

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import datetime
import netCDF4
import xarray as xr
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.gridspec as gridspec
```

1. Global methane levels from 2002

1.1 Methane climatology for each month

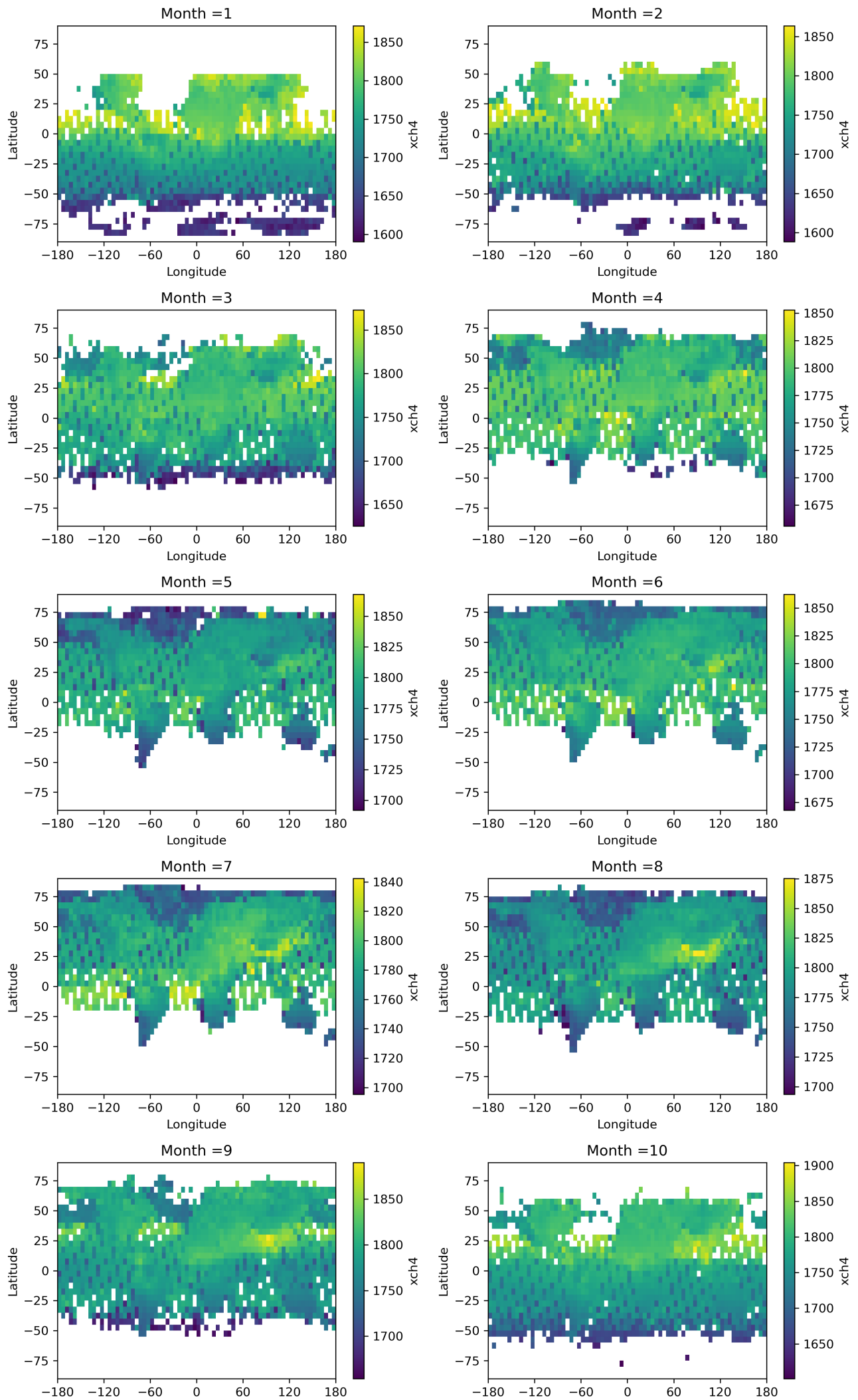
```
In [2]: #读取文件命名为Methane
Methane = xr.open_dataset("200301_202006-C3S-L3_GHG-PRODUCTS-OBS4MIPS-MERGED-v4.3.nc", engine="netcdf4")

