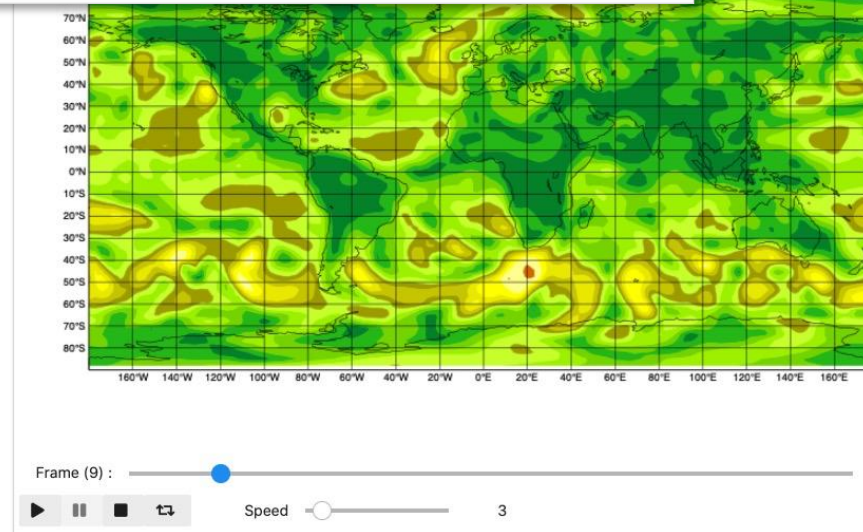
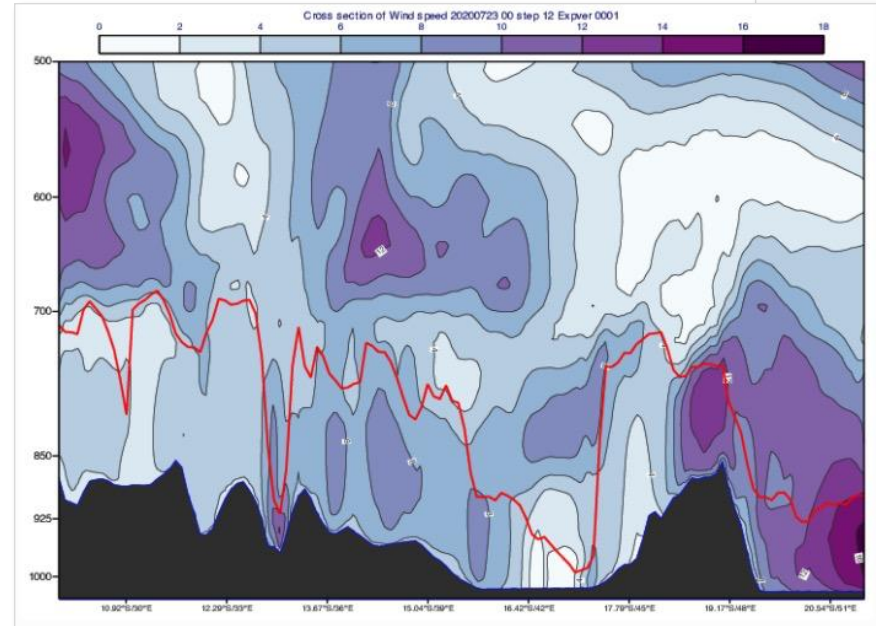


# NWP : An Introduction to Metview for Data Analysis in Python

November 11, 2025

Iain Russell  
Sándor Kertész

Development Section, ECMWF



## Finding a range of extreme values

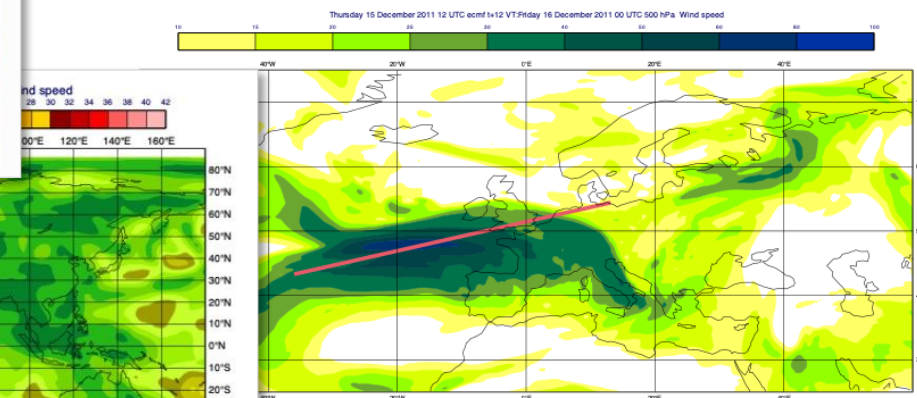
locations where the value is within 95% of the maximum by supplying a range of values:

```
find(wg0, [max0*0.95, max0])
```

```
8.5, -5.0], [48.5, -4.5], [47.0, -7.0], [47.0, -3.5], [47.0, -3.0]]
```

to work with these points in Metview, the easiest way is to use the `gfind()` function to create a `Geopoints` variable:

```
points = mv.gfind(wg0, max0, max0*0.05)
print(len(max_points), 'points')
print('first point:')
print(points[0])
```



view along an area of interest

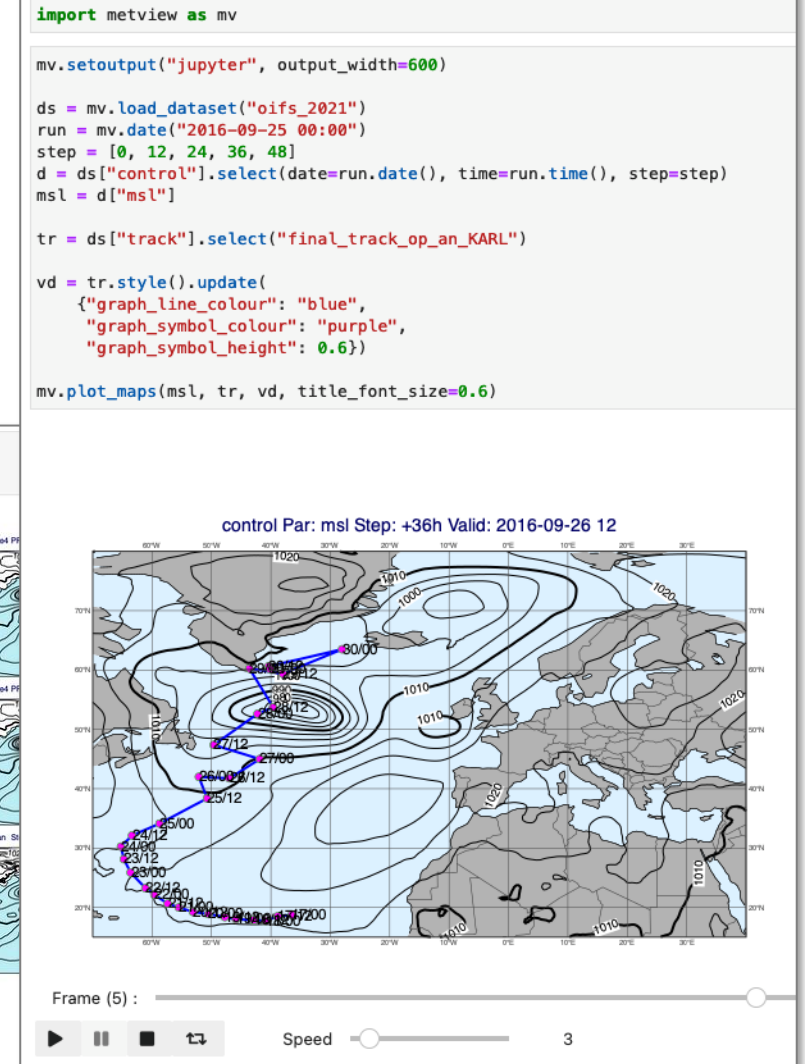
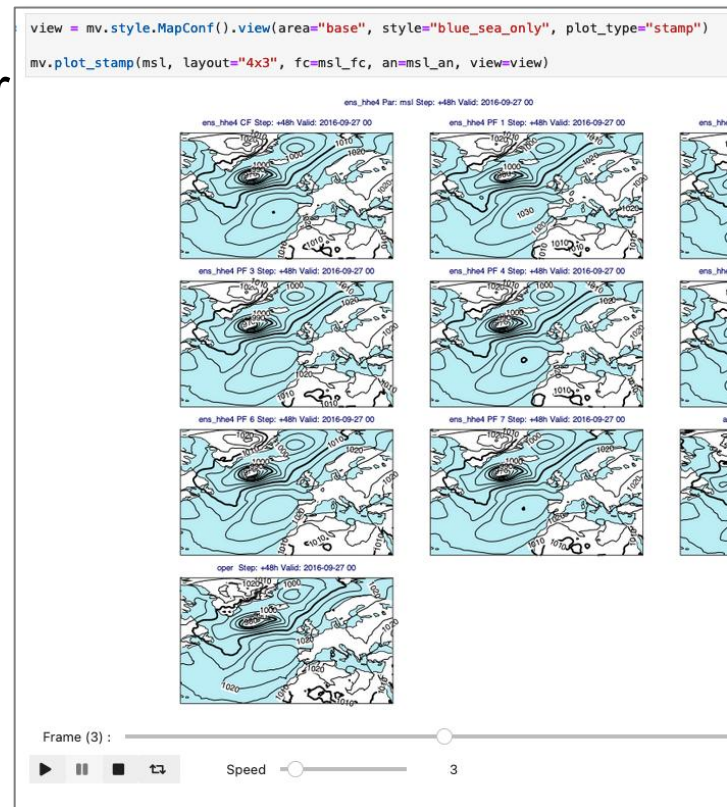
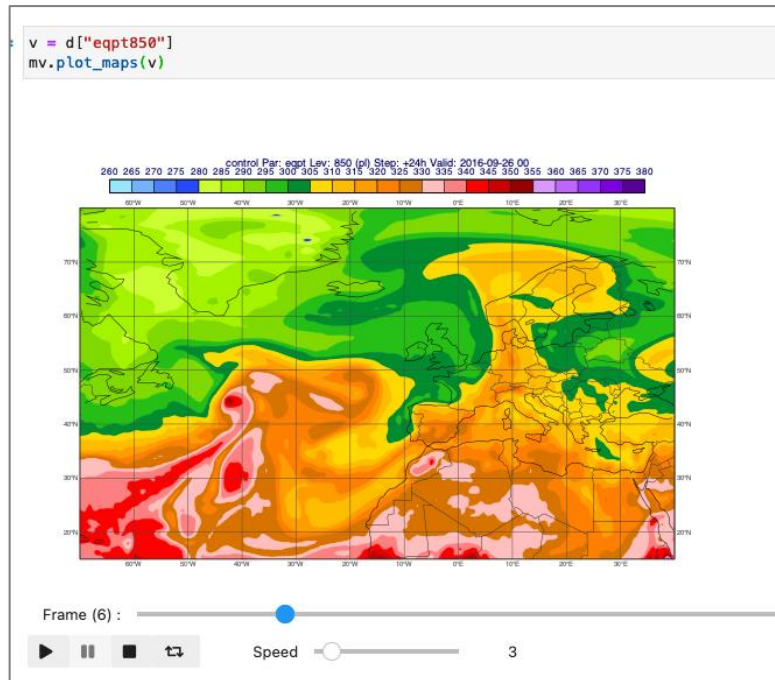
```
view(
    0.000.0,
    0.00,
    line
```

2 of the data with

= "on".

