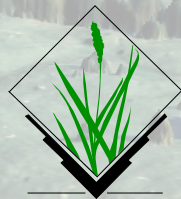


Markus Neteler, Markus Metz
Fondazione E. Mach – CRI, Italy
markus.neteler @ iasma.it
markus.metz @ iasma.it

Community based GIS development: GRASS GIS and OSGeo

1st Hellenic GRASS and GFOSS camp
Volos, 2011



FONDAZIONE EDMUND MACH
ISTITUTO AGRARIO
DI SAN MICHELE ALL'ADIGE



Fondazione Edmund Mach, Trento, Italy



S. Michele all'Adige



- **Founded 1874** as IASMA - Istituto Agrario San Michele all'Adige (north of Trento, IT)
- **Research Centre**, Tech. Transfer Center and highschool, 720 staff
- ... of those **250 staff in research** (Environmental research, Agro-Genetic research, Food safety)

FEM GIS and Remote sensing unit: Spatial modelling of disease vectors, biodiversity and beyond

<http://gis.cri.fmach.it>



ISTITUTO AGRARIO DI SAN MICHELE ALL'ADIGE
Fondazione Edmund Mach

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- > Press coverage
- > Tutorials
- > Cluster

News

Page 1 of 6 > >>

[New paper: Climatic Factors Driving Invasion of the Tiger Mosquito \(*Aedes albopictus*\)...](#)
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



[More]

[New paper: Benefits of hyperspectral remote sensing for tracking plant invasions](#)
He, K.S., Rocchini, D., Neteler, M., Nagendra, H. (2011). Benefits of hyperspectral remote sensing for tracking plant invasions. **Diversity and Distributions**, 17: 381-392.

[More]

[Japanese Geodata](#)
Here some data links and

GIS and Remote Sensing Unit at Fondazione Edmund Mach

The mission of the GIS and Remote Sensing unit (*Piattaforma GIS & Remote Sensing*) is to develop and provide multi-scale approaches for the description of 2-, 3- and 4-dimensional biological systems and processes. Core activities are the acquisition, processing and validation of geographical data, the support for the scientific analysis and management of physical, ecological and geographical data, collected within research projects or monitoring activities. The Geographic Information System (GIS) approach allows the description of continental down to landscape scale systems such as including the 3D-reconstruction of small sampling sites. We focus on the geostatistical analysis of such information layers, the creation and processing of indicators, and the production of ecological, landscape genetics, eco-epidemiological and physiological models. The group pursues actively the development of innovative methods and their implementation in a GIS framework including the analysis of proximal and remote sensing data and time-series.

The [Edmund Mach Foundation](#) (FEM) is a private research foundation established by the government of the Autonomous Province of Trento which continues and improves the activities of the former Istituto Agrario di S. Michele all'Adige ([IASMA](#)) and the former Centro di Ecologia Alpina ([CEA](#)). The GIS and Remote Sensing group is part of the Research and Innovation Centre ([FEM-CRI](#)).



Foundation at S. Michele rendered from Lidar data and Orthophoto



Presentation outline

- GRASS GIS: 28 years of development
Some history and features



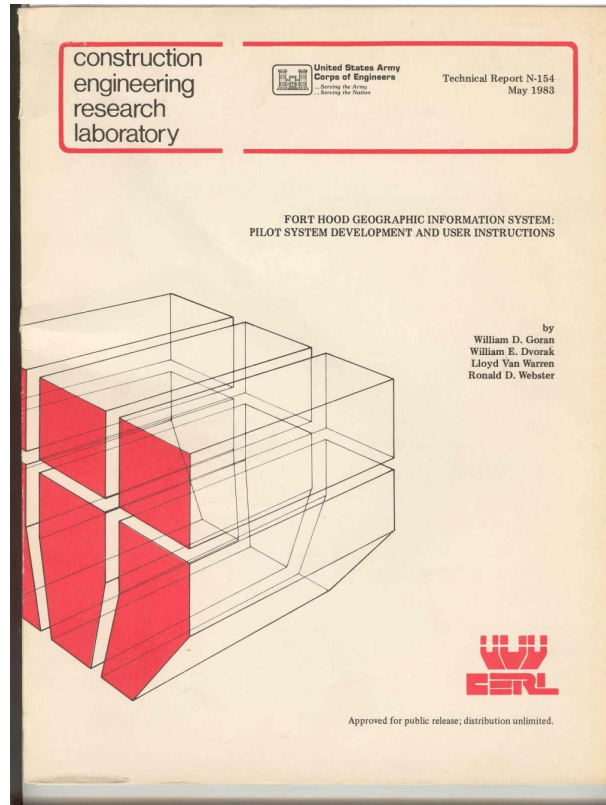
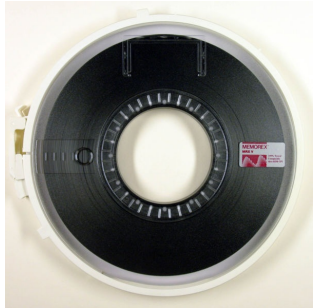
- OSGeo: an umbrella foundation based on community efforts



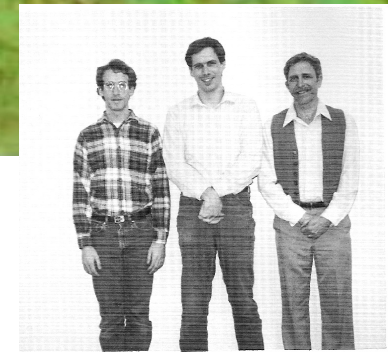
- GRASS usage in science



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



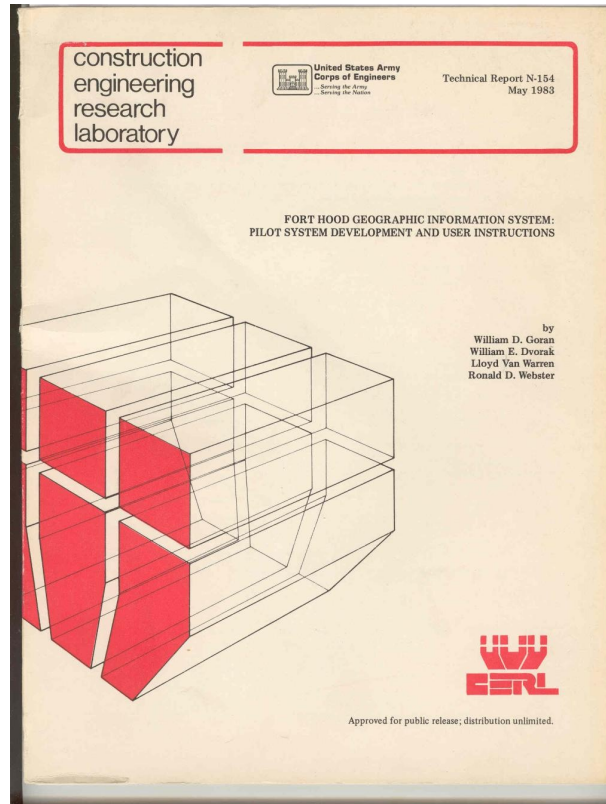
1987: William Shatner narrates ...



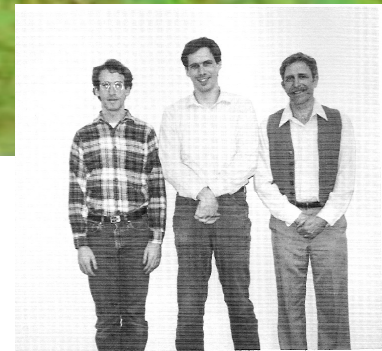
CERL's Michael Shapiro, Jim Westervelt, and Bill Goran, recipients of the 1st GAIA Award (photo by Brenda Johnson, USACERL, 3190).

1978: MOSS
1982: GRASS GIS

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

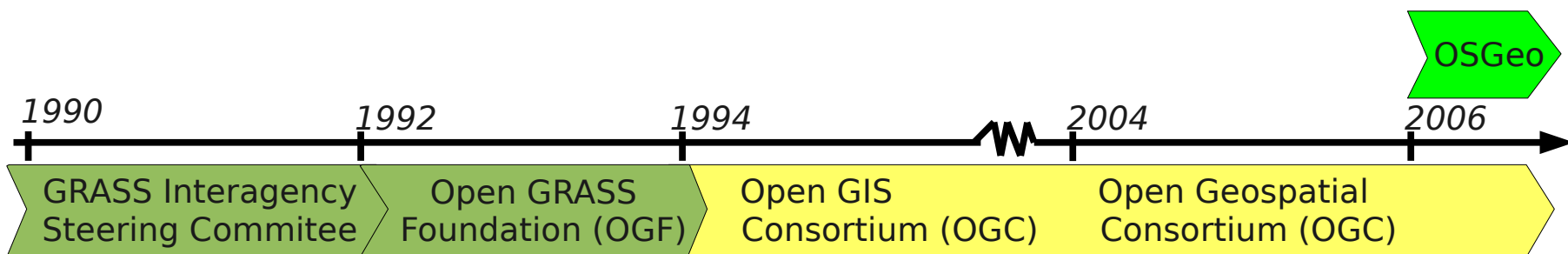


1987: William Shatner narrates ...

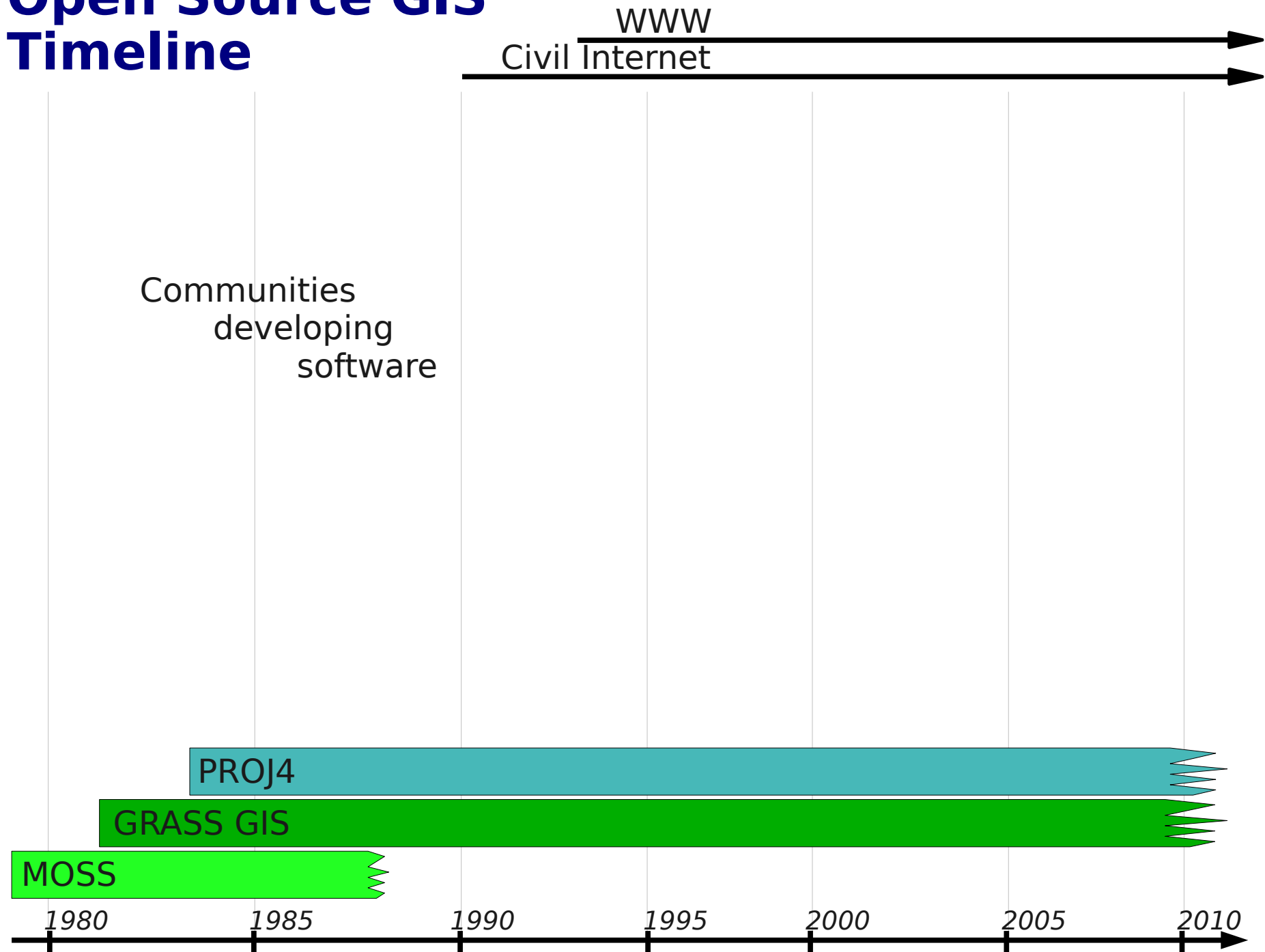


CERL's Michael Shapiro, Jim Westervelt, and Bill Goran, recipients of the 1st GAIA Award (photo by Brenda Johnson, USACERL, 3/190).

1978: MOSS
1982: GRASS GIS



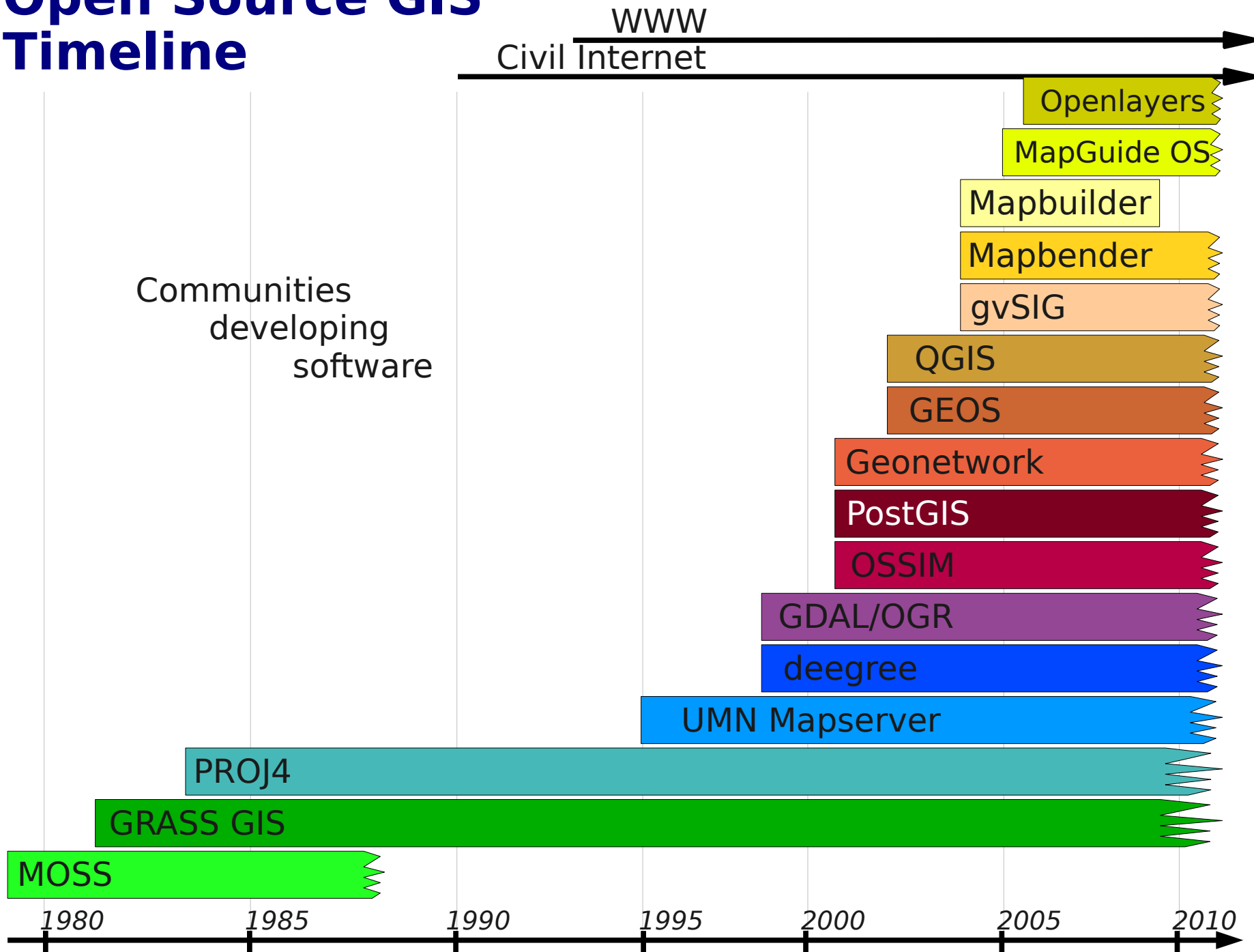
Open Source GIS Timeline



http://wiki.osgeo.org/wiki/Open_Source_GIS_History#Timeline

Neteler M. (2010): *Open Source GIS*. In Warf, B. (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Geography*. London: SAGE

Open Source GIS Timeline

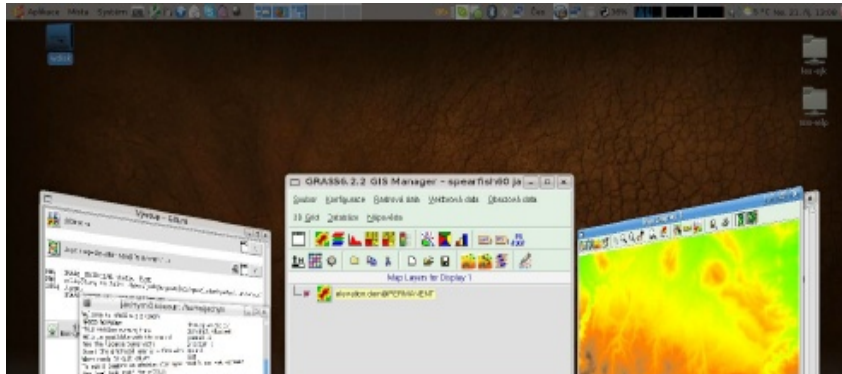


http://wiki.osgeo.org/wiki/Open_Source_GIS_History#Timeline

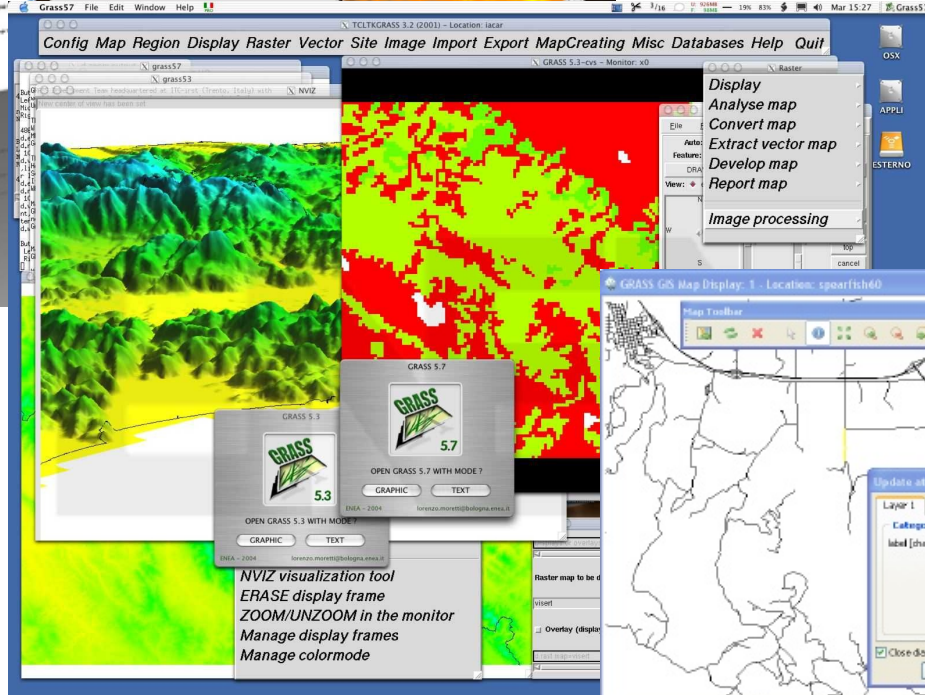
Neteler M. (2010): *Open Source GIS*. In Warf, B. (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Geography*. London: SAGE

GRASS: a portable GIS

GNU/Linux



MacOSX

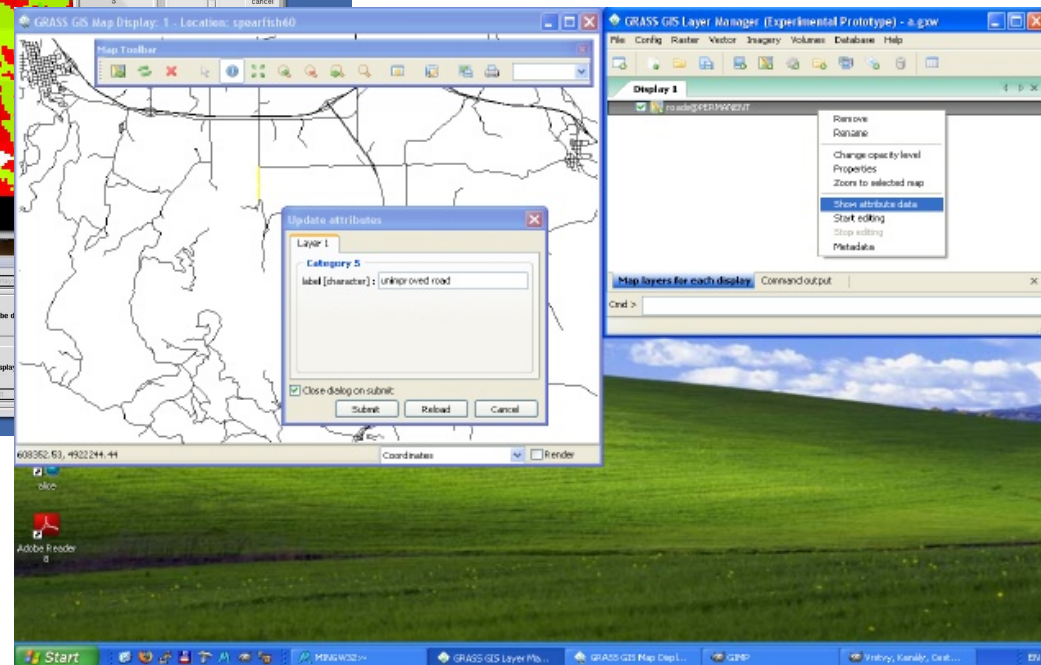


NVIZ visualization tool
ERASE display frame
ZOOM/UNZOOM in the monitor
Manage display frames
Manage colormap

