asammdf Documentation

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Contents

asammdf is a fast parser/editor for ASAM (Associtation for Standardisation of Automation and Measuring Systems) MDF (Measurement Data Format) files.

asammdf supports both MDF version 3 and 4 formats.

asammdf works on Python 2.7, and Python >= 3.4

CHAPTER 1

Project goals

The main goals for this library are:

- to be faster than the other Python based mdf libraries
- to have clean and easy to understand code base

CHAPTER 2

Features

- read sorted and unsorted MDF v3 and v4 files
- files are loaded in RAM for fast operations
- handle large files (exceeding the available RAM) using *load_measured_data* = *False* argument
- extract channel data, master channel and extra channel information as *Signal* objects for unified operations with v3 and v4 files
- time domain operation using the *Signal* class
  - Pandas data frames are good if all the channels have the same time based
  - usually a measuremetn will have channels from different sources at different rates
  - the *Signal* class facilitates operations with such channels
- remove data group by index or by specifing a channel name inside the target data group
- append new channels
- filter a subset of channels from original mdf file
- convert to different mdf version
- export to Excel, HDF5 and CSV
- add and extract attachments
- mdf 4.10 zipped blocks

CHAPTER 3

Major features not implemented (yet)

- for version 3
  - functionality related to sample reduction block (but the class is defined)
- for version 4
  - handling of bus logging measurements
  - handling of unfinnished measurements (mdf 4)
  - mdf 4 channel arrays
  - xml schema for TXBLOCK and MDBLOCK

CHAPTER 4

Dependencies

asammdf uses the following libraries

- numpy : the heart that makes all tick
- numexpr : for algebraic and rational channel conversions
- matplotlib : for Signal plotting
- wheel : for installation in virtual environments

optional dependencies needed for exports

- pandas : for DataFrame export
- h5py : for HDF5 export
- xlsxwriter : for Excel export

CHAPTER 5

Installation

asammdf is available on

- github: https://github.com/danielhrisca/asammdf/
- PyPI: https://pypi.org/project/asammdf/

```
pip install asammdf
```

CHAPTER 6

API

MDF

This class acts as a proxy for the MDF3 and MDF4 classes. All attribute access is delegated to the underlying *_file* attribute (MDF3 or MDF4 object). See MDF3 and MDF4 for available extra methods.

An empty MDF file is created if the *name* argument is not provided. If the *name* argument is provided then the file must exist in the filesystem, otherwise an exception is raised.

class `asammdf.mdf.`**`MDF`**(*name=None*, *load_measured_data=True*, *version='3.20'*)

Unified access to MDF v3 and v4 files.

Parameters **name** : string

mdf file name, if provided it must be a real file name

load_measured_data : bool

load data option; default *True*

- if *True* the data group binary data block will be loaded in RAM
- if *False* the channel data is read from disk on request

version : string

mdf file version ('3.00', '3.10', '3.20', '3.30', '4.00', '4.10', '4.11'); default '3.20'

Methods

`convert`
`export`
`filter`
`iter_to_pandas`

`convert` (*to*, *load_measured_data=True*)
convert MDF to other versions

Parameters **to** : str

new mdf version from ('3.00', '3.10', '3.20', '3.30', '4.00', '4.10', '4.11')

load_measured_data : bool

load data option; default *True*

- if *True* the data group binary data block will be loaded in RAM
- if *False* the channel data is stored to a temporary file and read from disk on request

Returns **out** : MDF

new MDF object

`export` (*format*, *filename=None*)
export MDF to other formats. The *MDF* file name is used is available, else the *filename* aragument must be provided.

Parameters **format** : string

can be one of the following:

- *csv* : CSV export that uses the ";" delimiter. This option wil generate a new csv file for each data group (<MDFNAME>_DataGroup_XX.csv).
- *hdf5* : HDF5 file output; each *MDF* data group is mapped to a *HDF5* group with the name 'DataGroup_xx' (where xx is the index)
- *excel* : Excel file output (very slow). This option wil generate a new excel file for each data group (<MDFNAME>_DataGroup_XX.xlsx).

filename : string

export file name

`filter` (*channels*)
return new *MDF* object that contains only the channels listed in *channels* argument

Parameters **channels** : list

list of channel names to be filtered

Returns **mdf** : MDF

new MDF file

`iter_to_pandas` ()
generator that yields channel groups as pandas DataFrames

MDF3 and MDF4 classes

MDF3

asammdf tries to emulate the mdf structure using Python builtin data types.

The *header* attibute is an OrderedDict that holds the file metadata.

The *groups* attribute is a dictionary list with the following keys:

- data_group : DataGroup object

- channel_group : ChannelGroup object
- channels : list of Channel objects with the same order as found in the mdf file
- channel_conversions : list of ChannelConversion objects in 1-to-1 relation with the channel list
- channel_sources : list of SourceInformation objects in 1-to-1 relation with the channels list
- chanel_dependencies : list of ChannelDependency objects in a 1-to-1 relation with the channel list
- data_block : DataBlock object
- texts : dictionay containing TextBlock objects used throughout the mdf
  - channels : list of dictionaries that contain TextBlock objects ralated to each channel
    - long_name_addr : channel long name
    - comment_addr : channel comment
    - display_name_addr : channel display name
  - channel group : list of dictionaries that contain TextBlock objects ralated to each channel group
    - comment_addr : channel group comment
  - conversion_tab : list of dictionaries that contain TextBlock objects ralated to VATB and VTABR channel conversions
    - text_{n} : n-th text of the VTABR conversion
- sorted : bool flag to indicate if the source file was sorted; it is used when *load_measured_data = False*
- size : data block size; used for lazy laoding of measured data
- record_size : dict of record ID -> record size pairs

The *file_history* attribute is a TextBlock object.

The *channel_db* attibute is a dictionary that holds the *(data group index, channel index)* pair for all signals. This is used to speed up the *get_signal_by_name* method.

The *master_db* attibute is a dictionary that holds the *channel index* of the master channel for all data groups. This is used to speed up the *get_signal_by_name* method.

API

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`MDF3`**(*name=None*, *load_measured_data=True*, *version='3.20'*)

If the *name* exist it will be loaded otherwise an empty file will be created that can be later saved to disk

Parameters **name** : string

mdf file name

load_measured_data : bool

load data option; default *True*

- if *True* the data group binary data block will be loaded in RAM
- if *False* the channel data is read from disk on request

version : string

mdf file version ('3.00', '3.10', '3.20' or '3.30'); default '3.20'

Attributes

name	(string) mdf file name
groups	(list) list of data groups
header	(OrderedDict) mdf file header
file_history	(TextBlock) file history text block; can be None
load_measured_data	(bool) load measured data option
version	(str) mdf version
channels_db	(dict) used for fast channel access by name; for each name key the value is a list of (group index, channel index) tuples
masters_db	(dict) used for fast master channel access; for each group index key the value is the master channel index

Methods

`add_trigger`
`append`
`close`
`get`
`info`
`iter_get_triggers`
`remove`
`save`

`add_trigger`(*group*, *time*, *pre_time=0*, *post_time=0*, *comment=’‘*)

add trigger to data group

Parameters **group** : int

group index

time : float

trigger time

pre_time : float

trigger pre time; default 0

post_time : float

trigger post time; default 0

comment : str

trigger comment

`append`(*signals*, *acquisition_info=’Python’*, *common_timebase=False*)

Appends a new data group.

For channel depencies type Signals, the *samples* attribute must be a numpy.recarray

Parameters **signals** : list

list on *Signal* objects

acquisition_info : str

acquisition information; default ‘Python’

common_timebase : bool

flag to hint that the signals have the same timebase

Examples

```
>>> # case 1 conversion type None
>>> s1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s2 = np.array([-1, -2, -3, -4, -5])
>>> s3 = np.array([0.1, 0.04, 0.09, 0.16, 0.25])
>>> t = np.array([0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.004, 0.005])
>>> names = ['Positive', 'Negative', 'Float']
>>> units = ['+', '-', '.f']
>>> info = {}
>>> s1 = Signal(samples=s1, timstamps=t, unit='+', name='Positive')
>>> s2 = Signal(samples=s2, timstamps=t, unit='-', name='Negative')
>>> s3 = Signal(samples=s3, timstamps=t, unit='flts', name='Floats')
>>> mdf = MDF3('new.mdf')
>>> mdf.append([s1, s2, s3], 'created by asammdf v1.1.0')
>>> # case 2: VTAB conversions from channels inside another file
>>> mdf1 = MDF3('in.mdf')
>>> ch1 = mdf1.get("Channel1_VTAB")
>>> ch2 = mdf1.get("Channel2_VTABR")
>>> sigs = [ch1, ch2]
>>> mdf2 = MDF3('out.mdf')
>>> mdf2.append(sigs, 'created by asammdf v1.1.0')
```

close()

if the MDF was created with load_measured_data=False and new channels have been appended, then this must be called just before the object is not used anymore to clean-up the temporary file

get(*name=None*, *group=None*, *index=None*, *raster=None*, *samples_only=False*)