# Outline

- What is Metview
- User interface
- Python interface
- How to obtain / install
- Practical exercise using Jupyter notebooks



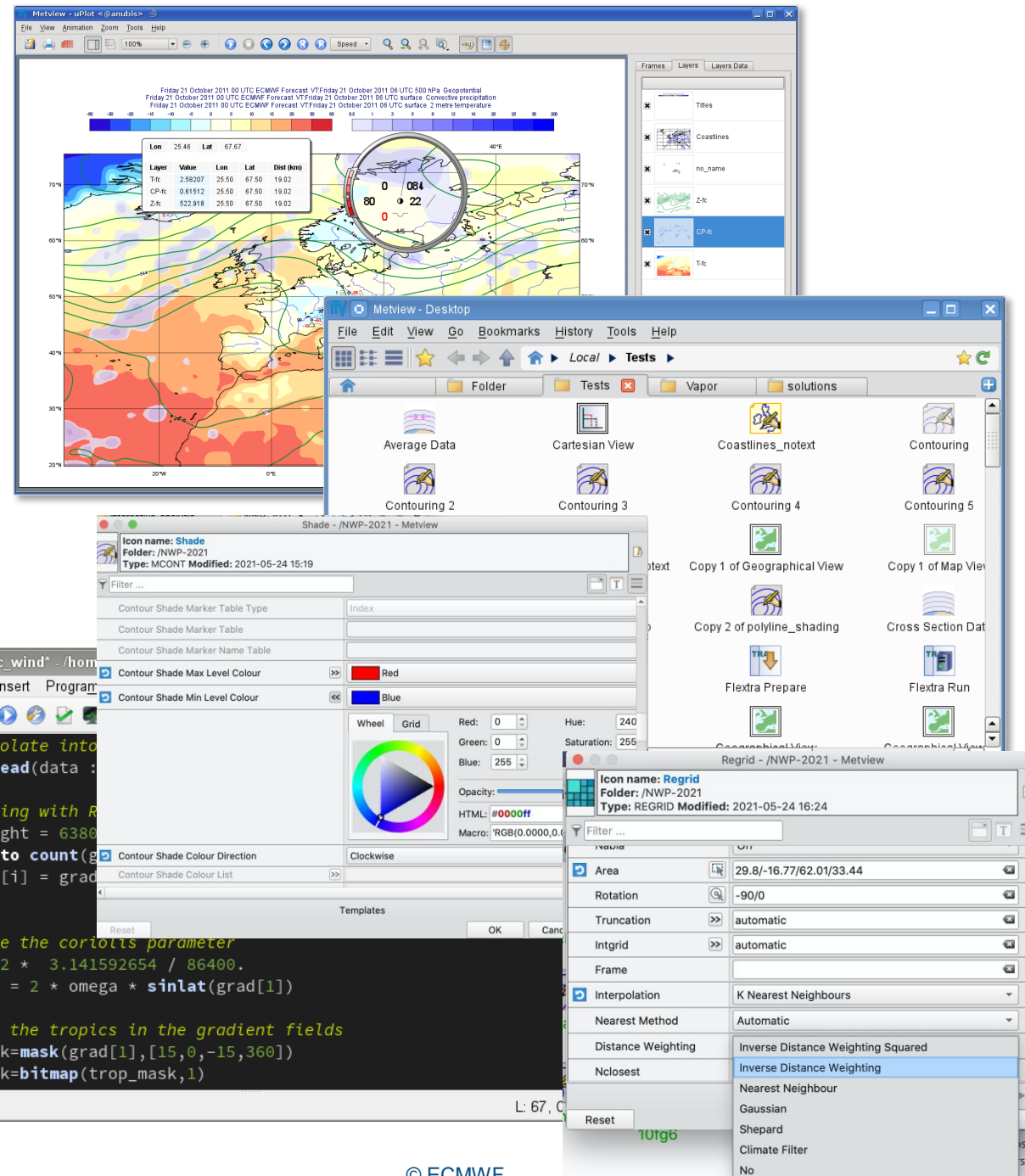


# What is Metview?

- Workstation software, runs on UNIX, from laptops to supercomputers (including macOS)
- Developed at ECMWF, built on other ECMWF libraries
- Open source, Apache 2.0 license
- Data access
- Data processing
- Data visualisation
- Icon based user interface
- Powerful scripting languages - Macro and Python

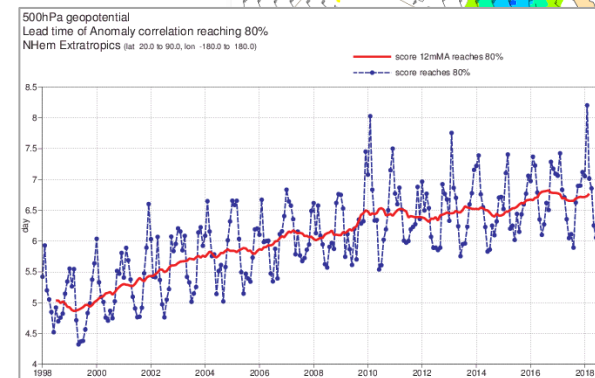
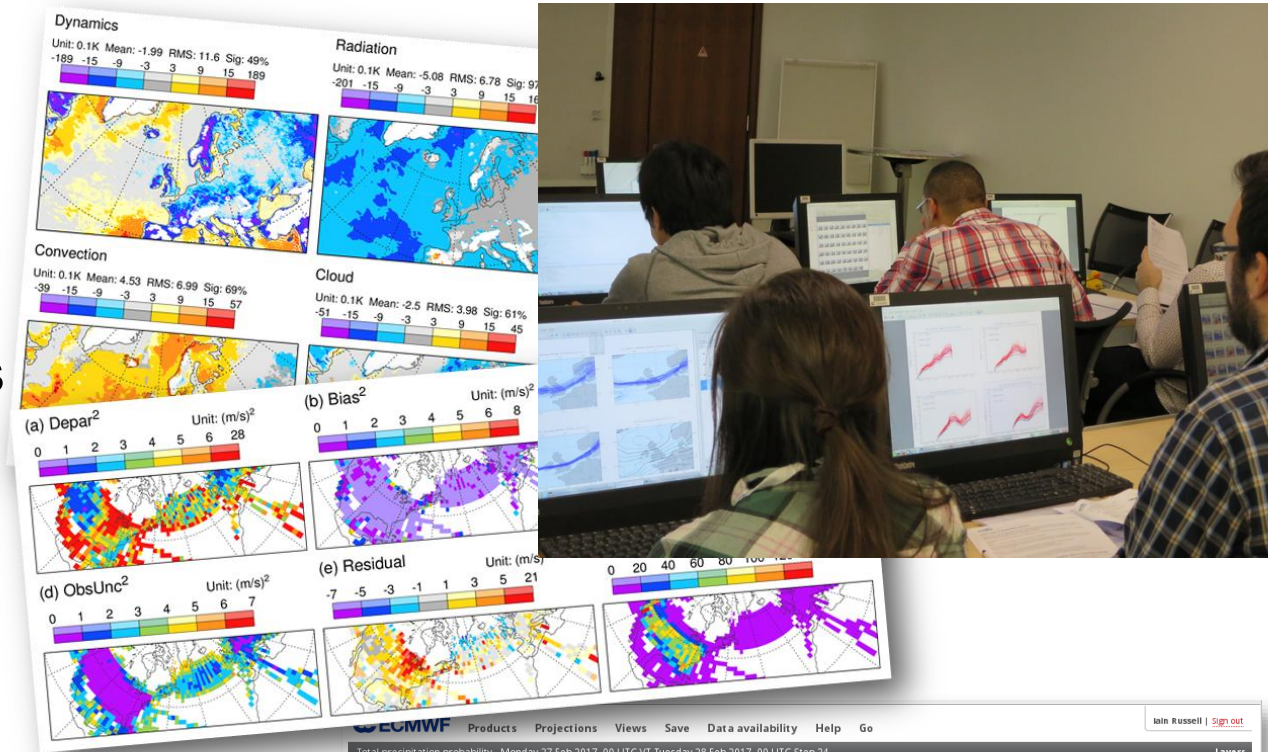


EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS



# Over 30 years of Metview so far

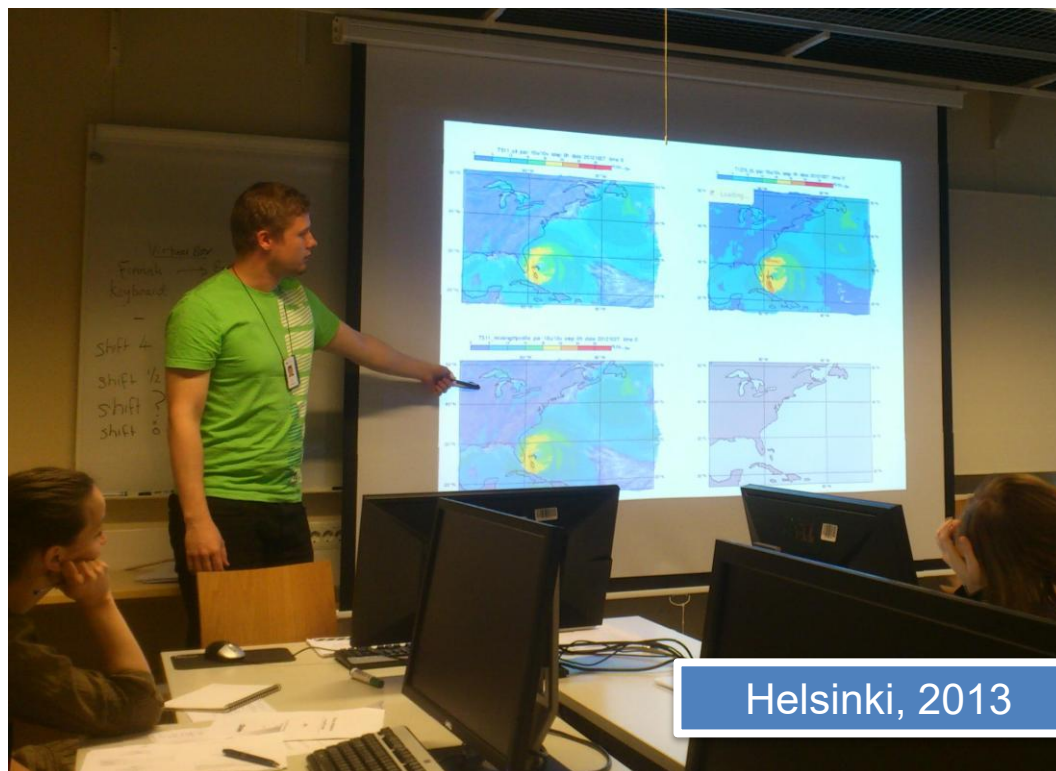
- Serving users of ECMWF data since 1993
- Used daily by many analysts and researchers
  - inside and outside ECMWF
  - also by commercial users of our data
- Some large developments, e.g. the Diagnostics Toolbox, OpenIFS workshops, Quaver (verification package) are based on top of Metview
- ecCharts is based on Metview's architecture and takes it onto the web





# Metview and OpenIFS

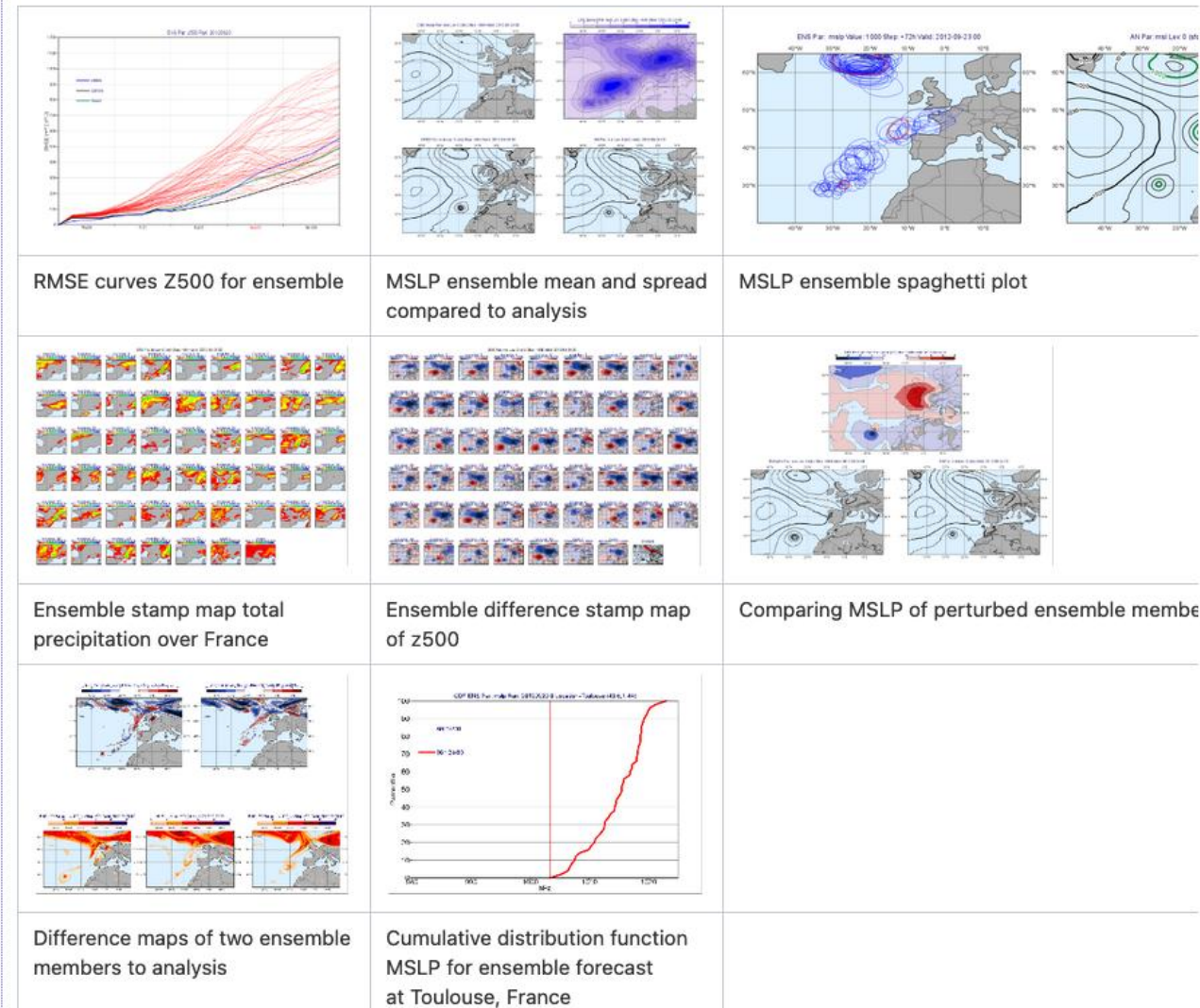
- In previous OpenIFS user workshops case studies were based on custom Metview Macro libraries; now we use Metview Python



