

# Exercises chapter 16: Downloading data

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June 2023

## 1 Exercise 16-1 Sitka Rainfall

Sitka is in a temperate rainforest, so it gets a fair amount of rainfall. In the data file `sitka_weather_2018_simple.csv` is a header called PRCP, which represents daily rainfall amounts. Make a visualization focusing on the data in this column. You can repeat the exercise for Death Valley if you're curious how little rainfall occurs in a desert.

```
1 # Get indexes
2 import csv
3 from datetime import datetime
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5
6 filename = 'data/sitka_weather_2018_simple.csv'
7 with open(filename) as f:
8     reader = csv.reader(f)
9     header_row = next(reader)
10
11     for index, col_header in enumerate(header_row):
12         print(index, col_header)
13
14 # Plot precipitation for sitka Alaska and Death valle, Tx
15 filename1 = 'data/sitka_weather_2018_simple.csv'
16 filename2 = 'data/death_valley_2018_simple.csv'
17 files = [filename1, filename2]
18 prpc_list = []
19 dates_list = []
20 for ifile in files:
21     with open(ifile) as f:
22         reader = csv.reader(f)
23         header_row = next(reader)
24         # Get precipitation data this file.
25         dates, prcp = [], []
26         for row in reader:
27             current_date = datetime.strptime(row[2], '%Y-%m-%d')
28             try:
29                 iprcp = float(row[3])
30             except ValueError:
31                 pass
32             else:
33                 dates.append(current_date)
34                 prcp.append(iprcp)
35         prpc_list.append(prcp)
36         dates_list.append(dates)
37
38 # Plot precipitation.
39 plt.style.use('seaborn')
40 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
41 ax.plot(dates_list[0],
42         prpc_list[0],
43         c='blue', alpha=0.3)
44 ax.plot(dates_list[1],
```

```

45     prpc_list[1],
46     c='red', alpha=0.8)
47 # plt.fill_between(dates, highs, lows, facecolor='orange', alpha=0.1)
48
49 # Format plot.
50 plt.title("Precipitation in Sitka and Death valley - 2018", fontsize=20)
51 plt.xlabel('', fontsize=16)
52 fig.autofmt_xdate()
53 plt.ylabel("Precipitation (mm)", fontsize=16)
54 plt.tick_params(axis='both', which='major', labelsize=16)
55
56 plt.show()

```

## 2 Exercise 16-2 Sitka–Death Valley Comparison

The temperature scales on the Sitka and Death Valley graphs reflect the different data ranges. To accurately compare the temperature range in Sitka to that of Death Valley, you need identical scales on the y-axis. Change the settings for the y-axis on one or both of the charts in Figures 16-5 and 16-6. Then make a direct comparison between temperature ranges in Sitka and Death Valley (or any two places you want to compare).

```

1  filename1 = "data/sitka_weather_2018_full.csv"
2  filename2 = 'data/death_valley_2018_full.csv'
3
4  # See indices
5  with open(filename2) as f:
6      reader = csv.reader(f)
7      header_row = next(reader)
8      first_row = next(reader)
9      for index, col_header in enumerate(first_row):
10         print(index, col_header)
11
12 # Get max temperature for sitka
13 with open(filename1) as f:
14     reader = csv.reader(f)
15     header_row = next(reader)
16
17 # Get temperature data this file.
18 dates_sitka, tmax_sitka, tmin_sitka = [], [], []
19 counter = 0
20 for row in reader:
21     try:
22         counter += 1
23         current_date = datetime.strptime(row[2], '%Y-%m-%d')
24         imax = int(row[8])
25         imin = int(row[9])
26     except ValueError:
27         print(f'Error in line: {counter}')
28     else:
29         dates_sitka.append(current_date)
30         tmax_sitka.append(imax)
31         tmin_sitka.append(imin)
32
33
34 # Get max temperature for death_valley
35 with open(filename2) as f:
36     reader = csv.reader(f)
37     header_row = next(reader)
38
39 # Get precipitation data this file.
40 dates_dv, tmax_dv, tmin_dv = [], [], []
41 counter = 0