Gets channel samples. Channel can be specified in two ways:

- using the first positional argument *name*
  - if there are multiple occurances for this channel then the *group* and *index* arguments can be used to select a specific group.
  - if there are multiple occurances for this channel and either the *group* or *index* arguments is None then a warning is issued
- using the group number (keyword argument *group*) and the channel number (keyword argument *index*). Use *info* method for group and channel numbers

If the *raster* keyword argument is not *None* the output is interpolated accordingly

Parameters **name** : string

name of channel

group : int

0-based group index

index : int

0-based channel index

raster : float

time raster in seconds

samples_only : bool

if *True* return only the channel samples as numpy array; if *False* return a *Signal* object

Returns **res** : (numpy.array | Signal)

returns *Signal* if *samples_only*=*False* (default option), otherwise returns numpy.array

Raises **MdfError :**

*** if the channel name is not found**

*** if the group index is out of range**

*** if the channel index is out of range**

info()

get MDF information as a dict

Examples

```
>>> mdf = MDF3('test.mdf')
>>> mdf.info()
```

iter_get_triggers()

generator that yields triggers

Returns **trigger_info** : dict

trigger information with the following keys:

- comment : trigger comment
- time : trigger time
- pre_time : trigger pre time
- post_time : trigger post time
- index : trigger index
- group : data group index of trigger

remove(*group=None*, *name=None*)

Remove data group. Use *group* or *name* keyword arguments to identify the group's index. *group* has priority

Parameters **name** : string

name of the channel inside the data group to be removed

group : int

data group index to be removed

Examples

```
>>> mdf = MDF3('test.mdf')
>>> mdf.remove(group=3)
>>> mdf.remove(name='VehicleSpeed')
```

save (*dst=''*, *overwrite=False*)

Save MDF to *dst*. If *dst* is not provided the the destination file name is the MDF name. If overwrite is *True* then the destination file is overwritten, otherwise the file name is appened with '_xx', were 'xx' is the first conter that produces a new file name (that does not already exist in the filesystem)

Parameters **dst** : str

destination file name, Default ''

overwrite : bool

overwrite flag, default *False*

MDF version 3 blocks

The following classes implement different MDF version3 blocks.

Channel Class

class asammdf.mdf3.**Channel** (***kargs*)

CNBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The Channel object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using any of the following presented keys - when creating a new Channel

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always "CN"
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire CNBLOCK)
- next_ch_addr - Pointer to next channel block (CNBLOCK) of this channel group (NIL allowed)
- conversion_addr - Pointer to the conversion formula (CCBLOCK) of this signal (NIL allowed)
- source_depend_addr - Pointer to the source-depending extensions (CEBLOCK) of this signal (NIL allowed)
- ch_depend_addr - Pointer to the dependency block (CDBLOCK) of this signal (NIL allowed)
- comment_addr - Pointer to the channel comment (TXBLOCK) of this signal (NIL allowed)
- channel_type - Channel type
  - 0 = data channel
  - 1 = time channel for all signals of this group (in each channel group, exactly one channel must be defined as time channel) The time stamps recording in a time channel are always relative to the start time of the measurement defined in HDBLOCK.
- short_name - Short signal name, i.e. the first 31 characters of the ASAM-MCD name of the signal (end of text should be indicated by 0)
- description - Signal description (end of text should be indicated by 0)
- start_offset - Start offset in bits to determine the first bit of the signal in the data record. The start offset N is divided into two parts: a "Byte offset" (= N div 8) and a "Bit offset" (= N mod 8). The channel block can define an "additional Byte offset" (see below) which must be added to the Byte offset.
- bit_count - Number of bits used to encode the value of this signal in a data record

- data_type - Signal data type
- range_flag - Value range valid flag
- min_raw_value - Minimum signal value that occurred for this signal (raw value)
- max_raw_value - Maximum signal value that occurred for this signal (raw value)
- sampling_rate - Sampling rate for a virtual time channel. Unit [s]
- long_name_addr - Pointer to TXBLOCK that contains the ASAM-MCD long signal name
- display_name_addr - Pointer to TXBLOCK that contains the signal's display name (NIL allowed)
- aditional_byte_offset - Additional Byte offset of the signal in the data record (default value: 0).

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Examples

```
>>> with open('test.mdf', 'rb') as mdf:
...     ch1 = Channel(file_stream=mdf, address=0xBA52)
>>> ch2 = Channel()
>>> ch1.name
'VehicleSpeed'
>>> ch1['id']
b'CN'
```

Attributes

name	(str) full channel name
address	(int) block address inside mdf file
dependencies	(list) lsit of channel dependencies

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

ChannelConversion Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`ChannelConversion`**`(`***kargs*`)`

CCBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The ChannelConversion object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using any of the following presented keys - when creating a new ChannelConversion

The first keys are common for all conversion types, and are followed by conversion specific keys. The keys have the following meaning:

- common keys
  - id - Block type identifier, always "CC"
  - block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire CCBLOCK)
  - range_flag - Physical value range valid flag:
  - min_phy_value - Minimum physical signal value that occurred for this signal
  - max_phy_value - Maximum physical signal value that occurred for this signal
  - unit - Physical unit (string should be terminated with 0)
  - conversion_type - Conversion type (formula identifier)
  - ref_param_nr - Size information about additional conversion data
- specific keys
  - linear conversion
    - b - offset
    - a - factor
    - CANapeHiddenExtra - sometimes CANape appends extra information; not compliant with MDF specs
  - ASAM formula conversion
    - formula - ecuation as string
  - polynomial or rational conversion
    - P1 .. P6 - factors
  - exponential or logarithmic conversion
    - P1 .. P7 - factors
  - tabular with or without interpolation (grouped by *n*)
    - raw_{n} - n-th raw integer value (X axis)
    - phys_{n} - n-th physical value (Y axis)
  - text table conversion
    - param_val_{n} - n-th integers value (X axis)
    - text_{n} - n-th text value (Y axis)
  - text range table conversion
    - lower_{n} - n-th lower raw value

∗upper_{n} - n-th upper raw value

∗text_{n} - n-th text value

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Examples

```
>>> with open('test.mdf', 'rb') as mdf:
...     cc1 = ChannelConversion(file_stream=mdf, address=0xBA52)
>>> cc2 = ChannelConversion(conversion_type=0)
>>> cc1['b'], cc1['a']
0, 100.0
```

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

ChannelDependency Class

class asammdf.mdf3.**ChannelDependency**(***kargs*)

CDBLOCK class derived from *dict*

Currently the ChannelDependency object can only be created using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters when reading from file

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always “CD”
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire CDBLOCK)
- data - Dependency type

- sd_nr - Total number of signals dependencies (m)
- for each dependency there is a group of three keys:
  - dg_{n} - Pointer to the data group block (DGBLOCK) of signal dependency *n*
  - cg_{n} - Pointer to the channel group block (DGBLOCK) of signal dependency *n*
  - ch_{n} - Pointer to the channel block (DGBLOCK) of signal dependency *n*
- there can also be optional keys which decribe dimensions for the N-dimensional dependencies:
  - dim_{n} - Optional: size of dimension *n* for N-dimensional dependency

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

ChannelExtension Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`ChannelExtension`**(***kargs*)

CEBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The ChannelExtension object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using any of the following presented keys - when creating a new ChannelExtension

The first keys are common for all conversion types, and are followed by conversion specific keys. The keys have the following meaning:

- common keys
  - id - Block type identifier, always "CE"

  - block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire CEBLOCK)
  - type - Extension type identifier
- specific keys
  - for DIM block
    - module_nr - Number of module
    - module_address - Address
    - description - Description
    - ECU_identification - Identification of ECU
    - reserved0' - reserved
  - for Vector CAN block
    - CAN_id - Identifier of CAN message
    - CAN_ch_index - Index of CAN channel
    - message_name - Name of message (string should be terminated by 0)
    - sender_name - Name of sender (string should be terminated by 0)
    - reserved0 - reserved

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

ChannelGroup Class

class asammdf.mdf3.**ChannelGroup**(***kargs*)

CGBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The ChannelGroup object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using any of the following presented keys - when creating a new ChannelGroup

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always "CG"
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire CGBLOCK)
- next_cg_addr - Pointer to next channel group block (CGBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- first_ch_addr - Pointer to first channel block (CNBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- comment_addr - Pointer to channel group comment text (TXBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- record_id - Record ID, i.e. value of the identifier for a record if the DGBLOCK defines a number of record IDs > 0
- ch_nr - Number of channels (redundant information)
- samples_byte_nr - Size of data record in Bytes (without record ID), i.e. size of plain data for a each recorded sample of this channel group
- cycles_nr - Number of records of this type in the data block i.e. number of samples for this channel group
- sample_reduction_addr - only since version 3.3. Pointer to first sample reduction block (SRBLOCK) (NIL allowed) Default value: NIL.

