

Using GRIB Tools

Computer User Training Course 2017

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ecCodes command line tools – basic concepts

- The ecCodes tools are a set of command line programs for interactive and batch processing of GRIB data
- Provide ready and tested solutions to the most common processing of GRIB data
- Their use will avoid the need to write new code and thus speed up your work
 - Consider using ecCodes tools instead of writing your own program
- The tools are provided with a common set of options so that it is quick to apply the same options to different tools

- Use of the tools is recommended whenever possible!

Generic ecCodes tools

- There is a tool for getting information about the ecCodes installation
 - [codes_info](#)
- There is a tool for counting GRIB and BUFR messages
 - [codes_count](#)

GRIB Tools – basics

All tools use a common syntax

```
grib_<tool> [options] grib_file [grib_file] ... [output_grib]
```

There are tools to

- count the messages in a GRIB file
 - `grib_count`
- inspect the content of and compare GRIB files
 - `grib_ls`, `grib_dump`, `grib_get`, `grib_get_data`, `grib_compare`
- copy some messages
 - `grib_copy`
- change the content of a GRIB message
 - `grib_set`, `grib_filter`
- convert a GRIB file to netCDF format
 - `grib_to_netcdf`

Getting help

- **UNIX 'man'-style pages are available for each tool by running the tool without any options or input file**

```
> grib_dump
NAME      grib_dump

DESCRIPTION
    Dump the content of a grib file in different formats.

USAGE
    grib_dump [options] grib_file grib_file ...

OPTIONS
    -O      Octet mode. WMO documentation style dump.
    -D      Debug mode.
    -d      Print all data values.

...
```

codes_info – information about ecCodes installation

The generic **codes_info** tool gives basic information about the ecCodes package being used

- ecCodes Version
- Path to definition files: **ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH**
- Path to sample files: **ECCODES_SAMPLES_PATH**

```
> codes_info
```

```
ecCodes Version 2.2.0
```

```
Default definition files path is used:
```

```
/usr/local/apps/eccodes/2.2.0/GNU/5.3.0/share/eccodes/definitions
```

```
Definition files path can be changed setting ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH environment variable
```

```
Default SAMPLES path is used:
```

```
/usr/local/apps/eccodes/2.2.0/GNU/5.3.0/share/eccodes/samples
```

```
SAMPLES path can be changed setting ECCODES_SAMPLES_PATH environment variable
```

ecCodes documentation

- **The ecCodes manual is available at**
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/ecCodes+Home>
- **The GRIB Tools are documented at**
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/GRIB+tools>
Includes some examples of how to use the tools
- **The ecCodes software can be downloaded from**
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/Releases>

ecCodes keys and parameters for GRIB – THE Reference

- Parameters in GRIB

- GRIB Parameter Database - <http://apps.ecmwf.int/codes/grib/param-db>

- GRIB keys

- GRIB Edition 1 - <http://apps.ecmwf.int/codes/grib/format/grib1/>
- GRIB Edition 2 - <http://apps.ecmwf.int/codes/grib/format/grib2/>
- GRIB Edition Independent - <http://apps.ecmwf.int/codes/grib/format/edition-independent/>

- Disclaimer

The official copy of the FM-92 GRIB document from which the relevant information contained in above pages is derived can be obtained from the WMO web site:

