yes" multiple="no">
    <description>
      Name of vector map to edit
    </description>
```


Help

SEXTANTE

- Basic concepts
 - Introduction
 - SEXTANTE toolbox
 - Batch processing
 - Models
 - Command line
 - History
 - Installing grass...
- GRASS
 - Raster (r.*)
 - Vector (v.*)
- Algorithms
 - Basic hydrological analysis
 - Basic tools for raster layers
 - Buffers
 - Calculus tools for raster layer
 - Cost, distances and routes
 - Focal statistics
 - Fuzzy logic
 - Geomorphometry and terrain analysis
 - Geostatistics
 - Image processing
 - Indices and other hydrological parameters
 - Local statistics
 - Location/allocation
 - Pattern analysis
 - Profiles
 - Raster categories analysis
 - Raster creation tools
 - Rasterization and interpolation
 - Raster layer analysis
 - Reclassify raster layers
 - Statistical methods
 - Table tools
 - Tools for line layers
 - Tools for point layers
 - Tools for polygon layers
 - Tools for vector layers
 - Topology
 - Vectorization
 - Vegetation indices
 - Visibility and lighting



SEXTANTE



NAME

v.extrude - Extrudes flat vector object to 3D with defined height.

KEYWORDS

vector, geometry, 3D

SYNOPSIS

v.extrude
v.extrude help
v.extrude [-t] **input**=name **output**=name [zshift=float] [elevation=name] [height=float] [hcolumn=name] [type=string[,string,...]] [layer=integer] [--overwrite] [--verbose] [--quiet]

Flags:

- t** Trace elevation
- overwrite** Allow output files to overwrite existing files
- verbose** Verbose module output
- quiet** Quiet module output

Parameters:

- input**=name
Name of input 2D vector map
- output**=name
Name of resulting 3D vector map
- zshift**=float
Shifting value for z coordinates
Default: 0
- elevation**=name
Elevation raster for height extraction
- height**=float

SEXTANTE – GRASS Integration: Modeller

SEXTANTE



The screenshot displays the Sextante Modeller interface. The main window is titled "Modeller" and shows a workflow diagram for "Watershed modelling" under the group "Calculus tools for raster layer". The workflow starts with a "DEM" input, which branches into two paths: one leading to "r.contour" and another leading to "r.fillnulls". The output of "r.fillnulls" is then used as input for "r.fill.dir".

An open dialog box for the "r.fill.dir" process is visible, showing the following settings:

Raster layers	
elevation	"r.fill.dir: direction" from Process 2: r.fill.dir
depression[optional]	[Not selected]
flow[optional]	[Not selected]
disturbed.land[optional]	[Not selected]
blocking[optional]	[Not selected]

Options	
threshold	1000
max.slope.length	100
convergence	5
memory	300
(-f) SFD: single flow direction, MFD: multi...	No
(-4) Allow only horizontal and vertical flo...	No

Buttons for "OK" and "Cancel" are located at the bottom of the dialog box.

SEXTANTE – GRASS Integration: Modeller

SEXTANTE



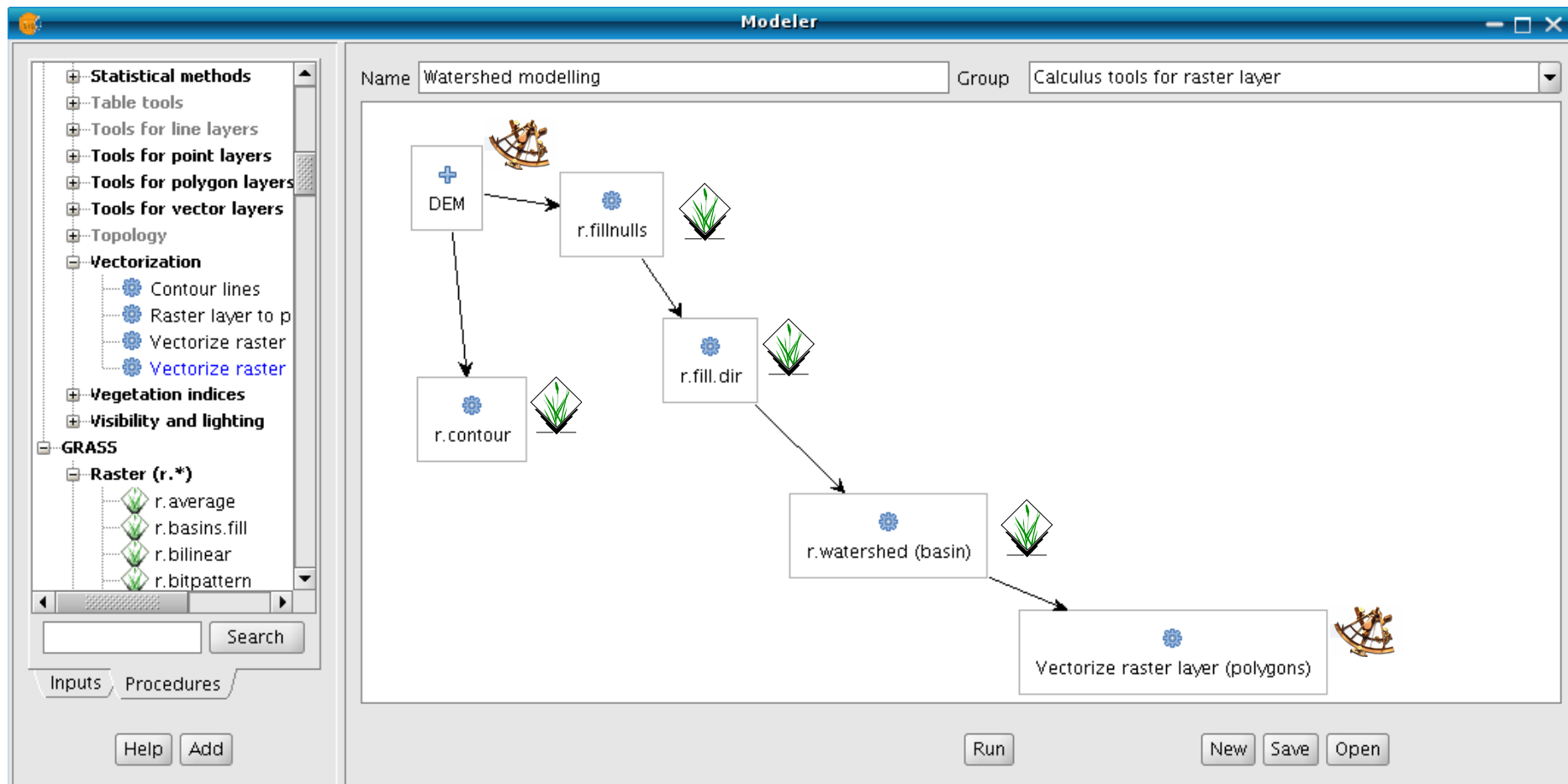
The screenshot displays the Sextante Modeller interface. The main window, titled 'Modeller', shows a workflow diagram with a 'DEM' input box connected to an 'r.fillnulls' tool box. The 'Watershed modelling' tool parameters dialog is open, showing the following configuration:

- Name:** Watershed modelling
- Group:** Calculus tools for raster layer
- Parameters:** Raster output
- Inputs:**
 - Raster layers:** DEM (wake_elevation.tif)
- Outputs:**
 - contour_lines10m[vector] (/home/markus/contours_10m.shp)
 - basins[vector] (/home/markus/wake_watersheds.shp)

The dialog also includes 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons at the bottom.

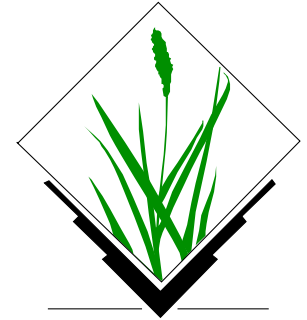
SEXTANTE – GRASS Integration: Modeller

SEXTANTE



Note: Partially functional in gvSIG OADE 2010, more to come in (near) future...

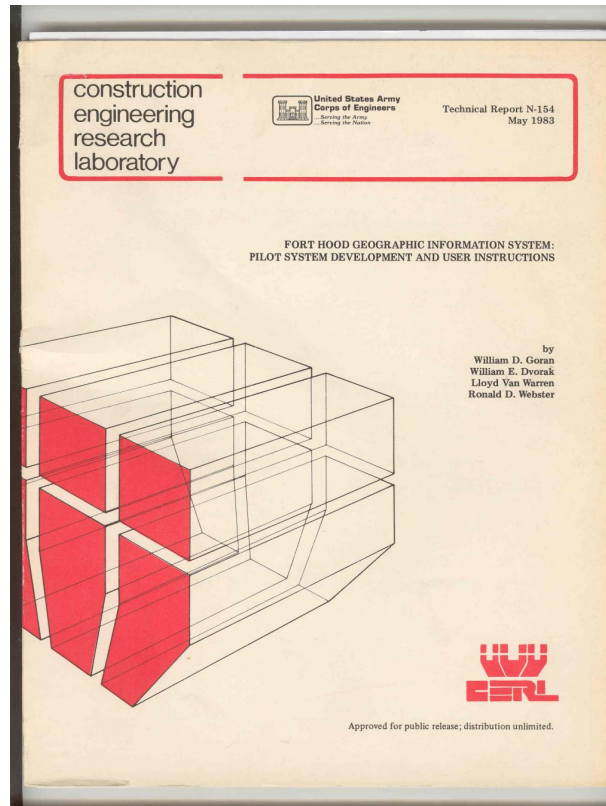
GRASS GIS: Geographic Resources Analysis Support System



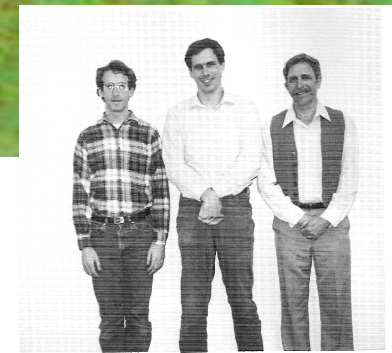
Free Software GIS (“software libero”):

- Developed since **1982**, under GPL since 1998
- GRASS master Web:
<http://grass.osgeo.org>
- *Portable*: Versions for GNU/Linux, MS-Windows, Mac OSX, etc
- Sample data for download (free North Carolina dataset)
- Mailing lists in various languages
- Commercial support available

The early days of open source GIS: pre-Internet times...



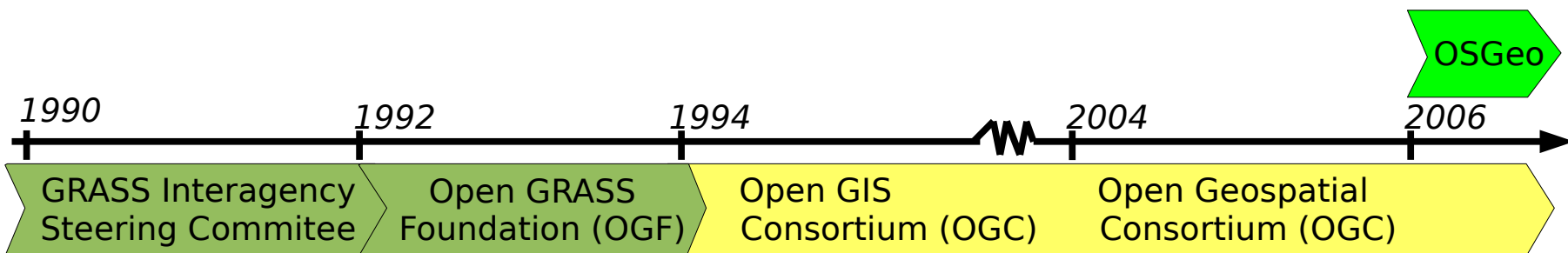
1987: William Shatner narrates ...



