

C3S User Learning Services

Portugal

CDS data use in Panoply and R/QGIS

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PLAN

- | Data Analysis with R
- **II Data Analysis with QGIS**
- **III Data Visualisation with Panoply**









R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics - https://www.r-project.org/

```
# Info & tutorial
# https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roMf6xzB9NI
# http://geog.uoregon.edu/bartlein/courses/geog607/Rmd/netCDF_01.htm
# http://geog.uoregon.edu/bartlein/courses/geog490/week04-netCDF.html

# Loading packages
library(ncdf4) # package for netcdf manipulation
library(raster) # package for raster manipulation
library(rgdal) # package for geospatial analysis
library(ggplot2) # package for plotting
library(sf) # package for sf objects
library(openxlsx) # package for xlsx data
```

Script is available: https://github.com/Batis007/C3S_Data_use









```
2mT_40years.nc_metadata - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
File 2mT_40years.nc (NC_FORMAT_64BIT):
     1 variables (excluding dimension variables):
        short t2m[longitude,latitude,time]
            scale factor: 0.00176319797961702
            add offset: 257.703670097788
            FillValue: -32767
            missing value: -32767
            units: K
            long name: 2 metre temperature
     3 dimensions:
        longitude Size:1440
            units: degrees east
            long name: longitude
        latitude Size:721
            units: degrees north
            long name: latitude
        time Size:481
            units: hours since 1900-01-01 00:00:00.0
            long name: time
            calendar: gregorian
   2 global attributes:
        Conventions: CF-1.6
        history: 2019-04-23 17:18:56 GMT by grib to netcdf-2.10.0: /opt/ecmwf/eccodes/bin/
```









```
#Loading all the dimensions
lon <- ncvar_get(nc_data, "longitude")
lon = ifelse(lon < 360,-(360 - lon), lon)
lat <- ncvar_get(nc_data, "latitude", verbose = F)
t <- ncvar_get(nc_data, "time")

t2m.array <- ncvar_get(nc_data, "t2m") # store the data in a 3-dimensional array

t2m.array <- t2m.array - 273.15 # Transform K in C
dim(t2m.array)

#Fill NA values

fillvalue <- ncatt_get(nc_data, "t2m", "_Fillvalue")
fillvalue

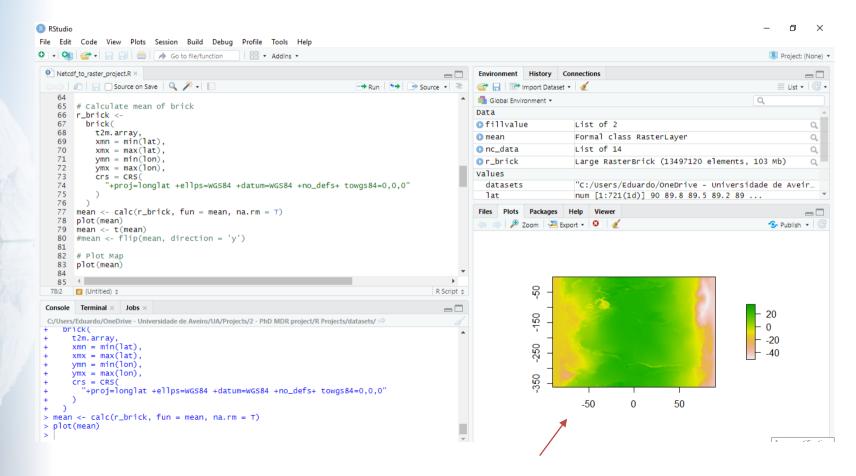
nc_close(nc_data)
t2m.array[t2m.array == fillvalue$value] <- NA</pre>
```



