Screenshots of this Summer Work

Raster Files to NetCDF File

Treate Mosaic Dataset		
Create Mosaic Dataset Output Location Y:\Projects\ToriW\Vew File Geodatabase.gdb Mosaic Dataset Name L Coordinate System USA_Contiguous_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic_USGS_version Product Definition (optional) NONE Product Properties Pixel Properties Pixel Properties		Coordinate System The coordinate system for all of the items in the mosaic dataset.
OK Cancel Environments << Hide H	elp	Tool Help

- 1. Create a Mosaic Dataset. Data Management Tool \rightarrow Raster \rightarrow Mosaic Dataset
 - a. This allows you to insert multiple Raster files into the NetCDF, since the Raster to NetCDF only allows one file to be inserted.

Add Rasters To Mosaic Dataset	
Mosaic Dataset L Raster Type Raster Dataset Input Data	Mosaic Dataset The path and name of the mosaic dataset to which the raster data will be added.
Dataset Source Y:\Projects\ToriW\\Wew File Geodatabase.gdb\\Year 1976 Y:\Projects\ToriW\\Wew File Geodatabase.gdb\Year 1973 Y:\Projects\ToriW\\Wew File Geodatabase.gdb\Year 1972 Image: Constraint of the second sec	
OK Cancel Environments << Hide Help	Tool Help

2. Add Rasters to Mosaic Dataset

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+ W Year1981	114-	2	42558.7635003125	F4ADF0C2C6F338D50E5F22908C4ABF08	BIOD	284/2000	478903680
Year1982	IH-	3	42558 7642877662	85130208DA8792E98DE96EE53AE672A2	Blob	28472000	478903680
🗄 🎆 Year1983		5	42558 7646275347	A021264E1D51DC0EE891C6A66430CEC2	Blob	28472000	478903680
		6	42558.7650938426	DD7C5BDA3B3865A28BF3A324600D20FD	Blob	17712000	176806400
H W Year1985		7	42558.7655320023	00AECC95BDB619B6EE867BAC474CBEF5	Blob	17712000	176806400
🕀 🎆 Year1986		8	42558.7659356366	67B1AB1E394E9508BD16C45671B623D8	Blob	28472000	478903680
😟 🇱 Year1987		9	42558.7663802315	029B3C154B9E3D9751D13751AFB442D9	Blob	28472000	478903680
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- 3. Add Time in ArcCatalog if Time is not already there. ArcMap does not allow you to create a table to the Mosaic Dataset.
 - a. Search in the Catalog Tree for the mosaic dataset, click it.
 - b. Change to the preview tab.
 - c. Change the preview from geography to table.
 - d. Click on the icon and select add field.

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	0 556597 Tag	-	0 4027873.536089 <null> 1/1/1979</null>
	0 556597 Show Codeblock		0 4027873.536069 <nui> 1/1/1900</nui>
	0 556597 Time =		0 4027873.536089 <null> 1/1/1982</null>
	0 556597 "01/01/0000"+Right([Name],4]		0 4027873.536089 <null> 1/1/1983</null>
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	0 556597		0 4027873.536089 <null> 1/1/1985</null>
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	0 556597.453966 55659.745397 55659.	745397 Primary Dataset	0 4027873.536089 <nul> 1/1/2000</nul>
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۰ III >	Precip\Footprint		
			-385456.186 19400247.311 Meters

 Populate Time Field in ArcMap using the Field Calculator formula used was "01/01/0000"+Right([Name],4) if the Name has the year inside it. The formula will change depending on what is in the Name field.

Raster to NetCDF	- 001			
Input Raster Y:\Projects\ToriW\New F Output netCDF File C:\Users\Tori.Wilbon\Docum Variable (optional) First Variable Units (optional) X Dimension (optional) X Dimension (optional) Y Band Dimension (optional) Fields to Dimensions (optional)	ile Geodatabase.gdb\First nents\ArcGIS\First_RasterToNetCDF.n	c		Fields to Dimensions (optional) The field or fields used to create dimensions in the netCDF file. • Field—A field in the input raster attribute table. • Dimension—The netCDF dimension name. • Units—The units of the data represented by the
Field Time	Dimension Time III	Units		
	ОК	Cancel Environments	<< Hide Help	Tool Help

- 5. Create the NetCDF. Multidimension Tools \rightarrow Raster to NetCDF
 - a. The units does not matter if you do not want to add them.

