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E D I T O R

An Interactive Interface to
ILLIAC IV - ARPA Network
Multispectral Image Processing Systems

by

Robert M. Ray III, et al.

June 1975

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An Interactive Interface
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ILLIAC IV - ARPA Network Multispectral Image Processing Systems

by

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Reported research was conducted in collaboration with staff of the Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

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ABSTRACT

This document presents a brief description of EDITOR -- an interactive TENEX interface to ILLIAC IV - ARPA Network multispectral image processing software under development at CAC. While conceived initially as a peripheral TENEX file-management and job-editing system for ILLIAC IV multispectral image batch processing, the scope of EDITOR functions has been widened subsequently to include procedures for direct TENEX statistical analysis of small samples of multispectral imagery in preparation for larger-scale ILLIAC IV analyses. Thus, where only small-scale image interpretations are required, and where portable terminal output is sufficient, EDITOR may be used alone on any ARPA Network TENEX computer as a self-sufficient tape-operating multispectral image analysis system. Complete records of several interactive EDITOR sessions are included to illustrate the use of the system.

CONTENTS

Section	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. System Overview	2
3. Getting Started with EDITOR and TENEX	6
4. Summary of EDITOR Commands	9
CLASSIFY	9
CLIP A WINDOW	9
CLUSTER	9
ENTER STATISTICS FILE EDITOR	10
EXECUTE ANALYSIS ON ILLIAC IV	10
IDENTIFY A WINDOW	10
INDICATE APRIORI PROBABILITIES	11
MODIFY WINDOW HEADER	11
PRINT A WINDOW	11
QUIT EDITOR	12
RETRIEVE WINDOW FROM TAPE	12
5. Planned System Developments	12
6. Acknowledgements	14
References	15
Appendix A -- Example EDITOR Session 1	A-1
Appendix B -- Example EDITOR Session 2	B-1
Appendix C -- Example EDITOR Session 3	C-1

1. Introduction

This document provides an interim description of EDITOR -- ERTS Data Interpreter and TENEX Operations Recorder -- an interactive multi-spectral image interpretation system being developed at the Center for Advanced Computation of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign as part of the pictorial pattern information processing research activities ongoing there.

The EDITOR system represents a component within a more extensive computer software development effort undertaken at CAC to facilitate large-scale ILLIAC IV - ARPA Network analysis of multispectral reconnaissance imagery such as that collected by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) of NASA and USGS/DI.^(1,2) This software effort has been undertaken by CAC, in collaboration with the Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing (LARS) of Purdue University, in support of the ERTS/EROS programs of NASA and USGS/DI, in support of the ILLIAC IV and ARPA Network applications programs of NASA and ARPA/DOD, and in support of U. S. agricultural crop-acreage monitoring objectives of SRS/USDA. Image analysis algorithms initially implemented within these efforts follow closely software previously researched at LARS as multispectral image interpretation techniques.^(3,4)

EDITOR has been conceived as an interactive job-editing and file-management interface to ERTS data analysis systems being implemented for the ILLIAC IV hardware complex at NASA's Ames Research Center (Ames) at Moffett Field, California. Nationally accessible via the ARPA Network, the EDITOR system allows portable, dial-up terminal command of ILLIAC IV image processing facilities at Ames. Multispectral image data management services within EDITOR have been designed to optimize the efficiency of ERTS data file transfers between the computers of the ILLIAC IV complex at Ames (the ILLIAC IV parallel processor, its peripheral TENEX processors, and the UNICON Data Computer) and other computers on the ARPA Network.

Since the present EDITOR system, using tape inputs, has been developed for simulation of data management systems to be implemented using the 10^{12} -bit laser memory of the UNICON Data Computer at Ames, specific data tape formatting is required for all multispectral images to be processed

by EDITOR. Required tape formats are described in CAC Technical Memorandum No. 19.⁽⁵⁾

While conceived initially as a peripheral TENEX file-management and job-editing interface to ILLIAC IV batch image interpretations, the scope of EDITOR functions has been widened subsequently to include procedures for direct TENEX interpretation of small-scale ERTS data samples in preparation for ILLIAC IV batch analyses. Thus, where only small-scale image interpretations are needed and where portable terminal output is sufficient, EDITOR may be used alone as a self-sufficient tape-operating multispectral image analysis system.

Since EDITOR has been developed as an interactive interface to ILLIAC IV image processing facilities, the system should also prove advantageous to a wider community of ARPA Network picture processing researchers. Where image disk files conform to EDITOR data file formats, the system may be used for image file management, editing, and display in conjunction with more general ILLIAC IV image processing activities. Specific file formats assumed by EDITOR are described in CAC Technical Memorandum No. 19.⁽⁵⁾

The EDITOR system described in this report may be executed on any ARPA Network TENEX system having 7-track or 9-track magnetic tape drives. Currently, a copy of the EDITOR system is maintained by CAC at Bolt, Beranek and Newman (BBN) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in directory <RAY>. The BBN EDITOR can be made available to any user having access to the ARPA Network. The file <RAY>TAPES.SHARED is maintained there by CAC describing all tape imagery available at BBN for experimental system usage.

