

epygram-1.4.2 cheatsheet

Please refer to the complete HTML documentation for description of the arguments and options of each method.

| Miscellaneous | |
|---|--|
| <code>epygram.init_env()</code> | initialize environment for inner libraries |
| <code>epygram.showconfig()</code> | show config variables, tunable in <code>\$HOME/.epygram/userconfig.py</code> |
| <code>% epy_doc.py -o [-s cartoplot]</code> | open the epygram documentation in a web browser [option: search for "cartoplot"] |

| Resources | |
|--|---|
| <code>r = epygram.formats.resource("path/to/file", "r")</code> | open an existing file with "r" = read mode (or "a" = append) |
| <code>r = epygram.formats.resource("path/to/file", "w", fmt="FA")</code> | open a new file with "w" = write mode; required format to be specified |
| <code>r.format, epygram.formats.guess("path/to/file")</code> | get the format of a resource, a file |
| <code>r.what()</code> | comprehensive description of the resource contents |
| <code>r.listfields()</code> | list the fields contained in the resource |
| <code>r.find_fields_in_resource(dict(level=850))</code> | filter the fields list within resource (GRIB) |
| <code>r.find_fields_in_resource("S001*")</code> | filter the fields list within resource (FA) |
| <code>f = r.readfield(dict(shortName="2t"))</code> | read the field uniquely identified by fid |
| <code>r.extract_profile("S*TEMPERATURE", lon, lat)</code> | extract a vertical profile from the series of horizontal fields in resource (not all formats) |
| <code>r.extract_section("S*HUMI.SPECIFI", (lon1, lat1), (lon2, lat2))</code> | extract a vertical section ... |
| <code>r.writefield(f)</code> | write an epygram field f in resource |

| Meta-Resources | |
|--|--|
| <code>r = epygram.resources.meta_resource("a_file", "r", "CL")</code> | a meta "CombineLevels" resource (takes resource or filename) |
| <code>r = epygram.resources.meta_resource([r1, r2,], "r", "MV")</code> | a meta "MultiValidities" resource (id.) |

| Fields | |
|---|---|
| <code>f.fid, f.validity, f.geometry, f.spectral_geometry</code> | access to inner metadata objects |
| <code>f.copy(), f.deepcopy()</code> | get a shallow (all inner data/metadata remain common) or deep copy of the field |
| <code>f.what()</code> | comprehensive description of the field metadata |
| <code>f.data</code> | r/w access to the field data array |
| <code>f.getvalue_ll(lon, lat, interpolation=...)</code> | get value of field at lon/lat point (nearest point by default) |
| <code>f.min(), f.std(), ..., f.stats()</code> | get basic statistics about the field |
| <code>h = f + g</code> | do an operation, losing fid and validity metadata |
| <code>f.operation("+", other_field_or_scalar)</code> | do an operation, without losing metadata (in place) |
| <code>f.sp2gp()</code> | convert a spectral field to gridpoint (in place) |
| <code>f.gp2sp(a.spectral_geometry)</code> | convert a gridpoint field to the spectral space defined by a.spectral_geometry |
| <code>f.shave(minval=0.)</code> | cut values lower than minval, resp. \geq maxval (in place) |
| <code>f.resample(target_geometry)</code> | resample field onto target_geometry |
| <code>f.resample_on_regularll(borders, resolution)</code> | resample field onto regular lon/lat grid |
| <code>f.global_shift_center(180.)</code> | for global lon/lat regular grids, do a zonal modulo rotation of the grid (in place) |
| <code>f.extract_zoom(dict(lonmin=-2.5, ...))</code> | extract a zoom given lon/lat borders |
| <code>f.extract_point(lon, lat)</code> | extract a PointField (from a H2DField only) |
| <code>f.extract_subdomain(subdomain_geometry)</code> | provided that subdomain_geometry is contained within f.geometry (e.g. a profile from a 3D Field, cf. g.make_profile_geometry) |
| <code>f.dump_to_nc("newoutfile.nc", variablename="t2m")</code> | dump any field to netCDF file, using specified variable name |

| Fields data representation | |
|--|--|
| <code>fig, ax = f.cartoplot()</code> | plot the field (w/ cartopy) and get back the underlying matplotlib figure and axis |
| <code>fig, ax = f.plotfield()</code> | [deprecated] plot the field and get back the underlying matplotlib figure and axis |
| <code>fig, ax = f.histogram()</code> | compute and plot a data histogram |
| <code>spectrum = f.dctspectrum()</code> | compute a DCT spectrum of data |
| <code>fig, ax = spectrum.plotspectrum()</code> | and plot it |

