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JuliaEO Workshop 2024:

Introduction to Julia: Creating Packages for Earth Observational Work

Presented By: Nathanael Wong
material at https://github.com/natgeo-wong/JuliaEO2024_Nat

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Notes

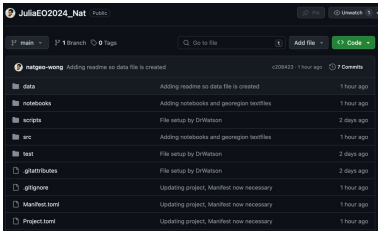
- This presentation (especially the parts using Terminal) are geared towards **Linux** and **macOS** users
 - Some familiarity with **Terminal** is required (don't worry, I'll go through step by step)
 - For **Windows** users, I recommend using the **Windows Terminal**
- It is also good to learn how to fiddle around and thus understand the concepts of **package environment** especially when developing packages

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Notes

- Go to https://github.com/natgeo-wong/JuliaEO2024_Nat
- Clone the repository there

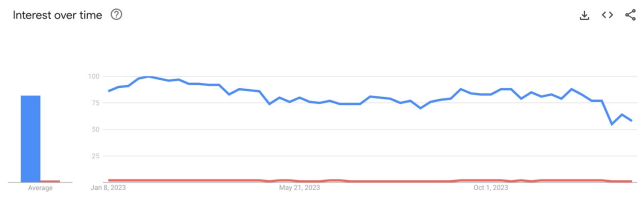


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Aim

- The Julia community and ecosystem is relatively **small**
 - We don't have the wide, extensive community that Python has
 - A lot of packages are therefore developed by individuals like myself



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Aim

- The Julia community and ecosystem is relatively *small*
 - We don't have the wide, extensive community that Python has
 - A lot of packages are therefore developed by individuals like myself
- Therefore, much of our development relies on the individual
 - This is especially true for the Earth Sciences / Geosciences and Earth Observations
 - If you need a specialized package, *why not develop one yourself?*







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Aim

- However, to develop a package, you need to understand the basics of
 - Julia environments and Package management
 - Package development in Julia


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Outline

- Understand and manage the package ecosystem in Julia
- Creating Packages in Julia: What do you need to know?
- Creating Packages in Julia: Using GeoRegions.jl as an Example
- Applications of GeoRegions.jl
- *(If we have time)* Creating Packages in Julia: Back to the Drawing Board!

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Outline

- Understand and manage the package ecosystem in Julia
 - Both for package development
 - And for project management, using DrWatson.jl
- Creating Packages in Julia: What do you need to know?
 - Developing packages 101: PkgTemplates.jl, CI, and some Testing
 - How do you organize a package?
 - Best-practice/performance tips
- Creating Packages in Julia: Using GeoRegions.jl as an Example
 - The many iterations of GeoRegions.jl

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Outline

- Applications of GeoRegions.jl
 - The basic functionality of GeoRegions.jl: Define, select and extract data
 - Using GeoRegions.jl in other Packages: What do you need to know?

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how do I shot web? (i.e., how to install and uninstall stuff)

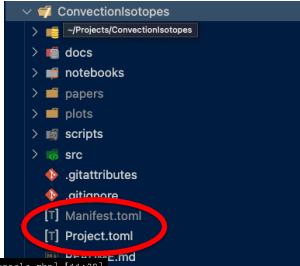
THE JULIA PACKAGE ECOSYSTEM

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What is an Environment?

- A Julia environment defines and controls
 - Packages used in the project
 - Exact specs of package (#main, version, etc.)
- Defined using both Project.toml and Manifest.toml
- Every project you create *should have a different environment*.
 - Why?



```

    [natgeo-wong@natgeo-wong/Projects/convectionisotopes] [git:main] [natgeo-wong@nathanaels-mp] [11:29]
    ls
    Manifest.toml  EADRE.md  docs      papers    scripts
    Project.toml  data     notebooks plots     src
    
```

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What is an Environment?

- Project.toml:
 - contains package list
 - is *always* necessary
 - contains [compat] bounds of the packages
 - More information can be found in Pkg.jl

```

name = "ConvectionIsotopes"
authors = ["Nathanael Wong <natgeo.wong@outlook.com>"]

[deps]
DataFrames = "a93c6f00-e57d-5684-b7b6-d8193f3e46c0"
Dates = "ade2ca70-3891-5945-98fb-dc099432e06a"
DelimitedFiles = "8bb1440f-4735-579b-a4ab-409b98df4dab"

name = "NASAPrecipitation"
uid = "a018b980-0677-41c0-b9a4-7f34595c2b14"
keywords = ["meteorology", "climate", "precipitation", "nasa", "satellite"]
desc = "Download and analyze data from the NASA GPM/TRMM missions"
authors = ["Nathanael Wong <natgeo.wong@outlook.com>"]
version = "0.3.1"

name = "ConvectionIsotopes"
uid = "0001023-fa75-4bff-bf55-6610c8f3688a"
Glob = "c27321d9-0574-5935-807b-f59d2c89b15c"
    
```

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What is an Environment?

- Project.toml:
 - contains package list
 - is **always** necessary
 - contains [compat] bounds of the packages
 - More information can be found in Pkg.jl

```

[compat]
Downloads = "1"
GeoRegions = "A5.1"
NCDataSets = "A0.13"
NetRC = "0.1"
Reexport = "1"
julia = "A1.6"

[extras]
Test = "8dfed614-e22c-5e08-85e1-65c5234f0b40"

name = "NASAPrecipitation"
uuid = "a018b980-0677-41c0-b9a4-7f34595c2b14"
keywords = ["meteorology", "climate", "precipitation",
desc = "Download and analyze data from the NASA GPM/TRM
authors = ["Nathanael Wong <natgeo.wong@outlook.com>"]
version = "0.3.1"
    
```

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What is an Environment?

- Project.toml:
 - contains package list
 - is **always** necessary
 - contains [compat] bounds of the packages
 - More information can be found in Pkg.jl
- Manifest.toml:
 - contains package **and dependency** information
 - is not necessary upon startup, will **be created** upon project/environment **initialization**
 - is necessary an **exact duplicate** is required (e.g., for reproducibility purposes)

```

[[deps.ArgTools]]
uuid = "0dad84c5-d112-42e6-8d28-ef12dabb789f"
version = "1.1.1"

[[deps.Artifacts]]
uuid = "56f22272-fd6d-98f1-02f0-08dd8907c33"

[[deps.Base64]]
uuid = "2a0f44e3-6c83-55bd-8744-b197899bdf5f"

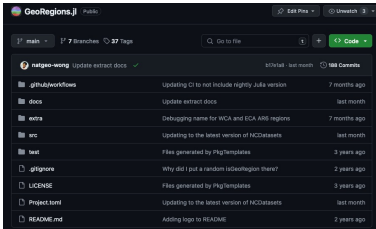
[[deps.CFFTime]]
deps = ["Dates", "Printf"]
git-tree-sha1 = "e52e76c1c3c43f09d0cb9248674620b290712d1"
uuid = "179af706-886a-5703-959a-314cd64e0468"
version = "0.1.2"

[[deps.CommonDataModels]]
deps = ["CFFTime", "DataStructures", "Dates", "Preferences", "Printf"]
git-tree-sha1 = "60ccfc476179c96ca21d3b5a5a04d7b6a7439e7"
uuid = "1f7beeb3e-5f17-413c-809b-066f6144f157"
version = "0.2.2"
    
```

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What is an Environment?

