

ecCodes: Advanced Topics Part II

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Overview

- Parameter database
- GRIB1 to GRIB2 conversion
- Local configuration

GRIB 1

“10 metre U component of wind”

indicatorOfParameter = 33 [u-component of wind (m/s)]

table2Version = 3

indicatorOfTypeOfLevel = 105 [Specified height level above ground (m)]

level = 10

GRIB 2

“10 metre U component of wind”

discipline = 0 [Meteorological products]

parameterCategory = 2 [Momentum]

parameterNumber = 0 [u component of wind (m s-1)]

typeOfFirstFixedSurface = 103 [Specified height level above ground (m)]

scaleFactorOfFirstFixedSurface = 0

scaledValueOfFirstFixedSurface = 10

typeOfSecondFixedSurface = 255 [Missing]

scaleFactorOfSecondFixedSurface = MISSING

scaledValueOfSecondFixedSurface = MISSING

GRIB 1 ECMWF local coding

“10 metre U component of wind”

indicatorOfParameter = 165 [10 metre u-component of wind (m/s)]
table2Version = 128

ecCodes solution

- Use a **VIRTUAL** (computed) key to decouple user level from coding level
- User code gets/sets a **virtual key** and ecCodes gets/sets the appropriate coded keys
- Local configuration is available to deal with local codes

ecCodes parameter

- ecCodes provides some edition independent keys to identify a parameter :
 - **paramId**
 - **shortName**
 - **name**
 - **units**
 - **centre**

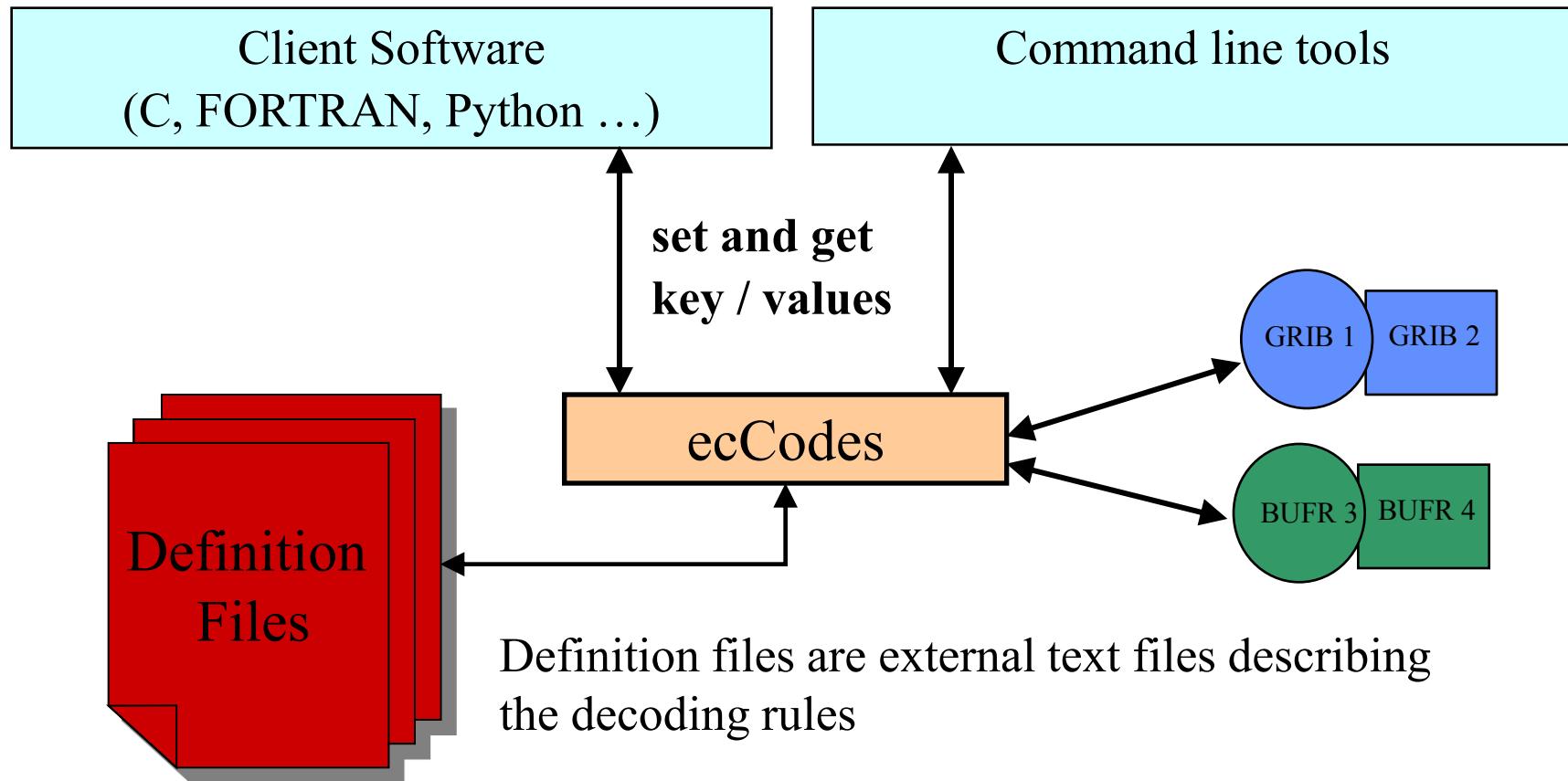
ecCodes parameters (GRIB 1)

