

GeoDMA – Geographic Data Mining Analyst

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Raian Vargas Maretto

INPE-14429-TDI/1130

**MINERAÇÃO DE PADRÕES DE MUDANÇA EM IMAGENS DE
SENSORIAMENTO REMOTO**

Marcelino Pereira dos Santos Silva

Tese de Doutorado do Curso de Pós-Graduação em Computação Aplicada, orientada pelo Dr. Gilberto Câmara, aprovada em 3 de fevereiro de 2006.

INPE
São José dos Campos
2006



Ministério da
**Ciência, Tecnologia
e Inovação**



sid.inpe.br/mtc-m19/2012/07.31.18.22-TDI

**GEODMA: A TOOLBOX INTEGRATING DATA
MINING WITH OBJECT-BASED AND
MULTI-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF SATELLITE
REMOTELY SENSED IMAGERY**

Thales Sehn Korting

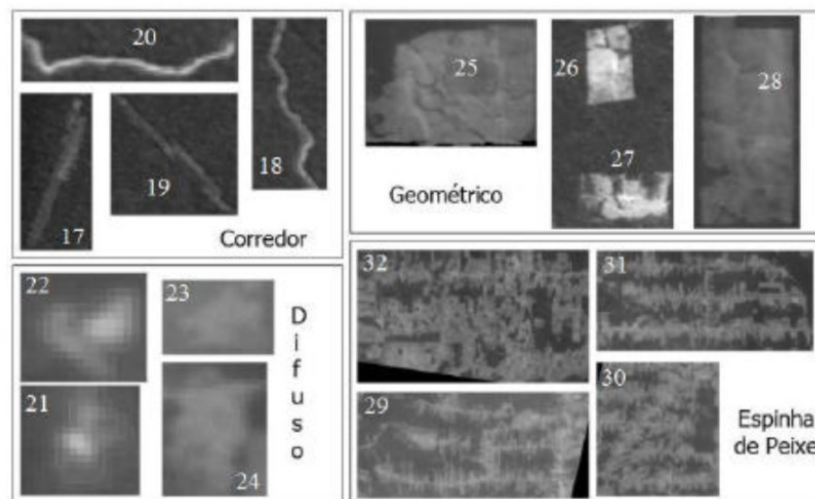
Doctorate Thesis at Post Graduation Course applied in Remote Sensing, advised by Drs. Leila Maria Garcia Fonseca, and Gilberto Câmara, approved in August 20, 2012

URL of the original document:
<<http://urlib.net/8JMKD3MGP7W/3CCH86S>>

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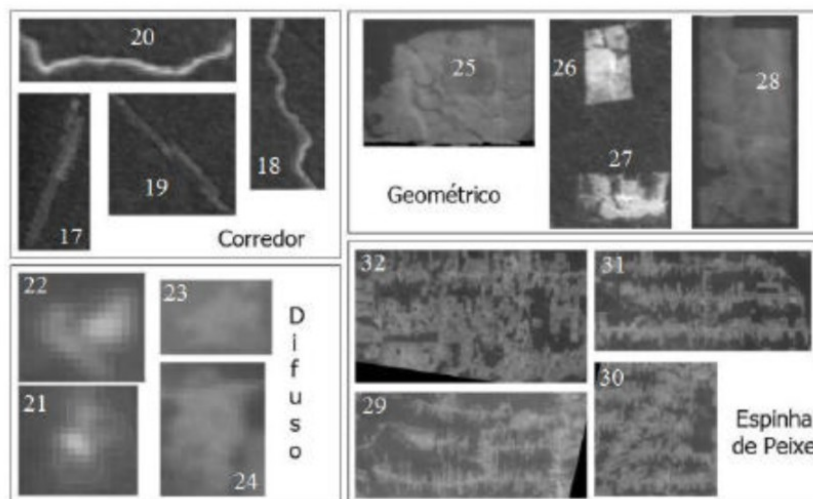
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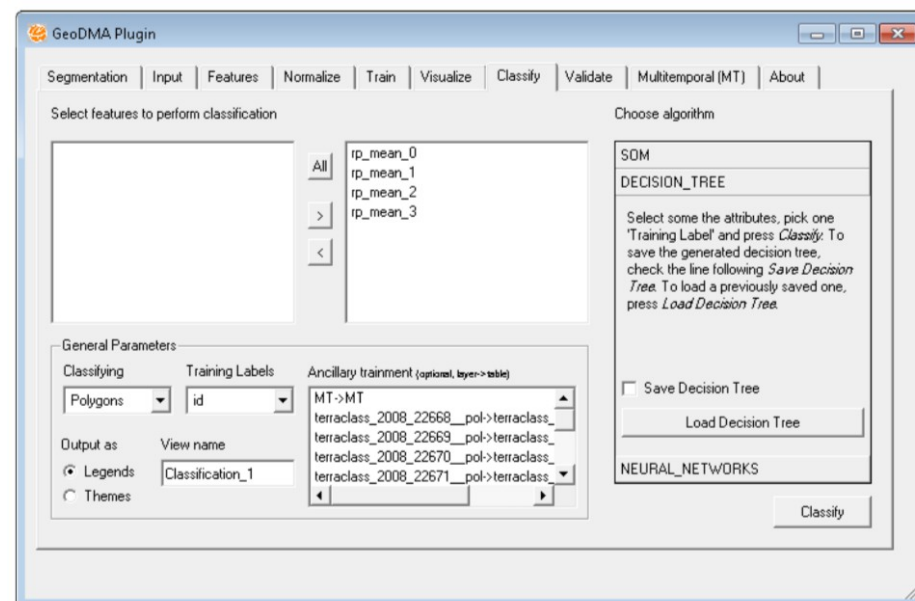
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GeoDMA - Geographic Data Mining Analyst

