

Discovering Many Possibilities using Geo-AI

MYSA Technical Talk Series 2/2019

AI is used today literally everywhere...

Autonomous Cars



Sentiment Analysis



Chatbots



War Robots



Advanced Video Analytics



Crime Prediction



Predictive Maintenance



Cancer Detection



Facial Recognition



Personalized Marketing



Stock Market Prediction



Advanced Satellite Intelligence



AI > ML > DL

Artificial Intelligence

Reasoning



Knowledge Representation



Perception



NLP



Robotics



Machine Learning



Machine Learning

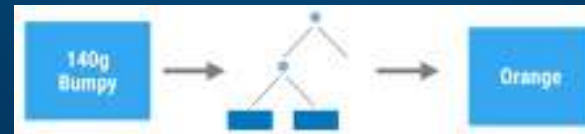
Supervised Learning

1. Training *features* *Labels*

Examples

Weight	Texture	Label
150g	Bumpy	Orange
170g	Bumpy	Orange
140g	Smooth	Apple
130g	Smooth	Apple
...

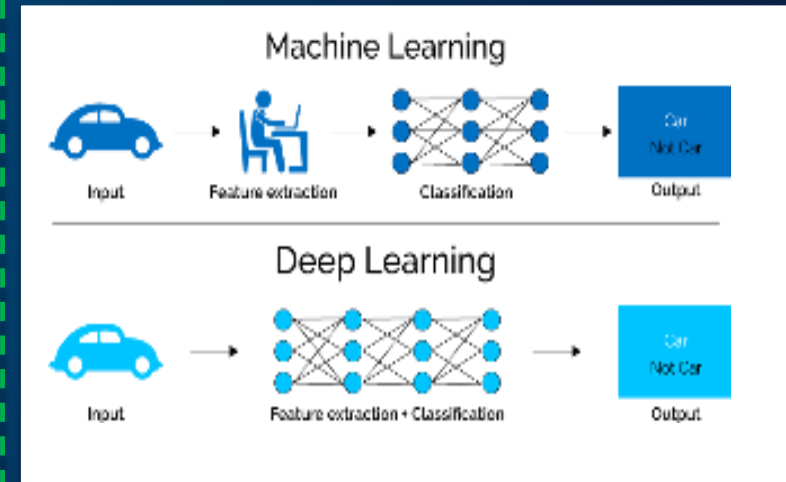
2. Predicting



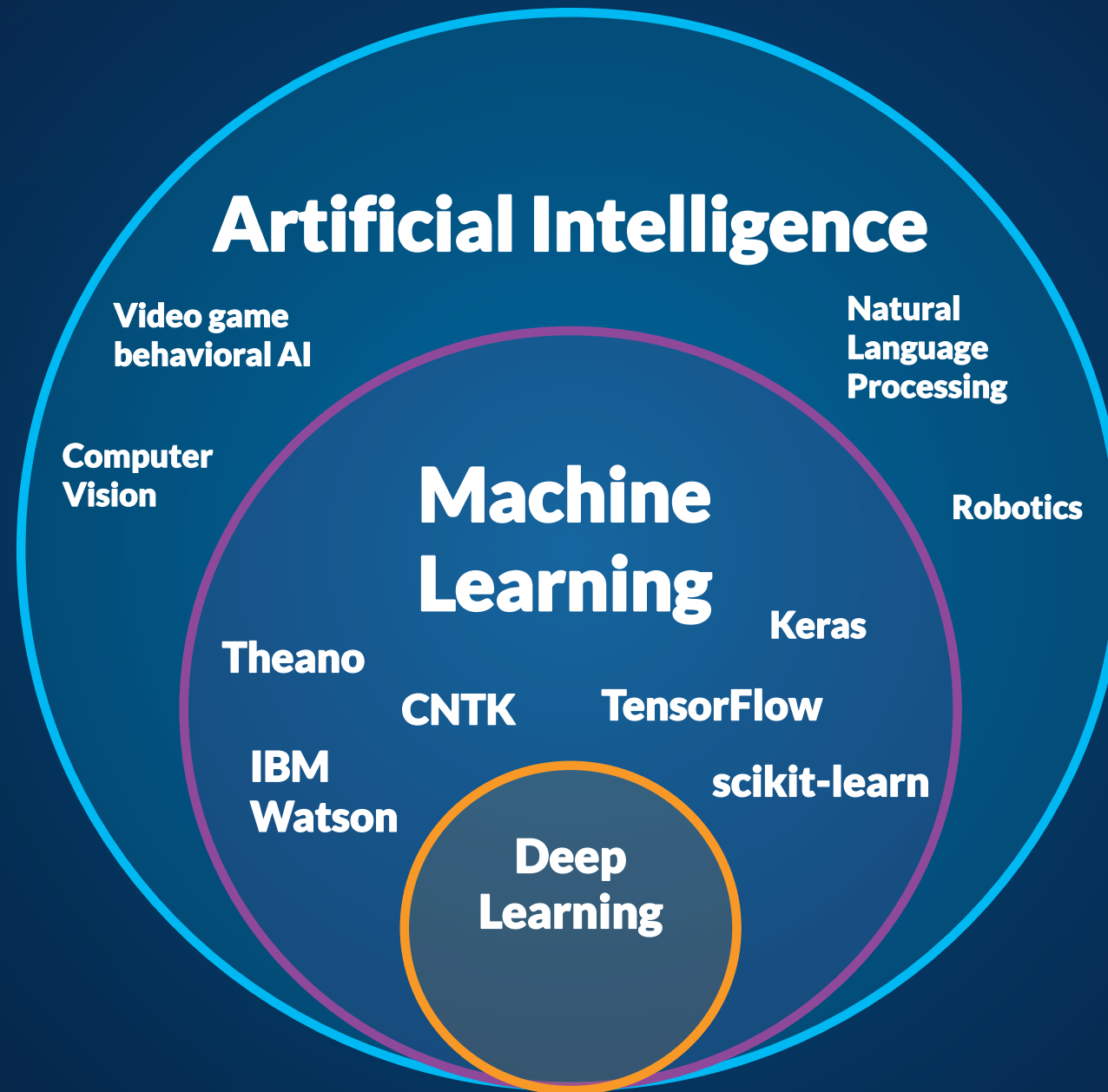
Unsupervised Learning
Reinforcement Learning

Deep Learning

Deep Supervised Learning



→ Dog



How can ArcGIS Geo-AI Capabilities Help you today?

Object Detection



Detecting Objects from Imagery/Videos, Land Cover, Change Detection..

Buildings, Road Segments, Swimming Pools, Blight, Graffiti, Overgrowth, Road Signs, Vehicles from CCTVs, and more

Prediction



Predicting Geospatial Events/Phenomena

Water Pipe Breaks, Asthma Rates, Diseases, Crimes, Crashes, Incidents, Fires, Congestion, 911 Calls

Pattern Detection



Finding Statistically Significant Clusters & Patterns

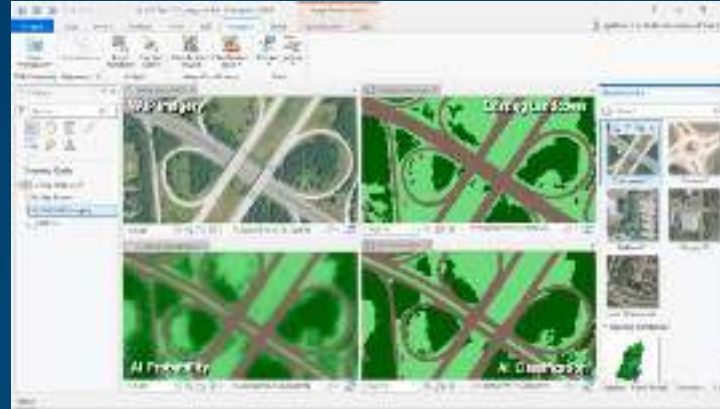
Top Risky Segments, Emerging Hotspots of 911 Calls, Disease Clusters, and more