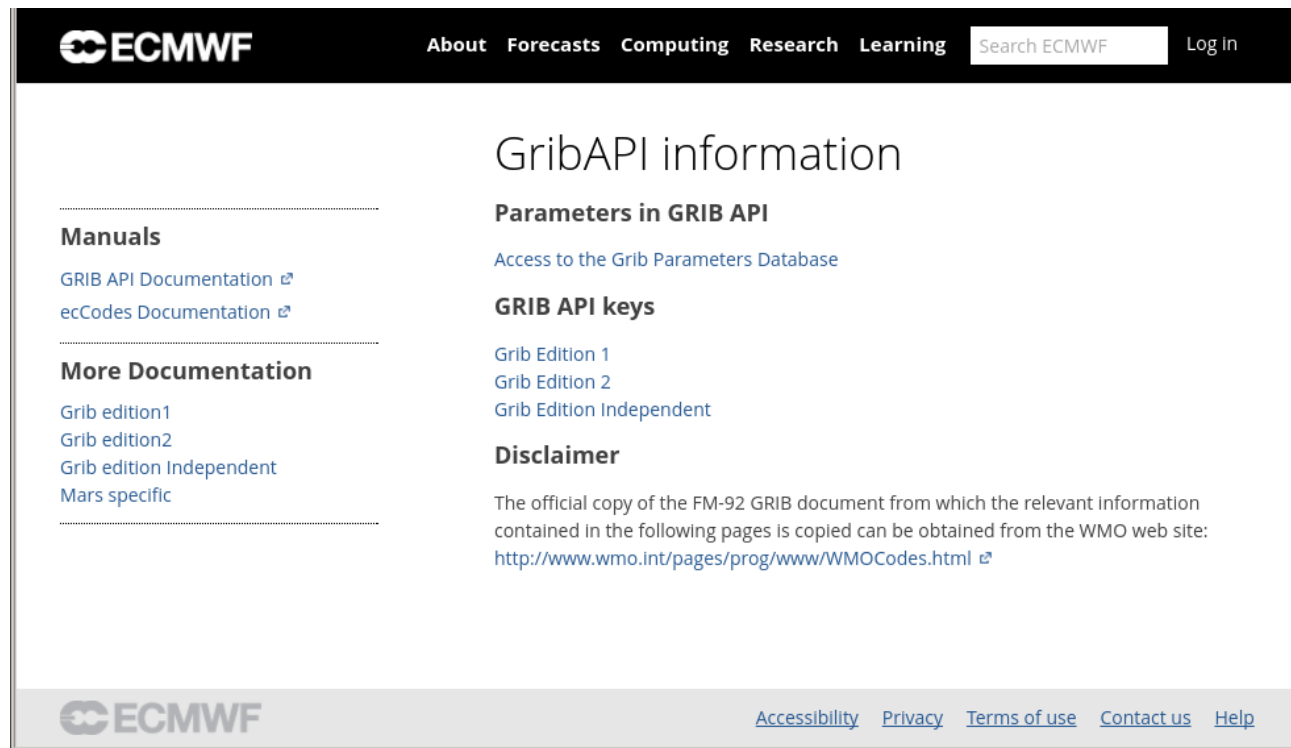
<http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/WMOCodes.html>

