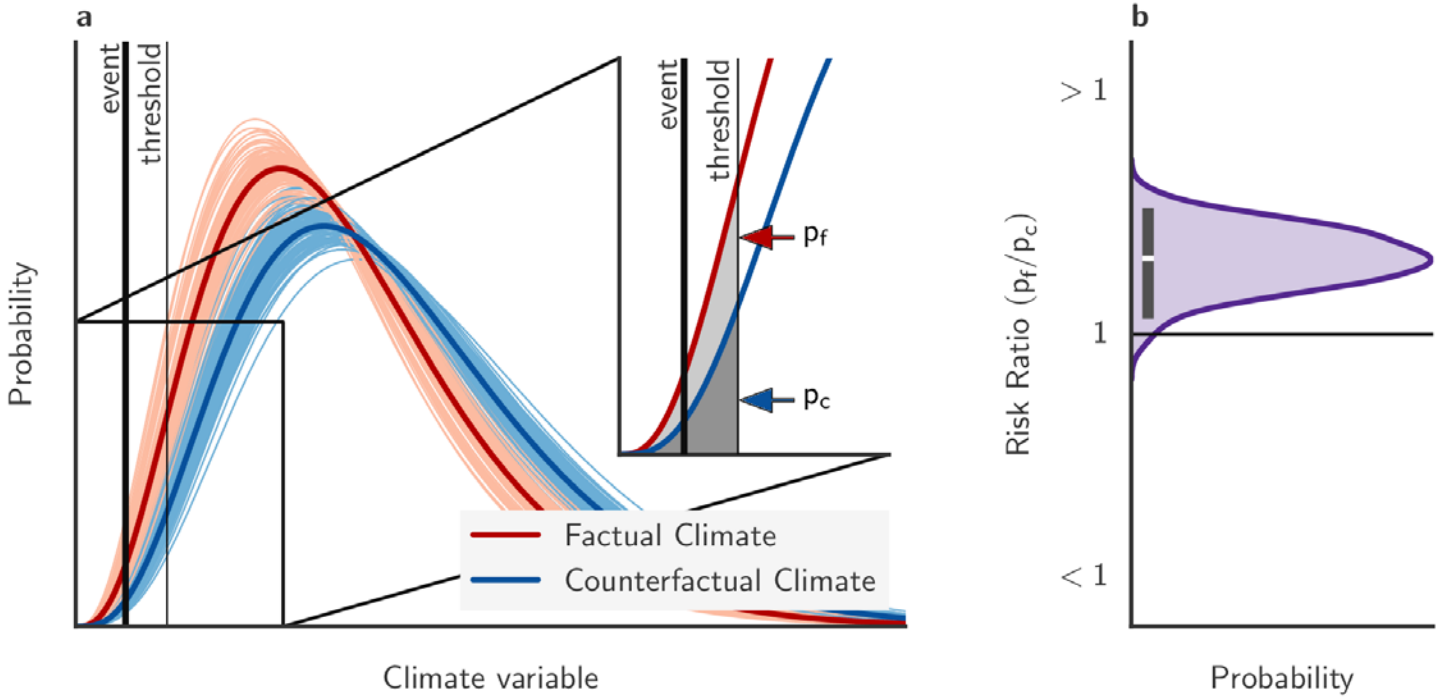
Python Visualization Workshop



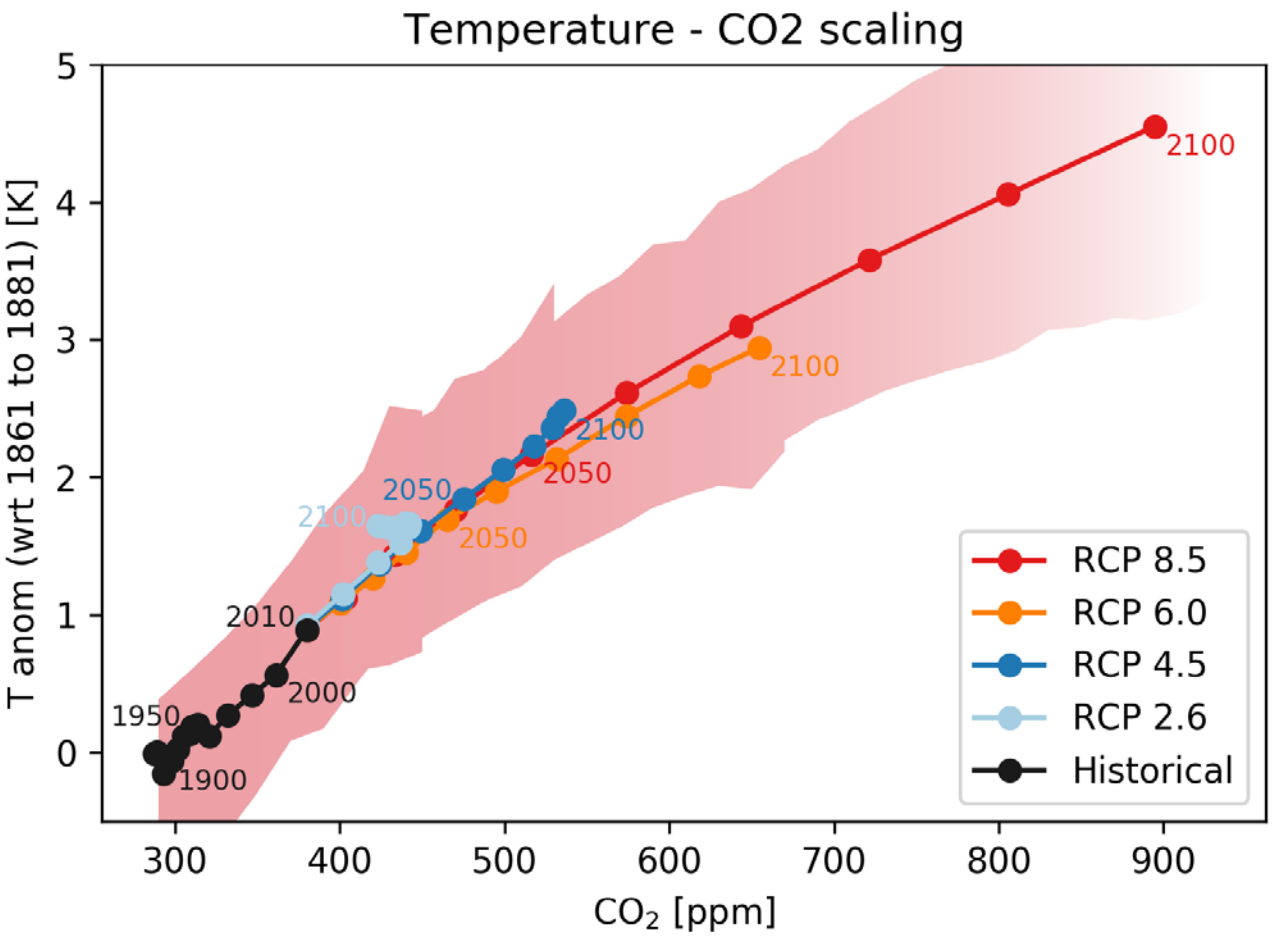
C2SM – Mathias Hauser, Tarun Chadha

ETH zürich

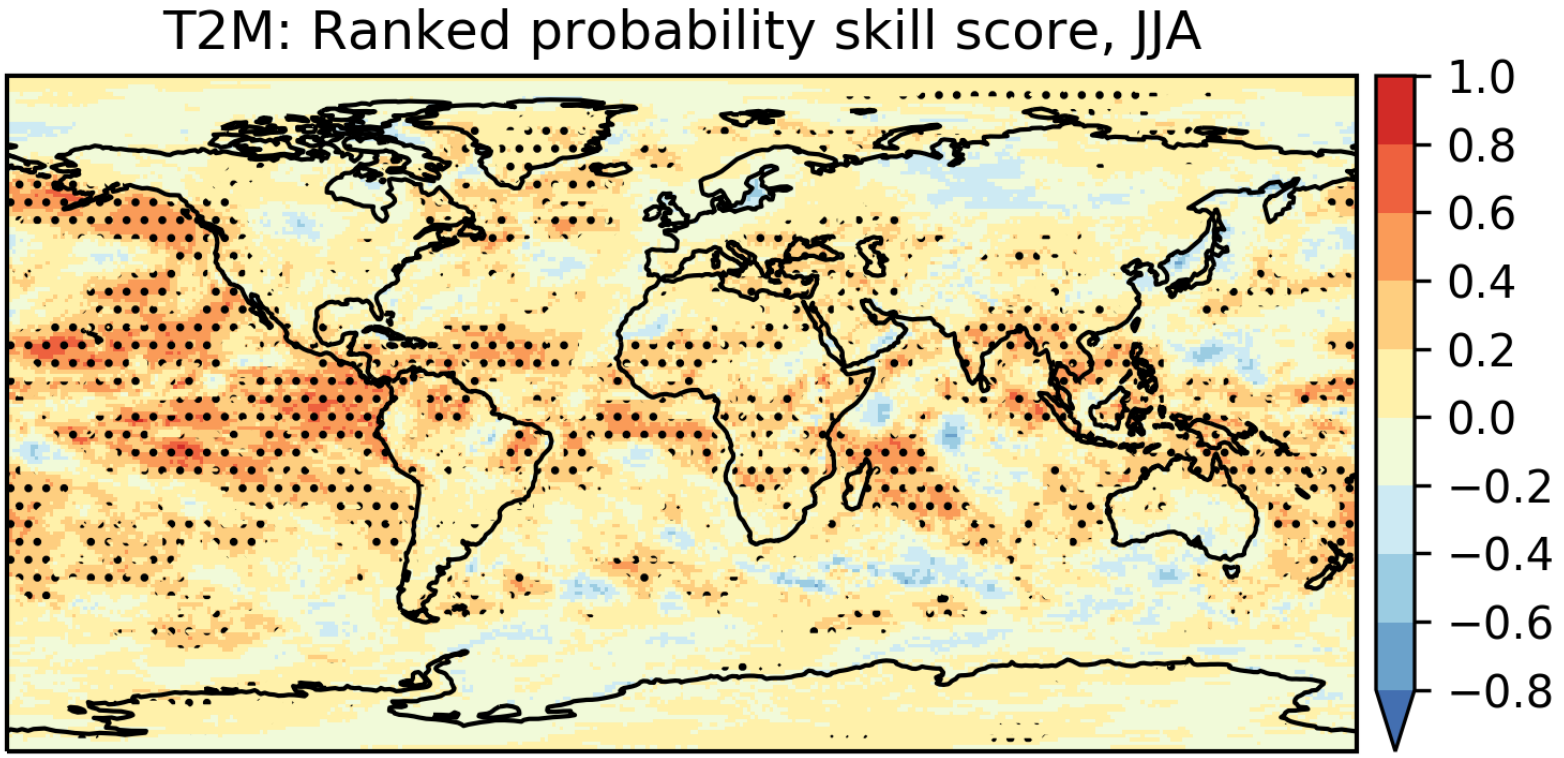
19 – 20 June 2018

C2SM Center for Climate Systems Modeling

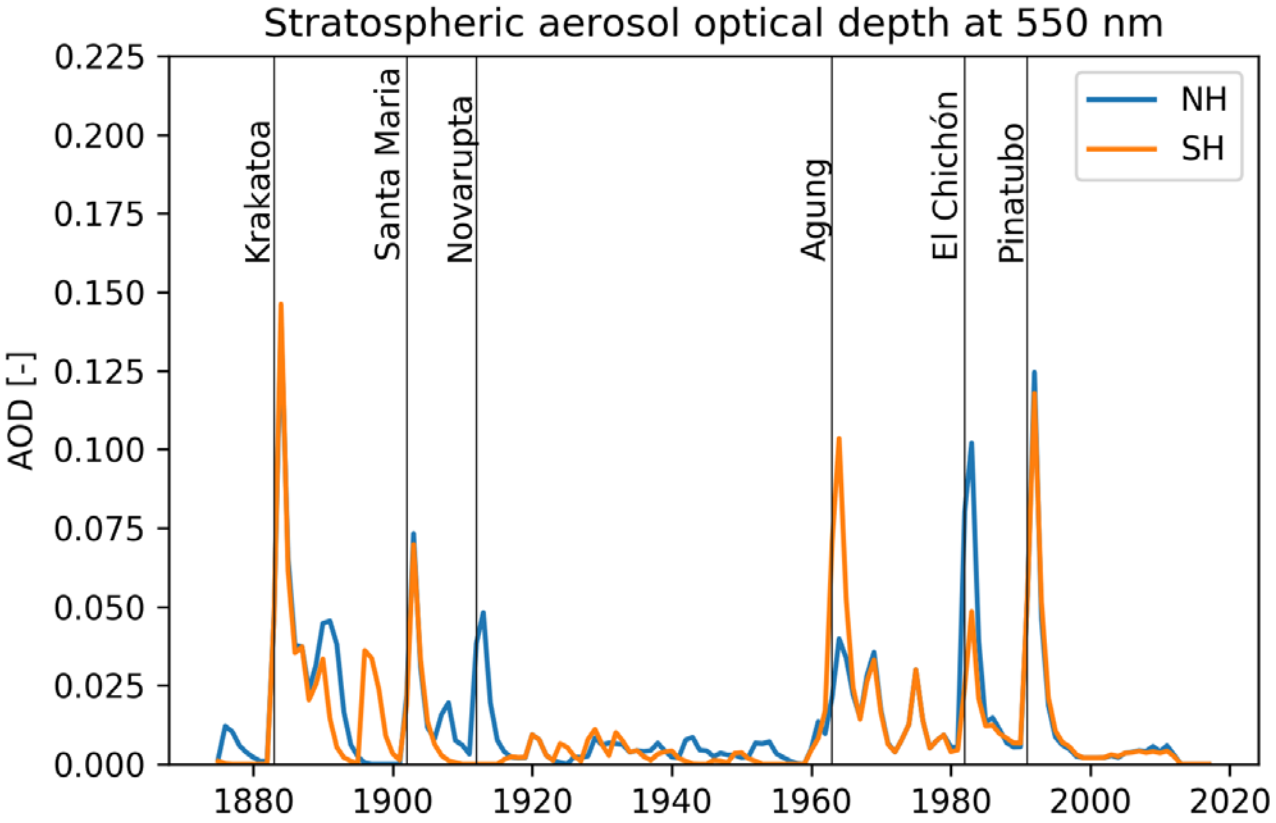
Teaser


Temperature - CO2 scaling
T anom (wrt 1861 to 1881) [K]
CO_2 [ppm]
RCP 8.5
RCP 6.0
RCP 4.5
RCP 2.6
Historical
1900
1950
2000
2010
2050
2100
2050
2100
2050
2100
2100

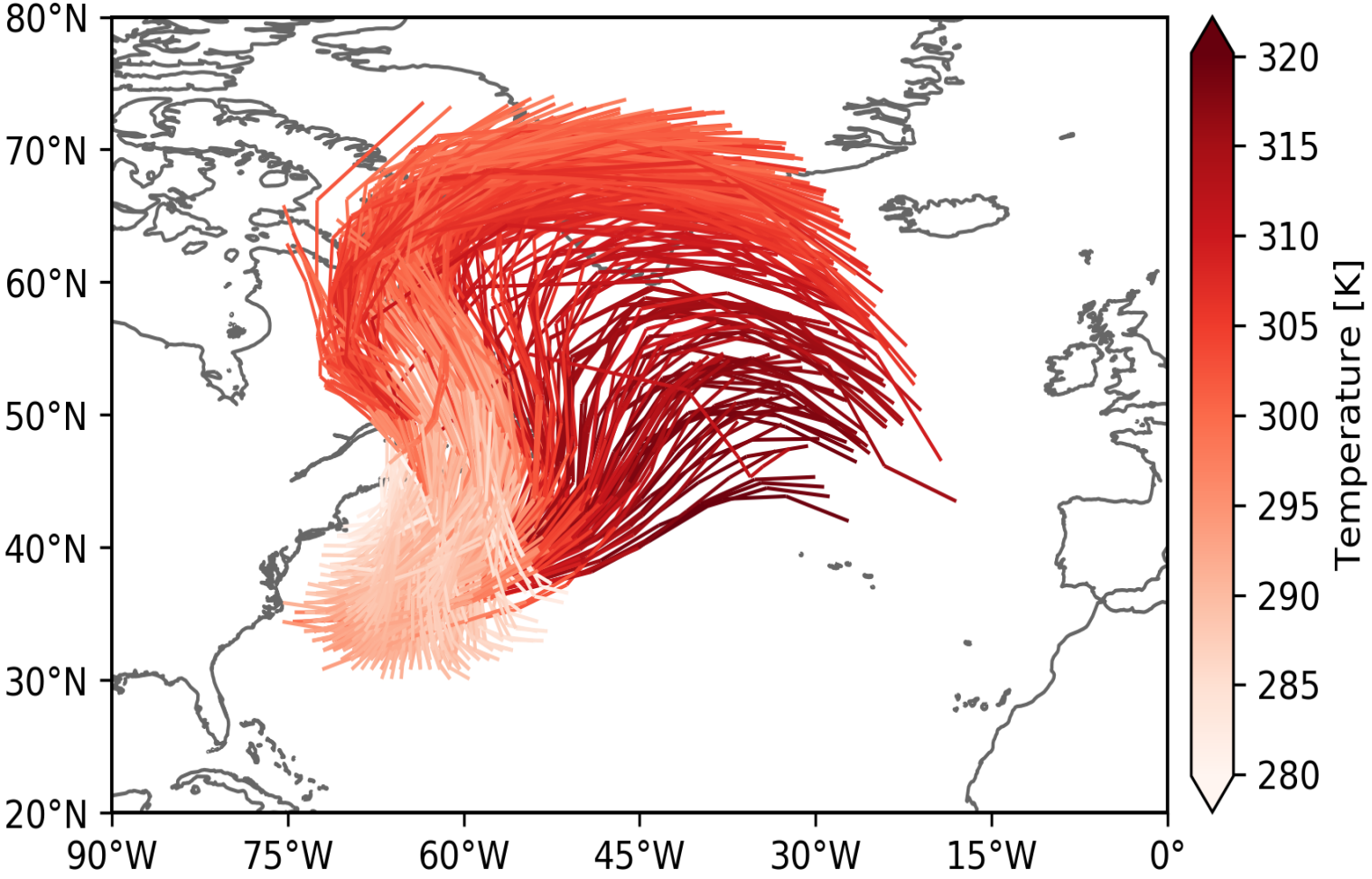
Teaser


T2M: Ranked probability skill score, JJA
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
−0.2
−0.4
−0.6
−0.8