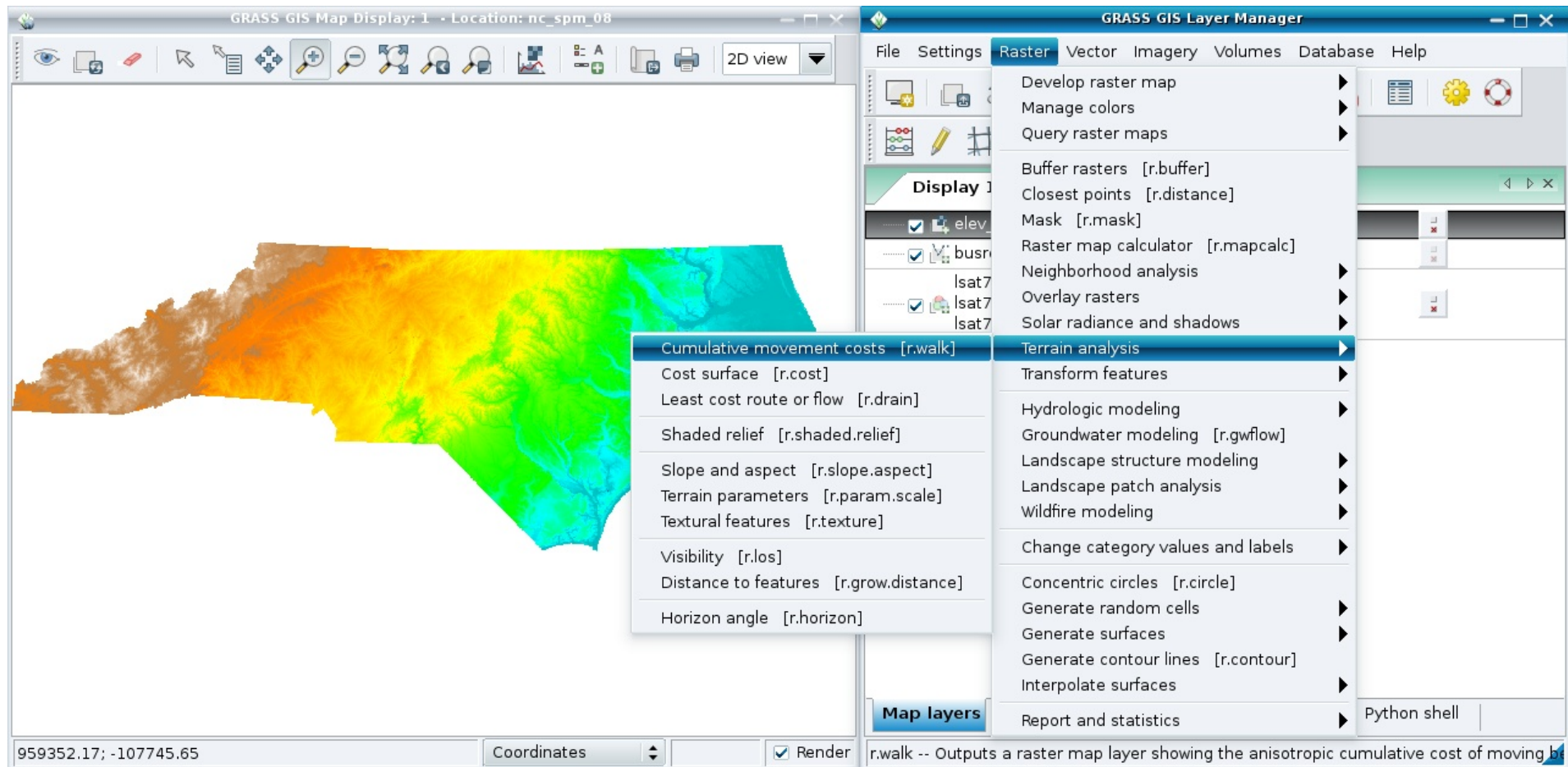
Project Cost Calculator	GRASS 6 - 6/2011
Include	All Code
Codebase	583,001 lines
Effort (est.)	157 person-years
Average Salary	\$ 55000 per year
Estimated Cost	\$ 8,641,329

https://www.ohloh.net/p/grass_gis

MS-Windows

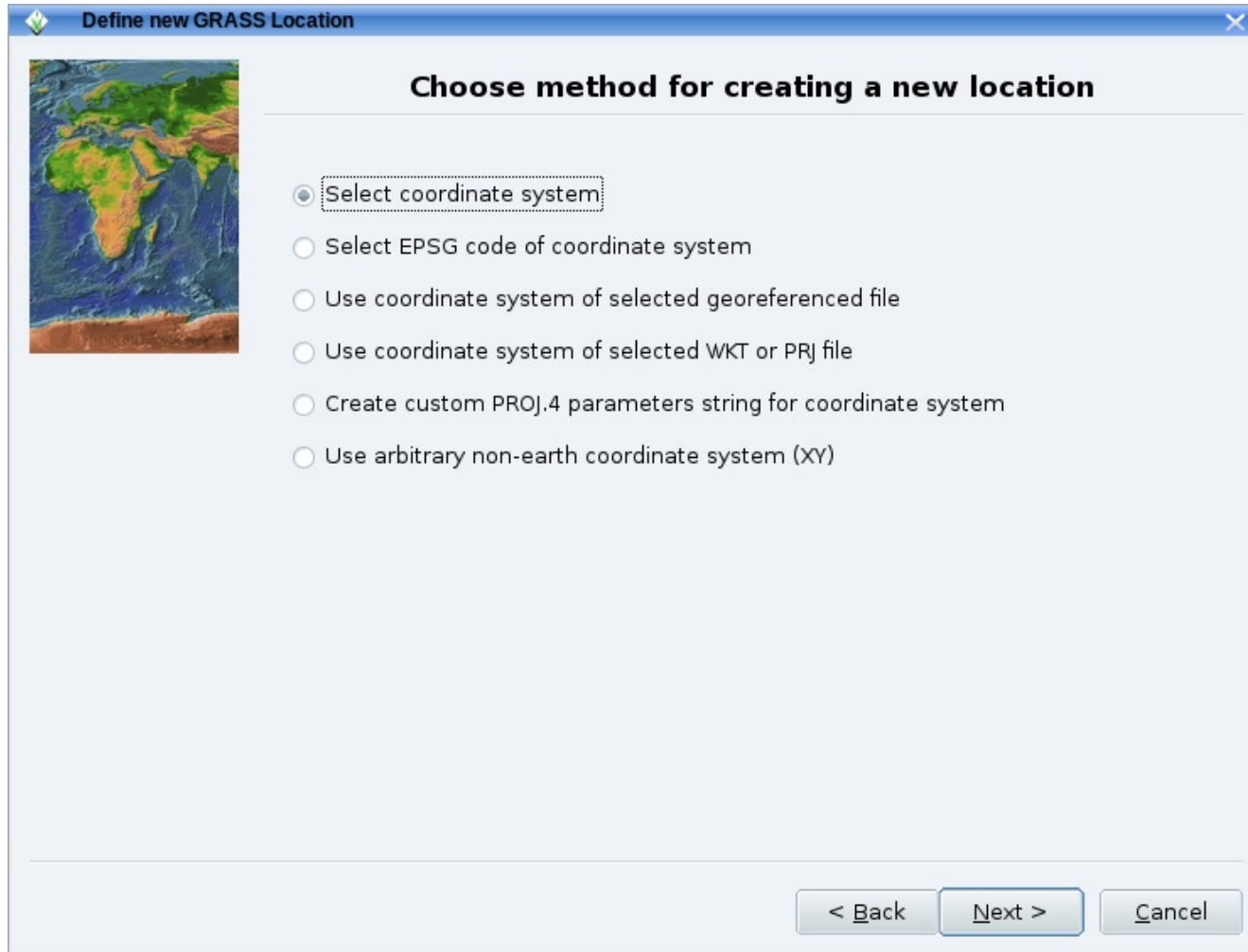


New GRASS GIS User interface



<http://grass.osgeo.org>

GRASS: Project database (Location) wizard



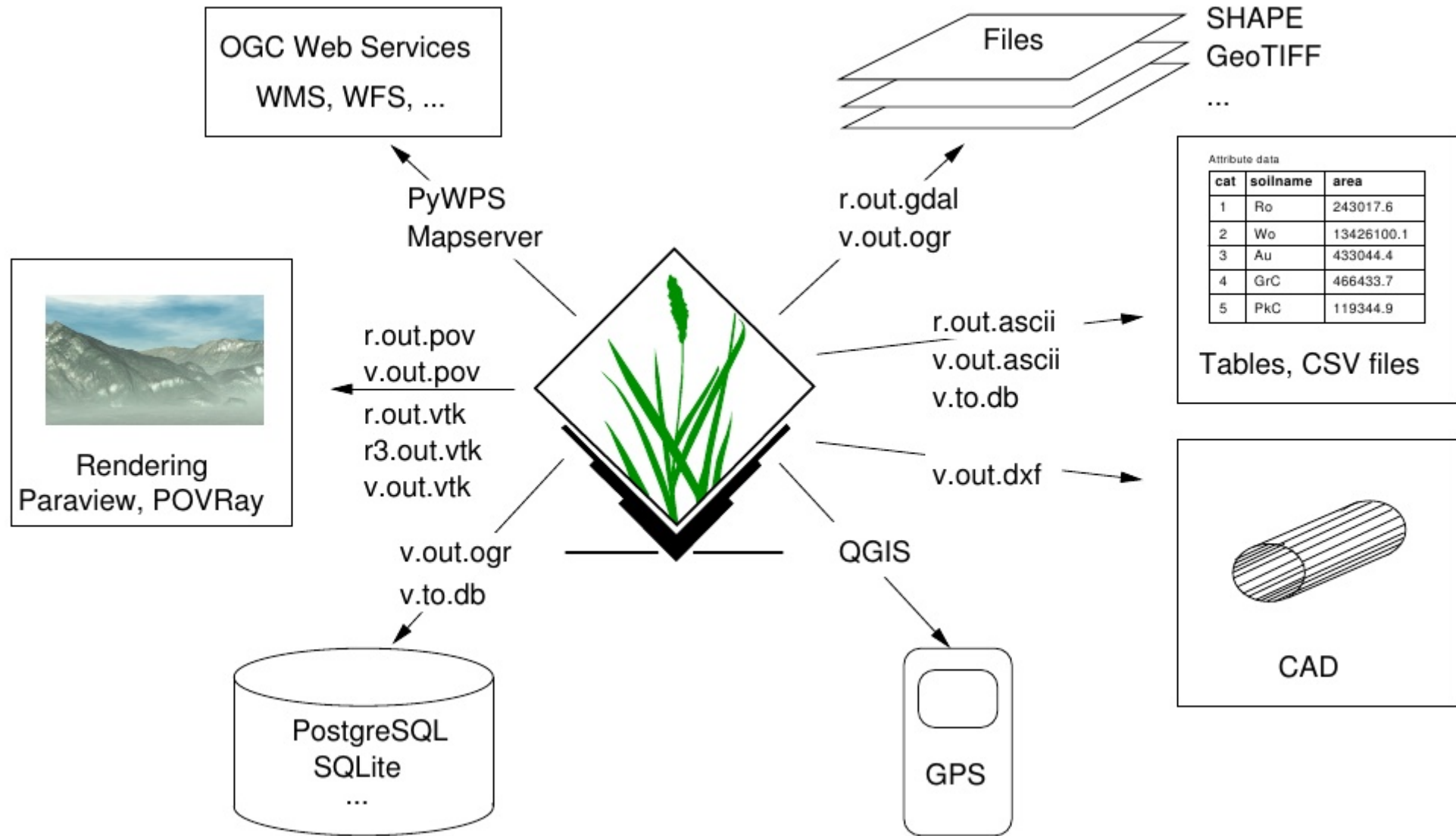
GRASS: Project database (Location) wizard

The image shows three overlapping dialog boxes from the GRASS GIS interface:

- Define new GRASS Location (Choose method for creating a new location):** This dialog has a satellite map of Africa on the left. It contains several radio button options:
 - 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):** This dialog also features a satellite map of Africa. 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:** This dialog shows a list of datum transformations. A dropdown menu is open, showing options 1, 2, 3, and 4. Option 2 is selected. The text below the list reads:
 - Datums (select to see description): 2
 - Used in Italy (Peninsular Part)
 - towgs84=-104.1,-49.1,-9.9,0.971,-2.4,-11.68
 - Accuracy 3-4m

At the bottom of the 'Summary' dialog, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'. The 'Select datum transformation' dialog has 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons.

GRASS GIS: Interoperability



GRASS: New Geospatial Modeller

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

- Green boxes (Processes):** (1) db.select, (2) g.mapset, (3) v.in.ogr, (4) db.execute, (5) g.region, (7) r.mask, (9) v.surf.idw.
- Blue ovals (Variables):** rast mask%rok, output obs_%sloupec_%rok.
- Pink oval (Input/Output):** input/output vzorky.
- White rounded rectangle (Loop):** (6) sloupec in %sloupec.split(" ").
- White diamond (Condition):** (8) %method == 'idw'.

The workflow starts with (1) db.select, (2) g.mapset, (3) v.in.ogr, and (4) db.execute feeding into the input/output vzorky. This feeds into (5) g.region, which also receives input from rast mask%rok. (5) g.region feeds into (6) sloupec in %sloupec.split(" "). (6) feeds into (7) r.mask. (7) feeds into (8) %method == 'idw'. (8) feeds into (9) v.surf.idw, which also receives input from the input/output vzorky. (9) feeds into the output obs_%sloupec_%rok. There is also a feedback loop from (8) back to (6).

An 'if-else properties' dialog box is open, showing the condition and lists of items for the 'if' and 'else' blocks.

if-else properties

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 %sloupec.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

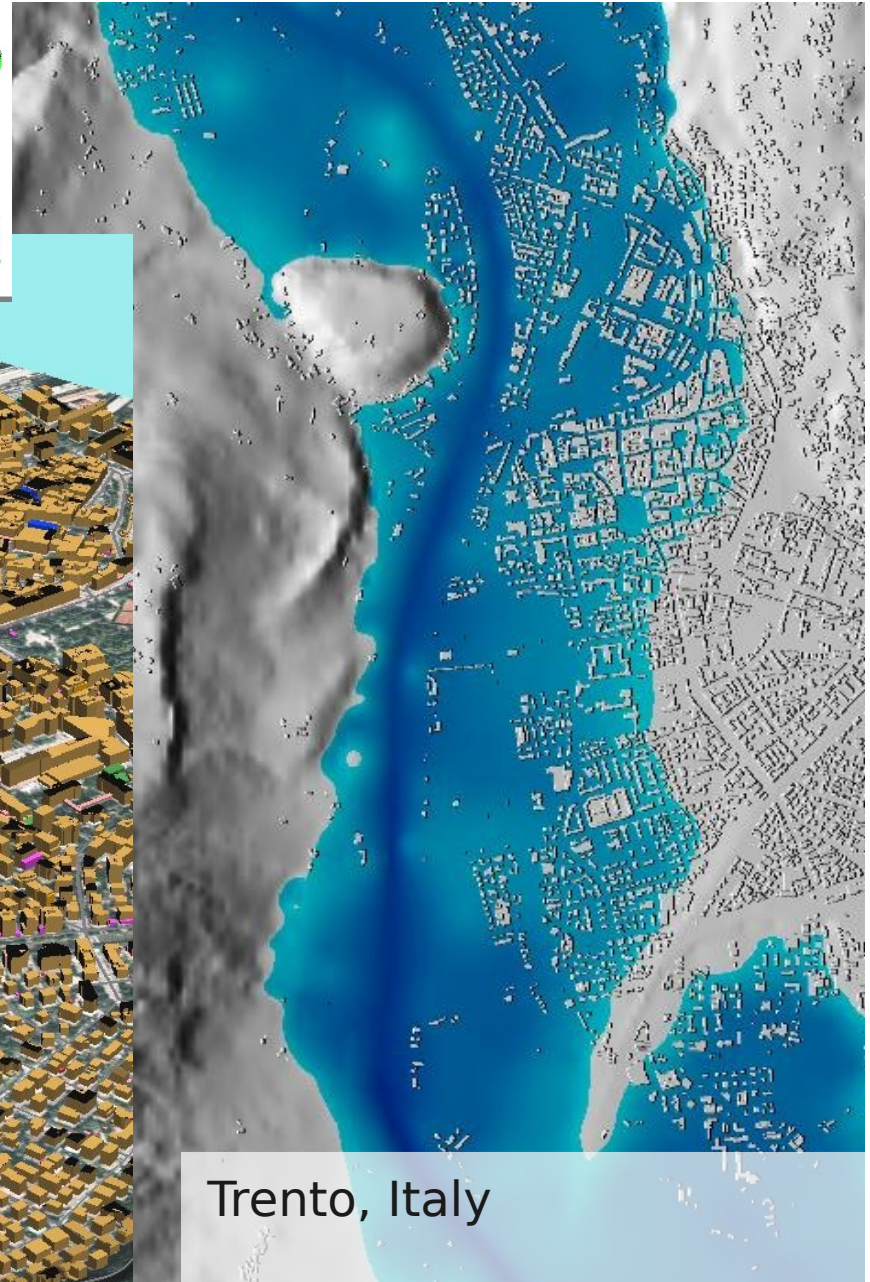
Buttons: Cancel, OK

Model Items Variables Command output
Condition: %method == 'idw'

Extra bonus:
export to Python scripts

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 Topological 2D/3D Vector model

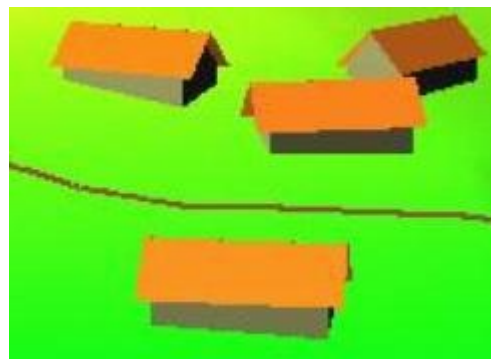
Vector geometry types

- Point
- Centroid
- Line
- Boundary
- Area (boundary + centroid)
- face (3D area)
- [kernel (3D centroid)]
- [volumes (faces + kernel)]

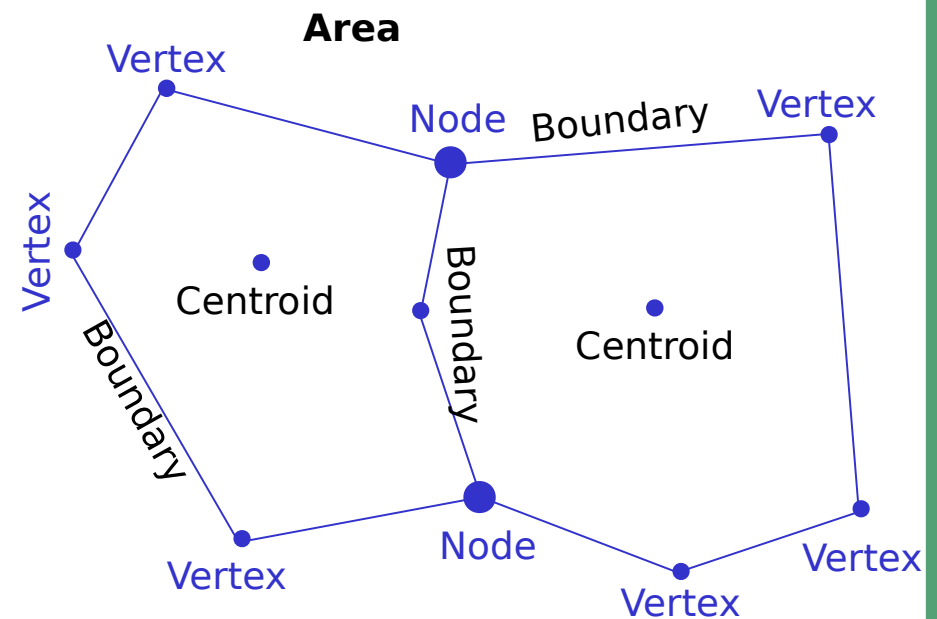
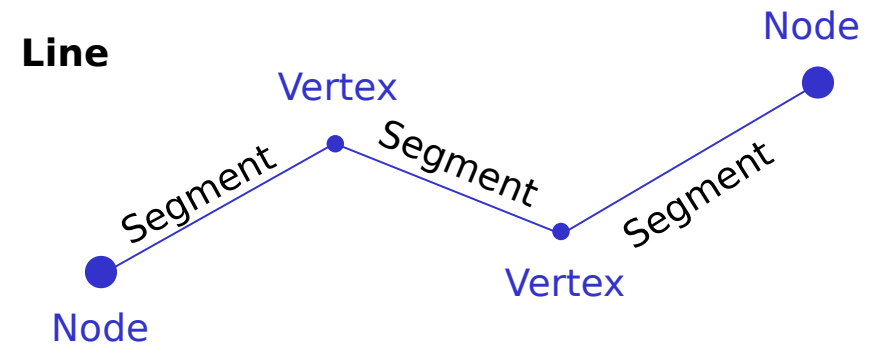
Geometry is **true** 3D when: x, y, z



Faces



not in all GIS!



Use of Spatial Index

Vector Topology

Non-topological vectors

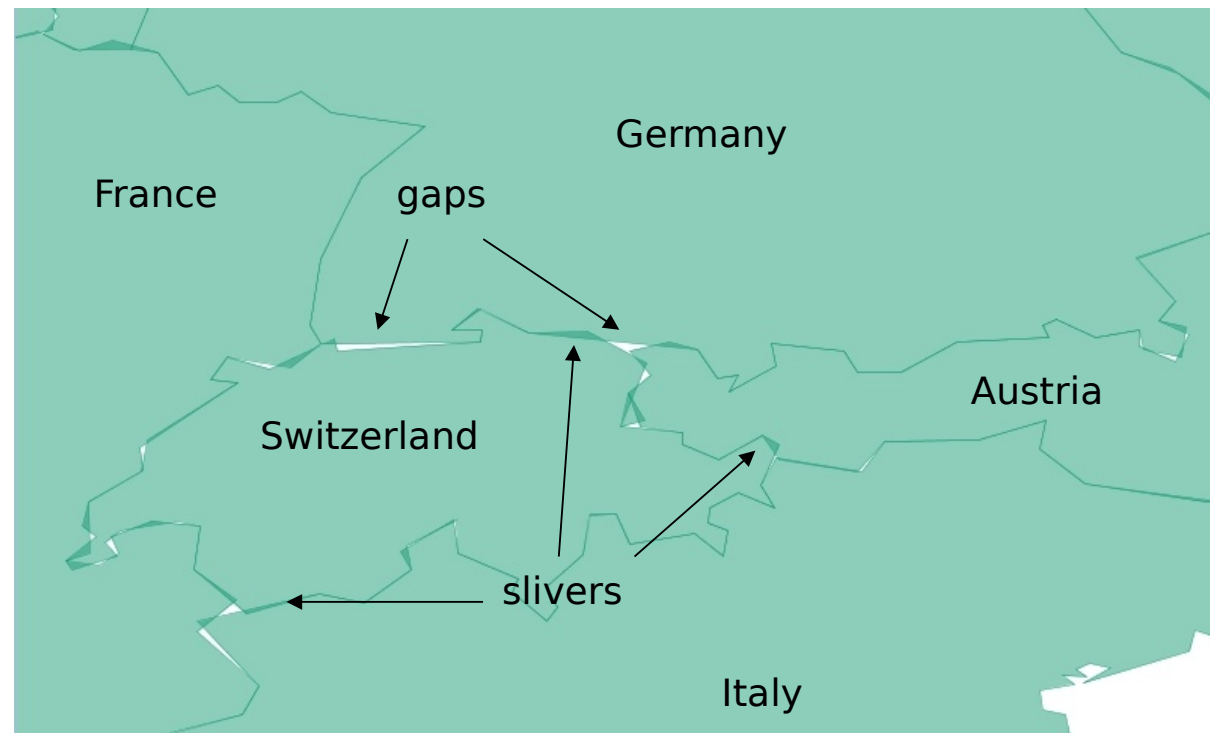
E.g. OGC Simple Features, ESRI shapefiles

Geometry types: points, lines, polygons

-> replicated boundaries for adjacent areas

Faster computations, but extra work for maintenance

Non-topological
polygons generalized



Vector Topology

True vector Topology

Areas are constructed from boundaries

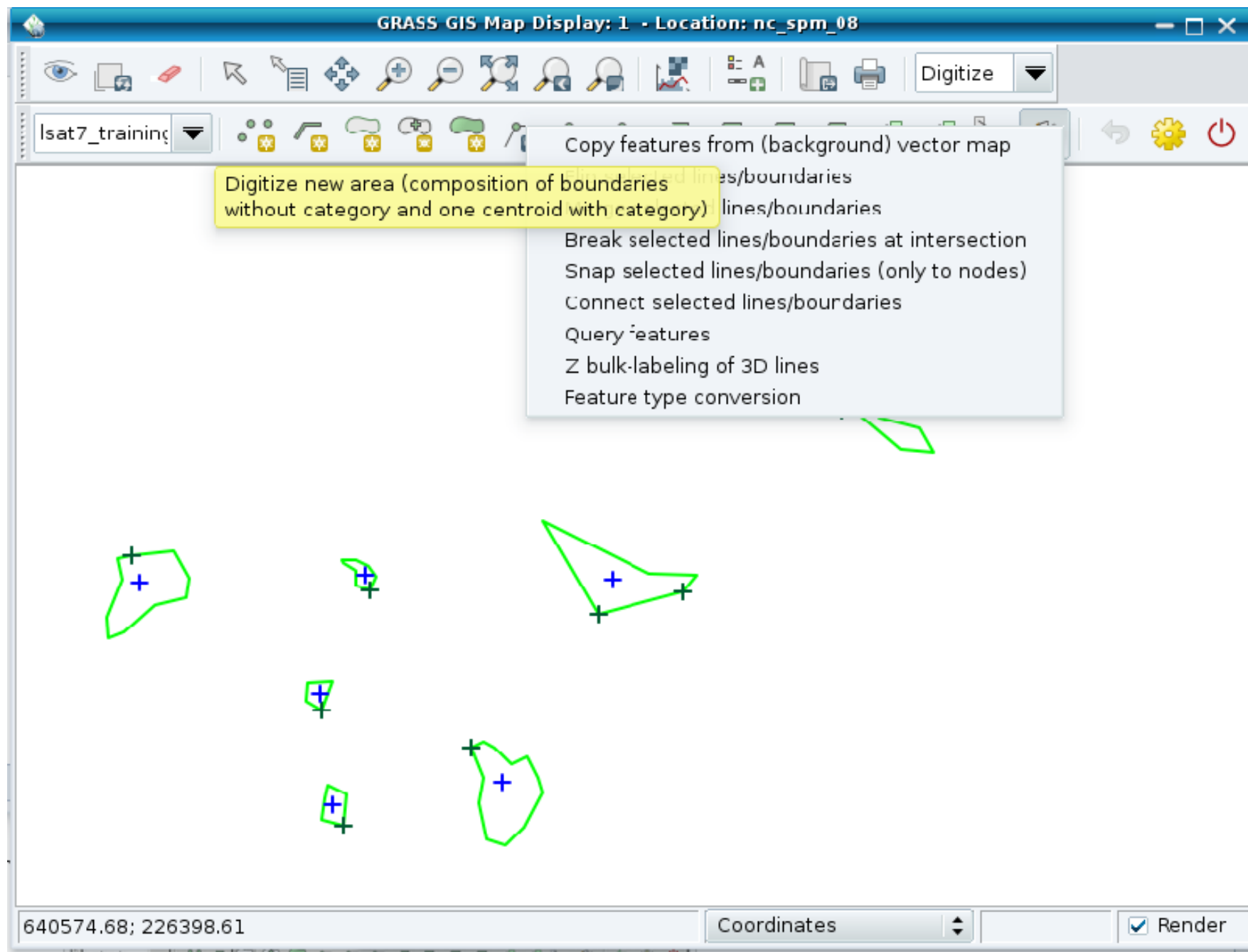
Boundaries are shared between adjacent areas