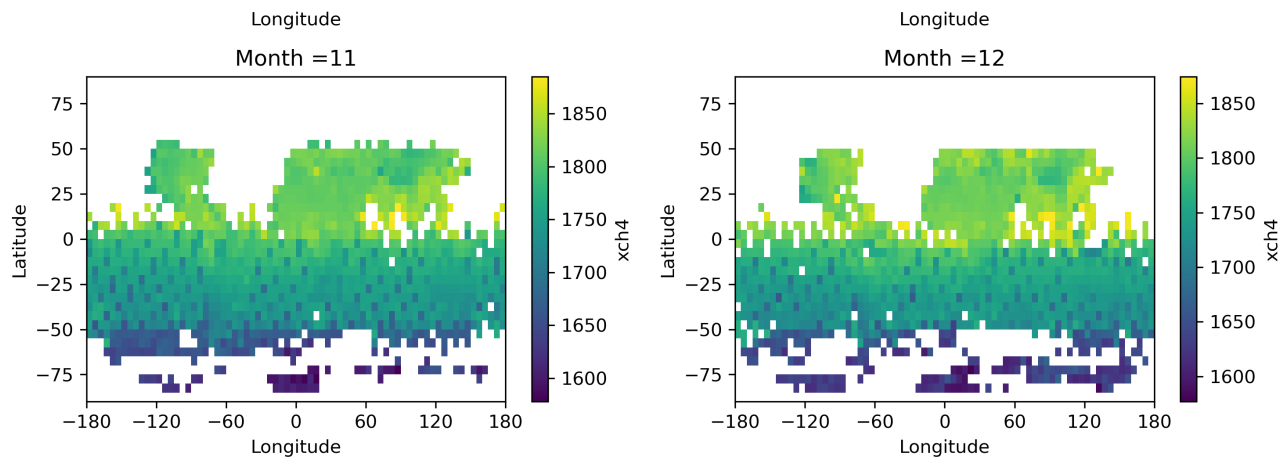
#将xch4数据改为ppb浓度
Methane['xch4'].data = Methane['xch4'].data*1e9

#将xch4数据按月平均分辨率提取出来命名为Methane_month
Methane_month = Methane.xch4.groupby('time.month').mean()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,20), dpi=300)

#绘制1-12月xch4含量图
for i in range(1,13):
    #子图显示位置六行两列(6,2,i)
    plt.subplot(6,2,i)
    Methane_month.sel(month = i).plot()
    #美化图片
    plt.title('Month =' + str(i))
    plt.xlabel('Longitude'); plt.ylabel('Latitude')
    plt.xticks(range(-180,181,60))
plt.suptitle('Methane climatology for each month', verticalalignment='bottom', fontsize=16)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Methane climatology for each month