GRIB keys

- For definitions of edition independent keys, GRIB1 or GRIB2 keys see

<http://apps.ecmwf.int/codes/grib/>

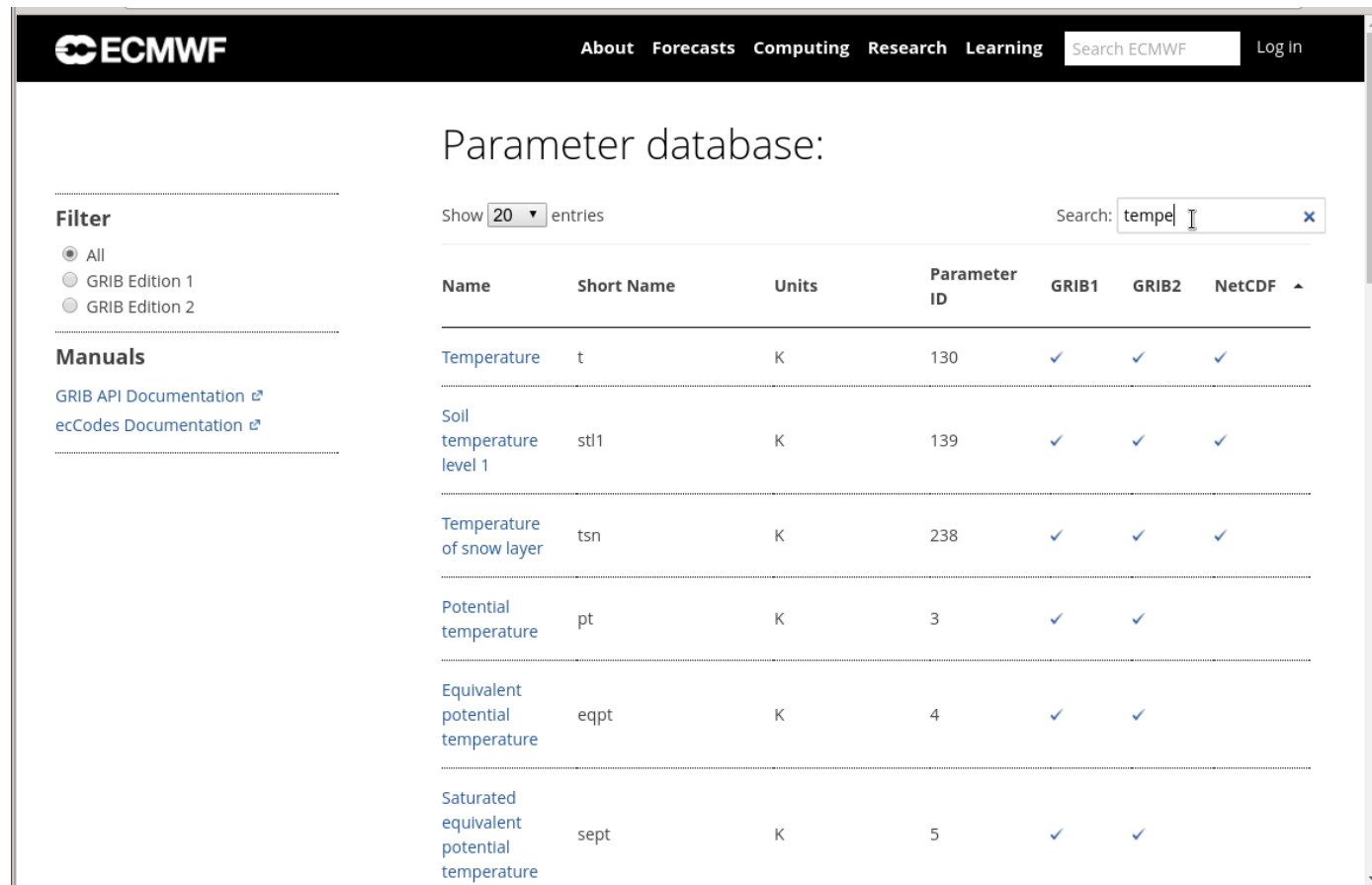
- Usage of edition independent keys should be preferred



The screenshot shows the ECMWF website's 'GribAPI information' page. The header includes the ECMWF logo, navigation links (About, Forecasts, Computing, Research, Learning), a search bar, and a 'Log In' button. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains sections for 'Manuals' (with links to GRIB API and ecCodes documentation) and 'More Documentation' (with links to Grib edition1, edition2, edition Independent, and Mars specific). The right column features the title 'GribAPI information', a section for 'Parameters in GRIB API' with a link to the database, a section for 'GRIB API keys' with links to Grib Edition 1, 2, and Independent, and a 'Disclaimer' section stating that the official copy is from the WMO website, with a link to the WMO codes page. The footer contains the ECMWF logo and links for Accessibility, Privacy, Terms of use, Contact us, and Help.

The parameter database

- The parameter database stores information about the GRIB 1, GRIB 2 and, for some parameters, NetCDF encoding of all parameters recognised by ecCodes



The screenshot displays the ECMWF Parameter database web interface. The header includes the ECMWF logo and navigation links: About, Forecasts, Computing, Research, Learning, a search bar with 'Search ECMWF', and a 'Log In' button. The main content area is titled 'Parameter database:'. On the left, there is a 'Filter' section with radio buttons for 'All', 'GRIB Edition 1', and 'GRIB Edition 2', and a 'Manuals' section with links for 'GRIB API Documentation' and 'ecCodes Documentation'. The main table shows search results for 'tempe'. The table has columns: Name, Short Name, Units, Parameter ID, GRIB1, GRIB2, and NetCDF. The results are as follows:

Name	Short Name	Units	Parameter ID	GRIB1	GRIB2	NetCDF
Temperature	t	K	130	✓	✓	✓
Soil temperature level 1	stl1	K	139	✓	✓	✓
Temperature of snow layer	tsn	K	238	✓	✓	✓
Potential temperature	pt	K	3	✓	✓	
Equivalent potential temperature	eqpt	K	4	✓	✓	
Saturated equivalent potential temperature	sept	K	5	✓	✓	

- The database is accessible via a web interface at:
 - <http://apps.ecmwf.int/codes/grib/param-db>

`grib_count` – count GRIB messages

- **Counts (very quickly) the number of GRIB messages (only) in a list of files**
- **Syntax**

```
grib_count grib_file1 [grib_file2 ...]
```

(takes wildcards)

`grib_dump` – dump content of GRIB files

- Use **`grib_dump`** to dump the content of a file containing one or more GRIB messages
- Various output formats are supported
 - **Octet mode** provides a WMO documentation style dump
 - **Debug mode** prints all keys available in the GRIB file
 - **Octet** and **Debug modes** cannot be used together
 - Octet content can also be printed in hexadecimal format
- Options also exist to print key **aliases** and key **type** information
- Output to JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)
 - Easy to process

grib_dump – usage

```
grib_dump [options] grib_file grib_file ...
```

Basic options

<code>-O</code>	Octet mode (WMO documentation style)
<code>-D</code>	Debug mode
<code>-a</code>	Print key alias information
<code>-t</code>	Print key type information
<code>-H</code>	Octet content in Hexadecimal
<code>-D</code>	Debug mode
<code>-w key[:{s i d}] {= !=}value,...</code>	Where clause
<code>-j</code>	JSON output
<code>-V</code>	Print ecCodes Version

grib_dump – examples

```
> grib_dump file.grib1
```

```
***** FILE: file.grib1
#===== MESSAGE 1 ( length=3280398 ) =====
GRIB {
  editionNumber = 1;
  table2Version = 128;
  # European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (grib1/0.table)
  centre = 98;
  generatingProcessIdentifier = 139;
  # Geopotential (m**2 s**-2) (grib1/2.98.128.table)
  indicatorOfParameter = 129;
  # Isobaric level pressure in hectoPascals (hPa) (grib1/3.table)
  indicatorOfTypeOfLevel = 100;
  level = 1000;
  # Forecast product valid at reference time + P1 (P1>0) (grib1/5.table)
  timeRangeIndicator = 0;
  # Unknown code table entry (grib1/0.ecmf.table)
  subCentre = 0;
  paramId = 129;
  #-READ ONLY- units = m**2 s**-2;
  #-READ ONLY- nameECMF = Geopotential;
  #-READ ONLY- name = Geopotential;
  decimalScaleFactor = 0;
  dataDate = 20110223;
  dataTime = 1200; ...
```

`grib_dump` – examples

```
> grib_dump -O file.grib1
```

```
***** FILE: file.grib1
```

```
#===== MESSAGE 1 ( length=3280398 )
```

```
=====
```

```
1-4 identifier = GRIB
```

```
5-7 totalLength = 3280398
```

```
8 editionNumber = 1
```

```
===== SECTION_1 ( length=52, padding=0
```

```
=====
```

```
1-3 section1Length = 52
```

```
4 table2Version = 128
```

```
5 centre = 98 [European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (grib1/0.table) ]
```

```
6 generatingProcessIdentifier = 145
```

```
7 gridDefinition = 255
```

```
8 section1Flags = 128 [10000000]
```

```
9 indicatorOfParameter = 129 [Geopotential (m**2 s**-2) (grib1/2.98.128.table) ]
```

```
10 indicatorOfTypeOfLevel = 100 [Isobaric level pressure in hectoPascals(hPa)
```

```
(grib1/local/ecmf/3.table , grib1/3.table) ]
```

```
11-12 level = 1000
```

```
13 yearOfCentury = 16
```

```
14 month = 2
```

```
15 day = 27
```

```
16 hour = 12
```

```
17 minute = 0
```

```
18 unitOfTimeRange = 1 [Hour (grib1/4.table) ]
```

```
19 P1 = 0 ...
```


