CLIMADA documentation

Release 1.4.0

CLIMADA contributors

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CONTENTS

This is the documentation for version v1.4.0. In CLIMADA-project you will find CLIMADA's contributors, repository and scientific publications.

CHAPTER

ONE

INTRODUCTION

CLIMADA implements a fully probabilistic risk assessment model. According to the [IPCC2014], natural risks emerge through the interplay of climate and weather-related hazards, the exposure of goods or people to this hazard, and the specific vulnerability of exposed people, infrastructure and environment. The unit chosen to measure risk has to be the most relevant one in a specific decision problem, not necessarily monetary units. Wildfire hazard might be measured by burned area, exposure by population or replacement value of homes and hence risk might be expressed as number of affected people in the context of evacuation, or repair cost of buildings in the context of property insurance.

Risk has been defined by the International Organization for Standardization as the "effect of uncertainty on objectives" as the potential for consequences when something of value is at stake and the outcome is uncertain, recognizing the diversity of values. Risk can then be quantified as the combination of the probability of a consequence and its magnitude:

$$risk = probability \times severity$$

In the simplest case, $\times$ stands for a multiplication, but more generally, it represents a convolution of the respective distributions of probability and severity. We approximate the $severity$ as follows:

$$severity = F(hazard\ intensity, exposure, vulnerability) = exposure * f_{imp}(hazard\ intensity)$$

where f_{imp} is the impact function which parametrizes to what extent an exposure will be affected by a specific hazard. While 'vulnerability function' is broadly used in the modelers community, we refer to it as 'impact function' to explicitly include the option of opportunities (i.e. negative damages). Using this approach, CLIMADA constitutes a platform to analyse risks of different hazard types in a globally consistent fashion at different resolution levels, at scales from multiple kilometres down to meters, depending on the purpose.

CHAPTER

TWO

INSTALLATION

Please execute the instructions of the following text boxes in a Terminal or Anaconda Prompt.

2.1 Download

Download the last CLIMADA release available in climada releases as a zip or tar.gz file. Uncompress it to your local computer. Hereinafter `climada_python-x.y.z` refers to the downloaded folder of CLIMADA version x.y.z.

2.2 Unix, Mac and Windows Operating Systems

2.2.1 Install environment with Anaconda

1. **Anaconda**: Download or update to the latest version of Anaconda. Execute it.
2. **Install dependencies**: In the *Environments* section, use the *Import* box to create a new virtual environment from a yml file. A dialogue box will ask you for the location of the file. Provide first the path of climada's `climada_python-x.y.z/requirements/env_climada.yml`. The default name of the environment, *climada_env*, appears. Click the *Import* button to start the installation.

   The installation of the packages will take some minutes. No dialogue box should appear in the meantime. If an error happens, try to solve it looking into the details description.

   Finally, set the `climada_python-x.y.z` folder path into the environment using the following command:

   ```
   source activate climada_env
   conda develop /your/path/to/climada_python-x.y.z/
   conda deactivate
   ```

   You can also do so by clicking on the green right arrow in the Anaconda GUI in the *Environments* section right to the 'climada_env' environment, select 'Open Terminal' and execute the following line:

   ```
   conda develop /your/path/to/climada_python-x.y.z/
   ```

3. **Test installation**: Before leaving the *Environments* section of Anaconda, make sure that the climada environment, *climada_env* is selected. Go to the *Home* section of Anaconda and install and launch Spyder (or your preferred editor). Open the file containing all the installation tests, `tests_install.py` in `climada_python-x.y.z` folder and execute it. If the installation has been successful, an OK will appear at the end (the execution should last less than 2min).
4. **Run tutorials**: In the *Home* section of Anaconda, with *climada_env* selected, install and launch *jupyter notebook*. A browser window will show up. Navigate to your `climada_python-x.y.z` repository and open

`doc/tutorial/1_main_climada.ipynb`. This is the tutorial which will guide you through all climada's functionalities. Execute each code cell to see the results, you might also edit the code cells before executing. See *Tutorial* for more information.

2.3 Unix and Mac Operating Systems

2.3.1 Install environment with Miniconda

1. **Miniconda**: Download or update to the latest version of Miniconda.
2. **Install dependencies**: Create the virtual environment *climada_env* with climada's dependencies:

```
cd climada_python-x.y.z
conda env create -f requirements/env_climada.yml --name climada_env
```

   Finally, set the `climada_python-x.y.z` folder path into the environment using the following command:

```
source activate climada_env
conda develop /your/path/to/climada_python-x.y.z/
conda deactivate
```

3. **Test installation**: Activate the environment, execute the installation tests and deactivate the environment when finished using climada:

```
source activate climada_env
python3 tests_install.py
source deactivate
```

   If the installation has been successful, an OK will appear at the end (the execution should last less than 2min).

4. **Run tutorials**: Install and launch *jupyter notebook* in the same environment:

```
source activate climada_env
conda install jupyter
jupyter notebook --notebook-dir /path/to/climada_python-x.y.z
```

A browser window will show up. Open `climada_python-x.y.z/doc/tutorial/1_main_climada.ipynb`. This is the tutorial which will guide you through all climada's functionalities. Execute each code cell to see the results, you might also edit the code cells before executing. See *Tutorial* for more information.

2.4 FAQs

- ModuleNotFoundError; climada libraries are not found. Try to include *climada_python-x.y.z* path in the environment *climada_env* path as suggested in Section 2 of *Install environment with Anaconda*. If it does not work you can always include the path manually before executing your code:

```
import sys
sys.path.append('path/to/climada_python-x.y.z')
```

- ModuleNotFoundError; some python library is not found. It might happen that the pip dependencies of *env_climada.yml* (the ones specified after `pip:`) have not been installed in the environment *climada_env*. You can then install them manually one by one as follows:

```
source activate climada_env
pip install library_name
```

where `library_name` is the missing library.

Another reason may be a recent update of the operating system (macOS). In this case removing and reinstalling Anaconda will be required.

- Conda right problems in macOS Mojave: try the solutions suggested here https://github.com/conda/conda/issues/8440.

CHAPTER

THREE

TUTORIAL

The main tutorial walks you through all the functionalities of this version of CLIMADA. There, you will find the links to additional tutorials for specific features of CLIMADA, such as different hazard and exposure models. You can execute it by opening `climada_python-x.y.z/doc/tutorial/1_main_climada.ipynb` with Jupyter Notebook and the CLIMADA environment (*climada_env*) activated (i.e. CLIMADA needs to be installed as in *Installation*).

Navigate through the tutorial here:

3.1 CLIMADA features

The functionality of climada is gathered in the following classes:

- **Entity**: socio-economic models:
- Exposures: exposed values
  - BlackMarble: regional economic model from nightlight intensities and economic indicators (GDP, income group)
  - LitPop: regional economic model using nightlight and population maps together with several economic indicators
- ImpactFuncSet: collection of impact functions per hazard
  - ImpactFunc: one adjustable impact function
  - IFTropCyclone: definition of impact functions for tropical cyclones
- DiscRates: discount rates per year
- MeasureSet: collection of measures for adaptation
  - Measure: one configurable measure
- **Hazard**: meteorological models:
- TropCyclone: tropical cyclone events
- **Impact**: impacts of the Hazard and Entity interaction.
- **CostBenefit**: adaptation options appraisal.
- **Add-ons**: OpenStreetMap and Google Earth Engine routines.

3.2 Risk assessment

3.2.1 Entity

The entity class is just a container for the exposures, impact functions, discount rates and measures. It can be directly filled from an excel file following climada's template or from MATLAB files of the climada MATLAB version. The excel template can be found in `climada_python/data/system/entity_template.xlsx`.

[1]:
```
from climada.entity import Entity
from climada.util.constants import ENT_DEMO_TODAY

# absolute path of file following template.
ent_file = ENT_DEMO_TODAY
ent_fl = Entity()
ent_fl.read_excel(ent_file)
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:22,664 - climada - DEBUG - Loading default config file: /Users/
↪aznarsig/Documents/Python/climada_python/climada/conf/defaults.conf
```

Every class has a `check()` method. This verifies that the necessary data to compute the impact is correctly provided and logs the optional variables that are not present. Use it always after filling an instance.

[2]:
```
ent_fl.check() # checks exposures, impact functions, discount rates and measures
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:24,844 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - crs set to default␣
↪value: {'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}
2020-03-13 16:28:24,845 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - ref_year metadata␣
↪set to default value: 2018
2020-03-13 16:28:24,845 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - value_unit metadata␣
↪set to default value: USD
2020-03-13 16:28:24,846 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - meta metadata set to␣
↪default value: None
2020-03-13 16:28:24,847 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - centr_ not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:24,847 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - category_id not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:24,849 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - region_id not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:24,850 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - geometry not set.
```

Exposures

The `Entity`'s `exposures` attribute contains geolocalized values of anything exposed to the hazard, let it be monetary value of assets or number of human lifes, for example. It is of type `Exposures`.

See Exposures tutorial to learn how to fill and use exposures.

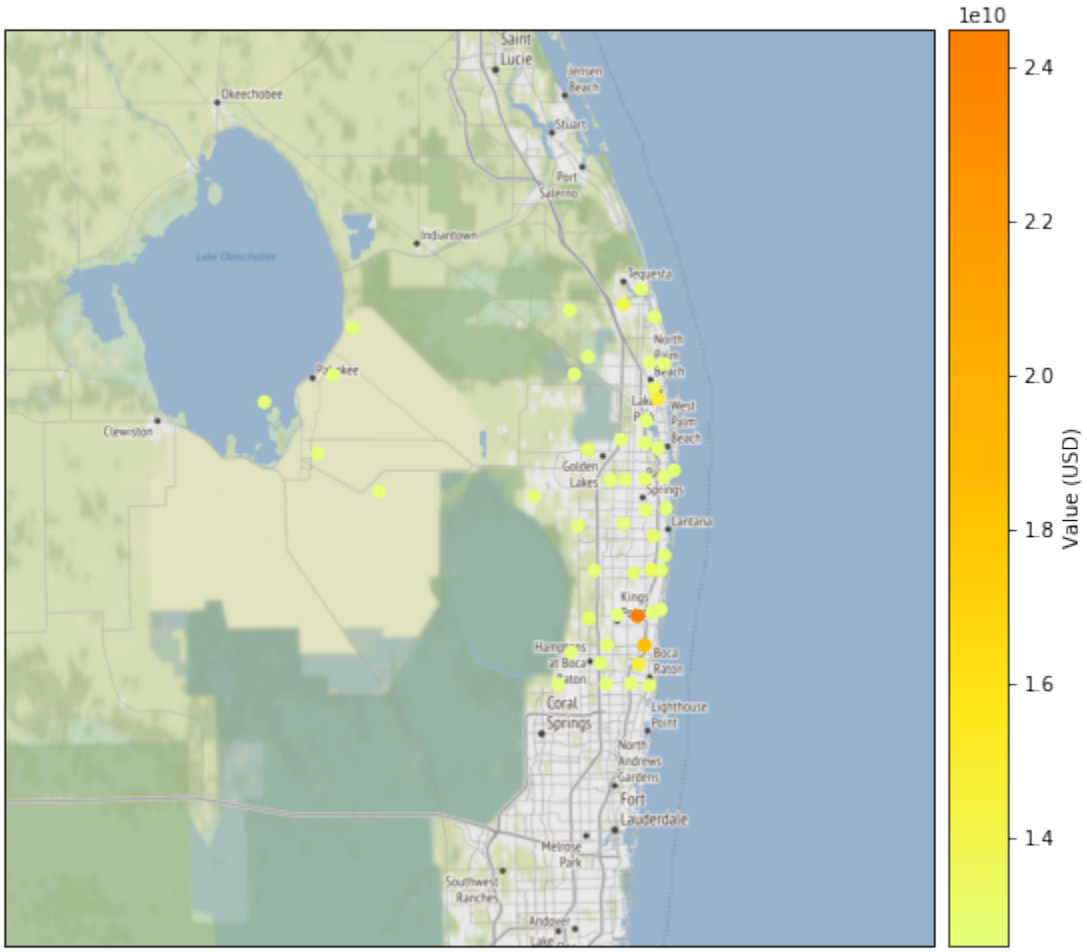
See LitPop to model economic exposures using night-time light and population densitites. See BlackMarble to model economic exposures based only on night-time light intensities. To combine your exposure with OpenStreetMap's data see OSM.

[3]:
```
%matplotlib inline
ent_fl.exposures.plot_basemap(buffer=50000.0); # exposures in Florida
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:24,858 - climada.util.coordinates - INFO - Setting geometry points.
2020-03-13 16:28:24,870 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - Setting latitude and␣
↪longitude attributes.
```

```
/Users/aznarsig/Documents/Python/climada_python/climada/util/plot.py:311:␣
↪UserWarning: Tight layout not applied. The left and right margins cannot be made␣
↪large enough to accommodate all axes decorations.
  fig.tight_layout()
/Users/aznarsig/anaconda3/envs/climada_env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/contextily/
↪tile.py:199: FutureWarning: The url format using 'tileX', 'tileY', 'tileZ' as␣
↪placeholders is deprecated. Please use '{x}', '{y}', '{z}' instead.
  FutureWarning,
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:26,645 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - Setting latitude and␣
↪longitude attributes.
```

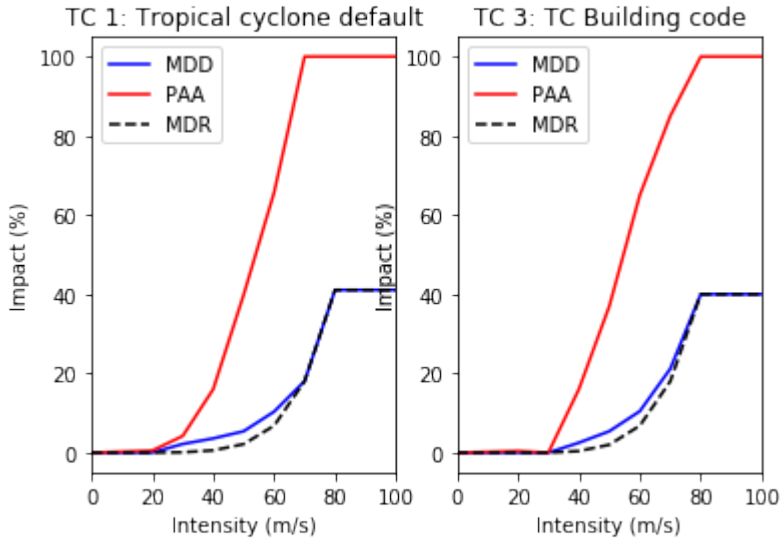


Impact Functions

The `impact_funcs` attribute is of type `ImpactFuncSet`. As such, it contains impact functions for different hazards.

See Impact Functions tutorial to learn how to handle this class.

[4]:
```
ent_fl.impact_funcs.plot('TC'); # tropical cyclone impact functions
```



Adaptation Measures

The `measures` attribute is of type `MeasureSet`. This class is a container of `Measure` instances, similarly to `ImpactFuncSet` containing several `ImpactFunc`. Adaptation measures aim to decrease hazards impacts and are subjected to a cost.

See Adaptation Measures to learn to handle measures.

[5]:
```
# print measures names
print(ent_fl.measures.get_names())
```

```
{'TC': ['Mangroves', 'Beach nourishment', 'Seawall', 'Building code']}
```

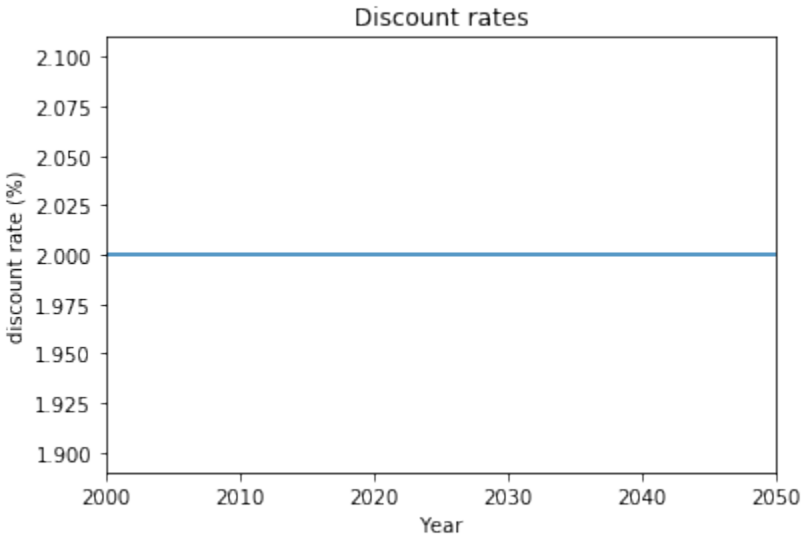
Discount Rates

The `disc_rates` attribute is of type `DiscRates`. This class contains the discount rates for the following years and computes the net present value for given values.

See Discount Rates.

[6]:
```
ent_fl.disc_rates.plot()
```

[6]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1c27c58a58>
```



3.2.2 Hazard

Hazards are characterized by their frequency of occurrence and the geographical distribution of their intensity. A `Hazard` instance collects events of the same hazard type (e.g. tropical cyclone, flood, drought, ...) over the same centroids. They might be historical events or synthetic.

See Hazard to learn how to handle hazards.

See TropCyclone to learn to model tropical cyclones. TCSurge implements an approximation on tropical cyclones surges. StromEurope creates a hazard event set for extratropical cylones or winter windstorms in Europe.

To use satellite images in your models follow the tutorial Google Earth Engine.

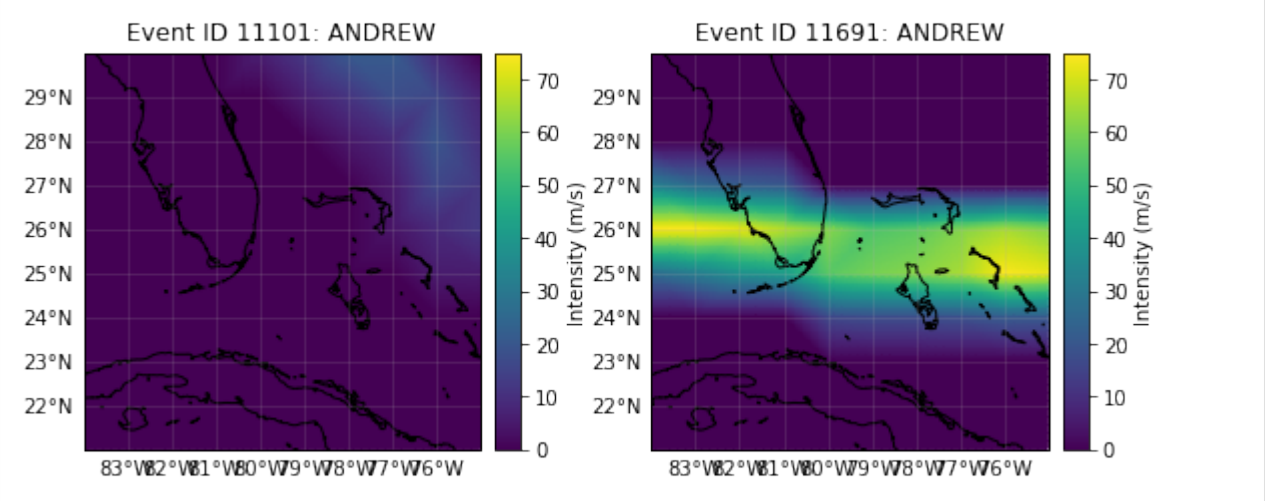
A complete set of tropical cyclones events in Florida can be found in file `HAZ_DEMO_MAT`. This contains 1445 historical events from year 1851 to 2011 and 9 synthetic events for each historical one.

[7]:
```
from climada.hazard import Hazard
from climada.util import HAZ_DEMO_MAT
tc_fl = Hazard('TC')
tc_fl.read_mat(HAZ_DEMO_MAT, 'Historic and synthetic tropical cyclones in Florida␣
↪from 1851 to 2011.')
tc_fl.plot_intensity('ANDREW') # plot intensity of hurricanes Andrew
print('Two hurricanes called Andrew happened in ', tc_fl.get_event_date('ANDREW'))
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:27,630 - climada.hazard.base - INFO - Reading /Users/aznarsig/
↪Documents/Python/climada_python/data/demo/atl_prob.mat
2020-03-13 16:28:27,670 - climada.hazard.centroids.centr - INFO - Reading /Users/
↪aznarsig/Documents/Python/climada_python/data/demo/atl_prob.mat
```