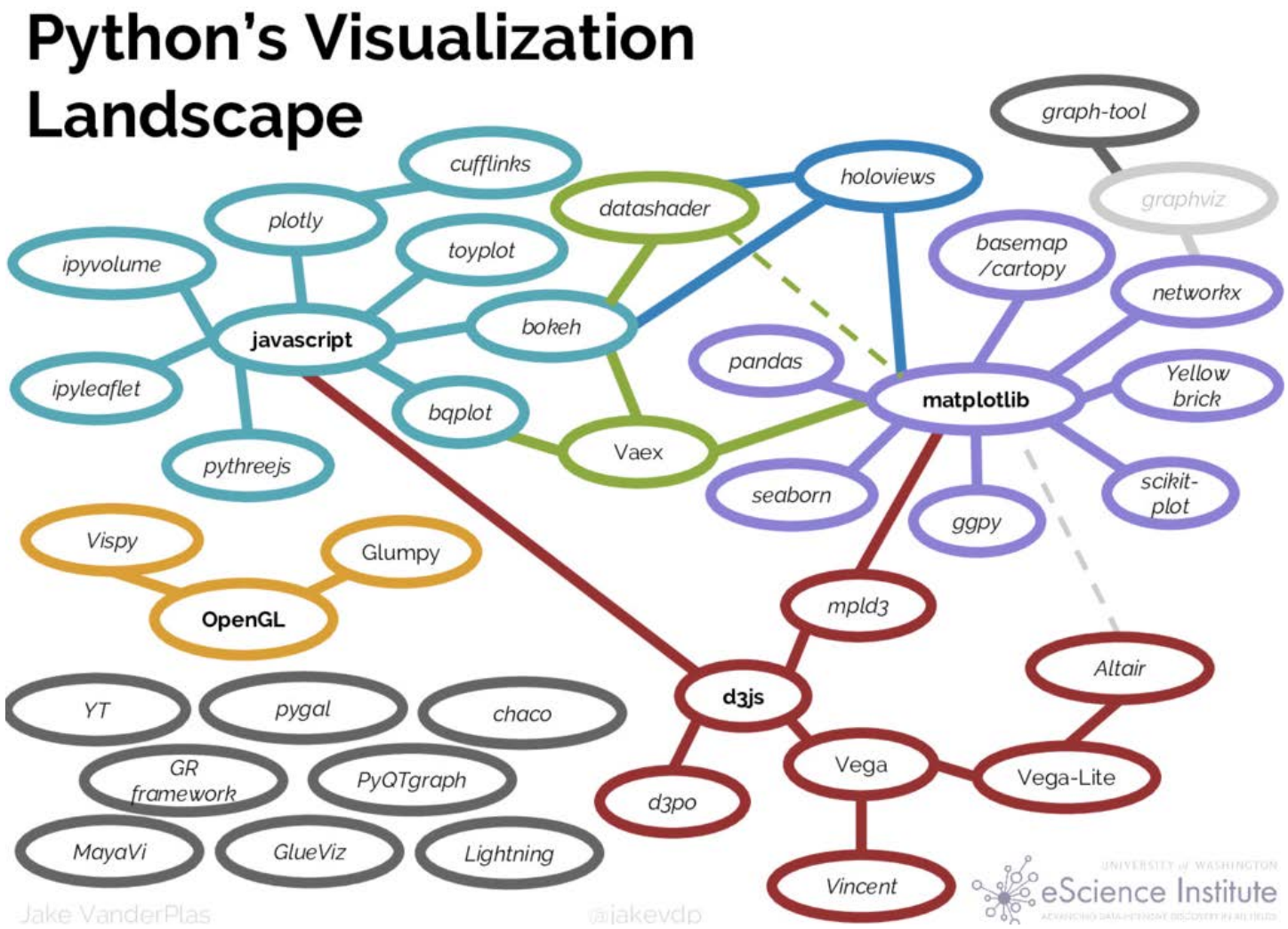
Teaser


Stratospheric aerosol optical depth at 550 nm
AOD [-]
0.225
0.200
0.175
0.150
0.125
0.100
0.075
0.050
0.025
0.000
1880
1900
1920
1940
1960
1980
2000
2020
Krakatoa
Santa Maria
Novarupta
Agung
El Chichón
Pinatubo
NH
SH

Teaser

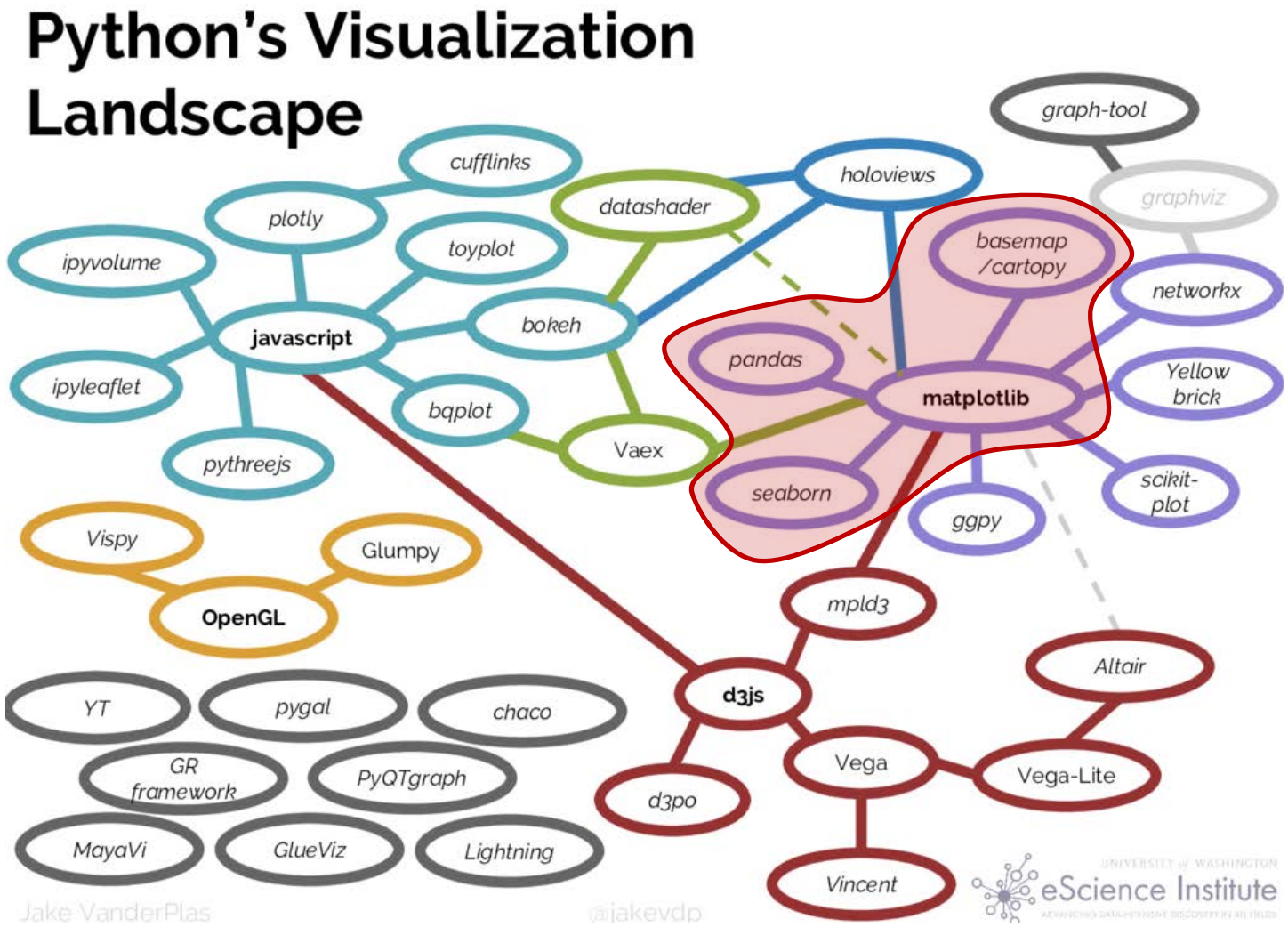

80°N
70°N
60°N
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
90°W
75°W
60°W
45°W
30°W
15°W
0°
320
315
310
305
300
295
290
285
280
Temperature [K]

Python Plotting Libraries



www.matplotlib.org

Python Plotting Libraries



www.matplotlib.org

Schedule – Python Visualisation Course

Day 1	
09:00 – 10:30	**Part 0**: Introduction
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
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Part 0: Introduction

- No plotting, yet (sorry)
- integrated development environment
  - ipython notebooks (Exercise 0.1)
- Data handling libraries
  - numpy (Exercise 0.2)
  - netCDF4 (Exercise 0.3)
  - xarray (Exercise 0.4)
  - pandas (Exercise 0.5)

Part 0: numpy

- http://www.numpy.org/
- N-dimensional array

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
>>> a
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
>>> a.shape
(3, 5)
```

Part 0: pandas

- Statistical package for “labeled” data
- Provides an R-like DataFrame

```
In [6]: dates = pd.date_range('20130101', periods=6)

In [7]: dates
Out[7]:
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01', '2013-01-02', '2013-01-03', '2013-01-04',
               '2013-01-05', '2013-01-06'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')

In [8]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6,4), index=dates, columns=list('ABCD'))

In [9]: df
Out[9]:
                   A         B         C         D
2013-01-01  0.469112 -0.282863 -1.509059 -1.135632
2013-01-02  1.212112 -0.173215  0.119209 -1.044236
2013-01-03 -0.861849 -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804
2013-01-04  0.721555 -0.706771 -1.039575  0.271860
2013-01-05 -0.424972  0.567020  0.276232 -1.087401
2013-01-06 -0.673690  0.113648 -1.478427  0.524988
```

Part 0: netCDF4

- Most common module to read & write netCDFs

In [5]:
```
fN = '../data/HadEX2_GSL.nc'
```

In [6]:
```
ncf = nc.Dataset(fN)

print(ncf)
```

Out[6]:
```
<class 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF4_CLASSIC data model, file format HDF5):
    data: Growing season length
    source: HadEX2 (http://www.climdex.org/)
    reference: Donat et al., 2013
    dimensions(sizes): lon(96), lat(73), time(50)
    variables(dimensions): float64 lon(lon), float64 lat(lat), int32 time(time), float32 GSL(time,lat,lon),
(lat,lon), float64 p_val(lat,lon)
    groups:
```

In [11]:
```
# get data of lon from the file
lon = ncf.variables['lon'][:]
# this is a numpy array
lon
```

Out[11]:
```
array([   0.  ,    3.75,    7.5 ,   11.25,   15.  ,   18.75,   22.5 ,
        26.25,   30.  ,   33.75,   37.5 ,   41.25,   45.  ,   48.75,
```

Part 0: xarray

- Multidimensional labelled arrays
- combines a netCDF-like data model with capabilities of pandas
- ‘editors pick’

Part 0: xarray

In [2]:
```
fN = './../data/HadEX2_GSL.nc'
```

In [3]:
```
ds = xr.open_dataset(fN)

