

What is FIS-B Decode?

FIS-B Decode ('fisb-decode') is a back-end system for processing FIS-B (Flight Information System - Broadcast) messages transmitted on 978 Mhz, mostly in the United States. FIS-B primarily contains meteorological information to be used in flight. This implementation roughly follows the DO-358B standard.

'fisb-decode' is composed of two main parts:

- The capture part of the system ('fisb') is a good way to explore the internal structures of FIS-B and can be used as a stand-alone system for this purpose. 'fisb' is a multi-level system that turns binary FIS-B messages into fully independent weather messages.
- The database part of the system ('harvest') creates .png images, turns vector data into geoJSON, and manages the FIS-B message base using MongoDB.

'fisb-decode' is strictly a back-end 'meat and potatoes' system. It does not provide a web-based interface for humans. It is certainly possible to create front-end systems using fisb-decode, but fisb-decode is not that system.

FIS-B Decode is not designed, nor intended, to be used for any purpose other than fun exploration.

Warning: FIS-B Decode is **NOT** intended for actual flight use, nor to be used as a component of a system for any flight related operations (flight planning, etc). It is strictly a fun hobby program with many bugs. It is based loosely on draft standards, not actual standards, and has not undergone any formal testing. **DO NOT USE OTHER THAN FOR FUN- NOT FLIGHT!!**

Getting things running

All the comments that follow assume you are using Ubuntu Linux version 20.04. You can, of course, use other systems, but you will need to adapt these instructions to fit them.

After putting the repository where you want it, the first thing is to add a path to the Python code by using `PYTHONPATH`. Create `PYTHONPATH` or add to it if it already exists. The best way to do this is at shell startup time by adding the lines:

```
PYTHONPATH=~/fisb-decode  
export PYTHONPATH
```

to your `.bashrc` in your home directory. This is assuming you cloned 'fisb-decode' into your home directory. Change the path as needed to match your installation.

fisb-978 Setup

There are two programs that can be used to feed data to 'fisb-decode'. The original program, *Flightaware 978* ('dump978-fa'), is described in the next section.

The newer program, or set of programs, is [fisb-978](#). The advantage to 'fisb-978' is that in cases of less than optimum reception, it will have a higher rate of packet decodes. Sometimes a much higher rate. For this reason, it is preferred over 'dump978-fa'.

The sample data below is from 'dump978-fa', but is almost identical to what 'fisb-978' produces.

Like ‘dump978-fa’, ‘fisb-978’ will produce both FIS-B and ADS-B error corrected data.

dump978-fa Setup

An alternative program that works with 'fisb-decode' is [FlightAware's 978](#). Read their instructions to get your radio working with `dump978-fa`.

`dump978-fa` doesn't work out of the box with all radios supported by SoapySDR. I use a RSP1A and I needed to create a patch. The `fisb-decode/misc/dump978fa` directory has this patch, as well as examples of the commands I use to capture data. However, *FIS-B 978 is now preferred over 'dump-978' because of its improved performance.*

Capturing Data

For the initial setup, we will be using some already captured data, but at some point you will want to use your own live or recorded data. Live data is best, but works only if you are close to an airport or tower. To record data, bring a laptop with software (such as [rx_sdr](#)) that will capture 978 Mhz data close to a tower or base station. A sample rate of 2083334 with complex 16-bit integer output (usually called CS16) is required.

Visit <http://towers.stratux.me> for a list of tower locations (this isn't guaranteed to be up to date, but is a good starting point). Here you can get your basic radio setup working and debugged.

What you are looking for is lines from that look similar to:

These are FIS-B packets. Depending on the type of station you are monitoring, you will see one to four of these per second. FIS-B packets are preceded with a '+'.

If instead, you see smaller, sporadic packets starting with ‘-’:

-0b28c90b386ab185446c0706013426407105c4e6c4e6c40a3a82030000000000000000
;rs=43;rss=-10.8;t=1595572682.219;

you are looking at aircraft sending ADS-B data. If this is all you are seeing, it implies that your radio setup is working, but you are not near a FIS-B ground station.

Once you are getting solid FIS-B packet reception, try to save some in a file for later processing. If you record an hours worth, you will have at least one of everything they are sending. A little over an hour will get you at least two sets of METARs. Most products are retransmitted, so you should get most items in a 15 minute

interval. More data is always better, so collect as much as you can. Going during bad weather times will get you a better regional radar display.

Initial fisb-decode decoding

For all the examples that follow, we will making extensive use of fisb-decode configuration files. There are a lot of them: they are well documented, but if they are not set up for what you are trying to do, you will not get the expected result. The configuration files are guaranteed to be set with random values each time the repository is updated, so always check the values.

It is also assumed that all programs (except for a very few exceptions) are to be run from the `fisb-decode/bin` directory. So always `cd` there before running anything. I often refer to this as the `bin` directory in these instructions. All the scripts use relative paths.

A general principle is that the main programs all write into an error file if they run into problems. These error files will appear in the directory you are running the program from (`fisb-decode/bin`). So if you see an error file in the `bin` directory (like `LEVEL0.ERR`), something went wrong. These programs will also erase their error file at the start of execution. This is done so you can be assured that any errors occurred in the latest run of the program.

There are two main parts to 'fisb-decode'. The basic decode (also called 'fisb') and 'harvest'. There are 4 levels (0-3) of basic message decoding ('fisb'). Level 0 takes its data from `dump978-fa`. The other layers take the output from the preceding layer. The various levels do the following:

0. Performs basic decoding. Turns the message into a JSON file, which for the most part is just a translation of the FIS-B message into JSON. No special translations are performed (for the most part). *If all you want to do is to see the basic message, you can stop here.* There are also configuration settings for seeing all the reserved bits of the message (i.e. the parts you're supposed to ignore).
1. a) Processes level 0 segmented messages— where a single FIS-B message can't hold an entire payload and the total message is sent as a number of single messages. Those messages are recombined back to a single large message. b) Also, many messages are really two part messages: one containing a text portion, and the other containing a graphics portion. These are called 'Text With Graphic Overlay (TWGO)' messages. Level 1 will process these messages according to the standard (more details later).
2. Breaks apart the FIS-B message and makes a separate set of messages. So instead of a FIS-B 413 message type which groups all text-based weather reports as one, level 2 provides a message type for METARs, PIREPs, TAF, WINDs, etc. Another big part of level two is making sense of FAA times and dates. Most FAA products don't have complete timestamps. A lot of processing is performed to make sure that all dates are turned into complete ISO-8601 timestamps. Basically, level 2 gives you the message you *wish* FIS-B sent.
3. Removes duplicate messages. FIS-B, by design, frequently sends out retransmitted messages. This level will block repeats and only send out unique messages in some cases. Level 3 doesn't change any message. It just helps to decrease the load on harvest. Because of the standard, the logic is somewhat complicated. See the level 3 source for more clarification.

'Harvest' takes the output of the above levels and stores the data in a database. All data except images are stored in the database. Images are stored in a directory. Harvest manages the database, adding new data and expiring old data.

If all you are interested in is basic FIS-B message decoding, you won't be needing anything fancier than 'fisb' level 0 or level 1. Lets start with basic level 0 decoding.

Edit `fisb-decode/fisb/level0/level0Config.py` so that the following lines match:

```
SKIP_EMPTY_FRAMES = False
DETAILED_MESSAGES = True
BLOCK_SUAMESSAGES = False
ALLOW_SERVICE_STATUS = True
ARCHIVE_MESSAGES = False
WRITE_MESSAGE_TO_FILE = False
SHOW_MESSAGE_SOURCE = False
SHOW_SUMMARY = True
CALCULATE_RSR = False
DLAC_4BIT_HACK = False
ALLOW_DECODE_TEST = False
```

Next you will install some python dependencies. Install `pip3` if not already installed. On a ubuntu 20.04 system use:

```
sudo apt install python3-pip
```

From the `bin` directory type:

```
pip3 install -r ../misc/requirements-fisb.txt
```

Then type:

```
cat ../tg/tg-source/generated/tg30.978 | ./decode0
```

`tg30.978` is a local capture from my system that I use as a test group (more on test groups later). It represents around 8 minutes of live data. What you should see is a whole bunch of messages fly by. Each one looking something like:

```
{
  "rcvd_time": "2020-10-30T09:00:07.107Z",
  "app_data_valid": 1,
  "position_valid": 0,
  "station": "40.0383~-86.255593",
  "longitude": -86.255593,
  "latitude": 40.0383,
  "utc_coupled": 1,
  "transmission_time_slot": 11,
  "mso": 220,
  "mso_utc_ms": 61.0,
  "data_channel": 20,
  "tisb_site_id": "C",
  "tisb_site_id_type": "M1",
  "reserved_7_2": 0,
  "reserved_8_58": 0,
  "frames": [
    {
      "frame_type": 0,
      "product_id": 11,
      "agp_flag": 0,
      "frameheader_2_24": 0,
```

```

    "t_opt": 2,
    "month": 10,
    "day": 30,
    "hour": 8,
    "minute": 51,
    "s_flag": 0,
    "contents": {
        "record_format": 2,
        "location": "",
        "record_count": 1,
        "record_reference_point": 255,
        "product_version": 2,
        "reserved_2_58": 0,
        "records": [
            {
                "text_record_length": 240,
                "report_number": 10886,
                "report_year": 20,
                "report_status": 1,
                "reserved_5_78": 0,
                "text": "AIRMET KBOS 300851 BOSS WA 300845\\nAIRMET SIERRA UPDT 1
FOR IFR AND MTN OBSCN VALID UNTIL 301500\\nAIRMET MTN
OBSCN...ME NH VT MA NY PA WV MD VA NC SC GA\\nFROM 60SE
YSC TO CON TO HAR TO 20WSW LYH TO 40WNW SPA TO ATL
T0\\nGQ0 TO HMV TO HNN TO JHW TO 60SE YSC\\nMTNS OBSC BY
CLDS/PCPN/BR/FG. CONDS CONTG BYD 15Z THRU 21Z.\\n"
            }
        ]
    }
}

```

This is an example of a message that has all of its bits exposed. If you are only interested in seeing how FIS-B messages are composed, you can stop here.

Moving on to levels 1 and 2, let's update the config files.

Make `./fisb/level1/level1Config.py` match:

```
READ_MESSAGES_FROM_FILE = False
```

Make `./fisb/level2/level2Config.py` match:

```
BYPASS_TWGO_SMART_EXPIRATION = False
```

For level 1 decode type:

```
cat ./tg/tg-source/generated/tg30.978 | ./decode1
```

The only difference level 1 makes is that any segmented messages are grouped together and decoded. Also, TWGO (text with graphic overlay) messages that have text and graphic sections will have them matched up and sent. The standard dictates that the text part of TWGO messages are immediately sent and the graphics portion is stored until it has a matching text portion. When both parts are available, the graphics part can be sent out with the text part.

Level 2 messages are a totally different animal. We don't need all the extra detail level 0 can give us for these, so we will turn those features off.

Make `./fisb/level0/level0Config.py` match:

```
SKIP_EMPTY_FRAMES = True (changed)
DETAILED_MESSAGES = False (changed)
BLOCK_SUÁ_MESSAGES = False
ALLOW_SERVICE_STATUS = True
ARCHIVE_MESSAGES = False
WRITE_MESSAGE_TO_FILE = False
SHOW_MESSAGE_SOURCE = False
SHOW_SUMMARY = False
CALCULATE_RSR = False
DLAC_4BIT_HACK = False
ALLOW_DECODE_TEST = False
```

For level 2 decode type:

```
cat ./tg/tg-source/generated/tg30.978 | ./decode2
```

You should see output that looks something like:

```
{
  "type": "METAR",
  "unique_name": "KOCQ",
  "location": "KOCQ",
  "contents": "METAR KOCQ 140715Z AUTO 00000KT 10SM OVC120 03/02 A3025
RMK A01\n      T00310016=",
  "observation_time": "2021-05-14T07:15:00Z",
  "expiration_time": "2021-05-14T09:15:00Z"
}
{
  "type": "TAF",
  "unique_name": "KROA",
  "location": "KROA",
  "issued_time": "2021-05-14T05:36:00Z",
  "valid_period_begin_time": "2021-05-14T06:00:00Z",
  "valid_period_end_time": "2021-05-15T06:00:00Z",
  "contents": "TAF KROA 140536Z 1406/1506 03004KT P6SM BKN090 OVC110\n
FM141700 36004KT P6SM BKN070\n      FM150100 07003KT P6SM BKN100\n
FM150500 34002KT P6SM SKC=",
  "expiration_time": "2021-05-15T06:00:00Z"
}
{
  "type": "WINDS_12_HR",
  "unique_name": "LCH",
  "location": "LCH",
  "issued_time": "2021-05-14T01:57:00Z",
  "valid_time": "2021-05-14T12:00:00Z",
  "for_use_from_time": "2021-05-14T09:00:00Z",
  "for_use_to_time": "2021-05-14T18:00:00Z",
  "contents": " 0805 9900+11 2413+08 3111+01 3023-12 2930-24 306638
299148 297059",
  "model_run_time": "2021-05-14T00:00:00Z",
  "expiration_time": "2021-05-14T18:00:00Z"
}
```

There is one final level: level 3. It won't change the contents of any message— just suppress retransmitted duplicates. However, it is the final in the chain of 'levels', so it dictates whether the output goes to a file (like for harvest) or to standard output. To make sure it is working, change its configuration file `../fisb/level3/level3Config.py` to:

```
PIREP_STORE_LEVEL3 = True  
PRINT_TO_STDOUT = True  
WRITE_TO_FILE = False
```

For level 3 decode type:

```
cat ../tg/tg-source/generated/tg30.978 | ./decode
```

Note that we use `./decode` to decode all the levels. This is the most common case, so we don't add a '3' to it.

Congratulations, you now have the FIS-B message decoding working! If your only interest is to study the structure of FIS-B messages, you are done. No need to go any further. In fact, you were done at the `decode0` or maybe the `decode1` step.

If you have a continuous data feed running from `dump978-fa`, you can just pipe its output into any of the 'decode' programs we just covered. However, `dump978-fa` has a server mode that you can use instead. You can edit the `../fisb/levelNet/levelNetConfig.py` file and set the address and port number. There are equivalent network based versions of the decode programs that take their input from a network (`decode0Net`, `decode1Net`, `decode2Net`, and `decodeNet`). For a level 3 decode from the network you would use:

```
./decodeNet
```

Getting Harvest Running

Harvest takes the output from 'fisb' level 3 and stores it in a database, then maintains that database per the standard. Actually, that's not 100% true. Images sent by FIS-B get made into PNG files and stored in a directory. Everything else goes in the database.

Harvest has a more complicated setup because it requires a database and has more dependencies. Harvest (optionally) can use external location data from the FAA and World Magnetic Model to add location information to PIREPs, METARs, TAFs, and wind forecasts.

The first step in getting harvest running is to install MongoDB. **Don't do this until you read the warning section below.** Download and install the [community version](#) for your platform. Follow the [installation instructions](#) and make sure it starts up whenever you reboot. Please take note that I use **no security** with Mongo. If you want, security you can add it (add security using Mongo commands, then change `MONGO_URI` in the configuration parameters to add username and password). You should not expose the Mongo database to the internet or other places you don't trust without adding security.

Warning: MongoDB 5.0 and greater requires the processor to support AVX instructions, which are not found in older hardware, some virtualization software, etc. For Linux systems, the best way to check for this is:

```
grep avx /proc/cpuinfo
```

If it doesn't return anything, you don't have AVX support (otherwise it will return a long stream of information). In that case, you will need to download MongoDB-4.4 (the MongoDB site has a dropdown box which allows you to specify the version [4.4.8 or the upcoming 4.4.9]) and hold the packages so they don't upgrade to 5.0.

The instructions for installing MongoDB are tricky if you are not installing the latest version. The copy and paste lines reflect the current version, not an older one. You will need to do some editing. Also they list `mongodb-org-database` as a package, but the actual name is `mongodb-org-database-tools-extra`.

For Ubuntu, loading the 4.4.8 version looks like this:

```
wget -qO - https://www.mongodb.org/static/pgp/server-4.4.asc | sudo apt-key add -
echo "deb [ arch=amd64,arm64 ] https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu focal/mongodb-org/4.4 main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/mongodb-org-4.4.list
sudo apt update
sudo apt-get install -y mongodb-org=4.4.8 mongodb-org-database-tools-extra=4.4.8 mongo-tools
sudo apt-mark hold mongodb-org
sudo apt-mark hold mongodb-org-database-tools-extra
sudo apt-mark hold mongodb-org-mongos
sudo apt-mark hold mongodb-org-server
sudo apt-mark hold mongodb-org-shell
sudo apt-mark hold mongodb-org-tools
```

You can follow the rest of the `systemctl` commands in the instructions as is.

