```
In [1]: import numpy as np import xarray as xr import pandas as pd from matplotlib import pyplot as plt %matplotlib inline rng = np.random.default_rng(seed=0) # 给一个随机数种子,使得每次运行得到的随机数是相同的
```

创建xarray对象

Xarray 包提供了两种数据储存结构: DataArray 类 和 Dataset 类

- DataArray 将维度名称,坐标和属性添加到多维数组
- Dataset 则是多个 DataArray 数组的集合

DataArray 类

DataArray 是一个容器,装一个变量的信息,比如可以把温度在时空的变化放在里面

xr.DataArray(data, dims, name, coords, attrs)

添加数据、维度名称和数组名称:

可以注意到 xr.DataArray() 括号内的三行内容:

- data: 利用 Numpy 包的 np.ones 函数创建一个 2x6x6 numpy 类的全1数组
- dims: 把三个维度分别命名为 time, lon, lat
- name: 取了一个名字 Temperature Data

```
Out[2]: <xarray.DataArray 'Temperature Data' (time: 2, lat: 7, lon: 13)>
 Dimensions without coordinates: time, lat, lon
```

添加坐标信息:

对坐标数据而言,是用 coords = {} 大括号框定的区域。

"longtitude":("lon", np.arange(0, 181, 30))中:

- "longtitude" 是坐标名称,
- "Ion" 是坐标名称对应的维度,
- np.arange(0, 181, 30) 是维度 "lon" 对应坐标数据

```
In [3]: da = xr. DataArray(
      np.ones((2, 7, 13)), # 温度数据dims=("time", "lat", "lon"), # 维度名称
                    # 温度数据
      name="Temperature Data",
                   # 数组名称
      # 坐标属性
      coords={
        "longtitude": ("lon", np.linspace(0, 360, 13)),
        "latitude": ("lat", np.linspace(-90, 90, 7)),
"time": ("time", ['2021-01-01', '2021-01-02'])
    da
Out[3]: <xarray.DataArray 'Temperature Data' (time: 2, lat: 7, lon: 13)>
    Coordinates:
      longtitude (lon) float64 0.0 30.0 60.0 90.0 ... 270.0 300.0 330.0 360.0
           (lat) float64 -90.0 -60.0 -30.0 0.0 30.0 60.0 90.0
      latitude
           (time) <U10 '2021-01-01' '2021-01-02'
     * time
    Dimensions without coordinates: lat, lon
```

添加数据属性:

```
Out[4]: <xarray.DataArray 'Temperature Data' (time: 2, lat: 7, lon: 13)>
  Coordinates:
   longtitude (lon) float64 0.0 30.0 60.0 90.0 ... 270.0 300.0 330.0 360.0
       (lat) float64 -90.0 -60.0 -30.0 0.0 30.0 60.0 90.0
   latitude
       (time) <U10 '2021-01-01' '2021-01-02'
   * time
  Dimensions without coordinates: lat, lon
  Attributes:
       WANG BJ
   Autor:
   FillValue: -9999
```

添加坐标属性:

有时候坐标参数(如经纬度)需要附加一些信息,例如可以附加经纬度的单位(degree)

添加坐标参数属性的方法即在坐标值的后面添加上一个 **大括号 { "属性": value }** 括好的数据, 如:_"latitude":("lon",np.arange(0, 361, 30),_ *{ "unit": "degree"})* , 冒号的左侧为属性名称,右侧为对应的值。

对于多个属性的添加,需用 逗号 进行间隔,如 {"step": "5 degree", "first value":1}

```
In [5]: | da = xr. DataArray(
          np. ones((2, 7, 13)), # 温度数抗dims=("time", "lat", "lon"), # 维度名称
                                 # 温度数据
          name="Temperature Data",
                                 # 数组名称
          # 坐标属性
          coords={
             "longtitude": ("lon", np.linspace(0, 360, 13), {"unit": "degree"}), # 添加坐标属性"latitude": ("lat", np.linspace(-90, 90, 7), {"unit": "degree"}), # 添加坐标属性"time": ("time", ['2021-01-01','2021-01-02'])
          },
          # 属性
          attrs={}
             "Autor": "WANG BJ",
             "FillValue": -9999
       da
Out[5]: <xarray.DataArray 'Temperature Data' (time: 2, lat: 7, lon: 13)>
```

```
Coordinates:
 longtitude (lon) float64 0.0 30.0 60.0 90.0 ... 270.0 300.0 330.0 360.0
     (lat) float64 -90.0 -60.0 -30.0 0.0 30.0 60.0 90.0
 latitude
     (time) <U10 '2021-01-01' '2021-01-02'
* time
Dimensions without coordinates: lat, lon
Attributes:
 Autor:
     WANG BJ
 FillValue: -9999
```

提取数据、维度、坐标和属性信息

提取 da 数据 (data):

提取 da 维度名称 (dimensions):

```
In [7]: da.dims
Out[7]: ('time', 'lat', 'lon')
```

提取 da 坐标信息 (coordinates):

```
In [8]: da. coords
 Out[8]: Coordinates:
                          (1on) \ \ float64 \ \ 0.0 \ \ 30.0 \ \ 60.0 \ \ 90.0 \ \dots \ \ \ 270.0 \ \ 300.0 \ \ 330.0 \ \ 360.0
              longtitude
                          (lat) float64 -90.0 -60.0 -30.0 0.0 30.0 60.0 90.0
              latitude
                          (time) <U10 '2021-01-01' '2021-01-02'
            * time
          提取 da 属性 (attributes):
 In [9]: da. attrs
 Out[9]: {'Autor': 'WANG BJ', 'FillValue': -9999}
          练习1
          现已通过随机函数常见了一个名为 height 伪数据
          1.不考虑创建的其他要素,试着以 height 为基础数据创建一个 DataArray 对象。下面提供了部分代码。
          2.添加维度名字"x"和"y"。
          3.添加数组名称"My random array"
          4.分别对"x"和"y"维度添加坐标"longtitude"(经度)和"latitude"(纬度)。;经度从-180至180,步长为1;纬度从-90至90,步长为1。
In [10]: height = rng.random((180, 360)) * 400
          # 在这里写你的代码
          xr. DataArray (
              height,
              dims=("y", "x"),
              name="My random array",
              coords={
                  "longtitude": ("x", np.linspace(1, 360, 360), {"steps": 1}),
                  "latitude": ("y", np.linspace(-89.5, 89.5, 180), {"steps": 1})
Out[10]: \langle xarray.DataArray 'My random array' (y: 180, x: 360) \rangle
          array([[254.78467493, 107.91468551, 16.38940957, ..., 360.44323737,
                  136.69706008, 95.57748468],
                 [328.71680109, 233.99307209, 190.63536868, ..., 376.94421292,
                  320. 89846253, 48. 94701864],
                 [49.77143929, 246.49670012, 108.4826731, ..., 107.27040832,
                   86. 18459353, 339. 32512596],
                 [191.29475178, 64.01085709, 285.03118114, ..., 90.39013016,
                  397. 52540689, 309. 36475129],
                 [145.41534826, 16.18463217, 236.01756475, ..., 388.09452038,
                   96. 19908112, 183. 22058129],
                 [393.64705664, 2.99353683, 129.50138154, ..., 130.89893988,
                  101. 70591237, 159. 53358201]])
          Coordinates:
              longtitude (x) float64 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 ... 357.0 358.0 359.0 360.0
                        (y) float64 -89.5 -88.5 -87.5 -86.5 ... 86.5 87.5 88.5 89.5
          Dimensions without coordinates: y, x
```