Slower computations, but less (nearly no manual) maintenance

Topological
boundaries generalized



GRASS Topological Vector Digitizer

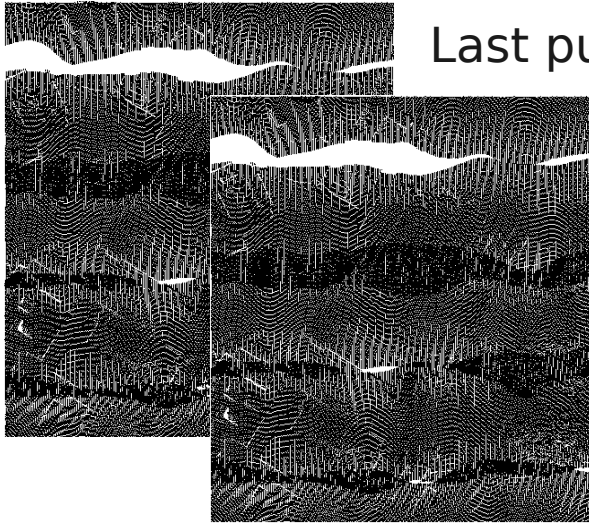


Processing of LiDAR data: laser scanning of the terrain

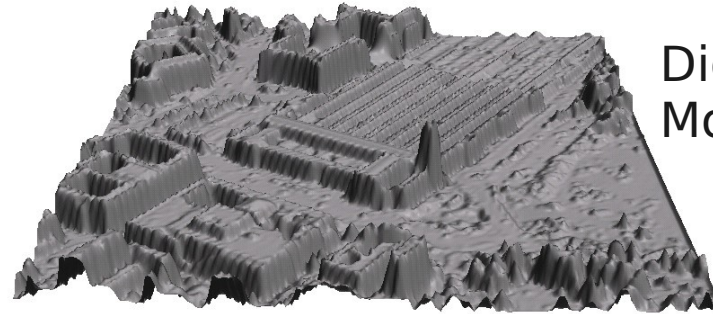
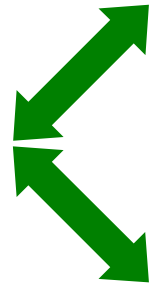
Lidar

First pulse

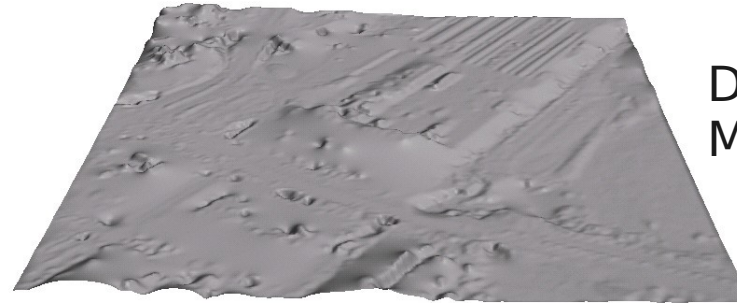
Last pulse



Processing 500 Million points....



Digital Surface Model (DSM)



Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

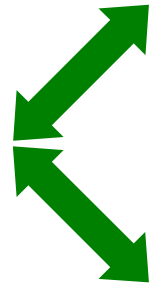
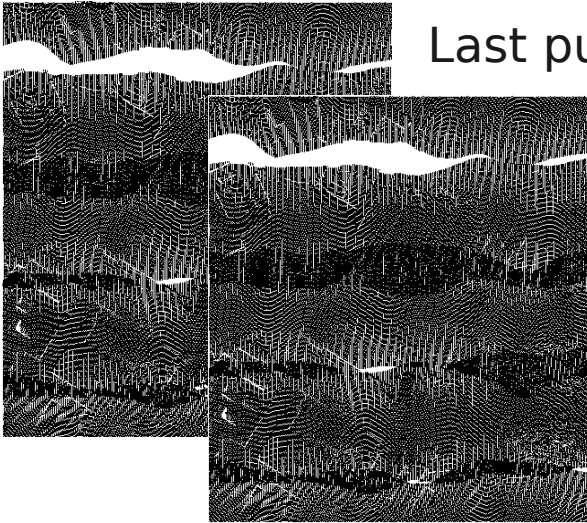
*M. Brovelli and R. Antolín
H. Mitasova*

Processing of LiDAR data: laser scanning of the terrain

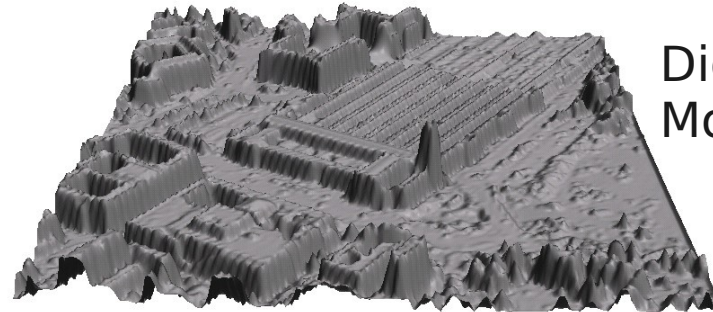
Lidar

First pulse

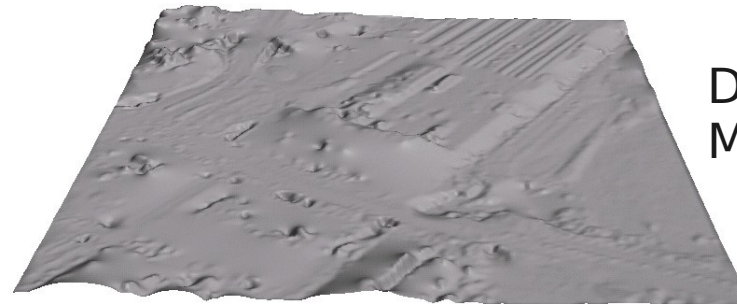
Last pulse



*M. Brovelli and R. Antolín
H. Mitasova*

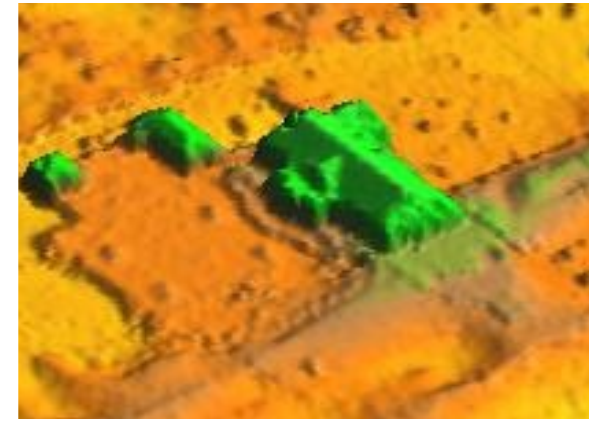
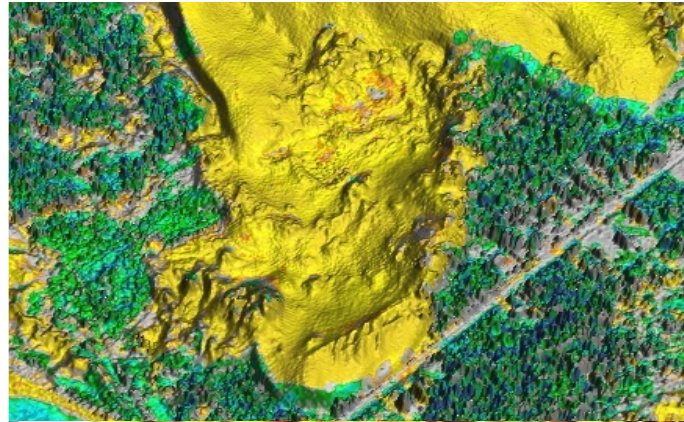
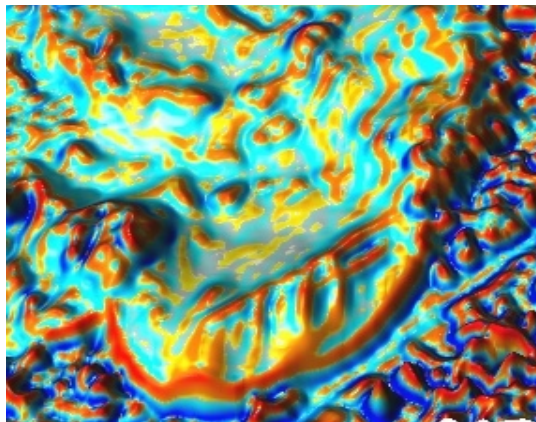


Digital Surface
Model (DSM)



Digital Terrain
Model (DTM)

Processing 500 Million points....



Processing of LiDAR data: laser scanning of the terrain

New in GRASS 7: direct import of LiDAR LAS files



Output as vector points:

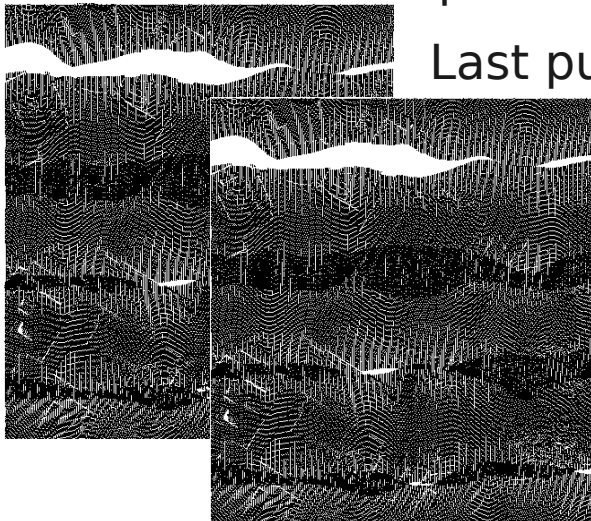
v.in.lidar



Lidar

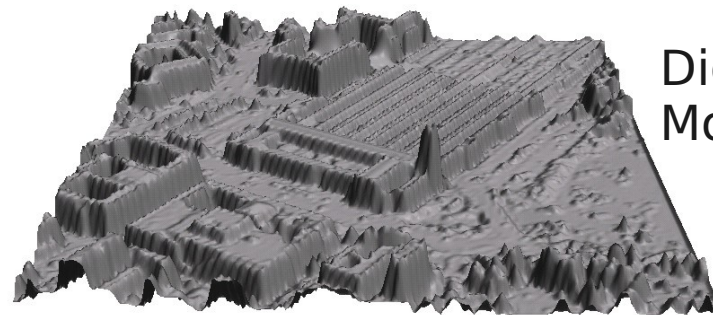
First pulse

Last pulse

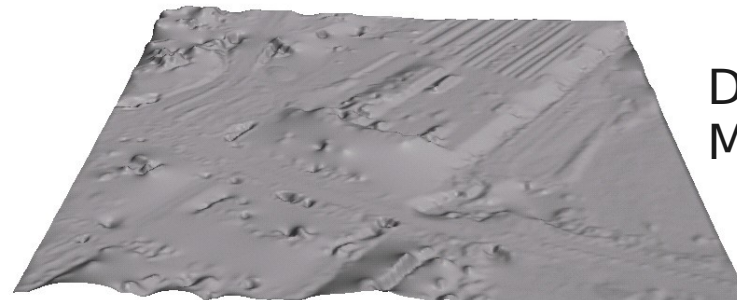


Output as raster map:

r.in.lidar



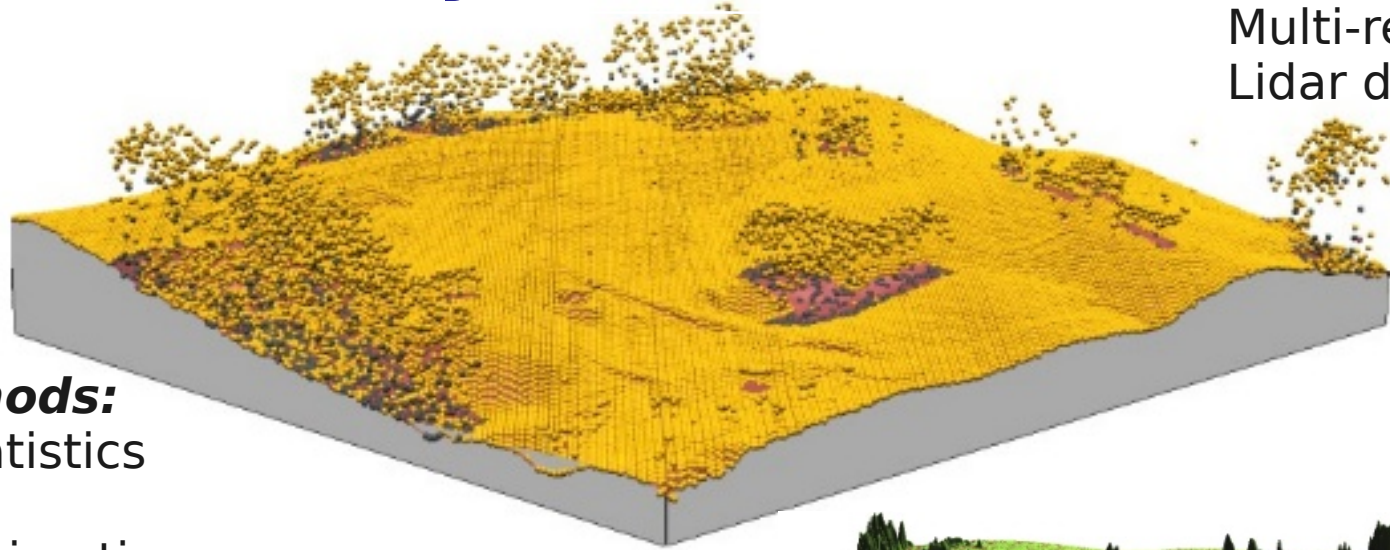
Digital Surface Model (DSM)



Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

LiDAR data analysis in GRASS GIS

Multi-return
Lidar data

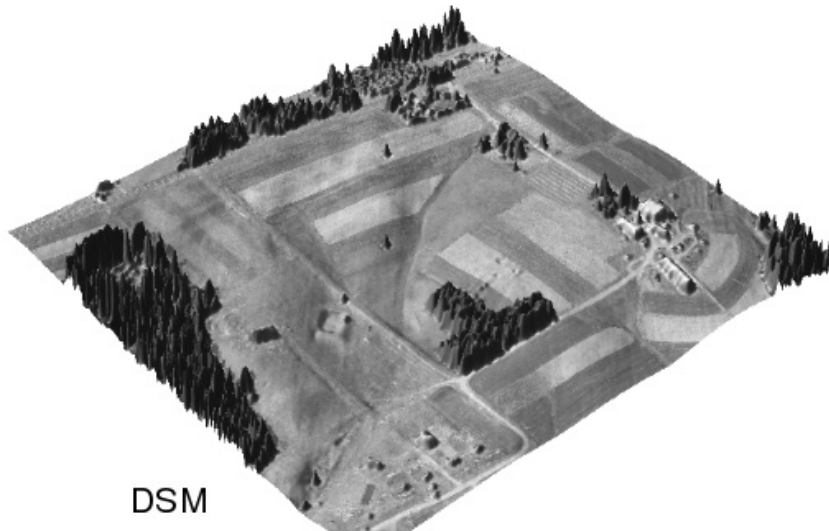
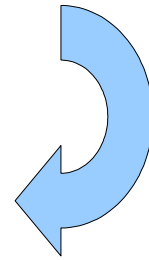
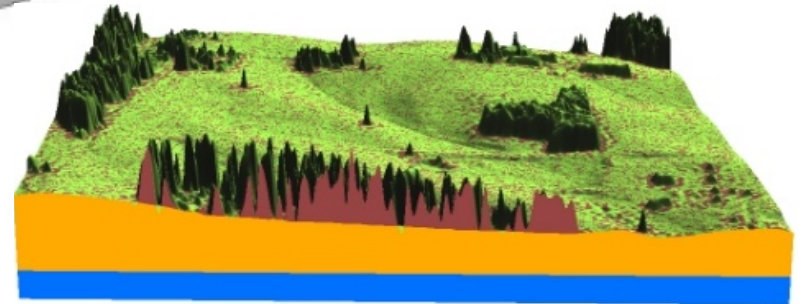


Available Methods:

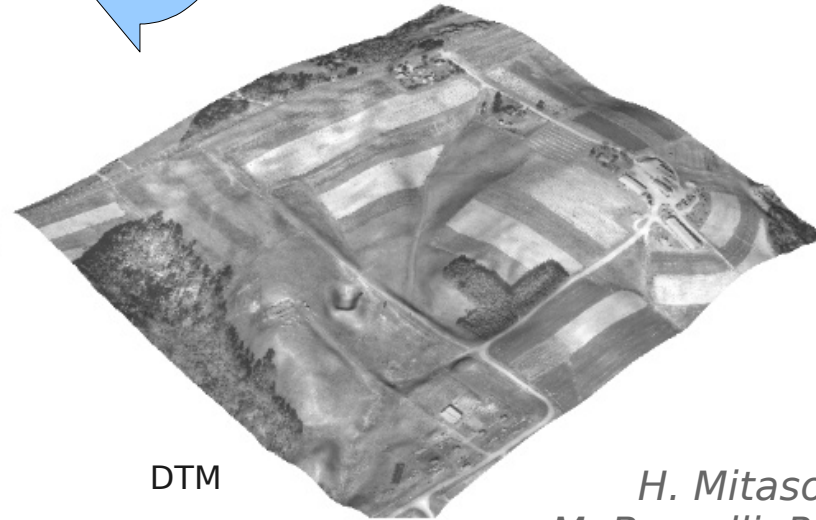
- cell based statistics
- binning
- spatial approximation
- smoothing

Use cases:

- topographic analysis
- Feature extraction (DTM/DSM)



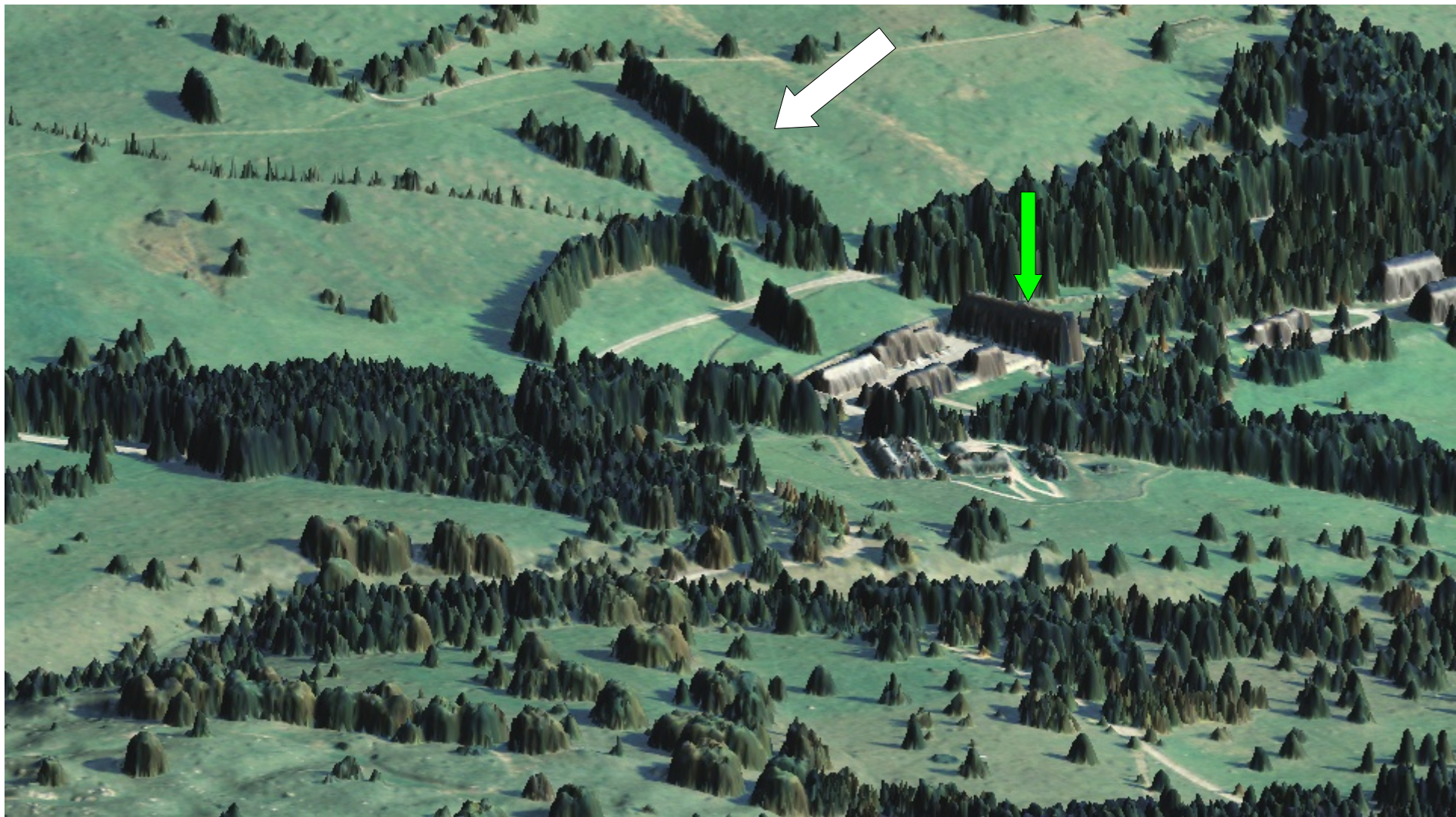
DSM



DTM

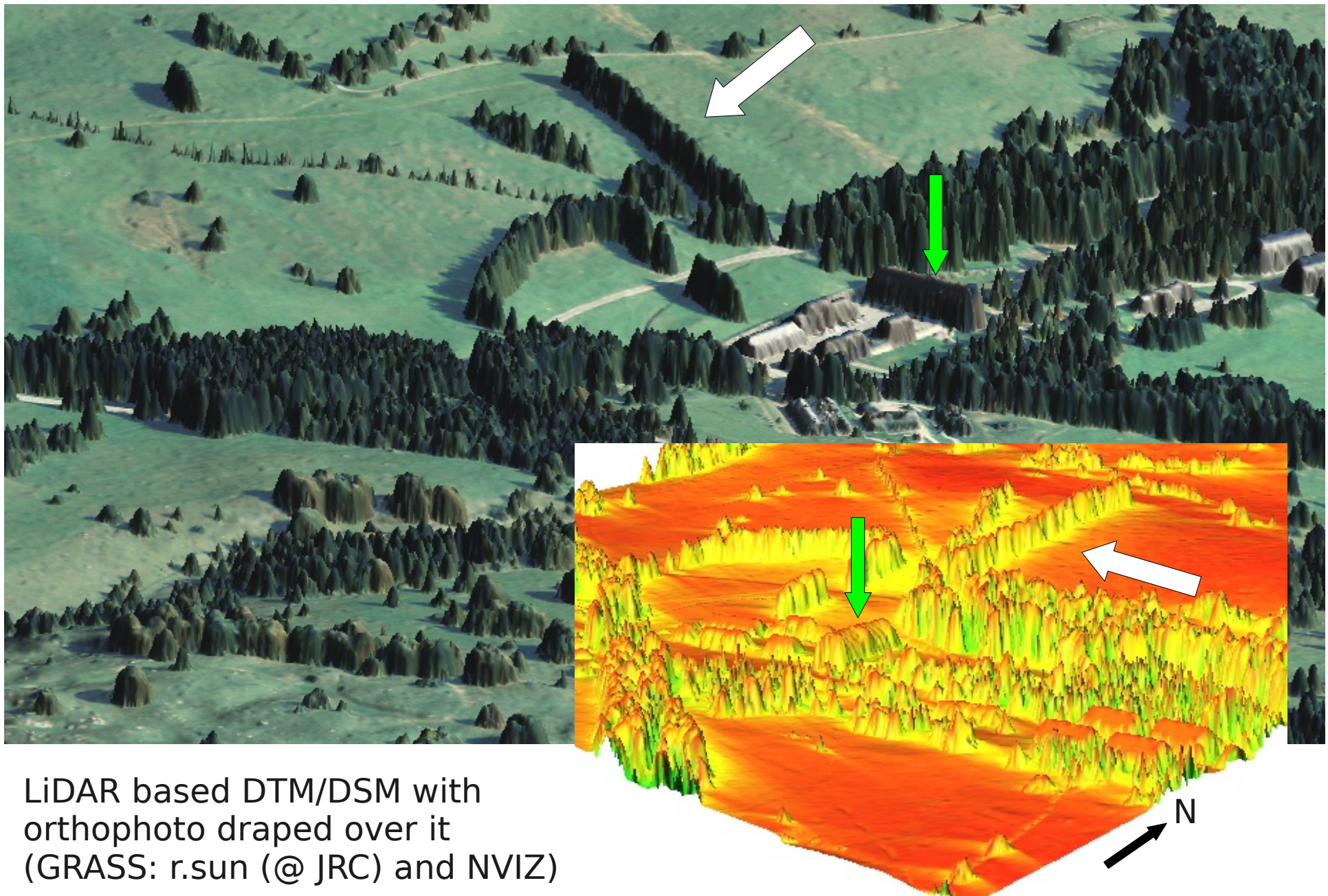
*H. Mitasova, NCSU
M. Brovelli, PdM, Como*

