

# ecCodes BUFR encoding

Fortran 90 and Python API - part 1

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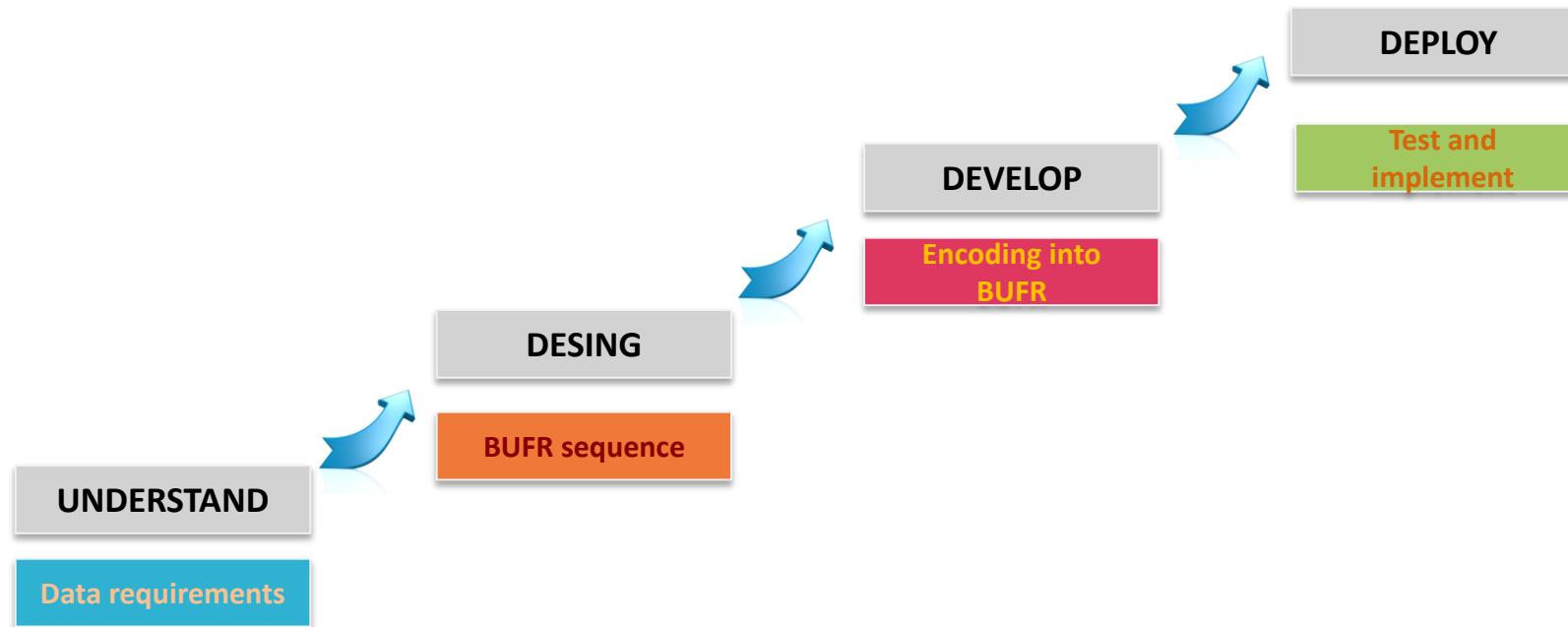
# Introduction:

- Fortran 90 subroutines to encode BUFR data
- Python subroutines to encode BUFR data
- Practical examples

# Encoding data into BUFR file



WMO Code-Tables combine authoritative definitions with encoding information unit of measure and precision, derived from ‘scale’, ‘reference value’ and ‘data width (bits)’



# ecCodes BUFR F90 API

# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding

- Getting a BUFR file structure from sample

```
call codes_new_from_sample (ibufr, 'sampleFile' , status)
```

ibufr: id of the message loaded in memory

sampleFile: name of the sample to get the BUFR message structure

status: CODES\_SUCCESS if OK, integer value on error

Input arguments  
Output arguments

sampleFile can be: 'BUFR4', 'BUFR3'