1.2 Globally-averaged methane from 2003-01 to 2020-06

```
In [3]: #将全球数据按时间（time）统计起来，绘制成散点图
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1,1, figsize=(8,4),dpi = 300)

#散点图
x = Methane['time'].data
y=Methane.xch4.mean(dim=['lat', 'lon'])
plt.scatter(x,y,s=3, c='r', marker='o')

#美化图片
plt.legend(labels=["Average"],loc=Methane.xch4.mean(dim=['lat', 'lon']),fontsize=6)
plt.title('Global Methane (CH4) - Monthly Means from 2003 to 2020')
plt.xlabel('Years'); plt.ylabel('Methane [ppb]')

#绘制趋势曲线，在这里我使用年均值数据，因此我先将年均值提取出来
#Methane_month为全球月均值数据（Methane为每月数据）
Methane_month = Methane.mean(dim=['lat', 'lon'])

#将其转化为二维列表数据(time+xch4)
all_Methane_month = pd.DataFrame(index=Methane_month['time'],columns=['xch4'])
for i in range(len(all_Methane_month)):
    all_Methane_month['xch4'][i] = Methane_month.xch4.values[i]

#通过resample函数实现对每年（Y）的重采样
Methane_Year = all_Methane_month.resample('Y').mean()['xch4']

#绘制趋势曲线(该方法为在百度搜索得到)
#数据起始，从年中开始
startDate = '2003-07-01'
endDate = '2020-07-01'

#将年均数据新建为df_trend列表
df_trend = pd.DataFrame (Methane_Year.values,index=pd.date_range(startDate,endDate,freq='365D'), columns=['xch4'])

#运用pandas自带的插值函数interpolate，以频率为1天，方法为立方（cubic），对数据进行平滑
df_smooth = df_trend.reindex(index= pd.date_range(startDate, endDate, freq='1D')).interpolate('cubic')

#将xch4列重命名为Trend，图例
df_smooth = df_smooth.rename(columns={'xch4': 'Trend'})

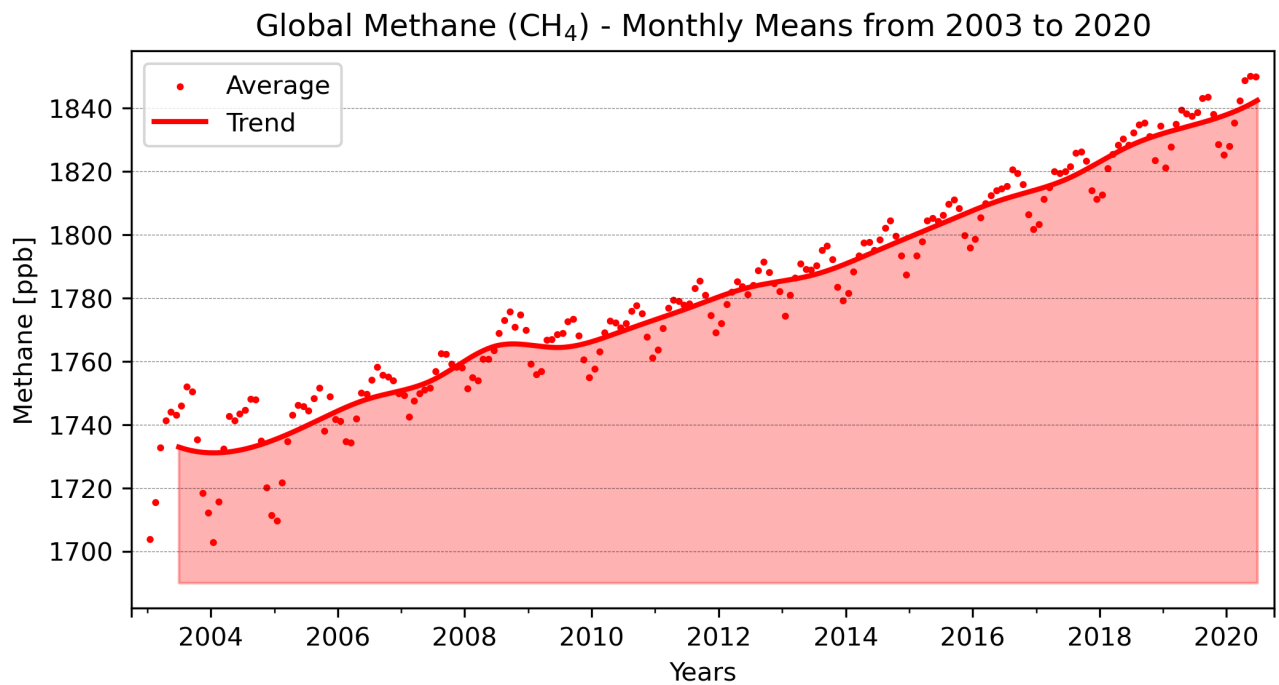
#绘制曲线图
df_smooth.plot(ax=axs,c = 'r',linewidth=2)

#趋势线下填充红色
axs.fill_between(x = df_smooth.index, y1 = 1690, y2 = df_smooth.values.reshape(-1,), color = 'r',alpha = 0.3)

axs.set_xlim('2002-10-01','2020-10-01')

#网格
axs.grid(linestyle='--',linewidth=0.3,alpha=0.5,color='k',axis='y')

#同时，还可以使用课堂上讲的rolling means方法进行重采样，在此不再重复~
```



