



marine.copernicus.eu



1st CMEMS MED User & Training Workshop

In Situ TAC

Charles Troupin

SOCIB

La Spezia, 4 December 2015

1. Introduction

2. Python

1. Introduction

1.1– Data quality

1.2– About the material

2. Python

2.1– ipython notebooks

2.2– Example 1: plotting

*”Without sufficient observations,
useful prediction will likely never be
possible.”*

*”Models will evolve and improve,
but, without data, will be untestable,
and observations not taken today are
lost forever.”*

C. Wunsch et al. (2010) PNAS

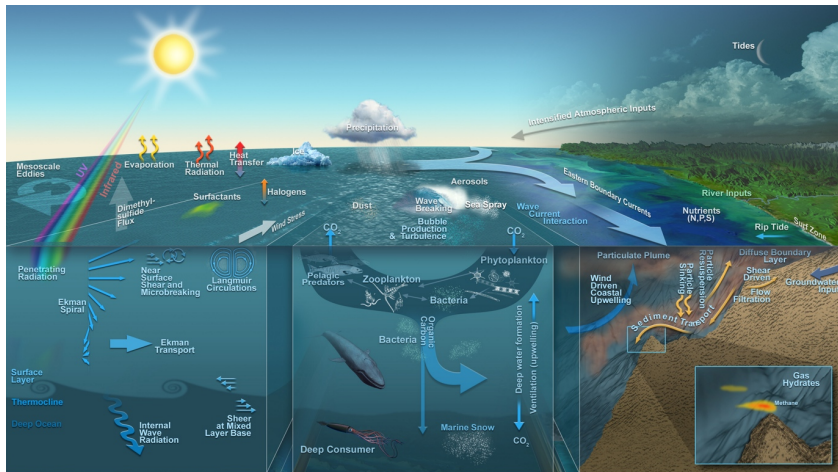
1. Model initialisation
2. Model validation
3. Data assimilation

models are idealisation of the reality

”Without data assimilation, any attempt to produce reliable forecasts is almost certain to end in failure.”

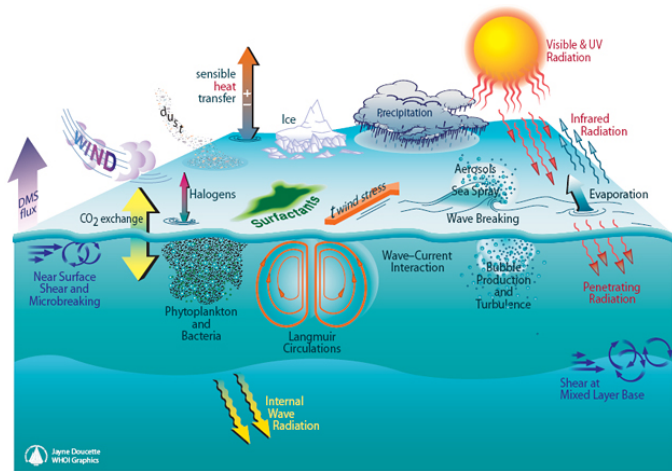
<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/learning/science/first-steps>

The ocean is complex



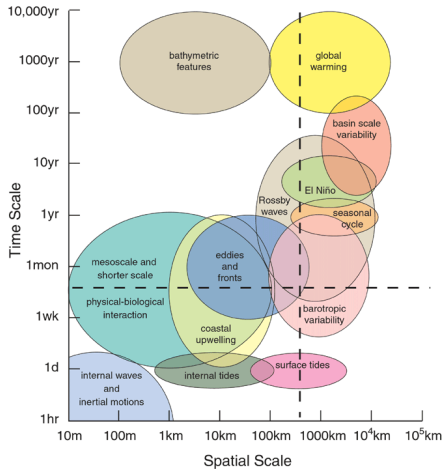
Many processes

The ocean is complex



Many processes

The ocean is complex



Many processes and many scales

A multi-platform approach is essential



”We must be able to document conditions and measure fluxes within the volume of the ocean, simultaneously and in real time, over many scales of time and space, regardless of the depth, energy, mobility, or complexity of the processes involved.”

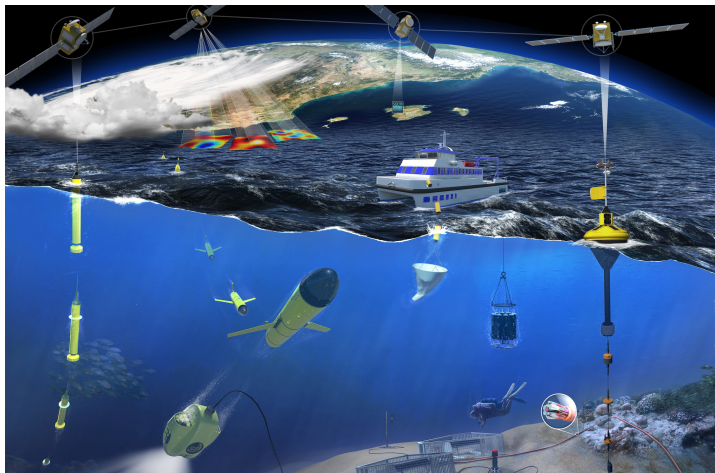
Delaney and Bargas (2009)

A multi-platform approach is essential



Credit: Global Ocean Observing System Office (IOC-GOOS)

A multi-platform approach is essential



Balearic Islands Coastal Ocean Observing and Forecasting System

www.socib.es

A multi-platform approach is essential



Coastal Observing System for Northern and Arctic Seas

<http://codm.hzg.de/codm/>

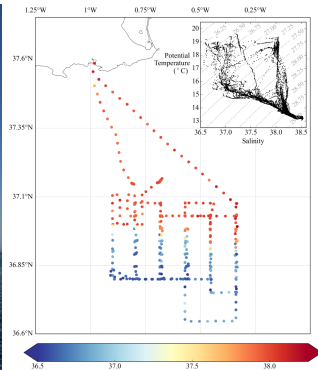
Types of in situ data



Research Vessel

temperature, salinity, currents, oxygen, ...

Feature type: trajectory of profiles for CTD
trajectory for thermosalinograph



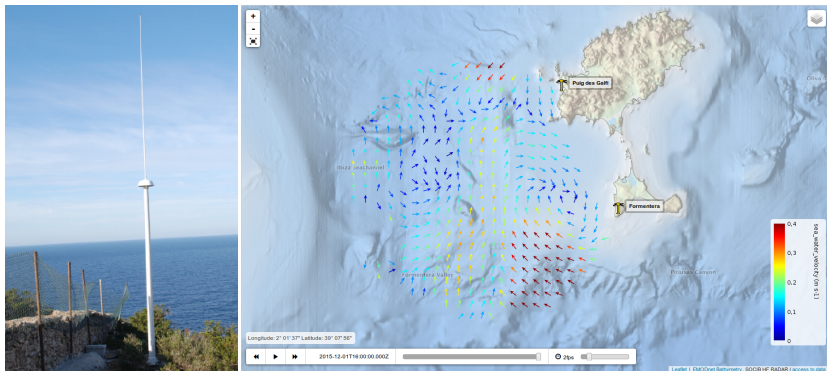
Types of in situ data



Coastal HF Radar

Current speed and direction

Feature type: grid



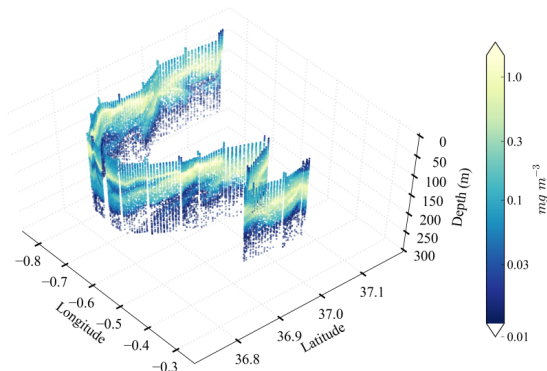
Types of in situ data



Glider

Temperature, salinity, currents, chlorophyll, ...

Feature type: trajectory



Types of in situ data



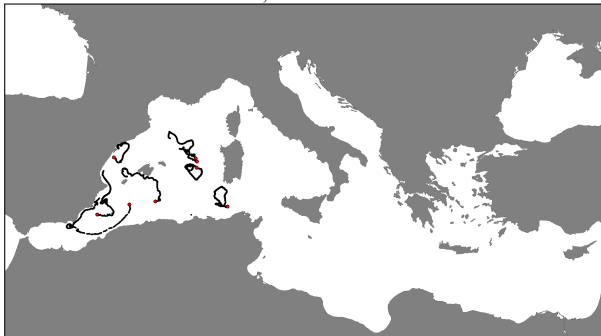
Drifting buoys and profilers

Temperature, salinity, currents, ...

Feature type: trajectory and trajectory of profiles



Drifters, November 2015



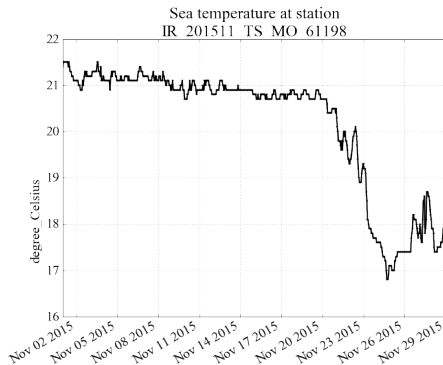
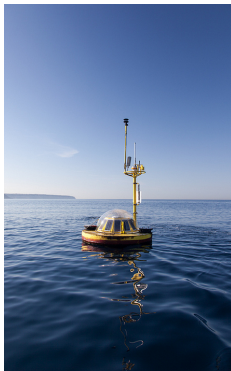
Types of in situ data



Fixed stations

Sea-level, weather/water column variables

Feature type: time series



Data quality

Why data are not always good?



Why data are not always good?



Why data are not always good?



1. variety of instruments
→ different precision, accuracy and methods
2. a given variable should undergo common QC
with testing depending on the instrument/platform
3. needs for standards indicating reliability
4. needs for easily found documentation of the test procedures
5. original values must be preserved
6. problems found by users → reported back to the provider

Example: temperature from a profiler:

```
...
float TEMP(TIME, DEPTH) ;
  TEMP:long_name = "Sea temperature" ;
  TEMP:standard_name = "sea_water_temperature" ;
  TEMP:units = "degree_Celsius" ;
  TEMP:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36f ;
byte TEMP_QC(TIME, DEPTH) ;
  TEMP_QC:long_name = "quality flag" ;
  TEMP_QC:conventions = "OceanSites reference table 2" ;
  TEMP_QC:_FillValue = -128b ;
  TEMP_QC:valid_min = 0b ;
  TEMP_QC:valid_max = 9b ;
  TEMP_QC:flag_values = 0b, 1b, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8b, 9b ;
  TEMP_QC:flag_meanings = "no-qc-performed good_data probably-good_data
  bad_data_that_are_potentially_correctable bad_data value_changed
  not_used nominal_value interpolated_value missing_value" ;
...
```

Quality flag meaning



QF value	Meaning
0	no QC performed
1	good data
2	probably good
3	bad data that are potentially correctable
4	bad data
5	value changed
7	nominal value
8	interpolated value
9	missing value

Quality flag meaning



QF value	Meaning
0	no QC performed
1	good data
2	probably good
3	bad data that are potentially correctable
4	bad data
5	value changed
7	nominal value
8	interpolated value
9	missing value

In most situations: only use data with flag=1

Real-time QC cannot detect all the anomalies

- ▶ Real-time QC automatic tests thresholds are a compromise between:
 1. letting bad data going through and
 2. stopping good data
- ▶ Delayed mode QC implies **visual inspection** by an operator

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification

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Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test

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Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



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Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



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- ▶ Position on Land Test
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Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
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- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
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- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
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- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test

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Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



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- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test

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Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



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- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test

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- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion

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- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
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- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List
- ▶ Gross salinity or temperature sensor drift

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
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- ▶ Impossible Date Test
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- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List
- ▶ Gross salinity or temperature sensor drift
- ▶ Frozen profile

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

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- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List
- ▶ Gross salinity or temperature sensor drift
- ▶ Frozen profile
- ▶ Visual QC

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

1. Various types of platforms available

1. Various types of platforms available
2. Quality flags assigned to the measurements

1. Various types of platforms available
2. Quality flags assigned to the measurements
3. In situ data are essential for numerical model

1. Various types of platforms available
2. Quality flags assigned to the measurements
3. In situ data are essential for numerical model
4. In situ observations are scarce

Training material

ipython notebooks distributed in github

https://github.com/ctroupin/OceanData_NoteBooks

Examples of data processing in Python using netCDF files. — Edit

11 commits 1 branch 0 releases 2 contributors

Branch: master OceanData_NoteBooks / +

Text corrections		
ctroupin authored 18 days ago	latest commit acf4d358c8	
LICENSE	Initial commit	a month ago
Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb	Various small changes	27 days ago
README.md	modified readme	26 days ago
Read_CORA_dataset.ipynb	Various small changes	27 days ago
Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb	First commit	18 days ago
Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb	First commit	18 days ago
Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb	First commit	18 days ago

Code

- Issues
- Pull requests
- Wiki
- Pulse
- Graphs
- Settings

HTTPS clone URL
<https://github.com>

You can clone with HTTPS, SSH,

Why ipython notebooks?



- ▶ User-friendly
- ▶ Free, easy to write, easy to read
- ▶ Code and results visible online via <http://nbviewer.ipython.org>

Why github?



- ▶ Public access, easy to download
- ▶ Collaborative development
- ▶ Bug tracking, feature request, wikis, ...

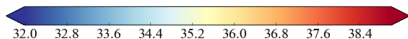
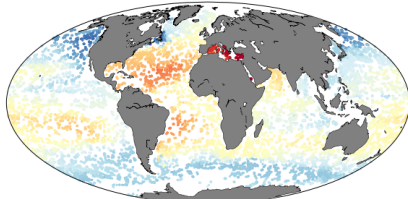
How does it look like?



Finally, the colorbar will be placed below the map.

```
In [157]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
m.scatter(lon p, lat p, s=10, c=salinity_atdepth masked, edgecolor='None', cmap=cmap, norm=norm)
plt.colorbar(scatter, extend='both', orientation='horizontal', pad=0.05)
m.fillcontinents(color='gray', lake_color='white')
m.drawcoastlines(linewidth=0.5)
plt.title('Salinity at ' + str(mydepth) + ' meters \n' + str(goodmeasurements) + ' measurements')
plt.show()
```

Salinity at 100.0 meters
22361 measurements



Even with this type of scatter plot, we can see interesting characteristics of the salinity field.

How to get the
data?