- Check status

```
if (status /= 0) then
```

```
    call codes_get_error_string (status, err_msg)  
    print*, 'ecCodesError: ', trim (err_msg), ' status=', status
```

```
    stop
```

```
end if
```

# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding scalars

- Set scalar value

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'key', value, status)
```

Input arguments  
Output arguments

ibufr: id of the message loaded in memory

key : variable name to be encoded

value: values of a variable to be encoded

status: CODES\_SUCCESS if OK, integer value on error



`value` can be a `integer(4)`, `real(4)`, `real(8)` or a `character`.

Type of the values depend on the variable declaration.

```
integer  (kind=4)      :: integer_values
real    (kind=8)      :: real_values
character (len=string_size) :: string_values
```

# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding arrays

- Set array values

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'key', value, status)
```

Input arguments  
Output arguments

ibufr: id of the message loaded in memory

key : variable name to be encoded

value: values of an array to be encoded

status: CODES\_SUCCESS if OK, integer value on error

value can be a array of integer(4), real(4), real(8)

Type of the values depends on array declaration.

integer	(kind=4),	dimension(:), allocatable :: integer_array
real	(kind=8),	dimension(:), allocatable :: real_array



if(allocated(array)) deallocate(array)

# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding string arrays

- Set string array values

```
call codes_set_string_array (ibufr, 'key', value, status)
```

ibufr: id of the message loaded in memory

key : variable name to be encoded

value: values of string array to be encoded

status: CODES\_SUCCESS if OK, integer value on error

Type of the value depends on the variable declaration.

```
character (len=string_size), dimension(:), allocatable :: string_array  
allocate (string_array)
```

...

```
if(allocated(string_array)) deallocate(string_array)
```

Input arguments  
Output arguments



# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding header

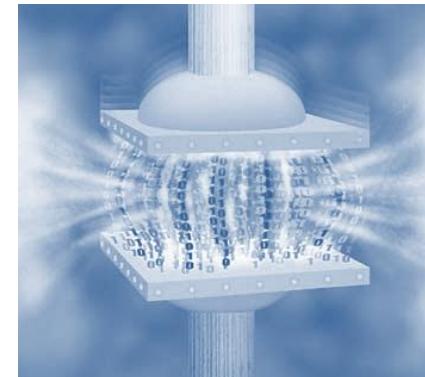
- Setting BUFR tables

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'masterTablesVersionNumber', value)  
call codes_set (ibufr, 'localTablesVersionNumber', value)
```

Input arguments  
Output arguments

- Setting data compression

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'compressedData', value)  
value: 1 - compressed  
      0 - uncompressed
```



- Setting number of subsets

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'numberOfSubsets', value)
```

# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding data structure

- Setting unexpanded descriptors with known sequence

```
unexpandedDescriptors = 309052
```

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'unexpandedDescriptors', unexpandedDescriptors)
```

Input arguments  
Output arguments

- Setting array of the unexpanded descriptors

```
unexpandedDescriptors =  
(/301051,4006,7002,10004,12001,11001,11002,11031,11032,11033,20041/)
```

```
call codes_set (ibufr, 'unexpandedDescriptors', unexpandedDescriptors)
```

# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding

- Open file in write mode

```
call codes_open_file(ifile, filename, mode, status)
```

**ifile:** object of the opened file to be used in all the file functions.

**filename:** name of the file to be open

**mode:** open mode can be 'r' (read) or 'w' (write)

**status:** CODES\_SUCCESS if OK, integer value on error

Input arguments  
Output arguments



- Set pack data section

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

- Write encoded data into a file and close

```
call codes_write(ibufr, filename)
```

