TSTool Training: Introduction to Commands

Duration: ~30 minutes

Level: introduction

TSTool version used: 14.0.4

Updated: 2021-12-19



Presentation Goals

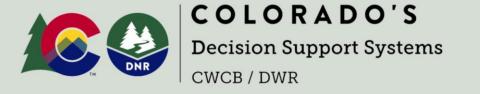
- Provide an introduction to TSTool commands.
- Run working examples, each of which reside in a folder distributed with presentation:
 - See the doc/training folder under the software installation folder
 - Full use of TSTool requires access to the internet and may require installing databases and other software





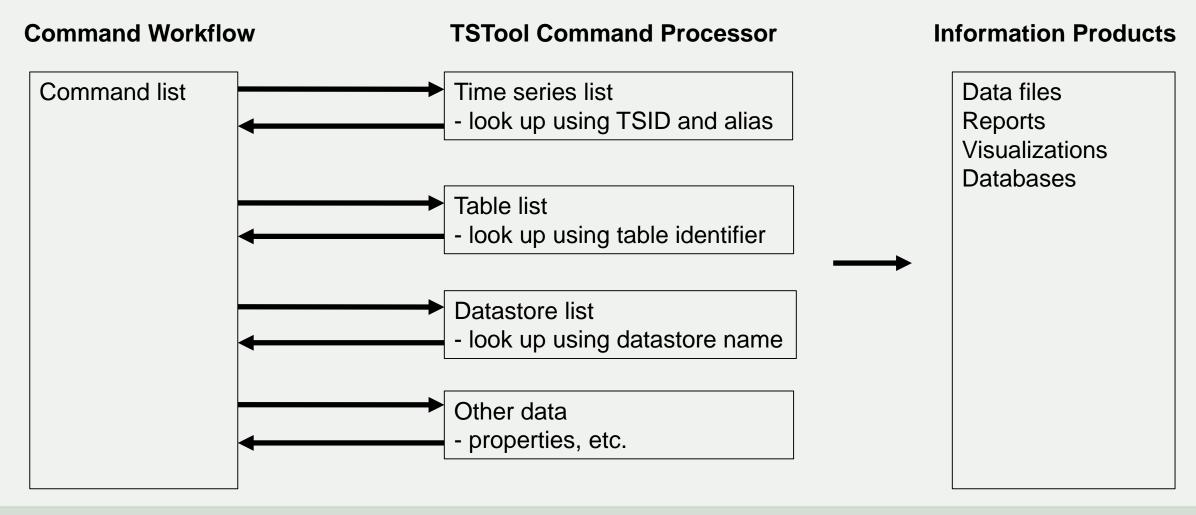
Prerequisites

- TSTool software must be installed and must have internet access.
- See the "Getting Started" training lesson for TSTool installation instructions and general information about TSTool features.





Command Files are Workflows to Support Decisions







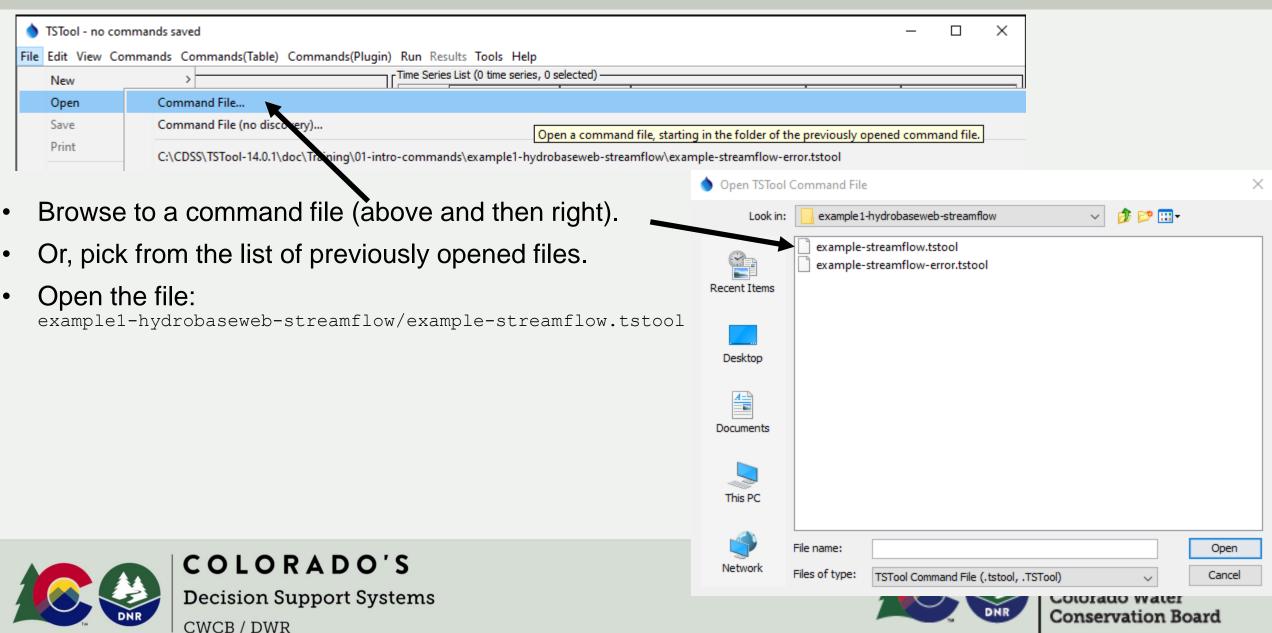
Opening and Running an Existing Command File