<http://marine.copernicus.eu>: click on ONLINE CATALOGUE

Select "Global Ocean" and type "CORA" in search box

ONLINE CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE PDF FIRST VISIT ? MY CART 0

CORA SEARCH

NEW SEARCH

AREA

- All areas
- Global Ocean (3)
- Arctic Ocean (0)
- Baltic Sea (0)
- European North-West Shelf Seas (0)
- Iberia-Biscay-Ireland Regional Seas (0)
- Mediterranean Sea (0)
- Black Sea (0)

PARAMETER

- All parameters
- Ocean Temperature (3)
- Ocean Salinity (3)
- Ocean Currents (1)
- Sea Ice (1)
- Sea Level (1)
- Winds (0)
- Ocean Optics (0)
- Ocean Chemistry (0)
- Ocean Biology (0)
- Ocean Chlorophyll (0)

TIME COVERAGE

GLOBAL OCEAN PHYSICS REANALYSIS GLORYS2V3 (1993-2013)

Numerical-model, Sea-ice, Currents, Sea-level, Salinity, Temperature, Multi-year, Global-ocean

GLOBAL_REANALYSIS_PHYS_001_009

MORE INFO ADD TO CART

You can find here the new Mercator Ocean (Toulouse, FR) GLORYS2V3 (1993-2013) global ocean reanalysis (i.e. one of the four global ocean reanalysis GLOBAL_REANALYSIS_PHYS_001_009, 010, 011 and 017) for the Global Ocean and Sea Ice Physics : monthly means of Temperature, Salinity, Currents, Sea Surface Height and Sea Ice Parameters, at 1/4 degree horizontal resolution, with 75 vertical levels, forced by ERA-Interim atmospheric variables and covering the 1993-2013 time period, with SEEK/IAU Data Assimilation of Temperature and Salinity profiles as well as Sea Level Anomalies, Sea Ice Concentration and Sea Surface Temperature. It also provides with daily means of surface or near surface fields (Sea Surface Temperature, Sea Surface Salinity, Sea Surface Height, currents at depth 0m and 15m, sea ice variables) and 2D diagnostics of mixed layer depth (computed using 3 different criteria) over the 1993-2013 time period.

GLOBAL OCEAN- CORA- IN-SITU OBSERVATIONS YEARLY DELIVERY IN DELAYED MODE (1950-2013)

In-situ-observation, Salinity, Temperature, Multi-year, Global-ocean

INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b

MORE INFO ADD TO CART

For the Global Ocean- In-situ observation yearly delivery in delayed mode. The In Situ delayed mode product designed for reanalysis purposes integrates the best available version of in situ data for temperature and salinity measurements. These data are collected from main global networks (Argo, GOSUD, OceanSITES, World Ocean Database) completed by European data provided by EURO-GOOS regional systems and national system by the regional INS TAC components. It is updated on a yearly basis. The time coverage has been extended in the past by integration of EN4 data for the period 1950-1990.

Download product

GLOBAL OCEAN- CORA- IN-SITU OBSERVATIONS YEARLY DELIVERY IN DELAYED MODE (1950-2013)



Metadata provided by CMEMS
Credits: Copernicus Marine Service

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INFORMATION



DOCUMENTATION

SERVICES

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b

OVERVIEW

For the Global Ocean- In-situ observation yearly delivery in delayed mode. The In Situ delayed mode product designed for reanalysis purposes integrates the best available version of in situ data for temperature and salinity measurements. These data are collected from main global networks (Argo, GOSUD, OceanSITES, World Ocean Database) completed by European data provided by EUROGOOS regional systems and national system by the regional INS TAC components. It is updated on a yearly basis. The time coverage has been extended in the past by integration of EN4 data for the period 1950-1990.

[FULL OVERVIEW](#)

VARIABLES

sea_water_salinity
sea_water_temperature

**GEOGRAPHICAL
COVERAGE**

-180.0



-90.0

Areas:
global-ocean

180.0

Use your username & password

DATA ACCESS

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MY CART



INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_O
BSERVATIONS_013_001
_b

DATA ACCESS

Fill your login/password and click on LOGIN to download data.

USERNAME

PASSWORD

LOGIN

If you are not registered yet click on REGISTER

REGISTER


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Service products

If you have trouble logging in, make sure your browser is set to
accept cookies.


For security reasons, please Exit your web browser when you quit
services requiring authentication!

FTP access (username & password)

DATA ACCESS BACK TO SEARCH


MY CART 

INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_O
BSERVATIONS_013_001
_b

 DOWNLOAD « BACK TO DATASET SELECTION

FTP

Filtering is not applicable for "FTP Access" (no criteria taken into account).
You can connect to the FTP server with your Copernicus Marine Service credentials
to select dataset files.

 FTP ACCESS

Getting CORA dataset



OA directory

Index of ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr
/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-
CORA04.0-OBS/

↑ Up to higher level directory

Name	Size	Last Modified
 OA		12/30/2013 12:00:00 AM
 RAW		03/20/2014 12:00:00 AM
 gzip		01/31/2014 12:00:00 AM
 readme.txt	2 KB	01/23/2014 12:00:00 AM

Getting CORA dataset



data directory

Index of ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr
/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-
CORA04.0-OBS/OA/

[↑ Up to higher level directory](#)

Name	Size	Last Modified
 data		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 field		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM

Select year of interest

Index of ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr
/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-
CORA04.0-OBS/OA/data/
























[↑ Up to higher level directory](#)

Name	Size	Last Modified
1990		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
1991		01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
1992		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
1993		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
1994		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
1995		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
1996		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
1997		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
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2007		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
2008		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
2009		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
2010		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
2011		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
2012		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM

Select month and variable

Index of ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr
/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-
CORA04.0-OBS/OA/data/2012/

⬆ Up to higher level directory

Name	Size	Last Modified
 OA_CORA4.0_20120115_dat_PSAL.nc	140850 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120115_dat_TEMP.nc	151762 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120215_dat_PSAL.nc	137051 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120215_dat_TEMP.nc	152575 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120315_dat_PSAL.nc	140596 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
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 OA_CORA4.0_20120415_dat_PSAL.nc	145290 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
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 OA_CORA4.0_20120515_dat_PSAL.nc	146845 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120515_dat_TEMP.nc	159215 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120615_dat_PSAL.nc	148416 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120615_dat_TEMP.nc	162869 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120715_dat_PSAL.nc	153579 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120715_dat_TEMP.nc	166300 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120815_dat_PSAL.nc	163225 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120815_dat_TEMP.nc	177919 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120915_dat_PSAL.nc	167766 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20120915_dat_TEMP.nc	181738 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20121015_dat_PSAL.nc	166023 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20121015_dat_TEMP.nc	179268 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20121115_dat_PSAL.nc	157182 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20121115_dat_TEMP.nc	172260 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20121215_dat_PSAL.nc	107337 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 OA_CORA4.0_20121215_dat_TEMP.nc	116967 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM

How to work
with the data?

Quick inspection: ncdump



Home page: <https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf/ncdump.html>

What is does: text representation of a netCDF dataset (header information, variables, ...)

ncdump applied on a file

```
ncdump -h 20140628_d-OC.CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A.1KM-MED-DT-v02.nc
```

```
netcdf \20140628_d-OC.CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A.1KM-MED-DT-v02 {
dimensions:
    time = 1 ;
    lat = 1580 ;
    lon = 3308 ;
variables:
    int time(time) ;
    time:long_name = "reference time" ;
    time:standard_name = "time" ;
    time:axis = "T" ;
    time:calendar = "Gregorian" ;
    time:units = "seconds since 1981-01-01 00:00:00" ;
...
    "SUBSAMP=1\n" ,
    "OUTMODE=0\n" ,
    "" ;
}
```

Ferret



Home page: <http://www.ferret.noaa.gov/Ferret/>

What it does: visualization and analysis environment

Ferret to get basic info on file

```
ctroupin@SCBD046 ~/Desktop $ ferret_c
NOAA/PMEL TMAP
FERRET v6.62
Linux(gfortran) 2.6.9 - 89.0.20.ELsmp - 07/06/13
25-Nov-15 12:23

yes? SET DATA 20140628_d-OC.CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A.1KM-MED-DT-v02.nc
yes? SHOW DATA
    currently SET data sets:
1> 20140628_d-OC.CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A.1KM-MED-DT-v02.nc (default)
name      title                                     I           J           K           L
CHL       Mediterranean Sea Daily Chlorop        1:3308      1:1580      ...         1:1
QI        Quality Index of Mediterranean         1:3308      1:1580      ...         1:1

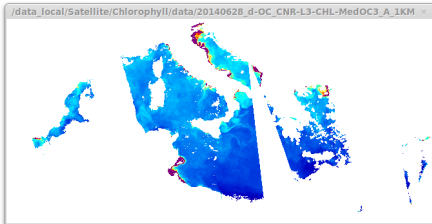
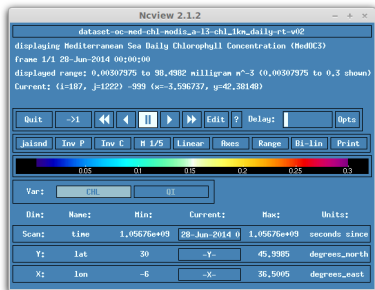
yes?
```

ncview



Home page: http://meteora.ucsd.edu/~pierce/ncview_home_page.html

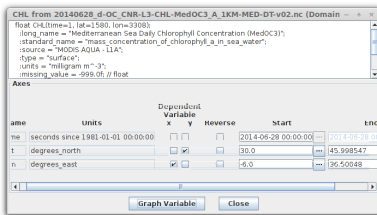
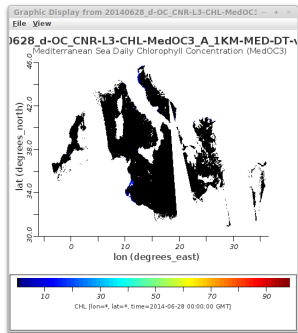
What it does: quick visualisation of 3-4D fields





Home page: <http://www.epic.noaa.gov/java/ncBrowse/>

What is does: interactive graphical display

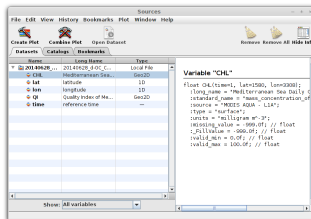
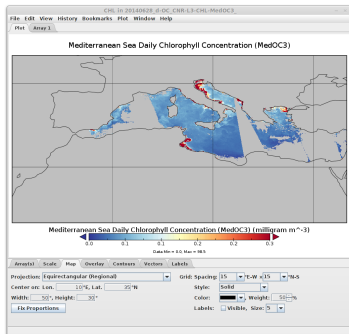


Panoply



Home page: <http://www.giss.nasa.gov/tools/panoply/>

What it does: plot, slice, combine, overlay, ...



cdo – Climate Data Operators



Home page: <https://code.zmaw.de/projects/cdo>

What is does: manipulate (merging, averaging) netCDF files (+other formats)

Examples: ▶ Basic info (min, max, avg, size, ...):

```
cdo info input.nc
```

▶ Compute standard deviation:

```
cdo fldstd input.nc output.nc
```

NCO – netCDF Operators



Home page: <http://nco.sourceforge.net/>

What is does: command line operations on netCDF files

Examples: ▶ Average variable over domain:

```
ncwa -O -a lon, lat input.nc output.nc
```

▶ Extract subregion:

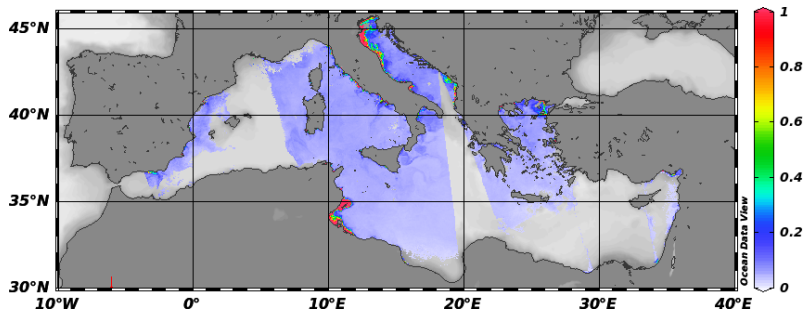
```
ncks -d lon,13.,18.0 -d lat,33.0,36.0  
input.nc output.nc
```

ODV – Ocean Data View



Home page: <http://odv.awi.de/en/home/>

What it does: interactive exploration, analysis and visualization of oceanographic data



Wanna know more? Click [here](#)



High-level functions to read/write data from/to a netCDF file:

<http://octave.sourceforge.net/netcdf/overview.html>

<http://es.mathworks.com/help/matlab/network-common-data-form.html>

Example with Octave

```
nc = netcdf('input.nc','r');           % open netcdf file in read-only  
  
CHL = nc{'CHL'}(:);                    % retrieve variable  
CHL_units = nc{'CHL'}.units;           % retrieve the attribute units  
CHL_valid_range = nc{'CHL'}.valid_range; % retrieve the attribute valid_range  
global_history = nc.history;           % retrieve the global attribute history
```



Python interface to the netCDF C library:

<http://unidata.github.io/netcdf4-python/>

Example with ipython

```
In [1]: import netCDF4
In [2]: nc = netCDF4.Dataset('20140628_d-OC_CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A_1KM-MED-DT-v02.nc')
In [3]: print nc
<type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF3_CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):
  Conventions: CF-1.4
  title: dataset-oc-med-chl-modis_a-l3-chl_1km_daily-rt-v02
  references: R. Santoleri, G. Volpe, S. Marullo and B. Buongiorno Nardelli (2008),
  ...
In [4]: CHL = nc.variables['CHL'][:]
In [5]: nc.close()
```

Wanna know more? Click [here](#)

Ocean Data View

> 40000 registered users

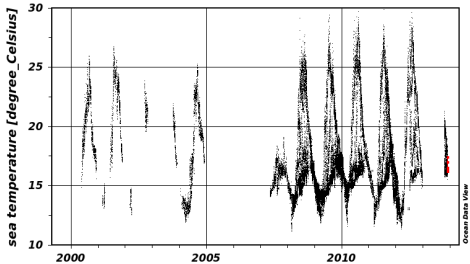
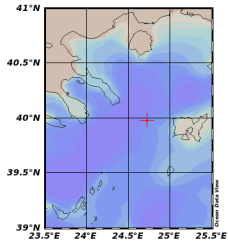
Data analysis + visualisation