Geo-AI Sample Use-Cases

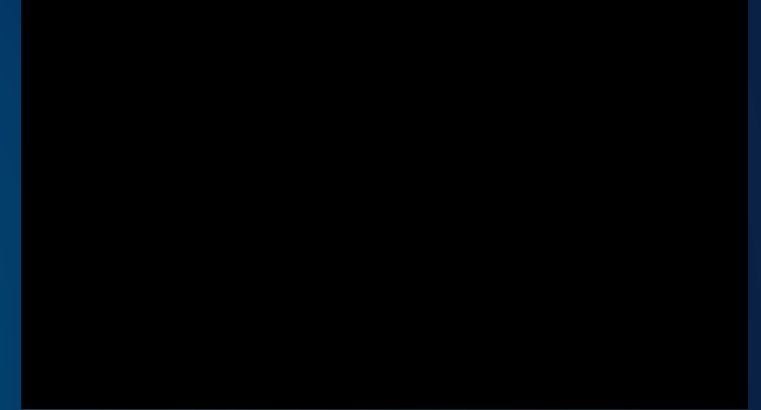
Monitor Traffic Congestions



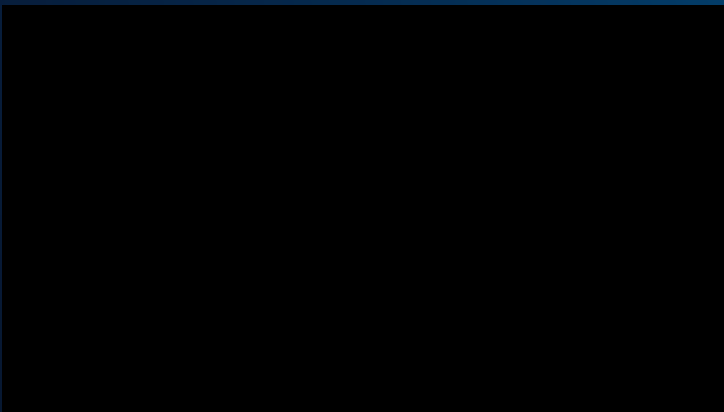
Land Cover Classification



Assess Damaged Infrastructure



Predict Accidents



Assess Trees & Vegetation



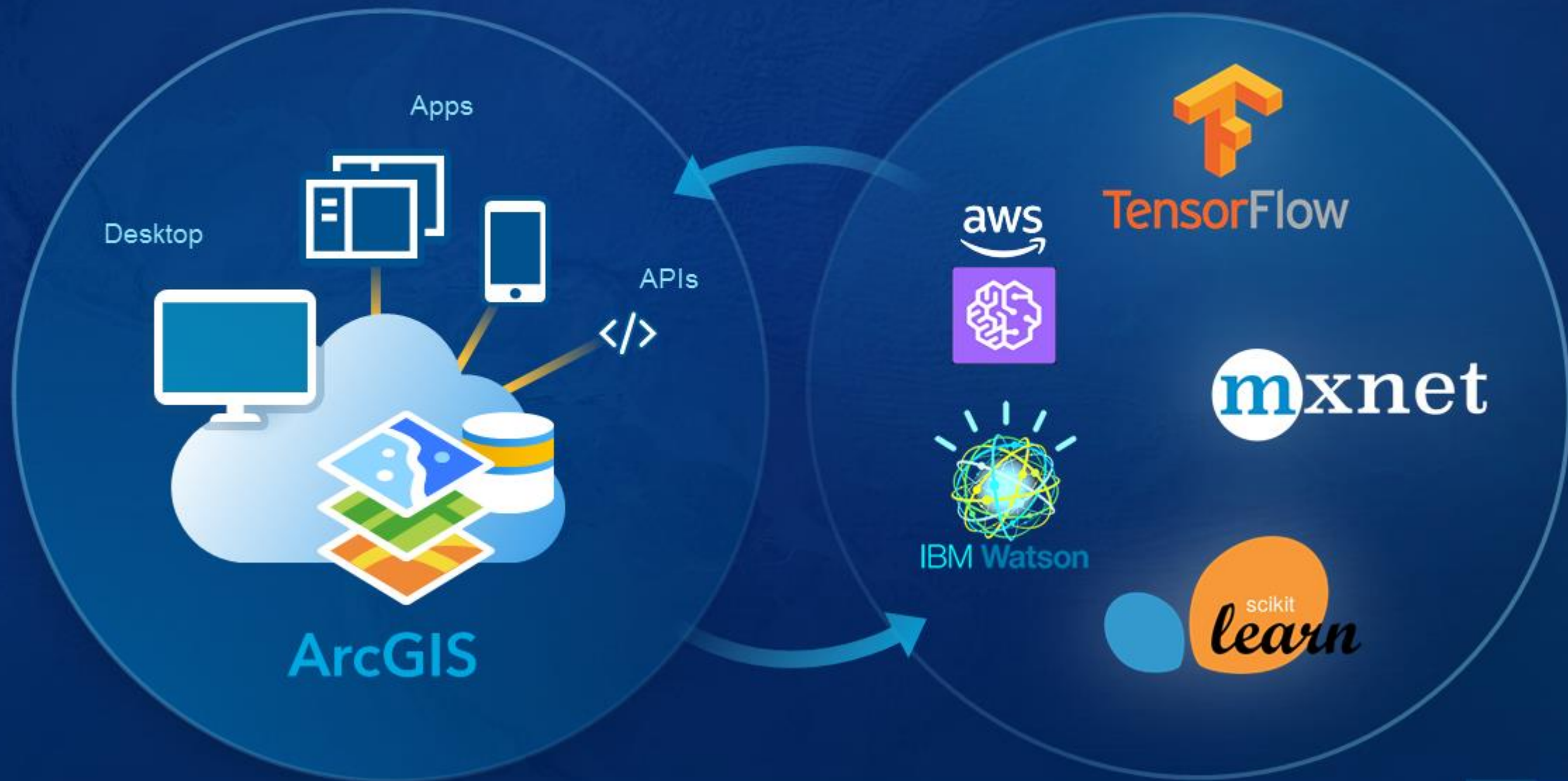
Smart Road Digitization



ArcGIS has Machine Learning Tools



