

GDL – GNU Data Language

presented by Sylwester Arabas
(slayoo@igf.fuw.edu.pl)

The GDL team:

Marc Schellens, Alain Coulais, Joel Gales, Sylwester Arabas,
and many, many more volunteers around the world!

(Marc is the primary author and the maintainer of GDL)



Free and Open Source Developers' European Meeting
Brussels, February 5th 2011

What's GDL (and IDL/PV-WAVE)

<http://www.itervis.com/>

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The IDL Programming Language

When you need to transform complex scientific data from numbers into visualizations to convey meaningful information – such as 2- and 3-dimensional lines, surface and contour plots, or high-quality images – you need a programming language that is intuitive and powerful at the same time, and one that doesn't require excessive time and effort to produce expert-level results.

IDL is the programming language choice of scientists and engineers because it's easy to learn, easy to use, and requires fewer lines of code than other programming languages, so getting from data to discovery is easier and faster.

What Makes IDL so Easy and Effective?

[Dynamic Type System](#)

[Intuitive Rules and Conventions](#)

[Access Virtually Any Type of Data](#)

The IDL programming language requires fewer lines of code than many other languages (bottom). Five lines of IDL code were used to create a contour plot of coastline topography (top).

[back]

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- GDL^a is developed with the aim of providing a free/libre/open-source drop-in replacement for IDL[®]

- IDL (ITT VIS Interactive Data Language):

- is a tool for data analysis and visualisation
 - is a tool for data analysis and visualisation

- is used in astrophysics, atmospheric physics, hyperspectral and medical imaging (in some cases a de facto standard)

- is proprietary and expensive

- is related with GDL as Matlab with Octave/Scilab, etc.

^a despite its name, GDL is not an official GNU package yet

What's GDL (and IDL/PV-WAVE)

<http://www.ittvis.com/>

The screenshot shows the ITT Visual Information Solutions website. The main heading is "The IDL Programming Language". Below it, there is a paragraph explaining that IDL is used to transform complex scientific data into visualizations like 2D and 3D images, surface and contour plots, etc. A 3D topographic map of a region is displayed. To the right, there are sections for "Stay Connected" (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn), "Quick Links" (Login to Ittvis.com, Contact a Representative, etc.), and "Resources IDL" (IDL Home, Recent Releases, etc.). At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with links like Home, Company, Products & Services, Academic, Events & Training, Downloads, User Community, Support, and Site Map.

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The screenshot shows the ITT Visual Information Solutions website. The main heading is "The IDL Programming Language". Below it, there is a 3D topographic map of a region. The text describes IDL as a programming language choice for scientists and engineers, highlighting its ease of use and the ability to produce high-quality visualizations. A small code snippet is visible, showing a few lines of IDL code used to create a contour plot. The website also features a navigation menu, a search bar, and various links for users to stay connected or access resources.

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Reasons behind development & use of GDL

- IDL license price and limitations (e.g. number of simultaneous processes)
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 - gsfc.nasa.gov "The IDL Astronomy Library procedures are in the public domain... [written] in the commercial language IDL"
 - vapor.ucar.edu [VAPOR (BSD License)] "is closely coupled with (but does not require) [...] Interactive Data Language (IDL)"
 - idolab.org "Comprehensive IDL, IDL, MATLAB examples for many NASA HDF4 and FITS files"
 - eumetsat.int "EUMETSAT makes available the following set of interactive tools and software programs ... IDL has been selected to read, process, and analyse the EPS products ..."
 - lmsal.com "SolarSoft is ... data analysis environment for Solar Physics ... IDL based"
- ...
- ...
- Just for fun :)
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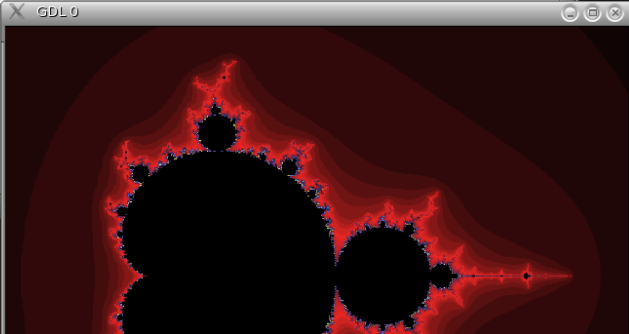
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GDL rendering the Mandelbrot¹ set

```
Shell - Konsole <8>
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

host /usr/local/gdl/debug/src : ./gdl
GDL - GNU Data Language, Version 0.8
GDL> appleman,RESULT=result
% Compiled module: APPLEMAN.
GDL> help,result
RESULT      INT      = Array[640,512]
GDL> window,1
GDL> r=rebin(result,1280,1024)
GDL> tv,r[640:*,512:~]
GDL>
```