Taking the Total of Precipitation



6. The lines of code:

- a. Libraries that are imported are the tkinter which creates dialog boxes and arcpy
- b. The overwrite output line allows to overwrite the previous raster if something is wrong with it.
- c. This opens the NetCDF file that will be used in the code
- d. The year is the start year of the file and end is the end year of the file. This the user will need to input it.
- e. The while loop goes through each year.
- f. The m [] array will be used to hold the dates through the 12 years.
- g. Use another while loop to go through each month.
- h. Use an if else statement to see if the value is February.
- i. The Newfile is used to save the new raster which will use the year as a string to choose between them.
- j. The next Jan Dec is needed for the Make NetCDF Raster Layer to work. If you do not have at least three characters it will not work.

k. The 12 Make Raster Layers



- 7. This code is to find the sum of each year.
 - a. Use the Cell Statistics. Cell Statistics does not like using a list/ array. This is why Jan Dec is listed.
 - b. Lastly the incrementing of the year.

Animation

Nake NetCDF Raster Layer				
Input netCDF File Y:\Projects\ToriW\WC Files\First_RasterToNetCDF Variable First X Dimension x Y Dimension y Output Raster Layer First_Layer2 Band Dimension (optional) Dimension Values (optional)	*1.nc		•	Dimension Values (optional) The value (such as 01/30/05) of the dimension (such as Time) or dimensions to use when displaying the variable in the output layer. By default, the first value of the dimension or dimensions will be used. This default value can also be altered on the netCDF tab of the
Dimension		Value		Layer Properties dialog box.
Value Selection Method (optional) BY_VALUE	m		•	-
	ОК	Cancel Environments	<< Hide Help	Tool Help

1. Change NetCDF into Raster Layer. Multidimension \rightarrow Make NetCDF Raster Layer

Layer Properties	X
General Source Extent	Display Symbology NetCDF Time
Enable time on this layer	
Time properties	
Layer <u>T</u> ime:	Layer has time as a dimension.
Time dimension:	Time 👻
Field Format:	<date time=""></date>
Time Step <u>I</u> nterval:	1.00 Years -
Layer Time Extent:	To: Calculate
	Data changes frequently so calculate time extent automatically.
Advanced settings	
Time Zone:	none
	Values are adjusted for daylight savings
Time Offset:	0.00 Years
🕖 Display data cumula	ävely
	OK Cancel Apply

2. In properties click the Time tab and check the enable time on this layer. Choose the Time in the Time dimension and set Time Step Interval to year, month, day, or etc.



- 3. Click the Animation button and select Create Time Animation. A message will come up stating it is a success. Next click this button to bring Animation Controls.
 - a. To find the animation toolbar go into customize and toolbars.

Animation Controls	
Detions <<	
Play Options	
By <u>d</u> uration 9.0 secs.	
By <u>n</u> umber of frames <u>Calculate</u>	
Frame duration: 1.0 secs.	
✓ Play only from: 1 to: 10 frs.	
✓ Play in <u>all</u> viewers	
Play mode: Play once forward 🔹	
Restore state after playing	
Record Options	
☑ Over <u>w</u> rite the last recording	

4. Choose the by number of frames and insert how many frames there are. Then check the Play only from and however many frames you have increase the frs. By one. This will allow the last layer/frame to be seen.

Layer Properties		×
General Source Extent	Display Symbology NetCDF Time	
Show: Vector Field Unique Values	Stretch values along a color ramp	
Classified Stretched Discrete Color	Color Value Label Labeling	Î.
	8477 High : 8477 Edit High/Low Values 👽	
	0 Low : 0	=
	Display Background Value: 0 as	
	Use hillshade effect Z: 1 Display NoData as Stretch	
	Type: Minimum-Maximum Histograms Invert	
About symbology	Apply Gamma Stretch: 1	Ŧ
	OK	Apply

5. To set the Legend to a fix value. Change Type in the Stretch section to Minimum-Maximum. Then check the Edit High/Low Values and edit the high and low under values. Then uncheck the Edit High/Low Values. This will change all the layers to this fixed legend.



6. Then you change to layout, and add the legend, title and data frame time.

Legend Wizard	×
Choose which layers you want) include in your legend
Map Layers:	Legend Items
····· <mark>Precip_Layer1</mark>	Precip_Layer1
Set the number of columns in	our legend: 1
Preview	
	< <u>B</u> ack Next > Cancel

- 7. To create a legend go to insert and click legend. If there is an item you do not want move it to the left and press next until you get to finish.
- 8. To create title go to insert and click Title. It will allow you to type in a title.
- 9. To create a data frame time go to insert, dynamic text and click data frame time.
 - a. Data frame time shows what frame the video is show, by showing the date and time.