- centre
- table2Version
- indicatorOfParameter
- levelType
- level
- ...

ecCodes parameters (GRIB 2)

- discipline
- parameterCategory
- parameterNumber
- typeOfFirstFixedSurface
- scaleFactorOfFirstFixedSurface
- scaledValueOfFirstFixedSurface
- typeOfSecondFixedSurface
- scaleFactorOfSecondFixedSurface
- scaledValueOfSecondFixedSurface
- productDefinitionTemplateNumber
- ...

ecCodes - Design



Definition files are external text files describing the decoding rules

New decoding rules can be added without rebuilding the ecCodes

Concept: shortName

GRIB 2

```
'2t' = { discipline = 0 ; productDefinitionTemplateNumber = 8 ;  
parameterCategory = 0 ; parameterNumber = 0 ; typeOfFirstFixedSurface =  
103 ; scaleFactorOfFirstFixedSurface = 0; scaledValueOfFirstFixedSurface =  
2; typeOfSecondFixedSurface = 255 ; scaleFactorOfSecondFixedSurface =  
missing(); scaledValueOfSecondFixedSurface = missing(); }
```

GRIB1

```
'2t' = { indicatorOfParameter=11; table2Version=3;  
levelType=103; level=2;}
```

GRIB1 ECMWF local coding

```
'2t' = { indicatorOfParameter=167; table2Version=128;}
```

Concept: paramId

GRIB 2

```
167 = { discipline = 0 ; productDefinitionTemplateNumber = 8 ;  
parameterCategory = 0 ; parameterNumber = 0 ; typeOfFirstFixedSurface =  
103 ; scaleFactorOfFirstFixedSurface = 0; scaledValueOfFirstFixedSurface =  
2; typeOfSecondFixedSurface = 255 ; scaleFactorOfSecondFixedSurface =  
missing(); scaledValueOfSecondFixedSurface = missing(); }
```

GRIB1

```
167 = { indicatorOfParameter=11; table2Version=3;  
levelType=103; level=2;}
```

GRIB1 ECMWF local coding

```
167 = { indicatorOfParameter=167; table2Version=128;}
```

