
The University of Queensland School of Earth and Environmental Sciences

Introduction to geophysical data processing and modeling using Python

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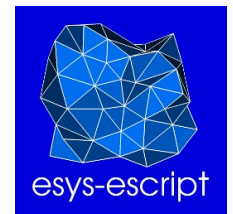
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Aims of the Course



- Hands-on introduce to basic concepts of python as a tool for computational sciences
- Show concepts for geophysical data processing
- Introduction to numerical modeling & inversion in python in Geophysics



Course Outline

- Day 1: Basic Concepts of Python
- Day 2: Arrays and data visualization:
 - matplotlib & numpy
- Day 3: Numerical modeling for Geophysics
 - esys.escript
- Day 4: Seismic Data Processing
- Day 5: Advanced Topics: Inversion

Program (somehow)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00-10:30	`Prelude`	`Files`	`Numerical Modeling`	`Modeling Waves`	`Advanced topics`
10:30-11:00	break	break	break	break	
11:00-12:30	`Basics`	`Data Visualization`	`Geophysical modeling`	`Seismic data processing I`	
12:30-14:00	lunch	lunch		lunch	lunch
14:00-15:30	`Programming`	`Arrays`	`Geophysical modeling`	`Seismic data processing II`	exercises
15:30-16:00	break	break	break	break	
16:00-18:00	exercises	exercises		exercises	

Course Presentation

- Through Jupyter notebook
 - Hands-on work during lecture
- Course through a Virtual Machine Guest:
 - Debian Linux
 - With Anaconda3 python distribution:
<https://www.anaconda.com/>
 - With esys-script package
<https://anaconda.org/conda-forge/esys-escript>

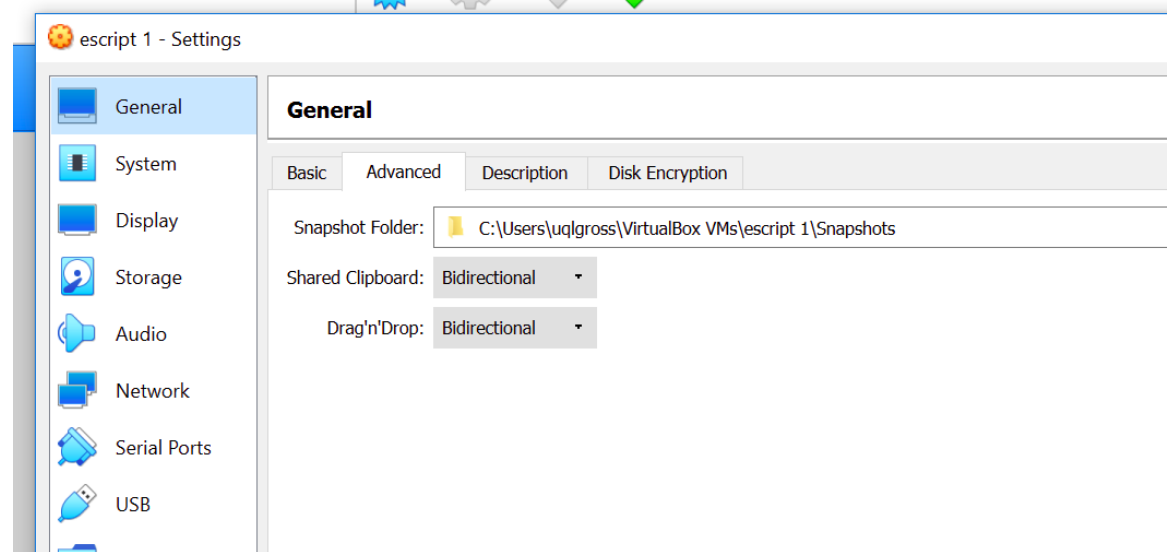
Virtual Box

- Install VM host from
<https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>
- Import OVF file for course
click on OVF file
Or
select file through File->Import



