
Command Reference: TableToTimeSeries()

Create time series from a table

Version 11.03.05, 2015-06-14

The `TableToTimeSeries()` command creates time series from a table. This command can be used when a command to read time series from a specific file format or datastore has not been implemented or parsing the table is easier. The table typically is read using one of the following commands:

- `ReadTableFromDataStore()` – for example, define an ODBC DSN connection to a database and query time series using an SQL statement.
- `ReadTableFromDelimitedFile()` – for example, read time series from a comma-separated-value (CSV) file.
- `ReadTableFromExcel()` – for example, read time series from a comma-separated-value (CSV) file
- `ReadTableFromHTML()` – envisioned for the future.
- `ReadTableFromXML()` – under development.


TSTool internally represents tables as a collection of columns, where a column contains values of a consistent data type (e.g., integer, string, double). A time series table requires at a minimum a date/time column (or separate date and time columns), at least one data value column, and optionally one or more columns for data flags. Data represented in three table designs are handled by this command:

- Data for multiple locations/series stored in a single column (common in a database or stream of data from a data logger) – specify the `LocationColumn` command parameter – **referred to as single column format in this command.**
- Data for multiple locations/series stored in multiple columns (common in spreadsheets and CSV files) – do not specify the `LocationColumn` command parameter but instead specify the `ValueColumn` and optionally `LocationID` parameters – **referred to as multiple column format in this command.**
- Data for one or multiple stations represented in a block of data with time on both axes (e.g., year in first column and months in other columns) – **this is referred to as block format and is under development.**

The command provides flexibility to specify time series metadata (e.g., data source, units) as command parameters, or read from the file. However, this flexibility is limited by practical considerations in supporting likely data formats. One current limitation of the command is that TSTool does not determine table column names during discovery mode (discovery mode is a partial command run that allows data such as time series and table identifiers to be provided to later commands for editing). Consequently, although this command will create time series when run, it does not produce time series information in discovery mode and the time series will not be listed in later command editors. This limitation may be addressed in future TSTool updates.

Example 1: Single Column for Time Series Values with Time Series Identifier Information Specified by Command Parameters

An example of a table with single data value column with flags is shown in the following figure (note that a column is used for the location identifier and that the location is different for the topmost and bottommost records).



Date	Location	Value	Flag
2000-12-26	06754000	515.00	
2000-12-27	06754000	529.00	
2000-12-28	06754000	552.00	
2000-12-29	06754000	582.00	
2000-12-30	06754000	595.00	
2000-12-31	06754000	578.00	
2000-01-01	06758500	899.00	
2000-01-02	06758500	988.00	
2000-01-03	06758500	1000.00	
2000-01-04	06758500	981.00	
2000-01-05	06758500	994.00	
2000-01-06	06758500	999.00	
2000-01-07	06758500	998.00	

TableToTimeSeries_Single_DataTable

Simple Table with Data Values in a Single Column

In the above example, the list of unique time series is determined by examining the location column contents. Other time series metadata such as data source and units can be assigned using the `DataSource`, `Units`, and similar parameters.

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the command syntax when processing single-column data from the above example. Note that time series metadata are specified with command parameters.

Create 1+ time series from a table. The table can contain one column per time series, a single column for all time series, or a two-dimensional time block. The column name(s), date/time column, value column(s), and Location ID(s) columns can use the notation TC[start:stop] to use column names. For examples: LocationID="TC[2:]" defines the location IDs as column names 2, 3, ... and LocationID="TC[1:4]" indicates column names 1 through 4.

Table ID: Required - table to process.

Date/time column: Required - if date and time are in the same column (can use "TC[N]").

Date/time format: => Optional - date/time format if converting string (default=auto-detect).

Date column: Required - if date and time are in separate columns (can use "TC[N:N]").

Time column: Required - if date and time are in separate columns (can use "TC[N:N]").

Indicate how to assign location identifier—

☒ Multiple Data Value Columns (location ID constant for each column) ☐ Single Data Value Column ("stream" of location/value data) ☐ Block of Values (data matrix)

Values are expected to be in a single column, properties can be read from columns (or use "TSID and Alias" tab below). Example table input (first row shown is column headings):

Date	LocationTypes	LocationIDs	Data Sources	Data Types	Scenarios	Data Units
2012-01	Gage	Station1	USGS	Streamflow	Filled	cfs

Location type column: Optional - column name for location type if not provided with LocationType parameter below

Location column: Required - column name for location identifier.