1.3 Deseasonalized methane levels at point [15°S, 150°W] from 2003-01 to 2020-06

```
In [4]: #挑选point [15° S, 150° W]区域
Methane_region = Methane.sel(lat=-15, lon=-150, method='nearest')

#将time数据以月份分组统计 (group)
Methane_month = Methane_region.xch4.groupby('time.month')

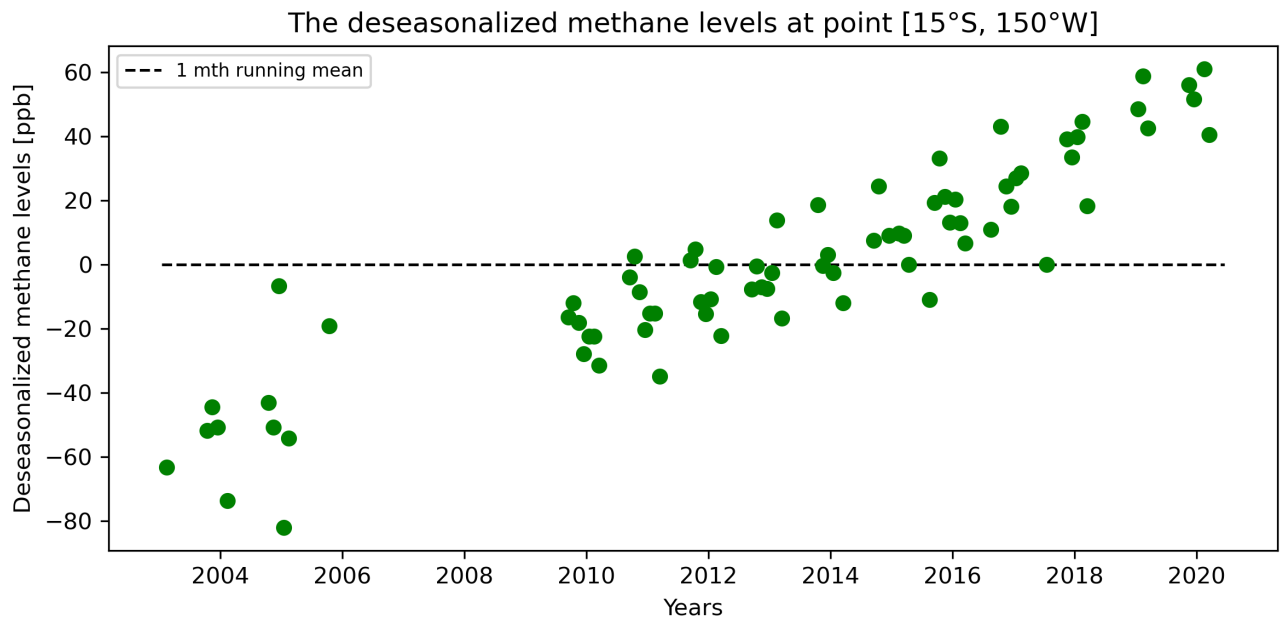
#每月数据减去气候学数据即为该区域的异常值
#Methane_month.mean(dim = 'time')为2003-2020年每月某地方的sst平均值
Methane_anom = Methane_month - Methane_month.mean(dim = 'time')
fig, axm = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize = [8, 4], dpi=300)

#将数据导入到图
axm.hlines(y = 0, xmin=Methane_anom['time'][0], xmax=Methane_anom['time'][-1], color='k', ls='--',
          lw=1.2, label='1 mth running mean')
axm.plot(Methane_anom['time'], Methane_anom.values, 'go')

axm.set_title('The deseasonalized methane levels at point [15° S, 150° W]')
axm.set_xlabel('Years')
axm.set_ylabel('Deseasonalized methane levels [ppb]')
axm.legend(loc='best', fontsize=8)

#使用紧凑的布局
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

#下方warning有点不懂
C:\Users\Administrator\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\xarray\core\indexes.py:234: FutureWarning: Passing method to Flo
at64Index.get_loc is deprecated and will raise in a future version. Use index.get_indexer([item], method=...) inste
ad.
    indexer = self.index.get_loc(
C:\Users\Administrator\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\xarray\core\indexes.py:234: FutureWarning: Passing method to Flo
at64Index.get_loc is deprecated and will raise in a future version. Use index.get_indexer([item], method=...) inste
ad.
    indexer = self.index.get_loc(
```



从数据（去季节性）散点分布我们可以发现：①数据在2006-2010中有缺失，可能与地点以及数据采集方式有关；②在大约2006年之前，甲烷水平是相对较低的，而2010年之后，甲烷水平相对较高；③从2003-2021年甲烷总体水平是呈逐年增高的趋势（2006年之前增高相对缓慢），说明甲烷排放量逐年增大，这可能与人类活动有关，或与整个生态环境的改变有关。

2. Niño 3.4 index

2.1 Monthly climatology for SST from Niño 3.4 region

```
In [5]: #读取文件，命名为SST_data
SST_data = xr.open_dataset("NOAA_NCDC_ERSST_v3b_SST.nc", engine="netcdf4")

#挑选the South American coast(5N-5S, 170W-120W)区域
SST_region = SST_data.sel(lat = slice(-5,5), lon = slice(190,240))

#将time数据以月份分组统计（group）
SST_month = SST_region.sst.groupby('time.month')

#每月数据减去气候学数据即为该区域的异常值（SST_anom还是个三维数据，有时间，纬度，经度三个方向）
#SST_month.mean(dim = 'time')为1960-2016年每月某地方的sst平均值
SST_anom = SST_month - SST_month.mean(dim = 'time')
```