Almost every format supported

Working with ODV on Time Series

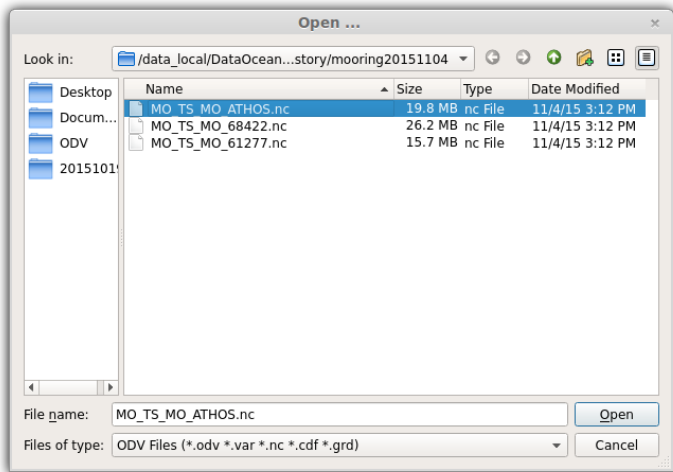
Objective: plotting time series

Temperature at mooring Athos



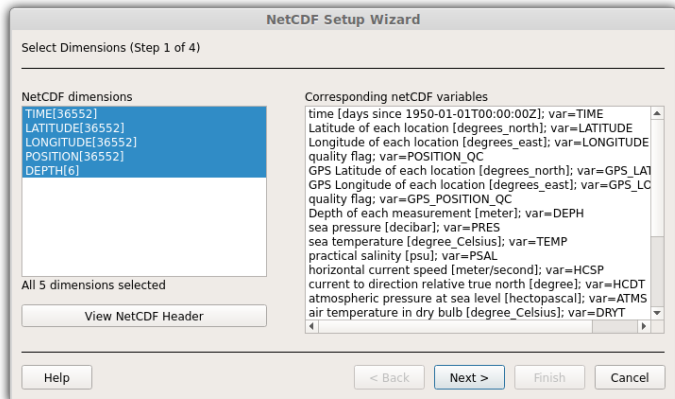
Opening the netCDF file

File → Open → netcdf



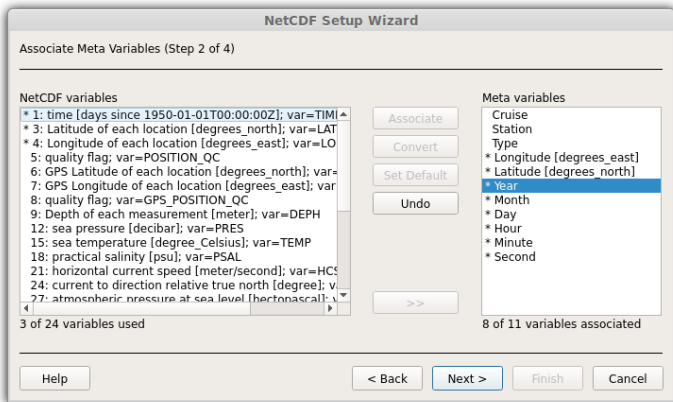
Opening the netCDF file

Dimension and variables : Next



Opening the netCDF file

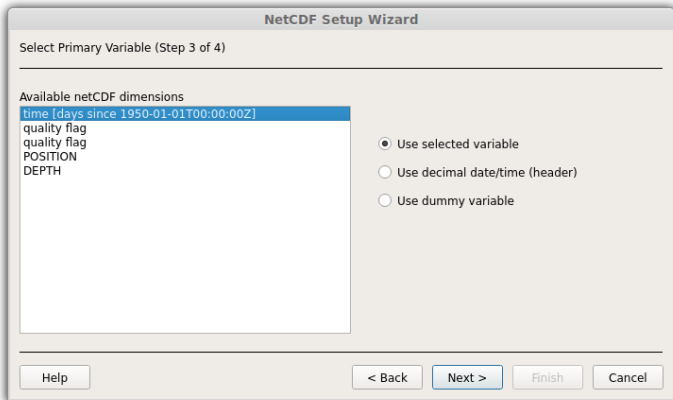
Variable association : Next



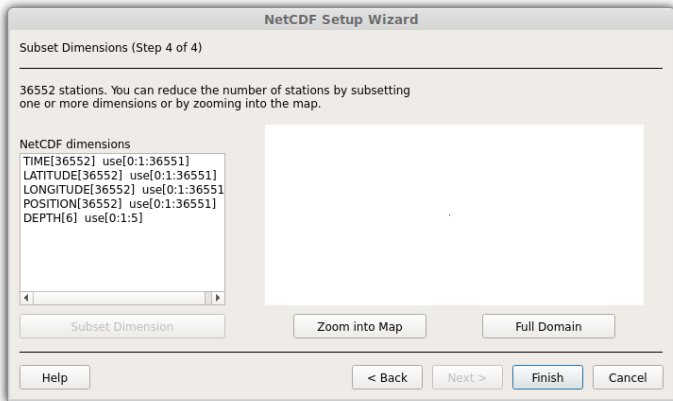
 Quality Control variables not visible at this stage

Opening the netCDF file

Primary variables : Next



Subset dimensions : Finish



Plot the time series

View → Layout template → Scatter window

The screenshot shows the Ocean Data View software interface. The menu path 'View → Layout template → Scatter window' is highlighted. The main window displays a grid of four scatter plots, each with a red crosshair indicating a station location. The plots are labeled 'Window 1 STATION' through 'Window 4 STATION'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Applies a predefined window layout.' The right-hand side of the interface shows a 'Station ID: 1' panel with various parameters and a 'Innosurface Values' panel with a list of data fields.

Station ID: 1

Cruise	MO_TL_MO_ATHOS.nc
Station	1 (R)
Position	24.724°E / 24.874°N
Date	01 May 2000
Time	00:00:00.000
DEPTH Range	00 - 51

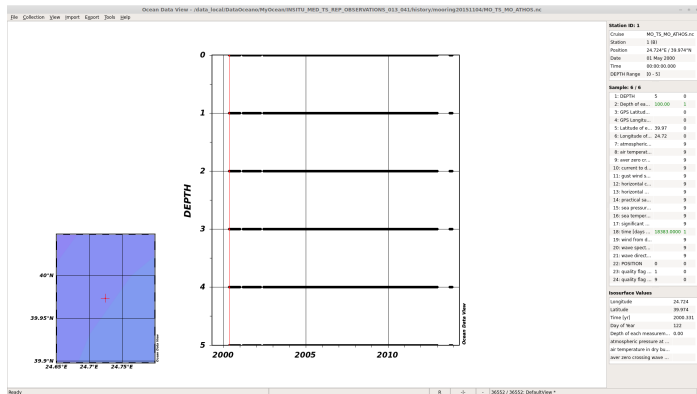
Innosurface Values

Longitude	24.724
Latitude	24.874
Time (yr)	2000.311
Day of Year	122
Depth of each measure...	0.00
atmospheric pressure at ...	
air temperature in dry be...	
aver zero crossing seas ...	

Plot the time series

Right-click on plot:

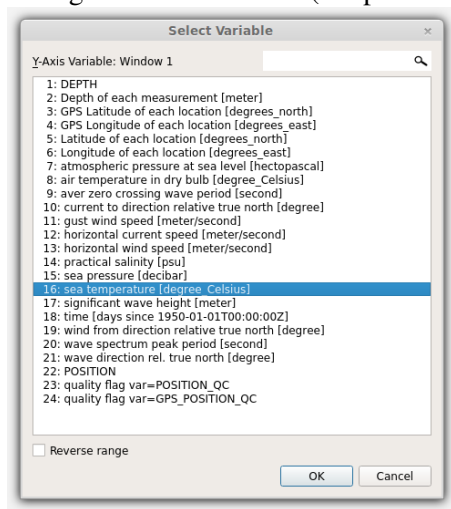
Change X and Y variable (temperature vs. time)



Plot the time series

Right-click on plot:

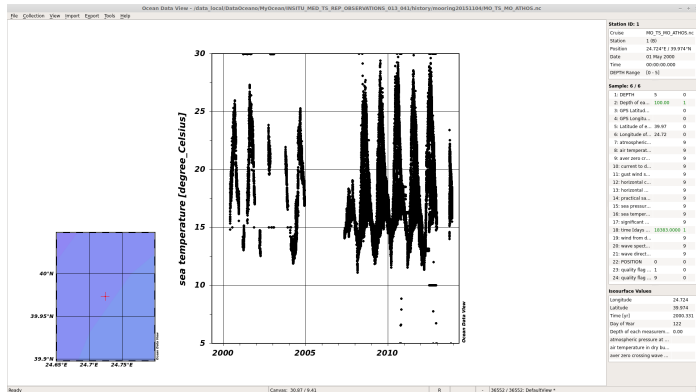
Change X and Y variable (temperature vs. time)



Plot the time series

🖱️ Right-click on plot:

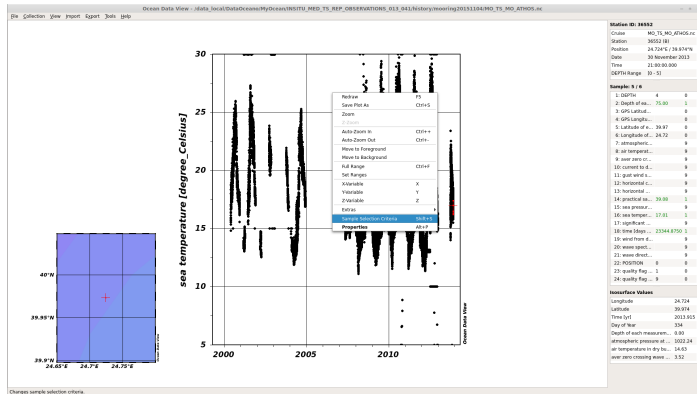
Change X and Y variable (temperature vs. time)



🖱️ Bad values: will be treated later

Plot the time series

Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria
→ depth range



Plot the time series

Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria
→ depth range

Sample Selection Criteria

Range Quality

Variable
DEPTH

Acceptable Range
2 - 2

Relax this range filter Relax all range filters

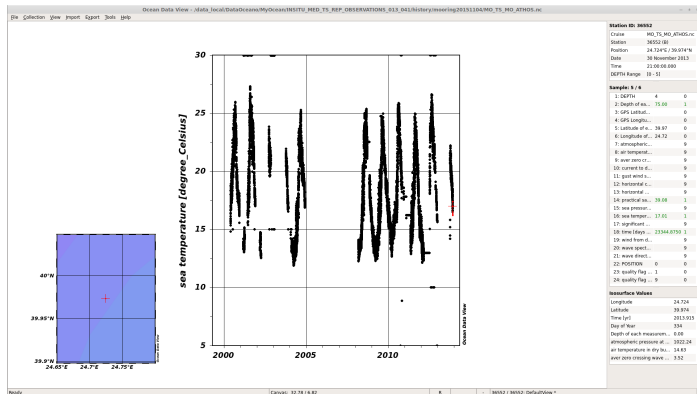
0 of 24 variables range filtering
0 of 24 variables quality filtering

Apply these sample selection criteria globally

Help OK Cancel

Plot the time series

Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria
→ depth range

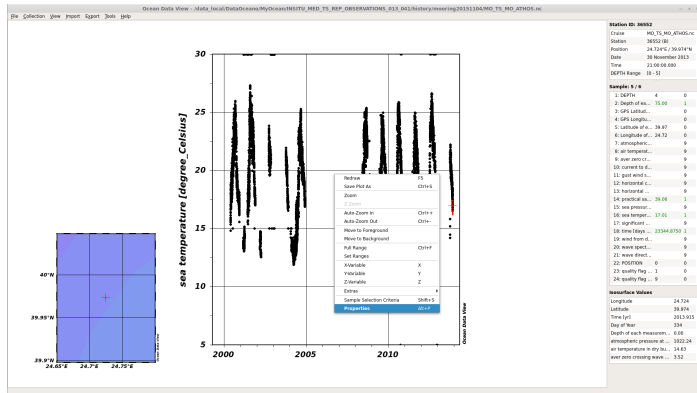


Now we have the series at 2 depth

Improve the plot

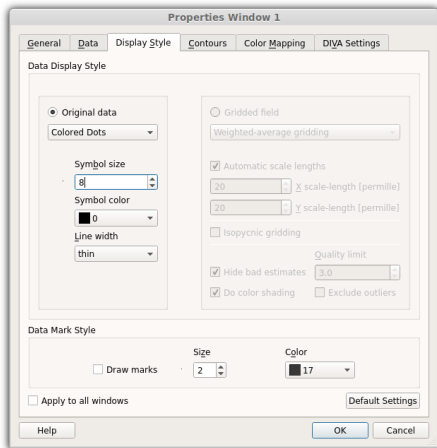


Right-click on plot: Properties



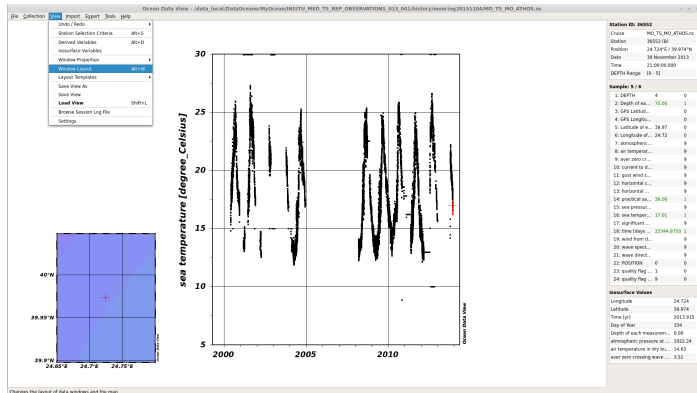
Improve the plot

Display Style: modify Symbols Size



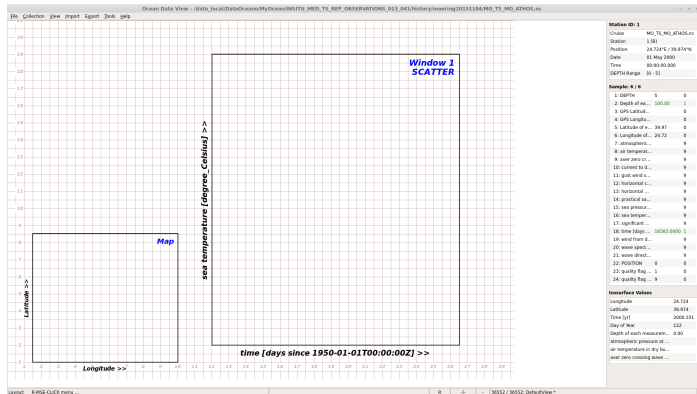
Improve the plot

View → Window Layout



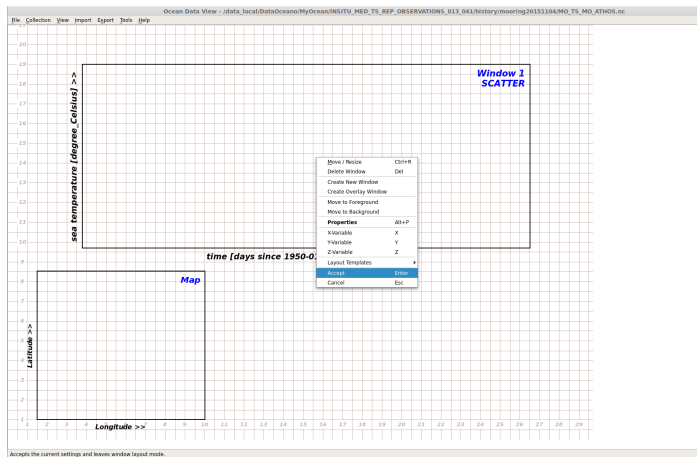
Improve the plot

Adapt size of the Scatter window



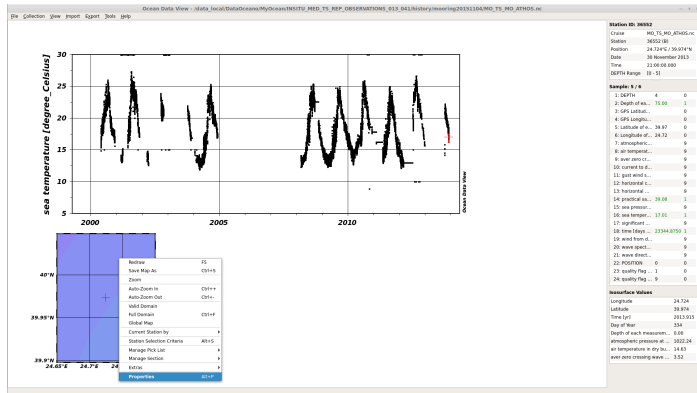
Improve the plot

Accept the change (Enter )



Improve the plot

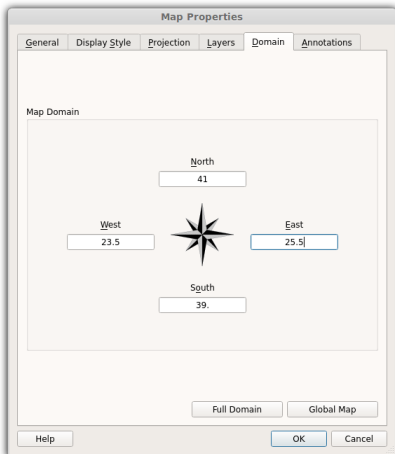
Right-click on plot: Properties → Domain



