

Module 3

Processing MOVES Output



Module Overview

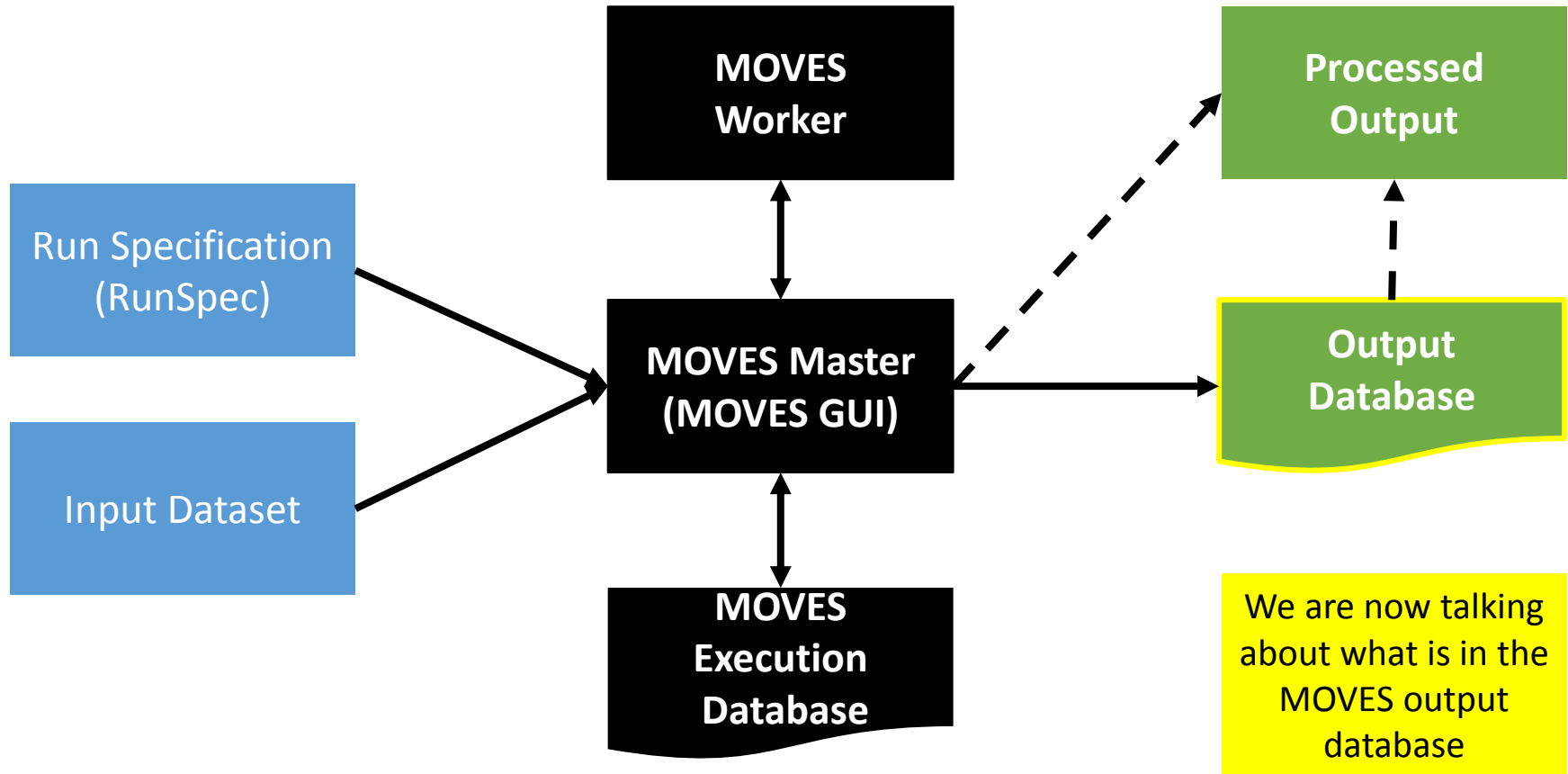
- Describe what is contained in the MOVES output tables
- Use the Post-Processing Menu and post-processing MySQL scripts
- View and manipulate MOVES output using the MySQL Workbench
- Explore the results of the MOVES County-scale inventory exercise using MySQL Workbench

Using MOVES: Where Are We?

Input

MOVES Functions

Output



MOVES Output: General

- All of the results of a MOVES run are stored in MySQL database tables
- These results can be accessed by
 - Using MOVES summary reporter
 - Using MySQL query commands and/or the MySQL Workbench
 - Using Microsoft Access with a MySQL Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)
- Any table may be exported to other applications (e.g, MS Excel) for further processing

Output Database Tables

- The MOVES output database contains numerous output tables with results of the run, input data, and other information about the run
- MOVESOutput table
 - Contains the quantity of emissions (by sourcetype, pollutant/process, etc., based on output detail selections made in the RunSpec)
- MOVESActivityOutput table
 - Contains the distance (useful to ensure no VMT was “lost”)
- MOVESRun table
 - Information about the run (e.g., date/time of run, domain and scale, units selected)