2.2 Visualize the computed Niño 3.4

```
In [6]: #np.nanmean为沿指定轴计算算术平均值，忽略NaN（在百度中查找到）
#因为SST_anom为三维，方向分别为0：时间，1：纬度，2：经度
#因此我们沿着axis=(1,2)将异常值进行平均计算，得到整个区域在不同时间段的异常数据（SST_anom_average）
SST_anom_average = np.nanmean(SST_anom.values, axis=(1,2))

#转化为二维列表，方便后续用pandas统计画图
#新建一个列表all_data_month，index为时间，columns为异常值
all_data_month = pd.DataFrame(index=SST_anom['time'], columns=['Anomaly'])

#将区域异常数据SST_anom_average赋值到all_data_month
for i in range(len(all_data_month)):
    all_data_month['Anomaly'][i] = SST_anom_average[i]

#通过resample函数实现对每3个月（3M）的重采样
SST_3M = all_data_month.resample('3M').mean()['Anomaly']
```

```
In [7]: #创建图，大小，分辨率
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize = [10,6], dpi=300)

#将数据导入到图
ax.plot(SST_3M.index, SST_3M.values, color='k')

# 绘制网格线
ax.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.3, alpha=0.5, color='k', axis='x')
```

```
# 在图中指定位置画线 (+/- 0.5° C)
axs.hlines(y = 0, xmin=SST_3M.index[0], xmax=SST_3M.index[-1], color='k', ls='solid', lw=1, label='3 mth running mean')
axs.hlines(y = 0.5, xmin=SST_3M.index[0], xmax=SST_3M.index[-1], color='r', ls='--', lw=0.7, label='El Nino Threshold')
axs.hlines(y = -0.5, xmin=SST_3M.index[0], xmax=SST_3M.index[-1], color='b', ls='--', lw=0.7, label='La Nina Threshold')

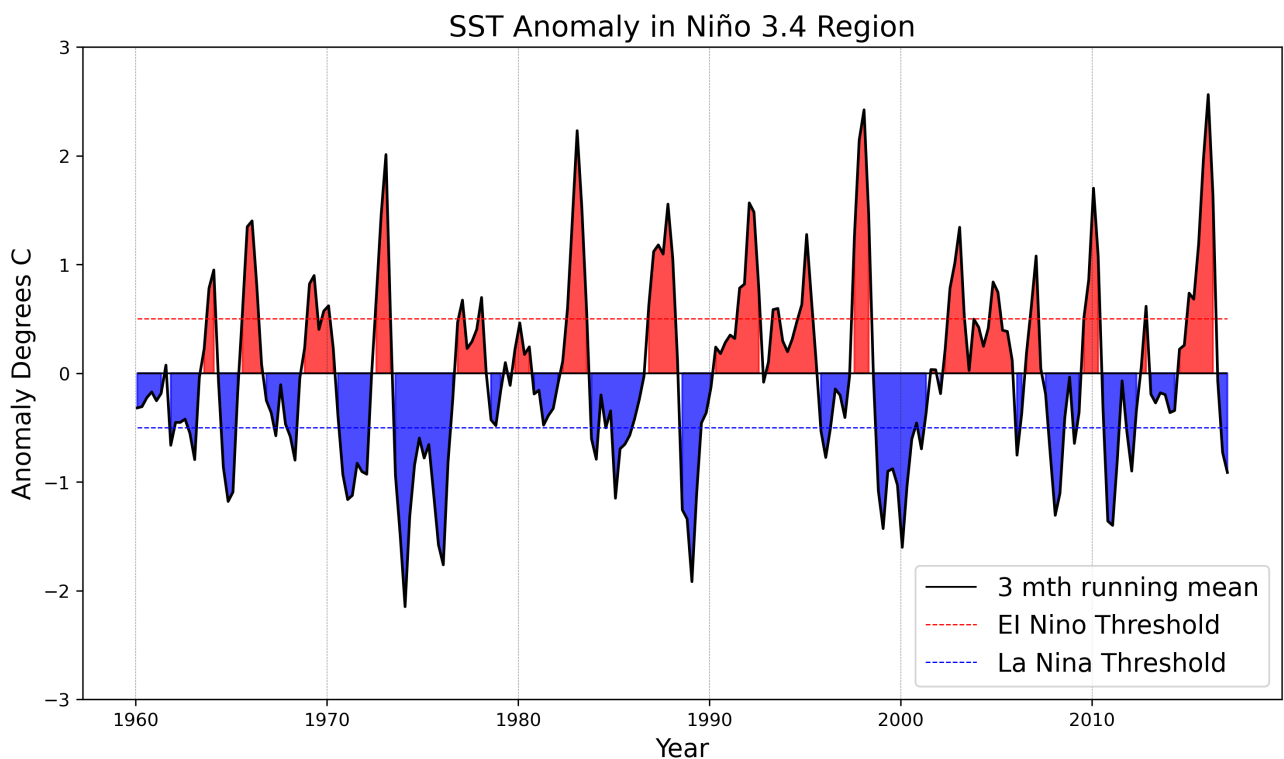
# El Niño 和 La Niña地方填充颜色
axs.fill_between(SST_3M.index, 0, SST_3M.values, where=(SST_3M.values>0), color='r', alpha=0.7)
axs.fill_between(SST_3M.index, 0, SST_3M.values, where=(SST_3M.values<0), color='b', alpha=0.7)

# x,y轴范围
axs.set_ylim(-3,3)

# 添加图例
axs.legend(loc='best', fontsize=14)

# 设置x,y轴和tile格式
axs.set_xlabel('Year', color='k', fontsize=14)
axs.set_ylabel('Anomaly Degrees C', color='k', fontsize=14)
axs.set_title("SST Anomaly in Niño 3.4 Region", color='k', fontsize=16)

#使用紧凑的布局
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



3. Explore a netCDF dataset

3.1