Dataset 类

xr.Dataset(data_vars, coords, attrs)

Dataset 的对象可以将 多个变量 放在一起。可以定义每一个变量都有相应不同维度。

Dataset 由下列三个部分组成

```
• data_vars: 变量信息, "var":(dims,data,{"attr":value}) / "var":DataArray
```

coords: 坐标信息attrs: 属性信息

添加变量、坐标和属性

data_vars 的大括号 { "var": (dims, data, {"属性": value}) } 中包含了 a 和 b 两个变量, 变量名后以小括号扩住这个变量的信息。小括 号的信息包含下列信息

- 维度: 在命名维度名称的同时, 也就确定了维度的大小。例子中包含两个维度x和y。
- 数据: 数据大小的确定根据维度的大小所决定。例子中是利用np.ones函数构建了一个3×4的全1矩阵,利用np.full函数构建项数为8 全为3的一维数组。
- 属性: 用大括号包含。写法:名称字符串+冒号:+属性值字符串。不同属性之间用逗号间隔,类似于 {"atrri1": "First", "atrri2": "Second"}

coords 的大括号包含了具体的坐标参数。与 DataArray 类似。要确保维度名称代表的数据的数目和坐标参数的数目相一致。

attrs 的大括号包含了属性参数。与 DataArray 类似。

```
In [11]: ds = xr. Dataset(
               data_vars=
                    "a": (("x", "y"), np.ones((3, 4))), # 变量名: (维度, 数据)
                    "b": ("t", np.full(8, 3), {"b_atrri": "b_value"}), # 变量名: (维度, 数据, 属性)
                    "longtitude":("x",[-1, 0, 1]), # 维度名称:(维度, 维度范围)
                    "latitude":("y",[-1, 0, 1, 2]),
                    "time":("t",[
                        "2021-01-01", "2021-01-02", "2021-01-03", "2021-01-04", "2021-01-05", "2021-01-06", "2021-01-07", "2021-01-08"
                   ])
               },
               attrs={"Dataset attr": "Num1"}
           ds
 Out[11]: <xarray.Dataset>
```

```
(x: 3, y: 4, t: 8)
Dimensions:
Coordinates:
   longtitude (x) int64 -1 0 1
   latitude
            (y) int64 -1 0 1 2
            (t) <U10 '2021-01-01' '2021-01-02' ... '2021-01-07' '2021-01-08'
Dimensions without coordinates: x, y, t
Data variables:
            a
```

b (t) int64 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Attributes:

Dataset attr: Num1

创建同一维度上但多个变量的坐标参数不一致的 Dataset

(x) float64 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nan

如果要创建一些在同一个坐标(Coordinates)上但坐标变量不一致的变量,我们不能采用简化的语法。 相反, 我们需要使用到 DataArray 对象: data vars = { "var": DataArray }

```
In [12]: x_a = np. arange(1, 4)
          x b = np. arange(-1, 3)
          a = xr. DataArray(np. linspace(0, 1, 3), dims="x", coords={"x": x_a})
          b = xr. DataArray(np. zeros(4), dims="x", coords={"x": x_b})
          xr. Dataset (data_vars={"a": a, "b": b})
Out[12]: <xarray. Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 5)
          Coordinates:
            * x
                       (x) int64 -1 0 1 2 3
          Data variables:
                      (x) float64 nan nan 0.0 0.5 1.0
```

练习2

a

ch1-basics - Jupyter Notebook In [13]: height = rng.random((360, 180)) * 400 $gravity_anomaly = rng.random((360, 180)) * 400 - 200$ height_da = xr.DataArray(height, dims=("x", "y")) gravity_anomaly_da = xr.DataArray(gravity_anomaly, dims=("x", "y")) # 在这里写你的代码 xr.Dataset(data_vars={ "height": height da, $\hbox{\tt "gravity_anomaly": gravity_anomaly_da}$ (x: 360, y: 180) Dimensions: Dimensions without coordinates: x, y Data variables: (x, y) float64 192.4 101.9 45.38 ... 47.88 303.5 121.3 height gravity_anomaly (x, y) float64 186.1 -20.97 28.26 ... 72.4 133.2 -175.9 2.在上题的基础上添加 latitude 和 longitude 两个坐标 • Iongitude: 从 -180 至 180, 步长为1 (采用 np.linspace 函数) • latitude:从 -90至90,步长为1 In [14]: | xr. Dataset(data_vars={ height": height_da, "gravity_anomaly": gravity_anomaly_da coords={ # 在这里写你的代码 "longitude": ("x", np.linspace(1, 360, 360)),
"latitude": ("y", np.linspace(-89.5, 89.5, 180)) Out[14]: <xarray.Dataset> Dimensions: (x: 360, y: 180) Coordinates: (x) float64 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 ... 357.0 358.0 359.0 360.0 longitude (y) float64 -89.5 -88.5 -87.5 -86.5 ... 86.5 87.5 88.5 89.5 latitude Dimensions without coordinates: x, y Data variables: height (x, y) float64 192.4 101.9 45.38 ... 47.88 303.5 121.3 gravity_anomaly (x, y) float64 186.1 -20.97 28.26 ... 72.4 133.2 -175.9

3.添加属性到坐标 (coordinates) 和变量 (variables):

```
• latitude : "type": "geodetic"
```

• longitude: "prime_meridian": "greenwich"

• height: "ellipsoid": "wgs84"

