
lcmmap-merlin Documentation

Release 2.0

USGS EROS LCMAP

Feb 07, 2018

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A Python3 library for turning LCMAP spatial data into timeseries like magic.

CHAPTER 1

Features

- Retrieve chips & chip specs
- Convert chips & chip specs into time series rods
- Many composable functions
- Works with symmetric or assymetric data arrays
- Built with efficiency in mind... leverages Numpy for heavy lifting.
- Tested with cPython 3.5 & 3.6

CHAPTER 2

Example

```
import merlin

timeseries = merlin.create(x=123,
                           y=456,
                           acquired='1980-01-01/2017-01-01',
                           cfg=merlin.cfg.get(profile='chipmunk-ard',
                                                env={'CHIPMUNK_URL': 'http://
↳localhost:5656'})))

print(timeseries)

(((123, 456, 123, 456), {'reds' : [9, 8, ...],
                          'greens': [99, 88, ...]},
                          'blues' : [12, 22, ...],
                          'dates': ['2017-01-01', '2016-12-31', ...]}),
 ((123, 456, 124, 456), {'reds' : [4, 3, ...],
                          'greens': [19, 8, ...]},
                          'blues' : [1, 11, ...],
                          'dates': ['2017-01-01', '2016-12-31', ...]}),)
```


CHAPTER 3

Documentation

Complete documentation is available at <http://lcmmap-merlin.readthedocs.io/>

CHAPTER 4

Installation

```
pip install lomap-merlin
```


CHAPTER 5

Versioning

Merlin follows semantic versioning: <http://semver.org/>

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For more information, please refer to <http://unlicense.org>.

6.1 Configuration

Environment Variables	
Variable	Default
CHIPMUNK_URL	None
CHIPMUNK_GRID_RESOURCE	/grid
CHIPMUNK_SNAP_RESOURCE	/grid/snap
CHIPMUNK_NEAR_RESOURCE	/grid/near
CHIPMUNK_CHIPS_RESOURCE	/chips
CHIPMUNK_REGISTRY_RESOURCE	/registry

6.2 Cookbook

6.2.1 Configure Merlin For Chipmunk

Merlin is configurable with environment variables and parameters. Parameters override environment variables.

```
import merlin
import os

# export CHIPMUNK_URL=http://localhost:5656/plus/path
os.environ['CHIPMUNK_URL'] = 'http://localhost:5656/plus/path'

merlin.cfg.get(profile='chipmunk-ard')
```

```
import merlin

merlin.cfg.get(profile='chipmunk-ard',
               env={'CHIPMUNK_URL': 'http://localhost:5656/plus/path'})
```

6.2.2 View All Configuration Profiles

Merlin configurations are organized into profiles, which group function implementations by use. All profiles may be viewed by calling `merlin.cfg.profiles` with a `None` parameter.

```
import merlin

merlin.cfg.profiles(None)
```

6.2.3 Create Timeseries

```
import merlin

timeseries = merlin.create(x=123,
                           y=456,
                           acquired='1980-01-01/2017-01-01',
                           cfg=merlin.cfg.get('chipmunk-ard'))

print(timeseries)

(((123, 456, 123, 456), {'reds' : [9, 8, ...],
                          'greens': [99, 88, ...]},
                          'blues' : [12, 22, ...],
                          'dates': ['2017-01-01', '2016-12-31', ...]}),
 ((123, 456, 124, 456), {'reds' : [4, 3, ...],
                          'greens': [19, 8, ...]},
                          'blues' : [1, 11, ...],
                          'dates': ['2017-01-01', '2016-12-31', ...]}),)
```

6.2.4 Retrieve Chips

```
import merlin

fn = merlin.cfg.get('chipmunk-ard').get('chips_fn')

fn(x=123, y=456, acquired='1980/2017', ubids=['LC08_SRB4', 'LE07_SRB3', ...])
```

6.2.5 Retrieve Specs

```
import merlin

fn = merlin.cfg.get('chipmunk-ard').get('registry_fn')

fn()
```

6.2.6 Retrieve Specs Mapped To UBIDS

```
import merlin

registry = merlin.cfg.get('chipmunk-ard').get('registry_fn')

merlin.specs.mapped(specs=registry(),
                    ubids=merlin.cfg.ubids.get('chipmunk-ard'))
```

6.2.7 Snap A Point To A Grid

```
import merlin

fn = merlin.cfg.get('chipmunk-ard').get('snap_fn')

fn(x=123, y=456)
```

6.3 Develop

6.3.1 Get The Source

```
$ git clone git@github.com:usgs-eros/lcmap-merlin

# Highly recommend working within a virtual environment
$ conda create --name merlin python=3.6
$ source activate merlin
$ cd lcmap-merlin
$ pip install -e .[test, dev, doc]
```

6.3.2 Testing

```
$ pytest
```

Occasionally test data may need to be updated if source data changes. Merlin uses the [vcrpy](#) library to save HTTP requests for replay during testing.