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Examples

```
>>> with open('test.mdf', 'rb') as mdf:
...     cg1 = ChannelGroup(file_stream=mdf, address=0xBA52)
>>> cg2 = ChannelGroup(sample_bytes_nr=32)
>>> hex(cg1.address)
0xBA52
>>> cg1['id']
b'CG'
```

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

DataGroup Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`DataGroup`**`(`***kargs*`)`

DGBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The DataGroup object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using any of the following presented keys - when creating a new DataGroup

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always "DG"
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire DGBLOCK)
- next_dg_addr - Pointer to next data group block (DGBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- first_cg_addr - Pointer to first channel group block (CGBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- trigger_addr - Pointer to trigger block (TRBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- data_block_addr - Pointer to the data block (see separate chapter on data storage)
- cg_nr - Number of channel groups (redundant information)
- record_id_nr - Number of record IDs in the data block
- reserved0 - since version 3.2; Reserved

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

FileIdentificationBlock Class

class asammdf.mdf3.**FileIdentificationBlock**(***kargs*)

IDBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The TriggerBlock object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using the classmethod *from_text*

The keys have the following meaning:

- file_identification - file identifier
- version_str - format identifier
- program_identification - program identifier
- byte_order - default byte order
- float_format - default floating-point format
- mdf_version - version number of MDF format
- code_page - code page number
- reserved0 - reserved
- reserved1 - reserved
- unfinalized_standard_flags - Standard Flags for unfinalized MDF
- unfinalized_custom_flags - Custom Flags for unfinalized MDF

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

version : int

mdf version in case of new file

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file; should be 0 always

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

HeaderBlock Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`HeaderBlock`**`(`***kargs*`)`

HDBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The TriggerBlock object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* - when reading from file
- using the classmethod *from_text*

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always "HD"
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire HDBLOCK)
- first_dg_addr - Pointer to the first data group block (DGBLOCK)
- comment_addr - Pointer to the measurement file comment text (TXBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- program_addr - Pointer to program block (PRBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- dg_nr - Number of data groups (redundant information)
- date - Date at which the recording was started in "DD:MM:YYYY" format
- time - Time at which the recording was started in "HH:MM:SS" format
- author - author name
- organization - organization
- project - project name
- subject - subject

Since version 3.2 the following extra keys were added:

- abs_time - Time stamp at which recording was started in nanoseconds.
- tz_offset - UTC time offset in hours (= GMT time zone)

- time_quality - Time quality class
- timer_identification - Timer identification (time source),

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file; should be 64 always

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

ProgramBlock Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`ProgramBlock`**`(`***kargs*`)`

PRBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The ProgramBlock object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using any of the following presented keys - when creating a new ProgramBlock

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always “PR”
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire PRBLOCK)
- data - Program-specific data

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

SampleReduction Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`SampleReduction`**`(`***kargs*`)`

SRBLOCK class derived from *dict*

Currently the SampleReduction object can only be created by using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always "SR"
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire SRBLOCK)
- next_sr_addr - Pointer to next sample reduction block (SRBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- data_block_addr - Pointer to the data block for this sample reduction
- cycles_nr - Number of reduced samples in the data block.
- time_interval - Length of time interval [s] used to calculate the reduced samples.

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

TextBlock Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`TextBlock`**`(`*`**kargs`*`)`

TXBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The ProgramBlock object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using the classmethod *from_text*

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always “TX”
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire TXBLOCK)
- text - Text (new line indicated by CR and LF; end of text indicated by 0)

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

text : bytes

bytes for creating a new TextBlock

Examples

```
>>> tx1 = TextBlock.from_text('VehicleSpeed')
>>> tx1.text_str
'VehicleSpeed'
>>> tx1['text']
b'VehicleSpeed'
```

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file
text_str	(str) text data as unicode string

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`from_text`	
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

TriggerBlock Class

class `asammdf.mdf3.`**`TriggerBlock`**`(`***kargs*`)`

TRBLOCK class derived from *dict*

The TriggerBlock object can be created in two modes:

- using the *file_stream* and *address* keyword parameters - when reading from file
- using the classmethod *from_text*

The keys have the following meaning:

- id - Block type identifier, always "TX"
- block_len - Block size of this block in bytes (entire TRBLOCK)
- text_addr - Pointer to trigger comment text (TXBLOCK) (NIL allowed)
- trigger_events_nr - Number of trigger events n (0 allowed)
- trigger_{n}_time - Trigger time [s] of trigger event *n*
- trigger_{n}_pretime - Pre trigger time [s] of trigger event *n*
- trigger_{n}_posttime - Post trigger time [s] of trigger event *n*

Parameters **file_stream** : file handle

mdf file handle

address : int

block address inside mdf file

Attributes

address	(int) block address inside mdf file

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

MDF4

asammdf tries to emulate the mdf structure using Python builtin data types.

The *header* attibute is an OrderedDict that holds the file metadata.

The *groups* attribute is a dictionary list with the following keys:

- data_group : DataGroup object
- channel_group : ChannelGroup object
- channels : list of Channel objects with the same order as found in the mdf file
- channel_conversions : list of ChannelConversion objects in 1-to-1 relation with the channel list
- channel_sources : list of SourceInformation objects in 1-to-1 relation with the channels list
- data_block : DataBlock object
- texts : dictionay containing TextBlock objects used throughout the mdf
  - channels : list of dictionaries that contain TextBlock objects ralated to each channel
    - name_addr : channel name
    - comment_addr : channel comment
  - channel group : list of dictionaries that contain TextBlock objects ralated to each channel group
    - acq_name_addr : channel group acquisition comment
    - comment_addr : channel group comment
  - conversion_tab : list of dictionaries that contain TextBlock objects related to TABX and RTABX channel conversions
    - text_{n} : n-th text of the VTABR conversion
    - default_addr : default text
  - conversions : list of dictionaries that containt TextBlock obejcts related to channel conversions
    - name_addr : converions name
    - unit_addr : channel unit_addr
    - comment_addr : converison comment
    - formula_addr : formula text; only valid for algebraic conversions
  - sources : list of dictionaries that containt TextBlock obejcts related to channel sources

        - name_addr : source name
        - path_addr : source path_addr
        - comment_addr : source comment

The *file_history* attribute is a list of (FileHistory, TextBlock) pairs .

The *channel_db* attibute is a dictionary that holds the *(data group index, channel index)* pair for all signals. This is used to speed up the *get_signal_by_name* method.

The *master_db* attibute is a dictionary that holds the *channel index* of the master channel for all data groups. This is used to speed up the *get_signal_by_name* method.

API

class `asammdf.mdf4.`**`MDF4`**(*name=None*, *load_measured_data=True*, *version=‘4.00’*)

If the *name* exist it will be loaded otherwise an empty file will be created that can be later saved to disk

Parameters **name** : string

mdf file name

load_measured_data : bool

load data option; default *True*

- if *True* the data group binary data block will be loaded in RAM
- if *False* the channel data is read from disk on request

version : string

mdf file version (‘4.00’, ‘4.10’, ‘4.11’); default ‘4.00’

Attributes

name	(string) mdf file name
groups	(list) list of data groups
header	(HeaderBlock) mdf file header
file_history	(list) list of (FileHistory, TextBlock) pairs
comment	(TextBlock) mdf file comment
identification	(FileIdentificationBlock) mdf file start block
load_measured_data	(bool) load measured data option
version	(str) mdf version
channels_db	(dict) used for fast channel access by name; for each name key the value is a list of (group index, channel index) tuples
masters_db	(dict) used for fast master channel access; for each group index key the value is the master channel index

Methods

`append`
`attach`
`close`

Continued on next page

Table 6.15 – continued from previous page

`extract_attachment`
`get`
`info`
`remove`
`save`

append (*signals*, *source_info='Python'*, *common_timebase=False*)

Appends a new data group.