• gravity_anomaly: "ellipsoid": "grs80"

```
In [15]: height_da = xr. DataArray(height,
                               dims=("x", "y"),
                               # 在这里写你的代码
                               attrs = \{
                                    "ellipsoid": "wgs84"
         gravity_anomaly_da = xr.DataArray(gravity_anomaly,
                                       dims=("x", "y"),
                                       # 在这里写你的代码
                                       attrs = \{
                                           "ellipsoid": "grs80"
         xr.Dataset(
             data_vars={'height':height_da,
                        'gravity_anomaly':gravity_anomaly_da},
             coords={'longtitude':('x',np.linspace(1,360,360), {"prime_meridian": "greenwich"}),# 在这里写你的代码
                     'latitude':('y',np.linspace(-89.5, 89.5,180), {"type": "geodetic"})# 在这里写你的代码
Dimensions:
                             (x: 360, y: 180)
```

Dimensions: (x: 360, y: 180) Coordinates: longtitude (x) float64 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 ... 357.0 358.0 359.0 360.0 latitude (y) float64 -89.5 -88.5 -87.5 -86.5 ... 86.5 87.5 88.5 89.5 Dimensions without coordinates: x, y Data variables: height (x, y) float64 192.4 101.9 45.38 ... 47.88 303.5 121.3

gravity_anomaly (x, y) float64 186.1 -20.97 28.26 ... 72.4 133.2 -175.9

数据读取与转换

pandas 数据类型转换

由 pandas 对象转换为 xarray 对象:对 pandas 对象使用 to_xarray 方法

由 xarray 对象转为 pandas 对象:对 xarray 对象使用 to_pandas 方法

Series → xarray

Series.to_xarray()

若要将变量 series (pandas 类型) 转为 xarray 类型只需在变量后加上 .to_xarray() 方法即可。

由于只有一个变量,所以转换的结果是 xarray 中的 DataArray 类型。

```
In [16]: series = pd.Series(np.ones((10,)), index=list("abcdefghij"))
    series
    arr = series.to_xarray()
    arr

Out[16]: <xarray.DataArray (index: 10)>
    array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
    Coordinates:
    * index (index) object 'a' 'b' 'c' 'd' 'e' 'f' 'g' 'h' 'i' 'j'
```

DataArray → pandas

DataArray.to_pandas()

若要将 xarray 转为 pandas 类型,类似的在变量后加上 .to_pandas()

```
In [17]: arr. to_pandas()
Out[17]: index
              1.0
          a
          b
               1.0
               1.0
          С
          d
              1.0
               1.0
               1.0
              1.0
          g
              1.0
               1.0
              1.0
          dtype: float64
```

对于 xarray 的多变量 Dataset 对象同理可用类似对 pandas 对象的转换方法,只需要在对象后添加 to_series / to_dataframe 即可:

先创建一个 Dataset 对象 ds

DataArray → **Series**

DataArray.to_series()

将 ds(Dataset)中的变量 a 利用 .to_series() 转换为 pandas 中的 Series (列表) 类型。由于没有指定 index,则在默认情况下,index 默认为数字且从 0 开始,步长为 1.

```
In [20]: myseries = ds.a.to_series()
myseries.index=list("sylsy")
myseries
```

```
Out[20]: s 0
y 1
1 2
s 3
y 4
Name: a, dtype: int64
```

同理也可将 ds(Dataset)中的变量 b 转换为 pandas 类型,这里将 多维数据 使用 多层索引

```
In [21]: ds.b, ds.b.to_series()
 Out[21]: (<xarray.DataArray 'b' (x: 5, y: 4)>
            array([[1., 1., 1., 1.], [1., 1.], [1., 1., 1.],
                     [1., 1., 1., 1.],
                     [1., 1., 1., 1.],
            [1., 1., 1., 1.])
Dimensions without coordinates: x, y,
            0
               0
                      1.0
                      1.0
                1
                2
                      1.0
                3
                     1.0
                0
                      1.0
                      1.0
                2
                     1.0
                3
                      1.0
            2 0
                      1.0
                      1.0
                2
                     1.0
                3
                      1.0
             3 0
                      1.0
                      1.0
                      1.0
                3
                      1.0
             4 0
                      1.0
                      1.0
                2
                     1.0
                3
                     1.0
            Name: b, dtype: float64)
```

Dataset → **DataFrame**

Dataset.to_dataframe()

to_dataframe:将 DataArray 或 Dataset 对象转换为 pandas.dataframe。注意到 DataArray 对象名称与转换为数据框的名称一样都为 a。

```
In [22]: ds.a.to_dataframe()
Out[22]: a

x
0 0
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
```

为保证数据的连续性,对于转换为DataFrame数组会发生广播。 类似于转换为列表,为保证数据的连续性,对于转换为DataFrame数组也会发生广播。

```
In [23]: ds. to_dataframe()
Out[23]: a h
```

a b
y
0 0 1.0
2 0 1.0
3 0 1.0
0 1 1.0
1 1.0
2 1 1.0
3 1 1.0
0 2 1.0

1 2 1.0 2 2 1.0 3 2 1.0

0 3 1.0

1 3 1.0 3 2 3 1.0

3 3 1.00 4 1.0

1 4 1.0 2 4 1.0 3 4 1.0

数据输入输出

Xarray 最广泛使用的特性之一是它读写各种数据格式的能力。例如,Xarray 可以读取以下格式:

- NetCDF / GRIB (通过函数 open_dataset / open_mfdataset , to_netcdf / save_mfdataset)
- Zarr (通过函数 open_zarr , to_zarr)
- GeoTIFF / GDAL rasters (通过函数 open_rasterio)

NetCDF (Network Common Data Form) / GRIB

Dataset.to_netcdf(path), DataArray.to_netcdf(path) xr.open_dataset(path), xr.open_dataarray(path)

存储 Xarray 数据结构的推荐方法是 NetCDF(Network Common Data Form),这是一种二进制文件格式,用于起源于地球科学的自描述数据集。文件的后缀为.nc。Xarray 基于 netCDF 数据模型,因此磁盘上的 netCDF 文件直接对应于数据集对象。

Xarray 采用 open_dataset / open_dataarray 函数读取NetCDF 文件, 采用 to_netcdf 方法将数据写入文件。

```
In [24]: |import xarray as xr
          cma = xr.open dataset(".data/cma.grib", engine="cfgrib")
Out[24]: <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions:
                                  (time: 8, latitude: 360, longitude: 720)
          Coordinates:
              number
                                  int64 0
                                  (time) datetime64[ns] 2021-10-01 ... 2021-10-08
            * time
                                  timedelta64[ns] 00:00:00
              step
              heightAboveGround float64 2.0
                                  (latitude) float64 89.75 89.25 88.75 ... -89.25 -89.75
            * latitude
            * longitude
                                  (longitude) float64 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 ... 358.5 359.0 359.5
              valid time
                                  (time) datetime64[ns] 2021-10-01 ... 2021-10-08
          Data variables:
              t.2m
                                  (time, latitude, longitude) float32 ...
          Attributes:
              GRIB_edition:
                                        2
              GRIB centre:
                                        bab i
              GRIB_centreDescription: Beijing
              GRIB_subCentre:
                                        ()
                                       CF-1.7
              Conventions:
              institution:
                                       Beijing
              history:
                                        2021-10-26T20:33 GRIB to CDM+CF via cfgrib-0.9.9...
```

