CDO installation and use

Climate Modelling course Chair of Meteorology

Dánnell Quesada — 27/10/20 Quesadacr









Diese Maßnahme wird mitfinanziert durch Steuermittel auf der Grundlage des vom Sächsischen Landtag beschlossenen Haushaltes.

1. From the CDO documentation

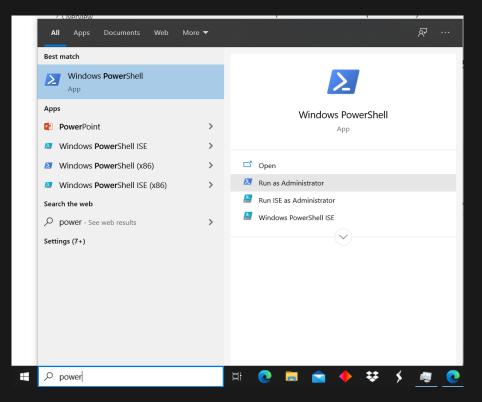
- *CDO* stands for Climate Data Operators
- CDO is meant for Posix compatible operating systems (like Linux)
- Nevertheless, here you can find the official recommendations to run CDO on Windows
 - The Windows Subsystem for Linux version 2 (wsl2) installs a Linux kernel to create a proper compatibility layer for Windows
 - The following steps correspond to option #2 on the documentation and works for *Windows 10*
 - In case of Windows 8, wsl1 should be installed (not yet tested for our purpose)
 - *Windows S* is incompatible
- Should also work in MacOS

2. Install wsl

- The following steps were taken from here
- Note that these steps are for wsl version 2
- Some visual aid is added

2.1. Enable the Windows Subsystem for Linux

1. Open PowerShell as Administrator:



2. And run (type or copy — paste [right-click on *PowerShell*] and then press enter):

dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux /all /norestart

2.2. Update to WSL 2 (check Windows version)

- Windows 10 version 1903+, build 18362+. For most computers (x64)
- Check with Win key + R, type winver → OK
- Update if needed:

If you are running Windows 10 version 1903 or 1909, open "Settings" from your Windows menu, navigate to "Update & Security" and select "Check for Updates". Your Build number must be 18362.1049+ or 18363.1049+, with the minor build # over .1049.

2.3. Enable Virtual Machine feature

1. From the PowerShell as Administrator run:

dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:VirtualMachinePlatform /all /norestart

2. Restart to complete WSL install and updates

2.4. Download the Linux kernel update package

- Download WSL2 Linux kernel update package for x64 machines
- Install as administrator (elevated permissions)

2.5. Set WSL 2 as your default version

• From the PowerShell as Administrator run:

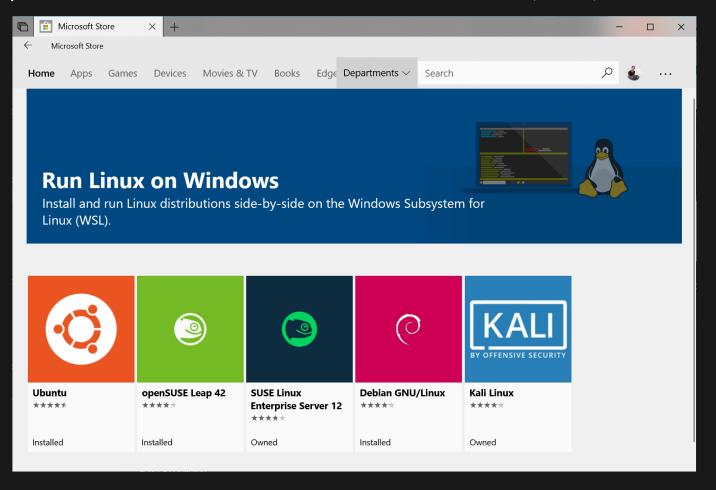
wsl --set-default-version 2



wsl2 setup finished!