Output Database Tables

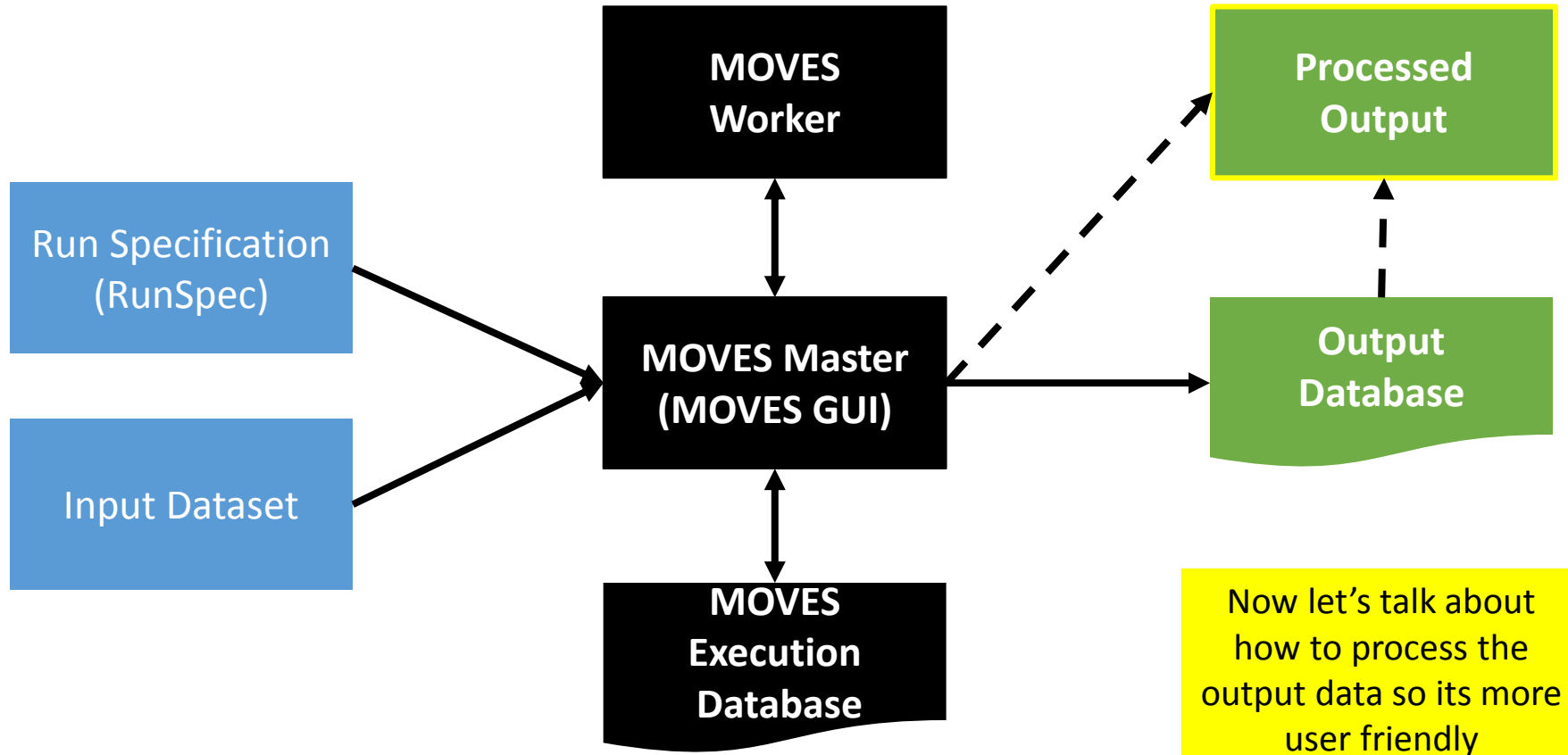
- Some tables are only populated when doing an Emission Rates run (not relevant to Inventory run)
 - RatePerDistance
 - RatePerVehicle
 - RatePerProfile
 - RatePerStart
 - RatePerHour
 - StartsPerVehicle
- Some tables are useful for diagnostic purposes
 - ActivityType
 - MOVESError
 - MOVESTablesUsed
 - MOVESWorkersUsed
 - MOVESEventLog

Using MOVES: Where Are We?