Warning: Images in harvest require GDAL and its python bindings to be installed. **HOWEVER**, If you will be using QGIS (QGIS is an open-source Geographical Information System viewing program described later), just install QGIS: **DO NOT** install `gdal-bin` or `libgdal-dev`. QGIS will install GDAL as part of its installation. If you install both QGIS and the below packages, they might conflict. The below packages are needed if you are installing on a headless server without a window system (i.e. no QGIS), or if you don't want to install QGIS. Install the following packages (**if you will NOT be installing QGIS**):

```
sudo apt install gdal-bin libgdal-dev
```

Next you will install various python dependencies. From the `bin` directory type:

```
pip3 install -r ../misc/requirements-harvest.txt
```

Now we create the databases. There are two: `fisb` and `fisb_location`. `fisb` is the main database. `fisb_location` is optional and will contain location information from FAA sources. We will wait to discuss how to fill `fisb_location` with data later, but it doesn't hurt to create it. To make the databases: (from the `bin` directory)

```
mongo ../db/scripts/createFisb.js
mongo ../db/scripts/createFisbLocation.js
```

You can run the above scripts anytime you want to zero out the databases.

As always, lots of config file settings.

Change `../fisb/level0/level0Config.py` (this should not change anything you already set):

```
SKIP_EMPTY_FRAMES = True
DETAILED_MESSAGES = False
```

```
BLOCK_SUA_MESSAGES = False
ALLOW_SERVICE_STATUS = True
ARCHIVE_MESSAGES = False
WRITE_MESSAGE_TO_FILE = False
SHOW_MESSAGE_SOURCE = False
SHOW_SUMMARY = False
CALCULATE_RSR = False
DLAC_4BIT_HACK = False
ALLOW_DECODE_TEST = False
```

Level 0 can interact with Mongo to create the RSR (Radio Station Reception) message, but we are not going to turn it on for now.

Change `../fisb/level1/level1Config.py` (no changes from previous):

```
READ_MESSAGES_FROM_FILE = False
```

Change `../fisb/level2/level2Config.py` (no changes from previous):

```
BYPASS_TWGO_SMART_EXPIRATION = False
```

Change `../fisb/level3/level3Config.py` (all are changes):

```
PRINT_TO_STDOUT = False
WRITE_TO_FILE = True
OUTPUT_DIRECTORY = ".../runtime/harvest"
```

Change `../db/harvest/harvestConfig.py`:

```
HARVEST_DIRECTORY = '.../runtime/harvest'
MAINT_TASKS_INTERVAL_SECS = 10
MONGO_URI = 'mongodb://localhost:27017/' (change this for your connection)
RETRY_DB_CONN_SECS = 60
EXPIRE_MESSAGES = True
ANNOTATE_CRL_REPORTS = True
PROCESS_IMAGES = True
IMAGE_DIRECTORY = '.../runtime/images'
SYNC_FILE = '.../runtime/misc-sync.fisb'
IMMEDIATE_CRL_UPDATE = True
IMAGE QUIET_SECONDS = 10
PRINT_IMMEDIATE_EXPIRATIONS = False
TEXT_WX_LOCATION_SUPPORT = False
PIREP_LOCATION_SUPPORT = False
SUA_LOCATION_SUPPORT = False
SAVE_UNMATCHED_PIREPS = False
NOT_INCLUDED_RED = 0xEC
NOT_INCLUDED_GREEN = 0xDA
NOT_INCLUDED_BLUE = 0x96
IMAGE_MAP_CONFIGURATION = 0
CLOUDTOP_MAP = 0 (0-4 will work, see source comments)
RADAR_MAP = 0 (0-1 will work, see source comments)
```

There are basically two programs to be executed at the same time (there are `systemd` commands and scripts to automate all this, but at the beginning it's easier to open two windows and run each program by itself). I will assume, since this is a live system, that you are using `dump978-fa` over a network in server mode.

The first program is `decodeNetToDir`. This is the same as piping the output from `dump978-fa` to `decode`. In this case, `decode` is now configured to write its output to the directory `../runtime/harvest`, where it will store each level 2 message in its own file. The filename has a format such that reading the files in alphabetical order format will read the messages in arrival time order.

The other program is `harvest`. This reads files from `../runtime/harvest` and processes them. It also will delete processed files.

With the current configuration, images will be written to `../runtime/images`.

Next, open up 3 windows and 'cd' to `fisb-decode/bin`. In one type:

```
./decodeNetToDir
```

In the next type:

```
./harvest
```

The third window is for monitoring. Doing a directory in the `bin` directory will show you if there are any error files. `decodeNetToDir` is running the standard level 0-3 programs, so any errors will show up as `LEVEL0.ERR`, `LEVEL1.ERR`, `LEVEL2.ERR`, or `LEVEL3.ERR`. Harvest errors will be in `HARVEST.ERR`. From the monitoring directory you can check in the `../runtime` directories to look for images and files being processed (**note**: the files in `../runtime/harvest` are processed very quickly, so this directory will mostly look empty).

Note: When running both `decodeNetToDir` and `harvest`, and you want to stop them both, stop `decodeNetToDir` first. If you stop `harvest` first, `decodeNetToDir` will keep creating files. By stopping `decodeNetToDir` first, `harvest` will gobble up any unprocessed files and delete them, leaving the intake area clean.

If things seem to be quiet (i.e. the programs are running and no errors are being created), the next step is to run Mongo and make sure the database is filling up appropriately. Type:

```
mongo  
(Mongo will babble)  
> use fisb
```

`use fisb` tells Mongo the database to use. You should read up on how Mongo works, but to check the contents of a database table type into Mongo `db.<collection-name>.find().pretty()`. `collection-name` is the name of the Mongo collection (i.e. table). So to look at the METAR table, type:

```
db.MSG.find().pretty()
```

You will find that the Mongo entries look mostly like the level 2 messages except the level 2 `geometry` fields are now `geojson`. There are other changes, but those are the main ones.

Here are the collection names and what they contain:

MSG

Holds all messages.

STATIC_ITEMS

Various static tables such as legend information for PNG images.

Building Documentation

If you want to build the documentation, install [sphinx](#). On Ubuntu 20.04 you can do this with:

```
sudo apt install python3-sphinx
```

Next, install the Python requirements from the `bin` directory as:

```
pip3 install -r ../misc/requirements-sphinx.txt
```

Then (assuming 'fisb-decode' was cloned in your home directory):

```
cd ~/fisb-decode/docs  
./makedocs
```

The html documentation will be found in `fisb-decode/docs/build/html`. Load `index.html` in your browser to view. Sphinx is configured to link directly to the source, so this is an easy way to explore the code.

Getting RSR Running

Now that you have a basic fisb and harvest system running, we can add some improvements. The first is to get RSR or 'Radio Station Reception' configured. RSR basically looks at how many packets you are getting per second from a ground station, verses how many you should be getting, and turns that into a percentage. RSR is totally optional and is only really needed when running the standard body's TG06 test. If you always are using a strong signal with 100% of packets getting through, you don't need it. It is a resource hog. However, if you are like me, and using a beam antenna from 6 miles away and the reception tanks when it rains, it can be a useful indicator of signal strength.

Getting it running is a simple set of configuration changes. Update `../fisb/level0/level0Config.py` as follows (keeping other lines as before):

```
CALCULATE_RSR = True  
RSR_CALCULATE_EVERY_X_SECS = 30  
RSR_CALCULATE_OVER_X_SECS = 30  
RSR_USE_EXPECTED_PACKET_COUNT = True
```

Stop and restart `decodeNetToDir`. Wait at least 30 seconds for the database entry to be created, then start `mongo` and have the following dialog:

```
> use fisb  
switched to db fisb  
> db.MSG.find({type: 'RSR'}).pretty()  
{  
    "_id" : "RSR-RSR",  
    "type" : "RSR",  
    "unique_name" : "RSR",  
    "stations" : {  
        "40.0383~-86.255593" : [90, 3, 100]  
    },
```

```
        "insert_time" : ISODate("2021-06-09T21:42:18.134Z"),
        "expiration_time" : ISODate("2021-06-09T21:42:58.134Z")
    }
```

If you see something like this, it's working. 40.0393~-86.255593 is the ground station id (basically its latitude and longitude) and [90, 3, 100] means you received 90 packets at an expected rate of 3 packets per second (this number can be determined by the FIS-B packet) and the percentage of packets was 100%. In the configuration file you told it to use 30 seconds of data to compute its estimate, so 3 packets a second over 30 seconds is 90 packets.

There will always be one RSR per ground station being received.

Getting Localwx Running

The next easy thing to get running is `localwx`, a simple text-based program that displays local weather on a terminal and has a curses mode for screen updates. From `bin` type `./localwx --h` and you should get:

```
usage: localwx.py [-h] [--fdc] [--airmet] [--nogairmet] [--nowinds] [--nonotam]
                  [--nounavail] [--obst] [--all] [--curses]
```

Display local weather **from database**.

For curses mode, the following keys are used (either upper **or** lower case):

- q - Quit
- a - Toggle AIRMETs (Will show WST, SIGMET, CWA)
- f - Toggle FDC NOTAMS
- g - Toggle G-AIRMETS
- m - Toggle METARs
- n - Toggle NOTAMS
- o - Toggle NOTAM obstructions
- s - Toggle **all** AIRMETs (SIGMETs, WST, CWA, AIRMETs)
- t - Toggle TAFS
- u - Toggle FIS-B Unavailable messages
- w - Toggle Wind

<space> will update screen

optional arguments:

- h, --help show this help message **and** exit
- fdc Show FDC NOTAMS
- airmet Show AIRMETs (will show CWA, WST, SIGMET)
- nogairmet Don't show G-AIRMET forecasts
- nowinds Don't show wind forecast
- nonotam Don't show any NOTAMS
- nounavail Don't show any FIS-B Unavailable notices
- obst Show NOTAM obstructions
- all Show everything
- curses Show on updating display

As always, there is a config file to update. Edit `../db/localwx/localwxConfig.py` to see:

```
#: MONGO URI
MONGO_URI = 'mongodb://localhost:27017/'
```

```

#: List of WIND forecasts you want to get.
WINDS_LIST = ['IND']

#: List of current METARS you want displayed
METAR_LIST = ['KIND', 'KTYQ', 'KEYE']

#: List of terminal area forecasts to display.
TAF_LIST = ['KIND']

#: List of sites you want NOTAMs from.
NOTAM_LIST = ['KTYQ', 'KEYE', 'KIND', 'KI99']

#: Your lat, long. Used to determine if you are in SIGMETS, AIRMET, CWA, etc.
#: Configured as a tuple: (<longitude>, <latitude>).
MY_LOC = (-86.255593, 40.0383)

```

The changes you need to make should be obvious. Enter the station IDs in the appropriate places, and change MONGO_URI and MY_LOC to reflect your specifics.

When run from the command line you will get something like:

```

METAR KIND 151954Z 22007KT 10SM BKN085 BKN110 19/04 A3021 RMK A02 SLP229
    T01940044=
METAR KTYQ 151955Z AUTO 18006KT 10SM SCT110 20/01 A3022 RMK A02
    T02000010=
METAR KEYE 151953Z AUTO 00000KT 10SM OVC085 21/02 A3020 RMK A02 SLP227
    T02060022=

TAF KIND 151720Z 1518/1624 21009KT P6SM BKN180
    FM160000 18005KT P6SM VCSH OVC070
    FM160800 VRB04KT P6SM VCSH BKN060
    FM161300 15005KT P6SM BKN030
    FM161700 16008KT P6SM BKN060=


WINDS IND FT 3000 6000 9000 12000 18000 24000 30000 34000 39000
06 15/20-16/03 1909 1913+05 2320-02 3018-05 2937-18 2857-29 297145 298154 307963
12 16/03-16/12 2612 2114+04 2314-01 2717-05 3032-18 2960-29 297645 298654 298062
24 16/12-17/00 1807 9900+07 3011+02 2919-03 3043-15 3159-28 327744 329055 821363

!EYE 05/004 EYE NAV ILS RWY 21 LOC U/S 2105111439-2105212000EST
!IND 05/047 IND RWY 05R/23L CLSD EXC 15 MIN PPR 3174875023 2105160500-2105160800
!IND 05/046 IND RWY 05R/23L CLSD EXC 15 MIN PPR 3174875023 2105170500-2105170800
!IND 05/043 IND RWY 14/32 CLSD 2105160800-2105161130
!IND 05/042 IND RWY 05R/23L CLSD 2105170500-2105170800
!IND 05/041 IND RWY 05R/23L CLSD 2105160500-2105160800
!IND 05/039 IND TWY A2, A4, A5, A7, A11, A12, B2, B5, B7, B11, B12, TWY R BTN
    RWY 05L/23R AND TWY B, TWY B BTN TWY T AND TWY B12 CLSD 2105121858-2106162100

G-AIRMET
03 15/18-15/21 TURB (24000-41000 MSL)
06 15/21-16/00 TURB (24000-39000 MSL)
06 15/21-16/00 ICING (7000-18000 MSL)

```

Try running `./localwx --curses` for a continually updating version. The curses version will display the total number of TIS-B targets the ground station is tracking and the RSR in the bottom line of the screen on the far right. If the first character in the bottom line (far left) is '*' this means that all of the CRLs have their full reports.

`localwx` is designed for a single ground station, and the full CRL report status and RSR and TIS-B targets won't be useful if you are receiving multiple ground stations.

Getting Location Working

Another optional, but useful, addition is to get location services working. Location services add longitude and latitude information to text based weather reports (METAR, TAF, WIND forecasts), Special Use Airspace, and PIREPs. PIREPs are more difficult because it's often human input and the humans don't do very well at putting locations in the way they are supposed to. Also, PIREPs use bearings, and bearings are magnetic and locations are WGS84 (GPS) true coordinates. So you have to know the declination for each point. The FAA data we use doesn't always have this information.

There are three distinct location databases: one for weather, one for Special Use Airspace, and the other for PIREPs.

Weather Locations

There are two files needed to create the weather location database: `index.xml` from the NWS and `winds.txt` provided in the `fisb-decode/db/location` directory.

`index.xml` is the master list of observation stations for the NWS. You can either navigate [to this page](#) and then select the orange XML link, or directly access the file from [here](#). This file changes pretty frequently, so you may wish to update it from time to time.

`winds.txt` contains all of the winds aloft stations. These have three letter identifiers. Most are associated with airports, but some are located in the Gulf of Mexico or an ocean.

Assuming you have the `index.xml` file in your home directory, and the `winds.txt` in the `fisb-decode/db/location` (default) directory, from the `bin` directory type:

```
./make-wx-db ~/index.xml ../db/location/winds.txt
```

There are actually METAR stations that are not listed in `index.xml` (`winds.txt` seems pretty complete, but they may add a station from time to time). The best way to find missing stations is to let harvest run for a while, until it has a full set of METARS and wind products. Then go into MongoDB and run the following commands:

```
use fisb
db.MSG.find({'type': 'METAR', 'geojson': {$exists: false}}).pretty()
db.MSG.find({'type': 'WINDS_06_HR', 'geojson': {$exists: false}}).pretty()
```

If either of the queries produce results, you have a missing METAR or wind station. In `fisb-decode/db/location` there is the javascript file `wx-errata.js`. Research the latitude and longitude of your station and edit `wx-errata.js`. Then add them to the database by typing (from the `bin` directory):

```
mongo ../db/location/wx-errata.js
```

PIREP Locations

We will need 3 files from the [FAA's Aeronautical Data Delivery Service](#). Unfortunately, there aren't any simple links to the data, you have to navigate the website to get it. On the home page, scroll down a bit and you will see '*Explore Categories*'. In that section there will be three items of interest: '*Airports*', '*Navaids*', and '*Designated Points*'. For each of them you will follow the same procedure:

- Click on the item.
- For airports select the 'Airports' data item. For Navaids select the 'NAVAID System' item. For Designated Points select 'Designated Points',
- For each of these you will see a `Download` drop down box toward the top right of the page. Select it and under `Full Dataset` select `Spreadsheet`. This will save a `.csv` file to wherever your downloads are normally saved. This file will be called one of:
 - `Airports.csv`
 - `NAVAID_System.csv`
 - `Designated_Points.csv`

You need all three of these files. Harvest location services uses the `fisb_location` database we created earlier.

Next you need to install some [World Magnetic Model](#) software so we can calculate declinations for each point. It can be [downloaded from here](#). You have to fill out a small survey before you can get it. Assuming you are on a Linux system, download the Linux version which is `WMM2020_Linux.tar.gz`. The World Magnetic Model is a great system, but it's one of those programs written by mathematicians who write great math software but know little about user experience. So there are some quirks to work around. Take your `WMM2020_Linux.tar.gz` and un-tar it (`tar -xvzf WMM2020_Linux.tar.gz`) in some place like your home directory. It will be placed in the `WMM2020_Linux` sub-folder. `cd` to the `WMM2020_Linux/bin` directory. There are two files we are interested in. `wmm_file` and `WMM.COF`. `wmm_file` isn't set up as an executable, so `chmod ugo+x wmm_file` to make it one. Either add the `WMM2020_Linux/bin` directory to your path, or place `wmm_file` in `/usr/local/bin` or someplace where the system will find it. It runs fine on Ubuntu 20.04 as is. If you run into issues (like you are using a Raspberry Pi), you can change the the source directory and type `make` to build from sources.