Machine Learning Integration with External Frameworks

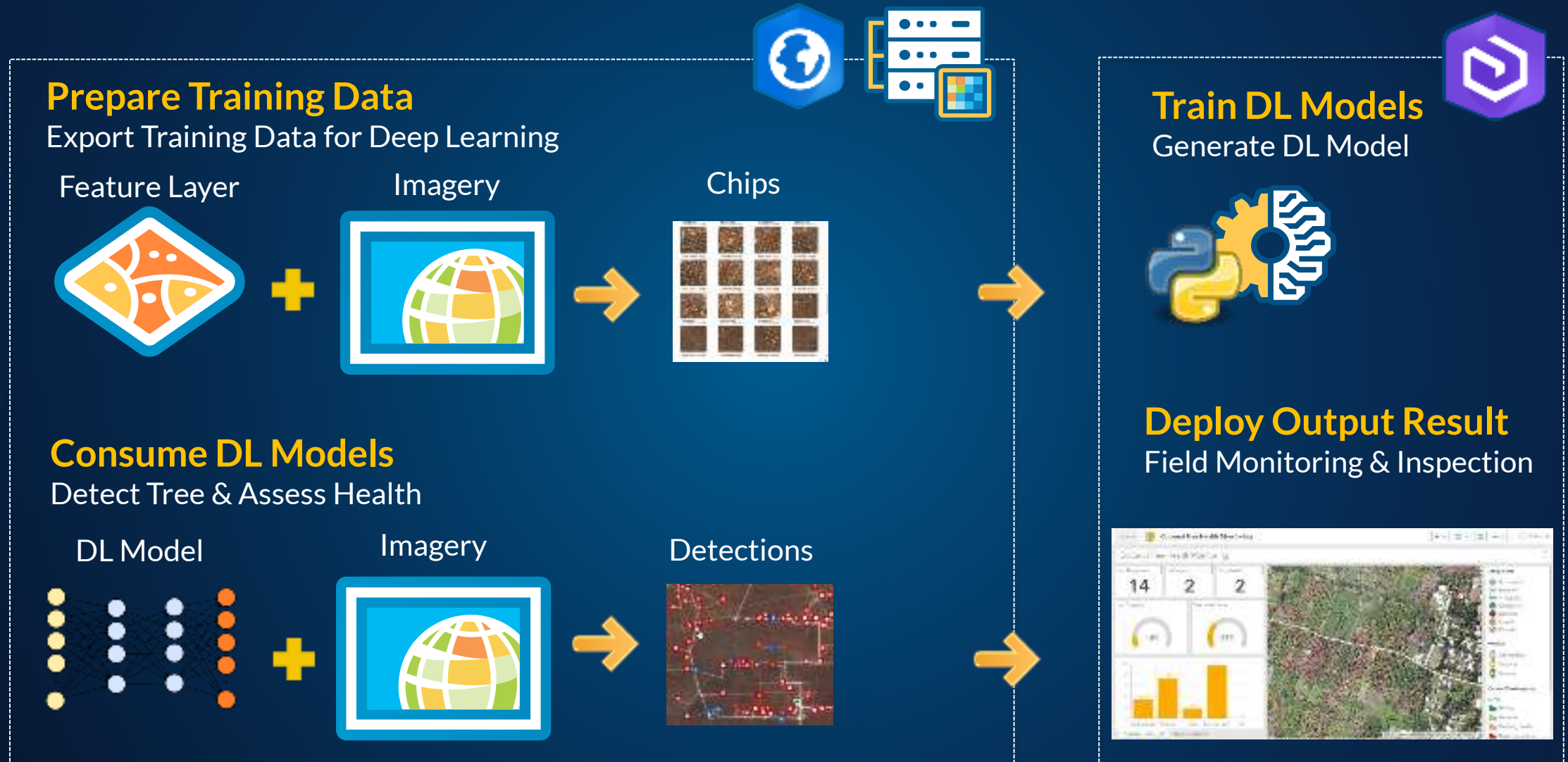


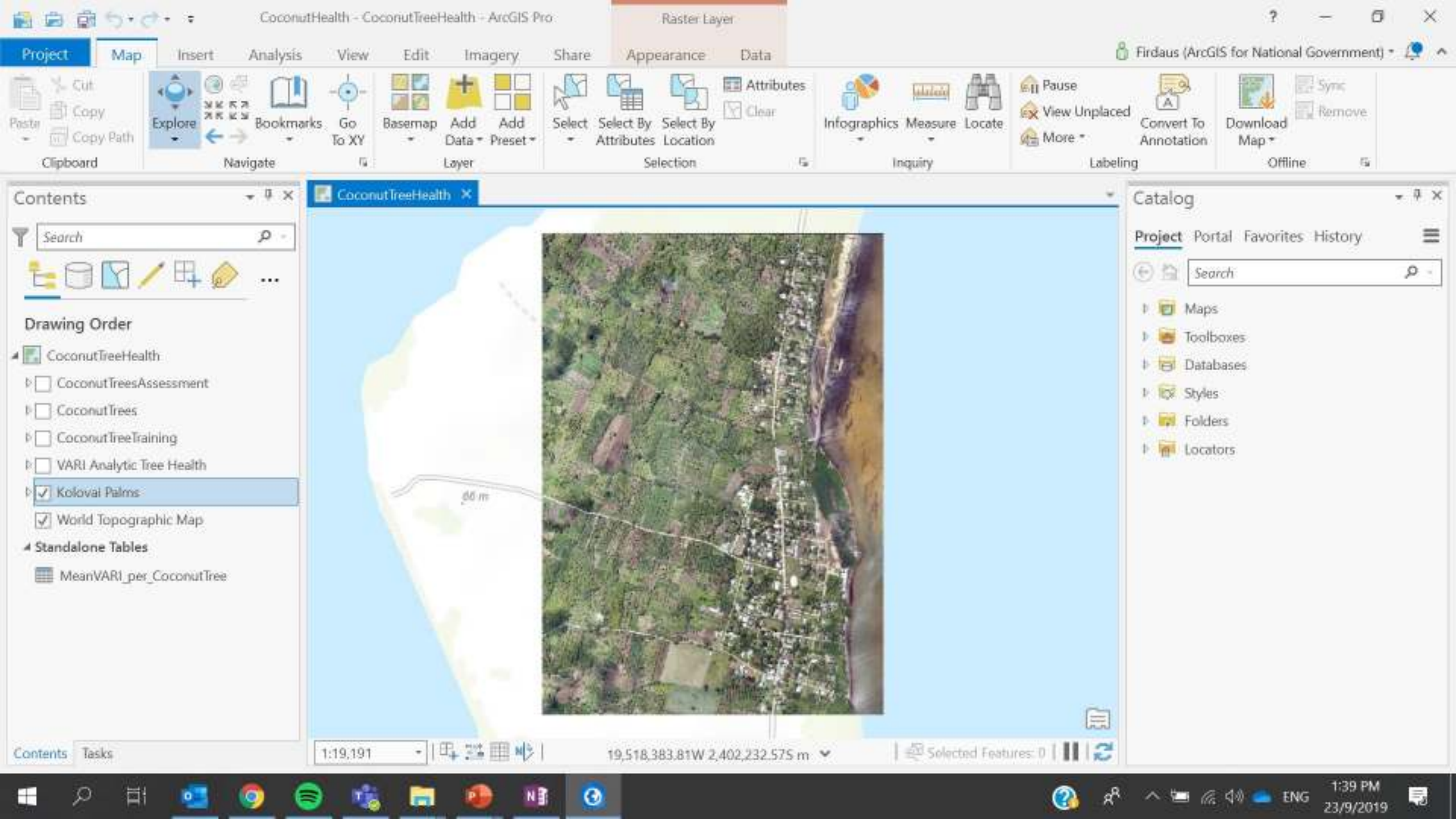


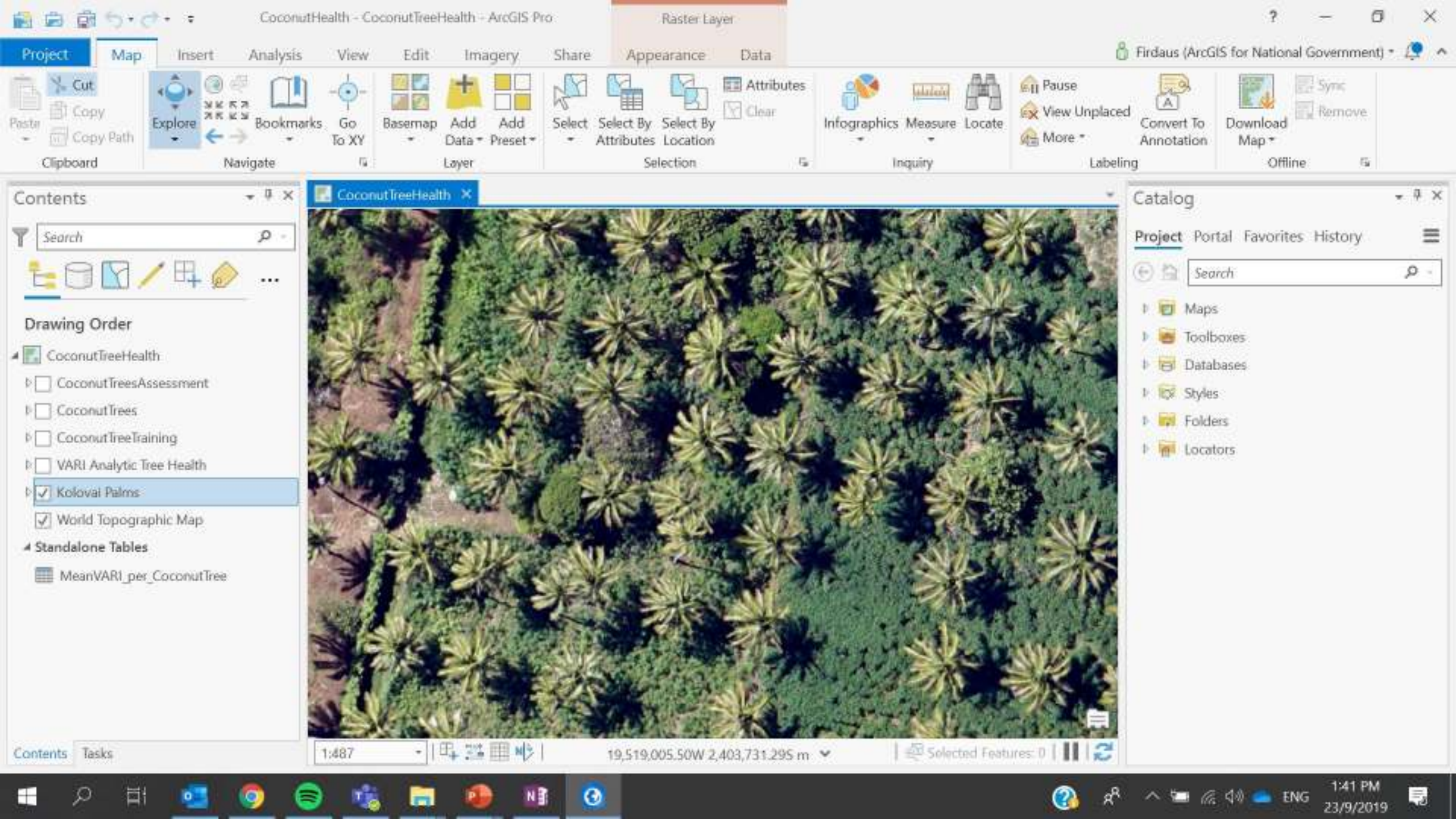
Tree Health Assessment

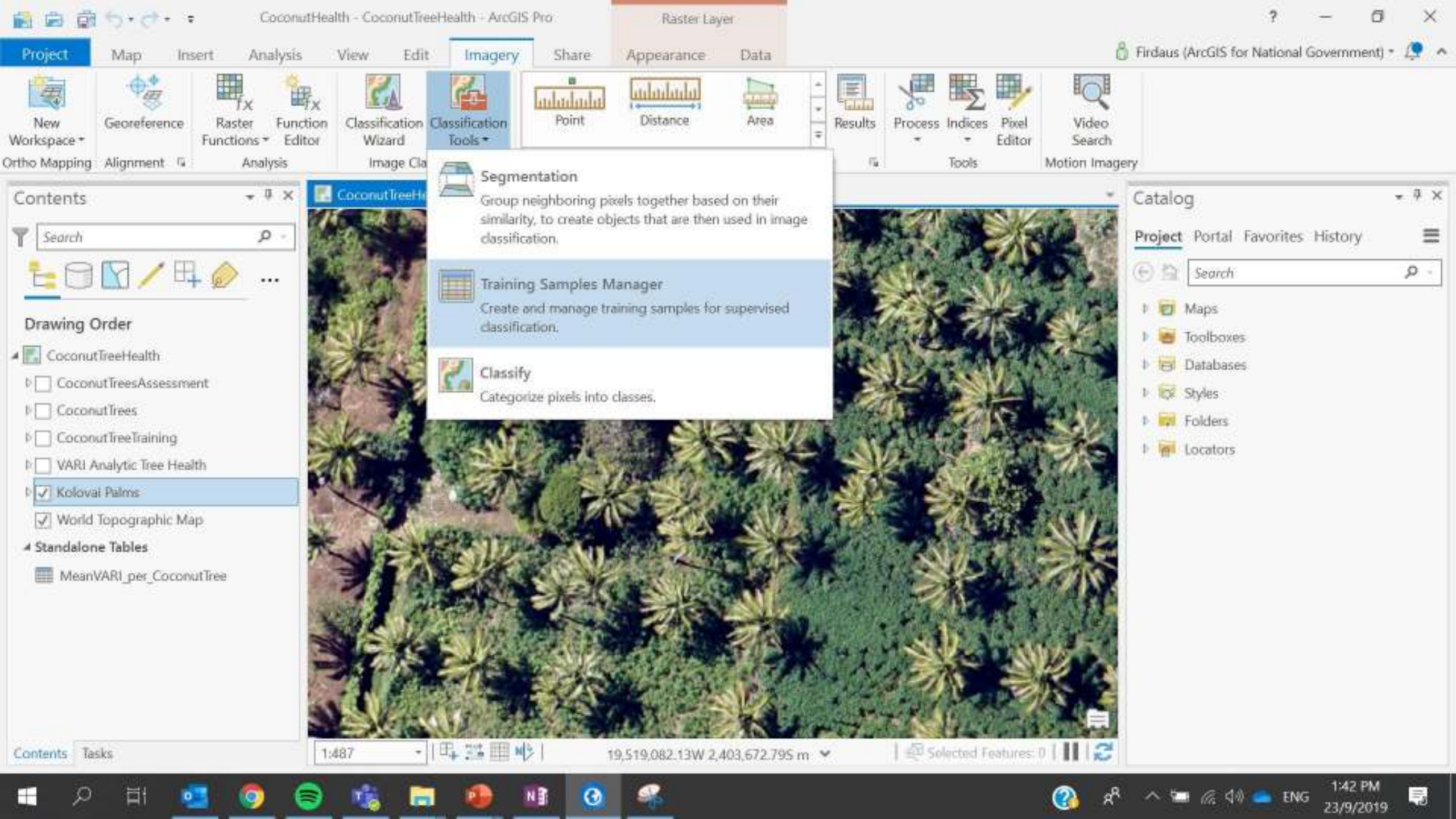
Detecting Stands & Assessment from Imagery

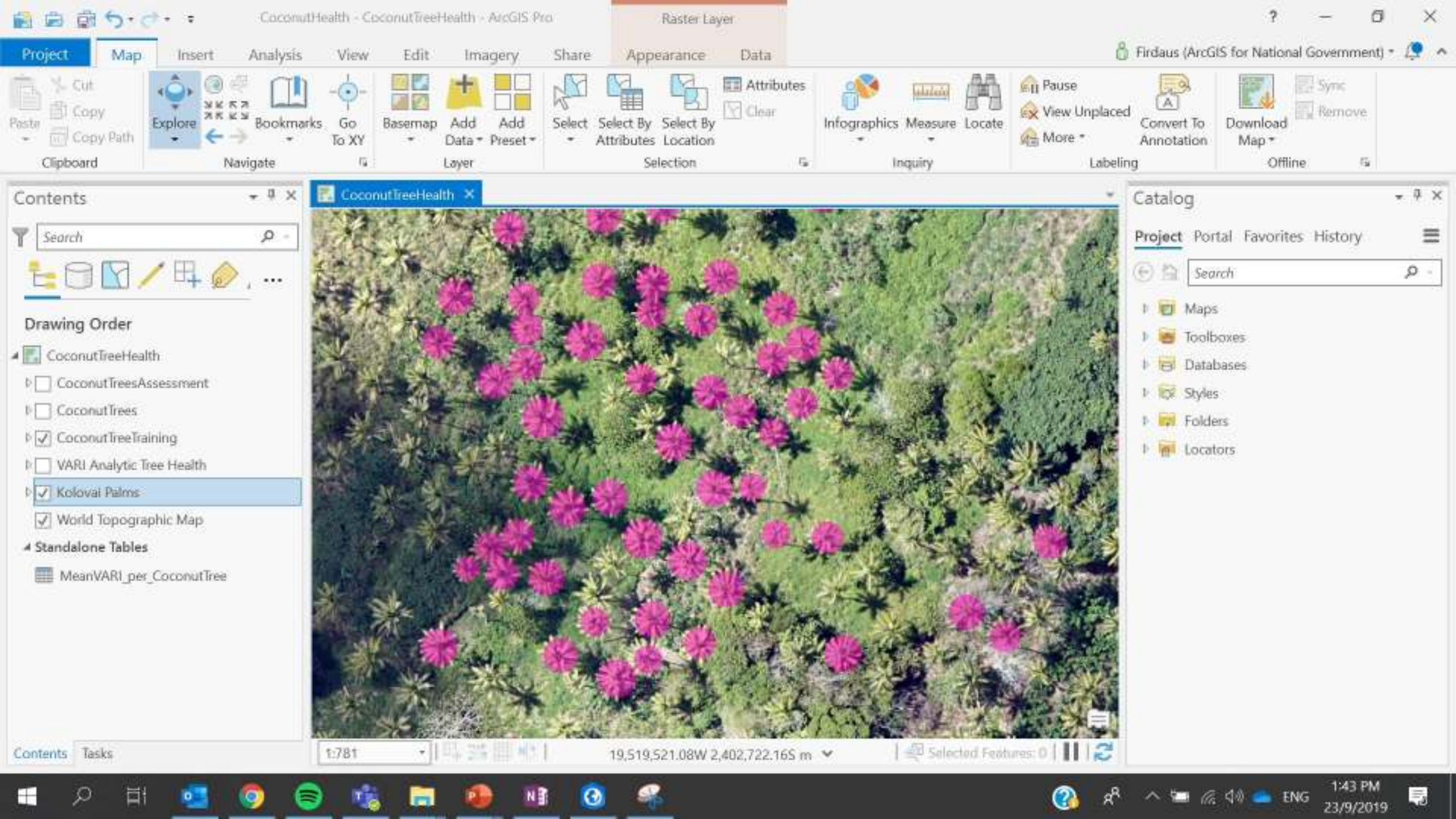
Workflow: Prepare > Train > Detect > Assess











