



High Performance  
Research Computing  
DIVISION OF RESEARCH



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY  
Oceanography

# Post-processing CESM model output using Python-based utilities

Spring 2020 HPRC Short Course  
April 10, 2020

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# Helpful HPRC resources

- Ada quick start guide
  - <https://hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/Ada:QuickStart>
- Introduction to the Ada and Terra clusters – Short course (Spring 2020)
  - [https://hprc.tamu.edu/files/training/2020/Spring/Intro\\_to\\_HPRC\\_clusters\\_2020\\_spring.pdf](https://hprc.tamu.edu/files/training/2020/Spring/Intro_to_HPRC_clusters_2020_spring.pdf)
- Submit tickets to [help@hprc.tamu.edu](mailto:help@hprc.tamu.edu)

# Upcoming HPRC short courses

- **Introduction to Entos - QM Simulation Software for PCs, HPC, and the Cloud**
  - **Instructor:** Thomas Miller (Professor at Caltech and Entos co-founder) and Daniel Smith (Entos)
  - **Time:** Friday, April 10, 1:30PM-4:00PM
- **Searching for the Cure – COVID-19 Classical Molecular Dynamics with NAMD**
  - **Instructor:** Dr. Lisa M. Perez
  - **Time:** Friday, April 17, 10:00AM-12:30PM
- **Searching for the Cure – COVID-19 Drug Docking with AutoDock and Schrödinger**
  - **Instructor:** Dr. Lisa M. Perez
  - **Time:** Friday, April 17, 1:30PM-4:00PM

<https://hprc.tamu.edu/training/index.html>

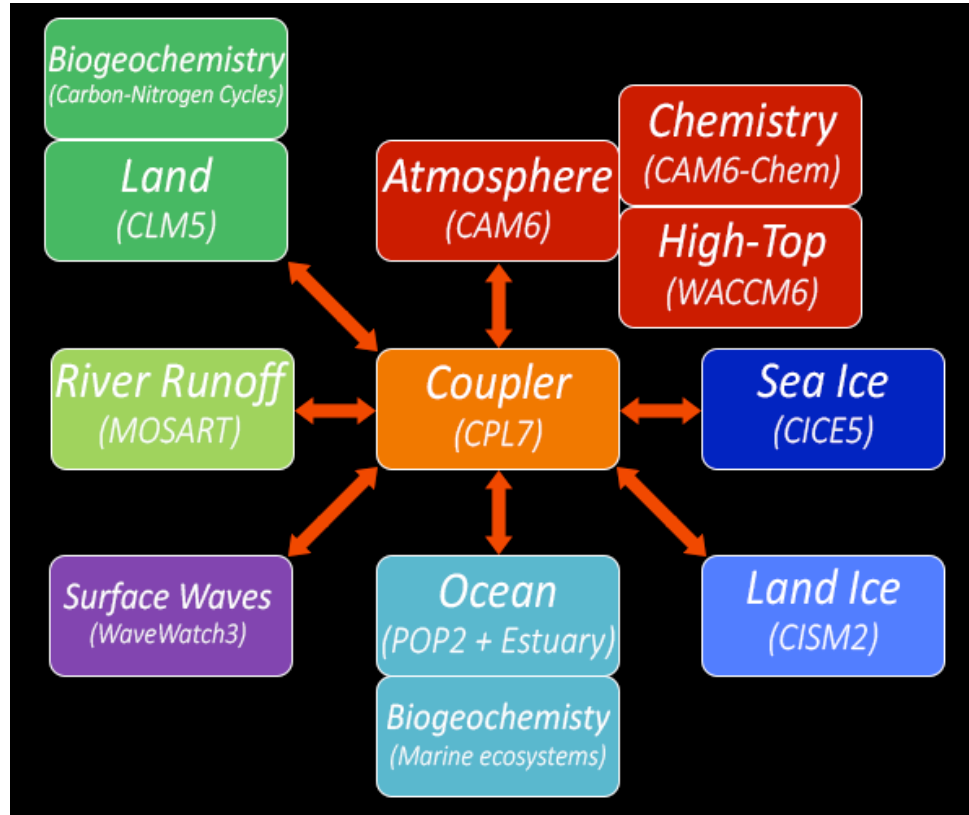
## Course structure

- Structure of CESM model output and netCDF format
- Installing and configuring the CESM\_postprocessing package
- Generating time-averages and climatology files
- [Short break \(15 minutes\)](#)
- Generating diagnostics of CESM model runs
- Pangeo for geosciences
- Loading and visualizing datasets using xarray and cartopy
- Speeding up computations using dask

## Expectations for this course

- Learn about performance benefits of parallel python tools in generating climatology files
- Learn about the available diagnostic plots sets
- Get some hands-on experience with the CESM diagnostics tool
- Learn about the future trends in using Python for geosciences

# The Community Earth System Model (CESM)

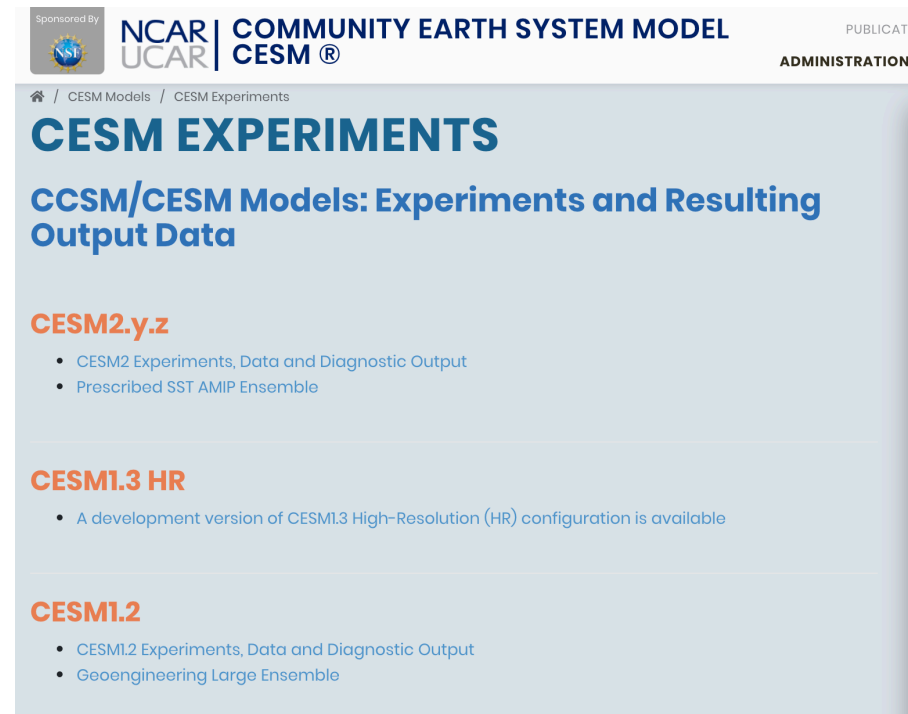



<https://nar.ucar.edu/2017/cgd/development-cesm2>

# Publicly available CESM model output

- <http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/experiments/>
- <https://www.earthsystemgrid.org/>

Sample datasets for the tutorial  
available on Ada at  
[/scratch/training/CESM\\_post/datasets](/scratch/training/CESM_post/datasets)



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Home / CESM Models / CESM Experiments