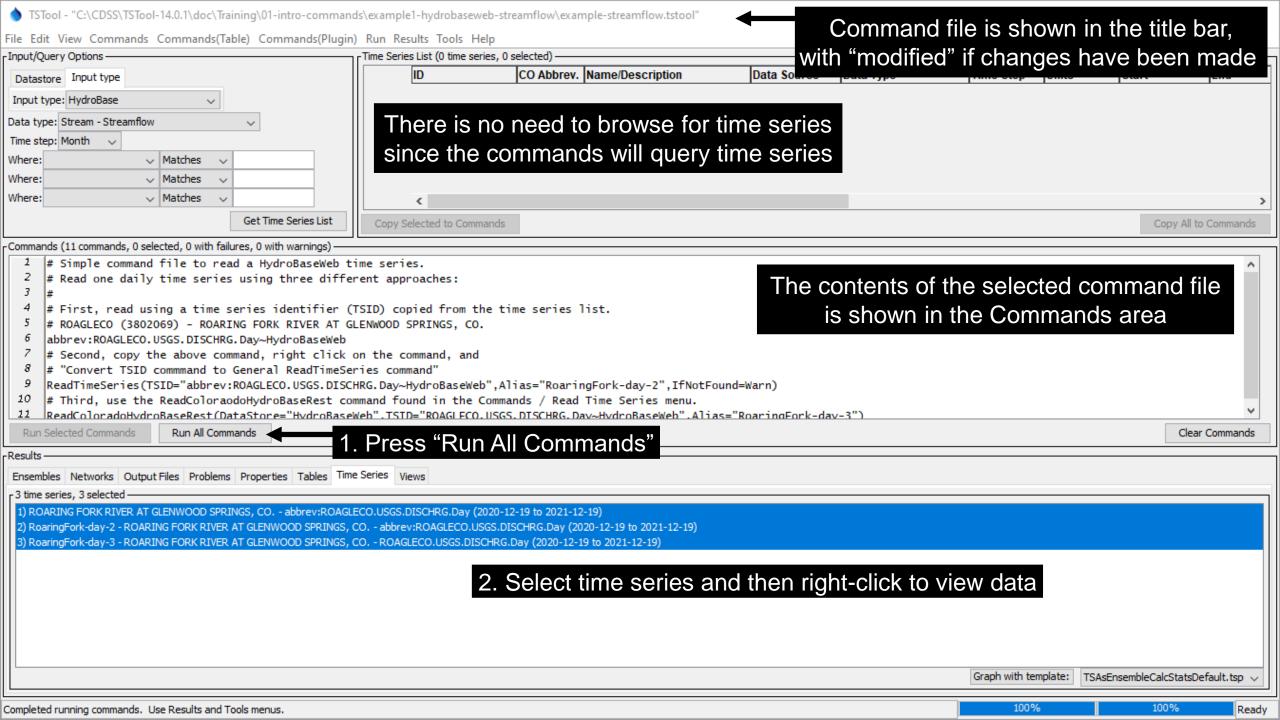
- Command files can be saved and rerun, shared between users, and managed with version control systems.
- This helps to document and automate workflows, which increases transparency and efficiency.
- Select an existing TSTool command file using the File / Open / Command File... menu.
- Then press the *Run All Commands* button under the command list to run the commands.
- Then view the results.