Input

MOVES Functions

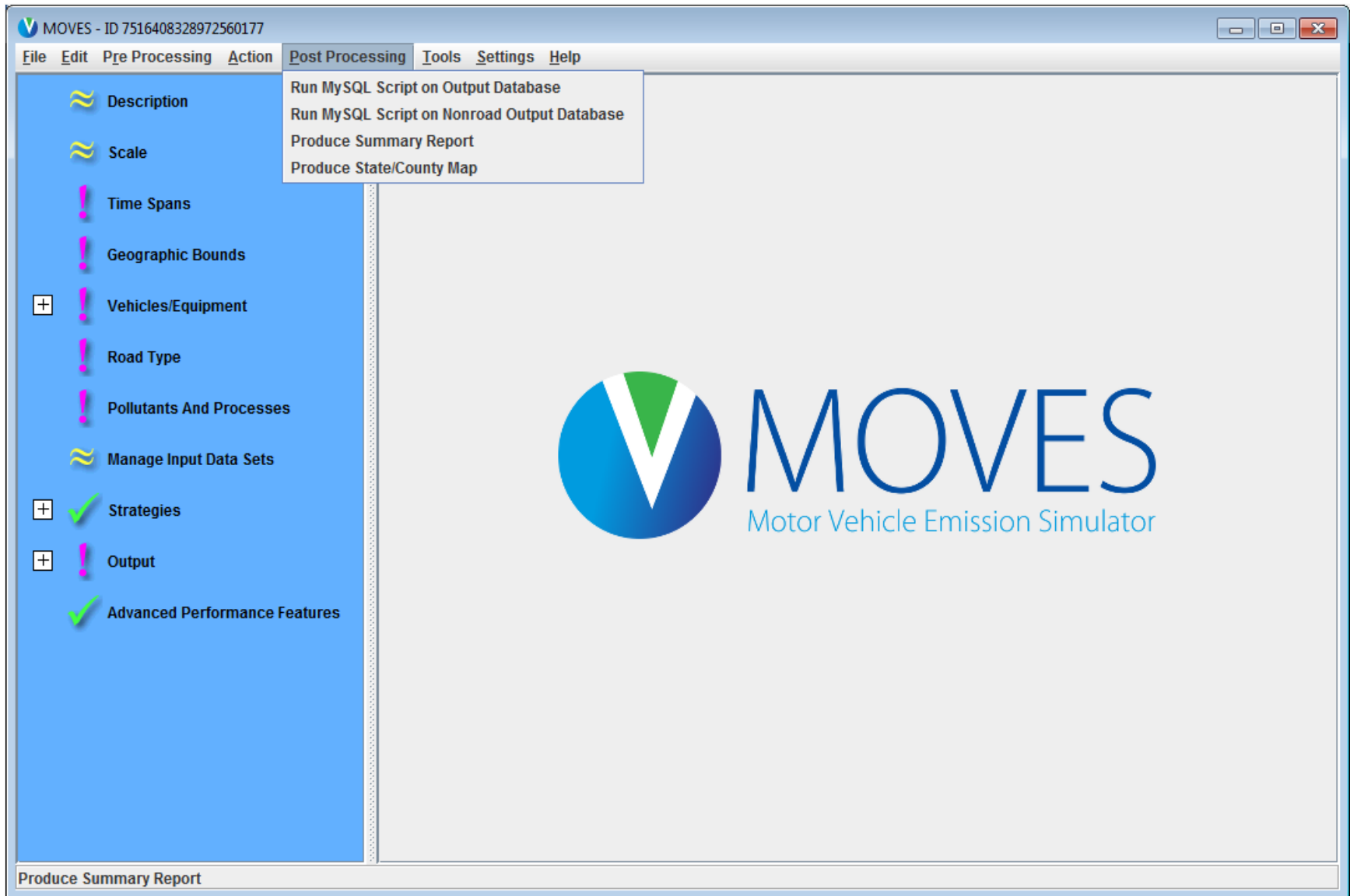
Output



MOVES Post-Processing Menu

- Use this menu option only after you have completed a run
- Select an existing output database using the RunSpec used to generate the results
 - If you are interesting in doing any post-processing from the Post-Processing Menu, it's often easiest if you immediately do so upon conclusion of the run
- Options for processing output include
 - Execute any MySQL scripts that come embedded in MOVES
 - Summarize results into text files
 - Graphically represent results in a county map

MOVES Post-Processing Menu



Post-Processing Scripts

- The scripts are applied to the current output database selected in the RunSpec
- You can select previous runs from the database using the MOVES Run Error Log window from the pull down Action menu
- There are several MySQL command scripts stored in the /database/OutputProcessingScripts folder of the MOVES application installation
- Users may write their own scripts and add them to the folder or add scripts obtained from other users

Post-Processing Scripts

- Read the script documentation before running MOVES
 - Project-scale scripts may require that you run MOVES in a particular way
 - Scripts may require running with a specific calculation type or certain units in the output
- Send ideas for useful scripts to mobile@epa.gov

Post-Processing Script

Script Title	Description
DecodeMOVESOutput.sql	Decodes most key fields of MOVESOutput and MOVESActivityOutput tables
EmissionRates.sql	Produces an output table which reports the emission results in units of mass per distance
TabbedOutput.sql	Produces tab-delimited output suitable for reading into an EXCEL Spreadsheet from the MOVES MySQL database output tables

Post-Processing Scripts: Project Scale

Script Title	Description
CO_CAL3QHC_EF.sql	Produces CO emission rates for use in the CAL3QHC air quality model
CO_Grams_Per_Hour.sql	Produces CO emission rates as grams per hour for each link (project-scale runs)
CO_Grams_Per_Veh_Mile.sql	Produces CO emission rates as grams per vehicle-mile for each link (project-scale runs)
PM10_Grams_Per_Hour.sql	Produces PM10 emission rates as grams per hour for each link (project-scale runs)
PM10_Grams_Per_Veh_Mile.sql	Produces PM10 emission rates as grams per vehicle-mile for each link (project-scale runs)
PM25_Grams_Per_Hour.sql	Produces PM2.5 emission rates as grams per hour for each link (project-scale runs)
PM25_Grams_Per_Veh_Mile.sql	Produces PM2.5 emission rates as grams per vehicle-mile for each link (project-scale runs)

Selecting a MySQL Output Processing Script

The screenshot displays the MOVES software interface. The main window title is "MOVES - ID 7516408328972560177". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Pre Processing", "Action", "Post Processing", "Tools", "Settings", and "Help". The "Post Processing" menu is open, showing options: "Run MySQL Script on Output Database", "Run MySQL Script on Nonroad Output Database", "Produce Summary Report", and "Produce State/County Map".

The left sidebar contains a list of categories with icons and expand/collapse symbols:

- Description
- Scale
- Time Spans
- Geographic Bounds
- Vehicles/Equipment
- Road Type
- Pollutants And Processes
- Manage Input Data Sets
- Strategies
- Output
- Advanced Performance Features

A "Select Script" dialog box is open in the center, titled "Select Script". It contains a list of MySQL scripts for selection:

- CO_CAL3QHC_EF.sql
- CO_CAL3QHC_EF.sql
- CO_Grams_Per_Hour.sql
- CO_Grams_Per_Veh_Mile.sql
- DecodeMOVESOutput.sql
- EmissionRates.sql
- PM10_Grams_Per_Hour.sql
- PM10_Grams_Per_Veh_Mile.sql
- PM25_Grams_Per_Hour.sql

The "Produce Summary Report" option is highlighted in the bottom status bar.