## CESM EXPERIMENTS

### CCSM/CESM Models: Experiments and Resulting Output Data

**CESM2.y.z**

- CESM2 Experiments, Data and Diagnostic Output
- Prescribed SST AMIP Ensemble

**CESM1.3 HR**

- A development version of CESM1.3 High-Resolution (HR) configuration is available

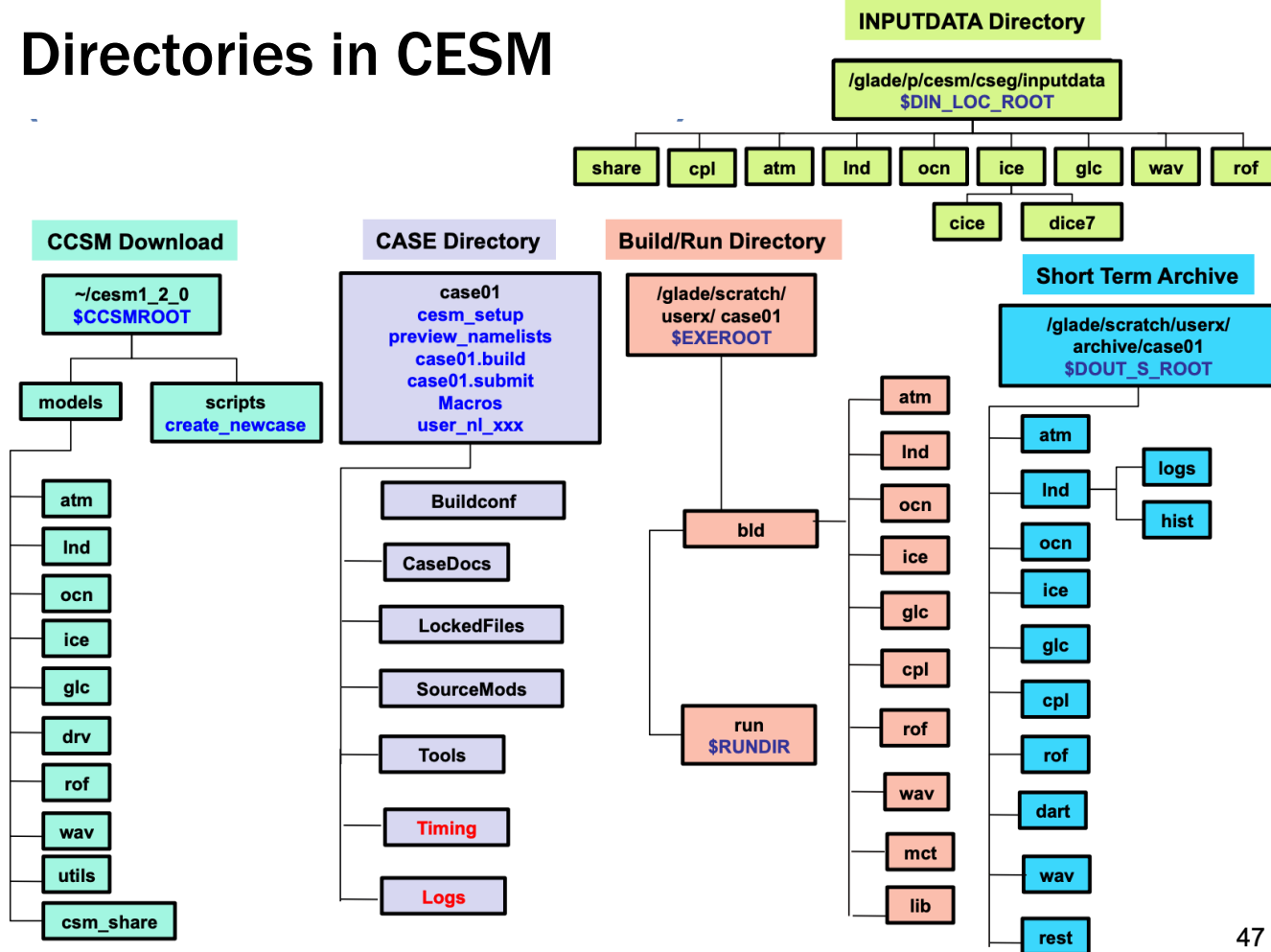
**CESM1.2**

- CESM1.2 Experiments, Data and Diagnostic Output
- Geoengineering Large Ensemble

# Directories in CESM



[http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/cesm/cesm1\\_tutorial\\_130619\\_full.pdf](http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/cesm/cesm1_tutorial_130619_full.pdf)





# History vs Timeseries format

- History files contain a set of variables output at a given time slice in a single file.
- Timeseries files contain single variable data for all times
- CESM writes model output in short-term archive as history files
- Variables with larger dimensions (Ex: TEMP) are usually output as a lower frequency history files, than smaller variables (Ex: SST).
- Timeseries files are usually shared publicly.
- How to transpose history files to timeseries files?

# CESM Case naming convention

`<compset char>.<code base>.<compset sname>.<resolution sname>`  
`[.opt_desc_string].<nnn>[opt_char]`

`<compset char>` = 1 character, first letter of compset  
`<code base>` = code base, “e20” for cesm2.0, “e10” for cesm1.0, “c40” for cesm4.0, and “c35” for cesm3.5.  
`<compset sname>` = compset shortname  
`<resolution sname>` = resolution shortname  
`<.opt_desc_string>` = optional descriptive string, to be kept short if possible  
`<nnn>` = 3 digit number  
`[opt_char]` = optional single lower-cased letter; allowed to distinguish a group of cases that are very closely related

Examples: `b.e21.B1850.f09_g16.CMIP6-piControl.001`  
`f.e11.FAMIPCN.f09_f09.rcp85_ersstv5.005`

One note about compsets: The first letter of the casename is indicative of the type of run it is: A coupled run (A “B” case), an atmosphere/land run (“F”), a land run (“I”), or an ocean/ice run (“G”). Other letters (A,Q,S,T,X) denoting less common configurations are also used.

# NetCDF format

```

netcdf pres_temp_4D {
  dimensions:
    level = 2 ;
    latitude = 6 ;
    longitude = 12 ;
    time = UNLIMITED ;

  variables:
    float latitude(latitude);
        latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
    float longitude(longitude) ;
        longitude:units = "degrees_east" ;
    float pressure(time, level, latitude, longitude) ;
        pressure:units = "hPa" ;
    float temperature(time, level, latitude, longitude) ;
        temperature:units = "celsius" ;

  data:
    latitude = 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 ;
    longitude = -125, -120, ... ;
    pressure = 900, 901, 902, ... ;
    temperature = 9, 10, 11, ...;
}

```

[https://www.archer.ac.uk/training/course-material/2015/01/data\\_mgmt\\_epcc/netcdf.pdf](https://www.archer.ac.uk/training/course-material/2015/01/data_mgmt_epcc/netcdf.pdf)

# Tools to process and visualize NetCDF files

- NetCDF Operators (NCO)
- Climate Data Operators (CDO)
- NCAR Command Language (NCL)
- MATLAB
- Interactive Data Language (IDL)
- Panoply (from NASA GISS)
- PyNGL and PyNIO

## Software for Manipulating or Displaying NetCDF Data

This document provides references to software packages that may be used for manipulating freely-available and licensed (commercial) software that can be used with netCDF data. We welcome corrections or additions, please [send them to us](#). Where practical, we would like to include a link to the software's home page.