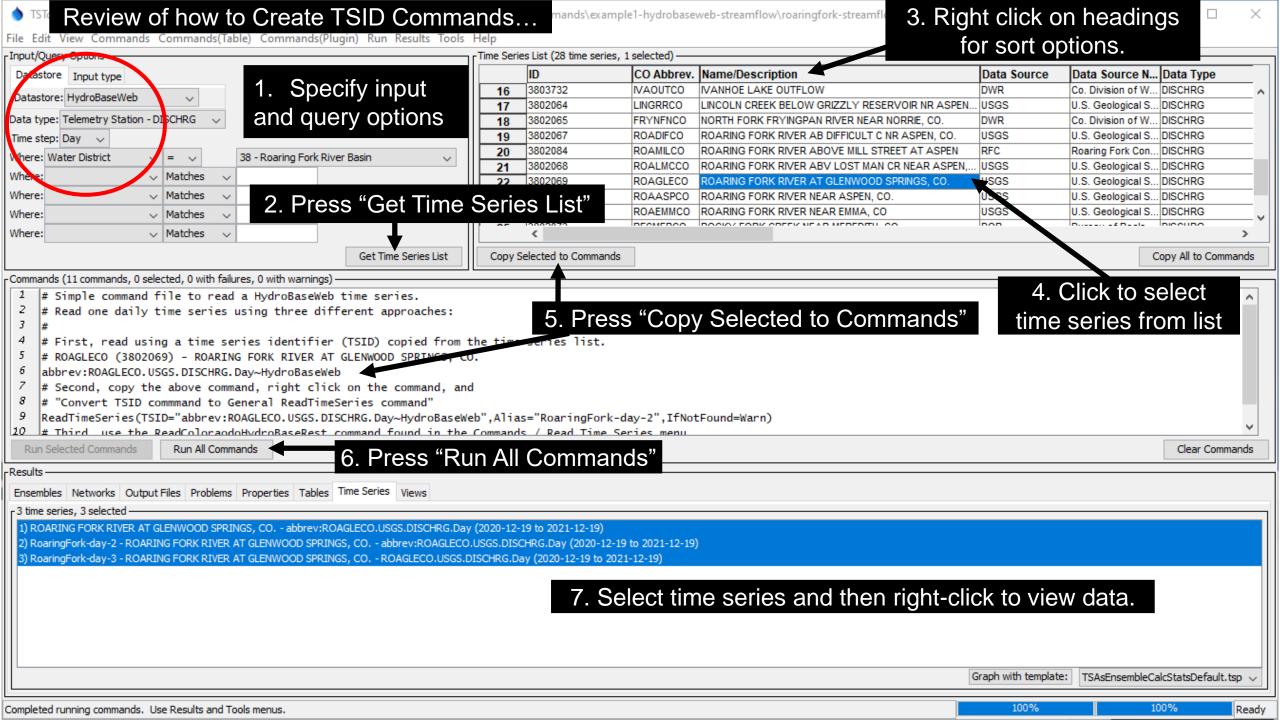


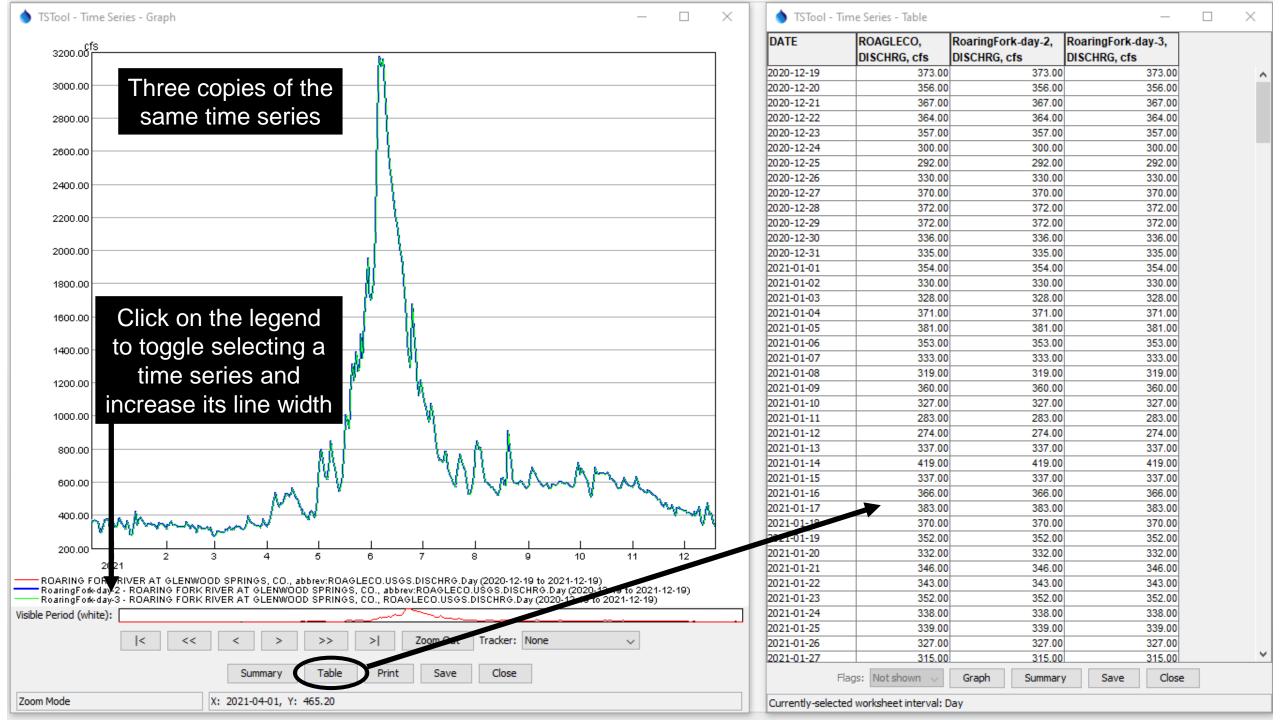


example1: Open an Existing Command File









All or Selected Commands Can Be Run

```
Commands (11 commands, 1 selected, 0 with failures, 0 with warnings)

# Simple command file to read a HydroBaseWeb time series.

# Read one daily time series using three different approaches:

# # First, read using a time series identifier (TSID) copied from the time series list.

# # ROAGLECO (3802069) - ROARING FORK RIVER AT GLENWOOD SPRINGS, CO.

# Bobrev:ROAGLECO.USGS.DISCHRG.Day~HydroBaseWeb

# Second, copy the above command, right click on the command, and

# "Convert TSID commmand to General ReadTimeSeries command"
```

- All commands are run each time that the Run All Commands button is pressed.
- The Run Selected Commands button will run all commands if none are selected, or will run only the selected commands. See the note above the command list to confirm how many commands are selected.
- If necessary, right-click on commands and use the *Deselect All Commands* menu. Then select one or more commands to run.
- The results are (re)generated each time that commands run.





Command Syntax

Example command (line breaks inserted for readability):

```
ReadTimeSeries(