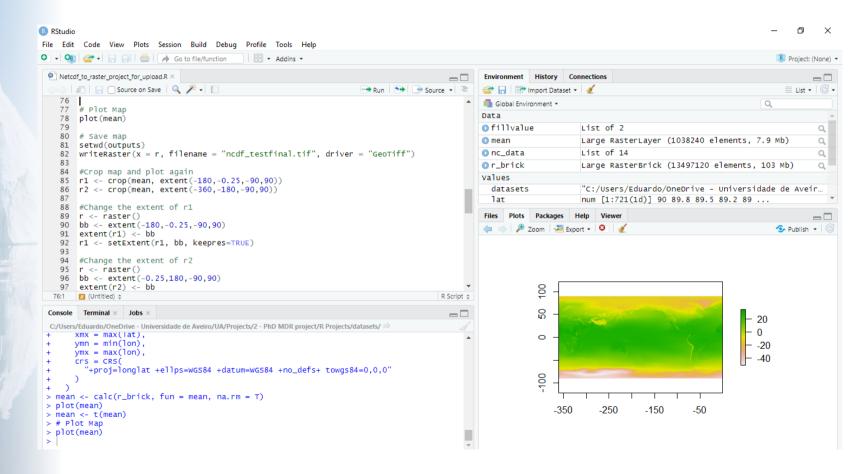




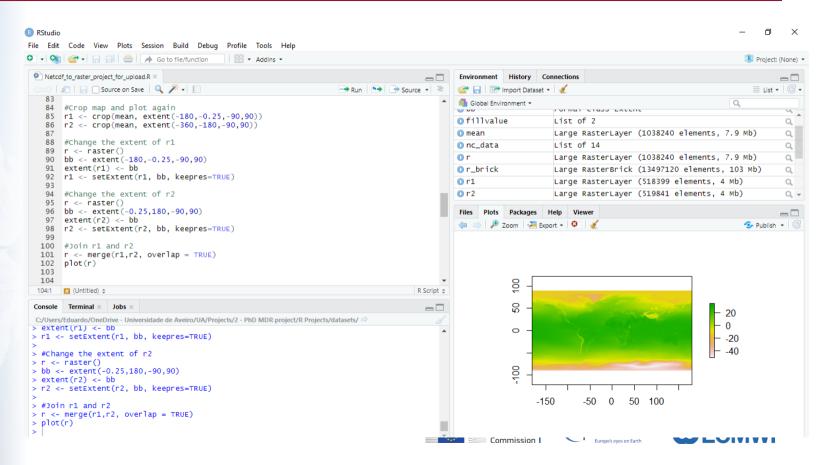




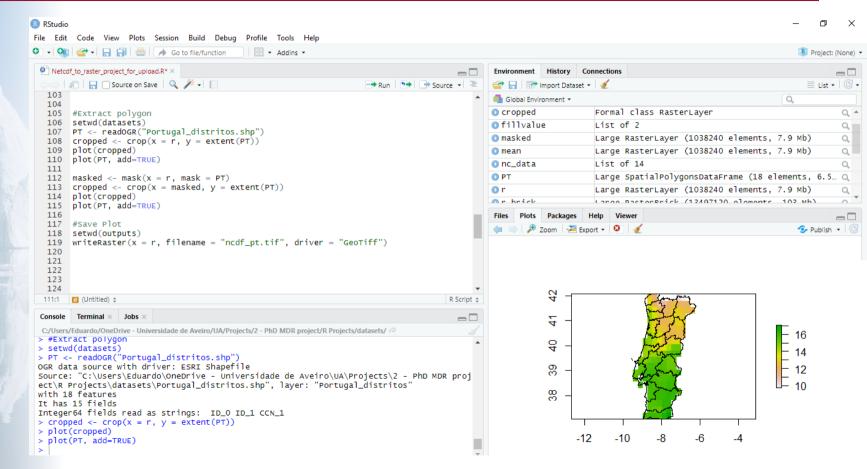




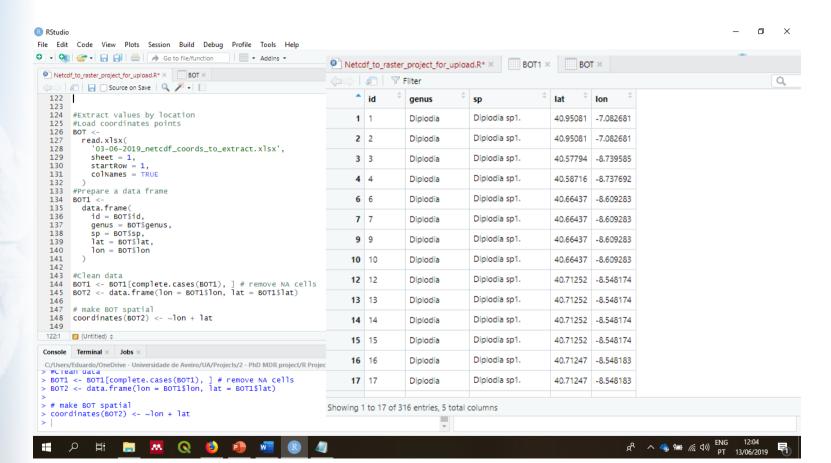




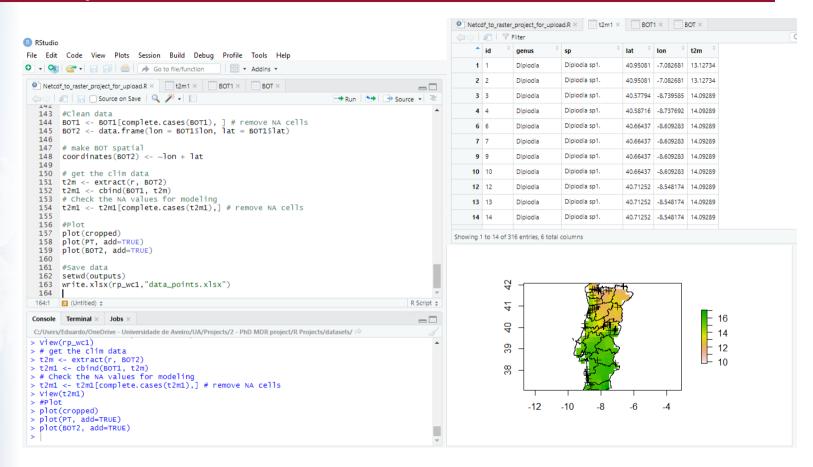










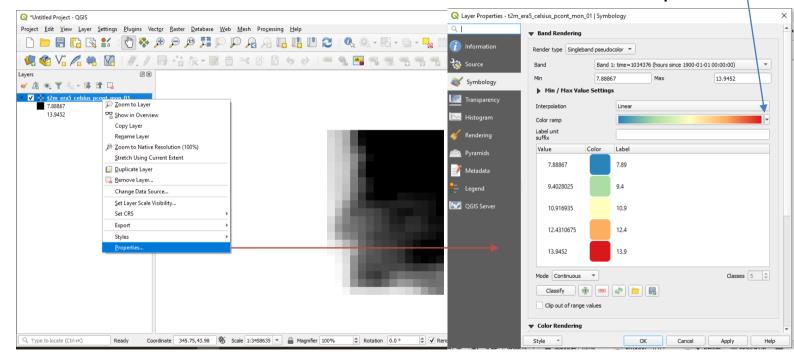




II Data Analysis with QGIS