Data source column: Optional - column name for data source if not provided with DataSource below.

Data type column: Optional - column name for data type if not provided with DataType below.

Scenario column: Optional - column name for scenario if not provided as Scenario below.

Data units column: Optional - column name for units, if not provided as Units below.

TSID and Alias ☒ Data ☐ Block Data ☐ Period

These parameters specify properties that are used for the time series identifier (TSID), if not specified in the above parameters, and the alias.

Location type(s): Optional - location types for each value column, separated by commas (default=no location type).

Data source(s): Optional - data source(s)/provider(s) for the data, comma-separated (default=blank).

Data type(s): Optional - data type for each value column, comma-separated (default=value column name(s)).

Data interval: Required - data interval for time series.

Scenario: Optional - scenario(s) for the time series, comma-separated (default=blank).

Alias to assign: => Optional - use %L for location, etc. (default=no alias).

Command:

```
TableToTimeSeries (TableID="SingleColumnData", DateTimeColumn="Date", LocationColumn="Location", ValueColumn="Value", DataSource="USGS", DataType="Streamflow", Interval=Day, Units="cfs", Alias="%L-%T")
```

Cancel OK

TableToTimeSeries_Single

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor for Table with Data in a Single Column

TSID and Alias ☒ Data ☐ Block Data ☐ Period

These parameters indicate the columns for time series data and flag values, and allow specifying data units and missing value in the table (set to NaN internally).

Value column(s): Required - specify column names for time series values, comma-separated (can use "TC[N:N]").

Flag column(s): Optional - specify column names for time series flags, comma-separated (can use "TC[N:N]").

Units of data: Optional - data units, comma-separated (default=blank).

Missing value(s): Optional - missing value indicator(s) for table data, comma-separated (default=blank values).

Handle duplicates how?: Optional - how to handle duplicate dates (default=UseLast).

Command:

```
TableToTimeSeries (TableID="SingleColumnData", DateTimeColumn="Date", LocationColumn="Location", ValueColumn="Value", DataSource="USGS", DataType="Streamflow", Interval=Day, Units="cfs", Alias="%L-%T")
```

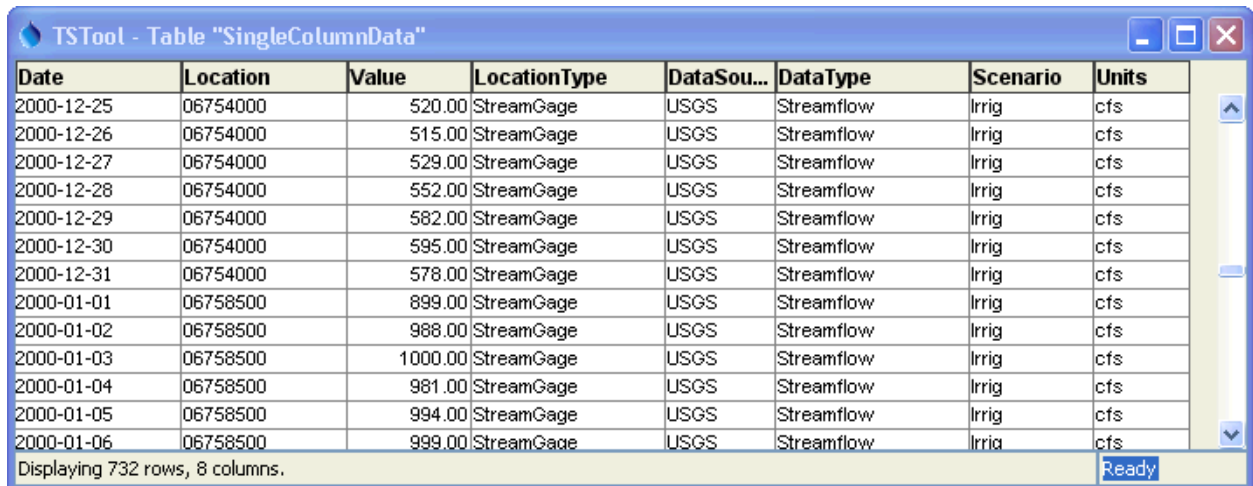
Cancel OK

TableToTimeSeries_Single_Data

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor Data Parameters

Example 2: Single Column for Time Series Values with Time Series Identifier Information Specified in Table

The following example is also treated as single-column because a single column of data values is present. However, metadata are taken from other columns. This data format is consistent with a database query where several tables have been joined together. Although not efficient because time series metadata is repeated for every row, the format is convenient for data translation. Use the `DataSourceColumn`, `UnitsColumn` and similar parameters to specify metadata. The unique list of time series will be determined from the combinations of location identifier and other metadata.