将 DataSets 和 DataArray 写入 nc 文件中

接下来首先创建一些数据集,并使用to netcdf将数据写入硬盘

```
In [25]: | ds1 = xr. Dataset(
                  data vars={
                       "a": (("x", "y"), np. random. randn(4, 2)),
"b": (("z", "x"), np. random. randn(6, 4)),
                  },
                  coords={
                       "x": np. arange (4),
                       "y": np. arange (-2, 0),
                       "z": np. arange(-3, 3),
                  },
             ds2 = xr. Dataset(
                  data_vars={
                       "a": (("x", "y"), np.random.randn(7, 3)),
"b": (("z", "x"), np.random.randn(2, 7)),
                  coords={
                       "x": np.arange(6, 13),
"y": np.arange(3),
"z": np.arange(3, 5),
                  },
             ds1
 Dimensions: (x: 4, y: 2, z: 6)
             Coordinates:
                            (x) int64 0 1 2 3
               * x
                             (y) int64 -2 -1
               * y
                             (z) int64 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2
               * Z
             Data variables:
                            (x, y) float64 1.38 1.698 -2.019 -1.019 ... -0.392 -0.3112 -0.8059
                 a
                  b
                             (z, x) float64 -0.1823 -0.9231 0.2672 ... -0.289 0.01676 0.0534
In [26]: # DataSets写入文件
            dsl.to_netcdf(".data/dsl.nc")
ds2.to_netcdf(".data/ds2.nc")
# DataArray写入文件
             dsl. a. to_netcdf(".data/dal.nc")
```

~~~ ~~ ...

```
In [27]: xr. open dataset (". data/dsl. nc")
Out[27]: <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 4, y: 2, z: 6)
          Coordinates:
            * x
                       (x) int64 0 1 2 3
                       (y) int64 -2 -1
            * Z
                       (z) int64 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2
          Data variables:
                       (x, y) float64 1.38 1.698 -2.019 -1.019 ... -0.392 -0.3112 -0.8059
              h
                       (z, x) float64 -0.1823 -0.9231 0.2672 ... -0.289 0.01676 0.0534
In [28]: xr.open_dataarray(".data/dal.nc")
Out[28]: <xarray.DataArray 'a' (x: 4, y: 2)>
          array([[ 1.380354, 1.697953],
                 [-2.018555, -1.018747],
                 [-0.741137, -0.392002],
                 [-0.311164, -0.805908]])
          Coordinates:
                     (x) int64 0 1 2 3
            * x
                       (y) int64 -2 -1
            * v
```

# 数据索引和分片

# 基于维度数字对数据进行索引和分片

## 引入: numpy 的索引和分片

获取 np\_array 第一维度 (axis0) 索引为1和第二维度 (axis1) 索引为3 的值 (维度默认索引起始值为0)

```
In [29]: np_array = np.random.randn(3,4) np_array[1,3]

Out[29]: -0.8387135442794327

当然也可以进行分片 (slice) , 获取一范围数组的数据

In [30]: np_array[:2,1:]

Out[30]: array([[-1.47841605, -1.47313424, -1.29720032], [-0.71964173, -0.67575708, -0.83871354]])
```

# DataArray 的索引和分片

```
      xarray.isel( dim1=loc1, dim2=loc2, ... )

      xarray.isel( dim1=[ ... ], dim2=[ ... ], ... )

      xarray.isel( dim1=slice( start, end ), dim2=slice( start, end ), ... )

      方法 .isel (integer selection) 是一个基于维度名称数字索引的筛选的方法。

      通过 .isel 这个方法筛选了 arr 第一维度x索引值为1和第二维度y索引值为3 的值。
```

```
In [31]: | arr = xr. DataArray(np_array, dims=("x", "y"))
          arr, arr. isel(x=[1,2], y=3)
Out[31]: (<xarray.DataArray (x: 3, y: 4)>
           array([[ 0.03007161, -1.47841605, -1.47313424, -1.29720032],
                  [-1.71387779, -0.71964173, -0.67575708, -0.83871354],
                 [-1.41204992, 0.11279634, -1.12435794, -0.4545499]])
           Dimensions without coordinates: x, y,
           <xarray.DataArray (x: 2)>
           array([-0.83871354, -0.4545499])
           Dimensions without coordinates: x)
          xarray[ { "dim1": loc1, "dim2": loc2, "...": ... } ]
In [32]: arr[{"x":1, "y":3}]
Out[32]: <xarray.DataArray ()>
          array (-0.83871354)
          Dataset 的索引和切片
          xarray.isel( dim1=loc1, dim2=loc2, ... )
          xarray.isel( dim1=[ ... ], dim2=[ ... ], ... )
          xarray.isel( dim1=slice( start, end ), dim2=slice( start, end ), ... )
          对于这个 Dataset 的以 「维度名称数字分片」 需要使用 .isel 方法,同时对于各个维度用 slice 指定各个维度分片范围
          这样的分片同时对 ds 中的变量 a 和 b 均有分片作用
          None 在代码中可以代替初始值或者末尾值。
          x=slice(None,2) 等价为在numpy中的 [:2] , y=slice(1,None) 等价为在numpy中的 [1:]
In [33]: | ds = xr.Dataset(
               "a":(("x","y"), np.random.randn(3,4)),
"b":(("x","y"), np.random.randn(3,4))
          # ds. isel(x=slice(None, 2), y=slice(1, None))
          ds. isel(x=[0,1])
Out[33]: <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 2, y: 4)
          Dimensions without coordinates: x, y
          Data variables:
                      (x, y) float64 0.9488 -1.258 0.7116 0.2944 ... 1.505 0.3752 0.8484
             а
                      (x, y) float64 -1.739 0.7807 -1.049 ... -1.746 -1.527 -0.09456
```

#### 其他索引方法: head, tail, thin

```
xarray.head( dim1, dim2, ... )
```

对于.head()方法,有以下的例子

方法 .head() 获得了 ds 从 最左上角数据 (首位, head) 到维度名称索引 (x=2,y=3) 的分片数据