ds
```

Out[3]:
```
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (lat: 73, lon: 96, time: 50)
Coordinates:
  * lon      (lon) float64 0.0 3.75 7.5 11.25 15.0 18.75 22.5 26.25 30.0 ...
  * lat      (lat) float64 -90.0 -87.5 -85.0 -82.5 -80.0 -77.5 -75.0 -72.5 ...
  * time     (time) datetime64[ns] 1956-01-01 1957-01-01 1958-01-01 ...
Data variables:
    GSL      (time, lat, lon) float64 ...
    trend    (lat, lon) float64 ...
    p_val    (lat, lon) float64 ...
Attributes:
    data:       Growing season length
    source:     HadEX2 (http://www.climdex.org/)
    reference:  Donat et al., 2013
```

In [4]:
```
ds.trend
```

Out[4]:
```
<xarray.DataArray 'trend' (lat: 73, lon: 96)>
array([[ nan,  nan,  nan, ...,  nan,  nan,  nan],
       [ nan,  nan,  nan, ...,  nan,  nan,  nan],
       [ nan,  nan,  nan, ...,  nan,  nan,  nan],
       ...,
       [ nan,  nan,  nan, ...,  nan,  nan,  nan],
       [ nan,  nan,  nan, ...,  nan,  nan,  nan],
       [ nan,  nan,  nan, ...,  nan,  nan,  nan]])
Coordinates:
  * lon      (lon) float64 0.0 3.75 7.5 11.25 15.0 18.75 22.5 26.25 30.0 ...
  * lat      (lat) float64 -90.0 -87.5 -85.0 -82.5 -80.0 -77.5 -75.0 -72.5 ...
```

Part 0: Setup

- www.github.com/c2sm/pyvis
- Setup in HG D12
  - git clone https://github.com/c2sm/pyvis.git
  - export CONDA_ENVS_PATH=/opt/kunden/hauser/conda/envs
  - source activate pyvis
  - jupyter notebook