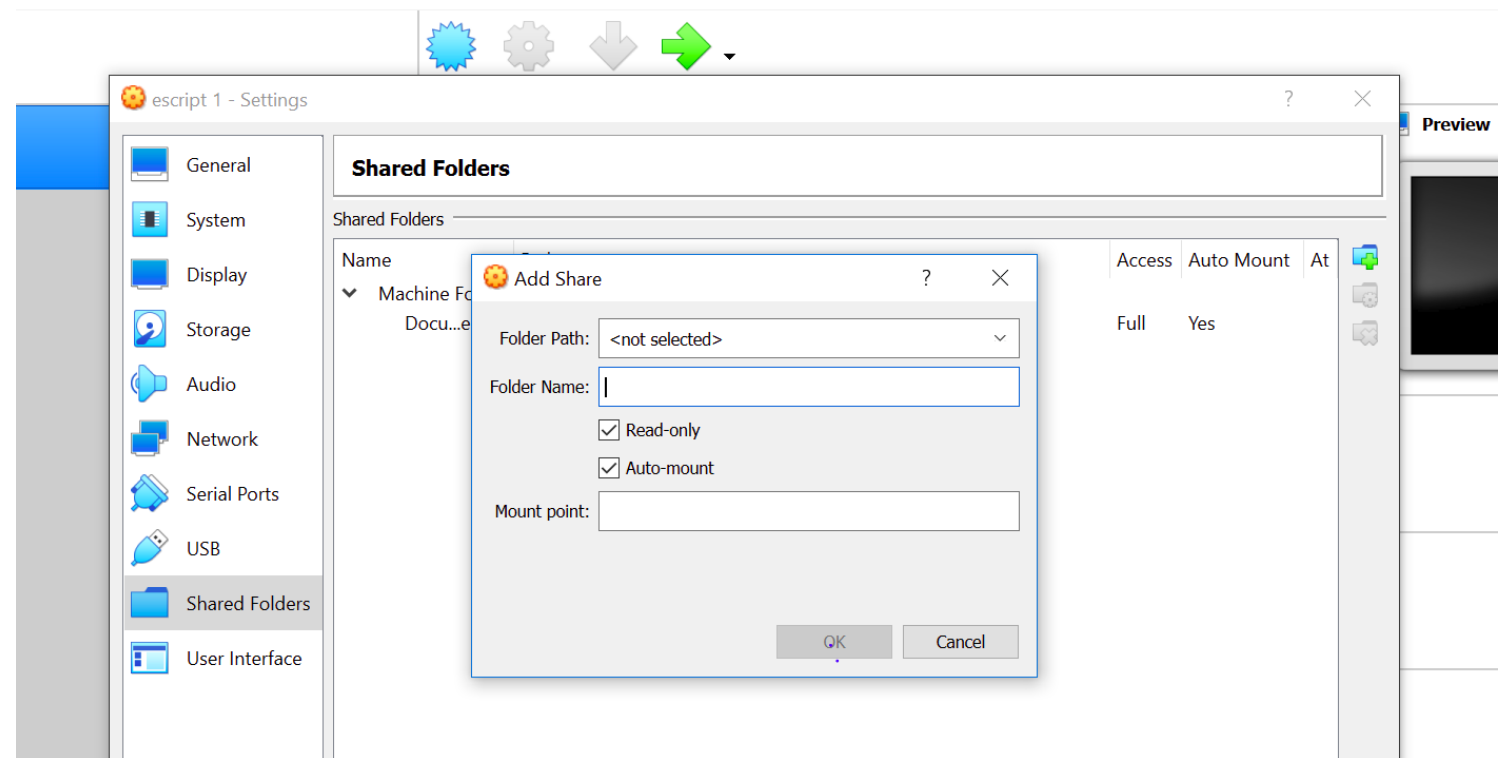
Check Guest Settings

- Copy & past between Host & Guest:



Access Host Folder in Guest

- To transfer files between guest and host
- Settings → Shared Folders



Guest System Setting

The image displays three overlapping screenshots of the 'escript 1 - Settings' window, specifically the 'System' tab. The top-left screenshot shows the 'Motherboard' sub-tab with 'Base Memory' set to 8192 MB and 'Boot Order' including Floppy, Optical, Hard Disk, and Network. The top-right screenshot shows the 'Processor' sub-tab with 'Processor(s)' set to 1 CPU and 'Execution Cap' at 100%. The bottom-right screenshot shows the 'Acceleration' sub-tab with 'Paravirtualization Interface' set to 'Default' and 'Enable VT-x/AMD-V' checked. A red arrow points from the text 'This needs to be consistent with your hardware settings! Watch out for warnings!' to the 'Enable VT-x/AMD-V' checkbox. Another red arrow points from the text 'You may want to allow more memory and CPUs' to the 'Base Memory' and 'Processor(s)' sliders. A third red arrow points from the text 'This needs to be consistent with your hardware settings! Watch out for warnings!' to the 'Enable VT-x/AMD-V' checkbox.

You may want to allow more memory and CPUs

This needs to be consistent with your hardware settings! Watch out for warnings!

escript 1 - Settings

System

Motherboard Processor Acceleration

Base Memory: 4 MB 16384 MB 8192 MB

Boot Order: ☒ Floppy ☒ Optical ☒ Hard Disk ☐ Network

Chipset: PIIX3

Pointing Device: USB Tablet

escript 1 - Settings

System

Motherboard Processor Acceleration

Processor(s): 1 CPU 8 CPUs

Execution Cap: 1% 100%

Extended Features: ☐ Enable PAE/NX ☐ Enable Nested VT-x/AMD-V

escript 1 - Settings

System

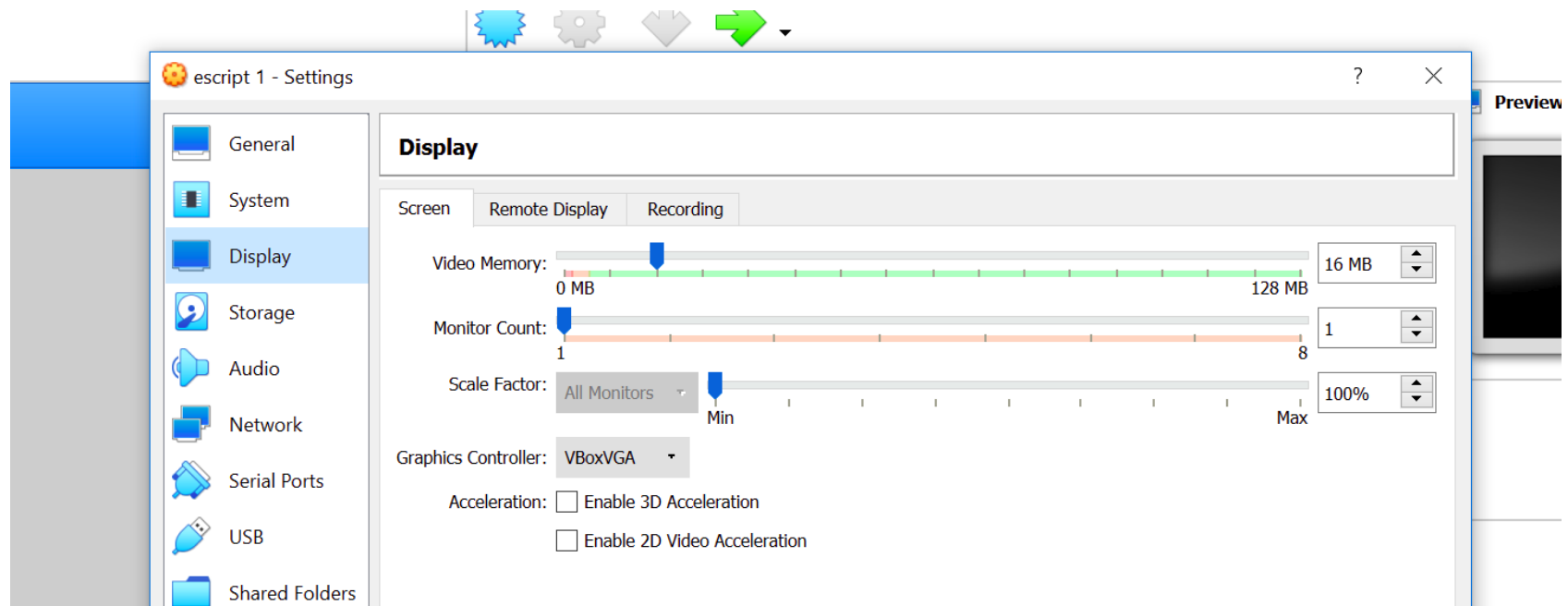
Motherboard Processor Acceleration

Paravirtualization Interface: Default

Enable VT-x/AMD-V ☒ ☐ Enable Nested Paging

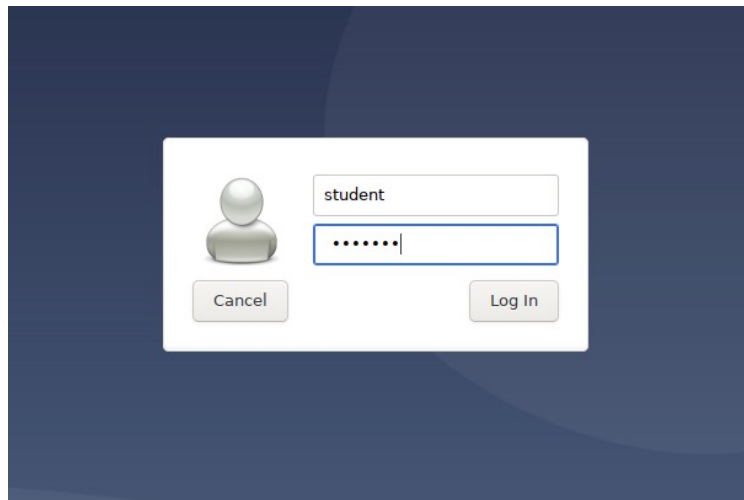
Guest Display Settings

- You may want to allow more Video Memory
- “Vk



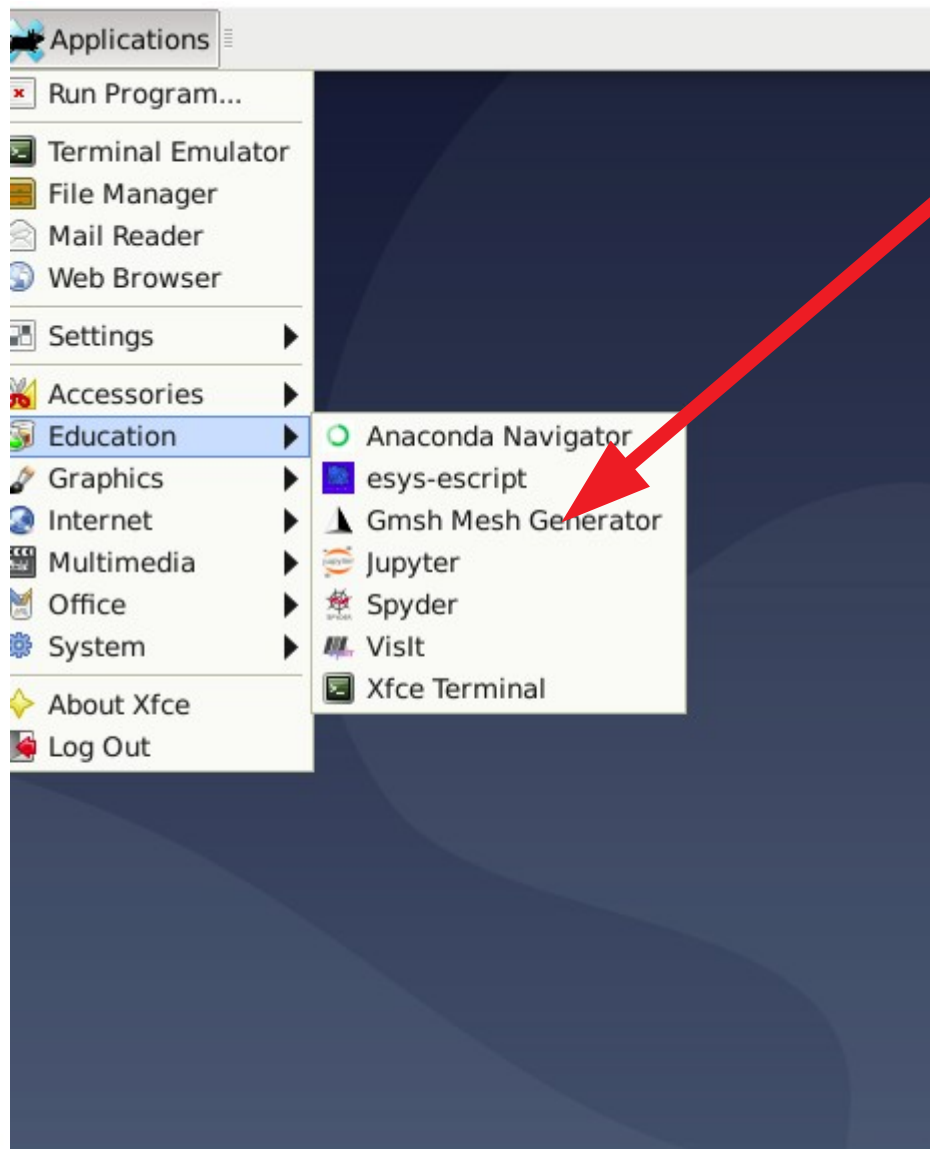
Fire up the guest machine

- Machine → Start → Normal Start
 - Or double click



Login:
Name: *student*
Password: *escript*

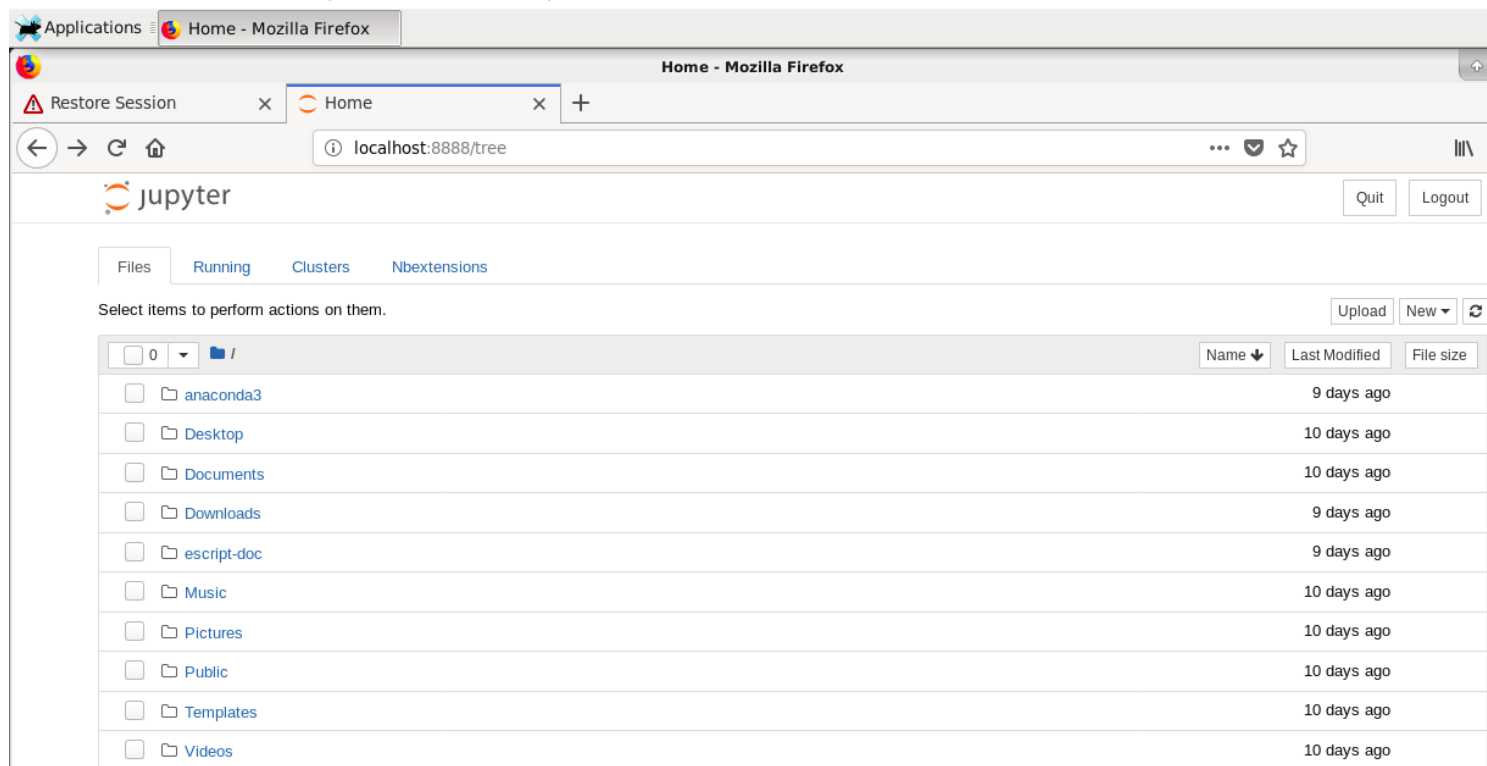
Start Jupyter Server



- **Anaconda**: python development environment
- **Esys-escript** interactive shell