Helsinki, 2013

Toulouse, 2016

## Ensembles



# User Interface

The screenshot displays the Metview user interface with several windows open:

- polygons - /Tests/Macros/masking - Metview**: The main window showing a file explorer with folders like 'cfrib-pr296', 'wind-thinning-gpts-2022-04-20', 'geo-to-grib', 'regrid-iasi-data-2022-04-29', and 'empty-buf-'. The 'Bookmarks' panel on the left shows 'UserTests', 'Tests', 'checks', 'uplot', and 'Defaults'.
- t\_shade\_K - /Tests/Macros/masking/polygon-masks - Metview**: A configuration window for the 't\_shade\_K' macro. It includes a 'Filter' field, 'Contour Shade Method' (Area Fill), 'Contour Shade Max Level Colour' (Red), 'Contour Shade Min Level Colour' (Blue), 'Contour Shade Colour Direction' (Clockwise), 'Contour Legend Text', and 'Contour Method' (Automatic). A color wheel is visible for selecting colors.
- Cross Section View - /Tests/Macros/masking/polygon-masks - Metview**: A window for cross-section views. It shows 'Icon name: Cross Section View', 'Folder: /Tests/Macros/masking/polygon-masks', and 'Type: MXSECTIONVIEW Modified: 2022-05-16 16:36'. It includes a 'Filter' field and a list of parameters: Bottom Level (1100.0), Top Level (0.01), Line (0/-180/0/180), Wind Parallel, Wind Perpendicular, Wind Intensity, Wind Unprojected, Lnsf Param, U Wind Param, V Wind Param, W Wind Param, T Param, Horizontal Point Mode, Vertical Coordinates, W Wind Scaling Factor Mo, and Level Selection Type.
- Metview - Geography Tool**: A window showing a world map with a grid. The map is labeled with coordinates (160°W to 80°E) and a scale bar (SW/N/E: 39.82/-64.03/50.88/59.62). It includes 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.
- test.py**: A Python script window showing the following code:

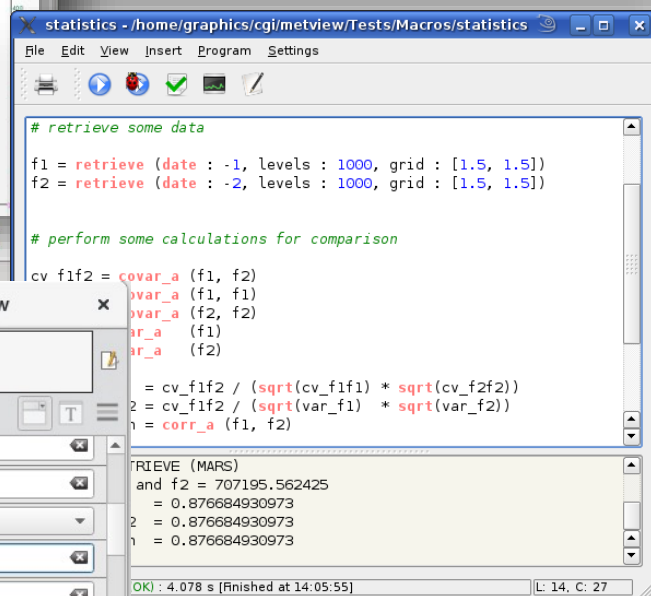
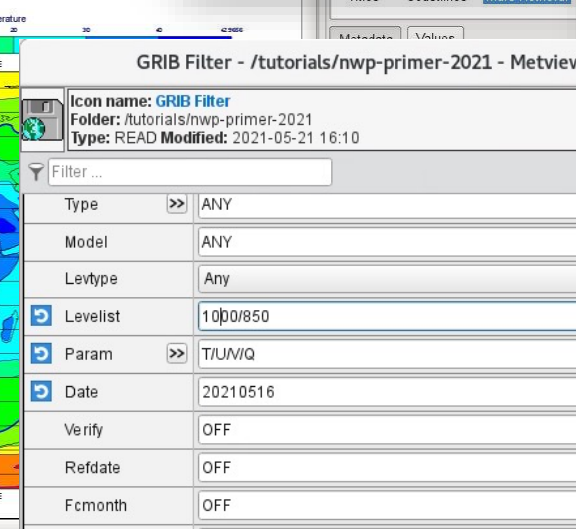
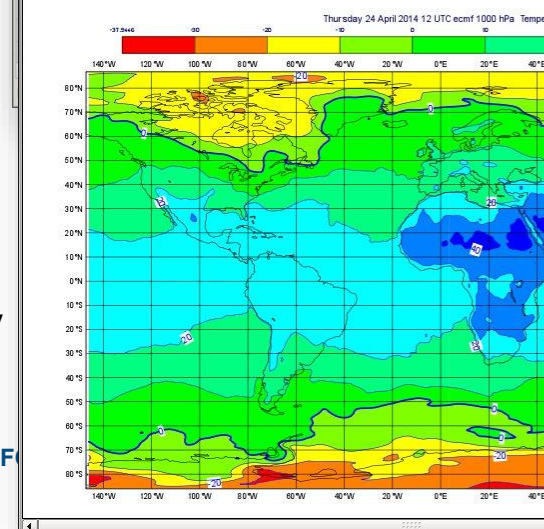
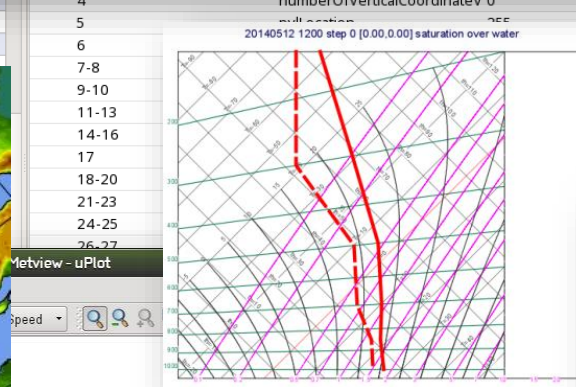
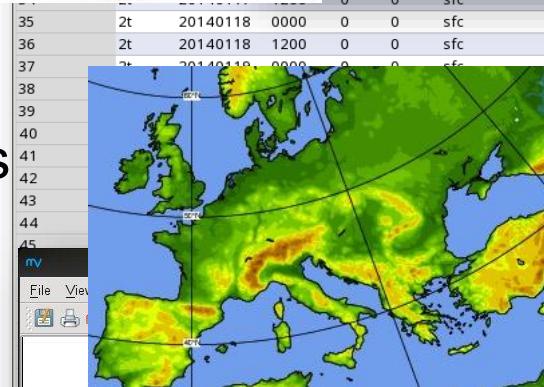
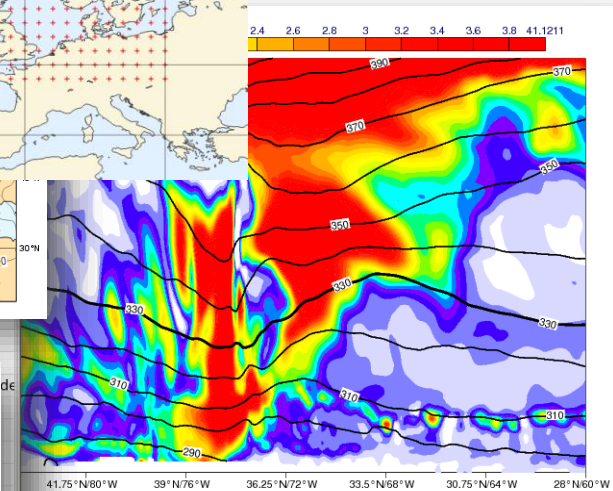
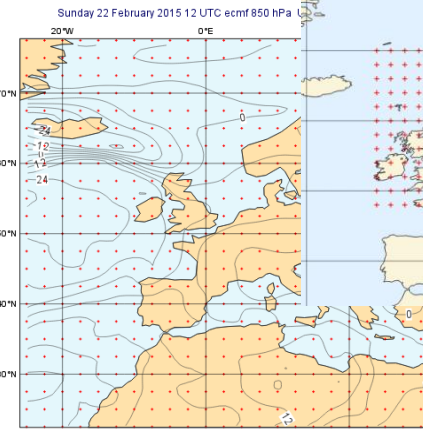
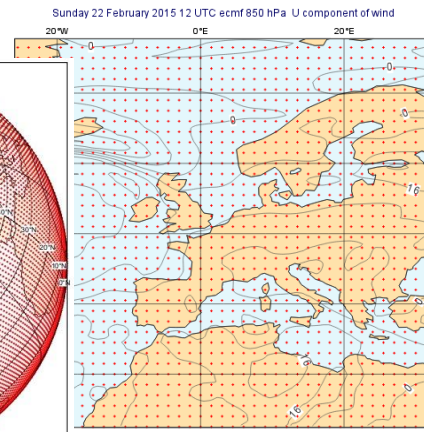
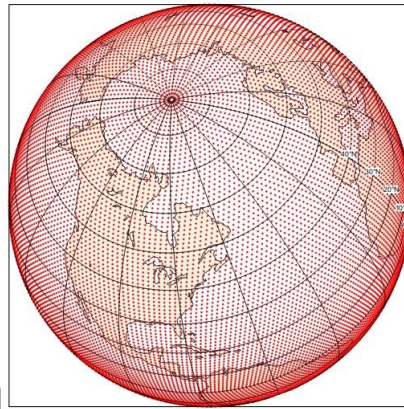
```
77
78 # Importing : /Tests/Macros/masking/polygon-masks/t_shade_K
79
80 t_shade_k = mv.mcont(
81     legend = "on",
82     contour_highlight = "off",
83     contour_level_selection_type = "level_list",
84     contour_level_list = [193,243,263,268,273,
85     contour_shade = "on",
86     contour_shade_method = "area_fill",
87     contour_shade_max_level_colour = "red",
88     contour_shade_min_level_colour = "blue",
89     contour_shade_colour_direction = "clockwise",
90     grib_scaling_of_retrieved_fields = "off"
91 )
```

The desktop background shows icons for 'late-grib.grib', 'Mars Retrieval', 'ecCharts', 'Copy 1 of ecCharts', 't\_shade\_K', 'gridvals\_1x1', and 't2m\_hires\_area.grib'.