```
/Users/aznarsig/Documents/Python/climada_python/climada/util/plot.py:311:␣
↪UserWarning: Tight layout not applied. The left and right margins cannot be made␣
↪large enough to accommodate all axes decorations.
  fig.tight_layout()
```

```
Two hurricanes called Andrew happened in  ['1986-06-05', '1992-08-16']
```



3.2.3 Impact

The impact of hazard events over an entity can be computed easily from the previously explained classes. By computing the impact for each event (historical and synthetic), the `Impact` class provides different risk measures, as the expected annual impact per exposure, the probable maximum impact for different return periods and the total average annual impact.

Let us compute the impact of tropical cyclones over the exposures selected in Florida.

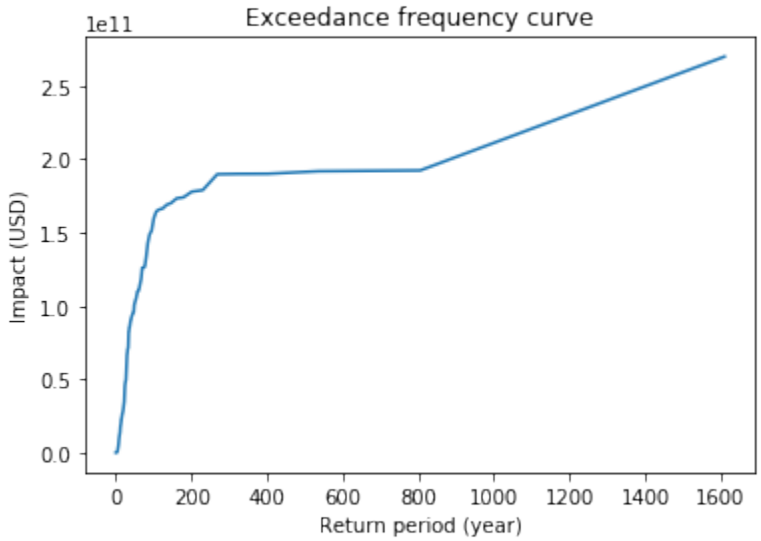
The configurable parameter `MAX_SIZE` controls the maximum matrix size contained in a chunk. You can decrease its value if you are having memory issues when using the `Impact`'s `calc` method. A high value will make the computation fast, but increase the memory use. The configuration file is located at `climada_python/climada/conf/defaults.conf`.

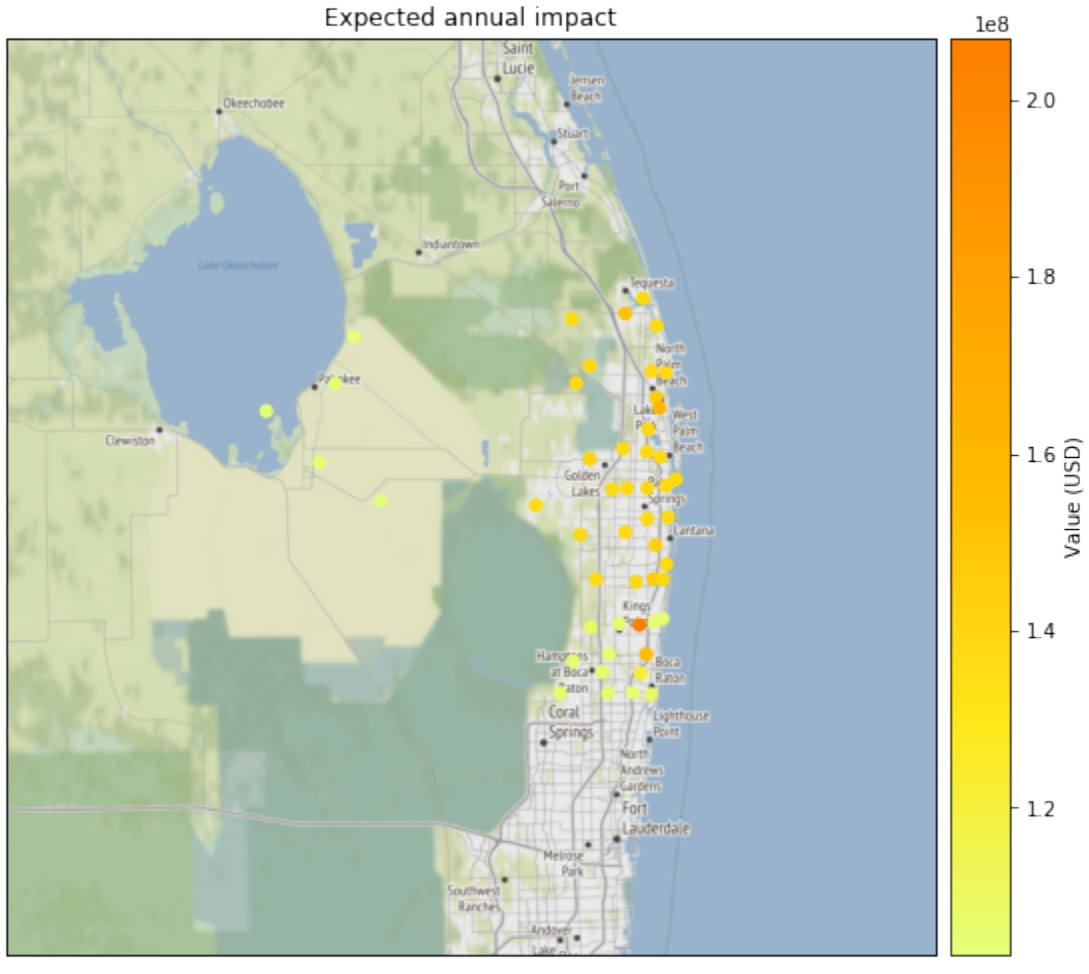
[8]:
```
from climada.engine import Impact

imp_fl = Impact()
imp_fl.calc(ent_fl.exposures, ent_fl.impact_funcs, tc_fl)

freq_curve_fl = imp_fl.calc_freq_curve() # impact exceedence frequency curve
freq_curve_fl.plot();

print('Expected average annual impact: {:.3e} USD'.format(imp_fl.aai_agg))

imp_fl.plot_basemap_eai_exposure(buffer=50000.0); # average annual impact at each␣
↪exposure
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:37,505 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - Matching 50␣
↪exposures with 100 centroids.
2020-03-13 16:28:37,509 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
Expected average annual impact: 6.512e+09 USD
2020-03-13 16:28:37,562 - climada.util.coordinates - INFO - Setting geometry points.
2020-03-13 16:28:37,571 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - Setting latitude and␣
↪longitude attributes.
```

```
/Users/aznarsig/Documents/Python/climada_python/climada/util/plot.py:311:␣
↪UserWarning: Tight layout not applied. The left and right margins cannot be made␣
↪large enough to accommodate all axes decorations.
  fig.tight_layout()
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:37,934 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - Setting latitude and␣
↪longitude attributes.
```





We can save our variables in pickle format using the `save` function and load them with `load`. This will save your

results in the folder specified in the configuration file. The default folder is a `results` folder which is created in the current path (see default configuration file `climada/conf/defaults.conf`). However, we recommend to use CLIMADA's writers in `hdf5` or `csv` whenever possible.

[9]:
```
import os
from climada.util import save, load
save('impact_florida.p', imp_fl)

# Later, the data can be read as follows:
abs_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), 'results/impact_florida.p') # absolute path
data = load(abs_path)
print('Data read:', type(data))
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:38,412 - climada.util.save - INFO - Written file /Users/aznarsig/
↪Documents/Python/climada_python/doc/tutorial/results/impact_florida.p
Data read: <class 'climada.engine.impact.Impact'>
```

`Impact` also has `write_csv()` and `write_excel()` methods to save the impact variables, and `write_sparse_csr()` to save the impact matrix (impact per event and exposure). Use the class doc to get more information about these functions.

See Impact to learn more about impact calculations.

3.3 Adaptation options appraisal

The adaptation measures defined before can be valued by estimating its cost-benefit ratio. This is done in the class `CostBenefit`.

Let us suppose that the socioeconomic and climatoligical conditions remain the same in 2040. We then compute the cost and benefit of every adaptation measure as follows:

[10]:
```
from climada.engine import CostBenefit

cost_ben = CostBenefit()
cost_ben.calc(tc_fl, ent_fl, future_year=2040) # prints costs and benefits
cost_ben.plot_cost_benefit() # plot cost benefit ratio and averted damage of every␣
↪exposure
cost_ben.plot_event_view() # plot averted damage of each measure for every return␣
↪period
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:38,423 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:38,425 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:38,453 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:38,455 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:38,485 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:38,487 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:38,521 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:38,523 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:38,573 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
```

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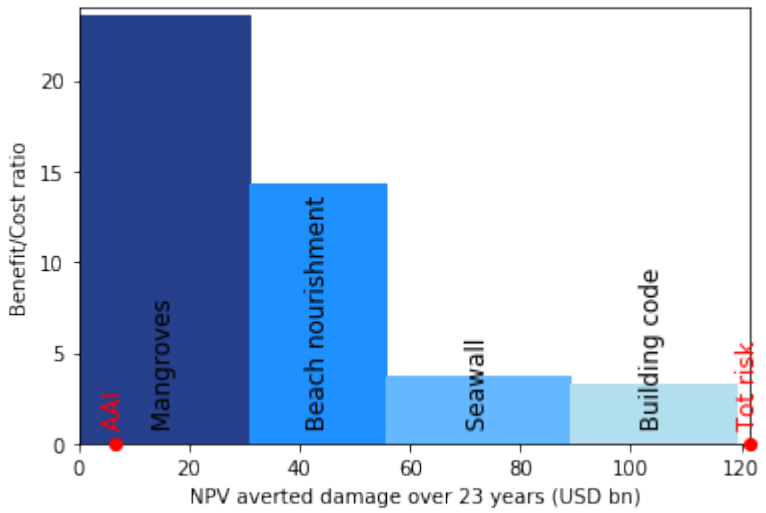
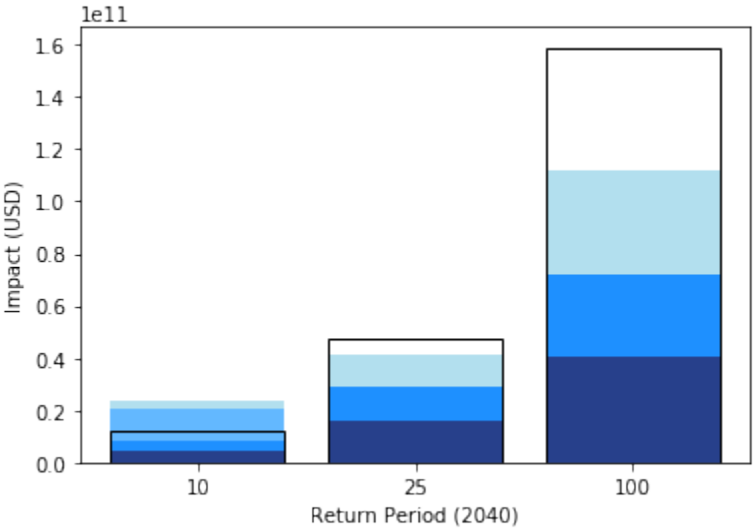
```
2020-03-13 16:28:38,574 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:38,603 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:38,604 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:38,633 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Computing cost benefit␣
↪from years 2018 to 2040.

Measure               Cost (USD bn)    Benefit (USD bn)    Benefit/Cost
-----------  ----------  ------------  ---------
Mangroves                   1.31177             31.0058        23.6367
Beach nourishment           1.728               24.6898        14.2881
Seawall                     8.87878             33.133          3.7317
Building code               9.2                 30.3762         3.30177

-------------  -----  -----
Total climate risk:   121.505   (USD bn)
Average annual risk:    6.5122  (USD bn)
Residual risk:          2.3001  (USD bn)
-------------  -----  -----
Net Present Values
```

[10]: `<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1c28ca0710>`





Let us now assume that the exposure evolves according to ENT_DEMO_FUTURE in 2040 and that the intensity of the hazards increase uniformly due to climate change.

[11]:
```
import copy
from climada.util.constants import ENT_DEMO_FUTURE

# future conditions
ent_future = Entity()
ent_future.read_excel(ENT_DEMO_FUTURE)
ent_future.check()
ent_future.exposures.ref_year = 2040

haz_future = copy.deepcopy(tc_fl)
haz_future.intensity.data += 15  # increase uniformly the intensity

cost_ben = CostBenefit()
cost_ben.calc(tc_fl, ent_fl, haz_future, ent_future, save_imp=True)
cost_ben.plot_cost_benefit() # plot cost benefit ratio and averted damage of every␣
↪exposure
cost_ben.plot_event_view() # plot averted damage of each measure for every return␣
↪period
ax = cost_ben.plot_waterfall(tc_fl, ent_fl, haz_future, ent_future) # plot expected␣
↪annual impact
ax.set_title('Expected Annual Impact in 2015 and 2040')
ax = cost_ben.plot_waterfall_accumulated(tc_fl, ent_fl, ent_future) # plot␣
↪accumulated impact from present to future
cost_ben.plot_arrow_averted(ax, accumulate=True, combine=True, disc_rates=ent_fl.disc_
↪rates) # plot total averted damages
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:39,015 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - crs set to default␣
↪value: {'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}
2020-03-13 16:28:39,015 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - ref_year metadata␣
↪set to default value: 2018
2020-03-13 16:28:39,016 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - value_unit metadata␣
↪set to default value: USD
2020-03-13 16:28:39,017 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - meta metadata set to␣
↪default value: None
2020-03-13 16:28:39,017 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - centr_ not set.
```

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```
2020-03-13 16:28:39,018 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - category_id not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,019 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - region_id not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,020 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - geometry not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,033 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,034 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,058 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,059 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,086 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,087 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,114 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,115 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,168 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,169 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,197 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,199 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,231 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - Matching 50␣
↪exposures with 100 centroids.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,235 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,261 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,264 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,300 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,301 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,331 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,333 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,385 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,387 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,413 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,415 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,449 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Computing cost benefit␣
↪from years 2018 to 2040.

Measure              Cost (USD bn)    Benefit (USD bn)    Benefit/Cost
-----------  ----------  ------------  ---------
Mangroves                  1.31177             80.0097        60.9938
```

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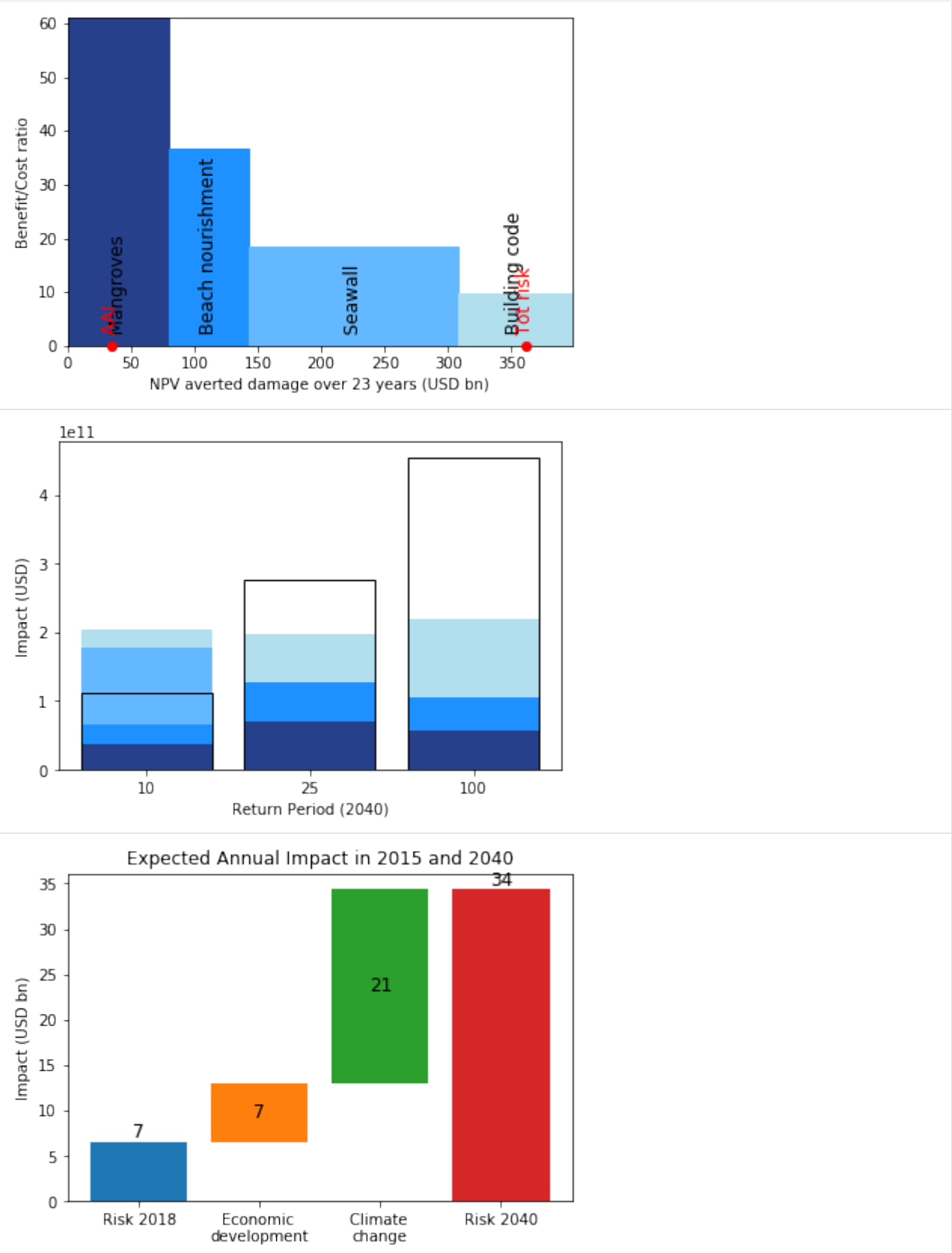
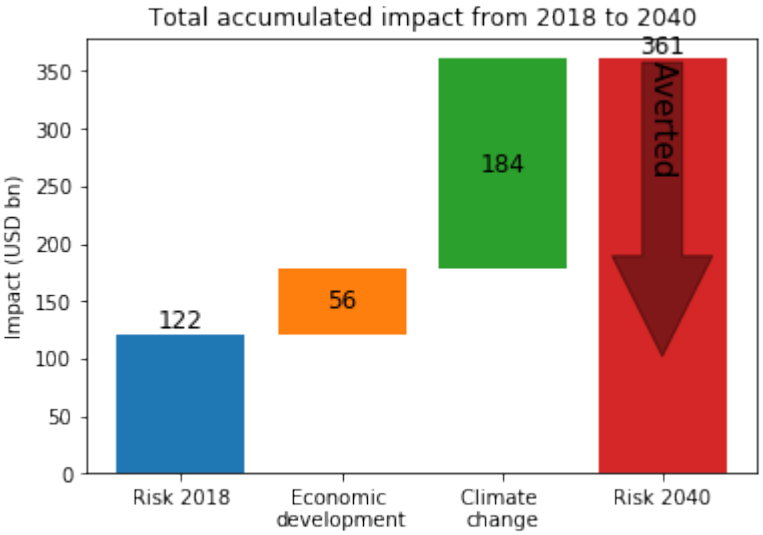
```
Beach nourishment          1.728               63.3336        36.6514
Seawall                    8.87878            164.132         18.4858
Building code              9.2                 90.2786         9.81289

-------------  -----  -----
Total climate risk:   361.115   (USD bn)
Average annual risk:   34.3977  (USD bn)
Residual risk:        -36.6389  (USD bn)
-------------  -----  -----
Net Present Values
2020-03-13 16:28:39,499 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,500 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,525 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,527 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,561 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Risk at 2018: 6.512e+09
2020-03-13 16:28:39,561 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,563 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,589 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Risk with development␣
↪at 2040: 1.302e+10
2020-03-13 16:28:39,590 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Risk with development␣
↪and climate change at 2040: 3.440e+10
2020-03-13 16:28:39,600 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Current total risk at␣
↪2040: 1.215e+11
2020-03-13 16:28:39,601 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Exposures matching centroids␣
↪found in centr_TC
2020-03-13 16:28:39,604 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 50␣
↪assets (>0) and 14450 events.
2020-03-13 16:28:39,630 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Total risk with␣
↪development at 2040: 1.775e+11
2020-03-13 16:28:39,632 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Total risk with␣
↪development and climate change at 2040: 3.611e+11
2020-03-13 16:28:39,653 - climada.engine.cost_benefit - INFO - Combining measures␣
↪['Mangroves', 'Beach nourishment', 'Seawall', 'Building code']

Measure      Cost (USD bn)    Benefit (USD bn)    Benefit/Cost
------  ----------  ------------  ---------
combine           21.1185             262.731         12.4408

-------------  -----  -----
Total climate risk:   361.115   (USD bn)
Average annual risk:   34.3977  (USD bn)
Residual risk:         98.3835  (USD bn)
-------------  -----  -----
Net Present Values
```


Benefit/Cost ratio
NPV averted damage over 23 years (USD bn)
Mangroves
Beach nourishment
Seawall
Building code
Tot risk
1e11
Impact (USD)
Return Period (2040)
Expected Annual Impact in 2015 and 2040
Impact (USD bn)
7
7
21
34
Risk 2018
Economic development
Climate change
Risk 2040



Check what happens when different parameters are changed, such as the `imp_time_depen` and `risk_func` in CostBenefit.calc() (and plot_waterfall(), plot_waterfall_accumulated())

3.4 Your case

1. Build an entity. It might be one from your previous runs in MATLAB. Make sure i'is saved in version > v7.3 if it's a MATLAB file. If it's not, you'll get an error message. Then, you can save it again in MATLAB like that: `save('file_name.mat','variable_name', '-v7.3')`
2. Build a hazard. It might also come from a previous run in MATLAB. This file might already contain the centroids. If not, define the centroids as well and use them in your calculations.
3. Compute the impact.
4. Visualization. Plot:

- the damage functions for the hazard
- the entity values map
- the strongest event intensity
- the maximum hazard intensity of all the events in Zürich (47.38, 8.54)
- the impact exceedence frequency curve

[12]:
```
# Put your code here
```

[13]:
```
# SOLUTION: example: winter storms in europe
from climada.util import DATA_DIR
import pandas as pd
from climada.hazard import Hazard
```

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```
from climada.entity import Exposures, ImpactFuncSet
from climada.engine import Impact

# Put any absoulte path for your files or set up the configuration variable
↪"repository"
FILE_HAZARD = DATA_DIR + '/demo/WS_ERA40.mat'
FILE_ENTITY = DATA_DIR + '/demo/WS_Europe.xls'

# Define hazard type
HAZ_TYPE = 'WS'

# 1. Entity: we only need impact functions and exposures to compute the impact
# Exposures
exp_ws_eu = pd.read_excel(FILE_ENTITY)
exp_ws_eu = Exposures(exp_ws_eu)
exp_ws_eu.check()

# Impact functions
impf_ws_eu = ImpactFuncSet()
impf_ws_eu.read_excel(FILE_ENTITY, 'Impact functions for winter storms in EU.')