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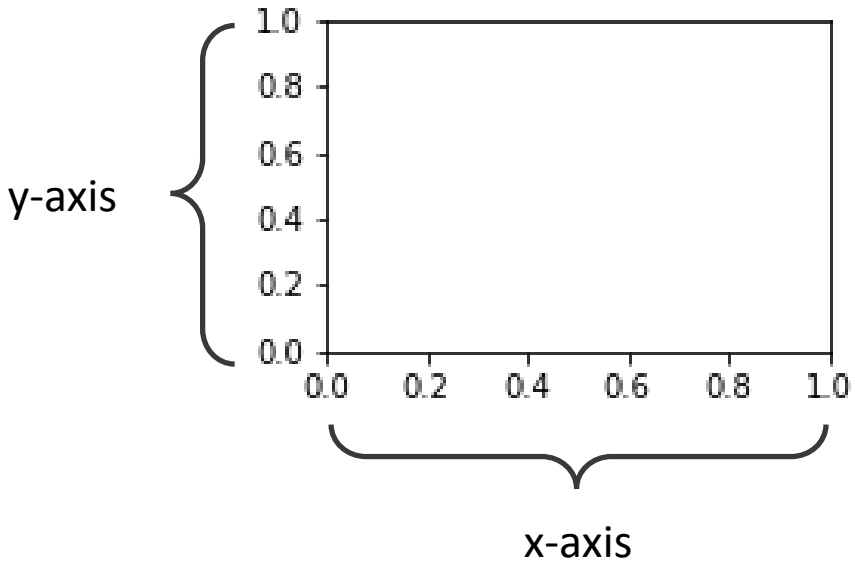
Part 1: matplotlib

- Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library
- Similar syntax as MATLAB
- Current version 2.2

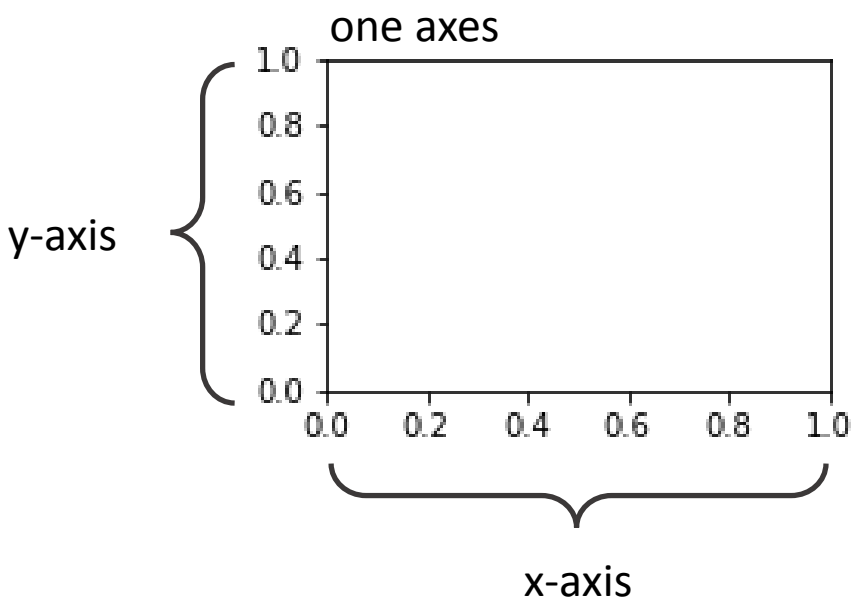
Part 1: Plotting in Python with matplotlib

- line plots
- uncertainty
- scatter plots
- subplots
- histograms
- annotations

axis, axes, subplots, figure, spines, …



axis, axes, subplots, figure, spines, …



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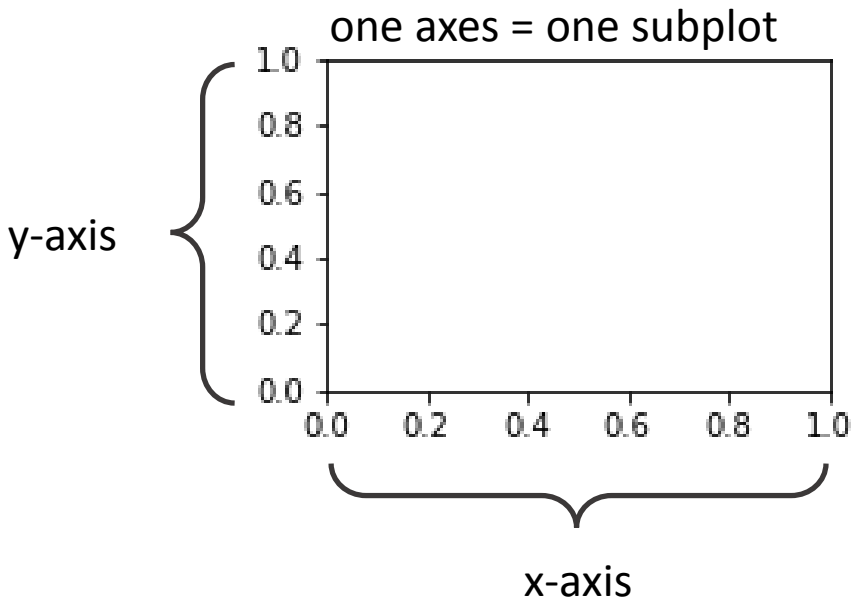
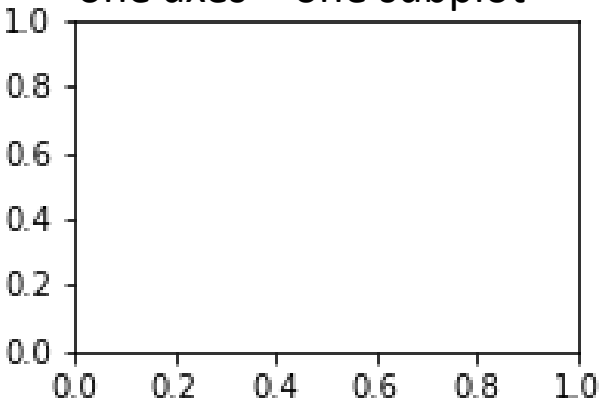
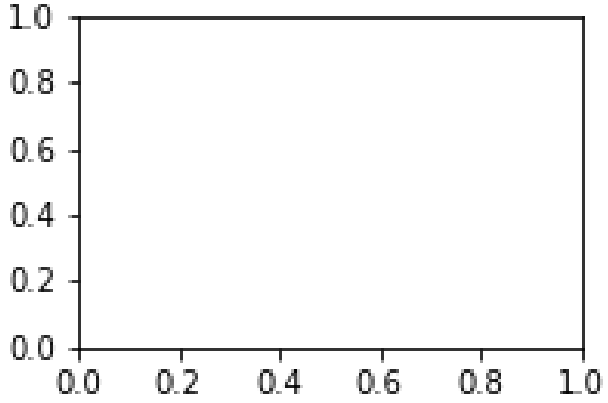


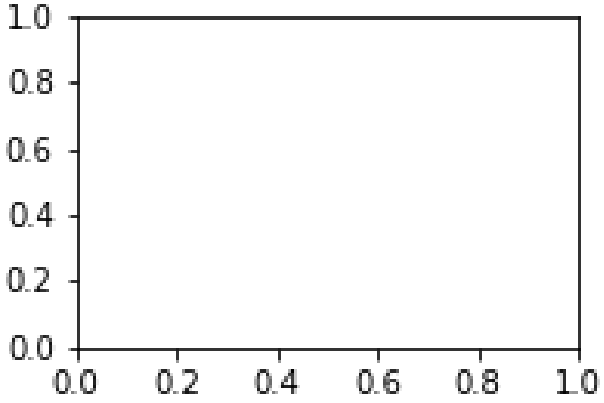
axis, axes, subplots, figure, spines, …

one axes = one subplot



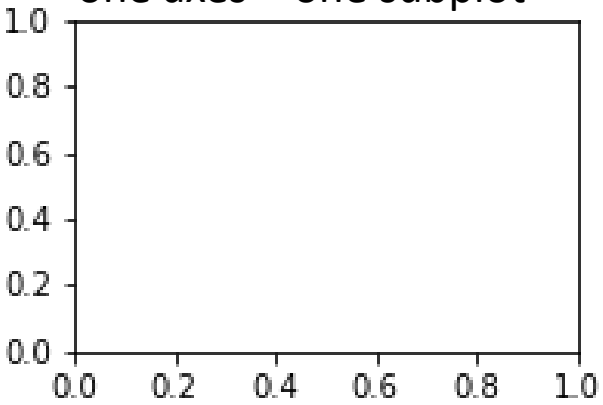
two axes = two subplots



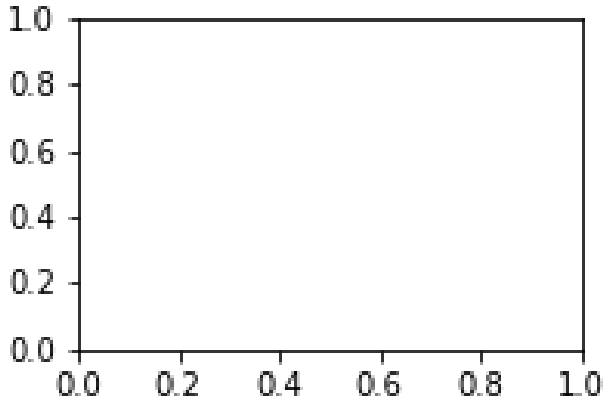


axis, axes, subplots, figure, spines, …

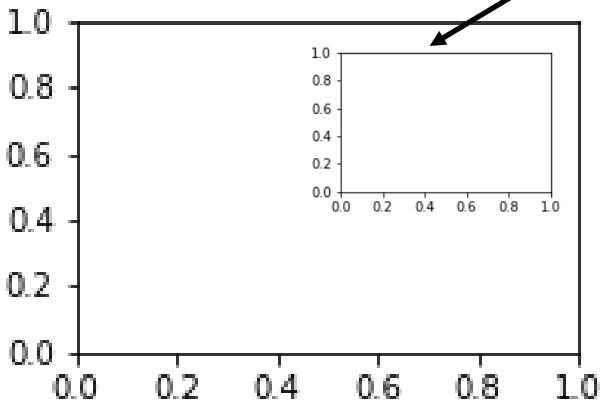
one axes = one subplot



two axes = two subplots

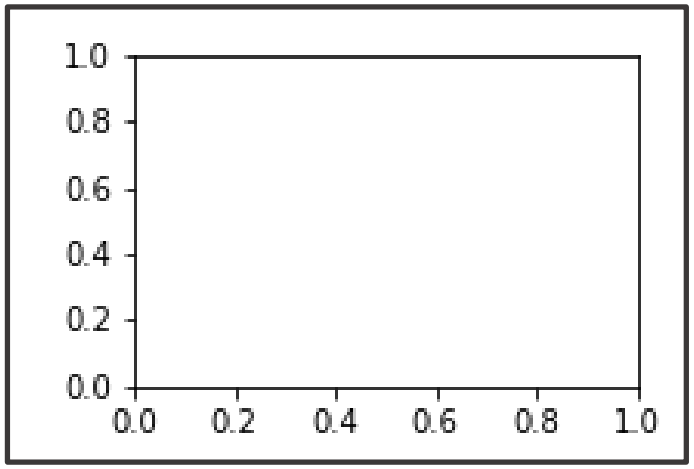


one axes; not a subplot

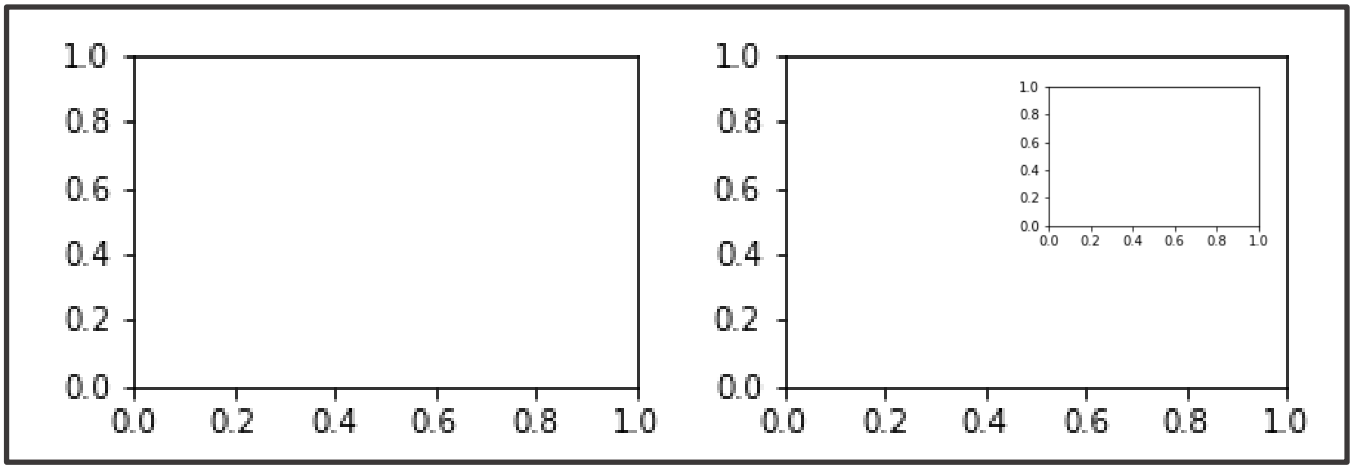


axis, axes, subplots, figure, spines, …

figure



figure



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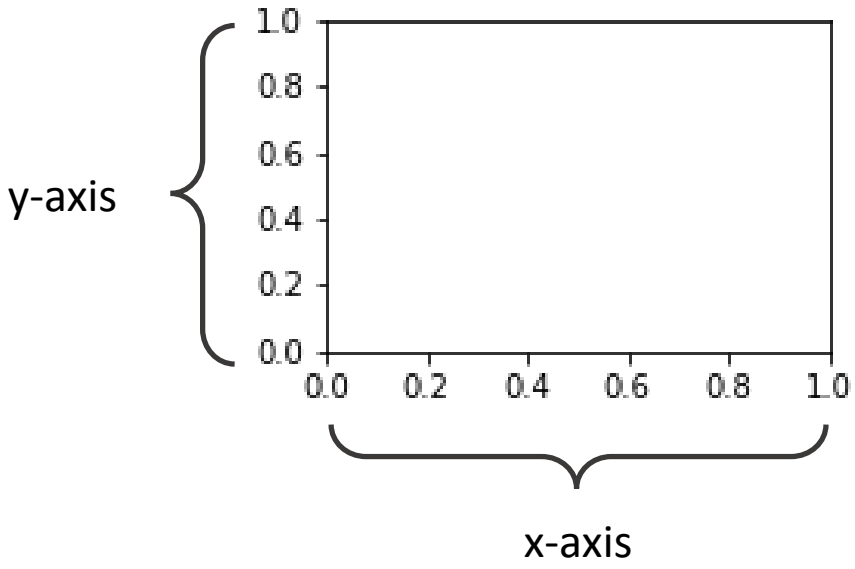

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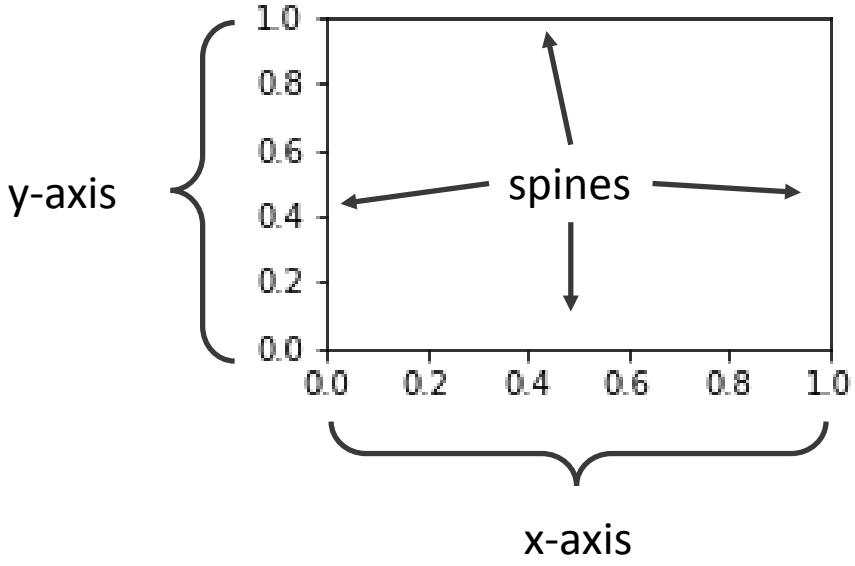
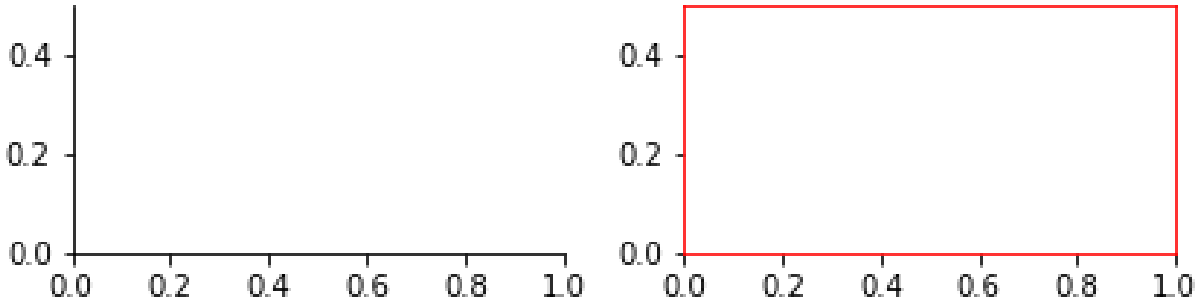
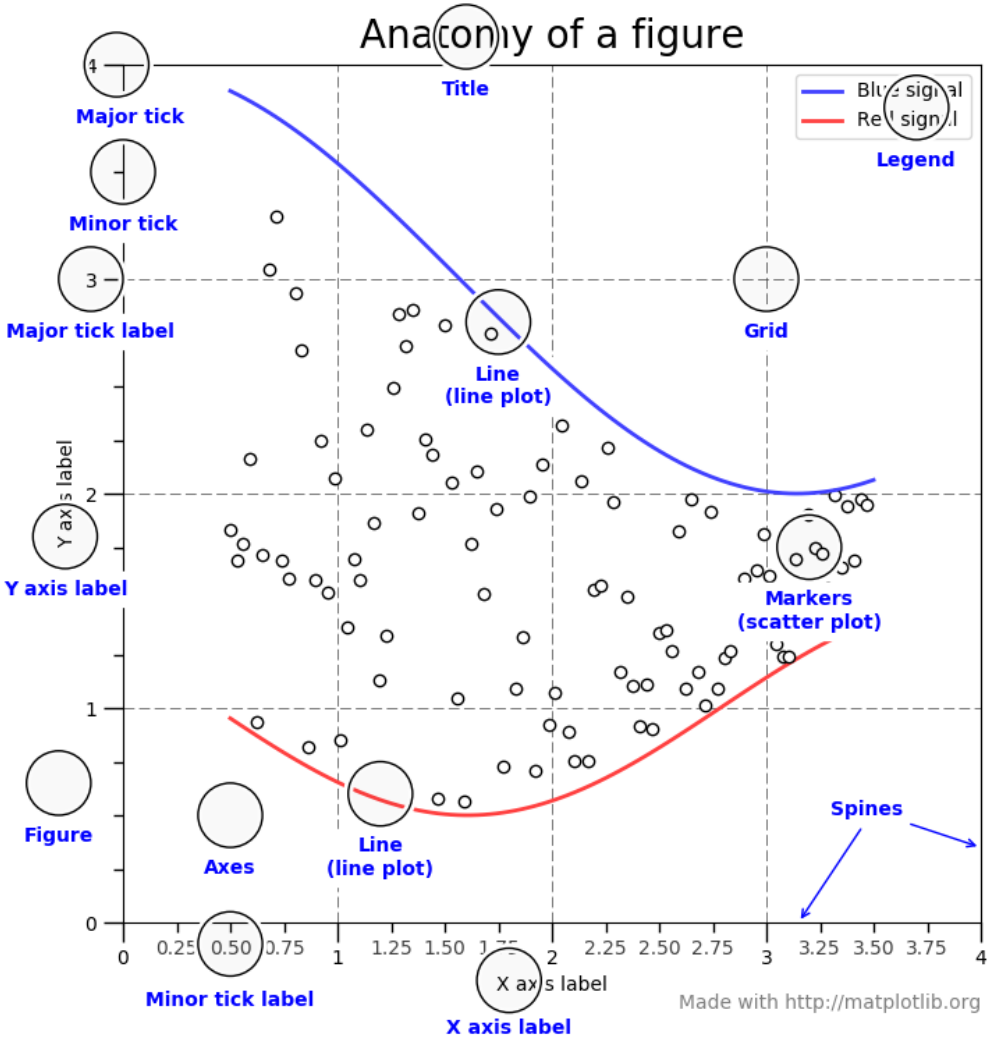