```
In [8]: wind_data = xr.open_dataset("wind_CMFD_V0106_B-01_01dy_010deg_201801-201812.nc", engine="netcdf4")

#将time数据按月份分组统计 (group)
wind_month = wind_data.wind.groupby('time.month')

#每日数据减去气候学数据即为该区域的日异常值(每天值-月平均值)
wind_anom = wind_month - wind_month.mean(dim='time')

#因为wind_anom为三维，方向分别为0：时间，1：纬度，2：经度
#因此我们沿着axis=(1,2)将异常值进行平均计算，得到整个区域在不同时间段的异常数据 (wind_anom_average)
wind_anom_average = np.nanmean(wind_anom.values, axis=(1,2))

#转化为二维列表，方便后续用pandas统计画图
#新建一个列表allwind_data_month，index为时间，columns为异常值
allwind_data_month = pd.DataFrame(index=wind_anom['time'], columns=['Anomaly'])

#将区域异常数据wind_anom_average赋值到allwind_data_month
for i in range(len(allwind_data_month)):
    allwind_data_month['Anomaly'][i] = wind_anom_average[i]
```

```
In [9]: #创建图, 大小, 分辨率
fig, axw = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize = [10, 6], dpi=300)

#将数据导入到图
axw.plot(allwind_data_month.index, allwind_data_month.values, color='g', alpha=0.7)

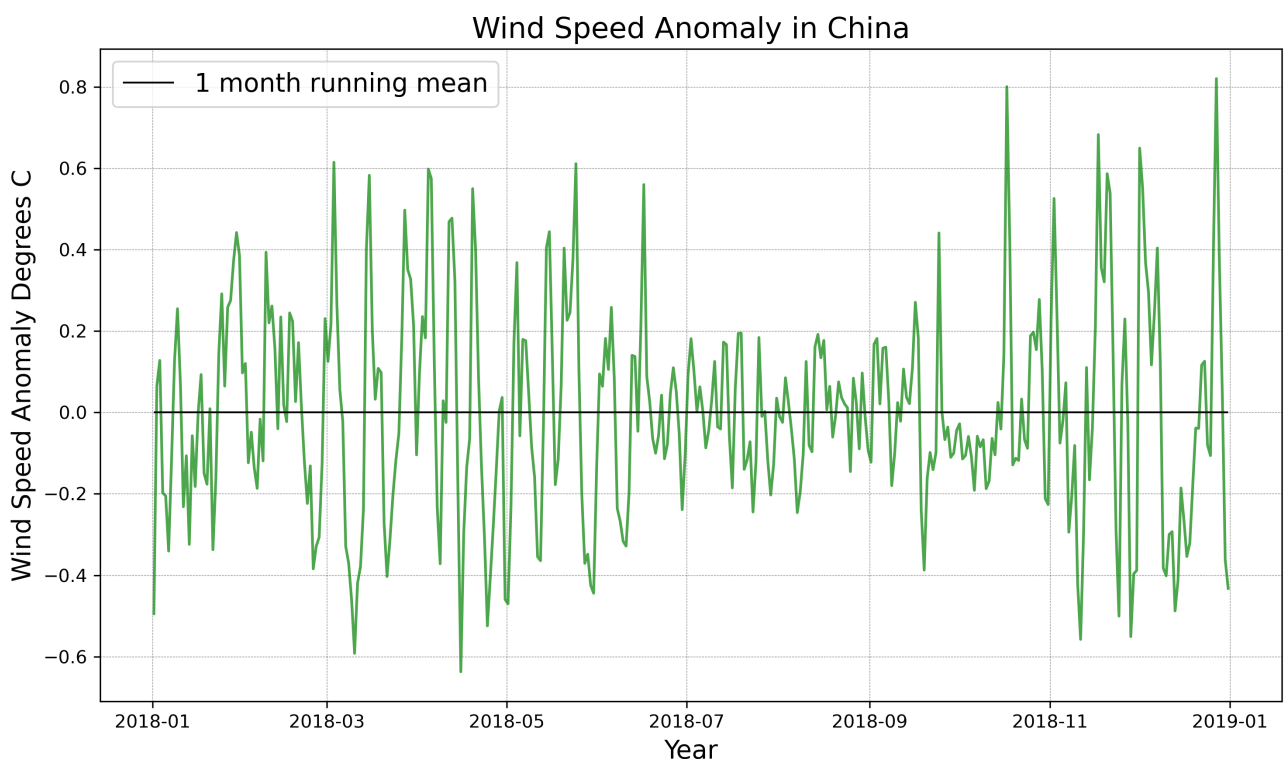
# 绘制网格线
axw.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.3, alpha=0.5, color='k')