LiDAR data in action: Visualization and solar energy



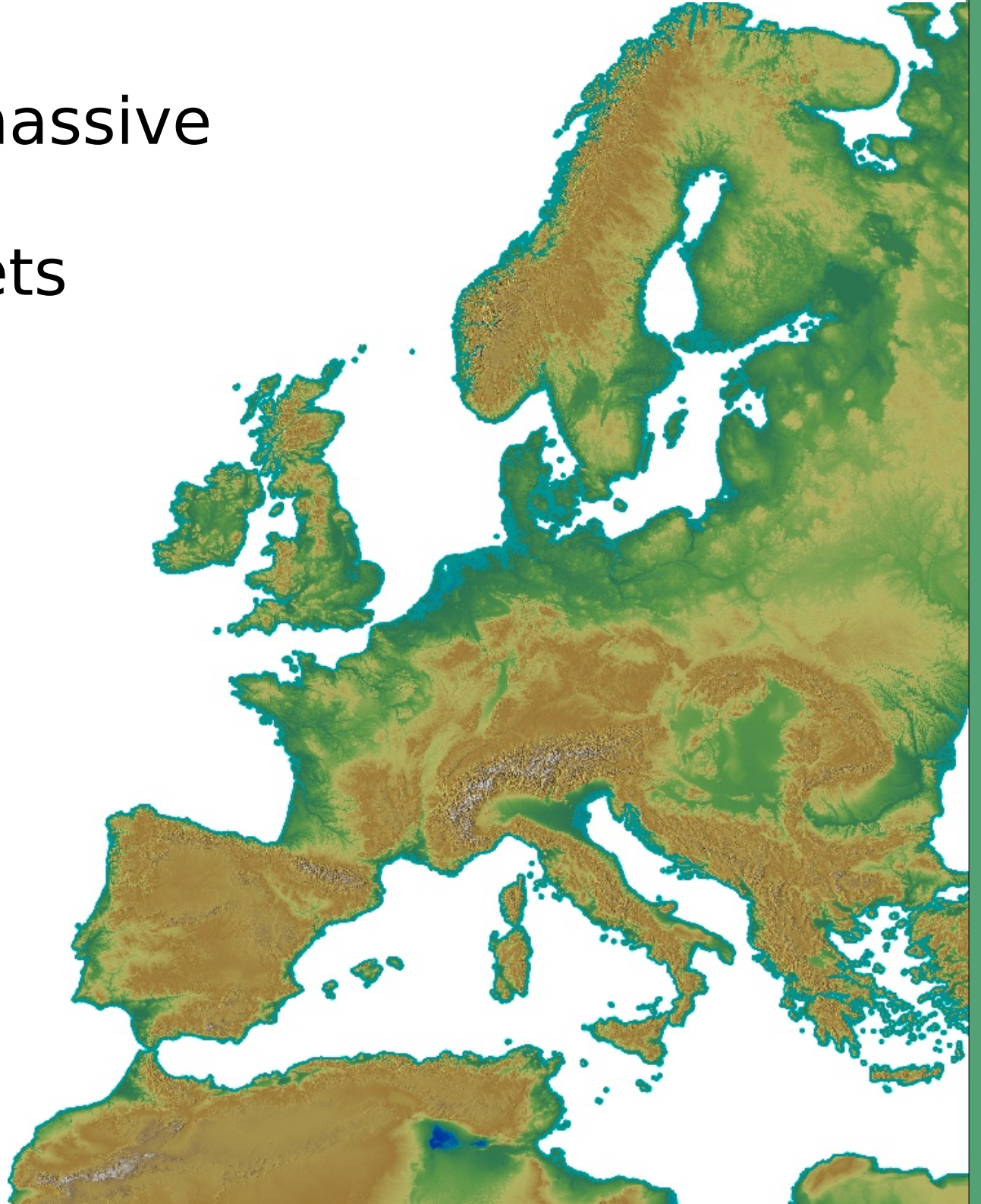
LiDAR based DTM/DSM with
orthophoto draped over it
(GRASS: r.sun (@ JRC) and NVIZ)

LiDAR data in action: Visualization and solar energy



LiDAR based DTM/DSM with
orthophoto draped over it
(GRASS: r.sun (@ JRC) and NVIZ)

Support for massive spatial datasets in GRASS GIS



Support for massive datasets

What is massive?

Massive is relative to

- Hardware resources

- Software capabilities

- Operating system capabilities

Limiting factors

- RAM

- Processing time

- Disk space

- Largest supported file size

Support for massive datasets

What is massive?





Massive is relative to

Hardware resources

Software capabilities

Operating system capabilities

Limiting factors

-  RAM
-  Processing time
-  Disk space
-  Largest supported file size

Data processing concepts

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

Data processing concepts

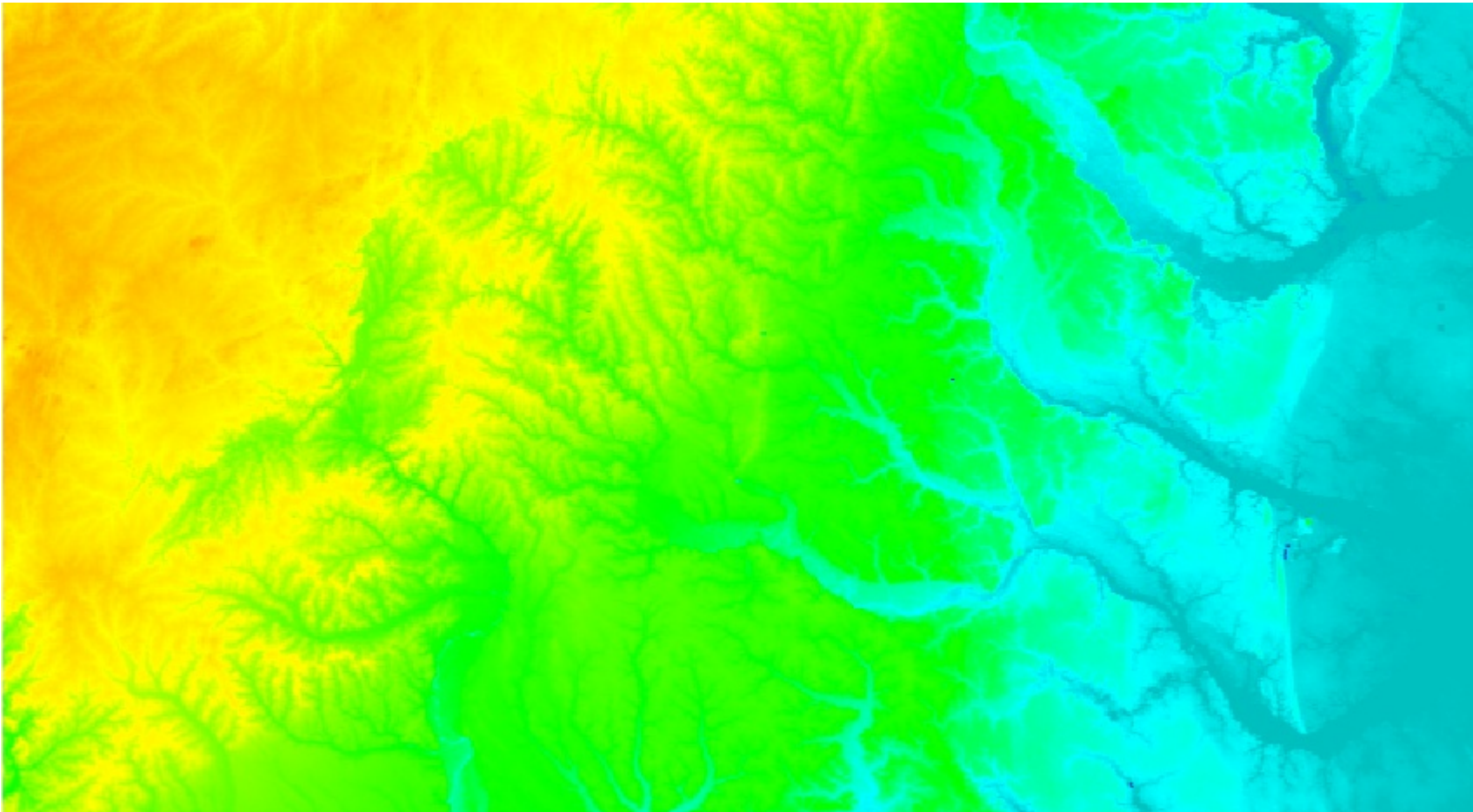
Raster

Scattered (random) access → never happens

Sweep-lines: e.g. hydrology, cost surfaces

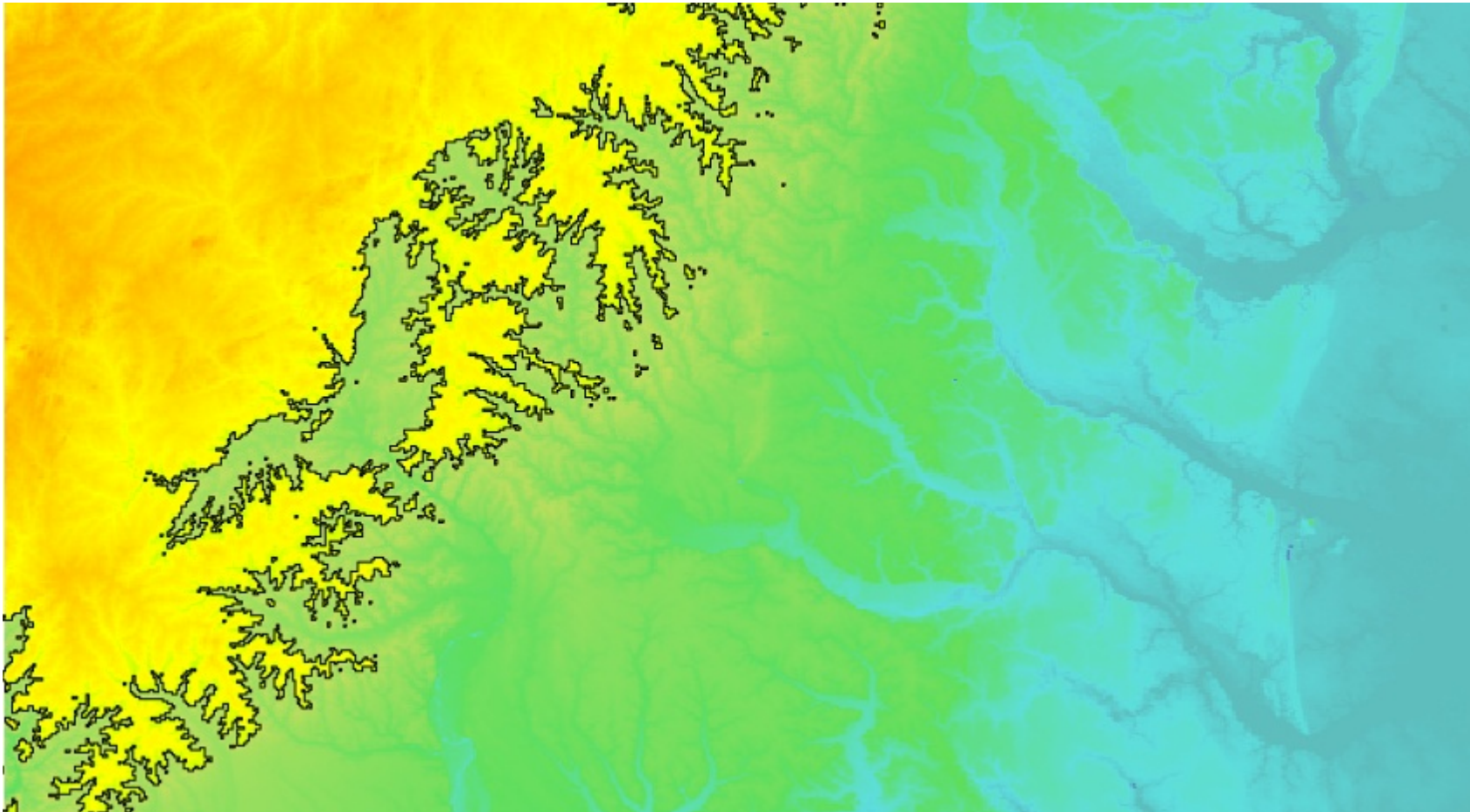
Raster sweep line

DEM: North Carolina, elev_state_500m



Raster sweep line

DEM: North Carolina, elev_state_500m



Data processing concepts

Raster

Scattered (random) access → never happens

Sweep-lines: e.g. hydrology, cost surfaces

→ Fast sorting and searching

Support for massive datasets

Solutions

NEVER load the full raster to memory

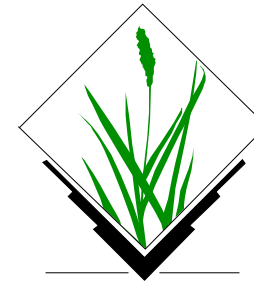
Tiling

External memory

Fast sorting and searching

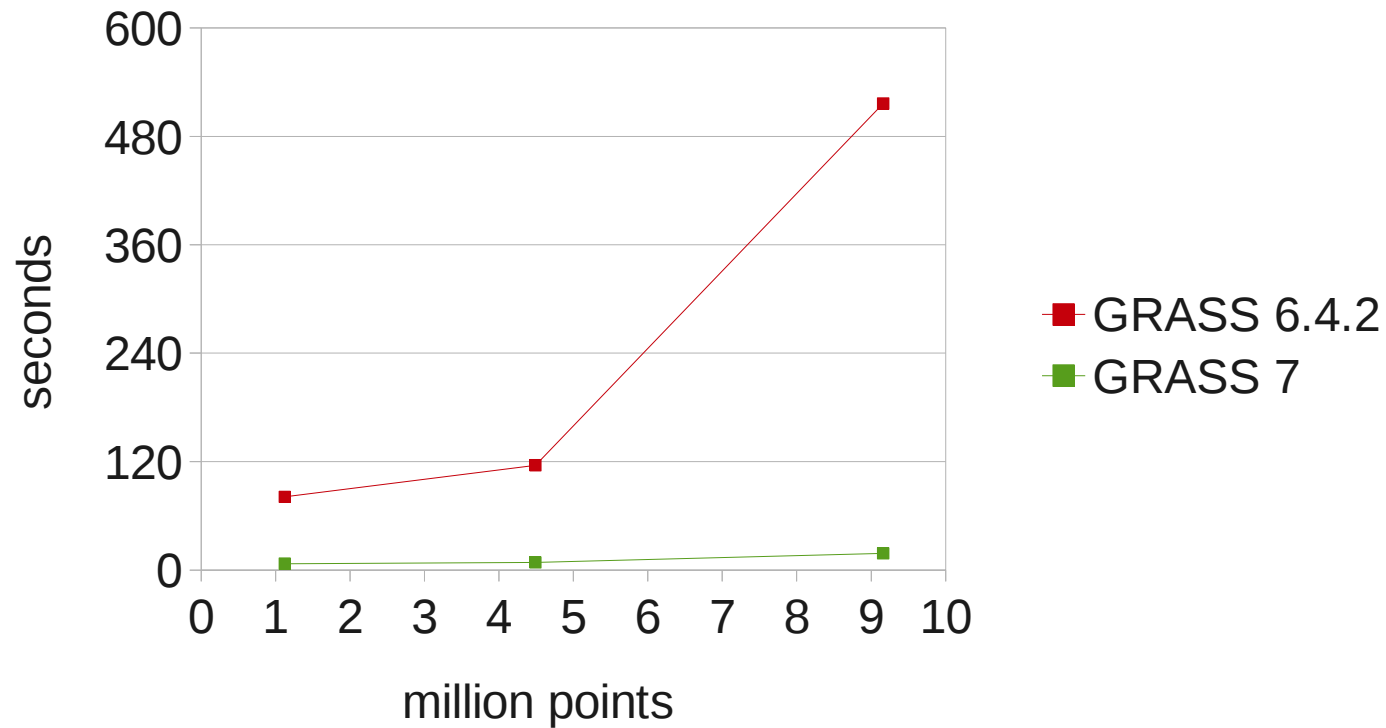
Large File Support (LFS), files > 2 GB

... available in GRASS GIS



Support for massive datasets

Cost surfaces: *r.cost*



Hydrological modelling (for massive data)



J. Jasiewicz, M. Metz / Computers & Geosciences ■ (■■■■) ■■■-■■■

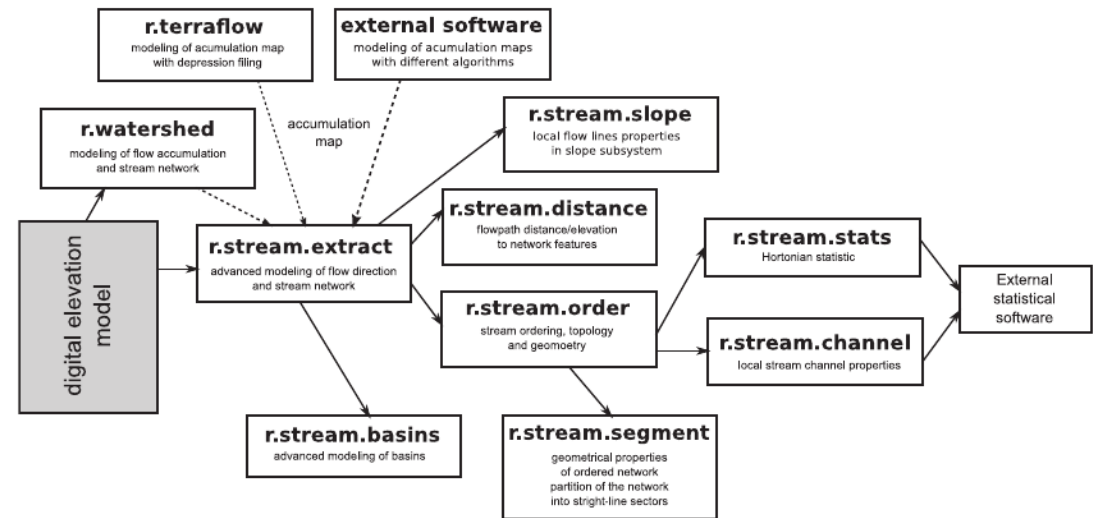


Fig. 2. The structure of the r.stream toolset and data flow between particular modules and external software.



ARTICLE IN PRESS

Computers & Geosciences ■ (■■■■) ■■■-■■■

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A new GRASS GIS toolkit for Hortonian analysis of drainage networks

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GRASS GIS
Network topology

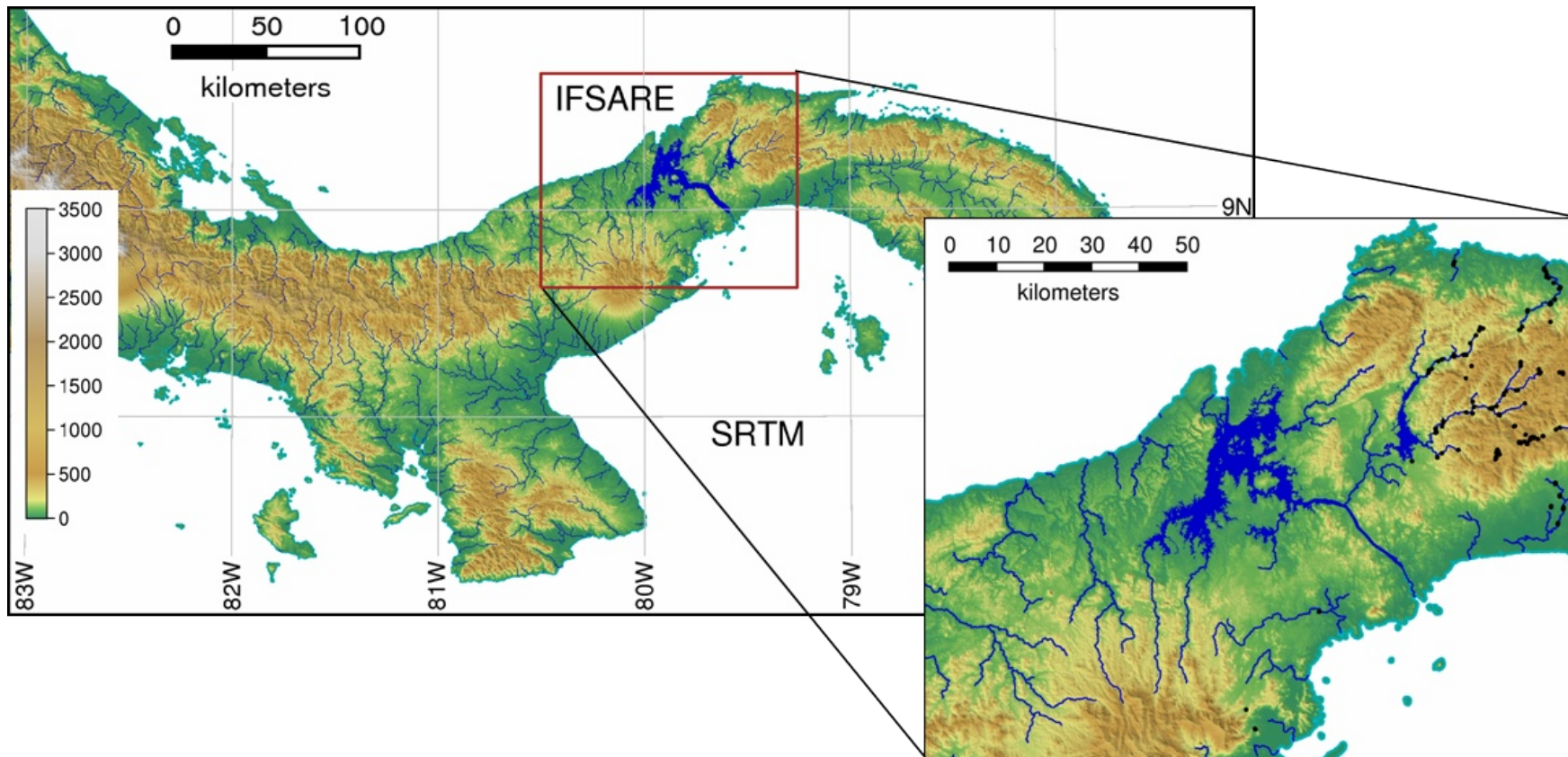
ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to present a new GRASS GIS toolkit designed for Hortonian analysis of drainage networks. The r.stream toolkit uses a multiple flow direction algorithm for stream network extraction as well as for calculating other hydrogeomorphological features in the catchment's area. As all GRASS GIS toolsets, r.stream consists of several separate modules that can extract stream networks from a spectrum of accumulation maps, order the extracted network using several ordering methods, do advanced modeling of basin's boundary, perform Hortonian statistics, calculate additional parameters such as flow path distance to watershed elements, partition ordered and unordered networks into near-straight-line sectors, and calculate sector directions. The package is free and open-source software, available for GRASS version 6.4 and later.

