

Climate data processing for climate resilience

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

Data access, processing and methodological concepts

Webinar

17. - 27. 11.2020

On behalf of the GIZ- project:

**Technology based adaptation to climate change
in rural areas of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan**



House rules and options :

- Mute your microphone
- Select your Language
- You can use Chat function to ask questions and give comments
- Rise your hand when you would like to speak
- **Take care of COVID-19 concepts!**



Objectives :

- Introduction to sustainable development
- General overview to scenarios of change concepts,
- General overview on Climate Change related Geodata,
- Future projections of Climate Change in the countries
- Model chain from global climate change to local impact for different sectors
- Options for monitoring of Climate developments and impact,
- Databases for disaster risk reduction and disaster control,
- Climate service information systems to generate climate information on demand.



Week 1 :

DAY	Topic	Objectives	Data & Software	Hands On
Tu. 17.11	Getting Started	Introduction, Expectations	Virtual Machine Unix Useful Utilities	Getting started with Linux exploring the VM
We. 18.11	Policy Frames	SDG Concepts, Climate Action Frames, Ministeries and Institutions	usage of online documents	Country strategies Which data are needed? Which climate infos are needed
Th. 19.11	Scenarios of Change	Shared socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) Future projections of Climate Change Data for Sustainable Development	CMIP6 CORDEX Python notebook	netCDF handling Plotting in Python
Fr. 20.11	Data Families	Which data for which application Reliable climate information netCDF data format Access to Data Archives	ESGF Python client	Access to ESGF



Week 2 :

DAY	Topic	Objectives	Data & Software	Hands On
Mo. 23.11	The Big Data Problem	Importance of Interoperability How to design a Data-center	birdy-client	Design a Data Center for Central Asia Big Data Handling Server-Side data processing
Tu 24.11	Satellite Images	EO and Climate Change	Sat-Data in QGIS & SNAP	Water Detection ??
We. 25.11	Disaster Risk Reduction		Sat-Data in QGIS & SNAP	Flood Mapping ?? Desertification ??
Th 26.11	Climate Signals	Concept of climate indices Multi-model and Uncertainties	Python with xclim	calculation of future CC Signals
Fr. 27.11	FAIR Climate Service	Climate Services Information Systems	Brainstroming about the Design a Data Center(s)	Optional presentation of participants course projects



Introduction to each other



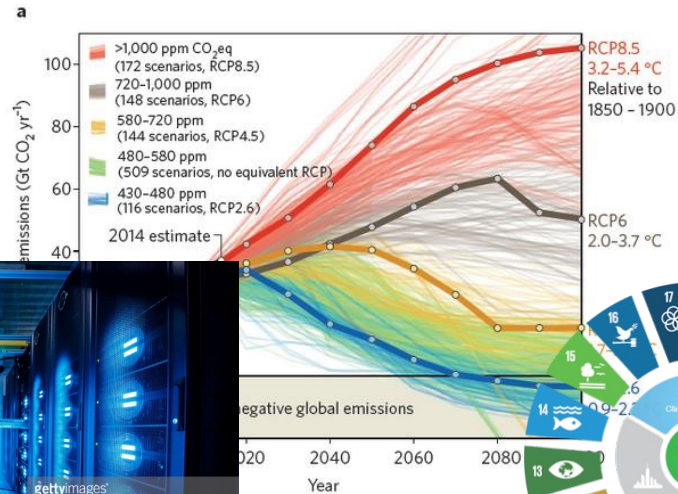
Dr. Nils Hempelmann

Johannes Gutenberg University
Mainz
2007-2010

Doctor of natural sciences
Department of Geography
Grade: very good

Philippe University Marburg
2000-2006

Diplom
Department of Geography
Grade: good (1.5)



The Participants:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i6hvZ483M2oa7yzRaM1H0dEKQDGq4OvKRijjySISF7o/edit#heading=h.tyjcwt>



Shells

(Terminal / Console)

- Thompson-Shell osh
- Bourne-Shell sh
- C-Shell **csh**
- Job-Control-Shell jsh
- Korn Shell **ksh**
- Public-Domain-Korn-Shell pdksh
- Bourne-Again-Shell **bash**
- TENEX-C-Shell tcsh
- Z-Shell zsh
- Almquist-Shell ash
- Debian-Almquist-Shell dash
-