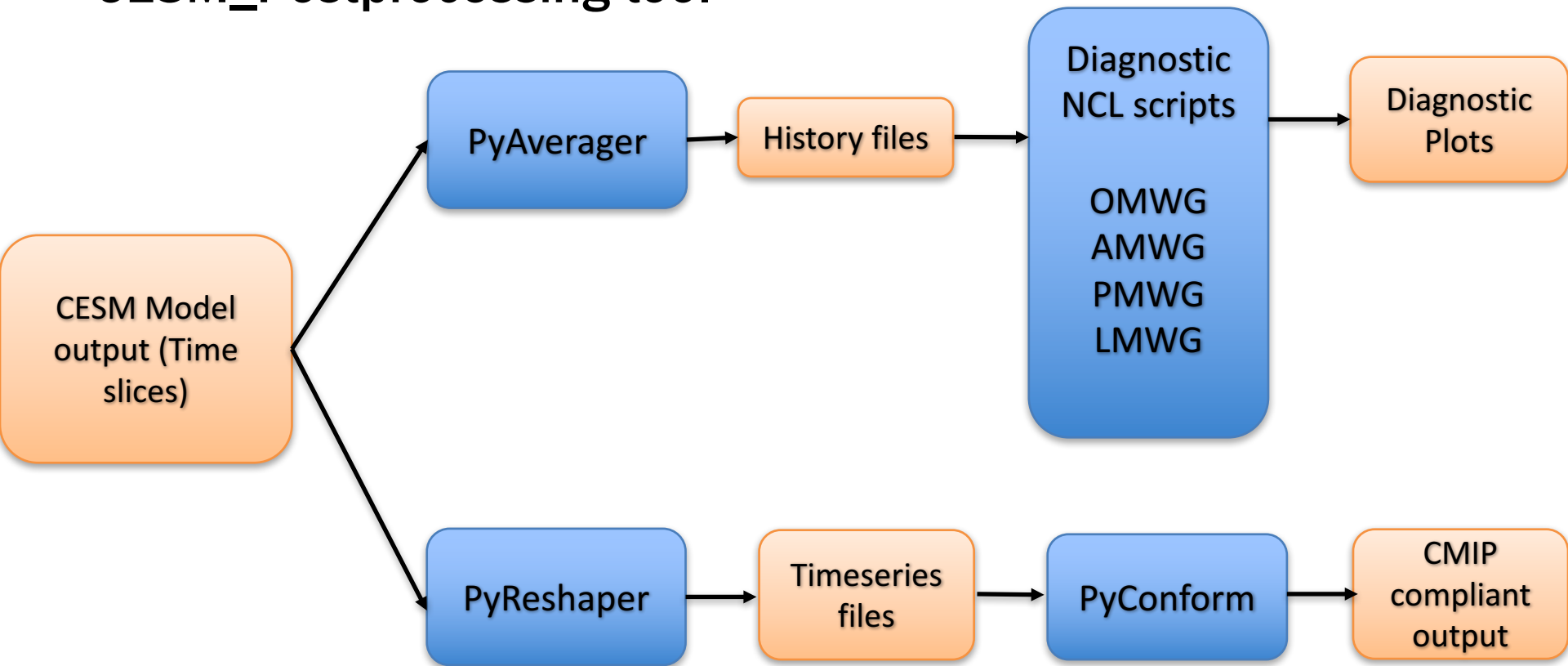
Other useful guides to utilities that can handle netCDF data include ARM's list of [ARM-test](#) and the NOAA Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory [guide to netCDF utilities](#).

## Freely Available Software

- ANDX (ARM NetCDF Data eXtract) and ANAX (ARM NetCDF ASCII eXtract)
- ANTS (ARM NetCDF Tool Suite)
- ARGOS (interActive thRee-dimensional Graphics ObServatory)
- CDAT (Climate Data Analysis Tool)
- CDFconvert (Convert netCDF to RPN and GEMPAK Grids)
- cdfsync (network synchronization of netCDF files)
- CDO (Climate Data Operators)
- CDS Tools
- CSIRO MATLAB/netCDF interface
- EPIC
- Excel Use
- EzGet
- FAN (File Array Notation)
- FERRET
- FIMEX (File Interpolation, Manipulation, and EXtraction)
- FWTools (GIS Binary Kit for Windows and Linux)
- GDAL (Geospatial Data Abstraction Library)
- GDL (GNU Data Language)
- Gfdnavi (Geophysical fluid data navigator)
- Gliderscope
- GMT (Generic Mapping Tools)
- Grace
- GrADS (Grid Analysis and Display System)
- Gri
- GXSM - Gnome X Scanning Microscopy project
- HDF (Hierarchical Data Format) interface
- HDF-EOS to netCDF converter
- HIPHOP (Handy IDL-Program For HDF-Output Plotting)

<https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/software.html>

# CESM\_Postprocessing tool



# Generated diagnostics

AMWG Diagnostics Package

**b.e21.B1850.f09\_g17.CMIP6-piControl.001**  
and  
**b.e21.B1850.f09\_g17.CMIP6-piControl.001**

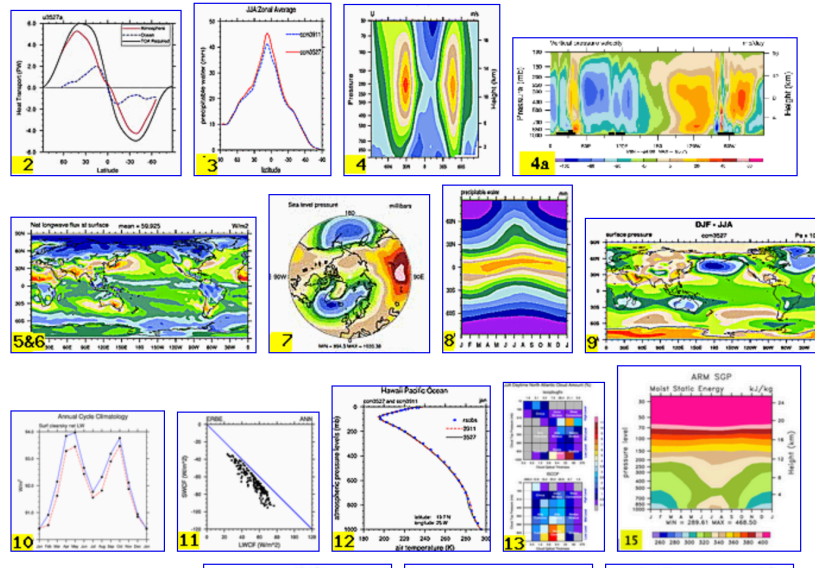


Plots Created  
Tue Aug 28 11:32:34 2018

## Set Description

- 1 [Tables](#) of ANN, DJF, MAM, JJA, SON, global and regional means and RMSE.
- 2 [Line plots](#) of annual implied northward transports.
- 3 [Line plots](#) of DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN zonal means
- 4 Vertical [contour plots](#) of DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN zonal means
- 4a Vertical (XZ) [contour plots](#) of DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN meridional means
- 5 Horizontal [contour plots](#) of DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN means
- 6 Horizontal [vector plots](#) of DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN means
- 7 Polar [contour and vector plots](#) of DJF, MAM, JJA, SON and ANN means
- 8 Annual cycle [contour plots](#) of zonal means
- 9 Horizontal [contour plots](#) of DJF-JJA differences
- 10 Annual cycle [line plots](#) of global means
- 11 Pacific annual cycle, Scatter plot [plots](#)
- 12 Vertical profile [plots](#) from 17 selected stations
- 13 Cloud simulator [plots](#)
- 14 Taylor Diagram [plots](#)
- 15 Annual Cycles at Select Stations [plots](#)
- 16 Budget Terms at Select Locations [plots](#)