2. System Overview

The actual use of EDITOR is best described by way of examples. For this reason, complete records of example EDITOR sessions illustrating presently available features of the system have been included within this document. The following verbal description of EDITOR simply sketches major system functions. (More detailed descriptions of all presently available system procedures are given in Section 4.) A familiarity with basic multispectral image interpretation procedures is assumed.

EDITOR is implemented in modular format with each system module addressed by a single command. For each command, only that number of characters sufficient to distinguish the command from all others need be typed by the user.

The RETRIEVE command is used to create TENEX disk files containing multispectral image data from single rectangular areas of an ERTS image, or from sets of rectangular areas within an image. Use of RETRIEVE assumes that, prior to entering EDITOR, the user has requested the TENEX operator to mount a specific image tape. Analysis areas to be retrieved from tape may then be specified within EDITOR by the user in terms of image line and column coordinates and line and column sampling increments.

If, on the other hand, the user has an image file already resident on the TENEX disk and wishes to use only some portion of it for analysis, he may use the CLIP A WINDOW command. This command allows the user to construct new windows by specifying new image line and column coordinates for the subwindows desired. Additional image sampling (by additional line and column sampling increments) is also possible within CLIP.

Once image analysis areas have been selected and stored on the TENEX disk, the PRINT command within EDITOR allows a user to view the image disk files created to verify that the desired data windows have indeed been retrieved. Gray-scale displays of any of the individual spectral bands of data within an image file may be achieved by overprinting characters on the the user's terminal. A data histogramming routine is available for displaying the proportional distribution of pixel intensities within any spectral band of an image file. This feature of the system can be used for terminal display enhancement purposes. With reference to image data histograms, a user can select manually a particular range of image point intensities to be assigned to each gray-scale shade available within the character-overprinting terminal display facility.

Once a user has verified that the desired imagery has been selected, several options are available for data analysis.

The CLUSTER command within EDITOR evokes a multivariate cluster analysis of all multispectral image data points within a particular file to determine a logical partitioning or grouping of all data points into a user-specified small number of spectral clusters.^(6,7) The cluster analysis procedure may be regarded as an unsupervised image interpretation procedure categorizing a set of image points into most-separable spectral classes. Also, following any cluster analysis procedure, a set of summary statistics characterizing the multivariate distributions of data within all clusters (i.e. mean vectors and variance-covariance matrices) is computed and, at the request of the user, displayed on the terminal device.

The CLASSIFY command within EDITOR allows statistical classification of all data points within a specified disk file into a particular set of spectrally-distinct categories determined by a previous cluster analysis.

This methodology of classification assumes that "ground-truth" samples will always be cluster-analyzed prior to class signature computation in order to verify the existence of spectral homogeneity within nominal terrain classes and spectral separability between classes. Where spectral properties of ground-truth samples are not homogeneous within nominal classes (i.e. multivariate distributions are non-spherical), the multiple spectral classes determined by cluster analysis for such terrain classes may be used for analysis purposes as spectrally-distinct, but nominally-synonymous, classes to be re-grouped following classification into single nominal terrain classes.

In accordance with the LARS multispectral image interpretation methodology, the statistical classification algorithm evoked by the command CLASSIFY employs the Gaussian maximum-likelihood decision rule.^(3,6,8) For each data point of a file of data points to be classified, discriminant functions for all classes are computed and the point is assigned to that class for which the discriminant is largest. The parameters of the discriminant function for each class are the estimates of the means, variances and covariances of the spectral properties of all data points belonging to that class. These are the spectral class statistics computed and saved by EDITOR immediately following any cluster analysis for the set of spectral classes determined by that particular CLUSTER procedure.

The ENTER STATISTICS FILE EDITOR command provides a set of file-management procedures convenient for interactive display and editing of the spectral class statistics accumulated from previous cluster analyses. Within this mode, class signatures of different statistics files may be re-combined in any manner to produce new composite sets of signatures to be used for classification. Also within this mode, measures of spectral separability or distinctness may be computed and displayed for all pairs of signatures within any statistics file. A procedure is also implemented (again following LARS methods) for "pooling" the statistics of several different signatures into a single new composite signature.