# 2. Hazard
haz_ws_eu = Hazard(HAZ_TYPE)
haz_ws_eu.read_mat(FILE_HAZARD, 'WS EU ERA 40')

# 3. Impact
imp_ws_eu = Impact()
imp_ws_eu.calc(exp_ws_eu, impf_ws_eu, haz_ws_eu)

# 4.
# the damage functions for the hazard
impf_ws_eu.plot()

# the exposures values map
exp_ws_eu.plot_hexbin(pop_name=False)

# the strongest event
haz_ws_eu.plot_intensity(-1) # might be better to use an other earth projection?

# the impact exceedence frequency curve
imp_exc_curve = imp_ws_eu.calc_freq_curve()
imp_exc_curve.plot()
```

```
2020-03-13 16:28:40,338 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - crs set to default␣
↪value: {'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}
2020-03-13 16:28:40,338 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - tag metadata set to␣
↪default value:  File:
 Description:
2020-03-13 16:28:40,339 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - ref_year metadata␣
↪set to default value: 2018
2020-03-13 16:28:40,339 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - value_unit metadata␣
↪set to default value: USD
2020-03-13 16:28:40,340 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - meta metadata set to␣
↪default value: None
2020-03-13 16:28:40,341 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - centr_ not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:40,341 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - category_id not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:40,342 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - region_id not set.
```

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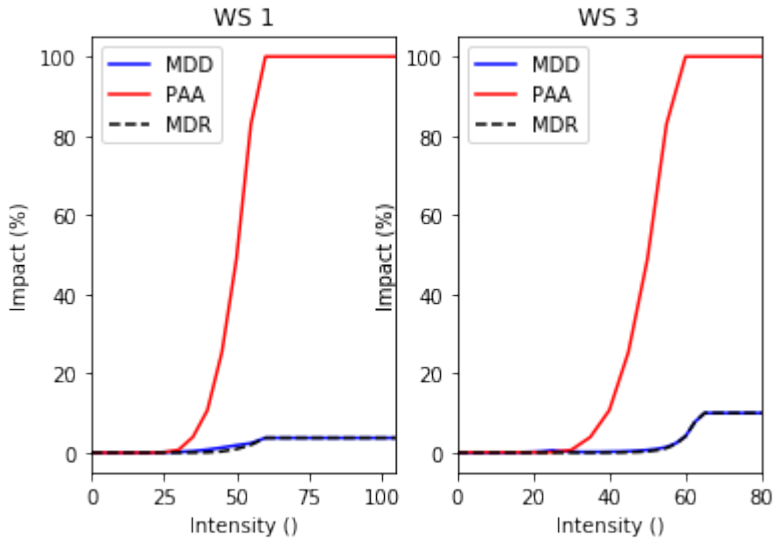
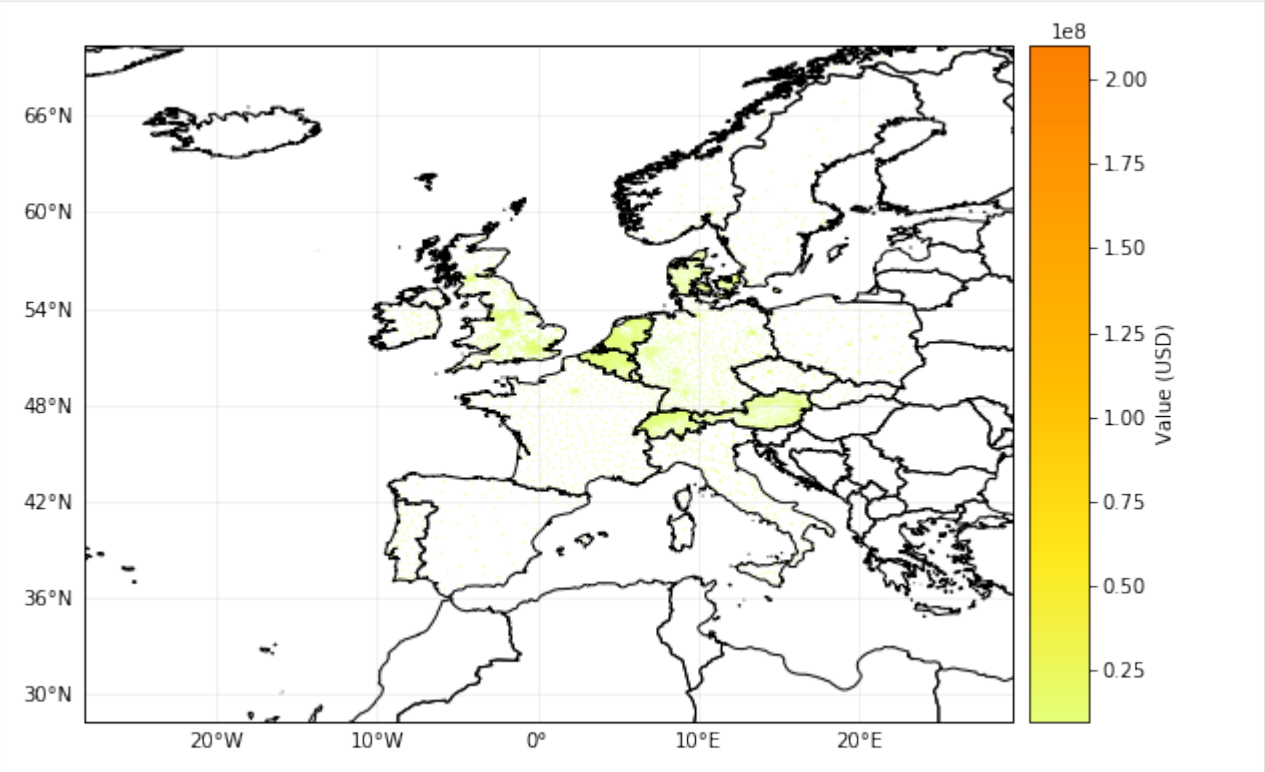
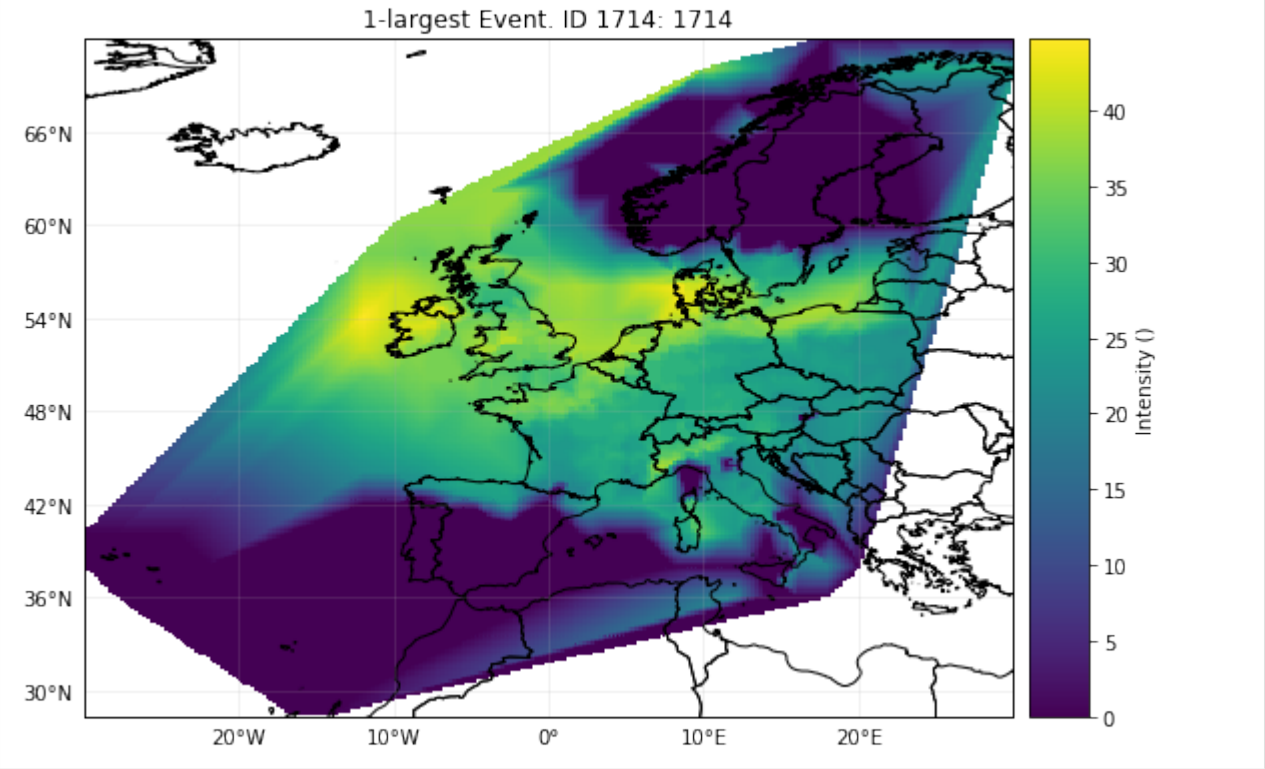
```
2020-03-13 16:28:40,343 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - geometry not set.
2020-03-13 16:28:40,452 - climada.hazard.base - INFO - Reading /Users/aznarsig/
↪Documents/Python/climada_python/data/demo/WS_ERA40.mat
2020-03-13 16:28:40,652 - climada.hazard.centroids.centr - INFO - Reading /Users/
↪aznarsig/Documents/Python/climada_python/data/demo/WS_ERA40.mat
2020-03-13 16:28:40,938 - climada.entity.exposures.base - INFO - Matching 6186␣
↪exposures with 6331 centroids.
2020-03-13 16:28:41,566 - climada.engine.impact - INFO - Calculating damage for 6186␣
↪assets (>0) and 1755 events.
```

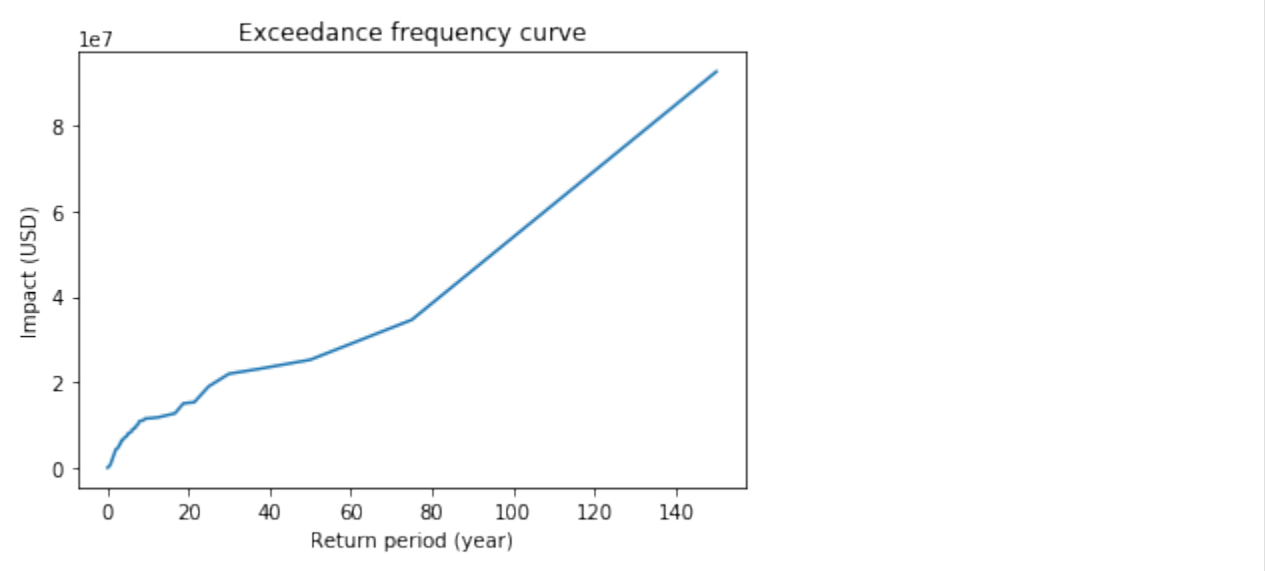
```
/Users/aznarsig/Documents/Python/climada_python/climada/util/plot.py:311:␣
↪UserWarning: Tight layout not applied. The left and right margins cannot be made␣
↪large enough to accommodate all axes decorations.
  fig.tight_layout()
```

[13]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1c2aa1dd68>
```




1e8
2.00
1.75
1.50
1.25
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
Value (USD)
66°N
60°N
54°N
48°N
42°N
36°N
30°N
20°W
10°W
0°
10°E
20°E


1-largest Event. ID 1714: 1714
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Intensity ()
66°N
60°N
54°N
48°N
42°N
36°N
30°N
20°W
10°W
0°
10°E
20°E


Exceedance frequency curve
1e7
Impact (USD)
0
2
4
6
8
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
Return period (year)

CHAPTER

FOUR

DATA DEPENDENCIES

4.1 Web APIs

CLIMADA relies on open data available through web APIs such as those of the World Bank, Natural Earth, NASA and NOAA. You might execute the test `climada_python-x.y.z/test_data_api.py` to check that all the APIs used are active. If any is out of service (temporarily or permanently), the test will indicate which one.

4.2 Manual download

As indicated in the software and tutorials, other data might need to be downloaded manually by the user. The following table shows these last data sources, their version used, its current availabilty and where they are used within CLIMADA:

Availability	Name	Version	Link	CLIMADA class	CLIMADA version	CLIMADA tutorial reference
OK	Fire Information for Resource Management System	•	FIRMS	BushFire	> v1.2.5 | climada_hazard_BushFire.ipynb	
OK	Gridded Population of the World (GPW)	v4.11	GPW v4.11	LitPop	> v1.2.3	climada_entity_LitPop.ipynb
FAILED	Gridded Population of the World (GPW)	v4.10	GPW v4.10	LitPop	>= v1.2.0	climada_entity_LitPop.ipynb

CHAPTER

FIVE

CONFIGURATION OPTIONS

CLIMADA searches for a local configuration file located in the current working directory. A static default configuration file is supplied by the package and used as fallback. The local configuration file needs to be called `climada.conf`. All other files will be ignored.

The climada configuration file is a JSON file and consists of the following values:

- `config`
- `local_data`
- `global`
- `trop_cyclone`

A minimal configuration file looks something like this:

```
{
    "config":
    {
        "env_name": "climada_env"
    },

    "local_data":
    {
        "save_dir": "./results/"
    },

    "global":
    {
        "log_level": "INFO",
        "max_matrix_size": 1.0e8
    },

    "trop_cyclone":
    {
        "random_seed": 54
    }
}
```

5.1 config

Configuration parameters related with configuration settings such as paths.

Option	Description	Default
`env_name`	Name given to CLIMADA's virtual environement. Used for checks of paths of libraries.	"climada_env"

5.2 local_data

Configuration parameters related to local data location.

Option	Description	Default
`save_dir`	Folder were the variables are saved through the `save` command when no absolute path provided.	"./results"

5.3 global

Configuration parameters with global scope within climada's code.

Option	Description	Default
`log_level`	Minimum log level showed by logging: DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR or CRITICAL.	"INFO"
`max_matrix_size`	Maximum matrix size that can be used. Set a lower value if memory issues.	1.0E8

5.4 trop_cyclone

Configuration parameters related to tropical cyclones.

Option	Description	Default
`random_seed`	Seed used for the stochastic tracks generation.	54

CHAPTER

SIX

CONTRIBUTING

Contributions are very welcome! Please follow these steps:

0. **Install** Git and Anaconda (or Miniconda).

1. **Fork** the project on GitHub:

```
git clone https://github.com/CLIMADA-project/climada_python.git
```

2. **Install the packages** in `climada_python/requirements/env_climada.yml` and `climada_python/requirements/env_developer.yml` (see *Installation*). You might need to install additional environments contained in `climada_python/requirements` when using specific functionalities.

3. You might make a new **branch** if you are modifying more than one part or feature:

```
git checkout -b feature_branch_name
```

   About branches.

4. Write small readable methods, classes and functions. Make well commented and clean **commits** to the repository:

```
git pull
git stats          # use it to see your locally modified files
git add climada/modified_file.py climada/test/test_modified_file.py
git commit -m "new functionality of .. implemented"
```

5. Make unit and integration **tests** on your code, preferably during development:

   - Unit tests are located in the `test` folder located in same folder as the corresponding module. Unit tests should test all methods and functions using fake data if necessary. The whole test suit should run in less than 20 sec. They are all executed after each push in Jenkins.
   - Integration tests are located in `climada/test/`. They test end-to-end methods and functions. Their execution time can be of minutes. They are executed once a day in Jenkins.

6. Perform a **static code analysis** of your code using `pylint` with CLIMADA's configuration `.pylintrc`. Jenkins executes it after every push. To do it locally, you might use the Interface provided by *Spyder*. To do so, search first for *static code analysis* in *View* and then *Panes*.

7. Add new **data dependencies** used in *Data dependencies* and write a **tutorial** if a new class has been introduced (see *Tutorial*).

8. Add your name to the **AUTHORS** file.

9. **Push** the code or branch to GitHub. To push without a branch (to master) do so:

```
git push
```

To push to your branch `feature_branch_name` do:

```
git push origin feature_branch_name
```

When the branch is ready, create a new **pull request** from the feature branch. About pull requests.

6.1 Notes

6.1.1 Update CLIMADA's environment

Remember to regularly update your code as well as climada's environment. You might use the following commands to update the environments:

```
cd climada_python
git pull
source activate climada_env
conda env update --file requirements/env_climada.yml
conda env update --file requirements/env_developer.yml
```

If any problem occurs during this process, consider reinstalling everything from scratch following the :doc:install instructions. You can find more information about virtual environments with conda here.