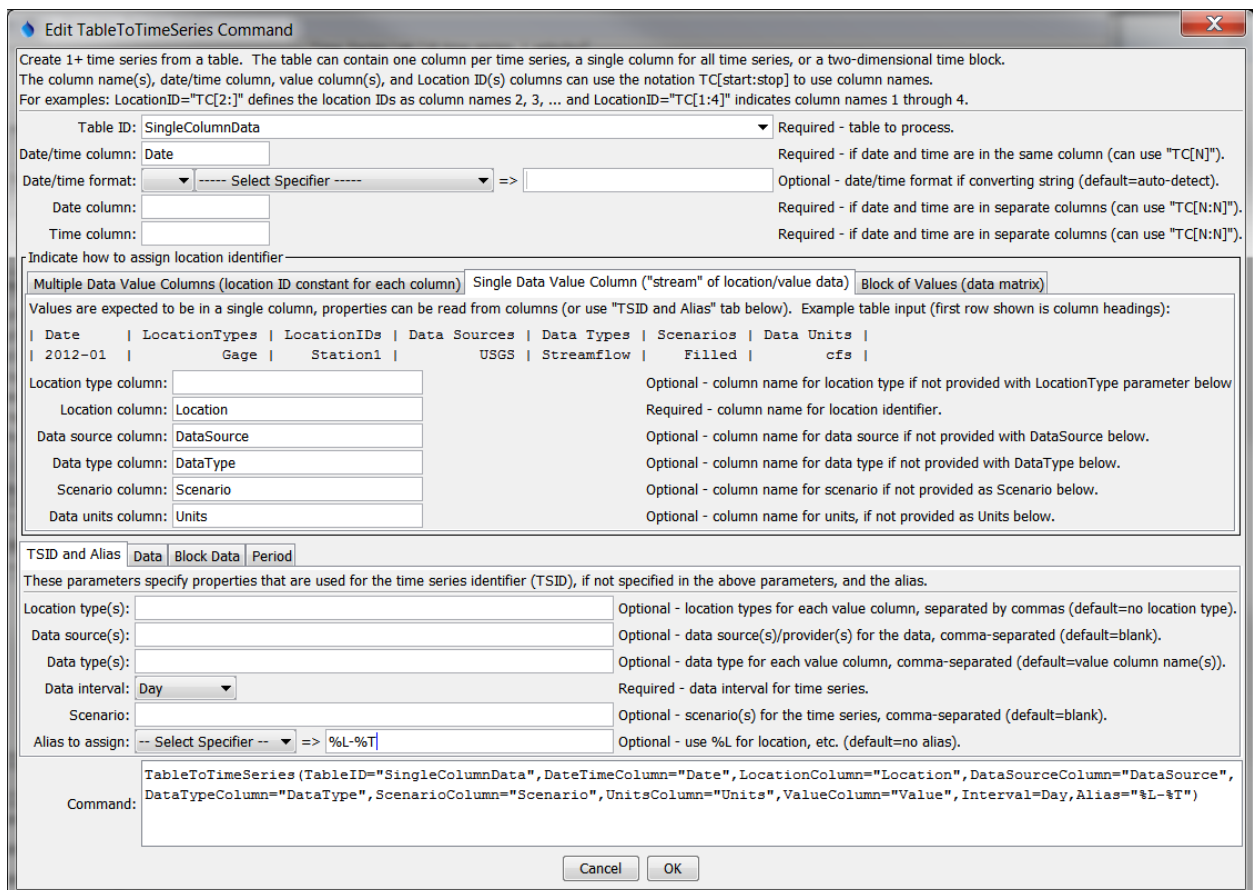


Date	Location	Value	LocationType	DataSou...	DataType	Scenario	Units
2000-12-25	06754000	520.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-12-26	06754000	515.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-12-27	06754000	529.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-12-28	06754000	552.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-12-29	06754000	582.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-12-30	06754000	595.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-12-31	06754000	578.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-01-01	06758500	899.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-01-02	06758500	988.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-01-03	06758500	1000.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-01-04	06758500	981.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-01-05	06758500	994.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs
2000-01-06	06758500	999.00	StreamGage	USGS	Streamflow	Irrig	cfs

