
coastlib
Release 0.9.1

Georgii Bocharov

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GETTING STARTED WITH COASTLIB

1.1 Installing coastlib

To install coastlib run the following:

```
pip install coastlib
```

To make sure everything works as expected run the tests:

```
py.test -v tests
```


DATA EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING TOOLS

Tools related to data extraction and processing are contained within the `data` package available through:

```
from coastlib import data
```

2.1 NOAA CO-OPS Module

The `noaa_coops` module is a part of the `coastlib.data` package. This module provides interface to the NOAA CO-OPS data portal via the CO-OPS API. It allows retrieval of data collected by CO-OPS sensors such as wind, water levels, currents, salinity, air pressure, etc. in the form of pandas DataFrame. With the help of this tool one can automate extraction of large amounts of data from NOAA stations for further processing and storing.

Core tools from this module are available through either of these commands:

```
>>> from coastlib.data import coops_api, coops_api_batch, coops_datum
>>> from coastlib.data.noaa_coops import coops_api, coops_api_batch, coops_datum
```

An in-depth tutorial for the `noaa_coops` module is available in [this Jupyter notebook](#).

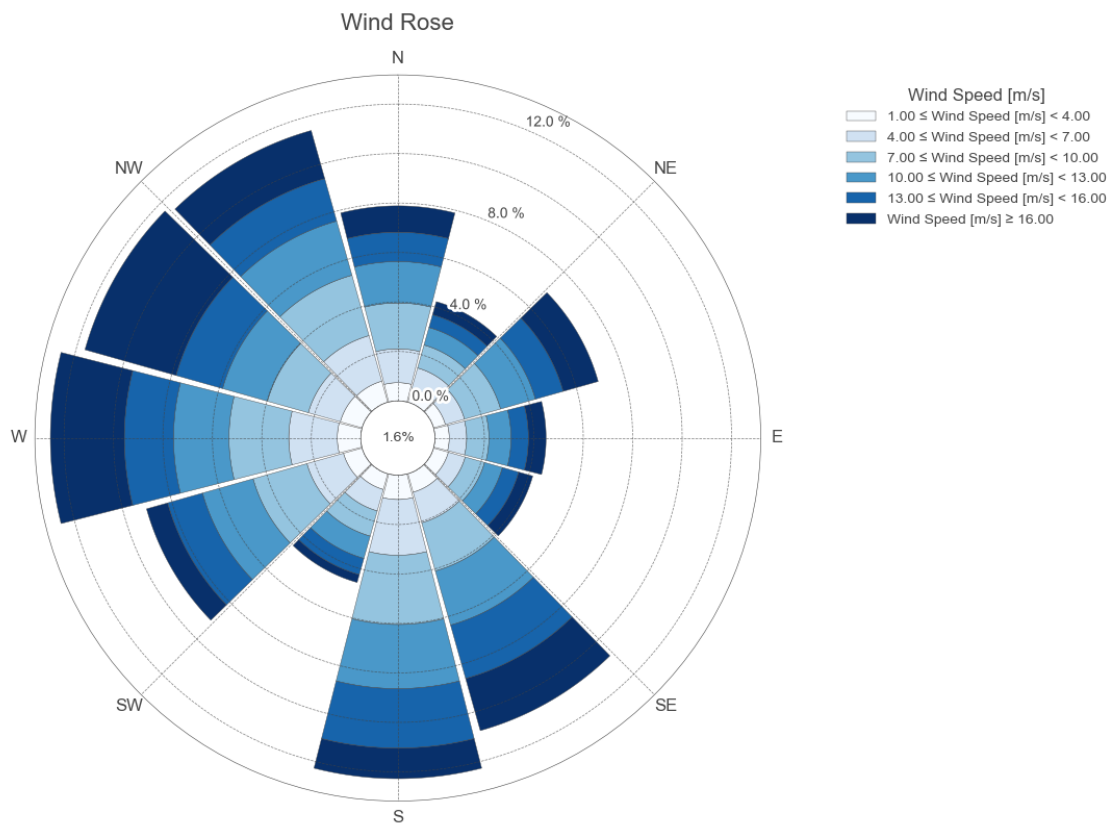
DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLS

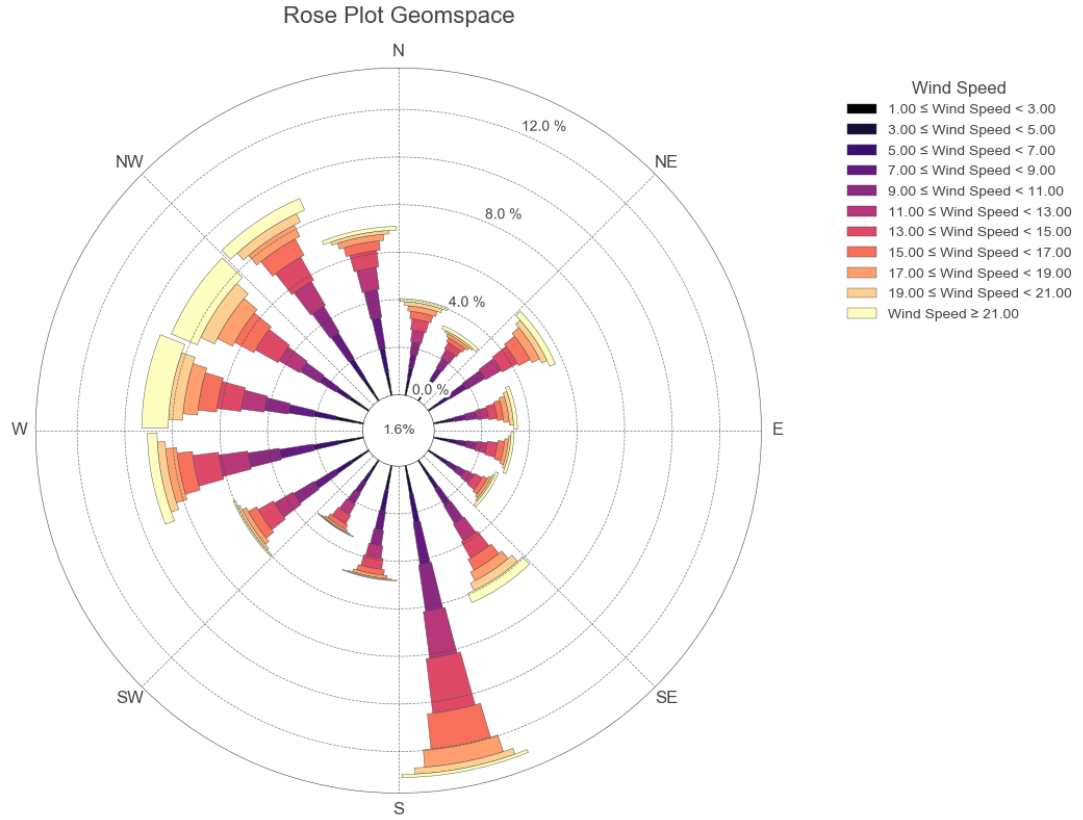
Tools related to data visualization are contained within the `plotting` package available through:

```
from coastlib import plotting
```

3.1 Rose Plot

```
from coastlib.plotting import rose_plot
```





WATER WAVE ANALYSIS

Tools related to water wave analysis are contained within the `waves` package available through:

```
from coastlib import waves
```