Project Map Insert Analysis View Edit Imagery Share Appearance Data

Clipboard: Paste, Cut, Copy, Copy Path

Navigate: Explore, Navigate, Bookmarks, Go To XY

Layer: Basemap, Add Data, Add Preset

Selection: Select, Select By Attributes, Select By Location, Attributes, Clear

Inquiry: Infographics, Measure, Locate

Labeling: Pause, View Unplaced, More, Convert To Annotation

Offline: Download Map, Sync, Remove

Contents

Search

Layers, Tables, Imagery, Drawing, Add, Remove

Drawing Order

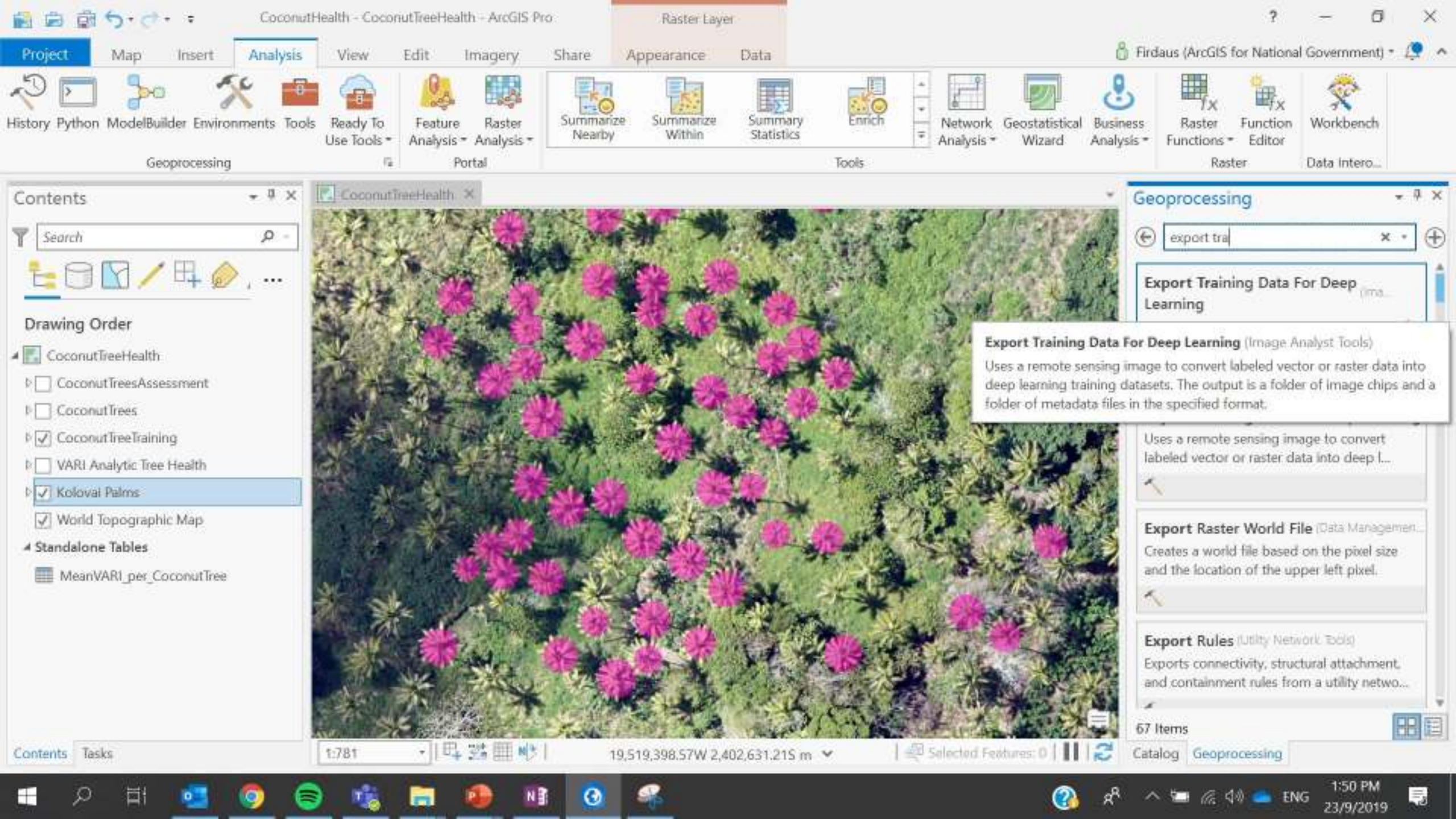
- CoconutTreeHealth
 - ☐ CoconutTreesAssessment
 - ☐ CoconutTrees
 - ☒ CoconutTreeTraining
 - ☐ VARI Analytic Tree Health
 - ☒ Koloval Palms
 - ☒ World Topographic Map
- Standalone Tables
 - MeanVARI_per_CoconutTree