TableToTimeSeries_SingleMeta_DataTable

Table with Data Values in a Single Column and Metadata Provided in Other Columns

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates syntax when processing single-column data from the above example. Time series metadata are specified with command parameters. The ValueColumn parameter in the **Data** tab is specified as "Value".



Create 1+ time series from a table. The table can contain one column per time series, a single column for all time series, or a two-dimensional time block. The column name(s), date/time column, value column(s), and Location ID(s) columns can use the notation TC[start:stop] to use column names. For examples: LocationID="TC[2:]" defines the location IDs as column names 2, 3, ... and LocationID="TC[1:4]" indicates column names 1 through 4.

Table ID: SingleColumnData

Date/time column: Date

Date/time format: ---- Select Specifier ---- =>

Date column:

Time column:

Indicate how to assign location identifier—

Multiple Data Value Columns (location ID constant for each column) | Single Data Value Column ("stream" of location/value data) | Block of Values (data matrix)

Values are expected to be in a single column, properties can be read from columns (or use "TSID and Alias" tab below). Example table input (first row shown is column headings):

Date	LocationTypes	LocationIDs	Data Sources	Data Types	Scenarios	Data Units
2012-01	Gage	Station1	USGS	Streamflow	Filled	cfs

Location type column:

Location column: Location

Data source column: DataSource

Data type column: DataType

Scenario column: Scenario

Data units column: Units

TSID and Alias | Data | Block Data | Period

These parameters specify properties that are used for the time series identifier (TSID), if not specified in the above parameters, and the alias.

Location type(s):

Data source(s):

Data type(s):

Data interval: Day

Scenario:

Alias to assign: -- Select Specifier -- => %L-%T

Command:

```
TableToTimeSeries(TableID="SingleColumnData", DateTimeColumn="Date", LocationColumn="Location", DataSourceColumn="DataSource",
  DataTypeColumn="DataType", ScenarioColumn="Scenario", UnitsColumn="Units", ValueColumn="Value", Interval=Day, Alias="%L-%T")
```

Cancel OK

TableToTimeSeries_SingleMeta

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor for Table with Single Data Column and Metadata Columns

Example 3: Multiple Columns for Time Series Values with Time Series Identifier Information Specified in Command Parameters

An example of multi-column data with flags for each time series is shown in the following figure:

Date	06754000	06754000-flag	06758500	06758500-flag
2000-03-28	868.00	d	755.00	
2000-03-29	655.00	d	705.00	
2000-03-30	599.00		561.00	d
2000-03-31	541.00		522.00	
2000-04-01	947.00	D	481.00	
2000-04-02	1220.00	D	740.00	D
2000-04-03	1110.00	d	1060.00	D
2000-04-04	1230.00	D	1020.00	
2000-04-05	943.00	d	1110.00	

TableToTimeSeries_Multiple_DataTable

Table with Multiple Data Columns

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the syntax for the command when processing multi-column data from the above table.

Create 1+ time series from a table. The table can contain one column per time series, a single column for all time series, or a two-dimensional time block. The column name(s), date/time column, value column(s), and Location ID(s) columns can use the notation TC[start:stop] to use column names. For examples: LocationID="TC[2:]" defines the location IDs as column names 2, 3, ... and LocationID="TC[1:4]" indicates column names 1 through 4.

Table ID: MultiColumnData

Date/time column: Date

Date/time format: ---- Select Specifier ---- =>

Date column:

Time column:

Indicate how to assign location identifier:

Multiple Data Value Columns (location ID constant for each column) | Single Data Value Column ("stream" of location/value data) | Block of Values (data matrix)

Example table input (first row shown is column headings):

DateTime	ID1_Value1	ID1_Value2	ID1_Value2	ID2_Value1	ID2_Value2
2012-01	1.0	37.5	-12.5		77.3

Because time series values are in multiple columns, the location IDs must be specified (may extract from column headings in the future).

