Support for massive spatial datasets in GRASS GIS

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Prague FCE CTU 2011





Large is relative to

RAM

disk space

processing time

largest supported file size



Examples

Global Administrative Areas (1.3 GB)

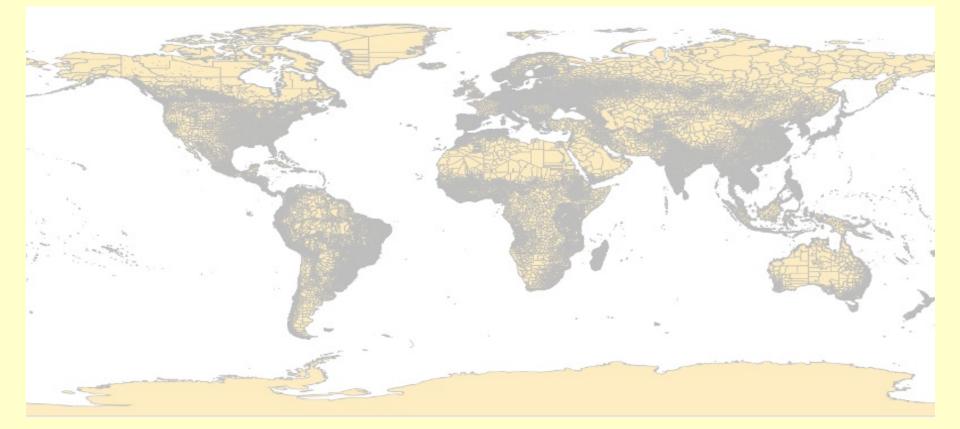
OpenStreetMap (20 GB)

Corine Land Cover (vector version, 4.4 GB)

LiDAR (open ended size)

DEMs (open ended size)

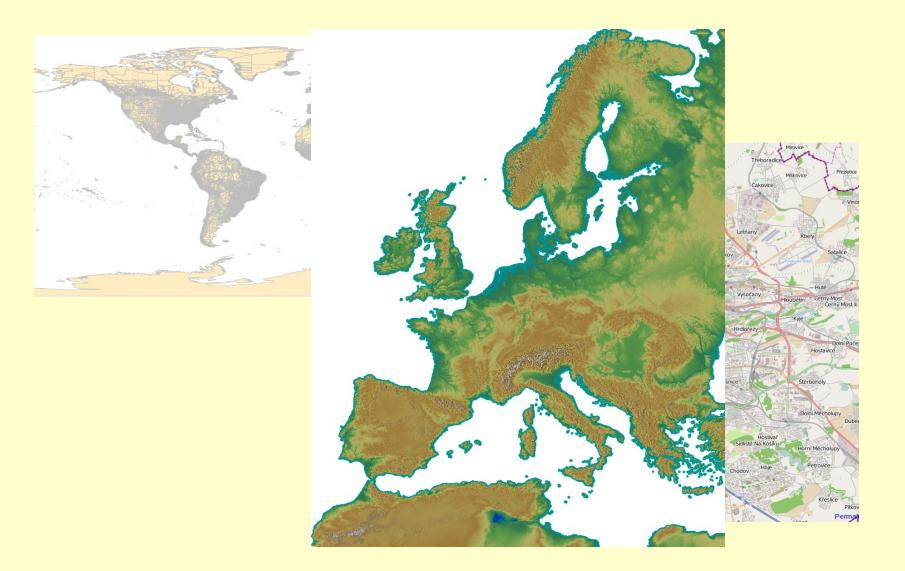














Particularly problematic for

- Least cost searches
- Hydrological modelling
- Image reprojection and (ortho-)rectification
- Vector topology



Raster

Only few processes need to load the full raster at once Scattered (random) access Sweep-lines Sorting and searching