CHAPTER

SEVEN

SOFTWARE DOCUMENTATION

Documents functions, classes and methods:

7.1 Software documentation per package

7.1.1 climada.engine package

climada.engine.impact module

class climada.engine.impact.**Impact**

Bases: object

Impact definition. Compute from an entity (exposures and impact functions) and hazard.

tag
dictionary of tags of exposures, impact functions set and hazard: {'exp': Tag(), 'if_set': Tag(), 'haz': TagHazard()}

Type dict

event_id
id (>0) of each hazard event

Type np.array

event_name
name of each hazard event

Type list

date
date of events

Type np.array

coord_exp
exposures coordinates [lat, lon] (in degrees)

Type np.ndarray

eai_exp
expected annual impact for each exposure

Type np.array

at_event
impact for each hazard event

Type np.array

frequency
annual frequency of event

Type np.arrray

tot_value
total exposure value affected

Type float

aai_agg
average annual impact (aggregated)

Type float

unit
value unit used (given by exposures unit)

Type str

imp_mat
matrix num_events x num_exp with impacts. only filled if save_mat is True in calc()

Type sparse.csr_matrix

__init__()
Empty initialization.

calc_freq_curve(*return_per=None*)
Compute impact exceedance frequency curve.

Parameters **return_per** (*np.array, optional*) – return periods where to compute the exceedance impact. Use impact's frequencies if not provided

Returns ImpactFreqCurve

calc(*exposures*, *impact_funcs*, *hazard*, *save_mat=False*)
Compute impact of an hazard to exposures.

Parameters

- **exposures** (*Exposures*) – exposures
- **impact_funcs** (*ImpactFuncSet*) – impact functions
- **hazard** (*Hazard*) – hazard
- **self_mat** (*bool*) – self impact matrix: events x exposures

Examples

Use Entity class:

```
>>> haz = Hazard('TC') # Set hazard
>>> haz.read_mat(HAZ_DEMO_MAT)
>>> haz.check()
>>> ent = Entity() # Load entity with default values
>>> ent.read_excel(ENT_TEMPLATE_XLS) # Set exposures
>>> ent.check()
>>> imp = Impact()
>>> imp.calc(ent.exposures, ent.impact_funcs, haz)
>>> imp.calc_freq_curve().plot()
```

Specify only exposures and impact functions:

```
>>> haz = Hazard('TC') # Set hazard
>>> haz.read_mat(HAZ_DEMO_MAT)
>>> haz.check()
>>> funcs = ImpactFuncSet()
>>> funcs.read_excel(ENT_TEMPLATE_XLS) # Set impact functions
>>> funcs.check()
>>> exp = Exposures(pd.read_excel(ENT_TEMPLATE_XLS)) # Set exposures
>>> exp.check()
>>> imp = Impact()
>>> imp.calc(exp, funcs, haz)
>>> imp.aai_agg
```

calc_risk_transfer (*attachment*, *cover*)

Compute traaditional risk transfer over impact. Returns new impact with risk transfer applied and the insurance layer resulting Impact metrics.

Parameters

- **attachment** (*float*) – attachment (deductible)
- **cover** (*float*) – cover

Returns Impact, Impact

plot_hexbin_eai_exposure (*mask=None*, *ignore_zero=True*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot hexbin expected annual impact of each exposure.

Parameters

- **mask** (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to eai_exp plotted.
- **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
- **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places
- **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 1.0.
- **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for hexbin matplotlib function

Returns cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_scatter_eai_exposure (*mask=None*, *ignore_zero=True*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot scatter expected annual impact of each exposure.

Parameters

- **mask** (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to eai_exp plotted.
- **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
- **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places
- **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 1.0.

- **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for hexbin matplotlib function

Returns cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_raster_eai_exposure(*res=None*, *raster_res=None*, *save_tiff=None*, *raster_f=<function Impact.<lambda>>*, *label='value (log10)'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot raster expected annual impact of each exposure.

Parameters

- **res** (*float, optional*) – resolution of current data in units of latitude and longitude, approximated if not provided.
- **raster_res** (*float, optional*) – desired resolution of the raster
- **save_tiff** (*str, optional*) – file name to save the raster in tiff format, if provided
- **raster_f** (*lambda function*) – transformation to use to data. Default: log10 adding 1.
- **label** (*str*) – colorbar label
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for imshow matplotlib function

Returns cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_basemap_eai_exposure(*mask=None*, *ignore_zero=False*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *zoom=10*, *url='http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/tileZ/tileX/tileY.png'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot basemap expected annual impact of each exposure.

Parameters

- **mask** (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to eai_exp plotted.
- **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
- **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places
- **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 0.0.
- **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
- **zoom** (*int, optional*) – zoom coefficient used in the satellite image
- **url** (*str, optional*) – image source, e.g. ctx.sources.OSM_C
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for scatter matplotlib function, e.g. cmap='Greys'. Default: 'Wistia'

Returns cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_hexbin_impact_exposure(*event_id=1*, *mask=None*, *ignore_zero=True*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot hexbin impact of an event at each exposure. Requires attribute imp_mat.

Parameters

- **event_id** (*int, optional*) – id of the event for which to plot the impact. Default: 1.
- **mask** (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to impact plotted.
- **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
- **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places
- **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 1.0.
- **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for hexbin matplotlib function
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use

Returns matplotlib.figure.Figure, cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_basemap_impact_exposure(*event_id=1*, *mask=None*, *ignore_zero=True*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *zoom=10*, *url='http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/tileZ/tileX/tileY.png'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot basemap impact of an event at each exposure. Requires attribute imp_mat.

Parameters

- **event_id** (*int, optional*) – id of the event for which to plot the impact. Default: 1.
- **mask** (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to impact plotted.
- **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
- **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places
- **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 0.0.
- **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
- **zoom** (*int, optional*) – zoom coefficient used in the satellite image
- **url** (*str, optional*) – image source, e.g. ctx.sources.OSM_C
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for scatter matplotlib function, e.g. cmap='Greys'. Default: 'Wistia'

Returns cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

write_csv(*file_name*)

Write data into csv file. imp_mat is not saved.

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – absolute path of the file

write_excel(*file_name*)

Write data into Excel file. imp_mat is not saved.

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – absolute path of the file

write_sparse_csr(*file_name*)

Write imp_mat matrix in numpy's npz format.

calc_impact_year_set(*all_years=True*, *year_range=[]*)

Calculate yearly impact from impact data.

Parameters

- **all_years** (*boolean*) – return values for all years between first and
- **last year with event, including years without any events.**
- **year_range** (*tuple or list with integers*) – start and end year

Returns Impact year set of type numpy.ndarray with summed impact per year.

local_exceedance_imp (*return_periods=25, 50, 100, 250*)

Compute exceedance impact map for given return periods. Requires attribute imp_mat.

Parameters **return_periods** (*np.array*) – return periods to consider

Returns np.array

plot_rp_imp (*return_periods=25, 50, 100, 250*, *log10_scale=True*, *smooth=True*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Compute and plot exceedance impact maps for different return periods. Calls local_exceedance_imp.

Parameters

- **return_periods** (*tuple(int), optional*) – return periods to consider
- **log10_scale** (*boolean, optional*) – plot impact as log10(impact)
- **smooth** (*bool, optional*) – smooth plot to plot.RESOLUTIONxplot.RESOLUTION
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for pcolormesh matplotlib function used in event plots

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, np.ndarray (return_periods.size x num_centroids)

static read_sparse_csr (*file_name*)

Read imp_mat matrix from numpy's npz format.

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – file name

Returns sparse.csr_matrix

read_csv (*file_name*)

Read csv file containing impact data generated by write_csv.

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – absolute path of the file

read_excel (*file_name*)

Read excel file containing impact data generated by write_excel.

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – absolute path of the file

static video_direct_impact (*exp*, *if_set*, *haz_list*, *file_name=''*, *writer=<matplotlib.animation.PillowWriter object>*, *imp_thresh=0*, *args_exp={}*, *args_imp={}*)

Computes and generates video of accumulated impact per input events over exposure.

Parameters

- **exp** (*Exposures*) – exposures instance, constant during all video
- **if_set** (*ImpactFuncSet*) – impact functions
- **haz_list** (*list(Hazard)*) – every Hazard contains an event; all hazards use the same centroids
- **file_name** (*str, optional*) – file name to save video, if provided

- **writer =** (*matplotlib.animation.*, optional*) – video writer. Default: pillow with bitrate=500
- **imp_thresh** (*float*) – represent damages greater than threshold
- **args_exp** (*optional*) – arguments for scatter (points) or hexbin (raster) matplotlib function used in exposures
- **args_imp** (*optional*) – arguments for scatter (points) or hexbin (raster) matplotlib function used in impact

Returns list(Impact)

class climada.engine.impact.**ImpactFreqCurve**

Bases: object

Impact exceedence frequency curve.

tag

dictionary of tags of exposures, impact functions set and hazard: {'exp': Tag(), 'if_set': Tag(), 'haz': TagHazard()}

Type dict

return_per

return period

Type np.array

impact

impact exceeding frequency

Type np.array

unit

value unit used (given by exposures unit)

Type str

label

string describing source data

Type str

__init__()

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

plot(*axis=None*, *log_frequency=False*, ***kwargs*)

Plot impact frequency curve.

Parameters

- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **log_frequency** (*boolean*) – plot logarithmioc exceedance frequency on x-axis
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for plot matplotlib function, e.g. color='b'

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

climada.engine.cost_benefit module

climada.engine.cost_benefit.**risk_aai_agg**(*impact*)
Risk measurement as average annual impact aggregated.

Parameters **impact** (*Impact*) – an Impact instance

Returns float

climada.engine.cost_benefit.**risk_rp_100**(*impact*)
Risk measurement as exceedance impact at 100 years return period.

Parameters **impact** (*Impact*) – an Impact instance

Returns float

climada.engine.cost_benefit.**risk_rp_250**(*impact*)
Risk measurement as exceedance impact at 250 years return period.

Parameters **impact** (*Impact*) – an Impact instance

Returns float

class climada.engine.cost_benefit.**CostBenefit**
Bases: object

Impact definition. Compute from an entity (exposures and impact functions) and hazard.

present_year
present reference year

Type int

future_year
future year

Type int

tot_climate_risk
total climate risk without measures

Type float

unit
unit used for impact

Type str

color_rgb
color code RGB for each measure. Key: measure name ('no measure' used for case without measure), Value: np.array

Type dict

benefit
benefit of each measure. Key: measure name, Value: float benefit

Type dict

cost_ben_ratio
cost benefit ratio of each measure. Key: measure name, Value: float cost benefit ratio

Type dict

imp_meas_future
impact of each measure at future or default. Key: measure name ('no measure' used for case without measure), Value: dict with:

'cost' (tuple): (cost measure, cost factor insurance), 'risk' (float): risk measurement, 'risk_transf' (float): annual expected risk transfer, 'efc' (ImpactFreqCurve): impact exceedance freq

(optional) 'impact' (Impact): impact instance

Type dict

imp_meas_present
impact of each measure at present. Key: measure name ('no measure' used for case without measure), Value: dict with:

'cost' (tuple): (cost measure, cost factor insurance), 'risk' (float): risk measurement, 'risk_transf' (float): annual expected risk transfer, 'efc' (ImpactFreqCurve): impact exceedance freq

(optional) 'impact' (Impact): impact instance

Type dict

__init__()
Initilization

calc(*hazard*, *entity*, *haz_future=None*, *ent_future=None*, *future_year=None*, *risk_func=<function risk_aai_agg>*, *imp_time_depen=None*, *save_imp=False*)
Compute cost-benefit ratio for every measure provided current and, optionally, future conditions. Present and future measures need to have the same name. The measures costs need to be discounted by the user. If future entity provided, only the costs of the measures of the future and the discount rates of the present will be used.

Parameters

- **hazard** (*Hazard*) – hazard
- **entity** (*Entity*) – entity
- **haz_future** (*Hazard, optional*) – hazard in the future (future year provided at ent_future)
- **ent_future** (*Entity, optional*) – entity in the future
- **future_year** (*int, optional*) – future year to consider if no ent_future provided. The benefits are added from the entity.exposures.ref_year until ent_future.exposures.ref_year, or until future_year if no ent_future given. Default: entity.exposures.ref_year+1
- **risk_func** (*func, optional*) – function describing risk measure to use to compute the annual benefit from the Impact. Default: average annual impact (aggregated).
- **imp_time_depen** (*float, optional*) – parameter which represents time evolution of impact (super- or sublinear). If None: all years count the same when there is no future hazard nor entity and 1 (linear annual change) when there is future hazard or entity. Default: None.
- **save_imp** (*bool, optional*) – True if Impact of each measure is saved. Default: False.

combine_measures(*in_meas_names*, *new_name*, *new_color*, *disc_rates*, *imp_time_depen=None*, *risk_func=<function risk_aai_agg>*)
Compute cost-benefit of the combination of measures previously computed by calc with save_imp=True. The benefits of the measures per event are added. To combine with risk transfer options use apply_risk_transfer.

Parameters

- **in_meas_names** (*list(str)*) – list with names of measures to combine
- **new_name** (*str*) – name to give to the new resulting measure
- **new_color** (*np.array*) – color code RGB for new measure, e.g. np.array([0.1, 0.1, 0.1])
- **disc_rates** (*DiscRates*) – discount rates instance
- **imp_time_depen** (*float, optional*) – parameter which represents time evolution of impact (super- or sublinear). If None: all years count the same when there is no future hazard nor entity and 1 (linear annual change) when there is future hazard or entity. Default: None.
- **risk_func** (*func, optional*) – function describing risk measure given an Impact. Default: average annual impact (aggregated).

Returns CostBenefit

apply_risk_transfer(*meas_name*, *attachment*, *cover*, *disc_rates*, *cost_fix=0*, *cost_factor=1*, *imp_time_depen=None*, *risk_func=<function risk_aai_agg>*)

Applies risk transfer to given measure computed before with saved impact and compares it to when no measure is applied. Appended to dictionaries of measures.

Paramters: meas_name (str): name of measure where to apply risk transfer attachment (float): risk transfer values attachment (deductible) cover (float): risk transfer cover cost_fix (float): fixed cost of implemented innsurance, e.g.

transaction costs

cost_factor (float): factor to which to multiply the insurance layer to compute its cost. Default: 1

imp_time_depen (float, optional): parameter which represents time evolution of impact (super- or sublinear). If None: all years count the same when there is no future hazard nor entity and 1 (linear annual change) when there is future hazard or entity. Default: None.

risk_func (func, optional): function describing risk measure given an Impact. Default: average annual impact (aggregated).

remove_measure(*meas_name*)

Remove computed values of given measure

Parameters **meas_name** (*str*) – name of measure to remove

plot_cost_benefit(*cb_list=None*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot cost-benefit graph. Call after calc().

Parameters

- **cb_list** (*list(CostBenefit), optional*) – if other CostBenefit provided, overlay them all. Used for uncertainty visualization.
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for Rectangle matplotlib, e.g. alpha=0.5 (color is set by measures color attribute)

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

plot_event_view(*return_per=10, 25, 100*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot averted damages for return periods. Call after calc().

Parameters

- **return_per** (*list, optional*) – years to visualize. Default 10, 25, 100
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for bar matplotlib function, e.g. alpha=0.5 (color is set by measures color attribute)

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

static plot_waterfall(*hazard*, *entity*, *haz_future*, *ent_future*, *risk_func=<function risk_aai_agg>*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot waterfall graph at future with given risk metric. Can be called before and after calc().

Parameters

- **hazard** (*Hazard*) – hazard
- **entity** (*Entity*) – entity
- **haz_future** (*Hazard*) – hazard in the future (future year provided at ent_future)
- **ent_future** (*Entity*) – entity in the future
- **risk_func** (*func, optional*) – function describing risk measure given an Impact. Default: average annual impact (aggregated).
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for bar matplotlib function, e.g. alpha=0.5

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

plot_arrow_averted(*axis*, *in_meas_names=None*, *accumulate=False*, *combine=False*, *risk_func=<function risk_aai_agg>*, *disc_rates=None*, *imp_time_depen=1*, ***kwargs*)

Plot waterfall graph with accumulated values from present to future year. Call after calc() with save_imp=True.

Parameters

- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot*) – axis from plot_waterfall or plot_waterfall_accumulated where arrow will be added to last bar
- **in_meas_names** (*list(str), optional*) – list with names of measures to represented total averted damage. Default: all measures
- **accumulate** (*bool, optional*) – accumulated averted damage (True) or averted damage in future (False). Default: False
- **combine** (*bool, optional*) – use combine_measures to compute total averted damage (True) or just add benefits (False). Default: False
- **risk_func** (*func, optional*) – function describing risk measure given an Impact used in combine_measures. Default: average annual impact (aggregated).
- **disc_rates** (*DiscRates, optional*) – discount rates used in combine_measures
- **imp_time_depen** (*float, optional*) – parameter which represent time evolution of impact used in combine_measures. Default: 1 (linear).
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for bar matplotlib function, e.g. alpha=0.5

plot_waterfall_accumulated(*hazard*, *entity*, *ent_future*, *risk_func=<function risk_aai_agg>*, *imp_time_depen=1*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot waterfall graph with accumulated values from present to future year. Call after calc() with save_imp=True. Provide same inputs as in calc.

Parameters

- **hazard** (*Hazard*) – hazard
- **entity** (*Entity*) – entity
- **ent_future** (*Entity*) – entity in the future
- **risk_func** (*func, optional*) – function describing risk measure given an Impact. Default: average annual impact (aggregated).
- **imp_time_depen** (*float, optional*) – parameter which represent time evolution of impact. Default: 1 (linear).
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for bar matplotlib function, e.g. alpha=0.5

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

7.1.2 climada.entity package

climada.entity.disc_rates package

climada.entity.disc_rates.base module

class climada.entity.disc_rates.base.**DiscRates**

Bases: object

Defines discount rates and basic methods. Loads from files with format defined in FILE_EXT.

tag

information about the source data

Type *Tag*

years

years

Type np.array

rates

discount rates for each year (between 0 and 1)

Type np.array

__init__()

Empty initialization.

Examples

Fill discount rates with values and check consistency data:

```
>>> disc_rates = DiscRates()
>>> disc_rates.years = np.array([2000, 2001])
>>> disc_rates.rates = np.array([0.02, 0.02])
>>> disc_rates.check()
```

Read discount rates from year_2050.mat and checks consistency data.

```
>>> disc_rates = DiscRates(ENT_TEMPLATE_XLS)
```

clear()
Reinitialize attributes.

check()
Check attributes consistency.

Raises **ValueError** –

select(*year_range*)
Select discount rates in given years.

Parameters **year_range** (*np.array*) – continuous sequence of selected years.

Returns DiscRates

append(*disc_rates*)
Check and append discount rates to current DiscRates. Overwrite discount rate if same year.

Parameters **disc_rates** (*DiscRates*) – DiscRates instance to append

Raises **ValueError** –

net_present_value(*ini_year*, *end_year*, *val_years*)
Compute net present value between present year and future year.

Parameters

- **ini_year** (*float*) – initial year
- **end_year** (*float*) – end year
- **val_years** (*np.array*) – cash flow at each year btw ini_year and end_year (both included)

Returns float

plot(*axis=None*, ***kwargs*)
Plot discount rates per year.

Parameters

- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for plot matplotlib function, e.g. marker='x'

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

read_mat(*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'field_name': 'discount', 'sup_field_name': 'entity', 'var_name': {'disc': 'discount_rate', 'year': 'year'}}*)
Read MATLAB file generated with previous MATLAB CLIMADA version.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

read_excel(*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'col_name': {'disc': 'discount_rate', 'year': 'year'}, 'sheet_name': 'discount'}*)
Read excel file following template and store variables.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name

- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

write_excel(*file_name*, *var_names={'col_name': {'disc': 'discount_rate', 'year': 'year'}, 'sheet_name': 'discount'}*)
Write excel file following template.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name to write
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

climada.entity.exposures package

climada.entity.exposures.base module

class climada.entity.exposures.base.**Exposures**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Bases: geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame

geopandas GeoDataFrame with metada and columns (pd.Series) defined in Attributes.

tag
metada - information about the source data

Type *Tag*

ref_year
metada - reference year

Type int

value_unit
metada - unit of the exposures values

Type str

latitude
latitude

Type pd.Series

longitude
longitude

Type pd.Series

crs
CRS information inherent to GeoDataFrame.

Type dict or crs

value
a value for each exposure

Type pd.Series

if_
e.g. if_TC. impact functions id for hazard TC. There might be different hazards defined: if_TC, if_FL, . . . If not provided, set to default '**if_**' with ids 1 in check().

Type pd.Series, optional

geometry
geometry of type Point of each instance. Computed in method set_geometry_points().