VCR cassettes are configured in ``test/___init___py``. To support multiple data source versions, add new attributes to the module that correspond to the data source or data set version to be tested against.

```
import vcr as _vcr

# chipmunk parameters for test data
x = -2094585
y = 1952805
x_nodata = -183585.0
y_nodata = 302805.0
acquired = '2010/2013'
profile = 'chipmunk-ard'
env = {'CHIPMUNK_URL': 'http://localhost:5656'}
ard-cl-v1-cassette = 'test/resources/chipmunk-ard-cl-v1-cassette.yaml'
ard-cl-v2-cassette = 'test/resources/chipmunk-ard-cl-v2-cassette.yaml'
aux-cl-v1-cassette = 'test/resources/chipmunk-aux-cl-v1-cassette.yaml'
vcr = _vcr.VCR(record_mode='new_episodes')
```

Apply the proper decorator value to each function for the version under test.

```
import test

@test.vcr.use_cassette(test.ard-cl-v1-cassette)
def test_some_func_cl_v1():
    assert awesomeness

@test.vcr.use_cassette(test.ard-cl-v2-cassette)
def test_some_func_cl_v2():
    assert awesomeness_v2
```

Caution: When expanding the ``acquired`` date range, keep in mind that PyPi has a limit of 60MB per artifact. Uploads exceeding this limit will result in failure messages while publishing.

6.3.3 Build Sphinx Docs

All Merlin docs are written in [reStructuredText](#). All code comments are written using [Google Docstrings](#).

Installing Sphinx and building the docs are only necessary during development. Release documents are built automatically by [readthedocs.io](#).

First, make sure you've installed Sphinx:

```
$ pip install -e .[doc]
```

Automatically rebuild documentation and refresh the web browser when source files change:

```
$ make autobuild
```

Manually build documentation one time:

```
$ cd docs
$ make html
```

6.4 API Reference

6.4.1 merlin.cfg

`merlin.cfg.get(profile='chipmunk-ard', env=None)`

Return a configuration profile.

Parameters

- **profile** (*str*) – Name of profile.
- **env** (*dict*) – Environment variables to override `os.environ`

Returns A Merlin configuration

Return type dict

`merlin.cfg.profiles(env, profile=None)`

Retrieve a configuration profile with env applied.

Parameters

- **env** (*dict*) – Environment variables
- **profile** (*str*) – Name of profile to load. If no profile is supplied all profiles are returned.

Returns Profile or profiles with env substitutions.

Return type dict

6.4.2 merlin.chipmunk

Chipmunk.py is the interface module to Chipmunk for Merlin.

Any functions chipmunk exposes are represented here as defined.

New abstractions or higher level abstractions should be created in modules that import `chipmunk.py`. For maximum flexibility do not import `chipmunk.py` directly... inject it via a kernel or DI construct.

Multi-version support: To support multiple versions of Chipmunk create new modules that correspond to the appropriate version number.

`merlin.chipmunk.chips(x, y, acquired, ubids, url, resource='/chips')`

Returns chips from a Chipmunk url given x, y, date range and ubid sequence

Parameters

- **x** (*int*) – projection coordinate x
- **y** (*int*) – projection coordinate y
- **acquired** (*str*) – ISO8601 daterange '2012-01-01/2014-01-03'
- **ubids** (*sequence*) – sequence of ubids
- **url** (*str*) – protocol://host:port/path

- **resource** (*str*) – /chips/resource/path (default: /chips)

Returns chips

Return type tuple

Example

```
>>> chipmunk.chips(url='http://host:port/path',
                  x=123456,
                  y=789456,
                  acquired='2012-01-01/2014-01-03',
                  ubids=['LE07_SRB1', 'LT05_SRB1'])
(LE07_SRB1_DATE1, LT05_SRB1_DATE2, LE07_SRB1_DATE2, ...)
```

`merlin.chipmunk.grid(url, resource='/grid')`

Determine the chip and tile coordinates for a point.

