gazar Documentation

Release 0.0.3

Alan D. Snow

Sep 06, 2017

Contents:

A collection of functions to use with GDAL.

Also, the Mongolan word for land, point, place or station ().

GitHub: https://github.com/snowman2/gazar

CHAPTER 1

GDALGrid

1.1 GDALGrid

A Python wrapper for the `gdal.Dataset()` with additionaly functonality.

class gazar.grid.**GDALGrid**(*grid_file*, *prj_file=None*)

Wrapper for `gdal.Dataset()` with `osr.SpatialReference()` object.

Parameters

- **grid_file** – The grid file to be wrapped.
- **prj_file** (`str`, optional) – Path to projection file.

bounds(*as_geographic=False*, *as_utm=False*, *as_projection=None*)

Returns bounding coordinates for the dataset.

Parameters

- **as_geographic** (*bool, optional*) – If True, this will return the bounds in EPSG:4326. Default is False.
- **as_utm** (*bool, optional*) – If True, it will attempt to find the UTM zone and will return bounds in that UTM zone.
- **as_projection** (`osr.SpatialReference()`, optional) – Output projection for bounds.

Returns (x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max) Bounds for the grid in the format

Return type `tuple`

coord2pixel(*x_coord*, *y_coord*)

Returns base-0 raster index using global coordinates to pixel center

Parameters

- **x_coord** (*float*) – The projected x coordinate of the cell center.
- **y_coord** (*float*) – The projected y coordinate of the cell center.

Returns (col, row) - The 0-based column and row index of the pixel.

Return type tuple

coords
Returns x and y coordinate arrays representing the grid.

Returns

- **y_coords** (numpy.array()) – The Y coordinate array.
- **x_coords** (numpy.array()) – The X coordinate array.

epsg
str – EPSG code

geotransform
tuple – The geotransform for the dataset.

get_val(*x_pixel*, *y_pixel*, *band=1*)
Returns value of raster

Parameters

- **x_pixel** (*int*) – X pixel location (0-based).
- **y_pixel** (*int*) – Y pixel location (0-based).
- **band** (*int, optional*) – Band number (1-based). Default is 1.

Returns

Return type object dtype

get_val_coord(*x_coord*, *y_coord*, *band=1*)
Returns value of raster from a projected coordinate point.

Parameters

- **x_coord** (*float*) – The projected x coordinate of the cell center.
- **y_coord** (*float*) – The projected y coordinate of the cell center.
- **band** (*int, optional*) – Band number (1-based). Default is 1.

Returns

Return type object dtype

get_val_latlon(*longitude*, *latitude*, *band=1*)
Returns value of raster from a latitude and longitude point.

Parameters

- **longitude** (*float*) – The longitude of the cell center.
- **latitude** (*float*) – The latitude of the cell center.
- **band** (*int, optional*) – Band number (1-based). Default is 1.

Returns

Return type object dtype

latlon
Returns latitude and longitude arrays representing the grid.

Returns

- **proj_lats** (numpy.array()) – The latitude array.
- **proj_lons** (numpy.array()) – The longitude array.

lonlat2pixel(*longitude*, *latitude*)
Returns base-0 raster index using longitude and latitude of pixel center

Parameters

- **longitude** (*float*) – The longitude of the cell center.
- **latitude** (*float*) – The latitude of the cell center.

Returns (col, row) - The 0-based column and row index of the pixel.

Return type tuple

np_array(*band=1*, *masked=True*)
Returns the raster band as a numpy array.

Parameters

- **band** (obj:*int*, optional) – Band number (1-based). Default is 1. If 'all', it will return all of the data as a 3D array.
- **masked** (*bool, optional*) – If True, will return the array masked with the NoData value. Default is True.

Returns

Return type numpy.array() or numpy.ma.array()

num_bands
int – number of bands in raster

pixel2coord(*col*, *row*)
Returns global coordinates to pixel center using base-0 raster index.

Parameters

- **col** (*int*) – The 0-based column index.
- **row** (*int*) – The 0-based row index.

Returns (x_coord, y_coord) - The x, y coordinate of the pixel center in the dataset's projection.

Return type tuple

pixel2lonlat(*col*, *row*)
Returns latitude and longitude to pixel center using base-0 raster index

Parameters

- **col** (*int*) – The 0-based column index.
- **row** (*int*) – The 0-based row index.

Returns (longitude, latitude) - The lat, lon of the pixel center in the dataset's projection.

Return type tuple

proj
func – pyproj.Proj – Proj4 object

proj4
str – proj4 string

to_arc_ascii (*file_path*, *band=1*, *print_nodata=True*)
Writes data to Arc ASCII file format.