¹Benoit B. Mandelbrot: 20 November 1924 (Warsaw, Poland) – 14 October 2010 (Cambridge, MA, USA)

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying a web interface for running a GDAL script. The interface is divided into three main sections:

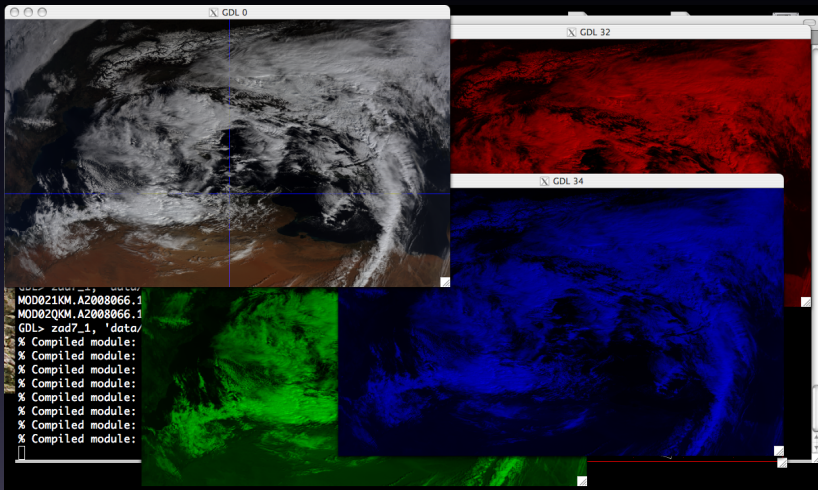
- Left Panel:** A text editor showing a script with comments and code. Comments include:
 - 105 : qv ?= RH qvs = RH
 - 107 : Rv p - es
 - 108 : ; es(T) = e0 * exp([Lv / 1 1 \] / [- - \ - - - \])
 - 111 : es = ee0 * exp(h*lv / rv * (1 / tt0 - 1 / th0, *, 0) * (p0 / prs0, *, 0) * (rg / r))
 - 116 : qvs = rg / rv / (prs0, *, 0) - es
 - 117 : ; RH increases linearly from 70% at the su
 - 118 : gw = filtarr(X_len, Z_len, 1, /nozero)
 - 119 : for z = 0, half - 1 do qv[, Z, 0]
 - 120 : for z = half + 1, Z_len - 1 do qv[, Z, 0]
 - 121 : ncdf_varput, nc, 'qv_e', qv[0, *, 0]
 - 123 : ; circular bubble (=6km + 100m linear tr
 - 124 : - increased temperature (+.5K)
 - 125 : - increased water-vapour content (RH=95%)
 - 126 : for b = 0, 1 do begin
 - 127 : :x0 = X_len * dx / 3.
 - 128 : :x0 = X_len * dx / 3. * (b + 1)
 - 129 : :z0 = Z_len * dz / 4.
 - 130 : radius = 800
 - 131 : for z = 0, Z_len - 1 do for x = 0, X_len
 - 132 : :dstnc = sqrt(|x * dx - x0|^2 + |z * dz
 - 133 : if dstnc ge radius + 100 then del = 0.
 - 134 : else if dstnc ge radius then del = 1
- Middle Panel:** A text editor showing a script with comments and code. Comments include:
 - 15 : c = [Z_len, X_len, 1]
 - 16 : o = [0, 0, 0]
 - 18 : ; animation loop
 - 19 : for i = 0, T_len - 1 do begin
 - 21 : file = string(i, f=(I5.5))
 - 22 : device, filename = file + '.svg'
 - 23 : o[2] = 1
 - 25 : ; getting a slice of data
 - 26 : ncdf_varget, nc, ncdf_varid(nc, 'T'), T
 - 27 : ncdf_varget, nc, ncdf_varid(nc, 'qc'), q
 - 28 : ncdf_varget, nc, ncdf_varid(nc, 'qr'), q
 - 29 : ncdf_varget, nc, ncdf_varid(nc, 'th'), t
 - 31 : ; plotting cloud water
 - 32 : contour, qc, X, Z, /fill, lev=lev qc/100
 - 33 : :xtitle = 'X [m]', ytitle = 'Z [m]', \$
 - 34 : :title = 'T = ' + string(T, f=(F4.1))
 - 35 : contour, 1000 = qc, X, Z, /foll, /overpl
 - 37 : ; plotting rain water
 - 38 : wh = where qr gt 10e-5, cnt)
 - 39 : if cnt gt 0 then oplot, psym=3, \$
 - 40 : (rebin(X, X_len, Z_len, \$))wh, \$
 - 41 : (rotate(rebin(Z, Z_len, X_len, /\$), 1)
 - 42 : ; plotting potential temperature
 - 43 : contour, th, X, Z, /foll, /overplot, lev
 - 46 : device, /close
 - 47 : endfor
- Right Panel:** A plot titled "T = 8.0 [min]". The y-axis is labeled "Z [m]" and ranges from 0 to 6000. The x-axis is labeled "X [m]" and ranges from 0 to 6000. The plot shows a 2D contour plot of potential temperature (T) and a 3D scatter plot of rain water (qr) over a circular area. The plot is displayed in a window titled "00016.svg" with a "play" button and a "rate: 1/0.8 sec" indicator.

