

**This project is from the WMO Training Seminar on Information Technology Related to the Internet held in Nairobi, Kenya from 1-5 December 2003.**

## **GRADS Projects for Contouring**

**NOTE:** All bold italicized words are commands to type in the computer.

To Run GrADS

Be In c:\pcgrads\msdos  
***grads***

Press Y when it asks for landscape or portrait.

```
set mpdset hires  
open safestest.ctl  
open bsgrid.ctl  
d oacres(z.2,tx)    Max temperature analysis  
d oacres(z.2,tn)    Min temperature analysis  
d oacres(z.2,p)    Precipitation analysis
```

Southern Africa  
***set lon 0 60***  
***set lat -45 0***

South Africa  
***set lon 15 35***  
***set lat -45 0***

## **To print to file**

While in GrADS ...

```
enable print <filename>  
print  
disable print
```

When out of GrADS

```
gxps <filename> <filename.ps>
```

i.e gxps safp safp.ps

Then copy <filename.ps> lpt1:

## Project 1: Simple display and analysis

Make sure these files are in the c:\pcgrads\msdos directory

Safjan.ctl  
Safjan.bin  
Safjan.map  
Bogus.ctl

Jangrid.ctl  
Jangrid.dat

Saf01dly.ctl  
Saf01dly.bin  
Saf01dly.map

In Grads

***Open safjan.ctl*** (the .ctl is optional)

Opens station dataset

***Set lon 15 35***

***Set lat -35 -20***

***Set mpdset hires***

Sets latitude, longitude, and high resolution map

### ***q file***

queries the file. This is important to find out what the variables are of the dataset.

This dataset has these variables

ax 0 99 Average TMax  
an 0 99 Average TMin  
av 0 99 Average Tmp  
hx 0 99 Highest TMax  
ln 0 99 Lowest TMax  
tn 0 99 Temp Departure  
p 0 99 Rainfall  
pp 0 99 Percent of Normal rainfall  
pm 0 99 Normal Rainfall  
tm 0 99 Normal Temperature

### ***d p***

displays the monthly rainfall

**c**

clears the display

trying display some other variables. Clear the display before each command.

Now,

**d p**

**open bogus**

Opens grid control file to set grid at every 0.5 degrees.

**q file 2**

shows the contents of the 2<sup>nd</sup> opened file

**set ccolor rainbow**

sets the contour levels to a rainbow of colors

**d oacres(p.2,p)**

Analyzes using the grid from file 2 on the variable p (rainfall).

**c**

Clear the display

To increase the size of the numbers,

**Set digsize 0.1**

Now,

**d p**

**set ccolor rainbow**

**d oacres(p.2,p)**

How well does the analysis work?? Analyze some other variables.

## **Project 2: Grid size does matter**

**c**

Clear the display

**Open model.ctl**

Open a another grid control file.

**d p**

**set ccolor rainbow**

```
d oacres(p.3,p)
```

**What happened??? This is not the same analysis.**

Now,  
**c**

```
set gxout grid  
Sets the graphic output to display grids
```

```
d oacres(p.3,p)  
displays the grids from Model.ctl which are defined at every  
5 degrees of Latitude and longitude
```

```
d oacres(p.2,p)  
displays the grids from bogus.ctl which are defined at every  
0.5 degrees of Latitude and longitude
```

### **Project 3: Gridded datasets**

```
reinit  
reinitializes GRADS
```

```
open jangrid.ctl  
Set lon 15 35  
Set lat -35 -20  
Set mpdset hires
```

```
d p  
This file is a gridded version of safjan.ctl
```

```
Set lat -30  
Set the latitude at 30 S
```

```
d p  
Makes a crosssection of the gridded data at 30S latitude
```

```
set lat -35 -20  
c
```

```
set clevs 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700  
Sets contour levels
```

```
d (p/pm)*100  
Calculates percent of normal
```

**d pp**

Why are the analyses different?? Shouldn't the analysis based on the station data (pp) be the same as the analysis of the gridded values of P/pm??? Which way is better????

For temperature,

**c**

**d av-tm**

**d tn**

## **Project 4: Daily data for a month**

**reinit**

**open saf01dly.ct1**

**set lon 15 35**

**set lat -35 -20**

**set mpdset hires**

**d p**

**set t 1 31**

setting the time variable from 1 to 31

**d p**

Animation!

**c**

**set lon 30**

**set lat -30**

**d p(stid= 68368)**

displays time series of rainfall for station 68368

Try a few other stations and variables

**set lon 15 35**

**set lat -35 -20**

**set t 1**

**d p**

back to normal

**c**

**d stnave(tx,t=1,t=31,-m 1)**

Averages station data from time 1 to 31, with at least 1 valid observation for each station

**c**

**d stnmax(tx,t=1,t=31,-m 1)**

Computes the maximum per station

```
c  
d stnmin(tn,t=1,t=31,-m 1)  
Computes the minimum per station
```

```
c  
open bogus  
d oacres(p.2,stnmin(tn,t=1,t=31,-m 1))
```

## **GRADS Documentation**

The following links provide additional information on GRADS documentation.

GRADS Documentation Page  
<http://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc/grads.html>

GRADS USER Guide  
<http://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc/users.html>

GRADS Index of Commands  
<http://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc/gadocindex.html>

Compressed file of GRADS index (To download on your PC)  
[ftp://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc\\_files.tar.Z](ftp://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc_files.tar.Z)

## **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**

### **Information on Free Downloads and other GIS materials**

**Download ArcExplorer (Free)**  
<http://www.esri.com/software/arcexplorer/aedownload.html>

**ArcExplorer Web (Internet)**  
[http://www.esri.com/software/arcexplorer/overview\\_aeweb.html](http://www.esri.com/software/arcexplorer/overview_aeweb.html)

**Using ArcView 3.1 with AWIPS (Ken Waters, Iris Shockley, and Scott Shipley)**  
Arcview 3.1 tutorial  
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/geodata/tutorial/avtutor.htm>

**AWIPS Map Database Home**  
Many shapefiles are available for download (entirely US and North America)  
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/geodata>