The EXECUTE ANALYSIS ON ILLIAC IV command instructs EDITOR to use the ILLIAC IV at Ames for a particular cluster analysis or classification task specified by a user. Given this command, EDITOR immediately requires the user's I⁴-TENEX user code and password. If such a code can be supplied, EDITOR will automatically set up the task for ILLIAC IV processing, transmit the job via the ARPA Network to Ames, and enter the job into the ILLIAC IV batch stream. Procedures are also provided within this mode for inquiring on the status of ILLIAC IV jobs and for convenient retrieval by EDITOR of cluster analysis and classification output files resulting from previous ILLIAC IV executions. Specific ILLIAC IV multi-spectral image cluster analysis and classification procedures accessible to EDITOR users have been documented elsewhere. (9, 10, 11, 12)

In addition to the procedures for displaying raw multispectral imagery, the PRINT command within EDITOR also provides procedures for displaying the interpreted imagery that results from either cluster analysis or classification operations. Interpreted image data files may be output as terminal printer maps where the symbols 1 - 9 and A - Z are used to represent terrain classes. Display of only selected subsets of classes is permitted. Following again the LARS methodology, provisions are included for reliability thresholding of classification results within PRINT mode. Where a particular confidence level is specified by the user, EDITOR displays only those image data points whose classification reliability meets the specified level. Also, procedures are included within PRINT mode to

allow re-grouping of spectral classes into composite nominal classes, and to allow manual re-assignment of printer symbols among these nominal classes for more meaningful display of interpretations.

3. Getting Started with EDITOR and TENEX

In this section a brief description of how to run EDITOR under TENEX will be presented. TENEX is a time-sharing system running on a modified DEC SYSTEM-10 as developed by Bolt, Beranek and Newman (BBN).⁽¹³⁾ When connecting to a TENEX system, the user should establish a character-at-a-time, full-duplex connection. Commands to TENEX may be abbreviated and if followed by ESC (ESCAPE or ALT MODE on some terminals) the remainder of the command will be typed out followed by a prompt for any parameters required. All commands should be terminated by a carriage return.

To begin an EDITOR session, one must first LOGIN. The sequence is LOG <user code> <password> <account number> followed by a carriage return. (The password will not be echoed to preserve security.) If a space is substituted for <account number>, that account number associated with the user code given will be assumed by default.

To get an ERTS image tape mounted, a request must be made to the operator who should be logged in as OPERATOR. To do this, the LINK command is used. The LINK command links two terminals together so that whatever is typed on either may be viewed on both. The syntax of the command is LINK OPERATOR. To communicate with the operator, a message should then be typed. Each line of this message must begin with a semicolon (";") to indicate to TENEX that the line is not a command. The request should be to mount a specific tape, without write ring (to insure that the data on the tape cannot be accidentally over-written), on a 9-track or 7-track drive. Once the operator has mounted the tape, he will inform the user of the drive. The tape drives are MTA ϕ :, MTAL:, etc. The drive used should be remembered, since it will be needed later in using EDITOR to read the tape. When discussion with the operator has been completed, the BREAK command should be used to break the link.

In order to secure use of the tape, two more TENEX commands must be used. The ASSIGN <tape drive> (e.g. ASSIGN MTAØ:) command assigns the tape drive to the user's job, preventing other users from accessing it. The MOUNT <tape drive> (e.g. MOUNT MTAØ:) positions the tape for reading.

To evoke EDITOR, the user simply types <RAY> EDITOR followed by one or two carriage returns. The two-carriage-returns form provides a shorter introductory herald and is recommended for regular users. The user is then at the top command level of EDITOR and may enter commands as detailed in the following section. A list of legitimate commands is available by entering question mark (" ") followed by a carriage return (CR). At the top level, any command may be abbreviated -- as short as required to distinguish it from all other commands -- and followed by a carriage return or ESC. If followed by ESC, the remainder of the abbreviated command will be completed by EDITOR. In certain of the analysis modules within EDITOR, a somewhat different command structure is used in which the user is prompted for short inputs by a series of questions. To return to the top level of EDITOR from any lower-level module, an exclamation point ("!" and CR) is used instead of a command. (One is at the top level of EDITOR when one is prompted by a single exclamation point.)

Most of the EDITOR modules require TENEX disk files for input and/or output of data. The simplest form of a file designator is FILENAME.EXTENSION where FILENAME and EXTENSION are identifiers and the period is part of the file designator. Note that the period (".") is always required between FILENAME and EXTENSION.

In entering commands through a terminal, errors will occasionally be made. To delete a single character, CONTROL-A is used and to delete an entire line, CONTROL-X is used. Similar conventions are also available at the level of TENEX commands. For example, TENEX provides CONTROL-C for terminating any program and returning to TENEX EXEC. (In some cases, two CONTROL-C characters must be entered.) It should be noted that, wherever

one might be in EDITOR, the CONTROL-C completely exits EDITOR. However, this is the only way to terminate a long program, such as a large cluster or classify, which was somehow initiated erroneously.