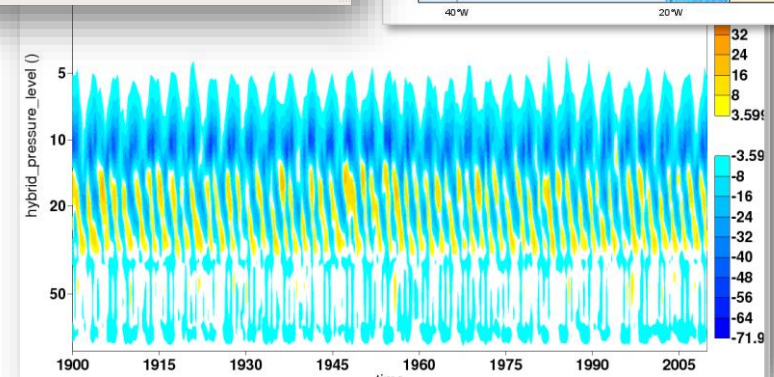
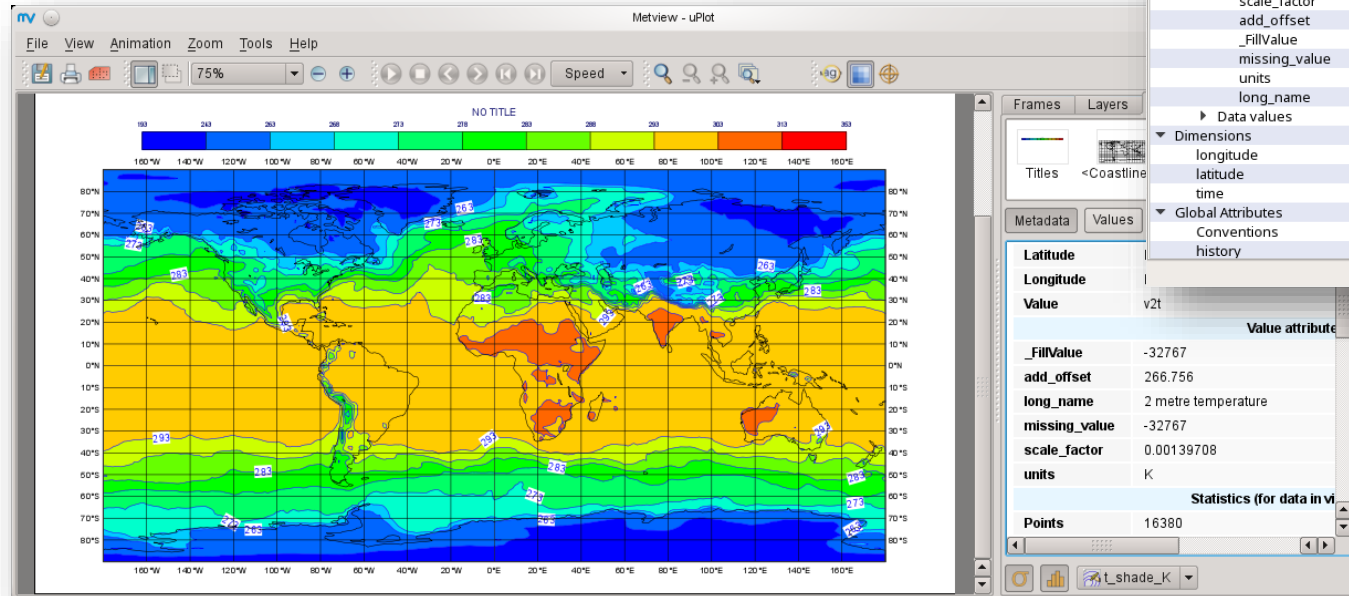
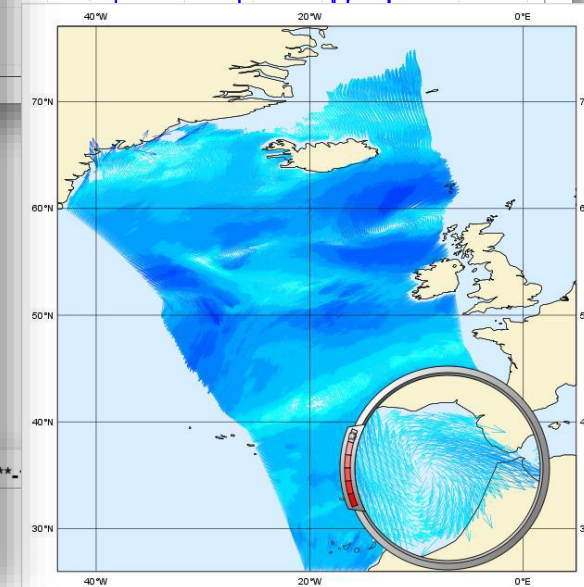
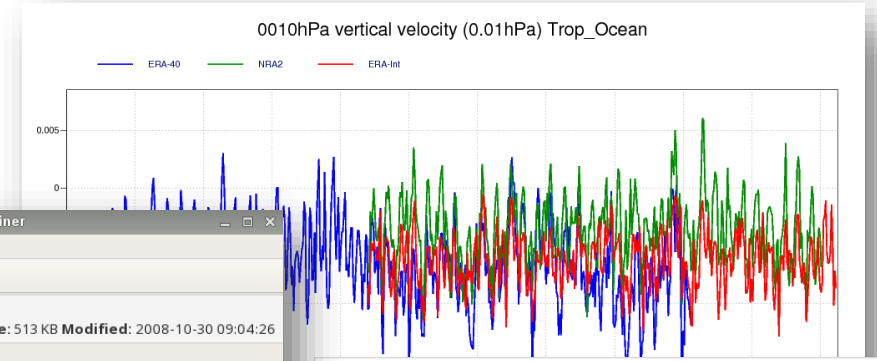
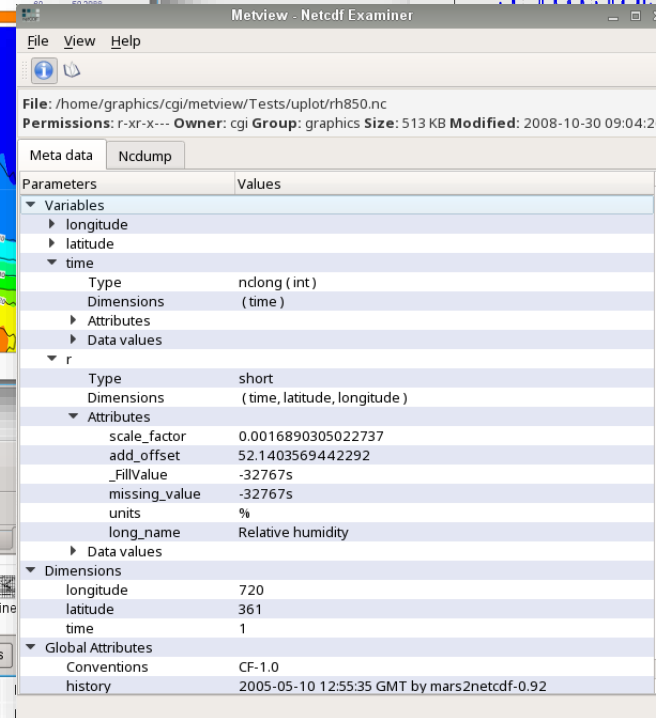
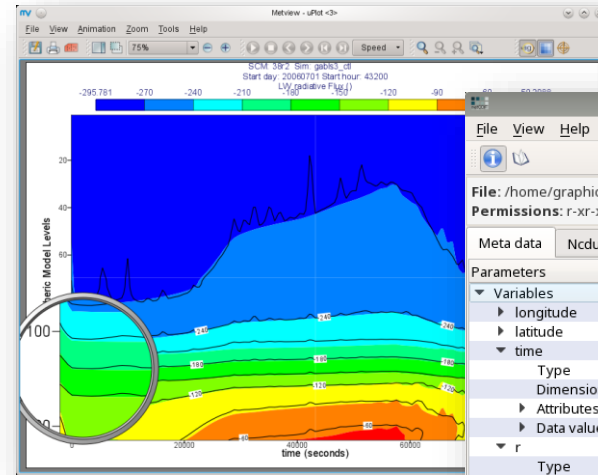
# Metview + GRIB

- Plot
- Examine
- Filter
- Spectral transform
- Regridding, cropping
- Missing values, masks
- Maths, Boolean
- Specialised:
  - Cross section
  - Thermodynamics
  - Gradient
  - Vertical integration
  - Model to pressure lev
  - Etc



# Metview + NetCDF

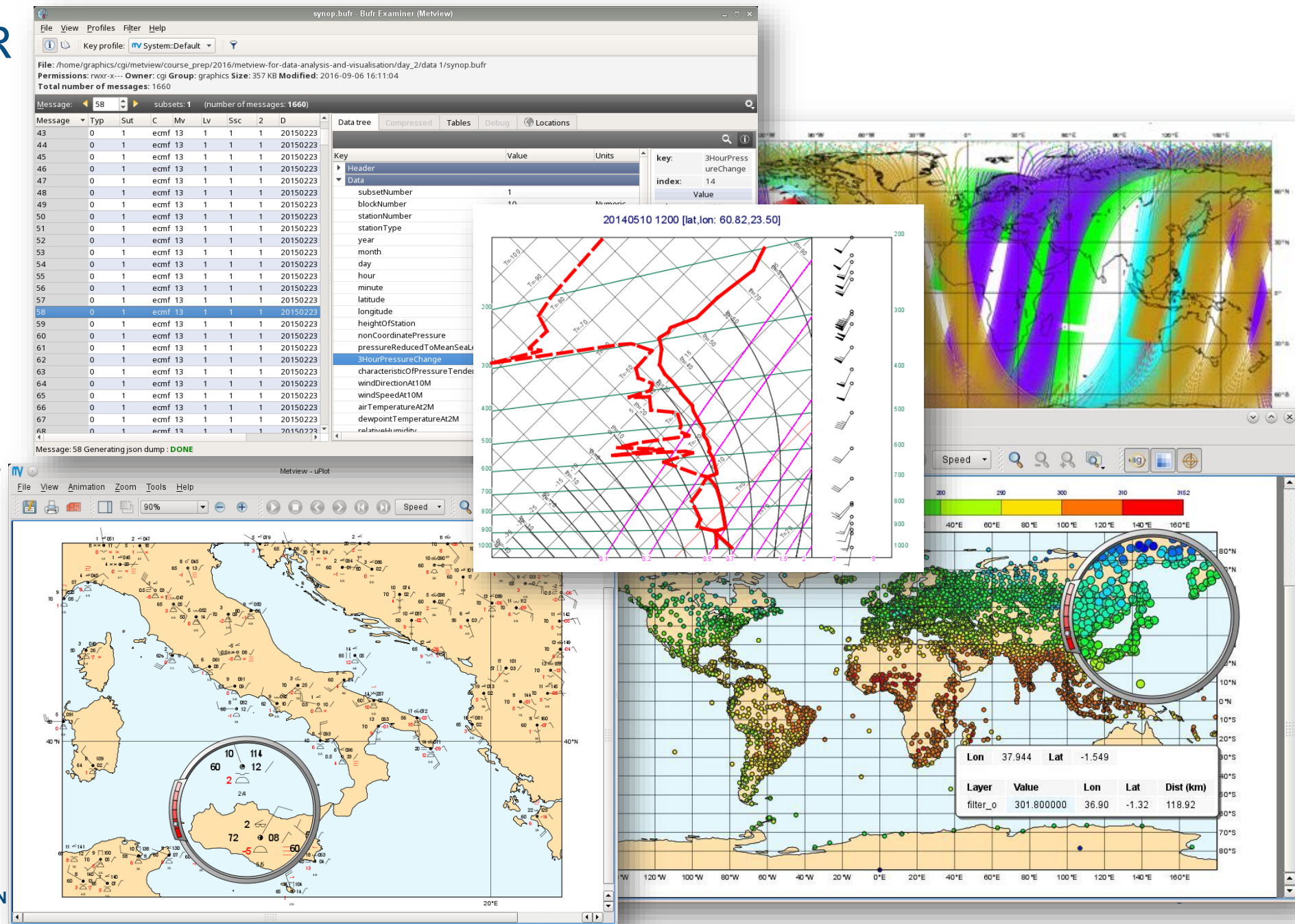
- Plot
- Examine
- Maths, Boolean





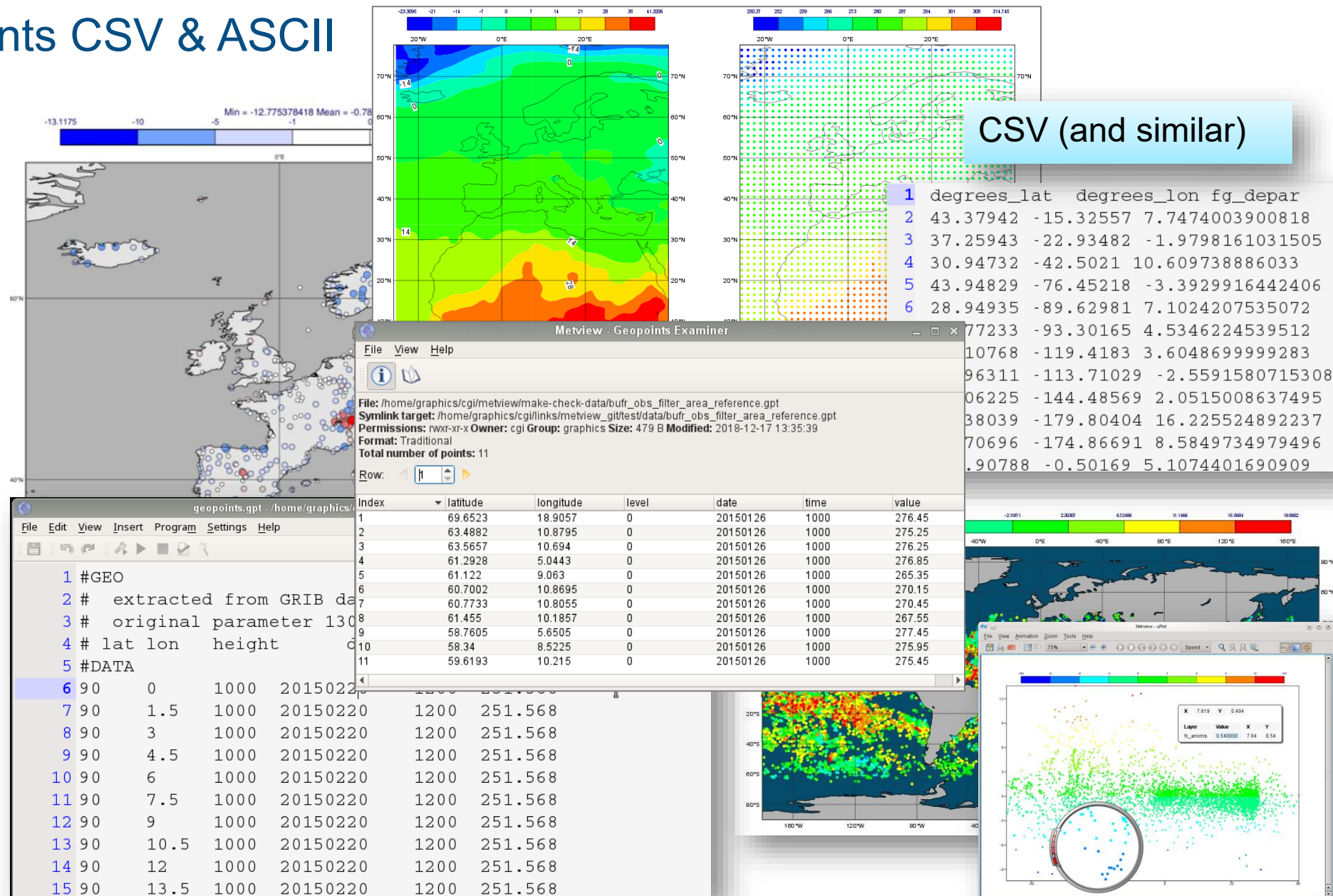
# Metview + BUFR

- Plot
- Examine
- Filter
- Extract values
- Convert to Geopoints
- Thermodynamics