Parameters

- **file_path** (str) – Path to output ascii file.
- **band** (obj:*int*, optional) – Band number (1-based). Default is 1.
- **print_nodata** (*bool, optional*) – If True, it will write out the NoData value for the raster band. Default is False.

to_grass_ascii (*file_path*, *band=1*, *print_nodata=True*)
Writes data to GRASS ASCII file format.

Parameters

- **file_path** (str) – Path to output ascii file.
- **band** (obj:*int*, optional) – Band number (1-based). Default is 1.
- **print_nodata** (*bool, optional*) – If True, it will write out the NoData value for the raster band. Default is False.

to_projection (*dst_proj*, *resampling=<Mock id='139639939868048'>*)
Reproject dataset to new projection.

Parameters **dst_proj** (osr.SpatialReference()) – Output projection.

Returns

Return type GDALGrid()

to_tif (*file_path*)
Write out as geotiff.

Parameters **file_path** (str) – Output path for file.

wkt
str – WKT projection string

write_prj (*out_projection_file*, *esri_format=False*)
Writes projection file.

Parameters

- **out_projection_file** (str) – Output path for file.
- **esri_format** (*bool, optional*) – If True, it will convert the projection string to the Esri format. Default is False.

x_size
int – size of x dimensions

y_size
int – size of y dimensions

1.2 ArrayGrid

Class for constructing a GDALGrid from an array.

class gazar.grid.**ArrayGrid**(*in_array*, *wkt_projection*, *geotransform*, *gdal_dtype=<Mock id='139639939867408'>*, *nodata_value=None*)
Bases: *gazar.grid.GDALGrid*

Loads `numpy.array()` into a `GDALGrid()`.

Parameters

- **in_array** (`numpy.array()`) – 2D or 3D array of data.
- **wkt_projection** (`str`) – WKT projection string.
- **geotransform** (`tuple`) – Geotransform for array.
- **gdal_dtype** (`gdalconst()`, optional) – The data type of the *in_array* for GDAL. Default is *gdalconst.GDT_Float32*.
- **nodata_value** (*int or float, optional*) – The value used in the grid for No-Data. Default is None.

CHAPTER 2

gazar.grid

gazar.grid.**utm_proj_from_latlon**(*latitude*, *longitude*, *as_wkt=False*, *as_osr=False*)

Returns UTM projection information from a latitude, longitude corrdinate pair.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*float*) – The center latitude.
- **longitude** (*float*) – The center longitude.
- **as_wkt** (*bool, optional*) – If True, will return the WKT projection string.
- **as_osr** (*bool, optional*) – If True, will return the `osr.SpatialReference()` object.

Returns Defaults to the proj.4 string.

Return type `str` or `osr.SpatialReference()`

gazar.grid.**geotransform_from_yx**(*y_arr*, *x_arr*, *y_cell_size=None*, *x_cell_size=None*)

Calculates geotransform from arrays of y and x coords. Assumes Y max and X min are at [0,0].

Parameters

- **y_arr** (`numpy.array()`) – Array of latitudes or y coordinates.
- **x_arr** (`numpy.array()`) – Array of longitudes or x coordinates.
- **y_cell_size** (`float`, optional) – Y cell size in projected coordinates.
- **x_cell_size** (`float`, optional) – X cell size from projected coordinates.

Returns geotransform: (x_min, x_cell_size, x_skew, y_max, y_skew, -y_cell_size)

Return type `tuple`

gazar.grid.**resample_grid**(*original_grid*, *match_grid*, *to_file=False*, *output_datatype=None*, *resample_method=<Mock id='139639939867664'>*, *as_gdal_grid=False*)

This function resamples a grid and outputs the result to a file.

Based on: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10454316/how-to-project-and- resample-a-grid-to-match-another-grid-with-gdal-python

Parameters

- **original_grid** (str or gdal.Dataset() or GDALGrid()) – The original grid dataset.
- **match_grid** (str or gdal.Dataset() or GDALGrid()) – The grid to match.
- **to_file** (str or bool, optional) – Default is False, which returns an in memory grid. If str, it writes to file.
- **output_datatype** (osgeo.gdalconst(), optional) – A valid datatype from gdalconst (Ex. gdalconst.GDT_Float32).
- **resample_method** (osgeo.gdalconst(), optional) – A valid resample method from gdalconst. Default is gdalconst.GRA_Average.
- **as_gdal_grid** (*bool, optional*) – Return as GDALGrid(). Default is False.