Loading netcdf data

Invert the colour ramp here





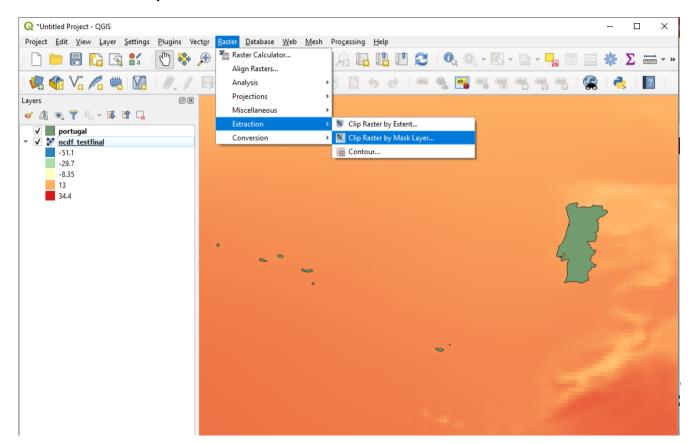




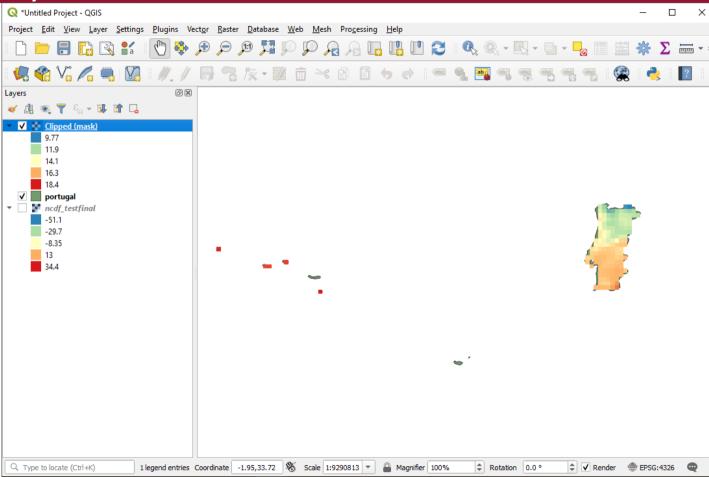


II Data Analysis with QGIS

Clip data with a shapefile

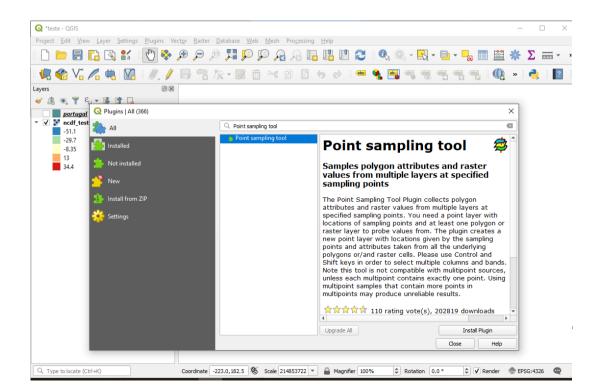




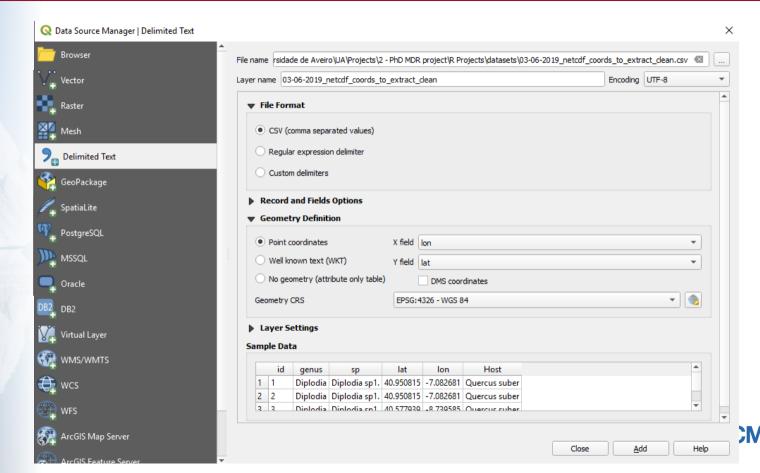