Improve the plot

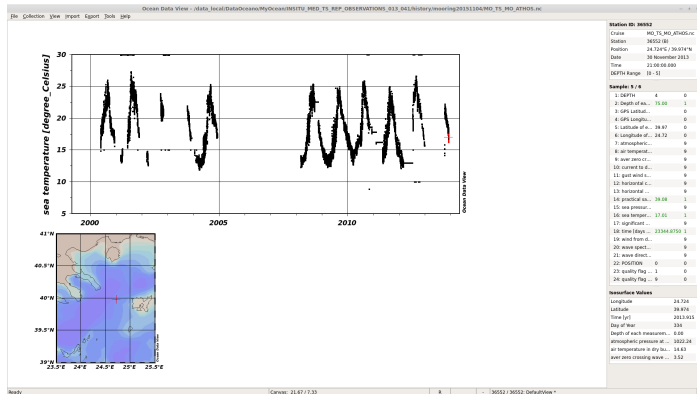


Enlarge the map domain



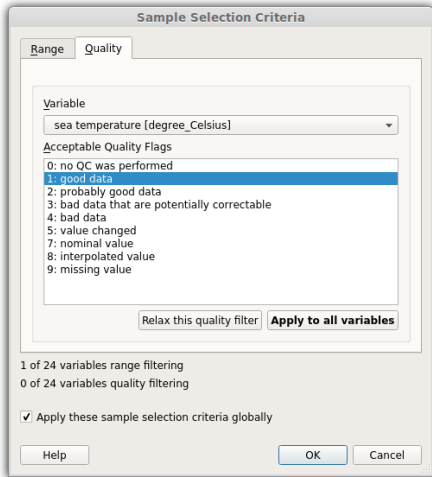
Improve the plot

Enlarge the map domain



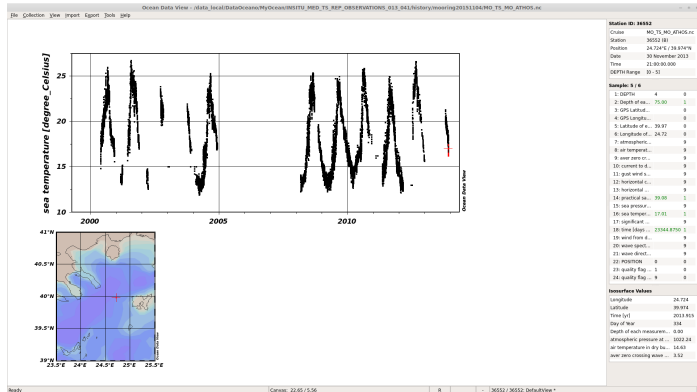
Apply quality flags

Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria → depth range
Select good data only



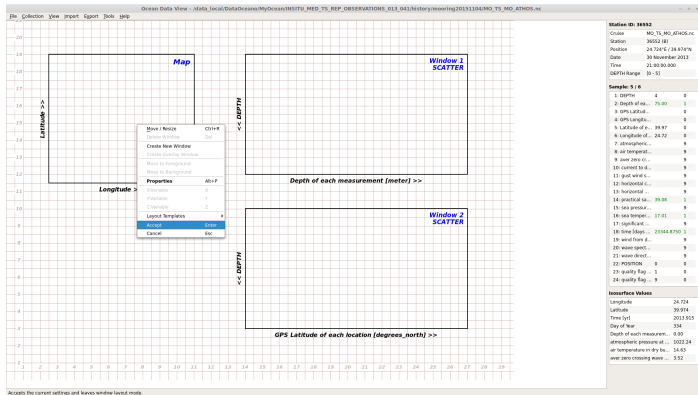
Apply quality flags

Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria → depth range
Select good data only



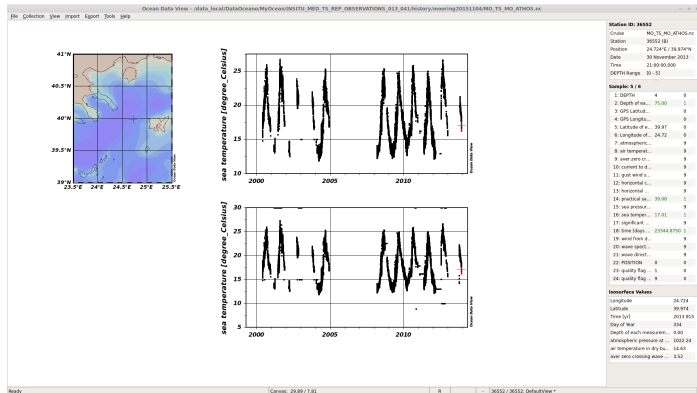
Apply quality flags

Configure Window Layout to have the 2 time series
(with and without QC)



Apply quality flags

Configure Window Layout to have the 2 time series
(with and without QC)

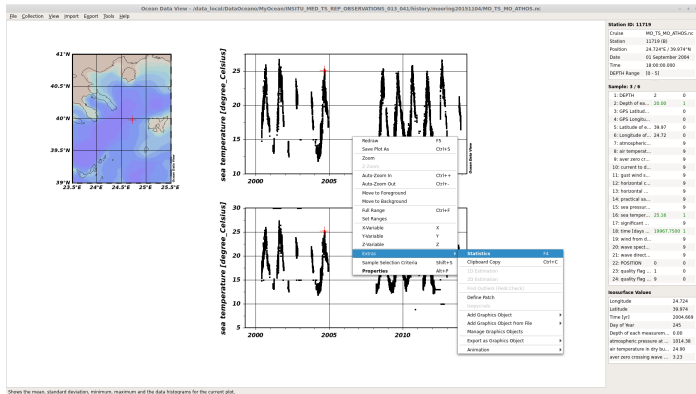


Extreme values are removed

Apply quality flags

Compare histograms:

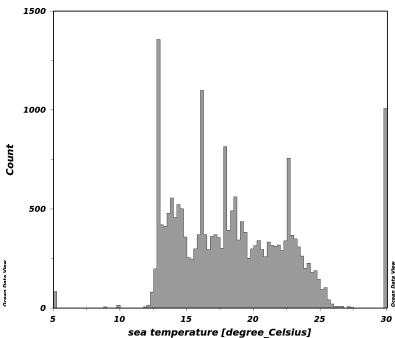
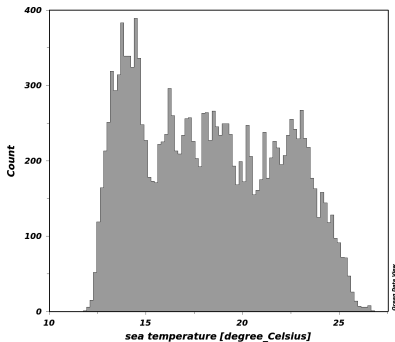
📄 Right-click on plot → Extra → Statistics



Apply quality flags

Compare histograms:

🖱️ Right-click on plot → Extra → Statistics



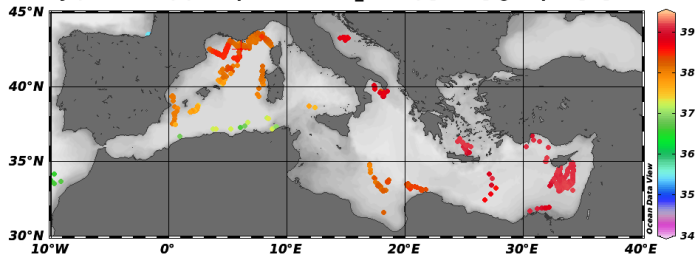
🖱️ Distribution is improved

Working with ODV on CORA data set

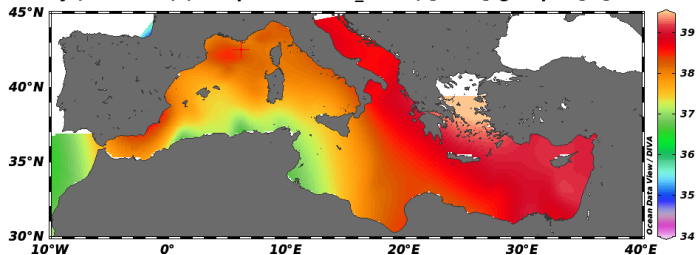
Objective: process CORA dataset



Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none] @ depth [m]=0

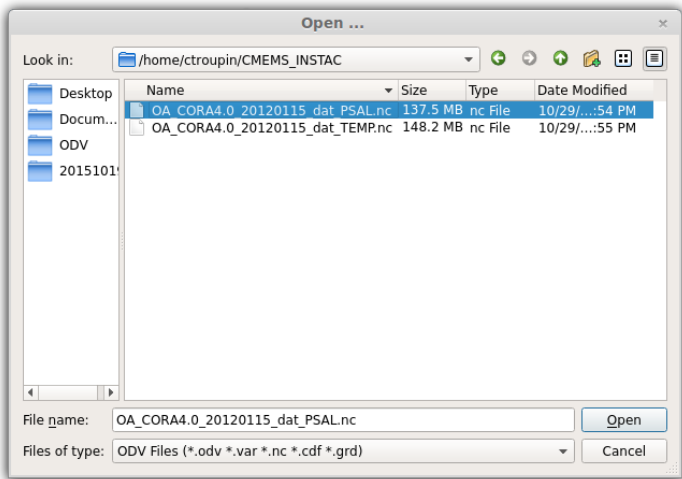


Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none] @ depth [m]=0



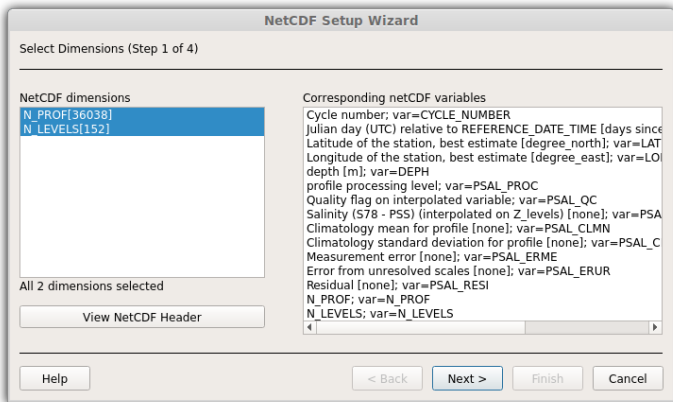
Opening the netCDF file

File → Open → Select the netCDF file



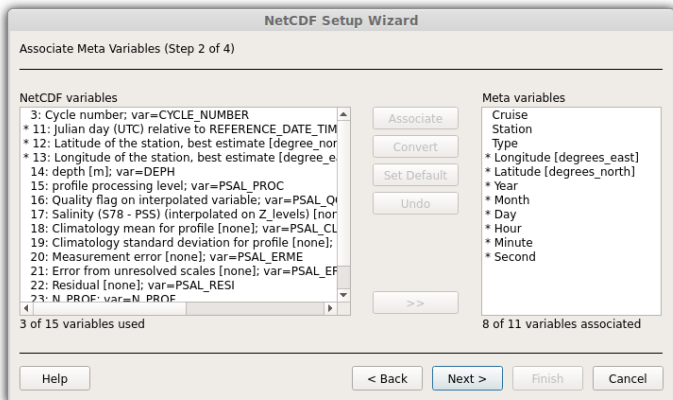
Opening the netCDF file

Dimension and variables : Next



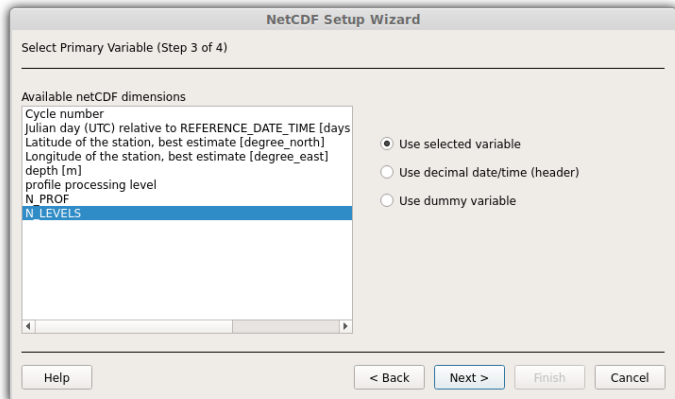
Opening the netCDF file

Variable association : Next



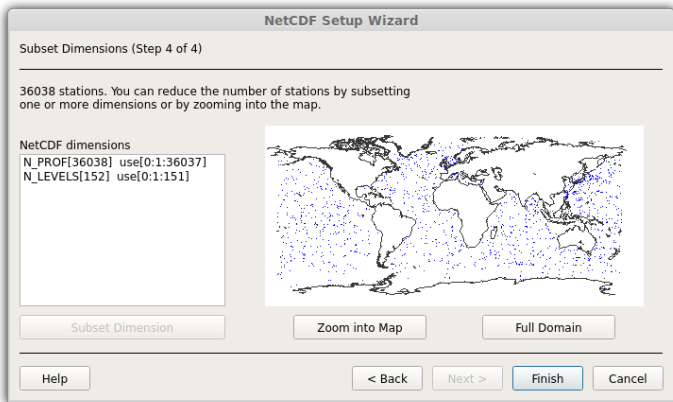
Opening the netCDF file

Primary variables : Next



Opening the netCDF file

Subset dimensions : Finish



Opening the netCDF file

We get this window

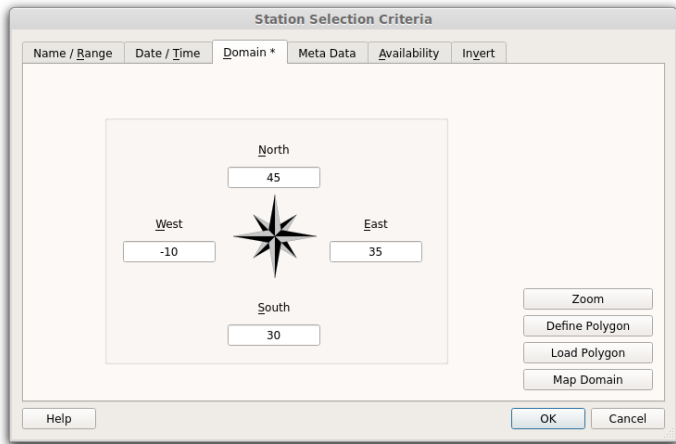
The screenshot displays the Ocean Data View software interface. The main window is titled "Ocean Data View - homeotropic/CHEM5_INSTAC/OA_CORR&0_20120115_dut_P5AL.nc". The interface is divided into several panes:

- Window 1 STATION:** A text input field with the prompt "Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot." and a "Cycle number >>>" label below it.
- Window 2 STATION:** A text input field with the prompt "Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot."
- Window 3 STATION:** A text input field with the prompt "Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot."
- Window 4 STATION:** A text input field with the prompt "Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot."
- Window 5 STATION:** A text input field with the prompt "Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot."
- Window 6 STATION:** A text input field with the prompt "Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot."
- Climateology mean for profile [msec] >>>:** A plot area showing a world map with a color scale from 0 to 2000.
- Climateology standard deviation for profile [msec] >>>:** A plot area showing a world map with a color scale from 0 to 2000.
- Station Info: 1:** A panel displaying station details for station 1181.
- Sample: 1 / 232:** A table showing sample data for N_LEVELS, Cycle number, and Climatology mean for profile [msec].
- Measurement error [msec] >>>:** A panel displaying measurement error details.
- Surface Values:** A panel displaying surface values for longitude, latitude, time, day of year, and climatology mean for profile [msec].