Post-Processing Menu: Summary Report

- Uses the output tables in the database referenced in the current RunSpec
- Reports output emissions and activity in varying levels of detail, based on selections by the user

Post-Processing Menu: Summary Report

Specify Parameters for Summary Report

Specify Report for Emission Process: Total of All

Report Description: Summary Report

Report Table Name: SummaryReport

Run Number(s)	Categories	Data Items
Run: 1 Time: 2014-10-16 13:25:34.0 C:\Users\lvangess\I	yearID stateID sourceTypeID fuelTypeID MOVESRunID	Atmospheric CO2 Distance Total Energy Consumption

Selection

Selection

Selection

Remove Remove All

Remove Remove All

Remove Remove All

OK Cancel

Other Post-Processing Options

- Export the data using the MySQL script
- Export the data using the MySQL Workbench
 - CSV
 - MS Excel
 - PLIST
- Use the data from MS Access using the ODBC

MySQL Workbench

- Provided with the MOVES model suite
- Windows tool for viewing databases, executing queries, and editing tables
- Results can be exported as .csv or MS Excel files
- Built-in Help files
- Query history recorded, so you can repeat queries without retyping them
- Tables can be edited directly, rather than using MySQL commands

Exploring MOVES Databases with MySQL

- Introduction to Workbench and hands-on practice using our Module 3 County-scale inventory output database
- **Instructions for Exploring MOVES Databases Exercise:**
 - Open MySQL Workbench
 - Start/Programs/MySQL/MySQL Workbench
 - Click *Local instance MySQL56*
 - Click *Connect*
 - Enter “moves” for Password and click *OK*

MySQL Workbench – Basics: Password

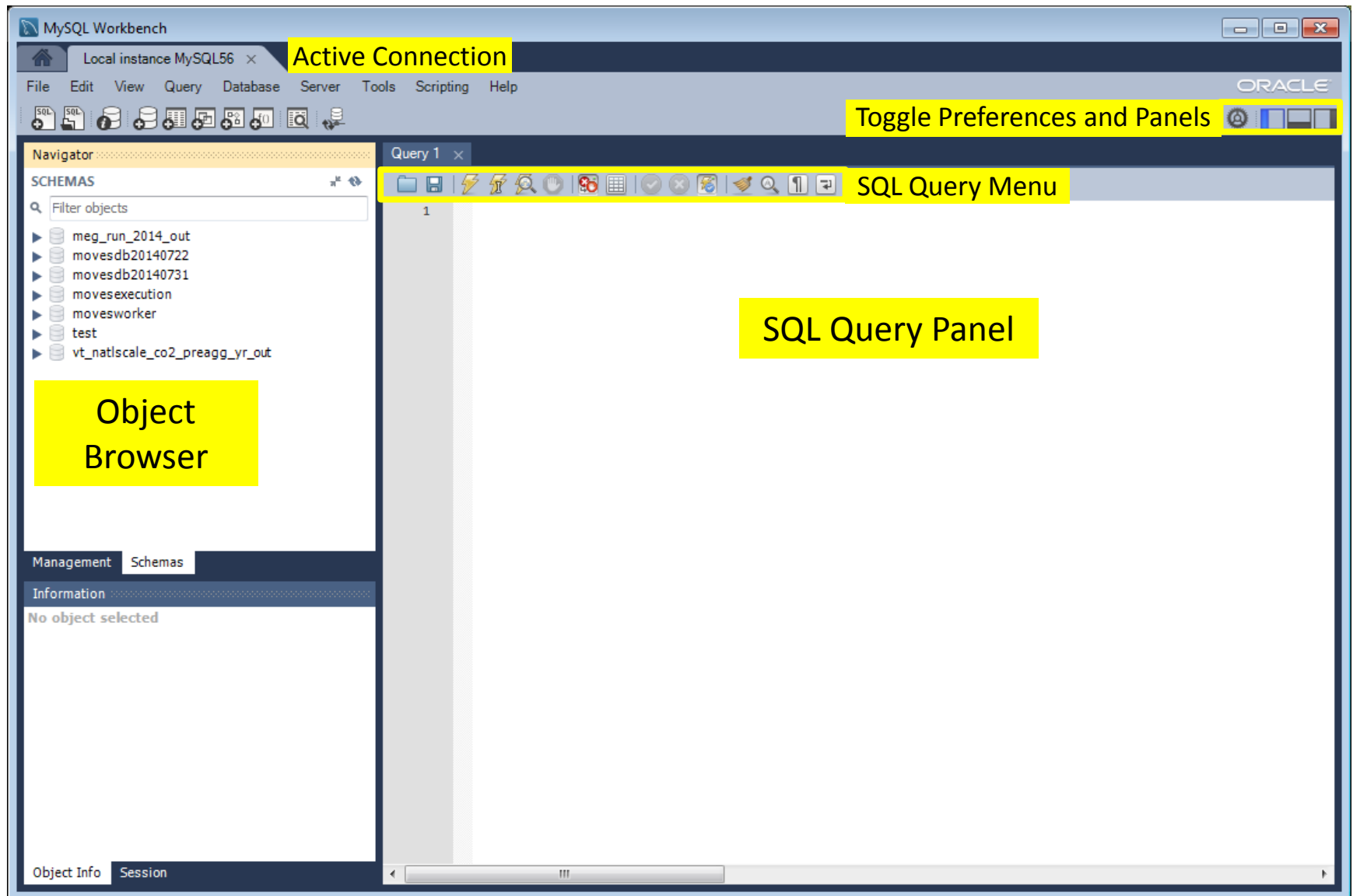
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with several annotations. A yellow box highlights the 'Local instance MySQL56' connection card in the 'MySQL Connections' panel. A yellow box with the text '1. Double-click Local Instance MySQL' is positioned to the right of this card. Below the connection card, a table displays details for 'Local instance MySQL56':

MySQL Version	5.6.14	Local management	Enabled
Last connected	17 October 2014 10:01		
User Account	root		
Password	<not stored>		
Network Address	localhost		
TCP/IP Port	3306		

Below the table, a 'Connect to MySQL Server' dialog box is open, showing the 'Please enter password for the following service:' prompt. The 'Service' is 'Mysql@localhost:3306' and the 'User' is 'root'. The 'Password' field is empty. There is a checkbox for 'Save password in vault' which is unchecked. The 'Connect' button is highlighted with a yellow box. A yellow box with the text '2. Click Connect' is positioned above this button. Below the dialog box, a yellow box with the text '3. Enter "moves" in the password field. Choose to Save password in vault.' is positioned to the right.