Useful commands:

#!/bin/bash

echo \$0

echo \$SHELL

echo \$PATH

#to change the shell just type the name

bash

csh

who

date

cd

mkdir

pwd

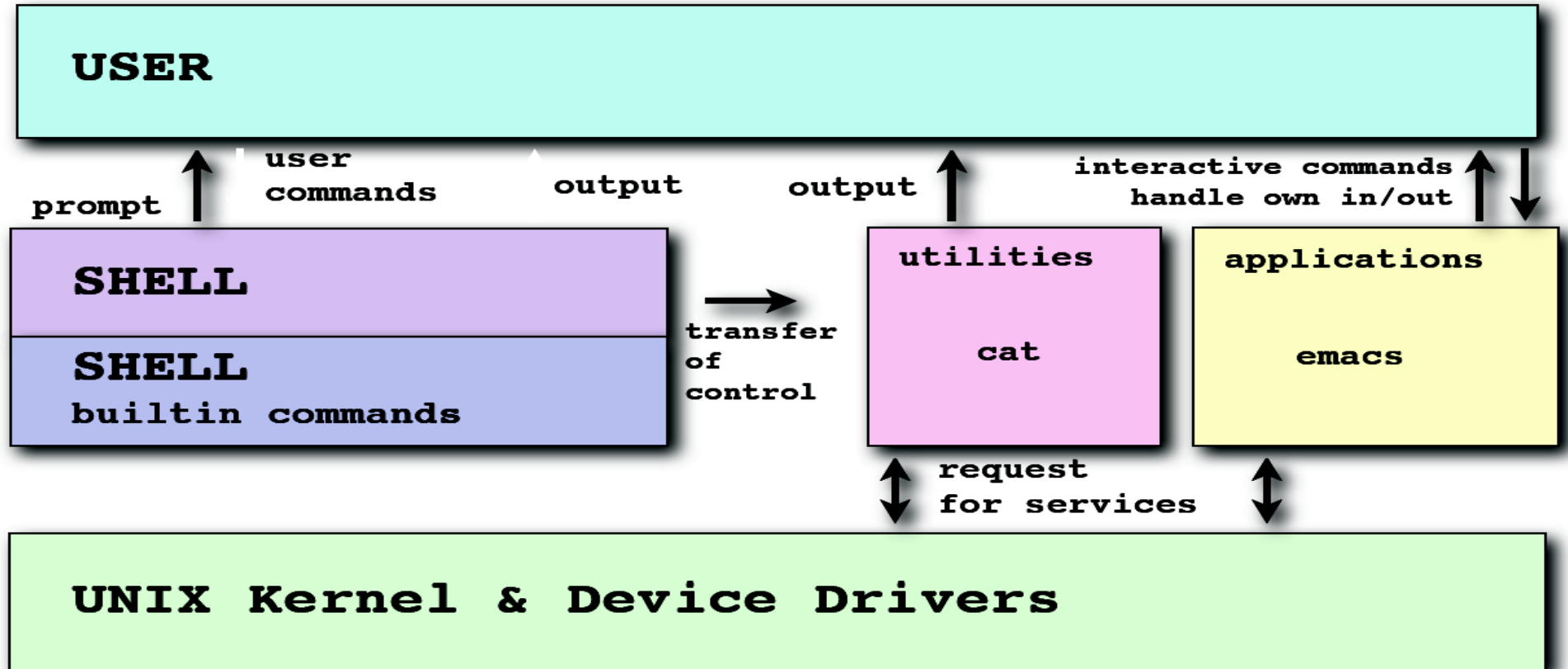
ls -al

history

man ls

exit





Paths:

Unix searches for commands, scripts and programmes in directories that are defined in the **PATH variable**.

It is possible to define and export own paths

Useful commands:

```
# csh
set PYTHONPATH = "/path/to/python"

# bash
export PYTHONPATH="/path/to/python"
```



Wildcards

Wildcards allow to have access to more then one file with one command.

They are substitutes for none, one or more character.