Parameters

- **url** (*str*) – protocol://host:port/path
- **resource** (*str*) – /grid/snap/resource (default: /grid/snap)

Returns dict

Example

```
>>> chipmunk.grid(url='http://host:port/path')
[{"name": "tile",
  "proj": null,
  "rx": 1.0,
  "ry": -1.0,
  "sx": 150000.0,
  "sy": 150000.0,
  "tx": 2565585.0,
  "ty": 3314805.0},
 {"name": "chip",
  "proj": null,
  "rx": 1.0,
  "ry": -1.0,
  "sx": 3000.0,
  "sy": 3000.0,
  "tx": 2565585.0,
  "ty": 3314805.0}]
```

`merlin.chipmunk.near(x, y, url, resource='/grid/near')`

Determines chips and tiles that lie a point

Parameters

- **x** (*int*) – projection coordinate x
- **y** (*int*) – projection coordinate y
- **url** (*str*) – protocol://host:port/path
- **resource** (*str*) – /grid/near/resource (default: /grid/near)

Returns dict

Example

```
>>> chipmunk.near(x=0, y=0, url='http://host:port/path')
{'chip': [{'grid-pt': [854.0, 1105.0], 'proj-pt': [-3585.0, -195.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [854.0, 1104.0], 'proj-pt': [-3585.0, 2805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [854.0, 1103.0], 'proj-pt': [-3585.0, 5805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [855.0, 1105.0], 'proj-pt': [-585.0, -195.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [855.0, 1104.0], 'proj-pt': [-585.0, 2805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [855.0, 1103.0], 'proj-pt': [-585.0, 5805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [856.0, 1105.0], 'proj-pt': [2415.0, -195.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [856.0, 1104.0], 'proj-pt': [2415.0, 2805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [856.0, 1103.0], 'proj-pt': [2415.0, 5805.0]}],
'tile': [{'grid-pt': [16.0, 23.0], 'proj-pt': [-165585.0, -135195.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [16.0, 22.0], 'proj-pt': [-165585.0, 14805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [16.0, 21.0], 'proj-pt': [-165585.0, 164805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [17.0, 23.0], 'proj-pt': [-15585.0, -135195.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [17.0, 22.0], 'proj-pt': [-15585.0, 14805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [17.0, 21.0], 'proj-pt': [-15585.0, 164805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [18.0, 23.0], 'proj-pt': [134415.0, -135195.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [18.0, 22.0], 'proj-pt': [134415.0, 14805.0]},
          {'grid-pt': [18.0, 21.0], 'proj-pt': [134415.0, 164805.0]}]}
```

`merlin.chipmunk.registry(url, resource='/registry')`

Retrieve the chip spec registry

Parameters

- **url** (*str*) – protocol://host:port/path
- **resource** (*str*) – /registry/resource/path (default: /registry)

Returns list

Example

```
>>> chipmunk.registry(url='http://host:port/path')
[{'data_fill': '-9999',
  'data_mask': {},
  'data_range': [],
  'data_scale': None,
  'data_shape': [100, 100],
  'data_type': 'INT16',
  'data_units': None,
  'info': 'band 5 top-of-atmosphere reflectance',
  'tags': ['swirl', 'b5', 'tab5', 'lt05', 'lt05_tab5', 'ta'],
  'ubid': 'LT05_TAB5'},
 {'data_fill': '-9999',
  'data_mask': {},
  'data_range': [],
  'data_scale': None,
  'data_shape': [100, 100],
  'data_type': 'INT16',
  'data_units': None,
  'info': 'band 7 top-of-atmosphere reflectance',
```

```
'tags': ['lt05_tab7', 'b7', 'lt05', 'swir2', 'tab7', 'ta'],
'ubid': 'LT05_TAB7'}, ...]
```

`merlin.chipmunk.snap(x, y, url, resource='/grid/snap')`

Determine the chip and tile coordinates for a point.