		_
Animation •	<u>``</u>	

10. Then click the Animation button again and click Export Animation.

Using the sampling tool on Raster Layer



- 1. Have the layers you want to use in the tool.
 - a. I have the Ethanol NetCDF Layer.
 - b. The ESRI States Layer
 - c. The NASS_Counties_Points Layer

Project		
Input Dataset or Feature Class	A	Output Coordinate
New	- 🖻	System
input Coordinate System (optional)		
USA_Contiguous_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic_USGS_version		The coordinate system to
Dutput Dataset or Feature Class		projected.
C:\Users\Tori.Wilbon\Pocuments\ArcGIS\Pefault.gdb\Wew_Project		
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USA_Contiguous_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic_USGS_version		
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eographic Transformation (optional)		
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	+	
Preserve Shane (ontional)		
Aaximum Offset Deviation (optional)		
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- 2. Make sure the layers coordinate systems are equal. If not go to Data Management Tool→ Projections and Transformations→Project.
 - a. You will not be able to use the Sample tool without the projections equaling.

🔨 Sample		
Sample Input rasters First_Layer First_Layer Input location raster or point features Y:\Projects\ToriW\New File Geodatabase.gdb\New Output table C:\Users\Tori.Wilbon\Documents\ArcGIS\Default.gdb\Sample_First_La1 Resampling technique (optional) NEAREST Unique ID field (optional) NASSFIPSN Process as multidimensional (optional)		Process as multidimensional (optional) Determines how the input rasters are processed. • Unchecked— Samples will be taken from the current slice of a multidimensional dataset. This is the default. • Checked—Samples will be taken for all dimensions (such as time or depth) of a multidimensional dataset.
OK Cancel Environments	+ le Help	Tool Help

3. Then you perform the sample tool. Since this raster is from a NetCDF file make sure you check Process as multidimensional. Spatial Analyst Tool→ Extraction→Sample.

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	216 23	003 0 1/1/2013		
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New	221 30	019 0 1/1/2009]	la l
•	222 30	019 0 1/1/2010		ata
Ethanol	223 30	0 1/1/2011	-	log
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	227 30	029 0 1/1/2006		arch
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	230 30	029 0 1/1/2009	-	
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	233 30	029 0 1/1/2012	-	
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	239 30	041 0 1/1/2009	-	
	240 30	041 0 1/1/2010		
	241 30	041 0 1/1/2011		
	242 30	0 1/1/2012	-	
	244 30	051 0 1/1/2005	-	
	245 30	051 0 1/1/2006		
	246 30	0 1/1/2007	-	
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4. Results will be in a table

NetCDF using Zonal Statistics



- 1. This is the code to take the sum from the NetCDF file. Then to use the raster layer and the zonal statistics to find the mean in each state.
 - a. So the libraries needed are arcpy, numpy and netCDF4
 - b. I start with setting total to 0 since I know that it will become a global variable later in a function.
 - c. Since functions have to be defined before calling it, this is why the three functions Calculate, NewFile and Zonal are above the main function.

- d. In the main function I set f equal to the NetCDF that I want to use in the code.
- e. Then I extracted the variables lon, lat, time and pre.
- f. Then I set S to precip so I am able to manipulate it.
- g. The count variable is to tell what month it is since the BADC data starts on January and ends in December. The a variable is to tell what time S should be in when gets to the 7th month.
- h. On the 7th month the calculate function is called and the value S is sent to the function.
- i. On the 12th month the count is changed back to zero and months start over again.
- j. After the loop is done then the NewFile is called.
- k. In the calculate function I define total as a global variable so I am able add values into it. Then I add itself to pre which is the precipitation of July.
- I. In the Newfile function I define lat and lon from the original NetCDF as global variables.
- m. Create two for loops to go through the sum data and remove all null values.
- n. You set the latitude and longitude extent, by using the numpy.arange. this can either come at this point or you can wait after you create the variables.
- o. You can either create the variables for the number of rows and columns or you can type that in into the createDimension.
- p. Set dataset to the NetCDF file that is being created, w means write and you can set the format to NETCDF4_CLASSIC.
- q. Set the fill off. This prevents the file from opening the NetCDF file and bring the null values back.
- r. Create the longitude and latitude dimensions. You name them which mine are name lats and lons and you set the size/
- s. Next create the variables longitude and latitude. Make sure you set the first space and last space the same name or else you will not get the correct coordinates. The second space is where the datatype goes, which I chose f4. The units again it doesn't matter if you have it there or not. It does not alter you data.
- t. Now you populate the lats and lons variables with the lati and long

- u. Create the pre variable by using the two dimensions lats and lons.
- v. Populate the Pre variable make sure you have it looking like Pre[:,:] and it be equal to total.
- w. Make sure you close the file. If you do not then the Pre variable values will become null. Then the zonal function is called.
- x. In the Zonal function set a value to equal my shape file and one to equal the raster file that needs to be open.
- y. Had to create a file that holds the raster layer so this is where holder comes from.
- z. The set what the new table from the zonal statistics should equal.
- aa. Ran the Make NetCDF Raster Layer and the Zonal Statistics as Table.