Assuming your 'fisb-decode' clone is in your home directory, and `WMM2020_Linux.tar.gz` is in the `~/Downloads` folder, the commands will look like this:

```
cd ~
tar -xvzf ~/Downloads/WMM2020_Linux.tar.gz
cd WMM2020_Linux/bin
chmod ugo+x wmm_file
sudo cp wmm_file /usr/local/bin
cp WMM.COF ~/fisb-decode/bin
```

The `WMM.COF` **HAS TO** be copied to the `fisb-decode/bin` directory. Once we are done filling the location database, you can remove it.

So with `WMM.COF` copied to `fisb-decode/bin` and the `.csv` files downloaded and in some directory (your choice), we can fill the database with location information. From the `fisb_decode/bin` directory type something like:

```
./make-pirep-db <directory where .csv files are located>
```

My output with the `.csv` files in my home directory looks like:

```
./make-pirep-db ~/airports...
```

```
-----  
WMM 2020 File processing program 10 Dec 2019  
-----
```

```
'f' switch: converting file with multiple locations.  
The first five output columns repeat the input coordinates.  
Then follows D, I, H, X, Y, Z, and F.  
Finally the SV: dD, dI, dH, dX, dY, dZ, and dF
```

```
Processed 22737 lines
```

```
Caution: some calculated locations approach the blackout zone around the magnetic  
pole as defined by the WMM military specification  
(https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag/WMM/data/MIL-PRF-89500B.pdf).  
Compass accuracy may be degraded in this region.  
navaids...
```

```
-----  
WMM 2020 File processing program 10 Dec 2019  
-----
```

```
'f' switch: converting file with multiple locations.  
The first five output columns repeat the input coordinates.  
Then follows D, I, H, X, Y, Z, and F.  
Finally the SV: dD, dI, dH, dX, dY, dZ, and dF
```

```
Processed 1679 lines
```

```
reporting points...
```

```
-----  
WMM 2020 File processing program 10 Dec 2019  
-----
```

```
'f' switch: converting file with multiple locations.  
The first five output columns repeat the input coordinates.  
Then follows D, I, H, X, Y, Z, and F.  
Finally the SV: dD, dI, dH, dX, dY, dZ, and dF
```

```
Processed 1355 lines
```

You can use Mongo to check out the new collections. Be sure to use `fisb_location` as your database. The new collections are `AIRPORTS`, `DESIGNATED_POINTS` and `NAVAIDS`.

To get harvest to use this data we need to make (you guessed it) configuration changes. Edit `../db/harvest/harvestConfig.py` and change the following lines (leaving the rest unchanged).

```
TEXT_WX_LOCATION_SUPPORT = True  
PIREP_LOCATION_SUPPORT = True
```

Stop any running `harvest` and `decodeNetToDir` programs. To see the changes more easily, wipe the `fisb` database (from bin):

```
mongo ./db/scripts/createFisb.js
```

Then start `harvest` and `decodeNetToDir`. You can run Mongo to look at the table `MSG` with `type` values of `METAR`, `TAF`, `WINDS_06_HR`, `WINDS_12_HR`, and `WINDS_24_HR`. Pretty much all the them will have `geojson` tags with locations. Also look at the `PIREP` table. PIREPs are tricky and not all of them (but well over 90%) will have location information associated with them.

Special Use Airspace (SUA) Locations

Initially, FIS-B had a message dedicated to Special Use Airspace (SUA) notices known as `SUA`, or product id 13. There were a number of problems with it, and its use was discouraged. It still exists, but in 2020 the product look-ahead range was changed from 250-500 NM (depending on ground station class) to 5 NM. This change made them effectively worthless.

The replacement is the use of SUA NOTAM-D messages. These NOTAMS contain an airspace name, effective altitude string, and active times. It's important to note that these NOTAMS do not tell you when any SUA will be active. They apply to SUA airspaces that have a regular schedule, but also have a note that says '*other times by NOTAM*'. These are those NOTAMS.

You can get a geoJSON dataset for the SUA airspaces from the same place you got the location data for PIREPs: [FAA's ADDS](#).

In this case, scroll down the page and find the 'Airspace' icon. Click on it, then find the item called 'U.S. Special Use Airspace'. Select it. It will take you to a page with a sidebar on the left and a button that says 'View Full Details'. This then takes you to another page with a button that says 'Download' near the top. Click on this. This pops up a left sidebar with various items. You want the 'GeoJSON' one. Selecting this will download a file called `U.S._Special_Use_Airspace.geojson`.

Assuming this file is in your home directory, from the 'fisb-decode' bin directory type:

```
./make-sua-db ~/U.S._Special_Use_Airspace.geojson
```

This will process the file and place the contents in the `SUA` collection of the MongoDB `fisb_location` database.

To have `harvest` add this information (if available, not all SUA airspaces are listed) to SUA NOTAM-D messages, edit `../db/harvest/harvestConfig.py` and change this line:

```
SUA_LOCATION_SUPPORT = True
```

Congratulations! You now have a complete 'fisb-decode' system consisting of fully functioning 'fisb' and 'harvest' sub-systems.

Other Topics

Images

Images are always PNG files and are normally stored in `fisb-decode/runtime/images`. The image system is pretty much self-managed by harvest. They are created when they arrive and removed after whatever interval the standard says they should be removed. Most images have rules that when the next one starts to arrive, the previous one gets removed. Other images, like radar, can combine old images with new images, but the older image can't be more than 10 minutes older than the newest image.

One interesting fact about FIS-B images is that most are not rectangles. NEXRAD-CONUS is a rectangle. Some are almost rectangles. NEXRAD-REGIONAL and LIGHTNING are poly-sided shapes approximating a circle. I bring this up, because to harvest, all images are rectangles. When harvest is making an image, it looks to see what the smallest bounding box would be (i.e. biggest and smallest latitude and longitude) and that becomes the limit of the rectangle. The area of the rectangle that isn't a part of the FIS-B image is referred to (by me, FIS-B has no concept of this) as the '*not included*' portion.

FIS-B has the concept of '*no data*'. These are areas where the FIS-B system knows it doesn't have any data. Most images, other than radar, have a specific '*no data*' encoding. Radar doesn't have that concept. However, to harvest, all images start out totally encoded with the '*not included*' value. So if a radar image is missing a block, it will show up with the '*not included*' value. '*Not included*' and '*no data*' are different concepts that are mostly displayed the same, but don't have to be.

There are three different ways that harvest can handle '*no data*' and '*not included*' values. All are controlled with the `harvestConfig.py` setting of:

```
IMAGE_MAP_CONFIGURATION = 0
```

If this value is `0`, the '*no data*' and the '*not included*' data show up as transparent. If you are displaying the images for casual viewing, this is the best option. A value of `2` shows the '*no data*' and '*not included*' values with the same color. If you were making decisions when using this data, this is the value you would want. Note that this only works within the boundaries of the image rectangle. Outside of the image file is also '*not included*'. If you were building a display system, you would probably want to consider this and make everything outside of the rectangle the '*not included*' color. A value of `1` is for testing and debugging. This will show '*no data*' and '*not included*' in different colors.

Another configuration value to consider is:

```
IMAGE QUIET_SECONDS = 10
```

When an image arrives it pretty much arrives as a group of block messages. If you happen to be doing an image update in the middle of an image arriving, you will get only a partial image (not containing the data that didn't arrive yet). When the rest of the image shows up, the next image update will show the completed image. What this value says is to not make a new image unless there has not been any new value information for an

Getting Image Data

If you want to follow along in this section, but don't have any image data to view, don't worry. Read the [Running Test Groups 28-30](#) section, then come back here. Be sure you are in the `bin` directory and type:

```
./harvest --test 30  
<will run for a little over  
8 minutes, then type:>  
cd ../tg/results/tg30/01
```

You will find plenty of `.png` images and vector data to use in the instructions that follow.

image for the stated number of seconds. That way, you usually will always get complete images and not partial images.

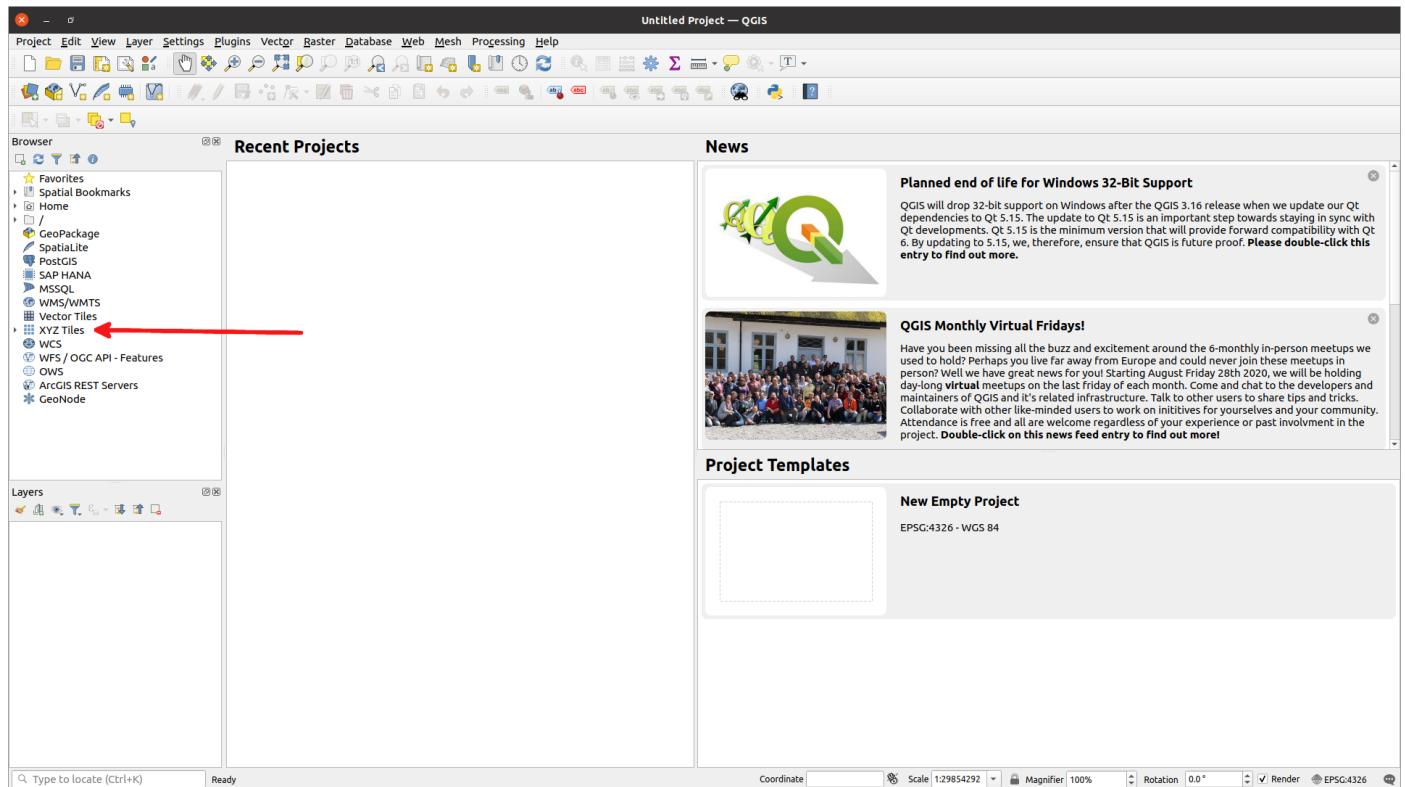
Viewing Images

Before starting this section, let me repeat that ‘fisb-decode’ is strictly a back-end system for FIS-B. Looking at images and vectors at this level is just to make sure the system is working properly. A front-end system built on top of ‘fisb-decode’ would have a lot more options and features.

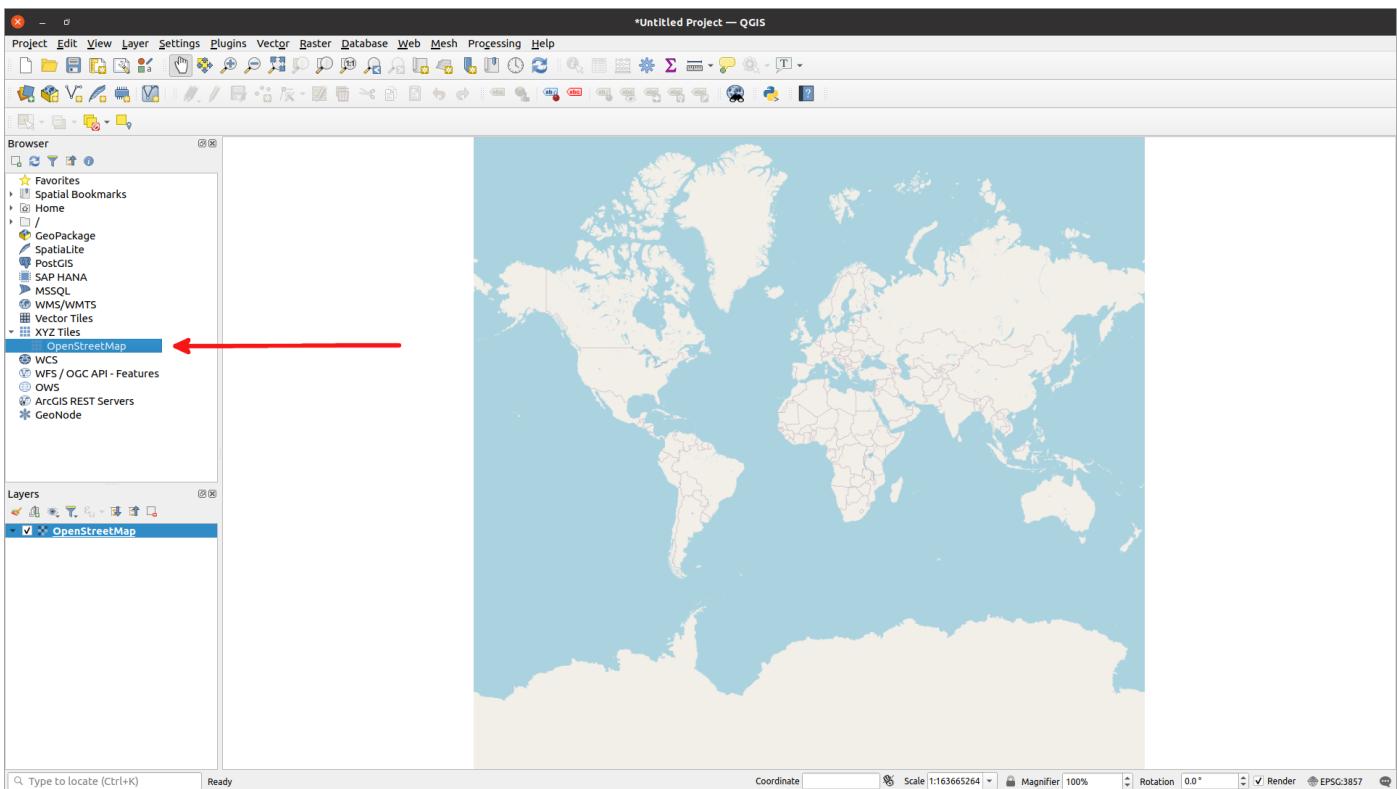
I do all my image and vector viewing using [QGIS](#). QGIS is an excellent program, but it has a **HUGE** learning curve. It will provide you with hours of endless frustration. My goal here is to give you the minimal information to display ‘fisb-decode’ images and vectors using QGIS. I leave it as an exercise for you to get QGIS installed on your system.

You will note that the images below are attempting to load `.tif` files. I have switched to `.png` files, so just substitute `.png` whenever you see `.tif`. Also note that while geotiff files have location information embedded inside, `.png` files do not. So with each `.png` file there will also be one with the extension of `.png.aux.xml`. When loading an image into QGIS, make sure both files exist. The `.xml` file is used by QGIS to geolocate the image.