CERL's Michael Shapiro, Jim Westervelt, and Bill Goran, recipients of the 1st GAI Award (photo by Brenda Johnson, USACERL, 3/90).

1978: MOSS

1982: GRASS GIS



GRASS GIS: Functionality

geospatial data integration

- import and export of data in various formats, coordinate systems transformations and **projections**, transformations between raster and vector data, **2D/3D spatial interpolation** and approximation

2D/3D raster data processing

- 2D and 3D map algebra, surface and volume geometry analysis, topographic parameters and landforms, flow routing and **watershed** analysis, line of sight, **insolation**, cost surfaces, shortest path, buffers, landscape ecology measures, correlation, covariant analysis, expert system (Bayes logic)

2D/3D vector data processing

- multi-attribute vector data management, **topological** digitizing, overlay, buffers, vector **network analysis**, spatial autocorrelation, summary statistics, multivariate spatial interpolation and approximation, Voronoi polygons, triangulation, **SQL**

image processing

- processing and analysis of **multispectral** aerial and satellite data, image rectification and **orthophoto** generation, principal and canonical component analysis, smap classification and edge detection, radiometric correction

visualization

- 2D display of raster and vector data with zoom and pan, 3D visualization of surfaces and **volumes** with vector data, 2D and 3D animations, hardcopy postscript maps,

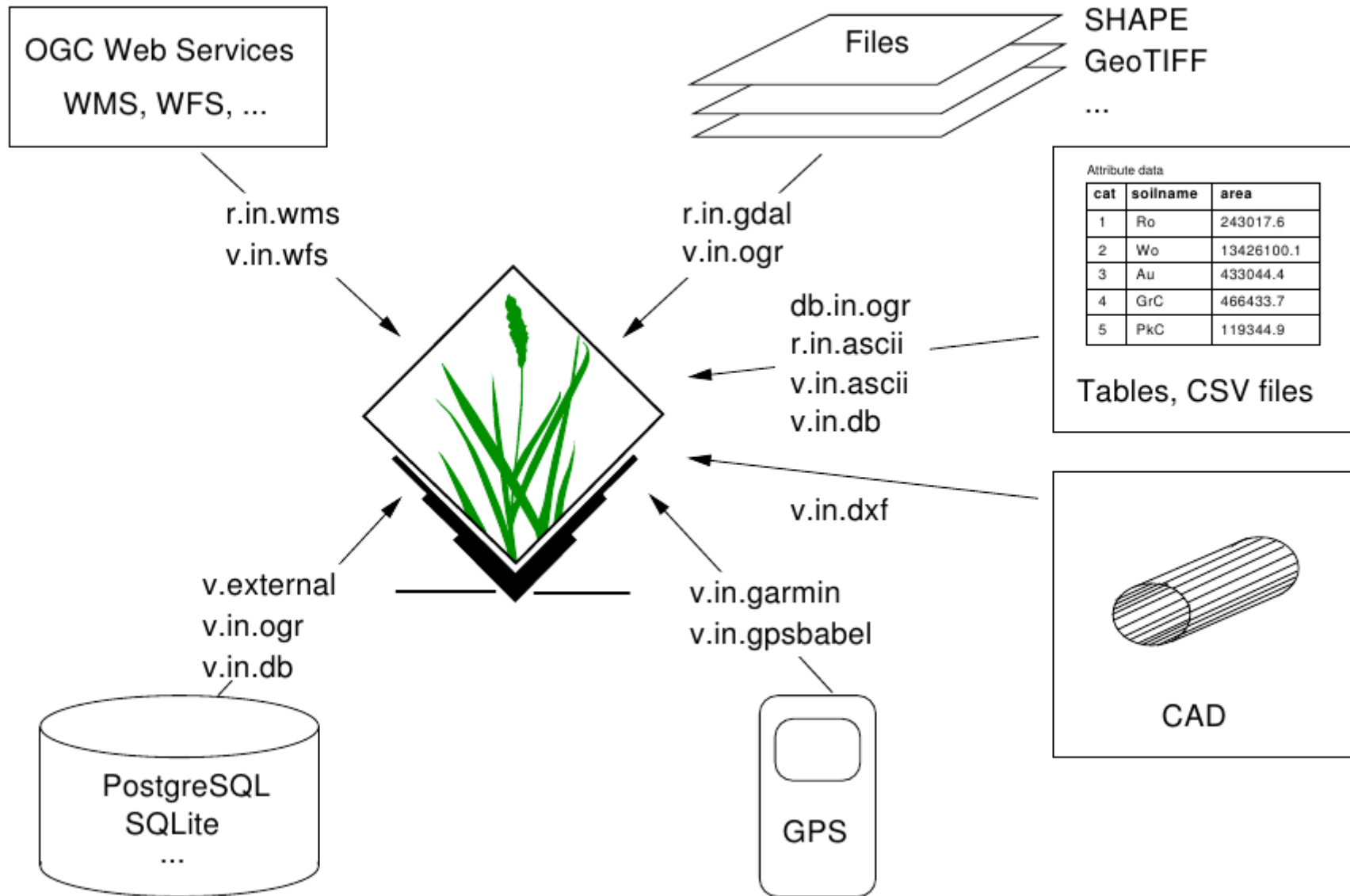
modeling and simulations

- hydrologic, erosion and pollutant transport, fire spread, temporal data support, time stamp for raster and vector data, raster **time series** analysis

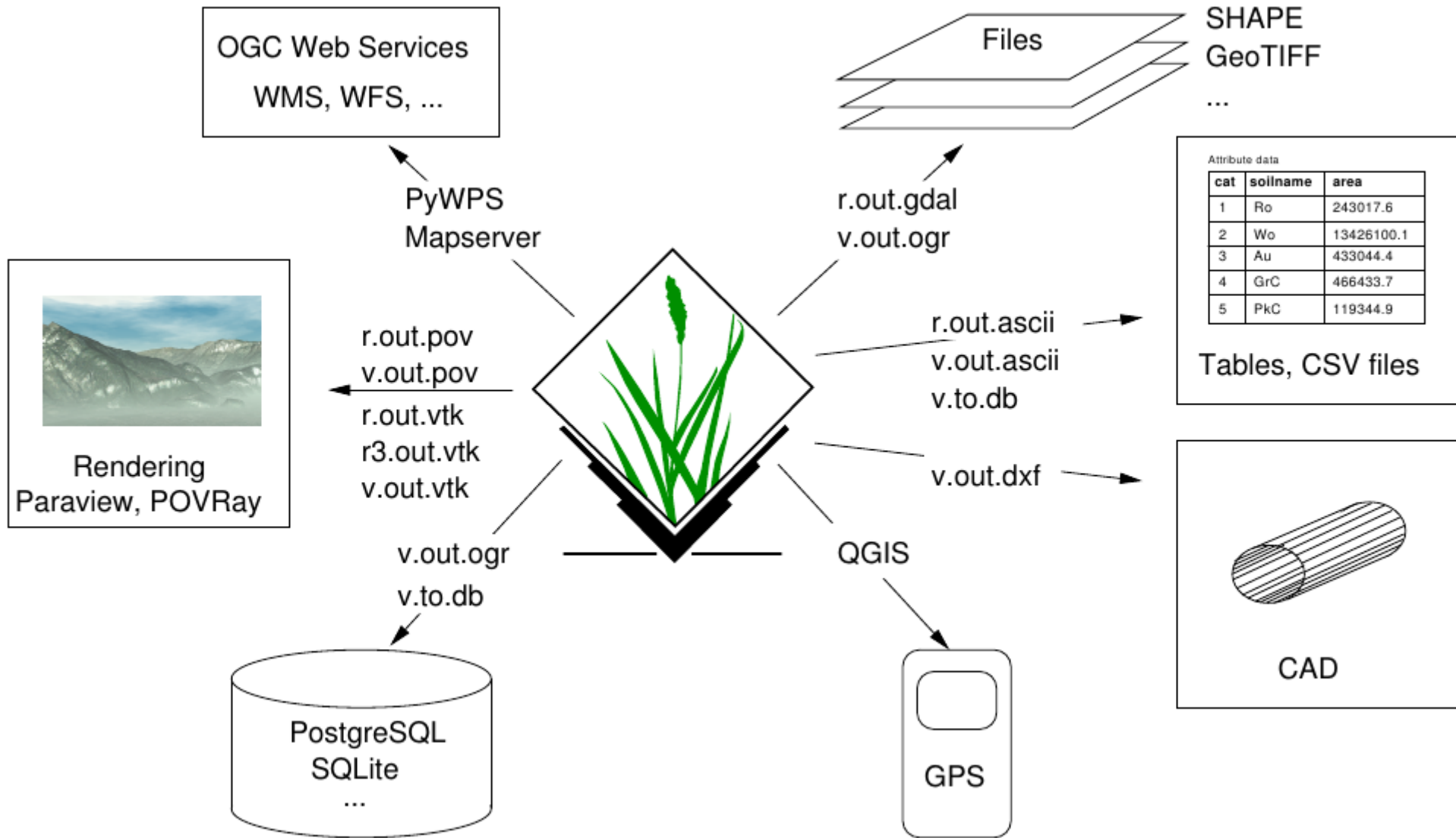
links to Open Source tools

- QGIS, R-stats, gstat, **ZOO-WPS**, Paraview, GPS tools, GDAL/OGR, PostgreSQL, MySQL, gvSIG-Sextante, ...