- You must always have a Project.toml
- A Manifest.toml can be created on-the-spot through **precompilation** of the environment
 - GitHub has no Manifest.toml



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What is an Environment?

- You must always have a Project.toml
- A Manifest.toml can be created on-the-spot through **precompilation** of the environment
 - GitHub has no Manifest.toml
 - After precompilation, Manifest.toml is created



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Activity: Creating an Environment

- Now you try!

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Activity: Creating an Environment

- Now you try!

- Create a folder

```

/Users/natgeo-wong [natgeo-wong@Nathanaels-MacBook-Pro] [12:29]
mkdir TestFolder
    
```

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Activity: Creating an Environment

- Now you try!

- Create a folder
- Run Julia in this folder (*command: julia*)

```

/Users/natgeo-wong [natgeo-wong@Nathanaels-MacBook-Pro] [12:33]
cd TestFolder
/Users/natgeo-wong/TestFolder [natgeo-wong@Nathanaels-MacBook-Pro] [12:33]
julia-cliem
The latest version of Julia in the "release" channel is 1.10.0-040.aarch64.apple Darwin. You currently installed: none.
juliaup update
To install Julia 1.10.0-040.aarch64.apple Darwin and update the "release" channel to that version,
Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org
Type "??" for help, "!!" for pkg help.
Version 1.10.0 (2023-11-14)
Official https://julialang.org/ release
juliaup
    
```

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Activity: Creating an Environment

- Now you try!

- Create a folder
- Run Julia in this folder (*command: julia*)
- Enter the package console (*command:]*)

```

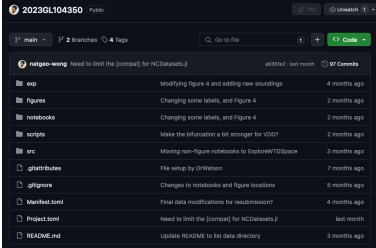
/Users/natgeo-wong/TestFolder [natgeo-wong@Nathanaels-MacBook-Pro] [12:33]
julia-cliem
The latest version of Julia in the "release" channel is 1.10.0-040.aarch64.apple Darwin. You currently installed: none.
juliaup update
To install Julia 1.10.0-040.aarch64.apple Darwin and update the "release" channel to that version,
Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org
Type "??" for help, "!!" for pkg help.
Version 1.10.0 (2023-11-14)
Official https://julialang.org/ release
juliaup
    
```

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Activity: Precompiling an Environment

- Now you try!

- Go to <https://github.com/natgeo-wong/2023GL104350> (this is my recent paper)
- Clone the repository




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Activity: Precompiling an Environment

- Now you try!

- Go to <https://github.com/natgeo-wong/2023GL104350> (this is my recent paper)
- Clone the repository
- Open Julia and activate the environment

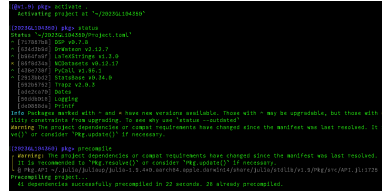


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Activity: Precompiling an Environment

- Now you try!

- Go to <https://github.com/natgeo-wong/2023GL104350> (this is my recent paper)
- Clone the repository
- Open Julia and activate the environment
- Precompile the environment



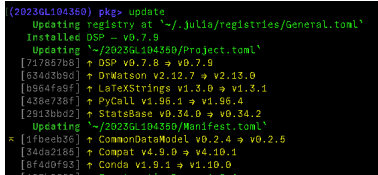
```
(2023GL104350) pkg> status --outdated
Status `~/2023GL104350/Project.toml`
⊗ [85f8d34a] NCDataSets v0.12.17 (<v0.14.0) [compat]
```

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Activity: Precompiling an Environment

- Now you try!

- Go to <https://github.com/natgeo-wong/2023GL104350> (this is my recent paper)
- Clone the repository
- Open Julia and activate the environment
- Precompile the environment
- Update the environment



```
(2023GL104350) pkg> update
Updating registry at `~/julia/registries/general.toml`
Installed DSP -> v0.7.9
Updating `~/2023GL104350/Project.toml`
[7276b785] ⊕ DSP v0.7.8 => v0.7.9
[634d2b50] ⊕ DrWatson v2.12.7 => v2.13.0
[b964f98f] ⊕ LaTeXStrings v1.3.0 => v1.3.1
[438e738f] ⊕ PyCall v1.96.1 => v1.96.4
[2913bb02] ⊕ StatsBase v0.34.0 => v0.34.2
Updating `~/2023GL104350/Manifest.toml`
⊗ [1f8eb26] ⊕ CommonDataModel v0.2.4 => v0.2.5
[34da2186] ⊕ Compat v4.9.0 => v4.10.1
[8f4d0f93] ⊕ Conda v1.9.1 => v1.10.0
```

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Activity: Precompiling an Environment

- Now you try!

- Go to <https://github.com/natgeo-wong/2023GL104350> (this is my recent paper)
- Clone the repository
- Open Julia and activate the environment
- Precompile the environment
- Update the environment

```

name = "2023GL104350"
desc = Repository combining data for ORL submission 2023GL104350
authors = ["Nathanael Wong <natgeo.wong@outlook.com>"]

[deps]
Pkg = "71785768-46f2-59f4-9121-6e50c889b22"
Dates = "ade2ca70-3891-6945-88f0-dc994320d6a"
Watson = "634d3b3d-ea7a-50df-bec9-27491eab38a1"
BaseStrings = "9894f0af-0449-5091-bc22-3e88f4e404df"
Juggling = "864d095-857b-54e1-b63a-0b4d80b956e"
NCDataSets = "85f8d34a-cb0d-8881-80f4-1af0dd494ab"
Printf = "9e989808-6303-5e07-8744-510000000000"
Call = "539e720f-09ea-500b-3f0a-c09f4d494ab"
StatBase = "2913bb02-e88e-8f71-8c95-4fbc76f3a91"
Thp2 = "592b5737-8180-11e9-1e9a-2b8c4444cc5"

[compat]
Julia = "1"
NCDataSets = "0.12.7"
  
```

```

(2023GL104350) pkg> status --outdated
Status `~/2023GL104350/Project.toml`
⊠ [85f8d34a] NCDataSets v0.12.17 (<v0.14.0) [compat]
  
```

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Activity: Precompiling an Environment

- Now you try!