```
In [34]:
          display(ds)
          display(ds.head(x=2, y=3))
          <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 3, y: 4)
          Dimensions without coordinates: x, y
          Data variables:
                       (x, y) float64 0.9488 -1.258 0.7116 ... -1.416 -0.3179 -2.038
              h
                       (x, y) float64 -1.739 0.7807 -1.049 ... -0.8635 -1.264 0.2691
          <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 2, y: 3)
          Dimensions without coordinates: x, y
          Data variables:
                       (x, y) float64 0.9488 -1.258 0.7116 -1.356 1.505 0.3752
              a
                       (x, y) float64 -1.739 0.7807 -1.049 -0.3049 -1.746 -1.527
              h
          xarray.tail( dim1, dim2, ... )
```

与 .head() 方法 相反 的 .tail() 方法则是从维度名称索引 (x=2,y=2) 至 最右下角数据 (尾部, tail) 的分片数据。

```
In [35]:
          display(ds)
          display(ds. tail(x=2, y=2))
          <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 3, y: 4)
          Dimensions without coordinates: x, y
          Data variables:
                       (x, y) float64 0.9488 -1.258 0.7116 ... -1.416 -0.3179 -2.038
                       (x, y) float64 -1.739 0.7807 -1.049 ... -0.8635 -1.264 0.2691
          <xarrav.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 2, y: 2)
          Dimensions without coordinates: x, y
          Data variables:
                       (x, y) float64 0.3752 0.8484 -0.3179 -2.038
                       (x, y) float64 -1.527 -0.09456 -1.264 0.2691
              h
```

## xarray.thin( dim1, dim2, ... )

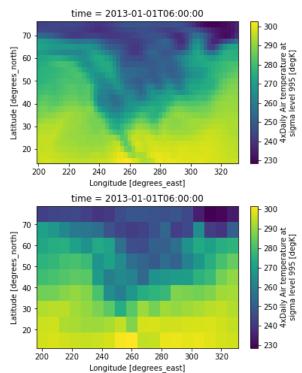
有时候我们需对原数据缩小尺寸,不需要特别高精确度的数据。

通常的做法是给定一个 特定的步长 , 按照这个步长进行取值。 dim1 给定了在 dim1 方向上的筛选数据的步长, dim2 给定了在 dim2 方向上的筛选数据的步长。

```
In [36]: display(ds)
          display(ds. thin(x=2, y=3))
          <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 3, y: 4)
          Dimensions without coordinates: x, y
          Data variables:
                        (x, y) float64 0.9488 -1.258 0.7116 ... -1.416 -0.3179 -2.038
              a
                        (x, y) float64 -1.739 0.7807 -1.049 ... -0.8635 -1.264 0.2691
              b
          <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (x: 2, y: 2)
          Dimensions without coordinates: x, y
          Data variables:
              a
                       (x, y) float64 0.9488 0.2944 0.7409 -2.038
              b
                        (x, y) float64 -1.739 -0.1868 -1.201 0.2691
```

这样理解还是比较抽象,为便于理解这个函数的作用和意义,我们利用真实数据将原数组和缩小后的数组进行比较

```
In [37]: # import seaborn as sns
          import numpy as np
          import xarray as xr
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          # 导入空气温度数据集
          REALds = xr.open_dataset(".data/air_temperature.nc").isel(time=1)
          # 获取2013-01-01T06:00:00空气温度数据
          data = REALds.air
          data_thin = REALds.air.thin(lat=3, lon=3)
          # 绘制热力图
          # sns. set()
          # ax = sns.heatmap(data, center=0)
          fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6, 8))
          ax1 = fig. add_subplot(2, 1, 1)
          ax2 = fig.add_subplot(2,1,2)
          data.plot(ax=ax1)
          data_thin.plot(ax=ax2)
          plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.3)
```



# 基于坐标值对数据进行索引和分片

xarray.sel( dim1=value1, dim2=value2, ... )

若要使用坐标名称筛选数据,可以使用类似于维度名称筛选数据的方法。 只是使用的是 .sel() 方法而非 .isel() 方法。

```
In [38]: arr = xr. DataArray(
                np. random. randint (0, 10, (4, 6)),
                dims=("x", "y"),
                coords={
                  \mathbf{x}'': [-3. 2, 2. 1, 5. 3, 6. 5],
                  'y":pd.date_range("2009-01-05", periods=6, freq="M")
         arr. sel (x=5.3, y="2009-04-30")
Out[38]: <xarray.DataArray ()>
         array(2)
         Coordinates:
                    float64 5.3
                    datetime64[ns] 2009-04-30
         xarray.loc[ { "dim1": value1, "dim2": value2, "...": ... } ]
In [39]: arr. loc[{"x":5.3, "y":"2009-04-30"}]
Out[39]: <xarray.DataArray ()>
         array(2)
         Coordinates:
                    float64 5.3
            X
                    {\tt datetime64[ns]\ 2009-04-30}
         xarray.sel( dim1=value1, dim2=value2, ..., method )
         上述的筛选方法需要指定特定的坐标数据。如果缺少特定的坐标数据(比如你忘记了具体的值,只知道大致的值),可以使用 method
         参数进行指定选取你给的坐标最近 "nearest" 的坐标数据。
In [40]: arr. sel(x=4, y="2009-04-01", method="nearest")
Out[40]: <xarray.DataArray ()>
         array(0)
         Coordinates:
                    float64 5.3
            X
                    datetime64[ns] 2009-03-31
         xarray.sel( dim1=[ ... ], dim2=[ ... ], ... )
         xarray.sel( dim1=slice( start, end ), dim2=slice( start, end ), ... )
         当然除此之外,不单单选取一个值,也可以选取多重数据
         对于坐标x而言 ("x":[-3.2,2.1,5.3,6.5]), 坐标的命名是 「离散」的, 因此在选取坐标x的时候需要进行 离散 选取。
         对于坐标y时间而言( pd.date_range("2009-01-05", "2009-06-30", freq="M") ),产生数据的方法是 连续 的。
         这种 「连续性数据」 多个筛选则需要通过 slice 函数进行选取
In [41]: arr.sel(x=[-3.2, 6.5], y=slice("2009-04-01", "2009-05-31"))
Out[41]: <xarray.DataArray (x: 2, y: 2)>
         array([[5, 6],
               [1, 2]]
         Coordinates:
                    (x) float64 -3.2 6.5
           * x
                    (y) datetime64[ns] 2009-04-30 2009-05-31
           * y
         xarray.drop_sel( dim1, dim2, ... )
         如果我们仅仅是想要抛弃原数据中的一些部分,则可以用 drop_sel 筛选抛弃的部分,留下剩余的部分。
```

# 练习

#### 首先导入练习数据