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ready" and "30038 / 30038: DefaultView*".

Region selection and basic statistics

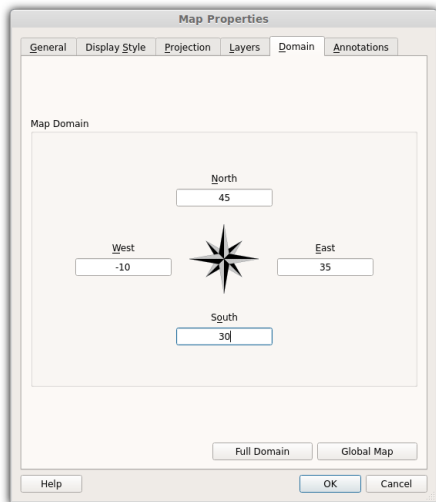
Right-click on image → Station Selection Criteria → Domain



Region selection and basic statistics



Right-click on image → Properties → Domain



Region selection and basic statistics



Right-click on image → Extra → Statistics

Map Statistics

Summary

-----Visible stations-----

	Mean	Stand. Dev.	# Points	Minimum	Maximum
Longitude	8.3463	+ 11.8378	1093	[-9.992	34.2175]
Latitude	41.5833	+ 4.717	1093	[32.096	47.8219]

Distributions

X Histogram Y Histogram X/Y Distribution

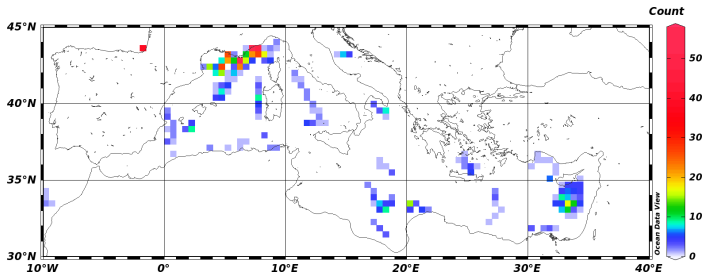
Time Histogram Season Histogram

Help Clipboard Copy Close

Region selection and basic statistics



Figure → X/Y Distribution



☒ Data scarcity and inhomogeneous distribution

Map improvement



☞ Right-click on map → **Properties**

General: palette, colors etc

The image shows a 'Map Properties' dialog box with the following settings:

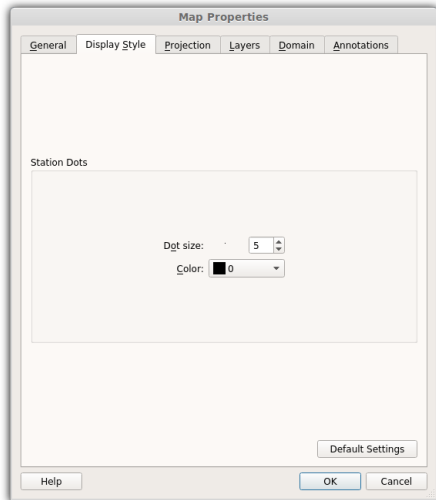
- General** (selected tab)
- General** section:
 - Palette: Odv
 - Background color: (none)
- Font** section:
 - Font base size [pt]: (automatic)
 - Font size factor: 100 %
- Axis Style** section:
 - Axis color: 0
 - Draw grid
- Buttons: Help, OK, Cancel, Default Settings

Map improvement



☞ Right-click on map → **Properties**

Display style: increase dot size, change color

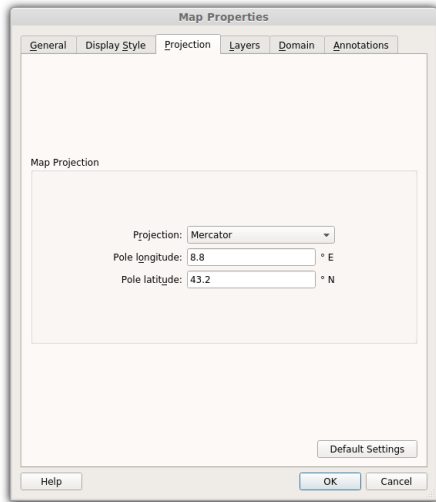


Map improvement



☞ Right-click on map → **Properties**

Projection: modify according to preference

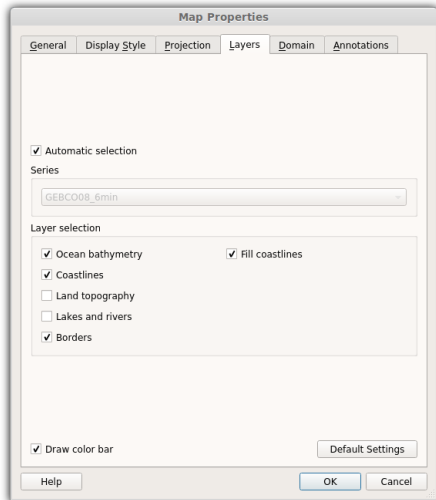


Map improvement



☞ Right-click on map → **Properties**

Layers: bathymetry + coastlines

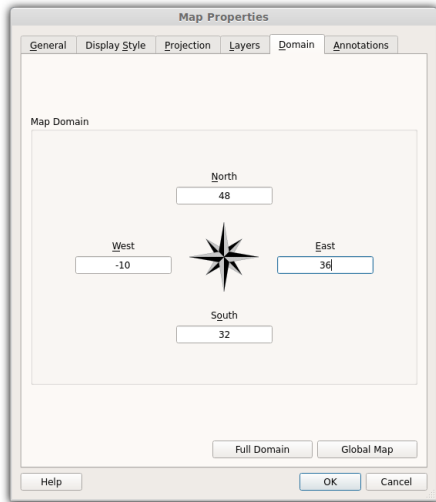


Map improvement



☞ Right-click on map → **Properties**

Domain: adjust limits (already done)

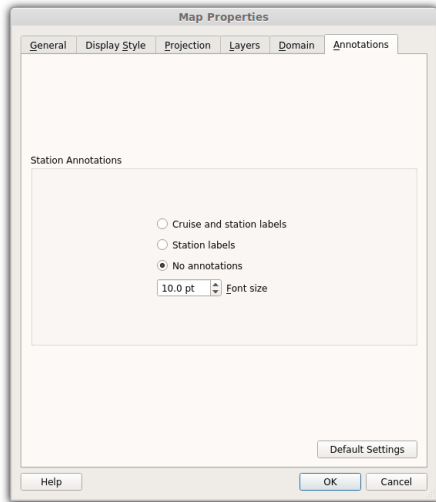


Map improvement



☞ Right-click on map → **Properties**

Annotations: not necessary

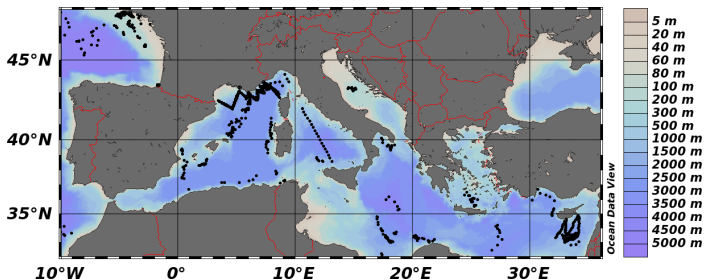


Map improvement



Right-click on map → **Properties**

View → Layout template → Full Screen Map F8



Station window



View → Layout template → Station window

The screenshot shows the Ocean Data View software interface. The 'View' menu is open, showing options like 'Full Screen Map', '1 Station window', '2 STATION Windows', '4 STATION Windows', '8 STATION Windows', '16 STATION Windows', '32 STATION Windows', '64 STATION Windows', '128 STATION Windows', '256 STATION Windows', '512 STATION Windows', and 'From View File'. The '1 Station window' option is selected. The main window displays a map of the North Atlantic region (30°W to 40°W, 0° to 30°E) with a grid. Several window panes are visible, each containing the text 'Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot.' The right-hand panel shows station data for 'Station ID: 1' and 'Sample 1 / 152'. The station data includes coordinates, date, time, and various measurements. The sample data table is as follows:

Sample 1 / 152	1: N_LEVELS	0	1
2: Cycle number	0	2	
3: Climatology	...	1	
4: Climatology	...	1	
5: Error from u...	...	1	
6: Julian day (M...	22616	1529	
7: Latitude of...	42.4851	1	
8: Longitude of...	6.1433	1	
9: Measurement...	...	1	
10: N_PROF	396	1	
11: Quality Flag	9	1	
12: RepeatID (n...	...	2	
13: Salinity CT...	...	1	
14: profile proc...	1	1	
15: depth [m]	0.0000	1	

The right-hand panel also shows 'Surface Values' for the station, including Longitude (6.143), Latitude (42.485), Time [yr] (41.826), Day of Year (339), Climatology mean for profile, Climatology standard deviat..., Error from unresolved scale..., and Measurement error [meas] ...

View → Layout template → Station window

Ocean Data View - Home>trajploc\MEMO_INSTRAC\DA_CDR&A.0_20120115_dlat_PXAL.nc

File Collection View Import Export Tools Help

60°N
40°N
20°N
0°
30°W 0° 30°E 60°E

Window 1
STATION

<< N_LEVELS

Press ENTER to add the data of
the current station to the plot.

Cycle number >>

Station ID: 197

Cruise: GC-COMAR-3_20120115_E...
Station: 107 (E)
Position: 45°N, 40.185°W
Date: 01 December 1984
Time: 13:59:49.000
N_LEVEL: 00 - 1511

Sample 1 / 152

1: N_LEVELS	0	1
2: Cycle number	96	1
3: Climatology	37.95	1
4: Climatology	0.23	1
5: Error from u...	0.21	1
6: Julian day (J...)	286.15554	1
7: Latitude of t...	40.1850	1
8: Longitude of...	4.5700	1
9: Measurement...	0.02	1
10: N_PROF	994	1
11: Quality Flag	2	1
12: Height (m)	-0.41	1
13: Salinity STD	37.28	1
14: profile proc...	2	1
15: depth (m)	0.0000	1

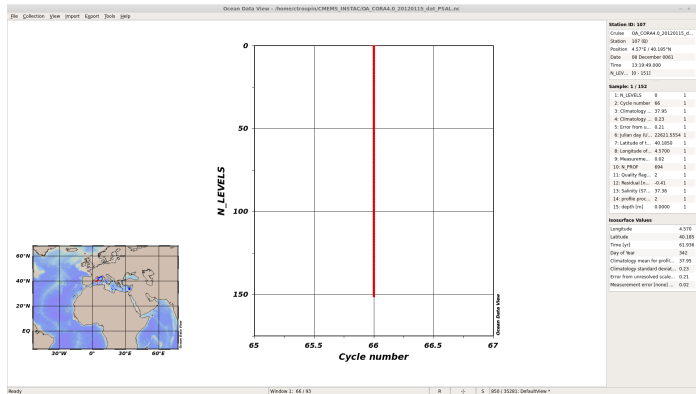
isocurface Values

Longitude	4.570
Latitude	40.185
Time (yr)	61.998
Day of year	342
Climatology mean for profile	37.95
Climatology standard deviat...	0.23
Error from unsmooth scale	0.21
Measurement error (msec)	0.02

Ready Window 1: k + S | 850 / 35281: DefaultView *

Station window

Enter 

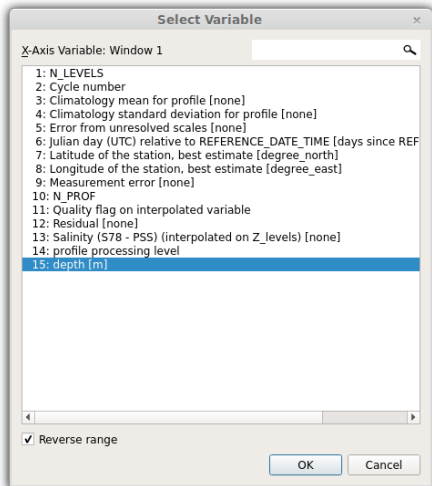


Station window

Right-click on map:

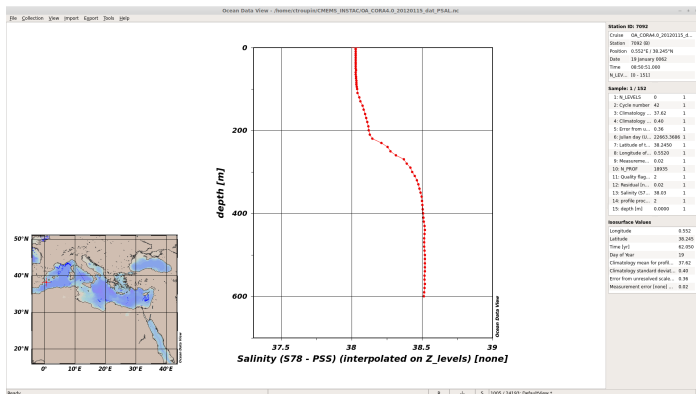
Change X and Y variable (salinity vs. depth)

Y variable → Check the reverse range box



Station window

Double click on the map (left) to get profiles at different locations

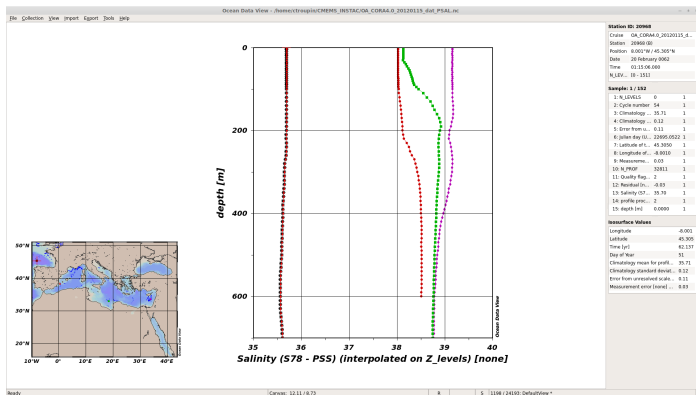


☒ Very different properties according to the basin

☞ Maybe needed to adjust range, otherwise not visible

Station window

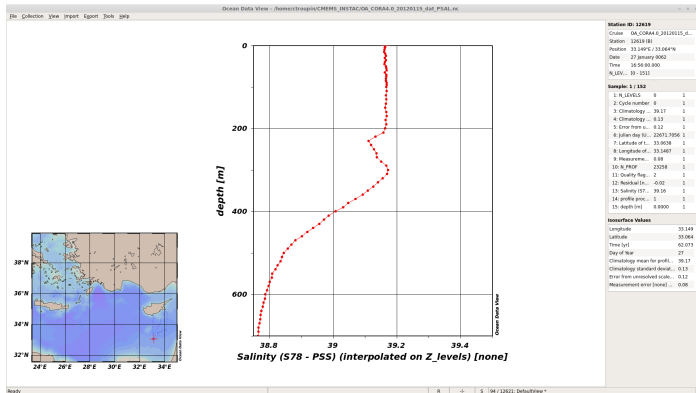
Compare profiles in different sub-regions



To remove stations: Manage Pick List → Remove all Stations

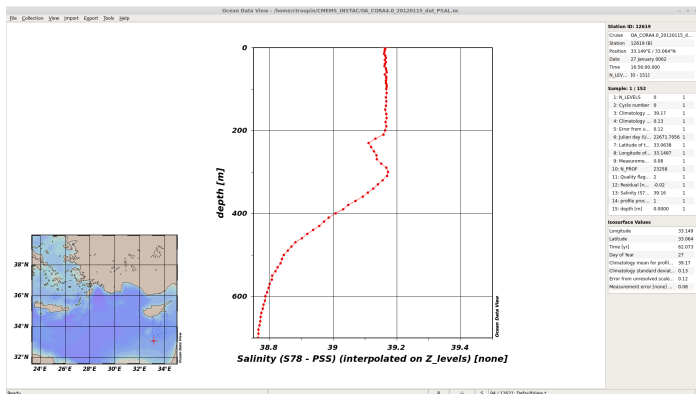
Station window

What happens with this profile south of Cyprus?