3. Install Linux distro

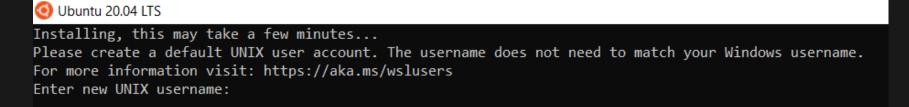
1. Open the Microsoft Store and select a Linux distribution (distro)



2. Ubuntu 18.04 and 20.04 were tested for CDO. After this, *Ubuntu* should be a searchable program in Windows

3.1. Setting Ubuntu

- 1. Open the Ubuntu app
- 2. On the first lunch, it will show this:



- 3. Set credentials, user and password (twice)
- 4. Output should look like this:

```
dqc@
Installing, this may take a few minutes...
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers
Enter new UNIX username: dqc
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Installation successful!
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo root" for details.
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.19.128-microsoft-standard x86 64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                  https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Management:
 * Support:
                  https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 System information as of Sat Oct 17 17:22:44 CEST 2020
 System load: 0.1
                                  Processes:
                                                         8
 Usage of /: 0.4% of 250.98GB Users logged in:
 Memory usage: 0%
                                  IPv4 address for eth0: 192.168.115.158
 Swap usage: 0%
1 update can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
This message is shown once once a day. To disable it please create the
/home/dqc/.hushlogin file.
dac@
                  :~$
```

3.3. Update and upgrade

• Run from the Linux terminal:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get upgrade -y
```

- To run sudo you will be asked for the password set in the previous step
- This might take a while, you should see something like this:

```
Fetched 17.4 MB in 4s (4629 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
dac@_
                  ■:~$ sudo apt-get upgrade -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages have been kept back:
  base-files sosreport ubuntu-server
The following packages will be upgraded:
  alsa-ucm-conf apport bcache-tools bind9-dnsutils bind9-host bind9-libs bolt bsdutils busybox-initramfs busybox-st
  cryptsetup-run curl fdisk finalrd gcc-10-base gir1.2-packagekitglib-1.0 initramfs-tools initramfs-tools-bin initr
  libc-bin libc6 libcryptsetup12 libcurl3-gnutls libcurl4 libdns-export1109 libfdisk1 libgcc-s1 libgl1 libglvnd0 li
  libpam-modules-bin libpam-runtime libpam0g libproxy1v5 libpulse0 libpulsedsp libpython3.8 libpython3.8-minimal li
  locales mdadm mount open-vm-tools packagekit packagekit-tools pulseaudio-utils python3-apport python3-commandnotf
  python3-software-properties python3-urllib3 python3.8 python3.8-minimal rsyslog secureboot-db show-motd snapd sof
  ubuntu-wsl unattended-upgrades update-motd util-linux uuid-runtime xz-utils zlib1g
97 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
Need to get 55.9 MB of archives.
After this operation, 3645 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 bsdutils amd64 1:2.34-0.1ubuntu9.1 [63.1 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 gcc-10-base amd64 10.2.0-5ubuntu1~20.04 [19.7 kB]
```

4. Install and check CDO

• To install, simply run from the Ubuntu terminal:



- The last step works also for other Ubuntu based distros
- It is also available for other distros e.g. Arch based

4.1. CDO version

• Check that *CDO* is working with:

cdo --version