```
In [43]: ds = xr.open_dataset(".data/air_temperature.nc")
Out[43]: <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (lat: 25, time: 2920, lon: 53)
          Coordinates:
            * lat
                       (lat) float32 75.0 72.5 70.0 67.5 65.0 ... 25.0 22.5 20.0 17.5 15.0
                       (lon) float32 200.0 202.5 205.0 207.5 ... 322.5 325.0 327.5 330.0
            * lon
                       (time) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 ... 2014-12-31T18:00:00
            * time
          Data variables:
              air
                       (time, lat, lon) float32 ...
          Attributes:
              Conventions: COARDS
              title:
                            4x daily NMC reanalysis (1948)
              description: Data is from NMC initialized reanalysis\n(4x/day). These a...
              platform:
              references:
                           http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanaly...
          1.筛选前30个纬度坐标且第20至40个经度坐标的数据
  [44]: # 在这里写你的代码
          ds.isel(lat=slice(None, 30), lon=slice(20, 40))
Out[44]: <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (lat: 25, time: 2920, lon: 20)
          Coordinates:
            * lat
                      (lat) float32 75.0 72.5 70.0 67.5 65.0 ... 25.0 22.5 20.0 17.5 15.0
            * lon
                      (lon) float32 250.0 252.5 255.0 257.5 ... 290.0 292.5 295.0 297.5
            * time
                      (time) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 ... 2014-12-31T18:00:00
          Data variables:
              air
                      (time, lat, lon) float32 ...
          Attributes:
              Conventions: COARDS
                           4x daily NMC reanalysis (1948)
              description: Data is from NMC initialized reanalysis \ n(4x/day). These a...
                           Mode1
              platform:
```

#### 2.筛选北纬75度 (75°N) 且时间在2013年1月1日至2013年10月15日的数据

references: http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanaly...

```
In [45]: # 在这里写你的代码
          ds. sel(lat=[75.0], time=slice("2013-01-01", "2013-10-01"))
Out[45]: <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (lat: 1, time: 1096, lon: 53)
          Coordinates:
            * lat
                       (lat) float32 75.0
            * lon
                       (1on) float32 200.0 202.5 205.0 207.5 ... 322.5 325.0 327.5 330.0
            * time
                       (time) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 ... 2013-10-01T18:00:00
          Data variables:
              air
                       (time, lat, lon) float32 241.2 242.5 243.5 ... 248.7 249.4 250.9
          Attributes:
              Conventions: COARDS
                            4x daily NMC reanalysis (1948)
              description: Data is from NMC initialized reanalysis\n(4x/day). These a...
              references: http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanaly...
```

#### 3.去除经度260 (100°W) 至270 (90°W) 的值后的数据

```
[46]: # 在这里写你的代码
         ds.drop_sel(lon=np.arange(260, 271, 2.5))
Out[46]: <xarray.Dataset>
         Dimensions: (lat: 25, time: 2920, lon: 48)
         Coordinates:
                      (lat) float32 75.0 72.5 70.0 67.5 65.0 ... 25.0 22.5 20.0 17.5 15.0
           * lat
                      (lon) float32 200.0 202.5 205.0 207.5 ... 322.5 325.0 327.5 330.0
           * 1on
                      (time) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 ... 2014-12-31T18:00:00
           * time
         Data variables:
                     (time, lat, lon) float32 ...
             air
         Attributes:
             Conventions: COARDS
                           4x daily NMC reanalysis (1948)
             title:
             description: Data is from NMC initialized reanalysis\n(4x/day). These a...
             platform:
                           Model
             references: http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanaly...
```

# 插值和广播

#### 平面插值

xarray.interp( dim1, dim2, ..., method )

有时候想要知道格点框中更加高分辨率的值,这时候可以使用 interp 函数进行数据插值。

```
In [47]: arr = xr. DataArray(
                  np. random. randn (4, 6),
                  dims=("x", "y"),
                  coords={
                    \mathbf{x}'': [-3. 2, 2. 1, 5. 3, 6. 5],
                     y":pd.date_range("2009-01-05", periods=6, freq="M")
          arr. interp(
            x=np.linspace(2, 6, 10),
            y=pd.date_range("2009-04-01", "2009-04-30", freq="D")
Out[47]: <xarray.DataArray (x: 10, y: 30)>
          array([[ 0.22190705, 0.15741716, 0.09292728, 0.02843739, -0.03605249,
                  -0.10054238, -0.16503226, -0.22952215, -0.29401203, -0.35850191,
                  -0.4229918, -0.48748168, -0.55197157, -0.61646145, -0.68095134,
                  -0.74544122, -0.80993111, -0.87442099, -0.93891088, -1.00340076,
                  -1.06789064, -1.13238053, -1.19687041, -1.2613603, -1.32585018,
                  -1.39034007, -1.45482995, -1.51931984, -1.58380972, -1.6482996],
                 [ \ 0.\ 47784045, \quad 0.\ 41191897, \quad 0.\ 3459975 \ , \quad 0.\ 28007602, \quad 0.\ 21415454,
                   0.14823307, 0.08231159, 0.01639012, -0.04953136, -0.11545284,
                  -0.18137431, -0.24729579, -0.31321726, -0.37913874, -0.44506022,
                  -0.51098169, -0.57690317, -0.64282464, -0.70874612, -0.7746676,
                  -0.\ 84058907,\ -0.\ 90651055,\ -0.\ 97243202,\ -1.\ 0383535\ ,\ -1.\ 10427498,
                  -1.17019645, -1.23611793, -1.3020394, -1.36796088, -1.43388236],
                 [0.76619741, 0.70202038, 0.63784335, 0.57366633, 0.5094893,
                   0.44531227, 0.38113524, 0.31695822, 0.25278119, 0.18860416,
                   0.12442713, 0.06025011, -0.00392692, -0.06810395, -0.13228098,
                  -0.196458 , -0.26063503, -0.32481206, -0.38898909, -0.45316611,
                  -0.51734314, -0.58152017, -0.6456972, -0.70987422, -0.77405125,
                  -0.83822828, -0.90240531, -0.96658233, -1.03075936, -1.09493639],
                 [ 1.05455437, 0.99212179, 0.92968921, 0.86725663, 0.80482405,
                   0.74239147, 0.6799589, 0.61752632, 0.55509374, 0.49266116,
                   0.77564058, 0.71844135, 0.66124211, 0.60404288, 0.54684365,
                   0.48964441, 0.43244518, 0.37524595, 0.31804671, 0.26084748],
                 [ 2. 20798221, 2. 15252743, 2. 09707264, 2. 04161786, 1. 98616307,
                   1.93070829, 1.8752535, 1.81979872, 1.76434393, 1.70888915,
                   1.65343436, 1.59797958, 1.54252479, 1.48707001, 1.43161522,
                   1.37616044, 1.32070565, 1.26525087, 1.20979608, 1.1543413,
                   1.09888651, 1.04343173, 0.98797694, 0.93252216, 0.87706737,
                   0.82161259, 0.7661578, 0.71070302, 0.65524823, 0.59979345],
                 [ 1.72748672, 1.67931947, 1.63115222, 1.58298497, 1.53481772,
                   1.48665048, 1.43848323, 1.39031598, 1.34214873, 1.29398148,
                   1. 24581423, 1. 19764698, 1. 14947973, 1. 10131248, 1. 05314523,
                   1.00497798, 0.95681073, 0.90864348, 0.86047623, 0.81230898,
                   0.76414174, 0.71597449, 0.66780724, 0.61963999, 0.57147274,
                   0.52330549, 0.47513824, 0.42697099, 0.37880374, 0.33063649],
                 0.67870899, 0.64192634, 0.60514369, 0.56836104, 0.53157839,
                   0.49479574, 0.45801309, 0.42123044, 0.38444779, 0.34766515,
                   0.3108825 , 0.27409985, 0.2373172 , 0.20053455, 0.1637519 ,
                   0.12696925, 0.0901866, 0.05340395, 0.0166213, -0.02016135,
                  -0.056944 , -0.09372665, -0.1305093 , -0.16729194, -0.20407459,
                  -0.24085724, -0.27763989, -0.31442254, -0.35120519, -0.38798784
          Coordinates:
                        (x) float64 2.0 2.444 2.889 3.333 3.778 4.222 4.667 5.111 5.556 6.0
            * x
                       (v) datetime64[ns] 2009-04-01 2009-04-02 ... 2009-04-29 2009-04-30
            * v
```

如果给定插值后的范围大于原有的范围(外推)的话,在原有数据范围外的数据将会赋值为 NaN。

## xarray1.interp\_like( xarray2 )

如果已经有一个包含给定插值模板的对象,只需用interp\_like即可实现插值