F_Precip Zonal NetCDF,py - Y:\Projects\ToriW\Present Thursday\F_Precip Zonal NetCDF,py (3.4.4)	
<u>File Edit Format Run Options Window H</u> elp	
#Modulas needed	
import alopy	
Import Netcor4	
der Carculate (pro):	
global total	
total = total+pre	
def NewFile(total):	
global lat, lon	
for j in lat:	
<pre>ji = numpy.where(j==lat)</pre>	
for k in lon:	
ki = numpy.where(k==lon)	
if (total[ji,ki]>90000):	
total[ji,ki]=None	
lati = numpy.arange(-89.75,90.25,0.5)	
long = numpy.arange(-179.75,180.25,0.5)	
row = 360	
column = 720	
datapat = patCDE4 Datapat (r/V///Projects//ToriW//NC Files//Tuly pot /W/ format = 'NETCDE4 CLASSIC')	
dataset = heter4.dataset(11.7/Flojects//form//ke/Files//duty.ne, w, format = heter4_chaste)	
dataset.createDimension(lats, row)	
dataset.createDimension('lons',column)	
<pre>lats = dataset.createVariable('lats', 'f4',('lats'))</pre>	
<pre>lats.units = 'degree_north'</pre>	
<pre>lons = dataset.createVariable('lons','f4',('lons'))</pre>	
lons.units = 'degree_east'	
<pre>lats[:] = lat</pre>	
lons[:] = lon	
Pre = dataset.createVariable ('Pre',numpy.float64, ('lats','lons'), fill value="NaN")	
Pref:.:] = total	
dataset close()	
# Const () will have to be done on ArcMan since it does not work here	
* 20hd () will have to be done on kickly since it does not work here.	
#Main	
f -netCDF4 Dataset/r/V//Data//Databases//BADC//v3 23//Precip//cru te3 23 1971 1980 pre dat pc' 'r' format-'NetCDF4 CLASSIC')	
lon - numny array(f variables('lon'l(:1))	
lat = humpy array(f variables(lat))	
date - numpy.airay[(.variables[iat][.])	
date =numpy.array[1.variables[time][:])	
precip = numpy.array(i.variables[pre][:], dtype=type(i.variables))	
S= precip	
count=0	
for 1 in date:	
count =count +1	
if (count ==4):	
<pre>timei=numpy.where(i==date)</pre>	
pre = S[a,:,:]	
Calculate (pre)	
<pre>elif (count ==12):</pre>	
count = 0	
a=a+1	
NewFile(total)	
	-
	1 m 24 C 1 0
	Ln: 34 Col: 0

2. This is the code for only NetCDF. The difference between the codes are in the new NetCDF file the variable Pre has a fill_value of "NaN". This is done, because if you do not put that in then the null values will come back into the data, giving wrong data. Also if you put NaN in lon or lat you will get an error when you run the multidimensional zonal statistics tool.

🗊 Multidimensional Zonal Statistics		
Input Raster or Feature Zone Data Yt:\Data\Databases\Global_Admin4_Units\GADM_WORLD_ADMIN1_4_00.shp Imput Value File or URL String Y:\Projects\ToriWPresent Thursday\F_July.nc Imput Value File Variable Imput Numerous Variable Pre Imput Value Tile Output netCDF File Imput Value Tile C:\Users\Tori.Wilbon\Documents\ArcGIS\Pre_zonalJulys.nc Imput Value Tile Statistic Type (optional) Imput Value Tile MEAN Imput Value Tile Input Value Tile Imput Value Tile C:\Users\Tori.Wilbon\Documents\ArcGIS\Pre_zonalJulys.nc Imput Value Tile Statistic Type (optional) Imput Value Tile MEAN Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile Imput Value Tile <t< td=""><td>*</td><td>Zone Field (optional) Field that holds the values that define each zone. It can be an integer or a string field of the zone dataset.</td></t<>	*	Zone Field (optional) Field that holds the values that define each zone. It can be an integer or a string field of the zone dataset.
OK Cancel Environments << Hide Help		Tool Help

3. Because my computer does not allow me to run the multidimensional zonal statistics tool in python you will have to go into ArcMap and run the tool.