Part 1: Anatomy of a Figure



www.matplotlib.org

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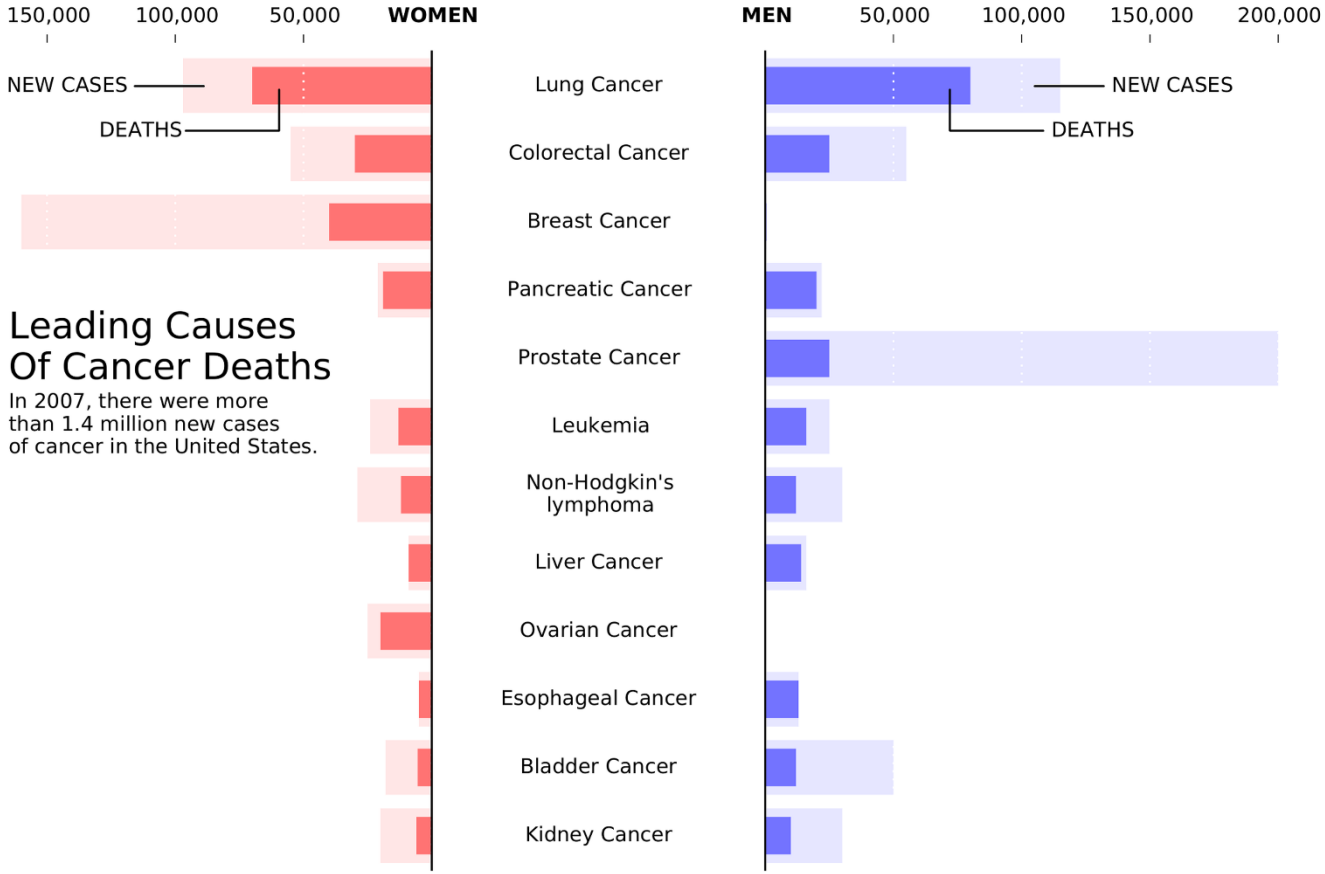
Advanced Plotting

- styles
- helper functions
- seaborn (statistical plots)

Ten Simple Rules for Better Figures

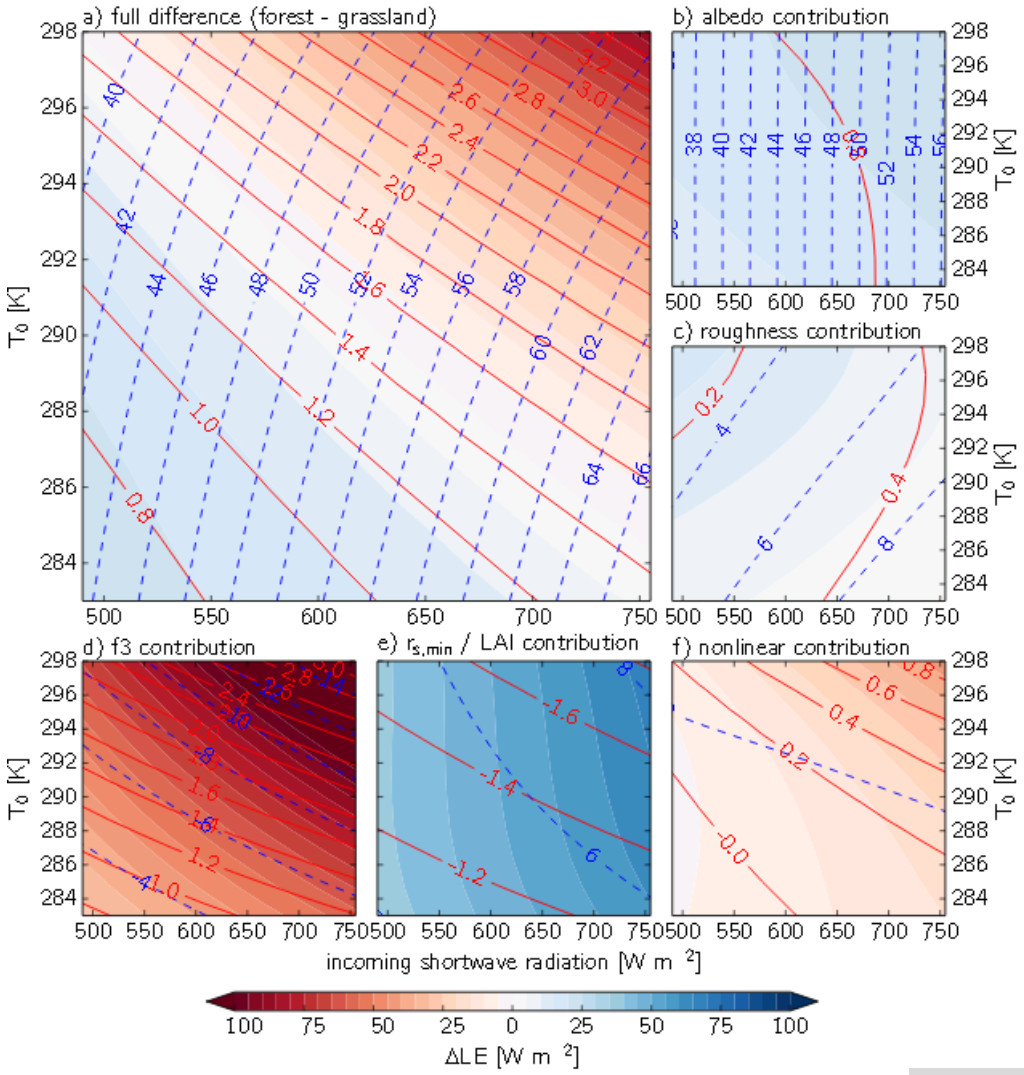
Rougier et al., 2014 PLOS

Rule 1: Know your audience



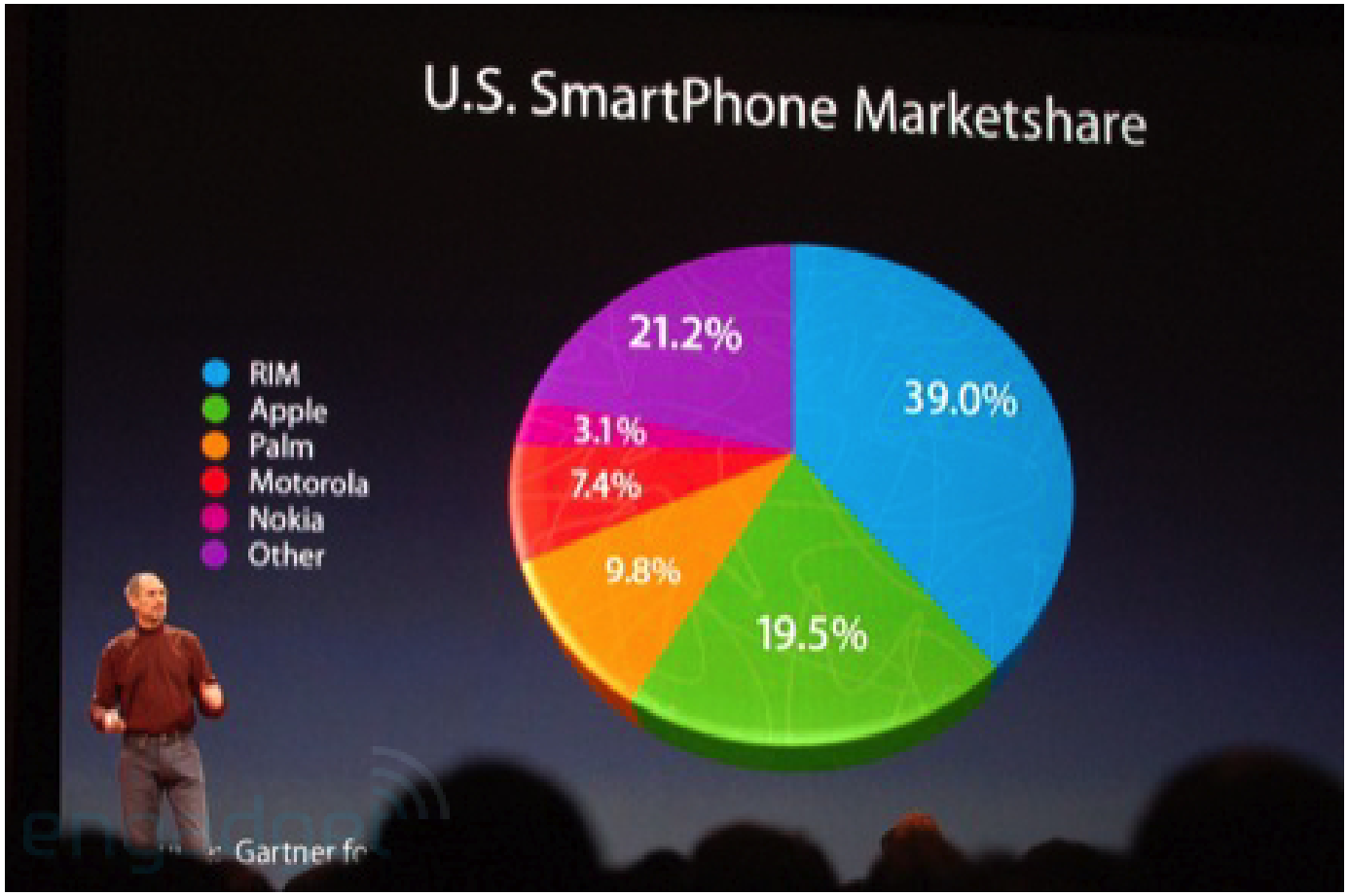
Rougier et al., 2014, PLOS

Rule 1: Know your audience

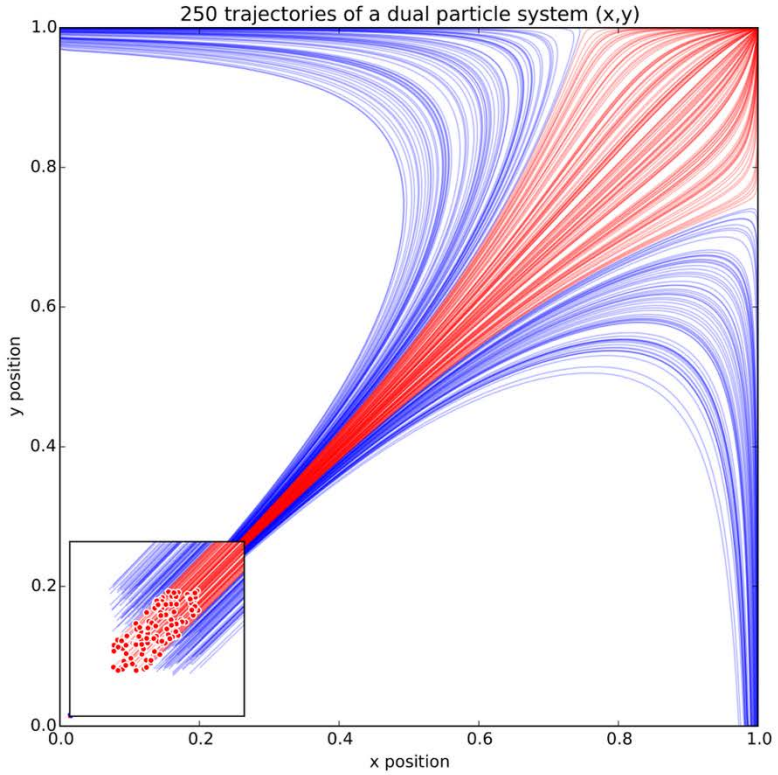


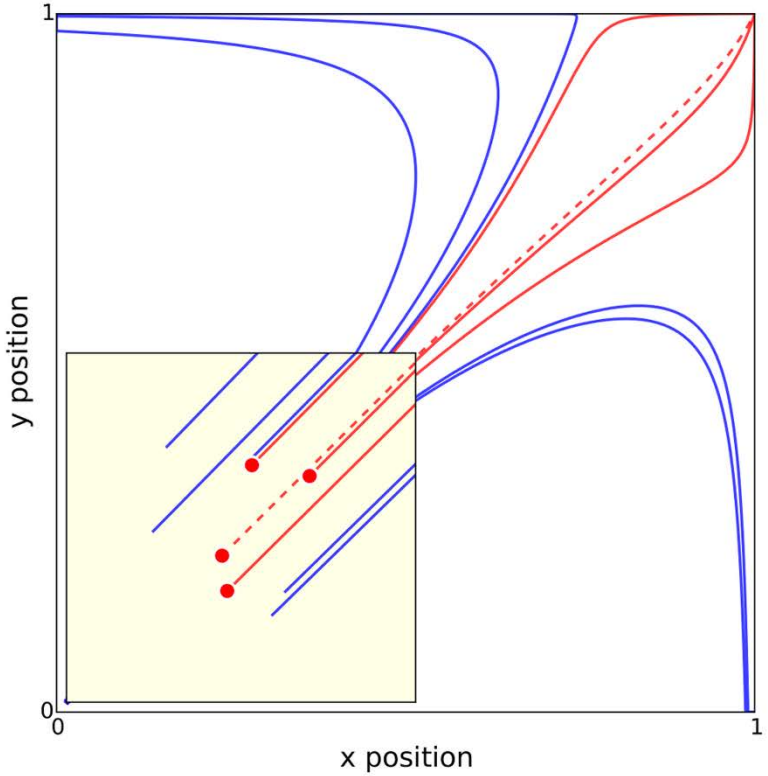
Van Heerwaarden et al., 2014

Rule 2: Identify Your Message



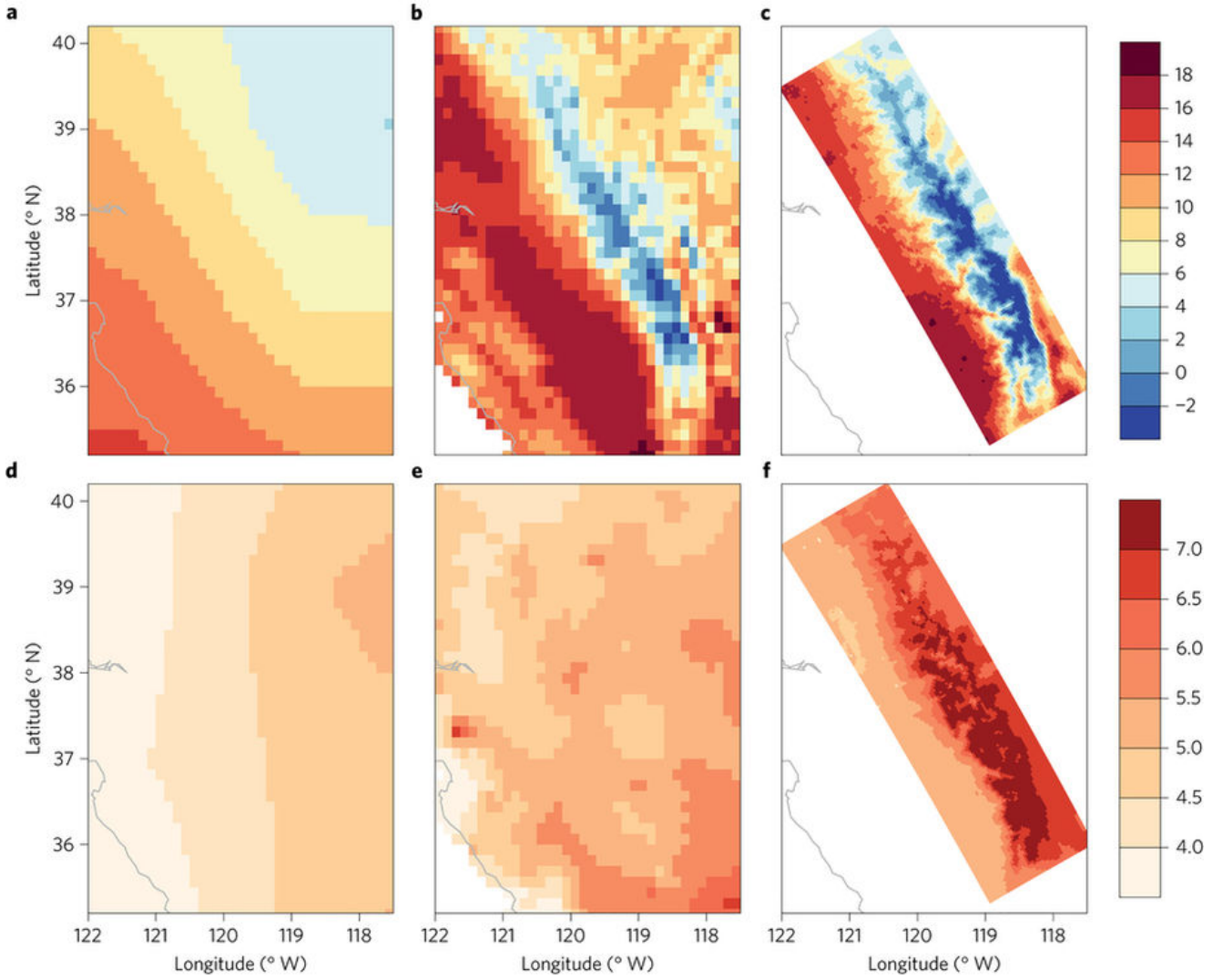
Rule 3: Adapt the Figure to the Support Medium





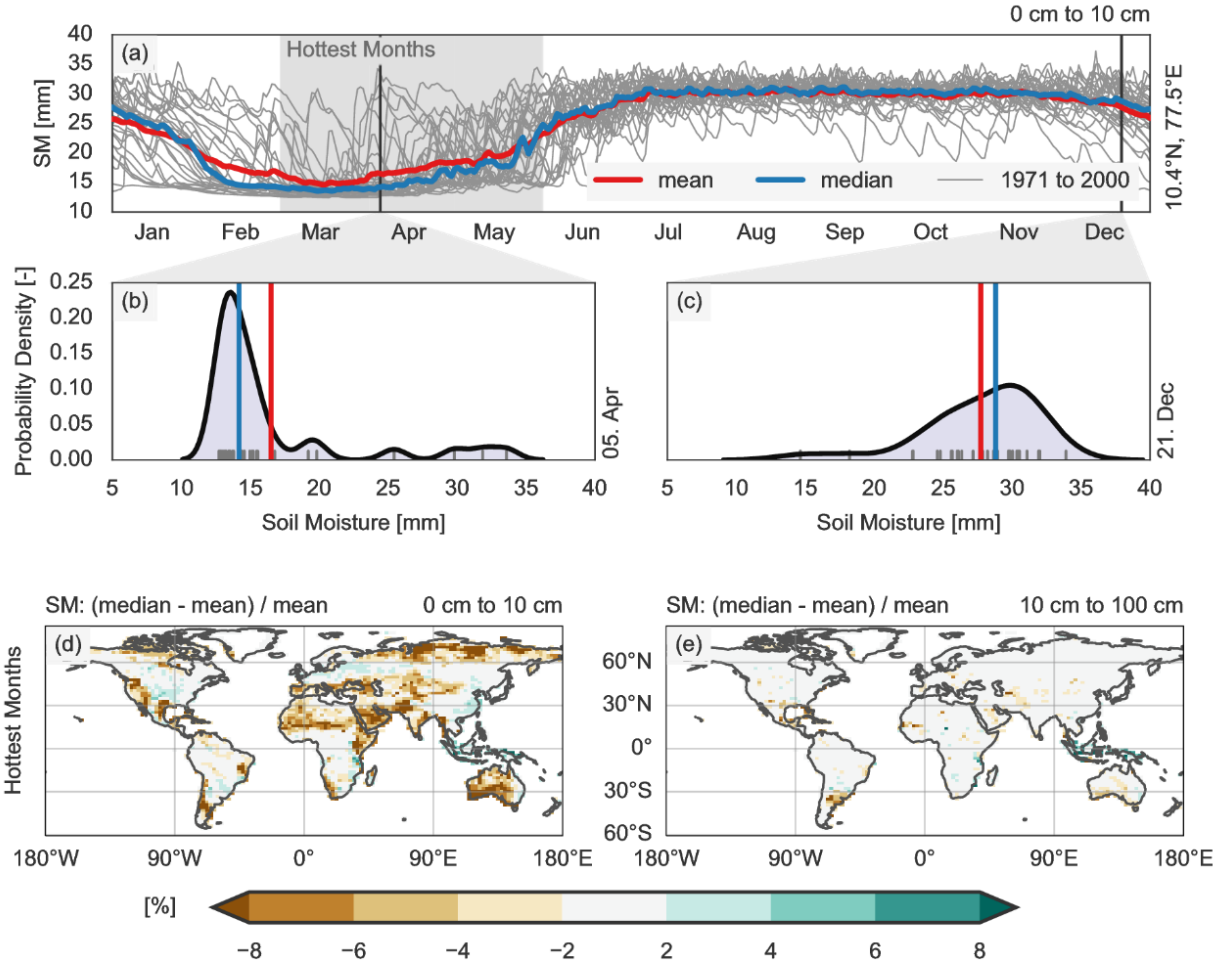
Rougier et al., 2014, PLOS

Rule 4: Labels, Titles, … Are Not Optional



Maraun et al., 2017 NCC

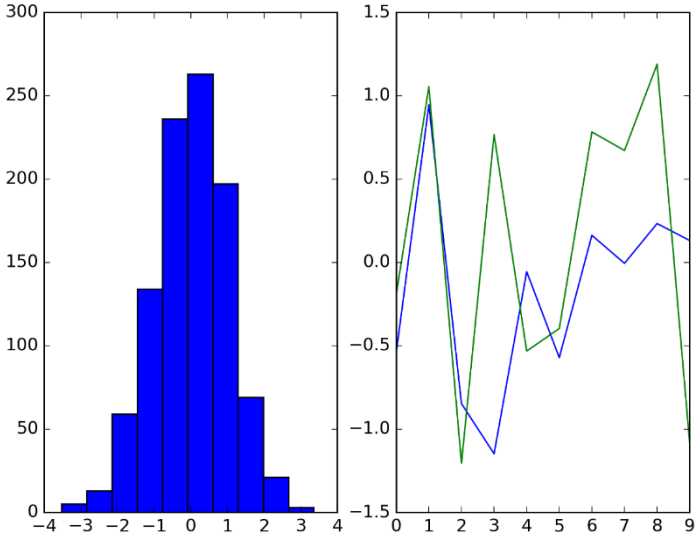
Rule 4: Labels, Titles, … Are Not Optional



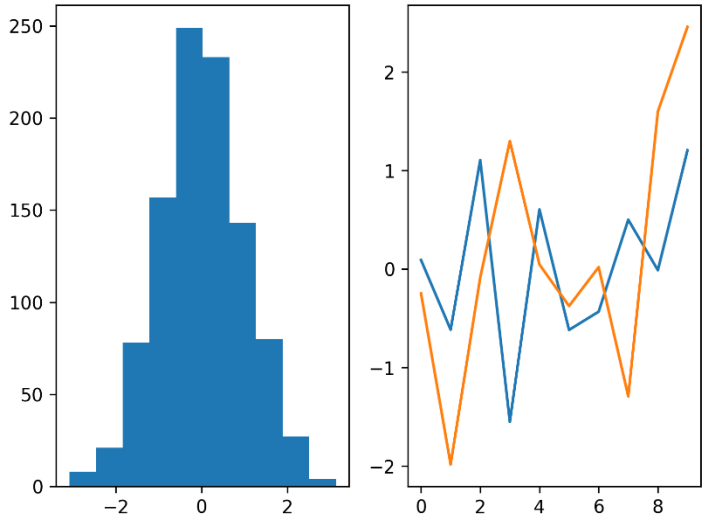
Hauser et al., 2017, GMD

Rule 5: Do Not Trust the Defaults

Version 1.5



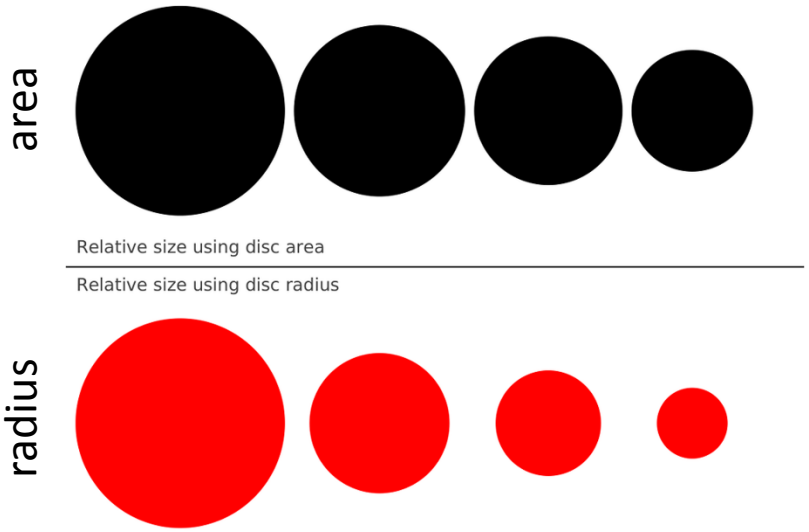
Version 2.1



Rule 6: Use Color Effectively

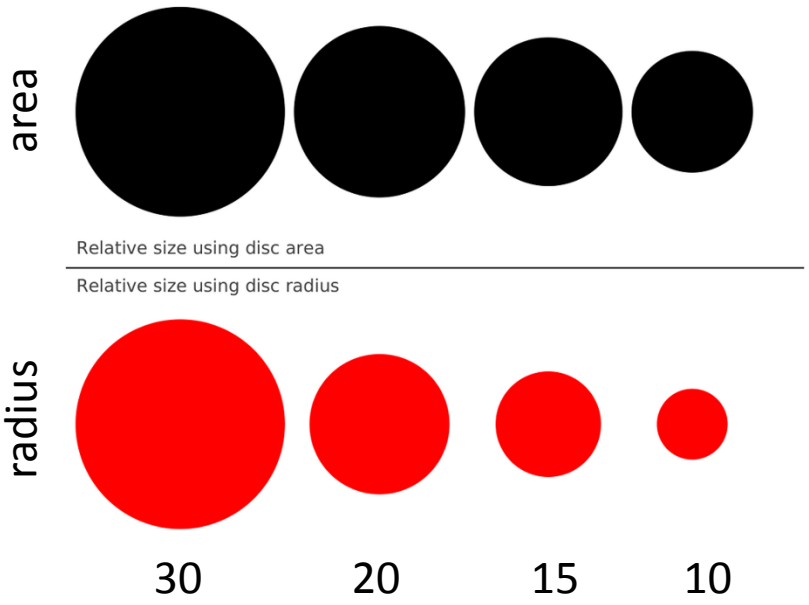
- See later

Rule 7: Do Not Mislead the Reader



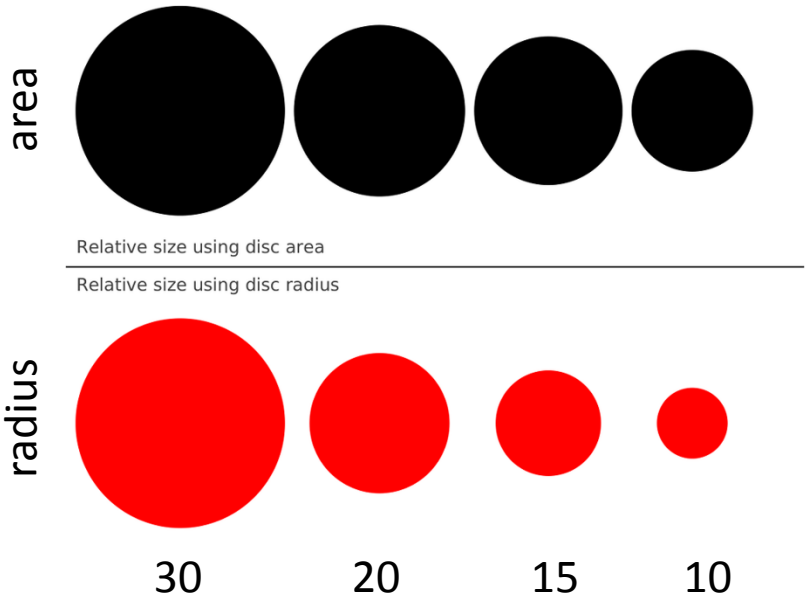
Rougier et al., 2014

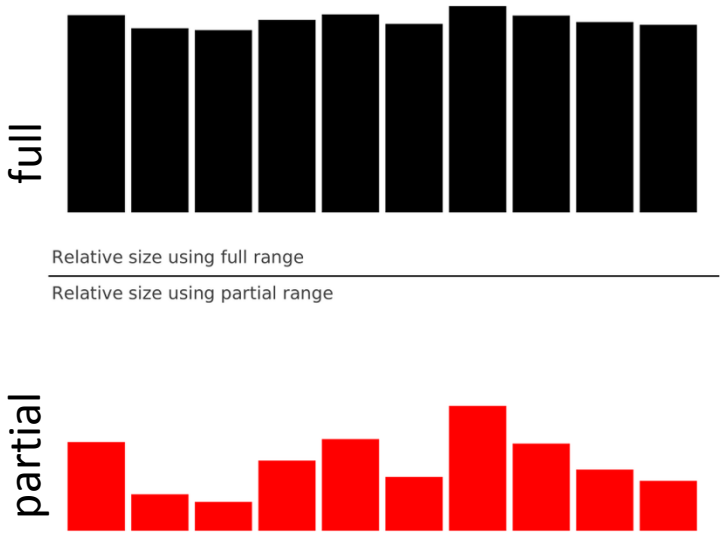
Rule 7: Do Not Mislead the Reader



Rougier et al., 2014

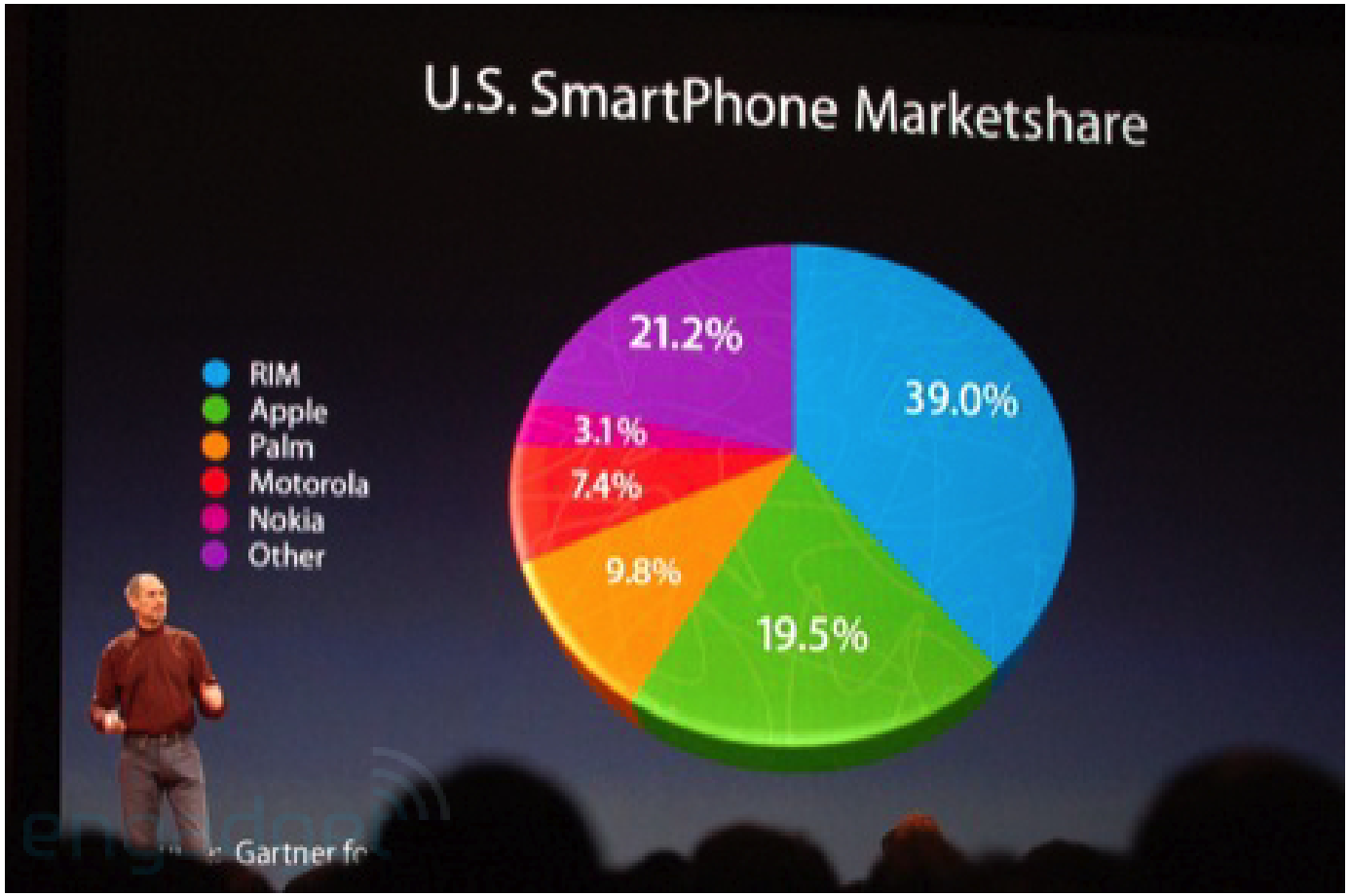