- Go to <https://github.com/natgeo-wong/2023GL104350> (this is my recent paper)
- Clone the repository
- Open Julia and activate the environment
- Precompile the environment
- Update the environment
- Compare the difference in Manifest using git

```

git diff --git a/Manifest.toml b/Manifest.toml
index c4a5c54..f7a8101a0
--- a/Manifest.toml
+++ b/Manifest.toml
@@ -1,6 +1,8 @@
⊠ This file is machine-generated - editing it directly is not advised

+JuliaVersion = "1.9.2"
+JuliaVersion = "1.9.4"
manifest_format = "2.0"
project_hash = "5270e1d9d9c4ffcc20b50ebaf899ab749db"
project_hash = "8684f6a931e901438a8cc0609e46c705b941"

[[deps.AbstractFFTs]]
deps = ["LinearAlgebra"]
⊠ -42,15 +42,15 ⊠ version = "0.1.2"

[[deps.CommonDataModel]]
deps = ["CPlanes", "DataStructures", "Dates", "Preferences", "Printf"]
git-tree-sha1 = "2670b37c17018262654422867b051b0c3c204"
git-tree-sha1 = "7f877f80d1c4e86c4d944812201f330300c"
uuid = "1f70b35f-5f17-413c-800b-806fb44f167"
  
```

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Managing Environments in Package Creation

- PkgTemplates.jl (<https://github.com/JuliaCI/PkgTemplates.jl>)
 - Can be used to easily create new Julia packages (we'll get to this later)
 - Will setup a Package Environment by creating both Project.toml and Manifest.toml
 - By default, setups Git to track only the Project.toml, not the Manifest.toml

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Managing Environments in Package Creation

- PkgTemplates.jl (<https://github.com/JuliaCI/PkgTemplates.jl>)
 - Can be used to easily create new Julia packages (we'll get to this later)
 - Will setup a Package Environment by creating both Project.toml and Manifest.toml
 - By default, setups Git to track only the Project.toml, not the Manifest.toml
- You generally don't want to track the Manifest.toml of a Package
 - Can anyone tell me why?

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Managing Environments in Package Creation

- PkgTemplates.jl (<https://github.com/JuliaCI/PkgTemplates.jl>)
 - Can be used to easily create new Julia packages (we'll get to this later)
 - Will setup a Package Environment by creating both Project.toml and Manifest.toml
 - By default, setups Git to track only the Project.toml, not the Manifest.toml
- You generally don't want to track the Manifest.toml of a Package
 - Can anyone tell me why?
 - A:
 - [compat] requirements are **already set in Project.toml**
 - You want to allow for flexibility in **dependencies**, as these dependencies are likely also used by other packages in the environment
 - Manifest.toml will change very rapidly and will **vary from device to device**, not logical to track changes

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Managing Environments for Personal Projects

- DrWatson.jl (<https://github.com/JuliaDynamics/DrWatson.jl>)
 - More for creating your own self-contained projects (more on this later!)
 - Will setup a Project Environment by creating both Project.toml and Manifest.toml
 - By default, tracks **both** the Project.toml and Manifest.toml to **ensure project reproducibility**

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Managing Environments for Personal Projects

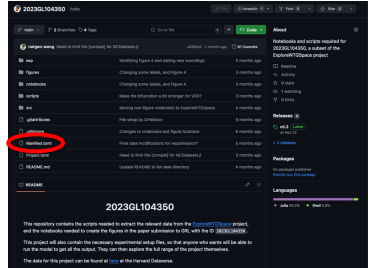
- DrWatson.jl (<https://github.com/JuliaDynamics/DrWatson.jl>)
 - More for creating your own self-contained projects (more on this later!)
 - Will setup a Project Environment by creating both Project.toml and Manifest.toml
 - By default, tracks **both** the Project.toml and Manifest.toml to **ensure project reproducibility**
- The scope of this lecture mostly focuses around Package creation, not project creation, but I though it would be good to distinguish the two
- Can anyone give me an example of when it is good to track/commit the Manifest.toml?

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Managing Environments for Personal Projects

- Paper reproducibility!
- Example given just now (this is an actual repository for my paper)
- This project folder was created using DrWatson.jl



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Activity: Why different Environments?

1. Use DrWatson.jl to create projects called "TestProjectNew" and "TestProjectOld"
Command: `initialize_project("TestProjectNew")`
Command: `initialize_project("TestProjectOld")`
2. In the "TestProjectNew" environment, install NASAPrecipitation v0.3
Command: `add NASAPrecipitation@0.2`
3. In the "TestProjectOld" environment, install NASAPrecipitation v0.1
Command: `add NASAPrecipitation@0.1`

- Using two different windows (loading julia in two different environments), compare and contrast NASAPrecipitation.jl


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Activity: Why different Environments?

- Using two different windows (loading julia in two different environments), compare and contrast NASAPrecipitation.jl
 - How do you call the different datasets?
 - What is the difference in keywords?
- Different environments means you can load two different versions of the same package (in two separate windows)


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Activity: Why different Environments?

- Using two different windows (loading julia in two different environments), compare and contrast NASAPrecipitation.jl
 - How do you call the different datasets?
 - What is the difference in keywords?
- Different environments means you can load two different versions of the same package
- Note: Packages you have **already** loaded will **remain loaded as is**, (i.e., if you switch environments, the package version you have already loaded remains)

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BREAK! (5 Mins)

Any questions?

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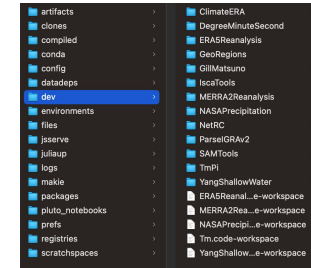
An introduction to PkgTemplates.jl and other things you need to know

CREATING PACKAGES IN JULIA: AN INTRODUCTION

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Package Creation with PkgTemplates.jl

- I usually use PkgTemplates.jl to create and develop new Julia packages
- PkgTemplates.jl will automatically create new packages inside `~/julia/dev`
 - This is the `dev` folder, where all packages you develop are stored
 - Note: You can also `develop` preexisting packages, just do:
`jdev PkgName`



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Activity: Your First Package!

- Your turn! Let's try developing your first package!

- using PkgTemplates
- `tpl = Template()`
- `tpl("MyFirstPackage")`

```
julia> tpl = Template(user="natgeo-wong")
Template:
  authors: ["Nathanael Wong <natgeo.wong@outlook.com> and contributors"]
  dir: "~/julia/dev"
  host: "github.com"
  julia: v"1.0.0"
  user: "natgeo-wong"
```

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Activity: Your First Package!

- Your turn! Let's try developing your first package!

- using PkgTemplates
- `tpl = Template()`
- `tpl("MyFirstPackage")`

```
julia> tpl("MyFirstPackage")
[ Info: Running prehooks
[ Info: Running hooks
Activating project at `~/julia/dev/MyFirstPackage`
Updating registry at `~/julia/registries/General.toml`
No Changes to `~/julia/dev/MyFirstPackage/Project.toml`
No Changes to `~/julia/dev/MyFirstPackage/Manifest.toml`
Precompiling project...
 1 dependency successfully precompiled in 1 seconds
Activating project at `~/julia/environments/v1.9`
[ Info: Running posthooks
[ Info: New package is at /Users/natgeo-wong/.julia/dev/MyFirstPackage
```

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Activity: Your First Package!