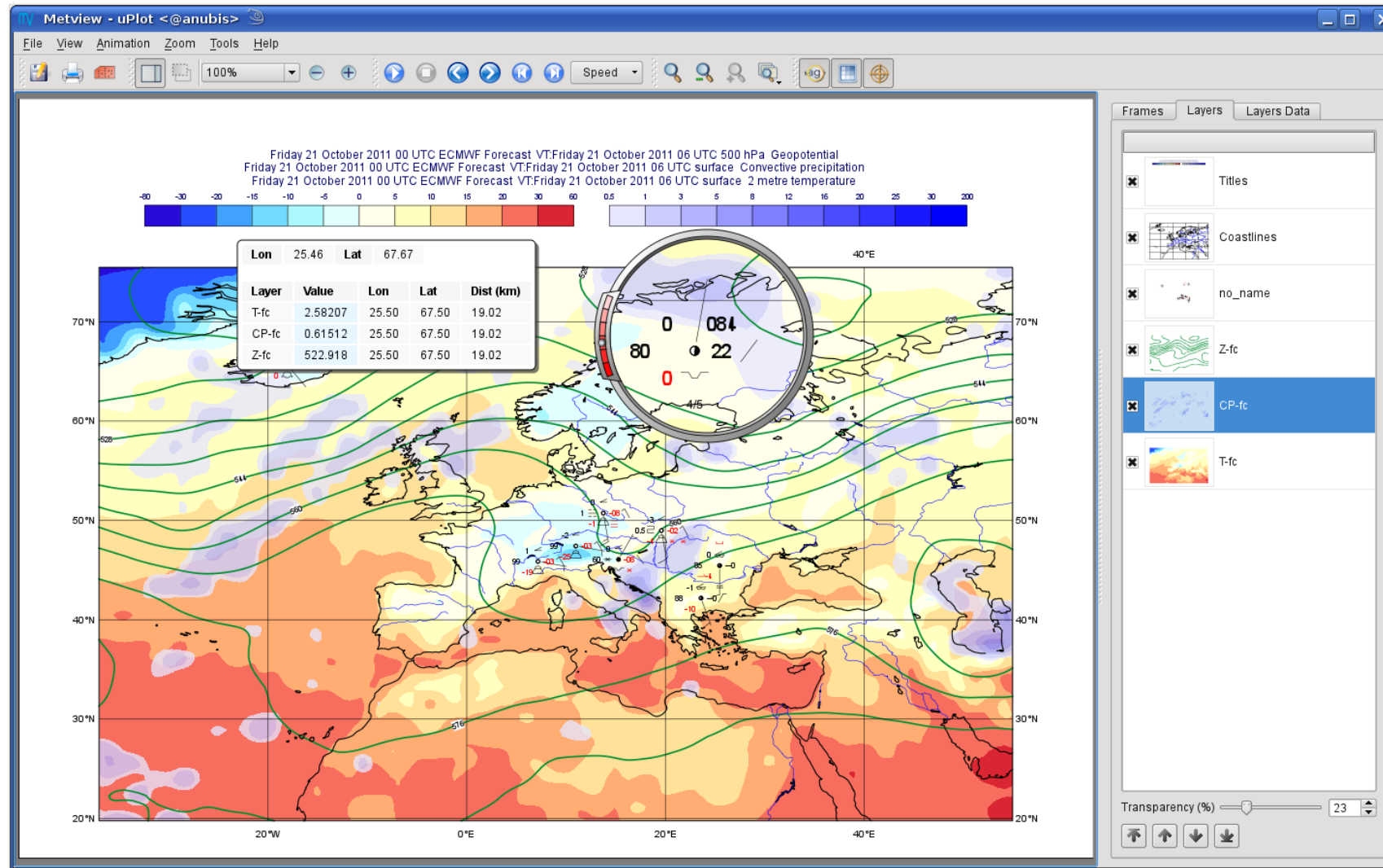
# Metview + Geopoints CSV & ASCII

- Geopoints – geo-located values
- Plot
- Examine
- Filter
- Maths, Boolean
- Geo functions
- Convert between GRIB, BUFR and Geopoints
- Can also read CSV



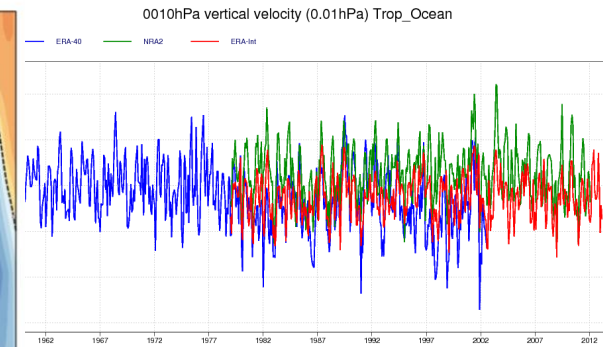
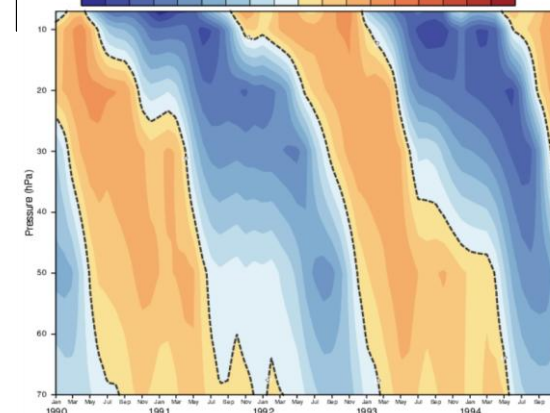
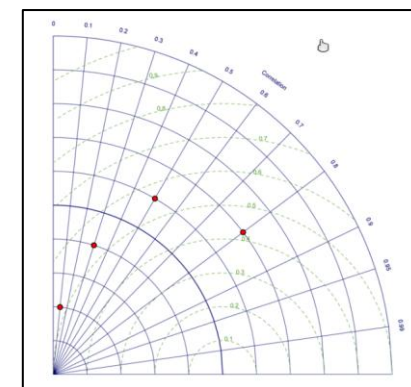
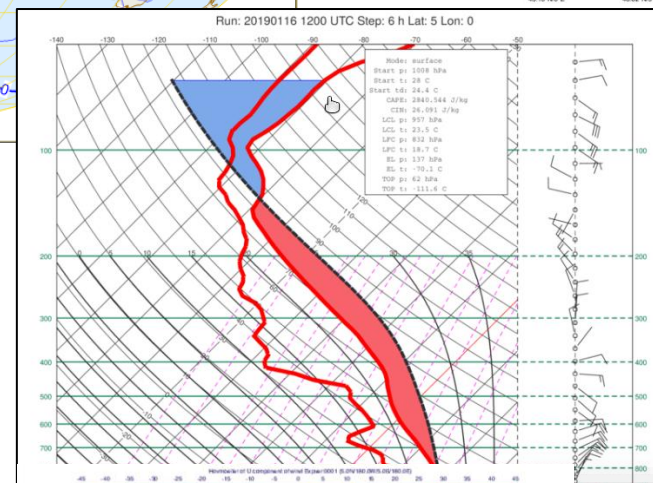
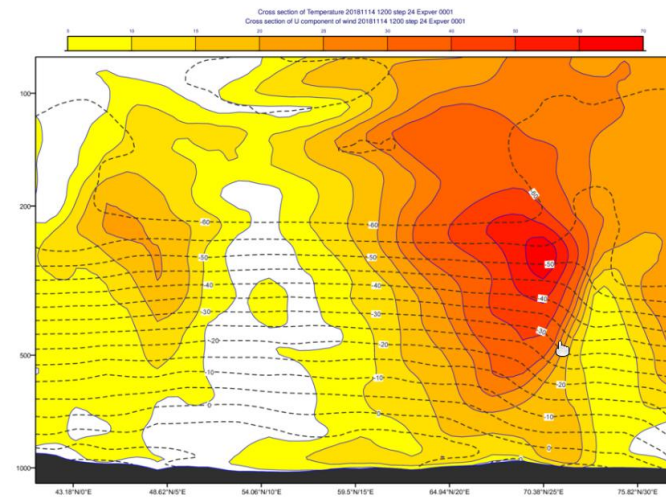
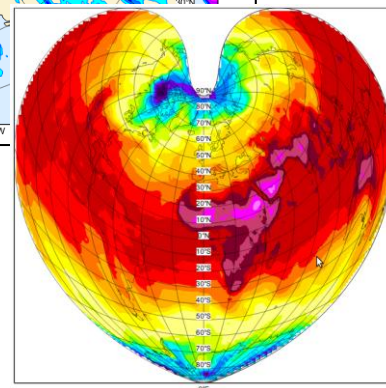
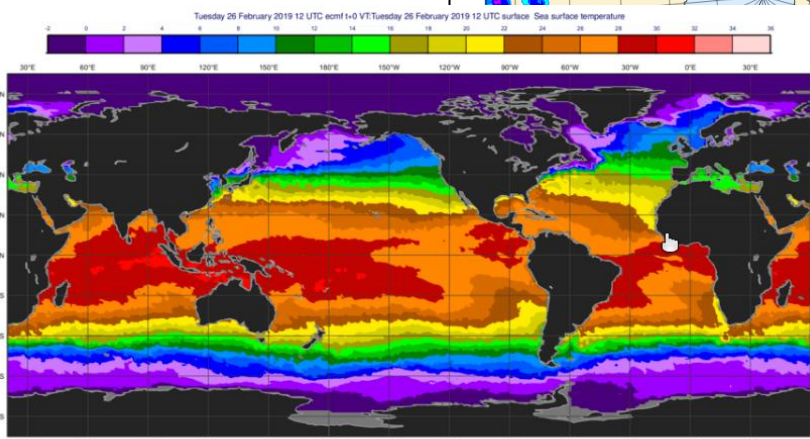
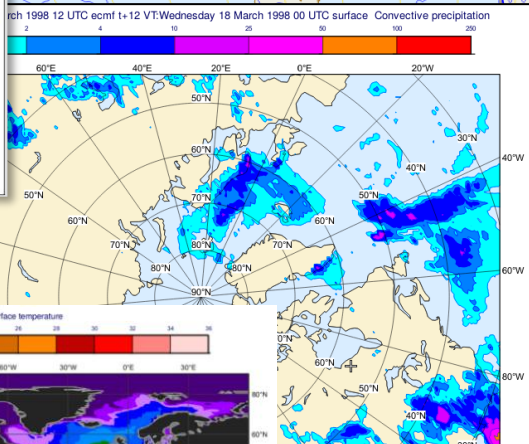
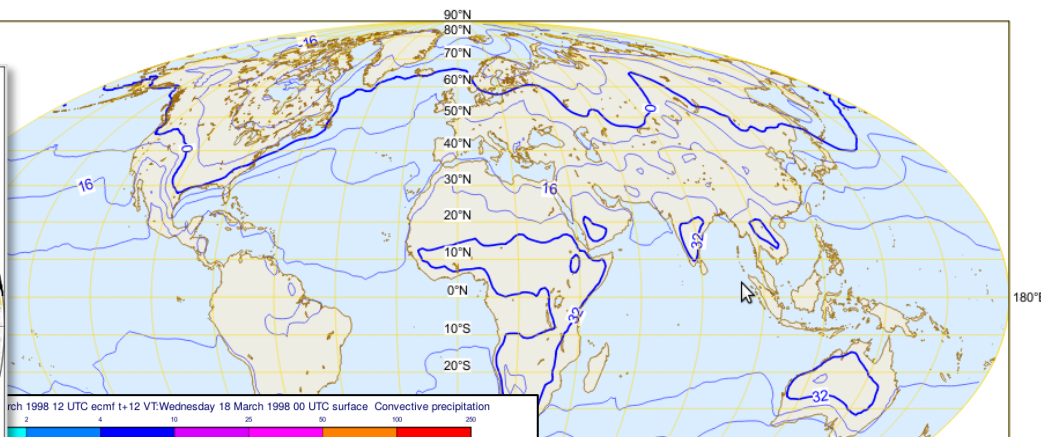
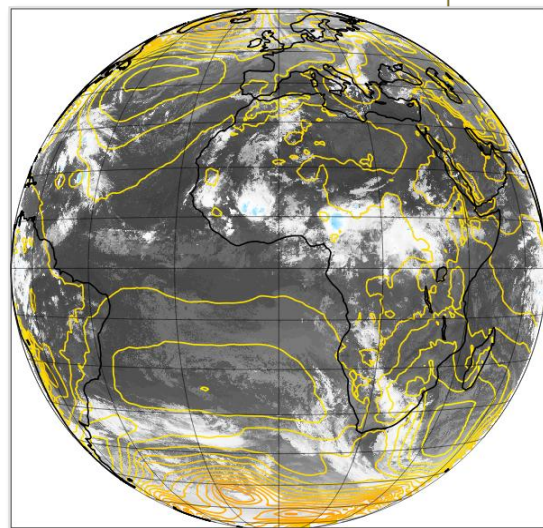