grib_dump – examples

```
> grib_dump -OtaH file.grib1
```

```
***** FILE: file.grib1
#===== MESSAGE 1 ( length=3280398 ) =====
1-4      ascii identifier = GRIB ( 0x47 0x52 0x49 0x42 )
5-7      g1_message_length totalLength = 3280398 ( 0x32 0x0E 0x0E )
8        unsigned editionNumber = 1 ( 0x01 ) [ls.edition]
===== SECTION_1 ( length=52, padding=0 ) =====
1-3      section_length sectionLength = 52 ( 0x00 0x00 0x34 )
4        unsigned table2Version = 128 ( 0x80 ) [gribTablesVersionNo]
5        codetable centre = 98 ( 0x62 ) [European Center for Medium-Range Weather
        Forecasts (grib1/0.table) ] [identificationOfOriginatingGeneratingCentre, originatingCentre,
        ls.centre, centreForTable2]
6        unsigned generatingProcessIdentifier = 139 ( 0x8B ) [generatingProcessIdentificationNumber, process]
7        unsigned gridDefinition = 255 ( 0xFF )
8        codeflag section1Flags = 128 [10000000] ( 0x80 )
9        codetable indicatorOfParameter = 129 ( 0x81 ) [Geopotential (m**2 s**-2) (grib1/2.98.128.table) ]
10       codetable indicatorOfTypeOfLevel = 100 ( 0x64 ) [Isobaric level pressure in hectoPascals (hPa)
        (grib1/3.table) ] [levelType, mars.levtype]
11-12    unsigned level = 1000 ( 0x03 0xE8 ) [vertical.topLevel, vertical.bottomLevel, ls.level, lev,
        mars.levelist]
13       unsigned yearOfCentury = 11 ( 0x0B )
14       unsigned month = 2 ( 0x02 )
15       unsigned day = 23 ( 0x17 )
16       unsigned hour = 12 ( 0x0C )
17       unsigned minute = 0 ( 0x00 ) . . .
```

grib_dump – examples

```
> grib_dump -D file.grib1
```

```
***** FILE: file.grib1
#===== MESSAGE 1 ( length=9358 )
:
=====> section GRIB (9358,9358,0)
0-0 constant ieeeFloats = 0
=====> section section_0 (0,0,0)
----> label empty
<==== section section_0
0-4 ascii identifier = GRIB
4-7 gl_message_length totalLength = 9358
7-8 unsigned editionNumber = 1 [ls.edition]
=====> section section_1 (52,52,0)
:
36-36 gldate dataDate = 20110223 [mars.date, time.dataDate]
36-36 evaluate year = 2011
36-36 time dateTime = 1200 [mars.time]
36-36 julian_day julianDay = 2.45562e+06
36-36 codetable stepUnits = 1 [Hour (stepUnits.table) ]
36-36 concept stepType = instant
36-36 glstep_range stepRange = 0 [time.stepRange]
36-36 long_vector startStep = 0
36-36 long_vector endStep = 0 [stepInHours, mars.step]
36-36 mars_param marsParam = 129.128 [mars.param]
36-36 validity_date validityDate = 20110223
36-36 validity_time validityTime = 1200
...

```

In debug mode computed keys are shown

ls.<key>, mars.<key> and time.<key> denote keys in namespaces

ecCodes – namespaces

namespace	keys
ls	centre, shortName, level etc. used by the grib_ls tool
parameter	paramId, shortName, units etc. which relate to the meteorological parameter
statistics	maximum, minimum, average, standard deviation etc. related to the statistics of the data values
time	forecast date, validity date, steps etc. describing the forecast runs
geography	bounding box of the grid, number of points along a parallel etc. describing the grid geometry
vertical	type of the level, list of coefficients of the vertical coordinate etc. describing the levels and layers
mars	class, stream, type etc. used to describe the content of MARS (ECMWF's Meteorological Archival and Retrieval System)