- Your turn! Let's try developing your first package!

- using `PkgTemplates`
- `tpl = Template()`
- `tpl("MyFirstPackage")`

```

/Users/naigeo-wong [naigeo-wong@Nathanaels-MacBook-Pro] [17:10]
└─$ cd -julia/dev/MyFirstPackage
/Users/naigeo-wong/.julia/dev/MyFirstPackage [git:main] [naigeo-wong@Nathanaels-MacBook-Pro] [17:10]
└─$ ls
LICENSE  Manifest.toml  Project.toml  README.md  src          test
    
```

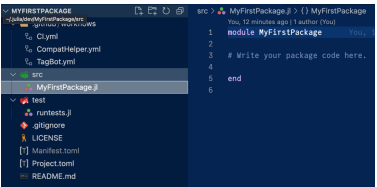
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Activity: Your First Package!

- Your turn! Let's try developing your first package!

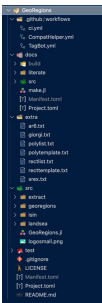
- using `PkgTemplates`
- `tpl = Template()`
- `tpl("MyFirstPackage")`



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What does a fully-formed Package look like?



```

module GeoRegions
    # Module doc
    using XXX

    export Base.show, read

    ## Overloading the following functions
    report

    GeoRegions, RectRegion, PolyRegion,
    RegionId, RectId, PolyId, RegionBox,
    AbstractLand, LandId, Poly, LandFlat,

    relations, tempId, tempRegion, listRegions, readRegions,
    LandRegion, waterRegion, oceanRegion, continentRegion,
    tallGeoRegions, tallRectRegions, tallPolyRegions,

    extractId, extractIdf,

    getLand, smooth, smooth, smooth,

    Point2

    # Abstract types
    abstract type GeoRegion end

    # Points are 2D
    struct RectRegion{Str::AbstractString, F::Real} <: GeoRegion
    end

    # Points are 2D
    struct PolyRegion{Str::AbstractString, F::Real} <: GeoRegion
    end
end
    
```

```

module{tag} = "{(now())} - GeoRegions.jl"

function __init__()
end

## Including other files in the module
include("regions/read.jl")
include("regions/create.jl")
include("regions/query.jl")
include("regions/show.jl")
include("regions/tables.jl")

include("isin/isin.jl")
include("isin/isinGeoRegion.jl")

include("extract/extract.jl")
include("extract/get.jl")

include("landuse/landuse.jl")
include("landuse/smooth.jl")
include("landuse/stepbackend.jl")

end # module
    
```


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Designing a Package

- What are you trying to accomplish when you are designing a package?
- Let's go around the room. What would you create a package for in Earth Observation?
 - Streamline workflows (e.g. downloading datasets)
 - Documentation of personal projects


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Designing a Package

- What are you trying to accomplish when you are designing a package?
- Let's go around the room. What would you create a package for in Earth Observation?
 - Data retrieval (from online servers, data repositories, etc.)
 - Data analysis (timeseries analysis, temporal/spatial smoothing, daily/monthly means)
 - Plotting and visualization of data


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Designing a Package

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 - Data retrieval (from online servers, data repositories, etc.)
 - Data analysis (timeseries analysis, temporal/spatial smoothing, daily/monthly means)
 - Plotting and visualization of data
- What are these? They are **actions** that you would perform on a **dataset**
 - A package must **first** focus on **defining** these datasets and their **components**
 - How would you organize a package?


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Designing a Package

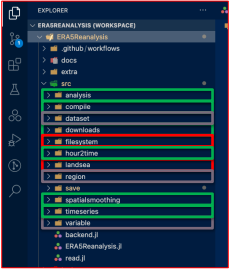
	<h3>Package</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-Sea Mask • Filesystem
	<h3>Components</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset • Variables • Geographic Region
	<h3>Actions</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Download • Analysis • Calculation

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Designing a Package

- See filesystem structure on the right here
 - Red = package filesystem
 - Purple = package components
 - Green = actionables / analysis
- You also have miscellaneous backend items
 - Date2String functions
 - Error checks
 - Nan-means
 - **Real2Int** functions



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Designing a Package

- What does this mean?
 - You need to be able to know what data is available/provided
 - What is the package going to do for **you**?
 - You may not want to retrieve everything (e.g., is all the information relevant to you?)

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Designing a Package

- What does this mean?
 - You need to be able to know what data is available/provided
 - What is the package going to do for **you**?
 - You may not want to retrieve everything (e.g., is all the information relevant to you?)
- E.g., the Global Precipitation Mission provides a lot of extra data
 - e.g., IR Precipitation (Infrared Radar)
 - Do you need these data? Or just the total precipitation values?

```

Julia> for (varname,var) in ds
    # all variables
    # show (varname,size(var))
end
(varname, size(var)) = ("#precipitation", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("#observationTime", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("#precipitation", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("#precipSource", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("#IRinfluence", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("precipitationIndex", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("precipitationQualityIndex", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("precipitation", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("#longitude", (1800, 3600, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("#longitude", (2, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("time_bnds", (2, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("time_bnds", (2, 3600))
(varname, size(var)) = ("lat", (1800, 1))
(varname, size(var)) = ("lon", (3600, 1))
varname = "precipitation"
varname = "precipitation"
(varname, size(var)) = ("n", (2,))
(varname, size(var)) = ("time", (1,))
    
```

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Multiple Datasets in a Package

- Packages may handle multiple datasets

GPM_3IMERGDE_06/	2024-01-02T10:10:56GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGDF_06/	2021-06-01T14:11:24GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGDF_07/	2023-08-26T13:01:05GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGDL_06/	2024-01-02T14:46:48GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGHH_06/	2023-04-19T19:38:27GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGHH_07/	2023-08-25T22:15:24GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGHHE_06/	2024-01-01T08:06:07GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGHHL_06/	2024-01-01T19:00:30GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGM_06/	2021-05-06T16:44:26GMT	-
GPM_3IMERGM_07/	2023-08-25T22:16:34GMT	-

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Multiple Datasets in a Package

- Packages may handle multiple datasets
 - Each of these datasets may have different properties
 - Each of these datasets may have different performable actions
- How do we handle multiple datasets in a single package?
- **Types** + multiple dispatch **methods!**

```

abstract type GeoRegion end

You, 7 months ago | 1 author (You)
struct RectRegion{ST<:AbstractString, FT<:Real} <: GeoRegion
    ID :: ST
    pID :: ST
    name :: ST
    N :: FT
    S :: FT
    E :: FT
    W :: FT
    is180 :: Bool
    is360 :: Bool
end

You, 7 months ago | 1 author (You)
struct PolyRegion{ST<:AbstractString, FT<:Real} <: GeoRegion
    
```