The interface also includes a 'Shortcuts' panel on the right with icons for MySQL Doc Library, MySQL Utilities, Database Migration, MySQL Bug Reporter, Workbench Blogs, Planet MySQL, Workbench Forums, and Scripting Shell.

MySQL Workbench – Layout



MySQL Workbench – Basics



From left to right, these buttons are:

Open a SQL Script File: Loads a saved SQL script to be ready for execution.

Save SQL Script to File: Saves the current SQL script to a specified file.

Execute SQL Script: Executes the selected portion of the query, or the entire query if nothing is selected.

Execute Current SQL script: Execute the statement under the keyboard cursor.

Explain: Execute the **EXPLAIN** command on the query after the keyboard cursor.

Stop the query being executed: Halts execution of the currently executing SQL script.

Toggle whether execution of SQL script should continue after failed statements: If the red “breakpoint” circle is displayed, the script terminates on a statement that fails. If the button is depressed so that the green arrow is displayed, execution continues past the failed code, possibly generating additional result sets.

Toggle row limit: turns on and off the row limit (default 1000) on the result set

Commit: Commits the current transaction. Note: All query tabs in the same connection share the same transactions. To have independent transactions, a new connection must be opened.

Rollback: Rolls back the current transaction. Note: All query tabs in the same connection share the same transactions. To have independent transactions, a new connection must be opened.

Toggle Auto-Commit Mode: If selected, each statement will be committed independently. Note: All query tabs in the same connection share the same transactions. To have independent transactions, a new connection must be opened.

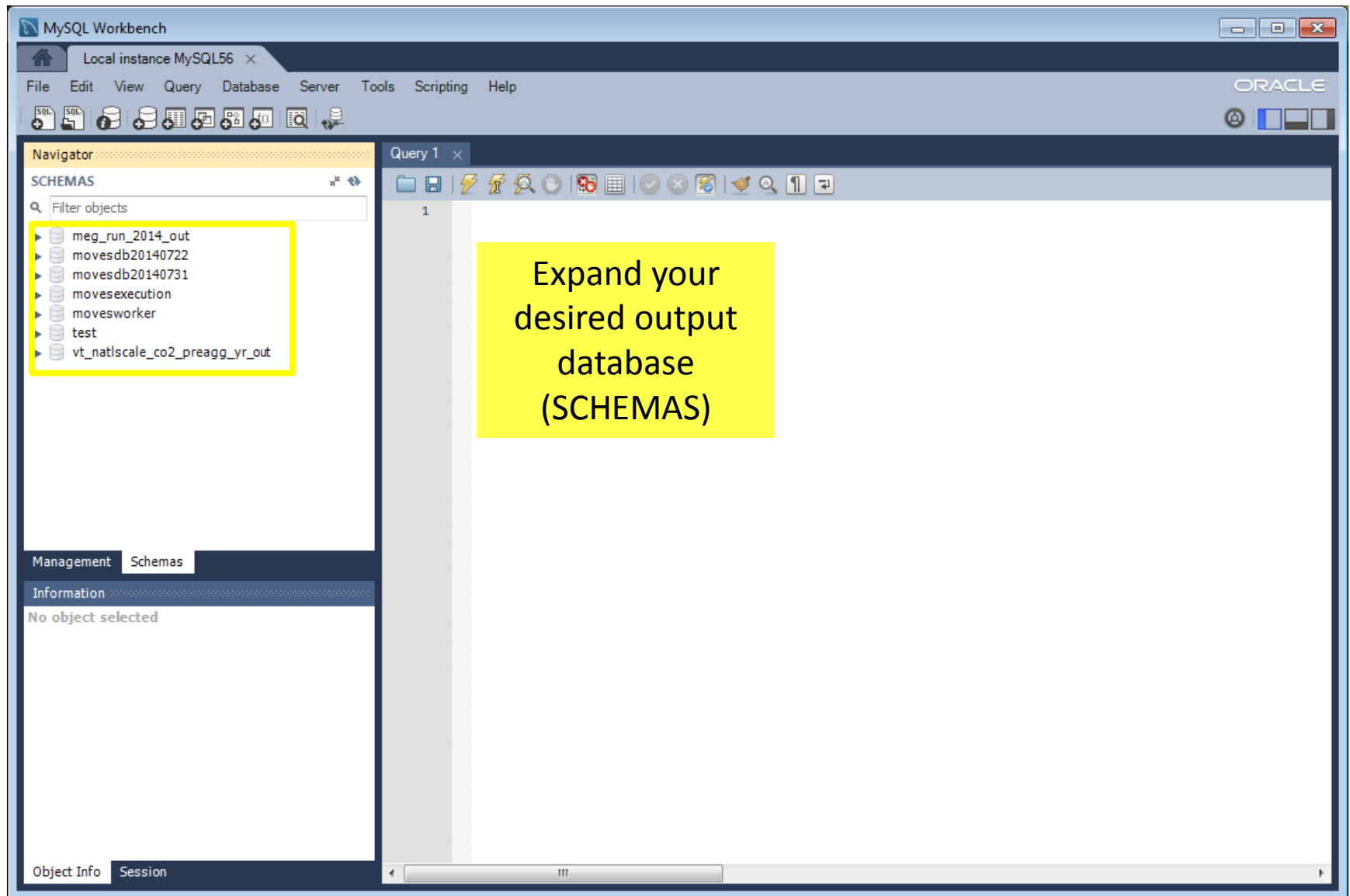
Beautify SQL: Beautify/reformat the SQL script.