Location ID(s): TC[2:]

Required - location ID for each value column, separated by commas (can use "TC[N:N]").

TSID and Alias

These parameters specify properties that are used for the time series identifier (TSID), if not specified in the above parameters, and the alias.

Location type(s):

Data source(s): USGS

Data type(s): Streamflow

Data interval: Day

Scenario:

Alias to assign: -- Select Specifier -- => %L-%T

Command:

```
TableToTimeSeries(TableID="MultiColumnData",DateTimeColumn="Date",LocationID="TC[2:]",ValueColumn="TC[2:]",DataSource="USGS",
,DataType="Streamflow",Interval=Day,Units="cfs",Alias="%L-%T")
```

TableToTimeSeries_Multiple

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor For Table with Data in Multiple Column

TSID and AliasDataBlock DataPeriod

These parameters indicate the columns for time series data and flag values, and allow specifying data units and missing value in the table (set to NaN internally).

Value column(s): TC[2:]

Flag column(s):

Units of data: cfs

Missing value(s):

Handle duplicates how?:

Required - specify column names for time series values, comma-separated (can use "TC[N:N]").

Optional - specify column names for time series flags, comma-separated (can use "TC[N:N]").

Optional - data units, comma-separated (default=blank).

Optional - missing value indicator(s) for table data, comma-separated (default=blank values).

Optional - how to handle duplicate dates (default=UseLast).

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor For Table with Data in Multiple Column, Data Tab

Example 4: Time Series Values Specified in a Block

The following data example illustrates monthly time series values specified in a block.

TSTool - Table "Table1"

Year	YearAsDate	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1971	1971	3.050000	2.840000	0.870000	1.750000	
1972	1972	2.620000	1.310000	0.660000	-1.090000	
1973	1973	1.090000	1.750000	1.960000	2.180000	
1974	1974	2.180000	0.870000	2.840000	2.620000	
1975	1975	-0.870000	0.000000	-0.220000	0.000000	
1976	1976	0.000000	-0.870000	-2.840000	-1.530000	
1977	1977	0.000000	-0.440000	-2.180000	-3.710000	
1978	1978	-1.750000	-1.960000	-3.710000	1.530000	
1979	1979	0.660000	-1.310000	-1.750000	2.840000	
1980	1980	0.440000	-1.090000	-0.870000	1.960000	
1981	1981	-0.660000	-0.660000	-1.530000	-3.490000	
1982	1982	1.090000	0.220000	0.220000	0.660000	

Displaying 89 rows, 14 columns.

Ready

Table with Block Data Format

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the syntax for the command when processing block data from the above table.

Edit TableToTimeSeries Command

Create 1+ time series from a table. The table can contain one column per time series, a single column for all time series, or a two-dimensional time block. The column name(s), date/time column, value column(s), and Location ID(s) columns can use the notation TC[start:stop] to use column names. For examples: LocationID="TC[2:]" defines the location IDs as column names 2, 3, ... and LocationID="TC[1:4]" indicates column names 1 through 4.

Table ID: Required - table to process.

Date/time column: Required - if date and time are in the same column (can use "TC[N]").

Date/time format: => Optional - date/time format if converting string (default=auto-detect).

Date column: Required - if date and time are in separate columns (can use "TC[N:N]").

Time column: Required - if date and time are in separate columns (can use "TC[N:N]").

Indicate how to assign location identifier

Multiple Data Value Columns (location ID constant for each column) | **Single Data Value Column ("stream" of location/value data)** | Block of Values (data matrix)

Values for a single time series are expected to be in a block, for example as shown below. Configure data mapping using the "Block Data" tab below.

For a single time series, use the "Multiple Data Value Columns" tab to specify the location ID.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1.0	3.3	1.5	4.5	4.6	3.0	2.5		2.3	1.0	0.5	0.4

For multiple time series where the ID is in a column, use the "Single Data Value Column" tab to specify the location ID.

Location ID	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Station1	2012	1.0	3.3	1.5	4.5	4.6	3.0	2.5		2.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
Station2	2012	2.0	6.3	4.5	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.5	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.5	2.4

TSID and Alias: **Data** | Block Data | Period

These parameters specify properties that are used for the time series identifier (TSID), if not specified in the above parameters, and the alias.

Location type(s): Optional - location types for each value column, separated by commas (default=no location type).

