

ecCodes BUFR decoding

Fortran 90 and Python API – part 2

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Introduction:

- Fortran 90 and Python subroutines to decode
 - Compressed BUFR data
 - Uncompressed BUFR data
- Practical examples

Is BUFR message compressed/uncompressed?

- The key 'compressedData' indicates whether the data are

compressed: value is 1
uncompressed: value is 0

Input arguments
Output arguments

- Use `codes_get` to obtain the value

`call codes_get(ibufr, 'compressedData', compressed)` in F90

`compressed = codes_get(ibufr, 'compressedData')` in Python

- When the BUFR data are compressed each element in the data section is an array with: **numberOfSubset** elements.
- Therefore, a single subset can be accessed as an element of the array.
- When values are the same you get a single value!

Decoding uncompressed BUFR file F90 (1/2)

- Get number of subsets in the message

```
call codes_get (ibufr, 'numberOfSubsets', numberOfRowsInSection)
```

Input arguments
Output arguments

- We need to instruct ecCodes to unpack the data values

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'unpack' ,1)
```

- Decode variables in a loop of subsets

- Use keywords 'extractSubset' and 'doExtractSubsets'

```
call codes_set(bufrin,'extractSubset',subsetNumber)
```

```
call codes_set(bufrin,'doExtractSubsets',1)
```

Decoding uncompressed BUFR file F90 (2/2)

- Create a copy of a message.

```
call codes_clone(bufrin, bufout)
```

Input arguments
Output arguments

It creates a copy of a given message (bufrin) giving a new message in memory (bufout) exactly identical to the original one.

The new message contains only one subset.

- We need to instruct ecCodes to unpack the data values

```
call codes_set (bufout, 'unpack',1)
```

Decoding uncompressed BUFR file python (1/2)

- Get number of subsets in the message

```
numberOfSubsets = codes_get (ibufr, 'numberOfSubsets',)
```

Input arguments
Output arguments

- We need to instruct ecCodes to unpack the data values

```
codes_set (ibufr, 'unpack',1)
```

- Decode variables in a loop of subsets
`for subsetNumber in range (1, numberOfSubsets)`

- Use keywords 'extractSubset' and 'doExtractSubsets'

```
codes_set(bufrin,'extractSubset',subsetNumber)  
codes_set(bufrin,'doExtractSubsets',1)
```

Decoding uncompressed BUFR file python (2/2)

- Create a copy of a message.

```
codes_clone(bufrin, bufout)
```

It creates a copy of a given message (bufrin) giving a new message in memory (bufout) exactly identical to the original one.

The new message contains only one subset.

Input arguments
Output arguments

- We need to instruct ecCodes to unpack the data values

```
codes_set (bufout, 'unpack',1 )
```

Practical

- Navigate to your \$SCRATCH
`cd $SCRATCH`
- Copy the material for the practical
`cp -r ~trx/ecCodes/2018/bufr_api_decode .`
- There are subdirectories for F90 and python
`cd F90`
`cd python`
- The directories are named by practical number
e.g. `cd bufr_decode_practical1`
- Have a look at the README
- Have fun



Practical 5: Decode compressed BUFR data

1. Open the **amv8.bufr** in read mode
2. Load the messages in memory
3. Loop over messages
4. Get '**numberOfSubsets**'
5. '**unpack**' the data section
6. Decode and print values in the fifth subset of
 - **latitude**
 - **longitude**
 - **satelliteZenithAngle**
7. Release the message
8. Close the BUFR file



`codes_open_file`

`codes_bufr_new_from_file`

`codes_set (ibufr,'unpack',1)`

`codes_get`

`codes_release`

`codes_close_file`

Practical 6: Decode uncompressed TEMP data

1. Open the **temp.bufr** in read mode
2. Load the messages in memory
3. Loop over messages
4. ‘unpack’ the data section
5. Decode and print values of
 - **latitudeDisplacement**
 - **longitudeDisplacement**
 - **airTemperature**
6. Release the message
7. Close the BUFR file

How many observations of the airTemperature do we have?

What are the values of the airTemperature at the beginning and at the end of the observation.



`codes_open_file`

`codes_bufr_new_from_file`

`codes_set (ibufr,'unpack',1)`

`codes_get`

`codes_release`

`codes_close_file`

Practical 7: Decode multisubset SYNOP data

1. Open the **synop_multisubset.bufr** in read mode
2. Load the messages in memory
3. ‘**unpack**’ the data section
4. Use keywords ‘**extractSubset**’ and ‘**doExtractSubsets**’
5. Use **codes_clone** (**inbufr,outbufr**)
6. Decode and print from all subsets
 - ‘**nonCoordinatePressure**’
 - ‘**stationOrSiteName**’
7. Release the message



```
codes_set(bufrin,'extractSubset',subsetNumber)  
codes_set(bufrin,'doExtractSubsets',1)
```



`codes_open_file`

`codes_bufr_new_from_file`

`codes_set (ibufr,'unpack',1)`

`codes_get`

`codes_release`

`codes_close_file`

References

- ecCodes
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/ecCodes+Home>
- BUFR tables
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/BUFR+tables>
- Error codes are listed under:
http://download.ecmwf.int/test-data/eccodes/html/group_errors.html

A central word cloud is formed by the words "thank" and "you". The word "thank" is in blue, and "you" is in yellow. Surrounding them are numerous other words in various colors, each representing a different language's way of saying "thank you". The languages include German (danke), English (thank you), Spanish (gracias), French (merci), Italian (grazie), Portuguese (obrigado), Polish (dziękuje), Dutch (bedankt), Russian (спасибо), Chinese (感谢), Japanese (ありがとうございます), Korean (감사합니다), and many others like German (Danke), French (merci), Spanish (gracias), Italian (grazie), Portuguese (obrigado), Polish (dziękuje), Dutch (bedankt), Russian (спасибо), Chinese (感谢), Japanese (ありがとうございます), Korean (감사합니다), and many others.