Rule 7: Do Not Mislead the Reader



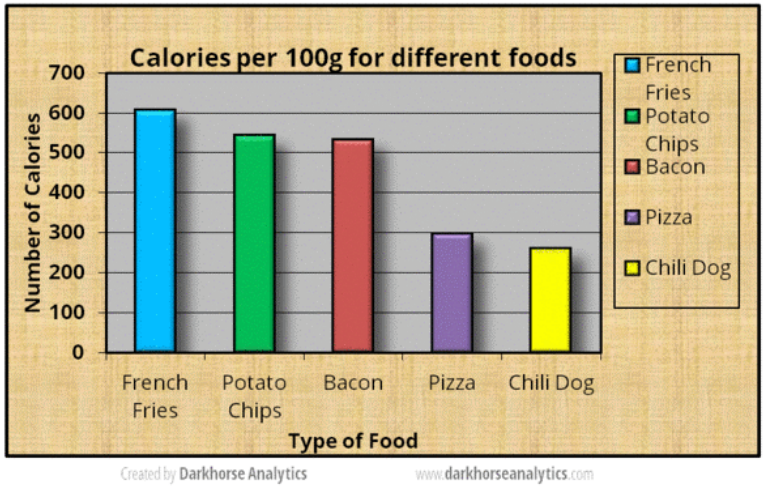


Rougier et al., 2014

Rule 7: Do Not Mislead the Reader

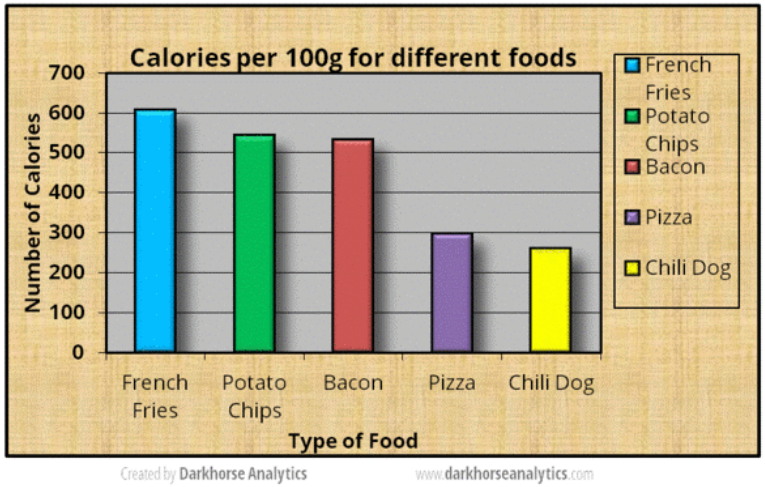


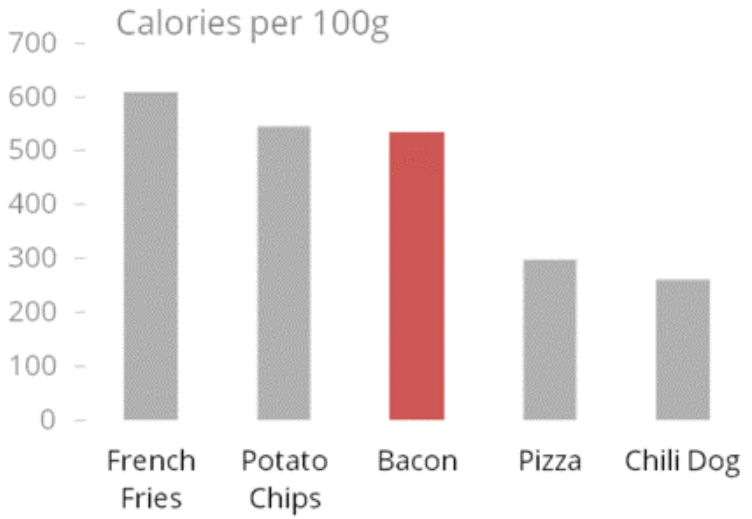
Rule 8: Avoid “Chartjunk”



darkhorseanalytics

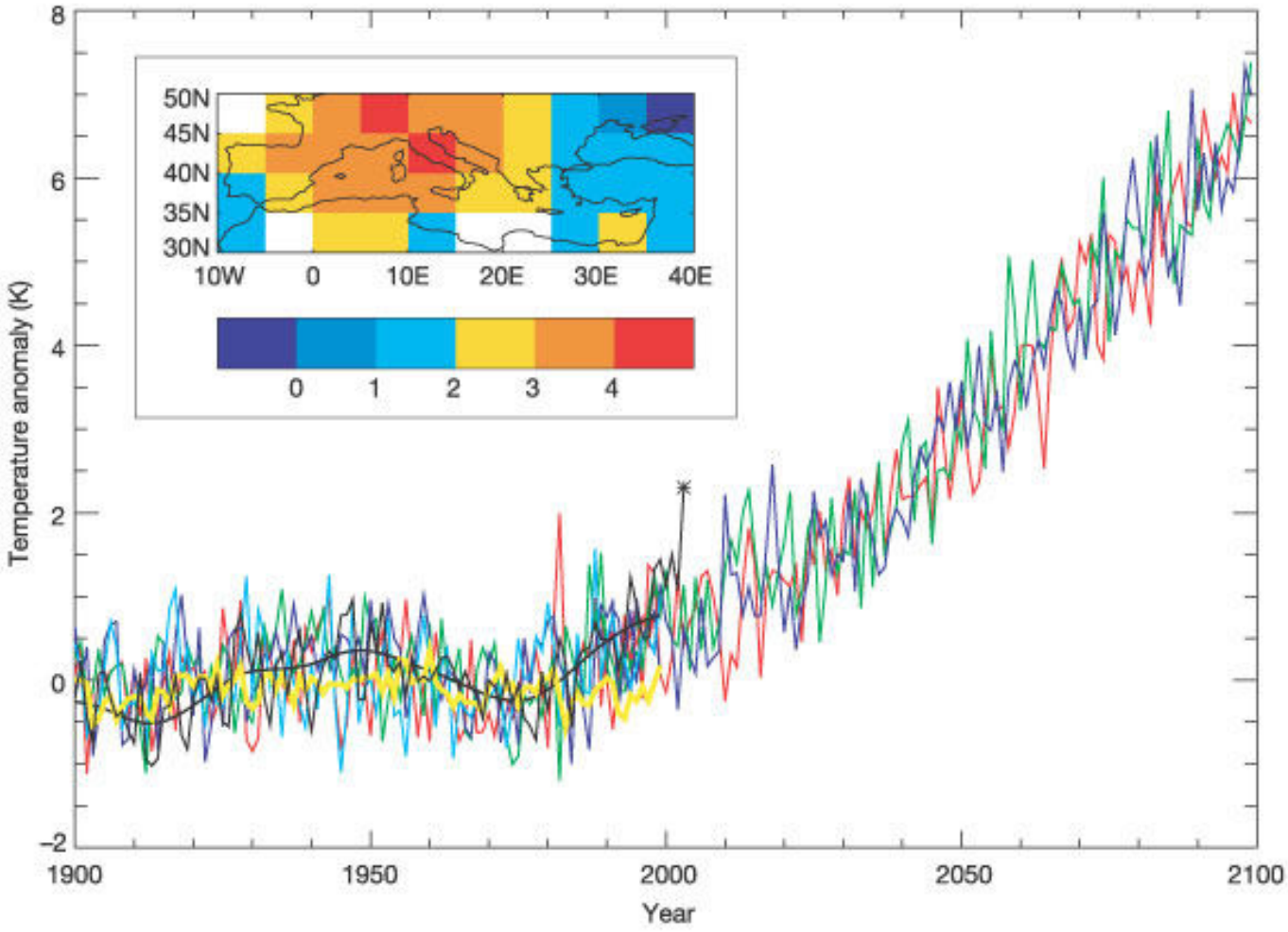
Rule 8: Avoid “Chartjunk”





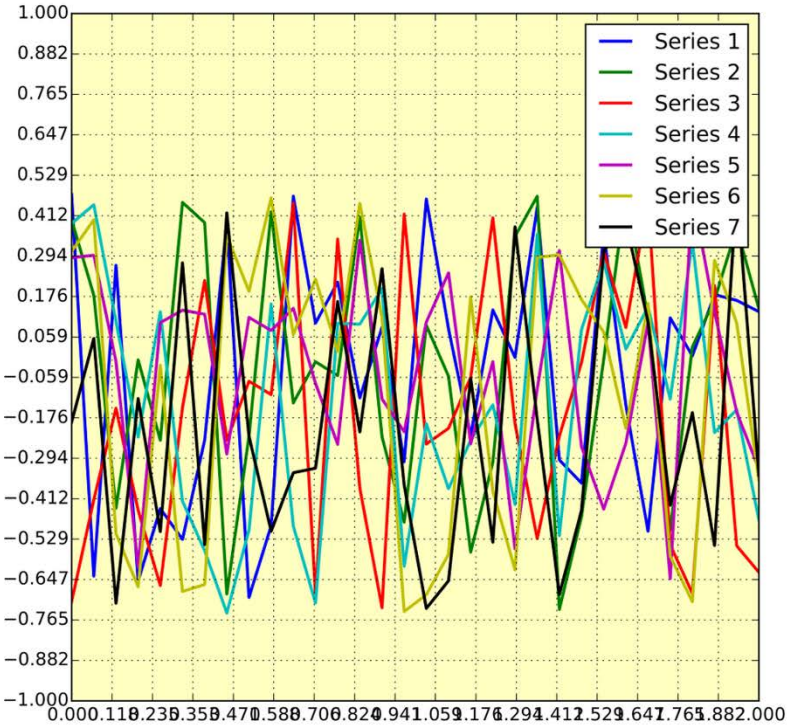
darkhorseanalytics

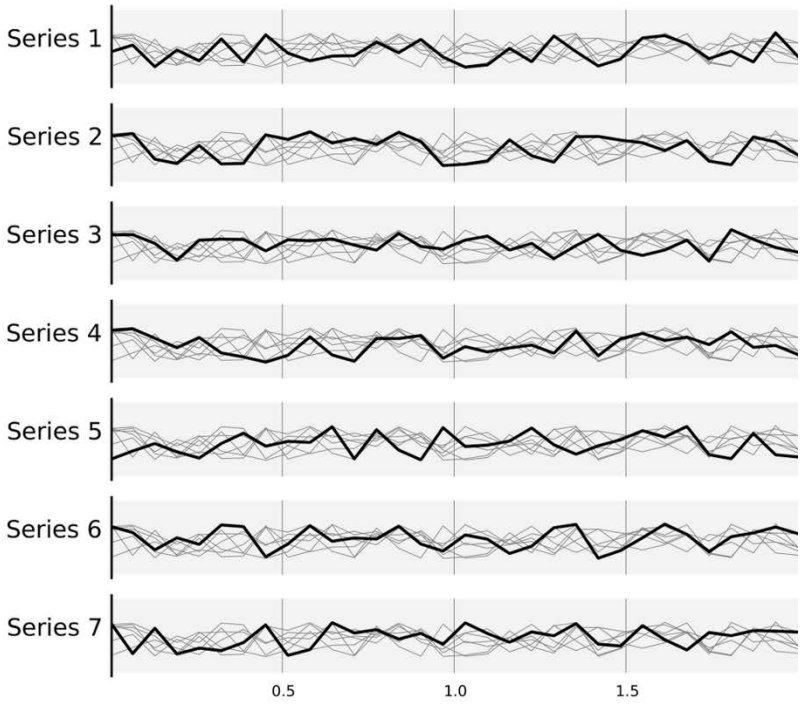
Rule 8: Avoid “Chartjunk”



Stott et al., 2004, Nature

Rule 8: Avoid “Chartjunk”



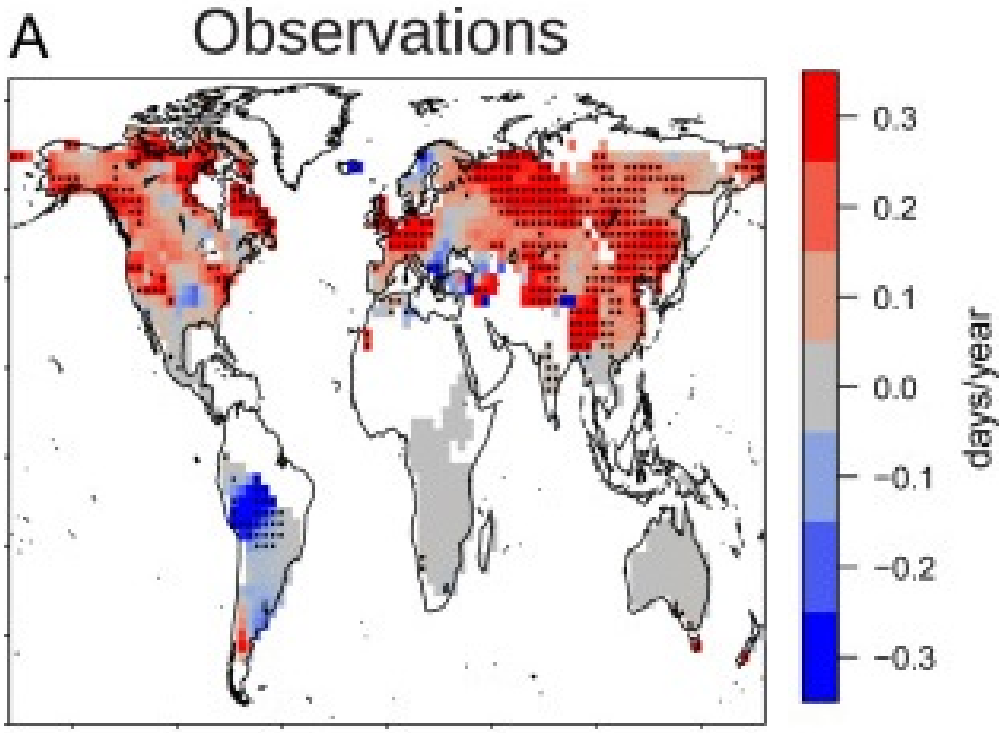


Rougier et al., 2014

Rule 9: Message Trumps Beauty

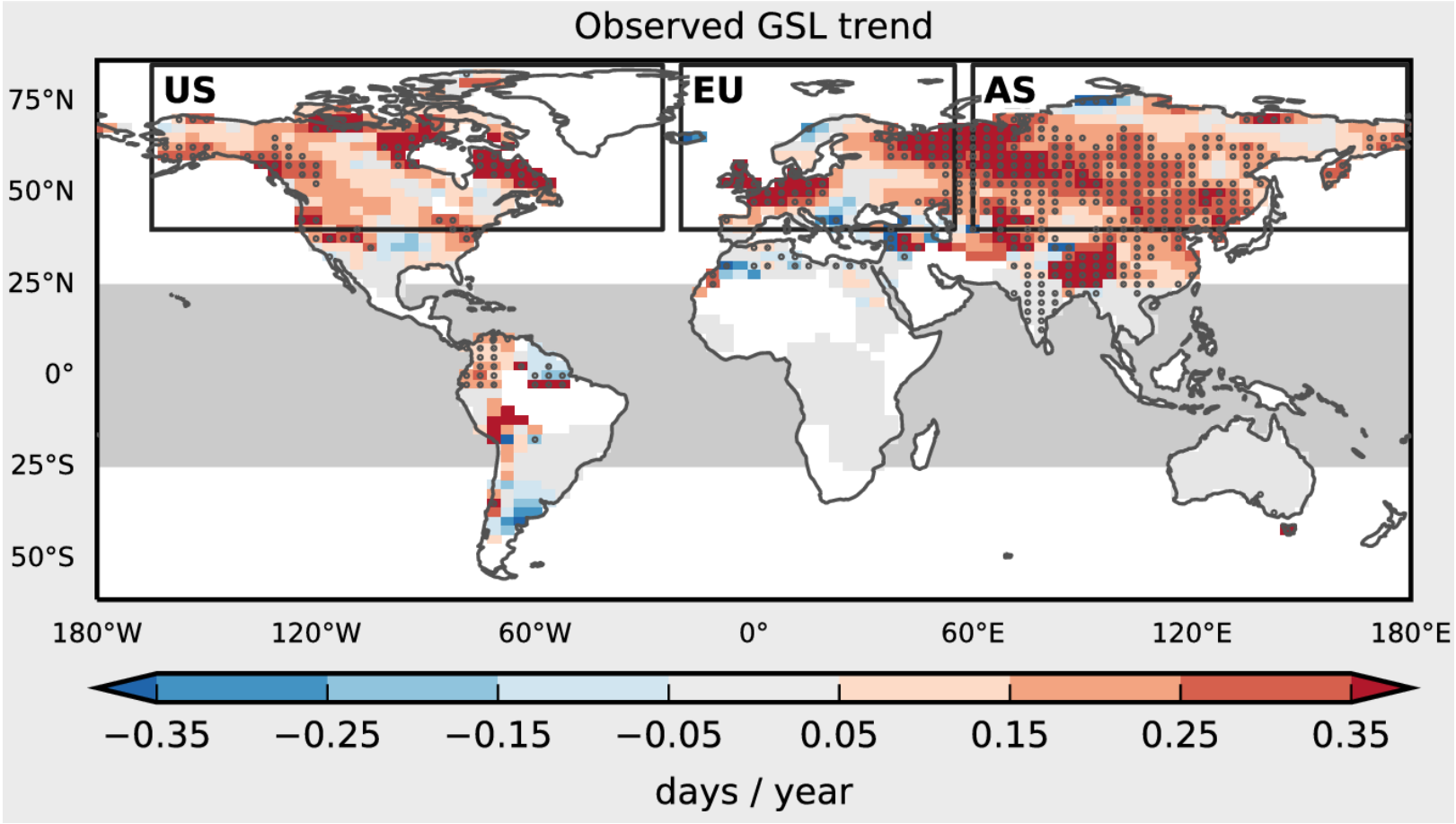
Rule 10: Get the Right Tool

Can you do better?



Müller et al., 2015

Can you do better?



Hauser 2017

Schedule – Python Visualisation Course

Day 1	
09:00 – 10:30	**Part 0**: Introduction
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
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15:30 – 17:00	**Part 2**: Advanced plotting

Day 2	
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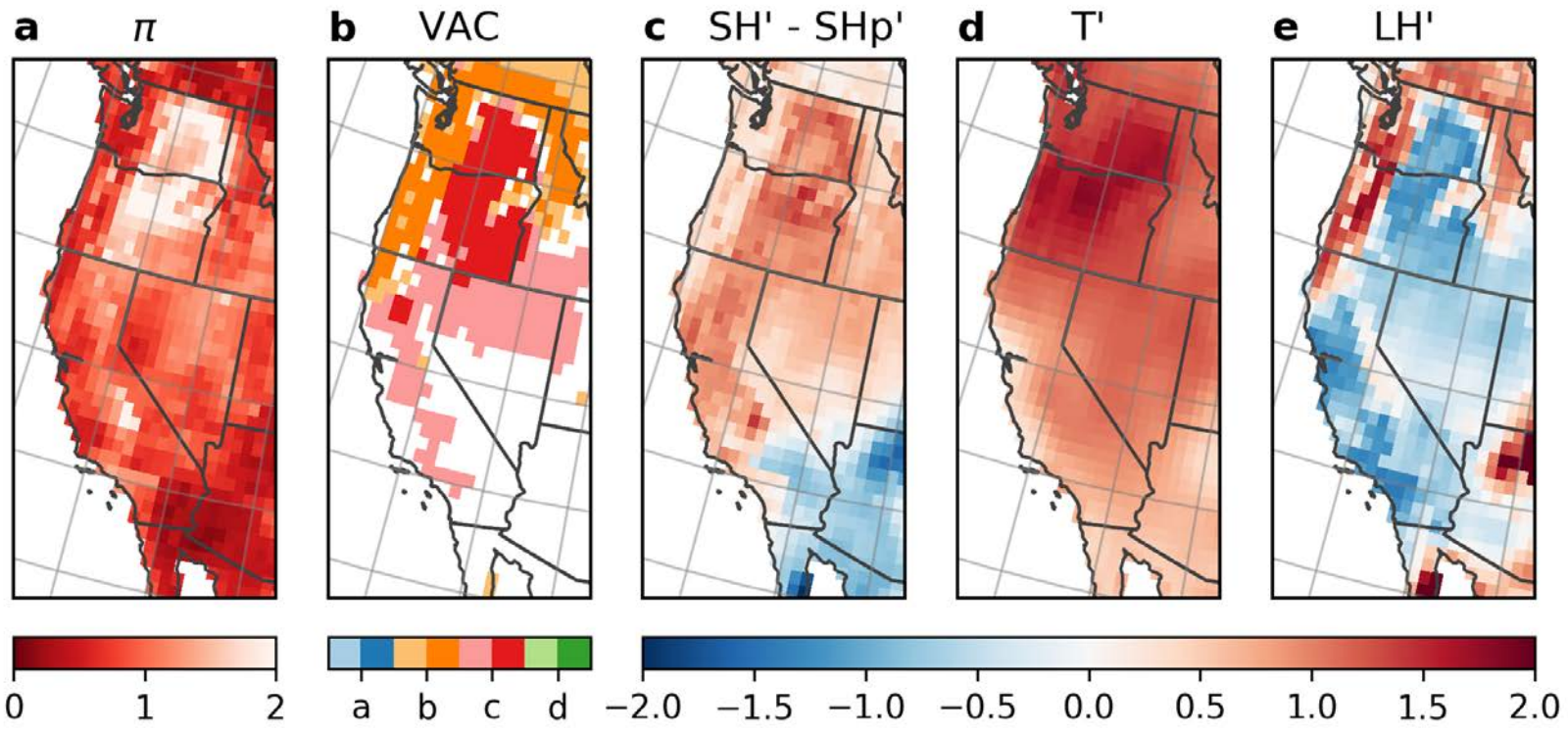
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break
15:30 – 17:00	**Part 4**: User contributions

Georeferenced data with cartopy



Georeferenced data with cartopy

- cartopy
- basemap

Georeferenced data with cartopy

- cartopy
- ~~basemap~~

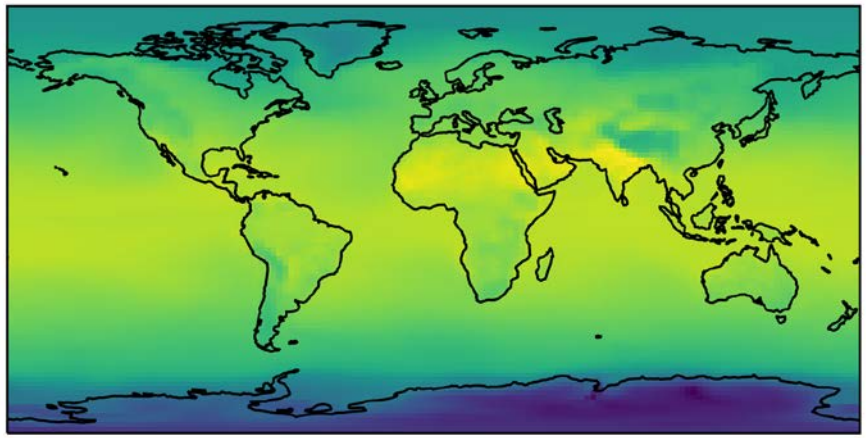
Georeferenced data with cartopy