- **Gmsh** 3D FEM mesh generator
- **Jupyter** notebook server
- **Spyder** python code editor
- **Visit** 3D visualization
- **New Terminal**

Jupyter Portal

- In the Firefox browser



Jupyter notebook

- web application → use your favorite browser
 - contain live python code
 - includes narrative text
 - contains equations
 - includes visualizations
 - to create and share documents
- See <https://jupyter.org/>



A jupyter notebook

- is two things:
 - A document containing text and python code
 - Extension: ipynb
 - A session
 - to render the text
 - to run the code/sections of the code

After login

The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface after login. The top navigation bar includes 'Files', 'Running', and 'Clusters' tabs. Below this is a 'Select items to perform actions on them.' prompt. The main file browser shows a directory structure with a table of files and directories. Red arrows point from text boxes to specific UI elements: 'Your files and directories' points to the file list; 'Upload file' points to the 'Upload' button; 'Leave Jupyter' points to the 'Logout' button; 'Create new notebook, directory' points to the 'New' button; 'Click to start Notebook in new tab' points to the 'GravityVariationWithLatitude_notebook.ipynb' file; and 'Notebook running in other browser tab' points to the 'Running' status of the same notebook.

Annotations:

- Your files and directories
- Upload file
- Leave Jupyter
- Create new notebook, directory
- Click to start Notebook in new tab
- Notebook running in other browser tab

notebook page

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several annotations. Red arrows point from text boxes to specific parts of the notebook:

- Run python code + render cells → active cell only**: Points to the **Run** button in the toolbar.
- Stop Running python code**: Points to the **Stop** button in the toolbar.
- Cell with text**: Points to a text cell containing the text: `# Jupyter Basics`, `This is some basic python code:`
- active cell with code**: Points to a code cell containing the code: `In []:`, `1 from math import sqrt`, `2 x=sqrt(2.)`, `3 print("x =",x)`
- Cell with python code**: Points to the same code cell as the previous one.