4.1 FentonWave Module

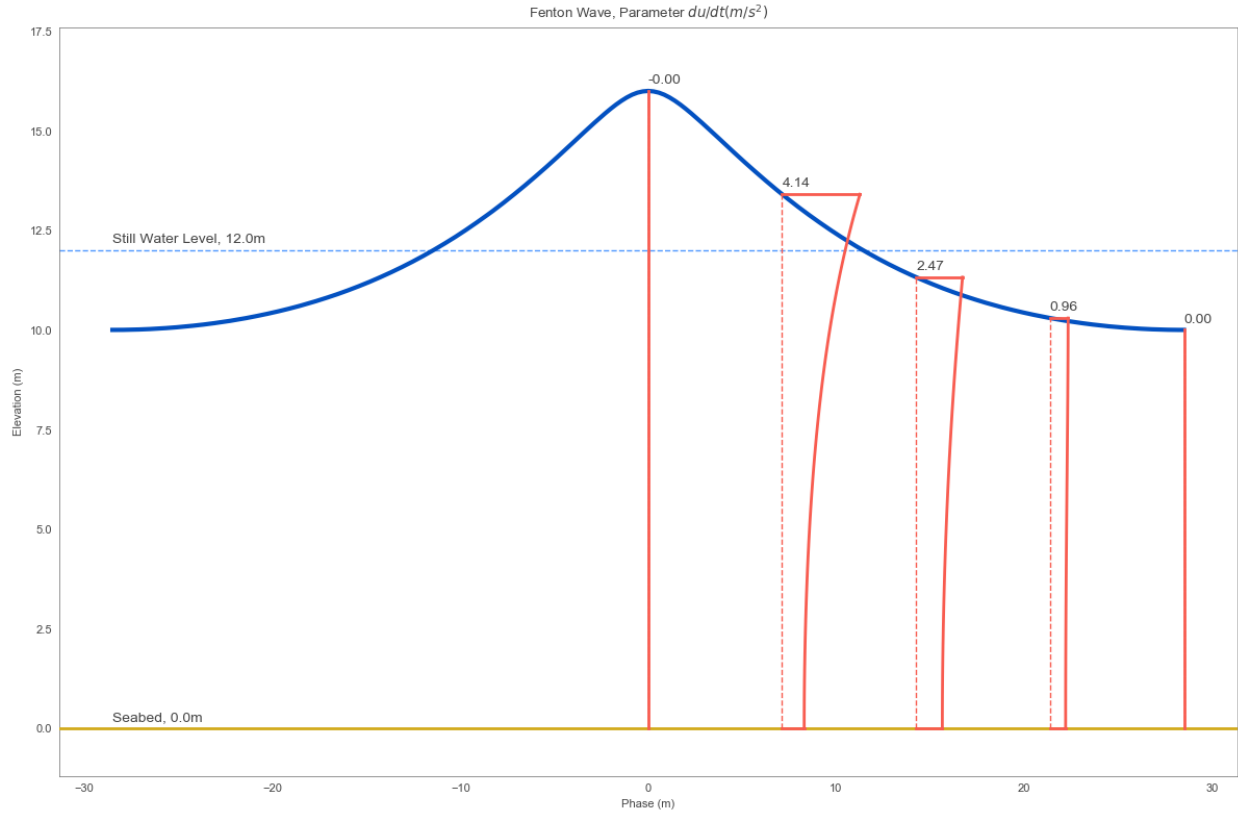
The `FentonWave` module is a high level interface to John D Fenton's steady water wave solver [Fourier program](#). The `Fourier` program solves a steady two-dimensional periodic wave propagating without change of form over a layer of fluid on a horizontal bed. The `FentonWave` module provides a pythonic way of creating a `FentonWave` object exposing the steady wave solution results and methods for visualizing wave summary. The `FentonWave` object stores all data in pandas `DataFrame` and numpy array objects, which allow for simple integration with other functions and classes.

Shown below is a simple example of using the `FentonWave` class to calculate a steady wave:

```
>>> from coastlib.waves import FentonWave
>>> wave = FentonWave(wave_height=3, wave_period=6, depth=20)
>>> wave
```

Fenton Wave		
	Unit	Value
Parameter		
depth	m	20.000
wave length	m	56.516
wave height	m	3.000
wave period	s	6.000
wave speed	m/s	9.419
eulerian current	m/s	0.000
stokes current	m/s	0.058
mean fluid_speed	m/s	9.419
wave volume flux	m ² /s	1.168
bernoulli constant r	(m/s) ²	44.390
volume flux	m ² /s	187.220
bernoulli constant R	(m/s) ²	240.523
momentum flux	kg/s ² or (N/m)	3813694.427
impulse	kg/(m*s)	1197.458
kinetic energy	kg/s ² or (N/m)	5639.670
potential energy	kg/s ² or (N/m)	5557.035
mean square of bed velocity	(m/s) ²	0.055
radiation stress	kg/s ² or (N/m)	7023.656
wave_power	kg*m/s ³ or (W/m)	60062.853

```
>>> wave.plot()
```



An in-depth tutorial for the `waves` module is available in [this Jupyter notebook](#).