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Multiple Datasets in a Package

- Packages may handle multiple datasets
 - Each of these datasets may have different properties
 - Each of these datasets may have different performable actions
- How do we handle multiple datasets in a single package?
- Types** + multiple dispatch **methods!**

```

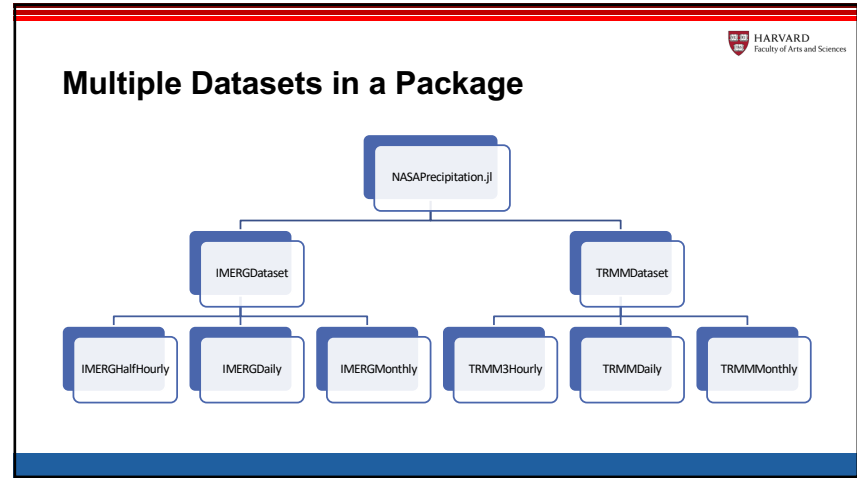
RegionGrid(
  geo::RectRegion, lon::Vector{<:Real}, lat::Vector{<:Real}
) = RectGrid(geo,lon,lat)

RegionGrid(
  geo::PolyRegion, lon::Vector{<:Real}, lat::Vector{<:Real}
) = PolyGrid(geo,lon,lat)

RegionGrid(
  geo::RectRegion, lon::AbstractRange{<:Real}, lat::AbstractRange{<:Real}
) = RectGrid(geo,collect(lon),collect(lat))

RegionGrid(
  geo::PolyRegion, lon::AbstractRange{<:Real}, lat::AbstractRange{<:Real}
) = PolyGrid(geo,collect(lon),collect(lat))
    
```

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Multiple Datasets in a Package

```

function download(
  npd :: IMERGHalfHourly{ST,DT},
  geo :: GeoRegion = GeoRegion("GLB");
  overwrite :: Bool = false
) where {ST<:AbstractString, DT<:TimeType}
end

function download(
  npd :: IMERGMonthly{ST,DT},
  geo :: GeoRegion = GeoRegion("GLB");
  overwrite :: Bool = false
) where {ST<:AbstractString, DT<:TimeType}
end

function download(
  npd :: TRMM3Hourly{ST,DT},
  geo :: GeoRegion = GeoRegion("GLB");
  overwrite :: Bool = false
) where {ST<:AbstractString, DT<:TimeType}
end

function download(
  npd :: TRMMMonthly{ST,DT},
  geo :: GeoRegion = GeoRegion("GLB");
  overwrite :: Bool = false
) where {ST<:AbstractString, DT<:TimeType}
end
    
```

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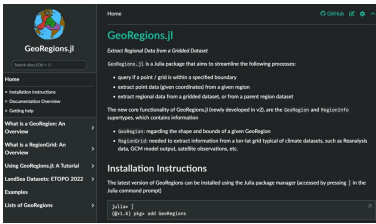
Understanding your Package

- You (and your collaborators) are the designer of the package
- You know your package best. **Does everyone else?**
 - A good Julia package is not only comprehensive and well-organized, but it must also **be easy for people to understand**
- Documentation!** (made using Documenter.jl)
 - PkgTemplates.jl will also set this up

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Understanding your Package

- You (and your collaborators) are the designer of the package
- You know your package best. **Does everyone else?**
 - A good Julia package is not only comprehensive and well-organized, but it must also **be easy for people to understand**
- Documentation!** (made using Documenter.jl)
 - PkgTemplates.jl will also set this up



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TL,DR

- PkgTemplates.jl** is a good tool for package developers in Julia
- Designing a package requires familiarity with the relevant datasets and the variables
 - If you want to design a package, I recommend sketching out
 - What your package is supposed to do
 - What datasets and variables are in your package, how are they accessed?
- Multiple datasets can be handled using Julia **types** and **multiple dispatch**
- Documentation is also necessary if you want other people to use your package!
 - Read through Documenter.jl for further details (I won't be able to cover this in this lecture)

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BREAK! (5 Mins)

Any questions?

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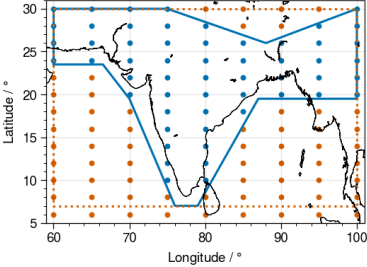
The logic behind the development of GeoRegions.jl

CREATING PACKAGES IN JULIA: GEOREGIONS.JL AS AN EXAMPLE

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What is GeoRegions.jl?

- Deals with *gridded* data (preferably *rectilinear grids*)
- Specify a Geographic Area:
 - ID
 - Name
 - Parent Region (default is GLB)
 - [N,S,E,W] coordinates **or** longitude/latitude vectors specifying a **shape**
- E.g.: specify region to download GPM IMERG data from OPeNDAP



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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- We will get to *learning how to use* GeoRegions.jl later
- This section is focused on using GeoRegions.jl as an *example* of how to organize/structure a Julia Package
 - Go back and compare against some of the concepts I mentioned just now for e.g., Types, methods and multiple-dispatch, organization
 - Show people the thought process required

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- Current version: v5.2.6
- In 2023, it was at v3
- Why did I bump it up 2 versions?