```

```

42     for row in reader:
43         try:
44             counter += 1
45             current_date = datetime.strptime(row[2], '%Y-%m-%d')
46             imax = int(row[6])
47             imin = int(row[7])
48         except ValueError:
49             print(f'Error in line: {counter}')
50         else:
51             dates_dv.append(current_date)
52             tmax_dv.append(imax)
53             tmin_dv.append(imin)
54
55 # plots
56 plt.style.use('seaborn')
57
58 # Plot the high and low temperatures for Sitka.
59 fig, plt1 = plt.subplots()
60 plt1.plot(dates_sitka, tmax_sitka, c='red', alpha=0.5)
61 plt1.plot(dates_sitka, tmin_sitka, c='blue', alpha=0.5)
62 plt.fill_between(dates_sitka, tmax_sitka, tmin_sitka,
63                 facecolor='orange', alpha=0.1)
64 plt.ylim(-20, 140)
65
66 plt.savefig('Temp_Sitka_2018v2.png')
67
68 # Plot the high and low temperatures for Death valley.
69 fig2, plt2 = plt.subplots()
70 plt2.plot(dates_dv, tmax_dv, c='red', alpha=0.5)
71 plt2.plot(dates_dv, tmin_dv, c='blue', alpha=0.5)
72 plt.fill_between(dates_dv, tmax_dv, tmin_dv,
73                 facecolor='orange', alpha=0.1)
74 plt.ylim(-20, 140)
75 plt.savefig('Temp_DeathValley_2018v2.png')
76
77 # Plot the high and low temperatures for Sitka and DeathValley.
78 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
79 ax.plot(dates_sitka, tmax_sitka, c='#aa0000', alpha=0.5)
80 ax.plot(dates_sitka, tmin_sitka, c='#14289c', alpha=0.5)
81
82 ax.plot(dates_dv, tmax_dv, c='#ff2a00', alpha=0.5)
83 ax.plot(dates_dv, tmin_dv, c='#0055ff', alpha=0.5)
84
85 plt.fill_between(dates_sitka, tmax_sitka, tmin_sitka,
86                 facecolor='orange', alpha=0.1)
87 plt.fill_between(dates_dv, tmax_dv, tmin_dv,
88                 facecolor='orange', alpha=0.1)
89
90 plt.ylim(-20, 140)
91 plt.show()

```

### 3 Exercise 16-3 San Francisco

Are temperatures in San Francisco more like temperatures in Sitka or temperatures in Death Valley? Download some data for San Francisco, and generate a high-low temperature plot for San Francisco to make a comparison.

```

1 filename1 = "data/san_francisco_weather_2018.csv"
2 filename2 = 'data/death_valley_2018_full.csv'
3
4 # See indices

```

```

5  with open(filename1) as f:
6      reader = csv.reader(f)
7      header_row = next(reader)
8      first_row = next(reader)
9      for index, col_header in enumerate(header_row):
10         print(index, col_header)
11
12  # Get max temperature for san francisco
13  with open(filename1) as f:
14      reader = csv.reader(f)
15      header_row = next(reader)
16
17      # Get temperature data this file.
18      dates_sf, tmax_sf, tmin_sf = [], [], []
19      counter = 0
20      for row in reader:
21          try:
22              counter += 1
23              current_date = datetime.strptime(row[2], '%Y-%m-%d')
24              imax = int(row[4])
25              imin = int(row[5])
26          except ValueError:
27              print(f'Error in line: {counter}')
28          else:
29              dates_sf.append(current_date)
30              tmax_sf.append(imax)
31              tmin_sf.append(imin)
32
33
34  # Get max temperature for death_valley
35  with open(filename2) as f:
36      reader = csv.reader(f)
37      header_row = next(reader)
38
39      # Get precipitation data this file.
40      dates_dv, tmax_dv, tmin_dv = [], [], []
41      counter = 0
42      for row in reader:
43          try:
44              counter += 1
45              current_date = datetime.strptime(row[2], '%Y-%m-%d')
46              imax = int(row[6])
47              imin = int(row[7])
48          except ValueError:
49              print(f'Error in line: {counter}')
50          else:
51              dates_dv.append(current_date)
52              tmax_dv.append(imax)
53              tmin_dv.append(imin)
54
55  fig, ax = plt.subplots()
56  ax.plot(dates_sf, tmax_sf, c='#a40f14', alpha=0.5,
57         label='San Francisco T. max')
58  ax.plot(dates_sf, tmin_sf, c='#fa6a49', alpha=0.5,
59         label='San Francisco T. min')
60
61  ax.plot(dates_dv, tmax_dv, c='#243493', alpha=0.5,
62         label='Death Valley T. max')
63  ax.plot(dates_dv, tmin_dv, c='#41b6c4', alpha=0.5,
64         label='Death Valley T. min')
65
66  plt.fill_between(dates_sf, tmax_sf, tmin_sf,
67                 facecolor='#fb9271', alpha=0.1)