Station window

What happens with this profile south of Cyprus?



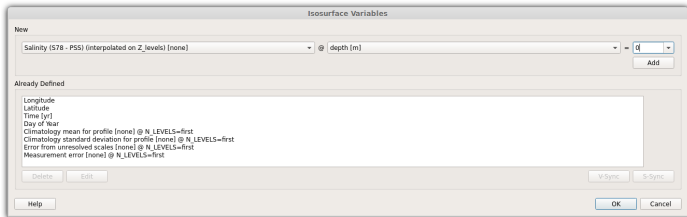
☒ Mixed-layer depth

Surface window

Define new isosurface variables:

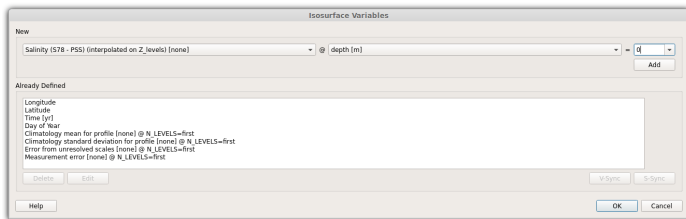
View → Isosurface Variables → salinity at depth = 0

Click on "Add"



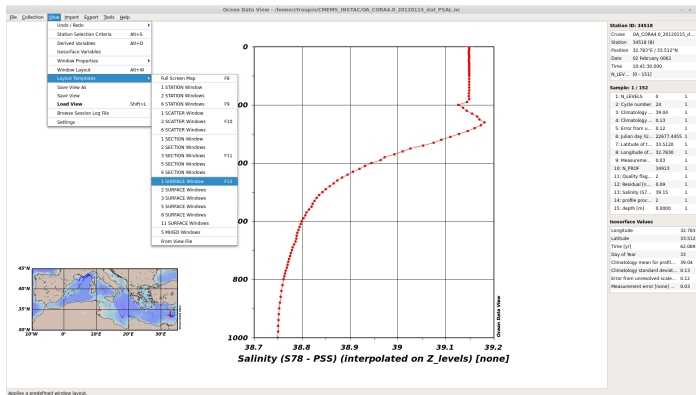
Surface window

Define new isosurface variables:
Same at depth = 200



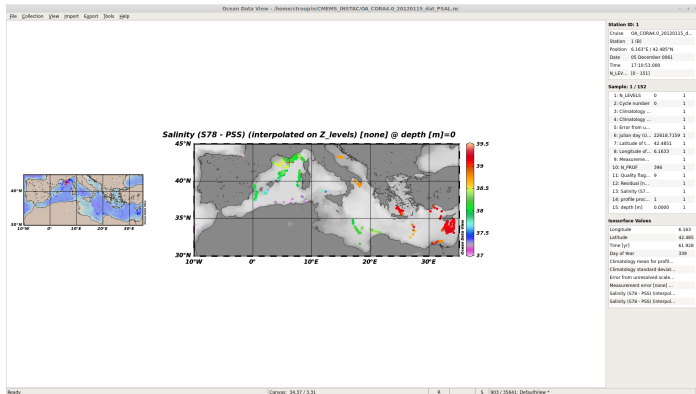
Surface window

View → Layout Template → SURFACE Window



Surface window

🖱️ Right-click Z-variable → select newly created variable

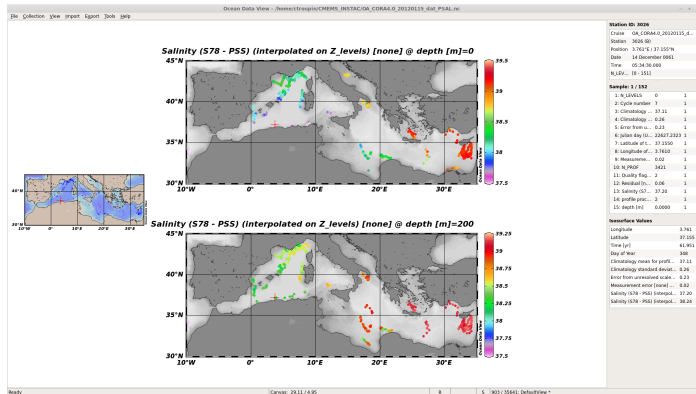


📧 higher salinity values in the Eastern Basin

🖱️ Adapt the range for the selected variable

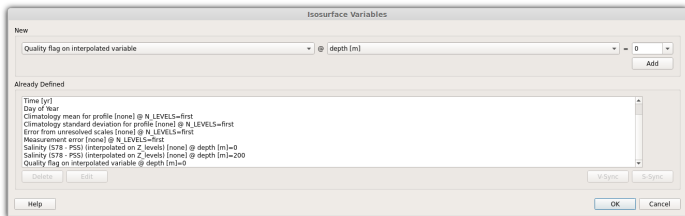
Surface window

Also possible to have several Surface Windows



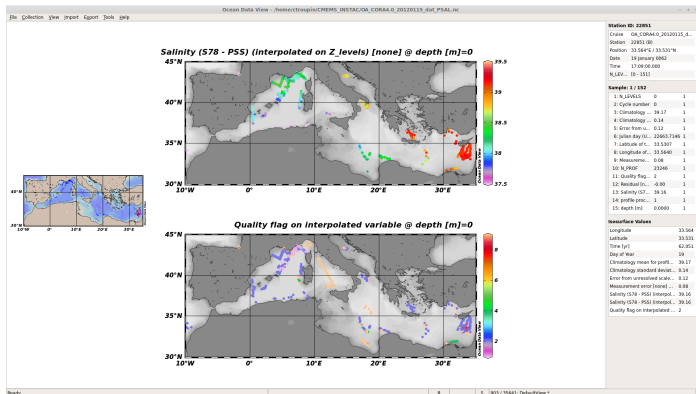
Surface window: quality flag

View → Isosurface Variables → Quality flag on interpolated variable at depth = 0



Surface window: quality flag

Quality flag: integer value reflecting the confidence in the observations



Surface window: quality flag

CORA Quality flags:

- 1 good
- 2 rather good
- 3 quite good
- 4 acceptable
- 5 bad quality interpolation
- 6, 7, 8 not used
- 9 not interpolated



ODV definitions for the flags are different!

Surface window: quality flag

Right-click Sample Selection Criteria → Quality → Accepted
quality flags = 1

The image shows a dialog box titled "Sample Selection Criteria" with two tabs: "Range" and "Quality". The "Quality" tab is active. Inside the dialog, there is a "Variable" dropdown menu showing "* Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none]". Below this is a list of "Acceptable Quality Flags" with the following entries: "0: good quality", "1: unknown quality" (highlighted in blue), "4: questionable quality", and "8: bad quality". At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Relax this quality filter" and "Apply to all variables". Below the dialog box, there is a status line that reads "0 of 15 variables range filtering" and "All 15 variables quality filtering". At the very bottom, there is a checkbox labeled "Apply these sample selection criteria globally" which is unchecked, and three buttons: "Help", "OK", and "Cancel".

Sample Selection Criteria

Range Quality

Variable

* Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none]

Acceptable Quality Flags

0: good quality
1: unknown quality
4: questionable quality
8: bad quality

Relax this quality filter Apply to all variables

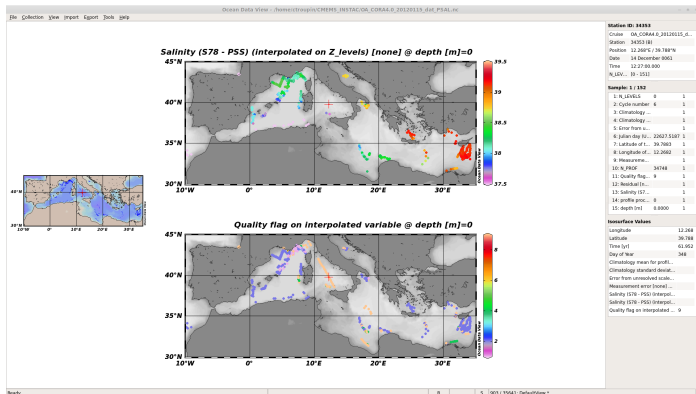
0 of 15 variables range filtering
All 15 variables quality filtering

Apply these sample selection criteria globally

Help OK Cancel

Surface window: quality flag

Right-click Sample Selection Criteria → Quality → Accepted
quality flags = 1



higher salinity values in the Eastern Basin

Surface window: gridding

View → Layout Template → SURFACE Window (× 2)

The screenshot shows the Ocean Data View interface. The 'View' menu is open, showing 'Layout Template' selected. A sub-menu for 'Surface Windows' is also open, listing options from 1 to 11. The main window displays a map of the Atlantic Ocean with a grid overlay. The right panel shows station information for 845318 and a list of variables for Sample 1.

Station ID: 845318

Cruidr: 04_C0944_0_20120115_d_...
Station: 34518 (8)
Position: 32.783°S / 33.512°W
Date: 02 February 0962
Time: 39.41.39.900
N_LEV: 10 - 1511

Sample 1 / 352

1: N_LEVELS	8	1
2: Cycle number	24	1
3: Climatology	39.84	1
4: Climatology	0.13	1
5: Error from ...	0.12	1
6: Julian day (c...)	20073.4852	1
7: Latitude of ...	33.5126	1
8: Longitude of ...	32.7826	1
9: Measurement ...	0.03	1
10: N_PROF	34613	1
11: Quality flag	2	1
12: Standard Dev...	0.89	1
13: Salinity (st...)	39.15	1
14: profile proc...	2	1
15: depth (m)	8.9000	1

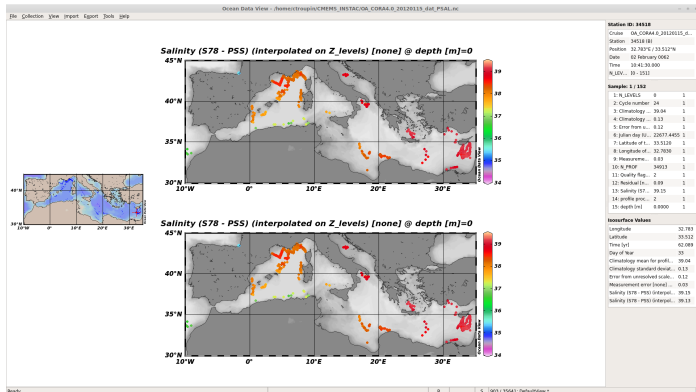
non-surface Values

Longitude	32.783
Latitude	33.512
Time (yr)	42.008
Day of Year	33
Climatology mean for prof...	36.04
Climatology standard deviat...	0.13
Error from unresolved scale...	0.12
Measurement error (beam) ...	0.03

Apply a predefined window layout.

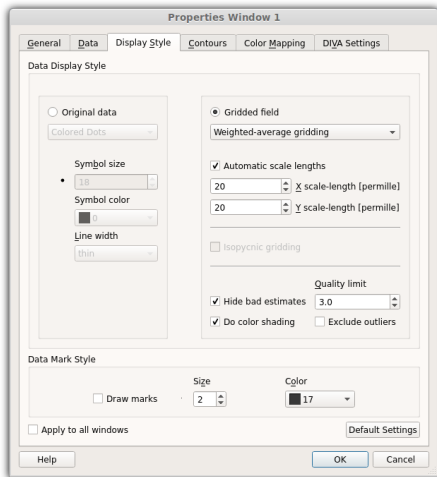
Surface window: gridding

Set Z variable to be Salinity at 0 m



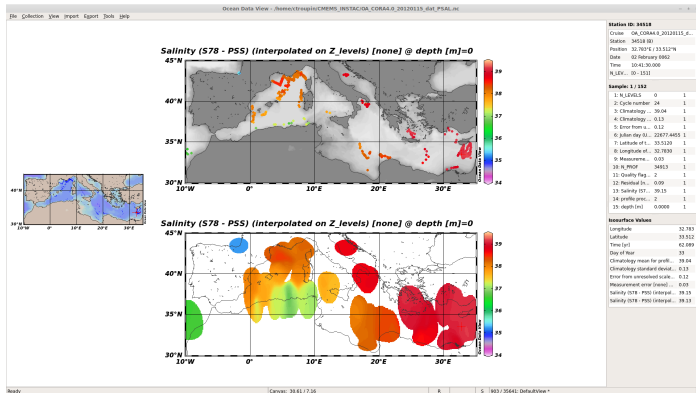
Surface window: gridding

Right-click Properties → Display style → Gridded → Weighted-Average gridding (default parameters 20 X 20)



Surface window: gridding

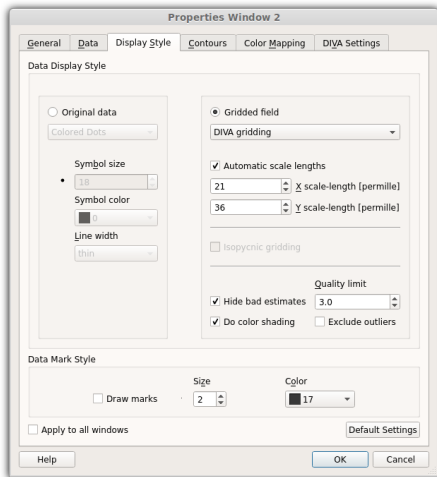
Gridded field of salinity



Normal interpolation does not consider boundaries!

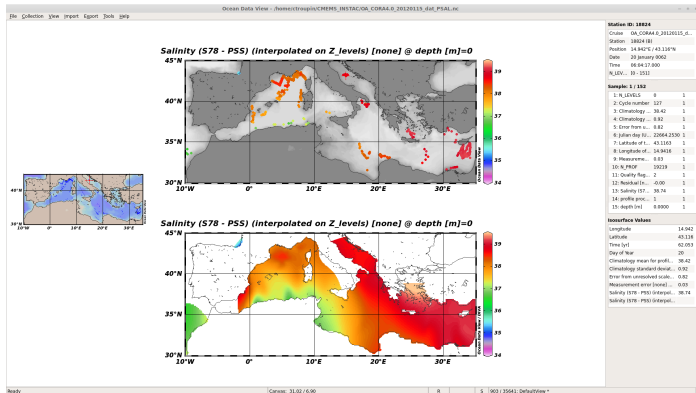
Surface window: gridding

Change Gridding method to DIVA Gridding



Surface window: gridding

DIVA gridded field of salinity



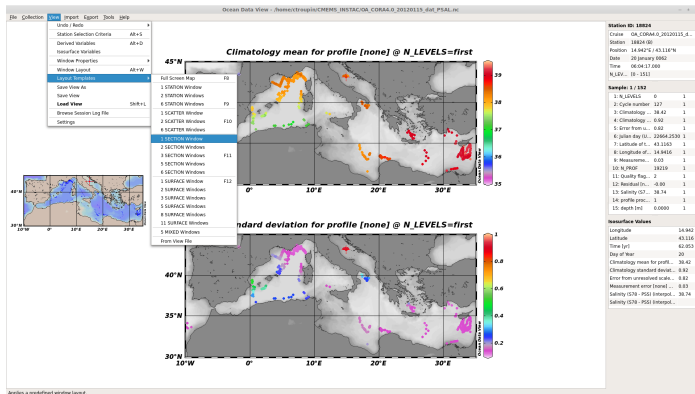
Field with error above threshold is masked



Interpolation technique is crucial with in situ data

Section window

View → Layout Template → SECTION Window



Section window

Right-click Manage Section → Define Section
Draw line along section

Window 1
SECTION

Define a section using
Manage Section>Define Section
to add data to the plot.