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- Current version: v5.2.6
- In 2023, it was at v3
- Why did I bump it up 2 versions?
 - Julia follows SemVer
 - If you publish your package as v1, any *breaking changes* require you to bump your version

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

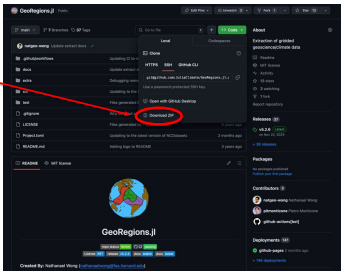
- Current version: v5.2.6
- In 2023, it was at v3
- Why did I bump it up 2 versions?
 - Julia follows SemVer
 - If you publish your package as v1, any **breaking changes** require you to bump your version
 - It is better to wait and ensure that your package is **stable** before bumping to v1
(Note that most of the packages introduced during this workshop are **v0.X**)

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

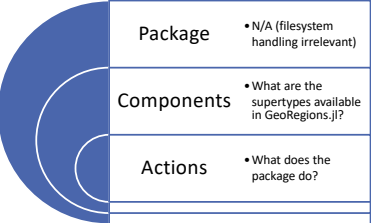
- Go to <https://github.com/JuliaClimate/GeoRegions.jl> and download/clone the repository
- We will explore the package together



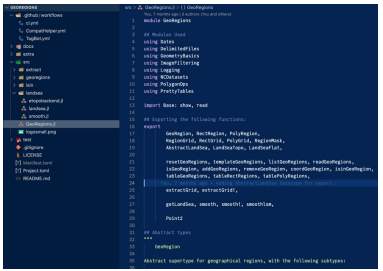
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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package



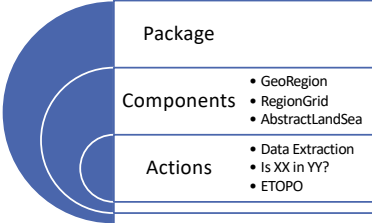
Package	• N/A (filesystem handling irrelevant)
Components	• What are the supertypes available in GeoRegions.jl?
Actions	• What does the package do?



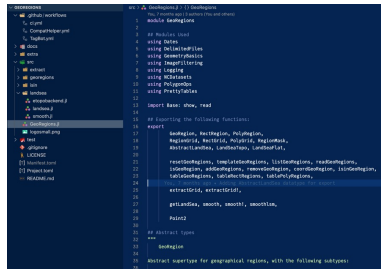
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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package



Package	
Components	• GeoRegion • RegionGrid • AbstractLandSea
Actions	• Data Extraction • Is XX in YY? • ETOPO



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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- The master file of PackageName.jl is always found in src/PackageName.jl
- This is the starting point of every package
- In src/GeoRegions.jl, note the order of what I am doing:

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- The master file of PackageName.jl is always found in src/PackageName.jl
- This is the starting point of every package
- In src/GeoRegions.jl, note the order of what I am doing:
 1. **Load** the **package dependencies** (information contained in Project.toml)
 2. **Export** the **package functions and Types** defined in GeoRegions.jl
 3. **Define** the most important **Types** in your Package (preferably at least the abstract types)
 4. **Define** your **functions** (and **include** other files with functions)
- You can shift the order of (2/Export) around with the others

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

1. Load the **package dependencies** (information contained in Project.toml)
 - using is okay for most cases
 - import is used when you want to **reexport** a function

```
using PolygonOps
using PrettyTables

import Base: show, read
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

1. Load the **package dependencies** (information contained in Project.toml)
2. Export the **package functions and Types** defined in GeoRegions.jl
 - Order doesn't matter
 - I usually export the **Types** on top, then the functions below
 - Exporting Types is important if you are **creating parent packages**

```
# Exporting the following functions:
export
    GeoRegion, RectRegion, PolyRegion,
    RegionGrid, RectGrid, AbstractRegionMask,
    AbstractLandSea, LandSeaTopo, LandSeaFlat,
    resetGeoRegions, templateGeoRegions, listGeoRegions, readGeoRegions,
    writeGeoRegion, exportGeoRegions, reexportGeoRegion, coordGeoRegion, isGeoRegion,
    ...
    resetGeoRegions(; allfiles::Bool = false)

Reset all the files containing GeoRegion information back to the default.

Arguments
=====
- 'allfiles': If 'true', reset the GeoRegions defined in Giorgi & Francisco [2000], AR6
Regions (Iurbiode et al., 2020; ESSO) and Seneviratne et al. [2012] as well. If 'false',
only reset the custom GeoRegions.
***
function resetGeoRegions(; allfiles=false)
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

1. Load the *package dependencies* (information contained in Project.toml)
2. Export the *package functions and Types* defined in GeoRegions.jl
3. Define the most important Types in your Package (preferably at least the abstract types)
 - A Type **must be defined first** before it can be used in a function

```

abstract type GeoRegion end

struct RectRegion{T<:AbstractString, FT<:Real} <: GeoRegion
    ID :: ST
    pID :: ST
    name :: ST
    N :: FT
end

RegionGrid{
    geo::RectRegion, lon::Vector{<:Real}, lat::Vector{<:Real}
} = RectGrid{geo,lon,lat}

RegionGrid{
    geo::PolyRegion, lon::Vector{<:Real}, lat::Vector{<:Real}
} = PolyGrid{geo,lon,lat}
  
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

1. Load the *package dependencies* (information contained in Project.toml)
2. Export the *package functions and Types* defined in GeoRegions.jl
3. Define the most important Types in your Package (preferably at least the abstract types)
4. Define your functions (and **include** other files with functions)
 - Order of function definition doesn't matter
 - Reminder: Relevant Types **must be defined first**

```

moduleLog() = "$(@__FILE__) - GeoRegions.jl"

function __init__()
    jfol = joinpath(DEPOT_PATH[1], "files", "GeoRegions"); mkpath(jfol);
    flist = ["rectlist.txt", "polylist.txt", "glist.txt", "area.txt", "area.txt"]

    for frame in flist
        if !isfile(joinpath(jfol, frame))
            copygeoregions(frame)
        end
        @info "$(@moduleLog()) - $(frame) does not exist in $(jfol), copying ..."
    end
end

## Including other files in the module
include("georegions/rcss.jl")
include("georegions/rectlist.jl")
include("georegions/polylist.jl")
include("georegions/area.jl")
  
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

1. Load the *package dependencies* (information contained in Project.toml)
2. Export the *package functions and Types* defined in GeoRegions.jl
3. Define the most important Types in your Package (preferably at least the abstract types)
4. Define your functions (and **include** other files with functions)
 - Order of function definition doesn't matter
 - Reminder: Relevant Types **must be defined first**

```

function addGeoRegions(
    frame :: AbstractString;
    overwrite :: Bool = false
)
    @info "$(@moduleLog()) - Importing user-defined GeoRegions from directly into the custom lists"

    rvec, rtype = listgeoregions(frame)
    for reg in rvec
        if !isGeoRegion(reg, throw=false)
            g = getGeoRegion(reg, frame, rtype)
            if rtype == "PolyRegion"
                ==> lon, lat = coordGeoRegion(g)
                PolyRegion{g.ID, g.pID, g.name, lon, lat}
            else; RectRegion{g.ID, g.pID, g.name, [g.W, g.S, g.E, g.W]}
            end
        elseif overwrite
            function RectRegion{
                regID :: AbstractString,
                pID :: AbstractString,
                name :: AbstractString,
                bounds :: Vector{<:Real},
                saveGeo :: Bool = true,
                verbose :: Bool = true,
                ST = String,
                FT = Float64
            }

            if verbose
                @show it_logging(logging.warn)
            end
        end
    end
end
  
```

This function was called first ...

But was only defined later in the package ...