```

```

68 plt.fill_between(dates_dv, tmax_dv, tmin_dv,
69                 facecolor='#7ecdba', alpha=0.1)
70
71 plt.ylim(20, 140)
72 # Add a legend
73 plt.legend()
74 plt.show()

```

## 4 Exercise 16-4 Automatic Indexes

In this section, we hardcoded the indexes corresponding to the TMIN and TMAX columns. Use the header row to determine the indexes for these values, so your program can work for Sitka or Death Valley. Use the station name to automatically generate an appropriate title for your graph as well.

```

1  filename1 = "data/san_francisco_weather_2018.csv"
2  filename2 = 'data/death_valley_2018_full.csv'
3
4  # Get indices
5  with open(filename1) as f:
6      reader = csv.reader(f)
7      header_row = next(reader)
8      T_max = None
9      T_min = None
10     for index, col_header in enumerate(header_row):
11         if col_header == 'TMAX':
12             T_max = index
13         elif col_header == 'TMIN':
14             T_min = index
15
16     with open(filename1) as f:
17         reader = csv.reader(f)
18         header_row = next(reader)
19
20     # Get temperature data this file.
21     dates_sf, tmax_sf, tmin_sf = [], [], []
22     counter = 0
23     for row in reader:
24         try:
25             counter += 1
26             current_date = datetime.strptime(row[2], '%Y-%m-%d')
27             imax = int(row[T_max])
28             imin = int(row[T_min])
29         except ValueError:
30             print(f'Error in line: {counter}')
31         else:
32             dates_sf.append(current_date)
33             tmax_sf.append(imax)
34             tmin_sf.append(imin)
35
36     # Death valley
37     with open(filename2) as f:
38         reader = csv.reader(f)
39         header_row = next(reader)
40         T_max = None
41         T_min = None
42         for index, col_header in enumerate(header_row):
43             if col_header == 'TMAX':
44                 T_max = index
45             elif col_header == 'TMIN':
46                 T_min = index
47

```

```

48 with open(filename2) as f:
49     reader = csv.reader(f)
50     header_row = next(reader)
51
52     # Get precipitation data this file.
53     dates_dv, tmax_dv, tmin_dv = [], [], []
54     counter = 0
55     for row in reader:
56         try:
57             counter += 1
58             current_date = datetime.strptime(row[2], '%Y-%m-%d')
59             imax = int(row[T_max])
60             imin = int(row[T_min])
61         except ValueError:
62             print(f'Error in line: {counter}')
63         else:
64             dates_dv.append(current_date)
65             tmax_dv.append(imax)
66             tmin_dv.append(imin)
67
68 # Plot
69 fig, ax = plt.subplots()
70 ax.plot(dates_sf, tmax_sf, c='#a40f14', alpha=0.5,
71         label='San Francisco T. max')
72 ax.plot(dates_sf, tmin_sf, c='#fa6a49', alpha=0.5,
73         label='San Francisco T. min')
74
75 ax.plot(dates_dv, tmax_dv, c='#243493', alpha=0.5,
76         label='Death Valley T. max')
77 ax.plot(dates_dv, tmin_dv, c='#41b6c4', alpha=0.5,
78         label='Death Valley T. min')
79
80 plt.fill_between(dates_sf, tmax_sf, tmin_sf,
81                 facecolor='#fb9271', alpha=0.1)
82 plt.fill_between(dates_dv, tmax_dv, tmin_dv,
83                 facecolor='#7ecdba', alpha=0.1)
84
85 plt.ylim(20, 140)
86 # Add a legend
87 plt.legend()
88 plt.title('Test', fontsize=16)
89 plt.show()

```

## 5 Exercise 16-7 Automated Title

In this section, we specified the title manually when defining `my_layout`, which means we have to remember to update the title every time the source file changes. Instead, you can use the title for the data set in the metadata part of the JSON file. Pull this value, assign it to a variable, and use this for the title of the map when you're defining `my_layout`.

```

1  import json
2  from plotly.graph_objs import Scattergeo, Layout
3  from plotly import offline
4
5  filename = 'data/eq_data_30_day_m1.json'
6
7  # load data
8  with open(filename) as f:
9      all_eq_data = json.load(f)
10
11 # make a list of all earthquakes