TSID="abbrev:ROAGLECO.USGS.DISCHRG.Day~HydroBaseWeb",
Alias="RoaringFork-day-2",IfNotFound=Warn)
```

- The command name is followed by a list of parameters in parentheses.
- Each parameter has a name, equal sign, and value.
- Quotes around parameter values help ensure correct parsing.
- Parameters can be in any order; however, TSTool command editors will enforce a default order consistent with documentation.



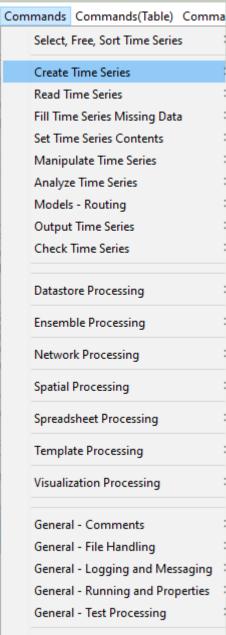


Insert and Edit a New Command

- Use the Commands menu to insert a command at the end of the command file or before the first selected command. The menu is organized by logical order at the top, and then grouped by categories of commands.
- If necessary, right-click on commands and use the Deselect All Commands menu. Then select a command to insert before.
- See the documentation command reference or use the Help button on command editors to view the documentation for a specific command.
- There are about 300 commands to process time series, tables, and other data.





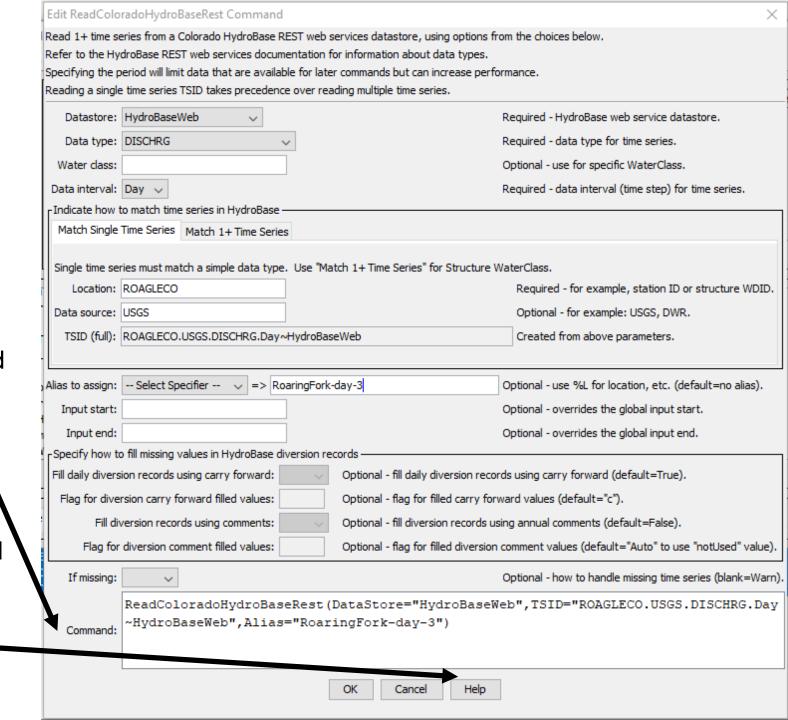


Deprecated Commands

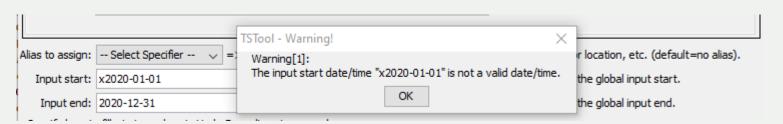
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Read a single time series from the HydroBaseWeb datastore