Below the code editors, there are status bars and command-line outputs. The left status bar shows "Position: Ln 1, Ch 1" and "Total: Ln 149, Ch 6045". The right status bar shows "Position: Ln 51, Ch 1379" and "Total: Ln 51, Ch 1379". The command-line output shows the execution of the script and the generation of the SVG plot.

```

*** time, time: 496 24.75
*** time, time: 497 24.8
*** time, time: 498 24.85
*** time, time: 499 24.9
*** time, time: 500 24.95
surf max qr (g/kg): 5.56057e-05
surf max prec rate (mm/hr): 0.000267464
GDAL> exit
  
```

GDAL in a web interface generating SVG plots

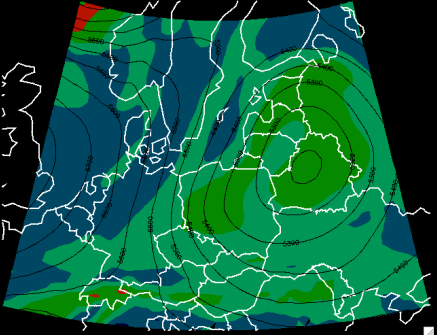


GDL plotting MODIS satellite images (reading data from HDF4)

```

22 cmd = "wget --continue --output-document=" + plik
23 + " 'http://nomads.ncep.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/filter_gfs_hd.pl?file=gfs.t06z.mastergrb2f" + hh_str
24 + "&lev_500_mb-on&var_HGT-on&var_UGRD-on&var_VGRD-on&var_ABSV-on&subregion=&dir=%2Fgfs." + data + "%2Fmaster"
25 + "&bottomlat=" + strtrim(string(maplimit[0]), 2) + "&leftlon=" + strtrim(string(maplimit[1]), 2) + "&"
26 + "&toplat=" + strtrim(string(maplimit[2]), 2) + "&rightlon=" + strtrim(string(maplimit[3]), 2) + "&"
27 spawn, cmd, output, exit_status=status
28 if status ne 0 then begin
29     message, /continue, 'pobranie pliku nie powic
30     continue
31 endif
32
33 ; pobranie danych z plików GRIB (w pierwszym kr
34 grib_f = gribapi_open_file(plik)
35 n_msgs = gribapi_count_in_file(grib_f)
36 for m = 0, n_msgs - 1 do begin
37     grib_m = gribapi_new_from_file(grib_f)
38     if h eq h_prwsz and m eq 0 then begin
39         gribapi_get_data, grib_m, lats, lons, tmp
40         gribapi_get, grib_m, 'numberOfPointsAlongA
41         gribapi_get, grib_m, 'numberOfPointsAlongA
42         n_stps = 1 + (h_osttn - h_prwsz) / h_perstp
43         lons = (temporary(lons))[indgen(n_lons)]
44         lats = (temporary(lats))[indgen(n_lats)] * n
45         vals = filtarr(n_lons, n_lats, n_stps, n_msg
46     endif else gribapi_get, grib_m, 'values', tmp
47     vals[* , *, h/h_perstp, m] = temporary(tmp)
48     gribapi_release, grib_m
49     endfor ; m
50 gribapi_close_file, grib_f