Returns If *to_file* is a str, then it returns None. Otherwise, if *to_file* is False then it returns a gdal.Dataset() unless *as_gdal_grid* is True. Then, it returns GDALGrid().

Return type None or gdal.Dataset() or GDALGrid()

gazar.grid.**gdal_reproject**(*src*, *dst=None*, *src_srs=None*, *dst_srs=None*, *epsg=None*, *error_threshold=0.125*, *resampling=<Mock id='139639939868176'>*, *as_gdal_grid=False*)

Reproject a raster image.

Based on: https://github.com/OpenDataAnalytics/ gaia/blob/master/gaia/geo/gdal_functions.py

Parameters

- **src** (str or gdal.Dataset() or GDALGrid()) – The source image.
- **dst** (str, optional) – The filepath of the output image to write to.
- **src_srs** (osr.SpatialReference(), optional) – The source image projection.
- **dst_srs** (osr.SpatialReference(), optional) – The destination projection. If not provided, the code will use *epsg*.
- **epsg** (*int, optional*) – The EPSG code to reproject to. If not provided, the code will use *dst_srs*.
- **error_threshold** (*float, optional*) – Default is 0.125 (same as gdalwarp commandline).
- **resampling** (osgeo.gdalconst()) – Method to use for resampling. Default method is *gdalconst.GRA_NearestNeighbour*.
- **as_gdal_grid** (*bool, optional*) – Return as GDALGrid(). Default is False.

Returns By default, it returns *gdal.Dataset*. It will return GDALGrid() if *as_gdal_grid* is True.

Return type gdal.Dataset() or GDALGrid()

CHAPTER 3

gazar.shape

gazar.shape.**reproject_layer**(*in_path*, *out_path*, *out_spatial_ref*)

Reprojects a shapefile layer.

Based on: https://pcjericks.github.io/ py-gdalogr-cookbook/projection.html

Parameters

- **in_path** (str) – The path to the input shapefile layer.
- **out_path** (str) – The path to the output shapefile layer.
- **out_spatial_ref** (osr.SpatialReference()) – The output spatial reference.

gazar.shape.**rasterize_shapefile**(*shapefile_path*, *out_raster_path=None*, *shapefile_attribute=None*, *x_cell_size=None*, *y_cell_size=None*, *x_num_cells=None*, *y_num_cells=None*, *match_grid=None*, *raster_wkt_proj=None*, *convert_to_utm=False*, *raster_dtype=<Mock id='139639934843792'>*, *raster_nodata=-9999*, *as_gdal_grid=False*)

Convert shapefile to raster from specified attribute

Parameters

- **shapefile_path** (str) – Path to shapefile.
- **out_raster_path** (str, optional) – Path to raster to be generated.
- **shapefile_attribute** (str, optional) – Attribute to be rasterized.
- **x_cell_size** (*float, optional*) – Longitude cell size in output projection.
- **y_cell_size** (*float, optional*) – Latitude cell size in output projection.
- **x_num_cells** (*int, optional*) – Number of cells in latitude.
- **y_num_cells** (*int, optional*) – Number of cells in longitude.
- **match_grid** (str or gdal.Dataset() or GDALGrid(), optional) – Grid to match for output.

- **raster_wkt_proj** (str, optional) – WKT projections string for output grid.
- **convert_to_utm** (*bool, optional*) – Convert grid to UTM automatically. Default is False.
- **raster_dtype** (osgeo.gdalconst()) – Output grid datatype (GDT). Default is gdal.GDT_Int32.
- **raster_nodata** (*float or int, optional*) – No data value for output raster. Default is -9999,
- **as_gdal_grid** (*bool, optional*) – Return as GDALGrid(). Default is False.

Returns It will return GDALGrid() if *as_gdal_grid* is True. Otherwise, it will not return anything.

Return type None or GDALGrid()

Example Default:

```
from gloot.grid import rasterize_shapefile

shapefile_path = 'shapefile.shp'
new_grid = 'new_grid.tif'
rasterize_shapefile(shapefile_path,
                    new_grid,
                    x_num_cells=50,
                    y_num_cells=50,
                    raster_nodata=0,
                    )
```

Example GDALGrid to ASCII with UTM:

```
from gazar.grid import rasterize_shapefile

shapefile_path = 'shapefile.shp'
new_grid = 'new_grid.asc'
gr = rasterize_shapefile(shapefile_path,
                         x_num_cells=50,
                         y_num_cells=50,
                         raster_nodata=0,
                         convert_to_utm=True,
                         as_gdal_grid=True,
                         )
gr.to_grass_ascii(new_grid, print_nodata=False)
```

CHAPTER 4

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search

Index