Find panel: Show the Find panel for the editor.

Invisible characters: Toggle display of invisible characters, such as newlines, tabs or spaces.

Wrapping: Toggles the wrapping of long lines in the SQL editor window.

MySQL Workbench – Basics



MySQL Workbench – Basics

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The Navigator pane on the left displays a tree view of schemas, with the 'Tables' folder expanded under the 'test' schema. The 'movesoutput' table is selected. A context menu is open over this table, with the 'Select Rows - Limit 1000' option highlighted. The Information pane at the bottom left shows the columns of the 'movesoutput' table.

To quick view a table, right-click the table name and click *Select Rows – Limit 1000*.

NOTE: The 1000 row limit can be toggled on and off with the button highlighted above.

Columns:	DATA TYPE
MOVESRunID	small
iterationID	small
yearID	small
monthID	small
dayID	small
hourID	small
stateID	small
countyID	int(10)
zoneID	int(10)
linkID	int(10)
pollutantID	small
processID	small

MySQL Workbench – Basics

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Query, Database, Server, Tools, Scripting, and Help. The Navigator pane on the left shows a tree view of schemas, with 'vt_natlscale_co2_preagg_yr_out' expanded to show a list of tables. The Query Editor pane in the center contains the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM vt_natlscale_co2_preagg_yr_out.movesoutput;`. Below the query editor, a yellow box contains the text: "Or simply write and run a query". The Result Set pane at the bottom displays a table with 12 columns: MOVESRunID, iterationID, yearID, monthID, dayID, hourID, stateID, countyID, zoneID, linkID, and pollute. The table contains 10 rows of data, all with values 1, 1, 2010, NULL, NULL, NULL, 50, NULL, NULL, NULL, and 91 respectively.


Query 1 `movesoutput`

```
SELECT * FROM vt_natlscale_co2_preagg_yr_out.movesoutput;
```

Or simply write and run a query

MOVESRunID	iterationID	yearID	monthID	dayID	hourID	stateID	countyID	zoneID	linkID	pollute
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91
1	1	2010	NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	91

Simple MySQL Queries: Syntax

- Queries are used to display or aggregate output database data
- A query can be typed into the Query Area
- **The order and arrangement of query commands is important!**
 - Use the "Introduction to MYSQL Workbench Syntax" handout.
 - Syntax must be used in the order given on the handout/next slide.
 - Not all commands are needed to complete a query.
 - To identify the table to be queried from, the syntax is database name followed by "." and the table name.
 - Commas can be used to separate multiple fields following a command
 - All of this will be covered more on the next few slides
- Click the  button or hit CTL/ENTER to execute queries

Simple MySQL Queries: Commands

Syntax	Function	Example
SELECT	Selects one or more data fields, separated by commas. A "*" following the SELECT command indicates "all fields"	SELECT sourcetypeID, activity
SUM	Adds up the data in the field indicated in parentheses and creates a new field for the results (note required spacing)	SUM(activity)
AS	Used with the SUM command to name the new field containing the results of the SUM command (optional).	AS grams
FROM	Indicates the database and table the SELECT command is pulling from. Database and table must be separated by period.	FROM co_2015_out.movesoutput
WHERE	Used to specify the value(s) of the field to be selected.	WHERE sourcetypeID=21
AND	Used to specify more than one field when using the WHERE command.	WHERE source typeID=21 AND dayID=2
GROUP BY	Groups data together by the field indicated.	GROUP BY movesrunid
ORDER BY	Specifies the order of data presented in the field(s) following the command (e.g., will rank data high to low).	ORDER BY pollutantid

Examples of MySQL Queries

```
SELECT * FROM lake_2015_training_out.movesactivityoutput;
```

- Selects data from **all field columns** from the movesactivityoutput table of the Lake_2015_training_out database


```
SELECT *, SUM(emissionQuant) FROM  
lake_2015_training_out.movesoutput  
GROUP BY movesrunid;
```

- Selects all field columns from the movesoutput table and adds up the emissionQuant field across all source types, pollutant types, etc. Groups the results by movesrunid

```
SELECT movesrunid, emissionquant, SUM(emissionquant) FROM  
lake_2015_training_out.movesoutput  
GROUP BY movesrunid;
```

- Same result as above, but only selects two field columns (movesrunid and emissionsquant) instead of all data

Simple MySQL Queries

- Let's run some example queries on our County-scale inventory results from Module 3
- Instructions for Accessing County-scale Results:
 - Open file *post-processing.txt*, copy "Script 1" and paste into Query area of MSQL Browser, then click the  button to calculate the total inventory

```
SELECT `MOVESRunID`,  
SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams  
FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput`  
GROUP BY movesrunid
```

Simple MySQL Queries: County-scale Results

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The Navigator pane on the left shows a list of schemas, including 'movesdb20140721' and 'movesdb20141001'. The Query Editor pane shows the following SQL query:


```
1 SELECT `MOVESRunID`,  
2 SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams  
3 FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput`  
4 GROUP BY movesrunid
```

The Results pane shows a single row of data:

MOVESRunID	total grams
1	854160.4887884702

A yellow highlight is placed over the value 854160.4887884702 in the Results pane. Below the Results pane, a yellow box contains the text: Total Grams: 854160.48.