Parameters signals : list

list on *Signal* objects

acquisition_info : str

acquisition information; default 'Python'

common_timebase : bool

flag to hint that the signals have the same timebase

Examples

```
>>> # case 1 conversion type None
>>> s1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s2 = np.array([-1, -2, -3, -4, -5])
>>> s3 = np.array([0.1, 0.04, 0.09, 0.16, 0.25])
>>> t = np.array([0.001, 0.002, 0.003, 0.004, 0.005])
>>> names = ['Positive', 'Negative', 'Float']
>>> units = ['+', '-', '.f']
>>> info = {}
>>> s1 = Signal(samples=s1, timstamps=t, unit='+', name='Positive')
>>> s2 = Signal(samples=s2, timstamps=t, unit='-', name='Negative')
>>> s3 = Signal(samples=s3, timstamps=t, unit='flts', name='Floats')
>>> mdf = MDF4('new.mf4')
>>> mdf.append([s1, s2, s3], 'created by asammdf v1.1.0')
>>> # case 2: VTAB conversions from channels inside another file
>>> mdf1 = MDF4('in.mf4')
>>> ch1 = mdf1.get("Channel1_VTAB")
>>> ch2 = mdf1.get("Channel2_VTABR")
>>> sigs = [ch1, ch2]
>>> mdf2 = MDF4('out.mf4')
>>> mdf2.append(sigs, 'created by asammdf v1.1.0')
```

attach (*data*, *file_name=None*, *comment=None*, *compression=True*, *mime='application/octet-stream'*)

attach embedded attachment as application/octet-stream

Parameters data : bytes

data to be attached

file_name : str

string file name

comment : str

attachment comment

compression : bool

use compression for embedded attachment data

mime : str

mime type string

close()

if the MDF was created with load_measured_data=False and new channels have been appended, then this must be called just before the object is not used anymore to clean-up the temporary file

extract_attachment(*index*)

extract attachemnt *index* data. If it is an embedded attachment, then this method creates the new file according to the attachemnt file name information

Parameters **index** : int

attachment index

Returns **data** : bytes | str

attachment data

get(*name=None*, *group=None*, *index=None*, *raster=None*, *samples_only=False*)

Gets channel samples. Channel can be specified in two ways:

- using the first positional argument *name*
  - if there are multiple occurances for this channel then the *group* and *index* arguments can be used to select a specific group.
  - if there are multiple occurances for this channel and either the *group* or *index* arguments is None then a warning is issued
- using the group number (keyword argument *group*) and the channel number (keyword argument *index*). Use *info* method for group and channel numbers

If the *raster* keyword argument is not *None* the output is interpolated accordingly

Parameters **name** : string

name of channel

group : int

0-based group index

index : int

0-based channel index

raster : float

time raster in seconds

samples_only : bool

if *True* return only the channel samples as numpy array; if *False* return a *Signal* object

Returns **res** : (numpy.array | Signal)

returns *Signal* if *samples_only*=*False* (default option), otherwise returns numpy.array

Raises **MdfError :**

*** if the channel name is not found**

*** if the group index is out of range**

*** if the channel index is out of range**

info()

get MDF information as a dict

Examples

```
>>> mdf = MDF4('test.mdf')
>>> mdf.info()
```

remove(*group=None*, *name=None*)

Remove data group. Use *group* or *name* keyword arguments to identify the group’s index. *group* has priority

Parameters **name** : string

name of the channel inside the data group to be removed

group : int

data group index to be removed

Examples

```
>>> mdf = MDF4('test.mdf')
>>> mdf.remove(group=3)
>>> mdf.remove(name='VehicleSpeed')
```

save(*dst=’‘*, *overwrite=False*)

Save MDF to *dst*. If *dst* is not provided the the destination file name is the MDF name. If overwrite is *True* then the destination file is overwritten, otherwise the file name is appened with ‘_xx’, were ‘xx’ is the first conter that produces a new file name (that does not already exist in the filesystem)

Parameters **dst** : str

destination file name, Default ‘’

overwrite : bool

overwrite flag, default *False*

MDF version 4 blocks

The following classes implement different MDF version3 blocks.

AttachmentBlock Class

class asammdf.mdf4.**AttachmentBlock**(***kargs*)

ATBLOCK class

When adding new attachments only embedded attachemnts are allowed, with keyword argument *data* of type bytes

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
extract	
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

Channel Class

class asammdf.mdf4.**Channel**(***kargs*)
CNBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

ChannelConversion Class

class asammdf.mdf4.**ChannelConversion**(***kargs*)
CCBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	

Continued on next page

Table 6.18 – continued from previous page

keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

ChannelGroup Class

class asammdf.mdf4.**ChannelGroup**(***kargs*)
CGBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

DataGroup Class

class asammdf.mdf4.**DataGroup**(***kargs*)
DGBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

DataList Class

class `asammdf.mdf4.DataList(**kargs)`

DLBLOCK class

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

DataBlock Class

class `asammdf.mdf4.DataBlock(**kargs)`

DTBLOCK class

Parameters **address** : int

DTBLOCK address inside the file

file_stream : int

file handle

Methods

`clear`	
`copy`	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
`fromkeys`	
`get`	
`items`	
`keys`	
`pop`	
`popitem`	
`setdefault`	
`update`	
`values`	

FileIdentificationBlock Class

class `asammdf.mdf4.FileIdentificationBlock(**kargs)`

IDBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

HeaderBlock Class

class `asammdf.mdf4.`**`HeaderBlock`**`(`***kargs*`)`

HDBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

SourceInformation Class

class `asammdf.mdf4.`**`SourceInformation`**`(`***kargs*`)`

SIBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	

Continued on next page

Table 6.25 – continued from previous page

pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

FileHistory Class

class asammdf.mdf4.**FileHistory**(***kargs*)

FHBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

TextBlock Class

class asammdf.mdf4.**TextBlock**(***kargs*)

common TXBLOCK and MDBLOCK class

Methods

clear	
copy	Generic (shallow and deep) copying operations.
from_text	
fromkeys	
get	
items	
keys	
pop	
popitem	
setdefault	
update	
values	

classmethod **from_text** (*text*, *meta=False*)

Create a TextBlock from a str or bytes

Parameters **text** : str | bytes

input text

meta : bool

enable meta text block

Examples

```
>>> t = TextBlock.from_text(b'speed')
>>> t['id']
b'##TX'
>>> t.text_str
speed
>>> t = TextBlock.from_text('mass', meta=True)
>>> t['id']
b'##MD'
```

Notes about *load_measured_data* argument

By default when the *MDF* object is created the raw channel data is loaded into RAM. This will give you the best performance from *asammdf*.

However if you reach the physical memmory limit *asammdf* gives you the option use the *load_measured_data* flag. In this case the raw channel data is not read.

MDF defaults

Advantages

- best performance

Disadvantages

- higher RAM usage, there is the chance the file will exceed available RAM

Use case

- when data fits inside the system RAM

MDF with *load_measured_data*

Advantages

- lowest RAM usage
- can handle files that do not fit in the available physical memory

Disadvantages

- slow performance for getting channel data

Use case

- when *default* data exceeds available RAM

Note: See benchmarks for the effects of using the flag

Signal

class `asammdf.signal.`**`Signal`**(*samples=None*, *timestamps=None*, *unit=’‘*, *name=’‘*, *conversion=None*, *comment=’‘*)

The Signal represents a signal described by it’s samples and timestamps. It can do aritmethic operations agains other Signal or numeric type. The operations are computed in respect to the timestamps (time correct). The integer signals are not interpolated, instead the last value relative to the current timestamp is used. *samples*, *timstamps* and *name* are mandatory arguments.

Parameters **samples** : numpy.array | list | tuple

signal samples

timestamps : numpy.array | list | tuple

signal timestamps

unit : str

signal unit

name : str

signal name

conversion : dict

dict describing the channel conversion , default *None*

comment : str

signal comment, default ‘’

Methods

`astype`
`cut`
`interp`
`plot`

`astype`(*np_type*)

returns new *Signal* with samples of dtype *np_type*

`cut`(*start*, *stop*)

Cuts the signal according to the *start* and *stop* values, by using the insertion indexes in the signal’s *time* axis.