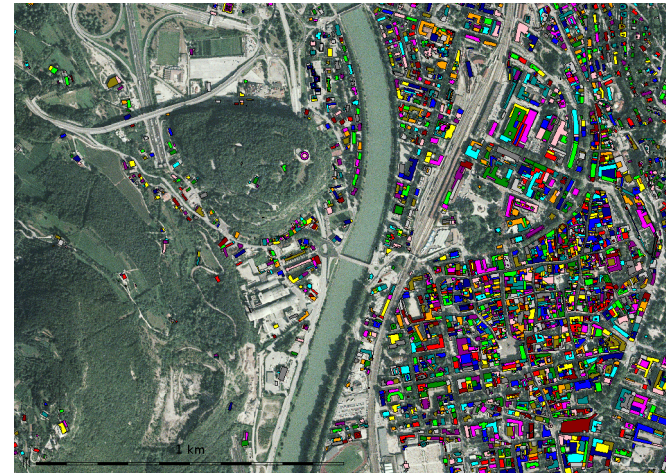
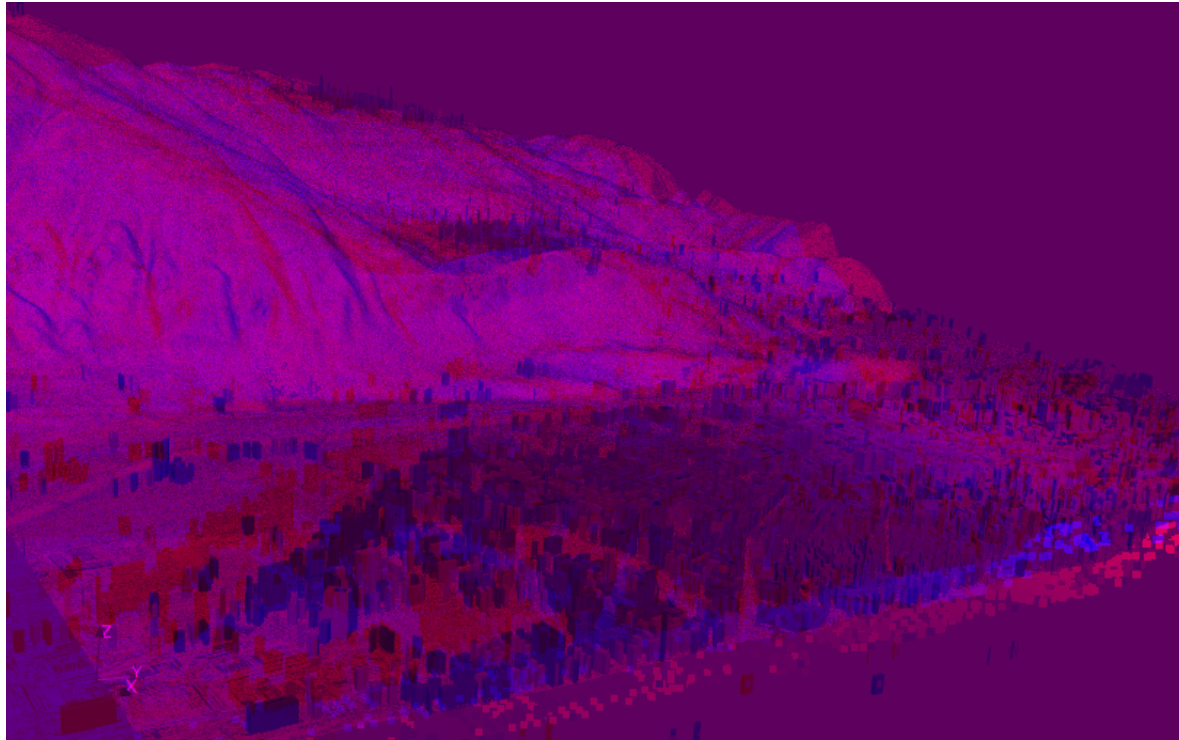
GRASS GIS: Interoperability – Import



GRASS GIS: Interoperability - Export

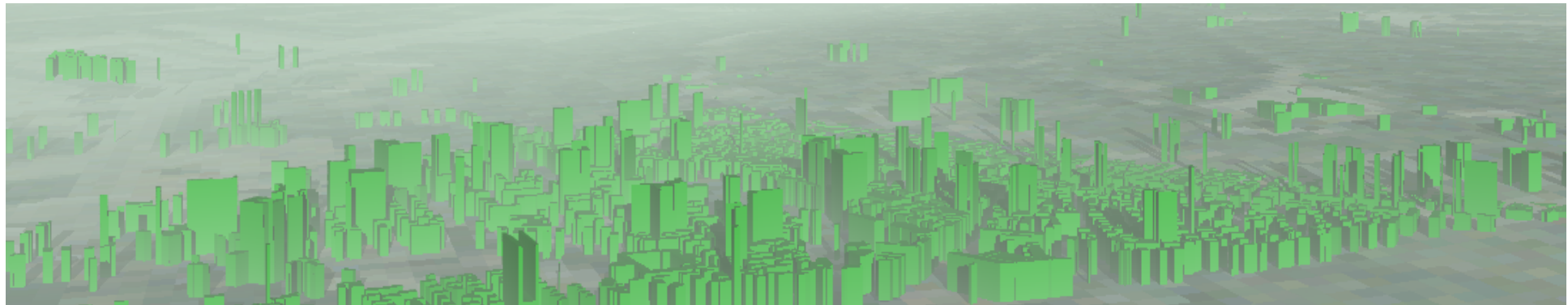


Visualization: GRASS data export to Paraview and Povray



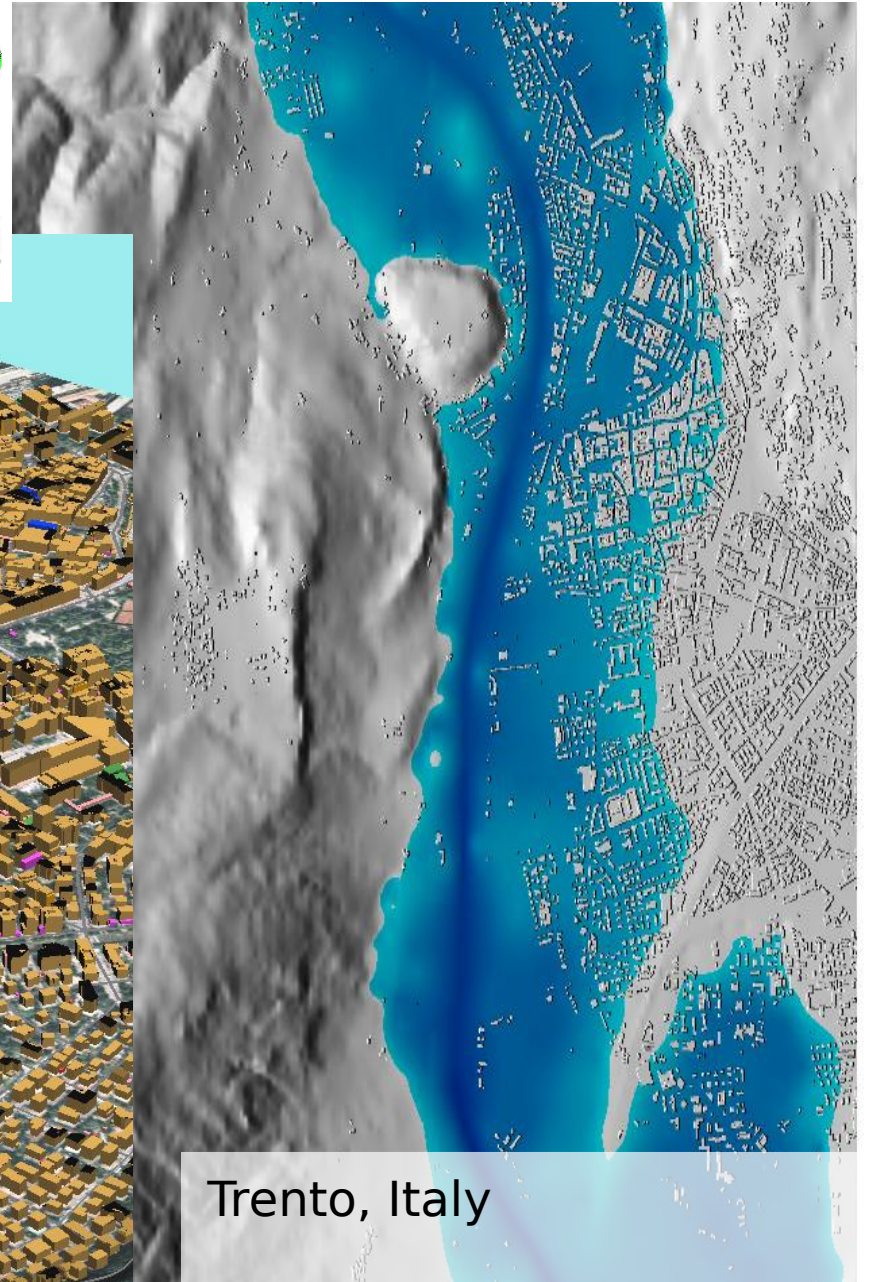
Stereo rendering in **Paraview** (www.paraview.org)

Povray rendering (www.povray.org): adding clouds and haze



GRASS: Raster and 3D vector

Elevation model combined with extruded 3D buildings; also true 3D vector supported




Trento, Italy

Optional: KML export for virtual globes

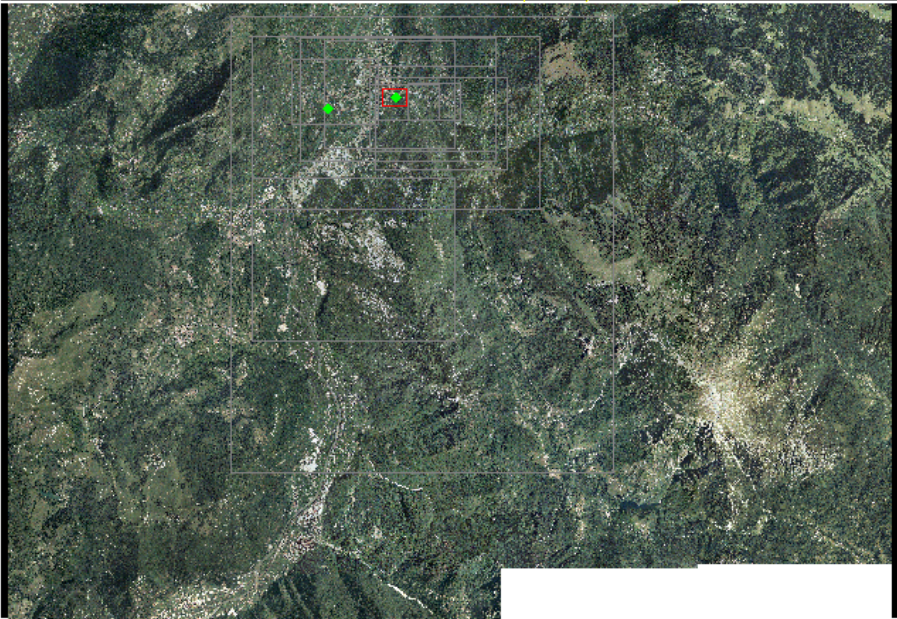
GRASS: geocoding of historical maps

GRASS 6.1.cvs - Monitor: x0 - Location: historical_roveredo_xy

historical_roveredo1785 (mag 0.1)




ortho_rovereto (mag 0.1)



rovereto1785 (mag 0.6)

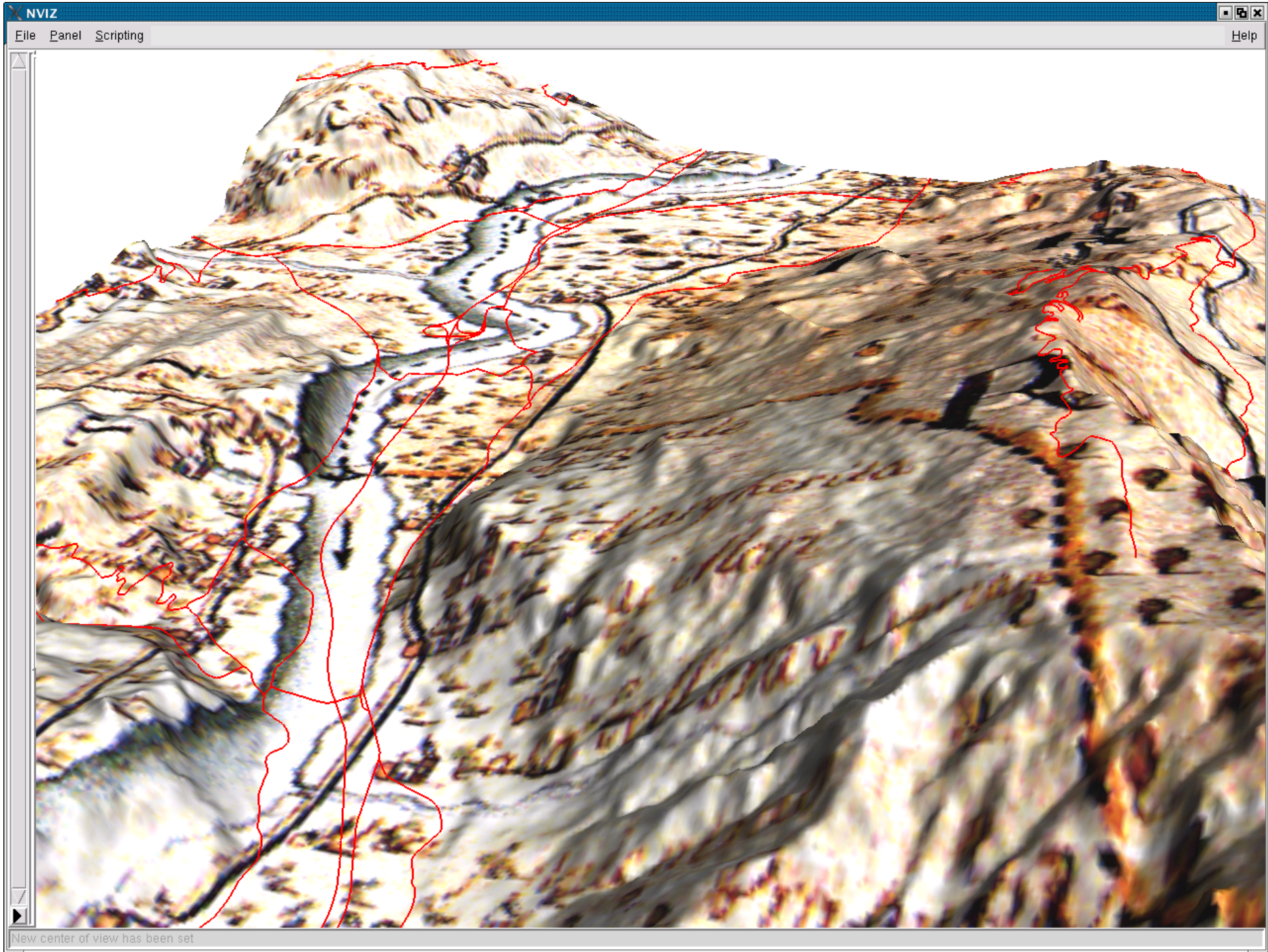


ortho_rovereto (mag 1.9)



QUIT ZOOM PLOT RASTER ANALYZE Input method → KEYBOARD SCREEN

GRASS: geocoding of historical maps



GRASS: Project database (Location) wizard

The image shows three overlapping windows from the GRASS GIS interface:

- Define new GRASS Location (Main Window):** Titled "Choose method for creating a new location". It features a satellite map of Africa on the left and a list of radio buttons on the right:
 - Select coordinate system
 - Select EPSG code of coordinate system
 - Use coordinate system of selected georeferenced file
 - Use coordin
 - Create cust
 - Use arbitrar
- Define new GRASS Location (Summary Window):** Titled "Summary". It displays the following configuration:
 - GRASS Database: /home/neteler/grassdata
 - Location Name: italy
 - Projection: EPSG code 3003 (Monte Mario / Italy zone 1)
 - PROJ.4 definition: `+proj=tmerc +lat_0=0 +lon_0=9 +k=0.9996 +x_0=1500000 +y_0=0 +ellps=intl +units=m +no_defs <>`