Particularly useful with `grib_ls`

Practical

- Work in your \$SCRATCH

```
cd $SCRATCH
```

- Make a copy of the practicals directory in your \$SCRATCH

```
tar -xvf /home/ectrain/trx/ecCodes/grib_tools.tar
```

- This will create a directory in your \$SCRATCH containing the GRIB data files for all the practicals

- There is a sub-directory for each practical:

```
ls $SCRATCH/grib_tools
```

```
grib_compare  grib_copy    grib_dump    grib_get    grib_ls
```

```
grib_set     . . .
```

Practical: using grib_dump

- Use the web documentation to look at the different keys available for type GRIB1 and type GRIB2 messages
 - Identify some keys common to both GRIB1 and GRIB2
- Experiment with using the different [grib_dump](#) options (`-O`, `-a` and `-t`). Inspect the GRIB message in the files `file1.grib1` and `file1.grib2` and identify:
 - the GRIB edition used to encode the messages
 - the (MARS)parameter ID, date, time, forecast step and the grid geometry
- What are the maximum, minimum and average values of the fields?

`grib_ls` – list the content of GRIB files

- Use `grib_ls` to list the content of GRIB files
- Without options `grib_ls` prints a default list of keys
 - The default list printed is different for GRIB 1 and GRIB 2
- Options exist to specify the set of keys to print or to print keys in addition to the default set
- Output can be ordered
 - e.g. order by ascending or descending step
- `grib_ls` does not fail if a key is not found
- `grib_ls` can also be used to find the grid point(s) nearest to a specified latitude-longitude and print the value of the field at that point(s)
 - Modes available to obtain one or four nearest grid points

grib_ls – usage

```
grib_ls [options] grib_file grib file ...
```

Options

- `-p key[:{s|i|d}],...` Keys to print
- `-P key[:{s|i|d}],...` Additional keys to print
- `-w key[:{s|i|d}]{=|!=}value,...` Where clause
- `-B "key asc, key desc..."` Order by: "step asc, centre desc"
- `-n namespace` Print all the keys belonging to namespace
(ls, parameter, statistics, geography, time, mars, vertical)
- `-m` Print MARS keys (short for `-n mars`)
- `-W width` Minimum column width (default 10)
- ...

grib_ls – examples

Use **-p** option to specify a list of keys to be printed:

```
> grib_ls file.grib2
file.grib2
edition centre date      ... gridType  ...  typeOfLevel  level  shortName  packingType
2         ecmf   20110226 ... reduced_gg ...  isobaricInhPa 1000   q          grid_simple
2         ecmf   20110226 ... reduced_gg ...  isobaricInhPa 850    q          grid_simple
2         ecmf   20110226 ... reduced_gg ...  isobaricInhPa 700    q          grid_simple
2         ecmf   20110226 ... reduced_gg ...  isobaricInhPa 500    q          grid_simple
4 of 4 grib messages in file1.grib2

4 of 4 total grib messages in 1 files
```

```
> grib_ls -p centre:l,dataDate,shortName,paramId,typeOfLevel,level file.grib2
file.grib2
Centre      dataDate      shortName      paramId      typeOfLevel      level
98          20110226      q              133          isobaricInhPa    1000
98          20110226      q              133          isobaricInhPa    850
98          20110226      q              133          isobaricInhPa    700
98          20110226      q              133          isobaricInhPa    500
4 of 4 grib messages in file.grib1

4 of 4 total grib messages in 1 files
```


grib_ls – examples

- When a key is not present in the GRIB file, it returns “not found” for this key

```
> grib_ls -p my_key file.grib1
```

```
file.grib1
```

```
my_key
```

```
not found
```

```
> echo $?
```

```
0
```

exit code returned = 0



- Similar behaviour to grib_get (see later)
 - grib_ls is better for interactive use
 - use grib_get within scripts