Parameters **start** : float

start timestamp for cutting

stop : float

stop timestamp for cutting

Returns **outsig** : Signal

new *Signal* cut from the original

Examples

```
>>> new_sig = old_sig.cut(1.0, 10.5)
>>> new_sig.timestamps[0], new_sig.timestamps[-1]
0.98, 10.48
```

interp(*new_timestamps*)
returns a new *Signal* interpolated using the *new_timestamps*

plot()
plot Signal samples

Examples

Working with MDF

```
from asammdf import MDF, Signal
import numpy as np


# create 3 Signal objects

timestamps = np.array([0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5], dtype=np.float32)

# unit8
s_uint8 = Signal(samples=np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4], dtype=np.uint8),
                 timestamps=timestamps,
                 name='Uint8_Signal',
                 unit='u1')
# int32
s_int32 = Signal(samples=np.array([-20, -10, 0, 10, 20], dtype=np.int32),
                 timestamps=timestamps,
                 name='Int32_Signal',
                 unit='i4')

# float64
s_float64 = Signal(samples=np.array([-20, -10, 0, 10, 20], dtype=np.int32),
                   timestamps=timestamps,
                   name='Float64_Signal',
                   unit='f8')

# create empty MDf version 4.00 file
mdf4 = MDF(version='4.00')

# append the 3 signals to the new file
signals = [s_uint8, s_int32, s_float64]
mdf4.append(signals, 'Created by Python')

# save new file
mdf4.save('my_new_file.mf4')
```

```
# convert new file to mdf version 3.10 with compression of raw channel data
mdf3 = mdf4.convert(to='3.10', compression=True)
print(mdf3.version)
# prints >>> 3.10

# get the float signal
sig = mdf3.get('Float64_Signal')
print(sig)
# prints >>> Signal { name="Float64_Signal":        s=[-20 -10   0  10  20] t=[ 0.1  ␣
↪      0.2         0.30000001  0.40000001  0.5       ] unit="f8"       ␣
↪conversion=None }
```

Working with Signal

```
from asammdf import Signal
import numpy as np


# create 3 Signal objects with different time stamps

# unit8 with 100ms time raster
timestamps = np.array([0.1 * t for t in range(5)], dtype=np.float32)
s_uint8 = Signal(samples=np.array([t for t in range(5)], dtype=np.uint8),
                 timestamps=timestamps,
                 name='Uint8_Signal',
                 unit='u1')

# int32 with 50ms time raster
timestamps = np.array([0.05 * t for t in range(10)], dtype=np.float32)
s_int32 = Signal(samples=np.array(list(range(-500, 500, 100)), dtype=np.int32),
                 timestamps=timestamps,
                 name='Int32_Signal',
                 unit='i4')

# float64 with 300ms time raster
timestamps = np.array([0.3 * t for t in range(3)], dtype=np.float32)
s_float64 = Signal(samples=np.array(list(range(2000, -1000, -1000)), dtype=np.int32),
                   timestamps=timestamps,
                   name='Float64_Signal',
                   unit='f8')

prod = s_float64 * s_uint8
prod.name = 'Uint8_Signal * Float64_Signal'
prod.unit = '*'
prod.plot()

pow2 = s_uint8 ** 2
pow2.name = 'Uint8_Signal ^ 2'
pow2.unit = 'u1^2'
pow2.plot()

allsum = s_uint8 + s_int32 + s_float64
allsum.name = 'Uint8_Signal + Int32_Signal + Float64_Signal'
allsum.unit = '+'
allsum.plot()
```

```
# inplace operations
pow2 *= -1
pow2.name = '- Uint8_Signal ^ 2'
pow2.plot()
```

CHAPTER 7

Benchmarks

asammdf relies heavily on *dict* objects. Starting with Python 3.6 the *dict* objects are more compact and ordered (implementation detail); *asammdf* uses takes advantage of those changes so for best performance it is advised to use Python >= 3.6.

Intro

The benchmarks were done using two test files (for mdf version 3 and 4) of around 170MB. The files contain 183 data groups and a total of 36424 channels.

asamdf 2.5.0 was compared against *mdfreader 0.2.5* (latest versions from PyPI). *mdfreader* seems to be the most used Python package to handle MDF files, and it also supports both version 3 and 4 of the standard.

The three benchmark cathegories are file open, file save and extracting the data for all channels inside the file(36424 calls). For each cathegory two aspect were noted: elapsed time and peak RAM usage.

Dependencies

You will need the following packages to be able to run the benchmark script

- psutil
- mdfreader

x64 Python results

The test environment used for 64 bit tests had:

- 3.6.2 (v3.6.2:5fd33b5, Jul 8 2017, 04:57:36) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)]
- Windows-10-10.0.14393-SP0

- Intel64 Family 6 Model 94 Stepping 3, GenuineIntel
- 16GB installed RAM

Notations used in the results:

- nodata = asammdf MDF object created with load_measured_data=False (raw channel data not loaded into RAM)

Files used for benchmark:

- 183 groups
- 36424 channels

Raw data

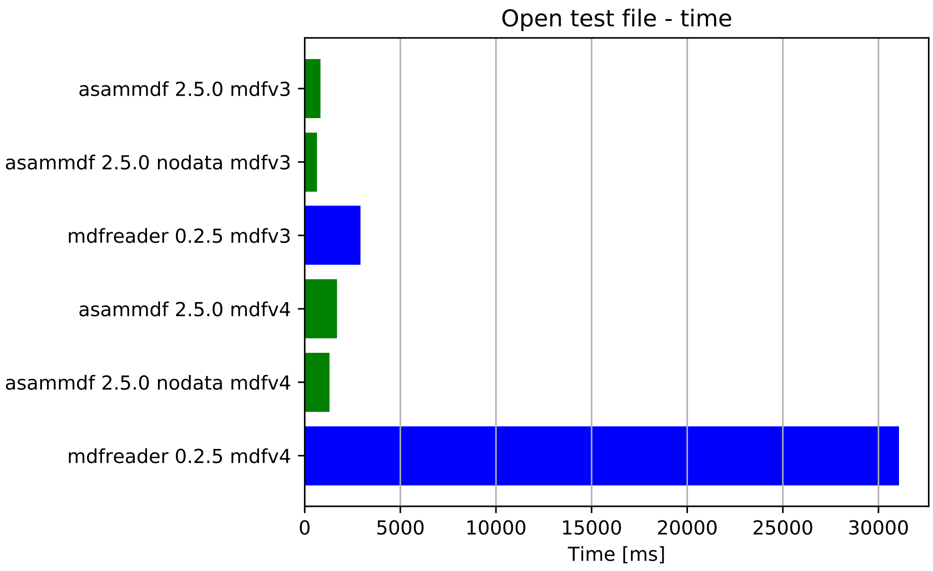
Open file	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3	821	371
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3	653	191
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3	2909	537
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4	1694	455
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4	1297	260
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4	31074	748

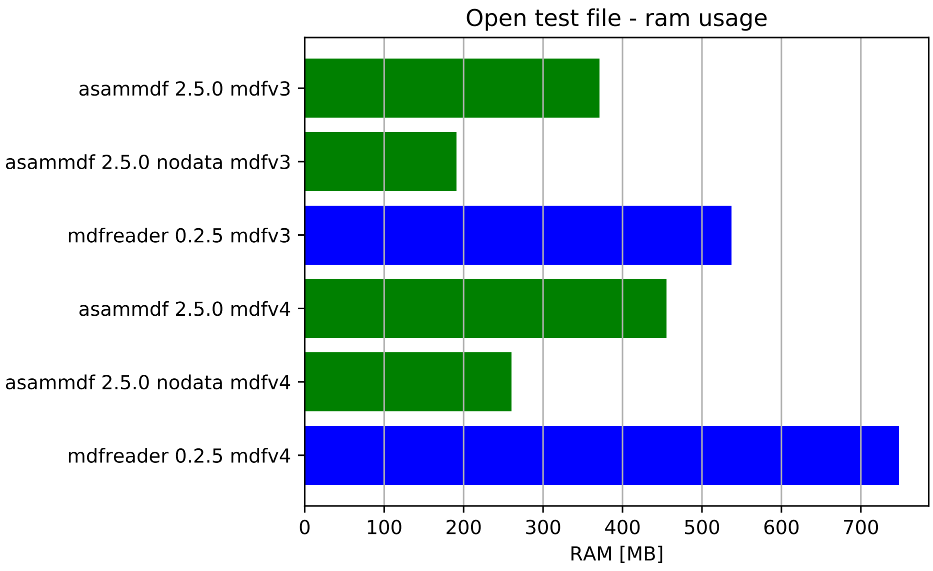
Save file	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3	393	373
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3	383	198
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3	21464	1997
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4	586	465
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4	550	275
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4	19036	2795

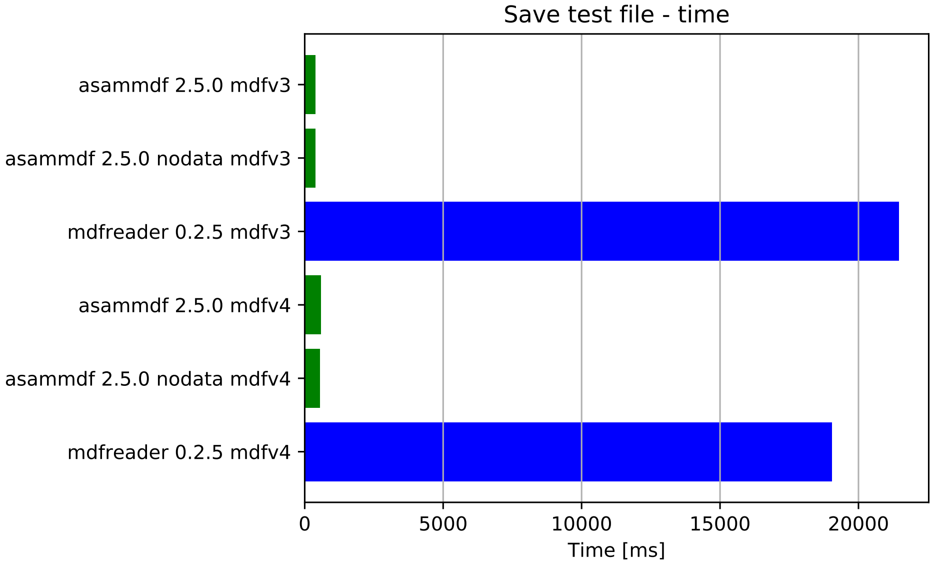
Get all channels (36424 calls)	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3	613	381
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3	9161	207
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3	28	536
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4	606	464
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4	12403	275
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4	40	748

