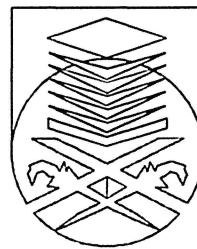


**OBJECT BASED IMAGE ANALYSIS OF SUPPORT
VECTOR MACHINE AND RULE BASED IMAGE
CLASSIFICATION FOR BUILDING EXTRACTION**

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**Thesis submitted to the Universiti Teknologi MARA Malaysia
in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of the
Bachelor of Surveying Science and Geomatics (Honours)**

JULY 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that the work on this project/dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). This project/dissertation is original and it is the result of my work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work.

In the event that my project/dissertation be found to violate the conditions mentioned above, I voluntarily waive the right of conferment of my degree of the Bachelor Surveying Science and Geomatics (Honours) and agree be subjected to the disciplinary rules and regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA.

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ABSTRACT

Building extraction is one of the main procedures used in updating digital maps and geographic information system databases. This is a challenging task in a remote sensing community to extract buildings from high spatial remote sensing imagery because of the spectral similarity between man-made objects such as buildings, parking lots, roads, in the urban areas. This study utilizes Pleiades-1A satellite image data of Shah Alam areas to extract buildings in urban area. The main goal of this study is to demonstrate the capability of object-based image analysis (OBIA) in building extraction from high spatial remote sensing imagery. Different classification approaches, including support vector machine (SVM) and rule-based classification, were applied to the Pleiades-1A. Results show that rule-based classification has a better overall accuracy closeness index with 0.07 while SVM had 0.14 of overall accuracy closeness index. The rule-based classification resulted in fewer buildings than under-segmentation and over-segmentation. The classification accuracy of the result obtained is approximately 95% for SVM and 83% for rule-based classification. The overall accuracy and kappa coefficient for SVM is 95.11% and 93% respectively and the classification accuracy using rule-based image classification shows 83.49% and 76% of overall accuracy and kappa coefficient respectively. The map of building extraction using SVM shows the distribution of building, tree, road, waterbody, land, grass and shadow area are 14%, 19%, 23%, 6%, 12%, 26%, and 0% respectively and the map of building extraction using rule-based image classification shows 26%, 24%, 14%, 3%, 30%, 3% and 0% of building, grass, land, road, tree, water body and shadow area respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank God, with HIS blesses, I finally finished the Project Dissertation II (GLS 693) report in this long and challenging journey successfully. First of all, I would like to express my gratefulness to Almighty Allah for the chance to complete this report. I would also like to express my very great appreciation to my supervisor and coordinator for GLS 693, Dr. Nafisah Binti Khalid for her valuable and constructive suggestions and guidance during the development and progress of this thesis work. The willingness of her time so generously has been very much appreciated.

I would also like to thank deep gratitude to my coordinator for GLS 683, Sr. Dr. Khairul Nizam Tahar for his patient guidance, useful critiques, and advice in keeping my progress on track. My thanks are also extended to Puan Suziyanna Binti Arshad from MYSA for their courtesy to give Pleiades-1A satellite image data to me to complete my thesis work, and Puan Kamarunisa Binti Mudhar from Tun Abdul Razak Library (PTAR) for their help in completing and submitting the form to get data from MYSA.

My sincere thanks to all members and staff of the Department of Surveying Science and Geomatics for their help and advice whether direct or indirect during this thesis time. Also, my special thanks to all my friends for the simulating discussions and ideas in completing the thesis. The precious time working together before deadlines is a very unforgettable memory to be kept.

My special thanks to my parents; Arham Bin Wasimin and Hafizah Binti Aris for the support and determination to educate me and always believe in me to complete this thesis. Their supports are very valuable for me while time stresses out. Special thanks also to my brother and sister for their constructive suggestion and criticism. Without them, I cannot finish this report.

Thank you. Praise to Allah, Alhamdulillah.

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