Finally, when the EDITOR session is complete, EDITOR is exited using the QUIT EDITOR command. If a tape was used, the user should relinquish control of the tape drive. First the DEASSIGN <tape drive> (e.g., DEASSIGN MTAØ:) command is used to release exclusive control of the tape drive. Next the UNLOAD <tape drive> (e.g., UNLOAD MTAØ:) command is used to rewind the tape and position it for dismounting, hence signaling the operator that he may remove the tape and put it away. Thus, it is not necessary to LINK to the operator again at the end of an EDITOR session.

Before logging out, the user should check to see if there are any files on TENEX disk that will be no longer needed. A listing of all files in the user's directory may be obtained via the TENEX command DIRECTORY. It is prudent to delete files since all disk space used costs money, and since once a directory is filled to its allocation (the DSKSTAT command will indicate the space remaining) no new files may be created.

To delete files, the command DELETE <file name> is used. Where it is desirable to delete all files of a common FILENAME (or prefix within the FILENAME.EXTENSION convention), this may be done conveniently by using the DELETE FILENAME.* form of the DELETE command. This option for TENEX file deletion should be noted by EDITOR users since, if care is given to naming files within EDITOR sessions, file directory maintenance can be greatly simplified. In any case, if obsolete TENEX files are being deleted in order to regain disk space needed for immediate use, the TENEX EXPUNGE command should be issued by the user following all DELETES.

When the TENEX session is complete, the LOGOUT command is used to exit the system before closing the connection. At this point, the TENEX system will report to the user the total amount of processing (CPU) time and terminal-connect time used during the complete session. Note here that time is also money.

4. Summary of EDITOR Commands

In this section, a brief description of the various EDITOR commands and the modules they evoke will be given. The use of most of these commands is illustrated in the example EDITOR sessions given in the Appendix. Several commands have already been described partially in Section 2. above. The commands are discussed here in alphabetical order to assist subsequent referencing.

4.1 CLASSIFY

The CLASSIFY command is used to perform statistical classification of an image data file using a TENEX routine. The number of channels will be requested. At present, only 4- or 8-channel data may be handled so "4" or "8" should be entered. The user will be prompted for other required inputs. For large-scale classifications, the ILLIAC IV may be used via the EXECUTE ANALYSIS ON ILLIAC IV command described below.

4.2 CLIP A WINDOW

The CLIP A WINDOW command is used to create subwindows of windows in an image file already on TENEX disk. A question mark (" ") upon entering CLIP lists the commands. CLIP may be used for editing 4- or 8-channel raw or categorized data files. The subwindows to be created may be specified in terms of new lines and columns (contained within the input window) and/or additional image sampling. Commands within the CLIP A WINDOW module allow selection of the image window to be edited, and the new coordinates and sampling increments to be used in creating the new subwindows. After all window editing parameters have been specified, a command is available to write the output file and return to the top level of EDITOR.

4.3 CLUSTER

The CLUSTER command is used to perform cluster analysis on image data using TENEX processing. The number of channels will be requested. At present, only 4- or 8-channel data may be handled so

"4" or "8" must be entered. The user will be prompted for other required inputs. For large cluster analyses, the ILLIAC IV may be used via the EXECUTE ANALYSIS ON ILLIAC IV command (again, described below).

4.4 ENTER STATISTICS FILE EDITOR

The ENTER STATISTICS FILE EDITOR command enters the statistics editor module. Subcommands are of the form one letter followed by a carriage return. A list of commands may be displayed by typing question mark ("?") followed by carriage return. Within this module, the summary statistics for sets of spectral categories generated by cluster analyses may be displayed. Also, the statistics of individual categories of various files may be grouped in new combinations to form new statistics files. In addition, the statistics of several categories may be pooled together to create a composite spectral "signature". Finally, where a classification is to be done using the ILLIAC IV, the variance-covariance matrices of the appropriate statistics file may be inverted.

4.5 EXECUTE ANALYSIS ON ILLIAC IV

The EXECUTE ANALYSIS ON ILLIAC IV command enables automatic submission and retrieval of ILLIAC IV batch jobs from a remote TENEX site. The ARPA Network is used to submit the jobs and retrieve the results from the ILLIAC IV at NASA-Ames. To use the ILLIAC IV, the user must have a valid user code and password at I4-TENEX (the TENEX front-end subsystem of the ILLIAC IV complex). EDITOR will ask for these before allowing any commands to be entered. At present, both cluster analysis and statistical classification procedures may be performed on the ILLIAC IV remotely through EDITOR.

4.6 IDENTIFY A WINDOW

The IDENTIFY A WINDOW command displays information extracted from the header of an image file. This information includes the image file type, the line and column coordinates of all windows in the file,

the line and column sampling increments used in creating all windows in the file, the number of channels of the image data, the cluster analysis parameters (DELTA or separability threshold and the NUMBER OF CLUSTERS), and certain descriptive information supplied by NASA for the ERTS image from which the data have been extracted.

4.7 INDICATE APRIORI PROBABILITIES

The INDICATE APRIORI PROBABILITIES command allows creation of a file of a priori probabilities of various categories for classification.