Click on Plot Type



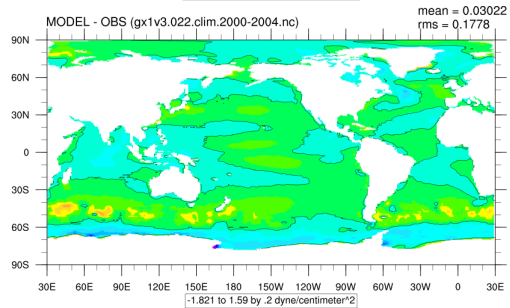
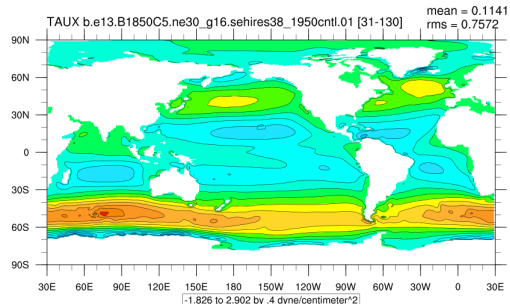
## WACCM Set Description

- 1 [Tables](#) of regional min. max. means

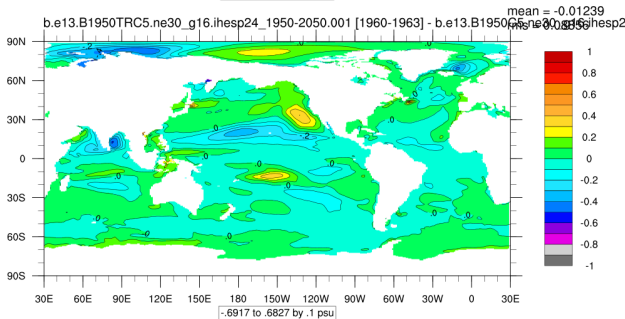
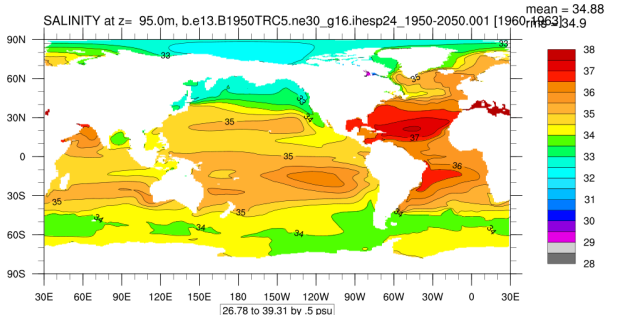


# Diagnostic sets

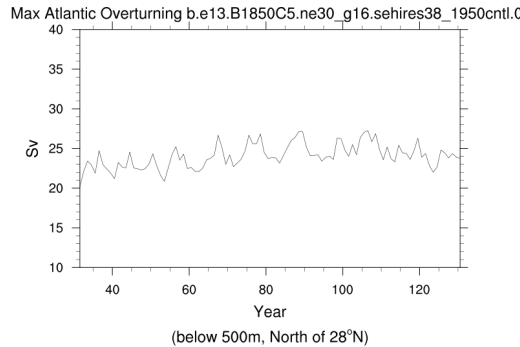
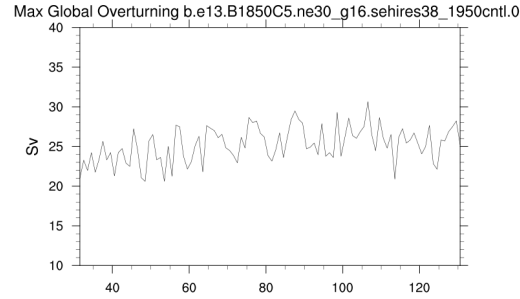
## Model vs Observations



## Model vs Control



## Model time series

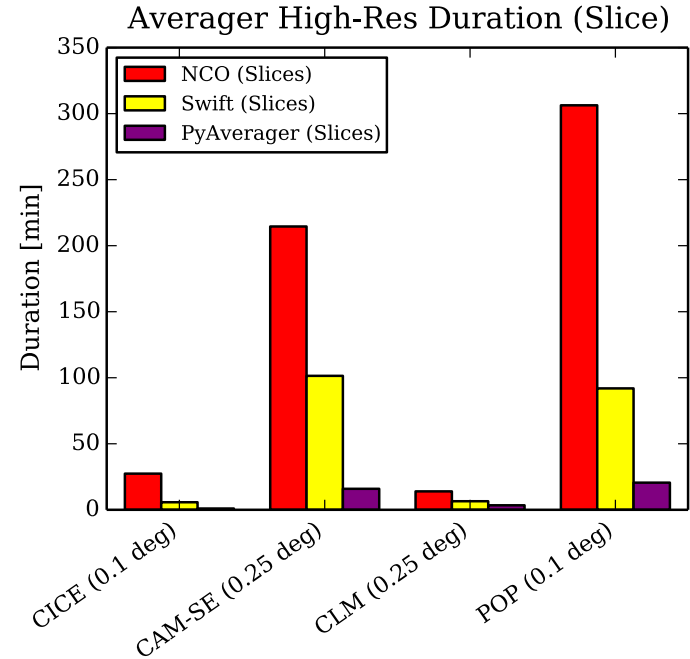
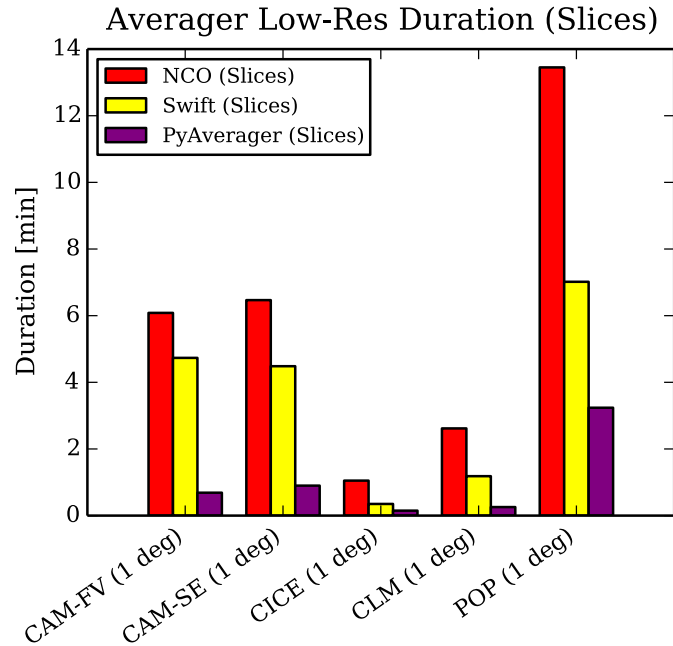


# Some ocean diagnostics plots

Type of plot	Quantity
2D Surface flux fields	SENH_F, LWUP_F, EVAP_F, PREC_F
2D Surface fields	SSH, SST, etc
3D fields (Zonally-averaged)	TEMP, SALT, IAGE
Fields at various depth levels	TEMP, SALT, UVEL, VVEL, WVEL
Vector fields at various depth levels	velocity
MOC	