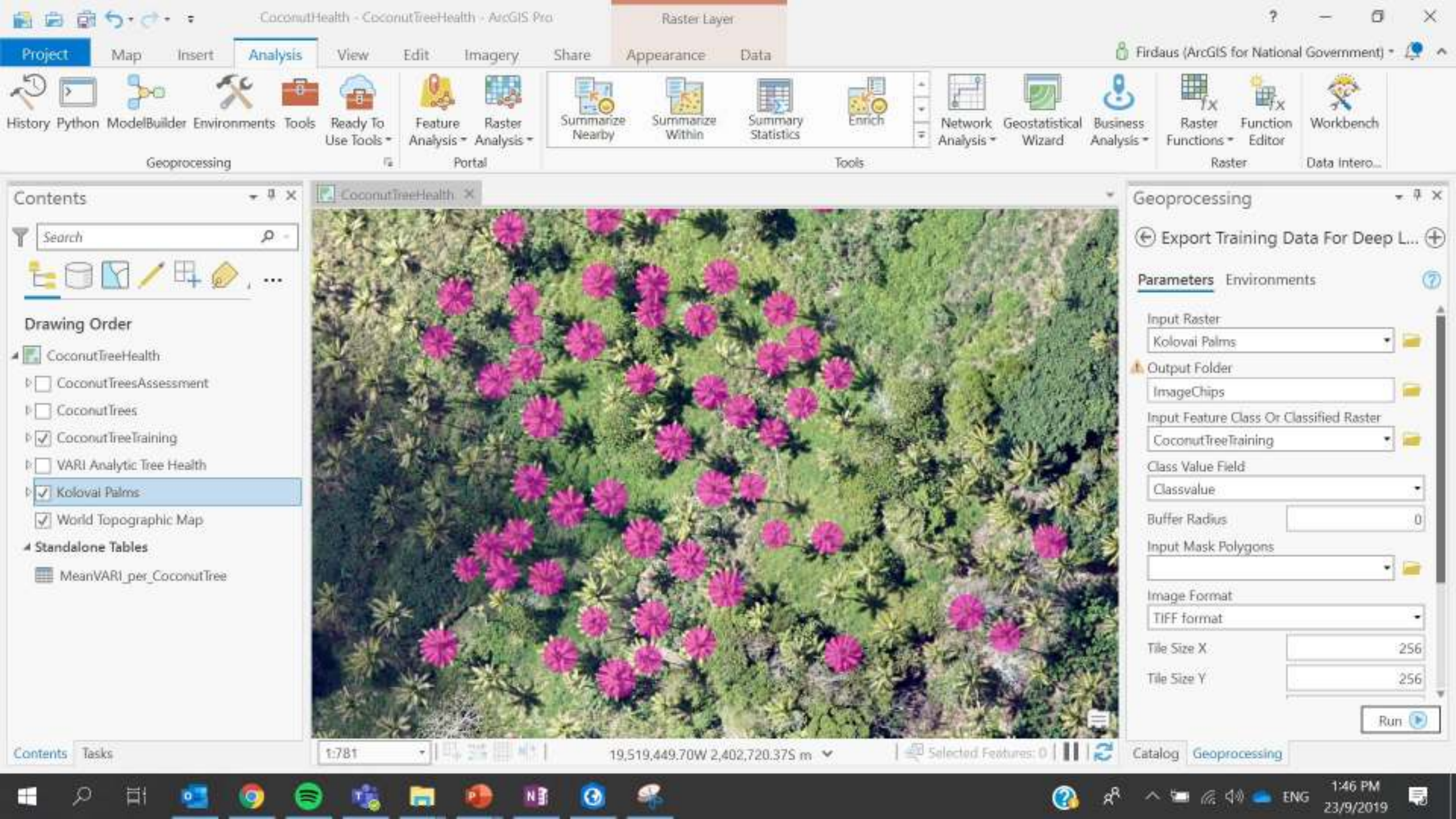
Catalog

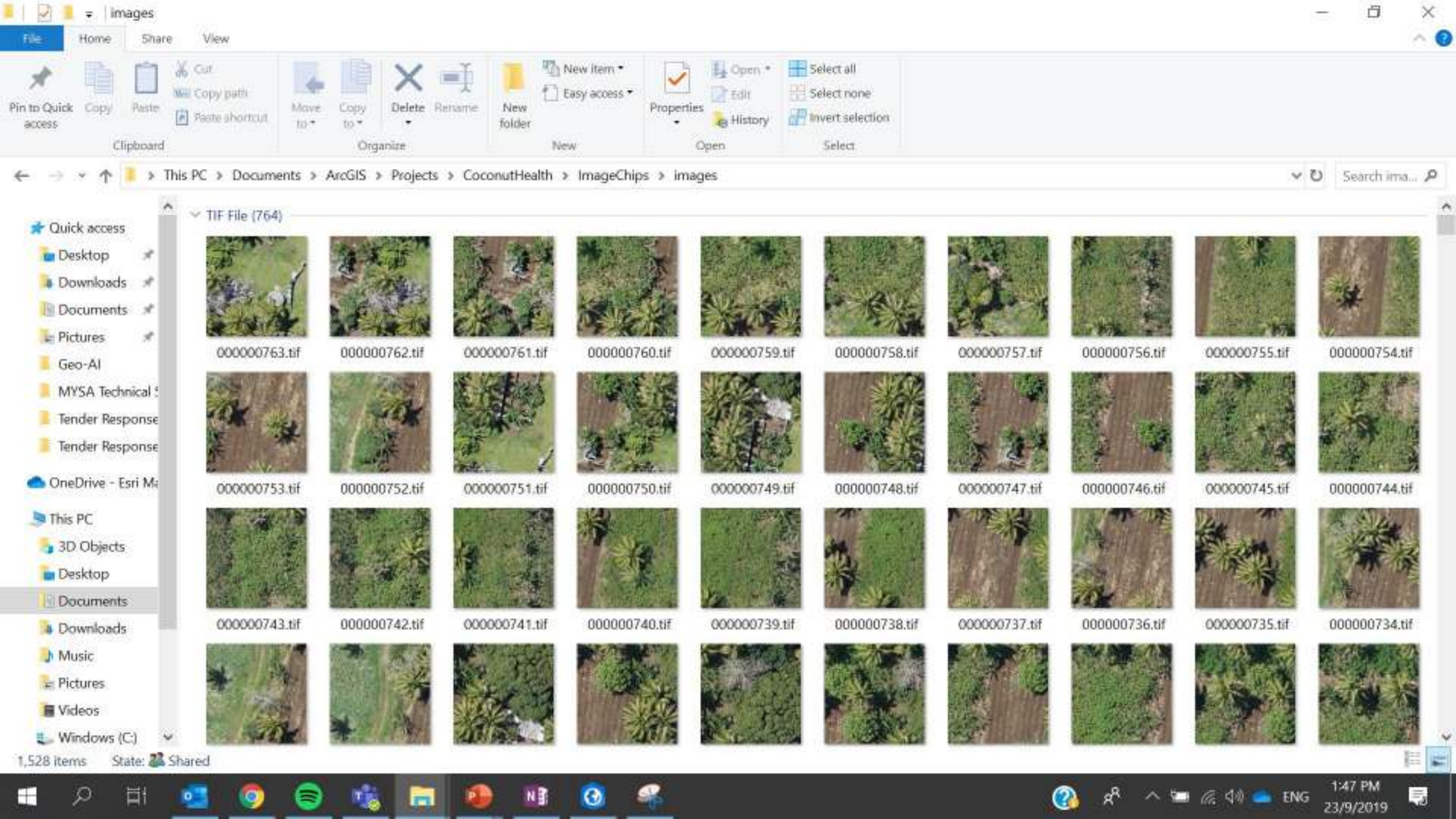
Project Portal Favorites History

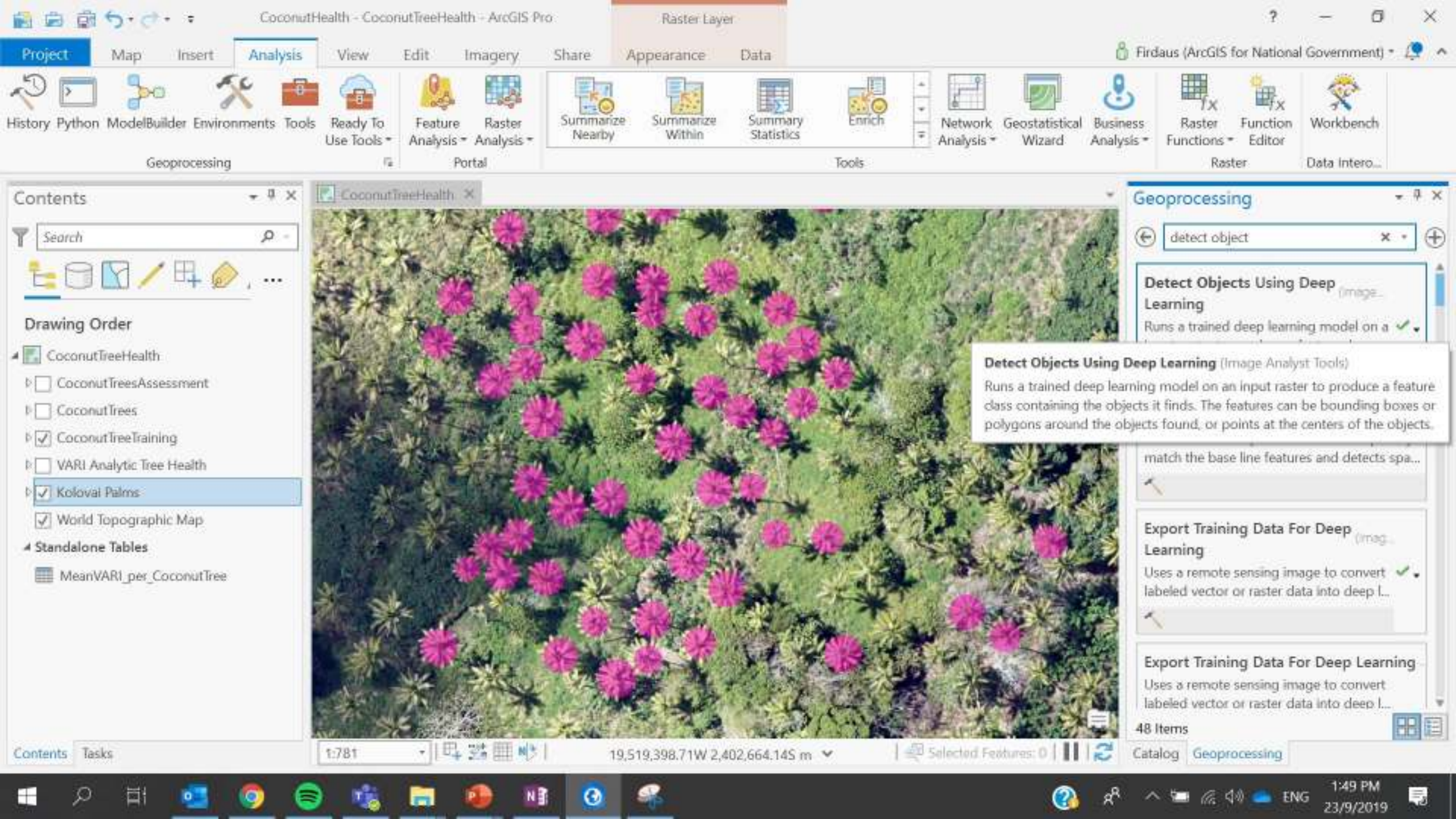
Search

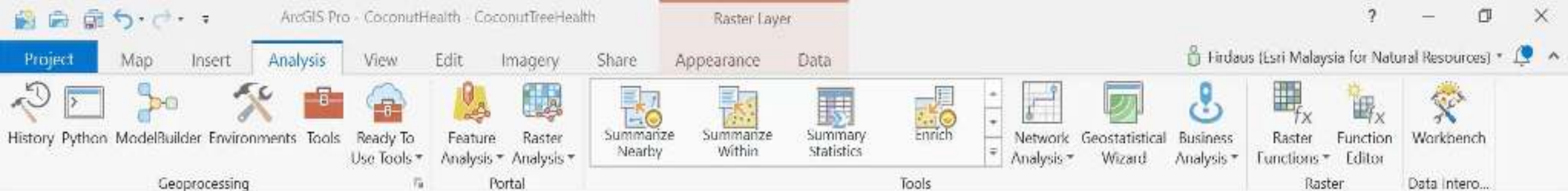
- Maps
- Toolboxes
- Databases
- Styles
- Folders
- Locators











Contents

Search

Drawing Order

- CoconutTreeHealth
 - CoconutTreesAssessment
 - CoconutTrees
 - ☒ CoconutTreeTraining
 - VARI Analytic Tree Health
 - ☒ Kolovai Palms
 - World Topographic Map
- Standalone Tables
 - MeanVARI_per_CoconutTree

Contents Tasks



Geoprocessing

Detect Objects Using Deep Learning

Parameters Environments

Input Raster
Kolovai Palms

Output Detected Objects
CoconutTrees

Model Definition
C:\DeepLearning\Data\TensorFlowCoconutTrees.emd

Arguments

Name	Value
score_threshold	0.6
padding	0
batch_size	1

☒ Non Maximum Suppression

Confidence Score Field
Confidence

Class Value Field

Run

Catalog Modify Features Geoprocessing

CoconutHealth - CoconutTreeHealth - ArcGIS Pro

Project Map Insert Analysis View Edit Imagery Share Appearance Labeling Data

History Python ModelBuilder Environments Tools Ready To Use Tools Feature Analysis Raster Analysis Summarize Nearby Summarize Within Summary Statistics Enrich Network Analysis Geostatistical Wizard Business Analysis Raster Functions Function Editor Workbench

Geoprocessing Portal Tools Raster Data Inter...

Contents


Search

Drawing Order

- CoconutTreeHealth
 - CoconutTreesAssessment
 - ☒ CoconutTrees
 - CoconutTreeTraining
 - VARI Analytic Tree Health
 - ☒ Kolovai Palms
 - ☒ World Topographic Map
- Standalone Tables
 - MeanVARI_per_CoconutTree

Contents Tasks

CoconutTreeHealth



1:1,221 19,519,219.06W 2,402,537.53S m Selected Features: 0

CoconutTrees

Field: Add Delete Calculate Selection: Zoom To Switch Clear Delete Copy

OID	Class	Confidence	Shape	Shape_Length	Shape_Area
1	Tree	1	Polygon	25.646712	40.963306
2	Tree	1	Polygon	26.42116	43.615603

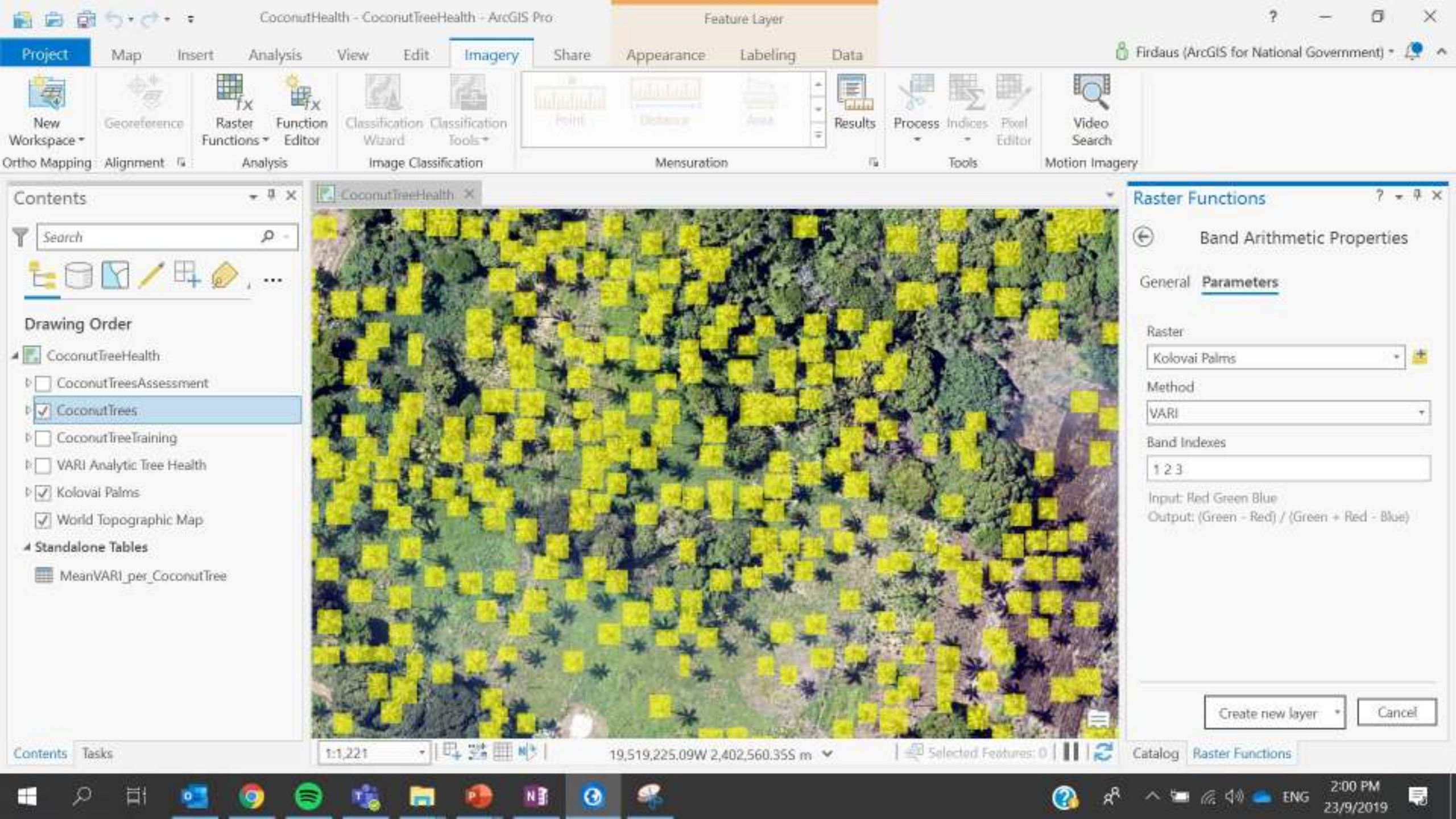
0 of 11,021 selected Filters: 100%

Catalog

Project Portal Favorites History

Search

- Maps
- Toolboxes
- Databases
- Styles
- Folders
- Locators



Project Map Insert Analysis View Edit Imagery Share Appearance Labeling Data

Ortho Mapping Alignment Analysis Image Classification Mensuration Tools Motion Imagery

New Workspace Georeference Raster Functions Function Editor Classification Wizard Classification Tools Results Process Indices Pool Editor Video Search

Contents

Search

Drawing Order

- CoconutTreeHealth
 - CoconutTreesAssessment
 - MEAN
 - Needs Inspection
 - Declining Health
 - Moderate
 - Healthy
 - CoconutTrees
 - CoconutTreeTraining
 - VARI Analytic Tree Health
 - Kolovai Palms
 - World Topographic Map
- Standalone Tables
 - MeanVARI_per_CoconutTree



