Introduction to Reference Data in Vortexa Python SDK

When working with Vortexa's Python SDK, one of the foundational components you'll encounter is reference data. But what exactly is reference data, and why is it crucial for your analytics and data manipulation tasks?

What is Reference Data?

Reference data, also known as master data, encompasses the core datasets that define and categorize the entities within Vortexa's ecosystem. These datasets are used to standardize and provide context to the event data you'll be working with. In essence, reference data acts as the backbone for ensuring consistency, accuracy, and reliability in your data operations.

Three main Reference Data in Vortexa

- **1. Geographies**: Detailed information about various locations, such as ports, terminals, and regions. This allows you to accurately track and analyze movements and activities related to these locations.
- **2. Vessels**: Comprehensive data about vessels, including their names, types, sizes, and other attributes. This is essential for tracking vessel movements, understanding fleet compositions, and analyzing shipping trends.
- **3. Products**: Information about different types of products, their classifications, and hierarchies. This helps in analyzing trade flows, market dynamics, and commodity-specific trends.

Import Libraries

```
import vortexasdk as v
import pandas as pd

C:\Users\OuiWeinJien\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\arrays\masked.py:60: UserWarnin
g: Pandas requires version '1.3.6' or newer of 'bottleneck' (version '1.3.5' currently instal
led).
    from pandas.core import (
```

To start with, let's explore what you could extract from Geographies endpoint.

```
In [2]: # To Load all geographies
    all_geographies = v.Geographies().load_all().to_df()

# To Load all geographies with a specific type (e.g. country)
    country_list = v.Geographies().search(filter_layer=['country']).to_df()

# To Load all geographies with a name containing 'China'
    china_list = v.Geographies().search(term='China').to_df()

2024-09-24 17:48:31,321 vortexasdk.client - WARNING - You are using vortexasdk version 0.73.
0, however version 0.74.1 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'pip install vortexasdk --upgrade' command.
```

```
In [3]: all_geographies.head(5)
```

3]:	id		name	layer
0	0 0eb7b43e3d4e62db74e187bc4eadadfb878a210201e14a	21st Century Sh	ipbuilding	[terminal]
1	b27430b57d617a855d44f91fb70441bae69c19a3c0deb4	2x1 Holding Cape Midia	a Shipyard	[terminal]
2	d38a8f7bf8ed422b439ad5270be65b60b964bed9568936	A Pobra Do Cara	minal [ES]	[port]
3	3ebcf6f2e43e3a8b06e9b0ae31df3d87f3fbc8d032b72d	A and P Group Falmouth	n Shipyard	[terminal]
4	0c8a30f40639257e5352e2c6ac52af2f93b2c6bfed7187	A and P Group Tee	s Shipyard	[terminal]
4]: 0	country_list.head(5)			
4]:	id	name la	ayer	
0	1cd3c07221f9e9b3296c859d0bcd3da17ac6072bfdcc84	Afghanistan [cour	ntry]	
1	5e4e7b5040b933b5a0f0d2357ed27ebec432c749b9d63a	Albania [cour	ntry]	
2	2 87269b28eaea324d2c35e97b0ecc837ebc9a244faf94e2	Algeria [cour	ntry]	
3	f4435d4fffa5b2ba7a340e3a8e7d421f619d9f7832fa0c	American Samoa [cour	ntry]	
4	db3cb74043b8fd438087a3e0e04e3e498b78c3c9790fce	Andorra [cour	ntry]	
5]: c l	china_list.head(5)			
	_========			

layer	name	id	
[country]	China	934c47f36c16a58d68ef5e007e62a23f5f036ee3f3d1f5	0
[alternative_region]	North China	a63890260e29d859390fd1a23c690181afd4bd152943a0	1
[alternative_region]	South China	781cacc7033f877caa4b4106d096b74afe006a96391bf5	2
[terminal]	China Yangfan Group	ae0f224030f7337d0ffe5a54d290a9f0bd029f636eaf12	3
[terminal]	China Steel Chemical	9a021f43c397b175ddfff7a91d46ee6e6e16d37e9f9d52	4

This shows how you could extract the ids, which may be required from other endpoints. In addition, to extract more information about the locations such as centroids, hierarchies etc, we can do .to_df(columns = 'all) method.