- Select datum transformation (Dialog):** Titled "Select datum transformation". It shows a list of datum transformations with a dropdown menu set to "2". The selected option is described as:
 - Used in Italy (Peninsular Part)
 - towgs84=-104.1,-49.1,-9.9,0.971,-2.4,-11.68
 - Accuracy 3-4mButtons for "Cancel" and "OK" are visible at the bottom.

At the bottom of the main window, there are navigation buttons: "< Back", "Finish", and "Cancel".

GRASS: Geospatial modeller

The screenshot displays the GRASS GIS Graphical Modeler interface. The main window shows a workflow diagram with the following components:

- Input/Output:** A pink oval labeled "input/output vzorky" receives input from (3) v.in.ogr and outputs to (9) v.surf.idw.
- Processing Steps:**
 - (1) db.select
 - (2) g.mapset
 - (4) db.execute
 - (5) g.region
 - (6) loop: sloupec in %sloupc.split(" ")
 - (7) r.mask
 - (9) v.surf.idw
- Control Flow:** A decision diamond (8) "%method == 'idw'" branches the flow. If true, it proceeds to (9) v.surf.idw. If false, it loops back to (6) sloupec in %sloupc.split(" ").
- Variables:** "rast mask%rok" and "output obs_%sloupec_%rok" are shown as ovals.

An "if-else properties" dialog box is open, showing the configuration for the decision diamond (8):

Condition: %method == 'idw'

List of items in 'if' block:

ID	Name	Command	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	db.execute	db.execute input=/home/martin/grassdata/nc_...
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	g.region	g.region --overwrite rast=mask2006 res=10
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	loop	Condition: sloupec in %sloupc.split(" ")
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	r.mask	r.mask -r
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9	v.surf.idw	v.surf.idw -n --overwrite input=vzorky output=o...

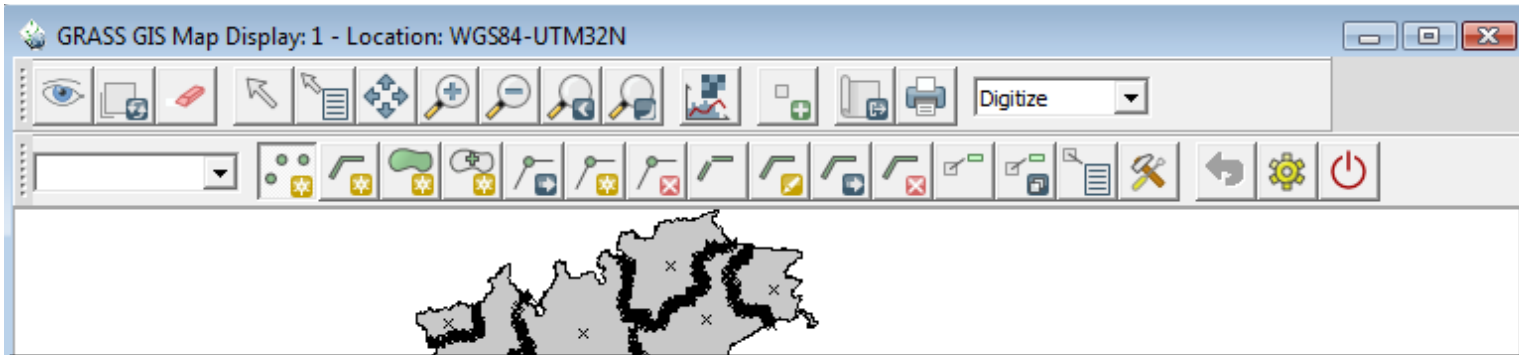