```
:/mnt/e/HSE/Thesis/Data/Taurus$ cdo --version
Climate Data Operators version 1.9.3 (http://mpimet.mpg.de/cdo)
CXX Compiler: g++ -g -02 -fdebug-prefix-map=/build/cdo-g3Qjnd/cdo-1.9.3+dfsg.1=. -fstack-protector-stron
g -Wformat -Werror=format-security -fopenmp
CXX version : g++ (Ubuntu 7.3.0-1ubuntu1) 7.3.0
C Compiler: gcc -g -O2 -fdebug-prefix-map=/build/cdo-g3Qjnd/cdo-1.9.3+dfsg.1=. -fstack-protector-strong
-Wformat -Werror=format-security -Wall -pedantic -fPIC -fopenmp
C version : gcc (Ubuntu 7.3.0-1ubuntu1) 7.3.0
F77 Compiler: f77 -g -O2 -fdebug-prefix-map=/build/cdo-g3Qjnd/cdo-1.9.3+dfsg.1=. -fstack-protector-stron
F77 version : unknown
Features: 12GB C++14 Fortran DATA PTHREADS OpenMP45 HDF5 NC4/HDF5/threadsafe OPeNDAP SZ UDUNITS2 PROJ.4
MAGICS CURL FFTW3 SSE2
Libraries: HDF5/1.10.0 proj/4.93 curl/7.58.0
Filetypes: srv ext ieg grb1 grb2 nc1 nc2 nc4 nc4c nc5
    CDI library version : 1.9.3
GRIB API library version : 2.6.0
 NetCDF library version: 4.6.0 of Feb 9 2018 19:21:24 $
   HDF5 library version : library undefined
   EXSE library version: 1.4.0
   FILE library version: 1.8.3
```

5. CDO installation in MacOS

- The following solutions have not been tested by us but they reportedly work for MacOS. This information was taken from the CDO wiki
 - 1. With MacPorts simply run from the terminal:

```
port install cdo +grib_api +magicspp +szip
```

2. With homebrew:

```
brew tap moffat/sciencebits
brew install cdo
```

- If needed, to install homebrew:
 - 1. To install with ruby, run this:

```
ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"
```

2. If the last command doesn't work, try:

6. Basic shell commands

- To work from the terminal, some basic commands are needed:
 - 1. $mkdir \rightarrow creates directory$. The following creates the folder data in the current directory

```
mkdir data
```

- 2. pwd → print working directory. To check the current working directory
- 3. $cd \rightarrow$ change directory. To access the created folder:

```
cd data
```

- 4. 1s \rightarrow list contents of current directory
- 5. $cp \rightarrow copy$ file. This copies file1 to file2

```
cp file1 file2
```

6. mv \rightarrow move files or directories (also to rename). The following moves file1 into the created folder while renaming it to file2

```
mv file1 data/file2
```

- 7. cat → prints the content of a file (text)
- More info here and here

7. Accessing Windows files from Linux

- 1. Download the provided test.nc file
- 2. If the file was downloaded to C: \User\Downloads, to access the downloads folder do:

```
cd /mnt/c/User/Downloads
```

3. Try some *CDO* commands as:

```
cdo sinfo test.nc # short description of the file
cdo griddes test.nc # grid description, output on next slide
cdo graph,device="png" -selgridcell,1 test.nc plot # quick plot
```

4. The *CDO* operators are here (explained) or type:

```
cdo --operators
```

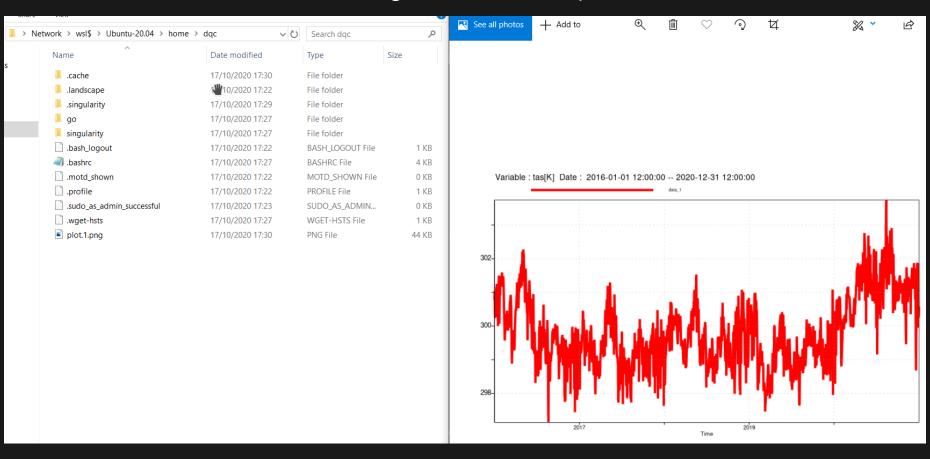
5. If you encounter issues opening or accessing the file do:

```
sudo chown $USER test.nc
```

```
:/mnt/e/HSE/Thesis/Data/Taurus$ cdo griddes test1.nc4
 gridID 1
gridtype = lonlat
gridsize = 196
xsize
         = 14
ysize = 14
         = lon
xname
xlongname = "longitude"
xunits
         = "degrees_east"
         = lat
yname
ylongname = "latitude"
yunits
        = "degrees north"
xfirst
        = 270
xinc
         = 0.75
vfirst
         = 15
yinc
         = -0.75
scanningMode = 64
cdo griddes: Processed 1 variable [0.01s 57MB]
```

8. Accessing Linux files from Windows

- 1. Type \\wsl\$ on the file explorer path (on the top), enter
- 2. Then click $Ubuntu \rightarrow home \rightarrow user$
- 3. Should look something like this (note the plot created before):



9. Exercise

- 1. Exploration of *NetCDF* files
- 2. Visualization of the files
 - A set of example files are [here]
- 3. Manipulation of files
- 4. Selection of desired coordinates
- 5. Export data as text for further manipulation in other software
- 6. Download CORDEX files

10. Exploration

- To have an idea of the contents of the file we can run some commands from the terminal that will print some information to the screen
- Commands to try:
 - cdo sinfo file → short description of the contents
 - cdo griddes file → description of the grid
 - ncdump file → metadata description, not CDO but useful
 - Try with -h (header) and -c (coordinates)
- See more options with cdo --operators
- Check help of a operator with e.g. cdo --help sellonlatbox or here

11. Visualization

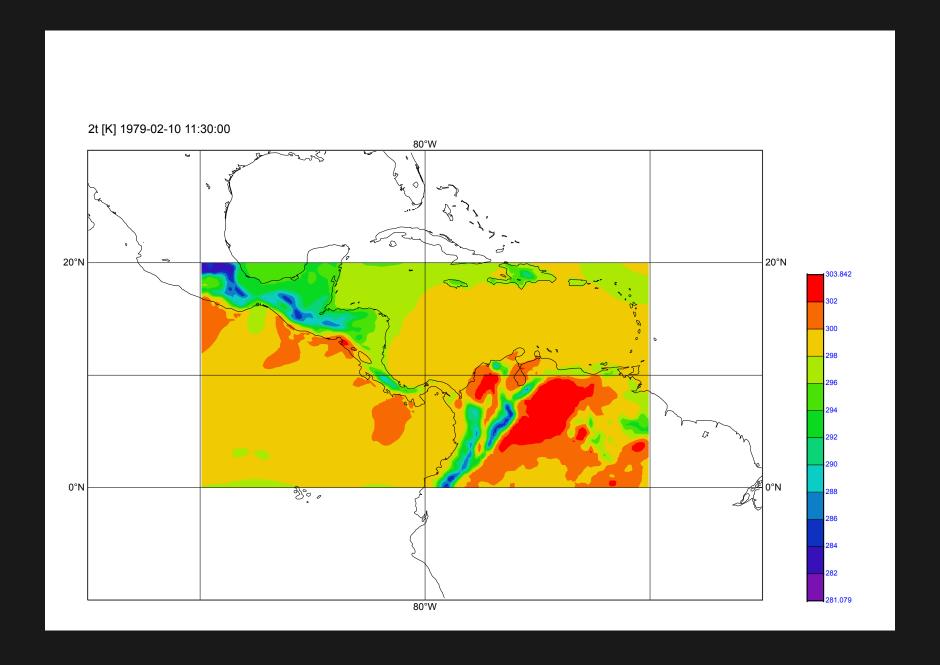
- It is possible to create high-quality plots from CDO by using the Magics software
 - Already included in the installation process explained before
- The documentation of the use of CDO+Magics is here
- There are 3 types of plots with this combination
 - 2D Lon-Lat plots: shaded, grfill and contour
 - 2D vector plots: plots vectors (e.g. wind fields) on 2D maps
 - Line graph plots: generates time-series plots
- Due to the *rotated pole* rotation embedded in *CORDEX* projections, 2D plotting options within CDO are not available
 - They only accept *rectilinear* grids and CORDEX is *curvilinear*
 - Reprojection needed to plot them
 - It can be done with CDO
 - Or check this repo for an R solution

11.1. 2D Lon-Lat

- From the terminal, access the folder where the 2m temperature.nc file was downloaded
 - This file is a small example of a *rectangular* grid taken from ERA5
- Run the following command