```
ax = plt.axes(projection=ccrs.PlateCarree())

ax.coastlines()

h = ax.pcolormesh(LON, LAT, cesm.temp - 273.15,
                  transform=ccrs.PlateCarree())

ax.set_global()
```



Georeferenced data with cartopy

```
ax = plt.axes(projection=ccrs.PlateCarree())

ax.coastlines()

h = ax.pcolormesh(LON, LAT, cesm.temp - 273.15,
                  transform=ccrs.PlateCarree())
```

- projection: type of map
  - can change
- transform: coordinate system of data
  - Hardly ever changes
  - PlateCarree -> coordinates in lon/ lat

Plotting georeferenced data

- scatter points data on maps
- contour and pcolormesh
- colorbars
- stippling
- multiple map plots
- trajectories
- rotated pole data

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Colormaps

```
([[ 0.40784314,  0.40784314,  0.40784314, ...,  0.42745098,
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    0.4509804 ,  0.4509804 ],
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```

Colormaps

```
([[ 0.40784314,  0.40784314,  0.40784314, ...,  0.42745098,
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  [ 0.41176471,  0.41176471,  0.41176471, ...,  0.42745098,
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  [ 0.44313726,  0.4509804 ,  0.4509804 , ...,  0.44705883,
    0.44705883,  0.44313726]], dtype=float32)
```

Colormaps

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([[ 0.40784314,  0.40784314,  0.40784314, ...,  0.42745098,
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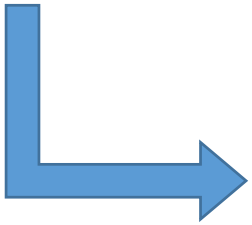
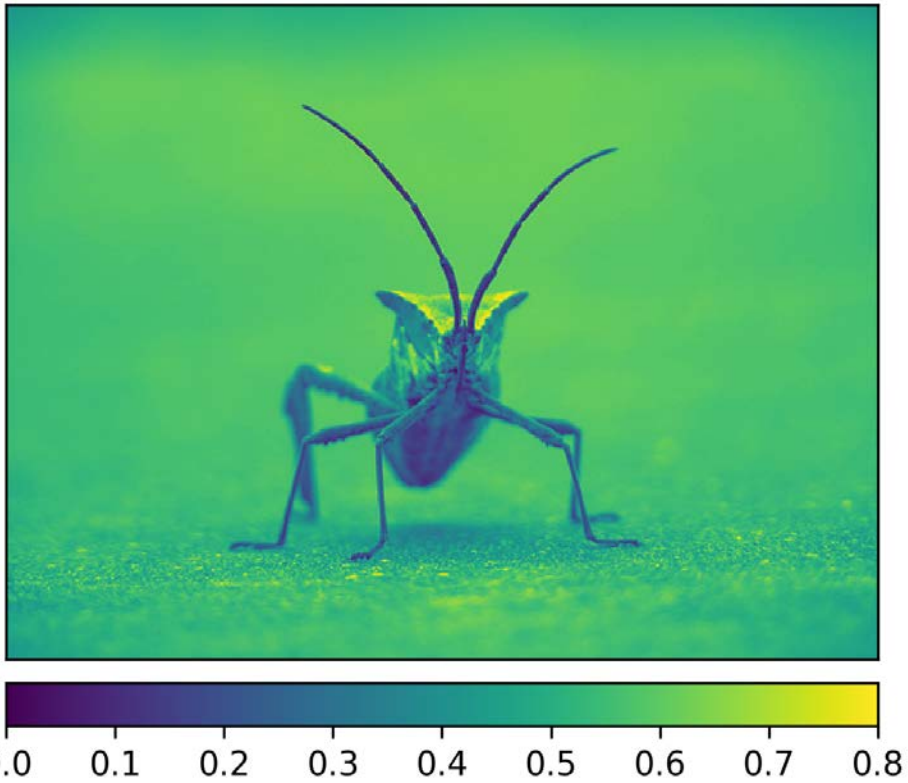
```





Colormaps: choice matters