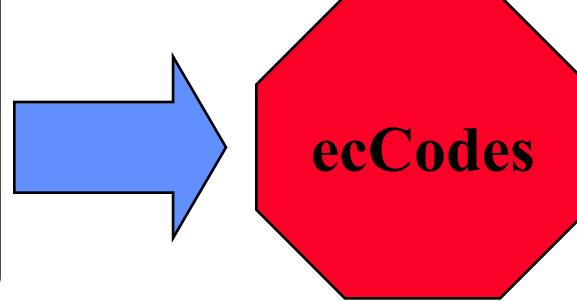
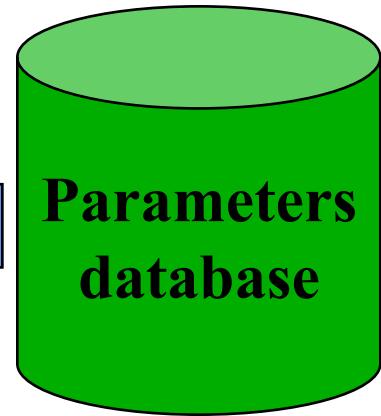
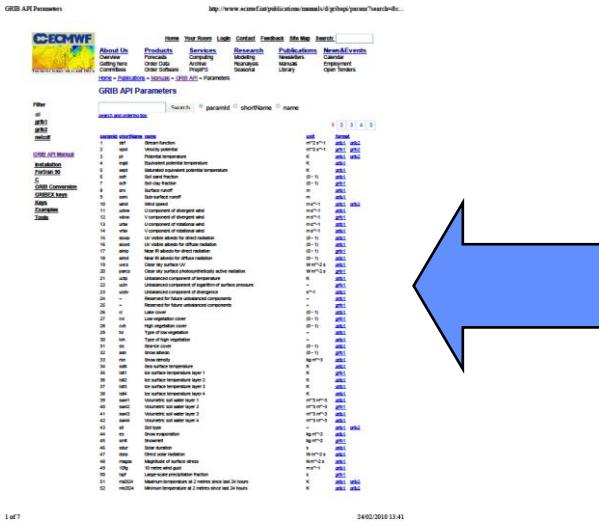
GRIB Parameters in ecCodes

- The Parameters database is accessible here:

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

Parameters database

WEB



Parameters: Practicals

To get the practicals:

```
tar xvf ~trx/ecCodes/grib_parameters.tar
```

1. You have two grib messages start.grib1 and start.grib2
2. Create the file 10u.grib1 setting shortName=10u in start.grib1
3. Create the file 10u.grib2 setting shortName=10u in start.grib2
4. Do grib_ls -n parameter 10u.grib1 10u.grib2 . Do you see any difference
5. Compare the grib_dump -O of the two files and of the two messages in each file

GRIB1 to GRIB2 conversion

```
grib_set -s edition=2 in.grib1 out.grib2
```

conversion of

- **time**
- **geography**
- **vertical**
- **parameter**
- **local**
- **data**

GRIB1 to GRIB2 conversion

- Parameter conversion is particularly complex due to the difference between the two coding standards and the local tables used by some meteorological centres
- The conversion is based on the parameter's unique identifier “paramId”

paramId based conversion

- How to produce a GRIB for a “2 metre temperature”

```
grib_set -s paramId=165 in.grib1 out.grib1
```

```
grib_set -s paramId=165 in.grib2 out.grib2
```

- How to convert a GRIB1 to GRIB2

```
grib_set -s edition=2 in.grib1 out.grib2
```

- During the conversion to edition 2 ecCodes copies the paramId value from the GRIB1 to the GRIB2:

1. get paramId(=165) from GRIB1
2. change edition to 2 producing a GRIB2
3. set paramId(=165) in GRIB2

paramId based conversion

- The conversion is possible only if a paramId is defined for both editions
- Check on the **parameters database website** if a conversion is possible

Parameters: Practicals

We refer to the same files produced in the previous practical

1. Convert 10u.grib1 to its GRIB2 version 10u_converted.grib2.
2. Do grib_ls -n parameter 10u.grib2
3. Do grib_ls -n parameter 10u_converted.grib2
4. Take the first message from start.grib1 and save it to ecmf.grib1
5. Set the paramId of ecmf.grib1 to 162089. Save it as ecmf.162089.grib1
6. Convert ecmf.162089.grib1 to GRIB edition 2. Why does it fail?