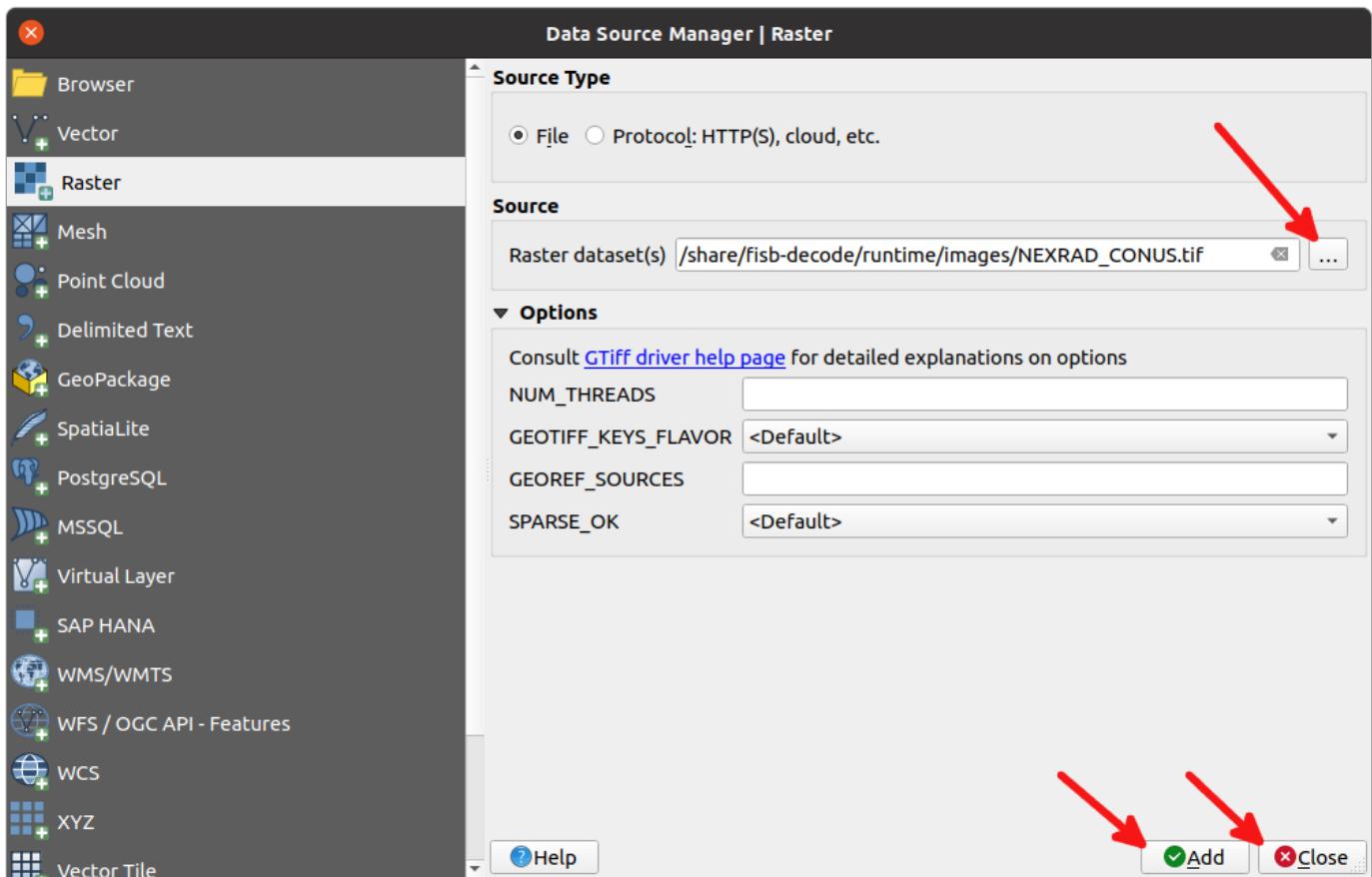
When you start QGIS you should get a screen that looks like (after a splash screen):



On the far left hand side, you see an item called ‘XYZ Tiles’. Click on the down-arrow to the left of ‘XYZ Tiles’ and the ‘OpenStreetMap’ label will appear. Double-click on ‘OpenStreetMap’. Your screen should now look like this:

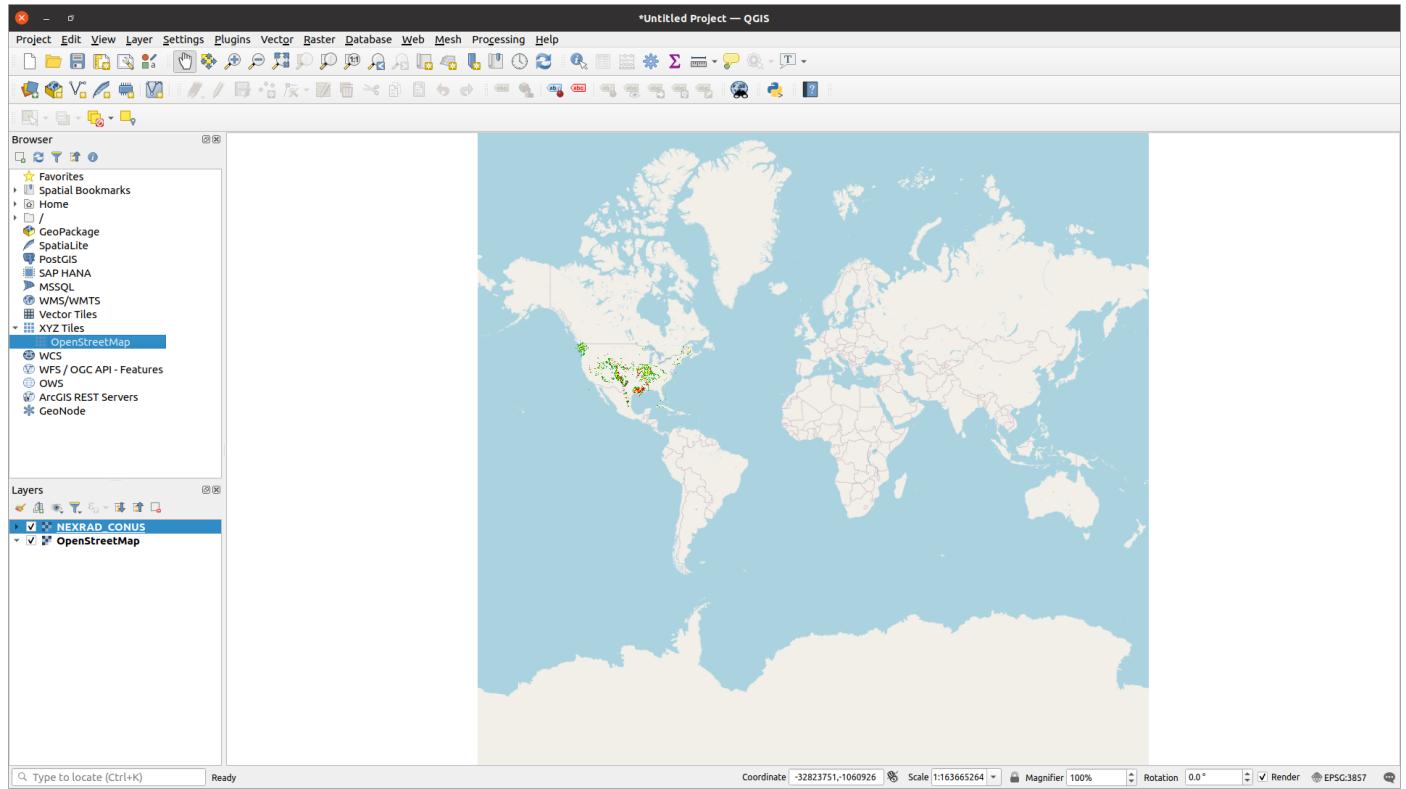


At the very top of the screen select ‘Layer’, then ‘Add Layer’, and then ‘Add Raster Layer...’. You will then get a pop-up window that looks like:

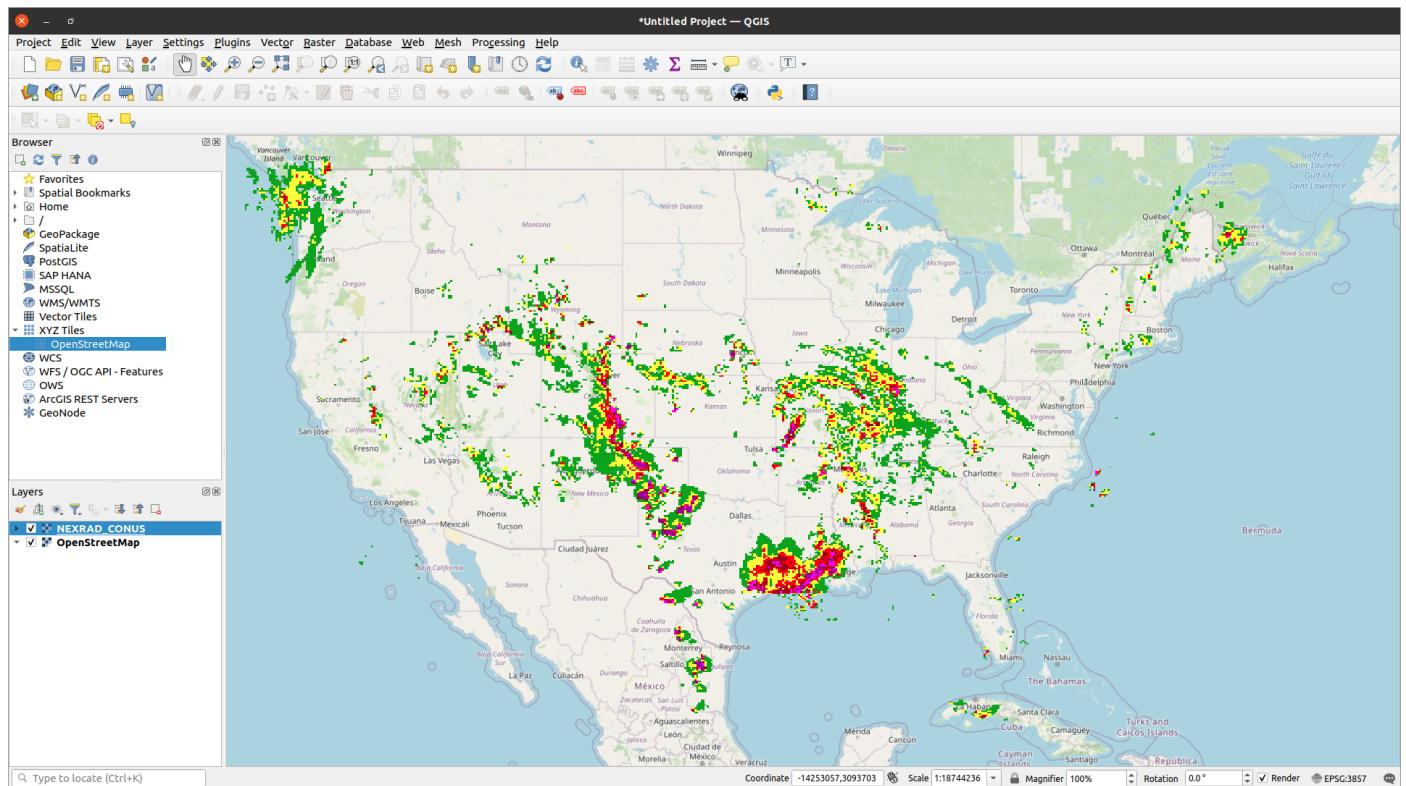


Under ‘Source’ and to the right of ‘Raster dataset(s)’ click the 3 dots ‘...’ to bring up a file dialog. Find an image file in the `fisb-decode/runtime/images` directory. In this example I chose `NEXRAD_CONUS.png`.

Click the **Open** button on the top right of the file dialog and you will be returned back to the raster dialog box. Click ‘Add’ in the bottom right corner (your selected filename should be in the box to the right of the ‘Raster dataset(s)’ line) and then click ‘Close’. Your screen will now look something like:



Use your mouse scroll wheel to zoom in and out. Hold the left mouse button to pan. You should be able to make your screen similar to:



That's pretty much it for loading `.png` files. Your most important box at this point is the `Layers` area at the bottom left. Right clicking on a layer will give you a number of useful options. Click the check mark next to the layer name to make the layer visible or invisible.

Viewing Vectors

Lots of messages in FIS-B generate vector data. AIRMETS, SIGMETS, WST, CWA, NOTAMS, etc. Text weather data (METAR, TAF, etc) as well as PIREPs do too if you have the location support up and running. Vector data comes in the form of points, polygons, and linestrings. FIS-B also has circles, but harvest already turned any circles into 32 point polygons.

To get started with vectors, we will take a 'vector snapshot'. From the `bin` directory type:

```
./vectordump
```

If you have any vector data, your `bin` directory will suddenly have lots of `.csv` files in it. Like so:

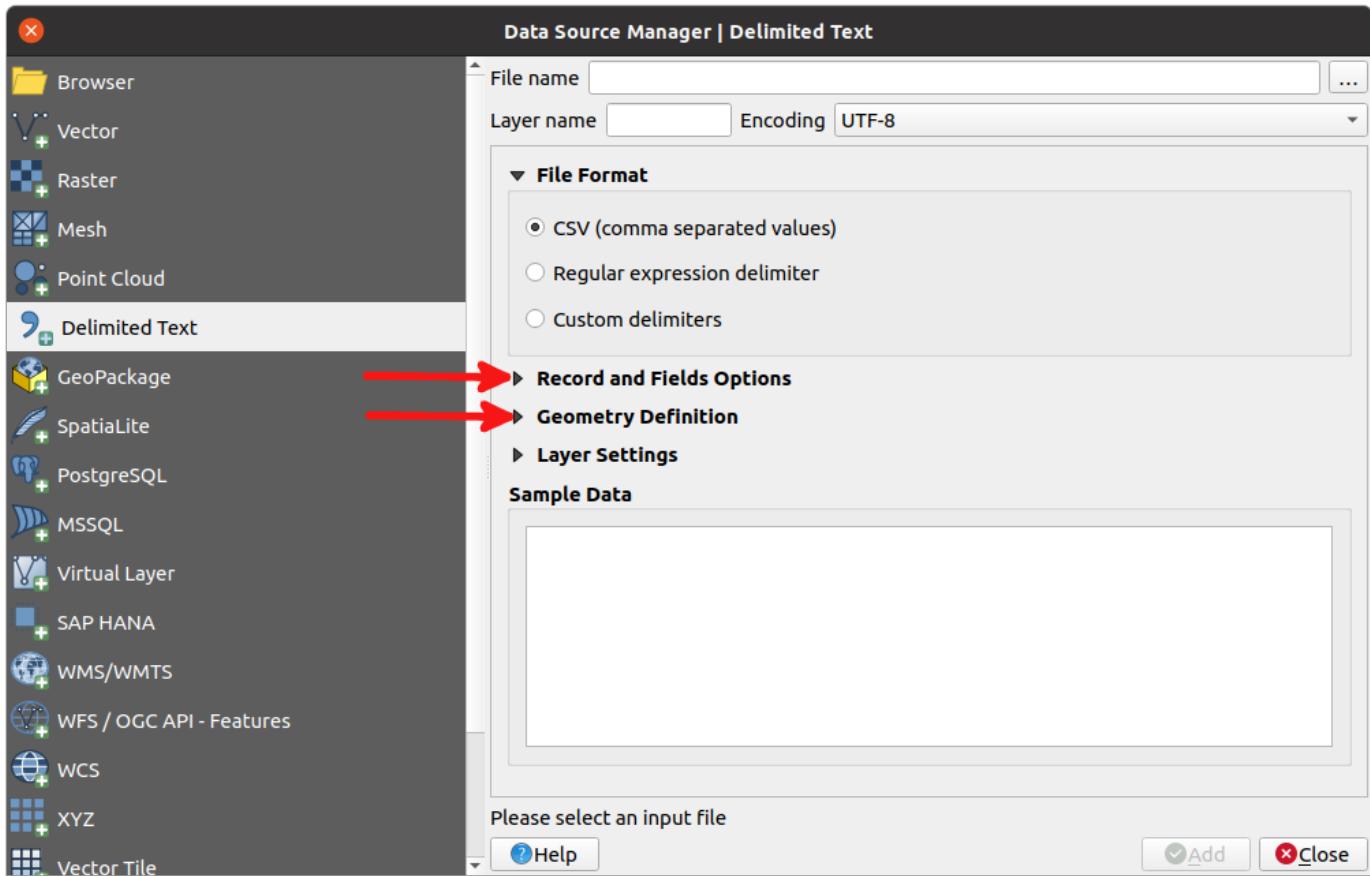
```
mbarnes@gis:/share/fisb-decode/bin$ ls
config-files-bckup decode-nopp          trickle           V-NOTAM-D-PT.csv
config-files-rstr  harvest             trickleToDir      V-NOTAM-FDC-PT.csv
decode            isodate-from-secs    V-AIRMET-PG.csv   V-PIREP-PT.csv
decode0           isodate-to-secs     vectordump        V-TAF-PT.csv
decode0Net        localwx            V-G_AIRMET_00_HR-LS.csv V-WINDS_06_HR-PT.csv
decode1           locationdb         V-G_AIRMET_00_HR-PG.csv V-WINDS_12_HR-PT.csv
decode1Net        loopfiles.sh       V-G_AIRMET_03_HR-LS.csv V-WINDS_24_HR-PT.csv
decode2           nopp2pp           V-G_AIRMET_03_HR-PG.csv V-WST-PG.csv
decode2Net        pp2nopp           V-G_AIRMET_06_HR-LS.csv WMM.COF
decodeNet         run-all-tests     V-G_AIRMET_06_HR-PG.csv
decodeNetToDir    tgTo978          V-METAR-PT.csv
```

Ugly huh? Doing a vector dump is something that doesn't happen very often in real life, so I just put the files in the current directory (`bin` in this case) and you should '`rm *.csv`' when you are done.