GeoDMA is a toolbox for integrating remote sensing imagery analysis methods with data mining techniques producing a user-centered, extensible, rich computational environment for information extraction and knowledge discovery over large geographic databases.



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 - Articles about GeoDMA
 - Articles using GeoDMA
 - For GeoDMA 0.2 and previous versions
 - Source Code
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Edit

Downloads

Release	TerraView Version	Date	Download link	Release Notes
Releases compatible to TerraLib 5 → watch 30sec video (below) to learn how to install GeoDMA 2.0.0				
GeoDMA 2.0.0 alpha 3	5.3.1 🔗	May, 7, 2018	geodma-2.0.0-alpha3-setup.exe 🔗	This is an alpha version, compatible to the original TerraView

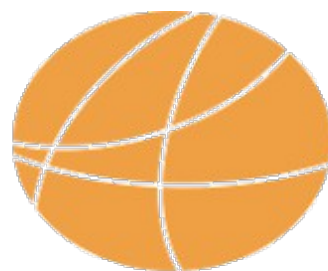
<http://www.dpi.inpe.br/geodma/>

Usuários GeoDMA





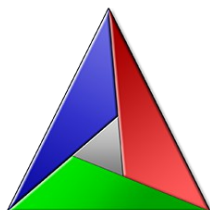
TerraView



TerraLib



python™

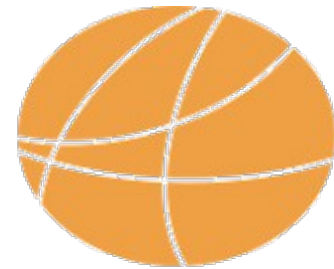




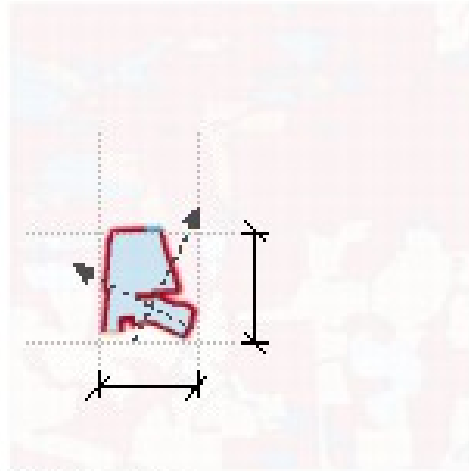
Cálculo de Atributos

Seleção de Amostras

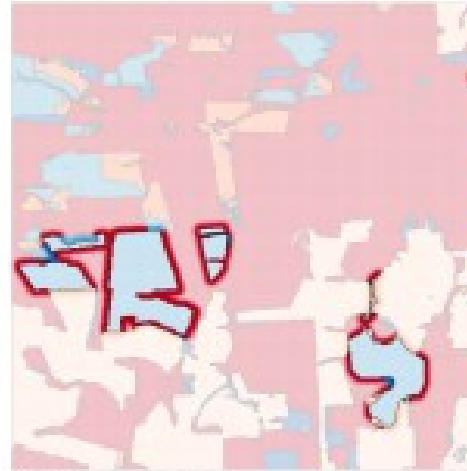
Classificação de Padrões

**TerraLib**

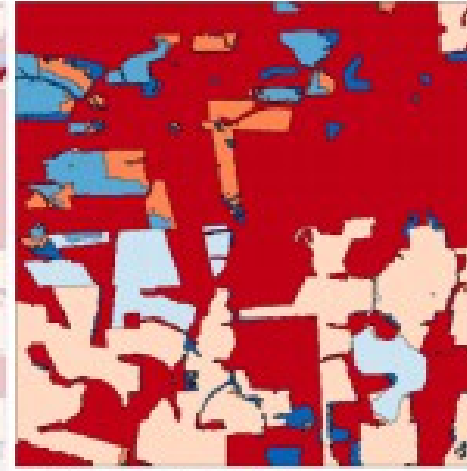
Cálculo de Atributos



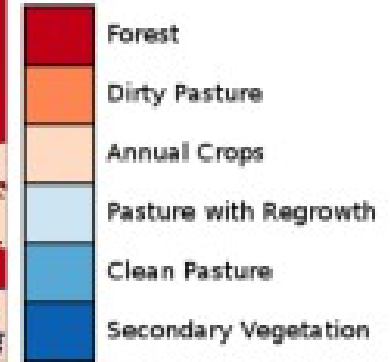
Objeto



Classe

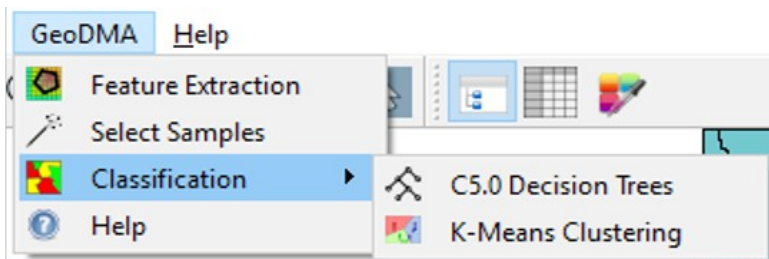


Paísagem



Name	Description	Formula	Range	Units
AMPLITUDE_BAND	Defines the amplitude of the pixels inside the object. The amplitude means the maximum pixel value minus the minimum pixel value.	$amp = px_{max} - px_{min}$	≥ 0	px
BAND_RATIO_BAND	Describes the contribution of the given band to the region.	$bandRatio = \frac{\mu_{B_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^N \mu_{B_j}}$	≥ 0	px
COUNT_BAND	Defines the total number of pixels inside the object, including pixels with dummy values.	$N_{tot} = count(X)$	≥ 0	N
CONTRAST_SE_BAND	Returns a measure of the intensity contrast between a pixel and its southeast neighbor over the object. Contrast is 0 for a constant object. It is also known as Sum of Squares Variance	$Contrast = \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} \sum_{j=0}^{D-1} p_{i,j} \cdot i - j ^2$	$[0, (size(GLCM, 1) - 1)^2]$	-
DISSIMILARITY_SE_BAND	Measures how different the elements of the GLCM are from each other and it is high when the local region has a high contrast.	$dissimilarity = \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} \sum_{j=0}^{D-1} p_{i,j} i - j $	≥ 0	-