List of items in 'else' block:

ID	Name	Command	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	db.select	db.select -c sql=SELECT id FROM farms WHER...
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	g.mapset	g.mapset -c mapset=vracov
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	v.in.ogr	v.in.ogr -o --overwrite dsn=PG:dbname=prefer...
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	db.execute	db.execute input=/home/martin/grassdata/nc_...
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	g.region	g.region --overwrite rast=mask2006 res=10

The dialog box also shows "Cancel" and "OK" buttons.

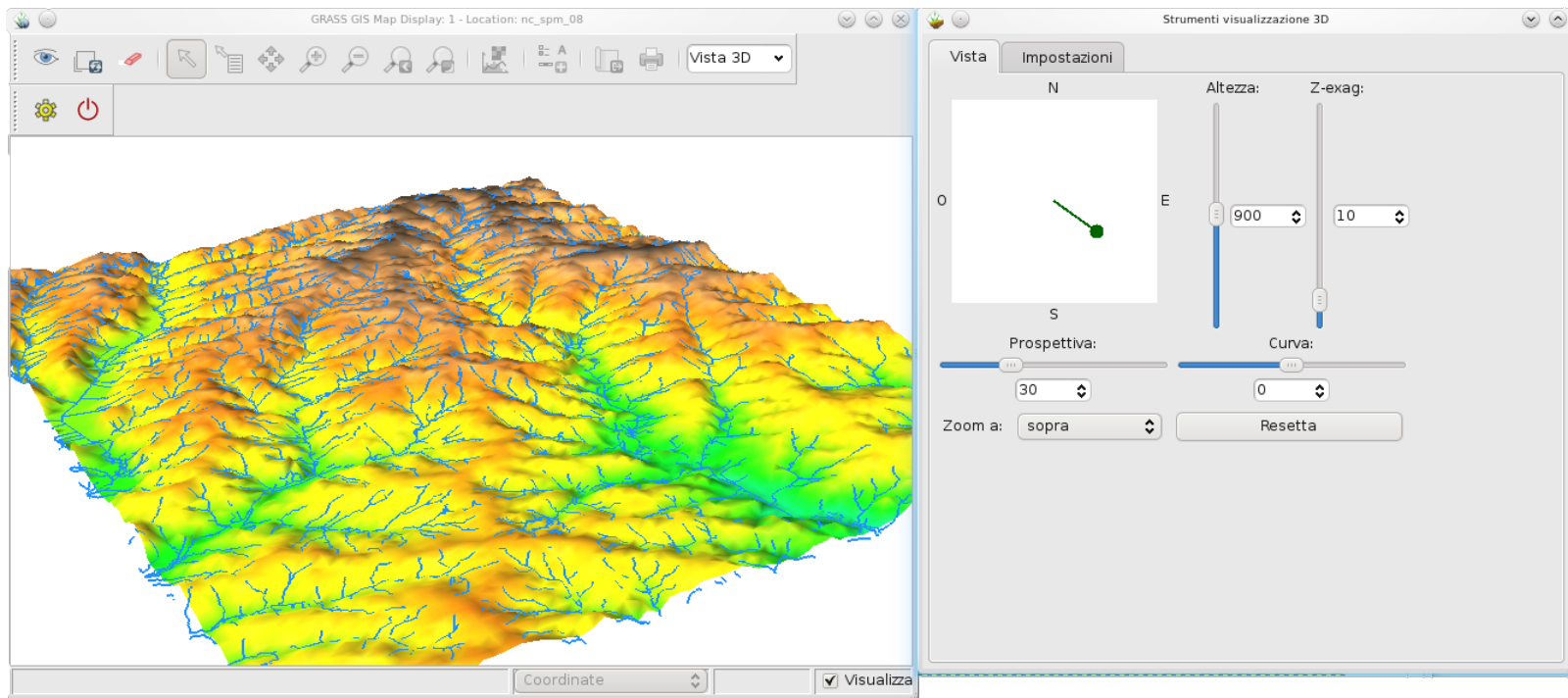
Extra bonus:
export to Python scripts

More GRASS GIS Features



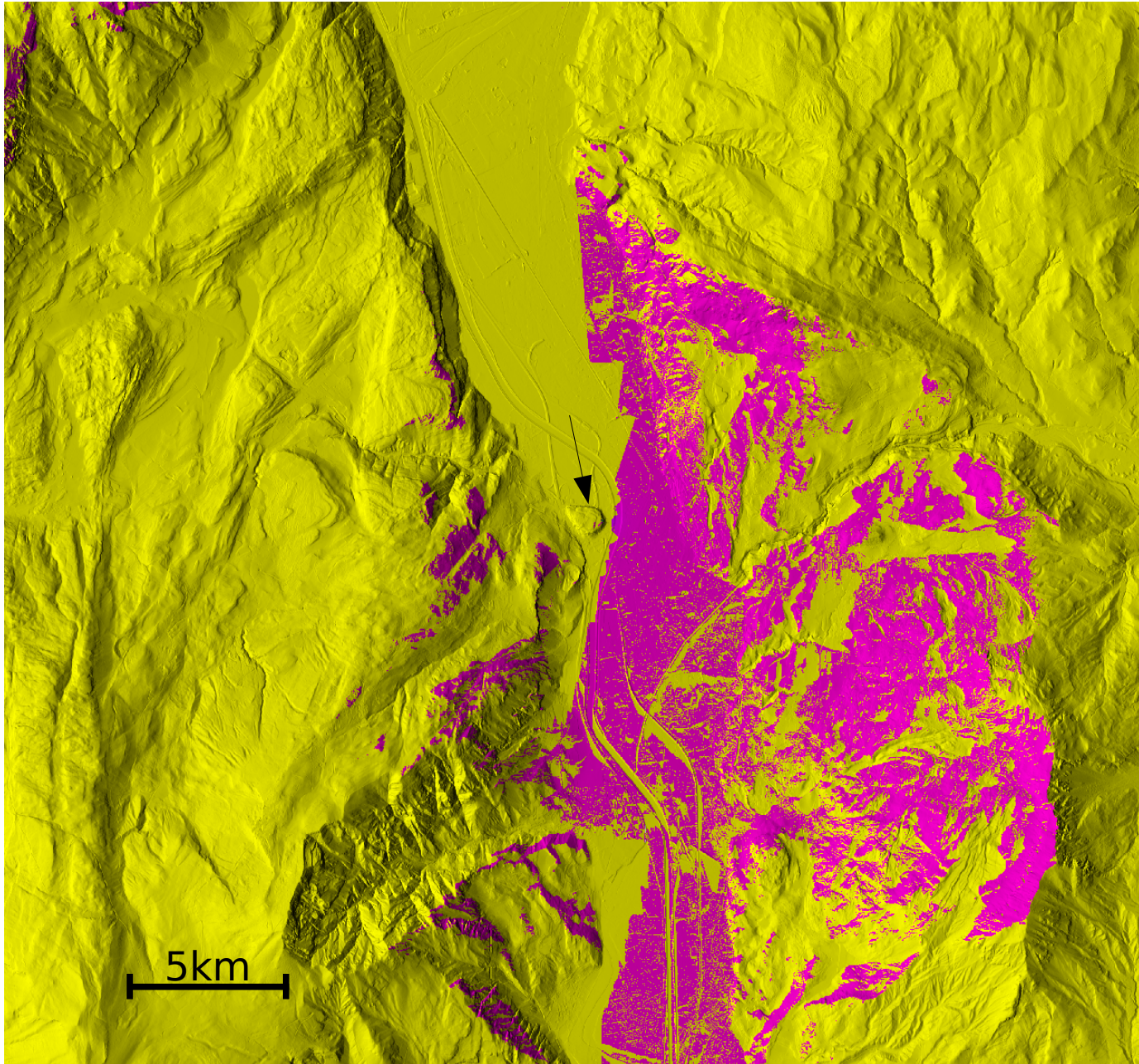
Topological Digitizer

OpenGL based 3D viewer: nviz 3D



Viewshed analysis with GRASS

New, extremely fast viewshed algorithm (yet in GRASS-Addons): **r.viewshed**



Comparison on a 5m Lidar based DEM (left map) – calculation time:

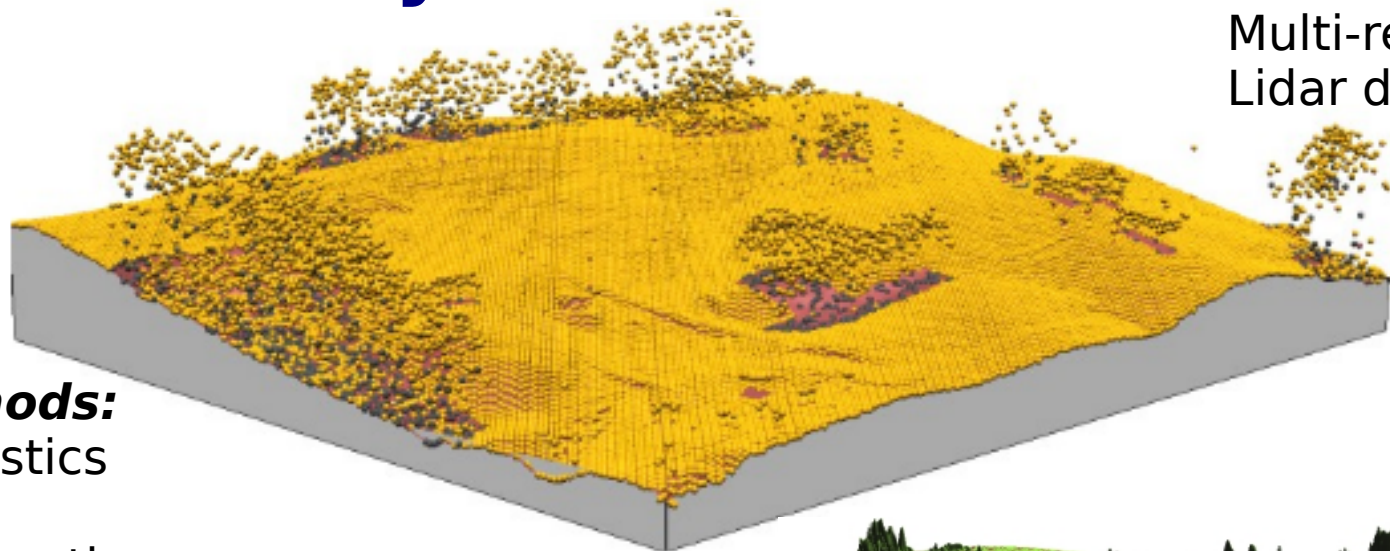
- common command: **r.lo**: **4.5h**
- rewritten: **r.viewshed**: **18 sec**

Viewsheds include Earth curvature

Viewshed from Dos Trento

Lidar data analysis in GRASS GIS

Multi-return
Lidar data

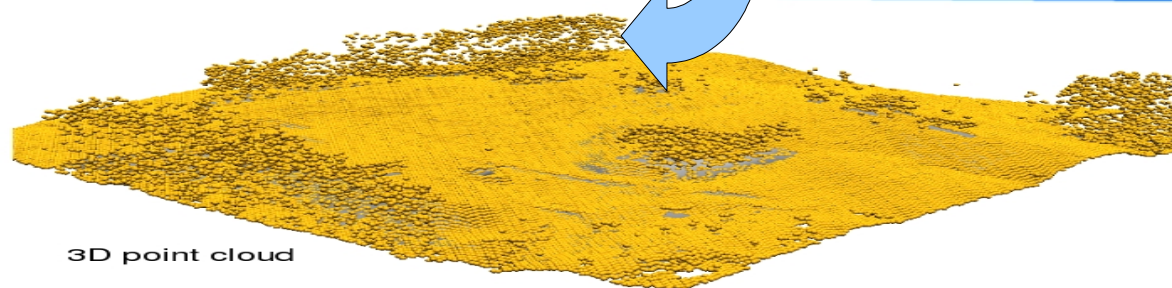
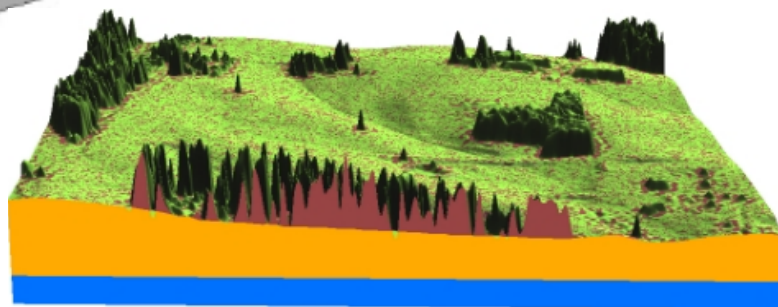


Available Methods:

- cell based statistics
- binning
- spatial approximation
- smoothing

Use cases:

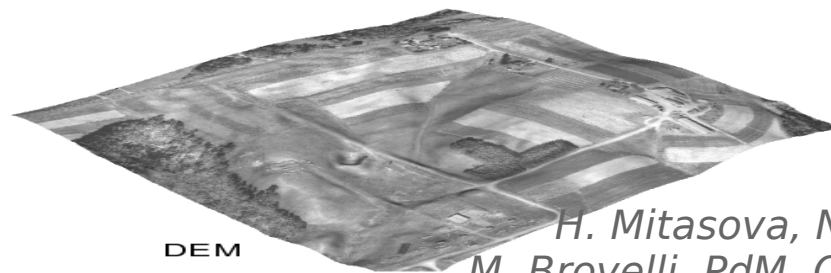
- topographic analysis
- Feature extraction (Separation DEM/DSM)



3D point cloud

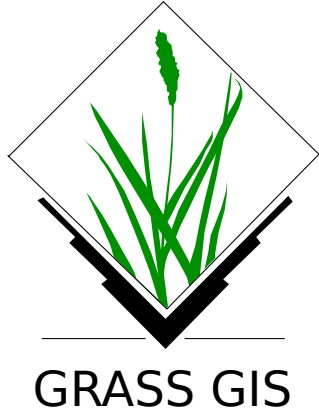


DSM



DEM

H. Mitasova, NCSU
M. Brovelli, PdM, Como



SEXTANTE



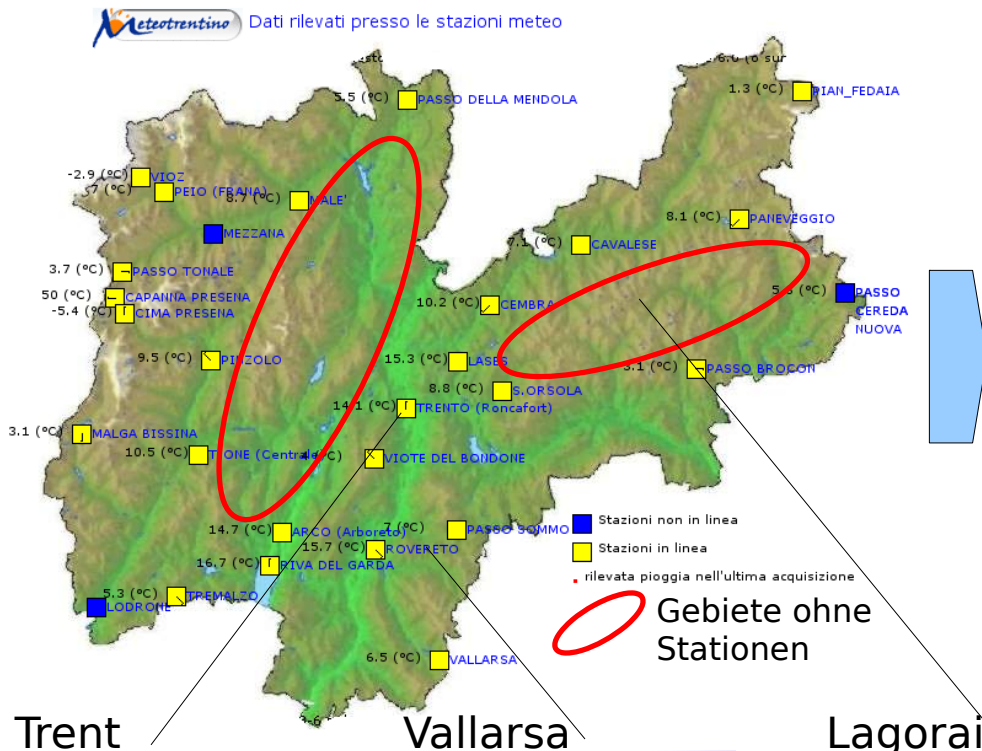
Short DEMO

Tiger mosquito project @ Fondazione E. Mach

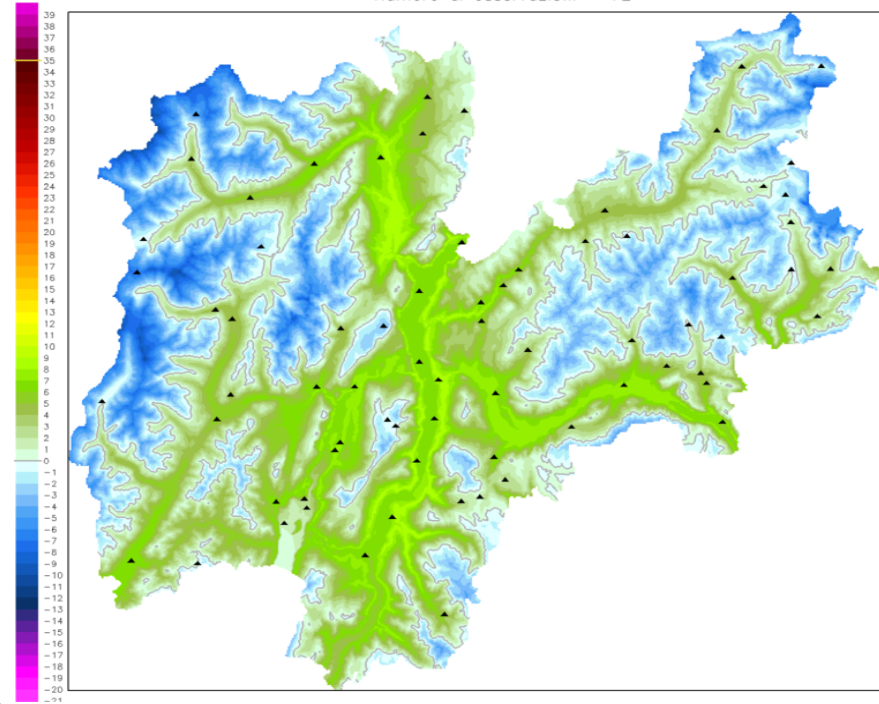
Using GFOSS at its best...