The Jupyter Notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help), a toolbar with icons for saving, undo, redo, and running/stopping code, and a status bar at the bottom showing the kernel name (JupyterBasics) and the last checkpoint time (Last Wednesday at 1:56 PM).

Cells after 'run'

The screenshot shows the Jupyter interface with the following elements:

- Header:** "jupyter JupyterBasics Last Checkpoint: Last Wednesday at 1:56 PM (unsaved changes)"
- Menu Bar:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for saving, adding cells, and running. A dropdown menu is open, showing "Code" as the selected cell type.
- Cell 1:** Contains Python code:

```
In [1]: 1 from math import sqrt
        2 x=sqrt(2.)
        3 print("x =",x)
```

The output is: `x = 1.4142135623730951`
- Cell 2:** Contains Python code:

```
In [3]: 1 x**2
```

The output is: `Out[3]: 2.0000000000000004`
- Cell 3:** An empty code cell with the prompt `In []:` and a cursor.

Change cell type
Code or
text ('markdown')

All cells treated as
single python code

Cell code cell
added

Matplotlib output is integrated

Out[14]: 2.8284271247461907

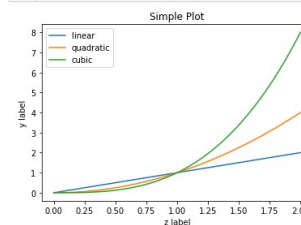
```
1 # Matplotlib
2
3 graphical output is shown in the notebook after run:
```

```
In [ ]: 1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 # create 100 points from 0 to 2 (including 2)
4 z = np.linspace(0, 2, 100)
5 plt.plot(z, z, label='linear')
6 plt.plot(z, z**2, label='quadratic')
7 plt.plot(z, z**3, label='cubic')
8 plt.xlabel('z label')
9 plt.ylabel('y label')
10 plt.title("Simple Plot")
11 plt.legend()
12 plt.show()
```

Matplotlib

graphical output is shown in the notebook after run:

```
In [15]: 1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 # create 100 points from 0 to 2 (including 2)
4 z = np.linspace(0, 2, 100)
5 plt.plot(z, z, label='linear')
6 plt.plot(z, z**2, label='quadratic')
7 plt.plot(z, z**3, label='cubic')
8 plt.xlabel('z label')
9 plt.ylabel('y label')
10 plt.title("Simple Plot")
11 plt.legend()
12 plt.show()
```



File Menu



Example report

Jupyter Basics

August 26, 2019

1 Jupyter Basics

This is some basic python code:

```
In [12]: from math import sqrt
x=sqrt(2.)
print("x =",x)

x = 1.4142135623730951
```

```
In [13]: x**2
```

```
Out[13]: 2.0000000000000004
```

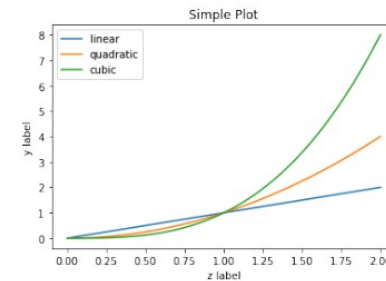
```
In [14]: x**3
```

```
Out[14]: 2.8284271247461907
```

2 Matplotlib

graphical output is shown in the notebook after run:

```
In [15]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# create 100 points from 0 to 2 (including 2)
z = np.linspace(0, 2, 100)
plt.plot(z, z, label='linear')
plt.plot(z, z**2, label='quadratic')
plt.plot(z, z**3, label='cubic')
plt.xlabel('z label')
plt.ylabel('y label')
plt.title('Simple Plot')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



And more

- ‘Edit’ → copy & past & split & merge
- ‘Insert’ → add new cell
- ‘Run’ → run all cells, run cells above/below, ...
- For markdown text see for instance:
 - <https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/markdown-in-jupyter-notebook>