```
cdo -shaded,device=pdf,lon_max=-50,lon_min=-110,lat_max=30,lat_min=-10,\
    interval=2,colour_triad=cw,colour_min=violet,colour_max=red \
        -seltimestep,42 2m_temperature.nc shaded
```

- Resulting file shaded 2t.pdf should be created, shown on next slide
- Note the arguments passed to CDO
 - Two functions, shaded and seltimestep, are passed with corresponding parameters
 - The allows concatenation of several functions
 - Here we selected only the 42nd step.
 - The \ are only to break the line, this command could be written in one line
- Try adding , seq freq=10 after red (no space) and removing -seltimestep, 42
 - Check resulting file
- Try the contour and grfill commands

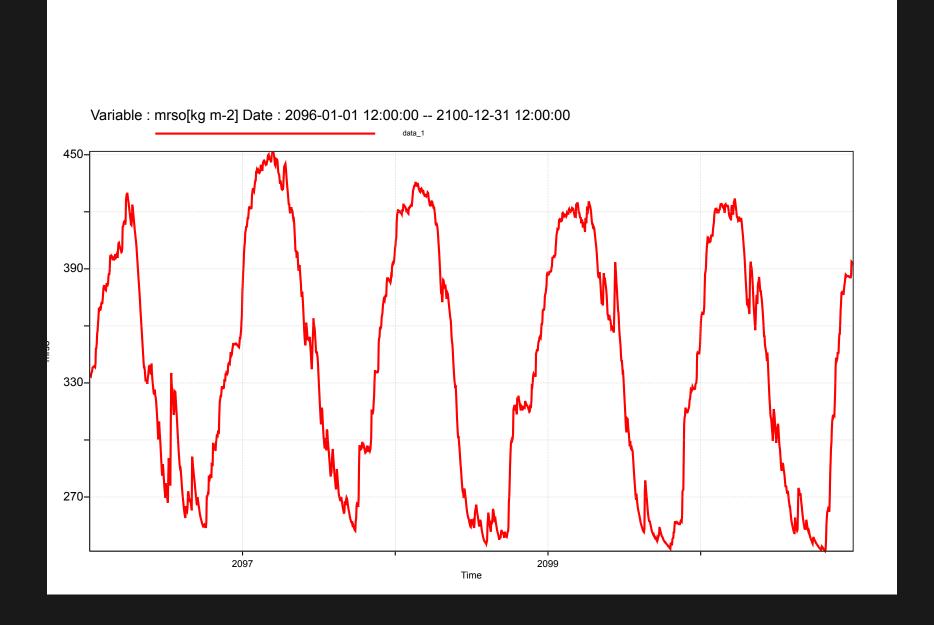


11.3. Line graph plots

- These type of plots are possible with CORDEX files (no need for rectangular grids)
- Let's plot a time series for the city of Dresden
- Run this command from the terminal:

```
cdo -graph,device=pdf,linewidth=4 -remapnn,lon=13.73/lat=51.05 \ mrso_EUR-44_ICHEC-EC-EARTH_rcp85_r12i1p1_SMHI-RCA4_v1_day_20960101-21001231.nc graph
```

- The file graph.pdf should have been created in the working directory
- Note the remaphs function → remap to the nearest neighbour
 - Returns the time series related to the pixel in which the given coordinate pair is
- Plot in next slide



12. Manipulation of files

12.1. Merge

• Merge all the provided historical run files into one and save into new file