Scarse meteo-stations or dense MODIS LST maps?

Interpolation of meteo data likely complicated due to complex alpine relief: Data density and micro-climatic effects

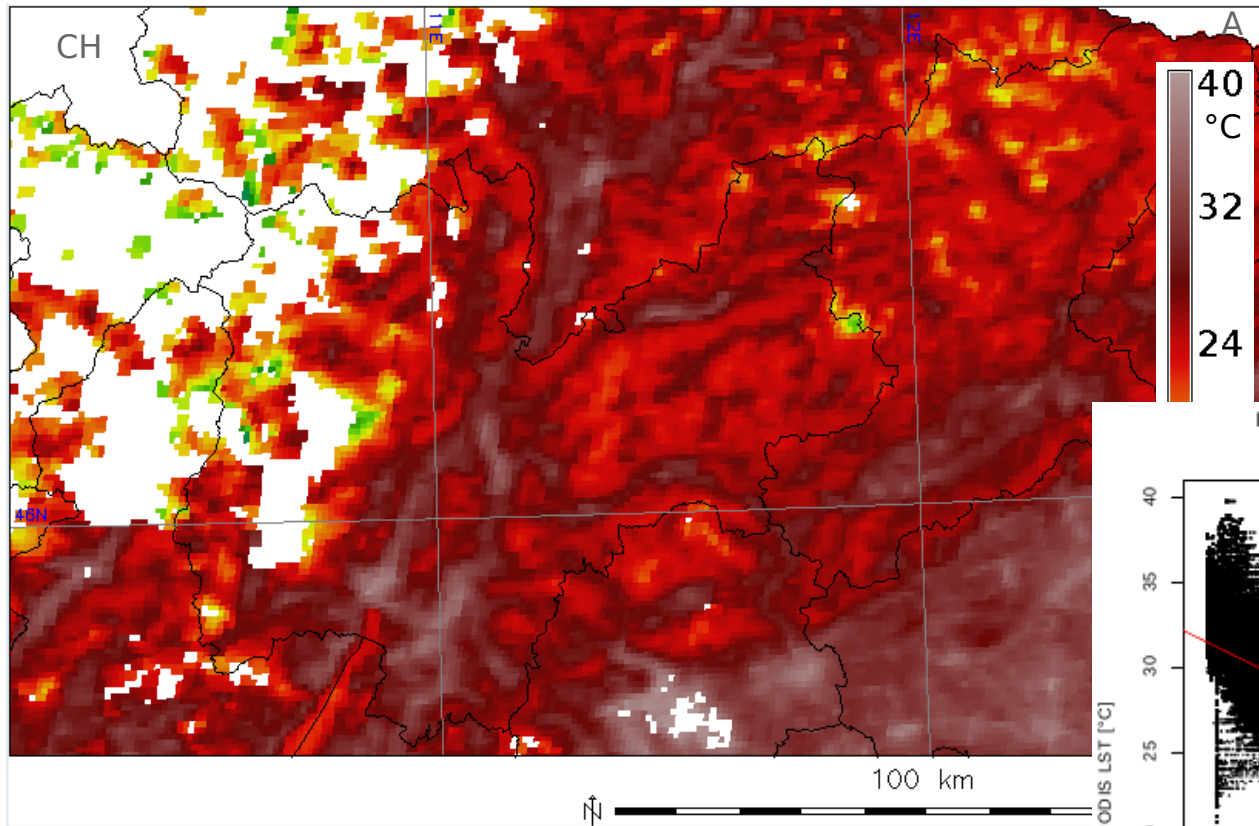
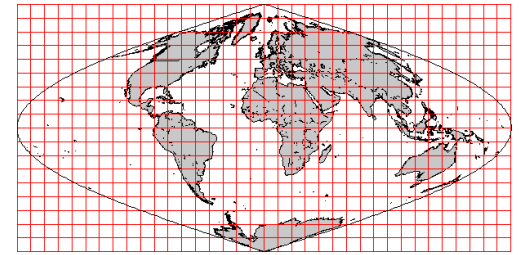


Temperatura [°C] 19.04.2010 ore 00:00 UTC+1
Numero di osservazioni = 72



Official temperature map from meteo model (number of stationens variable, data access limited)

Overcoming the clouds problem in satellite based land surface temperature data



MODIS LST/Terra, 24 June 2003, 10:30 solar time

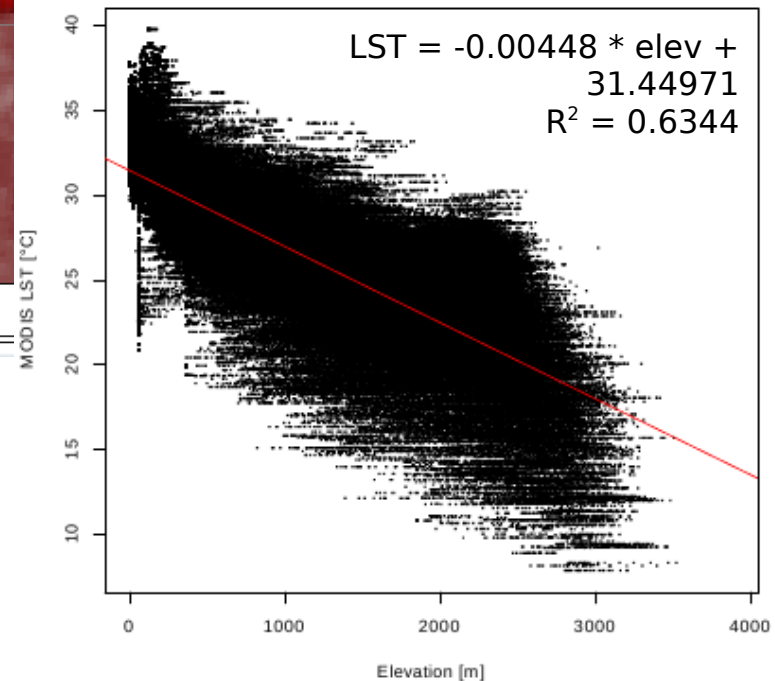
Missing pixels due to clouds, aerosol, haze, ...