Using the 'where' option

- The 'where option' `-w` can be used with all GRIB Tools

- Constraints are of the form `key=value` or `key!=value`

`-w key[:{s|i|d}]=value, key[:{s|i|d}]!=value`

- Messages are processed only if they match ALL key/value constraints
- Values separated by / represent "OR" condition

```
> grib_ls -w levelType=pl file.grib1
...
> grib_ls -w step!=6,level=700/850 file.grib1
...
> grib_ls -w count=3 file.grib1
```

Practical: using grib_ls

- Use **grib_ls** to inspect the files **msl.grib1** and **msl.grib2**
 - Which keys does **grib_ls** show by default for the two files ?
 - What fields do they contain ?
- Use **grib_ls** to print the MARS keys
- Use **grib_ls** with other namespaces
- Use **grib_ls** to order the output by descending step
- Use **grib_ls** to print the **centre**, **dataDate**, **stepRange**, **levelType**, **shortName** and **paramId** for both files
 - Experiment with both **-P** and **-p** options and **'key:i'**, **'key:s'**

Finding nearest grid points with grib_ls

- The value(s) of a GRIB field close to the point of a Latitude/Longitude can be found with **grib_ls**

```
grib_ls -l Latitude,Longitude[,MODE,file] grib_file
```

MODE Can take the values

- 4** Print values at the 4 nearest grid points (default)
- 1** Print value at the closest grid point

file Specifies a GRIB file to use as a mask
The closest *land* point (with mask ≥ 0.5) is printed

- GRIB files specified **must** contain grid point data

Practical: using grib_ls -l

- The file `msl.grib1` contains the mean sea-level pressure from the EPS control forecast at 6-hourly time steps for the first 24 hours on a N100 regular Gaussian grid
- Find the value of the MSLP at the grid point nearest to ECMWF (Lat 51.42°N, Lon 0.95° W) at each forecast step
 - What is the lat-lon value of the grid point nearest to ECMWF ?
 - How far is the chosen grid point from ECMWF ?
- Change the command used to output only the forecast step and the MSLP value at the nearest grid point
- Change the command to output the MSLP values at the four grid points nearest to ECMWF
- Use the file `lsm.grib1` to provide a land-sea mask
 - Are all four nearest grid points land points (mask ≥ 0.5) ?

GRIB Examiner (Metview 4)



- **Interactive examiner, Version 4.8.0 and newer using ecCodes**
- **Actively developed and maintained by the Metview team**
- **Can be started up from the command line. E.g. on ecgate use**

```
metview -e grib your_grib_file
```

GRIB Examiner: The user interface

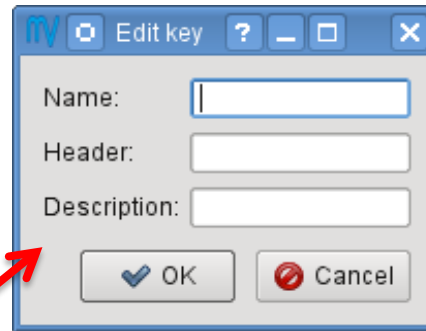
The screenshot shows the Metview - Grib Examiner application window. The interface includes a menu bar (File, View, Profiles, Help), a toolbar, and a key profile dropdown. The main area is divided into several sections:

- File information:** Located at the top, showing the file path, permissions, owner, group, size, and modification date.
- Message list (with user defined GRIB key selection):** A table on the left side listing messages with columns for Index, Name, Date, Time, Step, Level, and LevTyp.
- Meta data (grib_dump):** A tree view on the right side showing the structure of the selected message, including sections and their parameters.
- Log:** A bottom section displaying the application's log messages, including task descriptions, methods, and status.