<< N_LEVELS

30°N
35°N
40°N
45°N

10°E
20°E
30°E

0°

Station Selection Criteria: All+5
Manage PCK List
Manage Section
Delete Section
Edit Section
New Section
Save Section As
Section Properties

Station 38024

Cruise: 04-CORA4 0, 20120115_d...
Station: 38024 (R)
Position: 34.842°N / 43.116°E
Date: 10 January 2002
Time: 06:04:17.000
N_LEV: 10 - (15)

Sample 1: 152

1	N_LEVELS	8	1
2	Cycle number	127	1
3	Climatology	36.42	1
4	Climatology	8.92	1
5	Error from ...	0.82	1
6	John Day R...	22664.2130	1
7	Latitude of ...	43.1164	1
8	Longitude of ...	34.8418	1
9	Measurement	0.82	1
10	N_PROF	19019	1
11	Quality flag	2	1
12	Reckon [in...]	-0.80	1
13	Safety IS7	36.74	1
14	profile proc...	1	1
15	depth [m]	8000.0	1

Isosurface Values

Longitude	14.942
Latitude	43.116
Time [yr]	62.093
Day of Year	20
Climatology mean for profil...	36.42
Climatology standard deviat...	0.92
Error from unsmoothed scale...	0.82
Measurement error [msec]...	0.82
Safety IS70 - PSS Interpol...	36.74
Safety IS70 - PSS Interpol...	

Defines a new section along a user specified track. L.MSE click adds current point, R.MSE click removes chosen point. Press ENTER to accept or ESC to abort.

Section window

Edit Section Properties

File Collection View Import Export Tools Help

Ocean Data View - NetworkGraphics\MEMO\NETSC\DA_CORA4.0_20120115_OIV_P8AL.H

Section Properties

Section title: [Sea Channel]

Section Coordinate

Distance and Longitude Latitude

Bathymetry

No bathymetry

Station bottom depth

File

Mean Width: Bathymetry Color:

Station ID: 18624

Cruise: OC_03044_1_20120115_E_...

Station: 18624 (8)

Position: 14.942°N / 43.116°W

Date: 20 January 1982

Time: 06:54:17.000

N_LEV: 00-1511

Sample 1: 182

1: N_LEV(1)	0	1
2: Cycle number	123	1
3: Climatology	-36.42	1
4: Climatology ...	0.92	1
5: Error from s...	0.62	1
6: Julian day (J...)	20464.2538	1
7: Latitude of ...	43.1163	1
8: Longitude of ...	14.9428	1
9: Measurement ...	0.02	1
10: H_PROF	19219	1
11: Quality Flag ...	2	1
12: Residual (r...	-4.68	1
13: Salinity (S)	36.74	1
14: profile proc...	1	1
15: depth (m)	0.0008	1

Surface Values

Longitude: 14.942

Latitude: 43.116

Time (yr): 62.053

Day of Year: 29

Climatology mean for profile: 36.42

Climatology standard deviat...: 0.92

Error from unrescaled scale: 0.62

Measurement error (standard...): 0.02

Salinity (S): PSS (interpol): 36.74

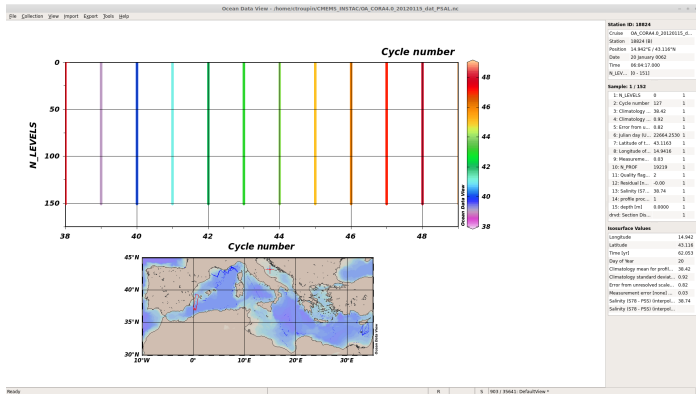
Salinity (S): PSS (interpol)...

Get Point: L-RSG add point, R-RSG delete point, DNTSR accept, ESC abort

A S 183 / 3564: DefaultView *

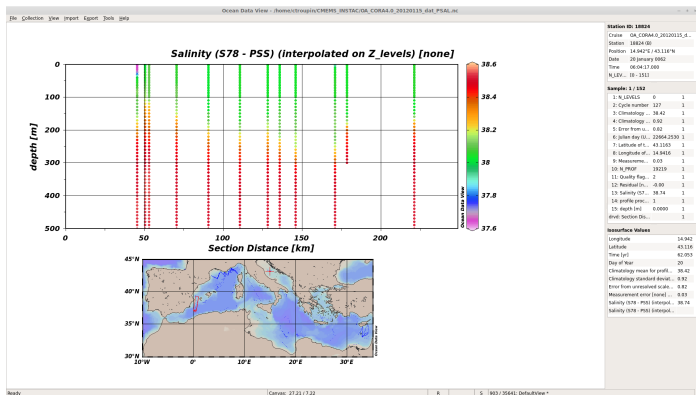
Section window

Change X, Y and Z variables
→ Distance, Depth and Salinity



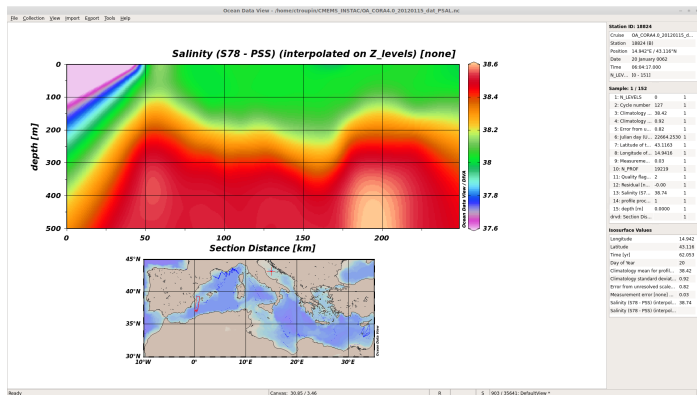
Section window

Set Z range between 0 and 500 m



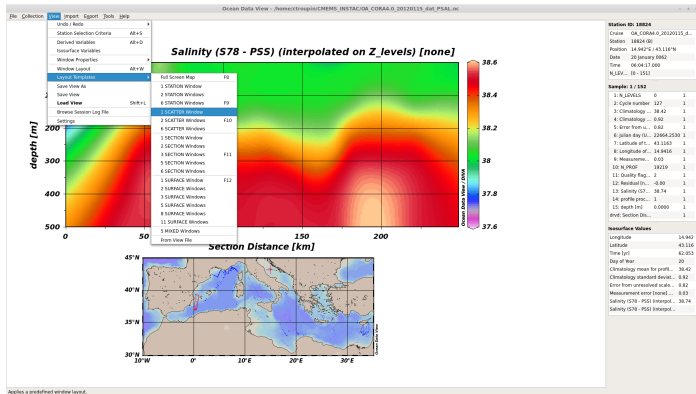
Section window

Grid using DIVA interpolation



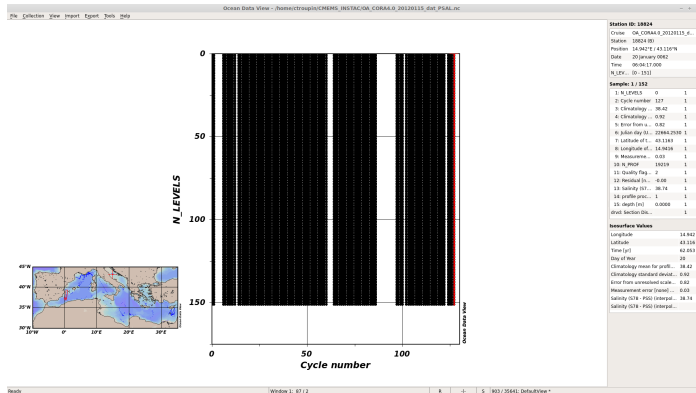
Scatter window

View → Layout Template → SECTION Window



Scatter window

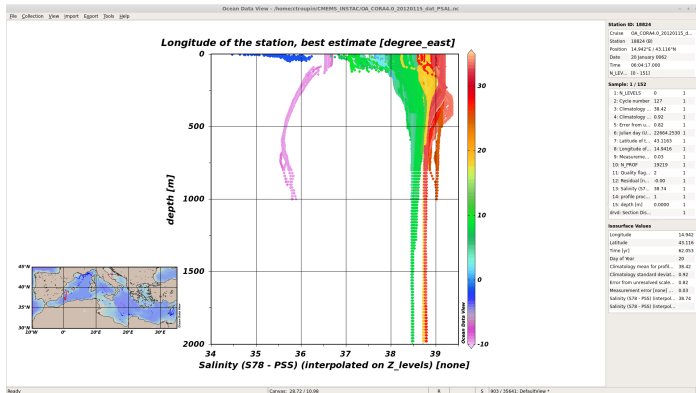
Change X, Y and Z variables



☒ Usually: Salinity vs. Temperature (*T-S diagram*)

Scatter window

Scatter plot: Salinity, Depth and Longitude



☒ Lower salinity near Atlantic

Working on data using Python

What is an ipython notebook?



Python: high-level programming language
<https://www.python.org/>

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Python: high-level programming language

<https://www.python.org/>

IPython: command shell for interactive computing

<http://ipython.org/>

IPython notebook: web-based interactive computational environment
combining code, text, figures, ...

<http://ipython.org/notebook.html>

How to get the code?



The code is made available through github:

https://github.com/ctroupin/OceanData_NoteBooks

How to get the code?



The code is made available through github:
https://github.com/ctroupin/OceanData_NoteBooks

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `ctroupin / OceanData_NoteBooks`. At the top, there are navigation options: Unwatch (1), Star (0), and Fork (1). Below this, the repository title is followed by statistics: 12 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 2 contributors. The current branch is `master`. A table lists the repository's files and their commit history:

File	Commit Message	Time Ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	3 months ago
Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb	Various small changes	3 months ago
README.md	modified readme	3 months ago
Read_CORA_dataset.ipynb	Modified text	2 months ago
Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_drifter_data_1.ipynb	Text corrections	2 months ago
Read_drifter_data_2.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_drifter_data_3.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago

Below the file list, the `README.md` content is displayed:

```
OceanData_NoteBooks
```

Examples of data processing with python notebooks using netCDF files.

On the right side of the repository page, there is a sidebar with navigation links: Code, Issues (0), Pull requests (0), Wiki, Pulse, Graphs, and Settings. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is an SSH clone URL: `git@github.com:ctroupin:OceanData_NoteBooks`, and a `Download ZIP` button.

How to get the code?

1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
(in `~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training`)

How to get the code?

1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
(in `~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training`)
2. Extract the archive

```
unzip OceanData>NoteBooks-master.zip
```

How to get the code?

1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
(in `~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training`)
2. Extract the archive

```
unzip OceanData_NoteBooks-master.zip
```

3. Go in the main directory

```
cd ~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training/OceanData_NoteBooks-master/
```

How to run a notebook?

1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
(in `~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training`)

2. Extract the archive

```
unzip OceanData_NoteBooks-master.zip
```

3. Go in the main directory

```
cd ~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training/OceanData_NoteBooks-master/
```

4. In a terminal, type

```
ipython notebook Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb
```

How to run a notebook?

1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
(in `~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training`)

2. Extract the archive

```
unzip OceanData.NoteBooks-master.zip
```

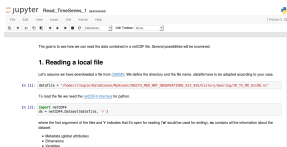
3. Go in the main directory

```
cd ~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training/OceanData.NoteBooks-master/
```

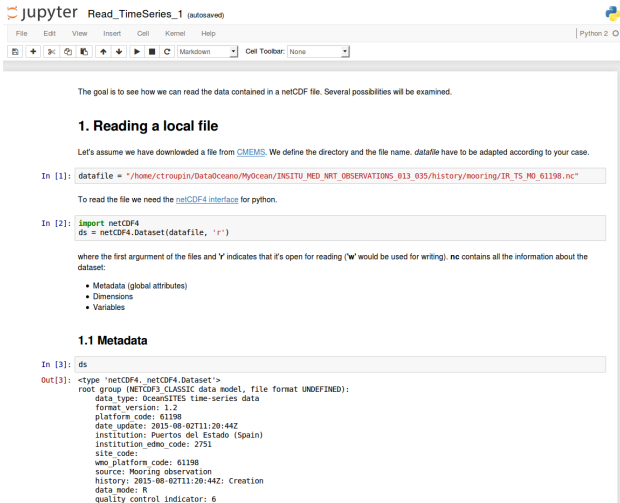
4. In a terminal, type

```
ipython notebook Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb
```

You should obtain something like that:



Structure of a notebook



The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

1. Reading a local file

Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CMEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case.

```
In [1]: datafile = "/home/ctroupin/DataOceano/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring_IR_TS_M0_61198.nc"
```

To read the file we need the [netCDF4 interface](#) for python.

```
In [2]: import netCDF4
ds = netCDF4.Dataset(datafile, 'r')
```

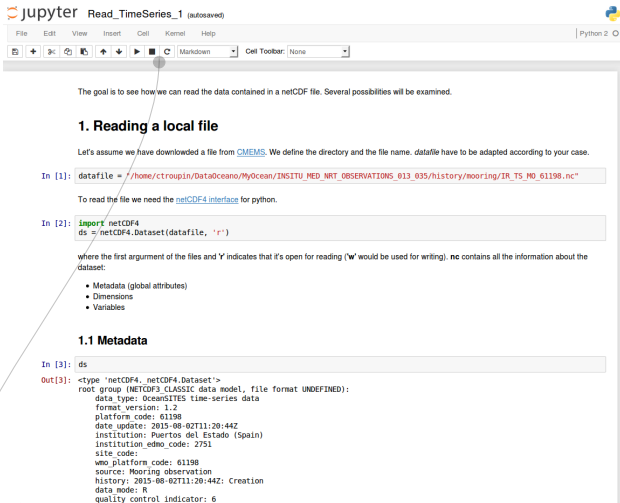
where the first argument of the files and 'r' indicates that it's open for reading ('w' would be used for writing). `nc` contains all the information about the dataset:

- Metadata (global attributes)
- Dimensions
- Variables

1.1 Metadata

```
In [3]: ds
Out[3]: <type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF3 CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):
  data type: OceanSITES time-series data
  format version: 1.2
  platform code: 61198
  date update: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z
  institution: Puertos del Estado (Spain)
  institution_edmo_code: 2751
  site code:
  wmo platform code: 61198
  source: Mooring observation
  history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
  data mode: R
  quality_control_indicator: 6
```

Structure of a notebook



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Read_TimeSeries_1 (autosaved)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and cell execution. The notebook content consists of several cells:

- A text cell explaining the goal: "The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined."
- A section header: **1. Reading a local file**
- A text cell: "Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CMEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case."
- An input cell (In [1]):

```
datafile = '/home/ctroupin/DataOceano/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring/IR_TS_M0_61198.nc'
```
- A text cell: "To read the file we need the [netCDF4](#) interface for python."
- An input cell (In [2]):

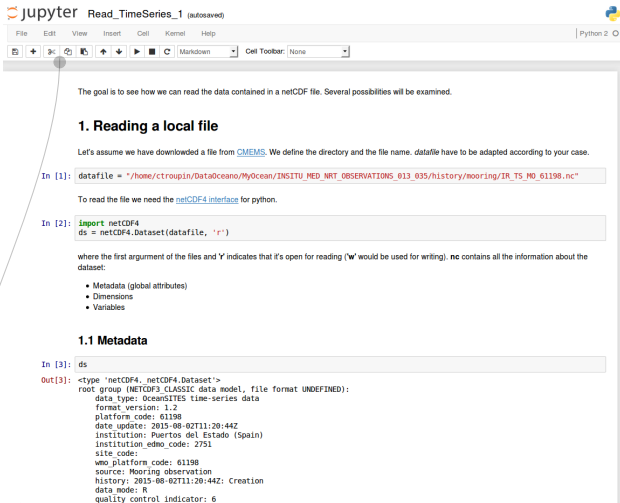
```
import netCDF4
ds = netCDF4.Dataset(datafile, 'r')
```
- A text cell: "where the first argument of the files and 'r' indicates that it's open for reading ('w' would be used for writing). `nc` contains all the information about the dataset:"
- A bulleted list:
 - Metadata (global attributes)
 - Dimensions
 - Variables
- A section header: **1.1 Metadata**
- An input cell (In [3]):

```
ds
```
- An output cell (Out [3]):

```
<type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF3 CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):
  data type: OceanSITES time-series data
  format version: 1.2
  platform code: 61198
  date_update: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z
  institution: Puertos del Estado (Spain)
  institution_edmo_code: 2751
  site code:
  wmo platform code: 61198
  source: Mooring observation
  history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
  data mode: R
  quality_control_indicator: 6
```

Run current cell

Structure of a notebook



jupyter Read_TimeSeries_1 (autosaved) Python 2

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help

Cell Toolbar: None

The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

1. Reading a local file

Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CMEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case.

```
In [1]: datafile = "/home/ctroupin/DataOceano/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring/IR_TS_M0_61198.nc"
```

To read the file we need the [netCDF4](#) interface for python.

```
In [2]: import netCDF4
ds = netCDF4.Dataset(datafile, 'r')
```

where the first argument of the files and 'r' indicates that it's open for reading ('w' would be used for writing). `nc` contains all the information about the dataset:

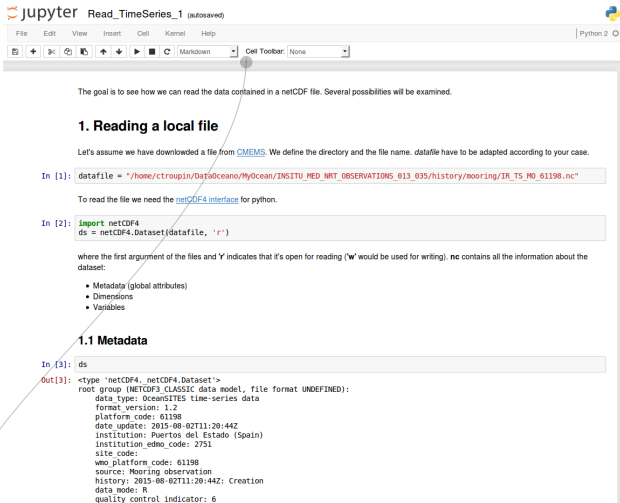
- Metadata (global attributes)
- Dimensions
- Variables

1.1 Metadata

```
In [3]: ds
Out[3]: <type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF3 CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):
  data type: OceanSITES time-series data
  format version: 1.2
  platform code: 61198
  date_update: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z
  institution: Puertos del Estado (Spain)
  institution_edmo_code: 2751
  site code:
  wmo platform code: 61198
  source: Mooring observation
  history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
  data mode: R
  quality_control_indicator: 6
```

Run current cell
Add a new cell

Structure of a notebook



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "Read_TimeSeries_1 (autosaved)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and cell execution. The main content area contains the following text and code:

The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

1. Reading a local file

Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CMEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case.

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In [1]: datafile = "/home/ctroupin/DataOceano/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring_IR_TS_M0_61198.nc"
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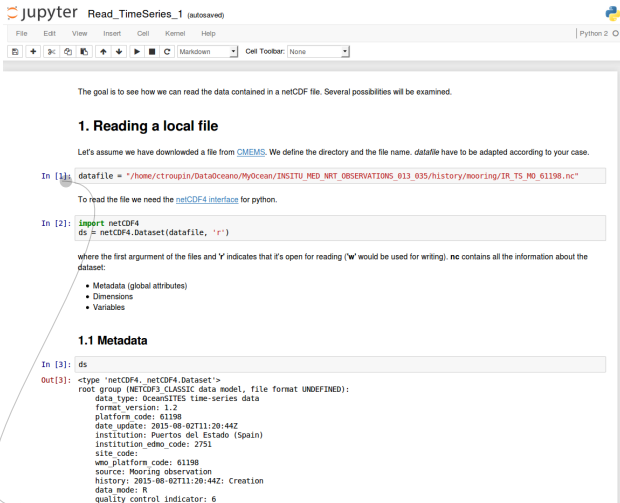
- Metadata (global attributes)
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In [3]: ds
Out[3]: <type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
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  platform code: 61198
  date update: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z
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  site code:
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  source: Mooring observation
  history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
  data mode: R
  quality_control_indicator: 6
```

Run current cell
Add a new cell
Select type of cell

Structure of a notebook



The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

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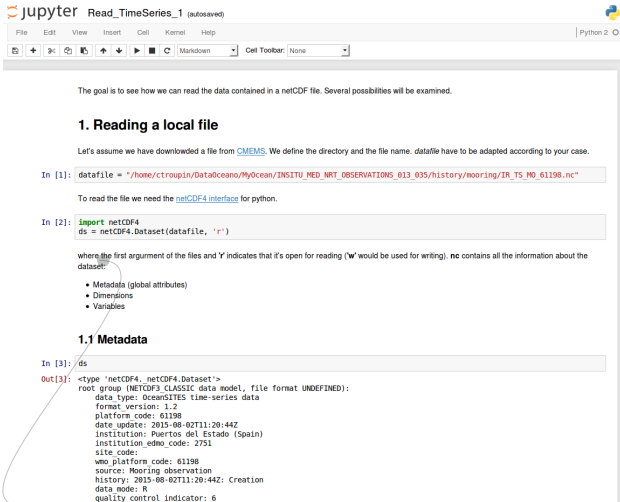
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In [3]: ds
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  history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
  data mode: R
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```

Run current cell
Add a new cell
Select type of cell
Code cell

Structure of a notebook



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Read_TimeSeries_1 (autosaved)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Help), a toolbar with icons for cell actions, and a status bar indicating "Python 2".

The notebook content consists of the following cells:

- Text cell:** "The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined."
- Section Header:** "1. Reading a local file"
- Text cell:** "Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CIEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case."
- Code cell (In [1]):**

```
datafile = "/home/ctroupin/DataOceano/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring/IR_TS_M0_61198.nc"
```
- Text cell:** "To read the file we need the [netCDF4 interface](#) for python."
- Code cell (In [2]):**

```
import netCDF4
ds = netCDF4.Dataset(datafile, 'r')
```
- Text cell:** "where the first argument of the files and 'r' indicates that it's open for reading ('w' would be used for writing). `nc` contains all the information about the dataset:"
- List-Group:**
 - Metadata (global attributes)
 - Dimensions
 - Variables
- Section Header:** "1.1 Metadata"
- Code cell (In [3]):**

```
ds
```
- Output cell (Out[3]):**

```
<type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF3 CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):
  data type: OceanSITES time-series data
  format version: 1.2
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  site code:
  wmo platform code: 61198
  source: Mooring observation
  history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
  data mode: R
  quality_control_indicator: 6
```

Run current cell
Add a new cell
Select type of cell
Code cell
Text cell

Structure of a repository

In the directory containing the notebooks, type:

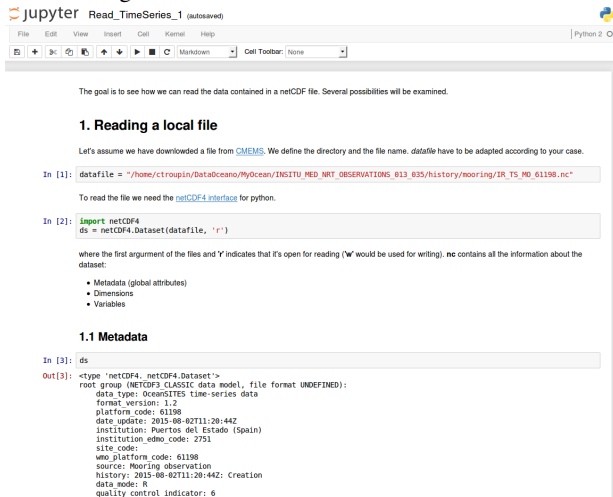
```
ipython notebook
```

Structure of a repository

In the directory containing the notebooks, type:

```
ipython notebook
```

You should get:



The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

1. Reading a local file

Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CMEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case.

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In [1]: datafile = "/home/ctroupin/DataOceano/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring/IR_TS_MD_61198.nc"
```

To read the file we need the [netCDF4 interface](#) for python.

```
In [2]: import netCDF4
ds = netCDF4.Dataset(datafile, 'r')
```

where the first argument of the files and 'r' indicates that it's open for reading ('w' would be used for writing), `nc` contains all the information about the dataset:

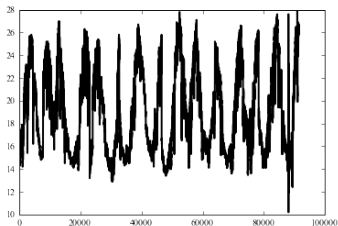
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1.1 Metadata

```
In [3]: ds
Out[3]: <type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
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  site code:
  wmo_platform_code: 61198
  source: Mooring observation
  history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
  data mode: R
  quality_control_indicator: 6
```

What's inside the repository?

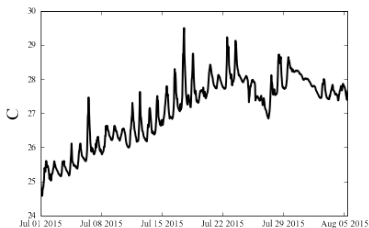
Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local `netCDF` file



What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local **netCDF** file

Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using **OPeNDAP** protocol

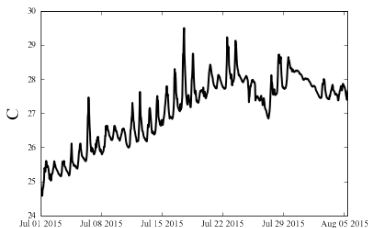


What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local **netCDF** file

Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using **OPeNDAP** protocol

Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the **CF module**



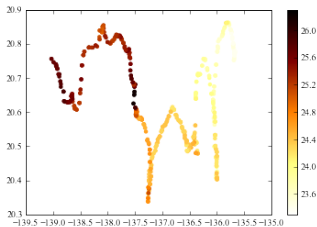
What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local netCDF file

Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using OPeNDAP protocol

Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the CF module

Read_drifter_data_1.ipynb: basic plot of a drifter trajectory



What's inside the repository?

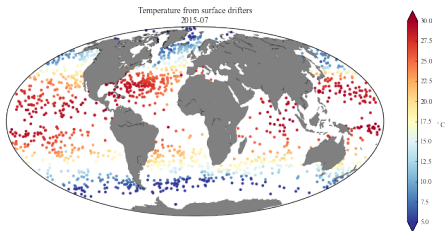
Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local **netCDF** file

Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using **OPeNDAP** protocol

Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the **CF module**

Read_drifter_data_1.ipynb: basic plot of a drifter trajectory

Read_drifter_data_2.ipynb: plotting temperature observations from drifters



What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local **netCDF** file

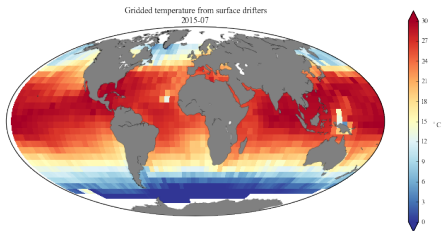
Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using **OPeNDAP** protocol

Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the **CF module**

Read_drifter_data_1.ipynb: basic plot of a drifter trajectory

Read_drifter_data_2.ipynb: plotting temperature observations from drifters

Read_drifter_data_3.ipynb: gridding temperature observations from drifters



What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local **netCDF** file

Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using **OPeNDAP** protocol

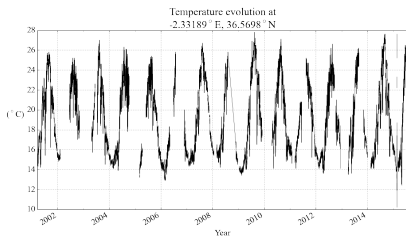
Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the **CF module**

Read_drifter_data_1.ipynb: basic plot of a drifter trajectory

Read_drifter_data_2.ipynb: plotting temperature observations from drifters

Read_drifter_data_3.ipynb: gridding temperature observations from drifters

Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb: plotting temperature from a mooring



What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local **netCDF** file

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Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the **CF module**

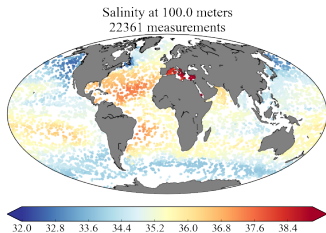
Read_drifter_data_1.ipynb: basic plot of a drifter trajectory

Read_drifter_data_2.ipynb: plotting temperature observations from drifters

Read_drifter_data_3.ipynb: gridding temperature observations from drifters

Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb: plotting temperature from a mooring

Read_CORA_dataset.ipynb: reading and plotting data from **CORA** dataset



Example: plotting a time series

Notebook file: Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb

Product: Mediterranean Sea near real-time observations
(INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035)

Data file: IR_TS_MO_61198.nc Mooring managed by Puertos del Estado (Spain)

Example: plotting a time series

Notebook file: `Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb`

Product: Mediterranean Sea near real-time observations
(`INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035`)

Data file: `IR_TS_MO_61198.nc` Mooring managed by Puertos del Estado (Spain)

- Objectives:
1. Read a netCDF file
 2. Apply the quality flags to the observations
 3. Generate high-quality plot

Example: plotting a time series

Notebook file: `Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb`

Product: Mediterranean Sea near real-time observations
(`INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035`)

Data file: `IR_TS_MO_61198.nc` Mooring managed by Puertos del Estado (Spain)

- Objectives:
1. Read a netCDF file
 2. Apply the quality flags to the observations
 3. Generate high-quality plot