- Commands provide more granular control than general TSID commands when reading time series.
- Read commands are available for many data sources, which have appendices in the documentation to help understand data.
- The main TSTool time series list can help identify time series of interest and properties such as period of record.
- The command formatted as text is shown at the bottom of the editor and is useful when command files are edited with a text editor.
- Use the *Help* button to view command documentation for the current TSTool version (or "latest" if version-specific documentation is not available).



Command Editor Input Validation



- Commands editors attempt to verify input and will display a warning when editing changes are saved.
- Invalid command parameter values must be corrected before saving the command edits.
- To facilitate editing, commands that read or create time series run in "discovery" mode when a command file is opened or a new command is added with an editor. This allows later commands to select time series identifiers from previous commands.





Edit an Existing Command

- Double-click on a command to edit.
- Or, right-click on a command and use the popup *Edit* menu.
- Command files can also be edited with a text editor and can be created by other software, but be careful when mixing editing tools during an editing session because changes will reflect the tool that saves the changes.





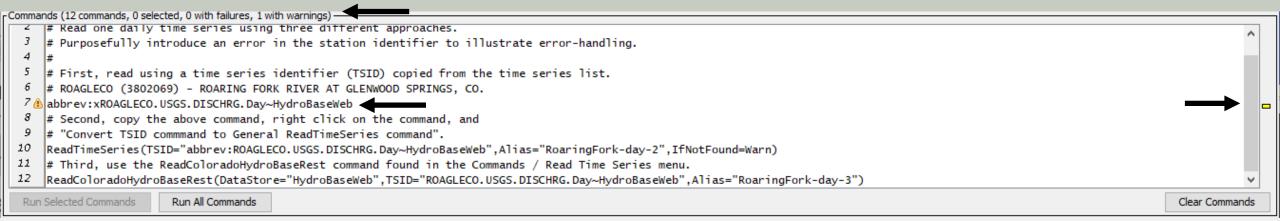
Copy / Paste / Delete Commands

- Commands can be copied and pasted using the main *Edit* menu, or right-click popup menu in the *Commands* list.
- Delete commands by selecting (highlighting) commands to be deleted and then use the *Delete Command(s)* item from the *Edit* menu, press the *Delete* key or use the *Clear Commands* button below the command list.
- Use the View / Command File Diff menu to review unsaved changes, but this requires installing KDiff3 or other software to compare files.





example2: Troubleshooting Using the Command Status



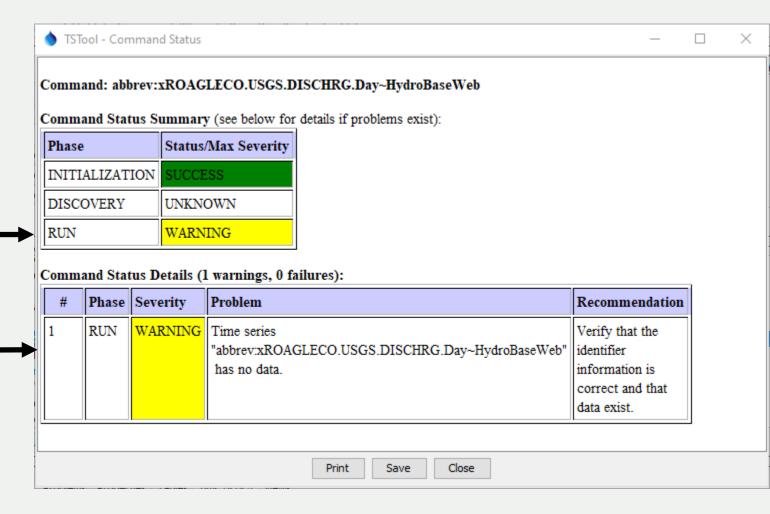
- Open and run the example2-error/example-streamflow-error.tstool command file.
- A warning or failure (error) will be indicated by yellow markers on left and right of the command list.
- The *Commands* list title will also indicate the number of commands with failures and warnings.
- Mouse over the symbol on the left to view the command log.
- Right-click on the command and use the Show Command Status (Success/Warning/Failure) menu (see the next slide).