Parameters

- **x** (*int*) – projection coordinate x
- **y** (*int*) – projection coordinate y
- **url** (*str*) – protocol://host:port/path
- **resource** (*str*) – /grid/snap/resource (default: /grid/snap)

Returns dict

Example

```
>>> chipmunk.snap(x=0, y=0, url='http://host:port/path')
{'chip': {'grid-pt': [855.0, 1104.0], 'proj-pt': [-585.0, 2805.0]},
'tile': {'grid-pt': [17.0, 22.0], 'proj-pt': [-15585.0, 14805.0]}}
```

6.4.3 merlin.chips

`merlin.chips.bounds_to_coordinates(bounds, grid, cfg)`

Returns chip coordinates from a sequence of bounds. Performs minbox operation on bounds, thus irregular geometries may be supplied.

Parameters

- **bounds** – a sequence of bounds.
- **grid** (*dict*) – {'sx': SCALE_FACTOR, 'sy': SCALE_FACTOR}
- **cfg** (*dict*) – {'snap_fn': some_func}

Returns chip coordinates

Return type tuple

Example

```
>>> xys = bounds_to_coordinates(
    bounds=((112, 443), (112, 500), (100, 443)),
    grid={'sx': 3000, 'sy': 3000},
    cfg={'snap_fn': some_func})
>>> ((100, 500),)
```

`merlin.chips.chip_to_numpy(chip, chip_spec)`

Removes base64 encoding of chip data and converts it to a numpy array

Parameters

- **chip** – A chip
- **chip_spec** – Corresponding chip_spec

Returns a decoded chip with data as a shaped numpy array

`merlin.chips.coordinates` (*ulx, uly, lrx, lry, grid, cfg*)

Returns all the chip coordinates that are needed to cover a supplied bounding box.

Parameters

- **ulx** (*float*) – upper left x
- **uly** (*float*) – upper left y
- **lrx** (*float*) – lower right x
- **lry** (*float*) – lower right y
- **grid** (*dict*) – {'sx': 3000, 'sy': 3000, 'rx': 1, 'ry': -1}
- **cfg** (*dict*) – A Merlin configuration

Returns tuple of tuples of chip coordinates ((x1,y1), (x2,y1) ...)

Return type tuple

This example assumes chip sizes of 500 pixels.

Example

```
>>> chip_coordinates = coordinates(ulx=-1000,
                                   uly=1000,
                                   lrx=-500,
                                   lry=500,
                                   grid={'sx': 500, 'sy': 500},
                                   cfg={'snap_fn': some_func})
```

((-1000, 500), (-500, 500), (-1000, -500), (-500, -500))

`merlin.chips.dates` (*chips*)

Dates for a sequence of chips

Parameters **chips** – sequence of chips

Returns datestrings

Return type tuple

`merlin.chips.deduplicate` (*chips*)

Accepts a sequence of chips and returns a sequence of chips minus any duplicates. A chip is considered a duplicate if it shares an x, y, UBID and acquired date with another chip.

Parameters **chips** (*sequence*) – Sequence of chips

Returns A nonduplicated tuple of chips

Return type tuple

`merlin.chips.identity` (*chip*)

Determine the identity of a chip.

Parameters **chip** (*dict*) – A chip

Returns Tuple of the chip identity field

Return type tuple

`merlin.chips.locations(x, y, cw, ch, rx, ry, sx, sy)`

Computes locations for array elements that fall within the shape specified by `chip_spec['data_shape']` using the `x` & `y` as the origin. `locations()` does not `snap()` `x` & `y`... this should be done prior to calling `locations()` if needed.

Parameters

- **x** – x coordinate
- **y** – y coordinate
- **cw** – chip width in pixels (e.g. 100 pixels)
- **ch** – chip height in pixels (e.g. 100 pixels)
- **rx** – x reflection (e.g. 1)
- **ry** – y reflection (e.g. -1)
- **sx** – x scale (e.g. 3000 meters)
- **sy** – y scale (e.g. 3000 meters)

Returns a two (three) dimensional numpy array of `[x, y]` coordinates

`merlin.chips.mapped(x, y, acquired, specmap, chips_fn)`

Maps `chips_fn` results to keys from `specmap`.

Parameters

- **x** (*int*) – x coordinate
- **y** (*int*) – y coordinate
- **acquired** (*str*) – iso8601 date range
- **specmap** (*dict*) – map of specs
- **chips_fn** (*fn*) – function to return chips

Returns {k: `chips_fn()`}

Return type dict

`merlin.chips.rsort(chips, key=<function <lambda>>)`

Reverse sorts a sequence of chips by date.