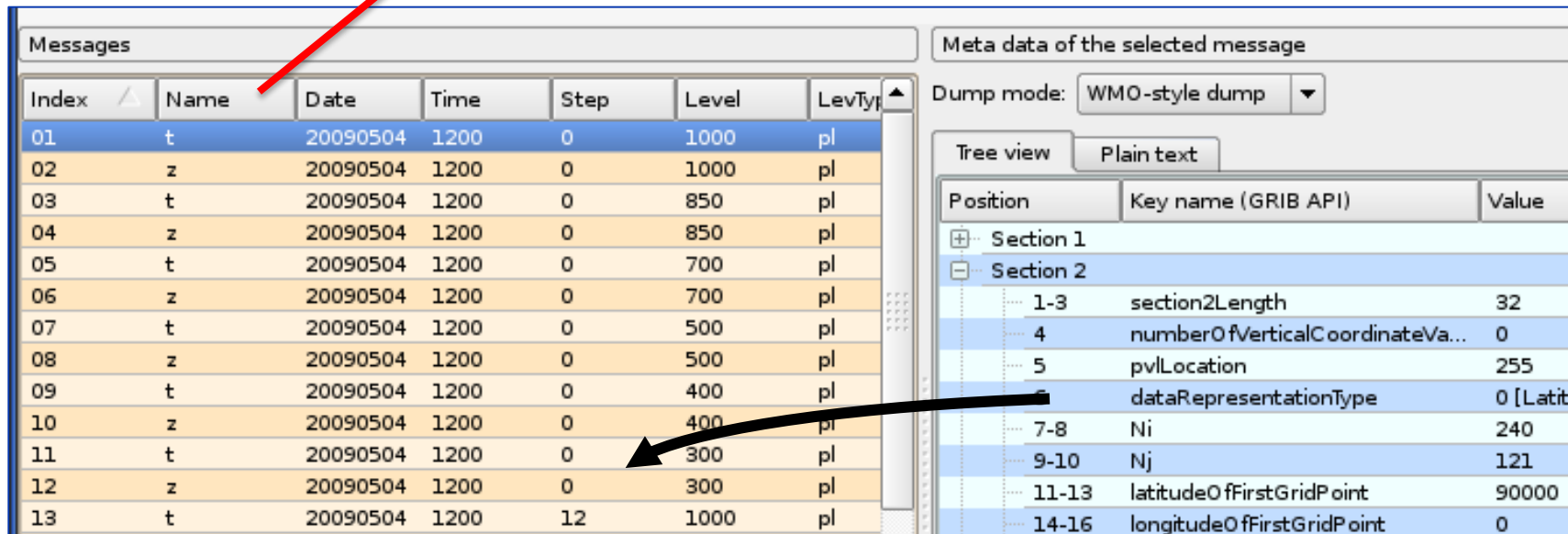
Callout boxes with red arrows point to these specific areas: "File information" points to the top right, "Meta data (grib_dump)" points to the right side, "Message list (with user defined GRIB key selection)" points to the left side, and "Log" points to the bottom right.

GRIB Examiner: Managing GRIB keys

Insert/edit keys from header menu



The 'Edit key' dialog box contains three text input fields: 'Name:', 'Header:', and 'Description:'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'OK' with a checkmark icon and 'Cancel' with a red 'X' icon.



The main interface shows a 'Messages' table with columns: Index, Name, Date, Time, Step, Level, LevTyp. The 'Tree view' on the right shows a hierarchy of sections and keys. A red arrow points from the 'Name' column to the 'Edit key' dialog. A black arrow points from the 'Level' column to the 'Tree view'.

Index	Name	Date	Time	Step	Level	LevTyp
01	t	20090504	1200	0	1000	pl
02	z	20090504	1200	0	1000	pl
03	t	20090504	1200	0	850	pl
04	z	20090504	1200	0	850	pl
05	t	20090504	1200	0	700	pl
06	z	20090504	1200	0	700	pl
07	t	20090504	1200	0	500	pl
08	z	20090504	1200	0	500	pl
09	t	20090504	1200	0	400	pl
10	z	20090504	1200	0	400	pl
11	t	20090504	1200	0	300	pl
12	z	20090504	1200	0	300	pl
13	t	20090504	1200	12	1000	pl

Position	Key name (GRIB API)	Value
Section 1		
Section 2		
1-3	section2Length	32
4	numberOfVerticalCoordinateVa...	0
5	pvlLocation	255
6	dataRepresentationType	0 [Latitu
7-8	Ni	240
9-10	Nj	121
11-13	latitudeOfFirstGridPoint	90000
14-16	longitudeOfFirstGridPoint	0

Drag and drop a new key