Type pd.Series, optional

meta
dictionary containing corresponding raster properties (if any): width, height, crs and transform must be present at least (transform needs to contain upper left corner!). Exposures might not contain all the points of the corresponding raster. Not used in internal computations.

Type dict

deductible
deductible value for each exposure

Type pd.Series, optional

cover
cover value for each exposure

Type pd.Series, optional

category_id
category id for each exposure

Type pd.Series, optional

region_id
region id for each exposure

Type pd.Series, optional

centr_
e.g. centr_TC. centroids index for hazard TC. There might be different hazards defined: centr_TC, centr_FL, ... Computed in method assign_centroids().

Type pd.Series, optional

vars_oblig = ['value', 'latitude', 'longitude']
Name of the variables needed to compute the impact.

vars_def = ['if_']
Name of variables that can be computed.

vars_opt = ['centr_', 'deductible', 'cover', 'category_id', 'region_id', 'geometry']
Name of the variables that aren't need to compute the impact.

__init__ (**args*, ***kwargs*)
Initialize. Copy attributes of input DataFrame.

check()
Check which variables are present

assign_centroids(*hazard*, *method='NN'*, *distance='haversine'*, *threshold=100*)
Assign for each exposure coordinate closest hazard coordinate. -1 used for disatances > threshold in point distances. If raster hazard, -1 used for centroids outside raster.

Parameters

- **hazard** (*Hazard*) – hazard to match (with raster or vector centroids)
- **method** (*str, optional*) – interpolation method to use in vector hazard. Nearest neighbor (NN) default
- **distance** (*str, optional*) – distance to use in vector hazard. Haversine default

- **threshold** (*float*) – distance threshold in km over which no neighbor will be found in vector hazard. Those are assigned with a -1. Default 100 km.

set_geometry_points(*scheduler=None*)
Set geometry attribute of GeoDataFrame with Points from latitude and longitude attributes.

Parameter:

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

set_lat_lon()
Set latitude and longitude attributes from geometry attribute.

set_from_raster(*file_name*, *band=1*, *src_crs=None*, *window=False*, *geometry=False*, *dst_crs=False*, *transform=None*, *width=None*, *height=None*, *resampling=<Resampling.nearest: 0>*)
Read raster data and set latitude, longitude, value and meta

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – file name containing values
- **band** (*int, optional*) – bands to read (starting at 1)
- **src_crs** (*crs, optional*) – source CRS. Provide it if error without it.
- **window** (*rasterio.windows.Windows, optional*) – window where data is extracted
- **geometry** (*shapely.geometry, optional*) – consider pixels only in shape
- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs
- **transform** (*rasterio.Affine*) – affine transformation to apply
- **wdith** (*float*) – number of lons for transform
- **height** (*float*) – number of lats for transform
- **resampling** (*rasterio.warp,.Resampling optional*) – resampling function used for reprojection to dst_crs

plot_scatter(*mask=None*, *ignore_zero=False*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)
Plot exposures geometry's value sum scattered over Earth's map. The plot will we projected according to the current crs.

Parameters

- **mask (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to eai_exp plotted.**
  - **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
  - **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places
  - **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 0.0.
  - **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
  - **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
  - **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for scatter matplotlib function, e.g. cmap='Greys'. Default: 'Wistia'

Returns: cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_hexbin(*mask=None*, *ignore_zero=False*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot exposures geometry's value sum binned over Earth's map. An other function for the bins can be set through the key reduce_C_function. The plot will we projected according to the current crs.

Parameters

- **mask (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to eai_exp plotted.**
  - **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
  - **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places
  - **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 0.0.
  - **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
  - **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
  - **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for hexbin matplotlib function, e.g. reduce_C_function=np.average. Default: reduce_C_function=np.sum

Returns: cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_raster(*res=None*, *raster_res=None*, *save_tiff=None*, *raster_f=<function Exposures.<lambda>>*, *label='value (log10)'*, *scheduler=None*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Generate raster from points geometry and plot it using log10 scale: np.log10((np.fmax(raster+1, 1))).

Parameters

- **res** (*float, optional*) – resolution of current data in units of latitude and longitude, approximated if not provided.
- **raster_res** (*float, optional*) – desired resolution of the raster
- **save_tiff** (*str, optional*) – file name to save the raster in tiff format, if provided
- **raster_f** (*lambda function*) – transformation to use to data. Default: log10 adding 1.
- **label** (*str*) – colorbar label
- **scheduler** (*str*) – used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for imshow matplotlib function

Returns matplotlib.figure.Figure, cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

plot_basemap(*mask=None*, *ignore_zero=False*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=0.0*, *extend='neither'*, *zoom=10*, *url='http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/tileZ/tileX/tileY.png'*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Scatter points over satellite image using contextily

Parameters

- **mask** (*np.array, optional*) – mask to apply to eai_exp plotted. Same size of the exposures, only the selected indexes will be plot.
- **ignore_zero** (*bool, optional*) – flag to indicate if zero and negative values are ignored in plot. Default: False
- **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places

- **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates. Default: 0.0.
- **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
- **zoom** (*int, optional*) – zoom coefficient used in the satellite image
- **url** (*str, optional*) – image source, e.g. ctx.sources.OSM_C
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for scatter matplotlib function, e.g. cmap='Greys'. Default: 'Wistia'

Returns matplotlib.figure.Figure, cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

write_hdf5 (*file_name*)
Write data frame and metadata in hdf5 format

read_hdf5 (*file_name*)
Read data frame and metadata in hdf5 format

read_mat (*file_name*, *var_names={'field_name': 'assets', 'sup_field_name': 'entity', 'var_name': {'ass': 'centroid_index', 'cat': 'Category_ID', 'cov': 'Cover', 'ded': 'Deductible', 'imp': 'DamageFunID', 'lat': 'lat', 'lon': 'lon', 'ref': 'reference_year', 'reg': 'Region_ID', 'uni': 'Value_unit', 'val': 'Value'}}*)
Read MATLAB file and store variables in exposures.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute path file
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – dictionary containing the name of the MATLAB variables. Default: DEF_VAR_MAT.

to_crs (*crs=None*, *epsg=None*, *inplace=False*)
Transform geometries to a new coordinate reference system.

Transform all geometries in a GeoSeries to a different coordinate reference system. The `crs` attribute on the current GeoSeries must be set. Either `crs` in string or dictionary form or an EPSG code may be specified for output.

This method will transform all points in all objects. It has no notion or projecting entire geometries. All segments joining points are assumed to be lines in the current projection, not geodesics. Objects crossing the dateline (or other projection boundary) will have undesirable behavior.

Parameters

- **crs** (*dict or str*) – Output projection parameters as string or in dictionary form.
- **epsg** (*int*) – EPSG code specifying output projection.
- **inplace** (*bool, optional, default: False*) – Whether to return a new GeoDataFrame or do the transformation in place.

copy (*deep=True*)
Make a copy of this Exposures object.

Parameters **deep (bool)** (*Make a deep copy, i.e. also copy data. Default True.*)

Returns

Return type *Exposures*

write_raster (*file_name*, *value_name='value'*, *scheduler=None*)
Write value data into raster file with GeoTiff format

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – name output file in tif format

climada.entity.exposures.base.**add_sea**(*exposures*, *sea_res*)
Add sea to geometry's surroundings with given resolution. region_id set to -1 and other variables to 0.

Parameters **sea_res** (*tuple*) – (sea_coast_km, sea_res_km), where first parameter is distance from coast to fill with water and second parameter is resolution between sea points

Returns Exposures

climada.entity.exposures.black_marble module

class climada.entity.exposures.black_marble.**BlackMarble**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Bases: *climada.entity.exposures.base.Exposures*

Defines exposures from night light intensity, GDP and income group. Attribute region_id is defined as: - United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) 3-digit equivalent numeric code - 0 if country not found in UNSD. - -1 for water

set_countries(*countries*, *ref_year=2016*, *res_km=None*, *from_hr=None*, ***kwargs*)
Model countries using values at reference year. If GDP or income group not available for that year, consider the value of the closest available year.

Parameters

- **countries** (*list or dict*) – list of country names (admin0) or dict with key = admin0 name and value = [admin1 names]
- **ref_year** (*int, optional*) – reference year. Default: 2016
- **res_km** (*float, optional*) – approx resolution in km. Default: nightlights resolution.
- **from_hr** (*bool, optional*) – force to use higher resolution image, independently of its year of acquisition.
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – 'gdp' and 'inc_grp' dictionaries with keys the country ISO_alpha3 code. 'poly_val' polynomial transformation [1,x,x^2,...] to apply to nightlight (DEF_POLY_VAL used if not provided). If provided, these are used.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop module

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**LOGGER = <Logger climada.entity.exposures.litpop (INFO)>**
Define LitPop class.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**WORLD_BANK_INC_GRP = 'http://databank.worldbank.org/data/d**
Income group historical data from World bank.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**DEF_RES_NASA_KM = 0.5**
Default approximate resolution for NASA's nightlights in km.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**DEF_RES_GPW_KM = 1**
Default approximate resolution for the GPW dataset in km.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**DEF_RES_NASA_ARCSEC = 15**
Default approximate resolution for NASA's nightlights in arcsec.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**DEF_RES_GPW_ARCSEC = 30**
Default approximate resolution for the GPW dataset in arcsec.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**DEF_HAZ_TYPE = ''**
Default hazard type used in impact functions id, i.e. TC

class climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**LitPop**(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Bases: *climada.entity.exposures.base.Exposures*

Defines exposure values from nightlight intensity (NASA), Gridded Population data (SEDAC); distributing produced capital (World Bank), GDP (World Bank) or non-financial wealth (Global Wealth Databook by the Credit Suisse Research Institute.)

Calling sequence example: ent = LitPop() country_name = ['Switzerland', 'Austria'] ent.set_country(country_name) ent.plot()

clear()
Appending the base class clear attribute to also delete attributes which are only used here.

set_country(*countries*, ***args*)
Get LitPop based exposre for one country or multiple countries using values at reference year. If produced capital, GDP, or income group, etc. not available for that year, consider the value of the closest available year.

Parameters **countries** (*str or list*) – list of countries or single county as a sting. Countries can either be country names ('France') or country codes ('FRA'), even a mix is possible in the list.

args: Keyword arguments. The following keywords are recognised: res_km (float, optional): approx resolution in km. Default: 1km. res_arcsec (float, optional): resolution in arc-sec. Overrides

res_km if both are delivered

check_plot (boolean, optional): choose if a plot is shown at the end of the operation.

exponents (list of two integers, default = [1, 1]) defining power with which lit (nightlights) and pop (gpw) go into LitPop. To get nightlights^3 alone: [3, 0]. To use population count alone: [0, 1].

fin_mode (str, optional): define what total country economic value is to be used as an asset base and distributed to the grid: - 'gdp': gross-domestic product (Source: World Bank) - 'income_group': gdp multiplied by country's income group+1 - 'nfw': non-financial wealth (Source: Credit Suisse, of households only) - 'tw': total wealth (Source: Credit Suisse, of households only) - 'pc': produced capital (Source: World Bank), incl. manufactured or

built assets such as machinery, equipment, and physical structures (pc is in constant 2014 USD)

- 'norm': normalized by country
- 'none': LitPop per pixel is returned unchanged

admin1_calc (boolean): distribute admin1-level GDP if available? (default False)

conserve_cntrytotal (boolean): given admin1_calc, conserve national total asset value (default True) reference_year (int) adm1_scatter (boolean): produce scatter plot for admin1 validation?

plot_log(*admin1_plot=1*)

Plots the LitPop data with the color scale reprenting the values in a logarithmic scale.

Parameters **admin1_plot** (*boolean*) – whether admin1 borders should be plotted. Default=1

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**read_bm_file**(*bm_path*, *filename*)
Reads a single NASA BlackMarble GeoTiff and returns the data. Run all required checks first.

Parameters

- **bm_path** (*str*) – absolute path where files are stored.
- **filename** (*str*) – filename of the file to be read.

Returns

Raw BM data curr_file (gdal GeoTiff File): Additional info from which

coordinates can be calculated.

Return type arr1 (array)

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**get_bm**(*required_files=array([1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0])*, ***parameters*)
Potential TODO: put cutting before zooming (faster), but with expanding bbox in order to preserve additional pixels for interpolation...

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**admin1_validation**(*country*, *methods*, *exponents*, ***args*)
Get LitPop based exposre for one country or multiple countries using values at reference year. If GDP or income group not available for that year, consider the value of the closest available year.

Parameters

- **country** (*str*) – list of countries or single county as a string. Countries can either be country names ('France') or country codes ('FRA'), even a mix is possible in the list.
- **methods_name** (*list of str*) –
  - ['LitPop' for LitPop,
  - ['Lit', 'Pop'] for Lit and Pop,
  - ['Lit3'] for cube of night lights (Lit3)
- **exponents** (*list of 2-vectors*) –
  - [[1, 1]] for LitPop,
  - [[1, 0], [0, 1]] for Lit and Pop,
  - [[3, 0]] for cube of night lights (Lit3)

args: Keyword arguments. The following keywords are recognised: res_km (float, optional): approx resolution in km. Default: 1km. res_arcsec (float, optional): resolution in arc-sec. Overrides

res_km if both are delivered

check_plot (boolean, optional): choose if a plot is shown at the end of the operation.

climada.entity.exposures.litpop.**exposure_set_admin1**(*exposure*, *res_arcsec*)
add admin1 ID and name to exposure dataframe.

Parameters

- **exposure** – exposure instance
- **res_arcsec** – resolution in arc seconds, needs to match exposure resolution

Returns exposure instance with 2 extra columns: admin1 & admin1_ID

Return type exposure

climada.entity.exposures.open_street_map module

climada.entity.exposures.open_street_map.**get_features_OSM**(*bbox*, *types*, *save_path='/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.o python/checkouts/latest/doc'*, *check_plot=1*)

Get shapes from all types of objects that are available on Open Street Map via an API query and save them as geodataframe.

Parameters

- **bbox** (*array*) – List of coordinates in format [South, West, North, East]
- **types** (*list*) – List of features items that should be downloaded from OSM, e.g. {'natural','waterway','water', 'landuse=forest','landuse=farmland', 'landuse=grass','wetland'}
- **save_path** (*str*) – String with absolute path for saving output. Default is cwd
- **check_plot** – default is 1 (yes), else 0.

Returns

combined GeoDataframe with all features saved as "OSM_features_lat_lon". Shapefiles with correct geometry (LineStrings,Polygons, MultiPolygons)

for each of requested OSM feature saved as "item_gdf_all_lat_lon"

Return type OSM_features_gdf_combined(gdf)

Example 1: Houses_47_8 = get_features_OSM([47.16, 8.0, 47.3, 8.0712], {'building'}, save_path = save_path, check_plot=1)

Example 2:

Low_Value_gdf_47_8 = get_features_OSM([47.16, 8.0, 47.3, 8.0712], {'natural','water', 'waterway', 'landuse=forest', 'landuse=farmland', 'landuse=grass', 'wetland'}, save_path = save_path, check_plot=1)

climada.entity.exposures.open_street_map.**get_highValueArea**(*bbox*, *save_path='/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs python/checkouts/latest/doc'*, *Low_Value_gdf=None*, *check_plot=1*)

In case low-value features were queried with get_features_OSM(), calculate the "counter-shape" representig high value area for a given bounding box.

Parameters

- **bbox** (*array*) – List of coordinates in format [South, West, North, East]
- **save_path** (*str*) – path for results
- **Low_Value_gdf** (*str*) – absolute path of gdf of low value items which is to be inverted. If left empty, searches for OSM_features_gdf_combined_lat_lon.shp in save_path.
- **checkplot**

Returns GeoDataFrame of High Value Area as High_Value_Area_lat_lon

Return type High_Value_Area (gdf)

Example

High_Value_gdf_47_8 = get_highValueArea([47.16, 8.0, 47.3, 8.0712], save_path = save_path, Low_Value_gdf = save_path+'/Low_Value_gdf_combined_47_8.shp')

important: Use same bbox and save_path as for get_features_OSM().

climada.entity.exposures.open_street_map.**get_osmstencil_litpop**(*bbox*, *country*, *mode*, *highValueArea=None*, *save_path='/home/docs/checkouts/readth python/checkouts/latest/doc'*, *check_plot=1*, ***kwargs*)

Generate climada-compatible exposure by downloading LitPop exposure for a bounding box, corrected for centroids which lie inside a certain high-value multipolygon area from previous OSM query.

Parameters

- **bbox** (*array*) – List of coordinates in format [South, West, North, East]
- **Country** (*str*) – ISO3 code or name of country in which bbox is located
- **highValueArea** (*str*) – path of gdf of high-value area from previous step. If empty, searches for cwd/High_Value_Area_lat_lon.shp
- **mode** (*str*) – mode of re-assigning low-value points to high-value points. "nearest", "even", or "proportional"
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – arguments for LitPop set_country method

Returns

(CLIMADA-compatible) with re-allocated asset values with name exposure_high_lat_lon

Return type exp_sub_high_exp (Exposure)

Example

exposure_high_47_8 = get_osmstencil_litpop([47.16, 8.0, 47.3, 8.0712], 'CHE',"proportional", highValueArea = save_path + '/High_Value_Area_47_8.shp' , save_path = save_path)

climada.entity.exposures.open_street_map.**make_osmexposure**(*highValueArea*, *mode='default'*, *country=None*, *save_path='/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.o python/checkouts/latest/doc'*, *check_plot=1*, ***kwargs*)

Generate climada-compatiple entity by assigning values to midpoints of individual house shapes from OSM query, according to surface area and country.

Parameters

- **highValueArea** (*str*) – absolute path for gdf of building features queried from get_features_OSM()
- **mode** (*str*) – "LitPop" or "default": Default assigns a value of 5400 Chf to each m2 of building, LitPop assigns total LitPop value for the region proportionally to houses (by base area of house)

- **Country** (*str*) – ISO3 code or name of country in which entity is located. Only if mode = LitPop
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – arguments for LitPop set_country method

Returns

(CLIMADA-compatible) with allocated asset values. Saved as exposure_buildings_mode_lat_lon.h5

Return type exp_building (Exposure)

Example

buildings_47_8 = make_osmexposure(save_path+ '/OSM_features_47_8.shp', mode="default", save_path = save_path, check_plot=1)

climada.entity.impact_funcs package

climada.entity.impact_funcs.base module

class climada.entity.impact_funcs.base.**ImpactFunc**

Bases: object

Contains the definition of one impact function.

haz_type
hazard type acronym (e.g. 'TC')

Type str

id
id of the impact function. Exposures of the same type will refer to the same impact function id

Type int or str

name
name of the ImpactFunc

Type str

intensity_unit
unit of the intensity

Type str

intensity
intensity values

Type np.array

mdd
mean damage (impact) degree for each intensity (numbers in [0,1])

Type np.array

paa
percentage of affected assets (exposures) for each intensity (numbers in [0,1])

Type np.array

__init__()
Empty initialization.

calc_mdr(*inten*)
Interpolate impact function to a given intensity.

Parameters **inten** (*float or np.array*) – intensity, the x-coordinate of the interpolated values.

Returns np.array

plot(*axis=None*, ***kwargs*)
Plot the impact functions MDD, MDR and PAA in one graph, where MDR = PAA * MDD.

Parameters

- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for plot matplotlib function, e.g. marker='x'

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

check()
Check consistent instance data.

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.entity.impact_funcs.impact_func_set module

class climada.entity.impact_funcs.impact_func_set.**ImpactFuncSet**
Bases: object

Contains impact functions of type ImpactFunc. Loads from files with format defined in FILE_EXT.

tag
information about the source data

Type *Tag*

_data
contains ImpactFunc classes. It's not suppossed to be directly accessed. Use the class methods instead.

Type dict

__init__()
Empty initialization.

Examples

Fill impact functions with values and check consistency data:

```
>>> fun_1 = ImpactFunc()
>>> fun_1.haz_type = 'TC'
>>> fun_1.id = 3
>>> fun_1.intensity = np.array([0, 20])
>>> fun_1.paa = np.array([0, 1])
>>> fun_1.mdd = np.array([0, 0.5])
>>> imp_fun = ImpactFuncSet()
>>> imp_fun.append(fun_1)
>>> imp_fun.check()
```

Read impact functions from file and checks consistency data.

```
>>> imp_fun = ImpactFuncSet()
>>> imp_fun.read(ENT_TEMPLATE_XLS)
```

clear()
Reinitialize attributes.

append(*func*)
Append a ImpactFunc. Overwrite existing if same id and haz_type.