Parameters **chips** – sequence of chips

Returns sorted sequence of chips

`merlin.chips.to_numpy(chips, spec_index)`

Converts the data for a sequence of chips to numpy arrays

Parameters

- **chips** (*sequence*) – a sequence of chips
- **spec_index** (*dict*) – chip_specs keyed by ubid

Returns chips with data as numpy arrays

Return type sequence

`merlin.chips.trim(chips, dates)`

Eliminates chips that are not from the specified dates

Parameters

- **chips** – Sequence of chips

- **dates** – Sequence of dates that should be included in result

Returns filtered chips

Return type tuple

6.4.4 merlin.dates

`merlin.dates.enddate(acquired)`

Returns the enddate from an acquired date string

Parameters **acquired** (*str*) – / separated date range in iso8601 format

Returns End date

Return type str

`merlin.dates.is_acquired(acquired)`

Is the date string a / separated date range in iso8601 format?

Parameters **acquired** – A date string

Returns True or False

Return type bool

`merlin.dates.mapped(chipmap)`

Transform a dict of chips into a dict of datestrings

Parameters **chipmap** (*dict*) – {k: [chips]}

Returns {k: [datestring2, datestring1, datestring3]}

Return type dict

`merlin.dates.rsort(dateseq)`

Reverse sorts a sequence of dates.

Parameters **dateseq** – sequence of dates

Returns reverse sorted sequence of dates

Return type sequence

`merlin.dates.startdate(acquired)`

Returns the startdate from an acquired date string

Parameters **acquired** (*str*) – / separated date range in iso8601 format

Returns Start date

Return type str

`merlin.dates.symmetric(datemap)`

Returns a sequence of dates that are common to all map values if all datemap values are represented, else Exception.

Parameters **datemap** – {key: [datestrings,]}

Returns Sequence of date strings or Exception

Example

```
>>> common({"reds": [ds3, ds1, ds2],
           "blues": [ds2, ds3, ds1]})
[2, 3, 1]
>>>
>>> common({"reds": [ds3, ds1],
           "blues": [ds2, ds3, ds1]})
Exception: reds:[3, 1] does not match blues:[2, 3, 1]
```

`merlin.dates.to_ordinal(datestring)`

Extract an ordinal date from a date string

Parameters `datestring` (*str*) – date value

Returns ordinal date

Return type int

6.4.5 merlin.files

Functions for working with files in python

`merlin.files.append(path, data)`

Append data to a text file.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Full path to file
- **data** (*str*) – File text

Returns Number of characters appended

Return type int

`merlin.files.appendb(path, data)`

Write data to a binary file.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Full path to file
- **data** (*str*) – File bytes

Returns Number of bytes appended

Return type int

`merlin.files.delete(path)`

Delete a file.

Parameters **path** (*str*) – Full path to file

Returns True if the file was deleted, False if not (with message logged)

Return type bool

`merlin.files.exists(path)`

Determine if a file exists.

Parameters **path** (*str*) – Full path to file

Returns True if the file exists, False if not

Return type bool

`merlin.files.mkdirs(filename)`

Ensures the set of directories exist for the supplied filename.

Parameters `filename` (*str*) – Full path to where the file should exist

Returns Full file path if the directories were created or None

`merlin.files.read(path)`

Read a text file.

Parameters `path` (*str*) – Full path to file

Returns File text

Return type str

`merlin.files.readb(path)`

Read a binary file.

Parameters `path` (*str*) – Full path to file

Returns File bytes

`merlin.files.readlines(path)`

Read lines from a text file.

Parameters `path` (*str*) – Full path to file

Returns File text

Return type list

`merlin.files.readlinesb(path)`

Read lines from a binary file.

Parameters `path` (*str*) – Full path to file

Returns File bytes

Return type list

`merlin.files.write(path, data)`

Write data to a text file.

Parameters

- `path` (*str*) – Full path to file
- `data` (*str*) – File text

Returns Number of characters written

Return type int

`merlin.files.writeb(path, data)`

Write data to a binary file.

Parameters

- `path` (*str*) – Full path to file
- `data` (*str*) – File bytes

Returns Number of bytes written

Return type int

6.4.6 merlin.formats

`merlin.formats.pyccd(x, y, locations, dates_fn, specmap, chipmap)`

Builds inputs for the pyccd algorithm.