Raster Functions

math

Project System Custom

Conversion

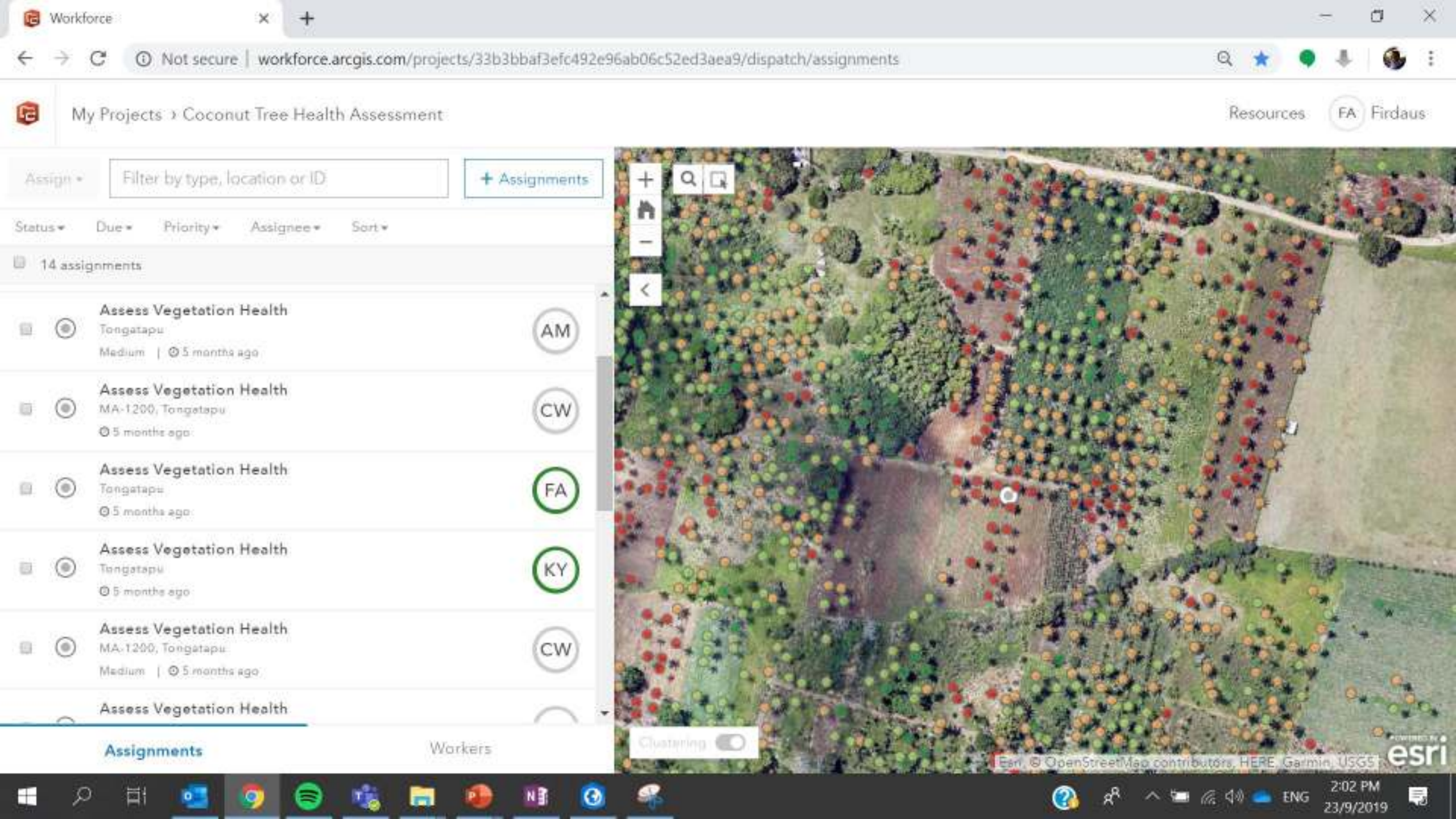
Spectral Conversion

Math

Arithmetic Band Arithmetic Calculator

Math: Logical

Bitwise And Bitwise Left Shift Bitwise Not



Assign Filter by type, location or ID + Assignments

Status Due Priority Assignee Sort

14 assignments

- Assess Vegetation Health
Tongatapu
Medium | 5 months ago
AM
- Assess Vegetation Health
MA-1200, Tongatapu
5 months ago
CW
- Assess Vegetation Health
Tongatapu
5 months ago
FA
- Assess Vegetation Health
Tongatapu
5 months ago
KY
- Assess Vegetation Health
MA-1200, Tongatapu
Medium | 5 months ago
CW
- Assess Vegetation Health

Assignments

Workers



Coconut Tree Health Monitoring



Assignments

- Unassigned
- Assigned
- In Progress
- Completed
- Declined
- Paused
- Canceled

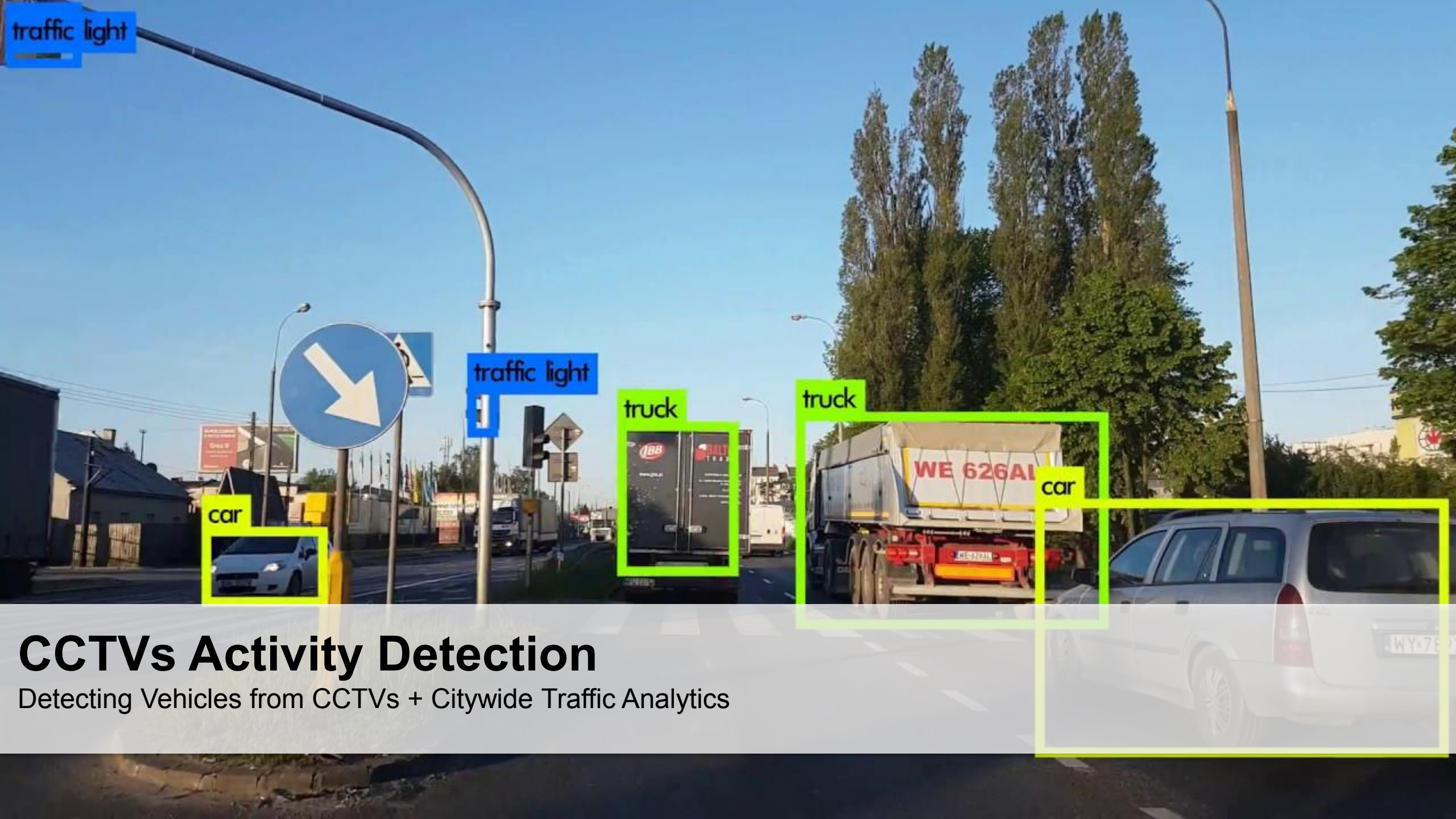
Workers

- Not Working
- On Break
- Working

CoconutTreesInspection

MEAN

- Healthy
- Moderate
- Declining Health
- Needs Inspection



traffic light

traffic light

truck

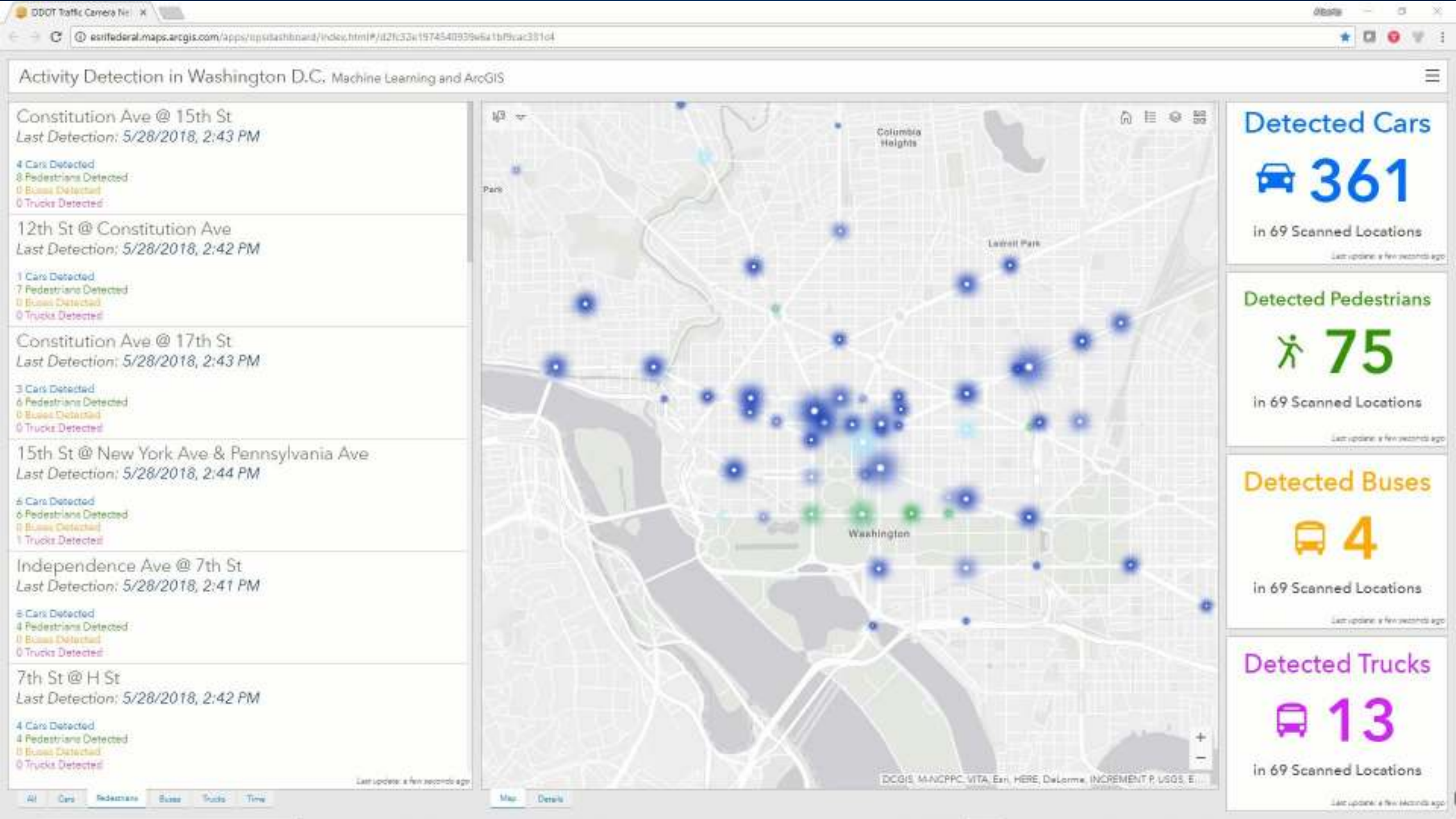
truck

car

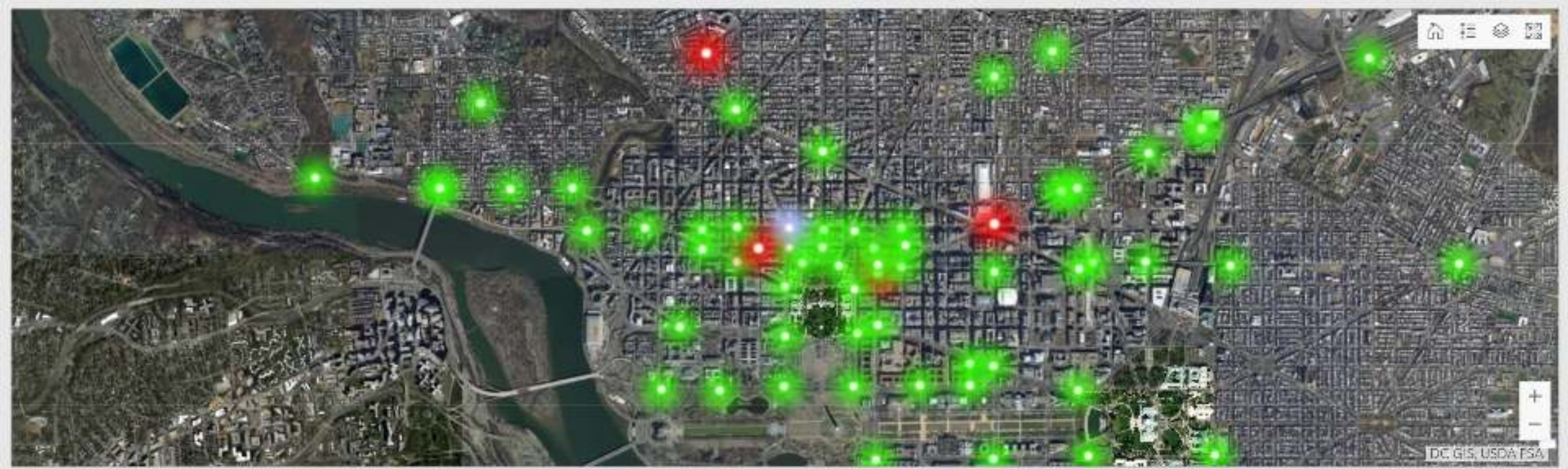
car

CCTVs Activity Detection

Detecting Vehicles from CCTVs + Citywide Traffic Analytics



Monitoring and Abnormal Activity Alerts - Washington D.C. Machine Learning and ArcGIS