ENERGY_SE_BAND	It returns the squared root of Angular Second Moment, computed by the sum of the squared elements in GLCM. Energy is 1 for a constant image.	$energy = \sum_{i=0}^{D-1} \sum_{j=0}^{D-1} p_{i,j}^2$	$[0, 1]$	-

Name	Description	Formula	Range	Units
c_CA	Class Area means the sum of areas of a given class inside a cell.	$CA = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j$	≥ 0	ha
c_PERCENTLAND	%Land equals the sum of the areas (m^2) of all patches of the corresponding patch type (class), divided by total landscape area (m^2). %Land is equals to the percentage the landscape comprised of the corresponding patch type (class).	$PLAND = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n a_j}{A} \times 100$	$[0, 100]$	%
c_PD	PD stands for Patch Density, which is equals the number of patches in the landscape, divided by total landscape area (m^2), multiplied by 10,000 and 100 (to convert to 100 hectares). Note, PD does not include background patches or patches in the landscape border, if present. However, total landscape area (A) includes any internal background present.	$PD = \frac{n}{A} \times 10000 \times 100$	≥ 0	Number/100ha
c_MPS	MPS stands for Mean Patch Size, which is equals to the sum of the areas (m^2) of all patches of the corresponding patch type, divided by the number of patches of the same type.	$MPS = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n a_j}{n} 10^{-4}$	≥ 0	ha
c_PSSD	PSSD stands for Patch Size Standard Deviation, which is the root mean squared error (deviation from the mean) in patch size. This is the population standard deviation, not the sample standard deviation.	$PSSD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (a_j - MPS)^2}{n}} 10^{-4}$	≥ 0	ha



Samples Selection

Selecting Samples

Input Parameters

Vector Layer:

Label Column:

Add New Class

Label

Samples Set

Classes

Tools

To make the acquisition of samples, first select a class of interest and then use the tool to select the polygons on the layer.

Output

CSV File (Optional):

GeoDMA Feature Extraction

Extracting Features

Spectral and Spatial Features **Landscape Ecology Features**

Kind of Features

☒ Spectral ☒ Spatial

Input

Raster Layer:

Vector Layer:

Raster Bands

0
1
2

Output

No data output value (Optional):

Repository:

Layer Name:

CSV File (Optional):

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MINISTÉRIO DO
PLANEJAMENTO,
DESENVOLVIMENTO E GESTÃO

MINISTÉRIO DO
MEIO AMBIENTE



Seminário MSA - Monitoramento Ambiental por Satélite no Bioma Amazônia.
13 e 14 de agosto de 2018, São José dos Campos - SP