Parameters

- **x** – x projection coordinate of chip
- **y** – y projection coordinate of chip
- **locations** – chip shaped 2d array of projection coordinates
- **dates_fn** (*fn*) – returns dates that should be included in time series
- **specmap** (*dict*) – mapping of keys to specs
- **chipmap** (*dict*) – mapping of keys to chips

Returns A tuple of tuples.

The pyccd format key is `(chip_x, chip_y, x, y)` with a dictionary of sorted numpy arrays representing each spectra plus an additional sorted dates array.

```
>>> pyccd_format(*args)
(((chip_x, chip_y, x1, y1), {"dates": [], "reds": [],
                              "greens": [], "blues": [],
                              "nirs1": [], "swirls": [],
                              "swir2s": [], "thermals": [],
                              "qas": []}),
 ((chip_x, chip_y, x1, y2), {"dates": [], "reds": [],
                              "greens": [], "blues": [],
                              "nirs1": [], "swirls": [],
                              "swir2s": [], "thermals": [],
                              "qas": []}))
...
```

6.4.7 merlin.functions

`functions.py` is a module of generalized, reusable functions

`merlin.functions.chexists(dictionary, keys, check_fn)`

applies `check_fn` against dictionary minus keys then ensures the items returned from `check_fn` exist in `dictionary[keys]`

Parameters

- **dictionary** (*dict*) – {key: [v1, v3, v2]}
- **keys** (*sequence*) – A sequence of keys in dictionary
- **check_fn** (*function*) – Function that accepts dict and returns sequence of items or Exception

Returns A sequence of items that are returned from `check_fn` and exist in `dictionary[keys]` or Exception

`merlin.functions.cqlstr(string)`

Makes a string safe to use in Cassandra CQL commands

Parameters **string** – The string to use in CQL

Returns A safe string replacement

Return type str

`merlin.functions.deserialize(string)`

Reconstitutes datastructure from a string.

Parameters **string** – A serialized data structure

Returns Data structure represented by string parameter

`merlin.functions.difference(a, b)`

Subtracts items in b from items in a.

Parameters

- **a** – sequence a
- **b** – sequence b

Returns items that exist in a but not b

Return type set

`merlin.functions.extract(sequence, elements)`

Given a sequence (possibly with nested sequences), extract the element identified by the elements sequence.

Parameters

- **sequence** – A sequence of elements which may be other sequences
- **elements** – Sequence of nested element indicies (in sequence parameter) to extract

Returns The target element

Example

```
>>> inputs = [1, (2, 3, (4, 5)), 6]
>>> extract(inputs, [0])
>>> 1
>>> extract(inputs, [1])
>>> (2, 3, (4, 5))
>>> extract(inputs, [1, 0])
>>> 2
>>> extract(inputs, [1, 1])
>>> 3
>>> extract(inputs, [1, 2])
>>> (4, 5)
>>> extract(inputs, [1, 2, 0])
>>> 4
```

...

`merlin.functions.flatten(iterable)`

Reduce dimensionality of iterable containing iterables

Parameters **iterable** – A multi-dimensional iterable

Returns A one dimensional iterable

`merlin.functions.flip_keys(dods)`

Accepts a dictionary of dictionaries and flips the outer and inner keys. All inner dictionaries must have a consistent set of keys or key Exception is raised.

Parameters **dods** – dict of dicts

Returns dict of dicts with inner and outer keys flipped

Example

```
>>> dods = {"reds":    {(0, 0): [110, 110, 234, 664],
                        (0, 1): [23, 887, 110, 111]},
            "greens":  {(0, 0): [120, 112, 224, 624],
                        (0, 1): [33, 387, 310, 511]},
            "blues":   {(0, 0): [128, 412, 244, 654],
                        (0, 1): [73, 987, 119, 191]},
            }
>>> flip_keys(dods)
{(0, 0): {"reds":    [110, 110, 234, 664],
          "greens":  [120, 112, 224, 624],
          "blues":   [128, 412, 244, 654], ... },
 (0, 1): {"reds":    [23, 887, 110, 111],
          "greens":  [33, 387, 310, 511],
          "blues":   [73, 987, 119, 191], ... }}
```

`merlin.functions.insert_into_every(dods, key, value)`

Insert key:values into every subdictionary of dods.