Troubleshooting Using the Command Status

- Show the status for a command by right-clicking on the command and use the Show Command Status (Success/Warning/Failure) menu.
- Each command may be processed using three phases, with a status for each phase.
- Command log messages are generated when a problem occurs, describe the problem and provide recommendations to fix the problem.



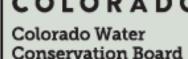




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Troubleshooting Using the TSTool Log File

- The TSTool log file may need to be checked during troubleshooting.
- The log file may need to be provided to support.
- Use the *Tools / Diagnostics View Log File (Startup)...* menu to view startup messages, including information about configuration.
- The StartLog command can be used to start a new log file, which can be viewed with the *Tools / Diagnostics View Log File...* menu.



example3: Running Average

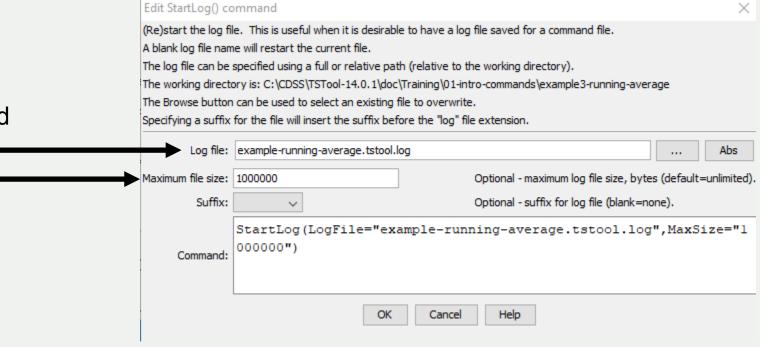
- Open and run the example3-running-average/example-running-average.tstool command file.
- This example builds on example 1 by adding several new commands.
- The following slides show how to use other commands to process and output time series.





Use a StartLog Command for Troubleshooting

- Use as the first command to track all commands in a workflow.
- See the Commands / Logging and Messaging menu.
- Use a filename that is the same as the command file with ".log" at end to avoid confusion.
- Can limit the log file size.
- Use the Tools / Diagnostics View Log File... menu to view the log file contents.









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Use a SetInputPeriod Command to Control Reading

- Use the SetInputPeriod command to set a global read period.
- See the Commands / Read Time Series menu.
- Some read commands return all available data by default. However, HydroBase web services return a short recent period by default.
- Use the TSTool main window browser to view the available data period for time series and pick a period that is suitable.
- Some commands allow the period to be set only for that command.
- Once data are viewed, additional commands can be used to fill missing data.

	Edit SetInputPeriod	Command	\times	
	The default input period constrains the period when reading data from files and databases. Use this command if a limited data period is necessary (e.g., to improve performance) or if the default input period is overly constrained. Using a SetInputPeriod() command may result in incomplete data being available for data filling. Enter date/times to a precision appropriate for time series being read. For example: Year data: YYYY			
	Month data: MM/YYYY or YYYY-MM			
	Day data: MM/DD/YYYY or YYYY-MM-DD Hour data: MM/DD/YYYY HH or YYYY-MM-DD HH			
	Minute data: MM/DD/YYYY HH:mm or YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm			
Special values are also recognized (for all precisions):				
	CurrentToYear = the current date to year precision			
	CurrentToMinute = the current date/time to minute precision CurrentToMinute - 7Day = current date/time minus 7 days			
į	: CurrentToMinute + 7Day = current date/time plus 7 days			
	The above Current* values can have modifiers as shown in the following examples (can chain multiple modifiers):			
(CurrentToMinute.Round(5Min).RoundDirection(>) - round to the next even 5min			
CurrentToMinute.Round(6hour).TimeZone() - round to the previous even 6hour and set time zone to blank				
- 4	\${Property} = processor property as DateTime object or date/time string The time rappe in by default the computer time rappe for bour or smaller interval and blank otherwise. If percentagy, specify in date/time string or use. Times			
ľ			١	
,	The time zone is by de	efault the computer time zone for hour or smaller interval and blank otherwise - if necessary, specify in date/time string or use .Timezone()).	
(The time zone is by de Leave blank to read a	efault the computer time zone for hour or smaller interval and blank otherwise - if necessary, specify in date/time string or use .Timezone() all available data (default if SetInputPeriod() command is not used).).	
	The time zone is by de	efault the computer time zone for hour or smaller interval and blank otherwise - if necessary, specify in date/time string or use .Timezone() all available data (default if SetInputPeriod() command is not used).).	
	The time zone is by de Leave blank to read a Input period start: 19	efault the computer time zone for hour or smaller interval and blank otherwise - if necessary, specify in date/time string or use .Timezone() all available data (default if SetInputPeriod() command is not used).).	
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8	The time zone is by de Leave blank to read a Input period start: 19 Input period end: Co	efault the computer time zone for hour or smaller interval and blank otherwise - if necessary, specify in date/time string or use .Timezone() all available data (default if SetInputPeriod() command is not used). 986-01-01 ourrentToDay).	
8	The time zone is by de Leave blank to read a Input period start: 19 Input period end: Co	efault the computer time zone for hour or smaller interval and blank otherwise - if necessary, specify in date/time string or use .Timezone() all available data (default if SetInputPeriod() command is not used).).	
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()	The time zone is by de Leave blank to read a Input period start: 19 Input period end: Co	efault the computer time zone for hour or smaller interval and blank otherwise - if necessary, specify in date/time string or use .Timezone() available data (default if SetInputPeriod() command is not used). 986-01-01 urrentToDay SetInputPeriod(InputStart="1986-01-01", InputEnd="CurrentToDay")).	