# Visualisation - Overlay



# Views

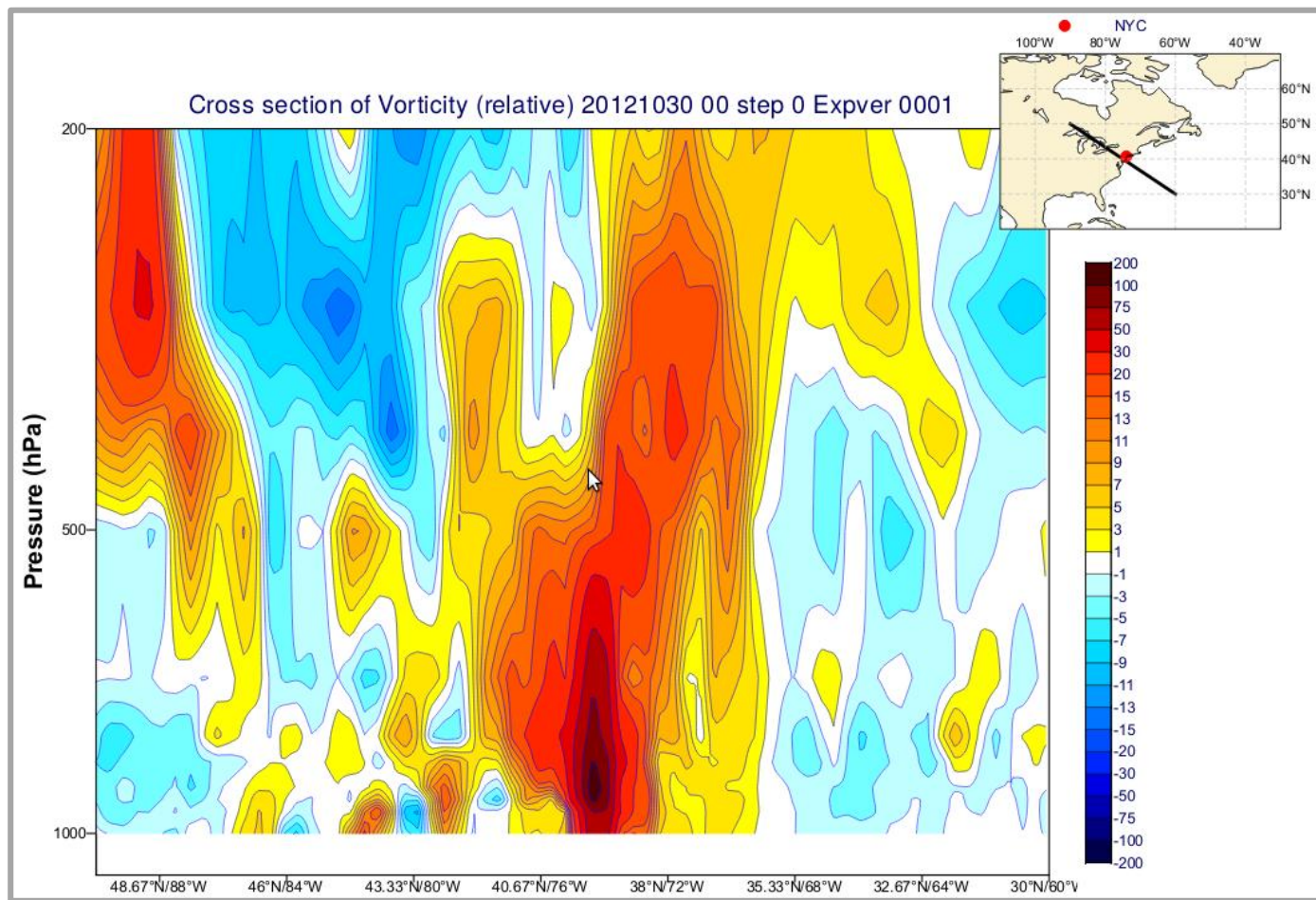
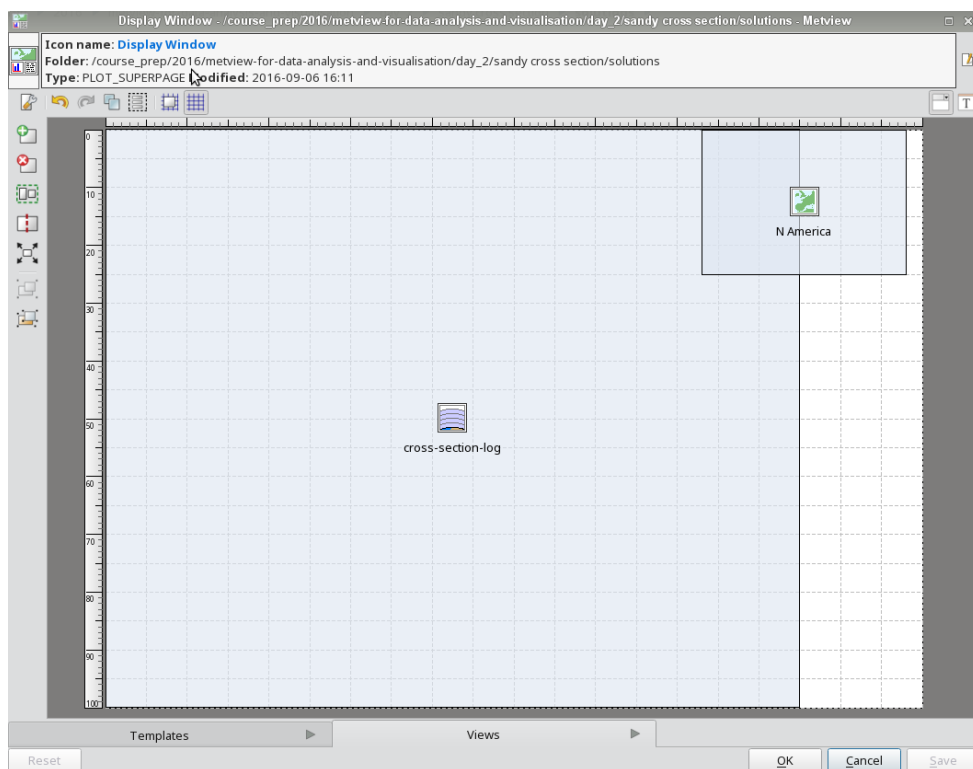
Tuesday 05 March 2019 12 UTC ecmf t+0 VT: Tuesday 05 March 2019 12 UTC 1000 hPa Temperature





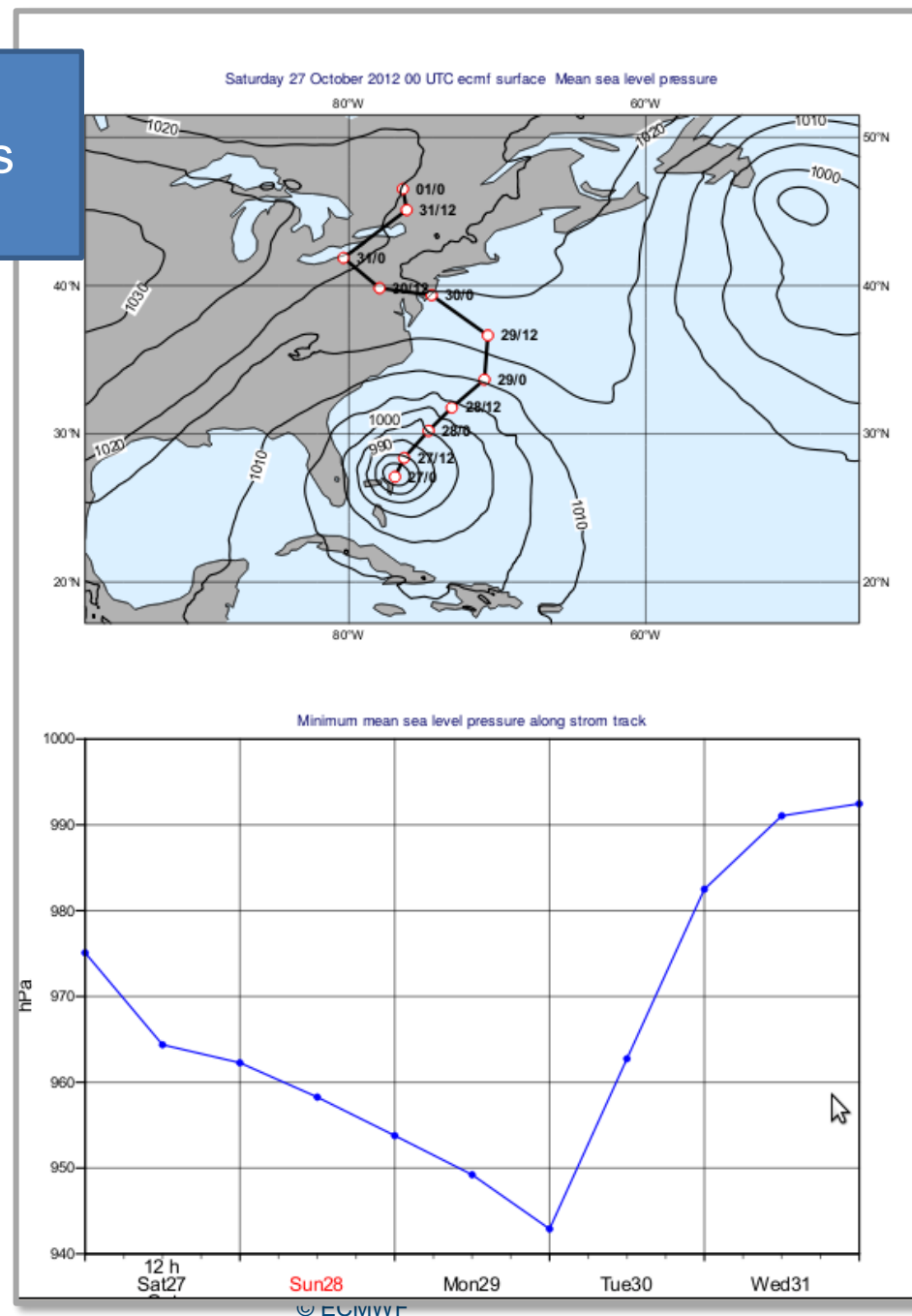
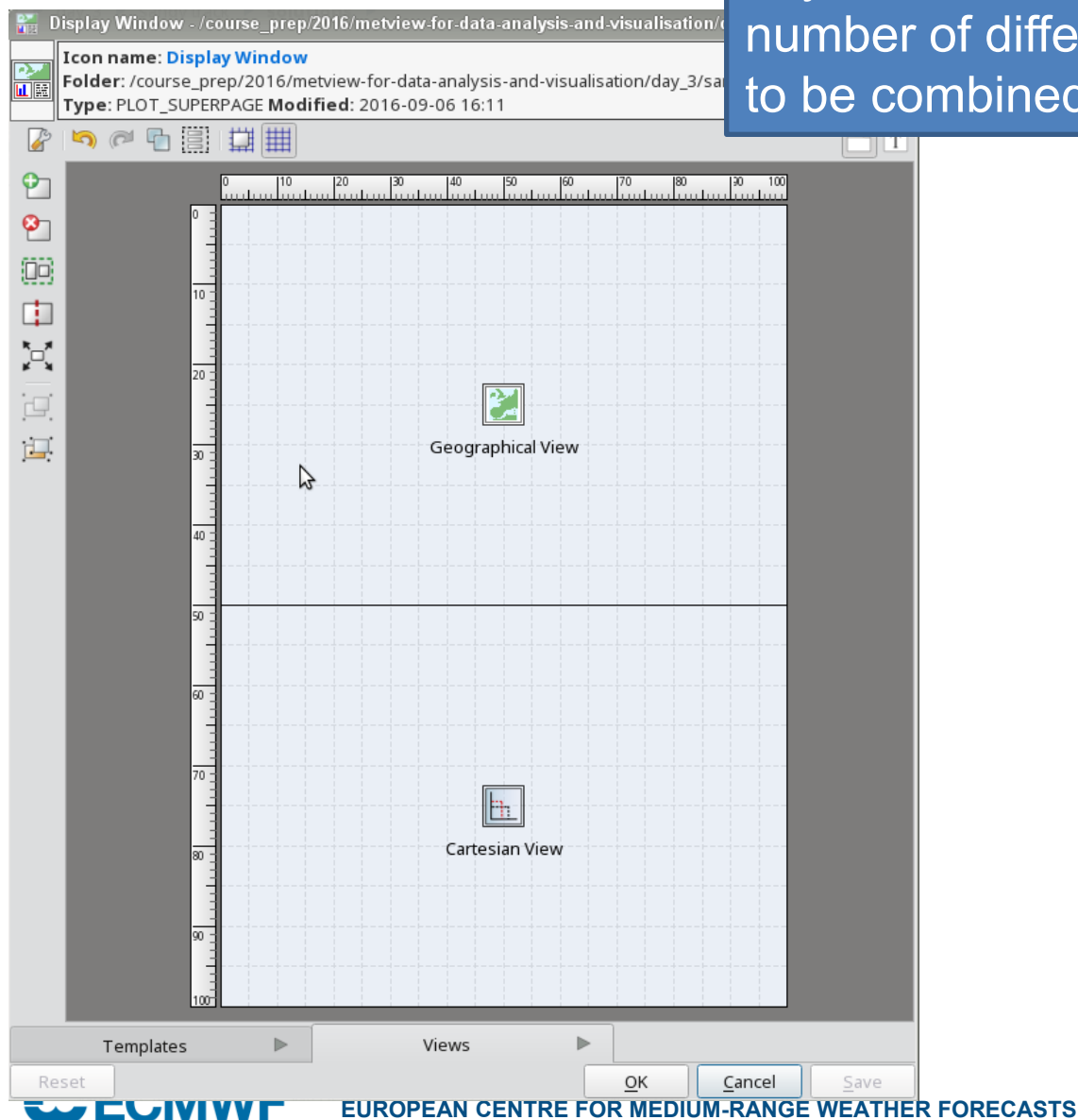
# Visualisation - Layout