Parameters

- **dods** – dictionary of dictionaries
- **key** – key to hold values in subdictionaries
- **value** – value to associate with key

Returns dictionary of dictionaries with key:values inserted into each

Return type dict

`merlin.functions.intersection(items)`

Returns the intersecting set contained in items

Parameters **items** – Two dimensional sequence of items

Returns Intersecting set of items

Example

```
>>> items = [[1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 4], [3, 4, 5]]
>>> intersection(items)
{3}
```

`merlin.functions.isnumeric(value)`

Does a string value represent a number (positive or negative?)

Parameters **value** (*str*) – A string

Returns True or False

Return type bool

`merlin.functions.issubset(a, b)`

Determines if a exists in b

Parameters

- **a** – sequence a
- **b** – sequence b

Returns True or False

Return type bool

`merlin.functions.md5(string)`

Computes and returns an md5 digest of the supplied string

Parameters **string** – string to digest

Returns digest value

`merlin.functions.minbox`

Returns the minimal bounding box necessary to contain points

Parameters **points** (*tuple*) – (x,y) points: ((0,0), (40, 55), (66, 22))

Returns ulx, uly, lrx, lry

Return type dict

`merlin.functions.represent(item)`

Represents callables and values consistently

Parameters **item** – The item to represent

Returns Item representation

`merlin.functions.rsort(iterable, key=None)`

Reverse sorts an iterable

`merlin.functions.segeq(a, b)`

Determine if two unordered sequences are equal.

Parameters

- **a** – sequence a
- **b** – sequence b

Returns True or False

Return type bool

`merlin.functions.serialize(arg)`

Converts datastructure to json, computes digest

Parameters **dictionary** – A python dict

Returns (digest,json)

Return type tuple

`merlin.functions.sha256(string)`

Computes and returns a sha256 digest of the supplied string

Parameters **string** (*str*) – string to digest

Returns digest value

`merlin.functions.sort(iterable, key=None)`

Sorts an iterable

`merlin.functions.timed(f)`

Timing wrapper for functions. Prints start and stop time to INFO along with function name, arguments and keyword arguments.

Parameters `f` (*function*) – Function to be timed

Returns Wrapped function

Return type function

6.4.8 merlin

`merlin.create(x, y, acquired, cfg)`

Create a timeseries.

Parameters

- `x` (*int*) – x coordinate
- `y` (*int*) – y coordinate
- `acquired` (*string*) – iso8601 date range
- `cfg` (*dict*) – A Merlin configuration

Returns tuple - Results of `format_fn` applied to results of `chips_fn`

6.4.9 merlin.rods

`merlin.rods.create(x, y, chipseq, dateseq, locations, spec_index)`

Transforms a sequence of chips into a sequence of rods filtered by date, deduplicated, sorted, located and identified.

Parameters

- `x` (*int*) – x projection coordinate of chip
- `y` (*int*) – y projection coordinate of chip
- `chipseq` (*seq*) – sequence of chips
- `dates` (*seq*) – sequence of dates that should be included in the rods
- `locations` (*numpy.Array*) – 2d numpy array of pixel coordinates
- `spec_index` (*dict*) – specs indexed by ubid

Returns {(chip_x, chip_y, x, y): {'k1': [], 'k2': [], 'k3': [], ...}}

Return type dict

`merlin.rods.from_chips(chips)`

Accepts sequences of chips and returns time series pixel rods organized by x, y, t for all chips. Chips should be sorted as desired before calling `rods()` as outputs preserve input order.

Parameters `chips` – sequence of chips with data as numpy arrays

Returns 3d numpy array organized by x, y, and t. Output shape matches input chip shape with the chip value replaced by another numpy array of chip time series values

1. For each chip add data to master numpy array.
2. Transpose the master array

3. Horizontally stack the transposed master array elements
4. Reshape the master array to match incoming chip dimensions
5. Pixel rods are now organized for timeseries access by x, y, t

```
>>> chip_one = np.int_([[11, 12, 13],
                        [14, 15, 16],
                        [17, 18, 19]])
>>> chip_two = np.int_([[21, 22, 23],
                        [24, 25, 26],
                        [27, 28, 29]])
>>> chip_three = np.int_([[31, 32, 33],
                          [34, 35, 36],
                          [37, 38, 39]])
>>> master = np.conj([chip_one, chip_two, chip_three])
>>> np.hstack(master.T).reshape(3, 3, -1)
array([[ 11, 21, 31], [ 12, 22, 32], [ 13, 23, 33]],
      [[ 14, 24, 34], [ 15, 25, 35], [ 16, 26, 36]],
      [[ 17, 27, 37], [ 18, 28, 38], [ 19, 29, 39]])
```

`merlin.rods.identify(rod, x, y)`

Adds chip ids (chip_x, chip_y) to the key for a rod

Parameters

- **rod** – dict of (x, y): [values]
- **x** – x coordinate that identifies the source chip
- **y** – y coordinate that identifies the source chip

Returns {(chip_x, chip_y, x, y): [values]}

Return type dict

`merlin.rods.locate(roads, locations)`

Combines location information with pixel rods.