*	for none or more character
?	for exactly one character
[n-m]	for exactly one character out of n-m,
[n,m]	for exactly two characters n and m,
^	negation
{text1,text2,...}	strings separated by commas

Useful commands:

```
rm *.txt
cp car? $HOME
rm [d,e]
more file?
more file*
ls -l ^file*
```



local Variables

Variables contain informations.

We distinguish between **predefined** shell variables (system variables) and **user defined** variables. **local variables**, only callable during the process they are created in.

Useful commands:

```
#!/bin/bash  
variable=value  
variable="va lue"
```

```
#!/bin/csh  
set variable = value  
set variable = "va lue"
```

```
# create empty variables  
set variable
```

```
# delet variables  
unset variable1 variable2
```

```
# list of all defined variables  
set
```

```
# call the content  
$variable
```



global Variables

Global variables created with

setenv (csh)

env (bash)

are available in all child processes.

Variables can be:

- String variables
- Integer variables
- Constant variables
- Array variables

Useful commands:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#set a global variable  
env variable value
```

```
#!/bin/csh
```

```
#set a global variable  
setenv variable value
```

```
# delete a global variable  
unsetenv variable
```

```
# list of all defined global variables
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
env
```

```
#!/bin/csh
```

```
setenv
```



./scripts/mysystem.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
clear
echo "This is information provided by mysystem.sh. Program starts now."
echo "Hello, $USER"

echo
echo "Today's date is `date`, this is week `date +%V`."
echo

echo "These users are currently connected:"
w | cut -d " " -f 1 - | grep -v USER | sort -u
echo

echo "This is `uname -s` running on a `uname -m` processor."
echo

echo "This is the uptime information:"
uptime
```



./scripts/positional.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
# positional.sh
# This script reads 3 positional parameters and prints
them out.
POSPAR1="$1"
POSPAR2="$2"
POSPAR3="$3"

echo "$1 is the first positional parameter, \"$1.\""
echo "$2 is the second positional parameter, \"$2.\""
echo "$3 is the third positional parameter, \"$3.\""
echo
```



Calculation (in bash)

Operator	Meaning
VAR++ and VAR--	variable post-increment and post-decrement
++VAR and --VAR	variable pre-increment and pre-decrement
- and +	unary minus and plus
! and ~	logical and bitwise negation
**	exponentiation
*, / and %	multiplication, division, remainder
+ and -	addition, subtraction
<< and >>	left and right bitwise shifts
<=, >=, < and >	comparison operators
== and !=	equality and inequality
&	bitwise AND
^	bitwise exclusive OR
	bitwise OR
&&	logical AND
	logical OR
expr ? expr : expr	conditional evaluation
=, *=, /=, %=, +=, -=, <<=, >>=, &=, ^= and =	assignments
,	separator between expressions



Conditional statment -- **If**

Primary	Meaning
[-a FILE]	True if FILE exists.
[-b FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a block-special file.
[-c FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a character-special file.
[-d FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a directory.
[-e FILE]	True if FILE exists.
[-f FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a regular file.
[-g FILE]	True if FILE exists and its SGID bit is set.
[-h FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a symbolic link.
[-k FILE]	True if FILE exists and its sticky bit is set.
[-p FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a named pipe (FIFO).
[-r FILE]	True if FILE exists and is readable.
[-s FILE]	True if FILE exists and has a size greater than zero.
[-t FD]	True if file descriptor FD is open and refers to a terminal.
[-u FILE]	True if FILE exists and its SUID (set user ID) bit is set.
[-w FILE]	True if FILE exists and is writable.
[-x FILE]	True if FILE exists and is executable.
[-O FILE]	True if FILE exists and is owned by the effective user ID.
[-G FILE]	True if FILE exists and is owned by the effective group ID.
[-L FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a symbolic link.
[-N FILE]	True if FILE exists and has been modified since it was last read.
[-S FILE]	True if FILE exists and is a socket.