```
In [48]: other = xr. DataArray(
            dims=("x", "y"),
            \texttt{coords=}\{
               "x": np.linspace(2, 4, 10),
                 ": pd.date_range("2009-04-01", "2009-04-30", freq="D")
          arr. interp_like (other)
Out[48]: <xarray.DataArray (x: 10, y: 30)>
          array([[ 2.21907046e-01, 1.57417162e-01, 9.29272771e-02,
                   2.84373926e-02, -3.60524919e-02, -1.00542376e-01,
                  -1.65032261e-01, -2.29522145e-01, -2.94012030e-01,
                  -3.58501914e-01, -4.22991799e-01, -4.87481683e-01,
                  -5.51971568e-01, -6.16461452e-01, -6.80951337e-01,
                  -7.45441222e-01, -8.09931106e-01, -8.74420991e-01,
                  -9.38910875e-01, -1.00340076e+00, -1.06789064e+00,
                  -1.13238053e+00, -1.19687041e+00, -1.26136030e+00,
                  -1.32585018e+00, -1.39034007e+00, -1.45482995e+00,
                  -1.51931984e+00, -1.58380972e+00, -1.64829960e+00],
                  [ 3.33661969e-01, 2.66868268e-01, 2.00074568e-01,
                   1.33280868e-01, 6.64871673e-02, -3.06533010e-04,
                  -6.71002333e-02, -1.33893934e-01, -2.00687634e-01,
                  -2.67481334e-01, -3.34275035e-01, -4.01068735e-01,
                  -4.67862435e-01, -5.34656136e-01, -6.01449836e-01,
                  -6.68243536e-01, -7.35037237e-01, -8.01830937e-01,
                  -8.68624637e-01, -9.35418337e-01, -1.00221204e+00,
                  -1.06900574e+00, -1.13579944e+00, -1.20259314e+00,
                  -1.26938684e+00, -1.33618054e+00, -1.40297424e+00,
                  -1.46976794e+00, -1.53656164e+00, -1.60335534e+00],
                  [ 1.34291133e+00, 1.28222320e+00, 1.22153507e+00,
                   1.16084694e+00, 1.10015881e+00, 1.03947068e+00,
                   9.78782546e-01, 9.18094416e-01, 8.57406285e-01,
                   7.96718155e-01, 7.36030024e-01, 6.75341894e-01,
                   6.14653763e-01, 5.53965633e-01, 4.93277502e-01,
                   4.32589372e-01, 3.71901241e-01, 3.11213111e-01,
                   2.50524980e-01, 1.89836850e-01, 1.29148719e-01,
                   6.84605886e-02, 7.77245804e-03, -5.29156725e-02,
                  -1.13603803e-01, -1.74291934e-01, -2.34980064e-01,
                  -2.95668195e-01, -3.56356325e-01, -4.17044456e-01],
                  [ 1.48708981e+00, 1.42727390e+00, 1.36745800e+00,
                   1.30764209e+00, 1.24782618e+00, 1.18801028e+00,
                   1.12819437e+00, 1.06837847e+00, 1.00856256e+00,
                   9.48746653e-01, 8.88930747e-01, 8.29114841e-01,
                   7.69298935e-01, 7.09483028e-01, 6.49667122e-01,
                   5.89851216e-01, 5.30035309e-01, 4.70219403e-01,
                   4.10403497e-01, 3.50587591e-01, 2.90771684e-01,
                   2.30955778e-01, 1.71139872e-01, 1.11323966e-01,
                   5. 15080593e-02, -8. 30784698e-03, -6. 81237533e-02,
                  -1.27939660e-01, -1.87755566e-01, -2.47571472e-01]])
          Coordinates:
            * x
                       (x) float64 2.0 2.222 2.444 2.667 2.889 3.111 3.333 3.556 3.778 4.0
            * y
                       (y) datetime64[ns] 2009-04-01 2009-04-02 ... 2009-04-29 2009-04-30
```

对于插值方法的选取,可以通过指定 method 方法(默认为 "linear" )来实现切换平面插值方法( "nearest" )。比如指定使用临近点插值