Vector

loading the full vector map to memory is probably never necessary

BUT: processing time can be long, support datastructures need to be loaded



Raster

Scattered (random) access -> never happens

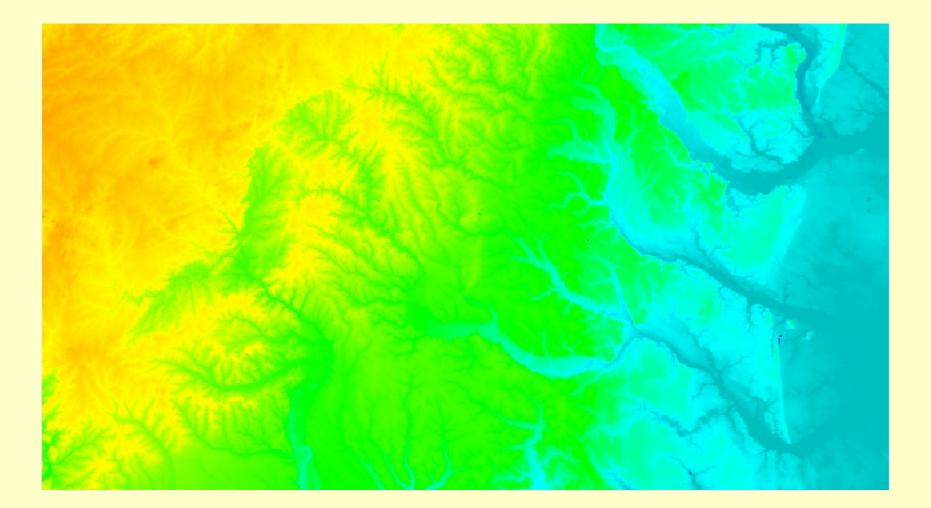


Raster

Scattered (random) access -> never happens Sweep-lines: e.g. hydrology, cost surfaces

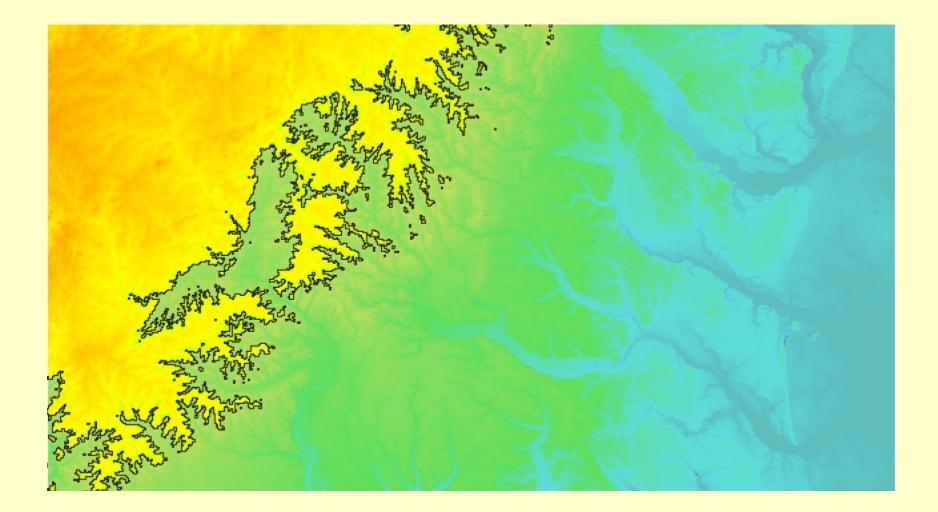
Raster sweep line





Raster sweep line







Raster

Scattered (random) access -> never happens Sweep-lines: e.g. hydrology, cost surfaces → Sorting and searching



Solutions

NEVER load the full raster to memory

Tiling

external memory

Fast sorting and searching

Large File Support (LFS), files > 2 GB

... available in GRASS GIS

What is GRASS GIS ?



Portable: GNU/Linux, Mac OSX, MS-Windows, SUN, etc.

GRASS vector model



Vertex

Node Line Vector geometry types Vertex S_{egment} Segment Point Segment Centroid Vertex Line Node **Boundary** Area Area (Boundaries + Centroid) Vertex Vertex Face (3D Area) Node Boundary [Kernel (3D Centroid)] **Vertex** Bounda [Volumes (Faces + Kernel)] Centroid Boundary Centroid All types are **true 3D**: x, y, z Node Vertex Vertex