Layout editor allows any number of different views to be combined



# Visualisation - Layout

Layout editor allows any number of different views to be combined





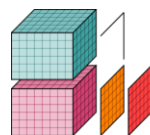
# Metview's Python interface

- Gives access to Metview's data retrieval, processing and visualisation capabilities in Python
- GRIB data is loaded as a *Fieldset*
- Can also return data as numpy, pandas and xarray
- Works with the user interface or standalone (UI can even generate Python code for you)
- New features include an interactive plotting widget and data overview functions
- We will use some new helper functions designed to give one-line access to useful plot layouts and styles ; also *datasets* – combination of data and pre-prepared styling

```
[6]: t = mv.read(data = fs, param = "t")  
q = mv.read(data = fs, param = "q")  
zs = mv.read(data = fs, param = "z")  
lnsp = mv.read(data = fs, param = "  
  
z = mv.mvl_geopotential_on_ml(t, q
```

Finally, the actual windshear computation fieldset operations. Here we made use of order (and we have 137 model levels in to

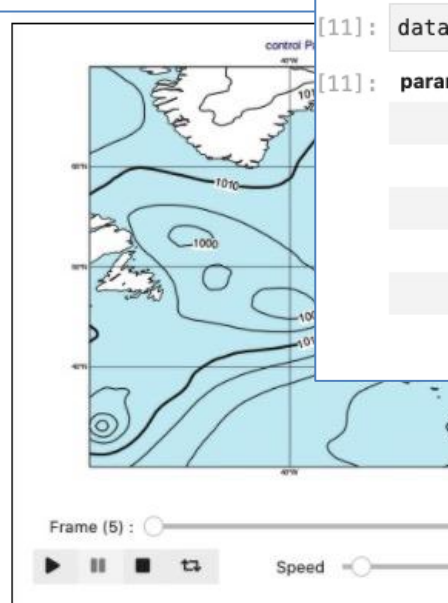
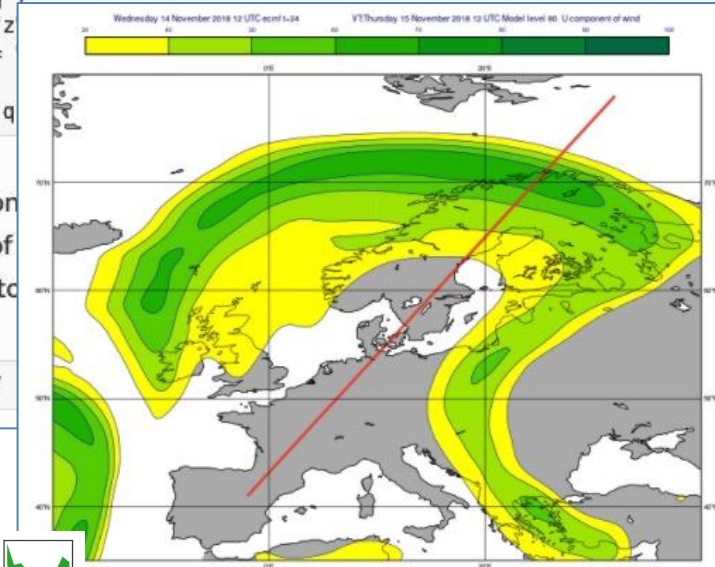
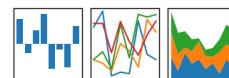
```
[7]: shear = (sp[0:135] - sp[1:136]) /
```



xarray

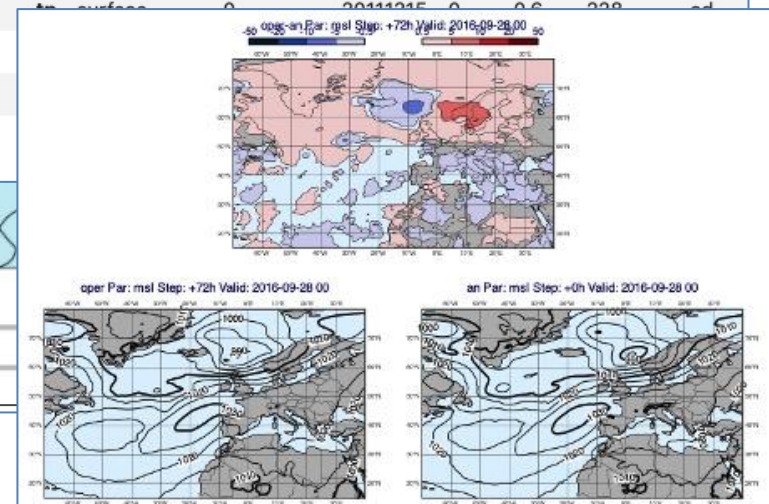
pandas

$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



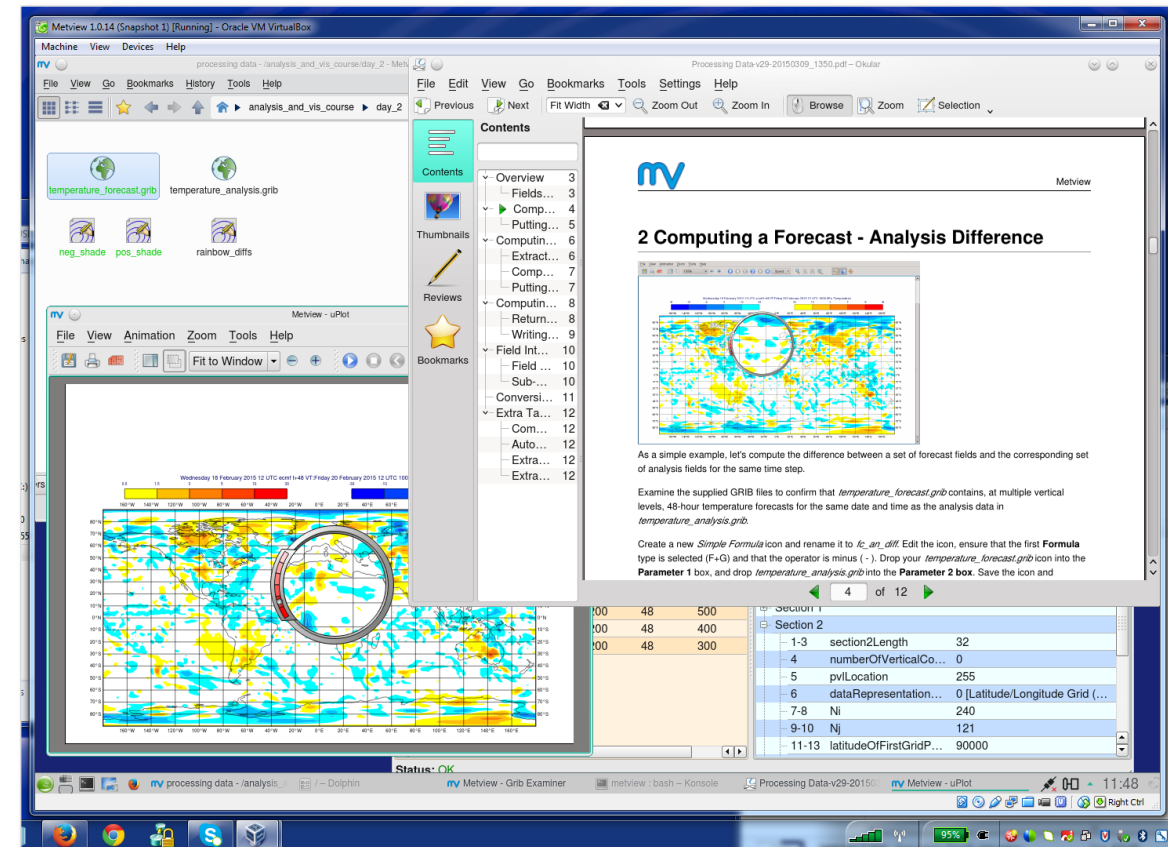
```
[11]: data1.describe()
```

parameter	typeOfLevel	level	date	time	step	paramId	class
q	isobaricInhPa	100,250,...	20111215	0	0,6,...	133	od
t	isobaricInhPa	100,250,...	20111215	0	0,6,...	130	od



# Metview availability

- Available for Linux and macOS
- Inside ECMWF
  - `module load ecmwf-toolbox ; metview`
- Conda
  - `conda install metview`                      `-c conda-forge`  
`conda install metview-batch`           `-c conda-forge`  
`conda install metview-python`       `-c conda-forge`
- Homebrew
  - `brew install metview`
- Build from source
- The Metview Python interface can be installed separately if not in conda:
  - `pip install metview`