| n-D Fields | |
|--|---|
| <code>f.extend(g)</code> | extend field f along time dimension with field g (in place) |
| <code>f.time_reduce("mean")</code> | do a reduction along time dimension (in place) |
| <code>f.time_smooth(3)</code> | do a smoothing along time dimension (in place) |
| <code>f.decumulate()</code> | do a decumulation operation along time dimension (in place) |
| <code>f.getvalidity(index_or_validity)</code> | extract a sub-field at requested validity |
| <code>f.getlevel(level)</code> | extract a sub-field at requested level |
| Vector Fields | |
| <code>wind = epygram.fields.make_vector_field(fx, fy)</code> | make a vector field from two vectorial components Fields (typically u/v for wind) |
| <code>wind = epygram.fields.psikhi2uv(psi, khi)</code> | make a u/v vector field from stream-function/velocity-potential components ¹ |
| <code>wind.reproject_wind_on_lonlat()</code> | reproject x/y coordinates of vector onto lon/lat (in place) |
| <code>ff = wind.to_module()</code> | compute the module of the vector field |
| <code>d = wind.compute_direction()</code> | compute the direction of vector field |
| <code>wind.map_factorize(reverse=False)</code> | multiply/divide by the map factor (in place) |
| <code>vor, div = wind.compute_vordiv()</code> | compute vorticity and divergence from u/v components ¹ |

| Geometries | |
|--|--|
| <code>g.name, g.structure, g.grid, g.dimensions, [g.projection]</code> | what defines a geometry |
| <code>g.what()</code> | comprehensive description of the geometry |
| <code>lons, lats = g.get_lonlat_grid()</code> | get the longitudes and latitudes arrays of all gridpoints of the geometry |
| <code>g.make_point_geometry(lon, lat)</code> | extract a point geometry from the geometry, keeping as much properties as possible |
| <code>g.make_profile_geometry(lon, lat)</code> | extract a profile geometry from the geometry, keeping as much properties as possible |
| <code>g.make_section_geometry((lon1, lat1), (lon2, lat2))</code> | extract a section geometry from the geometry, keeping as much properties as possible |
| <code>g.gimme_corners_ll()</code> | get the lon/lat position of the grid's corners |
| <code>g.point_is_inside_domain(lon, lat)</code> | check that a point is inside the domain |
| <code>g.plotgeometry()</code> | plot the borders of the domain |
| <code>g.distance((lon1, lat1), (lon2, lat2))</code> | compute the distance between two points |
| <code>g.linspace((lon1, lat1), (lon2, lat2), N)</code> | compute a series of N linearly spaced points between two ends |
| <code>g.azimuth((lon1, lat1), (lon2, lat2))</code> | compute an azimuth from one point to another |
| <code>g.default_cartopy_CRS()</code> | compute a cartopy CRS object, used to map geographical coordinates to a Matplotlib axis plotting coordinates |
| <code>g.nearest_points(lon, lat, request=dict(n="2*2"))</code> | get the points of the grid nearest to (lon, lat) |
| <code>g.ij2ll(), g.ll2ij()</code> | conversion methods between (i, j) indexes of the grid and (lon, lat) coordinates |
| <code>g.map_factor(*position)</code> | get the map factor at given position (depend on the geometry) |
| <code>g.map_factor_field()</code> | get the map factor over the whole grid as a Field |

| Gauss grids | |
|--|---|
| <code>g.*resolution*(...)</code> | various local resolution computation methods |
| Vertical Geometry | |
| <code>g.vcoordinate</code> | the vertical coordinate within a Geometry |
| <code>from epygram.geometries.VGeometry import <function></code> | |
| <code>hybridP2pressure(...), hybridP2altitude(...)</code> | vertical coordinate type conversion functions |
| <code>hybridH2pressure(...), hybridH2altitude(...)</code> | vertical coordinate type conversion functions |
| <code>hybridP_coord_and_surfpressure_to_3D_pressure_field(hybridP_geometry, Psurf, vertical_mean)</code> | compute a 3D pressure field from a hybrid-pressure coordinate and a surface pressure field |
| <code>hybridP_coord_to_3D_altitude_field(hybridP_geometry, Psurf, vertical_mean, t3D, q3D)</code> | compute a 3D altitude field from a hybrid-pressure coordinate, a surface pressure field and 3D temperature and specific humidity fields |

| Validities | |
|--|--|
| <code>f.validity.get()</code> | instantaneous validity (datetime.datetime) |
| <code>f.validity.getbasis()</code> | initial (basis) validity (datetime.datetime) |
| <code>f.validity.term()</code> | term (datetime.timedelta) |
| <code>f.validity.cumulativeveduration()</code> | cumulative duration (datetime.timedelta) |
| <code>f.validity.set(...)</code> | modify any of the validity attributes (with datetime objects) |

¹uses spectral derivative operators, \Rightarrow components must be spectral