# PyAverager performance



Sheri Mickelson<sup>1</sup> & Alice Bertin<sup>2</sup>, NCAR

POP 0.1deg grid = 15 times faster than NCO

# Obtaining/installing the CESM diagnostics tool

[https://github.com/abishekg7/CESM\\_postprocessing](https://github.com/abishekg7/CESM_postprocessing)

- Forked from NCAR's github.
- Incorporates Ada-specific configuration created by Alper Altuntas
- Simplified installation process

## Installation and Usage instructions

### 0. Load all necessary modules

```
module purge
m1 NCL/6.6.2-foss-2018b
m1 NCO/4.7.9-foss-2018b
m1 netCDF/4.6.1-foss-2018b-cdf5
m1 Python/2.7.15-foss-2018b
```

### 1. Clone CESM\_postprocessing

```
git clone https://github.com/abishekg7/CESM_postprocessing.git
cd CESM_postprocessing
```

### 2. Install virtual environment:

```
./create_python_env -machine ada
```

# Creating a post-processing case on Ada

1. Activate the PP virtual environment

```
ml purge
```

```
ml Miniconda2/4.3.21
```

```
ml Python/2.7.15-foss-2018b
```

```
export POSTPROCESS_PATH=/scratch/training/CESM_post/CESM_postprocessing
```

```
source activate $POSTPROCESS_PATH/cesm-env2
```

2. Create a post-processing case directory in your scratch directory

```
create_postprocess -case [your-case-directory]
```

**Exercise: Try above commands on Ada**

# Post-processing workflow

1. Edit configuration files
  - `env_postprocess.xml`
  - `env_diags_ocn.xml`, `env_diags_atm.xml`, etc
2. Edit job submission scripts (`ocn_averages`, `ocn_diagnostics`, etc)
  - Change project account, `num_cores`, logging level, etc
3. Generate averaged files
  - `bsub < ocn_averages`
4. Generate diagnostics
  - `bsub < ocn_diagnostics`

# Variables in env\_postprocess.xml

Variable	Purpose
CASEROOT	Location of caseroot. Same as PP_CASE_PATH for standalone postprocessing
PP_CASE_PATH	Disk location of postprocessing case directory
CASE	CESM Case name
DOUT_S_ROOT	CESM model output directory. Input for post-processing
<COMP>_GRID	String specifying grid for component <COMP>
GENERATE_TIMESERIES	If True, converts history to timeseries files
GENERATE_AVGS_<COMP>	If True, calls averaging script for component <COMP>
GENERATE_DIAGS_<COMP>	If True, calls diagnostics script for component <COMP>

## Sample values for env\_postprocess.xml

Variable	Purpose
CASEROOT	/scratch/training/CESM_post/pp_cases/pp_control
PP_CASE_PATH	/scratch/training/CESM_post/pp_cases/pp_control
CASE	b.e13.B1950C5.ne30_g16.ihesp24_1950cntl.001
DOUT_S_ROOT	/scratch/training/CESM_post/datasets/b.e13.B1950C5.n e30_g16.ihesp24_1950cntl.001
ATM_GRID	ne30
OCN_GRID	gx1v6
ICE_GRID	gx1v6
LND_GRID	ne30

# Grid descriptions

[http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.0/cesm/cesm\\_doc\\_1\\_0\\_4/a3714.html](http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.0/cesm/cesm_doc_1_0_4/a3714.html)

Grid descriptor	Type of grid
1.9x2.5 or f19	Regular lon/lat finite volume grids of approximately 1.9 and 2.5 degree lon and lat respectively.
T85	Spectral lon/lat grids with 85 as the spectral truncation value for the resolution
ne30np4	Cubed sphere resolutions where X and Y are integers. The short name is generally ne[X]
pt1	Single pt grid
gx1v6 or g16	Displaced pole grid of approximately 1 degree resolution. 6 denotes the grid version.
tx0.1v2	Tripole grid of approx 0.1 degree resolution. 2 denotes the grid version.

# Variables in env\_diags\_ocn.xml

Variable	Purpose
OCNDIAG_DIAGOBSROOT	/scratch/training/CESM_post/obs_root
OCNDIAG_TAVGDIR	\$PP_CASE_PATH/ocn_out/climo.\$OCNDIAG_YEAR0.\$OCNDIAG_YEAR1
OCNDIAG_WORKDIR	\$PP_CASE_PATH/ocn_out/diag_work.\$OCNDIAG_YEAR0-\$OCNDIAG_YEAR1
OCNDIAG_netcdf_format	netcdfLarge (64-bit)
OCNDIAG_MODEL_VS_OBS	TRUE
OCNDIAG_MODEL_VS_CONTROL	FALSE
OCNDIAG_MODEL_TIMESERIES	TRUE



## After averaging step (check \$OCNDIAG\_WORKDIR)

1. 12 Climatology files (averaged for each month)
  - \$CASE.\$YEAR0-\$YEAR1.<MONTH>\_climo.nc
2. Yearly-averaged files for every year
  - \$CASE.\$YEAR0.nc
3. Time average (Single file)
  - tavg. \$YEAR0-\$YEAR1.nc
4. Monthly average (Concatenation of the climatology files)
  - mavg. \$YEAR0-\$YEAR1.nc

## Exercise – generating averages

1. Create a new postprocessing case for the transient case
2. Copy `env_postprocess.xml` and `env_diags_ocn.xml` from the existing control case configuration at `/scratch/training/CESM_post/pp_cases/pp_control` and edit for the transient case
3. Submit `ocn_averages`



**Short break!**  
**(15 minutes)**

# Submit diagnostics

1. `bsub < ocn_diagnostics`

# Generated ocean diagnostics

## CESM Ocean Diagnostics Plots

CESM Version: ihesp24  
 Diagnostics Generated by: agopal  
 Diagnostics Generated on: 2020-04-08 17:43:10  
 Case Name: b.e13.B1950C5.ne30\_g16.ihesp24\_1950cntl.001  
 Years: 35 - 38  
 Timeseries Years: 35 - 38

- [MODEL VS OBS](#)
- MODEL VS OBS\_ECOSYS - no plots available
- MODEL VS CONTROL - no plots available
- [MODEL TIMESERIES](#)



## CESM Ocean Diagnostics Plots Model vs. Observations

CESM Version: ihesp24  
 Diagnostics Generated by: agopal  
 Diagnostics Generated on: 2020-04-08 17:43:12  
 Case Name: b.e13.B1950C5.ne30\_g16.ihesp24\_1950cntl.001  
 Years: 35 - 38

### 2D Surface Flux Fields

#### Surface Fluxes (Lat, Lon)

SHF\_TOTAL SHF\_QSW MELTH\_F SENH\_F LWUP\_F LWDN\_F QFLUX  
 SFWF\_TOTAL EVAP\_F PREC\_F SNOW\_F MELT\_F SALT\_F ROFF\_F  
 TAUX TAUY CURL

#### Global Zonal Average

SHF\_GLO\_za SHF\_QSW\_GLO\_za MELTH\_F\_GLO\_za SENH\_F\_GLO\_za LWUP\_F\_GLO\_za LWDN\_F\_GLO\_za QFLUX\_GLO\_za  
 SFWF\_GLO\_za EVAP\_F\_GLO\_za PREC\_F\_GLO\_za SNOW\_F\_GLO\_za MELT\_F\_GLO\_za SALT\_F\_GLO\_za ROFF\_F\_GLO\_za