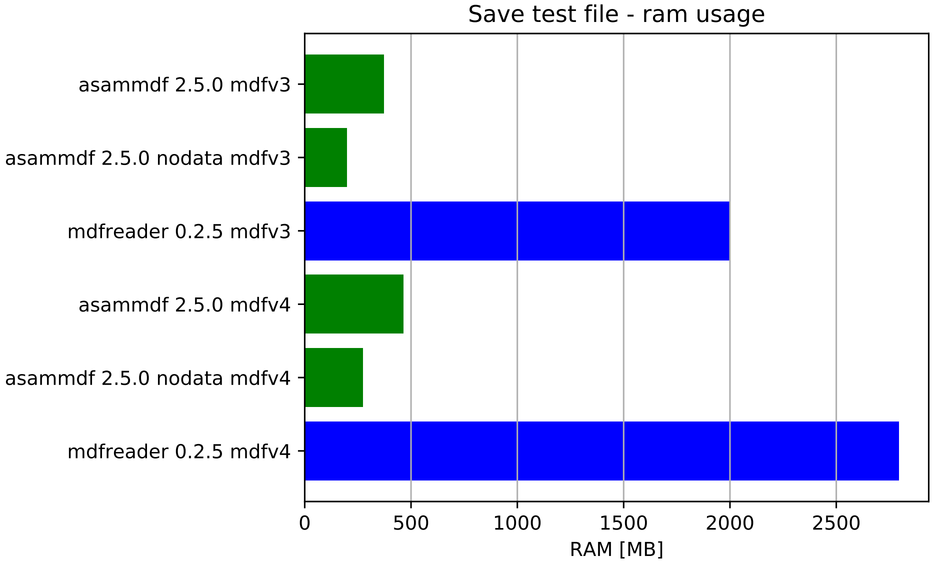
Convert file	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4	4773	885
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4 nodata	21903	605
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3	4823	882
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3 nodata	26090	740

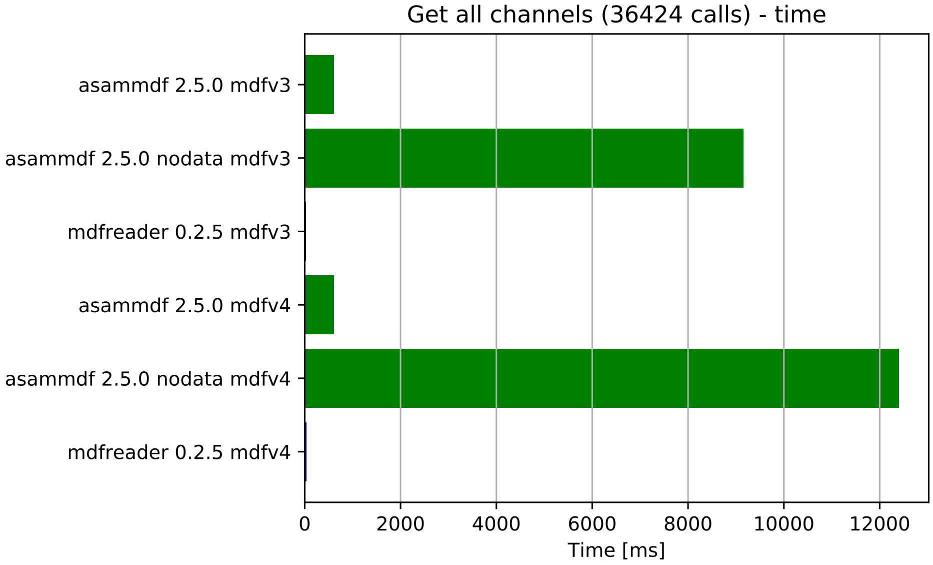
Graphical results

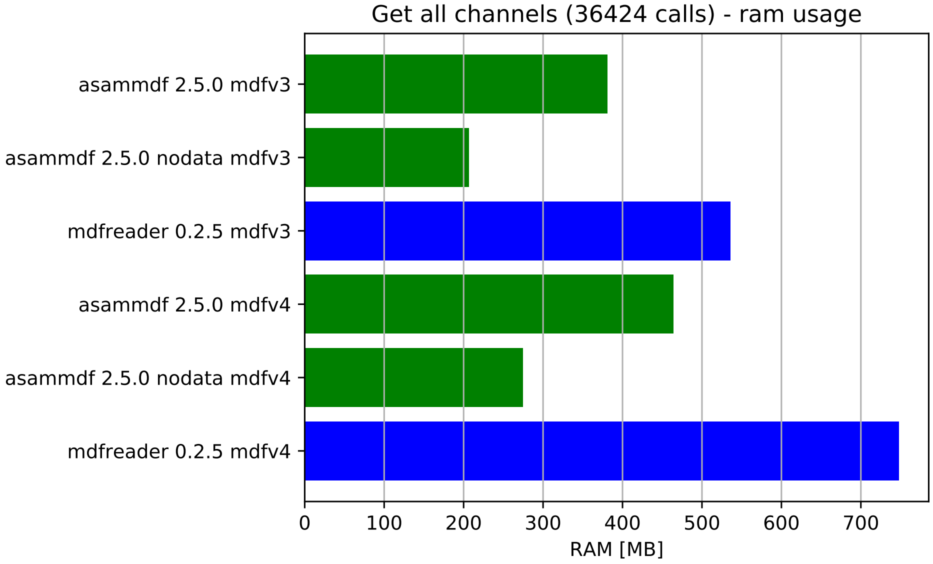


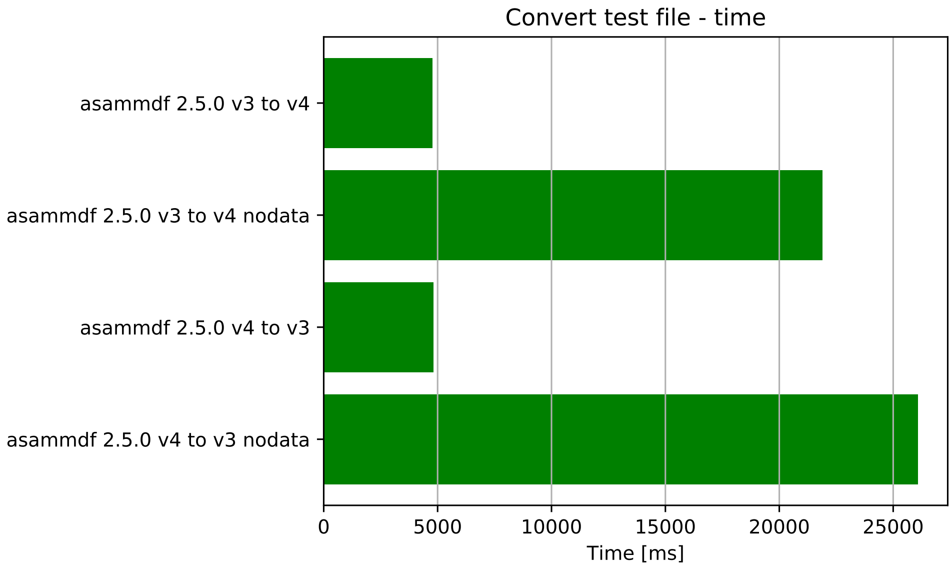


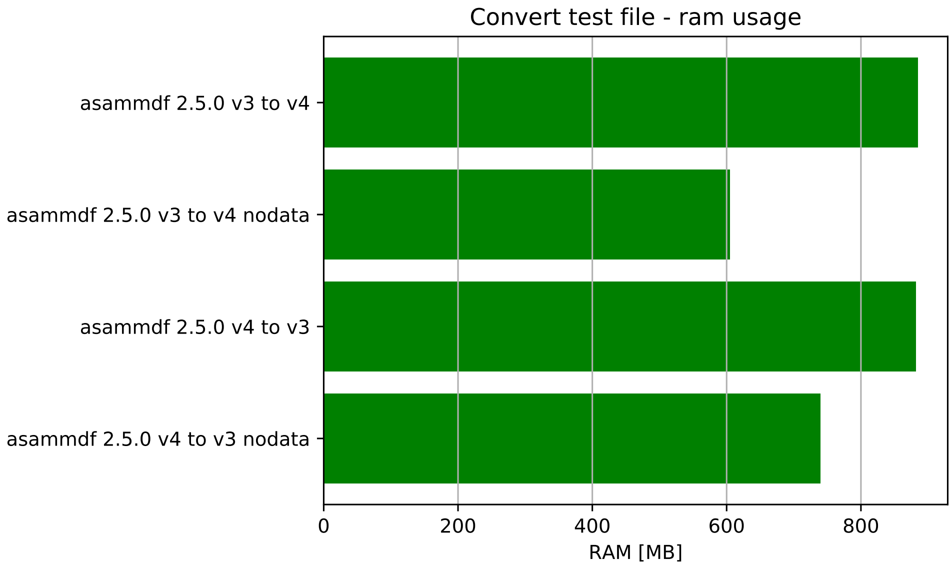

Save test file - time
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
5000
10000
15000
20000
Time [ms]