Extract raster values with a list of points location

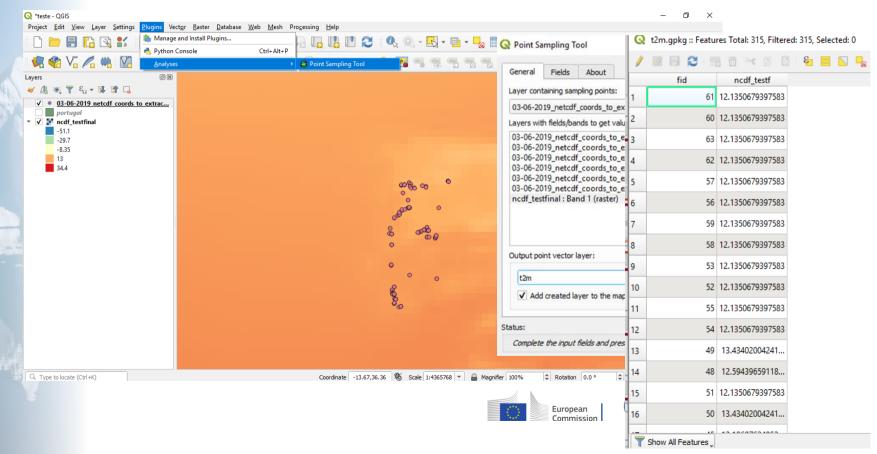






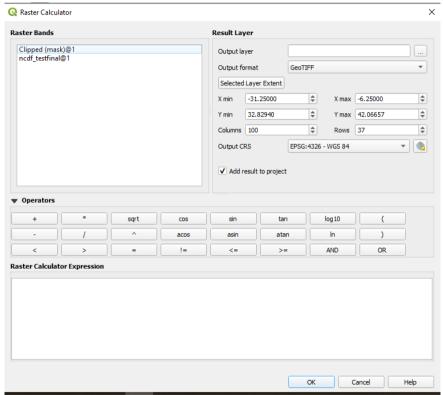


II Data Analysis with QGIS





II Data Analysis with QGIS



You can use the raster calculator to do operations between one or more raster layers