Local configuration

- The external text files defining the decoding rules used by the decoding engine are called **definition files**
- For each installation there is a default set of definition files
- The **ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH** environment variable can be set to use local definition files instead of the definition files provided within the distribution

Local configuration

- For GRIB, the parameter descriptions for a given “centre” are contained in the files **shortName.def**, **paramId.def**, **units.def**, **name.def** in the directories

`BASE_DIR/definitions/grib1/localConcepts/[centre:s]`

`BASE_DIR/definitions/grib2/localConcepts/[centre:s]`

Note: ‘centre:s’ means the centre as a *string* e.g. ecmf, kwbc, cnmc etc

- The general parameter descriptions are contained in the files **shortName.def**, **paramId.def**, **units.def**, **name.def** in the directories

`BASE_DIR/definitions/grib1`

`BASE_DIR/definitions/grib2`

Local configuration

ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH=/my/definitions:/eccodes/definitions

- The library searches for each required definition file first in /my/definitions and then in /eccodes/definitions
- If the file is found in /my/definitions then it used by the decoding engine
- The user can override all the definition files with his/her own definition files
- We suggest you only override the definition files containing the parameter information

Local configuration: defining a GRIB parameter locally

- Get the directory of the definition files with the utility codes_info

- set the environment variable

ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH=local_dir:default_definition_dir

- Create the directories:

local_dir/grib1/localConcepts/[centre:s]

local_dir/grib2/localConcepts/[centre:s]

And add files shortName.def, paramId.def, name.def & units.def.

Local configuration: defining a parameter locally

- Example from paramId.def (for GRIB1)

```
#Direction of wind waves
'500072' = {
    table2Version = 112;
    indicatorOfParameter = 101;
}
```

- Example from shortName.def (for GRIB1)

```
#Total precipitation of at least 10 mm
'tpg10' = {
    table2Version = 131;
    indicatorOfParameter = 62;
}
```

Local configuration: GRIB Practical

Get the practicals: `tar xvf ~trx/ecCodes/localConfig.tar`

1. What parameter is contained within the two files `x.grib1` and `x.grib2`?
2. Run `codes_info` to find the location of the default definitions
3. Now set `ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH` to include the “mydefs” directory e.g.

```
export
```

```
ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH=`pwd`/mydefs:/path/to/defaults
```

4. Now see if ecCodes recognizes the name, units etc
5. Test the GRIB1 to GRIB2 conversion. Compare the output with the provided `x.grib2` file
6. Study the directory structure of “mydefs” and its local concept files

Local configuration: BUFR local tables

- Warning: The use of local tables in messages intended for non-local or international exchange is **strongly discouraged**
- The local BUFR tables are stored in the following definitions directories:

definitions/bufr/tables/[masterTableName]/
local/[localTablesVersionNumber]/
[bufrHeaderCentre]/[bufrHeaderSubCentre]

e.g. definitions/bufr/tables/0/local/101/98/0/ (98 is for ecmwf)

- The environment variable **ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH** can be set to locate local BUFR tables. We follow the same convention as we saw previously:

ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH=/path/to/local/defs:/path/to/default/defs

Local configuration: BUFR Practical

Get the practicals: `tar xvf ~trx/ecCodes/localBufrTable.tar`

1. Try decoding the BUFR file `ikco_217.local.bufr` using `bufr_dump`. This file uses a local table version (`localTablesVersionNumber=66`)
2. Run `codes_info` to find the location of the default definitions
3. Now set `ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH` to include the provided “mydefs” directory e.g.

```
export
```

```
ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH=`pwd`/mydefs:/path/to/defaults
```

4. Now see if `ecCodes` can decode the BUFR file
5. Search the output of `bufr_dump` for the overridden unit “`MyOwnUnits`”. This was added as an example of a centre defining its own parameter attributes

Questions ?