Parameters **func** (*ImpactFunc*) – ImpactFunc instance

Raises **ValueError** –

remove_func(*haz_type=None*, *fun_id=None*)
Remove impact function(s) with provided hazard type and/or id. If no input provided, all impact functions are removed.

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – all impact functions with this hazard
- **fun_id** (*int, optional*) – all impact functions with this id

get_func(*haz_type=None*, *fun_id=None*)
Get ImpactFunc(s) of input hazard type and/or id. If no input provided, all impact functions are returned.

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – hazard type
- **fun_id** (*int, optional*) – ImpactFunc id

Returns ImpactFunc (if haz_type and fun_id), list(ImpactFunc) (if haz_type or fun_id), {ImpactFunc.haz_type: {ImpactFunc.id : ImpactFunc}} (if None)

get_hazard_types(*fun_id=None*)
Get impact functions hazard types contained for the id provided. Return all hazard types if no input id.

Parameters **fun_id** (*int, optional*) – id of an impact function

Returns list(str)

get_ids(*haz_type=None*)
Get impact functions ids contained for the hazard type provided. Return all ids for each hazard type if no input hazard type.

Parameters **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – hazard type from which to obtain the ids

Returns list(ImpactFunc.id) (if haz_type provided), {ImpactFunc.haz_type : list(ImpactFunc.id)} (if no haz_type)

size(*haz_type=None*, *fun_id=None*)
Get number of impact functions contained with input hazard type and /or id. If no input provided, get total number of impact functions.

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – hazard type
- **fun_id** (*int, optional*) – ImpactFunc id

Returns int

check()
Check instance attributes.

Raises `ValueError` –

extend(*impact_funcs*)

Append impact functions of input ImpactFuncSet to current ImpactFuncSet. Overwrite ImpactFunc if same id and haz_type.

Parameters **impact_funcs** (*ImpactFuncSet*) – ImpactFuncSet instance to extend

Raises `ValueError` –

plot(*haz_type=None*, *fun_id=None*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Plot impact functions of selected hazard (all if not provided) and selected function id (all if not provided).

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – hazard type
- **fun_id** (*int, optional*) – id of the function

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

read_excel(*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'col_name': {'func_id': 'impact_fun_id', 'inten': 'intensity', 'mdd': 'mdd', 'name': 'name', 'paa': 'paa', 'peril': 'peril_id', 'unit': 'intensity_unit'}, 'sheet_name': 'impact_functions'}*)

Read excel file following template and store variables.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

read_mat(*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'field_name': 'damagefunctions', 'sup_field_name': 'entity', 'var_name': {'fun_id': 'DamageFunID', 'inten': 'Intensity', 'mdd': 'MDD', 'name': 'name', 'paa': 'PAA', 'peril': 'peril_ID', 'unit': 'Intensity_unit'}}*)

Read MATLAB file generated with previous MATLAB CLIMADA version.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

write_excel(*file_name*, *var_names={'col_name': {'func_id': 'impact_fun_id', 'inten': 'intensity', 'mdd': 'mdd', 'name': 'name', 'paa': 'paa', 'peril': 'peril_id', 'unit': 'intensity_unit'}, 'sheet_name': 'impact_functions'}*)

Write excel file following template.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name to write
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

climada.entity.impact_funcs.trop_cyclone module

class climada.entity.impact_funcs.trop_cyclone.**IFTropCyclone**
Bases: *climada.entity.impact_funcs.base.ImpactFunc*

Impact functions for tropical cyclones.

__init__()
Empty initialization.

set_emanuel_usa(*if_id=1*, *intensity=array([0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120])*, *v_thresh=25.7*, *v_half=74.7*, *scale=1.0*)
Using the formula of Emanuele 2011.

Parameters

- **if_id** (*int, optional*) – impact function id. Default: 1
- **intensity** (*np.array, optional*) – intensity array in m/s. Default: 5 m/s step array from 0 to 120m/s
- **v_thresh** (*float, optional*) – first shape parameter, wind speed in m/s below which there is no damage. Default: 25.7(Emanuel 2011)
- **v_half** (*float, optional*) – second shape parameter, wind speed in m/s at which 50% of max. damage is expected. Default: v_threshold + 49 m/s (mean value of Sealy & Strobl 2017)
- **scale** (*float, optional*) – scale parameter, linear scaling of MDD. 0<=scale<=1. Default: 1.0

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.entity.measures package

climada.entity.measures.base module

class climada.entity.measures.base.**Measure**
Bases: object

Contains the definition of one measure.

name
name of the action

Type str

haz_type
related hazard type (peril), e.g. TC

Type str

color_rgb
integer array of size 3. Gives color code of this measure in RGB

Type np.array

cost
discounted cost (in same units as assets)

Type float

hazard_set
file name of hazard to use (in h5 format)

Type str

hazard_freq_cutoff
hazard frequency cutoff

Type float

exposures_set
file name of exposure to use (in h5 format) or Exposure instance

Type str

imp_fun_map
change of impact function id of exposures, e.g. '1to3'

Type str

hazard_inten_imp
parameter a and b of hazard intensity change

Type tuple

mdd_impact
parameter a and b of the impact over the mean damage degree

Type tuple

paa_impact
parameter a and b of the impact over the percentage of affected assets

Type tuple

exp_region_id
region id of the selected exposures to consider ALL the previous parameters

Type int

risk_transf_attach
risk transfer attachment

Type float

risk_transf_cover
risk transfer cover

Type float

risk_transf_cost_factor
factor to multiply to resulting insurance layer to get the total cost of risk transfer

Type float

__init__()
Empty initialization.

check()
Check consistent instance data.

Raises **ValueError** –

calc_impact(*exposures*, *imp_fun_set*, *hazard*)
Apply measure and compute impact and risk transfer of measure implemented over inputs.

Parameters

- **exposures** (*Exposures*) – exposures instance
- **imp_fun_set** (*ImpactFuncSet*) – impact functions instance
- **hazard** (*Hazard*) – hazard instance

Returns Impact (resulting impact), Impact (insurance layer)

apply(*exposures*, *imp_fun_set*, *hazard*)
Implement measure with all its defined parameters.

Parameters

- **exposures** (*Exposures*) – exposures instance
- **imp_fun_set** (*ImpactFuncSet*) – impact functions instance
- **hazard** (*Hazard*) – hazard instance

Returns Exposures, ImpactFuncSet, Hazard

climada.entity.measures.measure_set module

class climada.entity.measures.measure_set.**MeasureSet**
Bases: object

Contains measures of type Measure. Loads from files with format defined in FILE_EXT.

tag
information about the source data

Type *Tag*

_data
cotains Measure classes. It's not suppossed to be directly accessed. Use the class methods instead.

Type dict

__init__()
Empty initialization.

Examples

Fill MeasureSet with values and check consistency data:

```
>>> act_1 = Measure()
>>> act_1.name = 'Seawall'
>>> act_1.color_rgb = np.array([0.1529, 0.2510, 0.5451])
>>> act_1.hazard_intensity = (1, 0)
>>> act_1.mdd_impact = (1, 0)
>>> act_1.paa_impact = (1, 0)
>>> meas = MeasureSet()
>>> meas.append(act_1)
>>> meas.tag.description = "my dummy MeasureSet."
>>> meas.check()
```

Read measures from file and checks consistency data:

```
>>> meas = MeasureSet()
>>> meas.read_excel(ENT_TEMPLATE_XLS)
```

clear()
Reinitialize attributes.

append(*meas*)
Append an Measure. Override if same name and haz_type.

Parameters **meas** (*Measure*) – Measure instance

Raises **ValueError** –

remove_measure(*haz_type=None*, *name=None*)
Remove impact function(s) with provided hazard type and/or id. If no input provided, all impact functions are removed.

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – all impact functions with this hazard
- **name** (*str, optional*) – measure name

get_measure(*haz_type=None*, *name=None*)
Get ImpactFunc(s) of input hazard type and/or id. If no input provided, all impact functions are returned.

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – hazard type
- **name** (*str, optional*) – measure name

Returns Measure (if haz_type and name), list(Measure) (if haz_type or name), {Measure.haz_type: {Measure.name : Measure}} (if None)

get_hazard_types(*meas=None*)
Get measures hazard types contained for the name provided. Return all hazard types if no input name.

Parameters **name** (*str, optional*) – measure name

Returns list(str)

get_names(*haz_type=None*)
Get measures names contained for the hazard type provided. Return all names for each hazard type if no input hazard type.

Parameters **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – hazard type from which to obtain the names

Returns list(Measure.name) (if haz_type provided), {Measure.haz_type : list(Measure.name)} (if no haz_type)

size(*haz_type=None*, *name=None*)
Get number of measures contained with input hazard type and /or id. If no input provided, get total number of impact functions.

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – hazard type
- **name** (*str, optional*) – measure name

Returns int

check()
Check instance attributes.

Raises **ValueError** –

extend(*meas_set*)

Extend measures of input MeasureSet to current MeasureSet. Overwrite Measure if same name and haz_type.

Parameters **impact_funcs** (*MeasureSet*) – ImpactFuncSet instance to extend

Raises **ValueError** –

read_mat(*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'field_name': 'measures', 'sup_field_name': 'entity', 'var_name': {'color': 'color', 'cost': 'cost', 'exp_reg': 'Region_ID', 'exp_set': 'assets_file', 'fun_map': 'damagefunctions_map', 'haz': 'peril_ID', 'haz_frq': 'hazard_high_frequency_cutoff', 'haz_int_a': 'hazard_intensity_impact_a', 'haz_int_b': 'hazard_intensity_impact_b', 'haz_set': 'hazard_event_set', 'mdd_a': 'MDD_impact_a', 'mdd_b': 'MDD_impact_b', 'name': 'name', 'paa_a': 'PAA_impact_a', 'paa_b': 'PAA_impact_b', 'risk_att': 'risk_transfer_attachement', 'risk_cov': 'risk_transfer_cover'}}*)

Read MATLAB file generated with previous MATLAB CLIMADA version.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

read_excel(*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'col_name': {'color': 'color', 'cost': 'cost', 'exp_reg': 'Region_ID', 'exp_set': 'assets file', 'fun_map': 'damagefunctions map', 'haz': 'peril_ID', 'haz_frq': 'hazard high frequency cutoff', 'haz_int_a': 'hazard intensity impact a', 'haz_int_b': 'hazard intensity impact b', 'haz_set': 'hazard event set', 'mdd_a': 'MDD impact a', 'mdd_b': 'MDD impact b', 'name': 'name', 'paa_a': 'PAA impact a', 'paa_b': 'PAA impact b', 'risk_att': 'risk transfer attachement', 'risk_cov': 'risk transfer cover', 'risk_fact': 'risk transfer cost factor'}, 'sheet_name': 'measures'}*)

Read excel file following template and store variables.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

write_excel(*file_name*, *var_names={'col_name': {'color': 'color', 'cost': 'cost', 'exp_reg': 'Region_ID', 'exp_set': 'assets file', 'fun_map': 'damagefunctions map', 'haz': 'peril_ID', 'haz_frq': 'hazard high frequency cutoff', 'haz_int_a': 'hazard intensity impact a', 'haz_int_b': 'hazard intensity impact b', 'haz_set': 'hazard event set', 'mdd_a': 'MDD impact a', 'mdd_b': 'MDD impact b', 'name': 'name', 'paa_a': 'PAA impact a', 'paa_b': 'PAA impact b', 'risk_att': 'risk transfer attachement', 'risk_cov': 'risk transfer cover', 'risk_fact': 'risk transfer cost factor'}, 'sheet_name': 'measures'}*)

Write excel file following template.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name to write
- **var_names** (*dict, optional*) – name of the variables in the file

climada.entity.entity_def module

class climada.entity.entity_def.**Entity**
Bases: object

Collects exposures, impact functions, measures and discount rates. Default values set when empty constructor.

exposures
exposures

Type *Exposures*

impact_funcs
impact functions

Type ImpactFucs

measures
measures

Type *MeasureSet*

disc_rates
discount rates

Type *DiscRates*

def_file
Default file from configuration file

Type str

__init__()
Empty initializator

read_mat(*file_name*, *description=''*)
Read MATLAB file of climada.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str, optional*) – file name(s) or folder name containing the files to read
- **description** (*str or list(str), optional*) – one description of the data or a description of each data file

Raises **ValueError** –

read_excel(*file_name*, *description=''*)
Read csv or xls or xlsx file following climada's template.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str, optional*) – file name(s) or folder name containing the files to read
- **description** (*str or list(str), optional*) – one description of the data or a description of each data file

Raises **ValueError** –

write_excel(*file_name*)
Write excel file following template.

check()
Check instance attributes.

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.entity.tag module

class climada.entity.tag.**Tag**(*file_name=''*, *description=''*)
Bases: object

Source data tag for Exposures, DiscRates, ImpactFuncSet, MeasureSet.

file_name
name of the source file

Type str

description
description of the data

Type str

__init__(*file_name=''*, *description=''*)
Initialize values.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str, optional*) – file name to read
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data

append(*tag*)
Append input Tag instance information to current Tag.

7.1.3 climada.hazard package

climada.hazard.centroids package

climada.hazard.centroids.centr module

class climada.hazard.centroids.centr.**Centroids**
Bases: object

Contains raster or vector centroids. Raster data can be set with set_raster_file() or set_meta(). Vector data can be set with set_lat_lon() or set_vector_file().

meta
rasterio meta dictionary containing raster properties: width, height, crs and transform must be present at least (transform needs to contain upper left corner!)

Type dict, optional

lat
latitude of size size

Type np.array, optional

lon
longitude of size size

Type np.array, optional

geometry
contains lat and lon crs. Might contain geometry points for lat and lon

Type GeoSeries, optional

area_pixel
area of size size

Type np.array, optional

dist_coast
distance to coast of size size

Type np.array, optional

on_land
on land (True) and on sea (False) of size size

Type np.array, optional

region_id
country region code of size size

Type np.array, optional

elevation
elevation of size size

Type np.array, optional

vars_check = {'area_pixel', 'dist_coast', 'elevation', 'geometry', 'lat', 'lon', 'on_la
Variables whose size will be checked

__init__()
Initialize to None raster and vector

check()
Check that either raster meta attribute is set or points lat, lon and geometry.crs. Check attributes sizes

equal(*centr*)
Return true if two centroids equal, false otherwise

Parameters **centr** (*Centroids*) – centroids to compare

Returns bool

set_raster_from_pix_bounds(*xf_lat*, *xo_lon*, *d_lat*, *d_lon*, *n_lat*, *n_lon*, *crs={'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}*)
Set raster metadata (meta attribute) from pixel border data

Parameters

- **xf_lat** (*float*) – upper latitude (top)
- **xo_lon** (*float*) – left longitude
- **d_lat** (*float*) – latitude step (negative)
- **d_lon** (*float*) – longitude step (positive)
- **n_lat** (*int*) – number of latitude points
- **n_lon** (*int*) – number of longitude points
- **crs** (*dict() or rasterio.crs.CRS, optional*) – CRS. Default: DEF_CRS

set_raster_from_pnt_bounds(*points_bounds*, *res*, *crs={'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}*)
Set raster metadata (meta attribute) from points border data. Raster border = point_border + res/2

Parameters

- **points_bounds** (*tuple*) – points' lon_min, lat_min, lon_max, lat_max

- **res** (*float*) – desired resolution in same units as points_bounds
- **crs** (*dict() or rasterio.crs.CRS, optional*) – CRS. Default: DEF_CRS

set_lat_lon (*lat*, *lon*, *crs={'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}*)
Set Centroids points from given latitude, longitude and CRS.

Parameters

- **lat** (*np.array*) – latitude
- **lon** (*np.array*) – longitude
- **crs** (*dict() or rasterio.crs.CRS, optional*) – CRS. Default: DEF_CRS

set_raster_file (*file_name, band=[1], src_crs=None, window=False, geometry=False, dst_crs=False, transform=None, width=None, height=None, resampling=<Resampling.nearest: 0>*)
Read raster of bands and set 0 values to the masked ones. Each band is an event. Select region using window or geometry. Reproject input by proving dst_crs and/or (transform, width, height).

Parameters

- **file_pth** (*str*) – path of the file
- **band** (*int, optional*) – band number to read. Default: 1
- **src_crs** (*crs, optional*) – source CRS. Provide it if error without it.
- **window** (*rasterio.windows.Window, optional*) – window to read
- **geometry** (*shapely.geometry, optional*) – consider pixels only in shape
- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs
- **transform** (*rasterio.Affine*) – affine transformation to apply
- **wdith** (*float*) – number of lons for transform
- **height** (*float*) – number of lats for transform
- **resampling** (*rasterio.warp,.Resampling optional*) – resampling function used for reprojection to dst_crs

Raises **ValueError** –

Returns np.array

set_vector_file (*file_name*, *inten_name=['intensity']*, *dst_crs=None*)
Read vector file format supported by fiona. Each intensity name is considered an event. Returns intensity array with shape (len(inten_name), len(geometry)).

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – vector file with format supported by fiona and 'geometry' field.
- **inten_name** (*list(str)*) – list of names of the columns of the intensity of each event.
- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs

Returns np.array

read_mat (*file_name*, *var_names={'field_names': ['centroids', 'hazard'], 'var_name': {'admin0_iso3': 'admin0_ISO3', 'admin0_name': 'admin0_name', 'comment': 'comment', 'dist_coast': 'distance2coast_km', 'lat': 'lat', 'lon': 'lon', 'region_id': 'NatId'}}*)
Read centroids from CLIMADA's MATLAB version

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute or relative file name
- **var_names** (*dict, default*) – name of the variables

Raises **KeyError** –

read_excel(*file_name*, *var_names={'col_name': {'lat': 'latitude', 'lon': 'longitude', 'region_id': 'region_id'}, 'sheet_name': 'centroids'}*)
Read centroids from excel file with column names in var_names

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute or relative file name
- **var_names** (*dict, default*) – name of the variables

Raises **KeyError** –

clear()
Clear vector and raster data

append(*centr*)
Append raster or points. Raster needs to have the same resolution

get_closest_point(*x_lon*, *y_lat*, *scheduler=None*)
Returns closest centroid and its index to a given point.

Parameters

- **x_lon** (*float*) – x coord (lon)
- **y_lat** (*float*) – y coord (lat)
- **scheduler** (*str*) – used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

Returns x_close (float), y_close (float), idx_close (int)

set_region_id(*scheduler=None*)
Set region_id as country ISO numeric code attribute for every pixel or point

Parameter:

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

set_area_pixel(*min_resol=1e-08*, *scheduler=None*)
Set area_pixel attribute for every pixel or point. area in m*m

Parameter:

min_resol (float, optional): if centroids are points, use this minimum resolution in lat and lon. Default: 1.0e-8

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

set_area_approx(*min_resol=1e-08*)
Computes approximated area_pixel values: differentiated per latitude. area in m*m. Faster than set_area_pixel

Parameter:

min_resol (float, optional): if centroids are points, use this minimum resolution in lat and lon. Default: 1.0e-8

set_dist_coast(*scheduler=None*)
Set dist_coast attribute for every pixel or point. Distance to coast is computed in meters.

Parameter:

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

set_on_land(*scheduler=None*)
Set on_land attribute for every pixel or point

Parameter:

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

set_elevation(*product='SRTM1'*, *resampling=None*, *nodata=- 9999*, *min_resol=1e-08*)
Set elevation in meters for every pixel or point.

Parameter:

product (str, optional): Digital Elevation Model to use with elevation package. Options: 'SRTM1' (30m), 'SRTM3' (90m). Default: 'SRTM1'

resampling (rasterio.warp.Resampling, optional): resampling function used for reprojection from DEM to centroids' CRS. Default: average if raster and nearest if points.

nodata (int, optional): value to use in DEM no data points. min_resol (float, optional): if centroids are points, minimum

resolution in lat and lon to use to interpolate DEM data. Default: 1.0e-8

remove_duplicate_points(*scheduler=None*)
Return Centroids with removed duplicated points

Parameter:

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

Returns Centroids

select(*reg_id=None*, *sel_cen=None*)
Return Centroids with points in the given reg_id or within mask

Parameters

- **reg_id** (*int*) – region to filter according to region_id values
- **sel_cen** (*np.array*) – 1-dim mask

Returns Centroids

set_lat_lon_to_meta(*min_resol=1e-08*)
Compute meta from lat and lon values. To match the existing lat and lon, lat and lon need to start from the upper left corner!!

Parameter:

min_resol (float, optional): minimum centroids resolution to use in the raster. Default: 1.0e-8.

set_meta_to_lat_lon()
Compute lat and lon of every pixel center from meta raster

plot(*axis=None*, ***kwargs*)
Plot centroids scatter points over earth.