- Close the file

```
call codes_close( filename)
```

- Release the message

```
call codes_release(ibufr)
```



# ecCodes Fortran BUFR encoding

```
call codes_open_file(bufout, outfile_name, 'w')

call codes_bufr_new_from_samples(ibufr,'BUFR4',status)

if (status/=CODES_SUCCESS) then
    print *, ' ERROR creating BUFR from sample '
    stop 1
endif

call codes_set(ibufr,'masterTablesVersionNumber',27)

call codes_set(ibufr,'unexpandedDescriptors',309052)

call codes_set(ibufr,'shipOrMobileLandStationIdentifier','Reading')

call codes_set(ibufr,'pack',1)

call codes_write(ibufr,bufout)

call codes_release(ibufr)

call codes_close_file(bufout)
```

# ecCodes BUFR Python API



## Python BUFR encoding

- Getting a BUFR file structure from sample

```
ibufr = codes_new_from_sample ('sampleFile' )
```

**ibufr:** id of the message loaded in memory

**sampleFile:** name of the sample to get the BUFR message structure

Input arguments  
Output arguments

**Tip!**

sampleFile can be: BUFR4, BUFR3

- Check status

```
if ibufr is None:
```

```
    print 'Not able to codes_bufr_new_from_sample'  
    sys.exit()
```



## Python BUFR encoding

- Set scalar value of integer, float or string

`codes_set ( ibufr, 'key', value)`

`ibufr`: id of the message loaded in memory

`key` : name of the variable key or shortName from Table B

`value`: value to be encoded

Input arguments  
Output arguments

- Set array values of integer, float or string

`codes_set_array ( ibufr, 'key', values)`

- Set by rank

e.g. `codes_set ( ibufr, '#3#key', values)`





# Codesthon BUFR encoding header

- Setting BUFR tables

```
codes_set(ibufr, 'masterTablesVersionNumber', value)  
codes_set(ibufr, 'localTablesVersionNumber', value)
```

Input arguments  
Output arguments

- Setting data compression

```
codes_set(ibufr, 'compressedData', value)  
value: 1 - compressed  
      0 - uncompressed
```

- Setting number of subsets

```
codes_set(ibufr, 'numberOfSubsets', value)
```



## Python BUFR encoding

- Setting known BUFR sequence

```
unexpandedDescriptors = 309052
```

```
codes_set(ibufr, 'unexpandedDescriptors', unexpandedDescriptors)
```

Input arguments  
Output arguments

- Setting unexpanded descriptors

```
unexpandedDescriptors =  
[301051, 4006, 7002, 10004, 12001, 11001, 11002, 11031, 11032, 11033, 20041]
```

```
codes_set_array(ibufr, 'unexpandedDescriptors', unexpandedDescriptors)
```



# Python BUFR encoding

- Open a file in write mode

```
file = open( filename, mode)
```

file: the file to be used in all file functions

filename: name of the file to be open

mode: open mode can be 'r' (read) or 'w' (write)