Simple MySQL Queries

- Instructions for Accessing County-scale Results:
 - Open file *post-processing.txt*, copy “Script 2” and paste into Query area of MSQL Browser, then click the  button to calculate the inventory by source type and fuel type.

```
SELECT `MOVESRunID`, `sourceTypeID`, fuelTypeID,  
SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams  
FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput`  
GROUP BY movesrunid, sourceTypeID, fuelTypeID;
```

Simple MySQL Queries: County-scale Results

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The Navigator pane on the left shows a list of schemas, including 'c32003y2011_20140813', 'clark_county_rates_bvgno_ramps_out', 'clark_county_rates_in', 'clark_county_rates_no_ramps_in', 'clark_county_sensitivity_in', 'clark_sensitivity_out', 'lake_2015_training_in', 'lake_2015_training_out', 'meg_run_2014_out', 'movesdb20140722', 'movesdb20140731', 'movesdb20140918', 'movesdb20141001', 'movesdb20141015', 'movesdb20141021', 'movesexecution', 'movesworker', 'rd_32003_2011_1_tn5_110_zmh', and 'rd_32003_2011_7_t20_130_zmh'. The Information pane below the Navigator shows 'No object selected'. The main Query Editor pane contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT `MOVESRunID`, `sourceTypeID`, fuelTypeID,  
2 SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams  
3 FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput`  
4 GROUP BY movesrunid, sourceTypeID, fuelTypeID;
```


The Results pane displays the output of the query as a table with the following columns: MOVESRunID, sourceTypeID, fuelTypeID, and total_grams. The table contains 14 rows of data, with the first 13 rows highlighted in yellow:

MOVESRunID	sourceTypeID	fuelTypeID	total_grams
1	21	1	354382.2787079199
1	21	2	1354.0506346553905
1	21	5	145.35979271277915
1	31	1	232957.57731990592
1	31	2	4346.216358612666
1	31	5	252.81561820693037
1	32	1	245619.64896930603
1	32	2	13830.506953690288
1	32	5	241.11468976065248
1	42	1	0
1	42	2	1030.919743698847

The bottom status bar shows 'Object Info', 'Session', 'Result 2', and 'Read Only'.

Simple MySQL Queries

- Instructions for Accessing County-scale Results:

- Open file *post-processing.txt*, copy “Script 3” and paste into Query area of MSQL Browser, then click the  button to calculate start emissions only, by source type.

```
SELECT `MOVESRunID`, `sourceTypeID`, `processID`,  
SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams  
FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput`  
WHERE processID=2  
GROUP BY movesrunid, sourceTypeID, processID;
```

Simple MySQL Queries: County-scale Results

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The Navigator pane on the left shows a list of schemas, including 'clark_county_rates_bvgno_ramps_out', 'clark_county_rates_in', 'clark_county_rates_no_ramps_in', 'clark_county_sensitivity_in', 'clark_sensitivity_out', 'lake_2015_training_in', 'lake_2015_training_out', 'meg_run_2014_out', 'movesdb20140722', 'movesdb20140731', 'movesdb20140918', 'movesdb20141001', 'movesdb20141015', 'movesdb20141021', 'movesexecution', 'movesworker', 'rd_32003_2011_1_tn5_110_zmh', and 'rd_32003_2011_7_t20_130_zmh'. The Query Editor pane shows the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT `MOVESRunID`, `sourceTypeID`, `processID`,  
2 SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams  
3 FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput`  
4 WHERE processID=2  
5 GROUP BY movesrunid, sourceTypeID, processID;
```

The Results pane displays the following table:

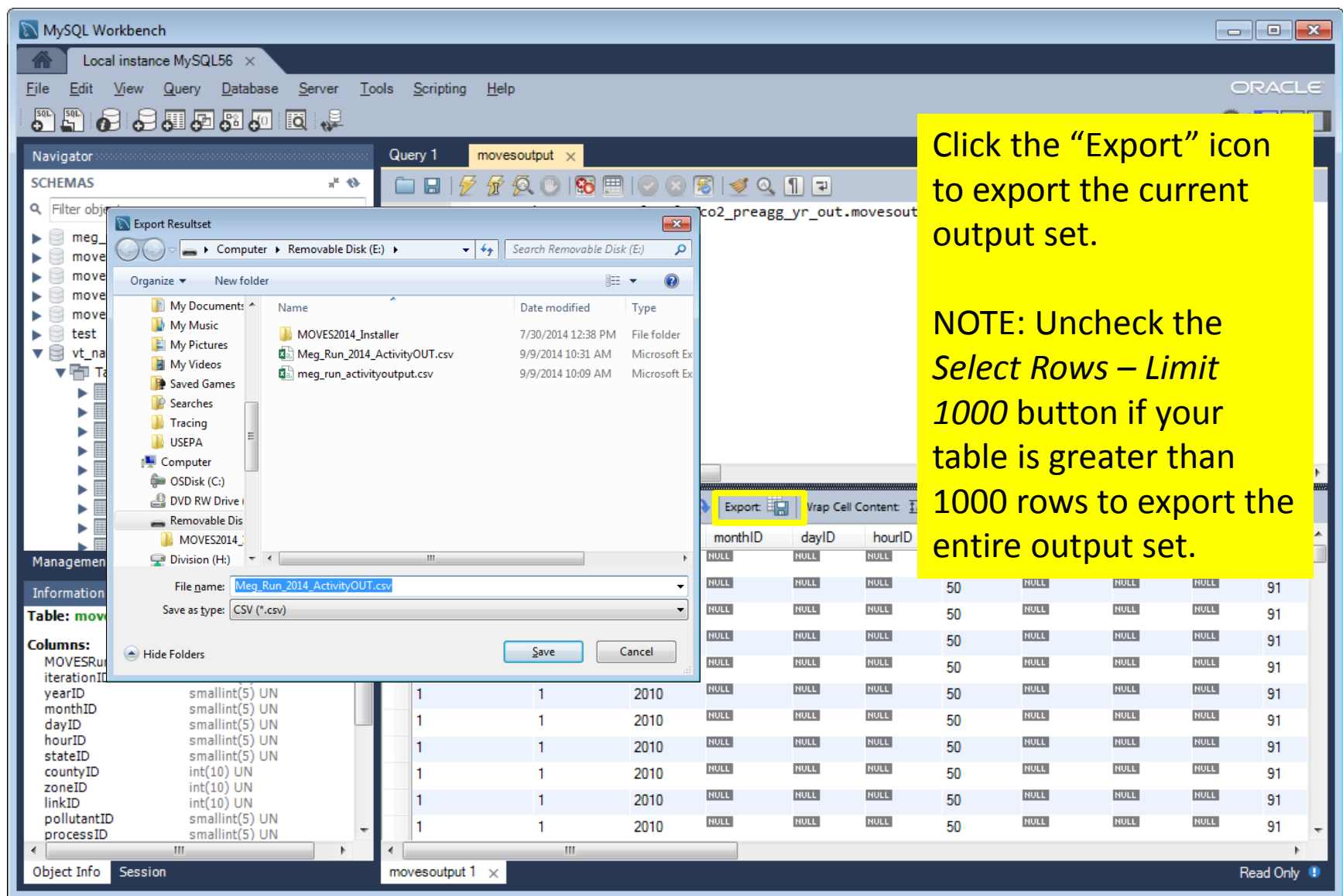
MOVESRunID	sourceTypeID	processID	total_grams
1	21	2	152390.13271333277
1	31	2	107477.15225061774
1	32	2	120304.96678254008
1	42	2	71.86277070641518