### 2D Surface Fields

#### 2D Fields (Lat, Lon)

SSH HBLT HMXL [DIA\\_DEPTH](#) [TLT](#) [INT\\_DEPTH](#)  
[SU](#) [SV](#) [BSF](#)

#### Global Zonal Average

SSH\_GLO\_za HBLT\_GLO\_za HMXL\_GLO\_za [DIA\\_DEPTH\\_GLO\\_za](#) [TLT\\_GLO\\_za](#) [INT\\_DEPTH\\_GLO\\_za](#)

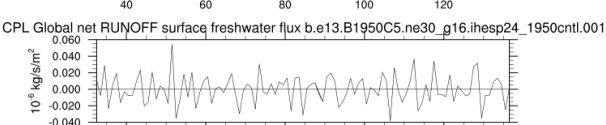
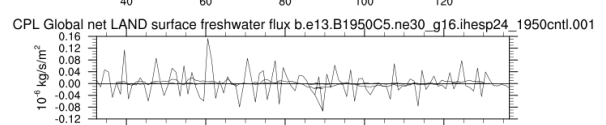
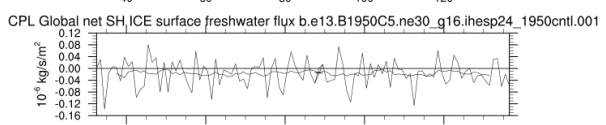
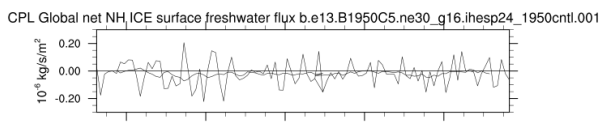
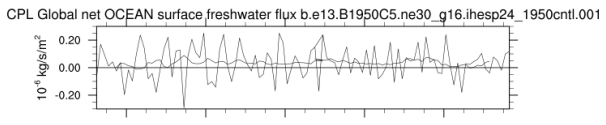
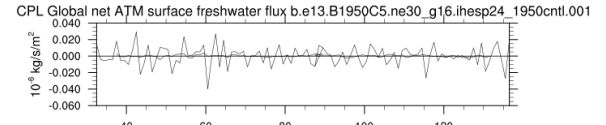
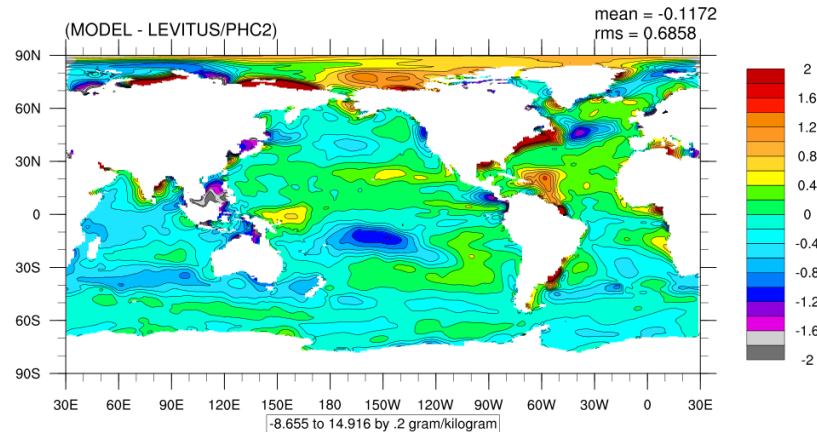
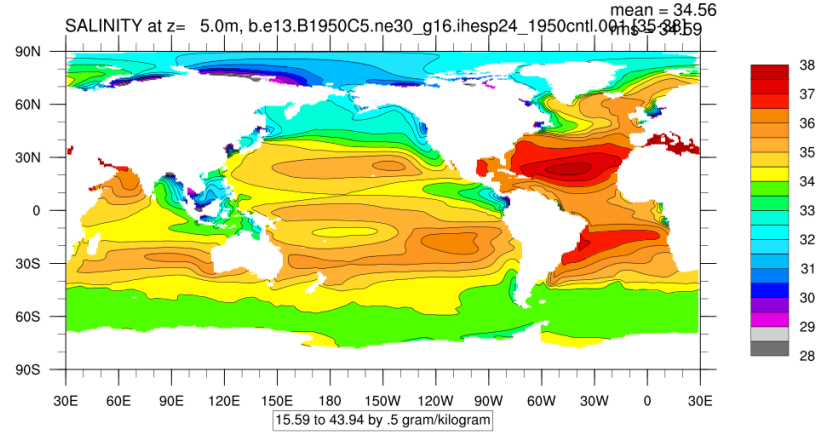
### 3D Fields, Zonally Averaged

#### 3D Fields, Zonally-Averaged

Global [TEMP\\_GLO\\_za](#) [SALT\\_GLO\\_za](#) [IAGE\\_GLO\\_za](#) [KAPPA\\_ISOP\\_GLO\\_za](#)  
 Atlantic [TEMP\\_ATL\\_za](#) [SALT\\_ATL\\_za](#) [IAGE\\_ATL\\_za](#) [KAPPA\\_ISOP\\_ATL\\_za](#)



# Generated ocean diagnostics



## Exercise – generating diagnostics

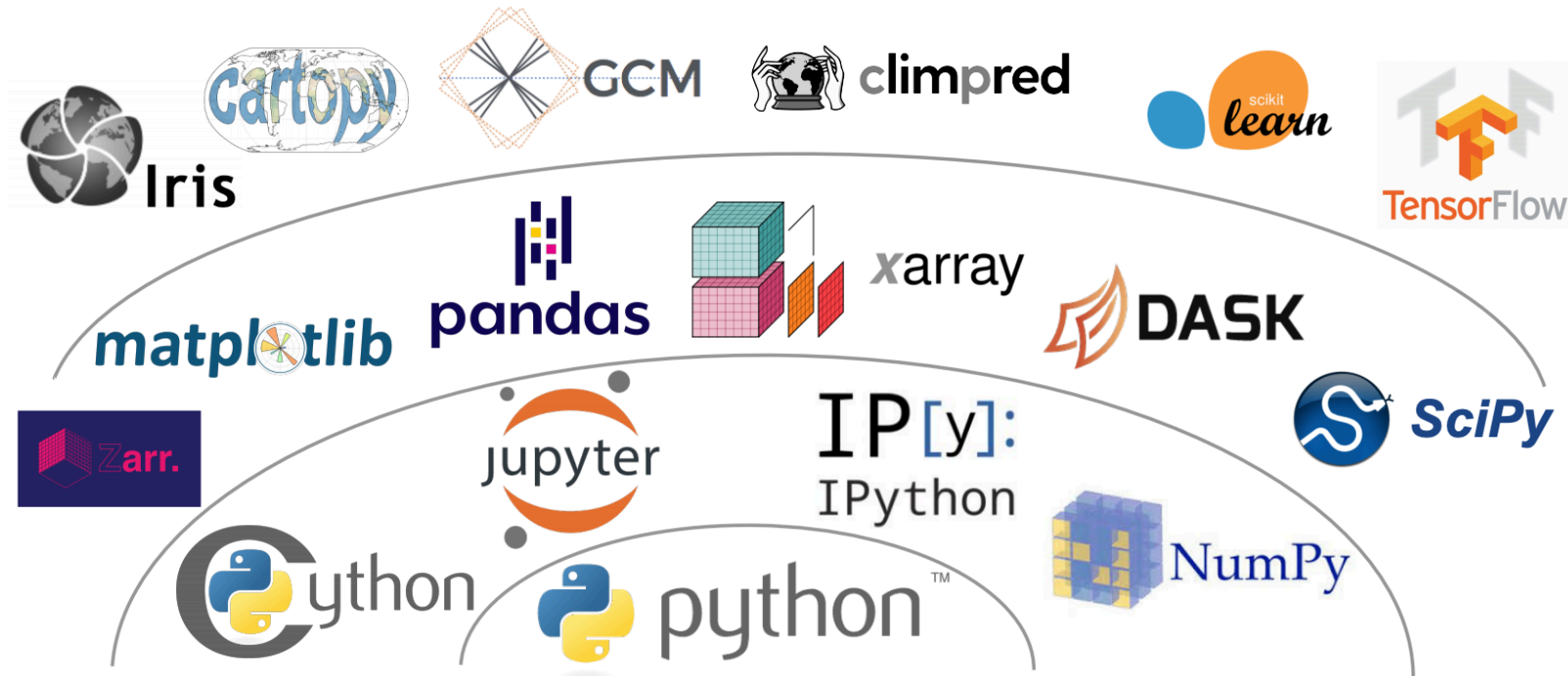
1. Turn on the correct diagnostic sets in `env_diags_ocn.xml`
2. Check the `ocn_diagnostics` script for correctness
3. Submit `ocn_diagnostics`