The vector files all start with `V-` then the item the vector is for. So `METAR` for METARs, etc. If there is no vector information for a particular type, a file will not be created. In this case, there is no `NOTAM_TFR` with vector data, so there is no file. The last part is either `-LS`, `-PT`, or `-PG`. These stand for *linestring*, *point*, and *polygon*, respectively. QGIS requires that each file only contains data of a single type. G-AIRMETs can contain both polygons and linestrings, but each type needs to be in a different file.

The files produced are `.csv` files and each line is its own object in something called WKT (Well Known Text) format.

Vectors in QGIS are trickier to display than raster (`.png`) images. To load a vector file, start up QGIS, double click on 'OpenStreetMap' just like you did for raster files. Now select 'Layer' at the top of the screen. Select 'Add Layer' and then 'Add delimited text layer...'. You should now have a screen that looks like:

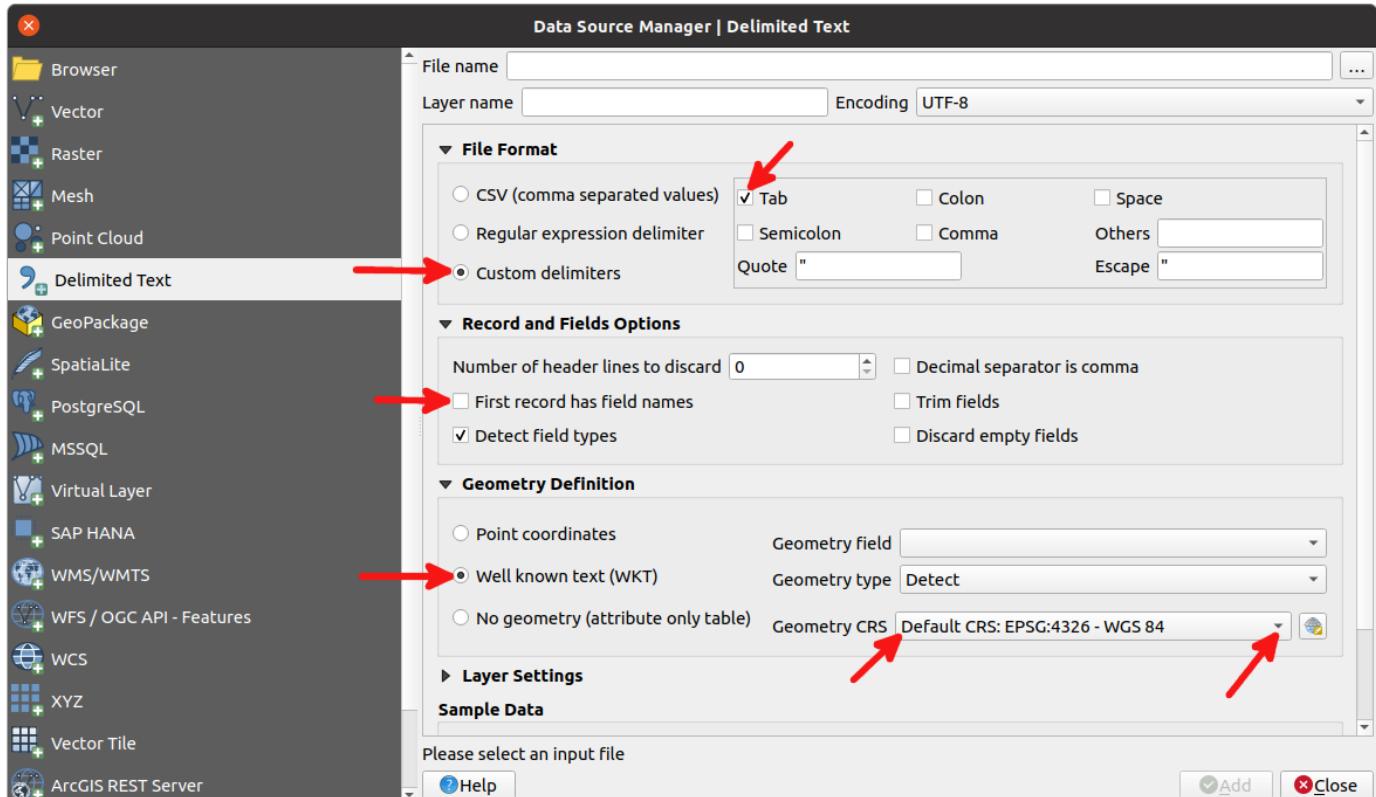


The screen you will initially see has the 'Record and Fields Options' and 'Geometry Definition' sections collapsed. Click of the arrows to the left of them to expand them. Don't worry about 'Layer Settings'.

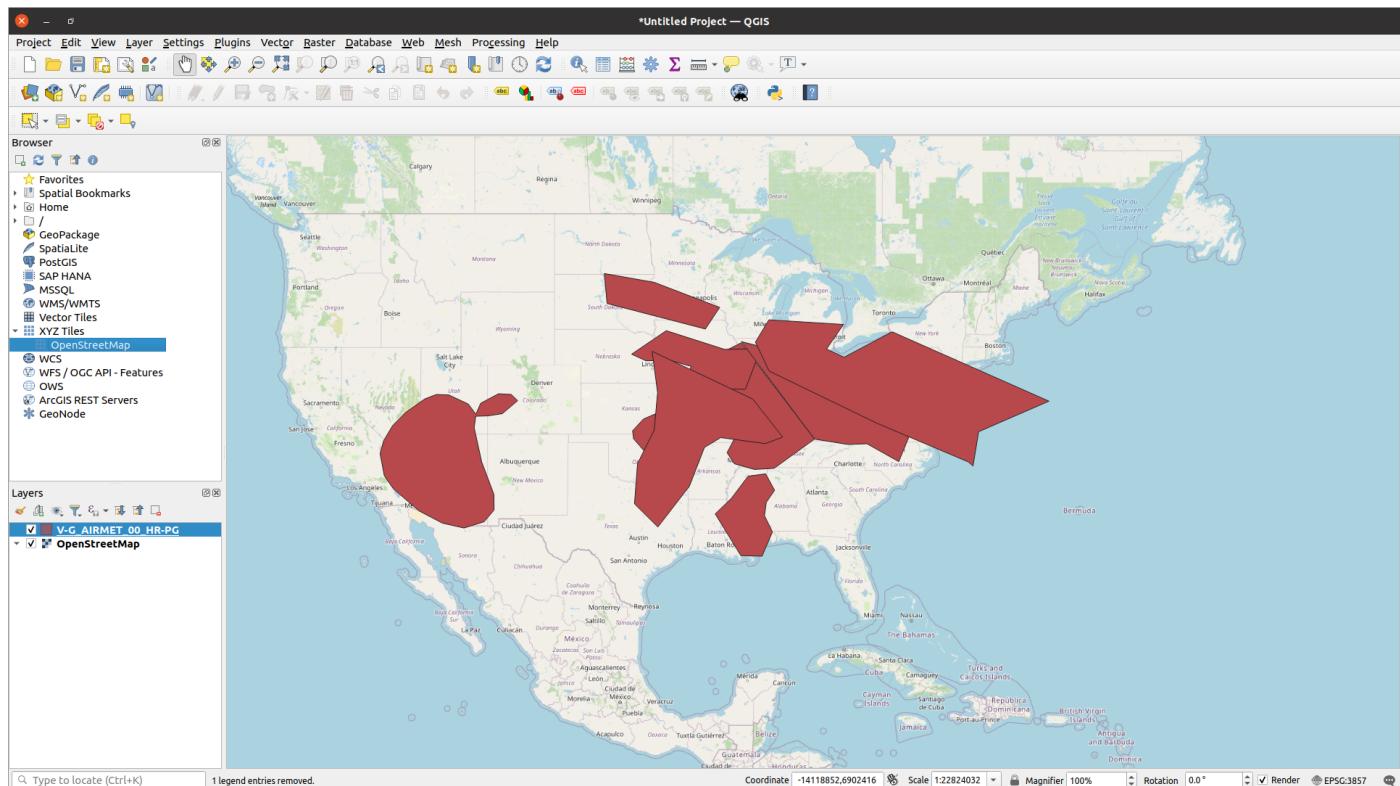
Unlike the raster screen where we didn't care about anything other than the file name, on this screen you need to make sure **EVERYTHING** on the screen below matches. Change the screen as needed. In particular make sure that:

- In 'File Format', select 'Custom delimiters'. Make sure 'Tab' is selected.
- For 'Record and Fields Options', **unselect** 'First record has field names'.
- Number of header lines to discard is '0'.
- Geometry Definition has 'Well known text' selected and 'Geometry CRS' is 'Default CRS: EPSG:4326 - WGS 84' (you will need to click the drop down arrow to find this option).
- Geometry type has 'Detect' selected.
- Don't worry about 'Layer Settings'.

You only have to do make these changes once. From here on every time you open up a vector file, the settings will be the last settings you used. Your screen should look like:

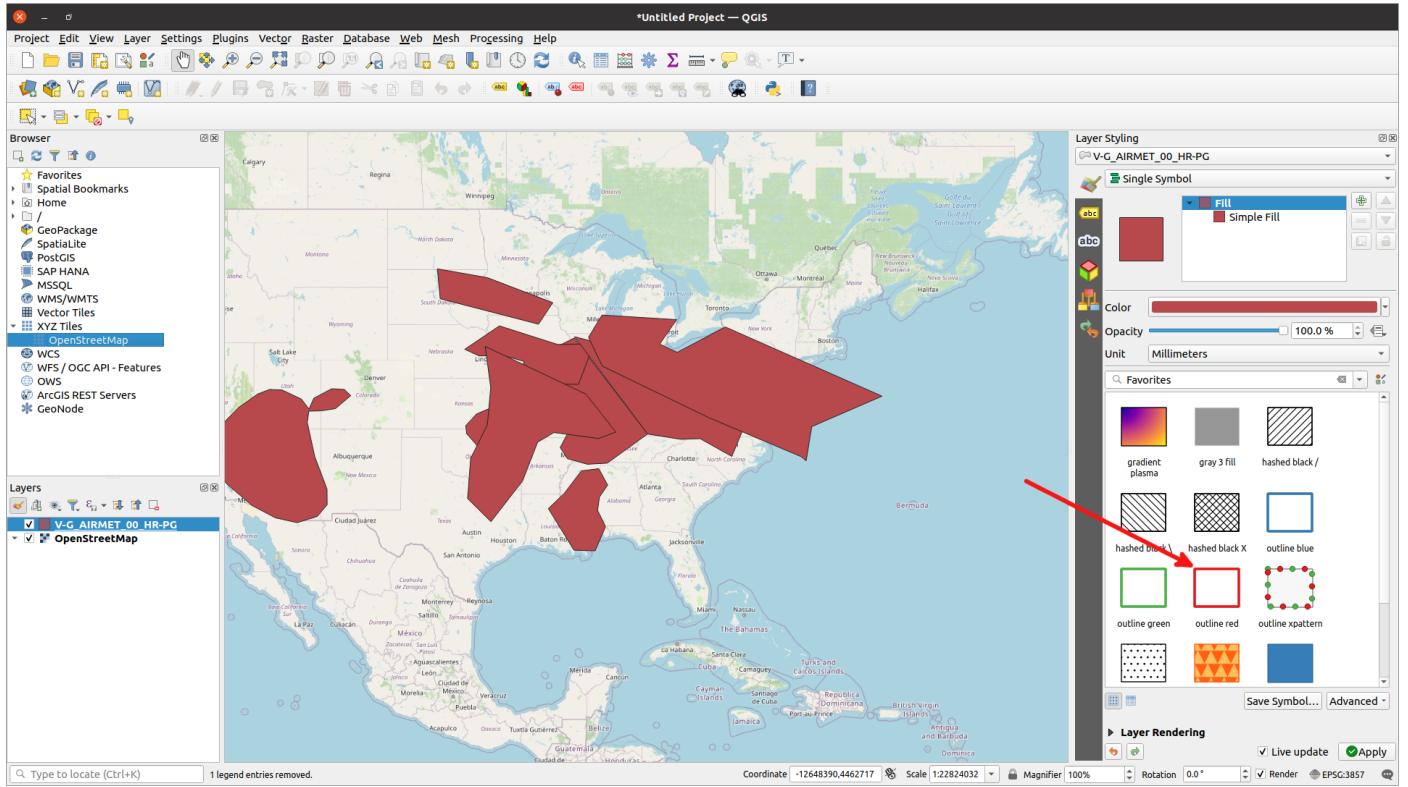


Once you changed the settings, select the filename just like you did with a raster file. Click the '...' for the 'File name' field. Select the file, then click on 'Open' at the top right of the dialog. Now click on 'Add', then click on 'Close'. Now your screen should resemble:

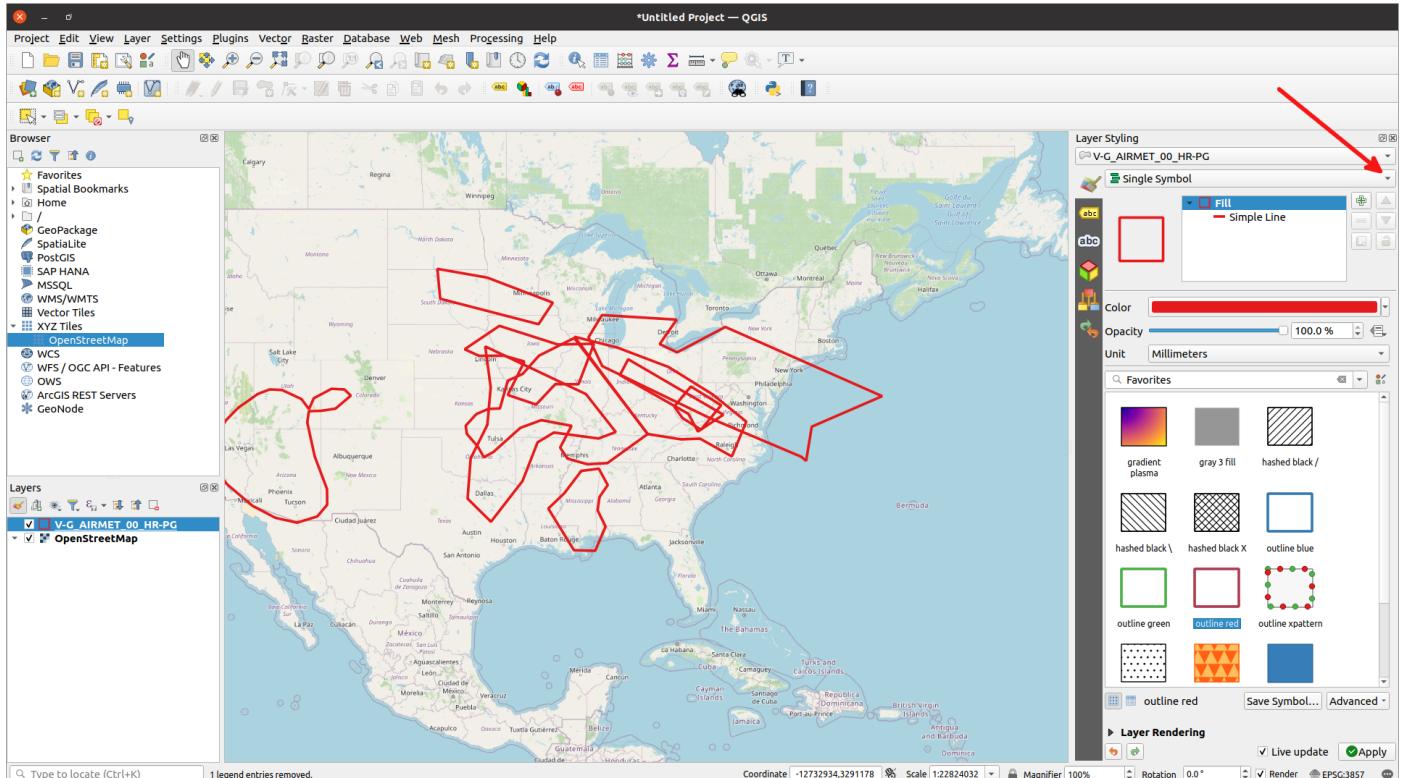


The data is there, but it's just a mass of solid color. Let's change it to an outline form. First, bring up the 'Layer Styling' panel. In the top menu bar select 'View' then 'Panels' then click the check-mark next to 'Layer