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- I learned all these practices by trial and error, committed to v1 too early
 - This is why the version is large (at v5 currently)
- v1 → v2: *shifted to using Types instead of Dictionaries*
- v2 → v3: *breaking changes for dataset downloading (would require people to redownload datasets all over again)*
- v3 → v4: *changed field names for RegionGrid Types (would break parent packages)*
- v4 → v5: *changed field names for GeoRegion Types (would break parent packages)*

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- I learned all these practices by trial and error, committed to v1 too early
 - This is why the version is large (at v5 currently)
- v1 → v2: shifted to using Types instead of calling Strings

```

function gregionparent gregID::AbstractString; levels::Integer=1)
    greginfo = gregioninfoload(); gregions = greginfo[:,1];
    for lvl = 1 : levels
        if isgeoregion(gregID, greginfo); ID = (gregions .== gregID);
            gregID = greginfo[ID,2][1];
        end
    end
    if isgeoregion(gregID, greginfo); return gregID; end
end

struct RectRegion{ST<:AbstractString, FT<:Real} <: GeoRegion
    rectID :: ST
    parID :: ST

```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- I learned all these practices by trial and error, committed to v1 too early
 - This is why the version is large (at v5 currently)
- v1 → v2: shifted to using Types instead of calling Strings
 - GeoRegion information was loaded and **stored**
 - No need to keep calling functions again and again

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- I learned all these practices by trial and error, committed to v1 too early
 - This is why the version is large (at v5 currently)
- v3 → v4: changed field names for **RegionGrid** Types (would break parent packages)
- v4 → v5: **changed field names for GeoRegion Types (would break parent packages)**

```

40 abstract type GeoRegion end
41
42 struct RectRegion{ST<:AbstractString, FT<:Real} <: GeoRegion
43     + rectID :: ST
44     + parID :: ST
45     name :: ST
46     N :: FT
47     S :: FT
48 end
49
50 @-rectID, parID @ struct RectRegion{ST<:AbstractString, FT<:Real} <: GeoRegion
51 end
52
53 struct PolyRegion{ST<:AbstractString, FT<:Real} <: GeoRegion
54     + rectID :: ST
55     + parID :: ST
56     name :: ST
57     N :: FT
58     S :: FT
59 end

```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- I learned all these practices by trial and error, committed to v1 too early
 - This is why the version is large (at v5 currently)
- v3 → v4: changed field names for **RegionGrid** Types (would break parent packages)
- v4 → v5: changed field names for **GeoRegion** Types (would break parent packages)
- Why did I do this?

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- I learned all these practices by trial and error, committed to v1 too early
 - This is why the version is large (at v5 currently)
- v3 → v4: changed field names for **RegionGrid** Types (would break parent packages)
- v4 → v5: changed field names for **GeoRegion** Types (would break parent packages)
- Why did I do this?
 - A: e.g. I felt that using "ID" was more intuitive than "regID"

```

43 - fmat(lgeo,1) = geo.regID          43 + fmat(lgeo,1) = geo.ID
44 - fmat(lgeo,2) = typevec(lgeo)     44 - fmat(lgeo,2) = typevec(lgeo)
45 - fmat(lgeo,3) = geo.name         45 - fmat(lgeo,3) = geo.name
46 - fmat(lgeo,4) = geo.parID        46 + fmat(lgeo,4) = geo.pID
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- I learned all these practices by trial and error, committed to v1 too early
 - This is why the version is large (at v5 currently)
- v3 → v4: changed field names for **RegionGrid** Types (would break parent packages)
- v4 → v5: changed field names for **GeoRegion** Types (would break parent packages)
- Why did I do this?
 - A: e.g. I felt that using "ID" was more intuitive than "regID"
 - Simpler is always better**

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

```

"""
    addGeoRegions(fname::AbstractString)

Extracts information of the GeoRegion with the ID `RegID`. If no GeoRegion with this ID
exists, an error is thrown.

Arguments
=====
- `fname`: name + path of the file containing GeoRegion information
"""
function addGeoRegions(
    fname :: AbstractString;
    overwrite :: Bool = false
)
    @info "$(moduleLog()) - Importing user-defined GeoRegions from the file $fname
    directly into the custom lists"
```

What is this section in green?

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- It is important to provide documentation for your functions
- Good documentation also provides examples and use-cases, not only API functionality

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

```

"""
addGeoRegions(filename::AbstractString)
Extracts information of the GeoRegion with the ID "RegID". If no GeoRegion with this ID
exists, an error is thrown.
Arguments
-----
- "filename" : name + path of the file containing GeoRegion information
"""
function addGeoRegions(
    filename :: AbstractString;
    overwrite :: Bool = false
)
    @info ["{filename}"] - Importing user-defined GeoRegions from the file $filename
    directly into the custom lists"
    tvec::Type = listGeoRegions(filename)
    for reg in tvec
        if !isGeoRegion(reg, throw=false)
            addGeoRegions(filename)
        end
    end
end
        
```

```

GeoRegions.addGeoRegions - Function
addGeoRegions(filename::AbstractString)
Extracts information of the GeoRegion with the ID RegID. If no GeoRegion with this ID exists, an error is thrown.
Arguments
-----
- filename : name + path of the file containing GeoRegion information
Reset the list of GeoRegions
Should one wish to entirely reset the list of GeoRegions, one can call resetGeoRegions():
resetGeoRegions()
[ Info: 2023-11-22T08:20:28.958 - GeoRegions.jl - Resetting the custom lists of GeoRegions back
Warning: 2023-11-22T08:20:28.957 - GeoRegions.jl - Overwriting /home/runner/.julia/files/GeoR
g GeoRegions -> /home/runner/.julia/GeoRegions.jl (src/georegions/read.jl:437
Warning: 2023-11-22T08:20:28.957 - GeoRegions.jl - Overwriting /home/runner/.julia/files/GeoR
g GeoRegions -> /home/runner/.julia/GeoRegions.jl (src/georegions/read.jl:437
        
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- You can export functions, and more importantly, **types**, for use in other packages
- e.g.,
 - GeoRegions.jl exports the LandSeaFlat type

```

# Exporting the following functions:
export
    GeoRegion, RectRegion, PolyRegion,
    RegionGrid, RectGrid, PolyGrid, RegionMask,
    AbstractLandSea, LandSeaTopo, LandSeaFlat,
    resetGeoRegions, templateGeoRegions, listGeoRegions, readGeoRegions,
    isGeoRegion, addGeoRegions, removeGeoRegion, coordGeoRegion, isinGeoRegion,
    tableGeoRegions, tableRectRegions, tablePolyRegions,
    extractGrid, extractGrid!,
    getLandSea, smooth, smooth!, smoothLas,
    Point2
        
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- You can export functions, and more importantly, **types**, for use in other packages
- e.g.,
 - GeoRegions.jl exports the LandSeaFlat type
 - NASAPrecipitation uses this type

```

module NASAPrecipitation
    # Modules Used
    using Logging
    using NetRC
    using Printf
    using Statistics

    import Base: download, show, read
    import GeoRegions: getLandSea

    # Reexporting exported functions within these modules
    using Reexport
    @reexport using Dates
    @reexport using GeoRegions
    @reexport using NCDatasets
end
        