## Limitations of the current diagnostics tool

- Patchwork of many different components. Harder to locate centralized help/documentation
- Adding new diagnostic sets is a challenge
- Porting to a new machine can be tricky



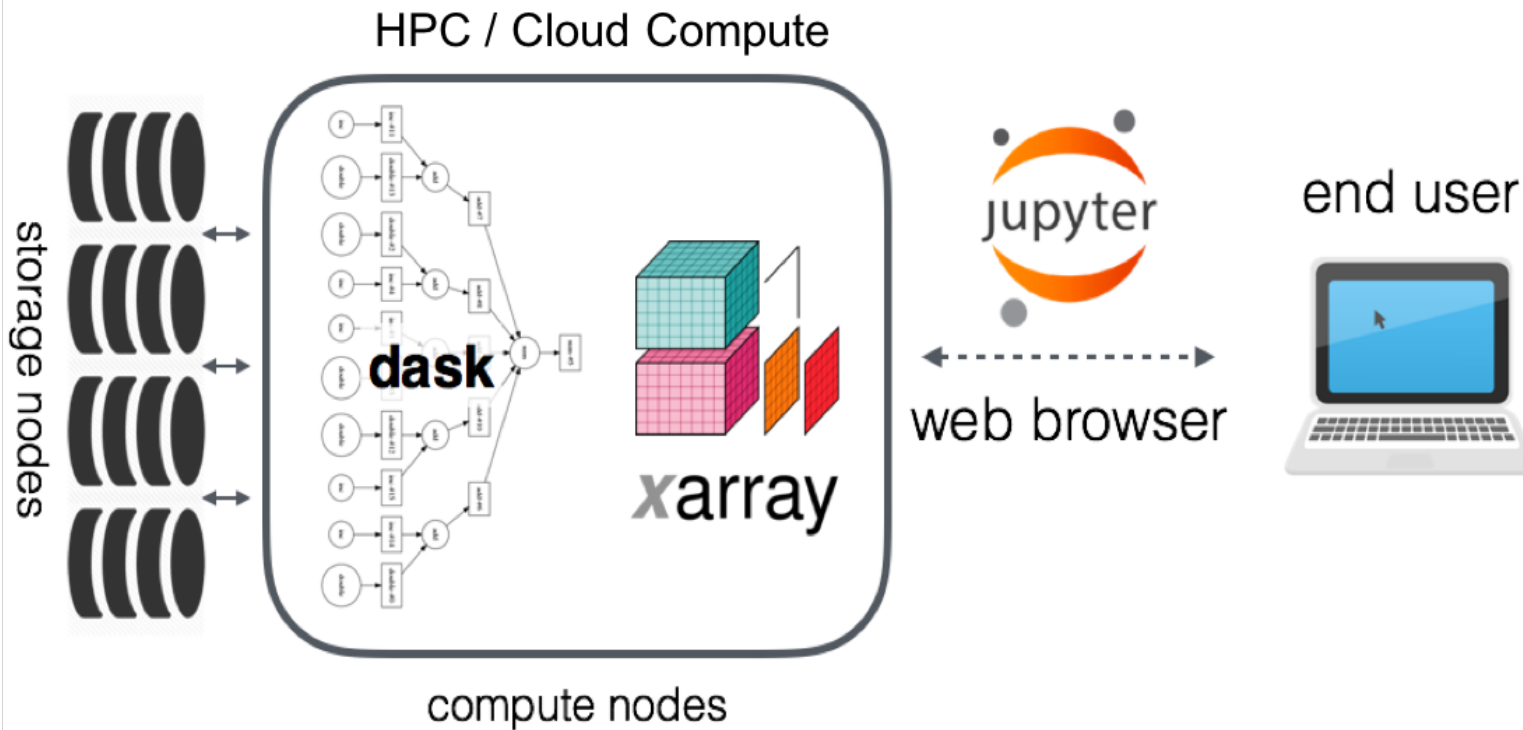
# Pangeo framework



Ryan Abernathey

# Pangeo

<https://pangeo.io/architecture.html>



# What is xarray





























- An extension of the pandas library to work with labelled, N-dimensional arrays
- xarray.Dataset is an in-memory representation of the netCDF file format
- xarray works seamlessly with the dask library to enable parallel computations more easily

```
[2]: import xarray as xr
ds = xr.open_dataset('/scratch/training/CESM_post/datasets/b.e13.B1950C5.ne30_g16.ihesp24_1')
ds
```

```
[2]: xarray.Dataset
```

```
► Dimensions:      (d2: 2, lat_aux_grid: 395, moc_comp: 3, moc_z: 61, nlat: 384, nlon: 320, time: 1,
transport_comp: 5, transport_reg: 2, z_t: 60, z_t_150m: 15, z_w: 60, z_w_bot: 60,
z_w_top: 60)
```