The bottom status bar shows 'Object Info', 'Session', 'Result 3', and 'Read Only'.

Other MySQL Features

- Exporting result sets
- Viewing query history
- Saving and bookmarking queries

Other MySQL Features: Exporting



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The main window displays a table with columns: monthID, dayID, hourID, iterationID, yearID, stateID, countyID, zoneID, linkID, pollutantID, and processID. The table data shows values for monthID, dayID, and hourID, with iterationID, yearID, stateID, countyID, zoneID, linkID, pollutantID, and processID all being NULL. The 'Export Resultset' dialog box is open, showing the file name 'Meg_Run_2014_ActivityOUT.csv' and the save type 'CSV (*.csv)'. The 'Export' icon in the toolbar is highlighted with a yellow box.

Click the “Export” icon to export the current output set.

NOTE: Uncheck the *Select Rows – Limit 1000* button if your table is greater than 1000 rows to export the entire output set.

monthID	dayID	hourID	iterationID	yearID	stateID	countyID	zoneID	linkID	pollutantID	processID
NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
NULL	NULL	NULL	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
1	1	2010	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
1	1	2010	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
1	1	2010	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
1	1	2010	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
1	1	2010	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		
1	1	2010	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	91		

Other MySQL Features: History

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Query, Database, Server, Tools, Scripting, and Help. The Navigator pane on the left shows a tree of Schemas, with 'Management' and 'Schemas' tabs visible. The main Query Editor shows a query with three lines: `SELECT `MOVESRunID`, `sourceTypeID`, `processID`, SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput``. Below the query editor, the 'Result Set Filter' and 'Export' options are visible. The 'Result 3' pane shows a table with the following data:

MOVESRunID	sourceTypeID	processID	total_grams
1	21	2	152390.13271333277
1	31	2	107477.15225061774
1	32	2	120304.96678254008
1	42	2	71.86277070641518

Below the result set, the 'Output' pane is active, showing a 'History Output' dropdown menu. The history table lists the following entries:

Date	Time	SQL
2014-10-01	15:05:13	SELECT * FROM test1_out.movesoutput LIMIT 1000
2014-09-23	15:03:06	SELECT * FROM test1_out.movesoutput
2014-09-22	14:44:12	DROP DATABASE `test`
2014-09-18	10:32:34	DROP DATABASE `test1_out`
2014-09-17		
2014-09-15		
2014-09-11		
2014-09-10		
2014-09-05		
2014-09-02		
2014-07-16		

Other MySQL Features: Saving Queries

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The main window shows a query editor with the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT `MOVESRunID`, `sourceTypeID`, `processID`,  
2 SUM(emissionQuant) AS total_grams  
3 FROM `lake_2015_training_out`.`movesoutput`  
4 WHERE processID  
5 GROUP BY moves
```

A "Save SQL Script" dialog box is open, showing the file location as "Desktop". The dialog includes a "File name" field and a "Save as type" dropdown set to "SQL Files (*.sql)".

The Navigator pane on the left shows a list of schemas, including:

- c32003y2011_20140813
- clark_county_rates_bvgno_ramps_out
- clark_county_rates_in
- clark_county_rates_no_ramps_in
- clark_county_sensitivity_in
- clark_sensitivity_out
- lake_2015_training_in
- lake_2015_training_out
- meg_run_2014_out
- movesdb20140722
- movesdb20140731
- movesdb20140918
- movesdb20141001
- movesdb20141015
- movesdb20141021
- movesexecution
- movesworker
- rd_32003_2011_1_tn5_110_zmh
- rd_32003_2011_7_t20_130_zmh

The Results pane at the bottom shows a table with the following data:

MOVESRunID	sourceT
1	21
1	31
1	32
1	42

Copying and sending MySQL databases

- Input and output databases are stored within the folder.
- Data folder location varies by operating system.
- Databases may be copied and zipped for email and review

Questions?