Input arguments

Output arguments

- Set pack for data section

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

On error throw exception  
**CodesInternalError**

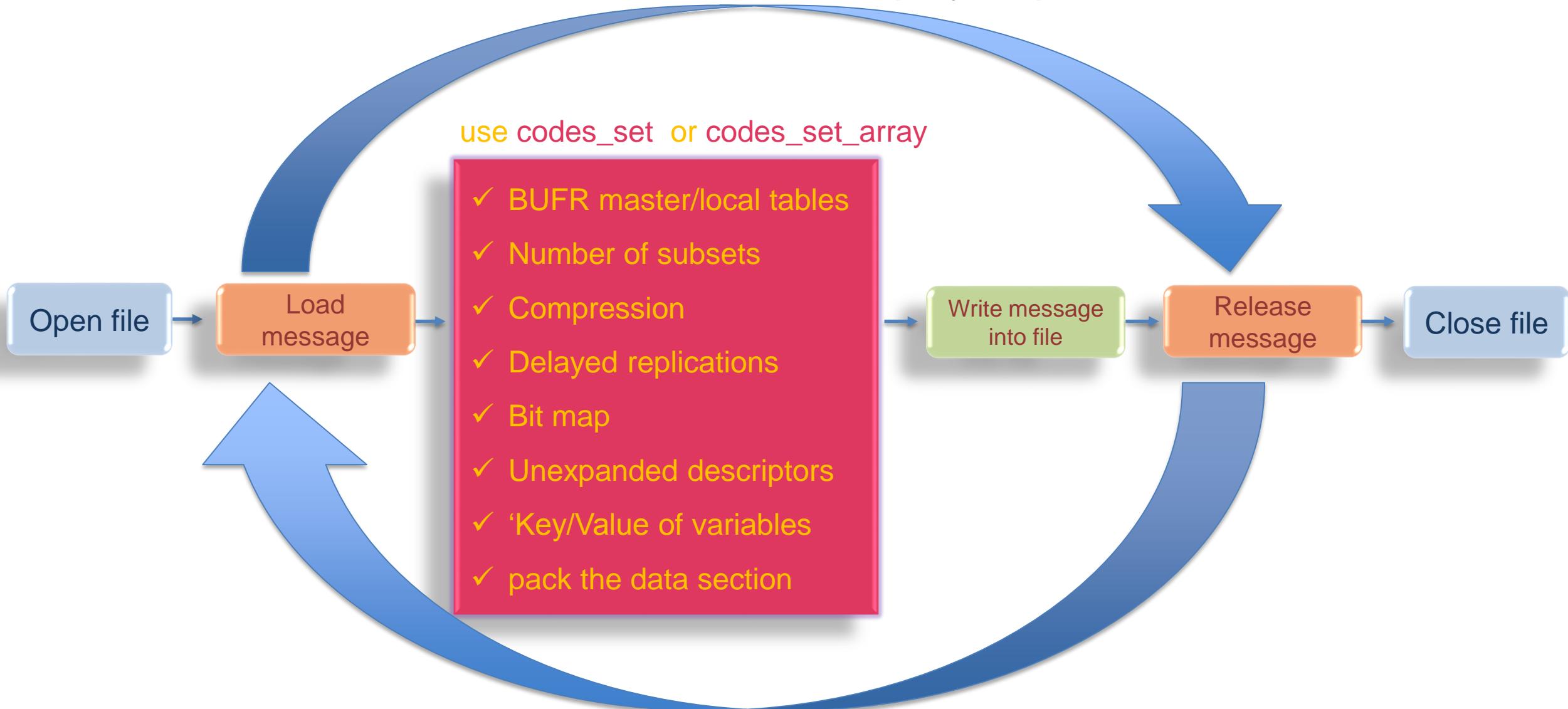
- Write encoded data into a file

```
codes_write(ibufr, file )
```

- Release the BUFR message

```
codes_release(ibufr)
```

# Encode into BUFR: step by step



# Practical

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



# Practical 1: Encoding TEMP into a BUFR file

1. Open file in write mode
2. Create new BUFR message from sample
3. Set 'masterTablesVersionNumber' to 27
4. Set unexpandedDescriptors to known sequence 309052
5. Set values for:
  - 'shipOrMobileLandStationIdentifier'
  - 'latitude'
  - 'longitude'
  - 'height'
6. '**pack**' the data section
7. Write the created message into the file
8. Release the message
9. Close the output file
10. Check the new file with bufr\_dump



codes\_bufr\_new\_from\_samples

codes\_set

codes\_set (ibufr,'pack',1)

codes\_open\_file

codes\_write

codes\_release

## Practical 2: Encode multisubset BUFR message

- Create BUFR file with known sequence 309052 for TEMP
  - set ‘numberOfSubsets’ to 2
  - set in the second subset values of
    - ‘shipOrMobileLandStationIdentifier’
    - ‘latitude’
    - ‘longitude’
    - ‘height’
- Explore
  - set the key and its value for variable of your choice
  - set the value of variable that is out of range
  - use bufr\_dump to have a look at the message