Save test file - ram usage
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
RAM [MB]


Get all channels (36424 calls) - time
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
12000
Time [ms]


Get all channels (36424 calls) - ram usage
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
RAM [MB]





x86 Python results

The test environment used for 32 bit tests had:

- 3.6.1 (v3.6.1:69c0db5, Mar 21 2017, 17:54:52) [MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)]
- Windows-10-10.0.14393-SP0
- Intel64 Family 6 Model 94 Stepping 3, GenuineIntel
- 16GB installed RAM

Notations used in the results:

- nodata = asammdf MDF object created with load_measured_data=False (raw channel data not loaded into RAM)

Files used for benchmark:

- 183 groups
- 36424 channels

Raw data

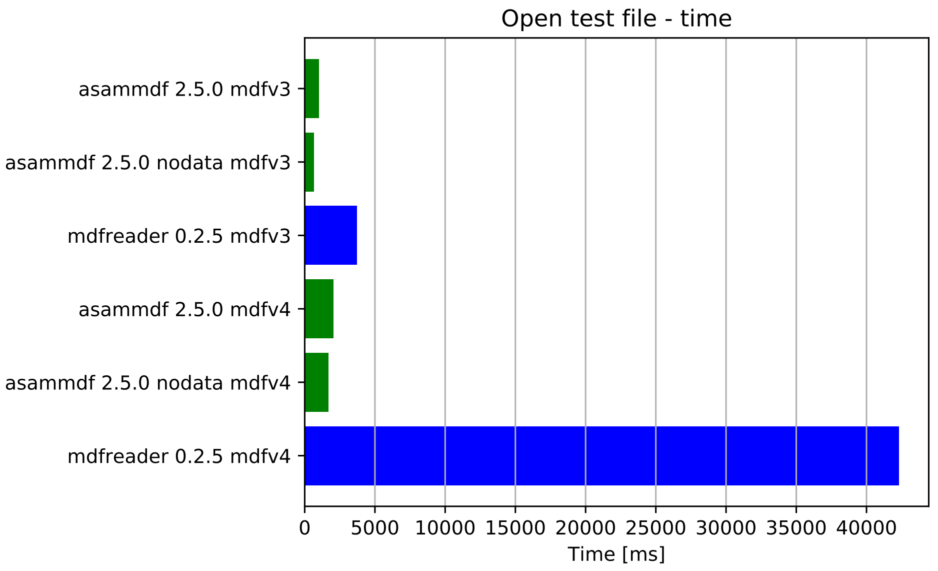
Open file	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3	1009	289
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3	663	118
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3	3705	454
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4	2031	343
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4	1690	161
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4	42315	576

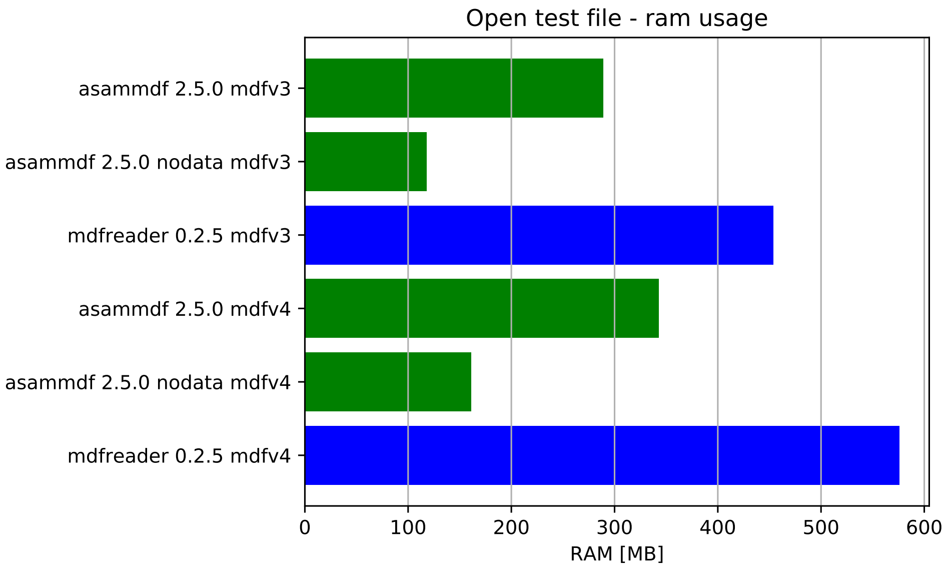
Save file	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3	439	293
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3	462	126
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3	19759	1224
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4	691	354
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4	712	174
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4	17415	1686

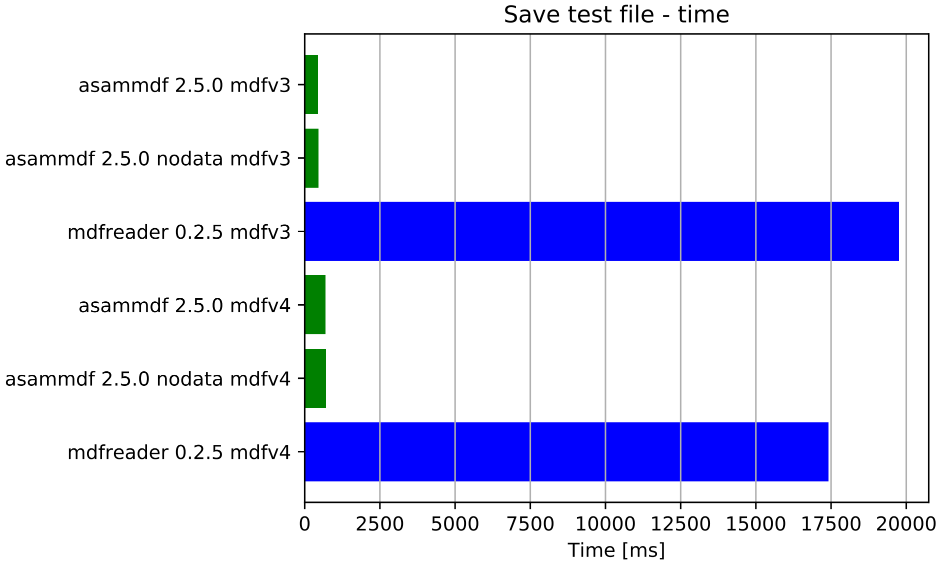
Get all channels (36424 calls)	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3	807	298
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3	18500	132
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3	36	454
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4	804	349
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4	21315	171
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4	49	577

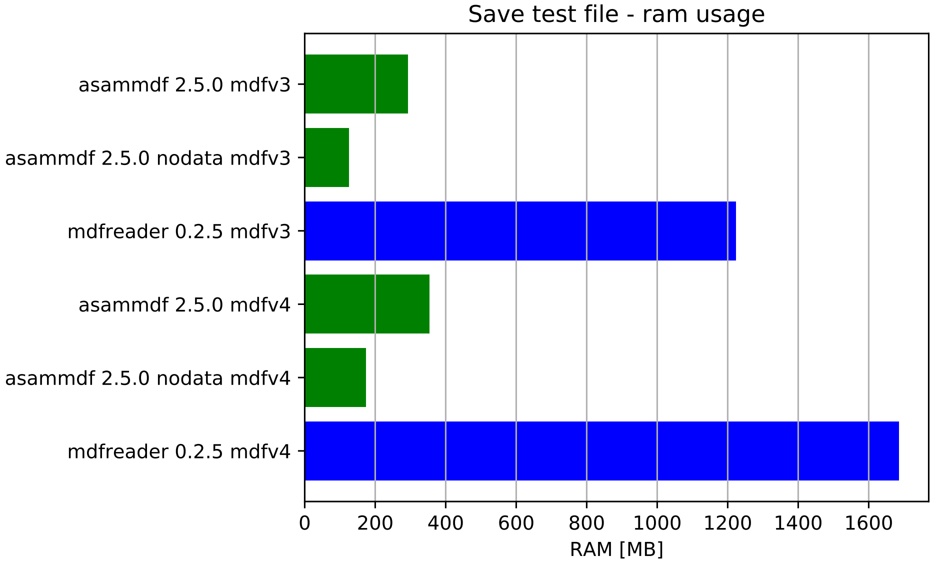
Convert file	Time [ms]	RAM [MB]
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4	5834	709
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4 nodata	28427	494
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3	5474	710
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3 nodata	30423	638