4.8 MODIFY WINDOW HEADER

The MODIFY WINDOW HEADER command allows insertion of necessary parameters (NUMBER OF CLUSTERS and DELTA or separability threshold) to be used for a particular cluster analysis. Also here the alpha-numeric information recorded in the header of an image file may be modified. Once all desired changes are made, the CLOSE FILE command should be issued to return to the top level of EDITOR.

4.9 PRINT A WINDOW

The PRINT A WINDOW command allows display of image windows. The display may be directed either to the user's terminal or to a back-up disk file for later printing using a conventional line printer. Raw data windows are displayed with an overprinting routine allowing up to eleven (11) levels of gray-scale. A histogram of the distribution of spectral intensities for any spectral channel may also be displayed. For categorized windows, the character assigned to each class may be selected manually as any printing character to achieve more meaningful displays. This feature facilitates the re-grouping of spectral classes by nominal categories for tabulation and display purposes.

NOTE: When PRINT A WINDOW output is directed to a terminal, the line width used for displays of windows is the line width assigned to that terminal by TENEX. The default value is 72 characters, but this may be changed by the TENEX WIDTH <number> command, where <number> is the width desired. Since WIDTH is a TENEX command it must be performed before entering EDITOR.

4.10 QUIT EDITOR

The QUIT EDITOR command provides for a proper exit from the top EDITOR command level back to TENEX EXEC. The QUIT command should always be used whenever possible (instead of CONTROL-C) to exit EDITOR.

4.11 RETRIEVE WINDOW FROM TAPE

The RETRIEVE WINDOW FROM TAPE command is used to copy windows from a specific tape (that has already been mounted) into a disk file. Where desired, line and column sampling increments should be supplied via the SAMPLE command. Then the coordinates of the windows to be retrieved are entered using the INSERT COORDINATES command. Additional facilities are available to allow the user to delete window coordinates entered in error.

Prior to any EDITOR analysis of a specific ERTS image, specific geographic areas of interest are known to the user, typically, only in terms of latitude and longitude boundaries. On the other hand, all image windows to be retrieved from tape by EDITOR must be specified in terms of image line and column coordinates. Therefore as a convenience to the user, there is included within the RETRIEVE module a subprocedure for transformation of window corners specified in terms of latitude and longitude coordinates into "nearest-approximation" image pixels identified by image line and column numbers. (The inverse transformation is also possible; that is, for image pixels identified by line and column coordinates, approximate latitude and longitude coordinates may be computed.)

5. Planned System Developments

The EDITOR system outlined and illustrated within this document is (hopefully) in its preliminary stages of development. While current subsystems within EDITOR now provide capabilities for interactive ARPA Network-TENEX analysis of multispectral imagery and make conveniently accessible the processing capabilities of the ILLIAC IV for specific image interpretation functions, we view the existing system primarily as a software base to which more extensive image processing subsystems can be conveniently added in the future. All additional ILLIAC IV image processing

software developed at CAC will be implemented in such a manner that it can be made accessible to others via EDITOR.

Currently, efforts are underway to add to existing EDITOR sub-systems interactive TENEX software to support on-line data-tablet digitizers as graphical input devices for delineation of ground-truth samples and analysis areas outlined on photographic images and maps. Procedures are also being added to allow digitization of geographic control points matched between maps and images facilitating accurate geographical registration between maps and images and between multiple images of the same geographic region taken at different points in time. These features are being developed in parallel with other ILLIAC IV - ARPA Network software systems now being completed at CAC for cost-effective geometric correction, precision-geographic registration, and multitemporal overlay of ERTS imagery. (14,15)

The utility of the EDITOR system for operational ILLIAC IV multispectral image processing applications will be greatly enhanced as the UNICON Data Computer at Ames becomes more fully operational. Alternative strategies are now being investigated for use of the 10^{12} -bit laser memory of the UNICON as the primary archival medium for storage of multispectral imagery to be processed on the ILLIAC IV. These systems will be implemented in such a manner that the EDITOR system might serve as an interactive interface to both TENEX and UNICON data management systems and ILLIAC IV interpretation procedures.

While ILLIAC IV image processing and UNICON data management systems being developed should make practical analysis of large quantities of multispectral reconnaissance imagery, the proportion of this imagery that may be displayed remotely via the ARPA Network will continue to be limited by Network data transmission rates. Further development of the EDITOR system must therefore continue to assume that only small samples of raw and interpreted reconnaissance imagery will be transmitted to and from remote users via the Network. Thus image file reformatting procedures may be added to EDITOR so that larger quantities of imagery to be distributed to users may be copied from the UNICON to magnetic tape, or output graphically for distribution using image display hardware such as

the DICOMED film recorder at Ames. EDITOR subsystems, however, would allow a user to sample interactively ILLIAC IV outputs prior to requests for mail transmittal of large-volume processed image files.

6. Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the invaluable support granted them by personnel of LARS throughout the implementation of the EDITOR system. Special acknowledgements are due Dr. Philip H. Swain of LARS who influenced the design of EDITOR and who was instrumental in insuring proper implementation of specific LARSYS subroutines as TENEX and ILLIAC IV software.

We wish to thank also Dr. Robert Slye of NASA/Ames and Mr. Leonard Gaydos of USGS/Menlo Park for assistance given us to date, not only through their capacities as research monitors, but also through their roles as "test-pilot" users of the systems implemented.

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APPENDIX A

Example EDITOR Session 1.

In this first example EDITOR session, the user (Ozga) LOGINS to BBN and requests the operator to mount a specific 9-track tape labeled "KANSAS1". This tape contains ERTS multispectral imagery acquired over an agricultural region of Kansas. EDITOR is used to retrieve from the tape a small image analysis area (32 lines by 32 columns) containing a number of circular irrigation fields. Following terminal displays of spectral bands two (2) and four (4) of this analysis window, the window is cluster analyzed and summary statistics for the seven (7) resulting spectral clusters are listed. Finally, alphabetic symbols are manually assigned to all spectral clusters and a "map" of the area is printed.

NOTE: Throughout all of the example EDITOR sessions that follow, all user inputs (commands, answers, file names, etc.) are underlined. It should be understood that each user-supplied input has been terminated either with a carriage return (CR) or with an escape (ESC). Where only part of an EDITOR command is underlined, it should be understood that the user has employed the command abbreviation and ESC option as described in Section 3. above.

GROUP	MEANS				VARIANCES			
1	33.73	33.09	36.41	17.14	6.32	17.66	8.61	2.44
2	40.32	44.35	45.25	20.68	6.18	11.15	12.55	3.28
3	30.40	24.80	49.31	27.17	3.41	6.60	8.60	4.87
4	26.96	18.72	54.27	33.07	2.05	3.32	7.70	4.29
5	35.37	35.51	47.02	23.18	3.84	8.13	13.62	7.28
6	29.27	18.14	66.94	41.09	2.00	2.47	9.11	4.51
7	31.07	24.28	60.45	34.34	6.50	12.86	8.63	7.27

CREATE A CATEGORIZED WINDOW FILE?(Y OR N) Y

CATEGORIZED WINDOW FILE=EXAMPLE1.CAT

CREATE A STATISTICS FILE?(Y OR N) Y

OUTPUT STATISTICS FILE=EXAMPLE1.STAT

PRINT A WINDOW
OUTPUT DEVICE?(FOR LIST) L

INPUT WINDOW FILE=EXAMPLE1.CAT

FILE TYPE= 2, CATEGORIES ASKED= 8, CATEGORIES OUTPUT= 7
DELTA= 0.50, LONG POWS= 8, NUMBER OF WINDOWS= 1
CHANNELS=4, ROW COL SAMPLING= 1 1

WINDOW#:
NORTH WEST SOUTH EAST NUMBER OF POINTS
1 2121 2500 2152 2531 1024

WANT TO GROUP CATEGORIES?(Y OR N) Y
ENTER EACH GROUPING AS '0'-1', '0' IS THE OUTPUT GROUP,
AND MAY BE ANY PRINTING CHARACTER.

1 IS A STRING OF INPUT CATEGORIES FROM 1 THRU
7 (=10) TO BE MAPPED TO '0'-'1'. MUST NOT CONTAIN ANY
SPACE, A SPACE AND A COMMENT MAY FOLLOW '1'. END WITH
ONLY CR/F AT END OF A LINE.

A=12
B=3
C=47
D=5
E=6

MAPPING USED:ABBCDEC

OK?(Y OR N) Y
WANT COUNT OF GROUPS?(Y OR N) Y

22222222222222222222222222222222222222
555555555555555555555555555555555555
0000000000111111111122222222222233
01234567890123456789012345678901

2121 AAAAAADAAAAADIIIDAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2122 AAAADIIIDIIIDAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2123 AAAADIIIDAAAAAAAAAAAAADIAAAAAAAAA
2124 AAAAAADAAAAADICCCCECAAAAAAAAA
2125 AAAAAADAAADICCEEEEEEECCDAAAAAAAA
2126 AAAADIAAAADIEEEEEEECCCCCBAAAAAA
2127 AAADIAAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBAAAAA
2128 CBIDIAAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBDAADBC
2129 CCAAAAAAAAAIECCCCCCCCCCCCBDBCCC
2130 CDAAAAAAAAAICCCCCCCCCCCCCBDBCCC
2131 CCBAAADIBCCBCCCCCCCCCCCCBCCCC
2132 CCBAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBDBDBBCCC
2133 CCBAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBDBBCCCCBCCC
2134 CCBAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBCCCCCCCCBCCC
2135 CCBAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBCCCCCEEECBCCC
2136 CCBAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBCCCCCEEECDIBC
2137 CCCCCAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBCCCCCEEECDAA
2138 CCCCCAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBCCCCCEEBDB
2139 BCCCCAAADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBDBDCCBCCC
2140 CCECCAAADICCEBCCCCBAAAAAAADCCCC
2141 CCECCADICCCCCCCCCCCCCBDAAAAAAAAAADBC
2142 BDDDCCEEEEEEECCDAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2143 BDDDEEEEEEEEEECDAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2144 CBDDCEEEEEEEEEECDAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2145 CBCEEEEEEEEEEEEEECDAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2146 CCEEEEEEEEEEEEEECDAAAAAAAAAAAAAAD
2147 CCEEEEEEEEEEEEEECDAAAAAAAAAAAAAAD
2148 CCCCCEEEEEEEEEEEEECDAAAAAAAAAADCC
2149 BCCCCCEEEEEEEEEEECCCBDAAAAAADAA
2150 BDBCCCEEEEEEEEEEECCBDDIAAAAAAD
2151 CCCCCADCEEEECBBAAAAAADDDDBBB
2152 EEEEEBDDIAAAAAAAAAAEBBBBBBBBBB

1024 TOTAL VALID POINTS.

GROUP	COUNT	PERCENT
A	337	32.91
B	114	11.13
C	333	32.52
D	102	9.96
E	138	13.48

CONTINUE WITH THIS FILE?(Y OR N) N
ANOTHER FILE?(Y OR N) N
?QUIT EDITOR
TAPE REWINDING, PLEASE WAIT

APPENDIX B

Example EDITOR Session 2.

This second example EDITOR session continues with image tape KANSAS1 still mounted on tape drive MTA ϕ :. A larger agricultural window is retrieved and displayed. Using the CLIP A WINDOW module within EDITOR, a one-quarter (1/4) sample of the larger analysis area is taken to create a new sub-window file. This smaller, sampled window is then clustered into eight (8) spectral classes. The summary statistics of these classes are edited to compile a new statistics file corresponding to six (6) classes considered to be spectrally distinct. This new statistics file is then used in classifying the original un-sampled window file.

APPENDIX C

Example EDITOR Session 3.

This third example EDITOR session illustrates the use of ground truth information in compiling statistics files (or "spectral signatures") for TENEX and ILLIAC IV classifications. Here, the CLIP module is used to extract from the analysis window retrieved previously (in Appendix B) rectangular image areas known to correspond to pasture and wasteland agricultural terrains. The samples selected for both terrain types are clustered into two (2) spectral categories, although reference to the cluster separability information reported suggests that the samples of both terrain types are spectrally homogeneous and hence, one signature per terrain type should have been sufficient. The statistics files resulting from these ground truth cluster analyses are then merged with statistics files already existing for sugar-beets and corn terrain samples to create a new composite statistics file to be used for classification of the complete analysis area. Following classification, the nine (9) spectral clusters are manually re-grouped into four (4) nominal categories and assigned the symbols "S", "C", "P", and "W" (representing sugar-beets, corn, pasture and wasteland respectively) for crop-area tabulation and mapping purposes.

Also illustrated within this appendix is the use of certain TENEX commands available for file directory maintenance. Following this EDITOR session, the user requests a listing of all files within his directory and selects a number of files to be deleted. Following all DELETES, the EXPUNGE command is used to cause immediate deletion of all specified files. The DSKSTAT command is then used to obtain a status report on all disk space currently being charged to the user.

RAY EDITOR

EDITOR VERSION 2.5 MARCH 25, 1975
CLIP

SUBWIN (DISK TO DISK SUBWINDOW PROGRAM), VERSION 3.0

INPUT WINDOW FILE=EXAMPLE2.WIN [OLD VERSION]
TYPE=0
CATEGORIES IN=0
CATEGORIES OUT=0
ROW SAMPLE=1
COLUMN SAMPLE=1
NUMBER OF CHANNELS=4
CHANNELS IN USE: 1 2 3 4
NUMBER OF WINDOWS=1
1: 2111,2466,2180,2535,4900
2: COORDINATES
ENTER COORDINATES OF SUBWINDOWS OF WINDOW 1
USE ESC FOR THE FULL COORDINATES OF THE WINDOW
TERMINATE WITH CARRIAGE RETURN ONLY ON A LINE
*2128,2472,2134,2481

*
2: WRITE
NUMBER OF WINDOWS=1
2128,2472,2134,2481
ADDITIONAL SAMPLING, ROW=1, COLUMN=1
OUTPUT FILE=PASTURE.WIN [NEW VERSION]
2: MODIFY WINDOW HEADER
2: NUMBER OF CATEGORIES DESIRED
DISK FILE=PASTURE.WIN
[OLD VERSION]
NUMBER OF CLUSTERS=4
2: DELTA OR SEPARABILITY THRESHOLD
DELTA=.8
2: CLOSE FILE AND QUIT
1: CLUSTER A WINDOW
NUMBER OF CHANNELS=4