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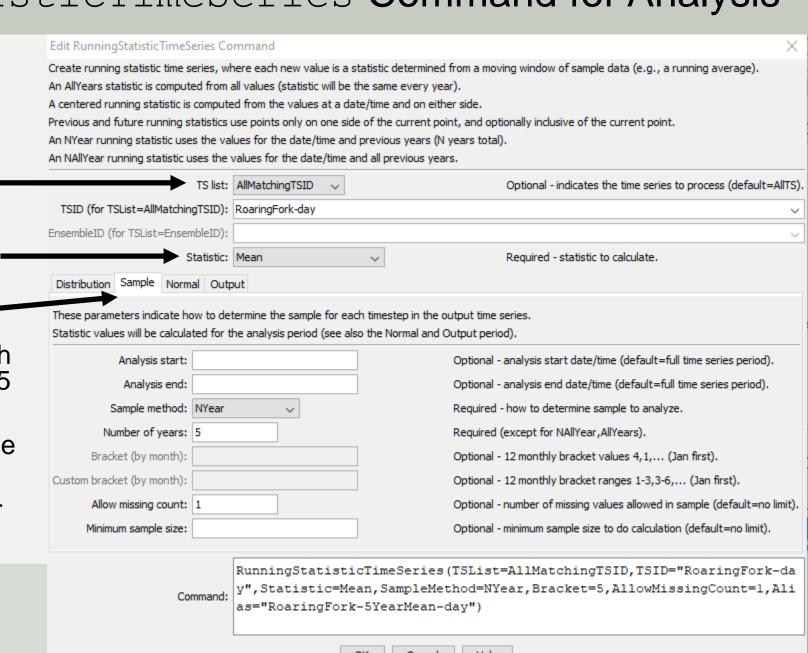
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Use the RunningStatisticTimeSeries Command for Analysis

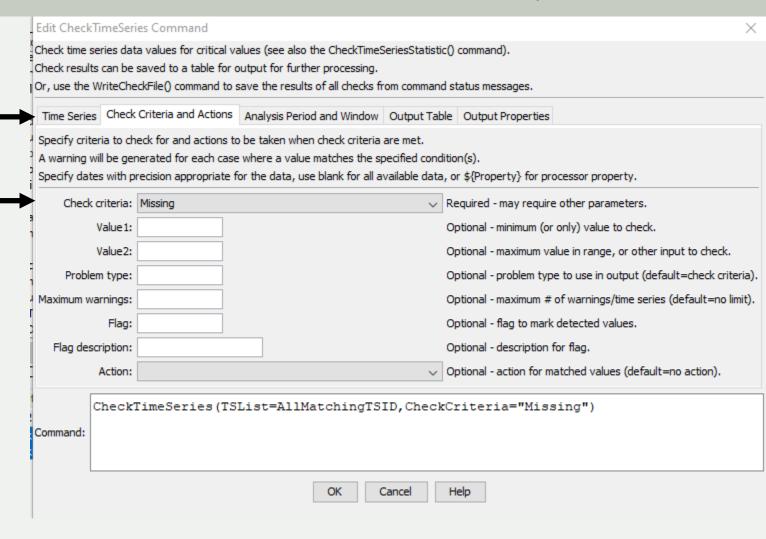
- See the Commands / Create Time Series menu.
- The "TS list" indicates which time series should be processed.
- The "Statistic" is calculated for each sample.
- The **Sample** tab indicates how to determine the sample for each calculated statistic. In this case, each value from the same day for the last 5 years is used.
- Also use the *Output* tab to specify the alias of the output time series.
- See the command documentation for a full explanation.





Use the CheckTimeSeries Command for Quality Control

- See the Commands / Check Time Series menu.
- Use the *Time Series* tab to indicate which time series to check.
- Use the Check Criteria and Actions tab to specify the criteria, in this case check for missing values.
- Optionally, use the Analysis Period and Window tab to specify analysis window such as seasons.
- Optionally, use the Output Table tab to save output to a table, which can be viewed and output.
- See also the CheckTimeSeriesStatistic command.
- Comment out the command if issues are known and don't want to see a warning.