```
if TEST-COMMANDS;  
then CONSEQUENT-COMMANDS;  
fi
```



Get Started

Launch the Virtual Machine

- Set keyboard and language settings
- Explore folders and files
- Open a terminal
- Open a climate data file with panoply



./scripts/doccheck.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "This scripts checks the existence of presentation_day1.pdf."
echo "Checking..."
if [ -f ../../doc/presentation_day1.pdf ]
then
echo "The PDF file of this presentation exists."
fi
echo
echo "...done."
echo
```



./scripts/testleapyear.sh

**Inside the if statement, you can use another if statement.
You may use as many levels of nested ifs as you can
logically manage.**

```
#!/bin/bash
# This script will test if we're in a leap year or not.
year=`date +%Y`
if [ ${year} % 400 -eq 0 ]; then
echo "This is a leap year. February has 29 days."
elif [ ${year} % 4 -eq 0 ]; then
if [ ${year} % 100 -ne 0 ]; then
echo "This is a leap year, February has 29 days."
else
echo "This is not a leap year. February has 28 days."
fi
else
echo "This is not a leap year. February has 28 days."
fi
```



A script can call an other script or program

```
# call the program feed.sh  
# with:
```

```
./scripts/feed.sh apple penguin
```

```
# check out how they are working  
# try an other program call
```



./scripts/WHILE_EXAMPLE1.CSH

```
#!/bin/csh
#
# WHILE_EXAMPLE1.CSH
# Use the WHILE command to construct a DO loop.
#
# To make a DO loop, initialize the counter with a SET command.
#
# Run the loop with a WHILE command, until the counter is equal to one more
# than your limit.
#
# Increment the counter with the @ command.
#
set n = 10
while ( $n != 26 )
    echo $n
    @ n = $n + 1
end
```



./scripts/FOREACH_EXAMPLE1.CSH

```
#!/bin/csh
#
# FOREACH_EXAMPLE1.CSH
# Using the FOREACH command with an explicit list.
#
# This loop sets I to each value in the list.
#
foreach i ( 10 15 20 40 )
    echo $i
end
#
# The values don't have to be numeric.
#
foreach i ( a b c 17 )
    echo $i
end
```



UNIX Tutorial for Beginners:

<http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/index.html>

The first UNIX Manual ever:

<http://cm.bell-labs.com/cm/cs/who/dmr/1stEdman.html>

UNIX Guide for Beginners:

<http://sillydog.org/unix/>

Introduction to UNIX commands:

<http://kb.iu.edu/data/afsk.html> and much more....

Books:

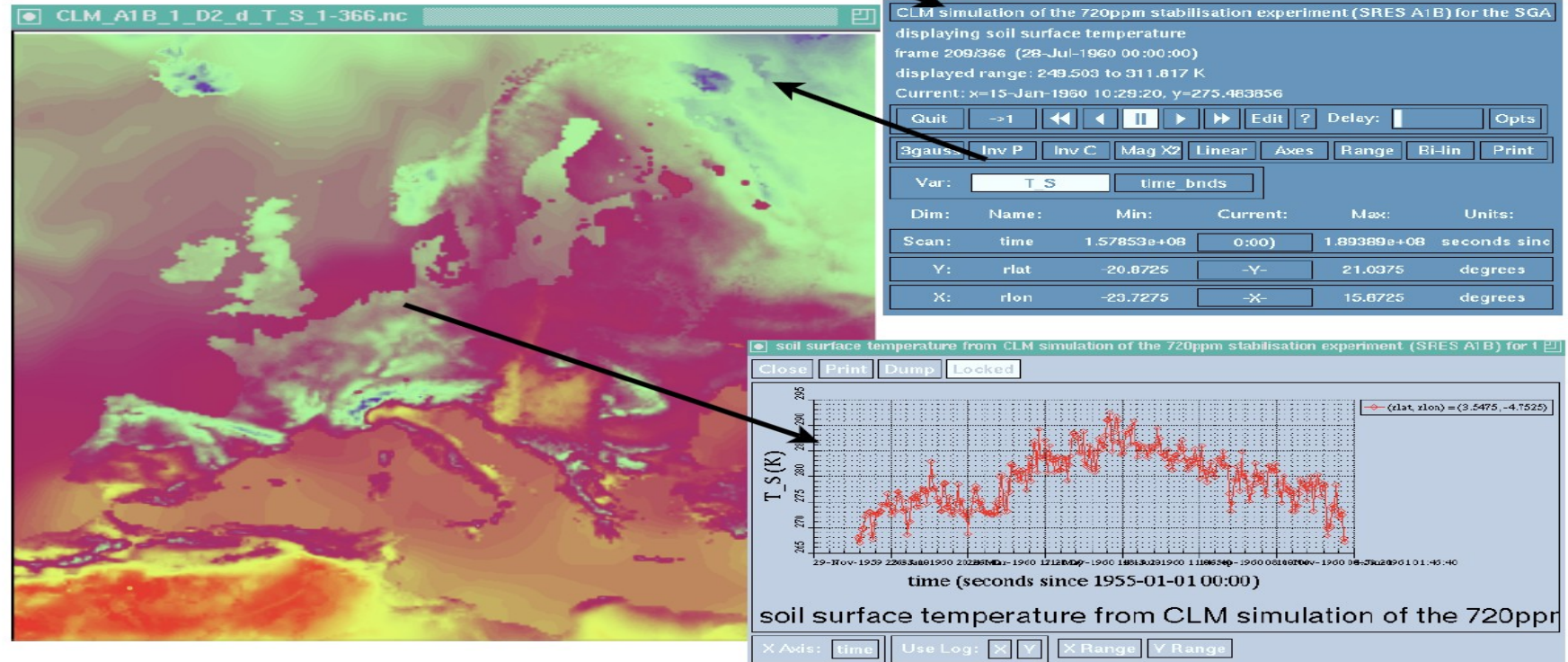
The Wait Group: UNIX Primer Plus (SAMS)-english