OGC Simple Features vs Vector Topology

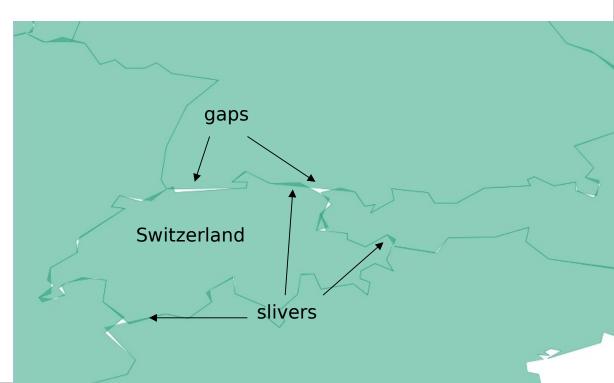
OGC Simple Features

points, lines, polygons

-> replicated boundaries for adjacent areas

faster computations, but extra work for maintenance

Non-topological polygons generalized



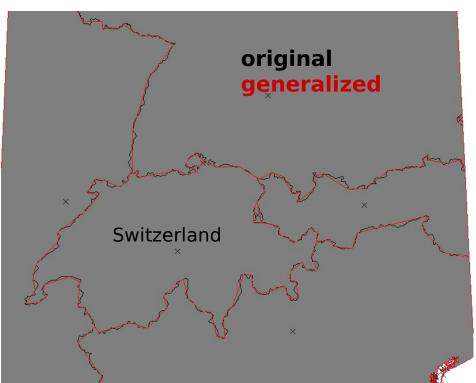
OGC Simple Features vs Vector Topology

Vector Topology

areas are constructed from boundaries boundaries are shared between adjacent areas

slower computations, but less (nearly no manual) maintenance

Topological boundaries generalized



Data processing in GRASS GIS



Raster

Developed in the 1980'srow by rowdefaultsegmentedreprojection, interpolation, hydrology, ...sortedterraflow, viewshed

Vector

Mix of external memory and all in memory (topology) network analysis LiDAR point clouds





Improved raster tiling

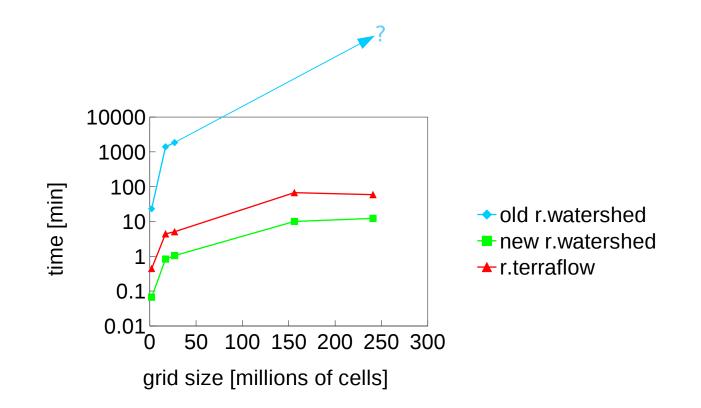
- Improved external memory, raster and vector
- Fast sorting and searching
- Large File Support (LFS), files > 2 GB



Raster processing



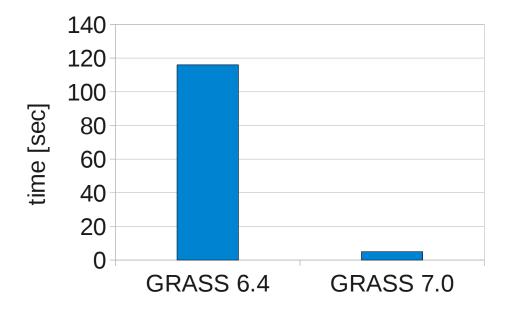
Hydrology: r.watershed (memory + processing time)





Cost surfaces: *r.cost*

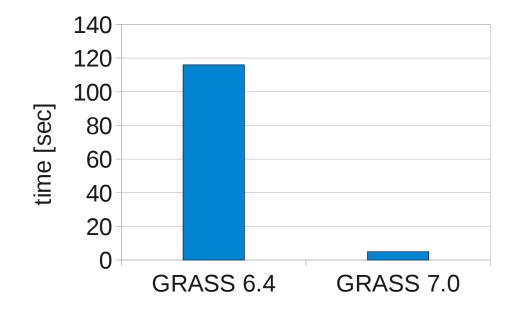
4.5 million cells, 160 start points





Cost surfaces: *r.cost*

4.5 million cells, 160 start points

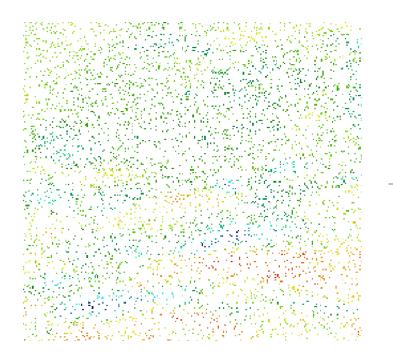


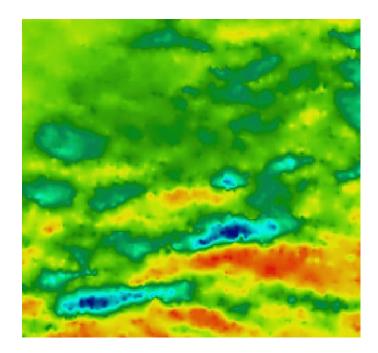
Similar for viewshed analysis: r.los ↔ r.viewshed