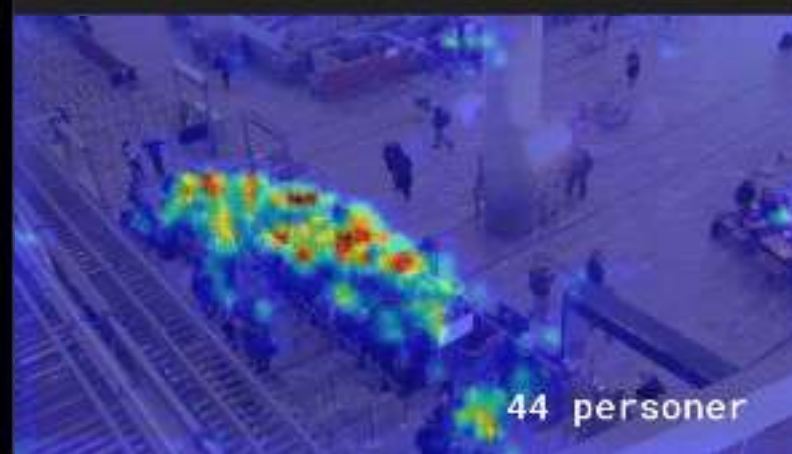
<p>Car Trends Above Normal</p> <p> 7</p> <p>From 65 observed locations</p> <p><small>Last updated: a few seconds ago</small></p>	<p>Ped. Trends Above Normal</p> <p> 10</p> <p>From 65 observed locations</p> <p><small>Last updated: a few seconds ago</small></p>	<p>Bus Trends Above Normal</p> <p> 2</p> <p>From 65 observed locations</p> <p><small>Last updated: a few seconds ago</small></p>	<p>Truck Trends Above Normal</p> <p> 4</p> <p>From 65 observed locations</p> <p><small>Last updated: a few seconds ago</small></p>
--	--	--	--

	Sikkerhetskontroll, S1	28
	Sikkerhetskontroll, S2	24
	Innsjekk, V3	25
	Sikkerhetskontroll, S4	10
	Innsjekk, S5	14
	Gate, D2	40
	Gate, D1	37
	Innsjekk, V8	15
	Innsjekk, S9	45
	Innsjekk, V10	0
	Innsjekk, V11	33
	Innsjekk, V12	10
	Innsjekk, S13	31
	Innsjekk, S14	32

Security check, S1

28

Size oppdatering: noen sekunder siden





Accidents Prediction

Predict Accident Probability per Segment per Hour

What would Cause an Accident?



Temperature
Sun, Mon, Fri..



Wind Speed
Fast, Slow..



Visibility
High/Low



Snow Depth
High/Low



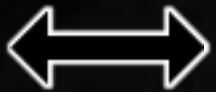
Day of the Week
Sun, Mon, Fri..



Time of the Day
12:45, 23:00



Month
Feb, Dec..



Road Width
20-30 M



Road Alignment
Straight / Curved



**Proximity to
Intersections**



Speed Limit
120 km/h



Sun Direction
East, West



Daily Traffic
AADT



**Proximity to
Billboards**

...

**10s of
Variables**

7 Years of Data
400,000 Accidents
500,000 Segments



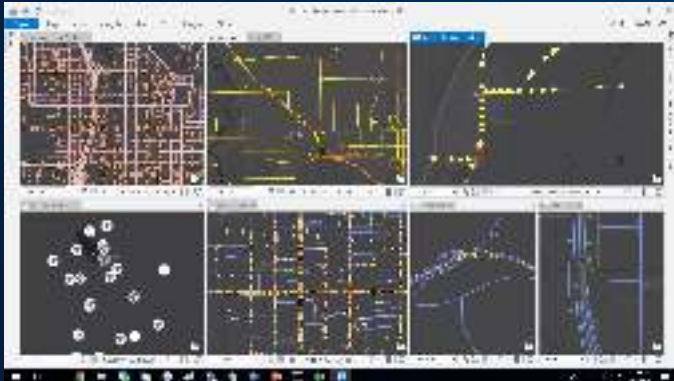
**Impossible
to Manually
Analyze**



**Train a
Machine to
do?**

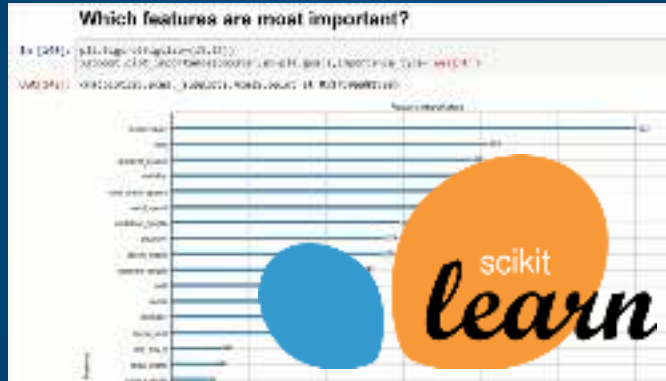
Workflow: Prepare > Machine Learning > Visualization

ArcGIS Pro



**Data Exploration
Prepare Input Features**

Python Scikit-Learn

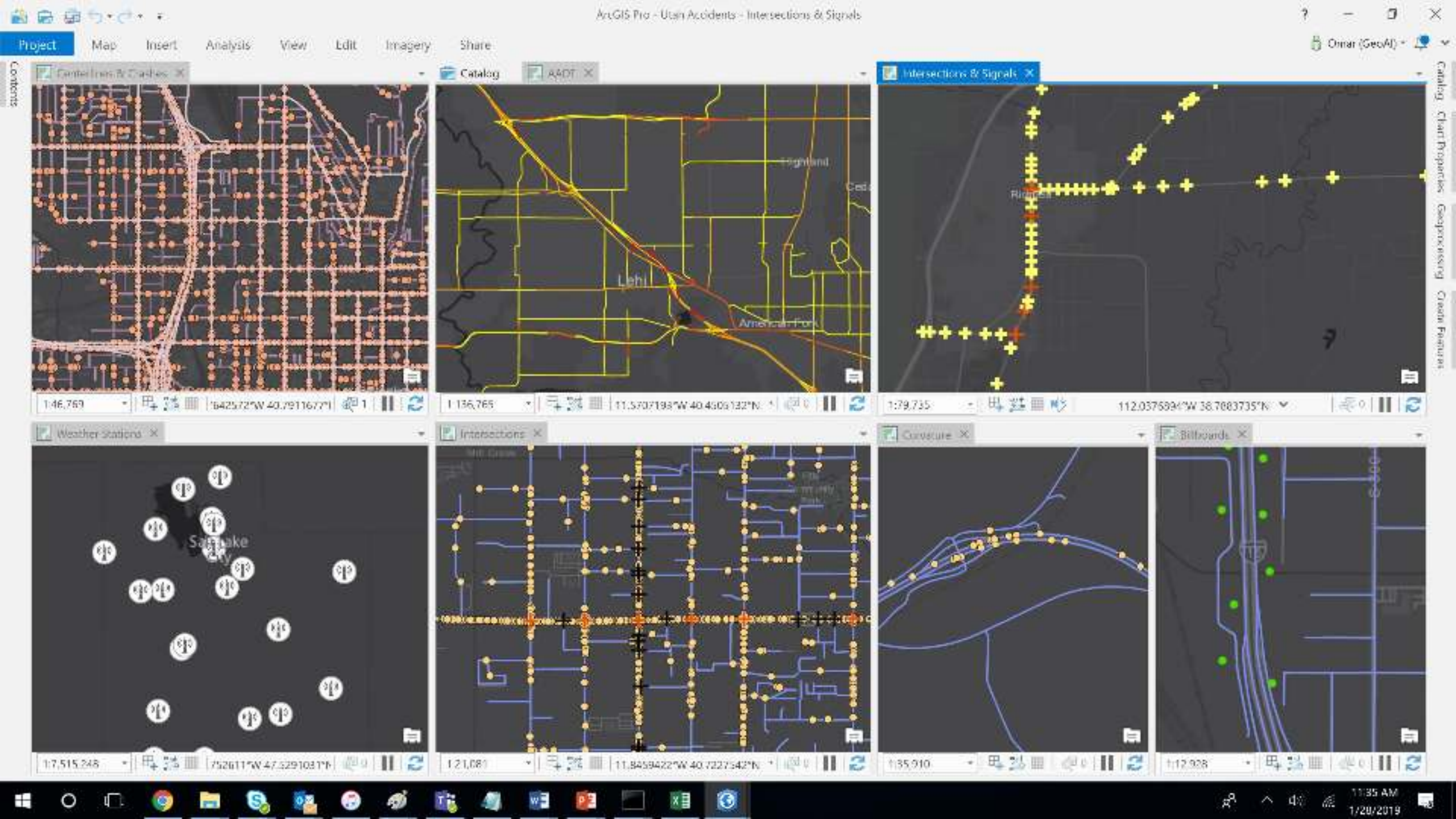


**Training Data
Model Development**

ArcGIS Online



**Visualize Results
Operation Awareness**



778 lines (777 sloc) | 24.4 KB



Raw

Blame

History



```
In [1]: import arcpy
import os
```

Prepare Static Features

In addition to weather, and potential other dynamic data feeds, this notebook computes the static features. These include information about the roads that doesn't change very often. This is mostly things like the shape of the road, the population density around the road, locations of intersections, etc. This notebook heavily uses Arcpy to perform this processing. If you prefer, you can do this exact same analysis in ArcGIS Pro, using this notebook as a guide through the data and geoprocessing tools. You can also visualize these results in ArcGIS Pro by loading the `utah.gdb` into your project and exploring the data

This notebook will take around an hour to run.

****NOTE: ArcGIS Pro Advanced License Required for extensively used 'Near' tool.****

****NOTE: Utah crashes_2010-2017.csv needs to be unzipped to run this notebook. ****

Create GDB

All data is remote, but some will be processed and saved to a file GDB. Create this GDB if it doesn't exist and set this as the workspace

```
In [2]: if not os.path.exists('utah.gdb'):
        arcpy.management.CreateFileGDB('.', 'utah.gdb')

# workspace
arcpy.env.workspace = r'./utah.gdb'
arcpy.env.overwriteOutput = True
```


Road Segment Spatial Features

There are several fields to add to the data to enrich. Some will be calculated off of the geometries, some off of proximity to features in other datasets

```
In [13]: # Now we add some calculated fields:

fields = [
    ['sinuosity', 'Double'],
    ['euclidean_length', 'Double'],
    ['segment_length', 'Double'],
    ['at_intersection', 'Short'],
    ['near_billboard', 'Short'],
    ['road_orient_approx', 'Double'],
    ['proximity_to_signal', 'Double'],
    ['proximity_to_billboard', 'Double'],
    ['proximity_to_nearest_intersection', 'Double'],
    ['proximity_to_major_road', 'Double']
]

_ = arcpy.management.AddFields('centerlines_merged', fields)
```

```
In [14]: # Calc Sinuosity
code_block = \
'''
import math
def getSINUOSITY(shp):
    x0 = shp.firstPoint.x
    y0 = shp.firstPoint.y
    x1 = shp.lastPoint.x
    y1 = shp.lastPoint.y

    euclid = math.sqrt((x0-x1)**2 + (y0-y1)**2)
    length = shp.length
```


1541 lines (1540 sloc) | 377 KB



Raw

Blame

History



```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import pickle
import numpy as np
import xgboost
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV, StratifiedKFold, KFold, StratifiedShuffleSplit
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, roc_auc_score, roc_curve, average_precision_score, precision_recall_curve
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
pd.set_option("display.max_columns", 80)
```

Load Training Set

To review, the training set was created by:

1. In the first notebook, we pulled hourly weather feeds for the last 7 years.
2. In the second notebook, we created a static feature set. These are the features that overall don't change with time.
3. Joined the weather and temporal features such as solar position with the static set and augmented the positive examples with negative examples that are very similar.

