Utilizing Python as a scripting language for the McIDAS-V visualization package







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Quick Overview of McIDAS-V

- Free, open-source 3D visualization package under active development at SSEC/CIMSS
- Focused on meteorological data, but not limited to it
- User support provided by the McIDAS User Group (MUG) – anyone can create an account on the forum and get help!
- Java-based architecture; *easy to install on Windows/OSX/Linux*
- Based on several components (details coming)

McIDAS-V Supported Data

- Many supported data types:
 - Point data
 - Numerical weather model output in various formats (GRIB2, netCDF, GEMPAK, and more)
 - Satellite imagery, including hyperspectral via HYDRA
 - Radar (especially NEXRAD)
 - netCDF files that conform to CF conventions
 - Remote data access via ADDE, THREDDS
 - Lots more

McIDAS-V Functionality

- Data choosers let the user put any combination of these data into a display, then manipulate the display interactively
- Display is fully three-dimensional especially useful for conventional radar as well as cross sections from e.g., CloudSat and CALIPSO

Example Image produced by McIDAS-V: putting the A-train in a single display!

- CloudSat vertically pointing cloud radar
- 89GHz vertically polarized brightness temperatures from AMSR-E
- 0.65 um reflectance from MODIS

Thanks to Prof. Ralf Bennartz (Vanderbilt/SSEC) for help producing this image

Quick History of McIDAS-V

- "Fifth-generation McIDAS" the successor to McIDAS-X (though codebase is almost completely unrelated)
- Based on several components:
 - VisAD: Java component library for visualization of virtually any numerical dataset, developed at SSEC
 - Integrated Data Viewer (IDV): Extension of VisAD providing support for meteorological data sources and adding a GUI interface, developed at Unidata
 - HYperspectral-viewer for Development of Research Applications (HYDRA): Extension of VisAD focused on visualization of hyperspectral satellite data, developed at SSEC

In a nutshell, *McIDAS-V* is an extension of the IDV and VisAD that incorporates HYDRA and adds other features like Suomi NPP support, a dedicated support team, and...

• A new Jython scripting API !

- Under active development at SSEC
- McIDAS-V previously had some scripting capabilities, but:
 - limited functionality
 - "Un-Pythonic"
- New API is designed from ground up to ease automation of common workflows in McIDAS-V via a user friendly and well documented API.

Current status of scripting API

- McIDAS-V version 1.2, released in April 2012, included the first version of this new scripting functionality.
 - So far we have focused primarily on access to satellite imagery via ADDE
 - Extensive tutorials and documentation available on McIDAS-V website
- Scripting framework continues to be heavily developed. 1.3 and 1.4 releases include some new functionality:
 - listADDEImages (find out what is on the server without downloading images)
 - Jython Shell improvements (keyboard shortcuts, easier to run scripts that are on disk)
 - Numerous stability improvements

McIDAS-V scripting overview



- Users write scripts in the Python programming language
- Python scripts are interpreted in the Java-based McIDAS-V system via Jython, an implementation of the Python programming language in Java
- In addition to our new API, advanced users can call any piece of Java code in the McV/IDV/VisAD library. (Without having to actually write Java code).

Users can run scripts in two modes:

 Interactively: in a normal session of McIDAS-V by typing commands in the "Jython Shell"

 In the *"background"*: from a terminal session. McIDAS-V boots, runs a script, and closes

🕽 🔿 🔿 Jython Shell	
File Edit Help	
import this	**
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters	
Beautiful is better than ugly. Explicit is better than implicit.	
Simple is better than complex.	
Complex is better than complicated.	
Flat is better than nested.	
Sparse is better than dense.	
Readability counts.	
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules. Although practicality beats purity.	
Errors should never pass silently.	
Jnless explicitly silenced.	
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.	
There should be one and preferably only oneobvious w	
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you' Now is better than never.	re Dutch.
Although never is often better than *right* now.	
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea	1.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a goo	
Namespaces are one honking great idea let's do more of	those!
A	
Evaluate:	×