#在图中y=0画线(每y月均值)
axw.hlines(y = 0, xmin=allwind_data_month.index[0], xmax=allwind_data_month.index[-1],
          color='k', ls='solid', lw=1, label='1 month running mean')

# 添加图例
axw.legend(loc='best', fontsize=14)

# 设置x,y轴和tile格式
axw.set_xlabel('Year', color='k', fontsize=14)
axw.set_ylabel('Wind Speed Anomaly Degrees C', color='k', fontsize=14)
axw.set_title("Wind Speed Anomaly in China", color='k', fontsize=16)

#使用紧凑的布局
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



3.2

```
In [10]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10), dpi=300)
#中国2018年1月平均风速
plt.subplot(3, 2, 1)
wind_data_Jan = wind_data.sel(time = slice('2018-01-01', '2018-01-31'))
wind_data_Jan['wind'].mean(dim='time').plot(robust=True, cmap='gist_rainbow', cbar_kargs={'label': 'Wind Speed (m/s)'}
plt.title('The average wind speed of China in January 2018')
plt.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.3, alpha=0.5, color='k')

#中国2018年7月平均风速
plt.subplot(3, 2, 2)
wind_data_Jul = wind_data.sel(time = slice('2018-07-01', '2018-07-31'))
wind_data_Jul['wind'].mean(dim='time').plot(robust=True, cmap='gist_rainbow', cbar_kargs={'label': 'Wind Speed (m/s)'}
plt.title('The average wind speed of China in July 2018')
plt.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.3, alpha=0.5, color='k')

#2018年中国平均风速
plt.subplot(3, 2, 3)
wind_data['wind'].mean(dim='time').plot(robust=True, cmap='gist_rainbow', cbar_kargs={'label': 'Wind Speed (m/s)'}
plt.title('The average wind speed of China in 2018')
plt.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.3, alpha=0.5, color='k')

#2018年中国区域风速异常
```

```

plt.subplot(3,2,4)
wind_anom.mean(dim='time').plot(robust=True,cmap='gist_rainbow',cbar_kwargs={'label':'Anomalous wind Speed (m/s)'])
plt.title('The anomalies of wind speed in 2018')
plt.grid(linestyle='--',linewidth=0.3,alpha=0.5,color='k')

#北京市2018年风速变化曲线
plt.subplot(3,2,5)
wind_data_beijing = wind_data.wind.sel(lat='39',lon='115',method='nearest')
wind_data_beijing.plot()
plt.xlabel('Year'); plt.ylabel('Wind Speed (m/s)')
plt.title('Annual Wind Speed Change Curve in Beijing')
plt.grid(linestyle='--',linewidth=0.3,alpha=0.5,color='k')

#中国2018年风速变化曲线
plt.subplot(3,2,6)
wind_data['wind'].mean(['lat','lon']).plot(color='r')
plt.xlabel('Year'); plt.ylabel('Wind Speed (m/s)')
plt.title('Annual Wind Speed Change Curve in China')
plt.grid(linestyle='--',linewidth=0.3,alpha=0.5,color='k')

plt.suptitle('6 different plots using the dataset', verticalalignment='bottom', fontsize=20)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

#下方warning不太懂