```



GDL rendering weather forecast animation (reading from GRIB)

GDAL works under Cygwin! :)

```

E:\Cygwin_package\gdal-20100110\gdal\src
.
.
.
gd-basis_op.o      2 KB  O File      2010-01-28 20:49
gd-basis_pro.o    2 285 KB O File      2010-01-28 21:16
gd-basis_pro_img.o 1 166 KB O File      2010-01-28 21:16
ykc.g             45 KB  G File      2009-12-29 16:13
ykc.i.g           125 KB G File      2009-11-20 23:15
ykc.tree.g        43 KB  G File      2009-12-29 16:13

C:\cygdrive/e/Cygwin_package/gdal-20100110/gdal/src/pro
$ ./gdal.exe
GDAL - GNU Data Language, Version 0.9rc3 CUS
- For basic information type HELP./INFO
- Default library routine search path used <GDAL_PATH/IDL_PATH env. var. not set>:
  /usr/local/share/gnudatalanguage/lib:/usr/local/share/gnudatalanguage/lib/dicom
- No startup file read <GDAL_STARTUP/IDL_STARTUP env. var. not set>.
- Please report bugs, feature or help requests and patches at:
  http://sourceforge.net/projects/gnudatalanguage/

GDAL> set_plot, 'z'
GDAL> surface, dist(25), title='GDAL works under Cygwin! :)'
% Compiled module: DIST.
GDAL> write_png, 'test.png', tord()
% Compiled module: WRITE_PNG.
GDAL> _
  
```

GDAL writing a 3D surface plot to a PNG file under Cygwin
(by Mateusz Turcza)

The screenshot displays a GDL application window with a main display area showing two polar aurora images on Saturn. The left image is a large, low-resolution view, while the right image is a smaller, higher-resolution view. A terminal window in the bottom-left corner shows the following output:

```

21 readfits: Reading FITS extension of type IMAGE.
22 READ FITS: Now reading 1024 by 1024 array
23 READ FITS: Reading FITS extension of type IMAGE.
24 READ FITS: Now reading 1024 by 1024 array
25 Stop encountered: DEMOHLT          24 demoHLT.pro
GDL>
  
```

The terminal window also shows the GDL code being executed:

```

$? More Done
- reading FITS files and displaying pretty images
pro demoHLT.pro test-test
LOADUT, 35
loop:
while (1 & window #E 0) do WHILEUTE
image=READFIT$('saturn0010_fit.fits', h, ext=1)
WINDOW, 0
TVGCL, RESIZE(image, 512, 512)
image=READFIT$('saturn010_fit.fits', h, ext=1)
WINDOW, 1, mode=HOLD, ysize=1024
TVGCL, image
in2=READ(image, 512, 512)
WINDOW, 2
TVGCL, in2
stop
read, 'press enter to continue', , mess
hists, in2
read, 'press enter to continue', , mess
tvcl, in2 :2 :10
read, 'press enter to continue', , mess
if KEYWORD_SET(test) then stop
end
  
```

The application window also shows a file explorer window with the following code:

```

$? More Done
- reading FITS files and displaying pretty images
pro demoHLT.pro test-test
LOADUT, 35
loop:
while (1 & window #E 0) do WHILEUTE
image=READFIT$('saturn0010_fit.fits', h, ext=1)
WINDOW, 0
TVGCL, RESIZE(image, 512, 512)
image=READFIT$('saturn010_fit.fits', h, ext=1)
WINDOW, 1, mode=HOLD, ysize=1024
TVGCL, image
in2=READ(image, 512, 512)
WINDOW, 2
TVGCL, in2
stop
read, 'press enter to continue', , mess
hists, in2
read, 'press enter to continue', , mess
tvcl, in2 :2 :10
read, 'press enter to continue', , mess
if KEYWORD_SET(test) then stop
end
  