Interactive mode

Simple example script

- Use the "getADDEImage" function* to get some satellite imagery.
- Put the data in a display.
- Add a descriptive label using metadata from ADDE.
- Change the map projection.
- Write out the image as a PNG.
- *(ADDE: Abstract Data Distribution Environment. Used heavily in McIDAS-X world. Main advantage: can get exactly the part of an image you need, nothing more.)

```
Example script.
```

```
000
                        austin_ir.py (~/Desktop/hiley_amspython_vscripting) - VIM
31 # specify the properties of the desired image.
30 params = dict(
29
        # some ADDE-specific terminology is used here.
28
        server='adde.ucar.edu',
 27
        dataset='RTIMAGES',
 26
        descriptor='GE-IR', # GOES-EAST IR.
25
        location=(30.2, -97.7),
24
       place=Places.CENTER, # specify lat/lon of the center of the image.
23
        size=(158, 332), # number of pixels we want in x,y direction.
22
       mag=(-3, -2), # the "magnification", to skip pixels
21
       position=0,
                             # gets the latest image
20
        band=4.
19)
18
17 # get a new 800x600 window.
16 window = buildWindow(height=600, width=800)[0]
15
14 # get the satellite image.
13 data = getADDEImage(**params)
12
11 # put the satellite image in the window.
10 layer = window.createLayer('Image Display', data)
 8 # add a layer label using satellite metadata using Python dictionary syntax.
 7 label = "%s %s" % (data['sensor-type'], data['nominal-time'])
  6 layer.setLayerLabel(label, size=32, color='orange')
  5
 4 # change the projection.
 3 window.setProjection('US>States>N-Z>Texas')
 1  # save the image.
 0 window.captureImage('/Users/mhiley/austin_IR.png')
austin_ir.py
                                                                     32,6
```

All

GOES 13 imager 2013-01-07 17:45:00Z

300-Mar

API Design - principles

- Functions and methods should be named well so they have a predictable result
- Anywhere an arbitrary string is required for example when specifying display type (image, contour, streamlines, etc.) – the user should be able to use the same strings found in the GUI labels
- Pythonic syntax wherever feasible

API design – key classes

- **Data:** a piece of data, e.g. <u>u</u> and <u>v</u> model winds
 - Key metadata can be accessed via Python dictionary syntax
 - Can perform statistical analysis, do arithmetic operations, etc.
- Layer: A piece of data that has been displayed (e.g. a streamline display of the model winds)
 - Can change some key layer properties like enhancement table
- _*Window:* A combination of multiple layers, e.g. wind streamlines plotted on top of a satellite image
 - Some key per-display properties you can set:
 - Display size
 - Lat/lon center point of image
 - Map projection
 - Can add text annotations and write image to disk

```
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All

Challenges – Implementation of new scripting API

- The foundation of the McIDAS-V codebase, the IDV, *was built primarily as a GUI-based system*. For us developers, providing scripting-based access to IDV features can be challenging.
- But this is precisely why our work is important – to shield end users from these complications!

Challenges – Jython limitations

- Current "final" release is only Jython 2.5.3; Jython 2.7 is under development and it is unclear if we will see a Jython 3. (Current stable CPython is version 3.3).
- No NumPy!
- Jython code significantly slower than native Java code.

Challenges – facilitating data analysis

- In McIDAS-V, all data is internally represented using the "VisAD Data Model": a generic way of representing virtually any scientific dataset
- We want scientists to do data analysis and algorithm development in McIDAS-V, but that means scientists need to learn this "VisAD Data Model", which can be seen as a pro or a con:
 - PRO: VisAD provides a powerful way to manipulate/analyze a huge variety of data types in a uniform way.
 - CON: The VisAD learning curve can be steep (VisAD lingo can seem strange to scientists coming from a MATLAB/IDL world)
- Part of our work will be to fill the gap between VisAD and traditional science code however we can... solid documentation, helper functions, boilerplate scripts, user forum support

Conclusion

- *New McIDAS-V scripting API* promises to provide consistent access to a wide variety of meteorological data sources using the Python programming language.
- First edition of this scripting framework was introduced in version 1.2, and heavy development has continued since, and will continue for the foreseeable future.
- McIDAS-V already has a wide variety of powerful tools available for both visualization and data analysis. Access to these tools via scripting will get better with every release.

Things you can do right now!!!

 Install McIDAS-V; it's easy and works on Windows/OSX/Linux; available for free at:

<u>http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/mcidas/software/v/</u>

- Create an account on the *McIDAS-V support* forum to get help from the developers, support team, and other users!:
 - <u>http://dcdbs.ssec.wisc.edu/mcidasv/forums/</u>

Thanks for listening!

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