Approach:

Relationship temperature - elevation: gradient method

Elevation model \rightarrow LST

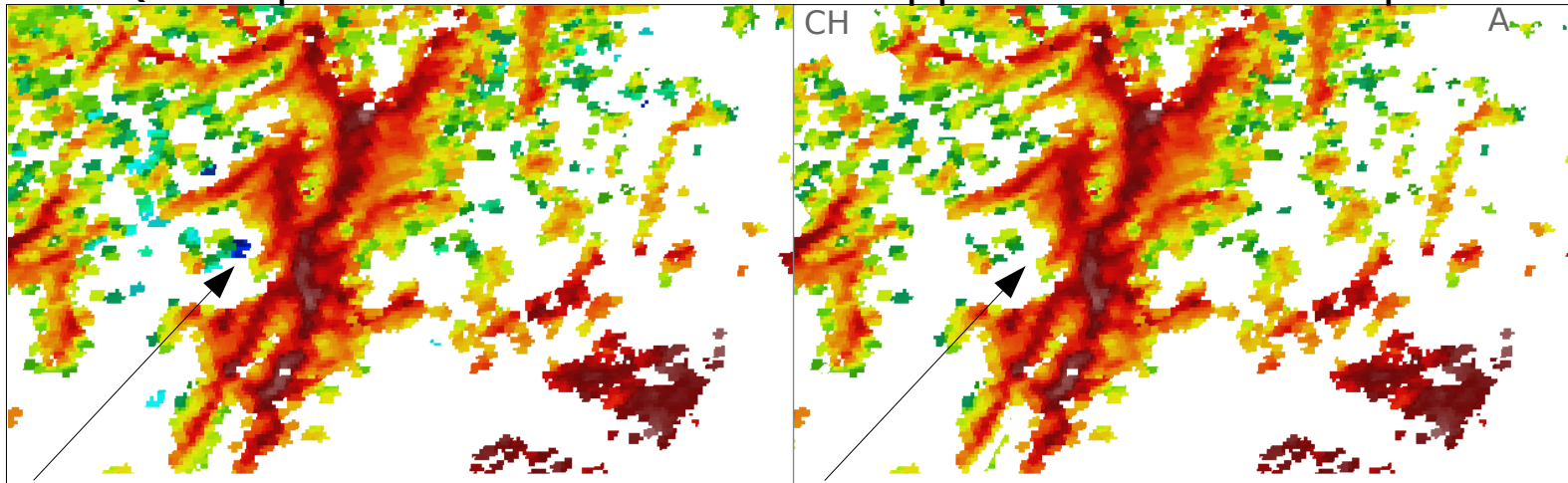
MODIS LST: Temperature-Elevation relationship
24 June 2003, 10:30



Results of MODIS LST reconstruction

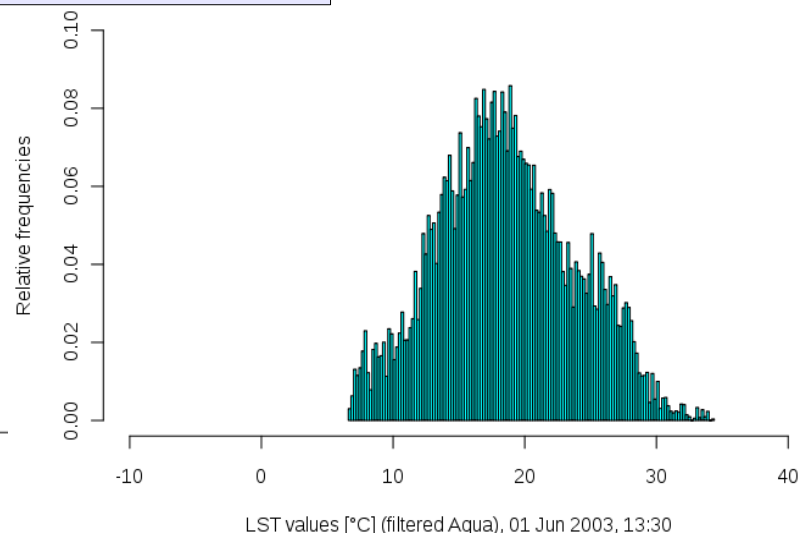
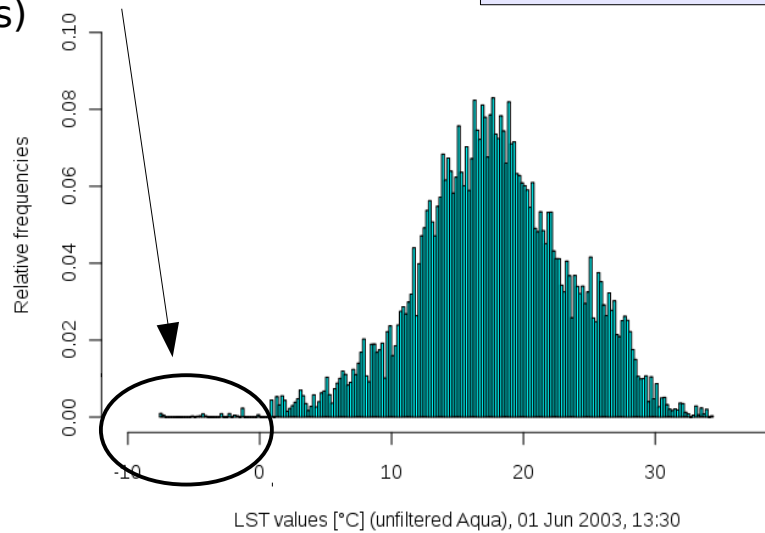
Original MODIS LST map,
QA map used as filter

Second and third filter step
applied to MODIS map



By NASA algorithm
undiscovered outliers
(clouds)

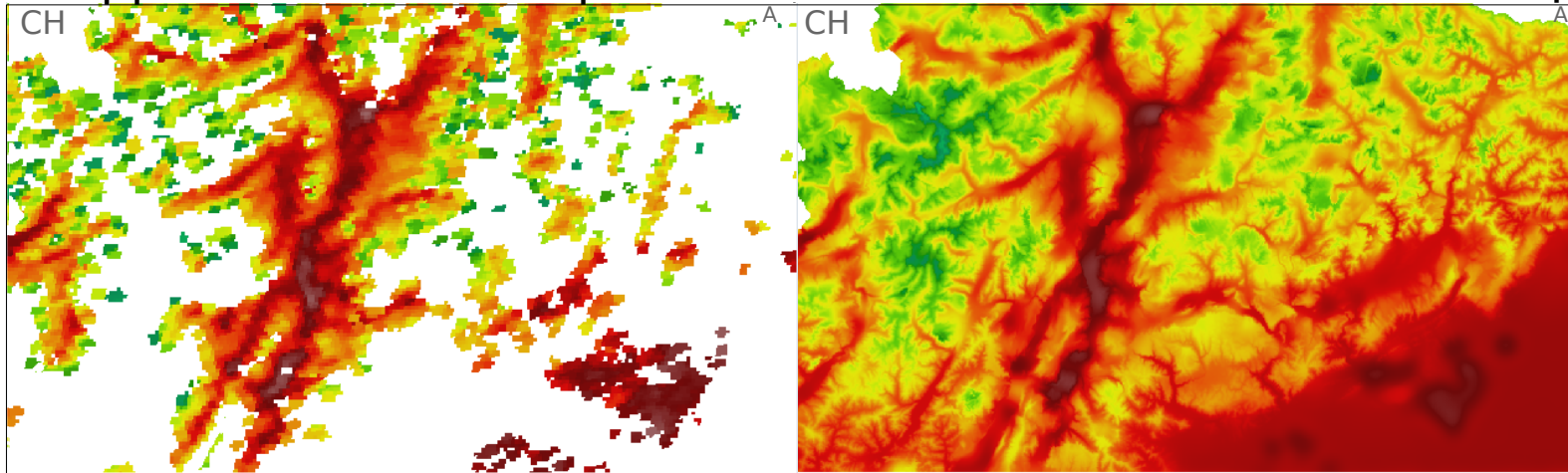
MODIS LST (Aqua satellite)
1. June 2003, 13:30 solar time



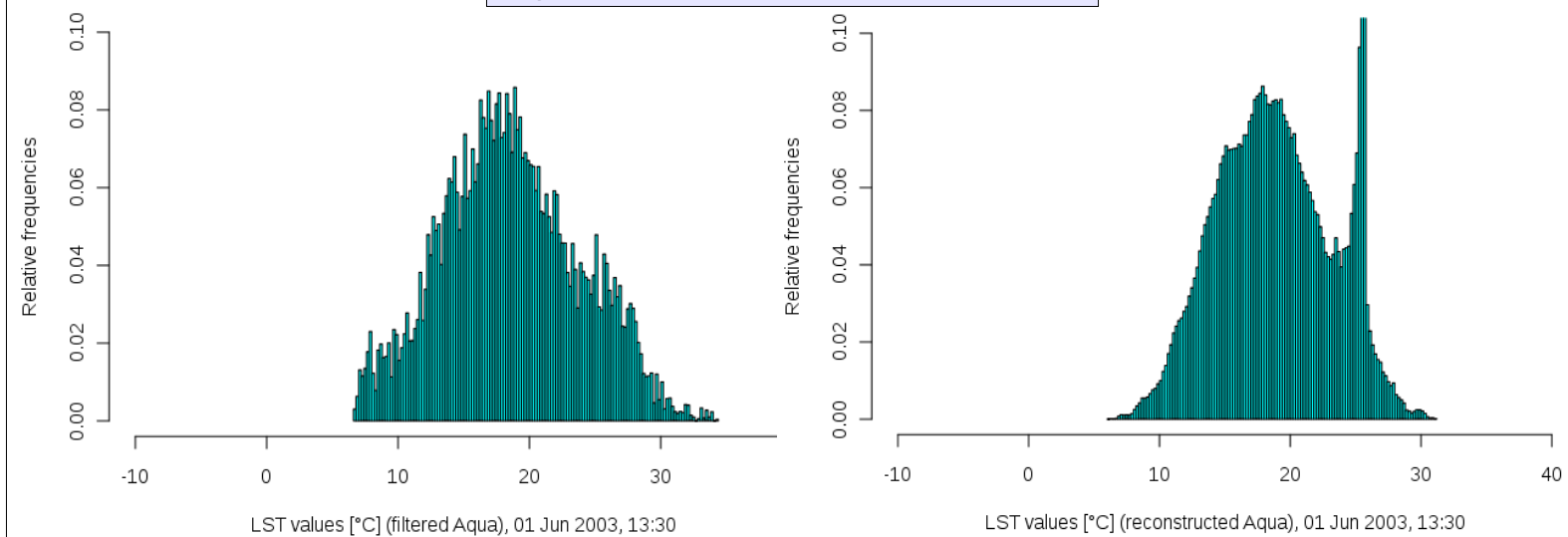
Results of MODIS LST reconstruction

Second and third filter step
applied to MODIS map

Reconstructed MODIS LST map



MODIS LST (Aqua satellite)
1. June 2003, 13:30 solar time



Parallelised GIS Processing

Infrastructure: FEM-GIS Cluster

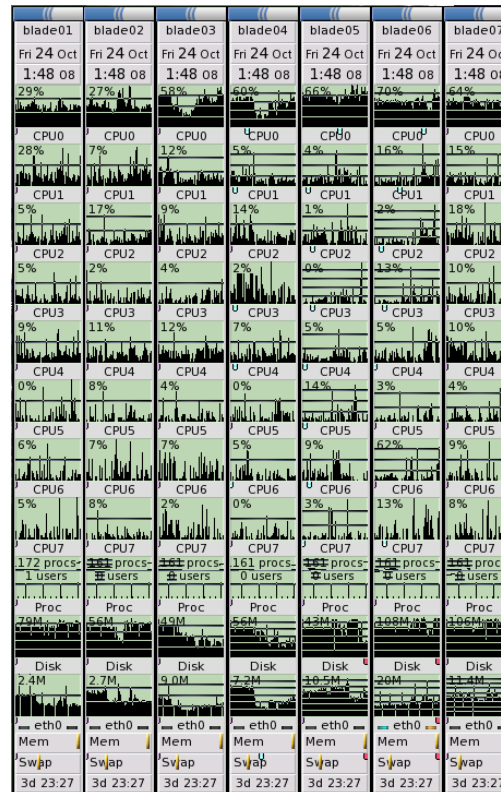
- 12 single-blades and 2 double-blades
- In total 300 nodes with 600 Gb RAM
- Circa 2 Tflops/s
- Linux operating system, blades headless

- **GRASS GIS and R-stats**

- Queue system for job management (Grid Engine)

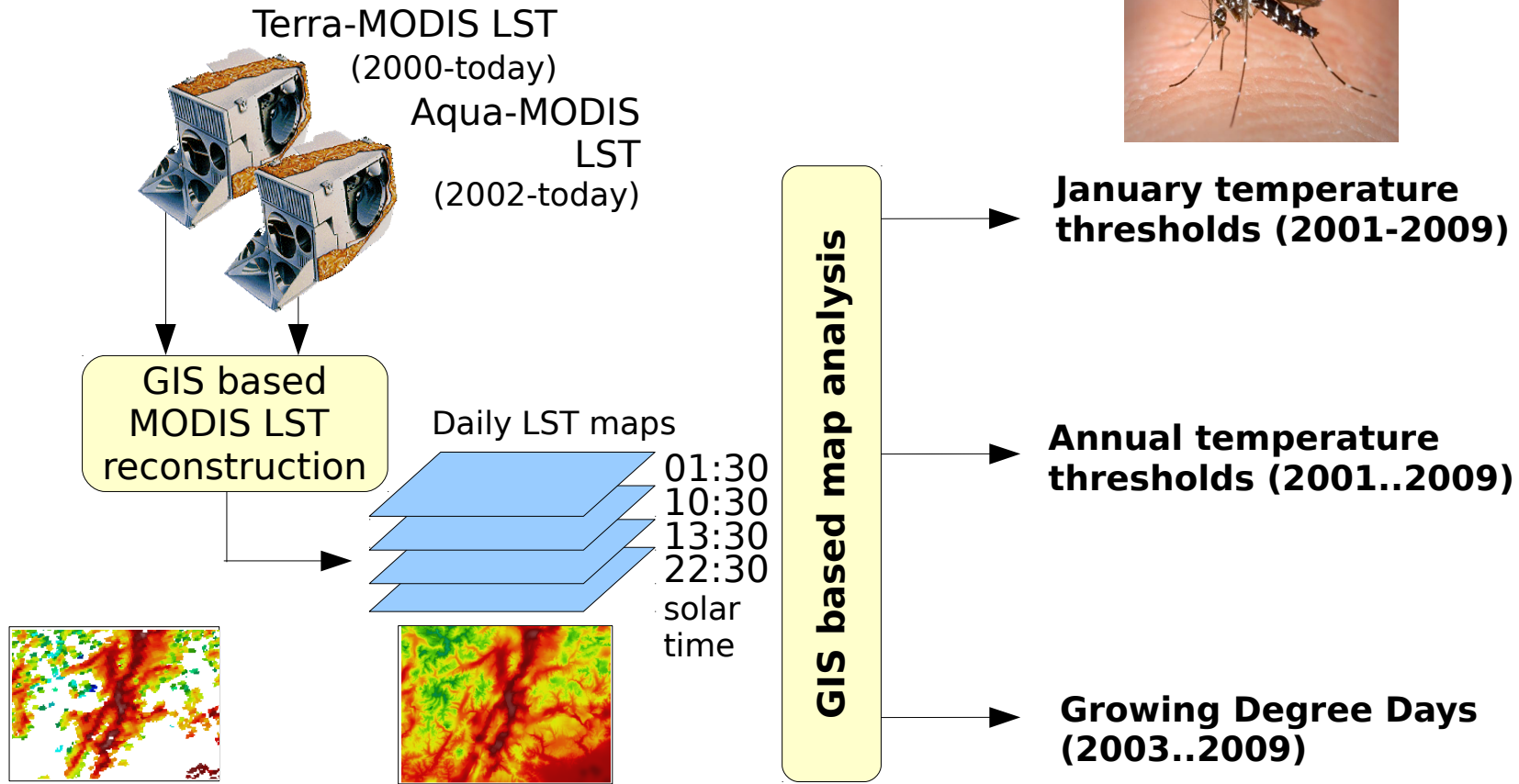
- Processing of all 11,000 maps in parallel: one map per node

- Computational time: 3 weeks with LST-algorithm V1.1



LST Applications: Tiger mosquito survival

***Aedes albopictus* survival maps from reconstructed Daily MODIS Land Surface Temperature maps**



Neteler, Roiz, Castellani, Rizzoli,
in review.