Data source(s): Optional - data source(s)/provider(s) for the data, comma-separated (default=blank).

Data type(s): Optional - data type for each value column, comma-separated (default=value column name(s)).

Data interval: Required - data interval for time series.

Scenario: Optional - scenario(s) for the time series, comma-separated (default=blank).

Alias to assign: => Optional - use %L for location, etc. (default=no alias).

Command: `TableToTimeSeries (TableID="Table1", DateTimeColumn="YearAsDate", LocationID="{HUCID}", ValueColumn="Oct", DataSource="NRCS", DataType="SWSI", Interval=Month, Alias="%L-%T", BlockLayout=Period, BlockLayoutColumns=MONTH, BlockLayoutRows=YEAR, BlockOutputYearType=Water)`

Cancel OK

TableToTimeSeries_Block

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor For Table with Data in Block Format

Indicate how to assign location identifier

Multiple Data Value Columns (location ID constant for each column) | **Single Data Value Column ("stream" of location/value data)** | Block of Values (data matrix)

Example table input (first row shown is column headings):

DateTime	ID1_Value1	ID1_Value2	ID1_Value2	ID2_Value1	ID2_Value2
2012-01	1.0	37.5	-12.5		77.3

Because time series values are in multiple columns, the location IDs must be specified (may extract from column headings in the future).

Location ID(s): Required - location ID for each value column, separated by commas (can use "TC[N:N]").

TableToTimeSeries_Block_Location

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor For Table with Data in Block Format – Location ID

Indicate how to assign location identifier

Multiple Data Value Columns (location ID constant for each column) | **Single Data Value Column ("stream" of location/value data)** | Block of Values (data matrix)

Example table input (first row shown is column headings):

DateTime	ID1_Value1	ID1_Value2	ID1_Value2	ID2_Value1	ID2_Value2
2012-01	1.0	37.5	-12.5		77.3

Because time series values are in multiple columns, the location IDs must be specified (may extract from column headings in the future).

Location ID(s): Required - location ID for each value column, separated by commas (can use "TC[N:N]").

TableToTimeSeries_Block_Location

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor For Table with Data in Block Format – Layout Parameters

TSID and Alias	Data	Block Data	Period
<p>These features are under development.</p> <p>These parameters indicate the layout of a two-dimensional block of data (see "Block of Values" tab above). Specify the first data value column using "Value column(s)" under the "Data" tab.</p>			
Block layout: <input type="text" value="Period"/>		Optional - indicates table contents use block layout.	
Block layout columns: <input type="text" value="MONTH"/>		Required for block layout - time slice of each block column.	
Block layout rows: <input type="text" value="YEAR"/>		Required for block layout - time slice of each block row.	
Block output year type: <input type="text" value="Water"/>		Optional - block output year type (default=Calendar).	
<p>Command: <code>TableToTimeSeries (TableID="Table1", DateTimeColumn="YearAsDate", LocationID="\${HUCID}", ValueColumn="Oct", DataSource="NRCS", DataType="SWI", Interval=Month, Alias="%L-%T", BlockLayout=Period, BlockLayoutColumns=MONTH, BlockLayoutRows=YEAR, BlockOutputYearType=Water)</code></p>			

TableToTimeSeries() Command Editor For Table with Data in Block Format – Block Parameters

The command syntax is as follows:

`TableToTimeSeries (Parameter=Value, ...)`

Command Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default
TableID	The identifier for the table to read. Can be specified using processor <code>\${Property}</code> .	None – must be specified.
DateTime Column	The column for date/time, when date and time are in one column. If the table was read in a way that the column type is “date/time”, then the values are used directly. If the table was read in a way that the column type is “string”, then the string is parsed using default logic or the <code>DateTimeFormat</code> parameter if specified.	Required if <code>DateColumn</code> is not specified.
DateTime Format	The format for date/time strings in the date/time column, if strings are being parsed. If blank, common formats such as <code>YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm</code> and <code>MM/DD/YYYY</code> will automatically be detected. However, it may be necessary to specify the format to ensure proper parsing. This format will be used to parse date/times from the <code>DateTimeColumn</code> or the merged string from the <code>DateColumn</code> and <code>TimeColumn</code> (if specified). The format string will depend on the formatter type. Currently, only the “C” formatter is available, which uses C programming language specifiers. The resulting format includes the formatter and specifiers (e.g., <code>C:%m%d%y</code>).	Will automatically be determined by examining date/time strings.
DateColumn	The name of column that includes the date, used when date and time are in separate columns.	Required if <code>DateTimeColumn</code> is not specified.
TimeColumn	The name of column that includes the time, used when date and time are in separate columns. If both <code>DateColumn</code> and <code>TimeColumn</code> are specified, their contents are merged with a joining colon character and are then treated as if <code>DateTimeColumn</code> had been specified.	Required if <code>DateColumn</code> is specified and the interval requires time.