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Hydrological modelling (for massive data)

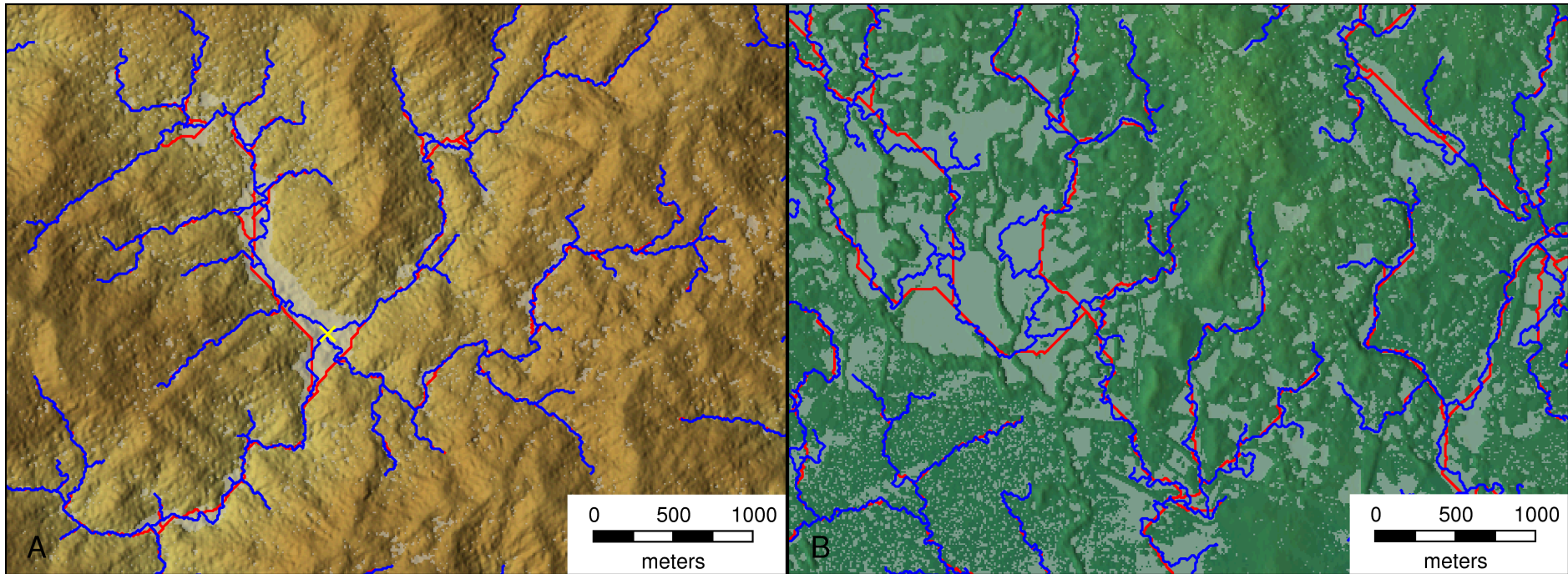
Stream network extraction around the Panama channel



Metz et al. 2011, Hydrology and Earth System Sciences

Hydrological modelling (for massive data)

Stream network extraction around the Panama channel



— r.watershed

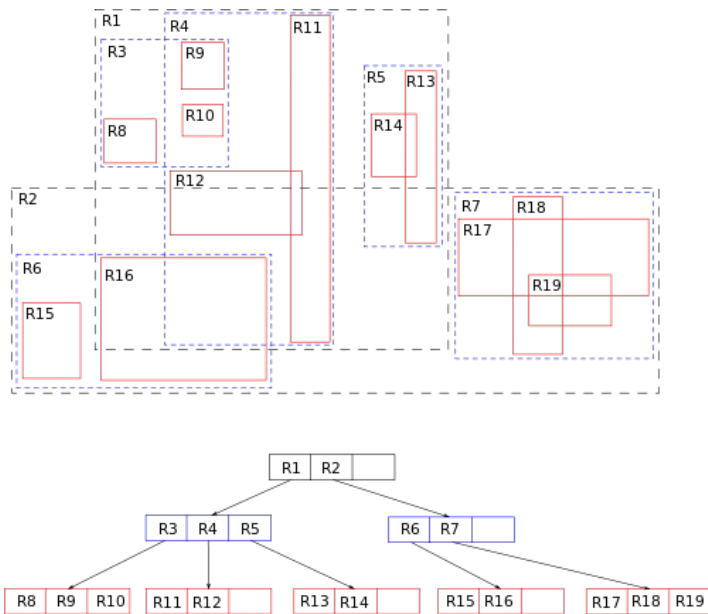
— Sink filling (most commonly used preprocessing)

Metz et al. 2011, Hydrology and Earth System Sciences

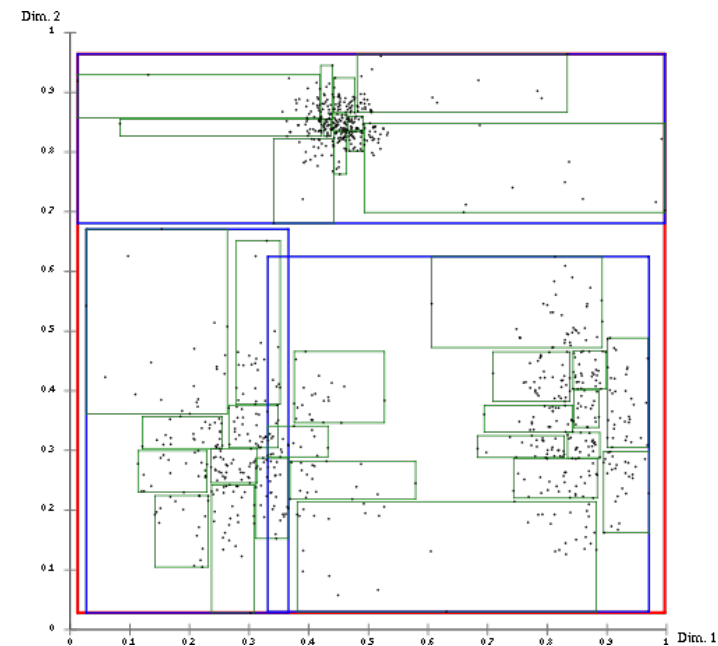
Vector Topology in GRASS 7

New spatial index, always available in file

GRASS 6.x: built on demand in memory → too slow, too much memory



R-Tree



R*-Tree

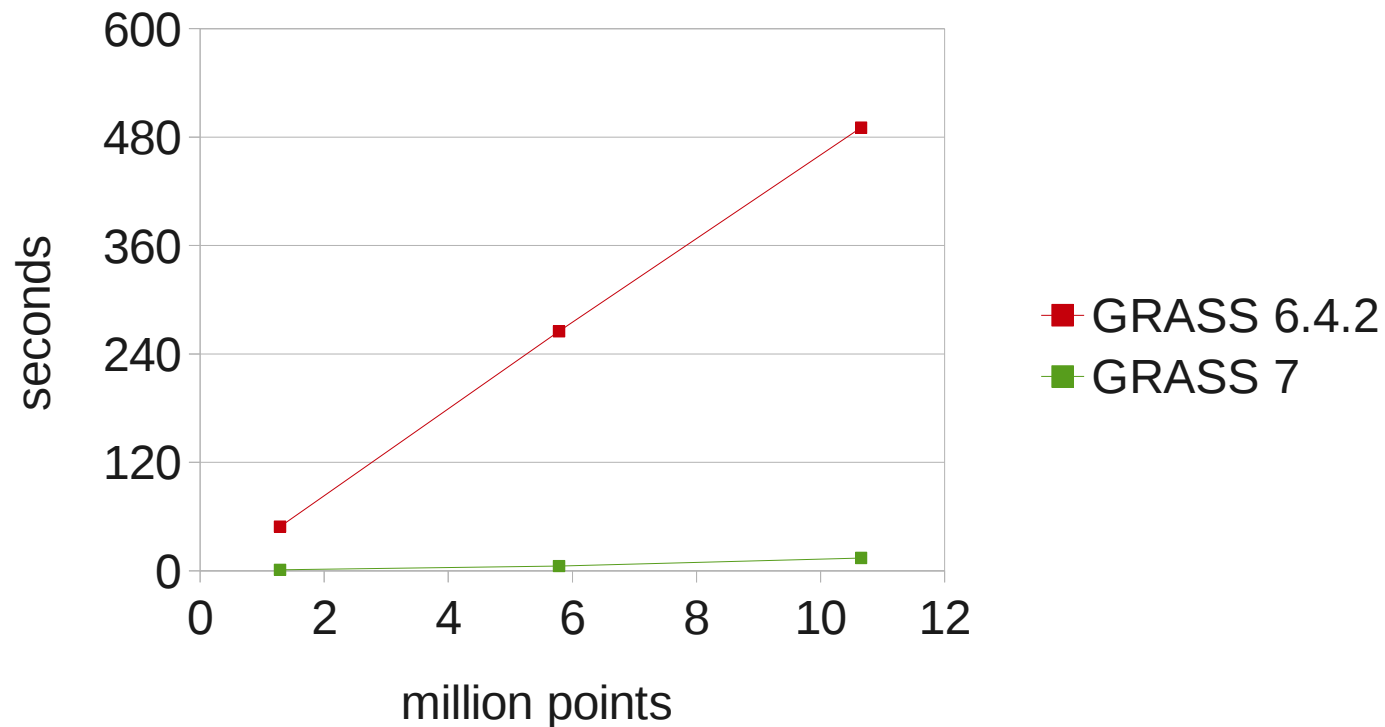
Vector Topology in GRASS 7

Spatial index example

Query of vector point maps

GUI: click on vector map, what is there?

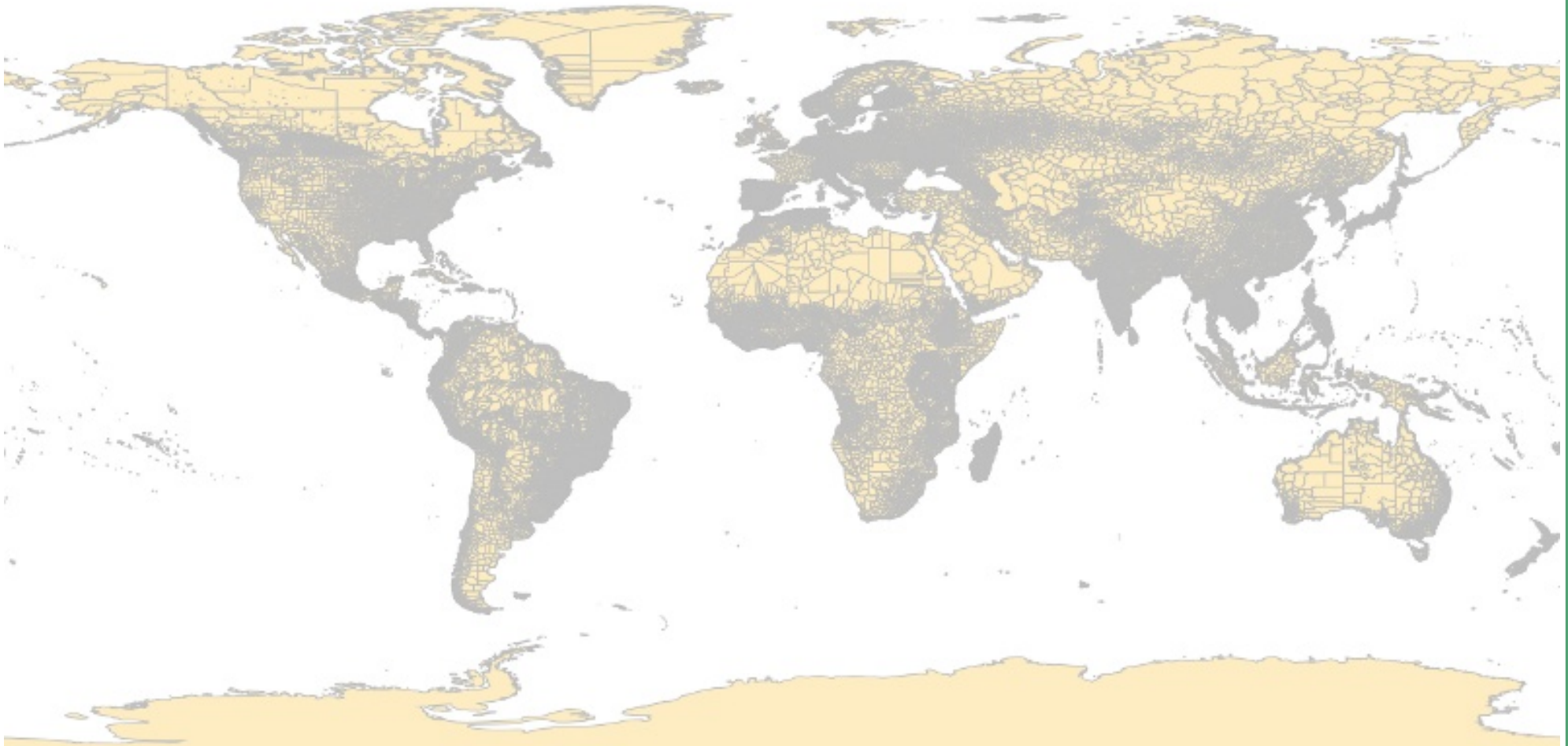
CLI: `v.what east_north=east,north`



Vector Topology in GRASS 7

Topological cleaning, vector import example

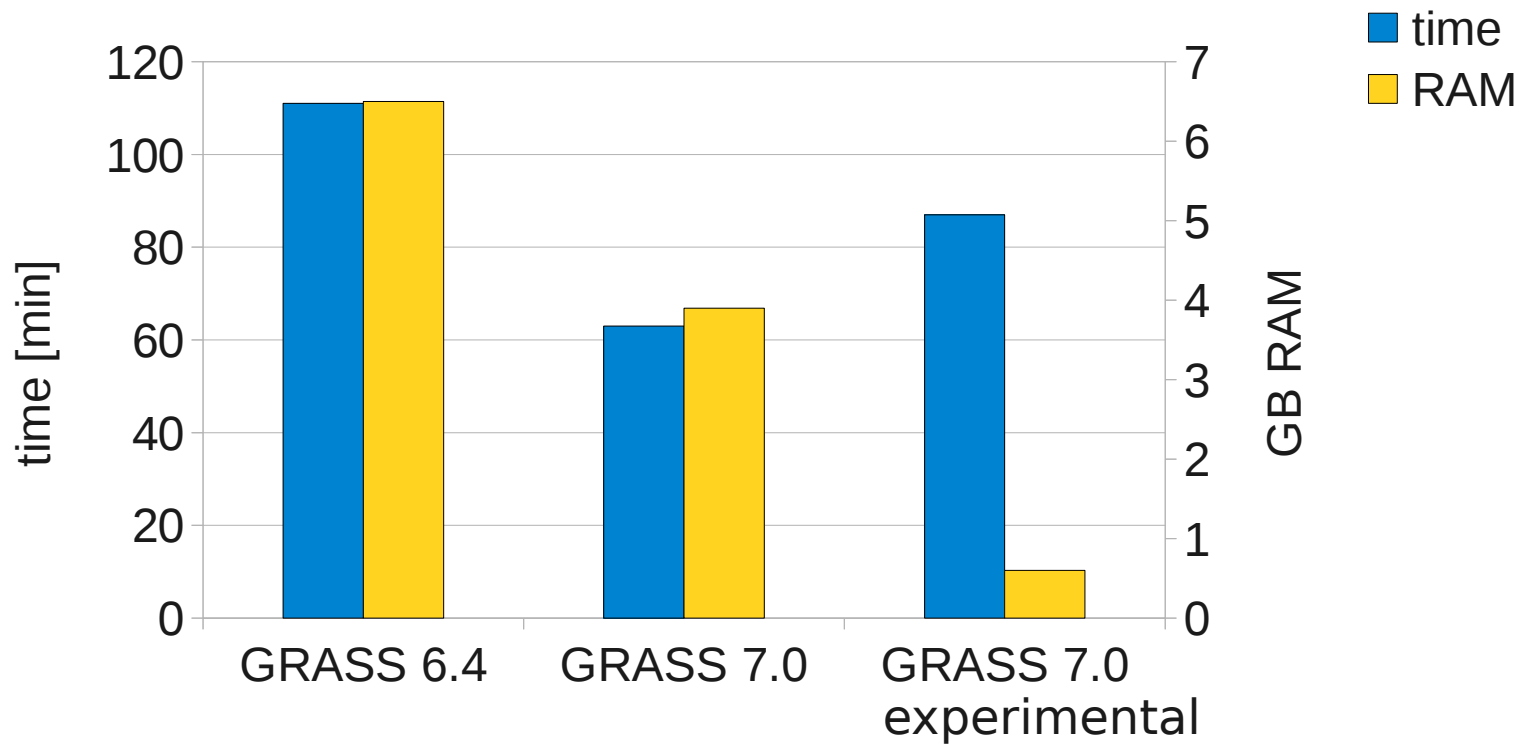
Global Administrative Database (GADM), all three levels, global



Vector Topology in GRASS 7

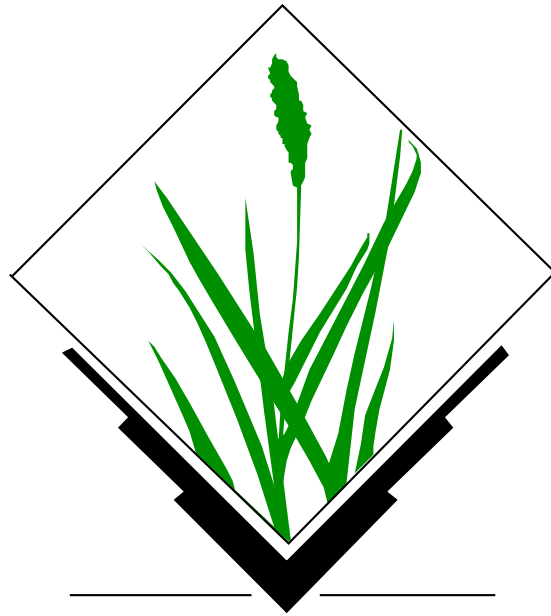
Topological cleaning, vector import example

Global Administrative Database (GADM), all three levels, global

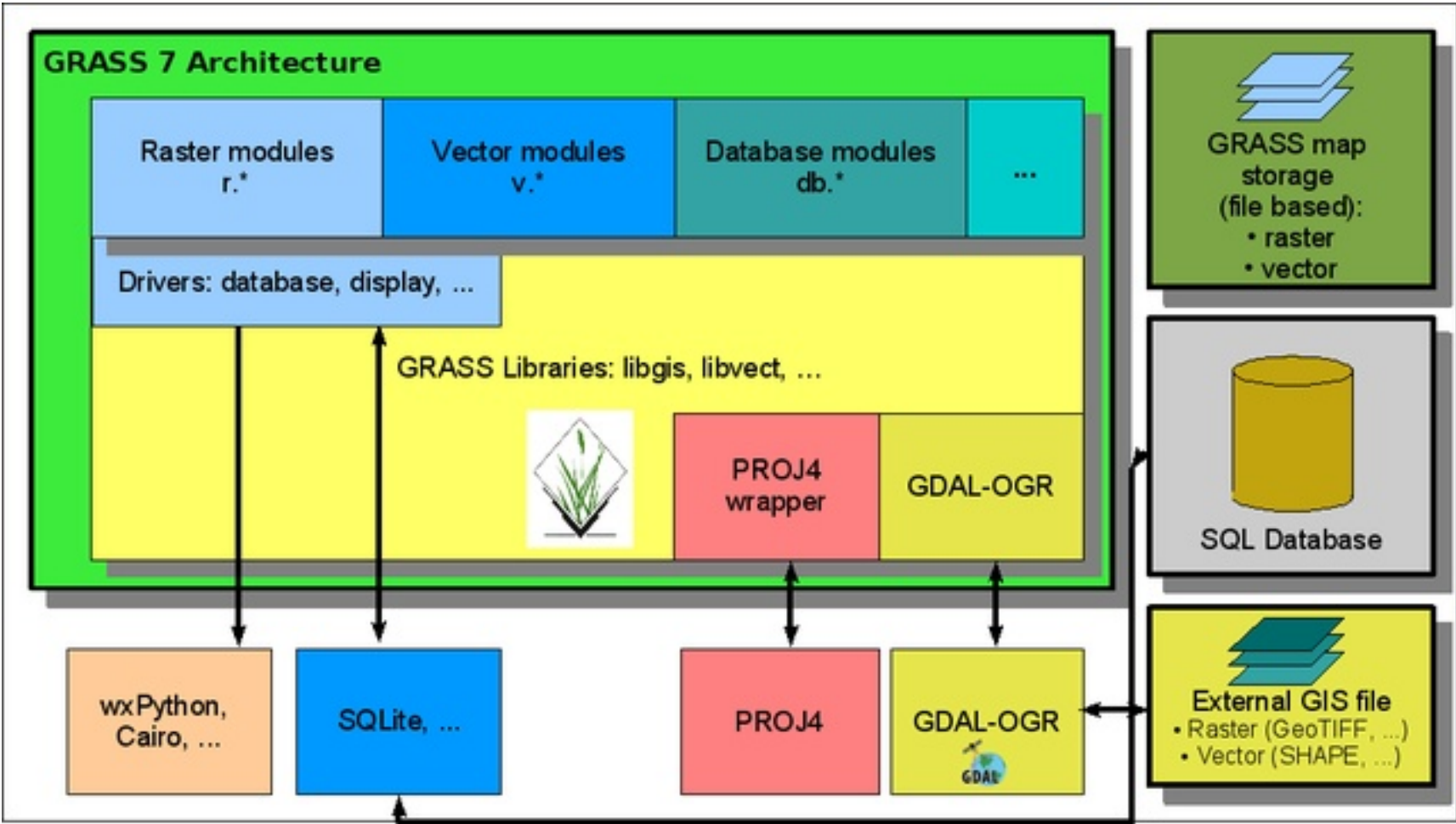


GRASS GIS as Open Source GIS backbone:

Connecting to other software packages



GRASS GIS Architecture



Modular architecture
 Task oriented
 Integrated with other specialized libraries

GRASS Programmer's Manual 7.0.svn(2011)-r46563

Main Page Related Pages Namespaces Data Structures Files Directories

- GRASS Programmer's Manual
 - GRASS 7 Programmer's Manual
 - Related Pages
 - Data Structures
 - Data Structure Index
 - Class Hierarchy
 - Data Fields
 - Namespace List
 - Namespace Members
 - File List
 - Directories
 - Globals

GRASS 7 Programmer's Manual

GRASS GIS (**Geographic Resources Analysis Support System**) is an open source, Free Software *Geographical Information System* (GIS) with raster, topological vector, image processing, and graphics production functionality that operates on various platforms through a graphical user interface (GUI) or command line interface (CLI). It is released under GNU General Public License (GPL).

This manual introduces the reader to the *Geographic Resources Analysis Support System* from the programming perspective. Design theory, system support libraries, system maintenance, and system enhancement are all presented. Standard GRASS 4.x conventions are still used in much of the code. This work is part of ongoing research being performed by the [GRASS Development Team](#), an international team of programmers, GRASS module authors are cited within their module's source code and the contributed manual pages.

© 2000-2011 GRASS Development Team

Published under [GNU Free Documentation License](#) (GFDL)

This manual comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. The development of GRASS software and this manual is kindly supported by the [Open Source Geospatial Foundation](#), who provides the GRASS main infrastructure.