Parameters

- **roads** – Chip shaped numpy array of rods
- **locations** – Chip shaped numpy array of locations

Returns (location):rod for each location and rod in the arrays.

Return type dict

Incoming locations as 3d array:

```
>>> array([[ 0, 0], [ 0, 1], [ 0, 2]],
          [[ 1, 0], [ 1, 1], [ 1, 2]],
          [[ 2, 0], [ 2, 1], [ 2, 2]])
```

Incoming rods also as 3d array:

```
>>> array([[ 110, 110, 234, 664], [ 23, 887, 110, 111], [ 110, 464, 223, 112]],
          [[ 111, 887, 1, 110], [ 33, 111, 12, 111], [ 0, 111, 66, 112]],
          [[ 12, 99, 112, 110], [ 112, 87, 231, 111], [ 112, 45, 47, 112]])
```

locrods converts locations to:

```
>>> locations.reshape(locations.shape[0] * locations.shape[1], -1)
array([[0, 0],
       [0, 1],
       [0, 2],
       [1, 0],
       [1, 1],
       [1, 2],
       [2, 0],
       [2, 1],
       [2, 2]])
```

And rods to:

```
>>> rods.reshape(rods.shape[0] * rods.shape[1], -1)
array([[110, 110, 234, 664],
       [23, 887, 110, 111],
       [110, 464, 223, 112],
       [111, 887, 1, 110],
       [33, 111, 12, 111],
       [0, 111, 66, 112],
       [12, 99, 112, 110],
       [112, 87, 231, 111],
       [112, 45, 47, 112]])
```

Then the locations and rods are zipped together via a dictionary comprehension and returned.

```
>>> {
    (0,0): [110, 110, 234, 664],
    (0,1): [23, 887, 110, 111],
    (0,2): [110, 464, 223, 112],
    (1,0): [111, 887, 1, 110],
    (1,1): [33, 111, 12, 111],
    (1,2): [0, 111, 66, 112],
    (2,0): [12, 99, 112, 110],
    (2,1): [112, 87, 231, 111],
    (2,2): [112, 45, 47, 112]
}
```

6.4.10 merlin.specs

`merlin.specs.exist(ubids, specs)`

Checks that all ubids are in the specs

Parameters

- **ubids** (*seq*) – [ubid1, ubid2, ubid3, ...]
- **specs** (*seq*) – [{spec1}, {spec2}, {spec3}]

Returns True or False

Return type bool

`merlin.specs.index(specs)`

Organizes specs by ubid

Parameters **specs** (*sequence*) – a sequence of chip specs

Returns specs keyed by ubid

Return type dict

`merlin.specs.mapped(ubids, specs)`

Organizes specs by key.

Parameters

- **ubids** (*dict*) – {'reds': ['ubid1', 'ubid2'], 'greens': ['ubid3', 'ubid4']}
- **specs** (*seq*) – [{spec1}, {spec2}, {spec3}, {spec4}]

Returns dict

Example

```
>>> {'reds': [spec1, spec2],
      'greens': [spec3, spec4]}
```

`merlin.specs.only(ubids, specs)`

Filter specs on ubids.

Parameters

- **ubids** (*seq*) – [ubid1, ubid3]
- **specs** (*seq*) – [{spec1}, {spec2}, {spec3}, ...]

Returns [{spec1}, {spec3}]

Return type tuple

`merlin.specs.refspec(specmap)`

Returns the first chip spec from the first key to use as a reference.

Parameters **specmap** – {key: [specs]}

Returns spec

Return type dict

`merlin.specs.ubids(specs)`

Extract ubids from a sequence of specs

Parameters **specs** (*sequence*) – a sequence of spec dicts

Returns a sequence of ubids

Return type tuple

6.5 FAQ

I received an empty result from Merlin. No data was received from the source. Adjust x, y, and acquired parameters and verify the Chipmunk instance located at `CHIPMUNK_URL` has data.

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