```
In [49]: arr.interp(
            x=np.linspace(2, 6, 10),
            y=pd.date_range("2009-04-01", "2009-04-30", freq="D"),
            method='nearest'
Out[49]: <xarray.DataArray (x: 10, y: 30)>
          array([[ 0.32163723, 0.32163723, 0.32163723, 0.32163723, 0.32163723,
                   0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723,
                   0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548],
                 \begin{bmatrix} 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, \end{bmatrix}
                   0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723,
                   0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548],
                 \begin{bmatrix} 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, \end{bmatrix}
                   0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723,
                   0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548,
                  -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548, -1.69656548],
                 \begin{bmatrix} 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, & 0.32163723, \end{bmatrix}
                   0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723, 0. 32163723,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548],
                 [ 2.38524731, 2.38524731, 2.38524731, 2.38524731,
                   2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731,
                   2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548],
                 [2.38524731, 2.38524731, 2.38524731, 2.38524731, 2.38524731,
                   2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731,
                   2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731, 2. 38524731,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548,
                   0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548, 0.74384548],
                 [-0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099,
                  -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099,
                  -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099, -0.47719099,
                  -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021,
                  -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021,
                  -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021, -1.19644021]
          Coordinates:
                       (x) float64 2. 0 2. 444 2. 889 3. 333 3. 778 4. 222 4. 667 5. 111 5. 556 6. 0
            * x
            * y
                       (y) datetime64[ns] 2009-04-01 2009-04-02 ... 2009-04-29 2009-04-30
```

#### 其他的插值方法参见下表所示

| metnoa    | 抽值万法   | 一维插值         | 二维插值      |
|-----------|--------|--------------|-----------|
| nearest   | 临近点插值  | $\sqrt{}$    | $\sqrt{}$ |
| linear    | 线性插值   | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{}$ |
| zero      | 零阶样条插值 | $\checkmark$ | ×         |
| slinear   | 一阶样条插值 | $\checkmark$ | ×         |
| quadratic | 二阶样条插值 | $\checkmark$ | ×         |
| cubic     | 三阶样条插值 | $\checkmark$ | ×         |

#### 练习

```
In [50]: ds = xr.open dataset(".data/air temperature.nc")
          display(ds)
          # 在这里写你的代码
          ds.interp(
              lon=np.arange(200, 331, 1),
              lat=np. arange (75, 14, -1),
              method="linear"
          <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (lat: 25, time: 2920, lon: 53)
          Coordinates:
                       (lat) float32 75.0 72.5 70.0 67.5 65.0 ... 25.0 22.5 20.0 17.5 15.0
            * lat
                       (lon) float32 200.0 202.5 205.0 207.5 ... 322.5 325.0 327.5 330.0
            * lon
            * time
                       (time) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 ... 2014-12-31T18:00:00
          Data variables:
              air
                       (time, lat, lon) float32 ...
          Attributes:
              Conventions: COARDS
                            4x daily NMC reanalysis (1948)
              description: Data is from NMC initialized reanalysis \n (4x/day). These a...
              references: http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanaly...
Out[50]: <xarray.Dataset>
          Dimensions: (time: 2920, lat: 61, lon: 131)
          Coordinates:
            * time
                       (time) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 ... 2014-12-31T18:00:00
                       (1on) int64 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 ... 325 326 327 328 329 330
            * 1on
                      (lat) int64 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 ... 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15
            * lat
          Data variables:
                       (time, lat, lon) float64 241.2 241.7 242.2 ... 296.1 295.9 295.7
              air
          Attributes:
              Conventions: COARDS
                            4x daily NMC reanalysis (1948)
              title:
              description: Data is from NMC initialized reanalysis \ n(4x/day). These a...
              platform:
              references: http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanaly...
```

# 数据广播和对齐

#### 维度名相同的广播

a+b自动筛选了a, b的 DataArray 中具有共同维度的共同坐标的数据进行相加

```
In [51]: | a = xr. DataArray(
                [[10, 20, 30, 40],
                 [50, 60, 70, 80],
                 [90, 100, 110, 120]],
                dims=("x", "y"),
coords={"x": ["b", "c", "d"], "y": np.arange(1, 5)},
           b = xr. DataArray(
                [[1, 2, 3, 4],
                 [5, 6, 7, 8],
                [9, 10, 11, 12]],

dims=("x", "y"),

coords={"x": ["a", "b", "c"], "y": np.arange(0, 4)},
            print(a.data)
            print (b. data)
            print((a + b).data)
            [[ 10 20 30 40]
             [ 50 60 70 80]
             [ 90 100 110 120]]
            [[1 2 3 4]
             [5 6 7 8]
             [ 9 10 11 12]]
            [[16 27 38]
             [60 71 82]]
```

# xr.align( xarray1, xarray2, join )

#### 等价于: 对齐 → 加减

```
In [52]: a_, b_ = xr.align(a, b, join="inner")
print(a_.data)
print(b_.data)
print((a_+b_).data)

[[10 20 30]
        [50 60 70]]
        [6 7 8]
        [10 11 12]]
        [[16 27 38]
        [60 71 82]]
```

当然若要指定不同的广播方法,可以用 xr.align 函数的 join 进行指定。

默认情况下广播的方法是取交集,即join="inner"。除此之外,join的取值还有outer, left, right, exact, override六类取值。

```
inner: 提取两者变量索引的交集
outer: 提取两者变量索引的并集
left: 提取仅具有左侧变量索引对应的数据
right: 提取仅具有右侧变量索引对应的数据
exact: 检验索引是否完全对齐,若左右变量的索引无法对齐,会抛出 ValueError 错误
override: 如果索引、数据的尺寸大小相同,则将右侧变量的索引重写为左侧变量的的索引
```

#### 维度名不同的广播

类似的也有如下两个数组的广播 (对齐) 相加

```
In [54]: arr1 = xr.DataArray(
              [1, 2, 3],
              dims="x"
              coords={"x": ["a", "b", "c"]},
          arr2 = xr.DataArray(
              [10, 20, 30, 40],
              dims="y",
coords={"y": np. arange(4)},
          arr1 + arr2
 Out[54]: <xarray.DataArray (x: 3, y: 4)>
          array([[11, 21, 31, 41],
                 [12, 22, 32, 42],
                 [13, 23, 33, 43]])
          Coordinates:
                       (x) <U1 'a' 'b' 'c'
            * x
            * y
                       (y) int64 0 1 2 3
          xr.broadcast(xarray1, xarray2)
          等价于:广播/对齐→相加
In [55]: arrl_, arr2_ = xr.broadcast(arrl, arr2) #广播/对齐
          print(arr1_.data)
          print(arr2_.data)
          arr1_ + arr2_
          [[1 1 1 1]
           [2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2]
           [3 3 3 3]]
          [[10 20 30 40]
           [10 20 30 40]
           [10 20 30 40]]
 Out[55]: <xarray.DataArray (x: 3, y: 4)>
          array([[11, 21, 31, 41],
                 [12, 22, 32, 42],
                 [13, 23, 33, 43]])
          Coordinates:
                      (x) <U1 'a' 'b' 'c'
            * x
            * y
                      (y) int64 0 1 2 3
```