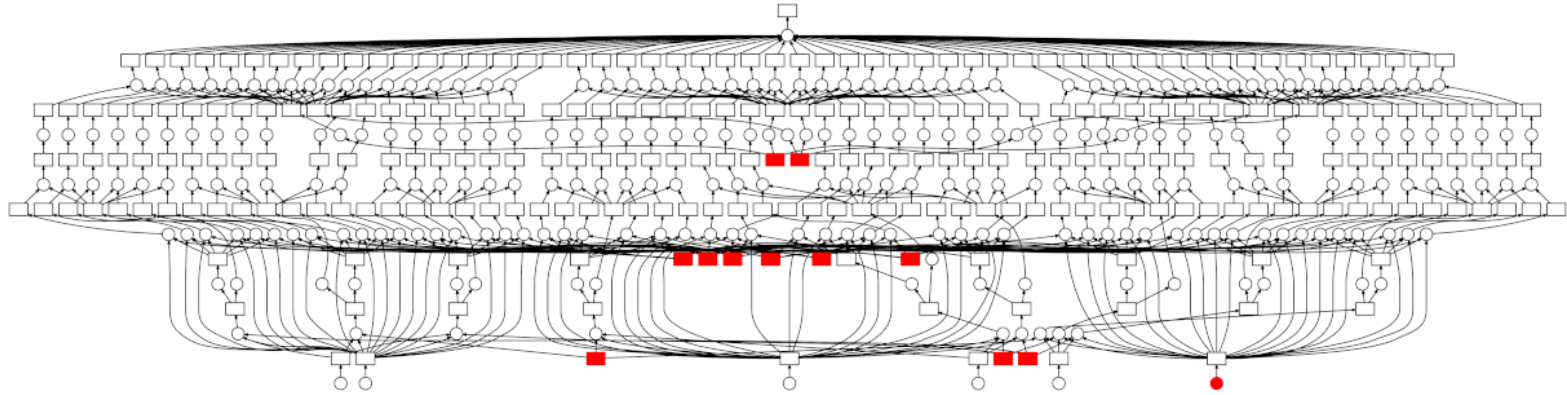
```
▼ Coordinates:
```

transport_comp...	(transport_comp)	S256 ...	 
transport_regions...	(transport_reg)	S256 ...	 
time	(time)	object 0038-05-01 00:00:00	 
z_t	(z_t)	float32 500.0 1500.0 ... 512502.8 537500.0	 
z_t_150m	(z_t_150m)	float32 500.0 1500.0 ... 13500.0 14500.0	 
z_w	(z_w)	float32 0.0 1000.0 ... 500004.7 525000.94	 
z_w_top	(z_w_top)	float32 0.0 1000.0 ... 500004.7 525000.94	 
z_w_bot	(z_w_bot)	float32 1000.0 2000.0 ... 549999.06	 
lat_aux_grid	(lat_aux_grid)	float32 -79.48815 -78.952896 ... 90.0	 
moc_z	(moc_z)	float32 0.0 1000.0 ... 525000.94 549999.06	 
ULONG	(nlat, nlon)	float64 ...	 
ULAT	(nlat, nlon)	float64 ...	 
TLONG	(nlat, nlon)	float64 ...	 
TLAT	(nlat, nlon)	float64 ...	 

```
► Data variables: (113)
```

```
► Attributes: (11)
```

# Dask task graph

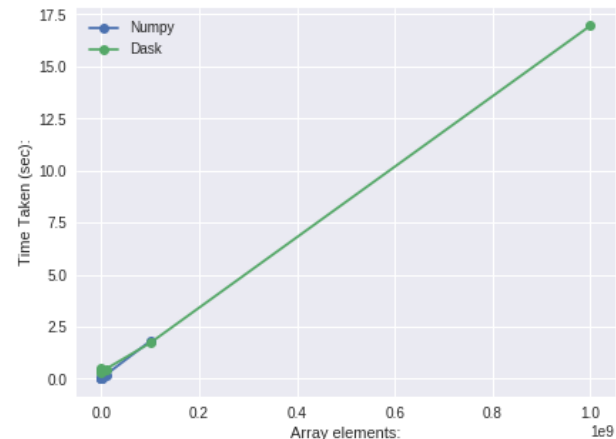
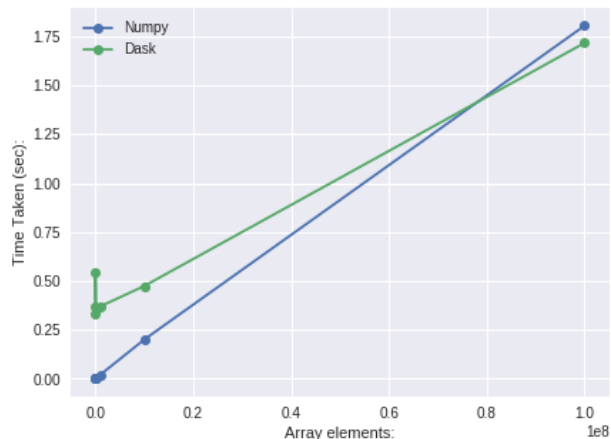
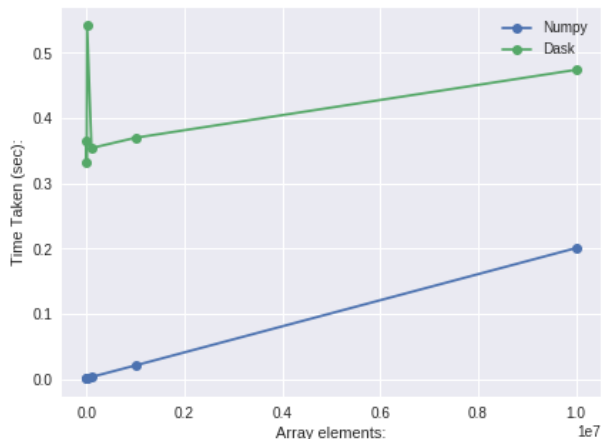


<https://towardsdatascience.com/speeding-up-your-algorithms-part-4-dask-7c6ed79994ef>

# Dask vs Numpy

- Numpy is faster than Dask for a smaller problem size
- For larger problems, Dask achieves better scalability
- Numpy cannot load very large arrays, whereas Dask works just fine

<https://towardsdatascience.com/speeding-up-your-algorithms-part-4-dask-7c6ed79994ef>



# Launch JupyterLab notebook

- Go to <https://portal.hprc.tamu.edu/>
- Choose Ada, then Interactive Apps -> JupyterLab from the top pane
- Enter path to JupyterLab environment  
**`/scratch/training/CESM_post/conda/envs/jupyterlab`**
- Request 1 hour on 4 cores, 1 GB memory per core (4 GB in total)
- Click Launch

## JupyterLab

This app will launch a JupyterLab server on the *Ada* cluster.

### Module

Anaconda/3-5.0.0.1

Anaconda/3- is Python3

### JupyterLab Environment to be activated

/scratch/training/CESM\_post/conda/envs/jupyterlab

Enter the name of environment to be activated. Changing this field is optional.

Use the default jupyterlab-v1.2.2 unless you have installed your own JupyterLab conda Environment.

Your optional conda environment must have been previously built with one of the Anaconda modules listed in the Module option above. See [instructions](#).

### Number of hours

1

### Number of cores:

4

# Download tutorial notebooks

- `ssh <username>@ada.tamu.edu`
- `cd` into your scratch directory
- Clone the notebook repository from github  
[git clone https://github.com/abishekg7/pangeo\\_binders.git](https://github.com/abishekg7/pangeo_binders.git)

# Launch JupyterLab notebook

Session was successfully created. ✕

[Home](#) / My Interactive Sessions

## Interactive Apps

BIO

 IGV

 Structure

GUI

 ANSYS Workbench

 Abaqus/CAE

 LS-PREPOST

 MATLAB

 ParaView

 VNC

Servers

 Jupyter Notebook

## JupyterLab (10426826)

1 node

4 cores

Running

**Host:** nxt1402

**Created at:** 2020-04-09 07:55:02 CDT

**Time Used:** 10 minutes

**Session ID:** ca9c8c25-5905-47c9-a67d-b5573baad85d

 Delete

 Connect to JupyterLab



# Additional resources

- CESM diagnostics tool tutorials
  - <http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/events/tutorials/2019/files/Practical3-phillips.pdf>
  - <http://www.acacia.ucar.edu/events/2019/ctsm/files/practical21-oleson.pdf>
  - <http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/events/workshops/ws.2016/presentations/sewg/bertini.pdf>
- GeoCAT
  - <https://geocat.ucar.edu/pages/software.html>
- Pangeo forums
  - <http://discourse.pangeo.io/>

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**Questions?**