Parameter	Description	Default
LocationID	Used with multiple data column table. The location identifier(s) to assign to time series, separated by columns if more than one column is read from the table. Column names can be specified as literal strings or as TC[start:stop] to match table column names, where start is 1+ and stop is blank to read all columns or a negative number to indicate the offset from the end column. Can be specified using processor \${Property}.	None – must be specified for multiple column data tables.
LocationType Column	Used with single data column table. The name of the column containing the location type.	Do not assign a location type.
LocationColumn	Used with single data column table. The name of the column containing the location identifier.	None – must be specified for single column data tables.
DataSource Column	Used with single data column table. The name of the column containing the data source.	Use the DataSource parameter, which can be blank.
DataType Column	Used with single data column table. The name of the column containing the data type.	Use the DataType parameter, which can be blank.
ScenarioColumn	Used with single data column table. The name of the column containing the scenario.	Use the Scenario parameter, which can be blank.
UnitsColumn	Used with single data column table. The name of the column containing the data units.	Use the Units parameter, which can be blank.
LocationType	The location type(s) to assign to time series for each of the value columns (or specify one value to apply to all columns).	No location type will be assigned.
DataSource	The data source (provider) identifier to assign to time series for each of the value columns (or specify one value to apply to all columns).	No data source will be assigned.
DataType	The data type to assign to time series for each of the value columns (or specify one value to apply to all columns).	Use the value column names for the data types.
Interval	The interval for the time series. Only one interval is recognized for all the time series in the table. Interval choices are provided when editing the command. If it is possible that the date/times are not evenly spaced, then use the Irregular interval (this is difficult to do for multiple data column tables).	None – must be specified.
Scenario	The scenario to assign to time series for each of the value columns (or specify one value to apply to all columns).	No scenario will be assigned.
Alias	The alias to assign to time series, as a literal string or using the special formatting characters listed by the command editor. The alias is a short identifier used by other commands to locate time series for processing. Can be specified using processor \${Property}.	No alias will be assigned.

Parameter	Description	Default
ValueColumn	The name(s) of column(s) containing data values. Separate column names with commas. The TC[start:stop] notation discussed for LocationID can be used. Only one column should be specified for single data column table.	None – must be specified.
FlagColumn	The name(s) of column(s) containing the data flag. Separate column names with commas. The TC[start:stop] notation discussed for LocationID can be used. If specified, the number of columns must match the ValueColumn parameter, although specifying blank column names is allowed to indicate that a value column does not have a corresponding flag column..	Flags are not read.
Units	The data units to assign to time series for each of the value columns (or specify one value to apply to all columns).	No units will be assigned.
Missing	Strings that indicate missing data in the table (e.g., “m”), separated by commas.	Interpret empty column values as missing data.
Handle DuplicatesHow	Indicate how to handle duplicate date/time values in the table: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add – add the duplicate values (missing values are ignored) • UseFirstNonmissing – set the output to the first non-missing value • UseLast – set the output to the last value processed, even if missing • UseLastNonmissing – set the output to the last non-missing value processed 	UseLast
BlockLayout	Indicates how data are laid out when in block format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period – a single block is used for the entire period 	Block layout is not used.
BlockLayout Columns	Indicates the time slice for values in columns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Month – each column includes a month 	
BlockLayout Rows	Indicates the time slice for values in rows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year – each row includes a year 	
BlockOutput YearType	Indicates the year type for the data block. For example, if columns are in rows and the output year type is Water, then the first value column is October. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calendar – January to December • NovToOct – November to October • Water – October to September 	Calendar
InputStart	The date/time to start reading data. Can be specified using processor \${Property}.	All data or global input start.
InputEnd	The date/time to end reading data. Can be specified using processor \${Property}.	All data or global input end.