# Practical 3: Encoding compressed BUFR message

1. Open file in write mode
2. Create new BUFR message from sample
3. Set 'numberOfSubsets' to 2
4. Set BUFR message as compressed
5. Set unexpandedDescriptors array 301011, 001015, 301021
6. Set values for 'year', 'month', 'day'
7. Set values for 'latitude', 'longitude', 'stationOrSiteName'
8. 'pack' the data section
9. Write the created message into the file
10. Release the message
11. Close the output file
12. Check the new file with bufr\_dump



`codes_open_file`

`codes_bufr_new_from_samples`

`codes_set`

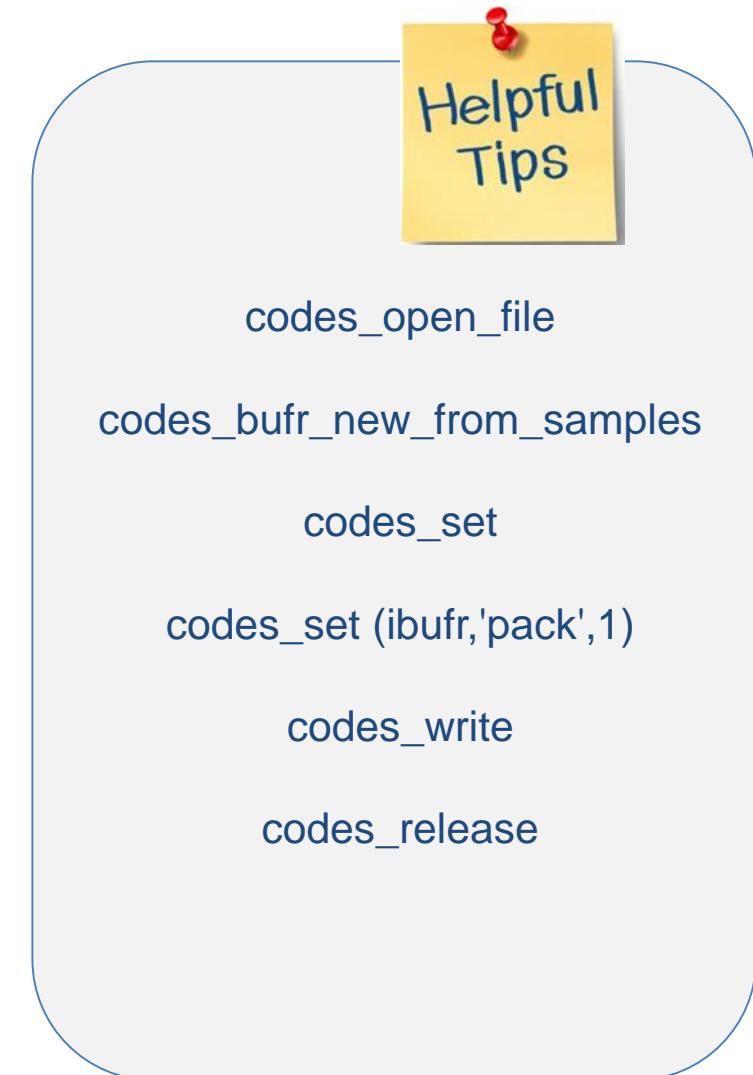
`codes_set (ibufr,'pack',1)`

`codes_write`

`codes_release`

## Practical 4: Encode BUFR message with replication

- Using array of unexpanded descriptors  
106002 008002 104003 005002 006002 010002 012001
- Set some values for the second and the last instance of
  - latitude (005002)
  - longitude (006002)
  - nonCoordinateHeight (010002)
  - airTemperature (012001)



# References

- ecCodes  
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/ecCodes+Home>
- BUFR tables  
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/BUFR+tables>

A word cloud centered around the words "thank" and "you" in various languages. The words are rendered in different colors and sizes, creating a dense, circular pattern. The languages include German (danke), Chinese (謝謝), Swahili (ngiyabonga), Turkish (teşekkür ederim), Korean (감사합니다 xièxie), Spanish (gracias), French (merci), Dutch (dank je), Italian (grazie), Portuguese (obrigado), Polish (dziękuje), Russian (спасибо), and many others from around the world.

Thank you