```
cdo -z zip -mergetime \
mrso_EUR-44_ICHEC-EC-EARTH_historical_r12i1p1_SMHI-RCA4_v1_day_19* \
historical_1961-1990.nc
```

- Notes
 - -z zip to compress the file
 - -mergetime is the main function
 - 19* wildcard to give as input all the historical files instead of typing each
 - historical_1961-1990.nc is the name of the output file
- Explore resulting file

12.2. Cropping

• To select only a pixel where our location of interest is, again, for Dresden:

```
cdo -remapnn,lon=13.73/lat=51.05 \
mrso_EUR-44_ICHEC-EC-EARTH_rcp85_r12i1p1_SMHI-RCA4_v1_day_20960101-21001231.nc \
mrso_dresden.nc
```

• To select the pixels inside a boundary box, Saxony (approx.) for example:

```
cdo -sellonlatbox,11.5,15.5,49.7,52.2 \
mrso_EUR-44_ICHEC-EC-EARTH_rcp85_r12i1p1_SMHI-RCA4_v1_day_20960101-21001231.nc \
mrso_saxony.nc
```

• Check the files with griddes and sinfo

12.3. Exporting to text

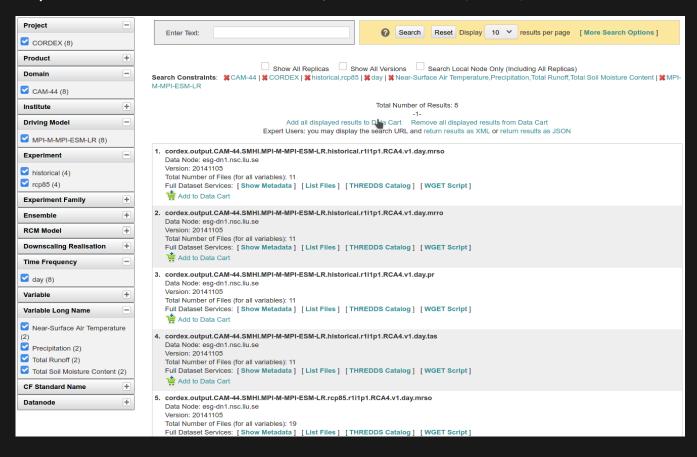
- For further analysis and plots, one might want to export some information in text format
- For example, for the previous file for Dresden:

```
cdo -outputkey, year, month, day, lon, lat, value mrso_dresden.nc > table.txt
```

- The file table.txt will be created and can be parsed with e.g. R, Python or Excel to do:
 - Further statistical analysis
 - Boxplots comparing historical vs future conditions
 - Day of the year plots, etc.

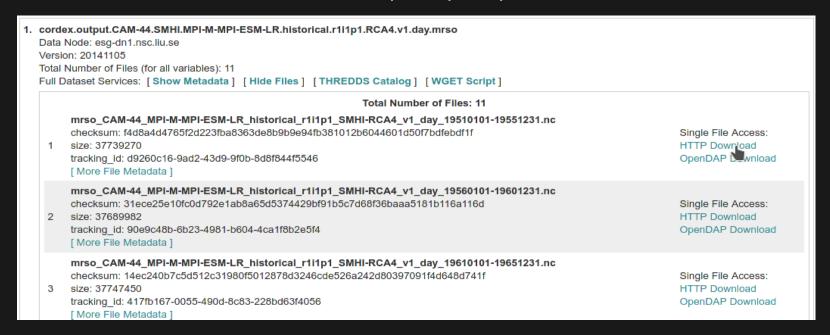
13. Downloading CORDEX files

- 1. Create account for ESGF node
- 2. Login with your OpenID after receiving confirmation email
- 3. Register to the CORDEX group
- 4. Explore and select desired data (checked boxes, note, for later where the pointer is)



13.1. File by file

- 1. To download file by file through your browser click on list files
- 2. Then click on HTTP Download, this will open a prompt



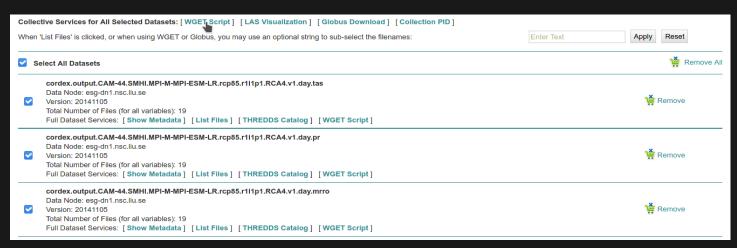
- 3. Save file and repeat
- 4. Note that CORDEX files are usually on a 5 years basis (daily)

13.2. The automated way

- 1. Click on Add all displayed results to Data Cart (where the pointer was in the penultimate image)
- 2. Go to your data cart



3. Here you can select datasets to download. When ready, click on WGET Script



4. Depending on your dataset, there might be several WGET Scripts. Click and save them.

For better performance, WGET scripts are generated for each Data Center separately.

Click on each link below to retrieve the script for each Data Center.

WGET cript for esg-dn1.nsc.liu.se

13.3. Run script

- 1. Open a Linux terminal
- 2. Go to your downloads folder (see point 7)
- 3. Run the following command (change the name appropriately):