Now that the training set has been created, we can train the model, but first we need to transform some of the variables to make it better suited for training.

```
In [2]: # Load the training set
df = pd.read_csv('training_data/utah_training_set.csv')
df = df.dropna(how='any', axis=0)
df.shape
```



```
In [3]: ohe_fields=['one_way','surface_type','street_type','hour','weekday','month']

# One-Hot encode a couple of variables
df_ohe = pd.get_dummies(df,columns=ohe_fields)

# Get the one-hot variable names
ohe_feature_names = pd.get_dummies(df[ohe_fields],columns=ohe_fields).columns.tolist()
df_ohe.head()
```

```
Out[3]:
```

imity_to_signal	raining	road_orient_approx	segment_id	segment_length	sinuosity	snow_depth	snowing	speed_limit	st
.299780	0.0	1.548009	21818	183.940054	1.000000	0.0	0.0	40.0	7%
.214192	0.0	1.728398	32209	471.394576	1.001568	0.0	0.0	65.0	7%
.802277	0.0	3.010128	42863	3543.478498	1.028415	0.0	0.0	65.0	7%
.193195	0.0	0.431349	28849	1957.032150	1.004078	0.0	0.0	65.0	7%
.15764	0.0	2.192179	11320	2136.108683	1.076797	0.0	0.0	65.0	7%

Define Model (Gradient Boosting)

We use XGBoost to build the gradient boosting model with some hyperparameters set. You could optimize these using CV and grid search. These parameters were set to these values part through that process and through some manual fine tuning. They certainly aren't optimal, but perform well for this task.

```
In [8]: feature_sel = range(len(feature_names))
#feature_sel = [-1, -2, -3]
Xs = X[:, feature_sel]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(Xs, y, test_size=0.1#, random_state=2)
fnames = np.array(feature_names)[feature_sel]
```

```
dtrain = xgboost.DMatrix(X_train, label=y_train, feature_names=fnames)
dtest = xgboost.DMatrix(X_test, label=y_test, feature_names=fnames)
```

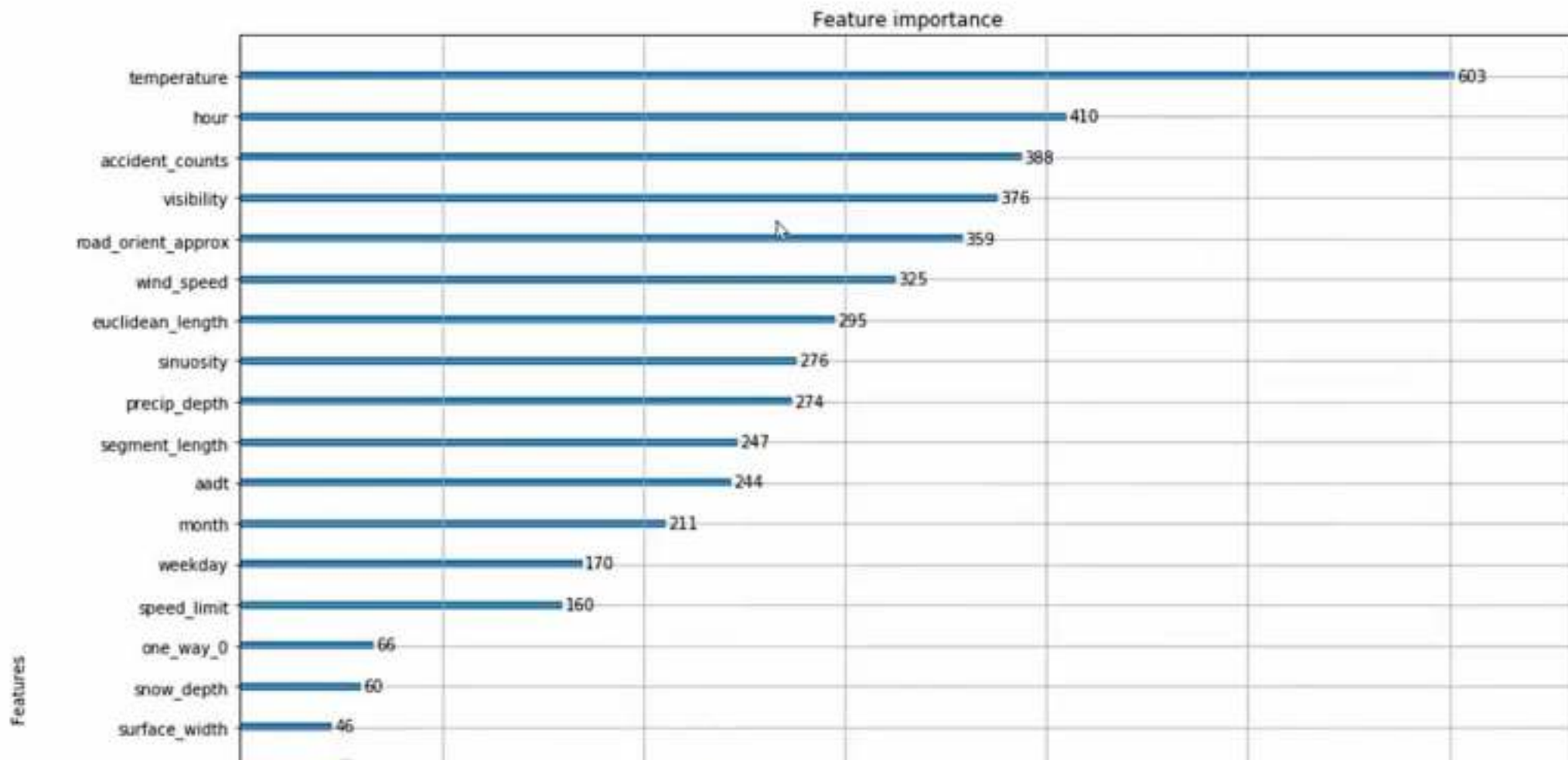
```
params = {
    'max_depth': 6,
    'min_child_weight': 5.0,
    'reg_lambda': 1.0,
    'reg_alpha': 0.0,
    'scale_pos_weight': 1.0,
    'eval_metric': 'auc',
    'objective': 'binary:logistic',
    'eta': 0.5
}
```

```
In [9]: booster = xgboost.train(params, dtrain,
    evals = [(dtest, 'eval')],
    num_boost_round=3000,
    early_stopping_rounds=25
)
```


Which features are most important?

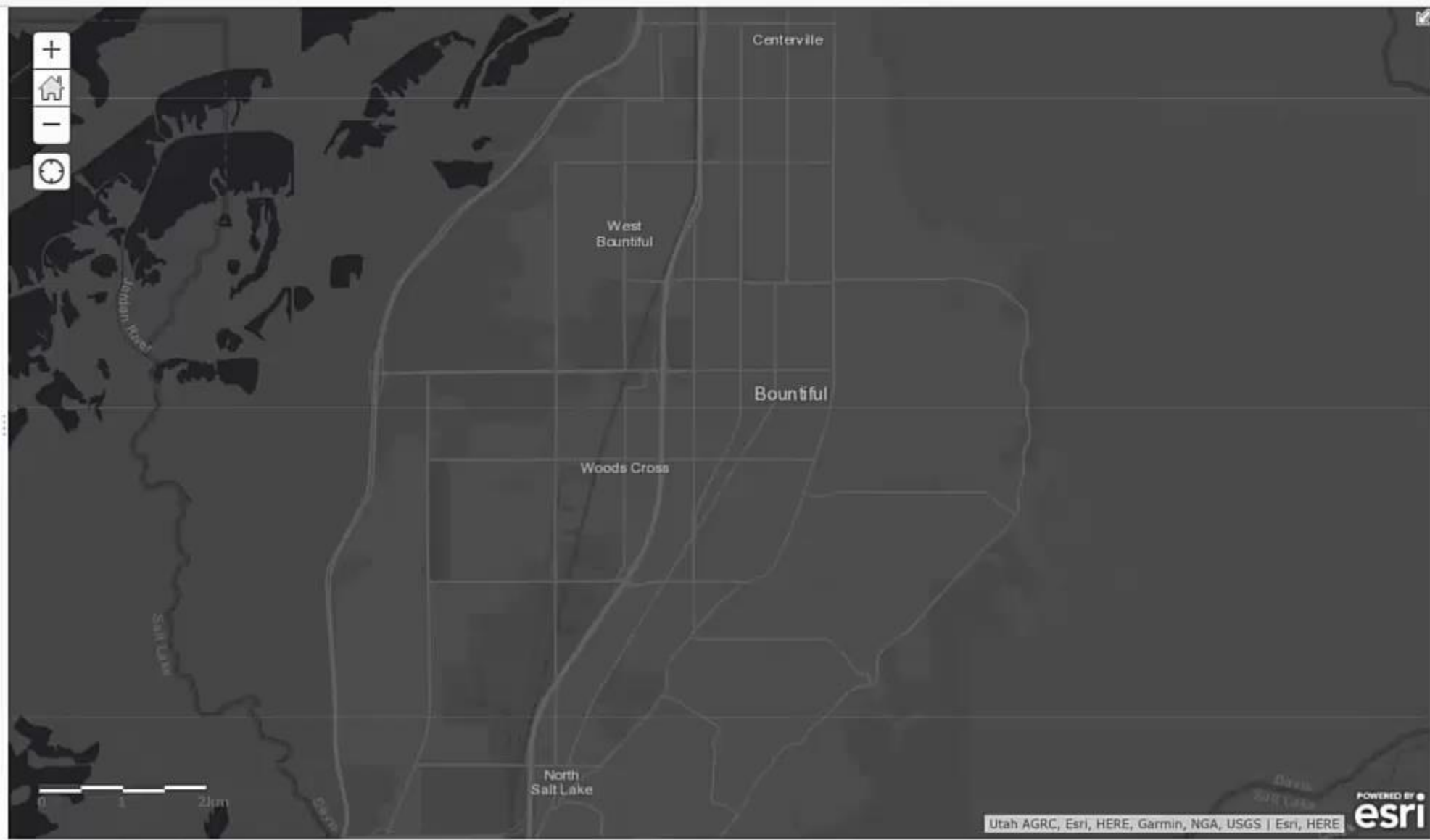
```
In [148]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))  
xgboost.plot_importance(booster,ax=plt.gca(),importance_type='weight')
```

```
Out[148]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1fb9aa81588>
```



Contents

- Accidents - December 3rd, 2013 at 3 PM
- Predictions
- Dark Gray Canvas



Geo-AI can help with

Prediction



Object Detection



Clustering



Land Classification



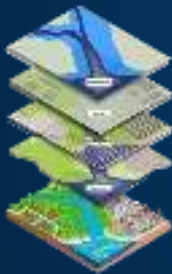
Anomaly Detection



What is the #1 Challenge?

Getting Everyone to SEAMLESSLY work together

Analyst



*Access Imagery, Fix Data, Prepare
Training Data, Formulate Ask

Consume Models for Analysis*

Data Scientist



*Build and Optimize Models

Request Data*

End User



*Information Products

Analysis & Decision
Making*

Questions...