Jerry Peek & all: UNIX Power Tools (O-Reilly)- english

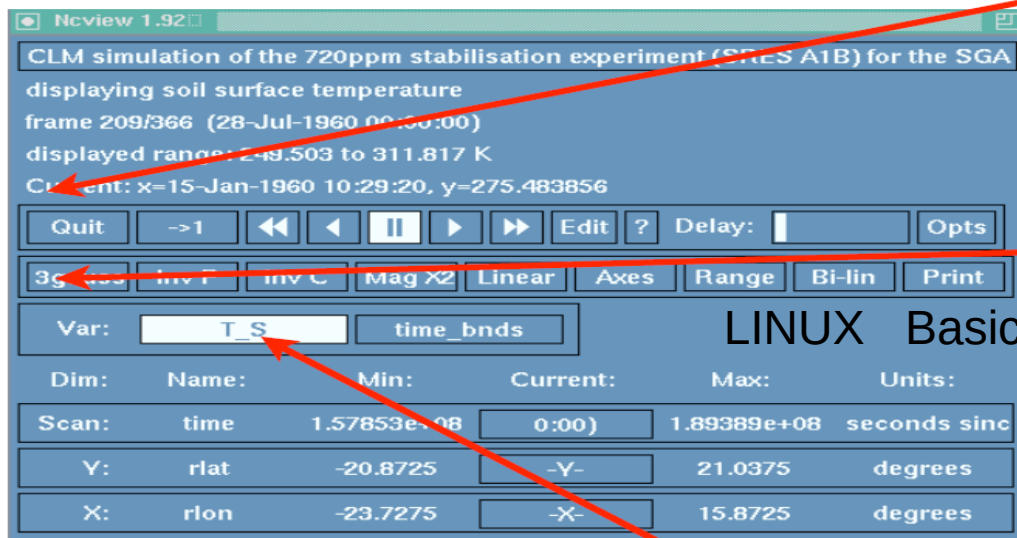


netCDF

```
tiny 54%ncview CLM_A1B_1_D2_d_T_S_1-366.nc
```



ncview



first row:

- 1:quit ncview
- 2:back to the first screen
- 3 a-e:move through the data
- 4:edit data
- 5:infos about the variable
- 6:delay between two screens
- 7:contour map overlay!

second row:

- 08:color tables
- 09:invert plot (turn upside down)
- 10:invert colors
- 11:magnify plot(increase:left, decrease right mouse button click)
- 12:kind of color filter (hi empha-sizes high, low low values, linear = off)
- 13:change axes
- 14:set data range (klick with the right mouse button gives the best range of colors for the plot)
- 15:bilinear interpolation or replicate pixels
- 16:print plot to postscriptfile

third row:

- choose variable



- **Explore panoply**