```
bash wget-20201026140831.sh -H
# The -H is to interactively enter your credentials
```

- 4. Give credentials, the full OpenID looks like https://esgf-node.llnl.gov/esgf-idp/openid/user
- 5. This will start the download process of the NetCDF files
- 6. This process will take a while and should look like this:

```
Use wget-20201026140831.sh -h for help.
Script created for 120 file(s)
(The count won't match if you manually edit this file!)
Retrieving Federation Certificates...-2020-10-26 13:28:26-- https://github.com/ESGF/esgf-dist/raw/master/installer/certs/esg-truststore.ts
Loaded CA certificate '/etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt'
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.121.4
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.121.4|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ESGF/esgf-dist/master/installer/certs/esg-truststore.ts [following]
--2020-10-26 13:28:27-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ESGF/esgf-dist/master/installer/certs/esg-truststore.ts
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 151.101.112.133
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|151.101.112.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 55437 (54K) [video/mp2t]
Saving to: '/root/.esg/esg-truststore.ts
/root/.esg/esg-truststore.ts
2020-10-26 13:28:27 (956 KB/s) - '/root/.esg/esg-truststore.ts' saved [55437/55437]
Enter your openid : https://esgf-node.llnl.gov/esgf-idp/openid/
Enter password :
mrro_CAM-44_MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR_historical_r1i1p1_SMHI-RCA4_v1_day_19510101-19551231.nc ...Downloading
mrro_CAM-44_MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR_historical_r1i1p1_SMHI-RCA4_v1_day_19560101-19601231.nc ...Downloading
 sha256 ok. done!
mrro_CAM-44_MPI-M-MPI-ESM-LR_historical_r1i1p1_SMHI-RCA4_v1_day_19610101-19651231.nc ...Downloading
```

14. Homework

- 1. Download CORDEX files for your home region (if not available choose Lisbon or Delft)
 - Historical period: 1961-1990
 - Projected: RCP 8.5 2070-2100
 - Variables: temperature, precipitation and either run off or soil moisture content
- 2. Merge and crop files for your country and city
- 3. Perform statistical analysis for the 3 variables in another software
 - Box plots of historical vs projected for your city
- 4. Plot time series for your home city
 - Both periods and all variables
- 5. Extra points for:
 - Probability density function plot for both periods
 - Average *Day of the year* (1-365) comparison plot
 - Monthly comparison boxplots
 - 2D map of average difference between the periods in your home country
 - Tips: sellatlonbox, this repo, or reprojection with CDO (remapbil)

15. Questions — ideas for the extra points?

You can contact me!