LST Applications: Tiger mosquito survival today...

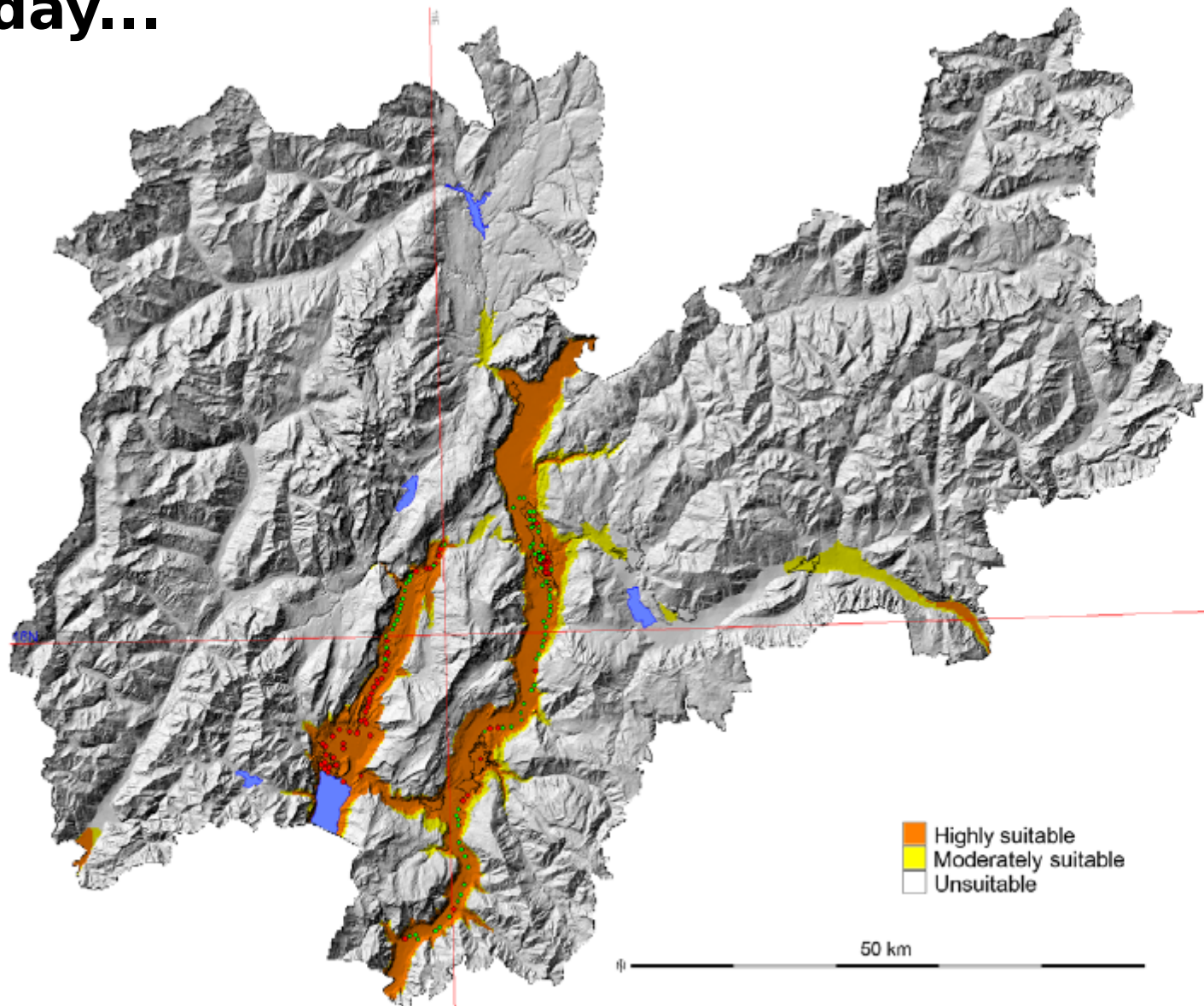


Figure 3. Potential and current distributional areas of *Ae. albopictus*. Overlap of both indicators ($\text{JanT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} \geq 0^\circ\text{C}$ and $\text{AnnT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} \geq 11^\circ\text{C}$) were plotted for the period 2001–09 and integrated in a final map with 3 categories (see methods). Red spots represent the presence and green spots the absence of *Ae. albopictus*.

Roiz D., Neteler M., Castellani C., Arnoldi D., Rizzoli A., 2011: Climatic Factors Driving Invasion of the Tiger Mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*) into New Areas of Trentino, Northern Italy. PLoS ONE. 6(4): e14800

LST Applications: Tiger mosquito survival in 2050 (A2 scenario)

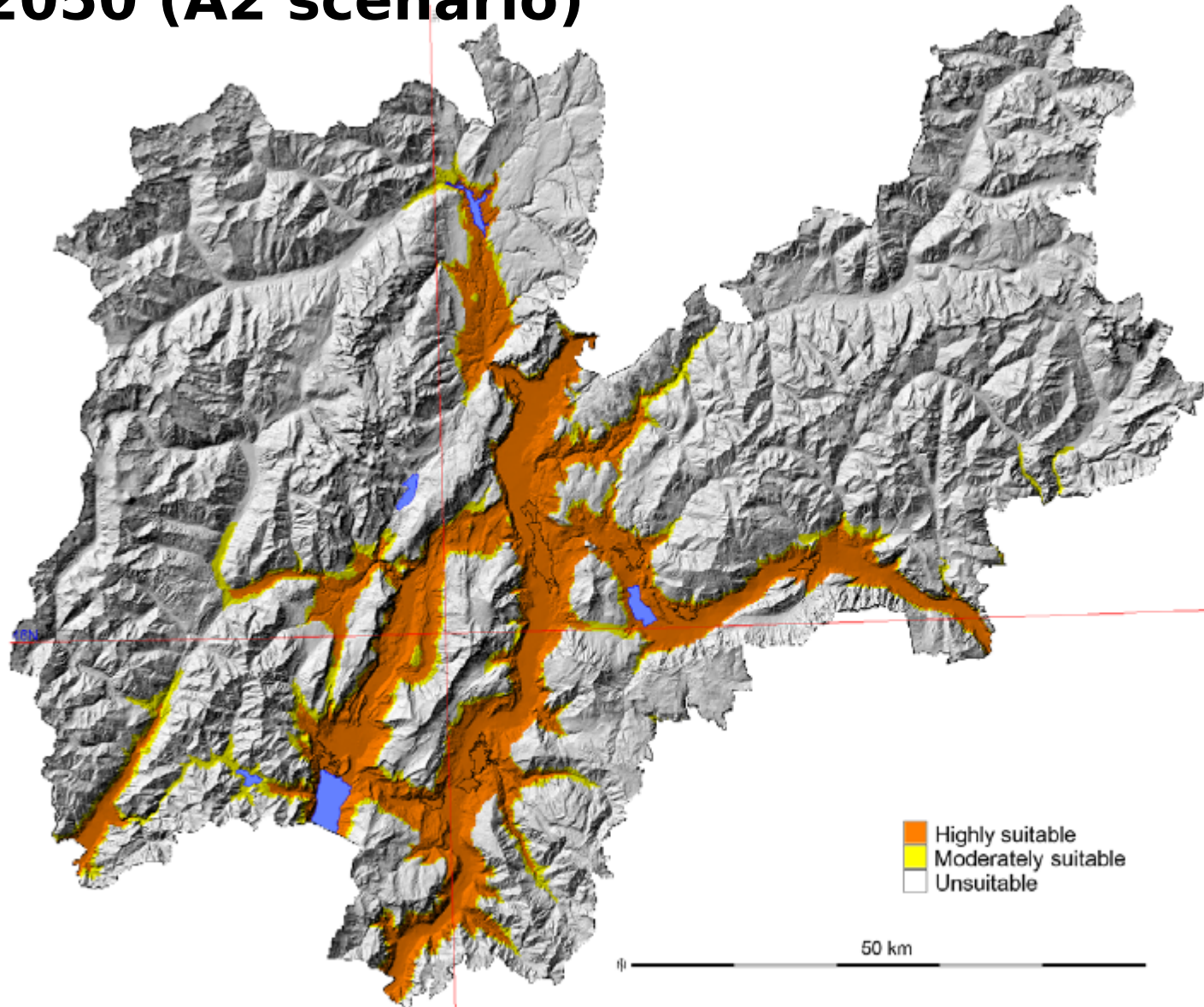


Figure 4. Potential distribution of *Ae. albopictus* in an A2 scenario for 2050 (see text). Overlap of both indicators ($\text{JanT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} +1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $\text{AnnT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} +1^{\circ}\text{C}$) were plotted for the study period and integrated in a final map with 3 categories (see methods).
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0014800.g004

Roiz D., Neteler M., Castellani C., Arnoldi D., Rizzoli A., 2011: Climatic Factors Driving Invasion of the Tiger Mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*) into New Areas of Trentino, Northern Italy. PLoS ONE. 6(4): e14800

Conclusions

- Sextante and GRASS provide complementary functionality
- The integration is becoming smooth
- gvSIG user can now easily use GRASS' capabilities without changing their environment
- Powerful toolsets for empowered people!



SEXTANTE



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