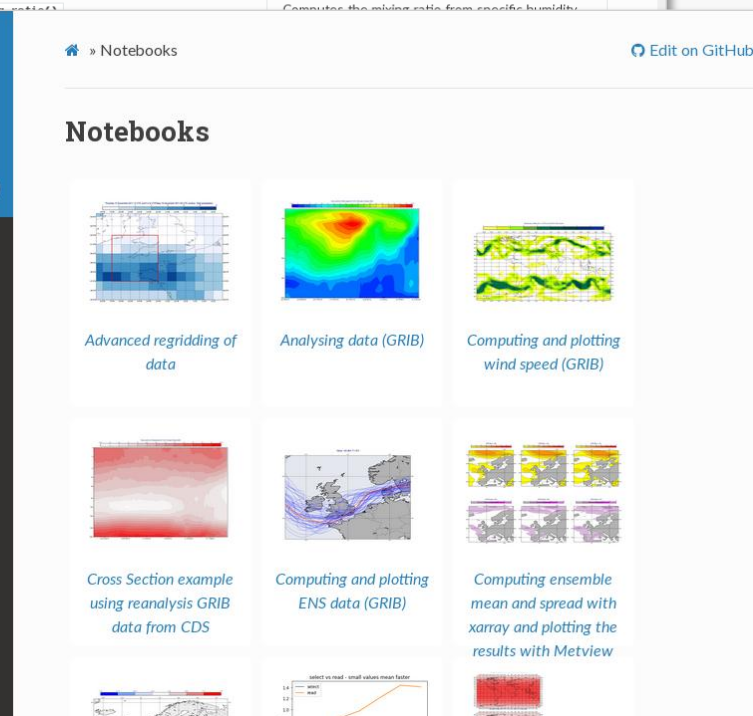
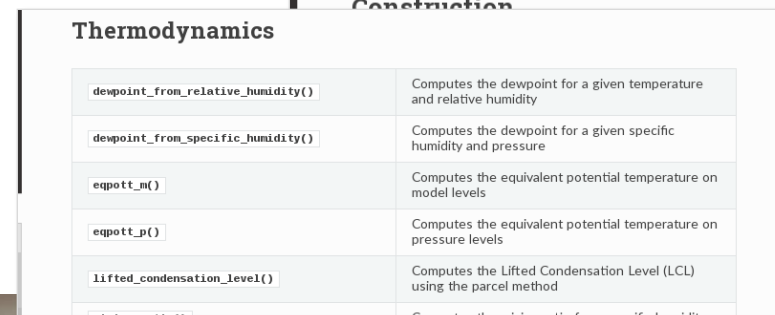
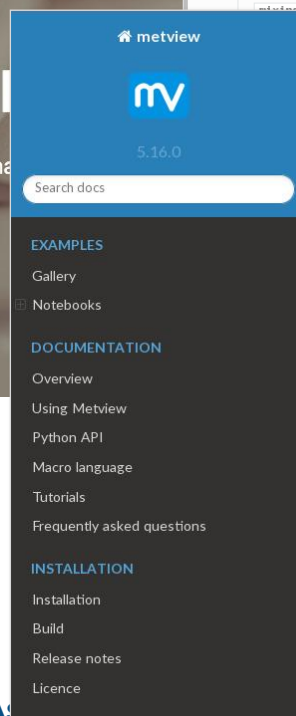


# For more information...

- Ask for help:
  - <https://www.ecmwf.int/en/support>
- Visit our web pages:
  - <https://metview.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html>



## Questions?



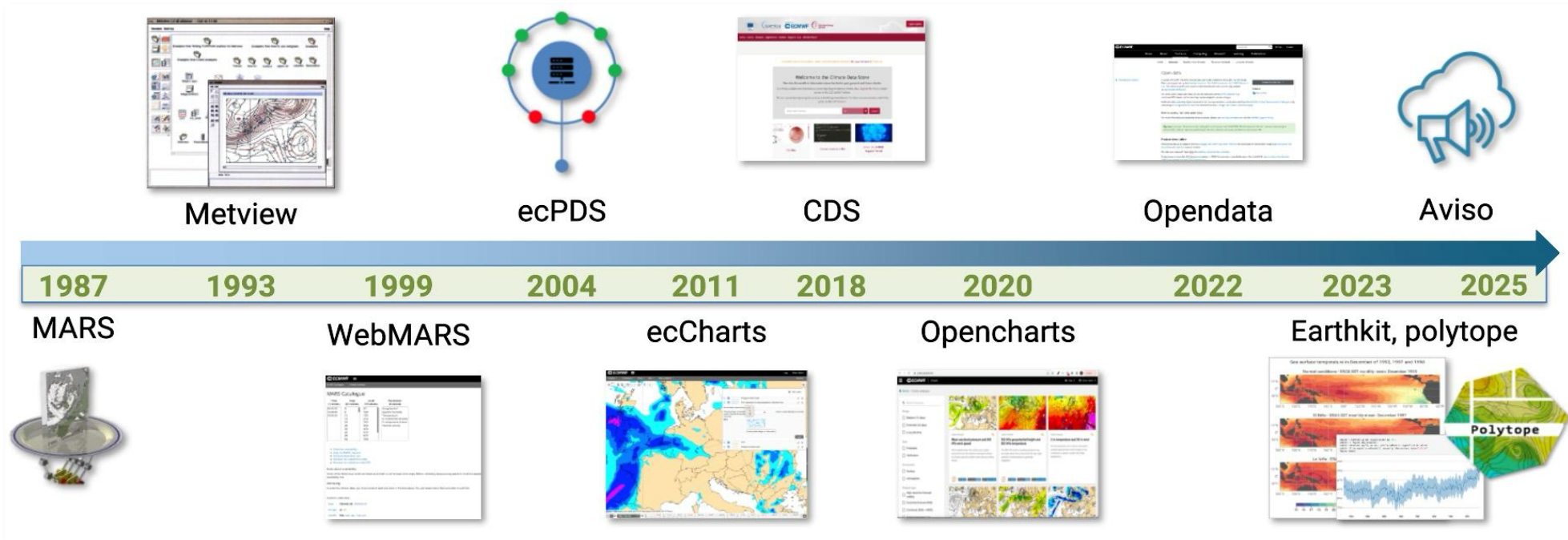
## Practical session

Inside Jupyterlab browser:  
`home/Metview_hands_on/Metview_Introduction.ipynb`



## Preview of what's coming

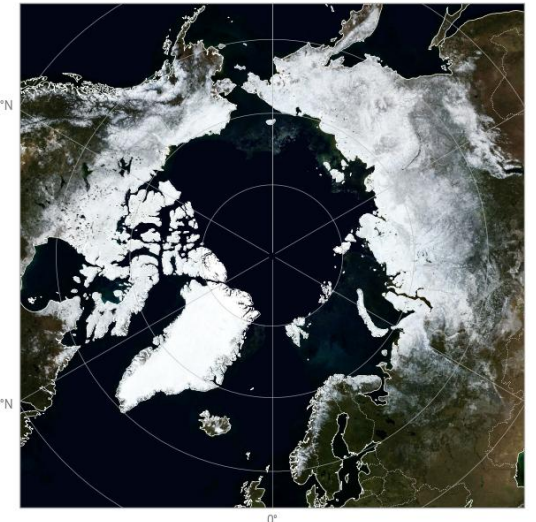
- Metview was one of the first pieces of software developed at ECMWF to support its NWP models
- More recent developments have focused on Open Development, greater componentisation, better use of 3<sup>rd</sup>-party libraries, performance on modern hardware (e.g. GPUs, avoid disk access when possible)



# Preview of what's coming - Earthkit



- Earthkit
  - New set of high-level scalable, interoperable, focused Python components
  - Suitable for use by our operational services and directly by researchers / analysts
  - Designed with Machine Learning / GPU / In-memory computations as first-class citizens
  - Designed with diskless data access in mind
  - Reduce boilerplate code
  - *Components are in different stages of maturity, but some are already well-tested and in operational use at ECMWF*
- Open Development
  - Highly collaborative both inside and outside ECMWF
  - All code is on GitHub, fully embracing Open Development





# Earthkit and its Python components

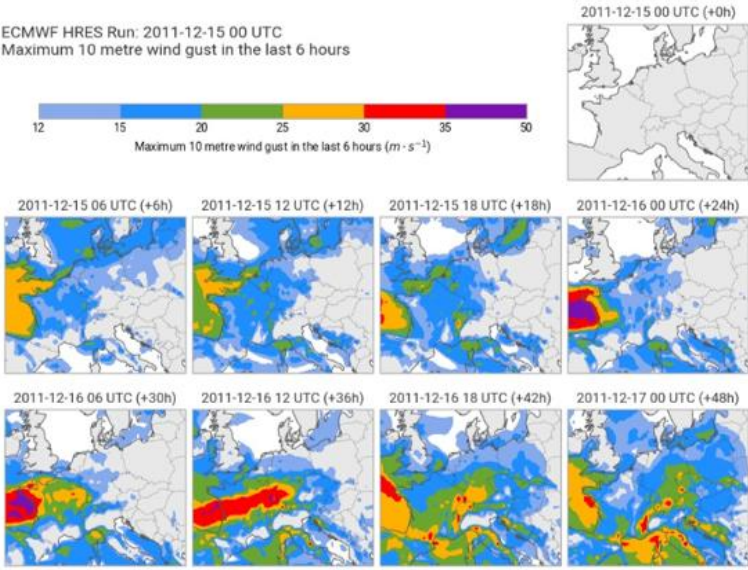
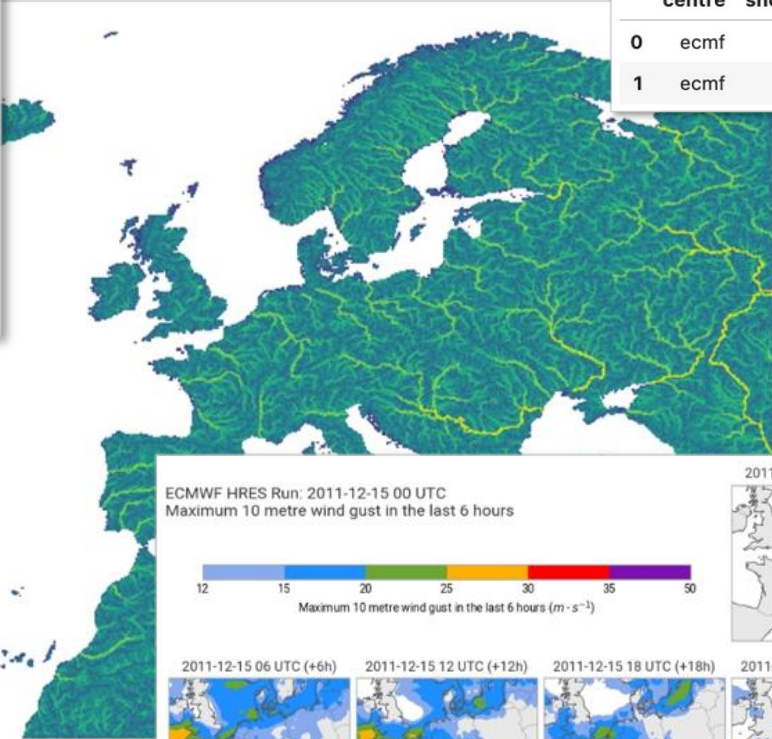
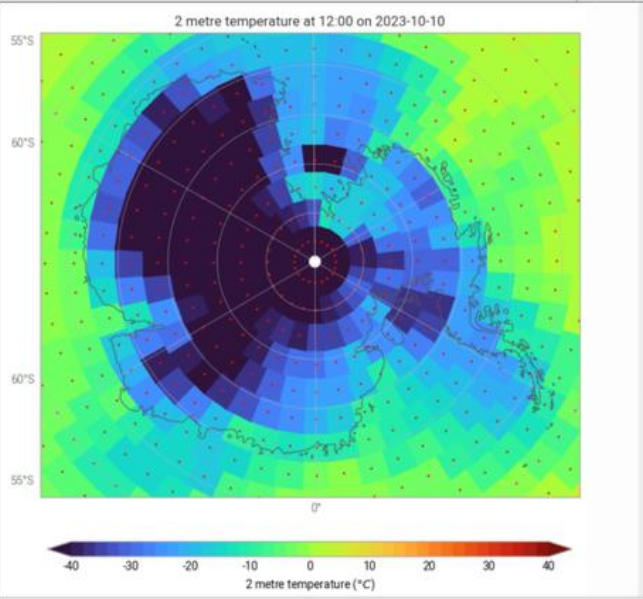
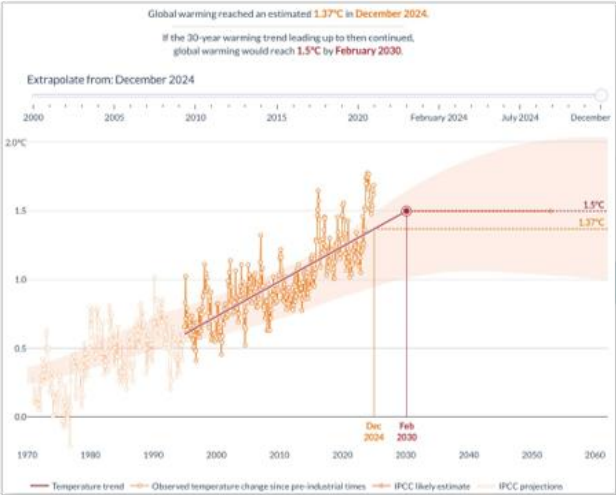


**earthkit**

<https://earthkit.ecmwf.int/>



# Earthkit examples



```
import earthkit.data

req = {"endpoint": "object-store.os-api.cci1.ecmwf.int",
      "bucket": "earthkit-test-data-public",
      "objects": "step6.grib",
      }

ds = earthkit.data.from_source("s3", req, stream=True, read_all=True, anon=True)

ds.ls()
```

	centre	shortName	typeOfLevel	level	dataDate	dataTime	stepRange	dataType	number	gridType
0	ecmf	2t	surface	0	20250106	1200	6	fc	0	regular_ll
1	ecmf	10fg6	surface	0	20250106	1200	0-6	fc	0	regular_ll