INPUT WINDOW FILE=PASTURE.WIN

CATEGORIES ASKED= 4, DELTA= 0.80, ROW COL SAMPLING= 1 1
CHANNELS=4, TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS= 70

MINIMUM NUMBER OF CATEGORIES AFTER MERGING (1 TO 4) 2
WHAT PERCENT CONVERGENCE?(0.001-100.0) 100.0

ENTER MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS TO BE PERFORMED
(-1 TO PERFORM AS MANY AS NEEDED TO ATTAIN DESIRED CONVERGENCE)
*-1

PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 0.00
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 88.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 92.86
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 98.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE=100.00
6 ITERATION(S).
NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
8 31 17 14

CATEGORIES 2 AND 3 ARE MERGED. DISTANCE 0.56 < DELTA.
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 57.14
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 98.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE=100.00
9 ITERATION(S).
NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
8 46 16

CATEGORIES 2 AND 3 ARE MERGED. DISTANCE 0.67 < DELTA.
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 65.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 90.00
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 94.29
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 98.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 97.14
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 97.14
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 98.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 98.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE=100.00
13 ITERATION(S).
NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
37 33

FINAL CLASSIFICATION

NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
37 33

:CLUSTERING CLASSIFICATION:

2222222222
4444444444
7777777788
2345678901

2128 2222212121
2129 2222222221
2130 2121111111
2131 2211111111
2132 1111111111
2133 2121111121
2134 2222222222

WANT TO SEE STATISTICS?(Y OR N) Y

SEPARABILITY MATRIX

1 + 1.00
2 + 0.56 1.00
+ +
1 2

GROUP	MEANS				VARIANCES		
1	35.78	33.89	43.22	21.16	0.95	2.60	1.56
2	36.76	34.27	46.12	22.00	1.44	2.02	1.42

CREATE A CATEGORIZED WINDOW FILE?(Y OR N) Y

CATEGORIZED WINDOW FILE=PASTURW.CAT

CREATE A STATISTICS FILE?(Y OR N) Y

OUTPUT STATISTICS FILE=PASTURE.STAT

2: MODIFY WINDOW HEADER
2: NUMBER OF CATEGORIES DESIRED
DISK FILE=WASTE.WIN
[OLD VERSION]
NUMBER OF CLUSTERS=4
2: DELTA OR SEPARABILITY THRESHOLD
DELTA=.8
2: CLOSE FILE AND QUIT
1: CLUSTER A WINDOW
NUMBER OF CHANNELS=4

INPUT WINDOW FILE=WASTE.WIN

CATEGORIES ASKED= 4, DELTA= 0.80, ROW COL SAMPLING= 1 1
CHANNELS=4, TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS= 70

MINIMUM NUMBER OF CATEGORIES AFTER MERGING (1 TO 4) 2
WHAT PERCENT CONVERGENCE?(0.001-100.0) 100.0

ENTER MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS TO BE PERFORMED
(-1 TO PERFORM AS MANY AS NEEDED TO ATTAIN DESIRED CONVE
*-1

PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 0.00
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 91.43
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 92.86
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 98.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 91.43
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 98.57
PERCENT CONVERGENCE=100.00
10 ITERATION(S).
NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
12 20 26 12

CATEGORIES 1 AND 3 ARE MERGED. DISTANCE 0.80 < DELTA.
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 47.14
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 92.86
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 92.86
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 92.86
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 94.29
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 92.86
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 97.14
PERCENT CONVERGENCE=100.00
19 ITERATION(S).
NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
16 33 21

CATEGORIES 1 AND 3 ARE MERGED. DISTANCE 0.72 < DELTA.
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 65.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 90.00
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 91.43
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE= 95.71
PERCENT CONVERGENCE=100.00
25 ITERATION(S).
NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
19 51

FINAL CLASSIFICATION

NUMBER OF POINTS IN EACH CLUSTER:
19 51

:CLUSTERING CLASSIFICATION:

2222222222
5555555555
1111111111
0123456789

2154 2222222222
2155 2222222222
2156 1222111222
2157 1211111222
2158 1211222212
2159 2122122222
2160 1112222222

WANT TO SEE STATISTICS?(Y OR N) Y

SEPARABILITY MATRIX

1 + 1.00
2 + 0.59 1.00
+ +
1 2

GROUP	MEANS				VARIANCES		
1	30.84	26.53	30.47	14.63	1.36	1.60	3.60
2	30.86	26.86	34.47	16.49	2.00	1.52	1.49

CREATE A CATEGORIZED WINDOW FILE?(Y OR N) Y
CREATE A CATEGORIZED WINDOW FILE?(Y OR N) Y





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