Parameters

- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for scatter matplotlib function

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

calc_pixels_polygons(*scheduler=None*)
Return a GeoSeries with a polygon for every pixel

Parameter:

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

Returns GeoSeries

empty_geometry_points()
Removes points in geometry. Useful when centroids is used in multiprocessing function

write_hdf5(*file_data*)
Write centroids attributes into hdf5 format.

Parameter:

file_data (str or h5): if string, path to write data. if h5 object, the datasets will be generated there

read_hdf5(*file_data*)
Read centroids attributes from hdf5.

Parameter:

file_data (str or h5): if string, path to read data. if h5 object, the datasets will be read from there

property crs
Get CRS of raster or vector

property size
Get size of pixels or points

property shape
Get shape of rastered data

property total_bounds
Get total bounds (left, bottom, right, top)

property coord
Get [lat, lon] array. Might take some time.

set_geometry_points(*scheduler=None*)
Set geometry attribute of GeoSeries with Points from latitude and longitude attributes if geometry not present.

Parameter:

scheduler (str): used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

climada.hazard.base module

class climada.hazard.base.**Hazard**(*haz_type*, *pool=None*)
Bases: object

Contains events of some hazard type defined at centroids. Loads from files with format defined in FILE_EXT.

tag
information about the source

Type TagHazard

units
units of the intensity

Type str

centroids
centroids of the events

Type *Centroids*

event_id
id (>0) of each event

Type np.array

event_name
name of each event (default: event_id)

Type list(str)

date
integer date corresponding to the proleptic Gregorian ordinal, where January 1 of year 1 has ordinal 1 (ordinal format of datetime library)

Type np.array

orig
flags indicating historical events (True) or probabilistic (False)

Type np.array

frequency
frequency of each event in years

Type np.array

intensity
intensity of the events at centroids

Type sparse.csr_matrix

fraction
fraction of affected exposures for each event at each centroid

Type sparse.csr_matrix

intensity_thres = 10
Intensity threshold per hazard used to filter lower intensities. To be set for every hazard type

vars_oblig = {'centroids', 'event_id', 'fraction', 'frequency', 'intensity', 'tag', 'u
scalar, str, list, 1dim np.array of size num_events, scipy.sparse matrix of shape num_events x num_centroids, Centroids and Tag.

Type Name of the variables needed to compute the impact. Types

vars_def = {'date', 'event_name', 'orig'}
Name of the variables used in impact calculation whose value is descriptive and can therefore be set with default values. Types: scalar, string, list, 1dim np.array of size num_events.

vars_opt = {}
Name of the variables that aren't need to compute the impact. Types: scalar, string, list, 1dim np.array of size num_events.

__init__(*haz_type*, *pool=None*)
Initialize values.

Parameters **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – acronym of the hazard type (e.g. 'TC').

Examples

Fill hazard values by hand:

```
>>> haz = Hazard('TC')
>>> haz.intensity = sparse.csr_matrix(np.zeros((2, 2)))
>>> ...
```

Take hazard values from file:

```
>>> haz = Hazard('TC', HAZ_DEMO_MAT)
>>> haz.read_mat(HAZ_DEMO_MAT, 'demo')
```

clear()
Reinitialize attributes.

check()
Check dimension of attributes.

Raises **ValueError** –

set_raster(*files_intensity, files_fraction=None, attrs={}, band=[1], src_crs=None, window=False, geometry=False, dst_crs=False, transform=None, width=None, height=None, resampling=<Resampling.nearest: 0>*)
Append intensity and fraction from raster file. 0s put to the masked values. File can be partially read using window OR geometry. Alternatively, CRS and/or transformation can be set using dst_crs and/or (transform, width and height).

Parameters

- **files_intensity** (*list(str)*) – file names containing intensity
- **files_fraction** (*list(str)*) – file names containing fraction
- **attrs** (*dict, optional*) – name of Hazard attributes and their values
- **band** (*list(int), optional*) – bands to read (starting at 1)
- **src_crs** (*crs, optional*) – source CRS. Provide it if error without it.
- **window** (*rasterio.windows.Windows, optional*) – window where data is extracted
- **geometry** (*shapely.geometry, optional*) – consider pixels only in shape
- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs
- **transform** (*rasterio.Affine*) – affine transformation to apply
- **wdith** (*float*) – number of lons for transform
- **height** (*float*) – number of lats for transform
- **resampling** (*rasterio.warp,.Resampling optional*) – resampling function used for reprojection to dst_crs

set_vector(*files_intensity, files_fraction=None, attrs={}, inten_name=['intensity'], frac_name=['fraction'], dst_crs=None*)
Read vector files format supported by fiona. Each intensity name is considered an event.

Parameters

- **files_intensity** (*list(str)*) – file names containing intensity

- **files_fraction** (*list(str)*) – file names containing fraction
- **attrs** (*dict, optional*) – name of Hazard attributes and their values
- **inten_name** (*list(str), optional*) – name of variables containing the intensities of each event
- **frac_name** (*list(str), optional*) – name of variables containing the fractions of each event
- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs

reproject_raster(*dst_crs=False*, *transform=None*, *width=None*, *height=None*, *resampl_inten=<Resampling.nearest: 0>*, *resampl_fract=<Resampling.nearest: 0>*)

Change current raster data to other CRS and/or transformation

Parameters

- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs
- **transform** (*rasterio.Affine*) – affine transformation to apply
- **wdith** (*float*) – number of lons for transform
- **height** (*float*) – number of lats for transform
- **resampl_inten** (*rasterio.warp,.Resampling optional*) – resampling function used for reprojection to dst_crs for intensity
- **resampl_fract** (*rasterio.warp,.Resampling optional*) – resampling function used for reprojection to dst_crs for fraction

reproject_vector(*dst_crs*, *scheduler=None*)

Change current point data to a a given projection

Parameters

- **dst_crs** (*crs*) – reproject to given crs
- **scheduler** (*str, optional*) – used for dask map_partitions. “threads”, “synchronous” or “processes”

raster_to_vector()

Change current raster to points (center of the pixels)

vector_to_raster(*scheduler=None*)

Change current point data to a raster with same resolution

Parameters **scheduler** (*str, optional*) – used for dask map_partitions. “threads”, “synchronous” or “processes”

read_mat(*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'field_name': 'hazard', 'var_cent': {'field_names': ['centroids', 'hazard'], 'var_name': {'cen_id': 'centroid_ID', 'lat': 'lat', 'lon': 'lon'}}, 'var_name': {'comment': 'comment', 'datenum': 'datenum', 'ev_name': 'name', 'even_id': 'event_ID', 'frac': 'fraction', 'freq': 'frequency', 'inten': 'intensity', 'orig': 'orig_event_flag', 'per_id': 'peril_ID', 'unit': 'units'}}*)

Read climada hazard generate with the MATLAB code.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data

- **var_names** (*dict, default*) – name of the variables in the file, default: DEF_VAR_MAT constant

Raises **KeyError** –

read_excel (*file_name*, *description=''*, *var_names={'col_centroids': {'col_name': {'cen_id': 'centroid_id', 'lat': 'latitude', 'lon': 'longitude'}, 'sheet_name': 'centroids'}, 'col_name': {'cen_id': 'centroid_id/event_id', 'even_dt': 'event_date', 'even_id': 'event_id', 'even_name': 'event_name', 'freq': 'frequency', 'orig': 'orig_event_flag'}, 'sheet_name': {'freq': 'hazard_frequency', 'inten': 'hazard_intensity'}}*)

Read climada hazard generate with the MATLAB code.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – absolute file name
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the data
- **centroids** (*Centroids, optional*) – provide centroids if not contained in the file
- **var_names** (*dict, default*) – name of the variables in the file, default: DEF_VAR_EXCEL constant

Raises **KeyError** –

select (*date=None*, *orig=None*, *reg_id=None*, *reset_frequency=False*)

Select events within provided date and/or (historical or synthetical) and/or region. Frequency of the events may need to be recomputed!

Parameters

- **date** (*tuple(str or int), optional*) – (initial date, final date) in string ISO format ('2011-01-02') or datetime ordinal integer
- **orig** (*bool, optional*) – select only historical (True) or only synthetic (False)
- **reg_id** (*int, optional*) – region identifier of the centroids's region_id attibute
- **reset_frequency** (*boolean*) – change frequency of events proportional to difference between first and last year (old and new) default = False

Returns Hazard or children

local_exceedance_inten (*return_periods=25, 50, 100, 250*)

Compute exceedance intensity map for given return periods.

Parameters **return_periods** (*np.array*) – return periods to consider

Returns np.array

plot_rp_intensity (*return_periods=25, 50, 100, 250*, *smooth=True*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)

Compute and plot hazard exceedance intensity maps for different return periods. Calls local_exceedance_inten.

Parameters

- **return_periods** (*tuple(int), optional*) – return periods to consider
- **smooth** (*bool, optional*) – smooth plot to plot.RESOLUTIONxplot.RESOLUTION
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for pcolormesh matplotlib function used in event plots

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, np.ndarray (return_periods.size x num_centroids)

plot_intensity (*event=None*, *centr=None*, *smooth=True*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)
Plot intensity values for a selected event or centroid.

Parameters

- **event** (*int or str, optional*) – If event > 0, plot intensities of event with id = event. If event = 0, plot maximum intensity in each centroid. If event < 0, plot abs(event)-largest event. If event is string, plot events with that name.
- **centr** (*int or tuple, optional*) – If centr > 0, plot intensity of all events at centroid with id = centr. If centr = 0, plot maximum intensity of each event. If centr < 0, plot abs(centr)-largest centroid where higher intensities are reached. If tuple with (lat, lon) plot intensity of nearest centroid.
- **smooth** (*bool, optional*) – smooth plot to plot.RESOLUTIONxplot.RESOLUTION
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for pcolormesh matplotlib function used in event plots or for plot function used in centroids plots

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

Raises **ValueError** –

plot_fraction (*event=None*, *centr=None*, *smooth=True*, *axis=None*, ***kwargs*)
Plot fraction values for a selected event or centroid.

Parameters

- **event** (*int or str, optional*) – If event > 0, plot fraction of event with id = event. If event = 0, plot maximum fraction in each centroid. If event < 0, plot abs(event)-largest event. If event is string, plot events with that name.
- **centr** (*int or tuple, optional*) – If centr > 0, plot fraction of all events at centroid with id = centr. If centr = 0, plot maximum fraction of each event. If centr < 0, plot abs(centr)-largest centroid where highest fractions are reached. If tuple with (lat, lon) plot fraction of nearest centroid.
- **smooth** (*bool, optional*) – smooth plot to plot.RESOLUTIONxplot.RESOLUTION
- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for pcolormesh matplotlib function used in event plots or for plot function used in centroids plots

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

Raises **ValueError** –

get_event_id (*event_name*)
"Get an event id from its name. Several events might have the same name.

Parameters **event_name** (*str*) – Event name

Returns np.array(int)

get_event_name (*event_id*)
"Get the name of an event id.

Parameters **event_id** (*int*) – id of the event

Returns str

Raises **ValueError** –

get_event_date(*event=None*)
Return list of date strings for given event or for all events, if no event provided.

Parameters **event** (*str or int, optional*) – event name or id.

Returns list(str)

calc_year_set()
From the dates of the original events, get number yearly events.

Returns key are years, values array with event_ids of that year

Return type dict

append(*hazard*)
Append events and centroids in hazard.

Parameters **hazard** (*Hazard*) – Hazard instance to append to current

Raises **ValueError** –

remove_duplicates()
Remove duplicate events (events with same name and date).

property size
Returns number of events

write_raster(*file_name*, *intensity=True*)
Write intensity or fraction as GeoTIFF file. Each band is an event

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – file name to write in tif format
- **intensity** (*bool*) – if True, write intensity, otherwise write fraction

write_hdf5(*file_name*, *todense=False*)
Write hazard in hdf5 format.

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – file name to write, with h5 format

read_hdf5(*file_name*)
Read hazard in hdf5 format.

Parameters **file_name** (*str*) – file name to read, with h5 format

climada.hazard.tag module

class climada.hazard.tag.**Tag**(*haz_type=''*, *file_name=''*, *description=''*)
Bases: object

Contain information used to tag a Hazard.

file_name
name of the source file(s)

Type str or list(str)

haz_type
acronym defining the hazard type (e.g. 'TC')

Type str

description
description(s) of the data

Type str or list(str)

__init__(*haz_type=''*, *file_name=''*, *description=''*)
Initialize values.

Parameters

- **haz_type** (*str, optional*) – acronym of the hazard type (e.g. 'TC').
- **file_name** (*str or list(str), optional*) – file name(s) to read
- **description** (*str or list(str), optional*) – description of the data

append(*tag*)
Append input Tag instance information to current Tag.

join_file_names()
Get a string with the joined file names.

join_descriptions()
Get a string with the joined descriptions.

climada.hazard.trop_cyclone module

class climada.hazard.trop_cyclone.**TropCyclone**(*pool=None*)
Bases: *climada.hazard.base.Hazard*

Contains tropical cyclone events. .. attribute:: category

for every event, the TC category using the Saffir-Simpson scale:

-1 tropical depression 0 tropical storm 1 Hurrican category 1 2 Hurrican category 2 3 Hurrican category 3 4 Hurrican category 4 5 Hurrican category 5

type np.array(int)

basin
basin where every event starts 'NA' North Atlantic 'EP' Eastern North Pacific 'WP' Western North Pacific 'NI' North Indian 'SI' South Indian 'SP' Southern Pacific 'SA' South Atlantic

Type list(str)

intensity_thres = 17.5
intensity threshold for storage in m/s

vars_opt = {'category'}
Name of the variables that aren't need to compute the impact.

__init__(*pool=None*)
Empty constructor.

set_from_tracks(*tracks*, *centroids=None*, *description=''*, *model='H08'*, *ignore_distance_to_coast=False*)
Clear and model tropical cyclone from input IBTrACS tracks. Parallel process. :Parameters: * **tracks** (*TCTracks*) – tracks of events

- **centroids** (*Centroids, optional*) – Centroids where to model TC. Default: global centroids.
- **description** (*str, optional*) – description of the events
- **model** (*str, optional*) – model to compute gust. Default Holland2008.

- **ignore_distance_to_coast** (*boolean, optional*) – if True, centroids far from coast are not ignored. Default False

Raises **ValueError** –

set_climate_scenario_knu(*ref_year=2050*, *rcp_scenario=45*)

Compute future events for given RCP scenario and year. RCP 4.5 from Knutson et al 2015. :Parameters: * **ref_year** (*int*) – year between 2000 ad 2100. Default: 2050

- **rcp_scenario** (*int*) – 26 for RCP 2.6, 45 for RCP 4.5 (default), 60 for RCP 6.0 and 85 for RCP 8.5.

Returns TropCyclone

static video_intensity(*track_name*, *tracks*, *centroids*, *file_name=None*, *writer=<matplotlib.animation.PillowWriter object>*, ***kwargs*)

Generate video of TC wind fields node by node and returns its corresponding TropCyclone instances and track pieces.

Parameters

- **track_name** (*str*) – name of the track contained in tracks to record
- **tracks** (*TCTracks*) – tracks
- **centroids** (*Centroids*) – centroids where wind fields are mapped
- **file_name** (*str, optional*) – file name to save video, if provided
- **writer =** (*matplotlib.animation.*, optional*) – video writer. Default: pillow with bitrate=500
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for pcolormesh matplotlib function used in event plots

Returns list(TropCyclone), list(np.array)

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.hazard.tc_tracks module

climada.hazard.tc_tracks.**SAFFIR_SIM_CAT = [34, 64, 83, 96, 113, 137, 1000]**

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale in kn based on NOAA

class climada.hazard.tc_tracks.**TCTracks**(*pool=None*)

Bases: object

Contains tropical cyclone tracks.

data

list of tropical cyclone tracks. Each track contains following attributes:

- time (coords)
- lat (coords)
- lon (coords)
- time_step
- radius_max_wind
- max_sustained_wind
- central_pressure

- environmental_pressure
- max_sustained_wind_unit (attrs)
- central_pressure_unit (attrs)
- name (attrs)
- sid (attrs)
- orig_event_flag (attrs)
- data_provider (attrs)
- basin (attrs)
- id_no (attrs)
- category (attrs)

computed during processing:

- on_land
- dist_since_lf

Type list(xarray.Dataset)

__init__ (*pool=None*)
Empty constructor. Read csv IBTrACS files if provided.

append (*tracks*)
Append tracks to current.

Parameters **tracks** (*xarray.Dataset or list(xarray.Dataset)*) – tracks to append.

get_track (*track_name=None*)
Get track with provided name. Return all tracks if no name provided.

Parameters **track_name** (*str, optional*) – name or sid (ibtracsID for IBTrACS) of track

Returns xarray.Dataset or [xarray.Dataset]

read_ibtracs_netcdf (*provider='usa', storm_id=None, year_range=1980, 2018, basin=None, file_name='IBTrACS.ALL.v04r00.nc', correct_pres=True*)
Fill from raw ibtracs v04. Removes nans in coordinates, central pressure and removes repeated times data. Fills nans of environmental_pressure and radius_max_wind. Checks environmental_pressure > central_pressure.

Parameters

- **provider** (*str*) – data provider. e.g. usa, newdelhi, bom, cma, tokyo
- **storm_id** (*str or list(str), optional*) – ibtracs if of the storm, e.g. 1988234N13299, [1988234N13299, 1989260N11316]
- **year_range** (*tuple, optional*) – (min_year, max_year). Default: (1980, 2018)
- **basin** (*str, optional*) – e.g. US, SA, NI, SI, SP, WP, EP, NA. if not provided, consider all basins.
- **file_name** (*str, optional*) – name of netcdf file to be dowloaded or located at climada/data/system. Default: 'IBTrACS.ALL.v04r00.nc'.
- **correct_pres** (*bool, optional*) – correct central pressure if missing values. Default: False

read_processed_ibtracs_csv (*file_names*)
Fill from processed ibtracs csv file.

Parameters **file_names** (*str or list(str)*) – absolute file name(s) or folder name containing the files to read.

read_simulations_emanuel (*file_names*, *hemisphere='S'*)
Fill from Kerry Emanuel tracks.

Parameters

- **file_names** (*str or list(str)*) – absolute file name(s) or folder name containing the files to read.
- **hemisphere** (*str, optional*) – 'S', 'N' or 'both'. Default: 'S'

equal_timestep (*time_step_h=1*, *land_params=False*)
Generate interpolated track values to time steps of min_time_step.

Parameters

- **time_step_h** (*float, optional*) – time step in hours to which to interpolate. Default: 1.
- **land_params** (*bool, optional*) – compute on_land and dist_since_lf at each node. Default: False.

calc_random_walk (*ens_size=9*, *ens_amp0=1.5*, *max_angle=0.3141592653589793*, *ens_amp=0.1*, *seed=54*, *decay=True*)
Generate synthetic tracks. An ensamble of tracks is computed for every track contained.

Parameters

- **ens_size** (*int, optional*) – number of ensamble per original track. Default 9.
- **ens_amp0** (*float, optional*) – amplitude of max random starting point shift degree longitude. Default: 1.5
- **max_angle** (*float, optional*) – maximum angle of variation, =pi is like undirected, pi/4 means one quadrant. Default: pi/10
- **ens_amp** (*float, optional*) – amplitude of random walk wiggles in degree longitude for 'directed'. Default: 0.1
- **seed** (*int, optional*) – random number generator seed. Put negative value if you don't want to use it. Default: configuration file
- **decay** (*bool, optional*) – compute land decay in probabilistic tracks. Default: True

property size
Get longitude from coord array

plot (*axis=None*, ***kwargs*)
Track over earth. Historical events are blue, probabilistic black.

Parameters

- **axis** (*matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot, optional*) – axis to use
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for LineCollection matplotlib, e.g. alpha=0.5

Returns matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot

write_netcdf (*folder_name*)
Write a netcdf file per track with track.sid name in given folder.

Parameter: folder_name (str): folder name where to write files

read_netcdf (*folder_name*)
Read all netcdf files contained in folder and fill a track per file.