```

GDL rendering images of polar aurorae on Saturn (reading FITS)
(by Renée Prangé & Laurent Pallier)

```

Plik Edycja Widok Terminal Karty Pomoc
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Debug IDL/AVE Help
ncdf_varget, nc, 'range', r
ncdf_varget, nc, 'average_time', avt
ncdf_varget, nc, 'beta_raw', snl
ncdf_varget, nc, 'temp_int', temp_int
ncdf_varget, nc, 'temp_ext', temp_ext
ncdf_varget, nc, 'temp_det', temp_det
ncdf_varget, nc2, 'time', t2
ncdf_varget, nc2, 'range', r2
ncdf_varget, nc2, 'average_time', avt2
ncdf_varget, nc2, 'beta_raw', snl2
ncdf_varget, nc2, 'temp_int', temp_int2
ncdf_varget, nc2, 'temp_ext', temp_ext2
ncdf_varget, nc2, 'temp_det', temp_det2

; Przygotowanie danych
; lacze dane z dwuch sasiednich
; plikow zadajac warunek, zeby
; pierwszy bin byl o godzinie 00 UTC a
; ostatni 00 UTC 24 godziny pozniej
t_0 = day1904(mm, dd, yyyy, 0, 0, 0) ; godzina zapisana w formacie sekund
t_1 = day1904(mm2, dd2, yyyy2, 0, 0, 0)
indx_t_0 = where(t_0 == t_1 and t_1 - t_0 < 20)
indx_t_1 = where(t_1 == t_0 and t_0 - t_1 < 20)
help, indx_t_0, indx_t_1
;
;
;
; Tworze tablice odpowiadajace regionowi powyzej wyznaczonej granicy
r_brdr = 5000
snl_up = snl(r_brdr/15:n_elements(r)-1,*)
r_up = r(r_brdr/15:n_elements(r)-1)

; snl(*, 0:500) = 1000
; for i=0, n_elements(r_up)-1 do begin
;     snl(i,*) = (i+1)*2*snl(i,*)
; end

--2-- --PI normalis.pro (IDL/AVE Abbrev F111) --L137--C0--31%-----
% bash
% Compiled module: CHSV_WREC.
% Compiled module: CHSV_WREC.
% Compiled module: CHSV_WRAW.
% Compiled module: CHSV_WVTYPE.
% Compiled module: CHSV_WDATA.
SNL          FLDAT      = Array[1024, 8520]
GDAL> normalis. 20080424
      153 313
% LOADCT: Loading table Rainbow + white
SNL          FLDAT      = Array[1024, 8516]
GDAL> normalis. 20180304
      25270.4
% LOADCT: Loading table Rainbow + white
SNL          FLDAT      = Array[1024, 2871]
GDAL> normalis. 20080424
      2 bash

```

PLPlot Graph

1 z 1 100%

Poprzednia Następna

GDAL & LIDAR data analysis (reading data from netCDF, by Michał Piątlowski)

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of a Mac OS X desktop environment, illustrating the integration of GDL (GNU Data Language) with Python.

Left Screenshot:

- GDL Window:** A window titled "GDL 0" showing a plot of a sine wave. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 25, and the y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. The curve starts at (0,0), reaches a peak of 1.0 at x=15, and ends at approximately (25, 0.67).
- Terminal Window:** A window titled "xterm" showing the command prompt. It displays the GDL version (0.9 CVS) and help text. Below the help text, a Python command is executed:


```
GDL> print_python('numpy', 'arange', 10.)
```

 The output is a table of values:

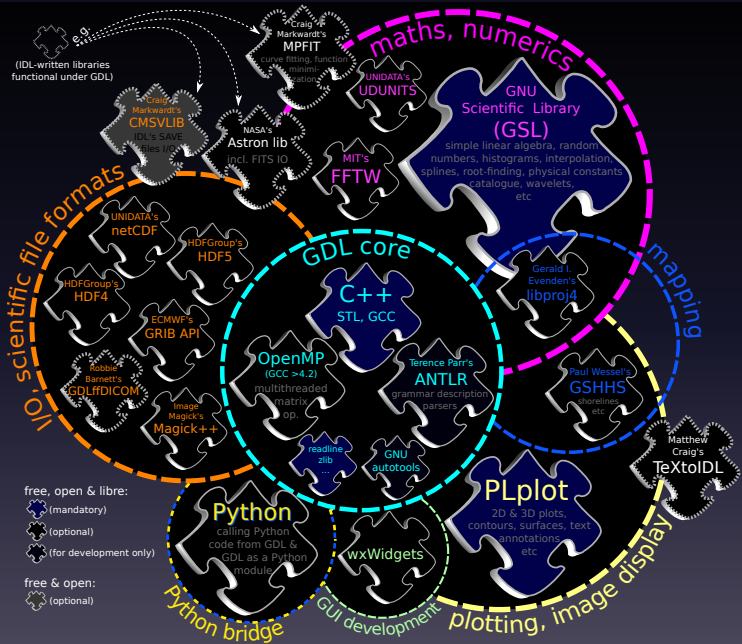
0,000000	1,000000	2,000000	3,000000	4,000000
5,000000	6,000000	7,000000	8,000000	9,000000

Right Screenshot:

- Figure Window:** A window titled "Figure 1" showing a plot of a sine wave. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 25, and the y-axis ranges from -0.8 to 1.0. The curve starts at (0,1.0) and decreases to approximately (25, -0.67).
- Terminal Window:** A window titled "xterm" showing a Python shell. It displays the Python version (2.6.6) and the GCC version (4.2.1). Below, Python code is executed:


```
bash-3.2$ python2.6
Python 2.6.6 (r266:84292, Jan 1 2011, 17:54:96)
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5646)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> import GDL
>>> import numpy
>>> GDL.pro('plot', numpy.sin(numpy.arange(25.) / 10))
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot
>>> matplotlib.pyplot.plot(GDL.Function('cos', GDL.Function('findgen', 25) / 10))
{matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x116586890}
>>>
```

Calling GDL from Python and vice versa (Numpy & matplotlib)



	Arch (AUR)	Debian	Fedora	Fink	FreeBSD	Gentoo	Hmug	MacPorts	Ubuntu
GDL version:	0.9	0.9rc3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9rc3
features:									
FFTW	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
GSHHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
GRIB_API	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
HDF4	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HDF5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ImageMagick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
libproject	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
netCDF	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
GDL→Python	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Python→GDL	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
UDUNITS-2	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
wxWidgets	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-

- Big thanks to all packagers!!!

(incl. Juan A. Añel, Markus Dittrich, Takeshi Enomoto, Sebastien Fabbro, Orlando Garcia Feal, Gaurav Khanna, Justin Leder, Sebastian Mayer, Lea Noraski, Orjan Poplawski, Marcin Schamichuta, Gorkan Sengul, Thierry Thomas, ...)

- upgrades/enhancements to existing packages (Debian/Ubuntu!)
- new packages (OpenSUSE, Homebrew, Cygwin, Slackware, Solaris, ...)

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features:									
FFTW	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
GSHHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
GRIB_API	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
HDF4	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HDF5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ImageMagick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
libproject	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
netCDF	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
GDL→Python	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Python→GDL	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
UDUNITS-2	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
wxWidgets	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-

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FFTW	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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HDF4	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HDF5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ImageMagick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
libproject	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
netCDF	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
GDL→Python	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Python→GDL	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
UDUNITS-2	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
wxWidgets	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-

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- More help and feedback needed...

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- Multithreading (multi-core) matrix operations using OpenMP
- GRIB 1/2 file format & GSHHS shoreline database support (both announced for the upcoming release of IDL!)
- New language features from IDL 8.0 (foreach, garbage collection)
- CALL_EXTERNAL (dlopen()) interface by Christoph Fuchs)
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- over 50 new library routines (incl. wavelet transforms)

Key TODO items (help & feedback welcome):

- documentation – currently we rely on IDL docs (on the web)
- enhance (rewrite?) the plotting code (GDL↔pplot)

Thanks for your attention!

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