```

```

12 all_eq_dicts = all_eq_data['features']
13 ititle = all_eq_data['metadata']['title']
14
15 # Extract magnitudes and coordinates
16 mags, lons, lats, hover_texts = [], [], [], []
17 mags = [eq_dict["properties"]["mag"] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
18 lons = [eq_dict["geometry"]["coordinates"][0] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
19 lats = [eq_dict["geometry"]["coordinates"][1] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
20 hover_texts = [eq_dict["properties"]["title"] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
21
22 data = [{
23     'type': 'scattergeo',
24     'lon': lons,
25     'lat': lats,
26     'text': hover_texts,
27     'marker': {
28         'size': [3.5*mag for mag in mags],
29         'color': mags,
30         'colorscale': 'Electric',
31         'reversescale': True,
32         'colorbar': {'title': 'Magnitude'},
33     },
34 }]
35 my_layout = Layout(title=ititle)
36
37 fig = {'data': data, 'layout': my_layout}
38 offline.plot(fig, filename='global_earthquakes_v4.html')

```

## 6 Exercise 16-8 Recent Earthquakes

You can find data files containing information about the most recent earthquakes over 1-hour, 1-day, 7-day, and 30-day periods online. Go to <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/feed/v1.0/geojson.php> and you'll see a list of links to data sets for various time periods, focusing on earthquakes of different magnitudes. Download one of these data sets, and create a visualization of the most recent earthquake activity.

```

1 filename = 'data/eq_data_4-5_30_day.json'
2
3 # load data
4 with open(filename) as f:
5     all_eq_data = json.load(f)
6
7 # make a list of all earthquakes
8 all_eq_dicts = all_eq_data['features']
9 ititle = all_eq_data['metadata']['title']
10
11 # Extract magnitudes and coordinates
12 mags, lons, lats, hover_texts = [], [], [], []
13 mags = [eq_dict["properties"]["mag"] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
14 lons = [eq_dict["geometry"]["coordinates"][0] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
15 lats = [eq_dict["geometry"]["coordinates"][1] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
16 hover_texts = [eq_dict["properties"]["title"] for eq_dict in all_eq_dicts]
17
18 data = [{
19     'type': 'scattergeo',
20     'lon': lons,
21     'lat': lats,
22     'text': hover_texts,
23     'marker': {
24         'size': [2.5*mag for mag in mags],
25         'color': mags,
26         'colorscale': 'Earth',

```

```

27     'reversescale': True,
28     'colorbar': {'title': 'Magnitude'},
29 },
30 ]]
31 my_layout = Layout(title=ititle)
32
33 fig = {'data': data, 'layout': my_layout}
34 offline.plot(fig, filename='global_earthquakes_v5.html')

```

## 7 Exercise 16-9 World Fires

In the resources for this chapter, you'll find a file called `world_fires_1_day.csv`. This file contains information about fires burning in different locations around the globe, including the latitude and longitude, and the brightness of each fire. Using the data processing work from the first part of this chapter and the mapping work from this section, make a map that shows which parts of the world are affected by fires. You can download more recent versions of this data at <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earth-observation-data/near-real-time/firms/active-fire-data/>. You can find links to the data in CSV format in the TXT section.

```

1  import numpy as np
2  import pandas as pd
3  import csv
4  filename = 'data/world_fires_1_day.csv'
5
6  # read data as csv
7  # data = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter=',', skiprows=1)
8  data = pd.read_csv(filename, header=0)
9
10 # Get indices
11 with open(filename) as f:
12     reader = csv.reader(f)
13     header_row = next(reader)
14     lat_indx = None
15     lon_indx = None
16     bright_indx = None
17     for index, col_header in enumerate(header_row):
18         if col_header == 'latitude':
19             lat_indx = index
20         elif col_header == 'longitude':
21             lon_indx = index
22         elif col_header == 'brightness':
23             bright_indx = index
24
25 with open(filename) as f:
26     reader = csv.reader(f)
27     header_row = next(reader)
28
29     # Get temperature data this file.
30     brights, lons, lats = [], [], []
31     counter = 0
32     for row in reader:
33         try:
34             counter += 1
35             lat = float(row[lat_indx])
36             lon = float(row[lon_indx])
37             bright = float(row[bright_indx])
38         except ValueError:
39             print(f'Error in line: {counter}')
40         else:
41             brights.append(bright)
42             lons.append(lon)
43             lats.append(lat)

```



```

44
45 data = [{
46     'type': 'scattergeo',
47     'lon': lons,
48     'lat': lats,
49     'text': hover_texts,
50     'marker': {
51         'size': [bgt/100 for bgt in brights],
52         'color': brights,
53         'colorscale': 'Earth',
54         'reversescale': True,
55         'colorbar': {'title': 'Brightness'},
56     },
57 }
58 ]
59 my_layout = Layout(title='World Fires')
60
61 fig = {'data': data, 'layout': my_layout}
62 offline.plot(fig, filename='world_fires_v1.html')

```