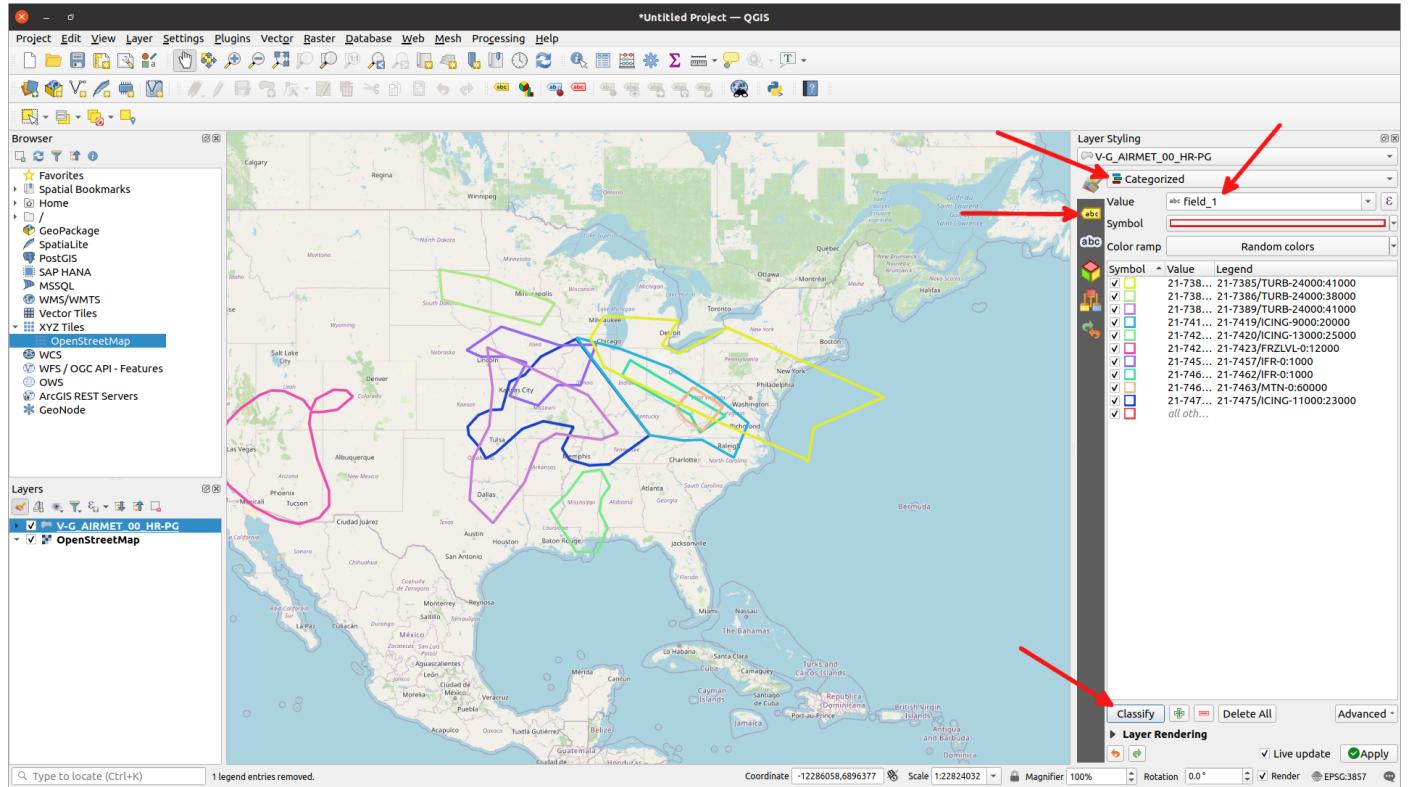
'Styling'. The panel will appear on the right side of the screen, but is not wide enough. Grab the left hand margin of the panel and extend it a bunch. It should look like:



Your attention from here on out is on the 'Layer Styling' panel. You should see a bunch of rectangles. Click on the one with the red border called 'outline red' ('outline green' or 'outline blue' works just as well). Now your screen should approximate:



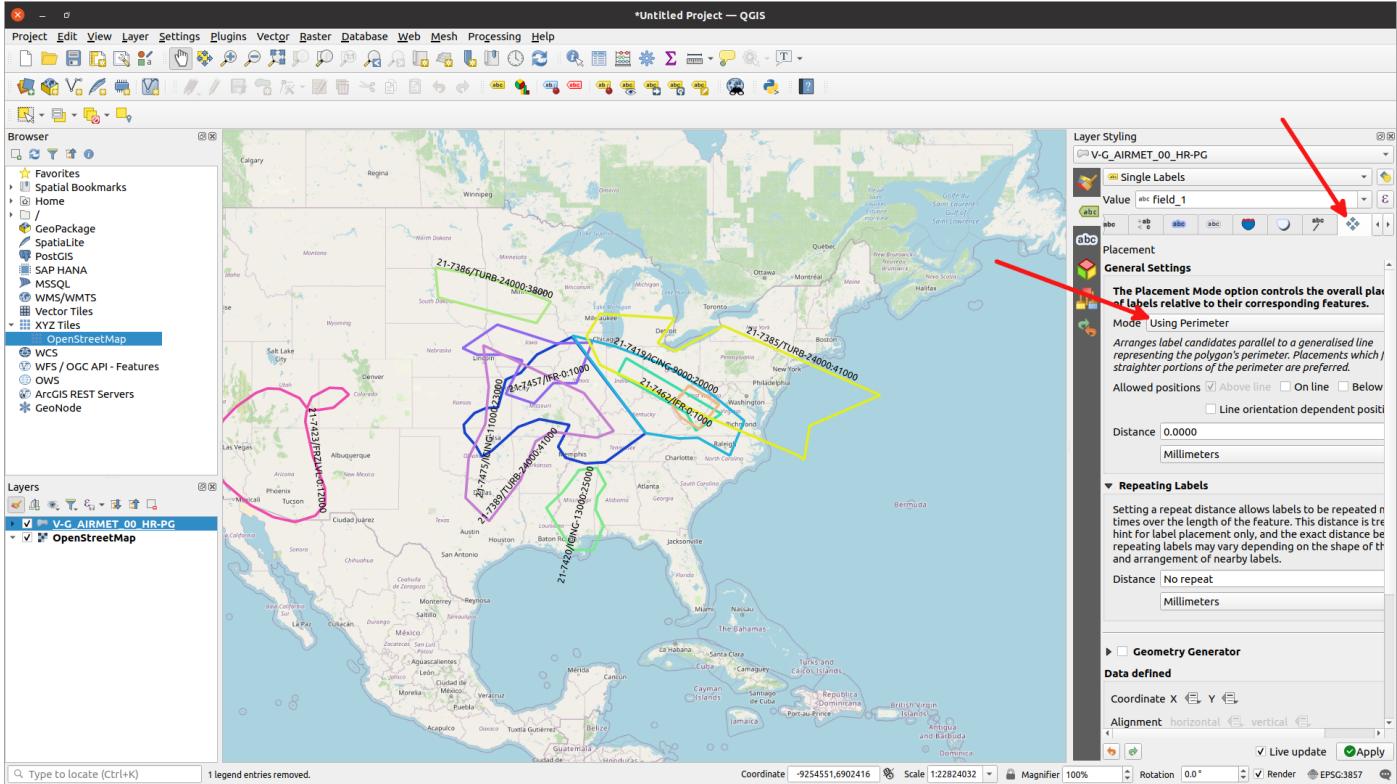
Well, we have outlines, but that didn't make things any clearer. Next let's make each outline a different color. Near the top right side is a drop-down box that has 'Single Symbol' as its default. Click the arrow on the right side of the box and select 'Categorized'. Once you do that, your vectors will disappear. Don't fret. Right underneath the 'Categorized' drop-down is another one labeled 'Value'. Click on its arrow and select 'abc field_1'. Then, a little bit further down the right side of the screen is a button labeled 'Classify'. Click on it. Voila! Your vectors are back, each in a different color. It should resemble:



Last step is to add some labels. On the left side of the 'Layer Styling' panel, you will see some icons. There are two that say 'abc'. You want the yellow top one, not the white one. Click on it. There should now be a drop-down label that says 'No Labels'. Click its drop-down arrow and select 'Single Labels'. Now you have labels. But they are not in the best place. You should see menu of icons underneath where it says 'Value' with the contents 'abc field_1'. Select the 8th icon over that is 4 green arrows pointing N, S, E, W. You should see the 'Placement' screen. Underneath that is a drop down box labeled 'Mode', with its value 'Around Centroid'. Select its drop-down arrow and select 'Using Perimeter'. There are no great label placement settings, but that's usually the best. Zooming in will usually help.

Don't worry too much about what the label says, it's meant for debugging, not general interpretation.

Your screen should mimic:



Okay, you can now load vectors into QGIS. Congrats! Try other files, such as files with linestrings (G-AIRMET) or points (NOTAM, METAR, etc).

If you ever want to save an image of a map, you can select ‘Project’ from the menu at the top of the screen. Then ‘Import/Export’ followed by ‘Export Map to Image...’. You can make some image adjustments, but usually I just click on ‘Save’. Then you can select the file format and where to save it. I added the linestring G-AIRMET that accompanied the polygon G-AIRMET and did all the steps we did above to get the following image:



Running Test Groups 28-30

A ‘Test Group’ is a set of FIS-B packets that are played back in real time to test various behaviors of the system. As of now, there are 30 test groups. 27 (01-27) of these come from the standard body and 3 (28-30) were created by me. We will start the discussion about how they work and how to process them with the ones I created. We will discuss the ones from the standard body later.

The basic process is you start harvest with the option `--test n` where ‘n’ is the number of the test to run. Harvest starts up a sub-process that runs the program ‘trickle’. Trickle will fetch the correct set of FIS-B messages from a `.978` file and starts placing them in the same directory where harvest normally finds its files.

When trickle starts, it looks at the timestamp of the first message. It then calculates the difference between that timestamp and the current timestamp. That value is placed in the file `sync.fisb` which is read by harvest. Harvest then adjusts its time so that anytime the current time is needed, harvest will use the time relative to the message. It’s just like a time machine.

Trickle will ‘trickle’ the packets out at a rate that equals the rate that they arrived originally. If, at the time the packets were captured, one packet was received 3 seconds after the first, trickle will also wait 3 seconds before sending the next packet.

If you are a really astute system watcher, you will note that after trickle has finished reading packets, but before harvest does its last dump, the trickle process will become a ‘zombie’ process. Don’t worry about this. When

harvest finishes, or is terminated, the zombie process will go away. For many tests that wait around before making a final check, this might be an hour or more.

The .978 files with the FIS-B packets are stored in the `fisb-decode/tg/tg-source/generated/` directory. The filename with packets is just the name of the test group with a .978 extension. So test group 28's filename is `tg28.978`.

Another concept to understand with test groups is that of a '*trigger*'. A trigger is some point in time during the test run where we need to dump the contents of the system so that we can examine it later. This dump will happen in a specifically named empty directory and will be filled with a dump of all database tables, vectors, images, and anything else to create a snapshot of the system at the time of the trigger. After the run you can go back and make sure the results were what you expected.

Triggers are stored in the directory `fisb-decode/tg/triggers`. Trigger files have the same name as the test group, but are `.csv` files. They typically have one to ten lines. The trigger for test group 28 (`tg28.csv`) contains:

```
72393, 0, 1, Verify DAYTON TFR (10 and 30 nm circles)
```

72393 tells harvest to produce a trigger dump at 72393 seconds after midnight on the day it was started. 0 is an offset. You will see numbers like 30 or -30 here. This means to add 30 or subtract 30 seconds from the trigger time of 72393 before actually doing the trigger. We do this because instructions for many of the test groups say things like 'check for this before 72393 seconds and then check for that after 72393 seconds'. This lets us keep using the time in the instructions, but modify times slightly to accomplish the tasks. The 1 is just a sequence number. This is used to create the correct dump sub-directory. We will get to that in a moment. The string field at the end is just a message that is printed when the dump happens.

Triggers for standard body test groups are the same as above, but the comment line start with a number (or numbers) in square brackets, like [5] or [7-9]. These indicate the items number(s) in the documentation the trigger applies to.

You will also note another file in the trigger directory called `start-dates.csv`. It has one line for each test group which contains the name of the test group and the date the test is considered to have been started. These dates are used to calculate the seconds after midnight referred to in the test instructions. You may ask: 'If the FIS-B packets already have a timestamp in them, why do we need a specific start date?' And the answer is that you don't need them for non-standard body test groups (28-30). But the standard body test groups usually don't specify a start date, so I had to figure one out for each test.

To run test 28, from the `bin` directory type:

```
./harvest --test 28
```

Your output should look like:

```
*** Running Test 28 ***
Waiting for sync.fisb to be created by trickle.
Expect trigger events at:
 01: 2021-05-17 02:44:54-04:00 72393 -> 2020-09-18 20:06:33
(time delay here)

01: Verify DAYTON TFR (10 and 30 nm circles)
** done **
```

Harvest tells you at the start of the run when to expect trigger events in your actual local clock time. In this case it is telling me it will produce a dump at 2021-05-17 02:44:54-04:00 local time. Since there is only one trigger, the program will stop then too. 72393 is the number of seconds past midnight on 2020-09-18 and 2020-09-18 20:06:33 is the UTC time in the past that corresponds to 72393 seconds past midnight on that date. When the trigger actually happens, it prints its associated message.

Trigger dumps are placed in the `fishb-decode/tg/results` folder. It will create a new directory with the name of the test group, then sub-folders under that with the sequence number of the trigger (01, 02, etc). So in our case, when the test is done, it will have created the folder: `fishb-decode/tg/results/tg28/01`. Its directory contents will be:

```
2020-09-18-200633_72393 NOTAM_TFR.db V-NOTAM-TFR-PG.csv
```

Every dump file will have a file with a name like 2020-09-18-200633_72393. It just tells you the time in UTC (in the past) that the message was processed. 2020-09-18-200633 means '2020-09-18 20:06:33'. 72393 is as discussed previously. The contents of this file will be the text of the trigger.

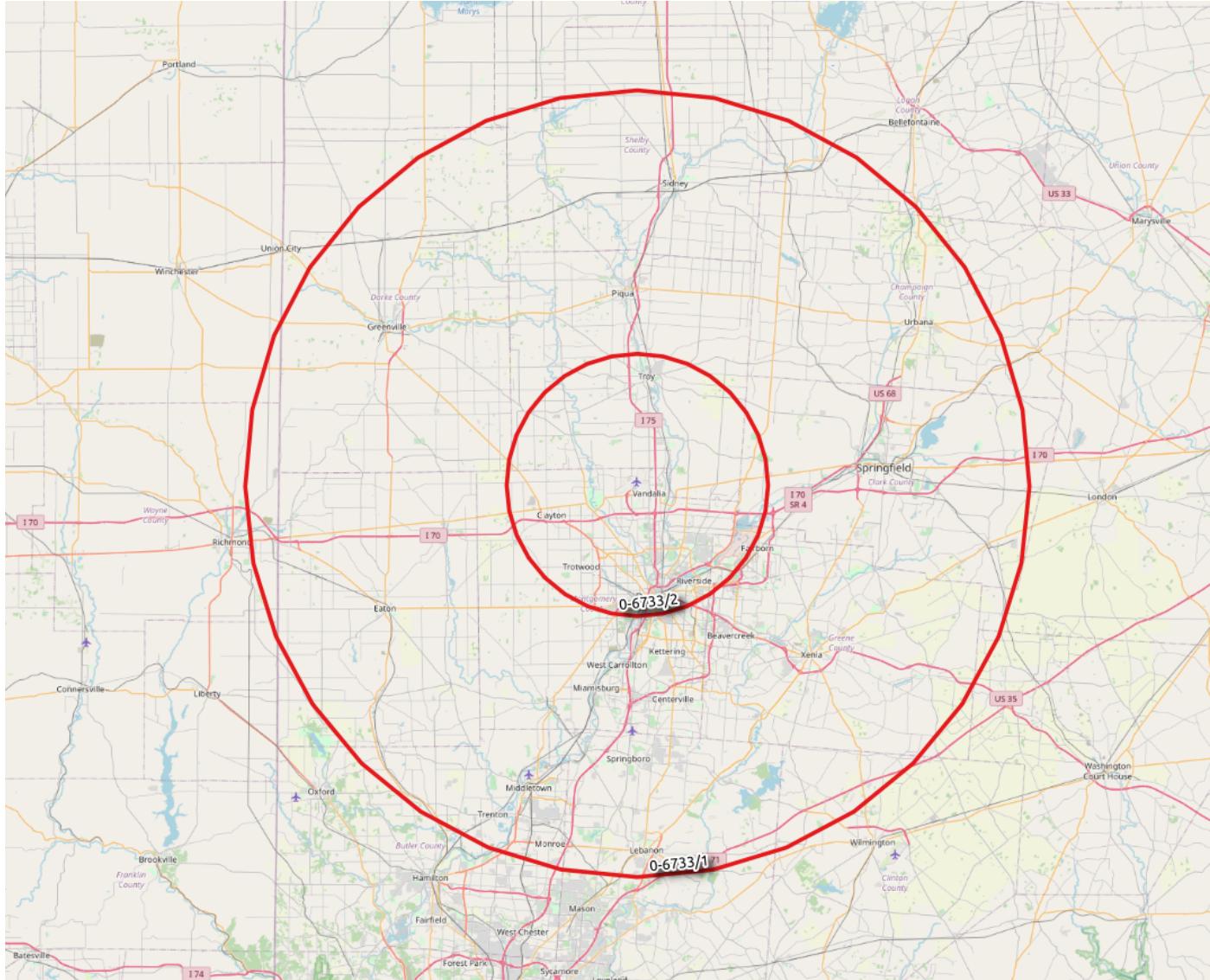
For some test groups, the offset is varied either slightly ahead or behind the specified trigger time. This handles cases like 'check before this time', or 'check after this time'. The trigger filename will then look like one of:

```
2020-09-18-200633_72393~72398-5  
2020-09-18-200633_72393~72390+3
```