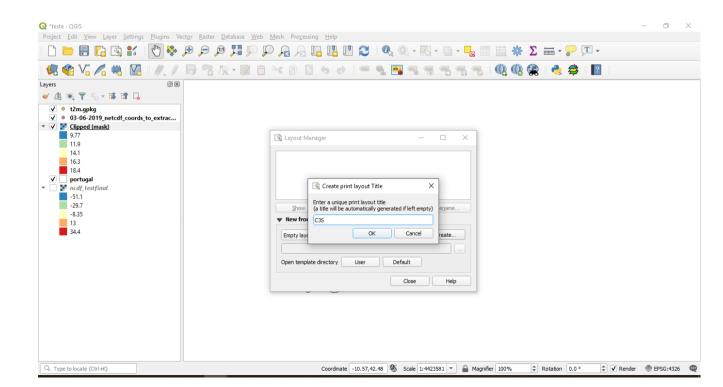




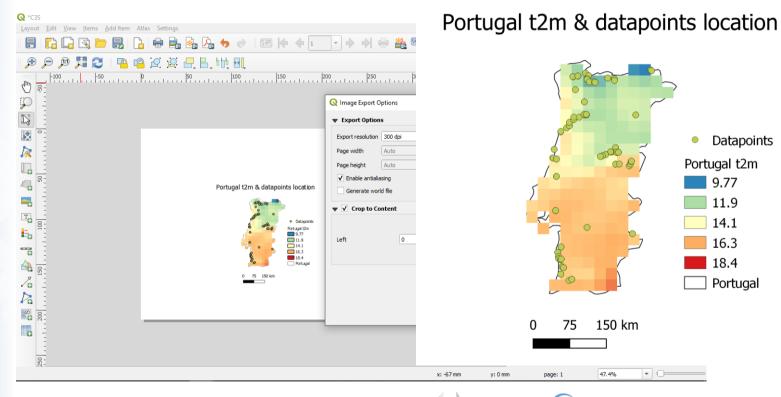


II Data Analysis with QGIS

Export map as a image















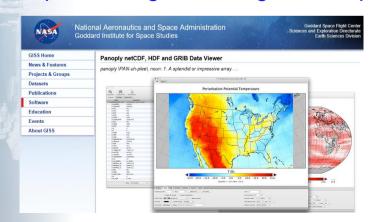
III Data Visualisation with Panoply

Panoply plots geo-referenced and other arrays from netCDF, HDF, GRIB, and other datasets.

Panoply is a cross-platform application that runs on Macintosh, Windows, Linux and other desktop computers.

Download

https://www.giss.nasa.gov/tools/panoply/download/





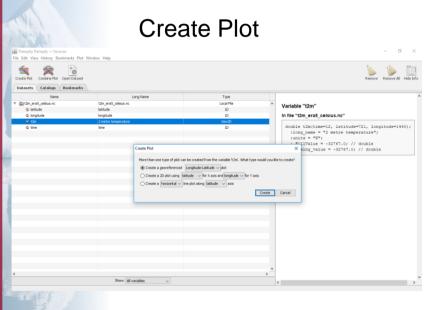


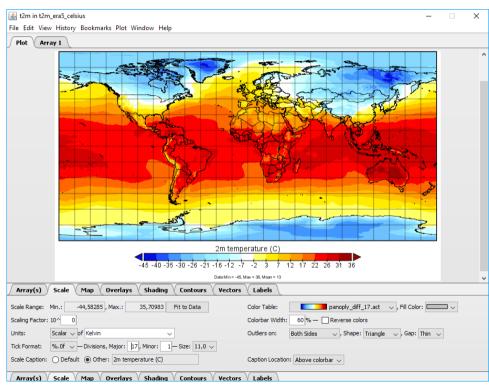




III Data Visualisation with Panoply

Visualize and customize plot

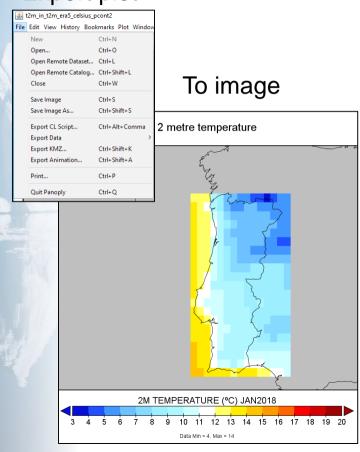






III Data Visualisation with Panoply

Export plot



To kml