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- You can export functions, and more importantly, **types**, for use in other packages
- e.g.,
 - GeoRegions.jl exports the LandSeaFlat type
 - NASAPrecipitation.jl creates a **subtype** of this GeoRegions type

```

"""
    NASAPrecipitation.LandSea <: GeoRegions.LandSeaFlat

Object containing information on the Land Sea mask for IMERG
of the 'GeoRegions.LandSeaFlat' superType
"""
struct LandSea{FT<:Real} <: LandSeaFlat
    lon :: Vector{FT}
    lat :: Vector{FT}
    lsm :: Array{FT,2}
    mask :: Array{Int,2}
end
        
```

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GeoRegions.jl as an Example of a Julia Package

- You can export functions, and more importantly, **types**, for use in other packages
- e.g.,
 - GeoRegions.jl exports the LandSeaFlat type
 - NASAPrecipitation.jl creates a **subtype** of this GeoRegions type
- This is how you

```

"""
    You, 7 months ago • Updating docs and show() for LandSeaFlat
    NASAPrecipitation.LandSea <: GeoRegions.LandSeaFlat

Object containing information on the Land Sea mask for IMERG
of the 'GeoRegions.LandSeaFlat' superType
"""
"""
    You, 7 months ago | 1 author (You)
struct LandSea{FT<:Real} <: LandSeaFlat
    lon :: Vector{FT}
    lat :: Vector{FT}
    lsm :: Array{FT,2}
    mask :: Array{Int,2}
end
  
```

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BREAK! (5 Mins)

Any questions?

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How do I use GeoRegions.jl in Earth Observation work?

USING GEOREGIONS.JL

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Breakdown of Today's Tutorial

- Using GeoRegions.jl
 - Defining your own GeoRegion
 - Properties of a GeoRegion
- How do you use GeoRegions?
 - Data Extraction for a particular region (defined by a GeoRegion)
 - Is a point/region within a GeoRegion of interest?
 - Land-Sea Mask Datasets (retrieving and manipulating ETOPO data)
- Using GeoRegions.jl in other packages

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Breakdown of Today's Tutorial

- For this part, we will be using Pluto.jl notebooks! (<https://plutojl.org>)
 - Good for step-by-step story format presentation
 - Interactive and in-real-time
- I like using Pluto.jl notebooks to do data visualization and presentation

```

using Plots
using DRWatson
addUsing DRWatson in order to ensure reproducibility between different machines
...
end

Loading modules for the ConnectionIsotopes project...
using
@quickactivate "ConnectionIsotopes"
using DRWatson
using E8AShAnalysis
using MCDPrecipitation
using MCDIsotopes
using PlutoUI
  
```

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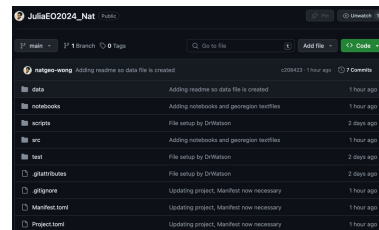
Breakdown of Today's Tutorial

- Today's notebooks are *not* an exhaustive tutorial of the functionalities of GeoRegions.jl
 - For a more comprehensive breakdown, it is always best to refer to the documentation
- Today's introduction to GeoRegions.jl is more to reinforce concepts taught earlier, i.e.,
 - how do you want to *design* a package and what is it supposed to *do*?
 - using Types and multiple dispatch
 - exporting package functionality for future use (e.g., how GeoRegions.jl Types can be exported for use in parent packages such as NASAPrecipitation.jl)

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Breakdown of Today's Tutorial

- Go to https://github.com/hatgeo-wong/JuliaEO2024_Nat
- Clone the repository there



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Opening the notebooks

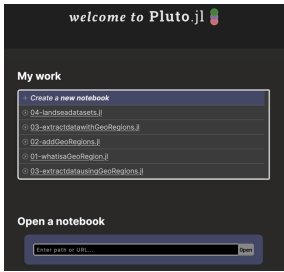
- First, you need to setup the environment?
- Recall, what do you need to do?
- ***Precompile the environment!***

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Opening the notebooks

- Go into the *notebooks* folder

- Run Julia
- Loading the Pluto.jl package (*using Pluto*)
- Open a Pluto notebook session (*Pluto.run()*)



The screenshot shows the Pluto.jl interface. At the top, it says 'welcome to Pluto.jl'. Below that, there's a section titled 'My work' with a list of notebooks: '04-landseadatasets.jl', '03-extractdatawithGeoRegions.jl', '02-addGeoRegions.jl', '01-whatIsGeoRegion.jl', and '03-extractdatausingGeoRegions.jl'. Below this is a section titled 'Open a notebook' with an input field 'Enter path or URL...' and an 'Open' button.

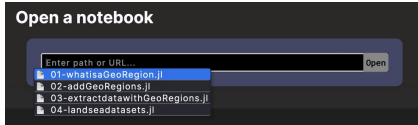
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Opening the notebooks

- Go into the *notebooks* folder

- Run Julia
- Loading the Pluto.jl package (*using Pluto*)
- Open a Pluto notebook session (*Pluto.run()*)

- From there, you can open Pluto notebooks



The screenshot shows the Pluto.jl interface with the 'Open a notebook' dialog box open. The dialog box has an input field 'Enter path or URL...' and an 'Open' button. Below the input field, there's a list of notebooks: '01-whatIsGeoRegion.jl', '02-addGeoRegions.jl', '03-extractdatawithGeoRegions.jl', and '04-landseadatasets.jl'.

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Opening the notebooks

- Go into the *notebooks* folder

- Run Julia
- Loading the Pluto.jl package (*using Pluto*)
- Open a Pluto notebook session (*Pluto.run()*)


- From there, you can open Pluto notebooks
 - We will go in order from 01 to 04

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Notebooks Time!


We'll be using notebooks for this part of the lecture

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CREATING PACKAGES IN JULIA: A SUMMARY


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Why do you want to create a package?

Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-Sea Mask • Filesystem
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset • Variables • Geographic Region
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Download • Analysis • Calculation


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Why do you want to create a Package?

- A key part of creating a package is understanding *Julia environments*
 - Understand the basics of environment *creation, activation, compilation and updating*
 - Understand the purpose of a Project.toml and a Manifest.toml
- Each package has its own environment
- Every project you have should also have its own environment
 - Not recommended to use the *master* environment unless it's for basic testing stuff
 - Different projects can have *different package versions* for different use-cases


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Why do you want to create a Package?

- What are you trying to accomplish when you are designing a package?
 - Data retrieval (from online servers, data repositories, etc.)
 - Data analysis (timeseries analysis, temporal/spatial smoothing, daily/monthly means)
 - Plotting and visualization of data
- Design your package such that it is easy for people to use and understand
 - An understanding of *types* and *multiple dispatch* helps a lot in organizing your package
 - Clear documentation also helps a lot

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The End

Thanks for listening!