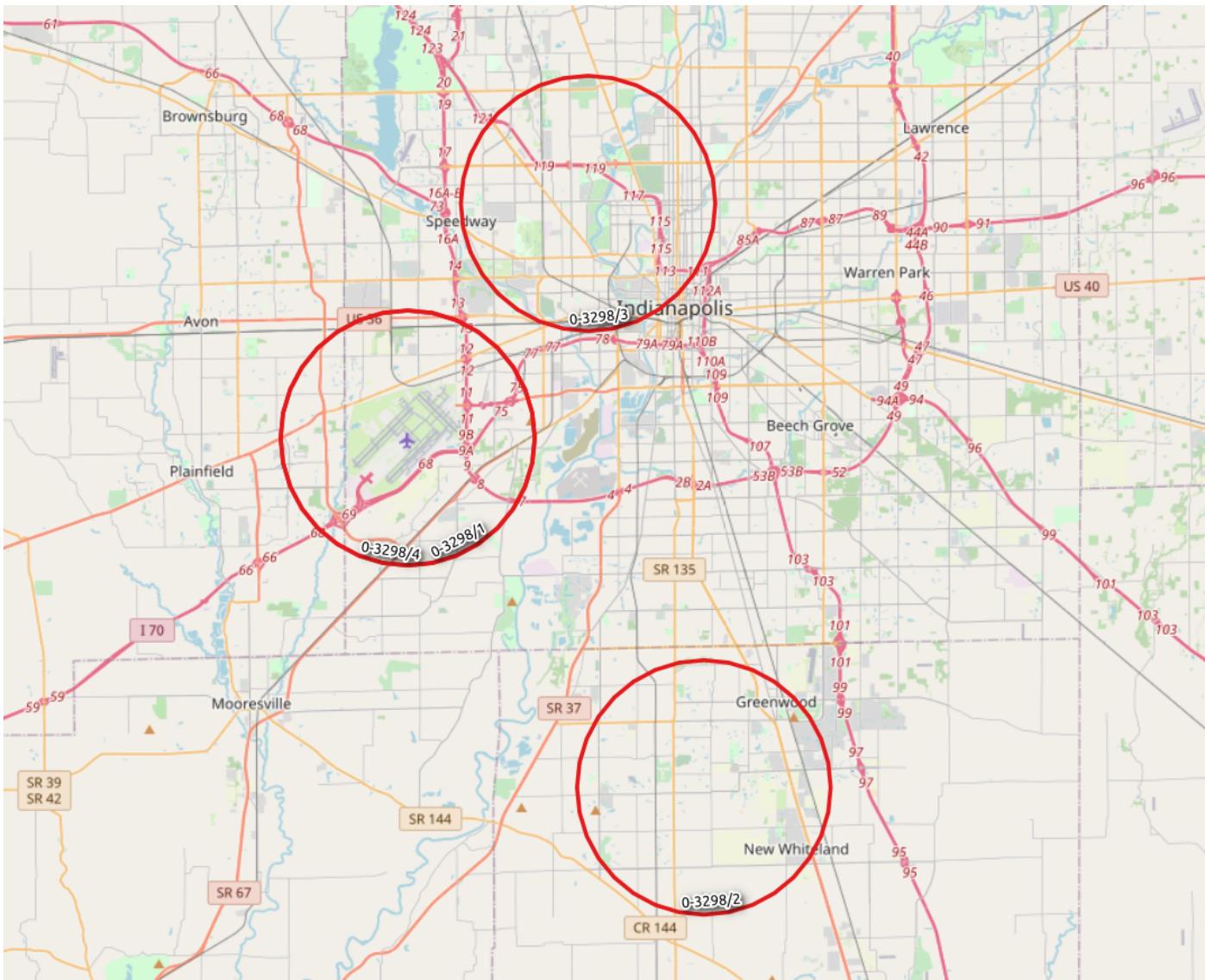
The value after the tilde is the time as noted in the documentation, followed by a positive or negative offset. This is helpful, since when you are following along with a test, it's most useful to reference the number in the documentation.

`NOTAM_TFR.db` is an augmented dump of the Mongo `NOTAM_TFR` table. Some tables that have `start_time` and `stop_time` fields have an added `status` field to tell you if the message is `active`, `pending activation`, or `expired`. This is based on the current time of the dump. Since this isn't normally part of the database record, we add it at the time of the dump. CRL messages will also have a `status` field added to tell you if the CRL is `complete` or `incomplete`.

`V-NOTAM-TFR-PG.csv` contains the vector information for the TFR. When displayed in QGIS it will look like:



Test group 29 is another example of a TFR. Its vector data will look like this in QGIS:



Test group 30 is a more realistic scenario. It is about 8 minutes of live data. It is the only actual example I have ever found of a CRL overflowing. A CRL can handle 138 entries before it declares overflow. An overflowed CRL can't be declared complete even if all its reports are complete, because there are more unreported reports.

The directory `fisb-decode/tg/results/tg30/01` contains (it will also contain a file with the extension `.png.aux.xml` for each `.png` file):

2020-10-30-0900277	ICING_10000_SEV.png	image-report.txt	TURBULENCE_22000.png
CLOUD_TOPS.png	ICING_10000_SLD.png	LIGHTNING_ALL.png	TURBULENCE_24000.png
CRL_11.db	ICING_12000_PRB.png	LIGHTNING_POS.png	V-AIRMET-PG.csv
CRL_12.db	ICING_12000_SEV.png	METAR.db	V-G_AIRMET_00_HR-LS.csv
CRL_14.db	ICING_12000_SLD.png	NEXRAD_CONUS.png	V-G_AIRMET_00_HR-PG.csv
CRL_15.db	ICING_14000_PRB.png	NEXRAD_REGIONAL.png	V-G_AIRMET_03_HR-LS.csv
CRL_16.db	ICING_14000_SEV.png	NOTAM.db	V-G_AIRMET_03_HR-PG.csv
CRL_17.db	ICING_14000_SLD.png	NOTAM_TFR.db	V-G_AIRMET_06_HR-LS.csv
CRL_8.db	ICING_16000_PRB.png	PIREP.db	V-G_AIRMET_06_HR-PG.csv
G_AIRMET.db	ICING_16000_SEV.png	RSR.db	V-METAR-PT.csv
ICING_02000_PRB.png	ICING_16000_SLD.png	SERVICE_STATUS.db	V-NOTAM-D-PT.csv
ICING_02000_SEV.png	ICING_18000_PRB.png	SIGWX.db	V-NOTAM-FDC-PT.csv
ICING_02000_SLD.png	ICING_18000_SEV.png	TAF.db	V-PIREP-PT.csv
ICING_04000_PRB.png	ICING_18000_SLD.png	TURBULENCE_02000.png	V-TAF-PT.csv
ICING_04000_SEV.png	ICING_20000_PRB.png	TURBULENCE_04000.png	V-WINDS_06_HR-PT.csv
ICING_04000_SLD.png	ICING_20000_SEV.png	TURBULENCE_06000.png	V-WINDS_12_HR-PT.csv

```
ICING_06000_PRB.png ICING_20000_SLD.png TURBULENCE_08000.png V-WINDS_24_HR-PT.csv  
ICING_06000_SEV.png ICING_22000_PRB.png TURBULENCE_10000.png V-WST-PG.csv  
ICING_06000_SLD.png ICING_22000_SEV.png TURBULENCE_12000.png WINDS_06_HR.db  
ICING_08000_PRB.png ICING_22000_SLD.png TURBULENCE_14000.png WINDS_12_HR.db  
ICING_08000_SEV.png ICING_24000_PRB.png TURBULENCE_16000.png WINDS_24_HR.db  
ICING_08000_SLD.png ICING_24000_SEV.png TURBULENCE_18000.png  
ICING_10000_PRB.png ICING_24000_SLD.png TURBULENCE_20000.png
```

This is pretty representative of what you find in a test group dump. In our case, we would need to look at CRL_14.db and verify that the overflow is set.

If you don't have access to any data at all and just want to see what things look like, test group 30 is a good example because it has about 'one of everything'.

One file we haven't covered is `image-report.txt`. Its contents will be similar to:

```
Current Image Report at 2020/10/30 09:00:27
```

```
NEXRAD_REGIONAL  
observation_time: 2020/10/30 08:58:00  
newest_data: 2020/10/30 08:58:00  
image age (mm:ss): 02:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 09:00:16  
NEXRAD_CONUS  
observation_time: 2020/10/30 08:54:00  
newest_data: 2020/10/30 08:54:00  
image age (mm:ss): 06:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 08:56:41
```

```
CLOUD_TOPS  
valid_time: 2020/10/30 09:00:00  
image age (mm:ss): 00:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 08:58:51
```

```
LIGHTNING  
observation_time: 2020/10/30 08:55:00  
newest_data: 2020/10/30 08:55:00  
image age (mm:ss): 05:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 08:55:33
```

```
ICING_02000  
valid_time: 2020/10/30 08:00:00  
image age (mm:ss): 60:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 08:57:43
```

```
ICING_04000  
valid_time: 2020/10/30 08:00:00  
image age (mm:ss): 60:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 08:58:05
```

(removed more ICING products)

```
TURBULENCE_02000  
valid_time: 2020/10/30 09:00:00  
image age (mm:ss): 00:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 08:57:14
```

```
TURBULENCE_04000  
valid_time: 2020/10/30 09:00:00  
image age (mm:ss): 00:27  
last_changed: 2020/10/30 08:57:34
```

(removed more TURBULENCE products)

Because .png files don't have obvious metadata, this file contains various image statistics at the time of the dump. Radar and lightning data can have multiple sources for an image, but the age from the oldest to the newest data can't be more than 10 minutes.

One other report not covered yet is SERVICE_STATUS. Service status is a report that shows what planes are being provided TIS-B services. This is the hockey puck shaped area around a plane that TIS-B is providing UAT data for. In our example, it looks like:

```
{'_id': '40.0383~-86.255593',
'expiration_time': '2020-10-30T09:00:54+00:00',
'traffic': ['aaf8ba', 'ac89af']}
```

Service status is provided by each ground station. So there will be one record for each station you are receiving. The _id value is the id of the station (a concatenation of its longitude and latitude). These messages are sent frequently, so are expired quickly (40 seconds). traffic is a list of ICAO numbers for each plane being followed. If there are no planes being followed, no service station packets will be created. When there are a lot of planes being followed, FIS-B will send out messages that do not list all planes, but rather a subset. Harvest keeps a list of all planes, and this message will report all current planes.

Backing Up and Restoring Config Files

Running the test groups from the standard body requires many configuration file changes. Provided are a couple of simple scripts for backing up and restoring all your config files. These are simple tar scripts and will work fine on most Linux systems. They provide a simple method for switching between various configurations.

From the bin directory, to backup or restore your configuration files type:

```
./config-files-backup <filename to store compressed tar file>
./config-files-restore <compressed tar file to restore from>
```

For example, to save the config files into my home directory I might type:

```
./config-files-backup ~/STABLE-051721.tgz
```

It is better to provide a full path for both of these commands. If instead, I had typed:

```
./config-files-backup STABLE-051721.tgz
```

The file would have placed in the .. directory, or fisb-decode.

To restore the config files (**wiping out** any existing config files (be careful here)) I would type (also from the bin directory):

```
.config-files-restore ~/STABLE-051721.tgz
```

I would highly suggest backing up your config files before trying to run the test groups from the standard body. We will be making large changes to the config files.

Running Test Groups 01-27

On to the final frontier! The standard body provides a set of 27 test groups which you can get from their web site. The basic process is to go to the store section, make an account, find the latest set (DO-358B currently), put them in your cart, and “purchase” them (as of now, they are free). You get a link and can download them. They come as a zip file.

The zip file you will get is definitely not friendly to Linux. The normal `zip` tools didn't work for me. You will need to use the `7zz` program from [7-ZIP](#). Linux downloads can be [found here](#).

7zz will be happier if you rename (or make a copy of) the file you downloaded to a new filename without any spaces in the name.. Do this before running the following procedure. From the `bin` directory (and assuming a Linux system that has `7zz` installed (and you removed spaces from the filename)), you can run:

```
./install-imported-tg <your tg-file without spaces>
```

As a check, each `TGnn` directory in `fisb-decode/tg/tg-source/imported` should have at least one `.csv` file, a `bin` directory whose contents are `<number>.bin` files (all 432 characters in length), and a `.pdf` file. Before performing a test, you will want to read the `.pdf` file.

The next step is to take all this and turn it into a form fisb-decode can use.

Change your directory back to `bin` (i.e. `fisb-decode/bin`) and type:

```
./tgTo978
```

After a few seconds or so it will complete and it will have created new `.978` files in `fisb-decode/tg/tg-source/generated`.

One of the test groups has some serious issues with it and needs to be patched. From the `bin` directory type:

```
patch ../tg/tg-source/generated/tg13.978 -i ../misc/tg13.patch
```

Now you are ready to run the tests. Well, almost.

We will now be making some pronounced changes to the configuration files. Up to this point, we have been gradually adding features to ‘fish’ and ‘harvest’. Now we do the opposite, and remove all the advanced features. I highly suggest you look at the previous section and do a backup of the config files. The configuration for testing is only really used for testing, so once you make all the changes, you probably want to make a backup of the testing configuration. You might be switching back and forth occasionally between a normal config and a test config, so having backups of both sets is a good idea.

What follows are changes to the config files for testing (referenced to the `bin` directory). Items not listed don't need to be changed.

```
../fisb/level0/level0Config.py
```

```
SKIP_EMPTY_FRAMES = True
DETAILED_MESSAGES = False
BLOCK_SUA_MESSAGES = True
ALLOW_SERVICE_STATUS = False
ARCHIVE_MESSAGES = False
WRITE_MESSAGE_TO_FILE = False
SHOW_MESSAGE_SOURCE = False
CALCULATE_RSR = True
RSR_CALCULATE_EVERY_X_SECS = 1
```

```
RSR_CALCULATE_OVER_X_SECS = 10
RSR_USE_EXPECTED_PACKET_COUNT = False
MONGO_URI = 'mongodb://localhost:27017/' (*set for your system*)
DLAC_4BIT_HACK = True
GENERATED_TEST_DIR = '../tg/tg-source/generated'
ALLOW_DECODE_TEST = True
```

./fisb/level1/level1Config.py

```
SEGMENT_EXPIRE_TIME = 60
TWGO_EXPIRE_TIME = 720 # 12 Hours
EXPUNGE_CHECK_MINUTES = 30
READ_MESSAGES_FROM_FILE = False
```

./fisb/level2/level2Config.py

```
METAR_EXPIRATION_MINUTES = 120
FISB_EXPIRATION_MINUTES = 20
PIREP_EXPIRATION_MINUTES = 76
PIREP_USE_REPORT_TIME_TO_EXPIRE = False
TWGO_DEFAULT_EXPIRATION_TIME = 61
BYPASS_TWGO_SMART_EXPIRATION = True
```

./fisb/level3/level3Config.py

```
PIREP_STORE_LEVEL3 = False
PRINT_TO_STDOUT = False
WRITE_TO_FILE = True
OUTPUT_DIRECTORY = "../runtime/harvest"
```

./fisb/trickle/trickleConfig.py

```
INITIAL_DELAY = 10
SYNC_DIRECTORY = '../runtime/misc'
```

./db/harvest/harvestConfig.py

```
HARVEST_DIRECTORY = '../runtime/harvest'
MAINT_TASKS_INTERVAL_SECS = 10
MONGO_URI = 'mongodb://localhost:27017/' (*set for your system*)
EXPIRE_MESSAGES = True
ANNOTATE_CRL_REPORTS = True
PROCESS_IMAGES = True
IMAGE_DIRECTORY = '../runtime/images'
SYNC_FILE = '../runtime/misc-sync.fisb'
TG_START_DATES = '../tg/triggers/start-dates.csv'
TG_TRIGGER_DIR = '../tg/triggers'
TG_DIR = '../tg'
IMMEDIATE_CRL_UPDATE = True
IMAGE QUIET_SECONDS = 0
PRINT_IMMEDIATE_EXPIRATIONS = False
TEXT_WX_LOCATION_SUPPORT = False
PIREP_LOCATION_SUPPORT = False
SUA_LOCATION_SUPPORT = False
SAVE_UNMATCHED_PIREPS = False
NOT_INCLUDED_RED = 0xEC
NOT_INCLUDED_GREEN = 0xDA
```

```
NOT_INCLUDED_BLUE = 0x96
IMAGE_MAP_CONFIGURATION = 1
CLOUDTOP_MAP = 0
RADAR_MAP = 0
```

You are now ready to run the tests. Running all the tests will take a little under 26 hours. Most of the process is like watching paint dry. The tests have to wait to make sure that certain data is still there after a certain length of time, or maybe the data needs to be deleted. Lots of waiting. Running the test is exactly like for you did for tests 28 through 30. To run test 1 type (from bin):

```
./harvest --test 1
```

When you start a test it will tell you how many dumps will be done, and at what time they will occur (both in your local time and in message time). The last dump is always the time the test will complete.