```
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  ...,
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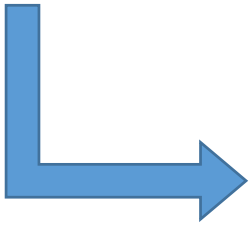
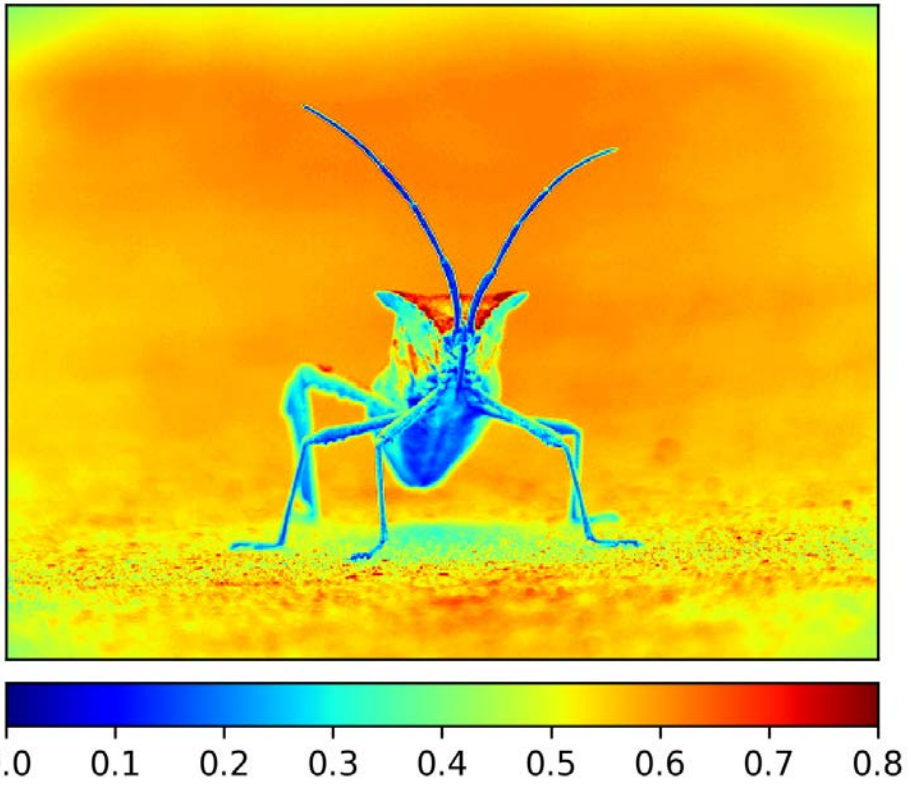
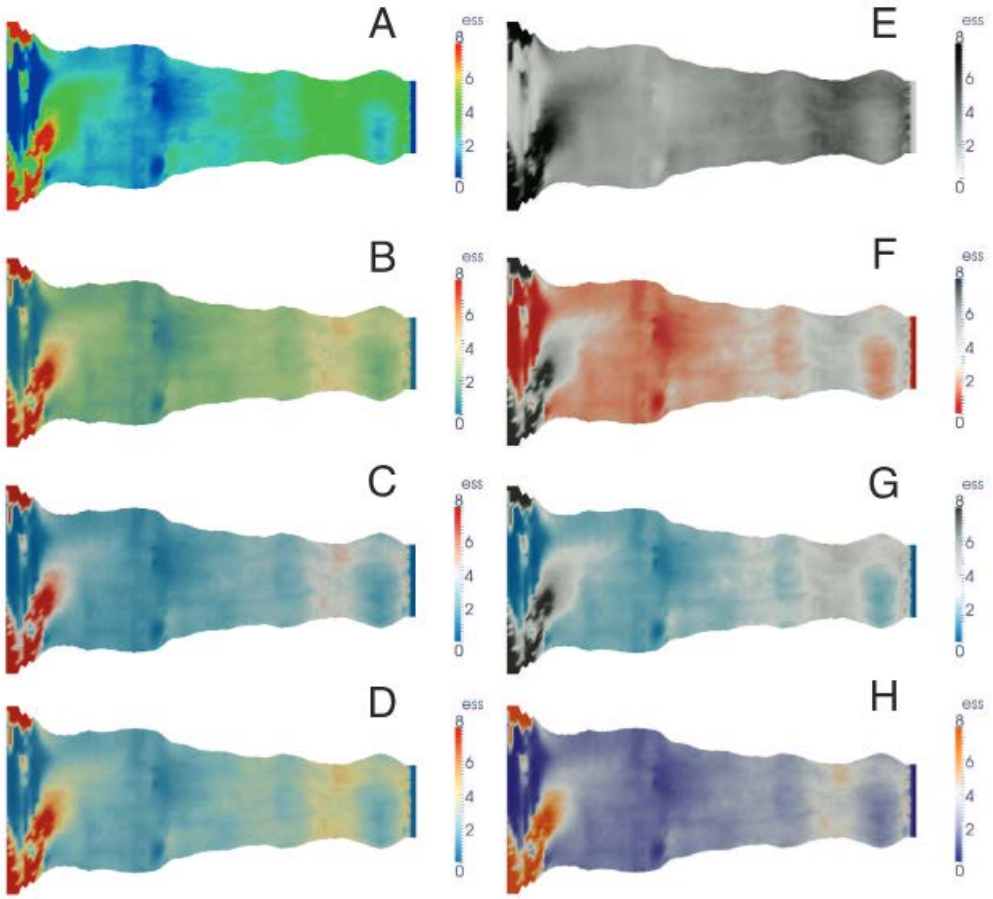
```





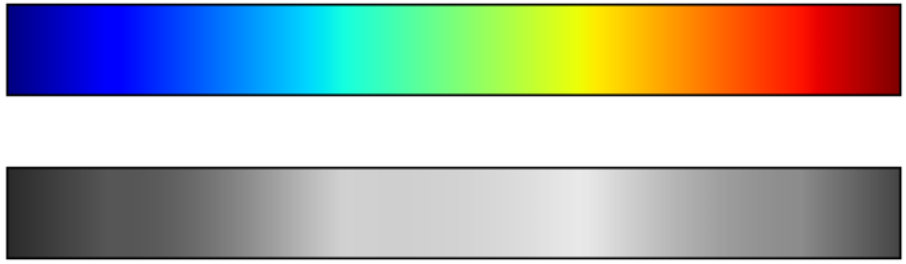
Colormaps: choice matters



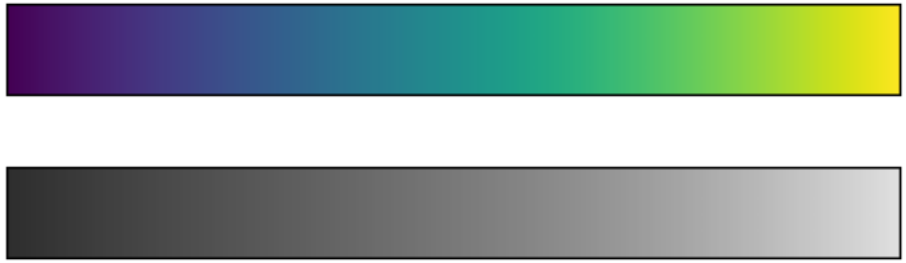
Borkin et al., 2011

Colormaps: choice matters

Jet



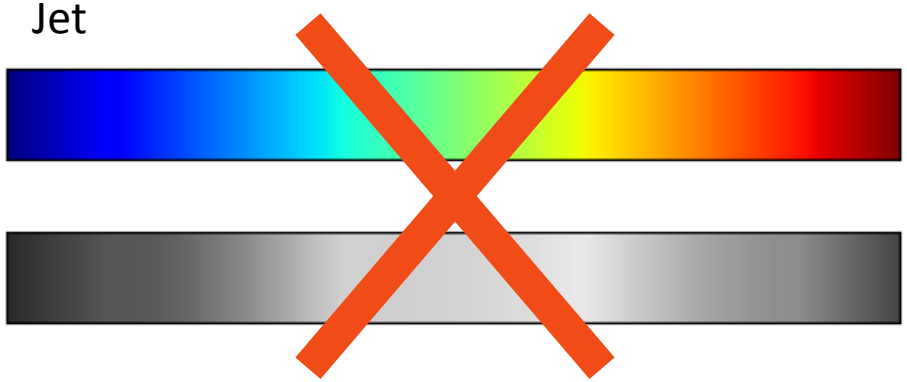
Viridis



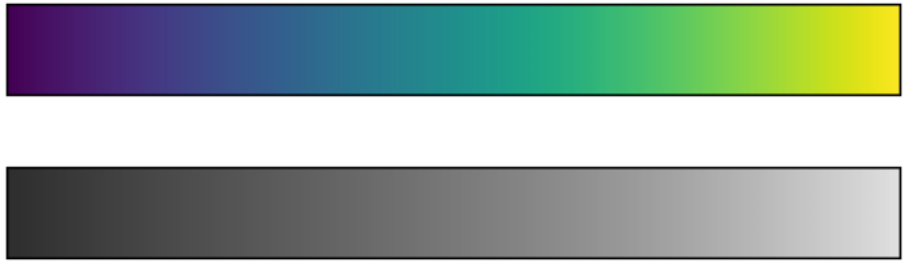
jakevdp

Colormaps: choice matters

Jet



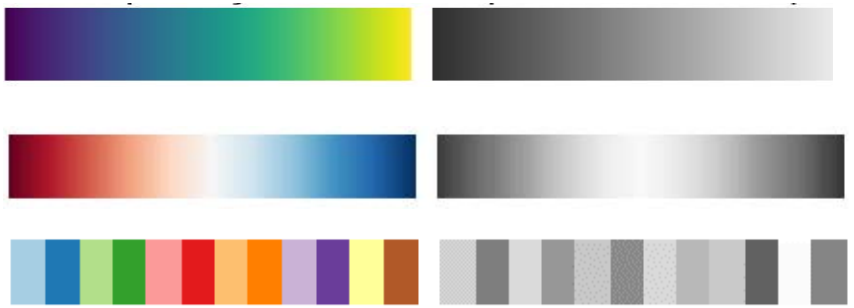
Viridis



jakevdp

Colormaps: type of data

- Sequential
- Diverging
- Qualitative



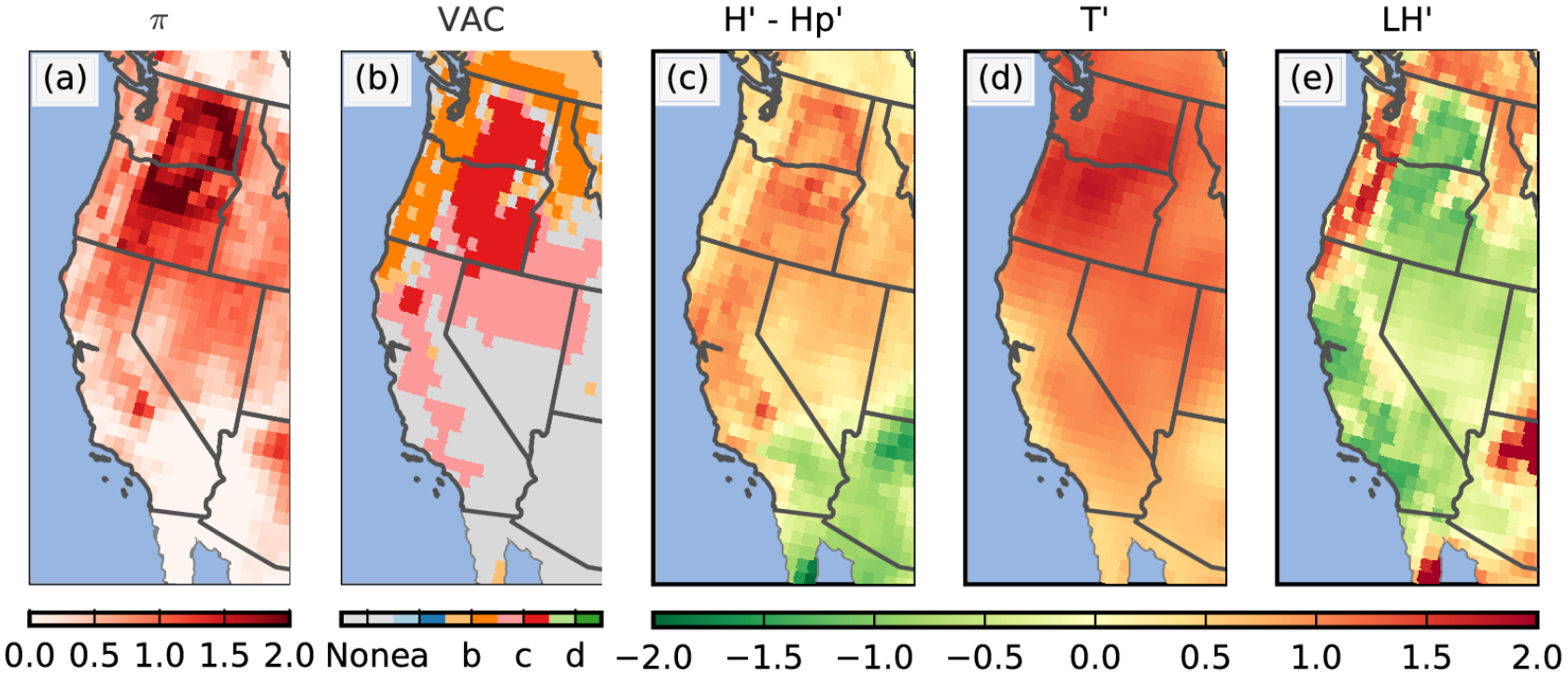
matplotlib.org

Colormaps: type of data

Sequential

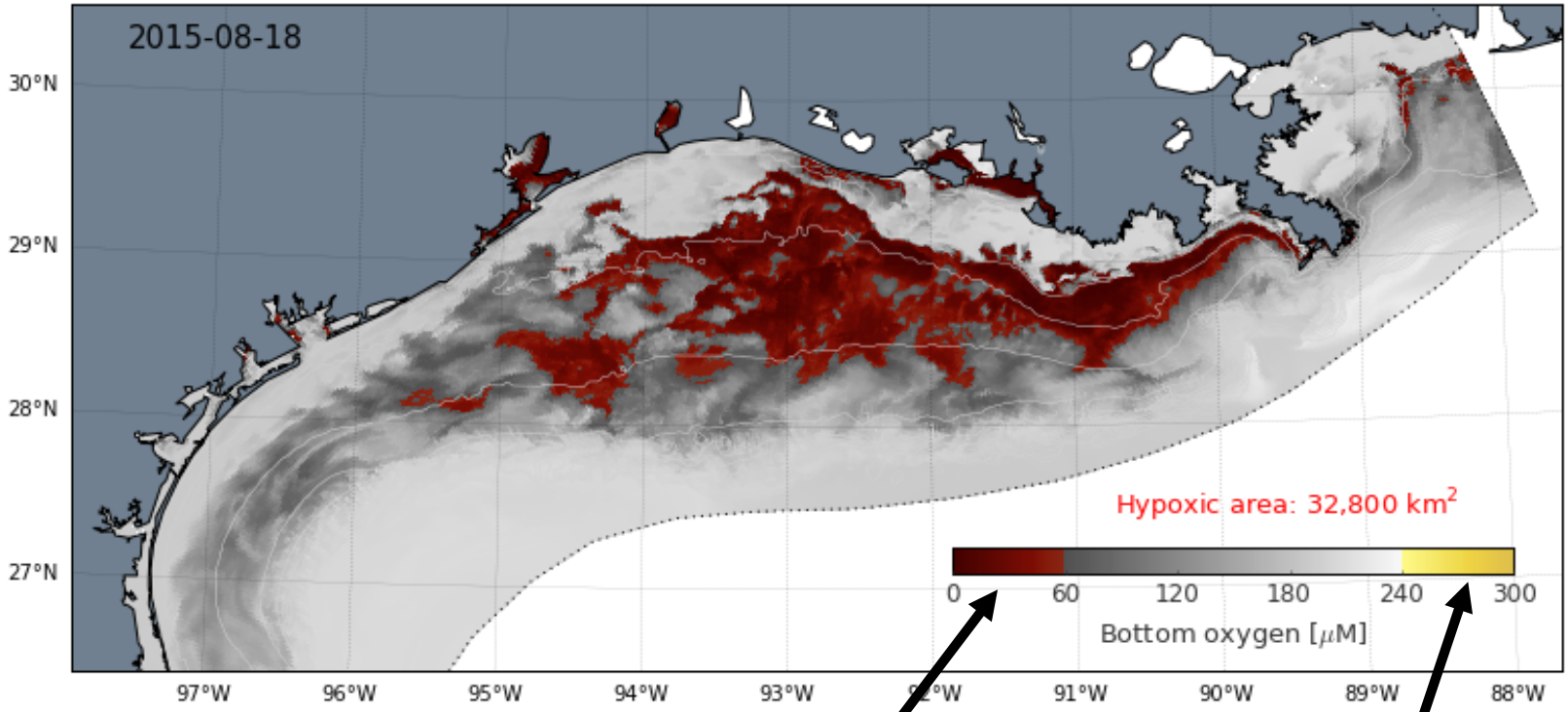
Qualitative

Diverging



Philip et al., 2017

Colormaps: non-diverging breakpoints

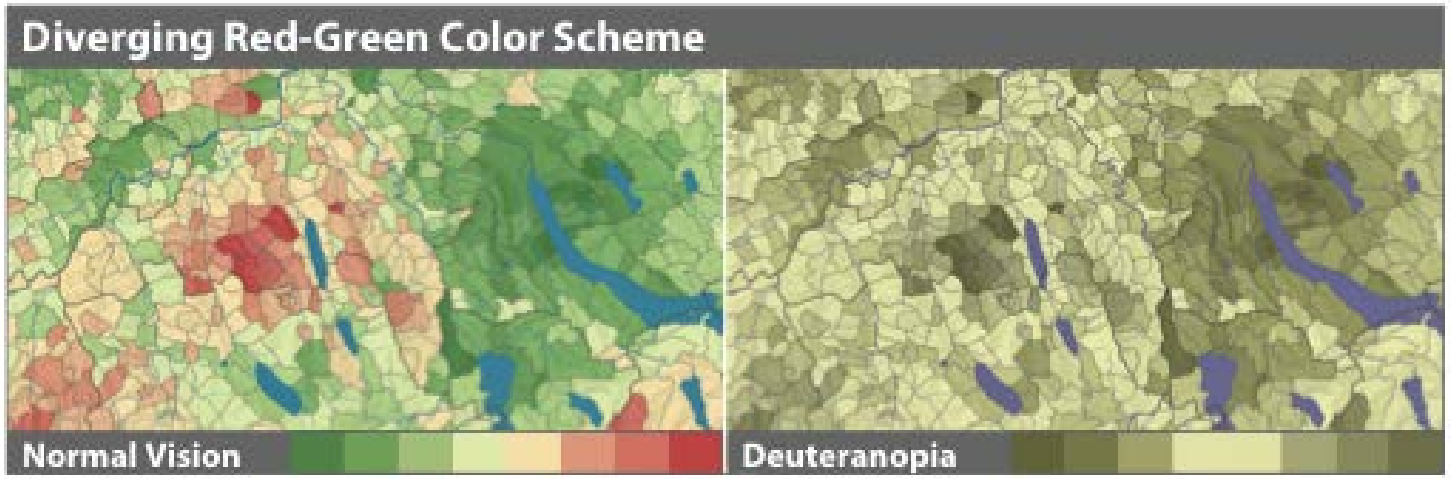


hypoxic

supersaturated

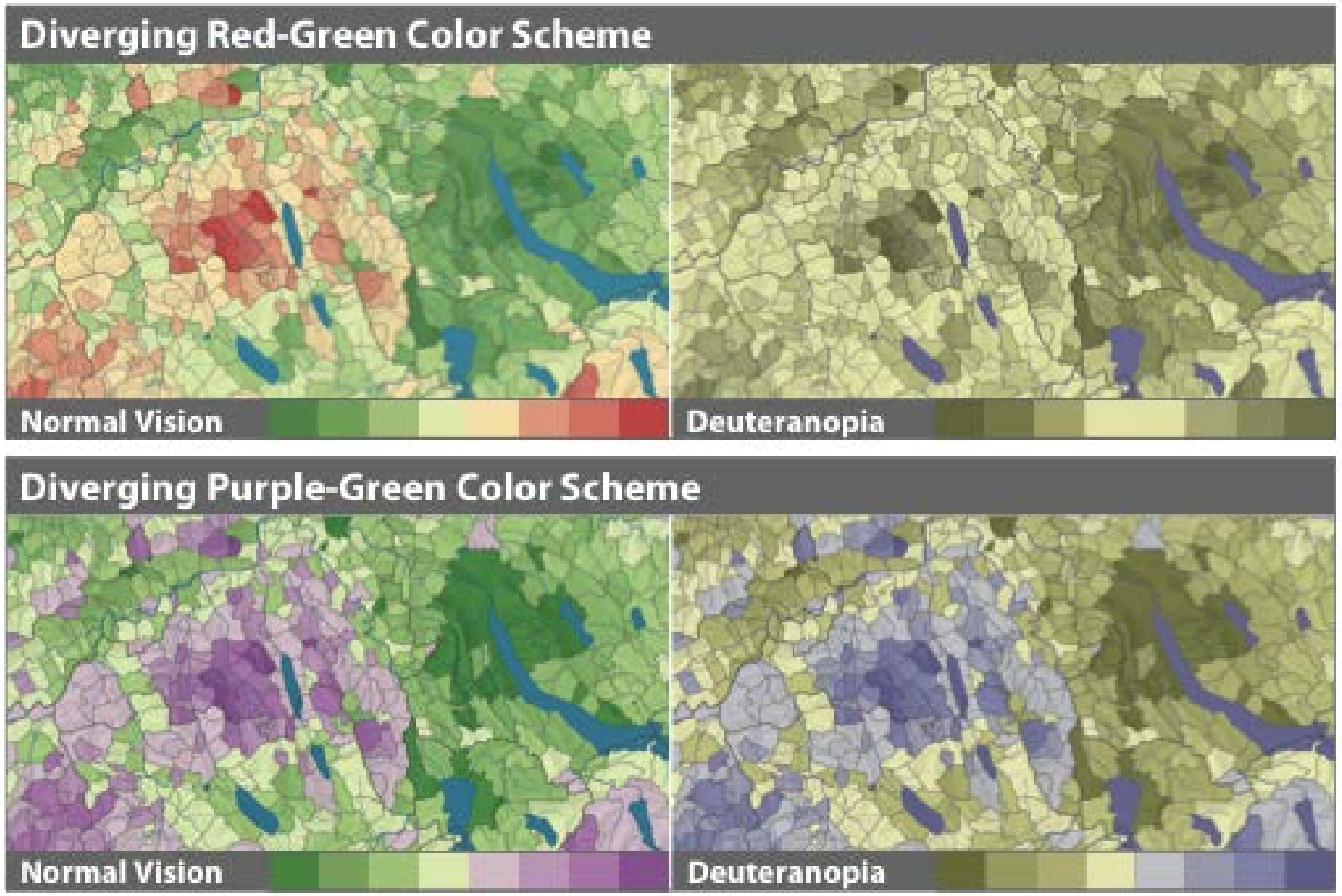
cmocean

Colormaps: color blindness



vis4.net

Colormaps: color blindness



vis4.net

Ressources

- Choosing Colormaps
  - Color Brewer
  - Cmocean
- Color blindness
  - vischeck.com

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User contributions

- Advanced plots from the community

References

- Hauser et al., 2016, GRL (https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GL068036)
- Hauser et al., 2017, GMD (https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-10-1665-2017, 2017)
- Hauser, 2017 (https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000179749)
- Maraun et al., 2017 NCC (https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate3418)
- Müller et al., 2015, WACE (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wace.2015.04.001)
- Rougier et al., 2014, PLOS (https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003833)
- Stott et al., 2004, Nature (https://doi.org/10.1038/nature03089)
- Van Heerwaarden et al., 2014, Biogeosciences (https://doi.org/doi:10.5194/bg-11-6159-2014)