Main web site: <http://grass.osgeo.org>

Table of contents

- Libraries
 - Core libraries
 - Further libraries
- Interfaces

Generated on Sat Jun 4 2011 00:37:15 for GRASS Programmer's Manual by **doxygen** 1.7.3

<http://grass.osgeo.org/programming7/>

Doxygen generated
programmer's manual

GRASS and Python

Parser part (for GUI autocreation and command line support):

```
#!/Module
#% description: Drapes a color raster over a shaded relief map using d.his
#%End
#%option
#% key: reliefmap
#% type: string
#% gisprompt: old,cell,raster
#% description: Name of shaded relief or aspect map
#% required : yes
#%end
#%option
#% key: drapemap
#% type: string
#% gisprompt: old,cell,raster
#% description: Name of raster to drape over relief map
#% required : yes
#%end
```

Script part:

```
import sys
from grass.script import core as grass

def main():
    drape_map = options['drapemap']
    relief_map = options['reliefmap']
    brighten = options['brighten']
    ret = grass.run_command("d.his", h_map = drape_map, i_map = relief_map, brighten = brighten)
    sys.exit(ret)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    options, flags = grass.parser()
    main()
```

GRASS and Java

Source path: [svn/](#) [trunk/](#) [Modules/](#) [Java/](#) v_sample_rast.java

 [Edit file](#)

```
1  /*
2  * Program: vtkGRASSBridge
3  * COPYRIGHT: (C) 2011 by Soeren Gebbert, soerengebbert@googlemail.com
4  *
5  * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
6  * it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
7  * the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License.
8  *
9  * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
10 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
11 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
12 * GNU General Public License for more details.
13 */
14
15 import vtk.*;
16
17 public class v_sample_rast {
18
19     static {
20         System.loadLibrary("vtkCommonJava");
21         System.loadLibrary("vtkGRASSBridgeIOJava");
22         System.loadLibrary("vtkGRASSBridgeRasterJava");
23         System.loadLibrary("vtkGRASSBridgeVectorJava");
24         System.loadLibrary("vtkGRASSBridgeCommonJava");
25     }
26
27     public static void main(String[] args) {
28         // Initiate GRASS
```

[http://code.google.com/p/vtk-grass-bridge/
source/browse/trunk/Modules/Java/v_sample_rast.java](http://code.google.com/p/vtk-grass-bridge/source/browse/trunk/Modules/Java/v_sample_rast.java)

What you can do with Open Source GIS....



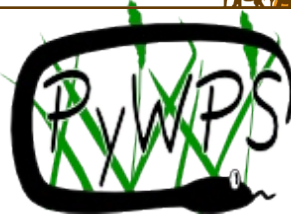
GRASS GIS

*Spatial
Analysis
Modeling*

What you can do with Open Source GIS....



ZOO
http://zoo-project.org

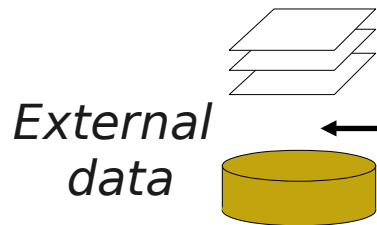


Web Processing Service

Geostatistics
Predictive modeling



View
Interact
Teach



External data

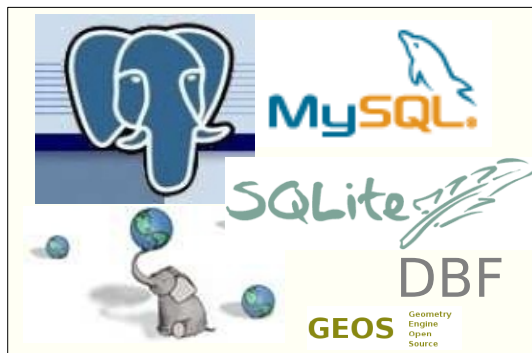


raster
vector

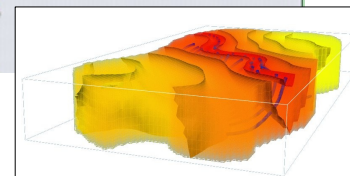


Spatial Analysis
Modeling

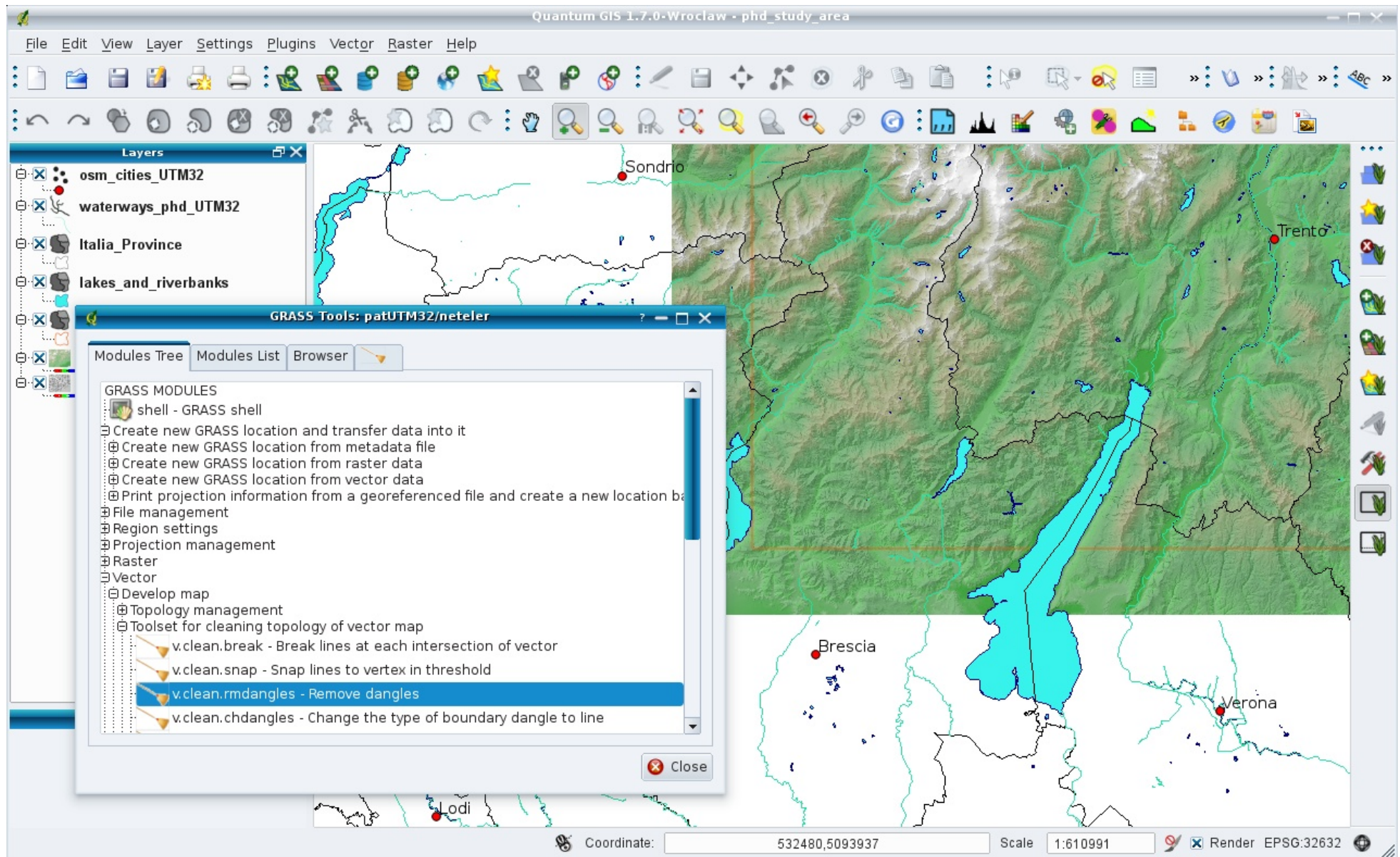
Database engine:
Tables,
attributes



Visualize



GRASS and QGIS Integration: Toolbox



http://grass.osgeo.org/wiki/QGIS_GRASS_Cookbook

SEXTANTE – GRASS Integration: How it works

SEXTANTE



By Victor Olaya

- Each call to a GRASS command is wrapped as a SEXTANTE algorithm
- These calls 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>
```

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, titled "Modeller", shows a workflow diagram for "Watershed modelling" under the group "Calculus tools for raster layer". The workflow consists of the following steps:

- DEM (input)
- r.fillnulls
- r.contour
- r.fill.dir
- r.watershed (basin)
- Vectorize raster layer (polygons)

The "Parameters" dialog for the "r.watershed (basin)" tool is open, showing the following settings:

- Inputs: Raster layers: DEM (wake_elevation.tif)
- Outputs: contour_lines10m[vector] (/home/markus/contours_10m.shp), basins[vector] (/home/markus/wake_watersheds.shp)

Buttons for "Run", "New", "Save", and "Open" are visible at the bottom of the workflow window.

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

GRASS and R Integration

GRASS 6.4.2svn (patUTM32):~/papers > R

R version 2.10.0 (2009-10-26)

...

```
> library(spgrass6)
```

```
Loading required package: sp
```

```
Loading required package: rgdal
```

```
Geospatial Data Abstraction Library
```

```
extensions to R successfully loaded
```

```
Loaded GDAL runtime: GDAL 1.7.3, released 2010/11/10
```

```
Path to GDAL shared files: /usr/local/share/gdal
```

```
Loaded PROJ.4 runtime: Rel. 4.7.1, 23 September 2009
```

```
Path to PROJ.4 shared files: (autodetected)
```

```
Loading required package: XML
```

```
GRASS GIS interface loaded with GRASS version: 6.4.2svn
```

```
and location: patUTM32
```

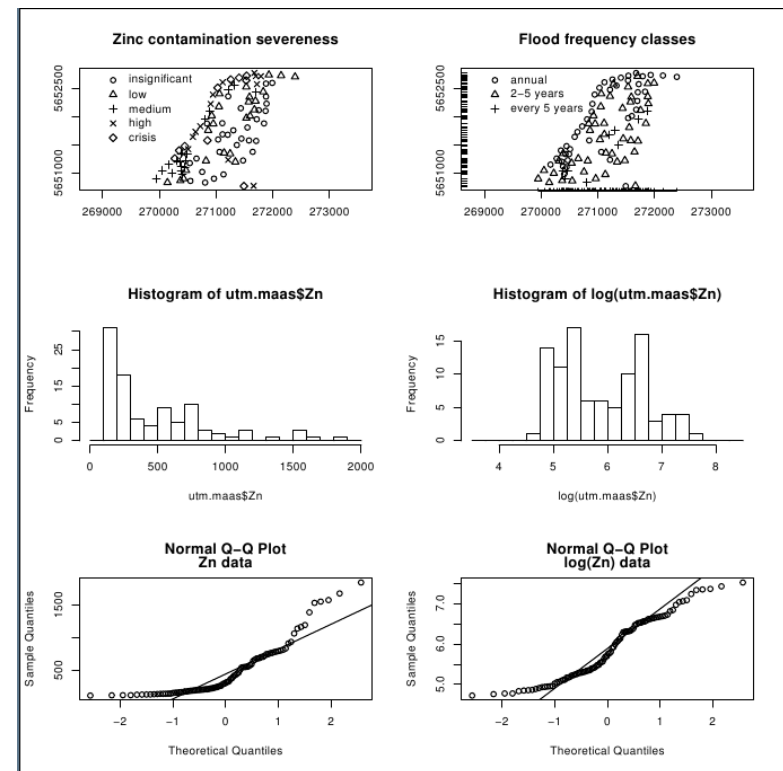
```
> myrast <- readRAST6(c("geology", "elevation"), cat=c(TRUE, FALSE))
```