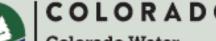




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Output Results Using WriteDelimitedFile or other Command

- Output files allow other software to use the results.
- Many commands are available for different file formats, databases, Excel, etc.

Edit WriteDelimitedFile Command			
Minimal metadata is saved. For a more the working directory is: C:\CDSS\TST			
TS list:	~	Optional - indicates the time series to process (default=AllTS).	
TSID (for TSList=AllMatchingTSID);		·	
EnsembleID (for TSList=EnsembleID):	~		
Delimited file to write:	example-running-average.csv	Abs	
Date/time column name:		Optional - name for date/time column (default=Date or DateTime).	
Date/time format:		Optional - format string for data date/time formatter (default=ISO).	
Value column(s):	Select Specifier =>	Optional - %L for location, $\{ts:property\}$ for property (default=%L_%T).	
Heading surround character:		Optional - character to surround headings, \" for quote (default=none).	
Delimiter character:		Optional - delimiter between columns (default=comma, $\t=$ tab, $\s=$ space).	
Output precision:		Optional - digits after decimal (default=4).	
Missing value:		Optional - value to write for missing data (default=initial missing value).	
Output start:		Optional - override the global output start (default=write all data).	
Output end:		Optional - override the global output end (default=write all data).	
Header comments:			
	WriteDelimitedFile(OutputFile="example-running-average.csv	")	
Command:			
	OV Cancel Help		
	Write time series to a simple delimited of Minimal metadata is saved. For a more the working directory is: C:\CDSS\TSTENTER that date/times to a precision approper TS list: TSID (for TSList=AllMatchingTSID): EnsembleID (for TSList=EnsembleID): Delimited file to write: Date/time column name: Date/time format: Value column(s): Heading surround character: Delimiter character: Output precision: Missing value: Output start: Output end: Header comments:	Write time series to a simple delimited file (e.g., comma-separated-value, CSV), useful to input to other programs. ### Write time series to a simple delimited file (e.g., comma-separated-value, CSV), useful to input to other programs. ###################################	

Command File Best Practices

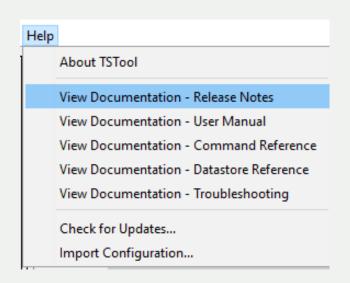
- Use comments to describe the command workflow.
- Use a StartLog command as the first command, to help with troubleshooting. Comment out if not required for troubleshooting.
- Use relative paths for file names to allow files to be easily moved and shared, without dependency on a specific computer.
- Use CheckTimeSeries and other commands to check for missing data and other problems.
- Use time series, table, and file naming conventions that are consistent and allow a workflow to be modified.
- For more complex workflows, use a folder for log and output files to separate results from input files.

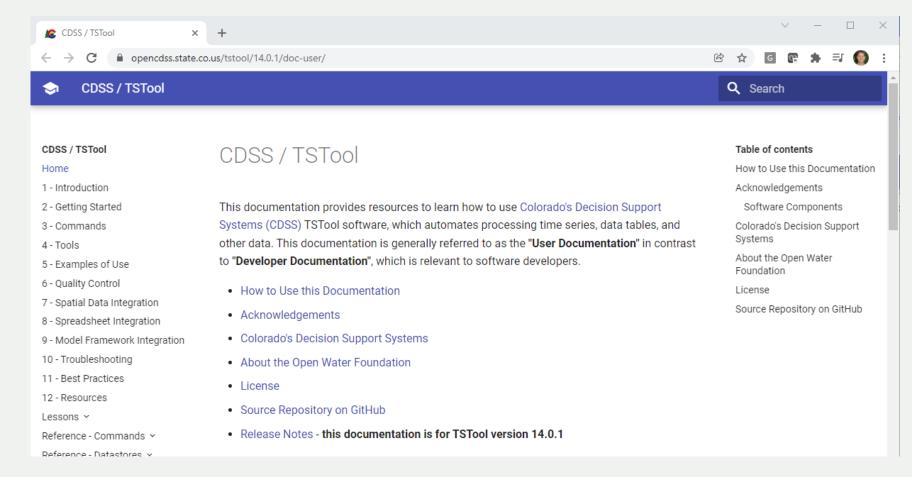




More Information

See the TSTool *Help* menu for links to online documentation.









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Next Steps

- Review the TSTool documentation to gain an appreciation for processing that can be done. The
 Examples section of each command's documentation includes a link to command files that are used to
 test the software.
- Create command files to automate processing.