B-spline raster interpolation

Raster or vector points as input



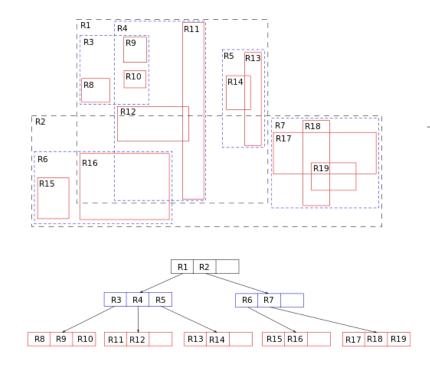




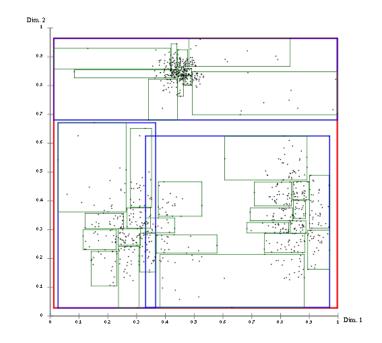
Vector processing



Vector topology: new spatial index



R-Tree

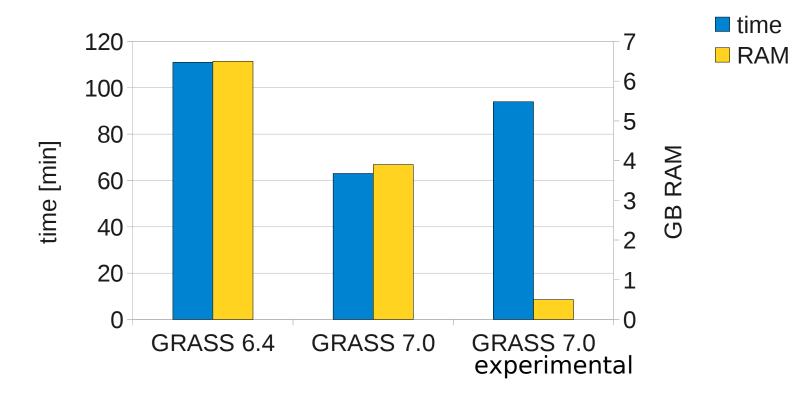


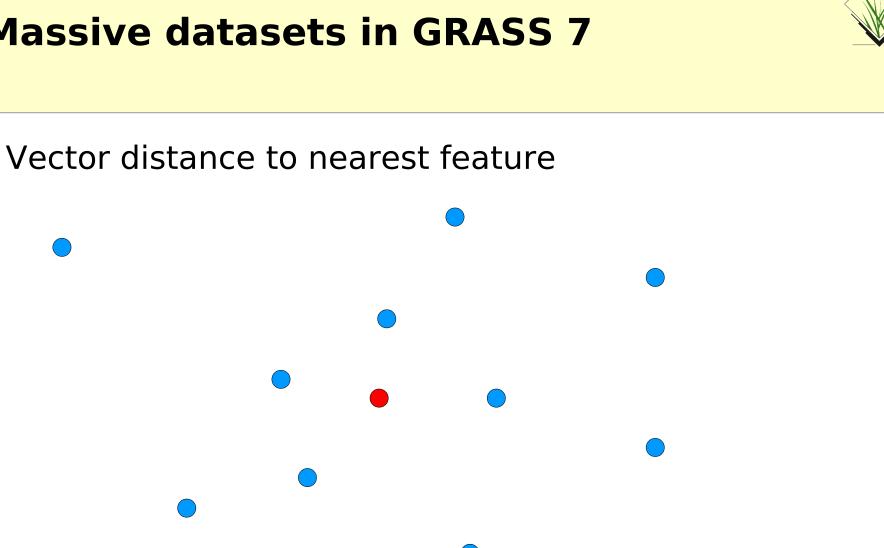
R*-Tree



Topological cleaning, e.g. vector polygon import

GADM, all levels, global







Vector distance to nearest feature

Old:

(n features in from) x (n features in to)

New:

Best case: (n features in from)

Worst case: as old version





TODO

experimental -> stable

Further reduce memory requirements (work in progress)

[Bulk of the work: General optimisation of modules]



Summary

Raster

- Improved external memory for rasters
- Selected raster modules speed-up

Vector

Improved vector topology building and cleaning

Thank you