```
> myvect <- readVECT6("roads")
```

...

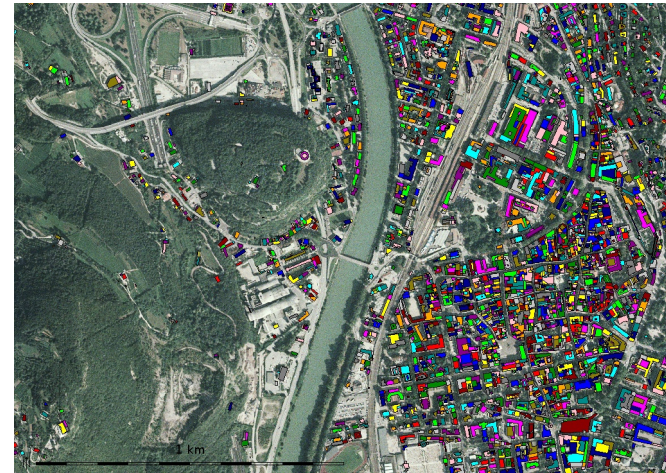
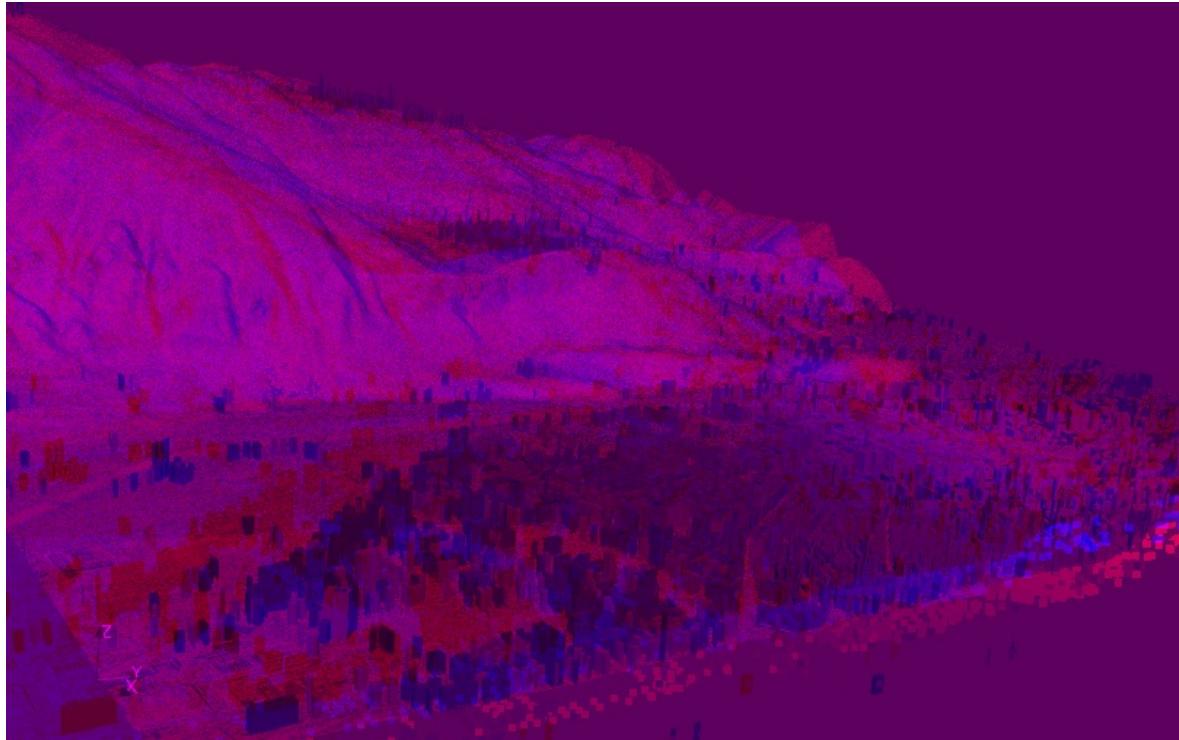
```
> writeRAST6(myrast, "elev_filt", zcol="elev")
```

...



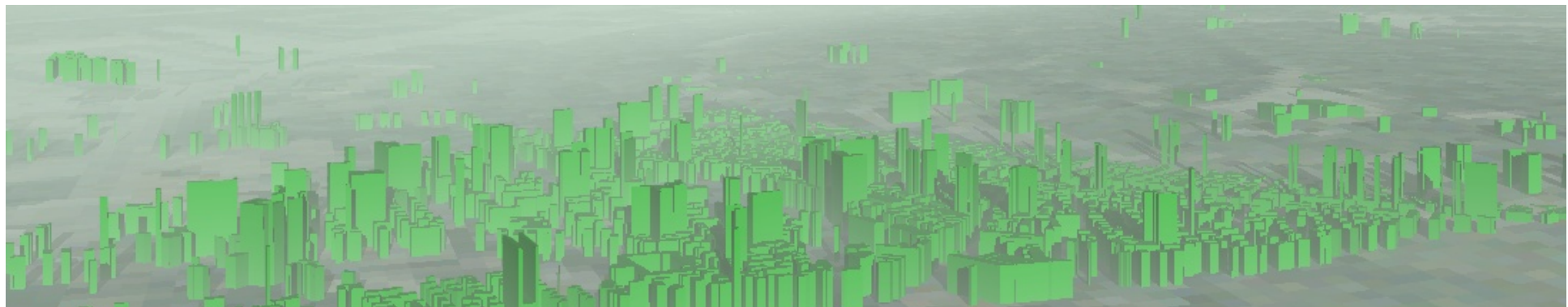
http://grass.osgeo.org/wiki/R_statistics

Visualization: GRASS data export to Paraview and Povray



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

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



Furthermore: OpenSceneGraph, Ratman, ...

Web Processing Service – WPS

What is **Web Processing Service** (WPS)?

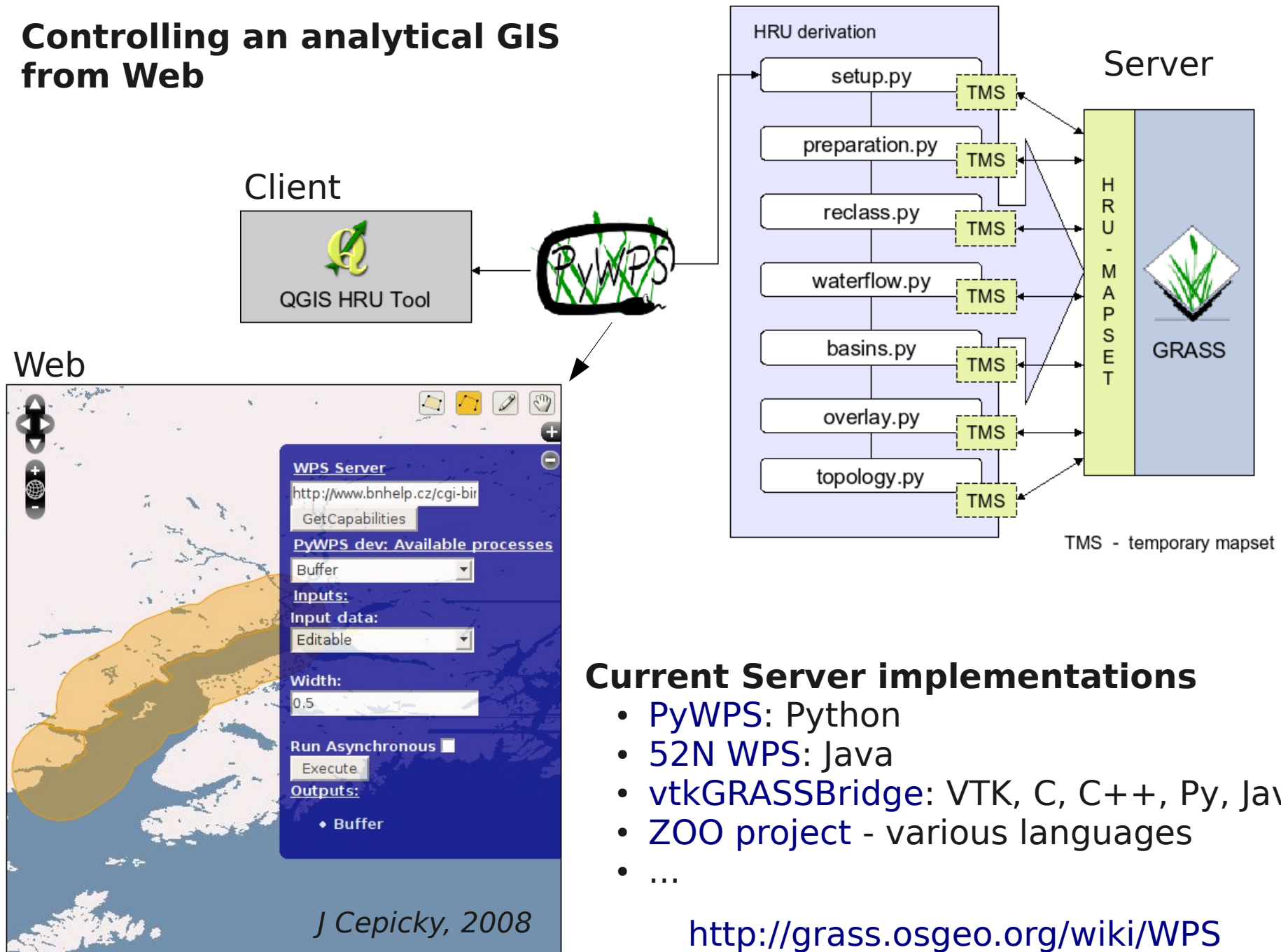
- OGC standard
- useful for creating Web services for invoking geospatial analysis
- Data processing

There are three requests to work with WPS

- GetCapabilities: return description and metadata about the WPS server
- DescribeService: return description and metadata about a single service
- Execute: run the process and return the output of a service

Web Processing Service – WPS

Controlling an analytical GIS from Web



Current Server implementations

- PyWPS: Python
- 52N WPS: Java
- vtkGRASSBridge: VTK, C, C++, Py, Java
- ZOO project - various languages
- ...

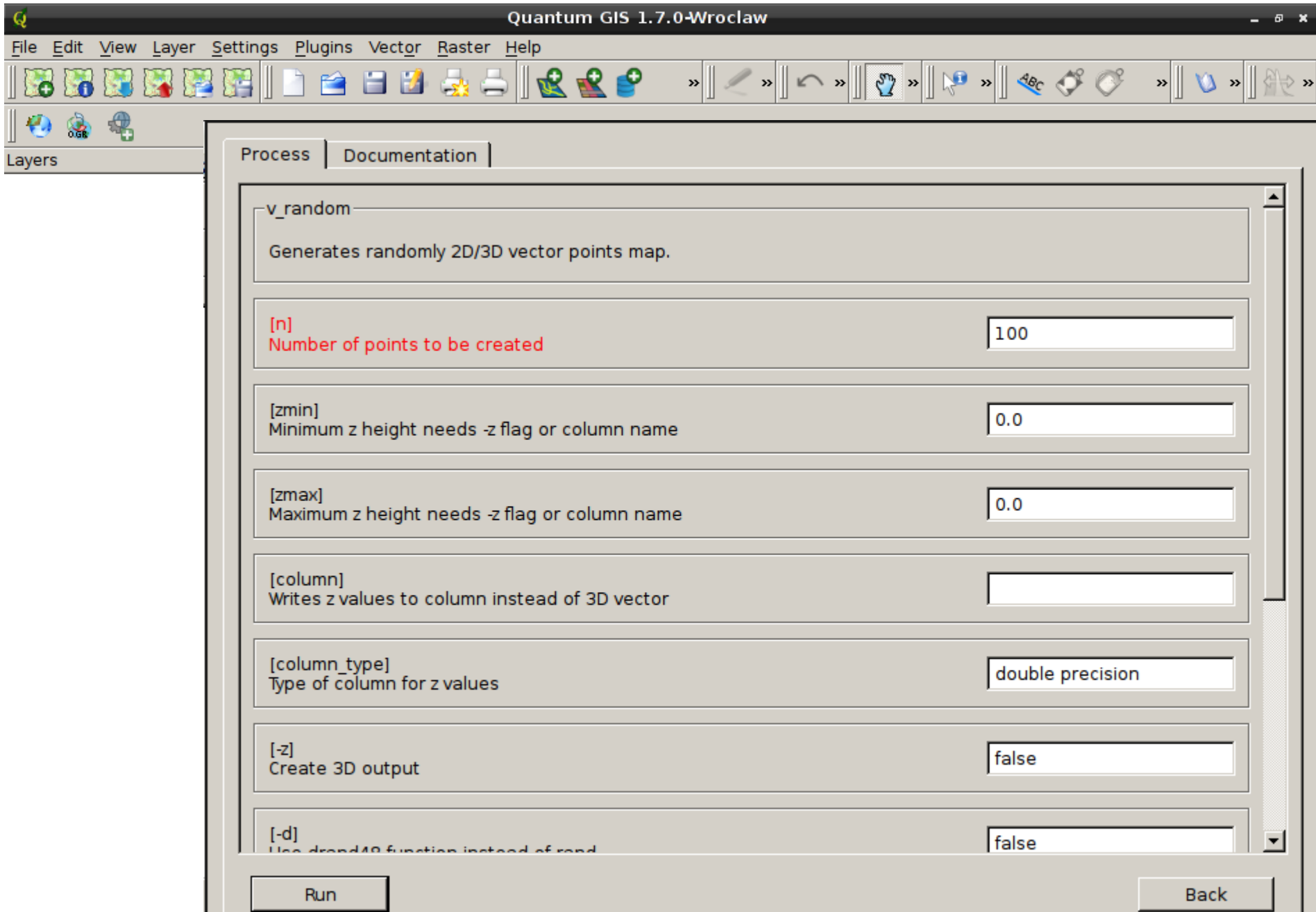
<http://grass.osgeo.org/wiki/WPS>

GRASS 7 WPS Support

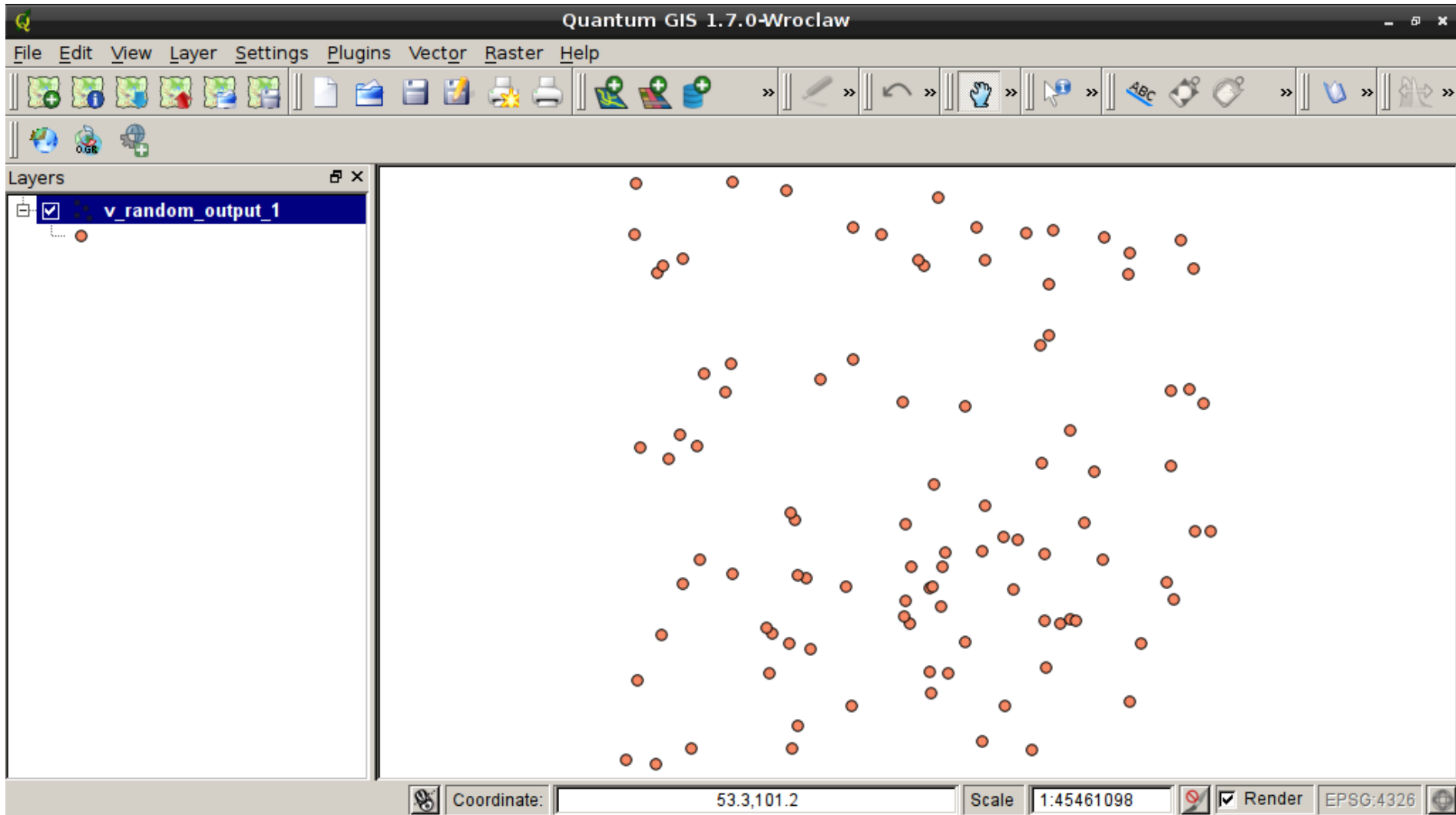
```
r.grow --wps-process-description
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<wps:ProcessDescriptions xmlns:wps="http://www.opengis.net/wps/1.0.0"
xmlns:ows="http://www.opengis.net/ows/1.1"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wps/1.0.0
http://schemas.opengis.net/wps/1.0.0/wpsDescribeProcess_response.xsd"
service="WPS" version="1.0.0" xml:lang="en-US">
  <ProcessDescription wps:processVersion="1" storeSupported="true" statusSupported="true">
    <ows:Identifier>r.grow</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Generates a raster map layer with contiguous areas grown by one cell.</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>The manual page of this module is available here: http://grass.osgeo.org/grass70/manuals/html70\_use</ows:Abstract>
    <ows:Metadata xlink:title="raster" />
    <DataInputs>
      <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
        <ows:Identifier>input</ows:Identifier>
        <ows:Title>Name of input raster map</ows:Title>
        <ComplexData maximumMegabytes="2048">
          <Default>
            <Format>
              <MimeType>image/tiff</MimeType>
            </Format>
          </Default>
          <Supported>
            <Format>
              <MimeType>image/tiff</MimeType>
            </Format>
            <Format>
              <MimeType>image/geotiff</MimeType>
            </Format>
            <Format>
              <MimeType>application/geotiff</MimeType>
            </Format>
          </Supported>
        </ComplexData>
      </Input>
    </DataInputs>
  </ProcessDescription>
</wps:ProcessDescriptions>
```

ZOO-GRASS WPS Server – QGIS WPS Client



ZOO-GRASS WPS Server – QGIS WPS Client



A gentle introduction to OSGeo: Open Source Geospatial Foundation



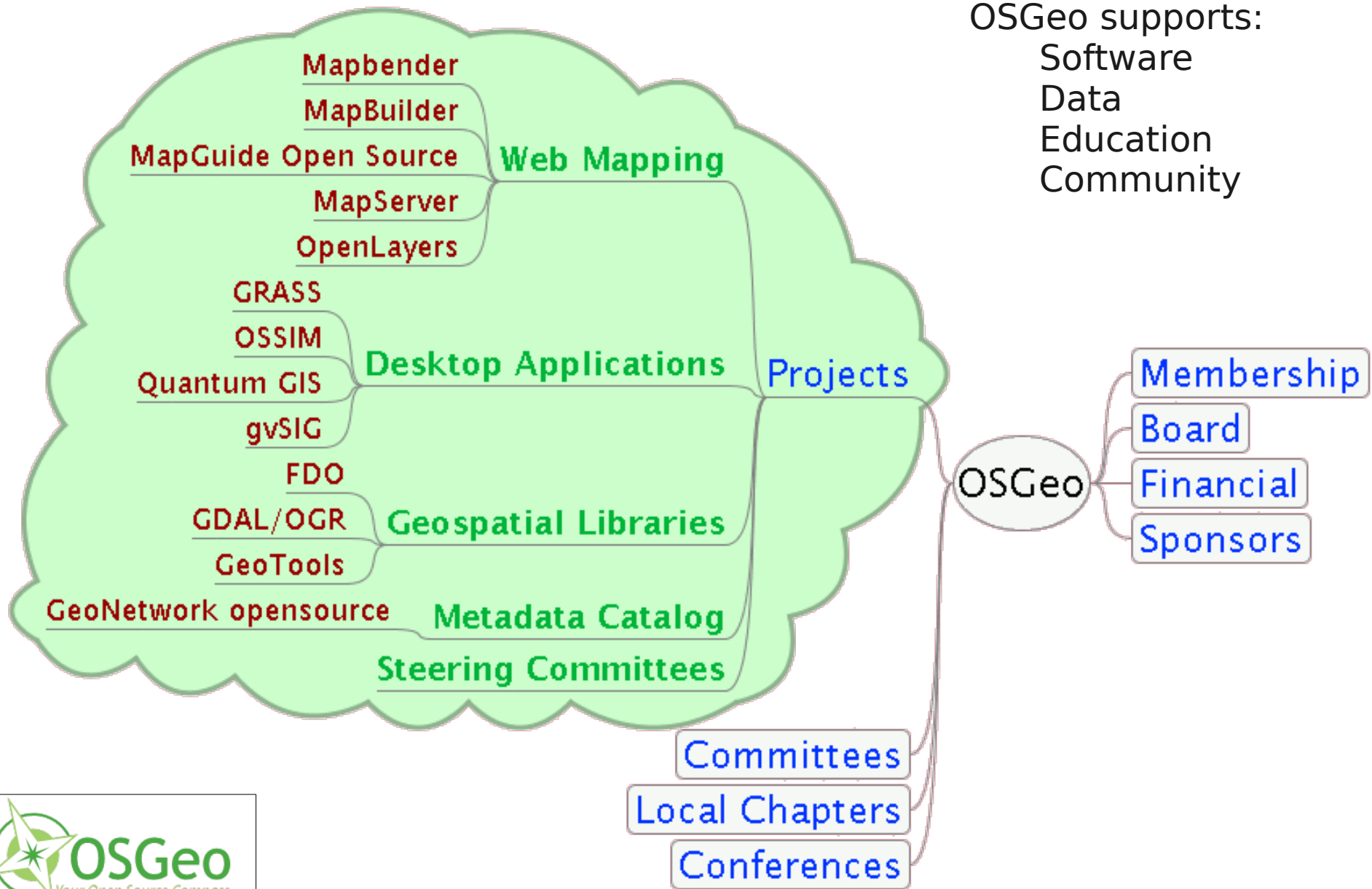
Open Source GIS brought to you by...



... **the OSGeo community**: more than 17,000 unique subscribers
in 150 topic oriented mailing lists

Open Source Geospatial Foundation

<http://www.osgeo.org>



FOSS4G answers to proprietary software

Proprietary vs Open Source/Free Software		
Component	Proprietary	Open Source
<i>Metadata Catalog</i>	CubeWerx WRS	GeoNetwork
<i>Dedicated Viewer</i>	ArcReader	gvSIG, QGIS, uDig
<i>Cartography</i>	ArcMap/ArcGIS	GMT, GRASS, JGRASS
<i>Analysis</i>	ArcINFO/ArcGIS, ERDAS, ENVI	GRASS, OSSIM, SAGA, ILWIS
<i>Handheld</i>	ArcPad	gvSIG mobile
<i>Web Viewer</i>	ArcIMS	Openlayers, Mapbuilder, Mapbender, Mapfish
<i>WMS, WFS</i>	ArcIMS	Mapserver, Geoserver, Mapguide OS
<i>Spatial Database</i>	Oracle Spatial, ArcSDE	PostGIS, (MySQL, SQLite)
<i>Virtual Globe</i>	Google Earth, Virtual Earth	OSSIM Planet, NASA WorldWind, Ratman
<i>Libraries</i>	FME	GDAL, FDO

For a more detailed comparison, see e.g., <http://www.spatialserver.net/osgis/>

Community: recruiting new developers through incentives



Payment: 5000 USD per student (3 months of time)

http://wiki.osgeo.org/wiki/Google_Summer_of_Code_2011



google-summer-of-code-2008-osgeo

Code samples from students working with OSGeo - Open Source Geospatial Foundation for Google Summer of Code 2008.

Search projects

Project Home Downloads Wiki Issues Source

Search Current downloads for Search

1 - 13 of 13

Filename	Summary + Labels	Uploaded	Size	DownloadCount	...
Christopher_DeMars.tar.gz	Christopher DeMars' code for OpenJUMP	Sep 2008	4.0 MB	48	
Martin_Pavlovsky.tar.gz	Reimplementation of v.voronoi and v.delaunay modules in the Vector library of GRASS GIS using more efficient algorithms	Sep 2008	13.9 KB	39	
Etienne_Dube.tar.gz	Spatialytics - Geo-BI dashboards	Sep 2008	11.3 MB	77	
RosenIvanov_Matev.tar	Buffer Generation Module in GRASS	Sep 2008	196 KB	11	
Martin_Landa.tar.gz	2.5/3D visualization tool for wxPython GRASS GUI	Sep 2008	497 KB	32	
marious_suta.tar.gz	GeoWebCache Improvements - REST API	Sep 2008	335 KB	50	
Erik_Hazzard.tar.gz	OLArchitect : OpenLayers web based map creation toolkit	Sep 2008	476 KB	64	
Christian_Mueller.tar.gz	Image mosaicing/pyramidal geotools plugin	Sep 2008	623 KB	53	
Petr_Pridal.tar.gz	GDAL2Tiles Improvement	Sep 2008	836 KB	49	
josef_bezdek.tar	uDig - Digital Elevation Model	Sep 2008	8.6 MB	15	
Anne_Ghisla.tar.gz	Home-range analyses in QGIS using R through Python	Sep 2008	90.5 KB	39	
len_kne.tar	Mapbender Administration Modules	Sep 2008	30.5 KB	3	
SiddharthPrakash_Singh.tar.gz	Automated Update Routine for Mapbender Featured	Sep 2008	16.5 KB	79	

1 - 13 of 13

<http://code.google.com/p/google-summer-of-code-2008-osgeo/>

OSGeo Geodata Committee & Data

Neteler my talk my preferences my watchlist my contributions log out

Go to OSGeo Main site [page](#) [discussion](#) [edit](#) [history](#) [delete](#) [move](#) [protect](#) [watch](#) [refresh](#) [latex/pdf](#)

Geodata Repository

The notes on the [Talk:Geodata_Repository](#) Talk page for this page describe the background to this effort

A full list of suggestions for public domain data sets that are nice-to-haves is maintained at [Geodata Discovery Working Group](#).

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Getting involved