Out[6]:		id	name	layer	leaf	parent	exclus
	0	934c47f36c16a58d68ef5e007e62a23f5f036ee3f3d1f5	China	[country]	False	[{'name': 'Far East', 'layer': ['alternative_r	'Chin ['‹
	1	a63890260e29d859390fd1a23c690181afd4bd152943a0	North China	[alternative_region]	False	[{'name': 'China (excl. HK & Macau)', 'layer':	'Nort
	2	781cacc7033f877caa4b4106d096b74afe006a96391bf5	South China	[alternative_region]	False	[{'name': 'China (excl. HK & Macau)', 'layer':	'Sout ['al ⁻
	3	ae0f224030f7337d0ffe5a54d290a9f0bd029f636eaf12	China Yangfan Group	[terminal]	True	[{'name': 'Zhoushan [CN]', 'layer': ['port', '	'China Grou _l
	4	9a021f43c397b175ddfff7a91d46ee6e6e16d37e9f9d52	China Steel Chemical	[terminal]	True	[{'name': 'Kaohsiung [TW]', 'layer': ['port',	'Cł C 'la
4							

Now we have demonstrated how to extract reference data via Geographies. Similarly, the methodology works for Products & Vessels endpoint as well.

```
In [7]: # To Load all products
products = v.Products().load_all().to_df()
products.head(5)
```

Out[7]:		id	name	layer.0	parent.0.name
	0	887940a6cf2d527a20d82a5f163ecce502878ceb1cd59f	0.005 / 50ppm	grade	Gasoil
	1	8bb096fb847f92af86235002b2a78ca0437543722cdb8c	0.05 / 500ppm	grade	Gasoil
	2	35f8222ff81fe5befafee9c64c1d76618e4cc53e74021a	0.1 / 1000ppm	grade	Gasoil
	3	881be476857ff08dcf6a8708a2fc279d26770cecf245f7	0.1+ / 1000ppm Plus (HS)	grade	Gasoil
	4	a6ef13d2f3145a1b67a81300c1cfa4f21874f24fab4f8f	180 CST	grade	High Sulphur Fuel Oil

```
In [8]: # To Load Gasoil only
  gasoil = v.Products().search(term='Gasoil').to_df()
  gasoil.head(5)
```

ut[8]:		id	name	layer.0	parent.0.name
	0	b2034f1ad3a4ac269e962f00b9914d6b909923cf904d99	Gasoil	category	Diesel/Gasoil
	1	deda35eb9ca56b54e74f0ff370423f9a8c61cf6a3796fc	Diesel/Gasoil	group_product	Clean Petroleum Products
	2	e06296595e1d554008a70172440d5582c923bdb8182af5	Coker Gasoil	grade	Dirty Feedstocks
	3	feb8190865392ab6caecd7709077a58645ec4828c23d94	Marine Gasoil	grade	Gasoil

```
In [9]: # To load all vessels
vessels = v.Vessels().load_all().to_df()
```

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	id	name	imo	vessel_class
0	62f3f3c1f5a663d621fe6cf9537c7d936b547497932f5d	\tATHINEA	9291248.0	oil_lr2
1	e6b259c04da30a57db353665e7e61f67a0a3222b96c457	\tBORA	9276004.0	oil_mr2
2	f351708121bce4d357ac5fad967cb1bf7fe5072773f05a	0051-04		oil_coastal
3	1761da4fb069cd6ce153b6ad1c48e15cdb994eb386e4aa	058		oil_coastal
4	c817b5994efe14621949533d6777b22ce11db1c6bf9e48	1011		oil_coastal

In [10]: # To Load all vessels with a name containing 'Maersk' (currently named or previously named)
 maersk_vessels = v.Vessels().search(term='Maersk').to_df()
 maersk_vessels.head(5)

Out[10]:

	id	name	imo	vessel_class
0	00d89be99f08890c9122c326aa32c83ae6d557629bc124	VS REMLIN	9252307	oil_mr1
1	03c191caf28a554c8c1adfc11ff2a7a08ad5fa21a83892	SOUTH LOYALTY	9537769	oil_vlcc
2	07e562b509f2617c18f9e848c51bdec8e97488c4a41bbc	HENRIETTE MAERSK	9399349	oil_mr1
3	085ab83b592713e314070620a8cb9f4d795a2b486075f4	VS	9252292	oil_mr1
4	09332aaa6067574eac586030b5b81cf5554337c4f48d17	BULL SULAWESI	9180920	oil_lr2

Conclusion

In this tutorial, we covered the essentials of working with reference data using the Vortexa Python SDK. We began by discussing the importance of reference data and its role in supporting accurate and consistent data operations. Through various examples, including locations, vessels, and products, we demonstrated how reference data can be effectively applied in your analyses.

You've learned how to query and retrieve reference data based on different criteria such as name or type. Mastering the use of reference data enables you to drive more accurate insights, improve data consistency, and enhance your understanding of the energy markets.