Be sure to read the `.pdf` file that comes with each test. It will tell you what the test should do and the output to expect. The tests are based on end user experiences, and 'fisb-decode' is a back-end system, so none of the 'experience' parts (i.e. updating screen with image age, image legends, etc) will apply.

You can run all the tests at once by typing:

```
./run-all-tests
```

Then take a break for 26 hours. If there are any errors detected when running this command the error files will be placed in the `../tg/results/tg<nn>` folder, where `<nn>` is the number of the test. `tg15` is the only test where an error is expected and normal.

Debugging Test Groups with `./decode-test`

Sometimes debugging test groups can be difficult. There is a set of scripts which will take the messages from a test group and add comments to the messages, showing the timestamp when they were received and when any dump was done. Before using these commands you need to make a change in `fisb-decode/fisb/level0/level0Config.py`. Make sure you have already installed all the harvest dependencies previously, and set the `ALLOW_DECODE_TEST` parameter as follows:

```
ALLOW_DECODE_TEST = True
```

The general format is:

```
./decode-test <test number>
```

`decode-test` is the output from 'fisb' level 3. There is also `decode0-test`, `decode1-test` and `decode2-test` that will use the other 'fisb' levels.

Output from test group 28 (which is basically 4 segmented messages) looks like:

```
./decode-test 28
#-----
# PACKET: 2020-09-18T20:05:32.128Z
#
#-----
# PACKET: 2020-09-18T20:05:32.174Z
```

```
#  
#-----  
# PACKET: 2020-09-18T20:05:32.247Z  
#  
#-----  
# PACKET: 2020-09-18T20:05:33.046Z  
#  
{  
    "type": "NOTAM_TFR",  
    "unique_name": "0-6733",  
    "contents": "NOTAM-TFR 0/6733 211945Z PART 1 OF 6 OH..AIRSPACE  
DAYTON, OHIO..TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS. SEPTEMBER 21, 2020  
LOCAL. PURSUANT TO 49 USC 40103(B)(3), THE FEDERAL AVIATION  
ADMINISTRATION (FAA) CLASSIFIES THE AIRSPACE DEFINED IN THIS  
NOTAM AS 'NATIONAL DEFENSE AIRSPACE'. PILOTS WHO DO NOT ADHERE  
TO THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES MAY BE INTERCEPTED, DETAINED AND  
        <lines deleted>  
ZID PART 2 OF 6 OH..AIRSPACE DAYTON, OHIO..TEMPORARY FLIGHT  
REGULATIONS, AIRCRAFT FLIGHT OPERATIONS ARE PROHIBITED WITHIN AN  
AREA DEFINED AS 30 NM RADIUS OF 395408N0841310W (DQN131010.7)  
SFC-17999FT MSL EFFECTIVE 2009211945 UTC (1545 LOCAL 09/21/20)  
UNTIL 2009220000 UTC (2000 LOCAL 09/21/20). WITHIN AN AREA  
DEFINED AS 10 NM RADIUS OF 395408N0841310W (DQ(INCMPL)",  
    "station": "40.0383~-86.255593",  
    "number": "0/6733",  
    "start_of_activity_time": "2020-09-21T19:45:00Z",  
    "end_of_validity_time": "2020-09-22T00:00:00Z",  
    "geometry": [  
        {  
            "type": "CIRCLE",  
            "altitudes": [  
                18000,  
                "MSL",  
                0,  
                "MSL"  
            ],  
            "start_time": "2020-09-21T19:45:00Z",  
            "stop_time": "2020-09-22T00:00:00Z",  
            "element": "TFR",  
            "coordinates": [  
                -84.218445,  
                39.90097  
            ],  
            "radius_nm": 30.0  
        },  
        {  
            "type": "CIRCLE",  
            "altitudes": [  
                18000,  
                "MSL",  
                0,  
                "MSL"  
            ],  
            "start_time": "2020-09-21T19:45:00Z",  
            "stop_time": "2020-09-22T00:00:00Z",  
            "element": "TFR",  
            "coordinates": [  
                -84.218445,  
                39.90097  
            ],  
            "radius_nm": 30.0  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

```

        "radius_nm": 10.0
    }
],
"expiration_time": "2020-09-22T00:00:00Z"
}
=====
# TRIGGER (1): 2020-09-18T20:06:33.000Z (72393)
# Verify DAYTON TFR (10 and 30 nm circles)
#

```

In the example, the first three packets appear blank because they are segmented messages. If you wanted to view them you could use `./decode0-test 28`.

The concept behind `decode-test` is that you can generate a ‘screenplay’ of the event and follow along. It won’t tell you if harvest is doing anything wrong, but you can see all the data clearly and when it arrived. It is usually best to save the output from `decode-test` in a file and search for the items you have questions about. The square brackets at the beginning of trigger comment lines will refer you to the item number in the documentation that the trigger refers to.

Notes about Individual Tests

When running test groups from the standard body, it is important to read its associated `.pdf` file. Unfortunately, some are easier to understand than others. All of the times in the test groups have an associated trigger time in a trigger file. Triggers are not part of the standard test groups and were created by me. They are found in `fisb-decode/tg/triggers`. To check if the test completed properly, you need to look at its documentation and match the times against the trigger. The documentation is not always written in a logical order. There are times where something requiring trigger 2 is described long after other later trigger have been described.

Most tests do not need any clarification. Here are ones that do:

TG13

Worst. Test. Ever. There is a patch that needs to be applied before running this test (see instructions above). This test uses ‘fantasy’ TFR-NOTAMs, SIGMETs, and AIRMETs that do not in any way resemble what the FAA would send. So, if your system, like ‘fisb-decode’, checks for sane data, this test fails out of the gate. The patch will make the feeble attempts at data passable. The instructions are confusing— the pictures make it look like the graphics appear in a sequential fashion. In reality, the graphics pretty much happen all at once. All other test groups, except this one, will stop sending packets and then have a final check. Nope. There are two minutes of useless packets after the final check. For no purpose.

TG15

You will get a `LEVEL0.ERR` file. That’s actually the whole purpose of the test— to catch bogus data.

TG19

With `BYPASS_TWGO_SMART_EXPIRATION` set to `True` (the normal test setting), the NOTAM-TFRs will persist, even though the contents are expired. This is acceptable for the test. In actual use, you would set `BYPASS_TWGO_SMART_EXPIRATION` to `False`, and this issue would resolve (same applies to **TG20**).

TG20

With `BYPASS_TWGO_SMART_EXPIRATION` set to `True`, at trigger 8, various reports which are shown as not present will still be present. The status of all of these reports are expired, but since we need to keep them around for an hour after the last time they were sent (per the standard), the message will not have expired (even though the parts are expired). This is expected behavior.

TG25

This TG is the ‘master class’ of all test groups. Extremely well constructed, tests lots of concepts not tested in other groups. Tests many realistic edge-cases. I understood lots of concepts much better after struggling to get this TG working.

Messages stuck in the system

At the ground station I normally use, messages sometimes get ‘stuck’ in FIS-B. In my case, there are two WST messages that have been there for over a year. Usually level 2 will generate an error message if the message dates make no sense. As of now, there is code to ignore these messages, both at the message level and at the CRL level. If this becomes a more common problem, it would be better to create a system to read these from a file and ignore them.

Automation using systemd

Once your system is properly configured, you can automate everything using `systemd`. This will start-up `fis-b decode` and `harvest` at boot time. This assumes you are running a Linux system that uses `systemd` for scheduling system tasks.

The most important thing is to make sure your `fis-b decode` and `harvest` are properly configured. Next, determine the non-root username you wish to run under, and the path to `fis-b decode` on your system. Then, from the `bin` directory, type:

```
./systemd-create username path-to-fisb-decode
```

If your account name is `fred` and the `fisb-decode` directory is located at `/home/fred/fisb-decode` you would type:

```
./systemd-create fred /home/fred/fisb-decode
```

This will create a number of files based on prototype files in the `../misc` directory. Some of these files are `.system` files that will be placed in the `/etc/systemd/system` area, and the others are scripts (with the name ending in `_system`) placed in the same `bin` directory where you ran the command. These will be called by `systemd`.

There are three sets of `.system` and `_system` files. They are:

- `decode-net-to-dir.service` and `decode-net-to-dir_service`. This runs `decodeNetToDir`.
- `harvest.service` and `harvest_service`. This runs `harvest`.
- `fisb-msg-archive.service` and `fisb-msg-archive_service`. This runs `decode0Net`. It is used solely if you want to set up a system to archive fis-b messages. If you are running `decode-net-to-dir` you should not run `fisb-msg-archive` at the same time. You can configure `decode-net-to-dir` to archive messages. If you run them both on the same account, you will just collect double messages.

To install `decode-net-to-dir` and `harvest` as services (this will also start them and make sure they are started at boot), type (from the `bin` directory):

```
sudo cp ../misc/decode-net-to-dir.service /etc/systemd/system  
sudo systemctl enable --now decode-net-to-dir.service  
sudo systemctl status decode-net-to-dir.service
```

If you are successful, you should get something similar to the following output from the status request:

```
● decode-net-to-dir.service - Collect raw fis-b data  
  Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/decode-net-to-dir.service; enabled; vendor pre  
  Active: active (running) since Fri 2021-08-13 04:15:29 UTC; 4 days ago  
    Main PID: 612 (bash)  
      Tasks: 10 (limit: 9448)  
     Memory: 531.1M  
        CGroup: /system.slice/decode-net-to-dir.service  
                  ├─612 /bin/bash /home/mbarnes/fisb-decode/bin/decode-net-to-dir_service  
                  ├─638 /bin/bash /home/mbarnes/fisb-decode/bin/decode-net-to-dir_service  
                  ├─639 python3 ../fisb/levelNet/levelNet.py  
                  ├─640 python3 ../fisb/level0/level0.py  
                  ├─641 python3 ../fisb/level1/level1.py  
                  ├─642 python3 ../fisb/level2/level2.py  
                  ├─643 python3 ../fisb/level3/level3.py --dir ../runtime/harvest
```

Repeat the steps for `harvest`:

```
sudo cp ../misc/harvest.service /etc/systemd/system  
sudo systemctl enable --now harvest.service  
sudo systemctl status harvest.service
```

If you are using `fisb-msg-archive` instead, use the steps above but change the name in the appropriate places.

In general, if you wish to start, stop, or disable (make it not run at boot) a service, issue one of the following commands (illustrated for `harvest.service`):

```
sudo systemctl start harvest.service  
sudo systemctl stop harvest.service  
sudo systemctl disable harvest.service
```

Using Stratus as a data source

If you have a **Stratus** box, you can use it as a data feed. In the `bin` directory there are the scripts `decodeStratus` and `decodeStratusToDir`. They work exactly like `decodeNet` and `decodeNetToDir`. `decodeStratus` will dump level 3 messages to the terminal, and `decodeStratusToDir` will send them to a directory for processing by `harvest`. There are a few things to consider:

- You need to have a somewhat accurate time set. Plus or minus 30 seconds, or even a minute, is fine. Stratus may not provide a time (it might if it has a working GPS, but GPS is not mandatory, or it might be intermittent). Having a time source such as a real time clock, internet source, or even setting the date and time by hand, are required. ‘fisb-decode’ has lots of logic to take FAA partial times and make them complete times, but it needs a little help from a clock source.

- Always start Stratus first (and let it boot up) before starting `decodeStratus`. Stratus serves as the DHCP provider and `decodeStratus` needs to know its assigned address, which can't happen until Stratus is running.
- Internally, Stratus uses another version of `dump978` to capture FIS-B packets. It converts its output to Garmin GDL 90 format, which `decodeStratus` receives. The data then gets converted back to `dump978` format for processing. The FIS-B data will have no associated time. 'fisb' level 0 will use the local clock UTC time as the message received time.

Using a Raspberry Pi

A Raspberry Pi in pretty much any configuration will run the 'fisb' code without any problems. 'Harvest' is database bound, and therefore filesystem dependent. Using lots of different Pi models, nothing beats a Pi 4 with an external SSD. 4GB memory is fine for 'harvest' and 'fisb'. I run Ubuntu 20.04 64-bit (needed by Mongo) with full GNOME window system, including QGIS, and have had no problems. With a Kingston 240GB A400 SATA drive in an Inateck 2.5 USB 3.0 (UASP support) enclosure, the system has been rock solid. Such was not the case when running with SD cards. Speed is not the same as your desktop, but not annoyingly slow either.

Note: Mongo version 5 (or later) is very restricted on the systems it runs. If you have trouble installing Mongo (usually indicated by non-helpful messages that are actually 'illegal instruction' errors), try installing an earlier MongoDB 4 version like 4.4.8. See the earlier warning about MongoDB 5.

Running 'fisb' and 'harvest' (with MongoDB) does not use very many resources. On a 4GB Pi, available memory is more than 3GB at all times and system run times are always under 5%.

Obtaining FIS-B Related Documents

Besides the DO-358B document from the standard body that you can purchase, and the test files which are available from the same source for free— there are other helpful FIS-B documents.

Probably the most useful of these is the *SRT-047 Surveillance and Broadcast Services Description Document* series. There are five revisions of this, although I have never been able to locate revision 3 (which should be dated March 31, 2018). Each of these documents is filled with interesting insights that can't be found in the standard. Don't just look at the last revision— all revisions contain gems.

The easiest way to locate these is by their associated TSOs. If the links below become outdated, try to find the associated TSO and the SRT-047 file will be an attachment.

FIS-B related information is associated with TSO-C157 and TSO-C195. Both of these have updates (a, b, c, etc). The best way to access them is to go to the [Dynamic Regulatory System](#) and expand the section on the left that includes TSOs. Then click on 'Technical Standard Orders (TSO)'. From the top filter menu under 'Status' select 'Current', 'Historical', and 'Pending' (otherwise you will only get 'Current'). Select all the TSO-C157 and TSO-C195 variants. Lastly, click on 'Apply'. You can now view the TSOs. The SRT documents (and other interesting items) are found by clicking the 'Attachments/Public Comments' box associated with the individual TSOs.

[TSO-C195](#)

Holds SRT-047 Revision 1. Also contains [SBS Description Document Files.zip](#) where the Appendix D binary data files can be found.

[TSO-C195a](#)

Alternate source for SRT-047 Revision 2. Also contains the same zip file as noted above, but under a different name. It contains Version 5.0 of the MITRE document also found in TSO-C157a.

[TSO-C195b](#)

Contains SRT-047 Revision 5 (latest as of September, 2021). This document claims to have embedded METAR and TAF stations as Excel files embedded within it. But these do not seem to be available. I suspect they are found in the source Word file, but never made it into the PDF. TSO-C157c also has SRT-047 Revision 5, but that version is signed, and many megabytes smaller. Otherwise, they appear identical.

[TSO-C157](#)

There are no attachments to this document.

[TSO-C157a](#)

Contains SRT-047 Revision 2. Also contains `TSO attachments.zip` which holds additional information including the binary data files for Appendix D. These are essentially the same files as for Revision 1, but with some additions.

Version 5.0 of the *MITRE Aerodrome and Airspace FIS-B Product Definitions* (2012) can also be found inside the zip file. Version 4.0 (2009) can be found on the [Stratux github](#). The MITRE documents are useful primarily for historical purposes, although you can get another perspective on FIS-B that is different from the standard. It's also fun to see examples of FIS-B messages that never made it into production.

[TSO-C157b](#)

Contains SRT-047 Revision 4.

[TSO-C157c](#)

Contains SRT-047 Revision 5. This is the smaller signed version. TSO-C195b has the larger unsigned version, but the contents appear identical.