Parameters **folder_name** (*str*) – folder name where to write files

climada.hazard.tc_tracks.**set_category** (*max_sus_wind*, *max_sus_wind_unit*, *saffir_scale=None*)
Add storm category according to saffir-simpson hurricane scale

- -1 tropical depression
- 0 tropical storm
- 1 Hurrican category 1
- 2 Hurrican category 2
- 3 Hurrican category 3
- 4 Hurrican category 4
- 5 Hurrican category 5

Parameters

- **max_sus_wind** (*np.array*) – max sustained wind
- **max_sus_wind_unit** (*str*) – units of max sustained wind
- **saffir_scale** (*list, optional*) – Saffir-Simpson scale in same units as wind

Returns double

7.1.4 climada.util package

climada.util.checker module

climada.util.checker.**size** (*exp_len*, *var*, *var_name*)
Check if the length of a variable is the expected one.

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.util.checker.**shape** (*exp_row*, *exp_col*, *var*, *var_name*)
Check if the length of a variable is the expected one.

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.util.checker.**array_optional** (*exp_len*, *var*, *var_name*)
Check if array has right size. Warn if array empty. Call check_size.

Parameters

- **exp_len** (*str*) – expected array size
- **var** (*np.array*) – numpy array to check
- **var_name** (*str*) – name of the variable. Used in error/warning msg

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.util.checker.**array_default** (*exp_len*, *var*, *var_name*, *def_val*)
Check array has right size. Set default value if empty. Call check_size.

Parameters

- **exp_len** (*str*) – expected array size

- **var** (*np.array*) – numpy array to check
- **var_name** (*str*) – name of the variable. Used in error/warning msg
- **def_val** (*np.array*) – nump array used as default value

Raises `ValueError` –

Returns Filled array

climada.util.config module

`climada.util.config.`**`setup_logging`**(*log_level='DEBUG'*)
Setup logging configuration

`climada.util.config.`**`setup_conf_user`**()
Setup climada configuration

`climada.util.config.`**`setup_environ`**()
Parse binary environment and correct if necessary

climada.util.constants module

`climada.util.constants.`**`SOURCE_DIR = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/clima`**
climada directory

`climada.util.constants.`**`DATA_DIR = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/climada`**
Folder containing the data

`climada.util.constants.`**`SYSTEM_DIR = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/clima`**
Folder containing the data used internally

`climada.util.constants.`**`GLB_CENTROIDS_NC = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds`**
Global centroids nc.

`climada.util.constants.`**`GLB_CENTROIDS_MAT = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_build`**
Global centroids.

`climada.util.constants.`**`ENT_TEMPLATE_XLS = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds`**
Entity template in xls format.

`climada.util.constants.`**`NAT_REG_ID = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/clima`**
Look-up table ISO3 codes

`climada.util.constants.`**`HAZ_DEMO_FLDDPH = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/`**
NetCDF4 Flood depth from isimip simulations

`climada.util.constants.`**`HAZ_DEMO_FLDFRC = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/`**
NetCDF4 Flood fraction from isimip simulations

`climada.util.constants.`**`HAZ_DEMO_MAT = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/cli`**
hurricanes from 1851 to 2011 over Florida with 100 centroids.

Type Hazard demo from climada in MATLAB

`climada.util.constants.`**`HAZ_DEMO_H5 = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/clim`**
ibtracs from 1975 to 2011 over Florida with 2500 centroids.

Type Hazard demo in h5 format

`climada.util.constants.`**`DEMO_GDP2ASSET = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/c`**
Exposure demo file for GDP2Asset

climada.util.constants.**WS_DEMO_NC = ['/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/clir**
Winter storm in Europe files. These test files have been generated using the netCDF kitchen sink: ncks -d latitude,50.5,54.0 -d longitude,3.0,7.5 ./file_in.nc ./file_out.nc

climada.util.constants.**EXP_DEMO_H5 = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/clir**
Exposures over Florida

climada.util.constants.**TC_ANDREW_FL = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/cli**
Tropical cyclone Andrew in Florida

climada.util.constants.**ONE_LAT_KM = 111.12**
Mean one latitude (in degrees) to km

climada.util.constants.**EARTH_RADIUS_KM = 6371**
Earth radius in km

climada.util.coordinates module

climada.util.coordinates.**NE_EPSG = 4326**
Natural Earth CRS EPSG

climada.util.coordinates.**NE_CRS = {'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}**
Natural Earth CRS

climada.util.coordinates.**TMP_ELEVATION_FILE = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_bu**
Path of elevation file written in set_elevation

climada.util.coordinates.**DEM_NODATA = -9999**
Value to use for no data values in DEM, i.e see points

climada.util.coordinates.**MAX_DEM_TILES_DOWN = 300**
Maximum DEM tiles to dowload

climada.util.coordinates.**grid_is_regular**(*coord*)
Return True if grid is regular. If True, returns height and width.

Parameters **coord** (*np.array*)

Returns bool (is regular), int (height), int (width)

climada.util.coordinates.**get_coastlines**(*bounds=None*, *resolution=110*)
Get Polygones of coast intersecting given bounds

Parameter: bounds (tuple): min_lon, min_lat, max_lon, max_lat in EPSG:4326 resolution (float, optional): 10, 50 or 110. Resolution in m. Default:

110m, i.e. 1:110.000.000

Returns GeoDataFrame

climada.util.coordinates.**convert_wgs_to_utm**(*lon*, *lat*)
Get EPSG code of UTM projection for input point in EPSG 4326

Parameter: lon (float): longitude point in EPSG 4326 lat (float): latitude of point (lat, lon) in EPSG 4326

Returns int

climada.util.coordinates.**dist_to_coast**(*coord_lat*, *lon=None*)
Comput distance to coast from input points in meters.

Parameters

- **coord_lat** (*GeoDataFrame or np.array or float*) –
  - GeoDataFrame with geometry column in epsg:4326
  - **np.array with two columns, first for latitude of each point and** second with longitude in epsg:4326
  - np.array with one dimension containing latitudes in epsg:4326
  - float with a latitude value in epsg:4326
- **lon** (*np.array or float, optional*) –
  - np.array with one dimension containing longitudes in epsg:4326
  - float with a longitude value in epsg:4326

Returns np.array

climada.util.coordinates.**elevation_dem**(*lon*, *lat*, *crs={'init': 'epsg:4326', 'no_defs': True}*, *product='SRTM1'*, *resampling=<Resampling.nearest: 0>*, *nodata=-9999*, *min_resol=1e-08*)

Set elevation in meters for every point.

Parameter:

product (str, optional): Digital Elevation Model to use with elevation package. Options: 'SRTM1' (30m), 'SRTM3' (90m). Default: 'SRTM1'

resampling (rasterio.warp.Resampling, optional): resampling function used for reprojection from DEM to centroids' CRS. Default: nearest.

nodata (int, optional): value to use in DEM no data points. min_resol (float, optional): if centroids are points, minimum

resolution in lat and lon to use to interpolate DEM data. Default: 1.0e-8

climada.util.coordinates.**get_land_geometry**(*country_names=None*, *extent=None*, *resolution=10*)

Get union of all the countries or the provided ones or the points inside the extent.

Parameters

- **country_names** (*list, optional*) – list with ISO3 names of countries, e.g ['ZWE', 'GBR', 'VNM', 'UZB']
- **extent** (*tuple, optional*) – (min_lon, max_lon, min_lat, max_lat)
- **resolution** (*float, optional*) – 10, 50 or 110. Resolution in m. Default: 10m, i.e. 1:10.000.000

Returns shapely.geometry.multipolygon.MultiPolygon

climada.util.coordinates.**coord_on_land**(*lat*, *lon*, *land_geom=None*)

Check if point is on land (True) or water (False) of provided coordinates. All globe considered if no input countries.

Parameters

- **lat** (*np.array*) – latitude of points in epsg:4326
- **lon** (*np.array*) – longitude of points in epsg:4326
- **land_geom** (*shapely.geometry.multipolygon.MultiPolygon, optional*) – profiles of land.

Returns np.array(bool)

climada.util.coordinates.**nat_earth_resolution**(*resolution*)

Check if resolution is available in Natural Earth. Build string.

Parameters **resolution** (*int*) – resolution in millions, 110 == 1:110.000.000.

Returns str

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.util.coordinates.**get_country_geometries**(*country_names=None*, *extent=None*, *resolution=10*)

Returns a gpd GeoSeries of natural earth multipolygons of the specified countries, resp. the countries that lie within the specified extent. If no arguments are given, simply returns the whole natural earth dataset. Take heed: we assume WGS84 as the CRS unless the Natural Earth download utility from cartopy starts including the projection information. (They are saving a whopping 147 bytes by omitting it.) Same goes for UTF.

Parameters

- **country_names** (*list, optional*) – list with ISO3 names of countries, e.g ['ZWE', 'GBR', 'VNM', 'UZB']
- **extent** (*tuple, optional*) – (min_lon, max_lon, min_lat, max_lat) assumed to be in the same CRS as the natural earth data.
- **resolution** (*float, optional*) – 10, 50 or 110. Resolution in m. Default: 10m

Returns GeoDataFrame

climada.util.coordinates.**get_country_code**(*lat*, *lon*)

Provide numeric country iso code for every point.

Parameters

- **lat** (*np.array*) – latitude of points in epsg:4326
- **lon** (*np.array*) – longitude of points in epsg:4326

Returns np.array(int)

climada.util.coordinates.**get_resolution**(*lat*, *lon*, *min_resol=1e-08*)

Compute resolution of points in lat and lon

Parameters

- **lat** (*np.array*) – latitude of points
- **lon** (*np.array*) – longitude of points
- **min_resol** (*float, optional*) – minimum resolution to consider. Default: 1.0e-8.

Returns float

climada.util.coordinates.**pts_to_raster_meta**(*points_bounds*, *res*)

" Transform vector data coordinates to raster. Returns number of rows, columns and affine transformation

Parameters

- **points_bounds** (*tuple*) – points total bounds (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax)
- **res** (*float*) – resolution of output raster

Returns int, int, affine.Affine

climada.util.coordinates.**equal_crs**(*crs_one*, *crs_two*)

Compare two crs

Parameters

- **crs_one** (*dict or string or wkt*) – user crs
- **crs_two** (*dict or string or wkt*) – user crs

Returns bool

climada.util.coordinates.**read_raster**(*file_name, band=[1], src_crs=None, window=False, geometry=False, dst_crs=False, transform=None, width=None, height=None, resampling=<Resampling.nearest: 0>*)

Read raster of bands and set 0 values to the masked ones. Each band is an event. Select region using window or geometry. Reproject input by proving dst_crs and/or (transform, width, height). Returns matrix in 2d: band x coordinates in 1d (evtl. reshape to band x height x width)

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – name of the file
- **band** (*list(int), optional*) – band number to read. Default: 1
- **window** (*rasterio.windows.Window, optional*) – window to read
- **geometry** (*shapely.geometry, optional*) – consider pixels only in shape
- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs
- **transform** (*rasterio.Affine*) – affine transformation to apply
- **wdith** (*float*) – number of lons for transform
- **height** (*float*) – number of lats for transform
- **resampling** (*rasterio.warp,.Resampling optional*) – resampling function used for reprojection to dst_crs

Returns dict (meta), np.array (band x coordinates_in_1d)

climada.util.coordinates.**read_vector**(*file_name*, *field_name*, *dst_crs=None*)

Read vector file format supported by fiona. Each field_name name is considered an event.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – vector file with format supported by fiona and 'geometry' field.
- **field_name** (*list(str)*) – list of names of the columns with values.
- **dst_crs** (*crs, optional*) – reproject to given crs

Returns np.array (lat), np.array (lon), geometry (GeiSeries), np.array (value)

climada.util.coordinates.**write_raster**(*file_name*, *data_matrix*, *meta*)

Write raster in GeoTiff format

Parameters

- **fle_name** (*str*) – file name to write
- **data_matrix** (*np.array*) – 2d raster data. Either containing one band, or every row is a band and the column represents the grid in 1d.
- **meta** (*dict*) – rasterio meta dictionary containing raster properties: width, height, crs and transform must be present at least (transform needs to contain upper left corner!)

climada.util.coordinates.**points_to_raster**(*points_df, val_names=['value'], res=None, raster_res=None, scheduler=None*)

Compute raster matrix and transformation from value column

Parameters

- **points_df** (*GeoDataFrame*) – contains columns latitude, longitude and in val_names
- **res** (*float, optional*) – resolution of current data in units of latitude and longitude, approximated if not provided.
- **raster_res** (*float, optional*) – desired resolution of the raster
- **scheduler** (*str*) – used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

Returns np.array, affine.Affine

climada.util.coordinates.**set_df_geometry_points**(*df_val*, *scheduler=None*)
Set given geometry to given dataframe using dask if scheduler

Parameters

- **df_val** (*DataFrame or GeoDataFrame*) – contains latitude and longitude columns
- **scheduler** (*str*) – used for dask map_partitions. "threads", "synchronous" or "processes"

climada.util.files_handler module

climada.util.files_handler.**to_list**(*num_exp*, *values*, *val_name*)
Check size and transform to list if necessary. If size is one, build a list with num_exp repeated values.

Parameters

- **num_exp** (*int*) – number of expect list elements
- **values** (*object or list(object)*) – values to check and transform
- **val_name** (*str*) – name of the variable values

Returns list

climada.util.files_handler.**get_file_names**(*file_name*)
Return list of files contained. Supports globbing.

Parameters **file_name** (*str or list(str)*) – Either a single string or a list of strings that are either

- a file path
- or the path of the folder containing the files
- or a globbing pattern.

Returns list

climada.util.hdf5_handler module

climada.util.hdf5_handler.**read**(*file_name*, *with_refs=False*)
Load a hdf5 data structure from a file.

Parameters

- **file_name** – file to load
- **with_refs** – enable loading of the references. Default is unset, since it increments the execution time considerably.

Returns dictionary structure containing all the variables.

Return type contents

Examples

Contents contains the Matlab data in a dictionary.

```
>>> contents = read("/pathto/dummy.mat")
```

Contents contains the Matlab data and its reference in a dictionary.

```
>>> contents = read("/pathto/dummy.mat", True)
```

Raises **Exception while reading** –

climada.util.hdf5_handler.**get_string**(*array*)
Form string from input array of unisgned integers.

Parameters **array** – array of integers

Returns string

climada.util.hdf5_handler.**get_str_from_ref**(*file_name*, *var*)
Form string from a reference HDF5 variable of the given file.

Parameters

- **file_name** – matlab file name
- **var** – HDF5 reference variable

Returns string

climada.util.hdf5_handler.**get_list_str_from_ref**(*file_name*, *var*)
Form list of strings from a reference HDF5 variable of the given file.

Parameters

- **file_name** – matlab file name
- **var** – array of HDF5 reference variable

Returns string

climada.util.hdf5_handler.**get_sparse_csr_mat**(*mat_dict*, *shape*)
Form sparse matrix from input hdf5 sparse matrix data type.

Parameters

- **mat_dict** – dictionary containing the sparse matrix information.
- **shape** – tuple describing output matrix shape.

Returns sparse csr matrix

climada.util.interpolation module

climada.util.interpolation.**DIST_DEF = ['approx', 'haversine']**
Distances

climada.util.interpolation.**METHOD = ['NN']**
Interpolation methods

climada.util.interpolation.**dist_sqr_approx**(*lats1*, *lons1*, *cos_lats1*, *lats2*, *lons2*)
Compute squared equirectangular approximation distance. Values need to be sqrt and multiplicated by ONE_LAT_KM to obtain distance in km.

climada.util.interpolation.**interpol_index**(*centroids*, *coordinates*, *method='NN'*, *distance='haversine'*, *threshold=100*)
Returns for each coordinate the centroids indexes used for interpolation.

Parameters

- **centroids** (*2d array*) – First column contains latitude, second column contains longitude. Each row is a geographic point
- **coordinates** (*2d array*) – First column contains latitude, second column contains longitude. Each row is a geographic point
- **method** (*str, optional*) – interpolation method to use. NN default.
- **distance** (*str, optional*) – distance to use. Haversine default
- **threshold** (*float*) – distance threshold in km over which no neighbor will be found. Those are assigned with a -1 index

Returns

numpy array with so many rows as coordinates containing the centroids indexes

climada.util.plot module

climada.util.plot.**geo_bin_from_array**(*array_sub*, *geo_coord*, *var_name*, *title*, *pop_name=True*, *buffer=1.0*, *extend='neither'*, *proj=<cartopy.crs.PlateCarree object>*, *axes=None*, ***kwargs*)
Plot array values binned over input coordinates.

Parameters

- **array_sub** (*np.array(1d or 2d) or list(np.array)*) – Each array (in a row or in the list) are values at each point in corresponding geo_coord that are binned in one subplot.
- **geo_coord** (*2d np.array or list(2d np.array)*) – (lat, lon) for each point in a row. If one provided, the same grid is used for all subplots. Otherwise provide as many as subplots in array_sub.
- **var_name** (*str or list(str)*) – label to be shown in the colorbar. If one provided, the same is used for all subplots. Otherwise provide as many as subplots in array_sub.
- **title** (*str or list(str)*) – subplot title. If one provided, the same is used for all subplots. Otherwise provide as many as subplots in array_sub.
- **pop_name** (*bool, optional*) – add names of the populated places.
- **buffer** (*float, optional*) – border to add to coordinates

- **extend** (*str, optional*) – extend border colorbar with arrows. ['neither' | 'both' | 'min' | 'max']
- **proj** (*ccrs*) – coordinate reference system used in coordinates
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for hexbin matplotlib function

Returns cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.util.plot.**geo_im_from_array**(*array_sub*, *geo_coord*, *var_name*, *title*, *proj=<cartopy.crs.PlateCarree object>*, *smooth=True*, *axes=None*, ***kwargs*)

Image(s) plot defined in array(s) over input coordinates.

Parameters

- **array_sub** (*np.array(1d or 2d) or list(np.array)*) – Each array (in a row or in the list) are values at each point in corresponding geo_coord that are ploted in one subplot.
- **geo_coord** (*2d np.array or list(2d np.array)*) – (lat, lon) for each point in a row. If one provided, the same grid is used for all subplots. Otherwise provide as many as subplots in array_sub.
- **var_name** (*str or list(str)*) – label to be shown in the colorbar. If one provided, the same is used for all subplots. Otherwise provide as many as subplots in array_sub.
- **title** (*str or list(str)*) – subplot title. If one provided, the same is used for all subplots. Otherwise provide as many as subplots in array_sub.
- **proj** (*ccrs*) – coordinate reference system used in coordinates
- **smooth** (*bool, optional*) – smooth plot to RESOLUTIONxRESOLUTION. Default: True.
- **kwargs** (*optional*) – arguments for pcolormesh matplotlib function.

Returns cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

Raises **ValueError** –

climada.util.plot.**make_map**(*num_sub=1*, *figsize=(9*, *13)*, *proj=<cartopy.crs.PlateCarree object>*)

Create map figure with cartopy.

Parameters

- **num_sub** (*int or tuple*) – number of total subplots in figure OR number of subfigures in row and column: (num_row, num_col).
- **figsize** (*tuple*) – figure size for plt.subplots
- **proj** (*cartopy.crs projection, optional*) – geographical projection, PlateCarree default.

Returns matplotlib.figure.Figure, cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot

climada.util.plot.**add_shapes**(*axis*)

Overlay Earth's countries coastlines to matplotlib.pyplot axis.

Parameters

- **axis** (*cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot*) – cartopy axis.
- **projection** (*cartopy.crs projection, optional*) – geographical projection, PlateCarree default.

climada.util.plot.**add_populated_places**(*axis*, *extent*, *proj=<cartopy.crs.PlateCarree object>*)

Add city names.

Parameters

- **axis** (*cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot*) – cartopy axis.
- **extent** (*list*) – geographical limits [min_lon, max_lon, min_lat, max_lat]
- **proj** (*cartopy.crs projection, optional*) – geographical projection, PlateCarree default.

climada.util.plot.**add_cntry_names**(*axis*, *extent*, *proj=<cartopy.crs.PlateCarree object>*)

Add country names.

Parameters

- **axis** (*cartopy.mpl.geoaxes.GeoAxesSubplot*) – cartopy axis.
- **extent** (*list*) – geographical limits [min_lon, max_lon, min_lat, max_lat]
- **proj** (*cartopy.crs projection, optional*) – geographical projection, PlateCarree default.

climada.util.save module

climada.util.save.**save**(*out_file_name*, *var*)

Save variable with provided file name. Uses configuration save_dir folder if no absolute path provided.

Parameters

- **out_file_name** (*str*) – file name (absolute path or relative to configured save_dir)
- **var** (*object*) – variable to save in pickle format

climada.util.save.**load**(*in_file_name*)

Load variable contained in file. Uses configuration save_dir folder if no absolute path provided.

Parameters **in_file_name** (*str*)

Returns object

- genindex
- modindex

CHAPTER

EIGHT

LICENSE

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