 - 1.1 How you can help
 - 1.2 Who is involved now
- 2 Interface Design
- 3 Data sources
 - 3.1 PostGIS serving vector data
 - 3.1.1 Access - how to get to it !?
 - 3.1.2 On Offer !

On Offer ! [\[edit\]](#)

Short explanation of available datasets (to be extended - the number of datasets as well as their explanation ;-):

Name	Description	# of layers
VMap0	Selected subsets of Vector Smart Map Level 0 polygons, lines and points, starting with a selection that has proven to be useful for creating FlightGear Scenery from it. Added a 'geonameid' column for joining urban areas with GeoNames (see below). Current details explained at the World Custom Scenery Project , will get synced some day.	33 (DETAIL)
VMap1	First attempt of a selection that would be "nice to have" for FlightGear from Vector Smart Map Level 1 - and certainly for other purposes as well. Added a 'geonameid' column for joining urban areas with GeoNames. Details similar to VMap0.	58 (DETAIL)
AptNav	Geometric average of runway center locations plus runway/taxiway shapes as used by the FlightGear and X-Plane flight simulators; data taken from Robin Peel's Airport Database . Locations converted to OGC-style POINT geometries. Use 'icao' column for searching. <ul style="list-style-type: none">This import is currently tied to the state of the FlightGear 1.0.0 Base Package release.	1 (DETAIL)
GSHHS	Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Shoreline Database 1.6 shorelines.	4 (DETAIL)
PGS	NGA Prototype Global Shoreline .	1 (DETAIL)
SWBD	SRTMv2 Water Body Data.	1 (DETAIL)

OSGeo Education: Courses Gallery

“enable people to teach”

http://www.osgeo.org/educational_content

2011: 60 Tutorials
and courses

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- News
- Events
- Wiki
- Mailing Lists
- Blogs
- Books
- IRC
- Service Providers
- Journal
- Sol Katz Award
- Local Chapters
- Spotlights
- Gallery

Language

- English
- Български
- 简体中文
- Deutsch
- Nederlands
- Français

OSGeo Educational Content Inventory

Search the listing by entering filter criteria. Click here to [Reset](#) your criteria.
Add your own course material [here](#) or monitor content using this [RSS feed](#).

Title	Software	Language	Keyword
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <All> Abkhazian Afar Afrikaans Akan Albanian Amharic Arabic </div>	<input type="text"/>
			<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

Title	Author(s)	Date added
Using GDAL – Geospatial Data Abstraction Library – from a high-level programming language Perl	Ari Jolma	2009-06-29 07:37
SigLibres - French-language moodle course site on FOSSGIS	Moritz Lennert	2009-05-18 07:25
Руководство пользователя gvSIG 1.1	GIS-Lab.info (see link for full list)	2009-04-20 23:33
Начало работы с GeoServer	Dmitry Kolesov	2009-04-20 23:30



OSGeo Projects

Web Mapping

- deegree ♦
- Mapbender
- MapBuilder
- MapGuide Open Source
- MapServer
- OpenLayers

Desktop Applications

- GRASS GIS
- OSSIM
- Quantum GIS
- gvSIG ♦

Geospatial Libraries

- FDO
- GDAL/OGR
- GEOS ♦
- GeoTools
- MetaCRS ♦

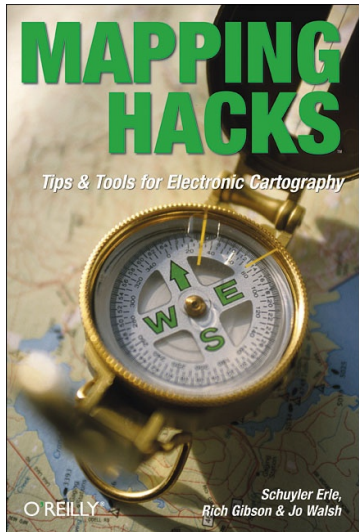
Metadata Catalog

- GeoNetwork

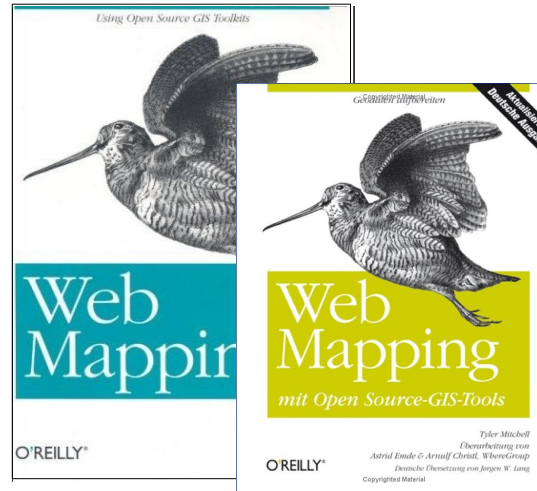
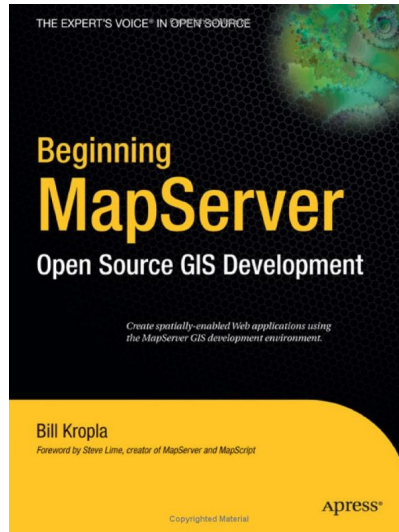
FOSS4G bookshelf: read more!

<http://wiki.osgeo.org/wiki/Library>

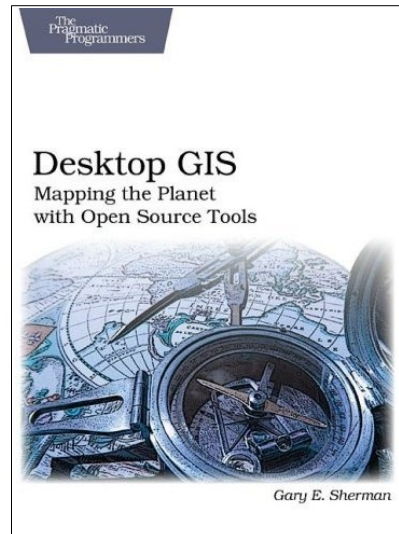
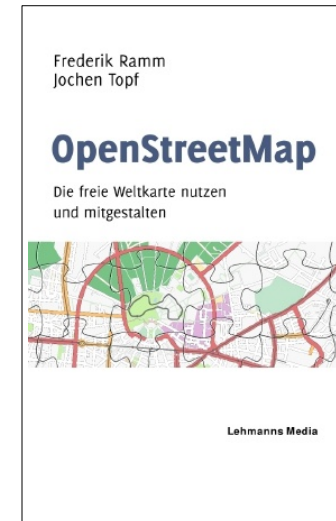
2005



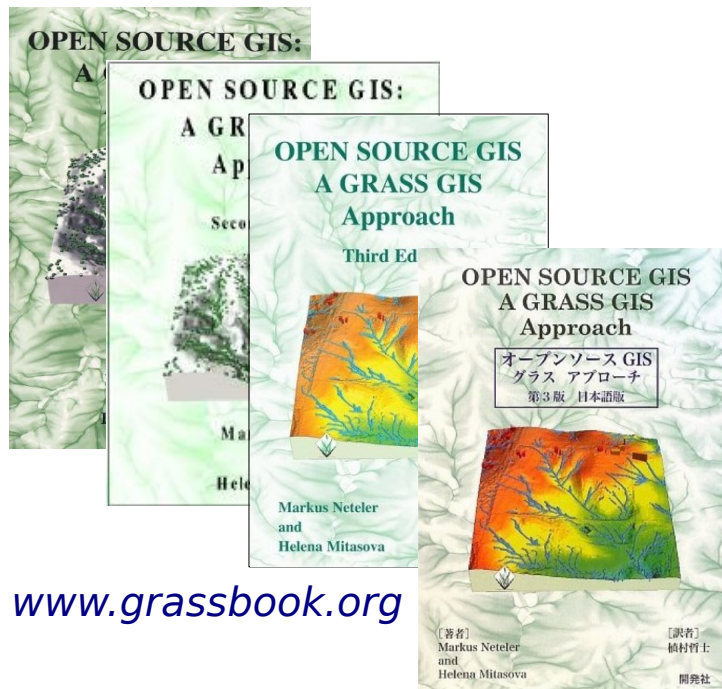
www.mappinghacks.com



www.spatialguru.com



2008

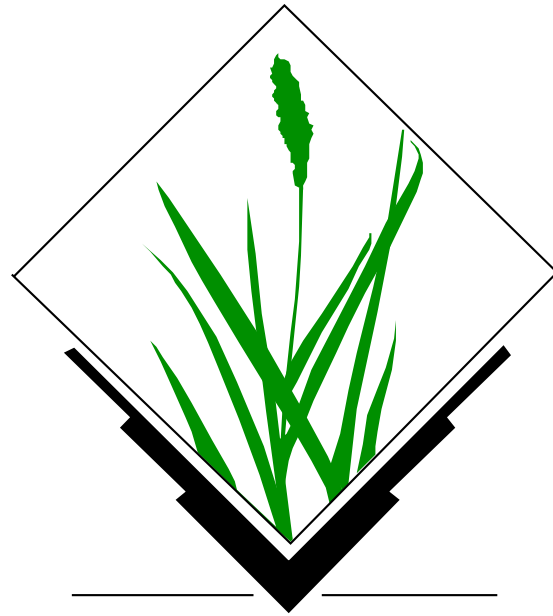


www.grassbook.org

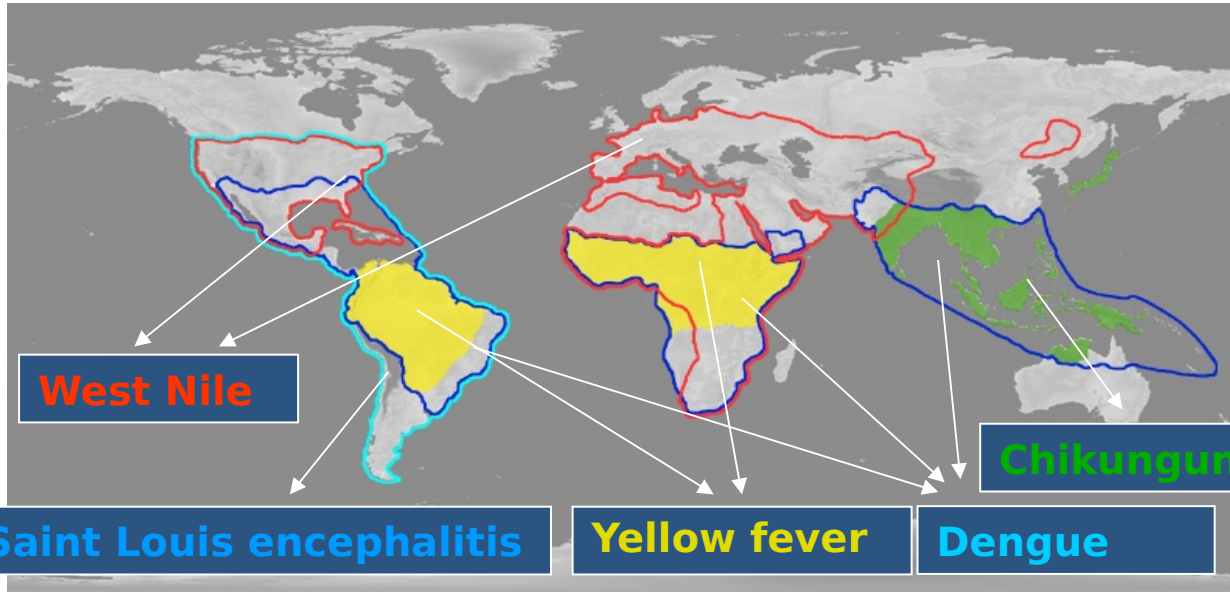


2009

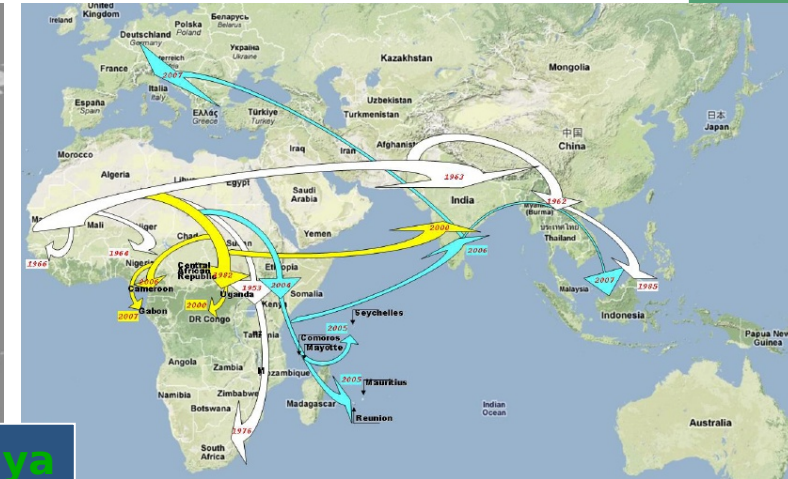
GRASS GIS applications in public health and eco-epidemiology



Spread of the tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*): infectious disease vector

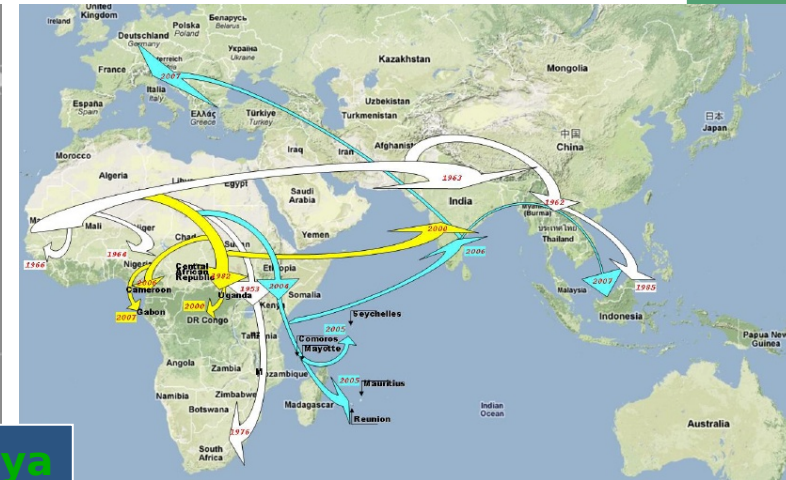
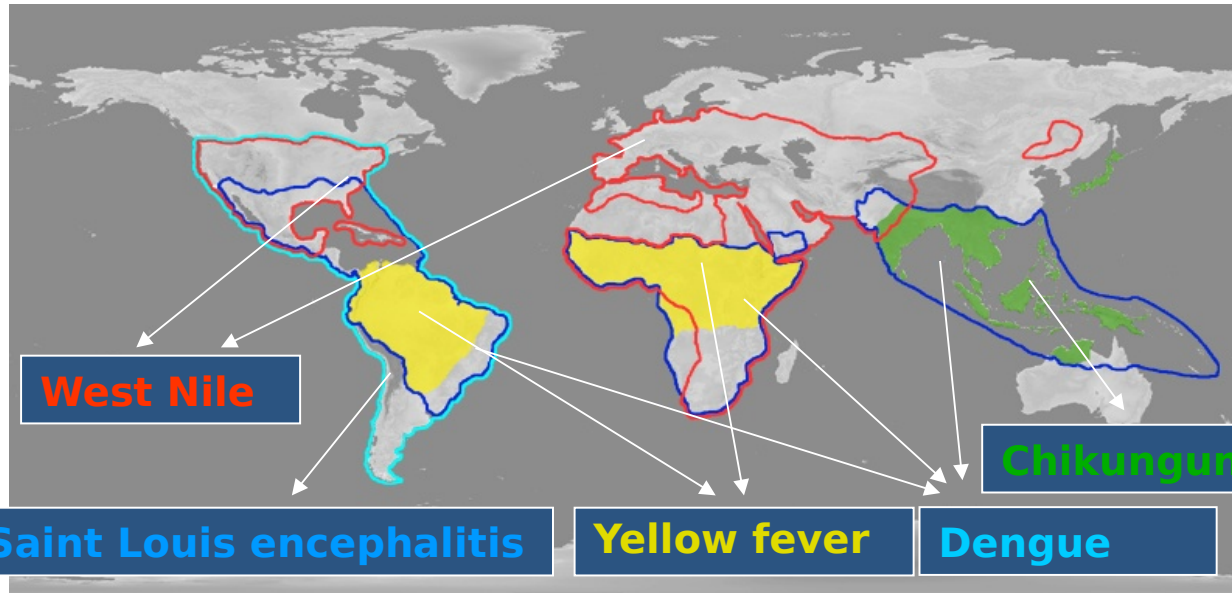


Roiz 2009



De Llballerie et al., 2008:
Chikungunya

Spread of the tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*): infectious disease vector



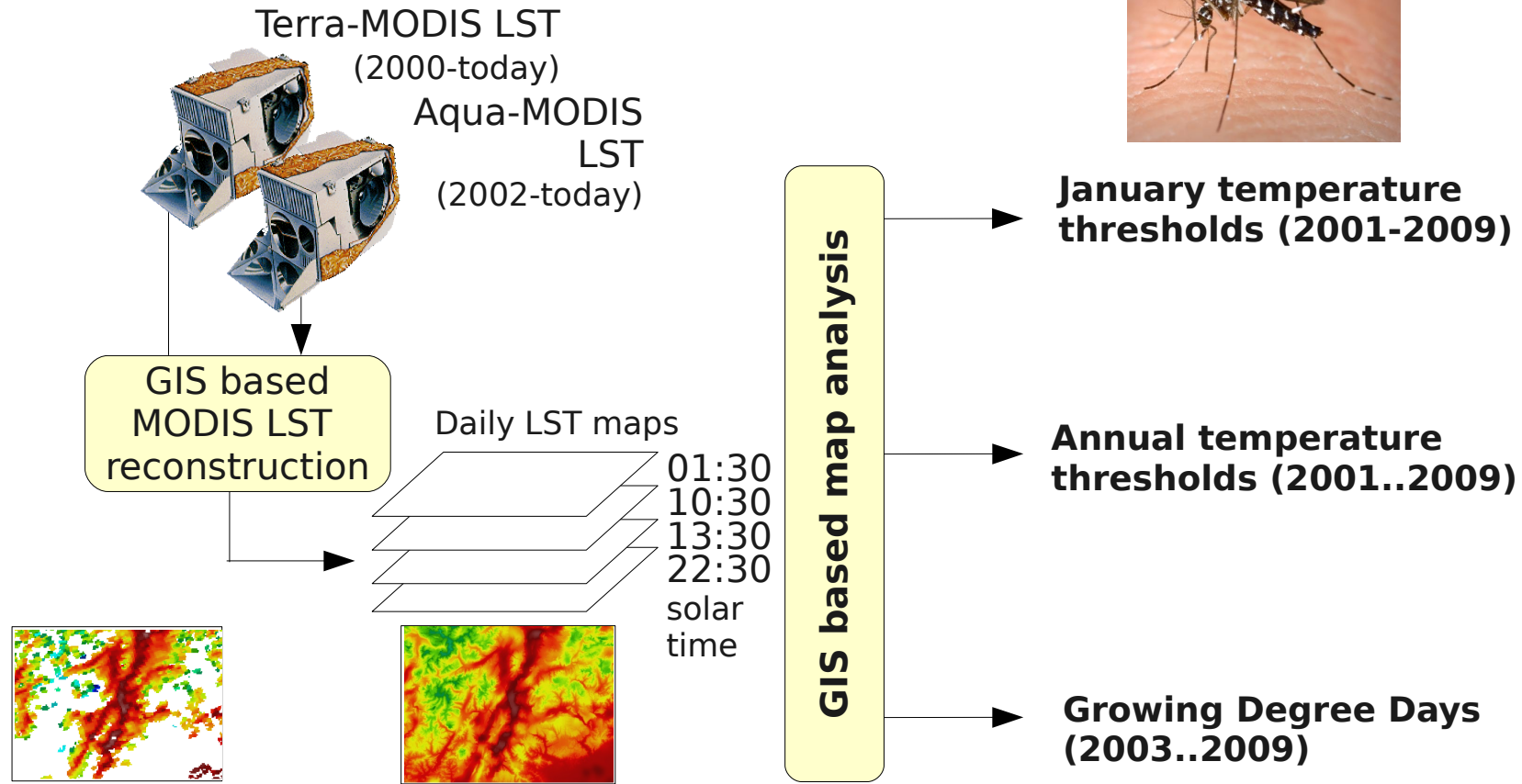
Roiz 2009

- Tiger mosquito: Disease vector
- Spreads in Europe and elsewhere
- Small containers, used tires and lucky bamboo plants are relevant breeding sites
- >200 cases of Chikungunya in northern Italy in 2007 (CHIKv imported by India traveler and was then spread by *Ae. Albopictus*)



LST Applications: Tiger mosquito survival

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



*Neteler, Roiz, Castellani, Rizzoli,
in review.*

Parallelised GIS Processing

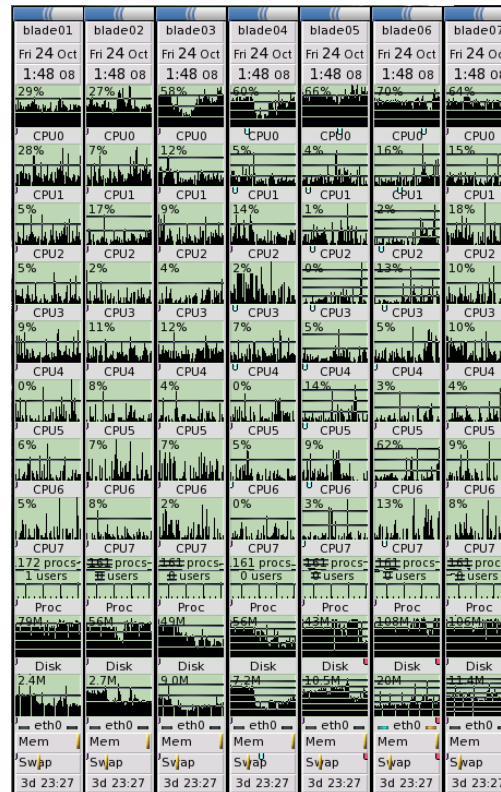
Infrastructure: FEM-GIS Cluster

- 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 today...

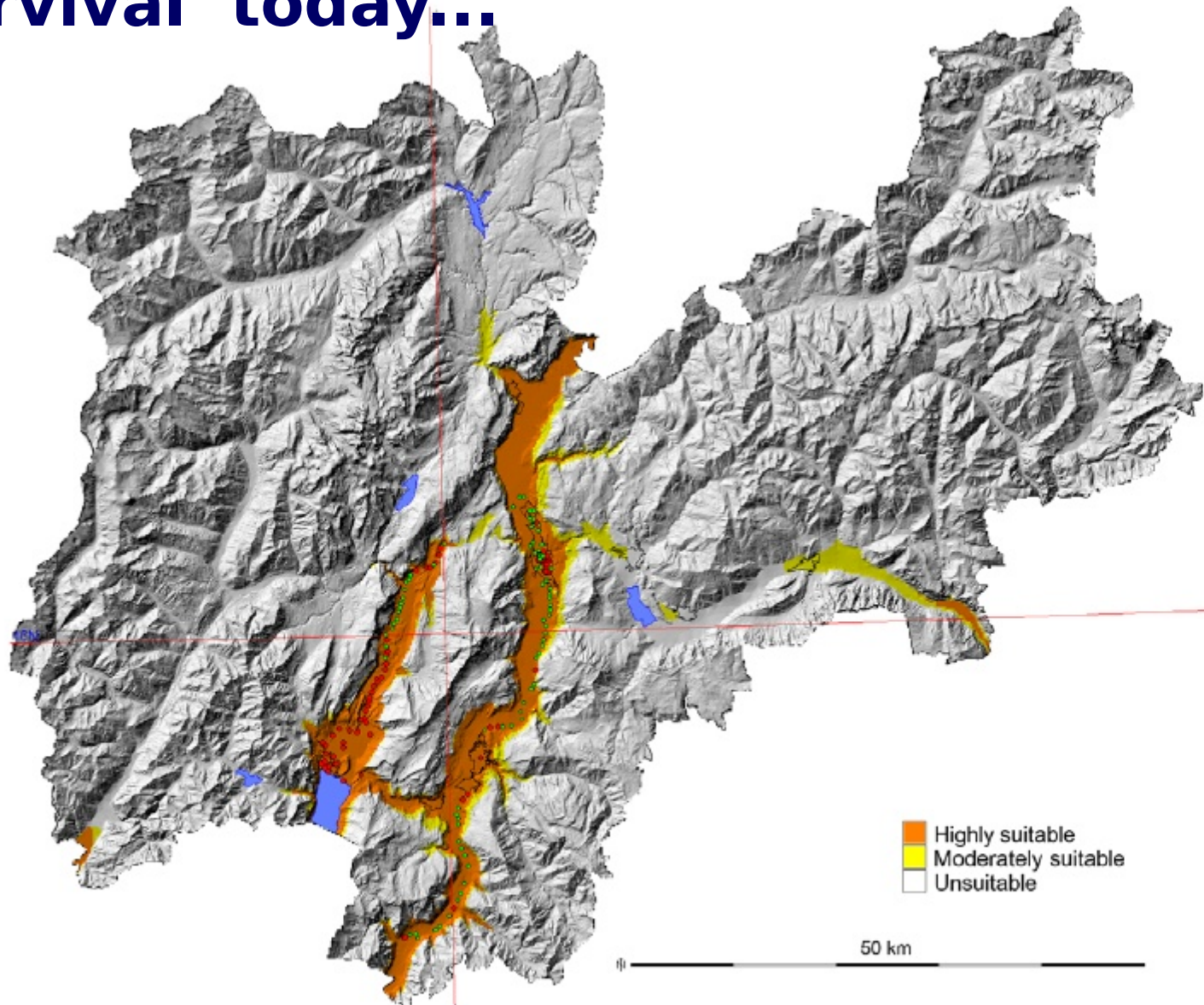


Figure 3. Potential and current distributional areas of *Ae. albopictus*. Overlap of both indicators ($\text{JanT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} \geq 0^\circ\text{C}$ and $\text{AnnT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} \geq 11^\circ\text{C}$) were plotted for the period 2001–09 and integrated in a final map with 3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



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

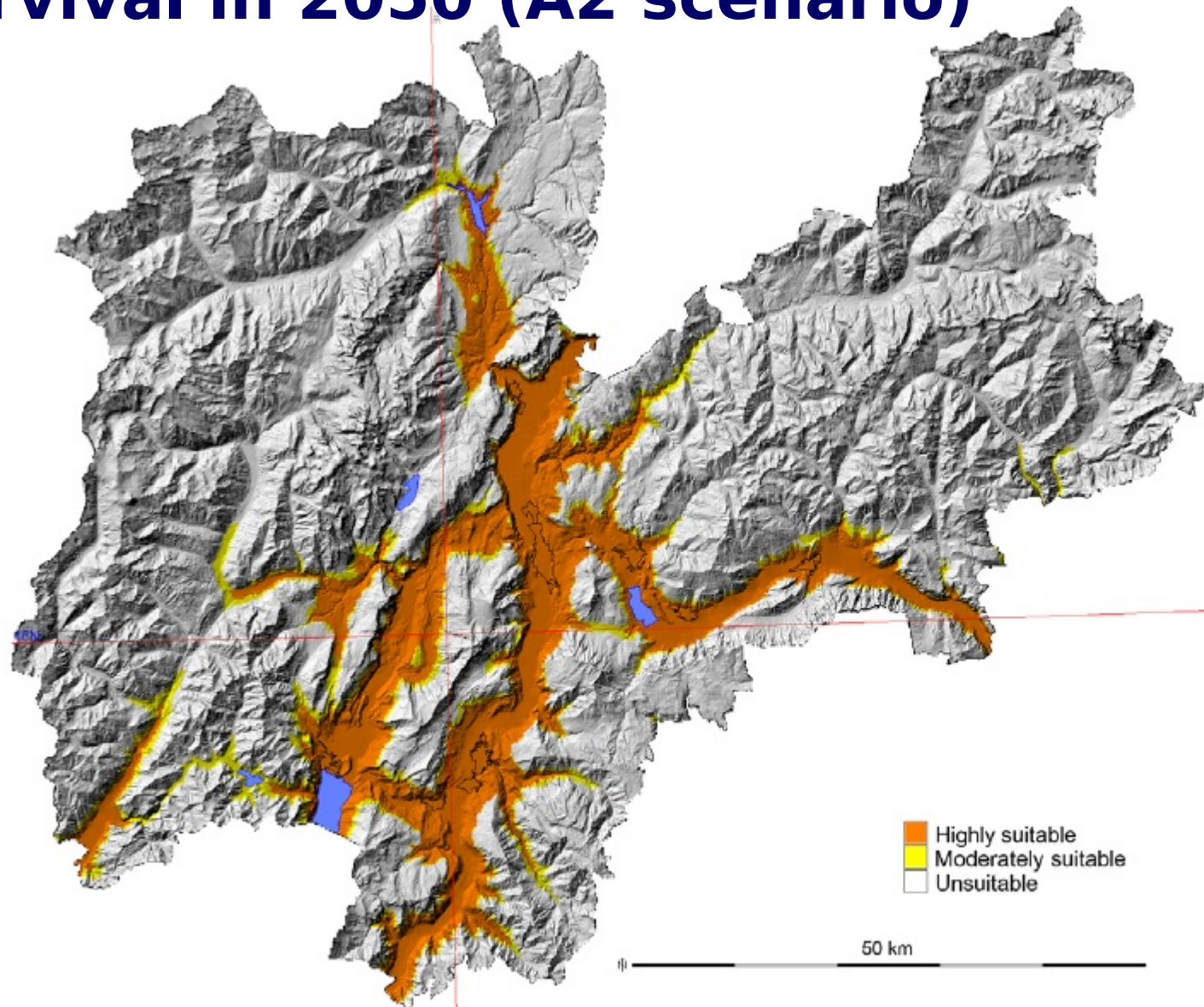
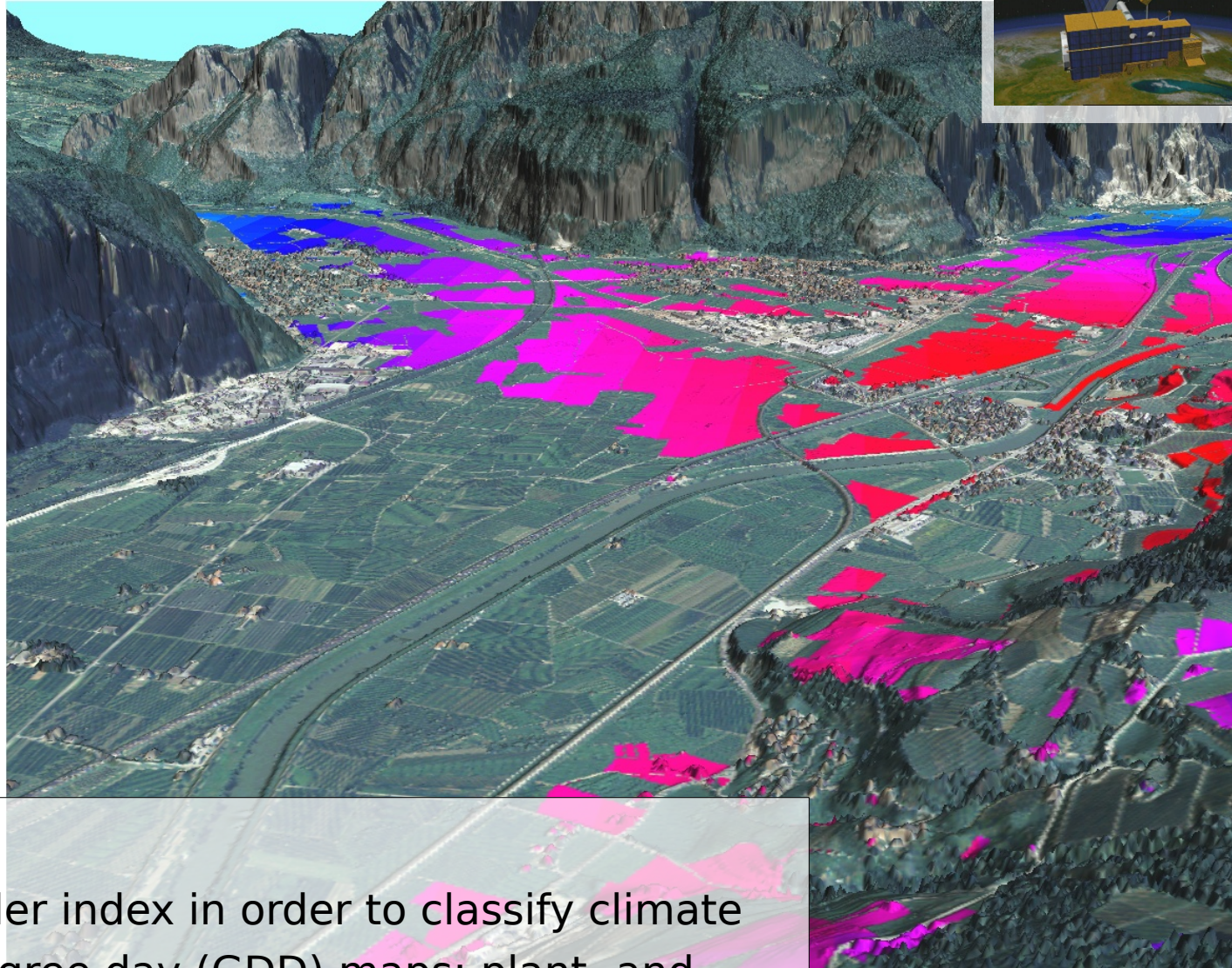
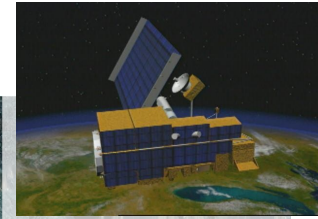


Figure 4. Potential distribution of *Ae. albopictus* in an A2 scenario for 2050 (see text). Overlap of both indicators ($\text{JanT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} +1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $\text{AnnT}^{\text{mean}} \text{LST} +1^{\circ}\text{C}$) were plotted for the study period and integrated in a final 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

Further MODIS LST Applications in Agriculture



Agriculture:

- Wine: Winkler index in order to classify climate
- Growing degree day (GDD) maps: plant- and insect phenology

Conclusions

- Almost **unlimited possibilities** with GRASS and other FOSS4G software thanks to rich interfaces
- **User levels**: from newcomers to power users
- **Interoperability** with other software packages, also in heterogeneous environments
- **Software Quality**: peer reviewed code, often with academic background
- **GRASS GIS**: ready for massive raster/vector data processing

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<http://www.osgeo.org>