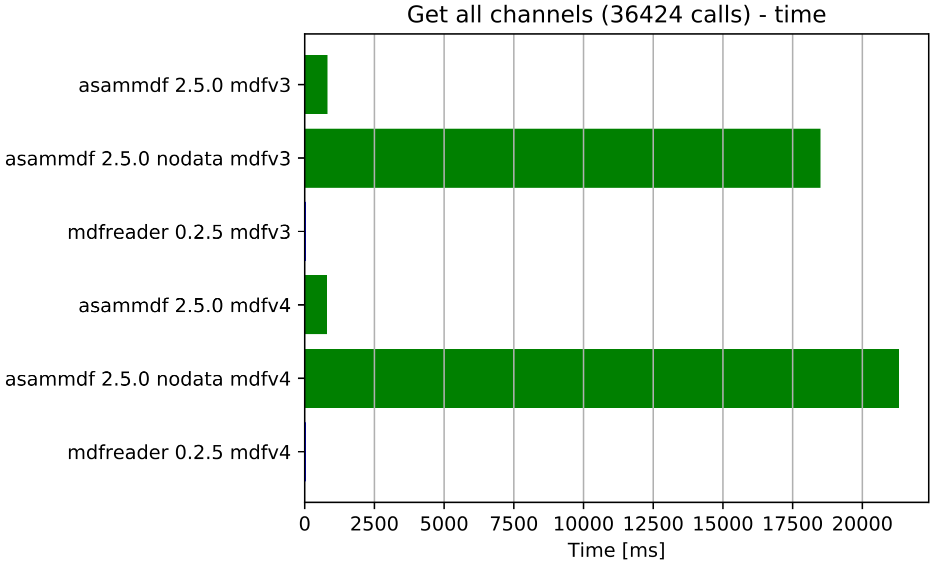
Graphical results

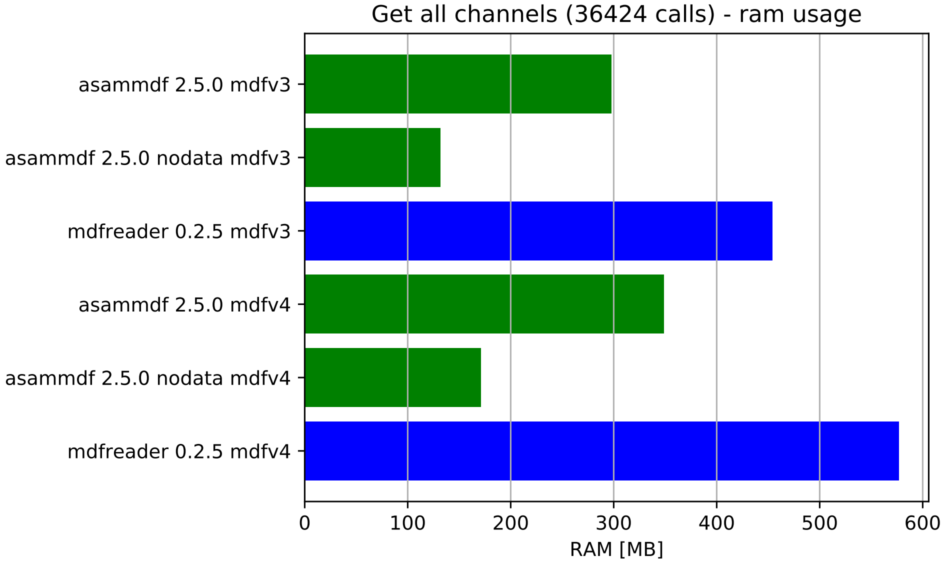


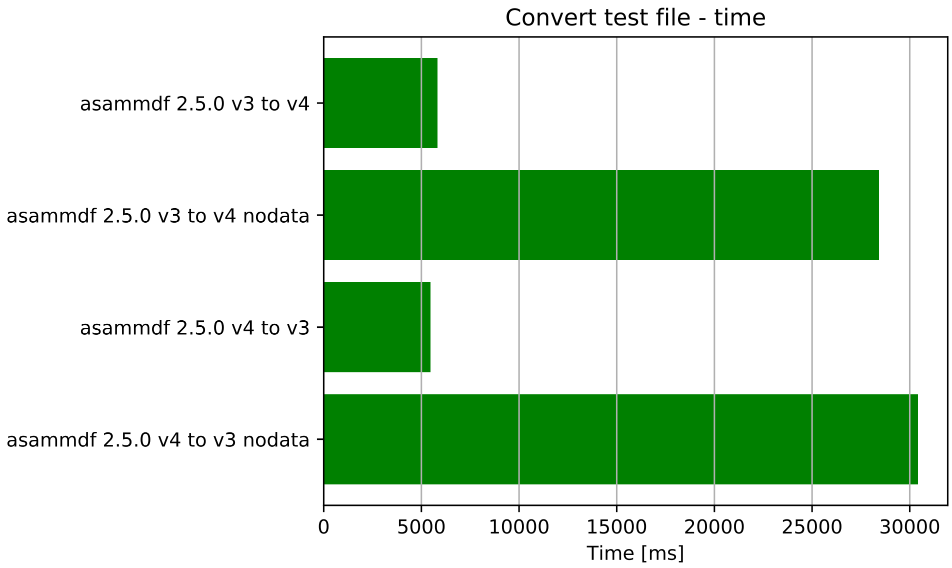


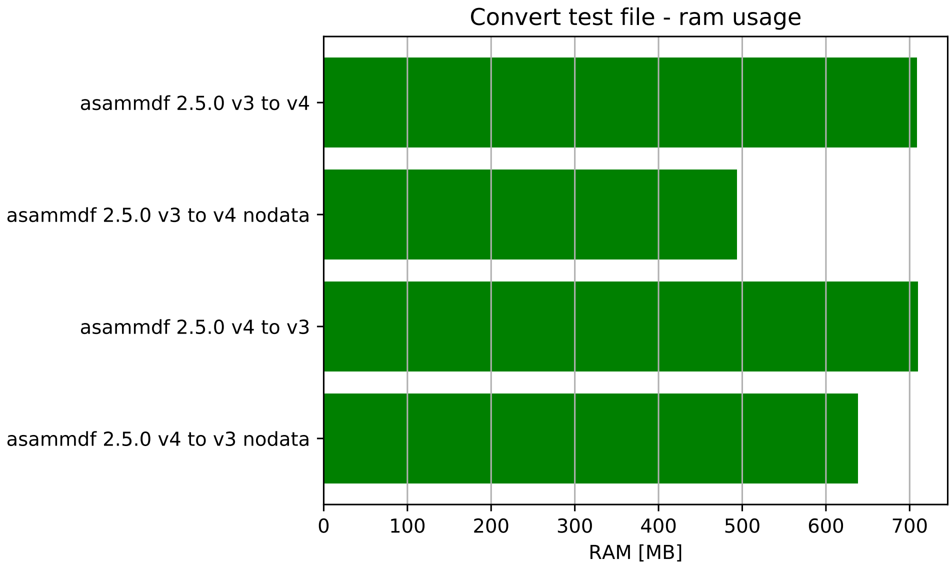

Save test file - time
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
12500
15000
17500
20000
Time [ms]


Save test file - ram usage
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
RAM [MB]


Get all channels (36424 calls) - time
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
2500
5000
7500
10000
12500
15000
17500
20000
Time [ms]


Get all channels (36424 calls) - ram usage
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv3
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv3
asammdf 2.5.0 mdfv4
asammdf 2.5.0 nodata mdfv4
mdfreader 0.2.5 mdfv4
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
RAM [MB]


Convert test file - time
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4 nodata
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3 nodata
0
5000
10000
15000
20000
25000
30000
Time [ms]


Convert test file - ram usage
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4
asammdf 2.5.0 v3 to v4 nodata
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3
asammdf 2.5.0 v4 to v3 nodata
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
RAM [MB]

CHAPTER 8

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
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