```

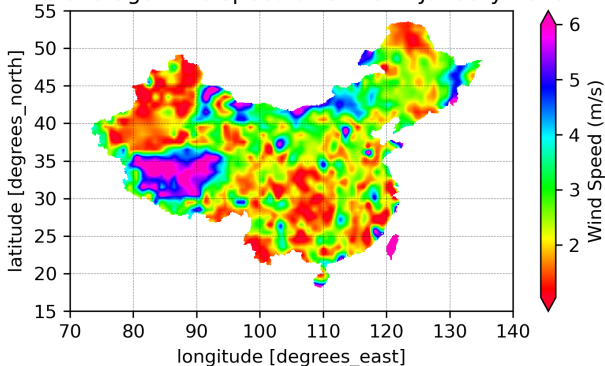
```

C:\Users\Administrator\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\xarray\core\indexes.py:234: FutureWarning: Passing method to Flo
at64Index.get_loc is deprecated and will raise in a future version. Use index.get_indexer([item], method=...) inste
ad.
    indexer = self.index.get_loc(
C:\Users\Administrator\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\xarray\core\indexes.py:234: FutureWarning: Passing method to Flo
at64Index.get_loc is deprecated and will raise in a future version. Use index.get_indexer([item], method=...) inste
ad.
    indexer = self.index.get_loc(

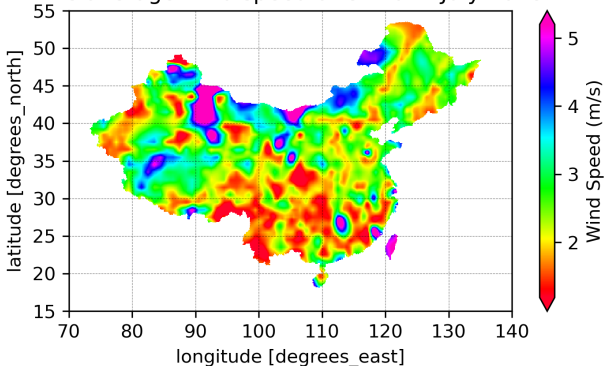
```


6 different plots using the dataset

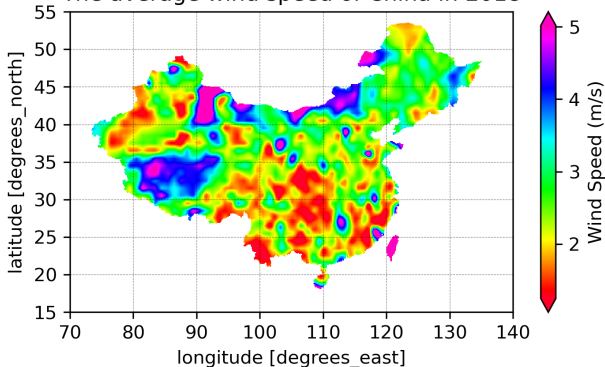
The average wind speed of China in January 2018



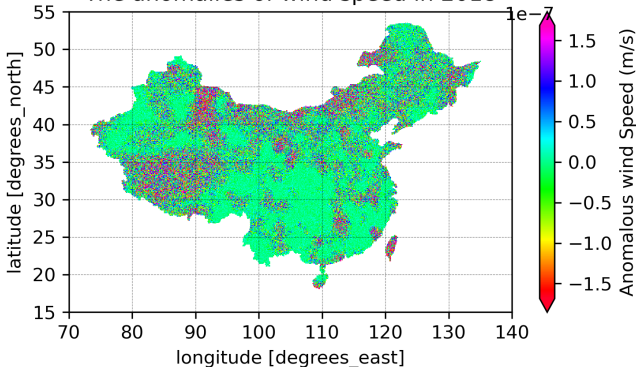
The average wind speed of China in July 2018



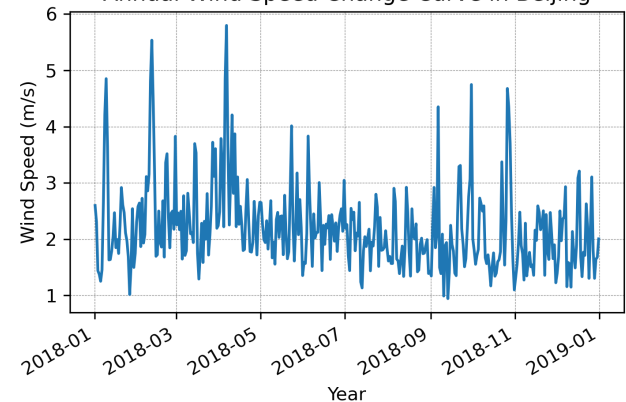
The average wind speed of China in 2018



The anomalies of wind speed in 2018



Annual Wind Speed Change Curve in Beijing



Annual Wind Speed Change Curve in China

